

**Excavations in Azerbaijan  
(North-western Iran)**

**1**

**Haftavan, Period VI**

Michael Edwards

with a foreword by  
C. A. Burney

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## FOREWORD

Haftavan Tepe lies in the Salmas plain, close to the north-western corner of Lake Urmia and to the main road from Salmas (formerly Shahpur) southwards to Urmia (formerly Rezaiyeh), in the province of West Azerbaijan, north-western Iran (fig.1.). It is one of the four largest mounds in the Urmia basin, 550m from east to west and about 400m from north to south. The highest point on the "citadel" of the mound is 27m above datum.

My brief examinations of the site in 1958, 1959 and 1962 suggested that it was mainly of second and early first millennium B.C. date, with some later deposits on the citadel. The dating of much of the pottery collected on sherd surveys of the mound surface was not readily apparent, since it did not closely resemble the material from the then recent excavations at Hasanlu. Recorded excavations had not previously taken place at Haftavan Tepe; but it had not remained unscathed, for in 1933-4 an individual named Butamin had driven a trench some eight metres wide and forty metres long through the centre of the citadel from east to west. A trench of similar length had been cut on a parallel line to the south, thereby leaving a gash on the slope of the mound. A further, squarish area was dug to the south of this second trench. Whatever discoveries were made here were never published: one story is that Butamin departed by night at the end of his work, taking two boxes of antiquities with him and leaving his workmen unpaid! One man is said to have been buried in the collapse of one trench. Subsequently local villagers carted off soil for their fields from scoops of various areas and depths out of the mound, mainly in the south-western quadrant. Advantage was taken of these scoops in the mound surface when locating exploratory trenches, in order to reduce the burden of earth-moving.

The choice of any site for a sustained campaign of excavations inevitably involves a number of separate considerations, from the general objectives to the practical logistics, from negotiations for a permit to raising of funds, from recruitment of staff to collection or purchase of equipment and supplies. These questions confront anyone intending to direct a major excavation, nowhere more than in the Near East. I myself naturally had to face them before the first (1968) season at Haftavan Tepe.

If the objectives of the excavations, and thus the significance of the site, be considered inadequate, I must take full responsibility. Likewise the choice of areas of excavation was mine alone. I venture to suggest that this, the first instalment of the report on the excavations, is the most effective refutation of any such criticism, although in the matter of choice of areas of excavation it is unlikely that any two minds would think precisely alike.

In the brief assertion that the main objective was to excavate one of the major multi-period settlement sites in the Urmia basin of north-western Iran - the present-day administrative provinces (ostans) of West and East Azerbaijan - lies the explanation both of the purposes of the work and of the difficulties which came to beset it in later seasons (1975, 1978). These have faced virtually every Near Eastern expedition during the past decade, from the explosion of oil prices in 1973. The present slump in demand for oil is unlikely to do

more than slow down the upward trend in the cost of local labour, which had increased sevenfold by the 1975 season, compared with the first three seasons. At the very least such an increase in costs makes forward planning very hard.

The principal objective of the excavations at Haftavan Tepe was the investigation of occupation levels of the second millennium B.C., to fill the gap between my earlier excavations at Yanik Tepe, near Tabriz, where continuous occupation ended around 2000 B.C., and Hasanlu IV, with its burnt buildings and enigmatically decorated gold bowl, of a period (Iron II) now dated circa 1100-800 B.C. The excavation of both later and earlier levels was incidental to the original purpose of the excavations at Haftavan Tepe, even though adding significantly to the overall results. It is therefore entirely appropriate that the first period to be published should be Haftavan VI. Yet it is characteristic of this site that it was not until the third (1971) season that levels of this period were exposed, in Areas X and Y, respectively south and east of the citadel. Earlier excavations, with the purpose of gaining loot, have been mentioned above: Area X was sited in one of their trenches, thus avoiding removal of surface wash. Area Y had a similar advantage, though to a lesser extent.

Successive periods of occupation, from Haftavan VIII (Early Bronze/Early Trans-Caucasian II period) up to Haftavan I (Sasanian period) were revealed, but in separate sectors of the twenty-hectare mound. Thus a cultural sequence could, it was hoped, be revealed with the maximum economy of money, time and effort, for the deeper a trench the more labour it absorbs: indeed, it may reasonably be claimed that the excavation of a trench more than about four metres deep, without any open side, over any considerable area is folly. This could, alas, not be entirely avoided at Haftavan Tepe. To some degree, however, the objective of economy of outlay was realized. Unfortunately, the oil boom overtook the expedition when its work was not half completed, causing a considerable reduction in the scale of excavations in the 1975 and 1978 seasons, the latter under the supervision of Martin Charlesworth, during my own absence on the Meshkinshahr survey in East Azerbaijan. During these two seasons Haftavan VIB was the period particularly under investigation, since it had become evident that this was the time of the greatest extent of the town.

Both the discoveries during the 1971-1978 seasons - stratigraphy, building remains and techniques and ceramic typology - and the very recent (1983) results of the tests made on pottery samples for archaeomagnetic intensity by the Oxford Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art have implications for the area of the town during successive periods (see appendix). Full discussion must be reserved for a later volume: suffice it here to state that there is impressive evidence of terracing down the slope of the lower part of the site, surrounding the citadel, especially in Areas Y2 and Y1; and that the laboratory results point to updating of the levels in the easternmost part of the site (Area JX), with consequent elimination of Haftavan VIA as a separate period. All the evidence seems to indicate that Haftavan VIB marks the greatest extent of the town. By the Iron I period (Haftavan V) the settlement seems to have greatly diminished in size.

It will be readily understood that the excavations have been

interrupted since the 1978 season. Any future work at Haftavan Tepe will have to be on a smaller, much more selective basis than in the early seasons. Unless economic circumstances change beyond all probability, the days of large-scale excavation of multi-period settlement mounds in the Near East are numbered, except perhaps for a few well-funded institutions enjoying regular state support.

When Michael Edwards embarked in 1977 on a study of Haftavan VIB, with a view to preparing a doctoral thesis in due course, he had hoped and expected to be able to collect comparative material from field surveys in north-western Iran: political circumstances made this work impracticable. It became therefore all the more appropriate that he should proceed in the course of time to preparation of this interim report on Haftavan VI. It cannot in fairness be termed a final report, seeing that further work is envisaged, once this becomes possible. Yet it would surely have been wrong to wait for that day. The report as it stands must redound to the credit of Dr. Edwards. Responsibility for any shortcomings must principally be mine.

It was decided as a matter of policy on beginning excavations in 1968 that the location of trenches and areas of excavations would not be confined to squares aligned exactly with a grid. The intention was to uncover extensive building plans rather than to concentrate on the stratigraphy of certain limited areas. The drawback of the crumbling sides of all Haftavan trenches was not understood at first. Behind the selection and alignment of areas of excavation was the intention of obtaining a cultural sequence by investigating successive periods of occupation in different parts of the mound, avoiding the necessity of the classic but costly deep sondage from top to bottom. Certain areas, notably on the citadel, were, however, laid out on a north-south alignment dictated by the grid. Letters of the alphabet were assigned to each square, which was then subdivided into quadrants numbered accordingly (e.g. C1, C2, C3, C4).

Letters were assigned to walls, and where different phases of a wall were distinguished they were indicated by the addition of a number. The small loci or individual features excavated in each trench were given batch numbers: the pottery and small finds were marked with the trench and its number (thus: Y2), the level number (thus: 4) and the batch number (thus: 3), i.e. Y2/4/3.

Since the suspension of excavations it has been possible through closer study to identify a number of building phases within Trenches Y1 and Y2. Although the architectural development has been presented in terms of those phases, in each of the plans the original level and batch number have been included: for example, Y2, phase 1 (fig. 34) includes Y2/5/3, Y2/5/6 and Y2/5/12. Thus the pottery and small finds can be assigned to their provenances. In those trenches for which it has not been possible to postulate a series of phases or in which there are insufficient remains, the conventional level numbers have been used.

Haftavan VIB has two readily distinguishable major phases, "Early VIB" and "Late VIB", the former including the more impressive and better preserved building remains and the latter the greater proportion of painted pottery of the class termed Urmia Ware. Early

VIB remains occur in Areas Y1, Y2, Y3, BB1, CC1, ZX and JX, while Late VIB remains occur in all those areas except Y3\* and JX, and additionally in X1, X2, X3 and ZXR.

Major efforts were directed towards establishing a pottery sequence and revealing a building plan in Y1/Y2. It is from these areas that much of the relevant information has been obtained for Early and Late Haftavan VIB. Only a very limited sondage of Early VIB levels was achieved in Area ZX. In Area JX excavations were ended owing to the level of the water table. Area JX is significant for three reasons: first, it shows the Early VIB town extending that far east; second, the architecture differs in character from that of Y2; third, an intelligible architectural plan was exposed, even though JX/7 and JX/8 were the only levels to escape the damage caused by a large Iron I pit.

In the two most recent seasons (1975, 1978), Trenches BB1 and CC1 were intended to reveal more of the plan of the Y1-Y2 buildings. In BB1, however, there had been considerable disturbance of the Early VIB remains by the Late VIB pits; and by the end of the 1978 season little of the plan of the mud brick walls was understood, although the general course of the major VIB walls from Y1-Y2 could be followed. In CC1, the major Early VIB was traced; but the multiple phases of wall K eluded solution, as did the precise association of walls with floors. In both BB1 and CC1 only a very limited time was spent in the excavation of the Early VIB levels. Nowhere more than in BB1 and CC1 are the effects of enforced suspension of excavation more unhappily evident.

The purpose behind the opening of Trench Y3 was to undertake a sondage down to virgin soil, at a point where such an operation might not prove too onerous, at the foot of the east end of the citadel. This was facilitated by the Haftavan II (Achaemenid) ditch, which had swept across this part of the site, slicing through the Late VIB remains. Two levels were uncovered, the later of which probably belongs with the earliest of the VIB phases traced in Y1-Y2. The lowest level reached, Y3/4, is very different in character and of a much lower absolute level, indicating either that a separate, earlier phase of Haftavan VIB had been reached or perhaps an altogether earlier period. It is unfortunate that the pottery from this level and others in Y3 was never sorted or examined properly, and there is no indication as to whether it is in the style of Early VIB or of VIC, with its very different dark-on-light matt painted ware. This is a matter remaining sub judice until work can be resumed in Iran.

With the exception of JX, virtually all the areas yielding Early VIB remains also yield those of Late VIB. In Areas Y1 and CC1 and in ZX/5b structural traces amounted to stake-holes, post-holes, pits and hearths, in the earliest phase of Late VIB Haftavan Tepe. Fragments of walling in Y2 and BB1 give some indication of the function but not of the layout of the building. Traces of walls were found in ZXR/3 and ZX/8 likewise. Only in the X1-X3 complex is there any intelligible plan of part of a building. From this complex, moreover, come some of the finest decorated pottery and some of the most interesting finds.

There is no complete building plan to emerge hitherto from any

phase of Haftavan VI; but sufficient architectural remains exist to allow speculation on the character of those fragments of buildings. Substantial buildings, perhaps of public function, are evident in Areas Y1, Y2, BB1 and CC1: this had indeed been very clear before the excavations were extended into Areas BB1 and CC1. Domestic buildings alone occur in Area JX. The same may well be true of Areas XI-X3. But it must be stressed that no public buildings are even hinted at in the Late VIB levels.

Following the data provided by the archaeomagnetic intensity tests, it seems that the time-span from Haftavan VIC to the end of Late VIB was some 750 years (circa 2200 B.C.-1450 B.C.), as this chart demonstrates:-

PERIOD	SEASON	AREA	PREDOMINANT POTTERY
Haftavan VIC (c.2200- 2000 B.C.)	1975	C2, Level 6	incised ware
	1971	C4, Level 7	brown-on-buff painted ware
	1973	C1, Level 8	black-on-red ware
Early VIB (c.1900- 1550 B.C.)	1971	Y1, Phases 1-6	black-on-red ware with wavy line decoration, burnished
	1973	Y2, Phases 1-4	
	1978	Y3, Levels 2, 4	
	1978	BB1, Level 5	
	1978	CC1, Level 4	
	1969	JX, Levels 5-8	
	1973	ZX, Level 9	
Late VIB (c.1600- 1450 B.C.)	1971	Y1, Level 4	red burnished wares, cari- nated vessels, geometric decoration, naturalistic decoration; small amount of grey ware
	1973	Y2, Levels 3, 3e	
	1975	BB1, Levels 3, 4	
	1978	CC1, Level 3	
	1971	X1, Level 1-4	
	1973	X2, Levels 2-3	
	1973	X3, Levels 2-3	
	1973	ZX, Levels 5b, 8	
1975	ZXR3 Level 6		

Comparative material and detailed assessment of the cultural context of Haftavan Tepe in the early and mid-second millennium B.C. will provide the nucleus of separate volume to be published by B.A.R. Here is the basic record of the material from Haftavan Tepe. Once again my thanks go to Dr. Edwards, as well as to the University of Manchester, the British Academy, the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, the Russell Trust, the British Museum, the Ashmolean Museum and the British Institute of Persian Studies, for financial support without which the work at Haftavan Tepe would have been quite impossible. I must put on record my special debt of gratitude to Professor David Stronach, former Director of the British Institute of Persian Studies and now of the University of California, Berkley, for his invaluable help and advice on many occasions; to Martin Charlesworth, my erst-while student and now Acting Director of the British Institute of Persian Studies, who served for four seasons (1971-1978) at Haftavan Tepe, in the last as Assistant Director with day-to-day charge of the

excavations; and to all those members of staff who endured the rigours of dig life, and who will be listed in the next volume. Finally, I must thank the Iranian authorities and all those Iranian friends who helped the expedition at various times.

CHARLES BURNEY

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(fig. 138:1; 137:1)





## PREFACE

I participated in the excavations at Haftavan Tepe in the 1975 and 1978 seasons and in 1977 Mr. Charles Burney suggested that I might examine the material from level VI at Haftavan for my doctoral dissertation, with a view to publication at some later date. I accepted his suggestion and a part of that work is presented here.

On conclusion of the last season of excavations at Haftavan in 1978 a great deal remained to be done in the field: a wider exposure of the main level VI buildings in Y1/Y2 had just commenced; a fresh sondage down to virgin soil had the intention of establishing some stratigraphical association between the two sub-phases of level VI - VIC and Early VIB; an intensive study of the pottery stored in Iran was planned, as was a systematic study of the Salmas plain, in which Haftavan is situated, and other areas north and north-west of Lake Urmia. Political circumstances prevented the successful completion of these projects.

Mr. Burney has published four preliminary excavation reports, which have appeared in Iran and I have presented a discussion of the Haftavan VIB pottery in the same journal, but these, of necessity, provide only a brief glimpse of the whole assemblage and a more substantial report is obviously preferable. The problem was whether publication of an incomplete report should be delayed, in the hope that further work at some time in the future would provide answers to the questions which remained or, whether that report should be presented now, when some aspects of the stratigraphy, building phases and ceramic development are not clearly understood. The first season of excavations took place in 1968 and were it ever possible to bring the work at Haftavan to a satisfactory conclusion a period of two decades or more might elapse before publication. This is clearly unsatisfactory and it has been decided to present the finds from level VI at this time for the consideration of other archaeologists who have worked in Iran and who may be taking this opportunity to reflect upon their own discoveries.

This volume seeks to present the architecture, pottery and small finds; a discussion of significant problems and comparative material will be included in a subsequent publication.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It is my pleasure here to acknowledge my debt to the individuals and institutions who have generously offered their assistance during the preparation of this work.

Much of the initial research was undertaken in the autumn of 1978, when I was awarded the Richard Arthur Needham Research Scholarship which financed my stay in Tehran. I should like to thank Dr. John Watkinson, Warden of Needham Hall, for his many efforts on my behalf. Early in 1979, the award of a fellowship from the British Institute of Persian Studies supported my last month's stay in Iran and allowed me to continue working on the Haftavan VIB pottery typology upon returning to England. A further grant from the British Institute of Persian Studies in 1980/81 enabled me to complete this report. I am most grateful to the Institute for its support and I should also like to thank Mrs Mary Gueritz, the Assistant Secretary, for her prompt assistance on many occasions.

I am indebted to many scholars who have discussed problems arising out of the project, answered my letters and provided drawings and information. They have not infrequently saved me from the pitfalls which await the inexperienced research student. In particular I would like to thank Drs. Raffaele Biscione and Emilio Percorella (Consiglio Nazionale della Ricerche, Rome); Mr. David Brown (Ashmolean Museum, Oxford); Mr. Theodore Burton-Brown; Dr. Altin Cilingiroglu (University of Izmir); Dr. Lyndon Cornwallis; Professor R. H. Dyson (University Museum, Philadelphia); Dr. Ernie Haerink (University of Ghent); Dr. Stephen Kroll; Dr. Wolfram Kleiss (German Archaeological Institute, Tehran); Mrs. Mary Littauer; Professor David Stronach (University of California); Dr. J. P. Wild (University of Manchester); Professor Henry T. Wright (University of Michigan); Professor T. Cuyler Young (Royal Ontario Museum).

I owe a special debt of gratitude to Mr. P. R. S. Moorey (Ashmolean Museum, Oxford), who arranged for me to examine the Geoy Tepe housed in the Ashmolean Museum. On many occasions I have benefited from his wide knowledge of Near Eastern archaeology. During the presentation of my thesis, Dr. Georgina Herrmann made many valuable suggestions on the content, style and presentation of my work and helped to trim the ragged edges of my prose.

My greatest debt is to Mr. Charles Burney who first introduced me to Iran, made possible my study of the Haftavan VI material and offered support and encouragement at all stages of my research.

I should also like to acknowledge the kindness I have received from my friends, in both Manchester and Oxford, who have at various times given me hospitality, help and inspiration. In particular I should like to thank Dr. Geoffrey Summers, Dr. Anthony Green, Dr. David Fleming and Dr. Kate Fielden.

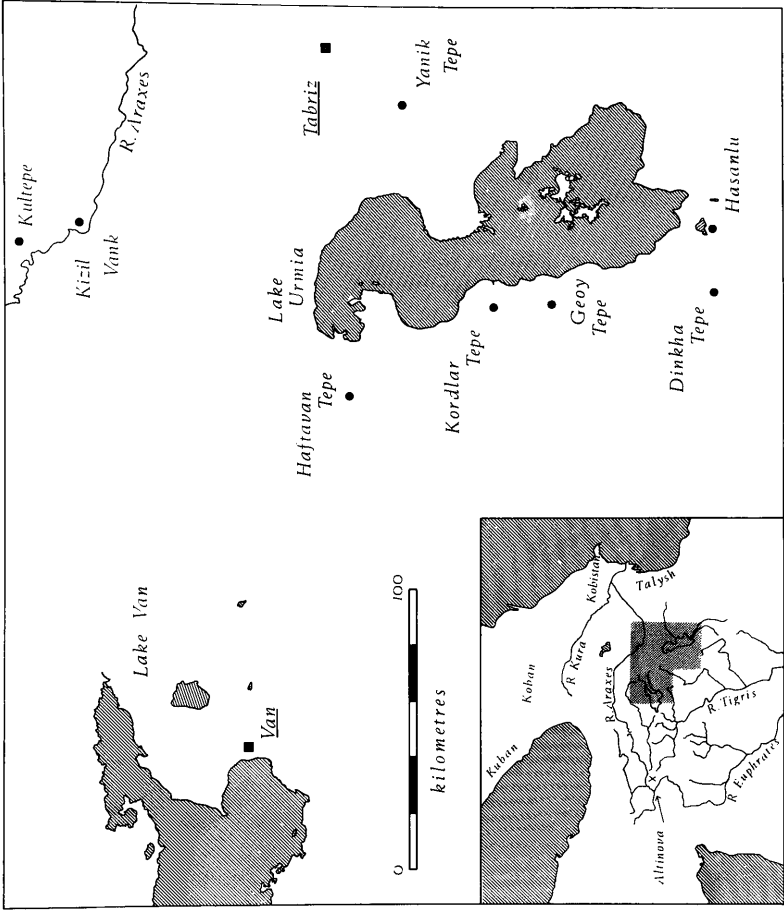
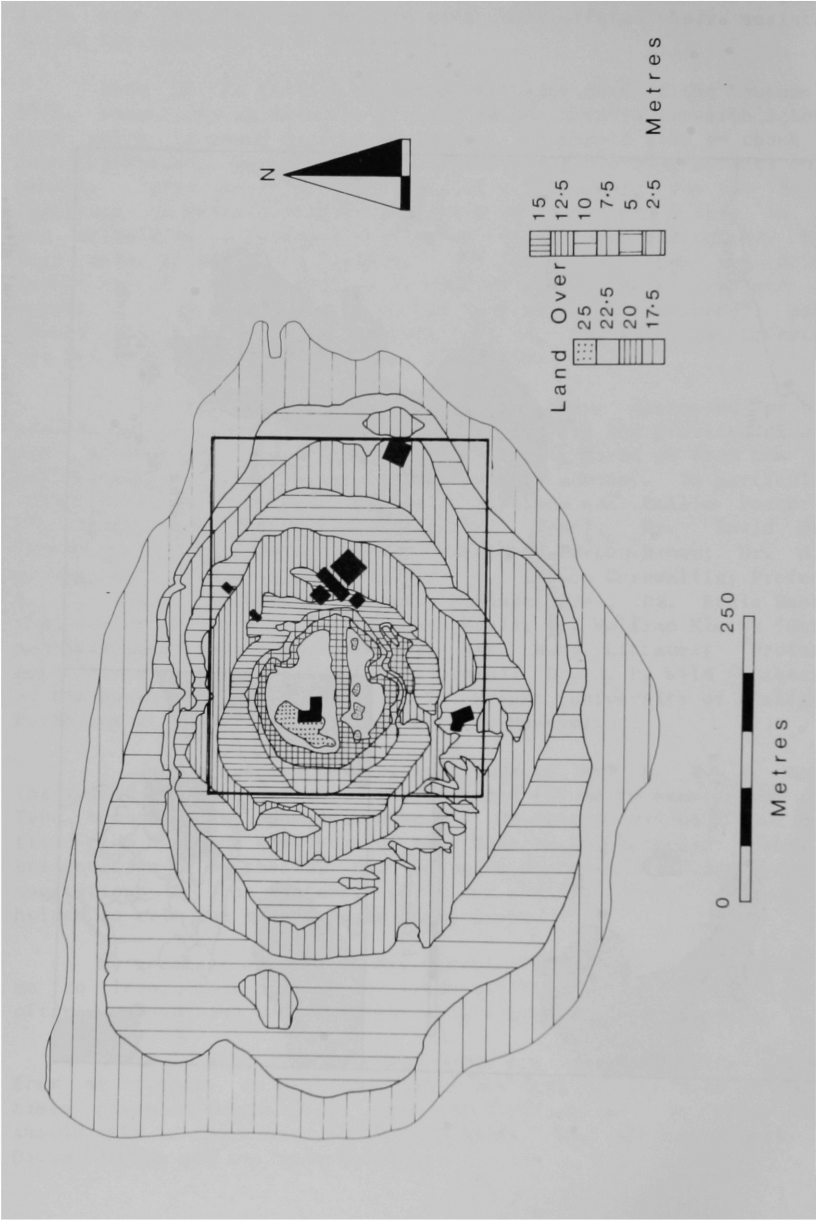
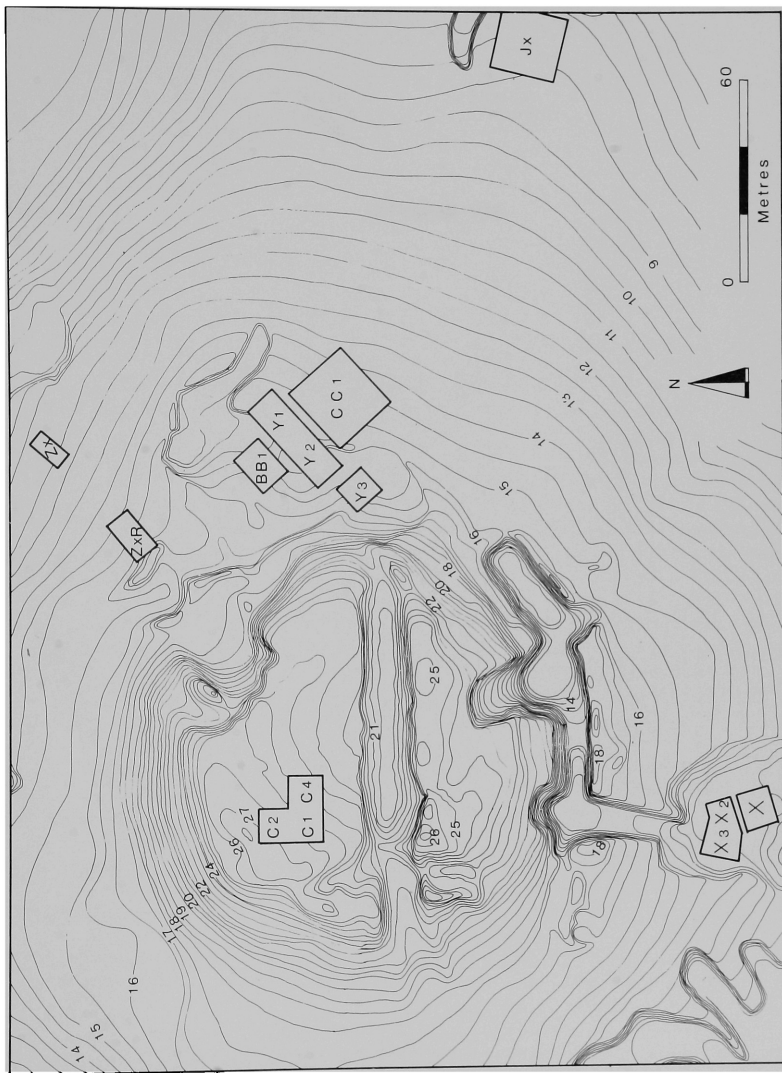


Fig.1. North-western Iran and the principal archaeological sites.



**Fig.2. Haftavan Tepe: topography.**



**Fig. 3. Haftavan Tepe: site contours and trench location.**



HAFTAVAN VIC





## HAFTAVAN VIC STRATIGRAPHY

This phase immediately overlies the Period VII occupation in the contexts where it has been traced, notably trenches C2, C1 and C4. Since many of the Period VII walls had been allowed to erode and fall into ruin before this phase of occupation, this part of the site seems to have been deserted for an, as yet, indeterminate length of time. Nowhere on the site have the remains of VIC been found in stratigraphical association with those of Early VIB.

The most extensive remains of VIC occur in trench C2 level 6, although pottery and other finds were found in trenches C4 level 7 and C1 level 8. The VIC deposit is roughly one metre thick and consists mainly of bricky fill, ash, a number of pits and a scatter of large stones (Figs. 4-5). There are no clear stratigraphical distinctions, but three possible sub-phases are presented here.

### Sub-Phase 1

Initially, the tops of the Period VII walls were peeled off and any open spaces were filled with bricky debris to form a level surface for construction work on VIC, although in the centre of C2/6 the top of one Period VII wall remained (fig 6). In the northern and eastern part of C2 there are stone scatters which, presumably, acted as foundation stones for the missing wall. Nothing can be deduced on the size, orientation and character of the walls from the present evidence. Contemporary with these foundation stones is a series of large stones or flagstones, which measure up to 1.10 metres long and 80 centimetres wide; these would have served well as a surface for a courtyard. One can only suppose that there was a courtyard area with one or several substantial stone based walls adjacent, but no real pattern can be deduced from the present layout of these stones. An argument in favour of the courtyard hypothesis is that the same area was used as a courtyard in subsequent levels, when a large area of level mud-bricks was laid out as a platform.

The burial of an adult male in the north-eastern corner of trench C2/6 also belongs to this first sub-phase. It was partially covered by a fragment of floor, which may have been associated with the mud-brick superstructure of the adjacent stone foundations. (Fig 9).

### Sub-Phase 2

In the second sub-phase, the area of C2/6 seems to have fallen into disuse, with the result that the whole level was badly disturbed and robbed for stone, leaving a few islands of stone and two fragments of brick and ash and other debris. Most of the small finds and pottery were found either in the small areas of flooring or amongst this dumping material. In C4 level 7, a sounding alongside the mud brick wall (fig 5) measuring 2.20 m north to south and 1.20 m east to west, cut through occupation levels, revealing a small quantity of pottery (fig 15).

### Sub-Phase 3

The final sub-phase of VIC activity involves the cutting of a

series of pits through the dumped material, the original VIC surface and, in some cases, into the Period VII walls and fill. In the area of C2 which was examined, 12 pits appear to have been cut from the same level and in C1/level 8, 8 pits were (C1/8, see fig.8), although later disturbance may have removed some of the original edges of some of the pits (figs 6-7). The pits were cut in a haphazard manner and in C2/6 the original shape of a pit (Pit 10) was almost destroyed by a later pit (Pit 6). The pits were mostly filled with ash and brick, although originally they seem to have been used for storage purposes since the sides and floor had been lined with matting. One pit, in C2/6, Pit 9, and one in C1/8 had an almost complete storage jar lying on a matted floor (fig 7).

In C2/6 Pit 2 was exceptional: it had a bricky lining which had been burnt, and heat cracked stones and large lumps of charcoal littered the base of the pit (fig 7). On the northern edge of the pit was a semi-circular arrangement of stones around a hollow and to the east lay a flat stone, almost 50 centimetres long and 35 centimetres wide, which was fractured and showed traces of burning. No slag or any other industrial waste was present, which suggests that the pit was used for some form of cooking. The stone surrounded hollow could have been used as a resting place for vessels and the flat stone could have been used to stand hot utensils on which had previously been in the fire, before being taken elsewhere. On the other hand, the flat stone may have been part of a structure for covering the pit, upon which food and liquid containers could be placed. A domestic function may also be postulated in C1/level 8, where one pit had 3 quern stones in the bottom (fig. 8).

Since the pottery in the pits belongs to the same tradition as that of the previous sub-phase, it is unlikely that any great length of time separates the two contexts.

Section datum levels:

C2, fig. 4 upper section: 20.41 m above datum

fig. 4 lower section: 22.90 m above datum

C1, fig. 5: 24.07 m above datum

C4, fig. 5: 23.66 m above datum

HAFTAVAN VIC PITS IN C2/LEVEL 6 (fig. 6)

Pit 1

Depth - 41 centimetres  
West - East - 68 centimetres  
North - South - 89 centimetres  
Features - hard white silica floor

Pit 2 (fig.7; pl. 1c)

Depth - 1.05 metres  
West - East - 85 centimetres  
North - South - 88 centimetres, 1.20 metres including the entrance  
Contents - stones and large charcoal pieces in the northern half, in the other, white/grey ash and brick fill and bone and pottery.  
Features - burnt bricky interior with white silica flecks adhering to the sides and floor. A semi-circular arrangement of stones marks the northern opening of the pit. Another stone on the eastern side of the pit is flat, shows traces of burning and is fractured.

Pit 3

Depth - 32 centimetres  
West - East - 83 centimetres  
North - South - 85 centimetres  
Contents - grey ash, bone and pottery  
Features - cut into brick and has traces of burning

Pit 4

Depth - 46 centimetres  
West - East - 75 centimetres  
North - South - 62 centimetres  
Contents - packed bricky fill with capping and flooring of ash  
Features - cut into brick with traces of silica

Pit 5

Depth - 60 centimetres  
West - East - 90 centimetres  
North - South - 92 centimetres  
Contents - ash and packed brick  
Features - traces of white silica and lenses in wall into which the pit is cut.

Pit 6

Depth - 65 centimetres  
West - East - 1.10 metres  
North - South - 1.00 metre  
Contents - ash and brick, which rests on a white silicated, hard packed floor. Pottery sherds placed at the base of the pit.

Pit 7

Depth - 50 centimetres  
West - East - 56 centimetres  
North - South - 62 centimetres  
Contents - ash and brick  
Features - white silicated lining.

Pit 8

Depth - 60 centimetres  
West - East - 1.07 metres  
North - South - 1.14 metres  
Contents - ash and pottery  
Features - fragments of a large brown burnished storage jar in situ against a wall face which forms one of the edges of the pit.

Pit 9 (fig. 7)

Depth - 60.5 centimetres  
West - East - 90 centimetres  
North - South - 93 centimetres  
Contents - pottery and ash  
Features - jar crushed on a floor of white matting some 20 centimetres below the top of the pit.

Pit 10

Cut by Pit 6; there are only fragmented remains to the west of Pit 6.

Pit 11

Depth - 52 centimetres  
West - East - 70 centimetres  
North - South - 74 centimetres  
Contents - white, silicated chaff and large stone

Pit 12

Depth - 32 centimetres  
West - East - 80 centimetres  
North - South - 80 centimetres  
Features - silica white coated base

Male Burial

Found at the north-eastern corner of trench C2 in a shallow grave. It was sealed by an ash and brick deposit, but the site notebook states that it was impossible to distinguish the fill from the surrounding material. No definite edge to the grave cut was found but it is likely that the stones in situ marked the north-eastern edge of the burial. At its widest point, the area occupied by the burial measured 1.25 metres west to east and 1.10 metres north to south. The skeleton was found in a crouched, articulated position aligned with the head to the west. It was described in the site note book as being that of a 'well-formed, large male with a strikingly large head'. The bones were in a good state but the skeleton had been poorly preserved and vertebrae and rib-cage were missing. There were no grave goods except for three sherds of pottery. (fig 11:1-3).

The distinctions visible in the stratigraphic record are not readily apparent in the ceramic assemblage, where brown on buff and black on red pottery can be seen throughout. The limited quantity of pottery does not permit a typology to be constructed.

In the initial sub-phase of VIC in trench C2 the occupation is marked by a lack of painted pottery. Much of the pottery is in the form of storage jars, which are usually coarse grit tempered with fabrics ranging from pink or red to brown or black. There are no uniform rim shapes: they vary from simple, everted ones to grooved examples. One bowl has a combination of two incised grooves and seed impressions (fig. 10:3). The few painted sherds usually have no more than one or two straight or wavy painted lines situated along the outer rim or upper body of the vessel (figs. 10:16, 17; 11:27). Three sherds (figs. 10:15, 18; 11:33) carry the hatched and tiered wavy line designs which are commonly found in Early VIB. The cross-hatched bands or triangles are normally in black on a red or red/brown background, whilst the wavy bands are more often in brown on a buff background. A number of the sherds illustrated are burnt on the outside (fig. 10:4, 9, 10, 13, 19, 20; 11:26, 28.9, 34) and were presumably used for cooking.

Most of the pottery belongs to the second sub-phase and, again, the majority of it is from storage jars or deep-sided bowls. No complete vessels were found. Many of the jar rims are elaborately shaped with grooves along the top and side (fig. 12:1-10), while others are either everted in a simple fashion (fig. 12:16-24), or they taper inwards (fig. 12:25-7). Some of the smaller jars have thinner profiles and bead rims (fig. 12:14-15). From the general lack of body sherds and bases it is impossible to postulate the overall form of the vessels. The fabrics are either medium or coarse grit tempered in texture and orange/brown to brown in colour. In this second sub-phase there is a greater variety in surface colour, which ranges from red, brown to buff. The most striking aspect of this pottery (figs. 12-14) is the black or dark brown painted decoration, which is presented in the form of vertical or horizontal bands of wavy lines, bands or boxes of cross-hatching, hatched or cross-hatched circles and semi-circles, boxes of alternate decoration and pot-hook spirals (fig. 13:1). The wavy band decoration is always in dark brown paint on a buff background and, in general, this colour scheme dominates the ceramic repertoire. In addition to the painted decoration, there is some figure impressed ware (fig. 14:12) and some pottery with lines of incised decoration (figs. 14:9-14).

Pottery which belongs to the third sub-phase of Haftavan VIC is wholly from the series of pits. Of the 12 pits only 5 contained sherds of pottery. From Pit 2 there were two sherds of very coarse grit tempered pottery, one of which was part of a vessel evidently used as a strainer (fig. 11:4) and six sherds of very fine grit tempered pottery, four of which have brown decoration on a buff background (fig. 11:6, 7, 9, 10) and two, black decoration on a red background (fig. 11:8, 11). Wavy line and chevron decoration is dominant. In Pit 3 there were four jar rim sherds, each coarse grit tempered, with a brown fabric, traces of burnishing and burnt on the inside (fig. 11:15) or outside surface (fig. 11:12-14). In Pit 5 the

remains of a coarse grit tempered storage jar was found with a rim diameter of 42 cms. and an orange fabric (fig. 15:1). Pit 6 had two sherds (fig. 11:26-7), one (fig. 11:26) a jar rim sherd which was badly fired and burnt; the other a coarse grit tempered body sherd with an orange/brown fabric and a simple brown decoration on a buff surface. Pits 8 and 9 had the greatest quantity of pottery. In Pit 8 there were three rim sherds (fig. 11:16, 19, 20), each fine grit tempered, with a red slip which, in one case (fig. 11:16) had a black chevron decoration. One body sherd had a lug (fig. 11:21) and the other three body sherds were fine grit tempered with dark brown hatched and wavy line decoration on a buff background. (Fig. 11:17-18, 20). Pit 9 had the crushed remains of a large storage jar (fig. 11:25). It was coarse grit tempered, badly fired with an orange/brown fabric, and the brown surface revealed signs of burnishing.

In the pottery of this third sub-phase of Haftavan VIC there is an increasing use of burnishing and also black decoration on a red-slipped surface, a style which becomes widespread in Early VIB. An indication of continuity from VIC to Early VIB is provided by a report in the site notebook that some typical VIB sherds with pendant triangle design were discovered in one of the pits.

In the other two VIC contexts, C4/7 and C1/8, similar pottery was found, although in insufficient quantity to allow a stratigraphic division. In C1/8, all sherds were from jars, one of which had the typical brown on buff decoration. (fig. 15:1-12). In C4/7 there were sherds from storage jars, small jars and bowls and decoration included black on red (fig. 15:33) seed impressions (fig. 15:14) and elaborate herringbone incision on black burnished pottery, typical of the Early Trans-Caucasian III period (fig. 15:13).



HAFTAVAN VIC SMALL FINDS (figs. 16-17)

Most of the small finds for this phase were found scattered on the surface around the pits of trench C2, level 6: none was found in the fill of the pits. Four objects were found in C4/7.

Object number 1090 (fig. 16:1) is a corroded metal pin which measures 5.00 cms in length. It is not known whether the pin is made of copper or bronze. Object 1148 is a piece of worked bone 6.1 cms in length, and object 1092 is a polished bone pin which is 5 cms long. Adjacent to this pin in level 6 was the bone awl (object 1091), which is 10.2 cms long.

Two pieces of obsidian were found: one is a tanged arrowhead made from brown translucent obsidian (object 1054), which is 1.9 cms long and 1.6 cms wide; the other is a blade, 6.6 cms long and 2 cms wide (object 1159) (fig. 16).

Object 1115 (fig. 17:1) is a polished stone pendant which is pierced at one end; it measures 5.00 cms long and at the thickest part is 0.4 cms. A spacer bead (object 1093), 1.80 cms long, 1.30 cms wide and 0.30 cms thick, has 12 incised circles organised in three rows and the corners are pieced. (fig. 17:2). One clay spindle whorl (object 1053) was found together with two quern stones (objects 1157 and 1158). (fig. 17:3-5).

From C4/7 are two frit beads, numbers 745 and 746 (fig. 143:19-20), a bone loom weight (fig. 150:5) and a stone phallus pestle (fig. 152:3).



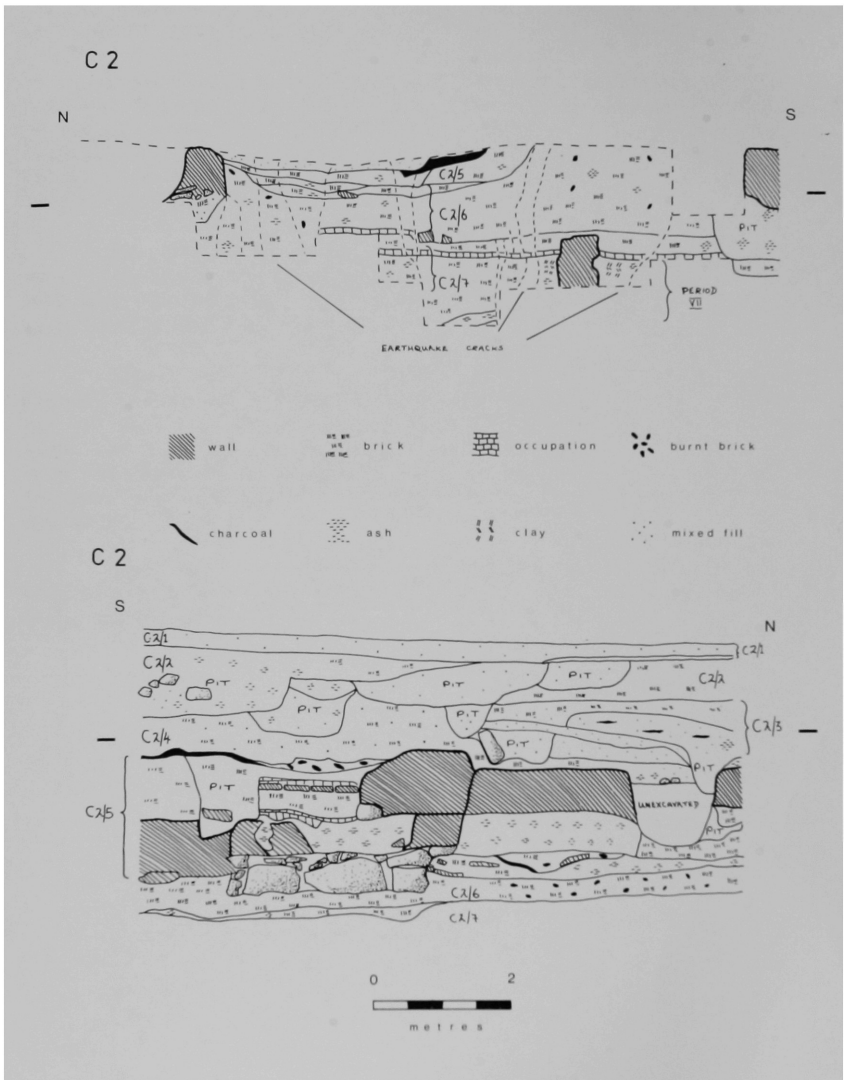


Fig.4. Haftavan VIC: C2 sections.

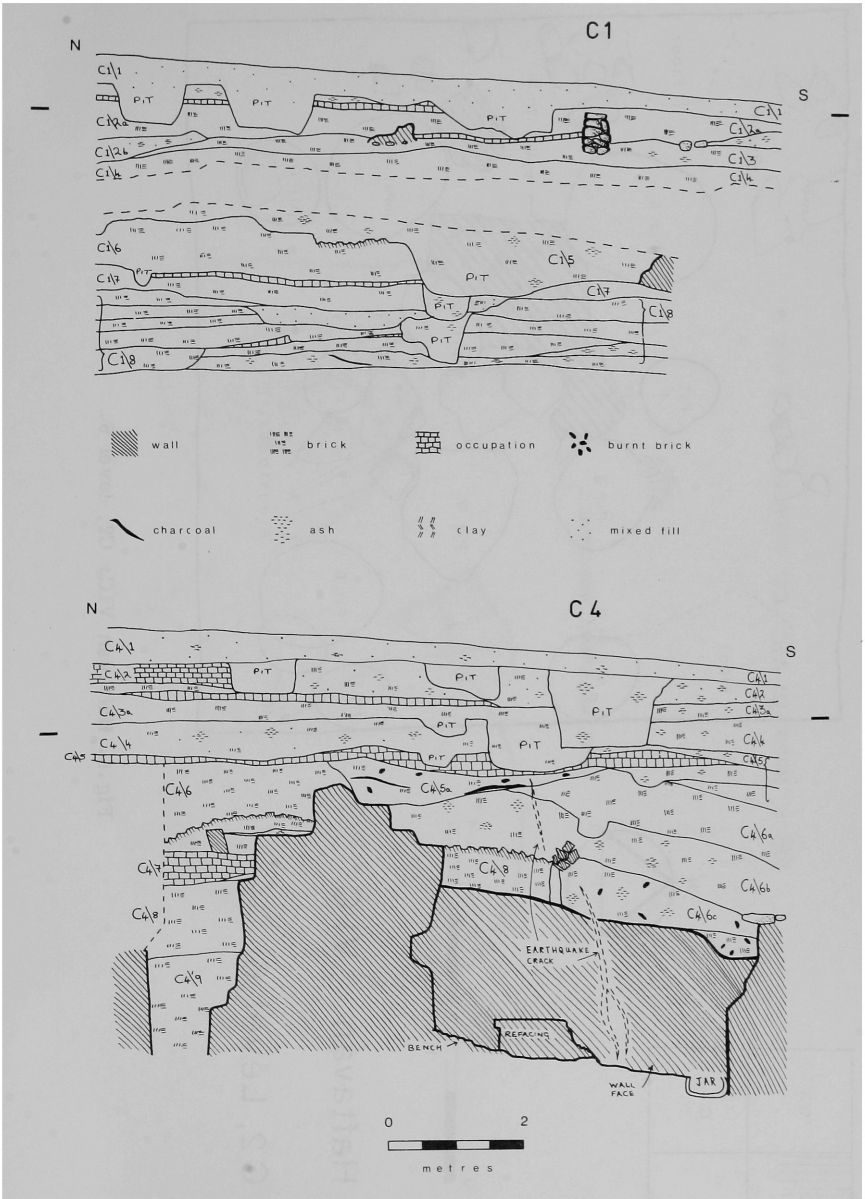

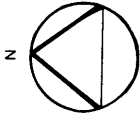


Fig.5. Haftavan VIC: C1 and C4 sections.

	C 3
C 1	C 4



# Haftavan VIC

## C2, Level 6

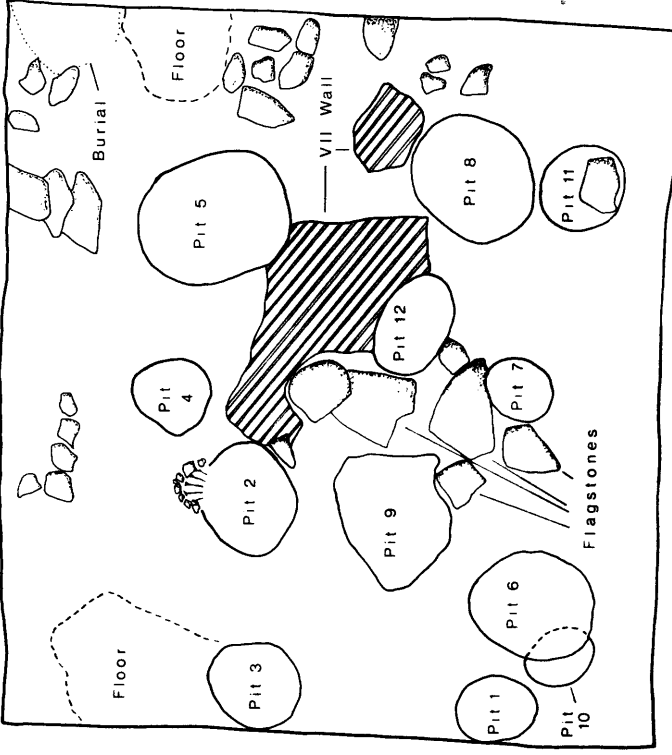


Fig. 6. Haftavan VIC: C2, level 6.

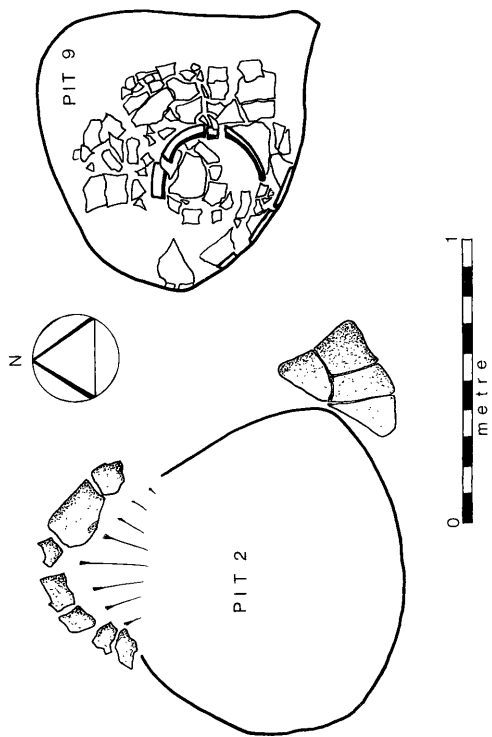
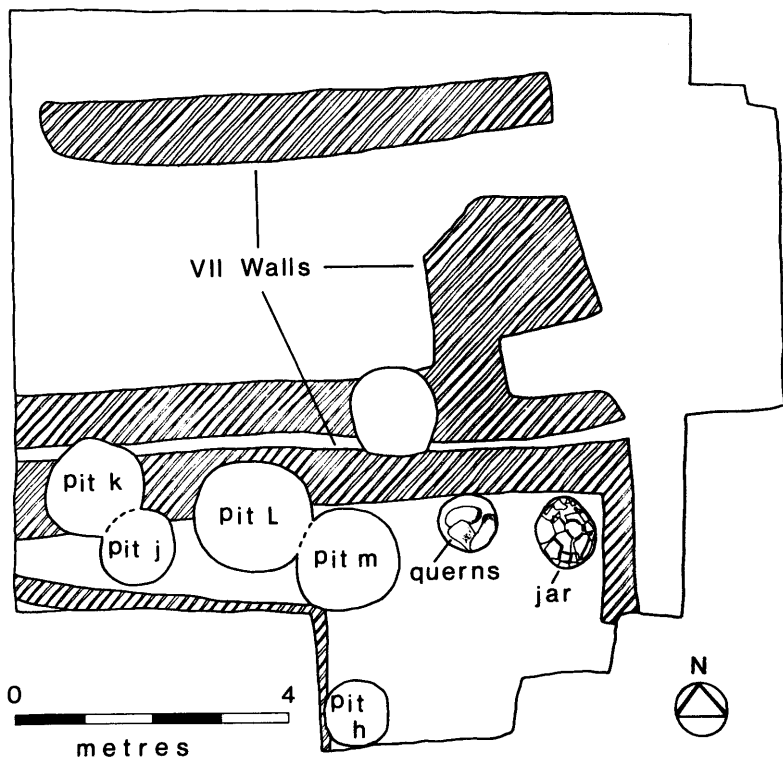


Fig.7. Haftavan VIC: C2, level 6, pits 2 and 9.



Haftavan VIC : C1, Level 8

Fig.8. Haftavan VIC. C1, level 8.

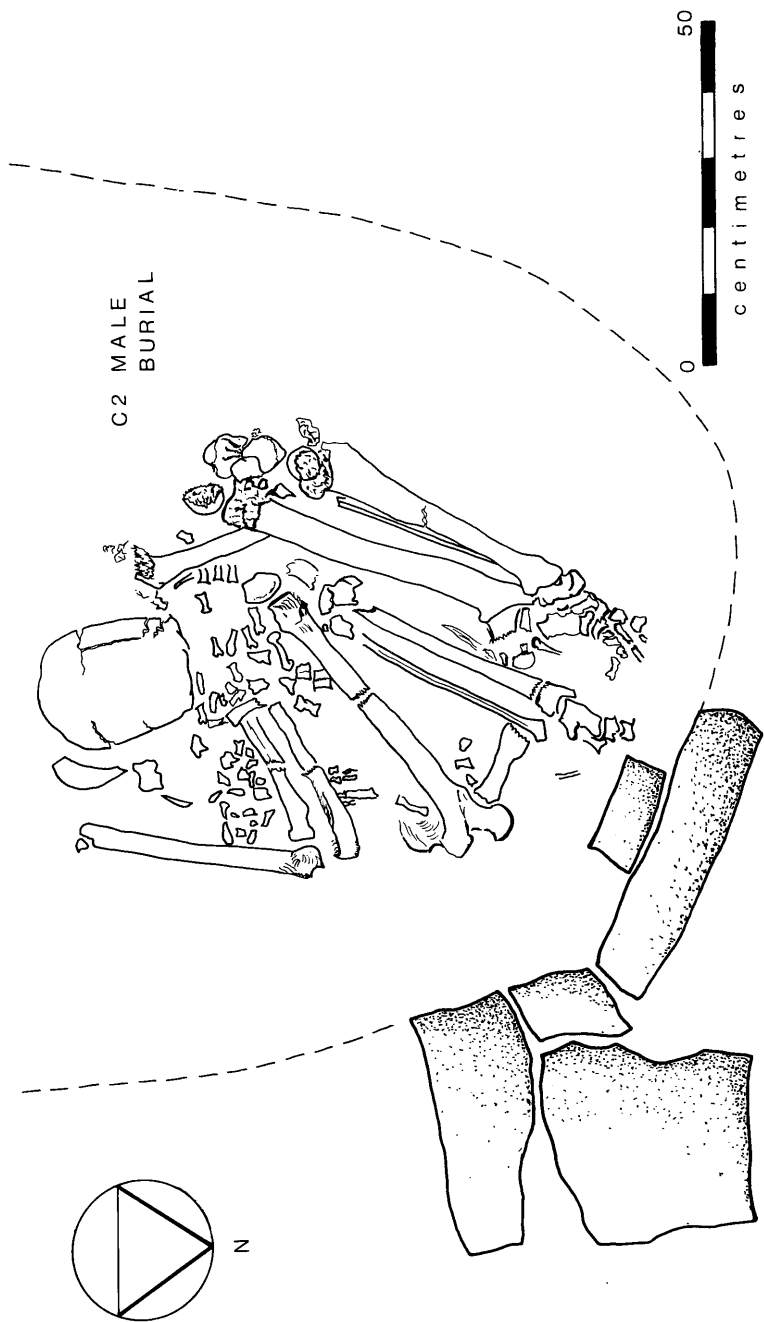


Fig. 9. Haftavan VIC: C2, level 6, male burial.



Fig. 10:

1. Red fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, red slip, rim 26cms, C2/6/B4 (1975).
2. Pink fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, wet smoothed, rim 24cms, C2/6/B4 (1975).
3. Brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red strip, burnished, C2/6/B4 (1975).
4. Coarse grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, burnt, rim 28cms, C2/6/B4 (1975).
5. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, brown slip, rim 36cms, C2/6/B4 (1975).
6. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, C2/6/B4 (1975).
7. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red slip, C2/6/B4 (1975).
8. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red slip, burnished, C2/6/B4 (1975).
9. Medium grit tempered, well fired, externally burnt, rim 14cms, C2/6/B4 (1975).
10. Grey fabric, coarse grit tempered, badly fired, burnt, rim 40cms, C2/6/B4 (1975).
11. Grey fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, black burnished, rim 22cms, C2/6/B4 (1975).
12. Medium grit tempered, brown slip, burnished, rim 28cms, C2/6/B4 (1975).
13. Coarse grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, burnished, externally burnt, rim 30cms, C2/6/B4 (1975).
14. Medium grit tempered, well fired, black burnished, rim 16cms, C2/6/B4 (1975).
15. Fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, C2/6/B4 (1975).
16. Fine grit tempered, well fired, brown on buff, C2/6/B4 (1975).
17. Fine grit tempered, well fired, brown on buff, C2/6/B4 (1975).
18. Medium grit tempered, well fired, brown on buff, C2/6/B4 (1975).
19. Grey fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, burnt, C2/6/B4 (1975).

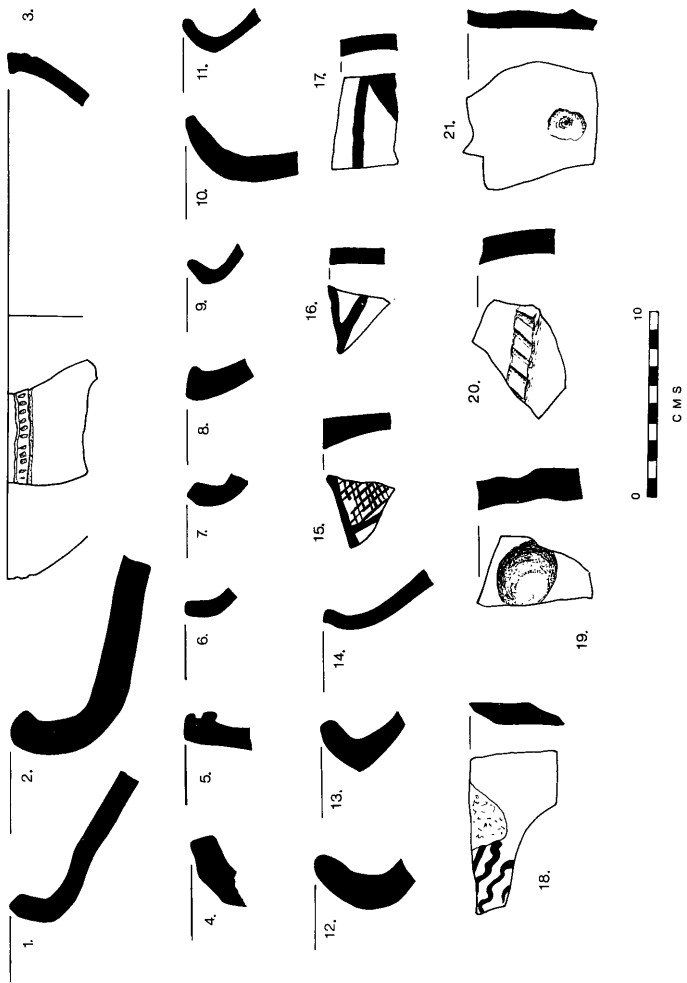


Fig.10. Haftavan VIC: C2, level 6 pottery.



20. Coarse grit tempered, well fired, burnt, C2/6/B4 (1975).

21. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, burnt, C2/6/B4 (1975).

Fig. 11:

1. Pottery found adjacent to Male Burial, (see fig. 9), brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, badly fired, burnished, C2/6/B1 (1975).
2. Pottery found adjacent to Male Burial, (see fig. 9), very fine grit tempered, orange/brown fabric, well fired, brown slip, C2/6/B1 (1975).
3. Pottery found adjacent to Male Burial, (see fig. 9), C2/6/B1 (1975).
4. Pit 2 red fabric, very coarse grit tempered, red wash, wet smoothed, badly fired, C2/6/B1 (1975).
5. Pit 2 red fabric, coarse grit tempered, C2/6/B1 (1975).
6. Pit 2 very fine grit tempered, brown on buff, C2/6/B1 (1975).
7. Pit 2 (2a) orange/brown fabric, very fine grit tempered, brown on buff, C2/6/B1 (1975).
8. Pit 2 (1) orange/brown fabric, very fine grit tempered, red slip, C2/6/B1 (1975).
9. Pit 2 (26) orange/brown fabric, very fine grit tempered, buff slip, brown paint, C2/6/B1 (1975).
10. Pit 2 (4) orange/brown fabric, very fine grit tempered, buff slip, C2/6/B1 (1975).
11. Pit 2 orange/brown fabric, very fine grit tempered, red slip, C2/6/B1 (1975).
12. Pit 3 (5) coarse grit tempered, burnished, externally and internally burnt, rim 20cms C2/6/B1 (1975).
13. Pit 3 (2) coarse grit tempered, badly fired, burnished, externally burnt, rim 26cms C2/6/B1 (1975).
14. Pit 3 (4) orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, badly fired, externally burnt, rim 16cms C2/6/B1 (1975).
15. Pit 3 (1) red/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, badly fired, burnished, internally burnt, rim 16cms C2/6/B1 (1975).
16. Pit 8 black on red, C2/6/B1 (1975).
17. Pit 8 brown on buff, C2/6/B1 (1975).
18. Pit 8 brown on buff, C2/6/B1 (1975).
19. Pit 8 (4) red slip, rim 26cms, C2/6/B1 (1975).

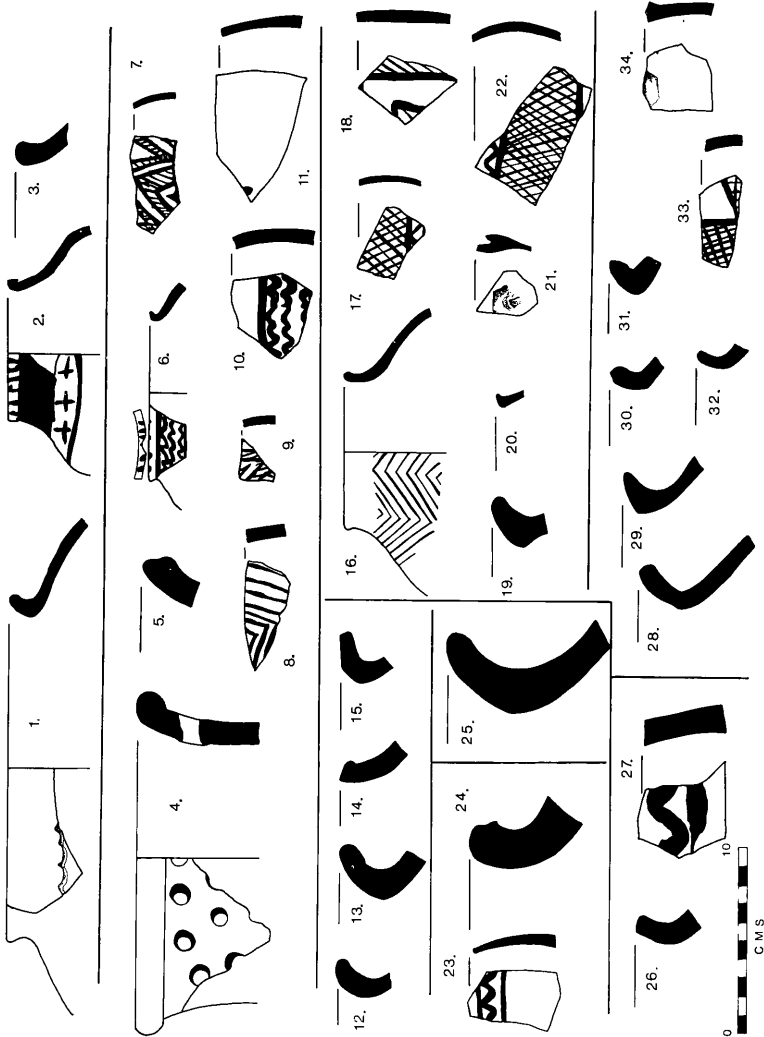


Fig.11. Haftavan VIC: C2, level 6 pottery.



20. Pit 8 (5) Fine grit tempered, red slip, C2/6/B1 (1975).
21. Pit 8 (8) brown on buff, C2/6/B1 (1975).
22. Pit 8 brown on buff, C2/6/B1 (1975).
23. Fine grit tempered, well fired, brown on buff, C2/6/B2 (1975).
24. Orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, rim 32cms, C2/6/B1 (1975).
25. Pit 9 orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, badly fired, burnished, C2/6/B2 (1975).
26. Pit 6 brown fabric, badly fired, internally and externally burnt, C2/6/B3 (1975).
27. Pit 6 Orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, brown on buff, C2/6/B3 (1975).
28. Brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, burnt, rim 24cms, C2/6/B3 (1975).
29. Coarse grit tempered, well fired, red slip, externally burnt, rim 20cms, C2/6/B3 (1975).
30. Orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, red slip, C2/6/B3 (1975).
31. Coarse grit tempered, well fired, rim 20cms, C2/6/B3 (1975).
32. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, rim 14cms, C2/6/B3 (1975).
33. C2/6/B3 (1975).
34. Brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, externally burnt, C2/6/B3 (1975).



Haftavan VIC

Fig. 12:

1. C2/6/B1, brown on buff. (1975)
2. C2/6/B1, brown on buff. (1975)
3. C2/6/B1, brown on buff. (1975)
4. C2/6/B1 (16), orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red wash, rim 30cms. (1975)
5. C2/6/B1 (69), orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, rim 30cms. (1975)
6. C2/6/B1 (68), orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, badly fired, buff slip, rim 28cms. (1975)
7. C2/6/B1 orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, badly fired, brown slip, burnished. (1975)
8. C2/6/B1 brown on buff, rim 16cms. (1975)
9. C2/6/B1 brown on buff, rim 24cms. (1975)
10. C2/6/B1 brown on buff, rim 22cms. (1975)
11. C2/6/B1 (20), orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, brown slips, burnished, rim 14cms. (1975)
12. C2/6/B1 (13), brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, badly fired, externally burnt, rim 13cms. (1975)
13. C2/6/B1 orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, badly fired externally burnt. (1975)
14. C2/6/B1 brown on buff. (1975)
15. C2/6/B1 black on red. (1975)
16. C2/6/B1 brown fabric, medium grit tempered, badly fired, externally burnt. (1975)
17. C2/6/B1 (15), orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, burnt, rim 20cms. (1975)
18. C2/6/B1 brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red slip, burnished. (1975)
19. C2/6/B1 orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, badly fired, red slip, burnished, rim 24cms. (1975)
20. C2/6/B1 orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired. (1975)
21. C2/6/B1 orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, burnished. (1975)

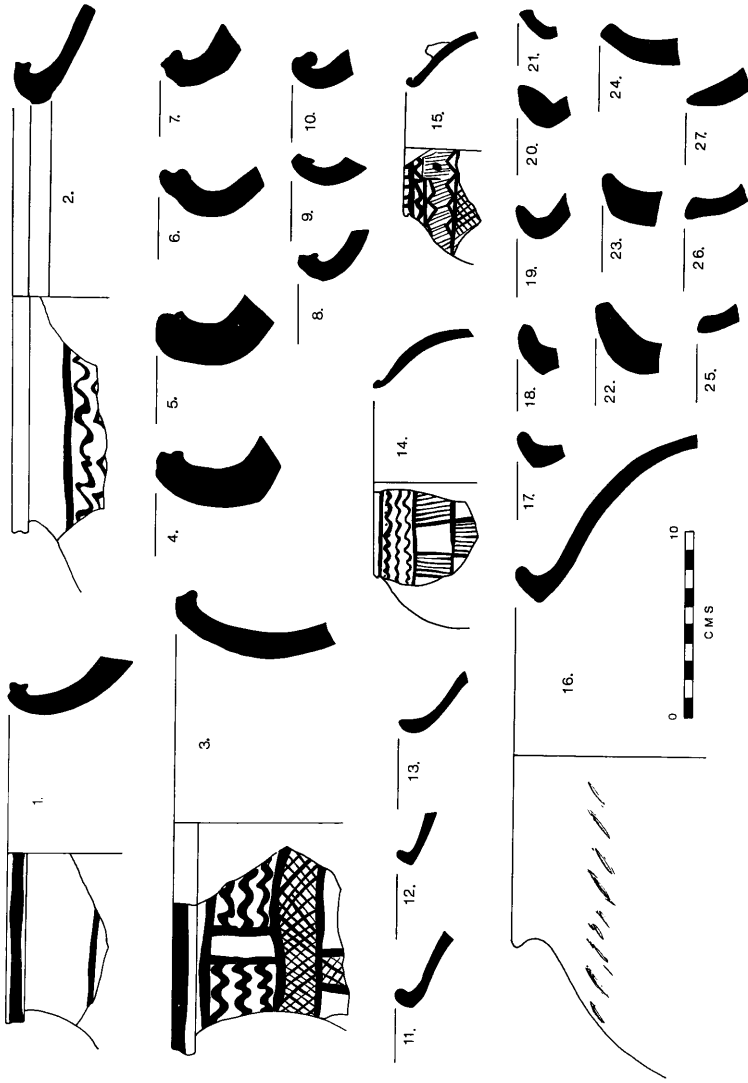


Fig.12. Haftavan VIC: C2, level 6 pottery.



22. C2/6/B1 (17) orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, burnished. (1975)
23. C2/6/B1 (81) brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, burnished, burnt. (1975)
24. C2/6/B1 (80) orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, burnished. (1975)
25. C2/6/B1 brown fabric, medium grit tempered, brown slip, burnished. (1975)
26. C2/6/B1 (18) brown fabric, medium grit tempered, externally burnt. (1975)
27. C2/6/B1 (11) brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, brown slip, externally burnt. (1975)

Fig. 13:

1. C2/6/B1, brown on buff. (1975)
2. C2/6/B1, brown on buff. (1975)
3. C2/6/B1, brown on buff. (1975)
4. C2/6/B1 (29), orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, badly fired, brown slip, burnished. (1975)
5. C2/6/B1 (43), orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, internal red slip, external brown slip, burnished. (1975)
6. C2/6/B1, brown on buff. (1975)
7. C2/6/B1, brown on buff. (1975)
8. C2/6/B1, brown on buff. (1975)
9. C2/6/B1, brown on buff. (1975)
10. C2/6/B1, brown on buff. (1975)
11. C2/6/B1, brown on buff. (1975)
12. C2/6/B1, brown on buff. (1975)
13. C2/6/B1, brown on buff. (1975)
14. C2/6/B1 (12), orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red slip. (1975)

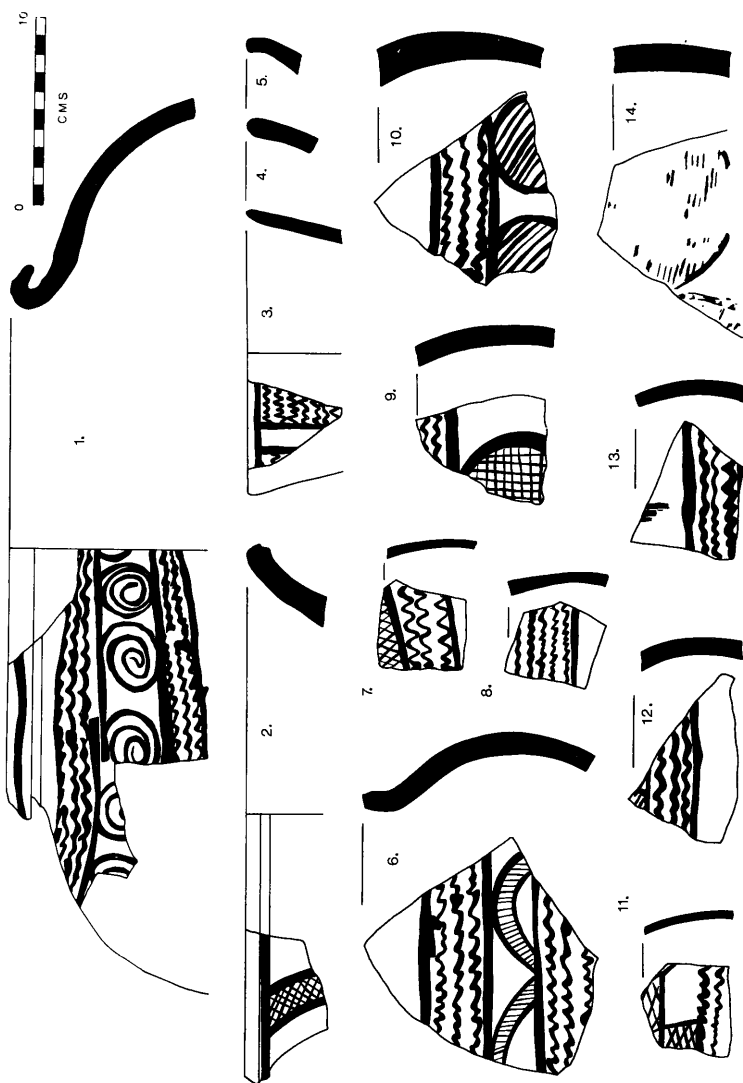


Fig.13. Haftavan VIC: C2, level 6 pottery.

HAFTAVAN VIC

Fig. 14:

1. C2/6/B1, brown on buff. (1975)
2. C2/6/B1, brown on buff. (1975)
3. C2/6/B1, brown on buff. (1975)
4. C2/6/B1, brown on buff. (1975)
5. C2/6/B1, brown on buff. (1975)
6. C2/6/B1, brown on buff. (1975)
7. C2/6/B1, brown on buff. (1975)
8. C2/6/B1, brown on buff. (1975)
9. C2/6/B1, brown fabric, coarse grit, tempered. (1975)
10. C2/6/B1, (61), orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, red slip. (1975)
11. C2/6/B1, brown on buff. (1975)
12. C2/6/B1, (44), orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired. (1975)
13. C2/6/B1, (18), orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, burnt. (1975)
14. C2/6/B1, medium grit tempered well fired, externally burnt. (1975)
15. C2/6/B1, (31), coarse grit tempered, well fired, externally burnt. (1975)

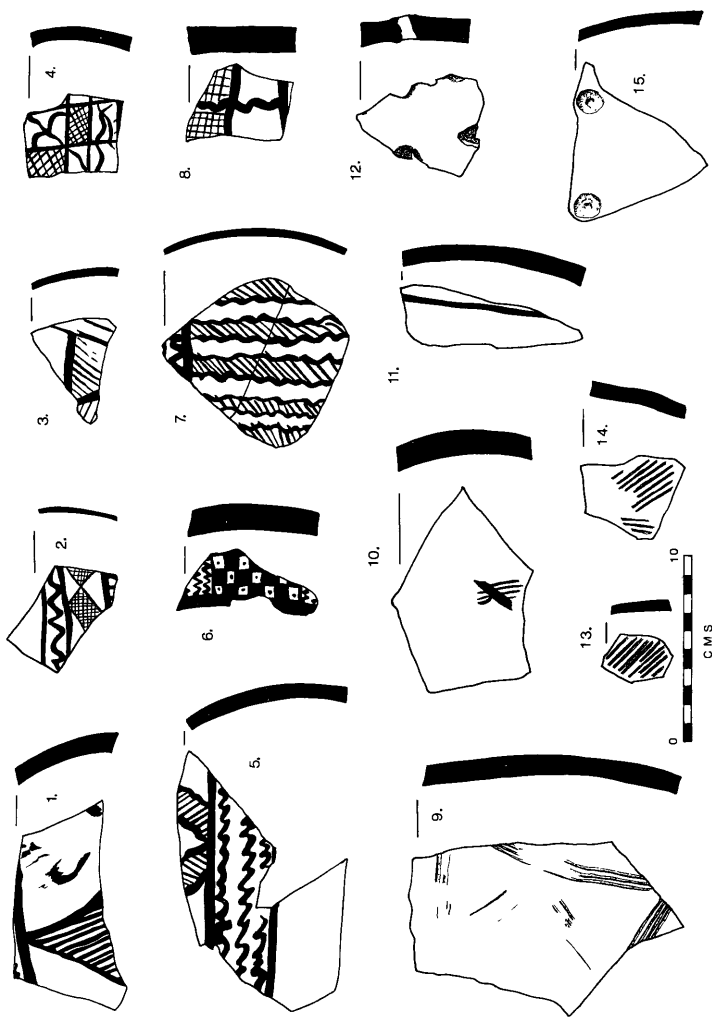


Fig.14. Haftavan VIC. C2, level 6 pottery.



HAFTAVAN VIC

Fig. 15

1. Orange fabric, coarse grit tempered, C2/6/B1, Pit 5 (1975), Scale 1:8
2. Orange/grey fabric, coarse grit tempered, rim 18cms, C1/8 (1971).
3. Orange/grey fabric, coarse grit tempered, rim 18cms, C1/8 (1971).
4. Orange/grey fabric, coarse grit tempered, rim 26cms.
5. Orange/grey fabric, coarse grit tempered, rim 22cms, C1/8 (1971).
6. Orange/grey fabric, coarse grit tempered, rim 20cms, C1/8 (1971).
7. Orange/grey fabric, coarse grit tempered, rim 16cms, C1/8 (1971).
8. Orange/grey fabric, coarse grit tempered, rim 30cms, C1/8 (1971).
9. Orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, C1/8 (1971).
10. Coarse grit tempered, rim 30cms, C1/8 (1971).
11. Grey/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, rim 19cms C1/8 (1971).
12. Grey fabric, coarse grit tempered, rim 23cms, C1/8 (1971).
13. Black fabric, coarse grit tempered, black burnished, C4/7 (1971). Incised decoration.
14. Red fabric, C4/7 (1971), Scale 1:8.
15. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red wash, rim 11cms, C4/7 (1971).
16. Red fabric, burnished, 18cms, C4/7 (1971).
17. Grey fabric, brown wash, rim 26cms, C4/7 (1971).
18. Grey fabric, burnished, rim 14cms, C4/7 (1971).
19. Grey fabric, black burnished, rim 9cms, C4/7 (1971).
20. Grey fabric, black burnished, C4/7 (1971).
21. Grey fabric, rim 12cms, C4/7 (1971).
22. Grey fabric, black burnished, C4/7 (1971).

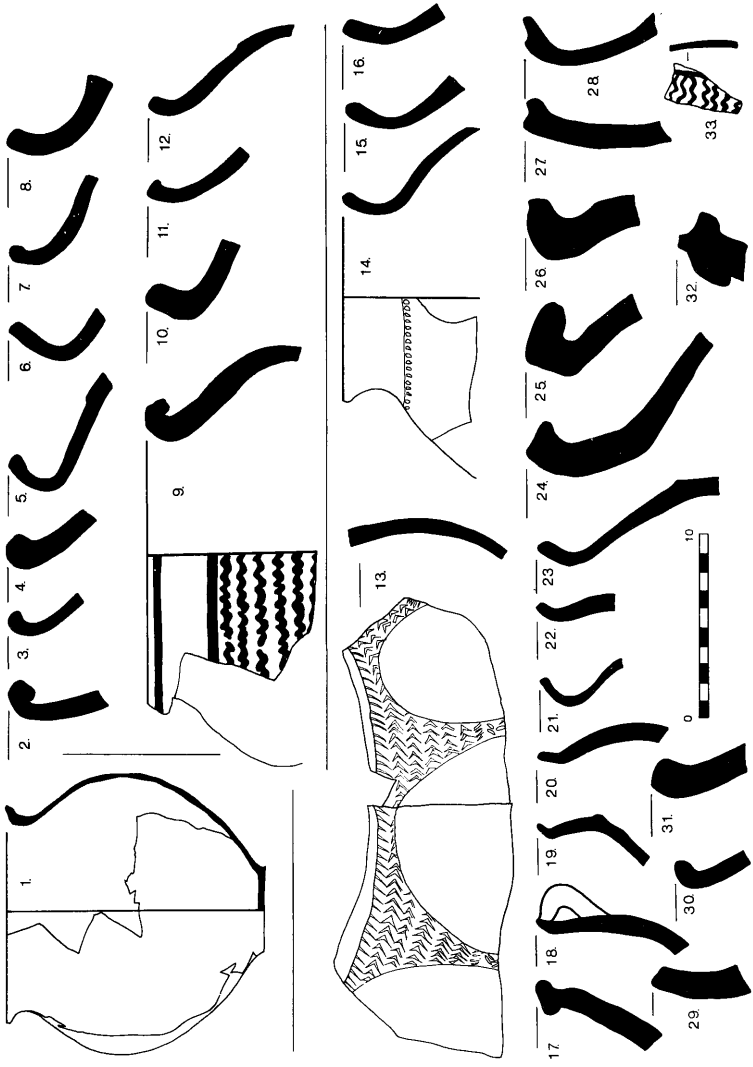


Fig.15. Haftavan VIC: C2, level 6; C1, level 8 and C4, level 7 pottery.



23. Brown fabric, rim 26cms, C4/7 (1971).
24. Brown fabric, cream wash, rim 42cms, C4/7 (1971).
25. Red fabric, coarse grit tempered, rim 38cms, C4/7 (1971).
26. Red fabric, rim 38cms, C4/7 (1971).
27. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, rim 38cms, C4/7 (1971).
28. Brown fabric, rim 22cms, C4/7 (1971).
29. Grey fabric, red wash, C4/7 (1971).
30. Red fabric, cream wash, rim 15cms, C4/7 (1971).
31. Grey fabric, red wash, rim 33cms, C4/7 (1971).
32. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, rim 32cms, C4/7 (1971).
33. Red fabric, medium grit tempered, C4/7 (1971).

Fig. 16 Haftavan VIC : C2/Level 6 small finds:

1. 1090, 1975, C2/6/B4, copper pin.
2. 1148, 1975, C2/6/B1, worked bone.
3. 1092, 1975, C2/6/B3, bone pin.
4. 1054, 1975, C2/6/B1, brown obsidian arrowhead.
5. 1091, 1975, C2/6/B1, bone awl.
6. 1159, 1975, C2/6/B1, obsidian blade.

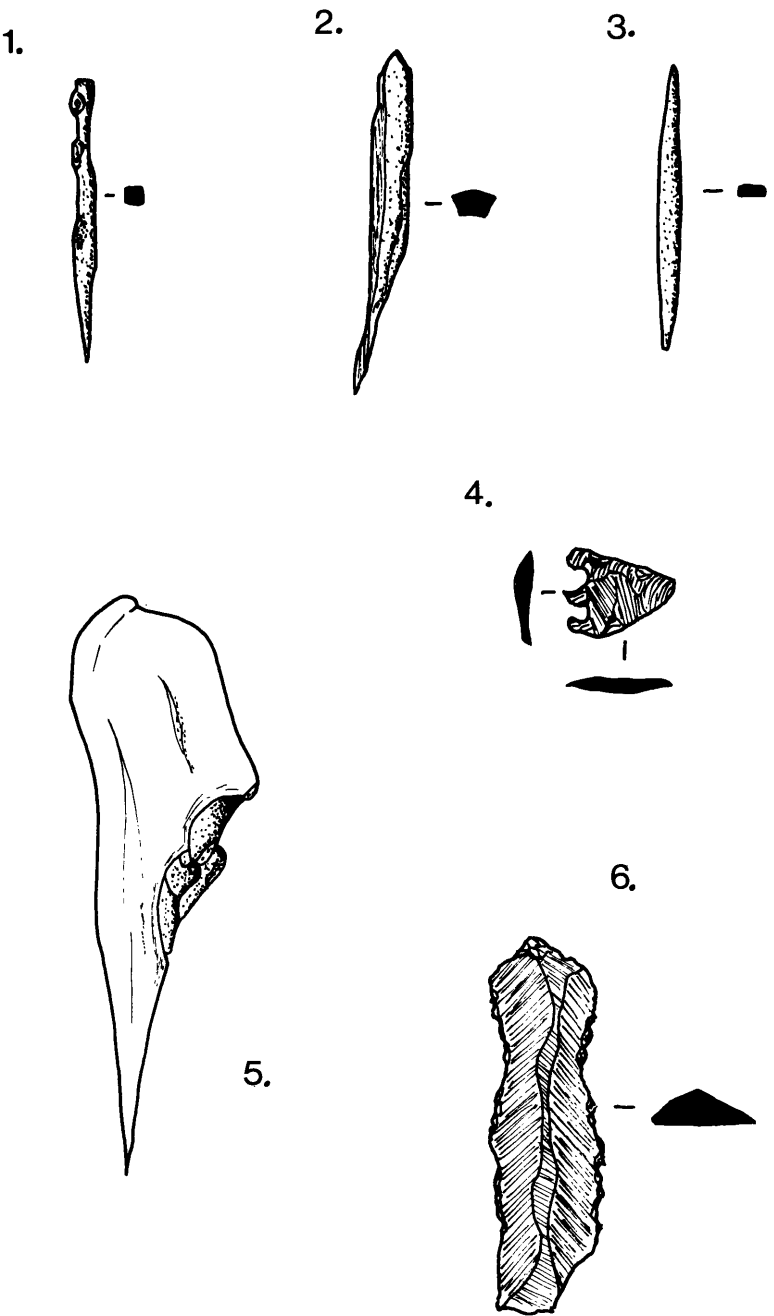


Fig.16. Haftavan VIC: C2, level 6, small finds.

Fig. 17 Haftavan VIC: C2/level 6 small finds:

1. 1115, 1975, C2/6/B1, stone pendant.
2. 1093, 1975, C2/6/B1, white incised spacer bead with corners pierced.
3. 1053, 1975, C2/6/B1, grey clay spindle whorl.
4. 1157, 1975, C2/6/B1, quernstone, scale, 1:8.
5. 1158, 1975, C2/6/B1, quernstone, scale, 1:8.

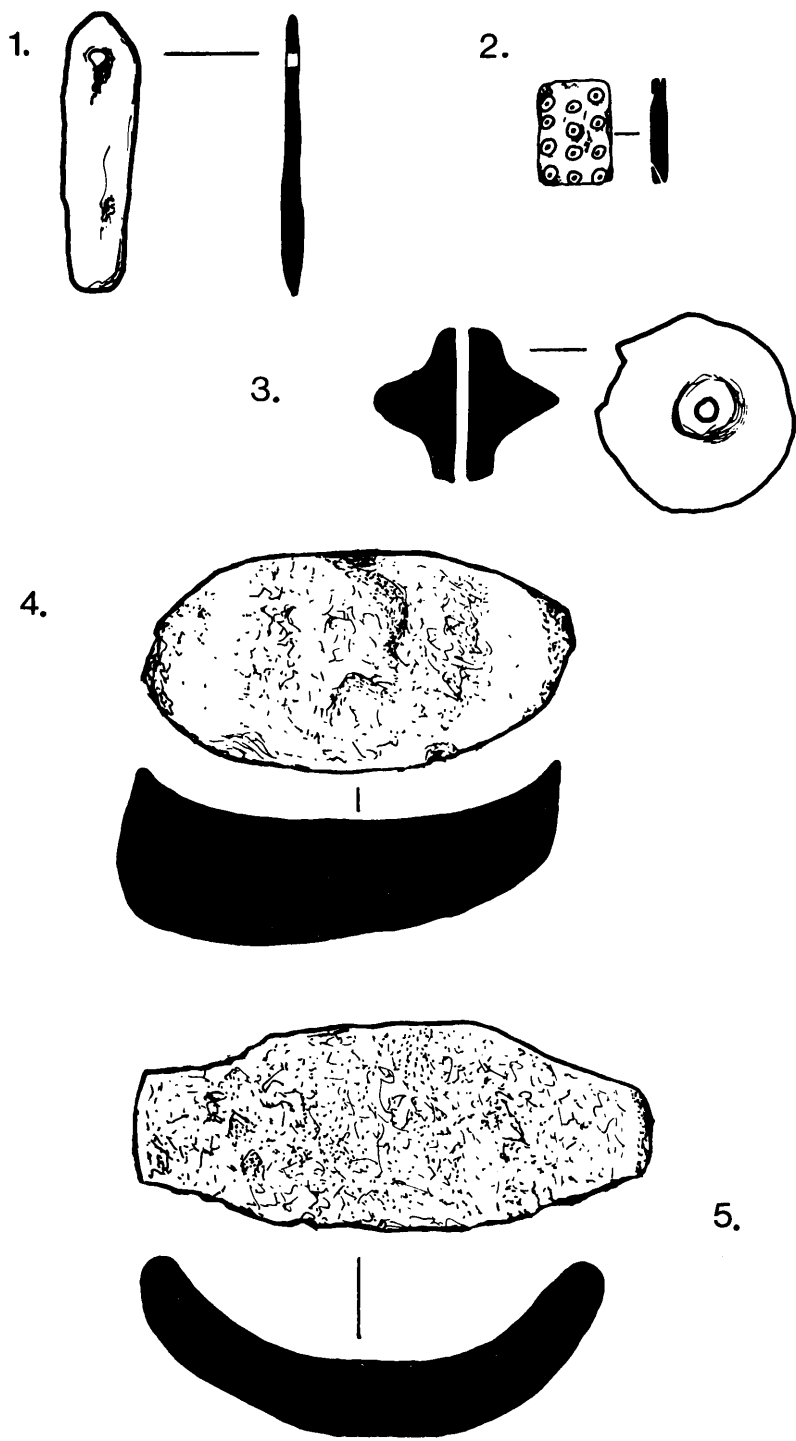


Fig.17. Haftavan VIC: C2, level 6, small finds.





HAFTAVAN VIB ARCHITECTURE



## EARLY VIB ARCHITECTURE

### TRENCH Y1 (Figs.18-33; pls.2-3)

Excavations in trench Y1 began in 1971 and continued throughout each subsequent season until 1978. (pls. 2a, 3a). A depth of almost six metres was reached at the eastern end of the trench and eight phases of occupation were traced, thus making this trench a reference point for Early VIB. As such the results of the investigation in this trench will be discussed in some detail.

Initially, the eight phases will be outlined (figs 21-27) and then the various features examined.

#### Phase 1 (fig. 21)

Two areas of building were identified: in the south of the trench, a mud brick wall, described as B2<sup>1</sup> to the east and B1 to the west, which had one return into Y2 to the west and another into the south baulk, enclosed an area of stone paving (Y1/5e). To the east, wall HF, which continued into the northern baulk and wall K, which continued in to the eastern baulk, enclosed a floor (Y1/17) into which were sunk two pottery storage vessels (pls. 2c and 3b). A bench ran along the northside of wall K. Most of the western and central parts of the trench remained unexcavated at this level, as did Y2.

#### Phase 2 (fig. 22)

Walls B1 and B2 continued in the southern sector of the trench, enclosing the Y1/5d floor. To the north of the B1/B2<sup>1</sup> wall, a series of floors were traced and numbered Y1/5d/4; Y1/5d/5; Y1/5d/6; Y1/5d/7. (fig. 18). They were traced along the length of walls B2<sup>1</sup> and south of wall K towards the southern baulk. Walls K and HF remained, enclosing a floor (Y1/20) in which the large pithos (pot 1) still lay (fig. 109:6). In the west, wall A was constructed, extending to a length of almost four metres, towards wall B1. There were floors associated with wall A, which contained two features north of wall B1: a pit and a pottery vessel, which had been sunk into the surface. The central part of the trench and Y2 were not excavated down to this level.

#### Phases 3-4 (fig. 23)

In phase 3, walls B1 and B2<sup>1</sup> continued, with floor Y1/5d/3 to the north. Walls HF and K remained, enclosing floor Y1/20. In the centre of the trench, the area previously unexcavated and possibly to be identified as a courtyard area, contained two walls: C1 and G, the latter abutting against walls HF and K. This effectively provided a passageway from the north between walls A and C1 and to the south-east between walls B1/B2<sup>1</sup> and walls G and K. (pl. 3c). An area of flooring (Y1/7) was evident between walls C1 and G and to the west between walls A and C1 (Y1/12). A new feature was the construction of wall J between walls A and B1, which effectively sealed off the Y1 trench from the earliest and contemporary phase of Y2, Y2 phase 1 (fig. 34). The only significant feature of Y1, phase 1 was the rebuilding and strengthening of wall B2<sup>1</sup> to give wall B2<sup>2</sup>, and a fresh area of

flooring between that wall and wall G (floor A).

#### Phase 5 (fig. 24)

All the major walls and features of the previous phase continued, although wall B2<sup>2</sup> was rebuilt (B2<sup>3</sup>) and a step was placed in the passageway between walls A and C1. The most significant development was the breaching of wall J at the point where it abutted wall B1, in order to allow access between Y1 and Y2. Access from the higher terrace of Y2, phase 2 was facilitated by the construction of three steps which descended into Y1.

#### Phase 6 (fig. 25)

At the end of phase 5 the destruction of walls C1, G and B2<sup>3</sup> resulted in the clearance of the centre of the trench which was now covered with the 6a floor. To the east, walls HF and K remained, and in the west, walls A, J and B1 formed an uneven division between Y1 and Y2.

#### Phase 7 (fig. 26)

Wall HF collapsed westwards onto the 6a floor and wall K collapsed to provide a basis for the Y1/19 surface. It was at this stage that wall D was constructed; it ran from the south baulk to the tumbled mud brick which had been wall HF. Walls A, J, B1 and the steps from Y2 remained (fig. 36), with the addition of wall C2 which ran from the southern baulk across the end of wall B1 and into the centre of the trench. (pl. 2b). There is some speculation as to whether this wall acted as a perimeter wall or, perhaps, as a terrace wall.

#### Phase 8 (fig. 27)

In this phase the area seems to have fallen into further disuse because a robber trench sunk into the south-eastern corner of Y1 removed a section of wall D and some of the mud brick superstructure and foundation stones of wall K. Wall J was destroyed at the end of phase 7 and the 5b floor now covered the area formerly occupied by wall J, the steps and the 6a floor. The 6c surface (Y1/18) was evident in the eastern side of the trench, and walls A, B1 and C2 continued in a crumbled form. There was, apparently, still access from Y2, phase 4 into Y1 (fig. 37).

Section datum: fig.19, 9.92m above datum.

### Summary of Features

#### Wall B2

This wall is continuous with wall B1; it passes under the later wall C2 and seems to be the north wall of a building or courtyard. There is a return in Y2, to the south (C1) and a possible return in Y1, to the south.

Dimensions: Total length (including B1) : 10.15m  
Width: 1.52m  
Height of preservation: 11.60m above datum  
10.26m above datum  
10.25m above datum

The wall was not excavated to its full depth.

Construction: the wall rests on at least two courses of stone footings, made of coarse, unworked, medium-sized stones without mortar. To judge from contemporary walls in Y1 it is likely that there may be as many as four courses, although only one course has been excavated, and a second detected by probes. The stones were set in mud, apparently without plaster and they were freestanding, as no foundation trench was found in the section cut under wall C2 between walls B2 and G. On the south side the stone footings appear to be continuous with the 'stone paving' inside the hypothetical building. (fig. 28).

Over the stone footings there were wooden beams which ran lengthwise through the wall. Beamholes with fragments of wood were found at three points on the south face of the wall, at a similar depth to that of the 'stone paving'. On the north face, beamholes were found in several places. These beam holes were 85-95cms below the top of the preserved wall, when measured at the western end of B2 (east of C2). It is likely that the beams sloped down to the east, as in the east face two beam holes were found at 1.00m-1.10m below the top of the wall. In the south face of Y1 a further beamhole was noted, extending beyond wall B2<sup>1</sup> to the east (fig. 31). This cannot belong to a second phase since the beamhole extends well into the first phase. The only possible conclusion is that it belongs to the first phase of wall B2 and projected from its east face by 18cms. It rests at a higher level than the other beamholes: 66:71cms below the top of wall B2.

The superstructure is of gritty mudbrick with thick, multiple plasterings discernible on the east and north faces.

The same pattern of construction was observed in the wall's continuation (B1) to the west of wall C2, except that in trench Y2 a foundation trench was found on the west side of the wall's return. This indicates that the return was set at a point where the mound was terraced.

It is difficult to be sure of the precise phasing of the wall. The separate phases were mostly not distinguished in the course of excavation and were only observed later in the south section of Y1:

B2<sup>1</sup>: preserved to only 32cms below the present top of wall B2. The east face was frequently thickened and plastered, and a beamhole protruded from it, at 34-48cms below the plastered surface.

B2<sup>2</sup>: preserved to the same height approximately, thus indicating that the destruction of the whole wall postdates B2<sup>1</sup> and B2<sup>2</sup>. This second phase consists of a thickening of the east face, probably due to the return here, since the whole wall would have been strengthened against collapse down the mound. The wall was increased in thickness here by about 50cms. At this point, a destruction occurs, as shown by the washed down silt over the B2<sup>2</sup>

projection (fig. 31).

B2<sup>3</sup>: this wall represents an addition over the B2<sup>2</sup> remains. It stands preserved to a height of 36cms. If it ever stood to the height of a full wall, room must be found for two separate deposits of debris in the surrounding areas: one from B2<sup>2</sup> and the other from B2<sup>3</sup>. There may be evidence for this north of wall B2. As an alternative, it is possible that B2 was cut down and terraced after B2<sup>2</sup>, and that B2<sup>3</sup> is part of this terracing operation and contemporary with the construction of wall D. A point in favour of the former conclusion is that the B2<sup>2</sup> top has an altitude of 10.30m above datum, which is closely comparable with 10.25m for the floor over the debris in the courtyard (fig. 29). The top of the 'loose fill' in the area north of wall B2 is 10.20m above datum. It is possible, therefore, that the B2<sup>2</sup> destruction is contemporary with the destruction and filling of the courtyard, and that wall B2<sup>3</sup> was destroyed at a later date.

#### Surfaces associated with wall B2

South of B2: this is the area which is thought to be inside the B2 building. The area was excavated down to the 5d floor in 1973. (fig. 18). The 5d floor had been found under a 5cm layer of ash and charcoal which, in turn, was under a thick stratum of mudbrick debris, which was sealed by wall C2. Beneath the 5d floor was an earth layer, 17-20cms deep, which covered a layer of stone paving, consisting of rough, unworked stones laid unevenly in mud; the stones slope down to the east and the north and are on the same level as the stone footings of wall B2. (figs. 21,28). Their purpose is still unknown; they may have been a solid foundation for the 5d floor, although it should be noted that the floor was horizontal while the stones were not. They definitely pre-date the full construction of wall B2, but they do not reappear either north or east of wall B2 outside the B2 building.

With so little known of the B2 building, the possibility should be left open that these are the stone footings of some previous superstructure, since disappeared, which was partially replaced by wall B2, but not on exactly the same alignment.

North and East of B2: the deposits are enumerated from the level of the top of wall B2<sup>3</sup> downwards:

1. Y1/5d/1. This is the mudbrick fill up to the top of wall B2. Total depth of 60cms. The top 10cms included many reed impressions. Some evidence of burning was found in the fill. It is possibly the debris of wall B2<sup>3</sup>.
2. Y1/5d/2. This is loose fill, yellowish with charcoal fragments. The depth is .60-1.05m below the top of wall B2. Undetected at the time of excavation was Floor A, which is to be found within Y1/5d/2 at 9.31m above datum. It was detected in trimming back to find the south face of wall G and also traced in the south section of Y1 (fig. 31). It has a sandy surface and precedes the construction of wall B2<sup>2</sup>. Y1/5d/2 may be the debris of walls B2<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup>.

3. Y1/5d/3 = 'Floor 1'. This was the surface at which the 1973 excavations had terminated, 9.13m above datum. It was of mud plaster and not successfully traced over the whole area. It was thought originally that Floor 1 dated the origin of wall B2, since it runs under a stone footing, but since wall B2 has more than one course of footings, this cannot be so. Floor 1 is simply a later plastering which has run into the freestanding stone footings.
4. Floor 1A; it was not separately excavated, it was detected amidst numerous other floors between Floor 1 and 2 in the section, at a height of 9.10m above datum.
5. Y1/5d/5 = 'Floor 2'. It is made of plaster and beaten clay and has charcoal patches and sandy areas. The height above datum is 9.10-9.18m. (fig. 31).
6. Y1/5d/7 = 'Floor 3'. It was not intended to go below this surface but the section drawing suggests that it was penetrated. At no point has this floor actually been traced to the edge of wall B2, so their precise relation is unknown. If wall B2 had only one course of stone footings it could be contemporary with Floor 3, but it is likely to have more; the wall, therefore, predates even this floor. It is 8.96m above datum.

Consequently, the surface associated with the origin of wall B2 has not been found and the original context of the wall is not known. The general character of the surface in this street/passage between walls B2 and G is not certain. The possibilities were considered of all floors being in use simultaneously, either through erosion, overlapping strata or steps, but the evidence from the south section of Y1 favours a sequence of successive, horizontal floors.

#### Wall G

This is the south wall of an area probably to be identified as a courtyard. At its west end it passes under the later wall C2 and is associated with wall C1; it is not clear how the two walls join and this point could have been clarified only by removing wall C2. At its east end the upper part of wall G's mudbrick superstructure cuts into wall HF, at a point 45cms above Y1/7. Wall G is certainly later than wall HF, and probably contemporary with wall C1.

Dimensions: Height of preservation: c.1.32m  
 Length: c.6.00m  
 Width: 1.86m  
 Top of wall: 9.91-10.10m above datum

Construction: it rests on two courses of rough stone footings. The stones are unworked and set in mud, not mortar. The stone footings are freestanding, as no foundation trench was visible in either plan or section on either side of the wall. On the south face no plaster covering for the stones was detected; on the north side there appeared to be a thick mudplaster packing (13cms) against the stones, but this could also be explained as a replastering once the superstructure began to hang over into the courtyard.



The superstructure is of mudbrick, now in a very crumbly and irregular condition, overhanging to the north.\* On the north face a mudplaster coating, 6cms thick, was detected with many obvious mudplaster repairs. The north face was in such poor condition that for long time it eluded attempts to trace it. The south face appears not to have had a mudplaster coating of such thickness, if at all; it was not detected even in section. The top of the superstructure was detected in the 1973 season and initially called the 'brick paving of 5b'.

One beamhole was noted against the north face, beside the uppermost course of the stone footings. It is likely that with the gradual collapse of the wall, the beam slipped from its original position over the footings.

#### Deposits in the Courtyard

From the top of Wall G downwards the deposits were;

1. Y1/3. This was first called '5b Floor 1', but later identified as the collapsed wall face of wall HF (fig. 29). A thin grey stratum with three layers of white plastering existed on the upper side. An occupation deposit was believed to lie on top of it, but was never observed and was only proposed to account for the presence of pottery and bone among wall HF. This can now be seen as part of the debris associated with wall HF (strata 1 and 2, fig.29). Y1/3 extended across the courtyard from north to south, but not to wall G in the west.
2. Y1/4. An occupation deposit of varying thickness (c. 5cms), lying on and including 'Floor 2', and lying under c. 20cms of rubble. The floor was of thick plaster in places, but it could only be traced clearly in the western parts of the courtyard area. The whole stratum, however, continued over the entire area and over walls G and B2 as well. It can be identified as the 6a surface, located in 1973, although in practice it proved impossible to distinguish between the 6a and 5b surfaces.
3. Y1/6. This is a fill of mudbrick tumble, probably derived from the collapse of walls G and C1.
4. Y1/7. This was the lowest point reached by excavation and although a continuation of Y1/6, it was distinguished by the presence of fallen timbers on the north side of the courtyard (fig. 20,32). The timbers may originally have formed a small shelter, but had fallen burning to the ground. They were preserved as powdery fragments in some places and had left impressions and black, brown and red marks in the soil. Salts had accumulated around each timber. They were of modest size with the diameter of most c. 7-8cms. Their height above datum varied from 8.90m to 9.07m.

#### Wall C1

This is the west wall of the probable courtyard bounded also by walls G and HF. At its south end it disappears under wall C2 and its west face is covered by the fill underlying wall C2. It was not

possible to excavate the south end of wall C1 without endangering wall C2 and so its precise relation to wall G has not been established. The north end of the wall continues into trench BB1. (fig. 51). The west face of the wall was already partly exposed in 1973, when the uppermost course of the stone footings was traced.

Dimensions: Altitude of preservation in section: c. 10.34m.  
Height of preservation in section: c. 2.17m.  
Length exposed: c. 5.6m.  
Width: 1.15m.

Construction: on its east face the wall has four roughly laid courses of stone footings. The stones are unworked and laid in mud, not mortar. The west face has only two courses and the floor on the west side is c. 26cms higher than Y1/7. This indicates that the wall is set at a point of terracing. No foundation trench was detected in plan or section on either side of the wall, and the footings must have been covered with only very little mud or plaster. At several points on the east side of the wall traces of a matting layer were discovered over the stone footings.

The superstructure was of poorly preserved mudbrick, which was not easily traced. No beams were identified as belonging with certainty to the wall.

The whole wall is contemporary with wall G, since in neither case do the stone footings appear to descend below Y1/7. The fallen timbers of Y1/7 do not go below either wall.

#### Deposits west of wall C1:

The area under consideration is bounded by walls A, J, B1, C2, C1 and the north face of trench Y1. The deposits are enumerated from the top of wall C1:

1. Y1/9 and Y1/11. It consisted of mudbrick tumble, 19cms in thickness. The top of the deposit was 10.05m above datum.
2. Y1/12. The bottom of the deposit was 9.11m above datum; it had an average depth of 25cms. It consisted of soft yellow mud fill with charcoal flecks and included two grey strata. There was a floor at the bottom of Y1/12 and, apparently, further floors below. Both grey strata were later than walls A and B1; the lower stratum was earlier than wall C1, as it passed under the footings, while the upper stratum post-dated wall C1's construction. It was probably the upper stratum which was called the 5d surface in 1973.
3. At the south-western corner of the area, a pit was found, dug down from the floor of the area and subsequently concealed by walls A and J (fig. 22). It contained only domestic rubbish and soil and gave no grounds for an interpretation as a posthole. It was carefully examined for traces of wood, and none were found. A pot was found sunk into the floor at 1.30m north of the south-west corner of the area (fig. 22). The top of the vessel had been deliberately broken off before the upper stratum of grey was deposited. It was not established whether it was first laid in

the ground at the time of the floor or at the time of the lower grey stratum. The contents of the pot are unknown as it was vandalized in situ before examination.

#### Wall A

The origin of this wall is probably associated with the floor below Y1/12, upon which rest three courses of freestanding stone footings, roughly laid, of unworked stones set in mud. This places it earlier than wall C1 and later than wall B1. There was no foundation trench on its east side. Wall A relates mainly to the architecture of Y2 and will be discussed in that context.

#### Wall B1

This wall has already been discussed in the context of wall B2, of which it is an extension. The surface upon which its four courses of stone footings rest lies lower than the floor below Y1/12. Work in Y2 has shown that a foundation trench was cut to wall B1 from a surface slightly higher than that associated with wall A. This corroborates the evidence from Y1.

#### Wall J

This wall extends from the south end of wall A, southwards to wall B1, against which it abuts.

Dimensions: Length: c. 3.10m  
Width: c. 1.30m  
Height of preservation: 65cms  
Height of top of wall above datum: 9.84m.

Construction: The stone footings of this wall lay as deep as those of wall A, but with an overhang to the east. On its eastern face, the wall has three courses of stone footings; the stones are unworked and laid in mud. On the east side there was no sign of a foundation trench, so the footings must have been freestanding on this side at least. The superstructure was of mudbrick, of which little remained.

The relationship of wall J to wall A remains unclear. The east face of wall J lies 10cms further to the east than that of wall A, but this measurement was taken at the top of wall J's footings; lower down the footings appear to be possibly continuous. It is not impossible that the wall is actually part of wall A which has lost its beams in later reconstruction. On the other hand, the presence of a clear break where wall J has fallen over, noticeably beyond wall A, and which coincides with the previously discerned western end of wall A, favours the view of wall J as a slightly later addition to wall A or vice versa. When wall J was added, however, the mudbrick superstructure was bonded into that of wall A. Work in Y2 suggests that wall A is earlier than wall J.

Phasing: The 1973 season of excavation showed that at a period contemporary with the 5d surface west of wall C1, two steps led over wall J to the Y2, phase 2 area. Thus the steps were probably in use at the time of the upper grey stratum in Y1/12, showing that wall J was cut into while walls B1, C1 and A were all still standing. Contemporary

with the steps over wall J was also the step excavated west of wall C1, which was associated with the upper grey stratum of Y1/12.

#### Wall HF

This wall formed a boundary between the courtyard and a room to its east. The full extent of the wall northwards has not been traced since it disappears into the north section of the Y1 trench. To the south it stretches as far as wall G, which abuts against it. It is possible that wall HF is set on a line of terracing. (Fig. 21).

Dimensions: Estimate of original height: c. 5.60m  
Estimate of original height above datum: c. 13.84m  
Width: c. 1.20m (at base)  
The wall was not fully exposed on its western side.

Construction: Four or five courses of unworked, roughly laid stones formed the footings; they were set in mud and overlay the floor of the room (Y1.17). There was no evidence for a foundation trench on either side of the wall. Towards the north, the wall had pivoted round towards the east, so that the uppermost stones are 28cms east of the lowest. At its southern end the overhang is only slight.

Over the slipped stone footings traces of some form of matting or reeds were found. This method of construction was also found in wall C1 (see above). Above the layer of matting there was evidence for a lengthways beam, originally lying some 43cms above the floor. The beamhole and traces of wood were found, but only at the southern end of the wall was it properly in situ. At the eastern end it had slipped out and down to beside the footings, as a result of the general twisting of the wall (fig. 30).

The superstructure was of regular and well-laid mudbrick of good quality. Evidence from the west face shows that the wall (at least on the west side) was coated with three layers of thin white plaster, and later with 2cms of mudplaster (Y1/3, sometime '5b floor 1' - Fig. 29).

Phasing: Within the structure of wall HF itself there is no evidence for any second phase. Nevertheless, the wall did exist through at least three architectural phases:

1. It was the west wall of the room (figs 21-2).
2. Later it became the east wall of the courtyard (figs 23-4). On the west side the plaster face and the stone footings continued below Y1/7 and were visible in plan in Y1/7.
3. After the filling of the courtyard with the debris of Y1/6 and the floor Y1/4, there was a period of occupation and a thin layer of debris (20cms; fig. 25). Only after this did wall HF collapse into the courtyard. (fig. 26).

#### Reconstruction from excavated remains:

A large structure of brickwork was found in 1973 and called wall F2. The face of the wall was known from the west side and it was believed to be associated with a length of battered mudbrick wall.

Further investigations revealed that Y1/10, Y1/1, Y1/2 and Y1/19 (figs. 20,29) plus 'wall H' were continuous and unbroken and represented the full height of a slipped wall - wall HF. The top of the wall lay at the west end of Y1/10 and the bottom at the eastern end of the brickwork in Y1/19, that is the edge of the fallen footing stones of wall HF. The Y1/19 brickwork had fallen away from the footings towards the east, while the top of the wall had collapsed to the west. The wall had thus straddled its own footings. At the north end of the wall the upper courses of the stone footings had slipped eastwards; by 85cms, forced out as a result of the collapsing superstructure. The traces of reed matting on the stones are part of the original wall construction. It may have been the shifting of wall HF before it fell which caused the lowering of 'Floor 2' (Y1/4) at its eastern edge (fig. 29).

#### Wall K

Originally, this wall ran from the south corner of wall HF eastwards into the face of Y1. The remains consist of some stone foundations and a bench on the north side. (fig.21; pl.3b)

Dimensions: Preserved length: 5.6m  
Original width (estimate): 2.5m  
Height of preservation: c. 30cms  
Height above datum: c. 8.54m

Construction: Unworked and roughly laid stone footings were set on and in mud packing. It is not known how many courses there were, as the stones were partly robbed in antiquity. A mudbrick superstructure is known to have existed, from the evidence in the east section of Y1 (fig. 19), but its proportions cannot be established. On the north side of the wall, inside the room, a bench of mudbrick covered with white plaster was placed against the stone footings.

Robber trench: The section at the eastern end of Y1 shows clearly the robber trench whereby much of wall K was removed (fig. 19). It also proves that wall K extended fully from wall G to the east side of Y1. The robber trench was dug at a period sometime after the collapse of wall HF, the terminus ante quem being a stratum of ashy mudbrick tumble. It also postdates the accumulation of wall D and the tumble from wall B2<sup>3</sup>, whose substance forms the sides of the robber trench.

Phasing: The bench is contemporary with floor Y1/17 and abuts on wall HF. The stone footings pass behind wall HF, but are contemporary with the bench. This dates the origin of wall K to the same period as wall HF and floor Y1/17 (fig. 21).

The relative date of the robber trench is discussed above. The date of its collapse or destruction is less easy to determine. The section (fig. 19) shows deposits of bricky tumble appearing on either side of the wall quite early: to the north, well before the collapse of wall HF; to the south, apparently even before Floor 3 (Y1/5d/7) of wall B2<sup>1</sup>. On the other hand, later deposits appear to have accumulated against both sides of a standing feature here, so the probability is that the wall remained standing after the deposition of the bricky tumble. Possibly it was partly knocked down and rebuilt. In any case, pot 1, in the floor of the room, was in use until the

collapse of wall HF, which implies that the room was in use, which, in turn, implies the continued existence of wall K.

Deposits in the room east of wall HF: (figs. 18-19)

Deposits under the '6c surface' are enumerated from the top as follows:

1. Y1/18. An ash stratum, 15-35cms thick.
2. Y1/19. This is the solid brickwork of the collapsed wall HF and other brickwork from inside the room, which had an average depth of 35cms. It includes the fallen stone footings of wall HF, the white silica stratum of reed remains over them and the grey stratum associated with this collapse and which is only found close to the stone footings of wall HF. It also includes the accumulated occupation debris under the stones, to a depth of c. 10-12cms above the floor Y1/17. Y1/19 is the same deposit as Y1/16.
3. Y1/20. A white plaster surface 10-12cms above the floor Y1/17. It is probably a secondary floor. The white plaster does not seem to extend beyond the edge of the stone platform, which lies over it, but a grey stratum appears to be associated with it as a destruction layer, and this extended across the whole trench, sloping up towards wall K.
4. Y1/17. A thick white plaster floor with large patches of dark brown, black and grey occupation debris. This surface is associated with the bench of wall K and it also passes under the footings of wall HF.
5. Pot 1. It was originally placed in Y1/17, which curved down around the circumference of the pot in a foundation trench. The vessel remained in use until the collapse of wall HF, which left the vessel filled with mudbrick, other than the bottom few cms of ash. The vessel is 67cms high and stood to a height of 32-37.5cms above the floor. The diameter at the top is 58-67cms. The red burnished pot was crushed out of shape by the collapse of wall HF.
6. Pot 2. It was originally placed in Y1/17, in which there is a foundation trench for the pot. It is contemporary in origin with Pot 1 and remained in use probably until floor Y1/20 was laid. At this point the top of the pot was knocked off and the broken sherds placed inside the bottom half. The pot was too fragile to lift and was left in situ.

Features and strata over walls B2 and G:

The '5b' and '6a' deposits were not satisfactorily distinguished. The '6a' surface is probably to be equated with Y1/4, which would have extended across the top of walls B2 and G and thus formed the base for walls C2 and D.

Wall D: This was largely the accumulation of Y1/5d strata 1-7, with a

face created by the robber trench. When the extent of genuine brickwork was determined, wall D could be seen as a small wall built over the '6a surface'. Originally, it probably abutted against wall HF's collapsed superstructure, but was cut by the robber trench of wall K. (fig. 26)

Dimensions: Height of preservation: 50cms  
Width: 21-31cms  
Original length (to southern baulk): c. 4.00m

Construction: Only mudbrick is known

TRENCH Y2 (Section datum: fig.19, 11.43m above datum)

#### Phase 1 (Y2/5)

Level 5 was the earliest and final level excavated in Y2 (fig. 34). A smaller area was investigated than in the later Y2/4 levels, but sufficient was revealed to suggest that Y2 was predominantly a courtyard with a higher terrace to the west; in the east a solid wall (walls A, J, B1 and C) stretched across the trench and evidently there was no access at this point into Y1. The courtyard contained three postholes and a freestanding oven and, to the north, a wall (wall T) served as the southern boundary of a room/area with a domestic function (pls. 4b-c). In the north-western part of the trench, wall L acted as a terrace retaining wall, beyond which the higher surface was devoid of features.

Wall T, which ran in an east-west direction from the northern baulk into wall A, was a well constructed wall on stone foundations. On the southside, a beamhole ran along the length of the wall from wall A until the wall disappeared into the baulk beneath wall P. On the north side a damaged fragment of the wall revealed that here too a beamhole existed although it could not have been traced along its course without dismantling the wall. On the south side, traces of wood were found in the beamhole. In the triangular area between walls A and J and the northern baulk, a series of occupation layers 20-30cms thick were discovered (Y2/5/7; Y2/5/9; Y2/5/10), composed of packed earth and ash. These deposits ran up to a mudbrick ledge, one brick course thick, which protruded 25cms from the vertical surface of wall A on the western face (fig. 38:1). Scattered along the length of the ledge in Y2/5/7 were the remains of a complete cooking pot. 2cms below the surface of Y2/5/9, the intact rim of a cooking pot was located. It was found to have been placed in Y2/5/10 deposits and was left in situ on a clay pedestal. On the same surface as the cooking pot were a beaker (fig. 77:8), a pin (fig. 141:5) and fragments of other cooking pots and pithoi.

The face of wall A was poorly preserved. The bricks were well defined but they stepped inwards the further the wall went down and part of the wall was composed of ash and burnt debris as if a section of the wall had been dug into and used as a hearth. It was evident that wall T actually ran into wall A and investigations showed that wall A had been cut to allow wall T to be built inside, and bonded to, wall A; the gap between the brickwork were then loosely filled with brick debris.

There seems little doubt that this area did have a domestic function since cooking wares and, to a lesser extent, pithoi sherds abounded. In Y2/4 an oven and a quernstone were found in the same area. At this point in Y2/4 access up the mound was gained by a terrace with steps, but in Y2/5 no such access is evident and too little of the area has been exposed to indicate the location of any entrance.

In the courtyard, 1.05m below the phase 2 surface, three post supports were located. (fig. 34). In each case there were no remains of the actual posts, but the substantial packing of stone, mudbrick and clay must indicate that the posts were of an impressive size. The post support situated on the southern baulk is almost entirely mudbrick secured with clay and coated with several thick layers of mud plaster. The one adjacent to wall C was constructed of stone and partially sunk into the phase 1 surface. The post socket had a soft ash fill and it too had been coated with mud plaster, of which only fragments remained. The third post, which is almost centrally placed in the courtyard, is the most substantial and well preserved, measuring 1.10m in diameter. It is constructed of eight large stones set in mud. The inner post socket is 22cms in diameter, although no doubt part of this was composed of further packing.

The other feature in this open area was an oven, placed immediately in front of the terrace wall, L, which measured 1.20m from east to west and 1.16m from north to south (fig. 39); the internal dimensions were 1.10m and 80cms. It was unusual in that it was free standing and had not been built against a wall. Halfway down the back of the oven was a mound of clay and bricky material which gave support. The floor of the oven was sunk into the phase 1 surface and lined with bricks, which had been baked to a reddish-brown colour. Amongst the ashy fill was a quernstone.

In the north-western part of the trench on the higher terrace, wall L stretched southwards from the northern baulk, directly beneath wall H in section, with a return running to the west. The wall was 1.30m wide and had evidently been a sturdy construction for there were beamholes on either side and substantial stone foundations, which had been partially robbed in antiquity. The main composition of the wall was stone amongst mudbrick, except on the eastern side where some reinforcement had evidently taken place; here, sandwiched between the initial wall and further mudbrick facing with a beam, was a deposit of loose earth and stones, 30cms wide. If, as is presumed, wall L is a terrace wall, this refacing would have provided additional support on the eastern side where the wall runs to a greater height (fig. 38:2).

The section of walling to the south of wall L but on the same alignment had a different construction. Whilst the east face was of good brickwork, the west one was of very poor quality with wide bands of fill, containing sherds and bone, between the bricks. The impression gained is of bricks and earth piled up and faced with courses of good brickwork at a slight batter (fig. 38:3). This is in marked contrast to the west face of wall L previously mentioned.



In this level (fig. 35) the character of the area was maintained, with the courtyard flanked by a higher terrace to the west and more substantial walling to the east, but there were some significant developments. First, the solid mass of walling (walls A, J, B1, and C) to the east was breached to allow access to the lower terrace in Y1; secondly, the stone-packed postholes of phase 1 were, apparently, no longer required and, thirdly, the area of higher terracing to the west of wall L, devoid of features in phase 1, was used for two burials.

The breach from Y2 into Y1 occurred in wall A at the point where it meets wall B1. The phase 2 surface sloped down to meet three steps, cut and paved with small flat stones, which facilitated movement down the terrace past wall J onto the phase 5 surface of Y1. At the corner of walls C and B1 a smooth concave impression in the mudbrick indicates the former presence of a door jamb. A pit cut into wall B1 has removed whatever followed the dip in the phase 2 floor, but the stone lined mudbrick platform in Y1, phases 4-5 is almost certainly the bottom of a staircase leading from this phase of Y2.

Wall T was rebuilt on the same alignment, although in a less substantial manner and without any beams or foundation stones; the surviving wall was only one course of bricks thick and three courses high. The inner face of the wall was poorly plastered and gritty in texture, with traces of burning where the oven had been placed; in fact part of the wall had been cut away to accommodate the feature. The oven suffered considerable damage and the presence of vertical, unburnt bricks inside it, suggests that the wall against which it had been built had collapsed onto it. The surface upon which the oven lay was of compact ashy material and fragments of brick. A hand pounder of flat stone and a saddle quern were in situ on the bottom of the oven.

The hard packed bricky surface south of wall T, in the courtyard, had the scattered skeletal remains of a small child, which were accompanied by a coiled metal earring.

In the north-western corner of the trench, on the higher terrace, which was marked by walls H and L, were found two pit burials, a burial pithos and a short stretch of walling (fig. 40). The wall was a rebuild of a phase 1 construction and at this level it was only two bricks wide, stood to a height of three bricks, and extended a distance of 1.18m from the northern baulk in a southerly direction. The surface in this area was compacted ash and brick which extended as far west as wall R. Into this surface three pits had been dug: one contained animal bones, which may be those of a dog; another housed a pottery vessel which contained the remains of four children (pot 1) and a third, 3cms deeper than the other two, a broken pithos, (pot 2), which appears to have been buried intact.

The burial vessel had an everted rim and a rounded body. Inside were the bodies of four small children whose skulls had been placed around one side of the vessel, so that their lower limbs overlapped on the other side. They had been subsequently covered with the earth, but the whole pot had not been filled since upon excavation the top

third of the vessel was empty. The rim of the jar had been sealed with a flat stone, which was found in situ (see later note on burial in BB1/5). No objects were found in the vessel.

The burial of the child skeletons and the animal in a similar manner in pits cut from the same surface would suggest that they are contemporary.

### Phase 3 (Y2/4/phase 1)

In this level, a series of flimsy walled rooms were constructed in the northern part of the trench and there is evidence of two stairways to higher terraces and a terrace wall (fig. 36).

Room 1, defined by walls A, D, E, and F, was 5.30m long and 2.00m wide. To the east, part of wall A had been cut away to create more space inside this flimsy walled structure. The floor of this room was covered in the centre with some burnt occupation debris. Halfway down the north side of the room, between walls D and A, two flat stones were found to be flanking mudbricks which, together, might represent stepping stones up to a higher level, some 55cms above the level of the room floor (fig. 18). The top step of the stairway was formed by the top of the previous phase 2 wall, wall T. Wall D is very broken and has an earth backing which suggests that it had the function of a retaining wall.

It is of interest that ten of the thirty pottery beakers from Haftavan VI were found on the floor of this room as well as two quernstones (one a saddle quern), a stone scraper, a pumice stone, some painted pottery and a metal pin.

Wall F is a dividing wall between rooms 1 and 2; it is of very poor construction, with parts in brick, broken brick and some solely in mud plaster. It had as its foundation a single course of mudbricks and was not built into either wall D or wall E. Walls D and E had a similar foundation to wall F, except that in this case the brick foundation extended by 25cms into the room, directly beneath the phase 3 floor. The ashy floor of room 1 did not extend beyond wall F into room 2.

Room 2, defined by walls D, F, G, H, and J, was 2.60m long from east to west and 2.30m wide from north to south, with a doorway on the north side 60cms wide. A bricky surface was found in this room, littered with other stones and bricks, at the same level as the ashy floor in room 1. A narrow, fragile wall, wall P, enclosed the third room, whose floor was 58cms higher than the others, as it stood on the terrace. A break in the mudbrick on the south side suggested the presence of a doorway, but the flimsiness of the wall could have resulted in premature collapse at this point. No good floor emerged in this room, although two small bowls and a large jar appeared at the same level close to the northern baulk (Y2/4/6). Wall H, which acted as the eastern wall for the ante-room continued to serve as the terrace wall and as a result was the subject of constant remodelling and refacing, sometimes with pisé or appropriate sized bricks and on other occasions with the addition of wooden beams and mud plaster.

The stone steps in the western part of the trench appear to have

been built in association with the brickly floor to the west, which had been laid over the occupation debris as a more solid base for the steps, which were then laid directly onto a packing of compacted earth. The steps are preserved to the same height as the terraced wall S and are orientated in that direction.

The terraced wall S is constructed from a base of stone with upper courses of mudbrick. The area behind this stone and brick facade is compact and brickly and contrasts with the earthy/ashy region to the immediate north. The foundation stones do not run into the western baulk because there is a return at 4.60m from the southern baulk; this return is constructed of mudbrick with a stone capping. In association with the terraced wall there is a floor to the east which has two large stones resting on it and a stake hole cut into it. Running at right angles to the face of this terraced wall and directly on top of the whole structure is a gully (fig. 19) some 60cms deep which has a stone base. An investigation of the area at the foot of the wall revealed that the structure rested on the layers of ash bands of the courtyard to the immediate north. It would appear that walls K and L may form one phase of terracing, with an open area to the west, and wall S was an earlier phase; this is suggested by the south section (fig. 18) which shows tip lines running down over the face of the wall to meet wall K at a lower level. These occupation layers are not present in the section on the other side of wall K, which consists wholly of mudbrick tumble, thereby implying that the area to the east of walls L and K was cleared of occupation debris to facilitate the construction work in the area.

Wall R, which flanks the ditch in the north-western corner of the trench (fig. 36), consisted of a line of stones at the front, backing onto a single, large, flat mudbrick. Below this the wall was composed of earth and was only defined by a series of root holes. It is aligned with the line of the ditch and has no obvious association with any of the other features in the trench, which suggests that the structure is a revetment for the ditch and thus of no immediate interest in this period presently under discussion.

#### Phase 4 (Y2/4a/2)

Only the more substantial walls of the previous phase survived into this one; of these, walls H, L and K, were either crudely rebuilt or 'patched up' (fig. 37). In room 1, the phase 4 floor covered the same surface area and overlay that part of wall E, some 2.70m in length, which formerly abutted with wall A, and lay against the second phase of wall E. The phase 4 floor was also associated with a later phase of wall D. To this phase belong three ovens (pl. 4a:9a): on the south side of wall E; south of wall G, and north of wall D. The area west of walls H, L and K was devoid of any features.

#### TRENCH Y3 (Section datum: fig. 42, 10.37m above datum)

The dominant feature in this trench, which was excavated over two seasons, was the Achaemenid ditch which cut a swathe through the remains. With the exception of some mudbrick tumble and occupation debris in Y3/2/1, very little remained of the Late VIB levels and the only structure to emerge from the Early VIB levels was cut in half by the ditch. (figs. 42,44).

The earliest deposits excavated lay in the western sondage of the trench and consisted mainly of ash, charcoal, some mudbrick and chaff, which appear to be accumulated refuse thrown down the south side of the mound from structures placed higher on the mound. These deposits were numbered Y3/4/1 A-M and it was apparent that only a very small amount of bone and pottery was present (fig. 42). Above this was a burnt layer containing ash, charcoal and bone (Y3/3/3) and then a floor surface which was very hard and had a small pot with a flat base resting upon it.

The earliest features excavated were a series of walls in the eastern part of the trench (Y3/4/1), directly beneath the bottom of the Achaemenid ditch and, consequently, none of the walls were standing to a height of more than 25cms (fig. 43). The earliest phase to this agglomeration of mudbrick was wall D which ran in a north-west/south-east direction before turning east into the northern section (pl. 6a). Contained within this corner was a mudbrick oven on a clay plinth and to the west, a mudbrick bin (Y3/4/2). An associated floor was not reached. This phase was sealed by collapsed mudbrick and clay textured brown silt with lenses of chaff and ash (Y3/4/5). The second building phase consisted of walls A and C, between which there was a floor with occupation debris. A brick feature, constructed of mudbricks, burnt brick and lumps of charcoal was visible in the section east of wall C and two yellow mudbricks on the eastern edge of this were probably part of the same structure. In the third phase, both walls A and C went out of use and wall B was built. The accompanying surface Y3/4/4 sealed wall D, the oven, the bin and wall A. Wall B was one brick in width and preserved to the height of only three bricks. To the fourth and final phase belong a series of stones which may be the foundation for a wall on the same alignment as wall B. The relationship of these stones to walls A and B is not clearly understood. After the destruction of these walls ashy and clay deposits accumulated.

Postdating these flimsy walls was a mudbrick structure situated in the western part of the trench, composed of three walls and a range of domestic features (fig. 44). Wall A consisted of well preserved brickwork and ran on a north-south alignment. The western face of the wall retained most of its plaster and situated at the southern end of the wall against the western face were an oven and several storage bins. Contemporary with the wall and to the west of it was a very compact floor surface in good order. The storage bins were placed on platforms which became higher towards the north end of the wall, where they were tilted eastwards. Adjoining the north end of wall A was wall B, which was placed on an east-west alignment. The brickwork, which was well preserved, leaned significantly to the east, that is down the side of the mound. Wall C was badly eroded, especially on its east side. All the walls had stone foundations. The occupation debris within the three walls was termed Y3/2/8.

The relationship of this latter building to the remains in Y2 was not successfully established, yet it is possible that Y3/2 represents the next terrace up the side of the mound after the deposits in Y2, phase 4. If not, then the Y3 building must be contemporary with one of the Y2 phases, from which evidence for terracing into the area of Y3 was not uncovered.

TRENCH BB1: (Section datum: fig. 45, upper section 11.5m above datum fig. 45, lower section 11.87m above datum).

Only nine days were spent excavating these early levels and although the primary aim, that of tracing the course of walls A and C1 from the Y trench into BB1, was achieved, the interrelationship of the various fragments of walls and floors was not established with any certainty (figs. 46, 47, 51).

Wall A was first traced on the west side and appeared to be associated with two sets of floors in BB1/5/3 and BB1/5/4, at which stage excavations were terminated. At this point, two pottery vessels were found in situ. (fig. 46, pl. 6c). The one on the northern side of the trench had a stone capping and contained one and possibly two child burials. (pl. 7a). The rim was smashed and the vessel itself was in a very broken state, so it was dismantled in situ. Eighteen cms below the level where the rim had been, the crushed sides of the vessel were found to seal the contents of the lower part of the vessel. When these were lifted a number of tiny bones appeared, in no apparent order, along with a small quantity of what may be decayed seed shells or grain. At the base of the pot was a layer of earth with impressions of reed matting.

The sloping top layers of the mound from west to east resulted in a much thicker deposit of mudbrick tumble in the eastern part of the trench, which had to be removed before any floors were reached (fig. 45). No reliable flooring was reached on the eastern side of the trench, but it was possible to trace the east face of wall A and both faces of C1, which entered BB1 from Y2. (pl. 6b). A return from wall C1, wall CX, 2.15m in width, entered the eastern section. Neither walls C1 or CX were traced to their foundations, but a beam slot was evident on the west face of wall C1.

In the northern half of the trench, three more fragments of wall appeared (walls D, E and F). It was not possible to determine the character of wall F or how it is associated with the other two. Wall E abuts the end of wall A and is thus secondary, although its foundation lies beneath the final level reached. Wall D, on the other hand, has its base at a higher level and would seem to postdate all the other walls in this level; it may be contemporary with the pit which cuts through the northern end of wall A. It is not clear at this point whether the northern limit of wall A has been reached or whether it continues at a level below the present surface. It is not known whether the line of stones which runs in a north-south direction between walls A and C1 represents the foundation for a wall or, whether they are part of tumbled debris.

TRENCH CC1 (figs. 48-51)

The general impression gained from this trench is that it is part of a courtyard with definite but very often uneven surfaces (fig. 48). The earliest feature was wall C which ran in a north-south direction from Y2 into CC1, presumably turning at a right angle out of the trench to the east, although the eastern edge of the wall was never traced (fig. 49; pl. 5a). A small cut through the lowest level excavated (into CC1/4/8) proved that the wall continued down below

that level and almost certainly had its foundation on the same level as in Y2. At the level of CC1/4/8, however, wall C had been reused, with the addition of stone footings (phase 1, see section fig. 48) over which the burnt clay floor ran. This floor had much pottery in situ, especially in the northern part of the trench.

Immediately upon this burnt surface lay the first phase of wall K (K1), which was a mass of tightly packed stones (pl. 5b) which abutted wall C. This was either a stone foundation for the next phase of wall K (K2) or, it was a stone platform upon which numerous pottery vessels were placed, since a number of complete vessels were found crushed in situ upon the stones. If the purpose of the stones was to provide a foundation for wall K2, then the quantities of pottery must have been used as packing. Only a systematic dismantling of the wall K structure would supply a solution. The main phase of wall K, K2, was orientated in a north-west/south-east direction and was laid on top of K1. It was made of mudbrick and coated in mud plaster. A slight gap at the western end of wall K2 may indicate either that the wall had two phases which were built back to back, the one acting as a reinforcement for the other or, that the wall cracked and one part moved slightly to the north. In any case, since the west and east sections of K2 stood on the same level they must have been virtually contemporary. A large slot between K1 and K2 may have been a beamhole. There was a clear distinction between wall K2 and wall K3, which ran along the north side of K2, since its upper part was of a 'herring bone' construction (pl. 5c). There were slight traces of a plaster surface.

Walls K2 and K3 were set upon the CC1/4/3 surface and were thus contemporary with the refacing of wall C, at which time the area to the south and west of that wall seems to have been cleared and probably used as a courtyard.

It is unclear exactly where in the chronology the pit cut into the top of wall C fits (fig. 49). During the excavation the assumption had been that it represented a pit belonging to CC1/3, which ran over the top of the wall. An examination of the eastern section at this point, however, showed that level 3 postdated the top of the pit, which was clearly cut from a lower level. The assumption must be, therefore, that this feature is associated with one of the phases of wall C itself.

#### TRENCH ZX (figs. 52-4)

Only a very limited sondage was possible in this trench (fig. 53), but the one wall that was located was as substantial as many of the walls in the Early VIB levels in the Y trench.

In ZX/9, wall A, which runs in a north-south direction, was traced to a depth of 2.50m. The upper courses of mudbrick were damaged and in a crumbled state, but this gave way to well preserved mudbrick 50cms down. No floor level was reached in this small trench and it must be assumed that this wall continues down. The wall appears to be of one phase, although one could imply from the vertical profile of the wall that some repairs had taken place.

Wall B, which is orientated in a west-east direction, terminated

at a height of 1.25m and overlay the extremely hard fill of ZX/10 (fig. 52). Feature C was a pillar of mudbrick which rested against wall A and measured 90cms in height. It did not rest upon a floor but on the hard packed fill of ZX/10 (fig. 54). Lying against the lower part of this feature was a spread of mudbrick, which might represent a surface, thus making the feature part of a doorway, but no occupation and very little pottery came from the area. Feature D was constructed of mudbrick and stood to a height of 86cms, but the base was not reached.

The walls A and B might represent two phases of Early VIB, but the size of this sondage does not allow any conclusions to be drawn. The fill of ZX/9 consisted of light brown/grey silty soil, broken by occasional deposits of dark grey/black ash and burnt brick. A large crushed storage jar was found in the corner of the trench, resting against the two walls, A and B.

#### TRENCH JX (Section datum: fig. 55, 5.31m above datum)

Many of the floor levels in this trench were disturbed by a large pit, some 5.00m in diameter, which was sealed by an Iron I (Haftavan V) burial, but it was still possible to discern four levels of Early VIB occupation: JX/5, JX/6, JX/7, and JX/8 (fig. 55). In all three levels the walls were of mudbrick resting on stone foundations, usually measuring no more than 80cms in width. It is not possible from the excavated walls in JX/5, JX/6 and JX/7 to determine the overall plan or function of the structures, but in JX/8 parts of three rooms were excavated, one of which had a hearth and a mudbrick feature, which may have been a storage bin, thus indicating a domestic function.

#### JX/8

Level 8 was the earliest level reached in the trench and the damp nature of the surfaces uncovered suggested that the water table was at some shallow depth beneath. The walls in this level were generally in a bad state of preservation as were the surfaces, both probably a result of the penetration of the water.

In the northern part of the trench were walls B and E, whose width varied from 80cms to 1.05m, and which stood to a height of about 48cms on stone foundations. The two walls were divided by a doorway, 1.10m wide, which allowed access to a floored area. Upon this floor were some pottery fragments, a semi-circular construction of mudbrick which probably served as a storage bin and a hearth, which measured 1.80m at its greatest diameter. The location of a hearth near the doorway suggests that the doorway was no longer used and had been filled in at the time the hearth was constructed. This conclusion is supported by the level 7 wall lying directly above, which has no doorway. Another room, defined by walls E, F and G, had the base of a coarse ware vessel embedded into the floor. The lower belly of the storage jar and the foundation stones gave an indication of the probable level of the floor, which was very soft and extensively damaged.

Only the foundation stones remained to indicate where wall D had stood. The nature/function of the area surrounded by walls F, G and D

is difficult to interpret; the scatter of stones and the lack of domestic debris suggests use as a courtyard, but in later levels the same area was used as an internal domestic area.

#### JX/7

In this level, most of the walls already recognised in JX/8 were rebuilt with minor alterations and realignments (fig. 57). Wall B, 57cms in width and preserved to a height of 38cms, and wall E, 75cms in width and preserved to a height of 40cms, formed the western and southern boundaries of an area with a very hard, compact, clay-like surface. Upon this surface, 1.53m from the northern baulk and 4.74m from the western baulk, was a large pot/pithos. The surface this vessel was standing on was cleaned down to over the whole of this area. The stretch of walling (wall C), 60cms in width and 38cms high, protruded by c. 1.00m from the northern baulk, with no apparent function. As in level 8, walls E and F, which were 70cms in width and 70cms high and wall G, which was 75cms thick and 1.27m high, formed the perimeter of a room with a hard clay surface which had been cut by the eastern baulk. West of walls B and F was an area of flooring which had the texture of concrete, was light in colour with white patches and remarkably flat; this was traced over the southern half of the trench but it deteriorated in the south-eastern corner near wall G. Wall D, which was 54cms wide and preserved to a height of 96cms, was in excellent condition. A convincing surface was not reached to the west of wall D, where the fill was very soft with considerable evidence of burning.

#### JX/6

During the excavation of level 6, the sides of the pit dug from level 3 were re-established some 17cms closer to wall G in the southern part of the trench. The pit was also found to be 15cms deeper than had previously been thought. The hard clay material which initially had been taken to represent the bottom of the pit was, in fact, overlying a softer material of a mainly organic composition. The pit had initially removed a large central part of the trench but without, it seems, removing very much of the mudbrick architecture (fig. 58).

In the northern part of the trench, as in the two previous levels, wall E, which was 55cms wide and made of pisé, formed the southern perimeter of one or two rooms. The mudbrick to the east of wall C was very difficult to trace and stood to a height of no more than five centimetres; the course and character of the wall is, therefore, a matter of some speculation. At the junction of walls E and C, a mudbrick quadrant construction rested on an internal floor; it may have been a bin for domestic storage purposes. Wall C, which was 45cms wide, rested on stone foundations and appeared from the floor level on the east side to have been standing to a height of 70cms. On the inside of wall E in the adjacent room an animal skeleton was found which was described in the field notebook as being that of 'a water buffalo with a large skull and horns'. No other identification was made.

No floor or reliable surface was found in the area defined by walls C, E and B, which was 60cms wide, 61cms high, laid on stone



foundations and made of pisé, which was in poor condition. In the north-western corner of the trench, the floor originally assigned to level 6 was found to be false. A more convincing floor was found 11cms beneath the original. The deposits between the original floor and this later floor were termed JX/6A. (fig. 58) In addition, the discovery of further stone foundations belonging to walls A, which was 45cms high and in good condition, and B, proved that the original wall layout was incorrect. Wall B did not extend into the northern baulk as originally postulated, nor did wall A terminate before abutting with wall B. As a result, walls A1 and A2 belong to the same stretch of wall and wall B abuts them. The floors north of walls A and E, constituted of layers of organic matter and yellowish clay, suggest that this is an internal domestic area and the area to the south is probably a courtyard. Walls E and B were cut by the large pit, but it is assumed that the walls originally formed a corner.

In the south of the trench, wall G, which was 65cms thick, in places 45cms high and in good condition, and wall D, which was 70-80cms wide and 25cms high, form a perimeter to the possible courtyard. Wall F, which was 70cms thick, 35cms high and made of poor quality pisé, protruded from wall G as a possible partition. The surfaces between walls E and G in the eastern part of the trench were in good condition, but to the west the surface was inconsistent and generally very soft.

#### JX/5

In this level, the last of the VIB occupation levels in the trench, only a small area remained undamaged after the pit digging and disturbances of the subsequent Iron Age burials. All of the visible walls were rebuilt from previous levels. (fig. 59) Wall G which ran from the south-west corner of the trench in a diagonal fashion to the eastern baulk, was in very good condition; individual bricks could be clearly distinguished but at the eastern end the wall was in a very poor condition and consisted mainly of chunks of burnt brick. The average width of the wall was 62cms and it was 60cms high. Wall F, a partition wall, was in poor condition: it was 62cms wide and 60cms high. Wall H, as in level 6, runs virtually parallel to the eastern baulk: it is of pisé construction in poor condition, with an average height of 36cms. The alternate layers of ashy bands and clay surfaces suggest a courtyard for this area.

#### LATE VIB ARCHITECTURE

The Early VIB town was destroyed by fire which left a thick layer of ash and burnt debris over the site (fig. 18). Succeeding buildings, distinguished in Y2/3, BB1/3, ZX/5-8, ZXR/3 and X1-3, seem not to have been constructed immediately after this conflagration, for a series of pits dug into the burnt layer in BB1 revealed signs of slow silting up (fig. 61; pl. 7b). A series of postholes and stake-holes, numbering in excess of a hundred, littered the surfaces of the contemporary levels Y1/4 (pl. 7c), CC1/3 (fig. 63) and BB1, suggesting that in the intervening period the area was used for flimsy enclosures or primitive domestic structures. On the other hand, a lengthy break in occupation over the whole site seems unlikely since a structure of stone with wooden beams in Y2/3e was built directly onto the burnt surface (fig. 60).

## TRENCH BB1

The make up of this uneven surface was ash, mudbrick and general burnt debris. The uneven surface can be accounted for by the mudbrick walls of BB1/5 just beneath. This level was characterised by some 35 stake holes and 8 large pits. The stake holes, concentrated in the western part of the trench, measured 12-25cms in diameter and up to 28cms in depth. (pl. 7b) From the distribution of stake holes it is not possible to suggest with any conviction the possible layout or character of a structure, but the number of larger stake holes on the eastern perimeter of the collection fall into a haphazard semi-circular shape; this combined with the more compact and even surface in the north-eastern part of the trench, and a greater density of pottery, might suggest the interior of some dwelling (fig. 61; pl. 8a). With one exception, (pit 5), the pits in this level were concentrated on the southern edge of the trench.

### Pit 1 (BB1/3/15)

Length: 4.30m  
Width: 1.70m  
Depth: 1.15m

### Pit 2 (BB1/3/11)

Length: 1.56m  
Width: 1.10m  
Depth: 1.12m  
Contents: mudbrick, ash, 47 sherds of coarse pottery.

### Pit 3 (BB1/3/12)

Contents: mudbrick and ash

### Pit 4 (BB1/3/11)

Diameter: 85cms  
Depth: 1.05m  
Features: the mudbrick side of the pit were extensively burnt.  
Contents: the base of the pit was covered with whole and fragmentary burnt bricks. There were also stones which had been charred and cracked by heat, and quantities of ash. (pl. 8a)

### Pit 5 (BB1/4/5)

Depth: 1.20m  
Contents: silt, ash and small amounts of bone.

### Pit 6 (BB1/4/2)

Depth: 1.18m  
Contents: silt

### Pit 7 (BB1/4/3)

Width: 2.90m  
Depth: 1.24m  
Contents: ash and mudbrick.

### Pit 8 (BB1/4/10)

Contents: mudbrick and ash.

Pits 2,3 and 4 were initially thought to have been cut from BB1, level 3, an assumption made principally because the floors and surfaces in the southern part of the trench were in a very poor state of repair. The pits are not contemporary because they cut or, in some cases, are cut by, other pits, but they do all belong to this level. All the pits had silt deposits, indicating that they had been left to silt up before being finally filled in.

#### TRENCH CC1

Level 3, which was the only level amongst the Late VIB strata with any recognisable features, had a number of postholes, pits, pots in situ and a fragment of a floor. (fig. 63, pl. 10a). In the north-eastern part of the trench there was an area of plastered floor at a slightly higher level than the other features; it was assigned to CCX/4/2. The flooring was delineated by stones running in a semi-circular fashion. No precise function for this feature was apparent. Much of the level 3 surface was burnt and a quantity of ash and burnt debris was removed in uncovering it. In the southern part of the trench there were a number of pits:

##### Pit 1 (CC1/3/6)

Diameter: 62cms  
Depth: 37cms  
Features: flat bottomed  
Contents: dark brown fill with a small quantity of sherds and bone.

##### Pit 2 (CC1/3/7)

Diameter: 57cms  
Depth: 26cms  
Contents: grey ash and burnt brick fragments.

##### Pit 3 (CC1/3/8)

Diameter: 64cms  
Depth: 37cms  
Contents: pottery fragments and silt.

##### Pit 4 (CC1/3/9)

Diameter: 69cms  
Depth: 30cms  
Contents: grey ash and silt.

##### Pit 5 (CC1/3/10)

Diameter: 62cms  
Depth: 30cms  
Contents: mixed fill of brick, bone and pottery with a silt topping.

Seven postholes emerged during excavation and they fell into two groups: the first group of four was clustered around pit 2 in the centre of the trench, and another three, which were square in plan, extended in a straight line in the north of the trench. Some isolated stones emerged but they did not seem to constitute anything other than tumbled remains. The two pottery vessels found in situ on the floor of CC1/3/5 were in grey ware and badly burnt.

## TRENCH Y2

This level (Y2/3, figs. 64-7) had been interfered with by the Haftavan II (Achaemenid) ditch which had removed the western end of the standing structure, and a scoop taken out of the mound in more recent times had disturbed the northern part of the building. It proved impossible to locate a convincing surface over the area, but patches of burnt floor, composed of trampled brick and earth, occurred to the north and south of the central building area. The poor quality of the structure and the number of apparent rebuildings over a short period of time in an area evidently used for some intensive industrial or domestic function might suggest that in antiquity the surface was in bad repair as a result of constant use and poor maintenance.

### Phase 1 (fig. 64)

Stones belonging to this phase were located beneath walls C and E. No conclusions on the character of the structure could be deduced from these meagre remains.

### Phase 2 (fig. 64)

Wall B was built, running from west to east with a break for a doorway. Walls E and C formed returns to the north either side of this doorway. The mudbrick walls were .80-1.20m in width and were laid on stone foundations. The two main features of this building are the ovens built adjacent to walls B and C. The oven built against wall B is composed of three rounded mudbrick compartments placed side by side, with a stoke hole feeding a central compartment, which was found full of ash (fig. 66). The oven was lined with slabs of rough pottery about 2.5cms thick, which had been baked to a red colour. Their original height was probably about 34cms. The central compartment was the best preserved and the shape of the vertical mudbrick sections indicated that the top was originally rounded not flat. A cylindrical brick and two stone pestles had been placed inside (pl. 9b).

The oven/furnace built into wall C was larger in size and quite different in construction (fig. 67). It was 1.50m wide and almost 2.00m long. Two clay lined pits, which had been heavily burnt, were fed by a stoke hole, whose opening was on the west side of wall C, in the doorway or entrance hall area to the building. Initially, of course, the top of the stoke hole and channel would have been covered, but little of this capping has remained. The interior of the most southerly clay pit has some similarity with the domed ovens found in many parts of the Near East.

### Phase 3 (fig. 64)

The eastern stretch of wall B was rebuilt on a slightly different alignment and passed to the rear of the oven and wall C, thus providing a measure of reinforcement; it also sealed the oven, and so rendered it inoperable. In addition, two pottery dishes, roughly made with very coarse grit tempering, approximately 74cms in diameter with bases 4cms thick, were leaning against the original wall B and they had actually been built into the new wall. Clearly, they cannot have been overlooked during the construction work and one can

only suggest that they were used in conjunction with the oven and since that was no longer in use, there was no further need for the dishes which were used as reinforcement for the wall (pl. 9c).

#### Phase 4 (fig. 65)

A flimsy stone wall, wall F, was built to join the two parts of wall B into one long east-west wall, and a parallel wall to the north, wall D, of similar construction, completed the layout of a rectangular room, with a possible entrance in the north-east corner. The absence of burning inside the room is one indication that this phase represents a crudely built structure on top of the burning of the previous phases.

#### Phase 5 (fig. 5)

The phase 4 structure remained in use and received the addition of a simple oven in the form of an oval-shaped burnt area sunk into the remains of a mudbrick wall.

#### TRENCH BB1 (fig. 68)

BB1, level 3 (contemporary with Y2/3) was the first surface to be reached in this trench which was reasonably level (pl. 8b). Above it, considerable quantities of burnt material: mudbrick, ash, charcoal and clinker had been found, up to 1.10m thick in places (fig. 45). The surface itself was not homogeneous, it was of an ashy and bricky composition with large areas of burning. Resting upon this surface were two fragments of mudbrick wall on stone foundations: one fragment was 7.20m long and 80cms wide, running in an easterly direction and the other, of which only a small portion was exposed near the western baulk, was similarly constructed. The mudbricks were greyish brown in colour with yellow mortar. The area north of the main wall was a double oven of mudbrick faced with slabs of baked clay (pl. 8c). The oven and walls are contemporary and rest upon the BB1/3 surface, into which were cut a posthole and a pit. The posthole, situated approximately 1.20m from the south face of wall A, was L-shaped with a maximum length of 56cms and a depth of 65cms; a large stone was positioned on the base. Pit 1 had a quern stone embedded into its southern edge and it contained light grey silt with white chalk flecks.

#### TRENCH X (Section datum: fig. 69, 9.94m above datum)

Trench X was an extension of two trial trenches, TT3 and TT5, and here four levels of occupation were distinguished, each belonging to Late VIB (figs. 69 - 72).

Level 4 was the earliest level reached and here many of the stone foundations had been robbed in antiquity, although sufficient material remained to suggest that a domestic area had been exposed. Three flimsy walls represented by their stone foundations, which were less than 70cms wide, possibly belong to the same building. Some pottery vessels were found in situ on an area of flooring which those fragments of walling enclose (fig. 72; pl. 10b). Above this surface there was a thick burnt deposit which contained several pieces of quernstone (fig. 69) and a finely carved bone handle, probably from a

knife (pl. 15e).

Further building remains were found in level 3 of the northern trial trench, TT5, a level destroyed by burning (fig. 69; pl. 10c). The stone foundations of a corner of a wall were found which belong to a structure largely to be seen in X2 and X3 (fig. 71). The eastern wall is almost 60cms wide and the southern stretch of walling, only 3.00m long, is 96cms wide. Contemporary with these walls were three pottery vessels found in situ. There was a considerable amount of burnt debris, including roofing materials, amongst which was a complete broken pottery vessel which may have fallen from the roof.

The latest two levels in the trench were characterised by burnt deposits, burnt surfaces, wide ash-filled hearths and a large quantity of painted pottery. Surfaces in the trench sloped considerably from north to south; for example, the level 1 floor was 45cms lower in the south than the north.

TRENCHES X2 AND X3 (fig. 71; pls. 11a - b)  
(Section datum: fig. 69, 9.55m above datum).

Trench X2 is the northern extension of X1 and X3 is a later western extension of X2 (fig. 70). Many of the later levels had been removed by Buteman's trench in the 1930's, thus making the Late VIB levels easily accessible. Excavations in X2/X3 uncovered a building which had been terraced down the side of the mound, in the manner of the Early VIB buildings in Y1, so that the northern room (north/courtyard south of wall B (pls. 11a - b).

The walls of this building were assembled in a haphazard fashion and they seem to have been repaired on many separate occasions. The northernmost two metres of wall A consisted of two courses of stone blocks capped with mudbrick. The wall continued southwards with a single layer of stone foundations and mudbrick superstructure. At the point where wall A met wall B the brick was soft and burnt, whilst at the southern section there were substantial foundations and good brickwork with yellow mud plastering. To the east of this wall there was a considerable amount of grey ash and burnt brick and four pits whose white silicated sides contained a very loose mixed fill with some painted pottery. Wall B ran in an east-west direction from wall A to wall C and rested on stone foundations about 1.00m wide. At the eastern end the brick was badly burnt, but to the west the wall had a different construction: it was composed of stone foundations which had broken mud brick on top which, in turn, was capped with whole mudbricks. The bricks showed signs of intensive building: they were rust coloured, hard and brittle. The debris to the south of wall B included a large quantity of burnt bone, almost complete charcoal impressions of beams, burnt matting and closed packed mudbrick tumble, which indicates that wall B collapsed southwards down the terrace. The present of wooden beam impressions on the north and south sides of wall B would suggest that both the upper and lower buildings were roofed, although the gritty irregular surface south of wall B suggests a courtyard or external area.

At some stage the corner of walls A and B, on the south side, was reinforced with a section of foundation stones and mudbrick, which was then plastered. Adjacent to wall B on the south side was a

construction of mudbrick coated in mud plaster, which is almost 4.00m long and 70cms wide, and probably served as a bench. In the northern part of X3, the eastern face of wall C was red, as a result of burning, and further south much of the mudbrick has either crumbled or been removed in the search for stone, although adequate stone foundations remained with which to trace the wall. The corner of foundation stones discovered in X1/3 assists in determining that the size of the lower room/courtyard is approximately 9.60m long and 6.70m wide. The largest feature within this area was a circular structure which was 71cms in diameter; it had light brown mudbrick on the outside and dark, decayed mudbrick on the inside, with a burnt rectangular square as a base. A large quantity of burnt and some unburnt animal bones, especially jaw bones, was found in the base. The area between walls A and C (X2/3B), north of wall B had much rich occupation material. On top of the floor in X2/3B were the charcoal remains of wooden beams. It is probable that the firing of the roof followed some time after the desertion of the building since there was a thin layer of earth between the floor and the charcoal remains of the beams previously referred to. On top of the beams there was a broken pottery vessel resting on decomposed matting. The position of the sherds suggests that the vessel had been broken in falling to its position, probably from the roof. In the X3 extension north of wall B, on the same level as X2/3B, a section of flooring was covered with stone slabs, the remainder evidently having been robbed in antiquity. In the fill above these stones a stone arrowhead mould (pl. 13b) and a door pivot stone were found alongside charred roofing timbers: hollow beams which were evidently rotten before being burnt. To the north of wall B and east of wall C, the sherd with two painted equid was located just beneath the level of the stone slab flooring (colour plate). To the west of wall C (X3/2) was a south sloping burnt surface. It had a large quantity of pottery, animal bone, ash and charcoal resting upon it. The irregularity of the surface suggests a courtyard or external area and not an internal floor. At the conclusion of the excavations it was unclear whether or not walls C and A rested upon the surfaces reached.

#### X3, level 1

In the north-western corner of the X3 extension immediately below the mound surface two short stretches of wall were found, only one mud brick in height, evidently destroyed by Buteman's trench. One wall was 6.50m long and ran from the north-western corner along the western baulk, parallel with wall C. The other, only 2.00m long, ran from wall C along the northern baulk towards the north-western corner. Contemporary with these floors was an area of burnt flooring in the southern lower part of the trench, belonging to a higher level than that reached elsewhere.

#### TRENCH ZXR3 (figs. 73-4)

Excavations were conducted in this trench for a period of five weeks in 1975. Beneath the uppermost strata of top soil and silt was a sloping surface of bricky debris (ZXR3/3/2) in which a badly preserved mudbrick wall, wall I, on stone foundations, was found. This wall, which rested on thick ashy layers, and two other walls, IIIa and IIIb, which rested on a bricky surface (ZXR3/5), probably date to the Iron Age, since the pottery is typical of that period. The main

feature of these levels is their steep slope parallel to the mound surface, suggesting that much of the material was 'washed down' from the citadel or the occupied parts of the mound above ZXR3 (fig. 73).

Beneath ZXR3/5 is the destruction level of Late VIB, consisting of clinker, charcoal, burnt brick and ash. In the north-eastern part of the trench it forms a hard surface and rests on a thick charcoal band (fig. 73), which slopes slightly to the east. This destruction level (ZXR3/6/1) runs through the whole trench, except in the south-western part, where it seems that some of the destruction level has been 'skimmed off' and levelled with mudbrick for the foundation of wall IIIb. Under this destruction level was a series of similarly thick yellow and white ash bands (ZXR3/6/2); this is the only feature which may be considered a surface in this level. Contemporary with this surface are the Late VIB walls: IV, VI and VII, of which only wall IV was really preserved, consisting of a carelessly laid foundation of heavy stones with a fragmentary mudbrick superstructure in the north-western corner of the trench. Of walls VI and VII, only a few foundation stones were preserved along the western side of the trench, which give no indication of the size, direction or function of the walls.

The deepest level reached in the north-eastern corner of the trench (ZXR3/6/3) revealed a very solid mudbrick wall, wall V, which had thin layers of yellow mortar and a foundation which consists of large, carefully laid stones and, above them, a course of smaller stones (pl. 11c). At the base of the wall and covered with the same soft ash which lay against the wall was a square mudbrick construction which rested on a hard bricky surface. This construction, which was probably an oven or a bin, has one of its four corners resting on a stone; a number of other stones in the locality have no apparent function. The stones are not burnt, but there is some burning on the sides of the oven/bin and a burnt layer in the corner of the trench seems to extend under the wall.

#### TRENCH ZX (figs. 52, 75 - 6)

##### ZX, level 8

In this earliest level of Late VIB in the trench, lengths of stone walling were traced which formed three sides of a rectangle, possibly a courtyard. (fig. 75). Wall A, on the east side of the trench, was 80cms wide and composed of two courses. Wall B, which was orientated east-west, was more fragmentary and measured 63cms wide. Wall C was 80cms wide and had a section of mudbrick which ran into the western baulk. The corner of walls B and C was marked by two large stones. A surface first discovered 41cms below the top of wall B stretched unevenly over the whole area. A section of mudbrick which protruded from wall B inside the courtyard area may be part of a platform; it rested upon the same surface.

In the south-east corner there was an area of burning. It is not known whether it represents industrial use of destruction but it was suggested at the time of excavation that there were traces of burnt beams in the area. The absence of stone footings here might suggest the presence of a doorway. In the same corner there were the fragments of at least three pottery vessels: one was painted and one



contained carbonized seeds.

Although there is no occupation debris within the courtyard area, to the south of wall B there is a quantity of occupation debris, which might suggest that the areas of domestic habitation lie unexcavated to the south of the courtyard.

#### ZX, level 5b

This final Late VIB level is composed of flimsy fireplaces, an oven and pits (fig. 76). The surface reached over the trench was very uneven but compact and heavily stained by the burning with which most of the features in this level are associated:

1. There are the partial remains of a mudbrick oven with a stone platform foundation. A low parapet of mudbrick partially surrounded the oven, in which a large amount of ash and other burnt debris remained. From east to west this feature was 1.27m and from north to south 1.55m. The mudbrick was 14cms wide, 12cms deep on the inside and 21cms on the outside.
2. In the centre of the trench there was a shallow pit surrounded by crumbled mudbrick; both revealed traces of burning. The mudbrick was 1.50m from north to south and the pit was 63cms from east to west and 23cms deep.
3. To the north of the pit was a very scorched area which was 1.39m from north to south and 1.97m from east to west. On the south side the fireplace was bordered by a line of badly fired mudbrick slabs 1.55m long. Only one brick remained on the north side.
4. A pit close to the north baulk, 40cms from north to south and 48cms east to west. It contained a number of charred and cracked stones and some burnt brick.
5. A semi-circular burnt depression cut by the north baulk; it was filled with white ash, was 1.12m from east to west and 22cms deep.

HAFTAVAN TEPE

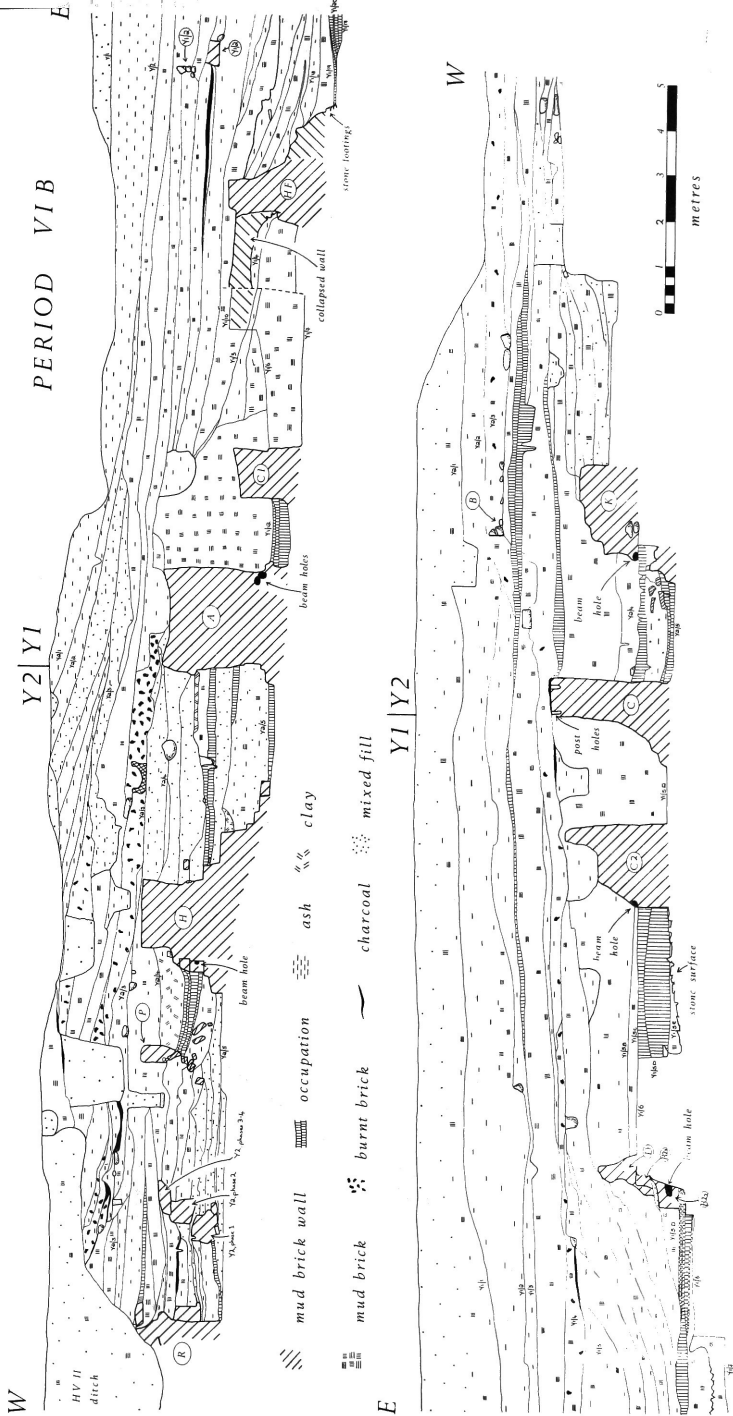


Fig. 18. Haftavan VIB: Y1/Y2 section.

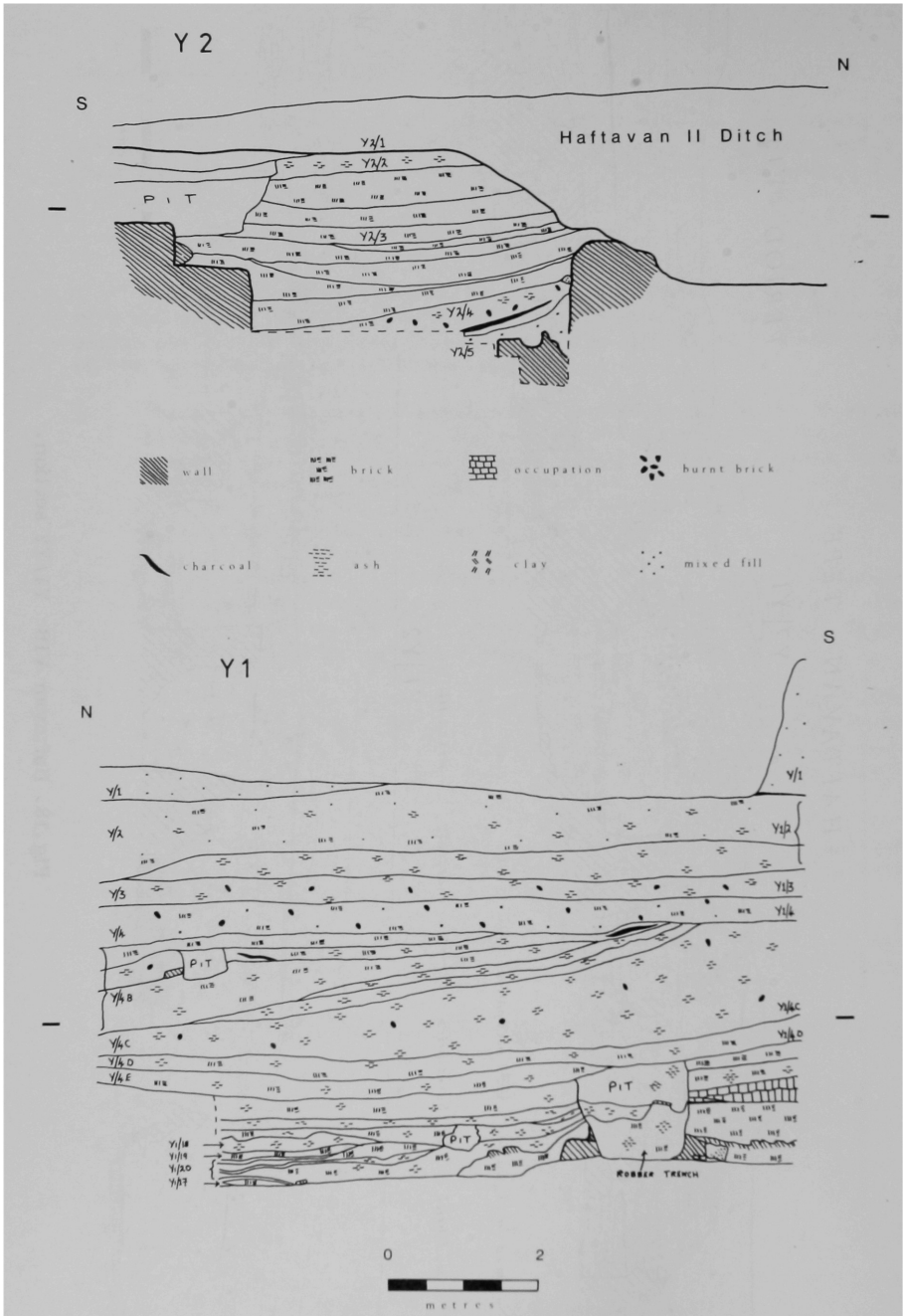


Fig.19. Haftavan VIB: Y1/Y2 sections.

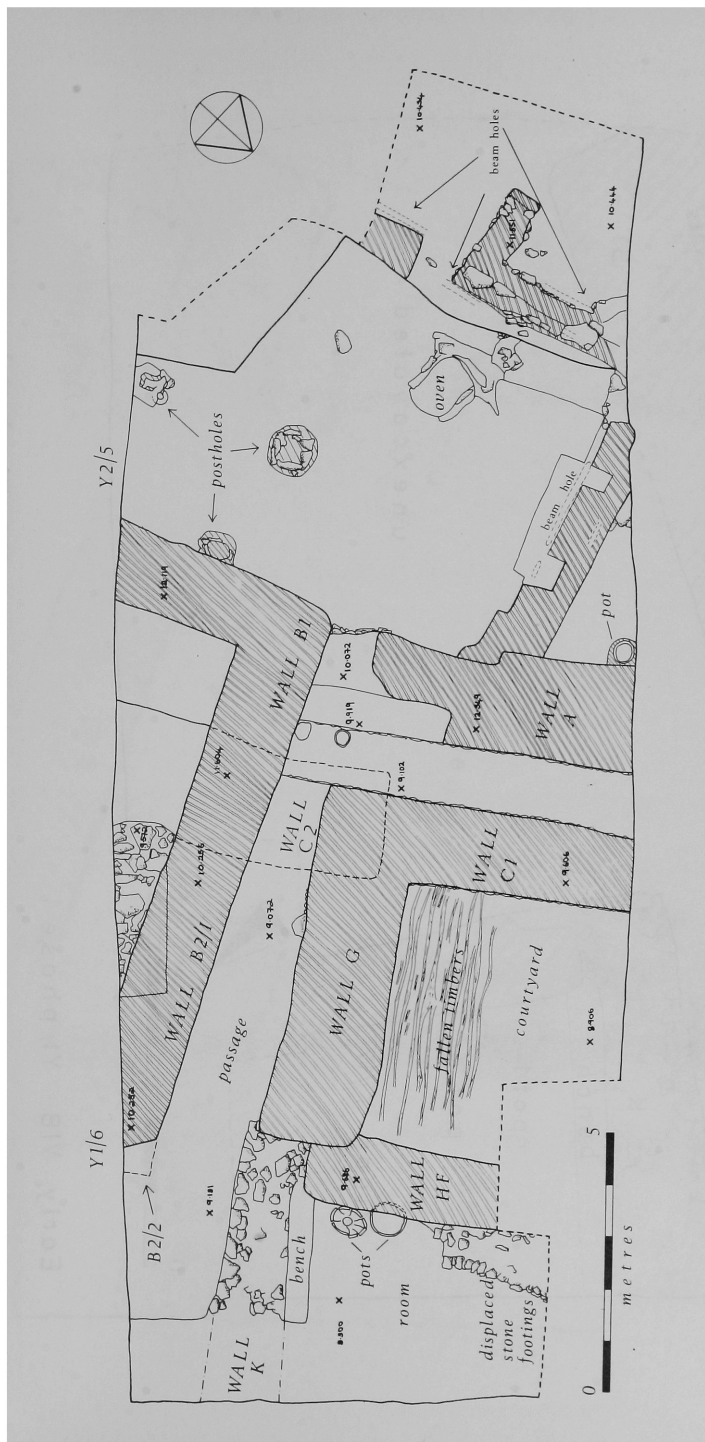


Fig.20. Haftavan Tepe: The Early VIB phase in Y1/Y2.

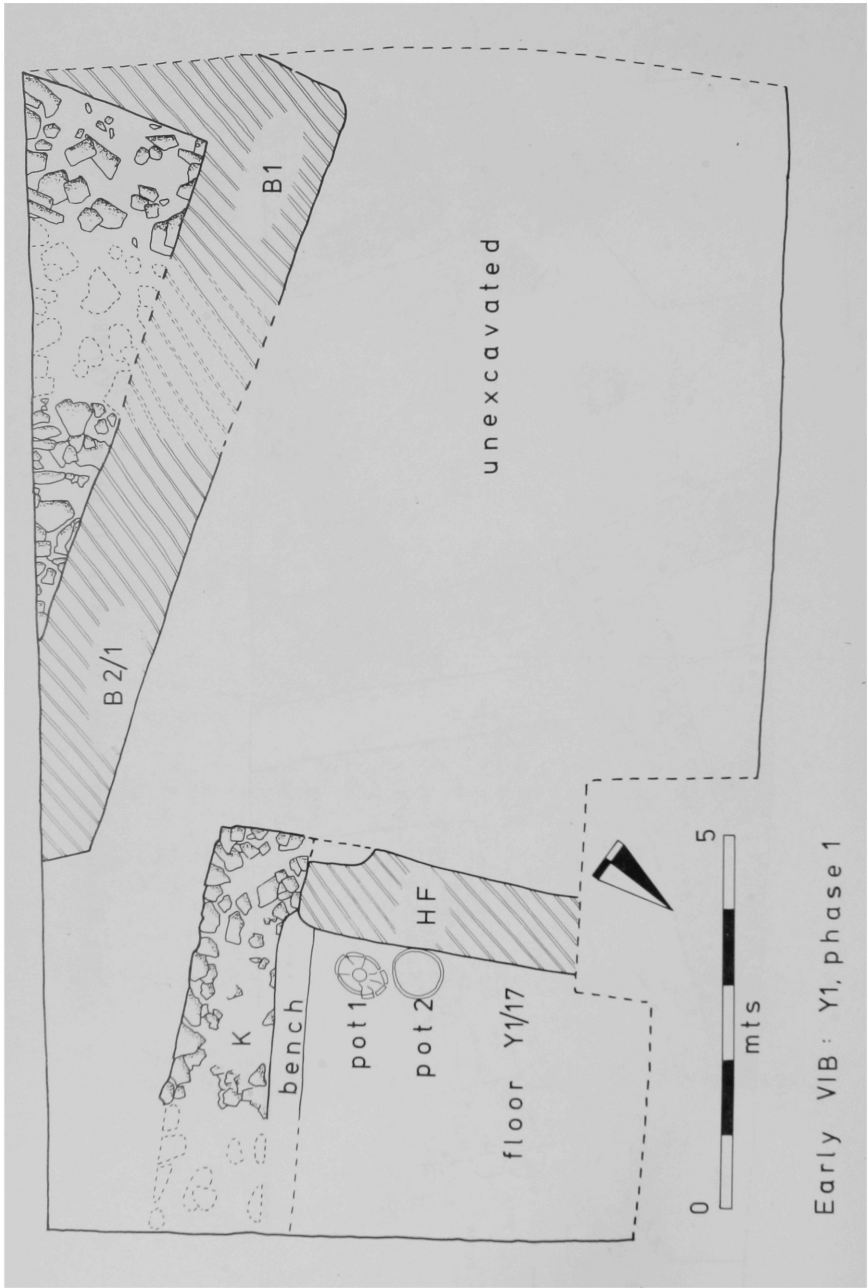


Fig.21. Early VIB. Y1, phase 1.

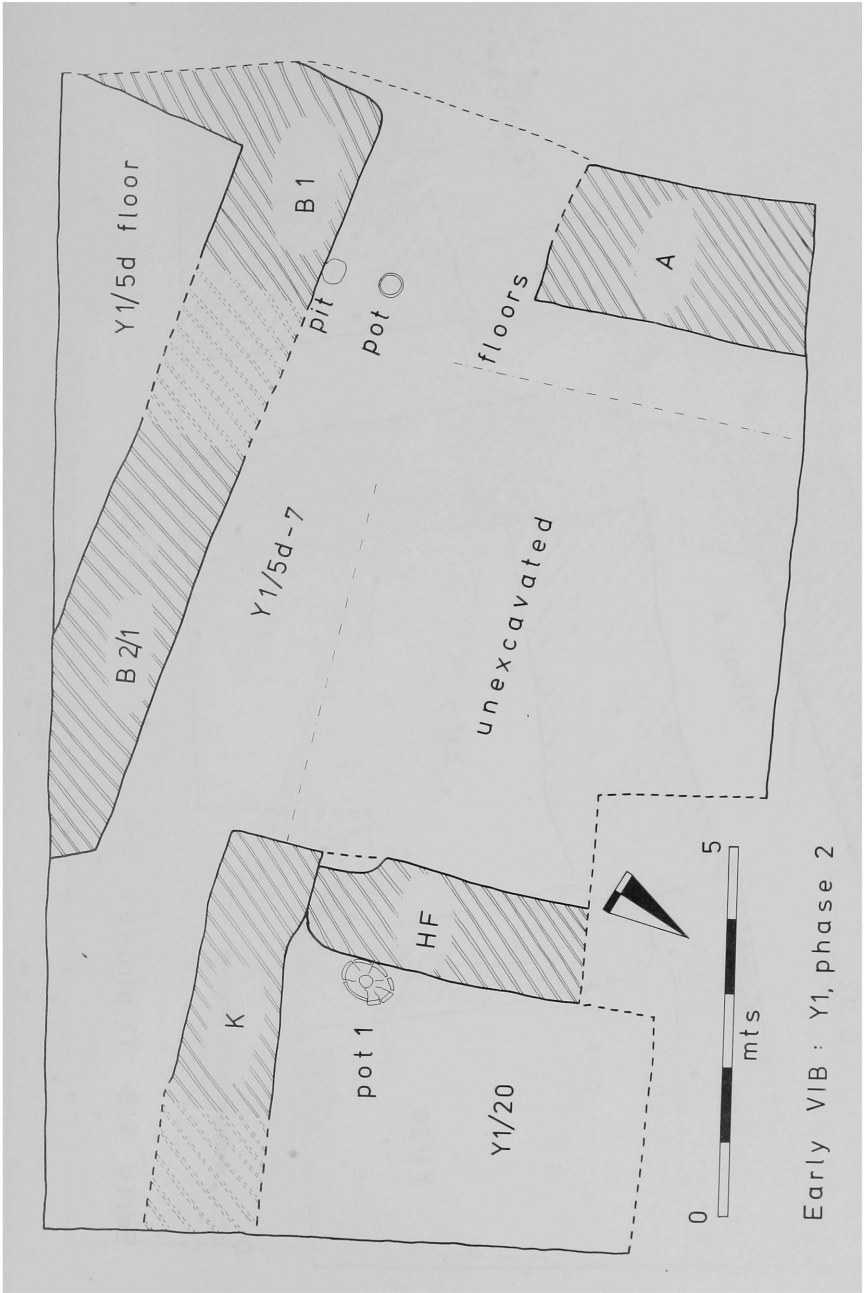
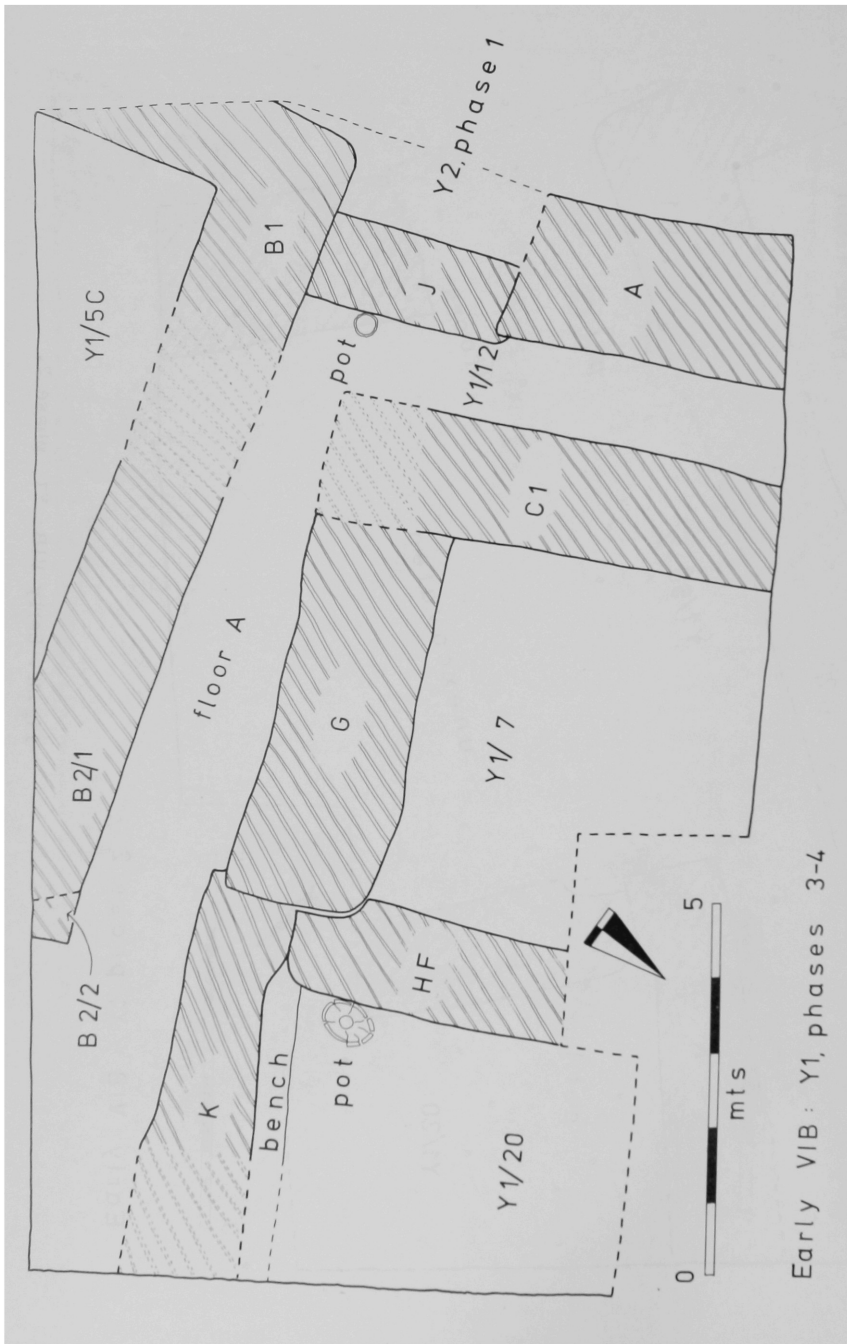
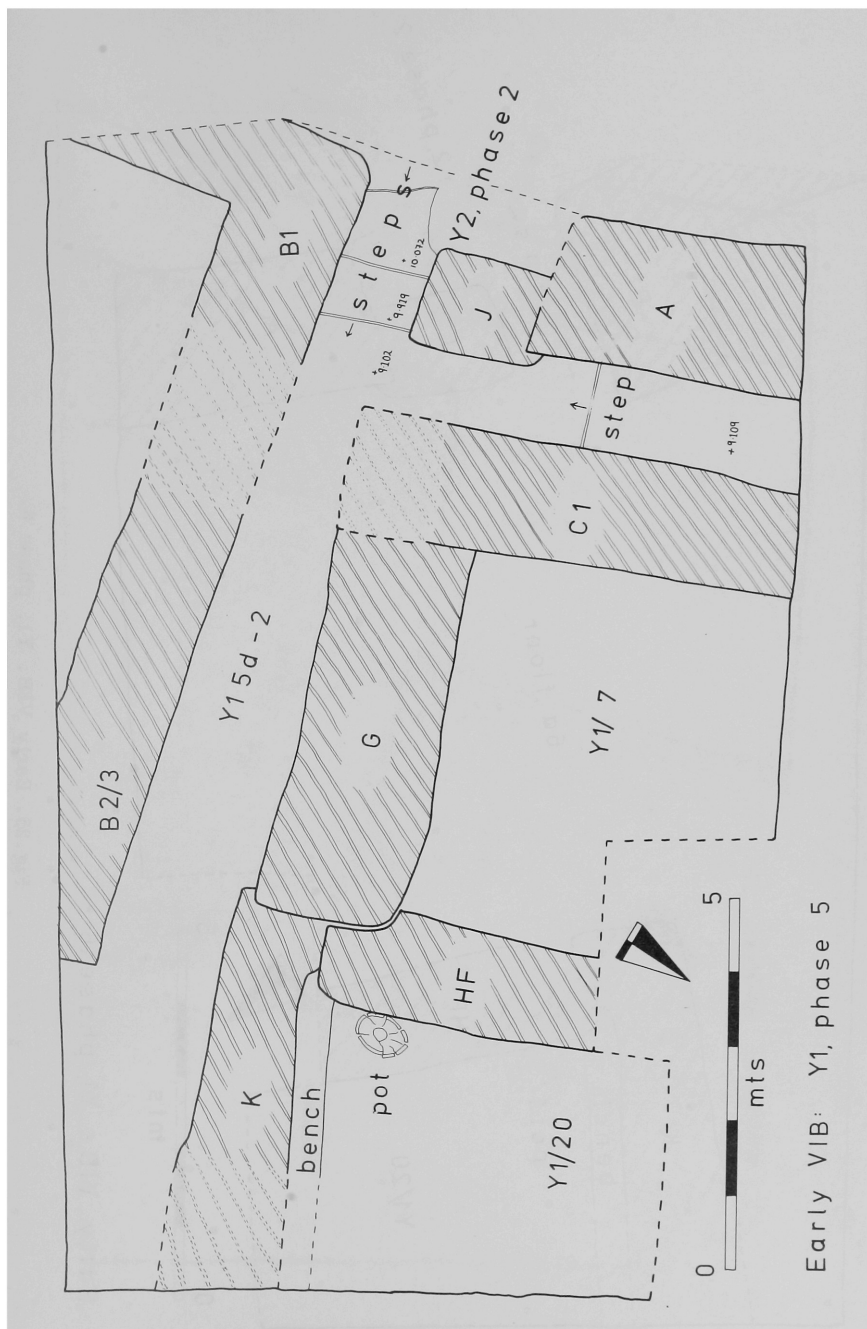


Fig.22. Early VIB: Y1, phase 2.



Early Y1, phases 3-4

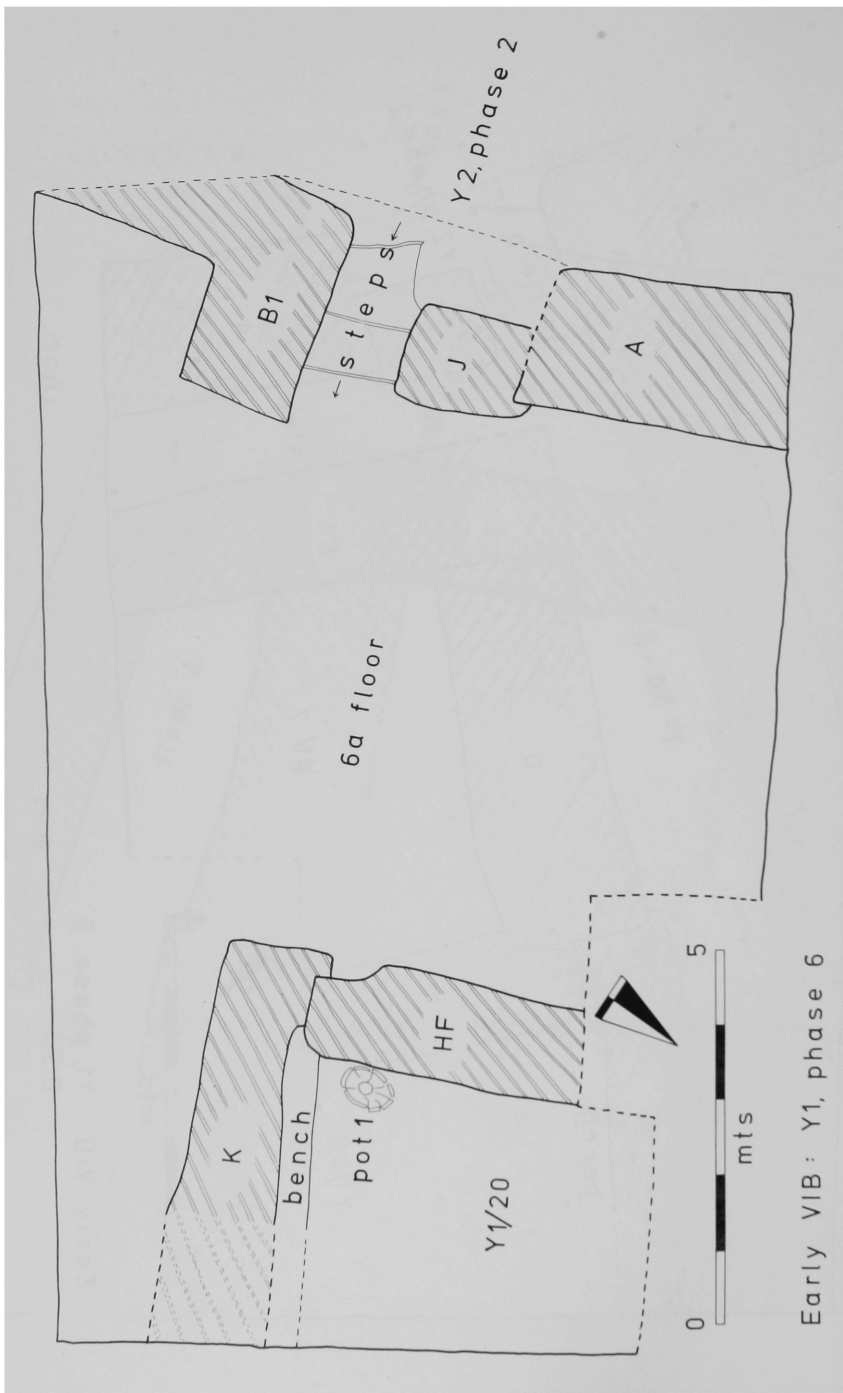
Fig.23. Early Y1, phases 3-4.



Early VIB: Y1, phase 5

Fig.24. Early VIB: Y1, phase 5.





Early VIB: Y1, phase 6

Fig. 25. Early VIB: Y1, phase 6.

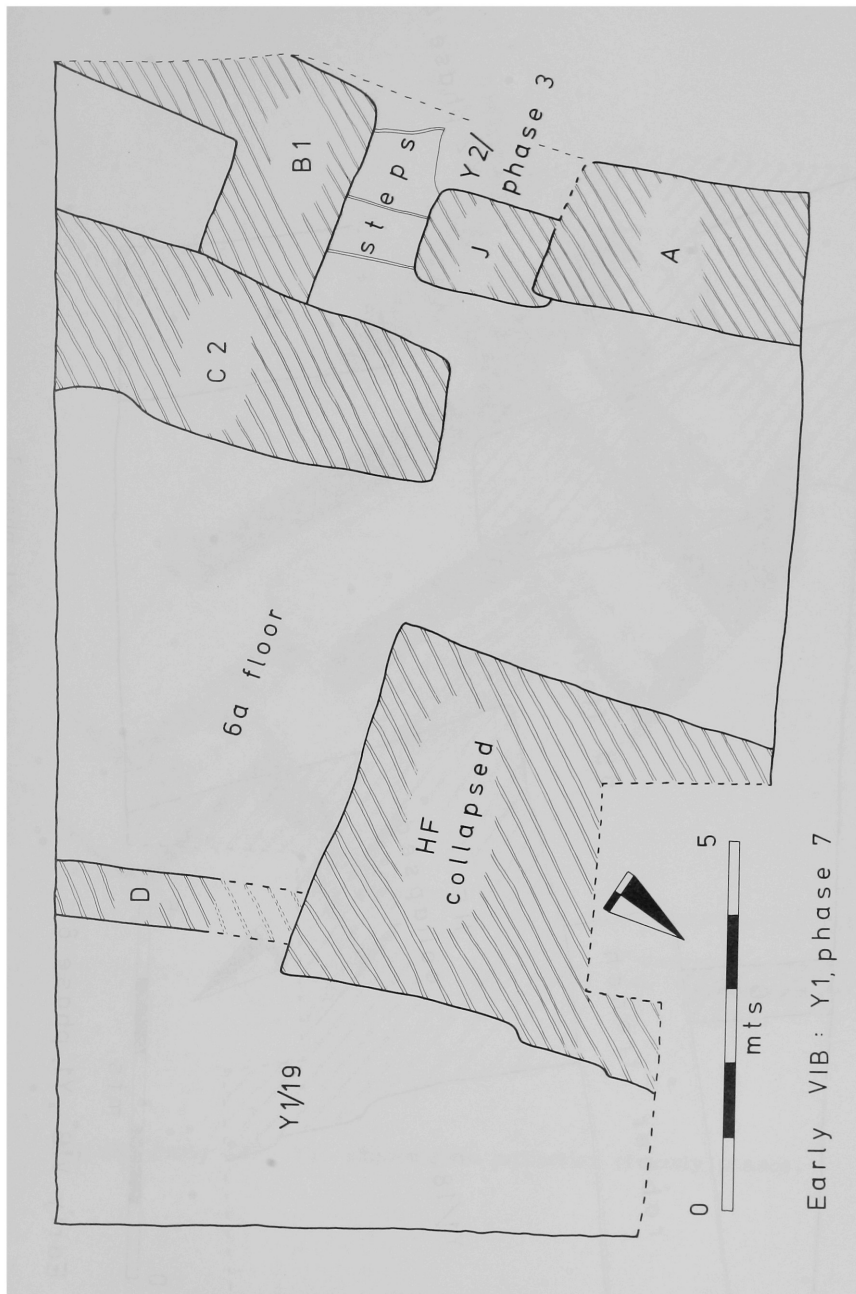


Fig.26. Early VIB Y1, phase 7.

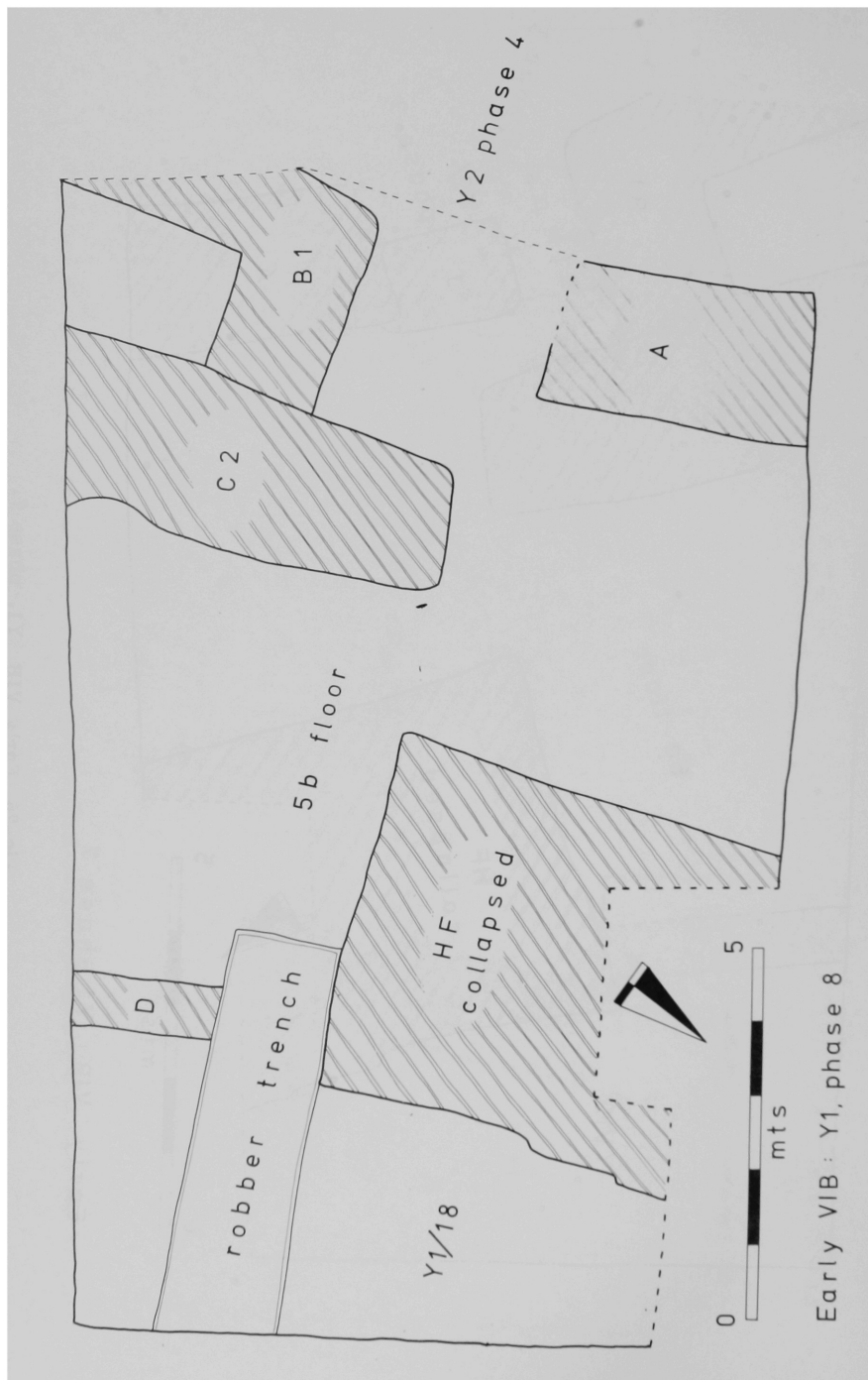


Fig.27. Early VIB: Y1, phase 8.

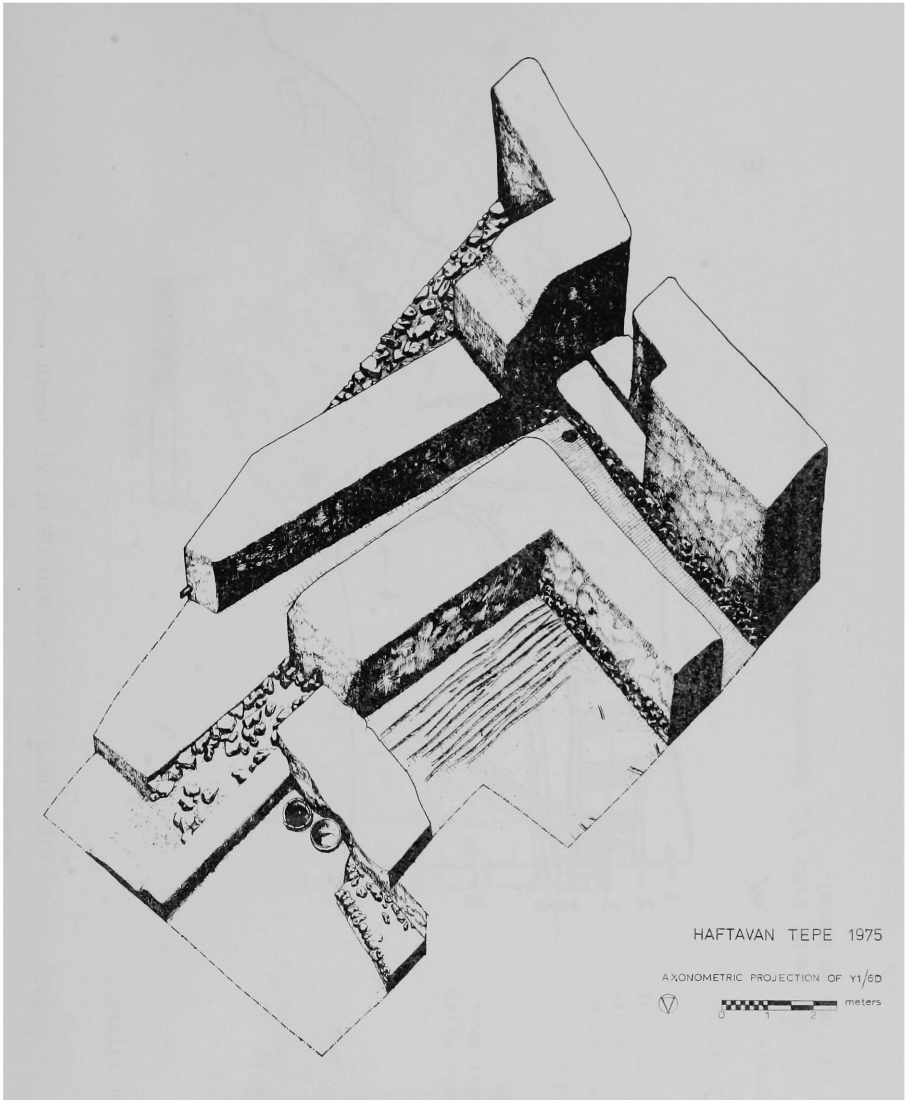


Fig.28. Early VIB: Y1, axonometric projection of early phases.

1. Soft Rubble

2. Ash

3. Collapsed mudbrick with wall HF. Some bricks are distinguishable. Separate courses are shown by thin lines in the drawing

4. Original face of wall HF Y1/3. Thin white plaster later coated with mudplaster

5. Rubble

6. Occupation deposit over 'Floor 2' of thick white plaster. Y1/4

7. Burnt mudbrick

8. Mudbrick fill. Y1/6

9. Stress cracks (caused by collapse of wall ?)

10. Stone (footing ?)

11. Wall HF

12. Y1/7. Level of fallen timbers

13. Y1/7

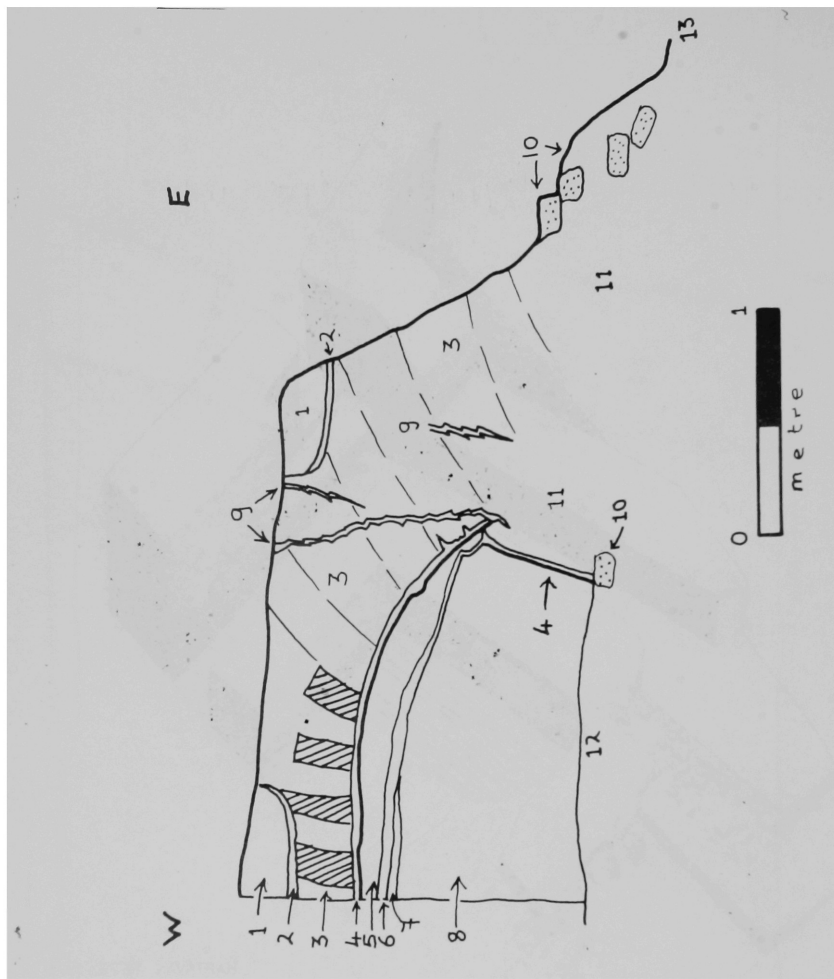


Fig. 29. Early Y1B: Detail of fallen Wall HF in Y1, north section.

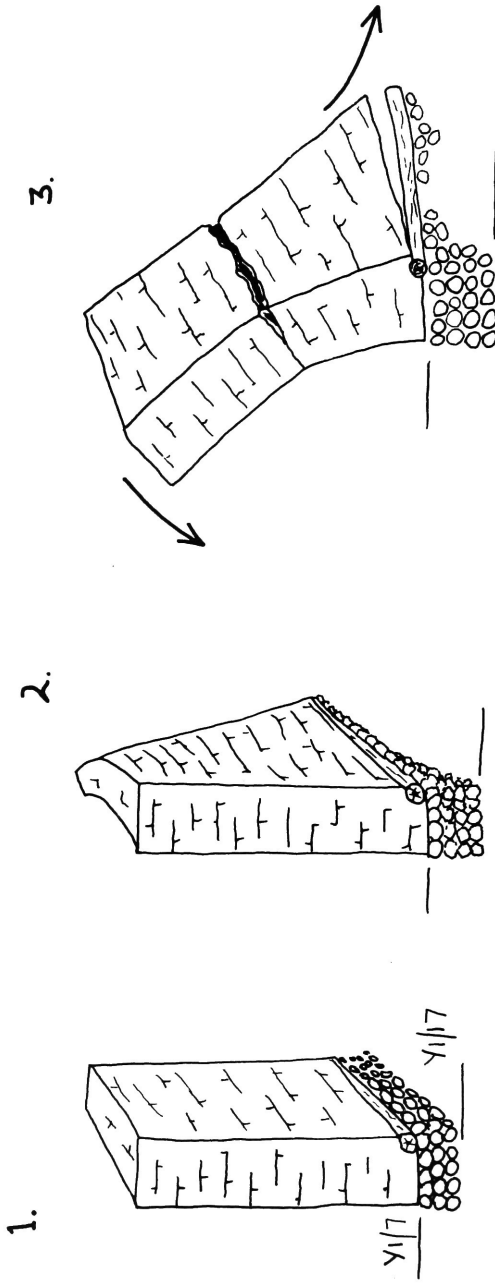


Fig.30. Early VIB: Y1, hypothetical stages in the collapse of Wall HF (not to scale).



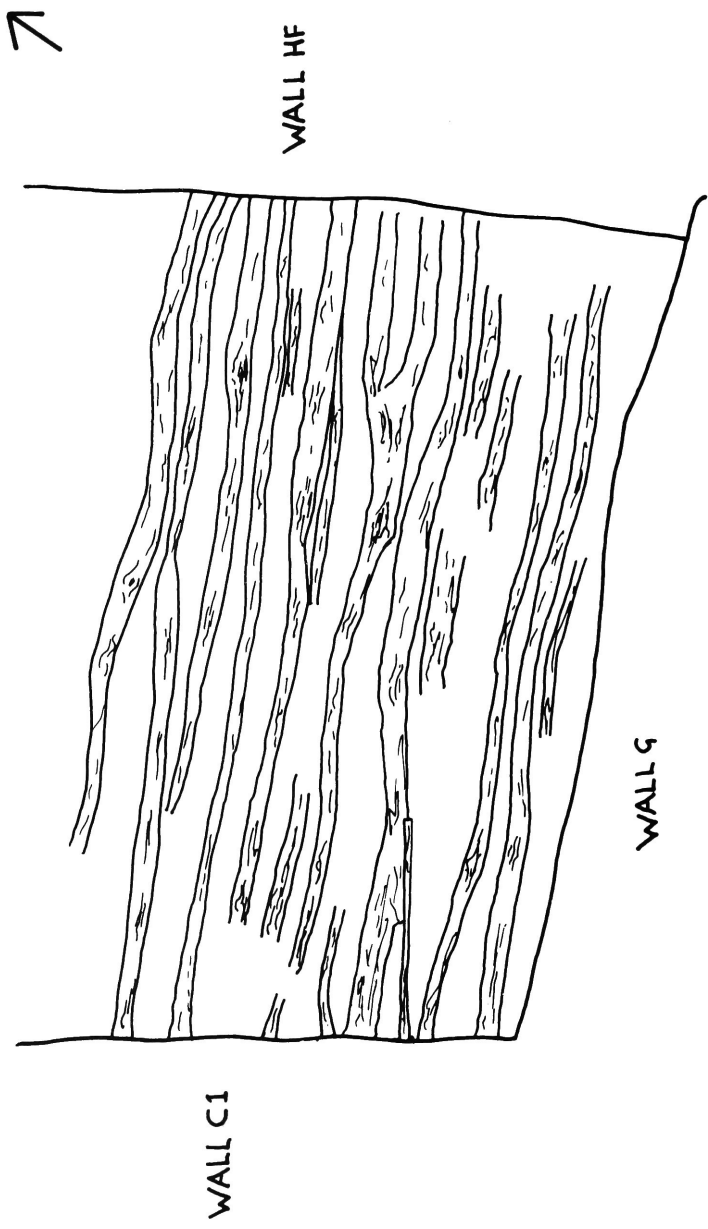


Fig.32. Early VIB: Y1, area of fallen timber in courtyard.



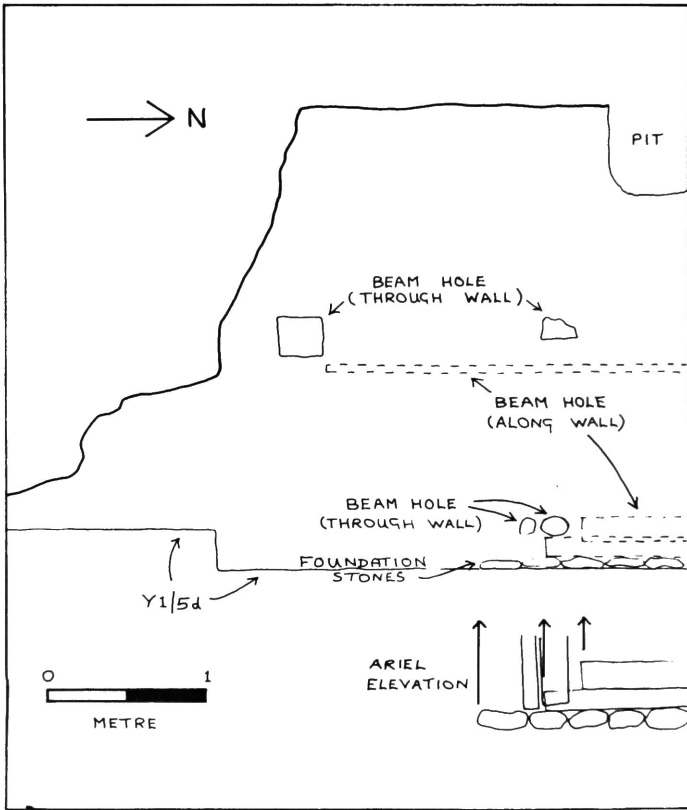


Fig.33. Early VIB: Y1, elevation of Wall A.

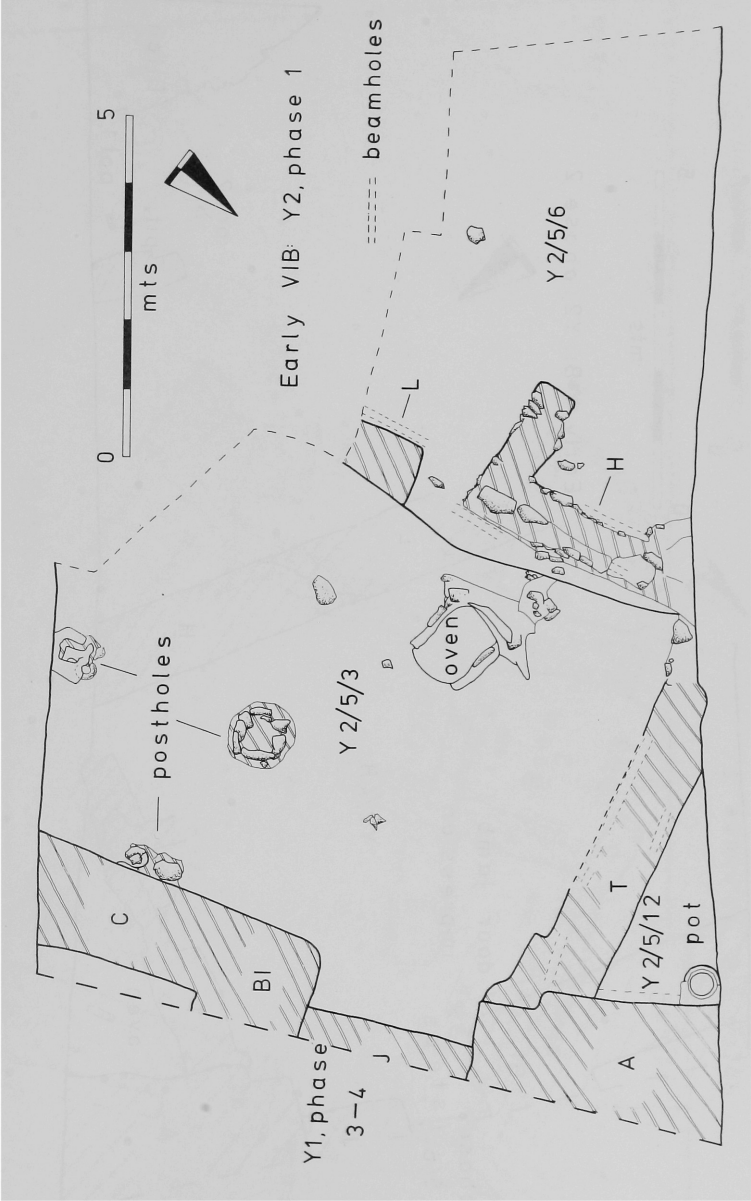


Fig.34. Early VIB: Y2, phase 1.

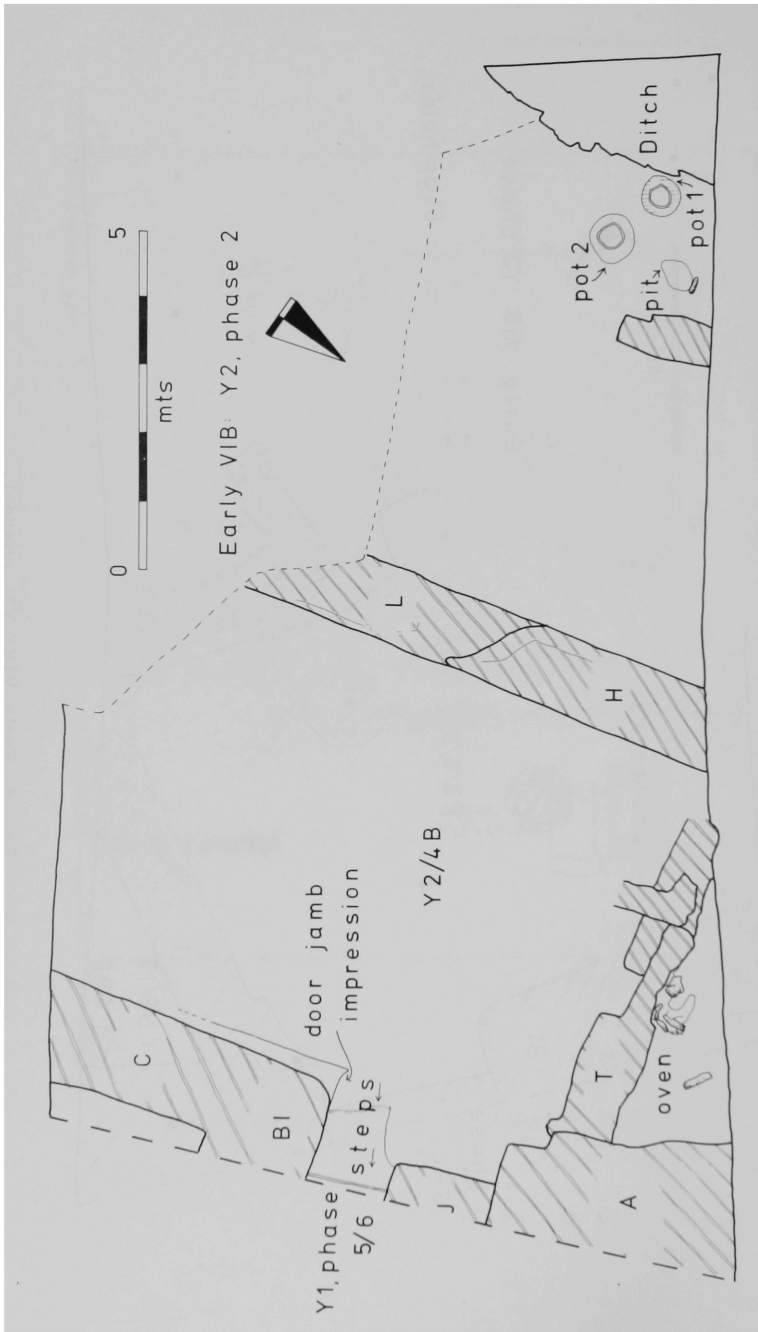


Fig.35. Early VIB: Y2, phase 2.

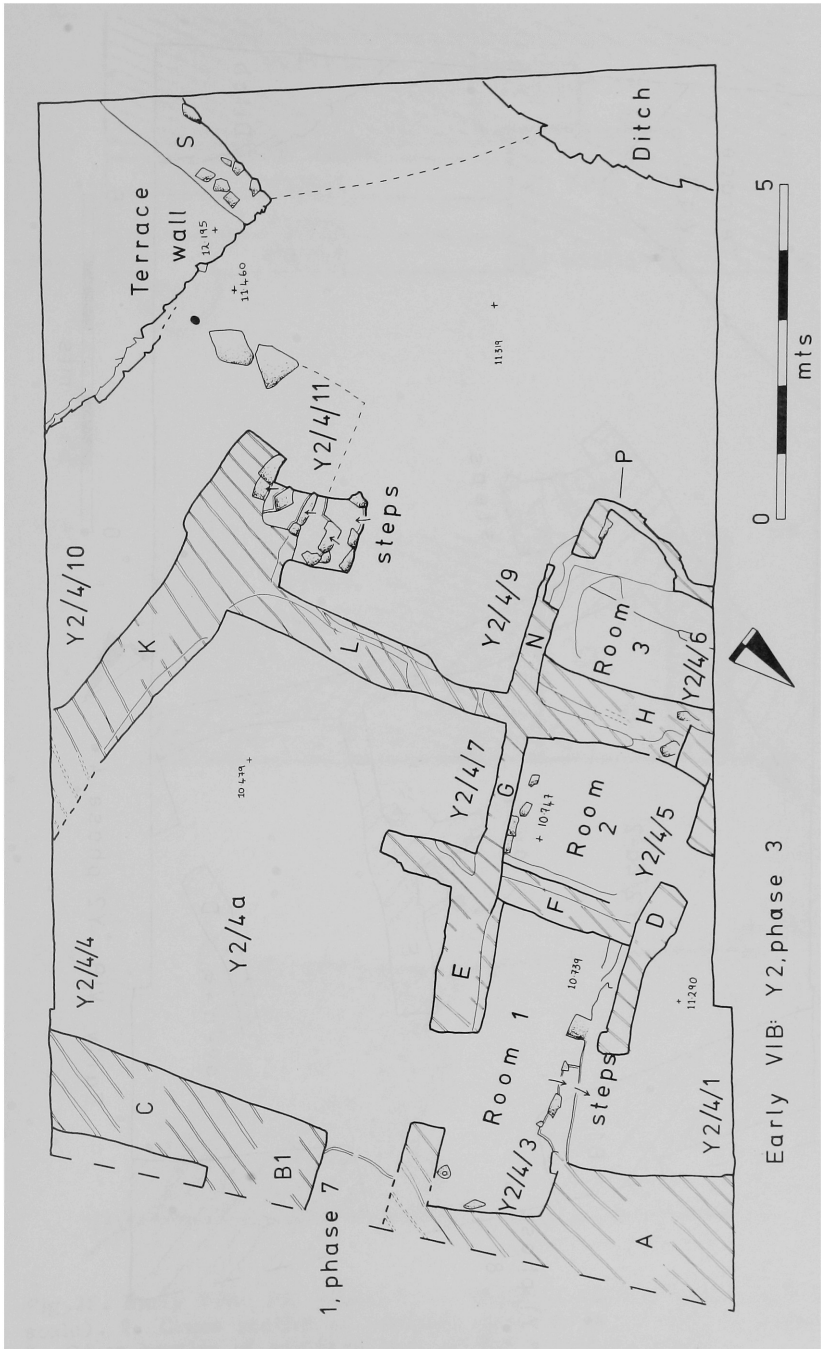


Fig.36. Early VIB: Y2, phase 3.

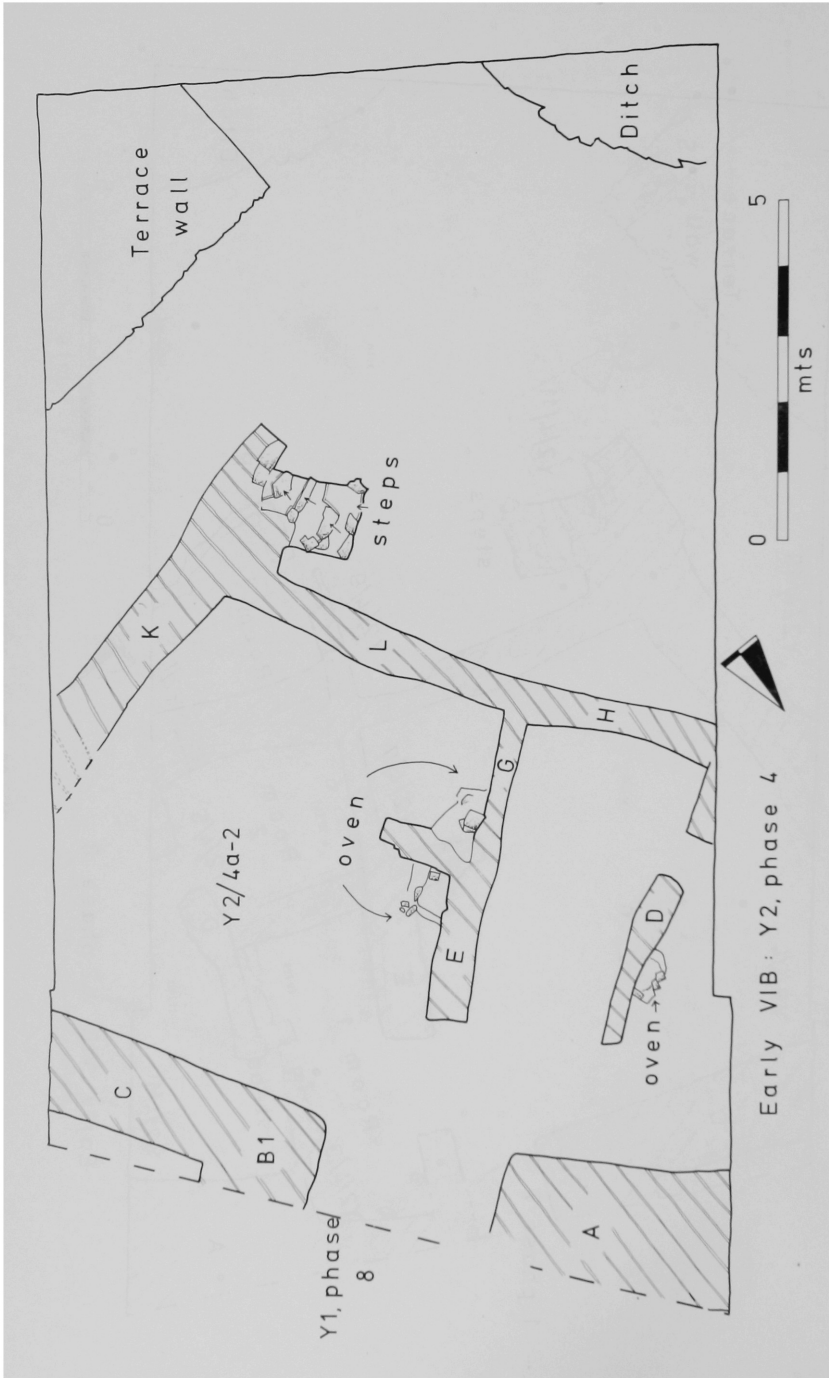


Fig.37. Early VIB: Y2, phase 4.

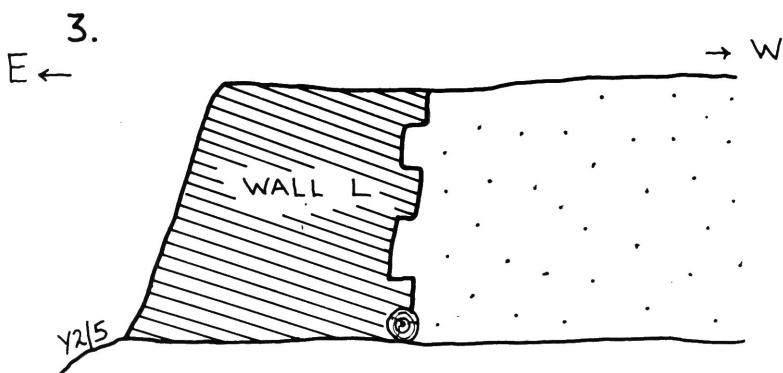
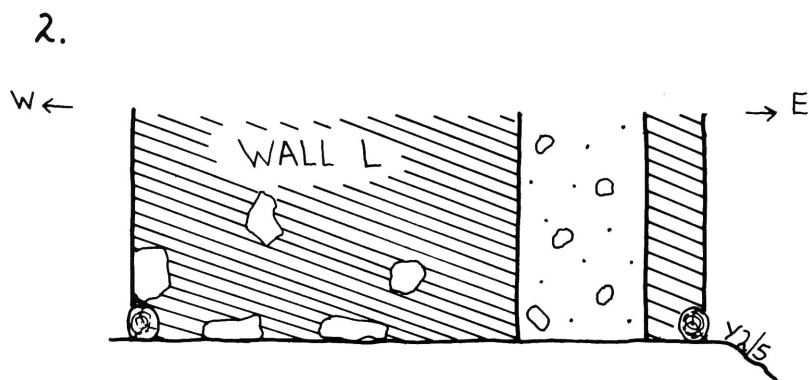
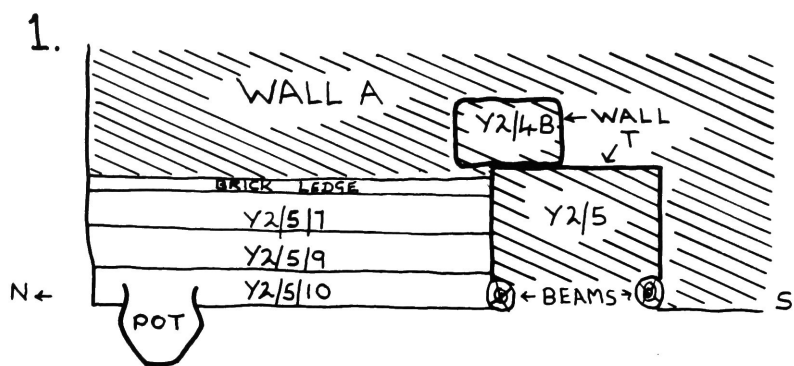


Fig.38. Early VIB. Y2, phase 1: 1. Deposits against Wall A (not to scale). 2. Cross section of northern part of Wall L (not to scale). 3. Cross section of southern part of Wall L (not to scale).

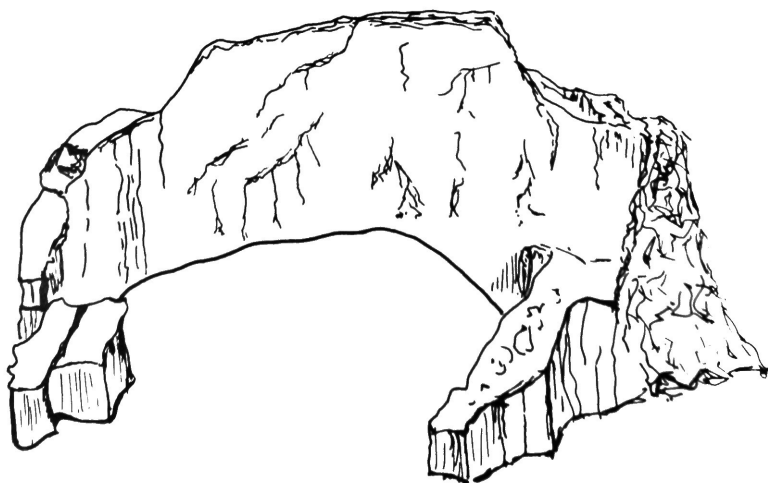
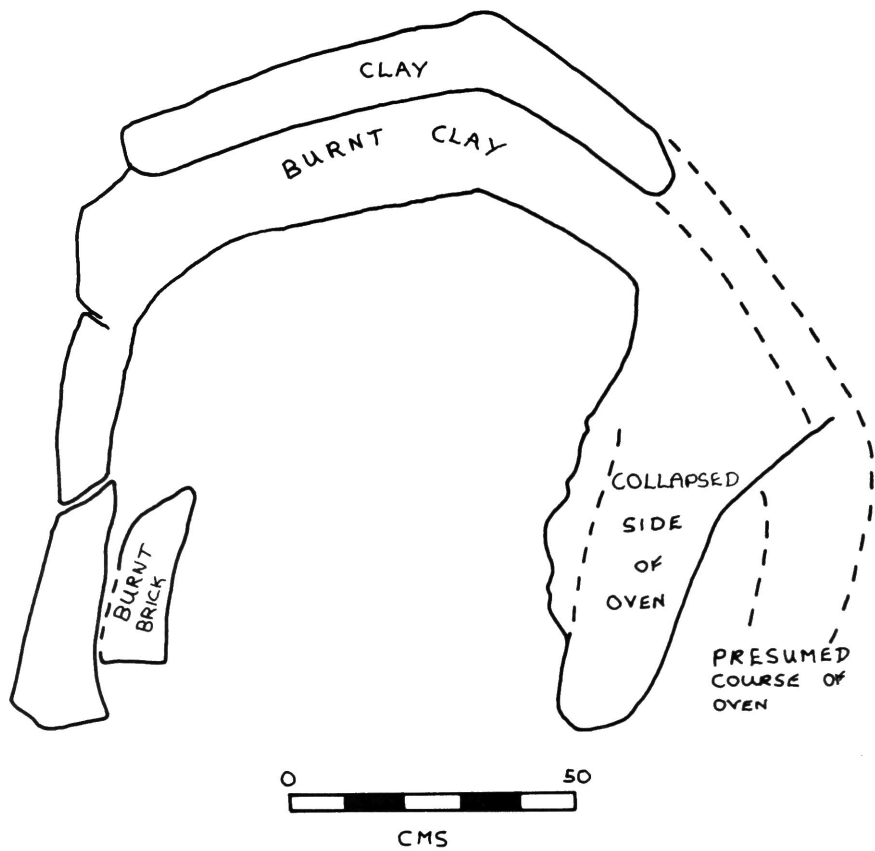


Fig.39. Early VIB: Y2, phase 1, plan and sketch of oven.

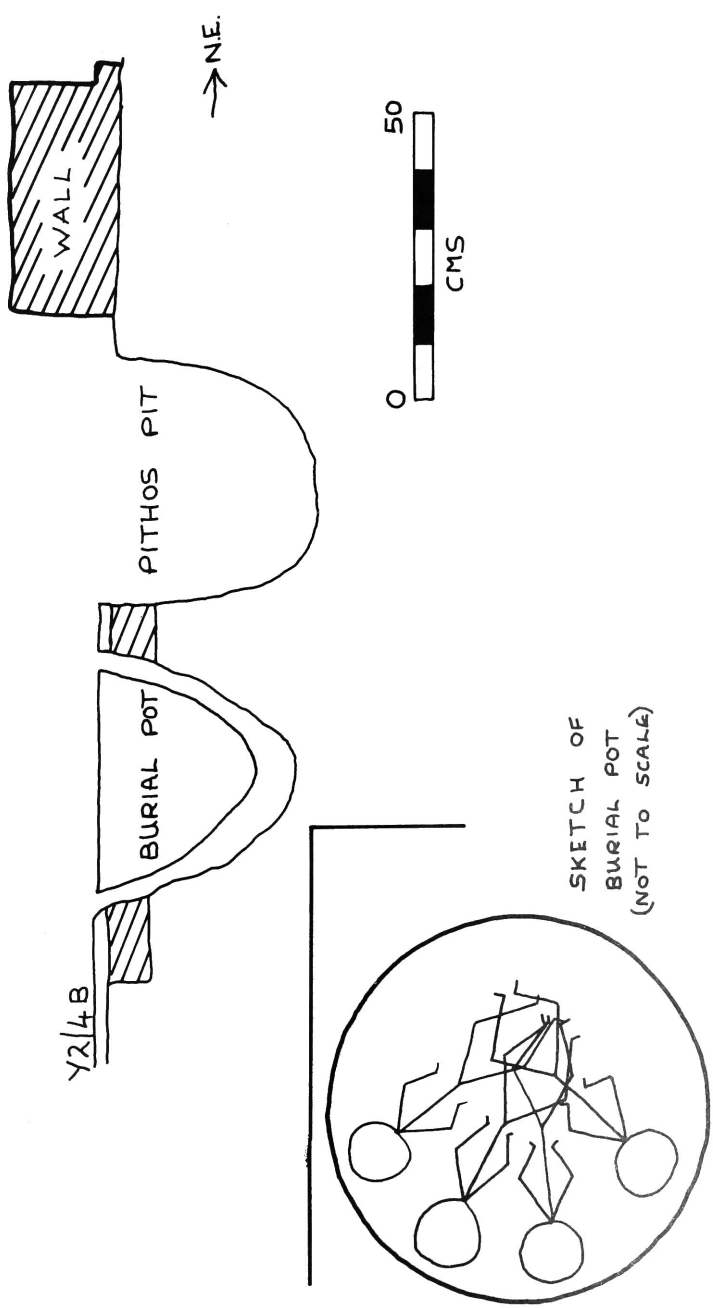


Fig.40. Early VIB: Y2, phase 2, cross section of burial pot and pithos pit and layout of skeletons in pot.



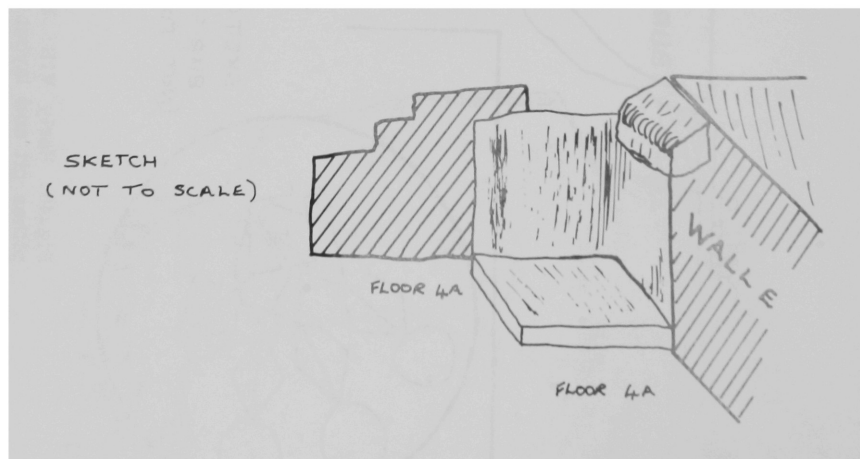
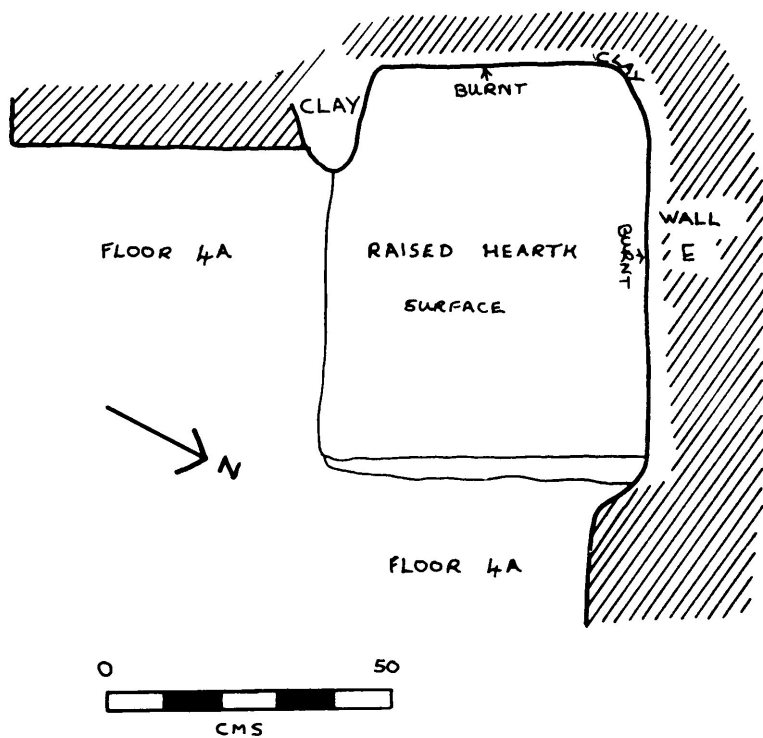
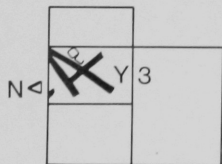
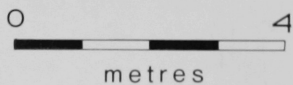
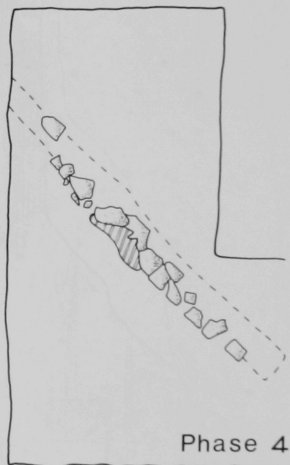
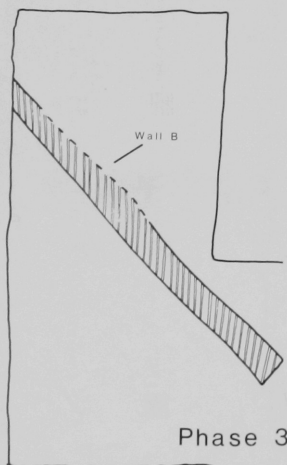
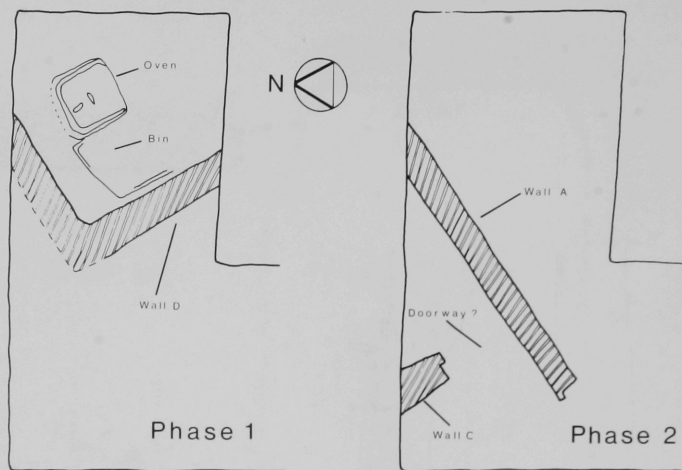


Fig.41. Early VIB: Y2, phase 4, plan and sketch of hearth.



Fig. 42. Haftavan VIB: Y3 section.



VIB: Y3, Level 4

Fig.43. Early VIB: Y3, level 4, phases 1-4.

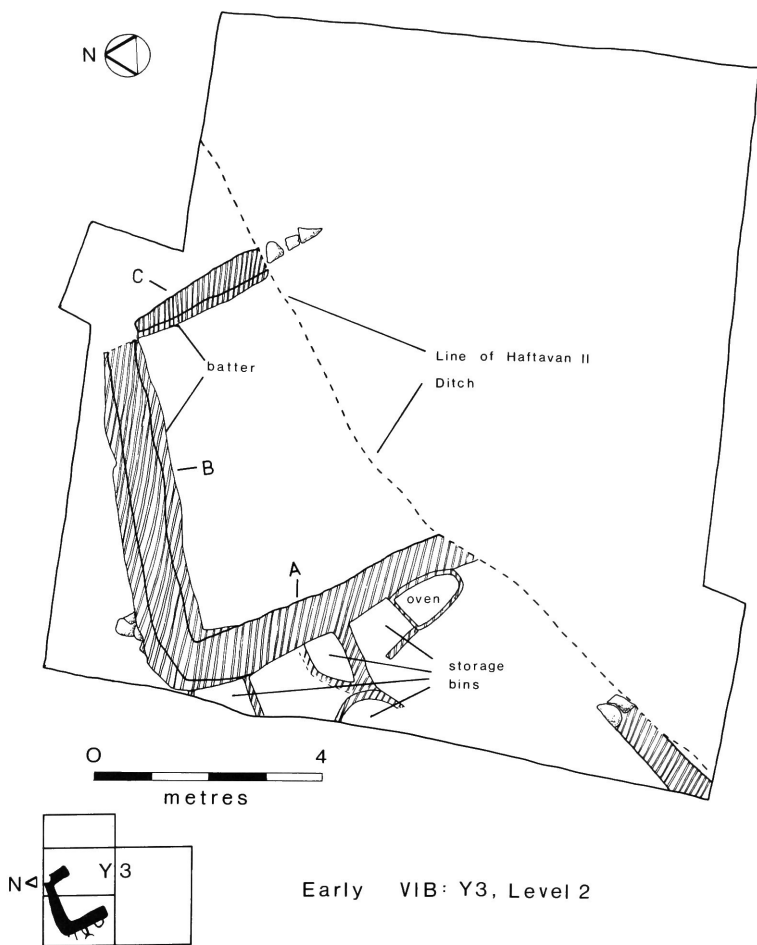
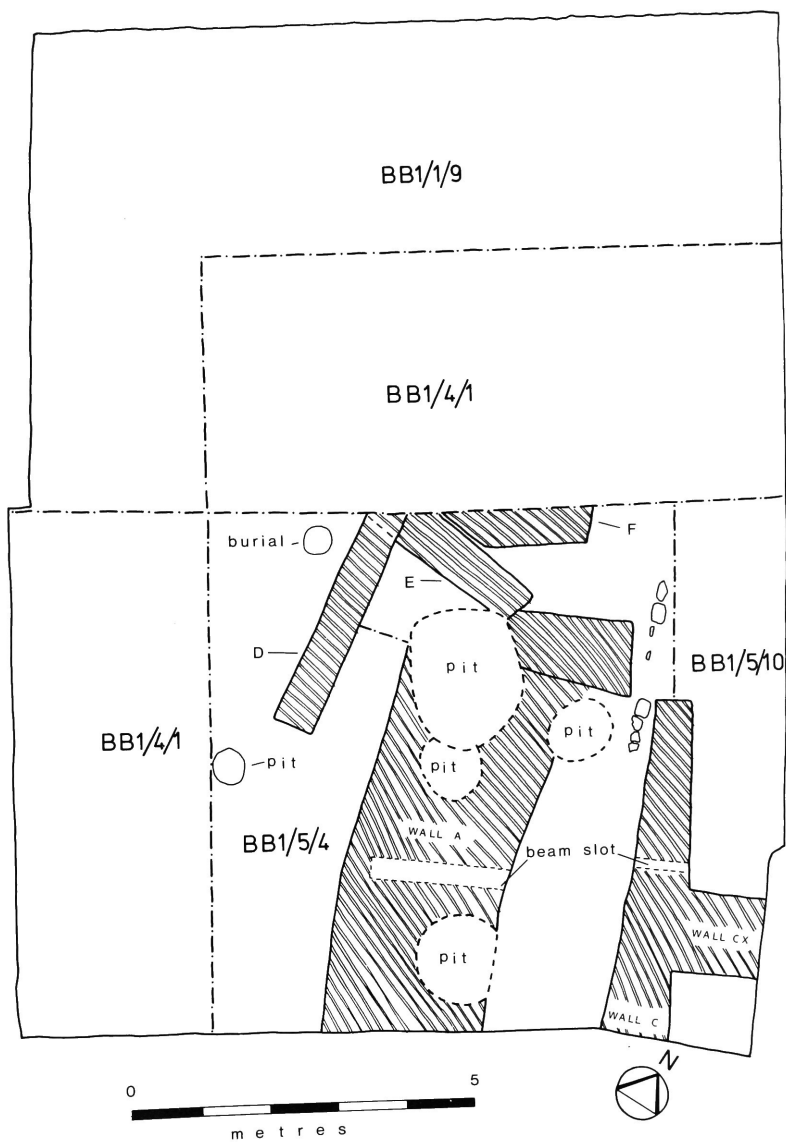


Fig.44. Early VIB: Y3, levels 2 and 3.





Early VIB : BBI, Level 5

Fig.46. Early VIB: BBI, level 5.

BB1 - SKETCH

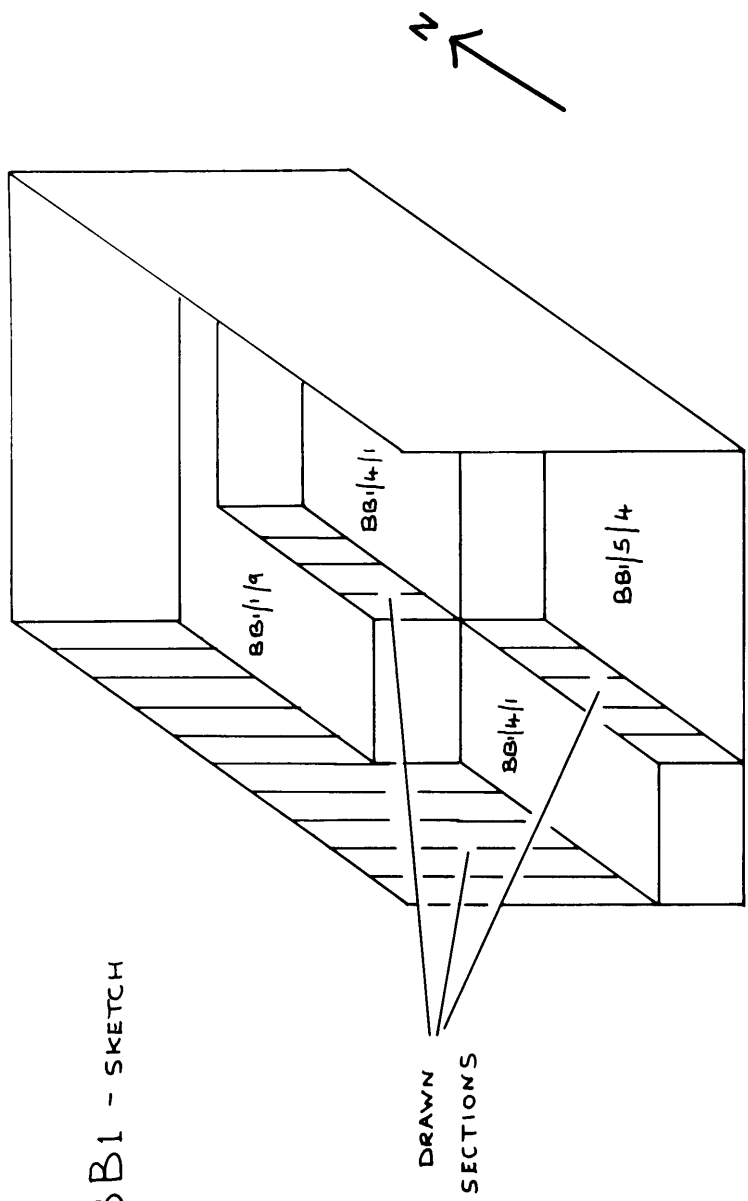
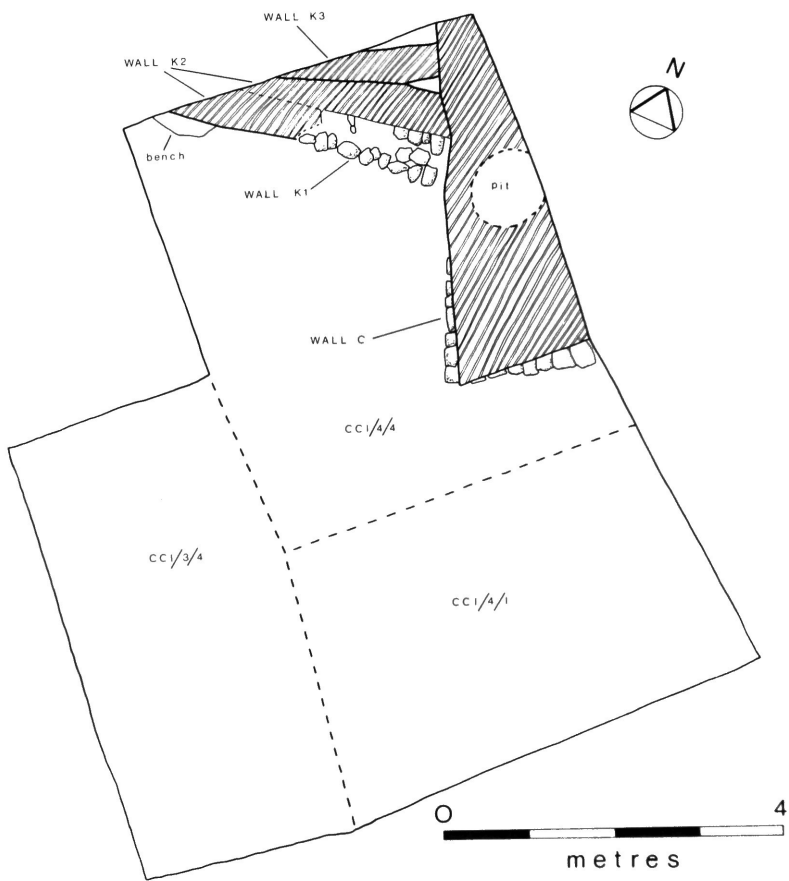


Fig. 47. Haftavan VIB: Sketch of excavated levels in BB1.



Fig.48. Haftavan VIB: CC1, section.





Early VIB: CCI, Level 4

Fig.49. Early VIB: CCI, level 4.

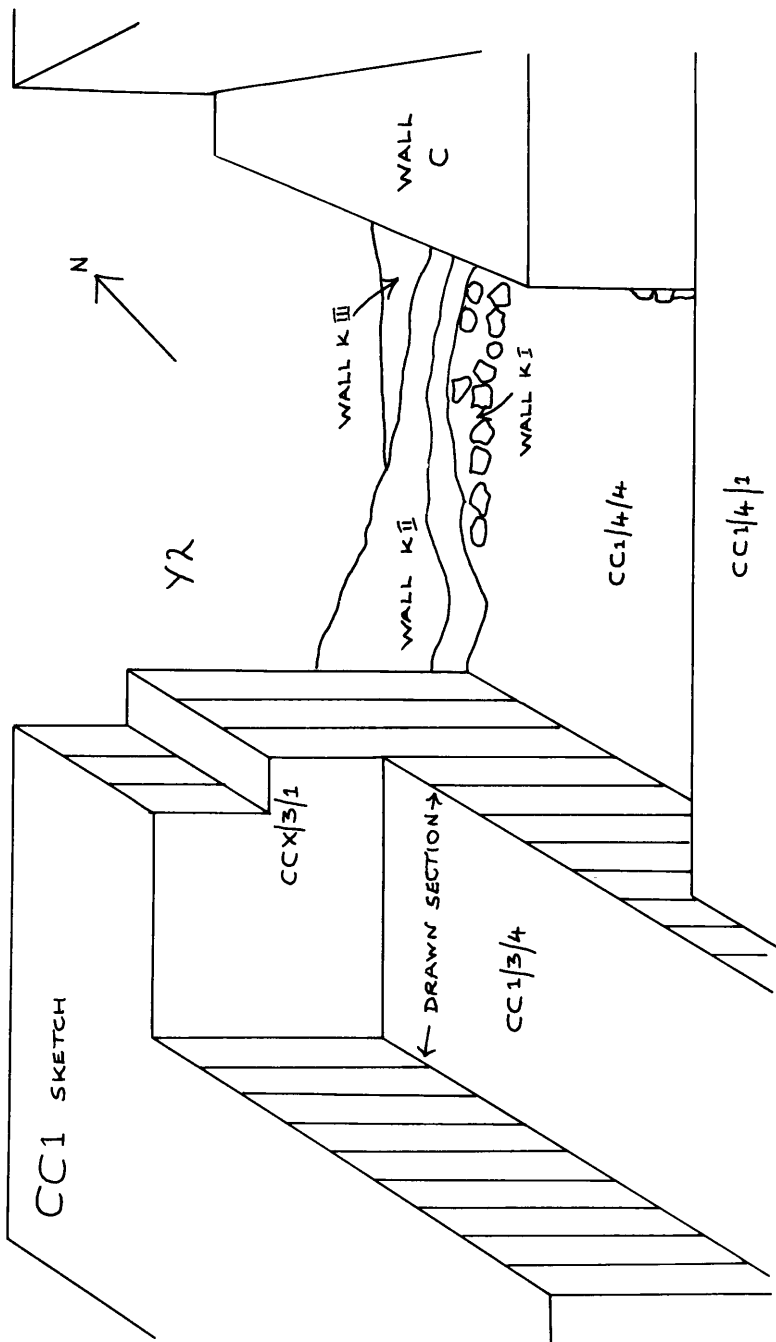


Fig.50. Haftavan VIB: Sketch of excavated levels in CC1.

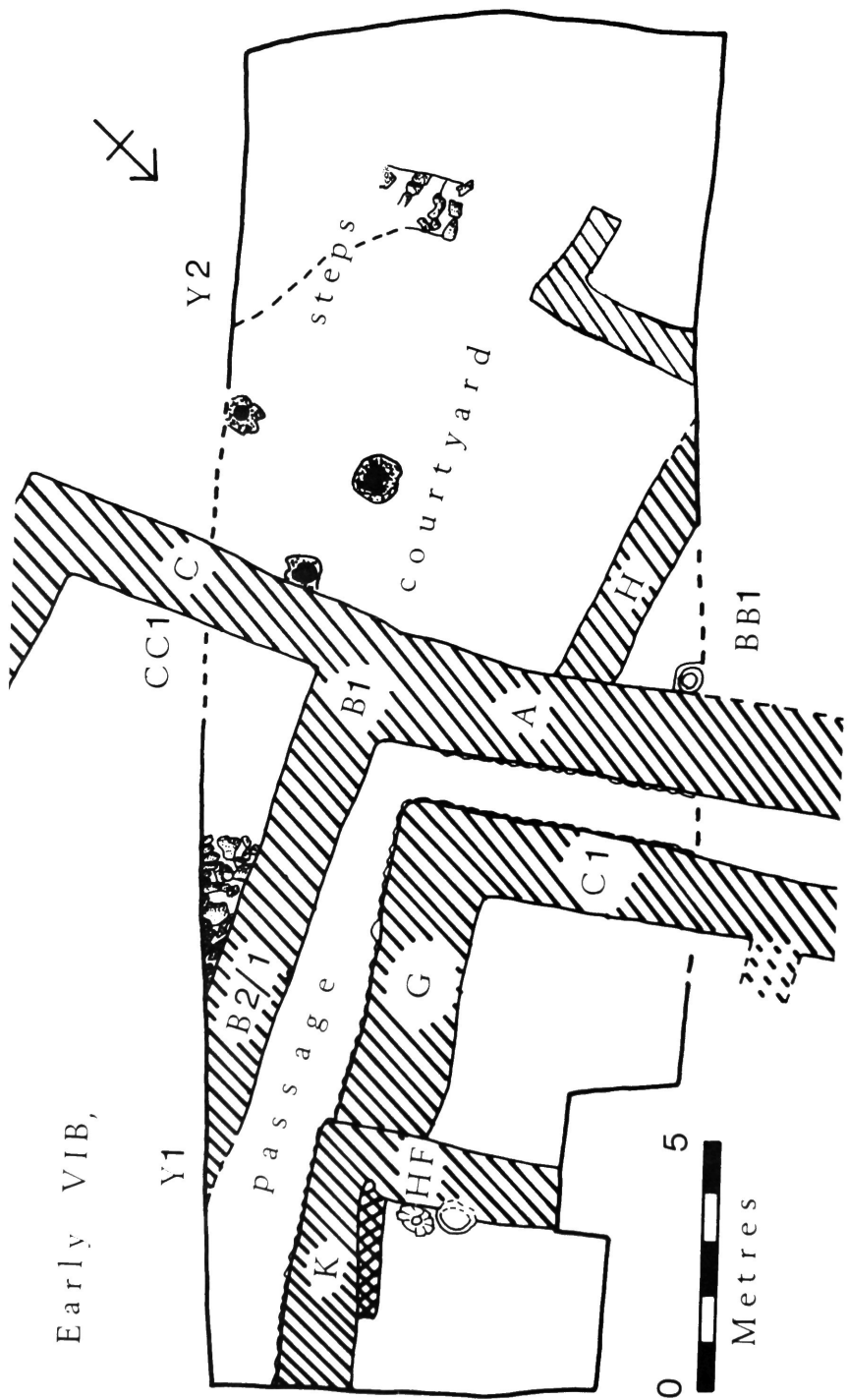


Fig.51. Early VIB: Sketch of main Early VIB walls from Y1/Y2 into BB1 and CC1.

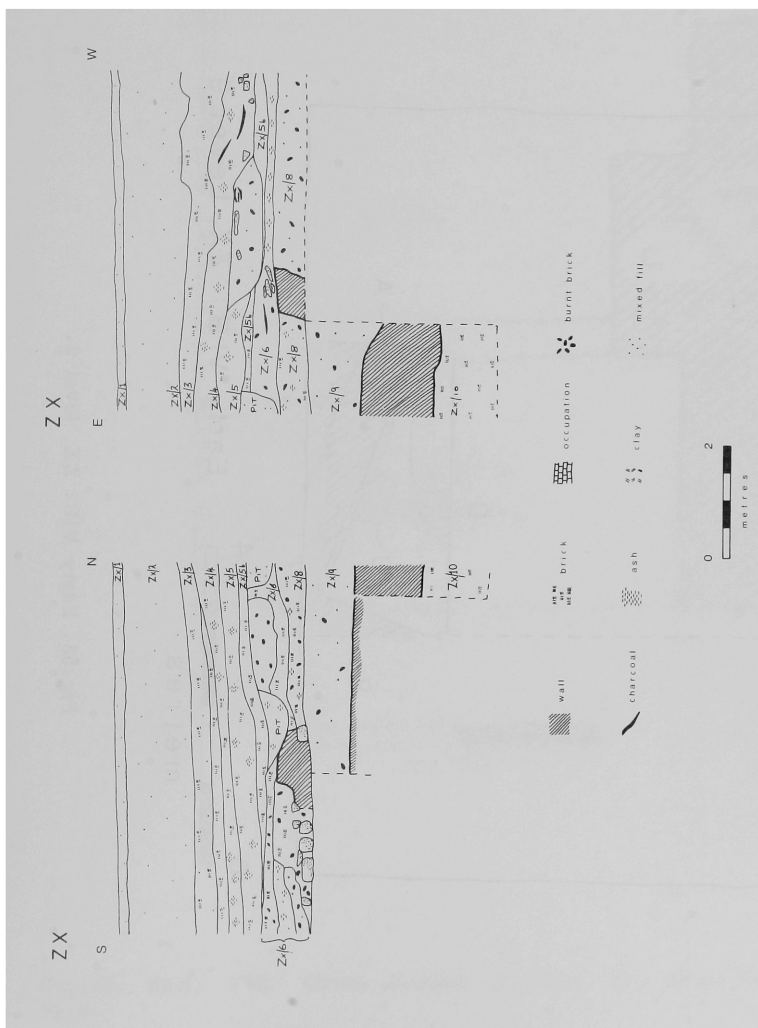


Fig. 52. Haftavan VIB: Z X section.

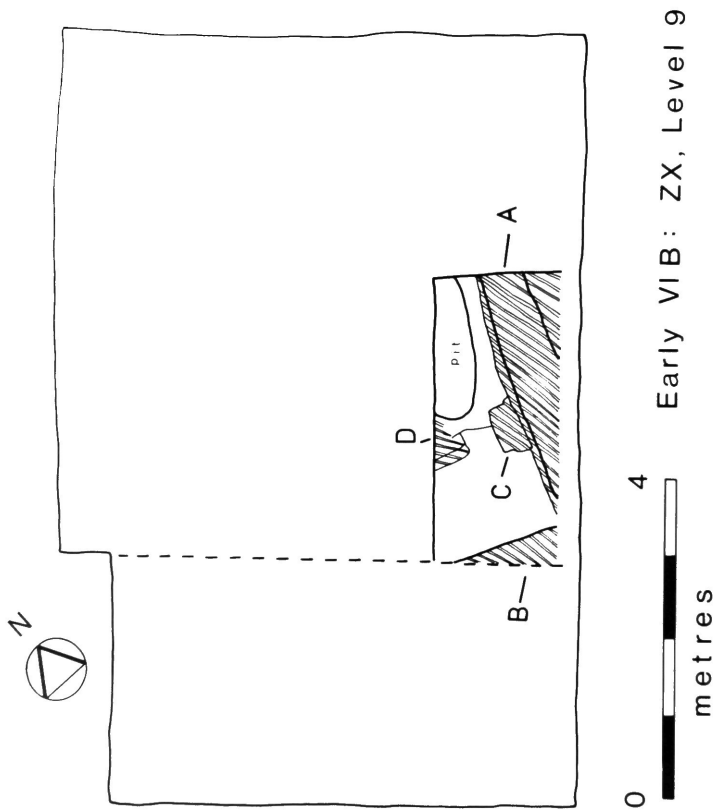


Fig. 53. Early VIB: ZX, level 9.



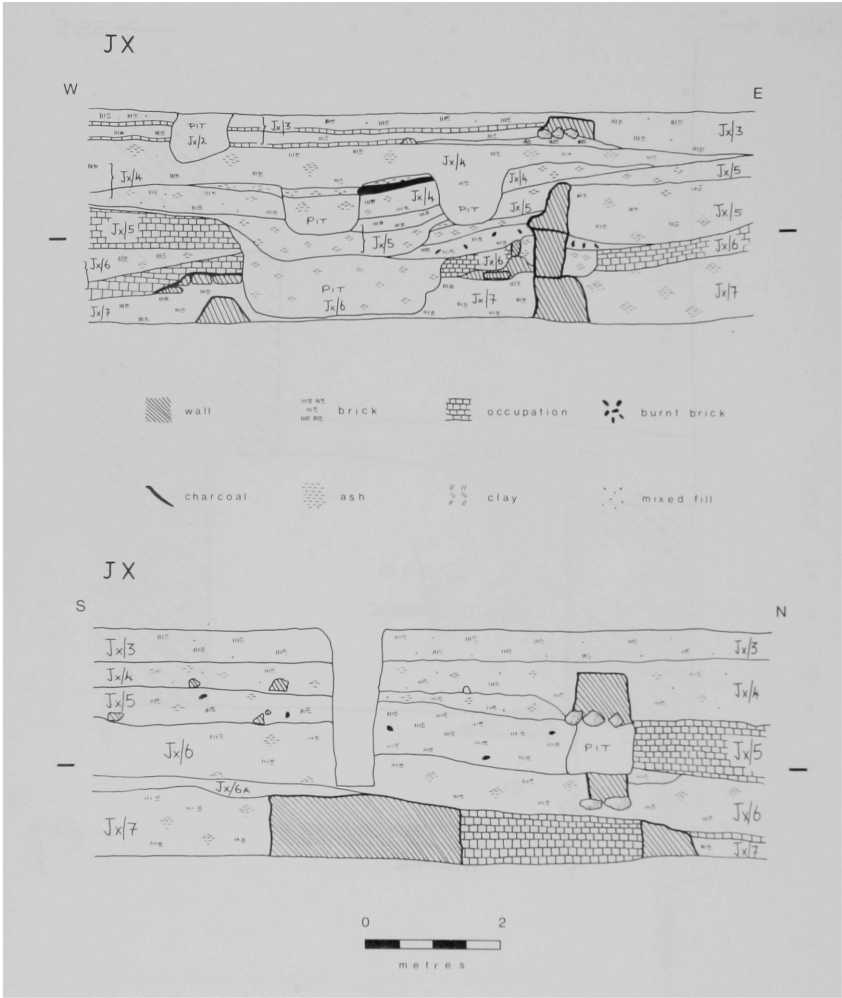


Fig.55. Haftavan VIB. JX section.

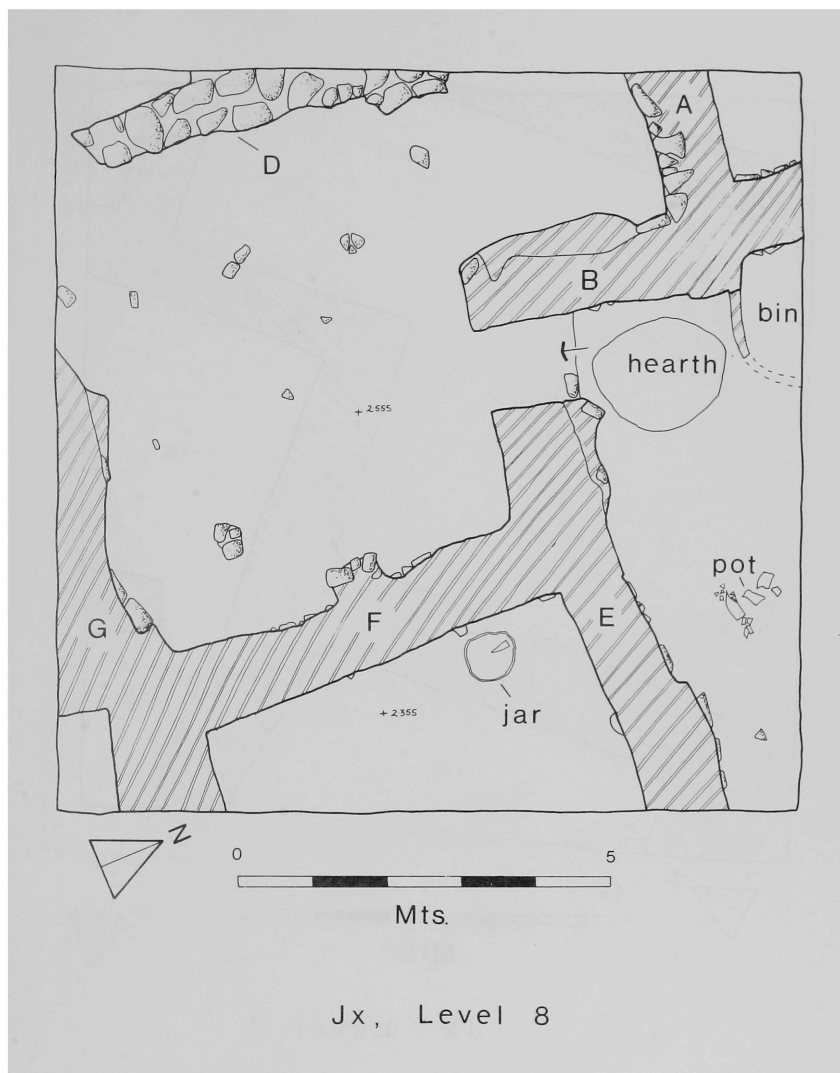


Fig.56. Early VIB: JX. level 8.



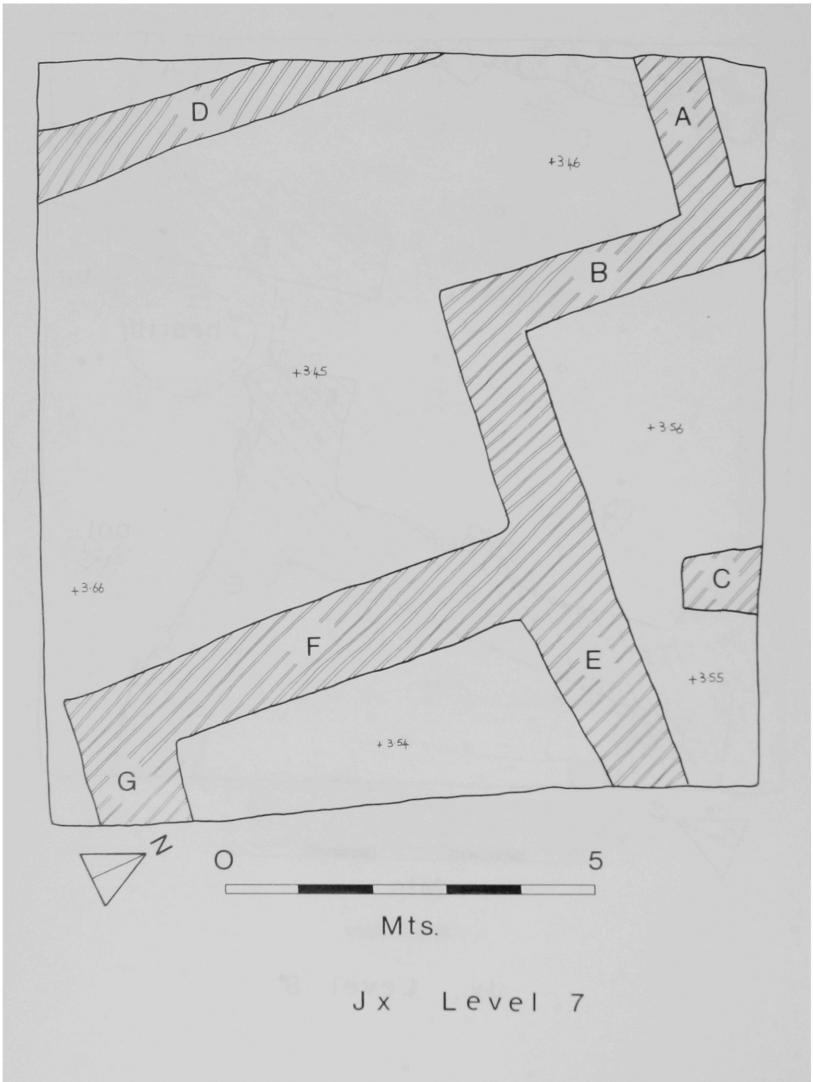


Fig.57. Early VIb: JX, level 7.

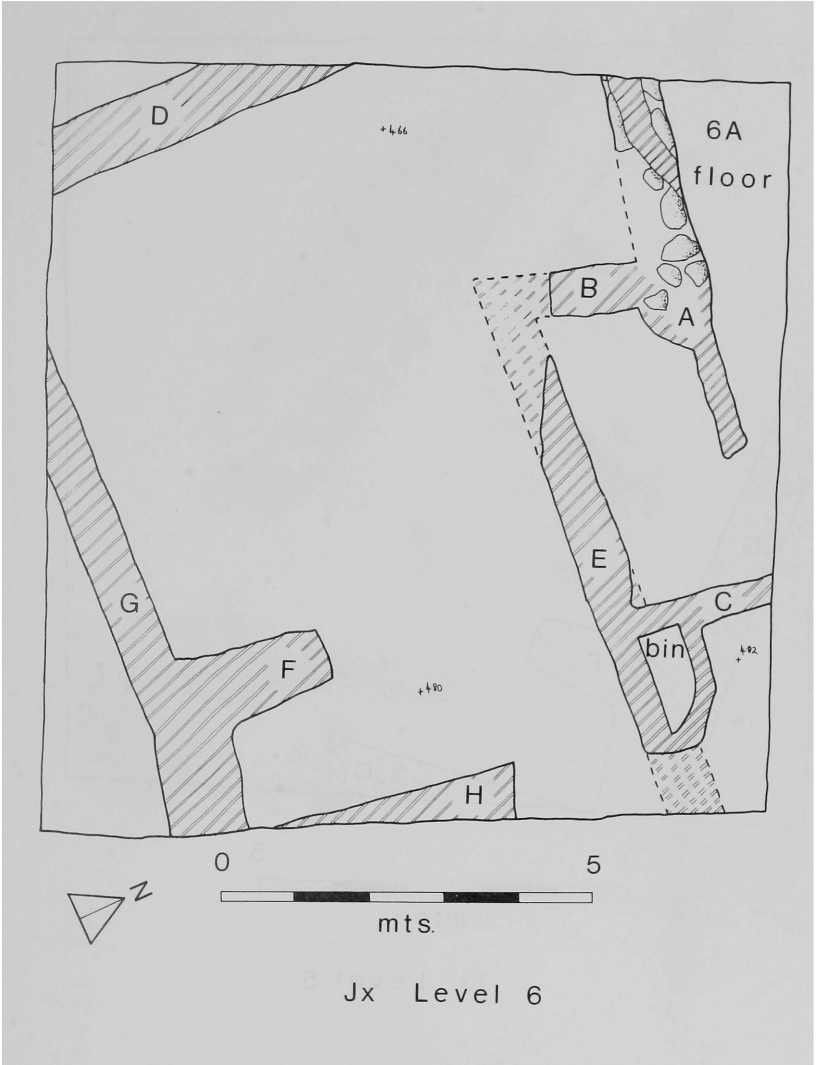


Fig.58. Early VIB: JX, level 6.

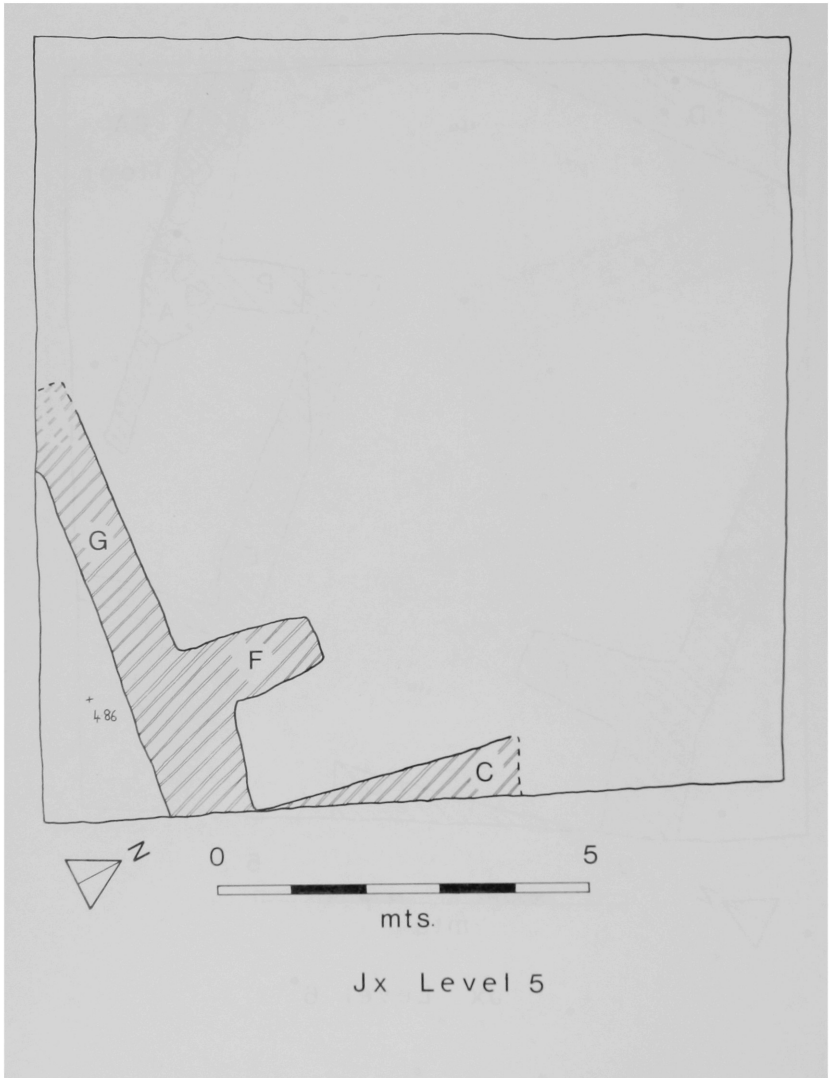


Fig.59. Early VIB: JX, level 5.

Y2 Level 3E

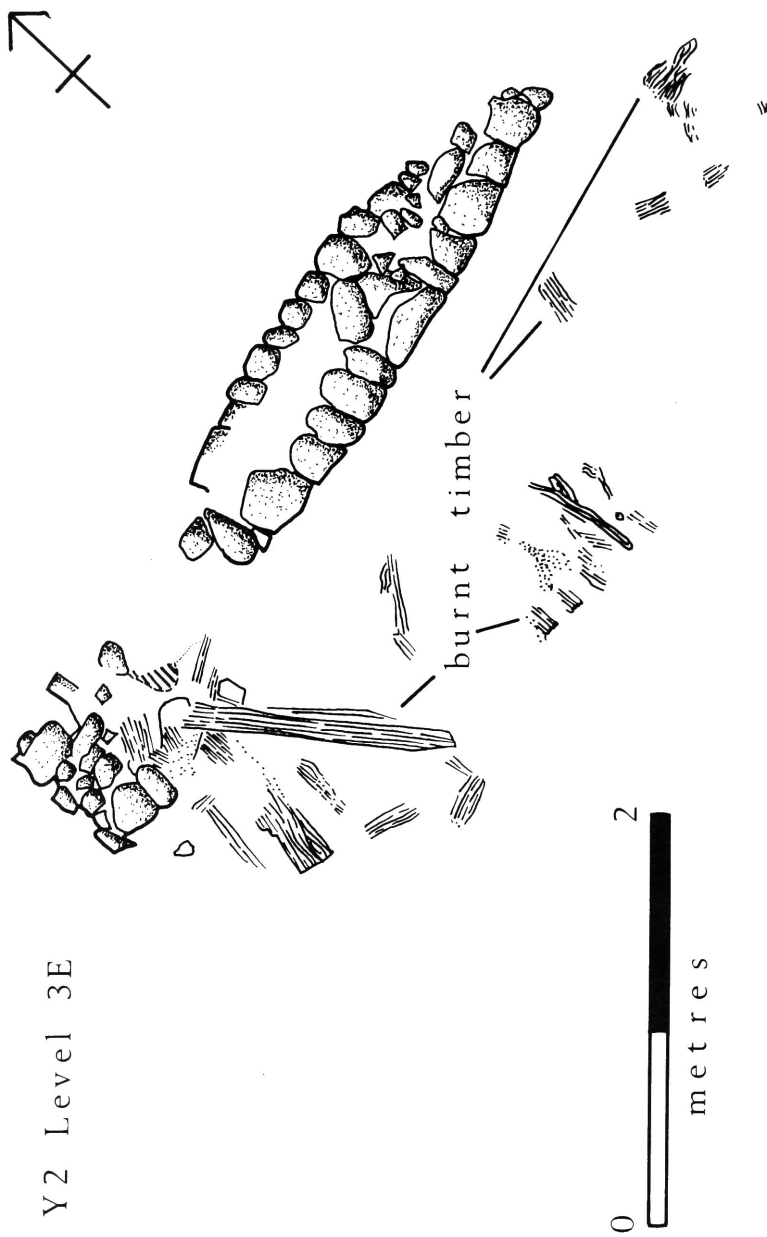


Fig.60. Late VIB: Y2, level 3e.

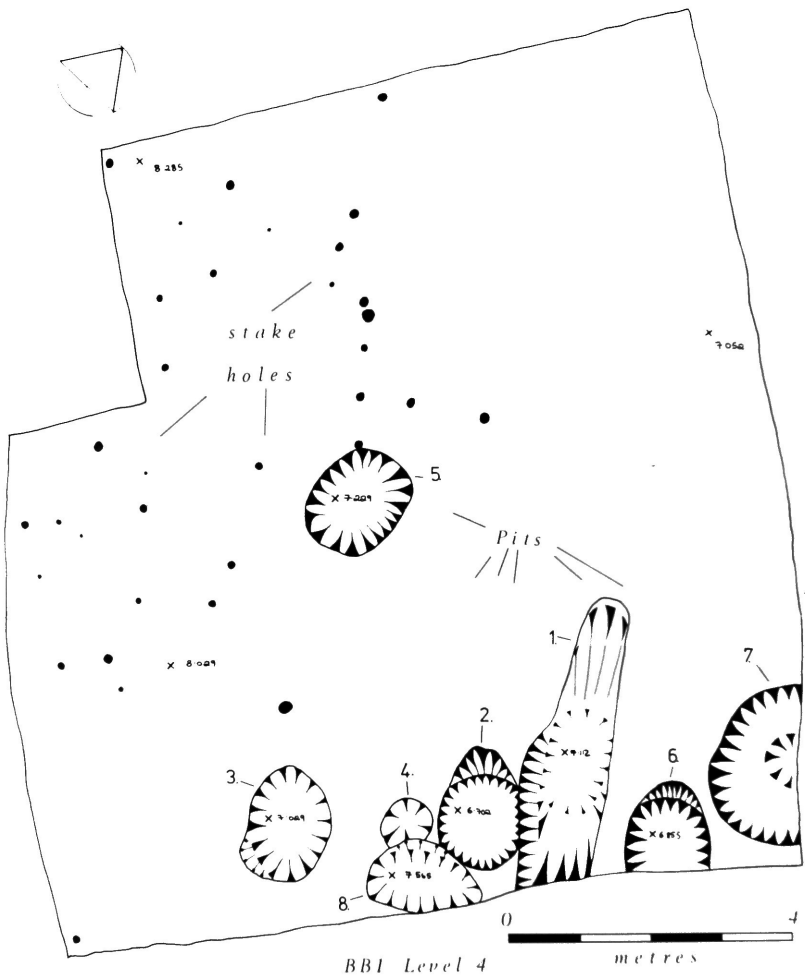


Fig.61. Late VIB: BB1, level 4.

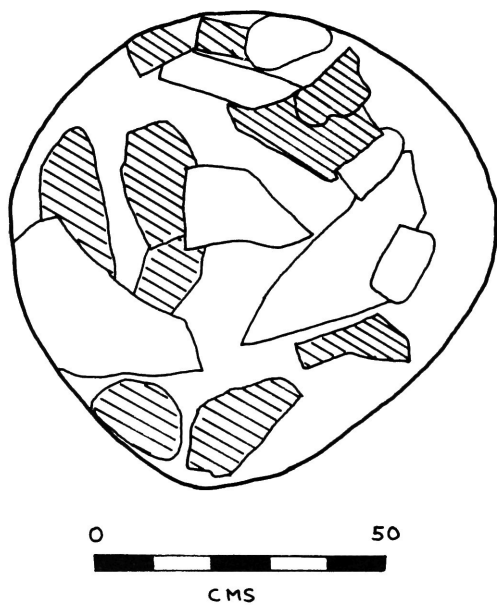
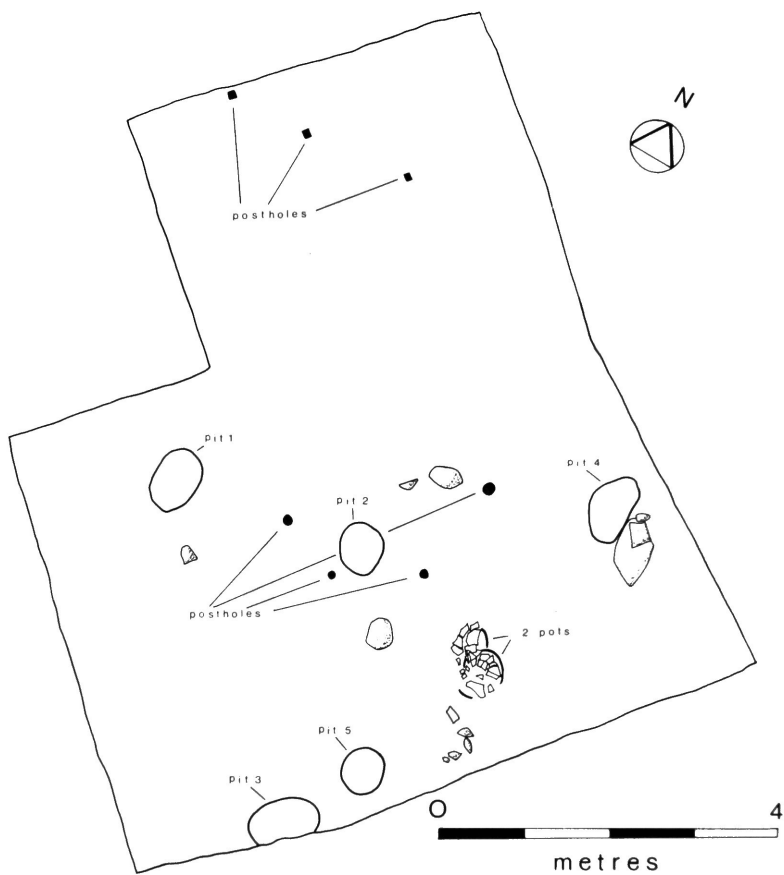


Fig.62. Late VIB: BB1, level 4, pit 4.



Late VIB: CCI, Level 3

Fig.63. Late VIB: CC1, level 3.

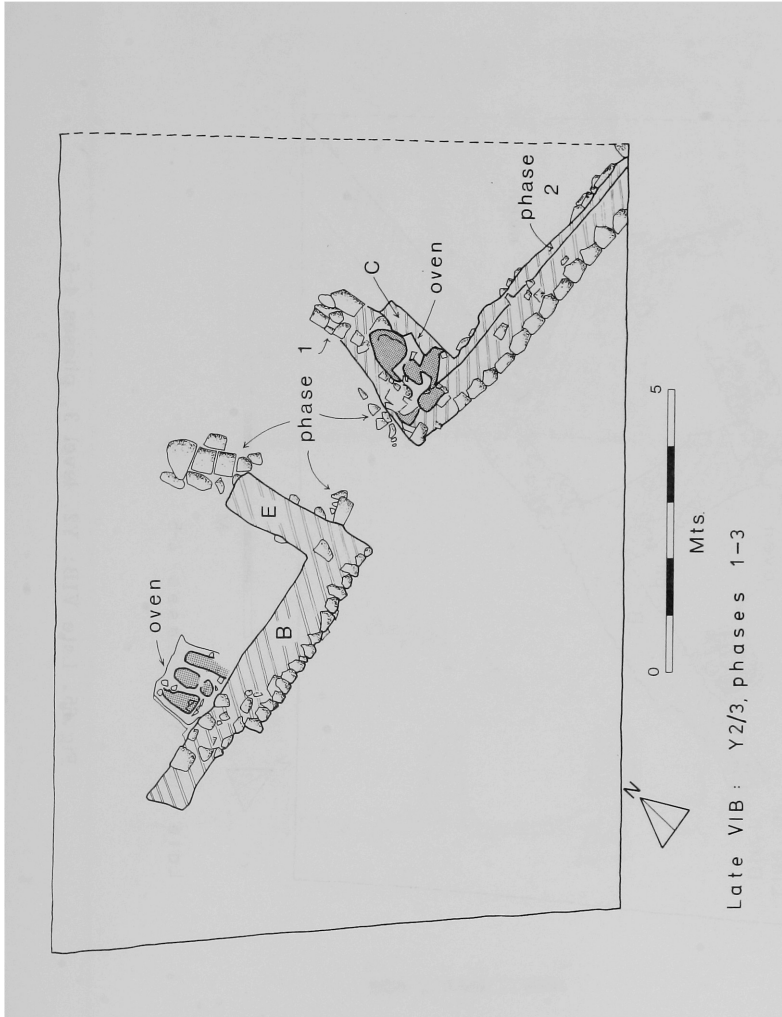
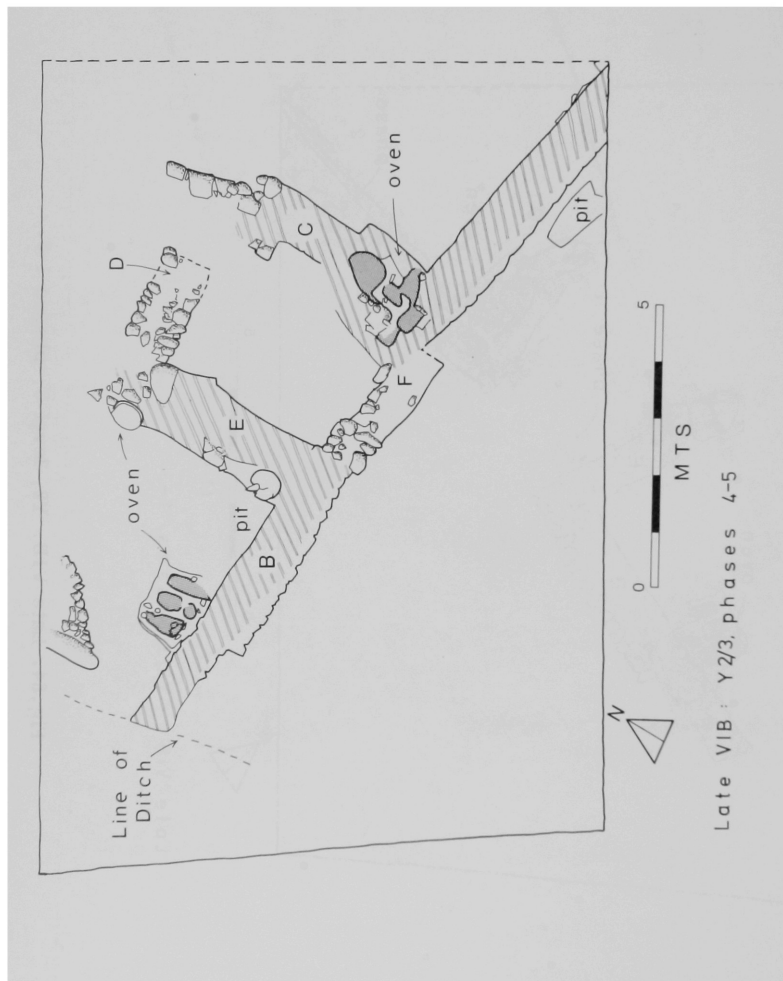


Fig.64. Late VIB: Y2, level 3, phases 1-3.





Late VIB: Y2/3, phases 4-5

Fig. 65. Late VIB: Y2, level 3, phases 4-5.

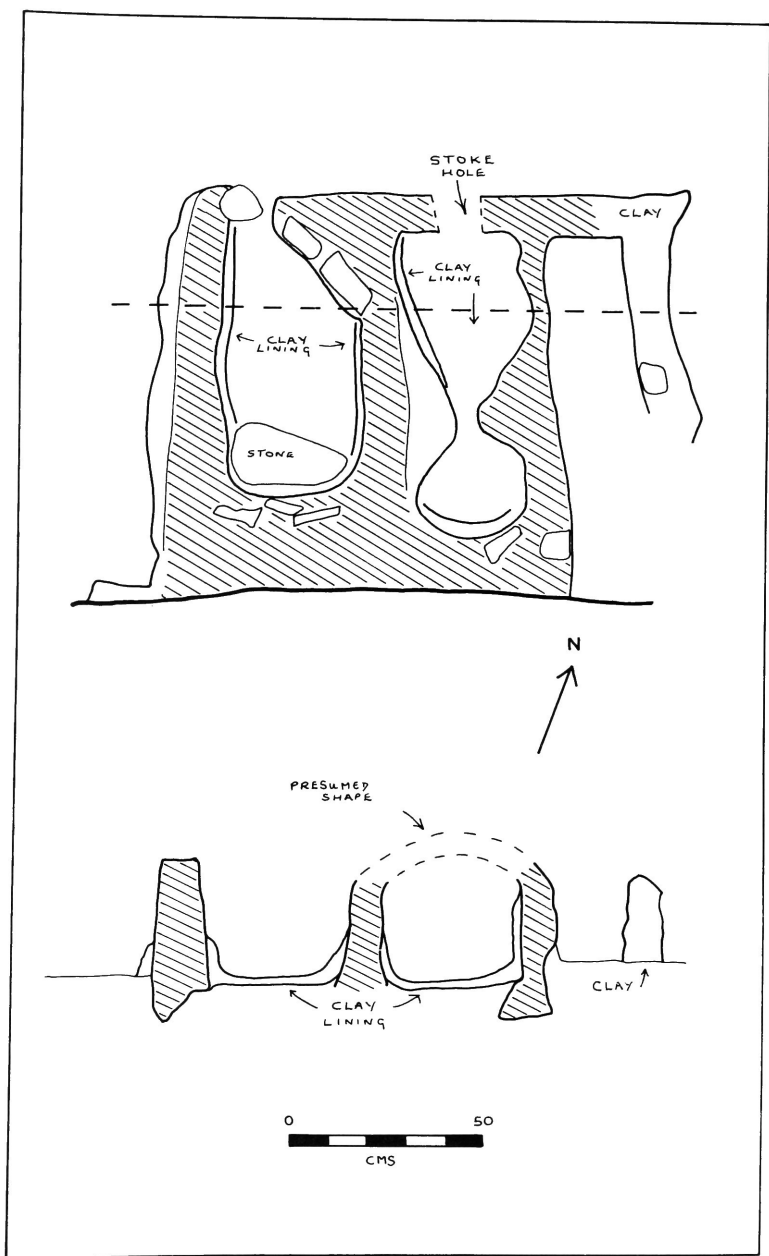


Fig.66. Late VIB: Y2, level 3, plan and section of oven incorporated into Wall B.

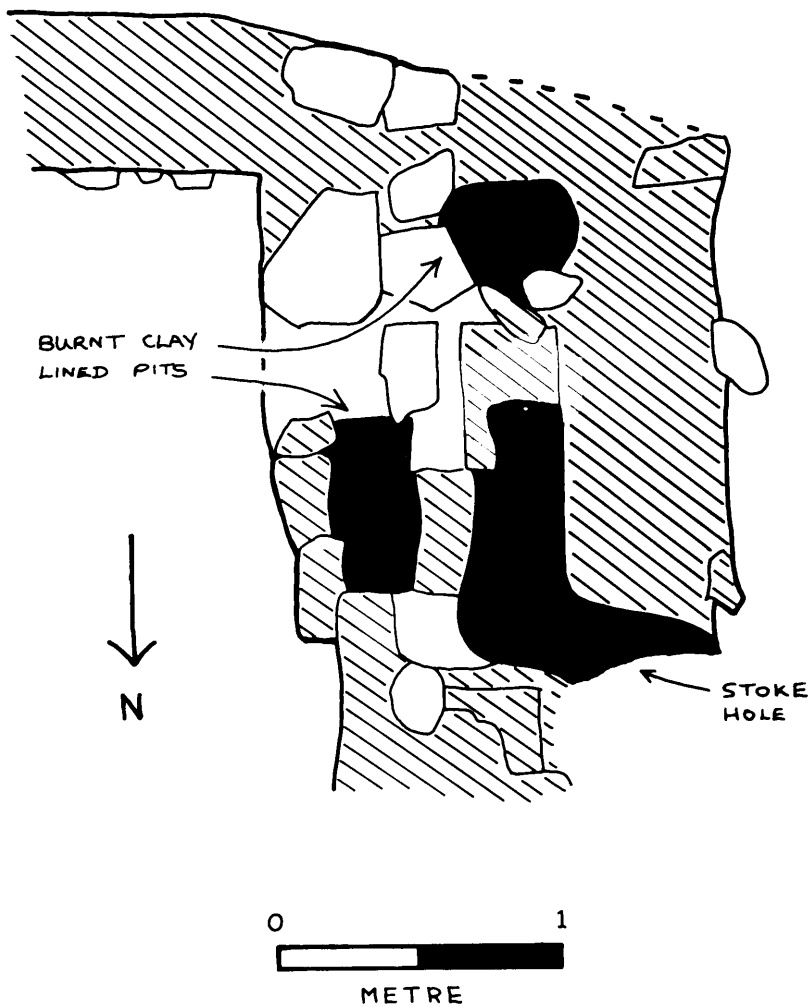
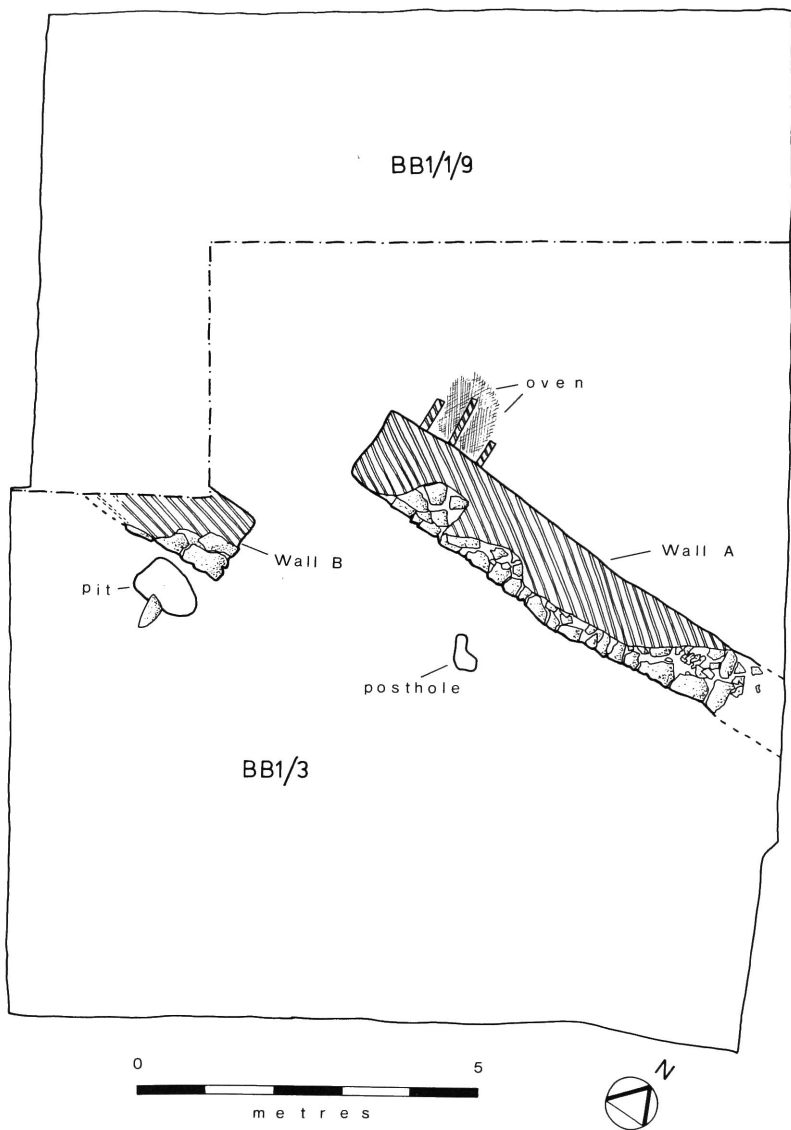


Fig.67. Late VIB: Y2, level 3, furnace/oven incorporated into Wall C.



Late VIB: BB1, Level 3

Fig.68. Late VIB: BB1, level 3.

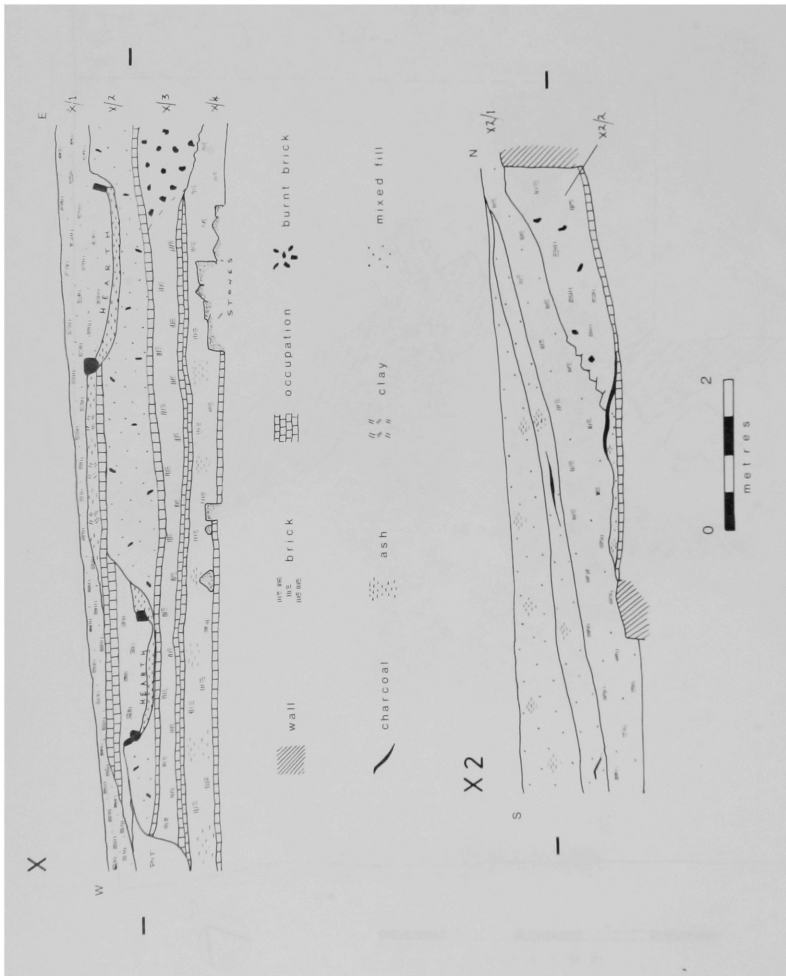


Fig.69. Late VIB: X1 and X2 sections .

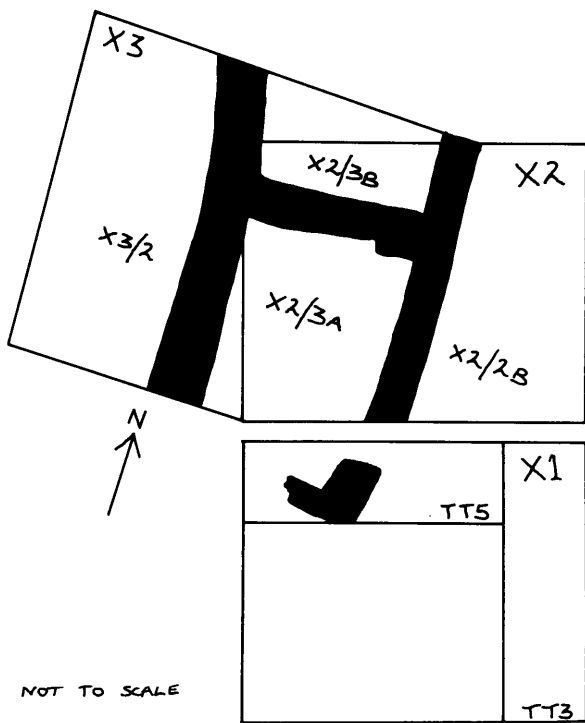


Fig.70. Late VIB: layout of 'X' trenches.

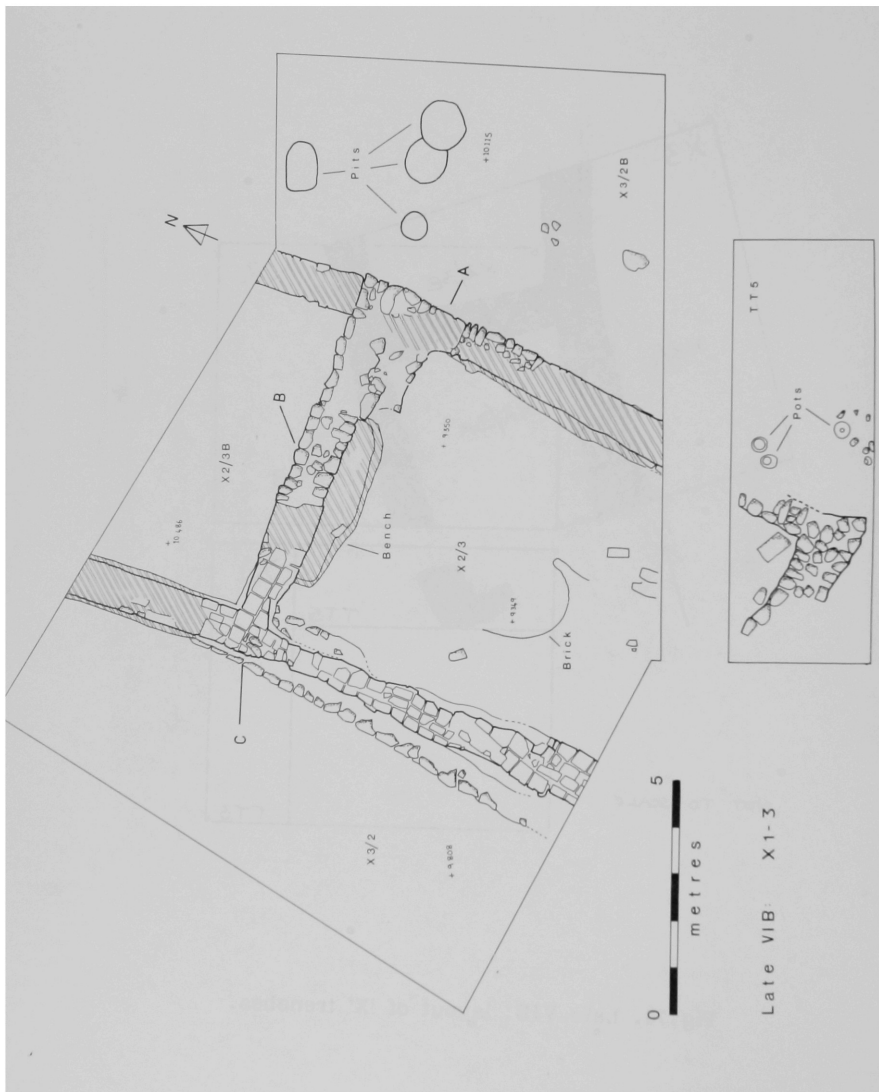
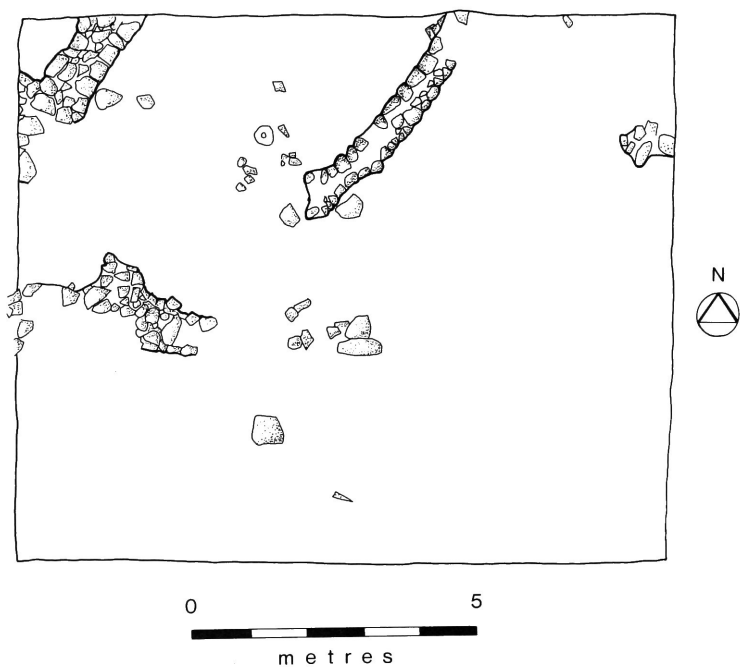


Fig.71. Late VIB: X1 (TT5), level 3; X2, level 3, X3, level 2.



Late VIB: X1, Level 4

Fig.72. Late VIB: X1, level 4.



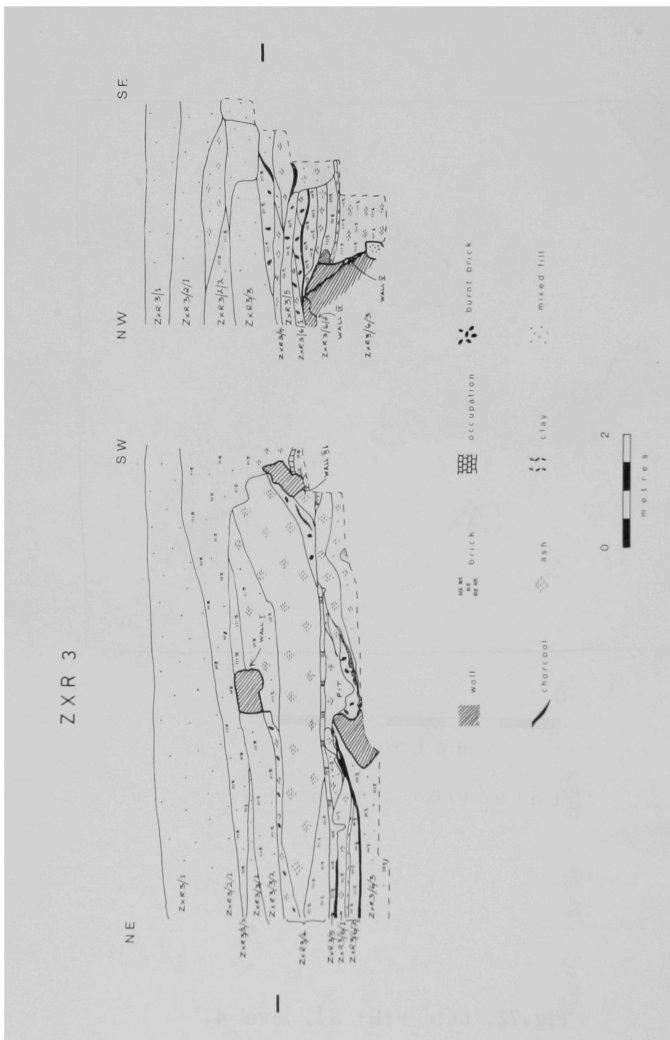


Fig. 73. Late VIB: ZXR 3 section.

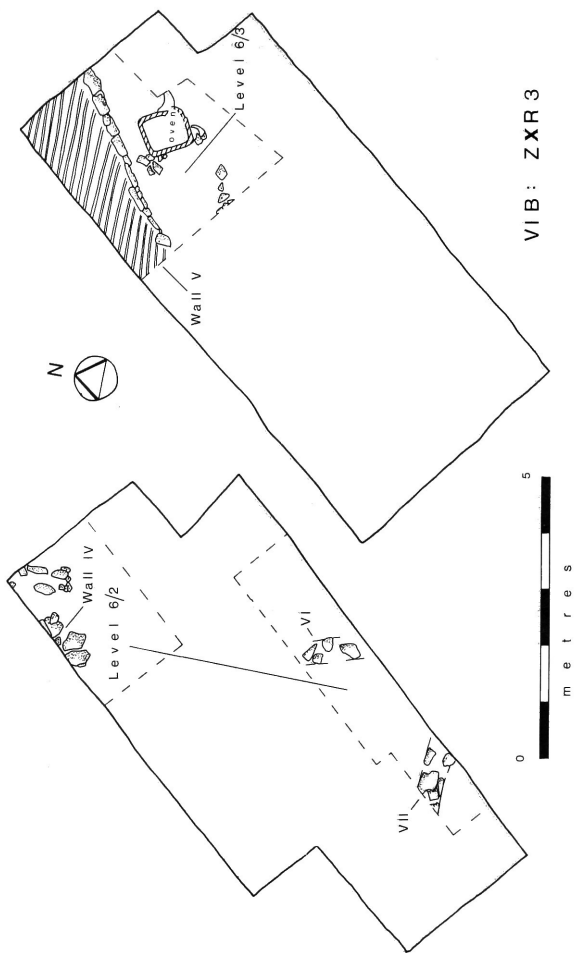


Fig.74. Late VIB: ZXR 3, level 6, phase 2 and level 6, phase 3.

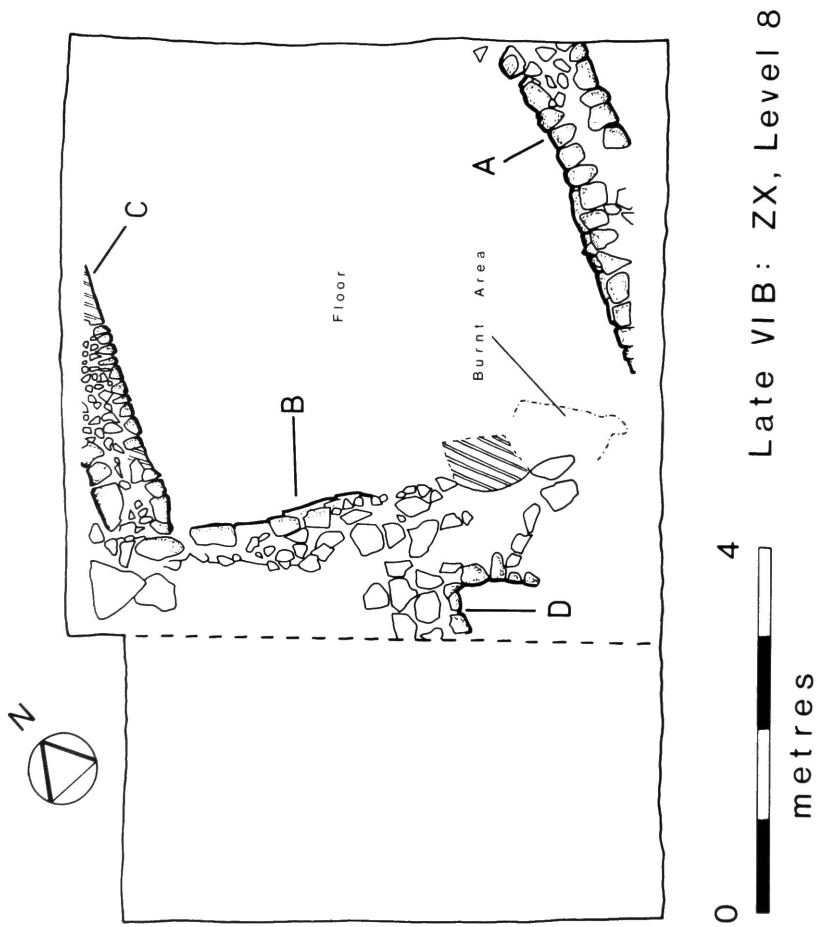


Fig.75. Late VIB ZX, level 8.

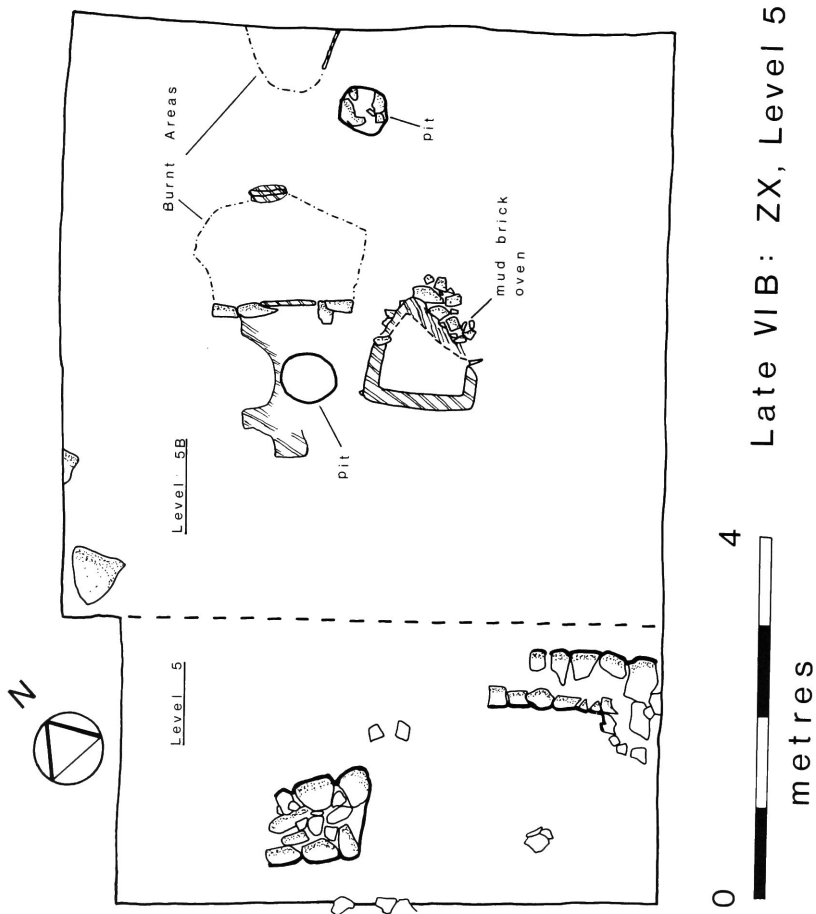


Fig.76. Late VIB: ZX, level 5.



HAFTAVAN VIB POTTERY



## THE POTTERY

The pottery from Haftaven VI has already been described in preliminary reports and previous articles. The basic typology adopted in Edwards, Iran XIX (1981) pp. 101-40 has not been changed for this present volume, but the quantity of material presented has been increased threefold. A comprehensive selection of the coarse wares and cooking wares, previously omitted, has also been included. Perhaps the most significant development is the chronological movement of the Haftavan VIA remains into the sphere of Early VIB, which has resolved the previous problem of the appearance of Early VIB wares in VIA after their absence in Late VIB. Since all the 'VIA' pottery came from one trench on the skirt of the mound the assemblage has been left intact and not divided into individual types.

Many of the occupation levels have the burnt debris and deposits to be associated with destruction, on a scale which would recommend that the catastrophe should be attributed to a hostile hand rather than a domestic accident. Such catastrophes overtook both the Early and Late VIB settlements with the result that collapsing walls and roofs sealed the fate of some of the best examples of the potter's work at Haftavan. There are also collections of complete vessels (pl. 14d): perhaps the best example is the group of ten beakers found in room 1, Y2 phase 3, which helps to shed light on both the function of the vessel and the room (pl. 14e).

The writer has previously used the term 'Urmia ware' for the Haftavan VI pottery. It should not be presumed that the pottery from Haftavan is typical of the whole of the Urmia basin in the second millennium B.C.; indeed three ceramic regions existed, each with distinct pottery styles. Present evidence suggests, however, that the two southern ceramic regions were either intrusive from the south or the south-west or they existed independently of the northern region with their trading and other connections to the south. 'Urmia ware' is currently used because surveys and excavations indicate that the Urmia basin represents the area of probable origin and the area where the Haftavan pottery was mainly distributed.<sup>1</sup>

### Early VIB Pottery (pls. 13a; 14e)

The beakers from Haftavan are characteristically cylindrical in form with everted rim and base. Five main types appeared, with some variations (see figs. 126, 77-9), but the importance of the Haftavan beakers lies not only in the quantity excavated over the last four seasons, but also in their stratigraphical position at Haftavan. All of the vessels are from Early VIB, and consequently act as one of the several indicators of an Early and Late sub-phase within VIB. Many of the so-called 'cups' from Geoy Tepe bear little relation in shape to those beakers from Haftavan VIB.<sup>2</sup> There are similarities in size but the Geoy Tepe examples are of a more convex, rounded shape, whilst

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1. For a full discussion on comparative pottery and the ceramic regions of the Urmia basin, see the second volume in this series.

2. Burton-Brown, fig. 19:405 and fig. 20:797



the Haftavan pieces have, on the whole, a more angular profile. Even so any comparative remarks must be made with caution, since the comparison here is between more than thirty illustrated beakers from Haftavan and only one or two from any other site.

Globular jars form a very considerable proportion of the total number of jars found at Haftavan, but only the small ones, type 2a (see fig. 113:11, 14, 17), occur in Early VIB. The type 2a and type 2b jars which are found in Early VIB have a very distinctive form of decoration which consists of either triangles or diamonds, the latter frequently being divided in half to form two triangles. The infill of these triangles and diamonds, which are often elongated in form and hang from the neck, is usually a series of vertical or horizontal, straight or wavy lines. These simple repetitive designs, usually executed in black onto the slipped surface or onto a cream painted surface over the slip, contrast with the multi-coloured designs of Late VIB (figs. 112-4). These early decorations illustrate more clearly than anything else the close ceramic parallels which existed between the sites of Geoy Tepe and Haftavan Tepe in the Urmia basin, and Trialeti, in the early part of the second millennium B.C.

Bowls form the largest single category of pottery and they are the most difficult to fit into a precise typology, yet there are three types which only occur in Early VIB, and very few vessels which appear throughout Haftavan VIB. Those vessels belonging to type 1 are holemouth bowls (figs. 82, 126:7-8). Burney stated in 1975 that this type only occurred in Early VIB, but excavations in 1975 and 1978 confirmed that they existed in both Early and Late VIB, although, as usual, there were significant differences in decoration.<sup>3</sup> Holemouth bowls are not represented amongst the published Geoy Tepe and Dinkha Tepe assemblages. The raised base or wedge base bowls are characteristic of Early VIB (fig. 82, 126:5), as are the deep, straight sided, carinated bowls, and bead rimmed bowls: types 3 and 4 (figs. 84 and 86, 123 and 125). They both have the same design and decoration components as the jars described above, which included black straight and wavy lines, although the designs hang from the rim in a semi-circular fashion, not in triangular form.

#### Late VIB Pottery (pl. 12c; 14c; 14d)

The pottery from Late VIB has a number of characteristics: there are far fewer types which belong solely to Late VIB compared with Early VIB (fig. 140); the inverted, triangular rimmed bowls, found in some quantity at Haftavan, are unknown at any of the contemporary sites in the Urmia basin (figs. 104-7). The type 6 bowls in Early VIB have a limited array of shapes and styles, which enables them to be assigned fairly easily to a particular type, but in Late VIB there is an abundance of wide-ranging styles for each type of vessel, which defy precise categorisation (figs. 89-100). The shapes of many bowls, especially the carinated examples, continue into the Haftavan V period, where the carinated styles are sometimes manufactured in grey ware. Decoration too knows no bounds and although it is apparent that a sizeable percentage of the pottery was painted, there

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3. Burney, Iran, XIII (1975) pp. 160-1.

is very little repetition in the motifs used. On many of the bowls where a great deal of colour has been used in intricate designs, the application has a tendency towards being shoddy in comparison with some of the earlier examples. Also, for the first time, naturalistic scenes are represented with animals, human figures and birds, and geometric patterns, all of which reveal a degree of skill and powers of observation (figs. 135-9).

The initial process of pottery manufacture had obviously received some attention since Early VIB, for there was a much higher level of technical skill exhibited in the later bowls. Nearly all of the fabrics are fine grit tempered and well fired, with most fabrics orange/brown in colour.

#### Discussion and Identification of Motifs (figs. 135-9)

Since there is no complete human figure, it is very difficult to decide whether, in any specific case, a man or woman is represented. In one or two cases there is some indication that the figures are male; notably fig. 138:12 where a figure is flanked by what seem to be flighted arrows or spears: this design might be compared to those of the much later vessels of the 'Ardebil' style, one of which has a band of figures which seem to be clutching an assortment of spears and shields.<sup>4</sup> The occurrence of cross-hatched triangles, infilled triangles and triangular outlines sometimes interspersed with birds, on bands of decoration on the upper part of the body of the pot, are highly reminiscent of Haftavan VIB painted pottery and attest to the longevity of some motifs in the Near East.

Among quadrupeds, two main types may be recognised: felines and equid; there is the possibility that one sherd shows a caprid (138:8). The four legged creatures in fig. 138:1 with its five-toed or clawed feet or paws, curved tail and spotted coat must be a feline animal, as, presumably, is fig. 138:2 although its shape is not immediately recognisable. The attention paid to the eye in fig. 138:2 is interesting, if only because it is repeated in fig. 138:3, and is perhaps a reason for not identifying the creature in fig. 138:3 as a horse. The animals on fig. 135:6 (see colour plate) may be horses, yet the long ears and erect mane could indicate an ass.

Moorey has suggested that the two safest criteria for distinguishing between horse and ass, are the tail and mane: 'the tail of the onager is stalk-like with a tufted end; that of the horse by contrast is covered with long hairs from its root to its tip. The mane of the onager is generally short and erect, whilst that of the horse is longer, falling down the back of the neck'.<sup>5</sup>

These criteria have interesting implications for the supposed horse-drawn vehicle depicted on the Haftavan VIB sherd. Both animals

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4. E. Haerinck, 'Painted Pottery of the Ardebil Style in Azerbaijan (Iran)', *IA*, XIII (1978) fig. 9:1.
  5. P.R.S. Moorey, 'Pictorial Evidence for the History of Horse-Riding in Iraq before the Kassite Period', *Iraq*, XXXII (1970), p. 37.

have short, erect ears and short, erect manes.<sup>6</sup> Other criteria which Moorey gives are less easy to apply to ancient representations: the horse in proportion to its size has a smaller head, longer legs and broader hooves than the ass; it also has a forelock which the ass does not.<sup>7</sup> The Haftavan example does not have a forelock, although it has short legs, but the length of the neck and size of the head are perhaps more reminiscent of a horse. Littauer has said, 'I do believe the animals are horses; the small ears here are almost diagnostic (manes can be trimmed) as is the apparent presence of two pairs of reins (I cannot think of any explicit case of an onager being driven in a horse bridle). The difficulty with the reins on the sherd is that they also appear to be redistributed by a terret on the pole which is too far forward to be realistic. To be practical only the inner reins should cross (so that the driver will have both left reins in the left hand and both right reins in the right hand). But whether the apparent distribution of reins on the sherd reflects the reality at the time or whether it is due to the artist's lack of understanding is impossible to tell'.<sup>8</sup>

The designs on sherds seem to be fitted into a standard format, which consists of bands of red and black paint on top of the slip. From these lines hang black or black and red hatched triangles, around which the naturalistic design is fitted. Any available space on those sherds depicting naturalistic scenes seems to have been filled with birds or, in an exceptional case, what appears to be an insect (138:3, 6; 139).

These birds, which are reminiscent of the incised decoration on the pottery from Yanik Tepe and other Early Transcaucasian period sites, are large in number and variety. In view of Haftavan's position close to the shore at a lake it is not surprising that the local potters made much use of birds as filling-in motifs. The variation in the bird life represented is sufficient for tentative attempts to be made at identification, but one must bear in mind, however, that in comparison with much ancient art and that of the more recent primitive peoples, these drawings are very crude. Since bird identification often depends on the angle of beak to body, any attempt to identify these birds is further complicated by their often being represented completely off balance.<sup>10</sup>

The swastika design of fig. 135:1 has many parallels in many parts of the Near East from a much earlier period; some swastikas have

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6. Burney, Iran, XIII (1975) p. 161.

7. Moorey, Iraq, XXXII (1970) p. 37.

8. The text of a personal communication from Mrs. Mary Littauer, 19 April 1980.

9. C.A. Burney, 'Excavations at Yanik Tepe, North-Western Iran', Iraq, XXIII (1961) pl.LXXI:14, and T.S. Khachatrian, The Ancient Cultures of Shiraka, 1975, p. 64, fig. 21.

10. Edwards, Iran XIX (1981) pp. 108-9.

elaborate designs, but the surviving design at Haftavan is one of the classic type.<sup>11</sup> Many of the painters in Early VIB restricted themselves to producing chequer board designs of red, black and buff squares (see fig. 135:4, 5, 7), the slipped surface usually being painted first in buff. A motif which is frequently used on Early VIB vessels is the facing triangle which in Late VIB is transformed by the simple addition of legs, tails and heads into animals (fig. 138:1, 8, 9, 10).<sup>12</sup>

Tracing the development of motifs which appear on so many decorated vessels in the second millennium B.C. in the Near East, presents innumerable problems, centred around the fact that the relevant designs are the result of a development lasting four or five millennia. The present symbols, therefore, are so far removed from any identifiable representation, that accurate interpretation is impossible for the most part. One is also presented with the problem of deciding whether the pot painters at Haftavan were painting a motif to represent an animal or, whether they were just applying the design for its own appeal, ignorant of what it initially symbolised.

### Pottery Terminology

Technical terms for pottery have been used in a variety of ways by Near Eastern archaeologists. The definitions included below are of the terms most frequently used in this section:

#### Temper

Any substance which was deliberately added to the clay by the potter. Both organic substances (for example, dung or vegetable matter) and inorganic substances (for example, sand or grit) are referred to as temper.

#### Slip

A coat of clay applied to the surface of a vessel as a suspension of clay in water. This thin watery solution forms a correspondingly thin layer on the exterior of the vessel wall.

#### Wash

A thin layer of mineral paint covering one or both surfaces of a vessel, or the entire surface of an artefact (for example, a spindle whorl or animal model). The term 'wash' can be confusing and/or redundant since washes tend to grade into slips, yet it is useful since washes have a distinct thickness.

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11. Khachatrian, Early Cultures of Shiraka, fig. 71, shows a style common in Soviet Armenia; for a large selection from Iran and Mesopotamia, see W. Stucki, Unterlagen zur Keramik des Alten Vorderen Orients, 1, Zurich, 1980, fig. XIII:334-344.
  12. Sardarian, Primitive Society in Armenia, fig. LX:1, and R.H. Dyson and T.C. Young, The Solduz Valley, Iran: Pisdeli Tepè Antiquity, XXXIV (1960) fig. 3:3.

### Burnished surface

A lustrous surface, produced by rubbing the vessel with a hard, smooth tool, such as a pebble, bone tool, or a piece of wood, probably when it was relatively dry. Stroke marks may or may not be visible on this type of finish. The Haftavan vessels were burnished after they had been painted. This can be inferred from three points:

- a) the paint is lustrous, a property it would not possess without burnishing.
- b) On some sherds the surface is well preserved and lustrous, except in those areas formerly covered by a fugitive painted design.
- c) The edges of the painted designs are often smeared or blurred, with some paint streaks on adjacent open areas.

### Wet smoothed surface

A matt surface which is generally smooth but which may also have fine ridges in some areas. This type of finish was produced by smoothing the surface of the pot with a soft or yielding tool, such as a hand or a piece of leather, while the vessel was wet.

## Pottery Typology

The assemblage from Haftavan has been divided into four parts: beakers, plates and dishes, jars, and bowls. Each will be examined in turn.

### a) Beakers

Type 1 (fig. 77:1) has a rounded profile with a flat base, an everted rim, and a diameter of around 6 centimetres. The fabric varies from buff/brown, to orange/brown, and is grit tempered. The surface treatment is usually a thin red wash, but some examples have a red or brown slip, and one vessel is slightly burnished.

Type 2a has a low carinated cylindrical body with an everted rim and an everted base whose diameter is often comparable with the rim (fig. 77:2-5). The fabric ranges from red/brown to buff in colour, often with fine grit tempering and a red slip. This particular type is frequently decorated with black or black/brown paint. A 'ladder' design predominates, which follows closely the shape of the pot; the two vertical lines sometimes run parallel (fig. 77:4), others splay out at each end (fig. 77:2,3). The 'rungs' of the 'ladder' are either straight, horizontal lines (fig. 77:3), or rather disorganised, zig-zag lines (fig. 77:2,4). The 'ladder' design on fig. 77:3 is flanked by three vertical lines. (pl. 14e)

Type 2b has a carinated body and an everted rim, but a much less angular appearance (fig. 77:6). The relatively few examples of this type have a brown fabric and a medium grit temper.

Type 2c (fig. 77:7-10 has a carinated profile and an everted rim, but the diameter (9-11 centimetres), height and round base give it a squat, solid looking appearance. The fabric can be orange, red, brown or buff, often with a red slip or wash, and medium grit tempered.

Type 3 is represented by a unique example, discovered in the 1973 season (fig. 77:11). It has a high carination, a flat base, an everted rim, and the remains of a handle. This fine grit tempered beaker is a much more sophisticated example than any of the others among the Haftavan assemblage and, because of its distinctive shape, has more readily identifiable parallels elsewhere. The closest piece with which fig. 77:11 can be compared is an example from Dinkha Tepe, which has a disc base; another specimen from Dinkha Tepe, in coarse grey ware, has a vertical handle.<sup>13</sup>

The definitive characteristic of type 4 is the convex base and sharp angle between the base and the body of the beaker. The vessels are fine to medium grit tempered with fabrics that can be orange, red, brown or pink, or some examples have red, brown or, occasionally, buff slips. These vessels are sometimes decorated in the same manner as those included in the type 2a classification, except that the 'ladder' design with straight, horizontal lines between the verticals, is not flanked by a series of vertical lines (fig. 78:6; 128:1). This particular beaker has a close parallel with a sherd from Geoy Tepe, which Burton-Brown assigned to Geoy Tepe B, equivalent to Haftavan V (and Hasanlu V).<sup>14</sup> A rare arrangement of the 'ladder' design is included in those vessels assigned to type 4. Fig. 78:7 has a horizontal version of the 'ladder' design, which is 'wrapped' around the middle of the body of the pot, with a distorted zig-zag line around the rim, which is underlined by a single black line.

The beakers of type 5a (fig. 79:1-2; 126:3-4) roughly made, probably by hand. They have a flattish base with rounded corners and an everted rim, are fine grit tempered and have a brown to pink fabric.

The type 5b examples have a flat, rectangular profile with an everted rim. Their fine to medium grit tempered fabrics are orange, red, brown, buff, or pink, and some have a red or brown slip. The vessels which have been assigned to type 5b have occurred in the largest quantity each season, many of them complete (fig. 79:3-6).

The last two beakers illustrated belong to type 5c and are from Late VIB levels; they exhibit a standard of manufacture much inferior to the early models. Only two examples from the later period have been excavated (fig. 79:7-8), both are coarse grit tempered, handmade, and an uneven surface. One has a grey/black fabric (fig. 79:7), and the other is buff (fig. 79:8); the former has a rounded base and the latter a heavier, flatter base.

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13. Hamlim, Iran, XII (1974) fig. 1:13.

14. Burton-Brown, fig. 32:1528.

## b) Plates and Dishes

Plates and shallow dishes rarely appear at Haftavan, and so the typology presented here could be deceptive, for it represents almost the sum total of these types of vessels excavated at the site. None of them is decorated.

Type 1 has two examples: one is a heavy, plain everted rimmed dish, which has a fine to medium grit tempered fabric and is orange/brown in colour (fig. 81:11). The other vessel in this category (fig. 81:2) is sand tempered with a pinkish/brown surface colour.

Figs. 81:3-5, which belong to type 2a, also have plain rims, but with a much lighter, rounder profile. They have fine grit tempered, orange/brown fabrics, which are sometimes slipped and burnished.

In type 2b this rounded profile has been taken a stage further with a tapered rim (fig. 81:6-8). On the three examples the fabric varies from fine to coarse grit tempered, and the colour is either orange/brown, or orange/grey, but always with a red slip and a high burnish.

Type 3 (fig. 81:9) is a larger, heavier version of the type 2a vessels.

Type 4 vessels exhibit rather more technical skill than the ones already mentioned. (fig. 81:10-12). They are wheelmade and have inverted, angular rims, and the variants (4a; 4b; 4c) have progressively more rounded profiles. These plates have medium grit tempered, brown fabrics, and type 4b (fig. 81:11) is burnished.

Type 5 (fig. 81:3) seems to be a composite model, with an exaggerated version of the type 4b rim added to the heavier body of the 4a type. It is fine grit tempered and can best be described as black burnished ware.

The plates of type 1-5, referred to above, all belong to Early VIB. Types 6,7 and 8 are much more developed in design and have certain similarities with the later Haftavan V types. These are, perhaps, just further examples of Haftavan VI shapes continuing into the early Iron Age.

Type 6 (fig. 81:14) is a fine grit tempered vessel with an orange/brown fabric, a plain, everted rim and a flat base.

Type 7 (fig. 81:15) is similar except that it has a saucer base.

Type 8 (fig. 81:16) is unusual in that it has a stepped rim with a tapered point and a larger diameter than the other examples.

### Small Vessels (fig. 81; 124:10; 126:6)

A small collection of these vessels was obtained from VIB. Some of them are small scale versions of larger pots (fig. 81:9 and 77:1; fig. 81:6 and 109:2), others are crudely shaped and unfinished (fig. 81:7,8), but all seem to have been handmade by the simple forefinger

and thumb moulding technique. Only three (fig. 81:1, 14, 19) appear to have been finished with wet smoothing or burnishing. The fabrics vary from being very fine (fig. 81:10) to very coarse in texture (fig. 81:8) and from buff (fig. 81:14) to brown (fig. 81:3), red/brown (fig. 81:15) and orange/grey in colour (fig. 81:17).

#### d) Bowls

All the bowls of type 1 are fine grit tempered with orange/brown to brown, pink and buff fabrics. (figs. 82, 83, 126). All the examples are slipped brown, red and buff, and usually there is some burnishing. The decoration of the early vessels is in the form of black pendant triangles, which are either cross-hatched in black (fig. 82:2; pl. 13a), or filled with horizontal, black, zig-zag lines, which are flanked by two vertical black zig-zag lines, which converge to a point below the apex of the triangle. These are encased in either straight black (fig. 82:1; 126:8; 124:9), or red lines (fig. 82:6, 126:9, 10), converging to the same point. Three unique bowls have different decoration: fig. 82:4 has a set of seven parallel red lines whose length diminishes on descent; fig. 82:5 has a band of decoration sweeping down from the rim, which consists of parallel zig-zag lines that create an internal diamond-shaped pattern; fig. 82:11 seems to have a two tier decoration. Confined to Early VIB is the occurrence of handled holemouth bowls, although fig. 82:7,8, and possibly 6, and 126:8 can be classified as cups. Close parallels exist for these at Geoy Tepe, although with the recurrent problem that at this site they are found in Tomb K, period B.<sup>15</sup> The later holemouth bowls have the same fabric content, colouration and surface treatment as the earlier ones; only the decoration is a distinguishing factor. Geometric and concentric line patterns predominate, although in this sub-phase there are more plain bowls with no traces of decoration. Fig. 82:9 is interesting, for in addition to its series of cross-hatched triangles, there are a number of painted animals, the design of which gives no clue as to their identity.

The type 2 (fig. 82:14-17; 83; 84: 8,14) bowls are shallow with plain rims and occasionally they have handles (fig. 82:17 83:6). Their fine to medium grit tempered, buff to brown fabrics have red, buff and brown slips. Some of the examples illustrated have slightly tapered rims (fig. 82:15, 16, 84:8 and 126:5), raised bases (fig. 82:14), or a wedge base (fig. 84:15). The bowls with decoration have unusual designs. Fig. 84:14 has a band of black spots, whilst the fragment of fig. 84:8 seems to show a flattened black triangle, with black dots distributed internally along the perimeter as in Fig. 83:1. Above and to one side of this design is a series of black zig-zag and curving lines. These vessels have only been found in Early VIB.

Another category of bowl, the deep, straight-sided, carinated one with an everted rim (type 3), is found only in Early VIB (figs. 86;123). It has a fine to medium grit tempered, orange/brown fabric, with red and brown slips, which are sometimes burnished. There is a very limited repertoire of shape in these type 3 bowls, but some variation in decoration is apparent. The two basic components are

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15. Burton-Brown, fig. 32:13, 18, and 33:1014.



black straight and black zig-zag lines. There is sometimes a black semi-circle hanging from the rim, filled in with black, horizontal zig-zag lines (fig. 86:21), or black, vertical zig-zag lines (fig. 86:27), and these semi-circles are often emphasised by lower curving lines following the design around (fig. 86:23), or zig-zag lines that follow the semi-circle, and these are usually encased in black lines. An alternative is that exhibited in fig. 86:18, where concentric semi-circles of black, zig-zag lines are individually outlined. Examples of this can be seen at Geoy Tepe.<sup>16</sup>

The above mentioned range of decoration occurs on the bead rimmed bowls assigned to type 4, which are only found in Early VIB. (figs. 83, 84, 86, 126). Those fine to medium grit tempered bowls are orange/brown to brown in fabric colour, have red and brown slips and are usually burnished. These particular bowls are finely produced with an evenly and highly burnished surface; the body is well fired and sometimes quite thin in profile (fig. 84:4,7).

The bowls, which belong to type 5, are fine to medium grit tempered, and have an orange/brown to brown fabric. (figs. 103-7). The external wash or slip is usually burnished and the rim area often receives a great deal of attention. It is unusual to find the body decorated (fig. 107:9, 105:2, 3, 5, 6 and 104:1, 6, 9, 10 are exceptions), but the rim treatment is a distinctive feature of this type. The decoration is mainly of a geometric nature, with designs ranging from a thick red or black line, to a series of vertical red lines (fig. 106:11), black or red triangles, sometimes facing (fig. 106:1), sometimes in sequence (fig. 106:10), and usually encased within black lines (fig. 106:9). The rim itself has a wide variety of styles, ranging from a gentle slope (fig. 106:3-5), a thin protruding line (fig. 106:6), or a short, horizontal one (fig. 106:4), to a series of short, rounded undecorated examples (fig. 107:1-8). The rim diameter of the bowls ranges from 20-25 centimetres.

Type 6a vessels (figs. 87, 89-95) have rounded profiles, a wide range of rims, and a wide range of geometric decoration where hatched triangles and diamonds predominate (fig. 94:2, 5, 14), along with some linear patterns (fig. 92:8 10), bird designs (fig. 94:5), and motifs which are difficult to interpret (fig. 92:5). This decoration is either painted directly onto a red slip, brown slip, or wash, or onto cream paint which is superimposed onto the slip. Burnishing is very common, but in some examples it can be barely discernable, so superficial is the treatment.

The type 6b carinated bowls (figs. 95-102) belong solely to Late VIB and have the same fabric, tempering and surface treatments as those vessels with the more rounded profile. Many of the vessels (fig. 101:1-6) have plain, inverted, and sometimes tapering rims, or inverted bead rims (fig. 102:1-4,7), although everted rims are common too. On these carinated vessels, the decoration is confined to the area above the carination and is, on the whole, tidier and better executed than on those bowls with rounded profiles. Many of the motifs are identical to those on the type 6a examples, yet the end

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16. Burton-Brown, fig. 20:1640

result does exhibit some element of planning.

The type 7 bowls found in Early and Late VIB are medium or coarse grit tempered and are generally thick walled (figs. 88, 120, 121, 125). They are usually between 27 and 38cms in diameter and about 15cms in depth. The fabric varies from buff or orange/brown to grey/brown and brown, and the surface treatment includes a red or brown slip. Incised lines and shaved or wet smoothed bands are common. There is a wide variety of rim shapes, ranging from square tapering forms (fig. 120:12; 121:10), carinated forms (fig. 121:1-4; 125:10, 12) and everted ledge forms (fig. 121:5: 5-8). The function of these vessels may be seen as storage bowls, mixing bowls or basins to hold liquids.

#### Miscellaneous (fig. 122)

There are three vessels which probably functioned as oil lamps: two are roughly oblong in shape (fig. 122:2, 16) and the other is a narrow-necked, broad bodied jar which could, alternatively, be a useful pouring vessel (fig. 122:4). One of the lamps is in the form of a bird (fig. 122:2); the basic features, like the head and tail, are modelled in clay, and the eyes and plumage are painted. It has a hollow interior, access to which is gained through an aperture in the centre of the back. The other lamp is quite different in design: it is basically circular with a hollow extension, 9cms in length, which is pierced at the end, presumably for refilling. Both lamps are from Early VIB deposits. Fig. 122:5 appears to be a domed covering lid with a pierced handle. Fig. 122:14 is a pottery slab with a sunken surface. Figs. 122:3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13 are the bases of bowls or jars. Figs. 122:6, 8, 13 are made in the orange/red/brown fabrics typical of VIB, yet these sorts of disc bases are rarely found.

#### c) Jars

Most jars fall into the globular jar category or storage jar category, yet inevitably they are less well preserved than the smaller-sized beakers. There are in the present pottery assemblage nine types of jar, six of which are probably for storage purposes.

The vessels of type 1a are raised neck jars with everted rims (fig. 114:2-4, 6-8), whose diameter is between 7 and 12 centimeters. These almost bottleneck jars have brown or red fabrics with fine to medium grit tempering, and they occur in both Early and Late VIB levels. The earlier examples are frequently decorated either with rows of solid black, pendant triangles (fig. 113:6), or outlined pendant triangles in black, wavy, horizontal lines, hanging from an alternatively straight and wavy, black band of decoration around the rim (fig. 114:1). Some examples have the straight, black lines of the triangle outlined in red and the space between the inverted triangles, filled by an upright triangle (fig. 114:1). More unusual is the double lined standing triangle with flanking, black horizontal lines (fig. 114:4). The type 1a examples from the Late VIB strata have a more complex tiered design (fig. 114:2). Beneath the black rim band and the lower red band, are a series of interlocking black triangles, whose apex rests on another black band under which, sandwiched between a series of vertical, red lines, are two facing triangles, one of

which is solid black, and the other filled in with red paint.

The type 1b jars (fig. 114:5) have shorter necks and a ledge rim, a medium grit tempered, brown fabric and red slip. They are sometimes decorated beneath the neck with a series of black triangles, separated by solid black pendant triangles, each with an extended point. The standing black triangles are filled with a series of black diagonal lines and, at right triangles, a series of thin, redder lines.

At this point it is convenient to mention those vessels which belong to type 1c. (fig. 114:9, 10, 119:5) They are similar to some of the type 1 and 2 examples, and since they occur only in Late VIB, they are in a separate category. These angular necked jars have a thin, everted ledge rim, a fine grit tempered, orange/brown fabric and a red or brown slipped surface, which is sometimes burnished. The black pendant triangle design, filled with black, wavy lines, finds a parallel in Geoy Tepe D.<sup>17</sup>

The type 2a jars have a rim diameter of 7-9cms are usually fine grit tempered, although one example was very coarsely made, and have an orange/brown fabric (fig. 113:1, 4, 5, 7). A red slip is common and all vessels seem to have some degree of burnishing. Those vessels which are decorated either have a simple red and black band around the neck (fig. 113:7), or they have a series of diamond shapes enclosed between two horizontal black lines running from the neck and upper body of the pot. These diamonds are usually painted onto a cream surface, which is itself superimposed upon the red slip. The variety of diamond decoration includes a black outline filled with red (fig. 113:1), or a series of black, parallel lines, half filled with black, vertical black lines (fig. 113:4), or just solid black. Only two of these diamond designs are included in the decoration of any vessel, although there is no consistency in the choice of composition.

The larger globular jars have an average diameter of 23 centimetres and a medium coarse grit tempered fabric, which is usually orange/brown to brown in colour. These type 2b vessels are also red slipped and occasionally burnished, and occur throughout Haftavan VI. These jars from Early VIB (figs. 113:2, 3, 6, 8; 115:5, 8; 112:3, 8, 9) are either undecorated (fig. 112:3; 113:3; 115:5), or they have black pendant triangles hanging from a horizontal straight or wavy black band or bands around the neck. The black triangles are filled with horizontal, black wavy lines, and some times the individual triangles are separated by one or two vertical, wavy lines hanging from the same neck band. In fig. 113:8, these vertical, wavy lines are encased by two straight vertical lines. The later type 2b globular jars have an interesting range of profiles (fig. 117; 118:1-15), but their most striking aspect is their distinctive decoration, which can range from a simple band of black and red paint on the upper body of the jar (figs. 115:7; 118:4) to an intricate and planned design incorporating bands, geometric patterns and birds (fig. 116:2 29:2). The basic colours used are shades of brown and black, orange and red. On all examples the decoration is in the form of a band

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17. Burton-Brown, fig. 20:430.

which stretches around the upper body of the vessel, and it is delineated by an upper and lower black line or band. Sometimes the design takes the form of two facing triangles, one empty and one filled in with black, flanked by vertical red lines. This is a design which can be seen on the type 1 jars, and on jars from Geoy Tepe.<sup>18</sup> Common too is the black outline triangle or diamond, which is filled in with parallel lines of black, superimposed by red parallel lines running at right angles. More unusual is the design on fig. 115:6, which has a series of vertical black chevrons, flanked by vertical black lines, superimposed on bands of red paint. A unique example is the design on fig. 115:4, which has a series of tapering oblongs, filled with red and black painted cross hatching. The oblongs are divided by narrow, elongated triangles, some of which have been painted without two triangular pieces at the bottom. This vessel is fine grit tempered with a high burnish and represents one of the finest examples of the painter's work at Haftavan. Fig. 116:2 combines many of the elements of decoration seen on other pots. It has bands of red and black paint, pendant triangles, red and black cross-hatched triangles, lines of chequer board design, and birds.

The type 3 jar is a wide necked version of the type 2a and type 2b globular jars, and has an everted or triangular rim. Its fabric tends to be medium to coarse grit tempered, orange/brown, orange/grey, or pink/buff in colour, and is usually coated in a red slip or wash. The few examples which are decorated have pendant black triangles hanging from the rim, filled with black horizontal, zig-zag lines (fig. 113:6, 8), or, alternatively, triangles composed of straight black lines descending from a straight black line on the rim (fig. 113:9).

The six types of storage jars have medium to coarse grit tempered fabrics which usually reveal great differences in firing, resulting in a great variety of surface colour. Most of the jars have flat, pierced bases, although with large storage jars the number of complete vessels discovered is remarkably few, limiting evidence for many vessels, for the most part, to the rim shape (fig. 109:1-11).

Type 4a jars (fig. 109:1-3) are carinated and tend to have an everted rim. The diameter varies from 20-26 centimetres. (pl. 14f).

The type 4b jars (fig. 109:4-5) have a larger average diameter, from 32-36 centimetres, with an extended body and lower carination.

There is only one intact example of type 5 from Haftavan and this is the largest storage jar from Haftavan VIB (fig. 109:6), which is 56 centimetres in diameter and 77.5 centimetres high. It is handmade in two pieces and must have presented a number of problems at the firing stage. It has incised grain decoration on the inside of the rim, possibly indicating its contents, and some red slip on the top and outside of the rim.

The type 6 jar (fig. 109:8) has a rounded profile and a diameter of 22-24 centimetres.

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18. Burton-Brown, figs. 20, 24, 31.

The type 7 jar (fig. 109:9) has an unusual, wide, baggy body, with an overhanging carrying band around the carination.

The vessels belonging to types 8 and 9 are only partially complete, but enough remains at least to reconstruct the main upper body of the vessels. Type 8 (fig. 109:10) is wide bodied with a triangular rim, and type 9 has a plain raised neck (fig. 109:11).

### Cooking Ware

Vessels in this category are characterised by their medium/coarse grit temper, their wide necks and bodies, their spouts, horizontal lugs, strap handles and a burnt exterior. Some of the vessels are crudely made (fig. 129:2) whilst another, which has black on red decoration (fig. 128:6) may have had a more decorative function before being used as a cooking vessel. The same types of bowl can be found with scorched exteriors in one context and in pristine condition in another, which suggests that all vessels were candidates for a cooking function when they had become old, chipped or worn, although some of the wider necked and bodied bowls seemed to have been designed with food preparation in mind. The ones specifically made for this purpose may also be distinguished by their strongly everted rims and slightly concave neck, which would allow a rope or leather thong to be placed around the top to facilitate moving (fig. 127:1, 5, 6; 128:1, 3, 5).

A greater quantity of cooking wares were excavated from Late VIB levels than Early VIB, which is a reflection of the apparent function of many of the Late VIB buildings examined. Vessels from both sub-phases share the same general characteristics except that more carinated bowls are found in Late VIB contexts. It is difficult to classify the Early VIB cooking pottery in terms of the ware: red, brown or grey, since most vessels have been subjected to differential firing in the kiln with the result that a range of several colours often occurs on the same pot. Fabrics can be reddish-brown, greyish-brown, pinkish-buff, with grey patches where the firing has been uneven. In some cases the vessel is dark red or grey in the rim and upper body area and almost orange near the base. In general, the surface of the vessel is red slipped and smoothed or burnished. Most of the vessels appear to be wheel made although some (fig. 129:1, 2, 7) were probably coil built and then finished off on a slow wheel. On the whole, the fabrics are gritty and the walls of some of the pots are very crumbly.

The difficulty over ware classification is also encountered with Late VIB pottery in this category, although there is a greater proportion of fabrics which are orange/brown or solely grey in colour (figs. 131:4,7; 132:4; 134:7). Carinated forms are more common (fig. 130:5, 6, 12) as are simple holemouth bowls (fig. 133:8-10). These latter are handmade from coils and whilst the outsides are wet smoothed, the interiors remain rough. The rim diameter of these vessels varies from 15-30cms. Sometimes a thick bead rim has been added along with a spout (fig. 133:11), a strap handle (fig. 134:12) or a lug (fig. 130:2). Strainers are also part of the cooking repertoire. Button lugs (fig. 130:7, 8) and finger impressions (fig. 134:8) occur frequently.



Early VIB: BEAKERS

Fig. 77

1. Type 1, light brown fabric, medium grit tempered, burnt, Y2/4/(73).
2. Type 2a, pink fabric, fine grit tempered, Y1/6/(75).
3. Type 2a, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, Y2/4/3(73).
4. Type 2a, brown fabric, medium grit tempered, JX/6/(69).
5. Type 2a, buff fabric, medium grit tempered, Y2/4/(73).
6. Type 2b, light brown fabric, medium grit tempered, Y2/4/(73).
7. Type 2c, red fabric, medium grit tempered, Y2/4/3(73).
8. Type 2c, red fabric, medium grit tempered, wet smoothed, Y2/5/10(75).
9. Type 2c, buff fabric, medium grit tempered, Y1/5/(73).
10. Type 2c, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, Y2/4/3(73).
11. Type 3, Y2/4/1(73).

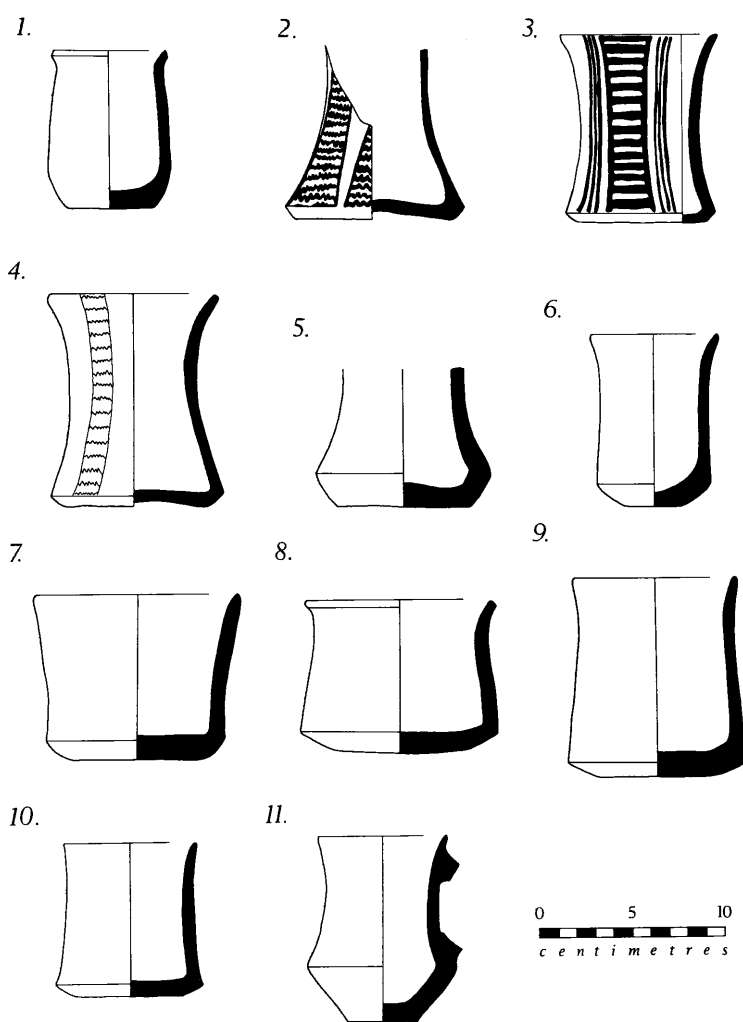


Fig.77. Early VIB: beakers.



Early VIB: BEAKERS

Fig. 78

2. Type 4, pink/buff fabric, red slip, sand tempered Y2/4/(73).
3. Type 4, red wash, wet smoothed, TT1/5b(71).
4. Type 4, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red wash, wet smoothed, Y2/4/3(75).
5. Type 4, pink fabric, fine grit tempered, Y2/4/4(75).
6. Type 4, CC1/4/3(78).
7. Type 4, buff fabric, red slip, sand tempered, Y2/4/4(73).
8. Type 4, BB1/5/4(78).
9. Type 4, brown fabric, medium grit tempered, buff slip, burnt, BB1/5/4(78).
10. Type 4, orange fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, Y2/4/6(73).
11. Type 4, light brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, Y2/4(73).

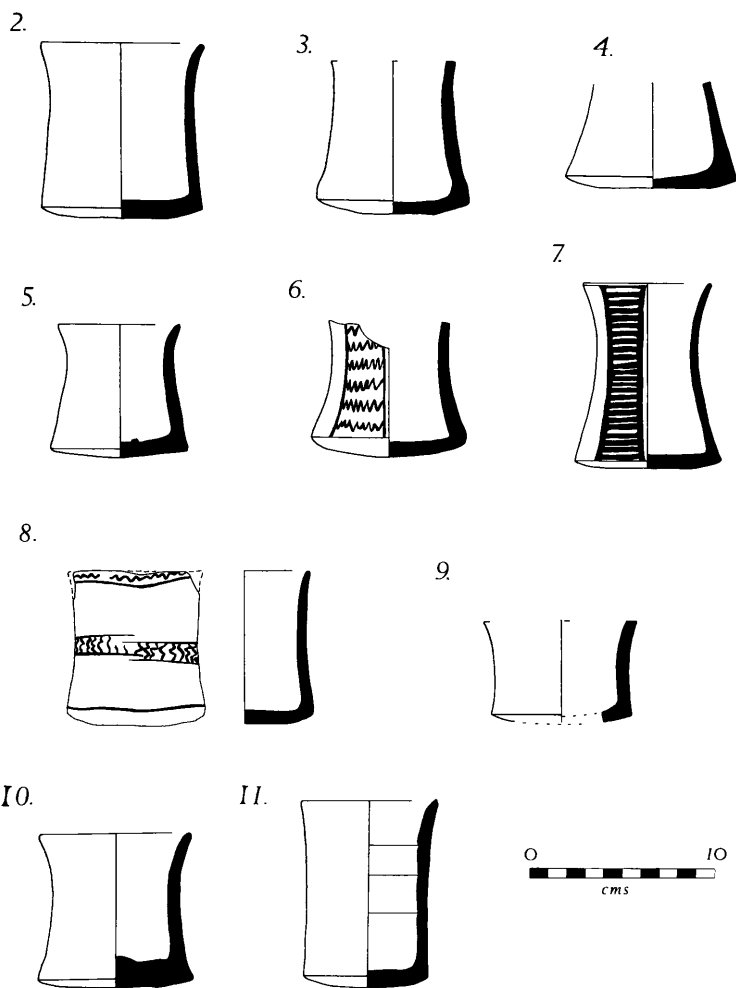


Fig.78. Early VIB: beakers.

Early and Late VIB: BEAKERS

Fig. 79

1. Type 5a, brown fabric, Y1/5(73).
2. Type 5a, pink fabric, fine grit tempered, Y2/5/3(75).
3. Type 5b, red/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, burnt base, Y2/4/3(73).
4. Type 5b, pink/buff, sand tempered, red slip, Y2/4/2(73).
5. Type 5b, orange/brown fabric, sand tempered, Y2/4/3(73).
6. Type 5b, pink/buff, fine grit tempered, Y2/4/3.
7. Type 5c, grey/black fabric, coarse grit tempered, X2/2B(73).
8. Type 5c, buff fabric, coarse grit tempered, X/4(73).

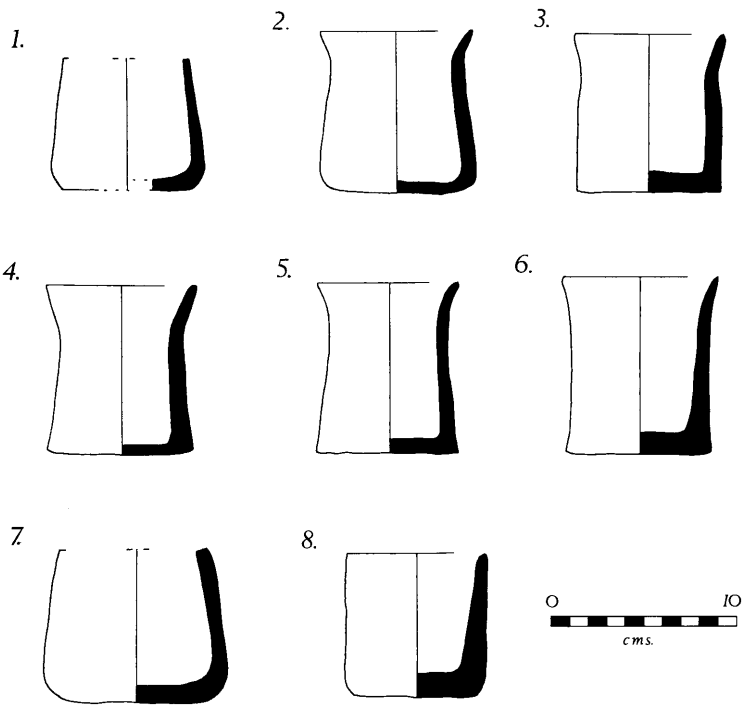


Fig.79. Early and Late VIB beakers .

Fig.80

1. Type 1, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, BB1/5/2/(78).
2. Type 1, pink/buff fabric, sand tempered, internally black, Y2/4/3, floor 4a/2(73).
3. Type 2a, light brown fabric, burnished, TT1/5b(71).
4. Type 2a, orange/brown, fine grit tempered, brown wash, externally burnt, ZX/9(73).
5. Type 2a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, buff slip, burnished, JX6(69).
6. Type 2b, orange/grey fabric, coarse grit tempered, red slip, BB1/5/4, 59(75).
7. Type 2b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, Bb1/2/2, 59(75).
8. Type 2b, BB1/5/4(78).
9. Type 3, BB1/5/1(78).
10. Type 4a, brown fabric, internally burnt, Y1/6(75).
11. Type 4b, grey fabric, coarse grit tempered, black burnished, TT1/5b(71).
12. Type 4c, TT1/6(71).
13. Type 5, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, Y2/4/2(73).
14. Type 6, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, BB1/4/1(78).
15. Type 7, internally burnt, Y2/3(73).
16. Type 8, orange fabric, coarse grit tempered, X2/1(73).

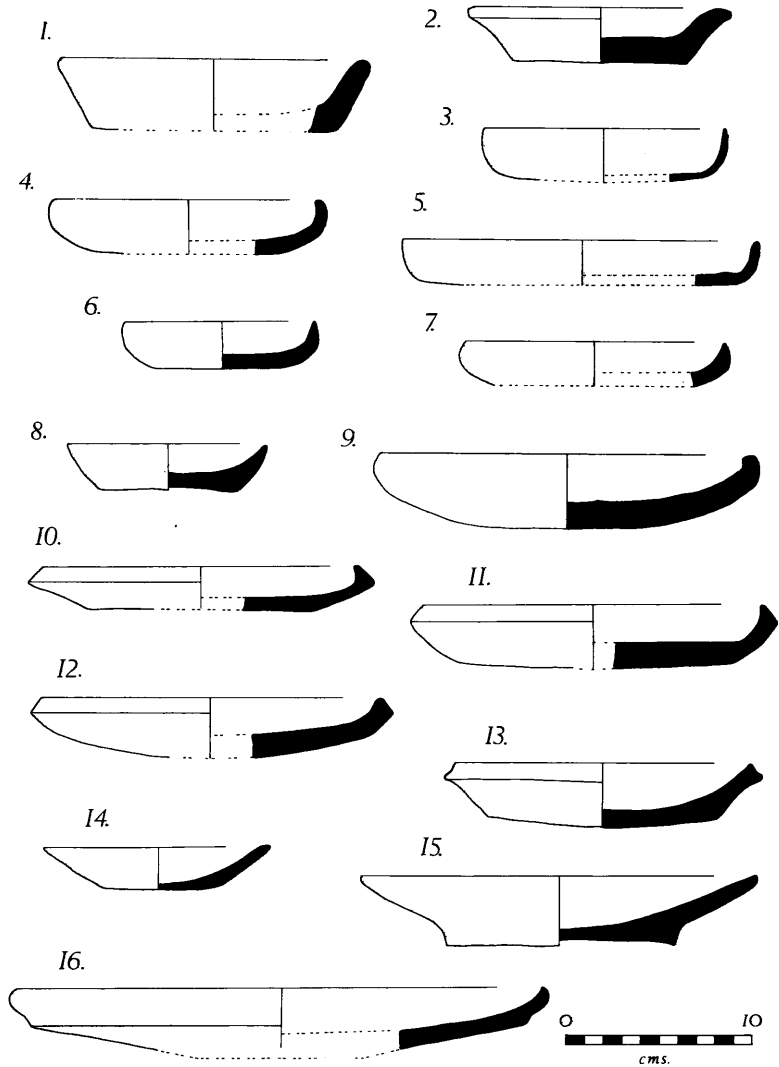


Fig.80. Early and Late VIB. plates.

Fig. 81

Late VIB

1. Light brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, wet-smoothed, hand made, BB1/3/1 (1975).
2. X2/2b (1973).
3. Brown fabric, medium grit tempered, externally burnt, Y2/3a (1973).
4. TT1/4 (1971).
5. Y/4 (1971).
6. Y/4 (1971).
7. BB1/4/1 (1978).
8. Coarse grit tempered, handmade, Y2/3 (1973).
9. BB1/3/13 (1978).
10. Brown fabric, very fine grit tempered, well fired, brown slips, BB1/2/5 (1978).
11. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, badly fired, burnt, handmade, BB1/3/11, Pit 2 (1978).

Early VIB

12. Y1/4D (1973).
13. TT1/4 (1971).
14. Buff fabric, burnt base, externally burnished, Y2/4/8.
15. Red/brown fabric, burnt, Y2/4/3 (1973).
16. TT1/5 (1971).
17. Orange/grey fabric, handmade, Y1/5 (1973).
18. Pink/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, Y2/4/3(1973).
19. BB1/5/4 (1978).

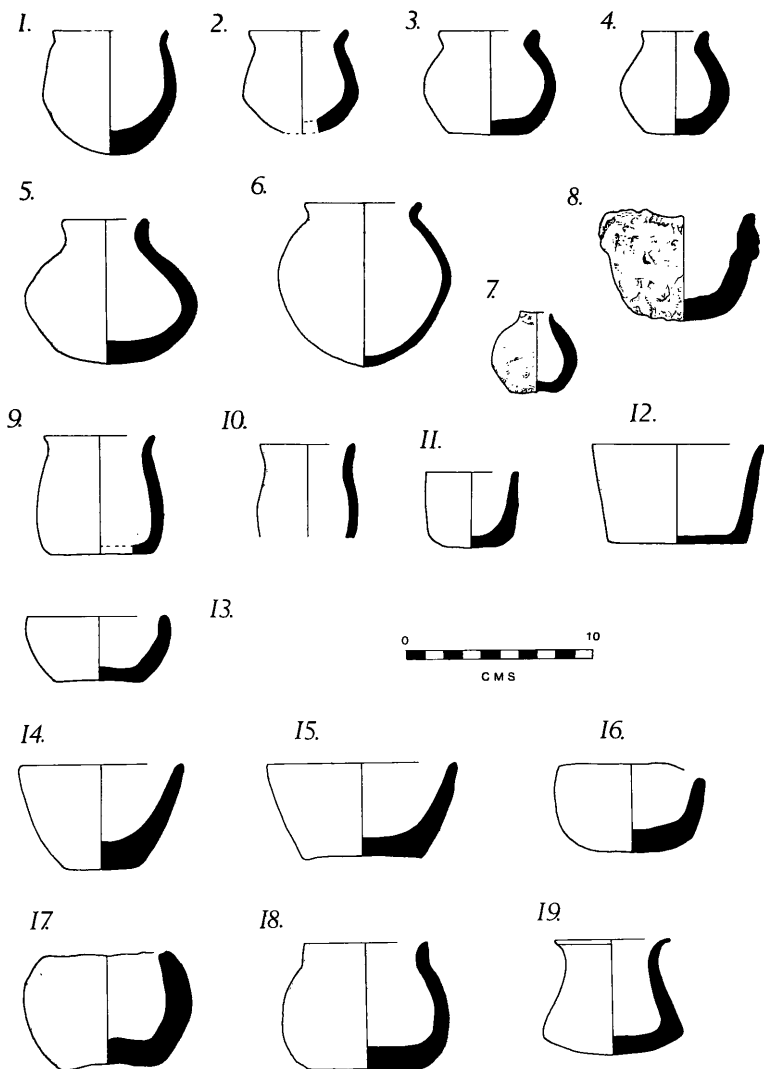


Fig.81. Early and Late VIB. small vessels.



Early and Late VIB: Type 1 and 2 BOWLS

Fig. 82

1. Type 1, buff fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, Y2/4/7(73).
2. Type 1, buff fabric, fine grit tempered, burnished, Y2/4/3(73).
3. Type 1, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, BB1/5/6(78).
4. Type 1, brown fabric, red slip, TT1/5b(71).
5. Type 1, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, buff slip, Y1/12,20(75).
6. Type 1, pink fabric, Y2/5/6(75).
7. Type 1, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, Y2/4/4(73).
8. Type 1, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, ZX/9(73).
9. Type 1, brown fabric, red slip, burnished, TT3/1(73).
10. Type 1, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, X/1(71).
11. Type 1, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, BB1/4/1(78).
12. Type 1, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, BB1/4/1(78).
13. Type 1, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, BB1/4/6(78).
14. Type 2, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, Y2/4/1(73).
15. Type 2, BB1/5/4(78).
16. Type 2, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, Y2/4/3(73).
17. Type 2, orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, TT6/1b(71).

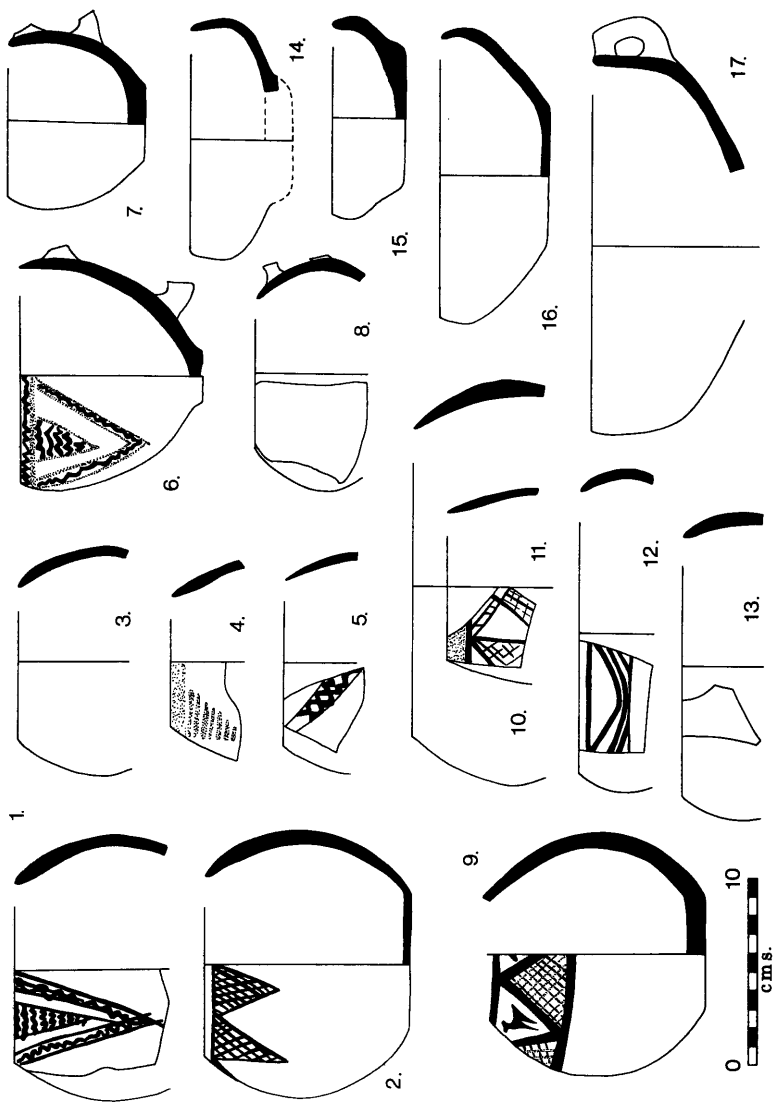


Fig.82. Early and Late VIB: type 1 and 2 bowls.

Fig. 83

1. Type 1, TT1/5b (1971).
2. Type 1, brown fabric, buff slip, Y1/6 (1973).
3. Type 1, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/4/1 (1978).
4. Type 1, light brown fabric, red wash, TT1/5b (1971).
5. Type 1, light brown fabric, TT1/5 (1971).
6. Type 1, buff fabric, medium grit tempered, burnished, Y2/4/7 (1973).
7. Type 1, grey ware, Y1/5 (1973).
8. Type 4, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/1/13 (1978).
9. Type 4, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/4/1 (1978).
10. Type 4, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/4/1 (1978).
11. Type 4, brown fabric, very fine grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, BB1/2/4 (1978).

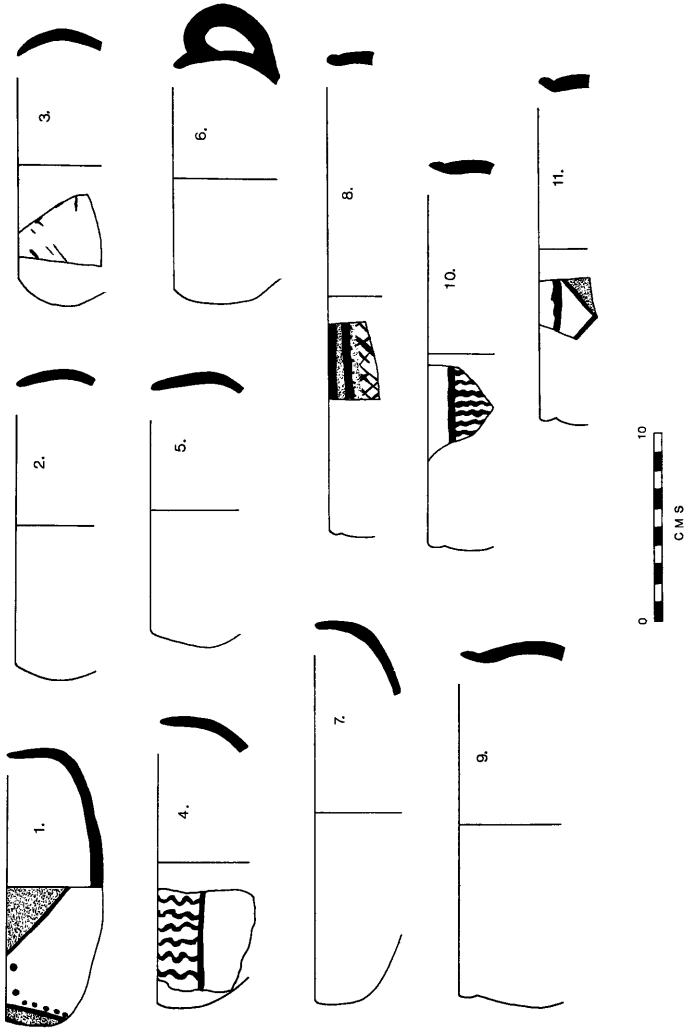


Fig.83. Early and Late VIB: type 1 and 4 bowls.

Early VIB: Types 2, 4 and 6 BOWLS

Fig. 84

1. Type 4, grey/brown fabric, brown wash, TT1/5b(71).
2. Type 4, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, ZX/9(73).
3. Type 4, brown fabric, red slip, TT1/5b(71).
4. Type 4, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, buff slip, BB1/5/10(78).
5. Type 4, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, BB1/5/4(78).
6. Type 4, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, BB1/5/4(78).
7. Type 4, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, Y1/12(75).
8. Type 2, fine grit tempered, red slip, internally buff, Y2/4/7(75).
9. Type 4, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, Y1/12,57(75).
10. Type 4, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, BB1/5/11(78).
11. Type 4, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, ZX/9(73).
12. Type 4, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, wet smoothed, Y2/4/3(73).
13. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, Y2/5/11(73).
14. Type 2, red slip, Y1/5(73).
15. Type 6a, light brown wash, TT1/5b(71).
16. Type 6a, red wash, TT1/5b(71).
17. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, BB1/5/5(78).

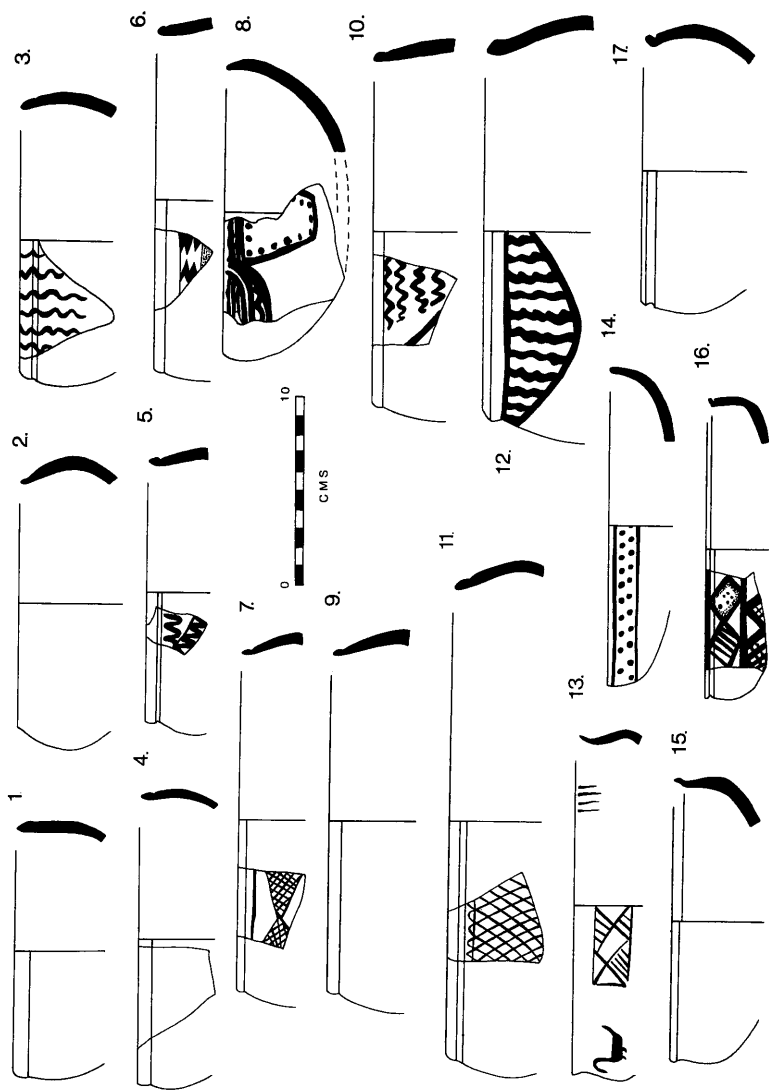


Fig. 84. Early VIB: type 2, 4 and 6 bowls.

Early VIB: Types 4, 6a and 6b BOWLS

Fig. 85

1. Type 6a, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, external red slip, BB1/5/4 (1978).
2. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/5/8 (1978).
3. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/5/8 (1978).
4. Type 6a, TT1/5b (1971).
5. Type 6a, brown fabric, external and internal red wash, Y/5 (1971).
6. Type 6a, brown fabric, TT1/4 (1971).
7. Type 4, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, BB1/5/4 (1978).
8. Type 6a, BB1/X/1 (1978).
9. Type 6a, red fabric, red wash, TT1/5(1971).
10. Type 4, orange/brown fabric, very fine grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, burnished, Y2/5/11 (1973).
11. Type 6a, Y1/5 (1973).
12. Type 6a, brown fabric, burnished, TT1/4 (1971).
13. Type 6a, grey fabric, red slip, burnished, TT1/5b (1971).
14. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, external red slip, BB1/5/10 (1978).

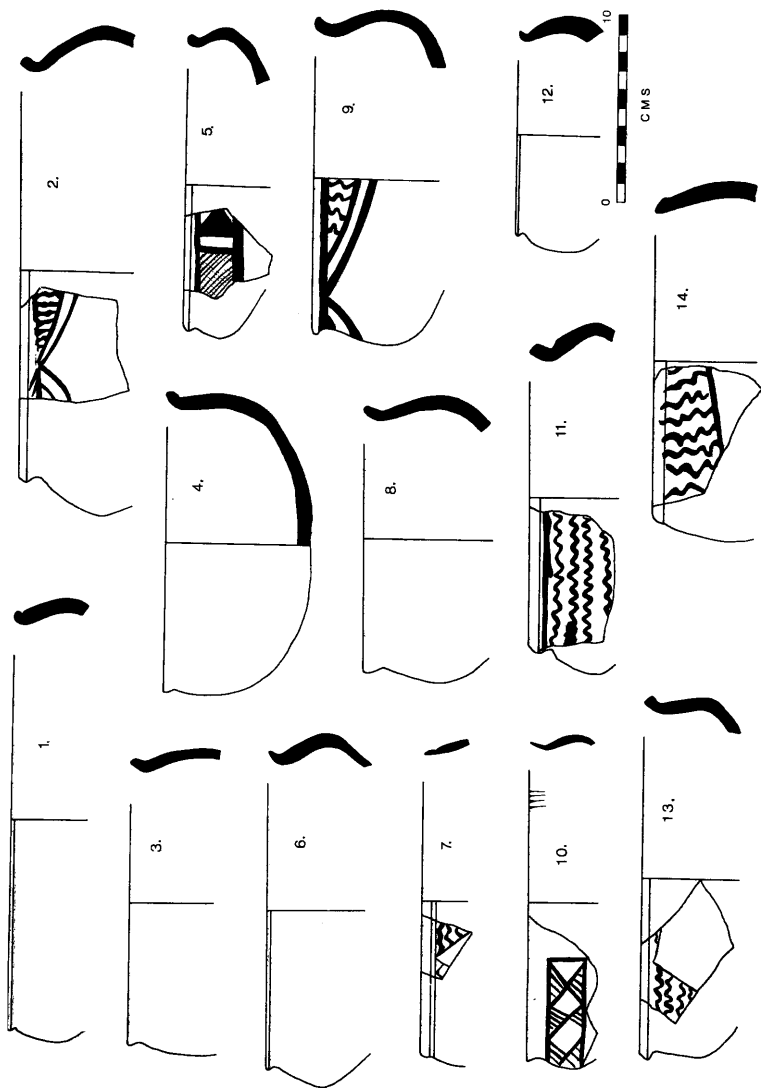


Fig. 85. Early VIB: type 4, 6a and 6b bowls.



Early VIB: Types 3, 4 and 6a BOWLS

Fig. 86

1. Type 3, red fabric, red wash, TT1/5b(71).
2. Type 3, brown wash, burnished, TT1/6(71).
3. Type 3, buff fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, Y2/4(75).
4. Type 3, pink fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, Y2/4/3(73).
5. Type 3, light red fabric, TT1/5(71).
6. Type 3, fine grit tempered, red slip, Y1/5(71).
7. Type 3, brown fabric, red wash, TT1/5b(71).
8. Type 3, light brown wash, TT1/5b(71).
9. Type 3, light brown wash, TT1/5b(71).
10. Type 3, brown fabric, red wash, TT1/5b(71).
11. Type 6a, light brown fabric, brown slip, TT1/6(71).
12. Type 4, brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, burnished, Y1/12,6a-d(75).

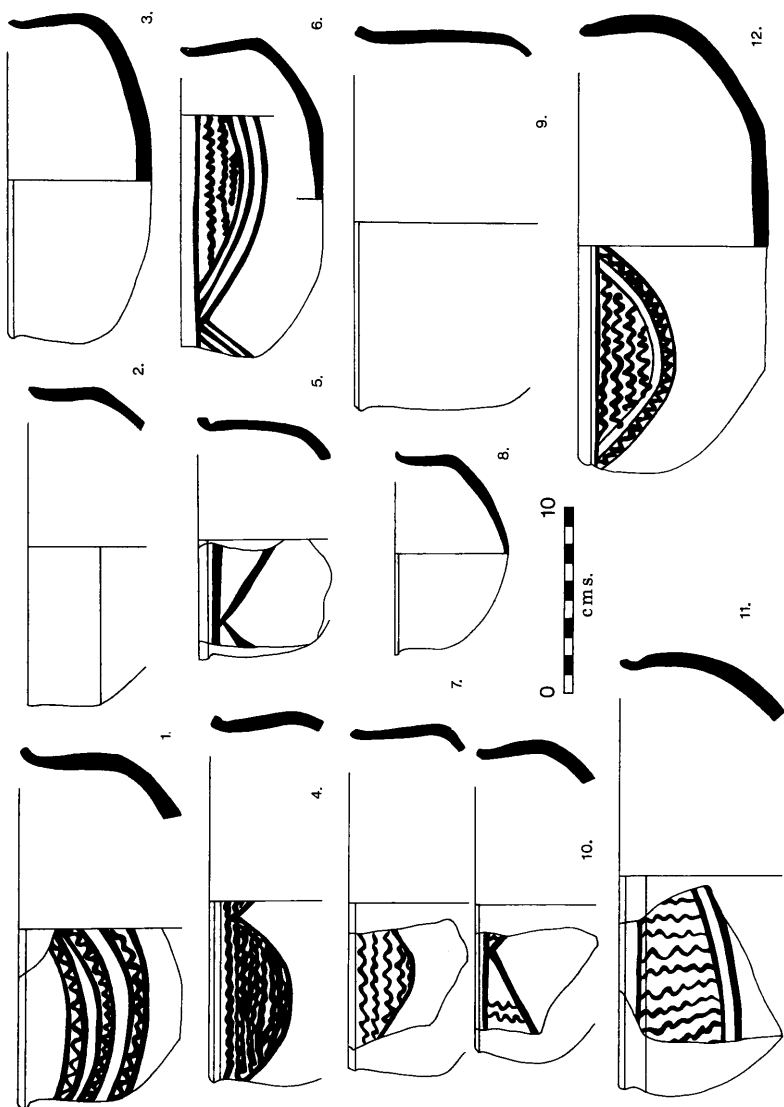


Fig.86. Early VIB: type 3, 4 and 6a bowls.

Early and Late VIB: Type 6a and 6b BOWLS

Fig. 87

1. Type 6a, BB1/X/1 (1978).
2. Type 6a, Y1/4D (1973).
3. Type 6a, red fabric, buff slip, TT1/5b (1971).
4. Type 6a, fine grey ware, black burnished, TT1/5b (1971).
5. Type 6a, brown fabric, TT1/5b (1971).
6. Type 6a, red wash, TT1/5b (1971).
7. Type 6a, BB1/X/1 (1978).
8. Type 6a, brown fabric, internal red wash, external buff wash, TT1/5 (1971).
9. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red wash, BB1/5/4 (1978).
10. Type 6a, red/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red wash, Y2/4/1 (1973).

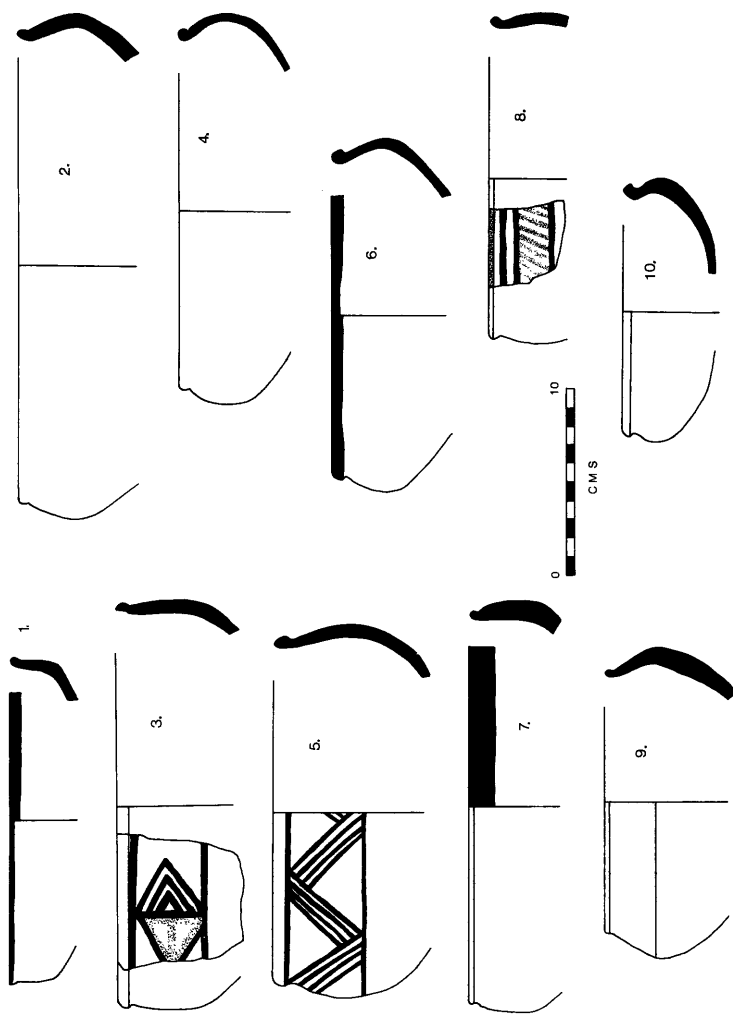


Fig.87. Early and Late VIB: type 6a and 6b bowls.

Early VIB: Types 6a and 7 BOWLS

Fig. 88

1. Type 7, light brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red wash, TT1/5b (1971).
2. Type 6a, light brown fabric, red wash, TT1/5b (1971).
3. Type 6a, brown fabric, TT1/4 (1971).
4. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, internal red slip, external red slip, burnt, Y1/19 (1975).
5. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, external and internal red slip, burnished, Y2/5/11 (1973).
6. Type 7, pink fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red wash, wet smoothed, ZX/9 (1973).
7. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/5/8 (1978).
8. Type 7, orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, ZX/9 (1973).
9. Type 6a, red fabric, buff wash, TT1/5 (1971).

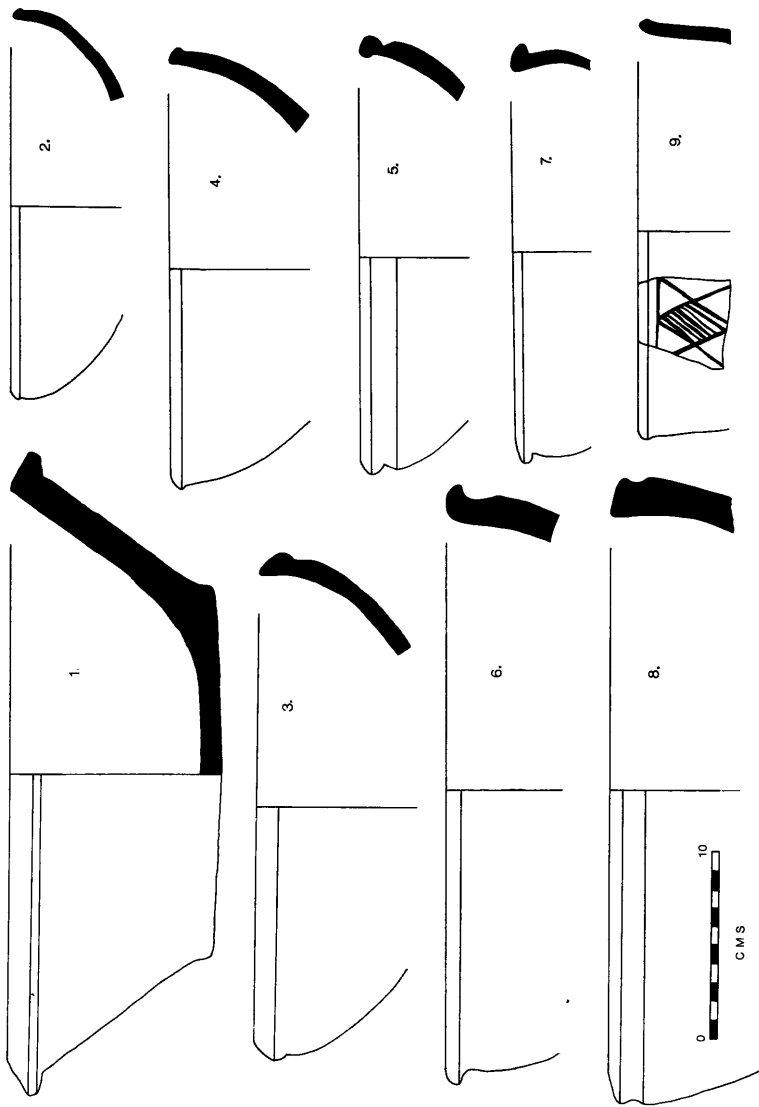


Fig.88. Early VIB: type 6a and 7 bowls.

Fig. 89

1. Type 6a, brown fabric, X3/1 (1973).
2. Type 6a, BB1/1/9 (1978).
3. Type 6a, red/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, burnished, BB1/3/3 (40) (1975).
4. Type 6a, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, burnt, X2/3B (1973).
5. Type 6a, Y2/3 (1973).
6. Type 6a, yellow/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, Y2/3 (1973).
7. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, X2/3B (1973).
8. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, X2/3a (1973).
9. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, X2/3A (1973).
10. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnt, BB1/4/1 (1978).
11. Type 6a, pink fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, wet smoothed, X3/1 (1973).

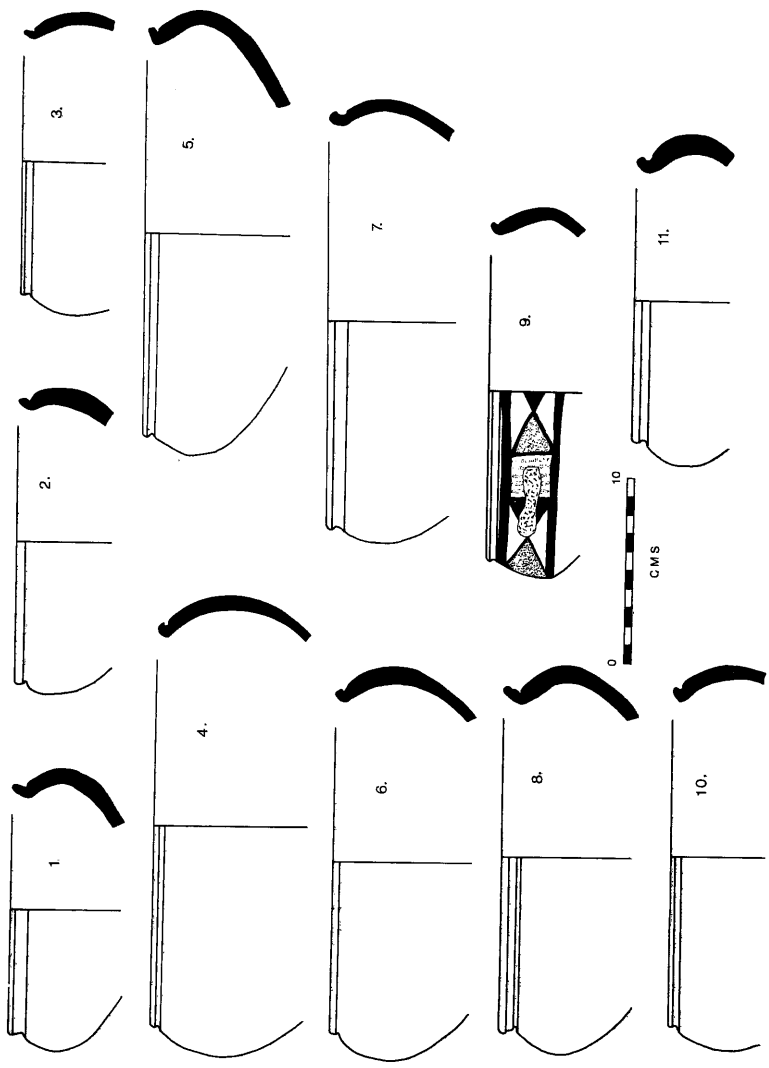


Fig.89. Late VIB: type 6a bowls.



Fig. 90

1. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/4/7 (1978).
2. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/3/3 (51) (1975).
3. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/3/3 (1975).
4. Type 6a, light brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red wash, X3/2 (1973).
5. Type 6a, orange fabric, well fired, fine grit tempered, red slip, BB1/1/3/13 (1978).
6. Type 6a, light brown fabric, wet smoothed, Y2/3 (1973).
7. Type 6a, light brown fabric, wet smoothed, Y2/3 (1973).
8. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, X2/3A (1973).
9. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, external red slip, Y2/3 (1973).
10. Type 6a, BB1/1/9 (1975).
11. Type 6a, BB1/1/6 (1975).
12. Type 6a, grey/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, BB1/4/6 (1978).
13. Type 6a, light brown fabric, X3/1(2) (1973).
14. Type 6a, BB1/3/13 (1975).

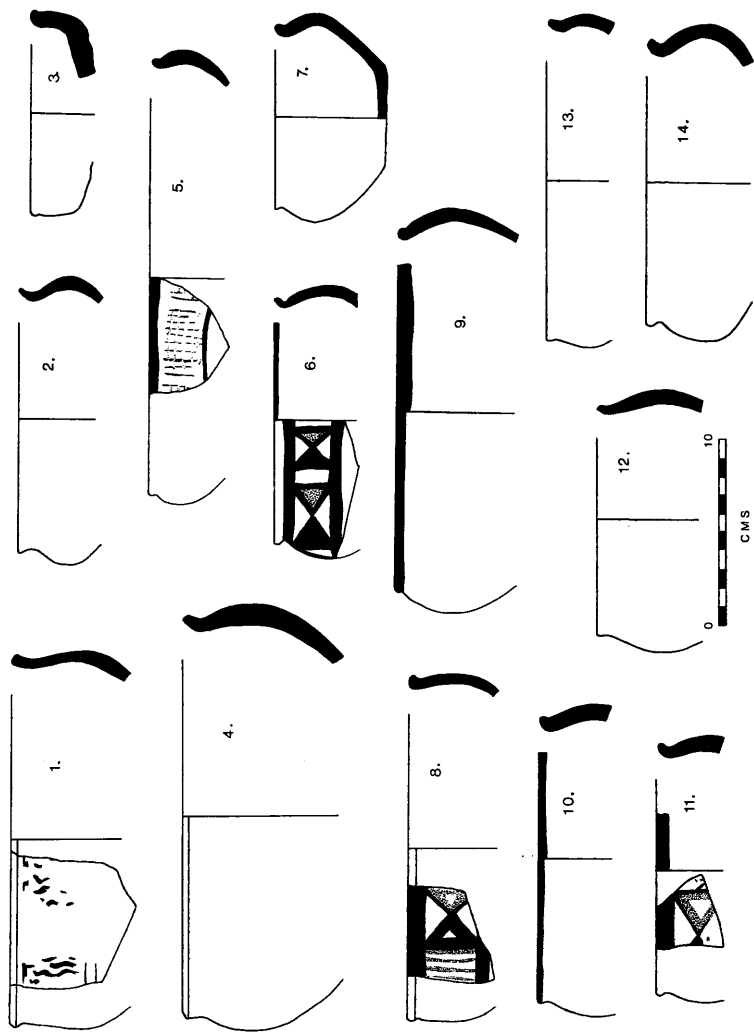


Fig.90. Late VIB: type 6a bowls.

Late VIB: Type 6a BOWLS

Fig. 91

1. Type 6a, brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red wash, Y2/2 (1973).
2. Type 6a, brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red wash, Y2/2 (1973).
3. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, BB1/3/3 (33) (1975).
4. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, Y2/3 (1973).
5. Type 6a, BB/3/13 (1975).
6. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/4/1 (1978).
7. Type 6a, BB1/1/10 (1975).
8. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, X3/1 (1973).
9. Type 6a, X3/1 (1973).
10. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, very fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/2/4 (1978).
11. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, Y2/3 (1973).
12. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, X3/1 (1973).
13. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, very fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, X2/3a (1973).
14. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/4/1 (1978).
15. Type 6a, red/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/3/3 (48) (1975).

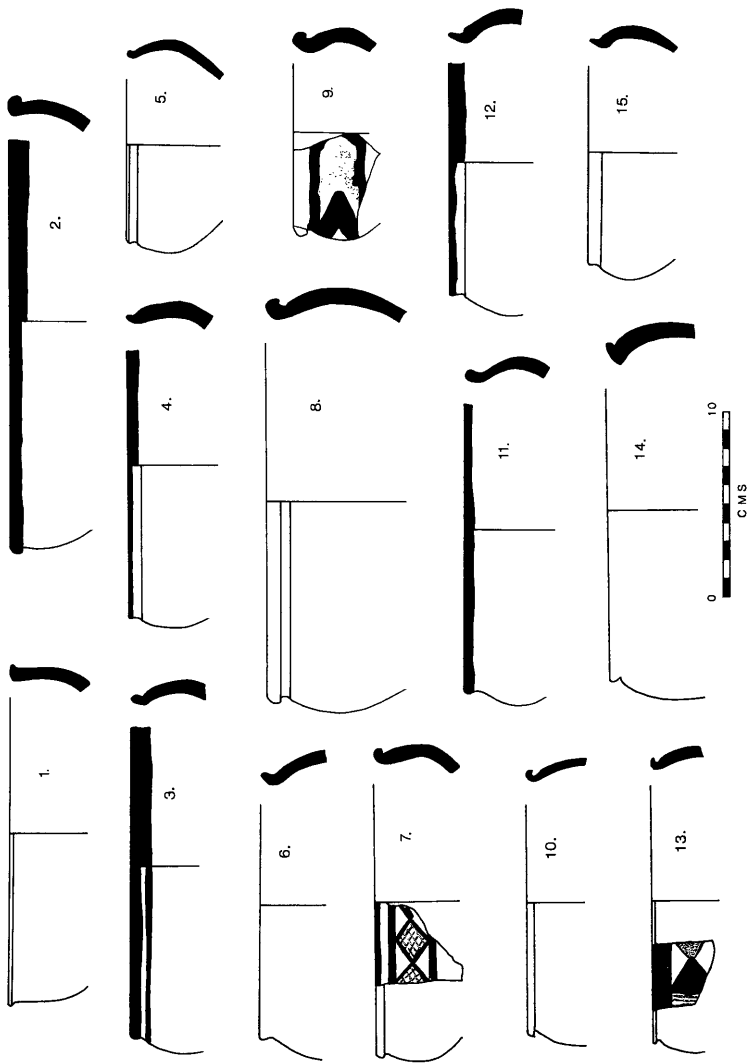


Fig.91. Late VIB: type 6a bowls.

Late VIB: Type 6a BOWLS

Fig. 92

1. Type 6a, light brown fabric, brown wash, Y2/3(73).
2. Type 6a, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, buff slip, burnished, X3/1(73).
3. Type 6a, brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, BB1/2/2,77(75).
4. Type 6a, brown fabric, red slip, X/4(73).
5. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, burnished, X3/1(73).
6. Type 6a, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, X1/1(71).
7. Type 6a, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, ZX/6(73).
8. Type 6a, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, buff slip, X3/1(73).
9. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, ZX/6(73).
10. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, BB1/9(75).
11. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, X3/1(73).
12. Type 6a, orange fabric, X2/2B(73).
13. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, X3/1(73).
14. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, Y2/3(73).
15. Type 6a, X2/2A(73).
16. Type 6a, red wash X/4(73).

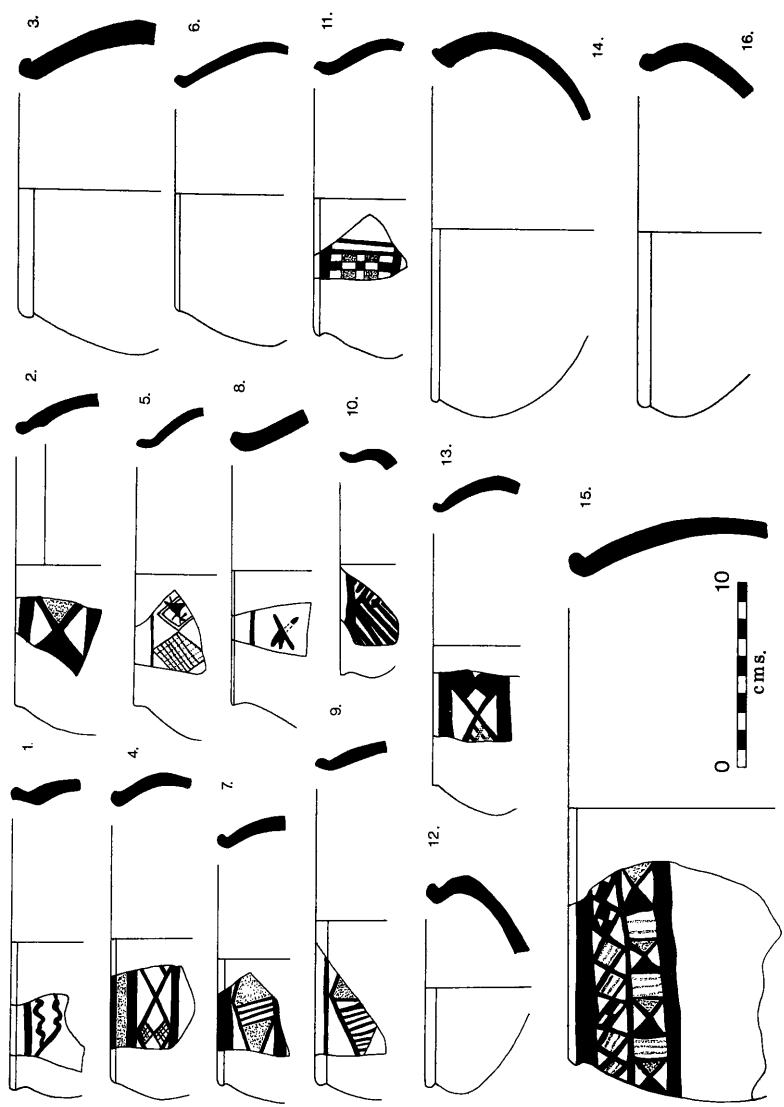


Fig.92. Late VIB: type 6a bowls.

Late VIB: Type 6a BOWLS

Fig. 93

1. Type 6a, X/4, (1973), Scale, 1:2.
2. Type 6a, X/4, (1973), Scale, 1:2.
3. Type 6a, X/4, (1973), Scale, 1:2.
4. Type 6a, X/4, (1973), Scale, 1:2.
5. Type 6a, grey fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, burnished, Y2/3 (1973).
6. Type 6a, BB1/1/8 (1975).
7. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, burnished, X3/1 (1973).
8. Type 6a, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, burnished, X3/1 (1973).
9. Type 6a, BB1/1/9 (1975).
10. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip with cream wash, X/2 (1971).

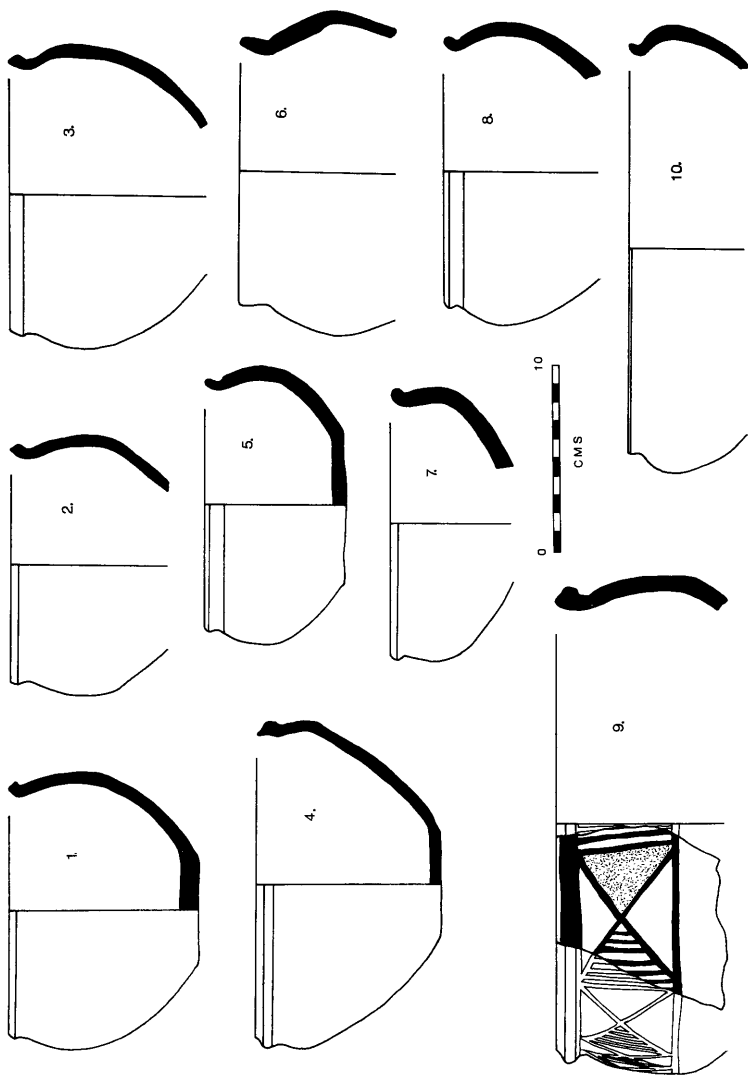


Fig.93. Late VIB: type 6a bowls.



Fig. 94

1. Type 6a, brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, burnt, Y2/3(73).
2. Type 6a, BB1/1/9(78).
3. Type 6a, BB1/1/9(78).
4. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, BB1/4/1(78).
5. Type 6a, X2/2A(73).
6. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, burnt, X3/2A(73).
7. Type 6a, red fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, ZX/8(73).
8. Type 6a, orange/grey fabric, fine grit tempered, Y2/3(73).
9. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, BB1/1/13(78).
10. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, BB1/2/4(78).
11. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, ZX/4(73).
12. Type 6a, brown fabric, medium grit tempered, wet smoothed, TT5/4(71). Scale:1:2.
13. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, BB1/2/12(78).
14. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, ZX/4(73).

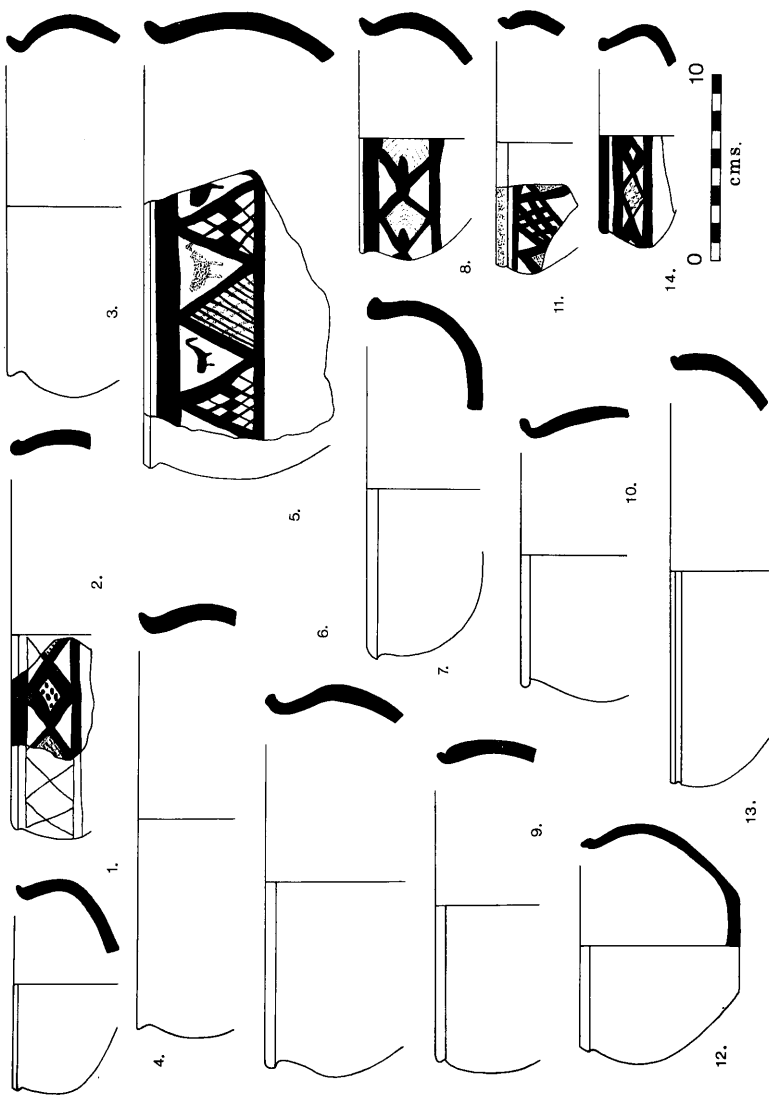


Fig. 94. Late VIB. type 6a bowls.

Late VIB: Types 6a and 6b BQWLS

Fig. 95

1. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, internal buff slip, external red slip, BB1/3/3 (41) (1975).
2. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/3/3 (1975).
3. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, Y2/3 (1973).
4. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, X3/1 (1973).
5. Type 6b, BB1/3/13 (1978).
6. Type 6b, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, badly fired, red slip, burnished. BB1/1/13 (1978).
7. Type 6b, grey/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, burnt, BB1/1/2 (116) (1975).
8. Type 6a, BB1/1/9 (1978).
9. Type 6a, BB1/1/6 (1978).
10. Type 6b, BB1/1/11 (1978).
11. Type 6a, BB1/3/13 (1978).
12. Type 6b, BB1/1/10 (1978).
13. Type 6b, pink/grey fabric, ZX/8 (1973).

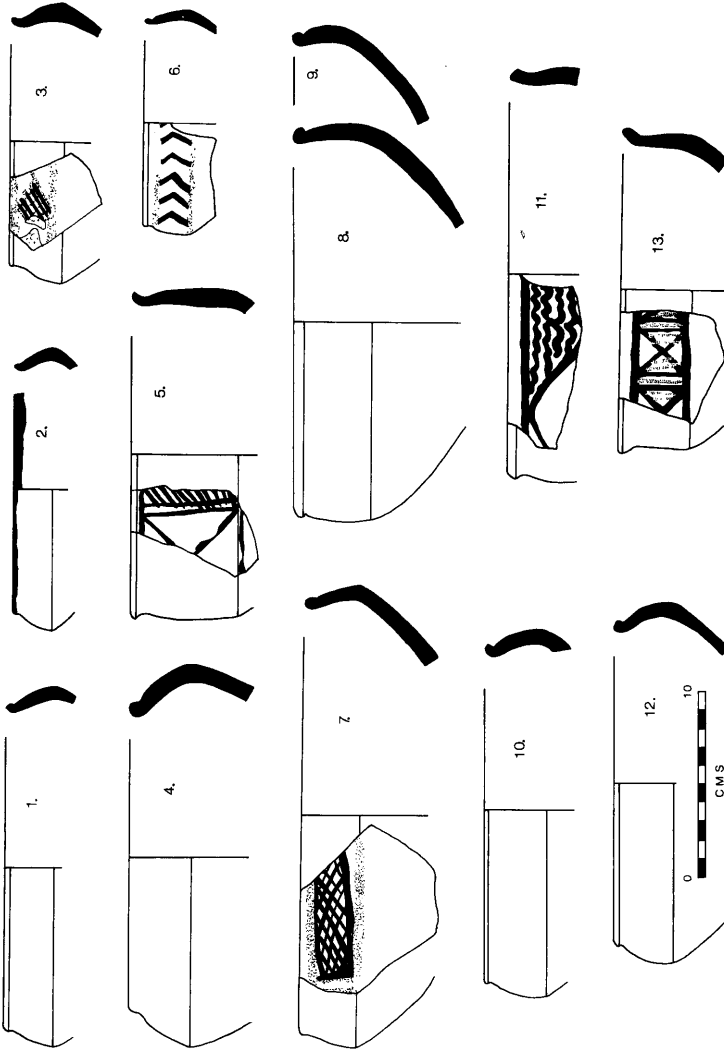


Fig.95. Late VIB: type 6a and 6b bowls.

Late VIB: Type 6b BOWLS

Fig. 96

1. Type 6b, light brown fabric, Y2/2 (1973).
2. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, buff slip, ZX/5 (1973).
3. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, X3/2 (1973).
4. Type 6b, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/4/6 (1978).
5. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, BB1/4/1 (1978).
6. Type 6b, BB1/1/8 (1975).
7. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, Y2/3 (1973).
8. Type 6b, brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red wash, Y2/2 (1973).
9. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, X2/3B (1973).
10. Type 6b, BB1/1/9 (1978).
11. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, X3/1 (1973).
12. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, X3/1 (1973).
13. Type 6b, BB1/1/10 (1978).
14. Type 6b, BB1/1/6 (1978).
15. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, BB1/3/3 (60) (1975).
16. Type 6b, brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, X/1 (1971).
17. Type 6b, brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red wash, Y2/2 (1973).

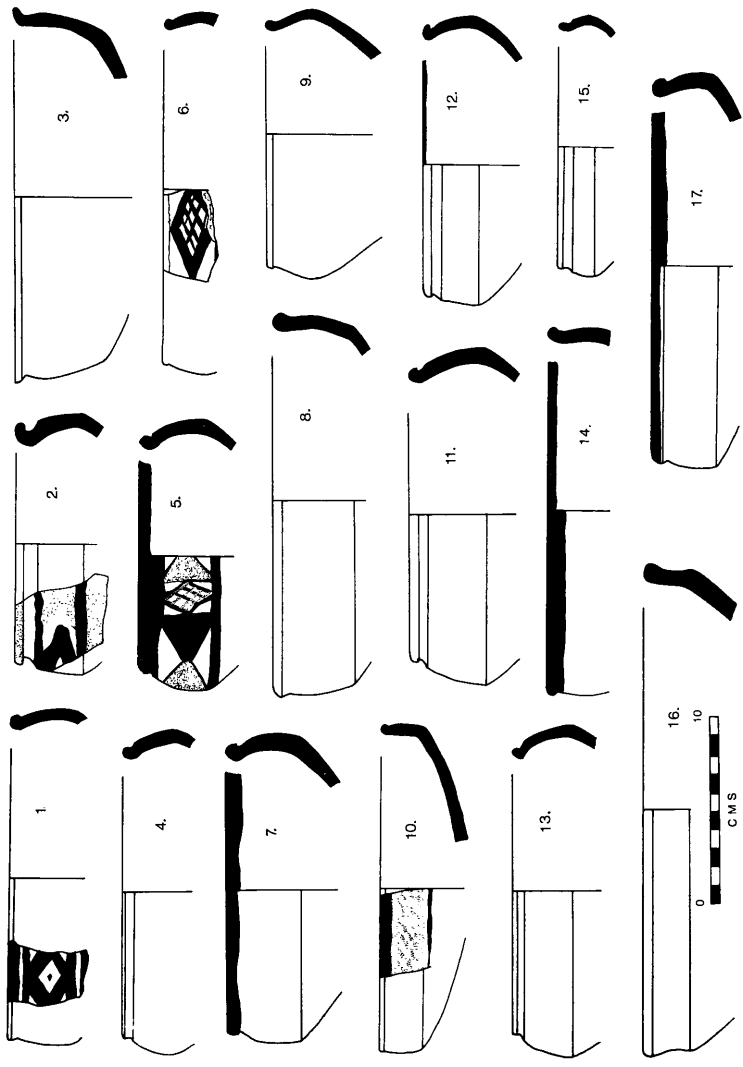


Fig.96. Late VIB: type 6b bowls.

Late VIB: Types 6a and 6b BOWLS

Fig. 97

1. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, burnished, BB1/4/7 (1978).
2. Type 6b, X2/2A (1973).
3. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, X3/1 (1973).
4. Type 6a, orange fabric, medium grit tempered, Y2/3 (1973).
5. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/4/6 (1978).
6. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/3/11, Pit 2 (1978).
7. Type 6b, orange fabric, fine grit tempered, buff slip, X2/3A (1973).
8. Type 6a, brown fabric, medium grit tempered, Y2/3e (1973).
9. Type 6a, X3/1 (1973).
10. Type 6a, BB1/1/10 (1978).
11. Type 6a, BB1/3/16 (1978).
12. Type 6b, light brown fabric, fine grit tempered, Y2/3e (1973).
13. Type 6a, X2/2B (1973).
14. Type 6a, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, BB1/4/9 (1978).
15. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/2/2 (93) (1978).
16. Type 6b, BB1/3/16 (1978).

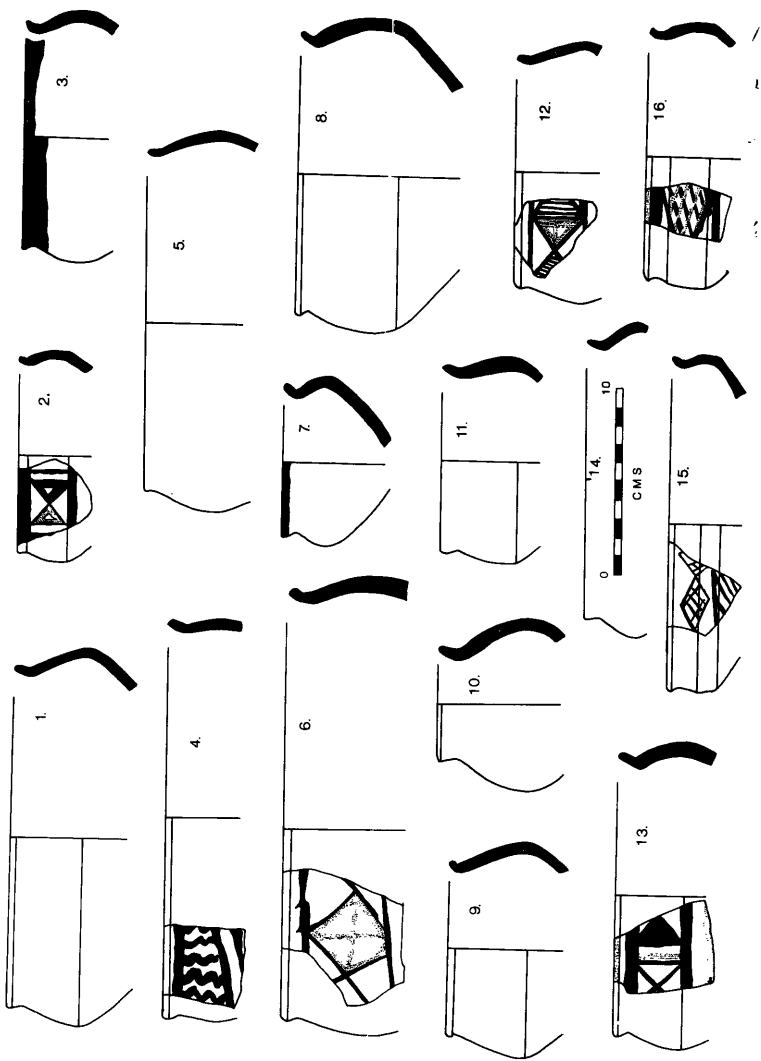


Fig.97. Late VIB: type 6a and 6b bowls.



Late VIB: Type 6b BOWLS

Fig. 98

1. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/2/3 (1978).
2. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, BB1/3/3 (13) (1975).
3. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/2/2 (24) (1975).
4. Type 6b, X3/1 (1973).
5. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, Y2/3 (1973).
6. Type 6b, BB1/3/13 (1978).
7. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, Y2/3 (1973).
8. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, BB1/2/2 (91) (1975).
9. Type 6b, BB1/1/8 (1975).
10. Type 6b, BB1/1/9 (1975).
11. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, Y2/3 (1973).
12. Type 6b, BB1/1/7 (1975).
13. Type 6b, black burnished, Y2/2 (1973).
14. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, X3/1 (1973).
15. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, X2/3A (1973).

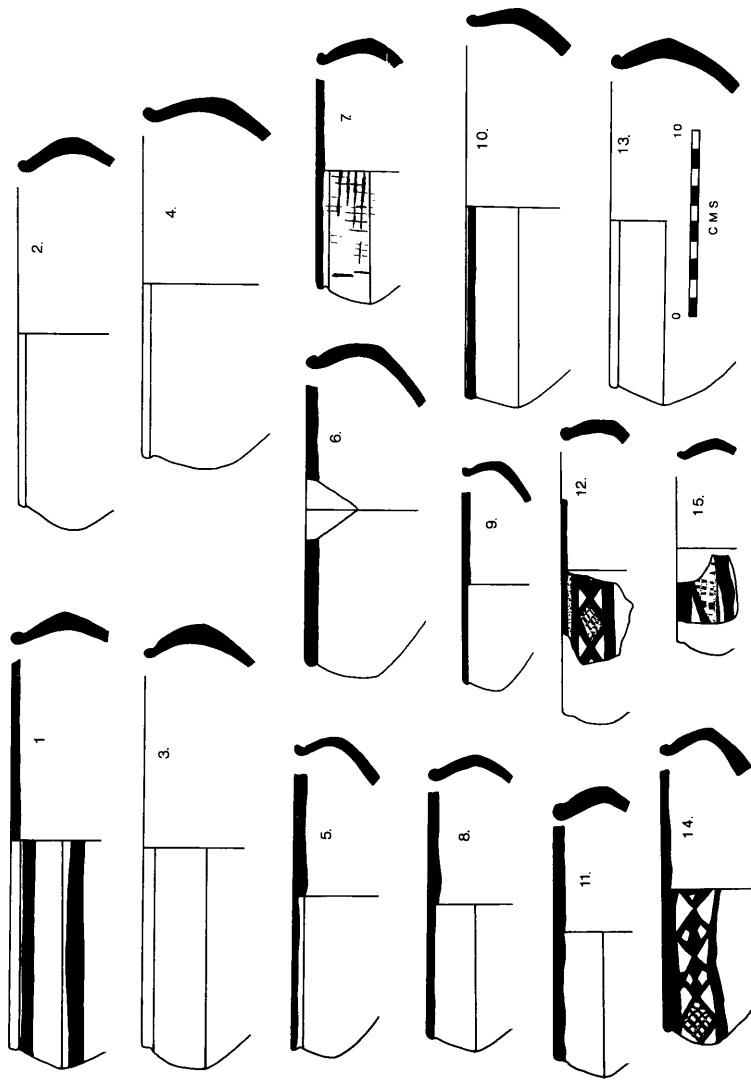


Fig.98. Late VIB: type 6b bowls.

Late VIB: Type 6b BOWLS

Fig. 99

1. Type 6b, BB1/1/7 (1975).
2. Type 6b, brown fabric, internal red wash, external buff wash, Y2/2 (1973).
3. Type 6b, orange fabric, coarse grit tempered, X2/1 (1973).
4. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/1/2 (184) (1975).
5. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, X/2 (1971).
6. Type 6b, red fabric, burnished, BB1/2/12 (1978).
7. Type 6b, grey/brown fabric, X/1 (1971).
8. Type 6b, orange fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, X3/1 (1973).
9. Type 6b, X2/2B (1973).
10. Type 6b, BB1/1/10 (1978).
11. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/1/13 (1978).
12. Type 6b, light brown fabric, X3/1 (1973).
13. Type 6b, red fabric, red slip, ZX/8 (1973).

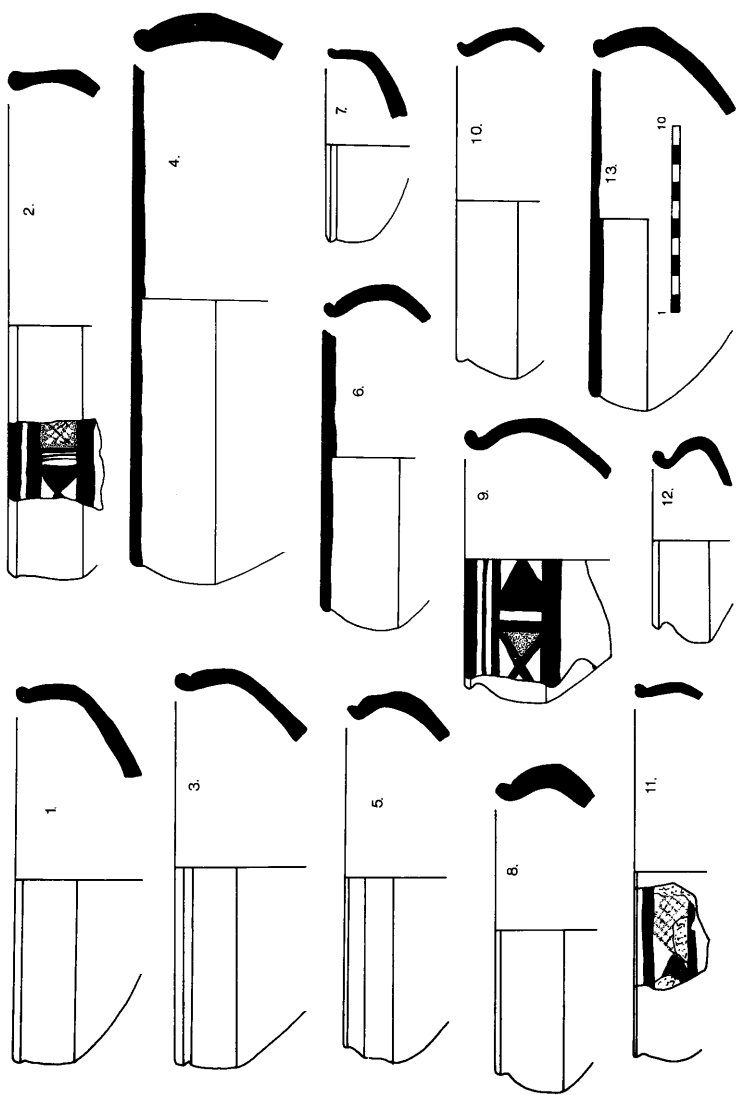


Fig.99. Late VIB: type 6b bowls.

Late VIB: Type 6b BOWLS

Fig. 100

1. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, burnished, X/2 (1971).
2. Type 6b, brown fabric, red wash, X3/1 (10) (1973).
3. Type 6b, red fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, X2/3B (1973).
4. Type 6b, Y2/2 (1973).
5. Type 6b, red fabric, burnished, X2/3A (1973).
6. Type 6b, orange/grey fabric, fine grit tempered, brown slip, burnished, BB1/3/4 (1975).
7. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/2/3 (1978).
8. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, X3/1 (1973).
9. Type 6b, red fabric, burnished, X2/1 (1973).
10. Type 6b, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, brown slip, Y2/3 (1973).
11. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, Y2/3 (1973).
12. Type 6b, red slip, Y2/2 (1973).
13. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, X/1 (1971).
14. Type 6b, orange fabric, fine grit tempered, external buff slip, internal red wash, ZX/5/22 (1973).
15. Type 6b, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, X3/1 (1973).
16. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, Y2/3 (1973).
17. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red wash, burnished, ZX/5b (1973).

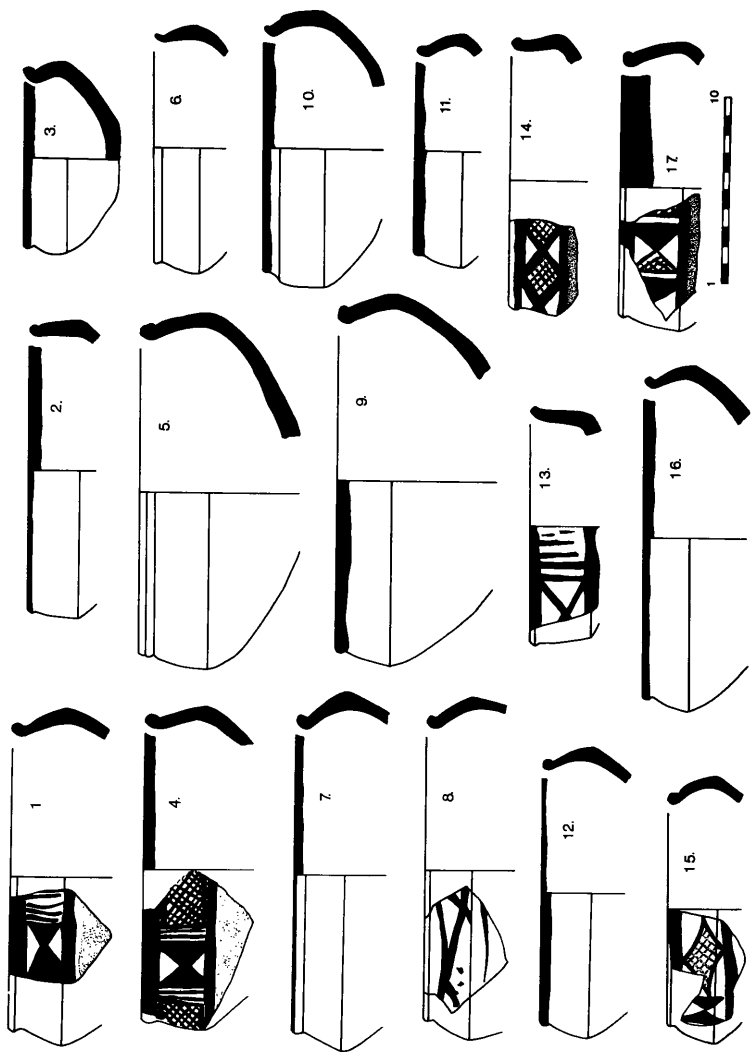


Fig.100. Late VIB: type 6b bowls.

Fig. 101

1. Type 6b, grey/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, X3/1(73).
2. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, BB1/1/2,12(75).
3. Type 6b, orange/grey fabric, fine grit tempered, burnished, ZX/5(73).
4. Type 6b, grey/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, burnished, ZX/5(73).
5. Type 6b, light brown fabric, X/3(73).
6. Type 6b, grey fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, internally buff, ZX/6(73).
7. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, red slip, burnished, Y/4b(71).
8. Type 6b, brown fabric, red slip, Y/4b(71).
9. Type 6b, orange fabric, sand tempered, red slip, burnished, Y/4b(71).
10. Type 6b, medium grit tempered, buff slip, ZX/6(73).
11. Type 6b, medium grit tempered, X2/2B(73).
12. Type 6b, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red wash, TT1/5b(73).
13. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, red slip, X2/1(73).
14. Type 6b, brown fabric, brown wash, internal red wash, X/4(73).
15. Type 6b, Y2/3(73).
16. Type 6b, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red wash, Y1/5(73).

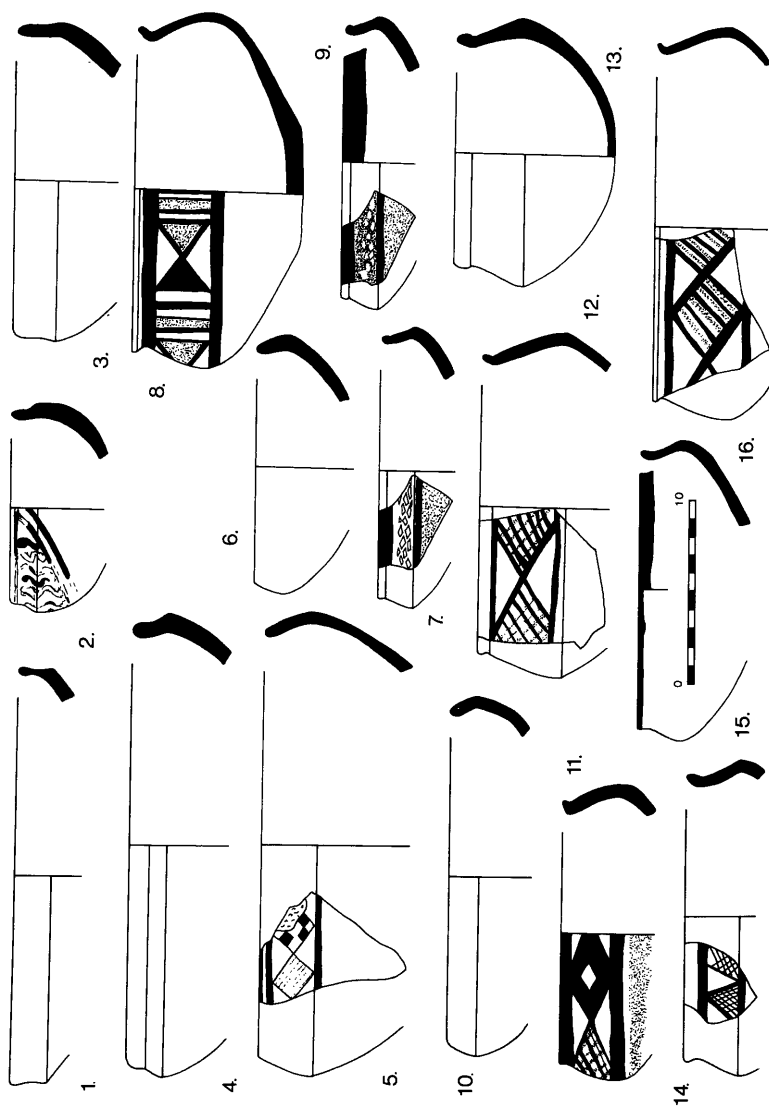


Fig.101. Early and Late VIB: type 6b bowls.



Fig. 102

1. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, X/2(71).
2. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, Y2/3(73).
3. Type 6b, grey/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, burnished, BB1/2/2,9(75).
4. Type 6b, light brown fabric, X/3,14(71).
5. Type 6b, light brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red wash, Y2/3(73).
6. Type 6b, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, buff slip, wet smoothed, burnt, X2/3B(73).
7. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, BB1/2/2(75).
8. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, BB1/2/2(75).
9. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, X/2(71).
10. Type 6b, pink fabric, fine grit tempered, red wash, Y1/2/1(75).
11. Type 6b, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, Y2/3(73).
12. Type 6b, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, BB1/2/2,22(75).
13. Type 6b, orange/grey fabric, fine grit tempered, buff slip, Y2/3(73).
14. Type 6b, fine grit tempered, red slip, Y2/3(73).
15. Type 6b, BB1/1/6(78).

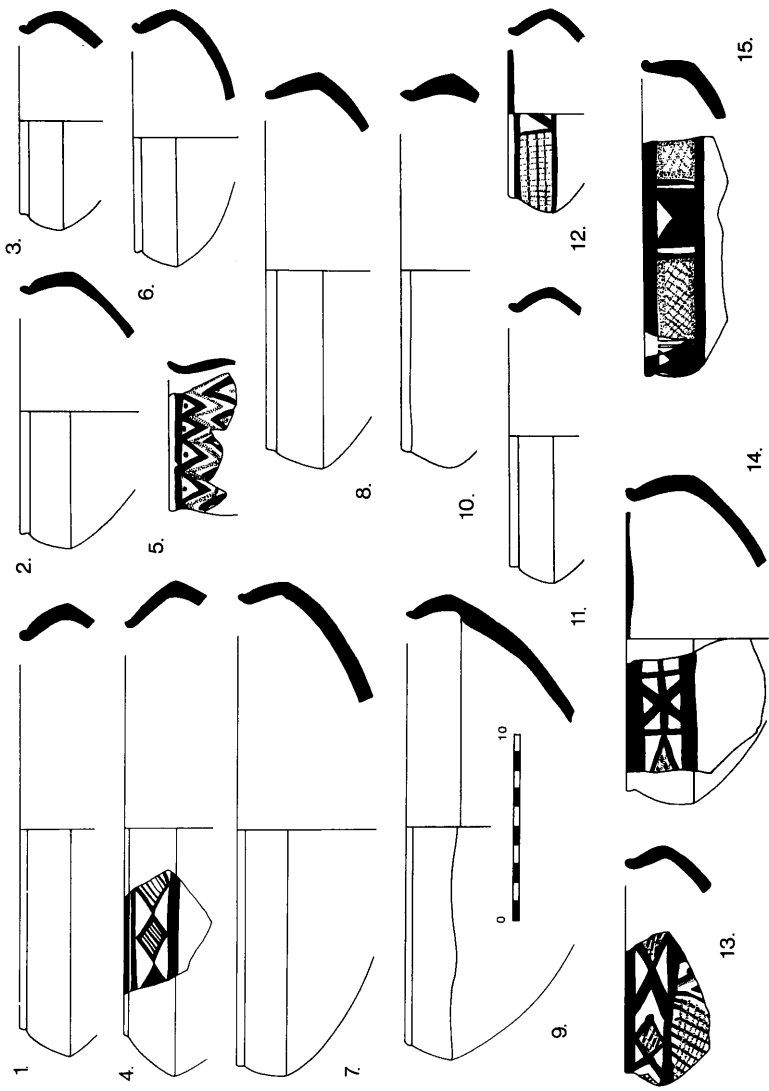


Fig.102. Late VIB: type 6b bowls.

Fig. 103

1. Type 5, orange fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, Y2/3 (1973).
2. Type 5, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/3/14 (1978).
3. Type 5, orange fabric, coarse grit tempered, X2/1 (1973).
4. Type 5, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, ZX/6 (1973).
5. Type 5, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/1/13 (1978).

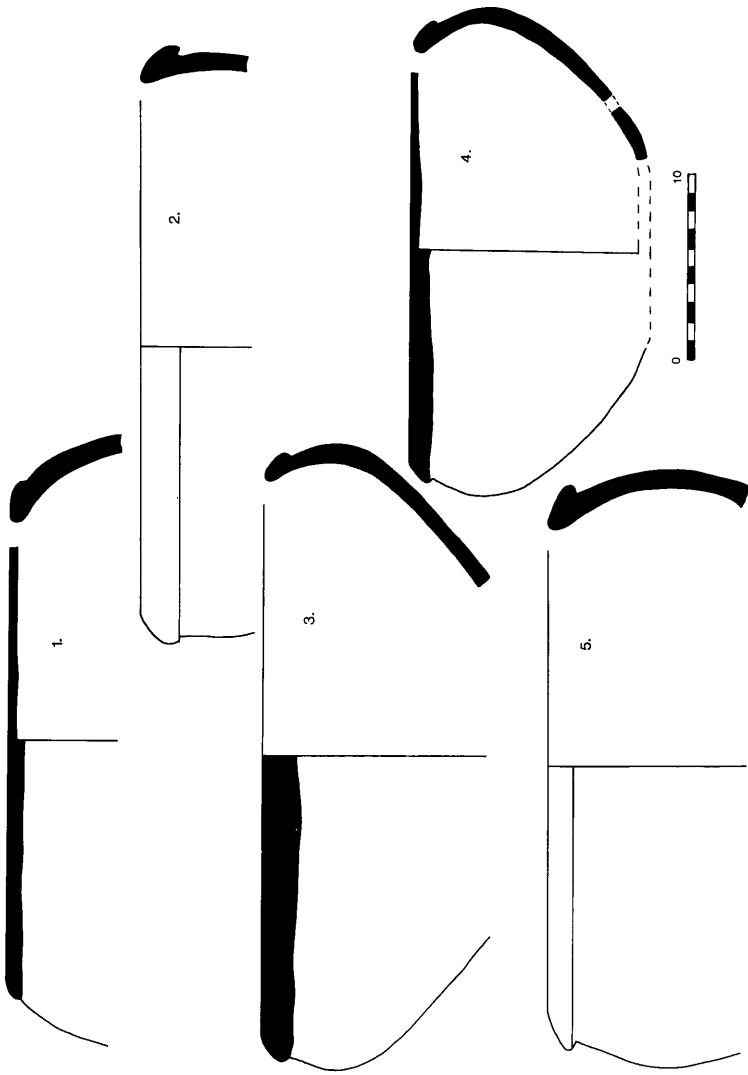


Fig.103. Late. VIB: type 5 bowls.

Fig. 104

1. Type 5, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/4/6 (1978).
2. Type 5, buff fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, buff slip, wet smoothed, BB1/2/2 (114) (1975).
3. Type 5, orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/4/6 (1978).
4. Type 5, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, Y2/3 (1973).
5. Type 5, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red wash, BB1/5/5 (1978).
6. Type 5, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, Y2/3 (1973).
7. Type 5, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, badly fired, red slip, BB1/5/11 (1978).
8. Type 5, brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, rim 30cms, ZX/8 (1973).
9. Type 5, light brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red wash, rim 29cms, Y2/4/1 (1973).
10. Type 5, light brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, Y2/3 (1973).
11. Type 5, rim 27cms, BB1/X/1 (1978).
12. Type 5, grey/pink fabric, red slip, rim 25cms, Y2/4/4D (1973).
13. Type 5, rim 27cms, BB1/1/10 (1978).

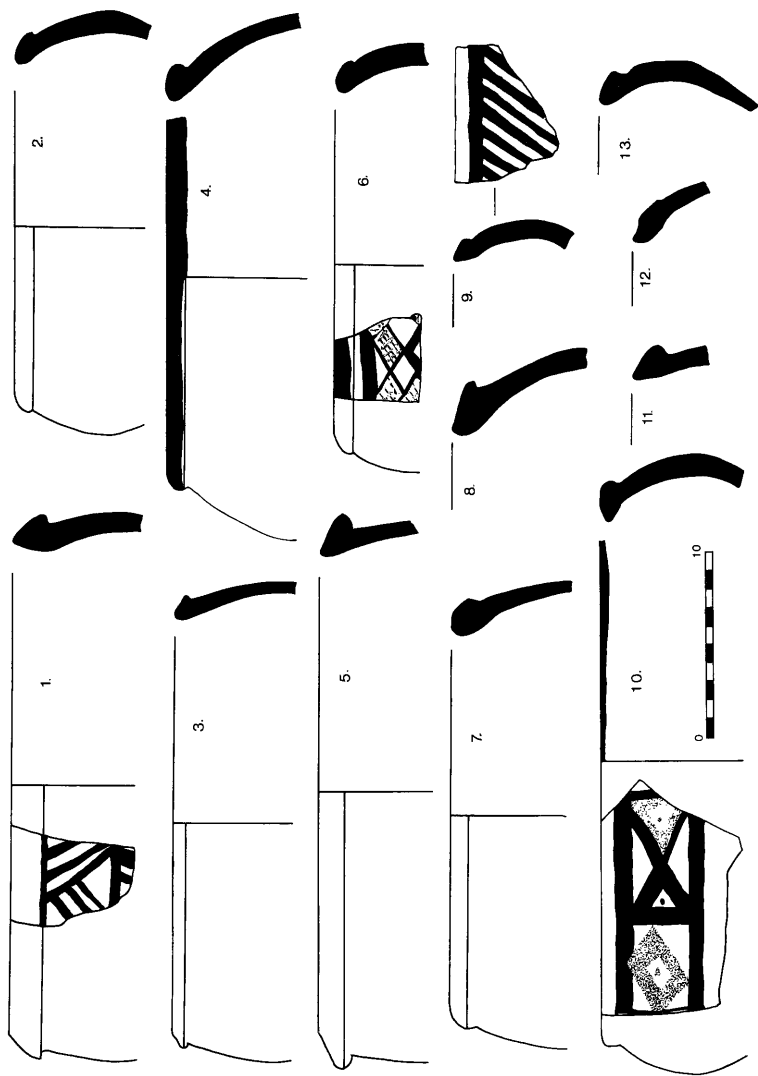


Fig.104. Early and Late VIB: type 5 bowls.

Early and Late VIB: Type 5 BOWLS

Fig. 105

1. Type 5, brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, TT1/5b (1971).
2. Type 5, pink fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, Y2/4/3 (1973).
3. Type 5, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/5/8 (1978).
4. Type 5, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, X/2 (1971).
5. Type 5, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, badly fired, red slip, burnished, Y2/4/3 (1973).
6. Type 5, BB1/1/6 (1978).
7. Type 5, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, Y2/5/11 (1973).
8. Type 5, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, burnished, X/2 (1971).
9. Type 5, red fabric, coarse grit tempered, rim 33cms, X/2 (1971).
10. Type 5, grey fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, rim 33cms, ZX/8 (1973).
11. Type 5, rim 30cms, BB1/3/16 (1978).
12. Type 5, rim 25cms, BB1/1/6 (1978).
13. Type 5, rim 20cms, BB1/1/6 (1978).
14. Type 5, pink/red fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, rim 22cms, X3/1 (1971).
15. Type 5, grey/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, rim 26cms, BB1/2/2 (6) (1975).
16. Type 5, brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, X3/1 (1971).
17. Type 5, grey fabric, red slip, Y2/2 (1973).

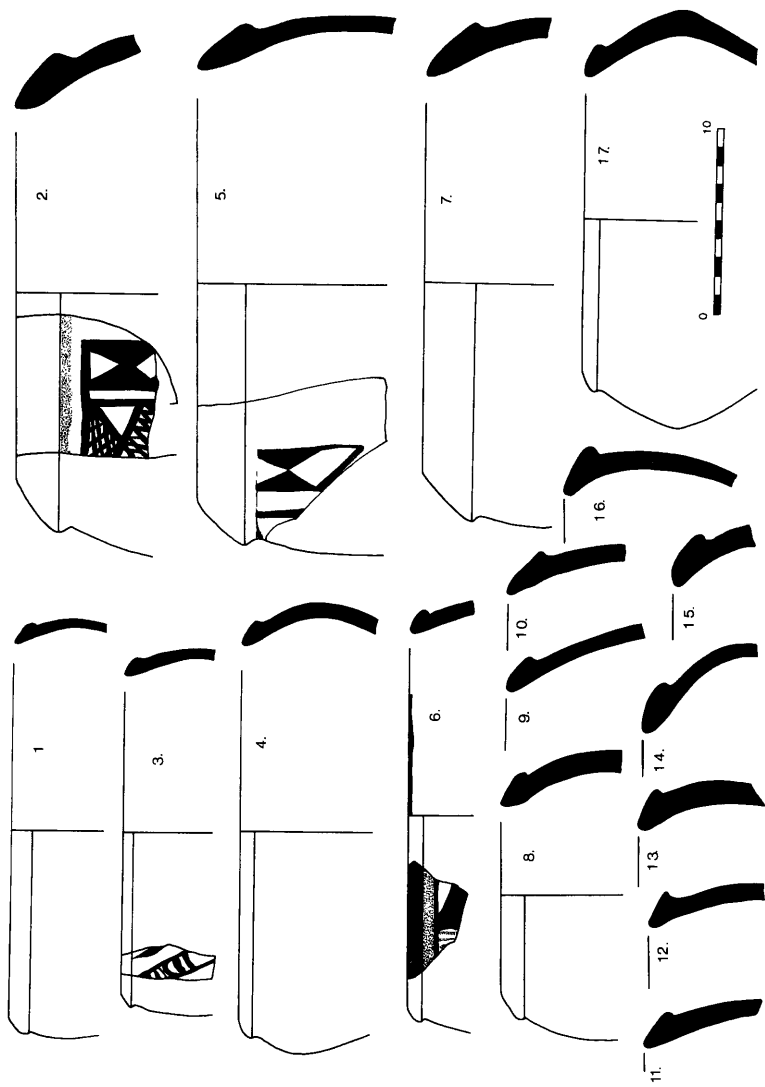


Fig.105. Early and Late VIB: type 5 bowls.



Fig. 106

1. Type 5, X3/2B(73).
2. Type 5, X2/2B(73).
3. Type 5, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, X3/1(73), rim 21cms.
4. Type 5, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, Y2/3(73), rim 12cms.
5. Type 5, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, X3/2(73), rim 19cms.
6. Type 5, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, Y2/3(73), rim 19cms.
7. Type 5, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, X3/1(73), rim 19cms.
8. Type 5, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, BB1/1/14(78), rim 20cms.
9. Type 5, orange/brown fabric, X2/2B(73), rim 21cms.
10. Type 5, BB1/3/13(78), rim 21cms.
11. Type 5, pink fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, BB1/3/13(75), rim 20cms.
12. Type 5, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, BB1/2/12(78), rim 25cms.
13. Type 5, Y3/2/2(78).
14. Type 5, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, Y2/3(73).
15. Type 5, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, X3/1(71), rim 18cms.

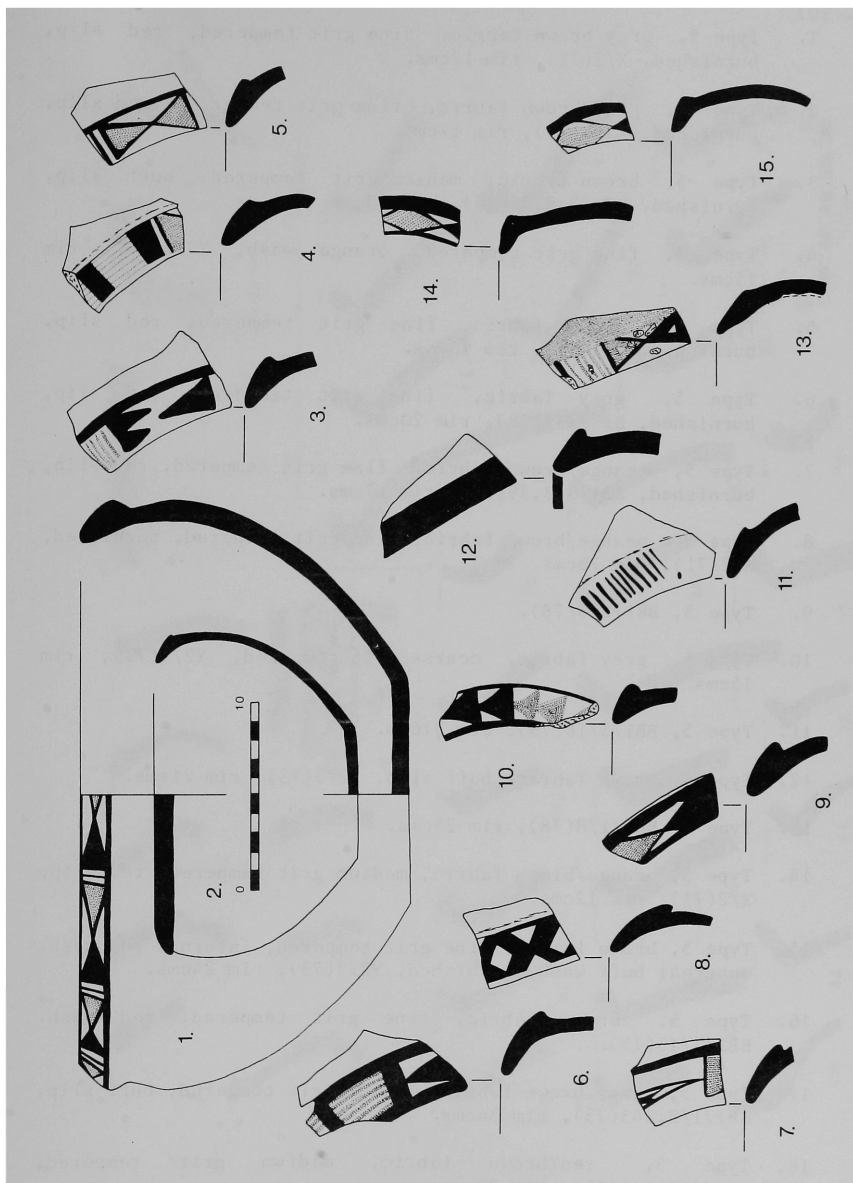


Fig.106. Late VIB: type 5 bowls.

Late VIB: Type 5 BOWLS AND JAR PROFILES

Fig. 107

1. Type 5, grey/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, X/2(71), rim 12cms.
2. Type 5, grey/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, X3/1(71), rim 17cms.
3. Type 5, brown fabric, medium grit tempered, buff slip, burnished, BB1/3/3,52(75), rim 18cms.
4. Type 5, fine grit tempered, orange wash, X3/1(73), rim 15cms.
5. Type 5, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, X/1(71), rim 13cms.
6. Type 5, grey fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, BB1/4/1(78), rim 20cms.
7. Type 5, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, BB1/3/3,39(75), rim 17cms.
8. Type 5, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, burnished, X/2(71), rim 26cms.
9. Type 5, BB1/1/6(78).
10. Type 5, grey fabric, coarse grit tempered, Y2/1(73), rim 15cms.
11. Type 5, BB1/3/16(78), rim 21cms.
12. Type 5, brown fabric, buff slip, Y2/3(73), rim 21cms.
13. Type 5, BB1/1/8(78), rim 25cms.
14. Type 5, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, X/2(71), rim 12cms.
15. Type 5, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, internal red wash, external buff wash, burnished, Y2/3(73), rim 24cms.
16. Type 5, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red wash, BB1/3/13(75).
17. Type 5, grey/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, buff slip, BB1/1/2,243(75), rim 34cms.
18. Type 5, red/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, BB1/1/2,244(75), rim 29cms.
19. Type 5, X/1(73), rim 22cms.
20. Type 5, brown fabric, medium grit tempered, burnished, Y2/3(73), rim 11cms.

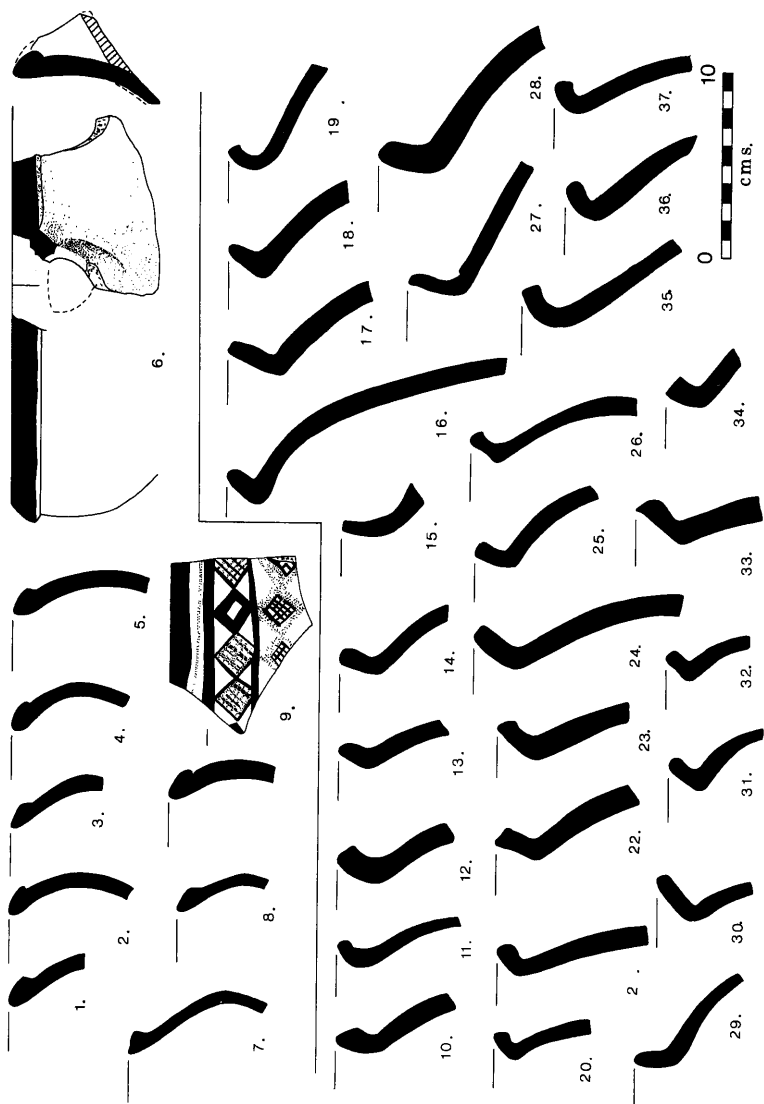


Fig.107. Late VIB: type 5 bowl profiles and jar profiles.



21. Type 5, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red wash, BB1/2/12(78), rim 36cms.
22. Type 5, BB1/1/8(78), rim 19cms.
23. Type 5, BB1/1/16(78), rim 28cms.
24. Type 5, BB1/8(78), rim 32cms.
25. Type 5, BB1/1/16(78), rim 28cms.
26. Type 5, BB1/1/9(78), rim 29cms.
27. Type 5, grey fabric, pink slip, ZX/8(73), rim 18cms.
28. Type 5, brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red wash, BB1/2/2(75), rim 19cms.
29. Type 5, Y2/2(73), rim 28cms.
30. Type 5, BB1/1(78), rim 24cms.
31. Type 5, BB1/1/6(75), rim 22cms.
32. Type 5, Y2/2(73), rim 25cms.
33. Type 5, BB1/1/6(75), rim 29cms.
34. Type 5, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, X/2(71), rim 11cms.
35. Type 5, orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, Y2/1(73), rim 12cms.
36. Type 5, brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red wash, Y2/2(73), rim 26cms.
37. Type 5, BB1/2/3(78), rim 20cms.

Fig. 108

1. Orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red slip, BB1/5/11(78), rim 28cms.
2. Brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, BB1/5/8(78), rim 22cms.
3. Orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red wash, wet smoothed, ZX/9(73), rim 25cms.
4. Brown fabric, medium grit tempered, buff slip, burnished, ZX/9(73), rim 26cms.
5. Red slip, burnished, TT1/5(71), rim 19cms.
6. Orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red slip, burnished, BB1/5/11(78), rim 24cms.
7. Orange fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, burnished, Y2/4/3(73), rim 20cms.
8. Coarse grit tempered, red wash, TT1/4(73), 20cms.
9. Orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, buff slip, BB1/4/5(78), rim 25cms.
10. Brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, BB1/5/8, rim 20cms.
11. Brown fabric, fine grit tempered, buff slip, burnished, Y1/2(71), rim 24cms.
12. Orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, Y2/5/11(73), rim 22cms.
13. Orange fabric, TT1/5b(71), rim 25cms.
14. Orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, BB1/5/6(78), rim 22cms.
15. Orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, buff slip, ZX/9(73), rim 22cms.
16. Orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, brown wash, ZX/9(73), rim 22cms.
17. Pink/orange fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, BB1/5/5(78), rim 21cms.
18. Brown fabric, red slip, TT1/4(71), rim 27cms.
19. Orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, brown wash, wet smoothed, ZX/9(73), rim 25cms.
20. Red wash, badly fired, Y1/5(73), rim 15cms.

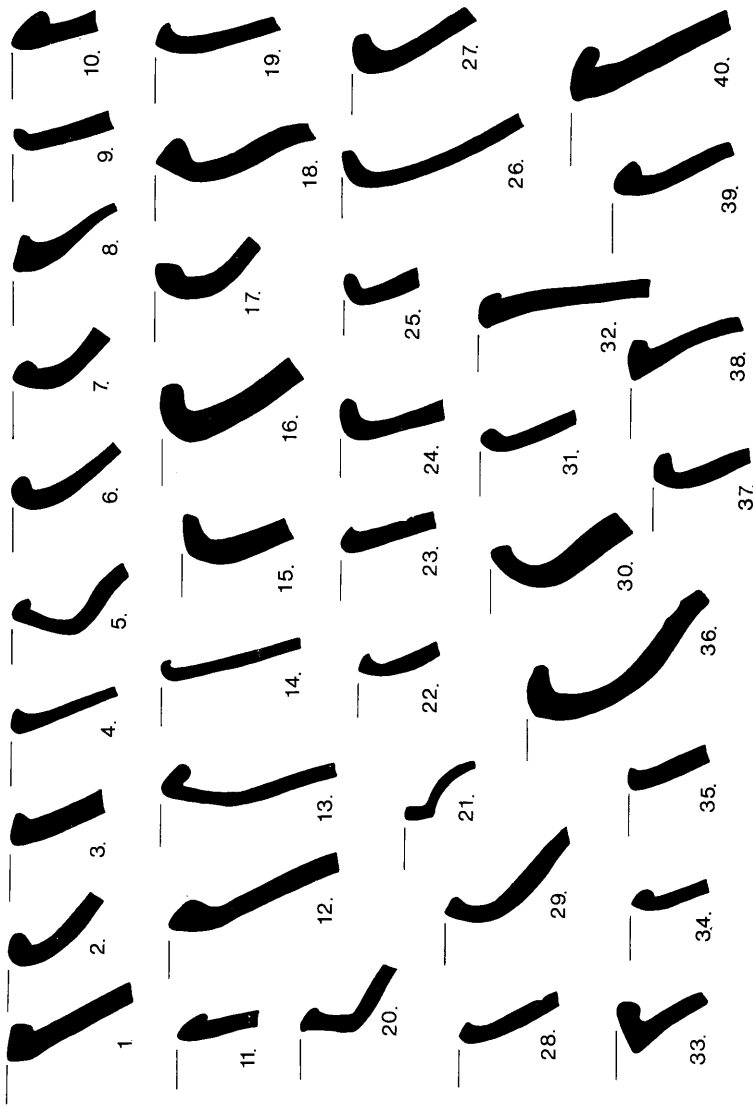


Fig.108. Early and Late VIB: jar profiles.





21. Orange/grey fabric, TT6/1b(73), rim 10cms.
22. Orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, buff slip, BB1/5/4(78), rim 24cms.
23. Orange/pink fabric, fine grit tempered, Y2/4/11(73), rim 19cms.
24. Orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, ZX/9(73), rim 22cms.
25. Pink/orange fabric, fine grit tempered, buff slip, ZX/9(73), rim 23cms.
26. Red/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, wet smoothed, BB1/5/5(78), rim 25cms.
27. Orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red wash, ZX/9(73), rim 23cms.
28. Orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, BB1/5/4(78), rim 24cms.
29. Brown fabric, red wash, TT1/5b(71), rim 13cms.
30. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, TT6/1b(73), rim 20cms.
31. Red wash, medium grit tempered, ZX/9(73), rim 20cms.
32. Orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, X2/3B(73), rim 20cms.
33. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, Y1/5(71), rim 19cms.
34. Orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, buff slip, BB1/4/9(78), rim 20cms.
35. Orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, BB1/4/7(78), rim 20cms.
36. Pink/orange fabric, fine grit tempered, buff slip, BB1/5/5(78), rim 23cms.
37. Orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, BB1/4/9(78), rim 23cms.
38. Orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red slip, BB1/4/6(78), rim 23cms.
39. Orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red slip, BB1/4/6(78), rim 26cms.
40. Brown fabric, medium grit tempered, buff slip, BB1/4/9(78), rim 20cms.

Fig. 109

1. Type 4a, Y1/21(75). Scale 1:4.
2. Type 4a, buff fabric, coarse grit tempered, red slip, badly fired, Y2/3A(73). Scale 1:4.
3. Type 4a, pink buff fabric, medium grit tempered, Pot burial, pot 6, Y2/5/6(75). Scale 1:4.
4. Type 4b, TT5/4(71). Scale 1:4.
5. Type 4b, red wash, coarse grit tempered, Y2/4D, Pit 94(73). Scale 1:4.
6. Type 5, brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red wash, Y1/21(75). Scale 1:8.
7. Type 5, pink/red fabric, sand tempered, incised pattern, Y1/12(75). Scale 1:4.
8. Type 6, Y1/12(75). Scale 1:4.
9. Type 7, pink fabric, Y2/4(73). Scale 1:4.
10. Type 8, Y2/4(71). Scale 1:4.
11. Type 9, buff fabric, X3/1(71). Scale 1:4.

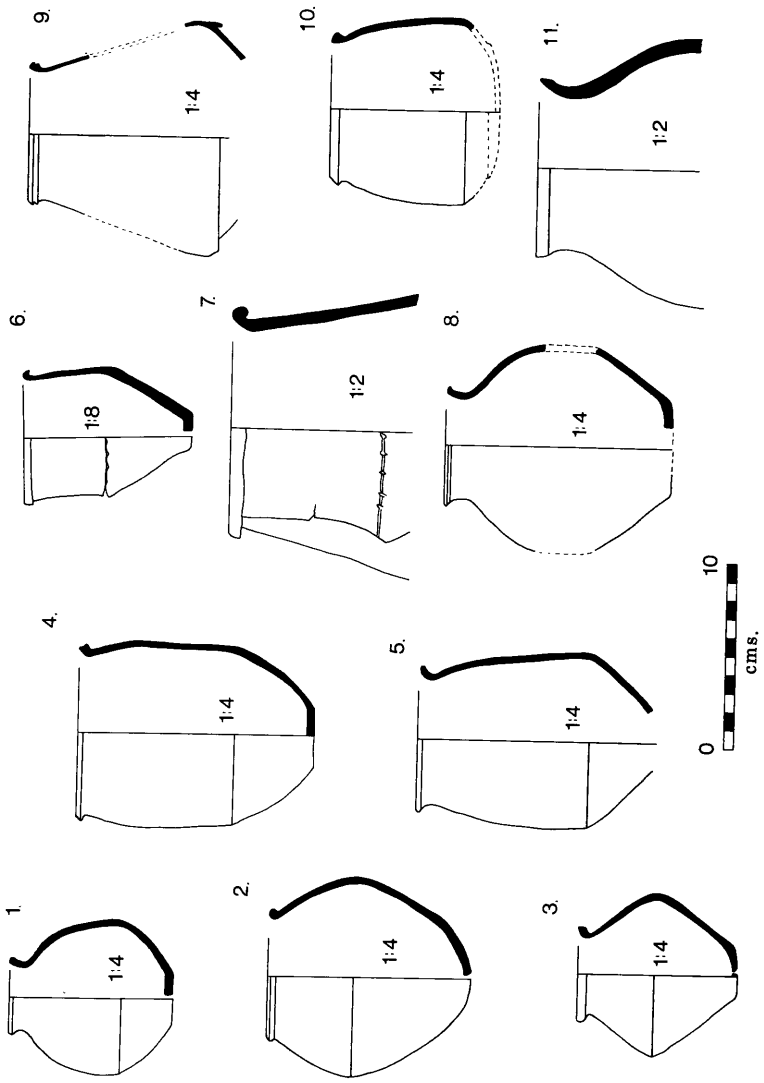


Fig.109. Early and Late VIB: storage jars.

Fig. 110

1. Red/pink fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, ZX/6(73), rim 38cms.
2. BB1/1/16(78), rim 38cms.
3. BB1/1/12(78), rim 33cms.
4. Orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red slip, BB1/2/2,76(75), rim 36cms.
5. Orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, BB1/1/49(75), rim 35cms.
6. Red/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, burnt, ZX/6(73), rim 50cms.
7. Brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, BB1/2/2,103(75), rim 36cms.
8. Brown/grey fabric, coarse grit tempered, red slip, BB1/4/7(78), rim 36cms.
9. Grey/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, burnt, BB1/3/3(75), rim 33cms.
10. Y2/2(73), rim 32cms.
11. BB1/1/6(75), rim 32cms.
12. BB1/1/12(75), rim 31cms.
13. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, X/4(73), rim 35cms.
14. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, X/4(73), rim 34cms.
15. Red fabric, coarse grit tempered, red slip, burnt, X3/1(71), rim 36cms.
16. Orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red wash, BB1/4/1(78), rim 30cms.
17. Pink/red fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, BB1/3/13,63(75), rim 33cms.
18. Orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, X3/1(71), rim 36cms.
19. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red slip, BB1/1/12,114(78), rim 35cms.
20. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red wash, X/3,21(73), rim 36cms.
21. Red fabric, medium grit tempered, ZX/5(73), rim 50cms.

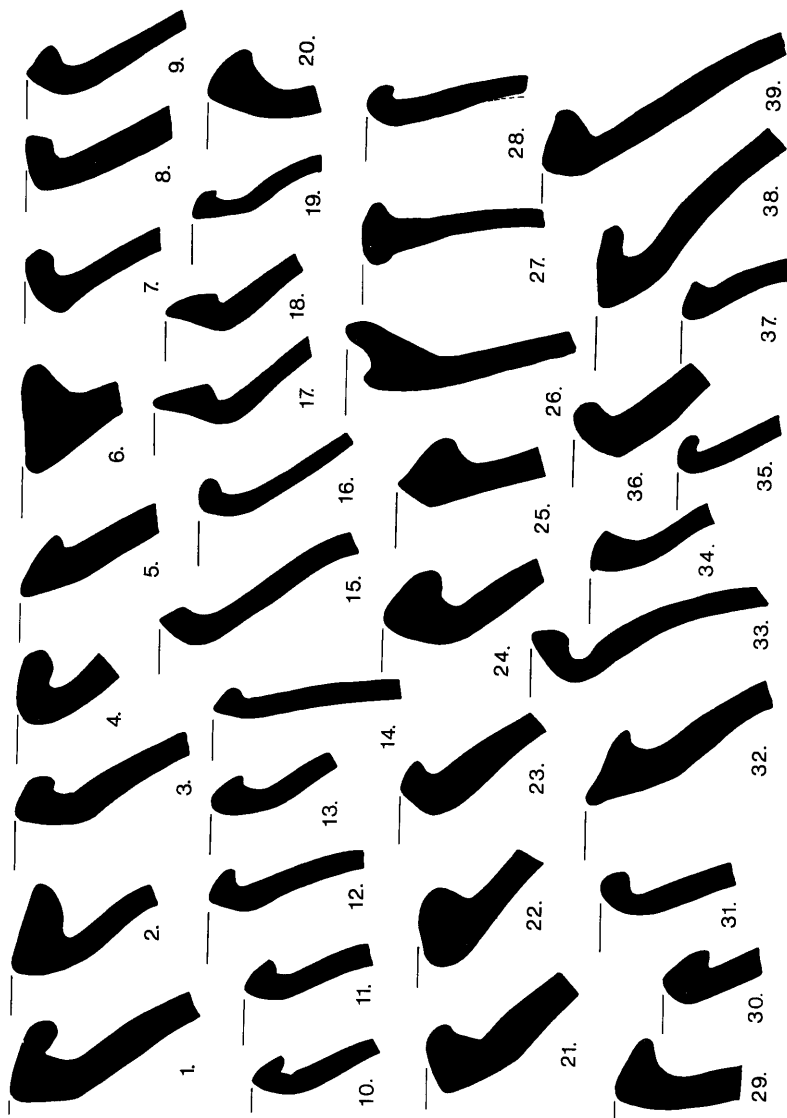


Fig.110. Late VIB: jar profiles.

22. Orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red slip, BB1/2/2,101(75), rim 36cms.
23. Buff fabric, medium grit tempered, buff slip, BB1/2/2(75), rim 34cms.
24. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red wash, X/4(73), rim 35cms.
25. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red wash, X/4(73), rim 35cms.
26. Coarse grit tempered, red slip, X3/1(73), rim 61cms.
27. Orange/grey fabric, sand tempered, Y2/3(73), rim 42cms.
28. BB1/1/9(75), rim 42cms.
29. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, X3/1,4(73), rim 31cms.
30. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, X3/1,8(73), rim 48cms.
31. BB1/3/16(78), rim 33cms.
32. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red slip, burnt, X3/1(71), rim 38cms.
33. Orange/grey fabric, coarse grit tempered, X2/2B(73), rim 30cms.
34. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, buff slip, BB1/3/3,32(75), rim 32cms.
35. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red slip, BB1/3/4(78), rim 30cms.
36. Pink/red fabric, medium grit tempered, buff slip, BB1/2/2,18(75), rim 36cms.
37. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, buff slip, badly fired, BB1/4/6(78), rim 32cms.
38. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, buff slip, BB1/1/2,3(75), rim 32cms.
39. Orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, BB1/4/6(78), rim 48cms.

Fig. 111

1. Coarse grit tempered, red wash, internal pink wash, Y2/4D/2(73), rim 50cms.
2. BB1/X/1(78), rim 40cms.
3. Red/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, wet smoothed, BB1/5/4(78), rim 46cms.
4. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, TT1/5b(71), rim 56cms.
5. Brown fabric, brown wash, TT1/5b(71), rim 42cms.
6. Red/grey fabric, Y1/5D(73), rim 31cms.
7. Coarse grit tempered, red slip, TT1/4b(71), rim 32cms.
8. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, TT1/4b(71), rim 63cms.
9. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, TT1/4(71), rim 37cms.
10. Medium grit tempered, red slip, burnt, ZX/9(73), rim 36cms.
11. Red/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red wash, burnt, ZX/9(73), rim 39cms.
12. Brown fabric, TT1/6(71), rim 30cms.
13. Orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red wash, BB1/5/10(78), rim 33cms.
14. Grey fabric, coarse grit tempered, Y1/5(73), rim 40cms.
15. Grey fabric, coarse grit tempered, TT1/5/(71), rim 36cms.
16. Brown fabric, TT1/4(71), rim 60cms.
17. Pink fabric, medium grit tempered, Y1/6(73), rim 32cms.
18. BB1/X/1(78), rim 32cms.
19. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, TT1/5b(71), rim 38cms.
20. Brown fabric, TT1/5b(71), rim 34cms.
21. Red fabric, coarse grit tempered, Y2/4/4D(75), rim 30cms.
22. Brown fabric, red slip, TT1/4(71), rim 48cms.
23. Coarse grit tempered, red slip, X3/1(73), rim 25cms.
24. Brown fabric, medium grit tempered, brown wash, Y1/12(75), rim 33cms.



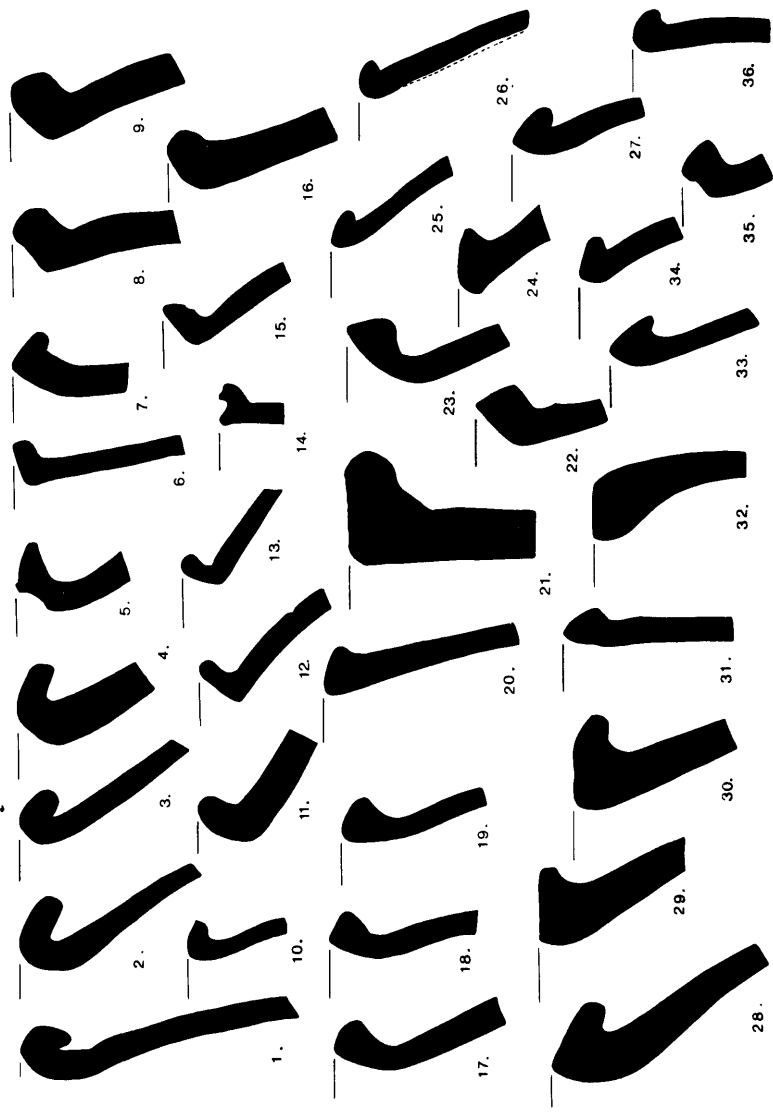


Fig. 111. Early and Late VIB: jar profiles

25. Grey fabric, medium grit tempered, burnt, BB1/2/2,5(75), rim 28cms.
26. Orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, Y2/1(73), rim 19cms.
27. BB1/1/9(75), rim 31cms.
28. Orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red slip, X/2(71), rim 42cms.
29. Orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, burnished, X/2(71), rim 42cms.
30. Red/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, X/2(71), rim 42cms.
31. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, brown wash, Y2/4/2(73), rim 34cms.
32. X2/2A(73), rim 18cms.
33. Orange fabric, coarse grit tempered, orange slip, X3/1(73), rim 26cms.
34. BB1/1/6(75), rim 25cms.
35. Orange fabric, coarse grit tempered, orange slip, burnt, ZX/9(73), rim 28cms.
36. BB1/3/16(75), rim 32cms.

Early VIB: JARS

Fig. 112

1. Type 2b, grey ware, TT6/1B (1973).
2. Type 2b, Y/4b (1971).
3. Type 3, red fabric, red wash, TT1/4 (1971).
4. Type 2b, brown fabric, TT1/5b (1971). Scale 1:2.
5. Type 3, light brown fabric, red wash, TT1/5b (1971).
6. Brown fabric, red wash, TT1/5b (1971).
7. Type 4a, red fabric, Y2/4 (1973). Scale 1:4.
8. Type 1c, pink/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red slip, Y2/4 (2) (1973).
9. Type 3, orange/grey fabric, coarse grit tempered, badly fired, red slip, BB1/5/4 (1978).
10. Type 2b, orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, Y2/4/8 (1973).
11. Type 5, brown fabric, medium grit tempered, Y1/12 (1975). Scale 1:4.
12. Type 4a, Y2/5/6, Pot burial Pot A (1975). Scale 1:4.

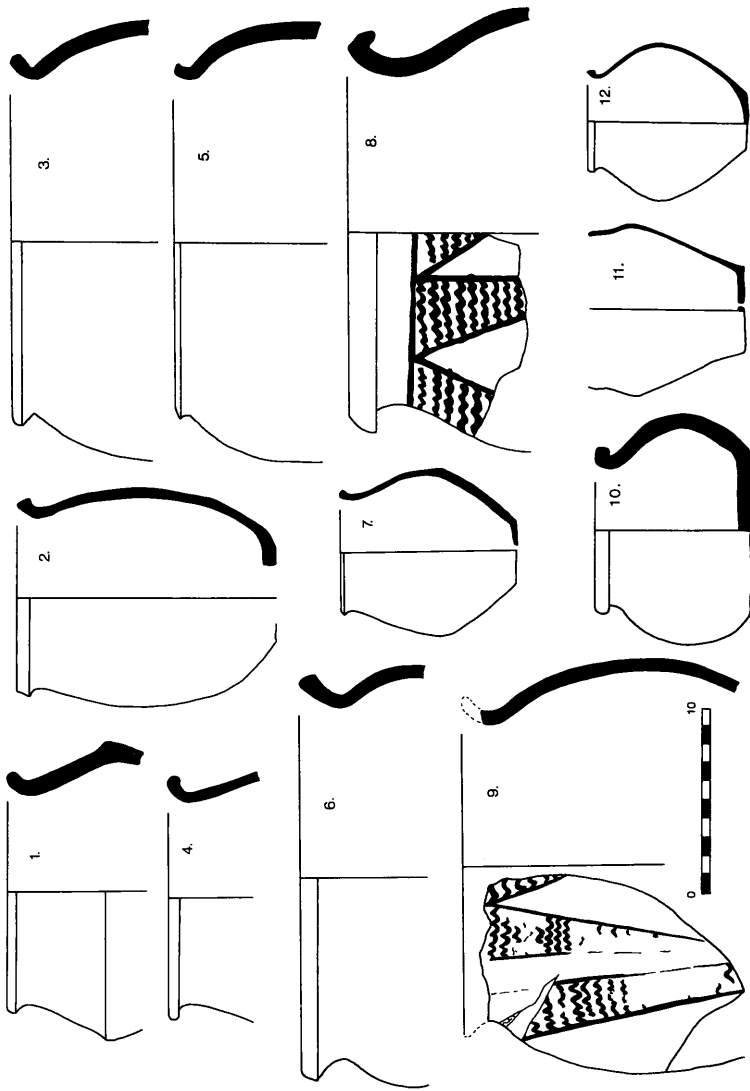


Fig. 112. Early VIB: jars.

Fig. 113

1. Type 2a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, BB1/5/9(78).
2. Type 2b, brown fabric, red wash, TT1/5(71). Scale 1:2.
3. Type 2b, orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red slip, burnished, ZX/9(73).
4. Type 2a, red wash, TT1/5b(73).
5. Type 2a, brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red slip, BB1/5/5(78).
6. Type 2b, red wash, burnished, TT1/5b(71). Scale 1:2.
7. Type 2a, TT1/5(71).
8. Type 2b, red wash, sand tempered, Y2/4/3(73). Scale 1:4.
9. Type 3, brown fabric, red wash, TT1/5(71). Scale 1:2.

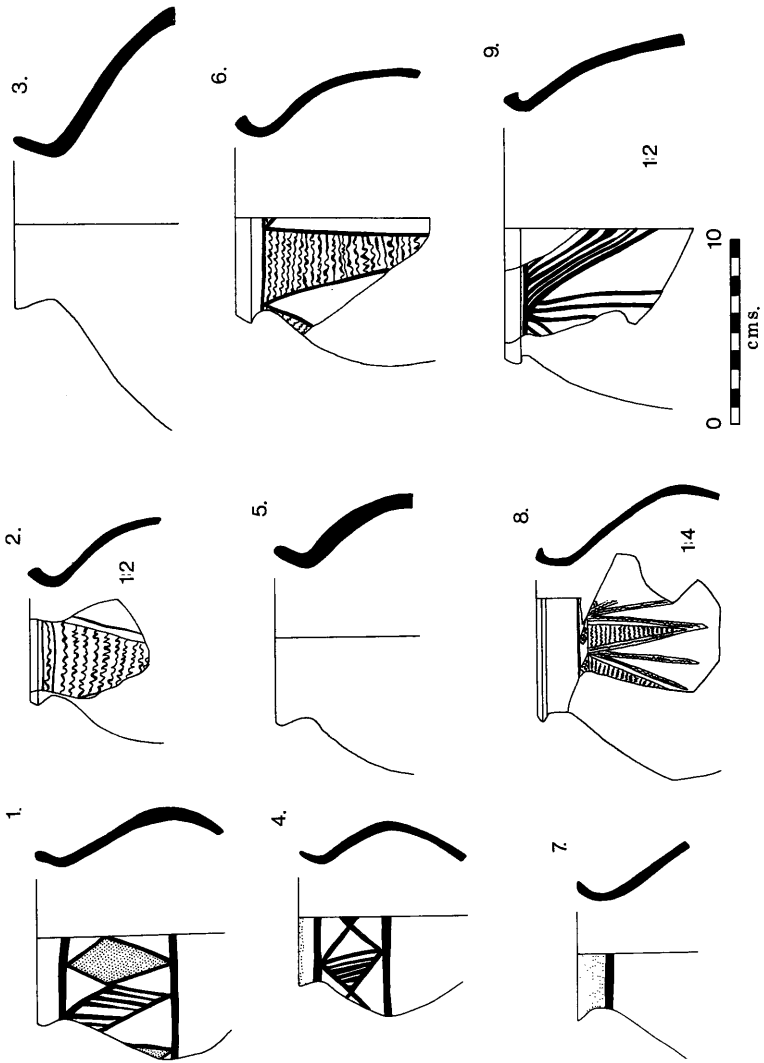


Fig.113. Early VIB: jars.

Fig. 114

1. Type 1a, red slip, TT1/5b(71).
2. Type 1a, Y2/3(73).
3. Type 1a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, BB1/3/14(78).
4. Type 1a, brown fabric, TT1/5b(71).
5. Type 1b, red slip, TT1/5b(71).
6. Type 1a, buff fabric, fine grit tempered, buff slip, bur-nished, Y2/4/2(73).
7. Type 1a, light brown fabric, TT1/5b(71).
8. Type 1a, light brown fabric, red wash, TT1/5b(71).
9. Type 1c, Y2/3(73).
10. Type 1c, Y2/3(73).

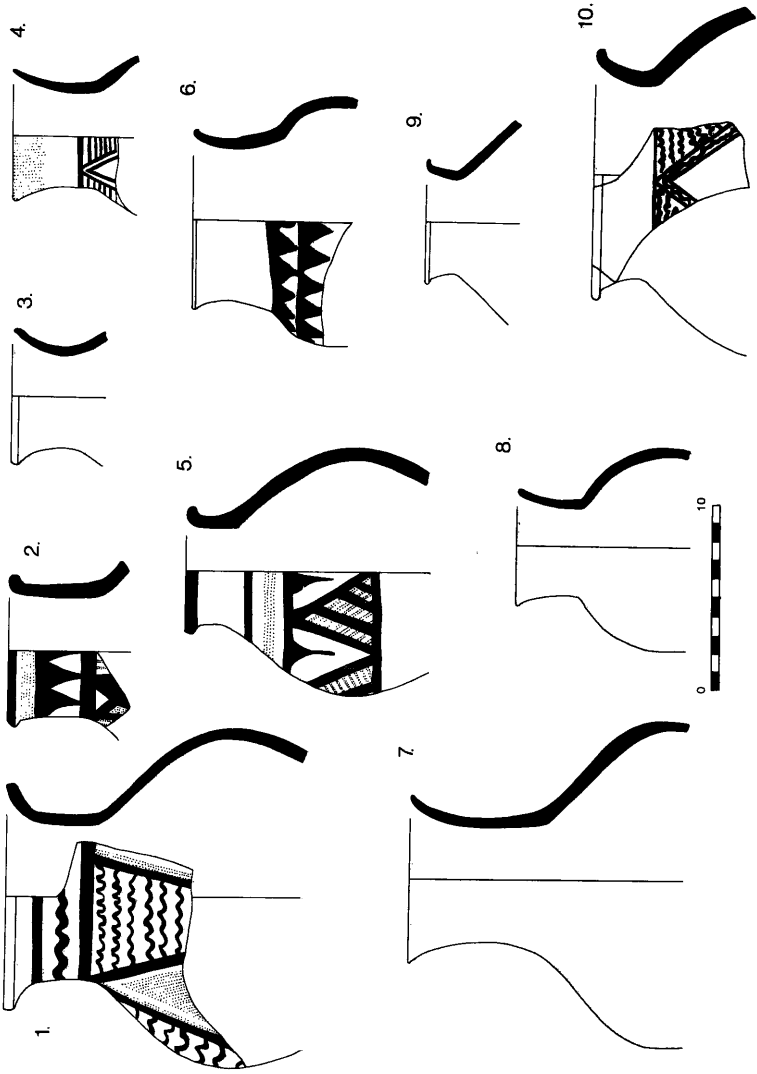


Fig.114. Early and Late VIB: jars.



Early and Late VIB: Type 2b JARS

Fig. 115

1. Type 2b, orange/brown fabric, sand tempered, red slip, internally buff, ZX/5/XIV(73).
2. Type 2b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, buff slip, ZX/6(73).
3. Type 2b, BB1/3/16(75).
4. Type 2b, orange fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, X3/1(73).
5. Type 2b, brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red wash, TT1/6(71).
6. Type 2b, X2/2A(73).
7. Type 2b, orange fabric, sand tempered, red slip, ZX/5/XIV(73).
8. Type 2b, orange fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, Y2/4(73).

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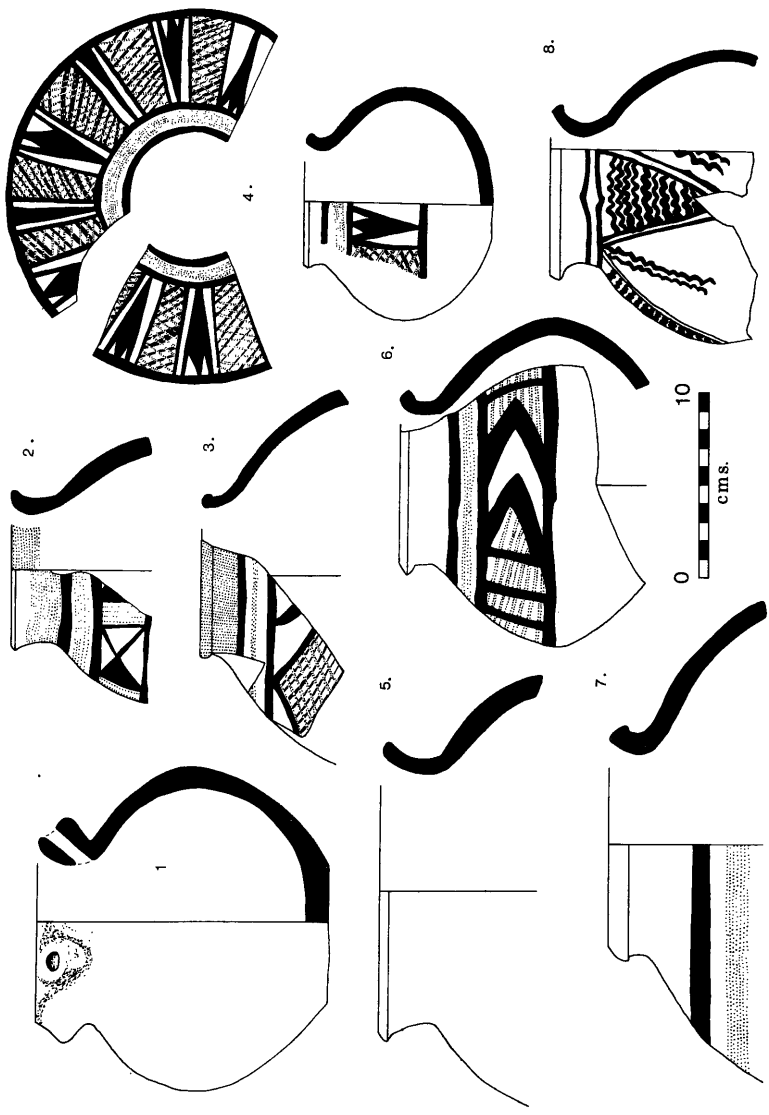


Fig.115. Early and Late VIB: type 2b jars.

Fig. 116

1. Type 2b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, internally burnt, ZX/8/XVII(73).
2. Type 2b, buff fabric, red slip, burnished, X2/3A(73).

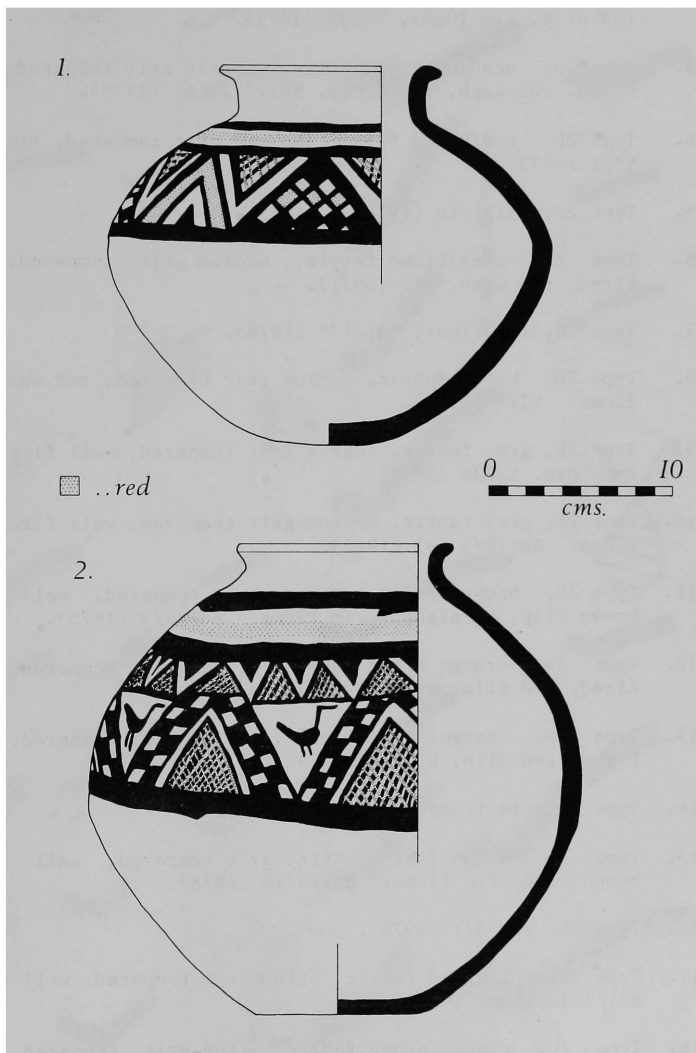


Fig.116. Late VIB: type 2b jars.

Fig. 117

1. Type 2b, BB1/1/9 (12) (1978).
2. Type 2b, grey/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, rim 10cms, X2/3B (1973).
3. Type 2b, orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, red wash, rim 17cms, BB1/1/2 (6) (1975).
4. Type 2b, red/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, rim 8cms, Y2/1 (1973).
5. Type 2b, BB1/1/10 (1978).
6. Type 2b, grey/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red wash, X/2 (1971).
7. Type 2b, rim 11cms, BB1/1/6 (1978).
8. Type 2b, brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red wash, rim 22cms. Y2/2 (1973).
9. Type 2b, grey fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, wet smoothed, X2/3A (1973).
10. Type 2b, grey fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, rim 21cms. BB1/3/3 (3) (1975).
11. Type 2b, brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, burnished, rim 12cms. BB1/3/3 (1975).
12. Type 2b, orange brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/4/1 (1978).
13. Type 2b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/2/2 (92) (1975).
14. Type 2b, rim 12cms. BB1/1/6 (1978).
15. Type 2b, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, rim 21cms. BB1/3/14 (1978).
16. Type 2b, BB1/3/1 (1978).
17. Type 2b, pink/red fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, BB1/2/2 (118) (1975).
18. Type 2b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, ZX/6 (1973).
19. Type 2b, brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, rim 20cms. BB1/4/1 (1978).
20. Type 2b, grey/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, burnt, rim 25cms. BB1/8 (1978)

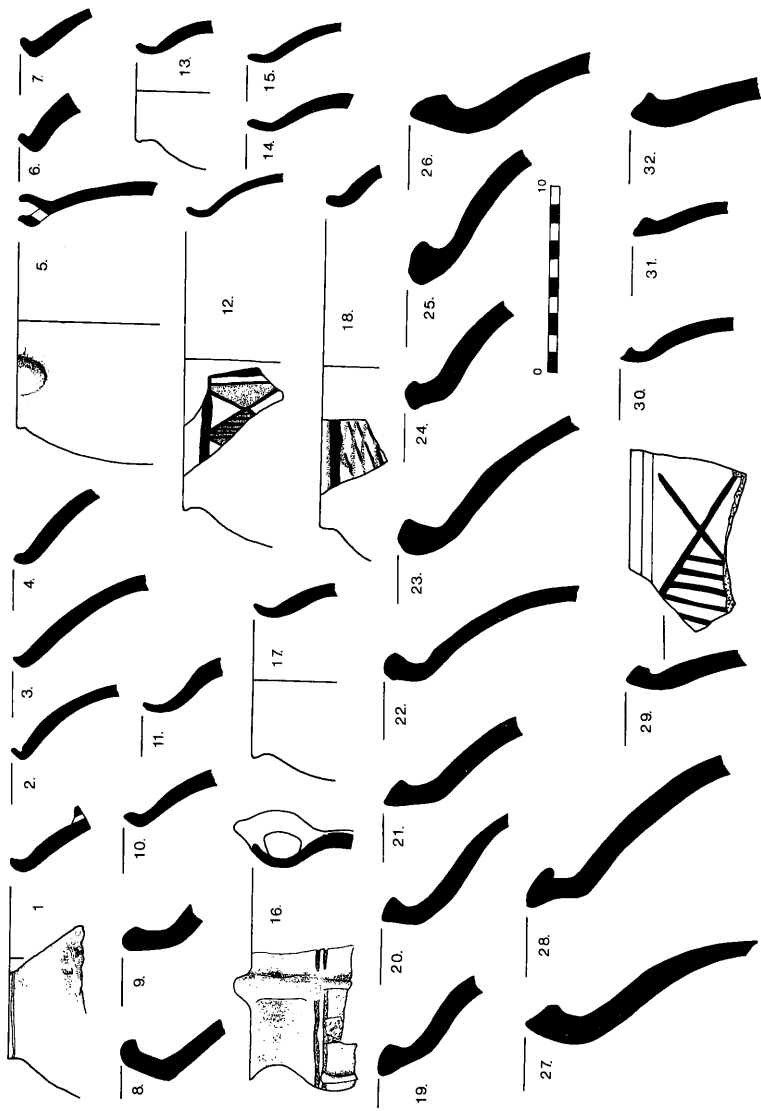


Fig.117. Late VIB: type 2b jars.



21. Type 2b, light brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red wash, rim 30cms. BB1/2/4 (1978).
22. Type 2b, brown fabric, medium grit tempered, brown slip, rim 23cms. Y2/2 (1973).
23. Type 2b, pink/red fabric, fine grit tempered, brown slip, rim 27cms. BB1/2/2 (24) (1975).
24. Type 2b, pink/grey fabric, brown slip, internally burnt, rim 20cms. ZX/5 (1973).
25. Type 2b, brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, rim 20cms. BB1/4/1 (1978).
26. Type 2b, brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, badly fired, brown slip, burnt, rim 38cms. BB1/2/12 (1978).
27. Type 2b, grey/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, badly fired, red slip, burnt, rim 36cms. BB1/4/1 (1978).
28. Type 2b, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, rim 19cms. BB1/1/2 (181) (1975).
29. Type 2b, brown fabric, BB1/3/1 (1978).
30. Type 2b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, rim 23cms. BB1/2/12 (1978).
31. Type 2b, grey/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, cream slip, burnished, rim 20cms. BB1/4/1 (1978).
32. Type 2b, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, rim 25cms. BB1/4/1 (1978).



Late VIB: Type 2b JARS

Fig. 118

1. Type 2b, orange/brown, fine grit tempered, red slip, X3/1(73).
2. Type 2b, brown wash, Y2/2(71).
3. Type 2b, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, wet smoothed, X/2(71).
4. Type 2b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, BB1/2/14(78).
5. Type 2b, grey/orange fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, X/2(71).
6. Type 2b, buff fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, BB1/3/13,56(75).
7. Type 2b, orange fabric, coarse grit tempered, red slip, Y2/2(73).
8. Type 2b, orange/grey fabric, coarse grit tempered, X2/1(73).
9. Type 2b, orange/grey fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, BB1/3/16(75).
10. Type 2b, orange fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, BB1/9(75).
11. Type 2b, orange/grey fabric, coarse grit tempered, X2/1(73).
12. Type 2b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, buff slip, BB1/2/2,34(75).
13. Type 2b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, BB1/1/10(75).
14. Type 2b, X/1(71).
15. Type 2b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, BB1/1/9(75).

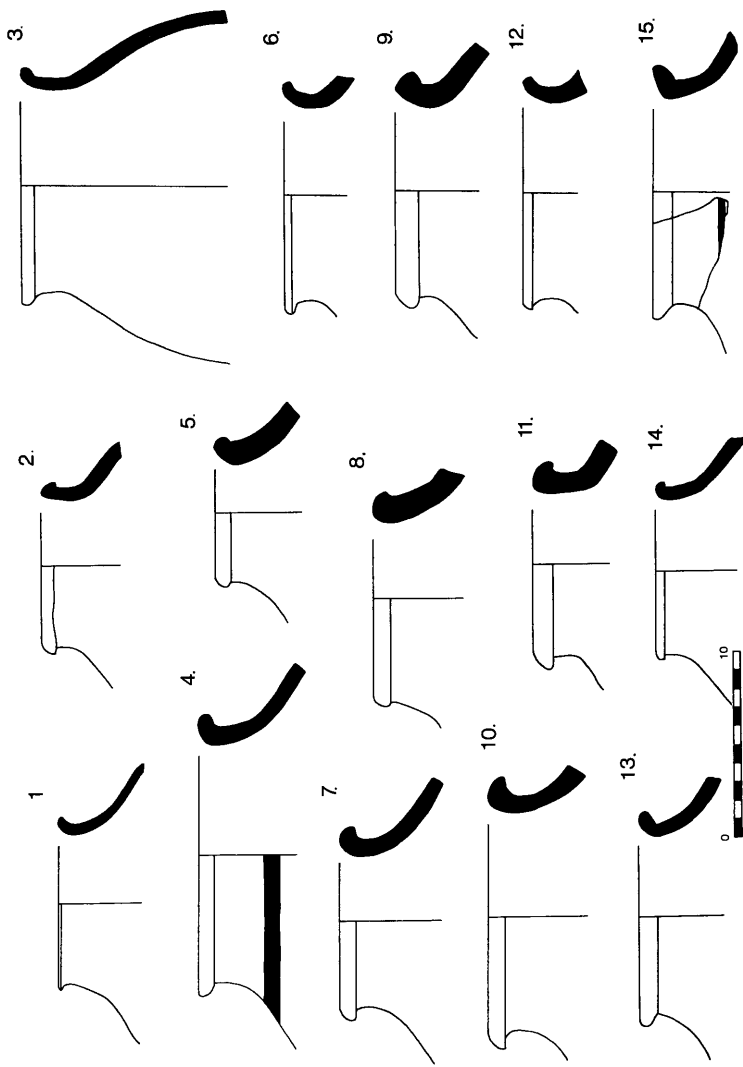


Fig.118. Late VIB: type 2b jars.

Late VIB: Type 1c and Type 2b JARS

Fig. 119

1. Type 2b, brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, external buff slip, internal red slip, BB1/4/1 (1978).
2. Type 2b, orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, X2/1 (1973).
3. Type 2b, X2/2B (1973).
4. Type 2b, pinkish fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, buff slip, burnished, Y2/3 (1973).
5. Type 1c, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, badly fired, red slip, X/2 (1971).
6. Type 2b, X/1 (1973).
7. Type 2b, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, X/1 (1971).
8. Type 2b, brown fired, coarse grit tempered, red slip, externally wet smoothed, X/4 (1971).
9. Type 2b, orange fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, X/2 (1971).
10. Type 2b, orange fabric, X3/1 (1973).



Fig.119. Late VIB: type 1c and type 2b jars.

Fig. 120

1. BB1/3/12 (1978).
2. Orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, wet smoothed, BB1/5/4 (1978).
3. Orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnt, Y1/1 (15) (1975).
4. Grey/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, BB1/4/1 (1978).
5. Brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, burnished, BB1/5/5 (1978).
6. Orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, BB1/4/6 (1978).
7. Orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, wet smoothed, BB1/4/1 (1978).
8. Orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, BB1/5/4 (1978).
9. Brown fabric, wet smoothed, rim 33cms. TT1/4 (1971).
10. Rim 24cms. BB1/X/1 (1978).
11. Pink/red fabric, red slip, burnished, rim 30cms, Y1/6 (1973).
12. Type 7, pink fabric, Y2/4/3 (1973).
13. Type 7, red fabric, rim 38cms. Y1/5D (1973).
14. Type 7, brown fabric, rim 27cms. Y15D (1973).
15. Type 7, brown fabric, red wash, rim 28cms, TT1/6 (1971).
16. Type 7, coarse grit tempered, red wash, rim 33cms. TT1/6 (1971).
17. Type 7, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnt, BB1/5/4 (1978).

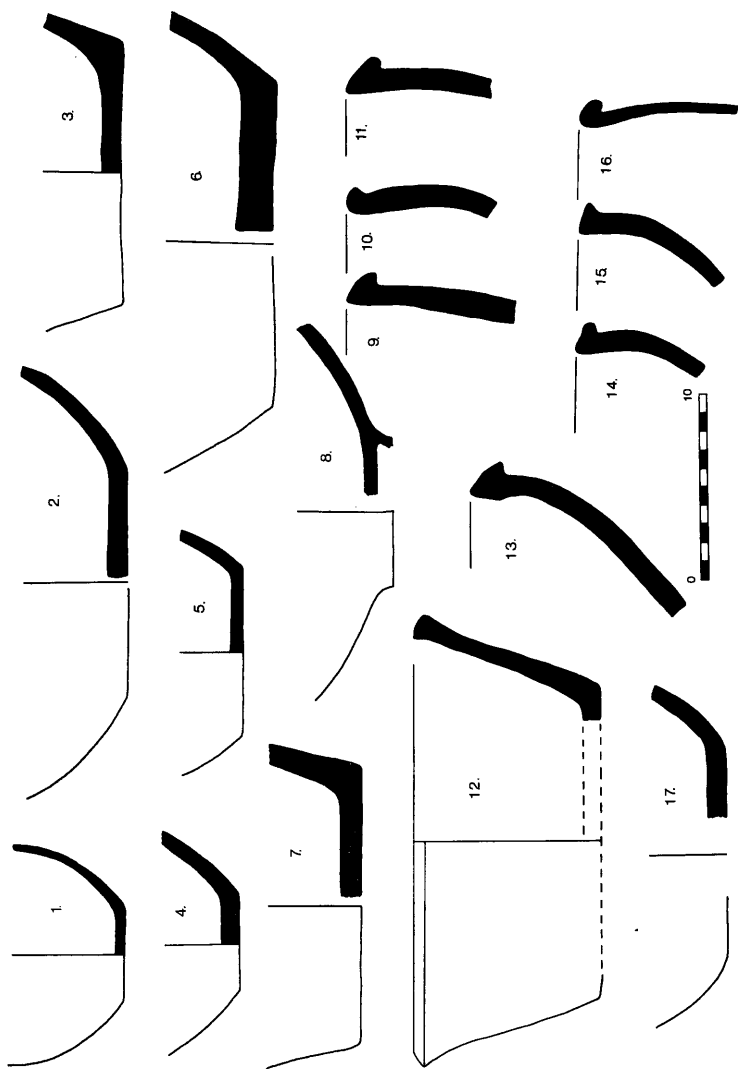


Fig.120. Early and Late VIB: storage bowls.

Early and Late VIB: STORAGE BOWLS

Fig. 121

1. Type 7, orange/grey fabric, coarse grit tempered, X2/1 (1973).
2. Type 7, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, rim 28cms. X2/3B (1973).
3. Type 7, orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, rim 30cms. X2/1 (1973).
4. Type 7, rim 37cms. BB1/X/1 (1978).
5. Type 7, buff fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, Y2/3 (1973).
6. Type 7, orange/grey fabric, coarse grit tempered, red slip, burnished, rim 32cms. Y2/3 (1973).
7. Type 7, orange fabric, coarse grit tempered, rim 48cms. Y2/3 (1973).
8. Type 7, orange/grey fabric, coarse grit tempered, Y2/2 (1973).
9. Type 7, coarse grit tempered, red slip, X2/3A (1973).
10. Type 7, orange fabric, coarse grit tempered, badly fired, red slip, rim 30cms, X2/3A (1973).
11. Type 7, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/5/4 (1978).
12. Type 7, grey/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, wet smoothed, BB1/5/4 (1978).
13. Type 7, brown fabric, medium grit tempered, badly fired, red wash, burnt, Y1/19 (18) (1975).
14. Type 7, Y2/5/7 (1975).

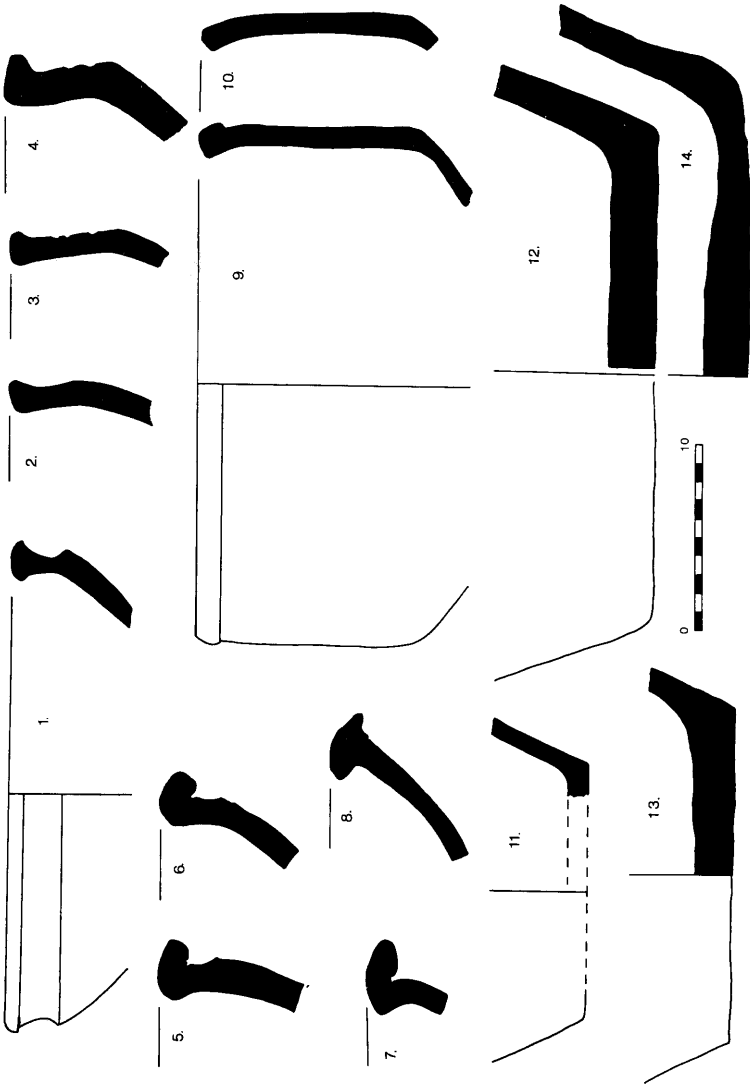


Fig.121. Early and Late VIB: storage bowls.



Fig. 122

1. BB1/2/12 (1978).
2. Y/4 (1971).
3. Orange/pink fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, cream slip, BB1/4/1 (1978).
4. TT3/2 (1973).
5. Orange/red fabric, X2/2B (1973).
6. Brown fabric, medium grit tempered, badly fired, red slips, BB1/1/2 (85) (1975).
7. Orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, brown slips, BB1/2/2 (1975).
8. Orange fabric, well fired, handmade, X/2 (1971).
9. BB1/1/8 (1978).
10. X2/2B (1973).
11. Orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, BB1/5/10 (1978).
12. X2/2B (1973).
13. Orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red wash, wet smoothed, Y2/4/3 (1973).
14. Grey wash, Y2/4/3 (1973).
15. TT1/5b (1971).
16. TT1/5b (1971).

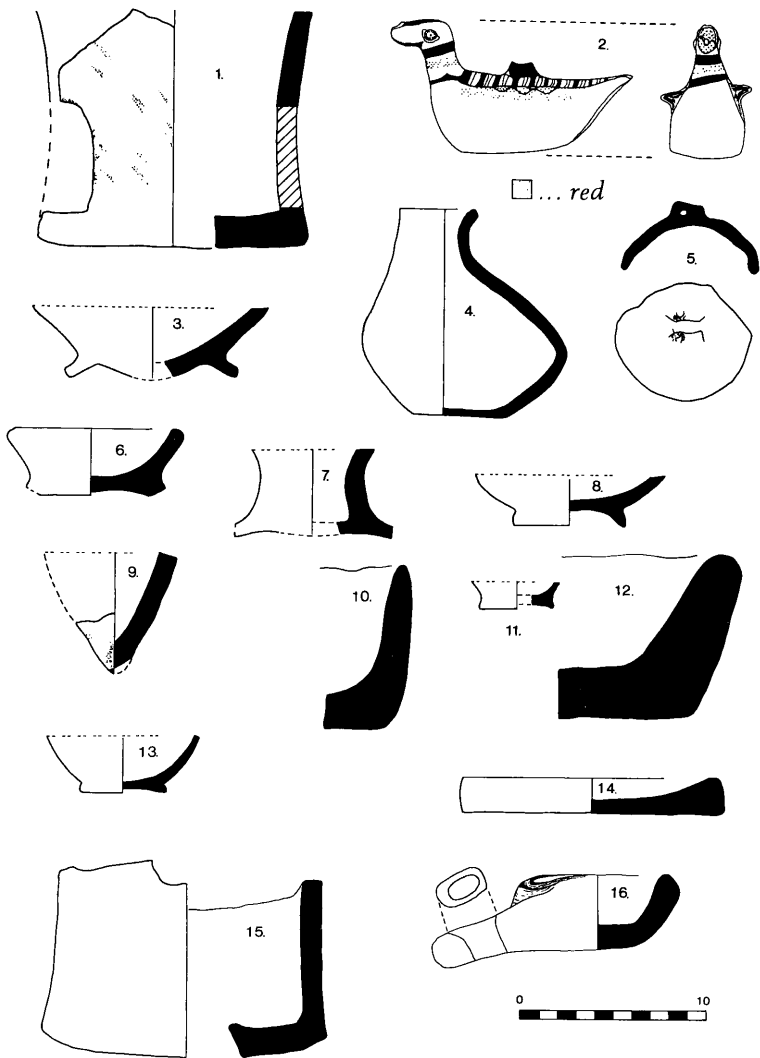


Fig.122. Early and Late VIB: miscellaneous vessels.

Fig. 123

1. Type 8, grey ware, red wash, JX/8/4 (1971).
2. Type 8, brown fabric, JX/8/4 (1971).
3. Type 8, red fabric, coarse grit tempered, buff wash, rim 70cms. JX/8/4 (1971).
4. Type 8, red fabric, coarse grit tempered, rim 36cms. JX/8/4 (1971).
5. Type 8, brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, brown slip, rim 58cms. JX/8/4 (1971).
6. Type 8, brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, rim 48cms. JX/8/4 (1971).
7. Type 8, brown fabric, rim 21cms. JX/8/4 (1971).
8. Type 7 bowl, buff fabric, coarse grit tempered, red wash, rim 70cms. JX/8/4 (1971).
9. Black burnished, rim 34cms. JX/8/4 (1971).
10. Type 1a jar, red fabric, JX/7/1 (1971).
11. Type 1a jar, buff fabric, JX/7/1 (1971).
12. Type 8, red fabric, JX/7/1 (1971).
13. Type 8, orange/pink fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, buff slip, JX/7 (1969).
14. Type 7 bowl, brown fabric, medium grit tempered, JX/7/1 (1971).
15. Brown fabric, rim 24cms. JX/7/1 (1971).
16. Red fabric, medium grit tempered, rim 27cms. JX/7 (1969).
17. Buff fabric, rim 30cms. JX/7/1 (1971).
18. Buff fabric, rim 50cms. JX/7/1 (1971).
19. Red fabric, medium grit tempered, JX/7 (1969).
20. Red fabric, rim 21cms. JX/7/1 (1971).
21. Red fabric, rim 32cms. JX/7/2 (1971).
22. Red fabric, medium grit tempered, buff wash, rim 20cms. JX/7 (1969).
23. Buff fabric, rim 19cms. JX/7/1 (1971).

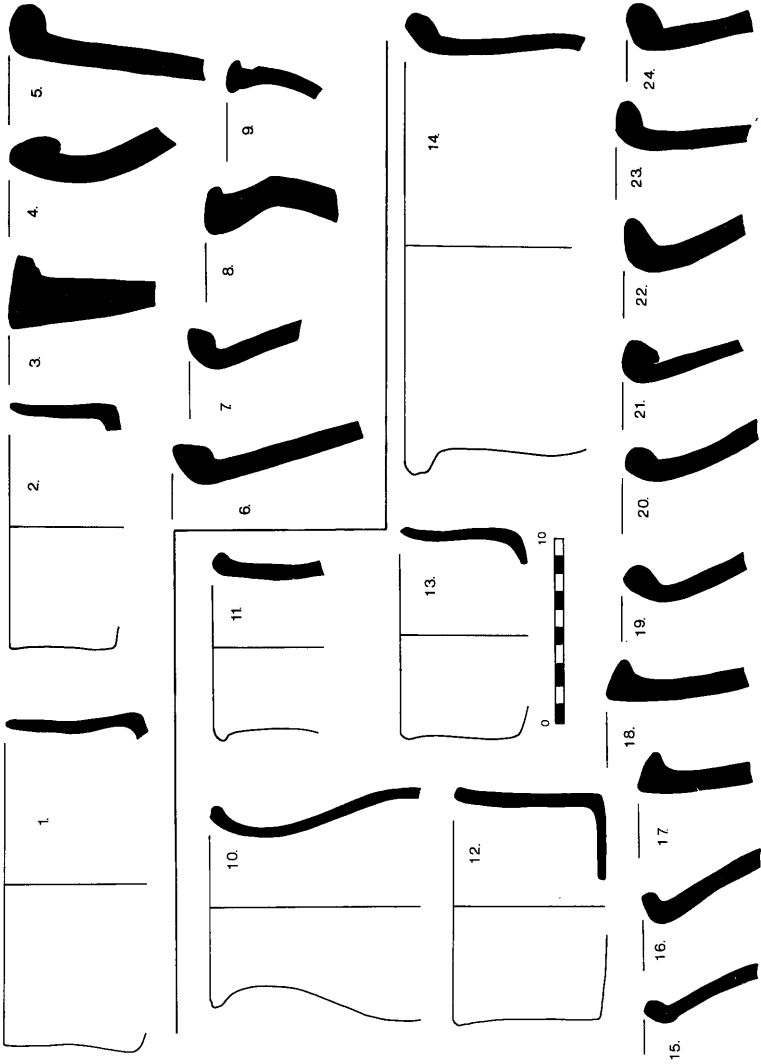


Fig.123. Early VIB: JX/7 and JX/8.



24. Cream fabric, medium grit tempered, rim 30cms. JX/7  
(1969).

Early VIB: JX/7

Fig. 124

1. Cooking ware, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnt, JX/7 (1969).
2. Orange/pink fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, cream slip, JX/7 (1969).
3. Orange/pink fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, buff slip, wet smoothed, rim 35cms, JX/7 (1969).
4. Buff fabric, medium grit tempered, rim 25cms, JX/7 (1969).
5. Red fabric, medium grit tempered, rim 60cms, JX/7 (1969).
6. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red ware, rim 30cms, JX/7 (1969).
7. Coarse grit tempered, red slip, JX/7 (1969).
8. Type 6b bowl, orange/pink fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, burnished, JX/7 (1969).
9. Type 1 holemouth bowl, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, JX/7 (1969).
10. Orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red slip, JX/7 (1969).
11. Light brown fabric, fine grit tempered, brown slip, J, 136 (1969), Scale 1:2.
12. Type 6a, orange/pink fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, JX/7 (1969).
13. Orange/pink fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, rim 32cms, JX/7 (1969).
14. Type 4a storage jar, grey/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, grey slip, wet smoothed, JX/7 (1969).

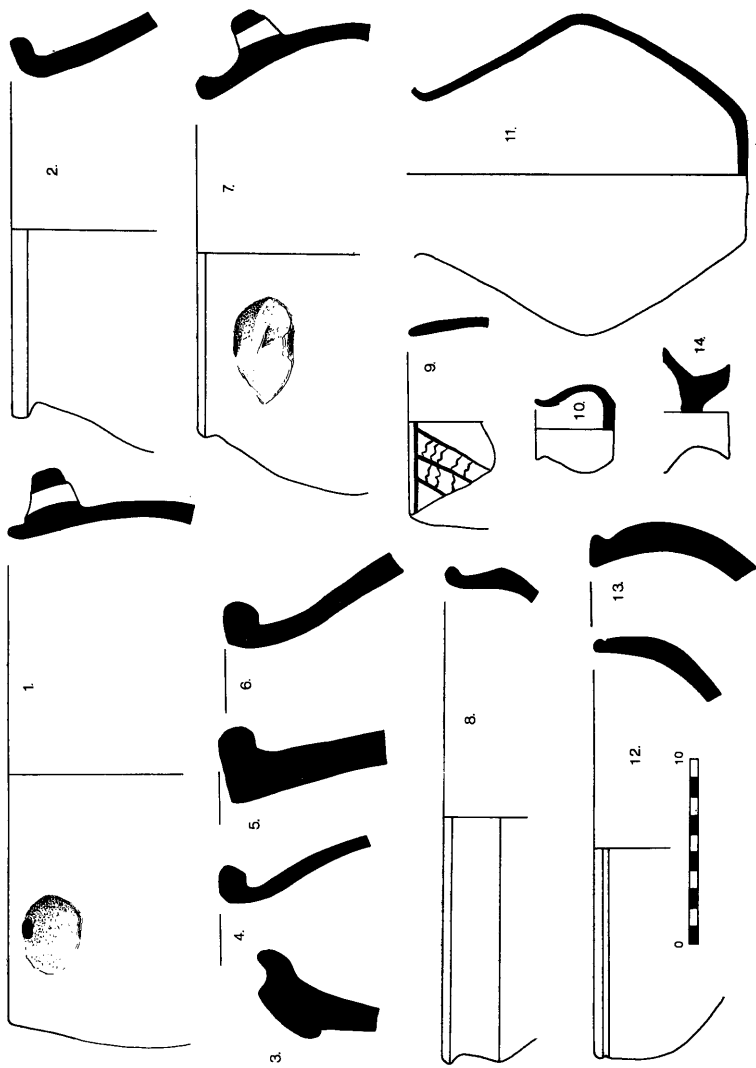


Fig.124. Early VIB: JX/7.



Early VIB: JX/6 and JX/6A

Fig. 125

1. Orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, buff wash, wet smoothed, JX/6 (1969).
2. Orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, JX/6 (1969).
3. Orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, rim 22cms. JX/6 (1969).
4. Grey/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, burnt, JX/6 (1969).
5. Brown fabric, medium grit tempered, badly fired, internal red slip, external buff wash, rim 18cms. JX/6 (1969).
6. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, badly fired, burnt, rim 28cms. JX/6 (1969).
7. Orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, rim 18cms. JX/6 (1969).
8. Orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, burnt, rim 22cms. JX/6 (1969).
9. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, badly fired, red slip, burnished, JX/6 (1969).
10. Type 6b, pinkish fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, cream wash, burnt, JX/6A (1969).
11. Orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, orange wash, wet smoothed, JX/6 (1969).
12. Type 6b, orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, orange wash, wet smoothed, JX/6 (1969).
13. Type 6b, orange fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, buff slip, JX/6 (1969).

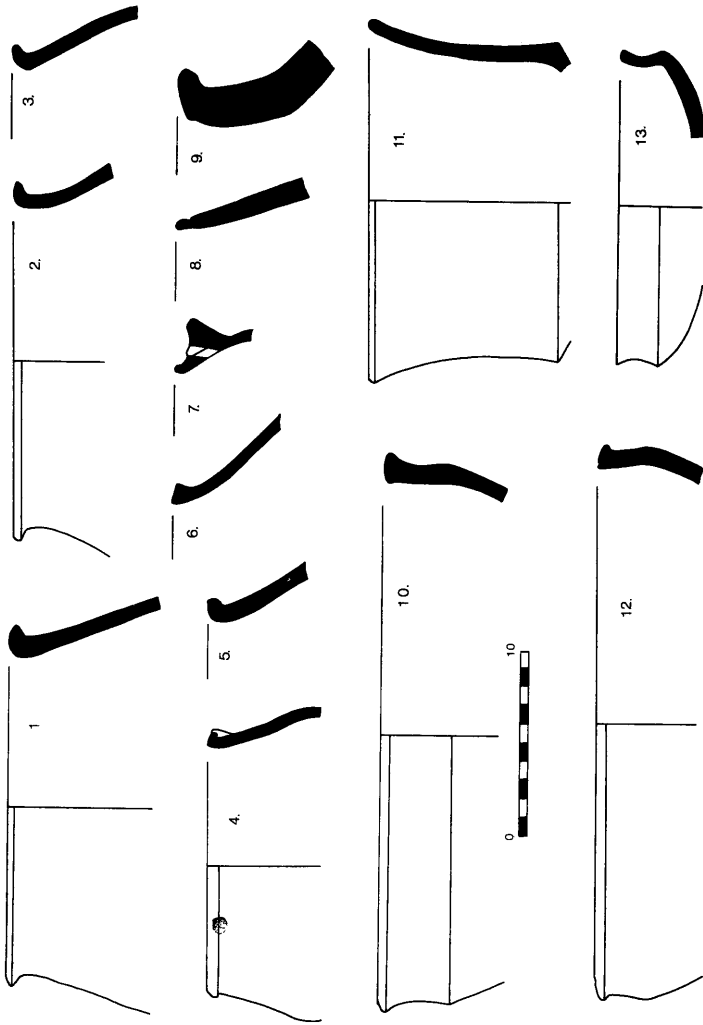


Fig.125. Early VIB: JX/6 and JX/6A.

Fig. 126

1. Type 4 beaker, brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, JX/6 (1969).
2. Type 4 beaker, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, JX/6 (1969).
3. Type 5a beaker, brown fabric, JX/6 (1969).
4. Type 5c beaker, brown fabric, JX/6 (1969).
5. Type 2 bowl, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, JX/6 (1969).
6. Buff fabric, coarse grit tempered, JX/6 (1969).
7. Type 1 bowl, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, JX/6 (1969).
8. Type 1 bowl, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, upper buff slip, JX/6 (1969).
9. Brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, JX/6 (1969).
10. Brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, buff slip, JX/6 (1969).
11. Type 6a bowl, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, JX/6 (1969).
12. Pink fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, JX/6A (1969).
13. Type 4 bowl, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, JX/6 (1969).
14. Type 4 bowl, fine grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, burnished, rim 20cms. JX/6 (1969).
15. Type 2 bowl, grey/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, JX/6 (1969).
16. Type 6a, orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, JX/6 (1969).

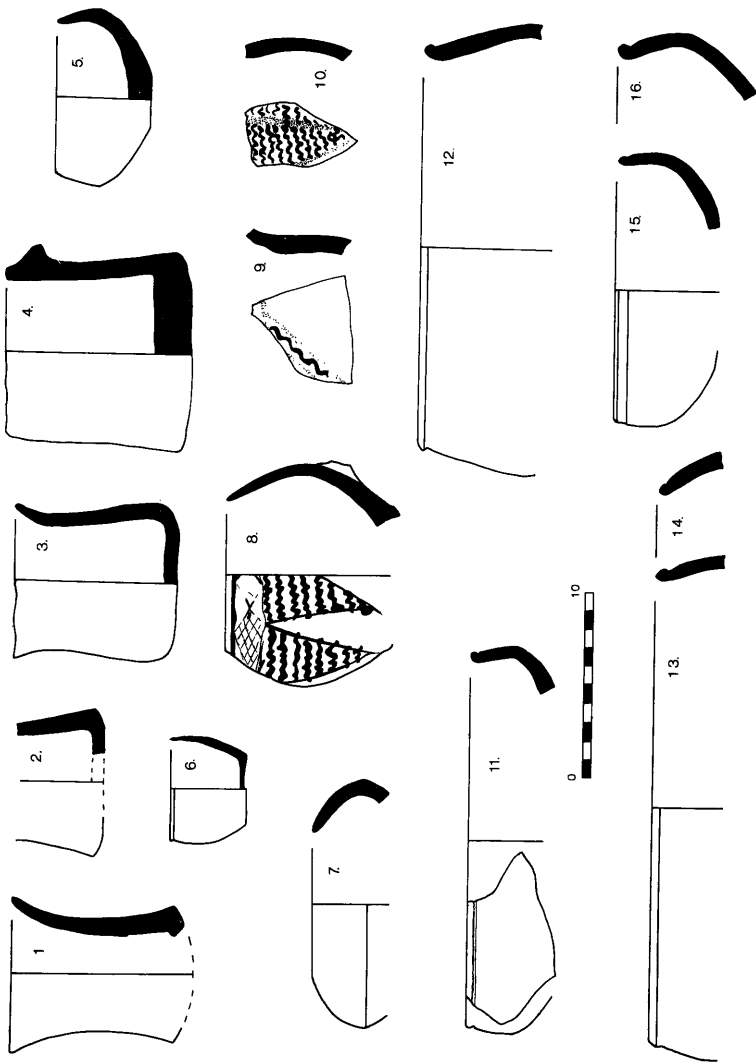


Fig.126. Early VIB: JX/6.

Fig. 127

1. BB1/X/Pit 2 (1978).
2. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, burnt, TT1/5b (1971).
3. Grey/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, BB1/5/10 (1978).
4. Grey/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, burnt, Y2/4/3 (1973).
5. Buff slip, burnt, TT1/5b (1971).
6. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, burnt, TT1/5 (1971).
7. Brown fabric, red slip, burnt, TT1/4 (1971).
8. Coarse grit tempered, burnt, TT1/6 (1971).

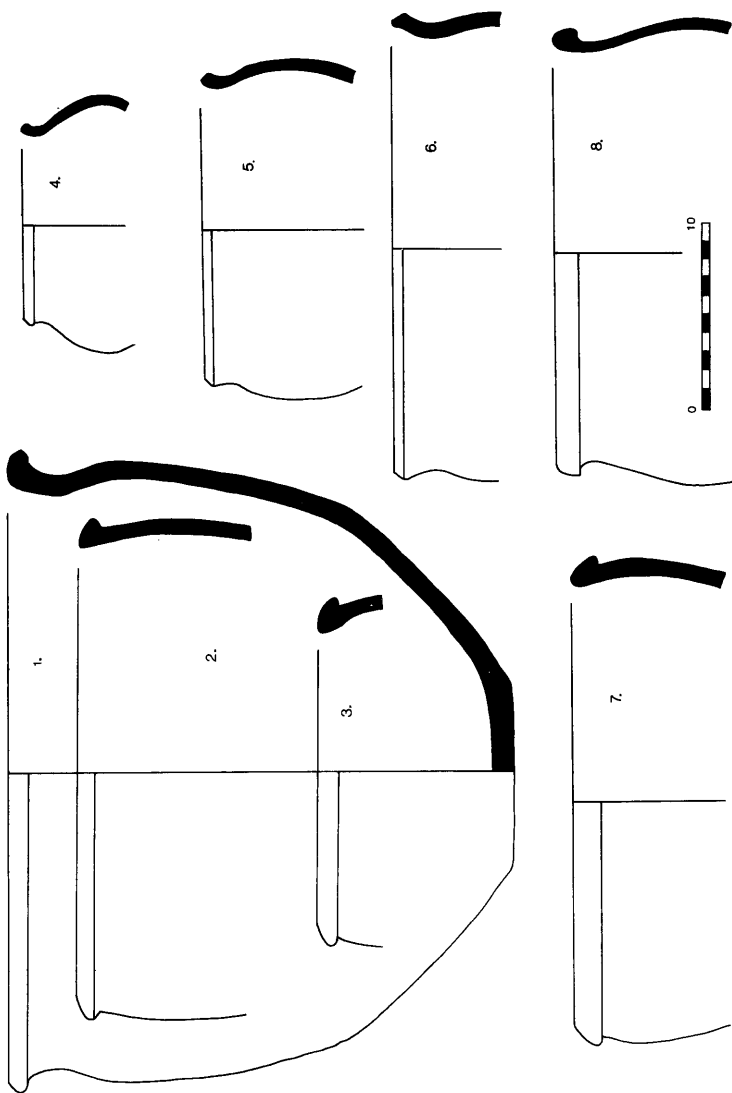


Fig.127. Early VIB: cooking ware.

Early VIB: COOKING WARE

Fig. 128

1. Red fabric, burnt, TT1/5 (1971).
2. Light brown fabric, burnt, TT1/5 (1971).
3. Brown fabric, TT1/5 (1971).
4. BB1/X/1 (1978).
5. Brown fabric, medium grit tempered, brown slip, burnt, BB1/5/5 (1978).
6. Red fabric, red slip, burnt, TT1/5b (1971).

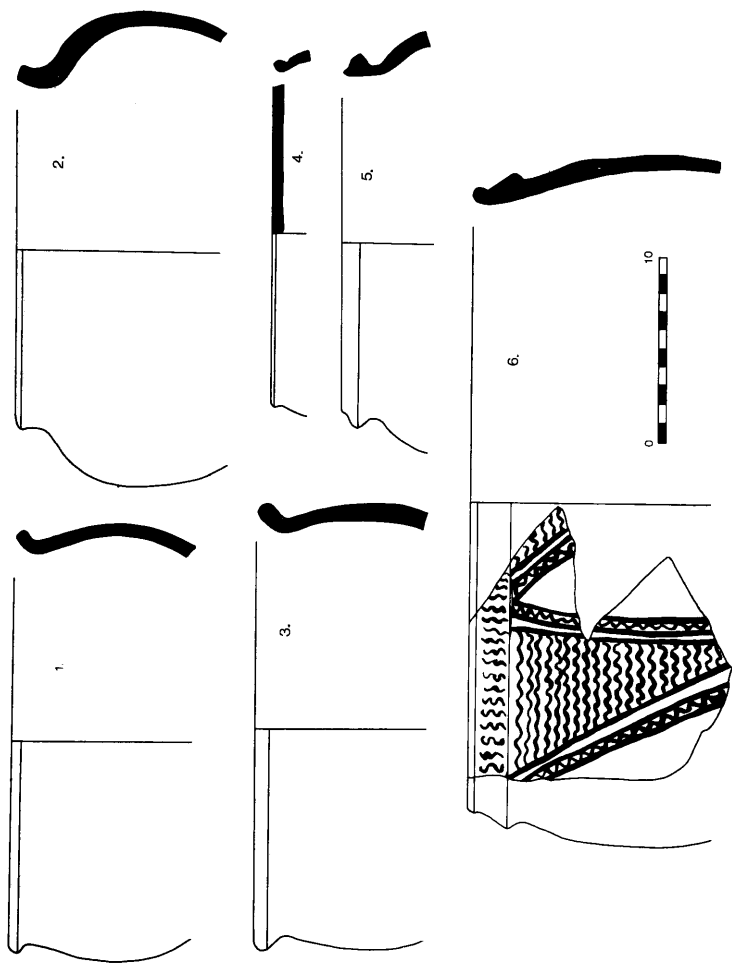


Fig.128. Early VIB: cooking ware.



Early VIB: COOKING WARE

Fig. 129

1. Yellow fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, burnt, Y1/2 (14) (1975).
2. BB1/1/12 (1978).
3. Rim 16cms. Y1/5 (1973).
4. Brown fabric, Y1/6 (1975).
5. Pink/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, Y2/4/3 (1973).
6. Grey ware, rim 16cms. Y2/4/4 (1973).
7. Y1/4D (1973).
8. Rim 39cms. Y1/5 (1973).
9. Red fabric, burnt, rim 36cms. TT1/5 (1971).
10. Brown fabric, burnt, rim 30cms. TT1/5 (1971).

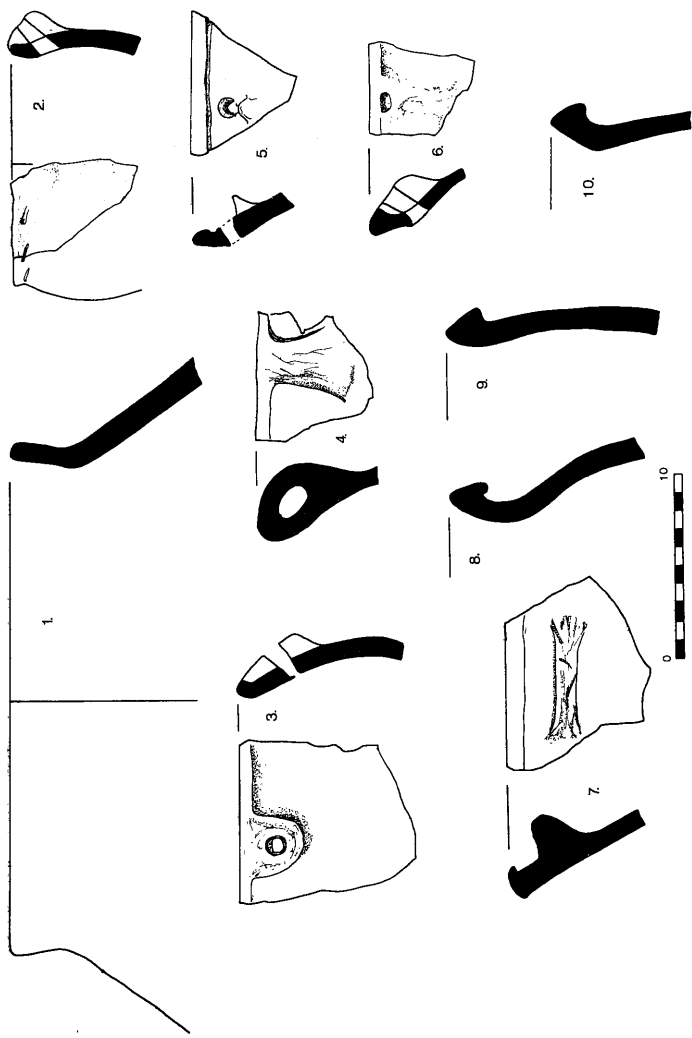


Fig.129. Early VIB: cooking ware.

Fig. 130

1. Orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, burnt, BB1/4/1 (1978).
2. Orange fabric, coarse grit tempered, badly fired, burnt, BB1/1/13 (1978).
3. Orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, badly fired, brown slip, burnt, X3/1 (1973).
4. Orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnt, internally wet smoothed, X3/1 (1973).
5. Orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnt, X2/3B (1973).
6. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, X/4 (1973).
7. Orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnt, X3/1 (1973).
8. Brown fabric, fine grit tempered, badly fired, red wash, burnt, X3/1 (1973).
9. Light brown fabric, burnt, X3/2 (1973).
10. Orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, burnt, BB1/4/1 (1978).
11. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red slip, burnt, X3/1 (1973).
12. Brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, burnt, X3/1 (1973).
13. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, badly fired, burnt, Y2/3 (1973).

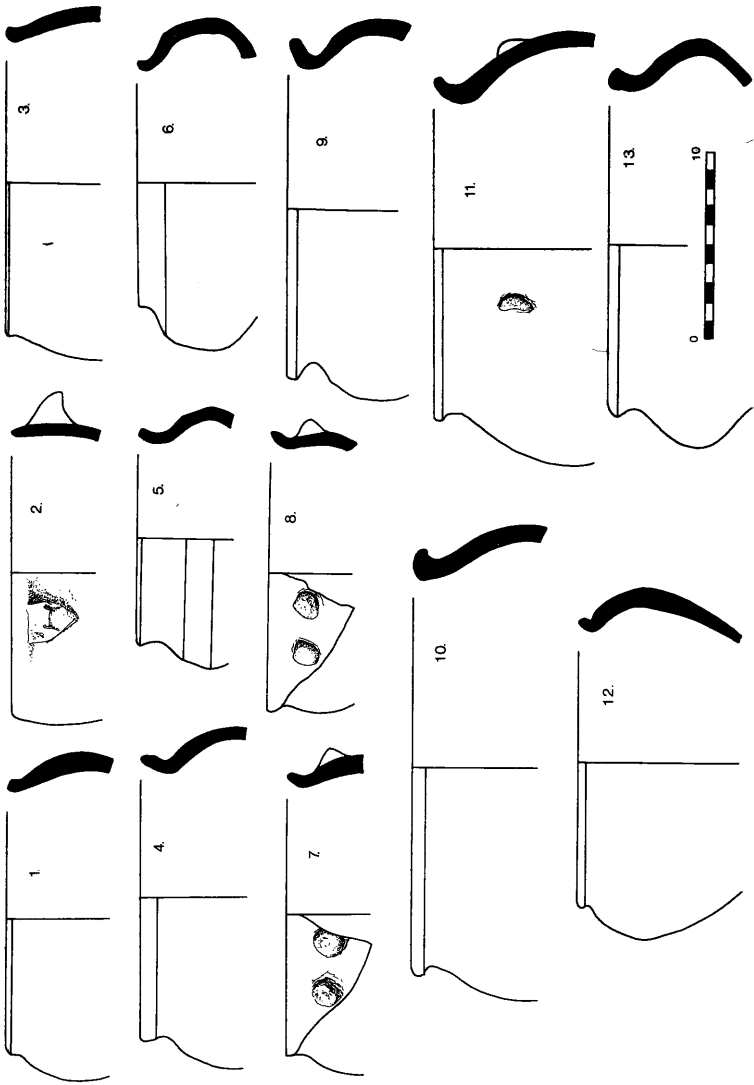


Fig.130. Late VIB: cooking ware.

Late VIB: COOKING WARE

Fig. 131

1. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, red slip, BB1/1/13 (1978).
2. Orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, burnt, BB1/4/6 (1978), Scale 1:2.
3. Red fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, burnt, Y2/3 (1973).
4. Grey/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnt, BB1/3/11, Pit 2 (1978).
5. Light brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, burnt, BB1/2/14 (1978).
6. Orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red wash, burnt, BB1/2/4 (1978).
7. Grey fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, burnt, Bb1/4/1 (1978).
8. Brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red wash, burnt, X3/1 (1973).

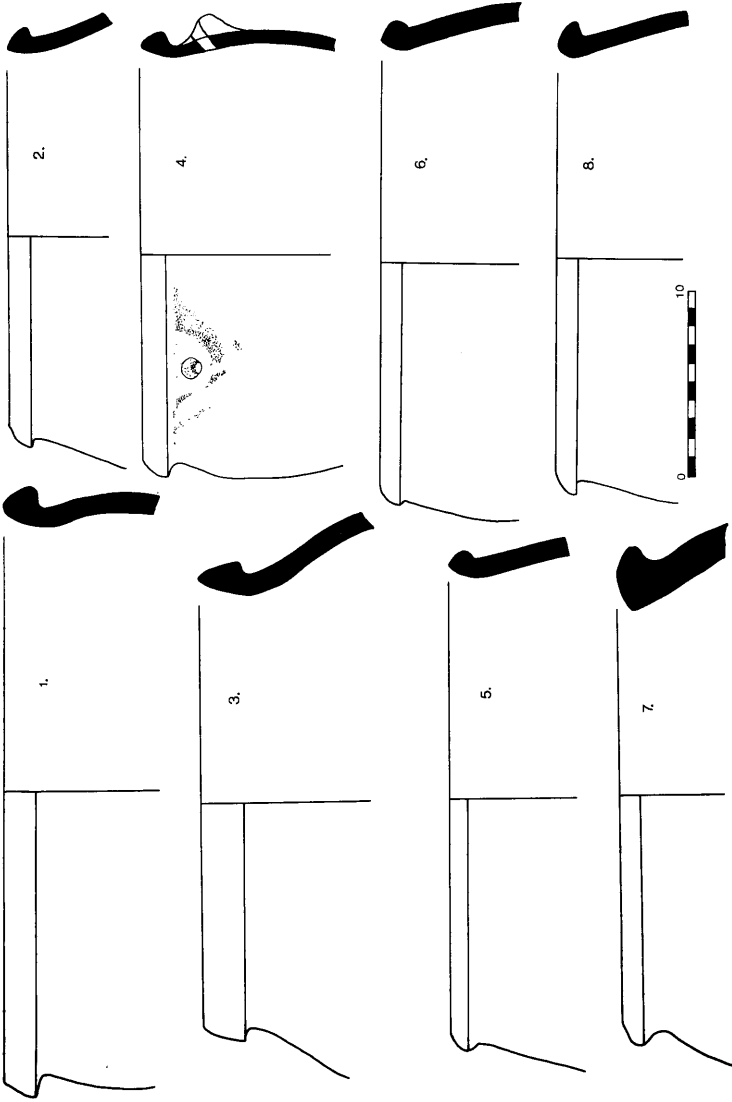


Fig.131. Late. VIB: cooking ware .

Late VIB: COOKING WARE

Fig. 132

1. Orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnished, burnt, BB1/4/1 (1978).
2. Pink/red fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnt, BB1/2/2 (35) (1975).
3. Orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, buff wash, burnt, BB1/2/2 (77) (1975).
4. Orange/grey fabric, coarse grit tempered, badly fired, red slip, burnt, BB1/3/2 (1975).
5. Red fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, burnished, burnt, BB1/1/2 (13) (1975).
6. Orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnt, BB1/1/2 (186) (1975).
7. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, burnt, Y2/3 (1973).

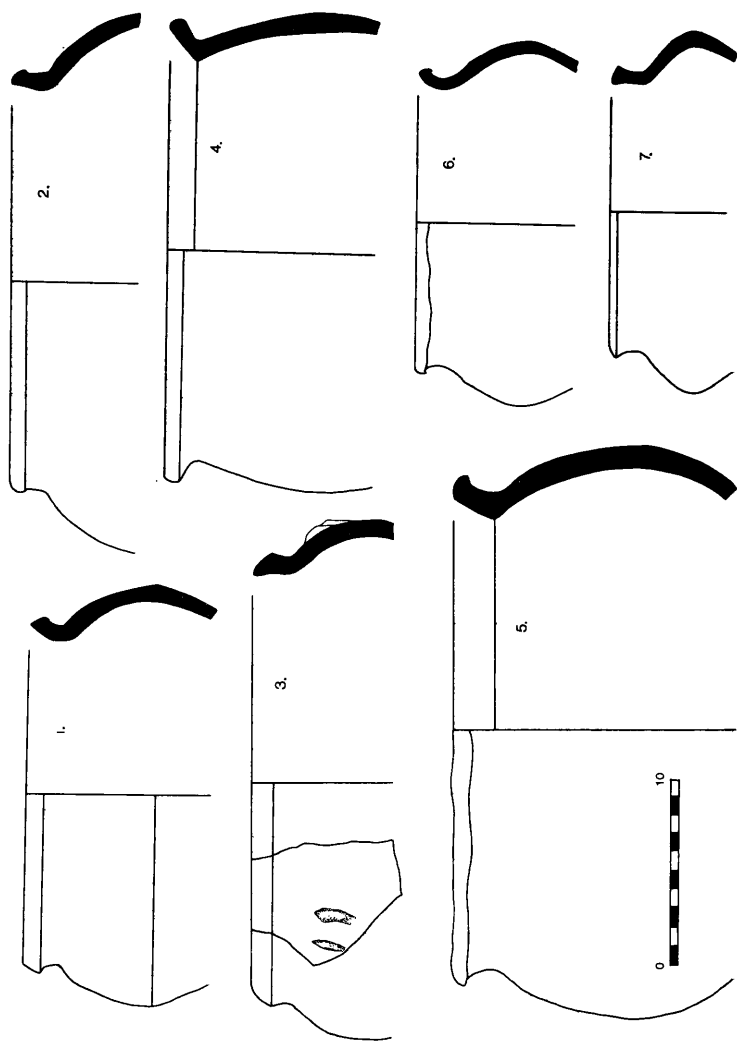


Fig.132. Late VIB: cooking ware.



Late VIB: COOKING WARE

Fig. 133

1. Brown fabric, red slip, BB1/1/13 (1978).
2. Orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnt, BB1/1/13 (1978).
3. Orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, BB1/4/1 (1978).
4. Red/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, burnt, rim 27cms. X3/1 (1973).
5. Orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, cream slip, rim 30cms. X/2 (1971).
6. Burnt, rim 34cms. X3/1 (1973).
7. Light brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red slip, burnt, rim 33cms. X3/2 (1973).
8. Brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, brown wash, burnt, Y1/1 (18) (1975).
9. Orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnt, X3/1 (1973).
10. Burnt, X3/1 (1973).
11. Brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, burnt, rim 36cms. BB1/3/14 (1978).
12. Brown fabric, medium grit tempered, badly fired, red slip, burnished, burnt, BB1/3/14 (1978).

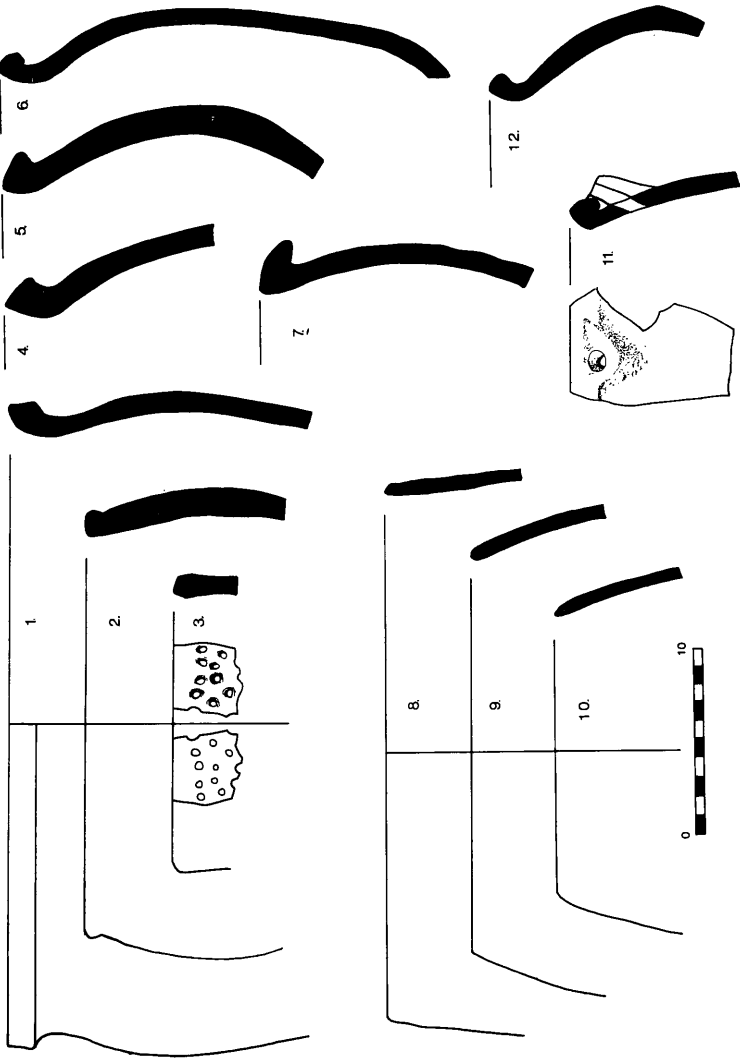


Fig.133. Late VIB: cooking ware.

Late VIB: COOKING WARE

Fig. 134

1. Orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, brown wash, burnt, X3/1 (1973).
2. Red/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnt, X3/1 (1973).
3. Brown fabric, fine grit tempered, badly fired, brown slip, burnished, BB1/4/1 (1978).
4. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, well fired, brown slips, burnt, BB1/1/4 (1978).
5. Light brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, burnt, X3/2 area D (1973).
6. Orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, burnt, brown slip, rim 17cms. X3/1 (1973).
7. Grey/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, burnt, rim 26cms. X3/1 (1973).
8. Red/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, badly fired, burnt, rim 30cms. BB1/4/1 (1978).
9. Orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, badly fired, burnished, burnt, BB1/2/3 (1978).
10. Orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, red slip, burnished, Y1/2 (1975).
11. Orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnt, rim 30cms. X3/1 (1973).
12. Coarse grit tempered, burnt, rim 17cms. ZX/6 (1973).
13. Orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnt, BB1/4/1 (1978).
14. Brown fabric, medium grit tempered, burnished, burnt, rim 40cms. BB1/3/14 (1978).
15. Orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, red slip, burnt, rim 22cms. X3/1 (1973).



Fig.134. Late VIB: cooking ware.

Early and Late VIB: DECORATED SHERDS

Fig. 135

1. Grey fabric, Y2/4/11(73).
2. Brown fabric, Y1/5(73).
3. Red wash, T1/5b(71).
4. Brown fabric, Y1/5(73).
5. Brown fabric, brown slip, X/4(71).
6. Y1/5(73).
7. Brown fabric, Y2/4/1(73).
8. Orange/brown fabric, buff slip, TT1/5b(71).
9. TT1/6(71).
10. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, X2/1(73).
11. Pink fabric, coarse grit tempered, buff slip, BB1/2/2,116(75).

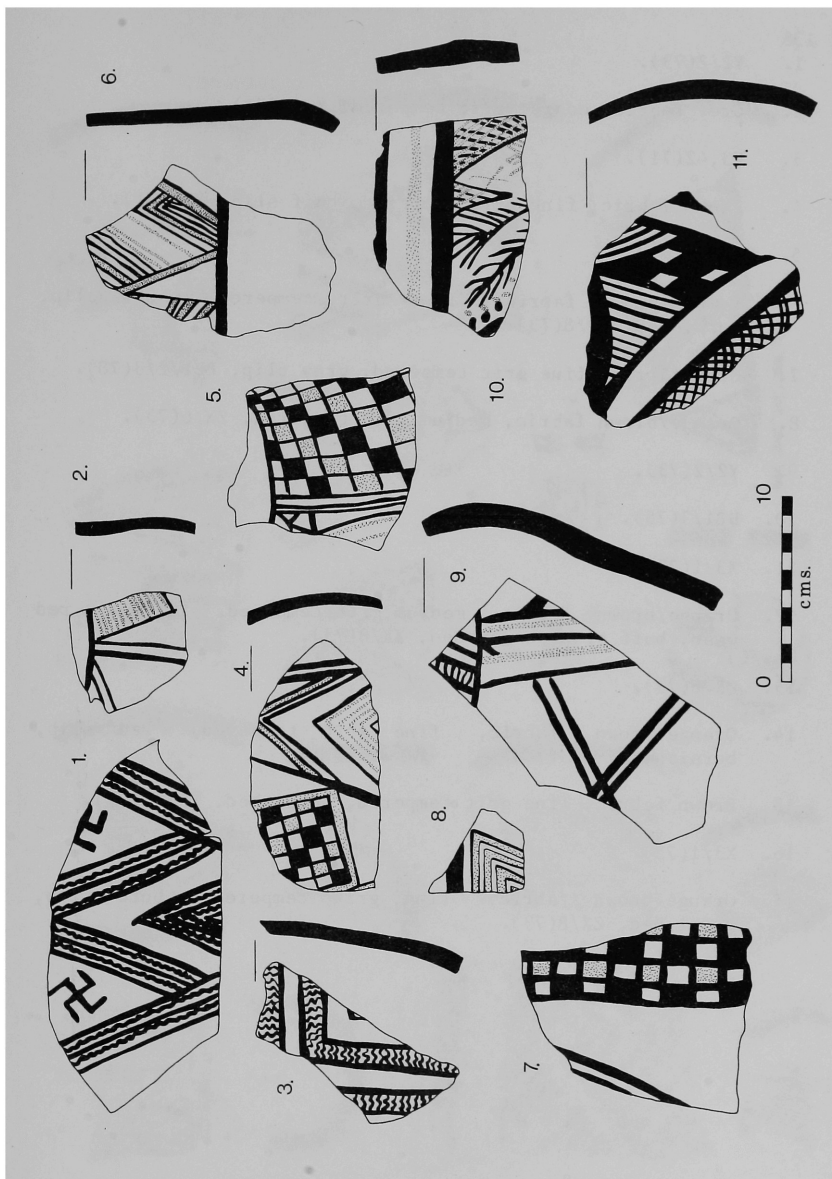


Fig. 135. Early and Late VIB: decorated sherds.

Late VIB: DECORATED SHERDS

Fig. 136

1. Y2/2(73).
2. Grey fabric, coarse grit tempered, X2/1(73).
3. X3,42(71).
4. Brown fabric, fine grit tempered, buff slip, X/2(71).
5. X2/2A(73).
6. Orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, buff slip, burnished, ZX/8(73).
7. Grey fabric, fine grit tempered, grey slip, BB1/2/3(78).
8. Orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, ZX/6(73).
9. Y2/2(73).
10. BB1/3(75).
11. X3/1(73).
12. Orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, internal red wash, buff slip, burnished, ZX/8(73).
13. ZX/8(73).
14. Orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, Y2/3(73).
15. Brown fabric, fine grit tempered, burnished, X2/3A(73).
16. X3/1(73).
17. Orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, buff slip, burnished, ZX/8(73).

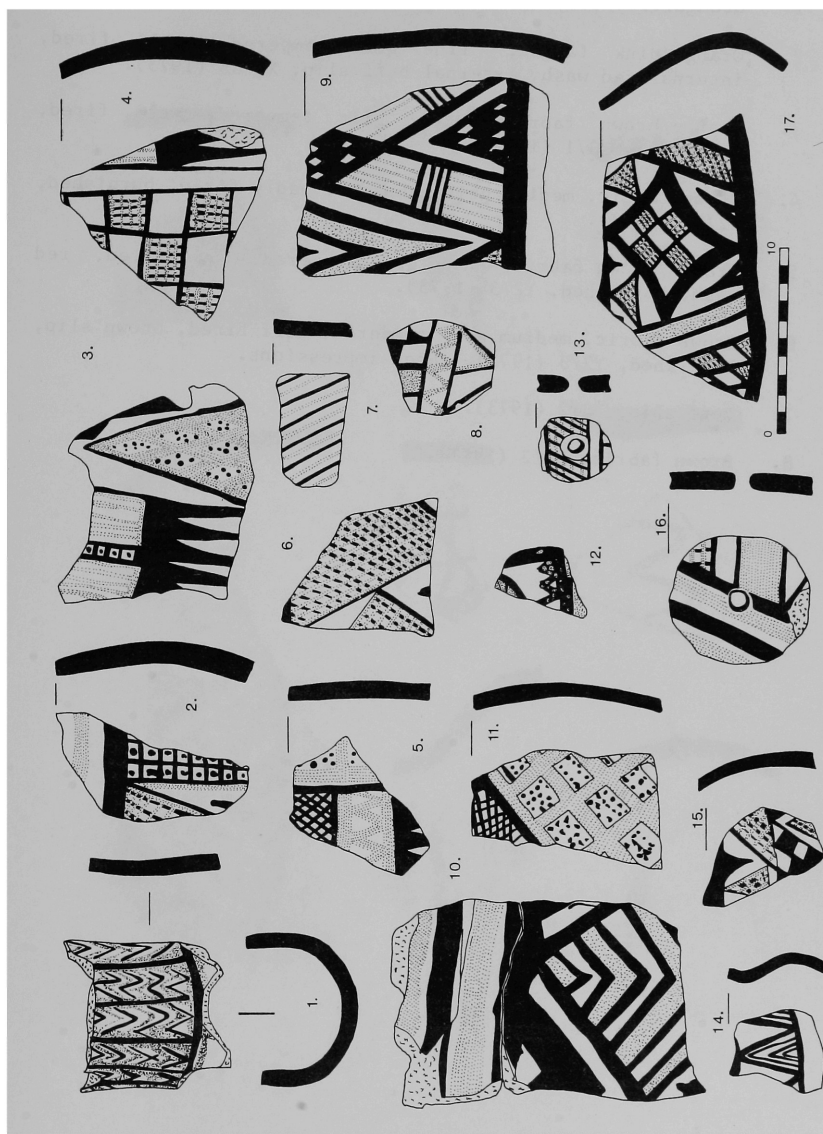


Fig.136. Late VIB: decorated sherds.



Fig. 137

1. Orange/grey fabric, burnished, Y2/3 (1973).
2. Orange/pink fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, internal red wash, external buff slip, X2/3B (1973).
3. Orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, burnished, X3/1 (1973).
4. Brown fabric, medium grit tempered, badly fired, burnished, X2/3A (1973).
5. Orange/brown fabric, fine grit tempered, well fired, red wash, burnished, Y2/3 (1973).
6. Brown fabric, medium grit tempered, well fired, brown slip, burnished, Y2/3 (1973). Seed impressions.
7. Buff slip, Y2/2 (1973).
8. Brown fabric, Y2/2 (1973).

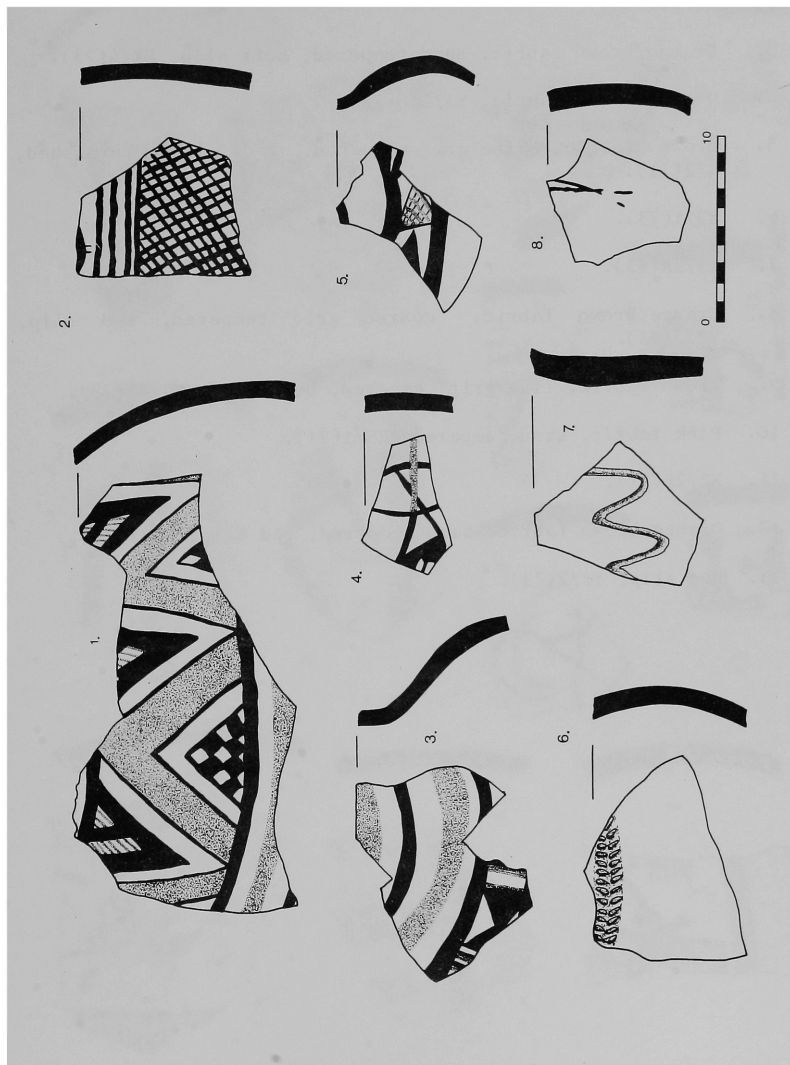


Fig.137. Late VIB: decorated sherds.

Early and Late VIB: DECORATED SHERDS

Fig. 138

1. Coarse grit tempered, wet smoothed, Y2/3(73).
2. X2/3B(73).
3. Orange/brown fabric, sand tempered, buff slip, ZX/4(73).
4. Orange/brown fabric, Y3/2/6(78).
5. Brown fabric, fine grit tempered, red slip, burnished, X/2(71).
6. X3/1(73).
7. X3/3A(73).
8. Orange/brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, red slip, Y1/5(73).
9. Brown fabric, fine grit tempered, burnished, X2/3A(73).
10. Pink fabric, sand tempered, X3/1(71).
11. X2/2B(71).
12. Orange/brown fabric, sand tempered, red slip, X3/1(71).
13. Red slip, Y2/2(73).

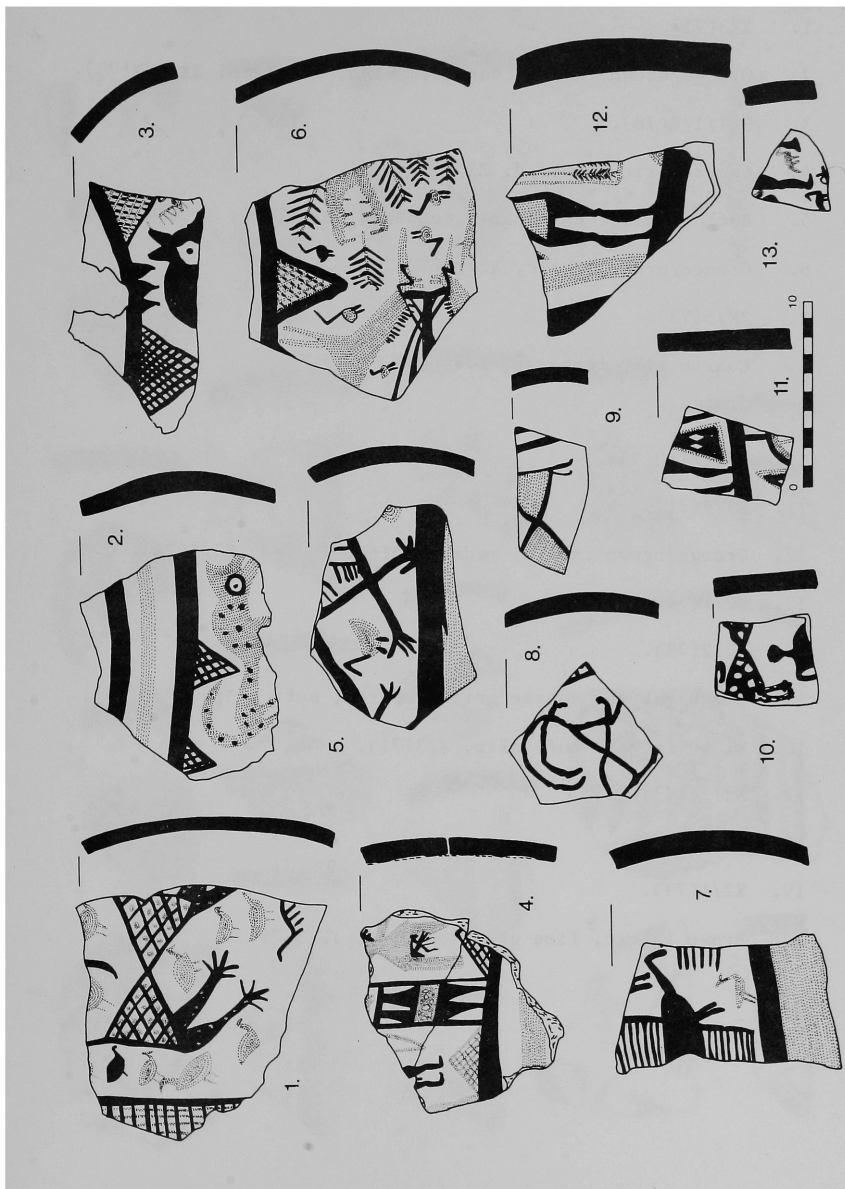


Fig. 138. Early and Late VIB: decorated sherds.

Late VIB: DECORATED SHERDS

Fig. 139

1. X/3(71).
2. Orange/brown fabric, sand tempered, red slip, ZX/5/X(73).
3. BB1/1/8(78).
4. Coarse grit tempered, ZX/6(73).
5. Buff fabric, medium grit tempered, ZX/8(73).
6. Orange/brown fabric, X2/3A(73).
7. ZX/5(73).
8. Coarse grit tempered, X3/1(73).
9. Y2/2(73).
10. BB1/1/10(75).
11. X3/1(71).
12. Orange/brown fabric, medium grit tempered, X3/1(73).
13. Y2/2(73).
14. Y2/2(73).
15. Brown fabric, coarse grit tempered, buff slip, Y2/3(73).
16. Brown fabric, buff slip, X/3(71).
17. X2/2B(73).
18. PQ1/47(71).
19. X2/1(73).
20. Brown fabric, fine grit tempered, Y2/3(73).

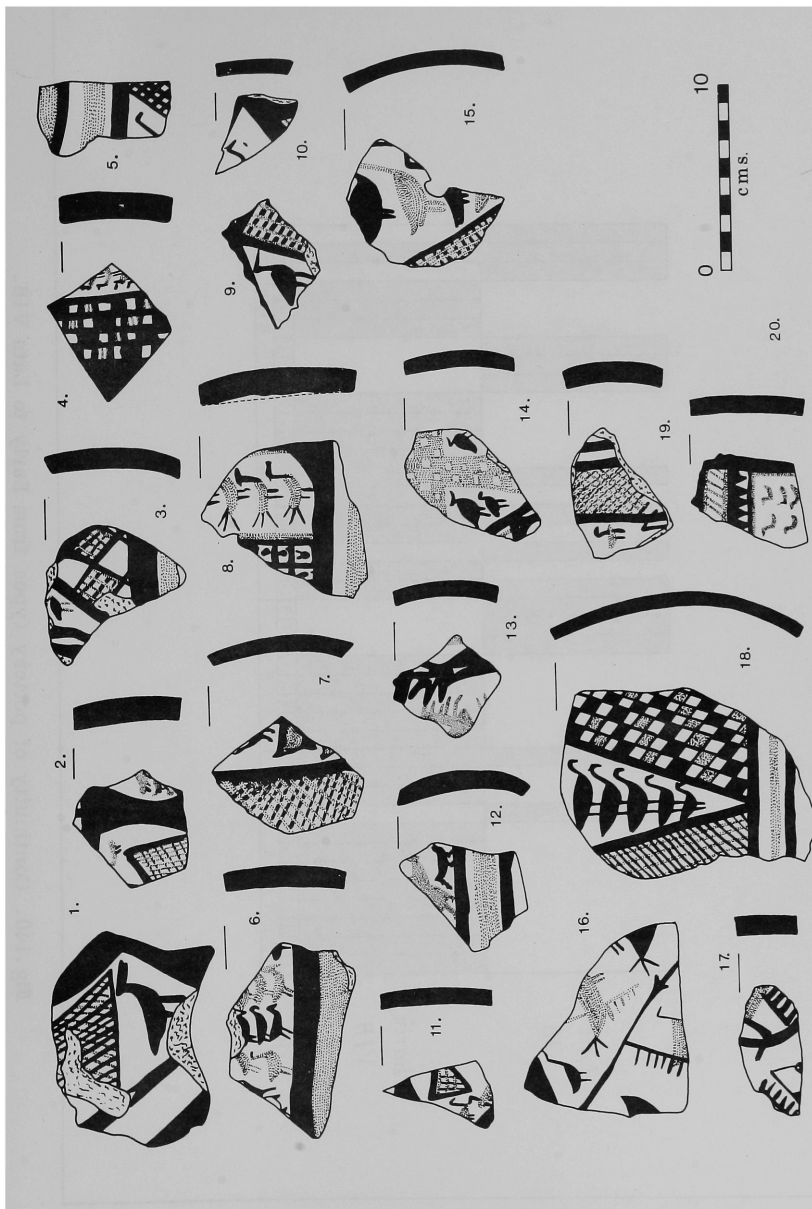


Fig.139. Late VIB: decorated sherds.

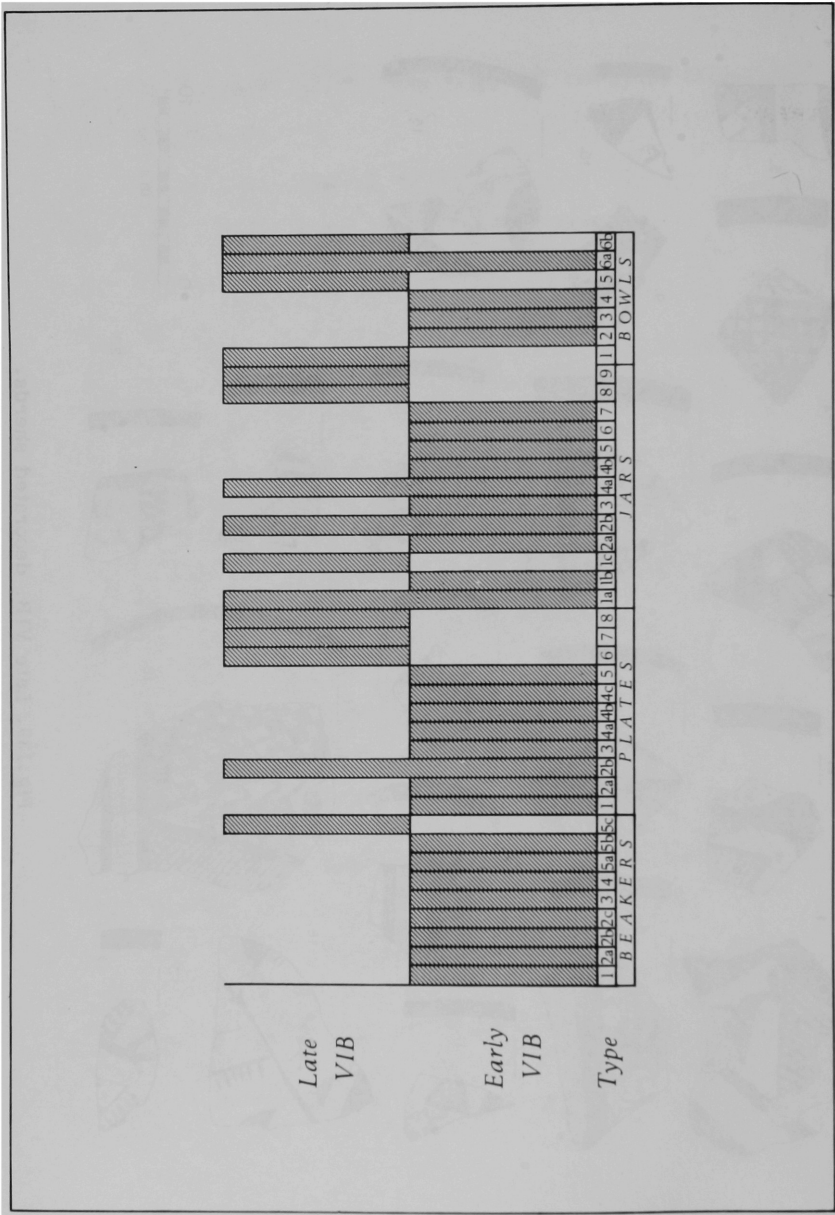


Fig.140. Continuity of pottery types from Early to Late VIB.

HAFTAVAN VIB SMALL FINDS





## SMALL FINDS

The small finds from Haftavan are small in number and poor in quality. If the Early VIB town had any wealth, it was obviously removed before its destruction. Some of the objects have parallels in the Habur valley and elsewhere in a period much earlier than VIB, perhaps indicating that Haftavan was the last recipient in a long chain of trading and exchange; the implications of this will be discussed later. Whilst the intention in this chapter is to simply present the information without discussion, it seems appropriate to mention specific parallel objects from other sites where relevant.

### i) Pins

Object 913 (fig. 141:2, Pl. 16b) is a copper eyelet pin, 6.8 centimetres long, whose head resembles a distorted mushroom. Object 304 (see fig. 156:2) is a shorter version. Three similar examples were found in tombs at Geoy Tepe, during Earp's diggings there in 1903.<sup>19</sup> Their popularity is evident during the first quarter of the second millennium B.C., when they are found in Anatolia, the Talysh, Palestine and Mesopotamia.<sup>20</sup>

Object 1164 (fig. 141:4) is a fragment of a copper pin with a bead on top. Toggle or eyelet pins with a pip-shaped eyelet and a tapering head are often decorated with a bead.<sup>21</sup> This type has a wide distribution from the third to the second millennium B.C., and has been found at Chagar Bazar, in levels V-II (dating to the second half of the third millennium B.C.), and at Geoy Tepe, Level D, in tombs I and IV.<sup>22</sup>

Object 922 (fig. 141:3, pl. 16c) is a copper pin, 4.5 centimetres long with a curled head.

Object 850 (fig. 141:1, pl. 16d) is a pierced bone pin with a decorated head. This head is incised in a diamond-like pattern and out away at the top. It has a number of parallels in the Talysh, at Veri, where a metal example of the same style occurs (dated 1900-1750

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19. Crawford, IA, XI (1975) p.13, fig. 3D.

20. M. E. L. Mallowan, 'Excavations at Brak and Chagar Bazar, Syria', Iraq, IX (1947) pp.166-8, pl.XXXI; for examples from Syria, Anatolia, and the Talysh, see Stratigraphie Comparée, figs. 138, 164, and 173; and E. Henschel-Simon, 'Toggle Pins in the Palestine Archaeological Museum', Palestine Department of Antiquities Quarterly, VI (1936), pls.LXVIII-LXXI.

21. Crawford, IA, XI (1975) pl.II, for pins without the beads attached.

22. M. E. L. Mallowan, 'Excavations at Tall Chagar Bazar and an Archaeological Survey of the Habur Region, Second Campaign, 1936', Iraq, IV, (1937) p.132, fig. 12:1.

B.C.),<sup>23</sup> and also at Tepe Gawra, level VIII,<sup>24</sup> (dated to the second half of the fourth millennium B.C.).

The other bone pins fall into four categories: there are two, numbers 1076 and 1073 (fig. 141:5-6), 5.9 and 5.2 centimetres long respectively, which have conical heads and belong to Early VIB. Objects 1098 (fig. 141:8), 656 (fig. 141:9), 600 (fig. 142:2), 581 (fig. 142:7, pl. 15b), are simple tapering pins with pierced heads, whose length varies from 5.5 to 8.2 centimetres. The third type consists of those pins represented by objects 601 (fig. 142:1) and 632 (fig. 142:6), both 10.2 centimetres long; they are not pierced at the head, but at least 2 centimetres down the body with slit-like apertures, reminiscent of the eyelet pins mentioned above. The fourth type is represented by object 778 (fig. 143:3), 5.5 centimetres long, which has a polished, shaped head, which is not pierced.

Also at Haftavan are a number of bone items which are, perhaps, most accurately described as awls. The four examples differ greatly in size and shape: object 660 (fig. 147:3) is 6.5 centimetres long and tapers to a point from the head, which is 1.1 centimetres in diameter; object 871 (fig. 142:5) is 8.0 centimetres long; object 666 (fig. 143:1) is the longest at 16.8 centimetres, and object 852 (fig. 143:6, pl. 14a) is 14.1 centimetres long and the least sophisticated example since it is simply the end of a fibula which has been sharpened.

There are pins and awls from Geoy Tepe which are very similar to the ones found at Haftavan. Object 852 (fig. 143:6) is almost identical to Geoy number 1266 (Geoy C); copper pin 581 (fig. 142:4) seems to be the same shape, size and design as Geoy 1274 (Geoy C); and object 600 (fig. 142:2) is the same as an unpierced example presented in the Geoy report but unnumbered.

Of the twenty pins or bone points recovered from Haftavan VI, eleven belong to Early VIB and nine come from Late VIB. None of the metal pins have been analysed, and so it is impossible to say whether they are made of bronze or some other copper alloy.

## ii) Beads

The four seasons work on Haftavan VI levels have yielded sixty three beads, made of frit, stone, faience, and carnelian (figs. 144-5). Thirty four beads were found in BB1, level 3 (fig. 144:1-4, 15, and 145:3, 6, 9). The paucity of finds in Early VIB deposits is evident: only eight beads were recovered. Perhaps the most striking beads are objects 818a (fig. 147:3), and 818b (fig. 147:2, pl. 15f), from Late VIB levels in trench X2. These two beads are roughly the same: they are square in shape and six millimetres thick; they each have two holes bored through them, and the surface has a number of

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23. Stratigraphie Comparée, p. 428, fig. 227:1.

24. Gawra I, p. 208, pl. LXXXII:15.

25. Burton-Brown, p. 234, fig. 45.

concentric circles incised, perhaps originally in-filled. An exact parallel for object 818a (fig. 147:3) can be found in the Late Iron Age levels at Kordlar Tepe, made of polished stone.<sup>26</sup> There are other examples of beads at Kordlar which have the same concentric pattern but a different overall shape.<sup>27</sup> It is tempting to suggest that these incised beads belong to the same tradition as the metal quadruple spiral beads found at Hasanlu, Ziwiyeh, and later at Nush-i Jan (dated roughly to the first quarter of the first millennium B.C.).<sup>28</sup> There are, of course, a number of pieces of metalwork which appear in the Trialeti Kurgans, which have a series of repoussée spirals.<sup>29</sup> An almost exact parallel for the Haftavan bead can be found at Tepe Gawra, made out of glazed steatite (dated to the second half of the third millennium B.C.).<sup>30</sup>

Most of the beads are roughly shaped and crudely manufactured. The longer beads, objects 761 (fig. 145:1), 592 (fig. 145:4), 1075 (fig. 145:8), 1078 (fig. 145:7), 1203 (fig. 144:16), 1100 (fig. 145:10), and 907 (fig. 145:11), which probably acted as spacer beads, are generally more attractive than the smaller examples: they are made of faience (objects 1100 and 907 303), painted clay (object 1075), or brightly coloured stone (objects 592, 1078 and 1203), and they are sometimes shaped to give the impression that they are a series of beads (objects 592 and 742) joined together. Objects 761 (fig. 145:1) has an incised lozenge pattern.

### iii) Metal Objects

Metal objects are rarely found at Haftavan (fig. 146). There are seventeen metal objects from Period VI, two of which can be recognised as nails: objects 860 (fig. 146:7), and 1167 (fig. 146:9); they compare closely with two examples from Geoy Tepe.<sup>31</sup> Two metal fragments, objects 1170 (fig. 146:1) and 857 (fig. 146:17) appear to have been used as blades. Objects 846 (fig. 146:6) is a copper or bronze, pod shaped piece which could, perhaps, have been strung and used as a necklace ornament.

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26. A. Lippert, 'die Osterreichischen Ausgrabungen am Kordlar Tepe in Persisch-West Aserbaidschan (1971-1978)', AMI, XII (1979) fig. 8:15.

27. id., fig. 8:16,32.

28. K.R. Maxwell-Hyslop, Western Asiatic Jewellery, (c.3000-612 B.C.) London, 1971, pls. 136, 165, 252; also see W. Culican, 'Spiral end Beads in Western Asia', Iraq, XXVI (1964) pp.34-43; and J. L. Huot, V. Pardo and A. Rougeulle, 'A Propos de la Perle L. 76.5 de Larsa: Les Perles à Quatre Spirales', Iraq, XLII (1980) pp.120-9.

29. Trialeti, fig. 49, pl. 25.

30. Gawra 1, p.209, pl.LXXXIII,19.

31. Crawford, IA, X1 (1975) pl.VI, US2 and US3.

iv) Miscellaneous

Objects 835 (fig. 147:1, plate 16e) is an unbaked clay tablet, 6.2 centimetres wide, and 8.4 centimetres long, which has three rows of eight holes, which vary in depth from three to five millimetres, sufficient to hold a splinter of wood or a pin. Burney has suggested that it might be a numeration tablet for accounting purposes, or even a school exercise.<sup>32</sup> Mr David Brown, however, has pointed out that the layout of the holes (8x3) is typical of some second millennium gaming boards.<sup>33</sup> Other gaming boards have been found in Iran, at Susa and Sialk (dating to the second millennium B.C.),<sup>34</sup> and gaming tablets of a similar size to the Haftavan example have been found at Ur.<sup>35</sup> In a recent publication Swiny has presented twenty eight tablets, each of which has a 10x3 layout. Four examples (Swiny's type 2) had average measurements of 4x12 centimetres, and dated to the second millennium B.C.<sup>36</sup> The present evidence suggests that the game boards originated in Mesopotamia in the third millennium B.C., from where they spread to Egypt and many other parts of the Near East.<sup>37</sup>

Objects 645 (fig. 147:5 pl. 15e), made of bone, and 12 centimetres long, is similar in shape to the equid side bars found in some of the graves at Beshtasheni and elsewhere, but other than the three small holes on the widest part, there is no way of attaching a pair of canons.<sup>38</sup> Perhaps then, the object is an elaborately shaped knife handle, for which there is no parallel in this period (Late VIB) in north-western Iran, or Transcaucasia. Another object, 302, (fig. 156:6 pl. 15c) is a piece of hollowed horn core which has been pierced in two places, probably for securing a blade.

v) Obsidian

The obsidian assemblage from Haftavan VIB contains two types which are widely known. The hollow-based arrowhead, represented by

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32. Burney, Iran, XIII (1975) p. 159, pl. IVa.

33. I am indebted to Mr. Brown of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford for his help and information on this matter.

34. R. Ghirshman, Fouilles de Sialk, près de Kashan, 1933, 1934, 1937, tome II, Paris, 1939, pp.42-4, fig. 4, pl. XXII.8; R. de Mecquenem, Fouilles de Suse, (1933-9), Memoirs de la Mission Archéologique en Perse, XIX, Paris, 1943, fig. 39.

35. C. J. Gadd, 'An Egyptian Game in Assyria', Iraq, I (1934) pl. VIIIb.

36. S. Swiny, 'Bronze Age Gaming Stones from Cyprus', Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus, 1980, Nicosia, 1980, pp.54-78.

37. A. J. Hoerth, 'Gameboards of the Ancient Near East', unpublished M. A. dissertation, University of Chicago, March 1961, p.120

38. Trialeti, p. 32, pl. XLIII.

objects 777 (fig. 148:6), 844 (fig. 148:3), 704 (fig. 148:4), 1025 (fig. 148:2), and 661 (fig. 148:1), is well documented in north-western Iran and Transcaucasia. This type was found in level D at Geoy Tepe,<sup>39</sup> and in one of the tombs excavated by Earp at the same site,<sup>40</sup> in Kurgans XL and XV at Trialeti,<sup>41</sup> and in a context at Veri, dated to 1450-1250 by Schaeffer, although the cemetery at the site was re-used and this dating is uncertain.<sup>42</sup>

The second type has tapering sides and a rounded base: object 1005 (fig. 148:10); and a sub-type is slightly thicker with less delicate flaking: object 905 (fig. 148:8), and object 731 (fig. 148:9). Both of these types occur at Tell Brak (dated to the second half of the third millennium B.C.), Tepe Gawra (dated to the late fourth to the early/middle third millennium B.C.). Tepe Hissar (dated to the late third/early second millennia B.C.), and Geoy Tepe (Geoy D).<sup>43</sup> In addition, there is one tanged arrowhead from Haftavan VI: object 911 (fig. 148:5), which has no parallels in north-western Iran and only one at Trialeti.<sup>44</sup> There is also an assortment of crude blades and cutting edges: objects 1185 (fig. 148:14, fig. 155:6), 1166 (fig. 148:15), and 854 (fig. 148:16).

vi) Animal Figurines (pl.15a)

The six clay animal figurines from Haftavan, all from Early VIB, are not easily recognisable as types of animal, but their size and style are comparable to those from Agha Evlar in the Talysh (dated 1450-1350 B.C.), Geoy Tepe (Period K), and Tepe Hissar (late third/early second millennia B.C.),<sup>45</sup> some of them fashioned in metal rather than clay.<sup>46</sup> The models (fig. 149:1-3,5 and fig. 155:1,2) are all standing, straight legged, and object 1083 (fig. 149:1) seems to be carrying a pair of horns, suggesting a bovine. Stratigraphically, there is some discrepancy between these examples from Haftavan and those from Geoy Tepe. The Geoy models, are found in Level K, which pre-dates Haftavan VI. The chronological distribution of these models

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39. Burton-Brown, fig. 44:16,17.

40. Crawford, IA, XI (1975) pl.III.8.

41. Trialeti, pl.CVI bis.

42. Stratigraphie Comparée, fig. 227:14; J. J. de Morgan, La Préhistoire Orientale, III, Paris, 1927, figs. 202, 253, 314.

43. Mallowan, Iraq, IX (1947) p.181, pl.XXXVII; Gawra 1, pl.XXXVIII:12-14; E.F. Schmidt, Excavations at Tepe Hissar (Damghan), Philadelphia, p.219, pl.LXIII; Burton-Brown, fig.44:18

44. Trialeti, pl.CXIX.

45. Stratigraphie Comparée, fig. 221:C; Burton-Brown, fig. 13:1181, 1187, 1188; Hissar, pp.186-8, pl.XLV.

46. Burton-Brown, p.50, note 18.

at other sites, however, suggests that animal models are to be found scattered amongst most prehistoric levels. Object 646 (fig. 149:7) is made of clay and painted, and its shape seems to be reminiscent of a horse's hoof, but no parallel exists to help with its identification (pl. 14b).

#### vii) Spindle Whorls

The presence of spindle whorls made out of bone, stone and sherds (fig.150-152) attest to the importance of spinning at Haftavan. Dr. J.P. Wild has pointed out that these spindle whorls seem to have been used with unusually slender spindles, which would suggest that a fine yarn was produced and, therefore, fine quality textiles.<sup>47</sup> Three of the spindle whorls: objects 999b (fig.151:16), 1264 (fig.152:9) and 385 (fig.156:5) are perhaps more accurately seen as wheels of model wagons, which are so common in the Near East.<sup>48</sup> It would be helpful if published spindle whorls and model wheels had been weighed since this, apparently, is a crucial factor in determining the particular function of an object of this nature.<sup>49</sup>

Two of the heavier pierced objects: objects 1138 (fig. 147:8), and 1257 (fig. 152:13), might be loomweights, but loomweights are only identifiable with confidence when they are found in groups, which is rare. In the context of textiles, it is tempting to describe the bone object 893 (fig. 147:9 pl. 16a) as a weaving comb, but there are no other examples which have so few teeth, and the holes in the bone might suggest that the object was affixed to a piece of leather or cloth, object 446 (fig. 155:5 pl. 15d) which measures 14.8 cms. long and 5.6cms wide is made from horn and pierced with a hole 2.6cms wide. It has the remains of 4 teeth and probably originally had 6 and may be associated with weaving.

#### viii) Stone Objects

Amongst the stone objects, there are a number of pestles: objects 897 (fig. 152:1) 1272 (fig. 153:2), 664 (fig. 153:3), 1217 (fig. 153:4), 1260 (fig. 153:5), 705 (fig. 153:6), and 1222 (fig. 153:8). They are of varying shapes: cylindrical, flared, phallic, and waisted. There are also some pieces which may be door or post sockets, for example, objects 1225 (fig. 153:9), 1230 (fig. 153:10), 1226 (fig. 154:2), 1282 (fig. 154:3), and 750 (fig. 154:8). This identification is supported by the smooth surface of the concave part of the objects. Objects 1227 (fig. 153:7) has a narrow opening and the coarseness of the surface would suggest that it was not subjected to the same sort of friction; this is also the case with object 1279 (fig. 154:5). A unique stone item is the stone arrowhead mould (pl. 13b) which measures 18.2x15.6x7.4cms. and was found amongst the burnt debris in X3, level 1.

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47. I am indebted to Dr. Wild for his prompt assistance on this point.

48. S. Piggott, 'The Earliest Wheeled Vehicles and the Caucasian Evidence', PPS, XXXIV (1968) pl. XXIII, lower.

49. This was pointed out to me by Dr. Wild.





Early and Late VIB pins:

Fig. 141

1. Late VIB no. 850, 1973, Y2/3, bone. pl. 16d.
2. Early VIB no. 913, 1973, Y2/4, copper. pl. 16b.
3. Late VIB no. 922, 1973, Y2/3e, copper. pl. 16c.
4. Late VIB no. 1164, 1978, BB1/1/8, copper with bead.
5. Early VIB no. 1076, 1975, Y2/5/B10, bone.
6. Early VIB no. 1073, 1978, Y2/5/10, bone.
7. Early VIB no. 1239, 1978, BB1/5/4, copper.
8. Late VIB no. 1098, 1975, BB1/1, bone.
9. Early VIB no. 656, 1971, TT1/5, bone.

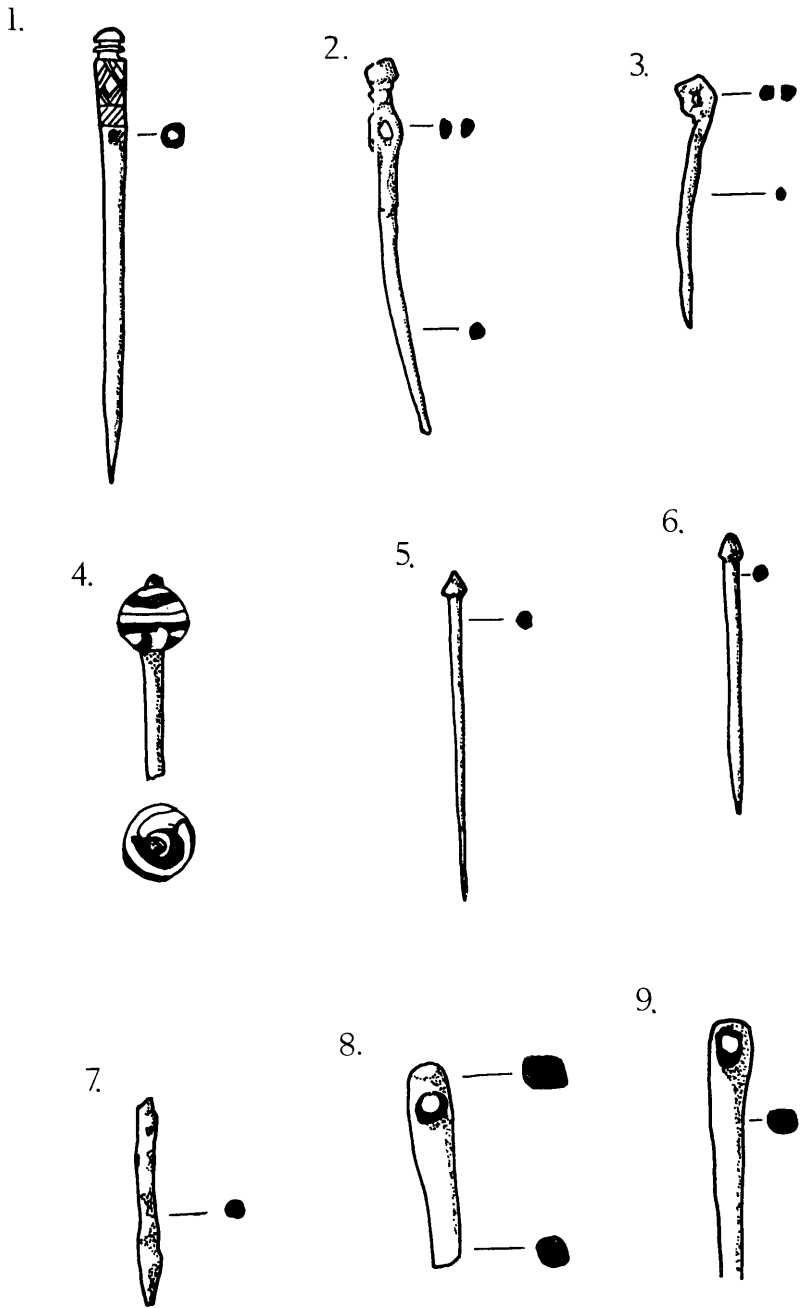


Fig.141. Early and Late VIB: pins.

Early and Late VIB pins:

Fig. 142

1. Late VIB no. 601, 1971, TT1/2, bone.
2. Early VIB no. 600, 1971, JX/8, bone.
3. Early VIB no. 660, 1971, TT1/6, bone.
4. Early VIB no. 581, 1971, JX/8, bone. pl. 15b.
5. Late VIB no. 616, 1971, TT1/3, bone.
6. Late VIB no. 632, 1971, TT1/3, bone.
7. Early VIB no. 588, 1971, JX/8, bone.

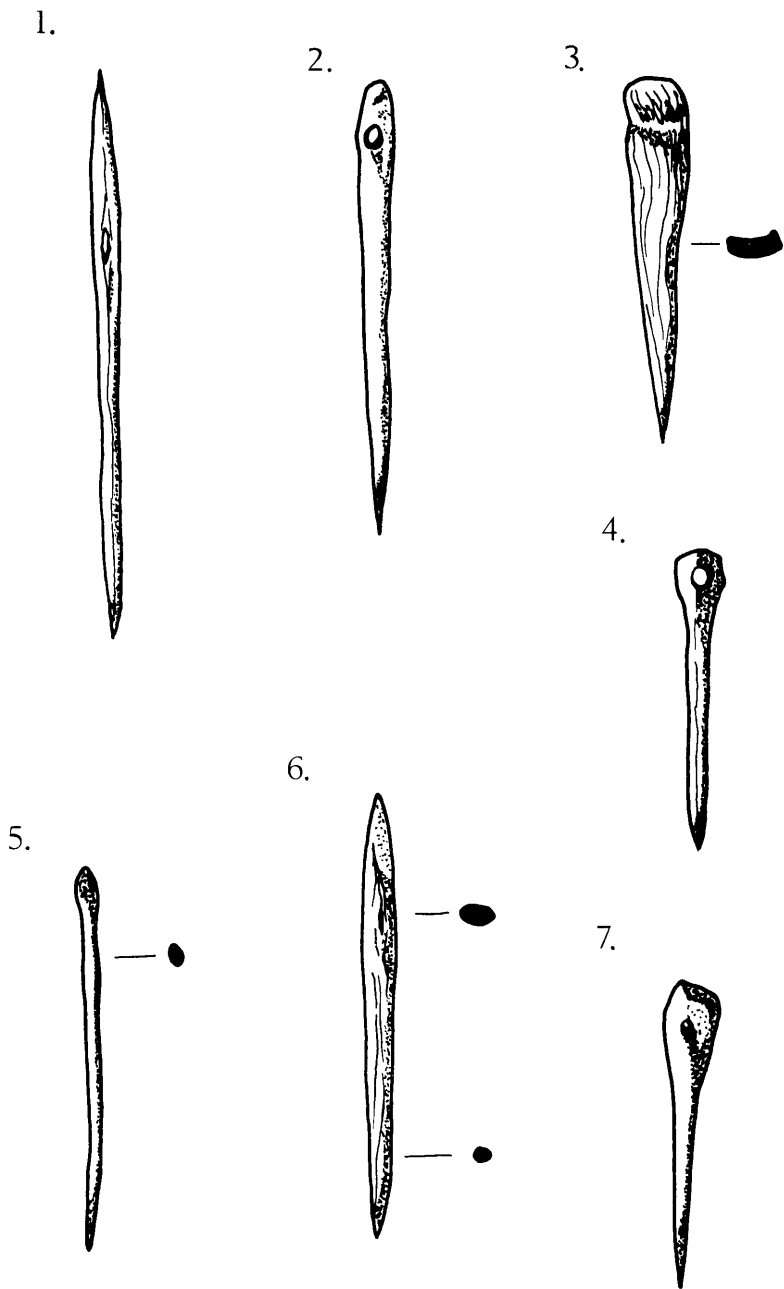


Fig.142. Early and Late VIB: pins.

Late VIB: pins and awls:

Fig. 143

1. Late VIB no. 666, 1971, X/3, bone.
2. Late VIB no. 1193, 1975, BB1/3/13, bone.
3. Late VIB no. 778, 1975, Y/4, bone.
4. Late VIB no. 1197, 1975, BB1/3/1, copper.
5. Late VIB no. 871, 1973, X3/1, bone.
6. Late VIB no. 852, 1973, X2/2B, bone. pl. 14a

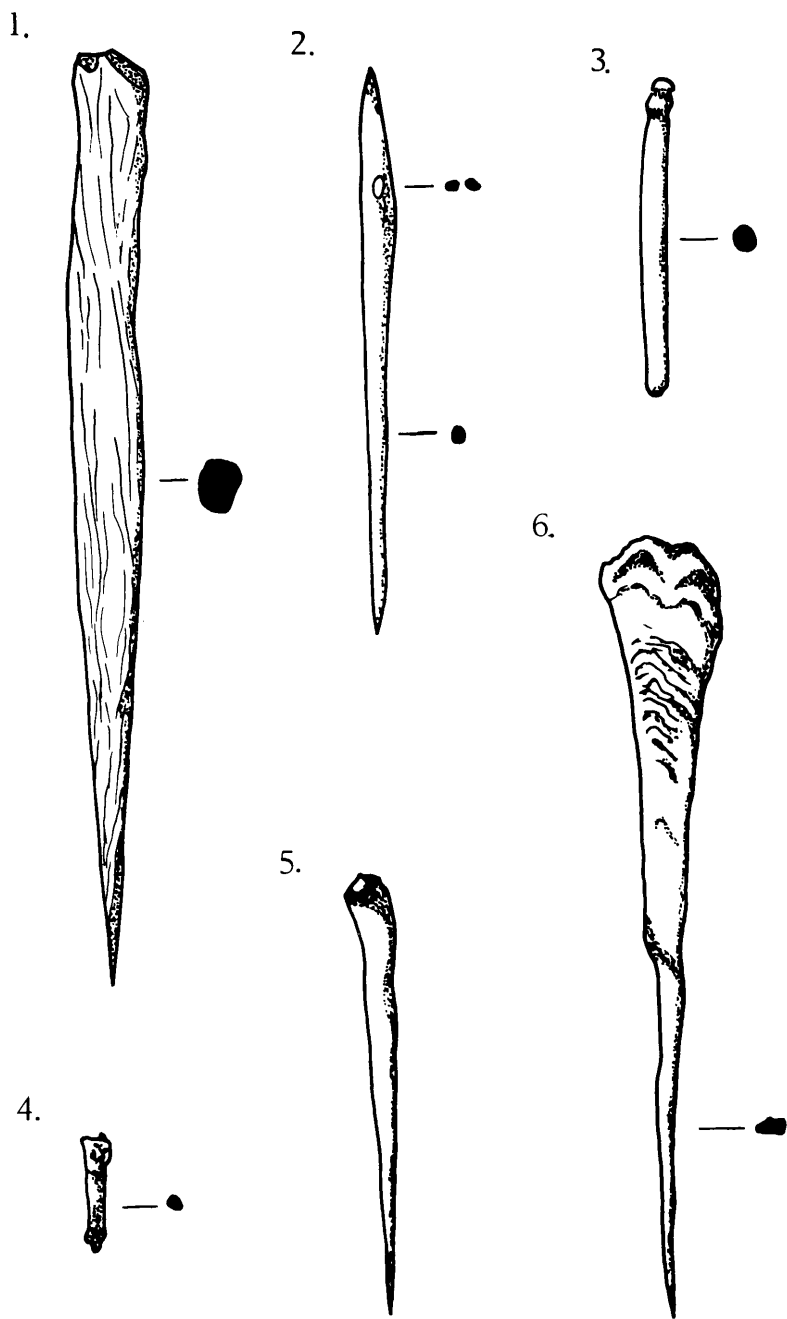


Fig.143. Late VIB: pins and awls.

Early and Late VIB beads:

Fig. 144

1. Late VIB no. 1174, 1978, BB1/3/13, stone.
2. Late VIB no. 1174, 1978, BB1/3/13, stone.
3. Late VIB no. 1191, 1978, BB1/3/13, stone.
4. Late VIB no. 1190, 1978, BB1/3/13, stone.
5. Early VIB no. 1240, 1978, BB1/5/4, stone.
6. Late VIB no. 1188, 1978, BB1/2/12, stone.
7. Early VIB no. 1247, 1978, Y3/3/4, stone.
8. Early VIB no. 1020, 1973, Y2/4/1, stone.
9. Early VIB no. 925, 1973, Y2/4/6, stone.
10. Late VIB no. 848, 1973, X2/2B, faience.
11. Late VIB no. 883, 1973, Y2/3/1, green bead.
12. Early VIB no. 909, 1973, Y2/4, faience.
13. Early VIB no. 1249, 1978, BB1/5/4, carnelian.
14. Early VIB no. 1277, 1978, Y3/3/4, stone.
15. Late VIB no. 1119, 1978, BB1/3/13, faience.
16. Late VIB no. 1203, 1978, BB1/1/13, stone.
17. Early VIB no. 1200, 1978, Y3/2/7, stone.
18. Late VIB no. 847, 1973, X2/2B, stone.
19. VIC no. 746, 1973, C4/7, frit.
20. VIC no. 745, 1973, C4/7, frit.

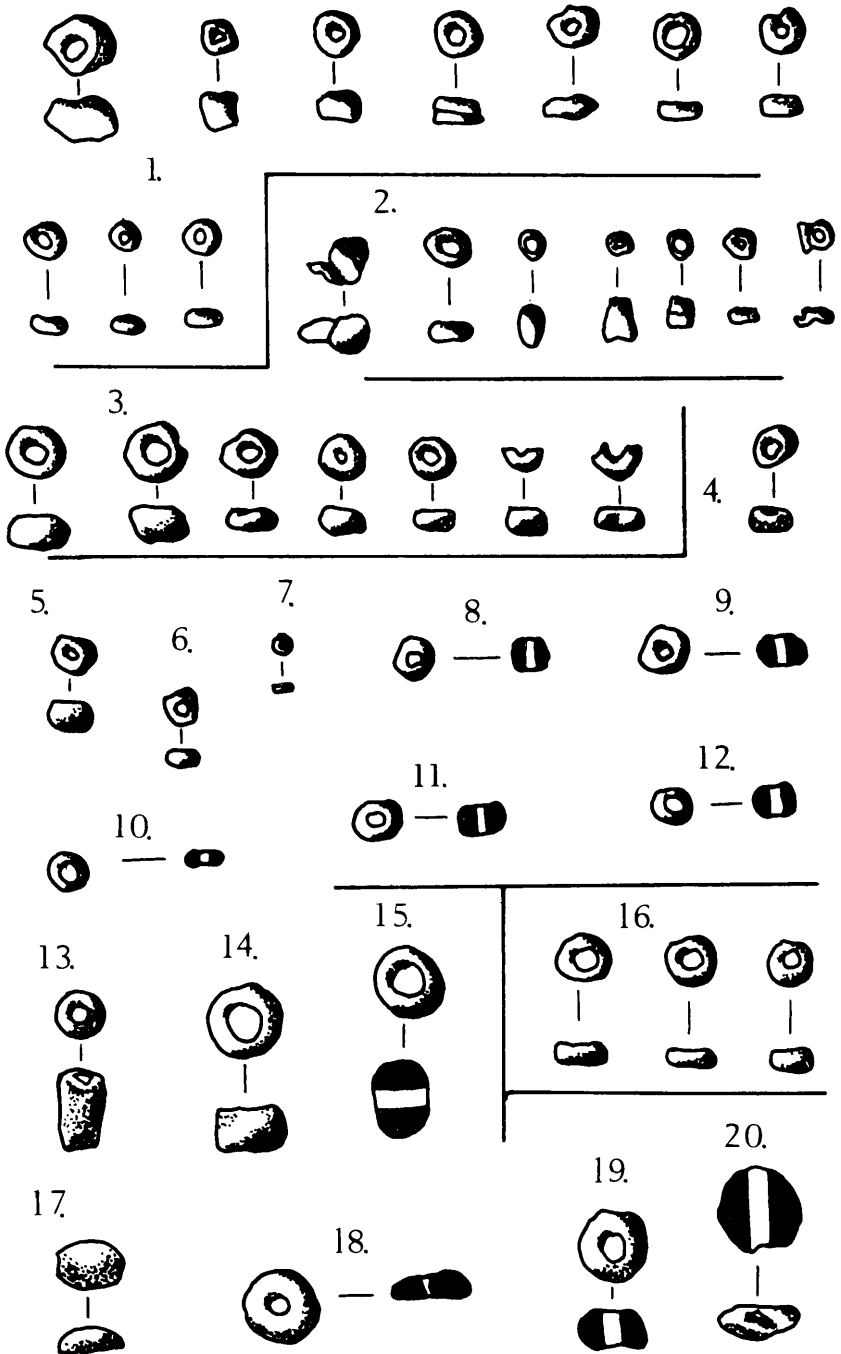


Fig.144. Early and Late VIB. beads.



Early and Late VIB beads:

Fig. 145

1. Late VIB no. 761, 1971, Y/4, bone.
2. Late VIB no. 900, 1973, X3/2, bone.
3. Late VIB no. 1174, 1978, BB1/3/13, stone, scale, 1:2.
4. Early VIB no. 592, 1969, JX/8, grey stone.
5. Early VIB no. 1022, 1973, ZX/9, stone.
6. Late VIB no. 1210, 1975, BB1/3/16, stone.
7. Late VIB no. 1078, 1975, BB1/4, stone.
8. Late VIB no. 1075, 1975, BB1/1, clay.
9. Late VIB no. 1203, 1978, BB1/3/13, stone.
10. Late VIB no. 1100, 1975, BB1/1, faience.
11. Late VIB no. 907, 1973, Y2/3d, faience.
12. Late VIB no. 742, 1971, Y2/3, frit.
13. Late VIB no. 776, 1971, Y/4, frit.
14. Late VIB no. 917, 1973, X3/1, stone.
15. Late VIB no. 675, 1973, X2/1, frit.
16. Early VIB no. 1030, 1975, Y2/5/B1, carnelian.
17. Late VIB no. 819, 1973, X2/2B, stone.
18. Early VIB no. 675, 1971, TT1/5b, frit.

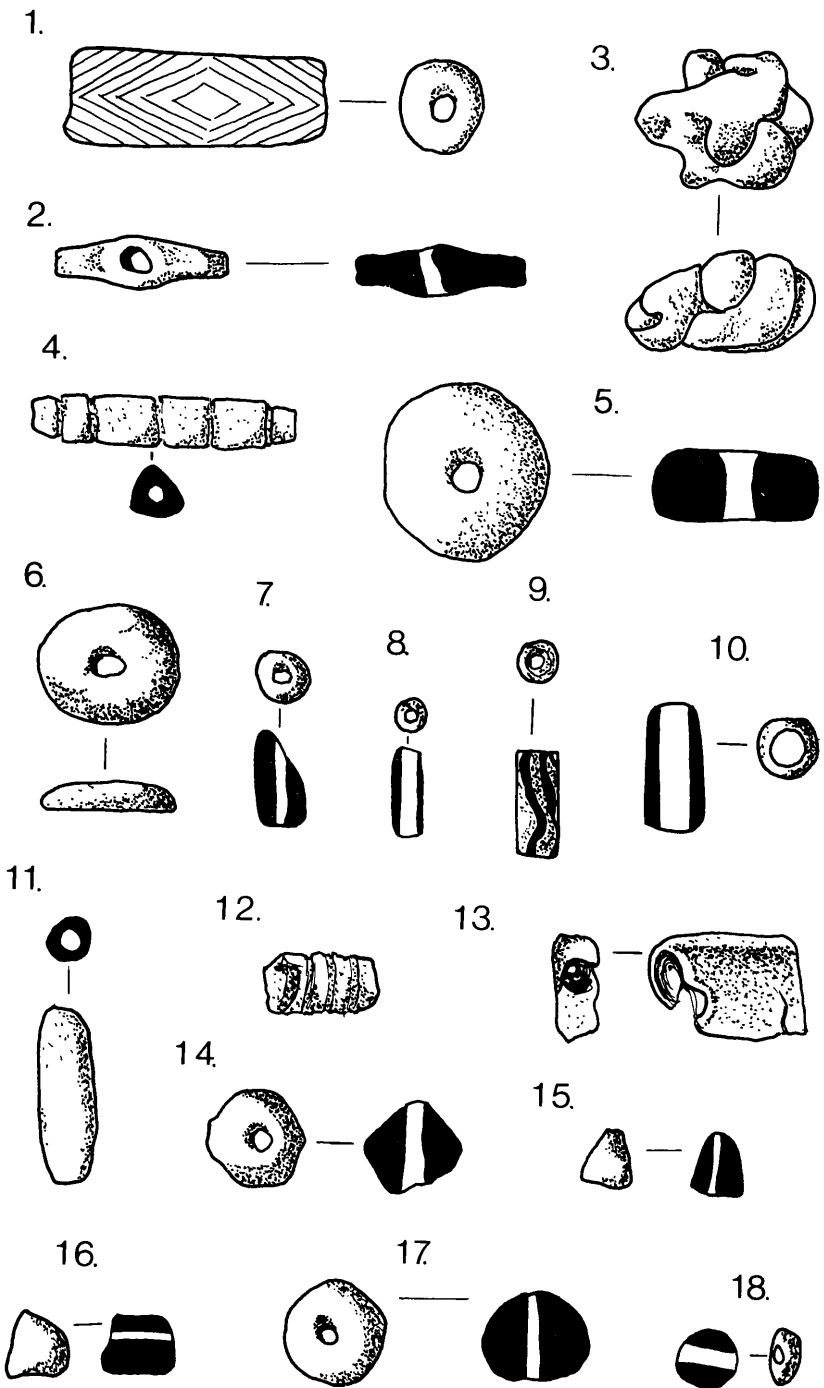


Fig.145. Early and Late VIB. beads.

Early and Late VIB Metal Fragments:

Fig. 146

1. Late VIB no. 1170, 1975, BB1/1/11, copper, scale, 1:2.
2. Early VIB no. 1250, 1978, BB1/5/4, copper.
3. Early VIB no. 1265, 1978, BB1/5/8, copper.
4. Late VIB no. 1204, 1978, BB1/2/3, copper.
5. Early VIB no. 1061, 1975, Y2/5/B5, copper.
6. Late VIB no. 846, 1973, X2/3A, copper.
7. Early VIB no. 860, 1973, Y1/5, copper.
8. Early VIB no. 1214, 1978, Y3/2/7, copper.
9. Late VIB no. 1167, 1975, BB1/1, copper.
10. Early VIB no. 1208, 1978, CC1/4/4, copper.
11. Late VIB no. 849, 1973, X2/3A, copper.
12. Late VIB no. 1035, 1975, Y3/1, copper.
13. Early VIB no. 1028, 1975, Y2/5/B7, copper.
14. Late VIB no. 1196, 1975, BB1/2/12, copper.
15. Late VIB no. 1186, 1975, BB1/3/13, copper.
16. Early VIB no. 1120, 1975, Y1/19, copper.
17. Late VIB no. 857, 1973, Y2/3, copper, scale, 1:2.

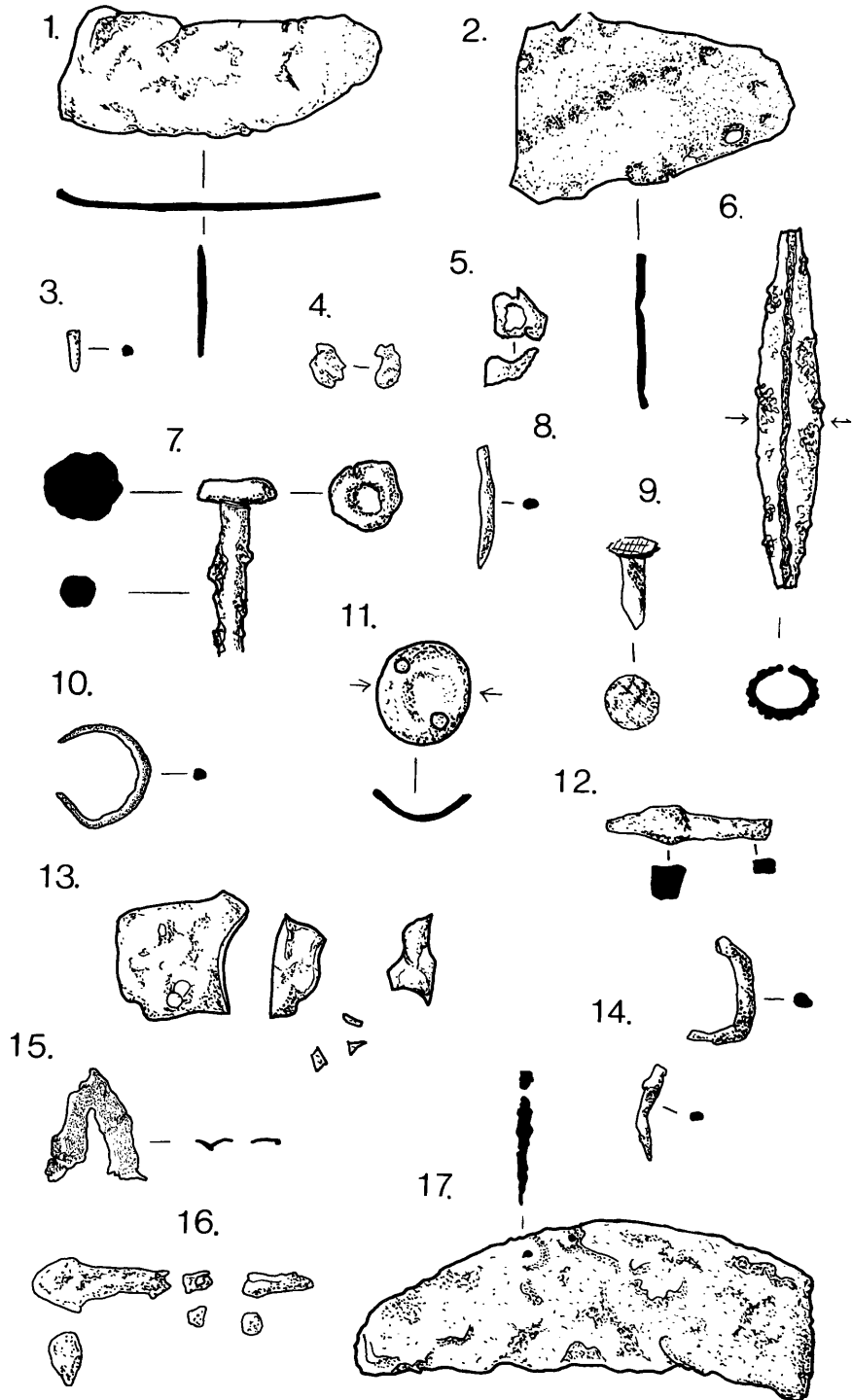


Fig.146. Early and Late VIB: metal fragments.

Early and Late VIB miscellaneous:

Fig. 147

1. Late VIB no. 835, 1973, Y2/3A, clay, scale, 1:2. pl. 16e.
2. Late VIB no. 818b, 1973, X2/2B, green stone, scale 1:2. pl. 15f.
3. Late VIB no. 818a, 1973, X2/2B, green stone, scale 1:2. pl. 15f.
4. Early VIB no. 832, 1973, Y1/5, stone.
5. Late VIB no. 645, 1969, X/1, bone, scale, 1:2. pl. 15e.
6. Early VIB no. 587, 1969, JX/8, ironstone, scale, 1:2.
7. Late VIB no. 1201, 1978, CC1/3/5, red stone, scale, 1:2.
8. Early VIB no. 1138, 1978, Y2/5/3, red stone, scale, 1:2.
9. Early VIB no. 893, 1973, Y1/7, bone, scale, 1:2. pl. 16a.

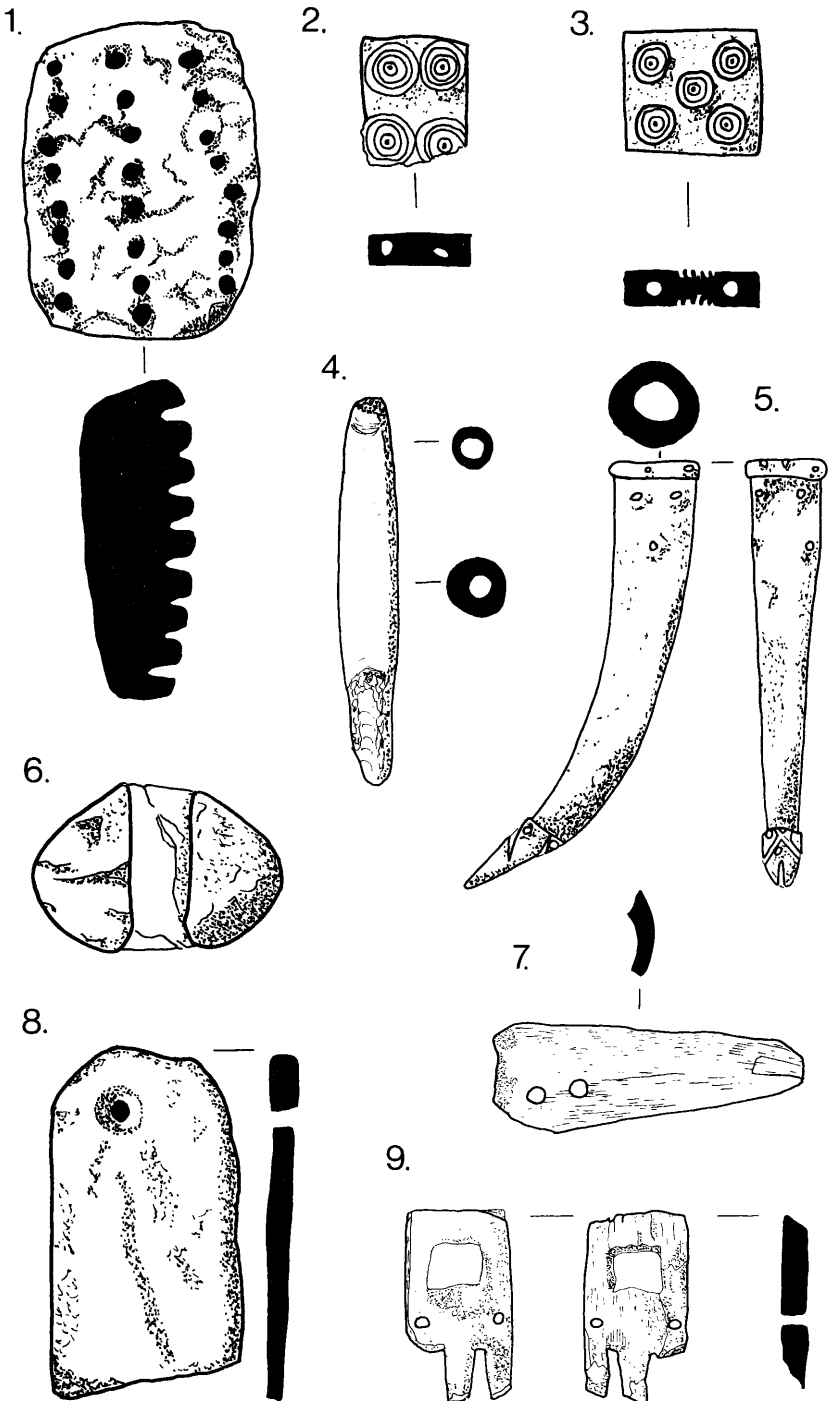


Fig.147. Early and Late VIB: miscellaneous.

Early and Late VIB obsidian:

Fig. 148

1. Early VIB no. 661, 1973, TT1/5b, obsidian.
2. Early VIB no. 1025, 1973, Y1/6, obsidian.
3. Late VIB no. 844, 1973, X2/3A, obsidian.
4. Early VIB no. 701, 1971, TT1/7, obsidian.
5. Early VIB no. 911, 1973, Y1/6, obsidian.
6. Late VIB no. 777, 1971, Y/4, obsidian.
7. Early VIB no. 831, 1973, Y1/5, obsidian.
8. Early VIB no. 905, 1973, Y2/4, obsidian.
9. Late VIB no. 731, 1971, Y/2, obsidian.
10. Early VIB no. 1005, 1973, ZX/9, obsidian.
11. Early VIB no. 1215, 1978, BB1/5/3, obsidian.
12. Early VIB no. 435, 1969, JX/6A, obsidian.
13. Early VIB no. 1253, 1978, BB1/5/7, obsidian.
14. Late VIB no. 1185, 1978, BB1/2, obsidian.
15. Early VIB no. 1166, 1978, Y3/8/3, obsidian.
16. Late VIB no. 854, 1973, X2/3A, obsidian.

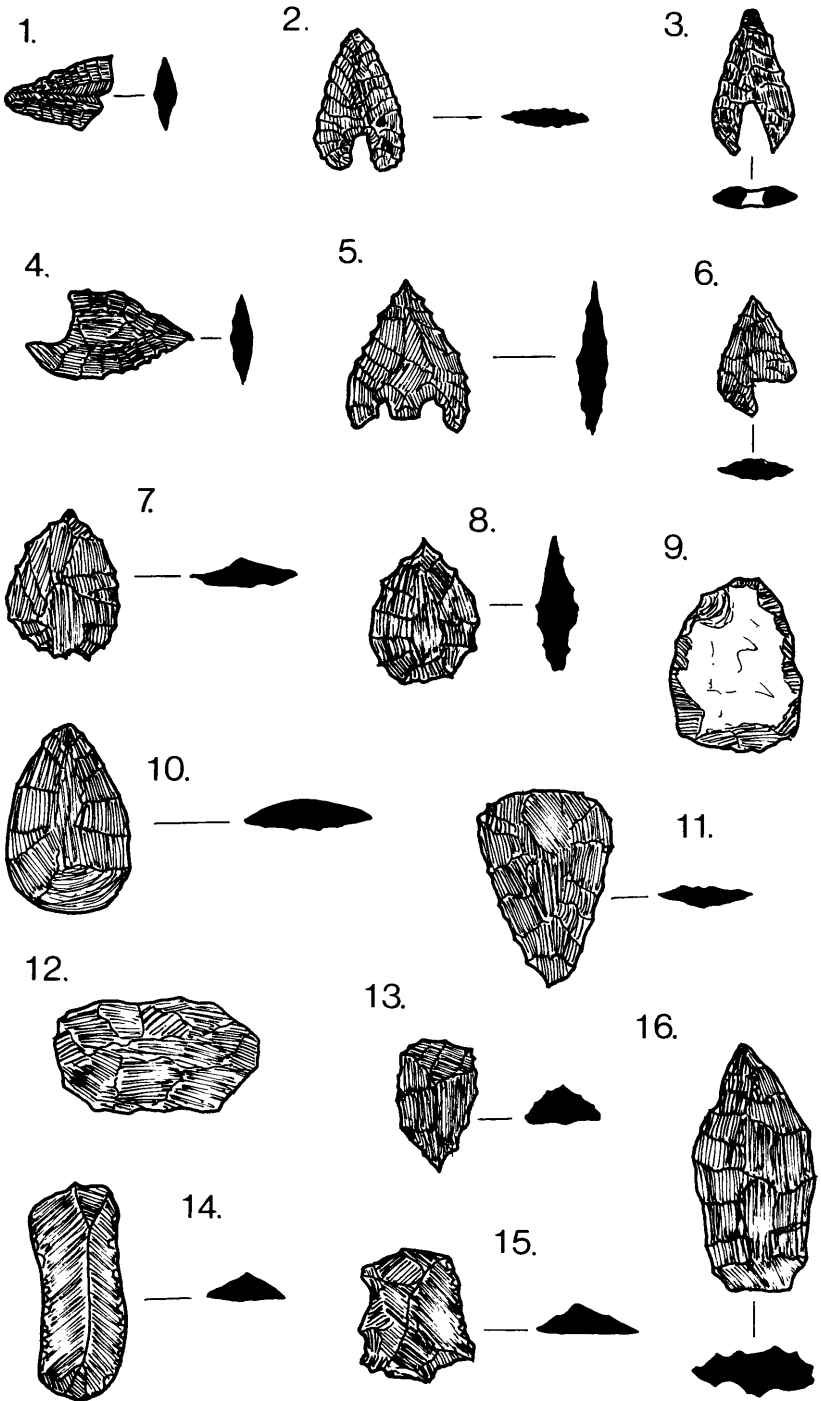


Fig.148. Early and Late VIB: obsidian.



Early and Late VIB clay animal figures:

Fig. 149

1. Early VIB no. 1083, 1975, Y2/5/3, clay.
2. Early VIB no. 598, 1971, JX/8, clay. pl. 15a.
3. Early VIB no. 579, 1971, JX/8, clay. pl. 15a.
4. Early VIB no. 703, 1971, TT1/5, clay.
5. Early VIB no. 591, 1971, JX/8, clay. pl. 15a.
6. Early VIB no. 580, 1971, JX/8, clay. pl. 15a.
7. Late VIB no. 646, 1971, X/1, clay. pl. 14b.

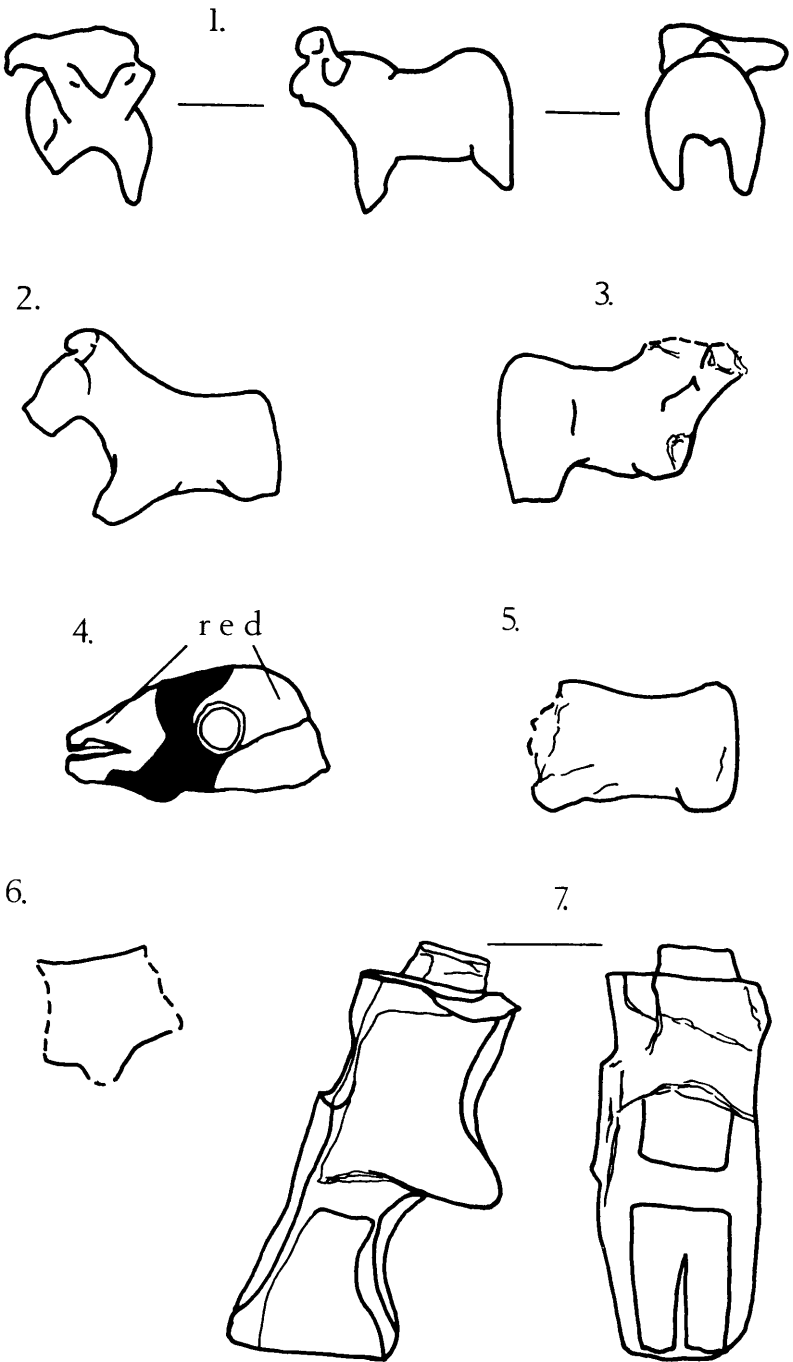


Fig.149. Early and Late VIB: clay animal figurines.

Early and Late VIB spindle whorls:

Fig. 150

1. Early VIB no. 1243, 1978, Y3/2/7, clay, scale, 1:2.
2. Late VIB no. 1099, 1975, BB1/2, clay, scale, 1:2.
3. Late VIB no. 1202, 1978, BB1/4/1, clay scale, 1:2.
4. Early VIB no. 1278, 1978, BB1/5/7, clay, scale, 1:2.
5. Late VIB no. 1199, 1978, BB1/4/4, clay, scale, 1:2.
6. Early VIB no. 1252, 1978, CC1/4/1, clay, scale, 1:2.
7. Late VIB no. 1209, 1978, BB1/3/16, clay, scale, 1:2.
8. Late VIB no. 1080, 1975, BB1/1, clay, scale, 1:2.
9. Late VIB no. 1262, 1978, BB1/2/15, clay, scale, 1:2.
10. Late VIB no. 1181, 1978, BB1/2/12, clay, scale, 1:2.
11. Late VIB no. 1104, 1975, BB1/1/2, clay, scale, 1:2.
12. Late VIB no. 1235, 1978, CC1/3/4, clay, scale, 1:2.

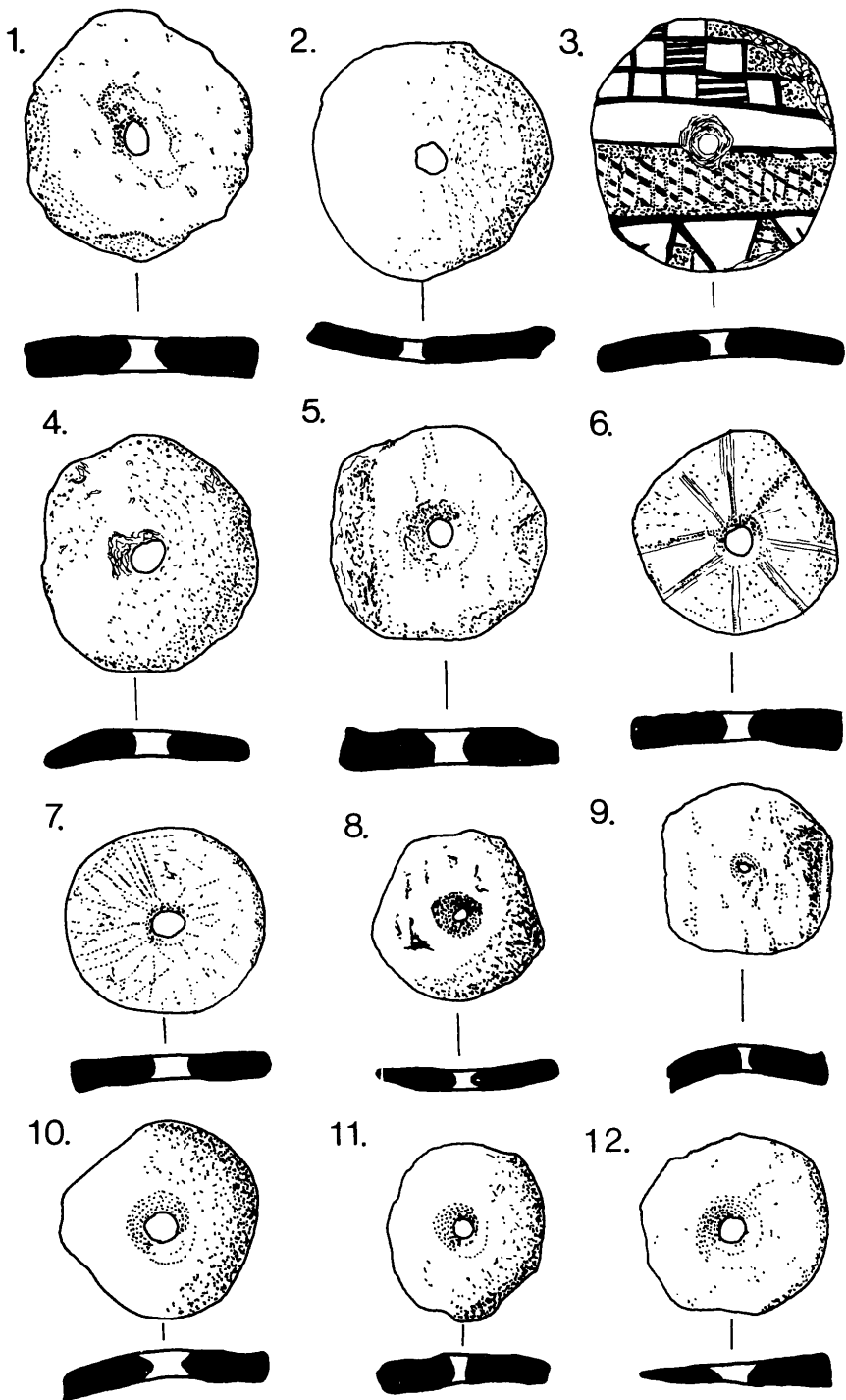


Fig.150. Early and Late VIB: spindle whorls.

Early and Late VIB spindle whorls:

Fig. 151

1. Early VIB no. 1103, 1975, Y2/5/B11, clay, scale, 1:2.
2. Early VIB no. 989, 1973, Y2/4b, bone, scale, 1:2.
3. Late VIB no. 996, 1973, Y2/3, bone, scale, 1:2.
4. Early VIB no. 599, 1971, JX/8, clay, scale, 1:2.
5. VIC no. 653, 1969, C4/7a, bone, scale, 1:2.
6. Late VIB no. 892, 1973, Y2/3, bone, scale, 1:2.
7. Early VIB no. 890, 1973, Y1/5, bone, scale, 1:2.
8. Late VIB no. 1244, 1978, BB1/3/6, bone, scale, 1:2.
9. Late VIB no. 891, 1973, Y2/3, bone, scale, 1:2.
10. VIC no. 633, 1969, C4/7, bone, scale, 1:2.
11. Early VIB no. 998, 1973, Y2/4/2, bone, scale, 1:2.
12. Early VIB no. 949, 1973, Y2/4/1, bone, scale, 1:2.
13. Late VIB no. 1022, 1975, BB1/1, clay, scale, 1:2.
14. Late VIB no. 878, 1973, X3/1, bone, scale, 1:2.
15. Early VIB no. 997, 1973, Y2/4/6, bone, scale, 1:2.
16. Early VIB no. 999b, 1973, Y2/4/4, clay, scale, 1:2.

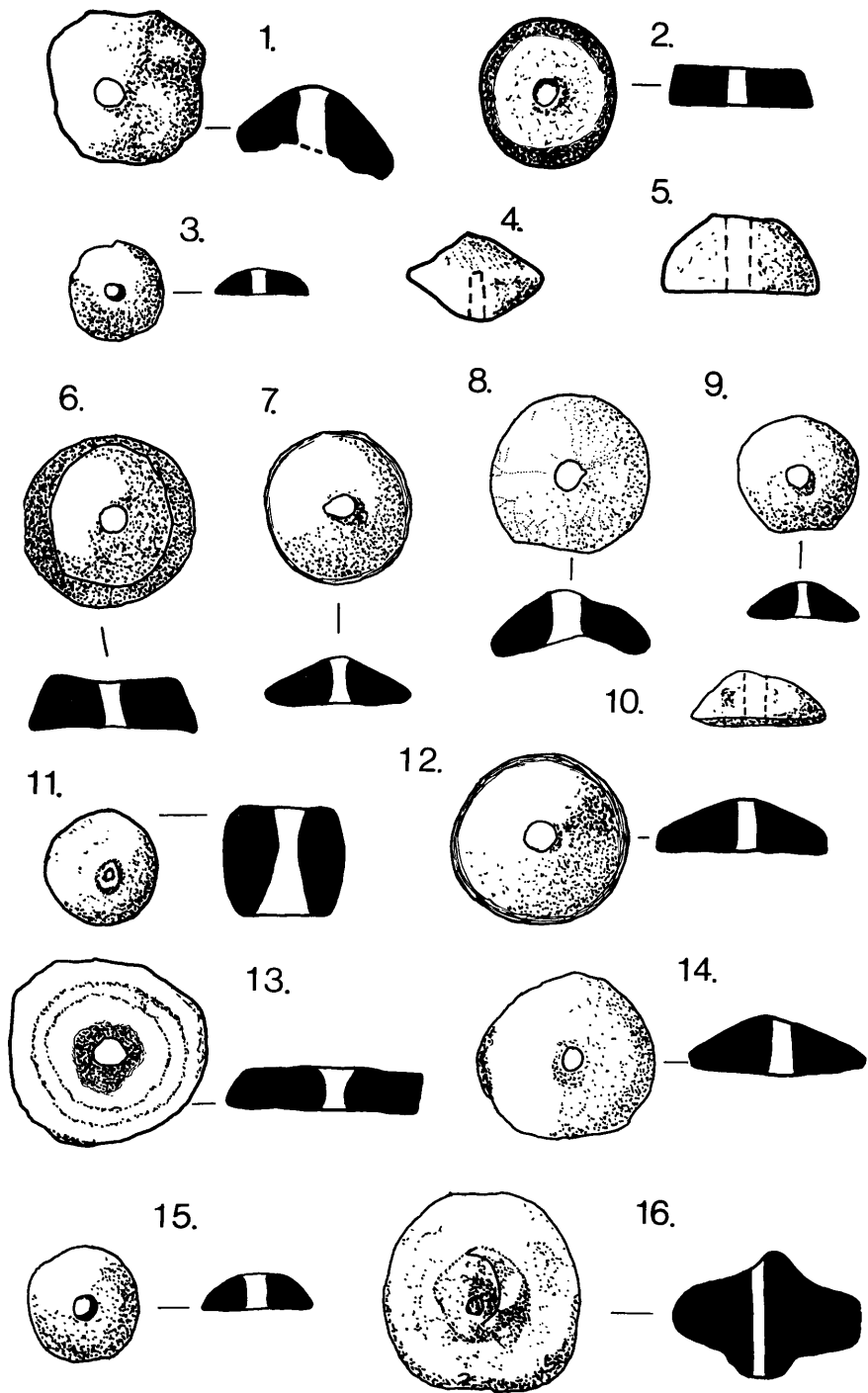


Fig.151. Early and Late VIB: spindle whorls.

Early and Late VIB spindle whorls and weights:

Fig. 152

1. Late VIB no. 1207, 1978, BB1/4/1, bone, scale, 1:2.
2. Late VIB no. 626, 1969, TT1/3, bone, scale, 1:2.
3. Early VIB no. 806, 1971, Y/5b, bone, scale, 1:2.
4. Late VIB no. 627, 1969, TT1/3, stone, scale, 1:2.
5. Early VIB no. 994, 1973, Y2/4/3, bone, scale, 1:2.
6. Late VIB no. 619, 1969, TT1/3, bone, scale, 1:2.
7. Late VIB no. 1097, 1975, BB1/1, stone, scale, 1:2.
8. Early VIB no. 806, 1971, Y/5b, bone, scale, 1:2.
9. Early VIB no. 1264, 1978, Y3/3/1, clay, scale, 1:2.
10. Early VIB no. 1248, 1978, BB1/5/6, stone, scale, 1:2.
11. Early VIB no. 1241, 1978, BB1/5/4, stone, scale, 1:2.
12. Late VIB no. 644, 1969, X/1, clay, scale, 1:2.
13. Early VIB no. 1257, 1978, BB1/5/SP, clay, scale, 1:21.

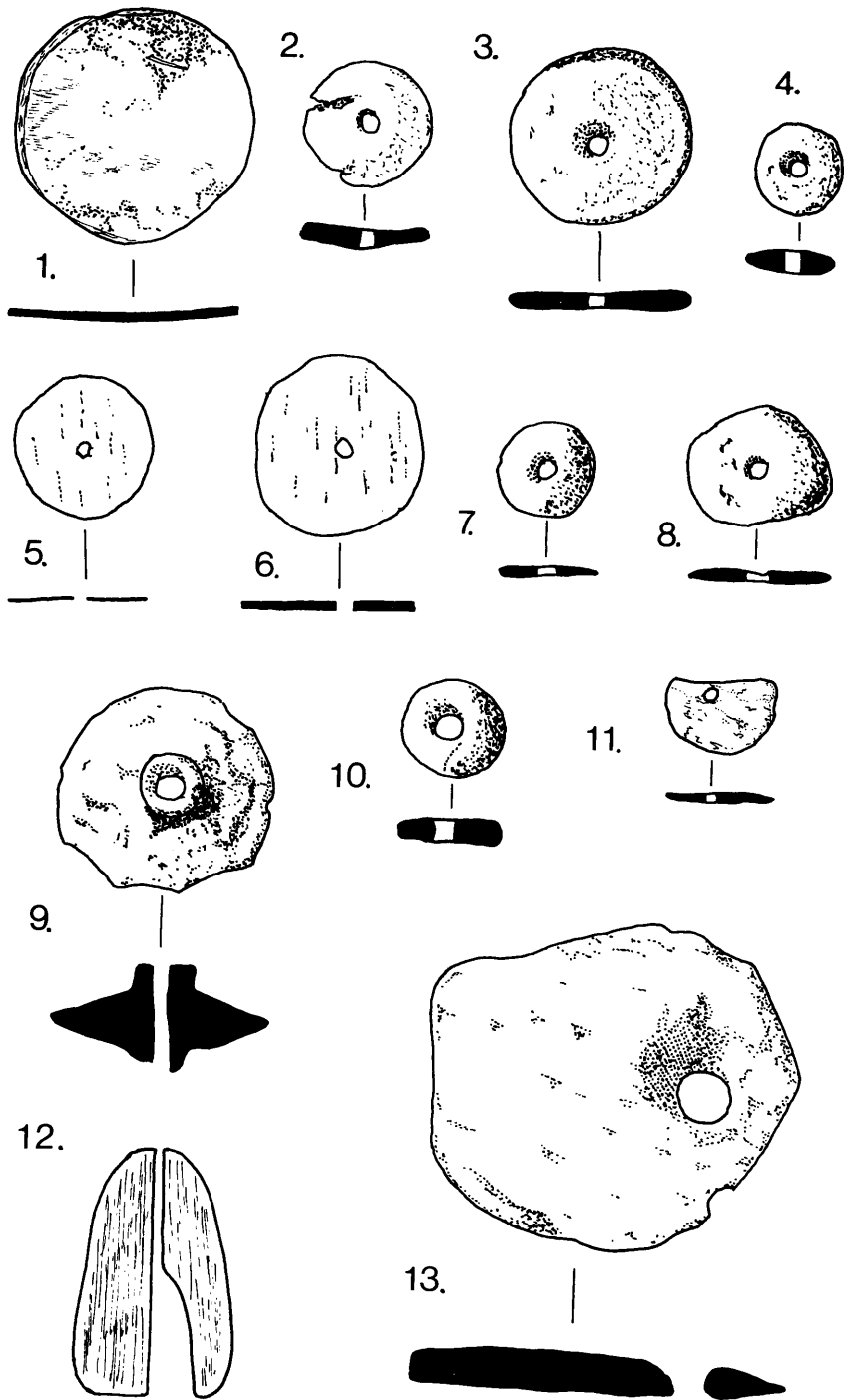


Fig.152. Early and Late VIB: spindle whorls and weights.



Early and Late VIB miscellaneous stone objects:

Fig. 153

1. Late VIB no. 897, 1973, Y2/3, stone pestle, scale, 1:4.
2. Early VIB no. 1272, 1978, CC1/4/4, stone pestle, scale, 1:4.
3. VIC no. 664, 1971, C4/7, stone pestle, scale, 1:4.
4. Late VIB no. 1217, 1975, BB1/4/1, stone pestle, scale, 1:4.
5. Late VIB no. 1260, 1978, BB1/2/15, stone pestle, scale, 1:8.
6. Late VIB no. 705, 1971, Y2/1, stone pestle, scale, 1:8.
7. Late VIB no. 1227, 1978, BB1/4/7, pivot stone, scale, 1:8.
8. Late VIB no. 1222, 1978, BB1/4/1 stone pestle, scale, 1:4.
9. Late VIB no. 1225, 1978, BB1/3/13, stone, scale, 1:8.
10. Late VIB no. 1230, 1978, BB1/3/13, pivot stone, scale, 1:8.

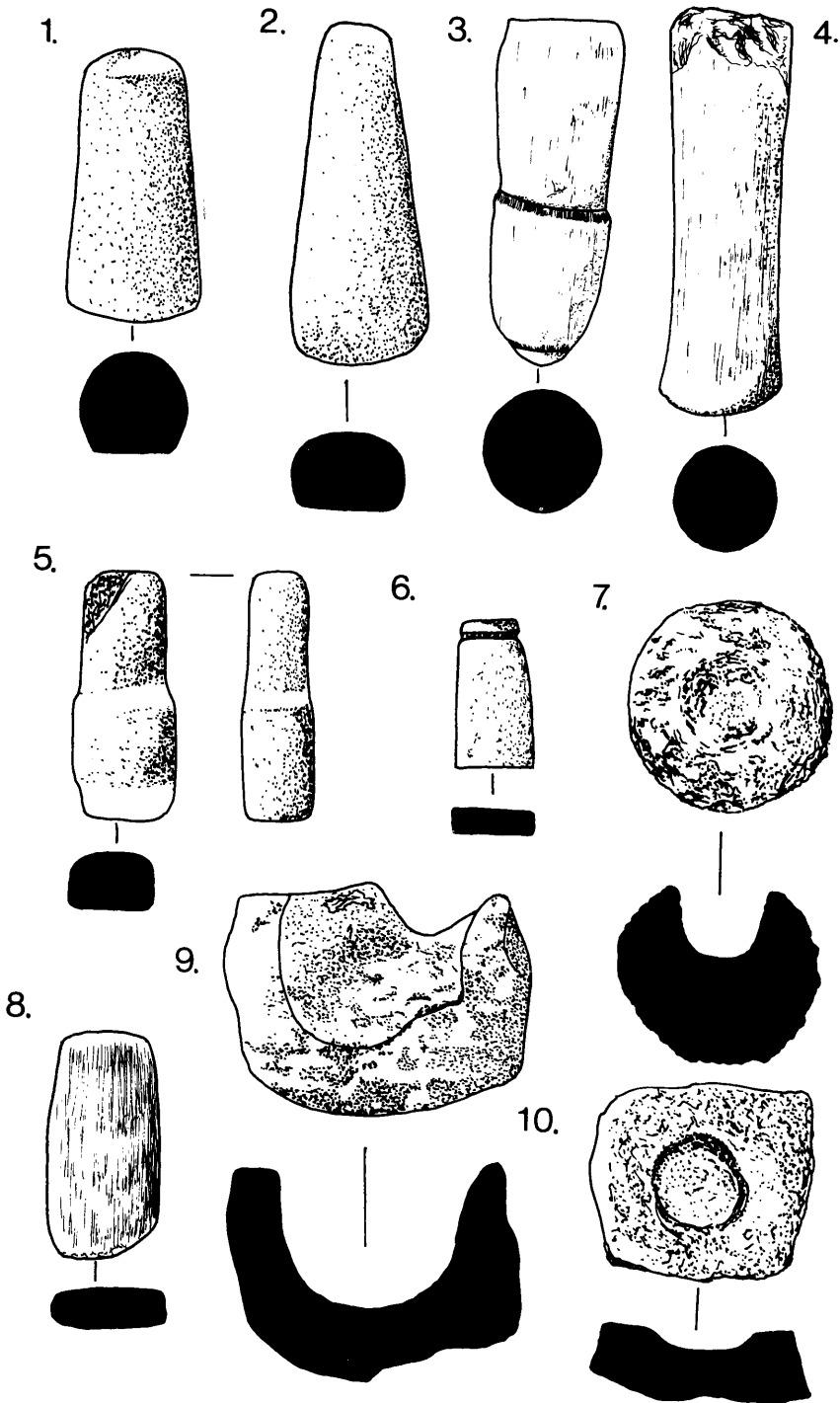


Fig.153. Early and Late VIB: miscellaneous stone objects.

Early and Late VIB miscellaneous stone objects:

Fig. 154

1. Early VIB no. 1232, 1978, Y3/2/7, quern stone, scale, 1:8.
2. Late VIB no. 1226, 1975, BB1/1, pivot stone, scale, 1:8.
3. Early VIB no. 1282, 1978, BB1/5/4, pivot stone, scale, 1:4.
4. Late VIB no. 1172, 1975, BB1/1/9, stone, scale, 1:4.
5. Early VIB no. 1279, 1978, BB1/5/1, pivot stone, scale, 1:4.
6. Late VIB no. 1225, 1978, BB1/3/13, stone, scale, 1:8.
7. Late VIB no. 1273, 1978, Y3/1/7, stone, scale, 1:4.
8. Early VIB no. 750, 1971, TT1/5b, pivot stone, scale, 1:8.
9. Early VIB no. 1233, 1978, Y3/3/1, stone, scale, 1:8.

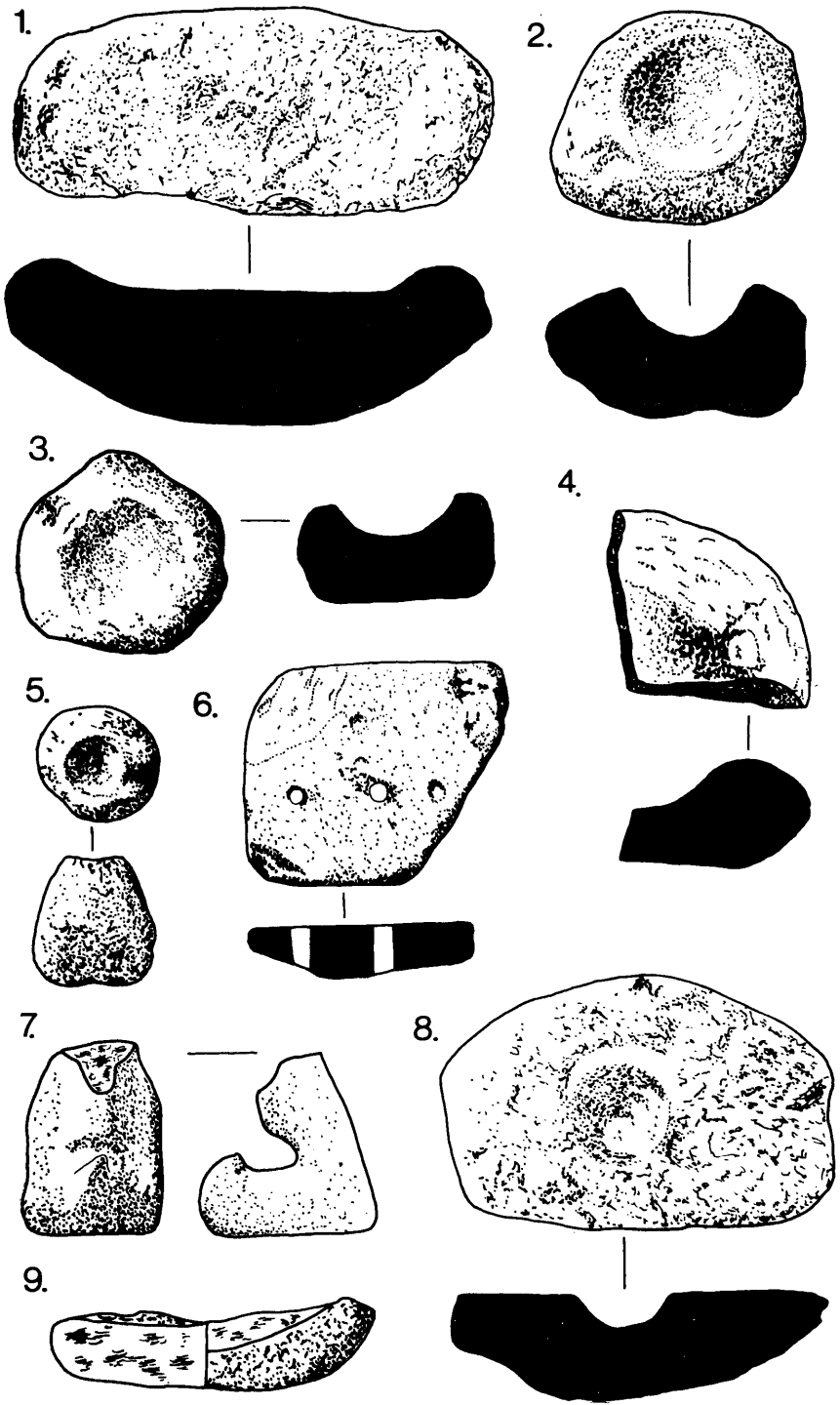


Fig.154. Early and Late VIB: miscellaneous stone objects.

Early VIB miscellaneous:

Fig. 155

1. Early VIB no. 402, JX/7 red fired clay figurine.
2. Early VIB no. 401, JX/7 light brown fired clay figurine.
3. Early VIB no. 458, JX/7 dull red stone veined black.
4. Early VIB no. 447, JX/7 soapstone disc, pl.15d.
5. Early VIB no. 446, JX/7 horncore. Weaving comb, 1:2. pl. 15d.
6. Early VIB no. 425, JX/7 Obsidian.
7. Early VIB no. 582, JX/7 hollow clay hand made.

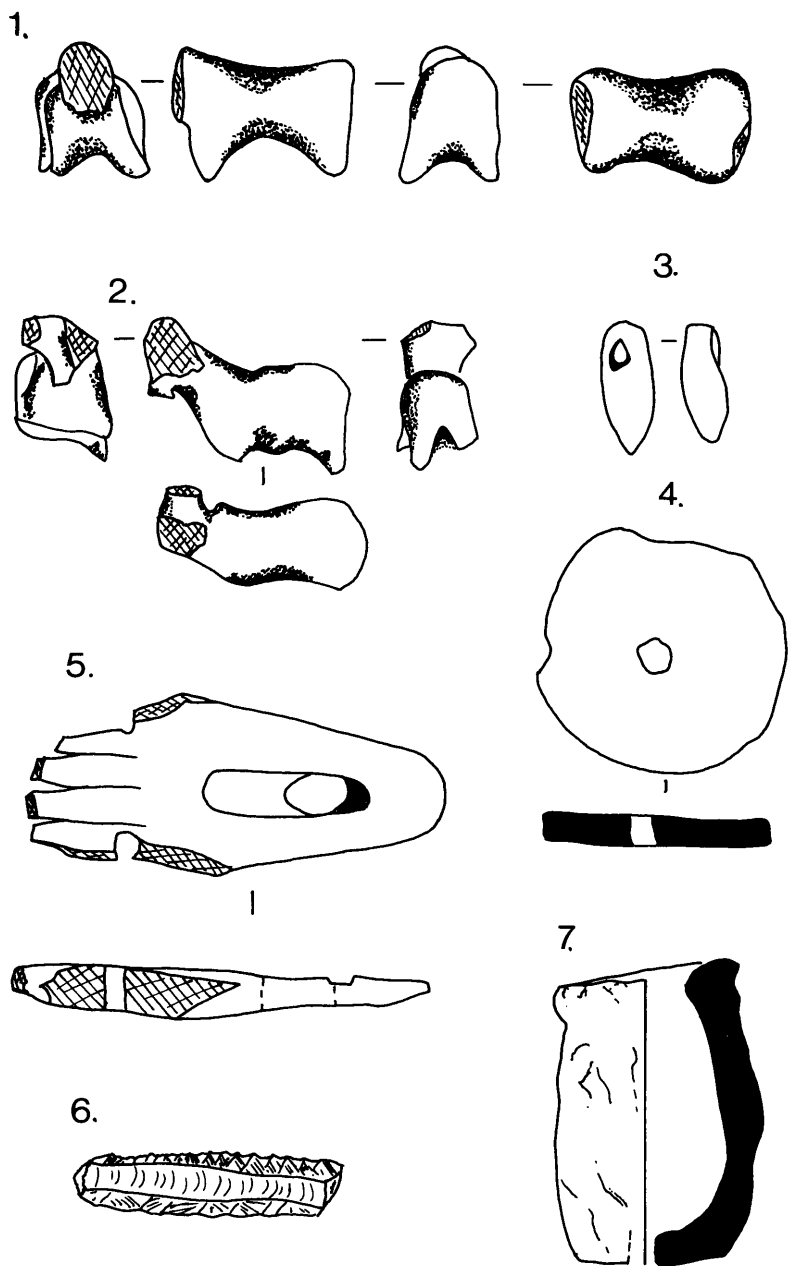


Fig.155. Early VIB. miscellaneous.

Early VIB miscellaneous

Fig. 156

1. Early VIB no. 303, JX/5 blue faience bead pl. 15c.
2. Early VIB no. 304, JX/5 orange toggle pin pl. 15c.
3. Early VIB no. 369, JX/6 grey stone.
4. Early VIB no. 459, JX/7 stone.
5. Early VIB no. 385, JX/6 spindle whorl clay.
6. Early VIB no. 302, JX/5 horn handle, pierced in two places pl. 15c.

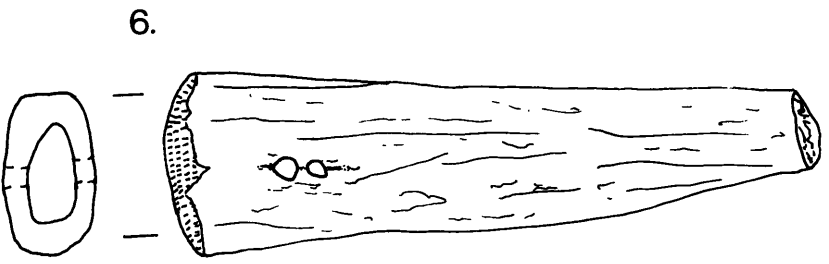
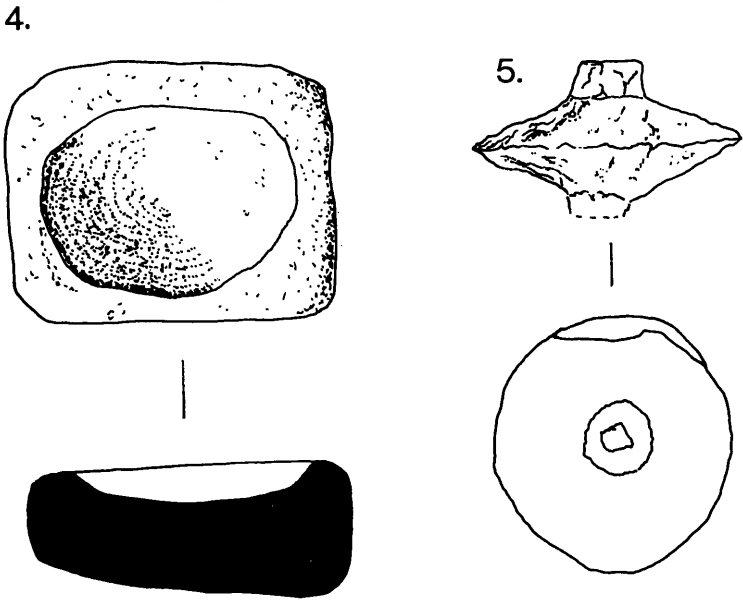
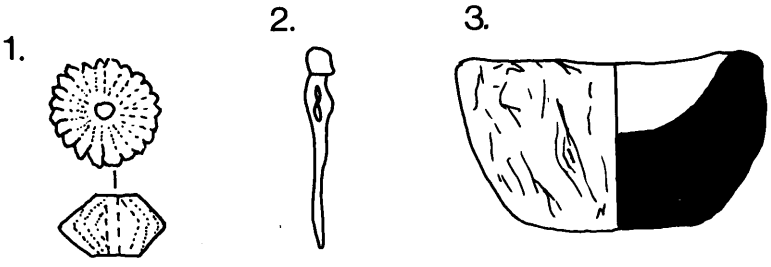


Fig.156. Early VIB: miscellaneous.



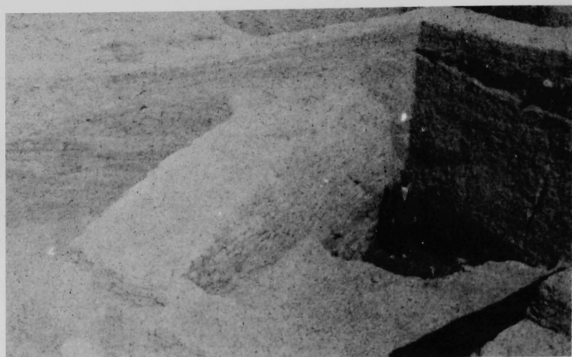


Plate 1a. Haftavan VII town wall with overlying silt.



Plate 1b. Haftavan VIC burial, C2/6.

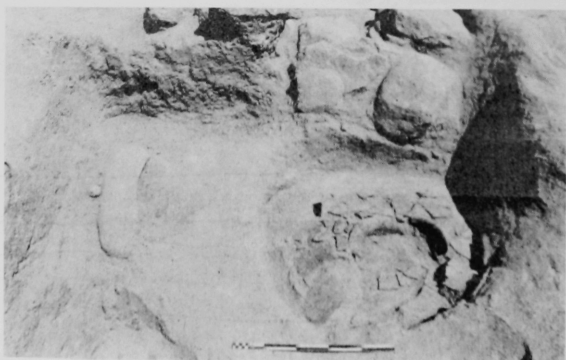


Plate 1c. Haftavan VIC Pit 2, C2/6.



Plate 2a. Y1, looking west into Y2 at the end of the 1973 season (Early VIB).



Plate 2b. Y1, looking west showing walls B2, K, G, HF and C2 (Early VIB).



Plate 2c. Y1, phase 1, showing pithos in situ, looking west (Early VIB).

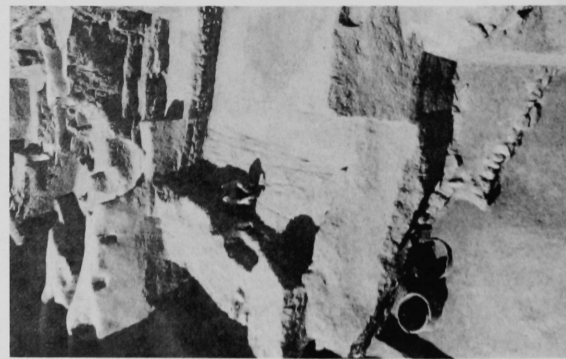


Plate 3a. Y1, looking west into Y2 at the end of the 1975 season (Early VIB).



Plate 3b. Y1, phase 1, looking north, showing pithos and pot in situ, wall HF and robbed wall K (Early VIB).

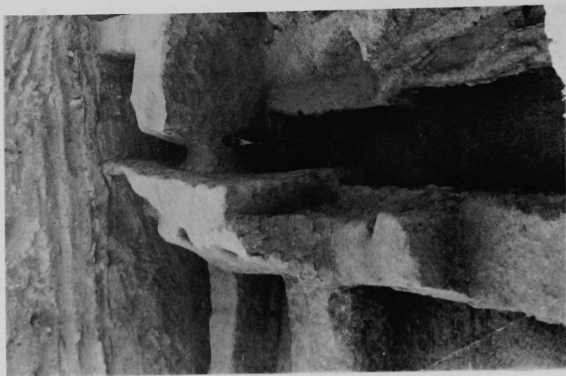


Plate 3c. Y1, phases 3-4, looking south along passageway between walls A and C1 towards wall B1 (Early VIB).

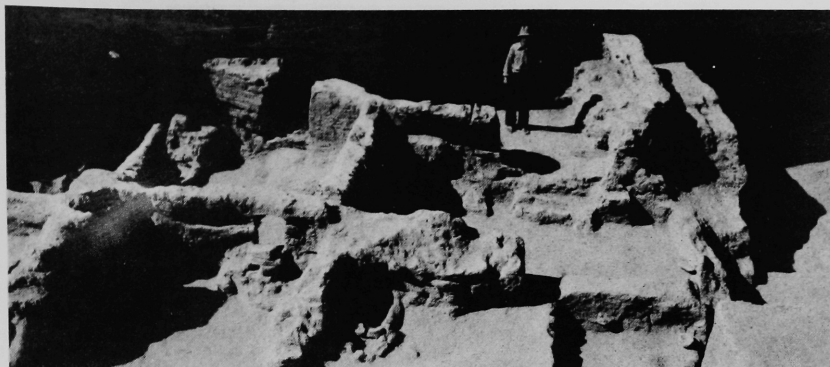


Plate 4a. Y2, phase 3, with phase 4 ovens, looking north-west (Early VIB).



Plate 4b. Y2, phase 1, with stone packed postholes, looking south (Early VIB).



Plate 4c. Y2, phase 1, looking north (Early VIB).



Plate 5a. Looking north from CC1/4, showing walls C2 and K and trench BBI (Early VIB).

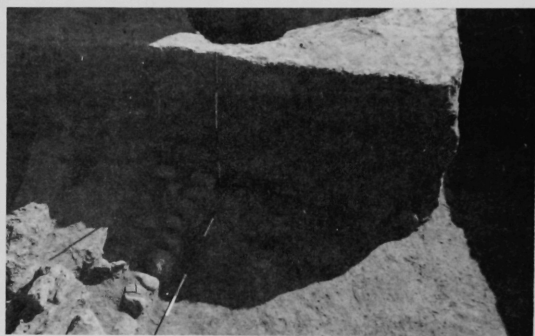


Plate 5b. CC1/4: wall K complex looking west (Early VIB).



Plate 5c. CC1/4: wall K, phase 3, looking north (Early VIB).

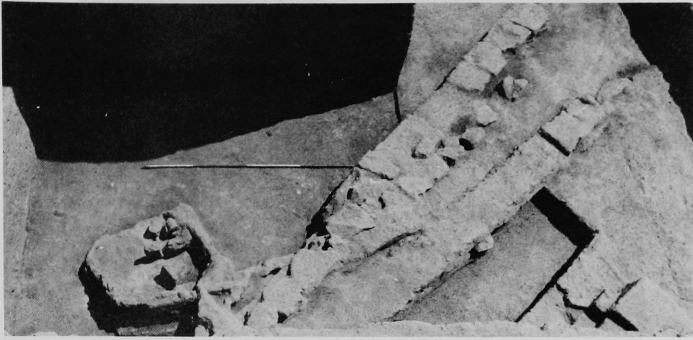


Plate 6a. Y3/4 looking south (Early VIB).



Plate 6b. BB1/5 looking south (Early VIB).

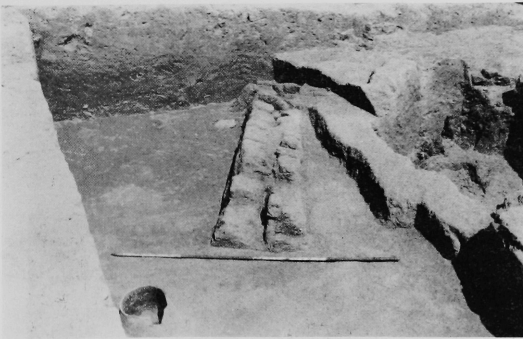


Plate 6c. BB1/5 looking north, showing pot in situ and burial (Early VIB).





Plate 7a. BB1/5, exposed child burial with capping stone (Early VIB).



Plate 7b. BB1/4 with pits and postholes, looking north (Late VIB).

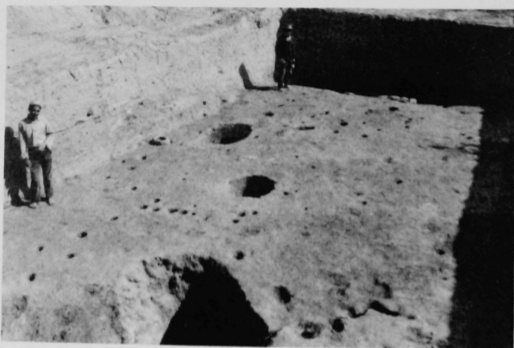


Plate 7c. Y1/4 pits and postholes (Late VIB).



Plate 8a. BB1/4 pit 4 (Late VIB).



Plate 8b. BB1/3 looking south (Late VIB).

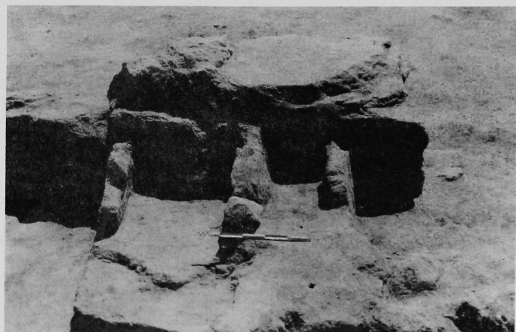


Plate 8c. BB1/3 double oven (Late VIB).





Plate 9a. Y2, phase 4 oven (Early VIB).



Plate 9b. Y2/3 oven near wall B (Late VIB).

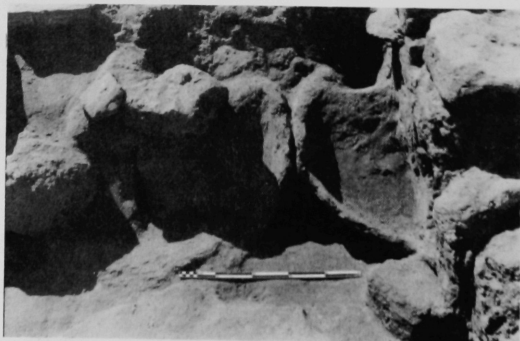


Plate 9c. Y2/3 with pottery set into wall B, (Late VIB).



Plate 10a. CC1/3 pits and postholes (Late VIB).



Plate 10b. X1/4 looking west (Late VIB).



Plate 10c. X1/3 looking north-west (Late VIB).



Plate 11a. X2/X3 looking west (Late VIB).



Plate 11b. X2/X3 looking east (Late VIB).



Plate 11c. ZXR3, level 6/3, looking north (Late VIB).

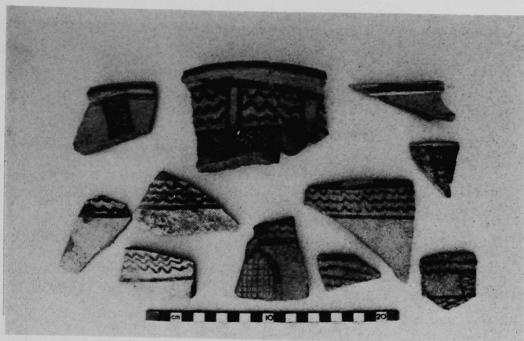


Plate 12a. Haftavan VIC painted pottery, C2/6.



Plate 12b. Haftavan VIC painted pottery, C2/6.

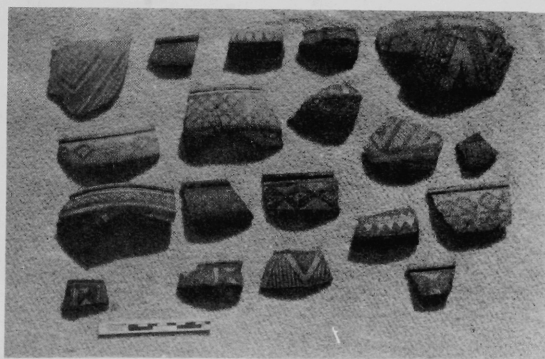


Plate 12c. Late VIB pottery.

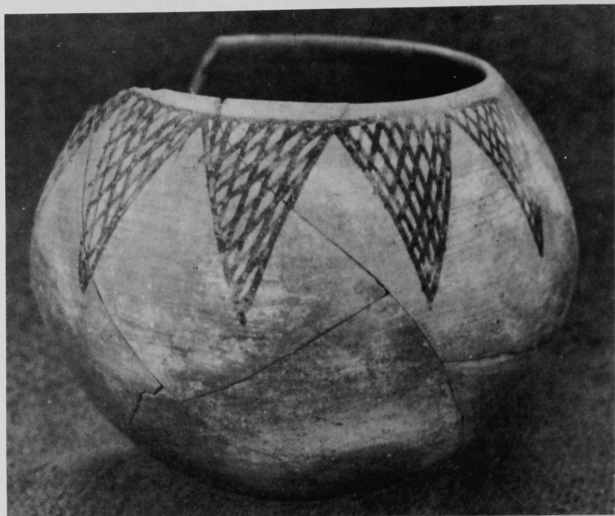


Plate 13a. Painted pottery bowl, Y2/4/3 (Early VIB).



Plate 13b. Stone arrowhead mould, no.902, X3/1 (Late VIB).



Plate 14a. Bone awl, no.852, X/3  
(Late VIB).



Plate 14b. Clay hoof, no.646,  
X/1 (Late VIB).



Plate 14c. Painted pottery  
fragment, BB1/3 (Late VIB).

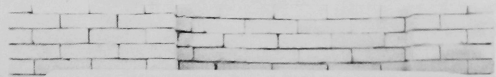


Plate 14d. Pottery, nos.718-26,  
X/4 (Late VIB).

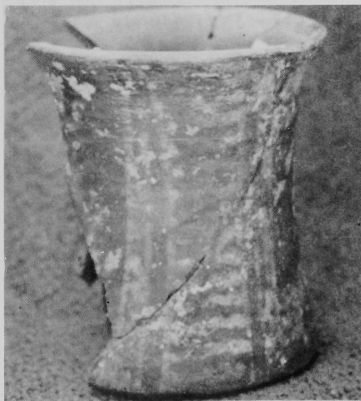


Plate 14e. Pottery beaker,  
Y2/4/3 (Early VIB).

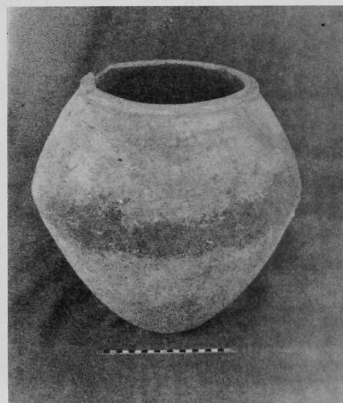


Plate 14f. Pottery storage jar,  
no.929, Y2/3A (Late VIB).



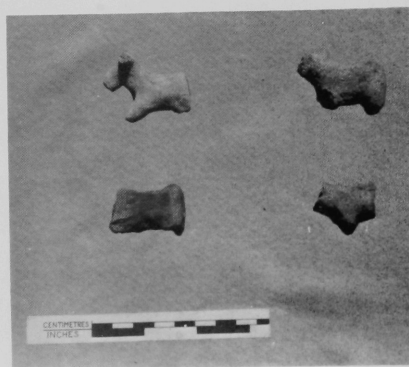


Plate 15a. Clay animal figurines, nos.579, 580, 591, 598, JX/8 (Early VIB).

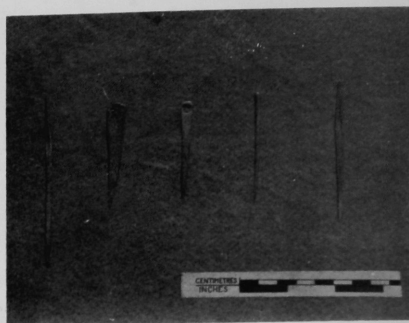


Plate 15b. Bone pins, nos.581-5, JX/8 (Early VIB).

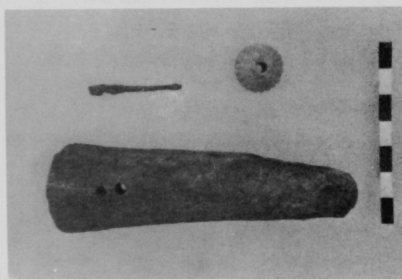


Plate 15c. Horn handle, no.302; bead, no.303; pin, no.304, JX/5 (Early VIB).



Plate 15d. Bone comb, no.446; disc, no.447, JX/7 (Early VIB).



Plate 15e. Bone knife handle, no.645, X/4 (Late VIB).

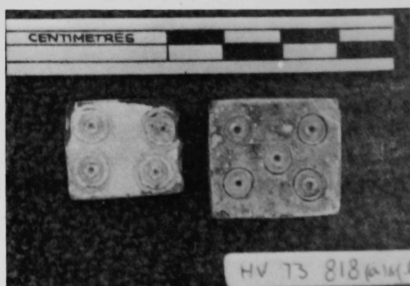


Plate 15f. Spacer beads, no.818a-b, X2/2B (Late VIB).

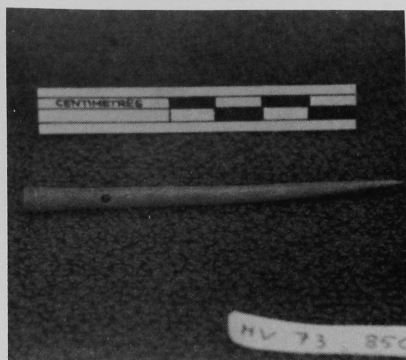


Plate 16d. Bone pin, no.850,  
Y2/3 (Late VIB).

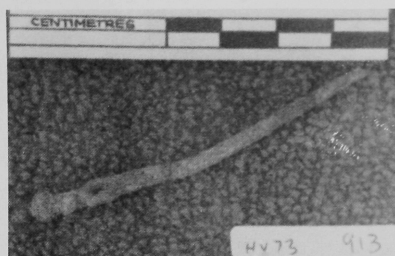


Plate 16b. Metal pin, no.913,  
Y2/4 (Early VIB).

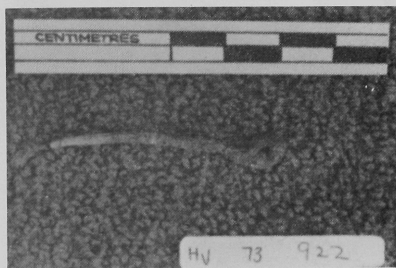


Plate 16c. Metal pin, no.922,  
Y2/3e (Late VIB).



Plate 16a. Bone object, no.893,  
Y1/7 (Early VIB).

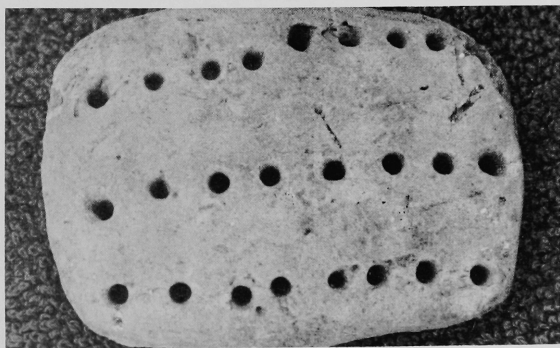


Plate 16e. Clay gaming board/tablet, no.835,  
Y2/3A (Late VIB).



Colour Plate

a. Late VIB decorated jar

b. Late VIB decorated jar  
(fig. 116:1)

c. Late VIB decorated sherd  
(fig. 138:6)

d. Late VIB decorated jar  
(fig. 116:2)

e. Late VIB decorated sherd

f. Late VIB decorated sherds  
(figs. 138:1; 137:1)



CM 5





## APPENDIX

## Appendix

### HAFTAVAN TEPE - Summary of archaeomagnetic intensity results. M J Aitken and G D Bussell, Research Laboratory for Archaeology and The History of Art, Oxford University

Archaeomagnetic intensity measurements were made on samples of pottery from 10 levels from Haftavan Tepe, Iran.

The main object was to see if previously constructed reference curve developed for the second millennium BC in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Near East could be applied to sites with particular problems of dating in this period. The material from Haftavan Tepe was problematical in that although it was thought to be in a chronological sequence from circa 2000 BC to the end of the Bronze Age the exact arrangement and lengths of the phases in between was uncertain because of lack of absolute dates.

The measurements were carried out at the Research Laboratory for Archaeology and The History of Art, Oxford, on 3mm cores of pottery using a SQUID magnetometer system (ref). A total of 35 samples were submitted of which one was too weak to be measured. Of the others, 60% were rejected for showing signs of mineral alteration and therefore being magnetically 'reliable'. This percentage is no worse than many sites; probably the unreliability is associated with hydration of iron oxides during burial. The remaining samples were graded on a scale of 1 - 3 on the basis of their quality and repeatability, (grade 1 being highest reliability), and were then plotted as the ratio of ancient field intensity divided by present day intensity at the site (strictly speaking, this latter was 'the field at the site due to an axial centred dipole of strength  $8 \times 10^{22} \text{ Am}^2$ '). GRAPH.

The reference material which was used for comparison came from three areas.

1. Mesopotamia (stamped Royal bricks)
2. Cyprus and Israel (pottery)
3. Egypt (stamped funerary cones and pottery)

By necessity all this material is well-dated and only samples of the highest reliability and repeatability were used, the rejection rate being of the same order as for Haftavan Tepe. Comparison between the reference material and the Haftavan samples indicates several points.

1. The archaeologically suggested date for the beginning of level VI C which group a came from had been put at circa 2000 BC. However, the two reliable samples from this group show higher field intensity than would be expected at that time, and the indications are that this could be nearer to circa 2200 BC by comparison with pottery samples from Crete and Iraq. These latter are not included in the reference curve because they have not yet been sufficiently investigated.

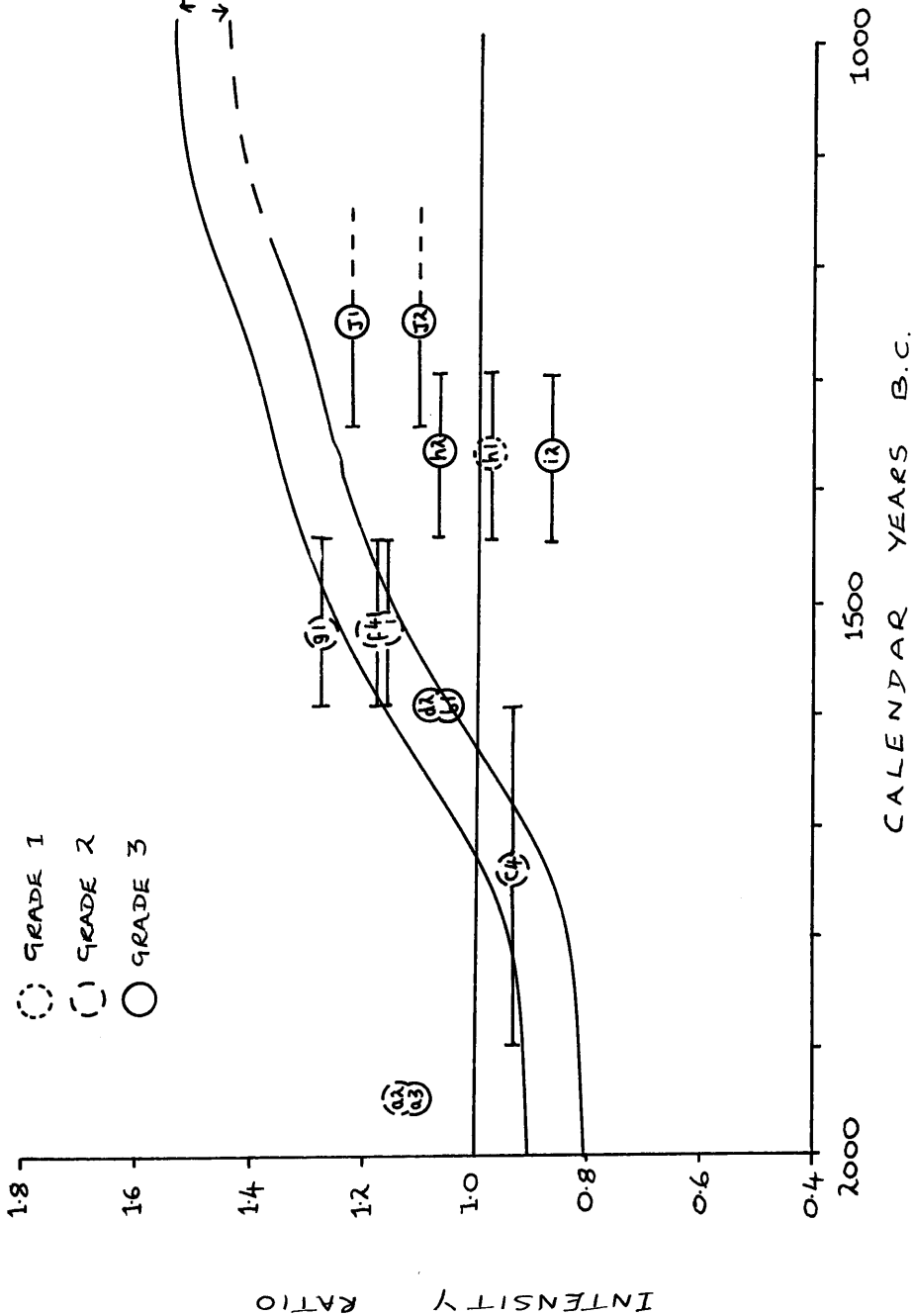
2. Groups c and d (both level Early VI B) correspond well with the reference material and appear to be correctly ordered relative to each other. Group d is particularly interesting since it is from a destruction level which is dated at 1600 BC by archaeological reference to other sites. The three acceptable samples from here agree both with each other and with the magnetic reference material for that date.
3. Groups f and g are both from Late VI B and it would seem that f could be earlier than g since the intensity ratios obtained for f were lower than those of g. However, more samples are needed here to confirm this ordering.
4. Groups h and i present interesting anomalies and again need further sampling to confirm the initial findings. The indications are that these groups, both from level VI A are misplaced by as much as 250 years, i.e., they could be as early as 1700 BC, as the intensity ratios obtained are too low to fit happily in with the suggested date range of 1450-1300 BC, and agree much more readily with the samples from groups c and d.
5. Group j, level Iron I also needs further investigation as again the values obtained were too low by comparison with the reference curve. An earlier date for this group is apparently not a possible explanation and more reliable results must be obtained before further comment can be made, the two results obtained so far being only grade 3.

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Haftavan Checklist  
as submitted to Archaeology Lab.

c.2000 B.C.?	Level VIC:			
		HV.75, C2/6/B1	25	
		" C2/6/B3	10F	
A1-4		" C2/6	P.H.	A
		" C2/6	BLACK	
	Level Early VIB:			
		HV.75, Y1/6a	13	
b1-3		" Y1/6a	8	B
		" Y1/6	2	
	Level Early VIB:			
		HV.75, Y1/5d/6	9	
		HV.71, TT1/5		C
		HV.75, Y1/5d/6	8	
c1-4		" Y1/5d/6	2	
	Level Early VIB:			
		HV.73, Y/2/4	Batch 3 14	
		" Y/2/4/4D	16	
		" "	18	
d1-6		" "	20	D
		" "	22	
		" "	24	
	Level Late VIB:			
		HV.73, X2/3A	10	
		" "	12	
e1-3		" "	14	E
	Level Late VIB:			
		HV.73, X3/2	1	
		" ZX/4/XXIII		F
f1-4		" X3/2	3	
		" X3/2	2	
	Level Late VIB:			
		HV.73, Y2/2	4	
g1-2		" "	6	G
	Level VIA:			
		HV. JX/7	3	
h1-2		" "	5	H
	Level VIA:			
		HV. JX/6	1	
		" "	2	
i1-3		" "	3	I
c.1350 B.C.?	Level Iron I:			
		PQ 2		
		PQ 3		
j1-3		PQ 4		J





## ABBREVIATIONS

These are used throughout the footnotes and in the bibliography.

AJA	<u>American Journal of Archaeology.</u>
AS	<u>Anatolian Studies.</u>
Ant. J	<u>Antiquaries Journal.</u>
AMI	<u>Archäologische Mitteilungen aus Iran, Neue Folge.</u>
AfO	<u>Archiv für Orientforschung.</u>
<u>Bastam I</u>	<u>Bastam I, Ausgrabungen in den Urartäischen Anlagen, 1972-5, edited by W. Kleiss, Tehraner Forschungen, Band IV, Berlin, 1979.</u>
<u>Belleten</u>	<u>Türk Tarih Kurumu Belleten, Ankara.</u>
BASOR	<u>Bulletin of the American School of Oriental Research.</u>
BIA	<u>Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology, University of London.</u>
BSOAS	<u>Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.</u>
Burney and Lang	C. A. Burney and D. M. Lang, <u>Peoples of the Hills: Ancient Ararat and the Caucasus, London, 1971.</u>
Burton-Brown	T. Burton-Brown, <u>Excavations in Azerbaijan, 1948, London, 1951.</u>
CAH	<u>Cambridge Ancient History</u> (revised edition in separate fascicles).
<u>Chronologies</u>	<u>Chronologies in Old World Archaeology, second edition, edited by R. W. Ehrich, Chicago, 1965.</u>
<u>Elar-Darani</u>	E. V. Khanzadian, <u>Elar-Darani, Erevan, 1979.</u> (in Armenian with Russian and German summaries)
ESA	<u>Eurasia Septentrionalis Antiqua.</u>
<u>Gawra I</u>	E. A. Speiser, <u>Excavations at Tepe Gawra, I, Levels I - VIII, Publications of the American School of Oriental Research, Philadelphia, 1935.</u>

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- IA Iranica Antiqua.
- JA Journal Asiatique.
- JAOS Journal of the American Oriental Society.
- JANESCU Journal of the Ancient Near Eastern Society of Columbia University.
- JESHO Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient.
- JFA Journal of Field Archaeology.
- JNES Journal of Near Eastern Studies.
- KSIA Kratkie Soobsheniya Instituta Arkheologi, Moscow.
- Land of Iran The Cambridge History of Iran, I: The Land of Iran, edited by W. B. Fisher, London, 1968.
- Littauer and Crowel M. A. Littauer and J. H. Crowel, Wheeled Vehicles and Ridden Animals in the Ancient Near East, Leiden/Koln, 1979.
- MIA Materialy Issledovaniya po Arkheologi, Moscow-Leningrad.
- MMAB Metropolitan Museum of Art Bulletin.
- MMJ Metropolitan Museum Journal.

<u>Metsamor</u>	E. V. Khanzadian, K. A. Mkrtchian, E. S. Parsamian, <u>Metsamor, Results of the Excavations, 1965-6</u> , Erevan, 1973 (In Armenian with Russian and English Summaries).
<u>Mountains and Lowlands</u>	L. D. Levine and T. C. Young, <u>Mountains and Lowlands, Essays in the Archaeology of Greater Mesopotamia</u> , Bibliotheca Mesopotamica, VII, Malibu, 1977.
OIP	Oriental Institute Publications, Chicago.
<u>The Persian Plateau</u>	R. H. Dyson, <u>The Archaeological Evidence of the Second Millennium B.C. on the Persian Plateau</u> , CAH, fascicle number 66, Cambridge, 1968.
<u>Le Plateau Iranien</u>	<u>Le Plateau Iranien, et l'Asie Centrale des Origines à la Conquête Islamique</u> , edited by J. Deshayes, CNRS, Paris, 1977.
PPS	<u>Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society</u> .
SA	<u>Sovetskaya Arkheologia</u> , Moscow.
<u>Stratigraphie Comparée</u>	C. F. A. Schaeffer <u>Stratigraphie Comparée et Chronologie de l'Asie Occidentale, (IIIe et IIe millénaires)</u> , Oxford, 1948.
Trialeti	B. A. Kuftin, <u>Archaeological Excavations in Trialeti, I</u> , Tbilisi, 1941 (In Georgian with Russian and English summaries).
TTYK	<u>Türk Tarih Kurumu Yayınlarından</u> .
VDI	<u>Vestnik Drevnei Istorii</u> , Moscow.

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