

Abu Salabikh Excavations
Volume 2

GRAVES 1 TO 99

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Edited by J. N. Postgate

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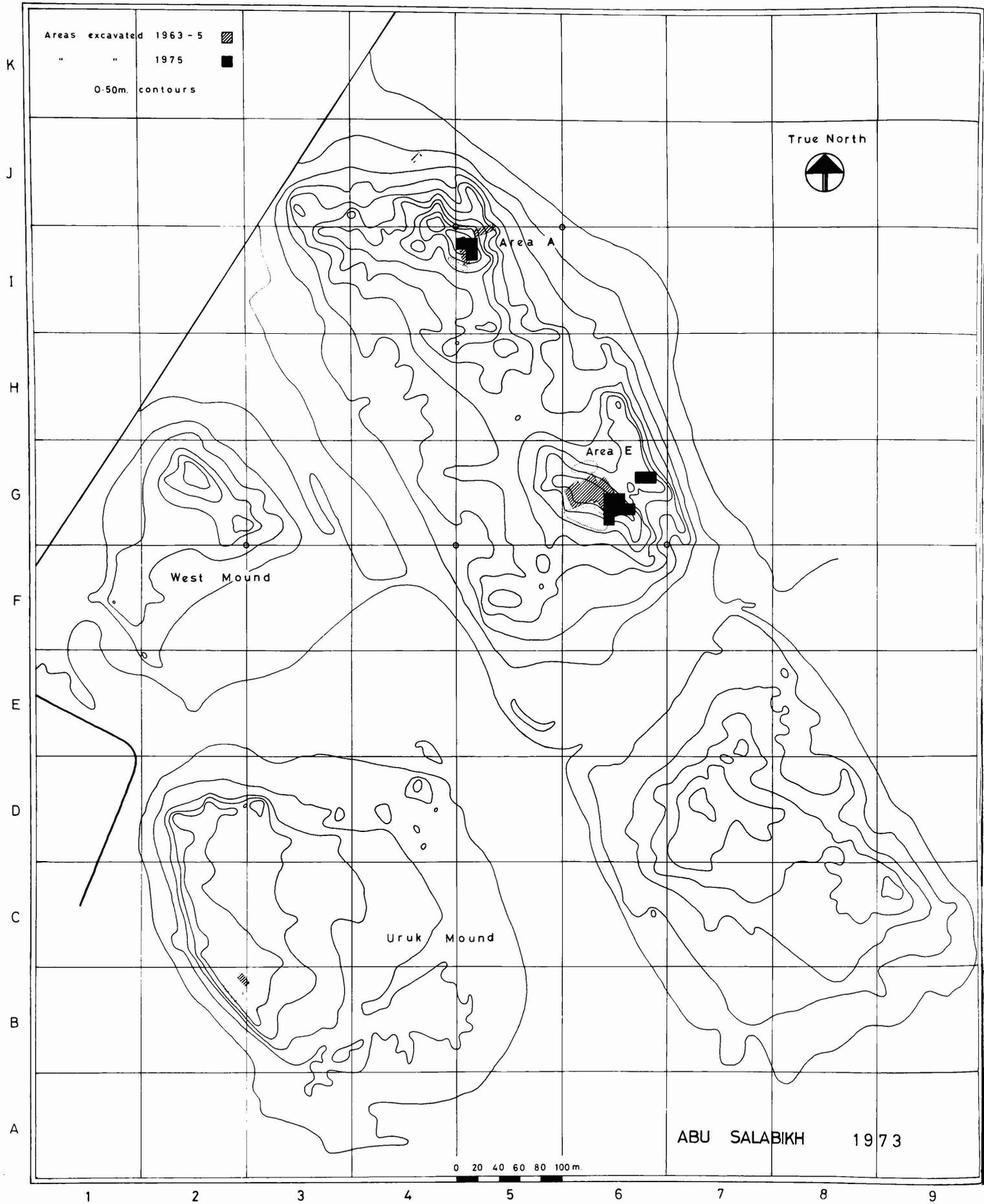


Fig. 1. The Main Mound.

PREFACE

Although preparatory work for this volume began in 1977, it is now ten years since the first of these graves was excavated. In that time many people have been involved in its production, and we must first make acknowledgement of their contributions. Members of the excavation team in 1975 were: Niels C. Andersen; Ghassan Azzawi; Ali Hashim; Dr. Roger Moorey; Abdul-Majid Muhammad; Martha Patrick; Carolyn Postgate; Robert Shirley; Kathryn and Jonathan Tubb; Adrienne and Philip Watson. In the second season, 1976, the team was: Sabah Abboud; Prof. Robert D. Biggs; Rupert L. Chapman; Dr. Harriet Crawford; Lucy Crowther; Tamsen Fuller; Iris Furlong; Catherine Irving-Gibbons; Jane Moon; Abdul-Majid Muhammad; Carolyn Postgate; Hilary Stuart-Williams; Jonathan Tubb; and Christopher Watkins. All played some part or other in the work on the graves here published, and the Editor would like to thank them all here, once again.

The photographs in this volume were mostly taken by Jonathan Tubb, ably assisted in 1976 by Christopher Watkins; many thanks for their hard work on site and in the dark room. A few pictures were taken by the Editor or by their successors as photographers in later seasons. We are very grateful also to Gwil Owen, of the Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology in Cambridge, who printed nearly all the pictures used here. The drawings of pottery are principally from the hand of Carolyn Postgate, assisted in the first season by Martha Patrick; various pieces were drawn later in the Iraq Museum by Adrienne Watson and Jane Moon, to both of whom thanks are due for their patient tying-up of loose ends. The preparation of the inked drawings was by various hands: Robert McC. Britton, Barbara and Salvatore Garfi, and Jacqueline Nowakowski. They were also responsible for the small finds in Figs. 141-7, most of which were originally drawn by Robert Britton.

The planning of the individual graves on site was a shared task, but in 1976 much of this work was done by Catherine Irving-Gibbons. Most of the grave-plans were inked for publication by Barbara and Salvatore Garfi; for the remainder the Editor is responsible.

The first draft of the "Grave contents" sections of this volume was prepared by Roger Moorey in 1977; this was then re-cast and amalgamated with the general grave descriptions by the Editor in 1980-81, after most of the lacunae in the record of artefacts had been filled. Much of Dr. Moorey's work survives in this final version, in particular the references to comparable items from other sites in the catalogue. Work on the volume was interrupted to permit the incorporation of specialist reports and the completion of the volume on the West Mound Surface Clearance (ASE 1). The preparation of the final draft in 1983-84 was largely accomplished by Dr. Anthony Green, to whom a great deal is owed for imposing a consistency of presentation, and patiently checking the data, which eradicated many inaccuracies. The Editor is solely responsible for those which, doubtless, remain. For help in the closing stages of the work and in proof-reading, he is also much indebted to Susan Gill and Wendy Knight. At all stages in the protracted editorial process Jane Moon has uncomplainingly acted as our Baghdad agent, by checking dig records and confirming details of objects in the Iraq Museum.

The introductory chapters by Dr. Harriet Martin and Jane Moon were written before and during the completion of the rest of the volume. The authors did not, therefore, have the benefit of seeing the text or illustrations in their final versions, and any inconsistencies resulting from this should be blamed on the Editor. Apart from their named contributions, the text incorporates information supplied by Joan Crowfoot Payne, Prof. Dr. Angela von den Driesch, Dr. Juliet Clutton-Brock, Deborah Downs, and Philip Watson, as well as the information recorded on site by our object and pottery cataloguers, Iris Furlong, Roger Moorey and Carolyn Postgate.

* * * *

The excavations were generously supported in 1975-76 by the British Academy, the British Museum, and the C. H. W. Johns Fund; in 1975 by Trinity College, Cambridge; and in 1976 by Birmingham City Museums and Art Gallery, the Manchester Museum, the National Geographic Society, and the Royal Ontario Museum. Dr. Green's work in 1983-85 as editorial

assistant was supported by a research grant from the Leverhulme Trust, without which the volume would have been even longer in preparation. To all these benefactors we are most grateful, and the Editor also wishes to reiterate here his thanks to the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, to the London staff of the British School of Archaeology in Iraq, and to the Baghdad staff of the British Archaeological Expedition, for their unfailing support. Nor can we pass over without mention the experience and skill of Dola Taleb, which were an indispensable contribution to the success of the first two seasons at the site.

Our work in Iraq would have been impossible but for the official consent and kind welcome of our hosts in the State Organization for Antiquities and Heritage. In 1975 and 1976 the Director-General and Inspector-General of Antiquities were Dr. Isa Salman and the late Professor Fuad Safar, whose constant advice and encouragement were a great support. In later years we are much indebted to Dr. Muayad Sa'id Damerji, and to successive Directors of the Iraq Museum, for their continuing assistance and for enabling us to continue the study of our finds in the museum, even at times of difficulty.

A final word of thanks goes to Stephen Austin and Sons, Ltd., and in particular to Colin Marks for his own considerable contribution to the production of this volume.

J. N. Postgate
February 1985

INTRODUCTION

1. *GENERAL INTRODUCTION* (J. N. Postgate)

The present volume makes available the detailed record of all graves excavated at Abu Salabikh in 1975, and the majority of those from 1976. Since the excavation continues, encountering more graves each season, it was decided to retain the numbering originally assigned to each grave at the time of excavation and publish them as consecutive groups according to their numbers, rather than to attempt to classify them by type, date or location, which would otherwise have recommended itself. Our decision has the administrative convenience that it is not necessary to introduce a fresh system of numbering, and it facilitates and speeds publication by giving us a simple criterion for making an arbitrary selection. The reader should not be misled, however, into thinking that this volume presents 99 intact Sumerian burials: many of the graves are severely disturbed, and it should be made clear from the outset that in the course of excavation "grave-numbers" were not infrequently given to features which subsequently proved not to have been graves at all, e.g. pits. These "graves" are listed in their place, but no effort has been made to give detailed descriptions of the pits in question.

1.1 *Arrangement of the text*

The graves are arranged numerically according to the number given them at the time of excavation. The introductory comment to each grave considers the grave's stratigraphic status, the size and shape of the grave shaft and/or chamber, and other general details of its excavation. For the grid system, see ASE 1, p. vii, and the arrangement of quadrants and baulks is shown here, in Fig. 2. The location of each grave is indicated on one or other of the two plans (Figs. 148-149, at the back of the volume), and where appropriate a detailed plan of the grave is given, at a scale of 1:20. The items on this plan are numbered in accordance with the catalogue of contents. In some cases there is also a "Contents key" in the form of miniature sketches of the artefacts in a particular grave group, also identified by the numbers assigned to the objects in the catalogue. It should be stressed that this is a diagram only: some of the sketches may derive from objects in the grave in question, but frequent types, such as conical bowls, shells, grave-stones etc. are represented only by a single idealized sketch throughout the volume. For accurate details of the individual objects the reader should refer to the catalogue and to the large scale illustrations in Figs. 122-147 (at the back of the volume, before the photographic plates).

After the introductory text and before the catalogue of contents, are listed the "batches": These are the numbered units of stratification according to which the grave in question was excavated, and they are listed with a brief explanation of their meaning, because in many cases this is how the different provenances within a grave are identified, and the individual items from the grave each have such a "batch number" which fixes their provenance. The organization of the catalogue is mainly self-explanatory. It is mostly arranged in the order: human bones, animal bones, metal, stone, pottery, shell, flints, but this is not a strict rule, and different provenances within each grave are treated separately. Each entry is preceded by a number, assigned for the purpose of this volume, which corresponds with the number on the plan of the grave. Where there is no plan, or that item is not shown on it, the number is enclosed in brackets, e.g. [15]. The first line of each catalogue entry also gives, when relevant, the "batch number", "object number", and AbS number; for these see the Note on Numbers, below, p. 18. Note that some groups of objects with different object numbers and provenances are stored together in the museum under single AbS numbers: in such cases the object is referred to as "in AbS . . .". A list of AbS numbers in this volume, with their IM numbers, is to be found below on pp. 188ff.

1.2 *Publication policy*

The decision to publish the graves in advance of other aspects of the excavation results from two main considerations: they contain a great quantity of pottery and other objects which would thereby become generally available, and they are self-contained stratigraphic units,

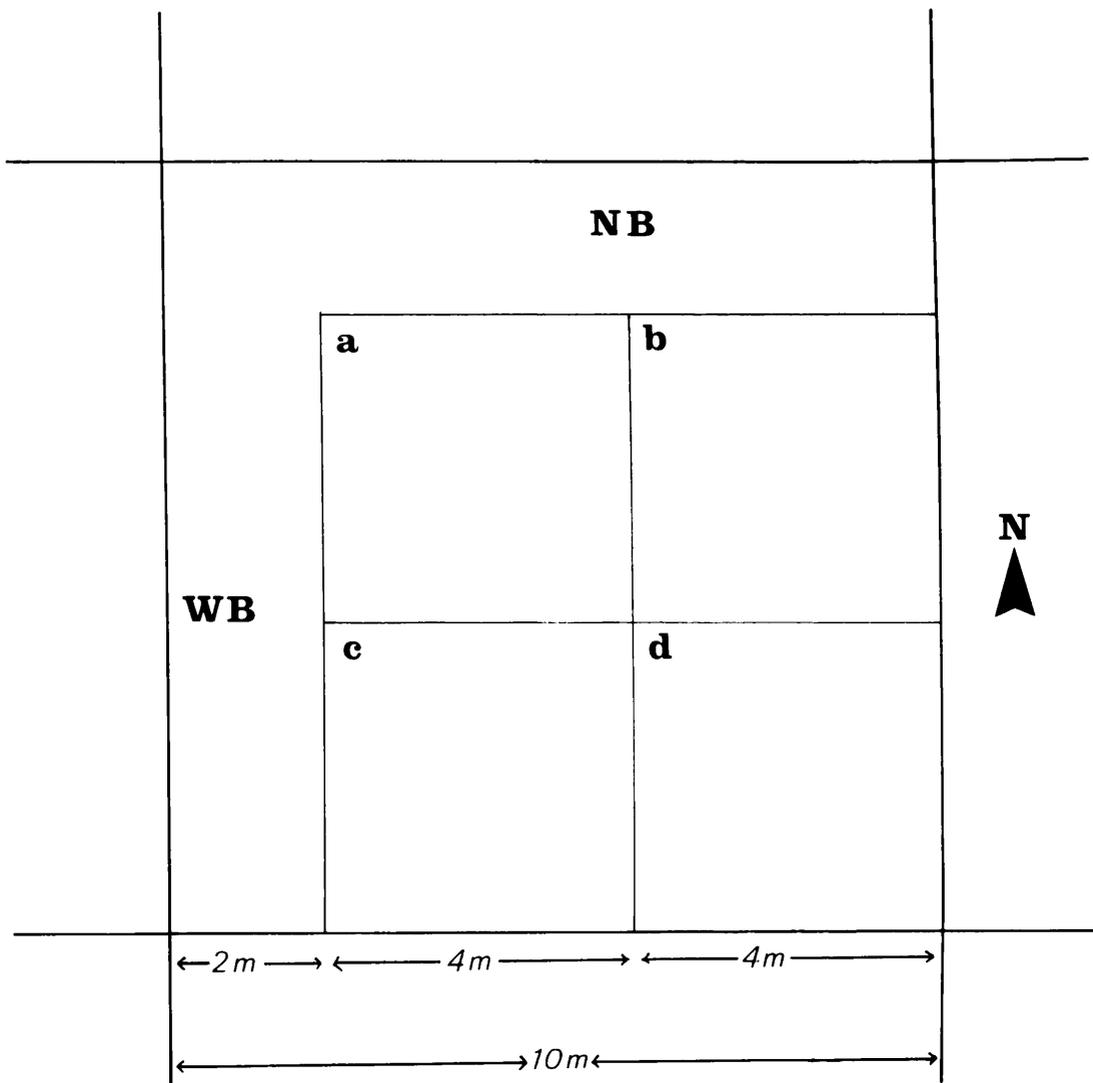


Fig. 2. Lettering of quadrants and baulks.

often—though by no means always—divorced from any associated architecture and therefore independent of the coherent stratigraphy of the site. The present volume is narrowly aimed at the publication of the raw data; any more general study must await the publication of a second—or indeed a third—volume of graves. In the meantime, the reader should consult my article “Early Dynastic burial customs at Abu Salabikh”, in *Sumer* 36 (Postgate 1980) for a general conspectus of burial practices at the site, which removes the need for such a survey here, and the most important graves from Nos. 100 onwards are described in the preliminary reports (*Iraq* 38 and subsequent volumes). Here I will only draw attention to the fact that these more recently excavated graves extend the range of our sample back through ED II to ED I, revealing interesting differences from the bulk of ED III graves in this volume, and that even within ED III they offer some fresh variety.

We have tried to list everything recorded from each grave, and to publish drawings or photographs of all artefacts which are not effectively duplicated within the volume. This has not always been done for graves: The graves from the Diyala region were published without description of their contents; often, but not by any means always, it proves possible to identify individual pots from the graves with those actually published in the pottery volume (Delougaz 1952), but the publication of the rest of the objects is still awaited, and anyone who has tried to work on these graves will realize why we have wished to avoid such a situation. Nevertheless, in the publication of objects from the site we have also been pulled in two directions by the conflicting claims of provenance versus class of object. Though we have decided to include them with the graves, we have tried to minimize the inconvenience for those more interested in the class of object (be it seals or pots), by arranging the drawings and photographs by class (Figs. 122-147; Plates XXII ff.): pottery, stone, metal weapons and ornaments, and beads. A

glance at these illustrations will guide the reader to most objects of any one class without too much effort.

At this stage we have not thought it appropriate to comment at length on many of the items here published. An exception is the metalwork, which is considered in some detail below by Dr. H. P. Martin; some of the pottery has already received separate treatment (Moon 1981), and a corpus of all the Early Dynastic pottery from the site, which will of course make use of the material in this volume, is in an advanced stage. Although the seals from the graves are published here, we have again refrained from any critical comment on them because the publication of all the seals and seal impressions from the site is in the hands of Dr. Martin.

It has to be acknowledged that many of the entries in the graves catalogue are of little intrinsic interest, and it may well be wondered whether they deserved mention at all, especially when they come from disturbed contexts. Their inclusion may be defended on three broad grounds: (1) if the item is studied as part of the entire assemblage from the site, e.g. in a study of all the shells, its provenance will be needed, and this is the only convenient place to describe it, even if the item is clearly no more than an accidental inclusion in back-fill. (2) It is sometimes impossible to know whether the presence of an object is significant or not: the stray items of copper in the upper fill of graves, or the occasional flint blade, may turn out to have been intentional; the cluster of objects in the west corner of Grave 1 (Nos. 203-218) is sufficient indication that even the most unassuming natural things were sometimes placed in the grave deliberately. (3) On a more general plane, the list of such mainly accidental items provides a rough idea of the kind of object collected by us, and may serve in the future to demonstrate whether or not there is any difference, qualitative or quantitative, between the inclusions in grave fill and the contents of other types of archaeological deposit at the site.

1.3 Notes on particular classes of object

These notes are intended to give the briefest possible survey of the grave contents and of their state of study; on the pottery and metalwork see the separate studies below.

Human bones Conditions at the site are not favourable to the preservation of human bone—animals seem to fare much better—but the principal difficulty is the confusion and disjunction caused by grave-robbing. The notes in the catalogue on the human osteological material have been taken from details furnished by Deborah Downs, who worked both at the site and in Baghdad in 1979 and 1981, and was able to see the great majority of the surviving material, including miscellaneous human bone not associated with any numbered grave. It is unfortunate that she has not been in a position to revise her comments, or to add an introductory note to the volume, but it is hoped that further details of the physical anthropology may be available for the next volume of graves.

Animal bones The animal bone from the graves was almost all seen by Dr. J. Clutton-Brock, of the British Museum (Natural History), in 1977. Some of her observations and measurements are included in her article (Clutton-Brock & Burleigh 1978). Where the animal bone was apparently an accidental inclusion in the fill, it was not given any particular attention, and brief details of such material are taken from her notes made on the spot. Some animal bones were certainly included deliberately, from the almost complete sheep in Graves 1 (No. 27) and 48 (No. 4) to the single metacarpal in Grave 37 (No. 3); see also Graves 3:11; 20:2; 34:2; 38:21; 62:6; 68:4; 80:15; 82:7-8; 89:16 and 93:2). The fish bones were separated by Dr. Clutton-Brock, and have been studied by Prof. Dr. A. von den Driesch, of the Institut für Palaeoanatomie, Domestikationsforschung und Geschichte der Tiermedizin, Munich, with the kind co-operation of the State Organization for Antiquities and Heritage. Her identifications are quoted more or less verbatim in the relevant catalogue entries (see Graves 1:12, 29, 222-224; 15:7; 81:12 and 99:7). The fish-bones in Grave 32:17 (6G37:125) were consolidated on to the calcite bowl and so not available for identification.

Stone and metal vessels etc. (Fig. 141; Plates XXVIII-XXIX) Vessels in either material are infrequent, doubtless because of their value, which meant that they were less freely available but also more susceptible to robbing. As P. R. S. Moorey has observed, the incidence of stone vessels appears to decrease as the Early Dynastic period progresses: sherds of stone bowls turn up quite frequently and are listed, but the only in situ stone vessels in Graves 1 to 99 are: Graves 1 (No. 48); 2 (No. 2); and 32 (No. 17). Note also the stone mortar with its pestle (Grave 1:200-201), and here too we may mention the occurrences in graves of large stone slabs, usually of a sandy stone and sometimes obviously having served for grinding or rubbing: some are illustrated in Plate XXVI*d* (from Graves 1, 26, 37, 61 and 73), other examples are Graves 4:7,

28:23, 83:17, 84:5, 88:6, 94:7, 96:8. Metal vessels came from Graves 2 (No. 1), 26 (No. 4), 76 (No. 7) and 89 (No. 15), and are only of copper (or less probably bronze; no analysis has yet been possible).

Beads No special study has been made of the beads, but representative examples have been drawn from most of the undisturbed contexts (Figs. 146-147). Frequently the beads have been described by reference to the types used in the publication of the Royal Cemetery at Ur (Woolley 1935, 366-9); however, exactly corresponding pieces could not always be found. In the "Contents keys" the presence of beads has been indicated by an idealized necklace, but they do in fact range from a single bead to the elaborate necklaces of Grave 1 or the hundreds of minute rings forming the girdle in Grave 13. There is little to add, save that this collection forms an interesting contrast to the amazing opulence familiar to us from the Royal Cemetery at Ur. Despite their impressive appearance, the frit beads (e.g. Graves 14 and 51) are presumably an indication of the relative poverty of Abu Salabikh, since they are substitutes for the semi-precious stones. Otherwise only lapis lazuli, carnelian and shell beads are found with any regularity; there is the very occasional piece of rock-crystal, and of silver (especially Grave 1). Gold at Abu Salabikh has so far been found only in the hoard of beads from a jar in 6G38 (cf. on Grave 51, No. 1), and in Grave 176 (cf. Curtis 1982, Plate 3b).

We may permit ourselves one small observation here: in Grave 93 an unpierced piece of rock-crystal lay by the legs (No. 18), and single, pierced, beads were found in comparable positions in Graves 82 (No. 6) and 89 (No. 8). In Grave 14 a small copper disc was found by one shin-bone. Could it be that all these were sewn onto or into the hem of a garment to help it hang straight?

Cylinder seals The 7 examples in this volume are illustrated on Plate XXXI; all of these are of ED III date. Graves 14:7, 76:9, and 84:6 were certainly in situ; the others were disturbed but probably belonged with the grave deposits in at least some cases. On the basis of the small sample, it seems fruitless at present to speculate whether the locations of the seals within the deposits might permit deductions as to whether they were worn on the person, and if so where.

Shells "Cosmetic shells", that is the cockle shells (*Cardium* sp.) used to hold paints, are frequent, and are included in the "Contents keys". Both in situ and in disturbed contexts they usually contain at least a trace of pigment, sometimes a substantial amount. Analysis of the composition of these substances has not been undertaken, largely because examples from Kish and Ur have both been studied (Bimson 1980; Brill 1970). The great majority were separately examined and uniformly described by Philip J. Watson, to whom we are indebted for the relevant catalogue entries.

Flints The descriptions of flints are taken from a hand-list prepared by Joan Crowfoot Payne in 1979. Her entries are quoted in full and without significant alteration; and I would like to pay tribute here to a marvellous collaborator. For her survey of the Early Dynastic flints from Abu Salabikh as a whole, see *Iraq* 42 (1980) 105-119. The great majority of flints listed here must be presumed to have been accidental inclusions in the grave-fill. Nevertheless, there are a few instances where a piece of flint did appear to have been placed in the grave deliberately: Graves 1:206; 81:11; 85:3 (cf. dubious instances: 3:9; 72:2; and 87:4). Some of these are infants' or children's graves, and it seems possible, though no more, that the association is not fortuitous, even though I am unable to propose a convincing explanation at present.

1.4 *The stratigraphy and dating of Graves 1-99*

Where graves can be shown to have been intramural they acquire an importance out of all proportion to their frequency, partly because of the definite association between the grave-goods and a precise phase of the building in question, and partly because of the interest attaching to the custom of intramural burial in its own right. It therefore seems desirable to show here how the graves relate to the buildings.

- Area A*
- Stratified before Level II:* Grave 81
 - Stratified in Level II:* None certainly identified
 - Dug into rooms of Level II building from later level:*
 - Room 1: Grave 19(?)
 - Room 2: Graves 22, 56
 - Room 4: Graves 28, 31, 35 and 63(?)
 - Room 5: Grave 42
 - Room 6: Grave 26
 - Room 13: Grave 96

Room 14 (courtyard): Grave 72
 Room 21: Grave 84
 Rooms 30 and 33: Graves 76, 78, 82-3, 92-95
Dug into walls of Level II building from later level:
 Graves 8, 13, 16, 41, 43, 50, 53, 55

Area E *Stratified in Level I:*

Room 39: Graves 1, 2, 27, 86, 88 (see further below)

Presumed stratified in Level I:

Room 41 (courtyard): Grave 48

Room 47: Graves 11, 57

Room 48: Grave 87

Dug into rooms of Level I building from later level:

Room 39: Grave 90(?)

Room 47: Grave 54

Room 50: Grave 3

Room 51: Grave 91(?)

Room 52: Graves 45, 46

Room 57: Grave 99

Room 70 (NE of Room 47): Graves 25(?), 30(?)

Dug into walls of Level I building from later level:

Graves 4, 5, 12, 17, 29, 59(?), 60(?), 85, 97

Dug into ash-tips later than Level I:

Graves 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 15, 18, 34, 39(?), 49 (S.Unit)

Central Complex, South-western rooms

Dug into rooms of Level I building from later phase or level:

Room 62: Graves 73, 75, 79

Room 65: Graves 74, 77(?)

Room 66: Grave 61(?)

Dug into walls of Level I building: Graves 65, 69

Eastern Houses

Stratified in Level I:

Room 102: Grave 80

Presumed stratified in Level I (on absolute depth and ceramic criteria):

Room 101: Grave 38

N of Room 115: Grave 52

Dug into rooms of Level I building from later phase or level:

Room 101: Grave 20

Room 102: Graves 37, 89

Room 103: Grave 33

Room 104: Grave 32

Room 110: Grave 51

Room 111: Grave 98

Dug into walls of Level I building:

Room 40(?)

Street between Central Complex and Eastern Houses: Graves 62, 68

Not included in this analysis: "Graves" 21, 23, 24, 36, 44, 47, 58, 64, 66, 67, 70, 71.

Undoubtedly the most important groups of graves here are the four in Room 39 of Area E (with the infant grave 86 making a fifth, and Grave 48 in the courtyard perhaps belonging with them too), and the cluster of graves in Room 104 of the Eastern Houses, where Grave 80 can be tied in to a specific floor line, and the other later graves are accordingly placed in a certain relationship to the building too. It is of particular interest that differences can be observed between the earliest (Grave 88) and latest (Grave 1) of the Room 39 sequence, although the absolute difference in height between the floors from which they were dug is not more than 1 m., corresponding to three discernible floor-lines. The fact that a cuneiform tablet (IAS 507) was found between the two IC floors in Room 39, and another small group just outside the room on a nearly contemporary floor (cf. *Iraq* 38, 143), gives added value to the sequence of graves, since their pottery can thus be placed in a chronological relationship to ED III tablets.

Area E Level II	80	81	38 (part), 52	88	54,	ED II
		2, 27				
Area E Level I	1	17, 28, 31, 35, 48, 96	3, 4, 19, 37, 45, 50, 68, 75, 82, 84, 93, 95	42, 89	94	ED III
	26	51, 78, 83				
Area E post-Level I	32, 73					Akkadian
	49					

Note to chart

In the accompanying chart an attempt has been made to give an approximate chronological attribution for those graves for which some criterion is available. The left-hand column contains the graves which yielded the best groups of associated pottery, and which have accordingly served as a standard of comparison for the remainder. In the centre the other graves are assigned to a period with as much precision as their criteria seem to warrant. These assignments are based on a combination of the stratigraphic considerations tabulated above, and the ceramic typology as discussed below by Jane Moon. It is not dependent in any way on the glyptic art of the cylinder seals.

On the left the internal Abu Salabikh stratification is roughly indicated by means of the Levels in Area E. On the right, the correlation with the traditional Diyala sequence is suggested. Although there is a clear difference between some of the earlier ED III graves (Graves 1, 26, etc.) and the later group (Graves 32, 73 and 76), we have deliberately refrained from splitting ED III into a and b, because only some of the graves in the earlier group can be related directly to the architectural stratigraphy, so that there is no means of judging the time-span to be attributed to the remainder.

2. *SOME INTRODUCTORY REMARKS ON THE POTTERY* (J. A. Moon)

Graves have a special place in the study of Early Dynastic pottery, if only because most such pottery known to us comes from graves. This simple fact of archaeological life poses a number of questions and problems which must be faced if any real progress is to be made, but has certain advantages too. Graves provide unique groups of pots deposited at exactly the same time, often in very good condition, and in definite association with other objects. For the Early Dynastic period these groups are often irritatingly incomplete, due to the widespread practice of grave robbing, and it is rarely possible to be exactly sure from which level a particular grave was dug (well explained by Delougaz in Delougaz, Hill & Lloyd 1967, 58). Clearly there are aspects

of ceramic studies, particularly dating, which rely on groups of complete vessels found on undisturbed floors to settle particular questions finally. Unfortunately such conditions are none too plentiful in mud-brick contexts, where more often a surface has been levelled, filled over, re-levelled, then disturbed by pits and foundations so that any pottery that was left on it in the first place becomes fragmented and mixed. While waiting for a corpus of well-stratified Early Dynastic pottery to build, the wealth of material from funerary contexts provides us with a kind of preview: something to be going on with.

It is now nearly fifty years since the publication of the “A” cemetery at Kish first showed scholars what a sizeable collection of Sumerian pottery looked like. It is on this and a couple of other cemetery sites, and on remarkably little else, that our present understanding of the Early Dynastic ceramic sequence is still largely based. As the relevant sites are few, and much of the material from them poorly stratified and not always excavated as one might now wish, it follows that we still draw on certain rather crude assumptions. For instance, pottery is considered to “develop” evenly: it does not change shape then change back again. The dating of pots by levels then other levels by pots has led to a certain amount of circular reasoning. However, the current elementary state of research means that it is in fact more useful to go on forming hypotheses and drawing provisional conclusions than to cower behind circumspection. Likewise it is inadequate for those directly involved in excavation of new material to limit themselves to uncritical description of their results. Therefore the conscious underlying assumptions of the following discussion will be stated first, and having noted the inevitable frailty of some of them I shall proceed to comment quite baldly without recourse to continual qualification.

2.1 *Basic assumptions*

Pots found in graves were manufactured shortly before the burial took place: no allowance is made for “heirlooms”.

Pots that are the same shape are contemporary, even if they come from different places.

Most of the “A” cemetery at Kish is ED IIIB, contemporary with graves found near the surface of the Early Dynastic mounds at Khafajah and Tell Asmar.

Much of the Royal Cemetery at Ur is also ED IIIB.

The following specific changes in vessel shape are proposed as chronological:

—conical bowls become shallower as the ED period progresses.

—upright-handled jars with solid handles and anthropomorphic plastic features are late ED III.

—stemmed dishes become taller and thinner and more sketchily decorated towards the end of ED III. Plain ones seem to belong both at the beginning and at the end of the peak popularity of the decorated ones. (ED II stemmed dishes are different altogether.)

—footed jars and jars with very wide shoulder are specifically ED IIIB.

Certain trends other than differences in shape can also be observed. Early graves like Graves 80 and 1 have more spouted jars than later burials. Delougaz’ suspicion that “their number decreases considerably in succeeding strata of ED III and at the end of the period they become quite rare” (1952, 91) is supported by the Abu Salabikh material. The spouted jar was in fact quite rare at Kish: only eight were found in 154 graves. The same trend would appear to apply to conical bowls, though Mackay is not quite clear about the situation at Kish: “Type ‘O’ was only found in eleven graves” (out of the first 38, mainly ED IIIB on other criteria—1925, 36), but then “these dishes are very common in the ‘A’ cemetery, the number in each grave ranging from one to four” (1929, 155—this was after the second season which in fact included more early ED III graves).

Metrical differences have only been tested rigorously in the case of the conical bowl. Fig. 3 shows a few selected groups, arranged according to the height and rim diameter. For the groups of bowls the principle “later = shallower” works very well, even taken to its logical extreme like this.¹ Single bowls are unreliable.

2.2 It will be immediately obvious that the Abu Salabikh assemblage presented here is totally comparable with the ‘A’ cemetery at Kish. Though the latter includes more ED IIIB graves the overlap is sufficient to state that hardly any vessel shape is found at the one site that does not occur at the other. Similarities with the ED III graves at Khafajah are not so striking, although

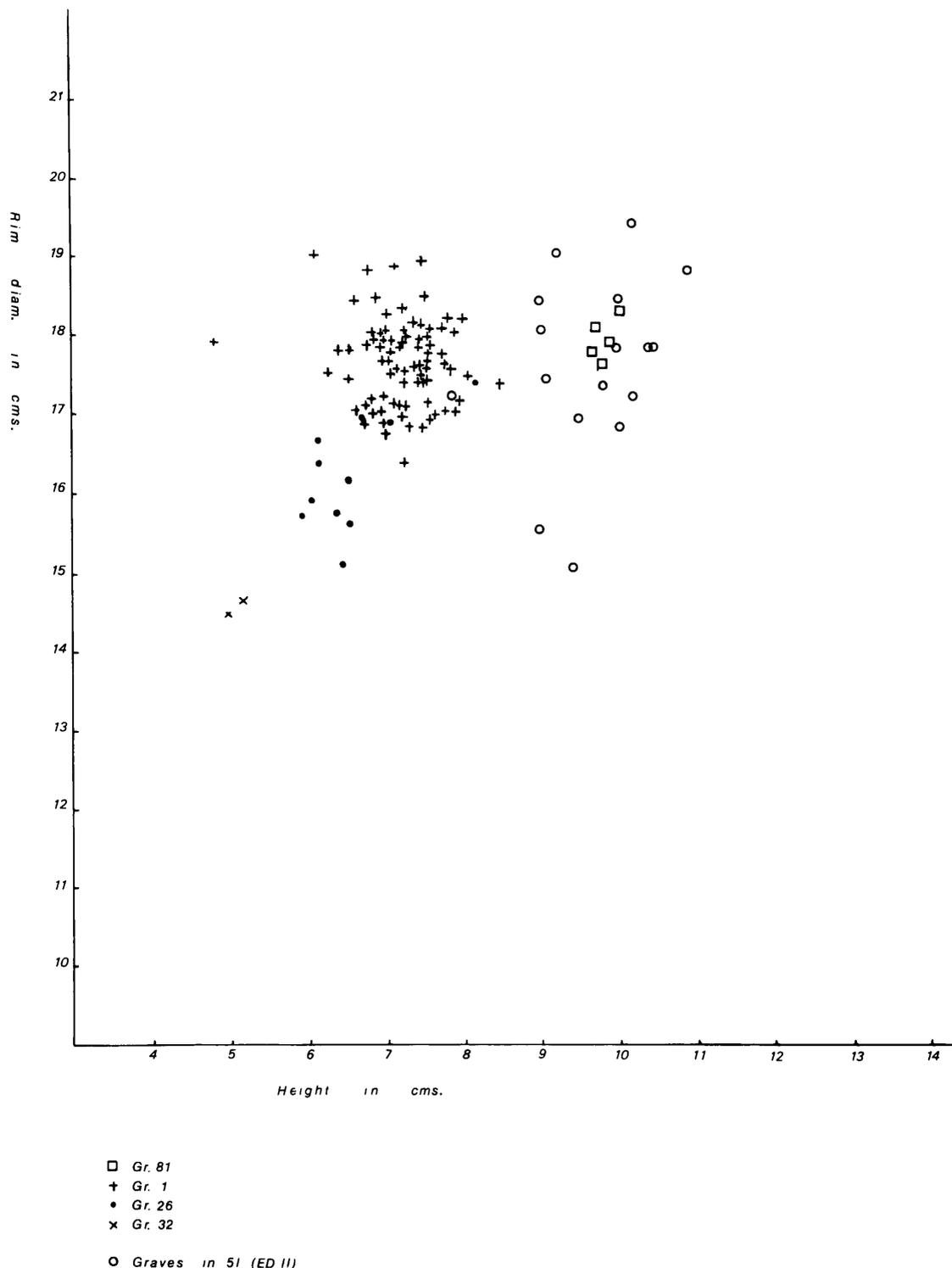


Fig. 3. Chart to show conical bowl dimensions.

Khafajah boasts more ED IIIA burials. This is not surprising in view of the greater distance between the two places and the fact that they are not linked by a direct waterway. However, most of the same classes of vessel are represented, the only glaring absence being that of the related sets of sieve-bowl, sieve-stand, large bowl and tiny cup (see Graves 1, 26, 96 etc.). These are also absent at Ur, and seem to be a genuine regional phenomenon limited to north Babylonia and the Euphrates up to Mari.

While an introduction cannot encompass every site with Early Dynastic pottery, no discussion can reasonably omit the Royal Cemetery at Ur. Material from this site is difficult to

evaluate in advance of further study that includes redrawing of the pottery. The published illustrations are idealized types (sometimes made to double up for Al 'Ubaid!) rather than real pots. Some of the ED IIIB types familiar from Kish and Abu Salabikh are missing, in spite of the accepted late ED III date for much of the cemetery; footed jars, for instance. The absence of upright-handled jars and the intense elaboration of decoration on the stemmed dishes from Ur have already been remarked upon (Moon 1982, 62). On the other hand evidence is beginning to emerge that certain shapes may be limited to the southern fringes of Sumer as exemplified by the sites of Telloh, Al 'Ubaid and Ur (for instance, the tall, ring-based jars such as Ur Royal Cemetery types 145 and 148). The implications here are exciting, as these cities had a very different economic environment from those of central and northern Babylonia, situated as they were on or close to the sea. What regional variation in Early Dynastic pottery might be able to tell us about the economy and political organization of Babylonia is probably one of the most interesting lines of potential enquiry open at the moment.

2.3 To return to Abu Salabikh, the following grouping of selected graves from 1 to 99 is suggested on the basis of the criteria outlined above. The groups are proposed as chronological for the moment, and only a few graves, with relatively large numbers of pots, are treated.

Graves 1-99 are all ED III or later except for 52, 80, 81 and perhaps 88. The stratification of Grave 81 makes it earlier than the main body of ED III occupation in Area A. It contains conical bowls with late ED I/ED II parallels in the Diyala region (Delougaz 1952, B.003.200b).

Graves 80 and 52 are later than 81 but earlier than the other graves because their spouted jars look transitional in shape between those of Grave 81 and those of, say, Grave 1. The upright-handled jar Gr. 52 No. 1 is an early type.

Grave 88 is later than these because it contains a ring-based jar and squat jars (Nos. 9 and 14), but the spouted jars again look earlier than Grave 1.²

Graves 79 and 49 are probably the latest graves of the corpus; 49 contains a high-shouldered jar (No. 2) with "protoimperial" and Akkadian parallels in the Diyala region (Delougaz 1952, C.466.370). McGuire Gibson has recently (AJA 86) drawn attention to the probable confusion of late ED III and Early Akkadian pottery, pointing out that "typical" Akkadian styles must in fact come later in the period. There is no evidence on which to base a guess as to whether Sargon had ascended the throne or not when Graves 49 and 79 were dug.

Grave 1 was dug from a floor of late IC or early IB in the Area E public building. As it was undisturbed the pottery corpus from it has been used by us as a kind of touchstone for dating the other graves. Grave 2 must be a little earlier on stratigraphic grounds. Grave 26 has a broadly similar assemblage but provisionally at least we would like to see it as slightly later. The conical bowls are a little shallower, the stemmed dish (No. 34) tall and less ornate, the ring-based bowl (No. 35) is plain. Grave 35 must be around the same date as Grave 1, with its similar stemmed dish (No. 2), Grave 42 perhaps near to Grave 26 with its wide-mouthed jar (No. 10). The same goes for Grave 96 with its similar jar (No. 6) and plain ring-based bowl (No. 3). Grave 28 is altogether very like 26, and Grave 48 is linked to this group by the presence of a sieve set.

A group consisting of Graves 5, 32, 51, 76, 84 and 95 contain either upright-handled jars with ED IIIB features, or footed jars and very wide ring-based jars. These must be the latest ED III graves on the site, and in fact constitute all we are likely to know about this period from Abu Salabikh, as the levels from which they were dug are completely eroded.

Between these ED IIIB graves and those similar to Grave 26 belongs Grave 73.

2.4 Some of the graves have a definite bias towards one particular kind of vessel: the fragments from Grave 83, for instance, nearly all come from round-bodied jars, with or without ring-base; Grave 76 has mostly footed jars, and Grave 93 was equipped almost entirely with small, plain stemmed dishes. Graves 14, 22, 68 and 99 each had only a single large bowl. Some of the graves had no pottery at all. The incomplete state of some of the burials cannot alone account for these distinctions. Upright-handled jars seem to be limited to one each per corpse, and certain vessels have a preference for certain positions within the tomb-group. Jars made of an especially friable fabric were found by the head in Graves 1, 33, 68 and 93; in earlier graves (80 and 81) a small bottle occupied a similar place.

What does determine the composition and arrangement of an Early Dynastic funerary assemblage? There are of course far too many possible avenues of enquiry to be detailed here, but social status as an influencing factor is a tempting obvious suggestion. It can be diagnosed in a basic way: children's graves are normally poorly equipped (Grave 130 (*Iraq* 42, 94) is a splendid exception), while the presumably high-status individuals buried in the Southern Unit were richly provided for, at least to judge from the contents of Grave 1 and the thoroughness with which its neighbours had been looted. Whether the available evidence can support any more sophisticated conclusions remains to be seen.

Differentiation on grounds of sex is another elementary consideration, but the action of ground-salt on the skeletal material precludes sexing in most instances. However, no clear dichotomy suggests itself on non-biological grounds.

Perhaps it is misleading to suppose a definite simple relationship between persons buried and the objects found with them: they, after all, were put there by someone else. Why? Did the survivors intend to provide their dead kinsman with a set of crockery for the afterlife? It seems a strange priority, when so many other things are needed in the course of a lifetime. Were the vessels filled with food when deposited? Soil conditions in Mesopotamia are not kind to organic remains, so it is difficult to be sure. Occasional fish-bones occurred in vessels (Grave 1 No. 12; 32 No. 17), but often the way in which the pots are stacked means that they must have been empty. Perhaps the contents had already been disposed of, poured away as libations or fed to guests at the funeral. If they were the containers used at the wake, the assemblage may well reflect what foodstuffs were available at the time, taking into account the season, local shortages, and so on, rather than having much to do with the status of the deceased.

Although the graves dug at Abu Salabikh provide most of the whole vessels found on the site, there is of course a great deal of ceramic material from the settlement, which is being prepared for publication in another volume. Much of it is in sherd form, which means that direct comparison with the funerary corpus must be cautious, but it is already clear that certain common household vessels do *not* appear in the graves: storage vessels, for instance, and hand-made forms.

It is hard to escape the general conclusion that we still have everything to learn about Early Dynastic pottery, about its chronology, its significance in funerary contexts, and how much it can illuminate enquiry into the social and political organization of Sumerian society. The publication of these Abu Salabikh grave groups provides welcome relief from dependence on Kish for a north Babylonian assemblage, and includes much that will stimulate fresh study and discussion. Publication of further graves, and of ceramic material from the rest of the site, will follow soon, and it should be possible then to test and amplify some of the ideas and hypotheses outlined very briefly here.

3. METALWORK (Harriet P. Martin)

Introduction

The metalwork from Abu Salabikh graves is typical of the Early Dynastic Period. Straight and bent pins, finger rings, spiral hair-rings, and decorative roundels are found with the jewellery. More functional types include a saw-edged knife, vanity kits, small gravers, a chisel, daggers, hammered shaft-hole axes, hammered bent-end axes, a cast shaft-hole axe, forked weapons(?) and arrowheads. Most of the pieces could have been cast in open moulds. In many cases the cast object was then modified by hammering to the desired shape, bending over axeheads and pin shafts, for example. The bent pins with solid finials cast in one piece with the shaft must have had closed moulds, however, as did the cast shaft-hole axe. Some of the arrowheads have tangs with hexagonal sections which again must have been cast in closed moulds.

Although none of the types described below is completely new, it is worthwhile reviewing them to summarize what is now known about their date and uses.

3.1 *Jewellery*³

3.1.1 *Pins: Flattened Head with Rolled End*

There is a distinct type of short straight pin which has a head formed by rolling over a flat sheet of hammered copper (Grave 13 No. 4; Grave 82 No. 3). In the case of Grave 13 No. 4, the end of the pin was hammered flat. The top edge of the flat section was then curled over. The head of Grave 82 No. 3 appears to have been worked separately and then bent around the shaft. It is possible that Grave 1 Nos. 14-15 went together to form a similar pin.

Function of Pins with Flattened Ends

The use of these pins is uncertain. Possibilities include hair pins, pins to hold clothing, or tools (picks or awls) of some sort. Similar pins are known from graves at Kish, Khafaje, Ur, Tell Brak and Tell Aswad.⁴ In three graves, one each from Kish, Khafaje and Ur, the pin was found lying by the pelvis or waist. Grave 13 No. 4 was found by the deceased's head, however, as were two from Kish and one from Ur (Mackay 1925: 45-6; Delougaz, Hill & Lloyd 1967: 116, Fig. 89; Woolley 1934: 89. The position of the other pins is unknown). Woolley saw them as hair pins and associated them with the larger and more ornamental hair pins found at the back of some of the Ur ladies' heads.⁵ They are found so commonly at the waist, however, that an explanation of them as either belt fasteners or some sort of tool suspended from the belt seems equally likely. Mackay (1929: 171) found a bit of fibre in the coil of one pin which might suggest a loop of string used to suspend the pin or to help to fasten a garment.

Pins: Straight

Of the other straight pins, one from Grave 27 (No. 1), has the simplest decoration, three lines engraved around the pin head. A very similar pin head comes from Fara in an ED II context (FP 280 from Erich Schmidt's excavations, soon to be published by H. Martin).

The cast, horned head on Grave 14 No. 3 is part of a well known genre with other, similar pins coming from the Kish A Cemetery and from the Royal Cemetery at Ur.⁶ The piece is too corroded for us to be sure if the head is human, as is probable, or animal. Similar pins found in 1978 and 1981 definitely represent a horned human, 6G45:5 (AbS 1727) from Grave 136 and 6F05:104-7 (AbS 1990-01, 1993) and 106 (AbS 1992) from Grave 176 (*Iraq* 44: Pl. Vc; colour: Curtis 1982: Pl. 3b). The back of the pin head is flat, in line with the pin shaft; therefore the pin could have been cast in an open mould.

Another pin from Grave 14 (No. 6) has a round head made by sandwiching a slate disc between two pieces of shell. It is reminiscent of pins from Kish, Ur and Ubaid, which achieved a similar effect by capping lapis or frit beads with copper, silver or gold (Mackay 1929: 172-4, Pl. LVIII, Nos. 7, 9, 10, 28; Hall & Woolley 1927: Pl. XLIII, T.O. 359; Woolley 1934: Pl. 231, Type 1. Nissen 1966: Taf. 16, reports there are 136 total of Type 7a). Presumably Grave 14 No. 6 was designed to achieve the same effect with cheaper materials. At Abu Salabikh, as at Kish, the beads and caps were held in place by splitting the pin top and bending the ends over.

Pins: Curved

Two pins with bent ends have no decoration on their heads although they may have had beads, perhaps originally wooden ones. They are from Graves 1 (No. 33) and 32 (No. 4). The points on these pins are not split to hold a bead in place as was the point of Grave 14 No. 6 above, however, and it is possible that they were always beadless. (On the other hand, the lack of a split end may explain why the bead was lost.) Grave 32 No. 4 is pierced for a toggle as is common with bent pins.⁷ Grave 1 No. 33 may also have been pierced.

A bent toggle pin cast in one piece with a spherical terminal, came from Grave 61 (No. 17). A fragment of a similar pin came from Grave 78 (No. 4). These pins belong to a type of toggle pin found widely from Syria and Mesopotamia and dating from the Early Dynastic II period into the early second millennium.⁸

Pins: Function

The function of both the straight and bent-headed pins has been debated for some time. In graves the pins seem most often to be found near the head, suggesting a hair pin. On shell plaques from Mari, however, they are clearly shown holding cloaks at the shoulder (Parrot 1974: Fig. 18). At Selenkahiya, Van Loon found a grave in which the deceased was buried with a pair of pins holding his cloak at his shoulder while "at least one more garment and two additional pairs of pins lay behind the head". In another burial Van Loon suggests that a garment drawn over the head might explain crossed pins found under the skull (Van Loon 1973: 146-7). If it were common practice to bury people with their cloaks and pins next to (or under) their heads, the conflicting evidence of the graves and the Mari plaques would be resolved.

3.1.2 Spiral Rings

Rings of coiled copper wire were found in Graves 1 (No. 10), 13 (Nos. 2-3), 16 (Nos. 2-3) and 80 (No. 3). Grave 1 also has a pair of coiled silver rings (Nos. 35-36) and Grave 88 fragments of silver rings (No. 7). These rings may have been ear-rings or may have been twisted into the hair for decoration. At Ur such rings have been found by heads which also had gold crescent ear-

rings, suggesting the spiral rings are hair decoration or that two sorts of ear-rings might be worn simultaneously (Woolley 1934: 241). At Abu Salabikh, as at Ur, spiral rings are often found in pairs near the ears in graves without other ear-rings. Perhaps these rings are hair-rings but can double as ear-rings (cf. Maxwell-Hyslop 1971: 5).

Finger Rings

The body of Grave 1 wore three ribbed silver finger rings, two on the left hand and one on the right (Nos. 37-39). They are similar to some from the Royal Cemetery (Woolley 1934: Pl. 144; cf. *ibid.* Pl. 138). Grave 3 contained a fragmentary copper finger ring (No. 5).

Roundels and Pendants

The body in Grave 1 had a headdress consisting of a silver band which ran over the head between two openwork silver rosettes positioned by either ear (Nos. 30-31). This headdress has a parallel at Ur in PG/1133 of the Royal Cemetery.⁹ The burial is that of a child. It wore a band of beads around its head with a central ornament of an inlaid disc. Openwork rosettes, similar to ours but having a more curved outline to the petals and having a second circle of petals surrounding the inner rosette, were found by the head. Although their relation to the head-band was not ascertained by Woolley, they seem similar enough to our arrangement to warrant the assumption that here, too, the rosettes would have been placed by the ears. The Ur burial also included four examples of the usual men's headdress (the *brim*) lying by the body. The grave PG/1133 is dated by Nissen (1966: 180) to the latter half of the Early Dynastic III period. Another openwork rosette of this type comes from Uruk (see Lenzen 1965: Pl. 13; Lenzen 1964: 130).

A pendant in the form of a double spiral also came from Grave 1 (No. 13). A close parallel is again found at Ur with a collection of beads from a major Royal Cemetery burial (Woolley 1934: Pl. 134, U. 9656). The grave is dated by Nissen (1966: 172) to the early part of the Early Dynastic III period.

3.2 *Tools and Weapons*¹⁰

Most of the metal objects found in the graves were decorative — pins, rings, etc. Wealthier graves might include tools or weapons, however. There seems to be very little pattern in what was chosen. The choice must have depended on the life style and tastes of the deceased. This makes it difficult in several cases to determine the function of some of the tools.

3.2.1 *Chisels and Gravers*

“Chisels” and “gravers” as defined here are copper tools with a rectangular section, one squared-off end and one wedge-shaped end. The two are differentiated by size: “gravers” are 5.5 to 6.5 cm. long and the “chisel” is 10.5 cm. long. (Some forked copper objects might also have been intermediate sized “chisels”: see p. 13 below).

One chisel and four gravers were found in the Abu Salabikh graves. Of these the chisel and two of the gravers are assigned to Grave 89 (Nos. 19, 20, 22), together with a saw-edged knife, 6G37:177 (No. 21); a knife or dagger and a forked implement were with a third graver from Grave 80 (Nos. 161, 163, 162). Another graver (5I21:317 = AbS 1336) comes from Grave 108. A fifth graver, 6G65:129 (AbS 501), comes from Room E49.

The chisel and gravers from Graves 80 and 89 all have traces of wooden handles preserved in the corrosion at their butt ends.¹¹ (The butt ends of the other two gravers are broken off.) In all cases the wood grain runs parallel to the blade axis and the blades appear to have been set into the handles. On the chisel a metal band encircled the blade at the base of the handle.

Uses of Chisels and Gravers

In the Early Dynastic period there seem to be a surprising number of tools resembling the modern chisel. Indeed, when it was necessary to cut wood, it is likely that much of the work was done with chisels rather than with the thin copper saws occasionally found.¹² On the other hand, it seems unlikely that the primary purpose of all chisel-like tools found was wood working. Mesopotamia was, after all, a land very poor in wood. Much of the furniture was made of reeds instead (e.g. Parrot 1956: Pl. XXVII).

When considering the uses of Sumerian tools, it is helpful to remember the needs and resources of these people. In both flint and copper they could make rather blunt daggers,

knives, saws, chisels, gravers, axes, razors, etc. However, they lacked our hard steels with which we make sharp scissors, knives, razors and saws. In consequence, they must often have had to chop materials which we would cut. Some of the chisels found may have served to chop reeds, vegetables, meat and even cloth, instead of (or as well as) wood. Indeed, a chisel-like tool is used today for chopping meat and vegetables in parts of Iraq (Nicholas Postgate, personal communication). Such a household function for these tools might explain why Queen Pu-Abi's grave contained gold chisels (Woolley 1934: Pl. 158b).¹³

In general Sumerians (and Akkadians) do not seem inclined to take the tools of their trade with them to the grave. They are fairly well equipped for the needs of daily life, however, with jars of food and drink. The occasional dagger, chisel, graver, knife, axe, etc., seem best explained as useful common tools and weapons which were worth having along "just in case" rather than as carpenter's kits.

We have called the smaller chisel-shaped tools gravers more to distinguish them as a type than to explain their function.¹⁴ They might, indeed, have been used in engraving wood, stone or metal objects. They may, however, have been used for fine work in domestic life, cutting or chopping various materials.

One graver was found corroded to the blade of a saw-edged knife (Grave 89: Nos. 21-22) and Woolley noted that in the Royal Cemetery it was usual to find gravers corroded to a broad cutting tool whose function Woolley could not identify (1934: 310). The implication in both cases is that the tools, being kept together, were used together—but how remains a matter for speculation.

3.2.2 *Daggers*¹⁵

The well dressed Sumerian man wore a dagger hanging at his waist. Four such daggers were found in the Abu Salabikh graves. Two of them, from Graves 51 (No. 13) and 84 (No. 7), had been fastened to their handles with two rivets through the tang, one above the other. The third, from Grave 93 (No. 16), probably had three rivets in a triangular pattern with two at the shoulder and one in the tang. The handles were presumably wooden. Traces of corrosion on Grave 51 No. 13 suggest a curved base to the handle as is common in the Early Dynastic.

The impression of a wickerwork sheath shows in the corrosion on one side of Grave 51 No. 13. This kind of sheath appears to have been very popular. Similar impressions have been found on daggers from Kish and Ur. The gold sheath from Ur is clearly worked in imitation of such wickerwork. On the reverse of Grave 51 No. 13 there are traces of a brown material, possibly the remains of a leather backing to the sheath.¹⁶

In art these daggers are seen primarily on cylinder seals where heroes and bull-men plunge them into their various enemies. They do not appear at the waists of the peaceful, worshipping figures best known from the period. This need not necessarily imply, however, that they were used only as weapons. The usual votive statuette or plaque clearly does not show many of the standard items of Sumerian dress as found in graves: ear-rings, necklaces, pins, shell belts, etc. An anthropomorphic lion on an Ur shell inlay, however, does wear a dagger stuck through his belt (Woolley 1934: Pl. 105).

Use of Daggers

It is likely that the daggers were used as pocket knives much more frequently than they served to slaughter lions. Even as "knives", however, they probably worked best when thrust into the material to be cut. One cannot expect that their cutting edges were sharp enough to be used like our knives.

3.2.3 *Forked Implements*

Small metal implements which fork at one end into two prongs and are hammered to a chisel-like blade at the other are common finds in Early Dynastic levels. One comes from Grave 84 (No. 8). A broken implement from Grave 80 (No. 163) is very probably another. Similar objects have been identified as fishing implements, spear throwers, arrowheads and goads (Heinrich & Andrae 1931: 91; Woolley 1934: 3041; Mackay 1929: 166; Watelin 1934: 24). A puzzling feature of the bidents from Abu Salabikh is that the forked ends are heavily corroded, implying that this was the end embedded into a handle. If this is so, the bidents are only gravers/chisels with a more secure hafting technique. It must be said, however, that there is no wood grain visible in the corrosion and it could be from another source (possibly a cover?). Indeed, there would have been no corrosion on the chisel-like butt ends if they had been inserted into bone plugs (as at

Ur — see below), instead of into reed or wood. The Kish example appears to be corroded below the forked section as would be logical with a wooden haft (Mackay 1929: Pl. XXXIX:4, 2122).

Bidents have been found in weapon sets and are shown on several monuments as parts of weapons:

1. *Actual finds*^{16a}

A. Kish. Bidents were found along with spear points with the Kish chariot burials. Their exact relationship is not described. Watelin 1934: 24.

B. Ur. Bidents were found inserted into bone plugs at the ends of shafted weapons. These lay next to spear heads and had been in the same quivers. (Woolley thought the forks had been inserted at the butt end of the spear for use with a spear thrower. He explained the fact that the spear points and forks lay side by side by reasoning that the spears had been broken into two before burial.) In two instances Woolley found four spear points next to two copper bidents. Woolley 1934: 68, 304, Pl. 149.

C. At Abu Salabikh there is a tenuous association between the bidents and graves with daggers. Grave 84 No. 8 was found with a dagger (No. 7), presumably therefore a male burial. Grave 80 No. 163 was found with a graver and a dagger (rivetless) (Nos. 162, 161), again perhaps an indication of a male burial. Neither group included a spear point.

2. *Depictions*

A. The Vulture Stele. Eannatum's chariot has a quiver containing eight shafted weapons, three with spear points, three with forked ends and two indeterminate. Eannatum himself appears to drive the chariot while holding a shaft (spear?) in one hand and a curved sword in the other.

B. The Standard of Ur (war side). There are four chariots in the bottom register. The first on the left seems to show three spears and one forked weapon in its quiver. The second has three weapons, one of which might end in a fork. In the third and fourth scenes the chariot appears to hold only spears, but the driver of the fourth chariot grasps a shaft which ends in a fork.

3. *Conclusions*

Copper forks were fitted into the end of shafts and were carried in chariots in quivers along with spears. They might have been animal goads, but this theory would not explain why three were shown together in Eannatum's quiver. On the basis of our present evidence, therefore, it seems most likely that they were an alternative form of weapon point.¹⁷

3.2.4 *Saw-edged Knife*

The saw-edged knife assigned here to Grave 89 (No. 21), probably served as a general purpose knife rather than as a wood cutting saw. The same is very likely true of many other such saws, although the biggest found may have been used for cutting wood as they were in Egypt at this time (for a discussion of this type of saw, see Lucas 1962: 449).

3.2.5 *Arrowheads*

Grave 80 was one of the wealthiest of the graves, producing about 135 conical bowls. The grave shaft was sealed with planks 1.30 m. above the burial and a secondary deposit was laid on these planks. Three arrows stood pointing up near the SW corner of the shaft and three near the SE corner. Two further arrows were laid on the planks to the NE and NW. This procedure is reminiscent of the practice of planting spears in the corners or at the head of the coffin which Woolley (1934: 146) noted at Ur. (Originally it was thought that a saw-edged knife and two of the gravers were also part of this deposit, but they are now assigned to Grave 89—see remarks on p. 166).

The eight arrowheads all have a lanceolate-shaped blade which tapers off into a tang ca. 4 cm. long. In several cases the blade had a slight midrib which then continues onto the tang to make it hexagonal in section. The arrowheads appear to have been cast in different moulds. The arrowheads were inserted into bamboo-like reeds. Impressions of the grain of these reeds are preserved along the lower half of most of the tangs. Similar points are known from Ur, but close parallels elsewhere are rare at this time (Woolley 1934: Pl. 227:5b).

Are these points indeed arrowheads or are they small javelin or spear points? I do not feel we

can answer this question with certainty, but the question raises very interesting points about our knowledge of archery in early Mesopotamia. We have no actual bows from early Mesopotamia and depictions of archery are relatively rare. In the Uruk and Jamdat Nasr periods bows and arrows are seen on the Boulder Stele from Warka and on several cylinder seals (Moortgat 1967: Taf. 14, Taf. A:2 and 4). The bows are in shape doubly convex; on some seals they are often shown with a set-back handle (Rausing 1967: 20 and Fig. 5 for shapes of bows). They might be composite bows. In the absence of any actual bows this cannot be proved, but Rausing (1967: 36) feels it unlikely that such short bows would have adequate power if they were not composite.

Studies done on Egyptian bows and arrows which are much better preserved indicate that (1) wooden self bows used with wooden, bone, or ivory tipped arrows were the most common type in both the third and second millennia, and (2) composite bows were introduced in the mid-second millennium (Tutankhamun's tomb) together with tanged copper arrowheads (Clark, Phillips & Staley 1974: 356-58, 371-72). In Egypt, therefore, there appears to be a definite connection between the composite bow and the tanged metal arrowhead, but both are introduced about one thousand years later than the Abu Salabikh "arrowheads".

The Abu Salabikh points are, in fact, relatively large and heavy for arrowheads. The points weigh between 6.7 and 10.1 g. When hunting an archer needs arrows which travel accurately over long distances. M. Korfmann (1972: 38) considered the optimum size of arrowhead at length and concluded that "für prähistorische Jäger und Krieger wären mehr als c. 7.0 g. schwere Pfeilköpfe absolut unbrauchbar gewesen". This would mean that our points are too heavy for use as arrowheads and should be considered spear or javelin points.

In exceptional circumstances, however, arrowheads have been heavier. For example, Russian arrowheads used at short distances against armoured troops weighed, like most of our arrowheads, between 8 and 10 g. (Korfmann 1972: 37, n. 4). Korfmann felt such usage was unlikely in ancient times. A shell plaque from the Early Dynastic palace at Mari, however, shows an archer shooting in just such a situation (Parrot 1974: Fig. 30). The archer appears to be lobbing arrows over a wicker shield giving little regard to aim. Although the only enemy seen is dead (and therefore naked), presumably the enemy soldiers were dressed like the archer in helmets and thick (leather ?) capes with metal discs sewn on. Therefore, although our points are too large for accurate long distance shooting, it seems quite feasible that they were arrowheads used for shooting at advancing phalanxes at close range.

3.2.6 Axes: *Bent Hammered Axes*

The most common type of axehead from the Abu Salabikh graves is made from a long, trapezoidal piece of copper probably cast in an open mould. The tapering end of the blade was inserted through a wooden shaft and then bent back around it. A rivet usually was run through the shaft and blade to strengthen the bond. (Woolley 1934: Pl. 226, Type S.20 illustrates the hafting). In one case, from Grave 76 (No. 8), the blade end inserted through the shaft was too long and had to be bent back on itself. These axes vary from the strong and hefty example from Grave 27 (No. 10) to the rather flimsy one from Grave 53 (No. 3), which lacks a rivet. Grave 53 No. 3 and Grave 76 No. 8 are both very thin and might have been made as grave goods rather than for normal use. This is not to say that all hammered axes are unusable. Bent hammered axes have been found at Mari outside graves, but it is not clear from their publication whether they are as thin as these (Parrot 1956: Pl. LXIV, 183-84). In this respect it is interesting to note that Grave 27 No. 10, which surely was a practical tool, was found some way up the shaft of the grave, which had been robbed. It is just possible that it is not part of the grave goods, but rather was lost by the grave robbers who had been using it to break up the soil.

Similar axes have been found elsewhere in Early Dynastic III graves and houses. At Ur the type continues into the Akkadian period (Woolley 1934: Pl. 226, Types S.19, 20; Mackay 1925: Pl. XVIII:9-10; Mackay 1929: Pl. LXII:7; Heinrich & Andrae 1931: Taf. 39a:4, S.89; Parrot 1956: 183-4, Pl. LXIV; Genouillac 1934: 89, Pl. 49:1b. For the date of the type, see Nissen 1966: Taf. 16).

*Axes: Hammered Shaft-hole Axe*¹⁸

Grave 51 No. 12 is a shaft-hole axe made by hammering a flat piece of copper, not by casting it. The copper sheet was bent around the shaft, leaving a rib up the back. The bent end was then riveted down to the blade. The axe is a close copy of a common cast Early Dynastic type, but probably was made for the grave and not for use, judging from its flimsy nature. Similar hammered axes were found in Kish graves (Mackay 1925: 38-9; Pl. XVII:1, 4).

Axes: Cast Shaft-hole Axe

The one cast shaft-hole axe from these graves is a typical ED III battle axe, No. 6 from Grave 19. It belongs to R. Maxwell-Hyslop's type 5B and has ED III parallels from Ur. A similar axe is depicted on the Vulture Stele from Tello (Maxwell-Hyslop 1949: 96). The ED III shaft-hole axes grouped by Maxwell-Hyslop in her types 5 and 6 are unusual among the shaft-hole axes of the ancient Near East. As on our example, the blade forms an acute angle with the shaft, rather than a right angle. The curved blade on the underside of the axe is the cutting edge. If one struck straight out at an object (or person) with such an axe, only the tip would make direct contact. This may have been effective for piercing the metal helmets worn now. In battle the soldier may also have brought the axe down from above onto his victim. For this to be possible, the axe must have had a long handle. Such handles are seen on a shell inlay from Mari and on the Vulture Stele. They were also found at Ur (Yadin 1963: 134-7). By the Akkadian period Naramsin had abandoned this design of axe for an axe with the cutting edge at the end of the blade which is at a right angle to the shaft (as shown on the Naramsin Stele: Maxwell-Hyslop 1949: Pl. XXXVI:2).

3.3 *Metal Vessels*

We know from the Ur Royal Cemetery that metal vessels were the luxury table ware of the Early Dynastic. Relatively few ordinary people could afford even copper bowls for their graves in most ED cemeteries. In the ED al-'Ubaid cemetery one grave in eight has a copper vessel; in ED III burials at Kish and Khafaje one grave in six has a copper vessel. The ED II Khafaje burials are the wealthiest with metal containers in one third of the graves. In contrast, at Abu Salabikh only four graves out of the some 74 treated in this report included copper bowls.¹⁹ Two of the bowls, from Graves 2 (No. 1) and 76 (No. 7), are simple, hemispherical bowls of the type most popular at Ur (Woolley's type 4 represents ca. 40% of the total occurrences of metal vessels: Woolley 1934: Pl. 232; cf. Nissen 1966: Taf. 12-14). The pouring lip on the bowl from Grave 26 (No. 4) is less common; a similar lip is found on a flat based bowl from late ED and Akkadian graves at Ur (Woolley 1934: Pl. 233: type 22; cf. Nissen 1966: Taf. 12). The bowl from Grave 89 (No. 15) has no direct parallel at Ur (but note Ur types 28-31). All of these bowls would have been made by hammering sheet copper, possibly over bitumen forms.

Footnotes to introduction

- ¹See preliminary moves in this direction by Dr. H. P. Martin, *Iraq* 44, 172-3.
- ²In previous writing on the Abu Salabikh pottery the term "ED II" has been used sparingly (Moon 1981, 84). This was because the general paucity of material comparable to the type assemblage in the Diyala region led to doubts as to whether a tripartite division of the Early Dynastic period was at all useful for other regions. However, since recent work at Abu Salabikh has produced levels clearly distinct from both ED I and ED III, and bearing objects distinguishable from either, these reservations have been assuaged (see *Iraq* 46, forthcoming). But we still have only a limited idea of what ED II material looks like.
- ³For a general discussion of Early Dynastic jewellery see Maxwell-Hyslop 1971: 1-16.
- ⁴*Kish*: Mackay 1925-29: 44-6, 171, Pl. XIX:5-8, Pl. LVIII:4. *Khafaje*: Delougaz, Hill & Lloyd 1967: 116, Fig. 89. *Ur*: Woolley 1934: Pl. 231: type 5. Woolley is not explicit on the number of pins found, but there appear to have been three, U. 10938 (gold) from PG/800 (Queen Pu-abi) on Pl. 165, U. 8598 (silver) from PG/333 on Pl. 159 and a third silver pin alluded to on p. 565. Nissen states that there were three of this type: Nissen 1966: Taf. 17. *Tell Brak*: Mallowan 1947: 213. *Tell Aswad*: Mallowan 1947: 213, Pl. LIII:32.
- ⁵Woolley 1934: 241. Despite Woolley's statement here that the pin is "found worn with" a headdress, the only findspot described by him is next to the waist of Queen Pu-abi (ibid. 89). U. 8598 from PG/333 is not outside the coffin with the finds listed on ibid. 151, and thus was presumably inside. The finds from the grave include an arrowhead and an axe, suggesting a male burial; they do not include a headdress with comb (ibid. 426-7). There is no exact reference to the third pin and thus we know nothing of its findspot.
- ⁶Mackay 1929: Pl. LVIII:19-21; Woolley 1934: Pl. 231: type 6b. Other pins coming from graves probably contemporary with the Royal Cemetery are published in Woolley 1955: Pl. 29: U. 19100, 19102.
- ⁷Such pins are common Early Dynastic finds, e.g.: Mackay 1925: Pl. XIX:1, 2, 4 with beads, 3 with no bead; Mackay 1929: Pl. XL:2 and Pl. LVIII:12, 13; Woolley 1934: Pl. 231: Type 7a; Delougaz 1967: Figs. 70, 90.
- ⁸*Nippur*: Zettler 1978: 347, n. 4. *Ur*: Woolley 1934: Pl. 231: Type 7c (one ED III example only according to Nissen 1966: Taf. 7). *Tell Chuera*: Moortgat 1965: 43, Abb. 30. *Mari*: One such pin was found lying on the floor of the palace throne-room (no. 65): Parrot 1959: Pl. XXXIII:790. *Habuba Kabira* and *Mumbaqaq*: They have been found at Habuba Kabira in Early Dynastic graves and at Mumbaqaq in an Akkadian to Ur III hoard: Heinrich et al. 1973: Abb. 11; 1974: Abb. 62. *Til Barsip*: Thureau-Dangin & Dunand 1936: Pl. 30, No. 6. *Amarna* (near Carchemish): Woolley 1914: Pl. 24 (bottom), p. 92. *Tell Hammam*: Ibid., Pl. 21c. *Selenkahiye*: Van Loon 1973: 146. Cf. Henschel-Simon 1938: 169 ff.; Mallowan 1947: 166 ff., sub No. 3.
- ⁹Woolley 1934: 167-68, Fig. 44, Pl. 133: U.11806C, 11807, Pl. 138: U.11806A & B. Although on p. 167 Woolley speaks of there being one openwork roundel which he cannot, in fact, place, the catalogue (ibid. p. 574) makes it clear that two roundels went with the band.
- ¹⁰In general see Deshayes 1960.
- ¹¹Where a copper object has been in contact with decaying organic material (wood, wool, leather, etc.) there is often heavier corrosion than elsewhere on the copper object. In this corrosion one can commonly see traces of wood grains, reed patterns, etc.
- ¹²The best example of a chisel being used is seen on an Old Babylonian plaque as illustrated in Parrot 1960: Pl. 359.
- ¹³Chisels are common finds in the Jamdat Nasr and Early Dynastic periods: Mackay 1925: Pls. XVIII:7, 8, 11, 15; Mackay 1929: LXI:12; LXXV:6; Woolley 1934: Pl. 229: Type 3; Heinrich & Andrae 1931: 89, Taf. 40a:3; Parrot 1956: Pl. LXIV:562.
- ¹⁴The small chisel type is found throughout Mesopotamia in the Early Dynastic period. *Ur*: Woolley 1934: Pl. 229: Type 1b. *Kish*: Mackay 1929: 165, Pl. LXII:12, 13. *Fara*: Heinrich & Andrae 1931: 90, F 1807, F 1203(?) = Taf. 40b:9. Similar small chisels were found by Schmidt at Fara in ED IIIa levels (FP 475, 609).
- ¹⁵For a general discussion see Maxwell-Hyslop 1946: 1 ff. Of the Abu Salabikh daggers, those from Graves 51 (No. 13) and 84 (No. 7) belong to her type 2 and that from Grave 93 (No. 16) belongs to her type 3.
- ¹⁶Mackay 1929: 163 and Woolley 1934: Pl. 224: U.8246 have similar traces of wicker sheaths. For the gold sheath see ibid., Pl. 151. Other examples of possible leather sheaths are Mackay 1929: 162; Heinrich & Andrae 1931: 90, F 1007.
- ^{16a}Also at Tell Madhkur in the Hamrin basin, in an Akkadian grave [Ed.].
- ¹⁷There are Egyptian arrowheads which are slightly forked, but they are made of flint microliths and certainly there is no evidence that the copper forks were arrowheads. Clark, Phillips & Staley 1974: Pl. VI. The same article illustrates the sort of notch end which persuaded Woolley that the bronze forks were notches for throwing sticks: ibid., Pl. II.
- ¹⁸For a general discussion of shaft-hole axes see Maxwell-Hyslop 1949: 90 ff.
- ¹⁹This poverty at Abu Salabikh is also reflected in the stone bowls: only five burials included these (Graves 1, 2, 25, 32 and 88). In the ED al-'Ubaid burials about one grave in three has a stone bowl; in ED III burials at Khafaje one grave in six has a stone vessel (but it is only one in twenty at Kish). The ED II Khafaje burials have stone containers in one fourth of the graves. Many of the Abu Salabikh graves have been robbed or otherwise badly disturbed. Is this unusual, or is it possible that many such disturbed graves were found but not recorded in some earlier excavations?

NOTE ON NUMBERS

1. *Grid squares:* See Fig. 1 for the 100 m. grid system as it applies to the Main Mound. Within each 100 m. square the 10 m. squares are identified by double figures from 00 to 99, starting from the NW corner. Each 10 m. square is therefore designated by a number + letter + two numbers, e.g. 6G54. Within each 10 m. square the excavation usually followed the division into a N and W Baulk, and four 4 x 4 m. quadrants (see Fig. 2 on p. 2).
2. *Site datum:* The contour lines and occasional spot heights are given above an arbitrary site datum of +0.00 m. established in 1975. This datum is 14.74 m. above sea-level.
3. *Object numbers:* All objects, except for potsherds (see under 5. below), recovered from a 10 m. square are normally assigned a unique number composed of the designation of the square plus a running number, e.g. 6G54:17. However, groups of bones, shells, flints etc. from a single "batch" (= excavation unit) are often assigned to a single number.
4. *Catalogue and Museum numbers:* Most artefacts were assigned an official "catalogue number" (e.g. AbS 598). These are all deposited in the Iraq Museum, and some of them were also given individual IM numbers: a concordance of AbS and IM numbers is given below, on pp. 188-193. Objects and groups of bone etc. without an AbS number are normally stored at the site.
5. *Batch numbers:* Each separately recorded archaeological operation is allocated a 4-figure number known as a "batch number". This is the only designation of the potsherds collected from each operation. It has been necessary to refer to these batch numbers when describing the graves and contents, and they are particularly relevant where more than one batch was used for a single grave.
6. *Dimensions* are given in metres or centimetres, without great consistency. Measurements enclosed in round brackets, e.g. (1.7) refer to the maximum surviving dimension, which is not the complete original dimension.

GRAVE 1

Plates I-III; XXII

As it happens, this was not only the first grave numbered by us at Abu Salabikh, but also proved to be one of the most important. It is dug into the floor of Room 39, on the W side of the Southern Unit, between Graves 2 (to the S) and 88 (to the N), and like them the edges of the grave pit are carefully aligned with the walls of the room. The shaft (see Fig. 4) is cut straight down from the floor to a depth of 2.65 m (the highest floor cut is at +7.75 m, and the base of the grave at +5.10 m); it is rectangular with slightly rounded corners, measuring at the top 2.60 x 1.60 m. The sides of the shaft are vertical, except for occasional inequalities, and when the fill was carefully cleared it was possible to see the marks of a digging tool, especially on the NW side (Plate IIa).

As in the neighbouring graves, the shaft passed through a series of earlier floorings of Room 39, then through a layer of bricky packing associated with the initial construction of the Southern Unit. Below this in the sides of the grave are dirty striations known as Level II in 6G64b and 6G54c, and at the base of the shaft the undisturbed soil is described as a "floor with much clayish material in it," which may well represent the top of Level III.

The preparations for the burial at the base of the shaft are best described in the words of the field supervisor (P. J. Watson): "Grave 1 had been lined with a clean clay (brownish yellow) lining along its two long (E and W) sides, thereby forming two shelves 40-50 cm. high and 30 cm. wide. The tops of these shelves sloped down" and met to form "a sealing of the same clean clay, 5.7 cm. thick, over the whole of the grave area (excepting the two undercut areas at the N and S ends). The burial proper had been covered with reed matting" [or reeds?] "over which this clay sealing was laid." Below the burial was "a layer of greenish clay, clean at the top but very 'sherdy' at the bottom, giving one the impression that the grave had first been

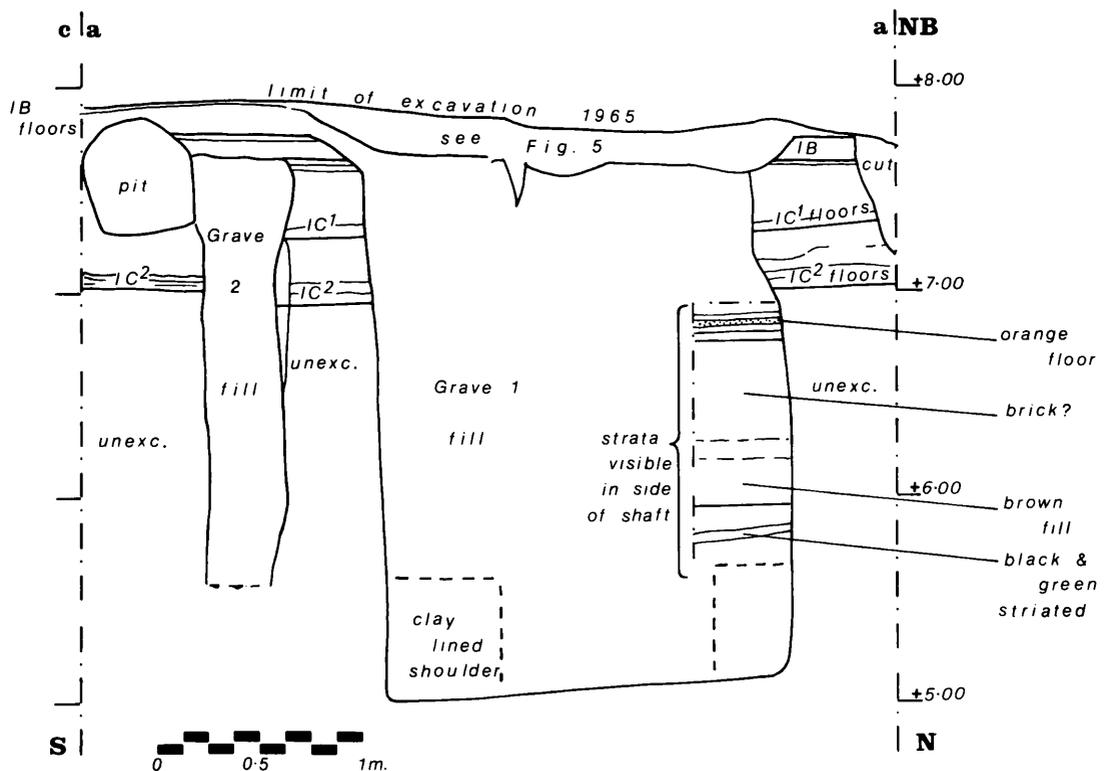


Fig. 4. Section of W side of 6G64a, looking W.

filled (to a depth of ca. 2 cm.) with a hard-core of sherds," followed by "greenish clay (again ca. 2-3 cm. deep). In each of the four corners the clay lining tapered to an end though the sealing remained to a greater or lesser degree. The fill in the two undercut areas" at each end "was noticeably different from the rest of the fill, being much more gritty and containing clinker as well as ashy material." The clay lining does not reach under the overhang at the ends, and this material has certainly fallen subsequently into a hollow space left when the grave was filled in. At both ends the sides of the grave consisted of burnt layers containing much clinker of this kind, and at the SW end the grave had cut through the wall of a circular kiln of light red bricks (presumably belonging to Level II).

After the matting (or reeds) and clay lining had been laid over the body and grave goods, the shaft was filled with a "yellowish clay with many gravelly intrusions," but at ca. +6.35-6.40 m. this gave place to a greener clay with pieces of yellow floor material and green, pink and yellow clinker. One presumes that the majority of the fill is simply the soil that previously occupied the space; the fact that clinker predominates in the upper level suggests rather that the last earth to be excavated was also put back last. This is slightly unexpected, but various explanations could be offered when one considers the problems of excavating and storing more than 11 cubic metres of earth from a room of 9.5 x 3.75 m.

Just above this change in the fill a small group of grave goods was placed in the NE corner of the shaft (Nos. 6-12), and another metre higher up, very close to the top and near the centre of the grave, there was a group consisting of three clay "feet", a bowl and a clay stand (Nos. 1-5). Other scattered finds from the fill are listed in the catalogue (Nos. 13-25).

The top of the grave fill is marked by a clay floor at +7.65 m.; this is in fact at least 10 cm. below the floor of the room from which the pit was excavated, and hence it is clear that—as one would expect—the fill of the shaft settled in the course of time and left a depression in the floor.

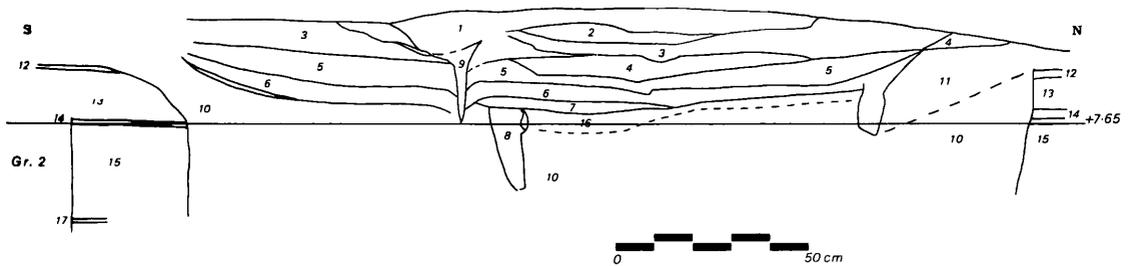


Fig. 5. Cross-section of floors and post(?)-holes above Gr. 1.

Key:	1 yellowish homogeneous clay	10 mixed grave fill, with pieces of yellow flooring
	2 clean clay, burnt dark brown	11 coarse gravelly fill
	3 mixed reddish/greenish clay	12 yellow clay: Floor IB ²
	4 clay with red and green lumps	13 stratified fill between floors
	5 clean yellowish	14 yellow clay: Floor IC ¹
	6 greener, clean burnt, black and brown to north	15 mixed fill between floors
	7 yellowish clay	16 grey fill discoloured by burning
	8,9 loose greyish soil	17 yellow clay: Floor IC ²

In fact there was a subsidence of more than 10 cm. because the fill of the grave spreads up and out across the old floor and becomes the packing for a new clay floor, at about +7.90 m., which as far as one can tell was laid across the whole room. This new floor remained in use for some time, but directly above the grave numerous repairs were needed to compensate for the settlement of the fill. The situation is made clear by Fig. 5: on each fresh clay surface there are marks of burning, and some kind of pointed object has been driven vertically down into the floor. This has to be associated with the discoveries made in Room 39 in 1965. Professor D. P. Hansen writes (apud Biggs 1974: 11):

"In the central part of the room at Level *IB* a large bowl with ring base was set into the floor. At the bottom of the pot was a thick layer of black ash. There were circular red burned areas to the north and south of the pot. A series of post holes(?) without any apparent pattern was found near the firing places. The holes ranged in size from 2 to 5 cm. in diameter and were 2 to 13 cm. deep. They all tapered to a point, and most were filled with brown ashy earth."

The holes and bowl show clearly in the photograph, *ibid.* Figs. 6 and 7.

In 1975 we had cut through the eastern half of this burnt area before realising its significance, and though careful observations were made of the western half, we also were not able to detect

any regularity in the position of these “post-holes”. Therefore, even though it was not always possible to be certain which holes belonged to the same surface, it seems unlikely that they can have been the feet of three- or four-legged pieces of furniture. Some similar holes were also noted by us close to the W wall of the room, between Graves 1 and 2 (see Plate XXXII), and in an earlier floor visible in the N side of the shaft of Grave 2. Post-holes have been noted elsewhere on the site (e.g. in Area E, Rooms 50 and 103; Area A, Room 14), but mostly these have been in courtyard deposits and are not necessarily comparable. In *Iraq* 38, 153, we proposed a connexion with the *urinnu*-standards which are known to have been set up to mark the burial places of priestesses of Nanna at Ur, and this explanation still seems to us attractive. On the other hand, one cannot rule out other possibilities, such as some arrangement to do with the fires.

The Burial

The dead person was laid on the left side in the usual flexed position, with the head to the SW end of the grave and so the face towards the NW. The bones were in an extremely spongy condition and were mostly little more than discolourations of the soil. The legs lay on an unusually large “gravestone”—and this position under the legs is also unusual—while the right hand was lying over the rim of a stone bowl in front of the face. Except for silver finger-rings on each hand, the only jewellery was on the hair and at the neck: silver hair roundels, pins and ribbon, as well as a variety of beads forming a necklace. Since the skull lay much lower than the rest of the body, we assume it had been placed on some kind of pillow since perished.

Other items placed in close association with the body included a tall jar, in the mouth of which was a conch-shell vessel—these were actually touching the teeth and the jar had obviously contained some liquid, perhaps water; a completely squashed friable jar was beneath the skull, and behind the head were a stemmed dish and two small jars. Beside the “gravestone”, just touching the legs, were a stone mortar and pestle.

Scattered across the middle of the grave and at the W end was a great number of conical bowls, mostly upside down, and in stacks of up to five; after a recount, they seem to have totalled at least 107 in number; another 2 came from the E end of the grave. Next in frequency were the spouted jars, principally at the W and E ends of the grave, of which there were 27 examples. At the E end of the grave were two unspouted ribbed jars, and the “four-part set” of a large bowl containing three other utensils. Between this group of pottery and the feet was the skeleton of a sheep, disjointed before burial but almost all present, as well as some bones from a younger animal (No. 27).

In the SW corner of the grave was the large upright-handled jar, with a conical bowl jammed into its mouth. When removed, this exposed two spouted jars and, nestling in the space beneath one of them, a little disposition of shells, pebbles, etc., as shown in the inset to Fig. 8; two other pebbles and a shell were displaced during the removal of the upright-handled jar. There were no traces of any sort of a container, and it seems as though these objects were laid out in two neat rows on the bottom of the grave. The shells did not contain pigment, and we have suggested elsewhere (*Iraq* 38, 150) that we may have to consider a symbolic significance for the deposit; this could be supported by the pebbles in particular, which have no obvious practical application, and of which one is black and another white.

The Upper Grave Goods (Fig. 7)

As mentioned already, the body and grave goods were covered by a layer of reeds (the marks on the leg-bones make it likely that, *contra* my statement in *Iraq* 38, 146, it was of loose reed leaves, not matting) and then a layer of clay. At +6.50 m., a secondary group was placed in the NE corner of the grave: a stemmed dish, two bowls and a jar, as well as a pair of copper rings and a pair of cosmetic shells (these, unlike those in the main deposit, containing paint). Three small copper items were also found loose, high up in the fill, and as we have mentioned, just below the top were three clay “feet” and a globular bowl, associated with a saddle-shaped clay stand. We cannot divine the significance of this last group, but it should be pointed out that two other sets of clay “feet” were found in Room 39 in 1965 (see Hansen, *apud* Biggs 1974: 11, with Fig. 5, stacked against the W wall, just N of Grave 1 and on an earlier floor; the other set on a higher floor in a similar location).

General discussion

With its intact condition, its wealth of pottery and the various marks distinguishing the place of the grave in the room, Grave 1 is unique at Abu Salabikh, but any consideration of its significance must take into account the three other main graves in Room 39, described below as

Graves 2, 27 and 88. We also suspect that Grave 48, which is similarly oriented and has certain other comparable features, belongs in the same series, but it was dug into the courtyard outside the doorway of Room 39. All of these graves had suffered extensive later disturbance, and it is therefore impossible to say whether or not their position in the room (or courtyard) was marked by patches of burning, post-holes or both, as was the case with Grave 1. The stratification makes it certain, however, that Grave 2 was dug from an earlier floor than Grave 1, and Grave 88 was probably earlier still, and one must assume that the positions of these previous graves were known when Grave 1 was made.

As to the identity of the person buried in Grave 1 we have little clue. An examination of the evidence from Abu Salabikh and other contemporary sites demonstrates that the jewellery constitutes no clear evidence for the sex of the dead person. One can only say that the absence of weapons could speak against the deceased's being a male, and that the pestle and mortar could also be taken as culinary equipment more suited to a woman. Although the greatest care was taken with the conservation of the skull and pelvis, they were not in a condition to assist with determination of the sex.

The evidence of other graves excavated since our first report may have changed our assessment of the nature of this burial, but has not reduced its importance. The fortunate chance which preserved it intact from top to bottom still affords some unique evidence, both for its exact stratigraphic context within the room and for the deposits in the filling of the shaft and the activities on the living-floors above it. The main grave deposit allows us to form an idea of the likely contexts of the other intramural graves in Room 39 (Graves 2, 27 and 88), and of Grave 48 in the courtyard, and it supplies us with an invaluable fixed point between the ceramic and architectural sequences. As for the sheer quantity of the pottery, this is now equalled in Grave 80, and the recent discovery of a similar intramural grave in a small private house of ED II date (Grave 205 in 5198: see *Iraq* 46, 103), shows that here, as in the Diyala, the practice of placing the body among, or indeed on top of, large numbers of conical bowls is one that dates back into the ED II period (perhaps dying out in early ED III), and is not peculiar to the residents of large institutions. In assessing the social position of the occupant of Grave 1, the lack of information about sex and age is unfortunate. The identification of male bones in Grave 2, and the infant in Grave 86, suggest that we are not strictly in any sort of temple cloister or *giparum* (as my remarks in *Iraq* 38, 152 f. tend to suggest). Nevertheless, in our interpretation of the Area E building we have not seen any reason to dissociate ourselves from D. P. Hansen's opinion that we are here in "the residential or administrative dependencies of a temple which is yet to be found in the immediate vicinity of Area E" (apud Biggs 1974: 18).

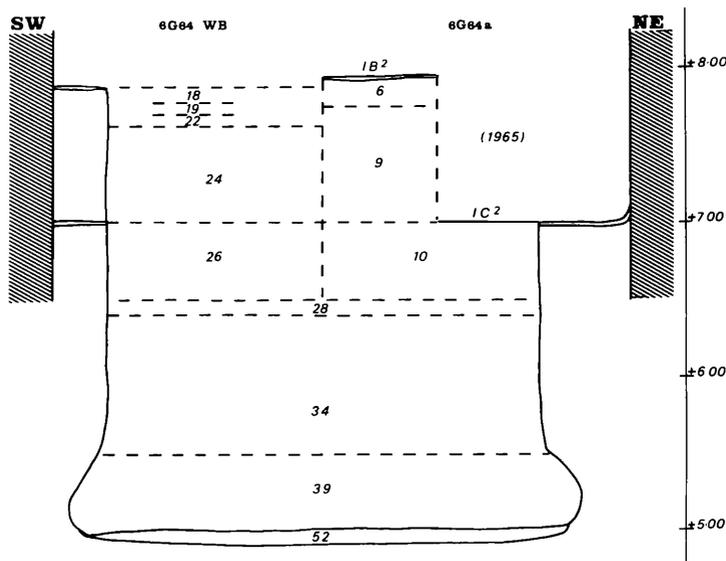


Fig. 6. Schematic section to show Gr. 1 batches.

Batches (see schematic sketch, Fig. 6)

[NB. The grave is bisected by the quadrant a/WB gridline, and quadrant a was excavated first as far down as batch 28.]

6: 6G64a; includes strip of uppermost grave fill between Floor b(1) (over Grave 2) and Floor b(2) (laid over Grave 1).

- 9: 6G64a; upper fill of Grave 1 (and small area of Grave 2), down to IC² floor level at +7.00 m.
 10: 6G64a; fill of Grave 1 below +7.00 m.
 18: 6G64WB; from +7.88 m.; later replastering of floor (layer 1).
 19: 6G64WB; below batch 18; to base of layer 4.
 22: 6G64WB; below batch 19; to base of layer 5 +7.70 m.) and then to base of layer 7.
 24: 6G64WB; grave fill from below layer 7, batch 22, to +7.00 m.).
 26: 6G64WB; grave fill from level of IC² floor (+7.00 m.), below batch 24 (= batch 10).
 28: Fill of entire grave from ca. +6.50 m., below batches 10 and 26.
 34: Fill of entire grave from ca. +6.40 m., below batch 28.
 39: Fill of entire grave from ca. +5.50 m., below batch 34 (0.20 m. below top of clay lining).
 52: Green clay lining of base of grave, mixed with sherds.

Contents of Grave Shaft

A: Group at about +7.50 m. towards SW corner

Group: Plate XXIIb

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--|----|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|
| 1 | Round-based jar
Rim di. 14.0; H. 20.2 cm.
At +7.50 m., associated with Nos. 2-5.
As indicated in the photograph published in <i>Iraq</i> 38, Pl. XXIIa, the close association of the sherds of this jar with Nos. 2-4 suggests that such "feet" may have served as a tripod on which globular jars of this type could be supported. | 24 | 6G64:181 | AbS 579 | Fig. 122 |
| 2-4 | Clay "feet"

Each of the three is of coarse, lightly baked clay; the broad end, presumably the base, is hollowed beneath, the sides curve in to the narrow end which terminates with a projecting rim all around. In the convex side there is one pair of holes near the base and another higher up the stem, well adapted to provide a grip for the fingers.
H. 17.0 cm.; 6G64:180 is broken, H. as ext. 10.5 cm.
Three found together; 6G64:177 to the S, with its narrow end 0.20 m. lower than the highest point of the broad end on the W. 6G64:178 to its N (position on plan approximate only) and 6G64:180 to the NE.
<i>Iraq</i> 38, Pl. XXIIa.
Cf. at Abu Salabikh: Biggs 1974: 11, Fig. 5 (Room 39)
5111:32, 33, 34 + 37 (AbS 1028A-C; Room A.2)
6G54:267 (AbS 1355; Level III)
6G55:122, 62 (AbS 1002-3; Room E.47)
6G63:334 (AbS 1371; Grave 73 No. 20)
6G65:203 (AbS 946; Room E.50)
elsewhere: Delougaz 1940: 52, Fig. 51. | 24 | 6G64:177
6G64:178
6G64:180 | AbS 814A
AbS 814B
AbS 814C | Fig. 141 |
| 5 | Clay stand(?)
Coarse, lightly fired clay, with well smoothed surface. The object seems to have been rectangular in outline, each end rising to a rounded projection (one is broken off) with a saddle-shaped depression between. On one side the projections each had two or three small holes pierced in them.
W. (of projections) 5.6; L. (approx.) 13.5; H. 10.7 cm.
Found broken into two pieces which cannot be joined; 6G64:176 lay at +7.60 m., beneath No. 2; 6G64:179 was with No. 4 to the N.
Cf. 6G35:69 (AbS 1560), a fragmentary object from Room E 121. | 24 | 6G64:176+179 | AbS 876 | Fig. 141 |

B. Group in NE corner of shaft, with base at +6.50 m.

Pottery group: Plate XXIIb

- | | | | | | |
|---|--|----|----------|---------|----------|
| 6 | Stemmed dish
Rim di. 32.6; base di. 30.4; H. 31.6 cm.
<i>Iraq</i> 38, Pl. XXVa, Fig. 7:5; <i>Iraq</i> 43, 68-69, No. 69. | 10 | 6G64:31 | AbS 393 | Fig. 122 |
| 7 | Conical bowl
Rim di. 13.2; base di. 3.8; H. 8.8 cm.
Contained fishbones (No. 12).
<i>Iraq</i> 38, 149, 168, Fig. 8:12. | 10 | 6G64:220 | AbS 382 | Fig. 122 |

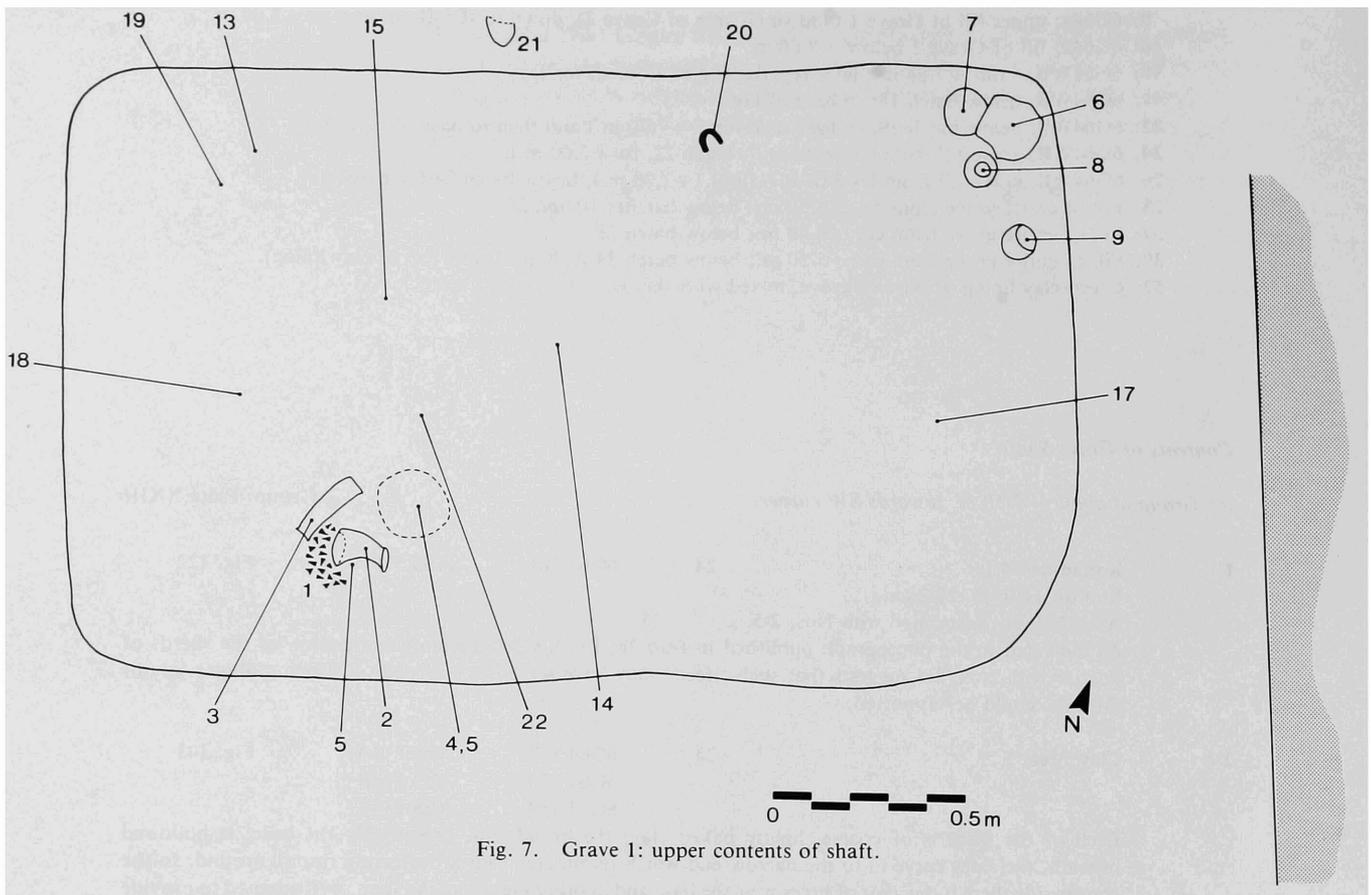


Fig. 7. Grave 1: upper contents of shaft.

- | | | | | | |
|------|---|----|----------|-------------|----------|
| 8 | Squat jar | 10 | 6G64:219 | AbS 401 | Fig. 122 |
| | Upper neck and rim missing; friable brownish-buff ware. Body of vessel very slightly ribbed. String-cut base. | | | | |
| | Di. at shoulder 6.9; base di. 4.0; H. (ext.) 10.0 cm. | | | | |
| 9 | Lugged bowl | 10 | 6G64:218 | AbS 396 | Fig. 122 |
| | Fine, overfired greenish fabric. Four vertically-pierced lugs set in two pairs on opposite sides of rim. | | | | |
| | Rim di. 6.8; H. 7.7 cm. | | | | |
| | <i>Iraq 38, 149, 169, Fig. 8:20.</i> | | | | |
| [10] | Copper ring | 10 | 6G64:26 | AbS 457 | |
| | Spiral ring. | | | | |
| | Di. 2.0 cm.; Wt. 2.0 g. | | | | |
| | Found at +6.65 m. in association with pots in the NE corner of the grave (Nos. 6-9). | | | | |
| [11] | Cosmetic shells | 10 | 6G64:27 | in AbS 1038 | |
| | 2 cockle shells (<i>Cardium</i> sp.). | | | | |
| | a. contains black pigment; no bitumen on exterior; broken, W. 3.8 cm.; | | | | |
| | b. contains traces of black and white pigment; trace of bitumen on exterior | | | | |
| | 4.4 x 3.6 cm. | | | | |
| | Found at ca. +6.65 m., in association with Nos. 6-9. | | | | |
| [12] | Fish bones | 10 | 6G64:28 | | |
| | Parts of the disintegrated skeleton of a carp (about 15 pieces), probably <i>Barbus Sharpeyi</i> (Family Cyprinidae). | | | | |
| | L. reconstructed 30-35 cm. | | | | |
| | Contained in the conical bowl No. 7. | | | | |

C: At various points in fill of shaft, perhaps intentional

- | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|----------|---------|----------|
| 13 | Copper pendant(?) | 24 | 6G64:173 | AbS 466 | Fig. 145 |
| | Fragmentary double spiral. | | | | |
| | Di. 1.1 cm.; Wt. 0.8 g. | | | | |
| | At +7.50 m., close to NW corner of grave. | | | | |

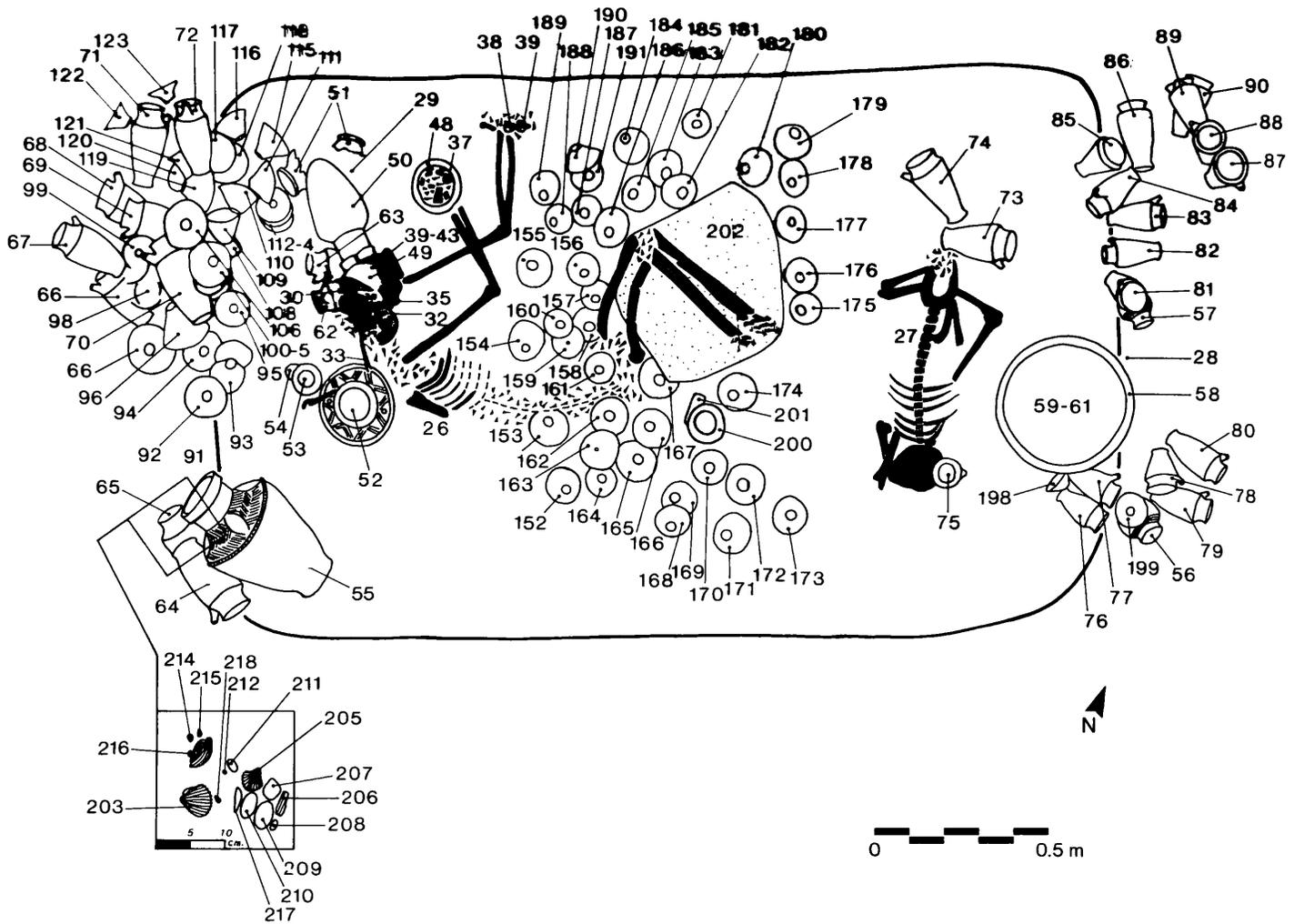


Fig. 8. Grave 1: contents of main deposit.

- | | | | | | |
|------|---|----|----------|---------|----------|
| 27 | Animal bones | 39 | 6G64:594 | | |
| | The remnants of most of one adult female sheep; the attribution of sex being based on the pelvic bones. Very little of the skull is present but there is no sign of horn cores so this may well have been a hornless ewe. In addition there are a few bones of a juvenile caprine, less than one year old. Cf. also the preliminary identification of M. R. Jarman: "most of 1 sheep (aged 2/3 or more); some younger animal, ca. 1 year, probably goat." This was followed in <i>Iraq</i> 38, 151, n. 30. For measurements of individual bones, see <i>Iraq</i> 40, 97, where they are incorrectly listed under 6G37:82 from Grave 38. | | | | |
| 28 | Animal bones | 39 | 6G64:601 | | |
| | Includes large ox-hoof-core, sheep/goat mandible with erupting M3. | | | | |
| 29 | Fish bones | 39 | 6G64:480 | | |
| | Completely disintegrated skeleton of a <i>Barbus sharpeyi</i> .
L. reconstructed ca. 30 cm.
In front of face, close to Nos. 50 and 51, possibly representing contents of No. 51. | | | | |
| 30 | Silver roundel | 39 | 6G64:312 | AbS 911 | Fig. 145 |
| | A pair to No. 31, <i>q. v.</i>
Badly broken and corroded; some of the rays missing.
Di. ca. 3.5 cm.; Wt. (9.1) g.
From above the skull, so worn on the right side of the head. | | | | |
| [31] | Silver roundel | 39 | 6G64:560 | AbS 910 | Fig. 145 |
| | A pair to No. 30.
A multi-petalled flower at the centre of narrow circular frame, the centre of the flower and the petals made in open-work of silver strips; the frame made of a single piece of thick silver wire folded round. | | | | |

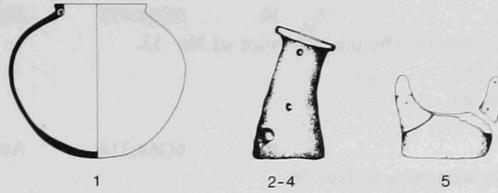


Fig. 9a. Grave I: Group A.



Fig. 9b. Grave I: Group B.

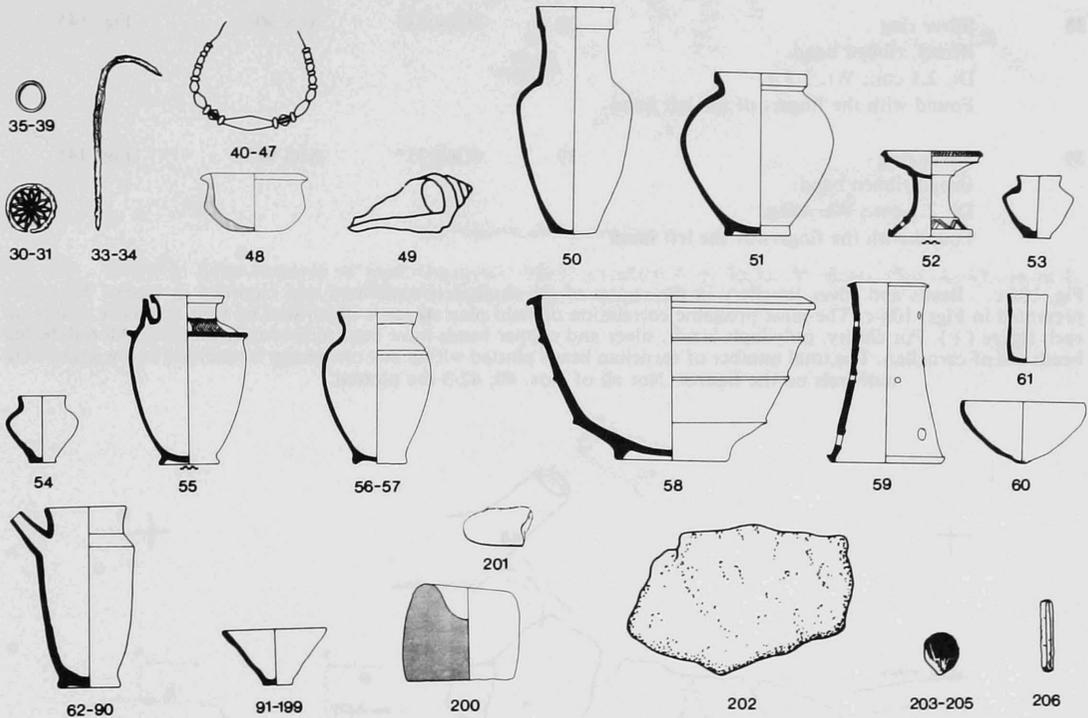


Fig. 9c. Grave I: Main deposit.

Stuck to the frame at one point is a tiny fragment of sheet silver, probably from the band which passed across the brow and to which No. 30 was joined at the other side of the head.

Di. ca. 3.5 cm.; Wt. 8.8 g.

From below the skull, on the left side of the head, in a position corresponding to No. 30.

- 32 **Silver ribbon** 39 6G64:441 AbS 914
This was visible mostly as no more than a purplish discoloration, although some fragments of metal were recovered. It could be seen running westwards, i.e. over the top of the head, from the W roundel, No. 30, and the other strip was visible towards the back of the head, as shown in Figs. 8, 10.
[Dimensions unrecorded]

- 33 **Silver pin** 39 6G64:313 AbS 892 Fig. 144
Bent pin. The shank swells slightly where there may be a hole through it. It is wrapped with silver sheet. The upper shank is pointed and the lower shank is broken (No. 34 may be the broken point).
L. excl. bend (9.8); L. of bend 4.0 cm.; Wt. 17.9 g.
Hooked end lay above back of skull, with the other end pointing southwards.

34	Silver pin (fragment) Lower part of a pin, possibly the missing point of No. 33. L. (3.7) cm.; Wt. (1.3) g. Found just W of No. 33.	39	6G64:473	AbS 909	
35	Silver ring Triple spiral of silver wire; pair to No. 36. Di. 2.6 cm.; Wt. 9.2 g. Found above the skull, probably worn in right ear.	39	6G64:314	AbS 907	Fig. 145
36	Silver ring Pair to No. 35; slightly broken. Di. 2.7 cm.; Wt. (6.5) g. Found beneath the skull, presumably worn in left ear.	39	6G64:561	AbS 913	Fig. 145
37	Silver ring Broad, ribbed band. Di. 2.1 cm.; Wt. 3.1 g. Found on a finger-bone of the right hand, where it had dropped into the stone bowl No. 48.	39	6G64:439	AbS 915	Fig. 145
38	Silver ring Broad, ribbed band. Di. 2.1 cm.; Wt. 3.8 g. Found with the fingers of the left hand.	39	6G64:335	AbS 908	Fig. 145
39	Silver ring Broad ribbed band. Di. 2.1 cm.; Wt. 4.0 g. Found with the fingers of the left hand.	39	6G64:357	AbS 912	Fig. 145

Fig. 10a-c. Beads and silver jewellery in the region of the skull were excavated and recorded in stages. These are presented in Figs. 10a-c. The most probable correlation of field-plan stages is illustrated by four reference points on each figure (+). For clarity, only lapis lazuli, silver and copper beads have been individually labelled. All unlabelled beads are of carnelian. The total number of carnelian beads plotted within any one group is recorded below grave item numerals on the figures. Not all of Nos. 40, 42-3 are plotted.

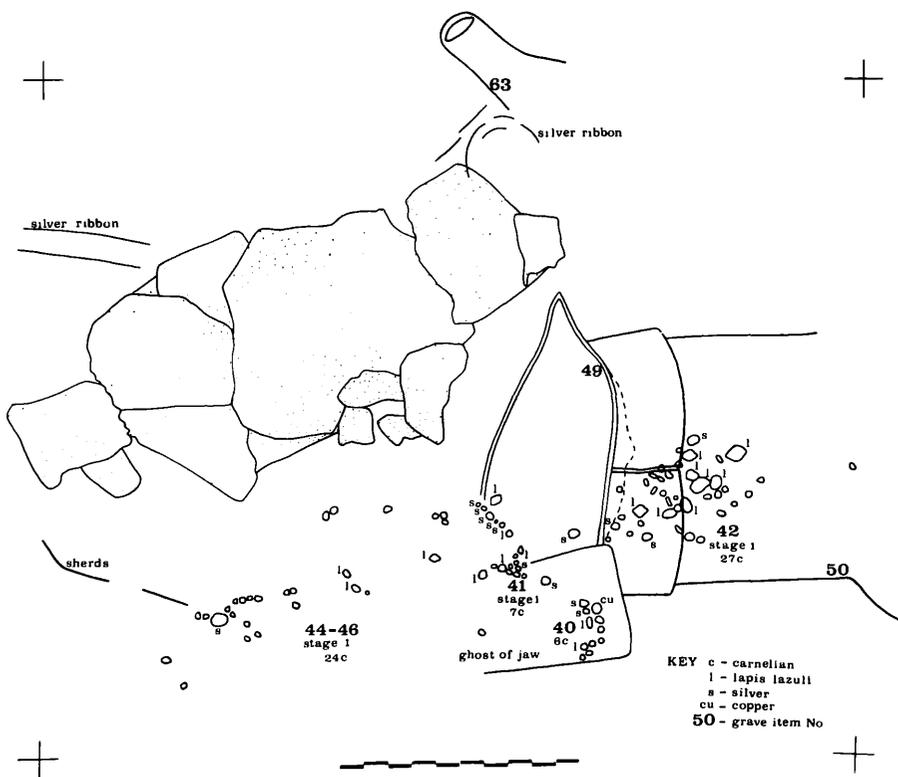


Fig. 10a. Grave 1: Before removal of jaw: Beads Nos. 44-46 stage 1. After removal of jaw: Silver ribbon No. 32. Beads No. 40. Beads Nos. 41-42 stage 1.

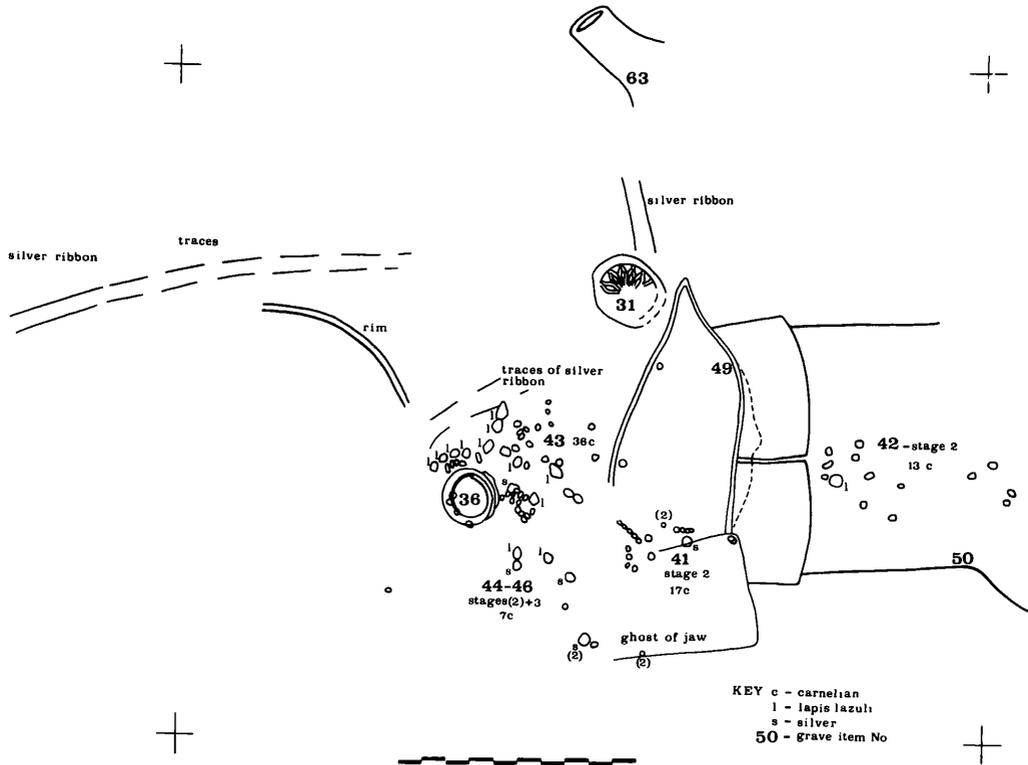


Fig. 10b. Grave 1: After removal of skull fragments: Silver jewellery Nos. 31-32, 36. Beads Nos. 41-42—stage 2, No. 43, Nos. 44-46—stages 2 and 3.

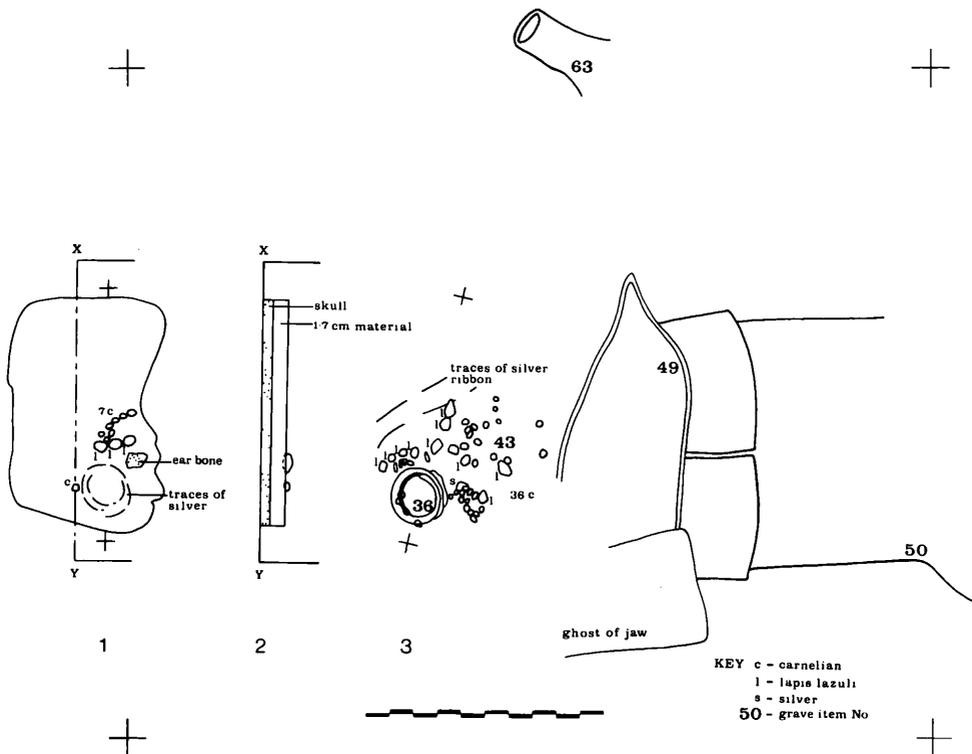


Fig. 10c. Material, beads (No. 43) and silver ring (No. 36) found adhering to the outer surface of a left side skull fragment in region of left ear.

1. Under side of skull fragment.
2. Approximate cross-section X-Y.
3. Beads (No. 43), ring (No. 36) and traces of silver ribbon remaining in situ, with crosses marking co-ordinates from which skull fragment was lifted.

- 40 Group of beads** 39 6G64:651 AbS 745 Fig. 146
 Beads were found scattered generally in the region of the skull, and it was not possible to reconstruct any certain arrangement, nor to decide whether they all came from a necklace or some were also worn in the hair. The relative positions of some of the beads were recorded in groups and these have been kept intact and given separate numbers. See Plate XXIXa.
 Group A (Fig. 10a) was found under the jaw:
 a. 8 carnelian flanged discoid [2 not plotted]
 b. 1 lapis lazuli biconical
 c. 1 lapis lazuli barrel-shaped
 d. 2 silver biconical
 e. 1 copper ? (now only a shapeless lump)
- 41 Group of beads** 39 6G64:652 AbS 679 Fig. 146
 Group B was found slightly to the W of Group A and the lower jaw, over the E end of the shell (No. 49); see Fig. 10a-b:
 a. 24 carnelian flanged discoid
 b. 2 lapis lazuli biconical
 c. 2 silver biconical
- 42 Group of beads** 39 6G64:653 AbS 677 Fig. 146
 Group C was found lying inside the mouth of the large jar, No. 50; see Figs. 8 [position], 10a-b:
 a. 40 carnelian flanged discoid
 b. 10 lapis lazuli biconical & barrel-shaped [not all plotted]
 c. 2 silver biconical
 d. 1 silver very small
- 43 Group of beads** 39 6G64:654 AbS 678 Fig. 146
 Group D was found in the area of the left side silver ear-ring (No. 36); see Fig. 10b-c [for positions; not all plotted]:
 a. 50 carnelian flanged discoid
 b. 14 lapis lazuli biconical
 c. 1 silver biconical
- [44] Lapis lazuli beads** 39 6G64:358 AbS 680 Fig. 146
 16 miscellaneous lapis beads from the skull area.
- [45] Carnelian beads** 39 6G64:649 AbS 681 Fig. 146
 45 flanged discoid carnelian beads from the skull area.
- [46] Silver beads** 39 6G64:650 AbS 682 Fig. 146
 11 silver beads from the skull area, mainly biconical.
- [47] Bead** 39 6G64:356 AbS 492 Fig. 146
 Damaged, biconical, lapis lazuli bead.
 Di. ca. 0.8; H. 0.5 cm.
 From "near head"; exact position unknown.
- 48 Stone bowl** 39 6G64:315 AbS 705 Fig. 141;
 Pl. XXVIIIa
 Veined marbly limestone; intact. Slightly bevelled overhanging rim; carination about half-way down the side, curving to a flat base.
 Rim di. 15.2; base di. 6.8; H. 8.0 cm.
 Placed in front of the skeleton, which has its right hand actually in the bowl. Although the contents were removed with care in the house, no traces of its original contents were observed.
 Cf. approximately Woolley 1934: Pl. 245:55.
- 49 Shell vessel** 39 6G64:503 AbS 813
 Natural conch shell. Intact but surface in bad condition; nevertheless, traces of decoration were visible after conservation. This takes the form of short stripes of black paint(?) emphasising the natural streaks in the shell and forming a spiral band around the depressed parts of the shell's outer spiral, right down to the tip. Also, conceivably, continuous radiating lines from the tip to the edge of the opening, but these are worn away except in the depressions.
 L. 16.5 cm.
 Found lying on its side over the face of the skeleton, apparently having been placed in the mouth of the tall jar No. 50.
 A type familiar from other ED III graves: cf. *Iraq* 38, 150, n. 29; *Iraq* 39, 273, sub no. 7; from Abu Salabikh: *Iraq* 39, 273, no. 7 [5111:137 = AbS 1349, from Area A, Room 21; *Iraq* 44, 134, Pl. Vc [6F05:77 and 118 (AbS 1959, 2000) from Grave 176].

- 50 Tall Jar** 39 6G64:311 AbS 536 Fig. 122
Broad, collar rim; tall vertical neck; pear-shaped body with rounded base.
Rim di. 11.4; H. 32.5 cm.
Contents sample: 6G64:482
Lying on its side in front of the skeleton's face, with the shell No. 49 in its mouth.
Iraq 38, 149, Fig. 8:15.
- 51 Globular jar** 39 6G64:478 AbS 697 Fig. 122
Broad rim; very low concave neck; globular body and ring-base in one with jar.
Rim di. 13.5; base di. 9.8; H. 22.4 cm.
Possible contents: see No. 29.
Just N of No. 50.
- 52 Stemmed dish** 39 6G64:374 AbS 673 Fig. 122
Nearly complete. Similar to No. 6, but shorter and without a rib on stem. Incised decoration; scraped line around rim; two holes in base.
Rim di. 28.5; base di. 23.3; H. 31.6 cm.
Just behind head, base still in position.
Iraq 43, 69, Fig. 12:68.
- 53 Squat jar** 39 6G64:393 AbS 473 Fig. 122
String-cut base.
Rim di. 6.3; base di. 3.8; H. 8.4 cm.
Just W of stemmed dish (No. 52), with No. 54, which is very similar.
- 54 Small jar** 39 6G64:474 AbS 725 Fig. 122
See No. 53; presumably this jar also has a string-cut base, although this was not specifically noted, and cf. Grave 28, No. 13.
Rim di. 6.1; base di. 3.7; H. 9.2 cm.
See No. 53.
Iraq 38, 149, Fig. 8:23.
- 55 Upright-handled jar** 39 6G64:308 AbS 472 Fig. 122
Rim di. 21.2; base di. 16.5; H. 47.5 cm.
Contents sample: 6G64:410
In SW corner of shaft, with a conical bowl (No. 91) placed, right way up, on the rim as a lid [a stone bowl fulfilled the same purpose in Grave 176].
Iraq 38, 148, Fig. 7:1; 43 (1981) 59 f., Fig. 6:34.
- 56 Jar** 39 6G64:598 AbS 724 Fig. 122
Broad, everted rim; low concave neck; globular body with added ring base. Incised lines around the shoulder give a ribbed effect.
Rim di. 11.8; base di. 8.2; H. 21.3 cm.
SE corner, behind the large bowl (No. 58). In the light of the set in Grave 96, it is possible that this jar or No. 57 (or both) should be associated with the set Nos. 58-61.
Iraq 38, 148, Fig. 7:9.
- 57 Jar** 39 6G64:604 AbS 821 Fig. 123
Parts of rim and body missing. Red clay, sparse sandy temper, cream slip. Base added in vegetable-tempered clay. Horizontal reserved-slip lines on shoulder, deep, almost scored, in lower part.
Rim di. 11.0; base di. 6.4-6.6; H. 21 cm.
- 58 Large bowl** 39 6G64:592 AbS 651 Fig. 123
Rim di. 39.0 cm.; base di. ca. 16 cm.; H. 22.7 cm.
At E end of shaft, perhaps on a low "shelf"; contained Nos. 59-61 [see also note to No. 56].
Iraq 38, 149, Fig. 8:19. For the set of 4 vessels, see *ibid.*, Pls. XXII*d*, XXV*c*.
- 59 Perforated stand** 39 6G64:613 AbS 550 Fig. 123
Rim di. (top) 11.5; base di. 16.5; H. 25.0 cm.
Inside No. 58, *q.v.*
Iraq 38, 149, Fig. 8:18.
- 60 Strainer** 39 6G64:612 AbS 620 Fig. 123
Rim di. 17.2; H. 9.5 cm.
Inside No. 58, *q.v.*
Iraq 38, 149, Fig. 8:17.

61	Small mug Rim di. 5.6; H. 9.0 cm. Inside No. 58, <i>q.v.</i> <i>Iraq</i> 38, 149, Fig. 8:16.	39	6G64:611	AbS 581	Fig. 123
62	Spouted jar Unrestored. Just W of skull.	39	6G64:309	AbS 822	
63	Spouted jar Unrestored. Next to No. 62.	39	6G64:310	AbS 817	
64	Spouted jar Added ring-base. Rim di. 11.2; base di. 8.0; H. 24.8 cm. SW corner, behind No. 55.	39	6G64:363	AbS 754	
65	Spouted jar Base added in chaff-tempered clay. Rim di. 11.0; base di. 8.4; H. 25.0 cm.; capacity 1772 cc (cf. <i>Iraq</i> 39, 291, n. 8). Contents samples: Next to No. 64. <i>Iraq</i> 38, 148, Fig. 7:8.	39	6G64:392	AbS 476	Fig. 123
66	Spouted jar [No details recorded] One of a group of 7 spouted jars in the NW corner of the grave (Nos. 66-72) associated with 60 conical bowls (Nos. 92-151).	39	6G64:582	AbS 895	
67	Spouted jar Unrestored; see on No. 66.	39	6G64:527		
68	Spouted jar Added ring-base. Rim di. 11.2; base di. 8.2; H. 24.5 cm. Contents sample: See on No. 66.	39	6G64:564	AbS 598	
69	Spouted jar Added ring-base. Rim di. 11.1; base di. ca. 8.5; H. 25.0 cm. See on No. 66.	39	6G64:526	AbS 590	Fig. 123
70	Spouted jar Base in one with body. Rim di. 11.5; base di. 8.0; H. 24.7 cm. See on No. 66.	39	6G64:490	AbS 616	
71	Spouted jar Added ring-base. Rim di. 11.5; base di. ca. 7.5; H. 23.5 cm. See on No. 66.	39	6G64:563	AbS 587	Fig. 123
72	Spouted jar Added ring-base. Rim di. 10.8; base di. ca. 8.0; H. 24.5 cm. Contents sample: See on No. 66.	39	6G64:554	AbS 589	Fig. 123
73	Spouted jar Added ring-base. Rim di. 10.4; base di. 8.0; H. 25.0 cm. E end, by sheep skeleton (No. 27).	39	6G64:588	AbS 612	
74	Spouted jar Unrestored. E end, next to No. 73.	39	6G64:593	AbS 820	

75	Spouted jar Added ring-base. Rim di. 10.9; base di. 7.8; H. 24.0 cm. Upright by S end of sheep skeleton (No. 27).	39	6G64:590	AbS 699	
76	Spouted jar Added ring-base. Rim di. 10.5; base di. 7.3; H. 24.0 cm. One of 5 spouted jars (Nos. 76-80) in SE corner behind the large bowl (No. 58).	39	6G64:591	AbS 615	
77	Spouted jar Added ring-base. Rim di. 11.2; base di. 6.0; H. 22.7 cm. See on No. 76.	39	6G64:596	AbS 702	
78	Spouted jar Unrestored; see on No. 76.	39	6G64:600	AbS 815	
79	Spouted jar Added ring-base. Rim di. 11.2; base di. 7.7; H. 26.0 cm. See on No. 76.	39	6G64:602	AbS 666	
80	Spouted jar Added ring-base. Rim di. 9.7; base di. 7.3; H. 23.5 cm. See on No. 76.	39	6G64:603	AbS 623	
81	Spouted jar Unrestored. One of a group of 10 spouted jars in the undercut shelf at the NE corner (Nos. 81-90).	39	6G64:595	AbS 818	
82	Spouted jar Added ring-base. Rim di. 11.2; base di. 8.2; H. 24.5 cm. See on No. 81.	39	6G64:589	AbS 599	Fig. 123
83	Spouted jar Unrestored. See on No. 81.	39	6G64:605	AbS 816	
84	Spouted jar Added ring-base. Rim di. 10.2; base di. 8.3; H. 26.6 cm. See on No. 81.	39	6G64:587	AbS 665	
85	Spouted jar Added ring-base. Rim di. 10.5; base di. 8.3; H. 24.3 cm. See on No. 81.	39	6G64:586	AbS 700	
86	Spouted jar Base in one with body. Rim di. 10.7; base di. 7.4; H. 26.8 cm. See on No. 81.	39	6G64:608	AbS 600	
87	Spouted jar Added ring-base. Rim di. 10.5; base di. 8.0; H. 25.2 cm. See on No. 81.	39	6G64:606	AbS 573	
88	Spouted jar Added ring-base. Rim di. 12.5; base di. 6.2; H. 25.0 cm. See on No. 81.	39	6G64:607	AbS 808	
89	Spouted jar Added ring-base. Rim di. lost; base di. 6.1; H. 21.8 cm. See on No. 81.	39	6G64:609	AbS 809	

90 **Spouted jar** 39 6G64:610 AbS 701
 Base in one with body.
 Rim di. 12.7; base di. 7.5; H. 26.2 cm.
 See on No. 81.

91-199 **Conical bowls** 39
 NB. Since the bowl rarely stands straight on its base the height varies widely from one part to the other, and neither rim nor base are generally perfectly circular—hence the variations in the dimensions.
 The rim diameters vary from 13.0 to 16.7, the base diameters from 3.4 to 5.8 and the heights from 5.2 to 9.1 cm.

91	Resting in the mouth of the upright-handled jar No. 55.	Rim di. (cm.)	Base di. (cm.)	Height (cm.)	Contents
		15.7-16.7	5.5-5.8	7.2-8.7	6G64:409 AbS 564
92-151	Group in NW corner of grave, with the 7 spouted jars Nos. 66-72.				
92		14.1-14.7	4.1-4.6	6.5-8.7	6G64:367 AbS 631
93		14.8-15.2	4.1-4.4	6.2-8.4	6G64:368 AbS 543
94		15.6-16.1	4.1-4.3	6.4-8.0	6G64:484 6G64:369 AbS 838
95		13.6-14.0	4.4-4.6	7.2-7.7	6G64:492 AbS 648
96		14.0-14.4	4.8-4.9	6.0-7.6	6G64:489 AbS 649
97		14.9-15.0	4.2-4.7	7.0-8.3	6G64:495 AbS 606
98		15.1-15.8	5.6-5.7	6.5-8.7	6G64:568 AbS 618
99		15.0-15.1	4.2-4.6	6.9-7.7	6G64:565 AbS 614
100		14.1-15.0	4.6-5.0	7.2-8.5	6G64:491 AbS 797
101		14.9-15.9	4.3-4.6	5.9-7.5	6G64:493 AbS 634
102		ca. 14.5	4.8-5.3	7.8-8.5	6G64:496 AbS 827
103		14.0-14.4	4.5-4.8	7.2-8.0	6G64:497 AbS 840
104	[Base and 2 sherds only]				6G64:498 AbS 828
105		ca. 14.5-15.3	4.7-5.0	7.3-8.6	6G64:501 in AbS 847
106		14.0-14.6	4.0-4.4	6.5-8.4	6G64:494 AbS 791
[107]		14.7-15.1	4.3-4.5	5.9-6.9	6G64:499+ AbS 825
[107a]		14.7-15.6	5.2-5.5	6.5-8.1	6G64:500 AbS 825
108		14.8-15.2	4.0-4.5	6.3-7.8	6G64:523 AbS 843
109		14.4-14.6	4.5-4.7	6.8-8.2	6G64:521 AbS 577
110		14.7-15.3	5.0-5.3	6.7-8.0	6G64:520 AbS 806
111		13.9-14.3	4.5-5.0	6.6-8.8	6G64:516 AbS 578
112		15.2-15.5	4.4-4.9	7.5-8.1	6G64:519 AbS 570
113		14.2-14.3	4.2-4.5	7.0-7.5	6G64:518 AbS 835
114	[Not measured]				6G64:517 AbS 796
115		14.4-15.4	4.8-5.0	6.7-7.4	6G64:513 AbS 741
116		14.4-14.8	4.0-4.6	6.3-8.8	6G64:514 AbS 566
117		14.8-15.4	4.7-5.1	6.4-7.5	6G64:515 AbS 834
118		15.0-15.2	4.9-5.4	6.4-7.2	6G64:531 AbS 625
119		15.5-15.7	4.6-5.1	7.0-8.1	6G64:570 6G64:562 AbS 610
120		14.0-14.9	4.1-4.3	6.2-8.8	6G64:556 AbS 608
121		13.9-14.4	4.3-5.0	6.3-7.6	6G64:557 AbS 619
122		13.9-14.7	4.5-4.9	6.7-9.1	6G64:572 AbS 607
123		14.6-14.8	4.2-4.7	7.2-7.9	6G64:555 AbS 603
124-151	Also at W end of grave [not on plan].				
[124]	W of No. 117	14.2-14.6	4.4-5.0	6.8-7.8	6G64:530 AbS 565
[125]	W of No. 118	14.0-14.3	4.5-4.8	6.7-7.7	6G64:536 AbS 567
[126]	W of No. 118	13.8-14.8	4.7-5.1	6.6-7.5	6G64:538 AbS 568
[127]	W of No. 118	15.0-15.6	4.2-5.0	6.1-7.1	6G64:537 AbS 576
[128]	W of No. 117	14.5-15.1	4.5-4.8	6.9-7.9	6G64:528 AbS 583
[129]	N of No. 130	14.7-14.9	4.6-4.8	5.6-7.6	6G64:579 AbS 592
[130]	N of No. 39 (spouted jar)	13.7-14.5	4.4-4.5	6.0-8.4	6G64:578 AbS 593
[131]	N of No. 39 (spouted jar)	14.2-14.8	4.0-4.4	6.9-7.8	6G64:584 AbS 596
[132]	S of No. 109	13.0-15.2	4.9-5.5	5.2-7.5	6G64:567 AbS 597
[133]	Inside No. 131	14.6-15.0	4.9-5.5	6.9-7.6	6G64:583 AbS 601

	<i>Rim di. (cm.)</i>	<i>Base di. (cm.)</i>	<i>Height (cm.)</i>	<i>Contents</i>		
[134] N of No. 39	15.7-16.1	4.0-4.4	6.5-7.1	6G64:577	AbS 602	
[135] Inside No. 99	14.7-15.4	4.9-5.2	7.3-8.4	6G64:573	AbS 605	
[136] Inside No. 137	13.6-14.3	4.6-5.0	6.4-7.6	6G64:566	AbS 611	
[137] Inside No. 132	13.5-14.5	4.2-4.3	6.7-8.0	6G64:525	AbS 617	
[138] S of No. 109	14.6-14.8	4.6-4.9	7.0-8.5	6G64:524	AbS 633	
[139] Inside No. 125	13.9-14.6	4.5-5.0	6.6-8.0	6G64:535	AbS 842	
[140] N of No. 130	14.1-15.4	4.5-4.7	6.2-8.2	6G64:581	AbS 650	
[141] W of No. 118	14.5-14.8	4.6-4.7	6.9-7.9	6G64:539	AbS 737	
[142] Inside No. 108	14.8-15.0	4.7-4.8	7.1-7.6	6G64:545	AbS 739	
[143] Inside No. 108	14.5-15.1	3.7-4.1	6.4-6.6	6G64:547	AbS 743	
[144] Inside No. 110	15.2-15.6	4.0-4.5	6.6-6.8	6G64:534	AbS 794	
[145] Inside No. 110	13.5-14.2	5.3-5.6	7.2-7.5	6G64:546	AbS 798	
[146] W of No. 117	14.3-14.7	4.3-4.6	6.9-7.9	6G64:529	AbS 805	
[147] Inside No. 111	14.5-15.9	4.3-4.7	6.7-8.8	6G64:532	AbS 804	
[148] Inside No. 110	16.0	4.5	6.2	6G64:533	AbS 829	
[149] N of No. 129	14.5-15.6	3.9-4.2	6.7-7.6	6G64:580	AbS 833	
[150] W of No. 118	14.2-14.6	3.4-4.5	6.7-7.8	6G64:540	AbS 836	
[151] Inside No. 145	14.2-14.6	4.6-5.1	5.8-7.4	6G64:522	AbS 569	
[151a] SW corner of grave Exact provenance not recorded	15.0	4.2-4.5	6.8-7.4	6G64:782		
152-197 Group of 46 conical bowls in area of lower body and legs of skeleton. No spouted jars associated here.						
152	13.7-14.2	4.2-4.5	6.5-6.8	6G64:381	6G64:328	AbS 556
153	14.5-15.5	3.8-4.1	7.1-8.1	6G64:380	6G64:327	AbS 740
154	13.9-14.9	4.6-4.7	7.2-7.7		6G64:326	AbS 548
155	13.5-14.2	4.3-4.5	6.7-7.3		6G64:325	AbS 823
156	14.1-15.1	4.3-4.5	6.0-7.0		6G64:322	AbS 846
157	14.6-14.9	3.8-4.3	7.3-7.9		6G64:344	AbS 837
158	13.7-14.5	4.0-4.4	6.9-7.8		6G64:323	AbS 562
159	14.8-15.6	4.4-4.6	6.7-7.3		6G64:432	AbS 803
160	15.1-15.7	4.6-5.1	7.0-7.5		6G64:324	AbS 790
161	14.9-15.1	4.7-5.0	7.2-7.5		6G64:443	AbS 793
162	13.2-13.6	4.3-4.8	6.8-7.8		6G64:329	AbS 558
163	15.0	4.7	7.6		6G64:341	AbS 832
164	14.5-15.2	4.5-5.1	6.6-7.6		6G64:340	AbS 792
165	14.3-14.5	4.3-4.6	7.0-8.0	6G64:383	6G64:338	AbS 800
166	14.3-14.7	4.3-4.5	7.4-7.6		6G64:330	AbS 801
167	14.3-15.2	4.0-4.4	6.6-7.3		6G64:442	AbS 604
168	14.8-15.5	4.0-4.2	7.5-8.2		6G64:342	AbS 824
169	14.2-14.5	3.9-5.2	6.4-8.0		6G64:339	AbS 807
170	14.2-14.4	4.4-4.6	7.5-8.0	6G64:382	6G64:331	AbS 742
171	15.2-15.3	4.7-5.0	6.9-7.9		6G64:337	AbS 841
172	14.2-15.1	4.9-5.3	6.0-7.3		6G64:332	AbS 632
173	14.3-14.6	5.3-5.5	7.2-7.8		6G64:336	AbS 559
174	[Unrestored; joined to No. 190]				6G64:343 +	AbS 831
175	14.8 [av.]	4.2-4.4	7.4-8.1		6G64:353	AbS 844
176	14.3-14.9	4.2-4.4	5.2-7.5		6G64:352	AbS 545
177	13.8-14.2	[no base]	7.6 [av.]		6G64:351	AbS 560
178	14.8-15.1	3.9-4.5	6.4-7.1	6G64:387	6G64:350	AbS 554
179	15.3-16.0	4.3-4.5	7.4-7.9	6G64:378	6G64:319	AbS 544
180	14.7-14.9	4.9-5.3	7.3-7.9	6G64:377	6G64:318	AbS 799
181	14.6-15.0	4.2-4.8	6.3-8.8	6G64:386	6G64:349	AbS 557
182	14.4	4.4	8.4	6G64:385	6G64:348	AbS 553
183	[Unrestored]			6G64:379	6G64:320	AbS 845
184	14.5-15.2	4.6-4.8	6.6-7.3	6G64:384	6G64:346	AbS 552
185	14.7-15.3	4.7-5.0	6.5-7.5	6G64:394	6G64:347	AbS 839
186	14.2 [av.]	5.0-5.2	6.5-7.2		6G64:321	AbS 802
187	14.7-15.4	ca. 4.3	ca. 6.8	6G64:395	6G64:345	AbS 738
188	15.1-15.5	4.1-4.8	6.9-7.9	6G64:375	6G64:316	AbS 551
189	15.0-15.4	3.9-4.0	7.3-7.9		6G64:355	AbS 555
190	[Joined to No. 174]			6G64:388	6G64:354	AbS 831

	<i>Rim di. (cm.)</i>	<i>Base di. (cm.)</i>	<i>Height (cm.)</i>	<i>Contents</i>		
191	15.1-15.6	4.7-5.0	7.6-8.3	6G64:376	6G64:317	AbS 546
[192] Under No. 164	14.5-15.5	5.0-5.2	7.1-9.1	6G64:389	6G64:359	AbS 664
[193] Under No. 169	14.8-15.5	3.8-4.0	7.0-7.5	6G64:390	6G64:360	AbS 795
[194] Under No. 173	14.6-15.6	4.1-4.2	6.8-7.3	6G64:391	6G64:361	AbS 547
[195] Under No. 155	14.4-14.8	4.6-5.0	6.4-7.6	6G64:433	6G64:430	AbS 549
[196] Under No. 154	14.8-15.6	4.4-4.6	6.7-7.3	6G64:434	6G64:431	AbS 561
[197] Under No. 157	14.5-15.0	4.0-4.6	6.9-7.4	6G64:429	6G64:428	AbS 563
198-199 Conical bowls in E end of shaft.						
198	13.5-14.3	4.5-5.0	6.8-8.2		6G64:597	AbS 609
199	16.0	4.5	7.5		6G64:599	AbS 819
200	Mortar		39	6G64:334	AbS 521	Fig. 141
	Fine-grained limestone(?); complete; very solid. Cylindrical body with flat base, rounded rim and relatively shallow cup-shaped depression in top. Rim di. 14.1; base di. 15.3; H. 12.4 cm. Behind the legs in an area otherwise occupied exclusively by conical bowls. Its pestle, No. 201, lay beside it to the W. Cf. Kish: Langdon 1924: Pl. XV:2 [from grave in Plano-Convex Building]; Mackay 1929: Pl. LVI:11, 13.					
201	Pestle		39	6G64:333	AbS 812	Fig. 141
	Made from a broken pebble. L. 9.9 cm. See on No. 200.					
202	Stone slab		39	6G64:558		Plate XXVI d
	Grey sandy stone, bearing two prints from the foot of a small animal. Smoothed, but not concave, on upper face. 58 x 56 x 11.5 cm. At the centre of the base of the shaft, beneath the legs; the femora have drooped down across the W edge.					
203	Cosmetic shells		39	6G64:417	AbS 489	
	2 cockle shells (<i>Cardium</i> sp.), possibly a matching pair. a. contains green-white pigment, with a deep yellow spot 5.0 x 4.1. b. contains white pigment. 5.1 x 4.1 cm. In group of miscellaneous small items carefully laid out in the SW corner of the shaft, behind the upright-handled jar No. 55.					
204	Cosmetic shells		39	6G64:419	AbS 706	
	2 cockle shells (<i>Cardium</i> sp.). Each contains black pigment; traces of bitumen on exteriors. a. 4.2 x 3.5 cm.; b: 4.7 x 3.8 cm. See on No. 203.					
205	Cosmetic shell		39	6G64:424		
	Cockle shell (<i>Cardium</i> sp.) with very slight traces of black pigment inside and of bitumen outside. 3.0 x 3.0 cm. See on No. 203.					
206	Flint blade		39	6G64:426	in AbS 1037	
	Sickle blade; banded brown flint. One end snapped, one squared by direct retouch. Lustre and coarse denticulation made by direct retouch along one edge. 2.7 x 1.3 x 0.3 cm. See on No. 203.					
207	Pebble		39	6G64:425	in AbS 1039	
	Opaque, white stone; weatherworn quartzite [?]. 2.8 (ext.) x 2.3 x 1.4 cm. See on No. 203.					
208	Pebble		39	6G64:413	in AbS 1039	
	Half a white pebble only. 1.6 (ext.) x 2.0 x 1.0 cm. See on No. 203.					

209	Pebble	39	6G64:414	in AbS 1039
	Complete ovoid opaque dark brown (cream grained) river pebble. 3.8 x 2.9 x 1.8 cm. See on No. 203.			
210	Pebble	39	6G64:415	in AbS 1039
	Complete ovoid opaque mottled black river pebble. 4.4 x 2.3 x 1.3 cm. See on No. 203.			
211	Pebble	39	6G64:423	in AbS 1039
	Light pinkish brown opaque mottled stone. 2.0 x 1.4 x 1.4 cm. See on No. 203.			
212	Pebble	39	6G64:422	in AbS 1039
	Minute light pinkish brown opaque mottled stone. 0.7 x 0.6 x 0.5 cm. See on No. 203.			
213	Pebble	39	6G64:418	in AbS 1039
	Small light yellowy brown opaque mottled stone. 1.1 x 0.8 x 0.5 cm. See on No. 203.			
214	Pebble	39	6G64:420	in AbS 1039
	Flattish heavily pitted (very uneven) opaque reddish yellow stone. 1.5 x 1.5 x (max. Th.) 0.6 cm. See on No. 203.			
215	Pebble	39	6G64:421	in AbS 1039
	Light greenish yellow opaque stone with reddish pink cortex; broken, sharply angular edges. 1.2 x 1.0 x 0.6 cm. See on No. 203.			
216	Pebble	39	6G64:427	in AbS 1039
	Brown/white/grey banded opaque stone; numerous truncated faces and sharply angular edges (worked ?). 1.5 x 0.9 x 0.7 cm. See on No. 203.			
217	Bitumen	39	6G64:416	
	Small fragment; L. 2.5 cm. See on No. 203.			
[218]	2 pebbles	39	6G64:372	in AbS 1039
	Displaced while clearing soil from behind No. 55; exact position unknown.			
[219]	Shell	39	6G64:373	in AbS 1038
	Displaced while clearing behind No. 55; further details and exact position unknown.			
[220]	Wall-cone	39	6G64:371	in AbS 1041
	Fragment; L. 2.1 cm. From behind No. 55, like Nos. 218-9, so <i>conceivably</i> a deliberate inclusion with the other small items.			
[221]	Solid-footed goblet base	39	6G64:370	in AbS 1041
	Possibly from same provenance as Nos. 218-220, but more likely to be an accidental inclusion.			
[222]	Fish bones	24	6G64:161	
	Two <i>Pinna analis</i> of an <i>Acanthopagrus</i> , probably <i>A. bifasciatus</i> , family Sparidae. Blackened by fire. L. reconstructed ca. 30 cm.			
[223]	Fish bone	24	6G64:172	
	Pinna pectoralis of <i>Parasilurus triostegus</i> , family Siluridae. L. reconstructed ca. 70 cm.			
[224]	Fish bone	39	6G64:362	
	Unidentifiable fragment of <i>Lepidotrich</i> .			

GRAVE 2

Only some 0.50 m. to the S of Grave 1 is Grave 2, which is similar in various ways. Although less regular in outline, mainly as a result of later disturbance, it is similarly aligned, transversely across the room, and its dimensions are very similar: 2.40 x 1.30 m., with a depth of 2.10 m. The burial has suffered severely from disturbance, almost certainly on more than one occasion, but the precise sequence of cuts cannot now be reconstructed. To the E and S the edges of the shaft had already been cleared during the 1965 season, to +6.985 m., leaving a block over the N and W part at about +7.95 m.; cleaning this down, a strip of undisturbed floor surface was encountered above the N half of the shaft at +7.75 m. To the N, this had been cut by the extreme top of the shaft of Grave 1; to the S it was cut by a tunnel which was at least partially responsible for the disturbance of the grave fill (Pit A). Other such pits had disturbed the N and S sides of the grave as well, and may or may not have been contemporary. See Fig. 4.

Below the +7.75 m. floor, which is thus earlier than Grave 1 and later than Grave 2, was another clay floor at +7.65 m.; this was cut by the shaft of Grave 2. The +7.75 m. floor is therefore almost certainly the first floor to be laid after the digging of the grave shaft, but we did not observe any marks on it similar to those over Grave 1.

As is obvious from the grave plan, very little of the deposit in Grave 2 survived the robbing. Only in the SW corner, tucked away in a cavity hollowed out of the sides, did we find a group of three bowls in pottery, stone and copper (Nos. 1-3). Also at the bottom of the shaft were a stemmed dish, against the W end, a conical bowl near the centre and a small jar against the N side (Nos. 4, 5 and 23), but they had probably all been disturbed to some extent. The upright-handled jar No. 19 was also low down in the shaft, and very likely not far removed from its original position, but in view of the scattered distribution of the bones, this can only be a hypothesis. It should be noted, though, that below about +6.60 m., in the lowest metre or so of the grave fill, objects became much less frequent, including both bone and potsherds.

Only one other item deserves separate notice, the large bowl, No. 17; this came from the NW

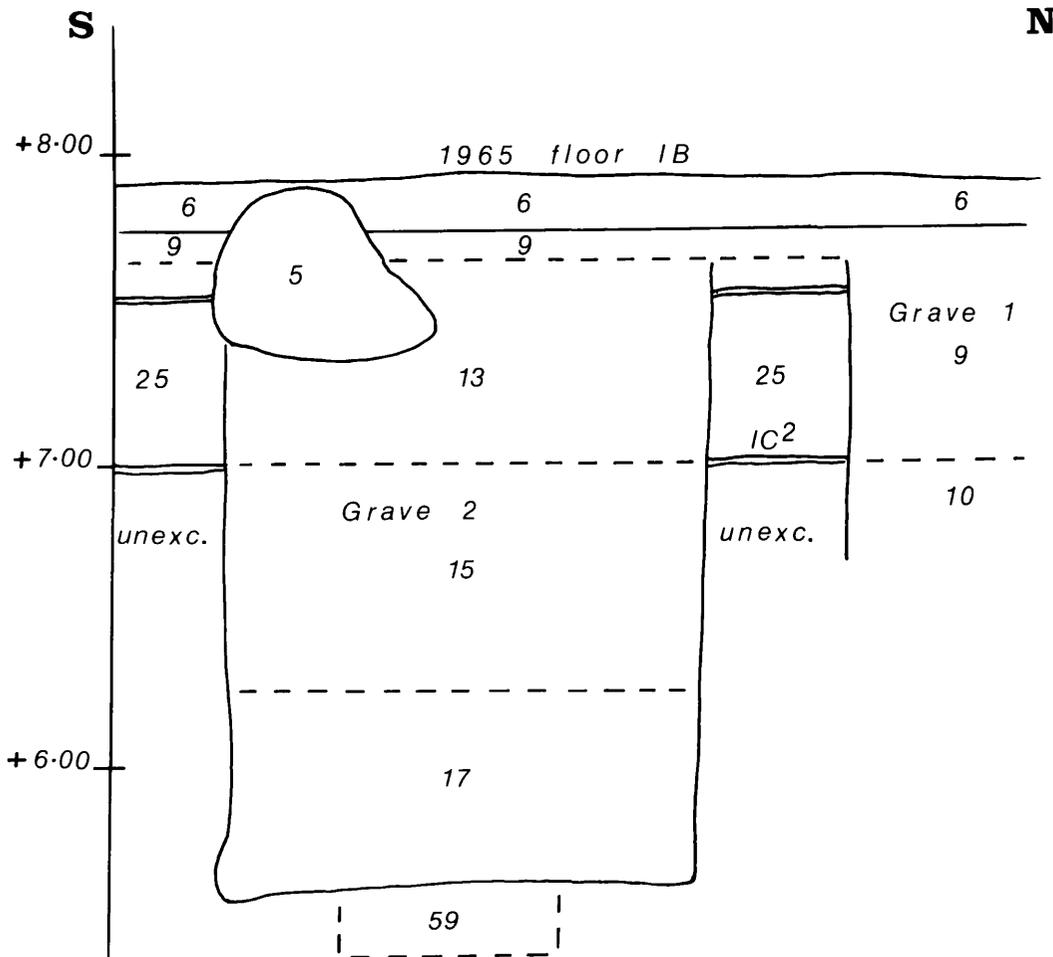


Fig. 11. Grave 2: schematic section to show batches.

corner of the shaft, very close to the top. The sherds lay beneath the unbroken floor at +7.75 m. One might therefore suppose them to be undisturbed, and be tempted to compare Grave 1, where a jar and clay stands were found immediately beneath the floor. However, although they seemed to lie N of Pit A, which could have been responsible for removing some of the sherds of the bowl (including perhaps pieces which were observed in the fill of Grave 27), some of the bones in No. 11 were apparently in the same context, and we must presume that disturbance had reached this part of the shaft in one way or another.

We reached the base of the shaft at +5.55 m., although in the absence of any clear indications as in Grave 1 we made a further cut some 0.20 m. deep to confirm this, meeting a clayey layer at ca. +5.35 m., doubtless the top of Level III. In the circumstances, we can say next to nothing about the original burial, except that it may well have been as rich as, or richer than Grave 1, and that the skulls (No. 7) suggest it may have been a man's grave.

Batches (Fig. 11)

- 5: Robber hole from +7.90 m. or higher, cutting into S side of grave shaft, to +7.40 m.
- 6: Room fill down to floor at +7.75 m., probably above the grave fill.
- 9: Room fill between floor at +7.75 m. and floor at +7.65 m., probably top fill of grave [includes uppermost fill of Grave 1].
- 13: "Pit E", i.e. grave fill on N side from level of floor at +7.65 m. to level of floor at +7.00 m.; also fill of S side below +7.40 m., below batch 5.
- 15: Entire area of shaft below +7.00 m., down to +6.25 m.
- 17: Entire area of shaft below +6.25 m. down to base at +5.55 m.
- 46: S arm of Grave 2, overlapping Grave 27.
- 50: As batch 46, but not overlapping Grave 27.
- 59: Test strip below floor of Grave 2.

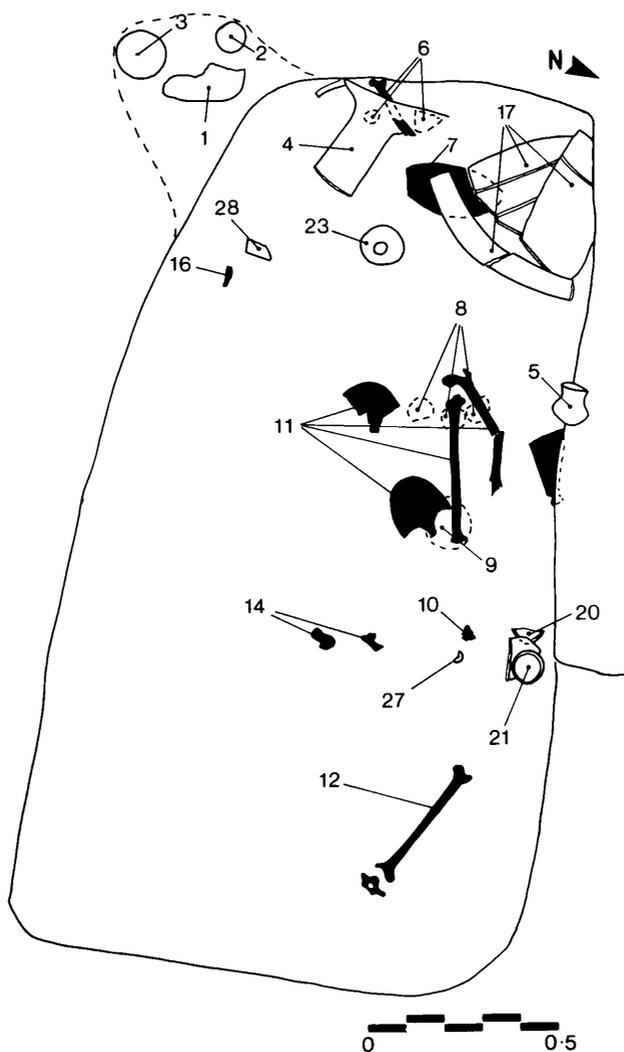


Fig. 12. Grave 2: plan of contents.

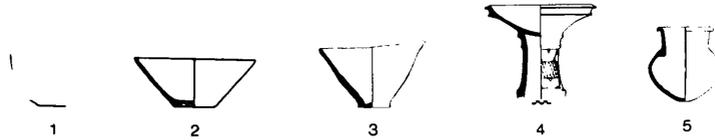


Fig. 13. Grave 2 contents.

Items Possibly in Undisturbed Positions

1	Copper bowl	17	6G64:120	AbS 1009	Fig. 141; Plate XXIXb
	Squashed flat; probably circular. Wt. 130.2 g. Other dimensions lost through distortion. At + 5.70 m. in SW corner of shaft.				
2	Stone bowl	17	6G64:118	AbS 430	Plate XXVIIIb
	Marbly limestone; completely restored from sherds save for a triangle out of the rim which had been retained in place in antiquity by drilling holes and inserting copper(?) wire. The method of repair is not entirely clear: some of the wire, at least, is of lead, and on the exterior there are marks of a plate(?) round the hole. Flat base, slightly everted sides. Rim di. 15.0; base di. 9.1; H. 5.2 cm. At + 5.70 m., in SW corner of shaft.				
3	Conical bowl	17	6G64:132	AbS 391	Fig. 124
	Bitumen staining. Rim di. 14.2-14.3; base di. 3.9-4.2; H. 7.8-9.1 cm. At + 5.70 m., in SW corner of shaft.				
4	Stemmed dish	17	6G64:113	AbS 394	Fig. 124
	Base and half of dish missing. Rim di. 31.0; H. (ext.) 25.0 cm. Lying on its side at W end of shaft, at + 5.75 m. <i>Iraq 43 (1981) 68 f., No. 70.</i>				
5	Small jar	17	6G64:112	AbS 400	Fig. 124
	Rim di. 7.2; H. 10.0 cm. Lying at + 5.80 m. against N side of shaft.				

Disturbed Contents of Shaft

6	Human bones	17	6G64:114		
	No details. At + 5.70 m., below No. 4.				
7	Human skulls	17	6G64:108-9, 110		
	Two individuals. The most complete skull is male and lacks teeth, maxilla, mandible and occipital. At bregma, frontal bone extends 2 x 1 cm. into sagittal suture. Not a complete Wurmian bone. Same at opposite end at lambda, and occipital also; on left half of parietal near lambda, depression, resulting from injury. The less complete skull consists of sections of frontal and parietal along coronal suture, and mastoid portion of the right squamosal and central portion of occipital. Probably male. 6G64:110 is a small fragment of maxilla, perhaps belonging to one of these. At + 6.00 m., near W end of shaft.				
8	Human bones	15	6G64:79		
	Skull and proximal end of a tibia and femur, all possibly from the same individual, aged 2 yr ± 6 months. Also 2 carpals from a robust adult, and some animal bone. At + 6.40 m., towards centre of shaft.				
9	Human skull	15	6G64:59		
	Large piece of skull, possibly from the same individual as No. 10, a female aged over 21 years. At + 6.80 m., beneath No. 11.				
10	Human bone	15	6G64:60		
	Jaw-bone with teeth. Premolars very worn so that dentine is exposed. See No. 9. At + 6.73 m., E of No. 9.				
11	Human bones	13	6G64:48		
	Larger group of jumbled bone at centre of shaft, at about + 7.50 m.				

27	Perforated disc Baked clay disc with plain edge and central hole. Over half missing. Di. 6.2 cm.	15	6G64:62	in AbS 1041
28	Tablet fragment Fragment of geographical list. At +6.66 m. <i>Iraq 40, 107: IAS 521.</i>	15	6G64:72	AbS 1048

GRAVE 3

Plate IVd

This was first identified as a roughly circular pit towards the centre of Room 50 in Area E, which appeared as soon as we had cleared the surface soil from the area, at about +8.45 m. This circular pit was in fact a robber shaft, and the burial proper had been disturbed, although not as thoroughly as usual. Objects which obviously belonged to the grave goods but were not in their original place were the copper ring (No. 5) and the squat jar (No. 4), at about +7.35 and +7.45 m. respectively. The remains of the skeleton were lying at the base of the shaft, rather disjointed, but it is clear at least that the head was to the NE and the feet to the SW. Mixed in with the bones at this level (ca. +7.10 m.), were the large jar and the sherd of a stemmed dish (Nos. 2 and 3), by the head, the ivory button (No. 7) and the cosmetic shell (No. 8); by the legs was a sheep mandible, probably also part of the grave goods (No. 11). The pebble (No. 10) may have been accidental, but the flint blade (No. 9) was actually beneath a leg bone, and may therefore have been a deliberate inclusion. The osteological evidence for two individuals would suggest that very little of the skeleton(s) remained in their original position.

Although the robber shaft had destroyed the original outline of the grave, it seemed clear that part of the grave chamber did survive in the SW corner, where the bones etc. occupied a space which had been hollowed out of the surrounding deposits for a distance of some 50 cm. To the NW, the robber shaft had cut through the end of a neat rectangular shaft measuring 0.40 (width) by 0.70 m. (surviving length). Like other shafts of this type, it had yellow clay plaster on the sides and descended perfectly vertically from at least +8.45 m. to the base of the grave shaft. Unfortunately the destruction caused by the robber shaft makes it impossible to say with certainty that this shaft was associated with the grave, but we suspect that it was the original access shaft to it.

As to the date of the burial, the stratification tells us only that it must be later than Level IB. The jars (Nos. 2 and 4) are not particularly distinctive, nor is the stemmed dish sherd (No. 3). The most probable date is in any case late ED III.

Batches 205: Main shaft
 208: NE shaft

Grave contents

[1]	Human bones Two individuals, both badly crushed. A youthful female (estimated age: 16-23) and a robust male. Male: skull (frontal); right femur. Female: complete femur; probably pelvis. Male or female: proximal end humerus; right radius; 2 metatarsals; right ulna; foot bones; cuboid; calcaneum; talus; navicular.	205	6G65:40		
2	Large jar Rim di. 11.5; base di. 11.6; H. 26.3 cm. Ring-base added in coarser fabric.	205	6G65:38	AbS 414	Fig. 124
3	Stemmed dish Sherd from rim of dish. W. (14.4); H. (7.9); est. rim di. ca. 24 cm.	205	6G65:39	AbS 407	Fig. 124
4	Squat jar Lopsided and roughly made. Rim di. 6.5; H. 6.7 cm. At ca. +7.45 m.	205	6G65:19	AbS 411	Fig. 124
5	Copper ring Finger ring; fragmentary. At ca. +7.35 m.	205	6G65:21	in AbS 1040	
6	Copper bead(?) Very corroded.	205	6G65:16	in AbS 1040	

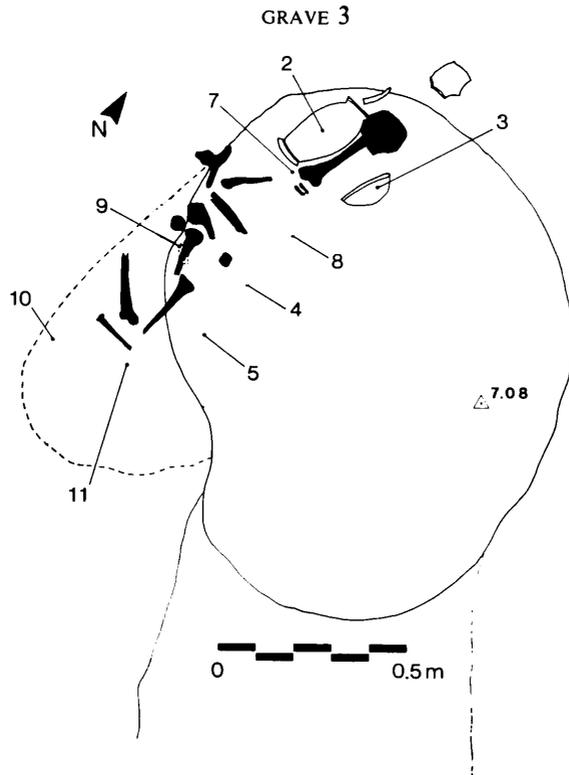


Fig. 14. Grave 3: plan of contents.

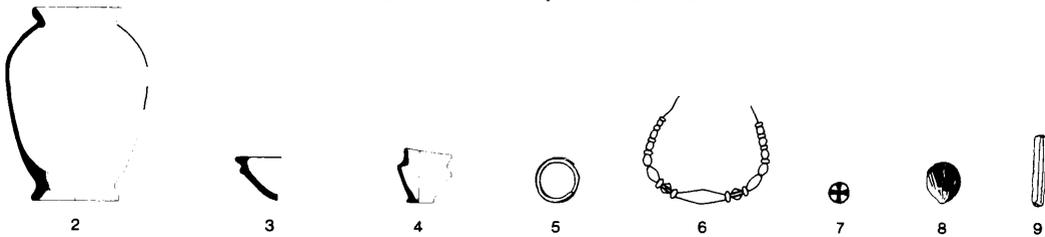


Fig. 15. Grave 3 contents.

7	Ivory button	205	6G65:45	AbS 429	Fig. 146; Plate XXXd
	Hemispherical ivory disc pierced through the centre. Di. 2.5 cm. Cf. from Kish, Mackay 1929: 168, Pl. LIX:15-18 ("spindle-whorls").				
8	Cosmetic shell	205	6G65:23	AbS 436D	
	Cockle shell (<i>Cardium</i> sp.), containing black pigment; no bitumen on exterior. 5.1 x 4.0 cm. At ca. +7.10 m.				
9	Flint blade	205	6G65:42	in AbS 1037	
	Rectangular blade fragment; middle section; brown flint. 6.4 x 1.9 x 0.2 cm.				
10	Pebble	205	6G65:192	in AbS 1039	
	Natural dark green/red chert; some flakes chipped off. 5.2 x 5.1 x 3.6 cm.				
11	Animal bone	205	6G65:24		
	Sheep/goat left mandible.				
Miscellaneous items probably accidental in fill					
[12]	Miniature dish	205	6G65:124	AbS 453A	
	Fragment from side of tiny coarse-ware handmade dish. 1.7 x 4.3 cm.				
[13]	Pottery wheel(?)	205	6G65:20	AbS 425B	
	Flat disc, pierced centrally, plain edge. Di. 7.1 cm.				

- | | | | | |
|------|---|-----|----------|----------|
| [14] | Clay wall-cone
Head end only; cavity in head.
L. ext. 4.5 cm. | 205 | 6G65:98 | AbS 410D |
| [15] | Clay sickle
Fragment of blade only; 8.9 x 3.9 cm. | 205 | 6G65:100 | AbS 427B |
| [16] | Lump of bitumen | 205 | 6G65:22 | |
| [17] | Shells
Unworked shells.
3 cosmetic (cockle) shells (<i>Cardium</i> sp.), each with a trace of bitumen on the exterior:
a. contains white with possible traces of red pigment
4.8 x 3.9 cm.
b. contains black pigment
4.5 x 3.9 cm.
c. contains black pigment
4.4 x 3.6 cm. (broken into 2 pieces).
Also 4 <i>Unio</i> sp. halves, the smaller two apparently a pair. | 205 | 6G65:18 | AbS 1038 |
| [18] | Bone spatula
L. 5.0 ext.; W. 1.6 cm.
Lower end only; cut with internal channel and bevelled end. Burnt. | 205 | 6G65:37 | AbS 438A |
| [19] | Mixed bones
Mixed human bones, some probably from the male in No. 1 above, others include parts of tibia and pelvis from a baby (0-2 years old), and several bones from a 10-12 yr old juvenile. Also pig, sheep/goat bones, and an equid metacarpal.
Distributed through fill of shaft. | 205 | 6G65:17 | |

Miscellaneous items in fill of NE shaft

- | | | | | |
|------|--|-----|---------|--|
| [20] | Bones
Including sheep/goat bones. | 208 | 6G65:33 | |
| [21] | Shells
5 fragments of <i>Unio</i> sp. with insides resembling mother-of-pearl. | 208 | 6G65:32 | |

GRAVE 4

This is represented by a cut into the E side of the W wall of Room 47 in 6G55d, but it is very severely robbed. The outline of the cut is circular at the W end, where the finds were concentrated, with a longer straight part which reaches into the E baulk (6G56). The cut was from above the existing surface of the mound, and it is impossible to say whether either the straight or the circular part was a feature of the original grave pit or resulted from robber diggings. The wall was cut from at least +7.70 m. and the base of the pit is at about +6.91 m., so that a maximum depth of 80 cm. survived.

One piece of stemmed dish (No. 4) was found almost immediately below the surface on the initial clearance of the square; the remainder of the grave goods marked on the plan, though scattered, lay at about +7.00 m. on the base of the grave. It is clear that the burial is later than the latest surviving period in Area E (cf. *Iraq* 38, 155, for the lateness of the wall), but the cylinder seal (No. 6) does not require a date later than Early Dynastic.

Batches
304: Clearance of surface layer in quadrant d
318: Fill of Grave 4, up to East Baulk

Grave contents

- | | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|---------|--|
| 1 | Human long bone
No details. | 318 | 6G55:21 | |
| [2] | Human bones
Adult male or female.
Right foot, calcaneum, talus. | 318 | 6G55:14 | |

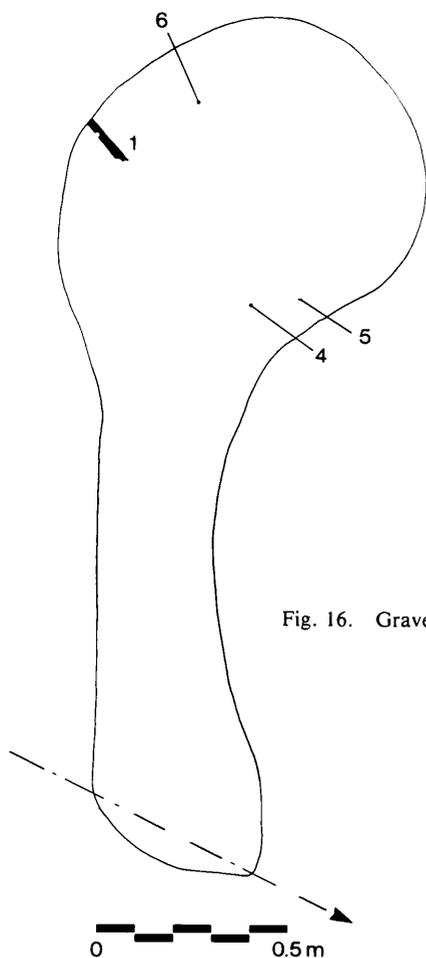


Fig. 16. Grave 4: plan of contents.

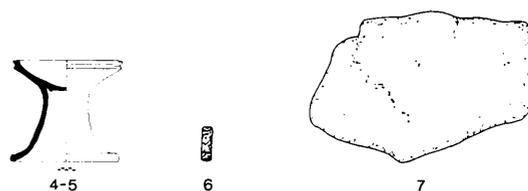


Fig. 17. Grave 4 contents.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|----------|-------------|-------------|
| [3] | Animal bones
Mixed animal bones: equid, ox, sheep/goat, pig. | 318 | 6G55:126 | | |
| 4 | Stemmed dish
Dish and much of base lost.
On base, incised chevrons and triangles in two horizontal rows between picrust mouldings. Two mouldings around the stem at the middle, and cut into it on either side a tall, narrow door with a square window above it.
H. 33.8; W. at top 16.0 cm.
Found immediately below surface. | 304 | 6G55:6 | AbS 503 | |
| 5 | Stemmed dish
Parts of base, rim of dish and body lost.
Small, undecorated stemmed dish; plain double rim.
Rim di. 15.2; base di. 14.8; H. 13.8 cm.
<i>Iraq</i> 43, 70-71, No. 76. | 318 | 6G55:17 | AbS 392 | Fig. 124 |
| 6 | Cylinder seal
White calcite, surface worn.
Central hero flanked by bulls, their heads turned back to ward off lions (one with a deeply incised mane) threatening from behind; male figure with incised "radiate" head struggling with rampant bull, its head turned back.
H. 2.75; W. 1.85 cm.
Found close to edge of pit, at +7.01 m. | 318 | 6G55:16 | AbS 469 | Plate XXXIa |
| [7] | "Gravestone"
Fragments of a grey fine-grained sandstone slab similar to those found in Graves 1 and 26. | 318 | 6G55:18 | in AbS 1039 | |
| [8] | Flint
Fragment of a nodule of grey-brown flint or chert, with black wadi-pebble cortex over most of surface.
4.6 x 4.3 x 2.8 cm.
Probably accidental in fill. | 318 | 6G55:15 | in AbS 1037 | |

GRAVE 5

This was dug through the IA-IC phases of the S wall of the corridor in 6G66a (extending N into 6G66 NB). The surviving pit measures 2.40 x 0.90 m., and could represent the outline of the original grave-chamber, but it lies hardly more than 0.50 m. below the surface, and the disarray of the pots, as well as the absence of the skeleton, indicate that the grave was robbed. The base of the pit is at +7.34 m., the highest observed point at +7.72 m.; the surface of the N side of quadrant drops from +7.98 m. at its NW corner to +7.60 m. at the NE. The grave is oriented NW-SE; at its SE end a small circular pit (batch 416) cut the grave or the robber pit.

Apart from the stratigraphic evidence that Grave 5 cuts a wall of the IA phase, the presence of footed jars (Nos. 3, 4 and 7) and the type of anthropomorphic handle of No. 6 are markers of a late ED III date.

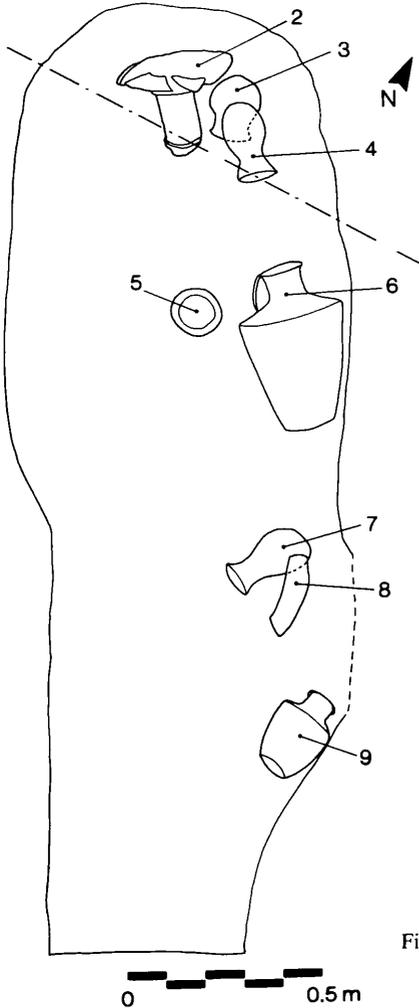


Fig. 18. Grave 5: plan of contents.

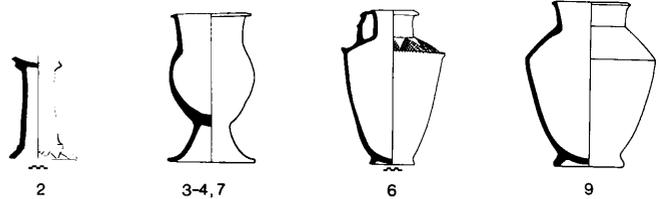


Fig. 19. Grave 5 contents.

Batch 411: Fill of Grave 5

Grave contents

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|----------|---------|----------|
| [1] | Animal bones
Fragments of goat, sheep/goat teeth, and fragments of equid teeth. | 411 | 6G66:17 | | |
| 2 | Stemmed dish
Dish and most of base lost [though dish sherds were present in ground and in photograph; probably separated from pot in storeroom]. Double piecrust moulding at rim; rib at base of dish, and another at base of stem; single zig-zag incised line round base.
Rim di. ca. 30 cm. [est. from photo.]; H. ext. 27.4 cm.
<i>Iraq</i> 43, 70-71, No. 74. | 411 | 6G66:140 | AbS 810 | Fig. 125 |
| 3 | Footed jar
Found inverted and without foot just to E of No. 2. Similar to Nos. 4 and 7.
Di. at rim 11.0; H. (16.8 cm.). | 411 | 6G66:141 | AbS 645 | Fig. 125 |

4	Footed jar Di. at rim 9.9; Di. of base 11.6; H. 21.1-21.5 cm. Found on its side just S of No. 3.	411	6G66:29	AbS 416	Fig. 125
5	Base of a jar Probably from a spouted jar; ring base added in coarser clay. Base di. 10 cm.; H. ext. 5.8 cm. Perhaps an accidental inclusion as no other spouted jar sherds were noted.	411	6G66:26	in AbS 1041	Fig. 125
6	Upright-handled jar Cream-coloured clay. Ring base added in coarser fabric. Rim di. 11.0; base di. 12.0; max di. 28; H. 41.6 cm. <i>Iraq</i> 43, p. 61, Fig. 37; p. 62. Photo.: <i>Iraq</i> 38, Pl. XXVb.	411	6G66:24	AbS 418	Fig. 125
7	Footed jar Rim di. 11.1; foot di. 11.8; H. 19.5 cm.	411	6G66:32	AbS 417	Fig. 125
8	Rim sherd No details available, but visible in the photograph in <i>Iraq</i> 38, Pl. XXIIIa.	411	6G66:30		
9	Jar Shoulder rather steep and convex down to carination. Added ring base. Di. at rim 11.5; Di. of base 9.4; H. 22.5 cm.	411	6G66:25	AbS 413	Fig. 125

Miscellaneous items probably accidental in fill

[10]	Stone Fragment of unworked micaceous stone. 7.2 x 5.1 cm.	411	6G66:51	in AbS 1039	
[11]	Flint waste 2 flakes, pale mauve flint. Plain striking platform. Abraded edges. 7.0 x 4.0 x 1.2; 5.8 x 3.3 x 1.5 cm.	411	6G66:31	in AbS 1037	
[12]	Lump of bitumen 5.4 x 4.6 cm.	411	6G66:34		
[13]	Shells Natural miscellaneous unworked fragments.	411	6G66:18	in AbS 1038	

GRAVE 6

This grave was in the SE corner of 6G66d, and part of the grave went into the E Baulk (6G67). The pit is oriented NE-SW and measures some 0.50 m. across; and 0.70 m. of its length was uncovered in 6G66; its upper limit was at +7.55 m. and the base of the grave pit at +6.87 m. The grave pit was filled with greyish lumpy soil which could be distinguished from the ashy tip-lines into which it was dug, running over the top of the grave fill as well as beneath it. Access to the grave chamber could not, therefore, have been from directly above, but was by a separate shaft to the S, which could be seen in the S section of the square to have been excavated from above the existing surface of the mound (at +8.13 m.) and filled with very clean hard-packed clay, quite different from the soil in the grave chamber itself. The shaft was very regular in outline and measured about 0.65 (width) by 0.85(+) m., its length uncertain since it is partially in the unexcavated S baulk. Several clay filled shafts of this kind were noted in the 6G66 area.

The grave chamber itself contained only bones, including a human skull at the SW end and some other bones. The bad state of preservation is probably to be attributed to the salty condition of the soil rather than to later disturbance, of which there were no signs. In the absence of any grave goods, the date is entirely uncertain.

Batches

410: Fill of Grave 6

411: Access shaft to grave

Grave contents

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|--------------|
| [1] | Human skull and other bones | 410 | 6G66:15 + 37 |
| | The skull rested on reed matting.
Some teeth; mandible. Age: 11-12 years. | | |
-

GRAVE 7

In the centre of 6G66d, like Grave 6 dug into the ash-lines. Recognized only as a shallow pit some 2.00 x 0.90 m., with its long axis NW-SE. To the E of this, cutting the E section, was a clay-filled shaft dug from above the existing surface (at +7.73 m.) to a depth of about +7.10 m. This probably connected with Grave 7, but the evidence for the connexion was rather scanty, taking the form of a patch of yellow and grey clay between the SE end of the grave and the E section.

The presence of the human skull towards the SE end seems to show that this was indeed a grave; the position of the flint was unfortunately not noted exactly, but it could easily have been a solitary accompaniment to the body, the bones of which had perished.

Date as for Grave 6.

Batch: 417: Fill of Grave 7

Grave contents

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|-----------------------|
| [1] | Human bones , including skull | 417 | 6G66:36 |
| | Adult female, 15 years or older.
Skull: parts of frontal bone, including supra-orbital ridges; presence of one canine, loose.
Two fragments of infant pelvis; unfused ilium left and right. | | |
| [2] | Flint blade | 417 | 6G66:38 AbS 443G |
| | Rectangular; L. 4.7 cm. | | |
-

GRAVE 8

A shallow pit in 5I10d, towards the NE, measuring 2.00 x 0.90 m. and with its long axis NE-SW. It is cut along the NW side by the access shaft to Grave 41, and at the NE end the outline of the pit is covered by the wall of the circular oven belonging to Level I (cf. *Iraq* 38, 138-9). Although the grave is presumably earlier than Level I, therefore, it is later than Level II, since it cuts the N wall of Room 2. This seems to indicate that the Level I builders may have cut away a considerable accumulated deposit.

The only evidence that this was indeed a grave was the discovery of a skull at the extreme NE end, at a level of +8.57 m. No articulated bones were noted in the rest of the grave pit. Subsequently a possible access shaft was noted at the E end of the quadrants b/d section, N of the tannour, but there was no way to be certain whether this had any connexion with the grave itself.

Batches 1002: Surface clearance, 510d.
1008: Pit fill.

Grave contents

- | | | | |
|-----|---|------|---------|
| [1] | Human bones , including skull | 1008 | 5110:41 |
| | Male, apparently adult (no 3rd. molars but teeth worn).
Frontal skull fragments, including supra-orbital ridges.
NE end of grave pit. | | |

Probably accidental in fill

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|------|---------|
| [2] | Shells | 1008 | 5110:38 |
| | Natural and unworked. | | |

- [3] **Lump of bitumen** 1008 5110:45
1.8 x 2.1 cm.

Possibly from this grave (surface find)

- [4] **Cylinder seal** 1002 5110:24 AbS 468 Plate XXXIb
Marbly limestone.
Bearded "bull-man" flanked by rampant bulls with their heads turned back to lions threatening them from behind. Open space above parallel horizontal lines; scorpion(?) or floral filling motif below.
H. 2.2; Di. 1.35 cm.

GRAVE 9

There is some doubt as to whether this was in fact a grave or not. What we have is a neatly and regularly made rectangular pit, measuring some 0.82 m. NW-SE, with its other dimension unknown because the pit enters the WB of 6G66a. The NW side of the excavated part had its base some 0.35 m. higher than the SE side, which was at +6.90 m., and the pit was filled with soft dark yellow clay to a maximum length of 0.70 m. Above this there seems to have been an access shaft, reaching at least as high as the surface (ca. +8.25 m.) and filled with loose black earth. Apart from the scattered bone there was nothing found in the grave.

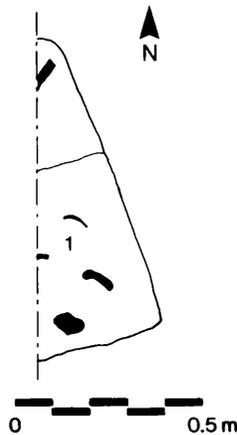


Fig. 20. Grave 9: plan of contents.

Batches 412: Access shaft
420: Grave-chamber

Grave Contents

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|---------|
| 1 | Human bones (Main grave pit) | 420 | 6G66:47 |
| [2] | Human bones (Shaft) | 412 | 6G66:19 |
| [3] | Worked bone (spatula ?)
Very thin rectangular fragment of worked bone.
4.3 x 2.0 cm.
Probably accidental in fill of shaft. | 412 | 6G66:62 |

GRAVE 10

Like Grave 9, this was a simple pit dug into the ash tip in 6G66, and itself filled with soft dark earth. Below and at the sides the pit was lined with yellow clay, and the top was also sealed by the yellow clay filling of an access shaft, visible in the 6G66 c/d section, some 0.50 m. to the S

Plate Vb

of the grave itself. The shaft comes from above the existing surface, at +8.29 m.; the top of the grave fill is at +7.54 m. and the base at +7.04 m. The length of the grave-chamber is not known, since the part of the burial in 6G66c was not excavated, but its width was approximately 0.70 m. The bones in the grave obviously belonged to a single inhumation, with the head at the NE end, but they had suffered considerable disturbance, perhaps from burrowing animals since no evidence of deliberate robbing was noticed.

Batches
407: Clay filled shaft
419: Fill of grave pit proper



Fig. 21. Grave 10: plan of contents.

Grave contents

1	Human skeleton No details.	419	6G66:39	
[2]	Cosmetic shell Cockle shell (<i>Cardium</i> sp.) with traces of red pigment. 4.5 x 3.9 cm. Possibly, but not necessarily, accidental in fill of shaft.	407	6G66:14	AbS 436E
[3]	Lump of bitumen L. 4.1 cm. Presumably accidental.	407	6G66:85	

GRAVE 11

Plate Vc

A crouched infant skeleton deposited without grave goods and in only a small rounded pit within dirty layers in Room 47, and thus contemporary with the late phase of that room when the W wall was gradually being covered over by rubbish. The skeleton lay with its head to the NW.

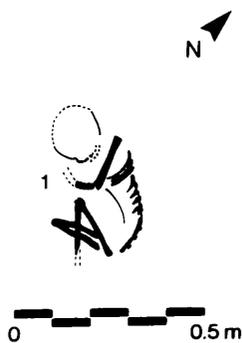


Fig. 22. Grave 11: plan of contents.

Batch 341: Fill of Room 47, including burial

Grave contents

- [1] **Human skeleton** 341 6G55:80
 Only the teeth could be preserved; measurements made in situ agree with age of 1½-2 years estimated from teeth:
 L. of femur ca. 13.5 cm.
 L. of humerus ca. 10.0 cm.

GRAVE 12

Plates V-VI

The grave chamber is in 6G55d, cutting under the face of the E wall of Room 47. The chamber itself is somewhat irregular in shape, measuring roughly 1.50 x 0.90 m., with an apparent opening towards the W. Evidently the burial had been disturbed, as the contents had been piled up against the E side of the chamber in a confused mixture of human bones and pottery. The edge of the grave chamber was first observed by us at +7.13 m., and its base lies only at +6.75 m.; it may be that we missed the upper part of the grave chamber, but it certainly did not reach to the surface because there was a tannour above it at a little less than +8.00 m. It seems more likely, indeed almost certain, that the original (and perhaps the secondary) access to the grave came from a shaft cutting the SE wall of Room 47, in the NB of 6G65. This shaft was dug vertically from above the present surface of the tell, and showed as a "rectangle of greyish clay fill cut through Wall f and then sloping gently NE towards the grave in 6G65d". The top 0.25 m. of the shaft soil seems to be a deliberate clay sealing, and the fill below was seen as "mixed lumpy yellowish-brown clay". The shaft measured 0.50 m. in width, its full length is lost, and it was preserved to a depth of 1.50 m. There was also a southern chamber leading off this shaft, roughly cylindrical in shape, measuring some 0.75 m. (Di.) by 1.05 m. (H.), but it was quite empty.

The original burial must have taken place after the IB phase and, since the shaft is cut through one of the main walls of the Southern Unit, probably after IA. Since we found no trace of disturbance above the grave-chamber itself, it is likely that the later intrusion also came down the shaft, and was not long afterwards: this would explain the way the objects are huddled into the far side of the chamber, and why some of the bones are still associated with their fellows.

- Batches**
 343: Grave chamber
 281: Fill of shaft and its N extension
 282: Fill of S chamber of shaft

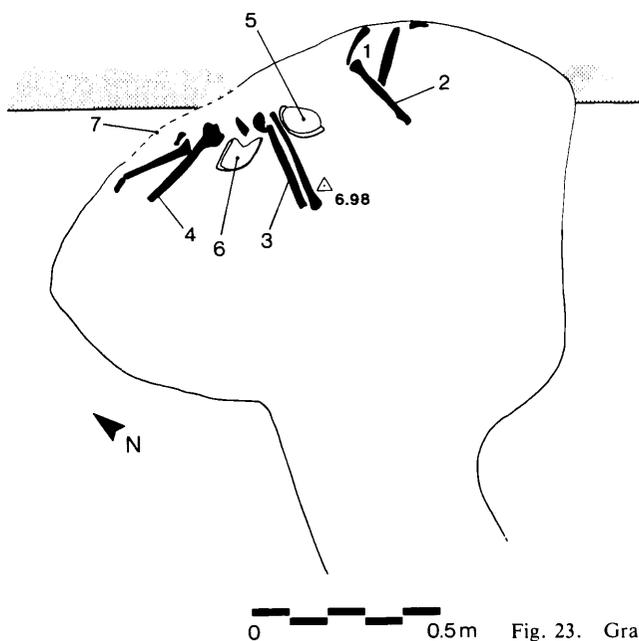


Fig. 23. Grave 12: plan of contents.

Grave contents (all disturbed)

1-4	Human bones	343	6G55:88		
1	Ulna				
2	Radius				
3	Tibia and fibula At +6.98 m.				
4	Humerus				
5	Conical bowl	343	6G55:90		
	Rim di. ca. 15; base di. 4.6; H. 6.6 cm.				
6	Stemmed dish	343	6G55:91		
	Stem only survived, lying on its side. Di. of stem ca. 7-10 cm.; H. (max. ext.) 11.7; Th. of wall ca. 0.9 cm.				
7	Squat jar	343	6G55:87	AbS 402	Fig. 125
	String-cut base. Rim di. 6.6; base di. 3.9; H. 9.2 cm. Found approximately at position marked, before the existence of the burial was known.				

Miscellaneous contents of shaft, probably accidental

[8]	Fragments of bone	281	6G65:275		
	Unidentified.				
[9]	Animal bones	283	6G65:224		
	Including an ox or equid scapula and sheep/goat bones.				
[10]	Shell	283	6G65:225		
	Bivalve, <i>Unio</i> sp.				

GRAVE 13**Plate VI**

Almost undisturbed inhumation (one fibula displaced), cutting Level II walls in Area A, at the intersection of the quadrants in 5I10. The grave chamber had rounded ends, and measured approximately 1.45 x 0.85 m., and the maximum depth to which it was dug was +8.12 m.; it



Fig. 24. Grave 13: plan of contents.

was observed first at + 8.65 m., but no doubt the grave shaft originally was sunk from higher than this. The skeleton lay on its side, head to the SW, and facing NW, with the knees brought fairly tightly to the chest. It was noticeable that as occasionally in other graves (e.g. Grave 16), the head lay lower than the feet, in this case by about 0.15 m. This may merely have been because the floor of the grave chamber sloped, rather than the decay of some support for the head (as surmised for Grave 1).

No pottery was found with the dead person. Only in front of the arms was there a hollow space, which, when filled with plaster, proved to be of globular shape, possibly a wooden vessel of some kind (No. 8). The remaining grave goods consisted exclusively of personal ornaments: two copper rings (probably ear-rings), a hair pin, a string of beads round the neck and another around the hips. It is no surprise, therefore, to find that the dead person was a young woman. When the poorly preserved spine and ribs were lifted, they were seen to lie on a surviving trace of roughly woven textile (cf. Grave 16). Directly beneath this were the white traces of reeds which were also observed beneath other parts of the skeleton, although not above it.

Batches **1020:** Room 11 (5110c), excavating floors.
 1021: Grave 13.

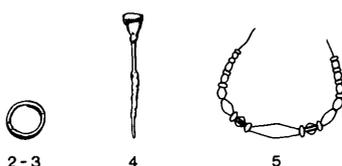


Fig. 25. Grave 13 contents.

Contents

1	Human skeleton Belonging to a woman of between 15 and 21 years, on basis of dentition.	1021	5110:97		
2	Copper ear-ring Spiral ear-ring with two turns. Di. 2.9 cm.; Wt. 3.2 g. This was our first indication of the existence of the grave, and lay directly above the skull.	1020	5110:95	AbS 497	Fig. 145
3	Copper ear-ring Spiral ring with two turns. Di. 3.2 cm.; Wt. 4.7 g. Found just by the head of the humerus, but presumably the left ear-ring.	1021	5110:128	AbS 640	Fig. 145
4	Copper pin Part only (tip missing); head splayed out and rolled over ("splay-headed"). L. (max. ext.) 8.8 cm.; Wt. 5.9 g. Cf. Woolley 1934: Type S Pl. 231. Between skull and spine.	1021	5110:129	AbS 854	Fig. 144
5	String of beads (necklace) a. 19 grey/black frit beads decorated with longitudinal incisions LL. 0.8-1.1; dis. 0.5-0.7 cm. b. 1 ivory/bone disc bead Di. 0.6; di. of perf. 0.2; Th. 0.25 cm. c. 1 white frit tubular bead L. 0.8; max. di. 0.6 cm. d. 1 shell tubular bead, showing part of shell's internal "spiral" on one side L. 0.75; max. di. 0.5 cm. e. 1 brownish crystalline stone, convex tubular bead L. 1.3; max. di. 0.55; di. of perf. 0.25 cm. f. Some fragments of perhaps 6 more frit pieces.	1021	5110:127	AbS 721	Fig. 146
6	String of beads (girdle) 358 ivory(?) beads, roughly cut and uneven in thickness. All discs with straight sides and central perforation. Di. 0.2; Th. from 0.075 to 0.15 cm. Found above and below pelvic bones, sometimes lying directly on the bone (see Fig. 26).	1021	5110:147	AbS 639	Fig. 146

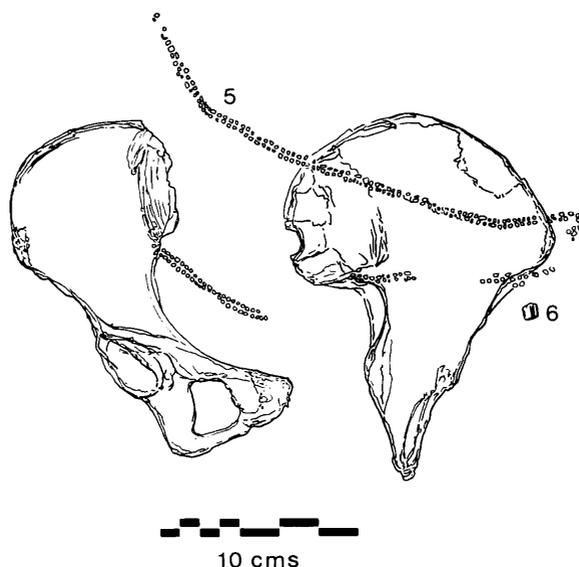


Fig. 26. Grave 13: beads in region of pelvis (Niels C. Andersen dlt.).

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--|------|----------|---------|----------|
| 7 | Lapis lazuli bead | 1021 | 5I10:146 | AbS 516 | Fig. 146 |
| | Rectangular, with ridge along the line of the perforation on one face.
L. 0.8; W. 0.65; Th. (max.) 0.3 cm. | | | | |
| | Found just NE of pelvis, close to the left side of the string of beads (No. 6); probably attached to it also. | | | | |
| 8 | Plaster cast of globular object | 1021 | 5I10:148 | | |
| | From the hollow possibly left by an item of wood or other perishable material, resembling a pomegranate, with globular body and narrow neck. | | | | |
| [9] | Sample of cloth impression | 1021 | 5I10:139 | | |
| | An attempt was made to conserve part of this with an acrylic polymer (Paraloid B 72). The result awaits study. | | | | |

GRAVE 14

Plates VI-VII

The skeleton lay very close to the surface, with the base of the grave at +7.03 m., in the NE corner of 6G66d, with the feet actually extending into 6G67. It was placed almost due E-W, with the head at the W end, facing S; the arms are brought up before the face and the knees

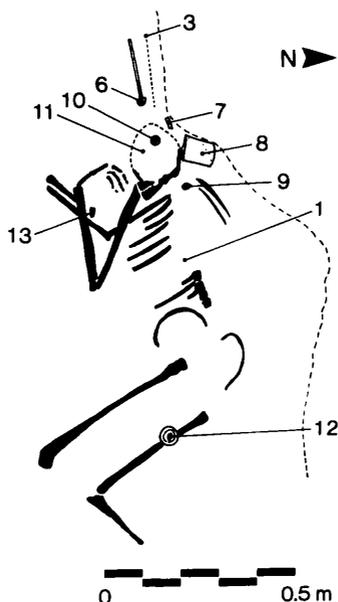


Fig. 27. Grave 14: plan of contents.

lightly flexed. Although so close to the surface, it had not been disturbed in antiquity, but the bones (except for the teeth, arms and left hand) were in a very friable condition. The filling of the grave was of the same loose dark soil as the surrounding ash tip, and except along the N edge we were not able to determine the exact limits of the grave chamber. Hence it is uncertain whether the bowl No. 2 belongs with the grave or not, especially since it was found some time before the rest of the objects. These consist of personal ornaments, of which the most unusual is certainly the limestone cylinder (No. 8), for which we have not as yet been able to discover any parallel or convincing explanation. The fact that there were no tools or weapons with this well-preserved burial suggests that it was of a woman. The cylinder seal helps little with the dating of the grave, but its location high in the ash tip must put it late in the ED III period; there is no particular reason to place it as late as the Sargonic period.

Batches **406:** Clearance of ash tip in 6G66d
 426: Fill of Grave 14

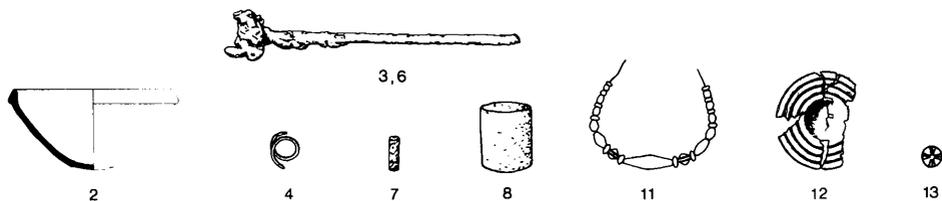


Fig. 28. Grave 14 contents.

Grave contents

- | | | | | | |
|------------|---|-----|---------|-------------|----------|
| 1 | Human skeleton | 426 | 6G66:67 | | |
| | Male or female, over 21 yrs.
Skull. Right half of frontal; right and left parietal; portion of occipital. Fine osteoporosis all over. Teeth: molars (1, 2, 3), upper and lower. Probably male on basis of supra-orbital ridges. Fragments of sternal, right clavicle, glenoid cavity of scapula and vertebrae.
Long bones, limb, bones of left foot: rather slender.
Pelvis not in a condition for determination of sex. | | | | |
| [2] | Pottery bowl | 406 | 6G66:44 | AbS 405 | Fig. 125 |
| | Rim di. 22.2; max. di. ca. 23; di. of vestigial ring base ca. 6.5; H. 11 cm.
Found at right level, about 25 to 50 cm. S of skeleton's elbow in line with the skull. Since the bowl is complete, it may be thought likely to have been with the grave (cf. a similar single bowl in Grave 97: No. 5). | | | | |
| 3 | Copper pin, horned head | 426 | 6G66:66 | AbS 875 | Fig. 144 |
| | Head of pin is cast as a horned head, but heavy corrosion makes it impossible to determine whether human or animal.
L. 36.6 cm.; Wt. 52.4 g.
Found just W of skull. [This, and Nos. 4-5, were turned up by the workmen clearing surface soil with a big pick, before the existence of a grave was suspected. Hence the exact positions of the beads (No. 11) are also unknown.]
Cf. Kish: Mackay 1929: Pl. LVIII: 19-21.
Ur: Woolley 1934: Pl. 231: Type 6b.
Abu Salabikh: <i>Iraq</i> 44, p. 134, Pl. Vc. | | | | |
| [4] | Copper ring | 426 | 6G66:69 | in AbS 1040 | |
| | W. 1.6 cm.
Fragment from W of skull (cf. No. 3); presumably an ear-ring. | | | | |
| [5] | Fragment of copper | 426 | 6G66:68 | in AbS 1040 | |
| | Very small cast fragment, possibly the tip of No. 6.
L. 1.0; di. of break 0.3 cm.
Exact provenance uncertain (cf. No. 3). | | | | |

- 6 **Copper pin, spherical head** 426 6G66:73 AbS 873 Fig. 144
 Tip lost (or possibly No. 5).
 At the top the shank narrows sharply and fitted over it is a ball-shaped terminal composed of a shale ring framed by two pieces of shell, secured by splitting the pin top and turning the ends over in opposite directions.
 L. 17.7; di. of head 1.1; di. of shaft at break 0.4 cm.; Wt. 25.3 g.
 Cf. Kish; Mackay 1929: Pl. LVIII: 9-10.
 Ur: Woolley 1934: Pl. 231: Type 1.
- 7 **Cylinder seal** 426 6G66:74 AbS 478 Plate XXXIc
 Simple cylindrical shell seal with slightly convex profile. Schematic linear design showing a single animal walking to the left, with its horns extending the length of its back.
 L. 1.8; W. 0.9 cm.
- 8 **Limestone cylinder** 426 6G66:78 AbS 1011 Plate XXVIII
 A solid cylinder of chalky white limestone, its surface worn and now encrusted with salty earth harder than the stone itself. At one end a piece of cast copper is fitted into the centre of the cylinder at right angles to its axis, as though to rotate the cylinder on it. Conceivably a very eroded Uruk period cylinder seal?
 L. 8.0; max. W. 7.0 cm.
 Found immediately N of the skull, against the back of the head, lying on its side.
- 9 **Biconical frit bead** 426 6G66:83 AbS 685 Fig. 146
 L. 2.5 cm.
 Found close to neck vertebrae; belonging with Nos. 10-11.
- 10 **Spherical frit bead** 426 6G66:75 AbS 686 Fig. 146
 L. 1.0 cm.
 Found beneath skull; belonging with Nos. 9 and 11.
- 11 **Beads** 426 6G66:70 AbS 683 Fig. 146;
 Plate XXXb
 17 pieces, in order of stringing:
 a. 4 carnelian discoid Di. 0.9-1.0; H. 0.4-0.5 cm.
 b. 3 frit tubular Di. 0.3; LL. 0.95, 1.3, 1.5 cm.
 c. 3 frit flattened biconical L. 1.4; W. 1.0; Th. 0.6 cm.
 d. 5 frit swollen tubular Di. 0.7; L. 1.8-2.1 cm.
 e. 1 frit long, plain Di. 0.95; L. 4.3 cm.
 f. 1 frit long, cross-ribbed Di. 1.1; L. 4.2 cm.
 All the frit beads have a dark, almost olive-green, glaze, except the three tubular ones which have a different, blacker colour.
 Mostly disturbed by the pick-axe, but certainly from the region between the right hand and the skull; obviously from a necklace, of which Nos. 9 and 10 may have been the highest beads on either side.
 Photo.: *Iraq* 38, Pl. XXVIIc.
- 12 **Copper roundel** 426 6G66:88 AbS 750 Fig. 145
 Badly corroded; central boss surrounded by encircling ribs; holes pierced in the perimeter to allow attachment to clothes.
 Di. 6.5 cm.; Wt. 8.8 g.
 Found lying *beneath* the left femur (cf. Plate VIIa).
- 13 **Shell button** 426 6G66:82 AbS 482 Plate XXXe
 End of a shell cut to form a conical button with a design incised on its outer surface: single dots within incised linear panels.
 Di. of base 2.2; H. 1.2 cm.
 Close to the wrists.
 Cf. 6G47:92 (AbS 1803) from Room E 120.
 6G76:410 (AbS 1804) from the ash tip.
- [14] **Small fragment of bone** 426 6G66:84
 Found close to the left hand, and seemed to the site supervisor to have been included deliberately.
- [15] **Bones** 426 6G66:81
 Probably accidental animal bones in grave fill.

GRAVE 15

What remained of this grave appeared on clearance of the surface soil from 6G66c. There were only a few scattered bones and a single jar, associated with traces of the base of the grave shaft (clay-filled, ca. 1.15 x 0.55 m.) and of the grave itself, which lay to the E of the shaft and had a floor of clean clay, at almost exactly +8.00 m.; the highest point preserved was at only +8.23 m. Since the grave was so close to the surface and disturbed, its exact limits were uncertain, and some of the contents may belong with Grave 18 instead. This seems possible because next to the jar (No. 6) there were found some articulated human toe bones, which could not have belonged with the skull (No. 1) unless it was very much displaced—this is of course also possible.

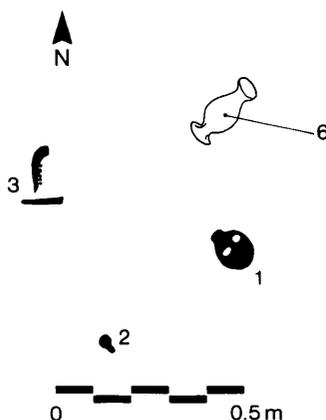


Fig. 29. Grave 15: plan of contents.

Batches	421: 6G66c surface clearance
	423: Clay fill of shaft
	427: Fill of Grave 15

Grave contents

1	Human skull	427	6G66:76		
	Maxilla; no molars; mastoid: lambdoidal suture extends through centre almost to tip of mastoid process.				
2	Human vertebrae and animal bones	427	6G66:76		
	Human vertebrae and other bone, including sheep/goat and pig.				
3	Animal bones	427	6G66:72		
	Sheep's mandible and long bone.				
[4]	Animal bones	421	6G66:65		
	Pig.				
[5]	Bones	427	6G66:71		
	Some pig.				
6	Footed jar	427	6G66:77	AbS 533	Fig. 125
	Foot broken.				
	Rim di. 10.9; body di. 12.0; base di. 11.5; H. 21.8 cm.				
	Contained: fish-bones, No. 7, and grain (6G66:87).				
	<i>Iraq</i> 38, 148, Fig. 7:10.				
[7]	Fish bones	427	6G66:86		
	Incomplete back-bone of a small barbel, <i>Barbus</i> sp.				

Accidental in fill

[8]	Base of solid-footed goblet	427	6G66:89	in AbS 1041	
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GRAVE 16

The grave pit cuts across the W wall of Room 2 (Level II) in Area A (5110d). About 0.40 m. of its depth survived (from +8.65 to +8.23 m.), and it was about 0.90 m. in width: its full length must have slightly exceeded 1.20 m., since the E end is removed by later cuts. The skeleton lay with its head to the SW, and to judge from the way the knees are pointing, its face may have been towards the NW. The position of the arms and ribs, however, suggests that the upper body may have been lying on its back. The skull itself is much displaced, and was found about 10 cm. below the top of the spine, inverted as though it had tumbled backwards into a hollow space; we should perhaps compare Graves 1 and 13, where the head was also lower, and we speculated that there may have been a pillow of some perishable material. Nevertheless, it seems curious that such a head-rest would have been let down into the floor of the grave. It should be pointed out that the entire grave floor sloped down some 0.30 m. from the upper legs to the top of the spine. The state of the bones was poor, and only the pelvis and long bones could be lifted in reasonable condition. The left foot was removed by an animal hole.

Under the bones, white traces of reeds (probably leaves, not matting) were observed, and a similar layer had been placed above the body as well. There was also beneath the body an area with clear white traces of a coarsely woven fabric, perhaps of wool (No. 7).

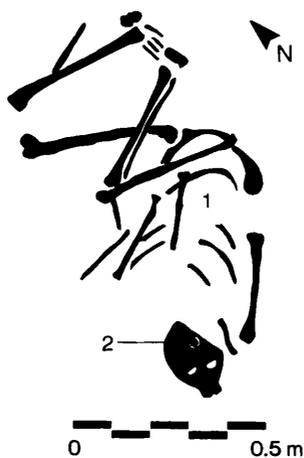


Fig. 30. Grave 16: plan of contents.

Batch**1027: Fill of Grave 16**

1	Human skeleton An adult female of over 23 yr (fusion of proximal tibia).	1027	5110:121		
2	Copper ear-ring Spiral ring; two turns. A pair to No. 3. Di. 2.4 cm.; Wt. 1.6 g. Found above the skull, separated from it by a thin layer of earth.	1027	5110:125	AbS 496	Fig. 145
[3]	Copper ear-ring Spiral ring; one and a half turns. A pair to No. 2. Di. 2.3; di. of wire 0.2 cm.; Wt. 1.2 g. Found in earth below the skull after cleaning in 1976.	1027	5110:194	AbS 1152	Fig. 145
[4]	Cosmetic shell Cockle shell (<i>Cardium</i> sp.) containing black pigment; traces of bitumen on exterior. 4.8 x 3.7 cm. Exact location in grave not recorded.	1027	5110:137	in AbS 1038	
[5]	Cosmetic shell Cockle shell (<i>Cardium</i> sp.) containing green-white pigment; no bitumen on exterior. 3.7 x 3.1 cm. Exact location in grave not recorded.	1027	5110:137	in AbS 1038	
[6]	Reed impressions	1027	5110:122		

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|------|----------|-------------|
| [7] | Textile impressions
Treated with acrylic resin (Paraloid B 72), but not very successfully since it reduces the intensity of the whiteness.
Exact position in grave not recorded. | 1027 | 5110:149 | Plate XXXII |
| [8] | Bones
Probably from skeleton. | 1027 | 5110:119 | |
-

GRAVE 17

During cleaning operations in Room E12 a workman accidentally came upon some large fragments of pottery in a cut in the W wall of the room. Although the cut was cleared out, no further sign of a burial was noted, but the association of the upright-handled jar and the stemmed dish is probably sufficient to permit us to deduce that this was once a grave. Since no better opportunity is likely to present itself, we also list here all the other objects recovered during the operation.

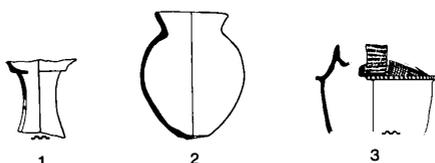


Fig. 31. Grave 17 contents.

Batch **700: Fill of Grave 17**

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|--------|-------------|----------|
| [1] | Stemmed dish
All of foot and most of dish missing.
W. at top 20.3; H. (22.3) cm.
<i>Iraq</i> 43, 70, No. 73. | 700 | 6G52:1 | AbS 504 | Fig. 125 |
| [2] | Round-based jar
Rim di. 9.7; H. 17.5 cm. | 700 | 6G52:2 | AbS 507 | Fig. 125 |
| [3] | Upright-handled jar
Only parts of neck and upper body.
W. (max.) 34.0; H. (24.3) cm.
<i>Iraq</i> 43, 62, No. 41. | 700 | 6G52:3 | in AbS 1041 | Fig. 125 |

Accidental in fill

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|--------|-------------|--|
| [4] | Flint flake
L. 2.6; W. 2.2 cm. | 700 | 6G52:4 | in AbS 1037 | |
| [5] | Shells
Miscellaneous. | 700 | 6G52:5 | in AbS 1038 | |
| [6] | Bones
No details. | 700 | 6G52:6 | | |
| [7] | Bitumen stopper
Conical lump with flat base.
H. 3.3 cm. | 700 | 6G52:7 | | |
-

GRAVE 18

See Grave 15, where it was explained that the human bones next to the footed jar led us to suspect the presence of two graves. If this area to the E of Grave 15 was indeed a different grave, it was even more seriously eroded, and nothing survives except those bones. Highest point: +8.19 m.; lowest point: +7.97 m. above datum. For the footed jar (6G66:77) and its contents, which could perhaps belong here, see under Grave 15, No. 6.

<i>Batch</i>	429: Grave 18 deposit		
[1]	Human bones	429	6G66:90

GRAVE 19

A very shallow cut in the N half of 5110, its base at +8.80 m., and clearly largely a robber trench rather than the original grave pit. Bones very much disturbed in a pile in the N corner (and scattered elsewhere), and a couple of pots and beads probably belonged to the original grave contents. At the W side a bronze axe head found later, in 1976, may well be the only undisturbed item from the grave.

It is conceivable that the small rectangular pit observed in 5110a, and measuring 45 x 70 cm., is the very bottom of an access shaft to Grave 19. If so, the northern part of the cut, containing the bones and the jar, No. 2, was probably the area of the original grave-chamber, and the southern part will be the result of later disturbance.

<i>Batches</i>	1029: Fill of Grave 19
	1059: Cleaning brickwork, 5110a

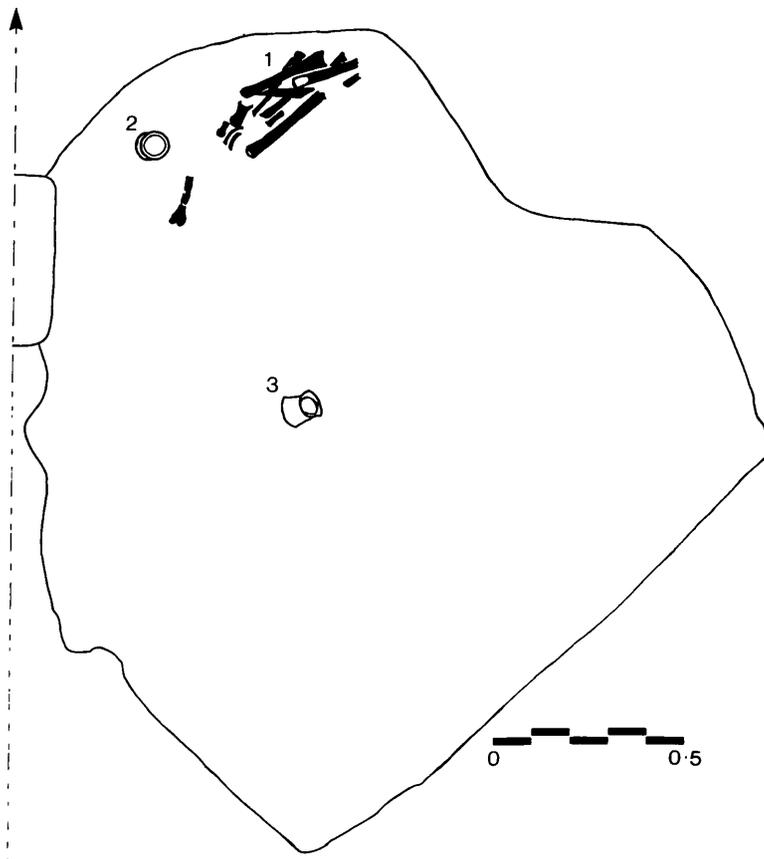


Fig. 32. Grave 19: plan of contents.

Grave contents

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---|------|----------------------|----------|----------|
| 1 | Human bones | 1029 | 5110:135
5110:155 | | |
| | Adult, just over 21 years; sex not determined.
Right and left ulna, humerus, femur, tibia; right scapula; flattened skull.
Also two bones of juvenile of 4-10 years: humerus, rib.
5110:155 also includes some animal bone.
Bones scattered widely, beyond places shown on plan. | | | | |
| 2 | Small jar with perforation | 1029 | 5110:151 | AbS 926 | Fig. 126 |
| | Hole in body close to base.
Rim di. 8.8; base di. 2.5; H. 11.5 cm.
<i>Iraq</i> 38, 149, Fig. 8:22. | | | | |
| 3 | Pottery stand | 1029 | 5110:130 | AbS 506 | Fig. 126 |
| | Flaring hollow wheel-made foot supporting the flat upper surface with a low chaff-tempered rim and pinched-out pourer, hand finished. Purpose still unknown.
Rim di. (excluding pourer) 8.4; base di. 12.1; H. 9.4 cm.
<i>Iraq</i> 38, Fig. 8:13.
Cf. Kish: Mackay 1929: Pl. LIV: Type Q. | | | | |
| [4] | Carnelian bead | 1029 | 5110:138 | AbS 513 | Fig. 146 |
| | Biconical; L. 3.2 cm.
Loose in fill. | | | | |
| [5] | Shell bead | 1029 | 5110:140 | AbS 517 | Fig. 146 |
| | Small ring; di. 1.0 cm.
Loose in fill. | | | | |
| 6 | Copper axe-head | 1059 | 5110:242 | AbS 1331 | Fig. 142 |
| | Remains of reed(?) hafting survive inside the shaft hole.
L. 12.9; W. of blade, max. 3.65, min. (next to shaft) 1.8; Th. (at shaft) 3.1; di. of shaft-hole 1.95 cm.;
Wt. 194.2 g.
From extreme W side, in a pocket in the brickwork of the W wall of Room 1.
Cf. Ur: Woolley 1934: Pl. 223: Type A2a, but with wider blade. | | | | |



Fig. 33. Grave 19 contents.

Accidental in fill

- | | | | | | |
|------|---|------|----------|-------------|--|
| [7] | Shells | 1029 | 5110:141 | in AbS 1038 | |
| | Miscellaneous. | | | | |
| [8] | Flint flake | 1029 | 5110:136 | in AbS 1037 | |
| | Banded brown flint, some cortex; punctiform striking platform, rough de-spurring. Use retouch along edge with no cortex.
6.2 x 4.3 x 0.7 cm. | | | | |
| [9] | Flint flake | 1029 | 5110:136 | in AbS 1037 | |
| | Banded brown flint, cortex over striking platform. One edge abraded by use. | | | | |
| [10] | Bitumen fragments | 1029 | 5110:142 | | |

GRAVE 20

Plate VIIc

Burial of an infant close to the NW wall of Room 101 (6G37b); apparently on a floor level, and without any detectable burial pit. The head lay to the SW, and to the NW, between the skull and the wall, lay the horn of a gazelle, obviously placed there intentionally (cf. Grave 34, No. 2). A fragment of a conical bowl was probably an accidental inclusion. Level on bottom: +7.59 m.

Batch

506: Grave deposit

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|---------|
| [1] | Human bones
Infant under 3 years (unfused neural arches).
Badly smashed skull; ribs; vertebrae. | 506 | 6G37:18 |
| [2] | Gazelle horn
Probably <i>Gazella subgutturosa</i> : see <i>Iraq</i> 40, 95 f.
L. 16.5; basal di. 3.37 cm. | 506 | 6G37:19 |

GRAVE 21

See Grave 38.

GRAVE 22

This was an irregular pit some 1.80 x 1.00 m., near the N wall of Room 2 in 5I11a + c. It was dug with vertical sides from above the existing surface of the mound to about +8.45 m., making a maximum depth of not more than 0.75 m. surviving. It had been thoroughly disturbed, and the contents were left in two groups, a human pelvis and other bone next to a bowl on the S side, and a pile of mixed bone, mainly animal, towards the N.

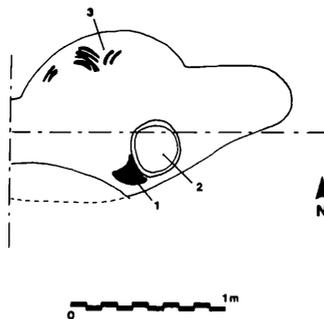


Fig. 34. Grave 22: plan of contents.

Batches

1205: Fill in W side of 5I11c, including some of Grave 22.

1229: Contents of Grave 22 in 5I11a + c.

Grave contents

- | | | | | |
|---|--|------|---------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Human bones
Pelvis, badly smashed; humerus (individual over 19 years); left 3rd. metatarsal. | 1205 | 5I11:36 | |
| 2 | Large bowl
Medium fine pink/buff clay; cream surface, well smoothed. Inside surface very worn and scraped vertically towards bottom. Horizontal scratches round outside probably unintentional. Slight carination to mark rounded base.
Rim di. 31.2-32.0; H. 20.2 cm.
Cf. Graves 14 and 97? | 1205 | 5I11:35 | in AbS 1041
Fig. 126 |
| 3 | Mixed bones
Including human ribs(?), but also animal bones: ox metatarsal, pig, equid tibia, 6 dog metapodials.
See <i>Iraq</i> 40, 90. | 1229 | 5I11:82 | |

GRAVE 23

See Grave 26.

GRAVE 24

Plate Xc

A scatter of bones, including some human, at a high level, some 0.50 m. to the E of Grave 38, measuring about 0.40 x 0.80 cm. Quite possibly not a burial but a spoil heap from a disturbed grave elsewhere.

<i>Batch</i>	504		
[1]	Mixed bones Some human.	504	6G37:48

GRAVE 25

During the excavation of a deep pit in 6G55b, E of the eastern wall of Room 47, traces of what was the burial of a child were discovered in the western side-chamber, which was undercut by as much as 1 m. and at a depth of about 2 m. from the level at which the cut was first recognized (i.e. at about + 5 m.). Various other items were also found in the fill of this pit which could well have belonged to a grave, though probably not for an infant, and these are also listed, together with the accidental inclusions in the fill, like clay cones.

Batch 348: "Pit O"; also Grave 25.

Grave contents

[1]	Bones Human infant?	348	6G55:133	
[2]	Cosmetic shell Cockle shell (<i>Cardium</i> sp.), containing a trace of black pigment; traces of bitumen on exterior. Broken; 4.5 x 4.1 cm.	348	6G55:131	in AbS 1038
[3]	Cosmetic shell Cockle shell (<i>Cardium</i> sp.), containing green pigment with yellow tinges; no bitumen on exterior. 4.5 x 3.7 cm.	348	6G55:130	in AbS 1038
[4]	Bead Lapis lazuli; barrel-shaped. L. 1.0 cm.	348	6G55:137	AbS 515

Finds from fill

[5]	Bones Pig and some human?	348	6G55:104	
[6]	Animal bones Pig.	348	6G55:142	
[7]	Flint flake Fragment of brown banded flint. 4.7 x 2.0 cm.	348	6G55:123	in AbS 1037
[8]	Flint blade Fragmentary; light brown banded flint; middle section; abraded edges. 4.5 x 1.6 cm.	348	6G55:119	in AbS 1037

[9]	Flint sickle blade Calcined flint. Ends lost. Lustre along one edge, but edge largely lost by burning. 2.9 x 1.6 x 0.2 cm.	348	6G55:136	in AbS 1037	
[10]	Stone bowl Marbly limestone; plain rim with encircling horizontal line outside; slightly raised flat base. Rim di. 14.4; H. 6.3 cm.	348	6G55:134 + 6G55:139 + 6G55:141	AbS 541	Fig. 141
[11]	Stone bowl sherds (2) Calcite: LL. 2.5; 3.7 cm.	348	6G55:124	in AbS 1039	
[12]	Stone bowl sherd Very worn, marbly limestone.	348	6G55:166	in AbS 1039	
[13]	Fragment of copper	348	6G55:143		
[14]	Shells Miscellaneous.	348	6G55:132	in AbS 1038	
[15]	Grey burnished pottery bowl rim sherd 8.0 x 7.4 cm.	348	6G55:162	in AbS 1041	
[16]	Clay wall-cone Complete; L. 7.5 cm.	348	6G55:144	AbS 529	
[17]	Clay wall-cone Broken; cavity in head; L. 3.7 cm.	348	6G55:135	in AbS 1041	

GRAVE 26

Plates VII-VIII

This grave was dug beneath the floor and W wall of Room 6 in 5I21b, and although only the extreme W end remained undisturbed, the alignment of the grave with the walls of the building suggests that it may have been an intramural burial. The central part of the grave had been removed by a large pit, but remnants of the same burial can be recognized in some pottery and bone towards the E end, in some jewellery close to the W end and by a clay-lined access shaft along the NW side of the pit. The original location of the body may be indicated by the survival of fragments of human skull in the bottom of the access shaft where it gives onto the main pit, and the position of Nos. 31, 35-37 may give support for this, since four-part sets are at the foot end of the grave in other cases. It seems unlikely that the child (No. 1) was the principal occupant of the grave.

It is particularly aggravating that the disturbance should have destroyed the connecting link between the main deposit surviving at the W end and the supposed access shaft, since this would have supplied convincing evidence for or against the idea that these rectangular shafts were the means of reaching full size grave chambers. In this case the outline of the shaft, some 0.40 x 0.80 m., was clearly visible in the floor of Room 6, picked out by a thin white line suggesting some kind of lining; the upper reaches of the shaft were presumably cut away with the upper floors of the room when a large pit filled with building debris was dug later. Only about 0.12-0.15 m. below the floor, the fill of the shaft changed to a thick layer of clean yellowish clay, sloping south-eastwards and slightly convex (Plate VII*d*). Below this, and presumably undisturbed, there was at the W end of the shaft a rectangular baked brick set at an angle, and half a similar brick was found in the fill; at the base, about 60 cm. below the floor, two fragments of human skull lay close to the W side of the shaft (Nos. 44, 52).

Although it was not clear at the time, it now seems very probable that a single row of plano-convex bricks which lined the NW side of the main grave pit, and separated it from the access shaft, was in fact a deliberate construction related to the grave. It stretched from the W wall of the room for a distance of at least 2 m., where it would have encountered the room's eastern wall had this not been cut away by a later pit. Very likely related in some way was another row of bricks at right-angles to this but at a lower level, running from the E corner of the access

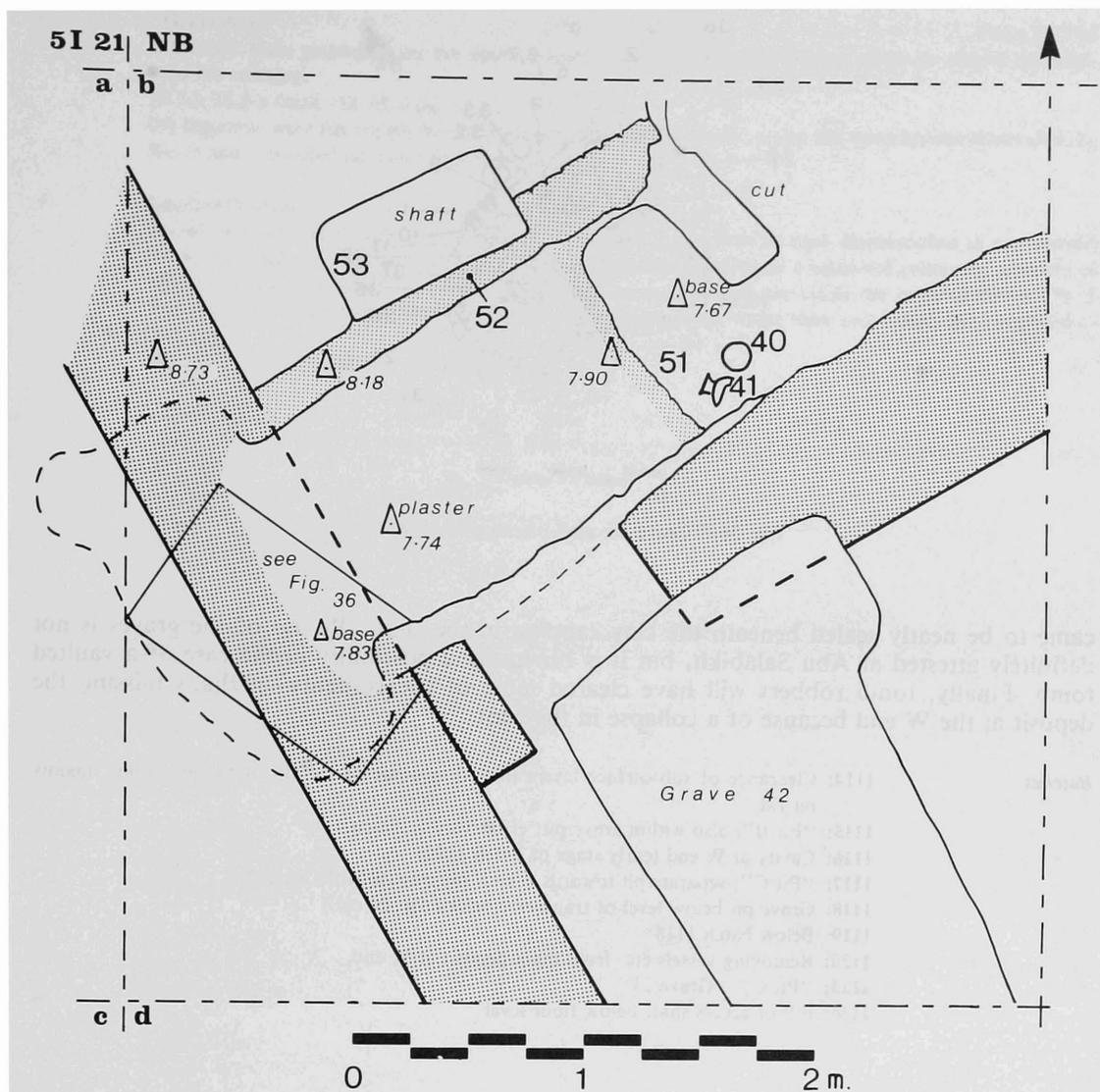


Fig. 35. Grave 26: plan of area of grave.

shaft to the SE edge of the grave pit opposite it. At the far western end, a part of the original grave furnishings had survived intact, where a space had been hollowed out beneath the brickwork of the W wall; above this space, some of which remained unfilled, the brickwork of the wall and part of the floor in Room 4 had slumped, but had not collapsed. To the E of this undisturbed area there were other traces which had presumably do with the original burial: a scatter of beads and a silver ring, on the S side a "shoulder" of clean clay with matting impressions which were reminiscent of the "shoulder" of Grave 1, and various other layers of matting(?) in the fill, as well as a "gypsum or plaster layer extending eastwards [from the cavity] for about a metre." Obviously, however, this part of the grave had been plundered, and the indications are too scrappy to make any reconstruction feasible. To the E of the line of bricks mentioned above a slightly deeper pit, "Pit C", was found to contain a couple of pottery vessels and some bone, and was probably also connected with the same grave.

Since the evidence for brick-built graves at Abu Salabikh is scarce, it is unfortunate that this one is so much destroyed. It seems unlikely, however, that the two lines of brick recognized could have been laid underground in the dark, and we are inclined to the view that if the rectangular access shaft was associated at all, it was a secondary feature: the main grave would have been excavated as a vertical shaft similar to Grave 1, and either refilled with earth, or, having regard to the bricks, perhaps vaulted. Subsequently, the smaller shaft would have been dug down alongside the northern wall, implying that its position was remembered, and the chamber entered by a small breach in the N wall. This would explain how pieces of human skull

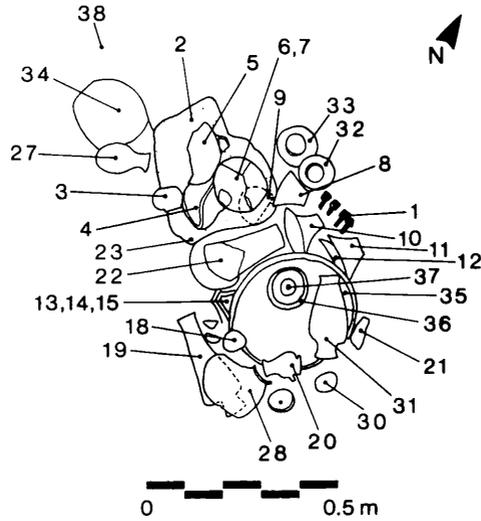


Fig. 36. Grave 26: plan of contents of W end.

came to be neatly sealed beneath the clay capping in the shaft. Re-use of the graves is not definitely attested at Abu Salabikh, but it is obviously a possibility in the case of a vaulted tomb. Finally, tomb robbers will have cleared most of the contents—perhaps missing the deposit at the W end because of a collapse in the roof.

Batches

- 1114: Clearance of sub-surface layers (including some of the fill of the grave pit); mainly pit fill
 1115: "Pit B", also within grave pit; effectively = batch 1114
 1116: Cavity at W end (early stage of batch 1120)
 1117: "Pit C"; separate pit towards E end, initially called "Grave 23"
 1118: Grave pit below level of transverse bricks (ca. 20 cm.)
 1119: Below batch 1118
 1120: Removing vessels etc. from main deposit at W end
 1123: "Pit C"/"Grave 23"
 1136: Fill of access shaft below floor level

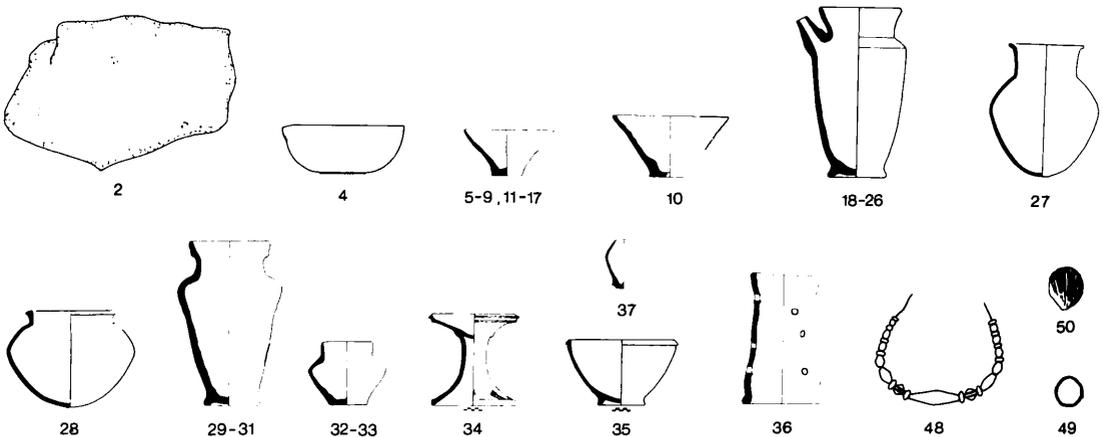


Fig. 37. Grave 26 contents.

Contents of main deposit

Pottery group: Plate XXIIc

- 1 **Human bones** 1120 5I21:145
 Partially articulated skeleton; spinal column and some long bones; no skull survived.
 The W part of this skeleton was covered by pottery (e.g. Nos. 10-12) and the stone (No. 2).

[16]	Conical bowl Rim di. 12.6-12.9; base di. 4.1-4.6; H. 6.2-7.0 cm. Restored from loose sherds in region of main deposit.	1120	5I21:252	AbS 728	
[17]	Conical bowl Rim di. 13.8; base di. 4.0-4.3; H. 6.0-6.5 cm. Restored from loose sherds in region of main deposit.	1120	5I21:251	AbS 729	
18	Spouted jar Rim di. 11.4; base di. 6.0; H. 23.2 cm. Just W of the "set" Nos. 35-37.	1120	5I21:123	AbS 695	
19	Spouted jar Rim di. 10.6; base di. 5.9; H. 23.8 cm. W of the "set" Nos. 35-37, in extreme SW corner.	1120	5I21:124	AbS 676	
20	Spouted jar Rim di. 9.7; base di. 6.3; H. 22.2 cm. Against S side of No. 35.	1120	5I21:126	AbS 688	
21	Spouted jar Rim di. 11.4; base di. 5.9; H. 23.6 cm. Just E of No. 35.	1120	5I21:119	AbS 722	Fig. 126
22	Spouted jar Rim di. 11.8; base di. 5.7; H. 22.5 cm. Just N of No. 35.	1120	5I21:113	AbS 696	Fig. 126
23	Spouted jar Rim di. 10.8; base di. 5.3; H. 21.4 cm. Crushed beneath "gravestone" (No. 2).	1120	5I21:142	AbS 669	
[24]	Spouted jar Rim di. 10.5; base di. 6.2; H. 24.0 cm. Restored from loose sherds in region of main deposit.	1120	5I21:127	AbS 674	
[25]	Spouted jar Rim di. 11.5; base di. 6.0; H. 23.3 cm. Restored from loose sherds in region of main deposit.	1120	5I21:117	AbS 675	Fig. 126
[26]	Spouted jar Rim di. 10.8; base di. 7.7; H. 23.0 cm. Restored from loose sherds in region of main deposit.	1120	5I21:249	AbS 694	Fig. 126
27	Jar Not spouted. Rim di. 10.5; H. 17.8 cm. Just S of stemmed dish (No. 34), lying with its mouth down towards the E.	1120	5I21:164	AbS 723	Fig. 126
28	Globular jar Out-turned rim; virtually no neck; globular body. Rim di. 11.8; H. 13.5 cm. In extreme SW corner, behind No. 35.	1120	5I21:125	AbS 757	Fig. 126
29	Upright jar Rim di. 10.8; base di. 5.2; H. 21.0 cm. Just S of No. 35.	1120	5I21:128	AbS 654	Fig. 126
30	Upright jar Rim di. 10.4; base di. 6.3; H. 21.5 cm. Just S of No. 35.	1120	5I21:129	AbS 535	Fig. 126
31	Upright jar Rim di. 10.3; base di. 7.3; H. 22.0 cm. Inside No. 35, and in view of the group in Grave 96, may well belong with the "set" Nos. 35-37 (though note that Nos. 29-30 were also close by).	1120	5I21:122	AbS 655	Fig. 126

- [44] **Brick** 1136 5I21:238
Baked, rectangular.
31 x 20 x 6.4-7.0 cm.
Found below clay sealing in access shaft; at an angle (see above).
- [45] **Stone bowl sherds** 1115 5I21:85
5I21:93
Loose in fill.
- [46] **Stone bowl rim sherd** 1117 5I21:84
- [47] **Stone bowl rim sherd** 1118 5I21:98 in AbS 1039
Marbly limestone.
H. 5.9; W. 5.0 cm.
- [48] **16 miscellaneous beads** 1115 5I21:80 AbS 684 Fig. 146
- | | | <i>H.</i> | <i>di.</i> | <i>di. of perf.</i> |
|----|---|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| a. | silver biconical | 0.9 | 0.7 | [filled with corrosion] |
| b. | carnelian flanged, discoid | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.15 |
| c. | carnelian small discoid | [dimensions unrecorded] | | |
| d. | lapis lazuli ribbed, spheroid | 0.55 | 0.7 | 0.25 |
| e. | lapis lazuli barrel-shaped | 0.8 | 0.65 | 0.2 |
| f. | lapis lazuli tubular | 0.8 | 0.55 | 0.15 |
| g. | lapis lazuli tubular | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.15 |
| h. | lapis lazuli flattened barrel | 0.65 | 0.35-0.6 | 0.1 |
| i. | lapis lazuli flattened barrel | 0.8 | 0.5-0.75 | 0.15 |
| j. | lapis lazuli flattened barrel;
roughly made | 0.7 | 0.5-0.65 | 0.15 |
| k. | lapis lazuli flattened barrel;
roughly made | 0.6 | 0.4-0.55 | 0.15 |
| l. | lapis lazuli slightly faceted; barrel | 0.65 | 0.45-0.5 | 0.1 |
| m. | lapis lazuli slightly faceted; roundish | 0.7 | 0.6-0.65 | 0.1 |
| n. | lapis lazuli slightly faceted; roundish | 0.65 | 0.6-0.65 | 0.1 |
| o. | lapis lazuli irregularly faceted;
scarred and flawed | 0.8 | 0.7-0.9 | 0.2 |
| p. | lapis lazuli approx. spherical;
large fragment broken
from one side | 0.7 cm. | 0.75 cm. | 0.2 cm. |
- Found together with No. 49, in the upper fill of the grave pit, close to the W wall of Room 6. It seems curious that any robbers should have missed these, and that there were no other obvious grave goods in the immediate vicinity, and since copper rings have been found elsewhere high in the fill of a grave, one may fairly wonder whether these do not come from a secondary deposit high in the filling of the tomb, and not from the adornments of the dead person.
- [49] **Silver finger-ring** 1115 5I21:81 AbS 890 Fig. 145
Broad band of ribbed silver.
Di. 2.0; W. 0.5-0.6 cm.
For provenance cf. No. 48.
- [50] **Cosmetic shell** 1117 5I21:188 in AbS 1038
Cockle shell (*Cardium* sp.), containing black pigment; no bitumen on exterior.
4.2 x 3.4 cm.
- 51 **Mixed bones** 1117 5I21:97
Including a human calcaneum and a ruminant humerus.
Found "closely associated with" Nos. 40-41.
- 52 **Human skull fragments** 1123 5I21:139
From opening on N side of grave pit, giving on to the access shaft.
- 53 **Human bones** 1136 5I21:240
Possibly from a single individual, probably male.
Right parietal; large part of occipital; fragment of femur; left molar; canine: extremely worn on lingual side below rim of enamel; maxilla has no teeth.

- [54] **Mixed bones** 1114 5I21:67, 69, 70,
72
Including a variety of human and animal fragments.
Scattered in upper fill of grave pit.
- [55] **Mixed bones** 1115 5I21:76
Human bone involves at least two individuals:
a. skull (i.e. mastoid), probably of an adult;
b. fragment of adult humerus;
c. 1 metacarpal and 1 metatarsal, of person aged over 15 years;
d. vertebrae, with centra unfused, therefore of a child or adolescent.
- [56] **Mixed bones** 1115 5I21:74, 78
Largely human fragments, including skull. Also a sheep/goat ulna and scapho-cuboid.
- [57] **Mixed bones** 1116 5I21:83
Includes a small human skull fragment, of an adult (over 21 years); also 1 molar M₂.
Also animal bone.
- [58] **Mixed bones** 1117 5I21:89
Includes human and bird fragments.
- [59] **Mixed bones** 1118 5I21:99
Includes human humerus and sheep/goat fragments.
- [60] **Animal bone** 1119 5I21:101
Fragmentary sheep/goat mandible.

Certainly accidental in fill

- [61] **Seal impression** 1114 5I21:183 AbS 661
One good rolling and two partial ones at right-angles to it. ED contest scene.
- [62] **Clay wall-cone** 1119 5I21:102 in AbS 1041
Cavity in head; L. 6.0 cm.
- [63] **Clay fragment (figurine ?)** 1115 5I21:182
- [64] **Stone fragments** 1114 5I21:94 in AbS 1039
- [65] **Flint sickle blade** 1115 5I21:73 in AbS 1037
Calcined flint. Ends squared by direct retouch. Lustre and coarse denticulation made by direct retouch along one edge, the other denticulated by direct retouch but no lustre.
4.0 x 1.5 x 0.3 cm.
- [66] **Flint flake** 1115 5I21:75 in AbS 1037
Calcined flint. Plain striking-platform.
4.2 x 2.8 x 0.8 cm.
- [67] **Flint flake** 1115 5I21:79 in AbS 1037
Calcined flint. Plain striking-platform with de-spurring.
8.0 x 4.2 x 0.8 cm.
- [68] **Flint blade** 1115 5I21:82 in AbS 1037
Fragmentary; brown flint; plain striking-platform with de-spurring; butt; edges abraded.
- [69] **Flint blade** 1117 5I21:86 in AbS 1037
Fragmentary; brown banded flint; middle section; edges abraded.
- [70] **Flint flake** 1117 5I21:86 in AbS 1037
Light brown flint; punctiform striking-platform with de-spurring.
- [71] **Flint blade** 1119 5I21:255 in AbS 1037
Tip; light brown banded flint.
- [72] **Shell** 1114 5I21:71 in AbS 1038
- [73] **Shell** 1115 5I21:77 in AbS 1038

[74]	Shell ring Half only; di. 2.2 cm.	1117	5I21:95	in AbS 1038
[75]	Shells	1118	5I21:100	in AbS 1038
[76]	Bitumen piece with mat impression	1136	5I21:239	

GRAVE 27

Plate Ia

This grave had been dug into the S end of Room 39, next to Grave 2, and belongs with Graves 1 and 88 in the same room. It had been very much disturbed in antiquity, but enough traces remained to make it quite certain that it had indeed been a grave. It was first identified as a pit in the IC floor of the room, but the grave shaft was certainly dug from higher up, from a level excavated already in 1965; some robber disturbance connected the grave with Grave 2 to the N, but there is no evidence from the surviving stratigraphy as to the relative dates of the two. Apart from this disturbance, later pits have also destroyed the original outline of the grave-shaft in its SE and SW corners; between these, however, and along the other sides, it seems possible that the original outline of the grave-shaft survives, measuring about 2.50 x 1.40 m. From the IC floor to the base of the grave is a little more than 1 m., but along the NW and SE sides a ledge remains, similar to that observed in Grave 1, some 20 cm. in height and projecting about 15 cm. into the burial pit; remains of matting(?) were noted on these ledges, suggesting that mats had been laid across the grave from one side to the other, as in Grave 1.

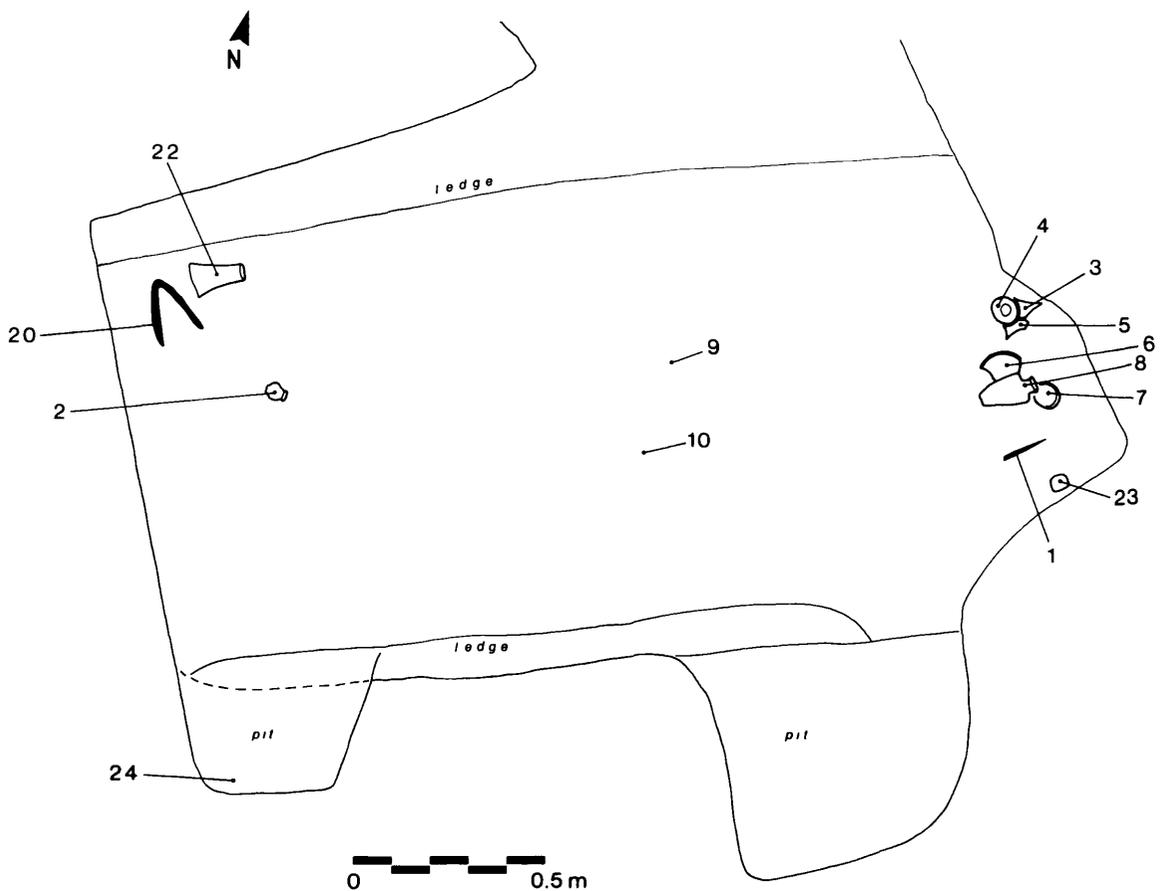


Fig. 38. Grave 27: plan of contents.

Most of the finds were scattered at random through the fill, and many are clearly nothing to do with the grave furnishings. One group of pottery did survive almost intact, however, in the NE and about 40 cm. above the floor of the grave, and the shapes of the spouted jar and conical bowls made it clear that the burial in Grave 27 cannot have been far removed in time from Grave 1.

Batches

46: Upper fill (principally Grave 27, but also Grave 2)

49: Fill of Grave 27, below batch 46

55: Fill of Grave 27, below batch 49

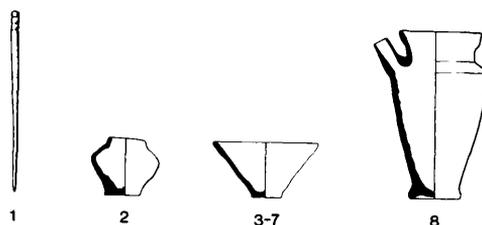


Fig. 39. Grave 27 contents.

Grave contents

1	Copper pin Domed head; with three encircling lines incised at short intervals below it. L. 12.3 cm. From NE end, next to the tablet (No. 23). For the type, cf. Kish: Mackay 1929: Pl. LVIII:14-18. Ur: Woolley 1934: Pl. 231, Type 3.	49	6G64:487	AbS 668	Fig. 144
2	Squat jar Large piece of side missing. Rim di. 7.0; base di. 4.3; H. 7.1 cm.	49	6G64:509	AbS 923	
3	Conical bowl Rim di. 14.6-15.7; base di. 4.0-4.1; H. 7.9 cm. From NE end.	55	6G64:619	AbS 928	
4	Conical bowl Rim di. 14.8-15.3; base di. 4.2-4.4; H. 6.8-8.4 cm. From NE end.	55	6G64:618	AbS 941	
5	Conical bowl Rim di. 13.2-13.9; base di. 5.0-5.4; H. 6.2-7.3 cm. From NE end.	55	6G64:620	AbS 931	
6	Conical bowl Base only. From NE end.	55	6G64:616	AbS 826	
7	Conical bowl Rim di. 14.9-15.2; base di. 4.0-4.3; H. 6.8-8.3 cm. From NE end.	55	6G64:621	AbS 929	
8	Spouted jar No further details. From NE end.	55	6G64:615		

Accidental or disturbed in fill

9	Conical bowl Rim di. 14.2-15.2; base di. 4.0-4.5; H. 7.4-8.1 cm. High in fill.	46	6G64:466	AbS 509	
10	Copper axehead Axehead, with open cast oblong blade tapering slightly to one end. The narrow end passed through a handle of wood or reeds before being bent back (3 cm.) around it. A copper rivet held the blade to the handle. Corrosion with the impression of wood fibres at right angles to the axe blade is found on the inside and outside of the blade between the rivet and the bend. The working edge of the axe is slightly bevelled. L. 14.8; W. (max.) 4.3 cm.; Wt. 183.00 g. The axe was found in the upper fill of the grave shaft.	46	6G64:467	AbS 878	Fig. 142

[11]	Copper fragments 2 tiny fragments of worked copper. From NE end of grave.	49	6G64:510	in AbS 1040	
[12]	Bead Black stone; barrel-shaped. L. 2.3 cm.	49	6G64:486	AbS 518	Fig. 147
[13]	Stone bowl sherd Grey, fine-grained stone; complete profile. H. 10.2; W. 11.5 cm.	49	6G64:508	AbS 522	
[14]	Stone bowl sherd Marbly limestone; complete profile. H. 5.5; W. 5.4 cm.	49	6G64:469	AbS 510	Fig. 141
[15]	Stone bowl sherd Chalky limestone; complete profile. H. 6.8 cm.	46	6G64:481	AbS 525	
[16]	Stone bowl sherd (?) Marbly limestone; small fragment.	55	6G64:663	in AbS 1039	
[17]	Upright-handled jar Fragments of neck and handle only; roughly decorated with incised lines. Pink clay, fine grit and mica temper; yellowy-cream slip out and inside neck. Fine, thin fabric with sharp, precise incision. Handle: 6.0 x 6.5 cm.	46	6G64:663	AbS 943	Fig. 127
[18]	Animal bones Pig; equid metatarsal.	46	6G64:464		
[19]	Animal bones Piglet jaw; goat(?) jaw; goat(?) left and right metacarpals, 2 first phalanges and carpal bones. The limb bones suggest an articulated group, see <i>Iraq</i> 40, 98.	55	6G64:622		
20	Animal bone Pig's jaw; M3 unerupted.	49	6G64:506		
[21]	Animal bones Ox; pig.	49	6G64:485		

Accidental in fill

22	Conical bowl Profile much steeper than usual ED III bowl. Rim di. 15.6; base di. 5.9; H. 16.0 cm. Not in fact from fill, but lying below the base of the grave on the Level III clay floor at +5.73 m. (cf. <i>Iraq</i> 38, 162).	55	6G64:617	AbS 624	Fig. 127
23	Tablet <i>Iraq</i> 40, 106 f.: IAS 519.	49	6G64:488	AbS 1045	
24	Tablet <i>Iraq</i> 40, 107: IAS 520. Incorrectly described (ibid.) as coming from the NW, instead of the SW, corner of Grave 27; within a later cut into the grave side.	49	6G64:574	AbS 1046	
[25]	Baked brick Half only; 15.3 x 11.7 x 4.2 cm.	49	6G64:624	in AbS 1041	
[26]	Two pieces of volcanic grindstone	49	6G64:507, 549	in AbS 1039	
[27]	Pebble	55	6G64:635		
[28]	Flint blade Fragment; banded brown flint. Middle section. Edges slightly abraded.	55	6G64:623	in AbS 1037	

[29]	Flint flake Banded brown flint. Punctiform striking-platform, de-spurred. Edges slightly abraded. 6.4 x 3.5 x 1.3 cm.	46	6G64:470	in AbS 1037
[30]	Clay net-sinker Fragment.	46	6G64:640	in AbS 1041
[31]	Clay wall-cone Complete; cavity in head; bitumen stained. L. 7.7 cm.	46	6G64:641	in AbS 1041
[32]	Painted sherd Much worn Scarlet Ware sherd; only part of a vertical band on shoulder survives. 4.4 x 4.7 cm.	46	6G64:642	in AbS 1041
[33]	Shells	46	6G64:465	in AbS 1038
[34]	Sample of carbonised seed	49	6G64:575	

GRAVE 28

Plate VIII

This grave, which lies within the walls of Room 4 in 5I21c, is one of three which seem to have been disturbed by a single robber trench down the centre of the room. At the time of excavation it was easy to distinguish Grave 35, in the N, from the other two, but the dividing line between Graves 28 and 31 was not clear, since both lay at the same level and they were close together: in some cases we have changed our minds subsequently about the attribution of objects and "transferred" them from one grave to another. [To add to the confusion, in *Iraq* 38, 138, we

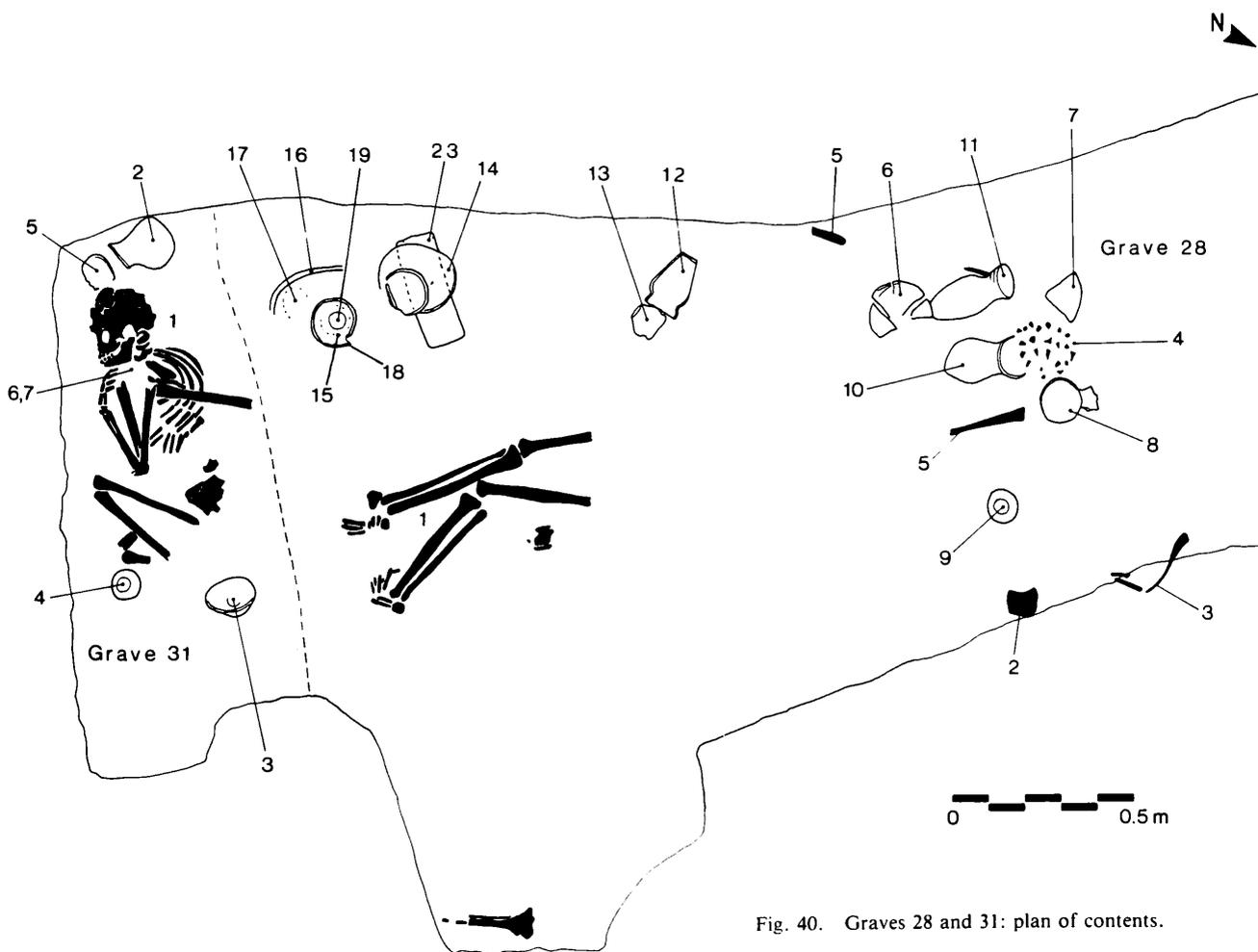


Fig. 40. Graves 28 and 31: plan of contents.

have mistakenly placed Grave 31 N of Grave 28.] As a result of the close proximity, the plan of Graves 28 and 31 is reproduced as one, although comparison with other graves strongly suggests that the division we have now made is correct, with Grave 31 consisting simply of the southern skeleton and a few closely associated pottery vessels. There is no archaeological criterion left by which we could decide whether or not the two burials took place simultaneously or were otherwise deliberately associated.

The S half of Grave 28 is fairly intact. The legs are evidently in situ from the thighs down, and in front of the feet at the W side are the "four-part set" and the "gravestone" (Nos. 16-19 and 23), which may both be in about their original position. The two jars further to the N (Nos. 12-13) could also be undisturbed, but the upper half of the body has obviously been entirely disjointed by a robber pit which seems in fact to come from the SE and to proceed NW to Grave 35 (q.v.). The skull is too far from the legs to be in situ, and the pelvis and clavicle and arm bones are scattered at random. Owing to the disturbance we cannot establish the original length of the grave pit, and the width may have been 1.20 m. or less. The grave lies very close to the surface of the mound: at the SW corner of the grid-square the surface was at +8.47 m., while the base of Grave 28 is only 14 cm. below this, at +8.33 m. While this prevents any stratigraphic correlation with buildings in the area, it is perhaps worth noting that both Grave 28 and Grave 31 are so aligned with the walls of the Level II building that they could well have been intramural, as long as the Level I (or later) structure with which they would be associated was built on the same alignment.

Batches	1121: 5I21c, topsoil clearance
	1122: Graves 28 and 31, fill [mainly Grave 28]
	1125: Clearance of robber trench cutting Graves 28 and 31 [mainly Grave 31]
	1126: Fill of Graves 28 and 31

NB. Where in doubt, items from batch 1125 have been arbitrarily listed under Grave 31, items from other batches under Grave 28.

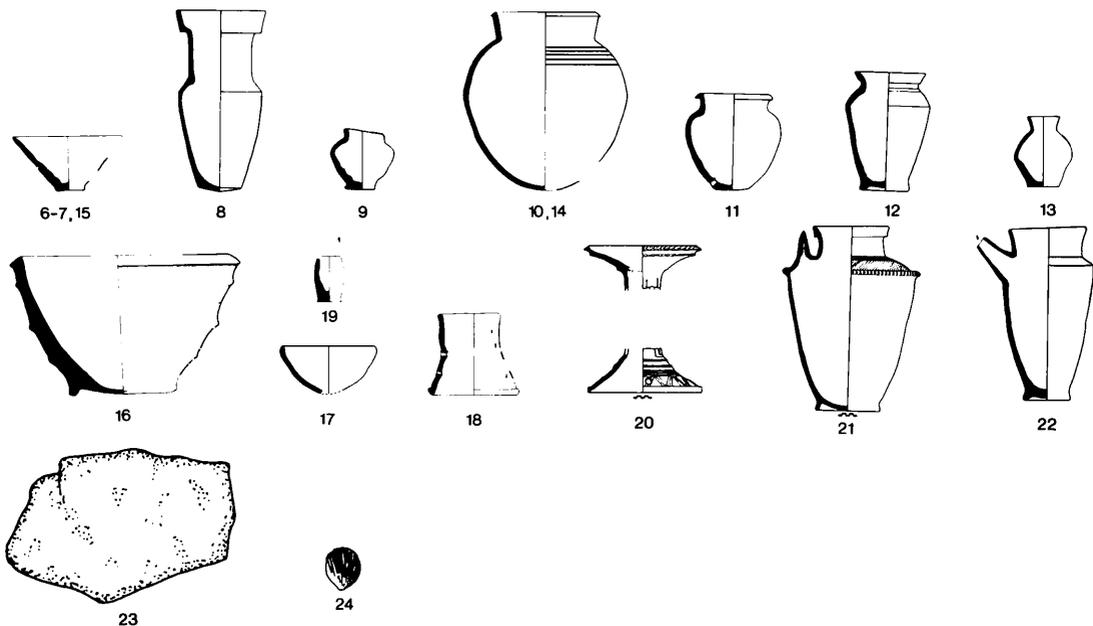


Fig. 41. Grave 28 contents.

Grave contents

Pottery group: Plate XXIIIa-b

1	Leg bones of human skeleton	1126	5I21:190
2-5	Human bones	1122	5I21:158
2	Pelvis		
3	Clavicle		
4	Skull fragments		
5	Arm bones		

6	Conical bowl Rim di. (av.) 14.4; base di. 4.2-4.4; H. 6.9-7.6 cm.	1122	5I21:155	AbS 785	
7	Conical bowl Rim di. (av.) 14.0; base di. (av.) 5.0; H. 6.5-8.2 cm.	1122	5I21:156	AbS 786	
8	Tall jar Rim di. 12.3; H. 25.0 cm. Cf. Grave 1, No. 50.	1122	5I21:153	AbS 574	Fig. 127
9	Squat jar Rim di. 5.7; base di. 4.1; H. 8.4 cm.	1122	5I21:152	AbS 580	Fig. 127
10	Jar Rim di. 10.9; base di. 5.8; H. 21.5 cm.	1122	5I21:154	AbS 571	Fig. 127
11	Jar with perforation Rounded body, base almost flat with single small hole in body just above it. Rim di. 10.4; H. 13.2 cm.	1122	5I21:157	AbS 779	Fig. 127
12	Upright jar Added coarse-ware ring base. Rim di. 9.9; base di. 6.7; H. 16.5 cm. W side, centre; not necessarily out of position.	1126	5I21:175	AbS 753	Fig. 127
13	Small jar Plain rim, low neck; rounded shoulder; body tapering to added ring-base. Rim di. 7.0; base di. 4.8; H. 8.6 cm. Next to No. 12.	1126	5I21:174	AbS 726	Plate XXVIIa
14	Jar Rim di. 14.9; H. 24.3 cm. Above stone slab (No. 23).	1122	5I21:150 + 151	AbS 782	Fig. 127
15	Conical bowl Rim di. 12.7-13.1; base di. 4.6-4.8; H. 5.8-6.6 cm. Above Nos. 18-19.	1122	5I21:149	AbS 787	
16	Large bowl Ribbed bowl. Rim di. 28; base di. 15; H. 19 cm. SW corner of grave; in situ and still containing hollow stand etc. (Nos. 17-19).	1122	5I21:148	AbS 783	Fig. 127
17	Sieve-based bowl (?) Plain, inward-curving rim, rounded body. Base area lost, but possible trace of non-central perforation in broken edge and shape of bowl point clearly to a sieve-based bowl like Grave 1, No. 60. Rim di. 13.1; H. 7.0 cm. Inside No. 16.	1122	5I21:160	AbS 778	Fig. 127
18	Perforated hollow stand Hollow stand, open both ends with an out-turned rim one end [base ?: position in ground not recorded]. 5 vertical rows of round holes, 3 in each row, very irregularly placed. Rim di. ("lower") 12.8, ("upper") 8.6; H. 10.8 cm. Inside No. 16, with No. 19 inside it.	1122	5I21:161	AbS 575	Fig. 127
19	Small mug Plain rim; string-cut base. Rim di. 3.8; H. 6.1 cm. Inside No. 18.	1122	5I21:159	AbS 531	Fig. 127
[20]	Stemmed dish Most of the stem lost, so no join; but it had one (or 2 opposite) high "door(s)" cut into it, framed by an incised rectangle, and with small square "window(s)" above. Rim di. ca. 29.4; H. of upper part 11.6 cm.; base di. 30 cm.; H. of lower part 12 cm. <i>Iraq</i> 43, 67 f., No. 63. Upper part from batch 1121, base from 1122. Although no longer in context, the fact that the base of this	1121 + 1122	5I21:265 + 274 in AbS 1041	AbS 899 +	Fig. 128

vessel comes from batch 1122 strongly suggests that it belonged, with most of the rest of the pottery in 1122, to the grave furnishings of Grave 28. The same may apply to No. 21, although its sherds came only from the surface batch 1121.

- [21] **Upright-handled jar** 1121 5I21:273 in AbS 1041
Handle and fragment from shoulder only.
Handle: anthropomorphic: eyebrow ridge, eyes (1 lost), nose and breasts appliqué. Shoulder has three surviving rows of incised zig-zag lines. H. 8 cm.; W. 7.3 cm.
For provenance cf. on No. 20; this affects the comment on dating made in *Iraq* 43, 54, under No. 11, *q. v.*
- [22] **Spouted jar** 1126 5I21:177 AbS 588 Fig. 128
Rim di. 10.7; base di. 6.5; H. 23.5 cm.
Provenance within grave not recorded, but probably close to No. 23.
- [23] **Sandstone slab** 1126 5I21:176
Irregularly shaped slab, concave on both faces. Broken. Used as a grinder?
31 x 28 x 0.8-1.4 cm.
Lying N of Nos. 16-19.
- [24] **Cosmetic shell** 1122 5I21:141 in AbS 1038
Cockle shell (*Cardium* sp.), recorded as containing black pigment, but since lost and not available for study.
Exact position in grave not recorded, but said to "belong with the grave directly".

Accidental or disturbed in fill

- [25] **Mixed bones** 1121 5I21:104
Mostly human fragments, with some pig bone.
- [26] **Bones** 1122 5I21:138, 256
Scattered bone in Grave 28; includes sheep/goat bone.
- [27] **Mixed bones** 1126 5I21:178
All human except for one pig's talus.

Certainly accidental in fill

- [28] **Shell** 1126 5I21:275 in AbS 1038
Fragment of large mussel shell.
- [29] **Shell** 1121 5I21:105 in AbS 1038
- [30] **Shell** 1122 5I21:140 in AbS 1038
- [31] **Flint sickle blade** 1121 5I21:106 in AbS 1037
Calcined flint. One end lost, the other squared by direct retouch. Lustre and coarse denticulation made by direct retouch along one edge, fine direct retouch along other edge.
2.7 x 1.9 x 0.3 cm.
- [32] **Flint sickle blade** 1122 5I21:137 in AbS 1037
Fragment; calcined flint. One end lost, the other squared by direct retouch. Lustre and coarse denticulation made by direct retouch along one edge.
2.7 x 1.3 x 0.3 cm.
This and Nos. 32-41, may originate from the flint-knapping operations in the courtyard nearby (*Iraq* 39, 276).
- [33] **Flint sickle blade** 1122 5I21:137 in AbS 1037
Fragment; calcined flint. One end lost, the other squared by direct retouch. Lustre and coarse denticulation made by direct retouch along one edge.
2.0 x 1.1 x 0.2 cm.
- [34] **Flint flake** 1122 5I21:137 in AbS 1037
Light brown banded flint. Large plain striking-platform.
5.3 x 4.8 x 1.3 cm.
- [35] **Flint flake or blade** 1122 5I21:137 in AbS 1037
Light brown banded flint. Punctiform striking-platform.
6.0 x 2.5 x 0.9 cm.

[36]	Flint core Banded brown flint. Prismatic, plain striking-platform. Flat back roughly flaked from sides and from striking platform, blade scars around curved face of core, mostly struck from the main striking platform, but also a small plain striking-platform made at one side of the tip. 8.8 x 5.2 x 4.2 cm.	1122	5I21:137	in AbS 1037
[37]	Flint fragments 2 fragments.	1122	5I21:137	in AbS 1037
[38]	Flint sickle blade set in bitumen Light brown banded flint. One edge lustrous and coarsely denticulated by direct retouch. Bitumen domed over bulbar face of flint, flat over upper surface of flint, but not very smooth and without any clear imprint of wood. Blade: 3.9 x 1.5 x 0.4; W. of flint and bitumen 2.3; Th. 1.0 cm.	1126	5I21:171	AbS 628
[39]	Flint core-trimming flake Fragment; brown flint. Dorsal ridge battered.	1126	5I21:172	in AbS 1037
[40]	Flint flake Fragment; brown flint. No striking-platform.	1126	5I21:172	in AbS 1037
[41]	Flint flake Mauve flint. Plain striking-platform. 4.5 x 2.3 x 0.8 cm.	1126	5I21:179	in AbS 1037
[42]	Potsherd Fragment of fine globular jar with thin bands of red paint. 3.9 x 3.0 cm.	1121	5I21:253	in AbS 1041
[43]	Clay wall-cone Fragment; L. 5.0 cm.	1122	5I21:162	in AbS 1041
[44]	Clay wall-cone Fragment; L. 4.5 cm.	1126	5I21:193	in AbS 1041

GRAVE 29

Number assigned to a vertical shaft in 6G65b/d. The shaft measures ca. 0.92 (ENE-WSW) x 0.42 (width), but at the highest surviving level there were lateral extensions which seemed to be the remnants of a N and S side chamber, while below this there were an eastern and western chamber before the bottom of the shaft was reached. The highest point noted was at +8.30 m., where it cuts through the Level IA brickwork of the wall of the Southern Corridor, and the base of the shaft was 2 m. lower down at +6.25 m. The western chamber was between +6.82 and +7.40 m., the eastern from +6.62 to +7.55 m. For cross-sections, see Fig. 42.

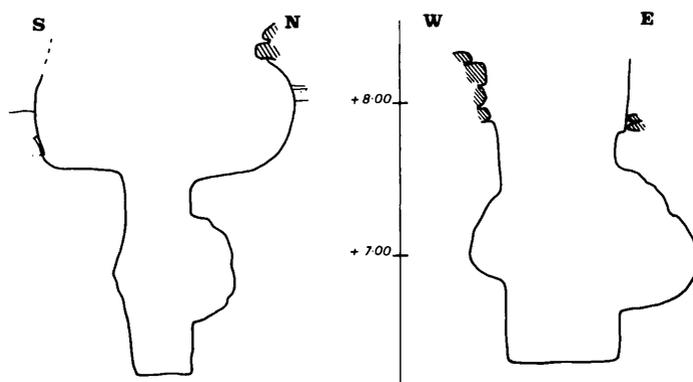


Fig. 42a, b. Cross-sections through shaft, Grave 29.

Accidental in fill

[1]	Animal bones Pig; sheep/goat.	334	6G55:63	
[2]	Animal bones Bird; sheep/goat.	334	6G55:71	
[3]	Animal bones Unidentified fragments.	334	6G55:112	
[4]	Flint nodule 4.7 x 5.8 x 6.9 cm.	334	6G55:82	in AbS 1039
[5]	Hammer stone Sandstone. Half only (ext. L. ca. 10 cm.), broken at a transverse perforation. Flat underside, rounded above.	334	6G55:70	AbS 448
[6]	Shells	334	6G55:76, 113	
[7]	Clay wall-cone Fragment; L. 2.1 cm.	334	6G55:128	
[8]	Stone bowl sherd Rim sherd; marbly limestone. W. 5.8; H. 5.6 cm.	357	6G55:145	in AbS 1039
[9]	Stone tool Fragment of pebble used as tool.	357	6G55:148	in AbS 1039
[10]	Shells	357	6G55:146	in AbS 1038

GRAVE 31Plate VIII*d*

See Grave 28 for discussion of the relationship between the two graves. The skeleton in Grave 31 lies at almost exactly the same level as the remaining bones of Grave 28; its head is to the SW, and the legs are drawn quite tightly up to the body, with the arms in front of the chest and hands together under the chin.



Fig. 44. Grave 31 contents.

Batches 1122, 1125, 1126: See under Grave 28

Grave contents

1	Bones Includes human skull, in many fragments: maxilla and mandible suggest a child aged 10-11 years; teeth large.	1126	5I21:192		
2	Jar Rim di. 9.0; H. 15.7 cm. W of head.	1122	5I21:147	AbS 784	Fig. 128
3	Conical bowl Rim di. 14.1-14.3; base di. 4.2-4.5; H. 6.3-7.6 cm.	1126	5I21:180	AbS 584	

4	Squat jar Flat base; lopsided. Rim di. 5.0; base di. 4.5; H. 7.7 cm. By the feet.	1126	5I21:173	AbS 690	Fig. 128
5	Bone Recorded on drawing as "pelvis"; possibly fragments of skull or of animal bone.	(1122)	—		
6	Beads 3 lapis lazuli beads: a. Short barrel-shaped (pitted): L. 0.6; di. 0.5; di. of perf. 0.15 cm. b. Short flattened barrel (pitted): L. 0.55; H. (max. di.) 0.6; Th. (smaller di.) 0.4; di. of perf. 0.15 cm. c. Longer barrel-shaped (well preserved): L. 0.85; max. di. 0.5; di. of perf. 0.1 cm. From neck of skeleton; with No. 7.	1125	5I21:169	AbS 629	Fig. 147
[7]	Silver wire Slightly twisted, one end flattened. L. (ext.) 3.3 cm. From neck of skeleton; with No. 6.	1126	5I21:170	AbS 891	
<i>Accidental in fill (?)</i>					
[8]	Bones No details.	1125	5I21:165		
[9]	Bones No details.	1125	5I21:167		
[10]	Human bones Skull fragment(s).	1125	5I21:189		
[11]	Shell	1125	5I21:168		
[12]	Flint blade Brown banded flint, with some cortex. Punctiform striking-platform with de-spurring. 8.2 x 2.7 x 1.0 cm.	1125	5I21:166	in AbS 1037	
[13]	Hollow stand Concave sides; one plain rim, one protruding. H. 7.0 cm. Provenance not known exactly.	1125	5I21:267	AbS 1022	Fig. 124
[14]	Upright-handled jar Fragment of neck, shoulder and handle. Pink ware, with buff/yellow external surface. Rim probably flattened; neck with thumb-nail marks around base; shoulder has hatched triangles; handle hollow, mostly broken away but at the very bottom an incised pinnate design survives. Rim di. 17.5 cm.; max. di. ca. 30 cm.; ext. H. 26 cm.	1125	5I21:364		Fig. 124

GRAVE 32**Plate IX**

Most of the inhumation in Grave 32 remained undisturbed, together with a group of grave goods close to the head, but a robber trench following much the same alignment as the grave pit itself had cut away the leg-bones. At the N end of this cut some human long-bones and pieces of skull were found. The skull fragments must come from another disturbed grave, possibly further to the SW where the robber trench had cut much deeper, and the long-bones also appear to belong to a different individual. Evidently the original length of the grave pit is now lost to us, but the width was approximately 0.70-0.80 m., since it was noted that "in places the sides are marked by reed impressions." Conditions for the preservation of such marks seem to have been relatively good, since we also observed the traces of a textile behind the skeleton, and in the NE corner of the grave we observed that there was a vertical edge "immediately recognizable from very clear reed matting [*sic* ?] impressions." These impressions came off the vertical side at some 30 to 35 cm. below the identified highest point of the cut (i.e. at about +7.55-7.50 m.) and could be detected on all the most prominent points of the pottery group, especially on the interior and rim of the stone bowl (No. 17), the rim of the straight-necked jar (No. 16) and the globular jar (No. 13) (cf. Grave 73).

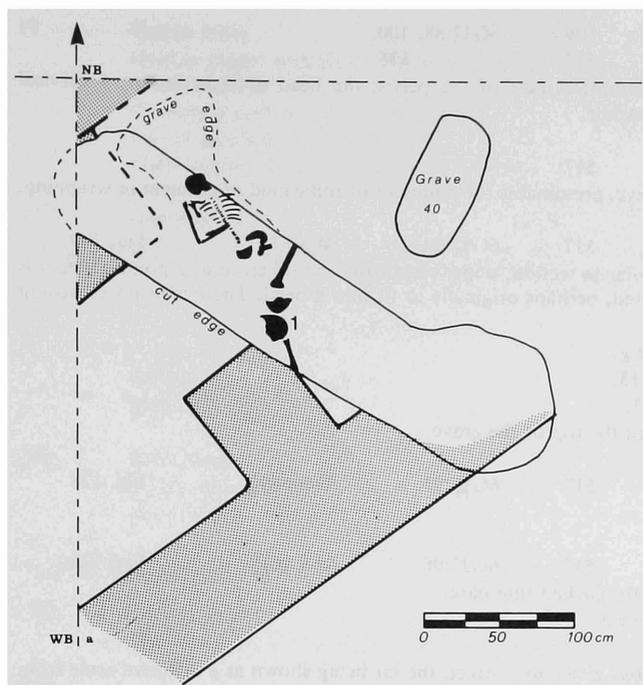


Fig. 45. Grave 32: plan of grave outline.

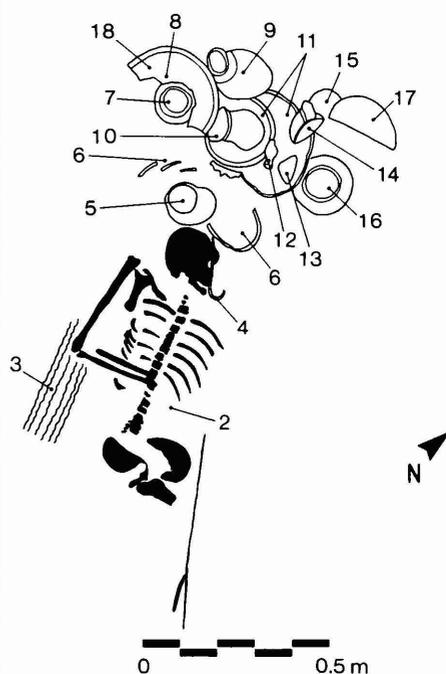


Fig. 46. Grave 32: plan of contents.

The floors and walls cut by Grave 32 are approximately contemporary with Levels IC and IB in the Central Complex; the pottery is clearly of ED III date, but the shape of the upright-handled jar (No. 11) suggests a fairly late phase. It is noticeable that the body is exactly aligned with the walls of the room, and intramural burial from a later phase of the same building cannot be ruled out.

Batches

- 509:** Upper fill of "Pit d" = Grave 32 (disturbed and undisturbed)
517: Fill of Grave 32 (undisturbed; from ca. 5 cm. above the bones)
519: Sherds in immediate vicinity of group of pottery by head

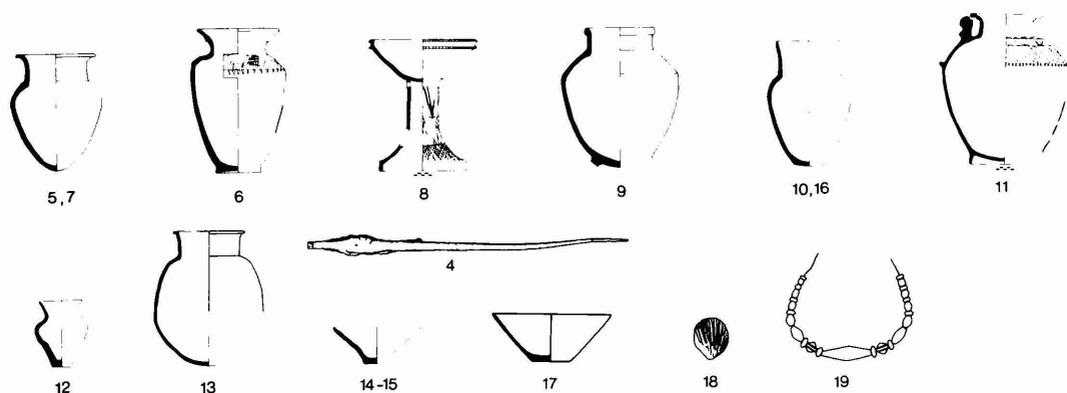


Fig. 47. Grave 32 contents.

Grave contents

- 1** **Human bones** 517 6G37:87
 "Skull B" and human bone, disturbed, at S end of grave. Maxilla and left humerus; based on dentition they are from a juvenile of 12-15 years.
 Also a left femur shaft, which could belong to the main skeleton (No. 2).
 6G37:92
 Also many small skull fragments, of thickness appropriate to a juvenile (not infant).

- | | | | | | |
|----|---|-------------|----------------------|----------|----------|
| 2 | Human skeleton | 509+
517 | 6G37:88, 100,
135 | | |
| | 6G37:135 only was examined. This comprises part of the pelvis; the head of right femur; 1 cervical vertebra; and 1 premolar, very worn. Adult. | | | | |
| 3 | Textile impression | 517 | — | | |
| | White parallel striations on floor of grave, presumably the remnants of some kind of garment or wrapping. | | | | |
| 4 | Copper pin | 517 | 6G37:94 | AbS 874 | Fig. 144 |
| | Bent pin, head lost. Lower shank circular in section; upper rectangular and pierced at a point where it is flattened. The top of the shaft is pointed, perhaps originally to fit into a bead. There is heavy corrosion below the bend.
L. 22.0 cm., excluding bend; Wt. 28.2 g.
Cf. Kish: Mackay 1929: Pl. LVIII:12-13.
Ur: Woolley 1934: Pl. 231: Type 7.
Found under the skull, pointing toward the top of the grave. | | | | |
| 5 | Ovoid jar | 517 | 6G37:95 | AbS 644 | Fig. 128 |
| | Rim di. 10.5; H. 16.5 cm. | | | | |
| 6 | Small upright-handled jar | 517 | 6G37:96 | AbS 1018 | Fig. 128 |
| | Handle lost; medium-fine red clay, with pinched ring base.
Rim di. 11.0; base di. 6.0-6.4; H. 19.6 cm.
Sherds scattered N of skull.
<i>Iraq</i> 43, 62, No. 39 [NB. The <i>dimensions</i> given are correct, the jar being shown at a different scale from the others, <i>ibid.</i> p. 61]. | | | | |
| 7 | Ovoid jar | 519 | 6G37:108 | AbS 857 | Fig. 128 |
| | Rim di. 9.7; H. 15.0 cm. | | | | |
| 8 | Stemmed dish | 519 | 6G37:107 | AbS 1017 | Fig. 128 |
| | Rim di. 30.5; base di. 24; H. 36.0 cm.
<i>Iraq</i> 38, 148, Fig. 7:6; p. 168; <i>Iraq</i> 43, 70, No. 79. | | | | |
| 9 | Medium jar | 519 | 6G37:113 | AbS 893 | Fig. 128 |
| | Added ring base.
Rim di. 9.6; base di. ca. 8.5; H. 19.7 cm. | | | | |
| 10 | Straight-necked jar | 519 | 6G37:109 | AbS 856 | Fig. 129 |
| | Plain rim; high vertical neck; flat base.
Rim di. 9.3; base di. ca. 4; H. 16.7 cm. | | | | |
| 11 | Upright-handled jar | 519 | 6G37:110 | AbS 626 | Fig. 128 |
| | Rim di. 18.1; base di. 18.5; H. 41.5 cm. [dimensions corrected].
<i>Iraq</i> 38, 148, Fig. 7:2; pp. 167 f.; photo.: Pl. XXIII <i>d</i> ; <i>Iraq</i> 43, 62, No. 40(!). | | | | |
| 12 | Small jar | 519 | 6G37:114 | AbS 860 | Fig. 128 |
| | Rim di. 6.0; base di. 3.5; H. 9.0 cm.
Below No. 13. | | | | |
| 13 | Globular jar | 519 | 6G37:115 | AbS 935 | Fig. 129 |
| | Rim di. 9.8; H. 18.3 cm.
Above No. 12. | | | | |
| 14 | Conical bowl | 519 | 6G37:111 | AbS 937 | |
| | Rim di. 11.4-12.0; base di. 4.4-4.7; H. 4.4-6.0 cm.
Above No. 15. | | | | |
| 15 | Conical bowl | 519 | 6G37:117 | AbS 861 | Fig. 129 |
| | Rim di. 11.4-11.6; base di. 3.6-3.8; H. 4.8-5.2 cm.
Below No. 14. | | | | |
| 16 | Straight-necked jar | 519 | 6G37:112 | AbS 862 | Fig. 129 |
| | Plain rim; high vertical neck; flat base. Cf. No. 10.
Rim di. 9.5; base di. 4.0; H. 23.5 cm. | | | | |

GRAVE 33

Plate IXc

Close to the surface at the NE end of Room E 103, there lay the skeleton of an adult, with its legs sharply bent and face to the SE. In front of the face, with its head to the NW so that the two heads are close to each other, there was laid the body of a child. Except for a single jar by the adult's head, no grave goods were with the bodies, which were undisturbed (although severely decayed, probably because of the action of salts since they were less than 0.50 m. below the surface. We did not observe the edges of the grave pit until we found the skeletons, nor could we establish from what level the grave must have been dug, but around the skeletons we did observe the impression of reeds or reed matting, which tilted down away from the skeletons towards the edge of the grave and had obviously been laid more or less directly on top of the dead persons; it was especially clear at the NW side, where the side of the grave pit cut slightly into the S face of the wall of Room 103.

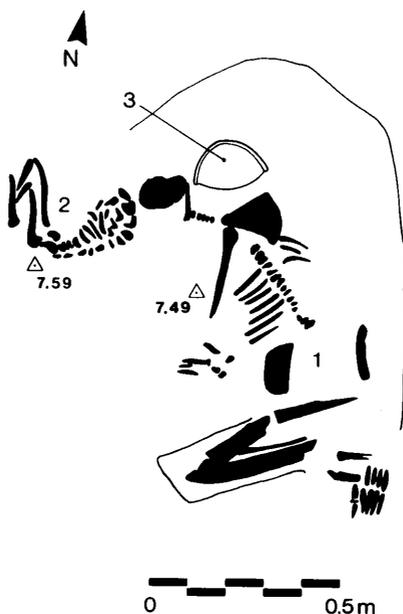


Fig. 48. Grave 33: plan of contents.

Batches

512: Region of grave [1975]

537: Re-excavation of grave [1976]

539: Clearance of remaining fill of grave [1976]

Grave contents

1	Adult skeleton	537	6G37:164
2	Child skeleton	537	6G37:164
3	Jar	537	6G37:163
	Very crumbly under-fired reddish ware. For shape cf. 6G38:29 (AbS 1004): <i>Iraq</i> 38, 149, Fig. 11. Bevelled rim, concave neck, almost horizontal shoulder, very sharp carination leading down to base (lost, but no doubt rounded). Rim di. (inner) 3.5; shoulder di. 13.6; ext. H. 5.7 cm. Just to the W of the adult skull.		

Accidental in fill

[4]	Mixed bones Equid; some human.	512	6G37:64
[5]	Animal bones Pig; equid tooth.	537	6G37:165
[6]	Shell	512	6G37:63
[7]	Shell <i>Unio</i> sp.	539	6G37:169

GRAVE 34

Plate IXd

The skeleton of an infant was found at a level of +5.20 m. in the ash tip in 6G66d. It lay with the head to the SW, apparently without any grave pit and with no grave goods, although a gazelle horn core was apparently found with it (cf. Grave 20, No. 2).

Batch	430: General batch for contents of ash tip		
1	Human infant skeleton	430	6G66:123
	An infant of 1 year \pm 3 months. H. ca. 0.45 m.		
[2]	Gazelle horn core	430	6G66:123
	Probably <i>Gazella subgutturosa</i> : see <i>Iraq</i> 40, 95 f. L. 15.5 cm.		

GRAVE 35

Plate X

The surviving part of Grave 35 consisted of a chamber hollowed out beneath the W wall of Room 4, in 5I21c. Piled up against the inner (western) end of the chamber was a collection of pottery and bone, obviously the disturbed remains of a grave. The disturbance may have been caused by the long robber trench which also affected Grave 28 (q.v.), but in the E end of the chamber there were also small cuts (possibly no more than fox-holes), which mean that we cannot rule out some connexion with, or contamination from, Grave 43. If Grave 43 had been an access shaft leading to Grave 35, and the disturbance came from the E end, it would explain how the chamber was still not entirely filled with earth: the robbers came upon the E end of the grave-chamber, found it empty of earth and removed any contents of value, piling up the remainder of the grave goods and bones in the W end where we found them. A similar sequence of events could equally be reconstructed if the original access to the grave was from the E. The robber pit then filled in again, but not the original chamber where the roof remained intact. As a result we found a hollow cavity in the side of the robber trench, its mouth about 0.82 m. high and about 0.80 m. wide, presumably reflecting the original dimensions of the chamber. There was no doubt that it was indeed hollowed out, since the floors of Room 4 and the brickwork of the wall passed without interruption across the top. This grave does therefore show that on some occasions at least the burial chamber was reached by some kind of access shaft, not dug down vertically with four straight sides like Grave 1. Apart from this, its only contribution is the association of the pottery, which is very close to that from Graves 1, 26, etc.

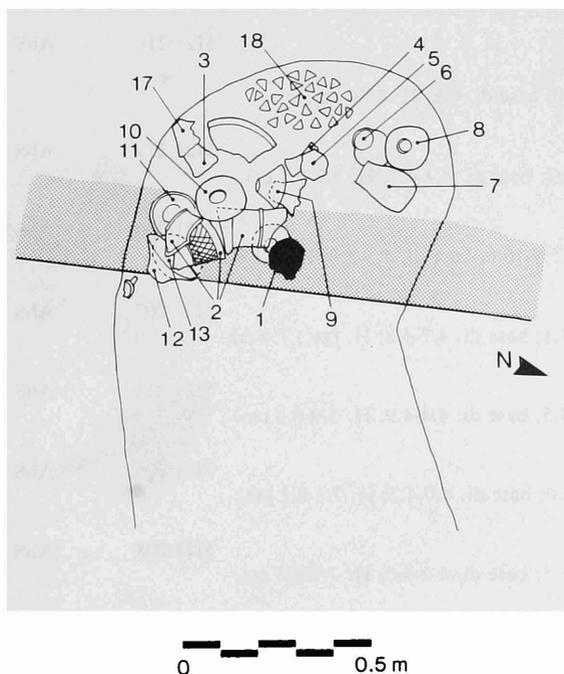


Fig. 49. Grave 35: plan of contents.

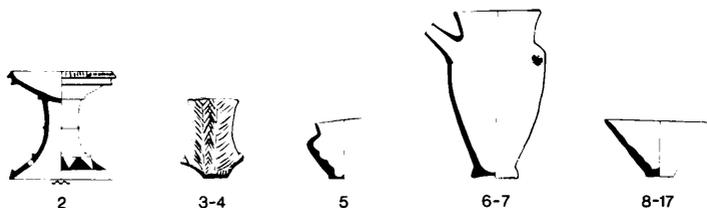


Fig. 50. Grave 35 contents.

Batch 1133: Contents of grave-chamber**Grave contents**

1	Skull fragment Also other human bone, scattered.	1133	5I21:201 5I21:203		
2	Stemmed dish Two holes in base. Rim di. 27.4; max. di. of dish 30.0; base di. ca. 28.2; H. 29.7 cm. <i>Iraq</i> 43, 68, No. 66.	1133	5I21:204	AbS 811	Fig. 129
3	Upright handle Hollow, widening towards the top; vertical sprig pattern. W. at top 8.2; H. 6.5 cm. <i>Iraq</i> 43, 64, No. 44. Found, like No. 4, entirely isolated, with no sign of the rest of the jar belonging to it.		5I21:214	AbS 758	Fig. 129
4	Upright handle Hollow; widening towards top. W. at base 7.0; H. 12.0 cm. Cf. No. 3; <i>Iraq</i> 43, 64, No. 43.		5I21:217	AbS 751	Fig. 129
5	Squat jar Plain rim; low vertical neck; flat shoulder; narrow base. Rim di. 6.5; base di. 4.1; H. 8.5 cm.		5I21:215	AbS 756	Fig. 129
6	Spouted jar Added coarse-ware ring base. Rim di. 11.5; base di. 6.0; H. 23.0 cm.		5I21:220	AbS 781	Fig. 129
7	Spouted jar Added ring base. Rim di. est. 11.0; base di. 6.8; H. 22.0 cm.		5I21:218	AbS 780	Fig. 129
8	Conical bowl Rim di. 13.0-13.7; base di. 4.4-4.7; H. 6.7-7.1 cm.		5I21:219	AbS 765	
9	Conical bowl Large: rim di. 15.9-16.6; base di. 5.5-5.8; H. 7.4-8.5.		5I21:209	AbS 763	
10	Conical bowl Rim di. (av.) 13.1; base di. 4.7-4.8; H. (av.) 7.0 cm.		5I21:207	AbS 766	
11	Conical bowl Rim di. (av.) 13.5; base di. 4.4-4.9; H. 5.9-6.4 cm.		5I21:212	AbS 770	
12	Conical bowl Rim di. 14.5-15.0; base di. 4.0-4.2; H. 7.1-8.1 cm.		5I21:206	AbS 769	
13	Conical bowl Rim di. (av.) 15.5; base di. 4.2-4.6; H. 7.7-8.7 cm.		5I21:208	AbS 768	
[14]	Conical bowl Fragment only. Rim di. est. ca. 13.5; base di. 4.3; H. 7.3 cm. Below No. 2.		5I21:210	AbS 772	

[15]	Conical bowl Rim di. 15.2; base di. 4.5; H. 7.7 cm. Below No. 2.	5I21:211	AbS 767
[16]	Conical bowl Rim di. est. ca. 15; base di. 4.8; H. 7.7 cm. Below No. 2.	5I21:213	AbS 771
17	Conical bowl Rim di. 14.8; base di. 4.4; H. 8.3 cm.	5I21:216	AbS 764
18	Pile of potsherds	5I21:205	

GRAVE 36

This number was assigned to a pit in the N side of 5110a + b, but apart from some finger-bones (not certainly identified as human) there was no indication of its having been a grave.

GRAVE 37

Plate Xb

This was a simple rectangular pit (1.25 x 1.55 m.) dug into the upper layers of Room 102 (6G37d). The outline of the cut was apparent immediately after the clearance of top-soil from the surface of the quadrant, at a level of +7.97 m., and the base of the grave was at +7.10 m., so that the surviving total depth was about 90 cm. The vertical sides of the grave were identified on the N, W and E, and against the N end in particular the white traces of lining of loose reed leaves could be seen clearly, tilting sharply from W down to the E. At the S end the edge was less clear, and it was certainly not vertical; perhaps some later disturbance had cut back the side of the grave at this point and was also responsible for the loss of the ends of the legs of the skeleton. Otherwise the burial seemed to be undisturbed: the skeleton lay on its side facing W, with the head to the N. The few grave goods were gathered in the NE corner at a slight distance from the head. The principal items were the jar and the "gravestone", but the sheep bones (Nos. 2-3), although in the fill, also clearly belonged with the other grave goods.

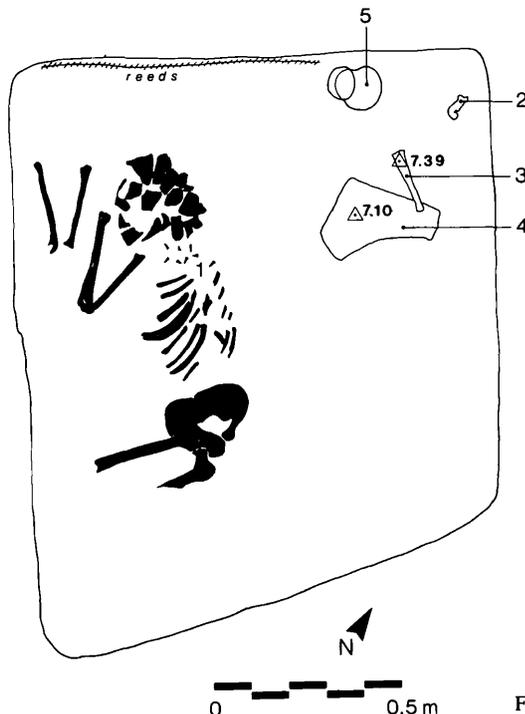


Fig. 51. Grave 37: plan of contents.

The fact that the sides of the grave are neatly aligned with the room's walls suggests that it may have been an intramural burial. If so, it would have been dug from a house-floor which has now been completely eroded. At the highest point at which the grave-cut was observed there was a single surviving course of brick, which might have been the base of a secondary wall running NW-SE down the centre of Room 102; if so, the grave must belong to a yet later phase after that wall had fallen out of use. A date in the ED III period is fairly certain in any case, in view of the single ovoid jar (No. 5).



Fig. 52. Grave 37 contents.

Batch 510: Fill of Grave 37

Grave contents

1	Human skeleton	510	6G37:62		
2	First phalange, sheep	510	6G37:61		
3	Metacarpal, sheep At +7.39 m., i.e. 30 cm. above grave floor.	510	6G37:61		
4	"Gravestone" Greyish stone with much sand; worn smooth on one side found beneath, but otherwise unshaped. L. ca. 0.37 m.; W. ca. 0.22 m.; Th. (max.) ca. 4 cm. Photo.: see Plate XXVI <i>d</i> , centre.	510	6G37:66		
5	Ovoid jar Rim di. 10.4; H. 14.5 cm.	510	6G37:58	AbS 542	Fig. 129

Accidental or disturbed in fill

[6]	Mixed bones Equid teeth; sheep/goat; human metapodial.	510	6G37:54, 57		
[7]	Decorated bowl Hemispherical grey-ware bowl with incised decoration filled in with white pigment. Only half survives. Tubular lug set vertically at rim; on upper body, between borders of triple horizontal rows of incised dashes, chevrons formed with 4 rows of incisions. Rim di. 9.0 cm. Exact position in grave not recorded. For comparable ware and decoration, cf. Kish: Mackay 1925: 31, Pl. XIV:6-7; Mackay 1929: 114, 149; Pl. LII:7; it is used for jars. Fara: Heinrich & Andrae 1931: Pl. 18 <i>a</i> . Diyala: Delougaz 1952: 143, Pl. 100 <i>g</i> . Tepe 'Ali-Abad: Gautier & Lampre 1905: 142, Fig. 287.	510	6G37:56	AbS 692	Fig. 129

GRAVE 38

Plates X-XI

In its original state Grave 38 was probably an intramural burial dug from the narrow Room 101, through the earlier floors and walls of the house. The grave shaft on the S seems likely to have undercut both phases of the wall between Rooms 101 and 102, but the subsequent disturbance makes this uncertain. This disturbance also makes it impossible to reconstruct the dimensions of the grave chamber, although it cannot have been wider than about 1 metre, and it is obvious that it was dug to a depth of at least 1 metre (base at +6.22 m.).

Virtually nothing of the original inhumation remains intact: only against the S edge were there traces of what was probably the original coffin or framework of sticks (see No. 18), and a little higher up against the N side there were clear traces of finely woven matting, presumably of

date-palm leaflets, which had been placed against the side of the grave vertically and must have belonged with the original burial (cf. *Sumer* 36 (1980) 70, Fig. 5). From the quantity of human bone present at all levels, the question arises whether more than one skeleton was present, but this cannot be answered at the moment, before the entire collection has been studied.

As for the many bones and sherds found in the fill of the shaft, we cannot claim that any of them are definitely in their original position. However, the larger pieces of pottery are unlikely to have come from anywhere else, and on the whole they form a chronologically acceptable group. Some well preserved animal bones probably also came from the grave goods, and so presumably did some at least of the cosmetic shells (Nos. 13, 16-17, 45). For each item one can only consider the inherent probability that it formed part of the grave goods, and balance this against the chance that it was introduced from elsewhere during the subsequent disturbance of the grave. The larger the item, the less likely it is to have been included accidentally in the backfill.

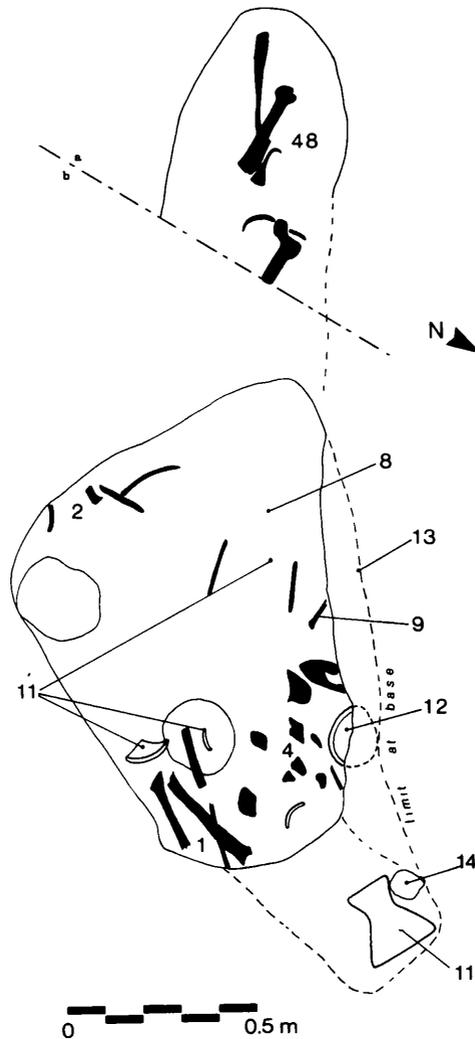


Fig. 53. Grave 38: lower shaft, plan of contents.

The lowest part of the grave fill contained mostly human bone; at about +7.00 m. there was an extensive pile of mixed bones and sherds (Fig. 53). Above this again the upper part of the shaft yielded mostly human bone, and this was at first known as "Pit C", then as "Grave 21", until it became clear that it was the top of a robber shaft. A little to the N was Pit A, but this was probably unrelated. In the W section of quadrant b the edges of the robber shaft can be seen clearly reaching to the surface at about +8.00 m., but the sides of it were first defined at about +7.57 m. during excavation. Corresponding to the three main deposits in the grave we have divided the catalogue of objects into three.

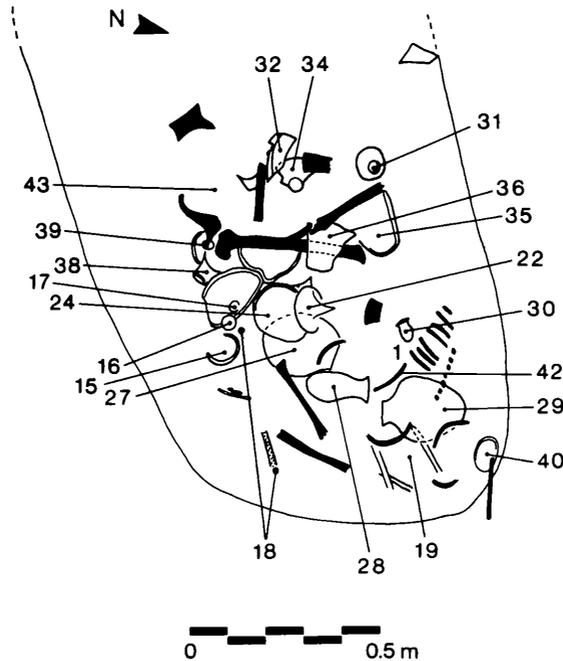


Fig. 54. Grave 38: upper shaft, plan of contents.

As to the date of the grave, the disturbance has deprived us of any means of relating it stratigraphically to the building from which it was dug. However, some of the pottery vessels seem to indicate a relatively early date, especially the bottle (No. 30), the spouted jar (No. 24), the upright-handled jar (No. 25) and the conical bowls (Nos. 34-41). The stemmed dish (No. 22) is of an early shape, but this need not be significant with the small examples; the large stemmed dish (No. 11), however, although decorated on the foot, does have a more "trumpet-shaped" profile than the normal ED III examples and may therefore be early as well.

Cf. commentary to Grave 80.

Batches	507: "Pit C" on W side of 6G37b
	511: "Grave 21" (upper layer of robber pit)
	513: Fill of Grave 38 (middle layer)
	522: Lower fill of Grave 38
	573: Robber shaft to Grave 38, in 6G37a
	574: Lower fill of Grave 38 (eastern half)

Lowest level of grave

The bones and sherds are as mixed here as higher up. Most of the bone is human, but it does include animal remains, with some bones which are in good condition and may therefore belong to meat offerings with the original burial. Pending more detailed study, all the bone has been grouped after the part of the grave from which it was recovered, and only the obvious animal bones have been kept separate.

1	Bones from E half	574	6G37:467
2	Bones from centre	574	6G37:469, 479
3	Bones from N side	574	6G37:475, 478, 487, 492
4	Bones from NE end	574	6G37:485
[5]	Fragments of human skull From S side.	574	6G37:491
[6]	Bones from S side	574	6G37:504
[7]	Miscellaneous bones from fill Including human.	574	6G37:470

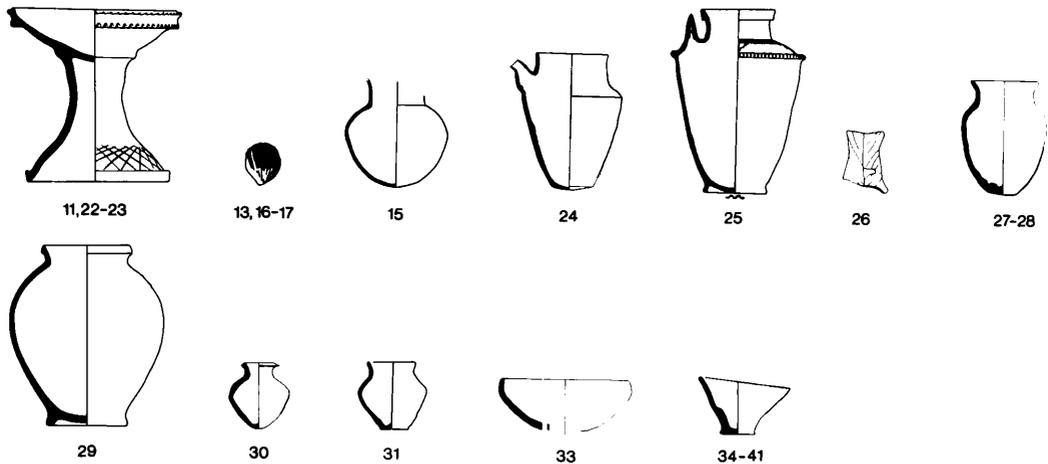


Fig. 55. Grave 38 contents.

8	Ovid mandible	574	6G37:472		
9	Animal bones Including ovid metacarpal and a tooth. N side of grave.	574	6G37:477 6G37:486 6G37:494		
[10]	Animal tooth From centre of grave.	574	6G37:488		
11	Stemmed dish	574	6G37:495	AbS 1482	Fig. 130
			(+ 471 + 466 + 489)		
	Rim di. (outer) 23.7; (inner) 22.0; base di. 18.3; H. 23.9 cm. The main piece (6G37:495) was found in the hollowed-out NE end of the grave chamber, but probably not in its original place, as sherds from it were scattered elsewhere in the E end.				
12	Jar base	574	6G37:474		
	Ring-base only from a jar; found in 1977, an opportunity has not occurred to match this with baseless vessels from 1975 (e.g. No. 25).				
13	Cosmetic shell	574	6G37:484		
	Cockle shell (<i>Cardium</i> sp.). No details. Against N side of grave, beneath the overhang.				
14	Brick	574	6G37:496		
	Part of an overfired brick. Found next to No. 11 in the hollowed-out area at the NE end.				
15	Ovoid jar	522	6G37:127	AbS 924	Fig. 130
	Unusually fine ware with cream slip. Di. (of neck) 7.7; H. (max. ext.) 15.0 cm. Against S side of grave at a low level, but much of body and neck and all of rim are lost.				
16	Cosmetic shell	522	6G37:130	AbS 1001	
	Cockle shell (<i>Cardium</i> sp.), containing traces of green pigment; no bitumen on exterior. 5.6 x 4.4 cm. Next to No. 15.				
17	Cosmetic shell	522	6G37:123		
	Cockle shell (<i>Cardium</i> sp.), containing greenish pigment; no bitumen on exterior. On reverse of shell, clear traces of cloth, presumably from a bag in which this and No. 16 were kept. 5.8 x 4.3 cm. To W of No. 16, but a little higher up.				
18	Impression of coffin(?)	522			
	At the two places marked, a small vertical hole (di. ca. 1 cm.) was noted in the soil close to the S side of the grave, after removal of the main group of objects half-way up the shaft. To determine the shape of the holes, plaster was poured into them, and after the earth had been cleared from the impression it				

- 32 Large bowl (sherd)** 513 6G37:71 AbS 865
From a ribbed bowl, such as is found with the four-part "sets"; cf. No. 33.
Rim di. approx. 30 cm.
- [33] Sieve-based bowl (sherd)** 513 6G37:134 AbS 1019 Fig. 130
Sherd giving profile from rim to base. Perhaps belonged with No. 32 to a "set"—but we have no trace of a perforated hollow stand to go with them.
Sherd: 9.6 x 7.6 cm.
- 34 Conical bowl** 513 6G37:80 AbS 868
Rim di. 15.0; base di. 4.8-5.0; H. 8.6-8.9 cm.
- 35 Conical bowl** 513 6G37:79 AbS 863
Rim di. 15.0; base di. 4.5-4.8; H. 7.3-9.3 cm.
- 36 Conical bowl** 513 6G37:69 AbS 904
Rim di. 15.5; base di. 4.7-4.9; H. 9.5 cm.
- 37 Conical bowl** 513 6G37:73 AbS 869
Rim di. 16.0; base di. 4.8-5.0; H. 9.1 cm.
- 38 Conical bowl** 513 6G37:70 AbS 864
Rim di. 16.0; base di. 4.4-4.9; H. 7.4-7.9 cm.
- 39 Conical bowl** 513 6G37:78 AbS 866
Base only survives. Di. 5.0 cm.
- 40 Conical bowl** 513 6G37:104 AbS 867 Fig. 130
Rim di. 12.4-13.4; base di. 4.4-4.8; H. 6.5-7.8 cm.
In NE corner.
- [41] Conical bowl** 574 6G37:493
A loose sherd, with only small part of rim surviving.
Base di. 5.0; H. 8.5 cm.
In lower part of grave.
- 42 Stone bowl (sherd)** 513 6G37:72 AbS 671
Large rim sherd; fine-grained grey-green stone.
W. of sherd 16.8 cm.
- 43 Copper fragment** 513 6G37:81 AbS 715 Fig. 145
Small triangular piece of sheet metal.
L. 2.0 cm.
- [44] Bitumen fragments** 513 6G37:75
- [45] Cosmetic shell** 513 6G37:580 in AbS 1038
Cockle shell (*Cardium* sp.). Fragment only.
[NB. Originally numbered 6G37:75]
- Upper levels of robber shaft*
- [46] Bones** 507 6G37:28, 33, 36, 47
From "Pit C"
- [47] Bones** 511 6G37:59
- 48 Human bones** 573 6G37:465, 476
Two humeri, a rib and a femur.
From the W end of the robber shaft in 6G37a.
- [49] Flint blade** 507 6G37:29 in AbS 1037
Tip; light brown flint.
- [50] Flint flake** 507 6G37:29 in AbS 1039
Grey-brown flint, with cortex. Cortex over striking platform, struck from wadi pebble.
2.8 x 1.7 x 0.4 cm.

[51]	Stone bowl (sherd) Rim sherd; whitish marbly limestone; (half surviving of a) hole for ancient repair. 4.6 x 3.9 cm.	507	6G37:32	in AbS 1039
[52]	Stone bowl (sherd) Base sherd. L. 7.2 cm.	507	6G37:31	
[53]	Fragment of volcanic stone	507	6G37:44	in AbS 1039
[54]	Hammer stone Outer surfaces polished. 9.9 x 6.8 cm.	507	6G37:46	in AbS 1039
[55]	Copper fragment (cast)	507	6G37:34	
[56]	Bitumen fragment Flat piece, 11.0 x 13.5 cm.	507	6G37:45	

GRAVE 39

Status as a grave very uncertain. A roughly spherical feature within the ashy tip-lines S of the building in 6G66d, marked off by a lining of clean clay but filled with ashy soil like the remainder of the deposit. Other graves or suspected graves in the ash tip are marked out by clean clayey linings (e.g. Graves 9-10), but in this case there is some doubt as to whether the lining is deliberate or some kind of accidental feature. The "grave" lies between +5.23 and +4.55 m., and it contained only some burnt bone, including a rib bone. The thickness of the lining was up to 8 cm.; the depth was 75 and diameter 70 cm.

Batch **434:** Clay-lined feature within 432 (i.e. ash tip below +5.00 m.)

Contents

[1]	Bone, human(?)	434	6G66:130
[2]	Shell	434	6G66:129

GRAVE 40

Cf. Plate XIb

This number was assigned to a very distinct oval cut visible at +7.90 m. in 6G37a after clearance of the topsoil. It measured about 0.95 x 0.45 m. and the sides of the cut were marked by a thin plastering of clay. We began to clear this shaft, but as we went down it either expanded into chambers, especially on the SW, or cut or was cut by other pits, joining in with the deep robber pit which had disturbed Grave 32, SE end. Time did not permit detailed investigation of the resulting problems and excavation stopped at a little more than one metre below the top, without any clarity as to whether or not the base of the shaft had been reached.

Batch **516:** Grave 40 top fill

Accidental in fill

[1]	Bones Miscellaneous, including ox tibia fragment.	516	6G37:89
[2]	Shell	516	6G37:84
[3]	Stone tool(?) Cube; veined grey/white stone. One face shows preliminary flaking, the others pecked and ground. Sides: 4.7-4.8 cm. sq.	516	6G37:83

GRAVE 41

This was first recorded as a "fox-hole" cutting the N edge of Grave 8 and the S wall of Room 1 in 5110b; the cut was 40 cm. wide and about 80 cm. long, and subsequently it seemed certain that it was another of the vertical shafts, like Grave 40, although there probably had been disturbance by a fox or similar animal.

The upper edge of the shaft, as recognized by us, was at + 8.35 m.; at about 30 cm. below this a large chamber led off to the N, filled only partly by looser soil, the remainder of the chamber being hollow. The shaft itself continued vertically downwards for about 1.50 m. to + 6.85 m., where there was a base both to the shaft and the chamber, which extended another 1.50 m. further to the N beneath the wall and floor of Room 1.

As with other examples of these shafts, it is impossible to say whether or not this was really a grave.

Batch 1039: Loose fill of shaft and chamber

Contents

[1]	Mixed bones Some human fragments; pig, sheep/goat tali.	1039	5110:165		
[2]	Jar Narrow, flattened shoulder; rounded base. Rim and most of neck missing. Di. (of neck) 4.0; H. (max. ext.) 11.0 cm.	1039	5110:166	AbS 698	Fig. 130
[3]	Stone Fragment of a large pebble.	1039	5110:167		

GRAVE 42

Only the very base of this grave survived as a shallow rectangular pit no more than 25 cm. deep, its edges aligned with the walls of the building. The W side and N end—where the pit cuts into the N wall of Room 5—were well defined, the eastern and southern edges less so; the approximate dimensions of the grave must have been about 1.25 x 2.00 m. The burial had, however, been thoroughly disturbed, and only some scattered bones and pottery remained of the grave contents.

The alignment of the grave suggests that it may have been dug intramurally from a later phase of the building, but since the base of it is only just below the highest preserved floor, it would have to be a considerably later phase. On the other hand, the presence among the pottery of at least three of the four components of a "set" (Nos. 6-8; cf. No. 11), such as was found in Graves 1 and 26, suggests that the grave should not be later than the ED III period; the conical bowl (No. 5) also belongs in the same bracket as those from Grave 26 next door.

Batch 1112: 5121b, surface clearance
1134: Above 1137; must have contained higher fill of the cut, although no finds were recorded from this batch.
1137: Grave 42

Grave contents

1	Mixed bones Including human and an ox phalanx.	1137	5121:222		
[2]	Mixed bones Mostly human.	1137	5121:228		
3	Squat jar Rim di. 6.2; base di. ca. 4.3; H. 8.1-8.9 cm.	1137	5121:230	AbS 638	Fig. 130

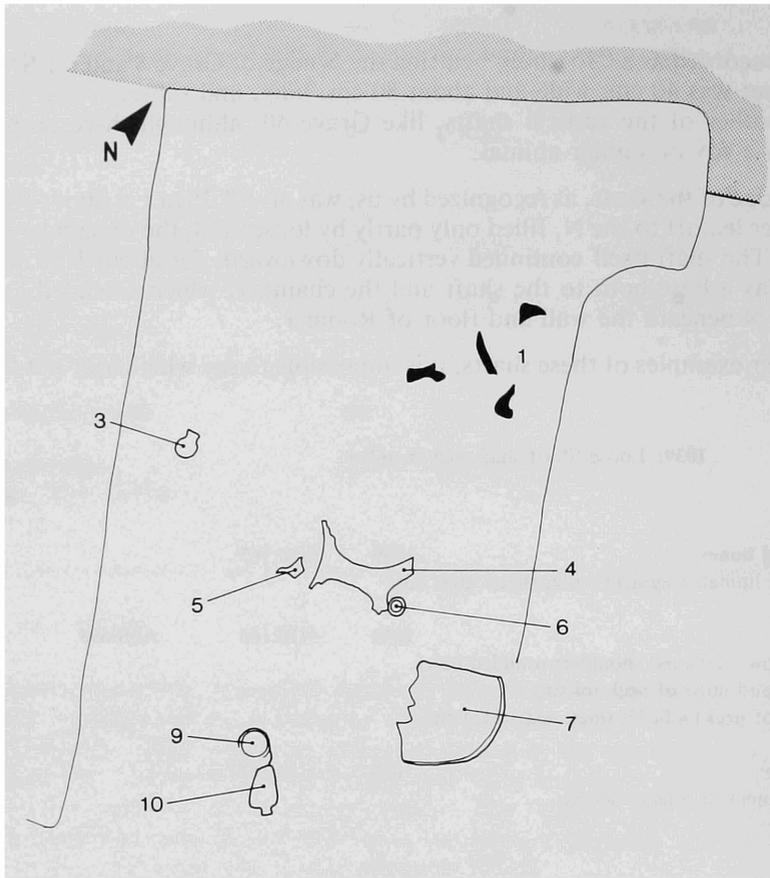


Fig. 56. Grave 42: plan of contents.

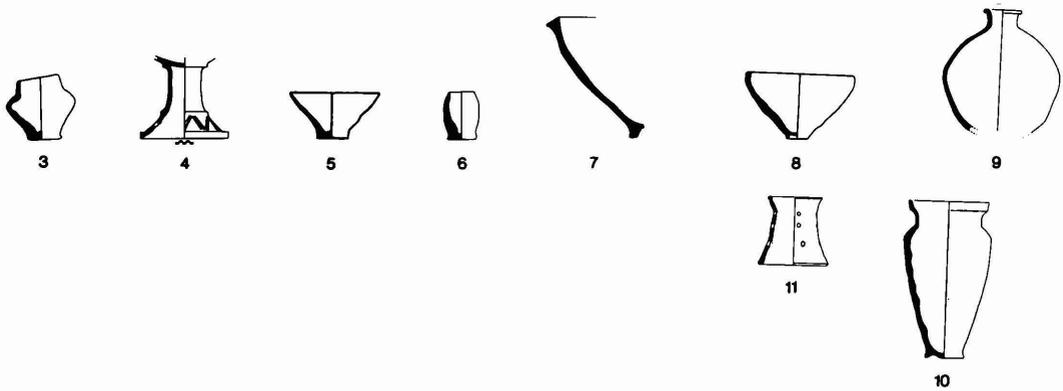


Fig. 57. Grave 42 contents.

- | | | | | |
|---|--|------|----------|----------|
| 4 | Stemmed dish | 1137 | 5I21:225 | Fig. 130 |
| | Dish missing; incised zig-zag lines in groups of 3 round base (not combed). At least one perforation in base. | | | |
| | Base di. [est.] 24.0; H. (ext.) 22.2 cm. | | | |
| | <i>Iraq</i> 43, 68, No. 65. | | | |
| 5 | Conical bowl | 1137 | 5I21:226 | AbS 1033 |
| | Rim di. (av.) 12.5; base di. 3.8-4.1; H. (av.) 5.6 cm. | | | |
| 6 | Small mug | 1137 | 5I21:227 | AbS 613 |
| | Of type found in the "four-part sets," and therefore to be associated with Nos. 7-8, so as to form another "set" lacking only the perforated hollow stand [but see also No. 11 below]. | | | |
| | Rim di. 3.1; base di. 3.4; H. 6.5 cm. | | | |

7	Large bowl Sherd(s) from a large ribbed(?) bowl from a "set" (cf. No. 6).	1137	5I21:224	AbS 1030	Fig. 131
[8]	Filter bowl Two adjoining sherds; convex lower body; one central hole in base and seven more grouped unevenly round it in a circle. From a "set" (cf. No. 6). Base and part of lower body only; rim missing. Sherd W. 5.2-7.3; H. (max. ext.) 3.6 cm.; Di. of perfs. 0.15-0.3 cm.	1137	5I21:365	AbS 1456	
9	Jar Base missing. Rim di. 5.0; max. di. 16.0; ext. H. 16.5 cm.	1137	5I21:236	AbS 901	Fig. 131
10	Tall jar Broad rim; concave neck with encircling line at base; added coarse-ware ring base. Neck di. 7.8; base di. 5.7; H. 21.3 cm.	1137	5I21:237	AbS 927	Fig. 131
[11]	Perforated stand 4 vertical rows of 3 holes pierced in the side. One end has finished edge, the other, as usual, is rougher. Rim di. (narrower) 7.0; (wider) 9.0; H. 9.2 cm. Found during surface clearance of 5I21b, and given that Grave 26 already has one of them, the deduction is almost inevitable that this is the missing component of the Grave 42 "set"	1112	5I21:272		Fig. 131

Accidental in fill

[12]	Pebble Perhaps shaped for use as a tool. L. 15 cm.	1137	5I21:223		
[13]	Flint nodule Chunk; brown banded flint.	1137	5I21:229	in AbS 1037	

GRAVE 43

An approximately rectangular cut in 5I21c and WB, of which the W end cuts the N wall of Room 14, and the E end the W wall of Room 4. The cut was dug from at least +9.00 m., and excavated by us to about +8.40 m., leaving some human bone in situ, in 1975. Subsequently, in 1976, we cleared the part of the cut in the WB, which proved to contain nothing other than some disturbed human bone and some flints. The flints belong to a collection widely distributed in the W side of 5I21 and coming from the flint-worker's area in Room 14 (see *Iraq* 39, 276). The bones clearly betray the presence of a disturbed grave, and this could in fact have been Grave 35, to which the E end of the Grave 43 is connected by animal or robber holes (see on Grave 35).

Batches 1144: Grave 43 (1975 season), within 5I21c
 1170: Grave 43 (1976 season), in 5I21WB

Disturbed or accidental in fill

[1]	Mixed bones Mainly human fragments.	1170	5I21:318		
[2]	Flint blades 2 fragments, brown flint. Small plain striking platform, despurred. Butts.	1170	5I21:319	in AbS 1431	
[3]	Flint flakes 5 flakes, banded brown flint, 3 with cortex. 4 with plain striking platforms, 1 with punctiform striking platform, 2 despurred. Max. 6.2 x 6.2 x 1.6; min. 2.6 x 2.8 x 0.5 cm.	1170	5I21:319	in AbS 1431	

GRAVE 44

This number was assigned, after clearance of the surface soil in 5I11a, to the upper part of a large jar close to the NB and to a lapis lazuli bead and some bone found close by. Since the bone is not, in the event, human, however, there is no justification for considering this a grave. No grave cut was observed at the time or in section subsequently; the jar sherd was probably simply a part of the deposits of rubbish in this area, which were particularly rich in broken pottery.

<i>Batch</i>	1211: "Grave 44" cut			
[1]	Animal bones Pig.	1211	5I11:61	
[2]	Bead Barrel-shaped lapis lazuli. L. 4 cm.	1211	5I11:60	AbS 630
[3]	Jar Rim di. 9; base di. 6.2; H. 13 cm.	1211	5I11:62	AbS 897 Fig. 131
[4]	Flint blade Sickle blade fragment, calcined flint. One end lost, one square with direct retouch, lustre and coarse denticulation made by direct retouch along one edge. 2.2 x 1.3 x 0.3 cm.	1211	5I11:63	

GRAVE 45

The number was assigned in 1975 to a deep pit cut into the Level I and II floors of Room 52 in 6G74b. At the SW side there is a rectangular cut, ca. 0.45 x 0.90 m., closely resembling other such shafts, but the main pit, whose full dimensions are not known since it is bisected by the E baulk of the square, did not contain anything definitely pointing to a burial. Like other such shafts, it was quite deep (ca. 1.75 m.), base at +6.50 m.

In 1981 excavation was resumed in 6G74b and another "chamber" was identified on the NW side of the main pit and probably cut by it; this was called Grave 45A. It measures some 0.85 m. NE-SW, and extends back from the edge of the main pit some 0.50 m., cutting into the SE corner of the bench. The floor of the chamber is at +6.96 m., its top as recognized at +7.29. The "chamber" yielded most of a stemmed dish and some human bone (Nos. 4-5).

Clearing out the main chamber in 1981 also yielded a cylinder seal and a bead (Nos. 7-8).

<i>Batches</i>	615: Fill of pit
	673: Clearance of back-fill in 1981
	677: Fill of NW chamber (Grave 45A)

Accidental or disturbed in fill

[1]	Animal bones Ox, sheep/goat, bird.	615	6G74:59	
[2]	Shell	615	6G74:61	
[3]	Copper fragment	615	6G74:62	
[4]	Human bones Fragments only.	677	6G74:210	
[5]	Stemmed dish Pink clay, grit and fine vegetable temper; cream slip. Much of base and part of rim missing. Rim di. 27.5; base di. 26.5; H. ca. 27 cm.	677	6G74:209	Fig. 131
[6]	Copper fragment	677	6G74:331	

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|----------|----------|-------------|
| [7] | Cylinder seal
Shell. ED III animal contest scene.
Di. 1.4; H. 2.3 cm.
This and No. 8 from clearing out unstratified back-fill of Grave 45, but possibly from the edge of earlier excavation, and not previously excavated. | 673 | 6G74:199 | AbS 1849 | Plate XXXId |
| [8] | Bead
Frit, white. Rhomboid with longitudinal perforation.
L. 1.7; W. 1.3; Th. 0.9; di. of perf. 0.2 cm. | 673 | 6G74:196 | AbS 1867 | |
-

GRAVE 46

The number was assigned to an irregular pit which appeared after clearance of the topsoil towards the N side of Room 52 in 6G74b. The pit is about 0.80 x 1.60 m., and was followed to its base at about 1.80 m. below the floor level. The contents do not justify calling it a grave.

Batches

601: Clearance of hole, immediately after topsoil

612: Removal of pit in 6G74b, into which the hole of batch 601 had been dug

GRAVE 47

A cut in 6G65NB, not a grave.

GRAVE 48

Plate XIc

In discussing Grave 1 we have already suggested that Grave 48 should be considered as another of the series of graves formed by the four in Room 39 of the Southern Unit. This is based on their proximity in date, and on the size, orientation and positioning of Grave 48 by comparison with the others. It seems likely that it was the last of the five, and that it had to be placed in the courtyard near the entrance to Room 39 because the four existing graves were known to have taken up the available space inside. Most unfortunately, in view of the interest surrounding it, the excavation of Grave 48 was inadequately recorded, and although the basic facts are certain, we are unable to supply a detailed grave plan as usual.

The main shaft of the grave measures approximately 2.70 x 1.70 m., and its vertical sides can be observed in the N section of 6G54c from the level (ca. +6.90 m.) at which excavation ceased in 1965 to a depth of +5.75 m., which is the base of the main grave shaft, cutting through the IC and earlier floors of the Southern Unit and through the courtyard layers below that, belonging to Level II. Over most of its area it is obvious that the upper part of the grave shaft must have been cut away at a date after the IA phase of the Southern Unit when a large pit was dug into it (cf. *Iraq* 38, 143). However, the way in which the sides of the grave are aligned with the courtyard walls, its W side about 0.60 m. from the W wall of the courtyard and with about 0.40 m. between the grave and the wall on the N, suggests that it was excavated during the lifetime of the building. If we assume that Grave 48 was as deep as Grave 1, this would make its top at +5.75 + 2.75 = +8.50 m., and if we add to its depth the extra 0.60 m. of the central portion shortly to be described, it would place the top of the grave at about +7.90 m., hardly different from the level from which Grave 1 was dug. Evidently this is a very unreliable criterion, since the shaft could have been deeper or shallower than that of Grave 1, but it does at least make reasonable the idea that Grave 48 was dug after Grave 1—which was certainly later than Graves 2 and 88—and the pottery in Grave 48 is closely similar to that of Grave 1 as well.

While the base of the main shaft was at +5.75 m., the actual body was laid within a secondary pit at the centre of the shaft, some 0.60 m. deeper still. The skeleton was undisturbed, and lay with its back to the S wall on its left side. Except perhaps for two cosmetic

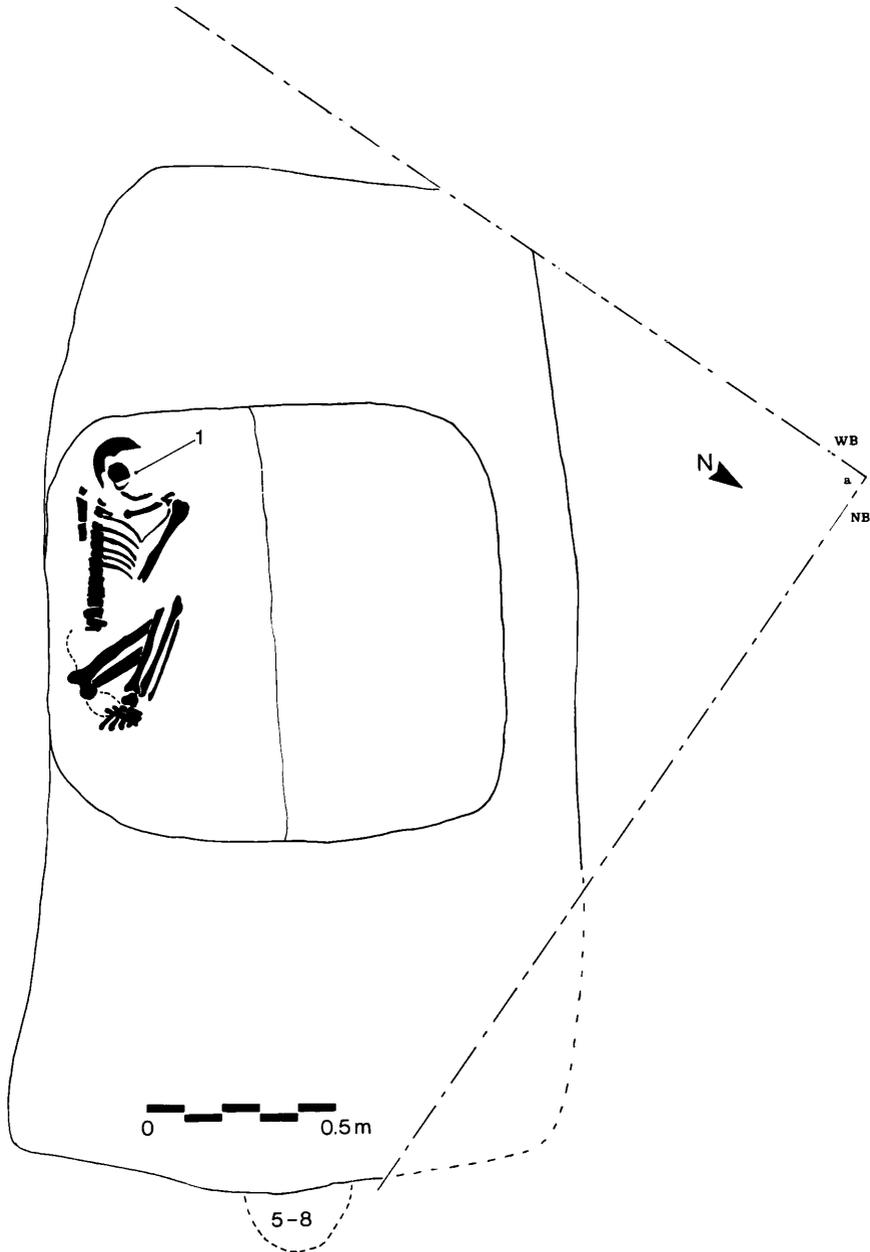


Fig. 58. Grave 48: plan of contents.

shells (No. 2), no grave goods were found with the skeleton; the only well documented grave goods were five pottery vessels found together in a hollowed out niche in the NE end of the shaft, somewhat higher up: a “four-part set” (Nos. 5-8) and a tall jar (No. 9). Unquestionably the bones of a single adult sheep were also among the grave goods, although their position was not recorded (No. 4). During the clearance of the ashy deposits in the great pit on the E side of the quadrant, a number of more-or-less whole pots was recovered, and although their positions were not recorded, in retrospect it seems very probable that they too belonged with the grave furnishings of Grave 48, probably in its SE corner, but this cannot of course be asserted with entire confidence.

Batches

119: Ash lines on E side of quadrant, below ca. +7.00 m.

120: Fill of Grave 48

Grave contents

1 Human skeleton

120

6G54:89

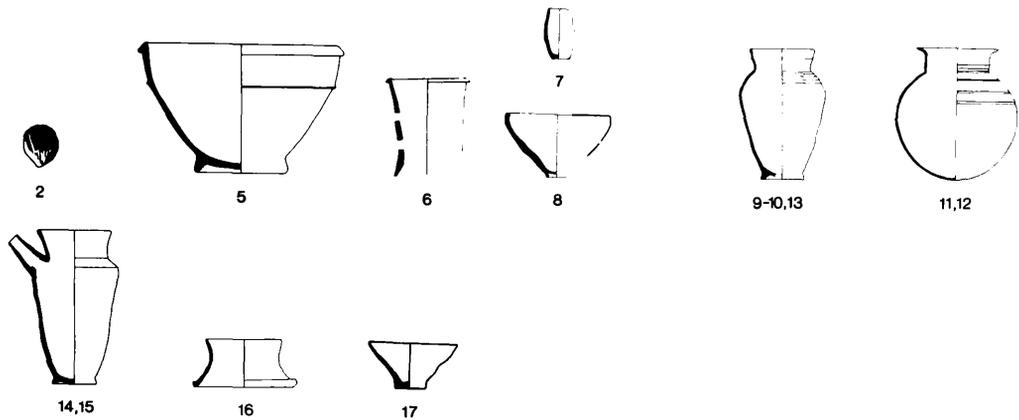


Fig. 59. Grave 48 contents.

- [2] **Cosmetic shells** 120 6G54:90
2 cockle shells (*Cardium* sp.). No details.
To judge from the day on which their site number was assigned, these shells may have come from close to the skeleton within the secondary pit, but their precise provenance was not recorded.
- [3] **Mixed bones** 120 6G54:68, 72, 80
Pig; equid; sheep/goat; ox; some human.
- [4] **Animal bones** 120 6G54:74
Bones of an adult sheep.
See *Iraq* 40, 97; Pl. XVIc.
- [5] **Large bowl** 120 6G54:85 AbS 660 Fig. 131
Single rib at carination; added ring base.
Rim di. 27.6; base di. ca. 12.0; H. 17.7 cm.
Found in situ at NE end of grave shaft, containing Nos. 6 and 7; cf. also No. 8.
- [6] **Perforated stand** 120 6G54:84 AbS 659 Fig. 131
Cylindrical hollow stand with 3 horizontal rows of perforations, 9, 8 and 7. Definite out-turned rim at wider end, but it is not recorded which way up it was standing.
Rim di. (wider) 11.7; (narrower) 10.1; H. 13.8 cm.
Found standing inside, No. 5.
- [7] **Small mug** 120 6G54:83 AbS 657 Fig. 131
Coarse ware; hand-made.
Rim di. 3.3; base di. ca. 2 cm.; H. 6.8 cm.
Found inside Nos. 5 and 6.
- [8] **Filter bowl** 120 6G54:82 AbS 658 Fig. 131
The sieve portion is a distinct component within the opening in the base.
Rim di. 14.5; di. of base opening 2.5; H. 9.0 cm.
Found with Nos. 5-7 and 9; uncertain if it stood on No. 6, since it could have been more closely associated with No. 9 (cf. the association in Grave 96).
- [9] **Tall jar** 120 6G54:86 AbS 643 Fig. 131
Encircling ridges (or spiral groove ?) around shoulder; added ring-base.
Rim di. 10.5; base di. 5.5; H. 18.6 cm.
Found with Nos. 5-8.
- [10] **Tall jar** 120 6G54:79 AbS 1069 Fig. 131
Ridging on shoulder made by spiral groove; added coarser ring-base.
Rim di. 9.0; base di. 6.0; H. 17.9 cm.
Exact provenance not recorded.
- [11] **Globular jar** 119 6G54:141 AbS 1070 Fig. 131
Three widely spaced single horizontal grooves around shoulder, perhaps markers for paint bands now vanished?
Rim di. 11.4; H. 18.1 cm.
Association with Grave 48 conjectural.

- | | | | | | |
|------|--|-----|----------|----------|----------|
| [12] | Globular jar
"Reserved slip" horizontal bands on shoulder.
Rim di. 13.8; H. 22.7 cm.
Association with Grave 48 conjectural. | 119 | 6G54:150 | AbS 1077 | Fig. 131 |
| [13] | Tall jar
Ridging on shoulder made by spiral groove.
Rim di. 10.0; base di. 3.0; H. 19.5 cm.
Association with Grave 48 conjectural. | 119 | 6G54:152 | AbS 1079 | Fig. 131 |
| [14] | Spouted jar
Rim di. 9.6; base di. 6.0; H. 20.9 cm.
Association with Grave 48 conjectural. | 119 | 6G54:63 | AbS 1071 | Fig. 131 |
| [15] | Spouted jar
Unrestored.
Association with Grave 48 conjectural. | 119 | 6G54:69 | | |
| [16] | Potstand
Rim di. (upper) 10.4; (lower) 13.4; H. 6.5 cm.
Association with Grave 48 conjectural; could have served as support for No. 11 or 12. | 119 | 6G54:151 | AbS 1078 | Fig. 131 |
| [17] | Conical bowl
Unrestored. | 119 | 6G54:62 | | |

Accidental or disturbed in fill

- | | | | | | |
|------|--|-----|---------|----------|----------|
| [18] | Tablet
Published: <i>Iraq</i> 40, 105 f.: IAS 518 [site number there given wrongly as 6G54:74]. | 120 | 6G54:73 | AbS 1044 | |
| [19] | Stone bowl (sherd)
Low side, perhaps cut down and smoothed in antiquity. Chalky limestone.
Base di. ca. 10.0; Th. of base 1.5 cm. | 120 | 6G54:75 | AbS 687 | Fig. 141 |
| [20] | Stone bowl (sherd)
Grey marbly limestone. Profile from rim to base. Straight side set at a wide angle to base.
H. ca. 8.2 cm. | 120 | 6G54:76 | AbS 672 | Fig. 141 |
| [21] | Two stone bowl fragments
Small. | 120 | 6G54:81 | | |
| [22] | Stone tool(?)
Large pebble, perhaps used as a hammer-stone. | 120 | 6G54:77 | | |
| [23] | Copper fragments
2 tiny fragments of sheet copper, perhaps from the side of a vessel. | 120 | 6G54:70 | | |
| [24] | Copper fragments | 120 | 6G54:88 | | |
| [25] | Bone tool
Bone spatula, one end flat, the other pointed.
L. 8.1; W. 1.0 cm. | 120 | 6G54:71 | AbS 662 | |
| [26] | Figurine fragment | 120 | 6G54:78 | | |
| [27] | Model chariot wheel
Di. 3.4 cm. | 120 | 6G54:87 | | |
| [28] | Clay wall-cone
Fragment from lower end; bitumen staining.
L. 7.0 cm. | 120 | 6G54:91 | | |
| [29] | Clay wall-cone
Fragment from centre.
L. 4.3 cm. | 120 | 6G54:92 | | |
-

GRAVE 49Plate XI*d*

During the removal of the WB of 6G55, a scattered assembly of human bone and pottery was found in a cut into the upper layers of the great pit. This was presumably a robbed grave, but none of the contents remained in situ, and no clear traces survived of the original outline of the grave. Accordingly, the association of the bones and other objects must be considered doubtful, although the occurrence of a number of rather uncommon pottery types may well reflect the date of the grave, which must stratigraphically be late in our sequence, well after the IA phase of the Southern Unit.

Batch 359: Area of grave

Grave contents

[1]	Mixed bones Mainly human.	359	6G55:152		
[2]	Tall jar Unusual angular profile; high foot. Rim di. 10.3; base di. 9.4; H. 26.4 cm.	359	6G55:151	AbS 752	Fig. 132
[3]	Jar Base only; unrestored.	359	6G55:154	AbS 902	
[4]	Perforated cylinder Sherd only, with remains of two perforations, one above the other on one broken edge. Rim di. (wider) 6.4; base di. (narrower) 5.4; H. 7.0 cm.	359	6G55:171		Fig. 132
[5]	Hollow stand Broken at bottom and in interior of upper rim; from parallels at Al-Hiba, the broken stub at the top belongs to a built-in "conical bowl" now lost (information from J. A. Moon). Rim di. 12.6; H. (ext.) 24 cm.	359	6G55:175		Fig. 132
[6]	Stemmed dish Dish missing. (Slight rib half-way down base serving as upper edge to a band of scratched cross-hatching around base.) Di. of stem (min.) 8.9; base di. ca. 25 cm.; H. (ext.) 25.9 cm. <i>Iraq</i> 43, 70, No. 78.	359	6G55:182		Fig. 132
[7]	Shallow bowl Not the usual conical bowl; shallower and with a distinctly sinuous profile; string-cut base. Rim di. ca. 12 cm.; base di. 4.6; H. 3.5-4.2 cm.	359	6G55:176		Fig. 132
[8]	Shallow bowl Half rim and base preserved; very similar to No. 7. Rim di. 14.2; base di. 4.6; H. 3.2 cm.	359	6G55:179		Fig. 132

Accidental in fill

[9]	Flint sickle blade Fragment; calcined flint. One end lost, the other squared by direct retouch. Lustre and coarse denticulation along one edge. 2.4 x 1.5 x 0.2 cm.	359	6G55:149	in AbS 1037	
[10]	Flint flake Calcined flint. Plain striking platform. 6.7 x 4.0 x 2.0 cm.	359	6G55:153	in AbS 1037	
[11]	Fragment of fine-grained stone	359	6G55:150		

GRAVE 50Plate XII*a*

A rectangular shaft was noted in 5I11a after clearance of the surface layer, aligned NE-SW and with its N side cutting the line of the N wall of Room 2. It measures 0.40 x 0.90 m., and shortly below the surviving top of the shaft it leads off to small chambers on the W and S. That to the

W measures only another 0.35 m., that to the S extends another 0.50 m. or more. The total depth of the shaft is about 0.85 m.

Lying on its side across the end of the shaft where it leads into the western chamber was the major part of a stemmed dish (No. 3). Otherwise the fill of the pit yielded only a small scatter of bones, and sherds below and beyond the stemmed dish. The presence of this piece of pottery certainly suggests that we may have to do with a grave, but it is only a possibility.

<i>Batches</i>	1213: Rectangular pit, = "Grave 50".			
	1220: Remainder of fill of Grave 50 after discovery of No. 3.			
[1]	Mixed bones Including human skull; pig; equid 2nd. phalanx.	1220	5111:74	
[2]	Animal bones Pig.	1213	5111:57	
[3]	Stemmed dish Two plain ribs towards the top of the stem, and below them two narrow vertical "doors" opposite one another each side of the stem. Rough cross-hatching on base. Rim di. 26.8; base di. 28.0; H. 40.7 cm. Rim di. (outer) 30 cm.	1220	5111:73	AbS 1036 Fig. 132
[4]	Clay sling bullet Ovoid; L. 4.6 cm.	1220	5111:76	
[5]	Shells	1213	5111:56	

GRAVE 51

Plate XI**b**

This must have been a relatively rich grave, and it is sad that except for a cluster of objects at each end the contents had been robbed. It cuts the floors and walls of "Room 110" (probably this is only the S part of the courtyard, Room 102), but as a result of erosion, it lay no great depth below the surface of the mound. At the SW end of the grave there was a group of copper objects (Nos. 12-14) and of pottery, which was clearly intact and had not been disturbed since it was first placed there against the end of the grave chamber. For about 1 metre to the NE of this group the area of the grave was entirely empty, and although we were not readily able to distinguish the disturbed soil from the original grave fill, it was clear that this part of the grave had suffered disturbance; from their broken condition and untidy disposition the three pieces of pottery at the NE end of the grave had also been involved in this disturbance, but there seems no reason to doubt that they had belonged with the same burial. The presence here also of a group of beads, some still in their original context, suggests that the head of the dead person was at this end, with the feet towards the SW, but no bone was found in situ. Since the western edge of the grave pit was not located, we can say nothing of the width of it, but it measured about 2.10 m. in length, another indication of its importance.

Like the great majority of our graves, this one must belong to the ED III period, but we have no very helpful chronological indicator among the pottery to enable us to be more precise. We can only comment that in general the pottery from this grave seems to be of a finer manufacture and more elegant form than usual, with a distinct resemblance to some of the finer jars in Grave 32.

In 1976 further work in 6G38 exposed a cut beneath the level to which Grave 51 had been cleared the previous year, in which was some bone and a few other items. Since this was in an area where the grave had been disturbed, it was impossible for us to be sure of the relation between the original grave and the cut, but our impression was definitely that it was earlier than the grave and that the upper part of the cut (batch 825) had itself been cut by the original grave chamber. Despite this, we have thought it advisable to include the objects from this cut at the end of the catalogue of grave contents.

<i>Batches</i>	812: Grave 51, original fill and fill of secondary cut
	815: Grave 51, area at N end excavated in 1976; mixed disturbed and undisturbed
	825: Pit beneath central area of Grave 51; probably earlier
	832: Below batch 825

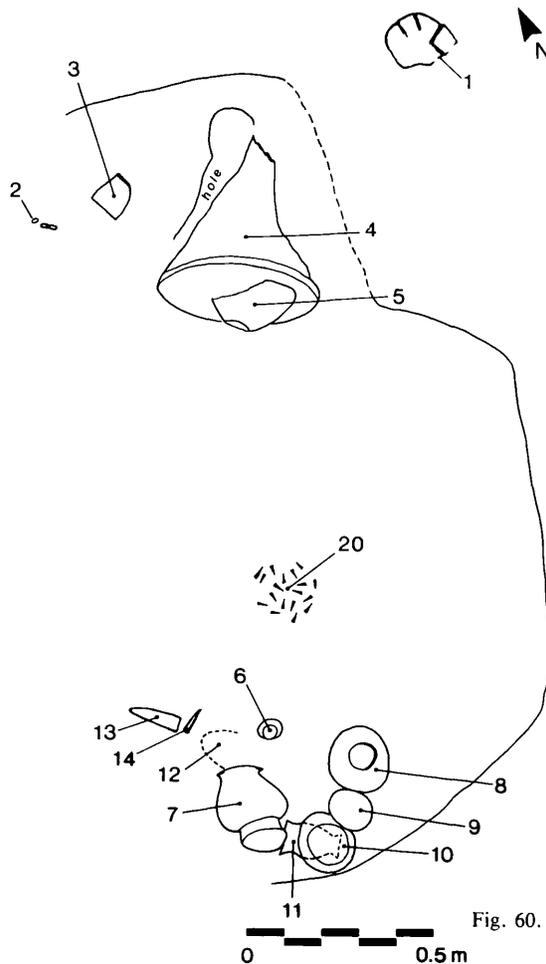


Fig. 60. Grave 51: plan of contents.

- 1 Jar containing beads** 806 6G38:29 AbS 1004
Not part of the grave at all, but included on the grave plan to indicate their exact relationship.
See *Iraq* 38, 158; Pl. XXVI.

Grave contents

- 2 30 beads** 815 6G38:133 AbS 1294 Fig. 147; Plate XXXd
- | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------|
| a. 3 orange carnelian | double conoid | (Ur type 8) |
| b. 1 orange carnelian | tubular | (Ur type 5) |
| c. 2 red carnelian | double conoid | (Ur type 8) |
| d. 1 lapis lazuli | short elliptical | (Ur type 7) |
| e. 1 shell, frit or bone | ring-shaped | (Ur type 18) |
| f. 1 translucent grey stone,
darker veining | ring-shaped | (Ur type 18) |
| g. 14 frit | thin tubular | (Ur type 5) |
| h. 2 frit | thick tubular | (Ur type 5) |
| i. 4 frit | cylindrical | (Ur type 4) |
| j. 1 frit | long double conoid | (Ur type 9) |

For dimensions see Fig. 147.

Mostly collected loose in soil, but three at least were in situ, as indicated on the grave plan.

- 3 Conical bowl** 812 6G38:90 AbS 930
Sherd only: 7.8 x 9.5 cm. [genuine dimensions unmeasurable].

- 4 Stemmed dish** 812 6G38:89 AbS 947 Fig. 132; Plate XXVIIb-d
- Dish broken off; but it was "supported" by 4 appliqué figures of bulls, in two pairs flanking two round holes on either side of the top of the stem. The bulls stand on a plain rib, and below this the stem is plain except for two opposite narrow "doors" and above each door a square "window" excised; at the bottom corners of each "window" a minute clay dove is perched (a literary as well as artistic motif of the time).
- Di. (top of stem) 11.5; base di. 37.0; H. 41.0 cm.
Photo.: *Iraq* 38, Pl. XXVd; *Iraq* 43, 70, No. 81.

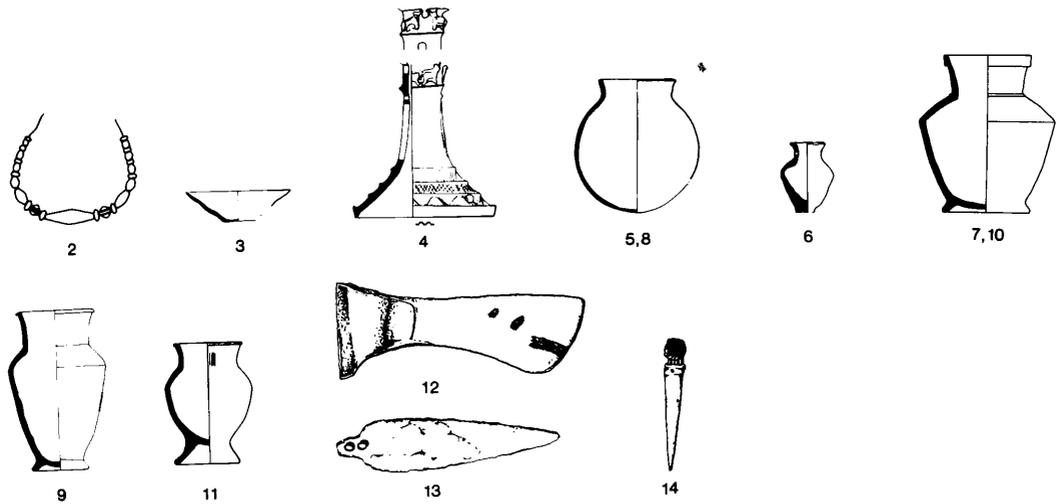


Fig. 61. Grave 51 contents.

- | | | | | | |
|----|--|-----|----------|----------|--------------------------|
| 5 | Globular jar
Half lost; flat everted rim, low vertical neck; rounded body and base. Faint bands of orange paint at base of neck and on shoulder (cf. <i>Iraq</i> 39, 295).
Rim di. 9.5; H. ca. 15.0 cm. | 812 | 6G38:88 | AbS 1029 | Fig. 132 |
| 6 | Small jar
Hand-made; two small holes on opposite sides of neck. Base missing.
Rim di. 5.2; H. 9.0-9.2 cm.
<i>Iraq</i> 38, 149, Fig. 8:21; p. 169. | 812 | 6G38:106 | AbS 760 | Fig. 132 |
| 7 | Jar
Added coarse-ware ring base.
Rim di. 11.6; base di. 12.0; H. 21.0 cm. | 812 | 6G38:102 | AbS 919 | Fig. 132 |
| 8 | Globular jar
Well made.
Rim di. 9.6-9.8; H. 17.6 cm. | 812 | 6G38:103 | AbS 1034 | Fig. 132 |
| 9 | Tall jar
Added coarse-ware ring base.
Rim di. 10.5; base di. 8.0; H. 21.7 cm. | 812 | 6G38:105 | AbS 920 | Fig. 132 |
| 10 | Jar
Unrestored. | 812 | 6G38:104 | AbS 1031 | |
| 11 | Footed jar
Vertical incised lines on outer edge of rim, continued faintly onto neck. The pronounced foot is not as high as the "footed jar" typical of late graves (e.g. Grave 5, Nos. 3-4) and so could be an earlier version thereof.
Rim di. 9.6; base di. 9.1; H. 16.3 cm. | 812 | 6G38:110 | AbS 918 | Fig. 132 |
| 12 | Copper axe
Shaft-hole axehead, a very close copy of a type of contemporary cast axehead, but entirely made of sheet copper, which was bent around the axe shaft and riveted into place (?), leaving a ridge down the back of the shaft-hole. Base of shaft-hole cut away. The top of the axe is straight; the lower edge has a concave curve. There are traces of a wooden or reed shaft inside the shaft hole and also remains of wood adhering to the blade.
Broken between lower blade and front of shaft-hole.
Traces of matter from handle (wood, reed ?) in the shaft-hole.
L. 16.7 cm.; Wt. 65.1 g.
This is such a close copy of a cast form as to suggest a flimsy funerary substitute for the more expensive cast version, but this need not necessarily apply to such sheet-metal objects as Grave 53 No. 3 or Grave 76 No. 8.
Cf. Kish: Mackay 1925: Pl. XVII:4 (hammered); also Mackay 1929: Pl. XXXIX:2448 (cast).
Ur: Woolley 1934: Pl. 223: Type A.1b (cast). | 812 | 6G38:93 | AbS 877 | Fig. 142;
Plate XXIXb |

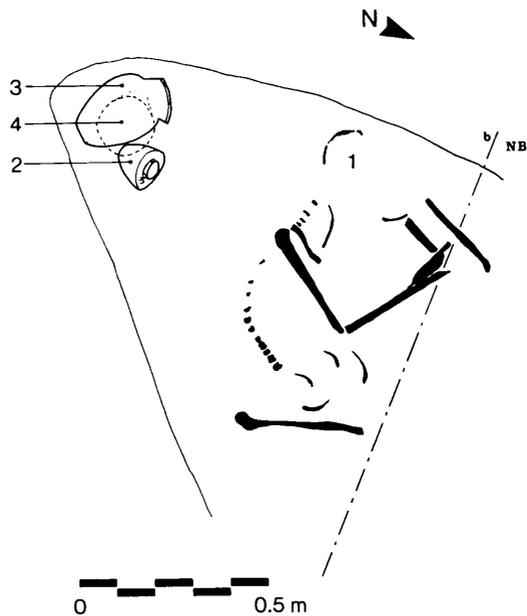


Fig. 62. Grave 52: plan of contents.

feet towards the E; the bones were in a very spongy condition, often little more than marks in the soil. The northern edge of the grave pit was inaccessible to us, being beneath the NB of the square, but it did not seem likely that any interesting details were lost thereby. In the SW corner of the grave, behind the head, was the group of three pots, which between them point to a relatively early date for the grave, comparable to Graves 38 and 80, which both lie at about the same level. At present we have no information about the character of the area from which Grave 52 was dug: it would be helpful to know if the space N of Room 115 was inside a room, a courtyard or even outside the entire complex.

Batches

- 809:** Fill above Grave 52
810: Fill of Grave 52 proper

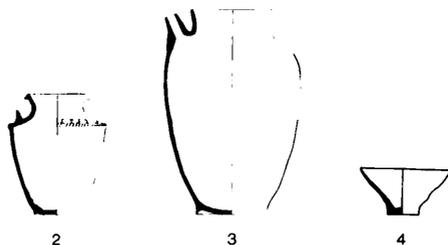


Fig. 63. Grave 52 contents.

Grave contents

Pottery group: Plate XXXIIb

1	Human skeleton	810	6G38:101		
2	Upright-handled jar	810	6G38:95	AbS 755	Fig. 133
	Upright handle is solid and undecorated. An early form; cf. Grave 38 No. 25. Rim di. 8.8; base di. 6.4; H. 17.3 cm. <i>Iraq</i> 38, 148, Fig. 7:3; p. 168; <i>Iraq</i> 43, 62, No. 38.				
3	Spouted jar	810	6G38:96	AbS 870	Fig. 133
	A large rounded form quite distinct from the angular later shape familiar from Graves 1, 26, etc. Cf. Grave 80: No. 20, which is very similar in size and profile, and has a pinched ring base like this one. Rim di. 11.0; max. di. 18.7; base di. 9.7; H. 28.0 cm.				
4	Conical bowl	810	6G38:109	AbS 922	
	For similar dimensions cf. conical bowls in Grave 80, again supporting a relatively early date. Rim di. 14.5-15.5; base di. 4.0-4.3; H. 7.5-9.5 cm. Found beneath No. 3.				

Accidental in fill

- [5] **5 sling bullets** 809 6G38:87 AbS 1024
 Oval clay lumps.
 L. of each: ca. 5.5 cm.
 Similar ones found in batches 808 (6G38:84) and 830 (6G38:175), and these are clearly accidental inclusions in the upper grave fill.

GRAVE 53

The surviving part of the grave was a shallow pit in 5I11a some 0.40 m. deep cut into the brickwork of the E wall of Room 2 and into part of the room itself. This part measured 1.20 x 0.50 m., but the main part of the grave has probably been cut away by the large circular pit at the centre of the square which contained some articulated animal bones, and was probably a late rubbish pit. No record was kept of the position of the objects within Grave 53, but there is little reason to doubt that they did once belong to a grave.

- Batches** 1218: Mixed floor and cuts on S side of quadrant a
 1226: Grave 53

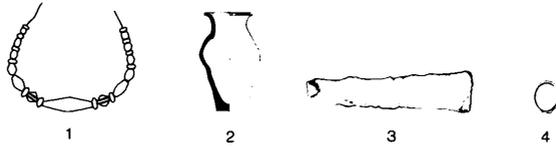


Fig. 64. Grave 53 contents.

Grave contents

- [1] **Beads** 1218 5I11:67 AbS 720 Fig. 147
 ca. 25 frit tubular L. 1.9; di. 0.5 cm.
 1 frit long ribbed cylindrical L. 5.7; di. 1.7 cm.
 1 lapis lazuli tubular L. 1.3; di. 1.5 cm.
 1 carnelian biconical W. 1.2; di. 1.5 cm.
 1 shell central whorl, pierced Di. ca. 4 cm.; di. of perf. 0.9-1.1; H. 1.5 cm.
 Also some fragments of copper, identified at time of excavation as a ring.
- [2] **Small jar** 1226 5I11:80 AbS 636 Fig. 133
 Rim di. 6.7; base di. ca. 4.5; H. 13.8 cm.
- [3] **Copper blade** 1226 5I11:78 AbS 774 Fig. 142
 Flat sheet-copper blade tapering from a broad edge to a narrow end which is slightly folded over as if to retain a wooden or reed handle.
 L. 11.5; max. W. 3.0 cm.; Wt. 24.0 g.
 Cf. Kish: Mackay 1925: Pl. XVIII:9-10; p. 41 [as "razors"].
 Ur: Woolley 1934: Pl. 225: S.13 ["hammered copper axe"].
- [4] **Copper ring** 1226 5I11:79
 Fragments only.
 For perhaps another, see under No. 1.

GRAVE 54

The grave of a child dug into the fill of Room 47 at a fairly late stage, since it cuts the line of a pit (batch 287) which itself cuts layers deposited against the disused stub of the W wall of the room. The grave-pit measures about 0.85 x 0.35 m., and the bones, which were in very poor condition, lay almost immediately below the topsoil, at about +8.20 m. The body lay facing E, with its head towards the NW end of the grave, and the knees tightly drawn up to the chest. It had no personal ornament, but at the feet were three pottery vessels, an ordinary conical bowl and squat jar and an unusual hand-made bowl of a size perhaps deliberately chosen to go with the young occupant of the grave.

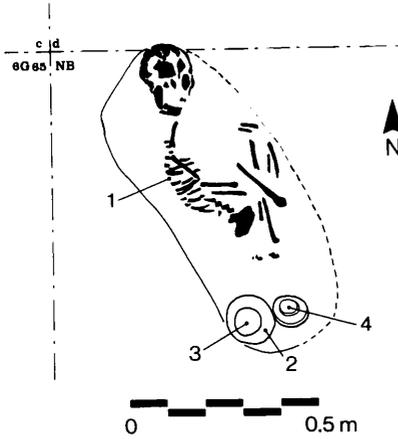


Fig. 65. Grave 54: plan of contents.

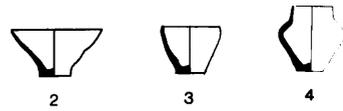


Fig. 66. Grave 54 contents.

Batch 290: Fill of Grave 54

Grave contents

1	Human skeleton An infant aged 2 years \pm 6 months. Skull, vertebrae, lower teeth survive.	6G65:229		
2	Conical bowl Rim di. 12.8-13.3; base di. 3.6-4.5; H. 6.9-7.4 cm.	6G55:230	AbS 749	
3	Small bowl Hand-made; plain rim and rather steep, incurving, sides; flat, string-cut base. Rim di. 8.1; base di. 3.8; H. 6.5 cm. Found inside No. 2.	6G65:231	AbS 748	Fig. 133
4	Squat jar Rim di. 5.8; base di. 3.6; H. 8.5 cm.	6G65:232	AbS 761	Fig. 133

GRAVE 55

During the excavation of the W end of the NB of 5I21a, a shallow pit was noted (about 0.30 m. deep) cutting into the E wall of Room 3 and the fill of the rooms each side. The base of the cut lay at about +8.50 m., and on the S side of it, where it cuts the wall, there was a human long bone, but no further information was recorded.

Batch 1141: Grave 55 cut, but also the surrounding fill of Room 3.

GRAVE 56

A small pit some 1.00 x 0.50 m. dug into the centre of Room 2 in 5I11c. Nothing except a jar and some pieces of human bone was found in the pit, but this was sufficient to create a presumption that it had once held a burial. In section (WB of 5I11c) the grave fill is contained in a cavity between +8.60 and +7.90 m.

Batches 1233: Grave 56 and fox-hole in and around it
1237: W end of Grave 56 in WB [1976 season]

Contents of pit

[1]	Human bone	1233	5I11:90		
[2]	Animal bones Pig; sheep/goat.	1237	5I11:106		
[3]	Ovoid jar Rim di. 10.4; H. 17.0 cm.	1237	5I11:118	AbS 1111	Fig. 133
[4]	Miscellaneous shells	1237	5I11:107, 122		
[5]	Bitumen lumps	1237	5I11:126		
[6]	Carbonised reeds	1237	5I11:101		

GRAVE 57**Plate XIId**

A large pit in the fill of Room E 47, cut by Grave 54, itself cut into the upper part of Grave 57, which had been set into the SW corner of the room so that the room walls supplied its SW side and SE end. On the NE the grave had also been lined with some large potsherds. Although only 15 cm. of the original grave (between +7.70 and +7.55 m.) had been left by the cut above, the skeleton itself was apparently undisturbed. It lay on its left side, hand to mouth, and with the knees drawn very tightly to the chest, probably because the available space was very narrow: the maximum width of the grave was only 40 cm., and by the feet it was only 25 cm. wide. The length of the grave was 1 metre, also rather inadequate for an adult.

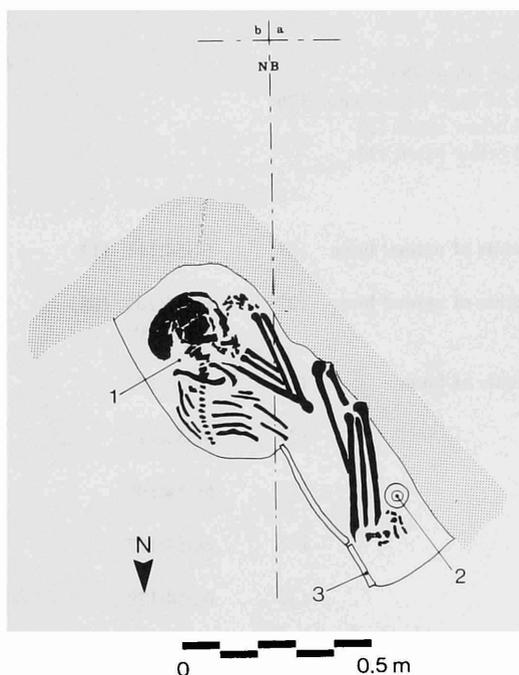


Fig. 67. Grave 57: plan of contents.

Batch 292: Grave deposit

Grave contents

1	Human skeleton	292	6G65:259
	Female (on basis of forehead) aged over 21 years (on dentition). Examined: skull (with supra-orbital ridges); longbones: femur, fibulae, tibia; cranial vertebrae; rib fragments; right and left feet.		

- 2 **Conical bowl sherd** 292 —
 The base sherd from a conical bowl is marked on the grave plan and is clearly visible in the photograph next to the feet (see Plate XII*d*). If it was deliberately included in the grave, as looks likely, it must have been for its contents, now lost.
- 3 **Sherd lining** 6G65:262
 Two heavy sherds from a vessel with considerable diameter.
-

GRAVE 58

This number was assigned in 1976 to a rectangular cut in the floor of Room 4 in 5I21a, originally termed "Pit a". Subsequently in 1976 it was more fully excavated as Grave 63, *q. v.*

[*Batch:* 1102: "Pit a" down to +8.00 m.]

GRAVE 59

A rectangular vertical shaft of the familiar type was identified cutting the W jamb of the doorway between Room 30 and the courtyard (Room 41) in 6G54a. In an effort to determine the purpose of these shafts an attempt was made to clear this one, but its depth and narrowness made it too difficult to dig and after going down at least 1.50 m. (exact depth not recorded) we were forced to abandon the operation. At the level of the IC floor the shaft measured about 0.90 x 0.45 m., but these dimensions are probably a little exaggerated by wear during the process of excavation.

Batches 126: Upper fill of shaft
 127: Fill of shaft below batch 126
 132: Fill below batch 127
 134: Fill below batch 132

Accidental or disturbed in fill

[1]	Miscellaneous fragments of animal bone	127	6G54:111, 113
[2]	Miscellaneous fragments of animal bone	127	6G54:106, 108, 109, 110
[3]	Miscellaneous fragments of bone	126	6G54:127
[4]	Basalt grinder	127	6G54:112
[5]	Flint	126	6G54:105
[6]	Clay figurine	126	6G54:107
[7]	Shell	132	6G54:129
[8]	Shell	134	6G54:135

GRAVE 60

While working in 6G54c a vertical shaft of the usual kind was noticed cutting the N side of the S wall of Room 40. It started from as high as the (IB) wall was standing, and since the fill of the room itself had previously been excavated to the IC floor, it was principally the S end of the shaft that survived. Just below floor-level part of a stemmed dish (No. 8) emerged, and above

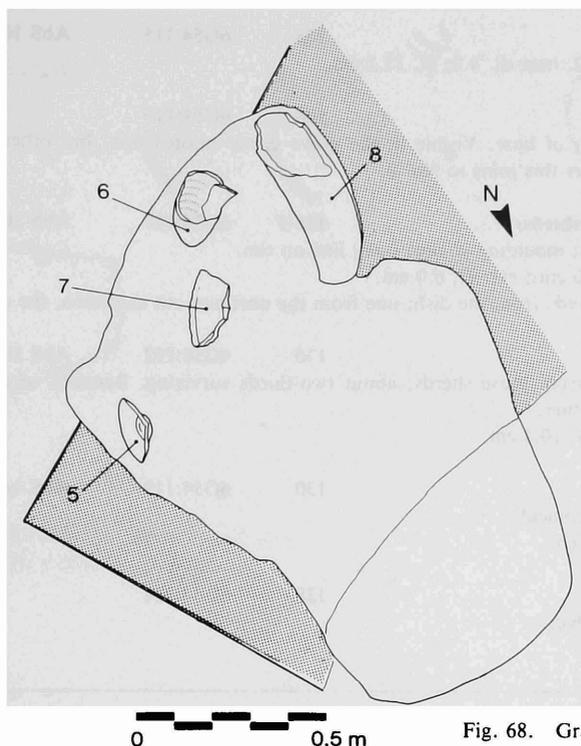


Fig. 68. Grave 60: plan of contents.

this about 0.25 m., in the fill behind the line of the wall-face, was the conical bowl (No. 5). After removal of this pottery it became clear that the cut extended below the wall southwards and communicated with a pit visible in the NB of 6G54c. Whether this was merely the result of later (animal ?) disturbance or whether the two pits were originally connected must remain uncertain, but that there was a connexion at some date was proved by the discovery of the two sherds comprising No. 7 in the two different pits.

Batches

- 128:** Grave 60, upper fill (N of wall)
129: Cut into S face of Room 40, S wall
130: Grave 60, fill below batch 128

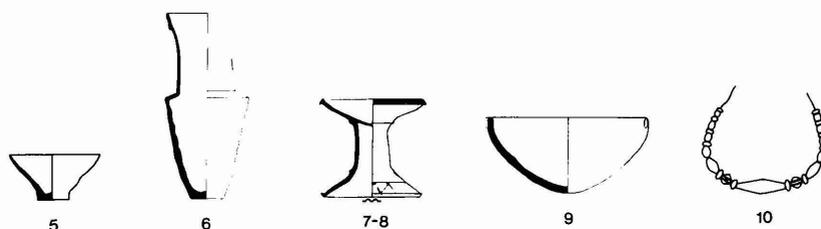


Fig. 69. Grave 60 contents.

Grave contents (all disturbed and/or accidental)

[1]	Bone fragments	128	6G54:125	
[2]	Bone fragments Human(?) vertebral fragments.	129	6G54:120	
[3]	Human bones Also 1 animal tooth.	130	6G54:118	
[4]	Bone Human(?) pelvis fragment.	130	6G54:128	
5	Conical bowl Shallower than usual. Rim di. 13.5; base di. 4.5; H. 4.0 cm.	128	6G54:114	AbS 1073

6	Tall jar Rim di. ca. 11.2; base di. 4.2; H. 25.2 cm.	128	6G54:115	AbS 1086	Fig. 133
7	Stemmed dish Stem and much of base. Visible in the grave group photograph, but other details not available. Not recorded whether this joins to No. 8.	128	6G54:116		
8	Stemmed dish (sherds) Double pie-crust moulding at rim; wavy line on rim. Rim di. (est.) 30 cm.; ext. H. 6.0 cm. Two joining sherds from the dish; one from the northern cut as shown, the other from batch 129.	128-9	6G54:117	AbS 1087	
[9]	Bowl Reconstructed from loose sherds; about two-thirds surviving. Remains of lugs at rim outside, almost opposite each other. Rim di. 21.8; H. 10.4 cm.	130	6G54:192	AbS 1088	Fig. 133
[10]	Bead Lapis lazuli; biconical. L. 1.2; di. 0.85 cm.	130	6G54:119	AbS 1133	Fig. 147
[11]	Shell Unworked bivalve.	128	6G54:124		

GRAVE 61

Plate XIIIa

Immediately below the surface in the NB of 6G62 we encountered the top of a stemmed dish and some other pottery. These proved to belong to the grave of an adult lying to their SW, and although so close to the surface, virtually undisturbed. The base of the grave was at +7.65 m., the highest surviving point on its edge at +7.91 m.; as far as the shallow cut could be defined, the grave chamber must have measured about 1.00 x 1.80 m. The skeleton lay facing W, with its hands before the face, and its head to the NW. Apart from a single conical bowl (No. 2), in front of the knees, all the grave furnishings were above the head or behind it, on or around the large stone slab. The body had no ornament except for the hair-pin No. 17. During excavation it was noted that the legs seemed to have been covered with a layer of clean clay, apparently deliberate.

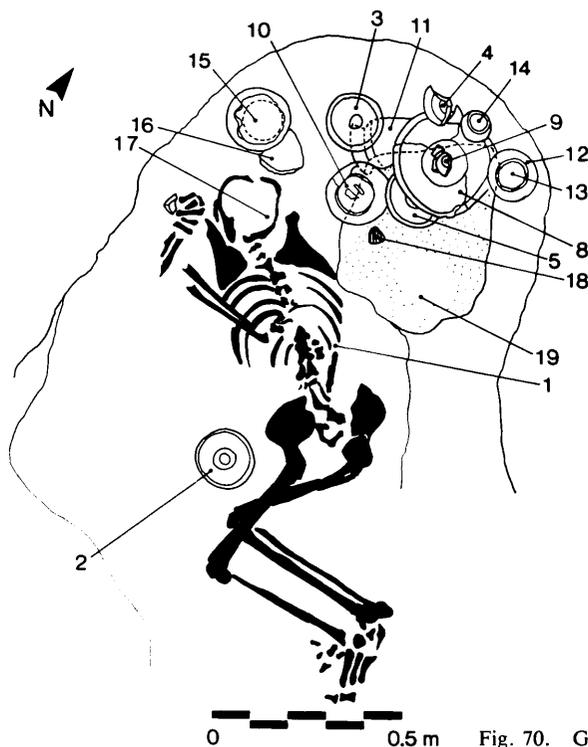


Fig. 70. Grave 61: plan of contents.

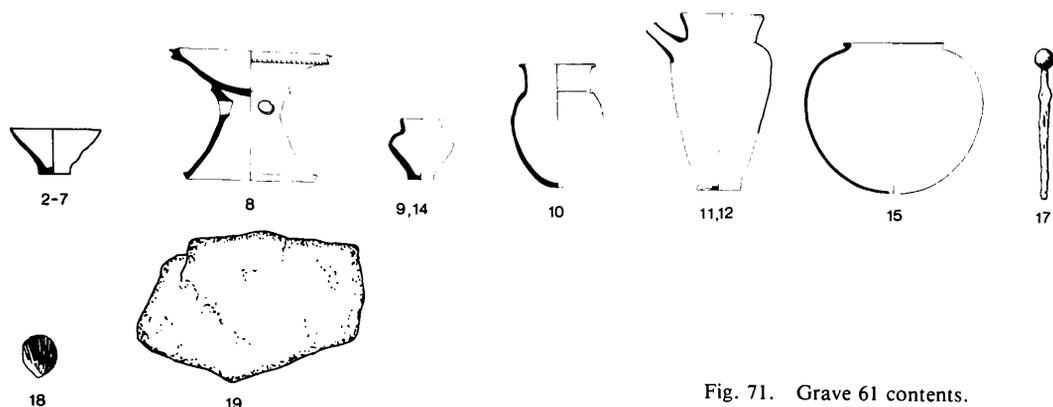


Fig. 71. Grave 61 contents.

Batches
2200: Surface clearance of 6G62
2201: Grave 61, contents

Grave contents

Pottery group: Plate XXIIIc

1	Human skeleton	2201	6G62:8		
	Skull examined: probably a female of 21 years or over.				
2	Conical bowl	2200	6G62:4	AbS 1074	
	Rim di. 14.5; base di. 4.2; H. 6.5 cm. Placed in front of the knees.				
3	Conical bowl	2200	6G62:2	AbS 1083	
	Rim di. 14.0; base di. 4.2; H. 7.5 cm.				
4	Conical bowl	2201	6G62:10		
	Rim di. 16.0; base di. 4.2-4.8; H. 6.8-7.4 cm.				
5	Conical bowl	2201	6G62:13	AbS 1084	
	Rim di. 14.3-14.6; base di. 4.5-4.8; H. 6.0-8.2 cm.				
[6]	Conical bowl	2201	6G62:18	AbS 1085	
	Rim di. 14.5; base di. 4.8; H. 7.0 cm. At eastern corner of stone No. 19.				
[7]	Conical bowl (sherds)	2201	6G62:17		
	Base missing. Rim di. 14.6; H. (ext.) 7.8 cm. From E of No. 19.				
8	Stemmed dish	2200	6G62:1	AbS 1400	Fig. 133
	Three round holes in foot below the rib. Steep foot without decoration. Rim di. (outer) 22.5; (inner) 20.3; base di. 17.4; H. 16.7-18.0 cm. <i>Iraq</i> 43, 68-70, No. 71. Resting on stone No. 19; in the dish No. 9 was sitting.				
9	Squat jar	2200	6G62:5		
	Very overfired; only half survives. Plain rim, slight rib running round shoulder at base of neck; rounded shoulder and string-cut base. Cf. Grave 26: No. 32. Rim di. ca. 5.8; base di. ca. 3.8; H. 6.8 cm. Sitting in dish of No. 8.				
10	Ovoid jar	2200	6G62:6		
	Ovoid body and base; grooves on shoulder; no rim.				
11	Spouted jar	2201	6G62:11	AbS 1082	
	Usual angular ED III shape. Rim di. 10.3; base di. 7.0; H. 23.7 cm. Lying on its side to W of stone No. 19.				

		GRAVES 61-62			
118					
12	Spouted jar Shoulder rounded. Rim di. 11.1; base di. 6.0; H. 24.4 cm. Standing to E of stone No. 19; contained No. 13.	2201	6G62:12	AbS 1081	Fig. 133
13	Bones Contained inside No. 12; no details.	2201	6G62:22		
14	Squat jar Rim di. 6.0; base di. 4.5; H. 7.8 cm.	2201	6G62:16	AbS 1107	
15	Globular jar Neck and rim lost; remaining part of body nearly hemispherical. Max di. 15.3; H. (ext.) 10.2 cm.	2200	6G62:3		
16	Bowl sherd(?) Ring base, made in one with body and well finished on inside, so probably from a bowl. Base di. 7.4; H. (ext.) 3.4 cm. Between skull and No. 15; though only a sherd it may still have been placed in the grave deliberately.	2201	6G62:7		
17	Copper pin The head is bent at right-angles to the shank and ends in a spherical knob; shank round in section, thickened shortly below bend; pierced; the tip of the point is probably lost. L. 10.4; di. of shaft 0.1; di. of shank 0.7; di. of knob 1.45 cm. Cf. Kish: Mackay 1929: Pl. XL:2. Ur: Woolley 1934: Pl. 231: Type 7. Mari: Parrot 1974: Fig. 18 [shell inlays showing such pins in use].	2201	6G62:15	AbS 1148	Fig. 144
18	Cosmetic shells A pair of Cockerle shells (<i>Cardium</i> sp.), found together: a. not clear if any pigment; no bitumen on exterior. 4.3 x 3.6 cm. b. black over white pigment; trace of bitumen on exterior. 4.5 x 3.8 cm.	2201	6G62:20	in AbS 1434	
19	Stone slab Untrimmed but almost square. 0.45 x 0.41 x 0.13 m.	2201	6G62:9		Plate XXVI d
[20]	Bitumen fragments Presumably accidental in fill.	2201	6G62:19		

GRAVE 62

Plate XIII b

After the clearance of the surface layer in 6G46b, a shallow cut was noticed lying in the street deposits outside the house wall. It was oval (1.20 x 0.47 m.) and, although no more than 15 cm. deep, it still held the remnants of a child's grave. The child lay with its head to the NW, probably facing NE, although the poor condition of the bones makes this slightly uncertain. Apart from a few beads, the child was given a couple of simple pots, one of which (No. 5) was placed on or directly against the neck.

Beyond the head end of the grave a patch of clean clay was suspected of being the last remnants of an associated access shaft, but since there was no depth either to "shaft" or to the grave, it was impossible to confirm or disprove this possibility.

Batches

- 2100: Surface clearance
- 2102: Grave 62
- 2106: Investigation of suspected shaft

Grave contents

1	Human skeleton	2102	6G46:11
	Infant, aged 1-3 years (on basis of fusion of vertebrae). Examined: rib-cage; humerus and ulna; femur.		

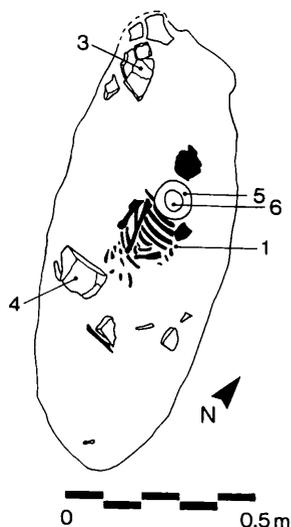


Fig. 72. Grave 62: plan of contents.

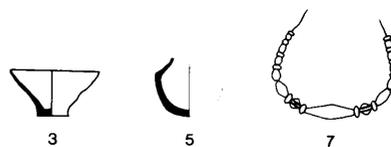


Fig. 73. Grave 62 contents.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|
| [2] | Human tooth | 2100 | 6G46:4 | | |
| | Crown of first molar, lower. Described by excavator as "one stray molar" | | | | |
| 3 | Conical bowl | 2102 | 6G46:8 | | |
| | Half only survives.
Rim di. 15.0; base di. 4.0; H. 7 cm. | | | | |
| 4 | Jar sherds | 2102 | 6G46:9 | | |
| | Joining sherds from near the base of a jar, probably spouted; remainder cut away or eroded?
H. (ext.) 8.6 cm. | | | | |
| 5 | Small jar | 2102 | 6G46:10 | AbS 1426 | Fig. 133 |
| | Complete except for rim (eroded ?); hand-made. Straight shoulder; rounded body with base slightly flattened, and covered with finger-impressions outside, giving a dimpled effect.
Max. di. 9.5; H. (ext.) 8.0 cm. | | | | |
| 6 | Animal bones | 2102 | 6G46:12 | | |
| | Inside No. 5; small animal (?foetal; vertebrae and pelvis). | | | | |
| [7] | 3 beads | 2100 | 6G46:3 | AbS 1134 | Fig. 147 |
| | a. 1 lapis lazuli ovoid | (Ur type 12): | L. 0.8; W. 0.6 cm. | | |
| | b. 1 lapis lazuli elliptical | (Ur type 7): | L. 0.8; W. 0.9; Th. 0.5 cm. | | |
| | c. 1 carnelian date-shaped | (Ur type 6): | L. 0.8; W. 0.5 cm. | | |
| | Exact provenance lost, as found during initial clearance; probably a necklace. | | | | |

GRAVE 63

Plates XIIIc-d; XXIc

Although there is no evidence that this was in fact a grave, it is useful to describe it since it is the most elaborate instance of the enigmatic vertical shafts so far examined by us. The grave number was assigned in 1976 to the rectangular cut in the floor of Room 4 (5I21a) which was at first designated as "Pit a" and later in 1975 as "Grave 58". In 1976 it was decided to investigate this apparently intact example of a vertical shaft, and in view of the difficulties of working inside a deep shaft of this kind, we began by excavating its S half in negative, removing the floor levels and room fill from around the filling of the shaft.

From the level of Floor 2 in Room 4, at +8.44 m., the shaft drops vertically for a depth of 3.17 m., retaining its dimensions of about 40 x 80 cm. all the way down. When first identified in the floor, the fill of the shaft was rather loose, and clearance of this earth showed the existence of a hollowed-out chamber to the N below the floor, also filled with loose soil. This loose fill gave way to a hard-packed clay some 40 cm. below the floor, and this clay filled the shaft to a depth of 1.34 m. below the floor (about +7.10 m.). From this point the fill was much looser

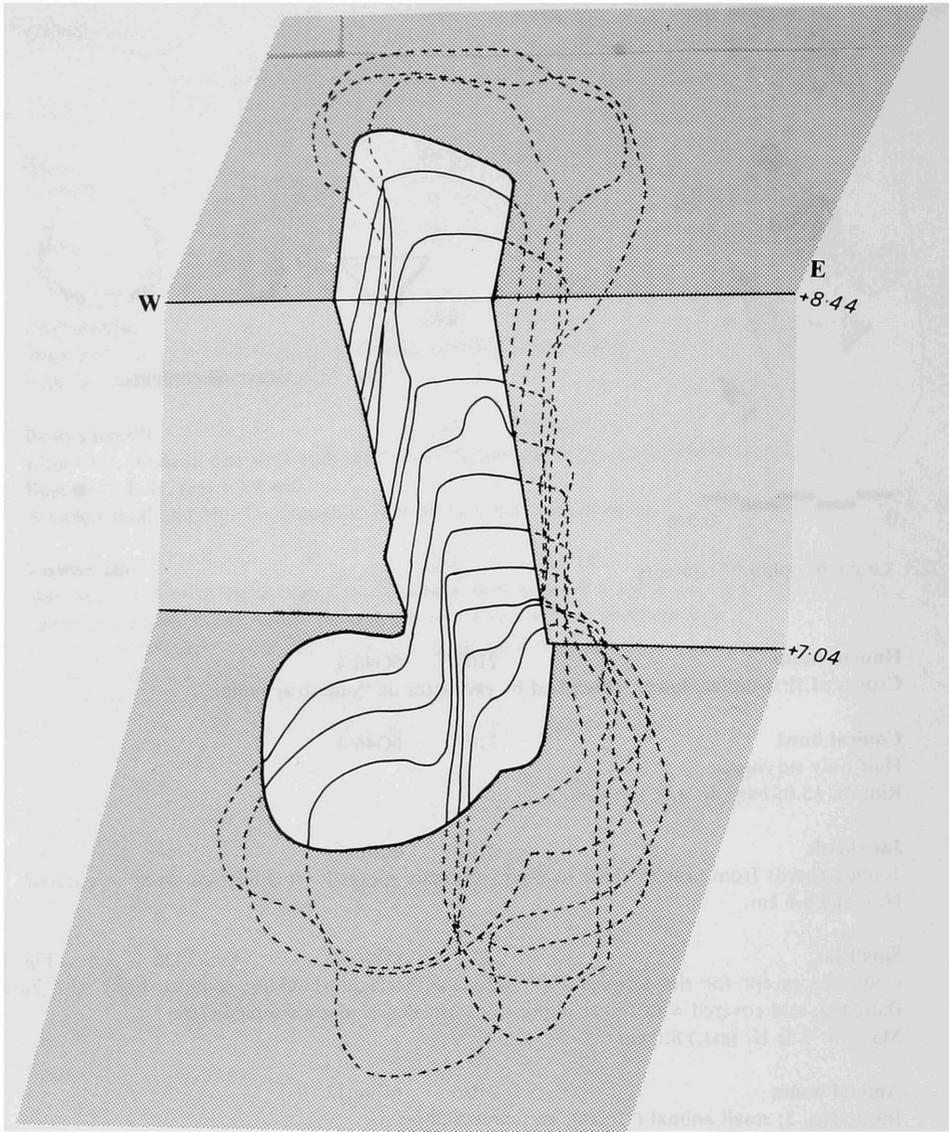


Fig. 74. Grave 63: view of shaft from SE, upper part of S half cut away, with horizontal contour lines at 20 cm intervals.

again, in particular in the side chambers, which are indicated in the accompanying sketch (Fig. 74); in the N side of the shaft were small indentations, almost certainly toe-holds for those climbing up or down. The vertical sides of the shaft were plastered with a clean clay layer; especially towards the base of the shaft it was difficult to distinguish this from clean fill and mud-brick, since conditions were cramped and dark. Nevertheless, we did think that we had completed the excavation of the shaft in its entirety, and we remain as puzzled as before about the purpose of this and other comparable holes.

As for the contents of the shaft, nothing remarkable or significant was noted. We list below a small pottery vessel, but there seems no purpose in noting the fragments of bone, clay lumps, etc. which were found occasionally in the fill.

Batches

- 1102: "Pit a" down to +8.00 m.
- 1160: Side-chamber on SW with soft blackish fill
- 1161: Clay packing of shaft between +8.00 and +7.10 m.
- 1162: Side-chamber to N, below +7.16 m.
- 1163: Fill of shaft below clay packing

*Accidental in fill (?)***[1] Small hole-mouthed jar**

1160 5I21:303

(+ 1 sherd 1163)

Fig. 133

Prominent wheel-made ridges on shoulder. Base missing.

Rim di. 8.5; H. (ext.) 6.6 cm.

GRAVE 64

Number assigned to a pit in 5I21a, just E of Grave 63, which subsequently proved not to be a grave.

GRAVE 65

In Room 61, in the domestic part of the Central Complex W of the Southern Unit, were the disturbed remains of several graves. The jumble of bone called Grave 65 lay at about +7.85 m. in a pit in the NW corner of 6G63d, but it seems certain that this pit extended westwards for about 0.50 m. into quadrant c, although this part was not excavated. To the N the pit of Grave 65 was cut by Grave 69, and to the S by Grave 100. In the circumstances, with at least three intersecting pits, it proved difficult to be certain of the limits of the Grave 65 cut, and with hindsight it seems certain that one of the bones included on the grave plan (No. 2) belonged rather with Grave 100. One could of course propose that two or all of the three graves mentioned were originally one, but it is certain that three separate disturbances took place.

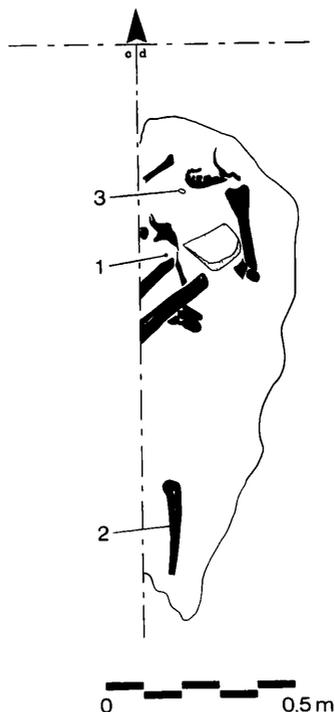


Fig. 75. Grave 65: plan of contents.

Batches**905:** Grave 65 (on first clearance)**908:** Grave 65 (final lifting)**Grave contents****1****Human bones**

Including mandible and long bones.

908

6G63:32

- | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----|---------|----------|----------|
| 2 | Human long bone
This particular bone should probably be assigned in fact to Grave 100. | 908 | 6G63:32 | | |
| 3 | Bead
Black, highly polished, stone; finished.
L. 1.5; W. 0.7; Th. 0.5 cm. | 905 | 6G63:16 | AbS 1129 | Fig. 147 |

GRAVE 66

See Grave 75.

GRAVE 67

Number assigned to a pit in 6G74a, which subsequently proved not to be a grave.

GRAVE 68

This grave was excavated in 1976 and 1977 in two separate operations, because it happens to lie across the grid line between 6G46 and 6G56. It lay very close to the surface (at +7.61 m.) in the street area separating the Eastern Houses from the Central Complex, but although it had suffered very much from the action of salts, it did not appear to have been deliberately disturbed. Apart from a sheep's jaw (No. 4) which may have been meant as a meat-offering, the only accompaniment of the dead person was the single jar of crumbly red ware (No. 5), reminiscent of those by the head in other graves (Graves 1, 33 and 93; cf. *Iraq* 39, 294).

Batches

2108: Grave 68 (N half in 6G46c)

2025: Grave 68 (S half in 6G56NB)

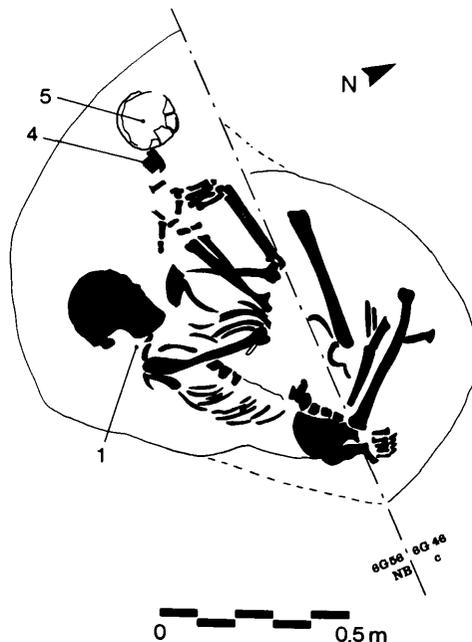


Fig. 76. Grave 68: plan of contents.

Grave contents

1-3	Human skeleton				
	Probably male (on basis of skull and pelvis) aged over 21 years (on dentition).				
1	The leg bones as far as the pelvis.	2108	6G46:21, 22		
2	Skull and remainder of body, from pelvis up.	2025	6G56:88		
3	Teeth	2025	6G56:90		
4	Sheep's mandible	2025	6G56:92		
5	Jar	2025	6G56:87	AbS 1476	Fig. 133
	Very crumbly red ware with grit temper. Rim eroded; vertical neck, sloping shoulder; body tapering to added chaff-tempered ring base. Base di. 10.0; H. (ext.) 19.2 cm. Contents sampled as		6G56:91		
[6]	Cooking pot	2025	—		Fig. 133
	Position not recorded.				

GRAVE 69

At the centre of 6G63, and cutting Grave 65 on the N, was a pit some 1.50 x 1.20 m. containing sufficient scattered human bone to justify its description as a grave. The part of the pit which falls within 6G63d was excavated with other pit fill at an early stage and was not separately recorded; it cannot have contained anything very striking. The NE quarter (in quadrant b) remains unexcavated, and the SW corner in 6G63c, although cleared back to the southern edge of the pit, yielded nothing of note except the cylinder seal (No. 6). Consequently, the grave plan shows virtually only that part of the pit in 6G63a. This contained some larger fragments of a skeleton, in particular a skull lying at about +7.98 m. on top of a piece of pelvis; these bones were therefore well above the base of the pit, which can be seen from the sections to have been cut down to about +7.60 m. into the fill of Room 61 and its N wall.

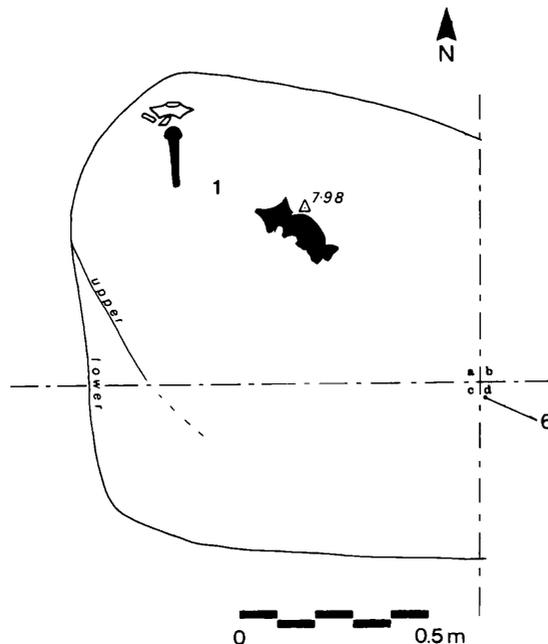


Fig. 77. Grave 69: plan of contents.

Batches

- 912:** Grave 69, NW quarter in 6G63a, to about +7.95 m.
939: Additional part of fill of Grave 69 cleared when cleaning section (= batch 912)
946: Lower fill of Grave 69, NW quarter, below batch 912
978: Grave 69, SW quarter in 6G63c

In fill

1	Mixed bones Mainly human; including ox talus.	912	6G63:41		
[2]	Bones, smaller fragments	912	6G63:58		
[3]	Human bones	936	6G63:209		
[4]	Mixed bones Mainly human.	946	6G63:254		
[5]	Bones	978	6G63:348		
6	Cylinder seal Shell; surface worn. Combat scene: transitional ED IIIa/b. H. 3.0; di. 1.7 cm. <i>Iraq</i> 39, Pl. XXXIVc, p. 298.	978	6G63:347	AbS 1233	Plate XXXIe
[7]	Stone bowl (sherd)	939	6G63:229		
[8]	Copper fragment Copper lump, possibly a pin-head.	912	6G63:44		

GRAVE 70

Pit in 6G74a, but no evidence that it was a grave.

GRAVE 71

See Grave 73.

GRAVE 72

Plate XIVa

High up in the WB of 5I31 (at +7.73 m.), sunk into courtyard deposits of Room 14, was the skeleton of an infant lying with its head to the N and face to the W. The skeleton lay in a small oval pit of ca. 0.50 x 0.30 m.; it was probably not related to a much larger pit at about the same level which is visible in the section to its E. No ornaments etc. were found with the child, but there was a flint blade "from the area of the burial but not observed in situ" (No. 2).

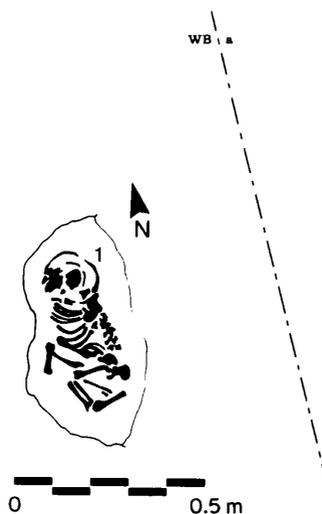


Fig. 78. Grave 72: plan of contents.

Batch

1300: 5131WB, Surface clearance

Grave contents

- | | | |
|-----|---|--------|
| 1 | Infant skeleton
A baby of about 0 to 6 mths. Virtually complete. | 5131:1 |
| [2] | Flint blade
Brown flint. Butt, punctiform striking platform despurred. Neat semi-abrupt retouch along right edge on upper surface.
2.8 x 0.7 x 0.3 cm. | 5131:3 |

GRAVE 73

Plates XIVa-XVa

A pit in the S side of 6G63a (in Room 62) contained much scattered pottery and human bone, and was accordingly numbered Grave 71. Later a group of objects towards the W end of this pit seemed to be rather separate, and was designated Grave 73. After this pit had been entirely cleared it was seen that the floors and walls of the original building had already been cut in an earlier operation, further W still, and when the fill of this cut, which was much more solidly packed, was cleared, it proved to be an undisturbed portion of the same grave with several jars and bowls in situ. Given the size of the resulting pit (2.75 x 1.85 m.), we cannot entirely exclude the possibility that two different graves were involved, but the quantity of pottery in the undisturbed end would certainly suggest that this was an important burial, and the extent of the matting along the N side of the pit also gives us every reason to suppose that we are simply dealing with a robbed and an un-robbed end of the same grave, which we shall refer to as Grave 73.

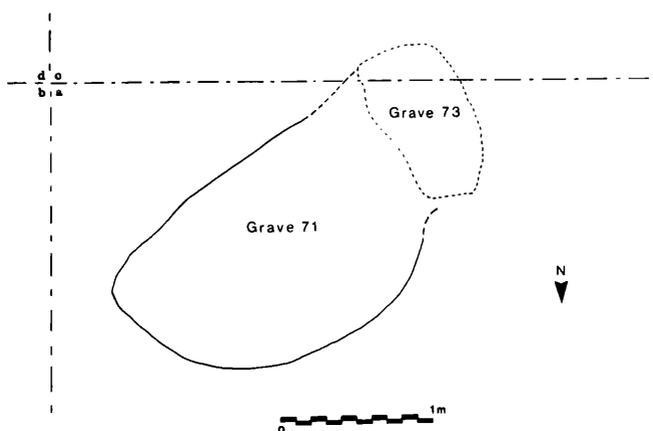


Fig. 79. Grave 73: plan of grave outline.

The skull and other fragments of human bone were scattered throughout the eastern half of the pit, and none seemed to have remained in situ. If the recorded distribution of the bones has any relationship to their original position, it would suggest that the skeleton was laid with its head near the stone in the SW and feet to the NE next to the upright-handled jar—but this is uncertain. The group of undisturbed bowls and jars at the W end could have been placed at either the head or the foot, and do not help us in this. In this area many of the pots showed clear white traces of matting which had been laid across the top of the whole group, almost certainly the flexible palm-leaflet matting familiar today and not the stiff reed-stem mats used for roofing (cf. Nos. 17-18). At this western end the floor of the grave was at +7.47 m., at the eastern end at +7.42, the similarity serving to support the view that it is just one grave. Over the pots and other grave goods at the W end the matting had been weighted down by an assortment of bricks, large bitumen-coated sherds from heavy vessels, and even a piece of clay “foot” (No. 20). The top of the bricks was at about +7.90 m., but above this later disturbance cuts the grave shaft at the W end as well. A large brick in the disturbed area (No. 53) could well have had the same origin.

GRAVE 73

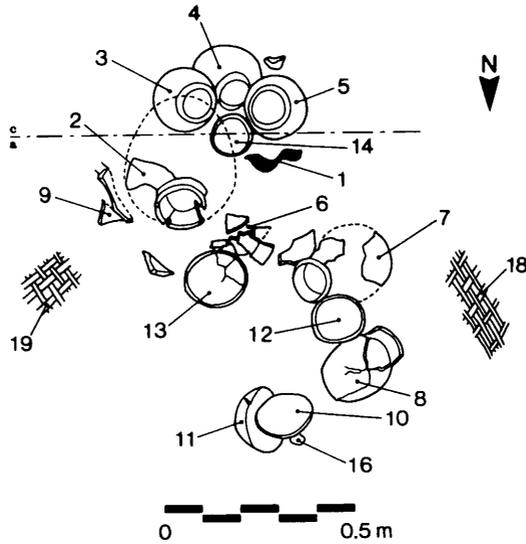


Fig. 80. Grave 73 (W half): plan of contents.

In the eastern half the disturbance had prevented the survival of any traces of matting etc. on the objects themselves, but plenty of such traces survived against the sides of the grave pit. Against the S edge there was a patch of brilliant white horizontal stripes, which were probably loose reed-leaves, not woven, laid like rushes across the floor of the chamber (see Plate XV*a*). Just above these, and further back against the very edge of the cut, were definite traces of a

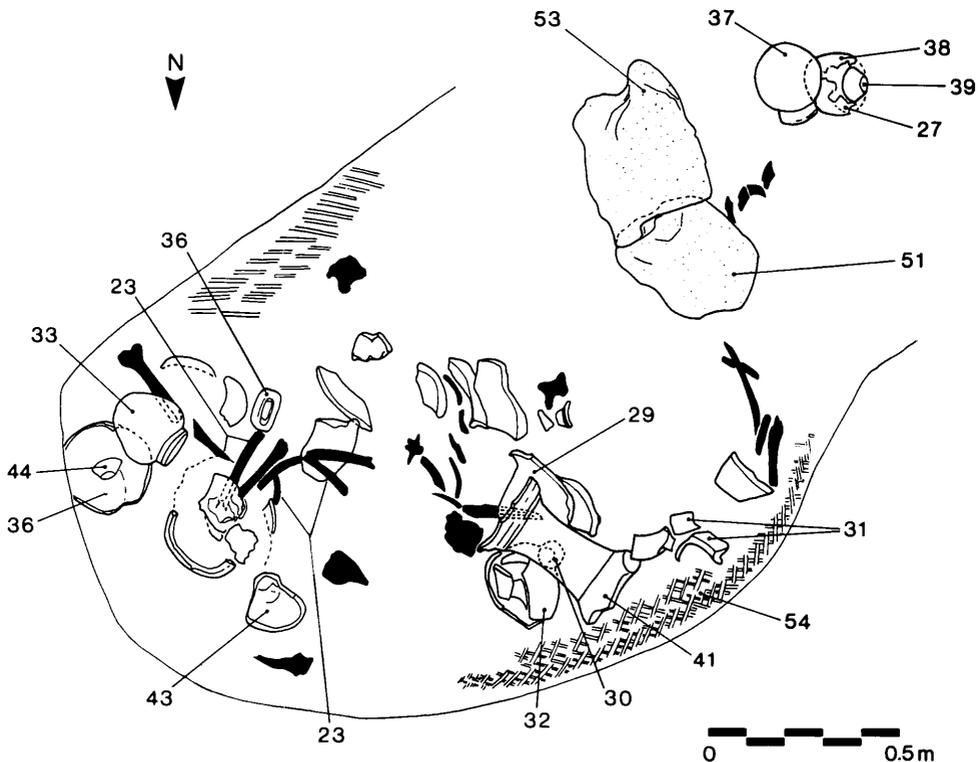


Fig. 81. Grave 73 (E half): plan of contents.

closely woven (palm-leaflet ?) mat; this was either the upper edge of one laid across the floor, or the lower edge of one of the mats which we know from the W end to have been spread across the grave after the skeleton and grave goods were in position. One or two patches of matting were noticed on the floor of the grave, but much clearer was the N side, where it was particularly well defined because the edge of the mat had been treated with bitumen (cf. No. 54).

In general, the repertoire of pottery in this grave suggests a date in the middle of the ED III period, which does not conflict with its position in a Level IB layer (i.e. dug from IA or later). The complete absence of jewellery and metal items presumably reflects the efficiency of the grave robbers, and not the original grave inventory.

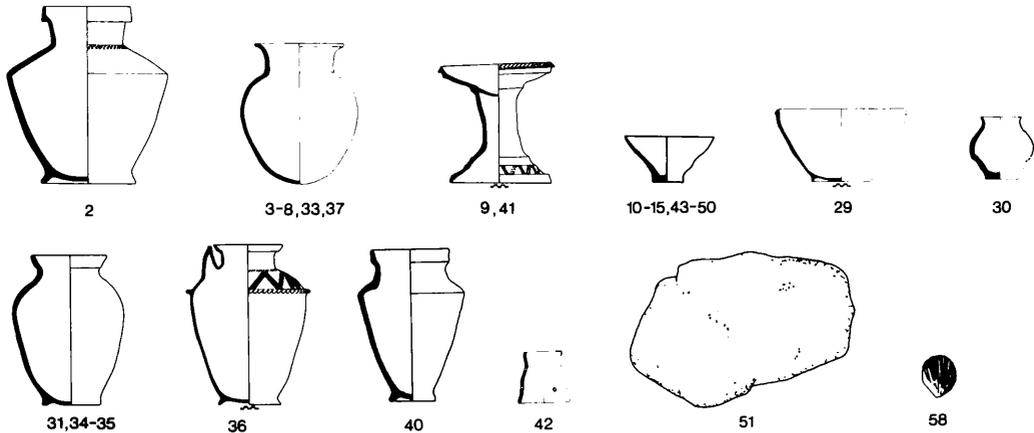


Fig. 82. Grave 73 contents.

Batches

- 915: "Pit 2" (covering most of the SE third of 6G63a) = upper part of fill of pit; contained "some large chunks of brick" (cf. Nos. 60-2)
 917: Grave 71 (i.e. E half of disturbed area)
 921: Grave 73 (i.e. W half of disturbed area)
 960: W end of Grave 73, in hard fill (6G63a)
 973: Extreme SW end of Grave 73 (in 6G63c)

Grave contents (undisturbed W end)

Pottery group: Plate XXIVa

1	Animal bone Part of pig's skull.	960	6G63:313		
[1a]	Miscellaneous bones Including human skull fragment.	973	6G63:358		
2	Carinated jar Band of nicks at base of neck. Rim di. 12.4; base di. 13.0; H. 24 cm.	960	6G63:308	AbS 1387	Fig. 134
3	Ovoid jar Rim di. 12.1; H. 16.1 cm.	973	6G63:337	AbS 1411	Fig. 134
4	Ovoid jar Rim di. 10.4; H. 16.2 cm.	973	6G63:339	AbS 1390	Fig. 134
5	Ovoid jar Rim di. 11.9; H. 19.0 cm.	973	6G63:340	AbS 1425	
6	Ovoid jar Rim di. 11.9; H. 18.6 cm.	960	6G63:314	AbS 1386	Fig. 134
7	Ovoid jar Series of shallow grooves round shoulder. Rim di. 9.9; H. 14.8 cm.	960	6G63:315	AbS 1413	Fig. 134
8	Ovoid jar Rim di. 9.5; H. 14.8 cm.	960	6G63:317	AbS 1479	Fig. 134
9	Stemmed dish (sherds) Sherds from dish only; apparently included in the grave as sherds, since they do not belong to No. 41, the other stemmed dish, nor are they in the disturbed part of the grave. Wavy line on rim; rim and rib below rim with notched "pie-crust" decoration. Rim di. (outer) ca. 32.0; (inner) ca. 29 cm.	960	6G63:309		

		GRAVE 73		
128				
10	Conical bowl	960	6G63:312	
	Rim di. 13.6-14.8; base di. 4.3; H. 7.1-8.1 cm.			
11	Conical bowl	960	6G63:311	
	Rim di. 13.2-15.1; base di. 4.8-5.1; H. 6.7-8.0 cm.			
12	Conical bowl	960	6G63:316	
	No details.			
13	Conical bowl	960	6G63:310	
	Rim di. 14.4-14.7; base di. 4.3-4.8; H. 6.6-7.3 cm.			
14	Conical bowl	973	6G63:335	
	Rim di. 14.6; base di. 5.5-5.8; H. 7.3 cm.			
[15]	Conical bowl	973	6G63:336	
	Rim di. 14.5-14.6; base di. 4.6-4.8; H. 5.9-6.4 cm. W of the carinated jar No. 2.			
16	Bitumen ball	960	6G63:323	
	Spherical piece of bitumen, with indistinct impression of the edge of some rough object into which it had been fixed. Gen. di. 3.2-3.5; Th. where impression cuts spheroid (i.e. thinnest point) 2.0 cm. On floor of grave near No. 10.			
[17]	Jar base	973	6G63:362	Fig. 134
	Ovoid body; slightly convex flat base. Base and half of body only, from a large jar. Base di. 8.3; H. (ext.) 14.6 cm.			
18	Mat sample	960	6G63:319	
	A patch of matting with a yellowish core distinct from the usual wispy fibrous white remains; perhaps from the edging of a mat? Sample faced and conserved. On the rim area of No. 8 and to its W.			
[18a]	Mat sample	960	6G63:320	
	A sample from matting traces on the body of No. 7; faced and conserved. See <i>Sumer</i> 36, 70, Fig. 3.			
19	Bitumened mat sample	960	6G63:318	
	A patch of wide-weave matting from about 0.50 m. E of No. 13; faced and conserved.			
[20]	Clay "foot"	973	6G63:334	AbS 1371
	Only part of the base remains; for original shape cf. Grave 1: Nos. 2-4. Base di. [est.] 10.5; stem di. (at break) 7.8; H. (ext.) 8.5 cm. Among the bricks forming packing or weighting over W end of grave.			
[21]	Sherd	960	6G63:327	
	Body sherd from side of large coarse bowl; two horizontal ribs; exterior with bitumen "wash". H. (ext.) 20.6 cm. As No. 20, used as packing.			
<i>W end: Accidental in fill</i>				
[22]	Clay wall-cones	973	6G63:359	
	Fragments.			
<i>Contents of E end of pit</i>			Pottery group: Plate XXIVb	
23	Mixed bones	917	6G63:54	
	Disjointed fragments of human skeleton; also pig; sheep/goat. Cf. also Nos. 24, 26, 27.			
[24]	Human bones	917	6G63:127	
	Miscellaneous scattered fragments.			
[25]	Human bone	917	6G63:138	
	From inside conical bowl No. 46.			
[26]	Human bones	921	6G63:116	
	Including teeth and skull fragments.			

27	Human skull fragments	921	6G63:109, 115		
[28]	Animal bones Including equid tooth; sheep/goat teeth and maxilla.	917	6G63:87		
29	Large bowl Added coarse-ware ring-base; cf. No. 42. Rim di. (inner) 34.4; base di. 17.0; H. 20.8 cm.	917	6G63:55	AbS 1102	Fig. 134
30	Squat jar String-cut base. Rim di. 5.5; base di. 4.5; H. 8.5 cm.	917	6G63:85 + 88	AbS 1103	Fig. 134
31	Jar [joins No. 32] Added coarse-ware ring base. Rim di. 11.4; base di. 7.4; H. 20.4 cm.	917	6G63:69	AbS 1202	Fig. 134
32	Jar [joins No. 31]	917	6G63:83		
33	Ovoid jar Flattened, out-turned rim; vertical neck; ovoid body. Rim di. ca. 10.5; H. 17.5 cm.	917	6G63:82	AbS 1104	Fig. 134
[34]	Jar Sloping band rim; short neck; rounded shoulder; added coarse-ware ring-base. Rim di. 11.6; base di. 8.0; H. 20 cm. [*Some sherds including the base from batch 915]	917*	6G63:102	AbS 1105	
[35]	Jar Almost a carinated jar like No. 2. Well-made but slightly coarser added ring-base. Rim di. 11.6; base di. 11.0; H. 21.2 cm. [*One sherd from batch 915]	917*	6G63:150	AbS 1106	Fig. 134
36	Upright-handled jar Ring-base in same ware as pot. Handle: hollow, bulbous; shallow incised groups of lines. Rim di. 17.4; base di. 17.0; H. 43.5 cm. [*One sherd from batch 915, but the base clearly remained in situ at the E end of the grave (Plate XIVc), with a conical bowl inside it (No. 44).] <i>Iraq</i> 43, 60, No. 36.	917*	6G63:92 + 105 + 113 6G63:91	AbS 1101	Fig. 134
37	Ovoid jar Rim di. 10.5; H. 17.6 cm.	921	6G63:110	AbS 1112	Fig. 134
38	Jar Of the distinctive crumbly red ware which reduces to powder; consequently no reconstruction was possible, although it was considered a jar at the time of excavation. In view of the fabric, this pot was probably close to the head, and indeed portions of skull and mandible were found next to it (No. 27). For other such crumbly red-ware pots, cf. above, p. 9.	921	6G63:111		
39	Sherd The site excavation notes describe it as the sherd of a large storage jar, but the site house notes as a conical bowl sherd. Lying beneath the skull No. 27.	921	6G63:117		
[40]	Upright jar (sherds) Part of rim and shoulder only. Plain rim; narrow shoulder with sharp carination. Rim di. 11.6; H. (ext.) 10.9 cm.	917	6G63:155		Fig. 135
41	Stemmed dish Only part of rim and dish missing. Rim di. 34.0; base di. ca. 27.7; H. 32.8 cm. <i>Iraq</i> 43, 70, No. 75.	917	6G63:225	AbS 1170	Fig. 135
[42]	Perforated stand One rim is bevelled and slightly overhanging; the other plain, rounded. Body of cylinder slightly waisted; 2 (or perhaps originally 3) horizontal rows of perforations.	917	6G63:151		

Only about half survives; bevelled rim does not join to rest of pot.

Bev. rim di. ca. 11.2; plain rim di. 10.8; H. (ext.) 11.0 cm.

The presence of this stand inevitably leads one to wonder if it and the large bowl, No. 29, are not the sole remnants of a "set".

- | | | | | |
|------|---|-----|----------|---------------------|
| 43 | Conical bowl | 917 | 6G63:81 | |
| | Rim di. 14.8; base di. 4.3-4.5; H. 6.3-6.7 cm. | | | |
| 44 | Conical bowl | 917 | 6G63:114 | |
| | Rim di. 13.2; base di. 4.4-4.8; H. 7.0 cm.
Found inside the upright-handled jar No. 36. | | | |
| [45] | Conical bowl | 917 | 6G63:56 | |
| | Rim di. 13.3; base di. 4.3-4.7; H. 8.2 cm. | | | |
| [46] | Conical bowl | 917 | 6G63:73 | |
| | Almost complete.
Rim di. 14.2-14.4; base di. 4.2-4.6; H. 7.1-8.1 cm.
Contained some bone: No. 25. | | | |
| [47] | Conical bowl | 917 | 6G63:152 | |
| | Rim di. 13.7-14.7; base di. 5.2-5.4; H. 7.2-7.9 cm. | | | |
| [48] | Conical bowl | 917 | 6G63:153 | |
| | Rim di. 14.3-15.1; base di. 4.4; H. 6.1-7.1 cm. | | | |
| [49] | Conical bowl | 917 | 6G63:154 | |
| | Rim di. 14.7; base di. 4.3-4.5; H. 6.8-7.2 cm. | | | |
| [50] | Conical bowl | 921 | 6G63:119 | |
| | Base only.
Base di. 4.5; H. (ext.) 4.6 cm.
Described as on top of No. 38. | | | |
| 51 | Stone slab | 917 | 6G63:112 | Plate XXVI <i>d</i> |
| | Unshaped.
46 x 39 x 10 cm.
Cf. No. 52. | | | |
| [52] | Stone | | | Plate XXVI <i>d</i> |
| | Unworked; one side flat, the other rounded.
23 x 13 x 9 cm.
Smaller than No. 51, and found to its W.
Since No. 51 closely resembles other 'gravestones', this stone may have been with the bricks covering the burial (cf. also Nos. 53 and 20-21). | | | |
| 53 | Baked brick | 917 | — | |
| | Not kept; dimensions recorded in the field as about 30 x 40 cm.
The brick lay over some of the bones to its W, and overlapped the S edge of No. 51 as shown in the grave plan.
Perhaps one of the bricks used to weigh down the mats and subsequently mixed in with the robber pit's back fill. | | | |
| 54 | Matting | 917 | 6G63:84 | |
| | Against N side of pit; a sample faced and conserved. Cf. No. 61. | | | |
| [55] | Bitumen | 917 | 6G63:97 | |
| | Sample from inside a pot, but it is not recorded which pot. | | | |
| [56] | Copper rivet | 917 | 6G63:95 | AbS 1251 Fig. 145 |
| | From the hafting of a copper blade, some of which remains on the rivet, splayed at one end.
L. 1.6; W. 1.25; di. of head 0.4; di. of stem 0.3 cm.; Wt. 0.8 g. | | | |
| [57] | Copper fragment | 918 | 6G63:142 | |
| | No details. | | | |
| [58] | Cosmetic shell | 917 | 6G63:96 | |
| | Cockle shell (<i>Cardium</i> sp.), with black pigment inside and out and traces of fibres on the inside.
Half only survives. | | | |

- | | | | | |
|------|--|------|---------|----------|
| [9] | Clay sealing
Unbaked clay sealing with cloth impression on reverse and 2 cylinder seal rollings on obverse.
L. (ext.) 5.9; W. (ext.) 4.3; Th. 2.8 cm. | 2203 | 6G62:31 | AbS 1253 |
| [10] | Clay sample
Pieces of clean clay. | 2203 | 6G62:32 | |

GRAVE 75

Plate XVb

At the centre of 6G63a, in Room 62, is an oval pit measuring some 0.90 x 1.50 m., cut, like Grave 71 + 73, through the IB floors of that room. Laid against the W side of this pit was a small group of objects (Plate XVb): most of a footed jar, a conical bowl, the handle from an upright-handled jar, and part of a stemmed dish, more of which was encountered higher up in "Grave 66". There was also another jar to the N (No. 3), and a human mandible in the same assemblage. While these objects do seem to have been placed as they are deliberately (rather reminiscent of Grave 35), it is obvious that the grave is thoroughly disturbed. Above about +8.05 m., the pit gives way to a smaller, less rectangular outline coinciding roughly with the southern half of "Grave 75". This was initially called Grave 66, and it is very shallow, its highest point being only at +8.18 m. Although both parts of the grave had been disturbed, it is possible that the upper part constituted a narrow access shaft to the larger space below, and the apparent "base" of Grave 66 was no more than a change in the filling soil. That the two superimposed pits were at any rate disturbed at the same time follows from the distribution of No. 6. It is clear that both the original grave and the subsequent disturbance were dug from above the modern surface.

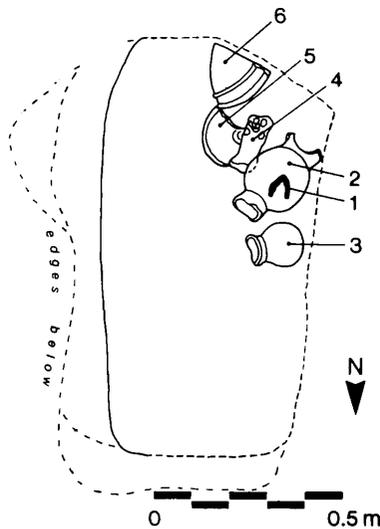


Fig. 83. Grave 75: plan of contents.

- Batches**
- 910: Fill of Grave 66
922: Fill of Grave 75

Grave contents ("Grave 75")

- | | | | | |
|---|---|-----|----------|----------|
| 1 | Human mandible | 922 | 6G63:120 | |
| 2 | Footed jar
Buff ware; medium fine. Base added. For shape cf. Grave 5: No. 7 [AbS 417].
Not reconstructed.
Contents sampled as | 922 | 6G63:129 | AbS 1100 |
| | | | 6G63:185 | |
| 3 | Footed jar
Buff ware, greenish surface; medium coarse. Low added foot in coarser, chaff-tempered ware, almost more a "base" than a "foot".
Rim di. 10.5; base di. 7.8; H. 16.3 cm. | 922 | 6G63:141 | AbS 1099 |

Fig. 135

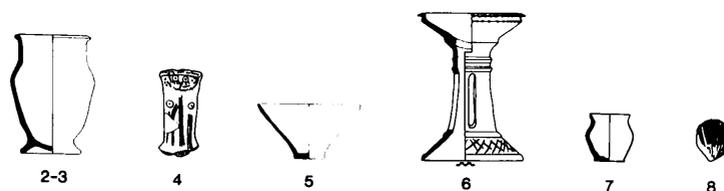


Fig. 84. Grave 75 contents.

- | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------|---------------|----------|----------|
| 4 | Upright handle | 922 | 6G63:123 | AbS 1141 | Fig. 135 |
| | Handle only. Solid handle with knob at base for attachment into jar. Impressed circles along hair-strip, on each eye and forming a 3-strand necklace below the nose.
H. (ext.) 12.7; W. 6.0; Th. 3.8 cm.
The occurrence of this isolated handle is rather reminiscent of the two handles found with other disturbed pottery in Grave 35 Nos. 3-4.
<i>Iraq</i> 43, 64, No. 45. | | | | |
| 5 | Conical bowl | 922 | 6G63:134 | | Fig. 135 |
| | Reddish ware, medium coarse.
Complete profile.
Rim di. ca. 13.5; base di. 4.0; H. 7.0 cm. | | | | |
| 6 | Stemmed dish | 922 + 910 | 6G63:130 + 89 | | |
| | One sherd of the dish was found in the main deposit, the remainder in "Grave 66" higher up. | | | | |
| [7] | Small jar | 922 | 6G63:121 | AbS 1095 | Fig. 135 |
| | Buff ware.
Rim di. 5.2; base di. 4.6; H. (av.) 6.9 cm. | | | | |
| [8] | Shells | 922 | 6G63:144 | | |
| | 1 cosmetic (cockle) shell and fragments of various others. | | | | |
| Probably accidental in upper fill ("Grave 66") | | | | | |
| [9] | Stone tool | 910 | 6G63:33 | | |
| | Broken; 8.5 x 4.6 x 4.5 cm. | | | | |
| [10] | Fragments of bone | 910 | 6G63:35 | | |
| | Unidentified. | | | | |

GRAVE 76

Plate XVc

Although largely undisturbed, this grave lay very close to the surface of the mound in 4I09c: at the head the edge of the grave-cut survived to +8.92 m. and the base of the grave lay about half a metre lower, at +8.34 m. The W, S and part of the E edges of the grave chamber could be clearly defined, but to the N it entered the baulk and it was not found on the NE. It is probable that there was disturbance in this area, which cut the leg bones of the skeleton and could have removed some of the grave contents. For this reason it is not certain whether a group of 4 vessels, which lay on the same level some 1 m. to the E of the skeleton, belonged to this grave: they are more likely part of Grave 95, under which they are listed. See also Graves 83 and especially 92.

Grave 76 held a single adult skeleton, lying on its right side, with the head to the SE, hands before the face and legs probably drawn up quite close to the body. Behind the legs are two footed jars, and a small jar or mug, while a third footed jar lay directly beneath the pelvis. At the N end was a copper bowl, apparently rather isolated, and in front of the forehead was a cylinder seal, and a copper blade close by. A necklace is probably represented by a single handsome carnelian bead and two scattered beads. Both stratification and the pottery point to a late ED III date, although the seal looks to be earlier.

GRAVE 76

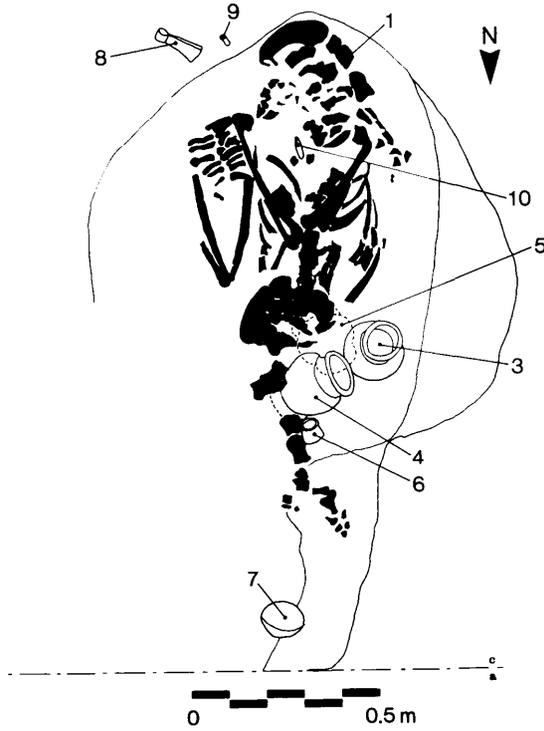


Fig. 85. Grave 76: plan of contents.

Batch

1402: Grave 76 (also includes part of Grave 95 and perhaps Grave 83)

Grave contents

Pottery group: Plate XXIII*d*

1	Human skeleton Also "tiny fragments" of possibly human bone, found near the copper bowl No. 7. More bone.	1402	4109:28 4109:10 4109:14		
[2]	Mixed bones Human finger bones; sheep/goat metacarpal.	1402	4109:47		
3	Footed jar Green, overfired ware; medium fine; grit tempered. Rim di. 11.5; base di. 12.5; H. 23.5-24.0 cm.	1402	4109:20	AbS 1157	Fig. 135
4	Footed jar Buff ware, green surface; medium coarse. Jar is lop-sided in relation to base. Rim di. 11.5 cm.; base di. 10 cm.; H. 19.5-20 cm.	1402	4109:18	AbS 1156	Fig. 135
5	Footed jar Reddish ware; medium coarse. "Entire outer surface of pot had remains of burning"—but this is more likely to have been a black wash (cf. 6G47:105 = AbS 1599 from Grave 124). Found beneath pelvis.	1402	4109:30	AbS 1159	Fig. 135
6	Small jar Reddish ware; medium coarse. String-cut base, very uneven. Rim di. 5.5; base di. 3.5-4 cm.; H. 6.3-6.8 cm.	1402	4109:29	AbS 1158	Fig. 135

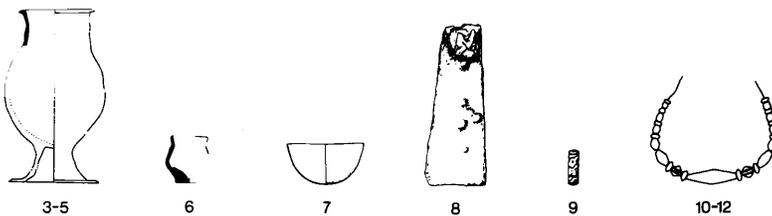


Fig. 86. Grave 76 contents.

7	Copper bowl	1402	4109:6	AbS 1190	Fig. 141
	Hemispherical bowl; crushed. Traces of reed or palm matting(?) preserved on base. Rim di. 10.8-11.4; H. 5.8; Th. at rim 0.2 cm.; Wt. 126.6 g.				
8	Copper blade	1402	4109:46	AbS 1187	Fig. 142
	Axehead. Flat open cast blade tapering to a point at one end. The narrow end passed through a wooden handle and bent back around the handle; the tip was then bent back on itself. A rivet held the blade to the handle. This, like Grave 53 No. 3, is flimsy and may have been made for the grave. L. 11.1; W. (at end of blade) 4.2; (at other end) 2.6; (at end of tang folded back) 1.55; Th. of blade 0.2 cm.; Wt. 39.3 g. Cf. Woolley 1934: Pl. 226: Type 20; and comment on Grave 53 No. 3.				
9	Cylinder seal	1402	4109:39	AbS 1229	Plate XXXI f
	White stone. Condition good, except for slight pitting below animal's body. For description, see <i>Iraq</i> 39, 297f., with Pl. XXXIc. H. 2.5; di. 1.4; di. of perf. 0.35 cm.				
10	Carnelian bead	1402	4109:33	AbS 1217	Fig. 147
	Biconical; pierced along its length; chipped at one end. L. 5.9; di. 0.7-1.05; di. of perf. 0.3 cm. Found underneath the jawbone; presumably it was at or close to the centre of a necklace (cf. Nos. 11-12).				
[11]	Frit or bone bead	1402	4109:19	AbS 1223	Fig. 147
	Tubular bead in frit or bone. L. 1.25; di. 0.4; di. of perf. 0.1 cm. Provenance within grave not known.				
[12]	Frit bead	1402	4109:41	AbS 1227	Fig. 147
	Small, flat, circular whitish bead. Provenance within grave not known. Di. 0.45; di. of perf. 0.2; Th. 0.2 cm.				
[13]	Sample of fibrous remains	1402	4109:31		
	From under pelvis.				
<i>Probably accidental in grave fill (or cut to E)</i>					
[14]	Shell fragments	1402	4109:13		
	Bivalves (<i>Unio</i> . sp.).				
[15]	Stone fragment	1402	4109:58		
[16]	Fragments of clay wall-cones	1402	4109:35, 78, 79		
[17]	Fragment of clay model chariot	1402	4109:40	AbS 1304	
[18]	Clay fragments (figurines ?)	1402	4109:15, 16		
[19]	Lump of bitumen with finger impression	1402	4109:56		

GRAVE 77

There is considerable doubt whether any or all of this deposit belonged originally to a grave. The number was initially assigned to a small group of bone against the NB of 6G62d, in its NE corner, lying on a "shelf" at about +7.00 m., within a pit dug from the surface (at +8.00 m.). "Grave 77" was then expanded to include a broken jar to the W (No. 2). These both lay on ledges round the side of a much deeper pit, and belonged either to the period of the pit's use or to a subsequent intrusion. The group of potsherds further W still (Nos. 3-5) may not have been associated with them at all: all stratigraphic connexion is broken by the pit, and they lie at a slightly higher level (0.12 m. higher).

Batch 2205: Items within pit associated with "Grave 77"

Grave contents

1	Mixed bones	2205	6G62:44
	Includes a pig mandible.		

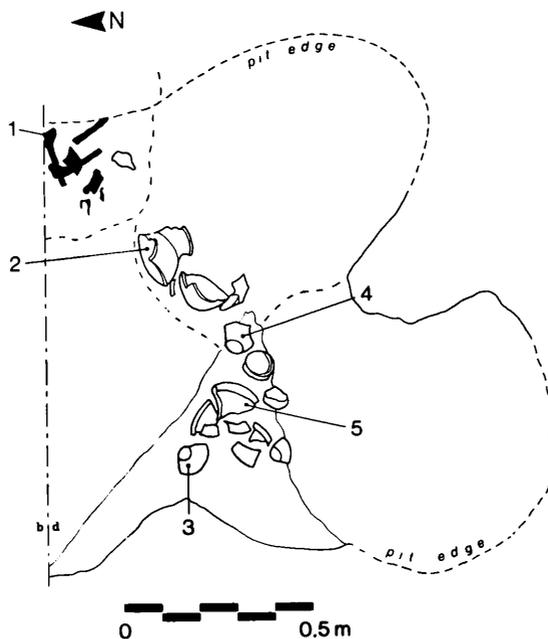


Fig. 87. Grave 77: plan of contents.

2	Ovoid jar Reddish ware; cream surface in and out; medium fine; thin walled. Rim di. 9.6; H. 13.8 cm.	2205	6G62:40	AbS 1110	Fig. 135
3	Conical bowl Brown coarse ware; very heavy. Rim missing. Base di. 4.0; H. (ext.) 7.0 cm.	2205	6G62:41		
4	Conical bowl Part of a conical bowl and other miscellaneous sherds. Discarded.	2205	6G62:45		
5	Jar sherds Two ring-bases from pottery jars. One medium (base di. 7.8 cm.), the other large (base di. ca. 17.6 cm.).	2205	6G62:42		

GRAVE 78

Immediately beneath the surface in 4I09b (Room 30) was a shallow cut (top: +8.86, base +8.59 cm.) in which lay the articulated bones of a human arm. This must be the sole surviving remnant of an adult skeleton buried with its head to the W (in 4I09a); the remainder may have been removed by Grave 93 or perhaps also Grave 94, *q.v.* Along the S side of the presumed grave chamber, between the arm and the edge of the cut, was a row of 5 small vertical holes at more or less regular intervals. These penetrated a layer of clay which itself lay over a "reed" (i.e. reed or palm matting) layer which must have lined the grave; perhaps they are traces of a wickerwork frame or similar grave furniture (cf. Grave 38).

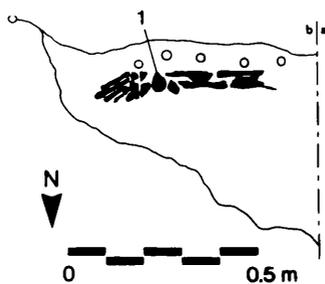


Fig. 88. Grave 78: plan of contents.

After this part of the grave had been removed, clearance of an unexcavated area further to the S exposed an ovoid jar (No. 5); it is naturally uncertain whether this belonged with the burial, but it is included here all the same.

Batches **1404:** Grave 78 cut (also some items belonging to Grave 93)
1413: Surface about 0.30 m. S of Grave 78

Grave contents

1	Human bones	1404	4I09:72		
[2]	Bones Human(?) skull fragments.	1404	4I09:21		
[3]	Cosmetic shell Cockle shell (<i>Cardium</i> sp.), containing green-white pigment; no bitumen on exterior. 4.5 x 4.1 cm.	1404	4I09:26	in AbS 1434	
[4]	Copper pin head Spherical; broken off where the shank was pierced. L. (ext.) 3.6; di. of knob 2.0; di. of shaft where pierced 1.0 cm.; Wt. 18.8 g. Found by the head.	1404	4I09:25	AbS 1186	Fig. 144
[5]	Ovoid jar Brown ware and surface; sandy ware with grit temper. Burnt black in one place on outside. Base scraped outside. Rim di. 10.6; H. 17.0 cm.	1413	4I09:76		Fig. 135

GRAVE 79

Plates XVd-XVIa

In its original form this grave was probably a rectangular shaft measuring 0.42 x 0.81 m., in the NW corner of 6G63a. In Plate XVd the outline of the shaft can be clearly discerned, where the looser blackish soil filling it cuts the clean clayey material from room floors. This photograph was taken after the removal of the loose and rubble fill of an irregular larger pit which must have destroyed the upper part of the rectangular shaft. As may be seen in the photograph, there were bones and a square brick in the back fill of this later pit, and subsequently we found another group of objects at about the same level, but accommodated in a space hollowed out beneath the eastern edge of the pit: this appears to have been a "shelf" within the original grave shaft, as six virtually complete conical bowls were found in it; that it was part of the same grave cannot be considered entirely certain, but it is difficult to suggest a convincing alternative.

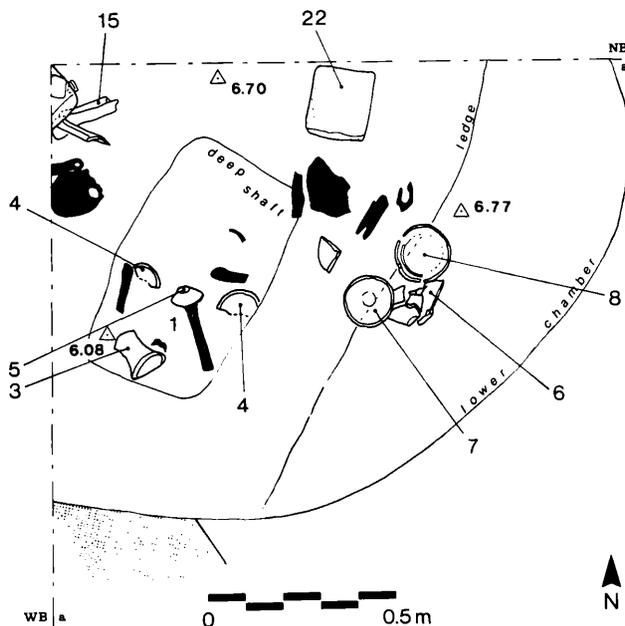


Fig. 89. Grave 79: plan of contents.

In the grave shaft proper, there were scattered sherds and bones at about 0.36 m. below its top, and the shaft, though intact, had obviously been disturbed as well, whether on the same or another occasion. The base of the shaft was reached at +6.08 m., or 0.70 m. below the eastern "shelf": at the bottom was the base of a stemmed dish (No. 3+4), perhaps essentially still in situ, although sherds belonging to it were distributed higher up in the shaft fill. We could see no sign of any further chamber leading off the base of the shaft, although the poor light and cramped conditions at the bottom as usual make this conclusion provisional.

The original shaft was certainly dug through IC and IB floor lines, and at the S end it cuts the brickwork of the early (ID or II) wall. The later robber pit is dug from the surface at +8.05 m. and probably from higher still, and so is IA or very likely later in date. This does not, however, exclude the possibility that the original shaft was sunk from one of the IB or IA floors of Room 62.

Batches	918: Later robber pit (upper part)
	938: Later robber pit (below batch 918)
	940: Grave 79, lower shaft
	961: Grave 79, eastern lobe
	970: Grave 79, eastern lobe (below batch 961)

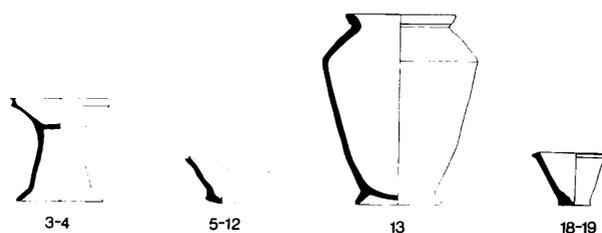


Fig. 90. Grave 79 contents.

Contents of rectangular shaft

1	Human bones Including skull fragments.	940	6G63:297		
[2]	Mixed bones Mostly human; also pig.	940	6G63:217		
3+4	Stemmed dish Base (No. 3) at bottom of shaft, sherds from dish (No. 4) higher up. See <i>Iraq</i> 43, 69-70, No. 72. I regret that the statement "cannot be earlier than the latest surviving occupation of Area E" is not as certain as it sounds (cf. above): the stemmed dish <i>could</i> be Level IB (at the earliest).	940	6G63:294-5	AbS 1391	Fig. 135
5	Conical bowl Small, complete. Greenish ware; medium coarse. Rim di. 11.9; base di. 4.3; H. 5.4 cm.	940	6G63:296	AbS 1278	Fig. 135

Deposit in side-chamber

6	Conical bowl Buff ware; cream/red/grey surface; grit temper. Rim di. 14.4-14.5; base di. 4.3-4.6; H. 6.2-7.4 cm.	961	6G63:298		
7	Conical bowl Brown ware; cream/pinkish surface; grit temper. Rim di. 13.9-14.4; base di. 4.2-4.4; H. 6.3-7.4 cm.	961	6G63:299		
8	Conical bowl Buff ware; cream/red surface; grit temper. Coarse and heavy. Rim di. 14.6-14.8; base di. 4.3-4.7; H. 7.0-7.4 cm.	961	6G63:302		
9	Conical bowl Buff ware; reddish surface in, cream/purplish out; grit temper. Rim di. 14.1-14.4; base di. 4.3-4.8; H. 6.2-6.7 cm.	961	6G63:303		

[10] **Conical bowl** 970 6G63:328
 Reddish ware; cream/red surface; grit temper. Heavy, thick ware.
 Rim di. 13.6-14.3; base di. 4.3-4.5; H. 6.6-7.0 cm.
 From beneath Nos. 6-9, with No. 11.

[11] **Conical bowl** 970 6G63:329
 Buff ware; cream/red surface; grit temper.
 Rim di. 14.3-14.5; base di. 4.0-4.4; H. 6.1-7.0 cm.
 From beneath Nos. 6-9, with No. 10.

Scattered in lower fill above shaft

[12] **Conical bowl** 938 6G63:208
 Red ware; cream/reddish/purplish surface; grit temper.
 Rim di. 13.2-13.9; base di. ca. 4.7; H. 5.0-6.4 cm.

[13] **Medium jar** 938 6G63:211 AbS 1201 Fig. 135
 Yellowish ware; medium coarse. Added ring-base in coarser clay.
 Rim di. 15.0; base di. 12.1; H. 26.2 cm.

[14] **Mixed bones** 938 6G63:210
 Includes fragments of human skull; pig; sheep/goat.

Scattered in upper fill above shaft

15 **Mixed bones** 918 6G63:186
 Human skull and long bones; also some pig.

[16] **Mixed bones** 918 6G63:68

[17] **Stemmed dish sherd** 918 6G63:190

[18] **Deviant conical bowl** 918 + 974 6G63:338 Fig. 135
 Hard-fired green ware; grit temper. Flattened, slightly bevelled, rim; straight sides; small string-cut base.
 Rim di. 10.1; base di. ca. 3.9; H. 7.6 cm.

[19] **Deviant conical bowl** 918 — Fig. 135
 Similar to No. 18 (possibly a funnel).
 Rim di. 8.8; base di. 2.8; H. 7.4 cm.

Presumably accidental in fill above shaft

[20] **Flint flake** 918 6G63:189 in AbS 1431
 Fragment of calcined flint.

[21] **Shell** 918 6G63:67
Unio sp.

22 **Baked brick** 918 —
 Approx. 16 cm. square, 6 cm. thick.

[23] **Mixed bones** 938 6G63:216
 Includes pig fragments.

[24] **Volcanic grinder fragment** 938 6G63:226

[25] **Bitumen sample** 918 6G63:239

[26] **Bitumen sample** 938 6G63:228

[27] **Clay chariot model** 938 6G63:260 AbS 1248
 Fragment of body, including boring for axle.
 L. (max. ext.) 4.1; W. (max. ext.) 4.85; W. of axle 3.95 cm.

[28] **Clay figurine fragment** 918 6G63:416
 Animal or chariot.
 W. 3.9; H. 3.2; Th. 2.0 cm.

[29] **Shell** 938 6G63:215
Unio sp.

GRAVE 80

A brief general description of this grave was given in *Iraq* 39, 286, and to supply a background here a part of that description may be quoted:

“When we began to excavate the fill of the room round Grave 37 [= Room 102], we found not stratified floor deposits, but refilled cuts running in all four directions. In retrospect it is now clear that these result from successive intramural burials; the excavation and re-excavation of the ground beneath the room floor has reduced the once-stratified deposits to a uniformly minced consistency, and except under the most favourable light conditions we have found it impossible to tell the fill of one grave from that of the next.”

This explains why, in the northern half of the room, we had three virtually undisturbed grave deposits (Graves 80, 80a and 89) but were unable to determine from the stratification which came first. Much of the relevant evidence had already been removed by Grave 37, and the divisions between one type of grave fill and another were simply not picked up during excavation, nor even apparent in cross-section afterwards. As a result, the relative date of Graves 89 and 80 is in slight doubt, and we are uncertain to which grave one group of objects should be attributed. For simplicity, we are relegating the discussion of these problems to Grave 89, where the reasons for this decision will be given.

Grave 80 shaft

The base of the grave-chamber lay at +5.30 m. and, although we first recognised the grave-shaft as such at about +7.20 m., there is evidence to suggest that it was in fact dug from a room floor at about +7.50. Since evidence of this kind is hard to come by, it seems advisable to present it in some detail. A partial section of the N face of 6G37d is given in Fig. 91: at the centre of the baulk is a thin column retaining the original sequence of floors, cut on each side by later disturbance. To the E is a pit about 2 m. deep with “whitish fill with greenish lumps,” and this is continuous with the upper fill of the Grave 80 shaft. The “green floor” at ca. +7.50 m. which seals this pit is cut through by the pit for Grave 107, but re-emerges to its W, where it

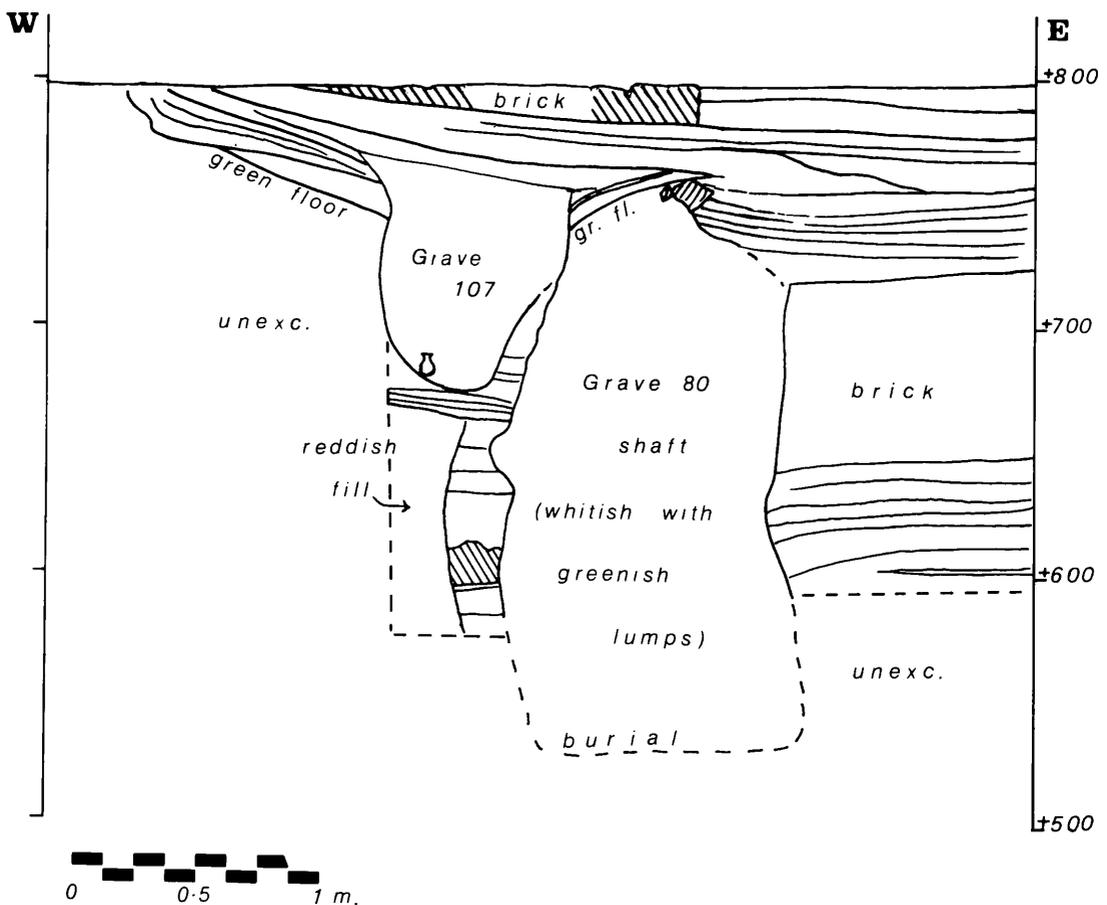


Fig. 91. Section of N side of 6G37d, looking N, to show Grave 80 shaft.

slopes up towards the SW wall of Room 102. The reason for this steep slope is almost certainly the settlement of the soil in the Grave 80 shaft, or conceivably, the collapse of the grave-chamber itself; thus the section illustrates the following sequence of events:

1. occupation of Room 102 with sequence of floors intact;
2. excavation of grave shaft and chamber through the floors;
3. Grave 80 shaft refilled and sealed by "green floor;"
4. further floors accumulate, and the floor sinks over the refilled shaft;
5. Grave 107 is dug through floors and fill, and floors relaid across the top;
6. Grave 37 is dug (from at least +7.97 m.).

For our present purposes the chief result is that we have established fairly convincingly the level from which Grave 80 was dug, that is from about +7.60 m. (before sinkage), so that the grave must have been 2.30 m. deep. In the absence of any substantial stratified floor deposits, it also offers us a rough date for the building, showing that the SW wall of Room 102, and the associated walls in the rest of the building, must belong to ED II or a very early phase of ED III.

Apart from the odd pot and ear-rings in the upper fill, the first indications of the grave were given by two groups of three copper arrowheads which had probably been standing against the SW and SE sides of the pit; a seventh arrowhead was found on the W side, and one more lying immediately on a patch of fibrous white material which we refer to as a "plank." For these planks, which must have formed some sort of covering or framework within the shaft, see No. 12. On the W side the grave pit went down only to about +6.40 m., that is 0.25 m. below the "planks"; the shaft continues downwards on the E, being perhaps 0.75 (NE-SW) x 1.50 (NW-SE). No further grave goods were encountered in the shaft below the level of the planks, but

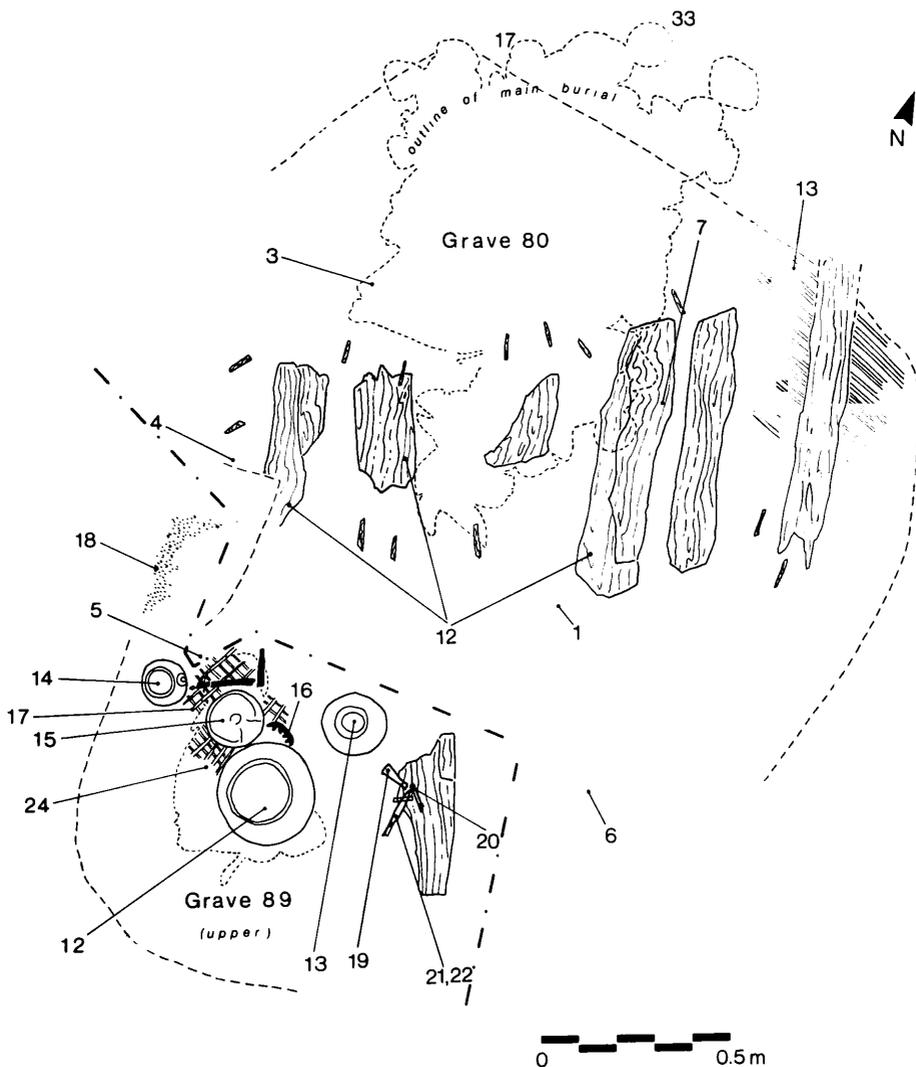


Fig. 92a. Grave 80: upper shaft, plan of contents, also showing contents of Grave 89, upper deposit.

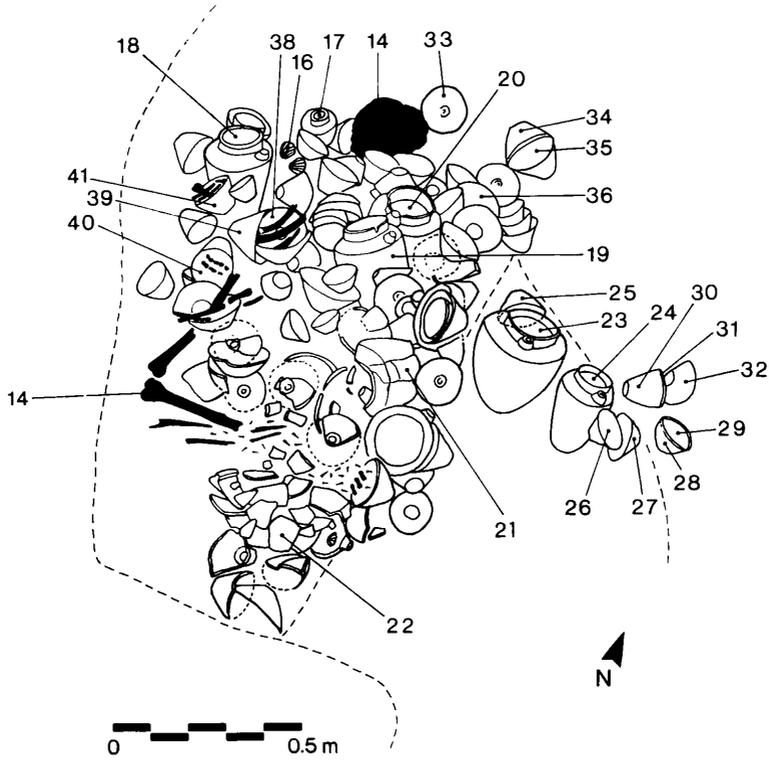


Fig. 92b. Grave 80: main deposit, plan of contents.

there was a patch of matting over its NW end. At the bottom there appeared first a few pots against the N edge of the shaft, but the main burial lay in a chamber about 1.50 x 1.00 m., hollowed out westwards from the side of the shaft. The grave chamber itself was full of earth, but it seems quite likely that the roof collapsed at some stage.

The grave goods deposited with the dead person were exceptional for their quantity rather than their quality. They can be summarized as before as “no less than 140 conical bowls, together with seven spouted jars, a single pottery bottle, a pair of cosmetic shells and some animal bones” (*Iraq* 39, 286). Since that was written, 140 has become about 135, and in 1978 a few copper tools were found where they must have been tucked away in the extreme NE corner of the chamber and escaped our notice in 1976; details of these and the earlier objects are left to the catalogue.

With so well equipped and well preserved a grave one must spare a thought for the occupant. The condition of the skeleton was extremely poor, making a sex determination virtually impossible on osteological grounds. If the character of the grave goods is any guide—and this may of course be doubted—we would presume the occupant to have been male: the lack of jewellery (except cosmetic paints), but presence of tools and weapons, point in this direction. The quantity of pottery must in some way reflect his status in life, and so we would suggest that the dead person was an adult male of some standing in his community. It is also appropriate to refer to Grave 205, excavated in 1983 in an ED II house (see *Iraq* 46, 103) here too there were many conical bowls, a bottle, and one spouted jar, and the dead person had been laid on top of the pottery exactly as in Grave 80. The similarities tend to confirm that Grave 80 belongs in ED II also.

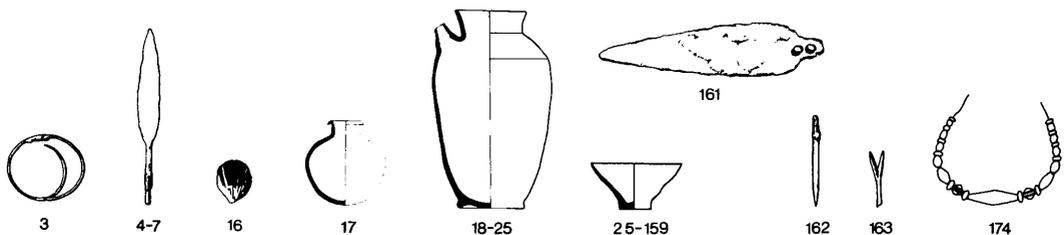


Fig. 93. Grave 80 contents.

- Batches**
- 521: Cut fill outside Grave 37 to N: may be uppermost fill of Grave 80.
 532: Upper fill of Grave 80 shaft to level of "wood" (+ 6.65 m.); above 536.
 536: Upper fill of Grave 80 below 532 (all over; subsequently restricted to S, Grave 89 upper deposit, *q.v.*).
 551: Fill of Grave 80 below reeds (No. 13); below 536.
 553: Fill of shaft and chamber of Grave 80; below 551.
 3003: N corner of grave chamber; in 6G37b; excavated in 1978.

Contents of grave shaft

- 1 Medium jar** 521 6G37:119 AbS 932 Fig. 136
 Base slightly convex, not flat.
 Rim di. 8.6; H. 16.0 cm.
 Found in 1975, working northwestwards from the N end of Grave 37, in "cut fill". In retrospect, it must have been in the fill of the shaft.
- [2] Miniature jar** 532 6G37:198 AbS 1174 Fig. 136
 Buff ware; cream slip out; very fine grit-tempered ware; lightly burnished. Groove at shoulder carination and at base of neck. Very well made.
 Parts of rim and body missing.
 Rim di. 3.9; H. 7.1 cm.
 Recovered from the sherd-basket, exact provenance therefore unknown.
- 3 Copper ear-rings** 532 6G37:149 AbS 1189 Fig. 145
 Pair of spiral rings, each with one and a half turns, corroded together. On each ring there is a line of corrosion ca. 1.8 cm. long, probably caused by a string which tied the rings together.
 Di. of one 3.2-4.1, of the other 4.5-5.4; di. of loop 4.3-5.2; di. of wire 0.25 cm.; Wt. 6.7 g.
 Loose in fill, between + 7.20 and + 6.90 m.
- 4 Copper arrowhead** 532 6G37:168 AbS 1183 Fig. 143; Plate XXIXc
 This is one of 8 projectile points found in the upper part of the shaft, two singly and two groups of three (Nos. 4-7). Each has a narrow, leaf-shaped blade with a mid-rib (see *Iraq* 39, Pl. XXXIIb), usually extending on to the tang, which is consequently hexagonal in section. On arrowheads in general, cf. Moorey 1982: 32-33.
 Square tang; traces of reed hafting extended 2.6 cm. down tang. The tang is broken halfway down.
 L. (ext.) 11.5; L. of blade 7.65; W. of blade 1.4 cm.; Wt. 8.2 g.
 Near W side of grave pit; exact details of position not known.
 NB. In *Iraq* 39, 286, AbS 1182 and 1183 are wrongly confused.
- 5 3 copper arrowheads** 532 Fig. 143; Plate XXIXc
 a. Tip of blade broken; traces of reed hafting on tang. 6G37:151 AbS 1176
 L. (ext.) 9.9; L. of blade 5.5; W. of blade 1.5 cm.; Wt. 9.2 g.
 b. Complete; traces of reed hafting on tang; tang hexagonal in section. 6G37:152 AbS 1177
 L. 10.0; L. of blade 6.6; W. of blade 1.3 cm.; Wt. 7.4 g.
 c. Tip of blade broken; traces of reed hafting on tang. 6G37:153 AbS 1178
 L. (ext.) 10.2; L. of blade (ext.) 6.0; W. of blade 1.5 cm.; Wt. 9.1 g.
 In the SW corner of the grave cut, found together in a cluster, but removed from their original location by a workman before we saw them. This group, and the other group of 3 (No. 6) were about 20 to 30 cm. higher than the "plank" on which No. 7 was lying, and since No. 6 at least was found with points upwards, it is probable that both groups were placed against the side of the grave-cut with the ends of their shafts resting on the "plank" level. If so, the shafts would have been no more than 30 cm. and more likely 20 cm. in length.
- 6 3 copper arrowheads** 532 Fig. 143; Plate XXIXc
 a. Mended, but little if any missing; blade broken halfway down; edges chipped; traces of reed hafting on tang; tang changes from square to hexagonal in section by the blade. 6G37:154 AbS 1179
 L. 11.0; L. of blade 7.0; W. of blade 1.4 cm.; Wt. 6.7 g.
 b. Mended, but little if any missing; chip out of blade base; traces of reed hafting extending for 2.5 cm. to a thickening in the tang, which then tapers down to the blade. 6G37:155 AbS 1180
 L. 11.0; L. of blade 6.5; W. of blade 1.5 cm.; Wt. 9.5 g.
 c. Tip broken off but present; traces of reed hafting extending for 2 cm. down tang. 6G37:156 AbS 1181
 L. 11.2; L. of blade 7.0; W. of blade 1.6 cm.; Wt. 10.5 g.
 Found in a group, points upward, probably leaning against the side of the grave-pit at the S.

- 7 **Copper arrowhead** 536 6G37:162 AbS 1182 Fig. 143; Plate XXIXc
 Extreme tip of blade missing (0.1-0.2 cm.). Traces of reed hafting remain on the copper, extending 2.3 cm. down the tang, which then tapers down to the blade, ribs on the tang becoming midribs on the blade. There are also blackish traces which extend a further 15 cm. back from the end of the tang, and *might* result from the decay of the shaft.
 L. (ext.) 11.9; L. of blade (ext.) 7.7; W. of blade 1.5 cm.; Wt. 10.1 g.

See note to No. 4.

Found lying directly on the white fibrous remains of a "plank" at +6.65 m.

[8-11 Transferred to Grave 89: Nos. 19-23]

- 12 **White traces of wood(?)** 532
 Across the grave-cut, from E to W, there were 6 patches of a white substance, with a definite thickness, which seemed to be the remnants of flat pieces of wood laid across the grave. Samples were taken from the "planks", using PVA emulsion and bandage.

a. Sample 532 6G37:160

b. Sample from second "plank" from 532 6G37:172
 the W; sample a probably comes
 from the same "plank"

c. Sample 536 6G37:184

In their consistency, these "planks" gave the appearance one might have expected from palm-wood, but it is to be hoped that a firm identification may prove possible after study of the samples.

As indicated on the plan, the main area of the planks is surrounded by an irregular border of small vertical fibrous traces: these were about 8 cm. long and 1-2 cm. in width, but could only be followed down about 5 to a maximum of 10 cm. Probably therefore they extended higher, but we only noticed them when we began to clear the area of the planks carefully.

At the time of writing we have no entirely convincing explanation of these features. The most plausible purpose of the vertical pieces of wood is to support a fence of matting on three sides to hold back the piles of earth dug out from the shaft. There is, however, no obvious way in which the planks would be involved in the same operation, and we can only hazard that they produced some kind of a solid basis on which grave-side rites were conducted after the shaft had been half filled in.

- 13 **Reed(?) impressions** 551 —

At some stage not exactly noted below the easternmost plank the shaft of the grave had a layer of "reed-matting"—no details of its exact size or appearance were recorded.

The grave-chamber (Fig. 92b)

Pottery group: Plate XXIVc

- 14 **Human skeleton** 553 6G37:399
 Little of the human bone could be preserved. The body had in fact been laid upon the great mass of conical bowls, and the resulting uneven surface broke up most of the main bones when the weight of overlying soil pressed them down onto the bowls.

Other human bones from 553 included 6G37:206, 6G37:310 from upper part of deposit, and 6G37:311 from lower part of deposit. The human parts of these probably belonged to the main skeleton, having been cleared first during the excavation process.

Also, in conical bowls and spouted jars: 6G37:331 (in No. 19), 332 (in No. 20), 376 (in No. 40), 393 (in No. 36).

- [15] **Animal bones** 553 6G37:373, 429

Miscellaneous fragments.

Found in Nos. 104, 115, 150.

Also found were:

a. From N end of chamber, exact 6G37:446
 position not shown. Identified as "sheep's skull" but this bone was not seen by Dr. Clutton-Brock.

b. From "near skull", exact position 6G37:431
 not shown. Identified at the time as animal bone, but not seen by Dr. Clutton-Brock.

- 16 **Cosmetic shells** 553 6G37:374 in AbS 1434

2 cockle shells (*Cardium* sp.).

a. Damaged, but with black and yellow pigment and a trace bitumen on the exterior;
 ? x 4.1 cm.

b. fragment only; no remaining pigment or bitumen.
 Original dimensions lost.

- 17 **Bottle** 553 6G37:432 AbS 1384 Fig. 136
 Medium fine greenish ware, well smoothed.
 Rim di. (outer) 5.4; (inner) 4.3; H. 11.4 cm.
 Cf. *Iraq* 39, 286, 293 f.; *Iraq* 46, 106-7, No. 1.

- 18 Spouted jar** 553 6G37:390 AbS 1383 Fig. 136
Greenish medium coarse ware; pinched ring base.
Rim di. 10.0; base di. 9.0; H. 26.5 cm.; capacity 3065 cc. (cf. *Iraq* 39, 291).
Placed in two stacked conical bowls.
- 19 Spouted jar** 553 6G37:280 AbS 1271 Fig. 136
Relatively small. Medium fine buff ware, cream slip. Wheel-made ring base.
Rim di. 9.8; base di. 8.5; H. 21.8 cm.; capacity approx. 1879 cc. (cf. *Iraq* 39, 291).
Contained bone fragments: (cf. No. 14) 6G37:331
- 20 Spouted jar** 553 6G37:282 AbS 1269 Fig. 136
Greenish, overfired, medium fine ware. Well-made pinched ring base.
Rim di. 10.7; base di. 10.0; H. 27.9 cm.
Contained bone fragments: (cf. No. 14) 6G37:332
- 21 Spouted jar** 553 6G37:271 AbS 1270
Greenish medium fine ware, overfired and warped. Spout coarsely made. Wheel-made ring base.
Rim di. 10.8; base di. 10.5; H. 29.2 cm.
- 22 Spouted jar** 553 6G37:236 AbS 1268
Buff medium coarse ware, cream slip. Spout coarsely made. Coarsely made pinched ring base. [Shape: cf. No. 21].
Rim di. 10.6; base di. 10.0; H. 27.7 cm.
- 23 Spouted jar** 553 6G37:247 AbS 1267 Fig. 136
Buff medium fine ware, cream slip. Coarsely made spout. Well made pinched ring base.
Rim di. 11.6; base di. 9.8; H. 31.2 cm.; capacity 6239 cc. (cf. *Iraq* 39, 291).
Largest spouted jar in the grave, conspicuously placed at the base of the shaft, on the ledge to the E of the grave-chamber proper (cf. Plate XVIb).
A conical bowl (No. 25) was acting as a lid.
- 24 Spouted jar** 553 6G37:225 AbS 1266
Buff medium fine ware, cream slip. Well-made pinched ring base. [Shape: cf. No. 21].
Rim di. 10.3; base di. 8.9; H. 26.9 cm.

25-159 Conical bowls

After a recount, it appears that the grave deposit contained at least 135 conical bowls (contra *Iraq* 39, 286), some numbers having coalesced into one. They were laid singly or often in stacks of up to five across the floor of the grave-chamber, interspersed with the occasional spouted jar. A few were outside the grave chamber proper, at the base of the shaft. They are so clearly a single type that it does not seem necessary to attempt the impossible by indicating the position of each one on the plan, although this information is available. For statistical purposes we will, however, list their dimensions, with comments on the fabric. A few individual bowls are located on the plan, either because their position is of interest because they contained bones, or merely by way of a sample (in the NE corner). All these conical bowls have string-cut bases, they are all in grit-tempered clay and mostly more or less conical. A few have more a sinuous or ogival wall, and/or a slightly raised or splaying "stem".

NB. Since the bowl rarely stands straight on its base the height varies widely from one part to the other, and neither rim nor base are generally perfectly circular—hence the variations in the dimensions. The following conventions are employed:

- (+) the dimension is less than the possible maximum (the bowl not being intact)
- the dimension is not present (e.g. base missing).

The rim diameters vary from 13.5 to 17.9, the base diameters from 3.2 to 5.8 and the heights from 5.0 to 10.5 cm.

For the entries in the "contents" column, cf. Nos. 14-15 and 160.

	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Surface</i>	<i>Rim di. (cm.)</i>	<i>Base di. (cm.)</i>	<i>Height (cm.)</i>	<i>Contents</i>
25	reddish	cream	14.2-14.3	3.2-3.6	8.1-8.3	6G37:359
26	brownish	brownish	13.8-14.4	3.4-3.5	7.1-8.6	6G37:360
27	buff	cream/reddish/grey	13.8-14.0	3.6-3.9	7.8-8.8	6G37:361
28	reddish	reddish	15.4	4.5-4.7	5.0-7.0	6G37:362
29	brown	black in places	13.5-14.5	—	7.1(+)	6G37:367
30	reddish	buff	13.5-14.5	3.7-3.9	8.4-9.8	6G37:366
31	buff	buff	14.0-14.4	3.6-4.1	7.9-9.3	6G37:430
32	yellowish	yellowish	14.0-14.3	3.3-3.5	7.3-8.5	6G37:369
33	red	red, fired black out	16.1-17.1	5.2-5.4	7.4-8.9	6G37:405
34	red	pinkish	15.1-15.9	4.3-4.7	8.5-9.6	6G37:420
35	pinkish	pinkish	16.0-16.5	4.5-4.6	8.2-9.1	6G37:419

	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Surface</i>	<i>Rim di. (cm.)</i>	<i>Base di. (cm.)</i>	<i>Height (cm.)</i>	<i>Contents</i>	
36	greenish	greenish	16.0-16.5	4.5-4.8	9.3-9.9	6G37:393	6G37:353
37	reddish	red in, buff/ black out	15.2	4.3-4.8	8.2-9.5	vertebrae	6G37:306
38	buff	greenish	[Not measured]			6G37:309 = No. 160 (ribs, etc.)	6G37:286
39	buff	greenish	16.9-17.7	5.0-5.2	6.8-8.8	1 finger	6G37:285
40	reddish	pink/cream	15.0-16.2	5.2-5.8	7.7-8.6	6G37:376	6G37:352
41	buff	greenish	14.7-15.3	4.4-4.8	8.5-9.5	5 fingerbones	6G37:264
[42]	buff	cream	15.6-15.8	4.7	7.4-10.0		6G37:237
[43]	buff	buff	15.5-16.1	4.7	7.6-8.6		6G37:238
[44]	red	red	16.9-17.1	4.9	7.8-9.2		6G37:239
[45]	buff	cream/buff	15.5-15.9	5.0-5.3	7.8-9.8		6G37:240
[46]	brownish	brownish	16.0-16.2	4.7-4.8	9.0-9.2		6G37:241
[47]	buff	cream	14.7-15.3	4.3-4.6	8.7-9.3		6G37:242
[48]	buff	buff	16.5	5.3	8.6-9.0		6G37:243
[49]	[No details]						6G37:244
[50]	red	red	15.3	4.3	8.6-9.6		6G37:245
[51]	red	red	15.4-15.6	4.2-4.5	8.0-9.7		6G37:246
[52]	brown	red/grey	15.4-15.6	4.3-4.5	8.3-9.2		6G37:248
[53]	reddish	reddish	15.1-15.9	4.6-4.9	7.8-9.8		6G37:249
[54]	buff	cream	15.3-15.8	4.7-4.9	8.5-9.3		6G37:250
[55]	brownish	brownish	15.6-16.4	4.6-5.0	9.0-10.1		6G37:251
[56]	buff	buff	15.1	4.7-5.0	9.7(+)		6G37:252
[57]	brownish/red	brownish/red	15.0-15.8	4.6-5.4	7.2-8.2		6G37:253
[58]	reddish	red/grey	—	4.6	—		6G37:254
[59]	buff	red/cream/black	16.0-16.1	4.8-5.2	8.4-9.5		6G37:255
[60]	reddish-buff	buff	15.9-16.2	4.9-5.0	8.1-9.9		6G37:256
[61]	red	red	15.5-16.0	5.1-5.3	8.2-10.3		6G37:257
[62]	greenish	greenish	14.8-15.2	4.6-4.8	8.4-8.6		6G37:258
[63]	buff	cream	15.5-15.9	4.6-5.0	8.3-10.4		6G37:259
[64]	buff	buff/black	15.7-16.5	4.7	8.5-9.5		6G37:260
[65]	red	red/greenish	14.8-15.7	4.6-4.9	9.3-10.0		6G37:261
[66]	buff	buff	16.2-16.7	5.3-5.5	7.7-8.6		6G37:262
[67]	red	red/cream	14.8-15.5	4.8-4.9	7.5-9.4		6G37:263
[68]	buff	cream/reddish	14.3-15.9	4.5-4.8	7.3-8.5		6G37:265
[69]	red	red	16.5-16.8	4.3-4.5	8.1-8.9		6G37:266
[70]	buff	yellowish/grey/ reddish	15.2-15.6	4.0-4.8	8.8-9.5		6G37:267
[71]	reddish	yellow/red	14.8-15.5	5.5	8.2-8.9		6G37:268
[72]	buff	cream	14.9-16.4	4.9-5.1	8.8-9.8		6G37:269
[73]	brown	brown	16.8-16.9	5.0-5.3	8.1-9.3		6G37:270
[74]	reddish	reddish	15.2-15.9	4.2-4.5	7.9-8.9		6G37:272
[75]	brown	brown	14.8-15.3	5.1-5.2	8.5-8.8		6G37:273
[76]	reddish	reddish	15.9-16.1	5.2-5.6	7.5-8.3		6G37:274
[77]	reddish	reddish	16.5-16.8	5.1-5.3	8.8-9.7		6G37:275
[78]	reddish	cream	14.9-15.7	4.3-4.5	8.7-9.3		6G37:276
[79]	buff	buff/red	14.2-14.5	4.3-4.5	8.2-9.4		6G37:277
[80]	red	red	15.5-15.6	4.7-5.3	9.2-9.5		6G37:278
[81]	brown	brown	15.7-16.3	4.7-5.0	8.4-9.2		6G37:279
[82]	brown	brown	14.7-15.4	4.0-4.8	8.8-9.3		6G37:281
[83]	buff	greenish/pinkish	17.0-17.5	4.9-5.1	7.4-9.0		6G37:283
[84]	buff	cream	15.5-16.2	4.4-4.7	8.0-8.9		6G37:284
[85]	buff	cream/reddish	15.8-16.6	4.9-5.2	8.7-9.7		6G37:287
[86]	buff	greenish/purplish	14.4-15.5	4.5-4.8	8.7-9.9		6G37:289
[87]	buff	pink/cream	15.3-16.0	5.2-5.6	8.0-8.3		6G37:290
[88]	brown	brown	17.7-17.9	4.6-4.8	8.4-9.0		6G37:291
[89]	brown	brown	17.0-17.5	4.6-4.9	7.6-9.8		6G37:292
[90]	red	red	16.4-17.2	5.4-5.5	7.2-8.9		6G37:293
[91]	buff	greenish	14.2-15.2	5.4-5.5	7.4-8.3		6G37:294
[92]	brown	brown	15.2-15.9	4.3-4.5	8.6-10.4		6G37:295
[93]	greenish	greenish	15.8-16.2	4.8-5.1	8.7-9.4		6G37:296
[94]	buff	cream	16.4-16.6	5.1	7.9-9.0		6G37:297
[95]	brown	red/buff/black	14.5-16.2	4.3-4.4	7.2-9.1		6G37:298
[96]	reddish	cream/red	15.4-15.5	4.3-4.4	9.1-9.8		6G37:299
[97]	reddish	white	15.7-16.2	4.9-5.5	9.0-10.5		6G37:300
[98]	buff	red in, red/cream/ black out	15.5-15.8	4.4-4.7	8.2-8.8		6G37:301

	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Surface</i>	<i>Rim di. (cm.)</i>	<i>Base di. (cm.)</i>	<i>Height (cm.)</i>	<i>Contents</i>
[99]	yellowish	yellowish	16.0-16.5	4.8-5.1	9.0-9.9	6G37:304
[100]	red	red/blackish	15.6-16.6	4.1-4.9	8.2-9.9	6G37:305
[101]	greenish	greenish	16.2-16.4	5.0-5.4	8.8-9.6	6G37:307
[102]	red	red	16.3-16.7	4.8-5.0	7.5-9.5	6G37:308
[103]	reddish	brown/grey	14.5-15.4	4.1-4.3	8.9-9.7	6G37:349
[104]	red	black in places	15.6-16.8	3.8-4.4	8.6-9.4	6G37:373 6G37:350
[105]	buff	cream/mauve	14.7-15.5	5.0-5.3	6.6-8.3	6G37:351
[106]	buff	buff	15.2-15.6	4.2-4.6	8.0-8.8	6G37:354
[107]	brown	reddish	15.5-15.8	4.5-4.8	7.9-9.6	6G37:355
[108]	reddish/pink	cream/pink	15.1-15.2	4.7-4.9	7.5-8.9	6G37:356
[109]	buff	greenish	15.7-15.8	5.0-5.3	7.5-9.1	6G37:357
[110]	buff	yellow/greenish	13.8-14.3	3.3-3.6	7.3-8.3	6G37:358
[111]	brown	cream	15.2-15.6	4.5	6.7-9.2	6G37:363
[112]	brown	brown	16.8-17.3	5.1-5.4	7.4-9.3	6G37:364
[113]	buff	red/brown	15.8-16.1	4.5-4.7	7.3-9.7	6G37:365
[114]	red	red	16.0 (max.)	5.1-5.7	9.5-10.1	6G37:368
[115]	reddish	pink/brown	15.4-16.1	5.0-5.3	8.4-9.5	6G37:373 6G37:375
[116]	brown	brown/grey	14.4-15.1	4.5-4.7	7.4-10.0	6G37:377
[117]	brown	cream/pinkish	14.4-14.7	3.6-4.1	8.3-9.1	6G37:378
[118]	red	red/black/cream	15.5-16.3	3.9-4.3	8.9-9.4	6G37:381
[119]	buff	greenish/red	15.0-16.0	4.2-4.7	7.4-9.6	6G37:382
[120]	brown	brown	16.2-16.3	4.4-4.6	7.7-8.2	6G37:383
[121]	brown	cream/grey out, reddish in	14.9-15.1	4.0-4.6	8.2-10.0	6G37:384
[122]	red	red	15.1-15.6	4.5-4.8	8.4-9.0	6G37:385
[123]	buff	cream	14.7-15.3	4.9-5.1	7.8-9.1	6G37:386
[124]	buff	cream	16.0-16.7	5.0-5.5	8.6-10.0	6G37:387
[125]	red	red/cream/black	16.7-16.8	4.9-5.3	8.4-9.6	6G37:388
[126]	red	red	15.8-16.1	4.7-4.9	8.3-9.5	6G37:389
[127]	buff	pinkish in, greenish out	14.8-15.5	4.4-4.6	8.5-9.2	6G37:391
[128]	buff	cream/reddish	14.8-15.3	5.0-5.3	7.5-9.0	6G37:394
[129]	brown	brown	16.6-17.3	4.9-5.5	7.8-8.7	6G37:395
[130]	reddish	reddish	15.5-16.4	4.3-4.5	9.1-9.5	6G37:396
[131]	buff	buff	14.3(+)	—	7.5(+)	6G37:403
[132]	reddish	reddish	14.8-15.5	4.3-4.6	8.4-9.1	6G37:404
[133]	buff	buff	15.3-16.3	4.5-4.8	9.3-10.1	6G37:406
[134]	brown	brown	15.0-15.3	4.0-4.2	8.6-10.0	6G37:409 + 303
[135]	red	pink	15.0-15.5	4.3-4.8	8.9-9.5	6G37:410
[136]	buff	buff	14.5-15.3	4.8-5.1	7.8-8.4	6G37:411
[137]	buff	cream/pink/buff	14.9-15.6	5.0-5.5	6.9-8.2	6G37:412 + 408
[138]	red	pink/cream	15.3-15.9	4.7-4.8	8.1-9.1	6G37:413
[139]	red	cream/red	15.3-15.5	4.3-4.5	7.1-10.0	6G37:414
[140]	buff	buff	14.5-15.9	3.9-4.0	8.0-10.4	6G37:416
[141]	buff	pinkish in, greenish out	15.4-15.8	4.7-4.9	7.6-10.0	6G37:417
[142]	pinkish	greenish/purplish	15.2-15.7	4.7-4.9	8.7-9.4	6G37:418 + 407
[143]	red	red	15.3-15.4	4.8-5.0	8.0-8.4	6G37:421
[144]	greenish	greenish	15.4-15.9	4.3-4.5	8.6-9.1	6G37:422
[145]	greenish	greenish	15.1-15.6	4.7-4.8	8.3-9.1	6G37:423 + 392
[146]	buff	red in, cream/black out	14.5-15.0	4.3-4.5	8.2-9.4	6G37:424
[147]	red	cream	14.3-15.2	4.8-5.1	7.4-8.8	6G37:425
[148]	brown	brown	15.3-15.9	4.5-4.7	7.7-8.8	6G37:426
[149]	buff	pinkish out, cream in	15.5-16.2	4.3-4.4	8.0-8.4	6G37:427
[150]	buff	greenish/purplish	14.7-15.4	4.7-5.0	8.3-9.4	6G37:429 6G37:428
[151]	red	pinkish	15.9-16.8	5.3	9.2-9.6	6G37:433
[152]	buff	brown/buff	17.5-17.8	5.4-5.8	7.2-7.8	6G37:434
[153]	reddish	cream	15.7-16.7	4.7-4.8	8.8-9.4	6G37:435
[154]	reddish	cream/red	14.5-15.0	4.5-4.9	7.3-8.9	6G37:436
[155]	buff	cream	15.6-16.1	4.7-5.0	8.5-9.7	6G37:437
[156]	reddish	black in places	16.2-16.5	4.2-4.8	7.6-9.3	6G37:438
[157]	reddish	pink/cream	15.0-15.5	4.6	7.9-10.1	6G37:439
[158]	red	red/cream	14.9-15.3	4.7-5.0	8.6-8.9	6G37:440
[159]	red	red	15.5-15.9	5.5	9.0(+)	6G37:490

[177]	Pieces of sandstone Much decayed; uncertain whether worked or not.	553	6G37:207 + 223	
[178]	Flint Fragment of cortex.	553	6G37:209	in AbS 1431
[179]	Small shell	553	6G37:208	

GRAVE 81Plates XVIIa-b; XXI*d*

In the courtyard area south of the main building in Area A (i.e. Room 14) a stratigraphic pit 4 x 6 m. was sunk in 1963 by the American Schools' expedition. In this "there were not only various architectural levels but also, at a depth of five meters, four burials all interred at the same time with the graves having as gifts a fine series of terracotta pots, stone bowls and metalwork, particularly one large copper mirror" (Crawford 1964: 13). In 1976 we decided to tie in the levels exposed in this sounding with our own grid system, and so excavated the WB of 5I31, making a trench 2 m. wide on the eastern edge of the sounding. After clearing nearly 2 m. of dirty courtyard deposits (into which Grave 72 had been dug), we encountered a change, marked by unusually heavy burning, running over the stubs of mudbrick walls and other architectural features. One of these ashy layers ran directly over the top of Grave 81, sealing it; there had been no subsequent disturbance, although we missed the eastern end of the grave-cut and removed some of its fill without realizing it. The cut itself is about 1.50 m. long and 0.80 m. in width, and a maximum of 1.05 m. in depth. Its filling is described as "homogeneous dark-brown" soil, with only occasional lumps of yellow mudbrick included.

The skeleton was placed on its left side, knees drawn up, although not tightly, with its head to the W. One hand is close to the face, perhaps holding a conical bowl. Four other bowls were arranged round the head, with a small bottle. Further back, at the W end of the chamber, was a spouted jar standing in(?) another conical bowl. A small bitumen basket(?) and a flint blade beneath the pelvis complete the immediate furnishings. The grave was then filled in to the level of the top of the spouted jar, and a layer of reeds(?) laid across the soil. Lying on these reeds are

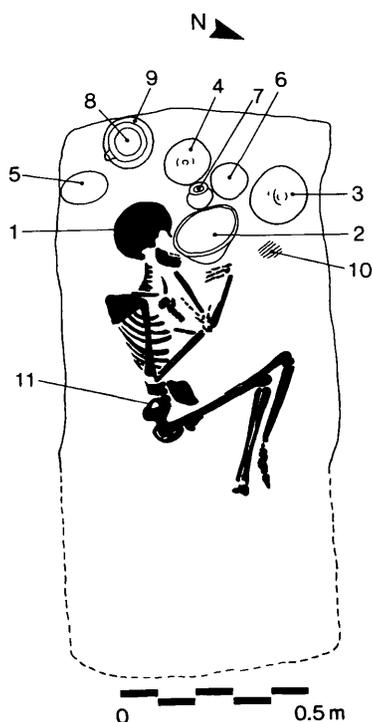


Fig. 94. Grave 81: plan of contents.

the sherds of a large spouted jar, apparently deliberately smashed in the grave, or at least, brought there already smashed. Another 20 cm. of soil was added, another layer of reeds(?) laid, and sherds from another two pottery vessels were placed above this layer, before the grave was filled in completely. It seems not impossible that some of the hearths noted at about +6.50 m. in 5I31WB, and in section in the S face of the deep sounding (i.e. 5I30d) are related to this grave; but it is of course possible, perhaps even likely, that they relate to the four other graves as well, excavated in 1963, and that Grave 81 belongs in the same context. Admittedly, Grave 81 is only about 3.15 m. below the surface, but it is the burial of a child, which is less well furnished, and might well have been dug less deep. We have not had the opportunity to investigate this intriguing possibility more closely. In any case, Grave 81 deserves special note as one of our earliest and best preserved burials so far; both its stratigraphic context and its pottery repertoire suggest a date in ED II or late ED I.

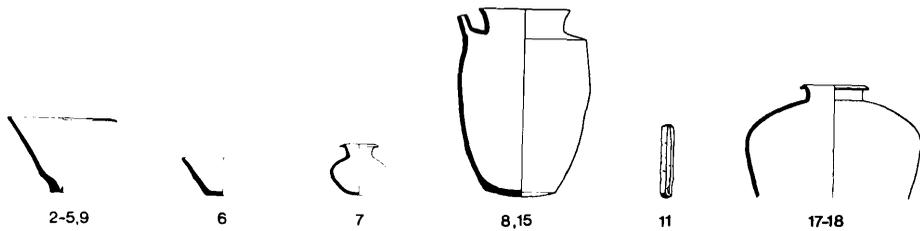


Fig. 95. Grave 81 contents.

Batches

1318: Fill of Grave 81 (W half), from top to 2nd layer of reeds

1327: [used incorrectly instead of 1328]

1328: Fill of Grave 81 (W half) below 2nd layer of matting

1315-17: [These batches could have included earth from the E part of the grave, but not any of the main burial deposit]

Contents of main deposit

Pottery group: Plate XXIVd

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1 | Human skeleton | 1327 | 5I31:62 | | |
| | Young person, of 7-10 years (on basis of fusion and femur length and mandible and maxilla). Sex indeterminate. | | | | |
| 2 | Conical bowl | 1327 | 5I31:56 | | |
| | Very crumbly red ware and surface, as underfired; grit temper. Clay much decayed. Slightly sinuous profile; columnar string-cut base.
Rim di. 14.8-15.1; base di. 3.9-4.1; H. 9.0-10.5 cm.
Placed directly in front of the face, perhaps as though held in the left hand. | | | | |
| 3 | Conical bowl | 1327 | 5I31:59 | | |
| | Reddish-brown ware and surface; grit temper.
Rim di. 13.9-15.6; base di. 3.4-3.8; H. 9.4-10.0 cm. | | | | |
| 4 | Conical bowl | 1327 | 5I31:58 | | |
| | Red ware, red surface in, red/cream/purple out; grit temper. Slightly sinuous profile.
Rim di. 15.2-15.5; base di. 3.9-4.2; H. 9.4-9.8 cm. | | | | |
| 5 | Conical bowl | 1327 | 5I31:57 | | |
| | Reddish ware, red surface in, pink/grey/cream out; grit temper. Sinuous profile.
Rim di. ca. 14.0-15.7; base di. 3.3-3.4; H. 9.3-9.9 cm. | | | | |
| 6 | Bowl | 1327 | 5I31:60 | AbS 1211 | Fig. 136 |
| | Grey ware, burnished; burnishing marks visible on base and exterior (vertical) and interior (diagonal); imitation of stone?
Rim di. 11.3; base di. 4.7; H. 5.0 cm. | | | | |
| 7 | Bottle | 1327 | 5I31:61 | AbS 1212 | Fig. 136 |
| | Grey ware, fine; well-smoothed, but not burnished. Noticeably well made.
Rim di. (external) 5.5; (internal) 3.8; H. 6.9 cm.
Contained No. 12.
See <i>Iraq</i> 39, 290, Fig. 5: No. 2; p. 296. | | | | |

[21]	Clay sling bullet	1318	5131:54
[22]	Grindstone Volcanic stone; fragment. 16.5 x 10 x 4 cm.	1318	5131:50
[23]	Lump of bitumen	1318	5131:51
[24]	Miscellaneous bones Includes a fragmentary pig scapula (5131:52).	1318	5131:40, 46, 52
[25]	Miscellaneous shells	1318	5131:43, 53

Accidental in lower fill (below No. 14)

[26]	Clay wall-cone Tip only. L. (ext.) 3.4; di. (max. ext.) 1.2 cm.	1327	5131:68
[27]	Stone fragment	1327	5131:66
[28]	Grinder fragment Fragment of volcanic stone, presumably grinder. Also a smaller piece of white stone.	1327	5131:82
[29]	Bone fragments Includes pig bones.	1327	5131:65

GRAVE 82

Plate XVIIc

This undisturbed burial lay almost directly beneath the surface in 4I09c (top at SW +8.90 m.; base at +8.64 m.). It holds the skeleton of an adult female, with her head to the NW, lying on the right side, and with legs drawn half-way up. The body was laid in a cut very closely tailored to the shape of the body. The entire grave pit is less than 1.50 m. in length, and varies from 0.45 to 0.85 m. in width. Being so close to the surface, there is no way to reconstruct the context from which the grave was dug. Beneath the skeleton when the bones were lifted there were traces of matting or similar decayed grave-lining.

Round the neck was a string of beads, and under the head, as though it had been worn in the hair, was found a copper pin. In front of the face were a small jar and a cosmetic shell. Apart from an animal jaw and a solitary bead found by the legs, this completes the inventory of grave furnishings.

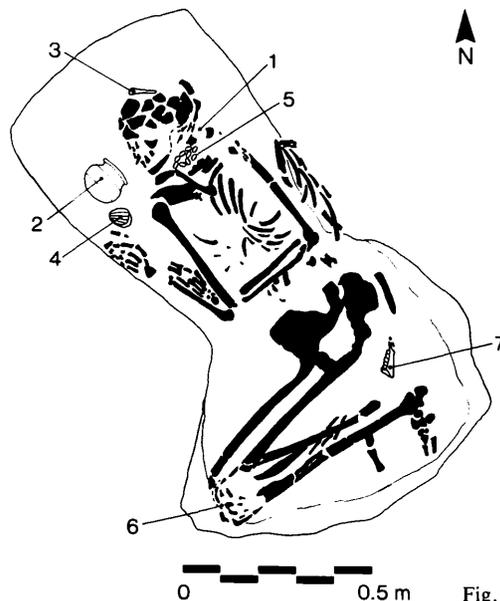


Fig. 96. Grave 82: plan of contents.

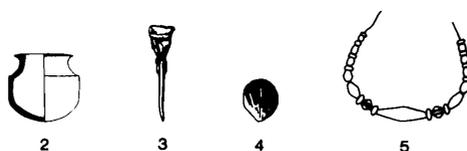


Fig. 97. Grave 82 contents.

Batch 1412: Grave 82, grave-cut

Grave contents

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--|-----------|-------------|---------------------|----------|
| 1 | Human skeleton | 1412 | 4I09:73, 94 | | |
| | Aged at over 21 years on basis of teeth in mandible; sexed as female on basis of pelvis. | | | | |
| 2 | Jar | 1412 | 4I09:100 | AbS 1207 | Fig. 137 |
| | Grey-ware, in imitation of stone; grit temper? Possibly originally burnished but surface now eroded by salts.
Rim di. 7.8; H. 9.1 cm.
Contained bones No. 8. | | | | |
| 3 | Copper pin | 1412 | 4I09:98 | AbS 1193 | Fig. 144 |
| | Coiled pin, round in section; the head appears to have been worked separately of sheet copper and then bent around the top of the shaft.
Overall L. 6.65; L. of head 2.25; W. of shaft 0.4; W. of head 1.7; Wt. 7.9 g. | | | | |
| 4 | Cosmetic shell | 1412 | 4I09:99 | in AbS 1434 | |
| | Cockle shell (<i>Cardium</i> sp.), containing white(?), possibly originally yellow or red (?), pigment; quantity of bitumen on exterior.
4.6 x 3.8 cm. | | | | |
| 5 | Necklace of frit beads | 1412 | 4I09:80 | AbS 1292 | Fig. 147 |
| | We recovered 16 beads, of which seven were loose; the remainder were recovered in situ, in two lines. | | | | |
| | a. (Nos. i-iii, E to W). 3 beads closest to skull. Cylindrical, with slightly convex profile, traces of white incrustation on the surface, blackish core. Incised lines about 0.25 cm. apart along the length of the bead. | | | | |
| | b. (Nos. iv-ix, E to W). 6 beads in row further from skull. Mostly as the beads in row a, but the third from the right (no. vi) is plain, without incised lines. | | | | |
| | c. (Nos. x-xv). 4 beads like those in row a, one with the incised lines closer together (ca. 0.1 cm.), and one ribbed ball-shaped bead (Ur type 14). One bead was too broken to identify its shape. | | | | |
| | Dimensions (cm.) | <i>L.</i> | <i>di.</i> | <i>di. of perf.</i> | |
| | i | 0.75 | 0.55 | 0.15 | |
| | ii | 0.85 | 0.7 | 0.15 | |
| | iii | 0.75 | 0.6 | 0.15 | |
| | iv | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | |
| | v | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | |
| | vi | 1.35 | 0.5 | 0.2 | |
| | vii | 1.05 | 0.7 | 0.2 | |
| | viii | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.2 | |
| | ix | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | |
| | x | 0.6 | 0.75 | 0.15 | |
| | xi | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | |
| | xii | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | |
| | xiii | 0.95 | 0.7 | 0.3 | |
| | xiv | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | |
| | xv | 1.0 | 0.55 | 0.2 | |
| 6 | Stone bead | 1412 | 4I09:77 | AbS 1239 | Fig. 147 |
| | Pinkish-white stone; cylindrical.
L. 0.75; di. 0.65; di. of perf. 0.225 cm.
Found by the legs ("between the knees"). | | | | |
| 7 | Animal jaw-bone | 1412 | 4I09:111 | | |
| | Not seen by specialist; thought by excavators to be a sheep/goat mandible. | | | | |
| [8] | Animal bone | 1412 | 4I09:191 | | |
| | Not identified by specialist.
Inside the jar (No. 2). | | | | |

GRAVE 83

The shaft of Grave 83 appeared at + 8.42 m. after the clearance of fill belonging to Grave 76 (or to Grave 95 or to the robber trench which had disturbed both of these); see Fig. 110. Its edges were very well-defined, and the shaft measured about 0.50 x 0.80 m., although lower down chambers led off it. The shaft was at least 1.75 m. deep (an exact measurement to the base was not taken), and in its N side there was a foot-hold. Distributed through the fill of the shaft were fragments of several jars of much the same size and type, a rectangular vessel and a "grave-stone." There was also a variety of other things which probably had no connexion with the original grave, but it does seem probable that the nearly complete vessels were part of the grave-furnishings, which had been thrown back in after the robbing of the grave. At the base of the shaft, in a chamber extending northwards, were a single jar and the leg-bones of a human skeleton, both of which appeared to be undisturbed. Regrettably we failed to plan these in situ, but if they were indeed the sorry remnants of an original inhumation, they form the only positive evidence we yet have that these vertical shafts were used for tombs.

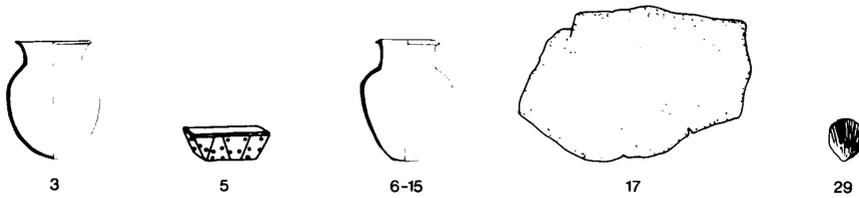


Fig. 98. Grave 83 contents.

Batch 1409: Fill of shaft and chambers

Contents: N. chamber at base of shaft

[1]	Human bones	1409			
	Leg-bones found in situ		4109:217		
	Other bones loose at base of shaft		4109:132		
[2]	Human skull fragment	1409	4109:233		
	Found inside No. 3.				
[3]	Ovoid jar	1409	4109:216	AbS 1401	Fig. 137
	Yellowish medium fine ware; traces of cream slip. Roughly incised line at the carination and half-way up the shoulder.				
	Rim di. 10.2; H. 16.4 cm.				
	Cf. also No. 14; contained No. 2.				

Contents: fill of shaft

Pottery group: Plate XXVa

[4]	Miscellaneous mixed bones	1409			
	"Mostly human"		4109:49		
	Mostly human; fragmentary pig skull		4109:61		
	Human; piglet humerus, scapula, ulna, etc. [foetal pig ?]		4109:82		
	Equid teeth; sheep/goat fragments; sheep radius		4109:96		
	Human fragments; unidentified fragments		4109:102		
	These groups of bone came up successively from the fill of the shaft and indicate that both human and animal remains were distributed fairly evenly throughout. With 4109:82 one might consider that the piglet had been a meat offering, but pig bones are not common in other graves, so this is no more than a possibility.				
[5]	Embossed vessel	1409	4109:64	AbS 1154	Plate XXVIIe-f
	Rectangular vessel, with straight sides sloping to a small rectangular base.				
	Very fine buff ware, with light buff surface. Made by pressing the clay into a mould.				
	Bevelled rim, smoothed, with a lug, pierced horizontally, at centre of each end. At one corner is a small curved projection (other corner at same end missing). Decoration: horizontal rib below rim outside; above this vertical ribs. Sides have irregular vertical ribs interspersed with irregular raised knobs. Base outlined by raised rib, within which are raised knobs in a cross pattern.				
	Parts of rim and body are missing.				
	Rim L. (ext.) 10.6; W. 7.4; base L. 6.0; W. 2.7; H. 4.5 cm.				

We have found no exact parallels, but the technique is familiar from the small moulded hemispherical bowls, sometimes called "lids", known at Abu Salabikh and other ED III sites in the N of Sumer (cf. *Iraq* 38, 165, n. 68; several more fragments of such bowls(?) have come from Area A since, including the complete piece 4J97:214 = AbS 2218 found in 1983); like these, our vessel seems to have been designed for suspension, with its pierced lugs and decorated underside. The "ribs" of the decoration might be in imitation of rope or string.

- | | | | | | |
|------|---|------|----------|----------|----------|
| [6] | Medium (ovoid ?) jar | 1409 | 4I09:84 | AbS 1160 | Fig. 137 |
| | Fine green ware; grit temper; well made. Base shaved.
Rim di. 10.0; base di. 4.2-4.6; H. 16.0 cm. | | | | |
| [7] | Medium jar | 1409 | 4I09:85 | AbS 1161 | Fig. 137 |
| | Red ware; medium fine. Base shaved.
Rim di. 10.6; base di. 5.4; H. 18.4 cm. | | | | |
| [8] | Medium jar | 1409 | 4I09:86 | AbS 1162 | Fig. 137 |
| | Red ware; cream slip out (and in, to base of neck); medium coarse ware; sandy texture. Two grooves on shoulder perhaps deliberate, although wheel marks heavy there as well. Ring base broken, but was added in chaff-tempered clay. Remains of 4 holes which pierced the side of the base itself at regular intervals.
Rim di. 9.9; base di. (ext.) 6.0; H. (ext.) 17.0 cm. | | | | |
| [9] | Medium jar | 1409 | 4I09:87 | AbS 1163 | Fig. 137 |
| | Buff ware, medium coarse. Ring-base added in chaff-tempered clay, the joint smoothed over with grit-tempered clay.
Rim di. 10.6; base di. 7.6; H. 17.5 cm. | | | | |
| [10] | Medium jar | 1409 | 4I09:88 | AbS 1164 | Fig. 137 |
| | Buff ware, fired green to red in places. Ring-base added in chaff-tempered ware, the joint smoothed over with grit-tempered clay.
Rim di. 10.7; base di. 7.6; H. 17.2 cm. | | | | |
| [11] | Medium jar | 1409 | 4I09:89 | AbS 1165 | |
| | Buff ware, medium fine. Probably had an added ring-base, now lost.
Rim di. 11.3; base di. lost; H. (ext.) 15.8 cm. | | | | |
| [12] | Medium jar | 1409 | 4I09:90 | AbS 1166 | |
| | Red ware, medium fine. Very thin-walled body, with ring-base added in chaff-tempered clay.
Rim di. 9.6; base di. 8.0; H. ca. 15.2 cm. | | | | |
| [13] | Medium jar | 1409 | 4I09:91 | AbS 1167 | |
| | Reddish buff ware; cream slip out; medium fine ware. Base added in chaff-tempered clay, the joint smoothed over with grit-tempered clay.
Rim di. ca. 11 cm.; base di. 7.7 cm.; H. 16.8 cm. | | | | |
| [14] | Medium jar | 1409 | 4I09:92 | AbS 1168 | Fig. 137 |
| | Reddish ware; medium coarse; well made. Elongated ovoid body tapering to slightly convex base. The base of this vessel was found on the floor of the shaft, and appeared to be in situ. | | | | |
| [15] | Medium jar | 1409 | 4I09:101 | AbS 1169 | |
| | Greenish ware; cream slip out; fired to red in places; medium fine. Ring base added in chaff-tempered clay, the joint smoothed over with grit-tempered clay.
Rim di. 11.2; base di. ca. 7.6; H. 17.0 cm. | | | | |
| [16] | Stemmed dish | 1409 | 4I09:218 | | |
| | Fragment only. | | | | |
| [17] | "Gravestone" | 1409 | 4I09:63 | | |
| | Usual greyish sandstone. Broken off a larger piece which had been smoothed by use to a shallow hollow at the centre, where the stone was probably worn so thin that it broke.
36 x 27 x (max. Th.) 10 cm. | | | | |
| [18] | Fragment of copper sheet | 1409 | 4I09:60 | | |
| | Fragment of sheet copper, with a perforation.
L. (ext.) 3.0; W. (ext.) 1.55; di. of perf. 0.15 cm. | | | | |
| [19] | Copper fragment | 1409 | 4I09:65 | | |
| | Corroded lump only. | | | | |
| [20] | Fragment of sheet copper | 1409 | 4I09:69 | | |

[21]	Clay ball Di. 1.2 cm.	1409	4109:93	
[22]	3 clay sealings None with clear impressions.	1409	4109:71, 95, 241	
[23]	Clay wall-cone Fragment from tip. L. (ext.) 4.0; di. (max. ext.) 1.2 cm.	1409	4109:79	
[24]	Flint blade Sickle blade. One end squared by direct retouch, one end snapped. One edge coarsely denticulated by direct retouch, the other lustrous and coarsely denticulated by direct retouch but damaged. 3.2 x 1.4 x 0.5 cm.	1409	4109:81	
[25]	Stone fragment Worked stone, perhaps from a coarsely made vessel, e.g. a mortar. Approx. 6 x 5 x 2.5 cm.	1409	4109:51	
[26]	Grinder fragment Volcanic stone.	1409	4109:107	
[27]	Slag Sample of pottery slag.	1409	4109:108	
[28]	Painted potsherd Body sherd from a small jar. Reddish ware; red paint over all outer surface; grit temper. H. (ext.) 3.2 cm.	1409	4109:237	
[29]	Cosmetic shell Cockle shell (<i>Cardium</i> sp.), containing black over traces of red pigment; a trace of bitumen on the exterior. 4.4 x 3.6 cm.	1409	4109:62	in AbS 1434
[30]	Miscellaneous shells Bivalve (<i>Unio</i> sp.) Fragment Various fragments	1409	4109:50 4109:83 4109:97	

GRAVE 84

Plate XVIIIa

The presence of this grave was noted during the clearance of an area in the NE corner of 4I08b, in Room 21. That the cut was a grave was clearly shown by the group in its western corner, including a stemmed dish, cylinder seal, dagger and "gravestone." These items point towards an adult burial, but in fact the only skeleton in the grave was that of an infant, or perhaps a foetus, found on the E side, and somewhat disturbed. If there was an adult, it is unclear where the body would have been laid; although by comparison with, for example, Grave 82, it is possible that the head was near the copper string-notch and cosmetic shells, but there was a skull fragment beneath the stemmed dish.

Level of base of grave: +8.55 m.; of the top (SE): +8.84 m.; (NW): +8.94 m.

Batch 1507: Fill of Grave 84

Grave contents

Pottery group: Plate XXVb

1	Stemmed dish Buff ware; cream slip; medium fine. Rim di. (internal) 25.3; base di. 25.0; H. 27.7 cm. <i>Iraq</i> 43, 65-66, No. 54.	1507	4I08:25	AbS 1215	Fig. 137
2	Upright-handled jar Red ware; cream slip out; medium fine. Ring-base added in vegetable-tempered clay. Handle hollow. <i>Iraq</i> 43, 58, Fig. 5:32; p. 60. Contents: No. 12.	1507	4I08:21	AbS 1216	Fig. 137

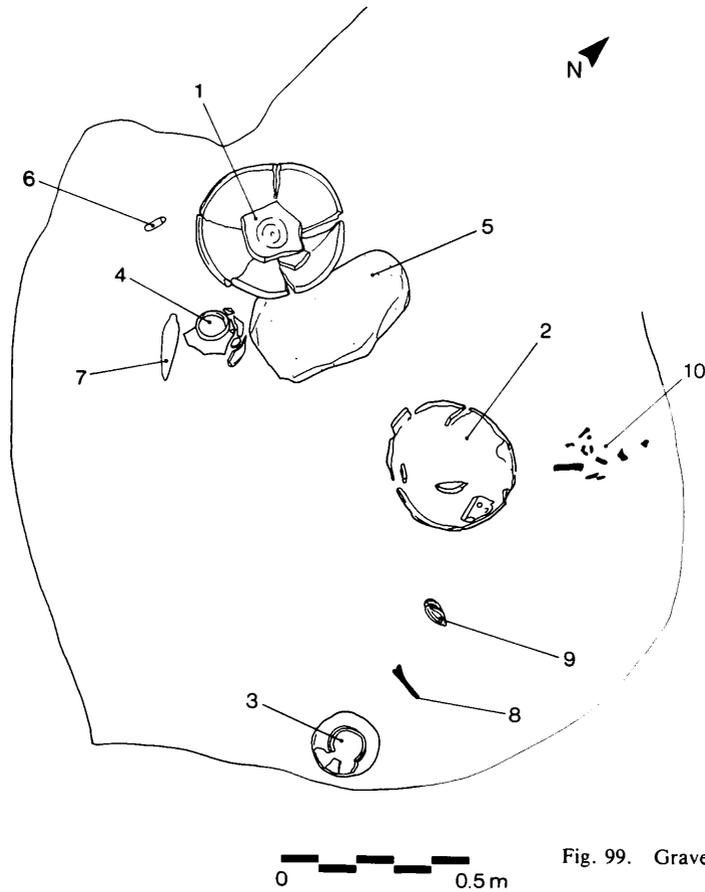


Fig. 99. Grave 84: plan of contents.

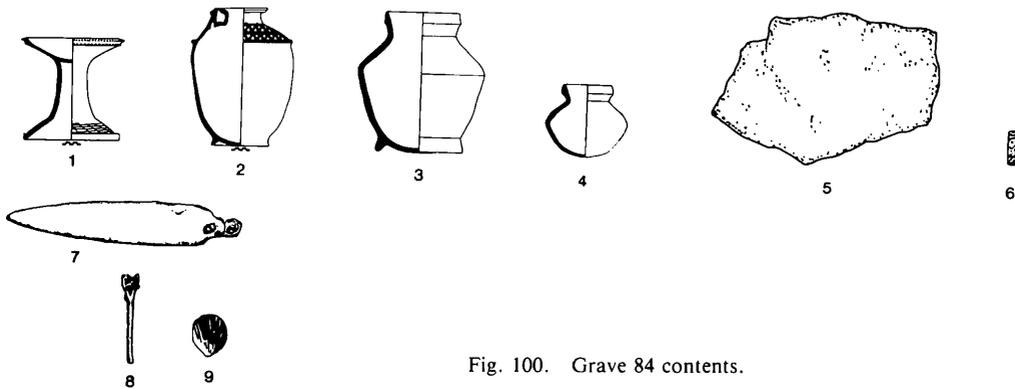


Fig. 100. Grave 84 contents.

- | | | | | | |
|---|--|------|---------|----------|-------------|
| 3 | Medium jar
Greenish ware; medium coarse. Base in one with the vessel. Unevenly made.
Rim di. 9.8; base di. 11.5; H. 19.4 cm. | 1507 | 4108:29 | AbS 1213 | Fig. 137 |
| 4 | Small jar
Buff ware; cream slip; medium coarse.
Rim di. 6.2; H. 10.2 cm. | 1507 | 4108:28 | AbS 1214 | Fig. 137 |
| 5 | "Gravestone"
Usual sandstone with micaceous inclusions.
Irregularly shaped slab, unworked on one face, but smoothed on the other, which was facing up in situ.
L. 40.1; W. 28; Th. 6 cm. | 1507 | 4108:24 | | |
| 6 | Cylinder seal
White stone; weathered, cracked and curved; found with one end broken off. Crudely executed design in two registers separated by horizontal double line.
L. (ext.) 3.7; di. 0.95-1.0; di. of perf. 0.25-0.3 cm.
<i>Iraq 39, Pl. XXXId; p. 298.</i> | 1507 | 4108:26 | AbS 1228 | Plate XXXIg |

7	Copper dagger blade	1507	4I08:27	AbS 1343	Fig. 142
	Blade of even thickness throughout. Two rivets in tang, one above the other. Traces of wooden hafting in corrosion around the two rivets and possibly remains of a sheath in corrosion on the blade. Maxwell-Hyslop 1946, Type 2. Extreme tip and possibly the extreme end of the tang missing. L. (ext.) 15.8; W. (max.) 2.9; Th. 0.15 cm.; Wt. 41.7 g.				
8	Copper bident	1507	4I08:31	AbS 1333	Fig. 142
	Two-pronged implement, sometimes identified as a string-notch (for the butt of a javelin, etc.), or as a goad. Probably made from a copper rod with rectangular section by hammering and splitting one end to form two prongs; the other end was hammered to a flat, chisel-like cutting edge. Tip of one prong and possibly of the other missing; corrosion on prongs. L. (ext.) 6.4; max. W. (at tip of prongs) 1.35; W. (min.) of shaft 0.4; Th. (at juncture of prongs) 0.45 cm.; Wt. 5.3 g.				
9	Cosmetic shells	1507	4I08:30	in AbS 1434	
	A pair of cockle shells (<i>Cardium</i> sp.), found together: a. contains black pigment; a trace of bitumen on the exterior; 4.7 x 4.1 cm. b. contains green pigment; no bitumen on exterior. 5.1 x 4.2 cm.				
10	Human infant and animal bones	1507	4I08:19, 33		
	Includes distal condyle of sheep/goat metapodial.				
[11]	Human bone	1507	4I08:34		
	Fragment of skull under stemmed dish (No. 1).				
[12]	Bone fragments	1507	4I08:35		
	Fragments, unidentified, inside upright-handled jar (No. 2).				
[13]	Bone fragments	1507	4I08:32		
	Includes sheep/goat juvenile tooth.				
[14]	Flint flake	1507	4I08:22	in AbS 1431	
	Brown flint; striking platform calcined. 2.4 x 5.0 x 0.8 cm.				
[15]	Shell fragments	1507	4I08:18		
	Bivalves.				

GRAVE 85

Of this grave there remained only a shallow cut into the top of the surviving brickwork of the W wall of the corridor (Room 37) which is here the E wall of Room 62, in 6G63a. On the E and W the precise limits of the grave are uncertain, since in each case the room fill had been excavated lower than the base of the grave; the surviving length of the pit is 1.45 m., but it may have been longer higher up because the base of the grave was not flat but sloped upwards to N and S. At the S end, as shown on the grave plan, was a patch of white reed(?) impressions, which may, however, have been a structural feature within the wall, and unconnected with the grave.

The skeleton was that of a child, and was in a very poor state of preservation, although it did appear to be largely undisturbed. Just S of the skull was a piece of flint which could well have been deliberately included, but none of the other things found with the skeleton could be confidently identified as grave goods. Other child burials also included pieces of flint (cf. Graves 72, 81 and 87). Since Grave 85 was cut into the Level IB wall, it doubtless also cut the IA wall built directly upon the IB wall, and is therefore of late ED III date.

Batch 953: Grave 85

Grave contents

1	Human skeleton	953	6G63:341		
	Skull (in many fragments); loose teeth (no maxilla or mandible); fragments of scapula and humerus. Identified as a juvenile, aged 15 years \pm 6 months (on basis of dentition); sex indefinite.				



Fig. 101. Grave 85: plan of contents.

2	Conical bowl	953	6G63:270	
	Buff ware and surface; grit temper. Bitumen coating inside and over breaks. Only part of base preserved. Rim di. lost; base di. 4.5; H. (ext.) 4.7 cm.			
3	Flint flake	953	6G63:269	in AbS 1431
	Flake of calcined flint with cortex. 6.7 x 2.3 x 0.6 cm.			
[4]	Shell	953	6G63:271	
	One half of a bivalve (<i>Unio</i> sp.).			

GRAVE 86

Plate XVIIIb

This infant burial in Room E 39 was found only when we decided to make a small cut between the W end of Grave 88 and the W wall of Room 39 to check their stratigraphic relationship. In the intervening 0.60 m. lay Grave 86. [NB: this was initially numbered Grave 103, and is published as such in *Iraq* 39, 280. We have committed the procedural sin of re-numbering in order to include this burial in the same volume as the others in Room 39, using a number (86) which was originally assigned to another pit in 6G63 which turned out not to be a grave.] The

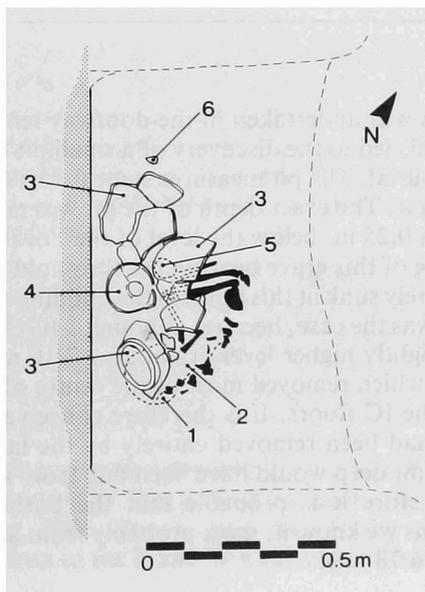


Fig. 102. Grave 86: plan of contents.

stratification of this part of the room is discussed under Grave 88; as far as Grave 86 is concerned, the relevant points are that it lay about 0.45 m. below the IC2 floor, and that no cut was noted in this part of the room at that level (nor does inspection of our photographs suggest that one was missed by us). Unfortunately, since the entire burial falls within the limits of the arbitrary rectangular cut made by us, which was taken down several layers at once, we cannot say anything about the relationship between Grave 86 and the thick clay floor at +6.90/6.80 m. which was laid after the completion of Grave 88: the two graves might be contemporary, or Grave 86 might have cut through that floor, making it slightly later.

The bones were in poor condition but probably undisturbed, with the skull to the SE and the body in the usual position for infants, on its side with knees tightly flexed. The jar (No. 3) was lacking its rim, and was apparently deliberately laid into the grave in its broken state as a covering for the body. Beneath it, by the knees, was a small jar, and above it a conical bowl. The sherds of some more conical bowls which had been placed along the E side of the body were removed by the workman before they could be planned. As explained above, the nature of the operation meant that we did not identify the limits of the cut into which the baby was placed, but it cannot have been much bigger than the body itself.

Batch 997: Grave 86 [originally called Grave 103]

Grave contents

1	Human skull Found beneath broken pots.	997	6G63:432		
2	Human bones	997	6G63:425		
3	Large jar Rim, most of neck and some of body sherds missing. Greenish, medium-fine ware, grit temper. Pinched ring-base. Di. at neck 11.0; di. at shoulder 31.6; base di. 13.2; H. (ext.) 37.6 cm. Found broken, placed over bones.	997	6G63:423 + 424		Fig. 137
4	Conical bowl Finely made; string-cut base. Buff ware and surface, grit temper. Rim di. 13.7-14.4; base di. 4.5-4.8; H. 6.2-8.5 cm.	997	6G63:421		
5	Small jar Reddish medium-fine ware. Slightly collared flaring rim; flat string-cut base. Rim di. 4.5; base di. 4.3; H. 9.7 cm.	997	6G63:431	AbS 1398	Fig. 137
6	Bitumen cone Conical bitumen object of straw-tempered bitumen, of a type which is common but of unknown purpose. Slight circular depression in base. H. 2.5; di. at base 2.6; di. of depression in base 1.2; depth of depression 0.25 cm.	997	6G63:426	AbS 1362	

GRAVE 87

Plate XVIIIc

In 1976 a little further excavation was undertaken in the doorway leading into Room 48 from Room 45 in the Southern Unit. This led to the discovery of a small pit between the jambs of the doorway in which was an infant burial. The pit measures some 0.75 x 0.75 m. and the body lies in a slightly deeper portion within it. The exact depth of the pit was not recorded, but as far as preserved it must have been about 0.25 m. below the level of the "orange floor" (cf. Grave 88, pp. 161-3). The precise positioning of this grave beneath the threshold leads us to suspect that it was an intramural burial, deliberately sunk at this point in the building during its occupation; yet it is impossible to prove that this was the case, because although a IC clay floor ran uninterruptedly through the doorway at a slightly higher level of about +7.10 m., just N of this point it was cut by the side of the ash pit which removed most of the centre of the Southern Unit from above Level IA down to below the IC floors. It is therefore conceivable that our grave was a side chamber off a shaft which had been removed entirely by the late pit. Nevertheless, it is unlikely that a shaft more than 2 m. deep would have been dug from above the Level IA floors to bury a small baby, and therefore it is probable that the burial took place within the occupation of the Southern Unit as we know it, most probably from a IC floor (perhaps that at +7.10 m. or the lower one at +6.78 m.).

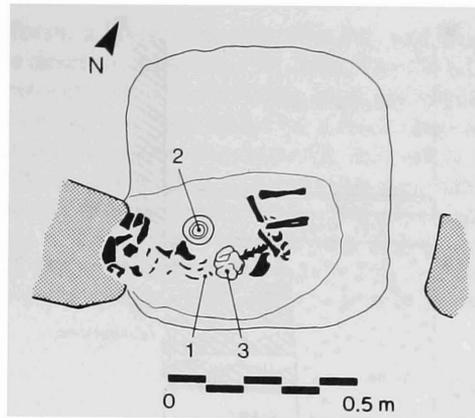


Fig. 103. Grave 87: plan of contents.

The baby lay on its left side with the head to the SW, actually beneath the western jamb of the doorway, as the pit was hollowed out here. A small pottery jar was placed in front of the chest, and we found an unexplained lump of unbaked clay on top of the body. There was also a flint blade from the grave, but its exact provenance was not recorded and we cannot therefore be sure whether or not it was a deliberate inclusion.

Batch 3301: Grave 87

Grave contents

1	Human skeleton Infant of 9 months \pm 2 months (on basis of dentition).	3301	6G65:296		
2	Small jar Red ware; medium coarse. String-cut base. Rim di. 5.3; base di. 3.7; H. 8.5 cm.	3301	6G65:295	AbS 1206	Fig. 138
3	Clay lump Shapeless lump; visible in the photograph.	3301	6G65:297		
[4]	Flint blade Sickle blade; calcined flint. Ends lost. One edge lustrous and coarsely denticulated by direct retouch. 2.5 x 1.2 x 0.3 cm.	3301	6G65:298	in AbS 1431	

GRAVE 88

Plate XVIII*d*

A general description of Grave 88 was given in *Iraq* 39, 280. It is the northernmost of four graves dug into the floor of Room 39, and like Graves 2 and 27 it had been thoroughly robbed. Nevertheless, a considerable quantity of pottery was recovered from the disturbed fill, no doubt largely originating from the burial. Most of this lay on the base of the grave-cut in the eastern end, as shown in the grave drawing (Fig. 105). In places the original vertical sides of the shaft could be made out, and as far as one could judge it must have been of similar type and size to the other shafts dug in Room 39.

However, the original sides of the shaft had mostly been destroyed by robber pits and animal burrows. In particular, there was a disturbance coming in from Room 38 on the N; on the S side was an animal burrow which came from above the IC floor (at which point we took over from the 1965 level of excavation), and another pit which must have cut the S side of the grave, and which can be clearly seen in the photograph in Biggs 1974: 8, Fig. 5, cutting an arch-like shape into the IB floors of the room towards Grave 1.

As a result of this very extensive disturbance we were not able to determine with certainty the level from which the grave was dug. The probable sequence of events, however, is shown in the diagrammatic sketch (Fig. 104). The orange clay floor, which is shared throughout the Southern Unit, is broken close to the E and W walls of the room by a cut which also cut through

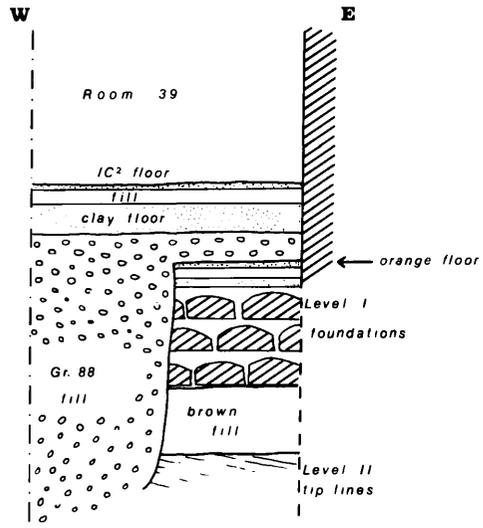


Fig. 104. Grave 88: schematic section to show stratification in N end of Room 39.

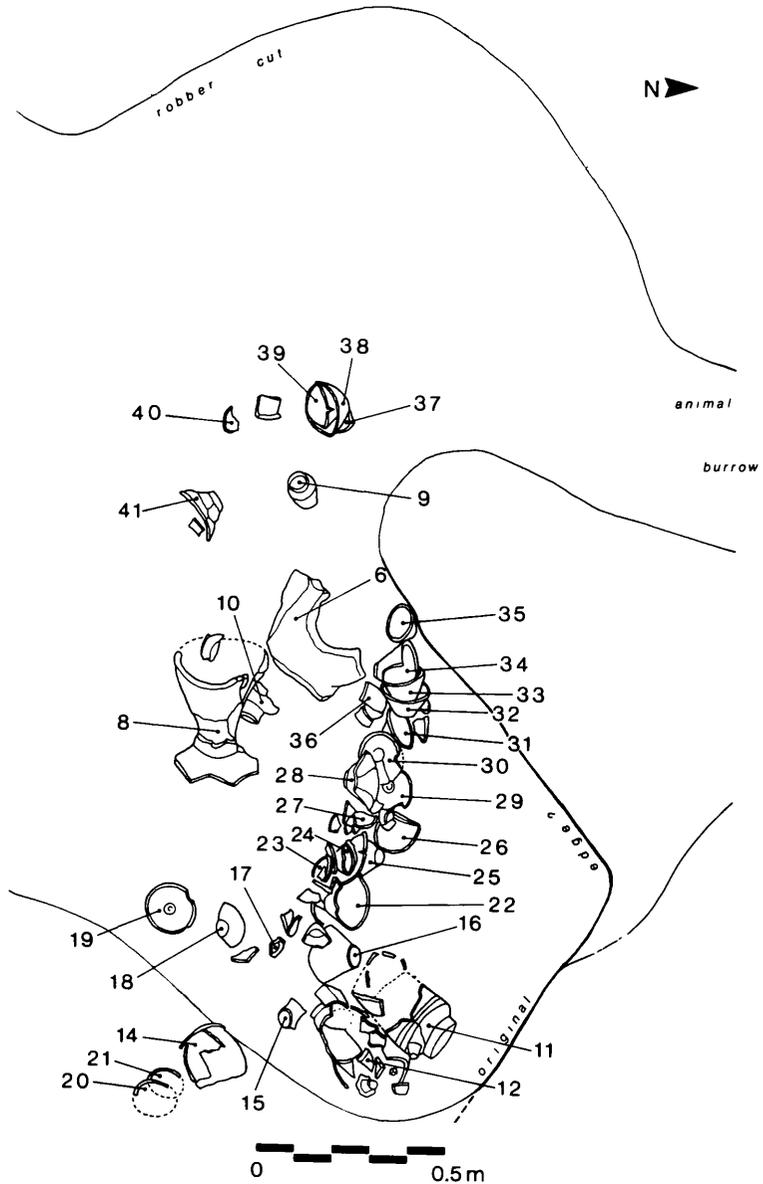


Fig. 105. Grave 88: plan of contents.

the underlying brick platform, a layer of dark brown fill, and striated layers beneath this which belong to Level II (see the description in *Iraq* 39, 280). The fill of this cut, which is described as "green bricky rubble", extends over the surviving portions of the orange floor, and so covered the whole width of the room; it was then sealed by a thick layer of yellowish clay (8 cm.) and a finer clay layer above. Above this again was more fill, and above that was the Level IC floor, at which excavation probably ceased in 1965. There is no explanation for such a large cut in the floor except a grave, and no reason to think that that grave could not have been Grave 88, which we therefore assume to be the case. If so, Grave 88 was probably the earliest of the four in Room 39, and certainly earlier than Graves 1 and 2. The relative chronology of the shaft just to its S (Grave 90), however, is unclear, and it was probably slightly earlier than Grave 103 just to the W.

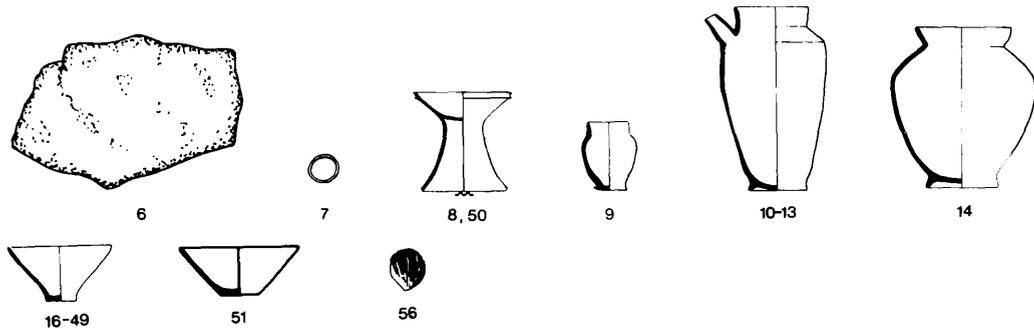


Fig. 106. Grave 88 contents.

- Batches**
- 62: Grave 88 fill, mainly robber trenches
 - 65: Animal burrow cutting into fill of Grave 88
 - 66: Striated fill in SE of Grave 88 (possibly undisturbed)

Grave contents (almost all disturbed)

Pottery group: Plate XXVc

[1]	Human bone 5 fragments of skull; sub-adult (not infant) 1 fragment of cranium	62	6G64:677 6G64:685		
[2]	Miscellaneous bones Unidentified fragments ox femur sheep/goat bones	62	6G64:693 6G64:696 6G64:721		
[3]	Animal bones	62	6G64:679		
[4]	Bones Contained in conical bowl No. 49.	62	6G64:780		
[5]	Bones pig unidentified fragments	65	6G64:703 6G64:700		
6	"Gravestone" Grey stone with much sand. Roughly rectangular, with one surface ground smooth so that the centre is hollow; lower surface possibly also smoothed. L. 34.5; W. 22.5; Th. 9.2 cm.	62	6G64:688		
[7]	Silver rings Portions of 3 rings corroded together. Approximately a half of one circle and three-quarters of the other two is preserved. All one triple spiral? Di. of rings 2.15-2.25; di. of wire 0.15 cm.; Wt. 1.8 g. Found loose in fill.	62	6G64:704	AbS 1259	
8	Stemmed dish Buff ware; medium coarse; cream slip. Base complete; only small part of bowl extant. Cf. for the shape of the stem, No. 50 below. Rim di. ca. 25; base di. 21.4; H. 27.5 cm. <i>Iraq</i> 43, 67, Fig. 11:67; p. 68.	62	6G64:674	AbS 1394	Fig. 138

	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Surface</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Rim di.</i> <i>(cm.)</i>	<i>Base di.</i> <i>(cm.)</i>	<i>H. (cm.)</i>	
41	buff	cream		14.3-15.2	5.8-6.0	6.4-7.7	6G64:687
[42]	[No details]						6G64:705
[43]	[No details]						6G64:706
[44]	[No details]						6G64:707
[45]	[No details]						6G64:718
[46]	[No details]						6G64:719
[47]	[No details]						6G64:723
[48]	buff	cream		14.5	4.6-4.8	8.4-9.2	6G64:764
[49]	reddish	cream	Cf. No. 4	ca. 14.0	4.2-4.3	8.4	6G64:781
[50]	Stemmed dish (sherds)		62	6G64:789			Fig. 138
	3 joining sherds from base only. Red ware, buff surface. One (of 2 ?) holes survives in side of base. Base di. ca. 26; H. (ext.) 13.4 cm. For the gradual transition from base into stem cf. No. 8.						
[51]	Stone bowl		65	6G64:699	AbS 1354		Fig. 141
	Whitish-buff stone. Flat base, flaring straight sides. Almost half, reconstructed from sherds. Rim di. 19.5; base di. 8.5; H. 6.2 cm.						
[52]	Stone bowl sherd		62	6G64:686			
[53]	Clay wall-cone		62	6G64:698			
	Both ends broken. L. (ext.) 5.2; di. (max. ext.) 1.85 cm.						
[54]	Clay ball		62	6G64:722			
	Half of a hemispherical lump of clay. Di. (max.) 5.6; H. (max.) 2.6 cm.						
[55]	Flint sickle blade		62	6G64:675	in AbS 1431		
	Sickle blade fragment; brown flint. One end squared by direct retouch, one snapped. Edges coarsely denticulated, one lustrous and damaged. 2.8 x 0.7 x 0.3 cm.						
[56]	Cosmetic shells		62	6G64:720	in AbS 1434		
	A pair of cockle shells (<i>Cardium</i> sp.), found together: a. contains black pigment; trace of bitumen on exterior; 4.9 x 3.9 cm. b. contains white pigment; trace of bitumen of exterior; broken. 5.0 x 4.0 cm.						
[57]	Miscellaneous shells						
	<i>Unio</i> sp.		62	6G64:676			
	<i>Unio</i> sp., almost complete		62	6G64:697			
	[No details]		62	6G64:704			
	<i>Unio</i> sp.		65	6G64:701			
[58]	Bitumen fragment		62	6G64:694			

GRAVE 89

Plates XIXa,b

While excavating the upper fill of the shaft of Grave 80, we encountered in its SW corner an undisturbed group of pottery and other objects resting on an area of matting, at +6.50 m. The top of the tallest jar emerged at about +6.68 m., as we were clearing below the level of the "wooden planks" further N. With it were a smaller jar, a copper bowl, a spouted jar and some animal bones. According to the trench supervisor, one layer of matting "went under a small leg, with a second lying over the top, the upper being visible only when it was laid across the bone." Another woven basket or mat went beneath the copper bowl, and the whole deposit rested on a layer of what seemed to resemble decayed felt.

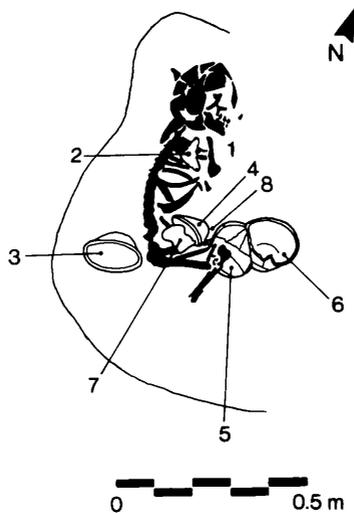


Fig. 107. Grave 89: lower deposit, plan of contents.

Only 20 cm. below this we came on the inhumation of a small child, with some beads and pottery. This was called Grave 89, and at first we did not associate it with the upper group, which was called Grave 80a to distinguish it from the main deposit of Grave 80. On reflection it became clear that "Grave 80a" lies directly above the child burial, and must belong with it as a secondary deposit within Grave 89. However, J. A. Moon considers that the conical bowls of the primary burial are earlier than Grave 1, so ED II or early ED III, whereas the pots in the upper group (Nos. 12-14) should belong somewhere in ED IIIB.

Because of the difficulty we found in distinguishing the fill of one grave from that of another, we were unable to spot any clear demarcation between the shaft of Grave 80 and that of Grave 89; at the level of the top of the pots in the upper deposit ("Grave 80a"), however, we did note "a white trace containing the corner with the pots, suggesting matting; but this disappeared within about 4 cm. of becoming apparent." We were also worried by the group of arrowheads which was found so close to the presumed western edge of Grave 89 (see Grave 80: No. 5); this was not, however, a convincing disproof, and the photograph of the spouted jar shows that it was in fact very likely leant against the W side of the grave pit at just this point. To the E a more serious problem is posed by the area of "palmwood" on which four copper items were lying. We have now included these with the upper deposit of Grave 89 (Nos. 19-22), but it is also possible that they are from the secondary deposits in Grave 80.

The burial proper was in a small grave, perhaps no more than a metre in length, and less in width. The child lay on its left side with the head to the N, knees drawn up though not tightly. The pottery was less impressive than that in the higher deposit: four conical bowls, a cup and a small jar. Round the neck were frit and shell beads and the only other ornament was a single bead found near the knees. There was also some bitumened reed, perhaps a basket, to the NW. Any evidence for the top of the grave shaft would have been largely removed when Grave 37 was dug in the room; but it seems probable that it was dug from about + 8.00 m. or higher, as a cut was observed going off to the W in the W side of Grave 37.

Batches

- 518: In side of Grave 37 [for No. 24 only]
- 536: Upper fill of Grave 80 (all over; subsequently restricted to Grave 89, upper deposit)
- 543: Grave 89, lower deposit
- 545: Strip along W side; includes fill equivalent to batches 532 and 536
- 547: Bottom of "Grave 80a" (i.e. Grave 89 upper deposit) around spouted jar (No. 14)

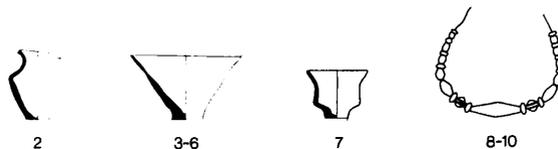


Fig. 108a. Grave 89, contents of lower deposit.

Grave contents: lower deposit

Pottery group: Plate XXVd

1	Human skeleton 2½-3½ years (on basis of dentition). Also: 1 adult patella; 1 animal humerus.	543	6G37:211		
2	Squat jar Green, overfired ware, yellowish in places, fine. String-cut base. Rim di. 5.8; base di. 3.4; H. 9.2 cm.	543	6G37:217	AbS 1198	Fig. 138
3	Conical bowl Brown ware, surface red/cream/black; grit temper. String-cut base. Rim di. 14.3-14.9; base di. 4.2-4.3; H. 8.2-9.1 cm.	543	6G37:216		
4	Conical bowl Brown ware, cream surface; grit temper. String-cut base. Rim di. 14.6-15.5; base di. 4.2-4.6; H. 7.3-9.0 cm.	543	6G37:187		
5	Conical bowl Brown ware, red/black surface; grit temper. Most of rim missing. Rim di. lost; base di. 4.0-4.6; H. 8.2 cm.	543	6G37:214		
6	Conical bowl Buff ware, cream/black surface out; grit temper. Rim di. 13.8-14.0; base di. 3.8-4.1; H. 8.0-8.5 cm.	543	6G37:213		Fig. 138
7	Caliciform cup Red ware, medium fine. String-cut base. Rim di. 8.4; base di. 3.1; H. 6.5 cm.	543	6G37:219	AbS 1199	Fig. 138

As J. N. Tubb points out, this sort of shape is more familiar in contemporary Syria (cf. e.g. Kühne 1976: 77, with Abb. 292-7, classified as lids, which seems less convincing in this case). A very similar cup(?) was found against the E face of the room-wall, but was not thought to belong to either grave (6G37:347 = AbS 1380).

Found inside No. 5.

8	Frit or shell bead Di. 0.4; L. 0.4; di. of perf. 0.1 cm. Found near knees, by itself.	543	6G37:220	AbS 1235	Fig. 147
[9]	Carnelian bead Cylindrical; perhaps broken at one end. L. (ext.) 1.2; di. 0.65; di. of perf. 0.15-0.25 cm. Found clearing along W side of grave, not exactly provenanced and not certainly belonging with the burial.	545	6G37:194	AbS 1236	Fig. 147
[10]	Necklace of beads	543	6G37:201	AbS 1295	Fig. 147
	a. 21 frit (dark br.) ring-shaped	(Ur type 14)	<i>L.</i> 0.3-0.45	<i>di.</i> 0.38-0.55	<i>di. of perf.</i> 0.1-0.13
	b. 1 frit ovoid	(Ur type 4)	1.15	0.65	0.25
	c. 2 dentalium		1.05	0.3	0.18
			0.74	0.43	0.27
	d. 4 bone or shell convex cylindrical	(Ur type 14)	0.49-0.57	0.33-0.45	0.18-0.27
	Also found with the beads: 8 irregular perforated lumps of clay.				

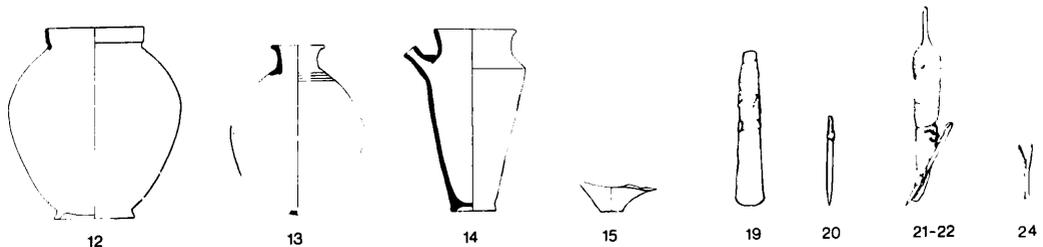


Fig. 108b. Grave 89, contents of upper deposit.

- [11] **Bitumened matting** 536 6G37:212 Plate XXXIIc
From floor of grave; some bitumened matting (or possibly large basket) recorded to NW of skull, but it is not certain that it was from precisely there that the sample was taken. Consolidated with PVA emulsion and bandage.
- Contents: upper deposit*
- 12 **Wide-mouthed jar** 536 6G37:179 AbS 1172 Fig. 138
Buff ware, medium coarse. Wheel-turned ring-base made in one with vessel.
Rim di. 15.0; base di. 11.5; H. 25.2-27.0 cm.
- 13 **Bottle** 536 6G37:180 AbS 1173 Fig. 138
Buff ware, medium fine, cream slip. Reserved slip horizontal bands on shoulder. Round outside of rim below lip are the remains of a reddish concretion, perhaps from sealing of vessel. On base, traces of a circle of reeds on which the bottle must have been standing.
Rim di. 7.1; H. 23.2 cm.
- 14 **Spouted jar** 536 6G37:199 AbS 1200 Fig. 138
Yellow ware, medium fine. Small ring-base of same ware as vessel.
Rim di. 11.6; base di. 5.9; H. 24.4 cm.
Sample of contents: 6G37:200
- 15 **Copper bowl** 536 6G37:178 AbS 1192 Fig. 141
Sharply flared straight sides and out-turned rim. Very uneven and damaged.
Rim di. 11.85; base di. ca. 3.3; H. 3-5; Th. at rim 0.1 cm.
- 16 **Sheep skeleton**
As reported in *Iraq* 40, 97, parts at least of the skeleton of a lamb were found on the matting in the upper deposit. They were recovered in three groups, as follows:
Mandible, etc., from beneath and W 536 6G37:182
of copper bowl No. 15.
Leg bones, etc. 536 6G37:183
Further bones from same animal, 547 6G37:203
found round spouted jar No. 14.
- 17 **Sample of reed(?) matting** 536 6G37:185
Conserved with PVA emulsion. For a description of the matting or basket, cf. in introductory commentary above.
- 18 **Sample of "felt"** 536 6G37:188
This material was said to lie beneath the matting and other objects in the upper deposit; it extended somewhat to the NW, beyond the spouted jar (No. 14), as shown on the plan.

Group on E side [possibly belonging to Grave 80]

Group: Plate XXIXg

- 19 **Copper chisel** 536 6G37:175 AbS 1194 Fig. 143
Blade narrows from a slightly curved cutting edge to a rounded haft end. There is very heavy corrosion on one face from 0.7 to 5.1 cm. down from the haft end, in which can be seen faint traces of wood grain running parallel with the long axis of the blade. Below the corrosion on one side is the imprint of a metal band which was probably a decorative strip below the handle.
L. 10.5; max. W. 2.05; min. W. 1.05; Th. 0.2 cm.; Wt. 21.0 g.
Found with Nos. 20-22 on a "plank" to the E of No. 12.
- 20 **Copper graver** 536 6G37:176 AbS 1188 Fig. 143
Rectangular in section, made from a copper rod, one end of which has been hammered into a splayed cutting edge. Traces of reed or wooden handle in corrosion which extends 1.7 cm. from the butt end.
L. 6.1; W. (max.) 0.475; Th. of shaft 0.25; Th. of cutting edge 0.4 cm.; Wt. 4.0 g.
- 21 **Copper saw-edged knife** 536 6G37:177 AbS 1184 Fig. 143
Fine-toothed saw-edged blade; back of blade straight, cutting edge slightly curved with rounded end. Straight tang, thicker than blade.
Found with No. 22 corroded to it.
Overall L. of knife (ext.) 13.5; L. of blade 11.1; W. 1.95; overall Th. 0.1; Th. of tang 0.2; Wt. (with No. 22) 10.8 g.
- 22 **Copper graver** 536 6G37:177 AbS 1184
Square in section, tapering to a flat cutting edge.
Corroded to No. 21.
L. 6.55; W. 0.3; Th. 0.3 cm.; Wt. (with No. 21) 10.8 g.

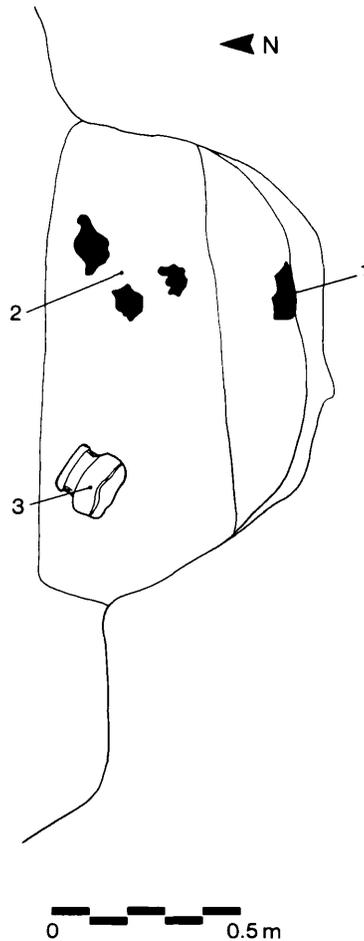


Fig. 109. Grave 90: plan of contents.

Probably accidental in fill

[4]	Animal bones Sheep/goat.	63	6G64:743	
[5]	Unfired potsherd(?)	63	6G64:680	
[6]	Stone fragment	63	6G64:744	
[7]	Flint sickle blade Banded brown flint. Ends squared by direct retouch. One edge coarsely denticulated by direct retouch. Traces of bitumen. 2.8 x 1.5 x 0.4 cm.	63	6G64:759	in AbS 1431

GRAVE 91

A disturbed pit containing human bone was excavated in the N face of 6G74a in 1976; the southern part of the same pit may have been excavated as "cut" in 1975. The pit is between +7.65 and +8.25 m., and some 0.80 m. in width where it is cut by the section.

Batches **610:** Cut in NE corner of 6G74a
637: Contents of Grave 91 pit

Grave contents

[1]	Human bones	637	6G74:122
[2]	Animal bones Sheep/goat fragments.	610	6G74:74
[3]	Shell	610	6G74:75

GRAVE 92

This number was assigned to a small group of objects found lying at about the level of the base of Grave 76, but further E. Most probably they belong with Grave 76, with Grave 83 to the E, or with Grave 95, none of which contained any conical bowls as found. But in any case they probably come from a disturbed grave, as all these graves had suffered some disturbance.

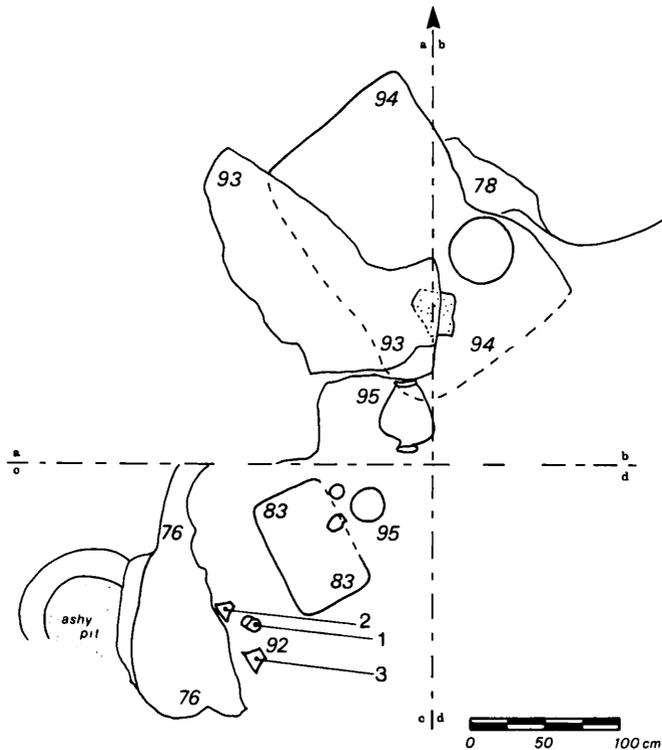


Fig. 110. Grave 92: plan of area of grave to show contents and relationship to other neighbouring graves.

Batches

1421: Earth E of Grave 76

1422: Earth along E side of quadrant, beyond Grave 83

Grave contents

1	Human skull fragment Other human fragments [not indicated on plan]	1421	4109:172 4109:127
2	Conical bowl Buff ware and surface; grit temper. Rim di. 13.8-14.6; base di. 4.1-4.7; H. 6.4-7.9 cm.	1421	4109:170
3	Conical bowl Green ware and surface; grit temper. Rim di. 13.8-14.0; base di. 4.0-4.7; H. 7.9-8.4 cm.	1421	4109:171
[4]	Reed matting(?) Found inside the conical bowl No. 3.	1421	4109:235
[5]	Shell ring Half a shell ring. Di. 1.9; di. of perf. 0.95 cm.	1421	4109:128
[6]	Fragment of grindstone Volcanic. 7 x 5 x 2 cm. Presumably not associated with a grave.	1421	4109:129

No. 11 as well. On the other hand, the leg bones in the same part of the grave lay *above* some of the matting, and it is clear that the body and some at least of the stemmed dishes were laid on and covered by the matting.

The grave housed a single adult, lying with head to the W, and associated grave-goods in situ. Both the pottery and the skeleton had been severely crushed and we are not able to reconstruct the position of the body with certainty, although it probably lay with its back to the N, face bent down towards the knees and legs flexed. At the same level as the bones were 8 stemmed dishes, all of a rather unusual type, small and undecorated. Some still stood upright but others had keeled over. W of the head was a copper dagger blade, and near the skull a very squashed and irrecoverable pottery jar in friable red ware (No. 3). A bead (No. 18) was found near the feet. Some items found at a higher level must also have belonged to the grave furnishings, in particular the two stemmed dishes Nos. 12-13, which are very similar to those from within the matting. It is not certain whether they were originally higher in the fill, or had been at the same level as the rest of the grave and were moved upward by later disturbance of one of the areas now lost. Height of stemmed dish No. 7: +8.71 m.



Fig. 112. Grave 93 contents.

Batches

- 1400:** Surface of 4109 [contains some pertinent items]
1404: 4109b; described as "Grave 78 cut" but subsequently seen to have included at least the E end of the Grave 93 cut
1432: Fill of Grave 93 after recognition of bitumened matting
1434: Fill of Grave 93; items apparently enclosed within the matting
1436: As 1432
1438: Created for group of sherds possibly associated with Grave 93 or Grave 95

Grave contents

Pottery group: Plate XXVIa

- | | | | | |
|-----|--|------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Human skeleton
Age 21 years or more (on basis of dentition); sex indeterminate.
Only crushed fragments of skull and some long bones preserved; 2 teeth (2nd. & 3rd. molars).
Matting on skull lay at +8.74 m. | 1432 | 4109:197, 214 | |
| 2 | Animal jawbone | 1432 | 4109:219 | |
| [3] | Ovoid jar
Only upper and lower parts could be reconstructed, the join is lost. Very flakey red clay, fine grit temper. Cream slip on outside (interior surface largely worn away). Short neck, with plain rim pulled outwards. Ovoid body; gently pointed base.
Rim di. ca. 8.5; max. W. ca. 10.8; H. very roughly 12 cm.
Found on removal of skull. | 1432 | 4109:221 | Fig. 139 |
| 4 | Stemmed dish
Reddish medium fine ware; cream slip. Incurving bevelled rim with sharp carination below, both undecorated. Slender stem, bell-shaped foot with bevelled base-rim.
Rim di. (inner) 16.9; (outer) 18.8; base di. 15.2; H. 16.9 cm.
Found directly E of crushed skull. | 1432 | 4109:174 | AbS 1408 |
| 5 | Stemmed dish
Buff medium fine ware. Sharply incurving bevelled rim; prominent carination below, both undecorated; short, slender stem; flaring foot to slightly bevelled base rim.
Rim di. (inner) ca. 16.0; (outer) ca. 18.0; base di. 12.8; H. 14.4 cm. | 1432 | 4109:200 | AbS 1407
Fig. 139 |
| 6 | Stemmed dish
Reddish medium fine ware; cream slip. Incurving bevelled rim and sharp carination, both undecorated; slender stem; bell-shaped foot with bevelled base rim.
Rim di. (inner) 16.7; (outer) 18.2; base di. 14.6; H. 16.5 cm.
[Incorrectly published as "AbS 1401" in <i>Iraq</i> 43, 66 No. 55.] | 1432 | 4109:201 | AbS 1409
Fig. 139 |

GRAVE 94Plate *XIXd*

The remnants of this grave lay directly N of Grave 93 in 4109a and b; it was first encountered during the clearance of Grave 78, which exposed the top of a large upright-handled jar still in situ (No. 6). This was half a metre tall, and lying to its S at the base of the grave was a "grave-stone" (No. 7), at +8.15 m. The top of the jar must have been at +8.65 m., higher than the base of Grave 78 to the N. It is therefore likely that the fill of Grave 78 overlapped with that of Grave 94, but it is not possible to say which was cutting which, unless the relatively intact condition of Grave 94 suggests it was the later of the two. The relationship of the two is shown in Plate XIXc.

The jar and the stone seem to have stood on a low shelf at the SE end of the grave. A layer of reeds or reed matting was visible in this area, running over the jar and stone, and some fragmentary bone near them, and up the sides of the cut to the E and W. The whitish reed layer was traced up the N wall of the jar as well, and fragments of earth with reed impressions were recovered inside this jar; one bone, found with others inside the jar, had a layer of woven matting on it (No. 8). It seems clear that after the jar, stone and perhaps some animal bones (i.e. meat?) were placed in the grave, a reed (or palm-leaf) mat was spread across the whole of this end of the grave, before it was filled up with earth.

The matting was not traced further to the N, except in the low side of the cut for the leg bones (No. 1: see Plate XIXd), but this is sufficient grounds for considering them part of the same deposit.

Subsequently it was possible to trace the outline of a rectangular grave cut further to the NW, giving a pit some 1.80 x 1.10 m., but none of the original grave deposit remained here. As to the relationship of the grave to the architecture, see on Grave 76 above.

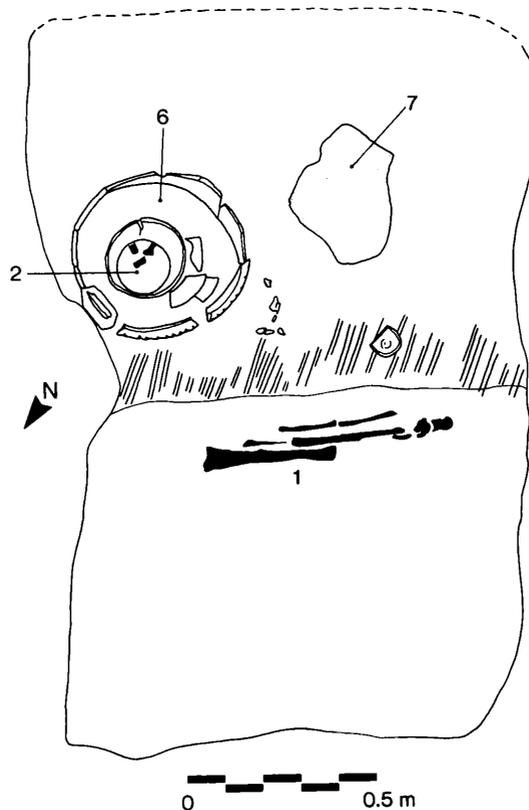


Fig. 113. Grave 94: plan of contents.

Batches

1427: 4109b; clearance of S end of Grave 78 = Grave 94 fill(?)

1437: 4109a + b; area around upright-handled jar (No. 6)

1439: 4109a; area between No. 6 and Grave 93

Grave contents

1	Human leg bones	1437	4109:230		
2	Bones Found inside upright-handled jar (No. 6).	1437	4109:225		
[3]	Bone fragments Found near No. 6.	1437	4109:222		
[4]	Animal(?) bone Condylar process of ox? mandible. Found near No. 6.	1437	4109:223		
[5]	Bone fragments Found near "gravestone" (No. 7).	1439	4109:215		
6	Upright-handled jar Red, medium coarse ware, well fired. Added coarser ware ring-base. Rim di. 16.3; base di. 16.8; H. 50.3 cm. See <i>Iraq</i> 44, 60, No. 37. Contained bone (No. 2) and reed impression on bone (No. 8).	1437	4109:224 + 160	AbS 1397	Fig. 139
7	"Gravestone" Greyish sandstone slab. One surface smooth and concave. L. 37.5; W. 27.5; Th. (at centre) 4.1; (max.) 8 cm.	1437	4109:231		Plate XXVIb
[8]	Bone with reed impression Inside No. 6.	1437	4109:234		

GRAVE 95

Plate XXa

This grave lay at the intersection of all four quadrants in 4109, but the only part separately excavated was in the SE corner of quadrant a. It was identified in section in the a/b and a/c inter-quadrant baulks, but only retrospectively. The upper part of the surviving fill was cleared together with the upper fill of Grave 93, and the two cuts were treated separately only after the definition of the S edge of the Grave 93 deposit. It then became clear that the Grave 95 cut went deeper (base at +8.65 m.) and that some of its fill had been removed on the false assumption that it formed part of Grave 76 to the W. In retrospect, it seems very probable that a group of four pots at first ascribed to Grave 76 and excavated as batch 1402 in fact belong to Grave 95, which would have been responsible for cutting away the top of the Grave 83 shaft (see Fig. 110). Close to the surface as these different grave cuts were, we were unable to detect distinctions between their different fillings. Moreover, in the light of the condition of those pots we have ascribed to Grave 95, it is obvious that it has suffered serious disturbance itself. See also on Grave 92.

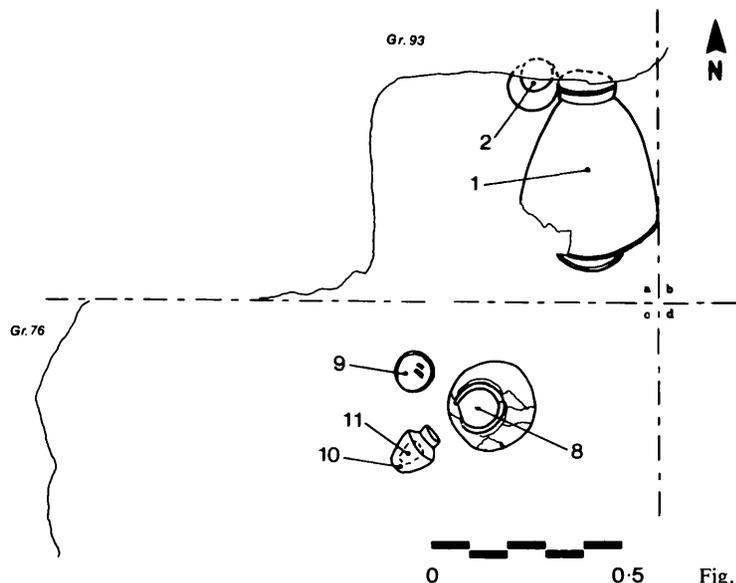


Fig. 114. Grave 95: plan of contents.

Batches

- 1402:** Grave 76; here applies to Nos. 8-11, which were excavated as though part of Grave 76
1431: 4109a; cut in SE corner of quadrant below 1430
1433: 4109a; same cut, below 1431
1435: Grave 95, SE corner within 4109a (= 1433)

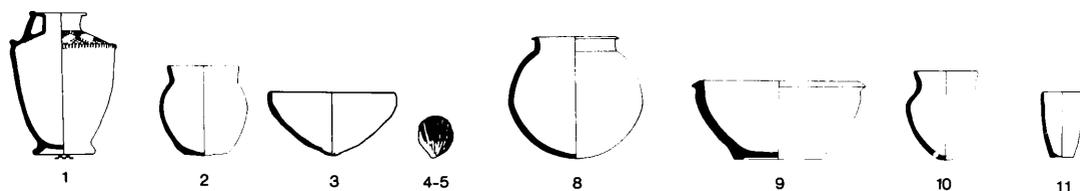


Fig. 115. Grave 95 contents.

Grave contents

- 1 Upright-handled jar** 1435 4109:207 AbS 1412 Fig. 140
 Roughly made; anthropomorphic handle. Added ring-base in very coarsely tempered clay.
 Rim di. 13.3; base di. 15.5; H. 38.3 cm.
 Found upside-down (cf. Plate XIXc), just N of the 4109a/c baulk line.
Iraq 43, 58-60, No. 31 [NB. on p. 58 the drawing of the body under No. 31 belongs to No. 32 and vice versa.]
- 2 Small jar** 1435 4109:226 AbS 1437 Fig. 140
 Red, medium-coarse ware. Plain rim; roughly flattened base, not string-cut.
 Rim di. 9.6; base di. 6.5; H. 12.5 cm.
 Found when clearing round No. 1.
- [3] Strainer** 1435 4109:194
 Less than half bowl, including base.
 Brown ware, buff surface, grit temper. Very warped. Rim bevelled on outer edge, slightly convex sides.
 Six holes pierced irregularly through base.
 Rim di. ca. 11 cm.; base di. (at holes) 1.7-2.4 cm.; H. ca. 5.4 cm.
- [4] Cosmetic shells** 1435 4109:228
 2 cockle shells (*Cardium* sp.), possibly a matching pair:
 a. contains black pigment; bitumen over exterior;
 b. contains green on black pigment; traces of bitumen on exterior.
 Each shell: 4.8 x 3.9 cm.
 Position not known.
- [5] Shell** 1435 4109:229
 Probably *Unio* sp. No further details.
 Probably accidental in fill.
- [6] Bitumen cone** 1435 4109:209 AbS 1364
 Regular conical lump of straw-tempered bitumen; slightly irregular base with finger-marks around it.
 Di. (of base) 2.65; ext. H. 2.7; est. max. orig. H. 2.95 cm.
 Probably accidental in fill.
- [7] Bone** 1435 4109:227
 No details.

Southern group, originally assigned to Grave 76

- 8 Large jar** 1402 4109:7 AbS 1113 Fig. 140
 Brown coarse fabric; blackened inside and out in patches. Hand-finished uneven rim, slightly bevelled.
 Rim di. (outer) 12 cm.; H. 17 cm.
 Contained residue, sampled as 4109:12
- 9 Bowl** 1402 4109:8 AbS 1098 Fig. 140
 Reddish, medium-coarse ware. Unusual rim, bevelled slightly inwards; flat, string-cut base.
 Rim di. 11.8; base di. 5.5; H. 5.5 cm.
 Contained some bones (no details) 4109:52

10	Perforated jar Buff ware. Ovoid jar with hole through wall of vessel at one side of base. Rim di. 8.8; H. 12.0; di. of hole ca. 0.7 cm. Contained No. 11, and also fragments of charcoal and bone (no details)	1402	4109:9	AbS 1096	Fig. 140
			4109:54		
11	Small mug Brownish ware. Uneven string-cut base. Rim di. 5.1; base di. 3.5; H. 9.5 cm. Found inside No. 10; this type of vessel is usually found as part of a "set" (cf. Grave 1 Nos. 58-61), and No. 9 might also be attributed to such a set. No trace was found of a perforated cylindrical stand, but No. 3 could well have belonged. Contained:	1402	4109:24	AbS 1097	Fig. 140
			4109:27		

Accidental or disturbed in upper fill

[12]	Copper loop Bent rod; one end of the loop is broken off. It is not clear whether the rod continued straight out (forming a pin?) or curved around (as a spiral ring). L. (as bent) 3.7; W. (as bent) 1.4; est. orig. di. of wire (with allowance for corrosion) 0.3 cm.; Wt. 3.1 g.	1431	4109:175	AbS 1341	Fig. 145
[13]	Cosmetic shell Cockle shell (<i>Cardium</i> sp.), containing dark red pigment; trace of bitumen on exterior. Broken: 4.1 x ? cm.	1431	4109:177	in AbS 1434	
[14]	Shell Probably <i>Unio</i> sp. No further details.	1431	4109:178		
[15]	Clay sealing No details of this or No. 16.	1431	4109:179		
[16]	Clay sealing(?)	1431	4109:192		
[17]	Bones Miscellaneous unidentified fragments.	1431	4109:176		
[18]	Grindstone Fragment only of volcanic stone.	1431	4109:180		
[19]	Sample of slag	1431	4109:193		
[20]	Bone No details.	1433	4109:182		

Cf. also Grave 92: No. 7.

GRAVE 96

Plate XXb

At the end of the 1976 season we attempted to recover information about the western part of the Level II building in Area A, by excavating the W Baulk of 5I21 and the adjoining parts of 5I20 (where work had already been undertaken in 1963). Room 12 had been floored more than once with a gravelly gypsum plaster, which was recognized in 5I20 extending into 5I21 W Baulk. At the centre of the baulk both the floor and the face of the SE wall of the room had been cut by a later vertical pottery drain, and just to its W, by a pit of which only the S end remained to any depth, where it cut the SE wall. The surviving part measured about 1.40 x 1.20 m., and contained an undisturbed group of grave goods, consisting of a set of pots and a gravestone. Along the N side of this pit there was a low edge, but the original shape and direction of the rest of the grave were lost. Subsequently, at a slightly higher level in a small undisturbed area just to the NE, also cutting the gypsum floor, we found some human toe-bones lying beneath traces of reeds or some sort of matting, which certainly belonged to a burial. Because there are yet more disturbances to the N of this, it is impossible to be certain that they belong to the same grave. In any case, it is clear that any grave at this level (base of bowl at +8.30 m., level of gypsum floor: +8.53 m.) must post-date the main Level II phase of the Area A building.

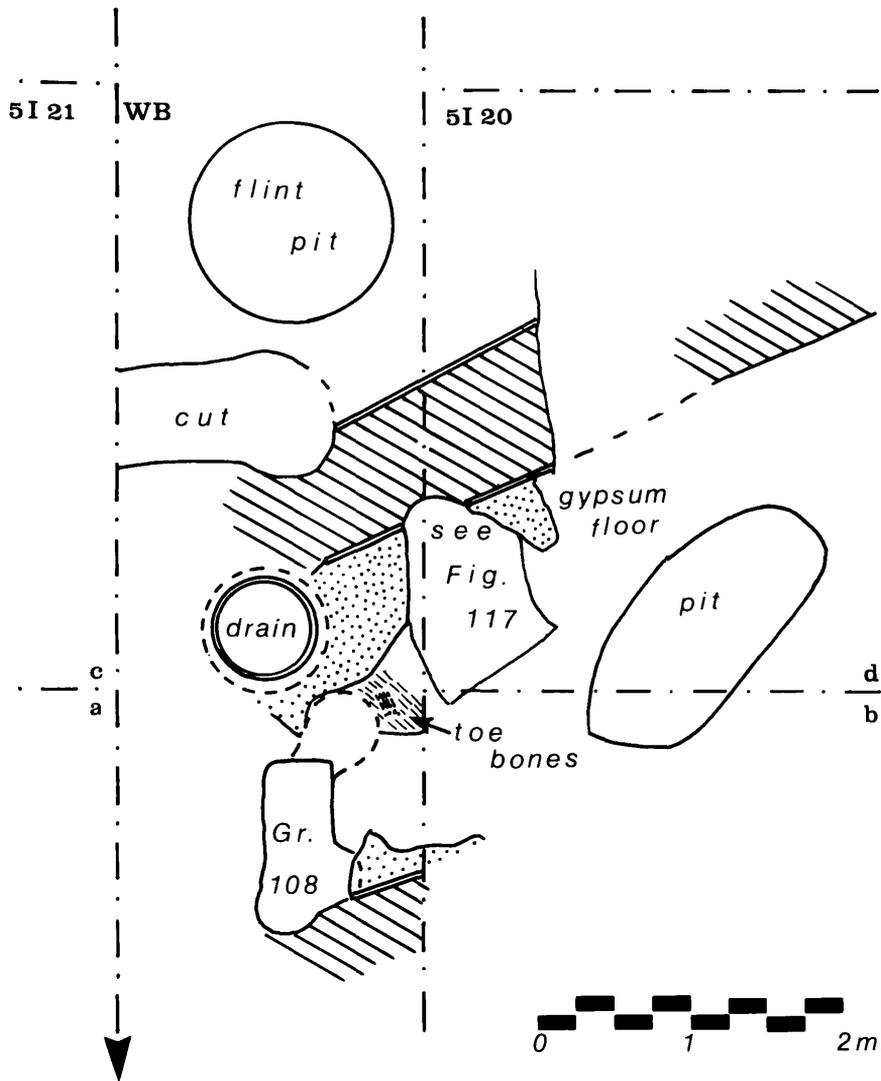


Fig. 116. W Bank of 5I31, to show position of Grave 96.

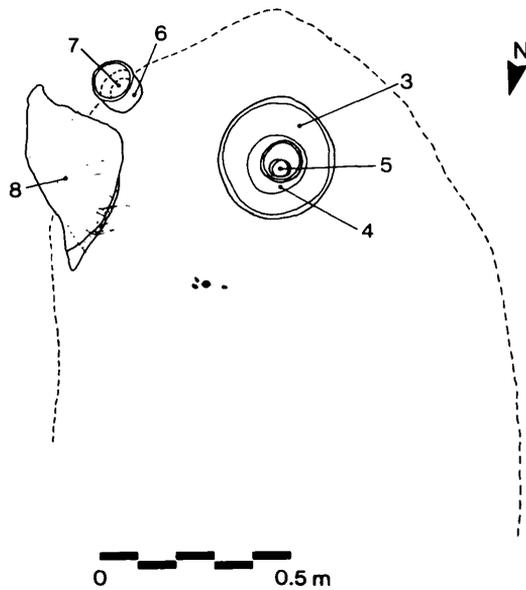


Fig. 117. Grave 96: plan of contents.

Batches

1169: Fill of grave 96 cut

1179: Lower level of grave below pots

1182: Clearing to gypsum floor, Rm. 12, includes small area of grave to NE

Grave contents

Pottery group: Plate XXVIc

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--|------|---------------|----------|----------|
| [1] | Mixed bones
Mostly animal, but including two human foetal phalanges (or pigs?).
(Association with burial not certain.) | 1169 | 5I21:312 | | |
| [2] | Human bone(?) | 1179 | 5I21:350, 355 | | |
| 2a | Bones of foot(?)
Includes animal bone from fill. | 1182 | 5I21:359 | | |
| 3 | Bowl
Reddish ware; medium coarse. Bevelled rim; slight bulge in body below rim, then body tapers to well-made added coarse ware ring-base.
Rim di. (inner) 23.6; base di. 11.0; H. 15.6 cm. | 1169 | 5I21:311 | AbS 1281 | Fig. 140 |
| 4 | Perforated cylinder
Buff medium fine ware, cream slip. Plain, rounded upper rim; slightly flared; body flares again to bevelled lower rim. Perforations uneven, but mainly 3 rows of round holes, with on one side 2 sets of 2 oblong holes with 2 round holes between them.
Rim di. 9.4; base di. 10.0; H. 12.9 cm.
Found within No. 3. | 1169 | 5I21:324 | AbS 1282 | Fig. 140 |
| 5 | Small mug
Reddish ware, medium fine. Plain rim; body tapers to uneven string-cut flat base; body slightly waisted immediately above base.
Rim di. 4.9; base di. 3.0; H. 6.5 cm.
Found within No. 3. | 1169 | 5I21:325 | AbS 1283 | Fig. 140 |
| 6 | Small jar
Buff medium fine ware, cream slip. Flared, slightly dished rim with ridge out; very short neck; rounded shoulder; body tapering to added coarser ware ring-base.
Rim di. 10.2; base di. 6.0; H. 17.6 cm.
Found with No. 7 resting in its mouth. | 1169 | 5I21:314 | AbS 1285 | Fig. 140 |
| 7 | Sieve-based bowl
Reddish medium fine ware. Plain, incurving rim; ovoid body with 6 holes in rounded base set in a circle around a 7th hole in the centre.
Rim di. 11.7; di. at base of sieve 2.6-2.8; H. 6.7 cm.
Found resting on No. 6. | 1169 | 5I21:313 | AbS 1284 | Fig. 140 |
| 8 | "Gravestone"
Sandstone; probably diagonal half of rectangular block. Upper surface smoothed concave by use; lower surface very rough.
L. 39.5; W. 30.0; Th. (at centre) 0.6; (max.) 6.0 cm. | 1169 | 5I21:326 | | |

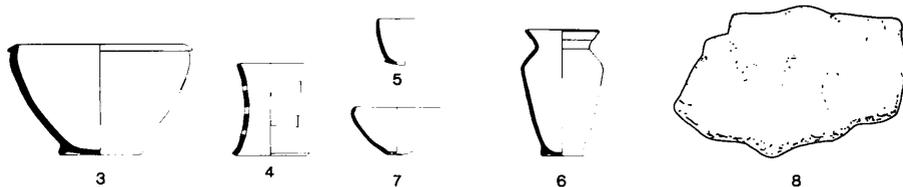


Fig. 118. Grave 96 contents.

GRAVE 97

Plate XXc

The surviving part of this grave forms a rectangular cut some 1.35 m. in width, aligned NW-SE in the centre of 6G56a, thus occupying the SE corner of Room 57. Although its alignment suggests that the burial was intramural, no stratigraphic evidence for this remained, and the NW end of the grave-chamber cuts right through the N wall of the room. If it was intramural, the probability is that it belongs to a later building phase than the surviving walls of Room 57. At the head end, the grave had been altogether cut away by later disturbance, so that no bones above the pelvis remained in situ. There was also possibly later disturbance at the other end of the grave, but the recording of this section left something to be desired, and we are unable in retrospect to separate the cuts associated with Graves 97 and 99, *q. v.* However, it is certain that at least the lower fill at the SE corner of the grave was undisturbed, since here, at some 0.60 m. from the toes of the skeleton, we noted the impression of a wooden object, standing some 0.20 m. high in the soil (No. 2). On the W side of the grave, also by the feet, there was found a pottery bowl (No. 5); this was not recognized at the time as belonging to the same grave, but its position, its good condition and what stratigraphic details we have strongly favour this attribution.

The most remarkable feature of this grave was the condition of the undisturbed section, where the skilled hand of Dola Taleb exposed the fragile white, and sometimes also black, traces of a funerary bier. As the photograph and drawing show, there were a number of rough planks laid across the grave from side to side, some beneath and some above the body. Along the two sides there were less obvious, but none the less certain, longitudinal elements. The space between these visible strips, and the irregularity of their outlines, make it clear that this was not a proper coffin: rather, it seems to have been a rough litter, presumably with some vertical elements now entirely lost, and roofed over with a few transverse planks. In the fill above these planks, there were the white remnants of loose reeds laid longitudinally, and these could well have been laid along the top of the structure before the earth was thrown back into the hole. We observed no traces of reed or palm-leaf matting in the grave, nor of any means by which the construction could have been held together, such as copper nails.

NB

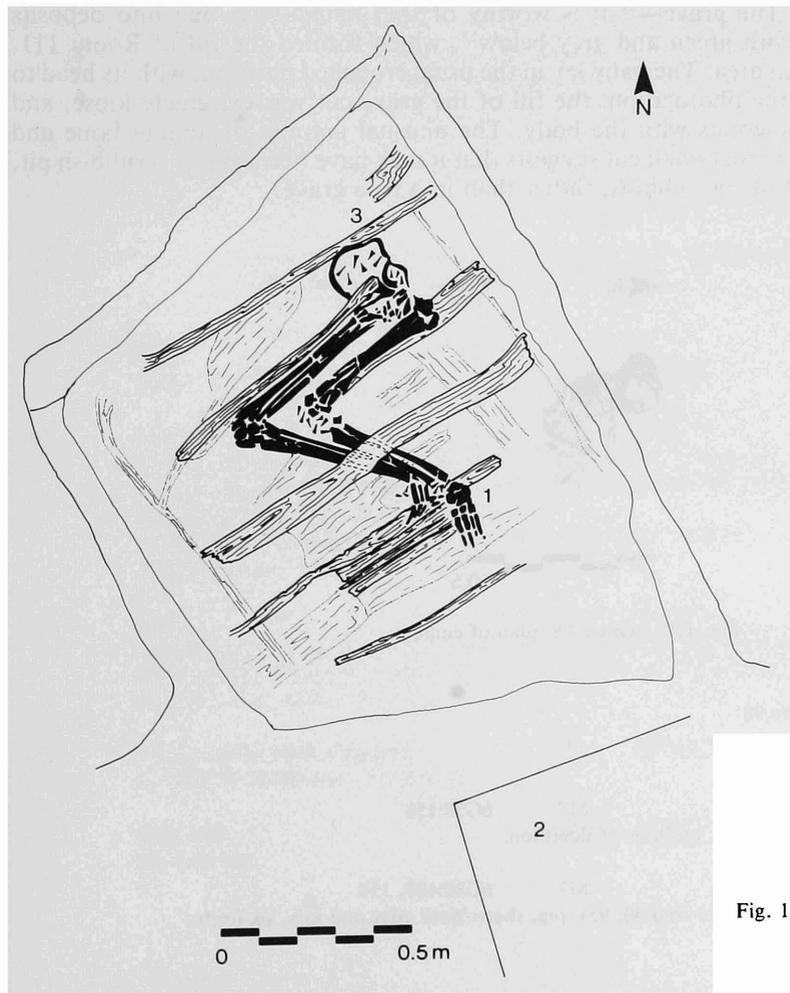


Fig. 119. Grave 97: plan of contents.

Batches

2021: "N chamber" of Grave 97 (i.e. main burial)

2022: Fill of area between the chambers of Graves 97 and 99, below 2020 (cf. on Grave 99)

2023: Fill of SE end of Grave, below 2022 and pithos-base; later extended to main burial

Grave contents

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---|------|---------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | Human bones | 2023 | 6G56:79 | | |
| | Leg-bones of an adult (21 years or more). The pelvis was not recoverable. | | | | |
| 2 | Wooden box(?) | 2023 | — | | Plate XXd |
| | Preserved as an impression within the soil, standing 0.20 m. or so high. It had two vertical surfaces meeting at right-angles at its W corner. The NW face was strictly vertical, but the SW was sloping slightly in towards the top. We were not able to detect comparable impressions to the NE and SE, but the proximity of the edges of the grave-cut suggest that the original object cannot have much exceeded the preserved dimensions of ca. 0.65 x 0.50 m.
Perhaps a box, but nothing was found within the rectangle to confirm this. | | | | |
| [3] | Wood sample from grave | 2023 | 6G56:80 | | |
| | Lifted with bandage and polyvinylacetate emulsion. | | | | |
| [4] | Stone bowl sherd | 2023 | 6G56:77 | | |
| | Presumably accidental in fill. | | | | |
| [5] | Bowl | 2022 | 6G56:67 | AbS 1280 | Fig. 140 |
| | Medium-fine red ware, cream/pinkish surface. Slightly flattened round base.
Rim di. 25.2; H. 14.1 cm.
For position, see Fig. 121 accompanying Grave 99. | | | | |

GRAVE 98

Plate XXIa

This was an infant skeleton found just beneath the surface in 6G38d; regrettably its size and exact position were not recorded, but as may be seen from Fig. 120 it lay 0.15 m. at most from the S edge of the square. The grave—if it is worthy of that name—was dug into deposits described as "brown fill, with green and grey below", which formed the fill of Room 111, probably in fact an unroofed area. The baby lay in the usual crouched position, with its head to the NE; as can be seen in the photograph, the fill of the grave-cut was extremely loose, and there were no certain grave-goods with the body. The unusual amount of animal bone and pieces of stone recorded from this small cut suggests that it may have been simply a rubbish pit, and that the baby was part of the rubbish, rather than in a true grave.



Fig. 120. Grave 98: plan of contents.

Batch

817: Grave 98

Grave contents

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---------------|--|
| 1 | Human skeleton | 817 | 6G38:158 | |
| | Infant aged 6-9 (\pm 2) months, on basis of dentition. | | | |
| [2] | Animal bones | 817 | 6G38:137, 154 | |
| | Including gazelle vertebrae (see <i>Iraq</i> 40, 95), pig, sheep/goat atlas and axis, ox teeth. | | | |

[3]	Stone	817	6G38:138	
	Roughly rectangular flat stone, with smooth faces and rounded edges. Dimensions not available.			
[4]	Pebble	817	6G38:143	
[5]	Worked stone (grinder?)	817	6G38:139	
	2 fragments of volcanic stone; pieces of a vessel(?).			
[6]	Stone vessel fragment	817	6G38:165	
[7]	Flint flake	817	6G38:140	in AbS 1431
	Pale brown flint. Plain striking platform, despurred. Edges abraded. 5.0 x 3.7 x 0.5 cm.			
[8]	Flint sickle blade	817	6G38:145	in AbS 1431
	Light brown banded flint. One end squared, one oblique, by direct retouch. One edge lustrous and coarsely denticulated by direct retouch. Traces of bitumen. Unusually short—a gap-filler? 2.0 x 1.6 x 0.4 cm.			
[9]	Shell	817	6G38:142	
	Fragments of <i>Unio</i> sp.			
[9]	Lead fragments	817	6G38:141	

GRAVE 99

Plate XX1b

After definition of the Level I wall-lines by clearance of surface soil, the excavation of 6G56a began in Room 57. At about 0.40 m. below the surviving wall tops, we observed a clear loose rubbly disturbance of the W end of the room, and this cut was emptied, using batch 2020, to reveal a chamber ca. 0.60 x 0.80 m., hollowed out beneath undisturbed levels and still partly unfilled. It was empty except for a single broken jar (No. 2), but a smaller jar still stood next to the "entrance" and may also have belonged (No. 3). The limits of the batch were not adequately recorded: probably it extended at first for as much as 2 m. to the E, but later it was confined to the immediate rubbly fill and contents of this pit. In the NE part, batches 2022 and 2023 were used, and they certainly stretched as far as the SW side of Grave 97, *q. v.* Items from 2020 are listed here, although only Nos. 2 and 3 can be confidently associated with the grave.

Batches 2020: Fill of grave-chamber and access shaft; subsequently robbed, and poorly stratified
2022, 2023: See on Grave 97

Grave contents

[1]	Bone	2020	6G56:59	
[2]	Jar	2020	6G56:74	AbS 1399
	Reddish medium-coarse ware, cream slip. Fine ledge rim; straight neck; narrow shoulder; flattened ovoid body tapering to high flaring coarser ware added ring-base. Not drawn: cf. Fig. 137 (Grave 83: No. 10). Rim di. 11.5; base di. ca. 6.5; H. 17.2 cm. Found resting upright, by NW side of entrance to grave-chamber. Contained fish-bone (No. 7).			
[3]	Jar	2020	6G56:75	
	Only base to shoulder profile; no rim. Red grit-tempered ware, cream/buff slip. Slightly elongated body with rounded shoulder; coarse ware added ring-base. Lower body scraped inside and out. Base di. ca. 11.3; ext. H. 23.0 cm.			
[4]	Plano-convex brick fragment	2020	6G56:60	
	L. 12.8; W. 13.0; max. Th. 8.4 cm.			
[5]	Clay ball	2020	6G56:63	
	Di. 1.65 cm.			

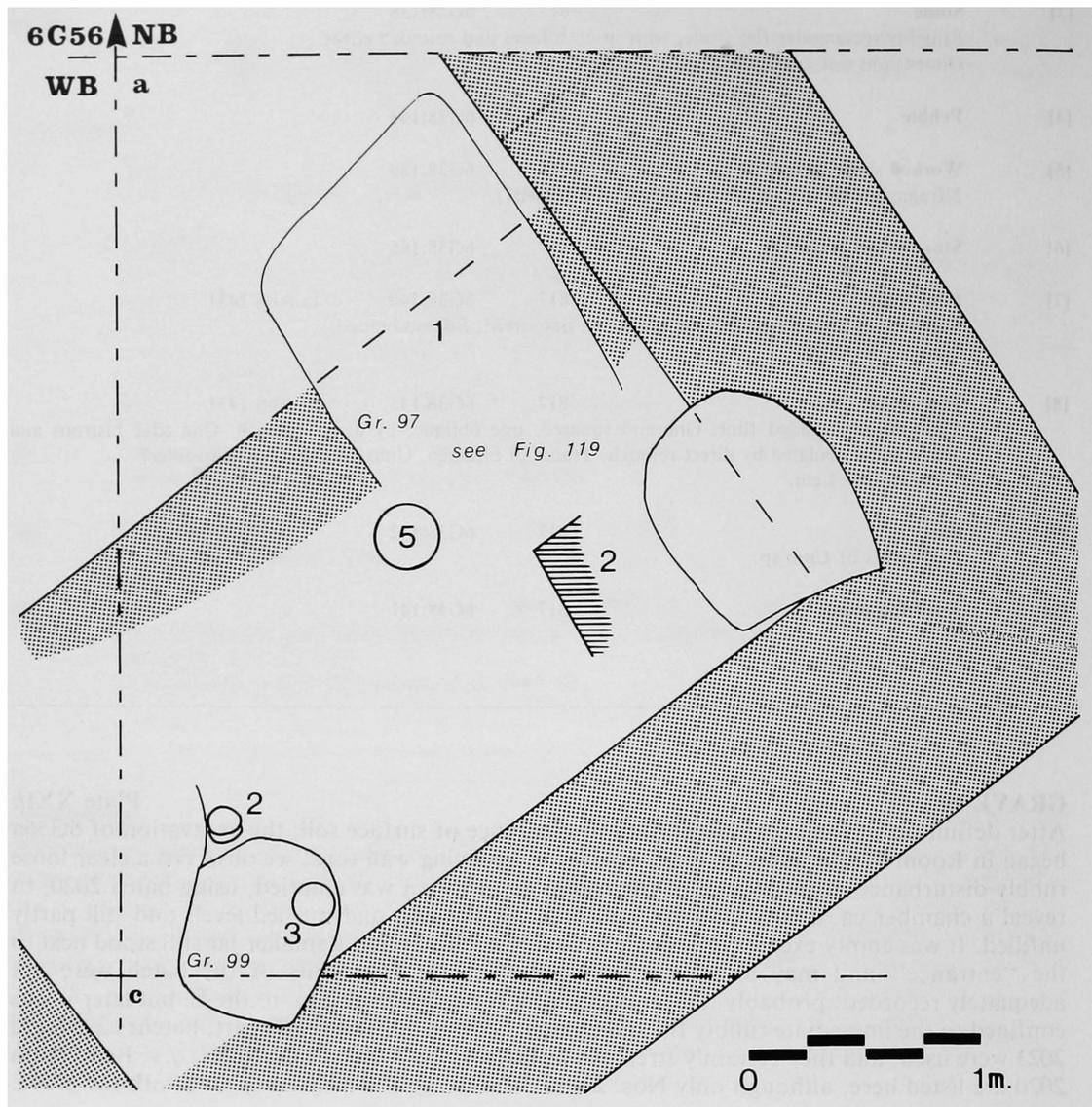


Fig. 121. Grave 99: plan of grave outline.

[6]	Copper fragment	2020	6G56:62
[7]	Fish bone Fragmentary pinna (caudalis?) of a <i>Liza abu</i> , family Mugilidae. L. (reconstructed) of fish ca. 20 cm. Found inside jar No. 2.	2020	6G56:78
[8]	Shell <i>Unio</i> sp.	2020	6G56:57

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CONCORDANCE OF REGISTRATION NUMBERS

AbS	IM	Grave	No.	AbS	IM	Grave	No.
382		1:	7	516		13:	7
385		2:	24	517		19:	5
386			25	518		27:	12
390			23	521	78867	1:	200
391			3	522		27:	13
392		4:	5	525			15
393	78851	1:	6	526		32:	26
394		2:	4	529		25:	16
396	78853	1:	9	531		28:	19
400		2:	5	532		26:	32
401		1:	8	533		15:	6
402	78854	12:	7	534		26:	33
405		14:	2	535	78870		30
407		3:	3	536		1:	50
408		1:	23	541		25:	10
410D		3:	14	542		37:	5
411	78855		4	543		1:	93
413		5:	9	544			179
414		3:	2	545			176
416	78857	5:	4	546			191
417			7	547			194
418			6	548			154
425B		3:	13	549			195
425D		1:	22	550	78871		59
427B		3:	15	551			188
429			7	552			184
430		2:	2	553			182
436D		3:	8	554			178
436E		10:	2	555			189
438A		3:	18	556			152
443G		7:	2	557			181
448		30:	5	558			162
451D		2:	26	559			173
453A		3:	12	560			177
457		1:	10	561			196
458			15	562			158
462			14	563			197
466			13	564			91
468	78858	8:	4	565			124
469	78859	4:	6	566			116
472	78861	1:	55	567			125
473	78862		53	568			126
476			65	569			151
478	78864	14:	7	570			112
482			13	571		28:	10
489		1:	203	572		38:	29
491			16	573	78872	1:	87
492		1:	47	574	78873	28:	8
496		16:	2	575	78874		18
497		13:	2	576		1:	127
503		4:	4	577			109
504		17:	1	578			111
506	78866	19:	3	579			1
507		17:	2	580		28:	9
508		26:	40	581		1:	61
509		27:	9	582	78875	26:	34
510			14	583		1:	128
513		19:	4	584		31:	3
515		25:	4	587		1:	71

AbS	IM	Grave	No.	AbS	IM	Grave	No.
588		28:	22	665		1:	84
589		1:	72	666			79
590			69	668		27:	1
591		26:	37	669		26:	23
592		1:	129	671		38:	42
593			130	672		48:	20
595		26:	14	673		1:	52
596		1:	131	674		26:	24
597			132	675			25
598			68	676			19
599			82	677	78879	1:	42
600			86	678	78880		43
601			133	679	78881		41
602			134	680			44
603			123	681			45
604			167	682			46
605			135	683	78882	14:	11
606			97	684	78883	26:	48
607			122	685		14:	9
608			120	686			10
609			198	687		48:	19
610			119	688		26:	20
611			136	689			10
612			73	690		31:	4
613		42:	6	692		37:	7
614		1:	99	693		26:	38
615			76	694			26
616			70	695			18
617			137	696			22
618			98	697		1:	51
619			121	698		41:	2
620	78876		60	699		1:	75
622		32:	25	700			85
623		1:	80	701			90
624		27:	22	702			77
625		1:	118	705	78886		48
626	78877	32:	11	706			204
628		28:	38	713			24
629		31:	6	715		38:	43
630		44:	2	720		53:	1
631		1:	92	721		13:	5
632			172	722		26:	21
633			138	723			27
634			101	724		1:	56
636		53:	2	725			54
638		42:	3	726		28:	13
639		13:	6	727		26:	12
640			3	728			16
641		32:	21	729			17
643		48:	9	730			5
644		32:	5	731			15
645		5:	3	732			8
646		38:	28	733			7
647			25	734			13
648		1:	95	735			6
649			96	736			9
650			140	737		1:	141
651	78878		58	738			187
654		26:	29	739			142
655			31	740			153
656			36	741			115
657		48:	7	742			170
658			8	743			143
659			6	744		26:	11
660			5	745		1:	40
661		26:	61	746		26:	41
662		48:	25	747			35
664		1:	192	748		54:	3

AbS	IM	Grave	No.	AbS	IM	Grave	No.
749		54:	2	822		1:	62
750	78887	14:	12	823			155
751		35:	4	824			168
752		49:	2	825			107, 107a
753		28:	12	826		27:	6
754		1:	64	827		1:	102
755	78888	52:	2	828			104
756		35:	5	829			148
757		26:	28	831			174, 190
758		35:	3	832			163
760		51:	6	833			149
761		54:	4	834			117
762		38:	30	835			113
763		35:	9	836			150
764			17	837			157
765			8	838			94
766			10	839			185
767			15	840			103
768			13	841			171
769			12	842			139
770			11	843			108
771			16	844			175
772			14	845			183
774		53:	3	846			156
778		28:	17	847			105
779			11	854		13:	4
780		35:	7	855		89:	24
781			6	856		32:	10
782		28:	14	857			7
783			16	858		38:	27
784		31:	2	859			31
785		28:	6	860		32:	12
786			7	861			15
787			15	862			16
790		1:	160	863		38:	35
791			106	864			38
792			164	865			32
793			161	866			39
794			144	867			40
795			193	868			34
796			114	869			37
797			100	870		52:	3
798			145	871	78890	26:	4
799			180	873		14:	6
800			165	874		32:	4
801			166	875	78891	14:	3
802			186	876		1:	5
803			159	877	78892	51:	12
804			147	878	78893	27:	10
805			146	881		38:	23
806			110	886		26:	42
807			169	888			39
808			88	890			49
809			89	891		31:	7
810		5:	2	892		1:	33
811		35:	2	893		32:	9
812		1:	201	895		1:	66
813	78889		49	897		44:	3
814A			2	899		28:	20
814B			3	900		26:	43
814C			4	901		42:	9
815			78	902		49:	3
816			83	904		38:	36
817			63	905		2:	22
818			81	907		1:	35
819			199	908	78896		38
820			74	909			34
821			57	910	78897		31

CONCORDANCE

AbS	IM	Grave	No.	AbS	IM	Grave	No.
911		1:	30	1038		27:	33
912			39			28:	24, 28-30
913			36			29:	3
914			32			30:	10
915			37			32:	18-19
916		32:	23			38:	45
918		51:	11	1039		1:	207-216, 218
919	78898		7			3:	10
920			9			4:	7
922		52:	4			5:	10
923		27:	2			25:	11-12
924		38:	15			26:	47, 64
926		19:	2			27:	16, 26
927		42:	10			30:	4, 8-9
928		27:	3			32:	27
929			7			38:	50-51, 53-54
930		51:	3	1040		3:	5-6
931		27:	5			14:	4-5
932		80:	1			27:	11
935		32:	13	1041		1:	17, 220-221
936		38:	22			2:	18, 20-21, 27
937		32:	14			5:	5
939		1:	25			15:	8
941		27:	4			17:	3
943			17			22:	2
945		51:	13			25:	15, 17
947	78899		4			26:	62
1001		38:	16			27:	25, 30-32
1004		51:	1			28:	20-21, 42-44
1009		2:	1			29:	4
1011		14:	8			38:	24
1012	78909	51:	14	1044		48:	18
1014		32:	17	1045		27:	23
1017			8	1046			24
1018			6	1048		2:	28
1019		38:	33	1069		48:	10
1020			26	1070			11
1022		31:	13	1071			14
1024		52:	5	1073		60:	5
1029		51:	5	1074		61:	2
1030		42:	7	1077		48:	12
1031		51:	10	1078			16
1033		42:	5	1079			13
1034		51:	8	1081	80555	61:	12
1036		50:	3	1082			11
1037		1:	206	1083			3
		3:	9	1084	80556		5
		4:	8	1085			6
		5:	11	1086		60:	6
		17:	4	1087			8
		19:	8-9	1088			9
		25:	7-9	1095		75:	7
		26:	65-71	1096	80558	95:	10
		27:	28-29	1097			11
		28:	31-37, 39-41	1098			9
		29:	2	1099		75:	3
		31:	12	1100			2
		38:	49	1101		73:	36
		42:	13	1102			29
		49:	9-10	1103			30
1038		1:	11, 18, 19, 219	1104			33
		3:	17	1105			34
		5:	13	1106			35
		16:	4-5	1107		61:	14
		17:	5	1110		77:	2
		19:	7	1111	80560	56:	3
		25:	2-3, 14	1112		73:	37
		26:	50, 72-75	1113		95:	8

AbS	IM	Grave	No.	AbS	IM	Grave	No.
1129		65:	3	1248		79:	27
1133		60:	10	1251		73:	56
1134		62:	7	1253		74:	9
1141		75:	4	1259	80588	88:	7
1148	80562	61:	17	1266		80:	24
1152		16:	3	1267	80595		23
1154	80566	83:	5	1268			22
1156		76:	4	1269			20
1157	80563		3	1270			21
1158			6	1271			19
1159			5	1275		88:	9
1160		83:	6	1278		79:	5
1161			7	1280		97:	5
1162			8	1281		96:	3
1163			9	1282	80589		4
1164			10	1283	80590		5
1165			11	1284	80591		7
1166			12	1285			6
1167			13	1292		82:	5
1168			14	1294	80592	51:	2
1169			15	1295		89:	10
1170		73:	41	1304		76:	17
1172	80567	89:	12	1331	80598	19:	6
1173	80568		13	1333		84:	8
1174		80:	2	1341		95:	12
1176	80615		5a	1342	80599	93:	16
1177			5b	1343	80600	84:	7
1178			5c	1354		88:	51
1179			6a	1357		93:	18
1180			6b	1362		86:	6
1181			6c	1364		95:	6
1182			7	1371		73:	20
1183	80614		4	1383		80:	18
1184		89:	21-22	1384	80610		17
1186	80570	78:	4	1386		73:	6
1187	80571	76:	8	1387			2
1188	80572	89:	20	1390			4
1189	80573	80:	3	1391		79:	3+4
1190	80574	76:	7	1394		88:	8
1192	80576	89:	15	1395			12
1193	80577	82:	3	1396			14
1194	80578	89:	19	1397	80605	94:	6
1198	80581		2	1398	80604	86:	5
1199	80582		7	1399		99:	2
1200			14	1400		61:	8
1201		79:	13	1401		83:	3
1202		73:	31	1402		93:	12
1207	80583	82:	2	1403			10
1206		87:	2	1404			8
1209		81:	8	1405			11
1210			15	1406			7
1211			6	1407			5
1212	80584		7	1408			4
1213		84:	3	1409			6
1214			4	1410			9
1215	80586		1	1411	80611	73:	3
1216			2	1412		95:	1
1217		76:	10	1413		73:	7
1218		80:	174	1422		51:	22
1223		76:	11	1425		73:	5
1227			12	1426	80613	62:	5
1228	80616	84:	6	1431		43:	2-3
1229	80617	76:	9			79:	20
1233	80621	69:	6			80:	170-171, 178
1235		89:	8			81:	11
1236			9			84:	14
1239		82:	6			85:	3
1247		74:	8			87:	4

CONCORDANCE

AbS	IM	Grave	No.
1431		88:	55
		89:	26, 29-30
		90:	7
		92:	9
		98:	7-8
1434		61:	18
		78:	3
		80:	16
		82:	4
		83:	29
		84:	9
		88:	56
		95:	13
		95:	2
1437			
1456		42:	8
1476		68:	5
1479	80959	73:	8
1482	80962	38:	11
1724	84171	80:	161
1725	84167		162
1726			163
1849	87652	45:	7
1867			8

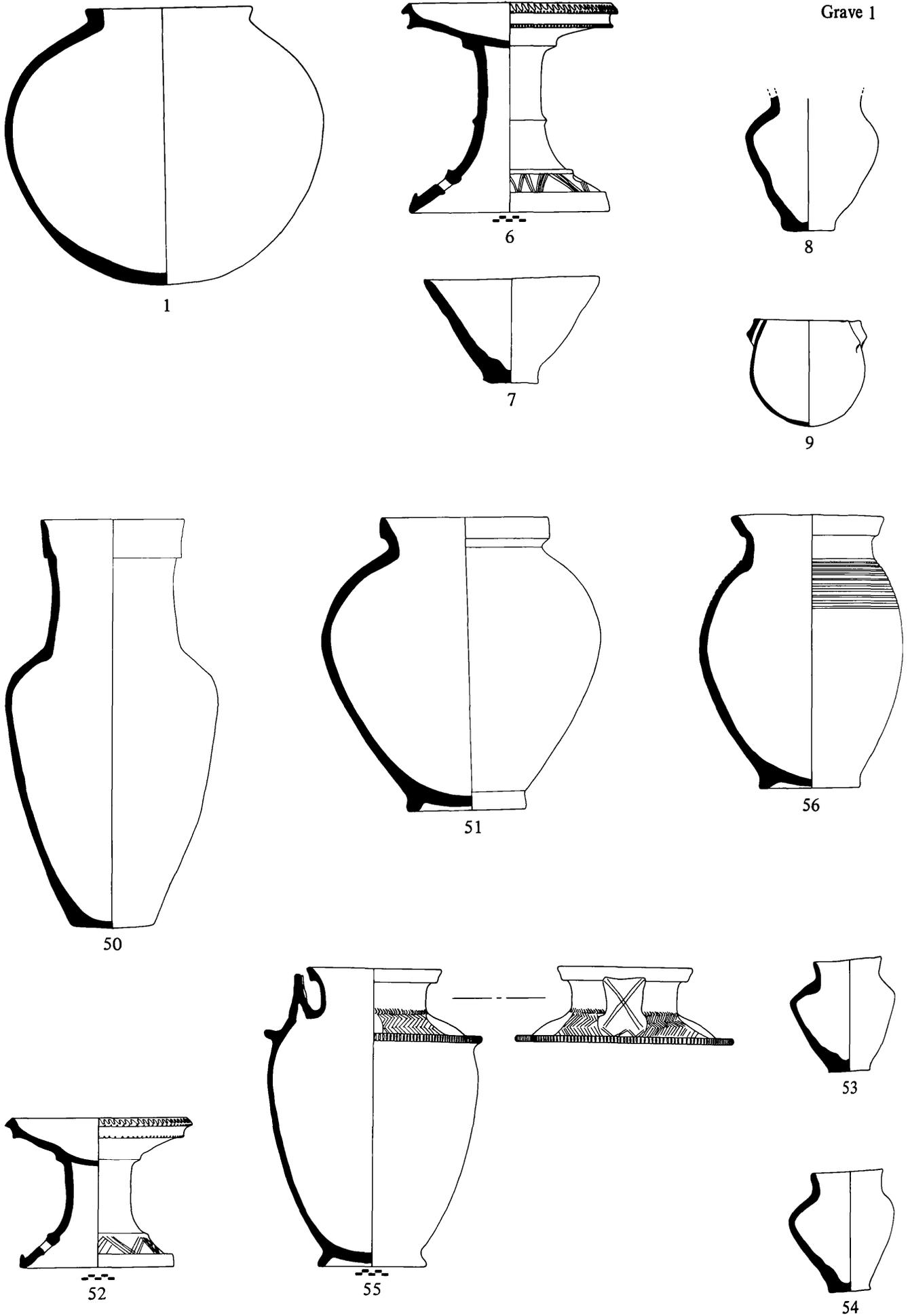


Fig. 122. Grave 1: pottery. Scale 1:4 (except Nos. 6, 52, 55 at 1:8).

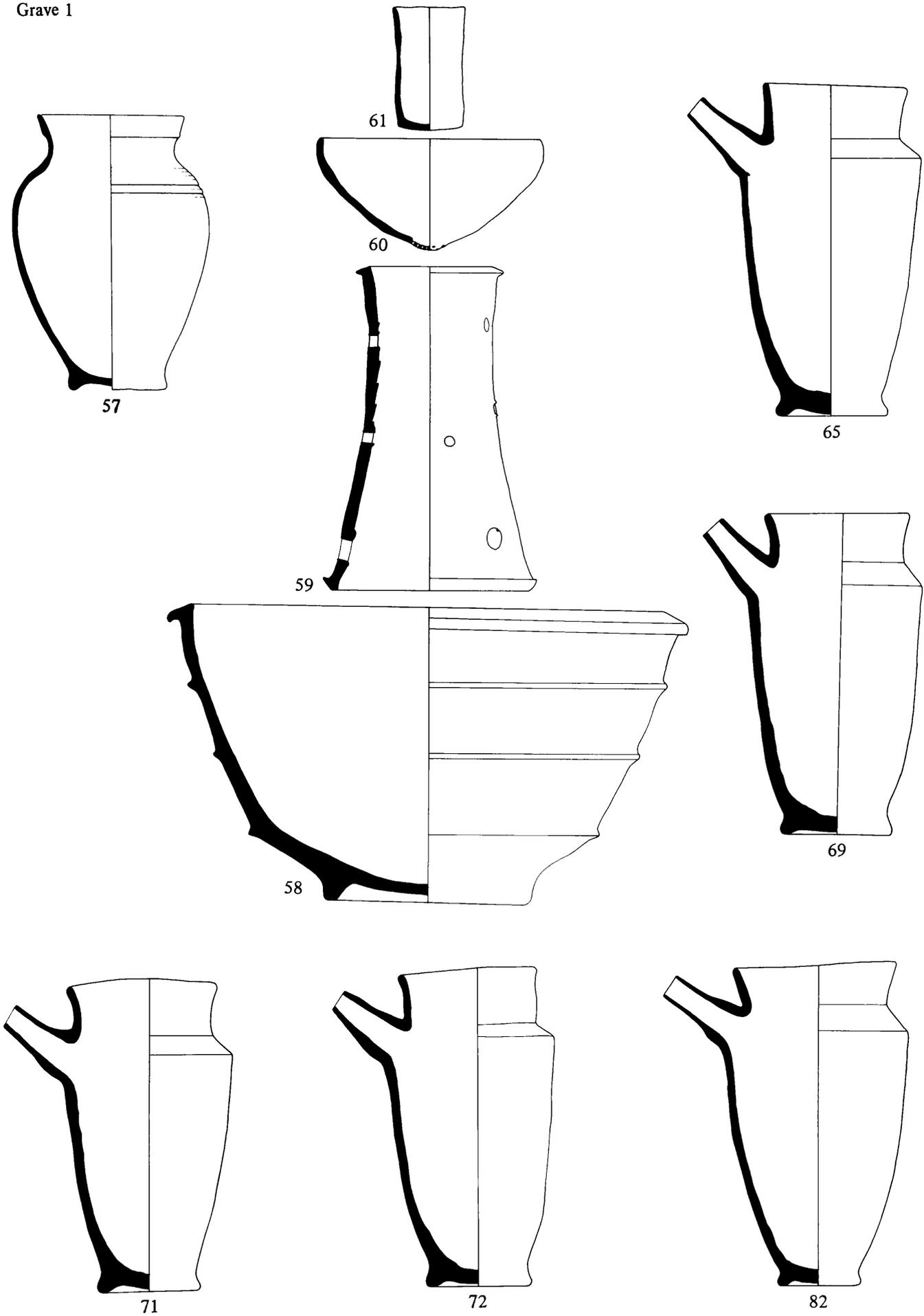
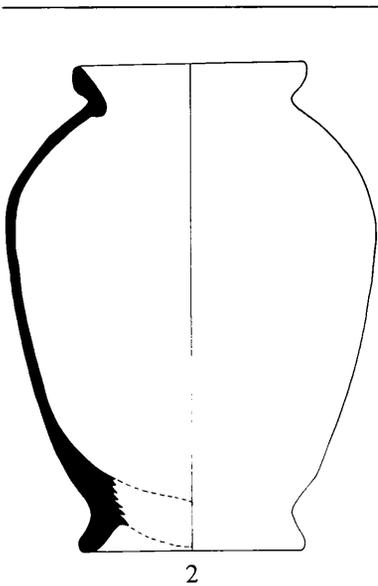
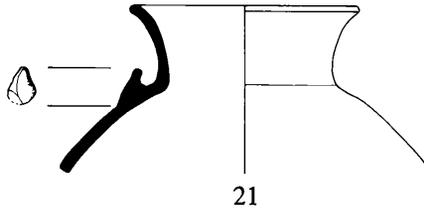
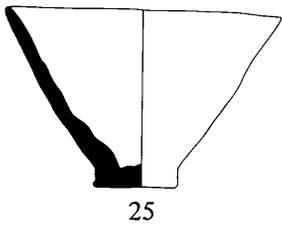
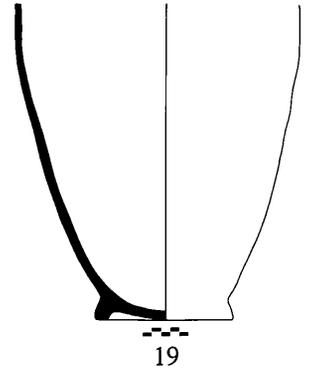
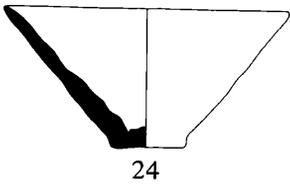
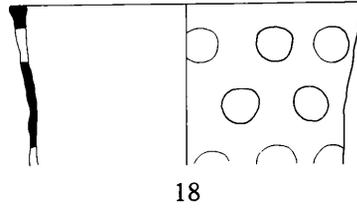
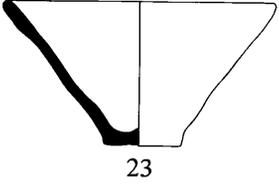
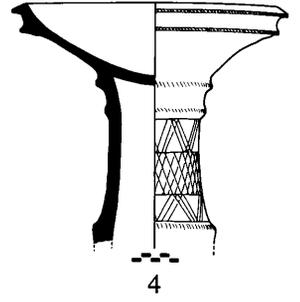
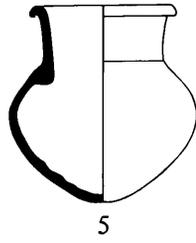
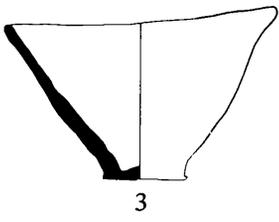
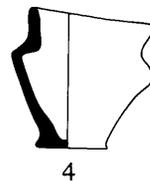
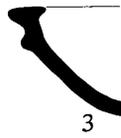


Fig. 123. Grave 1: pottery. Scale 1:4.



Grave 3



Grave 4

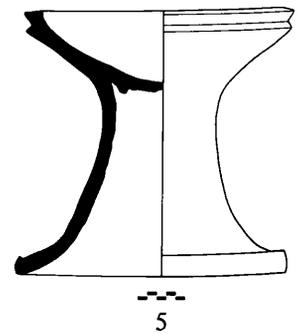
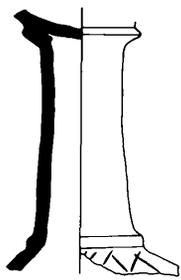
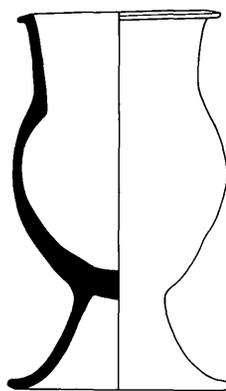


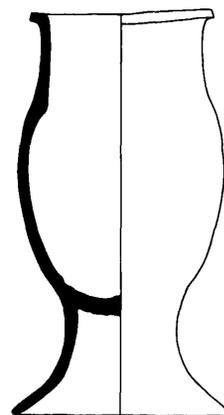
Fig. 124. Graves 2-4: pottery. Scale 1:4 (except Gr. 2:4, 19 and Gr. 4:5 at 1:8).



2



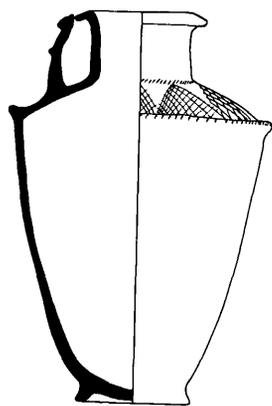
3



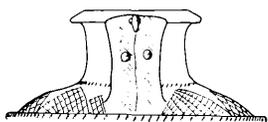
4



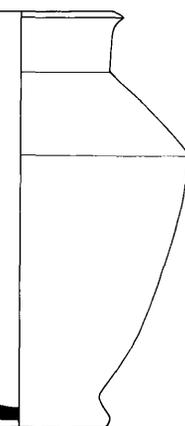
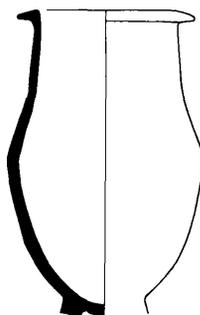
5



6

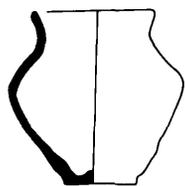


7



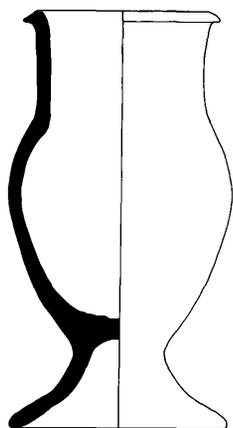
9

Grave 12



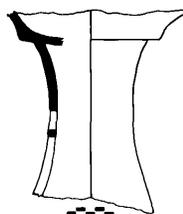
7

Grave 15

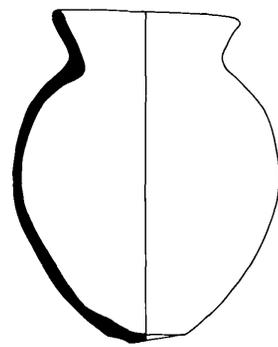


6

Grave 17

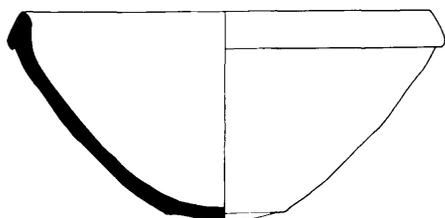


1

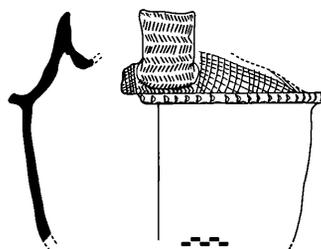


2

Grave 14



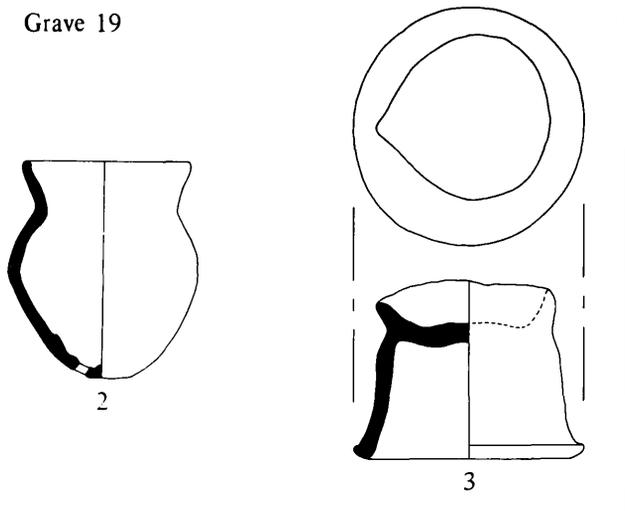
2



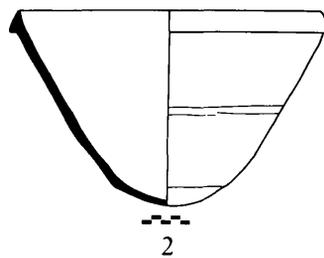
3

Fig. 125. Graves 5-17: pottery. Scale 1:4 (except Gr. 5:2, 6 and 17: 1, 3 at 1:8).

Grave 19



Grave 22



Grave 26

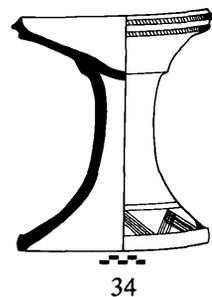
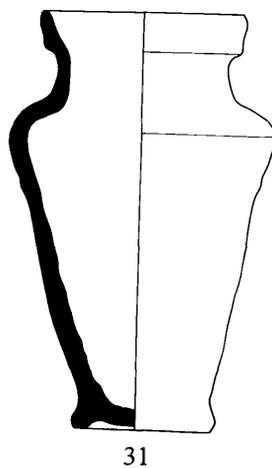
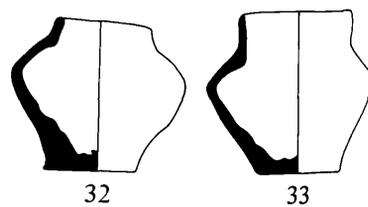
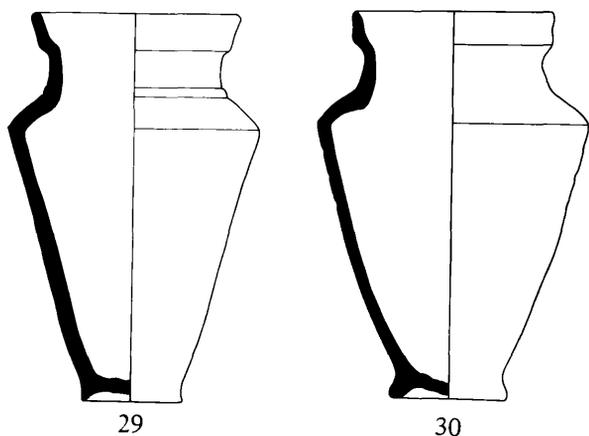
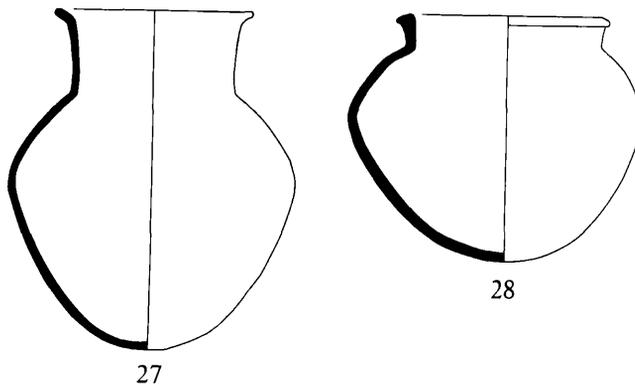
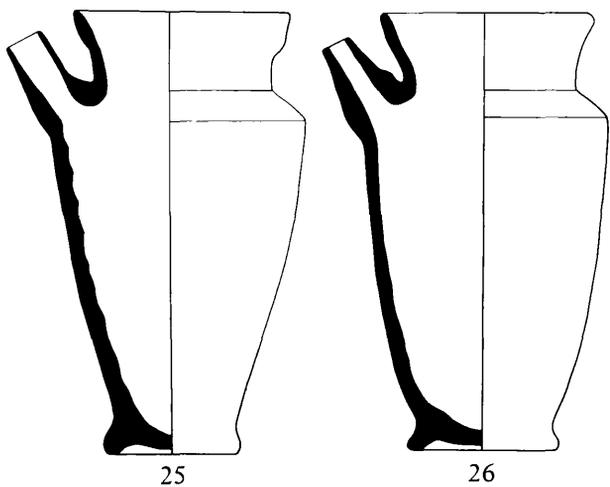
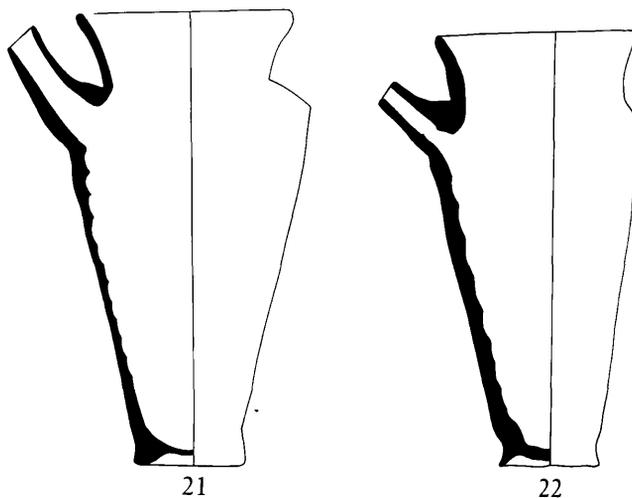
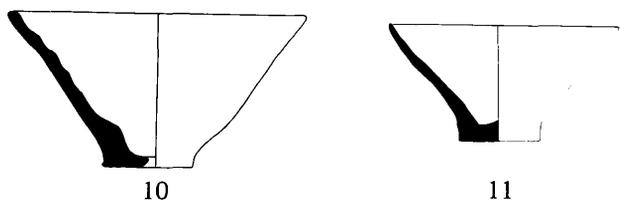
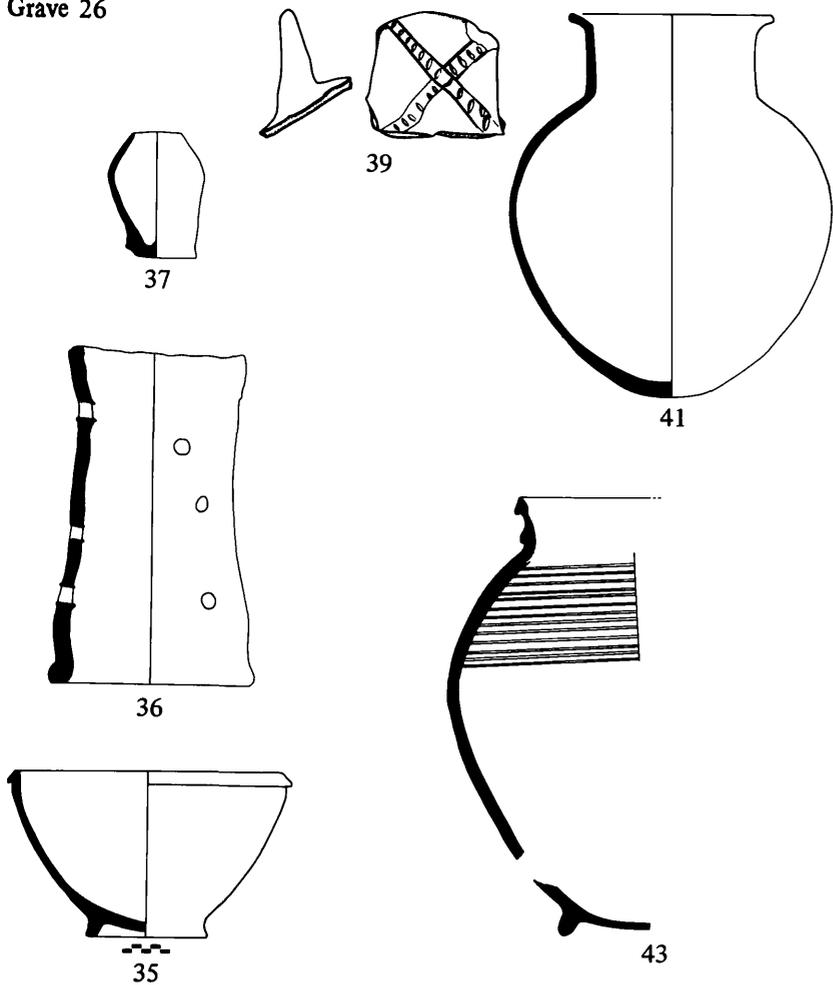
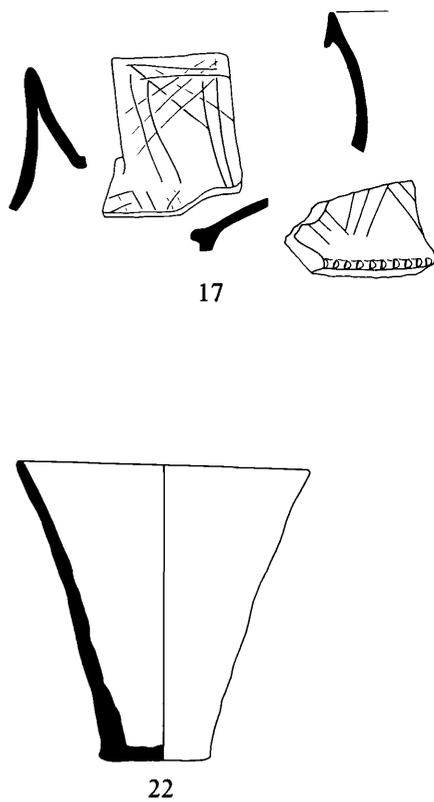


Fig. 126. Graves 19-26: pottery. Scale 1:4 (except Gr. 22:2 and 26:34 at 1:8).

Grave 26



Grave 27



Grave 28

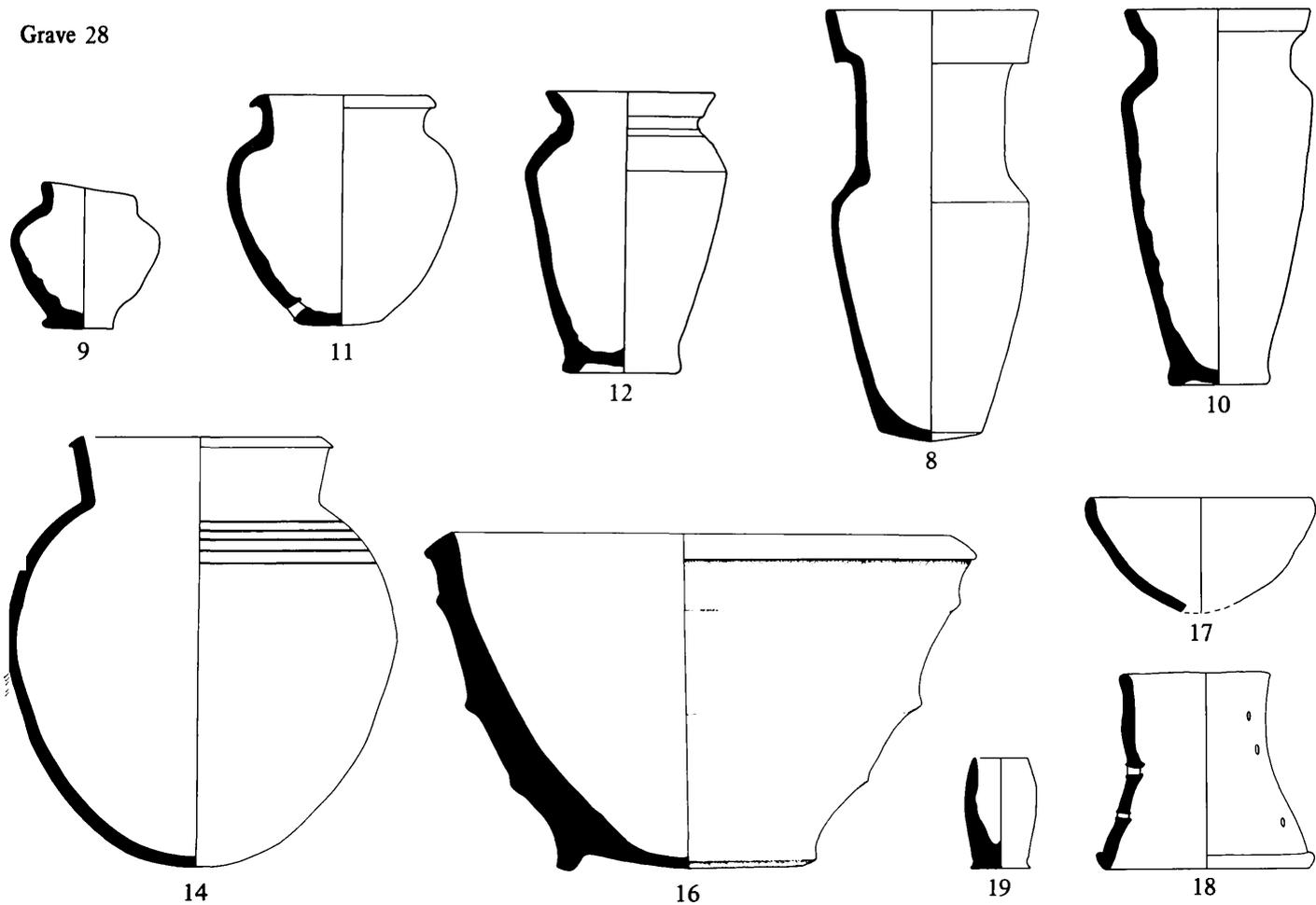
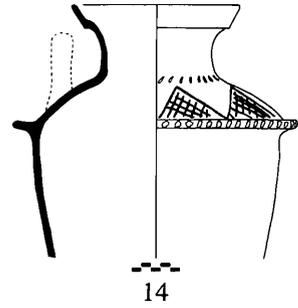
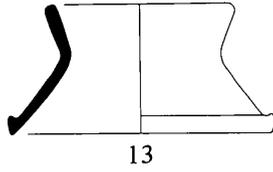
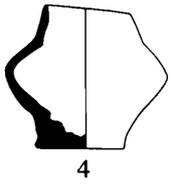
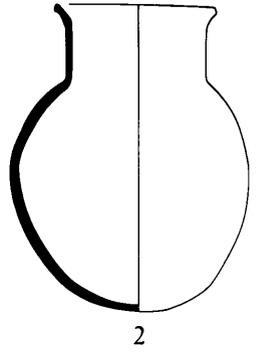
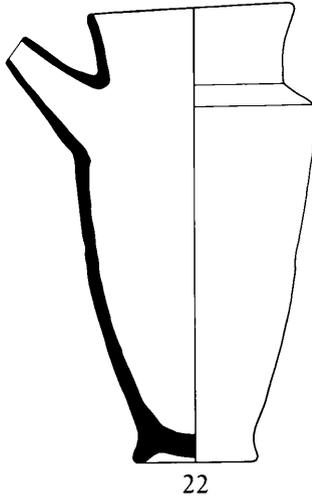
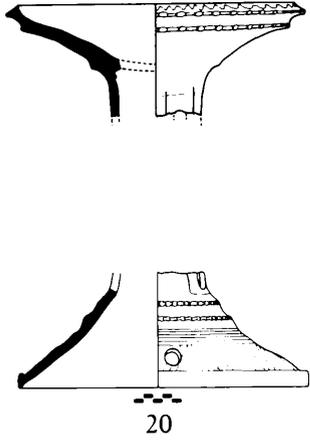


Fig. 127. Graves 26-28: pottery. Scale 1:4 (except Gr. 26:35 at 1:8).

Grave 28

Grave 31



Grave 32

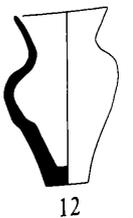
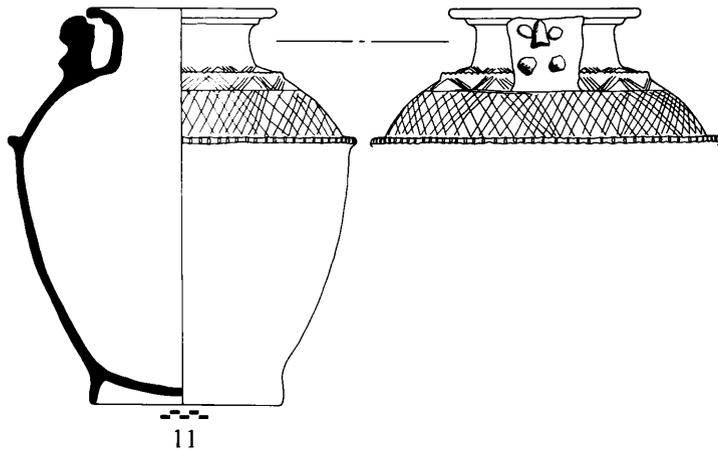
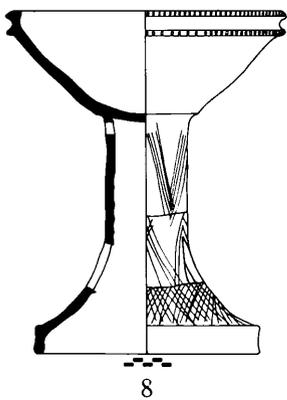
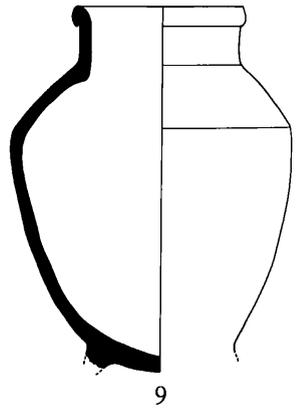
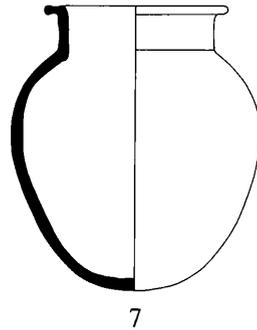
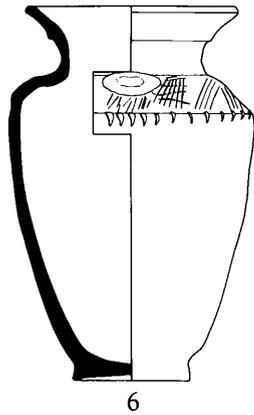
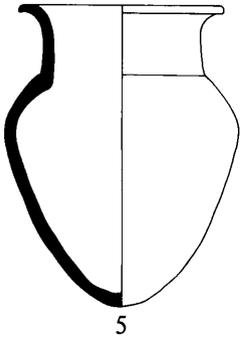
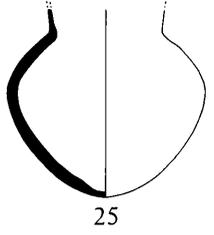
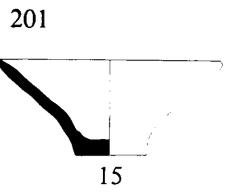
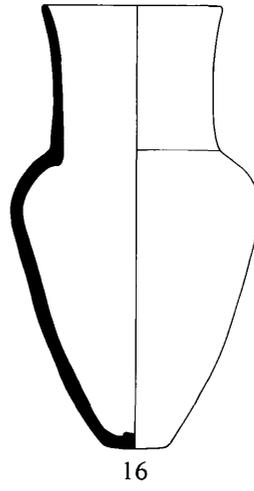
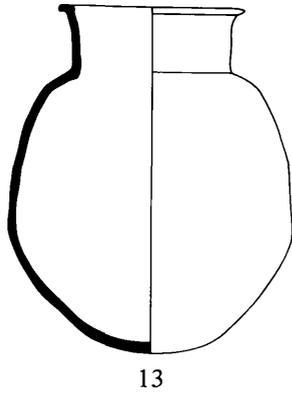
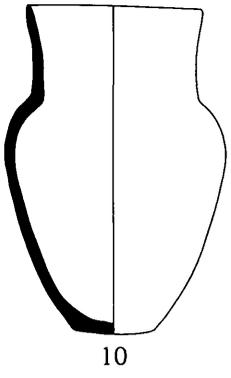
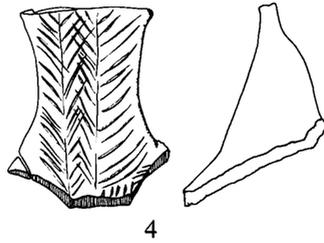
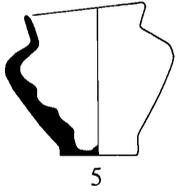
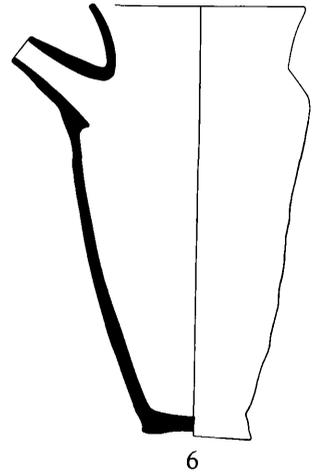
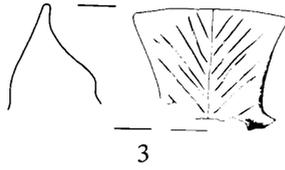
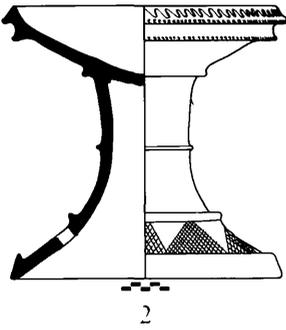


Fig. 128. Graves 28-32: pottery. Scale 1:4 (except Gr. 28:20, 31:14 and 32:8, 11 at 1:8).

Grave 32



Grave 35



Grave 37

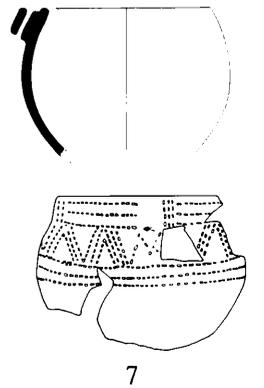
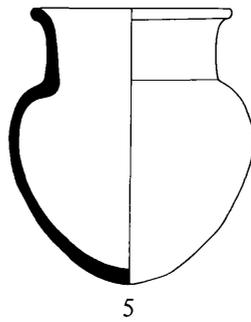
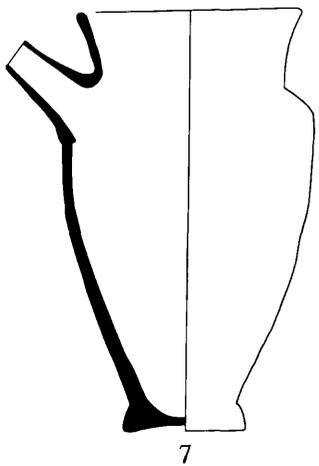
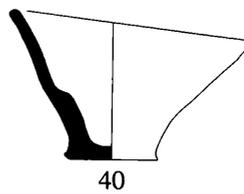
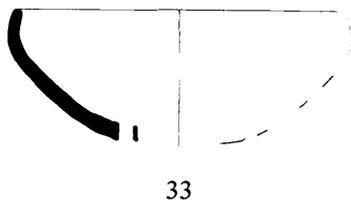
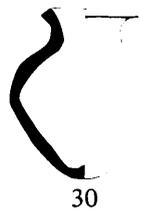
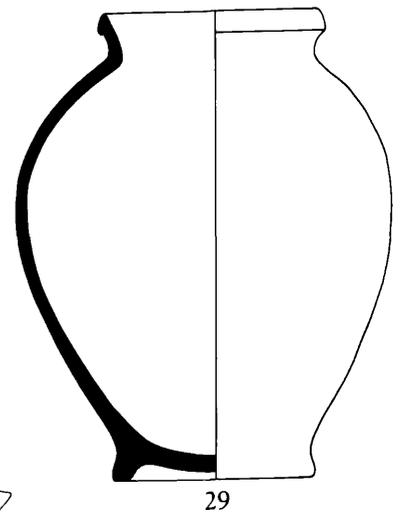
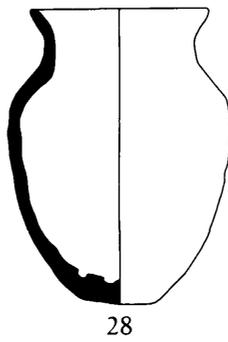
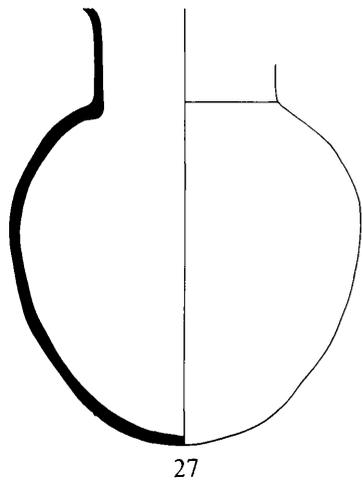
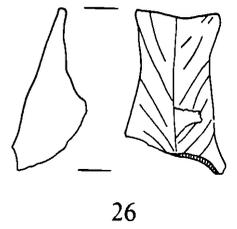
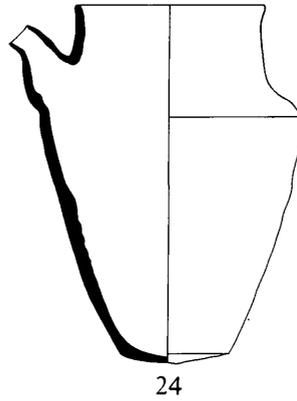
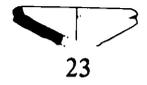
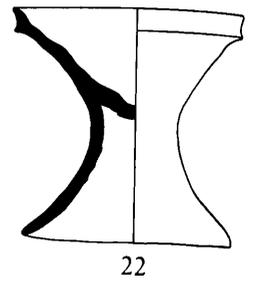
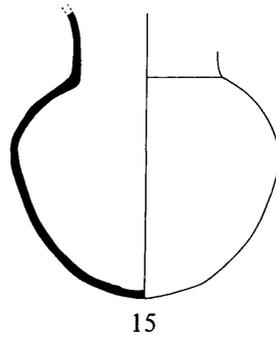
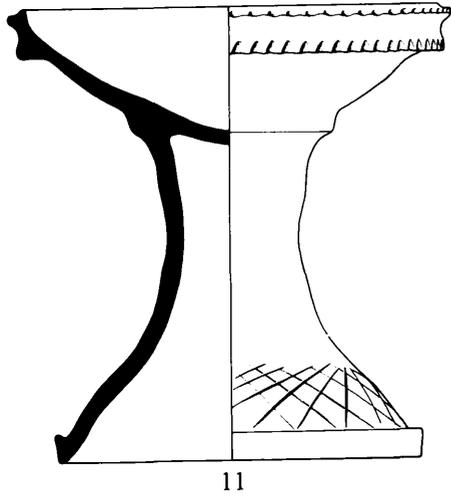
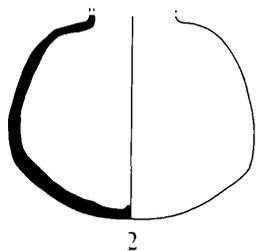


Fig. 129. Graves 32-37: pottery. Scale 1:4 (except Gr. 35:2 at 1:8).

Grave 38



Grave 41



Grave 42

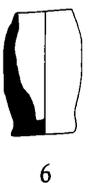
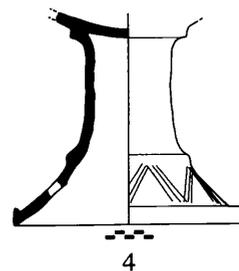
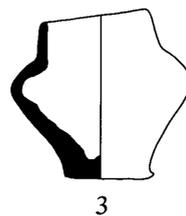
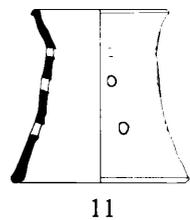
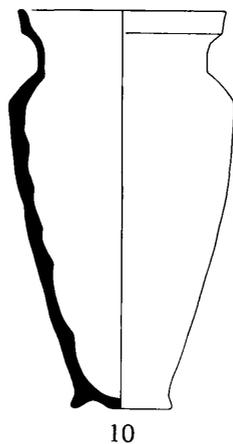
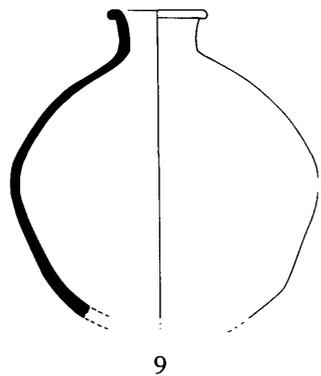
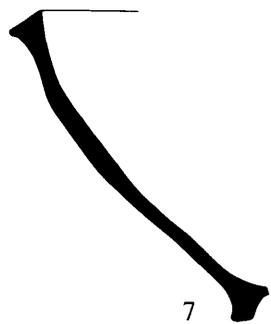
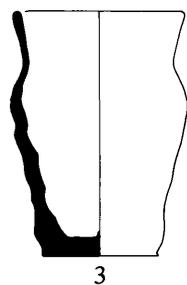


Fig. 130. Graves 38-42: pottery. Scale 1:4 (except Gr. 42:4 at 1:8).

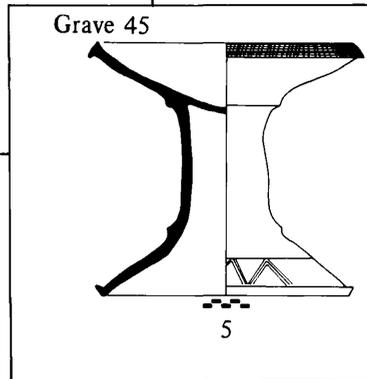
Grave 42



Grave 44



Grave 45



Grave 48

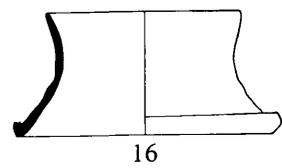
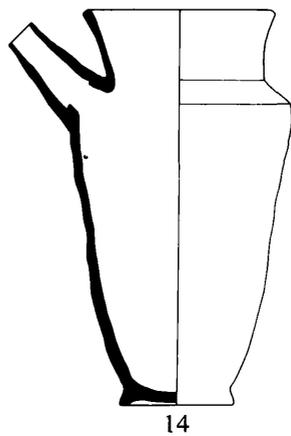
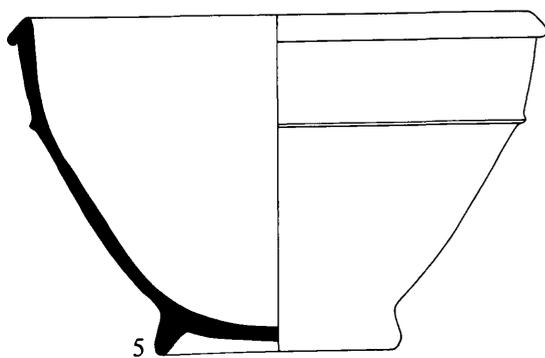
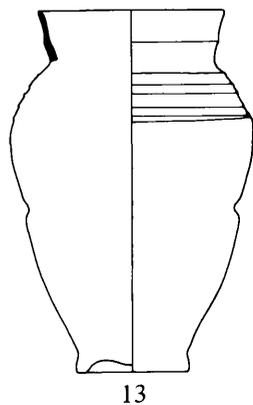
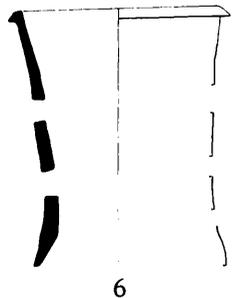
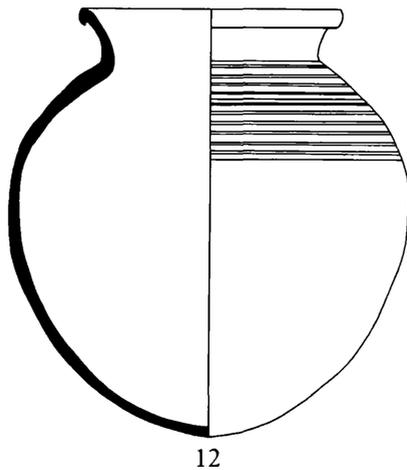
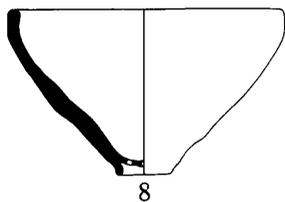
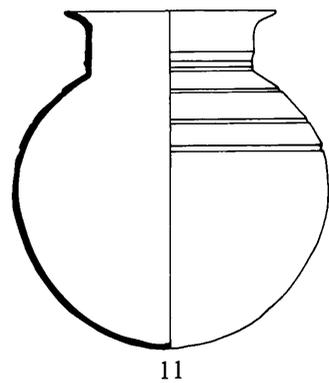
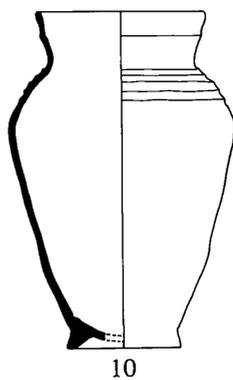
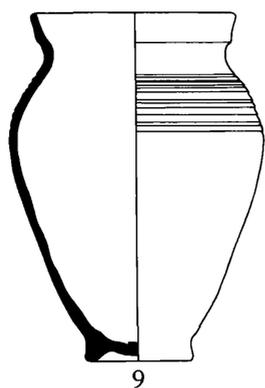
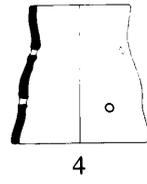
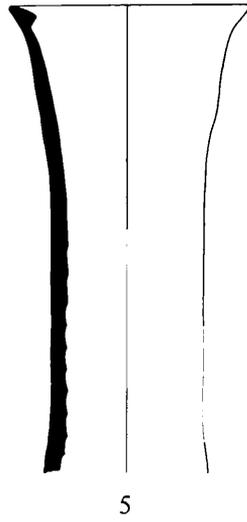
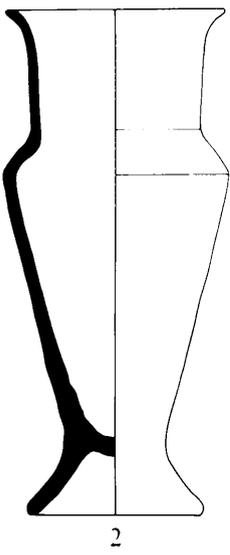
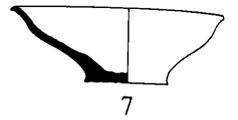


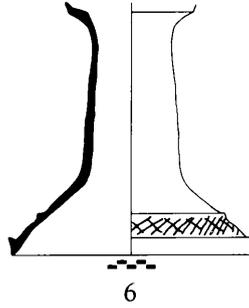
Fig. 131. Graves 42-48: pottery. Scale 1:4 (except Gr. 45:5 at 1:8).



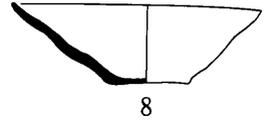
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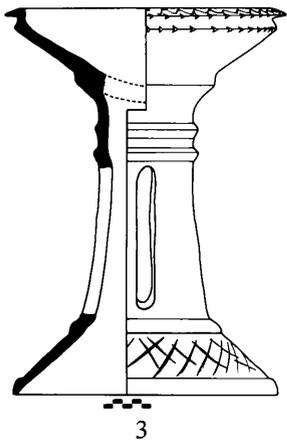
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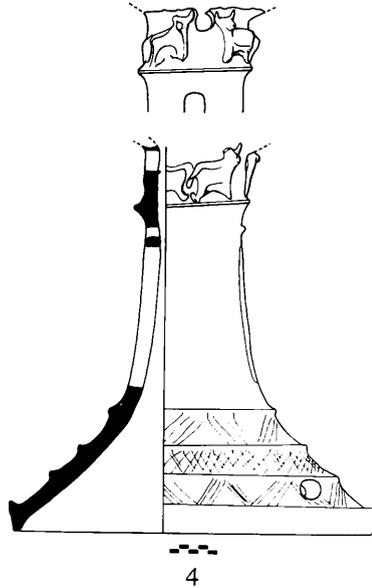
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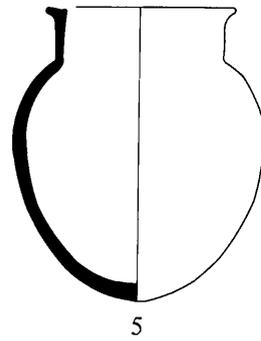
8



3



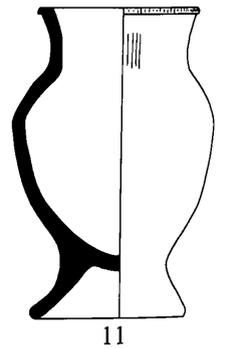
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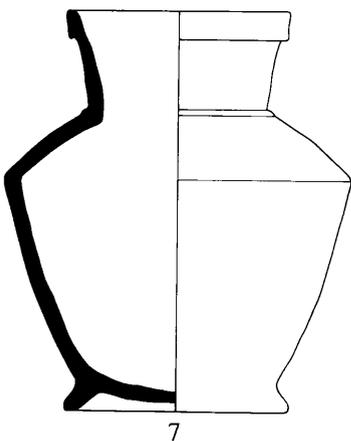
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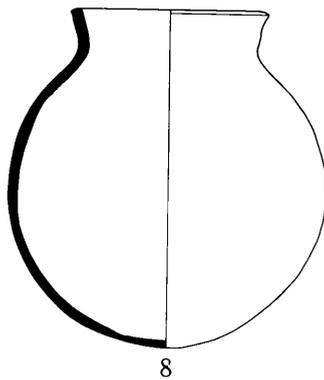
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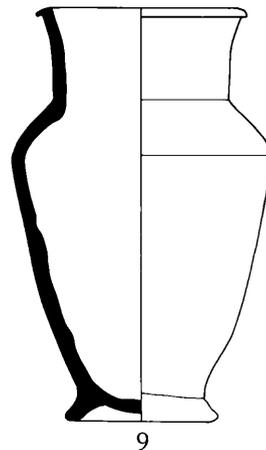
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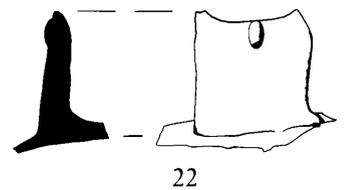
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8



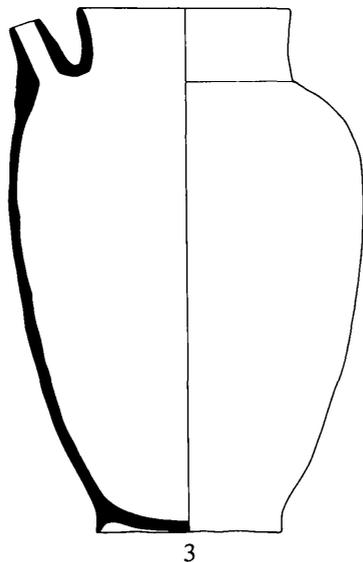
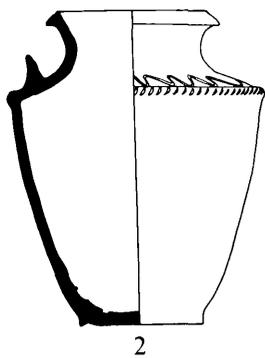
9



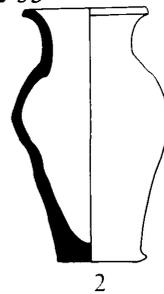
22

Fig. 132. Graves 49-51: pottery. Scale 1:4 (except Gr. 49:6, 50:3 and 51:4 at 1:8).

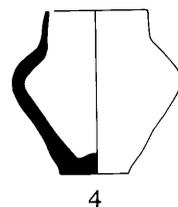
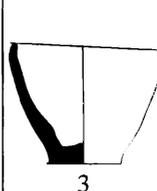
Grave 52



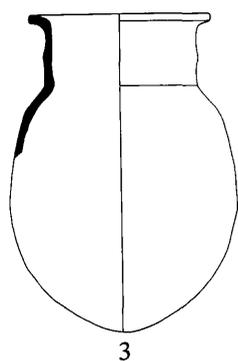
Grave 53



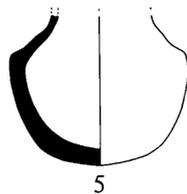
Grave 54



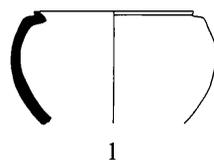
Grave 56



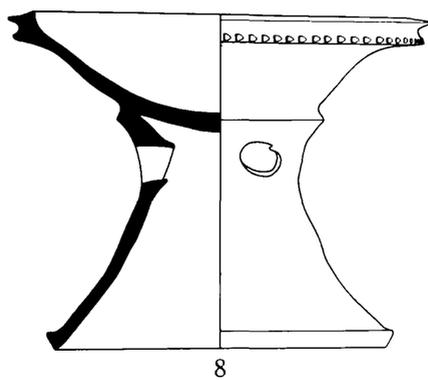
Grave 62



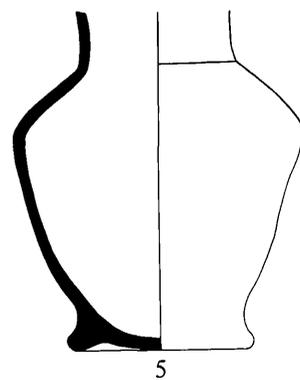
Grave 63



Grave 61



Grave 68



Grave 60

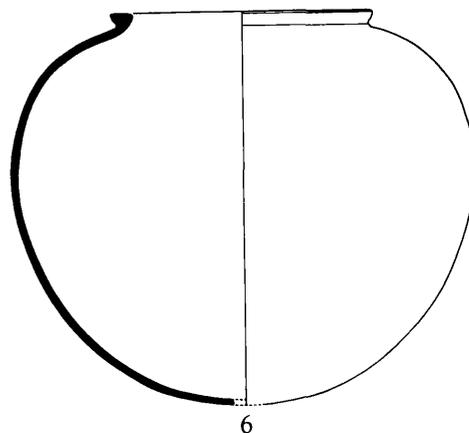
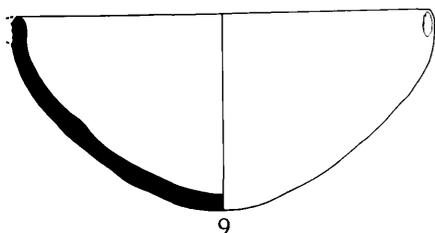
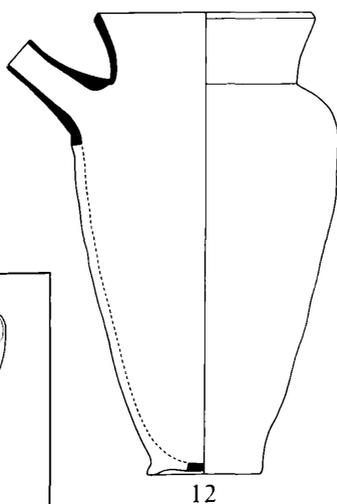
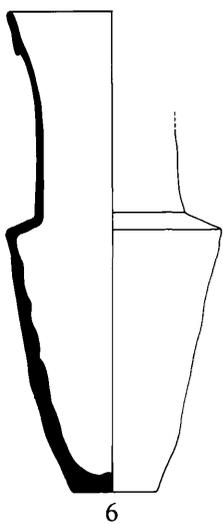
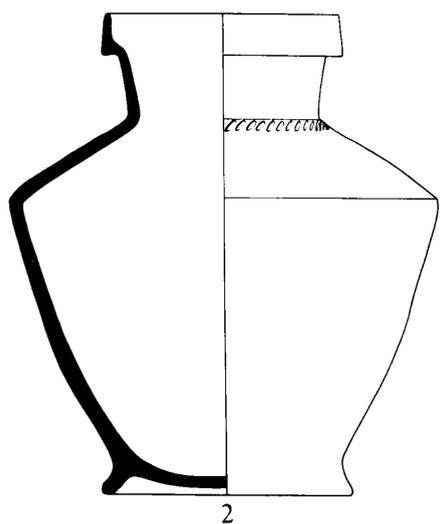
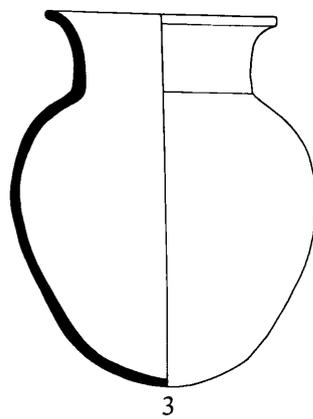


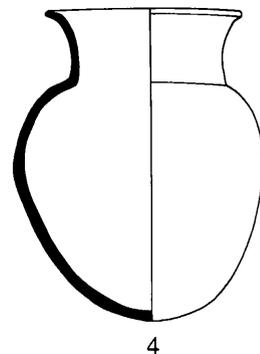
Fig. 133. Graves 52-68: pottery. Scale 1:4.



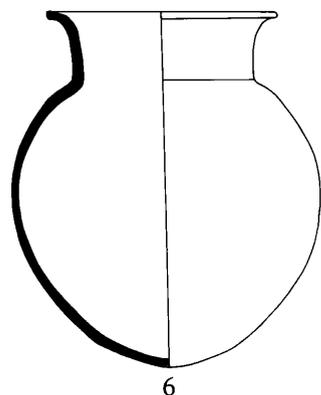
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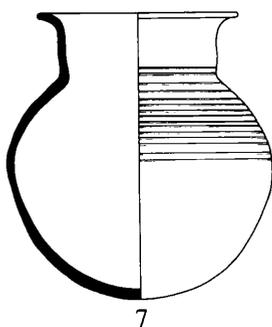
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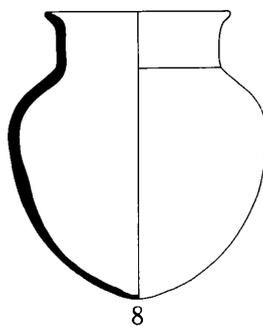
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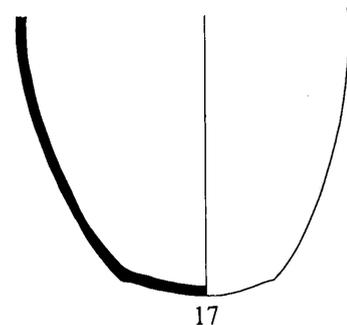
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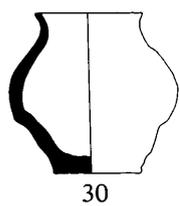
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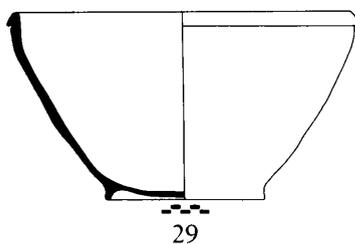
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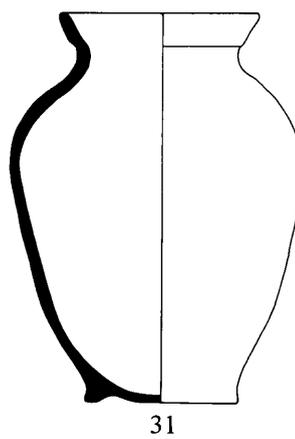
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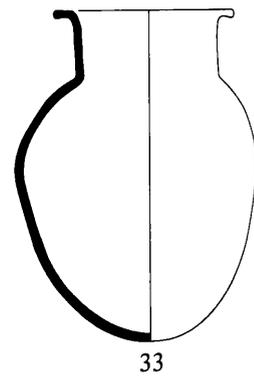
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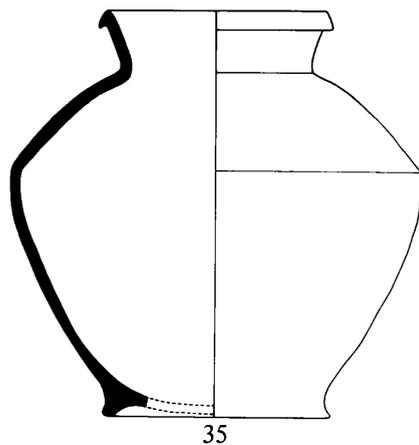
29



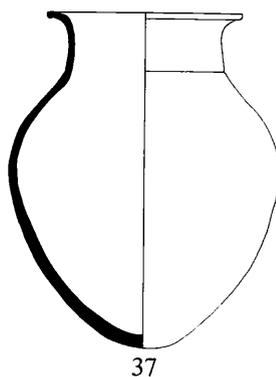
31



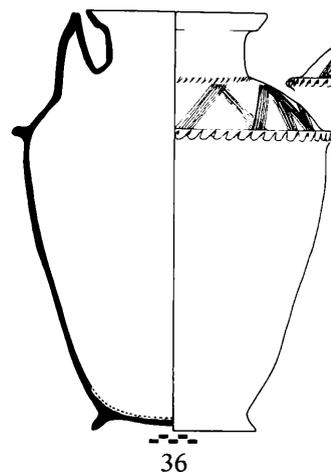
33



35



37



36

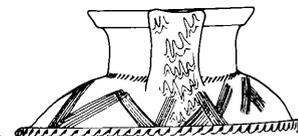
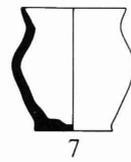
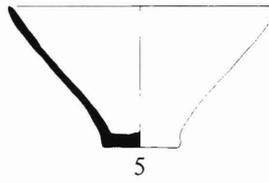
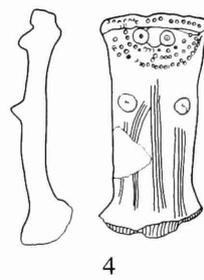
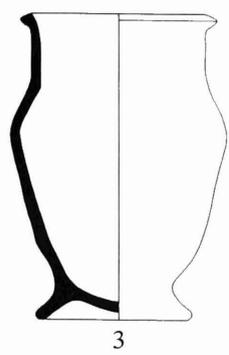
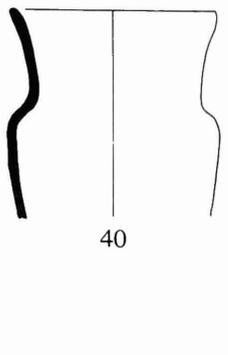
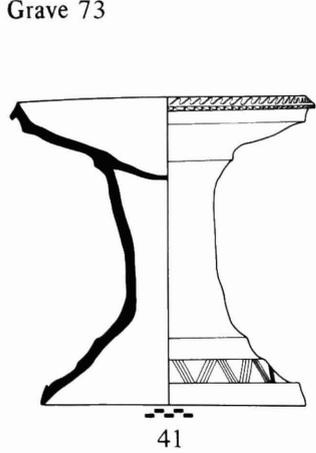


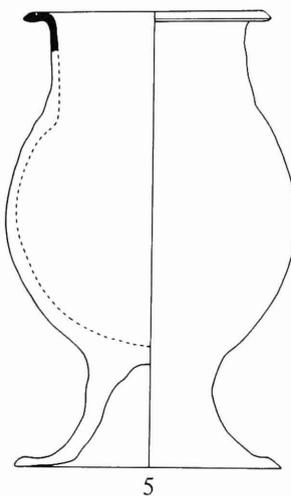
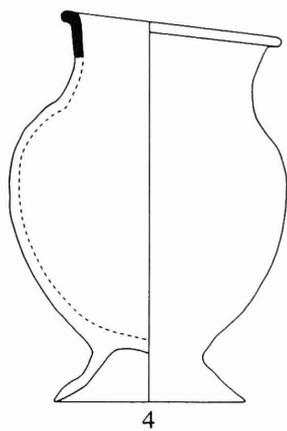
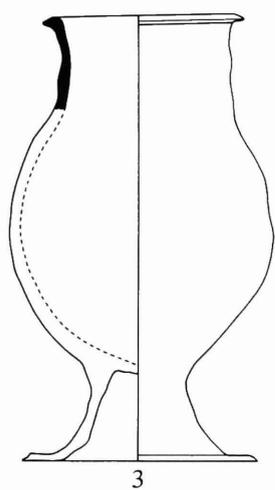
Fig. 134. Grave 73: pottery. Scale 1:4 (except Nos. 29 and 36 at 1:8).

Grave 73

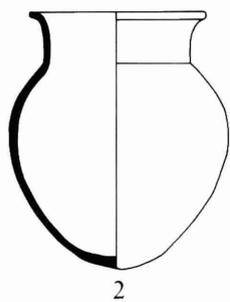


Grave 75

Grave 76



Grave 77



Grave 79

Grave 78

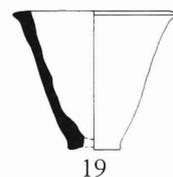
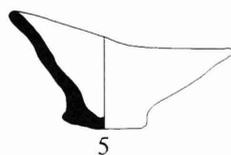
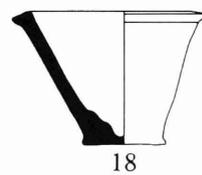
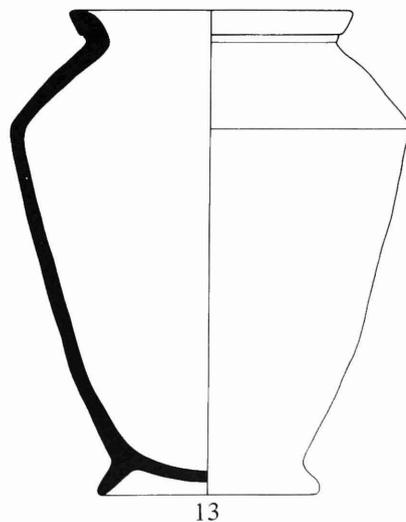
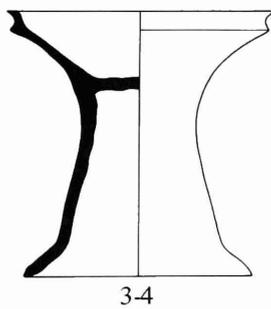
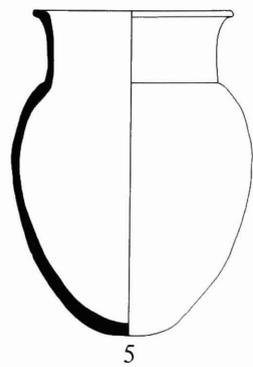
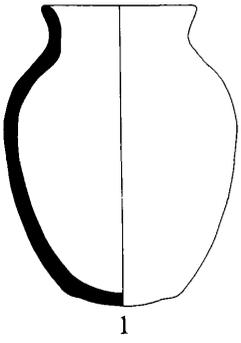


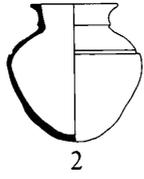
Fig. 135. Graves 73(cont.)-79: pottery. Scale 1:4 (except Gr. 73:41 at 1:8).

208

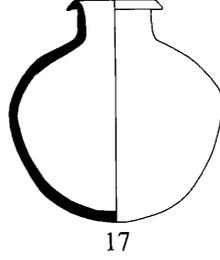
Grave 80



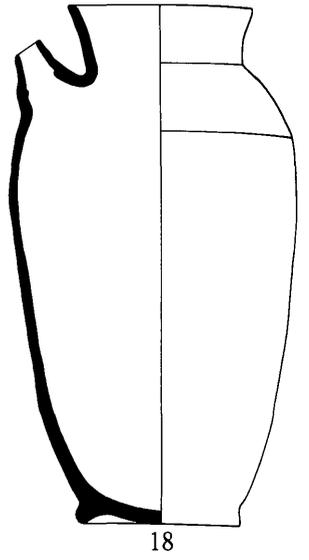
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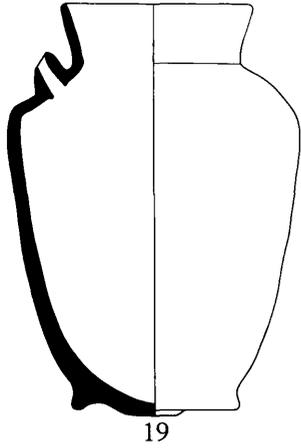
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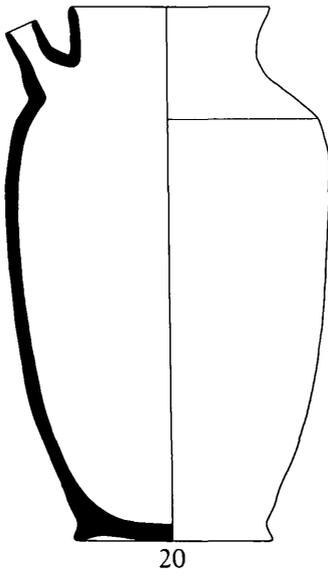
17



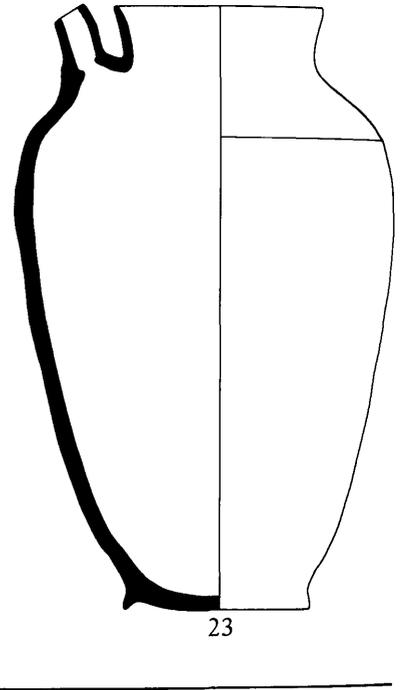
18



19

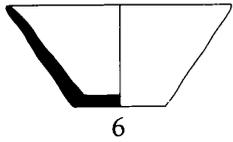


20

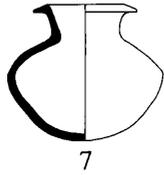


23

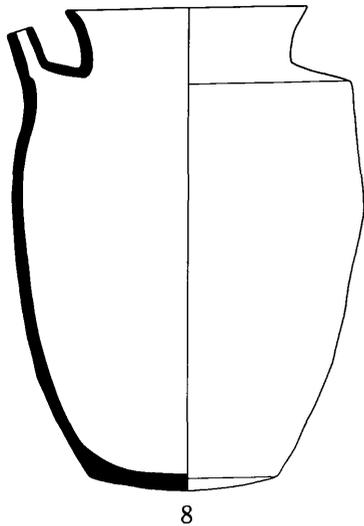
Grave 81



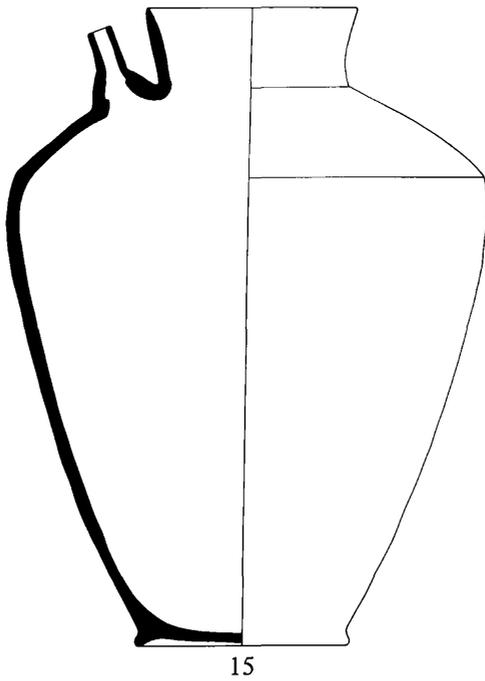
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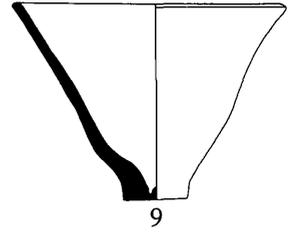
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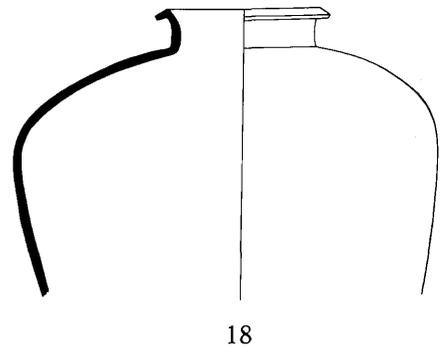
8



15



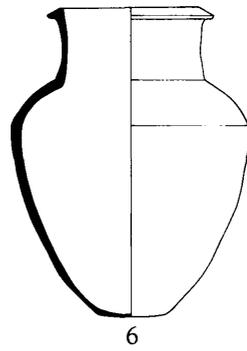
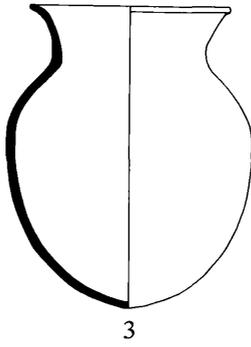
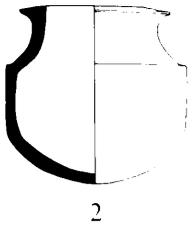
9



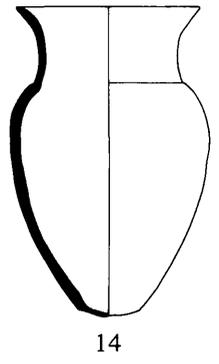
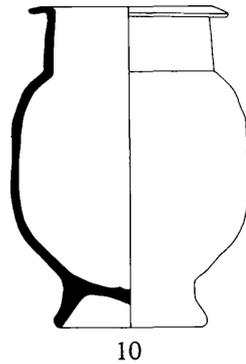
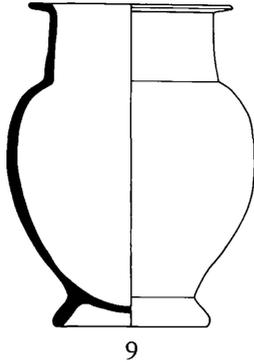
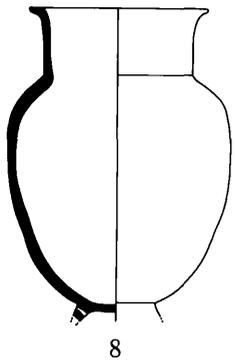
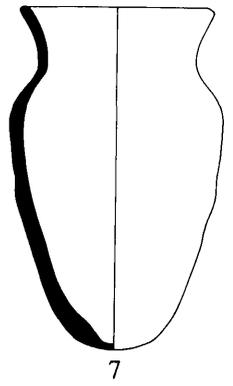
18

Fig. 136. Graves 80-81: pottery. Scale 1:4.

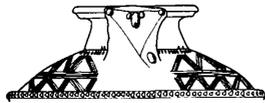
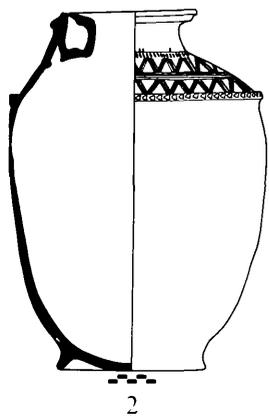
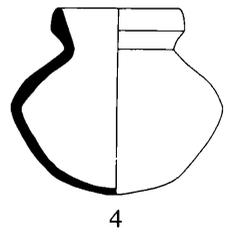
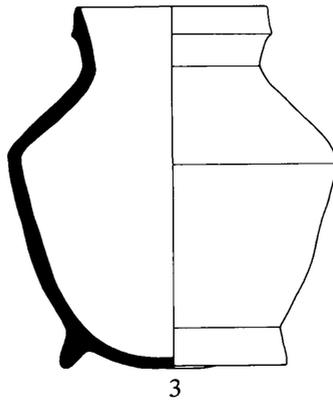
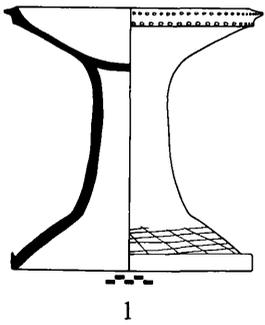
Grave 82



Grave 83



Grave 84



Grave 86

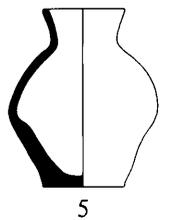
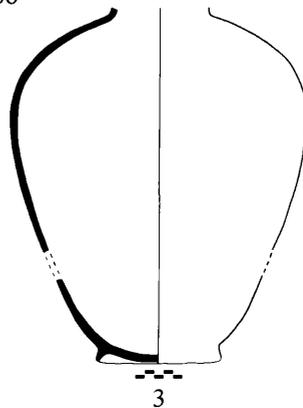
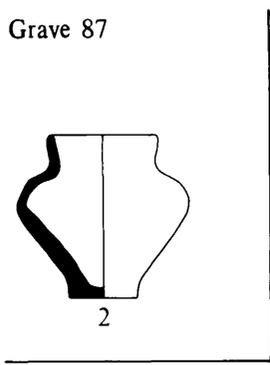
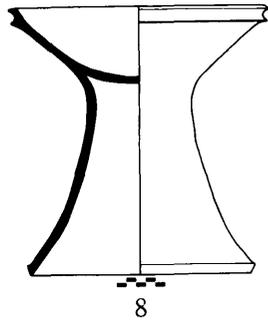


Fig. 137. Graves 82-86: pottery. Scale 1:4 (except Gr. 84:1, 2 and 86:3 at 1:8).

Grave 87

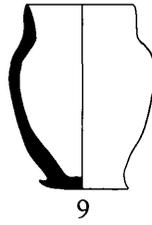


2

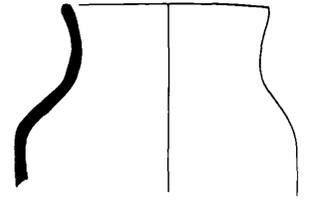


8

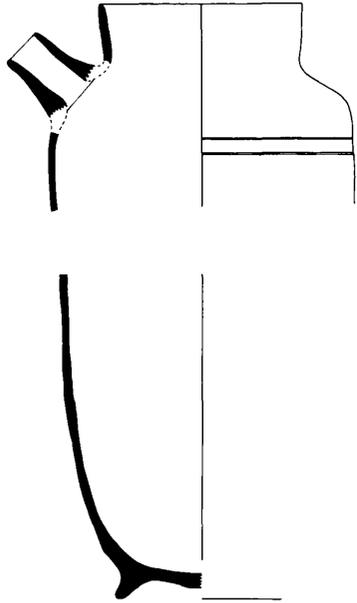
Grave 88



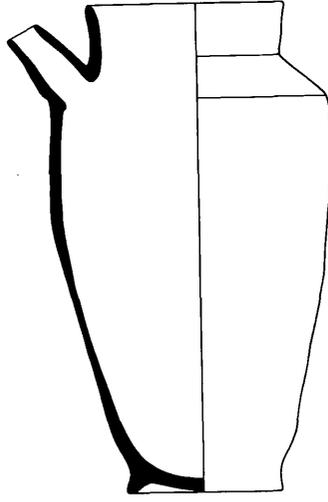
9



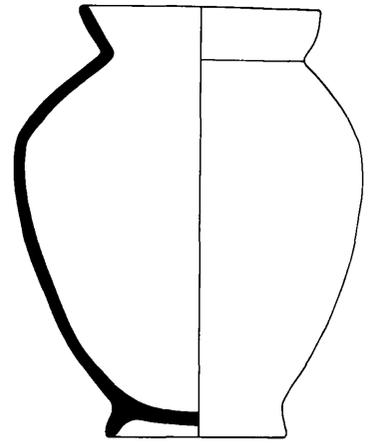
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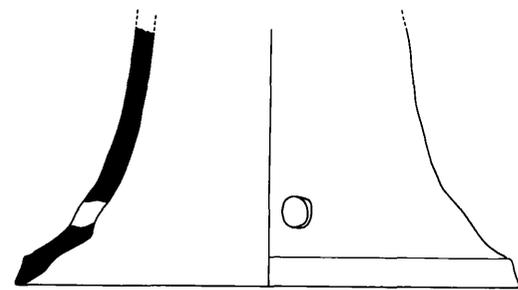
11



12

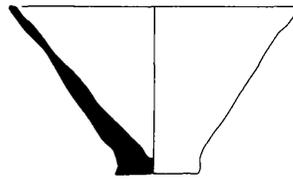


14

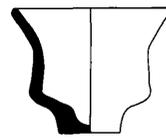


50

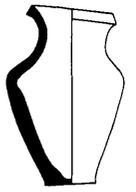
Grave 89



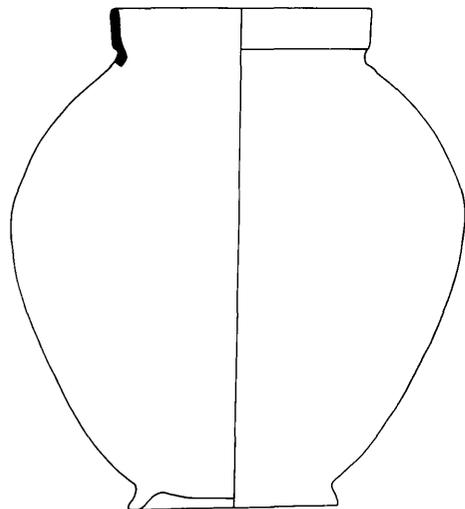
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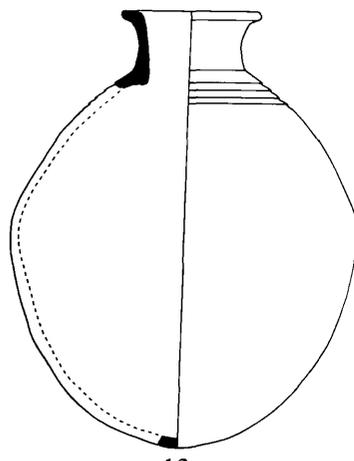
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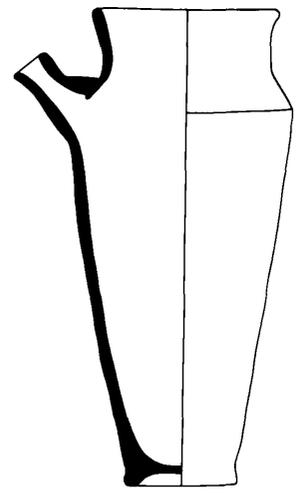
2



12



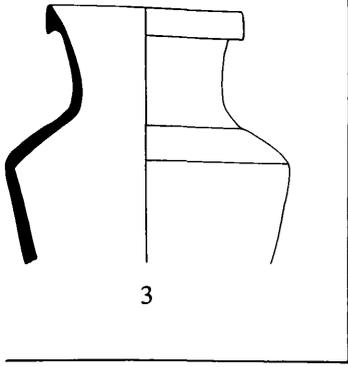
13



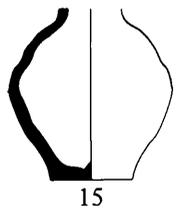
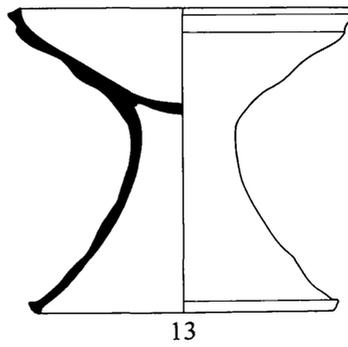
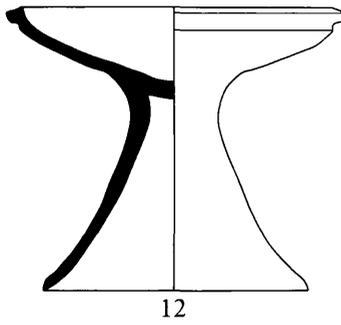
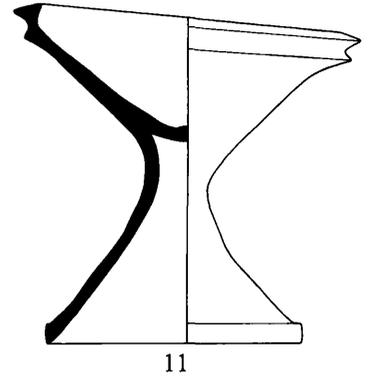
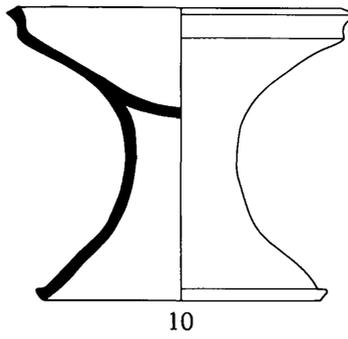
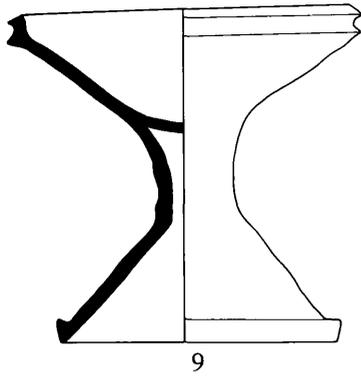
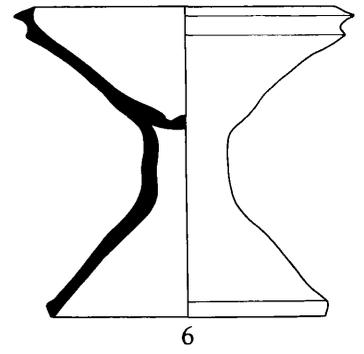
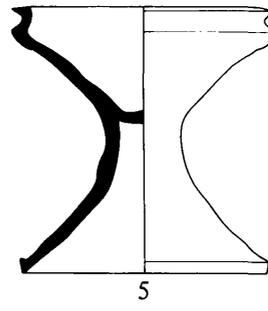
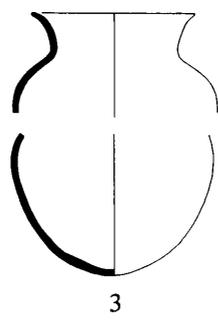
14

Fig. 138. Graves 87-89: pottery. Scale 1:4 (except Gr. 88:8 at 1:8).

Grave 90



Grave 93



Grave 94

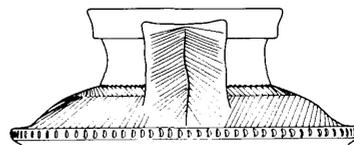
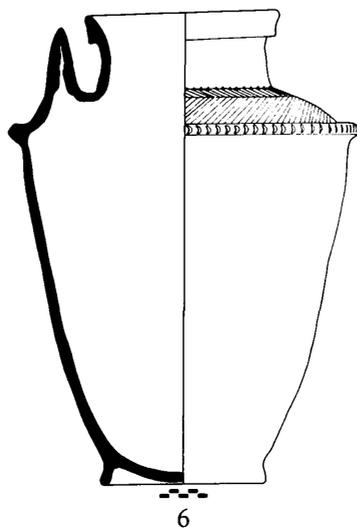
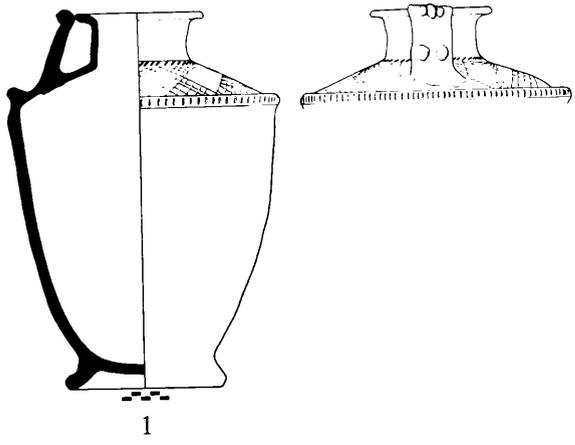
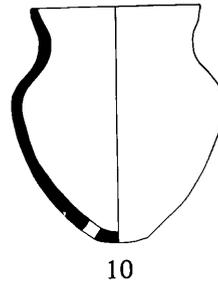
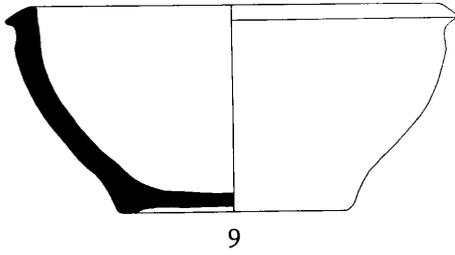
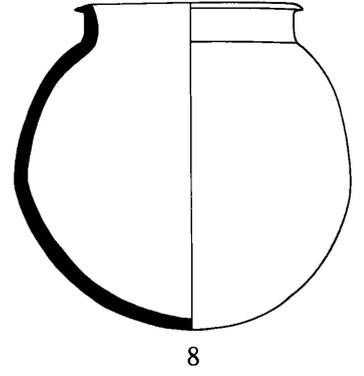
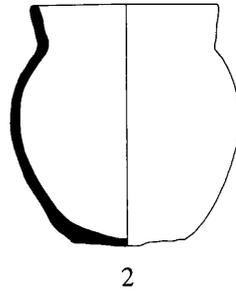


Fig. 139. Graves 90-94: pottery. Scale 1:4 (except Gr. 94:6 at 1:8).

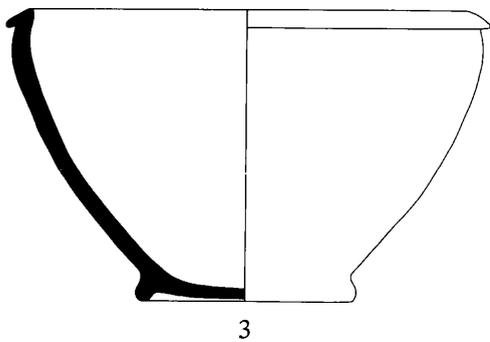
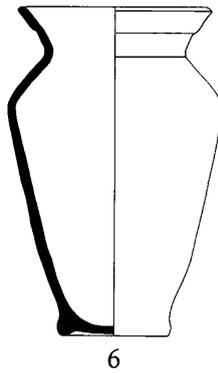
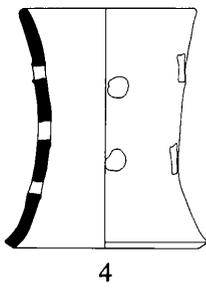
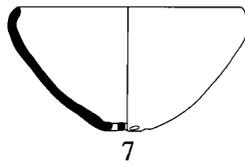
212



Grave 95



Grave 96



Grave 97

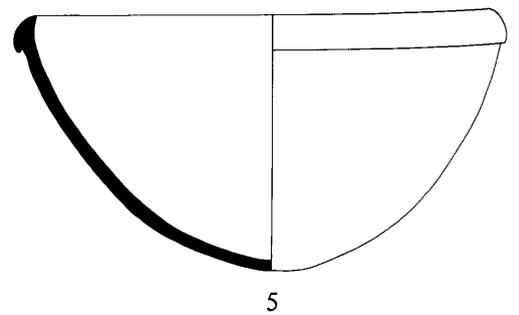
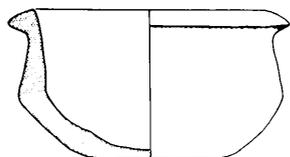


Fig. 140. Graves 95-97: pottery. Scale 1:4 (except Gr. 95:1 at 1:8).



Gr. 1:201



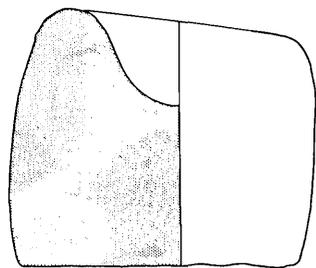
Gr. 1:48



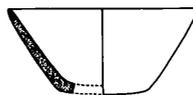
Gr. 2:26



Gr. 25:10



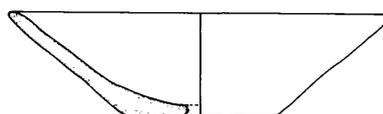
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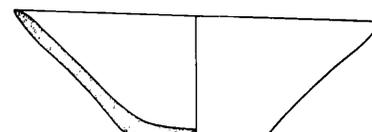
Gr. 27:14



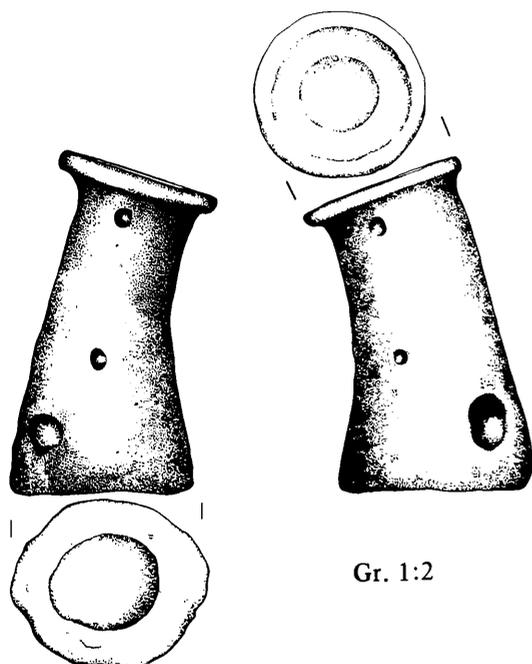
Gr. 48:19



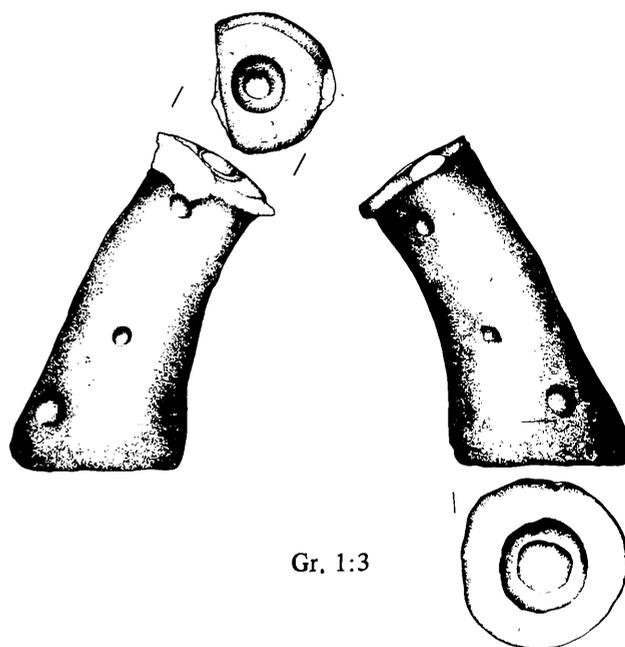
Gr. 48:20



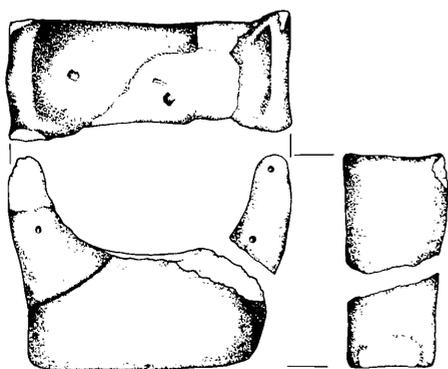
Gr. 88:51



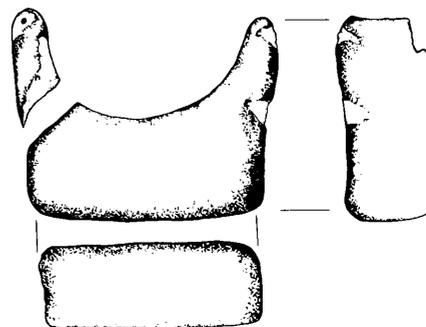
Gr. 1:2



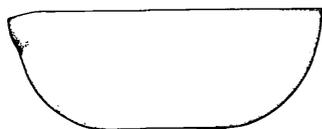
Gr. 1:3



Gr. 1:5



Gr. 2:1



Gr. 26:4

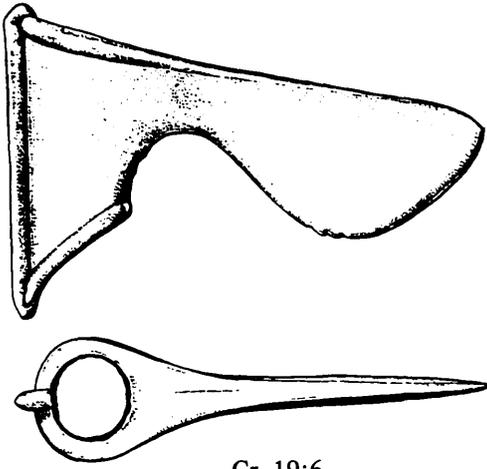


Gr. 76:7

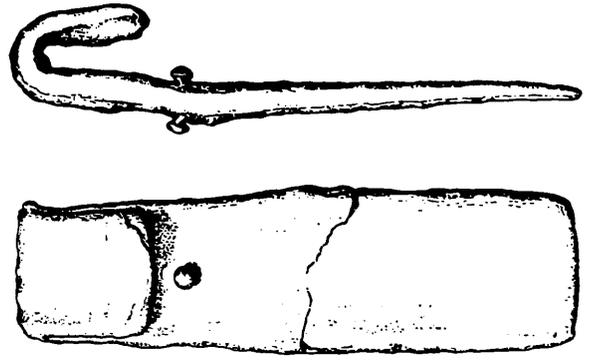


Gr. 89:15

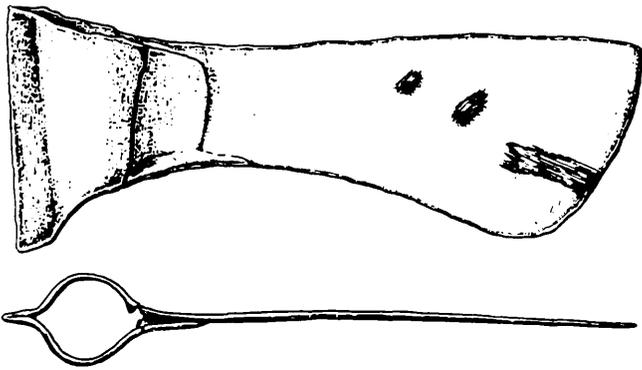
Fig. 141. Graves 1-99: stone and metal vessels, clay items. Scale 1:4.



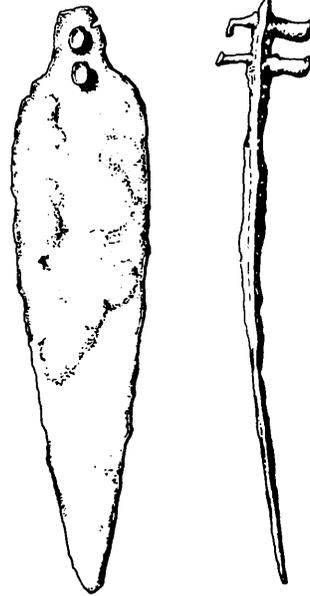
Gr. 19:6



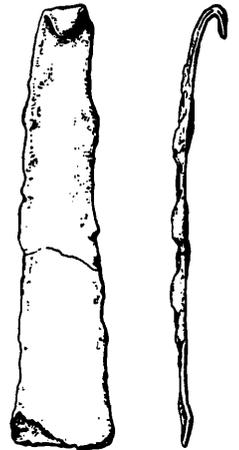
Gr. 27:10



Gr. 51:12



Gr. 51:13



Gr. 53:3



Gr. 76:8



Gr. 84:7



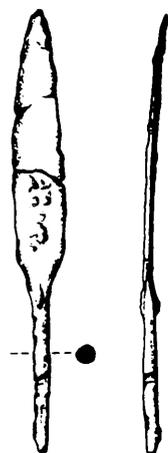
Gr. 84:8



Gr. 93:16



Fig. 142. Graves 19, 27, 51, 53, 76, 84 and 93: copper implements. Scale 1:2.



Gr. 80:4



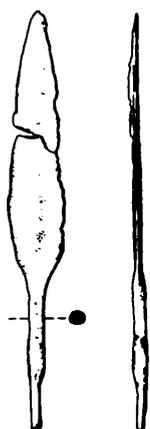
Gr. 80:5a



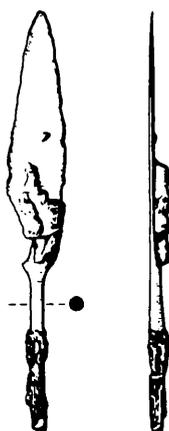
Gr. 80:5b



Gr. 80:5c



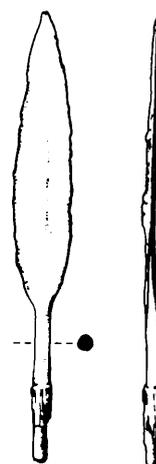
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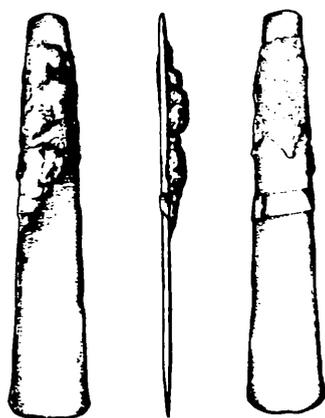
Gr. 80:6b



Gr. 80:6c



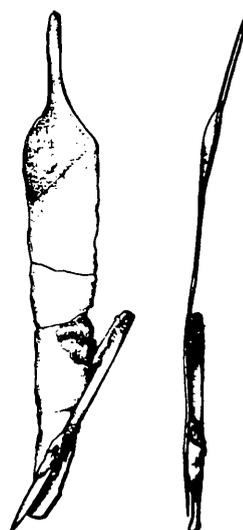
Gr. 80:7



Gr. 89:19



Gr. 89:20



Gr. 89:21



Gr. 89:24

Fig. 143. Graves 80 and 89: copper implements. Scale 1:2.

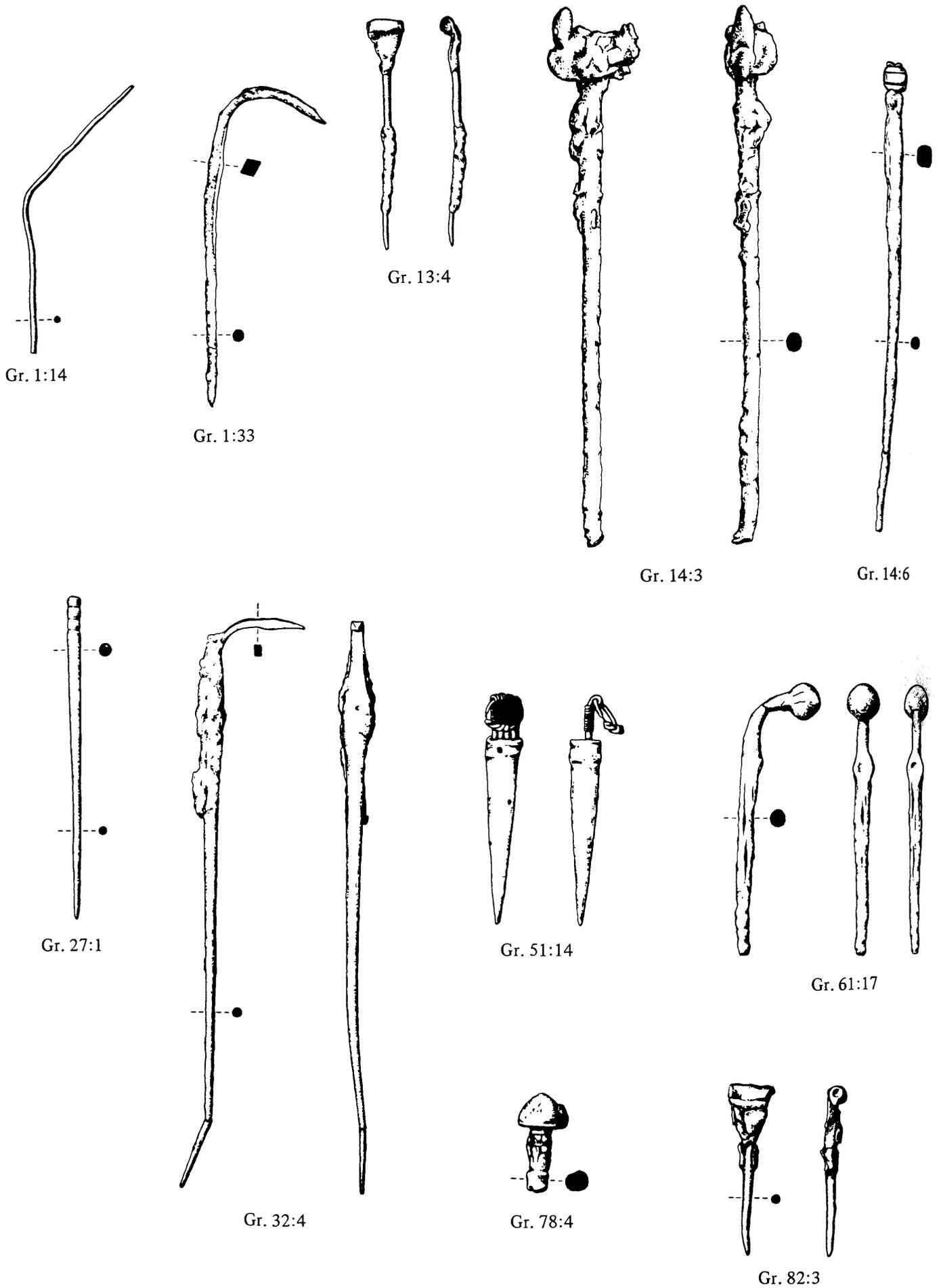
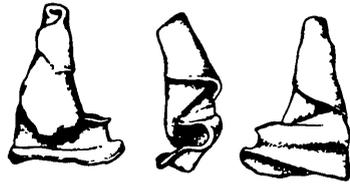


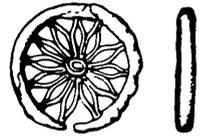
Fig. 144. Graves 1-99: pins and vanity set. Scale 1:2.



Gr. 1:13



Gr. 1:15



Gr. 1:30-31



Gr. 1:37



Gr. 1:35



Gr. 1:36



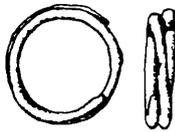
Gr. 1:38



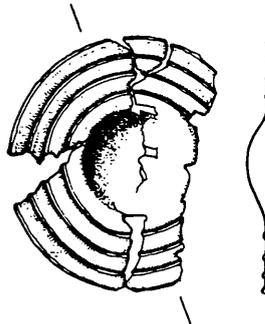
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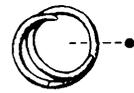
Gr. 13:2



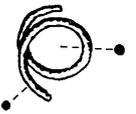
Gr. 13:3



Gr. 14:12



Gr. 16:2



Gr. 16:3



Gr. 26:49



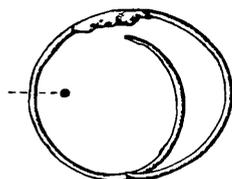
Gr. 38:43



Gr. 73:56



Gr. 80:3a



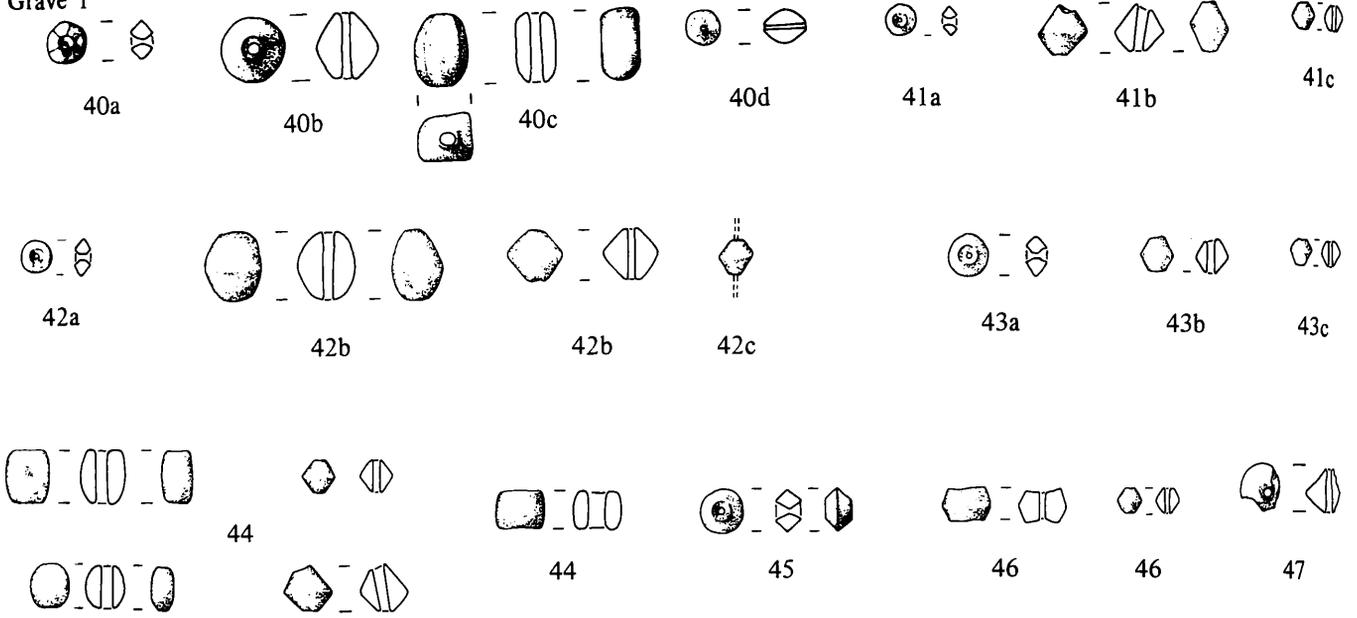
Gr. 80:3b



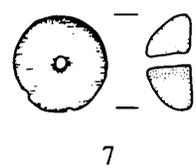
Gr. 95:12

Fig. 145. Graves 1-99: jewellery in metal. Scale 1:2.

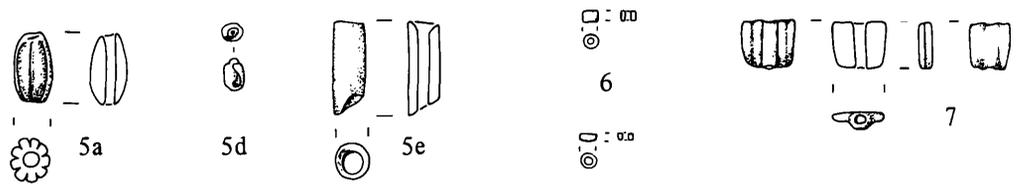
Grave 1



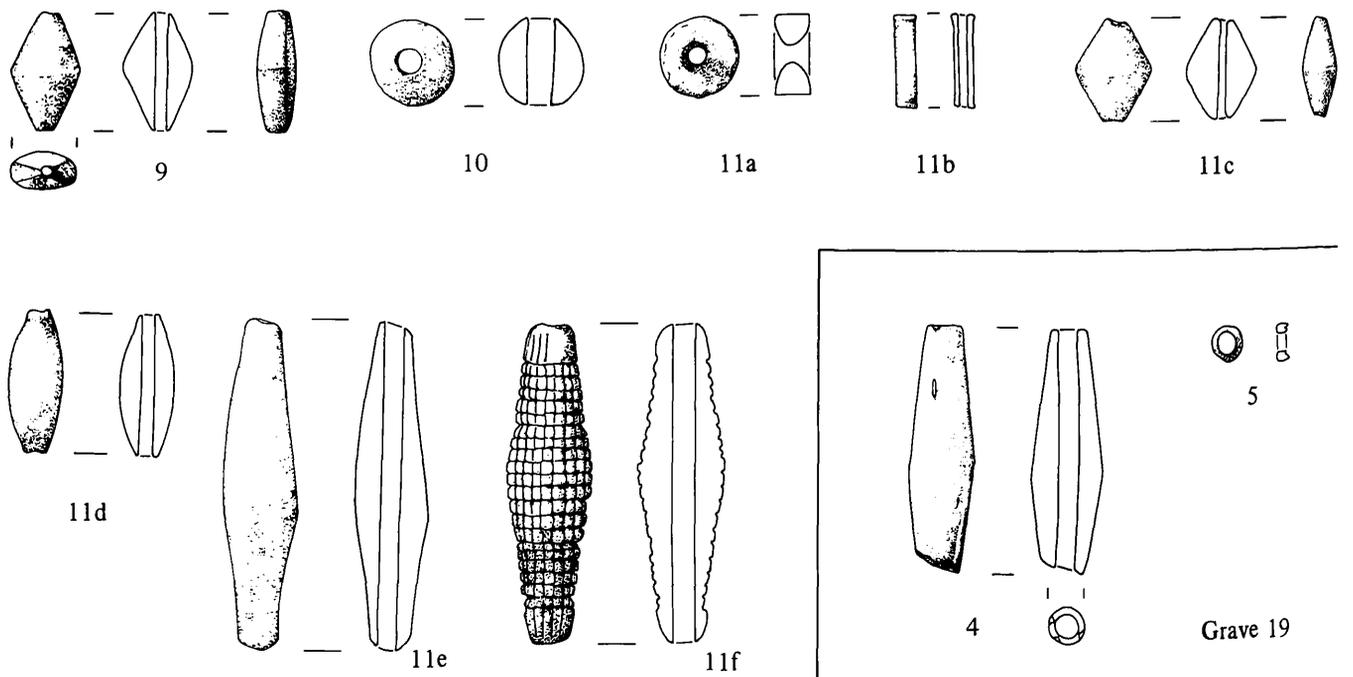
Grave 3



Grave 13



Grave 14



Grave 26

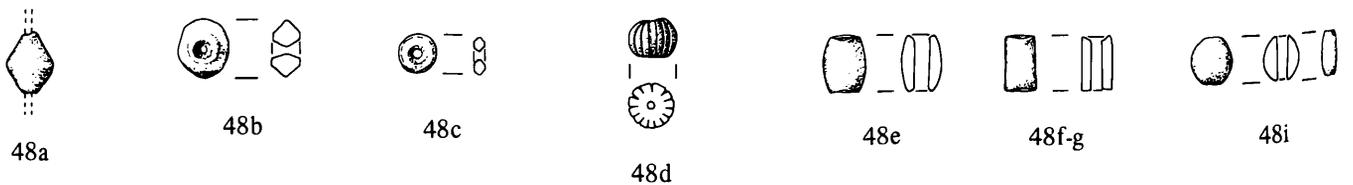
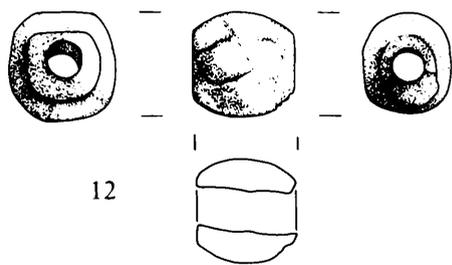
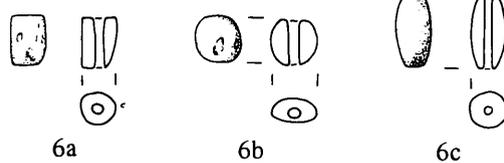


Fig. 146. Graves 1-26: beads. Scale 1:1 (except Gr.

Grave 27

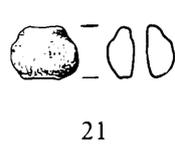


Grave 31

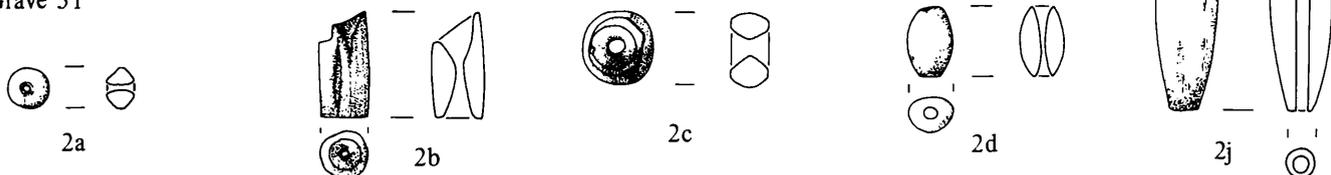


219

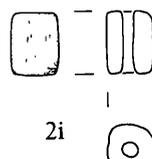
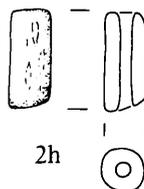
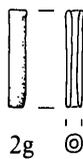
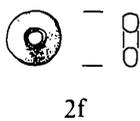
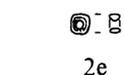
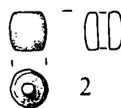
Grave 32



Grave 51



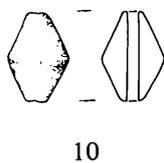
Grave 44



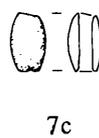
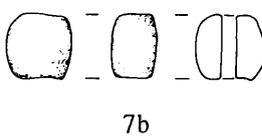
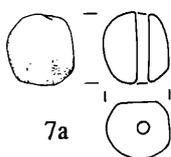
Grave 53



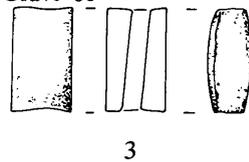
Grave 60



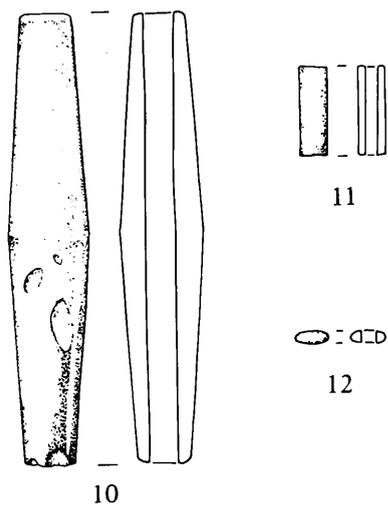
Grave 62



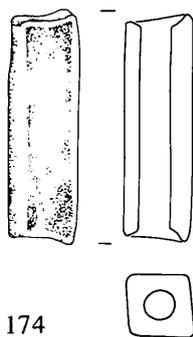
Grave 65



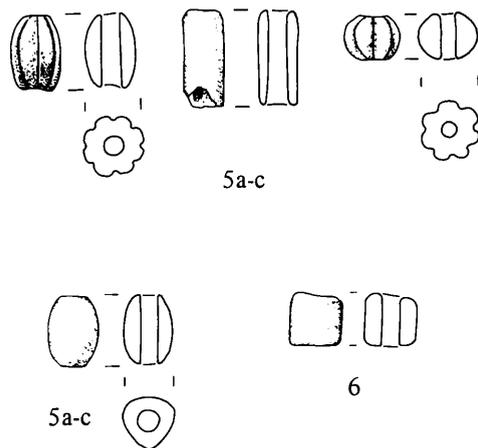
Grave 76



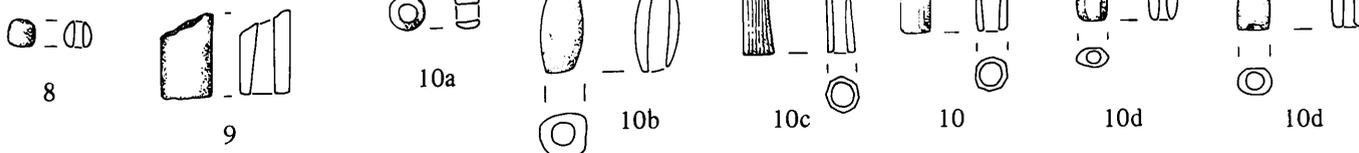
Grave 80



Grave 82



Grave 89



DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF PLATES

Plate I

a. Room 39 in Area E.

Looking NW. The metre scale lies on the IC2 floor between Graves 1 and 2; Grave 27 is in the foreground, and the vertical scale stands in a pit within the unexcavated Grave 88. To the left of the metre scale the West Bulk of 6G64 has been cleared only to Level IB, and in the N side of the Grave 1 shaft can be seen clear streaks of charcoal in the debris lying directly above the IC2 floor. (*Iraq 38 Pl. XXIa*).

b. Grave 1: cross section through two "peg-holes"; that on the right is sunk from the earliest floor, into the fill of the grave-shaft, that on the left was sunk after the floor over the grave had been replastered at least four times. Cf. Fig. 5 (*Iraq 38 Pl. XXIc*).

c. Grave 1: cracked clay flooring over W half of shaft, to show position of some of the "peg-holes", and the depression of the floor over the shaft. Compare Plate IVa.

d. Grave 1, clay "feet" and sherds of pottery jar (Nos. 1-4) in situ.

Plate II

a. Grave 1, shaft: marks of ancient digging-tool visible in NW side of the shaft. Despite appearances, these marks are not from the small picks used today by our excavators, but were revealed by careful clearance of the grave fill from the side of the shaft.

b. Grave 1, upper group: Nos. 6-9 in situ in NE corner of the grave shaft.

c. Grave 1, main deposit: skeleton, mortar, stone bowl, stone slab, upright-handled jar and various conical bowls showing after uncovering central portion of main deposit. Note parallel white striations over bones, slab, etc. from reed layer. (*Iraq 38 Pl. XXIb*).

d. Grave 1: close up of skull area, showing conch shell (No. 49) and mouth of tall jar (No. 50) immediately to W of the human mandible. For details of beads in this area see Fig. 10.

Plate III

a. Grave 1: stone bowl (No. 48) in situ, also showing some of the upturned conical bowls, and the arm-bones with silver rings in position on fingers of left hand (Nos. 38-39; just beyond left end of scale).

b. Grave 1, central area looking W: mortar, and just beyond it the pestle (Nos. 200-201), area of human pelvis and group of conical bowls. (*Iraq 38 Pl. XXIIc*).

c. Grave 1, E end: bowl from set (No. 58), various spouted jars, and the bones of a sheep (No. 27). Looking E. (*Iraq 38 Pl. XXIIId*).

d. Grave 1, W end: detail of group of pebbles, shells, etc. (Nos. 203-10) in situ. Other items were not observed in position. Looking W. (*Iraq 38, Pl. XXIId*).

Plate IV

a. Graves 1 and 2. Room 39 viewed from E, after excavation of Gr. 2 and of upper part of E end of Gr. 1. In the W bulk the sinking of the IB floor over the Gr. 1 shaft can be clearly seen (cf. Plate Ic).

b. Grave 2: human bone and sherds of very large bowl (No. 17), lying in NW corner of shaft above IC2 floor level; viewed from S.

c. Grave 2: grave shaft after partial clearance; miscellaneous fragments of bone left in situ. Note charcoal in fill above IC2 floor showing in N side of shaft above the scale.

d. Grave 3: deposit at base of shaft, viewed from S. For location of the shaft cf. *Iraq 38 Pl. XXc*, round pit in centre foreground.

Plate V

a. Grave 5, viewed from W (*Iraq 38 Pl. XXIIIa*).

b. Grave 10: view from E towards quadrant c, unexcavated.

c. Grave 11, infant skeleton from N.

d. Grave 12, viewed from NW: pile of human bone and potsherds against E edge of pit beneath W face of wall.

Plate VI

a. Grave 12: SW end of vertical access shaft as seen from NE in 6G65 NB. The NE end of the shaft was cut away by a later pit (below scale), which also cut into the oven visible lower right.

b. Grave 13, skeleton viewed from SE; note displaced fibula.

c. Grave 13: area of pelvis showing rows of beads and traces of coarse fabric (between scale and pelvis. See Fig. 26).

d. Grave 14: skeleton after removal of skull, seen from W. Note the fine, dusty quality of the ashy soil, and that the lower part of the body lies higher than the upper.

Plate VII

- a. Grave 14: leg-bones to show position of copper roundel (No. 12) beneath left femur (slightly to left of scale). Looking W.
- b. Grave 16, viewed from N; note how skull lies lower than rest of skeleton.
- c. Grave 20: viewed from SE; note gazelle horn directly behind infant's skull.
- d. Grave 26: view of access shaft(?) from NW, with the scale resting on the clay sealing. Behind, right, the cleared eastern part of the main grave chamber, and top left some articulated bricks from the north wall of the chamber. (*Sumer* 36, 1980, 67 Fig. 1).

Plate VIII

- a. Grave 26: undisturbed deposit at SW corner: to the right, stone slab (No. 2) behind 2 squat jars (Nos. 32-3), to the left the ribbed bowl (No. 35) with stand etc. sitting inside it. Note bricks in wall behind, laid in herringbone formation. (*Iraq* 38 Pl. XXIVc).
- b. Grave 26: deposit at SW corner after removal of stone slab; in foreground, partial articulated skeleton (No. 1), behind scale, dark leather(?) object (No. 3), and to its right, the stemmed dish No. 34.
- c. Grave 28, looking N, before clearance of leg-bones and of Gr. 31. Beyond scale, scattered potsherds and bone (Nos. 2 to 11), in front of scale on left, group of pottery (Nos. 14 to 19). Jar No. 2 of Gr. 31 already visible in foreground.
- d. Graves 28 and 31, viewed from SW: on right, skeleton and conical bowl from Gr. 31, centre background, *in situ* leg-bones of Gr. 28. On left, Gr. 28 "gravestone" (No. 23).

Plate IX

- a. Grave 32 from W: skeleton before excavation of deposit round back of head.
- b. Grave 32: N end of grave, pottery and calcite bowl after removal of skull. Cf. different view, *Iraq* 38 Pl. XXIIIc.
- c. Grave 33, adult skeleton viewed from NW before excavation of associated infant.
- d. Grave 34: infant skeleton, from SE.

Plate X

- a. Grave 35: chamber hollowed out beneath W wall of Room 4, viewed from E, with some of the pottery still as found in the W end.
- b. Grave 37: burial seen from S, with human skeleton on W and in NE corner a jar (No. 5) and animal bone (No. 3).
- c. Grave 38, upper levels from NE: at centre back, in shadow, a scatter of disturbed bone left *in situ* as remainder of shaft area was taken down. In foreground, to left of scale, the bones of Gr. 24, also left *in situ*.
- d. Grave 38, middle level: scattered bone and potsherds in grave shaft, viewed from N, at arbitrary level of ca. +7.00 m. Cf. Fig. 53.

Plate XI

- a. Grave 38, base of shaft: view from N to show two plaster casts of vertical holes (No. 18), which must have formed part of some light construction otherwise destroyed by the robbing. At left of picture, E end of shaft still not fully cleared.
- b. General view of 6G37 from above ('bipod' shot): N is to left. At top of picture, to right of centre, is the partly refilled shaft of Gr. 80, to left of centre is Gr. 38 lower shaft. Quadrant a is largely unexcavated, except for Gr. 40 shaft, and the cuts of Graves 32 and 33 in quadrant c have been removed already. (*Iraq* 39, Pl. XXXIIIa).
- c. Grave 48 from N: human skeleton in position in shallow secondary pit within main shaft.
- d. Grave 49: scatter of human bone in sloping rubbish layers. Looking N along the W Bauk of 6G65.

Plate XII

- a. Grave 50: shaft after clearance, viewed from E. The column of the stemmed dish (No. 3) can just be seen across the back of the shaft.
- b. Grave 51: remnants of deposit seen from E. On left, group of pottery (Nos. 5-11); on right, base of stemmed dish (No. 4). The white patches belong to plaster poured into cavities (as in Gr. 38), but these yielded no meaningful casts.
- c. Grave 52, burial from E.
- d. Grave 57: burial viewed from E. Note cramped posture, and the two large potsherds shoring up the E edge of the cut by the legs. Behind the grave, the brickwork of Room 47.

Plate XIII

- a. Grave 61: burial seen from W. Note the difference in level between the "gravestone" (No. 19, behind neck) and the top of the stemmed dish (No. 8, in top left of picture).
- b. Grave 62: base of grave at surface, viewed from W; note the eroded condition of the pottery.
- c. Grave 63: Room 4, seen from W; with shaft of Gr. 63 piercing the Level II floor.
- d. Grave 63: packing of shaft left standing after excavation of the surrounding room floors; at back and bottom left, adjoining chambers have been excavated. Seen from N (cf. Fig. 74; Plate XXIc).

Plate XIV

- a. Grave 72, infant skeleton.
- b. Grave 73: scattered bone and pottery in E end of pit, seen from SW.

c. Grave 73: lower part of upright-handled jar in situ at extreme E end of grave pit (No. 36); inside the jar, conical bowl base (No. 44), and on left, part of stemmed dish (No. 41). Also traces of reed lining.

d. Grave 73, W end, jars etc. in situ (see Fig. 80). For the white remnants of palm-leaf(?) matting on these pots, see the photograph published in *Sumer* 36 (1980) 70, Fig. 3.

Plate XV

a. Grave 73: white striations from reed(?) lining along SE side of grave pit. Above this, less brilliant white remnants of tightly woven palm-leaf(?) matting as at W end (cf. on Pl. XIVd).

b. Grave 75: "late" anthropomorphic jar handle (No. 4) and footed jar (No. 2), seemingly deposited in upper shaft of grave; from SE.

c. Grave 76, seen from E; broken femur probably indicates line of later disturbance down E side of burial. Head area of grave not fully excavated in this picture.

d. Grave 79, after clearance of upper intrusive pit, showing the outline of the lower rectangular shaft as revealed at this level. From SE.

Plate XVI

a. Vertical view of 6G63a, taken from photographic tower looking E. The upper levels are mostly already excavated, but just to left of scale is the bottom of Gr. 75, and further towards the NW, in the corner of the quadrant, the remnants of Gr. 79. At the S side of the quadrant, biting into quadrant c, is the W end of Gr. 73, cleared to its base after removal of pottery.

b. Grave 80, main deposit from E before lifting of the majority of the pottery. Skull was just beyond the pair of spouted jars, centre right of picture, the toes just beyond the scale. Cf. Pl. XVIc.

c. Grave 80, area of main shaft looking NW to c/d profile (cf. Fig. 91); at bottom left most of the burial has been cleared, but to the N and W some pottery remains, and the edge of the main burial pit shows clearly at centre of picture.

d. Grave 80: sample of "planks" at intermediate level of shaft (No. 12).

Plate XVII

a. Grave 81: main burial deposit from E. Note bitumen fragments near left hand (No. 10).

b. Grave 81: layer of white decayed substance in fill of shaft, with sherds of jar lying upon it (No. 15). From E.

c. Grave 82: seen from E, with jar No. 2 by head.

d. Grave 83: view of shaft from W, showing side-chambers to N and S.

Plate XVIII

a. Grave 84: surviving components of grave, seen from S. To left, stemmed dish (No. 1), stone (No. 5) and some pottery. Centre rear, base of upright-handled jar; right, jar No. 2. The cylinder seal (No. 6) shows as a white stripe just to left of stemmed dish.

b. Grave 86, from E: conical bowls and sherds of large jar in situ over infant skeleton, the bones of which show as a curving strip projecting from under the potsherds, at left of picture. Behind, plano-convex bricks of Room 39's W wall are visible.

c. Grave 87: infant burial with pot (No. 2). Far right of picture is the western jamb of the doorway of Room 48.

d. Grave 88: final stage of clearance seen from S. At back of picture, N corner of grave with (probably undisturbed) edge of shaft and some of the pottery still approximately in situ. Extreme foreground: edge of Gr. 90.

Plate XIX

a. Grave 89, upper deposit: jars (Nos. 12 and 13) and some animal bone (No. 16). From NE.

b. Grave 89, main burial from E.

c. Graves 93 to 95: general view of graves in 4109, looking E to quadrant a from quadrant b. Centre foreground, upright-handled jar of Gr. 94 (see Plate XIXd); behind this, to right, robbed pit associated with Gr. 94, and to left, at higher level and visible in the a/b section, the scatter of stemmed dishes in Gr. 93. At far left, partly unexcavated, the large jar of Gr. 95 (No. 6), and at edge of picture, just behind it, the top of the shaft of Gr. 83. Compare Fig. 110.

d. Grave 94 from NW. Foreground, human bone (No. 1); back right, gravestone (No. 7); back left, upright-handled jar (No. 6). At centre, flecks of white from reeds or similar organic layer.

Plate XX

a. Grave 95: Nos. 8-11 seen from SW. Note very loose rubbly consistency of backfill.

b. Grave 96, S end seen from N. Behind gravestone (No. 8) can be seen the filter bowl still in place on the jar (Nos. 6 and 7).

c. Grave 97, burial seen from S. Lateral and longitudinal strips from the "bier" can be clearly distinguished; at back of picture, the bones and white traces are interrupted by later disturbance.

d. Grave 97, wood impression at SE corner of grave (No. 2): at the junction of the two vertical surfaces, seen from W.

Plate XXI

a. Grave 98, infant skeleton from NW.

b. Grave 99: chamber beneath wall, viewed from N, with Nos. 2 and 3 *in situ*.

c. General view of Area A in 1976, from SE. Room 4 in foreground, Graves 28, 31 and 35 back-filled, at N end of room, section through shaft of Gr. 63 (cf. Plate XIIIc-d).

d. Area A: looking across deep sounding to its S side after cleaning, to show successive hearths in profile. Grave 81 is stratified between these hearth layers in the deeper cut visible at the extreme left of picture.

Plate XXII

- a. Grave 1: pottery from main deposit. Note conical bowl acting as lid for upright-handled jar No. 55 (as found), conch shell (No. 49, at centre), mortar (No. 200, left centre), and mug (No. 61) standing just to right of rest of 4-part set (Nos. 58-60).
- b. Grave 1, pottery from upper deposits. Left: globular jar and clay "feet" (Nos. 1-4; cf. Plate *Id*). Right: group from NE corner, (Nos. 6-9).
- c. Grave 26: pottery from W end.

Plate XXIII

- a. Grave 28: "set" (Nos. 11 [not found with rest of set], 17-19) without large bowl (No. 16).
- b. Grave 28: L to R (rear): Nos. 8, 12, 10 and 21; (front): Nos. 9 and 13 [jar in front not identified]; a conical bowl.
- c. Grave 61 pottery group. No. 9 is placed as found in the dish of No. 8.
- d. Grave 76: footed jars (Nos. 3-5), squat jar (No. 6) and copper bowl (No. 7).

Plate XXIV

- a. Grave 73 pottery group, from undisturbed W end.
- b. Grave 73, some of pottery from disturbed E end.
- c. Grave 80, pottery group. It includes all 7 spouted jars (Nos. 18-24), the bottle (No. 17), and a few of the conical bowls from the main deposit (also *Iraq* 39, Pl. XXXII*a*).
- d. Grave 81 pottery group: on right, restored jar from fill of shaft (No. 15); remainder from main deposit: conical bowls (Nos. 2-5), spouted jar (No. 8), in foreground the grey-ware bowl (No. 6) and bottle (No. 7). Cf. Plate XVII*a*; also *Iraq* 39, Pl. XXXII*c*.

Plate XXV

- a. Grave 83: jars from shaft, and in foreground the moulded vessel, No. 5 (cf. Plate XXVII*e,f*).
- b. Grave 84 group. Left to right: Nos. 2, 5, 4, 1 and 3.
- c. Grave 88 group. In foreground, 3 conical bowls with squat jar (No. 9); back left, No. 14; centre, No. 8; right, No. 11.
- d. Grave 89, pottery group from lower deposit. In foreground, squat jar (No. 2) and caliciform cup (No. 7).

Plate XXVI

- a. Grave 93 pottery group: 9 stemmed dishes and the fragmentary ovoid jar (No. 3).
- b. Grave 94: upright-handled jar and "gravestone" (Nos. 6 and 7).
- c. Grave 96: five-part set (Nos. 3-7; cf. Plate XX*b*).
- d. Group of "gravestones": Gr. 1:202; 26:2; 37:4; 61:19; and 73[*sic*]:51-52.

Plate XXVII

- a. Grave 38:25. AbS 647.
- b. Grave 51:4. AbS 947.
- c,d. Close-up views of appliqué bulls round top of stem of AbS 947.
- e,f. Grave 83:5. AbS 1154.

Plate XXVIII

- a. Grave 1:48. AbS 705.
- b. Grave 2:2. AbS 430.
- c. Grave 32:17. AbS 1014.
- d. Grave 14:8. AbS 1011.

Plate XXIX

- a. Grave 26, copper bowl (No. 4). AbS 871.
- b. Grave 51, copper items. Nos. 12, 13 and 14.
- c. Grave 80, copper javelin heads (Nos. 4-7).
- d. Grave 80:161. AbS 1724.
- e. Grave 80:162. AbS 1725.
- f. Grave 80:163. AbS 1726.
- g. Grave 89, copper items from E side. From top to bottom: Nos. 19, 20, and 21 + 22.

Plate XXX

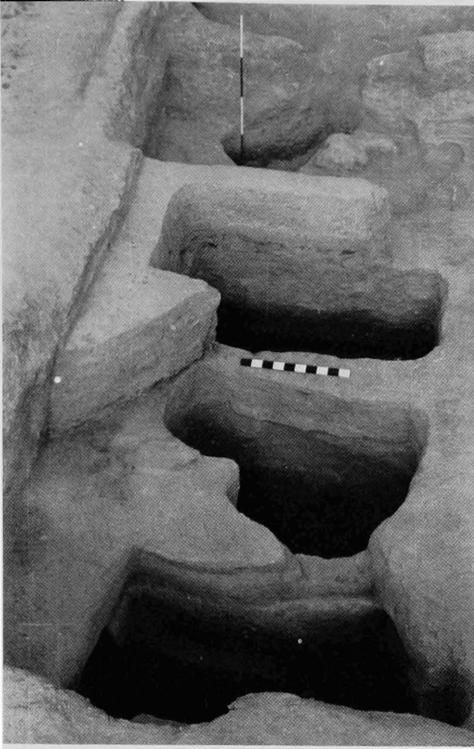
- a. Grave 1: silver ornaments from area of skull: one ear-ring, one finger-ring, a roundel, wire and hooked pin (from Nos. 30-39).
- b. Beads from Grave 1, re-strung arbitrarily by material (Nos. 40-47).
- c. Beads from Grave 14 (Nos. 9-11); re-strung arbitrarily.
- d. Beads from Grave 51: No. 2 (AbS 1294), frit with a few carnelian.
- e. Grave 3:7, ivory button (AbS 429).
- f. Grave 14:13, shell button (AbS 482).

Plate XXXI

- a.* Grave 4:6 (AbS 469).
- b.* Grave 8:4 (AbS 468).
- c.* Grave 14:7 (AbS 478).
- d.* Grave 45:7 (AbS 1849).
- e.* Grave 69:6 (AbS 1233).
- f.* Grave 76:9 (AbS 1229).
- g.* Grave 84:6 (AbS 1228).

Plate XXXII

- a.* 6G64, Room 39: cross section through post-hole in IC1 floor against W wall of room, just to W of Gr. 1; from NE.
- b.* Grave 52, pottery: Nos. 2 (AbS 755; on right) and 3 (AbS 870).
- c.* Bitumened matting sample from Grave 89 (No. 11: 6G37:212).
- d.* Grave 38: white remnants of vertical expanse of reeds or reed matting lining N side of grave shaft.



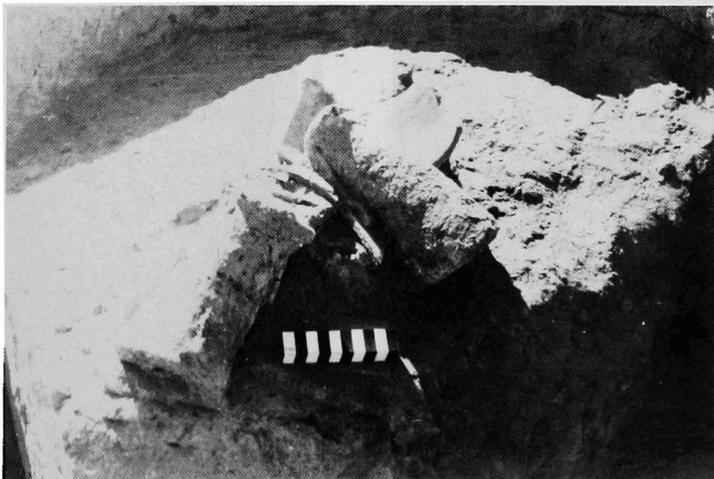
a. Area E: Room 39.



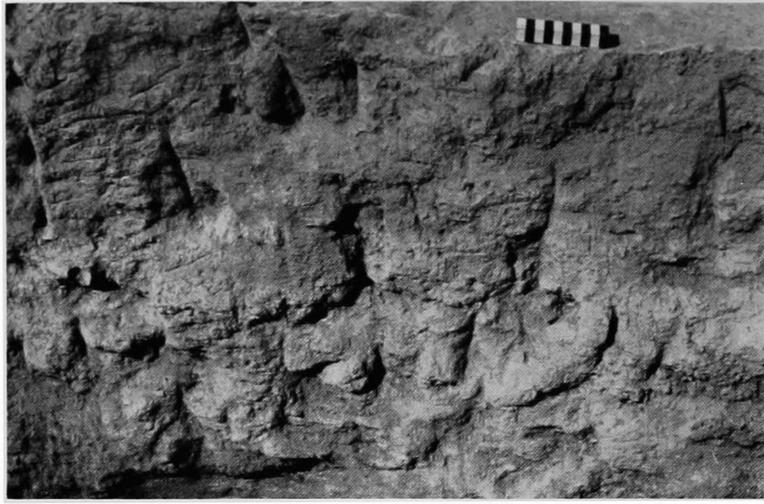
b. Grave 1: cross-section of "peg-holes".



c. Grave 1: clay flooring over grave shaft.



d. Grave 1: Nos. 1-4 *in situ*.



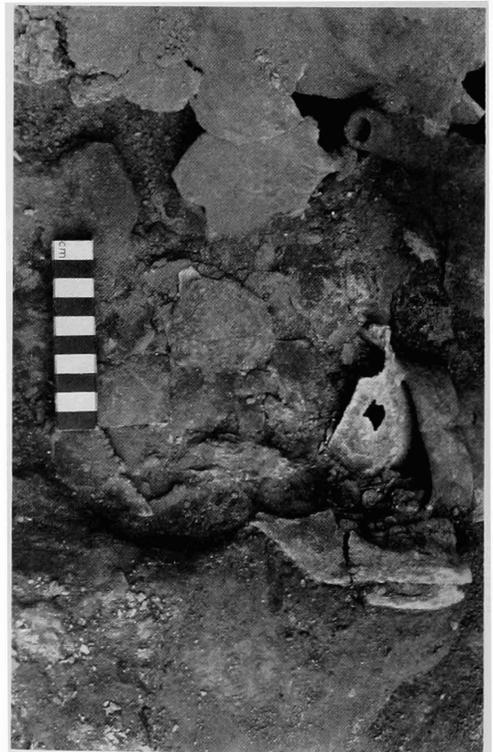
a. Grave 1: pick marks in side.



b. Grave 1: Nos. 6-9 *in situ*.



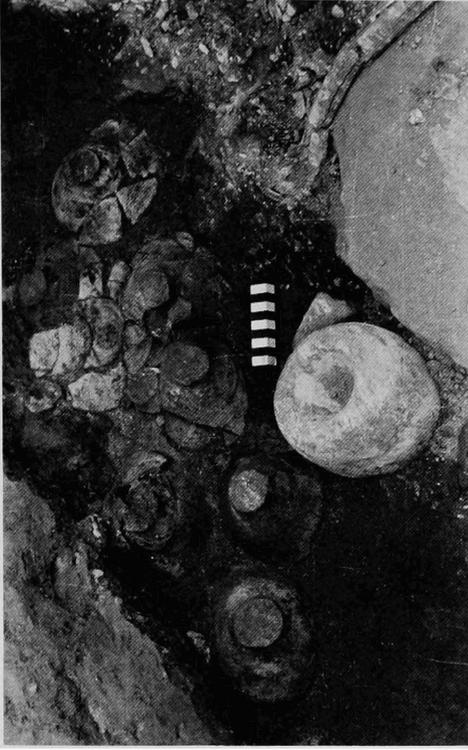
c. Grave 1: main deposit.



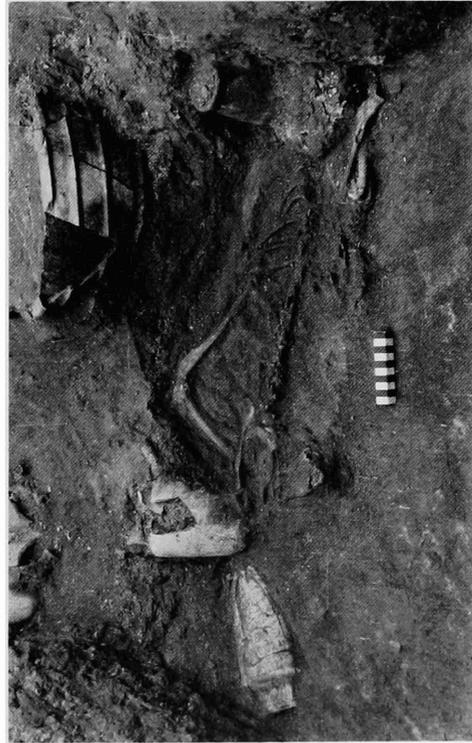
d. Grave 1: close-up of skull.



a. Grave 1: stone bowl etc.



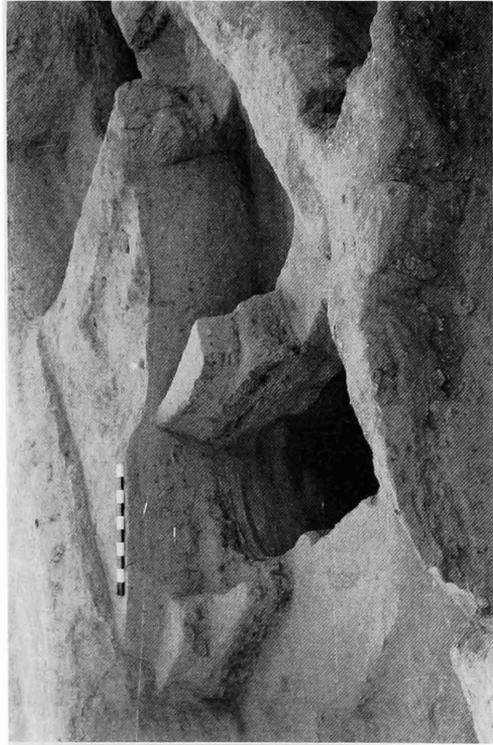
b. Grave 1: mortar etc.



c. Grave 1: E end, pottery and bone *in situ*.



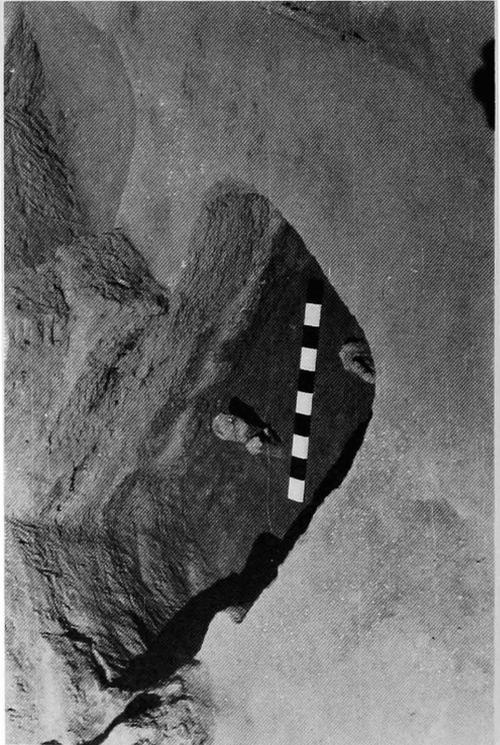
d. Grave 1: W end, pebbles etc. *in situ*.



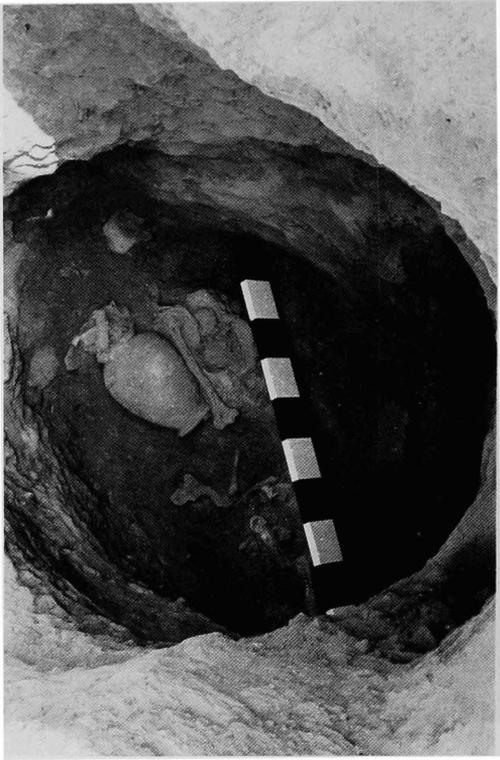
a. Graves 1 and 2 from E.



b. Grave 2, upper level.



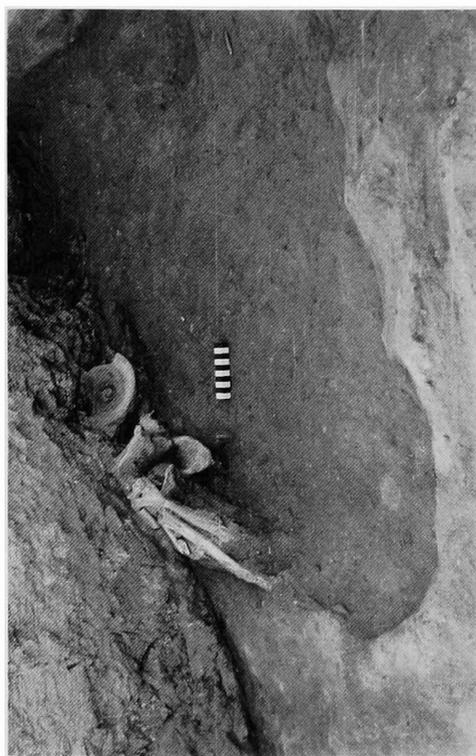
c. Grave 2, bone fragments *in situ*.



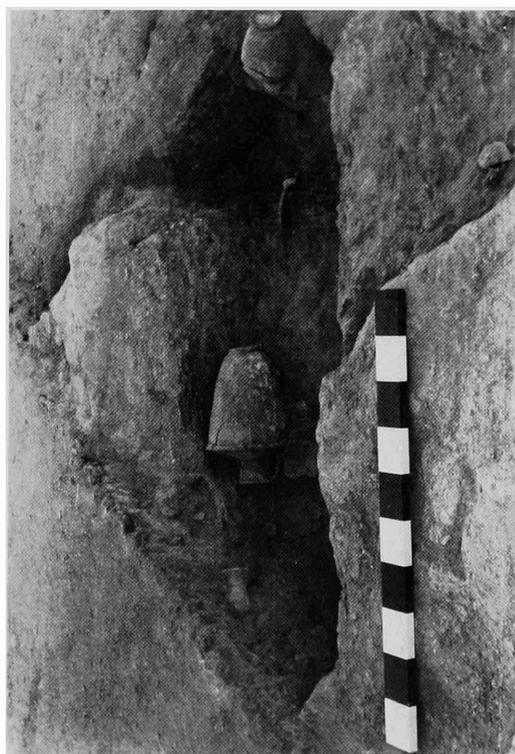
d. Grave 3, burial.



b. Grave 10, from E.



d. Grave 12, from NW.



a. Grave 5, from W.



c. Grave 11, from N.



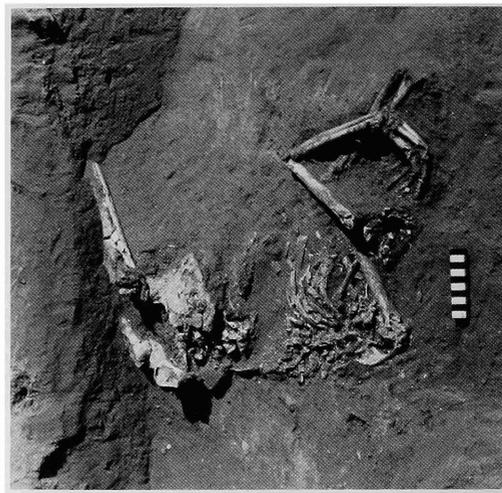
a. Grave 12 access shaft.



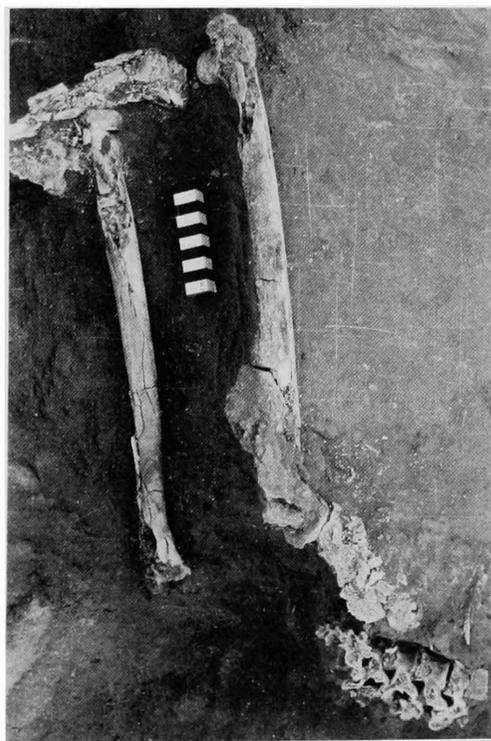
b. Grave 13, from SE.



c. Grave 13: close-up of pelvis.



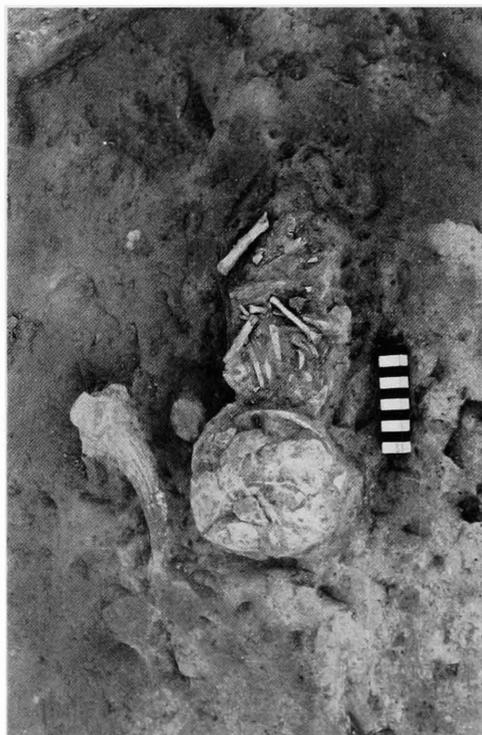
d. Grave 14, from W.



a. Grave 14, leg-bones.



b. Grave 16, from N.



c. Grave 20, from SE.



d. Grave 26: access shaft(?).



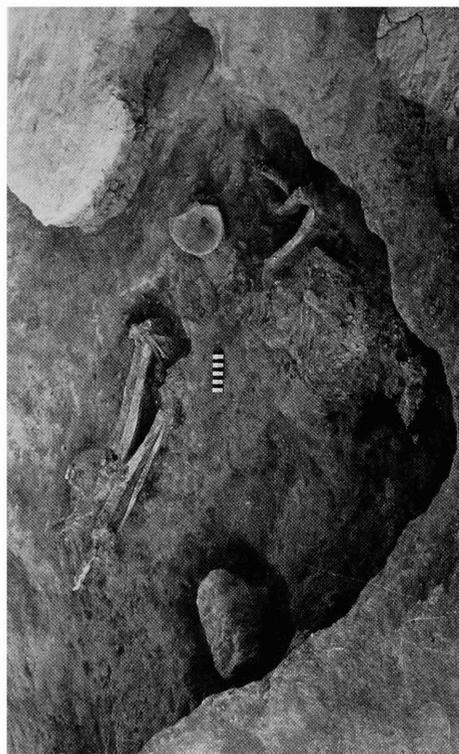
a. Grave 26: SW deposit.



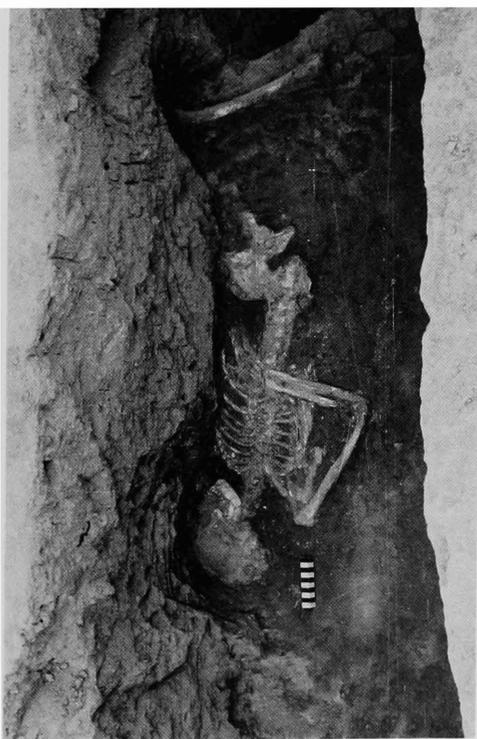
b. Grave 26: close-up of SW deposit.



c. Grave 28, from S.



d. Graves 28 and 31, from SW.



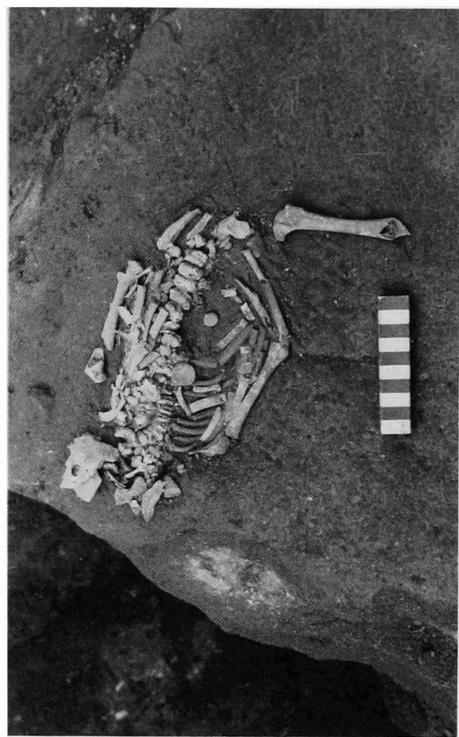
a. Grave 32, from W.



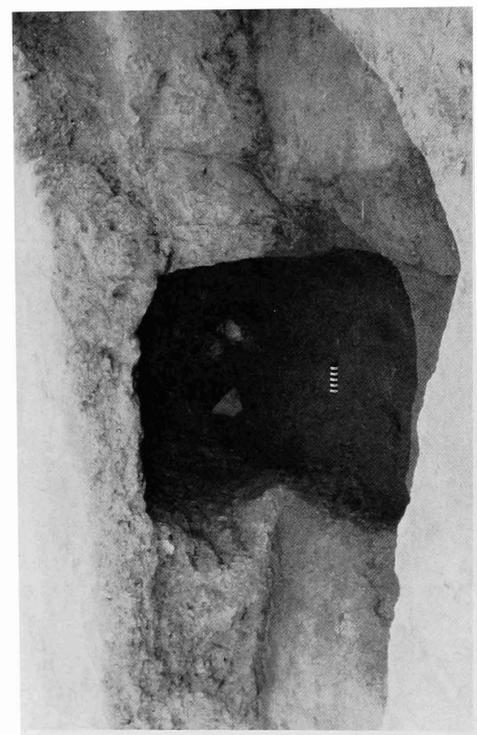
b. Grave 32: deposit at N end.



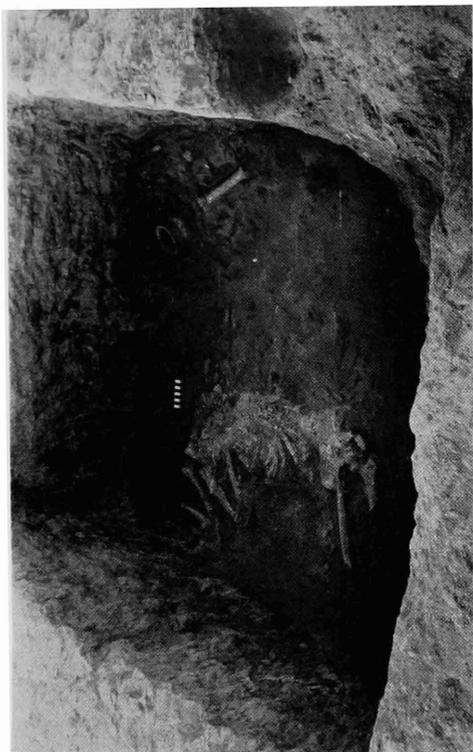
c. Grave 33, from NW.



d. Grave 34, from SE.



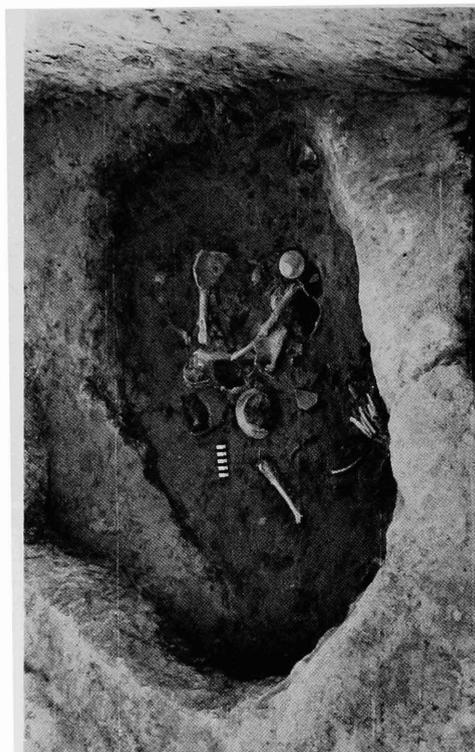
a. Grave 35, from E.



b. Grave 37, from S.



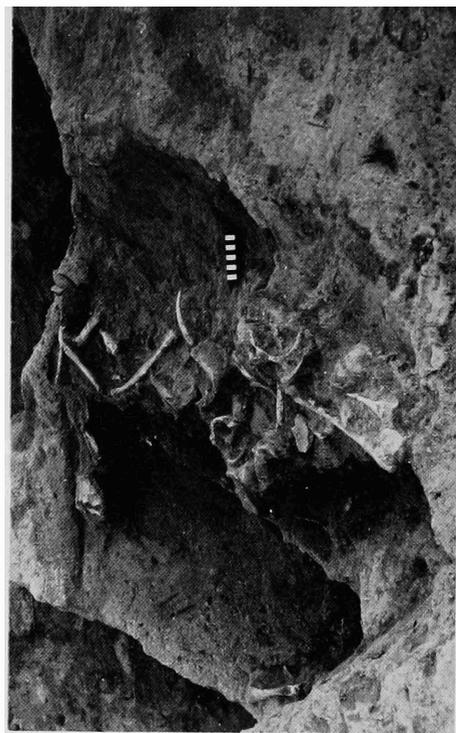
c. Grave 38: upper levels.



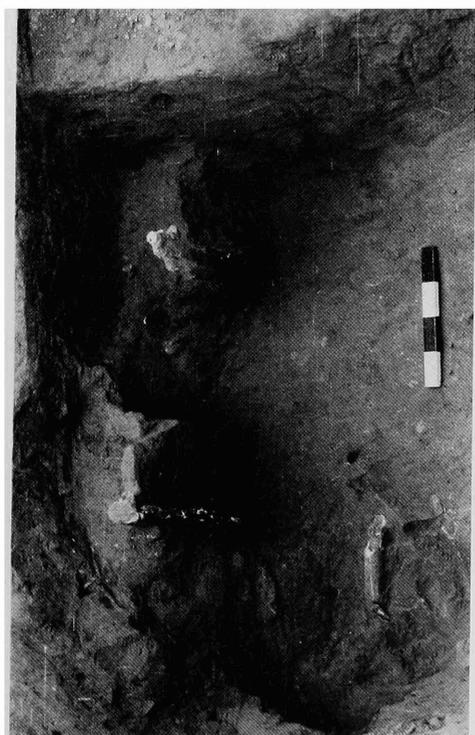
d. Grave 38: middle level.



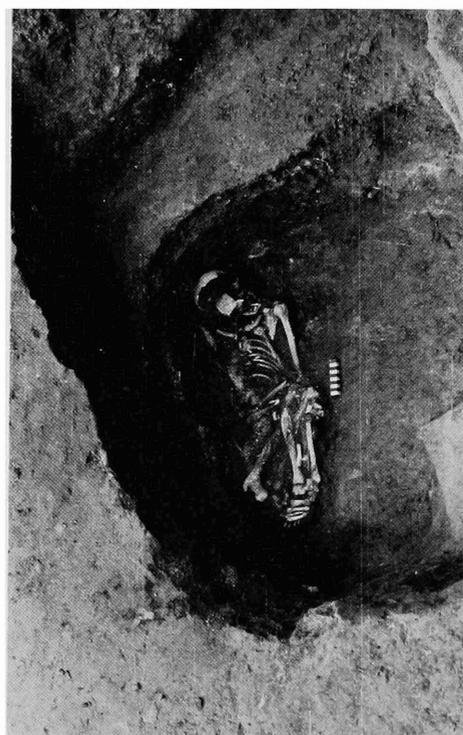
b. 6G37, from above.



d. Grave 49, from S.



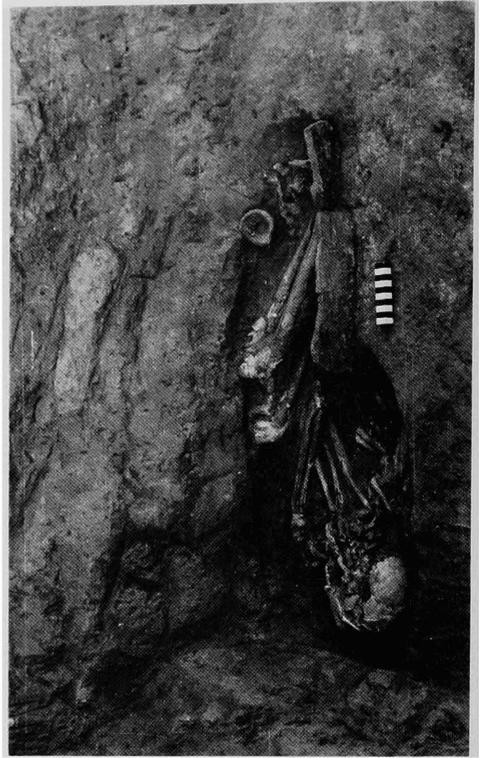
a. Grave 38: base of shaft.



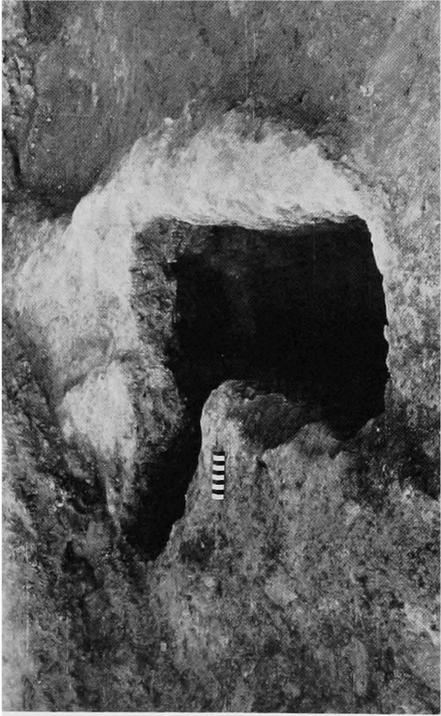
c. Grave 48, from N.



b. Grave 51, from E.



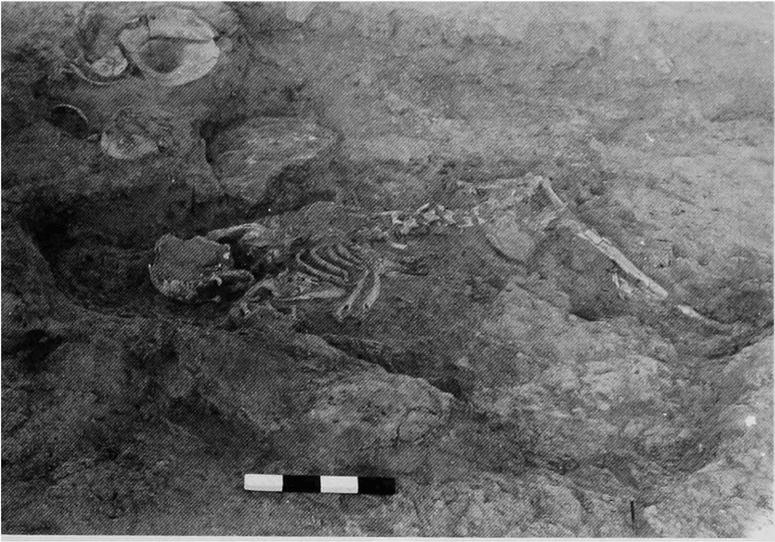
d. Grave 57, from E.



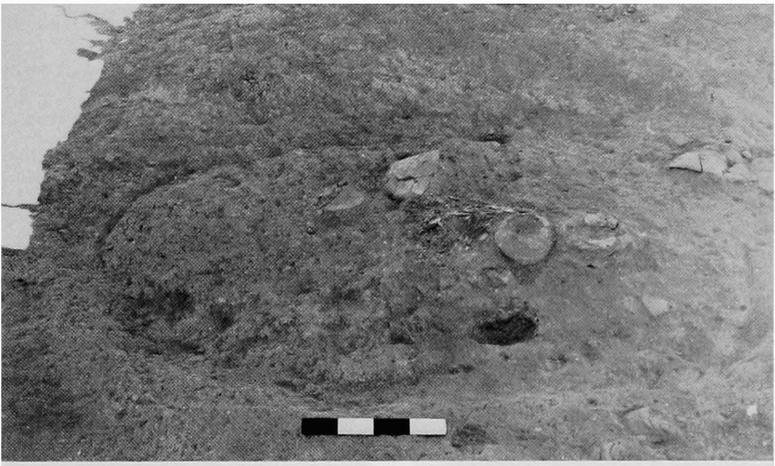
a. Grave 50: shaft, from E.



c. Grave 52, from E.



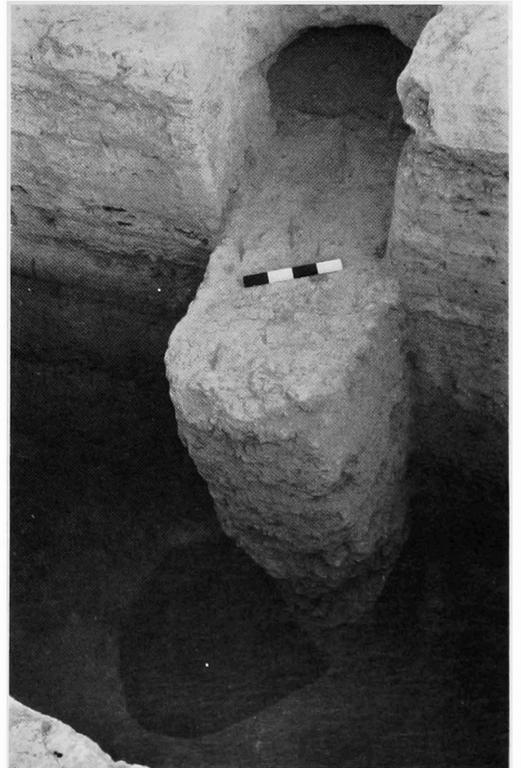
a. Grave 61, from W.



b. Grave 62, from W.



c. Grave 63: top of shaft.



d. Grave 63: packing of shaft.



b. Grave 73: E end.



d. Grave 73: W end.



a. Grave 72.



c. Grave 73: No. 36 in situ.



b. Grave 75, from SE.



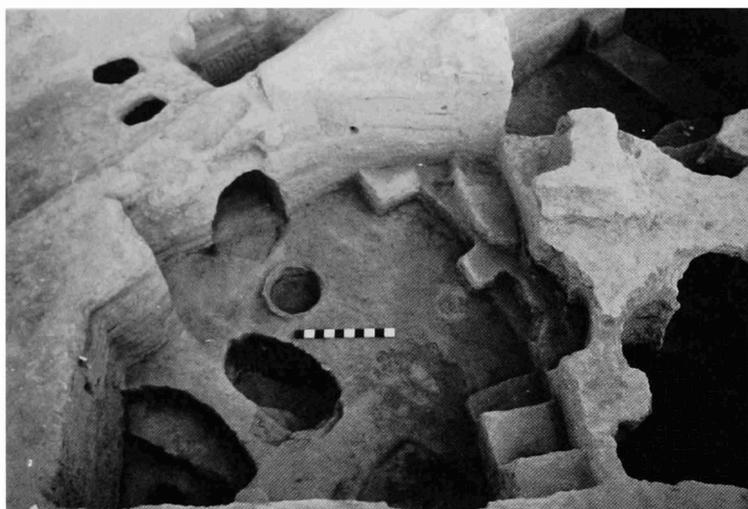
d. Grave 79, from SE.



a. Grave 73: reed lining.



c. Grave 76, from E.



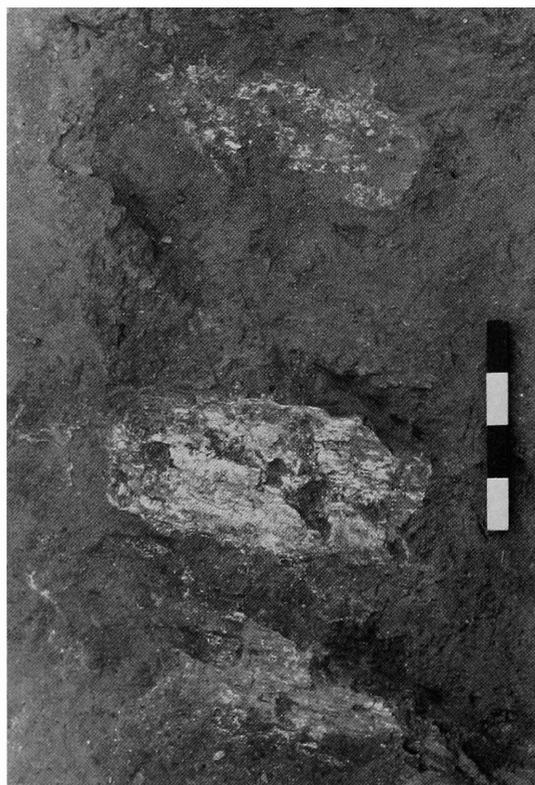
a. 6G63a, from W.



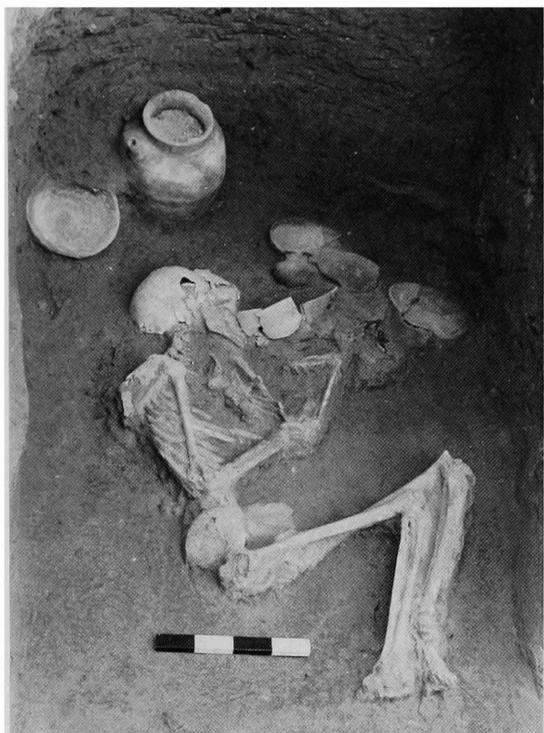
b. Grave 80: main deposit.



c. Grave 80: after clearance.



d. Grave 80: "planks"



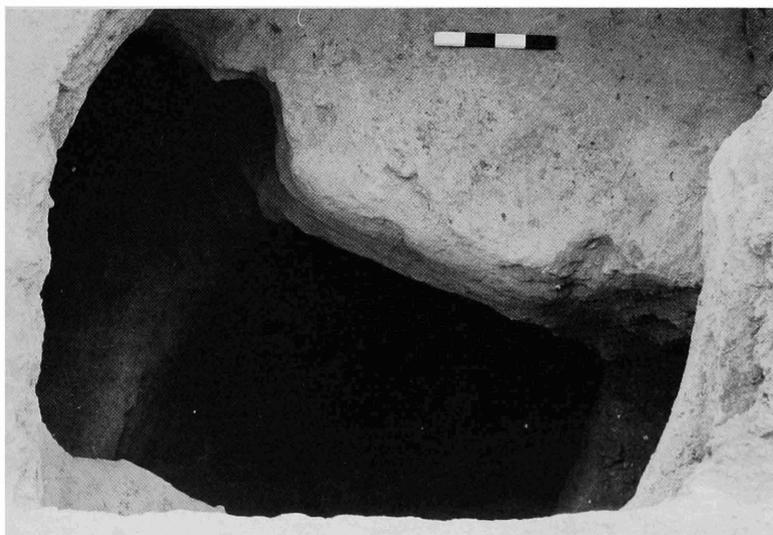
a. Grave 81, from E.



b. Grave 81: sherd layer in shaft.



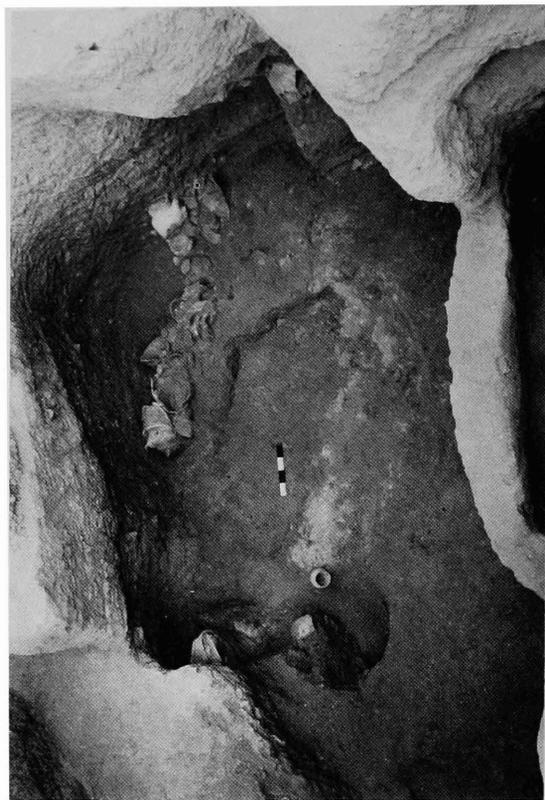
c. Grave 82, from E.



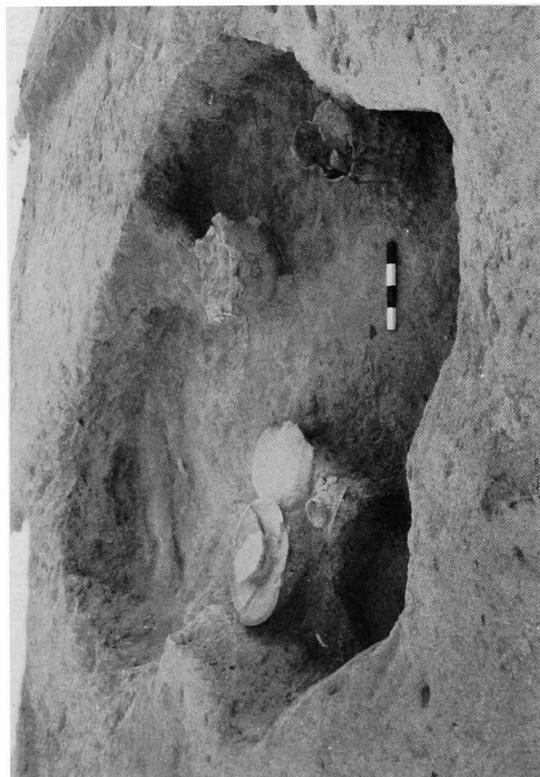
d. Grave 83: shaft, from W.



b. Grave 86, from E.



d. Grave 88, from S.



a. Grave 84, from S.



c. Grave 87, from N.



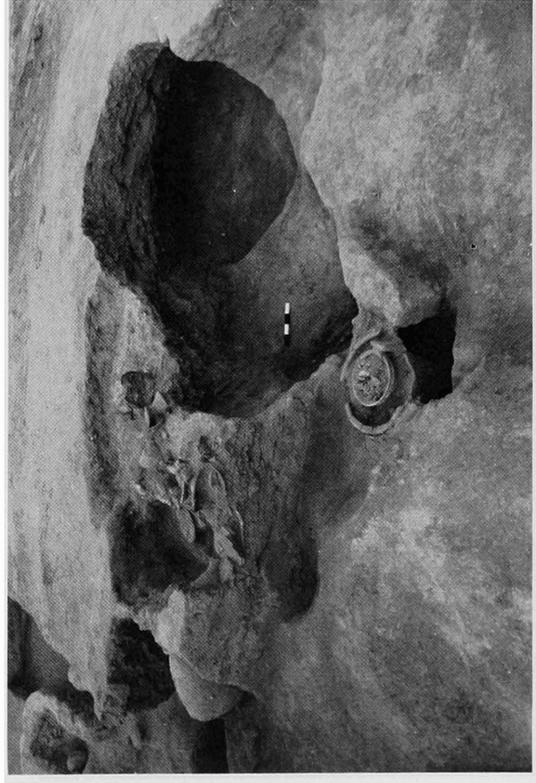
b. Grave 89: main burial.



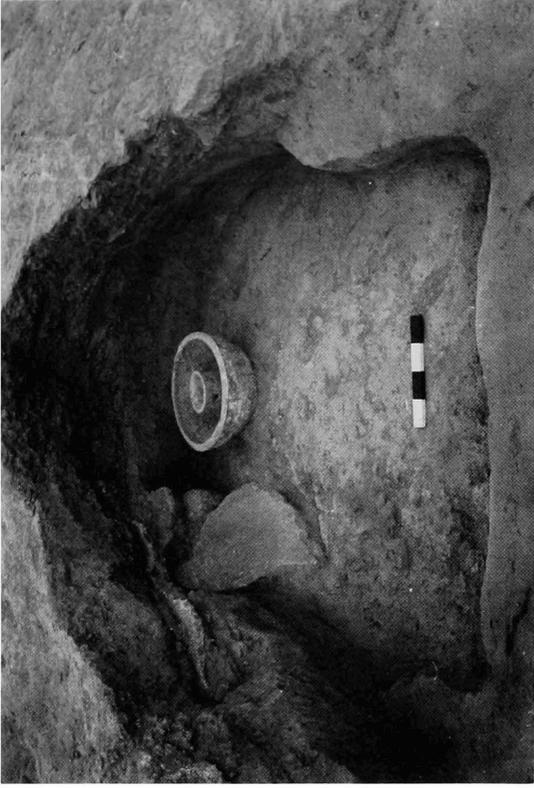
d. Grave 94, from NW.



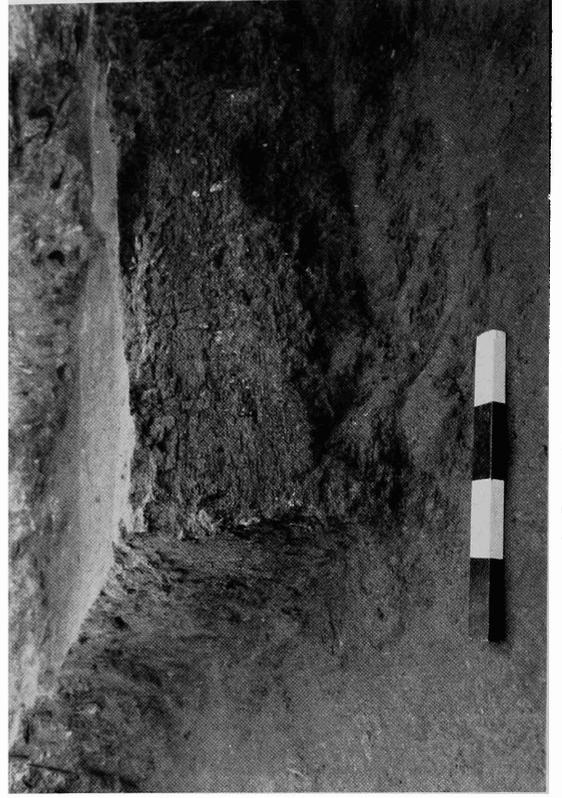
a. Grave 89: upper deposit.



c. Graves 93-95, view from E.



b. Grave 96, from N.



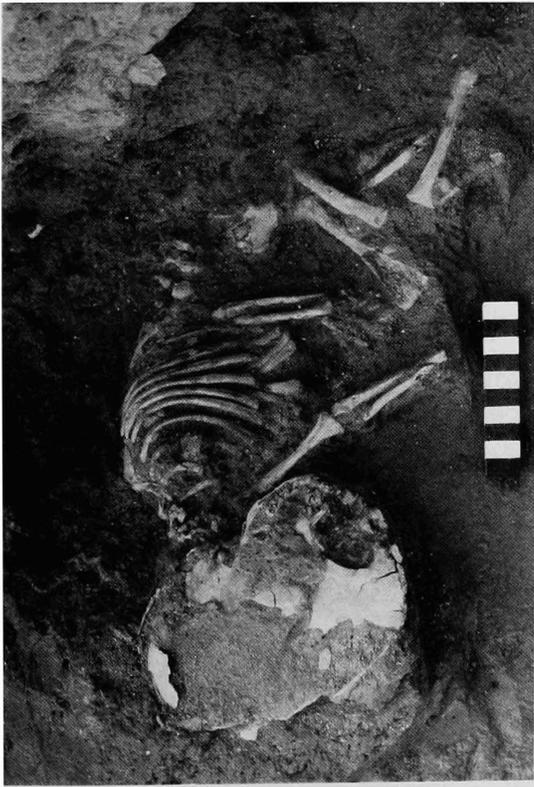
d. Grave 97: wood impression.



a. Grave 95: Nos. 8-11.



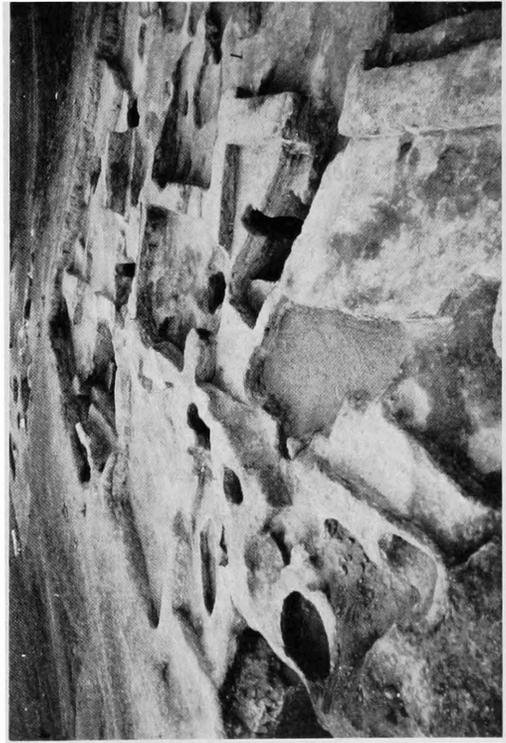
c. Grave 97, from S.



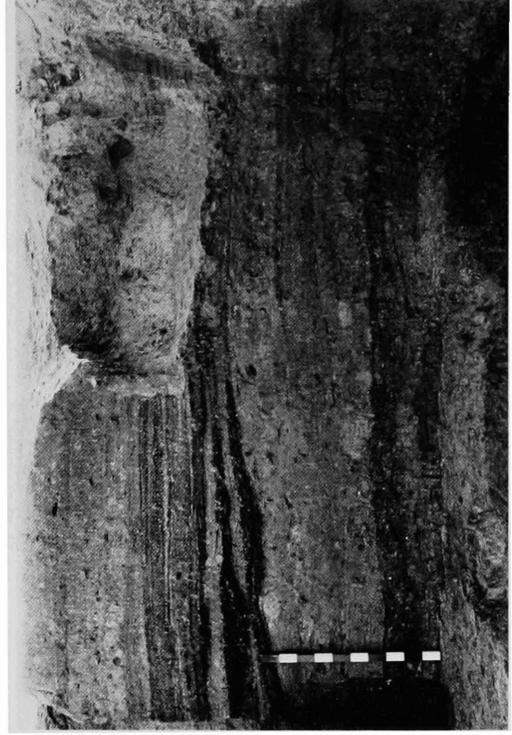
a. Grave 98, from NW.



b. Grave 99, from N.



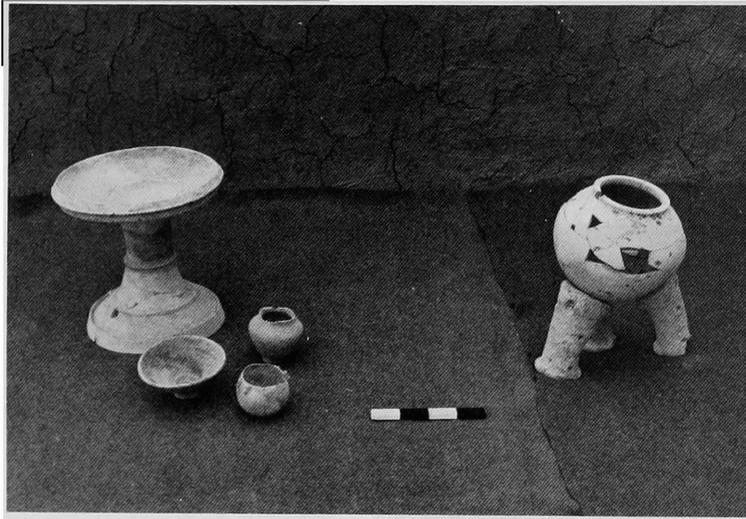
c. Area A, from SE (1976).



d. Area A: hearths in S side of sounding.



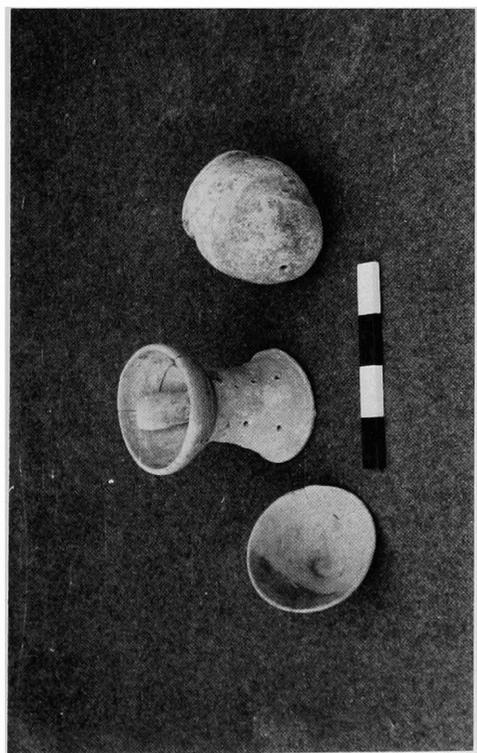
a. Grave 1: pottery etc.



b. Grave 1: pottery etc. from shaft.



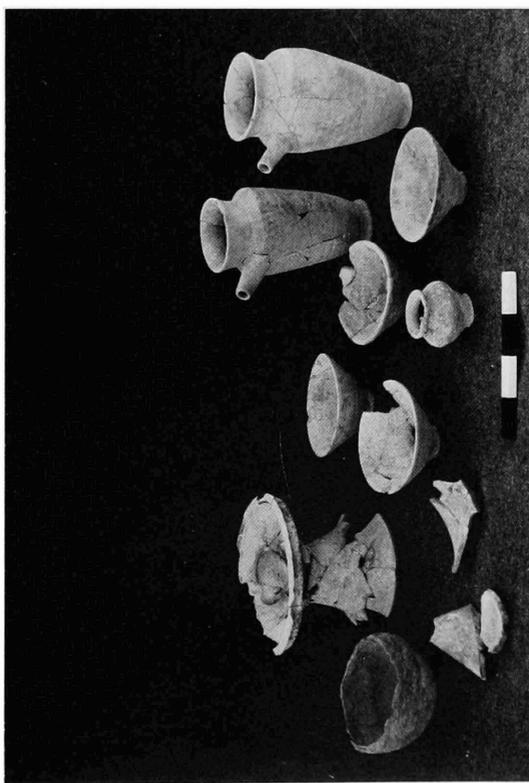
c. Grave 26: pottery from W end.



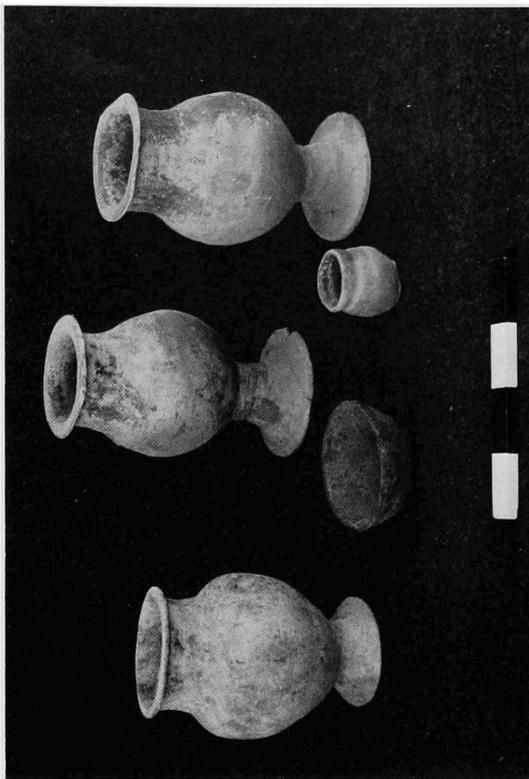
a. Grave 28, pottery "set"



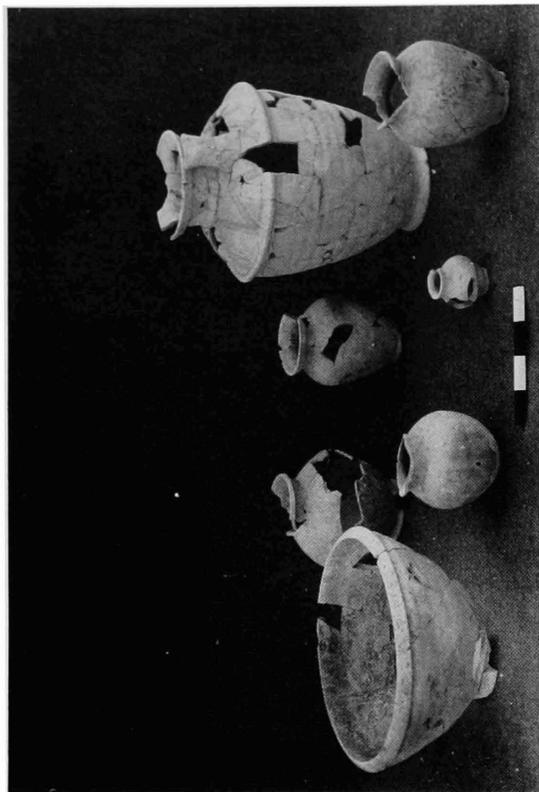
b. Grave 28, pottery group.



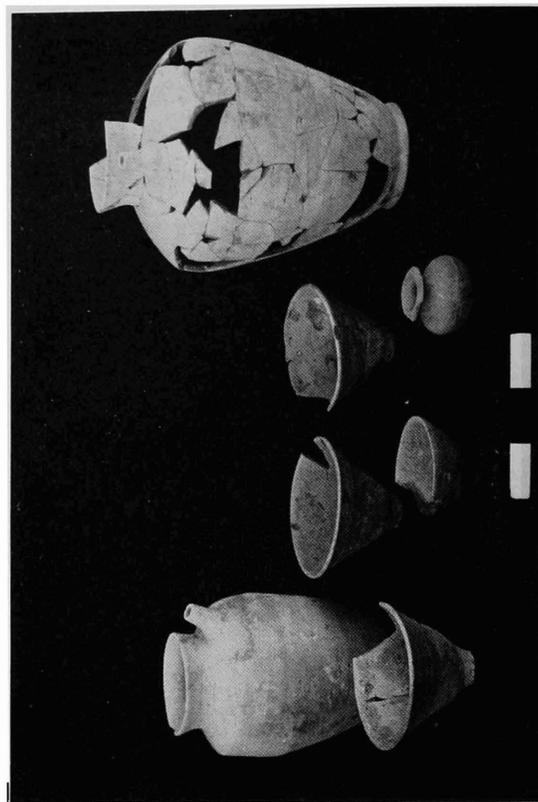
c. Grave 61, pottery group.



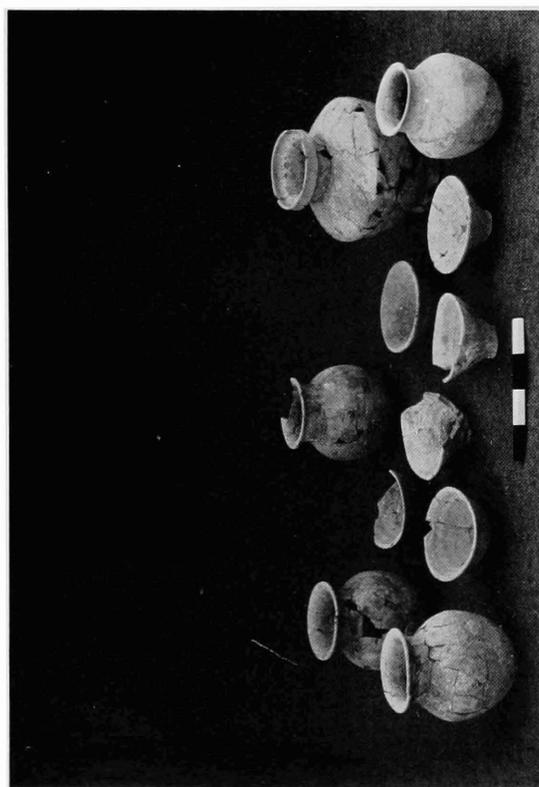
d. Grave 76, pottery group.



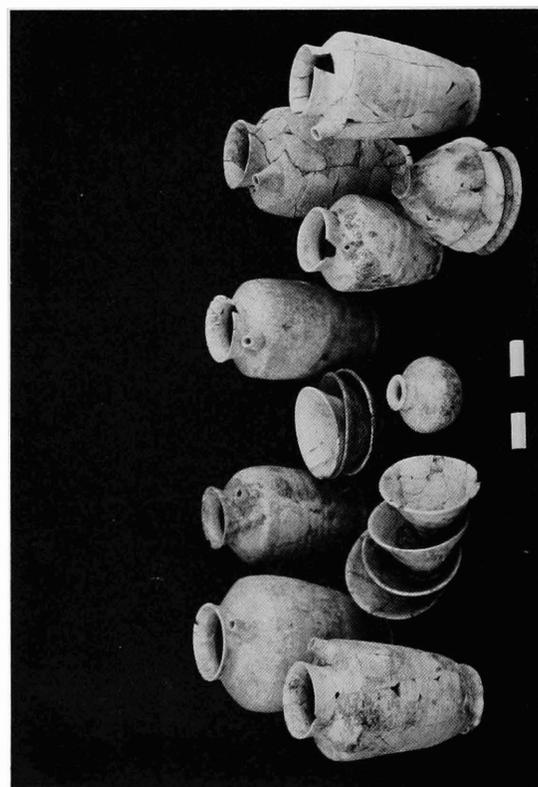
b. Grave 73, eastern group.



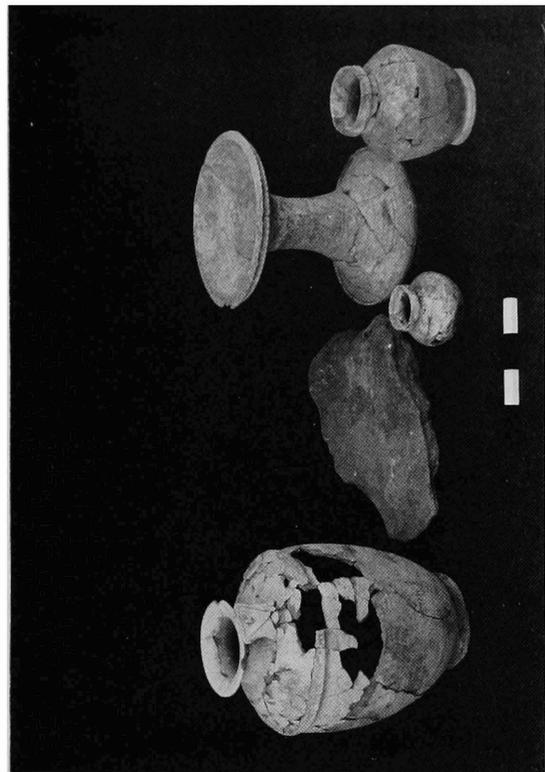
d. Grave 81, pottery group.



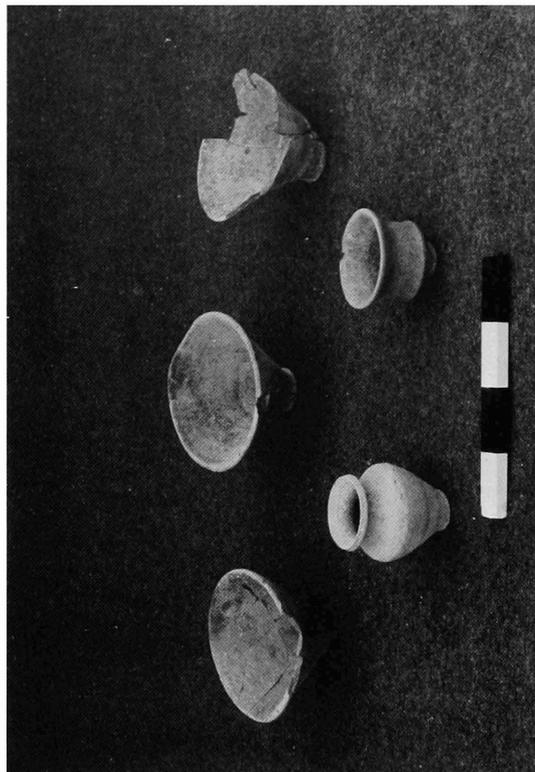
a. Grave 73, western group.



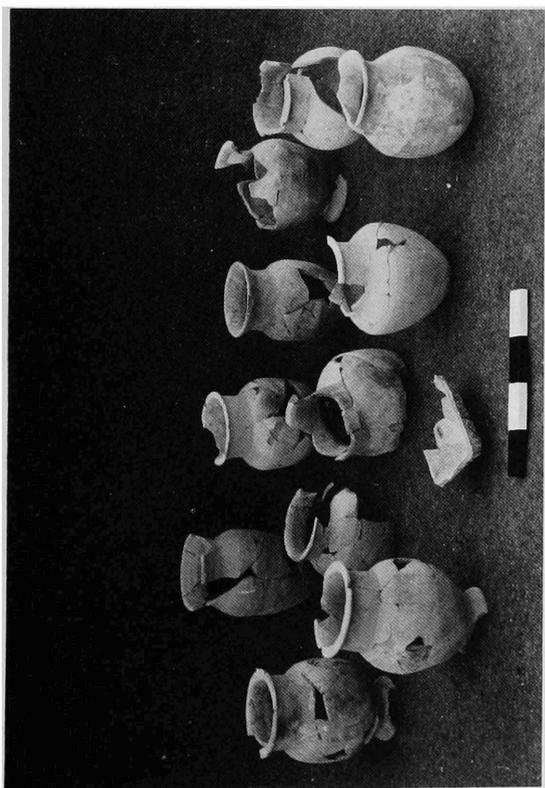
c. Grave 80, pottery from main deposit.



b. Grave 84, pottery group.



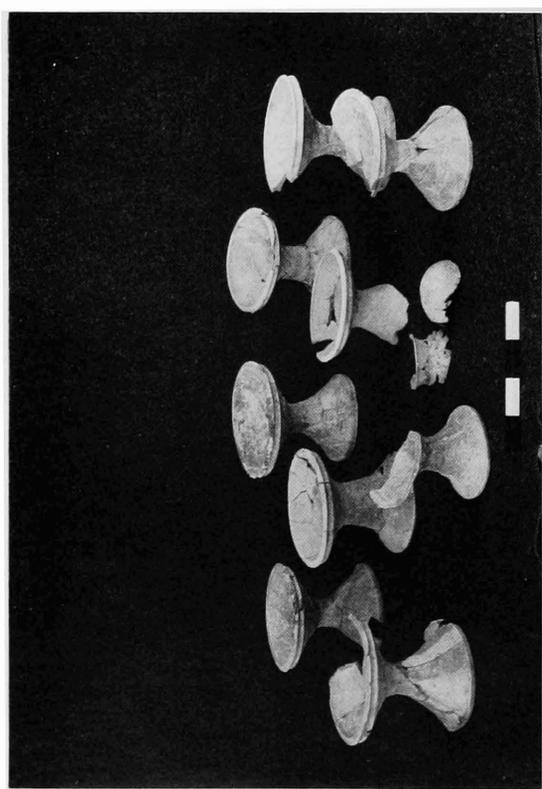
d. Grave 89, pottery from main deposit.



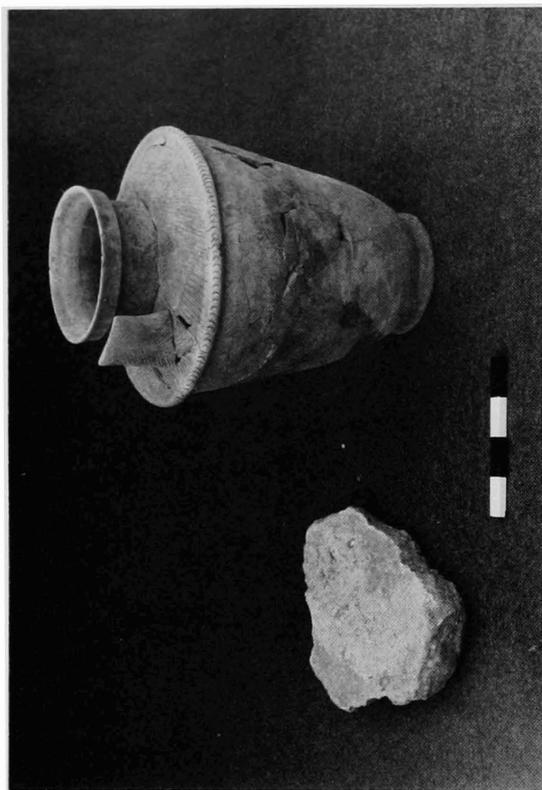
a. Grave 83, pottery group.



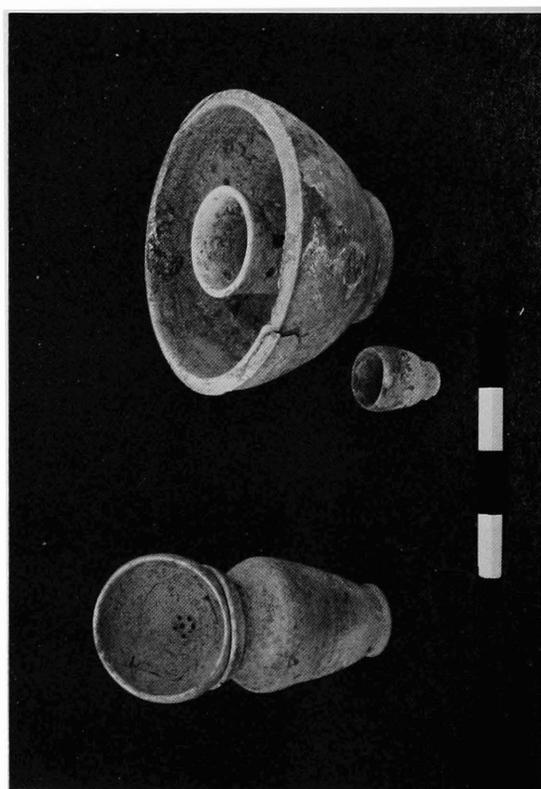
c. Grave 88, pottery group.



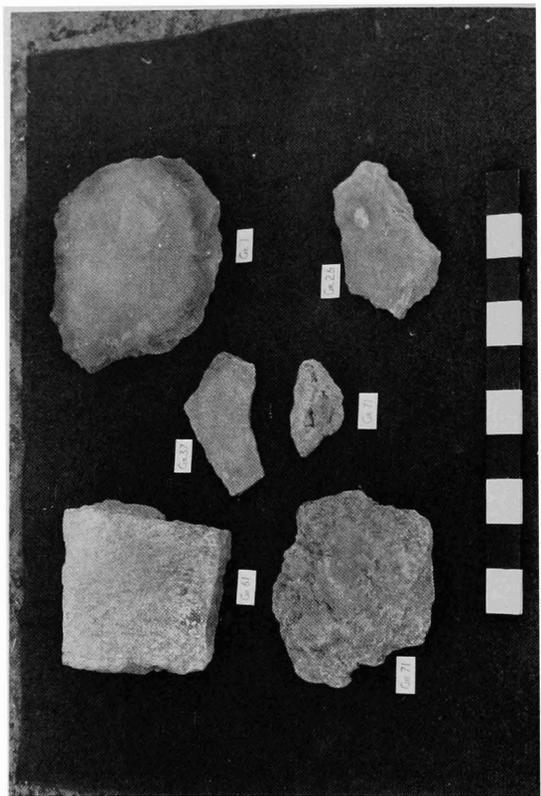
a. Grave 93, pottery group.



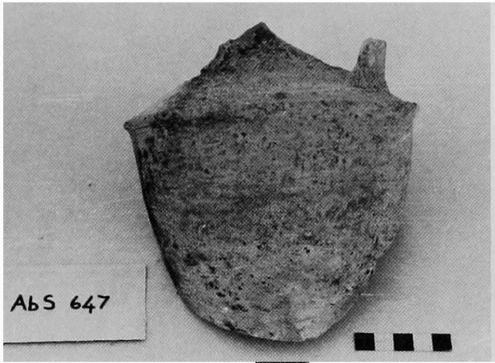
b. Grave 94, Nos. 6 and 7.



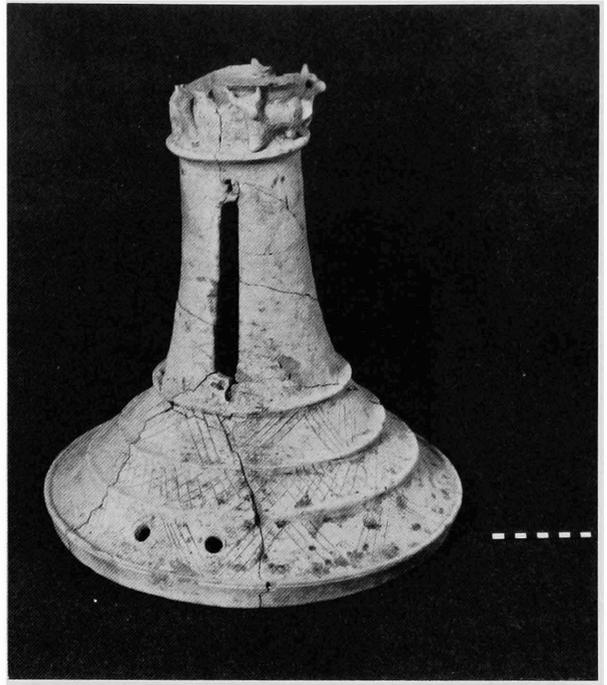
c. Grave 96, Nos. 3-7.



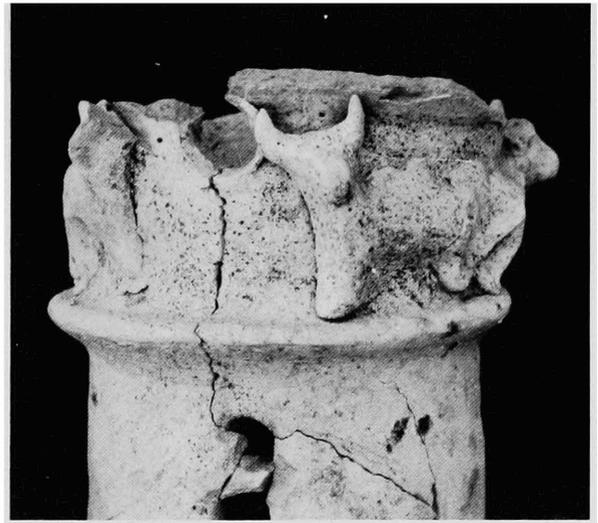
d. Group of "gravestones".



a. Grave 38:25.



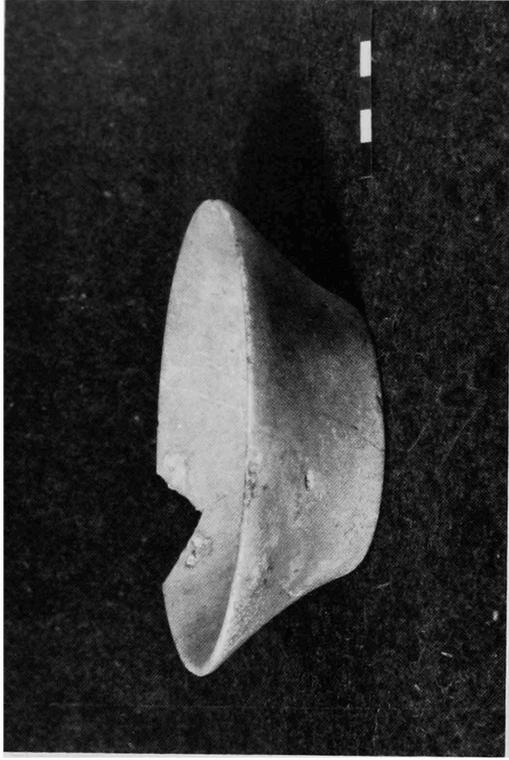
b. Grave 51:4.



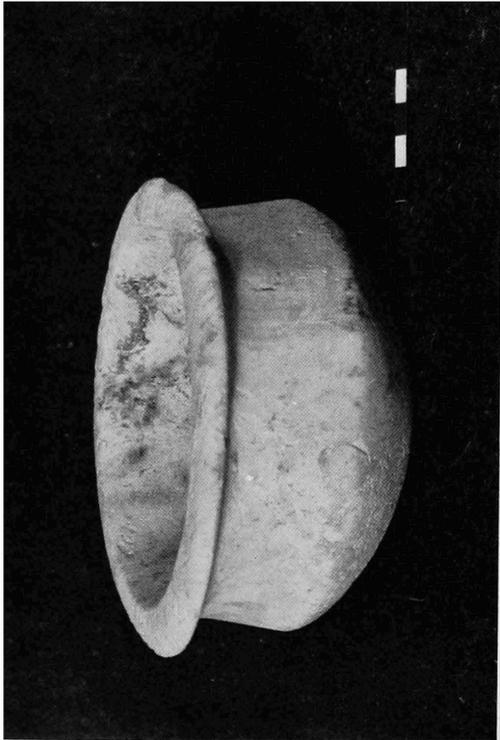
c,d. Grave 51:4 (details).



e,f. Grave 83:5.



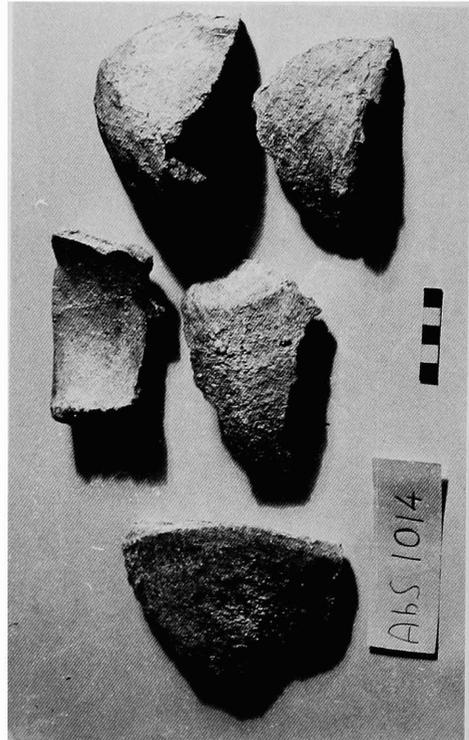
b. Grave 2:2.



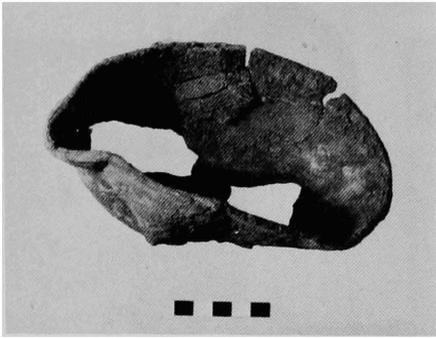
a. Grave 1:48.



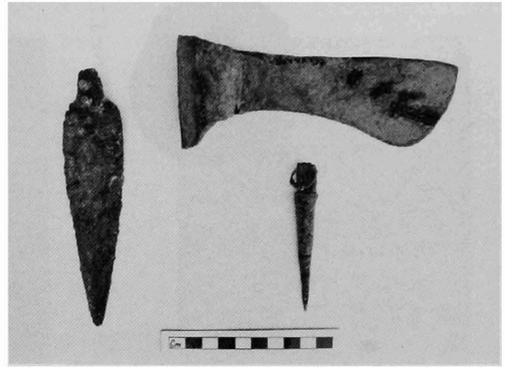
d. Grave 14:8.



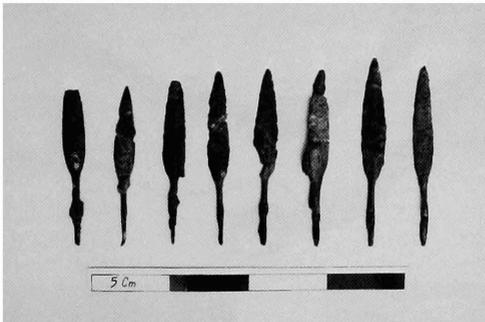
c. Grave 32:17.



a. Grave 26:4.



b. Grave 51:12-14.



c. Grave 80:4-7.



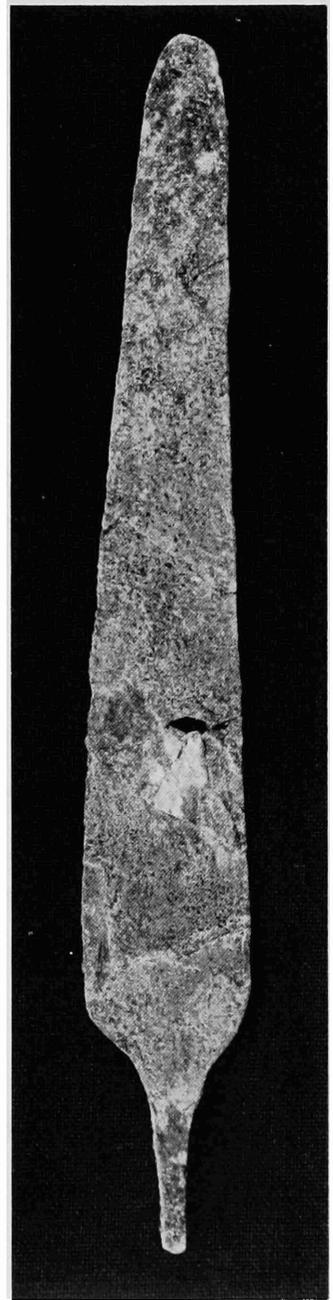
e. Grave 80:162.



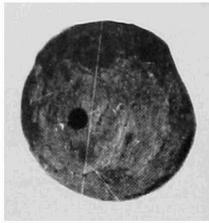
g. Grave 89, Nos. 19-22.



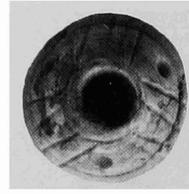
f. Grave 80:163.



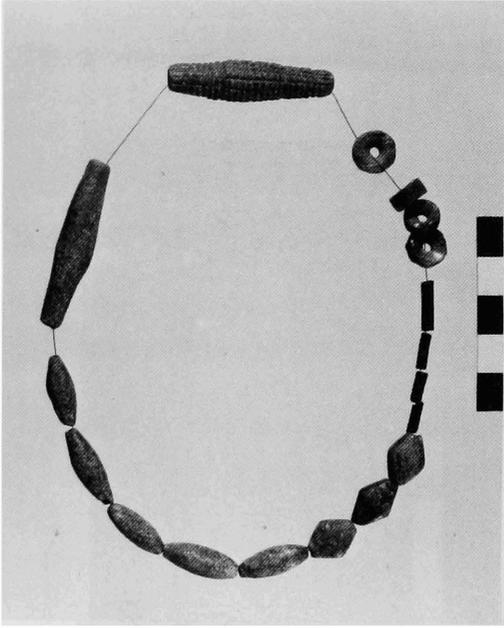
d. Grave 80:161.



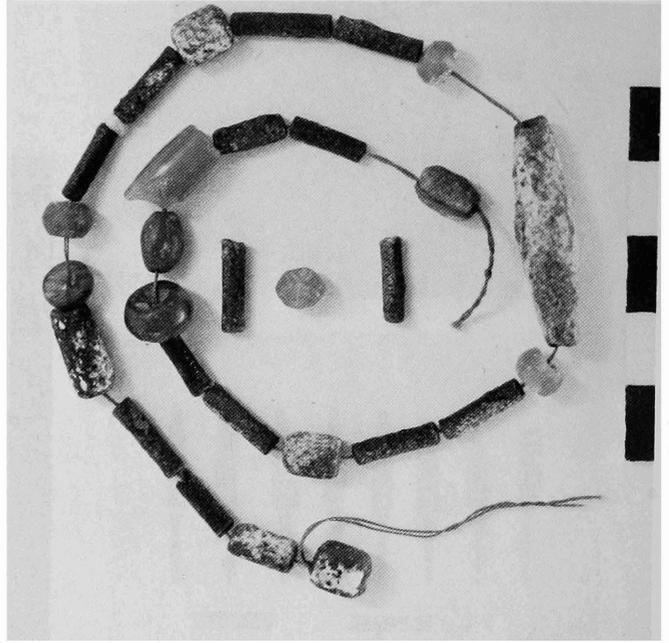
e. Grave 3:7.



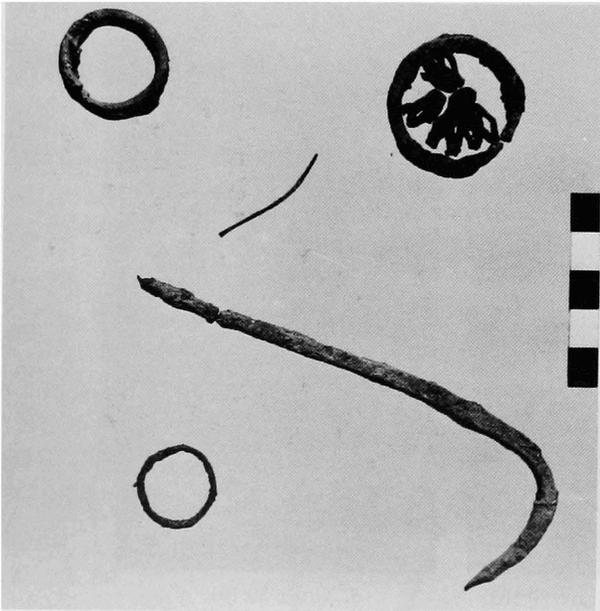
f. Grave 14:13.



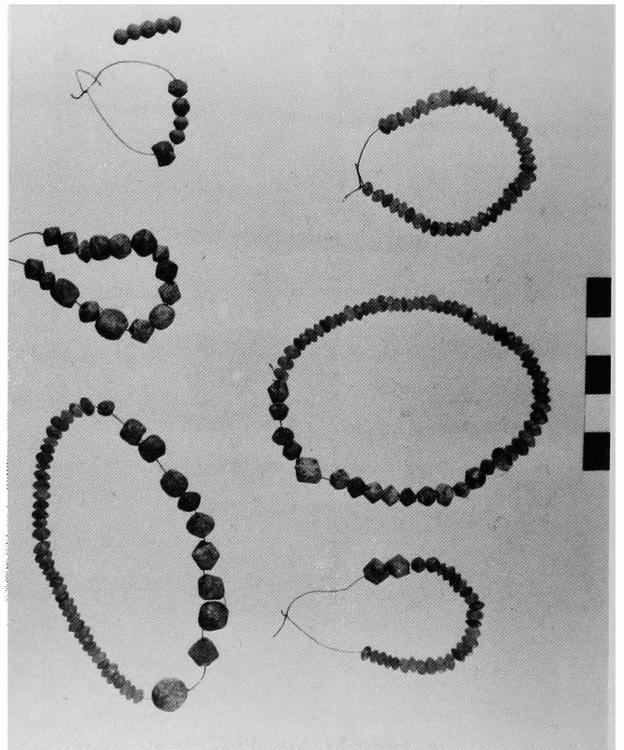
c. Grave 14: beads (Nos. 9-11).



d. Grave 51: beads (No. 2).



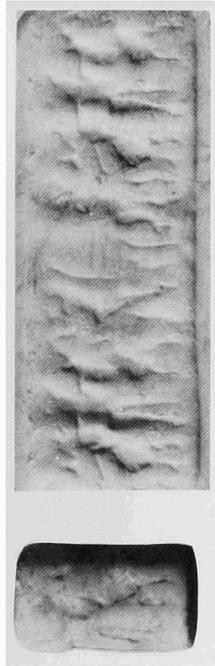
a. Grave 1: silver ornaments.



b. Grave 1: beads.



a. Grave 4:6.



b. Grave 8:4.



c. Grave 14:7.



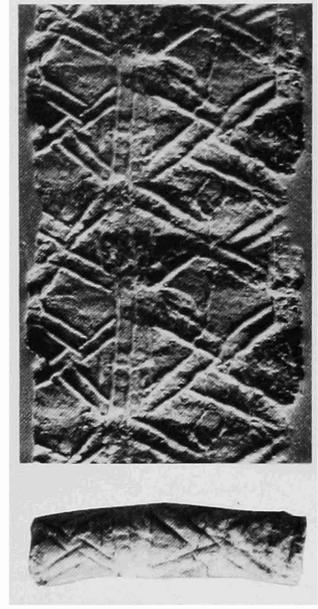
d. Grave 45:7.



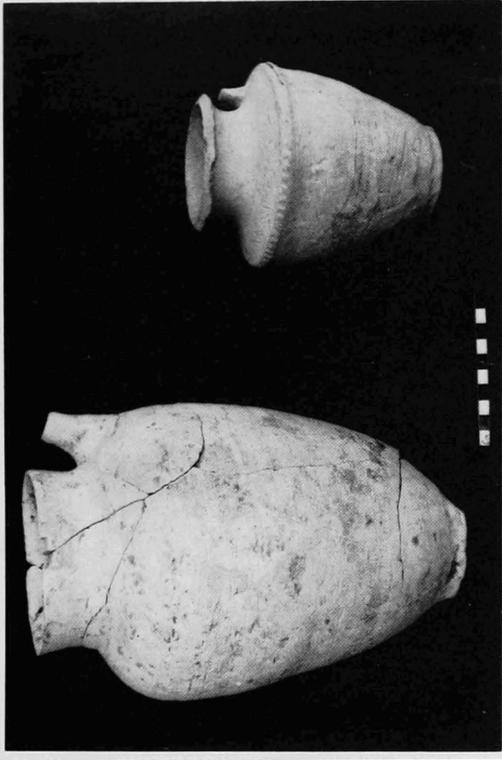
e. Grave 69:6.



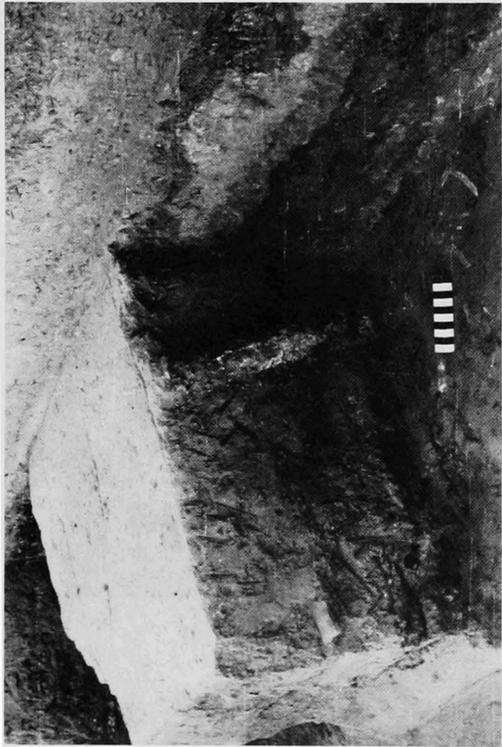
f. Grave 76:9.



g. Grave 84:6.



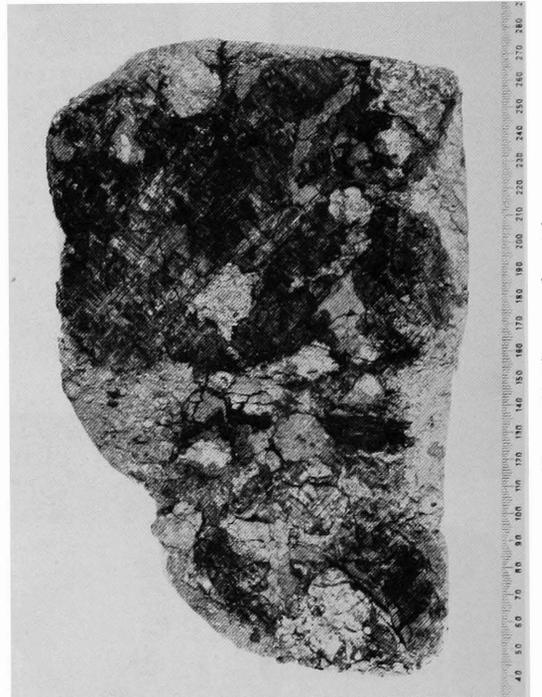
b. Grave 52, pottery group (Nos. 2-3).



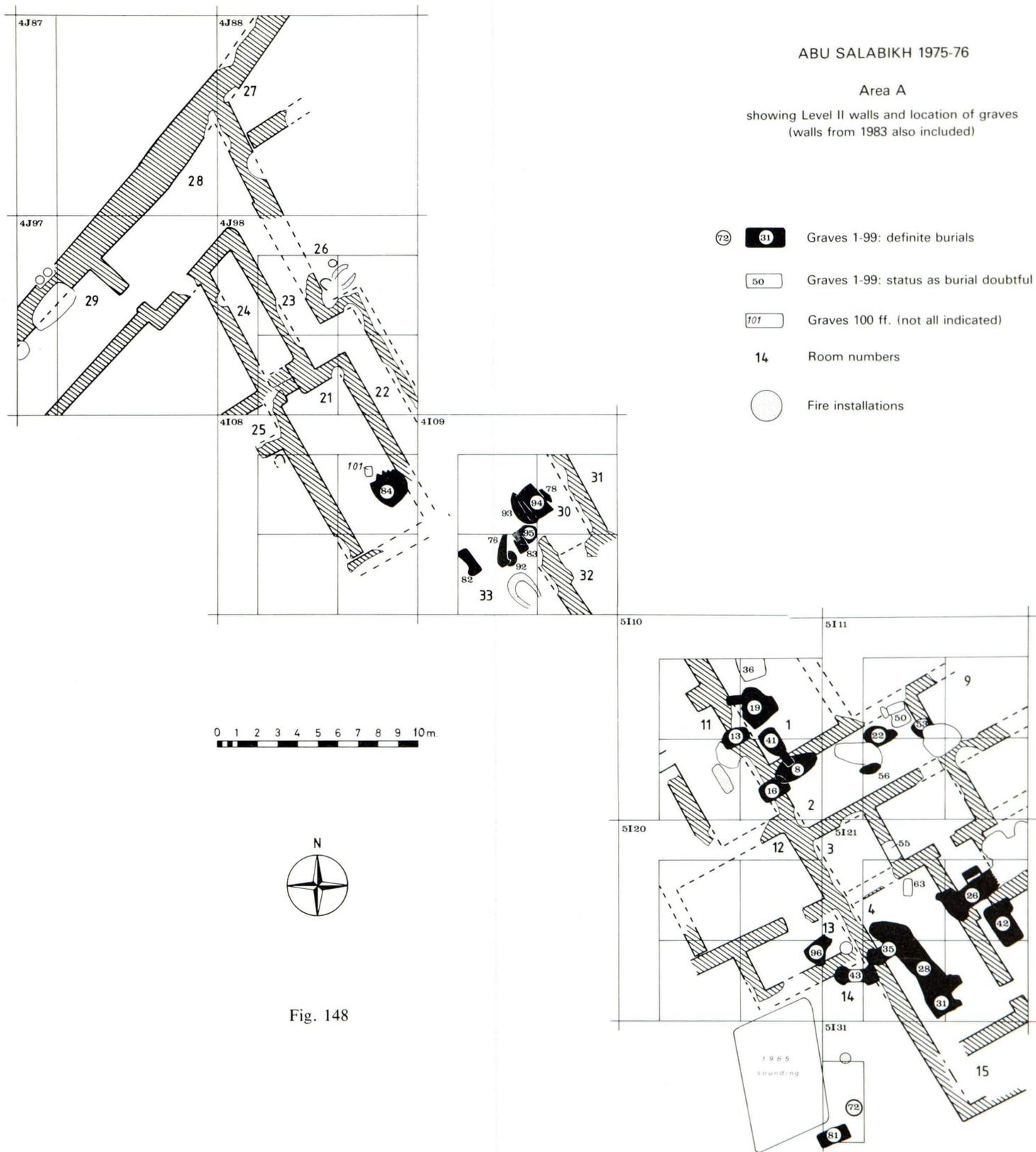
a. 6G64, Room 39: "peg-holes"

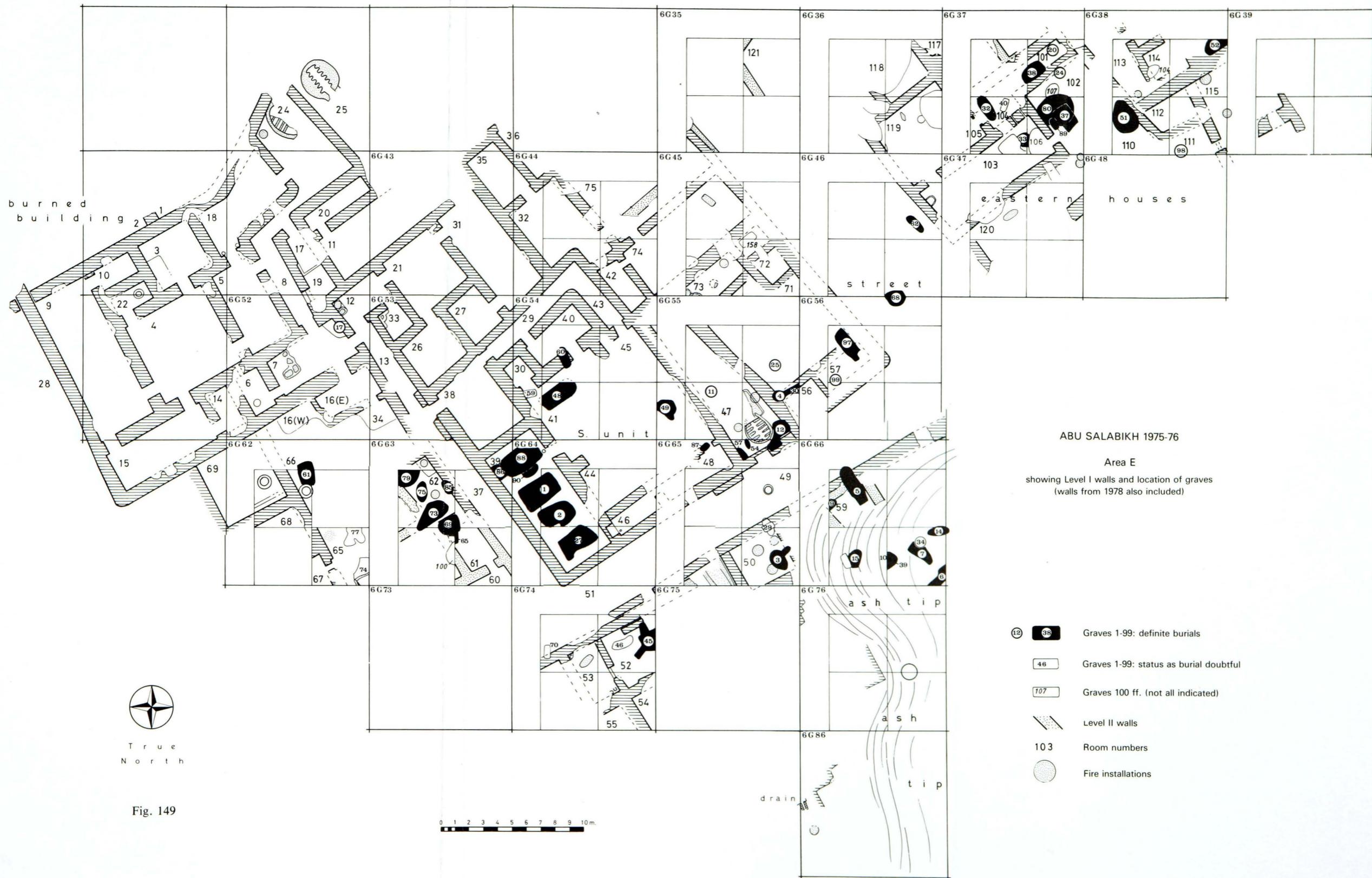


d. Grave 38: reed lining.



c. Grave 89: bitumen matting.





ABU SALABIKH 1975-76
 Area E
 showing Level I walls and location of graves
 (walls from 1978 also included)

-   Graves 1-99: definite burials
-  Graves 1-99: status as burial doubtful
-  Graves 100 ff. (not all indicated)
-  Level II walls
-  Room numbers
-  Fire installations



Fig. 149



