















ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM  
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CUYLER YOUNG, JR.

*Excavations at Godin Tepe:  
First Progress Report*





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To  
Winifred Needler

whose encouragement made  
these excavations possible





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## *Abbreviations*

<i>Acta Arch.</i>	<i>Acta Archaeologica.</i>
<i>BMMA</i>	<i>Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.</i>
Bur.	Burial.
<i>CAH</i>	<i>Cambridge Ancient History.</i>
D.	Diameter.
Ht.	Height.
<i>ILN</i>	<i>Illustrated London News.</i>
<i>JNES</i>	<i>Journal of Near Eastern Studies.</i>
L.	Length.
Op.	Operation.
<i>PPS</i>	<i>Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society.</i>
St.	Stratum.
W.	Width.

NB: Pottery descriptions in the catalogues are given in the following order:  
Ware. Ground colour. Paint colour (when applicable). Finish.



## *Preface*

The aim of this publication is to present as soon as possible a factual review of the first two seasons of excavation by the University of Toronto, the Royal Ontario Museum and the Archaeological Service of Iran at the site of Godin Tepe, Kangavar, western Iran. These excavations are only part of a larger, integrated program of field research designed to develop in depth the human history and ecology of a single valley system in western Iran. The Assadābād, Kangavar, Sahneh and Bisitun valleys, which form the upper reaches of the Gamas Ab river, provide the geographic focus within the Zagros mountains. Our colleague, Philip E. L. Smith of the Département d'Anthropologie of the Université de Montréal, has undertaken as a separate program of excavation the investigation of the evidence in the area for human occupation in the Palaeolithic period (the cave of Ghar-i Khar) and in the early Holocene period (the open air site of Ganj Dareh Tepe).<sup>1</sup> Our excavating efforts are confined to the Neolithic and later periods, and thus far to Godin Tepe. Together we share the chores of surface survey and site mapping. Data drawn from the two archaeological projects, when combined with studies of the area by individual colleagues in the natural and social sciences, will, we hope, ultimately yield a degree of historical, cultural and ecological understanding of the valley greater than the sum of the parts.

In this publication a maximum amount of material has been selected for pictorial presentation, but the text has been held to a minimum. No interpretation is attempted other than that necessary to understand the excavations themselves and to orient the data chronologically. We hope to present another preliminary report of similar format after two further seasons of field work. Then, when the final report on our work is prepared, we can benefit from the cumulative criticisms and suggestions of our colleagues based on these preliminary reports.

There are obvious pitfalls in preliminary publication in detail. Some data must be omitted entirely because only future digging will make them at all intelligible, whereas future excavation will change many points which today seem clear. More extensive analysis in the laboratory will also give new direction to much of our thinking and change some seemingly firm conclusions. I have no doubt that considerable backing and filling will be necessary in future publications on Godin Tepe. Perhaps the gains from detailed publication now, however selected and subject to change, will outweigh the risks.

Any archaeological report, preliminary or final, contains the work of many. Appreciation goes first to the Imperial Government of Iran for its cooperation and active assistance based on the enlightened realization that the history of Iran is part of the history of us all. H. E. M. Pahlbod, Minister of Culture, Mr. A. Pourmand, General Director of the Iranian Archaeological Service, and Mr. M. Khorammabadi, Assistant Director of the Iranian Archaeological Service have all taken an important official and personal role in forwarding our work. Mr. J. Yasi, who represented the

Archaeological Service of Iran on the survey in 1961 which led to the discovery of Godin Tepe, and Mr. A. Islami, our government representative during the 1965 and 1967 field seasons, both performed their duties with much kindness and efficiency. Most of the actual excavation lay in the capable hands of the staff. Louis Levine acted as Assistant Director in 1965 and 1967, and in 1967 Richard Ellis, accompanied by Mrs. Ellis, was Associate Director and Christopher Hamlin, Carol Kramer (now Mrs. Hamlin), Irene Winter and Timothy Collard were site supervisors. Financial support for the work comes from the University of Toronto, the Royal Ontario Museum, the Harvie Foundation, and the Babylonian Collection of Yale University. The Canadian Embassy in Tehran and the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa have lent us freely of their time and talent. The editorial staff of the Royal Ontario Museum encouraged and nurtured this publication with a fine spirit of cooperation. Murray Hadaway and Claus Breede of the Museum's staff have struggled long with making finished plates from sometimes less than crystal clear field drawings, and Alexandra Street has kept the files, typed notes and deciphered the scrawl that was handed her as a finished manuscript. Leighton Warren, photographer of the Museum, has cheerfully handled all photographic chores on the home front; while Bernard Leech of the Museum's Conservation Department kindly undertook the analysis of the pigments used on the Period III pottery. Finally, too many wives have stayed home too often, but have nevertheless always sent us off and welcomed us home with a smile. Our successes are owed to all these people and to many here unnamed; failures of strategy, tactics and execution in the field and in print are mine.



## *Introduction*

Godin Tepe is strategically sited. The most important east-west route across the main trend of the Zagros mountains is the so-called High Road leading east from Baghdad onto the Iranian plateau via Kermanshah and Hamadan. Between the latter two cities it follows in the main the course of the Gamas Ab river or one of its branches (Fig. 2). From the Hellenistic period onwards the daily stages on this road are well known: Kermanshah to Bisitun, Bisitun to Kangavar, Kangavar to Hamadan, but details of the exact route followed are lacking. The modern road runs east from the Kangavar valley over a low spur of hills and crosses the Alvand range west of Hamadan by the Assadābād pass. This is most likely the route that has been followed since the foundation of Kangavar in Hellenistic times. Earlier, however, Godin Tepe was probably the stage stop on the High Road corresponding to Kangavar. The site stands on the south bank of the northeast branch of the Gamas Ab (a stream which here rarely flows for more than 50 days in the year) at a point where the river cuts through a gap in the hills at the southeastern corner of the Kangavar valley. Through this breach in the mountains one gains easy access either to the Assadābād valley or to the lush upland valley of Tūysarkān. From the latter town a high pass leads east to Hamadan (a much shorter route than the road via the Assadābād pass) and is still used today by non-mechanized transport.<sup>2</sup> Inscriptions of Darius I and Xerxes on the Hamadan side of this pass support the suggestion that at least one branch of the pre-Hellenistic road followed this alternate route.<sup>3</sup> Thus for some several thousands of years prior to the foundation of Kangavar, Godin Tepe stood astride the High Road like a cork in a bottle — the largest, highest and most easily fortified site between Kermanshah and Hamadan.

An imposing accumulation of occupational debris, the mound rises some 30 metres above the surrounding plain in three distinct stages, labelled for convenience the Outer Town, the Citadel and the Upper Citadel (Fig. 3 and Pl. I). At points thus far probed, virgin soil falls approximately two to three metres below plain level. The Outer Town is marked on the southern side by a small mound slightly higher than its average elevation, much dug into by locals in search of ash-rich soil for their fields; by a small, now idle, brick kiln on the west; by an Imam Zadeh, a small tea house and an extensive Islamic cemetery on the southeast side;<sup>4</sup> and by the main Kangavar-Tūysarkān road which passes along the southern foot of the Citadel. The Citadel rises approximately 15 metres above the Outer Town and has been badly scarred by deep erosion gullies at the southeast and southwest corners. It too has been much dug into; on the west for earth to make bricks and on the south and northeast for soil. The Upper Citadel stands 9 metres high at the northern edge of the Citadel, sloping more gently to the west and south than to the east. The whole of the north side of the mound has been steeply eroded by the river at flood and is today an almost vertical cliff face, greatly facilitating excava-

tion (Pl. II).<sup>5</sup> The total area of the mound today is between 14 and 15 hectares.

Godin Tepe was found during a general survey of ancient sites in eastern Luristan in the autumn of 1961,<sup>6</sup> and excavations on a limited scale were undertaken in 1965 to test the promise of the surface collections. The principal effort of this campaign, lasting from September 18 to November 5, was the sounding of the north side of the mound from summit to virgin soil in two overlapping trenches. Operation A was a five-metre-wide trench of varying length dug from the high point of the Upper Citadel to a depth of 14 metres (Pl. II, right trench). Operation B, farther east and of varying width, carried the main sounding to virgin soil (Pl. II, left trench). Altogether seven major cultural phases were defined (numbered I to VII in descending order). An uncontrolled trench into the floor of the cut at the south side of the Citadel (Operation F) was dug to test there the depth of virgin soil and the gross sequence.<sup>7</sup> Finally, four graves of Period III, already partially exposed by local digging, were cleared on the small mound in the south Outer Town flat.

A second campaign of excavation, with a larger staff and budget, lasted from June 25 to September 17, 1967. The major effort of this season was extensive horizontal clearance east and west of Operation A on the north face of the Upper Citadel. Some 1350 square metres of Period II remains were uncovered, while clearance of upper strata from Period III was limited to an area of approximately 550 square metres.<sup>8</sup> Controlled shallow trenches were dug on the west side of the Citadel (Operation H) and on the western (Operation J), northeastern (Operation L) and eastern (Operation N) sides of the Outer Town to establish the horizontal distribution of Period II and III strata (the latter appeared at all points tested, the former is thus far confined to the Upper Citadel). One uncontrolled trench (Operation P) was dug at the west end of the cut at the south side of the Citadel which confirmed the sequence recovered in Operation F. A second uncontrolled trench was sunk into the sand and gravel beds of the river north of the present edge of the mound. This trench, by uncovering only sterile water-laid material, indicated that, though sharply eroded on the north side, the mound probably never did extend much further north than it does now (Operation K). More extensive operations than in 1965 were undertaken on the low cemetery mound in the southern Outer Town, but, as in the previous season, they consisted mostly of cleaning up and exploiting cuts made by the local earth robbers (Operations M and O). Included in this effort was a small (2 x 2 m.) uncontrolled sounding to virgin soil (Operation M<sup>1</sup>). Finally, a beginning was made at a re-survey of the Kangavar and adjacent valleys in the light of knowledge gained since the 1961 survey.

## Periods VII – IV

Material from the first four cultural periods of occupation at Godin Tepe comes from Operations A, B, F, P and M<sup>1</sup>. The size of the sample is small.

### PERIOD VII

The earliest material thus far defined with any certainty comes from strata 35 to 49 inclusive in Operation B (Fig. 5).

*Stratification and architecture:* Nothing in the stratigraphic record suggests any break in occupation between Periods VII and VI. Typologically, as is clear from Tables I and II, there is a smooth transition between these two periods, and the division point has been chosen rather arbitrarily on the basis of a marked increase in painted pottery and a falling off in quantity of Coarse Buff-slipped and Red-slipped Wares in stratum 34, combined with a considerable increase in the amount of Fine White-slipped Ware in stratum 35. It should also be noted that, though the Fine Wares of Period VII are certainly ancestral to those of Period VI, the latter are definitely finer in terms of fabric, and these finer fabrics become more marked in the sequence beginning about stratum 34. On similar arbitrary grounds a sub-division of Period VII might be suggested, falling roughly between strata 40 and 38. At this point Coarse Plain Buff Ware falls off in quantity, Coarse Buff-slipped Ware appears and Fine Painted Wares make their first (perhaps statistically meaningless) appearance. A final decision on these questions awaits a larger sample and greater statistical control of the data.

No coherent building plan was defined in Period VII, though the remains of walls R, S and T demonstrate that constructional techniques included *chineh* sometimes set on substantial stone foundations.

*Pottery:* All period VII pottery is handmade and can be divided on the basis of fabric into Coarse and Fine Ware (Fig. 6).

Coarse Ware: characterized by a fabric with a very high straw or chaff temper content, with the individual fibres fairly long. Some grit temper, perhaps unintentional. Rather poorly fired, often with the core still grey. Relatively soft. Uneven fracture. Found in three varieties defined on the basis of surface finish and colour.

1. Plain Buff: ranges in colour from a dirty tan to a light pink-buff; light pink standard. Usually matte finished, but sometimes smoothed with evidence of self slipping. Fairly porous. Vessels usually thick walled.
2. Buff-slipped: ranges in colour from a deep salmon pink to dark tan; deep salmon pink standard. Fairly thick slip; highly burnished, with burnish marks obliterated and a lustrous finish. Less porous than Plain Buff variety. Vessels tend to be somewhat thinner walled than those in Plain Buff variety.
3. Red-slipped: inside surface usually a light tan or buff-pink, matte finished. Outside surface carries a reddish-brown or dark red slip, usually burnished until lustrous. Relatively non-porous.

Fine Ware: characterized by a fabric tempered with finely chopped straw with individual fibres often hard to see. Usually fairly well fired with a uniform light pink colour throughout the fabric. Medium hard. Relatively even fracture. It is found in two varieties distinguished by surface finish and colour.

1. Plain Buff: ranges in colour from tan to a very light pink; light pink is standard (cf. Coarse Plain Buff Ware). Almost always burnished (non-burnished examples may be badly weathered). Relatively non-porous. Vessel walls vary from thick to thin.
2. Cream-slipped: outside surface always slipped, a dirty cream to light buff colour (colour probably much dependent on weathering). Either smoothed or burnished. Inside surface only sometimes slipped; usually only smoothed. Slip sometimes more like a wash and in some cases showing wipe-marks of a cloth. Comparatively non-porous.

*Small finds:*<sup>9</sup> Fragments and two complete examples of long, regular, parallel-sided blades, a much battered blade core and what may have been some kind of a shaver of flint were found.

*Chronology:* The closest parallels to the pottery of Godin VII are found in the plain wares of Hajji Firuz and upper Guran, and perhaps at Tepe Sarab and Ali Kosh as well.<sup>10</sup> This plain ware is well documented through survey at a number of sites in central western Iran.<sup>11</sup> Until more of the content of Period VII is available for analysis, however, these parallels remain only suggestive, for much found in Godin VII is distinctive, and important elements of the ceramic assemblages at other sites in this time range are missing at Godin.<sup>12</sup> Certainly no close similarity between Godin and these other sites is yet indicated. Round dates for the period could be 5500 to 5000 B.C.<sup>13</sup>

#### PERIOD VI

Material assigned to Period VI comes from strata 19 to 34 of Operation B.

*Stratification and architecture:* The stratigraphic boundary between Periods VI and V is markedly different from that between VII and VI. Strata 20 and 19 are layers of occupational trash and ash containing significant quantities of pottery typical of Period VI. Stratum 18 is a thin layer of hard-packed wash interlaced with numerous bands of water-laid pebbles and is essentially sterile. In composition it has all the characteristics of a series of surfaces exposed to the elements for some little time. Stratum 17 is composed of occupational ash and some bricky wash and represents an accumulation of material contemporary with wall K. Pottery from this stratum was entirely of Period V type. The stratification, therefore, suggests a clear disconformity between Periods VI and V, perhaps indicating some chronological gap. (But see below for typological evidence to suggest the contrary.)

No meaningful architectural plans were recovered, but walls were constructed of both *chineh* and mud brick.

*Pottery:* All Period VI pottery appears to have been handmade and can be divided into four wares on the basis of fabric: Coarse, Medium Coarse, Common and Fine Ware (Figs. 7 and 8).

**Coarse Ware:** characterized by a fabric tempered with coarse, large straw or chaff fibres and occasional bits of grit. Fairly poorly fired, with core usually incompletely oxidized. Relatively soft. Very uneven fracture. Found in three varieties, based on surface finish and colour.

1. Plain Buff: in all respects similar to the Plain Buff Coarse Ware of Period VII.
2. Buff-slipped: essentially the Buff-slipped Coarse Ware of Period VII.
3. Red-slipped: the Red-slipped Coarse Ware of Period VII.

**Medium Coarse Ware:** characterized by a fabric tempered with coarse grit including numerous white quartz inclusions, sometimes mixed with straw. Well fired, with core only sometimes grey. Relatively soft. Fairly even fracture. Tends to crumble. Surface colour ranges from pinkish-red to dark red; darker range standard. Non-porous. Matte or smooth finished. Grainy to the touch. Vessel walls medium thick to thin.

**Common Ware:** characterized by a medium-coarse to fine straw or chaff temper. Grades directly into Fine Ware, but always easily distinguished from Coarse Ware. Fairly well fired, but cores often not fully oxidized. Relatively soft. Fairly even fracture. Surface colour ranges from buff-pink to light grey; buff pink standard. Usually matte finished, sometimes smoothed. Fairly porous. Vessel walls all relatively thin.

**Fine Ware:** characterized by a fine straw or chaff temper. Sometimes mixed with fine grit. Some sherds show a gold mica fleck in the temper. Temper often difficult to see. Fully oxidized; almost no grey cores. Quite hard. Even, sharp, clean fracture. Occurs in three varieties based on surface colour and finish.

1. Plain Buff: colour range from light tan to pink; pink standard. Always at least smoothed; usually highly burnished, sometimes to a polish. Smooth, slippery texture. Non-porous. Vessel walls commonly very thin. Essentially the same as the Fine Plain Buff Ware of Period VII, but tends to be much finer and better made.
2. White-slipped: often better fired than other varieties of Fine Ware, core usually pink to white. Very even fracture; tends to be brittle. Colour light pink to creamy white, slipped. Often pink splotches on an otherwise white vessel. Always burnished, usually to a polish. Non-porous. Vessel walls fairly thin. A clear descendant of Fine Cream-slipped Ware of Period VII, but tends to be much finer, more carefully slipped and much more highly polished.
3. Painted: ground colour white-slipped. Paint colour ranges from a light pink to almost jet black, with darker hues probably the standard sought by potter. Paint matte. Tends to be somewhat fugitive. Burnishing rare; apparently usually only smoothed, but many sherds badly weathered. Non-porous. Vessel walls very thin and delicate, with some exceptions.

*Small finds:* Long parallel-sided flint blades, usually larger but otherwise similar to those known from Period VII were found. A single copper awl or needle from stratum 22 represents the first evidence for the use of metal at Godin (Gd. 65-37).<sup>14</sup>

*Chronology:* The distribution of the several wares and varieties of pottery suggests that further excavation may reveal an early (VIB) and a late (VIA) phase within Period VI (Tables II and III). The boundary between the two phases would fall around strata 22 and 23. Fine Painted Ware falls off sharply in quantity in stratum 23 at the same time that Common Ware becomes a significant item in the assemblage. In stratum 22 we see the essential end of Coarse Plain Buff Ware and the complete end of Coarse Buff-slipped and Red-slipped Ware — all three wares that have been in the assemblage since Period VII times. The disappearance of painted pottery and the development of Common Ware in phase A could be taken as a prefiguration of characteristics of Period V. Painted pottery is very rare in the latter period, while a ceramic probably related to Period VI Common Ware, and a Fine White-slipped Ware, also probably related to earlier similar wares in Period VI, are characteristic of Period V. Should this apparent typological link between Periods VI and V prove valid on further testing in the field, then the clear stratigraphic evidence for a disconformity between the lowest stratum of Period V and the highest stratum of Period VI would have to be taken as a local phenomenon in the area of Operation B only, and a search elsewhere on the site for a junction between these two periods indicating stratigraphic continuity of occupation should be fruitful. For the present no final decision on this important question can be made.

In comparative terms, Period VI seems most closely related to Couche V at Tepe Giyan.<sup>15</sup> Elements of both the Halaf and the Ubaid tradition in Mesopotamia can be traced in the painted pottery, but precise correlations must await a larger sample of material. On these grounds a rough estimate on date suggests the period 5000 to 3500 B.C., though this would seem to be a rather long time range for the depth of deposit now defined.<sup>16</sup>

#### PERIOD V

Material assigned to Period V comes from Operation B, strata 11 to 17 (Fig. 5); Operation A, strata 32 to 35 (Fig. 4); Operation F, stratum 11 to virgin soil; Operation P and Operation M<sup>1</sup>.<sup>17</sup> Thus there appears to have been a marked increase in the size of the settlement in Period V. On the north-south axis the whole of the area covered by the Citadel appears to have been occupied, and probably most of the southern Outer Town as well. Data are lacking for the west side of the Citadel and Outer Town, but no Period V material has been encountered on the east side of the Outer Town though virgin soil has been reached in Operation L. The core of the original mound in Periods VII and VI was probably somewhere in the neighbourhood of Operation A and B, and the Period V occupation covered this core and large areas heretofore unoccupied to the south.

*Stratification and architecture:* In Operation B a washed, pebble-covered surface at the top of stratum 11 may indicate a period of exposure to the elements. In Operation A more certain evidence for a stratigraphic disconformity is indicated between strata 32 and 31 by heavy deposits of rainwashed pebbles and a very uneven surface at the top of stratum 32. No such disconformity, however, was observed in Operation F between strata 11 and 10, and other operations where the boundary between periods V and IV appears have not been excavated with sufficient care to warrant their use in the discussion. On the whole, therefore, the stratigraphic evidence seems to indicate a hiatus between the end of Period V and the start of Period IV, a conclusion fully supported by ceramic typology.

No sensible architectural plan from Period V was defined. Constructional techniques, however, included both quite large and small mud brick walls (lower wall P, Operation A and walls E and K, Operation B) and *chineh* walls, some of substantial dimensions (wall R, Operation A and walls J and N, Operation B). In the case of wall P, Operation A, a *chineh* wall was set on a brick foundation.

*Pottery:* Typologically the pottery of Period V is rather difficult to deal with, and larger samples may lead us to some different approach. Following the pattern used here for other periods, however, the material may be divided into wares according to coarseness of fabric and into varieties on the basis of surface colour and finish. A Coarse, Medium Coarse and Common Ware are found (Fig. 9).

**Coarse Ware:** fabric tempered with very coarse straw with some grit. Rather poorly fired with core invariably incompletely oxidized. Relatively hard. Very uneven and ragged fracture. Surface colour ranges from a whitish tan to buff pink; light tan standard. Single example with white wash. Matte finished, only very rarely smoothed. Very rough texture. Handmade, with finger marks of potter usually visible. Vessel walls medium thick to thick. Characteristic shape the so-called "bevel rim bowl."<sup>18</sup>

**Medium Coarse Ware:** fabric tempered with either a mixture of straw and large grits or with large grits only; often temper includes large grains of white quartz. Medium well fired, usually with grey, unoxidized cores. Relatively hard. Fairly uneven fracture. Surface colour ranges from light brown or buff to dark red (single example perhaps with a red wash or slip); standard medium-dark red. Often smoke-blackened from use over a fire. Usually matte finished, sometimes smoothed. Non-porous. May have been made on a slow wheel. Vessel walls medium thick.

**Common Ware:** fabric tempered with fairly fine straw mixed with grit. At finer end of scale very difficult to see the straw, and finest pieces might have been considered as a separate ware. Completeness of firing varies with thickness of vessel wall; thicker vessels often have grey core, thinner have core fully oxidized. Hard to quite hard. Even to very even fracture. Occurs in four varieties.

1. Plain Buff: colour ranges from light tan to dark pink; light buff-pink standard. Always smoothed only. Slight gritty texture. Wheel

made. Vessel walls fairly thin. Note: many sherds of this variety show a slight trace of a gold mica fleck in their temper.

2. White-slipped: colour ranges from light pink to almost dead white; slip varies from very thin (and perhaps not a true slip) to very thick. Sometimes only smoothed; usually burnished, often to a polish (polish in many cases perhaps gone due to weathering). Smooth, sometimes slippery texture. Highly non-porous. Probably wheel made. Vessel walls vary from medium thin to very thin. Punctate patterns below rim, sometimes combined with "twisted rope" ridges, are characteristic.
3. Dark-slipped: colour ranges from a dark brown to maroon; standard was probably maroon or dark red. Slip very light and almost a wash. Tends to weather badly. Smoothed. Slight sandy texture. Non-porous. Wheel made. Vessel walls fairly thin. Occurs in a single shape: a spherical jar with restricted short neck rising straight from the shoulder and ending in a simple pinched, slightly everted rim or a flat, slightly exfolded rim. Rare; only four sherds and all from stratum 17, Operation B (not included in Table IV).
4. Painted: ground colour ranges from light pink to dirty white; dirty white standard. Some sherds white-slipped. Paint colour ranges from almost jet black through brown to light red. Usually matte, sometimes slightly blistered and shiny. Ground usually smoothed. Non-porous. Wheel made. Vessel walls vary from medium thick to thin.

*Small finds:* Flint and chert blades of the type described for all preceding periods were relatively common; some were quite large. A small, clay bead, perhaps large enough to have been a spindle whorl, came from Operation B, stratum 12A (Gd. 65-41) and a polished shell bead was found in Operation G, stratum 11 (Gd. 65-43). A copper pin with a double spiral head came from stratum 17, Operation B (Gd. 65-36).

*Chronology:* Godin V is clearly in some way related to the Uruk and Jemdet Nasr periods of Mesopotamia. Yet exact parallels, other than the ubiquitous bevel-rim bowls, are apparently relatively rare. There are few specific links to the Uruk of southern Mesopotamia, and surprisingly few to sites in the Diyala region (where one might expect them on geographical grounds). A comparison of Godin V pottery and selected materials from Nippur in the Uruk and Jemdet Nasr periods shows that the bulk of the two assemblages is dissimilar, whereas the items relatively rare in both tend to appear at both sites.<sup>19</sup> On the whole a Middle Uruk to perhaps Jemdet Nasr date for Godin V seems reasonable on the southern Mesopotamian evidence. There are perhaps more parallels to be found in northern Mesopotamia, especially with Gawra XI to IX.<sup>20</sup> On these grounds a date between 3400 and 2900 B.C. might be suggested for Period V.<sup>21</sup> The seeming absence of links to the Early Uruk of Mesopotamia is interesting in the light of the possible typological continuity between Godin VI and V discussed above, particularly with regard to Period VI inspiration for both the Plain Buff and White-slipped Common Ware of Period V.



#### PERIOD IV

Materials from Period IV were found in Operation A, strata 28 to 31; Operation B, strata 3 to 10; Operation F, strata 1 to 10; the upper strata of Operation P and in Operation M<sup>1</sup>. The area covered by the Period IV settlement would thus appear to be equal in size to the settlement of Period V.

*Stratification and architecture:* The stratification of Period IV was much confused in Operation B by numerous animal burrows, and no boundary between Period IV and any later material could be established with certainty. None of the material above stratum 4 in Operation B was sufficiently undisturbed to warrant detailed discussion. In operation A, an almost completely sterile layer, stratum 28, composed of loose, bricky wash with some ash, separated the highest stratum of Period IV from the lowest stratum of Period III. What sherds there were in stratum 28 were of Period IV. Whether these data suggest any stratigraphic disconformity between Periods IV and III is a moot point. In Operations F, P and M<sup>1</sup> Period IV material directly underlies Period III, but the nature of the boundary between the two periods is undefined.

Small blocks of walling in both *chineh* and brick were isolated in Operation B. In Operation A, wall N, constructed of *chineh*, formed one wall of a small rectangular room most of which was outside the area excavated. Stratum 10, Operation B contained an interesting hearth, presumably for baking bread (Fig. 10).

*Pottery:* The pottery of Period IV can be divided into three main wares: Coarse, Common and Fine Ware (Figs. 11 and 12).

Coarse Ware: characterized by a very coarse grit temper probably, in some cases, mixed with ground-up Period IV sherds. Some large quartz grits. Rather poorly fired; core colour ranges from light tan to dark grey. Relatively soft. Very uneven and ragged fracture; characteristic tendency to split along the plane of the vessel surface like sheets of mica. Hand-made. Found in two varieties based on surface colour and finish.

1. Grey-black: colour ranges from a light tan or buff to jet black; grey standard, but a dark, dirty brown common. Numerous examples of blotching, with light spots on a grey-black surface. Apparently always fired in a reducing atmosphere, with varying success. Rare that both inside and outside surface of a vessel is equally reduced: many examples of one surface jet black, the other dull brown. On the whole, the surface that was decorated with incision and carving is grey or black, though not always. Almost always highly burnished. Very smooth, slightly soapy texture. Non-porous. Vessel walls thick to medium thick. Often decorated with deep incising or carving; zig-zags and various arrangements of triangles most common motifs. Can be decorated either on inside or outside surface, more often on inside; almost never decorated on both surfaces. Decoration apparently usually filled with white paste.
2. Buff: colour ranges from pink-buff to light tan; tan standard. Usually smoothed, sometimes matte. Rather more porous than grey-

black variety. Vessel walls thick to medium thick. Never decorated. Note: has much less tendency to split or fracture along plane of the vessel surface than grey-black variety.

Common Ware: characterized by a medium fine grit temper with some white quartz inclusions. Core colour ranges from tan to black, with grey common. Somewhat better fired than Coarse Ware. Relatively soft. Fairly even fracture. Surface colour almost always dark grey or black, but a few examples of light grey or tan; grey to black standard. Sometimes blotchy, with light spots on dark. Inside almost always lighter than outside. Almost always burnished, usually to a high polish. Smooth, rather soapy texture. Non-porous. Handmade. Vessel walls medium thick to thin. Decoration on either inside or outside surface with incising and deep carving. Latter technique less common than on Coarse Ware. Decoration apparently usually filled with white paste. More commonly decorated than Coarse Ware.

Fine Ware: very rare in total sample and may, on further excavation, prove to have been out of context, though appears in most levels assigned to Period IV. Fine grit temper; some white quartz grits. Core almost always completely fired. Quite hard and very compact. Even fracture. Surface colour ranges from tan to orange; orange-pink standard. Usually smoothed, sometimes matte. Fairly porous. Wheel made. Vessel walls tend to be thin, some medium thick.

*Small finds:* Small finds included from Operation B a large clay wheel (?) from stratum 6/7 (Gd. 65-44) and a copper (bronze?) chisel from stratum 5A (Gd. 65-34). Operation F yielded two stone spindle whorls (Gd. 62-12 and Gd. 65-42). Flint blades of the type well known from earlier periods were common. Many showed characteristic sickle sheen on one cutting edge.

*Chronology:* Period IV compares closely with the Early Bronze Age I levels at Yanik Tepe.<sup>22</sup> Whether the Period IV occupation at Godin continues into Early Bronze Age II times as defined at Yanik Tepe, however, is problematical. Unlike the Yanik Tepe E.B.A. II period, there is no evidence at Godin for the abandonment of decoration on pottery. Round houses are characteristic of Yanik Tepe in E.B.A. I levels, and rectangular houses are the rule in E.B.A. II times. At Godin, however, we seem to have rectangular architecture with E.B.A. I ceramic decorative techniques.

The now firmly documented evidence for the spread of the east Anatolian and Caucasian Early Bronze Age culture into the central western Zagros via Azerbaijan is an important new fact which changes our entire conception of the cultural dynamics of western Iran in the third millennium B.C.<sup>23</sup> Assuming some hiatus between Godin V and IV, Period IV may have begun at Godin c. 2700 B.C. and probably lasted until sometime late in the third millennium.<sup>24</sup>

## Period III

### STRATIFICATION

Material from the lower levels of Period III is thus far known from Operation A, strata 27 to 12, and from the lowest strata of Operations B1 and C1. Upper Period III material comes from Operations H, J, L, M, M<sup>1</sup> and O and the main sounding on the north edge of the Upper Citadel (Operations A1, A2, AA1, AA2, B1 and C1) which incorporates Operation A, strata 1 to 10 and stratum 15.

It seems probable that the whole of the present area of the site was occupied in Period III and that it was during the second millennium B.C. that Godin attained its largest dimensions and its greatest importance. It is not yet clear, of course, that all of the several manifestations of Period III occupation thus far tested can be correlated into a unified occupation or occupations, but a preliminary typological comparison of the pottery from the several soundings suggests that the Period III material in each relates roughly to the upper Period III occupations revealed in the main sounding (but see discussion below on burials in the Upper Citadel).

The Lower Period III strata contain evidence for at least five major constructional phases and a record of roughly continuous occupation in the area of Operation A (Fig. 4).

The stratigraphy of the main sounding, incorporating the upper strata of Operation A, reveals two principal Period III construction levels with rebuildings and refloorings: Levels III<sub>2</sub> and III<sub>1</sub> (Fig. 13). In Operations B1 (strata 9, 11 and 12) and C1 (stratum 6) part of a Level III<sub>3</sub> construction was excavated which probably stratigraphically corresponds with strata 12 to 17 in Operation A. Only the pottery and small finds from this level will be dealt with in this paper, however, for further excavation over a larger area is necessary before the architecture involved is clear enough to warrant publication.

*Level III<sub>2</sub>*: includes strata 8 to 7 of Operations AA1, AA2, and A2 (Fig. 13), stratum 6 of Operation A1, strata 4 to 8 and Pit 1 of Operation B1, and strata 4 and 5 of Operation C1. Strata 8A to 8C of Operations AA1, AA2 and A2 represent occupational trash and collapsed debris from the primary construction of Level III<sub>2</sub>, only wall N of which appears in section (see also, however, walls B, C and D and strata 9 and 10 of Operation A [Fig. 4]). The floor of this structure was not reached over the whole of the area excavated. Both the horizontal and the vertical record indicate that this primary structure was damaged extensively and violently, probably in an earthquake.

The primary Level III<sub>2</sub> structure was not completely destroyed in this earthquake, and some walls were reused and reinforced in a much impoverished and rather scrappy rebuilding which also involved the construction of some new walls.<sup>25</sup> This reoccupation has all the characteristics of a "squatter" phase. A new accumulation of occupational debris then grew over the "squatter" floors (e.g. Op. A2, stratum 7F with floor 2).

Finally yet a second rebuilding became necessary. This effort, on an even more unimpressive scale than the first rebuilding, is documented with wall AG in Operation A2 and the laying of Floor 1 at the base of stratum 7E (Fig. 13).

Eventually any effort to maintain Level III<sub>2</sub> structures was abandoned and the area was deserted. The remaining walls gradually decayed (e.g. stratum 7E) and trash and ash from an occupation elsewhere on the mound accumulated over the old Level III<sub>2</sub> wall stubs (e.g. stratum 7A). It was from the surface of stratum 7A that two important burials, discussed below in detail, were dug into the Level III<sub>2</sub> wall stubs.

*Level III<sub>1</sub>*: includes strata 5 and 6 of Operation AA1, AA2 and A2, strata 4 and 5 of Operation A1, stratum 4 of Operation B1 and stratum 3 of Operation C1. The area on the north side of the Upper Citadel was reoccupied and a substantial structure was built over the Level III<sub>2</sub> debris (v. walls H, AC, T and M, Fig. 13). This building, or buildings, experienced various alterations and expansions during its lifetime, including the laying down of two, and in one area three, distinct floors. The original construction, however, was never destroyed, or substantially rebuilt. Eventually the area was again abandoned, apparently peacefully, and the Period III occupation at Godin perhaps came to an end.

Unfortunately, the stratigraphic relationship between Periods III and II is obscure, even though it is typologically clear that a considerable time lapse is involved. Near the north edge of the mound in Operations A2 and AA2 the very fragmentary remains of a construction level intervened between the upper stratum of Level III<sub>1</sub> and the Period II construction. Little pottery was recovered from this level, but what there is suggests a relationship to Period II rather than to Period III, a conclusion in part confirmed by a radiocarbon date from a hearth of this level of  $824 \pm 103$  B.C.<sup>26</sup> Elsewhere, the foundations of the Period II construction had effectively destroyed almost completely any clear stratigraphic evidence for the precise relationship between Level III<sub>1</sub> and Period II.

#### ARCHITECTURE

Lower Period III levels: walls were of either *chineh* or mud-brick, rarely set on stone foundations. No coherent building plans have been recovered, but it should be noted that wall K was something more than four metres wide (Fig. 4). Whether such a massive wall represents a fortification of the Citadel fairly early in the life of Period III is an important issue to be tested with broader horizontal clearance in the future.

*Level III<sub>2</sub>*: in general the construction of Level III<sub>2</sub> has all of the characteristics of a private dwelling (Fig. 14 and Pl. III). It is not yet clear, however, whether we are dealing with one, or more than one, house. On plan, since there is no visible communication between rooms 11 and 8 and all the walls here were fairly well preserved, it seems possible to view rooms 11 and 13 and the open area 12 as belonging to a house the bulk of which lies to the west and south of the area so far cleared. The remaining rooms and open areas form part of a second house. Even should this

conjecture prove to be true we are dealing with a building of considerable proportions and thus presumably of some importance.

Evidence for the earthquake is found in the remarkable height to which some walls are preserved (in one case to almost two metres), in the collapsed and badly warped faces of some walls (particularly those in Operations AA1 and AA2) and in the violence with which some walls were destroyed. In the case of the wall separating room 8 and area 4 between points A and B (Fig. 14) some considerable force had caused the wall to sheer off from its foundations almost at floor line, to split vertically at about the mid point in its thickness, and then for the bottom of the wall to slide forward into room 8 without actually falling over (Pl. IV).

In areas 1 and 4 no proper floor was reached before the end of the 1967 season. Area 4 may have been open to the air. Rooms 2 and 3 were undoubtedly roofed, though their function remains unclear. A hearth area, with some ash and andiron fragments (e.g. Fig. 21, No. 17), was found in the southwest corner of room 3. The door connecting rooms 3 and 7 had been intentionally blocked, but whether before or after the earthquake is stratigraphically unclear. One suspects that this blocking, as well as that in the doorway between rooms 5 and 6, is a feature of the first post-earthquake "squatter" occupation. No precise data on the nature or function of room 5 remains because of the disturbance of the area by post-earthquake structural scraps and by the two graves cut from the surface of stratum 7A. Room 6 contained a hearth with typical Period III andirons and a cooking pot. Room 9 appears to have been some kind of pantry, for it contained three large mud-plaster storage bins (Pl. V), presumably for grain, three pots set into the floor nearby and a plastered bench down its west wall. Room 10 may also have been a pantry. The doorway connecting these two rooms is of a type apparently characteristic of the period.

The two main rooms of the house are 7 and 8. The former is probably a living area, perhaps a typical Near Eastern villager's combination living room, dining room and bedroom (Pl. VI). A stone pavement covers much of the floor and a plastered mud bench runs along the western wall. A pot was sunk in the floor at the north end of the room. A doorway with a stone threshold, which may at one point have been blocked (the exact details await further investigation when the structure is dismantled), gives access to room 8. The north jamb of this door was neatly rounded and well plastered and had suffered much smoothing from people passing back and forth. Room 8 is undoubtedly a kitchen. A smashed pot on the floor just inside the doorway lay south of a slightly raised mud platform set against the face of the wall between rooms 8 and 7 which had a bin in one end and a post hole at its southwest corner. In the wall just north of this feature is a perfectly preserved small window (Pl. VII) permitting the passing of food and dishes back and forth between rooms 7 and 8. In the northeast corner of room 8 is a slightly raised hearth with a fire box underneath which was filled with typical dung cake ash. Beside this hearth, sunk into the wall between rooms 8 and 11, was some kind of a storage bin with a

neatly plastered face. In a niche in the northwest corner was a raised mud-brick platform, partially paved with stone slabs, which could easily have functioned as a work surface. The entire room was filled with quantities of smashed pottery.

Area 14 appears to have been an open area left between the structure and the steep north edge of the mound. From here one gained access by a doorway into area 12, which was probably the open courtyard of the second house. A rather more grand door, with threshold stones and a slight step up, gave access to area 13, which may have been some kind of an open corridor. From this corridor another door with a stone threshold, at some point blocked with a line of single bricks, led into room 11, which was probably the kitchen of the second house. The walls of this room were hung with woven reed matting, which was also used to cover the floors. In the southwest corner was a rather remarkable and elaborate hearth or griddle (Fig. 15 and Pl. VIII). This consisted of two fire boxes raised almost to waist level above the floor with an enclosed chimney which led the smoke into a narrow slot cut in the wall between area 12 and room 11. Over the fire boxes lay a pottery tray, presumably used for baking flat bread of some kind. To the right of the tray was a rectangular box into which pots could be set to keep their contents warm.<sup>27</sup> It is hoped that future excavation in Operations B2 and C2 will recover more of the plan of this second house.

*Level III<sub>1</sub>*: the walls of Level III<sub>1</sub> were weathered to their stone foundations and no significant area of original brick work was found *in situ* (Fig. 16 and Pl. IX). As noted above, the area excavated had been much disturbed by the setting of the Period II foundations and by the placement of the rather scrappy remains of the construction between Level III<sub>1</sub> and Period II. The latter event is responsible for the almost total obliteration of features in area 15; the former for the much damaged state of the walls in areas 16, 18 and 19 and in room 17 and for the almost complete destruction of any Level III<sub>1</sub> structural remains in the area of Operations B1 and C1. As with Level III<sub>2</sub>, we seem to be dealing with a private dwelling.

Nothing definite is known of the function of rooms 1 to 5. Room 5 was apparently the only room in the structure to be intentionally refloored for a third time (Fig. 13, between walls M and S). Areas 7 and 19 were probably open. Area 16 could have been a corridor or small gap between two distinct structures, but the loss of all evidence from area 15 leaves the situation unclear. Area 18, with its hearth, might have been a room, but more likely was part of the open area 19.

There is some evidence to suggest that the central segment of this structure, rooms 9, 10, 12 and 13, was originally a single large room only gradually altered to its present configuration. The original doorways into this room led off from rooms 2, 3 and 6. The doorway from room 6 was partially blocked in an alteration involving the construction of the south wall of room 11, and rooms 6 and 11 may both represent a late expansion of the building to the west (Pl. X). The doorway from room 3 was blocked by mud-brick packing and taken completely out of use. Eventually, even

the doorway from room 2 was blocked with a single line of bricks. Room 9, therefore, in its final form seems to have had no entrance at all. At least as early as the time when Floor 3 (Fig. 13) was in use, a curtain wall of mud-brick was built separating rooms 9 and 10. This configuration was then maintained for the life of the building. Room 10, at the time Floor 3 was in use, contained two plaster bins (Pl. XI) and a hearth with a bin at its southern end set against the east wall. These features were plastered over with the second flooring, on which was found a smashed storage pot *in situ*.

Rooms 12, 13 and 14 remain something of a puzzle. Room 14 probably existed from the earliest phase of the structure and was never re-floored (Pl. XII). Entered by a doorway with a stone threshold from room 10, it was quite deep, with a floor level considerably below that of any other room in the structure. When the foundations were dismantled it was discovered that the north wall of the room was a secondary skin of stones set against the main north wall of the entire complex. The stone foundations had been plastered, though in antiquity the plaster had fallen away in several places. All four walls were much blackened with burning, both on and underneath the plaster, and the room was filled with ash, occupational debris and animal bones. What function is implied by these facts is unclear, unless the room was used as some kind of garbage pit which was only periodically cleaned out. Room 13 was definitely a secondary construction. Once its south wall had been built, shutting off access from room 9, a doorway was cut through the north wall. Since the foundations of that wall stood considerably higher than the original floor level to the south, a slight ramp had to be constructed in room 13 leading up to the threshold stones. For an unknown reason it was felt necessary to add an extra inner skin to the east wall of room 13 and to isolate the tiny space, room 12, for which no logical function can be suggested. The east side of room 13 was then filled with a mud-brick platform (bricks measured 36 x 36 x 9 cm.), and between this platform and the south wall of the room three small mud-plaster bins were constructed (Pl. XIII). Nothing was found which suggested a function for either the platform or the bins.

Room 8 existed from the earliest construction of the building, but was altered in time (Pl. XIV). It was originally completely paved and somewhat larger than in its final form as presented in Fig. 16. Eventually it was given its present configuration. An outer skin was added to the wall separating rooms 8 and 9 and a new pavement was laid over the old up to the line of the skin. A hearth of mud plaster was set on the upper pavement in the southwest corner of the room, and two small curtain walls were built, one at a rather odd angle, which at least in part divided the room into separate segments. The room had always been entered by a doorway from room 2. What purpose the pavement served, or what the function of the room was, is a mystery.

Very little remains of room 17. A patch of pavement marks the other side of the doorway constructed to give access to room 13, patches of pavement remain *in situ* in the northwest corner, and two small pots were

found in the floor in the same corner. The shape of the room as given in Fig. 16 must be considered only as a tentative reconstruction.

#### POTTERY:

The pottery of Period III is usually wheel made, though many vessels are hand made. It can be divided on the basis of fabric into a Heavy Coarse, Coarse and Common Ware.

Heavy Coarse Ware: characterized by a fabric with a very coarse grit temper, including numerous white quartz grains. Fairly well fired; core only rarely incompletely oxidized. Medium hard. Very uneven fracture. Found in two varieties on the basis of surface finish and colour.

1. Buff: ranges in colour from a light tan or grey to buff-pink; buff-pink standard. Usually matte finished, but often smoothed and some rare examples of rather random burnishing. Relatively porous. Vessel walls tend to be thick to very thick.
2. Pink-cream slipped: ranges in colour from light buff to a fairly dark pink. Slipped, often very lightly. Smoothed, sometimes with light burnishing. Relatively non-porous. Vessel walls similar to Plain Buff variety.

Coarse Ware: characterized by a fabric tempered with medium to small grit, including numerous white quartz grains. Well fired; core rarely unoxidized. Medium soft to fairly hard. Uneven fracture; sometimes tends to crumble slightly when over tempered. Vessel walls vary from quite thin to fairly thick. Divided into four varieties on the basis of surface colour and finish.

1. Buff: range of colour from light tan to dark pink; pink-buff standard. Always at least smoothed, sometimes fairly well burnished. Fairly non-porous. Occurs either painted or plain.
2. Red-slipped: colour range from light pink to very dark red (almost maroon in some examples); fairly dark red standard. Slipped with slip thickness varying from very thin and almost a wash to quite thick. Vessel may be slipped inside and out or on outside only. Usually smoothed, sometimes burnished. Non-porous. Occurs either painted or plain.
3. Cream-slipped:<sup>28</sup> colour ranges from almost white to a dirty cream; cream standard. Thickness of slip varies from a thin wash to fairly thick. Vessel slipped either inside or outside, or on both sides. Usually smoothed, sometimes burnished. Non-porous. Occurs either painted or plain.
4. Grey-black: colour range from light tan-grey to almost black; firing sometimes uneven, with light patches on a darker ground. Light to dark grey standard. Always at least smoothed, often burnished. Tends sometimes to have a rather smooth texture. Non-porous. Never painted.

Common Ware: characterized by medium fine to fine grit temper including some fine white quartz grains and sometimes a very fine gold mica flake. Well fired; no unoxidized cores. Fairly hard, but sometimes grainy and rather friable. Fairly even fracture. Vessel walls vary from as thick



as found in Coarse Ware to quite thin. Occurs in five varieties based on surface colour and finish.

1. Buff: colour range from light pink to dark pink or almost orange; orange-pink standard. Sometimes matte finished, more often smoothed, sometimes burnished. Fairly non-porous. Occurs either painted or plain.
2. Red-slipped: cf. the Red-slipped variety of Coarse Ware.
3. Cream-slipped: cf. the Cream-slipped variety of Coarse Ware.
4. Double-slipped: sometimes upper half of vessel red-slipped, usually fairly lightly, and lower half lightly cream-slipped. More commonly, upper half of vessel and sometimes entire vessel fairly heavily cream-white-slipped, and then a light red slip or wash applied over the cream-white slip. Often with cloth wipe marks showing on upper red-slip. Colour ranges roughly as for Red-slipped and Cream-slipped varieties. Always at least smoothed, sometimes burnished. Non-porous. Occurs either painted or plain.
5. Grey-black: cf. the Grey-black variety of Coarse Ware.

Painted decoration, occurring on the Buff, Red-slipped and Cream-slipped varieties of Coarse and Common Ware and on the Double-slipped variety of Common Ware, appears predominantly in geometric patterns, but also uses animal and bird motifs. The paint itself ranges in colour from a very light pink through pinkish-red and dark brown to black. Five sherds, whose painted decoration covered this spectrum, were submitted to the Conservation Department of the Royal Ontario Museum for analysis in the hope of determining whether such colour variations represent the conscious use of differing pigments by the potter, or whether they represent random variations resulting from accidental differences in manufacture. Microscopic, micro-chemical and X-ray fluorescence analysis indicated all five pigments were bound in a sand and clay matrix, were magnetic and contained strong indications of iron (one also yielded a trace of copper, another a trace of manganese), were applied after the initial firing of the vessel and were submitted to a low temperature second firing. X-ray diffraction analysis showed the following detailed patterns: (1) for the light pink pigment, Quartz with a possible trace of Goethite; (2) for the pinkish-red pigment, a simple Quartz-Hematite mix; (3) for the reddish-brown pigment, Aegirine/Augite, a coloured complex silicate of Iron, Magnesium, Calcium and Sodium; (4) for the dark brown pigment, Quartz with a possible trace of Goethite; and (5) for the black pigment, clear Hematite with little Quartz. Thus this preliminary study strongly suggests that, at least in some cases, different pigments were indeed used by the potter in a conscious effort to achieve different colour effects. Altogether, the Period III potter appears to have been a clever craftsman, who manipulated slips, pigments and his kiln in a comparatively sophisticated fashion.

Whether we shall be clever enough to bring to bear an equally sophisticated archaeological analysis of the Period III ceramic assemblage is another question. In 1965 all pottery found was treated in the manner to which most Iranian archaeologists are accustomed. That is, only so-

called diagnostic sherds were saved, sorted typologically and counted. In 1967 we undertook what was for us something of a methodological experiment and, on the basis of the typology established for Period III pottery from the 1965 sample, counted and typed in the field all sherds found in strata from the main horizontal clearance of Period III.<sup>29</sup> This involved a considerable amount of labour, which may or may not have been profitable.<sup>30</sup> In any case, we shall continue treating at least the pottery from Period III in this manner in the future. Here only a very small part of the 1967 statistical data is presented, and conclusions drawn are left intentionally general.

No complete sherd counts are available yet for the lower Period III strata thus far known only from Operation A. The only chronological observation that can be made on the basis of the small sample of sherds in hand (266 total from Operation A, strata 27 to 12) is that no red-slipped pottery, either in Coarse or Common Ware, appeared prior to stratum 18. This fact may prove a useful chronological indicator in the sequence, but its validity awaits testing over a broader horizontal area.

Complete counts for only the structures of Level III<sub>3</sub> (which, as noted above, probably corresponds to strata 17 to 12 in Operation A), III<sub>2</sub> and III<sub>1</sub> are published in Tables V to VIII. The sample from Level III<sub>3</sub> is small and comes from two rooms, both possibly kitchens, of an as yet poorly defined structure. Thus caution must be used in comparing the counts from this level with Levels III<sub>2</sub> and III<sub>1</sub>. Differences possibly indicate chronological trends. They may also represent functional variations. In this regard it is interesting how the data for Level III<sub>3</sub> (Table V) vary from the norm for Level III<sub>2</sub> (Table VI) in much the same way that the counts for Room 8 of Level III<sub>2</sub> (Table VIII), also a kitchen, vary from the norm for the whole of Level III<sub>2</sub>. Further, with regard to possible functional variations in the counts, the marked similarity in the percentages for the three main wares of Levels III<sub>2</sub> and III<sub>1</sub> may indicate a general similarity of function between the two structures involved.<sup>31</sup>

Keeping such issues in mind, it may be useful to suggest some possible chronological or general cultural traits which may also be seen in the data. First: there is a consistent pattern in all levels for the proportions of each ware with painted decoration; Heavy Coarse Ware is never painted, Coarse Ware is relatively rarely painted, and Common Ware is often painted. This is hardly surprising; the finer the fabric, the more likely that the potter expended energy on its decoration. No one bothered to decorate Heavy Coarse Ware, for it undoubtedly represented the fabric used most often for large storage pots or jars and heavy cooking vessels. Second: pottery decorated with painting becomes more common as one moves down the sequence; or, to put it another way, painted pottery seems to have declined as Period III wore to a close. Third: as painted decoration declined, shifts also occurred in the proportions of the several varieties of wares. Between Levels III<sub>3</sub> and III<sub>1</sub> there is a steady decline in the amount of Cream-slipped Coarse and Common Ware, the most often painted of the several varieties.<sup>32</sup> A similar steady decline can be traced in the amount of the Red-slipped Coarse and Common Ware, a variety also often painted.

In compensation for this trend, the amount of Buff Coarse and Common Ware increases between Levels III<sub>3</sub> and III<sub>1</sub>, though the percentage of this variety which is painted remains roughly constant. Fourth: Grey-black Coarse and Common Ware apparently also tends to become more rare toward the end of Period III. Finally: the Double-slipped variety of Common Ware appears only from Level III<sub>2</sub> upwards, an observation confirmed in the diagnostic sample of sherds from Operation A, where no Double-slipping appeared below stratum 10.

#### SMALL FINDS

A selection of the numerous small finds from Period III is presented in Figs. 21, 30-33 and 35.

#### THE PERIOD III CEMETERY AND BURIALS ON THE MOUND

As described above, part of a cemetery has been sounded on the small mound in the southern Outer Town (Operations M, M<sup>1</sup> and O). Six of the nine simple inhumations in this cemetery dated to Period III, and, on the basis of typological comparisons of pottery and small finds, appear to be roughly contemporary with the later Period III occupations on the Upper Citadel. A large stone tomb, of the same date, was also found in the cemetery. Seven burials, all of Period III date, were found in the area excavations on the Upper Citadel.

The other three inhumations from the cemetery are of Iron Age I date and are typologically closely comparable in their grave goods to burials from Giyan I<sub>4</sub> - I<sub>3</sub> (Operation M, Burial 3 and Operation O, Burials 8 and 10). The bodies were flexed, either on their right or left sides (Fig. 24). One grave, Op. O, Burial 10, included a mother and newborn infant. All three were relatively rich in grave goods (Fig. 25). Since no occupation to correspond with the date of these burials has been found anywhere on the site, no period number has been assigned to this material. These burials may simply represent a chance interment of passing Iron Age I people on an otherwise deserted mound.

All of the Period III burials in the cemetery were flexed, lying either on their right or left sides (e.g. Operation M<sup>1</sup>, Burial 5, Pl. XV). They displayed no consistent pattern of orientation. All were laid in simple grave cuts, usually oval in plan and rarely much larger than was needed to take the body and its grave goods. Grave offerings were either at the foot or, more usually, the head of the body, and sometimes at both foot and head (Fig. 26). Often, but not always, joints of meat were included among the grave goods, and offerings varied in richness from grave to grave.

The Period III tomb in the cemetery was one of the more striking finds of the 1967 season (Fig. 27 and Pl. XVI). Basically rectangular in shape, it had three walls built of large blocks of uncut stone set upright, with the interstices between the blocks filled with small stones. The eastern end was open. The western half of this enclosure was flat-roofed with four large and several smaller slabs of stone. The eastern half was roofed with two large slabs of stone which were apparently originally set to form a gable, but which had fallen into the tomb interior. The whole does not

form a perfect rectangle. Overall exterior dimensions were: north side 3.77 metres; south side 3.20 metres; west end 2.25 metres; east end 2.73 metres; maximum height from outside surface associated with the tomb cut to flat roof at western end, 1.30 metres.

Associated with the tomb but outside the chamber were several objects and probably a horse burial. The latter had been set in a neat cut, almost exactly the size of the horse's body, in a mud-brick wall dating to Period IV on the north side of the main excavation for the tomb proper. The horse lay on its left side, with fore and hind legs tightly flexed into a foetal position. Unfortunately, no clear stratigraphic evidence was available to associate the horse burial with the tomb, but their relative position strongly suggests a connection and no other feature was found which satisfactorily explains the presence of the horse. Set on the stones forming the flat roof at the western end of the chamber were two pots (Gd. 67-252, Fig. 33, No. 5 and 67-253, Fig. 32, No. 9). In the fill, slightly above the roof stones at the eastern end and therefore not as certainly associated with the tomb were two other pottery vessels (Gd. 67-193 and 67-194, Fig. 33, Nos. 6 and 7). Immediately outside the open east end of the chamber, in fill associated with the structure, were two small pottery cups (Gd. 67-250 and 67-251, Fig. 33, Nos. 2 and 1).<sup>33</sup> In a crack between two upright blocks of stone in the north wall near the east end of the chamber was a copper/bronze knife blade (Gd. 67-211, Fig. 30, No. 1).

The inside dimensions of the chamber were: average length 3.10 metres; average width 1.55 metres; maximum height from floor to ceiling 1.33 metres — making the inner floor of the structure somewhat lower than the outside surface on and into which it had been built (Fig. 28 and Pl. XVII). On the carefully prepared floor almost exactly in the centre of the tomb and apparently not directly associated with either burial was an offering of eleven pottery vessels (Gd. 67-257 to 67-266, and 67-433, Figs. 32 and 33), and a femur, two lower legs and a section of vertebrae with four ribs attached from a sheep or goat. Five of the pottery vessels had been badly smashed and the entire offering somewhat disturbed by the collapse of the gabled roof over the eastern half of the chamber. Slightly to the north, both on the floor and with sherds higher in the fill, were fragments of a large pot obviously no longer *in situ*.

Burial B was placed across the open eastern end of the chamber (Fig. 29B and Pl. XVIII). The legs of the body were fairly high in the fill, 0.89 metres below the top of the north chamber wall. The remainder of the body lay some 0.30 metres lower, not quite directly on the original prepared floor. The head was turned so that the jaw pointed upwards. The torso, originally lying on its left side, had been twisted a quarter turn onto its back. The legs were tightly flexed, as were the arms. The right hand rested in the lap, the left at the breast. The whole gave the impression of having been rather unceremoniously placed. Twenty-six objects, including much metal, accompanied the burial as a grave offering (Gd. 67-211 to 67-236, Fig. 30). Animal bones were conspicuously absent. To judge by the kinds of objects included in the offering, the burial was of a female.<sup>34</sup>

Burial A was placed at a higher level, with the skull only 0.65 metres

below the ceiling, in the extreme southwest corner of the chamber (Fig. 29A and Pl. XIX). The body lay on its right side, with the head to the west. The legs were fairly tightly flexed. The right arm was flexed under the left and bent towards the pelvis; the left was flexed with the elbow up in the air and the hand toward the skull. The whole was relatively neatly laid out with no evidence of subsequent disturbance. A total of thirteen objects accompanied the body as a grave offering (Gd. 67-237 to 67-249, Fig. 31). Four large bovine femurs and four femurs and two jaws of sheep or goat were laid approximately over the left shoulder of the body. A lower leg of sheep or goat, complete with hoof, lay beside the pelvis. On the basis of the grave goods, the burial was of a male.

There is no stratigraphic or structural evidence from the tomb or its surroundings to suggest that both burials, the central grave offering, the horse and the other objects associated with the tomb were not interred together at the same time. Yet there are certain anomalies in the data which should be pointed out. First: vessels in Grey-black Coarse and Common Ware are found with Burial B, but none occurs with Burial A. Second: painted pottery is common with Burial A, whereas only a single painted pot (Gd. 67-221) was found with Burial B. Are these typological differences in the two burials fortuitous, temporal or functional? Third: is the central offering on the chamber floor entirely dissociated from both burials? Or is it perhaps that part of the grave goods of Burial B which included the animal and meat offerings one might have expected? Or is it associated with Burial A, thus altering the observation that there was no Grey-black Coarse or Common Ware with that burial? Fourth: the burials are on different levels in the fill, and neither is on the original prepared chamber floor. Fifth: Burial A is neatly laid out and obviously placed with much ceremony, while Burial B might be described as having been dumped in the ground. Stress should be laid, however; on the stratigraphic and structural evidence. Thus we might assume roughly the following sequence of events: 1) the excavation of the tomb pit, 2) the construction of the chamber walls and the preparation of the inner floor, 3) the placement of the central pottery offering, 4) partial filling of the chamber, 5) the interment of Burial B, 6) further filling of the chamber, 7) the interment of Burial A, 8) the roofing of the chamber, 9) the placement of offerings outside and on the tomb and the burial of the horse, and 10) the filling of the original excavation. Finally, it is interesting to note that once the tomb excavation was filled in, the area continued to be used as a Period III cemetery, for two Period III burials were set in the tomb fill.

Of the seven Period III burials found on the Upper Citadel two are of particular importance: Operation AA2, Burials 1 and 2 (Fig. 34). Both were difficult to excavate since they ran partially under the east balk of Operation AA2. This meant, however, that it was possible to stratify both burials with certainty. As noted above, these two graves were cut down from the surface of stratum 7A into the accumulated debris and wall stubs of Level III<sub>2</sub>. Thus these burials are sealed by the first floor of Level III<sub>1</sub>, and can be dated firmly to a time between the final abandonment of Level

III<sub>2</sub> and the construction of the Level III<sub>1</sub> structures. Burial 1 was of an immature individual who had none of his or her permanent dentition. The body lay on its right side facing southeast. The legs were tightly flexed, the arms loosely flexed. A small copper/bronze bead was found at the neck (Gd. 67-395), a bracelet of frit beads on the left wrist (Gd. 67-394) and a pottery goblet of classic Giyan II type at the knees (Gd. 67-396) (Fig. 35, Nos. 2, 1 and 4). Burial 2 was of an adult, lying on his or her left side with the head to the south but facing north. The burial had been partially disturbed in antiquity. The knees were drawn up to the chest and the lower legs flexed so as to project from the body at a right angle. The arms were flexed, with the hands near the legs. A total of 16 objects accompanied the body as a grave offering, making this the richest burial found outside of the tomb (Gd. 67-397 to 67-403 and Gd. 67-449 to 67-456, Fig. 35).<sup>35</sup> Two long bones and the jaw of a sheep or goat were with the main grave offering near the pelvis and an entire shoulder joint and the jaw of a sheep or goat had been laid above the shoulder and torso of the body (*cf.* Burial A of the tomb). Four of the pottery vessels in the offering were of classic Giyan II shape and decoration.

One burial on the Upper Citadel, Burial 2, Operation AA1, was set in a carefully prepared pit, dug into the wall between rooms 6 and 9 of the Level III<sub>2</sub> structure, which had been carefully roofed over with a single large stone slab and thus differed slightly from the simple interments more characteristic of the Period III burials on the Upper Citadel.

None of the burials found on the Upper Citadel was intramural; all were apparently placed at times when the area so far excavated was unoccupied. Four were in Level III<sub>2</sub> debris, and probably we may safely assume, on the basis of the firm stratigraphic evidence for Burials 1 and 2 of Operation AA2, that all four were sunk in the period between the final abandonment of the Level III<sub>2</sub> structure and the construction of the Level III<sub>1</sub> buildings. The remaining three burials were in the debris of Level III<sub>1</sub> and were undoubtedly all sunk after the abandonment of that level. Thus the evidence from all Period III burials, be they from the cemetery or the Upper Citadel, points to a consistent practice of extramural burial in this period. The graves on the Upper Citadel, however, indicate that burials in Period III were by no means strictly confined to a well-delineated cemetery fully outside the area of Period III occupation, for one suspects that these graves must have been dug relatively close to a contemporary Period III occupation somewhere on the Citadel mound. Those graves dug into the Level III<sub>1</sub> debris, of course, suggest some later Period III occupation of the site outside the area of our main horizontal excavation — perhaps the Period III occupations tested in the upper levels of Operations H or J which cannot, as yet, be distinguished typologically from Levels III<sub>1</sub> or III<sub>2</sub>.

#### CHRONOLOGY

Since there is no evidence for any major stratigraphic hiatus between Periods IV and III, Period III probably begins shortly after the end of Period IV. As the total accumulation of debris assigned to this period is

slightly over 7 metres in depth, it is possible that we are dealing with a long-lived cultural phase. Rapid accumulations of debris resulting from the destruction of buildings by earthquake, however, should be kept in mind. The debris from the primary construction of Level III<sub>2</sub> alone represents over a metre of accumulation in the area of Operation A, and we do not yet know whether earlier Period III construction levels might also have suffered similar violent destruction. As so often in archaeological reconstructions, it pays to be cautious when attempting chronological statements on the basis of depths of deposits.

In time, with broad horizontal clearances of all Period III levels complete, it may prove possible to sub-divide the period into at least two phases. Strata 28 to 18 of Operation A, in which red-slipped pottery is apparently absent, might define Period IIIB, in which case Period IIIA would be succeeding levels with red-slipped pottery. Since in broad comparative terms we are dealing with material similar to that from Couche II, III and IV at Tepe Giyan,<sup>36</sup> it would not be surprising were subdivisions of Godin III eventually recognizable.

It is perhaps somewhat premature to suggest an absolute date for the end of the Godin III occupation.<sup>37</sup> Dyson has argued persuasively for an end of the painted pottery cultures of the Late Bronze Age in the Zagros around 1350 B.C.<sup>38</sup> Period III at Godin could easily fit that argument. Until the numerous radiocarbon samples obtained in 1967 from Levels III<sub>1</sub> and III<sub>2</sub> have been assayed, such a date stands as our best estimate, keeping in mind that the break between the end of the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age I is beginning to look slightly blurred on typological grounds and that Period III might have lasted down closer to the end of the second millennium B.C.<sup>39</sup>

## *Period II*

### STRATIFICATION

Period II material is found in strata 4 to 1 of the main sounding (Fig. 13), which has absorbed strata 4 to 1 of Operation A (Fig. 4). Thus far Period II remains have been found only on the Upper Citadel; elsewhere Period III material lies immediately below any undisturbed surface of the site.

The stratigraphic relationship between Periods II and III has been discussed above. It remains to be tested with further excavation whether there are two distinct stratigraphic phases to Period II over and above the structural fragments of Operation A, stratum 5 already discussed which, on the basis of the small amounts of pottery recovered and the radiocarbon date associated with that stratum, relate in some way with Period II, or whether the material represented in section by stratum 4 of the main sounding in Operation A2 (Fig. 13) is stratigraphically the same thing as stratum 5 of Operation A. In any case, stratum 4, Operation A2,

clearly represents a deposit derived from some occupation earlier than the main structure of Period II as presently defined, but definitely dates in the general Period II time range (Iron Age III). There is some suggestion in the data that the structure responsible for this stratum 4 deposit lies to the east of the Period II structures thus far cleared, for there is evidence of an earlier structural phase of the fortification wall just east of the east tower (discussed further below) and the east side of the Upper Citadel slopes more steeply into the Citadel mound than does the west side, suggesting a structure under the Period II remains proper whose walls hold the debris in position. One strongly suspects that eventually such an earlier Period II building phase will be found.

Within the main Period II structure as defined the stratification is relatively straightforward. In Operations AA2 and A2 (Fig. 13) stratum 3 represents the occupational trash which accumulated while the Period II building was in use, and stratum 2A is the bricky collapse and wash of the Period II walls. The Period II structure was clearly peacefully abandoned and gradually decayed into its present state. In the area of Operation B1, where the Period II deposit is deepest, there are several distinct phases of collapse and wash (strata 2B to 2E). On the west side of the area excavated erosion had severely denuded the deposit. Often the tops of wall stubs, which sometimes stood no more than 8-10 cms. high, were uncovered right at the present surface of the mound.

#### ARCHITECTURE

The Period II structural remains appear to have been part of a fortified manor house or small castle perched on the summit of the Upper Citadel (Fig. 36 and Pl. XX). The northern limits of the complex are defined by a massive fortification wall running east to west along the edge of the even then steeply eroded face of the mound.<sup>40</sup> Sixty metres of this wall have been cleared. At its east end it is approximately 2.30 metres wide and widens to 4.40 metres at its west end.<sup>41</sup> The enclosure was originally defined on the east by a wall, slightly narrower than the north fortification wall, which ran south from the latter just east of the east tower (shaded walling, Fig. 36). The outer face of this original east wall was fronted at ground level by a neatly plastered double stepped bench (Area 1). Later the total area enclosed by the wall was expanded by an extension of the north fortification wall to the east running at a slightly different angle (unshaded walling, Fig. 36).<sup>42</sup> None of these fortification walls was set on any stone foundation, though the surface of the mound had been carefully levelled before the walls were built and in places there appears to have been a slightly wider brick platform or socle constructed on which the wall proper was set. Bricks used in the fortification wall ranged in size from 36 x 30 x 13 cm. to 41 x 24 x 13 cm. The larger bricks tended to be laid as stretchers; the shorter as headers. Both the outer and inner faces of the fortification wall were covered with mud-plaster.

A total of three pilasters and two towers, rather irregularly spaced, projected north from the fortification wall. The western tower (room 5, Fig. 36 and Pl. XXI) was built on a platform of mud-brick which was set,



without stone foundations, on a prepared flat surface of Period III debris. Along the front or north edge of this platform, near the lip of the steep north face of the Upper Citadel, a step had been cut into the Period III debris approximately 50 cm. wide and 50 cm. deep. On this step a revetment of mud-brick faced with field stone was set which projected upwards above the bottom of the tower platform and wall to an unknown height (Fig. 37). Apparently the builders were concerned about the possibility of the entire tower being too close to the north edge of the mound and wished to front it with some extra structural support (a wise concern considering the history of the east tower, discussed below). The walls of the tower proper were raised with their faces flush with the platform edge (*cf.* the east tower). The floor of the room within the tower, entered by a doorway from room 7, consisted of a layer of mud-brick covered with a thin deposit of mud-plaster and was slightly higher than that of room 7. The room itself had been used as a habitation, for it contained an open hearth area and quantities of pottery (mostly crude cooking vessels). Bricks used in the tower and platform ranged in size from 47 x 29 x 12 cm. to 43 x 27 x 11 cm.

The eastern tower (room 4, Fig. 36, Fig. 38 and Pl. XXII) had a somewhat more complicated history, much of which will be recovered only when the tower is dismantled. In area 2, at the corner where the tower meets the main fortification wall, there is a line of bricks forming part of a wall running at a slightly different angle than either the back of the tower or the present fortification wall and clearly part of some earlier structure. This may prove to be part of the structure(s) to the east postulated above as an earlier phase of Period II and represented now by stratum 5, Operation A, and stratum 4, Operation A2. Over this line of wall are the remains of a large brick platform, similar to that which underlay the western tower, but which here extends under part of the fortification wall as well (Fig. 39 and Pl. XXII). Bricks used in the platform ranged in size from 50 x 38 x 11/12 cm. to 43 x 38 x 11/12 cm. Originally this platform may have had a stone foundation under its north edge or may have been supported on its north face in a manner similar to the western platform and tower. The front half of both the tower and the platform had collapsed down the north face of the site and had been extensively repaired. In the course of the rebuilding, the new sections of the platform and tower walls were laid on a slightly different line and were rather crudely bonded into the remains of the original structure. The front of this rebuilt tower and platform had then been heavily revetted with stones set in mud mortar.

Unlike those of the western tower, the walls here were stepped back from the edge of the platform approximately 0.70 metres on the east side and 1.00 metres on the west side. How much the north wall of the tower also may have been stepped back from the edge of the platform is unclear due to the poor preservation of this face and the slipping of the stone revetment down the mound. Inside the tower, in room 4, a 10 cm. thick layer of yellow clay had been laid over the bricks of the platform and then, since the floor sloped sharply down from west to east, part of a brick floor was laid on the east side of the room so that the packed earth

floor over the whole area would be level (Pl. XXIII). Only fragments of this brick and mud flooring and of the inner faces of the main walls of the room were recovered *in situ*, for the whole lay very near the present surface of the mound and was poorly preserved. Room 4 was entered by a doorway from area 3, probably an unroofed courtyard, which had three distinct floor levels associated with the Period II debris. When the second of these floors was in use the doorway into room 4 was blocked with a single line of bricks, a patch of brick work was set in the doorway and in front of the blocking, and a small curtain wall was constructed just east of the door projecting south from the fortification wall.

Thus, in this area, we have evidence for at least five stages of Period II construction. First: the early wall only partially defined which is part of an entirely separate building or buildings. Second: the original construction of the fortification wall, platform and tower. Third: the rebuilding of the collapsed north half of the tower and its platform. Fourth: the extension of the fortification enclosure to the east. And fifth: the blocking of the tower doorway and presumably the end of any use of room 4. The third, fourth and fifth of these steps could, of course, be simultaneous events.

The remains of area 6, which was apparently open and whose floor was a single large step down from the floor of room 7, were scanty. A small curtain wall divided the area into north and south sections, and against the inner face of the fortification wall was a shallow bin constructed of mud-bricks set on edge and paved with mud-bricks. The south half of area 6 and all of room 8 remain rather enigmatic and any sensible description in detail must await further excavation to the south. It is sufficient for now to note that the south wall of room 7 had undergone considerable damage and reconstruction during the life of the structure, as had some of the wall fragments in area 8, and had also been much disturbed by ploughing of the present surface of the mound.<sup>43</sup>

Room 7 was a kitchen (Fig. 36 and Pl. XXIV). Access to it was gained from a wide doorway with a step up across some threshold stones from area 6. In the northwest corner of the room, built against the inner face of the fortification wall, was a low mud-brick platform which stood some 0.63 metres above the floor and included a mud-plaster bin approximately 20 cm. deep. Its function is unclear. Three large paving stones were in the southwest corner of the room. Along the west wall were five small stones set so as to suggest they may once have been the footing for some kind of pilaster or bench. Two bricks set directly on the floor approximately in the centre of the room served as a column base. In the northeast corner three light walls, rather poorly preserved, formed two small rooms. The northern room was probably a pantry. The southern room contained, in its southeast corner, an oven, again poorly preserved. The exterior plan of this oven was rectangular, the interior plan more apsidal. The whole had originally been covered with a vaulted roof and the interior plaster was heavily burned to a considerable depth. Subsequent to the original construction of the south wall of room 7, probably at some time when it was undergoing one of its numerous repairs, a mud-brick bench had been

built along part of its length. The whole of the room was carefully floored with plaster apparently made from some kind of green limestone. This surface, where preserved, was almost as hard as cement. It ran over the paving stones in the southwest corner of the room and under two of the walls forming the pantry and oven rooms, indicating that these rooms as found were later changes in the configuration of the main room.

West of room 7, with its original floor some 1.60 metres lower than that of room 7, is room 9, a columned audience hall. A large room, it measures from east to west approximately 25.15 metres and from north to south more than 25.70 metres.

The method used in building this great hall can hardly be called structurally sound. Admittedly, the architect, if we may so credit him, faced a serious problem. He needed something on the order of 800 square metres of level ground for his structure, but had to build it on the surface of the eroded Period III debris which sloped sharply down from east to west and from north to south. Instead of adopting what would seem to be the sounder structural approach — creating a flat area of the needed dimensions by building either a retaining wall with fill or a solid mud-brick platform to the west and south, our architect dug down into the debris of Period III on the east until he reached a depth roughly level with the then existing surface of the Upper Citadel on the west and south. This excavation was, of course, deepest in the northeast corner of the hall and gradually shallowed to the west and south. The side of this excavation was considered the lower part of the east wall of the hall and was simply faced with mud-plaster. Then without further foundations, the bricks of the upper part of the wall were set on the undisturbed Period III debris so as to continue the plastered face of the cut above the surface of the mound (Fig. 13, Wall B). The west wall of the hall was also set without foundations. Because it conforms to the continuing slope of the Period III debris down to the west, it is preserved today along its outer face to an average depth of over a metre, yet its inner face stands only an average of 8 to 10 cm. above the floor of the hall. Given the present slope of the mound, which closely parallels that of the Period III deposit, both the east and west walls and the entire floor of the hall break the surface of the mound to the south. All of the south wall of the hall, where the entrance(s) must have been, is also completely eroded away, thus leaving uncertain the original length of the room.

Plastered mud-brick benches front the length of the west, north and east walls of the hall (that on the west is inferred from the bonding of the bricks since its top was not preserved). The bench along the north wall comes to an abrupt but intentional end some 1.85 metres short of the west wall, and was constructed so as to create an enclosed channel between it and the inner face of the fortification wall (Pl. XXV). Three courses of bricks measuring 50 x 30 x 11 cm. were laid 16 cm. in front of the wall face. A fourth brick measuring 62 x 41 x 18 cm., which formed the actual seat of the bench, was centred so that it covered the 16 cm. wide space and overhung the front face of the bench by approximately 5 cm. The entire bench was then covered with 1.5 to 2.5 cm. of mud-plaster, which

was in turn covered with a very thin coat of red lime plaster and finally by a thin coat of white lime plaster. The red and white plaster coatings, of course, were only rather poorly preserved in very small patches at several points along the length of the bench. The inside wall faces of the enclosed channel were also neatly covered with mud-plaster and the channel itself, when excavated, was filled with soft, fine, loose earth. What its function may have been remains a mystery. The seemingly logical suggestion that it is some kind of a drain will not do, for it goes nowhere and shows no evidence of erosion. The benches along the east and west walls were constructed in essentially the same manner, but enclosed no channel.

Beginning 8.20 metres from the west end of the north wall bench and constructed secondarily, since the plastered surfaces of the bench ran under it, was a rather more elaborate seat or "throne" (Fig. 40 and Pl. XXVI). This "throne" projects forward into the hall farther and stands slightly higher than the bench, and is fronted at its base by a low platform on which rested the feet of the occupant. The length of the feature, 1.60 metres, is such that two people could have sat on it, though one person would have done so in a good deal more comfort. The channel within the bench ran behind and under the "throne" as well. Here was clearly the place where some person of importance sat during the ceremonies for which the hall was designed.

Approximately 4.70 metres in front of, but not quite centred on, the "throne" was a raised brick hearth (Pl. XXVII). This hearth was set on the original floor of the hall, stood a total of three courses of brick high, and was carefully coated with mud-plaster on all surfaces. After some use the top surface of accumulated ash and burned material was cleaned away, the hearth was relevelled and the top was raised approximately 8 cm. with a thick coat of mud-plaster. This renewed surface showed signs of further burning.

The roof of the hall was supported by 31 wooden columns set on roughly shaped flat slabs of stone of varying sizes arranged in five rows of six columns, with an extra column at the southeast corner (Pls. XXVII and XXVIII).<sup>44</sup> The tops of the column bases originally stood flush with the surface of the first mud-plaster floor of the hall. Over this floor a series of fine, hard deposits of clean soil gradually accumulated as the hall was used until the column bases were slightly buried. Then a second fine mud-plaster floor was laid over the entire hall. Finally, in some areas where this second floor apparently became badly worn, yet a third mud-plaster floor was laid. By this time the column bases were well below the existing floor and the wooden columns would have appeared projecting from that floor without visible means of support.<sup>45</sup>

Though the east wall was poorly preserved at its southern end where it broke the present surface of the mound, enough remained to indicate that the bench came to an end and that the wall stepped in toward the east just south of the ending of the bench. Here is one possible explanation for the extra column. The distance between column bases varies considerably, but on an east-west line, the assumed line taken by the roof beaming, the centres of the column bases are never more than about

4.20 metres apart. Thus, because of the jog in the east wall, the builder may have been worried about having to span a distance slightly more than 4.20 metres between the wall and the first column in regular alignment, and solved his problem with an extra column. It is also possible, indeed perhaps more probable, that this extra column was entirely an afterthought. Sometimes during the life of the structure the southeast corner may have become badly weakened because of poor original construction, poor maintenance or heavy weather, or a combination of all three factors, to the point where some extra prop for the roof was necessary to avoid a complete rebuilding. Such a suggestion is supported by the fact that: (a) structural weaknesses were inherent in the method described above used to level the ground on which the hall was set, (b) the original levelling was apparently rather inaccurate, since, on the basis of absolute levels taken from the tops of the column bases, the column base in the northeast corner is 0.63 metres higher than the column base in the southwest corner and 0.53 metres higher than the column base in the southeast corner, (c) there was apparently during the life of the building considerable subsidence of the floor and the column bases in the centre of the hall, since three of the central column bases are 0.65 metres lower than the column base in the northeast corner and between 10 and 20 cm. lower than their immediate neighbours (a not surprising development since the columns and the hall floor were simply set on relatively loose Period III debris), (d) the odd column base is slightly out of line with the southern row of columns, and (e) no similar column base was found in the southwest corner of the hall, though the west wall is assumed to have jogged in the same manner as the east wall at its southern end.

Any explanation of this extra column base in the southeast corner, however, must take into consideration that, while cutting back into the west wall in the northwest corner of the hall in order to define the presence of a bench by means of examining the bonding of the brickwork, a thirty-second column base was found two-thirds covered over by the west wall and slightly out of line with the northernmost row of columns. What this may mean we shall only discover when the entire west wall is eventually dismantled. It is clear, however, that the basic configuration of the hall was altered during its lifetime. The bench itself or the entire present line of the inner face of the west wall is not original, and sometime before this alteration of the west wall alignment was completed there was an odd column in the northwest corner of the hall which matched diagonally the odd column in the southeast corner. As in the southwest corner, no such extra column was found in a probe of the northeast corner of the hall. Here the matter must rest until further field work is undertaken.

The reconstruction of the columned audience hall suggested in Figure 41 is not definitive, but rather is only a preliminary sketch to render the overall dimensions of the hall in human terms and to emphasize the monumentality of the structure.<sup>46</sup>

A partial clearance of the outer face of the west wall and of the structures at the southwest corner of the hall has raised a host of unsolved problems. Room 10, with its cobble-stone pavement, was discovered in the

course of searching the brick work of the west wall which here broke the present surface of the site. The room has no entrance and its inner wall faces are well preserved to an average depth of 50 cm. Its outer walls to the west and north, also well preserved, are fronted by a bench, a feature characteristic of the outer face of the original east wall of the fortified complex south of the eastern tower described above. Thus room 10 and the west wall of the hall may be the western limits of the fortified enclosure, and room 10 may be a corner tower of that fortification. One wonders if further excavation will not reveal a similar corner tower on the fortification at the northwest corner of the columned hall. What room or area 11 represents remains unclear. There is some hope, however, that the outer faces of the wall or walls running east from room 11 will be sufficiently well preserved to permit the definition of the outer face of the southern wall (or platform?) of the columned hall and perhaps of the entire fortification.

#### POTTERY

All Period II pottery is wheel made and can be divided into three wares on the basis of fabric: Coarse Ware, Common Ware and Fine Ware (Figs. 42 to 44).

**Coarse Ware:** characterized by medium to large grit inclusions, including particularly large white quartz grits and often a gold or silver coloured mica flake. Fairly well fired with the core almost always fully oxidized to a light buff or dark brown colour. Fairly hard. Relatively uneven fracture; sometimes quite jagged. Surface colour range from light tan to reddish brown; surface often smoke-blackened from use over a fire. Generally smoothed, though sometimes matte finished; rarely lightly burnished. Usually smooth, but sometimes with a slightly grainy texture. Relatively porous. Vessel walls fairly thick. Most common shape a spherical cooking pot. The "kitchen" ware of the period.

**Common Ware:** characterized by a medium to fine grit temper, with some white quartz grains and occasional mica flakes. At one end of its temper range rather difficult to distinguish from Coarse Ware, but always can be separated from Fine Ware. Well fired; almost never a grey core. Fairly hard. Relatively even fracture. Occurs in two varieties on the basis of surface colour and finish.

1. Plain Buff: colour range from light tan through pink to almost red; buff-pink standard. Always at least smoothed; usually well burnished, in some cases almost to a polish. Smooth texture. Non-porous. Vessel walls tend to be intermediate in thickness between Coarse and Fine Ware.
2. Red-slipped: fairly thick dark red to maroon slip. Always burnished, often to a polish. Smooth texture. Non-porous. Vessel walls as with Plain Buff variety.

**Fine Ware:** characterized by macroscopically invisible grit temper; no quartz and no mica flakes. Well fired, with rare unintentional grey core. Quite hard, even brittle. Very clean, sharp fracture. A small, delicate bowl

is the characteristic shape. Occurs in four varieties based on surface colour and finish.

1. Plain Buff: colour range from a light brownish tan to orange. Light buff probably standard. Some grey or grey-green examples from accidental over-firing or isolated reduction in kiln. Always burnished, very often to a high polish. Smooth, sometimes slippery texture. Non-porous. Vessel walls tend to be very thin, though a few examples within the Common Ware range occur.
2. Red-slipped: in all respects similar to Plain Buff variety except surface covered with a light to heavy dark red to brownish slip. Always polished.
3. Brown: perhaps represents one extreme of the Red-slipped variety firing range, but characterized by a light brown to dark brown surface colour and thus quite distinctive. Almost always polished. In other respects similar to Plain Buff variety.
4. Grey: in all respects similar to other varieties except intentionally fired in a reducing atmosphere and thus light grey to black in colour both in the fabric and on the surface.

#### SMALL FINDS

Relatively few small finds come from the Period II deposits, thanks to the peaceful abandonment of the fortified manor and our failure thus far to locate the cemetery that goes with this period. Very common, particularly in the tower areas of the fortification, were roughly rounded stone balls of a fairly standard size which might be taken as grindstones of some type. The quantities in which they were found suggests, however, that they might well be sling stones. Crude unfired clay doughnuts were common, particularly in room 7 (e.g. Gd. 67-16, Fig. 44, No. 19). The assumption is that they are loom weights. The single most important small find came from stratum 4 in Operation A2, and thus predates the main Period II structure. It is a knee-shaped bronze fibula with moulding on both arms and the pin missing (Gd. 67-28, Fig. 44, No. 20).

#### CHRONOLOGY

Since there is a clear hiatus between the upper stratum assigned to Period III and the earliest material that can be dated to Period II, there is no internal stratigraphic evidence for the date of the beginning of the Period II occupation. The fragmentary remains of structures related to an occupation between Periods III and II discussed on pp. 12 and 23, which probably are associated with an early Period II occupation, have yielded a radiocarbon date of  $824 \pm 103$  B.C. from a good hearth context (GaK-1069). This gives us a *terminus post quem* for the main Period II structures. Though the dating of bronze fibulae on stylistic grounds is still a question of considerable dispute, and one would rather date a fibula on its archaeological context than the reverse, the fibula from stratum 4 of Operation A2, material derived from a Period II occupation prior to the main structures thus far excavated, would seem to be of a relatively common type in Assyria which has been dated to the late 8th and 7th centuries B.C.<sup>47</sup> It

also supplies a *terminus post quem* for the main Period II occupation.<sup>48</sup> The pottery of the period is clearly in the general Iron Age III ceramic tradition, indicating a date somewhere between c. 750 B.C. and the early decades of the Achaemenid Period.<sup>49</sup> Closest parallels are to Ziweyeh, the Zendan at Takht-i Suleiman and Nush-i Jan.<sup>50</sup> Some of the red-slipped bowls in Common Ware are clearly related to the red-slipped bowls of Period III at Hasanlu.<sup>51</sup> Special mention should be made of six unusual sherds from Period II which could not easily be fitted into the local ceramic typology, for these pieces may eventually prove to be imports with considerable chronological significance. Three sherds (two pots and a jar, with one of the pots having a plain, slightly raised shoulder spout) were found in a fabric similar to Common Ware but with a dirty grey-brown slip and a matte or smoothed finish. They are reminiscent of so-called Achaemenid Dark-face burnished ware. Two other sherds in Common Ware, but with a distinctive white slip similar to that which is so common at Ziweyeh and the Zendan, but which is markedly lacking in the Period II ceramic assemblage, were found. Finally, a single sherd of a distinctive fine orange ware with a grey core, sometimes described as "clinky" ware, was found in the fill just above the floor of the columned hall.<sup>52</sup> This ware has been found at numerous sites in central western Iran and occurs in an excavated context at Bisitun and at Nush-i Jan, where it occurs in the final "squatters" occupation.<sup>53</sup> Considerable work remains to be done before the finer distinctions of ceramic typology within the Iron Age III period become clear, and for the moment Period II probably can not be dated within the period with any great precision.<sup>54</sup> The eventual clearance of the structure or structures responsible for the stratum 4 deposit in Operation A2, which are probably the earlier structures under and east of the east fortification tower, will greatly assist in a further refinement of the dates for Period II.



## *Conclusions*

It will be abundantly clear by now that an attempt at broad conclusions regarding any or all of the several cultural periods thus far defined at Godin Tepe would be quite premature. Further excavation and analysis is needed at almost every point in the sequence. Rather it is appropriate to close with a review of the principal issues to which the expedition hopes to address itself in the future.

Of prime importance is the location of a site in the Kangavar-Bisitun segment of the Gamas Ab River valley that falls into the time range of Tepe Sarab and early Tepe Guran where the relationship between such material and, on the one hand, material in the Ganj-i Dareh-Asiab range and, on the other hand, material of Godin VII type can be established. As far as we know, this gap in the sequence cannot be filled at Godin Tepe and remains unidentified in the Kangavar-Bisitun area. Survey efforts during the 1969 field season will concentrate on this problem.

Equally important, we need a much more extensive horizontal clearance of levels dating to Periods VII and VI at Godin. Refinements in our understanding of the nature of the stratigraphic relationship between these two periods and a fuller picture of the possible sub-divisions in the Period VI sequence will perhaps best be found through further limited excavation of the well stratified deposits at Godin Tepe itself. The depth of the Period VI and VII levels below the surface of Godin, however, seems to preclude any extensive architectural clearance there of these periods, and again we shall probably turn to the excavation of some smaller site in the immediate neighbourhood where similar remains are to be found. Such a site has already been located which, incidentally, includes pottery of typical Dalma type, so we should eventually be able to sort out in part the still confused picture of the relationship between Godin VI and Dalma.

Period V, with its Uruk related material, is perhaps one of the more interesting cultural phases at Godin Tepe. We hope that it proves possible to clear a fairly substantial horizontal area of at least one major construction phase within this period at Godin itself. Of particular interest would be the documentation of the character of the cultural change between Periods VI and V, marked by the apparent considerable increase in the size of the settlement in Period V. Whether it is with Period V that town or urban style life, as opposed to a more simple village pattern, began, on the basis of parallels drawn from the Mesopotamian sequence, is a question which might be answered through further excavation and survey. In any case, the precise nature of the relationship between the Uruk of Mesopotamia, north or south, and that of central western Iran, even in terms of simple chronology, is an issue worthy of the fullest possible investigation.

Similarly we need to know a great deal more about the nature of the Period IV occupation and of its relationship to the Early Bronze Age cultures of East Anatolia and the Caucasus. Whether extensive work at Godin Tepe is the best way to attack this problem or not is a moot point.

There are several other sites in central western Iran, particularly in the Hamadan Plain, where material of Godin IV date is found *in extenso* and on the surface. Such a site might prove more profitable than Godin for broad horizontal clearance. Godin will, of course, remain important in that it documents, at least in terms of the immediate vicinity, the stratigraphic and temporal relationship between this material and the preceding and succeeding periods.

At a minimum we must concentrate on an extensive clearance of Period III remains for the entire depth of the deposits related to that period, and on an even larger horizontal clearance than thus far undertaken of the upper building level(s) of Period III. Since Godin perhaps reached the height of its importance in the second millennium B.C., one suspects that it will be in this time range that more work at the site will yield the most productive results. If it proves possible to sort out the relationships between Giyan IV, III and II by further work at Godin we shall have used the site to great advantage.

Finally, since the Period II remains would appear to be confined to the upper Citadel, we should be able in time to effect a complete clearance of this Median fortified manor house and at least to test the Iron Age III occupation which preceded that structure. Whether any firm evidence will be forthcoming from the Kangavar area for a solid occupation in the Iron Age I and II periods permitting us to establish a link between the Late Bronze Age culture of the area and that of Iron Age III remains problematical. Should the evidence for such an occupation prove negative, however, we shall even so be in a better position than we are now to assess the nature of the apparent major disruption in cultural patterns in the area at the end of the Late Bronze Age.

CATALOGUE of PUBLISHED OBJECTS

Field No.	Period	Locus	Description	Illustration
Gd. 65-12	IV	F, st. 5	Stone disk: perforated. D. 3.2.	Fig. 12, No. 16
65-34	IV	B, st. 5A	Bronze chisel. L. 10.9.	Fig. 12, No. 21
65-36	V	B, st. 17	Bronze pin with spiral head. Point broken. L. 10.7.	Fig. 9, No. 25
65-37	VI	B, st. 22	Bronze point, broken. L. 6.5.	Fig. 8, No. 21
65-38	VI	B, st. 19	White-slipped Fine Ware. Cream. Burnished. Ht. 10.3.	Fig. 8, No. 23
65-40	VI	B, st. 19	Plain-buff Fine Ware. Light pink. Smoothed. Ht. 8.0.	Fig. 8, No. 24
65-41	V	B, st. 12A	Clay bead. D. 2.1.	Fig. 9, No. 22
65-42	IV	F, st. 8	Stone disk: perforated. D. 4.8.	Fig. 12, No. 20
65-43	V	B, st. 11	Shell bead: highly polished. D. 2.4.	Fig. 9, No. 21
65-44	IV	B, st. 6/7	Clay loom weight (?) or wheel. Outer circumference broken. Ht. 6.7.	Fig. 12, No. 14
67-4	II	A1, st. 2/3	Stone button: perforated, with drill design. D. 3.8.	Fig. 44, No. 4
67-16	II	A2, st. 3	Clay doughnut (loom weight?). D. 8.0.	Fig. 44, No. 19
67-28	II	A2, st. 4	Bronze fibula. Spring missing, hand catch broken. L. 3.9.	Fig. 44, No. 20
67-29	II	AA2, st. 2	Pottery vessel handle in shape of bird's head. Plain-buff Fine Ware. Orange. Polished. L. 8.4.	Fig. 44, No. 3
67-30	II	AA2, st. 3	Pottery. Brown Fine Ware. Grey-brown. Polished. Ht. 4.5.	Fig. 44, No. 21
67-84	III	H, st. 3/4	Pottery. Buff Coarse Ware. Orange-buff. Purple paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 11.6.	Fig. 22, No. 4
67-86	III	M, Area 1, loose fill	Pottery. Grey-black Coarse Ware. Grey. Wheel made. Burnished. Ht. 9.1.	Fig. 23, No. 12
67-87	III	M, Area 1, loose fill	Pottery. Buff Common Ware. Cream. Black paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 7.2.	Fig. 22, No. 2
67-89	III	M, Area 1, loose fill	Pottery. Buff Common Ware. Cream. Black paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 11.0.	Fig. 22, No. 3

Continued on next page

*CATALOGUE of PUBLISHED OBJECTS — Continued*

<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Illustration</i>
Gd. 67-90	III	M, Area 1, loose fill	Pottery. Buff Common Ware. Cream. Brown-grey paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 11.4.	Fig. 22, No. 1
67-92	III	M, Area 1, loose fill	Pottery. Grey-black Coarse Ware. Grey. Wheel made. Burnished. Ht. 7.6.	Fig. 23, No. 10
67-96	III	M, Area 1, loose fill	Pottery. Grey-black Coarse Ware. Grey. Wheel made. Burnished. Ht. 3.9.	Fig. 23, No. 8
67-97	III	M, Area 1, loose fill	Pottery. Grey-black Coarse Ware. Black. Wheel made. Burnished. Ht. 28.8.	Fig. 23, No. 14
67-98	III	M, Area 1, loose fill	Pottery. Grey-black Coarse Ware. Black. Wheel made. Burnished. Ht. 23.9.	Fig. 23, No. 15
67-99	III	M, Area 1, loose fill	Bronze ring, overlapping ends. D. 5.0.	Fig. 21, No. 11
67-102	III	M, Area 1, loose fill	Bronze ring, overlapping ends. D. 5.5.	Fig. 21, No. 12
67-105	III	M, Area 1, loose fill	Bronze ring, overlapping ends. D. 4.4.	Fig. 21, No. 13
67-113	III	M, Bur. 1	Bronze pin. L. 10.0.	Fig. 21, No. 9
67-115	III	M, Bur. 1	Bronze pin. L. 13.0.	Fig. 21, No. 8
67-123	III	M, Bur. 2	Pottery. Red-slipped Common ware. Pinkish-red. Black paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 4.0.	Fig. 22, No. 20
67-125	III	M, Bur. 2	Pottery. Buff Coarse Ware. Light orange. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 8.4.	Fig. 23, No. 1
67-126	III	M, Bur. 2	Bronze pin. Point broken. L. 10.1.	Fig. 21, No. 10
67-127	Iron I	M, Bur. 3	Bronze bracelet. D. 6.9.	Fig. 25, No. 16
67-128	Iron I	M, Bur. 3	Pair bronze earrings. Very fragmentary. Discarded.	None
67-129	Iron I	M, Bur. 3	Stone and bone bracelet.	None
67-130	Iron I	M, Bur. 3	Bronze cup, broken. Ht. 9.8.	Fig. 25, No. 15
67-131	Iron I	M, Bur. 3	Bronze bowl. Fake rivets below rim. Ht. 3.7.	Fig. 25, No. 14

Gd. 67-132	Iron I	M, Bur. 3	Pottery. Buff Ware. Fine grit temper. Wheel made. Burnished. Ht. 17.3.	Fig. 25, No. 13
67-133	III	M <sup>1</sup> , Bur. 5	Pottery. Buff Coarse Ware. Pink-buff. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 8.8.	Fig. 21, No. 5
67-134	III	M <sup>1</sup> , Bur. 5	Pottery. Buff Coarse Ware. Tan. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 9.0.	Fig. 21, No. 4
67-135	III	M <sup>1</sup> , Bur. 5	Pottery. Buff Coarse Ware. Buff-pink. Hand made. Burnished. Ht. 21.8.	Fig. 21, No. 3
67-136	III	M <sup>1</sup> , Bur. 5	Bronze pin. Shaft constructed of three twisted rods of bronze. L. 19.2.	Fig. 21, No. 7
67-137	III	M <sup>1</sup> , Bur. 5	Bronze pin. Point broken. L. 18.8.	Fig. 21, No. 6
67-138	III	M <sup>1</sup> , Bur. 5	Shell and frit bead bracelet. Five beads.	None
67-139	III	M, Bur. 4	Pottery. Buff Coarse Ware. Orange-buff. Hand made. Smoothed. Ht. 6.4.	Fig. 21, No. 1
67-140	III	M, Bur. 4	Pottery. Buff Coarse Ware. Orange-buff. Wheel made (?). Burnished. Ht. 15.0.	Fig. 21, No. 2
67-144	III <sub>1</sub>	A1, st. 5, Room 17	Pottery. Buff Coarse Ware. Reddish-buff. Evidence of use over fire. Hand made. Smoothed. Ht. 10.6.	Fig. 23, No. 3
67-152	III <sub>2</sub>	A1, st. 6	Pottery. Red-slipped Common Ware. Red. Black paint. Wheel made. Burnished. Ht. 7.0.	Fig. 22, No. 18
67-153	III <sub>2</sub>	A1, st. 6	Pottery. Red-slipped Common Ware. Reddish-pink. Black paint. Wheel made. Burnished. Ht. 11.8.	Fig. 22, No. 11
67-178	III	A1, Bur. 1	Pottery. Buff Common Ware. Tan. Faded black paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Heavily salt-encrusted. Ht. 13.5.	Fig. 22, No. 12
67-185	III	O, Bur. 11	Bronze chisel. Blunt end broken. L. 11.8.	Fig. 21, No. 22
67-186	III	O, Bur. 11	Bronze saw blade. Blunt end broken. Upper and lower cutting edges toothed. L. 12.8.	Fig. 21, No. 15
67-187	III	O, Bur. 11	Bronze gouge. L. 8.0.	Fig. 21, No. 20
67-188	III	O, Bur. 11	Bronze chisel. L. 7.7.	Fig. 21, No. 14
67-189	III	O, Bur. 11	Bronze chisel. L. 7.2.	Fig. 21, No. 21
67-190	III	O, Bur. 11	Bronze knife blade. L. 10.3.	Fig. 21, No. 16
67-193	III	O, Tomb.	Pottery. Buff Coarse Ware. Orange-buff. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 11.5.	Fig. 33, No. 6
67-194	III	Outside on roof O, Tomb.	Pottery. Very fine grit temper. Light grey. Wheel made. Burnished.	Fig. 33, No. 7
67-199	Iron I	Outside on roof O, Bur. 8	Cf. Late Bronze Age Grey Ware of Hissar III. Ht. 17.3. Pottery. Grey ware. Fine grit temper. Wheel made. Burnished. Ht. 12.5.	Fig. 25, No. 9

*Continued on next page*

*CATALOGUE of PUBLISHED OBJECTS — Continued*

<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Illustration</i>
Gd. 67-200	Iron I	O, Bur. 8	Loose carnelian beads: probably bracelet.	None
67-201	Iron I	O, Bur. 8	Bronze arrow head. Traces of binding on tang. L. 7.5.	Fig. 25, No. 12
67-202	Iron I	O, Bur. 8	Bronze dagger. L. 42.0.	Fig. 25, No. 11
67-203	Iron I	O, Bur. 8	Bronze bowl with spout. Strainer at base of spout. Ht. 6.7.	Fig. 25, No. 10
67-204	Iron I	O, Bur. 10	Pottery. Grey ware. Fine grit temper. Smoke blackened from fire. Wheel made. Burnished. Ht. 17.9.	Fig. 25, No. 1
67-205	Iron I	O, Bur. 10	Pottery. Grey ware. Medium coarse temper. Hand made. Burnished. Small hole on each side above lug. Ht. 16.0.	Fig. 25, No. 2
67-206	Iron I	O, Bur. 10	Pottery. Buff ware: orange. Coarse grit temper. Hand made. Smoothed. Ht. 6.9.	Fig. 25, No. 3
67-207	Iron I	O, Bur. 10	Bronze pin. L. 12.0.	Fig. 25, No. 8
67-208	Iron I	O, Bur. 10	Pair of Egyptian Blue beads or earrings. D. 2.3.	Fig. 25, Nos. 4 & 5
67-209	Iron I	O, Bur. 10	Bronze ring. Badly corroded. D. 1.95.	Fig. 25, No. 6
67-210	Iron I	O, Bur. 10	Bronze pin. L. 12.0.	Fig. 25, No. 7
67-211	III	O, Tomb, Bur. B	Bronze knife blade or spear point. L. 17.5.	Fig. 30, No. 1
67-212	III	O, Tomb, Bur. B	Four bronze buttons. Badly corroded and warped. App. 2.6 square.	Fig. 30, No. 2
67-213	III	O, Tomb, Bur. B	Pottery. Grey-black Common Ware. Light grey. Decorated with chevron pattern in very shallow grooves: almost a pattern burnish. Wheel made. Burnished. Ht. 11.6.	Fig. 30, No. 3
67-214	III	O, Tomb, Bur. B	Bronze "istikhan". Ht. 9.1.	Fig. 30, No. 4
67-215	III	O, Tomb, Bur. B	Bronze pin fragment. Toggle type. L. 7.5.	Fig. 30, No. 5
67-216	III	O, Tomb, Bur. B	Bronze pin. Toggle type. L. 19.1.	Fig. 30, No. 6

Gd. 67-217	III	O, Tomb, Bur. B	Bronze pin. Toggle type. L. 18.9.	Fig. 30, No. 7
67-218	III	O, Tomb, Bur. B	Bronze pin. Toggle type. L. 18.9.	Fig. 30, No. 8
67-219	III	O, Tomb, Bur. B	Bronze pin. Toggle type. L. 18.1.	Fig. 30, No. 9
67-220	III	O, Tomb, Bur. B	Pottery. Grey-black Common Ware. Light grey. Wheel made. Burnished. Ht. 7.6.	Fig. 30, No. 10
67-221	III	O, Tomb, Bur. B	Pottery. Buff Common Ware. Yellowish-buff. Faded black paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 9.8.	Fig. 30, No. 11
67-222	III	O, Tomb, Bur. B	Pottery. Buff Coarse Ware. Buff-pink. Hand made. Smoothed. Ht. 9.0.	Fig. 30, No. 12
67-223	III	O, Tomb, Bur. B	Pottery. Cream-slipped Coarse Ware. Cream. Hand made. Smoothed. Ht. 9.9.	Fig. 30, No. 13
67-224	III	O, Tomb, Bur. B	Bronze anklet. Knobbed ends. D. 10.4.	Fig. 30, No. 14
67-225	III	O, Tomb, Bur. B	Bronze anklet. D. 10.5.	Fig. 30, No. 16
67-226	III	O, Tomb, Bur. B	Bronze bracelet. D. 6.8.	Fig. 30, No. 15
67-227	III	O, Tomb, Bur. B	Bronze finger ring. Made of a single ring of wire soldered to a circle of sheet bronze. D. 2.1.	Fig. 30, No. 17
67-228	III	O, Tomb, Bur. B	Bronze coil: probably a hair band. Pair with Gd. 67-232. D. 1.5.	Fig. 30, No. 18
67-229	III	O, Tomb, Bur. B	Pottery. Grey-black Common Ware. Light grey. Wheel made. Burnished. Ht. 6.6.	Fig. 30, No. 19
67-230	III	O, Tomb, Bur. B	Bronze bowl. Found inside Gd. 67-229. Ht. 3.3.	Fig. 30, No. 20
67-231	III	O, Tomb, Bur. B	Bronze bracelet. D. 6.5.	Fig. 30, No. 21

*Continued on next page*

CATALOGUE of PUBLISHED OBJECTS — Continued

<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Illustration</i>
Gd. 67-232	III	O, Tomb, Bur. B	Bronze coil: probably a hair band. Pair with Gd. 67-228. D. 1.5.	Fig. 30, No. 22
67-233	III	O, Tomb, Bur. B	Bronze band: probably a barrette. L. 8.2.	Fig. 30, No. 23
67-234	III	O, Tomb, Bur. B	Pottery. Grey-black Common Ware. Light grey. Wheel made. Burnished. Ht. 7.5.	Fig. 30, No. 24
67-235	III	O, Tomb, Bur. B	Pottery. Grey-black Common Ware. Light grey. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 6.5.	Fig. 30, No. 25
67-236	III	O, Tomb, Bur. B	Pottery. Buff Coarse Ware. Buff-pink. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 9.4.	Fig. 30, No. 26
67-237	III	O, Tomb, Bur. A	Bronze blade fragment. Blade curved. L. 10.8.	Fig. 31, No. 1
67-238	III	O, Tomb, Bur. A	Pottery. Buff Common Ware. Cream, with pink blotches. Black paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 22.4.	Fig. 31, No. 4
67-239	III	O, Tomb, Bur. A	Pottery. Buff Coarse Ware. Buff-pink. Black paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 29.5.	Fig. 31, No. 8
67-240	III	O, Tomb, Bur. A	Pottery. Cream-slipped Common Ware. Cream. Black paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 11.0.	Fig. 31, No. 10
67-241	III	O, Tomb, Bur. A	Pottery. Buff Coarse Ware. Tan. Smoke-blackened from use over fire. Hand made. Burnished. Ht. 11.8.	Fig. 31, No. 12
67-242	III	O, Tomb, Bur. A	Pottery. Cream-slipped Common Ware, Cream-green (slightly over-fired). Black paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 5.2.	Fig. 31, No. 2
67-243	III	O, Tomb, Bur. A	Pottery. Buff Coarse Ware. Buff-pink. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 6.2.	Fig. 31, No. 3
67-244	III	O, Tomb, Bur. A	Pottery. Red-slipped Common Ware. Dark pink. Black paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 7.7.	Fig. 31, No. 5



Gd. 67-245	III	O, Tomb, Bur. A	Pottery. Buff Coarse Ware. Buff-pink. Hand made. Smoothed. Hole in bottom off centre. Ht. 8.0.	Fig. 31, No. 6
67-246	III	O, Tomb, Bur. A	Pottery. Buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 5.5.	Fig. 31, No. 7
67-247	III	O, Tomb, Bur. A	Pottery. Cream-slipped Coarse Ware. Cream. Black paint. Wheel made (?). Smoothed. Ht. 12.2.	Fig. 31, No. 9
67-248	III	O, Tomb, Bur. A	Pottery. Buff Coarse Ware. Buff-pink. Hand made. Smoothed. Ht. 9.4.	Fig. 31, No. 11
67-249	III	O, Tomb, Bur. A	Pottery. Buff Coarse Ware. Buff-tan. Hand made (?). Smoothed. Ht. 11.8.	Fig. 31, No. 13
67-250	III	O, Tomb, outside east end	Pottery. Grey-black Common Ware. Black. Wheel made. Burnished. Ht. 8.3.	Fig. 33, No. 2
67-251	III	O, Tomb, outside east end	Pottery. Grey-black Common Ware. Black. Wheel made. Burnished. Ht. 9.3.	Fig. 33, No. 1
67-252	III	O, Tomb, outside on roof	Pottery. Red-slipped Common Ware. Red. Black paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 6.4.	Fig. 33, No. 5
67-253	III	O, Tomb, outside on roof	Pottery. Buff Coarse Ware. Tan. Hand made. Matte. Ht. 11.0.	Fig. 32, No. 9
67-257	III	O, Tomb, central grave offering	Pottery. Grey-black Common Ware. Grey. Wheel made. Burnished. Ht. 11.6.	Fig. 32, No. 7
67-258	III	O, Tomb, central grave offering	Pottery. Grey-black Coarse Ware. Grey. Wheel made. Burnished. Ht. 14.4.	Fig. 32, No. 8
67-259	III	O, Tomb, central grave offering	Pottery. Grey-black Coarse Ware. Grey. Wheel made. Burnished. Ht. 19.8.	Fig. 32, No. 3
67-260	III	O, Tomb, central grave offering	Pottery. Buff Coarse Ware. Buff-pink. Hand made. Smoothed. Found inside Gd. 67-259. Ht. 6.0.	Fig. 32, No. 6

*Continued on next page*

CATALOGUE of PUBLISHED OBJECTS — Continued

<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Illustration</i>
Gd. 67-261	III	O, Tomb, central grave offering	Pottery. Buff Coarse Ware. Buff-pink. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 18.2.	Fig. 32, No. 2
67-262	III	O, Tomb, central grave offering	Pottery. Buff Coarse Ware. Buff-pink. Hand made. Smoothed. Found inside Gd. 67-261. Ht. 5.7.	Fig. 32, No. 5
67-263	III	O, Tomb, central grave offering	Pottery. Buff Common Ware. Yellow-buff. Black paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Four miniature lugs evenly spaced on ridge in centre of painted bands. Ht. 36.0.	Fig. 33, No. 3
67-264	III	O, Tomb, central grave offering	Pottery. Grey-black Common Ware. Light grey. Self slip which flakes badly. Pattern burnishing. Wheel made. Burnished. Ht. 29.0.	Fig. 33, No. 4
67-265	III	O, Tomb, central grave offering	Pottery. Buff Coarse Ware. Tan. Wheel made (?). Smoothed. Ht. 8.1.	Fig. 32, No. 4
67-266	III	O, Tomb, central grave offering	Pottery. Grey-black Common Ware. Light grey. Wheel made. Burnished. Ht. 52.0.	Fig. 32, No. 1
67-267	III <sub>2</sub>	B1, Bur. 1a	Pottery. Buff Coarse Ware. Buff-pink. Hand made. Matte. Ht. 7.8.	Fig. 21, No. 19
67-271	III <sub>2</sub>	B1, Bur. 1a	Pottery. Buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Black paint. Wheel made. Matte. Ht. 7.4.	Fig. 22, No. 17
67-275	III <sub>2</sub>	B1, Bur. 1a	Pottery. Buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Hand made. Smoothed. Ht. 6.5.	Fig. 21, No. 18
67-276	III <sub>2</sub>	B1, Bur. 1a	Pottery. Buff Common Ware. Buff-yellow. Black paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 7.8.	Fig. 22, No. 19
67-277	III <sub>2</sub>	B1, Bur. 1a	Pottery. Red-slipped Coarse Ware. Red. Wheel made. Burnished. Ht. 6.8.	Fig. 23, No. 5
67-290	III <sub>2</sub>	B1, Bur. 1c	Pottery. Red-slipped Coarse Ware. Reddish-pink. Hand made. Smoothed. Ht. 10.1.	Fig. 23, No. 4

Gd. 67-310	III <sub>3</sub>	B1, st. 11	Pottery. Red-slipped Coarse Ware. Red. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 18.0.	Fig. 23, No. 2
67-311	III <sub>1</sub>	B1, st. 5	Pottery. Buff Common Ware. Buff-yellow. Black paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 6.5.	Fig. 22, No. 15
67-321	III <sub>2</sub>	B1, st. 9	Pottery. Buff Common Ware. Buff-yellow. Brown paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Slightly oval from over-firing. Ht. 14.4.	Fig. 22, No. 9
67-323	III <sub>3</sub>	B1, st. 13	Pottery. Buff Common Ware. Reddish. Black paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 8.6.	Fig. 22, No. 5
67-330	III <sub>1</sub>	A2, st. 5	Pottery. Buff Common Ware. Yellow. Black paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 8.8.	Fig. 22, No. 7
67-347	III <sub>2</sub>	A2, st. 8, Area 4	Clay andiron fragment. Original andiron probably app. half a circle with at least two and perhaps three upright columns.	Fig. 21, No. 17
67-365	III <sub>2</sub>	AA2, st. 8	Pottery. Buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Hand made. Burnished. Ht. 8.9.	Fig. 23, No. 9
67-370	III <sub>2</sub>	AA2, st. 8	Pottery. Buff Common Ware. Reddish. Black paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Hole in centre base. Ht. 7.4.	Fig. 22, No. 13
67-393	III <sub>1</sub>	AA2, st. 5	Pottery. Buff Common Ware. Orange-red. Black paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Much of base missing. May have been a tripod. Ht. app. 13.8.	Fig. 22, No. 6
67-394	III	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 1	Frit bead necklace, beads plain and segmented. White, green, blue, red. L. 15.8.	Fig. 35, No. 1
67-395	III	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 1	Bronze tubular bead. L. 1.5.	Fig. 35, No. 2
67-396	III	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 1	Pottery. Buff Common Ware. Cream. Black paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 10.0.	Fig. 35, No. 4
67-397	III	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 1	Bronze fragment of finger ring (?). Badly twisted and corroded. L. 3.3.	Fig. 35, No. 3
67-398	III	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 1	Pottery. Buff Common Ware. Cream. Chocolate-brown paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 10.3.	Fig. 35, No. 5
67-399	III	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 1	Pottery. Buff Common Ware. Cream. Chocolate-brown paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 11.2.	Fig. 35, No. 6
67-400	III	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 2	Pottery. Buff Common Ware. Buff-orange. Black paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 9.5.	Fig. 35, No. 7
67-401	III	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 2	Pottery. Buff Common Ware. Reddish-buff. Black paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 9.2.	Fig. 35, No. 8

CATALOGUE of PUBLISHED OBJECTS — Continued

Field No.	Period	Locus	Description	Illustration
Gd. 67-402	III	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 2	Pottery. Buff Common Ware. Cream. Black paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 7.5.	Fig. 35, No. 9
67-403	III	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 2	Bronze bowl. Ht. 3.3.	Fig. 35, No. 10
67-411	III	AA1, Bur. 2	Pottery. Buff Coarse Ware. Buff-pink. Hand made. Matte. Ht. 7.4.	Fig. 23, No. 7
67-420	III <sub>3</sub>	C1, st. 6B	Pottery. Buff Common Ware. Yellow-buff. Black paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 12.1.	Fig. 22, No. 16
67-425	III	C1, st. 6C	Pottery. Red-slipped Coarse Ware. Red. Wheel made. Burnished. Ht. 8.0.	Fig. 23, No. 11
67-426	III <sub>3</sub>	C1, st. 6C	Pottery. Grey-black Coarse Ware. Grey. Wheel made. Burnished. Ht. 14.0.	Fig. 23, No. 6
67-433	III	O, Tomb, central grave offering	Pottery. Grey-black Common Ware. Grey. Wheel made. Burnished. Ht. 11.5.	Fig. 23, No. 13
67-434	III <sub>2</sub>	Balk AA1/A1, st. 8	Pottery. Buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Black paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 9.5.	Fig. 22, No. 10
67-437	III <sub>1</sub>	A2, st. 5	Pottery. Buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Black paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Ht. 7.1.	Fig. 22, No. 8
67-448	III <sub>2</sub>	Balk AA2/A2, st. 8	Pottery. Buff Common Ware. Orange-buff. Black paint. Wheel made. Smoothed. Painter's hand slipped badly. Ht. 9.5.	Fig. 22, No. 14
67-449	III	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 2	Bronze spear head. L. 13.4.	Fig. 35, No. 11
67-450	III	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 2	Bronze spear head. L. 12.2.	Fig. 35, No. 12
67-451	III	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 2	Bronze spear head. L. 12.4.	Fig. 35, No. 13
67-452	III	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 2	Bronze spear head. L. 12.3.	Fig. 35, No. 14
67-453	III	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 2	Bronze armband. D. 6.0.	Fig. 35, No. 17
67-454	III	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 2	Bronze bracelet. D. 6.0.	Fig. 35, No. 16
67-455	III	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 2	Bronze spear head. L. 13.5.	Fig. 35, No. 15
67-456	III	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 2	Bronze plaque (armour plate?). L. 6.7.	Fig. 35, No. 18

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## Footnotes

1. Smith, 1968 and Young and Smith, 1966.
2. For the earliest evidence on the route followed by the High Road, see Schoff, 1914: 7 and Le Strange, 1905: 9-10 and 227-228. From Tüysarkān one can also follow a good road south over a high pass to the Malāyer Valley and the important Median site of Nush-i Jan: Stronach, 1968a and b.
3. The Ganj Nameh: Kent, 1953: 147 and 152.
4. This cemetery belongs to the modern village of Godin located about three-quarters of a kilometre to the south of the mound. The more common name for Godin Tepe is Imam Zadeh Tepe.
5. Discrete horizontal strata are exposed at the edge of the mound and by disposing of dump out the open end of the trench into the river bed relatively rapid progress in excavation can be made with only a few workmen. Similar ideal excavating conditions occur, for example, at Yarim Tepe in Gurgan (Crawford, 1963) and on the Bālā Hīṣār at Chārsada, West Pakistan (Wheeler, 1962).
6. The survey was under the general direction of Robert H. Dyson, Jr. and was sponsored by the Hasanlu Project of the University Museum, Philadelphia: Young, 1966 where Godin Tepe is site 22, Fig. 1.
7. An "uncontrolled" operation is one which has been loosely supervised only and has been excavated in arbitrary horizontal levels of an appropriate depth rather than according to the actual stratification. Such efforts are often useful for establishing the gross cultural sequence in a given area or to test the extent of the horizontal distribution of occupation in a given period.
8. In 1967 a master grid of ten metre squares was laid out over the Upper Citadel, numbered alphabetically along the east-west axis and with Arabic numerals on the north-south axis. These units are excavated as nine-metre squares and the metre-wide balk between them is taken down after sections are drawn and a complete building level is exposed. Excavations elsewhere on the site until now have been laid out in any manner convenient and numbered according to the alphabetical system begun in 1965.
9. The analysis of the non-artifactual finds (bone, plant material, many of the radiocarbon samples, etc.) is incomplete and will be included in future reports.
10. Young, 1962; Meldgaard, Mortensen and Thrane, 1964; Braidwood and Howe, 1961; and Hole and Flannery, 1967.
11. Young, 1961: 230-231.
12. Young and Smith, 1966: 389. The issue is further confused by the presence of a single maroon-slipped Dalma Ware sherd in Operation B, stratum 35 and a single sherd that could be finger-tip impressed Dalma Ware in Operation B, stratum 36. Both occur high in the Period VII deposit, as would be expected on the basis of the stratification of Hajji Firuz and Dalma Tepes in Solduz: Young, 1962a. As yet no solid occupation of the Dalma type has been discovered at Godin.
13. Seven radiocarbon samples from the 1965 soundings have been analysed by the Radiocarbon Laboratory of Gakushuin University, Tokyo, Japan through the kindness of Professor Kunihito Kigoshi. Results were rather disappointing. Clearly we were cursed in 1965 with considerable contamination of the samples *in situ*, probably as a result of, a) heavy weathering to a considerable depth on the north face of the mound, b) disturbance of the soil by burrowing animals, and c) plant roots. Two samples from Period VII strata are: GaK-1074,  $2925 \pm 124$  B.C. (Operation B, stratum 39A) and GaK-1073,  $3926 \pm 103$  B.C. (Operation B, stratum 35). Both samples are quite out of line on typological grounds and are, in any case, stratigraphically reversed. All radiocarbon assays from Godin Tepe published by the expedition are based on the 5730-year half-life.
14. This copper awl or needle originally was published erroneously as having come from deep in the Period VI deposit: Young and Smith, 1966: 290. *Mea culpa*.
15. Contenau and Ghirshman, 1935: 62-66. For the most recent and thorough study on the dating of Giyan V, see Dyson, 1965: 227-232. No attempt yet has been made to fit Godin VI into the several sub-phases of Giyan V.
16. A single radiocarbon date is available from high in the Period VI deposit: GaK-1075,  $4954 \pm 113$  B.C. (Operation B, stratum 20). This is much too high a date for the termination of Period VI and the sample was undoubtedly contaminated. Indeed, it would do rather nicely as a beginning date for Godin VI, but . . .

17. Strata 36 to 38 of Operation A are not included in the present publication because, a) they were not excavated under strict supervision thanks to the accidental discovery of a Neo-Assyrian stele at a neighbouring site a few days before the end of the 1965 season, and b) their sherd content was sufficient to indicate that they are probably not levels to be associated with Period V, but insufficient to permit an exact determination of just how they do fit into the known sequence. Here is one of the major issues awaiting further field work in the lower levels at Godin Tepe.
18. The generally lower percentage of Coarse Ware in the Period V sherd sample from Operation F (Table III), which indicates a lower frequency of "bevel rim" bowls in that area of the site, might eventually make possible some statement on the function of these rather strange and wonderful vessels around which much discussion has centred. There is, on the present evidence, no indication that the variation is due to chronological considerations.
19. I am much indebted to Donald P. Hansen for putting at my disposal for study a sample of the sherd material from Nippur and for spending time examining with me both the Nippur material and selected sherds from the Godin V assemblage.
20. Tobler, 1950: 153-159.
21. A single radiocarbon date was recovered from a hearth context which should date the end of Period V: GaK-1072,  $2524 \pm 103$  B.C. (Operation A, stratum 32D). If the appropriate correction factors for dates in this time range are added (Ralph and Michael, 1967: 10), the date of the sample becomes  $2932 \pm 103$  B.C., and, as a terminal date for Period V, fits well with the date estimated for the end of the period on the basis of Mesopotamian parallels. It should be noted that this sample is one of the two from the 1965 season taken from a hearth.
22. Burney, 1964 and previous preliminary reports on Yanik Tepe in Iraq.
23. The penetration was clearly massive, involving the actual migration of the people who carried the culture. For data from survey, see Young, 1966: 235. For the best and most recent discussion of the cultural dynamics involved, see Dyson, 1968: 14ff.
24. No radiocarbon dates from the Period IV deposit are available. GaK-1072 (see n. 21) from the end of Period V supplies a *terminus post quem* for the beginning of Period IV. GaK-1071,  $1967 \pm 124$  B.C. (Operation A, stratum 27) should date the beginning of Period III and give a *terminus ante quem* for Period IV. If the suggested correction factors are applied (Ralph and Michael, 1967: 10) the date reads  $2217 \pm 120$  B.C. But see below, n. 37.
25. No really comprehensible plan could be made from the badly preserved fragments of walling that defined this initial rebuild of the Level III<sub>2</sub> structure. In section (Fig. 13) this rebuilding is represented by wall AJ, Floor 2 and stratum 7F.
26. GaK-1069.
27. The wall between area 12 and room 11 had been much damaged in the earthquake which destroyed Level III<sub>2</sub> and the details of the flue structure of the oven within the wall were not entirely clear.
28. Whether a given sherd is slipped or not is an issue which can be settled often only with microscopic examination. Some of the Period III sherds in the Cream-slipped variety of Coarse Ware have a core colour so similar to the surface colour that one cannot be sure of the slip. Others, however, are certainly slipped. A microscopic examination of all sherds where slip is suspected, however, is logistically impossible. One can only trust to macroscopic judgment and hope that the inevitable mistakes are statistically insignificant.
29. Archaeologists working outside the Near East, particularly Americanists, have been counting everything for decades and a considerable theoretical literature has grown up around the method, beginning perhaps with Kroeber, 1916 and spurred on by Robinson, 1951 and Brainerd, 1951.
30. Only a thorough test of the method, involving counts for all meaningful strata from the Period III deposit, will determine (maybe) whether the effort of making such counts is worthwhile. I have some doubts that it is, for the number of variables involved, some in the data and some in the method, is considerable. It is interesting that with all the theoretical literature that has addressed itself to the problem of total sherd counts very little attention has been given to the question of whether a total count is or is not worth doing. Most discussion assumes that it is, and deals primarily with the issue of how to manipulate the data according to the kinds of questions you wish to ask of it. Exceptions to this are Willey, 1961,



- Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, Spaulding, 1960: 84-92 and, most recently, Hole and Shaw, 1967.
31. It could also be taken as indicating some validity for the typology used to organize the data.
  32. We know from whole painted vessels that in Period III the painted decoration tended to be confined to the upper half of the vessel between shoulder and rim. The entire vessel, however, was usually slipped (except sometimes in the case of Double-slipped Common Ware). Thus one wonders whether all cream-slipped sherds may not have come from painted vessels, those counted as plain simply coming from the lower half of the pot. Complete, unpainted, red-slipped vessels do occur in the assemblage.
  33. Though clearly just outside the open end of the tomb roughly at floor level, these two cups actually might have been associated with Burial B inside the tomb. Indeed, so considered they make more sense.
  34. All of the skeletal remains, human and animal, from the cemetery area had suffered greatly from ground water leeching and defied preservation and recovery whole or even in the very useful fragments.
  35. The sixteenth object in the grave was a Buff Coarse Ware vessel, square sided, undecorated, measuring approximately 20x20x4 cm. Before it could be recorded properly it was destroyed and removed from the grave by some village children while the night watchman at the site was absent without leave from his post.
  36. Contenau and Ghirshman, 1935: 66-73.
  37. Two radiocarbon dates from the 1965 excavations are from Period III strata: GaK-1071, 1967±124 B.C. (Operation A, stratum 27) and GaK-1070, 2348±103 B.C. (Operation A, stratum 20A). These two dates are, of course, stratigraphically reversed, and therefore highly suspect. GaK-1071, which should date the beginning of the Period III occupation, is, however, acceptable on typological grounds, particularly if the suggested correction factor of some 250 years (Ralph and Michael, 1967: 10) is added. GaK-1070 may prove to be the one of the pair that is out of line.
  38. Dyson, 1968: 25-28.
  39. For the dates of Iron Age I, see Dyson, 1968: 29-32, Dyson, 1965b: 195-197 and Young, 1965: 83. Of considerable interest is the appearance in the Late Bronze Age assemblage of Godin III of grey pottery in shapes attributed usually to Giyan III but decorated in a style which recalls the Late Bronze Age of north-eastern Iran (e.g. Gd. 67-213, a tripod vessel with pattern grooving). Other vessels occur rarely in the assemblage which could almost be imports from the Late Bronze Age culture of northeast Iran (e.g. Gd. 67-194).
  40. On the basis of the very limited amount of pottery found in the sloping debris associated with the outer face of the Period II fortification wall in Operation A, this wall was incorrectly dated to Period I or recent Islamic times in the first report on the 1965 excavations: Young and Smith, 1966: 390.
  41. In April of 1968 I made a brief visit to Godin Tepe during a heavy rain that had already lasted for about a week. In the then saturated west balk of Operation C1 I could see a vertical line approximately one metre south of (or inside) the plastered outer face of the fortification wall traced in 1967. This line had been invisible when the soil was dry. Further investigation of this clue may indicate that originally the wall was more standard in width for its entire length, and that the face traced in 1967 toward the wall's western end may be some kind of a late outer reinforcement.
  42. The old fortification wall and the new extension to the east were not bonded together either on their south faces or over the lower metre of their north faces. Roughly above the one-metre line on the north face, however, the corner bricks of the old wall had apparently decayed badly. When the extension to the east was added, these old bricks were removed and the two walls were carefully bonded together. The joint on both faces was then covered with mud-plaster. In the old fortification wall just east of the east tower was a sloping drain opening to the north which led off water from the inside of the wall.
  43. The gap in the wall which shows on plan (Fig. 36) is not a doorway but apparently is the result of recent disturbance.
  44. Though erosion has destroyed the inner face of the south wall of the hall and, as noted above, we do not know its full length, on the basis of the configuration of the east and west walls and benches one suspects that six rows of five columns was the complete original layout.

45. This situation led to some rather frustrating moments during the excavation. The wooden columns had left no tell-tale circle in the very dry, fine, mud-plaster floor, and we seemed faced with the problem of having no way to hold up the roof of our great hall. A carefully planned search with a long nail discovered the column bases which in turn led to the discovery of the lower floors. Eventually we were able to see the very light traces of the wooden columns over two of the column bases, but we had to know where to look first.
46. The height of the ceiling was estimated by doubling the distance between the centres of the column bases, which seems to give a reasonable proportion to the structure. I am indebted to Dr. Wolfram Kleiss for this suggestion and for his stimulating interest in the whole issue of the original configuration of the Period II structures.
47. Stronach, 1959, Fig. 9, No. 7, and personal communication from Oscar W. Muscarella.
48. The fibula and the radiocarbon data GaK-1069 could, of course, be dating the same level. As already pointed out above, the structures associated with the radiocarbon date and those from which stratum 4, Operation A2 is derived may be one and the same.
49. For the dates of the Iron Age III Period see Dyson, 1965b: 211 and Young, 1965: 81-82.
50. For Ziweyeh, see Young, 1965: 59-61. For the Zendan, see von der Osten and Naumann, 1961. Note especially that the excavators of the Zendan date its first occupation to c. 790 B.C., and therefore begin the Iron Age III period earlier than would the author: Young, 1965: 82. For Nush-i Jan, see Stronach, 1968b.
51. E.g. Young, 1965, Fig. 1, No. 3.
52. For a fuller description of this important ware, Young, 1966: 232-233.
53. Personal communication from H. Luschey, and Stronach, 1968b: 186, where this ware is called "cinnamon ware" and dated to Hellenistic-Parthian times.
54. Parallels for this material can also be found in abundance at Baba Jan in Baba Jan A, Meade, 1968: 121-124. I am much indebted to both David Stronach and Clare Goff Meade for their having put materials from Nush-i Jan and Baba Jan at my disposal for preliminary comparisons.

Table I

## POTTERY DISTRIBUTION BY PERCENTAGE, PERIOD VII

	49	48	47	46	45	44	40	39	38	37	36	35	Total
Op. B, Stratum													
Coarse Ware													
Plain Buff	38	60	56	56	59	44	60	48	7	33	73	26	51
Buff-slipped	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	39	57	33	3	13	10
Red-slipped	5	—	17	6	—	17	—	—	—	6	—	13	4
Fine Ware													
Plain Buff	38	27	17	13	15	17	25	4	7	—	7	4	15
White-slipped	19	13	11	25	26	22	10	9	21	17	17	39	19
Painted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	—	4	1
Total	100	100	101	100	100	100	101	100	99	100	100	99	100

Total sample: 302 sherds.

Table II

## POTTERY DISTRIBUTION BY PERCENTAGE, PERIOD VI

	Op. B, Stratum	34	33	32	30	26	25	23	22	21	20	19	Total
					32	29		24			21		21
Coarse Ware													
Plain Buff	20	21	40	9	5	13	3	4	—	—	4	1	6
Buff-slipped	—	3	—	1	—	>1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Red-slipped	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	>1	—	—	—	—	1
Medium Coarse Ware	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	9	—	—	1
Common Ware	—	—	—	—	5	>1	—	9	11	7	22	21	9
Fine Ware													
Plain Buff	28	24	—	13	5	10	—	2	28	4	26	13	10
White-slipped	33	33	30	44	59	54	61	73	56	76	48	64	60
Painted	18	18	30	29	27	18	33	8	6	4	—	1	12
Total	99	99	100	100	101	100	100	99	101	100	100	101	100

Total sample: 754 sherds.

Table III

## POTTERY DISTRIBUTION BY PERCENTAGE, PERIOD V

	Op. A										Op. B						Op. F			Total
	32	32	32	33	34	35	T	11	12	12	12	12	12	13	14	15	16	17	T	
Stratum	32	32	32	33	34	35	T	11	12	12	12	12	12	13	14	15	16	17	T	Total
				33				A	B/C											
Coarse Ware	37	33	37	37	38	38	37	27	22	21	32	57	34	22	58	34	24	34	34	34
Medium Coarse Ware	7	6	2	5	4	5	5	—	4	4	5	—	—	5	—	4	2	4	4	4
Common Ware																				
Plain Buff	31	36	32	24	32	31	31	27	39	28	37	7	28	20	32	32	48	32	32	32
White-slipped	26	22	28	28	23	26	26	41	35	47	27	36	38	51	7	29	26	29	29	29
Painted	—	3	1	5	4	2	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	1	1	1
Total	101	100	100	100	100	101	101	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Total sample: 698 sherds.

Table IV

## POTTERY DISTRIBUTION BY PERCENTAGE, PERIOD IV

Stratum	Op. A				Op. B				Op. F		Total	
	29	30	31	T	4	5	6	7	8	9		10
Coarse Ware												
Grey-black	50	59	62	55	30	20	47	43	75	60	45	45
Buff	14	19	14	15	57	52	8	4	20	7	16	19
Common Ware	35	21	22	29	13	28	44	49	—	33	38	35
Fine Ware	1	—	3	1	—	—	1	4	5	—	2	1
Total	100	99	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100

Total sample: 911 sherds.

Table V

LEVEL III<sub>3</sub> — POTTERY

## RELATIONSHIP OF WARES AND VARIETIES BY PERCENTAGE

	<i>B.Pl.</i>	<i>B.P.</i>	<i>B.T.</i>	<i>R.S.Pl.</i>	<i>R.S.P.</i>	<i>R.S.T.</i>	<i>CrS.Pl.</i>	<i>CrS.P.</i>	<i>CrS.T.</i>	<i>D.S.Pl.</i>	<i>D.S.P.</i>	<i>D.S.T.</i>	<i>G.B.</i>	<i>PCr.S.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Heavy Coarse Ware	90	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	13
Coarse Ware	38	1	39	31	>1	31	13	2	15	—	—	—	15	—	41
Common Ware	34	12	46	>1	—	>1	41	9	50	—	—	—	2	—	45
Totals	43	6	49	13	>1	13	24	5	29	—	—	—	7	—	99

Per Cent Coarse Painted: 2.9

Per Cent Common Painted: 21.3

Per Cent Total Painted: 10.9

Total sample: 1003 sherds.

## Abbreviations:

B.Pl.	—	Buff, plain
B.P.	—	Buff, painted
B.T.	—	Buff, total
R.S.	—	Red-slipped
CrS.	—	Cream-slipped
D.S.	—	Double-slipped
GB.	—	Grey-black
PCr.S.	—	Pink-cream slipped

Table VI

LEVEL III<sub>2</sub> — POTTERY

## RELATIONSHIP OF WARES AND VARIETIES BY PERCENTAGE

	<i>B.Pl.</i>	<i>B.P.</i>	<i>B.T.</i>	<i>R.S.Pl.</i>	<i>R.S.P.</i>	<i>R.S.T.</i>	<i>CrS.Pl.</i>	<i>CrS.P.</i>	<i>CrS.T.</i>	<i>D.S.Pl.</i>	<i>D.S.P.</i>	<i>D.S.T.</i>	<i>G.B.</i>	<i>PCr.S.</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Heavy Coarse Ware	99	—	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Coarse Ware	83	1	84	5	>1	5	8	1	9	—	—	—	2	—	—	81
Common Ware	47	7	53	5	1	7	22	12	34	1	—	1	5	—	—	16
Total	77	2	79	5	>1	5	10	3	13	>1	—	>1	2	>1	>1	101

Per Cent Coarse Painted: 1.7

Per Cent Common Painted: 19.7

Per Cent Total Painted: 4.6

Total sample: 5388 sherds.

For abbreviations, see Table V.



Table VII

LEVEL III<sub>1</sub> — POTTERY

RELATIONSHIP OF WARES AND VARIETIES BY PERCENTAGE

	<i>B.Pl.</i>	<i>B.P.</i>	<i>B.T.</i>	<i>R.S.Pl.</i>	<i>R.S.P.</i>	<i>R.S.T.</i>	<i>CrS.Pl.</i>	<i>CrS.P.</i>	<i>CrS.T.</i>	<i>D.S.Pl.</i>	<i>D.S.P.</i>	<i>D.S.T.</i>	<i>G.B.</i>	<i>PCr.S.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Heavy Coarse Ware	98	—	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Coarse Ware	91	1	91	4	>1	4	4	>1	4	—	—	—	1	—	81
Common Ware	65	10	75	4	—	4	12	4	16	>1	>1	1	5	—	16
Total	87	2	89	4	>1	4	5	1	6	>1	>1	>1	1	1	100

Per Cent Coarse Painted: 0.3

Per Cent Common Painted: 14.1

Per Cent Total Painted: 2.5

Total sample: 3083 sherds.

For abbreviations, see Table V.

Table VIII

LEVEL III<sub>2</sub> ROOM 8 — POTTERY

## RELATIONSHIP OF WARES AND VARIETIES BY PERCENTAGE

	<i>B.Pl.</i>	<i>B.P.</i>	<i>B.T.</i>	<i>R.S.Pl.</i>	<i>R.S.P.</i>	<i>R.S.T.</i>	<i>CrS.Pl.</i>	<i>CrS.P.</i>	<i>CrS.T.</i>	<i>D.S.Pl.</i>	<i>D.S.P.</i>	<i>D.S.T.</i>	<i>G.B.</i>	<i>PCr.S.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Heavy Coarse Ware	86	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	8
Coarse Ware	66	—	66	10	—	10	22	—	22	—	—	—	>1	—	70
Common Ware	51	3	54	—	3	3	22	19	41	—	—	—	3	—	21
Total	64	>1	65	7	>1	8	21	4	25	—	—	—	1	1	99

Per Cent Coarse Painted: 0.0

Per Cent Common Painted: 24.2

Per Cent Total Painted: 5.3

Total sample: 167 sherds.

For abbreviations, see Table V.

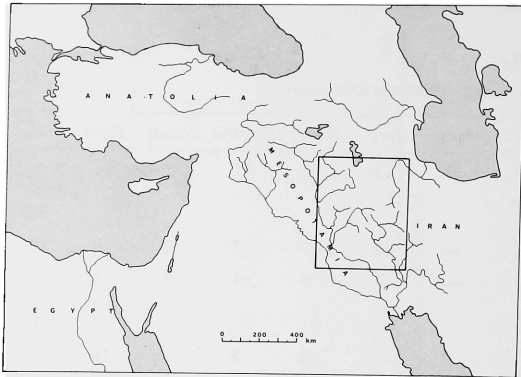
Table IX

## PERIOD II — POTTERY

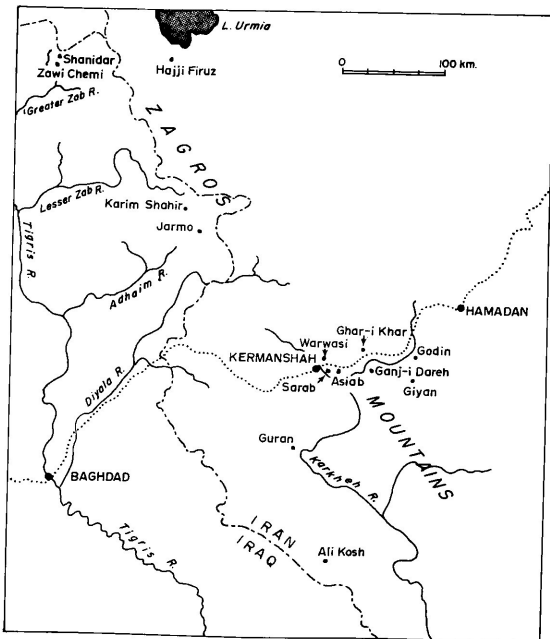
## RELATIONSHIP OF WARES, VARIETIES AND SHAPES

	<i>Pots</i>	<i>Jars</i>	<i>Bowls</i>	<i>Handles</i>	<i>Spouts</i>	<i>Bases</i>	<i>Total</i>
Coarse Ware	37	13	10	13	2	24	15*
Common Ware							69*
Plain	—	12	64	7	2	9	
Red-slipped	—	—	4	>1	>1	>1	
Fine Ware							17*
Plain	3	—	40	8	—	10	
Red-slipped	2	—	26	2	—	3	
Brown	—	—	2	2	—	—	
Grey	—	—	2	—	—	2	
Total	7*	11*	59*	9*	2*	13*	101

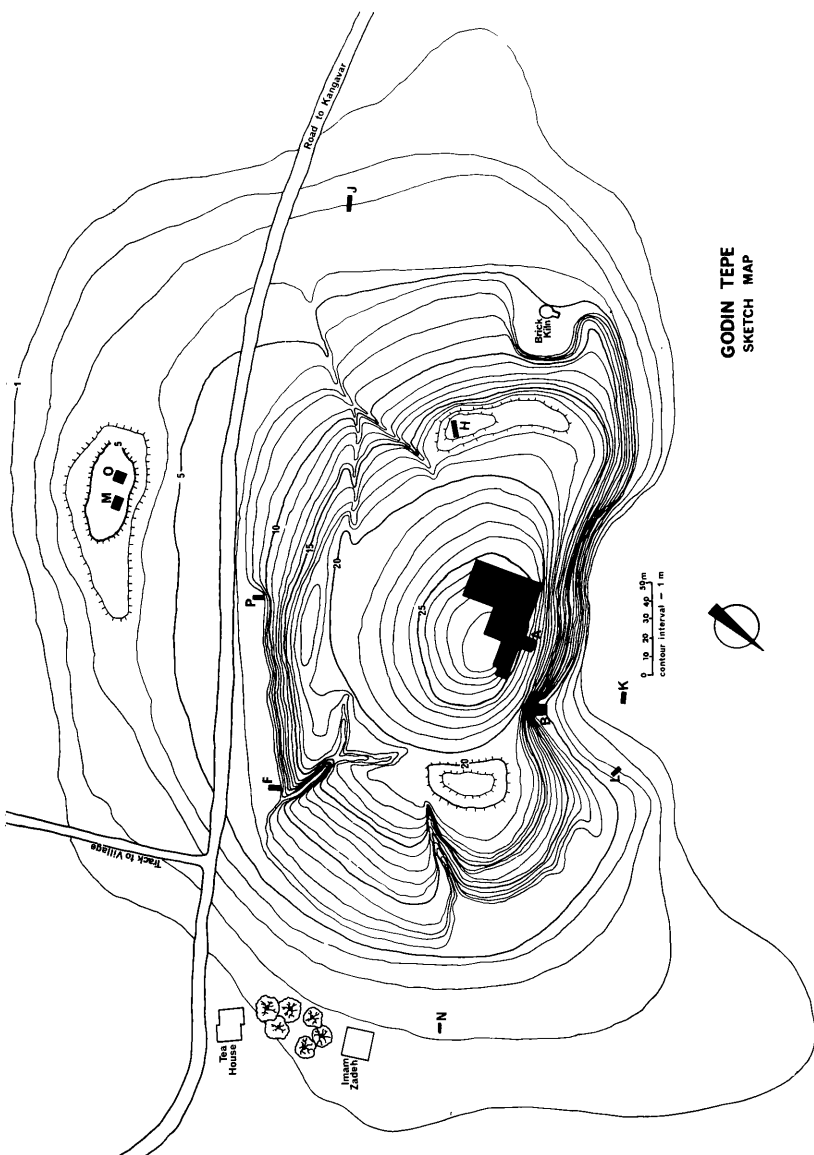
\*Per cent of total count. Otherwise per cent in ware. Total sample: 384 sherds.



1 Map of the Near East. Enclosed area in greater detail in Fig. 2.

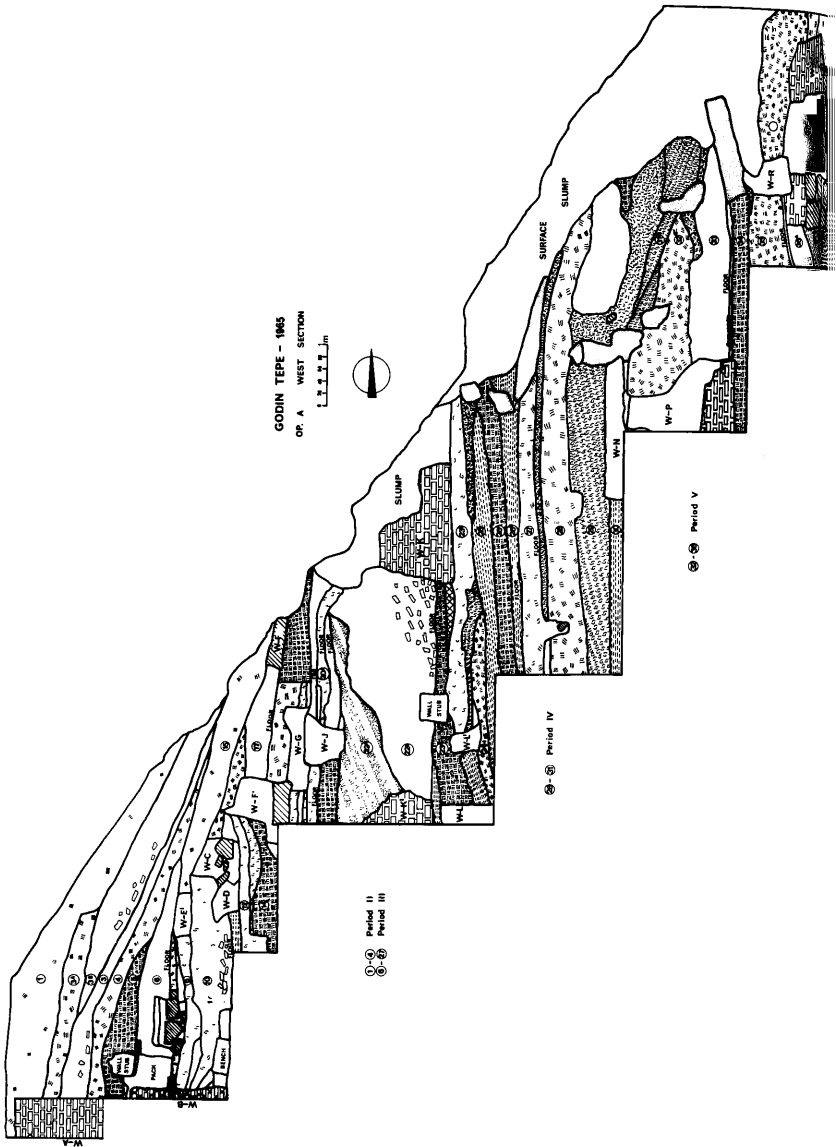


2 Central and North Western Iran, with the principal prehistoric sites. The dotted line represents the ancient High Road and the modern motor road from the Mesopotamian plains onto the Iranian plateau.

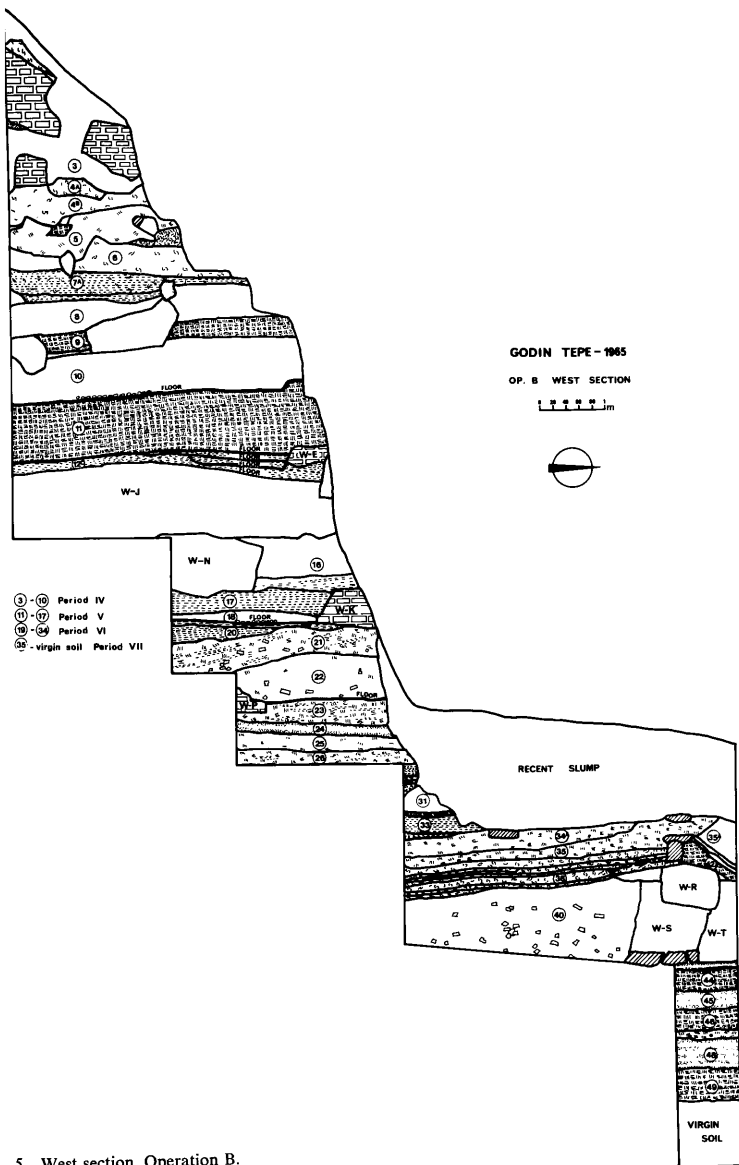


**GODIN TEPE**  
**SKETCH MAP**

3 Topographic sketch map of Godin Tepe indicating areas excavated.



4 West section, Operation A.

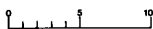
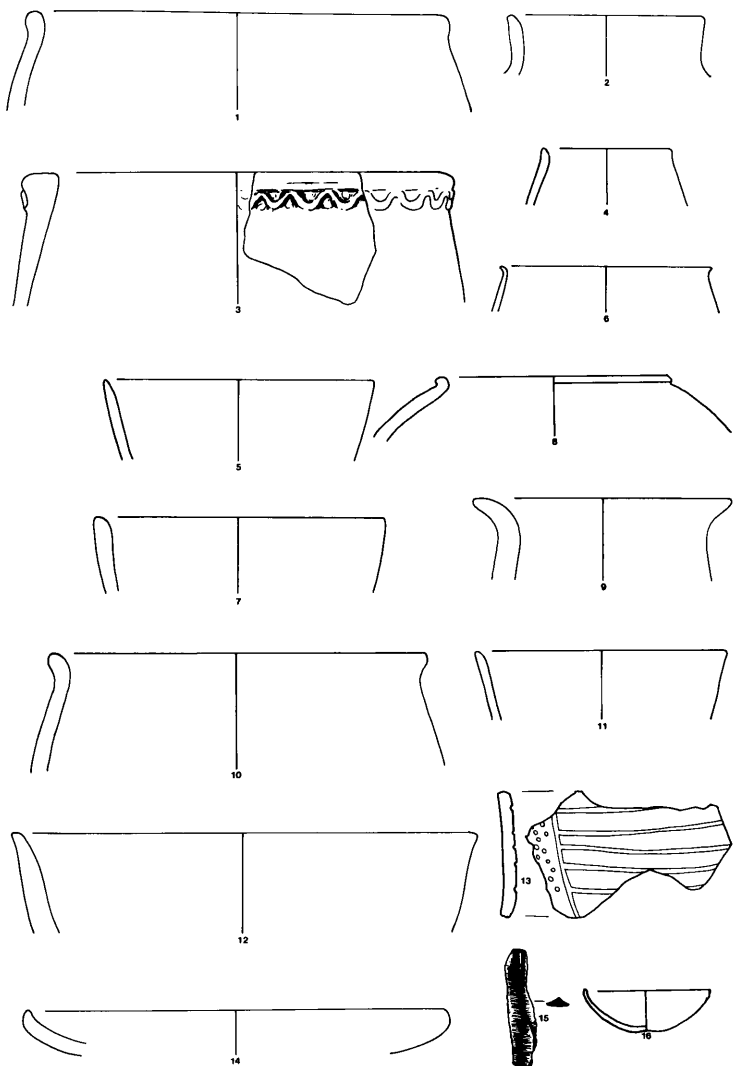


5 West section, Operation B.

Figure 6 — Catalogue

<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	B, st. 39	Plain-buff Coarse Ware. Orange-buff, smoke-blackened from use over fire. Smoothed.
2	B, st. 40	Plain-buff Coarse Ware. Buff-tan. Smoothed.
3	B, st. 47/48	Plain-buff Coarse Ware. Tan-grey. Smoothed. Raised wavy band of decoration with finger impressions.
4	B, st. 49	Buff-slipped Coarse Ware. Buff-tan. Burnished.
5	B, st. 35	Buff-slipped Coarse Ware. Orange-buff. Burnished.
6	B, st. 36	Buff-slipped Coarse Ware. Orange-buff. Burnished.
7	B, st. 37	Buff-slipped Coarse Ware. Orange-buff. Burnished.
8	B, st. 37	Unusual. Mixed straw and grit temper: <i>v.</i> Medium Coarse Ware, Period VI. Reddish-buff. Smoothed.
9	B, st. 36	Buff-slipped Coarse Ware. Orange-buff, smoke-blackened from fire on inside. Burnished.
10	B, st. 44/46	Buff-slipped Coarse Ware. Orange-buff, smoke-blackened from use over fire. Burnished.
11	B, st. 46/47	Red-slipped Coarse Ware. Pinkish-buff. Burnished.
12	B, st. 44/46	Plain-buff Coarse Ware. Tan. Smoothed.
13	B, st. 39	Plain-buff Coarse Ware. Orange-buff. Matte. Deep incisions and drill pattern on outside surface.
14	B, st. 36	Plain-buff Coarse Ware. Tan. Smoothed.
15	B, st. 35	Pinkish flint blade.
16	B, st. 44/46	Plain-buff Fine Ware. Tan-cream. Smoothed.

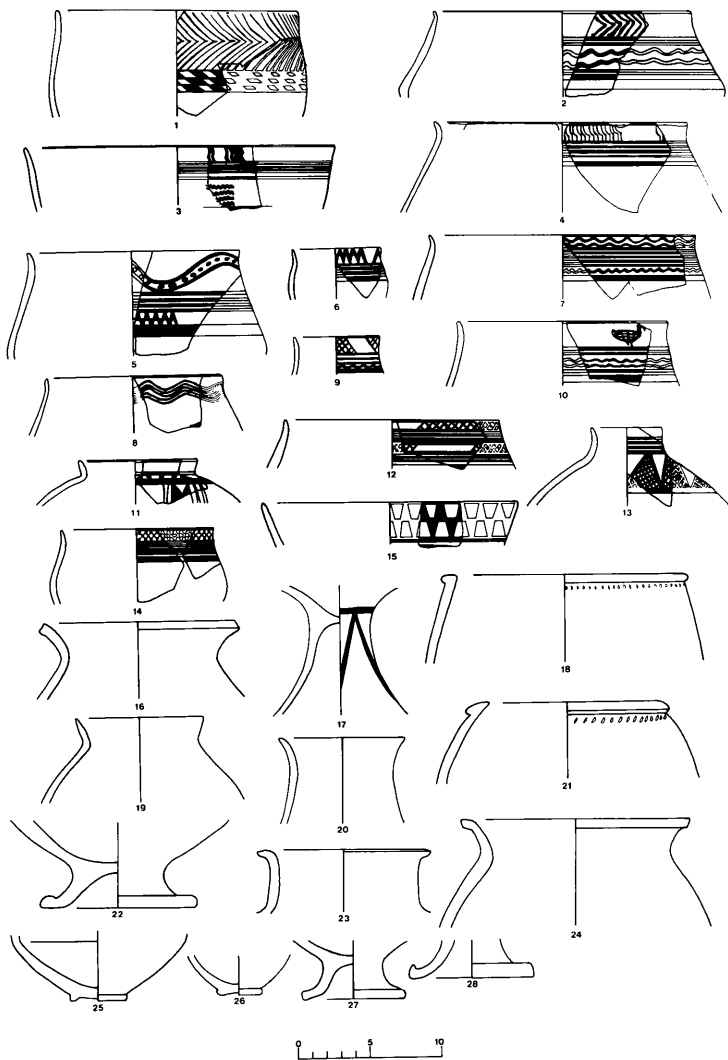




6 Period VII pottery and small finds.

Figure 7 — Catalogue

<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	A, st. 37/38	Painted Fine Ware. Dark cream. Brown paint. Smoothed.
2	B, st. 26/29	Painted Fine Ware. Cream. Black paint, slightly blistered. Smoothed.
3	A, st. 37C	Painted Fine Ware. Cream. Brown. Smoothed.
4	B, st. 25	Painted Fine Ware. Cream. Black. Smoothed.
5	B, st. 29/32	Painted Fine Ware. Cream. Brown. Smoothed.
6	B, st. 26/29	Painted Fine Ware. Cream. Brown. Smoothed.
7	B, st. 33	Painted Fine Ware. White. Brown. Smoothed.
8	B, st. 30/32	Painted Fine Ware. Tan. Brown. Smoothed.
9	B, st. 33	Painted Fine Ware. Tan. Brown. Smoothed.
10	B, st. 26/29	Painted Fine Ware. Cream. Black. Smoothed.
11	B, st. 22	Painted Fine Ware. Cream. Brown. Smoothed.
12	B, st. 34A	Painted Fine Ware. Tan-pink. Brown. Smoothed.
13	B, st. 30/32	Painted Fine Ware. Tan-pink. Black. Smoothed.
14	B, st. 34A	Painted Fine Ware. Cream. Black. Smoothed.
15	A, st. 32/33	Painted Fine Ware. Cream. Brown. Smoothed.
16	B, st. 23	White-slipped Fine Ware. Cream. Burnished.
17	B, st. 23	Painted Fine Ware. Cream. Black. Smoothed.
18	B, st. 20/21	White-slipped Fine Ware. Cream. Burnished. Punctate pattern.
19	B, st. 20	White-slipped Fine Ware. Cream. Burnished.
20	B, st. 20	White-slipped Fine Ware. Cream. Burnished.
21	B, st. 19	White-slipped Fine Ware. Cream. Burnished. Punctate pattern.
22	B, st. 20	White-slipped Fine Ware. Cream. Burnished.
23	B, st. 23	White-slipped Fine Ware. Cream. Burnished.
24	B, st. 23	White-slipped Fine Ware. Cream. Burnished.
25	B, st. 20	White-slipped Fine Ware. Cream. Smoothed (?).
26	B, st. 20	White-slipped Fine Ware. Cream. Burnished.
27	B, st. 20	Plain-buff Fine Ware. Pink-buff. Smoothed.
28	B, st. 20	White-slipped Fine Ware. Cream. Burnished.



7 Period VI pottery.

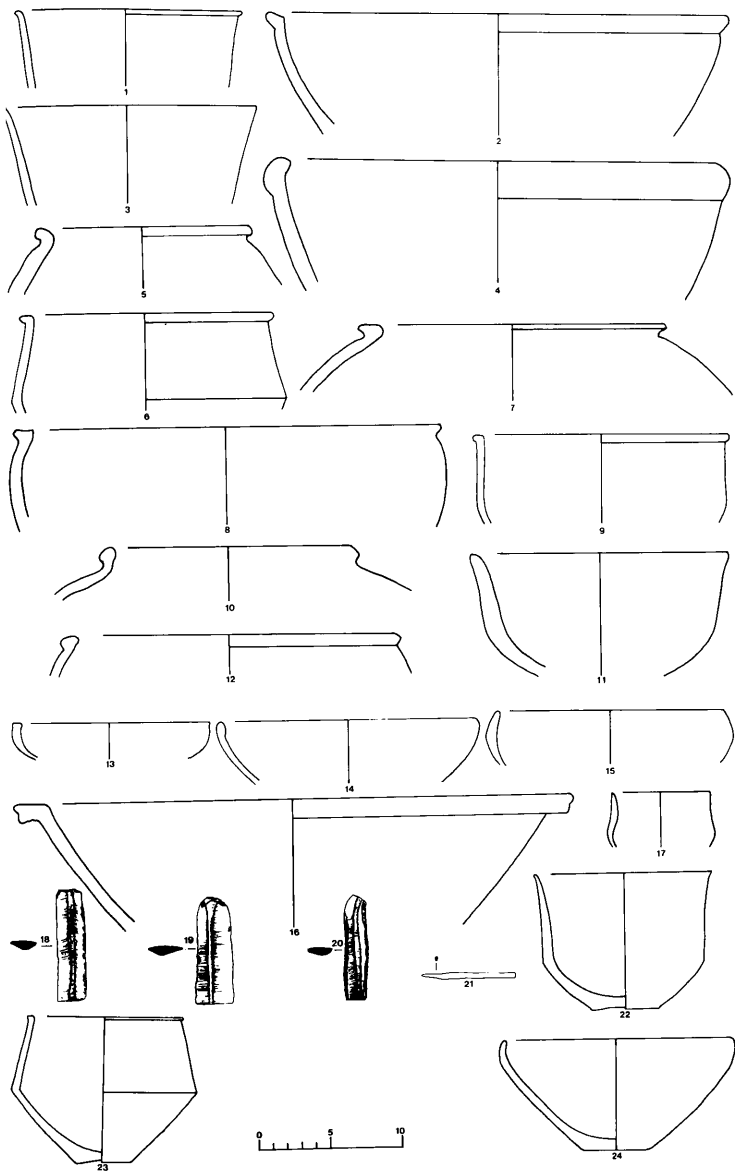
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*Figure 8 — Catalogue*

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<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	B, st. 20	Plain-buff Fine Ware. Light pink. Smoothed.
2	B, st. 30/32	White-slipped Fine Ware. Cream-tan. Polished.
3	B, st. 20	Common Ware. Light tan. Smoothed.
4	B, st. 23	Common Ware. Tan. Smoothed.
5	B, st. 27/29	Medium Coarse Ware. Pink. Matte.
6	B, st. 20	White-slipped Fine Ware. Cream. Burnished.
7	B, st. 19	Medium Coarse Ware. Red (slipped?). Smoothed.
8	B, st. 33	White-slipped Fine Ware. Cream-tan. Burnished.
9	B, st. 20	White-slipped Fine Ware. Cream. Burnished.
10	B, st. 20/21	Medium Coarse Ware. Pink-buff. Smoothed.
11	B, st. 23	Buff-slipped Coarse Ware. Orange-buff. Smoothed.
12	B, st. 21	White-slipped Fine Ware. Cream. Burnished.
13	B, st. 25	White-slipped Fine Ware. White. Polished.
14	B, st. 20	Plain-buff Fine Ware. Tan. Smoothed.
15	B, st. 25	White-slipped Fine Ware. Cream. Burnished.
16	B, st. 20	Common Ware. Pink-buff (slipped?). Smoothed.
17	B, st. 33	Plain-buff Fine Ware. Buff-tan. Smoothed.
18	B, st. 20	Reddish-brown flint blade. Broken.
19	B, st. 23	Light tan flint blade. Broken.
20	B, st. 19	Light tan flint blade. Broken.
21	B, st. 22	Gd. 65-37. N.A.
22	B, st. 19	White-slipped Fine Ware. Cream. Burnished.
23	B, st. 19	Gd. 65-38. N.A.
24	B, st. 19	Gd. 65-40. Tehran.

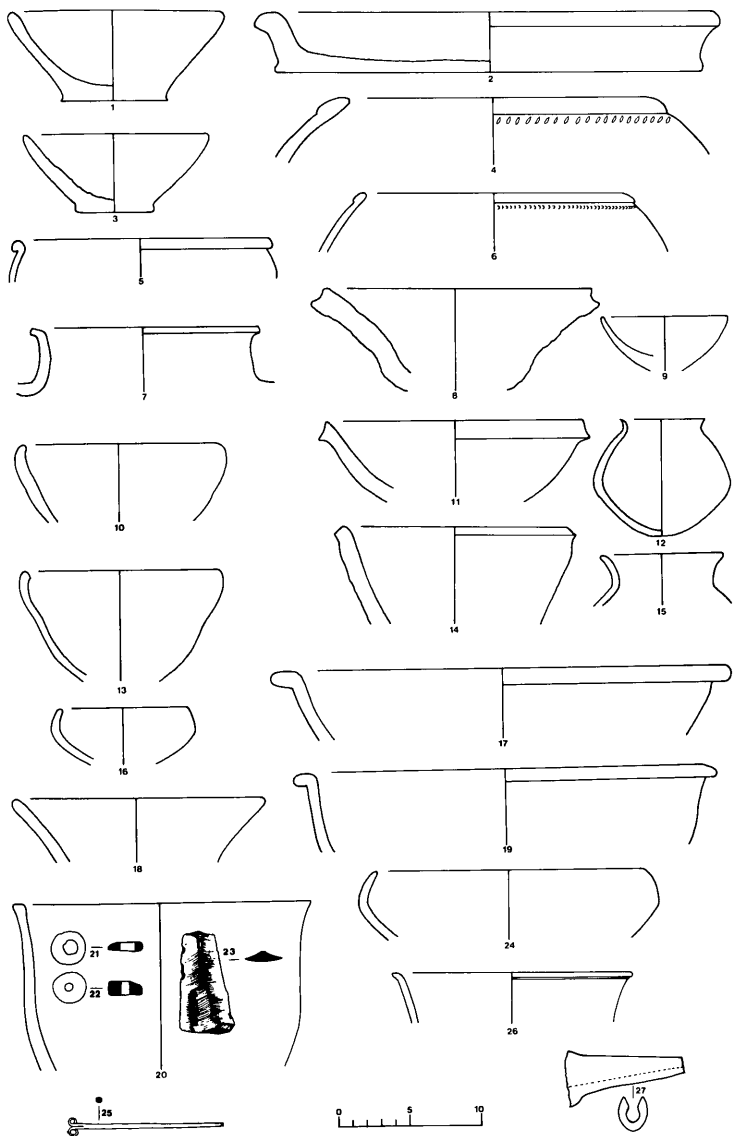
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8 Period VI pottery and small finds.

Figure 9 — Catalogue

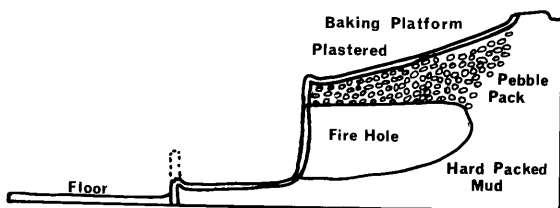
<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	B, st. 12B/C	Coarse Ware. Tan-pink. Smoothed.
2	B, st. 20	Coarse Ware. Tan-cream. Smoothed.
3	F, st. 11	Coarse Ware. Pink. Matte.
4	B, st. 15	White-slipped Common Ware. Cream. Smoothed. Punctate design.
5	A, st. 35	Medium Coarse Ware. Orange-buff. Smoothed. Punctate design.
6	B, st. 12B/C	Plain-buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Smoothed.
7	B, st. 17	Dark-slipped Common Ware. Dark brown. Smoothed.
8	B, st. 16	Coarse Ware. Cream. Matte.
9	B, st. 13	Plain-buff Common Ware. Tan. Smoothed.
10	B, st. 16	Plain-buff Common Ware. Tan. Smoothed.
11	A, st. 32	Coarse Ware. Pink. Matte.
12	B, st. 19	Plain-buff Common Ware. Cream. Smoothed.
13	B, st. 19	Plain-buff Common Ware. Tan-pink. Smoothed.
14	B, st. 15	Coarse Ware. Tan. Matte.
15	B, st. 17	Dark-slipped Common Ware. Maroon. Smoothed.
16	B, st. 16	White-slipped Common Ware. Cream. Smoothed.
17	B, st. 15	White-slipped Common Ware. Tan. Smoothed.
18	B, st. 15	Plain-buff Common Ware. Pink. Smoothed.
19	B, st. 16	Plain-buff Common Ware. Dark brown. Highly burnished. Unusual sherd.
20	B, st. 13	Medium Coarse Ware. Light tan. Smoothed.
21	B, st. 11	Gd. 65-43. N.A.
22	B, st. 12A	Gd. 65-41. Discarded.
23	B, st. 12B/C	Dark brown flint blade. Broken.
24	B, st. 12A	White-slipped Common Ware. Cream. Burnished.
25	B, st. 17	Gd. 65-36. N.A.
26	B, st. 16	White-slipped Common Ware. Cream. Smoothed.
27	A, st. 32/33	Plain-buff Common Ware. Pink. Smoothed.



9 Period V pottery and small finds.

Figure 11 — Catalogue

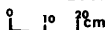
Fig. No.	Locus	Description
1	B, st. 6	Grey-black Coarse Ware. Black. Burnished.
2	B, st. 6	Grey-black Coarse Ware. Black. Burnished.
3	B, st. 13	Grey-black Coarse Ware. Dirty brown. Burnished.
4	B, st. 6	Common Ware. Black. Smoothed.
5	B, st. 6/7	Grey-black Coarse Ware. Black. Burnished.
6	B, st. 6	Common Ware. Black. Burnished.
7	F, st. 6	Grey-black Coarse Ware. Black. Burnished.
8	B, st. 6	Common Ware. Black. Burnished.
9	B, st. 12A	Grey-black Coarse Ware. Grey. Burnished.
10	B, st. 6	Common Ware. Grey. Burnished.
11	B, st. 6	Grey-black Coarse Ware. Black and grey. Burnished.
12	B, st. 6/7	Common Ware. Black. Burnished.
13	B, st. 12A	Grey-black Coarse Ware. Grey. Burnished.
14	B, st. 5	Common Ware. Black. Polished.
15	B, st. 6	Grey-black Coarse Ware. Grey. Burnished.
16	F, st. 6	Common Ware. Grey. Burnished.



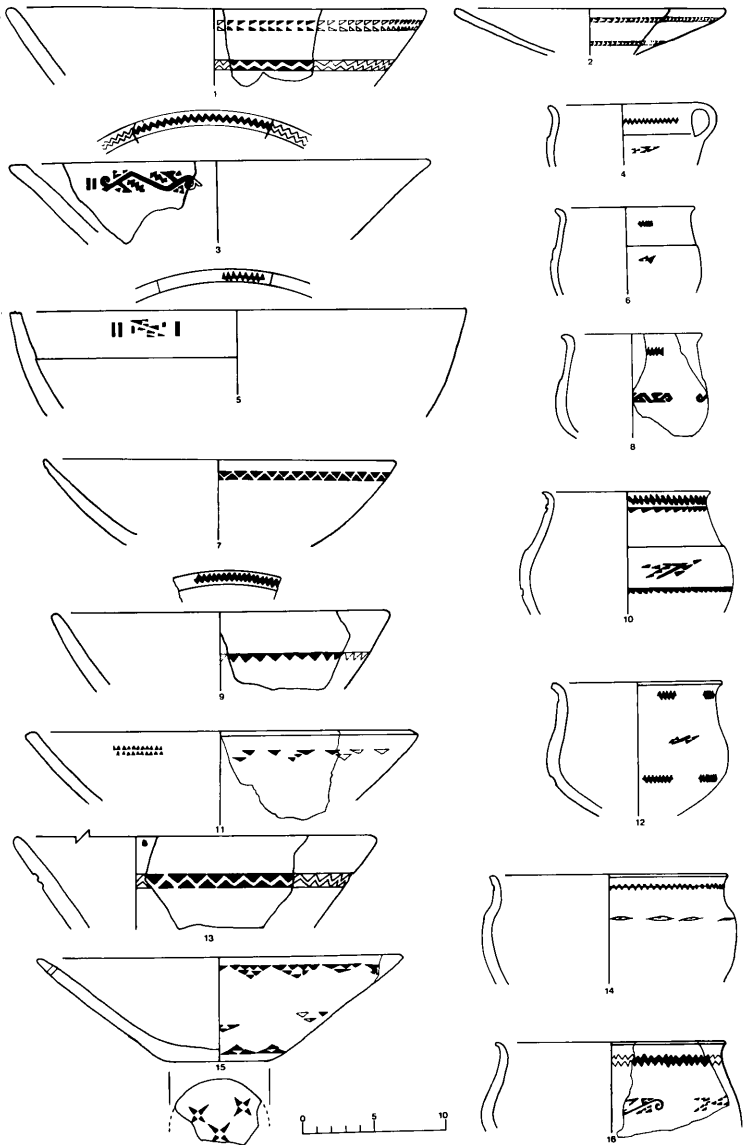
**GODIN TEPE - 1965**

OP. B - STRATUM 10

HEARTH SECTION



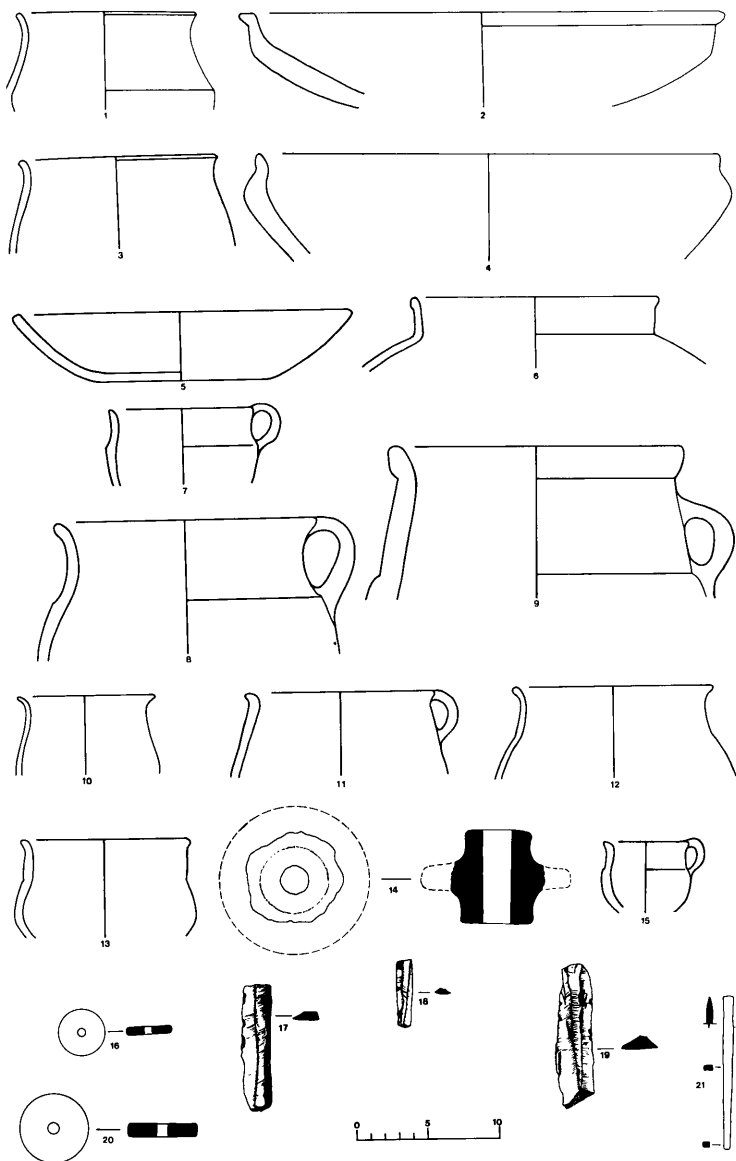




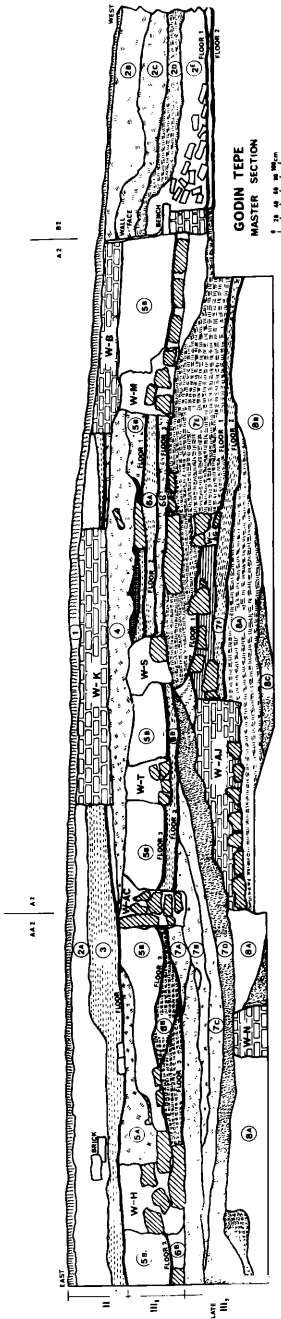
11 Period IV pottery.

Figure 12 — Catalogue

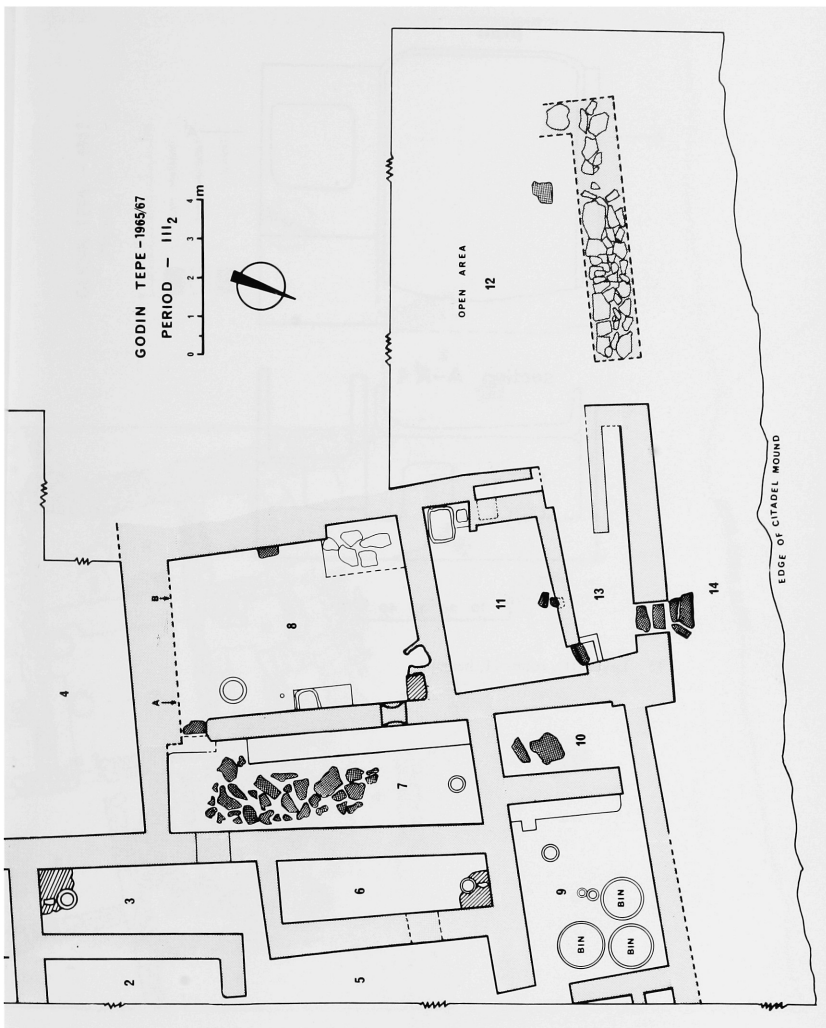
<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	B, st. 3	Common Ware. Over-fired: very light grey. Matte.
2	B, st. 3	Grey-black Coarse Ware. Black. Burnished.
3	B, st. 4	Common Ware. Black. Burnished.
4	B, st. 3	Buff Coarse Ware. Light brown. Burnished.
5	B, st. 2	Common Ware. Black. Burnished.
6	B, st. 6	Fine Ware. Orange. Smoothed.
7	B, st. 5	Common Ware. Black. Burnished.
8	B, st. 6	Buff Coarse Ware. Dirty tan (smoke-blackened from use over fire). Matte.
9	B, st. 12A	Buff Coarse Ware. Dirty tan (smoke-blackened from use over fire). Smoothed.
10	B, st. 10	Common Ware. Black. Burnished.
11	B, st. 6	Common Ware. Black. Burnished.
12	B, st. 6	Common Ware. Black. Polished.
13	B, st. 4	Common Ware. Grey (inside very light tan). Smoothed.
14	B, st. 6/7	Gd. 65-44. Discarded.
15	B, st. 6/7	Common Ware. Black. Burnished.
16	F, st. 5	Gd. 65-12. N.A.
17	A, st. 30	Reddish-brown flint blade. Broken.
18	B, st. 8/9	Green flint blade.
19	B, st. 13	Green flint blade.
20	F, st. 8	Gd. 65-42. N.A.
21	B, st. 5A	Gd. 65-34. Tehran.



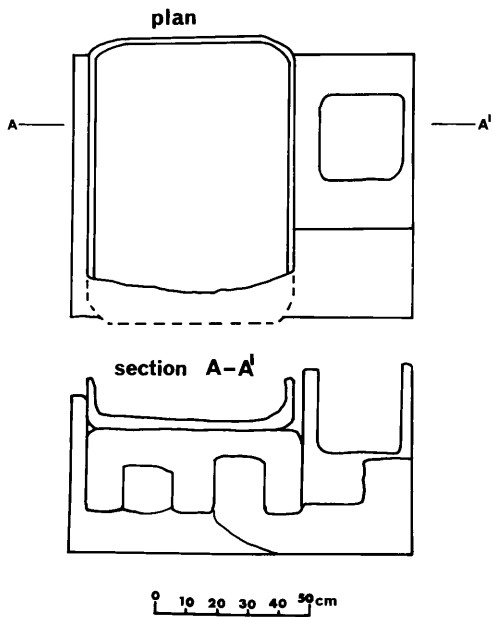
12 Period IV pottery and small finds.



13 South section, Operations AA2, A2 and B2.



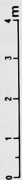
14 Level III<sub>2</sub> structures.



15 Level III<sub>2</sub>, room 11, hearth.

**GODIN TEPE - 1967**

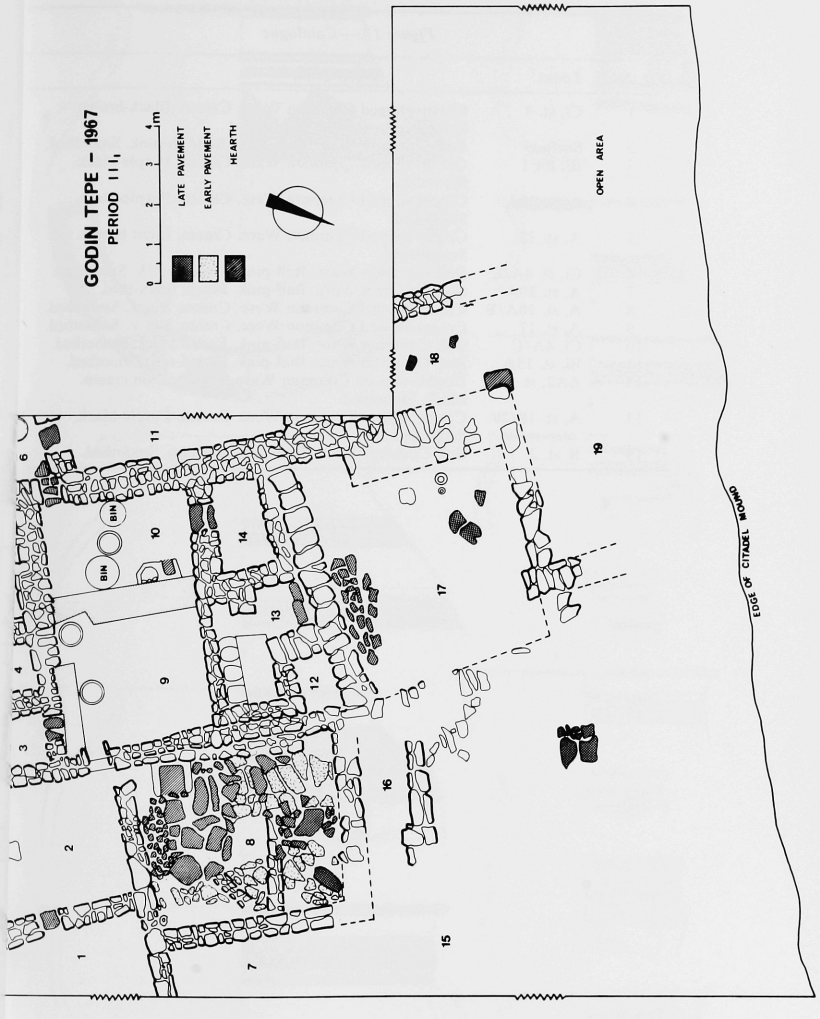
**PERIOD III<sub>1</sub>**



LATE PAVEMENT

EARLY PAVEMENT

HEARTH

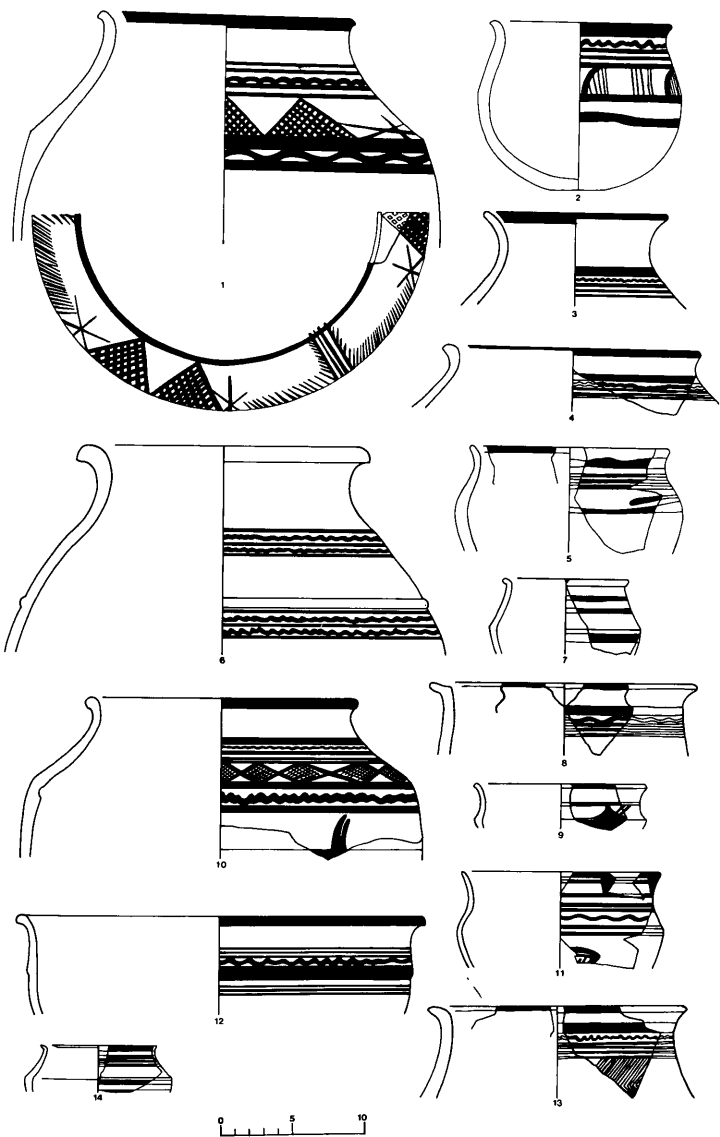


16 Level III<sub>1</sub>, structures.

Figure 17 — Catalogue

<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	Cl, st. 4	Cream-slipped Common Ware. Cream. Black-brown. Smoothed.
2	Surface	Buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Reddish-pink. Smoothed.
3	Bl, Pit 1	Cream-slipped Common Ware. Cream. Purple-black. Smoothed.
4	A, st. 20A	Cream-slipped Common Ware. Cream. Purple-black. Smoothed.
5	A, st. 23	Cream-slipped Common Ware. Cream. Light brown. Smoothed.
6	Cl, st. 4A/C	Buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Faded black. Smoothed.
7	A, st. 20A	Buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Black. Smoothed.
8	A, st. 18A/B	Cream-slipped Common Ware. Cream. Black. Smoothed.
9	A, st. 17	Cream-slipped Common Ware. Cream. Black. Smoothed.
10	Cl, 4A/C	Buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Faded black. Smoothed.
11	Bl, st. 13A	Buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Faded red. Smoothed.
12	AA2, st. 6/8	Double-slipped Common Ware. Light red on cream. Black. Smoothed.
13	A, st. 18/20	Cream-slipped Common Ware. Cream. Purple-black. Smoothed.
14	B, st. 2	Buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Maroon. Smoothed.

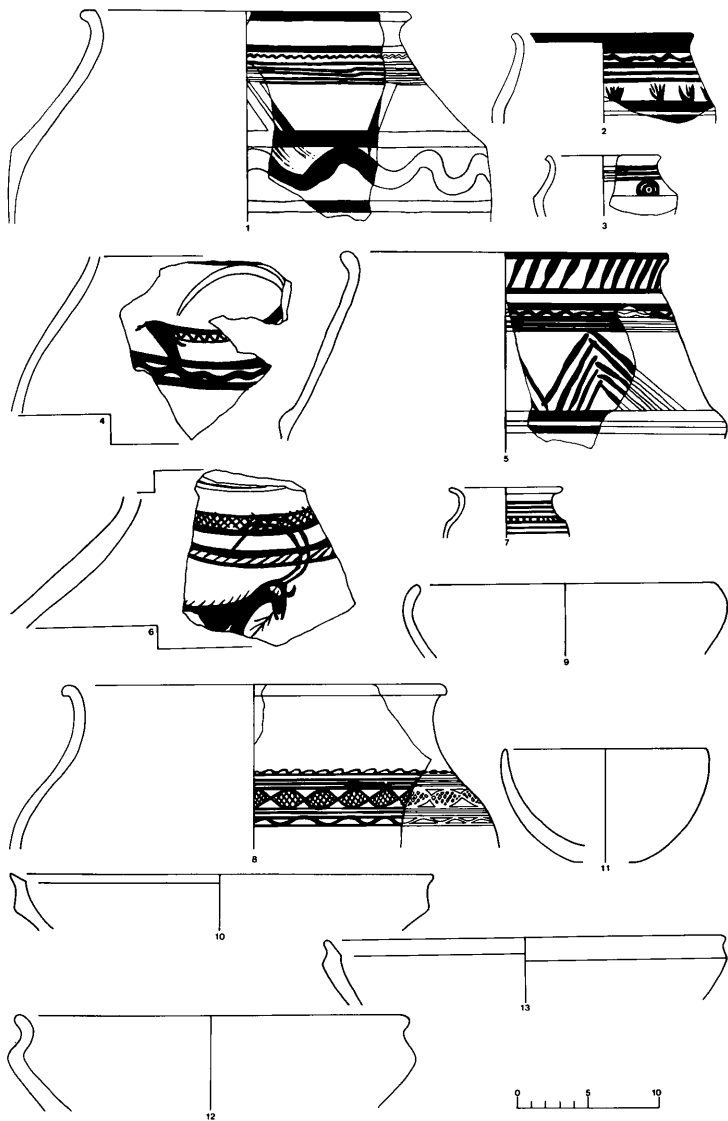




17 Period III pottery: sherds.

Figure 18 — Catalogue

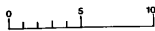
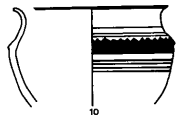
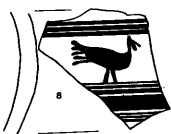
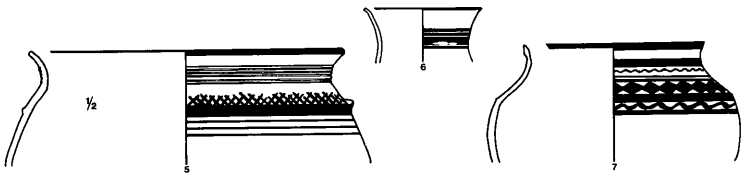
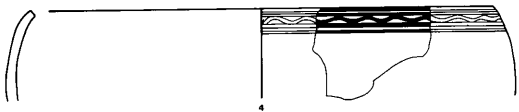
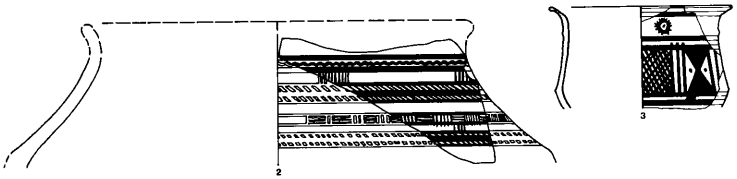
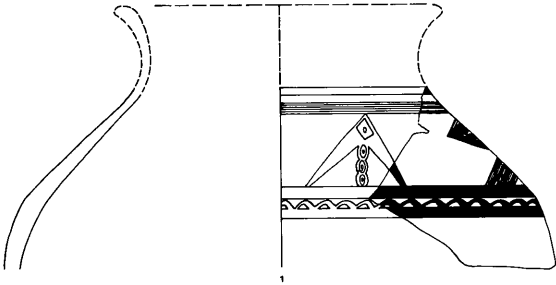
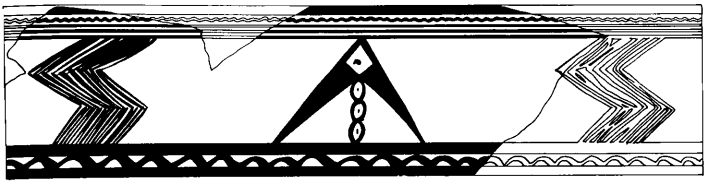
<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	A, st. 18/20	Cream-slipped Common Ware. Cream. Black. Smoothed.
2	Surface	Cream-slipped Common Ware. Cream. Black. Smoothed.
3	A, st. 18	Buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Faded red. Smoothed.
4	BB1, st. 3B	Cream-slipped Common Ware. Cream. Purple-black. Smoothed.
5	A, st. 17	Cream-slipped Common Ware. Tan-cream. Brown. Smoothed.
6	Bl, st. 12	Cream-slipped Common Ware. Cream. Brown. Smoothed.
7	Al, st. 6	Cream-slipped Common Ware. Cream. Black. Smoothed.
8	Bl, st. 9	Red-slipped Common Ware. Red. Faded black. Smoothed.
9	A, st. 23	Buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Smoothed.
10	A, st. 20A	Grey-black Common Ware. Black. Burnished.
11	A, st. 13/14	Red-slipped Common Ware. Red. Smoothed.
12	A, st. 25	Buff Common Ware. Buff-tan. Smoothed.
13	A, st. 18/20	Grey-black Common Ware. Black. Burnished.



18 Period III pottery: sherds.

Figure 19 — Catalogue

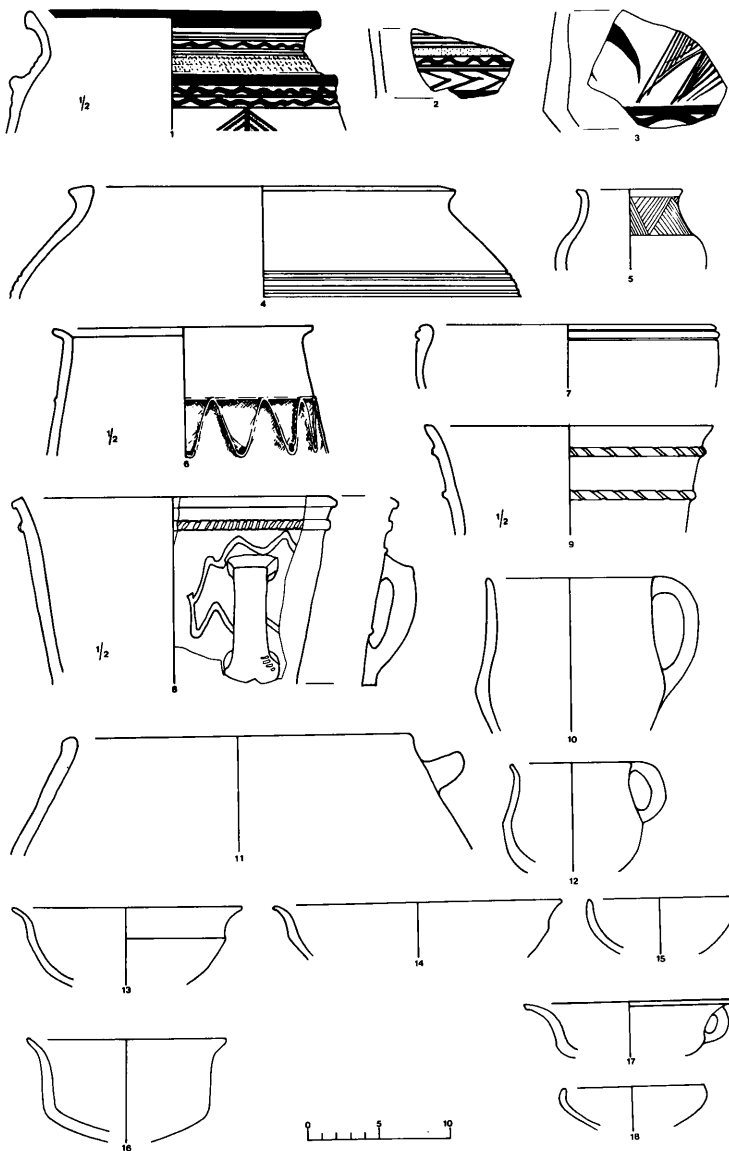
<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	C1, st. 6C	Cream-slipped Common Ware. Cream. Faded black. Smoothed.
2	C1, st. 5	Cream-slipped Common Ware. Tan. Brown. Smoothed.
3	AA2, st. 5	Cream-slipped Common Ware. Tan. Faded brown. Smoothed.
4	B1, st. 9	Buff Common Ware. Dirty buff. Faded brown. Smoothed.
5	A2, st. 8	Double-slipped Common Ware. Light red wash on cream. Black. Smoothed.
6	A1, st. 5	Cream-slipped Common Ware. Dirty cream. Black. Smoothed.
7	B1, Pit 1	Cream-slipped Common Ware. Cream. Black. Smoothed.
8	A2, st. 7	Double-slipped Common Ware. Pink wash on cream. Faded black. Smoothed.
9	AA2, st. 5	Cream-slipped Common Ware. Dirty cream. Faded black. Smoothed.
10	Level III <sub>1</sub>	Red-slipped Common Ware. Dark red. Black. Smoothed.



19 Period III pottery: sherds.

Figure 20 — Catalogue

<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	A2, st. 8	Cream-slipped Coarse Ware. Cream. Faded black and light red (bichrome: light red stippled). Incised nicks on shoulder. Smoothed.
2	A2, st. 8	Cream-slipped Common Ware. Light tan. Faded black and light red (bichrome: light red stippled). Smoothed.
3	A2, st. 5	Cream-slipped Common Ware. Cream. Brown. Smoothed.
4	AA2, st. 8	Buff Coarse Ware. Light tan. Smoothed.
5	B1, st. 8	Red-slipped Common Ware. Faded maroon. Incised decoration. Smoothed.
6	A2, st. 5	Pink-cream slipped Heavy Coarse Ware. Light pink. Raised ridge decoration. Smoothed.
7	B1, st. 9/10	Grey-black Common Ware. Light grey. Burnished.
8	B1, st. 9/10	Red-slipped Coarse Ware. Faded maroon. Twisted rope and raised ridge decoration. Incising right base of handle. Smoothed.
9	A1, st. 6	Buff Coarse Ware. Buff-pink. Smoothed.
10	C1, st. 6C	Grey-black Common Ware. Black. Burnished.
11	AA2, st. 6/8	Buff Coarse Ware. Buff-pink. Smoke-blackened from use over fire. Matte. Lug.
12	A2, st. 7	Buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Smoothed.
13	A2, st. 5	Buff Common Ware: self slipped. Buff-pink. Burnished.
14	AA2, st. 8	Buff Common Ware: self slipped. Buff-pink. Burnished.
15	A2, st. 5	Grey-black Common Ware. Grey. Burnished.
16	A2, st. 5	Buff Coarse Ware. Buff-pink. Smoke-blackened from use over fire. Matte.
17	A1, st. 6	Buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Smoothed.
18	A1, st. 6	Buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Burnished.

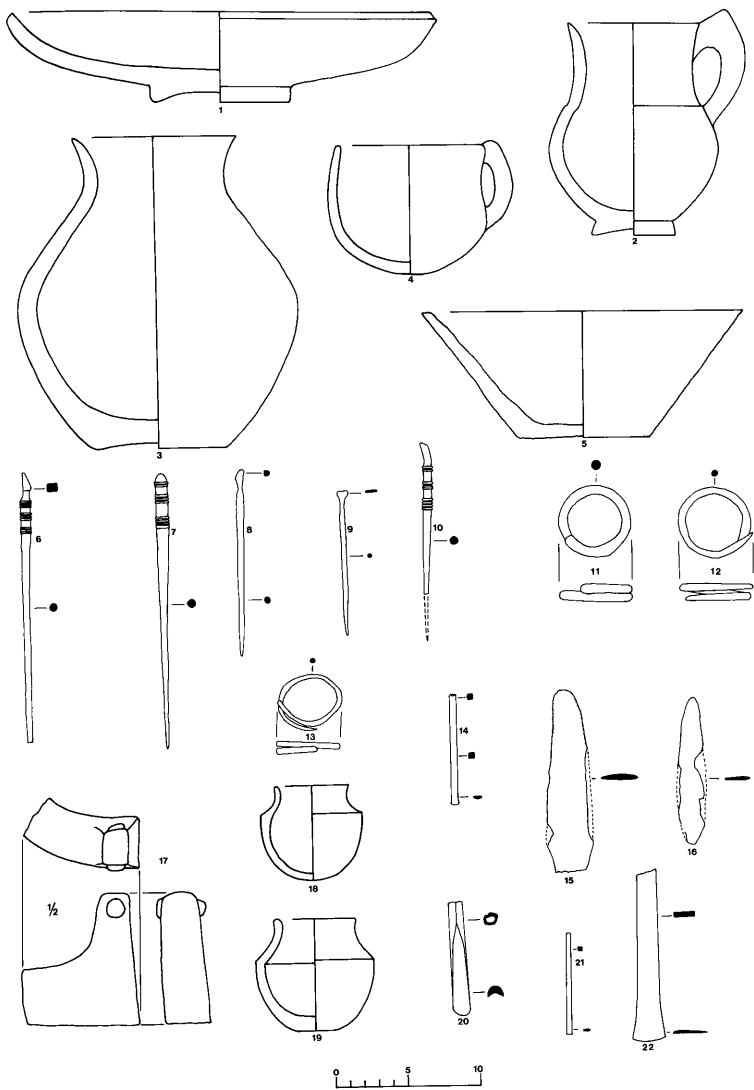


20 Period III pottery: sherds.

Figure 21 — Catalogue

<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Present Location</i>
1	Gd. 67-139	M, Bur. 4	N.A.
2	Gd. 67-140	M, Bur. 4	N.A.
3	Gd. 67-135	M <sup>1</sup> , Bur. 5	Tehran
4	Gd. 67-134	M <sup>1</sup> , Bur. 5	Tehran
5	Gd. 67-133	M <sup>1</sup> , Bur. 5	Tehran
6	Gd. 67-137	M <sup>1</sup> , Bur. 5	N.A.
7	Gd. 67-136	M <sup>1</sup> , Bur. 5	N.A.
8	Gd. 67-115	M, Bur. 1	Tehran
9	Gd. 67-113	M, Bur. 1	N.A.
10	Gd. 67-126	M, Bur. 2	N.A.
11	Gd. 67-99	M, Area 1, loose fill	Tehran
12	Gd. 67-102	M, Area 1, loose fill	N.A.
13	Gd. 67-105	M, Area 1, loose fill	N.A.
14	Gd. 67-188	O, Bur. 11	Tehran
15	Gd. 67-186	O, Bur. 11	Tehran
16	Gd. 67-190	O, Bur. 11	Tehran
17	Gd. 67-347	A2, st. 8, Area 4	N.A.
18	Gd. 67-275	B1, Bur. 1a	Tehran
19	Gd. 67-267	B1, Bur. 1a	N.A.
20	Gd. 67-187	O, Bur. 11	Tehran
21	Gd. 67-189	O, Bur. 11	Tehran
22	Gd. 67-185	O, Bur. 11	Tehran

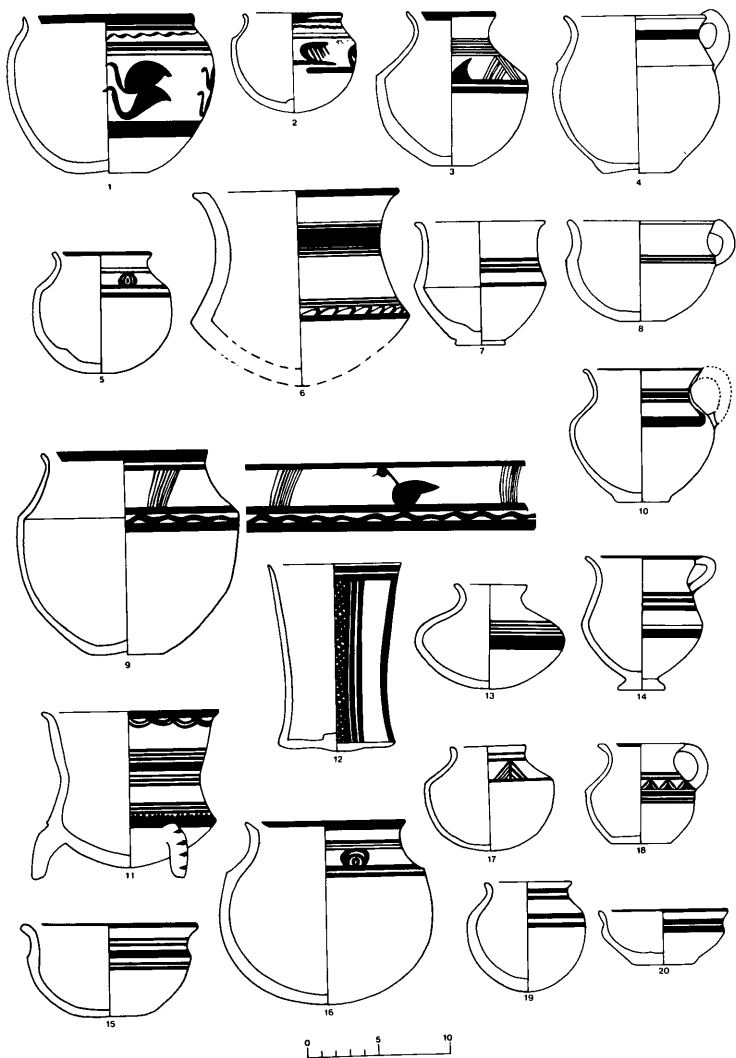




21 Period III pottery and small finds.

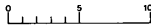
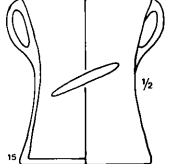
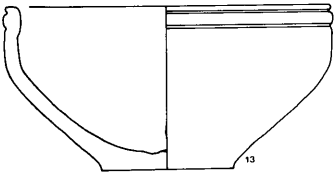
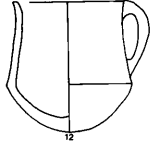
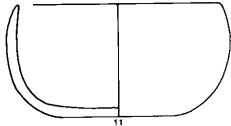
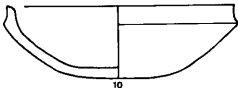
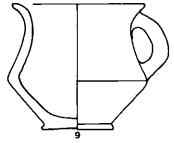
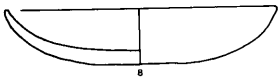
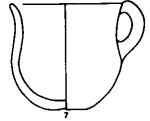
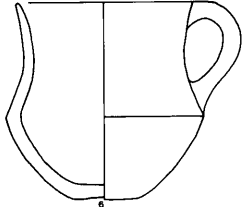
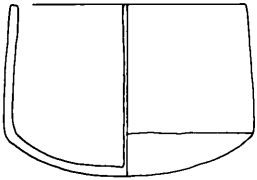
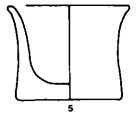
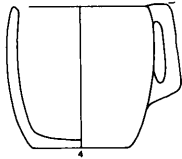
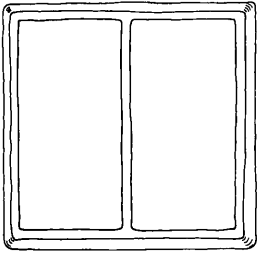
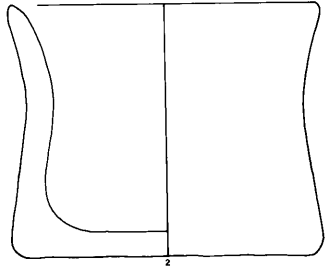
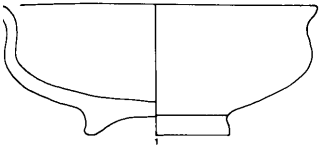
*Figure 22 — Catalogue*

<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Present Location</i>
1	Gd. 67-90	M, Area 1, loose fill	Tehran
2	Gd. 67-87	M, Area 1, loose fill	Tehran
3	Gd. 67-89	M, Area 1, loose fill	N.A.
4	Gd. 67-84	H, st. 3/4	Tehran
5	Gd. 67-323	B1, st. 13	N.A.
6	Gd. 67-393	AA2, st. 5	N.A.
7	Gd. 67-330	A2, st. 5	Tehran
8	Gd. 67-437	A2, st. 5	N.A.
9	Gd. 67-321	B1, st. 9	N.A.
10	Gd. 67-434	AA1/A1 Balk, st. 8	N.A.
11	Gd. 67-153	A1, st. 6	N.A.
12	Gd. 67-178	A1, Bur. 1	Tehran
13	Gd. 67-370	AA2, st. 8	N.A.
14	Gd. 67-448	AA2/A2 Balk, st. 8	N.A.
15	Gd. 67-311	B1, st. 5	N.A.
16	Gd. 67-420	C1, st. 6B	Tehran
17	Gd. 67-271	B1, Bur. 1a	Tehran
18	Gd. 67-152	A1, st. 6	Tehran
19	Gd. 67-276	B1, Bur. 1a	N.A.
20	Gd. 67-123	M, Bur. 2	Tehran



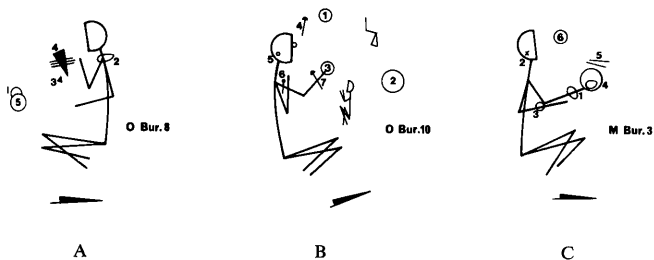
*Figure 23 — Catalogue*

<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Present Location</i>
1	Gd. 67-125	M, Bur. 2	Tehran
2	Gd. 67-310	B1, st. 11	Discarded
3	Gd. 67-144	A1, st. 5, Room 17	N.A.
4	Gd. 67-290	B1, Bur. 1c	Tehran
5	Gd. 67-277	B1, Bur. 1a	Tehran
6	Gd. 67-426	C1, st. 6c	Tehran
7	Gd. 67-411	AA1, Bur. 2	Tehran
8	Gd. 67-96	M, Area 1, loose fill	Tehran
9	Gd. 67-365	AA2, st. 8	Tehran
10	Gd. 67-92	M, Area 1, loose fill	Tehran
11	Gd. 67-425	C1, st. 6c	N.A.
12	Gd. 67-86	M, Area 1, loose fill	N.A.
13	Gd. 67-433	O, Tomb. Central grave offering	Tehran
14	Gd. 67-97	M, Area 1, loose fill	N.A.
15	Gd. 67-98	M, Area 1, loose fill	Tehran



23 Period III pottery.





24 Iron Age I burials from the cemetery.

Figure 24 — Catalogue

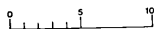
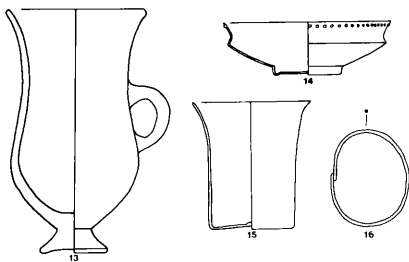
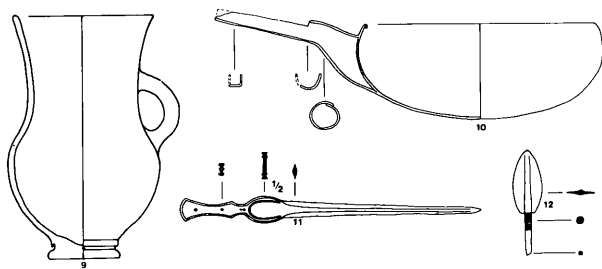
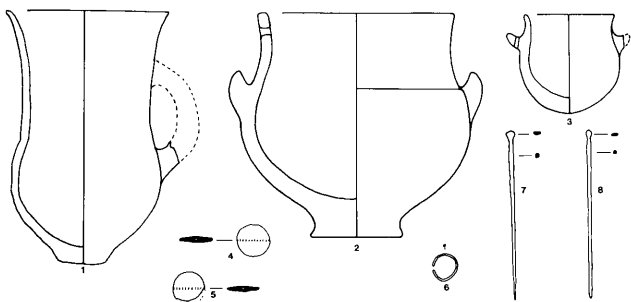
	<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Field No.</i>
Fig. 24A	1	Gd. 67-199
	2	-200
	3	-201
	4	-202
	5	-203
Fig. 24B	1	Gd. 67-204
	2	-205
	3	-206
	4	-207
	5	-208
	6	-209
	7	-210
Fig. 24C	1	Gd. 67-127
	2	-128
	3	-129
	4	-130
	5	-131
	6	-132

Figure 25 — Catalogue

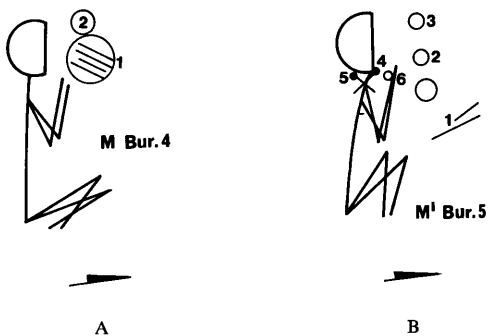
<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Present Location</i>
1	Gd. 67-204	O, Bur. 10	N.A.
2	Gd. 67-205	O, Bur. 10	Tehran
3	Gd. 67-206	O, Bur. 10	N.A.
4 & 5	Gd. 67-208	O, Bur. 10	N.A.
6	Gd. 67-209	O, Bur. 10	Discarded
7	Gd. 67-210	O, Bur. 10	Tehran
8	Gd. 67-207	O, Bur. 10	N.A.
9	Gd. 67-199	O, Bur. 8	Tehran
10	Gd. 67-203	O, Bur. 8	Tehran
11	Gd. 67-202	O, Bur. 8	N.A.
12	Gd. 67-201	O, Bur. 8	N.A.
13	Gd. 67-132	M, Bur. 3	N.A.
14	Gd. 67-131	M, Bur. 3	N.A.
15	Gd. 67-130	M, Bur. 3	Tehran
16	Gd. 67-127	M, Bur. 3	Tehran

- N.B.: 1. Object with O, Bur. 8, not illustrated — Gd. 67-200.  
 2. Objects with M, Bur. 3, not illustrated — Gd. 67-128 and 67-129.





25 Iron Age I burials, grave goods.



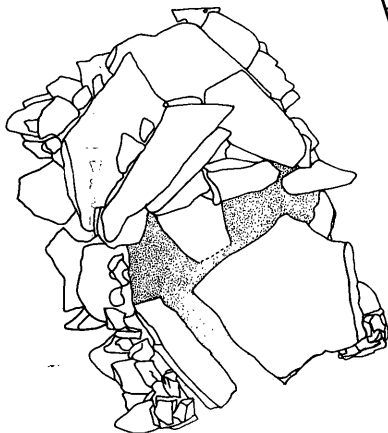
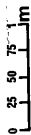
26 Selected Period III simple inhumations from the cemetery.

*Figure 26 — Catalogue*

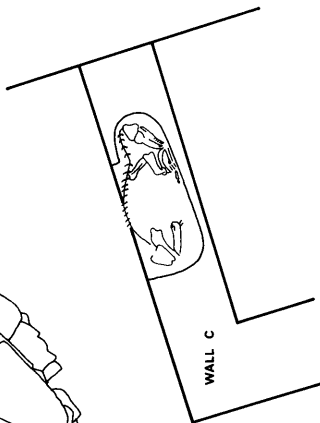
	<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Field No.</i>
Fig. 26A	1	Gd. 67-139
	2	-140
Fig. 26B	1	Gd. 67-133
	2	-134
	3	-135
	4	-136
	5	-137
	6	-138

**GODIN TEPE - 1967**

**OP. O - TOMB I**



Plan



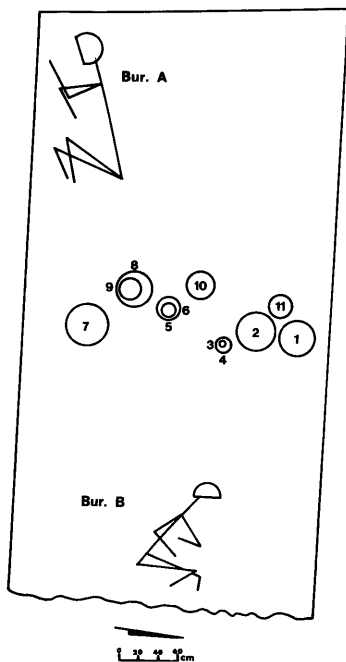
WALL C



Elevation - North Side



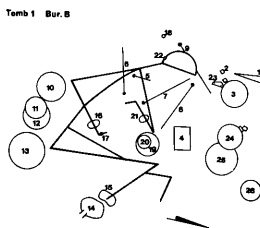
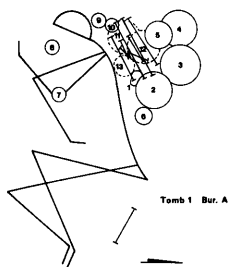
Elevation - East End



28 Period III tomb, plan of opened tomb.

Figure 28 — Catalogue

Fig. No.	Field No.
1	Gd. 67-257
2	-258
3	-259
4	-260
5	-261
6	-262
7	-263
8	-264
9	-265
10	-266
11	-433



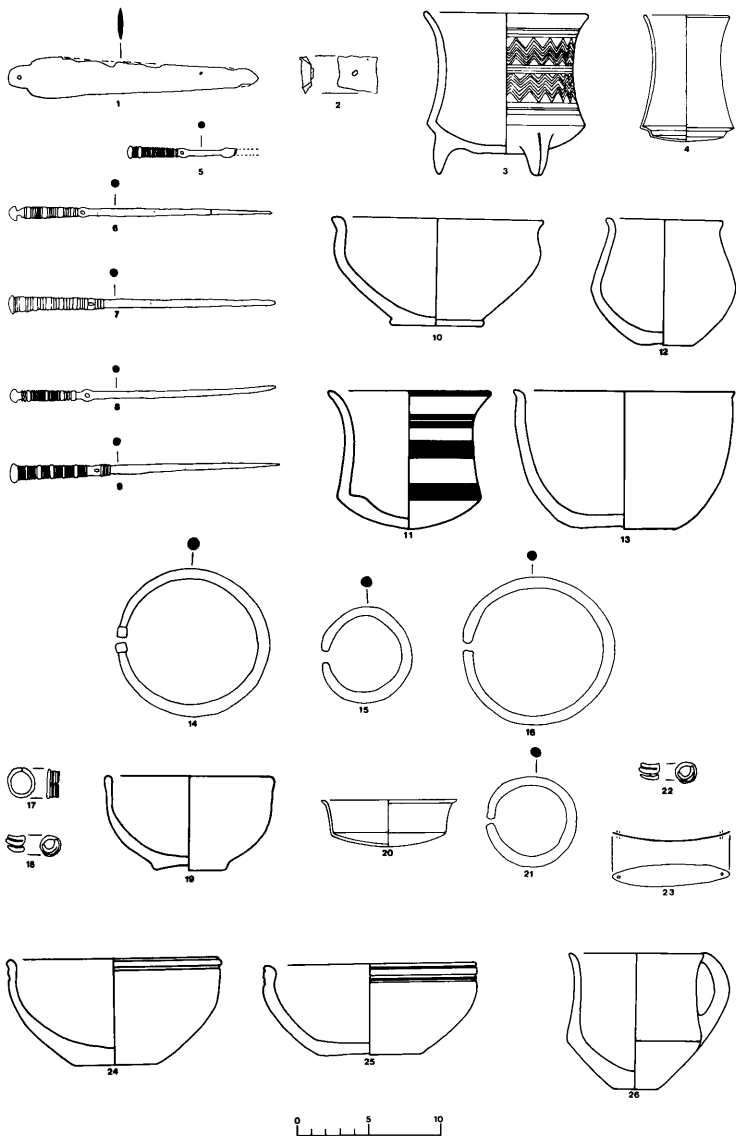
29 Period III tomb, detailed plans of Burials A and B.

Figure 29 — Catalogue

	<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Field No.</i>
Fig. 29A	1	Gd. 67-237
	2	-238
	3	-239
	4	-240
	5	-241
	6	-242
	7	-243
	8	-244
	9	-245
	10	-246
	11	-247
	12	-248
	13	-249
Fig. 29B	1	Gd. 67-211
	2	-212
	3	-213
	4	-214
	5	-215
	6	-216
	7	-217
	8	-218
	9	-219
	10	-220
	11	-221
	12	-222
	13	-223
	14	-224
15	-225	
16	-226	
17	-227	
18	-228	
19	-229	
20	-230	
21	-231	
22	-232	
23	-233	
24	-234	
25	-235	
26	-236	

Figure 30 — Catalogue

<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Present Location</i>
1	Gd. 67-211	O, Tomb. Bur. B	N.A.
2	Gd. 67-212	O, Tomb. Bur. B (one of four)	Tehran
3	Gd. 67-213	O, Tomb. Bur. B	Tehran
4	Gd. 67-214	O, Tomb. Bur. B	N.A.
5	Gd. 67-215	O, Tomb. Bur. B	N.A.
6	Gd. 67-216	O, Tomb. Bur. B	N.A.
7	Gd. 67-217	O, Tomb. Bur. B	Tehran
8	Gd. 67-218	O, Tomb. Bur. B	Tehran
9	Gd. 67-219	O, Tomb. Bur. B	N.A.
10	Gd. 67-220	O, Tomb. Bur. B	N.A.
11	Gd. 67-221	O, Tomb. Bur. B	Tehran
12	Gd. 67-222	O, Tomb. Bur. B	N.A.
13	Gd. 67-223	O, Tomb. Bur. B	N.A.
14	Gd. 67-224	O, Tomb. Bur. B	Tehran
15	Gd. 67-226	O, Tomb. Bur. B	Tehran
16	Gd. 67-225	O, Tomb. Bur. B	N.A.
17	Gd. 67-227	O, Tomb. Bur. B	N.A.
18	Gd. 67-228	O, Tomb. Bur. B (pair with 67-232)	N.A.
19	Gd. 67-229	O, Tomb. Bur. B	Tehran
20	Gd. 67-230	O, Tomb. Bur. B	Tehran
21	Gd. 67-231	O, Tomb. Bur. B	N.A.
22	Gd. 67-232	O, Tomb. Bur. B (pair with 67-228)	N.A.
23	Gd. 67-233	O, Tomb. Bur. B	N.A.
24	Gd. 67-234	O, Tomb. Bur. B	Tehran
25	Gd. 67-235	O, Tomb. Bur. B	N.A.
26	Gd. 67-236	O, Tomb. Bur. B	N.A.

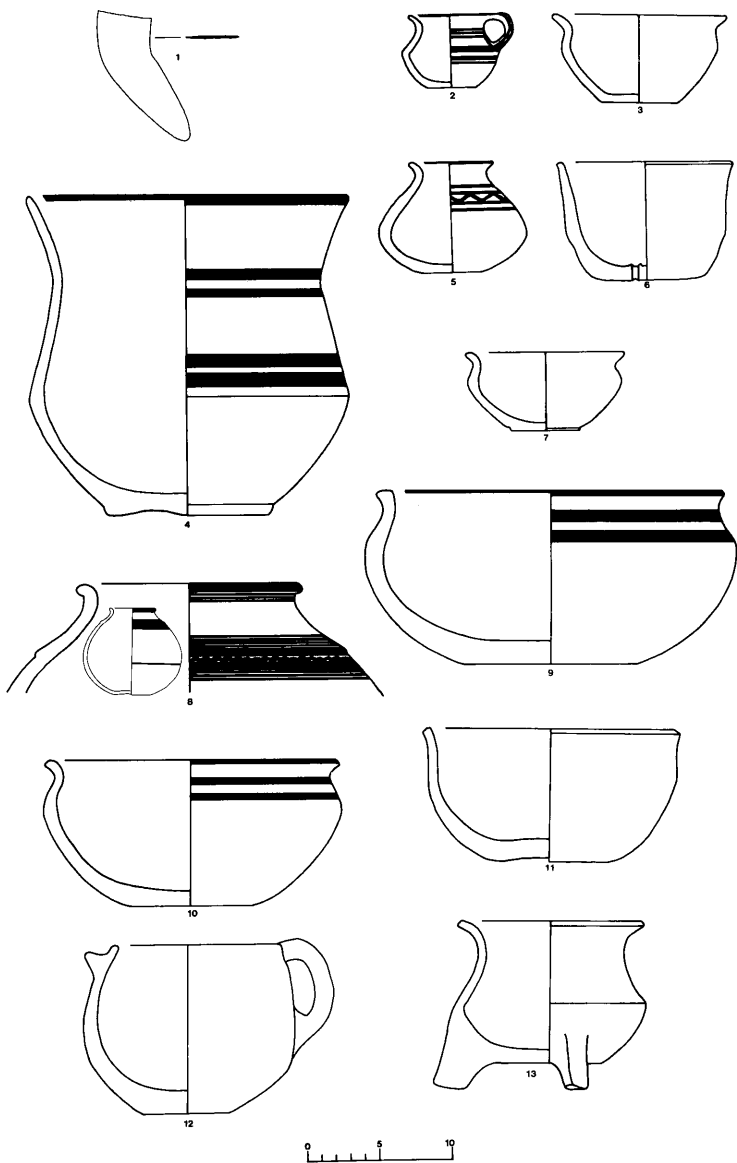


30 Period III tomb, Burial B grave goods.

*Figure 31 — Catalogue*

<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Present Location</i>
1	Gd. 67-237	O, Tomb. Bur. A	N.A.
2	Gd. 67-242	O, Tomb. Bur. A	N.A.
3	Gd. 67-243	O, Tomb. Bur. A	N.A.
4	Gd. 67-238	O, Tomb. Bur. A	Tehran
5	Gd. 67-244	O, Tomb. Bur. A	Tehran
6	Gd. 67-245	O, Tomb. Bur. A	N.A.
7	Gd. 67-246	O, Tomb. Bur. A	Tehran
8	Gd. 67-239	O, Tomb. Bur. A	Tehran
9	Gd. 67-247	O, Tomb. Bur. A	N.A.
10	Gd. 67-240	O, Tomb. Bur. A	Tehran
11	Gd. 67-248	O, Tomb. Bur. A	Tehran
12	Gd. 67-241	O, Tomb. Bur. A	N.A.
13	Gd. 67-249	O, Tomb. Bur. A	Tehran

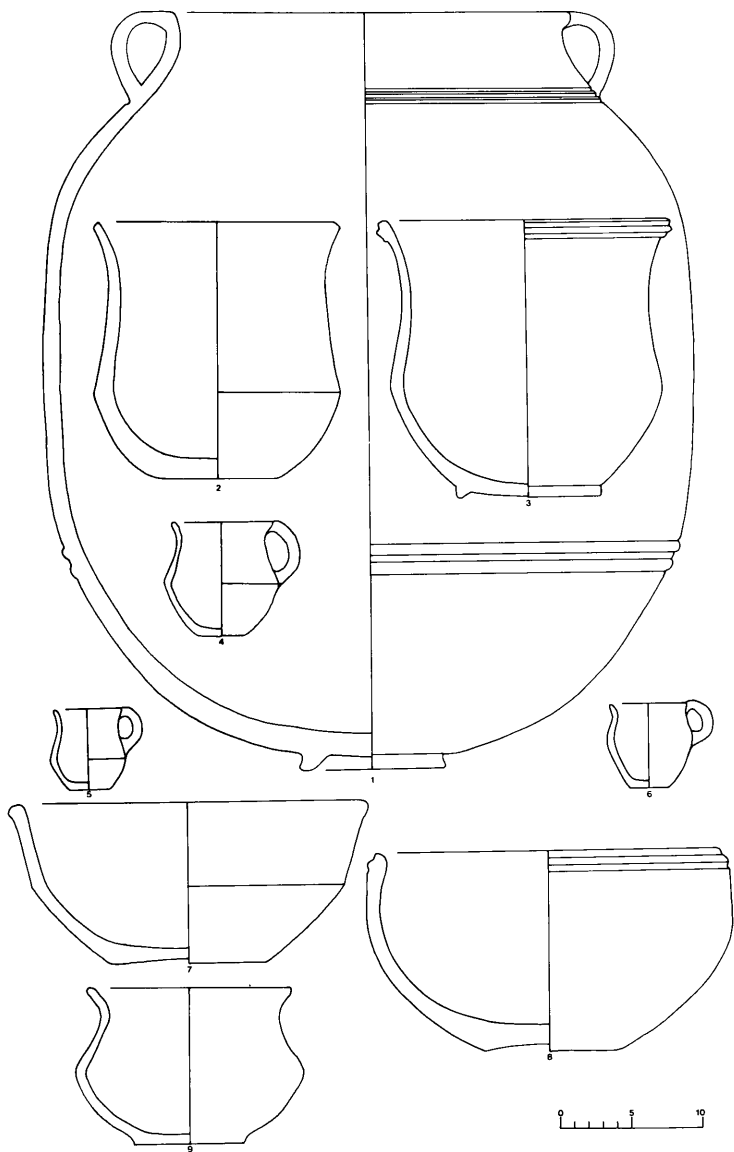




31 Period III tomb, Burial A grave goods.

*Figure 32 — Catalogue*

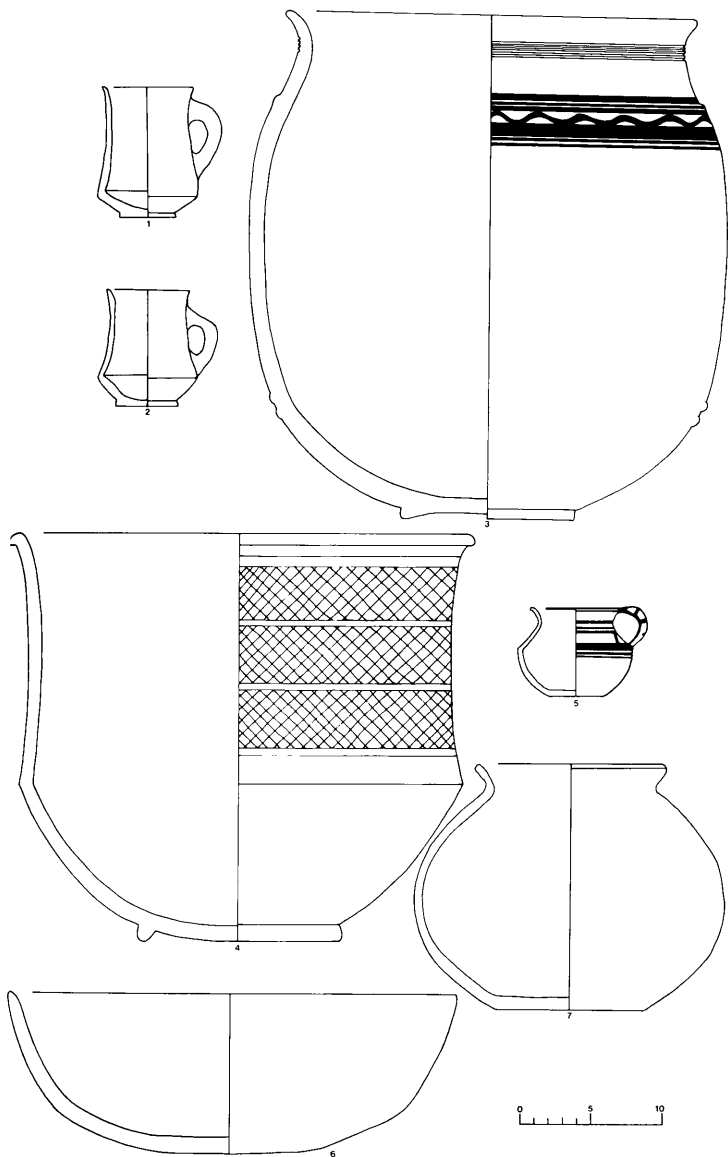
<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Present Locatio.</i>
1	Gd. 67-266	O, Tomb. Central grave offering	Discarded
2	Gd. 67-261	O, Tomb. Central grave offering	N.A.
3	Gd. 67-259	O, Tomb. Central grave offering	N.A.
4	Gd. 67-265	O, Tomb. Central grave offering	Tehran
5	Gd. 67-262	O, Tomb. Central grave offering	N.A.
6	Gd. 67-260	O, Tomb. Central grave offering	Tehran
7	Gd. 67-257	O, Tomb. Central grave offering	Tehran
8	Gd. 67-258	O, Tomb. Central grave offering	N.A.
9	Gd. 67-253	O, Tomb. Outside on roof	N.A.



32 Period III tomb, central grave offering and objects from outside tomb.

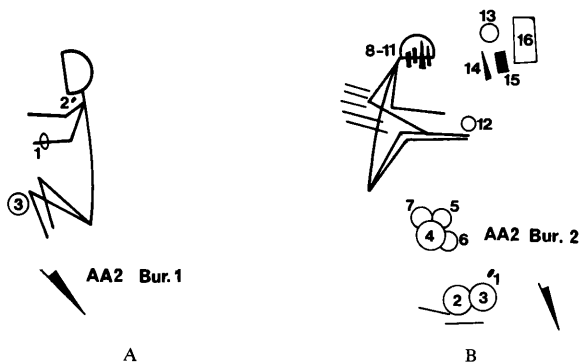
Figure 33 — Catalogue

<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Present Location</i>
1	Gd. 67-251	O, Tomb. Outside east end	Tehran
2	Gd. 67-250	O, Tomb. Outside east end	N.A.
3	Gd. 67-263	O, Tomb. Central grave offering	N.A.
4	Gd. 67-264	O, Tomb. Central grave offering	N.A.
5	Gd. 67-252	O, Tomb. Outside on roof	N.A.
6	Gd. 67-193	O, Tomb. Outside on roof	Tehran
7	Gd. 67-194	O, Tomb. Outside on roof	N.A.



33 Period III tomb, central grave offering and objects from outside tomb.





34 Operation AA2, Burials 1 and 2.

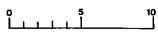
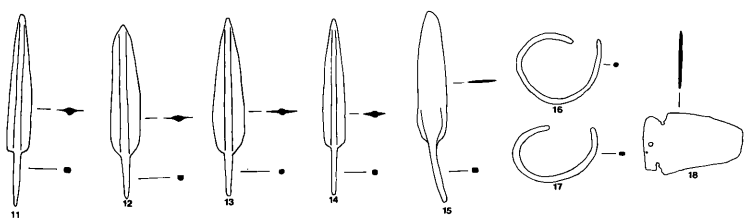
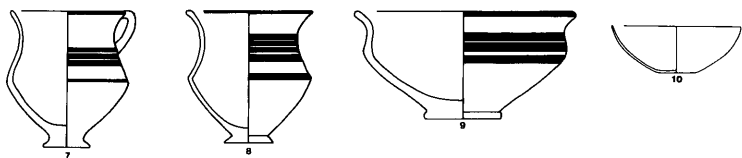
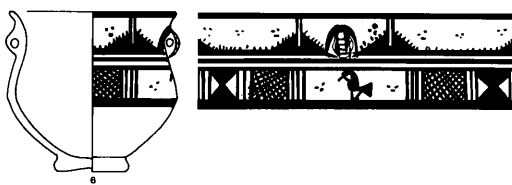
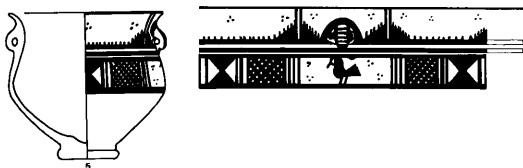
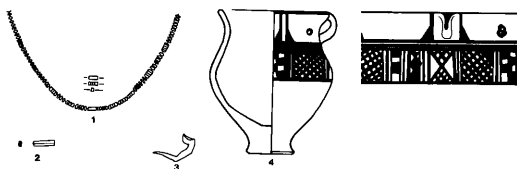
Figure 34 — Catalogue

	Fig. No.	Field No.
Fig. 34A	1	Gd. 67-394
	2	-395
	3	-396
Fig. 34B	1	Gd. 67-397
	2	-398
	3	-399
	4	-400
	5	-401
	6	-402
	7	-403
	8	-449
	9	-450
	10	-451
	11	-452
	12	-453
	13	-454
	14	-455
	15	-456
	16	No number. See text, n. 35

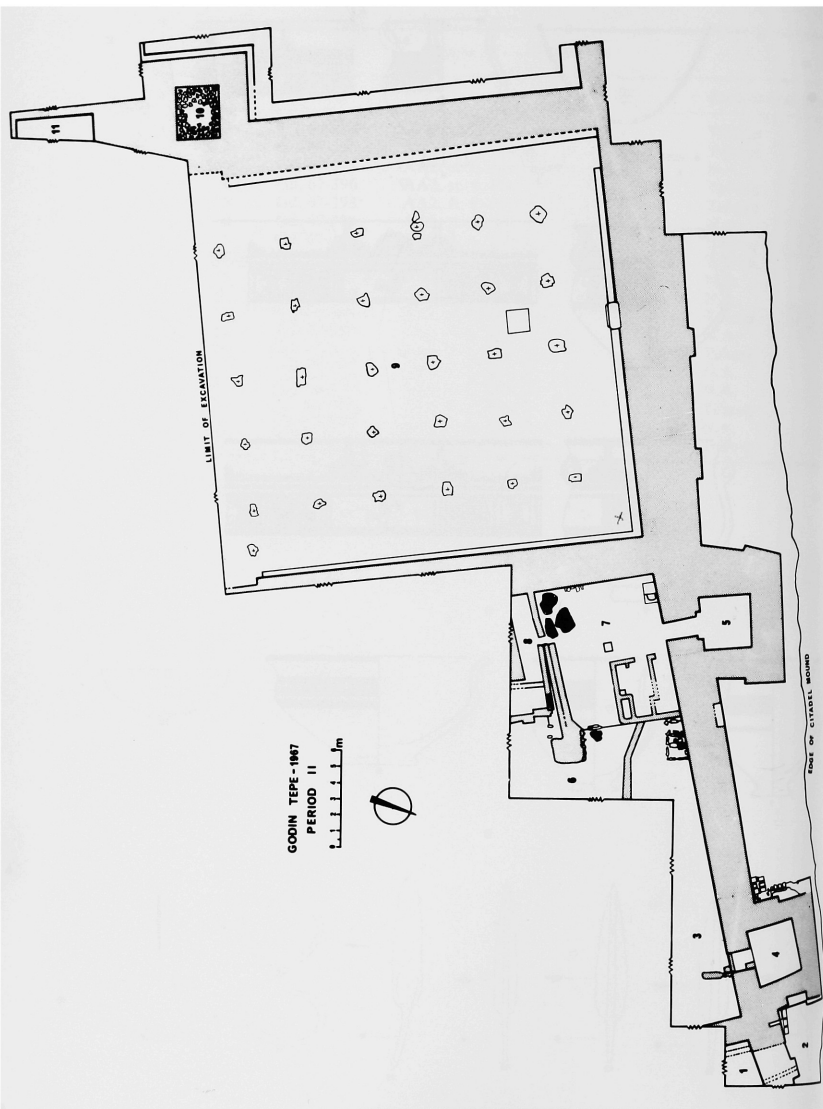
*Figure 35 — Catalogue*

<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Present Location</i>
1	Gd. 67-394	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 1	Tehran
2	Gd. 67-395	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 1	Tehran
3	Gd. 67-397	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 1	N.A.
4	Gd. 67-396	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 1	Tehran
5	Gd. 67-398	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 1	Tehran
6	Gd. 67-399	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 1	N.A.
7	Gd. 67-400	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 2	Tehran
8	Gd. 67-401	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 2	Tehran
9	Gd. 67-402	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 2	N.A.
10	Gd. 67-403	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 2	N.A.
11	Gd. 67-449	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 2	Tehran
12	Gd. 67-450	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 2	N.A.
13	Gd. 67-451	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 2	Tehran
14	Gd. 67-452	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 2	N.A.
15	Gd. 67-455	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 2	N.A.
16	Gd. 67-454	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 2	Tehran
17	Gd. 67-453	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 2	N.A.
18	Gd. 67-456	AA2, st. 6, Bur. 2	Tehran

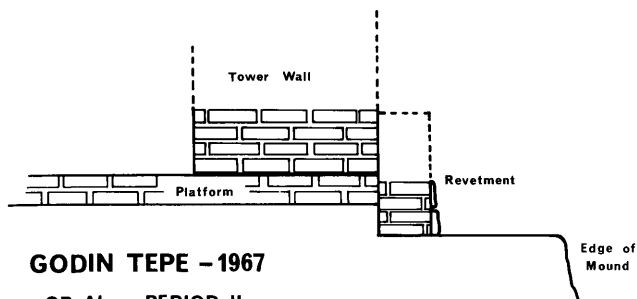




35 Operation AA2, Burials 1 and 2 grave goods.



36 Period II structures.



**GODIN TEPE - 1967**

**OP. AI - PERIOD II**

**TOWER DETAIL**

0 25 50 75 100 cm

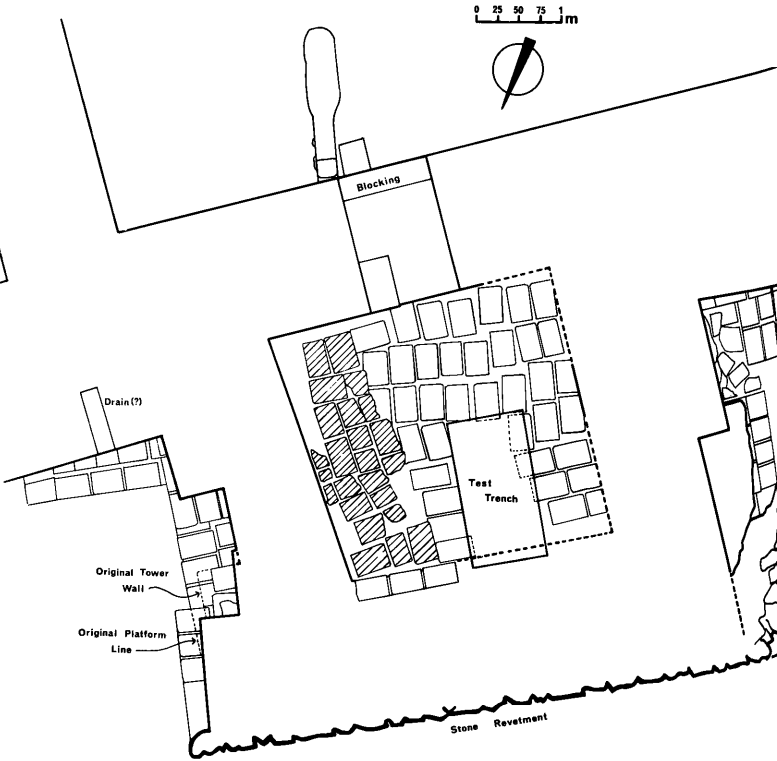


37 Section north-south across north wall, west tower (room 5), Period II.

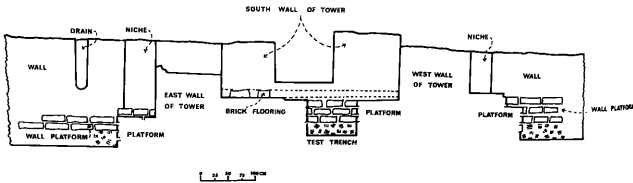
**GODIN TEPE - 1967**

**OP. BB I - PERIOD II**

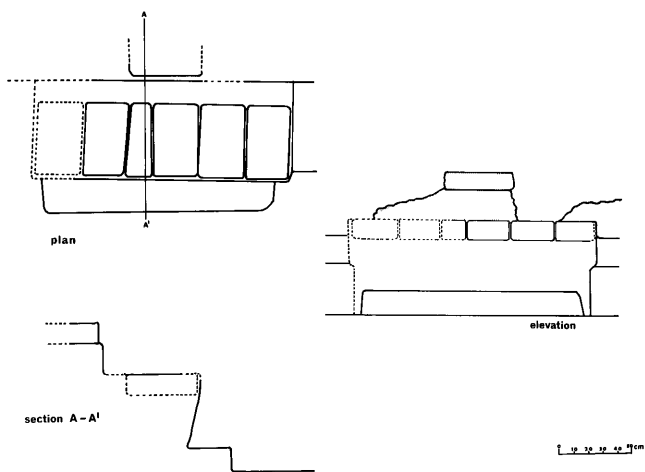
**TOWER DETAIL**



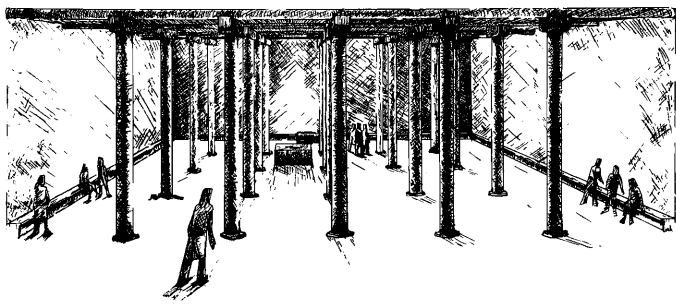
38 Detailed plan, east tower (room 4), Period II.



39 Section, east-west across east tower (room 4), Period II.



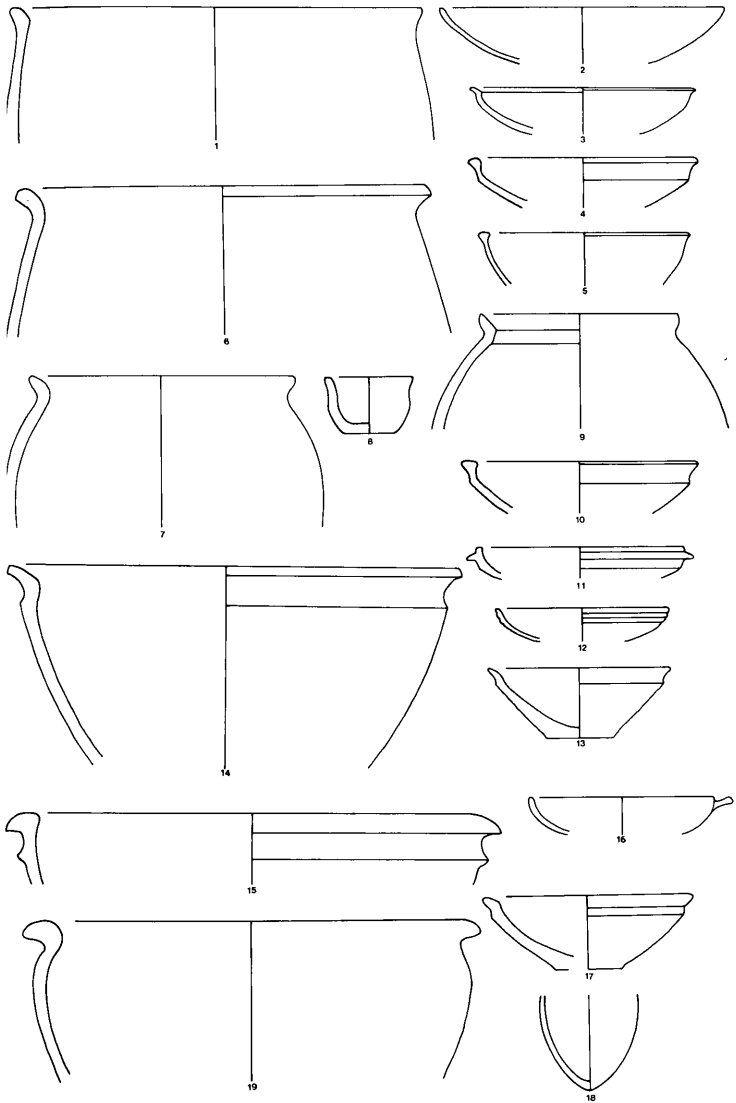
40 Period II, "throne" plan and elevations.



41 Period II, tentative reconstruction of the inside of the columned hall.

Figure 42 — Catalogue

<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	B1, st. 2	Coarse Ware. Buff-pink. Smoke-blackened from use over fire. Smoothed.
2	A1, st. 3	Plain-buff Fine Ware. Dark buff. Burnished.
3	BB1, st. 2/3	Plain-buff Fine Ware. Dark buff. Burnished.
4	BB1, st. 3	Plain-buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Smoothed.
5	BB1, st. 3C	Plain-buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Smoothed.
6	A2, st. 3	Coarse Ware. Buff-pink. Smoke-blackened from fire. Smoothed.
7	A1, st. 3	Coarse Ware. Buff-pink. Smoke-blackened from fire. Smoothed.
8	A2, st. 3	Coarse Ware. Buff-pink. Smoothed.
9	BB1, st. 3A	Coarse Ware. Buff-pink. Smoke-blackened from fire. Smoothed.
10	A1, st. 3	Plain-buff Common Ware. Tan-cream. Burnished.
11	AA1, Pit 1	Grey Fine Ware. Grey. Burnished.
12	CC1, st. 2	Brown Fine Ware. Light brown. Burnished.
13	A2, st. 3	Plain-buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Smoothed.
14	A1, st. 3	Plain-buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Smoothed.
15	CC1, st. 2	Plain-buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Smoothed.
16	A2, st. 3	Brown Fine Ware. Light brown. Burnished.
17	AA1, st. 2	Plain-buff Common Ware. Light-buff. Smoothed.
18	Surface	Plain-buff Fine Ware. Buff-orange. Polished.
19	AA1, st. 3	Plain-buff Common Ware. Light-buff. Smoothed.



43 Period II pottery.

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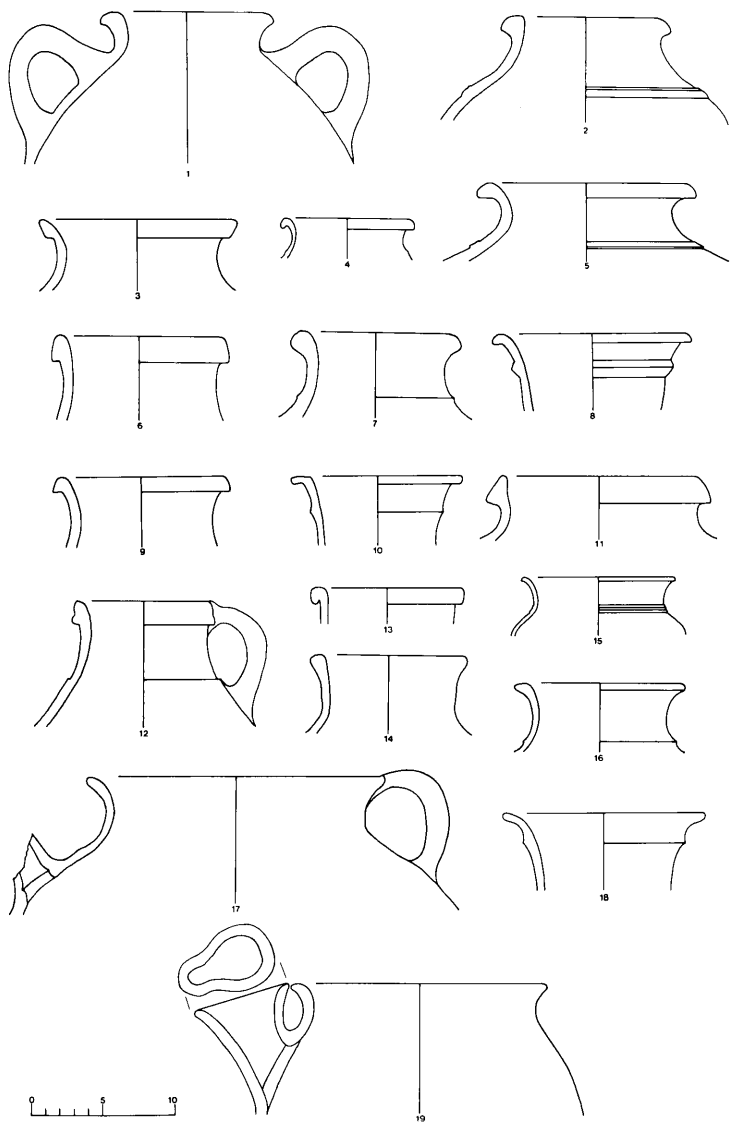
*Figure 43 — Catalogue*

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<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	A1, st. 3	Plain-buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Smoothed.
2	BB1, st. 3C	Plain-buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Smoothed.
3	AA1, st. 1	Plain-buff Common Ware. Buff-cream. Smoothed.
4	B2, st. 2/4	Plain-buff Fine Ware. Greenish-brown. Smoothed.
5	BB1, st. 3C	Plain-buff Common Ware. Buff-cream. Smoothed.
6	AA1, st. 3	Plain-buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Smoothed.
7	BB1, st. 3A	Plain-buff Common Ware. Buff-cream. Smoothed.
8	AA1, Pit 1	Plain-buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Smoothed.
9	CC1, st. 2	Plain-buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Smoothed.
10	CC1, st. 2	Plain-buff Common Ware. Buff-red. Smoothed.
11	AA2, st. 3	Plain-buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Burnished.
12	AA1, st. 3	Plain-buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Smoothed.
13	BB1, st. 3	Plain-buff Common Ware. Buff-cream. Smoothed.
14	B2, st. 2/4	Plain-buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Smoothed.
15	BB1, st. 2/3	Plain-buff Fine Ware. Buff-pink. Burnished.
16	A1, st. 3	Plain-buff Common Ware. Light brown. Burnished.
17	AA1, st. 1	Unusual. Similar to Achaemenid Dark-faced burnished Ware. See text, p. 32.
18	AA1, Pit 1	Plain-buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Smoothed.
19	BB1, st. 3B	Plain-buff Common Ware. Buff-tan. Burnished.

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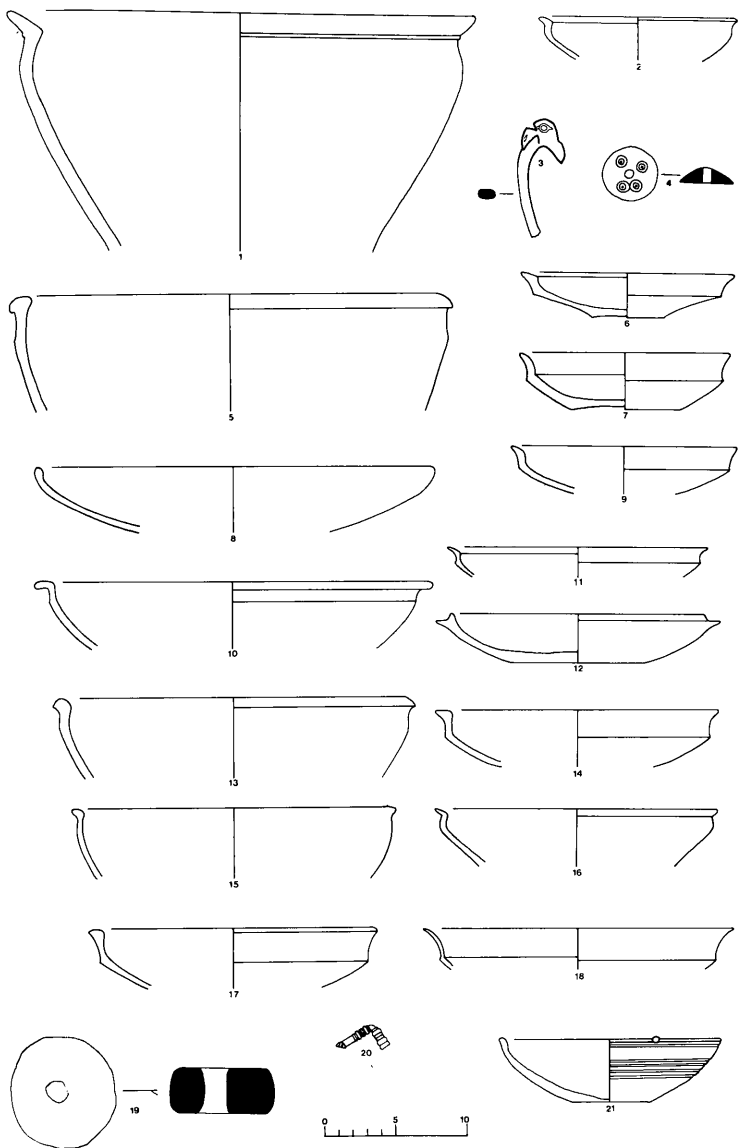




42 Period II pottery.

Figure 44 — Catalogue

<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	BB1, st. 3B	Plain-buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Smoothed.
2	BB1, st. 3	Brown Fine Ware. Light brown. Burnished.
3	AA2, st. 2	Gd. 67-29. N.A.
4	A1, st. 2/3	Gd. 67-4. Tehran.
5	C1/C2, st. 3	Red-slipped Common Ware. Light red. Burnished.
6	A1, st. 3	Plain-buff Common Ware. Light tan. Smoothed.
7	C1/C2, st. 2/3	Plain-buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Smoothed.
8	A2, st. 3	Plain-buff Common Ware. Tan. Burnished.
9	AA1, st. 4	Plain-buff Common Ware. Buff-pink. Smoothed.
10	AA1, st. 3	Plain-buff Common Ware. Tan. Smoothed.
11	BB1, st. 3/4	Plain-buff Fine Ware. Reddish-buff. Burnished.
12	AA1, st. 1	Plain-buff Common Ware. Tan. Smoothed.
13	AA1, st. 1	Red-slipped Common Ware (slip badly worn). Light pink. Burnished.
14	Surface	Plain-buff Common Ware. Tan. Smoothed.
15	AA2, st. 3	Plain-buff Common Ware. Tan. Burnished.
16	Surface	Plain-buff Common Ware. Tan. Burnished.
17	BB1, st. 3C	Plain-buff Common Ware. Light tan. Smoothed.
18	AA1, st. 4	Plain-buff Fine Ware. Light red. Polished.
19	A2, st. 3	Gd. 67-16. Tehran.
20	A2, st. 4	Gd. 67-28. Tehran.
21	AA2, st. 3	Gd. 67-30. N.A.



44 Period II pottery and small finds.



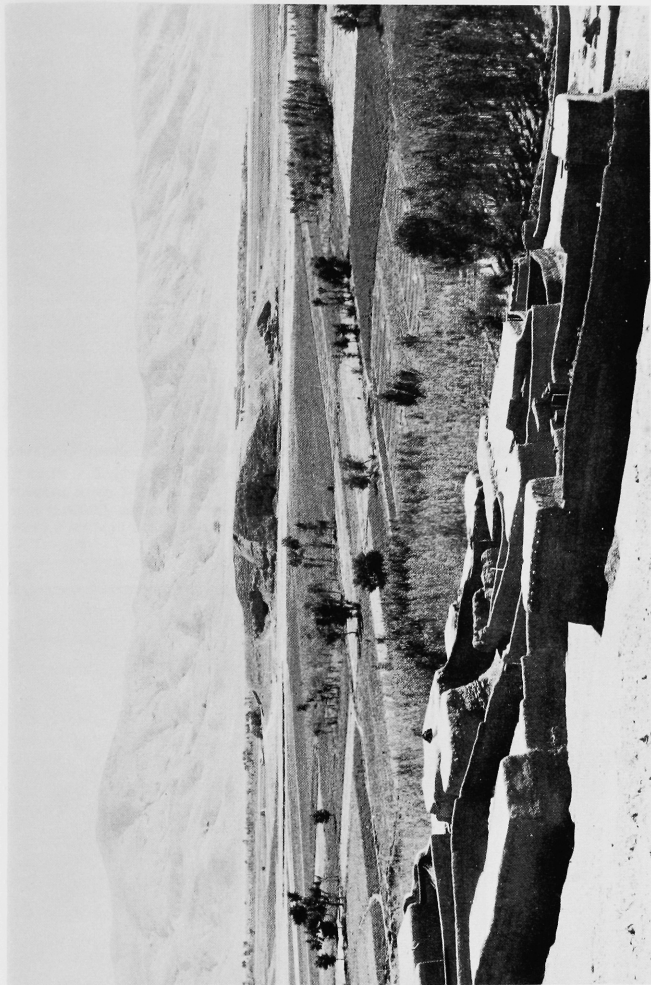


Plate I: Godin Tepe at the start of the 1965 excavations viewed from the low ridge of hills to the north.



Plate II: The north face of the mound at the end of the 1965 excavations: Operation A, right trench; Operation B, left trench.



Plate III: Level III<sub>2</sub>: general view looking north across Operations A2, AA2, A1 and AA1. Rooms 7 and 8 in the right and left foreground.



Plate IV: Evidence of the earthquake which destroyed Level III<sub>2</sub>: the section of wall between room 8 and area 4 which had sheered off from its foundation at floor line, split vertically at the mid point in its thickness, and slid forward from the bottom into room 8 without actually falling over (v. also wall between points A and B, Fig. 14).



Plate V: Remains of mud plaster storage bins and two cooking vessels on the floor in the northeast corner of room 9, Level III<sub>2</sub>.



Plate VI: Room 7, Level III<sub>2</sub>: view looking north, showing remains of the mud plastered bench down the west wall and patches of stone pavement on the floor. The original height of the bench is indicated by the remains in the extreme northwest corner of the room.



Plate VII: Level III<sub>2</sub>: general view looking west and showing window between rooms 7 and 8.





Plate VIII: Room 11, Level III<sub>2</sub>: remains of the hearth or griddle in the southwest corner (v. also Fig. 15).



Plate IX: Level III<sub>1</sub>: general view looking west across Operations AA2 and A2.



Plate X: Level III<sub>1</sub>: doorway between rooms 6 and 9 partially blocked by the later construction of the wall between rooms 6 and 11.



Plate XI: Level III<sub>1</sub>: one of the mud plaster bins set on floor 2 of room 10.



Plate XII: Level III<sub>1</sub>: view into room 14 looking west. Note the evidence of burning, particularly along the north and west walls.



Plate XIII: Level III<sub>1</sub>: the brick platform and bins in rooms 13.



Plate XIV: Level III<sub>1</sub>: room 8 with two levels of pavement, looking west. The remains of the hearth on the upper pavement are immediately behind the north arrow.



Plate XV: Typical inhumation of Period III: Operation M<sup>1</sup>, Burial 5 (v. also Fig. 26).



Plate XVI: Period III tomb, unopened: view from northwest corner. Hind legs of the horse skeleton visible in the bottom left corner.





Plate XVII: Period III tomb, opened: central grave offering *in situ* on the floor of the tomb.



Plate XVIII: Period III tomb, opened: Burials A and B *in situ*.





Plate XIX: Period III tomb: Burial A *in situ*.

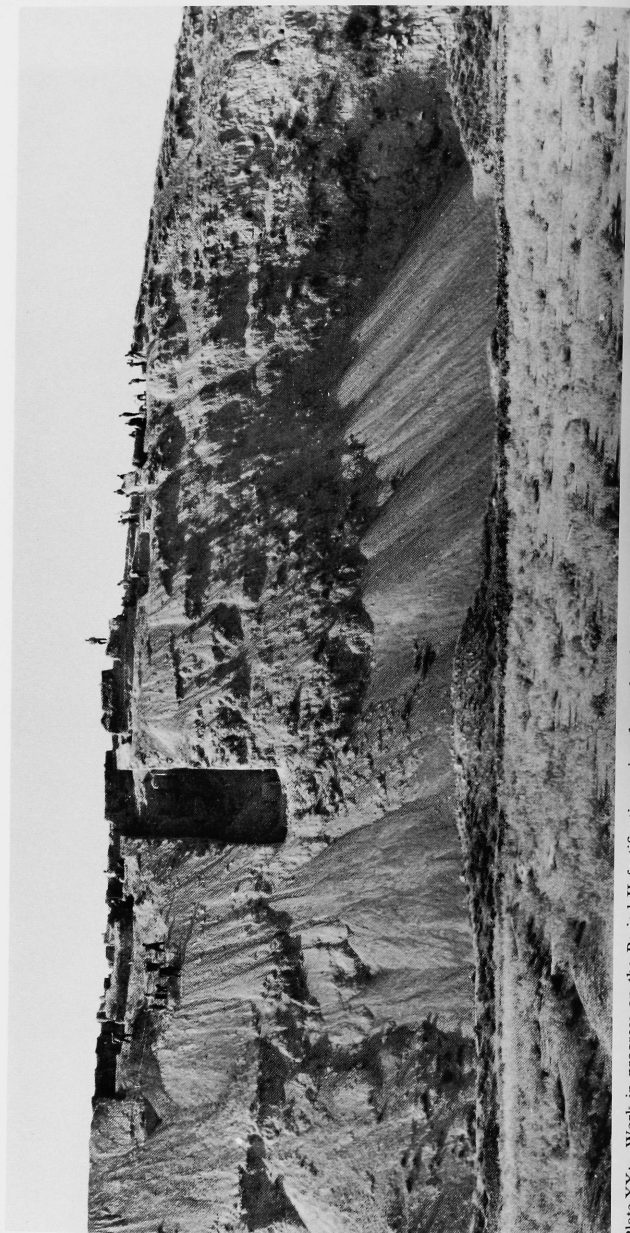


Plate XX: Work in progress on the Period II fortification: view from the river bed along the north side of the mound.



Plate XXI: Period II: west tower (room 5) viewed from the east. The west edge of Operation A of the 1965 season is seen in the right foreground. The pit to the left of the black board is from an Islamic burial cut into the Period II fortification wall.



Plate XXII: Period II: east tower (room 4) and fortification wall viewed from the east.

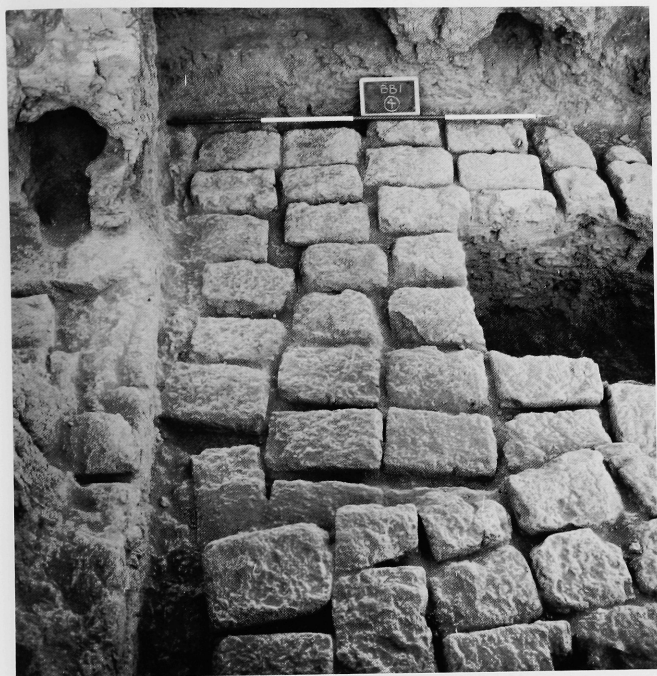


Plate XXIII: Period II: east tower (room 4), inner brick pavement.



Plate XXIV: Period II: northeast corner of room 7, showing partition walls, oven, brick column base, and inside face of the fortification wall.



Plate XXV: Period II: view west along the inside of the fortification wall showing the bench, "throne," and channel of the north wall of the columned hall.



Plate XXVI: Period II: "throne" against the north wall of the columned hall.





Plate XXVII: Period II: view of the northeast corner of the columned hall from the southwest showing column bases, hearth, "throne," and benches along the north and east walls.





Plate XXVIII: Period II: view to the west across the centre of the columned hall. Each workman is standing on a column base. Operation H on the Citadel Mound can be seen in the upper left hand corner.







