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Surkh Dum-i-Luri. Erich F. Schmidt Extracting Objects from a Wall of the Sanctuary.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
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THE HOLMES EXPEDITIONS TO LURISTAN

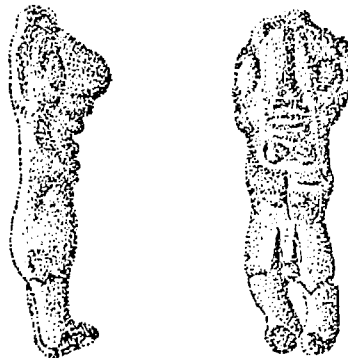
Text

ERICH F. SCHMIDT † • *MAURITS N. van LOON*

HANS H. CURVERS

with contribution by

J. A. BRINKMAN



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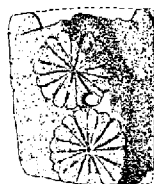
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GENERAL ABBREVIATIONS

ag	agate	gls	glass	prov	provenience
alab	alabaster	gra	granite	ptd	painted
anim	animal	grd(s)	ground(s)	pur	purple
assoc	associated	grn	green	qu	quartz
bdy	body	grp	group	quad	quadruped
bel	below	grst	green stone	r	red
bet	between	gy	gray	recip	recipient
bit	bitumen	handm	handmade	rect	rectangle (-gular)
bk	baked	hd	handmade	recum	recumbent
bl	blue	hded	headed	res	reserve
blk	black	hem	hematite	rm	room
bone	bo	hn	horned	sand	sa
bor	border	hor	horizontal	sec	section
br	bronze	ht	height	serp	serpentine
brn	brown	impr	impression	sh	shell
bur	burial	inc	incised	shl	shoulder(s)
bur grd	burial ground(s)	inscr	inscribed	shped	shaped
ca	carnelian	inver	inverted	si	silver
cal	calcite	ir	iron	sig	signet
ce	celadon	irr	irregular	simp	simplified
ch	chapter	lap la	lapis lazuli	skel	skeleton
cha	chalcedony	lay	layer	sl	slate
chl	chlorite	le	lead	snst	sandstone
chpd	chipped	lev	level	sp	slip
cht	chert	lg	length	spe	speckled
ck	chalk	li	lime	spst	soapstone
cl	clay	lmst	limestone	st	stone
cm	centimeter	lo sl	lower slope	ste	steatite
cmtty	cemetery	lt	light	stp	stippled
co	copper	m	meter(s)	surf	surface
comp	composite	mar	marble	tab (tb)	table
con	concentric	mat	material	th	trench
cont	continued	mdl	model	tn	tan
congl	conglomerate	mdsl	midslope	tr	translucent
cr	cream	min	miniature	tri	triangle(s)
cyl	cylinder	misc	miscellaneous	undeterm	undetermined
dbl	double	mnts	mountains	unperf	unperforated
dec	decoration	nr	near	upsl rm	upslope room
diam	diameter	ob	obsidian	var	various
dim	dimensions	obl	oblong	vert	vertical
dk	dark	or	orange	vill	village
elev	elevation	pave	pavement	wa	wash
excav	excavation	ped	pedestal	wdth	width
fa	faience	pen	pendant	wh	wheelmade
fig	figur(in)e	perf	perforated (-tion)	whm	wheelmade
fl	flint	pi	pink	whst	white stone
flk	flanking	pl	plaster	wt	white
foss	fossil	por	porphyry	y	yellow
frgm	fragment	pos	position		
gl	glaze	preserv	preserved		

Plate Volume Errata

<i>Page</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Read</i>
v	pl. 6c	Darre-yi-Shahar	Darre-yi-Shahr
vi	pl. 19a	Burial J7, x7	Burial J7, x6
vi	pl. 39a	Sanctuary Level	Sanctuary Level 3B
ix	pl. 94	Middle Bronze Age Bowls, . . .	Middle Bronze Age Goblets, . . .
x	pl. 120	Middle Bronze Age . . .	Middle Bronze and (e) Iron Age . . .
x	pl. 131	Bronze Age(?) Inscribed Beads from Surkh Dum-i-Luri and Baked Clay . . .	Bronze Age Inscribed Beads from Surkh Dum-i-Luri and Bronze Age(?) Baked Clay . . .
xiv	pl. 259	Impressions of Middle Bronze Age Cylinder Seals . . .	Impressions of Middle Bronze Age and (b, c) Iron Age Cylinder Seals . . .

Omitted Illustration (pl. 201b)

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FOREWORD

Erich F. Schmidt (September 13, 1897–October 3, 1964) was one of the last excavators of the heroic age in archaeology. Some of his qualities were those of a general, as when he directed the expedition's twin-engine plane, five horses, and sixty-five donkeys to converge upon a point in the unexplored and unpoliced heart of Luristan at a prearranged date. But at all times he was a scholar as well. In the flush of victory he was as meticulous as during the many days spent on fruitless soundings. On the last two days of excavation at Surkh Dum-i-Luri he personally numbered, sketched in situ, and extricated 338 objects from the walls of the sanctuary.

It is a tribute to Schmidt's conscientiousness that, despite the arduous conditions under which these traveling expeditions worked and the abundance of material forthcoming from some of the sites, every find was duly recorded and that now, twenty-five years after his regrettable death, we have been able to piece together his record without too much trouble. Except for chapters 1 and 8, written by Schmidt, and chapter 33, by J. A. Brinkman, we are responsible for the contents of this volume.

The staff members of the two Holmes expeditions to Luristan are listed in Schmidt's summary accounts, presented as chapters 1 and 8 in this publication. The sponsors are also mentioned there. For both expeditions Mrs. Christian R. Holmes had enabled the American Institute for Persian (later Iranian) Art and Archaeology to carry one half of the financial burden. The other half was borne by the Rayy Expedition in 1935 and the Persepolis Expedition in 1938. Mrs. William Boyce Thompson had enabled the University of Pennsylvania Museum to participate in both Luristan expeditions, first with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts alone and, after the Persepolis Expedition had become a participant, with the University of Chicago Oriental Institute as third partner. During the 1938 season the Boston Fine Arts relinquished its financial burden and its share of the finds to the Oriental Institute. The *Index of Catalog Field Numbers*, pp. 537ff, lists the division of finds.

For place names Schmidt first adopted a roughly phonetic spelling (e.g., Sorkh Dom; the site abbreviations Sor, Do, et cetera, were based on this spelling). Upon consulting cuneiform usage and Iranian scholar Wilhelm Eilers, however, he changed most spellings, replacing *e* with *i* or at times with *a*, and *o* with *u* or at times with *a* (but *ah* at the end of the word became *e*, and *aw* was replaced with *o*). Although this revised spelling also is open to criticism, we have avoided any further changes, which would have made it necessary to redraw maps and plans. We have, however replaced *tappe* with the more familiar *tepe*.

Our work on the voluminous material yielded by the Holmes expeditions to Luristan has been an arduous but challenging task, carried out by van Loon between teaching and research commitments at the University of Chicago and, more recently, by both van Loon and Curvers at the University of Amsterdam. Our sincere thanks are due to the successive directors of the Oriental Institute, Robert McC. Adams, George R. Hughes, John A. Brinkman, and Janet H. Johnson for entrusting us with this task and encouraging us to fulfill it; to the late Richard C. Haines for his most helpful elucidation of the excavation record; to the late A. Leo Oppenheim and to Edith Porada, Robert H. Dyson, Jr., T. Cuyler Young, Jr., Pierre Amiet, Henrik Thrane, Peder Mortensen, Helene Kantor, and Louis Vanden Berghe for their generous scholarly advice; and to archivists Christina Madej and John A. Larson, editors Olga Titelbaum and Thomas Holland, photographers Jean M. Grant and the late Ursula Schneider, and draftsmen James E. Knudstad and Jan P. de Wit for their untiring technical assistance. We are truly grateful to Mrs. Peggy Grant, who volunteered her services to mount the many drawings and photographs into plates to illustrate this work, and to John Palmer, Rainer Mack, and Thomas Urban for their production work. Ursula Seidl very kindly supplied us with photographs of Sor 16, 891, 1516, and other seals, and with the museum numbers of objects in the Muze-ye Iran Bastan at Tehran. Mary M. Voigt was kind enough to check the descriptions of Chalcolithic chipped stone in the University Museum of Philadelphia.

Maurits N. van Loon and Hans H. Curvers

CHAPTER 1

THE FIRST HOLMES EXPEDITION TO LURISTAN: A SUMMARY

by Erich F. Schmidt

Erich F. Schmidt wrote a short account of the first expedition's work, providing most of the relevant background information. Except for sections on ground and aerial explorations and for a now outdated archaeological summary, this account is presented in full below.

PREPARATIONS

The second Rayy season had been completed. The shelves were filled with the beautiful glazed vessels of Seljuq and 'Abbasid Rayy¹ and with the bowls, black painted on a red ground, of the fourth and fifth millennia B.C. In the garden the restorers kept busy cleaning and mending the hundreds of vessels uncovered during the last weeks of the dig. It had been a fruitful season.

Now our eyes turned to the southwest of Iran. Through the generosity of Mrs. Christian R. Holmes and of Carl Holmes, funds had been allotted to the American Institute for Persian Art and Archaeology for archaeological investigation in unknown Luristan. Arthur Upham Pope, director of the institute, requested the Rayy Expedition and its sponsors to carry out this enterprise, and, needless to say, the tempting offer was gladly accepted and the entire organization was pledged to the success of the venture.

In 1934, together with my chief assistant, George C. Miles, I explored the area in southern Luristan that was to be the center of the full-fledged investigation. After riding on horseback for two days we found the valley of Rumishgan, hidden away in the rugged mountain chains that form the barrier between the Mesopotamian plain and the Iranian plateau. About forty years earlier, the famous French explorer Jacques de Morgan had crossed this area, discovering many mounds and ruins (de Morgan 1896:3-6). His map was of inestimable help to us. Descending from the mountain of Paran Pariz, we saw the broad flat alluvial valley, with its clusters of brush villages and a few cultivated patches interrupting the monotony of the tan-colored plain. But, most important for us, rising above the valley bottom there were low and high elevations that did not fit into the landscape and therefore signaled artificial mounds. Guided by Zeifulla Khan, the son of the chief of the valley, we examined dozens of sites, collecting sherds, determining the period of occupation, and at several spots discovering the existence of ancient cemeteries. For seven days we combed this valley and the parallel valley of the Saimarre River and it was decided that Rumishgan was to be the first area in which the expedition would conduct soundings for archaeological remains.

In 1934 it was too late to begin operations. In spring the Kashgan River is an impassable torrent, while in summer the low-lying Lur valleys are parched by a pitiless sun. The months of fall are the best for work in this part of Iran.

In addition to the climatic considerations, my own obligations toward the excavations at Rayy and Persepolis dictated the postponement of the Luristan enterprise until the fall of 1935. Furthermore, once His Excellency A. A. Hekmat, the Minister of Education, had sanctioned the Luristan soundings, the permission of the military authorities had to be obtained. By waiting until fall we were also able to combine the ground work of the expedition with aerial exploration by means of the airplane "Friend of Iran," put at the disposition of the various expeditions by Mary Helen Schmidt. The General Staff courteously permitted the use of the

¹The fifth millennium B.C. to thirteenth century A.D. group of sites 10 km south of Tehran were simultaneously dug by Schmidt. See Schmidt (1935-36):38-39 (M. v. L.).

plane all over Luristan, and important results were expected from its reconnaissances, that carried us to valleys and mountaintops never before seen by an explorer.

Early on October 6, with excavation permits, flight permits, travel permits, and letters of introduction from the authorities safely in our files, the advance guard, consisting of George C. Miles, Van W. Knox, James H. Gaul, and the plane mechanic Frederick Lillich, started on its way to Khurramabad. The two good Buicks, so generously given to the cooperating expeditions by Mrs. James B. Murphy, carried the first party, and in fourteen hours, with the drivers taking turns at the wheel, the cars arrived in Khurramabad, the base for the trip into the interior of the country.

The next morning the members of the Aeronautical Department, the founder Mary Helen Schmidt, the pilot Lewin Barringer, the archaeologist and photographer Erich F. Schmidt, and the courteous military companion on all our flights, Lieutenant Tahiri of the Imperial Air Forces, took off at daybreak. At 3600 meters we crossed the eastern ranges of the forbidding mountains and after two and a half hours we were circling over Khurramabad. The ground crew, including our efficient plane mechanic, Fred, had been busy examining landing facilities and they expressed their doubt as to the quality of the occasionally used landing field by writing in huge letters of sprinkled gypsum that we should go and look for some other spot. We did so, and our splendid pilot found a place some seven kilometers west of the town. Circling back, we dropped a small paper parachute to guide the ground party to the new landing place, a large field that showed the ripples of former cultivation. We landed, bouncing a little; within a few hours' work, runways had been cleared of stones and our air base was ready. It was guarded by four soldiers, supplied by Colonel Razmara, the charming and competent chief of the military forces in Luristan.

Supplementary food supplies for a month and a half, tents, recording equipment, photographic and survey instruments, kitchen and camp equipment, tools for 150 laborers, saddles, and all other things needed for a long camping trip had been sent by truck, together with a bus carrying our government commissioner, Mr. Baste, a nucleus crew of ten experienced workers [from Damghan near Tepe Hissar—M. v. L.], the crew foreman, the cook, and our industrious servant Hassan.

One day after our arrival we made the first flight to the target of the expedition, the valley of Rumishgan. In half an hour, after crossing the jagged mountain ranges between Khurramabad and Tang-i-Malavi, we were above the valley, having completed a trip that requires two days overland. The broad valley and its border mountains were spread out below us like a plastic map. Every single ruin and ruin elevation was marked. There was Chigha Bal, the highest, dominant mound of this area, too large to be sounded in a short season. Faint elevations—burial grounds or one-period mounds—stood out clearly in the early morning light. Clusters of brush shelters and nearby winter villages marked the dwellings of the Rumishganis. Hundreds of little depressions, wells, and storage pits were to be seen close to each settlement. There were some hillocks and faint garden enclosures extending down from the mountain slopes, which we had not noticed during our previous ground exploration. After taking photographs with our invaluable aerial camera, a gift of Mary Helen's parents, we returned to Khurramabad. This time we chose a route that lay more to the west, because the valleys there seemed to be somewhat flatter and offered better terrain in case of a forced landing.

In the meantime the truck and bus had arrived, and on the morning of October 9 the expedition was ready to start. From that time on, by order of the colonel, the expedition was accompanied by a guide, Ibrahim Rashid, and two armed soldiers. In three hours our cars were at Tang-i-Malavi, southwest of Khurramabad. For us the car track had come to an end, and donkeys and horses now had to replace the automobiles.

The colonel had given orders to supply as many animals as could be gathered together, but the few horses and fifteen donkeys available were not enough to carry both the men and all the baggage, which constituted sixty-five animal loads. We therefore left a soldier and the foreman, James Gaul, on the high banks of the Kashgan River, together with the baggage that could not be accommodated, while the others went ahead, fording the river on horseback and on foot, accompanied by the usual yelling and cursing of the animal drivers, the slipping of donkeys on the round washed stones, and the occasional immersion of the packs in the fast-flowing river. Again, no serious damage was done.

In three hours the advance guard of the expedition arrived at the first site to be sounded, an ancient cemetery marked by three opened tombs, lined and roofed with stone slabs. Its name, Gar Zore ("Hard Hill"), is that of the hill that rises from the platform occupied by the graves. Tents were pitched and a makeshift camp established, to be considerably improved as the rest of the baggage trickled in during the next day.

Gar Zore is impressively situated. Thirty meters below the rock-carved cemetery site, a small creek murmurs in a dense jungle of tall reeds. Precipitous cliffs rise from the opposite side of the valley, now burned black by the grass fires that had swept across its entire length.

On October 10 work started, with half of the Damghan crew and a few new Lur laborers who came from a camp hidden somewhere in the ravines to the west. We did not know whether any more burials were present. Low rock-covered hillocks suggested remains of some kind. Some lines of rocks indicated the foundations of buildings. Otherwise nothing was known except for the three tombs opened some time earlier, apparently discovered by the Lurs when they saw roof slabs sticking out of the ground.

At any rate there was a chance that there were more burials. Our approach consisted in laying out trenches of varying dimensions to sound out the most promising spots of the platform.

The work at Gar Zore lasted until the evening of October 13. Long trenches sounded the principal parts of the site but no burials appeared in addition to those we had found opened. Although no fragments of bronze or iron were found, we were sure the site belonged to the Bronze Age and perhaps even to the beginning of the Iron Age. The museological results were almost nil, but we were able to determine scientifically the approximate period of this burial site by means of the pot fragments; these also gave sufficient evidence so that we were able to reconstruct some of the ceramics. The vessels were painted with simple geometric patterns in brown red on a yellowish brown background.

On the evening of October 13 the first lot of pack animals arrived, sent by our efficient guide, Ibrahim. Next morning more than sixty donkeys, horses, and even cows surrounded the camp. George Miles and our pilot, Lewin Barringer, had gone ahead to Rumishgan, the former to inspect burials near Chashme Kalegru, the latter to check on the landing fields for the airplane. The rest of the caravan left between 9:15 and 10:30, the animals spread out for miles along the trail to Rumishgan, our next goal.

On top of the wooded Mele Ghal Karra pass we met Barringer returning to Tang-i-Malavi, the point where we had left the highway some days ago. His lazy horse was being dragged behind him by a picturesque Lur, the armed guard given to him by the people of Rumishgan. Barringer brought a letter from Miles describing the rifled tombs of Chashme Kalegru and reporting the conflicting responses of the people when asked what the tombs had contained: no bronzes, many bronzes, much decorated pottery, very little painted ware. At any rate we decided to march on to the ruin hill at the far end of the Rumishgan valley, known to us as promising from our previous exploration.

Soon we descended from the high pass into the bottom of the treeless Rumishgan—flat, tan-colored, and monotonous except for some mosaics of fields plowed to receive the winter rains, the only source of water apart from the wells ten to twenty meters deep. We stopped again, as we had done the year before, in the village of Katkhuda ("Chief") Aziz Muhammad Khan, and drank tea, while Mary Helen Schmidt took movies of the friendly, staring, laughing crowd of turbaned women and children, naked or almost so, and the men wearing the traditional conoid felt hats, now slowly being displaced by western headgear.

With our host's brother, Adil Khan, we walked to a cemetery site about a kilometer south of their brush and mud village. Some of the roofed slab tombs had been rifled; others, marked by rocks sticking out of the otherwise stoneless ground, appeared to be intact.

Now the animal drivers wanted to go on strike. Their donkeys were too tired to go on, they said. An additional *kran* per animal, however, filled them with new strength and we continued our trek. At about four in the afternoon we arrived at Chigha ("Mound") Kamtarlan, our destination. Hours later, staff members, our imported Damghan laborers, and the pack animals were still trickling in. But by the time night had fallen, some tents were up, the kitchen fire was ablaze, and in the midst of flour sacks, digging tools, camp beds, and so forth we were listening to the radio announcing the latest news from Abyssinia.

THE HOLMES EXPEDITIONS TO LURISTAN

THE MOUNDS OF KAMTARLAN

We chose this site on its own merits and on account of its proximity to several sites in the northwest part of the valley of Rumishgan. About 7 m high, 150 m long from north to south, and about 100 m wide from east to west, Mound Kamtarlan I had certain peculiarities that promised a successful test excavation. Large stone slabs on its terraced northern slope suggested burial sites, and, as a matter of fact, two or three roofed stone slab tombs had already been opened by native diggers. Painted pottery with red brown designs on a cream-colored background was found along with plain yellowish brown sherds, and the shape of the mound suggested successive occupations. Its size, furthermore, was not too large to be sounded in a short season.

Mound Kamtarlan II, about 100 m to the west of the larger Mound I, had the appearance of a burial site, as suggested by some open tombs and by the occurrence of many stone slabs all over the surface of the low elevation. Some rows of rocks, however, suggested the configuration of house walls.

The mounds rise from the flat valley bottom, here covered with low, dry, thorny bushes and grass; but in the distance to the west, south, and east, patches of fields can be distinguished near the brush shelters and nearby winter mud villages of the Rumishganis. To the north of Kamtarlan rise the low ragged foothills of higher ranges that extend northward. A gap to the southwest between the folds of Ma'le Kuh and Vizenhar Kuh (mountains) is the Mele Dar, a pass that descends to the valley of the Saimarre, about 300 meters below the level of Rumishgan. Mountain ranges near and far limit the horizon on all sides. And since the valley is about 1000 meters high, the temperature is agreeable, so that working conditions were ideal in the fall. But every morning, when we got up before sunrise, we were glad to have our big sheepskin coats. The first frosts were not far off.

BEGINNING OF WORK AT KAMTARLAN

On the morning after our arrival, long before sunrise, huge bonfires illuminated the valley as we prepared "Airport Kamtarlan," burning off the clusters of thistles and brush and leveling and cleaning the runways for the "Friend of Iran." A hundred Lurs were sent by their *katkudas* ("village chiefs") to be employed as laborers. Soon their number rose to 150. At 12:10 P.M. the airplane arrived, piloted by Barringer, who was accompanied by our constant flight companion, Lieutenant Tahiri, of the Imperial Air Forces.

Now the camp circle was complete. After lunch the workers marched with picks, shovels, scrapers, bags, and buckets to the northern slope of Kamtarlan I, where the main trench was already neatly laid out with stakes and ropes. The work at the second test site had started.

Kamtarlan soon proved its value. At first sherds and then vessels of Giyan type appeared, decorated with strangely conventionalized ibexes and birds. A child's skull hung out of a large yellowish brown jar, painted on its shoulder with a row of red brown partridges. A good natured Lur tribesman, totally unconcerned about the value of the burial information to us, triumphantly delivered a bronze bracelet salvaged out of the debris of a skeleton that he had chopped to pieces. Our old Damghan workers whom we had brought along were just as horrified as ourselves. After a day or two, however, the Lurs had learned to call a Damghani when a bone or wall or pot appeared. We had reason to bless our Damghanis. Without them we would have lost most of the information of that first week.

FURTHER DISCOVERIES AT KAMTARLAN

When the members of the Aeronautical Department returned from a long flight that carried us across the mountains and valleys of northern Luristan, from Rumishgan to Kirmanshah, from Harsin to Khurramabad and back again to Kamtarlan, we found that the ground crew had discovered the first relatively well-furnished burial. It was the grave of an aged male. A bronze hatchet lay beside the right upper arm, and a large bronze earring was in the dirt beside the right aural region. A small bronze bowl and a red pottery jar lay near the

right side of the skull, and another large jar stood at the foot end. A conoid spindle whorl of baked clay, found some distance from the crown of the skull, may or may not have been intended as a mortuary gift. In addition to vessels painted with simple designs, one jar appeared with an attractive band of conventionalized birds and trees encircling its shoulder. The total absence of iron objects or even of corroded chips in the fill of the rooms and in the graves indicated that Tepe Kamtarlan covered a settlement of the Bronze Age, assuming that the copper objects contained an admixture of tin, as we expect to find when a metallurgical analysis has been carried out. The houses of the ancient settlers were built of sun-dried brick and of stone carried here from the slopes of the mountains that lie to the north of Kamtarlan. The valley bottom is stoneless alluvium.

We soon found, however, that the top layer of the mound was composed of later remains. When the crew was shifted to the apex and to the southern part of Kamtarlan I on October 22, well-built though mortarless walls appeared below the surface. Iron fragments and a primitive furnace with iron slag were found, as well as some glazed bits of pottery, some red and gray fine ware, and a pitcher of late form.² Now it was a question of recording and removing level 1 as quickly as possible, so as to penetrate to the earlier and decidedly more important stratum of the mound.

On October 24 the larger part of the crew was shifted to Kamtarlan II, so the surveyor could complete his plans of level 1 on Kamtarlan I. Quite a number of plain ware vessels and an extremely interesting jar decorated with quadrupeds in relief appeared during the first few hours at Kamtarlan II. In the lowermost southern plot (plot P) of Kamtarlan I two important cylinder seals with patterns of ovals and lozenges were found in the refuse below the talus of the historical stratum.

The following week brought a wealth of information and material. Burials appeared in all the excavation plots of Kamtarlan II. Some bodies had been interred simply in plain earth, others were lying under large stone slabs flush with the roughly paved floors of the rooms. The above-mentioned vessel with quadrupeds in relief had been smashed (symbolically killed) on top of the roof-shaped slabs covering the well-furnished grave. One family burial of several persons was virtually overflowing with vessels. There was not enough room for these in the large stone cist that contained the intermingled skeletons of at least four persons. Thus additional pots had been piled against the outside of the grave. About forty vessels were found at this spot alone. Pins, cups, bracelets, and daggers of bronze defined the period of the Kamtarlan mounds as Bronze Age. Not a single object or fragment of iron occurred in the graves of this site, though in the historical top layer of Kamtarlan I iron objects and slag were frequent.

While the painted patterns on the vessels found in the top layer of Kamtarlan II were simple lines or waves, the graves below the lower level of this site showed somewhat more elaborate designs and forms.

The members of the Aeronautical Department found it difficult to leave the exciting dig, but on October 31 we had to fly to Tehran to report to the authorities, to submit a new program of flights to the General Staff, and to check on the work of the photographer and of the artists and restorers at Rayy. On November 3 the "Friend of Iran" carried us in about four hours to Persepolis in order to start the last spurt of the season with the Iranian expedition of the Oriental Institute. By automobile, the trip ordinarily requires two days. The excavation at Istakhr was resumed, and the program for the resumption of work on the platform of Persepolis was established. Then we left again, on November 6, flying over the Sasanian ruins of Bishapur and photographing that part of the site pointed out by the French expedition directed by R. Ghirshman.

Passing Haft Kel (marked by huge mushrooms of smoke from gas fires of the Anglo-Iranian oil wells), Shushtar with its famous Sasanian barrage, and Dizful with its ruined bridge of Sasanian workmanship, we flew into snowclouds above the valley of the Saimarre and finally dived down to the valley of Rumishgan, where the camp had been moved, according to program, from Kamtarlan to Chigha Sabz ("Green Mound").

²Schmidt was reminded of Sasanian pottery, but the latest material at Kamtarlan I dates from the tenth to sixth centuries B.C., as we will see below (M. v. L.).

WORK AT CHIGHA SABZ

As at Kamtarlan, 150 laborers—Damghanis and Lurs—were busy attacking this most interesting hillock of the valley of Rumishgan. It was the only mound where we had found sherds as fine as those of Susa I. Our aim was to determine the relation of this intrusive culture to the periods represented by Kamtarlan I and II. Instead of striking at once the stratum of Chigha Sabz fine ware, however, the first days produced burials with vessels well known to us from Kamtarlan. It became clear that a Kamtarlan stratum was superimposed on the elusive fine ware. A detachment of the crew was assigned to the western base of the mound, where surface sherds of the fine ware were somewhat more frequent. Almost at once hundreds of examples of well-painted ware, which we now called simply "Chigha Sabz," appeared. Judging by the sherds, animal patterns seemed to be rare. The scale of the designs will become clear only after the burials of this period are uncovered and after the thick lime encrustation has been removed from the sherds. The designs of the Chigha Sabz ware are executed with great virtuosity and with an imagination that is generally lacking in the Kamtarlan ware. The Chigha Sabz vessels are well baked, with usually an orange paste and a grayish white or cream-colored ground, and with patterns in brown or red brown.

The southern slope of Chigha Sabz, with its superimposed Kamtarlan deposit, became more and more productive as the excavations proceeded downward. Burials of women, men, and children appeared everywhere. Interred in plain earth, in rock-lined cists, or covered with roof-shaped stone slabs, surrounded by pitchers, cups, large jars with elegant offsets at the shoulders, and beautiful small bowls with tripod legs, the remains of the dead were found waiting for the other life in which they could use again the utensils of their earthly life. There were silver rings on the fingers of one woman, who was also supplied with cups of bronze and a great many bronze pins.

A bronze dagger, identical in form with daggers from Kamtarlan—and from the stratum of painted pottery at Tepe Hissar—lay in the grave of one man. Beads of carnelian were found at the neck of another person.

Artistically, the most striking finds were beautifully cut cylinder seals which appeared in the upper plots of the mound. All seemed to belong to the Achaemenid period or to a time somewhat preceding this greatest era of Iran. Most seals showed well-executed hunting scenes.

In the very top plot two extremely interesting but grotesquely executed effigy vessels of horned animals were found. One is shown in a position of rest, the short legs drawn under the body and the strangely twisted neck and head turned back over the shoulder.

From November 13 to 15 the crew of the Aerial Department was in Persepolis, having flown there across Isfahan but returned by the southern route, via Behbahan, Ahwaz, and Susa. It took all the skill of our pilot to negotiate the storm-ridden mountains between Persepolis and the plain of Elam. The snow-capped peaks rising above the ragged ranges of Luristan announced that winter had begun.

At Chigha Sabz more burials appeared, but their contents were already known to us. Here again, two bronze axes showed unusual decorations at the back of the socket—perhaps conventionalized animals.

New material appeared in the form of strange potsherds with highly conventionalized ibexes and even human dancers in rows, painted in red or red brown on the yellowish brown ground of the crude ware. This ware was unexpected, and for the time being we believed it to be intermediate in time between the Kamtarlan ware and the Chigha Sabz fine ware. The latter was found in huge piles of sherds in the two plots that traversed the western slope and base of the mound. During the later occupation a refuse pit had penetrated the Chigha Sabz stratum here; interesting pitchers with necks in the form of birds' heads were taken from this pit. A somewhat bizarre human face and part of the body appeared in the top plot of the mound in a stratum corresponding approximately to the find layer of an Achaemenid cylinder seal.³

When the pile of pot fragments in which this human pottery effigy occurred was examined further, parts of a second effigy vessel appeared: a jar neck with a human head

³ Actually this seal is Late Neo-Elamite, as we will see below (M. v. L.).

extending upward in an open cylinder. There were, in addition, parts of animal bodies, legs, and horned heads of bizarre shape. We should mention at this point that two strange pottery sculptures in the form of gazelles(?) had been found, slightly above and only a small distance away from these interesting effigy fragments. The most significant find in this pile of pot and effigy fragments—a splendidly carved cylinder seal—was made by George Miles when he removed these fragments. The fact that this seal was in the pot pile itself led us to attribute the effigies tentatively to the time of the Achaemenians or to the period immediately preceding them. The seal pattern showed a vivid hunting scene—mounted hunter, armed with a long lance, chasing an ibex which is racing on its hindlegs in the same manner as the beautifully drawn horse.

On Sunday, November 17 the foreman, Baba, and thirty men started soundings on the site of Mir Vali, about three kilometers to the north of Chigha Sabz. On the second day the first graves were uncovered, and, in view of the mortuary gifts found in them, the site was attributed to some subperiod of Kamtarlan. Two fine, delicately incised bronze pins were found in one of two cist graves; in the second, a number of vessels lay beside the skeleton. Subsequently a huge cist was examined that had previously been dug by the Lurs. A group of vessels overlooked by the diggers was found on the bottom of the grave. The shapes of these vessels were rather different in type from those found at Kamtarlan II. Thanks to the help of a wise old Lur, who apparently had had quite some experience in gravedigging, we found two additional, undisturbed stone cists.

While this paragraph was being written (on Thursday, November 21) we were deeply concerned over the whereabouts of our pilot and airplane. It had left on Monday, November 18 to get gasoline for the last flight out of Luristan to Persepolis, and had not returned. On November 20 the plane mechanic, Fred Lillich, and two guides left the camp for Tang-i-Malavi, accompanied by Van Knox, who had fallen ill and needed medical help. Lillich was to get in touch with the military authorities in Khurramabad and in Kirmanshah; with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, where the pilot was to get the gasoline; and, if necessary, with the British Consul. Luckily Lillich and his party met the pilot returning on horseback. The propeller had broken when a lump of dirt struck it during the takeoff on the soft airfield of Kirmanshah.

After we had found that the top stratum of the mound of Chigha Sabz contained interesting material, the excavation moved uphill. More fragments of pottery animal effigies and interesting cylinder seals were uncovered during the first day. In the central plots on the southern slope, below the stratum of Kamtarlan, we continued to find sherds decorated with attractive conventionalizations of humans and animals.

At the Mir Vali ruin, in the meantime, the tomb of an outstanding person, or perhaps of a family, had been found. Huge stone slabs formed a gabled roof above the rock-lined cist, that measured several meters in length. The tomb was filled with very hard dirt, due apparently to infiltration of water, which had also destroyed most of the skeletal remains. Only chips of bones were found. On the floor of the cist there were piles of pottery, most of it crushed. Here, as at other points in the valley of Rumishgan, all vessels and sherds were covered with a thick layer of lime. In many cases, therefore, the pattern, if any, will not be recognizable at all until the restorers at Rayy camp will have cleaned the ceramics with muriatic acid. At any rate, the forms of many Mir Vali vessels differ from those of Kamtarlan and Chigha Sabz, suggesting that this site or parts of it were inhabited during a period of the Bronze Age not represented at the other mounds.

SEASON'S END

On November 24 the caravan of the expedition left the valley of Rumishgan to return to Rayy. While only sixty-five animals had been used to carry the staff and equipment into the interior, almost a hundred donkeys, mules, and horses were needed for the return trip. About thirty animals were now packed with the materials collected during the season in Luristan; two additional airplane loads had been carried earlier to Khurramabad, the military center of Luristan. Several hundred vessels, complete or restorable, had been obtained from the prehistoric graves of Kamtarlan, Chigha Sabz, and Mir Vali.

CHAPTER 2

THE 1934 AND 1935 SURVEYS

by *Erich F. Schmidt and Maurits N. van Loon*

A great deal of Schmidt's prepublication effort went into the preparation of maps recording the routes followed by his expedition. The accompanying text was to show time, mileage, temperature, altitude, and orientation readings, and to include observations on landscape and population, as well as on sites visited and surface finds collected. Since the sketch maps are hard to reconcile with the published maps now available and since the area is now much more accessible, we have decided to cut this part of the report down to its archaeologically most relevant essentials.

THE 1934 SURVEY

In 1934 Schmidt drove with George C. Miles from Khurramabad to Tang-i-Kaleherd, rode around the Rumishgan valley, and returned via Pul-i-Dukhtar. We present his notes below. Most of the sites visited are marked on plate 5. Many of these sites are obviously identical with the ones from which Clare L. Goff (Meade) collected sherds (Meade 1968; Goff 1971). Some of the sites were visited earlier by Sir Aurel Stein (1938 and 1940), and others were visited even earlier by Jacques de Morgan (1896:3-6).¹ In the absence of precise topographic information, we have not attempted to correlate the various surveys undertaken in Luristan. For the geography and ethnography of this region we refer the reader to the sources mentioned by Clare L. Goff.²

Schmidt's Notes

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Description</i>
Sept. 25	8:56 A.M. 3:12 - 3:26 P.M.	Tang-i-Kaleherd Paran Pariz valley	Sasanian (?) bridge, tunnel (pl. 4a). Bronze Age cemetery on high bank of creek (pl. 4b). Two graves, rifled. Low tumuli apparently cover the tombs. But for the opened tombs, the tumuli would be the only clue.
Sept. 26	7:55 A.M.	Gumbadi	Low elevation. Roughly cut stone foundation visible in modern pit nearby, to the west.
	8:25 A.M.	Chigha Gumbei	Small mound, 10 x 2 m, ³ probably same period as Gumbadi. Glazed sherds, perhaps pre-Islamic.
	10:10 A.M.	Zaghe	Sasanian castle or the like, ca. 150 x 3 m (pl. 4c). Many vaults of uncut boulders and plaster.

¹ Other surveys, such as those by Jørgen Meldgaard et al. (1964), Peder Mortensen (1976), Henrik Thrane (1965), and T. Cuyler Young, Jr. (1966a), were limited to more westerly parts of Luristan.

² Meade (1968):108, n. 4, to which one should now add Hole (1978, 1979).

³ If only two dimensions are given, these indicate diameter and height.

THE HOLMES EXPEDITIONS TO LURISTAN

Schmidt's Notes (*cont.*)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Description</i>
	10:40 A.M.	Chigha Bal	Oval truncated cone. Sherds: painted and historic ⁴ plain ware. Smaller mound adjacent, that merges into the plain. Good for big dig. Test excavation may sound the basal part.
	11:25 A.M.	Khandaq ("Moat")	Rectangular enclosure encircled by deep depression. Sherds: painted to Islamic ware.
		Tepe Gorbandi	Low truncated cone, 100 x 6 m, and outer town terrace fading into the plain, total diameter ca. 300 m. Sherds: painted and historic ware.
		Kalak	Ruined area, flat, slight elevation. Sherds: painted and glazed, probably pre-Islamic ware.
		Kamtarlan I	Burial ground partly uncovered, but many burials presumably still to be found. Good place for sounding. Sherds: painted and plain gray brown ware. In refuse of dug-up tomb some painted sherds.
		Kamtarlan II	Cemetery, partly rifled. Tomb form doubtful. Part may be undisturbed. Doubtful whether painted ware occurs.
		Chigha Amale	Sasanian(?) site, 20 x 5 m; mortar pile on top. Few sherds: historic plain ware.
Sept. 27		Khandaq-i-Qatirchi	Low site, ca. 50 x 1 m. Sherds characterless historic(?) plain ware.
		Kalak-i-Qatirchi	Flat historic ruin, ca. 100 x 1 m.
		Chigha Sabz	Mound ca. 100 x 7 m (and more). Sherds: fine ware as at Susa I and historic wares up to Sasanian and Islamic(?).
		(None given)	Flat ruin 100 m south of Chigha Sabz. Sherds: apparently historic plain ware, but perhaps some early burials, to judge by rocks.
Sept. 28		Chigha Sabz-i-Saimarre Qal'e-i-Kunam	Sherds: painted and plain ware. Site ca. 50 m above plain on rock spur. Traces of rock walls and upper portion of vault, uncut stone and mortar. No sherds. Probably Sasanian.
		Qal'e Tasme	Sasanian mound. Rock and mortar walls, bedrock high up. Sherds: perhaps some prehistoric ware, one painted sherd.
		Shanishin	Elevated ruin. Probably not older than Sasanian or Islamic(?).
		Kalak-i-Kashpalon	Probably Sasanian site. Traces of mortarwork.
		Khan-i-Chenar	Sasanian rectangular stone and mortar ruin. Sherds: plain red brown and gray brown ware.

⁴By "historic ware" Schmidt meant any ware dating to the historic periods.

Schmidt's Notes (*cont.*)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Description</i>
		Khandaq Jamshid	Sasanian stone and mortar ruin with rectangular rooms and some distinct elevations.
		Khandaq Azami	Sasanian stone and mortar ruin with rectangular rooms. Area about 80 x 60 m, elevation slight.
		Difal-i-Sar Qal'e Sikan	Sasanian stone and mortar ruin in front of castle of Ghulam Riza, ca. 100 x 3 m, irregular, partly dug up (pls. 6a, b).
Sept. 29		Khandaq Misivan	Sasanian house ruins at high bank of creek that later joins the Saimarre River.
		Khandaq Naqare	Rectangular enclosure on high bank of creek. Sherds: Sasanian plain ware.
		Tepe Zainal Khan Kalantar	Largest mound seen so far, ca. 300 x 8 to 10 m, with modern castle on top. Sherds: painted ware, old(?) plain ware, Sasanian ware (from top).
		Khandaq Hurakul	Roughly crescent-shaped, irregular area, ca. 150 x 2 m. Sherds: Sasanian and older(?) plain ware.
		Khandaq Dasht-i-Gul	Small site, ca. 50 x 1.5 m. Sherds: historic plain ware.
		Qal'e Gul	Sasanian stone-covered stone and mortar ruin at entrance to side valley of Darre-yi-Shahr. Sherds: plain and glazed ware.
		Tepe Tikhan	Mound, ca. 150 x 10 m. On top there is a Sasanian fortress consisting of a stone and mortar enclosure ca. 100 m in diameter (stones rifled). Below this there are Sasanian(?) stones. One sherd of painted ware.
Sept. 30		Qal'e Hazar Dar ("One Thousand Doors") Darre-yi-Shahr-i-Qadim	Many open vaults. Round arches, not Sasanian, but no Islamic glazed sherds. Ruins of town with stone and mortar vaults, walls, mounds, and streets, ca. 1.5 km north to south, 1 km east to west pl. 6c). Sherds: glazed ware (mostly green glazed), plain gray brown and red brown ware.
		Pul-i-Darre-yi-Shahr	Stone bridge with two inlets(?) at beginning of defile (pl. 6d).
		Tang-i-Shaikh Makan	Before entrance to defile, small, probably Sasanian castle. In defile, stone and mortar cliff dwelling of Sasanian or early Islamic date (pl. 7a), actually a fort protecting the tall narrow defile. Superstructure divided into panels, apparently held by wood and thickly covered with mud. Grain bins (pl. 7b), lookout. No sherds.
		Khandaq Qal'e-i-Yazid	Building remains, ca. 1 km northwest of route, probably rather recent (Sasanian?).
Oct. 1		Pul-i-Dukhtar	Sasanian bridge (pl. 7c).

THE 1935 SURVEY

Before and between the 1935 excavations, Schmidt visited only a few sites. His notes are presented below.

The route followed by the 1935 expedition is indicated on plate 1 by a broken line.

Schmidt's Notes

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time or mileage</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Description</i>
Oct. 9	1 km from Khurramabad		Stele with Kufic inscription and Shah Pahlevi's road inscription (pl. 7d).
	69 km from Khurramabad	Pul-i-Shapuri	Sasanian bridge.
(October 10-13, Schmidt dug at Gar Zore; see ch. 3.)			
Oct. 14	12:25 A.M.	Katkhuda Aziz Muhammad Khan	Graveyard ca. 1 km south-southeast of village. Several tombs, rifled, but probably more present. Sherds: somewhat finer ware than at Gar Zore, but same type of plain and painted ware.
	2:55 P.M.	Chigha Barr	Mound with flat top, ca. 100 x 6 m. Sherds: fine red burnished and well-formed ware, some painted and Sasanian(?) glazed ware.
Oct. 15		Katkhuda Mihrab Chigha Bardine	Cemetery with rectangular slab cists. Promising site with roof-type burials, ca. 500 m northwest of Katkhuda Murad Ali village.
(October 15-November 23, Schmidt dug at Kamtarlan I and II, Chigha Sabz, and Mir Vali; see chs. 4-7.)			

CHAPTER 3

GAR ZORE

by Maurits N. van Loon

The trail from Tang-i-Malavi (pl. 1) to the Rumishgan valley (pl. 5) runs through the Paran Pariz valley along a knoll at the foot of a rock-covered hill known as Gar Zore (pl. 8a). To the south a steep slope descends to a reed-covered creek. Three recently opened tombs drew Schmidt's attention to the knoll, on which some rows of stones suggested house remains (pl. 9b, top). The opened tombs were lined with vertical slabs and covered with leaning slabs which formed a gabled roof (pls. 8c, 9a, and 10, tombs I-III). The sherds lying beside the opened tombs included red-on-cream painted ones, at first thought by Schmidt to be Sialk B ware.

Schmidt dug at Gar Zore from October 10 to 13, 1935, starting with four 5 x 5 m plots running up the slope of the promontory east of the cemetery (plots 1A-D, pl. 9a, b). Here he found stone foundations, varying in width from 0.30 to 2.80 m, of houses built close together and perhaps belonging to different levels. One wall in plot 1A contained a doorway. A description of the pottery found (none of it drawn) shows it to be of Giyan IV-III¹ type (see ch. 20A.2). The red-on-cream ware found near the graves was undoubtedly of the same type. Across the cemetery Schmidt laid out trenches in plots of 10 x 2 m, two oriented east-west marked 2A-B and 3A-C, and one positioned south-north marked 4B-C. The stone walls here, from 6 to 8 m apart, may mark field or graveyard boundaries. A storage jar from plot 2A (GZ 24) was the only find from the cemetery.

¹Wherever I refer to these successive cultural stages in a more generic sense, as in chapters 3-13, "Giyān IV" denotes the stage characterized by vessels with straight body and carinate shoulder, "Giyān III" the stage characterized by vessels with bulging body and ridged shoulder. In Dyson's threefold division of Giyan IV, vessels with bulging body and ridged shoulder mark the beginning of Giyan IVC (ca. 2000-1800 B.C. [Dyson 1965a:234-35]); they continue throughout Giyan III (ca. 1800-1600 B.C., in some areas persisting until ca. 1200 B.C. [Dyson 1973:693, 710]). Since Dyson's "Giyān IVC" includes seven graves found in Giyan/Djamshidi levels III as well as seven graves found in Giyan/Djamshidi levels IV, I feel justified in using "Giyān IV" as an abbreviation for Dyson's Giyan IVA-IVB, and "Giyān III" as an abbreviation for Dyson's Giyan IVC-III wherever the context calls for brevity.

In the chapters dealing with the objects found I attempt to be more specific as to their period of manufacture, and in the concluding chapter I try to present as detailed a chronology as possible for all of Schmidt's sites in Luristan together.

CHAPTER 4

KAMTARLAN I

by *Maurits N. van Loon*

THE EXCAVATION

Kamtarlan I is a mound that measures ca. 150 x 125 m and rises about 7 m above the plain (pl. 14). Toward the north it forms a platform (actually two low swells), on which Schmidt in 1934 had found red-on-cream and dark-brown-on-grayish-white painted ware. The higher, southern knoll appeared to Schmidt to date to the historical periods, probably because of the fine red ware and fine gray ware that occurred here (see below, level 1 plot K). He also saw rocks on the surface, indicating the presence of tombs.

Attracted by the prehistoric finds, Schmidt dug at Kamtarlan I from October 15 to November 4, 1935. Except for the workers brought from Tepe Hissar, the ninety men who dug here were hired locally. On the northeastern slope a number of test trenches were opened wherever stone slabs or groups of slabs suggested tombs (Ta-Tj). As none of these trenches yielded any burials, they were soon abandoned.

The main trench, 5 m wide, was sunk across the mound along its north-south axis (pl. 14).¹ The trench was divided into sixteen plots, each 10 m long and lettered A to P from north to south. At the north end of plot A, the surface from which excavation started was 7 m below the summit of the mound which was located at the K/L divide. At the south end of plot P, it was nearly 4.50 m below the summit. The plots were dug to a depth varying from 0.75 to 3.50 m below the adjoining surface, and within that total depth, in most places, two building levels were encountered.

ARCHITECTURE

The excavators have combined the lower building remains into level 2 and the upper ones into level 1, and they are thus presented below. It should, however, be kept in mind that—to name an example—the architecture described as level 2 in plot N probably postdates that described as level 1 in plot O. The sections that accompany the plans on plates 15a, 15b, and 16a may help to determine which remains are likely to belong together. Schmidt's sections are not drawings of what was visible in the balk, but show instead the elevations at which certain features were encountered. As a rule the section line must be thought to run down the center of the plot, but there are many exceptions.

Level 2

- Plot E: The narrow rough stone wall visible on the plan (pl. 15a, center right) probably had a doorway near its western end, where a door socket was found. In room 1 there was a rough stone pavement. Since this arrangement was repeated with minor variations in level 1, the two building levels in plot E presumably belong to the same cultural phase (Susa D). The bin, marked as such on the plan by Schmidt, is described in Van W. Knox's notes as an empty grave.
- Plot F: Rooms 1 and 2 (pl. 16a, center left) had tamped, earthen floors and walls of straw-tempered mudbrick with red clay plaster up to 11.5 cm thick, indicating habitation

¹ For aerial views see Schmidt (1940), pls. 49a, b.

- over a long time. Room 3, at a slightly higher elevation, is built in the same technique as plot E room 1, so the two may well be contemporary.
- Plot G: The same applies to rooms 4 and 5 as to room 3. There is, again, a certain continuity in plan from level 2 to level 1.
- Plot J: A doorjamb with its door socket in the northeastern corner and a wide rough stone wall higher up in the southwestern corner were the only surviving features.
- Plot M: In addition to some narrow stone walls enclosing an area with a clay oven, some very wide stone walls (like those found in level 1) appeared both here and in the next plot (pl. 15b, center).
- Plot N: Below the floor of room 1, enclosed by very wide stone walls, an Iron Age burial of a young woman was found. She is described as lying with her feet partly under the north wall. One is therefore led to suspect that the very wide-walled structures found in plots K to N in level 2 as well as in level 1 may all date to the Iron Age.
- Plot O: Of the three unconnected features encountered here, the woman's burial, the narrow stone wall, and the wide pisé wall may all date to about 3000 B.C.

Plots O and P yielded red slipped ware, beveled-rim bowls, and cylinder seals of Uruk/Jamdat Nasr style. The association of iron fragments with this material may not be due to disturbances as Schmidt assumed.²

Level 1

The burials found in plots B-I are definitely of the Susa D period. The children were buried in jars.

- Plot E: A large, unusually shaped ovenlike feature had a mud lining 4.5 cm thick. West of it a dipper was found next to a storage jar. South of the stone wall there was a stone feature that probably served as a pavement.
- Plot F: Five stone steps led up through a doorway into the stone-paved and stone-walled room 1. This room is obviously the successor of level 2 room 2.
- Plot G: Contiguous but separate walls indicate that rooms 2, 3, and 8 formed one house, while room 5 belonged to another complex.
- Plot H: The walls around rooms 6 and 7 were built of exceptionally large stones. The doorway between the two rooms had its door socket sunk well below the floor.
- Plot I: The same was true of a doorway in a narrow wall near the H/I divide.
- Plot J: Fragments of stone walls with adjoining pavements were all that survived.
- Plot K: Because of associated iron, glazed pottery, and fine red or gray ware fragments, the excavators at first thought the solid plot K-N constructions to be Sasanian. Cylinder seals found here, however, point to an Iron Age date.
- Plot L: The buttressed walls are somewhat reminiscent of Iron Age fortified buildings at Baba Jan (Goff 1969:117-22, fig. 4) and at Godin Tepe (Young 1969:24-30, fig. 36). The southern buttressed wall either predated the northern buttressed wall, which is higher up, or served as a retaining wall for the latter. To the excavators, room 2 suggested a manger serving room 1.
- Plot M: Area 3 had a pavement of iron slag and may have been an iron smelter. Room 1 was also floored with iron slag. In its southern corner a stone step led up to a doorway. A door socket that probably belonged here was found resting somewhat to the north. There was a bin in the floor and a cubicle (room 2) adjacent to room 1.
- Plot N: Room 1 contained a red-burned-clay oven. Its eastern wall and the northern wall of room 2 were built of straw-tempered mudbricks laid on edge and faced with mud plaster. The eastern wall of room 2 was made of pisé, the remaining walls of stone.
- Plot O: There were actually two building levels, both at a lower elevation than the level 2 floor in plot N. The top one consisted of a stone wall and pavement fragment with a

² Iron ore has been found in contemporary levels at Korucutepe, Turkey (van Loon 1978:61), and at Jebel 'Aruda, Syria (G. van Driel, personal communication).

door socket against the eastern side of the plot, and some large paving slabs in the south center. The one underneath yielded a more coherent plan consisting of three thin-walled rooms.

Plot P: A large area enclosed by irregular thin stone walls was partly paved with rough stone.

BURIALS

Table 1 contains particulars on the burials, in order of plot letters and burial numbers, marked on the plans and sections as x1, x2, and so forth.

Unless otherwise mentioned, copper or pottery vessels were placed near the feet. Occasionally jarlets (KI 40, 80, pls. 119q and 79j) or a bowl (KI 417) were placed near the head.

The female skeleton O x1 was lying on its back. Since the cylindrical vessel (KI 137, pl. 73c) found near the head was incomplete, it seems possible that these are the remains of an accidental death and not of a burial. If this was nevertheless an Iron Age burial, one must doubt whether the incomplete vessel was associated with it.

STRATIGRAPHY

As indicated above, the stratigraphy at Kamtarlan I seems to have been something like this:

ca. 3000-2750 B.C.	Pisé wall, et cetera, in plots O-P level 2 from 4.10 to 6.45 m below summit.
ca. 2600-2300 B.C.	Narrow mudbrick and stone walls, then wider stone walls, oriented NNE-SSW and ESE-WNW, and pavements in plots E-I (and J?). Adult inhumation and child jar burials in plots A-I.
ca. 1000/750-550 B.C.	Very wide stone walls, indicating a fortified building and/or iron smelter, in plots K-N levels 2 and 1 (and O-P level 1?). The walls were often but not always oriented as earlier. Inhumation burials in plots J(?), N.

Table 1. Kamtarlan I Burials

	<i>Period(?)</i>					
	<i>Early Bronze (Susa D)</i>					
	A	B	B	B	B	D
Plot	A	B	B	B	B	D
Bur. no.	x1	x1	x2	x3	x4	x1
Depth bel. summit (m)	7.15	5.80	6.30	6.30	5.85	5.55
Grave type	earth	in jar, KI 30, skull protruding	earth	earth	in jar, KI 24	earth
Position of skeleton	on left side	on right side, legs tightly flexed	on left side, flexed	on left side disturbed ¹	vertical, head up, flexed	on left side, flexed, hands at mouth
Orient. of skull	to S	to SW	to SW	to SW	up	to NNE
Sex	female	(?)	male	female	(?)	male
Age	adult	infant	adult	juvenile	child	juvenile
Grave goods	none	none	KI 29,40: co ² and pottery vessels	KI 39: pottery vessel	KI 25: pottery vessel	pottery vessel(?) (incomplete, discarded)
Illustration	none	plate 11c	none	none	plate 11a	plate 11b
	<i>Early Bronze (Susa D)</i>			<i>Iron Age(?)</i>	<i>Iron Age</i>	<i>Late Chalcolithic (Susa B-C?)</i>
Plot	E	I	J	N	O	
Bur. no.	x1	x1	x1	x1	x1	
Depth bel. summit (m)	4.45	4.90	1.75	3.75	4.60	
Grave type	in inver. jar KI 54	earth	earth, stones on pelvis and right arm	in corner st-walled rm, feet under wall	bet. st and mud-brick walls	
Position of skeleton	vert., head down	on back, legs flexed to left	on back, disturbed	on left side, flexed, head	on back, disturbed	
Orient. of skull	down	to NNE	to W	to SW	to WNW	
Sex	(?)	male	male(?)	female(?)	female(?)	
Age	infant	senile	elderly	juvenile	adult	
Grave goods	twisted co wire bead (discarded)	KI 78-82, 417: co ring at left ear and axe at right arm, co and pottery vessels, baked clay whorl(?)	KI 83: co bracelet on left arm	KI 124: ir sickle at elbows	KI 137: pottery vessel (assoc.?), anim. skull and vertebrae	
Illustration	none	none	none	none	none	

¹Throughout this table the word "disturbed" refers to decay or earth pressure, not robbers.

²Objects designated as copper (co) may include bronze.

CHAPTER 5

KAMTARLAN II

by Maurits N. van Loon

THE EXCAVATION

Kamtarlan II is an almost flat habitation and later burial site that measures ca. 65 x 45 m and rises only 1 m above the plain, about 170 m southwest of Kamtarlan I (pl. 14). In 1934 Schmidt found many rocks from rifled tombs, as well as painted and plain grayish brown sherds lying on the surface.

Simultaneously with the excavation of Kamtarlan I, Schmidt dug at Kamtarlan II from October 24 to November 4, 1935. First, four 10 x 5 m plots were laid out along the east-west axis, lettered A-D from east to west (pl. 16b).¹ At right angles to these, three more plots were opened and lettered E-G from south to north. Finally, plots E and F were doubled in width by adding plots H and I.

Plot A was soon abandoned, as modern burials appeared. In the other plots, digging proceeded to a depth varying from 1.40 to 2 m. Here, according to Schmidt's notes, sterile soil was reached. Within this total depth, two building levels were distinguished by the excavators. In the plan on pl. 16b the upper level (level 1) is shaded. Both the relative elevations (see section on pl. 16b) and the record of finds indicate that this division reflects the actual stratigraphy. In most cases the burials were unassociated with the surrounding architecture.

ARCHITECTURE

Level 2 (unshaded on pl. 16b)

- Plot C: Room 11 was surrounded by pisé walls. The rough stone wall to its west seemed to encompass a storage pit.
- Plot D: It remains uncertain whether the easternmost stone wall, together with the westernmost wall in C, delimited a room. In D the more westerly stone walls defined room 12.
- Plots E, H: Room 8 was bounded on three sides by rough stone walls and on the fourth by a mudbrick wall (underneath a level 1 stone wall). Its doorway faced northeast.
- Plots F, I: Heavy mudbrick walls enclosed an area with a kiln(?). An additional mudbrick wall narrowed this area to a corridor on the east.

Level 1 (shaded on pl. 16b)

- Plot A: Only a few stone wall fragments were encountered.
- Plot B: Burials x1 and x2 were in stone cists, the roof slabs of which seemed to form part of a rough stone pavement adjoining stone-walled rooms 1 and 2. This is the only instance at Kamtarlan II in which association between burials and architecture is suggested. Door sockets indicate the emplacement of doorways leading from room 1 into neighboring rooms.

¹ For aerial views see Schmidt (1940), pls. 49a, b.

- Plot C: There are two stretches of stone paving; one adjoins a narrow stone wall that is interrupted by a doorway with door socket.
- Plot D: Only some paving fragments survive.
- Plots E, H, F, and I: Heavy stone walls define rooms 6-9 and court(?) 10.
- Plot G: Rough stone walls enclose cubicles 3 and 4 and parts of larger rooms.

BURIALS

Most burials were in stone cists roofed either with slabs laid flat as lintels or laid on end at an angle from either side of the cist and meeting in a rough gable above the chamber. In many cases no covering had been placed to protect the head end (D x1, D x2, I x1). Perhaps the surrounding earth was undercut to form a kind of niche for the head. The arrangement of the copper and pottery vessels indicates that the body was inserted head first, flexed on its side, together with its weapons and ornaments. The daggers lay pointed toward the head (B x1, B x2, D x6), the pins either downward (D x2) or upward and outward from the shoulders (D x4). Occasionally a copper/bronze or pottery vessel, KII 156, KII 253 (pl. 124d), KII 281 (pls. 123g, 126d), KII 295 (pl.124j) and KII 362, was placed near the head. The rest of the vessels were placed near the foot end. The opening at the foot end was then closed by one or two slabs that served as the door of the tomb (D x4, I x1), making it possible to reopen the tomb and insert the bodies of other members of the family as they died (I x1, D x2). In some cases additional vessels were deposited outside the door (D x4, I x1), undoubtedly containing more food and drink offerings to the dead.

Table 2 contains further particulars about the Kamtarlan II burials. In this table, as elsewhere in this report, "copper" may refer to either copper or bronze. The weapons and ornaments were probably cast in bronze, but no metallurgical analyses have been made to confirm this.

STRATIGRAPHY

The sherds from level 2, up to 4.85 m below the summit, were similar to those from Kamtarlan I plots A-E, and from Susa Dc-Dd and Giyan IVA. A cylinder seal of Piedmont Early Dynastic style (KII 328, pl. 132:10) confirms a date between 2600 and 2300 B.C. for level 2.

The pottery shows most burials to be of the Giyan IVC-III periods (ca. 2000-1600 B.C.). Some finds from burials at Kamtarlan II (KII 175, 108c) can be compared to Mesopotamian material from the Larsa and Old Babylonian periods (ca. 2000-1600 B.C.), confirming a date of about 2000-1600 B.C. for the Kamtarlan II burials. In plot B two of these burials seem to be associated with level 1 architecture. This association establishes the date of level 1 as also about 2000-1600 B.C. Schmidt's notes seem to confirm that no Giyan IVA sherds came from level 1. Except for the two graves just mentioned, the burials at Kamtarlan II are clearly intrusive and must date to a time when the level 1 houses were no longer inhabited. One grave (I x1) is of Giyan II date (ca. 1600-1200 B.C.).

Table 2. Kamtarlan II Burials

<i>Middle Bronze (Giyān IVC-III)</i>				
Plot	B	B	B	C
Bur. no.	x1	x2	x3	x1
Depth bel. summit (m)	-4.40	-4.60	-4.60	-4.20
Grave type	flat slab roof flush with adjoining pavement	flat slab roof flush with adjoining pavement	earth	earth
Position of skeleton(s)	disturbed ¹ , legs flexed to left	on back, legs tightly flexed to right	disturbed	on left side
Orient. of skull(s)	to WNW	to WNW	to W	to NE
Sex(es)	male	male	(?)	(?)
Age(s)	adult	adult	infant	infant
Grave goods	KII 156-66: co ² dagger and axe at chest, diorite pestle, pottery vessels	KII 167-72: co dagger at right hand, pottery vessels, dog(?) skeleton at feet	KII 173-74: pottery vessels	KII 192-93: pottery vessels
Illustration	plate 17b, left	plates 12b and 12c	none	none
Remarks	—	—	—	—
Plot	C	D	D	D
Bur. no.	x2	x1	x2	x3
Depth bel. summit (m)	-4.45	-4.65	-4.95	-4.75
Grave type	gabled slab roof	side st and flat roof slab protect lower bdy	flat slab roof	earth
Position of skeleton(s)	on left side, tightly flexed	on right side, legs flexed	disturbed by roof collapse	disturbed
Orient. of skeleton(s)	to W	to E	a) to SE b) to NW(?)	(?)
Sex(es)	female	(?)	(?)	(?)
Age(s)	adult	child	a) juvenile b) child	adult
Grave goods	KII 175-76: two co pins at neck and hands, pottery vessels on bdy	KII 217-18: pottery vessels	KII 220-27: si and ca beads, co bracelet, and two pins, all near head of a juvenile; co and pottery vessels	KII 228-39: two co pins, co pins, co and pottery vessels
Illustration	plate 13c	none	none	none
Remarks	—	—	—	—

¹Throughout this table the word “disturbed” refers to decay or earth pressure, not robbers.

²Objects designated as copper (co) may include bronze.

THE HOLMES EXPEDITIONS TO LURISTAN

Table 2. Kamtarlan II Burials (*cont.*)

<i>Middle Bronze (Giyān IVC-III)</i>				
Plot	D	D	D	E
Bur. no.	x4	x5	x6	x1
Depth bel. summit (m)	-5.45	-5.45	-5.90	-4.25
Grave type	1.50 x 1.10, st-bordered, flat slab roof	2.00 x 1.90 x 0.85 st-sided, flat slab roof	1.45 x 1.05 x 0.65, flat slab roof	1.00 x 0.70, st-bordered
Position of skeleton(s)	on left side, flexed	disturbed	on back, legs tightly flexed to right	on back, legs to left
Orient. of skull(s)	to NW	to WNW	to W	to ENE
Sex(es)	female(?)	male	male	male(?)
Age(s)	adult	adult	adult	adult
Grave goods	KII 270-88: si coils above head, si and cha necklace, two co pins at neck and hands, co and pottery vessels	KII 245-69, 302: si ear/hair rings, cha beads, two co pins, co and pottery vessels	KII 289-300: si bracelet on right arm; si, co, and ca necklace; co dagger at shoulder; st pounder; co and pottery vessels	KII 307-12: co plaque and slate whetstone at chest, cha, et cetera beads at knees, pottery vessels
Illustration	plate 17a	none	plate 12a	none
Remarks	ruminant bones on roof of x4 and bet. x4 and x5		south wall of x6 used as north wall of x5; x5 roof slabs rest on those of x6	—
<i>Middle Bronze (Giyān IVC-III)</i>			<i>Late Bronze (Giyān II)</i>	
Plot	G	G	H	I
Bur. no.	x1	x2	x1	x1
Depth bel. summit (m)	-4.25	-4.00	-3.95	-4.30
Grave type	earth	in jar KII 346 on level 2 wall	on level 1 wall	side stones, flat roof slab and foot-end slab protect lower bodies
Position of skeleton(s)	disturbed, on left side	on left side, legs flexed	on back, legs extended	disturbed
Orient. of skull(s)	(?)	to SE	to NNE	a), b), and c) to W; d) to NW
Sex(es)	(?)	(?)	male(?)	a) male, b) female
Age(s)	infant	infant	juvenile(?)	c) and d) undeterm. a) juvenile, b) adult; c) and d) undeterm.
Grave goods	KII 341-45: two co bracelets on and near right arm, pottery vessels	none	KII 355:	KII 362-415: co pins and ring, pottery vessels
Illustration	none	none	none	plates 13a, b; 17b, right
Remarks	—	—	—	—

CHAPTER 6

CHIGHA SABZ

by *Maurits N. van Loon*

THE EXCAVATION

Chigha Sabz is a mound that measures ca. 120 x 100 m and rises about 9 m above the plain (pl. 21).¹ In 1934 Schmidt picked up Giyan V fine painted ware at this site, and what appear to be Iron Age sherds as well, which he attributed to the Sasanian period, as he had done for Kamtarlan I. In 1935 he returned to the site, hoping to uncover remains of the fine ware occupation.

Excavation at Chigha Sabz lasted from November 6 to 23, 1935. On the northern slope Schmidt opened only one plot (F7); up the western slope a continuous series of five plots (H3-7); at the eastern foot two adjoining plots (H10-11); and down the southern slope a series of six plots continuing the H7 exposure from the top down (I-N7). In the various plots, excavation proceeded to a depth varying from 1 to 4.50 m.

ARCHITECTURE

Nowhere were architectural features of stone found superimposed one upon another. All features are therefore presented on one series of plans, plates 22-23a. Inasmuch as the excavation was done in stepped trenches, however, none of the architectural features can be followed from one plot to the next.

- Plot F7: Only a few stone wall fragments were encountered here. Giyan III vessels and a Giyan III child burial were found nearby. In orientation and in width the walls resemble those in plot I7. From 2.85 m below the summit, Giyan V/Susiana vessels appeared in large numbers.²
- Plot H3: The pit in this plot, probably an ancient well, extended down to 15.20 m below the summit and contained a fine series of painted pitchers and goblets (CS 552-77, pls. 109-112 and 115) linking Giyan II to level 3B at Surkh Dum-i-Luri.

The elevations at which Giyan V vessels began to occur ran up as follows:

- 8.65 m below the summit in H3
- 6.60 m below the summit in H4
- 4.75 m below the summit in H5

- Plots H4-5: Although at different elevations and not to be connected, the rough stone walls in both of these plots run NNW-SSE and ENE-WSW. In room 1, below some stones in line with the H5 wall, stood a Giyan III storage jar (CS 629, pl. 106c) at 6.30 m below the summit. The floor of room 1 must have been at this elevation. Immediately below, in the center of H4, lay a large quantity of broken pottery, including wasters. One waster (discarded) is described as light green

¹A view was published in Schmidt (1940), pl. 48.

²The mound surface dropped off sharply to the north, reaching -4 m at the west center. A tripod bowl and pin (CS 590, pl. 93j and CS 591, pl. 122e) found at -3 m almost certainly come from an eroded grave.

- ware painted with black stripes. A complete Giyan V vessel (CS 513, pl. 68e) lay nearby at 6.85 m below the summit.
- Plot H6: An enigmatic rectangular stretch of paving here is comparable to the stretches of paving in H7.³ The associated finds (the animal-headed 'nail' CS 472, pl. 145d, the dagger CS 479, pl. 120e, and many iron fragments) indicate an Iron Age date. From 2.50 m below the summit, however, Giyan III pottery occurred (CS 480-82, cf. pls. 92p and 94f).
- Plot H7: Here, as in H6, rectangular stretches of paving of unknown function were associated with an Iron Age bull-shaped vessel (CS 434, pl. 141b). At 1.40 m below the summit, however, a Giyan II jarlet was found (CS 440, pl. 109k).
- Plot I7: Iron Age bull-shaped and human effigy vessels (CS 386, 387, pl. 141c, CS 396-99, pls. 137i, 138a, 140c, 141a, 145g, and 147a; CS 401, pls. 145h and 147b) and Neo-Elamite seals (CS 421-22, pls. 237:87 and 243:153) had been buried⁴ in the center of the plot at 2.90-2.95 m and in the southern center at 3.50-3.70 m below the summit (pl. 20a, b). The latter group may have been associated with the adjoining rectangular stretch of paving. The other rough stone wall fragments and associated pavements, however, oriented NNE-SSW and ESE-WNW, were honey-combed with Giyan III burials and must predate the latter. On the eastern pavement stood some Giyan III vessels (CS 407 and 414, cf. pls. 92i and 94n) and two plaster vessels (pl. 18a).
- Plot J7: In this plot the stratigraphy was even more complicated. Iron Age bull-shaped vessels (CS 270-71, pl. 140d and CS 368, pl. 140e) were buried in the northern center of the plot at 3.85-4.40 m below the summit and a Neo-Elamite seal (CS 272, pls. 235:69 and 259c) in the southern center at 4.40 m below the summit. The architectural fragments visible on the plan must be of the Giyan III period, since they were honeycombed with Giyan III burials. The deepest burial, x8, at 6.80 m below the summit, is the only one at Chigha Sabz that contained Susa D pottery. From 5.25 m below the summit Giyan V pottery started to appear.
- Plot K7: The burial, and perhaps the architectural fragments as well, were of Giyan III date. At 6.85 m below the summit, Giyan V ware appeared.⁵
- Plot L7: The only Giyan I burials found at Chigha Sabz were L7 x1 and x2. The easternmost of the two pits encountered in this plot yielded Giyan II vessels (CS 210-13, pl. 112c and cf. pl. 109j). Giyan V pottery appeared at 7.65 m below the summit in the remainder of the plot, including the west pit.
- Plot M7: Close to grave groups x1 and x2 there was a burned clay basin. In x2 no skeleton was found, although the inventory was as rich as that of x3. Undisturbed Giyan V levels were reached at 8.90 m below the summit.
- Plot N7: Area 4 may have been a court, around which rooms 1 (with door socket) and 2 were situated. Room 3, with walls founded 0.75 m higher up, may represent a subsequent building level from which the graves may have been dug. Giyan III vessels were associated with the two wall groups (CS 5, pl. 92n and CS 39, pl. 103b) and with all of the burials. A Giyan V vessel appeared at 9.70 m below the summit.

³Today Lur tent sites often have layers of stones filling in a rectangular area on which bedding, water bags, and other equipment can be placed. See Hole (1979) 209.

⁴"Buried" is here used in a broad sense, to include (in order of likelihood) hoards concealed in the face of approaching danger, disused votive objects given a pious burial, objects dropped into rubbish pits, or objects abandoned in pit houses. The fact that no pit outlines were noted by the excavators militates against the last two possibilities. Had persons been cremated here, one would expect at least some metal weapons or ornaments.

⁵Two early second millennium B.C. mold-cast clay female figurines (CS 229, pl. 118f and CS 239, pl. 118e) are said to have been found at 6.80 and 7.45 m below the summit, respectively. We assume this last figure should read 6.45.

BURIALS

One child's grave (J7 x7), found in the Giyan V level, had only stone grave goods and an animal tooth. It may be of Giyan V date.

Of the other graves, one (J7 x8) clearly belonged to the Susa D period, five (M7 x2, x3, and x4; N7 x1 and x2) undoubtedly to the Giyan IVC-III period, one (F7 x1) probably to the Giyan II period, and two (L7 x1-2) probably to the Giyan I period. Most of the remaining twenty-four graves contained pottery of ill-defined shapes and designs within the Giyan IV-III tradition. In table 3 these graves are treated with the Giyan IVC-III graves. This large group is ordered by letter and number.

The copper objects mentioned above may well contain tin. Schmidt called all of them bronze, but no analyses were made. The copper and pottery vessels were usually placed near the knees or the feet. Occasionally jars and jarlets (CS 19, pl. 94c; CS 111, pl. 96c; CS 112-14, 260, 261, 308, 309, pl. 94k, and CS 499, pl. 94o) or a bowl (CS 18, pl. 92f; CS 54 and 59, pl. 92o; CS 60, pls. 123h, 126e, and CS 287, pls. 123j and 127b) were placed near the head. In the late grave L7 x1 a spouted pot (CS 173) was placed with its spout touching the skull. At Chigha Sabz, as at Kamtarlan II (see above), daggers lay pointed toward the head (e.g., H5 x3), there were closing slabs at the foot end of some graves (J7 x2, H5 x2), and some had additional vessels outside the tomb (J7 x2, M7 x3). The pins in I7 x3 and J7 x6 lay pointed down, those in J7 x2 pointed toward the skull, those in J7 x4 toward the chest, and that in N7 x1 toward the pelvis. None of the graves appear to have been robbed. The disturbed position of certain skeletons, noted by the excavators, made it impossible to determine the original position of the body; the dislocation appears to be due to earth pressure and decay. In one instance (M7 x2), the possibility of cremation is suggested by the absence of a skeleton and the presence of traces of burning near the group of grave goods.

STRATIGRAPHY

The buildup of the mound may be summarized as follows. Elevations are measured in meters from the top of the mound.

Giyan V or Chalcolithic (5000-3250 B.C.)	Remains of habitation formed a mound rising about -10 m around the periphery to about -5 m halfway up the present slope, probably leveling off from there. Excavation did not reach recognizable house remains.
Susa Dc-d or Early Bronze (2600-2300 B.C.)	Burial x8 in plot J7.
Giyan IVC-III or Middle Bronze (2000-1600 B.C.)	In N7 at least, two levels of stone-founded houses, the lower one resting immediately on the eroded Giyan V mound surface. The center of the mound now grew to a height of -2 m. There were many burials, often in stone-built tombs, sunk into and below both building levels.
Giyan II or Late Bronze (1600-1200 B.C.)	A burial in F7, a well in plot H3, the eastern pit in plot L7, and scattered remains elsewhere.
Giyan I4-3 or Iron Age I (1200-1000 B.C.)	Burials x1 and x2 in plot L7.

Iron Age III (700?-550 B.C.)

Camp site(?) in plots H6-11 and I-J7.
Burial(?) of treasured objects, before
approaching danger(?).

Some finds that are hard to date precisely (e.g., CS 66 [flat oblong iron blade with attached loop handle], CS 67 [fragment of celadon ware], CS 70 [sculpture fragment of a hand in relief]) give the impression of some late disturbance centering in plot M7.

Six fragments of glass bracelets, including two blue and white pieces striped lengthwise and one gray-brown twisted example, were found at depths 1.05 and 1.30 m below the summit in H7 (CS 432 and 442). We suspect them of being Medieval and have not included them in our Iron Age catalog.

Table 3. Chigha Sabz Burials

	<i>Chalcolithic (Giyān V?)</i>	<i>Early Bronze (Susa D)</i>	<i>Middle Bronze (Giyān IVC-III or Undetermined)</i>	
Plot	J7	J7	H3	
Bur. no.	x7	x8	x1	
Depth bel. summit (m)	5.50	6.80	8.60	
Grave type	earth	pit, 1.35 x 1.00 x 0.50	stone-built sides and foot end	
Position of skeleton	on right side, tightly flexed	on right side, flexed	on left side, flexed	
Orient. of skull	to SW	to ESE	to N	
Sex	(?)	male(?)	male(?)	
Age	child	adult	elderly	
Grave goods	CS 352-54: snst disc near mouth, anim. incisor nr chest, 44 lmst beads nr legs	CS 355-60, 375: si ring near foot, co ¹ bowl, pottery vessels	CS 544-47: co finger ring, pottery vessels	
Illustration	none	plate 18b	none	
Remarks	—	—	—	
<i>Middle Bronze (Giyān IVC-III or Undetermined)</i>				
Plot	H3	H4	H5	H5
Bur. no.	x2	x1	x1	x2
Depth bel. summit (m)	8.80	(?)	3.60	3.50
Grave type	earth	earth	next to st wall	large st cist
Position of skeleton	on right side, tightly flexed	on left side, flexed	disturbed ²	on right side, flexed
Sex	female	male	male(?)	male
Age	adult	adult	adult	adult
Grave goods	CS 540-42: co mirror and bowl near head pottery vessel	broken Giyan IV-III vessel (discarded)	CS 499-504: pin above head, pottery vessels	CS 496-98, 507(?): co bracelet, pottery vessels
Illustration	none	none	none	none
Remarks	—	—	—	—

¹Throughout this table the word "disturbed" refers to decay or earth pressure, not robbers.

²Objects designated as copper (co) may include bronze.

Table 3. Chigha Sabz Burials (*cont.*)

<i>Middle Bronze (Giyān IVC-III or Undetermined)</i>				
Plot	H5	H11	I7	I7
Bur. no.	x3	x1	x1	x2
Depth bel. summit (m)	3.60	11.0	2.40	3.00
Grave type	1.20 x 1.20 x 0.60, gabled slab roof	earth	in and on stones and burned brick	earth
Position of skeleton	on back, legs flexed to right	on back, extended	disturbed, legs flexed to left	on left side, flexed
Orient. of skull	to NW	to NNE	to NNE	to SW
Sex	male	male(?)	male(?)	male
Age	adult	adult	adult	elderly
Grave goods	CS 486-95, 505(?), 506(?), 626(?): co dagger nr arm, whetstone nr head, co bowl nr pottery vessels	CS 448(?): ca beads nr head	CS 389-91: co dagger at thigh, pottery vessels	none
Illustration	none	none	none	none
Remarks	—	position suggests historical period, but cf. M7, x1	—	close to, and slightly lower than x3
Plot	I7	I7	J7	J7
Bur. no.	x3	x4	x1	x2
Depth bel. summit (m)	2.85	3.75	4.25	4.65
Grave type	earth	earth	earth	gabled and foot-end slabs protect jars
Position of skeleton	on back	on right side, legs flexed	on right side	on back, legs flexed to right
Orient. of skull	to WNW	to NW	to E	to W
Sex	male	(?)	male	female(?)
Age	adult	infant	adult	adult
Grave goods	CS 402-5, 406(?): co pins nr head, co dagger nr feet(?), pottery vessels	CS 408-9: co bracelets at wrists	dog at feet	CS 287-307, 369: three si rings on one right-hand finger, co pins nr left shoulder and elsewhere, co and pottery vessels
Illustration	none	none	none	plates 18c and 23b, left
Remarks	close to, and slightly higher than x2	—	—	—

Table 3. Chigha Sabz Burials (*cont.*)

<i>Middle Bronze (Giyān IVC-III or Undetermined)</i>				
Plot	J7	J7	J7	J7
Bur. no.	x3	x4	x5	x6
Depth bel. summit (m)	4.45	4.55	4.60	4.40
Grave type	earth	earth	earth	stone-built sides, flat slab roof
Position of skeleton	on left side, flexed, left hand to mouth	on right side, tightly flexed	on right side, flexed	on left side, flexed
Orient. of skull	to ESE	to NW	to WSW	to SE
Sex	male(?)	male(?)	(?)	male(?)
Age	child	elderly	infant	adult
Grave goods	CS 308-9: pottery vessels	CS 275-86, 374: six co pins nr chest, co and pottery vessels	none	CS 320-27: si earring, co pin nr shoulder and ring nr arm, pottery vessels
Illustration	plate 18d	plate 18d	none	plate 19a
Remarks	—	—	close to, and slightly lower than x6	close to, and slightly higher than x5
Plot	K7	M7	M7	M7
Bur. no.	x1	x1	x2	x3
Depth bel. summit (m)	7.70	8.65	8.35	9.00
Grave type	earth	earth	earth	(?) x 0.80 x 0.75, gabled slab roof
Position of skeleton	disturbed, legs flexed to right	on left side, legs extended	missing; burned clay basin nearby	disturbed
Orient. of skull	to NE	to NNE	could not be observed as skeleton missing (cremated?)	to NW
Sex	(?)	(?)	—	male(?)
Age	child	adult	—	adult
Grave goods	CS 260-64: cha bead at neck, co bracelet and ring nr arms, pottery vessels	CS 135-38, 140: pottery vessels 0.35-1.25 m behind pelvis	CS 129-34, 139: co dagger, axe, and pin; pottery vessels	CS 104-10: co dagger and axe, co and pottery vessels
Illustration	none	none	none	plate 19b
Remarks	—	femur of second skeleton(?) among vessels	—	—

Table 3. Chigha Sabz Burials (*cont.*)

<i>Middle Bronze (Giyān IVC-III or Undetermined)</i>				
Plot	M7	N7	N7	N7
Bur. no.	x4	x1	x2	x3
Depth bel. summit (m)	8.25	9.35	9.10	9.00
Grave type	slab sides, gabled slab roof	earth	next to stone wall	earth
Position of skeleton	disturbed	on right side, flexed	legs flexed	disturbed
Orient. of skull	to WNW	to W	to NNW	to NW
Sex	(?)	male(?)	(?)	(?)
Age	adult	juvenile	(?)	infant
Grave goods	CS 111-28: three co pins, co and pottery vessels	CS 10-17: co pin, pottery vessels	CS 28-37: co pin and dagger, co and pottery vessels	CS 18: pottery vessel
Illustration	none	none	plate 19c	none
Remarks	—	—	—	—
Plot	N7	N7	N7	N7
Bur. no.	x4	x5	x6	x7
Depth bel. summit (m)	9.05	9.15	9.20	9.25
Grave type	earth	earth	stone side, sloping slab roof	earth
Position of skeleton	on left side, flexed	on left side, flexed	on right side, legs flexed	on left side, flexed
Orient. of skull	to WNW	to SSW	to WNW	to NNE
Sex	male	(?)	(?)	male(?)
Age	adult	infant	adult(?)	juvenile
Grave goods	CS 19-20: pottery vessels	CS 21-22: pottery vessels	CS 56-63: co pin, co and pottery vessels, dog skeleton at feet	CS 54: pottery vessel
Illustration	none	none	plate 19c	none
Remarks	—	—	—	—

THE HOLMES EXPEDITIONS TO LURISTAN

Table 3. Chigha Sabz Burials (*cont.*)

	<i>Late Bronze (Giyān II)</i>	<i>Iron Age I (Giyān I4-3)</i>	
Plot	F7	L7	L7
Bur. no.	x1	x1	x2
Depth bel. summit (m)	2.35	8.10	8.05
Grave type	earth	earth	2.55 x 1.60 x 0.85, stone-walled
Position of skeleton	on right(?) side	on back, legs flexed to right	disturbed
Orient. of skull	to ENE	to WNW	to WNW
Sex	(?)	male	(?)
Age	infant	adult	(?)
Grave goods	CS 599-601: agate bead, pottery vessels	CS 166-75: frit and ca necklace, st pounder, pottery vessels	CS 191: pottery vessel
Illustration	none	plates 19d and 23b, right	none
Remarks	—	—	—

CHAPTER 7

MIR VALI

by *Maurits N. van Loon*

THE EXCAVATION

While working at Chigha Sabz, Schmidt investigated the site of Mir Vali, located about three kilometers north of Chigha Sabz at the foot of the Sehband Kuh ("Three-Tooth Mountain"). Mir Vali is described as an extensive stone-built town. Several large gabled-roofed cist tombs there had been rifled by the Lurs. Susa D sherds were lying near the open tombs.

From November 17 to 23, 1935, concurrently with his excavation at Chigha Sabz, Schmidt dug at Mir Vali with thirty men, including three from Tepe Hissar. The work consisted partly of clearing tombs that had been opened but not completely emptied by the Lurs (tombs I, III), partly of excavating tombs that showed no signs of recent robbing, although they may have been visited in the past (pl. 25).

The very large stone-walled and flat- or gabled-roofed cist tombs must each have served a family for several generations, and Mir Vali shows that this tradition dates back at least as far as the Early Bronze Age.¹ Tomb I apparently was reused in the Late Bronze Age. Particulars on the burials are given in table 4.

Table 4. Mir Vali Burials

<i>Early Bronze (Susa Da-d=IIIB-IVA)</i>			
Tomb	II	II	III
Bur. no.	x1	x2	not numbered
Depth bel. surf. (m)	0.45	0.45	1.00
Grave type	north half of st cist, 1.30 x 1.00 x 0.45;	south half of st cist, 1.10 x 1.00 x 0.45;	stone cist, 8.00 x 2.00 x 1.00;
Pos. of skel.	no roof disturbed*	no roof disturbed	flat slab roof disturbed by recent robbing
Orient. of skull	to NNE	(?)	ESE/WNW, if bodies laid widthwise
Sex	(?)	(?)	—(†)
Age	child	juvenile	—(†)
Grave goods	MV 5-19: pottery vessels around bdy	none	MV 20-27, 50-51: pottery vessels in center
Illustration	plate 24b	none	none
Remarks	Tomb II measures 2.40 x 1.00 x 0.45 m, partitioned by two low slabs		—

*Except as noted, throughout this table the word "disturbed" refers to decay or earth pressure, not robbers. †Could not be observed as skeletons disturbed.

¹Recent work by Louis Vanden Berghe at Hakalan and Dum Gar Parchinah indicates that the habit of building stone cist tombs goes back even to the fifth millennium B.C. Megalithic tombs comparable to the ones at Mir Vali were found by him at Bani Surmah, Dar Tanha, Takht-i-Khan, et cetera (Vanden Berghe 1973e:208; 1976:164-66; cf 1968b, 1970a, b; 1973c, d; 1975a, b).

THE HOLMES EXPEDITIONS TO LURISTAN

Table 4. Mir Vali Burials (*cont.*)

	<i>Early Bronze (Susa Da-d=IIIB-IVA)</i>		<i>Late Bronze (Giyān II)</i>
Tomb	IV	V	I
Bur. no.	x1	x1	x1
Depth bel. sur. (m)	1.15	1.35	0.50
Grave type	stone cist, 3.50 x 1.60 x 1.15; flat slab roof	stone cist, 5.10 x 1.70 x 1.35; gabled slab roof	stone cist, 3.60 x 2.30 x 0.95; flat roof; robbed
Pos. of. skel.	disturbed	disturbed	on back, legs flexed to right
Orient. of skull	to NNE	to NNE	to W
Sex	(?)	(?)	male
Age	(?)	(?)	adult
Grave goods	MV 28-45, 47-49: two si rings, two co* pins, co faience, et cetera, beads, and pottery vessels	MV 46: pottery vessel	MV 1-4: co pins pointing sideways and down at neck and shoulder, pottery ves- sels, and whorl
Illustration	none	plate 24a	none
Remarks	—	—	—

*Objects designated as copper (co) may include bronze.

CHAPTER 8

THE SECOND HOLMES EXPEDITION TO LURISTAN: A SUMMARY

by *Erich F. Schmidt*

Erich Schmidt's short account of the second expedition's work, presented in full below, appeared in BAIIAA 5 (1937-38):205-16. No illustrations are included in this chapter. Those illustrations that seemed essential are referred to in chapters 10-13.

In the autumn of 1937 the "Friend of Iran," airplane of the Mary Helen Warden Schmidt Foundation, scouted above the rough western mountains of Iran to find guidelines for a projected overland expedition. Hundreds of sites were plotted, and archaeologically promising areas were identified.

In May and June of the following year the staff of the Persepolis Expedition¹ was put at the disposition of the American Institute for Persian Art and Archaeology, to follow by caravan the sky tracks of the "Friend of Iran." The final report will describe more fully the epic trek across the ragged crests of the Zagros ranges and weeks of failure while sounding dozens of sites until, finally, we struck our archaeological bonanza. A short extract will have to suffice now.

Where the highway from Harsin to Khurramabad fords the Tudarud, southeast of Harsin, automobiles were exchanged for horses and other beasts of burden. These were our only means of transport for two months and about 645 km of travel before we rejoined the highway near the starting point. Guided by Sarhatdar, the governor of the area of Dilfan, and his armed guards, we reached the region of Sarkishti after two days. There, in the Chaman ("Grass") valley, we pitched our first camp.

For seven days we radiated from this point daily, sounding patches that appeared promising, but the results were slender indeed. During the previous ten years the Lur mountaineers had thoroughly plundered the cemeteries of their ancient predecessors. Almost every spot in Luristan that showed any surface indications of burials had been dug. We were able, however, to make collections of potsherds showing the type of ceramics used by the people of the Bronze Culture. Fragments of bronzes gave valuable clues as to the kinds of utensils used anciently in Sarkishti. Jars with remains of children's skeletons were found in the neighboring valley of Shaffe. The most significant objects found were horses' teeth stained green by bronze,² suggesting that the horses had been buried with bronze bits in their mouths.

Not satisfied with the results of the soundings at Chaman, the caravan broke camp and moved westward across the Sarkishti range to the valley of Baba Buzurg ("Big Father"). For two weeks the routine consisted of marching, camping, reconnoitering for promising sites, and sounding. In one such test, near Chujale ("Grove"), on the bank of Baba Buzurg Creek, at the side of a huge boulder, the grave of a woman was found. The only equipment present was a pair of bronze earrings—wire loops with small globes on the lower side, a type already known.

From Baba Buzurg the caravan toiled across the forbidding ranges of the Safid Kuh ("White Mountain"). In the area of Cham Asiyan the torrential Saimarre River blocked the route westward. Through Tang-i-Tir ("Arrow Canyon") we wound our way southward in stages, finally arriving in the plain of Kuhdasht.

¹ Sponsored by the Oriental Institute, the Mrs. William Boyce Thompson Foundation of the University Museum, and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

² Here Schmidt's account does not agree with his field notes; see chapter 10, p. 45, *Shaffe* (M. v. L.).

Earlier aerial reconnaissances had marked the Kuhdasht valley as one of the archaeological centers of Luristan. Several mounds, flat boulder-built town ruins, and burial grounds had been plotted on the archaeological map. The particular small patch (part of one of the boulder ruins) that provided the climax of the Luristan trek was, however, pointed out by Ibrahim Khan, the aide of the governor of Kuhdasht. One month earlier, after rains, some children had found objects that appeared to be of an early period on the slope of the Surkh Dum-i-Luri ("Red Slope of the Lurs"), and as a result commercial diggers had begun to search for treasure. They had been stopped by the authorities from exploiting this spot.

On the slope of Surkh Dum-i-Luri Mountain, covered with traces of boulder walls, and above the plain of Kuhdasht, dotted with patches of cultivated fields, an excavation was made. Nearby, beyond a gully, was the expedition's camp, with tents and a brush shelter for the saddle horses.

The plan of the building uncovered at this spot and the fine condition and type of the objects found here indicate that the Surkh Dum-i-Luri ruin was a sanctuary, a temple of the first half of the first millennium B.C., hence contemporary with the Assyrian Empire.

Judging by the amount of soil in the debris of boulders, mudbrick walls had stood on the stone foundations found here. At many points in the building, including the main room, there were offsets, especially at the most important doors. This seems to indicate that here a style of mudbrick architecture had been evolved into one of stone; prototypes of this architecture can be found in brick structures in Mesopotamia where no stone is available. A terraced square with mud walls, in the center of the main room, seems almost certainly to have been an altar.³

The Surkh Dum-i-Luri sanctuary was exceptionally abundant in artifacts. Unfortunately the individual objects have not yet been photographically recorded, but a rich hoard found close to the floor of one of the rooms adjoining the main room of the sanctuary includes some typical examples. The most interesting is a ram-headed pestle of stone, encircled by a bracelet of bronze; among the other things are bronze mirrors and pins, a whetstone, and cylinder seals. More than two hundred cylinder seals and quite a number of stamp seals were found in the temple. Some cylinders bear Kassite cuneiform inscriptions older by several centuries than the rest of the finds. Some are engraved with scenes such as appear also on Assyrian cylinders, others show patterns of animals presumably native to the homeland of the ancient people of Surkh Dum-i-Luri.

Hundreds of objects were found inside the rooms, both in clusters and scattered about, but almost as many finds were made in the walls themselves of the main temple room. In cleaning the faces of the walls, pins and other objects were found stuck in the interstices between the boulders; it was therefore decided to remove the walls in slices, after recording the architecture. In one wall more than eighty-seven objects were found; in another, there was embedded a hoard of many precious objects, principally bronze pins, the most elaborate specimens being at the bottom of the pile. All pins found in this Surkh Dum-i-Luri temple and most of the other Luristan pins so far published should, in our opinion, be considered "wands."⁴

We found hundreds of wands, most of them bronze, some bronze with iron stems, some entirely of iron, and others of bone. The heads range from simple forms to finely modeled winged animals and intricate "Gilgamesh" patterns, showing a person in combat with two animals. These wands alone will yield a wealth of information concerning the symbolism of the ancient people. Another important category of finds comprises small bronze plaques, including many fragments with scenes in repoussé of obviously religious character, such as deities with their paraphernalia, or winged monsters. There are, further, quite a number of male and female figurines in bronze or frit, such as the bull-man found also in Assyria, and one scene that Professor Olmstead thinks may symbolize mother-son marriage.⁵

³ For another interpretation see chapter 11, *Level 2C: The Original Structure* (M. v. L.).

⁴ This controversial point is discussed in the conclusions of chapter 34 (M. v. L.).

⁵ More probably it represents mother and child; see chapter 26A.7 (M. v. L.).

None of the Surkh Dum-i-Luri objects represent the horse, nor do any have bearing on the still puzzling horse culture of ancient Luristan. In this temple, sedentary people worshiped their god or gods. Their fields lay below, on the plain; their trade was with distant Assur. But there is nothing to explain the absence here of objects referring to the horse culture of other parts of Luristan, which was certainly contemporaneous.

No burials of those who worshiped in the Surkh Dum-i-Luri temple were found, but when the downhill slopes were sounded, stone-walled graves with gabled roofs, dating to the third⁶ millennium B.C., were uncovered, earlier than the temple by at least a thousand years. Crushed vessels and some simple bronze pins were found with skeletal remains.

After three weeks we left the plain of Kuhdasht, carrying boxes full of scientific treasures from Surkh Dum-i-Luri, and marched eastward and then northeastward with a caravan of eighty horses and strong mountain burros. The tortuous ascent up the Siyah Palle ("Black Stairs") on the precipitous northern bank of the Kashgan River was exceptionally difficult (pl. 56a). At Dum 'avize, headquarters of the governor of Dilfan, about thirty-two km south of the point where we had started the trek, our route joined the highway again. In 1935 we had landed at this point and examined a mound. Subsequently Sir Aurel Stein had sounded it,⁷ but we, also, now made a small sounding in the deposit near its base. A well-equipped burial was uncovered, with jars of early Tepe Giyan type, a mirror, and a copper-or-bronze jar lying near the skull.

Guided again by our good friend Sarhatdar, the governor of Dilfan, the Holmes Expedition made one last attempt to strike an untouched cemetery of the Luristan Bronze period. In the valley of the Badavar River, at Khatun Ban, we found, at last, eight cist burials of nomadic or seminomadic people. In summer these people lived and grazed their flocks here in the Sard Sir ("Cold Region"), but in winter they moved to the lower valleys of Luristan, known as the Garm Sir ("Warm Region"). The burials at Khatun Ban never lay very close to a spring or a stream.

When recorded, these burials proved to be of great scientific value. In several instances the skeletal remains had almost disappeared, but wherever the body position could be determined, the skeleton was flexed; the cist was always too small for an extended position. Slabs lined the grave on three sides, while the foot end was in each instance a plain dirt wall. In most cases two horizontal slabs formed the lid. There was no consistent orientation of the bodies. The equipment consisted of bronze vessels, a few simple jars of baked clay, heavy bracelets of bronze, beads, and receptacles for wands. The wands themselves had unfortunately been made of perishable material and consequently had disintegrated. There were also several daggers with bronze blade, iron grip, and bronze grip knob. The iron had in each case almost disappeared, but the drawings of the daggers in situ record accurately the position of the blade in relation to the grip knob and hence the shape of the entire weapon. In one burial were three discs with raised hemispherical center and four pairs of perforations at the rim. These discs may have been used as ornaments on the front and sides of a horse's harness; to our regret no horse bits or other definite horse equipment were found.

The final publication on this work in Luristan will combine the results of the two Holmes expeditions. The first, preceded by a short reconnaissance, explored, in 1935, deposits in the Rumishgan valley that were mainly prehistoric (Pope 1935-36). The second, in 1938, was in several respects very difficult but unusually interesting. The staff included, in addition to the writer, the following members, who have an equal share in the success of the enterprise: Donald E. McCown, Richard C. Haines, Frederick Lillich, and Boris Dubensky. The assyriologist Wilhelm Eilers was a helpful and welcome guest. Baba Khan, the foreman of the crews of Fara, Tepe Hissar, Rayy, Persepolis, and Rumishgan, managed the Surkh Dum-i-Luri crew as well. Everyone admired the twelve peasant boys from Damghan and Persepolis who constituted this crew. They were seasoned diggers of many years, who served as animal drivers during the march, excavators during the stops, and camp guards at night. Last but not least, William G. Benn deserves praise. During the stormy November days of 1937, when in

⁶ Read second; see chapter 11, table 6 (M. v. L.).

⁷ Stein (1940):291-98.

six days we combed about 20,000 square kilometers of the rough mountain country, he piloted the "Friend of Iran," plotting the trails for the overland caravan to Luristan.

CHAPTER 9

THE 1938 SURVEY

by *Erich F. Schmidt and Maurits N. van Loon*

The Second Holmes Expedition had the character of a survey, making soundings along parts of the Saimarre and Kashgan rivers and their tributaries. Its route is indicated on plate 1 by a dotted line. Chapter 10 treats a number of minor soundings at which there were recorded either plans or small finds or both. Only at Surkh Dum-i-Luri, on the Kuhdasht plain between the two rivers, did the sounding grow into a full-fledged excavation, but even this operation lasted only nineteen days (see ch. 11). On the way back Schmidt carried out two more relatively important soundings. They are treated in chapters 12 and 13.

In addition, Schmidt made notes en route concerning other sites that he passed, from some of which he collected sherds. Because of their possible value to archaeologists, these notes are presented below, in the same condensed form as those in chapter 2 (see the introduction to that chapter for other surveys of the same area).

Schmidt's Notes

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Description</i>
May 14		Chigha Bavole	Hemispherical mound, ca. 50 x 6 m, ¹ with small village on south bank of the Tudarud between Haft Chashme and Zaragaran in Dilfan. Sherds: painted ware.
		Tepe Gulistan	Mound 1 km north-northwest of Gulistan village between Telia (Chashme Safid) and Garne Khane. Sherds: plain yellow brown ware.
May 15	8:10 A.M.		Leave Cham Karim camp, altitude 1770 m. Up steep bank, heading east-southeast.
	8:28 A.M.		On crest of divide track turns south.
	8:40 A.M.	None given	Burial ground(?). Typical slabs on surface. Two graves, rather well marked, to right of track.
	8:42 A.M.	None given	Burial ground(?) to left of track.
	8:45 A.M.		We are on top of hills above the Kangavari valley (Dasht-i-Kangavari).
	8:48 A.M.		Lur burial ground at right of road.
	9:08 A.M.		We arrive on the floor of the valley and march ca. 100 m east of the Kangavari River.
	9:19 A.M.	None given	Burial ground, totally dug, at left of road.
	9:26 A.M.	None given	Burial ground, not dug, opposite red brown cliff, beside streamlet.
	9:50 A.M.	Tang-i-Pari	Mound, ca. 70 x 7 m, near village of same name. Circular pits (storage pits?) on top. Sherds: plain brown characterless ware, some with waves, as at Kamtarlan. Arrive at house of <i>reis-i-vand</i> ("chief of tribe").

¹If only two dimensions are given, these indicate diameter and height.

THE HOLMES EXPEDITIONS TO LURISTAN

Schmidt's Notes (*cont.*)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Description</i>
	11:40 A.M.		Leave house of <i>reis-i-vand</i> , descend steep bank, follow river.
	11:45 A.M.		Cross Sarkishti River (Ab-i-Sarkishti) on east bank; steep ascent.
	11:55 A.M.	None given	Burial ground(?) 100 m to left of track on top of hill.
	12:00 M.		Arrive Chaman valley.
(May 16-18 Schmidt dug at Chaman; see ch. 10.)			
May 18	A.M.		We ride to Shaffe valley and on to Ishkani ("Broken") valley.
		Ishkani	Extensive boulder ruin. Dug-up burial ground on east slope nearby (see May 24).
(May 19-20 Schmidt dug at Shaffe; see ch. 10.)			
May 21	6:50 A.M.		Leave Chaman camp.
	7:00 A.M.		Cross crest.
	7:10 A.M.		Cross Sarkishti River.
	7:15 A.M.		Arrive at house of <i>reis-i-vand</i> .
	7:18 A.M.		Leave house of <i>reis-i-vand</i> .
	7:30 A.M.	None given	Burial ground on west slope of Kangavari valley ca. 2 km northwest of a summer village.
	7:35 A.M.		Cross Kangavari River just before streamlet joins right bank.
	7:40 A.M.		We head east.
	7:43 A.M.	None given	Burial ground with fresh holes to left. We turn south along west side of valley.
	8:06 A.M.		Arrive Qumish (for this group of sites see ch. 10).
	4:25 P.M.		Leave Qumish, ride 0.50 km southwest to Sarova summer village.
	4:33 P.M.		Leave Sarova.
	4:39 P.M.		Cross two streams. Ride uphill in the Tunab valley on south bank of stream.
	4:55 P.M.	None given	Small fortress site 50 m to left of road.
	5:00 P.M.		Turn west and cross creek near mill. Ride uphill to mud blockhouse.
	5:03 P.M.	Tunab-Asiyab	Burial ground with pits dug into it behind blockhouse. Horse graves are supposed to have been found here (on this site, see ch. 10).
	5:12 P.M.		Leave Tunab-Asiyab.
	5:25 P.M.	None given	Fortress site uphill from Tunab-Asiyab along track to Mumanavand. Sherds: plain yellow brown well-baked ware.
(May 21-23 Schmidt dug at Qumish and Tunab-Asiyab.)			
May 24	11:10 A.M.		Leave Chaman village.
	11:30 A.M.		Pass Shaffe A burial ground.
	11:34 A.M.		Arrive Ishkani road junction.
	11:40 A.M.	Ishkani	March up Ishkani valley.
	11:42 A.M.	None given	Fortress site; some terraces with boulder piles and creek on either side. We leave one worker to make a sounding and cross east creek.
	12:00 M.		Dug-up burial ground to left on northeast slope of valley. Summer village to right. Hard climbing on boulder-covered track to heights of Mt. Sarkishti.
			End of worst boulders, still climbing.

Schmidt's Notes (*cont.*)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Description</i>
	12:05 P.M.	None given	Two boulder piles, possibly fortress sites, near head of valley, on opposite bank of speedy little stream beside road.
	12:12 P.M.		We make slight southward turn and cross head of Shaffe streamlet, just below snow patches.
	12:20 P.M.	None given	Cairn at top of pass, to right of road, 30 m below and northwest of snow patches. Frame of slabs on which ibexes have been pecked. Small stones piled on top of slab frame and below it. Islamic burial ground behind cairn, with several more ibexes pecked on tombstones.
	12:30 P.M.	Vesergal-i-Ishkani	Descend into Vesergal-i-Ishkani (continuation of Ishkani valley on south slope of Mt. Sarkishti). Camp at fortress site.
May 25	10:05 A.M.		Leave Vesergal camp.
	10:12 A.M.		Up steep slope toward southeast.
	10:45 A.M.		Track from Chaman joins our track from northeast. We turn southwest.
	10:50 A.M.		Arrive near summer village also called Chaman, in valley that continues northern Chaman valley where we worked.
	11:00 A.M.		Burial ground(?) to left of road on slope that has been subject to landslides.
	11:12 A.M.		Cross light gray sandy slope, smooth, like a dune.
	11:30 A.M.		Arrive at Zarde Savar.
(May 25-27 Schmidt dug at Zarde Savar; see ch. 10.)			
May 27	2:23 P.M.		Leave Zarde Savar. Up south slope and across many other swells.
	2:54 P.M.		Down a blue gray sand slope.
	2:55 P.M.		Turn off to left. Large summer village ca. 0.50 km to half right.
	3:10 P.M.		Arrive Qal'e Alan.
(May 27 Schmidt dug briefly at Qal'e Alan; see ch. 10.)			
May 27	5:44 P.M.	None given	Leave Qal'e Alan.
	5:55 - 6:10 P.M.		Some rocks raise suspicion that graves may be present. We stop to sound, but no graves found.
	6:18 P.M.	None given	Sand slope.
	6:30 P.M.		Burial ground to left of track, with some newly dug holes.
	6:55 P.M.		Arrive Zarde Savar camp.
May 28	11:25 A.M.		Leave Zarde Savar. Caravan marches to right; we make detour, turning half left and traveling due south.
	12:20 P.M.	Imamzade Baba Buzurg	Tomb of Imam Musa. Entrance hall leads into octagonal chamber with seven niches. Interior is encircled by pre-Safavid (Timurid?) yellow inscription on blue band, ca. 0.50 m high, ca. 2.50 m above the floor. Lower down post-Safavid panel, ca. 1.50 m high, with yellow, aubergine, blue, green, and white floral decoration. Green-blue tiles cover floor. Wooden coffin covered with fabrics, including old Kashmir shawls. Two fragmentary minarets on either

THE HOLMES EXPEDITIONS TO LURISTAN

Schmidt's Notes (*cont.*)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Description</i>
			side of north facade. Small one-room house with dome at northwest corner. Tiles of main dome have all disappeared. Islamic cemetery all around. East of Imamzade door, gray gable-topped stone, base buried in earth shows crudely carved hunting scenes.
	1:42	P.M.	Leave Imamzade Baba Buzurg.
	1:51	P.M.	Track crosses to west bank.
	1:56	P.M.	Back to east bank.
	2:05	P.M.	None given
	2:25	P.M.	Oval boulder enclosure, probably grave.
			Junction of tracks. Caravan from Zarde Savar joins us; together we cross river seven times.
	3:38	P.M.	Arrive Chujale.
(May 29 Schmidt dug at Chujale; see ch. 10.)			
May 29		P.M.	From Chujale to Nayale ("Reed Place").
May 30			From Nayale over the Safid Kuh and Madei mountains to Cham Asiyan.
(May 31-June 1 Schmidt dug at Cham Asiyan; see ch. 10.)			
June 2	7:34	A.M.	Leave Cham Asiyan camp toward southwest along Saimarre River.
	8:50	A.M.	Through Tang-i-Tir ("Arrow Canyon").
	10:31	A.M.	Leave the river 1 km to the right.
	11:00	A.M.	The Saimarre valley widens for ca. 24 km.
	12:01	P.M.	We take track to left toward burial site in area of Vare Zard, indicated to us as promising.
	12:05	P.M.	Cross dry wash and, shortly afterwards, a tiny spring.
	12:07	P.M.	None given
	12:10	P.M.	Fortress knoll to right of track.
	12:11	P.M.	None given
	12:13	P.M.	None given
	12:19	P.M.	Small fortress knoll to right of track.
	4:00	P.M.	Arrive at little spring Zughale.
			Leave Zughale camp for test excavation up valley. Ride northward across arid hills.
	4:18	P.M.	Ride up gentle slope toward cliffs of Vare Zard Kuh.
	4:40	P.M.	Up steep slope to right.
	4:44	P.M.	None given
			On top, then across gently rolling country. Rock-type burial ground(?) to right.
	5:03	P.M.	Arrive Siyah Gur.
(June 3 Schmidt dug at Siyah Gur; see ch. 10.)			
June 4	7:24	A.M.	Leave Zughale camp, climb west and up through rocky side valley.
	8:49	A.M.	In small scattered scrub, which grows denser up Mt. Dum-i-San ("Rock Tail").
	9:14	A.M.	None given
	9:25	A.M.	Boulder village ruins with solid wall foundations, ca. 1.50 m wide, of large stones.
			Boulder ruin, then mud village of same name, where we camp.
			None given
			Burial ground ca. 2 km from Takiye Diyali, 400 m northwest of Khaire Nesari mound. Flat ground with shallow slab burials and circular boulder enclosure. Reconnaissance yields no sherds.

Schmidt's Notes (*cont.*)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Description</i>
	2:25 P.M.		Return from reconnaissance.
	2:43 P.M.		Cross creek.
	2:45 P.M.		Arrive village opposite Khaire Nesari mound.
(June 4 Schmidt dug at Khaire Nesari; see ch. 10.)			
June 5			From Takiye Diyali to Kuhdasht valley (for sites mentioned on this and the following day, see pl. 47).
June 6	9:36 A.M.	Chigha Gandum ("Wheat Mound")	Fortress site on boulder-covered natural hill.
	11:01 A.M.	Siyah Chigha	Islamic burials. No sherds. Mound with boulder area, perhaps burial ground, to west. Some Islamic burials. Sherds: brown-on-yellow or gray ware, as at Chigha Sabz; purple red on yellow ware, as at Musiyan; banded ware, as at Kamtarlan; Seleucid(?) fine red ware; one Islamic glazed sherd.
	3:00 P.M.	Chigha Surkh	Dome-shaped mound, ca. 80 x 6 m, with boulder and mortar pillar foundations in deep central pit, and boulder and mortar wall partly exposed at south-west slope. Probably Sasanian. Sherds: plain yellow brown ware.
	3:35 P.M.	Chigha Pahan	Mound, ca. 200 to 300 x 8 m, too large for short sounding. Natural swell may form base. Sir Aurel Stein's stepped trench on west slope yields Chigha Sabz ware in two lowest plots; no Musiyan ware noticed; banded ware, as at Kamtarlan, higher up.
	4:01 P.M.		Leave Chigha Pahan.
	4:49 P.M.	None given	Rectangular boulder fortress site ca. 0.50 km west of Surkh Dum-i-Luri summer village.
	4:55 P.M.	None given	Fortress remains (and burials?) on knoll west of Surkh Dum-i-Luri site, north of Surkh Dum-i-Luri village.
	4:57 P.M.		Arrive Surkh Dum-i-Luri site.
(June 7-25 Schmidt dug at Surkh Dum-i-Luri; see ch. 11.)			
June 12	3:35 P.M.		Leave camp, riding south.
	3:55 P.M.		Branch off to left.
	5:30 P.M.		Arrive at little spring Chashme Butkhane.
	5:43 P.M.	Butkhane	Cave almost at top of crest, 20 m above end of horse ("Devils' Abode") track (pl. 55b). We creep in on belly. After ca. 30 to 50 m, ceiling rises into domes. Extraordinary formations, which gave the cave its name. Sherds: some plain ware, no flints.
June 26			From Surkh Dum-i-Luri to Chegeni.
	12:14 P.M.		Road descending toward valley of the Kashgan Rud.
	12:37 P.M.		Left of road little creek named Siyah Darre ("Black Valley").
	12:57 P.M.	Ali Husein's	A revered landmark dating from the sixth to seventh monolith century near village of <i>katkhuda</i> of Tilabi tribe. Cross river.
June 27			From Chegeni to Darre Marre on the Kashgan rud.
June 28			From Darre Marre over the Siyah Palle rock stairway (pl. 56a) to Kani Kariz in the Haft Chashme basin.
June 29			From Kani Kariz to Rizaves.

THE HOLMES EXPEDITIONS TO LURISTAN

Schmidt's Notes (*cont.*)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Description</i>
	7:21 A.M.		Mountains close in on either side. Down again into the high-water bed. We walk through reed jungle.
	7:27 A.M.	None given	Sasanian boulder and mortar road foundation 20 to 30 m to right of track.
	7:30 A.M.		After interruption of ca. 50 m Sasanian road goes on, then stops at point where valley widens again.
	7:34 A.M.	Gorbandi	Boulder fortress with rectangular rooms directly above west side of defile exit, ca. 50 m above track. No mortar; appears older than Sasanian. Sherds: one plain yellow brown coarse sherd, like sherds associated with Luristan bronzes; one light brown slipped sherd, however, perhaps historic.
	7:48 A.M.		Ride on in high-water bed, then cross small plain.
	7:59 A.M.	None given	Burial ground with two slightly elevated, roughly oval foundations and some slabs lying around. At least one grave has been dug, but reportedly nothing was found in it.
	8:05 A.M.		We leave the Kashgan Rud and follow the Tizab.
	8:30 A.M.	None given	Burials have been dug to right of track. Slabs and pits are visible.
		P.M.	Rizaves
			We explore two burial grounds, A and B (pl. 57b). At A we find two previously dug burials, at B three burials. We explore environs, but get only sherds from the previously dug graves: some banded ware with Giyan III ledges; remainder well-made ware, like that associated with snake- and lion-headed bronzes (according to one of our guards, who had dug at A).
June 30			From Rizaves to Dum'avize along the Hasan Gaviyar.
	8:20 A.M.	Hashqulabad	Mound ca. 200 m north of manor of same name in plain of Lagheri.
	8:27 A.M.	Alayar	Small mound 200 m to right of track. Slabs visible on top.
	9:25 A.M.	Shahanabad	Mound covered by village named Azizabad. On top there is a Lur burial enclosure with a chamber in the center consisting of a smooth rectangular slab resting on boulder walls. Sherds: black on red ware, including sherd with ibex; brown on yellow ware, et cetera.
	10:25 A.M.	Kan Kabud ("Blue Ravine")	Burial site with modern village on top. Some burials supposed to have been found below one house, more burials behind other houses. On slope south (southeast?) of village and in grove south of it several more burials have been dug.
	10:47 A.M.		Track crosses west-east to Khurramabad. Country has opened into the Dasht-i-Khave.
	11:03 A.M.	None given	Mound with holes near sedentary village at point where terrace slopes down to the actual plain.
	11:11 A.M.		Sahda Ali village ca. 1 km to left of track. We have arrived in the plain.
	11:20 A.M.	None given	Black mound with village 200 m to right of track.
	11:33 A.M.		Arrive Dum'avize.
(July 1-3 Schmidt dug at Dum'avize; see ch. 12.)			
July 1	6:46 A.M.		Leave Dum'avize on track to Kirmanshah.

Schmidt's Notes (*cont.*)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Description</i>
	6:55 A.M.		Mt. Girde Kan to left.
	7:02 A.M.	Chigha Mavi	Mound, ca. 100 x 10 m, with village 100 m to left of track. Kuh-i-Khilge to left and Kuh-i-Gulandam beyond it.
	7:30 A.M.	None given	Flat-topped circular mound ca. 50 x 3 m, 50 m to left of track.
July 3	7:35 A.M. P.M.		Pain Ab, village 50 m to left of track. From Dum'avize to Khatun Ban along the Badavar River.
(July 4-6 Schmidt dug at Khatun Ban; see ch. 13.)			
July 6	3:55 P.M.		Leave Khatun Ban for Dum'avize.
	3:59 P.M.	None given	Boulder site in terraces on slope. Also Islamic burials.
	4:05 P.M.	Mani Alayar	Large boulder town terraced on slope.

CHAPTER 10

THE SMALLER 1938 SOUNDINGS

by Maurits N. van Loon

CHAMAN

In the Chaman valley, near a stream and a number of tiny springs, the Lurs had robbed several graves, including one roofed with a large slab, at sites B and C (pls. 27a, 28). Site A was a hillock with some boulders that appeared to be the foundations of a house.

Schmidt dug at Chaman from May 16 to 18, 1938. Site A was soon given up for lack of laborers. At sites B and C Schmidt laid out trenches 0.75 m wide and 3 m apart and examined slabs sticking out of the ground.¹ The sherds that appeared at C are described as mostly plain, poorly baked ware. One fragment of well-baked yellow ware was painted in black with a band along the rim and dots all over. In the few tombs excavated by Schmidt no grave goods were found. Particulars are given in table 5. A copper or bronze goblet (Cha 5, pl. 124f), presumably found in unauthorized excavations, was presented to the expedition by one of the workers. It is of a shape popular in Giyan III times.

SHAFFE

In the Shaffe valley, the next valley to the west of Chaman, Schmidt spotted another burial ground recently dug by the Lurs (pl. 32b, site A). The Lurs told him that individual horse burials, each with a small cache of mortuary gifts buried beside it, had been found at site B. Schmidt carried out soundings in Shaffe valley from May 19 to 20, 1938.

At site A he found a number of copper or bronze and iron weapons and ornaments in the dirt dumped by the unauthorized excavators (Sha 1-19, pls. 163p, 231w, z), but a cist burial that he uncovered proved to be empty (p. 26b). Site B, a knoll 500 m to the northwest of site A, yielded two jar burials that also contained the mixture of copper or bronze and iron ornaments that is supposed to be characteristic of Iron Age II (Vanden Berghe 1971a:268), as well as a recently disturbed cist burial. Both on the burial description sheet and in his diary Schmidt noted that the skull of this cist burial had green stains on the forehead, showing that a bronze object had been removed. In neither place does he mention the bronze-stained horses' teeth that appear in his *BAIIAA* article (Schmidt 1937-38:206).

QUMISH AND MERAYUN

South of Chaman another burial ground had recently been dug by the Lurs at Qumish site A (pls. 26a and 30). In the dirt dumped by the unauthorized excavators Schmidt found both copper or bronze and iron ornaments (Qum 1-12, pls. 163o, 165d, 168b, 170a, and 230an). He also seems to have been shown a stone pommel, a bronze tube, and a bottle-shaped stand said to have been found at Qumish (pl. 260a-c). At sites A, B, and C, Schmidt carried out soundings from May 21 to 23, 1938. While working at Qumish he visited another ran-sacked cemetery at nearby Merayun and brought back more iron ornaments and a serpentine scaraboid (Mer 1-6, pl. 163q-s).

Qumish site A yielded only an Islamic burial. Site B, 600 m to the southeast, was a small truncated cone-shaped mound down the western slope of which Schmidt sank three test trenches (pl. 31). These yielded painted sherds of Giyan IV-III type and of a simpler type (not

¹For a view of these soundings see Schmidt (1937-38:206).

drawn). At site C, a larger rectangular mound 300 m southwest of site A, with rectangular stone house foundations visible on the surface, Schmidt sank a 2 x 2 m pit into the central depression (pl. 31). The pit yielded no sherds.

TUNAB-ASIYAB

Near the confluence of two streams, the Tunab and the Asiyab, 2 km south of Qumish, another burial site had recently been ransacked. Slabs were lying around the opened graves (pl. 32a, sites A and B). Here Schmidt carried out soundings on May 23, 1938. He also sounded a boulder-covered knoll locally known as the Qal 'e ("Fortress"), 500 m to the southeast. The sherds (not drawn) are described as fine orange ware with a gray core, probably of the Seleucid period, but it is not clear whether these are from site B or from the Qal 'e.

ZARDE SAVAR AND QAL'E ALAN

At Zarde Savar, a knoll between two streams, Schmidt dug a number of shallow test trenches from May 25 to 27, 1938, covering an area of 120 x 60 m at the southern foot of the boulder ruin called the Qal 'e (pl. 33a, b). Three tombs, two of them containing silver and copper or bronze ornaments, tombs x1 and x3, were found (pl. 26c and tab. 5 for tomb x3). A lump of iron ore may or may not have been deposited intentionally with one of the burials. The pottery vessels somewhat resemble Giyan II ware.

Later, on May 27, 1938, Schmidt investigated several large slab-lined and slab-roofed graves at Qal 'e Alan that had recently been rifled. One of his workers found a copper or bronze torque lying on the dumps left by the Lurs (Qal 1, pl. 161a).

CHUJALE

The Chujale site is illustrated and described in *BAIIAA* (Schmidt 1937-38:206-7, Chub Jaleh). Here, on a rock-strewn slope above a stream, Schmidt found Giyan III sherds lying near pits that unauthorized excavators had dug beside some of the rocks. Following their example, Schmidt examined all rock bases on May 29, 1938, and found one undisturbed burial (tomb x1, pl. 27b, tab. 5). The coexistence of copper or bronze and iron ornaments, and also the pottery, indicate an Iron Age II date for this burial.

CHAM ASIYAN

At Cham Asiyān, on top of a table-shaped mound at the confluence of the Surkhe Mihr and the Qara Su or Saimarre, some unauthorized digging had taken place (pl. 34). Exploration of the Saimarre River bank below the mound on May 31 yielded only negative results. On June 1, 1938, Schmidt sank a trench down the southern slope. On the downslope side a stone wall foundation 0.65 m wide was uncovered. Upslope and presumably belonging to a later level there were stone walls with a different orientation, enclosing a room in which four pottery vessels were found (ChAs 1-4, pls. 135p and 136a). The presence of copper or bronze and iron fragments, and of pottery spouts again suggests an Iron Age II date.

SIYAH GUR

At Siyah Gur, as at Chujale, unauthorized digging had taken place near the base of large rocks on a boulder-strewn alluvial fan. On June 3, Schmidt had fifteen pickmen and fifteen shovelmens dig around the foot of all large rocks and groups of rocks (pl. 27c). No new burial was discovered, but the workers did find sherds (not drawn) and a copper or bronze bracelet (cf. pl. 161b), probably overlooked by the grave robbers (S Gor 1-3).

KHAIRE NESARI

Khaire Nesari, a steep table-shaped mound that measures ca. 120 x 60 m, rises about 12 m above the valley of a little stream (pls. 26d and 35). On June 4, 1938, Schmidt sank one 2 x 1 m trench into the center of the mound, two each down the eastern and western slopes, and three each down the northern and southern slopes. The sherds that came out of these soundings (not drawn) are described as being of Parthian type.

Table 5. Chaman, Zarde Savar, Shaffe, and Chujale Burials

	<i>Chaman B</i>	<i>Middle Bronze (Giyān III?)</i>		<i>Chaman C</i>
		<i>Chaman B</i>	<i>Chaman B</i>	
Bur. no.	x1	x2	x3	x1
Depth bel. surface (m)	0.60	1.00	0.90	1.30
Grave type	1.35 x 1.00 x 0.60, slab cist, broken slab roof	1.409 x 1.25 x 0.60, slab-sided, flat slab roof	1.50 x 1.30 x 0.70, flat slab roof	2.30 x 1.50 x 0.65, st-walled, stone pile on top
Position of skeleton	only a few long bones preserved	no bones preserved	no bones preserved	on back, legs flexed to right
Orient. of skull	to S(?)	to S(?)	to SW(?)	to S
Sex	(?)	(?)	(?)	male
Age	(?)	(?)	(?)	juvenile
Grave goods	none	none	none	none
Illustration	none	none	none	none
Remarks	—	—	—	no st wall at foot end
		<i>Late Bronze (Giyān II)</i>		
	<i>Zarde Savar</i>	<i>Zarde Savar</i>		<i>Zarde Savar</i>
Bur. no.	x1	x2	x3	
Depth bel. surface (m)	0.80	0.45		roof at surface
Grave type	2.10 x 1.50 x 0.80, slab-sided, no roof disarticulated	1.60 x 1.20 x 0.45, slab-sided, collapsed no bones preserved		0.95 x 0.70, flat slab roof disturbed ¹
Position of skeleton				
Orient. of skull	to WSW	to ESE		to NE
Sex	(?)	(?)		female(?)
Age	adult	(?)		juvenile
Grave goods	Zar 2-4: two si earrings, ir ore lump, pottery vessel	none		Zar 5-6: co ² bracelet, pottery vessels
Illustration	none	none		plate 26c
Remarks	—	—		—

¹Throughout this table the word "disturbed" refers to decay or earth pressure, not robbers.

²Objects designated as copper (co) may include bronze.

THE HOLMES EXPEDITIONS TO LURISTAN

Table 5. Chaman, Zarde Savar, Shaffe, and Chujale Burials (*cont.*)

	<i>Shaffe B</i>	<i>Shaffe B</i>	<i>Shaffe B</i>	<i>Chujale</i>
		<i>Iron Age II</i>		
Bur. no.	x1	x2	x3	x1
Depth bel. surface (m)	0.80	0.85	0.50	0.70
Grave type	in jar, 0.95 x 0.70 x 0.70, with stone lid, laid on side	in jar, 0.80 x 0.55 x 0.55, laid on side	1.20 x 1.00 x 0.50, slab-sided, inclined slab roof	in rock shelter, 1.00 x 0.50 x 0.70, stone pile on top
Position of skeleton	only a few long bones preserved	only a few bone chips preserved	disturbed by recent robbing	on left, legs bent back
Orient. of skull	(?)	to W	(?)	to SE
Sex	(?)	(?)	male(?)	female
Age	adult	child	elderly	adult
Grave goods	Sha 20-25: co ring; co, frit, and glass beads	Sha 26-34: co buttons and beads; ir pins, anklet, and boss; pottery vessel	Sha 35-36: ir tang, co beads, and glass beads (discarded)	ChJal 1-9: two co earrings on each side of head; si, co, and ir pins; pottery vessels 0.50 m from arms
Illustration	none	none	none	plate 27b
Remarks	pear-shaped, square-rimmed jar, with five pairs of rope bands	jar as in x1, with convex base	green co oxide(?) stains on forehead of skull	—

CHAPTER 11

SURKH DUM-I-LURI

by *Maurits N. van Loon*

THE EXCAVATION

Surkh Dum-i-Luri, "Red Slope of the Lurs," is not to be confused with Surkh Dum-i-Lakki, "Red Slope of the Lakks," at the opposite end of the Kuhdasht plain (pl. 47, Meldgaard et al. 1963:98, n. 5; in a geographic context, *dum*, "tail," is to be translated as "slope"). Surkh Dum-i-Luri is an extensive site, covered with traces of boulder walls, on the slope of a conspicuous mountain (pls. 36 and 48). One month before Schmidt arrived on the scene, commercial diggers had started exploiting one particular area, in which a number of bronze pins, fragments of bronze vessels, and other artifacts had turned up. The unauthorized excavations were stopped by the authorities, who called Schmidt's attention to the spot. As a result, he decided to excavate this site. The excavation, which lasted from June 7 to June 25, 1938, was carried out with thirty workers, including a few brought from Tepe Hissar and Persepolis. After the first wall hoards had begun to appear, the two final days were spent razing the walls in order to recover other, similar deposits (see pls. 41a, b, 42b, 44b, 45a, 52 and frontispiece).

Nine 10 x 10 m plots (IH, II, IJ, JH, JI, JJ, KG, KH, and KI) were dug or partly dug in order to expose the principal rooms of the main complex, as well as the entrance of another building facing it across a wide street or square. A sounding in plot GK, northeast and upslope from the main complex, revealed portions of additional heavy-walled buildings with parallel, narrow rooms and jogs in their exterior walls, separated by a street (pl. 54). This sounding yielded only sherds and was soon abandoned. Finally, on June 22 and 23, 1938, Schmidt investigated a Giyan III cemetery centered about 200 m west and downslope from the main complex. The limited results of this search are reported in table 6.

ARCHITECTURE

The architectural plan and notes upon which the following description is based were drawn up by Richard C. Haines on June 13, 1938.

The excavations revealed the following sequence, starting from the bottom.¹

Level 3B: The Predecessor Building

In three small areas stone walls about 1.50 m wide were encountered (see pl. 49). In places, part of their mudbrick superstructure was preserved (pl. 39a). One level 3 wall was found below the original level 2 floor of the main room of the sanctuary in plot JI (see section B-B on pl. 54), and adjoining it to the southeast there was an uneven floor of small stones at 5.72 m. Another stone wall about 1.50 m wide occurred in plot JJ between 6.40 and 6.80 m, and a third one in plot KI running southwest-northeast between 4.70 and 5.20 m. The thickness of the level 3 walls suggests that the level 3 predecessor of the level 2 sanctuary was at least as important as the latter.

¹Elevations are expressed in meters above datum, for which the excavators chose a point 1540 m above sea level. Most elevations mentioned are shown on the sections through the excavated area (pl. 54). The overall plan of the site (pl. 48) shows the elevation in meters above sea level.

A number of more or less complete large jars (Sor 1814-15, pl. 109r and Sor 1819-21, pls. 111j, 112d, and 113a), some of them painted in a style not known from other sites, were found at elevations 7.15-7.20 m below room 12 of level 2, in what was presumably a storeroom of the level 3 structure (the floor encountered in room 12 at a depth of 7.55 m is assumed to be the original level 2 floor). Additional jars of the same type were recovered at elevation 6.12 m below the base of the outer wall of the sanctuary in area 22 (Sor 1816-17, pl. 110e) and at elevations 5.55-6.10 m below the level 2 floor in the main room (room 1) of the sanctuary (Sor 1818, pl. 115d and Sor 1838-39, pl. 39a). A stone pestle (Sor 784, pl. 216d, encountered at elevation 5.82 m) is the only other find from the level 3 floor of small stones.

In accordance with prevailing archaeological practice, I have usually taken all deposition between two floors to be one level, and all finds from that level to postdate the lower floor (named the floor of that level) and to antedate the upper floor (named the floor of the next higher level). If votive deposits or groups of items discarded from the sacred inventory were incorporated during construction or renovation of a sanctuary, such finds may closely antedate the upper floor. This is what happened at Surkh Dum-i-Luri in level 3 and, on a much larger scale, again in levels 2C and 2B (tbs. 8-9 and pl. 52). We would normally hesitate to split material excavated as one level retroactively into two sublevels, and in the case of levels 2C and 2B we have refrained from doing so. Happily, in the case of level 3, there is not much room for doubt. The level 3B material associated with the floors of level 3 was separated from the level 3A material incorporated into the level 2 floor makeup by a sterile band between elevations 6.10 and 6.32 m in room 1 and between elevations 7.20 and 7.55 m in room 12. As the 3B material appears to date from the Late Bronze Age and the 3A material includes much that dates from Iron Age II, it seems important to keep the two apart. The 3B items, therefore, are treated in chapters 20 and 22 with Bronze Age pottery and stone, and the 3A objects, on the other hand, in chapters 25-32 with the Iron Age material.

Whereas the hoards deposited below the level 2C and later floors were clearly stratified, uncertainty attaches to the stratification of the wall hoards (tab. 9). In some cases these were clearly associated with floor hoards. Wall hoard Sor 324 ff., for example, must have been covered up by the level 2A floor in room 1, which also covered floor hoards Sor 863 ff.; such level 2C and later wall hoards were presumably placed on and above the level 2C wall stubs as the new walls were built over them. In most cases, however, the assignment of wall hoards to a particular level remains a guess. As a rule their location seems to have ranged from 30 cm below to 60 cm above the elevation of the floor that was built at the same time. Exceptionally, as in the case of hoards Sor 1492 ff. and 1368 ff., they might start 60 cm below or end 120 cm above the floor.

Level 2: The Main Building Level

The main building level uncovered at Surkh Dum-i-Luri has been designated as level 2 (pl. 51). Over most of the area excavated, a many-roomed building was exposed, and labeled "sanctuary" by the excavator (pl. 38). As his conclusion would seem to be confirmed by the various inscribed objects found here, dedicated to the goddess Ninlil, we will continue to use this name. Up to considerable height above the floors (see pl. 54) the walls were built of stone. The stones were of irregular shapes and sizes except at the recessed entrances to rooms 2 and 9, where regularly shaped stones were laid with alternating joints in the fashion of a brick wall (pls. 39b and 44a). The width of the outer walls averaged 1.20 m, that of the inner walls 0.90 m, with a number of deviations either way. Few traces of either unbaked or baked bricks were noted among the ruins. Two burned bricks² were discovered in room 6 and two unbaked bricks³ in room 2. The step leading from room 1 up to room 3 was made of unbaked brick, and the stone steps at the northern end of room 9 were flanked by "dirt or brick blocks." The fact that in places the ruins stood up to a height of almost two meters, coupled with the

²Red, well baked, and measuring 32.5 x 32.5 x 4.5 cm.

³Made of yellow green soft mud with little straw, one measuring 45 x 33 x 9 cm, and the other, 36.50 x 35 x 9 cm.

local abundance of stone, makes it credible that the ground floor was built in stone to its entire height. The discovery of extensive screens of fallen stones high up in the excavation, which were at first mistaken for floors, would seem to support this view. If the superstructure, indicated by the presence of a staircase, was built of mudbrick, this would account for the large volume of fill noted by the excavators (see ch. 8).

In most of the peripheral rooms the walls seem to have been built without foundations on a surface that also served as a floor. In the entrance passage (room 9; see below) a sloping floor had even been created by digging away the preexisting surface, while leaving strips of the surface standing on either side in order not to endanger the walls built without foundations on this surface. The elevation of the floors in the sanctuary is shown in table 7. Those parts of the building with floors at the same elevation as the lowest level 2 floor (floor 2C) in room 1 or lower are assumed to be contemporary with it and are described in the section that follows.

Level 2C: The Original Structure

The southern angle of the building featured three buttresses along its southwestern face and four buttresses along its southeastern face. These were echoed in the retaining wall built lower down the slope in front of the southeastern face (pl. 38).⁴ Farther north along the eastern face of the building only one wide buttress was present, strengthening the side wall of room 2 (the "cella"). The cupstone illustrated in plate 45d was found in the fill of areas 22-24. As no other parts of the outside wall of the building were identified with certainty, it is not possible to say whether the building was buttressed all around, as one might have expected in a sanctuary of the Mesopotamian type.

To the right of the main entrance, an irregularly paved room (no. 10) was accessible directly from the outside over a doorsill lying at a depth of 6.20 m. To judge from the highest point in the wall foundations around this room, its floor cannot have been lower than 5.98 m. This room did not communicate with the rest of the building. No finds were made in it, although a few objects were encountered below the presumed floor level (Sor 842, pl. 199f; Sor 1116-18, pls. 177d, 191f, and 214c).

The main entrance of the building was marked by a single recess and led over three large stone slabs into an ascending passage (room 9), at the end of which four smaller stone slabs were laid as steps (pls. 39b and 40a). Making a right angle, this passage finally led over another stone doorsill into the main room. From the bottom step outside the building to the doorsill of the main room, the floor level sloped up from 5.38 to 6.82 m. According to the excavation notes, virgin soil had been left standing on both sides of this passage after the passageway itself had been cut out, and the walls were built on this raised virgin soil along both sides of the passage. As a result, the bases of the walls were above the floor level, and a narrow ledge ran along the base of the wall on either side.

Room 1 was the largest as well as the central room of the sanctuary. It had a partly stone-paved floor at a level varying from 6.55 m to 6.68 m, and a stone door socket was still in place in the recess that framed the exit to passage 9 (pl. 40b). Along the southwestern wall were appointments which suggest that cooking was carried on here. Most of this wall was recessed and the bottom of the recess was filled with a bench 30 cm high that may have served as a kitchen range. At the extreme right of this bench there was a long narrow depression plastered with two coats of mud, each 1 cm thick. This may have been the oven that belonged to the kitchen range. An oval limestone bowl 83 cm long and 16 cm deep was lying on the floor. In the southern corner of room 1, a staircase led up toward the southwest where, at least above rooms 10 and 11, there must have been a second floor. The steps were monolithic, up to 78 cm wide, and flared toward the top (pl. 42a). The tread varied between 20 and 30 cm, as

⁴A wall in square KI running northwest-southeast between elevations 6.00 and 6.56 m and there partly overlying the level 3 wall was attributed by the excavators to level 3. This wall, of which only the northeastern face was noted, probably represents a second facing of the level 2 retaining wall, as it was only slightly lower than the outer wall of level 2 room 1 (at 6.30-7.23 m) and actually slightly higher than the retaining wall outside of level 2 rooms 10-11 (at 5.25-6.30 m).

elsewhere in the building. A narrowing doorway led into room 11, the floor of which, at its southeastern end, was stepped down by means of two stone steps to a depth of 5.67 m.

In the center of room 1 there was a feature built of mudbrick and mudmortar, which the excavator labeled "altar" (pls. 43a and 50). In its center was a roughly cylindrical hole, about 50 cm in diameter and filled with black ash and animal bones. The mudbrick feature rested on the stone pavement of the room, in which a large flat stone had been set partly, though not completely, corresponding to the hole in the feature. The exterior faces of the feature had a first coating of grayish mud 4 to 5 cm thick, over which a finishing coat of mud about 1 cm thick had been applied. In the double recesses at the corners of the feature this finishing coat, which had burned and turned dark gray, accounted for one half of the accumulation of mud plaster. An altar of such unusual shape and construction would be without precedent. In view of remains similar to these found at Hasanlu,⁵ it seems more likely that the bricks had been placed there to steady the base of a wooden column and subsequently coated with mud to keep them in place. The column presumably carried a crossbeam which in turn supported a roof above all or part of room 1. The part of the floor in room 1 not paved with stones is described as hard, tamped, and covered with black ash. This does not necessarily point to destruction by fire; the ash may derive from oven sweepings and the like. A violent fire would probably have left other traces not easily overlooked (e.g., charred roof beams and calcined stone).

Near the eastern corner of room 1, a triply recessed doorway about 80 cm wide in the northeastern wall (pl. 44a) led into a small, almost square room that we will tentatively call the "cella" (room 2, about 2.50 x 2.40 m).⁶ The original floor of this room, at elevation 6.86 m, was partly stone-paved.

Behind room 2 and situated at a higher level there was a narrow deep room that did not communicate with room 2 and remained only partially excavated (room 12).

The northern corner of room 1 and the adjoining rooms 4, 7, and others were not excavated down to this elevation, so the original layout here is unknown. There was at first a doorway from room 2 to room 3, with a doorsill at elevation 7.03-7.07 m, made of medium-sized stones. It seems quite possible, therefore, that the floor found at elevation 7.15 in room 3 and in the eastern corner of room 4 was in fact the original floor. The walls around room 3 were not founded any deeper than 7.20 m. The excavators dug down to 6.89 m in room 3 without finding an earlier floor. The soil at this elevation is described as virgin. The fact that no later reflooring, corresponding to levels 2B-A, was observed in room 3, is explainable by the fact that rooms 3-6 had been disturbed by unauthorized digging before Schmidt arrived. This illicit digging may also account for the disappearance of the wall between rooms 3 and 4.

If the 7.15 floor in room 3 was the original floor, the mud and mudbrick step outside the southwestern doorway of room 3 may be of the same date. This step could be traced for a distance of about 30 cm northwest of the buttress framing the doorway from room 1 to room 2. It was built on stones encountered at elevation 6.80 and presumably served to step down into room 1 (north), where the original floor was at elevation 6.60. In room 1, other stones at elevation 6.80 seem to have formed a first step leading up toward room 4. Additional stones, forming a second step, were found at elevation 7.14. All of these room 3-4 features may very well date to the first alterations, which form level 2B (to be described below). Their only tenuous link to the original structure (level 2C) is the doorsill between rooms 2 and 3.

It is unlikely, though not to be excluded, that the 7.30 m floor in room 7 (south) was in use at the same time as the 6.50 m floor in the adjoining room 1 (north). Therefore room 7 and rooms 4 (center and north), 5, and 6, all of which had their floors even higher up, are treated below, together with level 2A.

The main entrance of the sanctuary faced onto an open space in the nature of a public square 6 m across and extending along the front of the sanctuary as far as excavated (pl. 51, area 25).

Facing the sanctuary across the square there was another building constructed in similar technique (pl. 51, plot KG) with a doubly recessed entrance in which a large stone slab (1.90 x 0.80 m) formed the doorsill. This sill was lying at a height of 4.79 m. The difference in

⁵Columns set on stones and coated with mud; see Young (1966b), especially p. 51.

⁶This room, too, has a counterpart in Hasanlu Burned Building II; see previous note.

height between the entrances of the two buildings is presumably due to the natural slope of the terrain and would not seem to preclude simultaneous use of the two structures.

The entrance to the southwestern building led into a passage with an extremely rough pavement, which nevertheless showed signs of having been smoothed by wear. Off this passage there was a small guardroom (KG 2) partitioned off by a poorly built wall. In room KG 3 a partition at right angles to the southwestern wall created a recess that had apparently been used for cooking. It contained a troughlike arrangement lined with mud plaster 2 cm thick and, like the similar arrangement against the southwestern wall of the main room (room 1) of the sanctuary, burned from the inside. In contrast to the sanctuary, the building in plot KG was almost devoid of objects. Apart from a grinding slab and a whetstone (both broken and discarded), only sherds were found.

Among the construction materials of the steps between sanctuary rooms 1 and 2 and of the raised floor in room 2 (see below), many pins, cylinder seals, necklaces,⁷ and other disused items from the temple inventory had been incorporated by way of foundation deposits. Inasmuch as they were sealed below level 2B floors, these objects definitely belong to level 2C (see tbs. 8-9 and pl. 52). Some hoards high up in the walls of room 2 are also assigned to this level.

Level 2B: The First Alteration

At some time during the use of the sanctuary the floors of rooms 2 and 12 had been raised and the walls rebuilt on a slightly different plan (pl. 53). As a result of this alteration, room 2 now had its floor at the approximate elevation of 7.52 m, and room 12 at 8.32 m. The doorway from room 2 to room 3 was blocked and the back wall of the "cella" was built out into room 12. The cella back wall now contained a niche, placed off center and with its floor raised 19 cm above that of the room. The southeastern wall was thickened and the width of the cella reduced by about 40 cm. To bridge the difference in level between room 2 and room 1, three steps of mud over a stone foundation were built out into room 1 (pl. 44a). The mud had turned gray, apparently as a result of burning. No other definite traces of burning are mentioned by the excavators except for the presence of cylinder seals of "black burned stone" in level 2B (Sor 673, pl. 243:155; Sor 822, pl. 240:126; Sor 1051, pl. 245:181; and Sor 1184, pl. 242:150) and also in level 2C inside the steps just mentioned (Sor 611, pl. 244:168). Since these seals are probably all made of bitumen, which resembles burned stone, they cannot be taken as evidence for burning in level 2B. The steps leading down from room 2 to room 1 were at elevations 7.32 and 7.01 m. The adjoining part of room 1 had its floor at 6.68. If one accepts the argument (set forth below) that the floor found at a higher elevation in the north quadrant of room 1 must have subsequently eroded, then the alteration that involved room 2 must have preceded the other alterations.

The walls around the north quadrant of room 1 (pl. 53) did not extend deeper than 7.36 (west) to 7.27 m (east) and must belong to a later, level 2A floor, to be discussed below. As might be expected, a band of dirt between elevations 6.96 and 7.22—presumably the floor makeup of the level 2A floor—and also the adjoining walls (especially the doorjambs), again contained great quantities of pins, cylinder seals, and so forth—either disused items of the sacred inventory or votive gifts deposited on the occasion of a renovation of the sanctuary (see tbs. 8-9, pls. 41a, b, 44b, 45a, 46a, b, and 52). One set of objects (Sor 324-26, pl. 178e, f) is described as sticking out of the northeastern wall of room 1, between the steps leading to rooms 2 and 3. Such accumulations must have been concealed by a floor. Since all these objects necessarily predate the level 2A renovation—even if only by a short lapse of time—they are counted as part of the level 2B inventory.

In the residential building in plot KG, a wall was built over the ovenlike arrangement in room 3, described above. Its foundations were at 5.27 m. The former cooking recess appears to have been blocked by this wall.

⁷Reconstructible from beads lying in rows, e.g., Sor 717.

Level 2A: Later Alterations

As stated above, a floor existed between elevations 7.36 and 7.27 m in the northern quadrant of room 1. A remainder of it is visible in pl. 45b;⁸ it was left standing until the end of the excavation, because Schmidt considered it to be a platform used concurrently with the lower floor in the other quadrants of room 1. What is also clearly visible in pl. 45b, however, is that its irregular sides have been arbitrarily cut to a vertical face in excavating. In section, one can see a horizontal layering such as would occur if a floor were built up by use over a long time or by being raised intentionally. In view of the presence of the wall and floor hoards mentioned above, I would venture the hypothesis that the floor indeed had been intentionally raised all over room 1, covering the steps that led into rooms 4 and 3, but only the bottom and perhaps also the middle of the three steps that led into room 2. It is hard to see how an earthen platform about 75 cm high filling only the northern quadrant of room 1 could have stood up for any length of time while the lower floor was in use in the other three quadrants.

In support of my hypothesis, the architect's plan of June 13, 1938, shows the platform to have covered almost all of the northern quadrant at first, including the part where paving stones were later found at elevations 6.50 (west) to 6.60 m (east). In addition, above locus JI 13 (-14, 16-17),⁹ there was a fallen-stone layer at elevation 7.67 m that contained finds Sor 101-3. Underneath these fallen stones, there was soft dirt at 7.35 m, with finds Sor 113-14, 117-19 occurring between 7.30 and 7.46 m. Furthermore, the field records for June 9, 1938, mention the find of Sor 118 at elevation 7.30 in the east of room 1 and, after only three more entries, the find of Sor 122 (pl. 193d) at "floor level" in the eastern center of plot JI. Finally, a group of pins was found sticking out of the northeastern wall of room 1 at elevation 7.22, between the doorways to rooms 2 and 3. Suspended above a void, these objects would not have remained intact for any length of time. They must have been incorporated into a floor. In fact the next object to be registered after these pins, a cylinder seal, Sor 327, pl. 243:159, is mentioned as coming from a "floor layer," i.e., floor construction layer. All these facts tend to confirm the presence of a final floor at about 7.30 m throughout room 1. Since the surface before excavation was at elevations varying from 7.66 (west) to 7.21 (east) along the southern limit of plot JI, it is easy to see how the excavators might have overlooked the existence of a floor—no doubt badly eroded—at elevation 7.30. At this level, in contrast to previous levels, circulation must have been easy between room 1 and rooms 4 and 7 (south), which had floors at elevations of about 8.00 and 7.30 m. The stone doorsill from room 1 to room 7 (south) had a top surface at 7.46 m. There was probably also only a small rise from room 1 into room 3, which—according to another hypothesis of mine—may, in the course of this alteration, have received a new floor at about 7.40 m.

In room 3, object groups Sor 1040-53, 1165-75, 1182-84, 1195-96, and 1280-82 are stated to have been found at elevations 7.35-7.15 and resting on a floor at elevation 7.15 m. Such a concentration of finds is not likely to have accumulated during occupation of the floor,¹⁰ but is often found in the makeup of a subsequent floor due to the general ancient oriental custom of incorporating disused sacred objects into the structure of a sanctuary when the latter is rebuilt. No floor was encountered at an elevation higher than 7.15, but scattered finds (Sor 801, 803, 805-7, 809-11, 895, and 1036-38) occurred between elevations 7.41 and 7.59 in "disturbed dirt, dug by illicit excavators." It remains likely, although impossible to prove, that the final floor of room 3 was at about 7.40 m. From this elevation the final floor of room 4, at 8.00 m, would also have been easier to reach. A floor patch at elevation 7.40 was actually marked by the architect where the doorway from room 3 to room 4 should have been. Except for a few stones, the wall between rooms 3 and 4 was not recovered. It had apparently been destroyed by unauthorized digging before excavation began.

⁸See also Schmidt (1937-38), figure 5.

⁹Locus JI 13, which produced the finds numbered Sor 113-14 and 117-19, in turn lay more than 1 m above locus JI 55, shown on pl. 52.

¹⁰Admittedly the finds could have been stored on shelves that fell to the floor during a destruction of the building.

The location of objects Sor 267, 270, 276, 412-44, 508-14, 519, and 528—all found between elevations 7.70 and 8.00 m (II 24, pl. 52)—suggests that room 4 was divided in two by a wall that continued the line of the wall separating rooms 14 and 15. This area, also, had been disturbed by unauthorized digging before excavation began.

The walls of room 5 are described as resting on virgin soil at elevation 8.14 m. There was a doorway, which was later blocked, from room 5 to area 15. Room 6 was bounded to the southeast by a stone wall flush with the floor. The architect interpreted it as belonging to an earlier level, since the southwestern wall was built over it. The stones along the southwestern walls of rooms 6 and 4 were thought by the architect to belong to a bench. As they were not worn smooth, they may have been covered with mud. Sitting on this bench and leaning against the southwestern wall of room 6 there were two baked bricks (see above).

The sill in the opening between rooms 4 and 7 was at least 30 cm above the floor of room 7 (north). It may have served as a window rather than a door. In the northern part of room 7 the floor must have been at about 7.75 m (finds made at 7.69 are mentioned as found below the floor; the northeastern wall did not extend below 7.81). The unconnected wall with its top at 7.71 must therefore belong to an earlier level. Whether the floor in room 7 (south) at 7.30 was contemporary with the floor in room 7 (north) at 7.75 and, if so, how the difference in elevation was overcome, is hard to tell. In room 7 (south) there were two stone platforms against the northeastern wall. One had a grinding stone lying beside it.

Room 8 was not completely excavated. The part that was excavated was devoid of finds.

The wall that ran between rooms 13 and 14 had its foundations at 8.18-8.22 m, corresponding to the level 2A floor in room 5. In the southwestern wall of room 13 there was a niche with a clay basin in which fire had burned, baking the clay. A grinding stone was lying nearby. The few objects found in these rooms were lying at elevations between 8.25 and 8.50 m. Although dug to virgin soil, they yielded no earlier floors.

The designation “level 2A” has been given to the objects found on and up to 25 cm above the latest floors of level 2. This elevation has been chosen quite arbitrarily as the minimum height to which the walls as they collapsed are likely to have accumulated over the floors, sealing the room contents underneath. Only in room 5 were level 2A objects actually sealed below a level 1 floor.

Level 1B: The Latest Alteration

The architectural remains assigned to this level are limited to some later additions to the buildings of level 2A. They consist of walls built on a slightly different plan around room 5 and between rooms 15 and 16 of the sanctuary and standing up to 9.92 m. The foundations of these walls are at elevations that vary between 8.53 and 8.61, and seem to have gone together with a floor in room 5 at an elevation of 8.50. A “boulder floor” mentioned here seems to have been a scree of stones that had fallen from the walls onto an earthen floor (pl. 45c). The only objects assigned to level 1B are the following ones found among these stones:

Sor 7	Copper or bronze flower pin	pl. 170m
Sor 14	Green faience beaker with handle in the shape of a kneeling human-headed bull	pls. 45c: no. 2, 150d, and 154c
Sor 17	Copper or bronze winged ibex pin	pls. 45c: no. 3 and 179g
Sor 18 and 20	Shell beads	pl. 45c: nos. 4-5
Sor 21	Green faience beaker	pls. 151b and 154d

A rectangular stone against the center of the southeastern wall of room 5, at ca. 8.65 m elevation, may have served as a step down into this room.

In the absence of other walls at this elevation one might speculate whether level 1B room 5 could represent a tiny chapel, installed in a corner of the ruins after the destruction of the sanctuary. Besides this unprovable hypothesis other explanations could, of course, be offered. This might, for example, have been the upper part of a two-story wood and stone

construction. At other sites, walls have been known to shift sideways upon disintegration of the underlying timbers.¹¹

Level 1: Unstratified Material

The designation "level 1" is used for unstratified surface and subsurface material. I have considered as such all objects found from the surface down to within 25 cm of the latest level 2 floors in the various rooms. As explained above, the dividing line between level 2A and level 1 find spots is an artificial one, and would correspond to reality only if the walls of the disused building here had collapsed all at once and evenly, forming an undisturbed layer 25 cm thick over every floor.

Table 6. Surkh Dum-i-Luri Burials

	<i>Burial x 9</i>	<i>Burial x 21</i>	<i>Burial x 22</i>
Location	260 m west of excavation	175 m west of excavation	180 m west of excavation
Depth below surface	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded
Grave type	not recorded	3.20 m long, stone-walled, flat slab roof	2.00 m long, stone-walled, gabled slab roof
Position of skeleton	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded
Orientation of skull	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded
Sex	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded
Age	not recorded	not recorded	not recorded
Grave goods	Sor 1812: pottery vessel	Sor 1805-9, 1822-23: two co* pins, pottery vessels	Sor 1810-11, 1824(?): co bracelet(?), pottery vessels
Illustration	none	plate 37b	plate 37a

*Objects designated as copper (co) may include bronze.

¹¹E.g., at Korucutepe (van Loon 1978:32).

Table 7. Surkh Dum-I-Luri, Evidence for Floor Levels^{1, 2}

Room	Floor of level 1B ³	Floor of level 2A ⁴	Floor of level 2B ⁵	Floor of level 2C ⁶	Top of earlier wall	Doorsill leading to	Door socket leading to	Scattered finds ⁷	Concentrated finds ⁸
1 north	—	west to east 7.36 ^b -7.27 ^b	—	west to east 6.50 ^a -6.60 ^a	—	room 7: 7.46	—	7.30-7.42; 6.55-6.85	6.96-7.15; 6.32-6.53
1-2 step (in room 1)	—	—	7.01 ^a	—	—	—	—	—	6.45 ^c -6.98
1-2 step 2 (in recess)	—	—	7.32 ^a	—	—	—	—	—	6.72-7.20
1-2 step 3 (flush with floor of room 2)	—	—	7.52 ^b	—	—	—	—	—	7.37-7.42
1 remaining parts	—	7.27 ^c	—	west to east 6.55 ^a -6.68 ^a	—	room 9: 6.82	room 9:6.68	6.55-6.85	7.22 ^c ; 6.32-6.53
1-3 doorway	—	7.27 ^b	—	6.80 ^a	—	—	—	7.30-7.50	6.85-7.20
2	—	—	7.52 ^b	6.86	—	room 3: 7.03	—	7.62-7.65; 6.85	7.20-7.42
3	—	7.40(?) ^d	—	7.15 ^a	—	room 2: 7.07	—	7.41-7.59	7.15-7.35; 6.90-7.10
3-4 doorway	—	7.42 ^a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 north	—	8.01 ^b	—	—	7.98	—	—	8.05-8.13	7.84-7.89
4 center	—	—	—	—	8.00	—	—	8.03	7.64-8.00
5	8.50 ^a	8.19 ^a	—	—	—	—	—	8.50-8.65; 8.25	—
6	—	8.16 ^b	—	—	8.26	—	—	—	8.01-8.25 ^f
7 north	—	west to east above 7.69 ^a -7.81 ^b	—	—	7.71	room 4: 8.19 (window ?)	—	7.79-8.05	7.49-7.69
7 south	—	7.30 ^a	—	—	7.36	room 1: 7.46	—	7.40-7.64	6.95-7.25
8	—	—	—	west to east 6.28 ^b -6.70 ^b	6.68	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	west to east 5.98 ^a -6.73 ^a	—	room 1: 6.82 area 25: 5.85-5.95	—	—	—

Table 7. Surkh Dum-i-Luri, Evidence for Floor Levels (*cont.*)

<i>Room</i>	<i>Floor of level 1B³</i>	<i>Floor of level 2A⁴</i>	<i>Floor of level 2B⁵</i>	<i>Floor of level 2C⁶</i>	<i>Top of earlier wall</i>	<i>Doorsill leading to</i>	<i>Door socket leading to</i>	<i>Scattered finds⁷</i>	<i>Concentrated finds⁸</i>
10	—	—	—	north to south 5.98 ^b -4.75 ^b	—	area 25: 6.20	—	5.35-5.65	—
11 north	—	—	—	6.33 ^a	—	—	—	6.32-6.80	—
11 south	—	—	—	5.67 ^b	—	—	—	6.07	—
12	—	—	8.32 ^b	7.55 ^b	—	—	—	7.70	8.10-8.25
13	—	7.64 ^b -8.22 ^b	—	—	—	—	—	8.15-8.64	—
14	—	8.18 ^b -9.01 ^b	—	—	—	—	—	8.50	—
15	—	8.61 ^b	—	—	—	—	—	8.25-8.50	—
16	—	8.48 ^b -8.96 ^b	—	—	—	—	—	5.56-5.80	—
18	—	—	—	4.73 ^b	—	—	—	—	—
19	—	—	—	4.52 ^b	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	5.42 ^b	—	—	—	—	—
21	—	—	—	5.25 ^b	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	—	—	6.30 ^b	—	—	—	—	—
23	—	—	—	7.07 ^b	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	west to east 4.79 ^a -5.38 ^a	—	—	plot JG: 4.95-5.01	4.72	—
plot KG 1	—	—	—	west to east 4.67 ^a -4.79 ^a	—	area 25: 4.79	—	—	—
plot KG 2	—	—	—	4.65 ^a	—	plot KG 1: 4.67	—	—	—
plot KG 3	—	—	—	north to south 4.71 ^b -5.05 ^b	—	plot KG 4: 4.92	(not taken)	—	—
plot KG 4	—	—	—	4.47 ^b	—	—	—	—	—
plot KG 5	—	—	—	4.40 ^b	—	—	—	—	—

¹Datum equals 1540 m above sea level. ²Figures in bold are levels at which floors are assumed to have been situated. ³Latest alteration. ⁴Later alteration. ⁵First alteration. ⁶Original structure. ⁷Presumably on and above floor. ⁸Presumably below floor. ^aDeduced from actual mention of a floor at this elevation in the excavation notes. ^bDeduced from the fact that the walls that go with this floor are absent below this elevation. ^cOne of these groups (Sor 324-26) is described as sticking out of the northeastern wall of room 1. Such groups must have been concealed by a floor. ^dFor the arguments in favor of a 2A floor at 7.40 m in room 3, see discussion above. ^eSome of these below floor of 2C(?). ^fIncludes objects specifically described as found in the floor layer.

Table 8. Surkh Dum-i-Luri Floor Hoards

<i>Sor no.</i>	<i>Room</i>	<i>Locus</i> ¹	<i>Elevation (m)</i>	<i>Assigned to level</i>
649-51, 656-69, 673	1 east, south	J1 55-63	6.32-6.53	3A
652-54, 741	1 column base	J1 69	6.70	3A
1142-46	1 north	J1 164-65	6.45-6.50	3A
1003-4, 1006 ^a	1-3 doorway	J1 112/16-17, 112/20	6.75	3A(?)
1185-87, 1189-94, 1197-1207, 1340, 1521	3	J1 146, 150, 155-57, 159-63	6.90-7.00	3A
323, 335, 337-39, 364-65, 602-48, 714-35	1-2 steps	J1 30, 41-43, 52	step 1: 6.45-6.98 step 2: 6.72-7.20 step 3: 7.37-7.42	3A(?) - 2C ^b 2C 2C
1131-35, 1137-41 ^c	1 north	J1 142-45, 148-49, 151-52	6.60-7.14	2B
863-69, 875, 967, 988-1002, 1007-18	1-3 doorway	J1 96, 97, 99, 105, 112	6.85-7.20	2B
1280-82 ^d	3	J1 173	7.25	2B
412-44, 458, 508-14 528 ^e	4	II 24, J1 44	7.70-8.00	2B
1246-51, 1254, 1293-94, 1346	7 south	JH 6A, 10, 14	6.95-7.25	2B

¹On plate 52 each set of loci is indicated by only the lowest number in that set.

^aSor 1003-4 and 1006 were lying with a sheep bone around a stone encountered at 6.80 inside room 1 in front of the doorway that led into room 3. In discussing level 2C room 1, we have assumed such stones to have been incorporated into a step. If this is so, then Sor 1002-3 and 1006 must have been inside the step and thus antedate the level 2C construction.

^bOnly Sor 641 is mentioned as found at 6.45 "below the lowest step," and therefore may belong to level 3A. All other objects from step 1 (Sor 602-640) are mentioned as found between 6.50 and 6.98; they clearly form one group belonging to level 2C.

^cThese loci are not drawn on plate 52 as they partly overlap loci J1 164-65.

^dElsewhere in this room at elevations 7.15-7.35: Sor 1040-53, 1165-73, 1182-84, and 1195-96.

^eThe location of these objects and of Sor 267, 270, and 276 suggests that a (mudbrick?) wall may have run across room 4.

THE HOLMES EXPEDITIONS TO LURISTAN

Table 9. Surkh Dum-i-Luri Wall Hoards

<i>Sor no.</i>	<i>Doorjamb between rooms</i>	<i>Wall between rooms</i>	<i>Locus</i> ¹	<i>Elevation in m</i>	<i>Assigned to level</i>
1650-57	1, 2	—	J1 179-80	6.70	3A
1176-81, 1208, 1338-39, 1353-67	—	1, 3	J1 138, 167, 174	7.10	3A
1611-18	1, 3	—	J1 175/87	7.00-7.10	3A
1661-63	1, 9	—	JH 4	6.75	3A
332, 472, 1667	1, 11	—	JH 6, J1 40	6.50-7.13	3A
1303, 1307-16, 1664-66, 1691	—	9, 11	JH 5, 12	6.50-7.00	3A
1457-62	2, 3	—	—	—(a)	3A
1649 ^b	1, 2	—	J1 177	7.50	2C
1492-99	—	2, 12	JJ 13-14, IJ 6-8	7.70-8.25	2C
1341-43, 1465-89, 1491	—	2, 23	JJ 8-12	6.85-7.75	2C
324-36	1, 2, 3	—	J1 32	7.22	2B
1368-1435 1585-1610, 1619-48	1, 3	—	J1 175/1-86, 88-97	7.20-8.60	2B
693-95	1, 4	—	J1 54	7.83	2B
1529-84	1, 7, 9	—	J1 178	7.54-7.64	2B
1327-28, 1436-56	—	3, 13	II 29	8.10	2B
286-94	4, 5	—	II 21-23	8.06	2B

¹On plate 52 each set of loci is indicated by only the lowest number in that set.

^aNot recorded. Since doorjamb was superseded by wall in 2B alteration, objects must antedate 2C construction.

^bAlso Sor 228 in northwestern doorjamb at ca. 7.90.

CHAPTER 12

DUM'AVIZE

by *Maurits N. van Loon*

THE EXCAVATION

Returning to the Harsin-Khurramabad road, Schmidt passed the tall mound of Mauyilbak near Dum'avize, on which in 1936 Sir Aurel Stein had excavated two trenches at an obtuse angle to each other (Stein 1940:291-98). In Stein's trenches Schmidt found both plain well-baked red ware of the Iron Age and painted ware of Giyan IV-III type. The mound measures ca. 115 x 100 m and rises about 12 m above the bank of a small stream (pl. 58a). Schmidt dug at Dum'avize from July 1 to 3, 1938.

In order to investigate the lower reaches of the mound not touched by Stein, Schmidt laid out two 5 x 5 m plots, marked A and B, at the southern foot of the mound (pls. 57a and 58b). To judge from the pottery found (Do 10, pl. 82a and Do 11, cf. pl. 79a), the scant architectural remains as well as the burials (see tab. 10) belong to the Susa Dc-e period.

Table 10. Dum'avize Burials

	<i>Burial x 1</i>	<i>Burial x 2</i>
Plot	B	B
Depth below surface	2.05 m	2.35 m
Grave type	earth	stone-sided; irregular slab roof
Position of skeleton	on right side, flexed	on right side, flexed
Orientation of skull	to west	to northeast
Sex	female	(?)
Age	elderly(?)	child
Grave goods	Do 1-7A: two silver ear pendants, copper, ¹ and pottery vessels	Do 8: pottery wheel, animal bones beside vessel and beside roof slabs
Illustration	pl. 56b, foreground	pl. 56b, background
Remarks	patches of white film suggest remains of clothing	—

¹"Copper" may include bronze.

CHAPTER 13

KHATUN BAN

by *Maurits N. van Loon*

THE EXCAVATION

In the afternoon of July 3, 1938, the expedition moved from Dum'avize along the Badavar River to Khatun Ban, a cemetery about 2 km north of the river (pl. 61). Quite a number of graves had recently been opened here by the Lurs. The sherds in the dumps left by these unauthorized excavators were of plain well-baked red ware, as at Dum'avize.

Schmidt dug at Khatun Ban from July 4 to 6, 1938, and was at last rewarded by finding a tomb of the Luristan Bronze culture that had remained so elusive until the end. These tombs were not only roofed, but also lined with large, relatively thin slabs. A gap was usually left at the foot end, through which it was perhaps intended to inter relatives of the dead at a later date. The roof often consisted of two oval slabs roughly fitted into a circle with the help of smaller stones. By stripping off the topsoil over an area of about 20 x 20 m Schmidt easily found the covers of seven more tombs (pls. 59a and 62). The skeletons were for the most part very badly preserved, owing no doubt to the long rainy winters of this mountainous region and the slow drainage through the stone lining of the tomb. Particulars on the burials are to be found in table 11 and the loci of tomb objects are given in table 12. The occurrence, side by side, of iron and copper or bronze weapons and ornaments would seem to indicate an Iron Age II date for this cemetery.

Table 11. Khatun Ban Burials

	<i>Burial x 1</i>	<i>Burial x 2</i>	<i>Burial x 3</i>	<i>Burial x 4</i>
Depth bel. surface (m)	0.95	1.05	1.15	0.85
Grave type	slab cist, 1.75 x 1.25 x 0.95, irregular slab roof	slab cist, 1.25 x 1.00 x 1.05, flat slab roof	slab cist, 1.10 x 1.20 x 1.15, flat slab roof	slab cist, 1.45 x 1.00 x 0.85, flat slab roof
Position of skeleton	disarticulated	on back, legs flexed to right	no bones preserv.	upper part not preserv., legs flexed to right
Orient. of skull	to SE	to SE	to ENE	to ESE
Sex	female	(?)	(?)	(?)
Age	adult	elderly(?)	(?)	adult
Grave goods	Kha 1-26, 72: two co ¹ bracelets; ir rings, pins, and disc; ca, cha, et cetera, beads; co and pottery vessels; fl blades	Kha 27-36: ir dagger (at left arm, pointing down) and two bracelets, st cylinder seal, pottery vessel, fl blade	Kha 237-49, 73: two co bracelets, ir rings and pins, beads, pottery vessels	Kha 50-54: co tube and mount, ir bracelet, pottery vessels
Illustration	plates 60a and 63a	plate 63b	plate 64a	plate 64b
Remarks	—	no upright slab at foot end	no upright slab at foot end	no upright slab at foot end

¹Objects designated as copper (co) may include bronze.

THE HOLMES EXPEDITIONS TO LURISTAN

Table 11. Khatun Ban Burials (*cont.*)

	<i>Burial x 5</i>	<i>Burial x 6</i>	<i>Burial x 7</i>	<i>Burial x 8</i>
Depth bel. surface (m)	0.75	0.60	0.65	0.70
Grave type	slab cist, 1.05 x 1.05 x 0.75, irregular slab roof	slab cist, 1.20 x 0.80 x 0.60, inclined slab roof	slab cist, 1.15 x 1.00 x 0.65, flat slab roof	slab cist, 1.25 x 1.00 x 0.70, irregular slab roof
Position of skeleton	on back, legs flexed to right	no bones preserved	no bones preserved	on right side, flexed
Orient. of skull	to ESE	to ENE	to SE	to SE
Sex	male(?)	(?)	(?)	male(?)
Age	juvenile(?)	(?)	(?)	adult
Grave goods	Kha 55-56: co dagger under right arm, pointing down; pottery vessel	Kha 57-59: co pin, two ir anklets(?), pottery vessel	Kha 60-66: three co bosses, ir dagger and bracelet, co and pottery vessels	Kha 67-71: ir dagger (under left arm, pointing back) and two bracelets (on right arm), pottery vessels, fl blades
Illustration	plate 59c and 65a	plate 65b	plates 60b and 66a	plates 59b and 66b
Remarks	no upright slab at foot end	no upright slab at head or foot end	—	no upright slab at foot end

Table 12. Concordance of Khatun Ban Loci and Field Numbers of Objects¹

<i>Burial</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Field no.</i>	<i>Burial</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Field no.</i>
x1	1	Kha 1	x3	1	Kha 37
	2	Kha 2		2	Kha 38
	3	Kha 3		3	Kha 39
	4	Kha 4		4	Kha 73
	5	Kha 5		5	Kha 40
	6	Kha 6		5a	Kha 41
	7	Kha 7		6	Kha 42
	8	Kha 8		7a	Kha 43
	9	Kha 9		7b	Kha 44
	10	Kha 10		7c	Kha 45
	11	Kha 11		8a	Kha 46
	12	Kha 12		8b	Kha 47
	13	Kha 13		9	Kha 48
	14	Kha 14		10	Kha 49
	15	Kha 15	x4	1	Kha 51
	16	Kha 16		2	Kha 50
	17	Kha 17		3	Kha 52
	18	Kha 18	4a	Kha 53	
	19	Kha 19	4b	Kha 54	
	20	Kha 20	x5	1	Kha 55
	21	Kha 21		2	Kha 56
	22	Kha 22	x6	1	Kha 57
	23	Kha 23		2	Kha 58
	24	Kha 24		3	Kha 59
	25	— ^(a)	x7	1	Kha 60
26	Kha 25	2		Kha 61	
— ^(b)	Kha 72	3		Kha 62	
x2	1	Kha 27	4	Kha 63	
	2	Kha 28	5	Kha 64	
	3	Kha 29	6	Kha 65	
	4	Kha 30, 31	7	Kha 66	
	5	Kha 32	x8	1	Kha 67
	6	Kha 33		2	Kha 68
	7	Kha 34		3	Kha 69
	8	Kha 35		4	Kha 70
	9	Kha 36		5 (below 1)	Kha 71

¹See plans, plates 59-66, and *Index of Catalog Field Numbers* for references in the text catalogs.

^aNot reconstructible

^bBelow skull

CHAPTER 14

THE FINDS

by Maurits N. van Loon

The finds from all the sites sounded or excavated during the two seasons in Luristan are presented below in roughly chronological order, grouped within each period by the material from which they were made.

RECORDING OF LOCI AND FIND CIRCUMSTANCES IN OCCUPATION LAYERS

The following remarks apply to all the sites treated in this book, but more particularly they pertain to Surkh Dum-i-Luri, which yielded 1804 of the 2685 objects found in occupation layers (as opposed to graves) during the two campaigns.

The plot supervisors were provided with looseleaf binders containing, on one side, a grid of 18 x 18 cm on which the supervisor was to draw a sketch plan of the 10 x 10 m plot with numbered loci¹ and, on the other, lines on which he was to write locus number, a one-line description of the object, and its elevation. Finally, in the right-hand column, the registrar was to stamp the registration number of the object. A large part of the recording, especially during the last two days of excavation at Surkh Dum-i-Luri, was done by Schmidt himself.

Within each plot the rooms or areas were numbered, beginning with 1. We have given the rooms consecutive numbers within each site, as indicated on pls. 16b and 51. If we give the find spot as "1/11," this means the object was found in the wall between rooms 1 and 11. If we give it as "1-11," this means the object was found in the doorway or stairway between rooms 1 and 11. If it is given as "1, 11," this means it was found in either one of these rooms.

Although Schmidt would occasionally mention "level 2," "level 3," et cetera, he did not assign the material to archaeological levels in any consistent way. Sometimes the supervisor's record helps us by mentioning, between the object's description and its elevation, something about its find circumstances like "below base outer wall," "on floor," "in bench," and so forth. In many cases, especially outside of Surkh Dum-i-Luri, the elevation is the only datum we have to go by in deciding the context of the find.

In addition, large numbers of objects appeared during excavation without their exact find spot or circumstances being recorded. These were brought in at the end of the day and registered by plot, usually with the mention "fill."² Occasionally more precise information is given by Schmidt, such as "in wall," "below wall," or "wall removal." These last three are combined by us into one category, named "wall hoards" in table 9. For the reader's convenience, we have assigned the finds from Surkh Dum-i-Luri to the archaeological levels mentioned in chapter 11, but this endeavor was fraught with difficulties, as explained below.

¹In the terminology used by Schmidt, loci were known as "plot records" or "p.r." We have consistently replaced this expression by "locus."

²Schmidt consistently used the word "refuse" (abbreviated "ref.") where we would use "dirt" or "fill." We have replaced "refuse" by "fill" throughout this book.

Assignment of Finds from Loci to Archaeological Levels

The six objects associated with the only level 1 floor at Surkh Dum-i-Luri are labeled "level 1B." All objects associated with the level 2A floors are labeled level 2A, and so forth. Such association is assumed if the objects were found no higher than 25 cm above these floors. We have attached significance only to association with underlying floors. No distinction has been made between floor hoards and other objects found below a floor and thus antedating that floor, with the exception of level 3, which we have divided into 3A and 3B for reasons stated in chapter 11. The field notes are not always unequivocal as to whether an object was found on or below a floor. To judge by the elevations mentioned, the word "floor" in the records seems to mean that an object was found on the floor, while "floor fill" or "floor layer" seems to mean that it was found in the layer of fill of which the floor was made up, and thus antedated the laying of the floor referred to.

In many instances no floor is mentioned at all even though its presence can be surmised from circumstantial evidence, as indicated in table 7. In those instances our assignment of objects to particular levels remains an *ex post facto* reconstruction and, as such, subject to much uncertainty.

The finds listed in table 13 are assumed to have lain just beneath a floor, on account of the elevation at which they are stated to have been found. As no other sub-floor finds were made on the day they were excavated, it seems conceivable that the objects were found in the depressions of an uneven floor or that the excavators measured the depth incorrectly. There may have been more inaccuracies or confusing factors that now escape us.

Table 13. Surkh Dum-i-Luri Objects Possibly Belonging to Level 2A

<i>Sor no.</i>	<i>Room no.</i>	<i>Elevation in m</i>	<i>Level assigned</i>	<i>Floor elevation</i>	<i>Level if on floor</i>
155, 157, 159-60, 162	6	8.25	2B	8.26	2A
198, 200	1	7.25	2B	7.27	2A
849	11N	6.32	3A	6.33	2A
923	1W	7.25	2B	7.27	2A
1241	25W	4.72	3A	4.79	2A

All the objects of which the exact find spot and elevation are known appear in the catalog with a single level number without a question mark. We have assigned this level number on the basis of the stratigraphy as we understand it (see ch. 11 and tbs. 7-9).

All other objects are, in fact, unstratified, but on the basis of the sequence of discovery we have indicated their probable provenience by a level number with a question mark or we have mentioned a range of two or more levels to which they may belong, as set out below.

Assignment of Finds from Fill, Et Cetera to Archaeological Levels

A particular problem is posed by the numerous finds of which the exact find spot was not recorded, but for which the provenience is given in terms like "room 1 fill." From the find spots recorded on the successive days of excavation we have first reconstructed the archaeological areas and levels worked on each of these days. We have then applied the following principles.

1. If only one level was worked before or on a given day, or part of the day, we have assigned fill finds to that level, followed by a question mark.
2. If several levels were worked before or on a given day or part of the day, we have assigned fill finds to those levels together, without a question mark.
3. In many instances, the records first mention objects from the "surface layer," "surface fill," or "top fill." We have assigned these to level 1. The records then go on to list objects merely marked "fill." We have assigned the latter according to principles 1-2, with the omission of level 1. The list for the day then usually ends with beads and other bulk finds marked "general fill," that is top fill and other fill together. These in turn have been assigned to level 1 and other levels together according to principle 2. Finds marked "sieve" or "dump" have been treated in the same way as "general fill."
4. Finally, we have treated objects marked, for instance, "locus 24 fill," as if they came from that locus. Objects marked "fill near locus 24," on the other hand, have been treated like ordinary fill finds.

Because of the cautious policy outlined above, many objects which we have assigned to levels 1 and 2A will in reality have been lying in deeper levels. In view of the many uncertainties we have preferred to err on the side of caution.

Unstratified Material

After the finds from the excavation (Sor 3-1691) had been registered, a few surface finds received the numbers Sor 1692-98 and two objects were marked as coming from the "dug area" and found in "ref. Lur digs," that is, presumably, in the fill of the unauthorized excavations. Numbers Sor 1699-1804 have no provenience within the site and are simply marked "Lur ref.," probably with the same meaning as "ref. Lur digs." In the text catalogs and *Index of Catalog Field Numbers*, we have given the area as "(?)" and the level as "3A-1."

RECORDING OF FINDS FROM BURIALS

Burials were recorded by the supervisors on separate burial sheets, with the usual information about position, orientation, sex and age of the skeleton, and a list of the mortuary gifts, the location of which was noted on a sketch of the burial. Happily, very few problems were encountered in interpreting the field notes on the burials and their contents (607 objects from both seasons).

Burial numbers are preceded by an x. In each plot the burials were numbered in the order in which they were found, beginning with x1.

DIVISION OF FINDS INTO PERIODS

Initially, the finds were roughly dated by comparison to previously dug sites such as Giyan and Susa. Although better sequences are now available from Chogha Mish, Ja'farabad, and Susa Acropole, we still use Le Breton's 1957 designations like Susa A rather than Chogha Mish Late Susiana, Ja'farabad 3d-1 or Acropole 27-23. If we write Susa B-C, this does not mean that we still believe in the validity of Ba or in the existence of a break before, rather than after Ca (for a critique of Le Breton 1957 in the light of new excavation, see Le Brun 1971 and Amiet 1971). For Susa Cb-c, Da-b, Dc-d, and De one should now read Acropole IIIA and Ville Royale I IIIB, IVA, and IVB, respectively (Le Brun 1971:211; Carter 1980:35).

Although no consensus exists on the dividing line between Iron Age II and Iron Age III, for instance, Iranian archaeology has progressed to a point where material can, with reasonable certainty, be assigned to the appropriate millennium or even half millennium. We thought that the public would not be served by a mere division of the finds into object classes,

with each class covering a time range from about 5000 to 500 B.C. Instead, we judged it more helpful to divide the finds into a few major chronological blocks, which (following Vanden Berghe 1973a:49, 58; 1973b:16-29; 1973c:25-36, E. Henrickson 1985:97) we designate as:

Chalcolithic (5000-2900 B.C.)
 Early and Middle Chalcolithic (5000-3250 B.C.)
 Late Chalcolithic (3250-2900 B.C.)

Bronze Age (2900-1200 B.C.)
 Early Bronze Age (2900-2000 B.C.)
 Middle Bronze Age (2000-1600 B.C.)
 Late Bronze Age (1600-1200 B.C.)

Iron Age (1200-550 B.C.)
 Iron Age I (1200-1000 B.C.)
 Iron Age II (1000-750 B.C.)
 Iron Age III (750-550 B.C.)

It will be noted that we have included the Susa B-C or Uruk and Jemdet Nasr periods in our Late Chalcolithic, although others might begin the Early Bronze Age at 3000 B.C.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIALS OF THE FINDS

The materials of which the finds were made were identified visually in the field by Schmidt, who was not accompanied by a geologist or by a zoologist. He often added a question mark, but since all material designations rest only on *prima facie* evidence, we have omitted the question marks.

The terms "copper," "bronze," and "copper or bronze" are used interchangeably in the absence of analyses for the objects.

"Faience" is the name we give to the material that is often referred to as frit in the literature (Stone and Thomas 1956:38).

The word "steatite," rightly meaning "soapstone" but often misused for soft, chlorite-rich green stones, is replaced everywhere by "chlorite" (cf. Kohl 1975-76:30).

CLASSIFICATION OF THE OBJECTS

Having divided the objects by material, we grouped them within each division into classes based on shape, but often named for a supposed function. In many cases, however, we can only guess at the objects' function. For instance, most open vessels probably served as bowls to eat or drink from, most closed vessels as jars to keep foodstuffs in, and most intermediate shapes as pots to cook in. But there is certainly no one hundred percent correlation between vessel shape and function.

Taking shape as our criterion, we have divided all pottery, metal, stone, and faience vessels into three major classes designated as bowls, pots, and jars. Vessels of which the height is between three-quarters and one and one-half times the diameter have been assigned to the class "pots" after "bowls" and before "jars." "Pots" thus include shapes that others might call "deep bowls." If they are 12 cm or less in diameter we have called them "goblets" or, if in addition there is a handle, "cups." Jars with one handle are called "jugs" or, if in addition there is a pouring lip, "pitchers."

Vessels with rim diameters of 6 cm or less are called "miniature vessels" and divided into "miniature bowls," "miniature goblets," and "miniature jars" according to the criteria just mentioned.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE CATALOG SECTIONS

In discussing an object category we refer to a section of the catalog which occurs at the end of each chapter. In the catalog we give the illustration number and the site and object number, by which it was registered in the field.

Illustration and Identification

Drawing and Photography

We have used the excellent drawings and photographs that Schmidt had made in the field.³ After checking them against the object he often had them corrected. If several almost identical pieces have been found, only one is illustrated. For the others, the reader will find, after the abbreviation "cf." in the illustration column, the number of the plate reference to an illustrated object with which it can be compared.

Cylinder Seals

Of the many cylinder seals, a photograph of the impression only is usually presented. In most plates, the items shown are lettered a, b, c, et cetera, and a key at the bottom of the legend identifies these items by citing their site and object number. In most of the chapters discussing the finds, these are cited by site and object number, accompanied by the illustration number, wherever relevant. To shorten the many cross-references in chapters 19, 24, and 32, however, all stamp seals are numbered i-xliv and all cylinder seals 1-224 consecutively throughout the book.

Abbreviations of Site Names

The site and object number includes an abbreviation of the site name as follows:

Cha	Chaman	(ch. 10)	Mer	Merayun	(ch. 10)
ChAs	Cham Asiyān	(ch. 10)	MV	Mir Vali	(ch. 7)
ChJal	Chujale	(ch. 10)	Qal	Qal 'e Alan	(ch. 10)
CS	Chigha Sabz	(ch. 6)	Qum	Qumish	(ch. 10)
Do	Dum' avize	(ch. 12)	Sha	Shaffe	(ch. 10)
GZ	Gar Zore	(ch. 3)	S Gor	Siyah Gur	(ch. 10)
KI	Kamtarlan I	(ch. 4)	Sor	Surkh Dum-i-Luri	(ch. 11)
KII	Kamtarlan II	(ch. 5)	Zar	Zarde Savar	(ch. 10)
Kha	Khatun Ban	(ch. 13)			

Area and Plot Identifications

In the area/plot columns we mention, for objects from Surkh Dum-i-Luri, the room number corresponding to pl. 51. For objects from elsewhere only the plot in which it was excavated is usually known.

Level Correlations

In the level column the archaeological level is given for objects from Surkh Dum-i-Luri, according to the principles explained above. For objects from elsewhere only the elevation below the summit of the mound is generally given in the field notes.

³According to the information available to us, most of the drawings were made by Messrs. Sako and Minassian and most of the photographs by Boris Dubensky.

For objects from Surkh Dum-i-Luri the original provenience code, mentioning plot, locus, and elevation, is given in an index at the end of this volume.

Dimensions

Dimensions are given in centimeters and rounded to the nearest millimeter, so that only one figure appears behind the decimal mark. Half millimeters are disregarded. A plus sign behind a measurement means that this measurement was larger before the object was broken.

If the second and third measurements differ, we are giving length, width, and thickness. If they are the same, the figures represent height and diameter; the latter is then given twice. For all pottery, diameters are measured at the rim unless stated otherwise.

Descriptions

The description usually gives first the shape of the object itself and then the design visible on it, unless the common shape of a whole class (e.g., cylinder seals) is mentioned at the head of the catalog section. Asymmetric designs are described from left to right.

In describing seal designs I have generally followed the terminology used by Edith Porada (1948:xxiv-xxv), with the adjustments introduced by Briggs Buchanan (1966:xxi). To their system I have added the following additions:

<i>Centered circle</i>	Circle with dot at center
<i>Cross</i>	Equilateral cross
<i>Dentate border</i>	Horizontal line with vertical notches, above or below the design
<i>Double-line border</i>	Horizontal lines, above or below the design
<i>Genie</i>	Creature with human body and bird's wings
<i>Globe</i>	Globular shape, whether placed in the sky or elsewhere in the field
<i>Goat</i> (short for wild goat)	Animal with horn(s) curving backward
<i>Ladder border</i>	Two horizontal lines connected by vertical notches, above or below the design
<i>Lentoid</i>	Filled-in lentoid shape
<i>Enclosed lentoid</i>	Filled-in lentoid shape with added outline
<i>Hollow lentoid</i>	Lentoid shape drawn in outline only
<i>Line border</i>	Horizontal line, above or below the design
<i>Monkey</i> (short for monkey or goblin)	Squatting animal with raised forepaws and curly tail
<i>Moon</i> (short for moon crescent)	Crescent celestial body
<i>Sheep</i> (short for wild sheep)	Animal with two horns shown, one curving forward, the other backward
<i>Star</i>	Celestial body with four to eight rays
<i>Sun</i> (short for sunburst)	Disc with star inside ⁴

Comparisons

Comparisons to similar objects excavated at other sites are given by reference to the pertinent excavation report, with mention of the period to which this comparable object is ascribed. The many unexcavated parallels said to come from Luristan have generally been disregarded, as they do not furnish any reliable information. An exception is made for some of our pieces the meaning or function of which can be better understood by such a comparison.

⁴In the second and first millennia B.C. the star disc seems to represent the sun, and the star Ishtar (the planet Venus), while minor celestial bodies (such as the Pleiades) are shown as globes (Seidl 1957-71:485). Sometimes, however, the star may have had a less specific meaning. Especially when associated with the moon crescent, the eight-rayed star may represent the sun.

ALLOCATION OF THE OBJECTS

In the *Index of Catalog Field Numbers*, the reader will find a list of the field registration (i.e., site and object) numbers in alphabetical and numerical order with a reference to the object's discussion in this book and with an indication of its present whereabouts.

The finds from the first season were equally divided between the Muze-ye Iran Bastan at Tehran and the University of Pennsylvania's University Museum at Philadelphia. The latter was to select some objects to be given to Mr. Carl H. Holmes, whose mother, Mrs. Christian R. Holmes, was a major sponsor of the Luristan expeditions. These appear to be the seventeen pieces from Kamtarlan and Chigha Sabz now at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

From Schmidt's notes it appears that the American share of objects from the second expedition to Luristan was divided into two lots, one for the American Institute for Iranian Art and Archaeology in New York. The latter was to choose some objects for Mr. Carl H. Holmes (at a later date the AIIAA was dissolved and the objects remained in the care of Mr. Arthur U. Pope, who sold part, but not all, of them to the Metropolitan Museum of Art; see Muscarella 1981a:327-59). Out of the other lot, Schmidt was to select some objects to be presented to Mrs. William B. Thompson, who had also given funds for the expedition. This lot was then divided into two unequal parts: one-third for the University Museum at Philadelphia and two-thirds for the University of Chicago's Oriental Institute, which, beside its initial financial participation, had later taken over the Boston Museum of Fine Arts' participation.

In addition, twenty-one objects said to be from Luristan and bought by the expedition in Tehran were also divided, as follows:

<i>Object</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Accession No.</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Accession No.</i>
Teh 1	UM ¹	—	Teh 12	UM	—
Teh 2	Mrs. Holmes	—	Teh 13	Mrs. Thompson	—
Teh 3	OI ²	A 24176	Teh 14	OI	A 24181
Teh 4	Boston MFA ³	—	Teh 15	OI	A 24182
Teh 5	UM	—	Teh 16	UM	—
Teh 6	UM	—	Teh 17a-b	OI	A 24183-84
Teh 7	OI	A 24177	Teh 18a-b	UM	—
Teh 8	OI	A 24178	Teh 19	Boston MFA	—
Teh 9	OI	A 24179	Teh 20	UM	—
Teh 10	UM	—	Teh 21	UM	—
Teh 11	OI	A 24180			

These objects are described in chapter 35 and illustrated on plates 260-65.

¹The University of Museum of the University of Philadelphia

²The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago

³The Boston Museum of Fine Arts

CHAPTER 15

CHALCOLITHIC POTTERY AND BAKED CLAY OBJECTS

by Maurits N. van Loon

15A. EARLY AND MIDDLE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSIANA c-SUSA A)
POTTERY FROM CHIGHA SABZ

The Early and Middle Chalcolithic pottery is illustrated on pls. 67-69, and is divided into the following major classes in the catalog:

- 15A.1 BOWLS
- 15A.2 GOBLETS
- 15A.3 POTS
- 15A.4 JARS
- 15A.5 MISCELLANEOUS

In Chigha Sabz plots F7-N7, early painted ware appeared at depths going down from 2.85 m below the summit in F7 to 9.70 m below the summit in N7 at the southern foot of the mound and to 8.65 below the summit in H3 at the western foot of the mound. In addition, some sherds and even complete vessels attributable to the same ware were secondarily deposited in later levels as a result of pitting, gravedigging, or brickmaking (CS 141, 220, 222, 225, 226, 328-330, 344, 365, 508, 533, and 694-696).

Most of this ware is handmade. Two pieces are described as definitely wheelmade (CS 365 and 514, pl. 68n, k). The first of these is somewhat comparable in shape to four-lugged jars from Susa A and Ja'farabad 3d-1 (Dollfus 1978:165, fig. 19:23). Like CS 365, the Ja'farabad examples are described as usually wheelmade, with striations left by a scraping tool and red brown paint on yellow brown clay. CS 514 is probably a chalice foot and may be compared to a Susa A1 chalice foot that also carries wheel marks (Stève and Gasche 1971, pl. 34:14). Six goblets or incurving pots are described as possibly made on the slow wheel (CS 215, pl. 69g; CS 226, pl. 67d; CS 315, cf. pl. 67b; CS 316, pl. 68h; CS 343, pl. 69e; and CS 548, pl. 68i).

In addition to complete or restorable vessels, many fragments of painted ware have been drawn and photographed for the interest of their design. They are hard to classify by vessel shape. I have assumed that they were held in the correct position when their sections were drawn. Below I have therefore listed the steep, sloping-sided sherds as possible fragments of truncated conical pots, and the incurving sherds as possible fragments of incurving or footed pots. Among the latter the thicker-walled sherds (CS 243:1, cf. 69f; CS 694, pl. 69i; and CS 538, pl. 69j, all 0.8 cm or thicker) should perhaps be classified as jar sherds, although their decoration does not differ from the thinner-walled sherds. In contrast to chalice feet complete chalices have been found neither at Chigha Sabz nor at Giyan VC. Still, a comparison of the many incurving or S-profiled rim sherds carrying goat designs with similarly decorated vessels from Sialk III_{6,7} (Ghirshman 1938, pl. 20) and Hissar IC (Schmidt 1937, pls. 7 and 10), contemporary with Giyan VD, suggests that the earlier sherds also come from chalices or footed pots (cf. CS 215, 518, 694, pl. 69g-i).

Most of the goblets have almost straight rims. The majority appear to tend slightly toward an incurving shape. Straight-sided to incurved goblets therefore have been grouped together, but if the goblet wall has a reversal of the curve toward a slightly outcurved rim I have called it sinuous.

As one can see in the catalog most of the pottery comparisons are with sites and levels of the Susiana c to Susa A time range (ca. 4750-3400 B.C.). The complete vessels seem to belong to the later, Susa A part of this time range. In his field report (ch. 1), Schmidt described the Susa A-type ware ("Chigha Sabz fine ware") as extraordinarily thin and well baked with a metallic tinkle, orange paste and a grayish white or cream surface; the geometric designs are well drawn in brown or red-brown paint. The Susiana c-type ware ("Chigha Sabz crude ware") is described as yellowish brown, with rows of conventionalized ibexes or human dancers in brown paint. The ware painted with rows of tiny stylized goats on either side of large, zigzagging steps (CS 232:1, 247, 617, 695, 234:3, pl. 69a-d, f) is not represented by any complete vessel. Clare Goff found similar sherds on the surface of Chigha Zargaran about 30 km northeast of Chigha Sabz and dated them to the Giyan VA phase (ca. 5000-4500 B.C.), comparing the design to Samarra step designs (Goff 1971:137, fig. 2:6-8). The rows of tiny goats, however, recall designs on "goat bowls" from Sabz in the Deh Luran plain, dating to the Mehmeh phase (ca. 4800-4400 B.C.; Hole et al. 1969:150, fig. 59). The rows of women with joined hands (pls. 67a-69j), called "dancing men" by Hole, also occur at Sabz in black-on-buff painted ware of the Mehmeh phase (Hole et al. 1969, fig. 63n). A comparison with a sherd from the Transitional period (ca. 5000 B.C.) at Choga Mami (Oates 1969:137, pl. 31b), painted with a man between two women, shows that the wide-hipped figures are probably meant to represent women. The levels producing "rows of wild goats" and "dancing men" designs at Musiyan were briefly reinvestigated by Hole and proved to date to the Mehmeh phase as well (Hole et al. 1969:69-72).

Occupation of Chigha Sabz at least as early as Susiana phase c (ca. 4750-4375 B.C.) is indicated by the very characteristic cogwheel-shaped whorls, treated in section 15C.3.1 of this chapter. This early occupation was reached by Schmidt in the southern plots L7, K7, and J7 up to the -5.75 m contour. It is there that all but two of the early sherds and whorls appeared. Most of the Susa A vessels were found above the -5.75 m contour in J7, and in the western and northern plots H3-4 and F7, together with a different, notched type of whorl.

Certain features occur that were popular in the subsequent Giyan VD period (ca. 3250-3100 B.C.), such as chalice feet (CS 197, 514, and 515, pl. 68j-l,), painting with fine zigzags (CS 222, pl. 67g) or bold zigzags (CS 316 and 581, pls. 68h, 67e), and fine crosshatching (CS 330, pl. 68c). All of these, however, existed in Giyan VC or Susa A as well. The only fragment that seems out of place is a jar sherd painted with dotted lozenges (CS 696, see catalog 15A.4.2) as at Giyan VD. It was not stratified.

The early sherds with their rows of peculiarly stylized tiny goats suggest that in the fifth millennium B.C. local culture had a character of its own. The truncated conical bowls and sinuous goblets painted with bold designs from the upper part of the deposit (CS 581, 585, 586, and 589, pls. 68a and 67e, f) indicate strong orientation toward Susa in the fourth millennium B.C.

A summary of the shapes and decorative patterns occurring in the Early and Middle Chalcolithic pottery from Chigha Sabz is given in tables 14 and 15. At least one illustration for each type can be found on plates 67-69 and a description of each registered item, with parallels if found in the literature, is given in the catalog.

15B. LATE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSA B-C) POTTERY FROM KAMTARLAN I

The Late Chalcolithic pottery is illustrated on pl. 73 and is divided into the following major classes in the catalog:

- 15B.1 OVAL PLATTER
- 15B.2 BEVELED-RIM 'BOWLS'
- 15B.3 JARS
- 15B.4 GOBLET
- 15B.5 POTS

In Kamtarlan I plots O-P, between 4.10 and 6.45 m below the summit, Schmidt excavated a pisé wall, a stone wall, and a burial. These three features must belong to three closely successive periods. The data recorded, however, do not enable us to decide to which of these three divisions the objects retrieved are to be assigned. The ten pottery items from these

loci are therefore treated together. They all seem to fall within the Susa B-C or Uruk to Jemdet Nasr time range. KI 133 and KI 153 (pl. 73d) have links with Susa A, which ended about 3400 B.C., but they are wheelmade. KI 135a-b and KI 150 (pl. 73e) might be compared to ridged jars of Susa D (which started around 2900 B.C.) and Giyan IV, but the depth at which they were found suggests that they are earlier. KI 135a-b and KI 150 are also wheelmade.

As at other Uruk to Jemdet Nasr sites, wheelmade vessels are outnumbered by handmade ones, and the bulk of the latter consists of "beveled-rim bowls." The Kamtarlan I examples of this well-known type (KI 136a-c and KI 144, pl. 73b) are so tall as to resemble flower pots rather than bowls, but this is not a late feature. On the contrary, in the 1969-71 Acropole sounding, such a tall "beveled-rim bowl" appeared in level 17B, that is, in the earlier part of the Uruk level. The coarse, plant-tempered oval tray (KI 143, pl. 73a) is also paralleled in Uruk levels at Susa and Uruk. The parallel cited for the tall jar fragment (KI 137, pl. 73c) is more doubtful. In the first place, this piece may be associated with burial O x1, which may belong to a later period. Secondly, the Acropole piece is also fragmentary and belongs to the Jemdet Nasr period.

A summary of the shapes and decoration occurring in the Late Chalcolithic pottery from Kamtarlan I is given in table 16. At least one illustration for each type can be found on plate 73 and a description of each registered item, with parallels if found in the literature, is given in the catalog. In addition to these pieces, groups of sherds found in P between 4.55 and 6.00 m below the summit were also registered. They include much red-slipped ware as found at Susa III (Le Brun 1971:199-200, fig. 61:17-20), suggesting that occupation of Kamtarlan I lasted through Proto-Elamite into Early Bronze times.

15C. EARLY AND MIDDLE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSIANA c-SUSA A) BAKED CLAY OBJECTS FROM CHIGHA SABZ

All of the Middle Chalcolithic baked clay objects other than pottery vessels are from the Susiana c to Susa A levels at Chigha Sabz.

The catalog for 15C, pp. 92-99, is divided into the following major classes which are discussed below:

- 15C.1 DISC
- 15C.2 OVALS
- 15C.3 WHORLS
- 15C.4 SLING MISSILES
- 15C.5 RINGS OR BEADS
- 15C.6 PENDANT
- 15C.7 TOKENS
- 15C.8 FIGURINES

15C.1. DISC

The disc (CS 187, pl. 70p), made from a painted sherd, shows the beginnings of a perforation.

15C.2. OVALS

The ovals (CS 322 and 333) do not yield any clue as to their use.

15C.3. WHORLS (pls. 70-71)

15C.3.1. Cogwheel-Shaped

The numerous cogwheel-shaped whorls pose problems concerning their function and chronological position. Twelve out of sixty-five such objects displayed only the beginnings of a perforation. That these should be unfinished whorls is unlikely, as shaping an object of clay around a spindle requires much less effort than drilling a hole through it after it has been baked. Could they, even though not pierced, nevertheless have been used in spinning? The presence

of unperforated examples among the notched and round groups of whorls as well seems to indicate that they were.

Cogwheel-shaped whorls are generally associated with the early part of the Susiana sequence. At Ja'farabad they appear in levels 6-4, which correspond to Susiana b (Dollfus 1971a:81; 1971b:73; 1975:31, fig. 31:5; 1978:156, fig. 20). At Jowi they occur in phases Susiana b-c (Le Breton 1947:149, fig. 18:2nd row, no. 4), at Musiyan with material mostly from Susiana c (Gautier and Lampre 1905:88, fig. 117:4), and at Sabz in the Sabz to Mehmeh phases, which correspond to Susiana a-c (Hole et al. 1969:206, fig. 88e-g; 5200-4400 B.C., cf. Hole 1977:27; Dyson 1968:308, 310). One was even found in the basal levels of Susa (de Mecquenem 1928:104, fig. 5:8). Most of the whorls from these other sites have the quatrefoil or cinquefoil shape exemplified by our whorls (CS 178, pl. 71d; CS 179, pl. 70a, and CS 265, pl. 70e). It is perhaps no accident that our quatrefoil whorls (see also CS 73 and 193) were all found in K-M 7 at elevations between -7.90 and -8.30 m, below the level at which the goat-and-step or woman-and-step pottery designs occurred (-5.85 to -7.80 m).

At Chigha Sabz, however, in contrast to the Susiana and Deh Luran sites, there seems to be a development from the four- to five-cog wheel via the six-cog wheel, which occurs at all elevations, to the wheels with seven to eleven cogs that seem to predominate between the -5.75 and the -7.00 m contours. In view of their numbers we can confidently say that the latter were contemporary with the goat-and-step or woman-and-step painted pottery. The growing number of cogs left less and less space in between, so that the intervening notches became smaller and smaller.

A curious feature of the cogwheel-shaped whorls is their pillowlike profile, caused by the fact that the cogs had been pulled out and flattened, often after the points had been folded over. In addition the cogs or points were often pulled down, giving the whorl a plano-convex or even a concave-convex section (e.g., CS 244, pl. 71i).

15C.3.2. Notched

The final stage of the development is seen in the notched whorls (pl. 71n, o), in which the basically round shape is hardly interrupted by the shallow notches. These all come from above the -5.75 m contour in J7, or from F7, and were associated in both plots with vessels carrying bold designs of Susa A type (note, however, that notched whorls occur at Jowi, which is probably not later than Susiana c; see Le Breton 1947, fig. 18, top row).

15C.3.3. Round

The round-shaped whorls seem related to the conical whorl with concave base, of which four examples turned up in H4 at -7.20 to -7.30 m elevation and two in F7, together with the more usual conical, biconical or spherical shapes (pls. 70r-s, 72e-f, 73g). They are also related to the cogwheel-shaped examples with a concave-convex section (CS 244, pl. 71i).

15C.4. SLING MISSILES

Clay sling missiles are a common type of find at Susiana c-e sites (see comparisons in catalog). The ones from Chigha Sabz have one rounded and one pointed end (CS 348, pl. 72g).

15C.5. RINGS OR BEADS

Several ring-shaped objects, some of which may have served as beads, are included in this class (CS 372, 594-95, pl. 72h-j).

15C.6. PENDANT

A pear-shaped unbaked clay object is interpreted as a pendant (CS 209, pl. 72k).

15C.7. TOKENS

Although some clay “studs” (tokens) like pl. 72 l-n from the Deh Luran have been ascribed by some scholars to the same purpose as the similar stone labrets (Hole et al. 1969:237), others have considered them as cosmetic crushers (Ghirshman 1938:21). CS 512 (pl. 72n), however, may be comparable to a triangle with splayed feet from Sarab (ca. 6000 B.C.), which Denise Schmandt considers as a “token” (Schmandt-Besserat 1979:24, 28). It has a stone counterpart in CS 517 (pl. 74l).

15C.8 FIGURINES

Among the animal figurines (pls. 72o-r and 117a), the quadruped with a hole in its belly (CS 252) may be a relic of the hunting magic that certainly existed in Iran around 6000 B.C. (Porada 1965a:21, pl. 1B, from Sarab). The hollow painted bird fragment (pl. 72o) undoubtedly belongs to a figurine on a pedestal, of a type well known from Susiana e/Susa A sites (see comparisons in catalog). Found nearby were two hollow animal heads that may well have been part of animal-shaped vessels (pls. 72p and 117a). A third fragment was found in mixed context at the southern foot of the mound. The resemblance to Uruk period and later hedgehog vessels is probably fortuitous. They may well have formed the rear end of quadruped or bird vessels. CS 524 is cataloged as such in the Philadelphia University Museum.

15D. LATE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSA B-C) BAKED CLAY OBJECTS
FROM KAMTARLAN I

The Late Chalcolithic baked clay objects are illustrated on pl. 73f-i and they are divided into the following major classes in the catalog:

- 15D.1 MULLER
- 15D.2 WHORL
- 15D.3 SLING MISSILE
- 15D.4 FIGURINE

15D.1. MULLER

Mullers or bent nails of clay are fairly ubiquitous at sites of the Ubaid period in Mesopotamia (Tobler 1950:169; Stronach 1961:107) and of the Susiana c-e phases in Iran (see catalog). If the Kamtarlan fragment (KI 130, pl. 73f) is part of a muller and if it is in situ, then its use—probably as a kind of pestle, with the hook serving as a handle—would seem to have continued into Susa B-C times.

15D.2. WHORL

The one whorl from the Susa B-C locus at Kamtarlan I is conical, like one of the latest whorls from Chigha Sabz (KI 128, pl. 73g).

15D.3. SLING MISSILE

To judge by the find from Kamtarlan I, plot O, sling missiles also went on being used in Susa B-C times (KI 134, pl. 73h).

15D.4. FIGURINE

This unbaked figurine with stump arms and spread legs wears a necklace and apparently represents a human being (KI 138, pl. 73i).

Table 14. Shapes of Early and Middle Chalcolithic (Susiana c-Susa A) Pottery¹

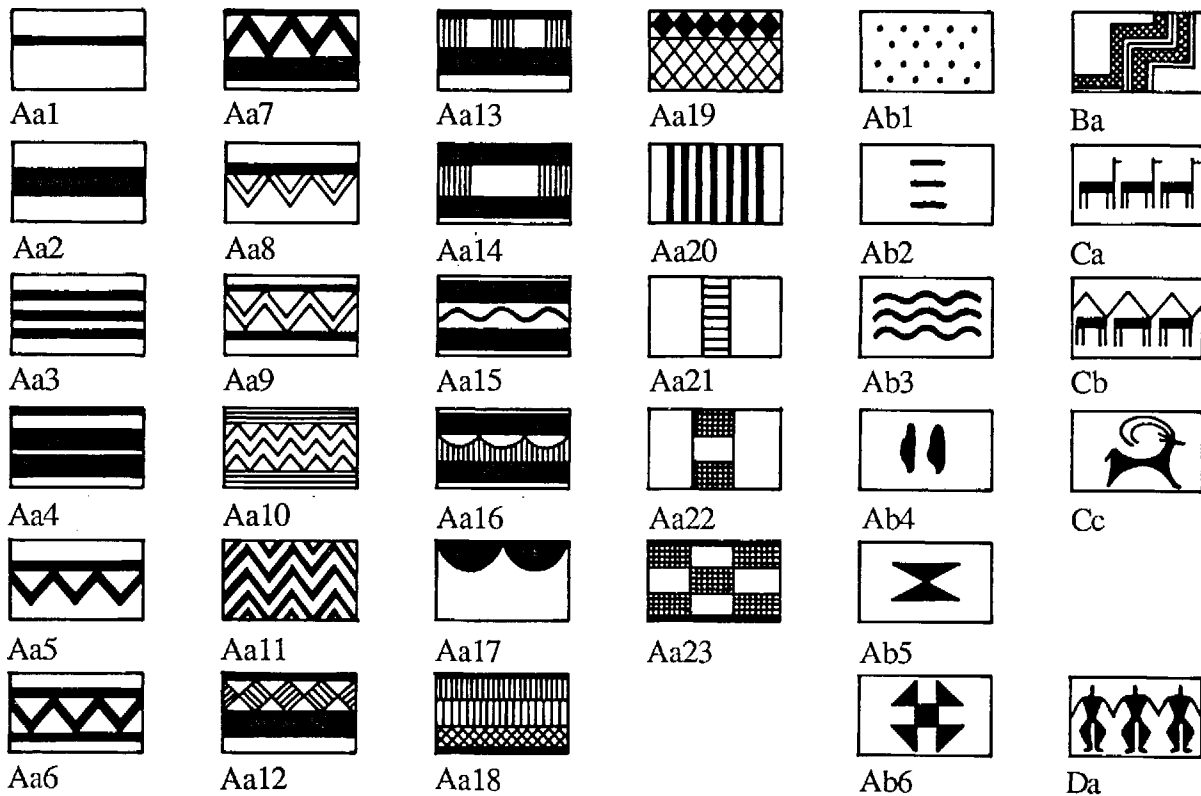
<i>Class</i>	<i>Shape</i>	<i>Site and object no.</i>
15A.1	BOWLS	
15A.1.1	Truncated conical	
15A.1.1.1	<i>Complete</i>	CS 240, 585, 589
15A.1.1.2	<i>Possible Fragments</i>	CS 242, 248
15A.1.2	Miniature Incurved	CS 220
15A.1.3	Incurved	CS 330
15A.1.4	Sinuuous-Shaped	CS 53
15A.2	GOBLETS	
15A.2.1	Miniature Incurved	CS 513, 214
15A.2.2	Straight-Sided to Incurved	
15A.2.2.1	<i>Complete</i>	CS 533, 539, 508, 316*, 315*, 344
15A.2.2.2	<i>Possible Fragment</i>	CS 226*
15A.2.3	Sinuuous-Shaped	CS 581, 586
15A.3	POTS	
15A.3.1	Truncated Conical	
15A.3.1.1	<i>Complete</i>	CS 222
15A.3.1.2	<i>Possible Fragments</i>	CS 157, 161, 232:1, 234:1, 243:2, 247, 615, 616:1, 616:2, 616:3, 616:4, 617, 618:1, 618:3, 618:4, 619:1, 619:2, 619:3, 619:4, 695, 225, 342
15A.3.2	Incurved	
15A.3.2.1	<i>Complete</i>	CS 343*, 548*
15A.3.2.2	<i>Possible Fragments</i>	CS 155, 156, 232:2, 232:3, 232:4, 234:2, 234:3, 234:4, 243:1, 618:2, 215*, 518, 694, 538
15A.3.3	Pedestal	CS 515, 514*, 197
15A.4	JARS	
15A.4.1	Miniature	CS 549
15A.4.2	Sinuuous-Shaped	CS 696
15A.4.3	Four-Lugged	CS 365*
15A.5	MISCELLANEOUS	
15A.5.1	Lugged Vessels (Lug only)	CS 141
15A.5.2	Flat Lids	CS 328, 329
15A.5.3	Sherds Not Described	CS 216, 582, 587

¹Unless stated otherwise, this pottery is handmade. An asterisk indicates that traces of the slow wheel can be seen. For the criteria used to distinguish between "bowls," "pots," and "jars" see chapter 14.

Complete examples of one shape are listed in order of rim diameter size, with the smallest first and the largest last.

Fragments are grouped according to design; within each design group they are listed in order of registration number.

Table 15. Decorative Patterns of Early and Middle Chalcolithic (Susiana c-Susa A) Pottery



A. Geometric

a. Main designs

1. single thin horizontal
2. single thick horizontal
3. multiple thin horizontals
4. one thin and two thick horizontals
5. horizontal with pendent zigzag
6. zigzag framed by horizontals
7. zigzag between thin and thick horizontals
8. double pendent zigzag
9. double framed zigzag
10. multiple framed zigzag
11. multiple zigzag
12. hatched lozenges between thin and thick horizontals
13. metopes between thin and thick horizontals (for fillers see b)
14. metopes between thick horizontals (for fillers see b)
15. waves between thick horizontals
16. fringed arcs between thick horizontals
17. pendent semicircles
18. notched and crosshatched friezes
19. lozenge and crosshatched friezes
20. multiple thin verticals
21. ladder
22. column of grid-filled checkers
23. grid-filled checkers between thin horizontals

A. Geometric (*cont.*)

b. Fillers

1. dots
2. groups of horizontal strokes
3. groups of horizontal waves
4. vertical blobs
5. hourglass
6. Maltese cross

B. Landscape(?)

a. Steps

C. Animal

- a. Simplified goats lacking horns
- b. Simplified goats with V-shaped horns
- c. Naturalistic goats with curved horns

D. Human

- a. Wide-hipped "dancers" joining hands

THE HOLMES EXPEDITIONS TO LURISTAN

Table 16. Shapes and Decoration of Late Chalcolithic (Susa B-C)
Pottery from Kamtarlan I

<i>Class</i>	<i>Shape</i>	<i>Site and object no.</i>	<i>Decoration</i>
15B.1	OVAL PLATTER	KI 143	—
15B.2	BEVELED-RIM "BOWLS"	KI 136a-c, 144	—
15B.3	JARS		
15B.3.1	Tall	KI 137	—
15B.3.2	Miscellaneous	KI 135	A (relief)
15B.4	GOBLET(?)	KI 133	B (painted)
15B.5	POTS		
15B.5.1	Small	KI 153	—
15B.5.2	Large	KI 150	A (relief)

CATALOG 15. CHALCOLITHIC POTTERY AND BAKED CLAY OBJECTS

Plate	Site and obj. no.	Plot and elevation ¹	Dimensions in cm ²	Ware ³	Paint color	Decorative pattern ⁴	Reference	Period
15A. EARLY AND MIDDLE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSIANA c-SUSA A) POTTERY FROM CHIGHA SABZ								
15A.1. BOWLS								
15A.1.1. Truncated Conical								
15A.1.1.1. Complete								
67a	CS 240	K7, -7.60	8.2 x 11.6 x 11.6	lt gy- brn	dk r-brn	Ba, Da; inside: Aa8, Aa8	<i>for women cf.</i> Gautier and Lampre 1905:131, fig. 254 (Khazineh) Le Breton 1947, pl. 10:3 (Bendebal), fig. 30:17 (Jowi) Hole et al. 1969, fig. 63n (Sabz) Dollfus 1971b, fig. 9:1 (Ja' farabad, 3, women and steps) Goff 1971:136, fig. 2:42 (Chigha Sabz, women and steps) Ghirshman 1938, pl. 80D:10	Susiana c Mehmeh Susa A Sialk III 6
68a	CS 585	F7, -2.85	12.6 x 26.8 x 26.8	lt brn	dk brn	inside: Aa17	<i>for step design cf.</i> Pottier 1912, pls. 5:9, 8:6 Stève & Gasche 1971, pl. 92:8, 16 <i>for design cf.</i> Hole et al. 1969, fig. 60a-b Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pls. 43b:4, 48a:3 Dollfus 1975, fig. 49:14-16 (Ja' farabad, 3m-n) E. Henrickson 1985, fig. 18:3 (Chogha Maran) Vanden Berghe 1975a, fig. 5 (Parčineh)	Susa A Susa A1 Mehmeh Giyān VB-C Terminal Ubaid Giyān VB-C
cf. 68a	CS 589	F7, -3.45	12.0 x 29.6 x 29.6	lt brn	dk brn	inside:Aa17	—	—

¹Below summit in meters; (t) means context is mixed, object assigned to this period on typological grounds.³Handmade unless otherwise indicated. ⁴See table 15.²Dimensions in centimeters, measured at rim.

Catalog 15. Chalcolithic Pottery and Baked Clay Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot and elevation</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Paint color</i>	<i>Decorative pattern</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
15A. EARLY AND MIDDLE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSIANA c-SUSA A) POTTERY FROM CHIGHA SABZ (<i>cont.</i>)								
15A.1. BOWLS (<i>cont.</i>)								
15A.1.1. Truncated Conical (<i>cont.</i>)								
15A.1.1.2. Possible Fragments								
cf. 67a	CS 242	K7, -7.55	4.0+ x 6.3+	gy-brn	dk pur	Da	—	—
cf. 67a	CS 248	K7, -7.75	4.0+ x 7.2+	gy-brn	dk r-brn	Da	—	—
15A.1.2. Miniature, Incurved								
68b	CS 220	K7, -6.25 (t)	2.8 x 4.8 x 4.8	dk gy lightly bk	—	—	—	—
15A.1.3. Incurved								
68c	CS 330	J7, -4.50 (t)	14.2 x 21.5 x 21.5	buff	dk brn	Aa18 ^a	—	—
15A.1.4. Sinuous-Shaped								
68d	CS 53	N7, -9.70	4.3 x 6.3 x 6.3	gy brn	blk	Aa13+Ab4	<i>for fillers cf.</i> Pottier 1912, pl. 9:3 Le Breton 1947, pls. 13-14, 21:8 Langsdorff and McCown 1942, pl. 36:14 (Bakun A)	Susa A Susa A Bakun A
15A.2. GOBLETS								
15A.2.1. Miniature, Incurved								
68e	CS 513	H4, -6.85	3.8 x 4.7 x 4.7	gy overfired	pur-brn	Aa2	—	—
cf. 68e	CS 214	L7 (pit 2), -8.75	4.2 x 5.4 x 5.4	gy-brn but unpainted	—	—	—	—

^aDesign doubtful according to Schmidt

15A.2.2. Straight-Sided to Incurved

15A.2.2.1. Complete

67b	CS 539	H3, -8.80	6.4 x 7.3 x 7.3	pi-brn	dk brn	Aa4	<i>for filler cf.</i> Pottier 1912, pl. 10:6 (Susa)	Susa A	
cf. 67b	CS 315	J7, -5.25	9.5 x 11.3 x 11.3	y-brn, li handm./slow wheel	dk brn-blk	Aa4	—	—	
67c	CS 344	J7, -5.10 (t)	10.7 x 11.8 x 11.8	lt gy-brn	y	Aa23+ Ab3, Aa3	Ghirshman 1938, pl. 51D:16 Contentau and Ghirshman 1935, pls. 44d:3, 46c:3 pl. 53c:1 Langsdorff and McCown 1942, pl. 30:3	Sialk II Giyana VB Giyana VC Bakun A	
68f	CS 533	H3, -8.35 (t)	4.4 x 6.4 x 6.4	y-brn	brn	Aa13	—	—	
68g	CS 508	H4, -5.95 (t)	6.2 x 7.8 x 7.8	y-brn	dk gy	Aa12	<i>for design cf.</i> Le Breton 1947, fig. 36:16, 19 (Bendebal) Contentau and Ghirshman 1935, pls. IX:3 and 46b:4 pl. 53a:1	Susiana c-d Giyana VB Giyana VC	
68h	CS 316	J7, -5.40	6.8 x 7.9 x 7.9	y-brn handm./ slow wheel	dk brn-blk	Aa7	Gautier and Lampre 1905, fig. 137b-c (Musyan) Contentau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 45b:6, c:6 Pottier 1912, pls. 1:1-3, 4:3-4, 5:5, 8:3, 10:4, 20:10 Le Breton 1947, fig. 47:10 (Susa) Stein 1940, pl. 12:1 (Chigha Pahan) E. Henrickson 1985, fig. 11:4 (Chogha Maran) Vanden Berghe 1974, fig. 4:5 (Hakalan)	Susiana c Giyana VB Susa A Terminal Ubaid Susiana c-d	
15A.2.2.2. Possible Fragments									
67d	CS 226	K7, -6.80 (t)	4.3+ x 2.5+	y-brn/ whm(?)	dk brn	Aa21+ Ab2+ Ab6	<i>for Maltese square cf.</i> Gautier and Lampre 1905, fig. 175c-d (Musyan) de Mecquenem 1943, pl. 5:1, 6 Le Breton 1947, fig. 39: 11-12 (Bendebal)	Susiana c(?) Susiana c-d	

Catalog 15. Chalcolithic Pottery and Baked Clay Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot and elevation</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Paint color</i>	<i>Decorative pattern</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
15A. EARLY AND MIDDLE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSIANA c-SUSA A) POTTERY FROM CHIGHA SABZ (<i>cont.</i>)								
15A.2. GOBLETS (<i>cont.</i>)								
15A.2.2. Straight-Sided to Incurved (<i>cont.</i>)								
15A.2.2.2. Possible Fragments (<i>cont.</i>)								
67d	CS 226	(<i>cont.</i>)					Contenau and Ghirshman 1935 pls. 42c:2, 43c:3-4 pl. 44d:4 pl. 54B:1 Weiss 1976, design no. 171 (Qabr Sheykheyn) Egami and Sono 1962, pl. 28: 2b (Gap) Langsdorff and McCown 1942, pls. 44:10, 45:5, 56:4 E. Henrickson 1985, fig. 13:8	Giyan VA Giyan VB Giyan VC Susiana d-e Susa A Bakun A Early Shahbid (4000-3600 B.C.)
15A.2.3. Sinuous-Shaped								
67e	CS 581	F7, -3.15	7.3 x 8.4 x 8.4	r-buff	dk brn	Aa7	See 15A.2.2 (CS 316) <i>for fringed arcs cf.</i> Egami and Sono 1962, pl. 31:4 (Gap) E. Henrickson 1985, fig. 17:49	Susa A Seh Gabi (3600-3200 B.C.)
67f	CS 586	F7, -3.15	9.8 x 11.6 x 11.6	lt brn/buff	dk brn	Aa16		
15A.3. POTS								
15A.3.1. Truncated Conical								
15A.3.1.1. Complete								
67g	CS 222	K7, -6.15 (t)	12.6 x 16.5 x 16.5	y brn	pur-r	Aa11+ Ab1, Aa10; inside: Aa6, Aa5	—	—

15A.3.1.2. Possible Fragments

cf. 67a, CS 225	K7, -6.25 (t)	4.0+ x 10.8+	gy-brn	brn	Da	—	—
shape 15A.1.1							
cf. 67a, CS 342	J7, -5.85	5.3+ x 4.7+	gy-brn	pur-r-brn	Aa3+Aa20 (=Ba?) + Da	—	—
but steeper							
69a CS 232:1	K7, -6.85	4.0+ x 8.2+	y-brn	pur-r	Aa3, Ba +Cb; inside: Aa6, Aa5	<i>for goat and step design cf.</i> Goff 1971, pl. 136, fig. 2:7 (Chigha Zargaran)	Susa A
						Mortensen 1976, p. 55, fig. 4i (Tappeh Cheshmeh Mahi C)	Susa A
						Pottier 1912, fig. 135 (Susa)	Susa A
cf. 69a CS 161	L7, -7.65	3.8+ x 5.7+	lt brn	dk r brn	Ba	—	—
cf. 69a CS 157	L7, -7.80	5.9+ x 6.0+	lt brn	r-brn	Ba+Ca	<i>for step design cf.</i> Le Breton 1947, fig. 28:20 (Jowi)	Susiana c
						Weiss 1976, design no. 76 (Qabr Sheykheyn)	Susiana d/ Susa A
						Stève and Gasche 1971, pls. 35:17, 41:22 (Susa)	Susa A2-1
						Egami and Sono 1962, pls. 20:6, 34:12 (Gap)	Susa A
						E. Henrickson 1985, fig. 17:47.3	Seh Gabi (3600-3200 B.C.)
69a CS 234:1	K7, -7.00	7.6+ x 6.0	y/gy brn	pur-r inside: A10	Ba+Ca;	—	—
cf. 69a CS 243:2	K7, -7.55	5.6+ x 4.3+	gy-brn	dk brn	Ba+Cb	—	—
cf. 69a CS 615	K7, -7.25	7.4+ x 7.6+	gy-brn	r-brn	Ba+Cb;	—	—
					inside: Aa6, Aa5		
cf. 69a CS 616:1	K7, -7.25	5.0+ x 3.7+	gy-brn	dk brn	Ba+Cb;	—	—
					inside: Aa6, Aa5		
cf. 69a CS 616:2	K7, -7.25	4.7+ x 4.4+	gy-brn	r-brn	Ba+Cb	—	—
cf. 69a CS 616:3	K7, -7.25	8.1+ x 5.8+	gy-brn	dk brn	Aa3, Ba+Ca	—	—
cf. 69a CS 616:4	K7, -7.25	5.1+ x 5.2+	gy-brn	dk brn	Aa3, Cb;	—	—
					inside: Aa6, Aa5		
cf. 69a CS 618:1	K7, -7.20	6.0+ x 4.0+	gy-brn buff	dk brn	Ba+Cb	—	—

Catalog 15. Chalcolithic Pottery and Baked Clay Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot and elevation</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Paint color</i>	<i>Decorative pattern</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
15A. EARLY AND MIDDLE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSIANA c-SUSA A) POTTERY FROM CHIGHA SABZ (<i>cont.</i>)								
15A.3. POTS (<i>cont.</i>)								
15A.3.1. Truncated Conical (<i>cont.</i>)								
15A.3.1.2. Possible Fragments (<i>cont.</i>)								
cf. 69a	CS 618:3	K7, -7.20	6.0+ x 4.4+	gy-brn buff	dk brn	Cb, Aa3	—	—
cf. 69a	CS 618:4	K7, -7.20	6.0+ x 4.3+	gy-brn buff	dk brn	Ba+Cb	—	—
cf. 69a	CS 619:2	K7, -7.20	6.2+ x 5.0+	gy-brn buff	dk brn	Ba+Cb	—	—
cf. 69a	CS 619:3	K7, -7.20	5.5+ x 4.0	gy-brn buff	dk brn	Cb	—	—
cf. 69a	CS 619:4	K7, -7.20	3.3+ x 6.9+	gy-brn buff	dk brn	Cb	—	—
69b	CS 247	K7, -7.45	9.1+ x 7.4+	lt buff	dk r-brn	Aa3, Ba +Cb, Aa3; inside: Aa5	—	—
cf. 69b	CS 619:1	K7, -7.20	8.0+ x 8.2+	gy-brn buff	dk brn	Ba+Cb	—	—
69c	CS 617	K7, -7.25	9.8+ x 7.5+	gy-brn	dk brn	Aa3, Ba +Ca; inside: Aa10, Aa11	—	—
69d	CS 695	J-L7, (?) (t)	4.8+ x 5.0+	gy-brn	dk r-brn	Ba+Cb	—	—
15A.3.2. Incurved								
15A.3.2.1. Complete								
69e	CS 343	J7, -5.50	9.7 x 12.8 x 12.8	lt brn/ slow whm(?)	dk brn	Aa22+ Ab2+ +Ab3	<i>for grid-filled checkers cf.</i> Contentau and Ghirshman 1935, pls. 44d: 3, 46c:3 Egami and Masuda 1962, fig. 8:13 (Bakun A)	Giyān VB Bakun A
68i	CS 548	H3, -8.65	10.8 x 13.6 x 13.6	y-brn/slow whm, overfired	bl	Aa15	<i>for triple Vs cf.</i> Le Breton 1947:162, fig. 26:1, 10 (Jowi) <i>for design cf.</i> Egami and Sono 1962: tb.1, design IXc	Susiana b-c Gap II

15A.3.2.2. Possible Fragments

cf. 69f	CS 155	L7, -7.80	3.8+ x 3.4+	gm-gy	dk gy	Cb	—	—
cf. 69f	CS 156	L7, -7.80	2.2+ x 3.7+	lt gy-brn	r-brn	Cb	—	—
cf. 69f	CS 232:2	K7, -6.85	4.7+ x 4.4+	y-brn	pur-r	Ba+Cb	—	—
cf. 69f	CS 232:3	K7, -6.85	4.5+ x 5.0+	y-brn	pur-r	Cb	—	—
cf. 69f	CS 232:4	K7, -6.85	4.5+ x 4.0+	y-brn	pur-r	Ba+Cb	—	—
cf. 69f	CS 234:2	K7, -7.00	6.3+ x 5.3+	y/gy-brn	pur-r	Cb	—	—
cf. 69f	CS 234:3	K7, -7.00	6.8 x 5.0+	y/gy-brn	pur-r	Ba+Cb	—	—
							<i>for goat and step design cf.</i>	
							See 15A.3.1.2 (CS 232:1)	
cf. 69f	CS 234:4	K7, -7.00	6.3+ x 5.7+	y/gy-brn	pur-r	Ba+Cb	—	—
cf. 69f	CS 243:1	K7, 7.55	6.3+ x 6.0+	gy-brn	dk brn	Cb, Aa3	—	—
cf. 69f	CS 618:2	K7, -7.20	3.6+ x 5.7+	gy-brn buff	dk brn	Aa3, Cb	—	—
69g	CS 215	L7, -8.75 (pit 2)	3.5+ x 7.3+	buff washed, handm. slow wheel	dk brn	Aa1, Cc	—	—
							<i>for design cf.</i>	
							Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pls. 45d: 1-2; 47a:2-5, b:1-2	Giyan VB-VC
							Young and Levine 1974, fig. 11:25 (Seh Gabi)	Seh Gabi
							Vanden Berghe 1973d:53a (Hakalan)	Susiana c-d
69h	CS 518	N7, -9.30 (t)	8.0+ x 6.8+	gy-brn	blk	Aa2, Cc	Cf. CS 215	—
69i	CS 694	H4, -7.00	5.5+ x 8.2+	gy-brn	dk brn	Cc, Aa2	Cf. CS 215	—
69j	CS 538	H3, -8.70	5.3+ x 6.7+	y-brn, slipped	dk brn	Da	See 15A.1.1.1 (CS 240)	—

15A.3.3. Pedestal Bases

68j	CS 515	H4, -7.00	4.9+ x 6.2 x 6.2 at base	gy-brn	dk gy	Aa2	—	—
							<i>for chalice feet cf.</i>	
							Stève and Gasche 1971: pls. 36:28; 39: 18-20	Susa A2-1
68k	CS 514	H4, -7.05	4.0+ x 9.0 x 9.0 at base	y-brn/ whm	—	—	—	—
68l	CS 197	L7, -8.10	6.0+ x 10.2 x 10.2 at base, fracture grd	lt pur-buff	—	—	—	—
							Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 58c:6	Giyan VD

15A.4. JARS

15A.4.1. Miniature

68m	CS 549	H3, -8.90 (t)	5.7 x 4.9 x 4.9	gy-brn	—	—	—	—
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Catalog 15. Chalcolithic Pottery and Baked Clay Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot and elevation</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Paint color</i>	<i>Decorative pattern</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
15A. EARLY AND MIDDLE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSIANA c-SUSA A) POTTERY FROM CHIGHA SABZ (<i>cont.</i>)								
15A.4. JARS (<i>cont.</i>)								
15A.4.2. Sinuous-Shaped								
—	CS 696	J-L7, (?)	8.2+ x 6.0+	lt brn	dk r-brn	Aa19+ Ab1	<i>for design cf.</i> Gautier and Lampre 1905, fig. 165c (Muradabad) Egami and Sono 1962, pl. 34:11 (Gap) Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 58d:4	— SusA A Giyān VD
15A.4.3. Four-Lugged								
68n	CS 365	J7, -4.55 (t)	20.8+ x 11.4 x 11.4	y-brn/whm striate surf.	dk r brn	Aa14+ Ab5	<i>for shape cf.</i> Stève and Gasche 1971, pl. 35:5 Dollfus 1978, fig. 19:23 (Ja' farabad, 3d-1); <i>for design cf.</i> fig. 17:2 (Bendebal 16-11) <i>for shape and design</i> Vanden Berghe 1975b: 54:1, 2 (Parčineh)	Susa A1 Susa A Susiana c-d Giyān VB-C
15A.5. MISCELLANEOUS								
15A.5.1. Jar Lug								
69k	CS 141	L7, -7.25 (t)	7.4+ x 5.3+	y-brn	r-brn	Aa11+ Ab1	<i>for design cf.</i> See 15A.3.1.1 (CS 222)	—
15A.5.2. Flat Lids								
68o	CS 328	J7, -4.60 (t)	1.4 x 16.3 x 16.3	gy brn	—	—	—	—
cf. 68o	CS 329	J7, -4.60 (t)	1.6 x 18.0 x 18.0	lt brn	—	—	—	—
15A.5.3. Sherds Not Described								
—	CS 216	L7, (pit 2), -8.75	(23 sherds, no information)	—	—	—	—	—
—	CS 582	F7, -3.15	(16 sherds, no information)	—	—	—	—	—
—	CS 587	F7, -3.05	(19 sherds, no information)	—	—	—	—	—

15B. LATE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSA B-C) POTTERY FROM KAMTARLAN I

15B.1. OVAL PLATTER

73a	KI 143	P, -5.10	2.7 x ca. 29.0 x 17.8 (not round)	r-brn coarse plant- tempered/ handm.	—	—	Stève and Gasche 1971, pls. 32:44, 86:12 (Susā)	Susā B
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15B.2. BEVELED-RIM 'BOWLS'

73b	KI 144	P, -4.80	18.0 x 18.3 x 18.3	y-brn/ handm.	—	—	Stève and Gasche 1971, pls. 26:12, 29:5 (Susā) Le Brun 1971, fig. 47:11 (Acropole 17B) Weiss and Young 1975, fig. 3:5 (Godin)	Susā B-C Susā Ca Godin V
cf. 73b	KI 136a	O, -5.20	17.8 x 15.5 x 15.5	y/gy-brn/ handm.	—	—	—	—
cf. 73b	KI 136b	O, -5.20	15.3 x 15.5 x 15.5	y/gy-brn/ handm.	—	—	—	—
cf. 73b	KI 136c	O, -5.20	(?) x 15.5 x 15.5	y/gy-brn/ handm.	—	—	—	—

15B.3. JARS

15B.3.1. Tall

73c	KI 137	O, x1, -4.60 ^b	14.2+ x 8.0 x 8.0 bdy	y/brn-brn handm.	—	—	Stève and Gasche 1971, pl. 27:19 (Susā) 27:19 (Susā)	Susā C
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15B.3.2. Miscellaneous

—	KI 135a	O, -5.30	7.0+ x 8.0+	gy	—	Rope, chev- ron relief ridges	—	—
—	KI 135b	O, -5.30	8.0+ x 6.5+	gy	—	Chevron relief ridges	—	—

15B.4. GOBLET(?)

—	KI 133	O, -4.60	3.4+ x 5.5+	lt brn/ whm	buff	Bird row(?)	Gautier and Lampre 1905, figs. 135a, 227 (Musyan) Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pls. 59d: 1, 60b:3	Susiana c Giyān VD
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^bSupposedly from burial O, x1, but association doubtful; see p. 73.

Catalog 15. Chalcolithic Pottery and Baked Clay Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot and elevation</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Paint color</i>	<i>Decorative pattern</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
15B. LATE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSA B-C) POTTERY FROM KAMTARLAN I (<i>cont.</i>)								
15B.5. POTS								
15B.5.1. Small								
73d	KI 153	P, -5.70	7.8 x 10.5 x 10.5	lt brn/ whm	—	—	Pottier 1912, pl. 21:2 (Susa) Le Breton 1947, fig. 46:7 (Susa)	Susa A Susa B
15B.5.2. Large								
73e	KI 150	P, -5.45	26.2 x 27.4 x 27.4	r-brn, smoked/whm	—	Rope relief ridge	—	—
<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot and elevation</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Decorative pattern</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>	
15C. LATE AND MIDDLE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSIANA c-SUSA A) BAKED CLAY OBJECTS FROM CHIGHA SABZ								
15C.1. DISC								
70p	CS 187	L7, -8.20	0.7 x 4.6 x 4.6	brn-on-y painted		Sherd grd to disc, disc perf. started	—	—
15C.2. OVALS								
—	CS 332	J7, -5.70	0.8 x 7.3 x 4.7	lt brn		Flat oval	—	—
—	CS 333	J7, -5.80	0.8 x 6.8 x 3.5	y brn		Flat oval	—	—
15C.3. WHORLS								
15C.3.1. Cogwheel-Shaped								
cf. 70m	CS 3	N7, -8.40 (t)	1.8 x 3.7 x 3.7	y brn		Six-cog wheel, unperf.	—	—

—	CS 26	N7,	-9.45	(t)	2.0 x 4.3 x 4.3	y brn	Ten-cog wheel, unperf., chipped	—	—
—	CS 46	N7,	-9.50	(t)	1.9 x 4.2 x 4.2	buff brn	Nine-cog wheel, perf., chipped	—	—
—	CS 47	N7,	-9.50	(t)	1.8 x 4.5 x 4.5	y brn	Eight-cog wheel, perf., broken	—	—
cf. 70m	CS 65	M7,	-8.60	(t)	1.8 x 4.5 x 4.5	y brn	Six-cog wheel, perforated	—	—
cf. 70a	CS 73	M7,	-8.30	(t)	1.6 x 5.0 x 5.0	y brn, lightly bk	Quatrefoil, unperf., chipped	—	—
70c	CS 75	M7,	-8.45	(t)	1.5 x 4.0 x 4.0	orange, soft	Maltese cross, perforated	—	—
70j	CS 79	M7,	-8.45	(t)	1.5 x 4.2 x 4.2	lt brn, soft	Five-cog wheel, unperforated	—	—
cf. 70m	CS 80	M7,	-8.30	(t)	1.4 x 4.1 x 4.1	lt brn, soft	Six-cog wheel, perf. chipped	—	—
cf. 70i	CS 85	M7,	-8.60	(t)	1.4 x 5.1 x 5.1	lt brn, soft	Five-cog wheel, perf., chipped	—	—
cf. 70n	CS 87	M7,	-8.45	(t)	1.4 x 4.9 x 4.9	lt y	Six-cog wheel, unperf., chipped	—	—
cf. 70m	CS 89	M7,	-8.45	(t)	1.6 x 4.0 x 4.0	y brn	Six-cog wheel, perf.	—	—
cf. 70n	CS 90	M7,	-8.30	(t)	2.4 x 4.9 x 4.9	y brn	Six-cog wheel, perf., broken	—	—
cf. 70c	CS 96	M7,	-8.80	(t)	1.4 x 4.2 x 4.2	y brn	Maltese cross, perf., chipped	—	—
cf. 70c	CS 142	L7,	-8.00		1.5 x 4.7 x 4.7	buff	Maltese cross, perf., chipped	—	—
71a	CS 143	L7,	-8.00		1.1 x 4.2 x 4.2	lt buff	Maltese cross, perf., clay pellet on each arm, chipped	—	—
cf. 70n	CS 146	L7,	-7.80		1.6 x 4.4 x 4.4	y brn	Six-cog wheel, perf., chipped	—	—
cf. 70l	CS 147	L7,	-7.80		2.3 x 3.9 x 3.9	lt brn	Seven-cog wheel, perf., chipped	—	—
71b	CS 148	L7,	-7.80		1.8 x 4.0 x 4.0	y brn	Ten-cog wheel, perforated	—	—
cf. 70c	CS 150	L7,	-7.80		1.4 x 4.3 x 4.3	lt buff	Maltese cross, perf., broken	—	—
cf. 70j	CS 153	L7,	-7.75		2.1 x 4.6 x 4.6	y brn	Five-cog wheel, perf., chipped	—	—
71c	CS 154	L7,	-7.80		1.4 x 4.2 x 4.2	lt r brn	Eight-cog wheel, perf., chipped	—	—
70b	CS 159	L7,	-7.65		1.5 x 4.2 x 4.2	y brn	Maltese cross, unperforated	—	—
cf. 71f	CS 160	L7,	-7.75		1.5 x 4.8 x 4.8	lt buff	Cross, perf., chipped	—	—
cf. 70	CS 162	L7,	-7.80		1.8 x 4.7 x 4.7	lt brn	Five-cog wheel, unperf., chipped	—	—
70o	CS 163	L7,	-7.70		1.5 x 4.4 x 4.4	gy brn	Six-cog wheel, perforated, points folded over	—	—
70i	CS 164	L7,	-7.95		1.8 x 4.4 x 4.4	r buff	Five-cog wheel, unperforated	—	—
70h	CS 165	L7,	-7.80		1.8 x 3.3 x 3.3	lt brn	Six-cog wheel, unperforated, points folded over	—	—
70g	CS 177	L7,	-7.90		2.4 x 4.0 x 4.0	y brn	Seven-cog wheel, perforated	—	—
71d	CS 178	L7,	-7.90		1.4 x 3.4 x 3.4	y brn	Quatrefoil, perforated	—	—
70a	CS 179	L7,	-7.90		1.4 x 5.0 x 5.0	y brn	Quatrefoil, perforated, chipped	Hole et al 1969:206, fig. 88e-q (Sabz) Dollfus 1971a:81; Susiana b	Sabz to Mehmeh phases

Catalog 15. Chalcolithic Pottery and Baked Clay Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot and elevation</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Decorative pattern</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
15C. LATE AND MIDDLE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSIANA c-SUSA A) BAKED CLAY OBJECTS FROM CHIGHA SABZ (<i>cont.</i>)							
15C.3. WHORLS (<i>cont.</i>)							
15C.3.1. Cogwheel-Shaped (<i>cont.</i>)							
CS 179 (<i>cont.</i>)						1971b:73; 1975:31 fig. 31:5 (Ja'farabad 6-4) Le Breton 1947:149, fig. 18:2nd row, no. 4 (Jowi) Gautier and Lampre 1905:88, fig. 117:4 (Musyan) de Mecquenem 1928: 104, fig. 5:8 (Susa)	Susiana b-c Susiana c(?) Susa A
cf.70b	CS 182	L7, -7.80	1.3 x 4.6 x 4.6	y brn	Maltese cross, perf., chpd	—	—
71e	CS 183	L7, -8.25	1.3 x 4.1 x 4.1	y brn	Five-cog wheel, unperforated	—	—
cf. 70g	CS 184	L7, -8.25	2.4 x 3.6 x 3.6	y brn	Seven-cog wheel, perf., chpd	—	—
cf. 70b	CS 192	L7, -8.25	1.2 x 5.0 x 5.0	y brn	Maltese cross, perf., chpd	—	—
cf. 70a	CS 193	L7, -8.25	1.2 x 5.2 x 5.2	gy, burned	Quatrefoil, perforated, chipped	—	—
71f	CS 194	L7, -8.50	1.7 x 4.4 x 4.4	buff brn	Cross, perforated	—	—
cf. 70b	CS 195	L7, -8.50	1.2 x 4.8 x 4.8	y brn	Maltese cross, perf., chpd,	—	—
cf. 70i	CS 206	L7, -9.20	1.8 x 4.7 x 4.7	buff brn	Five-cog wheel, perf., chpd	—	—
cf. 70h	CS 227	K7, -6.80	(t) 1.5 x 4.6 x 4.6	y brn	Six-cog wheel, perforated, points folded over	—	—
71g	CS 230	K7, -6.80	(t) 1.6 x 4.2 x 4.2	y brn	Nine-cog wheel, perf., chpd	—	—
71h	CS 231	K7, -6.80	(t) 2.0 x 3.6 x 3.6	y brn	Six-cog wheel, perf., chpd	—	—
70l	CS 235	K7, -7.00	1.9 x 4.6 x 4.6	y brn	Seven-cog wheel, perforated, points folded over	Stein 1940, pl. 11:19 (Chigha Pahan)	Chalcolithic
—	CS 236	K7, -7.00	2.2 x 3.8 x 3.8	gy brn	Nine-cog wheel, perf., chipped	—	—
71i	CS 244	K7, -7.60	2.5 x 3.3 x 3.3	gy brn	Four-point star, perforated	—	—
70m	CS 245	K7, -7.60	2.2 x 4.4 x 4.4	r brn, soft	Six-cog wheel, perforated, points folded over	—	—

70f	CS 250	K7,	-7.45	1.5 x 3.6 x 3.6	y brn	Seven-cog wheel, perforated, points folded over	—	—	
70n	CS 254	K7,	-7.85	1.9 x 4.3 x 4.3	y brn	Six-cog wheel, perforated	—	—	
70e	CS 265	K7,	-8.00	1.5 x 5.7 x 5.7	y brn	Quatrefoil, perf., chipped	—	—	
70d	CS 266	K7,	-8.00	1.2 x 4.1 x 4.1	y brn	Maltese cross, perforated	—	—	
71j	CS 317	J7,	-5.50	1.7 x 3.5 x 3.5	buff, brn	Seven-cog wheel, perforated	—	—	
70u	CS 345	J7,	-6.05	2.3 x 3.7 x 3.7	gm brn	Eleven-cog wheel, perforated	—	—	
70k	CS 346	J7,	-6.15	2.0 x 4.9 x 4.9	y brn	Seven-cog wheel, perforated	—	—	
71k	CS 347	J7,	-6.00	1.3 x 4.1 x 4.1	y brn	Eight-cog wheel, perforated	—	—	
cf. 70u	CS 349	J7,	-6.15	2.0 x 4.4 x 4.4	y brn	Seven-cog wheel, perforated	—	—	
cf. 70l	CS 361	J7,	-6.10	2.0 x 4.4 x 4.4	y brn, soft	Seven-cog wheel, perforated	—	—	
cf. 71f	CS 378	I7,	-2.05 (t)	1.8 x 4.8 x 4.8	y brn	Cross, unperf., chipped	—	—	
71l	CS 510	H4,	-6.00 (t)	2.4 x 3.6 x 3.6	y brn	Eight-cog wheel, unperforated	—	—	
71m	CS 516	H4,	-7.00	1.6 x 3.5 x 3.5	y brn	Nine-cog wheel, perforated	—	—	
cf. 70m	CS 534	H3,	-8.35	2.2 x 4.8 x 4.8	gy brn	Six-cog wheel, perforated	—	—	
cf. 71f	CS 580	F7,	-2.70 (t)	1.6 x 4.1 x 4.1	buff gy	Cross, perforated	—	—	
—	CS 620	K7,	-7.20	1.4 x 4.2 x 4.2	buff brn	Nine-cog wheel, perforated, points folded over	—	—	
cf. 70c	CS 621	K7,	-7.20	1.4 x 4.3 x 4.3	buff	Maltese cross, perforated	—	—	
cf. 71f	CS 623	K7,	-7.15	2.1 x 4.5 x 4.5	y brn	Cross, perforated, chipped	—	—	
cf. 70m	CS 625	K7,	-6.55	1.8 x 4.3 x 4.3	y brn	Six-cog wheel, perf., chpd	—	—	
15C.3.2. Notched									
71n	CS 334	J7,	-5.70	1.9 x 3.8 x 3.8	y brn	Whorl with ten notches, perf., chipped	Hole et al. 1969:209, fig. 90c	Mehmeh-Bayat	
cf. 70t	CS 588	F7,	-2.80 (t)	2.3 x 3.3 x 3.3	buff	Whorl with twenty notches, perforated	Dollfus 1978, fig. 20 (Bende-bal 16-11, Ja'farabad 3-1)	Susiana d-e	
70t	CS 603	F7,	-3.50	2.3 x 3.6 x 3.6	lt brn	Whorl with twenty-two notches, perforated	Ghirshman 1938, pl. 52:9 (Sialk)	Sialk II	
cf. 70t	CS 604	F7,	-3.55	1.3 x 2.8 x 2.8	r brn	Whorl with sixteen notches, perforated	—	—	
71o	CS 624	K7,	-6.55 (t)	1.7 x 3.2 x 3.2	lt brn	Whorl with fifteen notches, unperforated	—	—	
15C.3.3. Round									
—	CS 412	I7,	-3.65 (t)	2.3 x 4.7 x 4.7	gy brn	Pillow-shaped, rounded, perf.	—	—	
72a	CS 521	H4,	-7.20	2.6 x 3.2 x 3.2	dk gy	Concave-base cone, perf.	Young and Levine 1974, fig. 15:14-16 (Sch Gabi B)	Dalma	

Catalog 15. Chalcolithic Pottery and Baked Clay Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot and elevation</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Decorative pattern</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
15C. LATE AND MIDDLE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSIANA c-SUSA A) BAKED CLAY OBJECTS FROM CHIGHA SABZ (<i>cont.</i>)							
15C.3. WHORLS (<i>cont.</i>)							
15C.3.3. Round (<i>cont.</i>)							
70s	CS 525	H4, -7.30	2.5 x 3.1 x 3.1	gy brn	Concave-base cone, perf.	Ghirshman 1938, pl. 52:1, 4 (Sialk)	Sialk II
cf. 72a	CS 526	H4, -7.30	2.4 x 3.0 x 3.0	y brn	Concave-base cone, perf.	Egami and Masuda 1962, fig. 21:20, pl. 4:3 (Bakun B) Egami and Sono 1962, fig. 32:1-6 (Gap)	
72b	CS 529	H4, -7.30	1.9 x 3.6 x 3.6	gy brn	Biconical whorl, perf.	—	—
cf. 72a	CS 530	H4, -7.30	2.9 x 3.9 x 3.9	gy brn	Concave-base cone, perf.	—	—
72c	CS 531	H4, -7.30	2.3 x 2.7 x 2.7	gy brn	Biconical whorl, unperf.	—	—
72d	CS 584	F7, -2.85	1.8 x 3.7 x 3.7	y brn	Flattened bicone, perf., incised	—	—
cf. 73g	CS 593	F7, -3.55	2.3 x 3.8 x 3.8	r brn	Conical whorl	—	—
cf. 72a	CS 605	F7, -3.50	1.6 x 2.8 x 2.8	r brn	Concave-base cone, unperf.	—	—
70r and 72e	CS 606	F7, -3.50	1.9 x 3.7 x 3.7	lt brn	Concave-base flattened cone, perf.	—	—
72f	CS 607	F7, -3.55	2.2 x 3.0 x 3.0	gm brn	Flattened sphere, perforated	—	—
15C.4. SLING MISSILES							
cf. 72g	CS 188	L7, -8.20	4.2 x 2.9 x 2.9	blk	Ovoid	Le Breton 1947, 175 (Bendeбал) de Mecquenem 1943, 148 (Buhallan) Le Breton 1947, 127; Dollfus 1971a, 75; Langsdorff and McCown 1942:75, pl. 85:6-7 (Bakun)	Susiana c-d Susiana d Susiana e
72g	CS 348	J7, -6.05	4.3 x 2.6 x 2.6	blk	Ovoid	Langsdorff and McCown 1942:75, pl. 85:6-7 (Bakun)	after Bakun IV
cf. 72g	CS 435	H7, -1.15 (t)	5.0 x 3.3 x 3.3	gy brn	Ovoid	—	—

cf. 72g	CS 537	H3, -8.55	(t) 4.6 x 2.7 x 2.7	gy brn	Two ovoids	—	—
cf. 72g	CS 622	K7, -7.20	4.7 x 3.1 x 3.1	gy brn	Ovoid	—	—

15C.5. RINGS OR BEADS

—	CS 208	L7, -9.10	0.4 x 2.8 x 2.8	y brn	Irregular ring	—	—
—	CS 351	J7, -6.10	0.5 x 2.5 x 2.5	gm brn	Irregular ring	—	—
72h	CS 372	J7, -5.45	0.8 x 2.3 x 2.3	y brn	Regular ring	—	—
—	CS 527	H4, -7.30	0.3 x 1.6 x 1.6	gy brn	Regular ring	—	—
72i	CS 594	F7, -3.25	0.8 x 1.5 x 1.5	buff	Hollow cone, perf.	—	—
72j	CS 595	F7, -3.25	0.5 x 1.6 x 1.6	gy brn	Regular ring	—	—
—	CS 596	F7, -3.25	0.8 x 2.3 x 2.3	gy brn	Irr. ring, made on sherd	—	—
—	CS 598	F7, -3.25	2.1 x 1.6 x 1.6	buff	Concave cylinder, perf.	—	—

15C.6. PENDANT

72k	CS 209	L7, -9.10	2.8 x 1.8 x 1.8	dk brn, unbaked	Pear-shaped	—	—
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15C.7. TOKENS

72l	CS 81	M7, -8.45	1.7 x 1.3 x 0.7	gy brn	Round-topped cylinder with wide base	de Mecquenem 1943: 9, fig. 3 (Susā)	Susā A
—	CS 190	L7, -8.25	1.6 x 3.4 x 3.4	y brn	Cylinder (broken) with wide base	Hole et al. 1969: 237, fig. 102f-h	Ali Kosh-Bayat
72m	CS 251	K7, -7.70	3.5 x 0.9 x 0.9	y brn	Pointed cylinder with wider base	Ghirshman 1938, pl. 52:26-31	Sialk I
72n	CS 512	H4, -6.75	2.6 x 2.0 x 0.3	blk	Flat triangle with splayed feet	Egami and Sono 1962, fig. 32:13 (Gap) Le Brun 1971:176, fig. 42:8 (Acropole 27) Oates 1969:130, pl. 30b (Choga Mami)	Gap Susā A Samarra and Transitional

15C.8. FIGURINES

117a	CS 27	N7, -9.45	(t) 3.2+ x 4.2 x 3.4+	gy brn	Hedgehog(?) head, broken quadruped, legs combined	—	—
—	CS 252	K7, -7.70	4.9 x 3.7+ x 2.1	brn, lightly baked	Quadruped, hole in belly	—	—

Catalog 15. Chalcolithic Pottery and Baked Clay Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot and elevation</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Decorative pattern</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
15C. LATE AND MIDDLE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSIANA c-SUSA A) BAKED CLAY OBJECTS FROM CHIGHA SABZ (<i>cont.</i>)							
15C.8. FIGURINES (<i>cont.</i>)							
—	CS 341	J7, -5.75	2.5+ x 2.3 x 1.4	gy brn	Quadruped	—	—
72o	CS 522	H4, -7.50	4.2+ x 3.9 x 3.2+	bl-on-y, painted	Bird; stripes around neck and down back	Stève & Gasche 1971, pl. 37:l (Susa) de Mecquenem 1928: 104, fig. 5:7; Le Breton 1947:197, fig. 43:17-19 (Susa) Dollfus 1971a:73, fig. 7 12, 17; 1971b, fig. 22:1,12; pl. 9:7 (Ja' farabad, 3-1)	Susa A1 Susa A Susa A
72p	CS 523	H4, -7.50	7.5+ x 6.0+ x 4.8	y brn	Hedgehog(?) head	Kohlmeyer and Strom- menger 1982 :49, no. 34 (Jebel ' Aruda)	Uruk
cf. 72p	CS 524	H4, -7.50	5.8+ x 4.7+ x 4.7	y brn	Hedgehog(?) head	—	—
72q	CS 550	H3, -8.90	3.3 x 2.6 x 1.4	gy brn, unbaked	Horned quadruped	—	—
—	CS 551	H3, -8.90	4.0+ x 2.8+ x 1.6	gy brn, unbaked	Quadruped, legs combined	—	—
72r	CS 583	F7, -2.85	3.1+ x 2.8+ x 2.1	gy brn	Quadruped	—	—

15D. LATE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSA B-C) BAKED CLAY OBJECTS FROM KAMTARLAN I**15D.1. MULLER HOOK**

73f	KI 130	O, -4.70	6.6+ x 4.3 x 2.3 l	lt brn r	Base broken	Le Breton 1947:175, fig. 32:6 (Bendebal) Dollfus 1978:156, fig. 20 (Ja' farabad, 3m-n and later?)	Susiana c-d Susiana c-e(?)
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							Hole et al. 1969: 210, fig. 91a	Mehmeh phase
15D.2. WHORL								
73g	KI 128	O,	-4.45	2.6 x 4.3 x 4.3	lt brn	Conical, perforation	—	—
15D.3. SLING MISSILE								
73h	KI 134	O,	-5.30	5.0 x 3.6 x 3.0	y brn	Ovoid	—	—
15D.4. FIGURINE								
73i	KI 138	O,	-6.45	6.3+ x 2.8 x 1.9	lt brn, unbaked	Human with necklace (head broken), stump arms, spread legs	—	—

CHAPTER 16

EARLY OR MIDDLE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSIANA c-SUSA A)
METAL OBJECTby *Maurits N. van Loon*

If the strata in Chigha Sabz, plot H4, ran horizontally, one copper ring (CS 511, pl. 74a) should be attributed to the Early or Middle Chalcolithic. As stated in chapter 6, a large quantity of broken pottery, including wasters, was encountered there immediately below a Middle Bronze Age floor at a depth of -6.30 m. One of the wasters is described as light green ware painted with black stripes, showing that it was of Susa A type. The miniature goblet CS 513 (see catalog 15A.2.1 and pl. 68e) was found at -6.85 m. All this makes it likely that our copper ring is Chalcolithic, but the possibility that some Bronze Age intrusion went unnoticed or unrecorded should not be ruled out altogether.

Several copper implements were found at fifth millennium B.C. Sialk I and II (Ghirshman 1938:16-17, 30) and quite a few more come from fourth millennium Sialk III and Hissar I (Schmidt 1937:57). Among these was one copper ring that, Schmidt thought, might be intrusive from level II (Schmidt 1937, pl. 16:H 2934). Gawra XVII (toward 4000 B.C.) yielded one copper ring as well (Tobler 1950:211, pl. 98a:5). In view of the extraordinary development of copper metallurgy during the fifth and fourth millennia in Iran (Muhly 1983:352, Majidzadeh 1979:85-88) it would not be surprising to find one copper ring in Early or Middle Chalcolithic context.

CATALOG 16. EARLY OR MIDDLE CHALCOLITHIC
(SUSIANA c-SUSA A) METAL OBJECT

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot and elevation</i> ¹	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
74a	CS 511	H4, -6.75	0.4 x 2.3 x 2.3	copper	Ring with overlapping ends	—	—

¹Below summit in meters.

CHAPTER 17

CHALCOLITHIC STONE AND FAIENCE OBJECTS

by *Maurits N. van Loon*

17A. EARLY AND MIDDLE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSIANA c-SUSA A)
STONE OBJECTS FROM CHIGHA SABZ

In the catalog the early and middle Chalcolithic stone finds are divided into the following major classes and described below:

- 17A.1 UNUSED CHIPPED STONE
- 17A.2 USED/RETOUCHED CHIPPED STONE
- 17A.3 CHIPPED STONE TOOLS
- 17A.4 CHIPPED STONE CORE
- 17A.5 GROUND STONE TOOLS
- 17A.6 GROUND STONE ORNAMENTS

17A.1. UNUSED CHIPPED STONE

17A.1.1. Blades (see catalog)

17A.1.2. Flake (see catalog)

Most chipped stone pieces were mentioned by Schmidt as being retouched, i.e., displaying intentional or use retouch. The pieces not so mentioned are listed as unused chipped stone.

17A.2. USED/RETOUCHED CHIPPED STONE

17A.2.1. Blades (see catalog)

17A.2.2. Flakes (see catalog)

Most numerous by far among the Middle Chalcolithic stone finds registered were blades of flint (24 exx.), chert (13 exx.), chalcedony (5 exx.), or obsidian (1 ex.) that were described by Schmidt as retouched along one or both edges. In many cases the slightly ragged appearance of the sharp edges (pl. 74b, d) was probably caused simply by use of the blade (sometimes called 'use retouch').

17A.3. CHIPPED STONE TOOLS

17A.3.1. Serrated Blades (see catalog)

17A.3.2. Serrated Sickle Blades (see catalog)

17A.3.3. Backed Sickle Blades (see catalog)

17A.3.4. Other Sickle Blades (see catalog)

True retouch is sketchily rendered in a few tools that Schmidt described as 'serrated' (e.g., CS 99 and 420, pl. 74f, g). He did not record any sickle sheen; if he had, many of the used or retouched blades and especially the serrated blades would probably be classified as sickle blades. Dr. Mary M. Voigt was kind enough to check the pieces that are kept in the Philadelphia University Museum. It appeared that most of them had sickle sheen (see catalog

17.A.3.2: serrated sickle blades, 3.3: backed sickle blades, and 3.4: other sickle blades). Two of the latter have a well-defined narrow zone of sheen parallel to the long axis, indicating that they were probably set in a straight haft rather than a curved one.

The flint is described as gray (7 exx.), purple or purple brown (6 exx.), gray brown (5 exx.), or red brown (5 exx.). Chert is, somewhat surprisingly, described as black in six examples and as gray in four. 'Chalcedony' can apparently vary from white through purple-white and dark red to gray-brown and gray-black. As in other parts of this work, the materials were identified visually by Schmidt, often with question marks which we have omitted. We have replaced 'steatite' everywhere by 'chlorite'.

17A.3.5. Borers

To judge by the drawings, two of the three examples were made into borers, one of which is illustrated (CS 8, pl. 74i).

17A.3.6. Point

One piece (CS 597, pl. 74j) was made into a point.

17A.4. CHIPPED STONE CORE

Only one flint core was collected (CS 86, pl. 74k).

17A.5. GROUND STONE TOOLS

17A.5.1. Mortars

Stones with a hollow ground into the center have been listed as mortars. As an alternative for CS 144 (cf. pl. 75a), Schmidt mentioned its possible use as a door socket.

17A.5.2. Abrader

The planoconvex sandstone disc (CS 352, pl. 75b) that was found near the mouth of the child's skeleton in plot J 7, burial x7, has been interpreted as an abrading tool such as used to remove body hair or calluses (cf., however, Hole et al. 1969:184; he proposes they were used for sanding wood).

17A.5.3. Whetstone

Although found 45 cm below the level where Chalcolithic pottery had started to appear, the attribution of the whetstone (CS 371, pl. 75c) to this period remains somewhat doubtful on typological grounds. Whetstones with suspension holes are a common find in Bronze Age and especially in Iron Age levels (Vanden Berghe 1973b:24, no. 60; 1973d:51, no. 33). On the other hand, stones were regularly perforated in Middle Chalcolithic Luristan to make maceheads and axeheads (Vanden Berghe 1973c:31, no. 7; 53, below; 55, nos. 12-14, and 57, above).

17A.5.4. Celt

Since the sharpened bit of CS 152 is missing and only the rounded triangular butt is preserved, we cannot be sure this was indeed a celt.

17A.5.5. Marbles

The three alabaster spheres (CS 199, 340, and 429), of which two were found in assured Chalcolithic contexts, were labeled 'marbles' by Schmidt.

17A.5.6. Token

The flat triangle with splayed feet (CS 517, pl. 741) suggests that accounting tokens were made of stone as well as of clay, if its clay counterpart (CS 512, pl 72n) has correctly been identified as such (see ch. 15C.7). Perhaps the alabaster spheres served accounting purposes as well (cf. the clay balls so used, Schmandt-Besserat 1979:24, 25, 28).

17A.6. GROUND STONE ORNAMENTS

17A.6.1. Beads

Of the beads one (CS 205) was found in the fill. The other forty-three beads (CS 354, pl. 130r) were found near the legs of burial J7 x7 and had no doubt decorated a skirt (see ch. 6, tab. 3).

17A.6.2. Pendants

Schmidt thought CS 592 (pl. 74n) represented a bird with the scratchings rendering spread wings and tail. In outline, CS 592 is comparable to a drop-shaped planoconvex stone seal pendant from Arpachiyah (Mallowan 1935, fig. 50:6), which has an x surrounded by radial notches carved on the flat side. Such 'seal pendants'—whether actually used for sealing or not—form a definite type at Arpachiyah. Perhaps CS 592 was imported from northern Iraq in the fifth millennium B.C.

17B. LATE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSA B-C) STONE
OBJECTS FROM KAMTARLAN I

17B.1. CHIPPED STONE BLADES

Of the two obsidian blades (KI 132, 148, pl. 75d, g) one is mentioned as having retouch, i.e., probably use retouch.

17B.2. CHIPPED STONE TOOLS

Two serrated (sickle?) blades (KI 129, 141, pl. 75e-f) are of the large type with trapezoid section that is common in Syria and Anatolia from the later fourth well into the third millennium B.C. (see, e.g., Payne in Braidwood and Braidwood 1960:534, 537; Bronze Age examples from Kamtarlan I and II are treated in ch. 22).

17B.3. CELT

If the celt (KI 147) is made of obsidian, as its description suggests, that mineral is well represented among this small collection of finds from the limited Susa B-C exposure at Kamtarlan I.

17B.4. GROUND STONE ORNAMENTS

Three beads (KI 126, 131, pl. 75h and KI 152, pl. 75j) and a pendant (KI 142, pl. 75i) are included in this group. One bead is of a type occurring at Susa in a Susa C context.

17C. LATE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSA B-C) FAIENCE OBJECTS FROM
CHIGHA SABZ AND KAMTARLAN I

Beside a faience seal (Sor 1700) attributed on stylistic grounds to the Middle Chalcolithic (SusA) period in chapter 19, only one barrel-shaped white-and-green bead (KI 125, see pl. 75k and catalog) is ascribed to the Chalcolithic. It was found 15 cm below the -4.10 m contour that marks the upper limit of the Late Chalcolithic (SusA B-C) level at Kamtarlan I, plots O-P.

If correctly attributed and not intrusive, it is one of the few faience objects of such an early date in western Asia, but not the only one. Amiet (1972:16) dates the Louvre faience seal (S.228) to the SusA period, as well as Falkner (1957-71:117); Stone and Thomas (1956:40-41) quote occurrences of this material, mostly in the shape of beads, at fifth millennium B.C. Arpachiyah (Mallowan 1935:91, 98) and fourth millennium Gawra (Tobler 1950:178) and, possibly, Hissar I (Schmidt 1937:61). In the Jemdet Nasr period faience starts to be found in southern Mesopotamia.

A possible faience bracelet fragment is recorded from Chigha Sabz (CS 7).

CATALOG 17. CHALCOLITHIC STONE AND FAIENCE OBJECTS

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot and elevation¹</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
17A. EARLY AND MIDDLE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSIANA c-SUSA A) STONE OBJECTS FROM CHIGHA SABZ							
17A.1. UNUSED CHIPPED STONE							
17A.1.1. Blades							
—	CS 78	M7, -8.30	(t) 2.9 x 1.1 x 0.8	stone	Blade(?)	—	—
—	CS 185	L7, -8.20	5.5 x 1.0 x 0.4	flint	—	—	—
—	CS 189	L7, -8.25	7.1 x 1.0 x 0.2	flint	—	—	—
—	CS 373	J7, -5.45	2.3 x 0.7 x 0.2	obsidian	Bladelet	—	—
17A.1.2. Flake							
—	CS 149	L7, -7.80	3.4 x 1.8 x 0.3	flint	—	—	—
17A.2. USED/RETOUCHED CHIPPED STONE							
17A.2.1. Blades							
—	CS 6	N7, -8.85	(t) 5.6 x 1.5 x 0.5	flint	Blade with use(?) retouch	—	—
—	CS 24	N7, -9.25	(t) 2.9 x 1.3 x 0.5	flint	Blade with use(?) retouch	—	—
—	CS 52	N7, -9.50	(t) 3.7 x 1.1 x 0.3	flint	Blade segment, both ends snapped; retouch/use along part of one edge, other edge used(?)	—	—
—	CS 71	M7, -8.25	(t) 3.6 x 1.1 x 0.5	flint	Blade with use(?) retouch	—	—
—	CS 76	M7, -8.30	(t) 2.9+ x 1.7 x 0.5	flint	Blade with use(?) retouch, broken	—	—
—	CS 77	M7, -8.30	(t) 3.1 x 1.3 x 0.3	flint	Blade segment, distal end, snapped; use/retouch on both edges, no sheen	—	—
—	CS 82	M7, -8.60	(t) 4.9 x 1.2 x 0.3	flint	Blade segment, proximal end, snapped; heavy use/ retouch on both edges	—	—
—	CS 83	M7, -8.60	(t) 1.5+ x 0.9 x 0.3	chalcedony	Bladelet with use(?) retouch, broken	—	—
—	CS 84	M7, -8.30	(t) 2.9+ x 1.6 x 0.5	flint	Blade with use(?) retouch, broken	—	—
—	CS 88	M7, -8.30	(t) 4.4 x 1.4 x 0.3	chalcedony	Blade with use(?) retouch	—	—
—	CS 92	M7, -8.45	(t) 3.5 x 1.4 x 0.2	flint	Blade segment, distal end, snapped; use on both edges, no sheen	—	—

¹Below summit in meters; (t) means context is mixed, object assigned to this period on typological grounds.

Catalog 17. Chalcolithic Stone and Faience Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot and elevation</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
17A. EARLY AND MIDDLE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSIANA c-SUSA A) STONE OBJECTS FROM CHIGHA SABZ (<i>cont.</i>)							
17A.2. USED/ RETOUCED CHIPPED STONE (<i>cont.</i>)							
17A.2.1. Blades (<i>cont.</i>)							
—	CS 92	M7, -8.45	(t) 3.5 x 1.4 x 0.2	flint	Blade segment, distal end, snapped; use on both edges, no sheen	—	—
—	CS 95	M7, -8.80	(t) 4.3 x 1.6 x 0.4	chalcedony	Blade with use(?) retouch	—	—
—	CS 95	M7, -8.80	(t) 4.3 x 1.6 x 0.4	chalcedony	Blade with use(?) retouch	—	—
—	CS 102	M7, -8.90	(t) 3.8 x 0.9 x 0.3	flint	Blade with use(?) retouch	—	—
—	CS 181	L7, -7.90	3.7 x 1.5 x 0.4	flint	Blade with use(?) retouch	—	—
—	CS 186	L7, -8.20	4.8 x 1.3 x 0.4	chert	Blade with use(?) retouch	—	—
74b	CS 200	L7, -8.85	4.5 x 1.7 x 0.4	flint	Blade with use(?) retouch	—	—
—	CS 223	K7, -6.05	4.3 x 1.5 x 0.4	chert	Blade with use(?) retouch	—	—
—	CS 224	K7, -6.05	4.1 x 2.8 x 0.5	chert	Blade with use(?) retouch	—	—
74d	CS 413	I7, -3.65	(t) 4.7 x 1.8 x 0.5	chert	Blade segment, snapped both ends; one edge retouched/used, notched; other edge used; no sheen	—	—
—	CS 424	I7, -3.80	(t) 4.8 x 1.5 x 0.4	flint	Blade segment, snapped at both ends; use on one edge only	—	—
—	CS 428	I7, -4.15	(t) 4.7 x 1.9 x 0.4	flint	Blade with use(?) retouch	—	—
—	CS 433	H7, -1.10	(t) 4.6 x 1.4 x 0.5	flint	Blade with use(?) retouch	—	—
—	CS 485	H5, -4.40	(t) 4.1 x 1.2 x 0.2	flint	Blade segment, proximal end; heavy use or retouch on one edge; nicked on other; no sheen	—	—
—	CS 509	H4, -5.95	(t) 6.5 x 1.3 x 0.5	chert	Blade with use(?) retouch	—	—
—	CS 520	H4, -6.80	6.8 x 1.9 x 0.5	flint	Blade with use(?) retouch	—	—
—	CS 609	F7, -3.55	4.4 x 1.4 x 0.3	flint	Blade with use(?) retouch	—	—
—	CS 613	I7, -3.35	(t) 3.9 x 1.2 x 0.4	obsidian	Blade with use(?) retouch	—	—
—	CS 614	I7, -3.35	(t) 4.6 x 2.0 x 0.4	chert	Blade segment, distal end; proximal end snapped; one edge retouched, other edge and end used(?)	—	—
—	CS 51	N7, -9.50	(t) 4.3 x 2.2 x 0.5	chalcedony	Flake with use(?) retouch	—	—
74e	CS 259	K7, -7.90	5.5 x 3.0 x 0.8	chert	Flake with use(?) retouch	—	—

17A.3. CHIPPED STONE TOOLS

17A.3.1. Serrated Blades

74f	CS 99	M7, -8.90	(t)	5.2 x 1.3 x 0.4	flint	—	—	Langsdorff and McCown 1942, pl. 85:13b-c (Bakun A)	Bakun A
—	CS 176	L7, -8.00		3.7 x 1.5 x 0.4	chert	—	—	—	—

17A.3.2. Serrated Sickle Blades

—	CS 336	J7, -5.70		4.4 x 1.5 x 0.4	chert	Blade segment, proximal end, snapped; seems to be from a bipolar core; fine serrated retouch on one edge, heavy sheen; opposite edge nicked	—	—	—
74g	CS 420	I7, -3.80	(t)	2.3 x 1.5 x 0.4	chert	Blade segment, snapped at both ends; one edge re-touched, denticulate, slight sheen; other edge used/retouched	—	—	—

17A.3.3. Backed Sickle Blades

—	CS 50	N7, -9.50	(t)	5.5 x 1.5 x 0.4	flint	Blade segment, both ends snapped; one edge steeply re-touched with line of adhesive or bitumen(?), opposite edge used, with sheen	—	—	—
74h	CS 201	L7, -8.85		3.7 x 1.3 x 0.3	chert	Blade segment, proximal end; opposite end retouched; one edge steeply retouched; other edge used, with sheen	—	—	—

17A.3.4. Other Sickle Blades

—	CS 91	M7, -8.45	(t)	4.3 x 1.7 x 0.4	flint	Blade segment, both ends snapped; retouch/use on both edges, slight sheen on one	—	—	—
—	CS 100	M7, -8.90	(t)	5.9 x 1.5 x 0.5	flint	Blade segment, proximal end, snapped; use/retouch on both edges, one with band of sheen running along edge (i.e., blade set so that haft is parallel to long axis)	—	—	—
—	CS 151	L7, -7.80		4.1 x 1.5 x 0.5	chert	Blade segment, retouched around both edges and ends to form elongated oval; one edge steep, opposite has sheen	—	—	—
—	CS 158	L7, -7.75		3.1 x 1.0 x 0.4	chert	Blade complete; one edge steeply retouched, opposite edge used, with sheen	—	—	—
—	CS 202	L7, -8.85		3.3 x 1.1 x 0.3	chert	Complete short microblade; use/retouch on edge with sheen; opposite edge has very fine retouch curving along distal end	—	—	—

Catalog 17. Chalcolithic Stone and Faience Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot and elevation</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
17A. EARLY AND MIDDLE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSIANA c-SUSA A) STONE OBJECTS FROM CHIGHA SABZ (<i>cont.</i>)							
17A.3. CHIPPED STONE TOOLS (<i>cont.</i>)							
17A.3.4. Other Sickle Blades (<i>cont.</i>)							
—	CS 207	L7, -9.10	3.6 x 1.6 x 0.4	flint	Blade segment, both ends snapped; use/retouch and slight sheen on both edges	—	—
—	CS 237	K7, -7.00	5.5 x 1.2 x 0.4	chalcedony	Blade segment, one end retouched, opposite end snapped and trimmed (?); heavy retouch/use and sheen on both edges	—	—
74c	CS 246	K7, -7.60	6.9 x 1.6 x 0.5	chert	Blade segment, both ends snapped(?); both edges heavily used/retouched, with slight sheen	—	—
—	CS 335	J7, -5.70	5.9 x 1.7 x 0.3	flint	Blade segment, both ends snapped; one edge with denticulate retouch, heavy sheen; other edge re-touched/used	—	—
—	CS 337	J7, -5.70	3.2 x 1.1 x 0.4	chert	Blade segment, snapped at both ends; use/retouch on both edges, one with sheen	—	—
—	CS 364	J7, -6.00	4.4 x 1.5 x 0.4	chert	Blade segment, retouched both ends; light use and sheen on one edge	—	—
—	CS 528	H4, -7.55	4.8 x 1.3 x 0.3	flint	Blade segment, proximal end, snapped; one edge used, has band of sheen with clearly defined inner edge, indicating haft was parallel to long axis of blade	—	—
—	CS 608	F7, -3.55	5.5 x 1.7 x 0.4	chalcedony	Blade segment, proximal end; distal end snapped and retouched(?); use/retouch and sheen on both edges	—	—
17A.3.5. Borers							
74i	CS 8	N7, -9.05 (t)	4.1 x 1.7 x 0.9	flint	Borer made on blade, pronounced shoulders	Dollfus 1971b, fig. 24:8 (Ja'farabad 3-1) Langsdorff and McGown 1942, pl. 85:13c (Bakun A) (Bakun A)	Susa A Bakun A

—	CS 45	N7, -9.50 (t)	4.4 x 1.0 x 0.4	obsidian	Borer(?)	—	—
—	CS 310	J7, -4.65 (t)	6.5 x 1.6 x 0.5	flint	Blade segment, end retouched to form heavy borer; no pronounced shoulders, use/retouch along both edges	—	—
17A.3.6. Point							
74j	CS 597	F7, -3.25	5.4 x 1.6 x 0.5	chert	Point	—	—
17A.4. CHIPPED STONE CORE							
74k	CS 86	M7, -8.45 (t)	3.5 x 2.9 x 2.1	flint	—	—	—
17A.5. GROUND STONE TOOLS							
17A.5.1. Mortars							
75a	CS 145	L7, -8.00	10.7 x 10.1 x 7.4	stone	—	—	—
cf. 75a	CS 144	L7, -8.00	15.5 x 12.3 x 8.4	stone	Chipped	—	—
17A.5.2. Abrader							
75b	CS 352	J7, x7, -5.50	7.8 x 7.8 x 3.1	sandstone	Plano-convex disc	—	—
17A.5.3. Whetstone							
75c	CS 371	J7, -5.70	10.7 x 2.9 x 1.3	stone	Oblong, perforated at top	—	—
17A.5.4. Celt							
—	CS 152	L7, -7.80	2.6 x 2.3+ x 1.1	diorite	Butt of broken celt	—	—
17A.5.5. Marbles							
—	CS 199	L7, -8.65	1.5 x 1.5 x 1.5	alabaster	Sphere	—	—
—	CS 340	J7, -5.85	1.0 x 1.0 x 1.0	alabaster	Sphere	—	—
—	CS 429	I7, -4.05 (t)	1.5 x 1.5 x 1.5	alabaster	Sphere	—	—
17A.5.6. Token							
74l	CS 517	H4, -6.60	1.7 x 1.1 x 0.3	stone	Flat triangle with splayed feet	cf. CS 512 (ch. 15C.7) Meldgaard et al. 1963, fig. 20c (Guran)	6500-5500 B.C.

Catalog 17. Chalcolithic Stone and Faience Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot and elevation</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
17A. EARLY AND MIDDLE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSIANA c-SUSA A) STONE OBJECTS FROM CHIGHA SABZ (<i>cont.</i>)							
17A.6. GROUND STONE ORNAMENTS							
17A.6.1. Beads							
—	CS 205	L7, -8.85	1.0 x 0.8 x 0.8	chlorite	Cylinder	—	—
130r:1	CS 354:1	J7, x7, -5.50	0.4 x 0.2	wh/lmst	Disc	—	—
130r:2	CS 354:2	J7, x7, -5.50	0.3 x 0.3	wh/lmst	Short cylinder (42 other cylinders and discs, bone/limestone)	—	—
17A.6.2. Pendants							
74m	CS 249	K7, -7.75	1.4 x 0.9 x 0.4	stone	Oblong, perf. at top off center	—	—
—	CS 267	K7, -8.00	1.9+ x 0.6 x 0.6	chalcedony	Slender cone	—	—
74n	CS 592	F7, -3.25	2.3 x 1.7 x 0.7	chalcedony	Spade-shaped, plano-convex, perf. widthwise; horizontal and radial incisions on flat side	Mallowan 1935, fig. 50:6 (Arpachiyah)	Halaf
74o	CS 602	F7, -3.45	2.5 x 2.5 x 0.8	alabaster	Convex disc, perf. diametrically	—	—
17B. LATE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSA B-C) STONE OBJECTS FROM KAMTARLAN I							
17B.1. CHIPPED STONE BLADES							
75d	KI 132	O, -4.70	4.1 x 1.3 x 0.3	obsidian	Blade with use(?) retouch	—	—
75g	KI 148	P, -5.40	2.3 x 0.8 x 0.2	obsidian	Bladelet	—	—
17B.2. CHIPPED STONE TOOLS							
75e	KI 129	O, -4.30 (t)	5.3 x 1.9 x 0.3	flint	Denticulated Blade	—	—

75f	KI 141	P,	-5.05	6.8 x 2.2 x 0.8	jasper	Denticulated Blade	—	—
17B.3. GROUND STONE TOOL								
—	KI 147	P,	-5.40	1.6 x 1.4 x (?)	obsidian	Celt	—	—
17B.4. GROUND STONE ORNAMENTS								
—	KI 126	O,	-4.10	1.5 x 1.5 x (?)	carnelian	Convex biconical bead	—	—
75h	KI 131	O,	4.70	3.0 x 1.5 x 1.5	chalcedony	Olive-shaped bead	—	—
75i	KI 142	P,	-5.30	1.2 x 1.0 x 1.0	chlorite	Pear-shaped pendant	—	—
75j	KI 152	P,	-6.00	1.1 x 1.0 x 0.4	serpentine	Lozenge-shaped bead; two incised centered circles	Le Brun 1971:201, fig. 70:5 (shell) Acropole 15A Tobler 1950:193, 248, pl. 171:5 (white paste Gawra XVII-XVI)	Susa C Early Northern Ubaid
17C. LATE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSA B-C) FAIENCE OBJECTS FROM CHIGHA SABZ AND KAMTARLAN I								
—	CS 7	N7,	-8.85	1.7 x 0.8	faience(?)	Bracelet(?) fragment	—	—
75k	KI 125	O,	-4.25	2.2 x 1.3 x 1.3	faience	Barrel-shaped bead	—	—

CHAPTER 18

CHALCOLITHIC BONE AND SHELL OBJECTS

by Maurits N. van Loon

18A. EARLY AND MIDDLE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSIANA c-SUSA A) BONE AND SHELL OBJECTS FROM CHIGHA SABZ

18A.1. PINS

The pins (see catalog and pl. 76a) are too short to have served as garment fasteners or as spindles; they may also have been used as piercing tools.

18A.2. AWLS

18A.2.1. Sheep/Goat Metapod

18A.2.2. Fragments of Larger Bones

As in most early Near Eastern settlements, from Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, awls outnumbered other bone finds. Most of them were made of sheep or goat metapodials (see catalog and pl. 76b). Presumably they were used most of all for leatherwork.

18A.3. DAGGER OR PICK

The outsize awl-like object CS 362 (pl. 76d) probably would not have served as an awl, but rather as a pick or even possibly as a dagger.

18A.4. HORNS

18A.4.1. Unused

18A.4.2. Used

Several horns were registered on the chance that they had served as tools or containers. Only one horn (CS 238, pl. 76e) appears to have been tied or fastened to some object by two holes drilled in its base.

18A.5. TOOTH PENDANT

To judge by its find spot near the chest of a child's skeleton, the animal tooth (CS 353, pl. 76f) was used as a pendant. A string could have been tied around the slight groove that exists between the enamel-coated part and the root.

18A.6. SHELLS

Two shells and a fossil were recorded, but showed no traces of use.

18B. LATE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSA B-C) BONE AND SHELL
OBJECTS FROM KAMTARLAN I

18B.1. SPOON

The spoon (pl. 76g), a remarkably fine piece of workmanship, may well have served to apply cosmetics, and not condiments as modern parallels would suggest.

18B.2. SHUTTLE OR NET SPACER

With respect to Iron Age Egypt and Palestine, Petrie has referred to objects like KI 149 (pl. 76h) as mesh gauges for making fish nets (Petrie 1928:17, pl. 34:5-34). Their use as shuttles in weaving is perhaps more likely in our instance.

18B.3. BEAD

One shell was found (KI 154, pl. 76i) which was used as a bead.

CATALOG 18. CHALCOLITHIC BONE AND SHELL OBJECTS

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot and elevation</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
18A. EARLY AND MIDDLE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSIANA c-SUSA A) BONE AND SHELL OBJECTS FROM CHIGHA SABZ							
18A.1. PINS							
76a	CS 257	K7, -7.90	8.8 x 0.8 x 0.4	bone	Pin with one pointed, one end blunt	—	—
cf. 76a	CS 258	K7, -7.90	7.5 x 0.8 x 0.4	bone	Pin with one pointed, one end blunt	—	—
18A.2. AWLS							
18A.2.1. Sheep/Goat Metapods							
76b	CS 180	L7, -7.90	8.0 x 1.5 x 0.7	bone	—	Dollfus 1975, fig. 45:8 (Ja'farabad 6-4)	Susiana b
cf. 76b	CS 204	L7, -8.85	7.4 x 1.5 x 0.6	bone	—	Hole et al. 1969: 214, fig. 92a (Ali Kosh)	Moh. Jaffar
cf. 76b	CS 255	K7, -7.90	10.8 x 1.3 x 1.1	bone	—	Ghirshman 1938, pl. 54:7, 12, 13 (Sialk)	Sialk I-II
cf. 76b	CS 256	K7, -7.90	7.7 x 1.8 x 1.0	bone	—	—	—
18A.2.2. Fragments of Larger Bones							
—	CS 196	L7, -8.50	3.5 x 1.2 x 0.4	—	—	Dollfus 1975, fig. 45:9 (Ja'farabad 6-4)	Susiana b
76c	CS 198	L7, -8.85	9.2 x 1.7 x 0.7	—	—	Hole et al. 1969:214, fig. 92e (Sabz)	Bayat
cf. 76c	CS 241	K7, -7.55	9.5 x 1.7 x 1.6	—	—	Egami and Sono 1962, fig. 34:7-10 (Gap)	Gap
18A.3. DAGGER OR PICK							
76d	CS 362	J7, -6.15	16.7 x 3.4 x 2.6	bone	Pointed blade on cattle metapod	Egami and Sono 1962, fig. 33:2, 4 (Gap)	Gap

Catalog 18. Chalcolithic Bone and Shell Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot and elevation</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
18A. EARLY AND MIDDLE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSIANA c-SUSA A) BONE AND SHELL OBJECTS FROM CHIGHA SABZ (<i>cont.</i>)							
18A.4. HORNS							
18A.4.1. Unused							
—	CS 233	K7, -6.85	(?) x (?) x (?)	—	No traces of use	—	—
—	CS 253	K7, -7.75	12.8 x 2.5 x 2.1	—	No traces of use	—	—
18A.4.2. Used							
76e	CS 238	K7, -7.10	8.9 x 3.2 x 2.3	—	Artifact with two holes through base	—	—
18A.5. TOOTH PENDANT							
76f	CS 353	J7, x7, -5.50	4.7 x 1.7 x 1.1	—	(Found near chest of child's skeleton)	—	—
18A.6. SHELLS							
—	CS 203	L7, -8.85	3.8 x 2.7 x 2.7	fossil	No traces of use	—	—
—	CS 350	J7, -6.10	4.3 x 3.0 x 0.2	—	No traces of use	—	—
—	CS 363	J7, -6.15	5.7 x 4.0 x 1.2	—	No traces of use	—	—
18B. LATE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSA B-C) BONE AND SHELL OBJECTS FROM KAMTARLAN I							
18B.1. SPOON							
76g	KI 139	P, -4.90	5.0+ x 1.6 x 0.3	bone	Circular bowl	—	—

18B.2. SHUTTLE OR NET SPACER

76h	KI 149	P,	-5.55	14.1 x 1.9 x 0.2	bone	Blunt end broken	Hole et al. 1969: 214, fig. 92g (Sabz)	Bayat
							Egami and Sono 1962, fig. 33:1 (Gap)	Gap

18B.3. BEAD

76i	KI 154	P,	-5.95	3.8 x 1.7 x 1.7	shell	Truncated	—	—
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CHAPTER 19

CHALCOLITHIC STAMP AND CYLINDER SEALS¹by *Maurits N. van Loon*19A. MIDDLE AND LATE CHALCOLITHIC
(SUSA A-C) STAMP SEALS

We have attributed ten stamp seals to the Chalcolithic on typological grounds; one was found at the Bronze Age site of Kamtarlan II, the nine others at the Iron Age site of Surkh Dum-i-Luri. Following the criteria used above, i-iv and vi-ix should be Middle Chalcolithic, v and x Late Chalcolithic. Amiet has remarked upon the fact that stamp seals appear relatively late in Iran (1972:25). Whereas stamp seals and seal impressions are found at Çatal Hüyük, Ügarit VC, and Bouqras around 6000 B.C. (Mellaart 1967:220, pl. 121; de Contenson 1962:509, fig. 31A; Akkermans and Roodenberg 1979, fig. 13, nos. 10-12) and at a number of Mesopotamian sites during the sixth and fifth millennia B.C. (Homès-Fredericq 1970; Porada 1965b:140-43), they do not seem to occur at Iranian sites before the late fifth millennium B.C. (Le Breton 1957, fig. 8, nos. 1-2, from Bendebal, attributed to Susiana d; Contenau and Ghirshman 1935:42, pl. 38, no. 45, from Giyan VB: cf. McCown 1942:13 and Dyson 1968:310 for the date).

We consider the Chalcolithic stone pendant CS 592 (pl. 74n), probably imported from northern Iraq in the fifth millennium B.C., as a pendant in the first place, although its parallels at Arpachiyah indicate it may have been used for sealing as well (see ch. 17A.6.2.). By the early fourth millennium stamp seals are found at Susa A, Giyan VC, Sialk III₁, and Hissar IA (Amiet 1961:17-22; 1972:5-32; Contenau and Ghirshman 1935: 42, 47, pl. 35, nos. 5-8, pl. 38, nos. 23-44, and 46-47; Ghirshman 1938:56, pl. 86, no. S. 417; Schmidt 1937, pl. 15, nos. H 2051, 3800), becoming even more popular in the late fourth millennium B.C.

19A.1. EARLY BUTTON SEALS (Nos. i-v)

No. i (Sor 1292, pl. 77:i)

Round button seals with quadrants hatched clockwise or counterclockwise are among the earliest Iranian seals, occurring at Bendebal, ca. 4375-4000 B.C. (Le Breton 1957, fig. 8:1-2), Giyan VC, ca. 4000-3250 B.C. (Giyān 25), and Sialk III₄, ca. 3500-3400 (Ghirshman 1938, pl. 86, no. S. 259). Square or rectangular stamp seals with similar designs seem to appear a bit later, at Sialk III₆, ca. 3250 B.C. (Ghirshman 1938, pl. 86, no. S. 1701) and at Susa (Susa 51). As in many of the Susa examples (Amiet 1972:6), the central perforation on stamp seal no. i is secondary, having been made after the loop had broken.

No. ii (KII 418, pl. 77:ii)

This oval to lozenge-shaped button seal displays a cross with radial lines. Somewhat comparable designs occur on some of the earliest Iranian circular button seals (Susa 40; Giyan 45, Giyan VB; Hissar H 3800, Hissar IA).

¹Abbreviated designations for seals used in chapters 19, 24, and 32 follow the text for this chapter.

No. iii (Sor 387, pl. 77:iii)

Seals with drillings added to a rectilinear design are placed at the end of Susa A by Amiet (Susa 57, 155). Large convex button seals made of schist or bitumen are characteristic of Susa B (Susa 201 ff.). A design resembling our seal, but without drillings, is visible on the fragmentary chlorite hemispheroid Susa 200, that Pierre Amiet attributes to Luristan on account of its diagonal hatching. Drillings are also combined with rectilinear patterns on a large square button seal from Sialk III₆, ca. 3250 (Ghirshman 1938, pl. 86, no. S. 129), and on a round button seal from Giyan VD (3250-3100 B.C.) (Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 35, no. 2).

No. iv (Sor 1700, pl. 77:iv)

Since faience hemispheroid stamp seals occur as early as Susa A (Amiet 1972:16 discussing Louvre S. 228), it is perhaps not too bold to attribute our button seal iv to that period on account of its similarity in design to other early seals such as Louvre S. 88b (Delaporte 1920, pl. 37, no. 2) and Susa 196. A border similar to that on the present seal occurs on our seal viii.

No. v (Sor 353, pl. 77:v)

Small chlorite button seals with crudely scratched, vaguely cruciform designs are relatively common among fourth millennium Iranian seals. A seal from Hissar IC (Hissar H 3427, 3250-2900 B.C.) has parallel scratchings suggesting a cross, similar to stamp seal v.

19A.2. SEALS WITH LENTOID SECTION (Nos. vi-x)

No. vi (Sor 307, pl. 77:vi)

The Susa A button seals occasionally present a rectangular or rounded rectangular outline (Susa 4, 47, and 49), but no rectangular seals with lentoid section and engraving on both faces are known from that site (Amiet 1972:27). At Giyan and elsewhere in Luristan, however, such seals made of "steatite" (probably chlorite), seem to have been common in Susa A times (Herzfeld 1933:102, figs. 24-25, pls. 2-3; Porada 1965a, pl. 5, top). Normally they show a horned genie dominating game or dominating a pair of snakes. Our seal, with its geometric designs, including a cross over a lozenge and radial lines, seems closer to the designs on the earliest Iranian button seals (Susa 11; Giyan 45, 47, Giyan VB, VC; Hissar H 2051, Hissar IA).

No. vii (Sor 284, pl. 77:vii)

The square with diagonals that decorates this large seal also appears on the oval chlorite hemispheroid Susa 91, attributed to Susa A (4000-3500 B.C.).

No. viii (Sor 1195, pl. 77:viii)

A circle with diagonals and hatching along the edge decorates this small serpentine seal. One might compare the sun designs with dentate borders on chlorite hemispheroids from early fourth millennium graves at Dum Gar, Parcineh in Luristan (Vanden Berghe 1975b, fig. 9a-b). Similar seals from Susa A had already been attributed to a Luristan origin by Amiet (Susa 195 and 196).

No. ix (Sor 1214, pl. 77:ix)

Another small serpentine seal is engraved with the extremely common design of a cross with angles in the quadrants. This design was among the earliest to be carved on button seals (Louvre S. 31b; Susa 33; Giyan 41, Giyan early VC, and Sialk 1, pl. 86, no. S. 417, Sialk

III₁, ca. 4000 B.C.). Soon it also appeared on hemispheroids or disc seals (Susa 97; Giyan 23, Giyan late VC, Sialk 1, pl. 86, no. S. 85, Sialk III₆, and Hissar H 4447, Hissar IC, ca. 3250 B.C.).

No. x (Sor 961, pl. 77:x)

Hemispherical limestone stamps, with animals composed of large drillings and a few curving or straight lines, are characteristic of Susa Cb, 3100-3000 B.C. (Amiet 1972:48). The animal on our seal is probably meant to be a goat (cf. Susa 385). In many seals of this type, however, the large curve denotes the tail, and two short antennalike lines depict the head of the beast (e.g., Susa 352 and 383).

19B. LATE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSA B-C) CYLINDER SEALS

19B.1. PROTOLITERATE (Nos. 1-6)

The first three Protoliterate cylinder seals were found in Late Chalcolithic (Susa B-C) context at Kamtarlan I, and the last three, found at the Iron Age site of Surkh Dum-i-Luri, are attributed to the Late Chalcolithic period on typological grounds. These six seals are of the type with simplified animal designs that appear at Uruk and Girsu (modern Tello) since Late Uruk and at Susa since Jemdet Nasr times (ca. 3300-3100 and 3100-2900 B.C., respectively, Amiet 1961:34). Ashmolean 28 and 59 are examples from Jemdet Nasr itself.

No. 1 (KI 146, pl. 78:1)

On Ashmolean 59, on an example from Girsu (Parrot 1948, pl. 2), and on Louvre S. 179 from Susa we see one row of outlined lentoid shapes like those on our cylinder seal 1, accompanied by simple lentoids with tails. In discussing Ashmolean 1, Briggs Buchanan has suggested that these shapes may indicate canals or pools accompanied by fish. A double row of outlined lentoids, as on cylinder seal 1, occurs on a seal from Uruk (Nöldeke and Lenzen 1940, pl. 37c) and on Susa 809, found in a Jemdet Nasr grave.

Nos. 2 and 4 (KI 145, Sor 498, pl. 78:2, 4)

The lozenge outlines of the lentoids on cylinder seals 2 and 4 do not seem to have any chronological significance. They occur together with multiple curves on Diyala 171 (Protoliterate d) and together with vertical lines on Susa 824, again of the Jemdet Nasr period. Diyala cylinder seals 59 and 177, from Protoliterate c and d respectively, show pairs of outlined lentoids separated by pairs of vertical lines, as on cylinder seal 2.

No. 3 (KI 151, pl. 78:3)

Related composite scenes like that on cylinder seal 3 lend strength to the belief, expressed by Henri Frankfort in discussing the Diyala examples, that many of these geometric designs are disintegration products of the temple-and-flock motif. Thus, the chevron panel of cylinder seal 3 can be found on Diyala 16 (Protoliterate c) and 179 (Protoliterate d) next to recognizable temple facades.

No. 5 (Sor 1302, pl. 78:5)

Seals showing two or three goats, with drillings to indicate articulations and vegetation, occur in the Diyala region since Protoliterate d (e.g., Diyala 204 and 205) and at Susa during Proto-Elamite times, which lasted until about 2750 B.C. (e.g., Susa 1033-1038; for the X-shaped star or quatrefoil cf. Susa 1042, Morgan 22). Frankfort has suggested that such animal

friezes, too, originated as simplified versions of the temple-and-flock motif (Frankfort 1955:16). The inclusion of two or more different types of horned animals, however, may be due to an Iranian preference also seen in the Diyala region (cf. Susa 901, 904, 914, and 1031; Diyala 15, 39, 54, 55, 76, 82, and 219). A seal from Godin V (ca. 3300-3000 B.C.) includes three large goats, one of which is looking back, as well as clustered drillings, five-rayed stars, and mechanically produced centered circles (called 'drill centered circles' by Weiss and Young 1975, pl. 4a, fig. 5, no.8). Such centered circles and radial stars are elements of a regional style that first appeared at Susa Ca-b (ca. 3300-3000 B.C.) and flourished at Susa Cc (ca. 3000-2900 B.C.), on the Diyala, and at Nineveh (Weiss and Young 1975:12-13). On cylinder seal 5, it looks as though the seal cutter, starting from what in the impression is the right-hand ibex, worked from right to left and, finding himself short of space at the end, decided to turn the leading animal's head backward. The same composition occurs on a contemporary seal from the Hahn Collection (van Buren 1939, fig. 43).

No. 6 (Sor 486, pl. 78:6)

On this black stone (bitumen?) seal, groups of diagonal incisions form multiple Xs with lentoidlike designs in the interstices and centered circles both on and between the Xs. At Jemdet Nasr (Protoliterate c-d) sites in Mesopotamia and at Proto-Elamite Susa, cylinder seals often display quatrefoils alternating with lentoids. The lentoids and the dots at the heart of the quatrefoils may or may not be outlined (cf. Diyala 9, 10, and 51 from Protoliterate c levels, ca. 3100-3000 B.C.; Diyala 96 and 153 from Protoliterate d, ca. 3000-2900 B.C.; Susa 826, 1118-1120). In Protoliterate d, disintegration of the quatrefoils leads to a purely geometric design not unlike the disintegration product of the earlier animal-row motif (Diyala 96, 97, 153, and 216—cf. Diyala 44-47; Susa 832, 850, and 1228—cf. Susa 753; within the Proto-Elamite period, Amiet would attribute Susa 705-922 to phase Cc, ca. 3100-2900 B.C., and Susa 1018-1369 to phase Da, ca. 2900-2750 B.C.). The closest parallels in design to cylinder seal 6 are Diyala 97 and 228 (the latter found in an Early Dynastic I level, ca. 2900-2750 B.C.). In size, cylinder seal 6 falls between Diyala 153 (3.0 x 1.4 cm) and 96 (3.8 x 1.6 cm).

SEAL ABBREVIATIONS

Seals from sites outside of Luristan, discussed as parallels for our seals, are referred to by the number under which they were published in the following works. Example: Diyala 161 = the seal published as no. 161 in Henri Frankfort, *Stratified Cylinder Seals from the Diyala Region* (OIP 72).

Ashmolean

Buchanan, Briggs
1966 *Catalogue of Ancient Near Eastern Seals in the Ashmolean Museum I: Cylinder Seals*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Berlin Rollsiegel

Moortgat, Anton
1940 *Vorderasiatische Rollsiegel: Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Steinschneidekunst*. Berlin: Gebr. Mann.

Berlin Stempelsiegel

Jakob-Rost, Liane
1975 *Die Stempelsiegel im Vorderasiatischen Museum*. East Berlin: Akademie Verlag.

Bibliothèque Nationale

- Delaporte, Louis
1910 *Catalogue des cylindres orientaux et des cachets assyro-babyloniens, perses et syro-cappadociens de la Bibliothèque Nationale*. Paris: Ernest Leroux.

British Museum

- Wiseman, Donald J.
1959 *Cylinder Seals of Western Asia*. London: British Museum.

Brussels

- Speleers, Louis
1917 *Catalogue des intailles et empreintes orientales des musées royaux du cinquantenaire*. Volume 1. Brussels: Vromant and Company.
1943 *Catalogue des intailles et empreintes orientales des musées royaux du cinquantenaire*. Supplement. Brussels: Vromant and Company.

Diyala

- Frankfort, Henri
1955 *Stratified Cylinder Seals from the Diyala Region*. OIP 72. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

Fauna

- Van Buren, Elizabeth Douglas
1939 *The Fauna of Ancient Mesopotamia*. *Analecta Orientalia* 18. Rome: Pontificium Institutum Biblicum.

Giyán

- Contenau, George and Ghirshman, Roman
1935 *Fouilles du Tépé-Giyán près de Néhavand 1931 et 1932*. Musée du Louvre, Département des antiquités orientales, Série archéologique 3. Paris: Paul Geuthner.

Hague

- Zadoks, Annie Nicolette (Josephus Jitta)
1952 *Catalogue sommaire des cylindres orientaux au Cabinet royal des médailles à la Haye*. The Hague: Imprimerie d'état.

Halaf

- Hrouda, Barthel
1962 *Die Kleinfunde aus historischer Zeit*. Tell Halaf 4. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter.

Hama

- Riis, Poul J.
1948 *Hama. Fouilles et Recherches de la Fondation Carlsberg 1931-1938 II 3: Les Cimetières à Crémation*. Nationalmuseets Skrifter Støerre Beretninger 1. Copenhagen: Nordisk Forlag.

Hissar

Schmidt, Erich F.

1937 *Excavations at Tepe Hissar, Damghan*. Publications of the Iranian Section of the University Museum. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.

Louvre

Delaporte, Louis

1920 *Musée du Louvre: Catalogue des cylindres, cachets et pierres gravées de style oriental I: Fouilles et Missions*. Paris: Hachette.

1923 *Musée du Louvre: Catalogue des cylindres, cachets et pierres gravées de style oriental II: Acquisitions*. Paris: Hachette.

Marlik

Negahban, Ezat O.

1964 *A Preliminary Report on Marlik Excavation*. Tehran: Iranian Archaeological Service.

Morgan

Porada, Edith

1948 *The Collection of the Pierpont Morgan Library*, edited by E. Porada. The Bollingen Series XIV. Corpus of Ancient Near Eastern Seals in North American Collections I. Washington, D.C.: Pantheon Books, Inc.

Newell

Osten, Hans Henning von der

1934 *Ancient Oriental Seals in the Collection of Mr. Edward T. Newell*. OIP 22. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

Nuzi

Porada, Edith

1947 *Seal Impressions of Nuzi*. Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research 24. New Haven: American Schools of Oriental Research.

Philadelphia

Legrain, Léon

1925 *The Culture of the Babylonians from Their Seals in the Collections of the Museum*. University of Pennsylvania, The University Museum, Publications of the Babylonian Section 14. Philadelphia: University Museum.

Sissa

Van Buren, Elizabeth Douglas

1959 *Catalogue of the Ugo Sissa Collection of Stamp and Cylinder Seals of Mesopotamia*. Rome: Pontificium Institutum Biblicum.

Susa

Amiet, Pierre

1972 *Glyptique susienne des origines à l'époque des perses achéménides*. MDAI 43. Paris: Paul Geuthner.

Sialk 1

Ghirshman, Roman

1938 *Fouilles de Sialk 1*. Musée du Louvre, Département des antiquités orientales, Série archéologique 4. Paris: Paul Geuthner.

Sialk 2

Ghirshman, Roman

1939 *Fouilles de Sialk 2*. Musée du Louvre, Département des antiquités orientales, Série archéologique 5. Paris: Paul Geuthner.

Choga Zanbil

Porada, Edith

1970 *Tchoga Zanbil (Dur-Untash) 4: La Glyptique*. MDAI 42. Paris: Paul Geuthner.

Tello

Parrot, André

1954 *Glyptique mésopotamienne: Fouilles de Lagash (Tello) et de Larsa (Senkereh) (1931-1933)*. Paris: Paul Geuthner.

Ur

Legrain, Léon

1951 *Seal Cylinders*. Ur Excavations 10. London and Philadelphia: British Museum and University Museum.

Walters

Gordon, Cyrus H.

1939 "Western Asiatic Seals in the Walters Art Gallery," *Iraq* 6:3-34.

CATALOG 19. CHALCOLITHIC STAMP AND CYLINDER SEALS

<i>Plate and ser. no.</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area and level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Shape</i>	<i>Design</i>
19A. MIDDLE AND LATE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSA A-C) STAMP SEALS							
19A.1. EARLY BUTTON SEALS							
77:i	Sor 1292	7, 2B-2A	2.2 x 1.8 x 0.3	serpentine	Pierced in center after loop had broken	Rounded rectangle	X, quadrants hatched counter clockwise
77:ii	KII 418	C, -4.35	2.2 x 1.6 x 0.9	chlorite	—	Lozenge, pierced through ridge on reverse	Cross, quadrants hatched radially
77:iii	Sor 387	2, 2C-2A	3.4 x 3.4 x 1.3	chlorite	broken	Disc, pierced through ridge on reverse	Drillings in multiple cross; oblique hatching and angles in quadrants
77:iv	Sor 1700	(?), 3A-1	2.1 x 2.1 x 1.3	faience	broken	Disc, pierced through knob on reverse	Drillings in circle; dentate border
77:v	Sor 353	1, 2B-2A	1.8 x 1.8 x 0.8	chlorite	—	Disc, pierced through knob on reverse	Wedges around irregular cross
19A.2. SEALS WITH LENTOID SECTION							
77:vi	Sor 307	1-2 step, 2A	3.4 x 2.9 x 1.0	chlorite	—	Rectangle, pierced lengthwise	Obverse: cross over concentric lozenges, hatched radially; reverse: divided lengthwise into four cross-hatched panels
77:vii	Sor 284	4(?), 2B(?)	3.4 x 3.1 x 1.5	chlorite	—	Flattened hemisphere, pierced lengthwise	X in square
77:viii	Sor 1195	3, 2B	2.0 x 2.0 x 0.9	serpentine	—	Flattened hemisphere, pierced lengthwise	X in circle; hatched border

77:ix	Sor 1214	3, 3A-2A	1.8 x 1.8 x 0.6	serpentine	—	Flattened hemisphere, pierced lengthwise	Cross with angles in quadrants
77:x	Sor 961	3/13, 1	2.6 x 2.6 x 1.0	limestone	—	Flattened hemisphere, pierced lengthwise	Goat

19B. LATE CHALCOLITHIC (SUSA B-C) CYLINDER SEALS

19B.1. PROTOLITERATE

78:1	KI 146	P, -5.10	1.6 x 1.2 x 1.2	marble	—	—	Two pairs of enclosed lentoids
78:2	KI 145	P, -5.15	2.5 x 2.3 x 2.3	gypsum	—	—	Three pairs of enclosed lentoids separated by three pairs of vertical lines
78:3	KI 151	P, -5.50	2.0 x 1.8 x 1.8	limestone	—	—	Three panels, one filled with three lentoids between pointed brackets one with two enclosed lentoids, and one with chevrons
78:4	Sor 498	1, 3A	2.2 x 1.8 x 1.8	chalk	chipped	—	Two pairs of enclosed lentoids separated by columns of one whole and two half enclosed lentoids
78:5	Sor 1302	9E, 3A	2.6 x 2.3 x 2.3	serpentine	chipped	—	Bull looking back, goat(?), rosette, goat, lentoid(?), four-rayed star in sky
78:6	Sor 486	2, 1	3.3 x 1.6 x 1.6	black stone	—	—	Two multiple Xs with enclosed lentoids in the interstices; centered circles on and between the Xs

CHAPTER 20

BRONZE AGE POTTERY AND BAKED CLAY OBJECTS

by *Hans H. Curvers*

20A. BRONZE AGE POTTERY

INTRODUCTION

As can be seen from the pottery of Surkh Dum-i-Luri, Dum'avize, and the Rumishgan sites (Mir Vali, Kamtarlan I and II, and Chigha Sabz), pottery production was influenced by the greater Mesopotamian tradition. The assemblages show relations with Khuzistan and the Diyala region, but there are important local differences as well. Among the decorative features, the wavy line between two solid bands (tab. 19:A4; tab. 21:A5) was very popular in the Rumishgan and other Iranian Highland sites. The subdivision of the surface in horizontal zones rather than vertically, as in the Diyala pottery, is a typical Iranian tradition. Upright-handled jars and fruit stands, so common in the Diyala region during Early Dynastic III, do not occur in the assemblage excavated by Erich Schmidt. At the end of the third millennium there was a trend toward production of unpainted pottery in Khuzistan. In Luristan the decorative patterns became more geometric, often restricted to solid bands or wavy lines around the carinated or ridged shoulder. Also, the double angled jars found at Susa (Ville royale I) in levels dated to the Ur III and Larsa periods are unknown in Luristan (Carter 1980:35, figs. 45-47). The jars found here appear to be further developments of the third millennium types. We have divided the Bronze Age pottery chronologically into a Susa D-related Early Bronze Age (=EBA) group (2900-2000 B.C.), a Giyan IVC- to III-related Middle Bronze Age (=MBA) group (2000-1600 B.C.), and a Giyan II-related Late Bronze Age (=LBA) group (1600-1200 B.C.).

SHAPES

In the Susa D-related EBA group, flaring bowls (cf. pl. 79e-i) as well as globular pots (cf. pl. 79m, n) and jars (cf. pl. 82) are characteristic (cf. tab. 18). The shape with shoulder carination so popular in the next period makes its appearance, but shapes with ridges at shoulder and neck still form a majority.

The Giyan IVC- to III-related MBA group, on the other hand (cf. tab. 20), contains a large number of pots with shoulder carination or single ridge below the neck; the flaring bowls seen in the EBA group are absent. In this group carinated bowls are the predominant bowl shape (cf. pl. 92), besides another popular type, the handmade bowl with a flaring profile and a red wash (20A.2.1.1.4, pl. 92i, m). The tripod bowls (pl. 93) and pots (pls. 99d, e and 100a-e) make their appearance. Most of the tripod bowls are hemispherical (tab. 20, 20A.2.1.6.1); only two illustrated examples are carinated (shape 20A.2.1.6.2, pls. 93t and 94a). The introduction of cups is significant (20A.2.3.1.1 and 20A.2.3.1.2). The large jars are carinated and/or ridged on the shoulder.

The LBA group, related to the Giyan II assemblage (cf. tab. 23), shows a remarkable increase of handled vessels. The tripod vessels, in this group limited to pots, are equipped with small handles, from the rim to a point just below the rim (cf. 20A.2.4.5.1, pls. 110 and 111). All these tripod vessels were found in one burial at Kamtarlan II (x1 in I). In this group pitchers are very common (20A.3.7, pls. 112 and 113); in the pottery published from Giyan, Godin, and Baba Jan no clear parallels can be found.

DECORATION

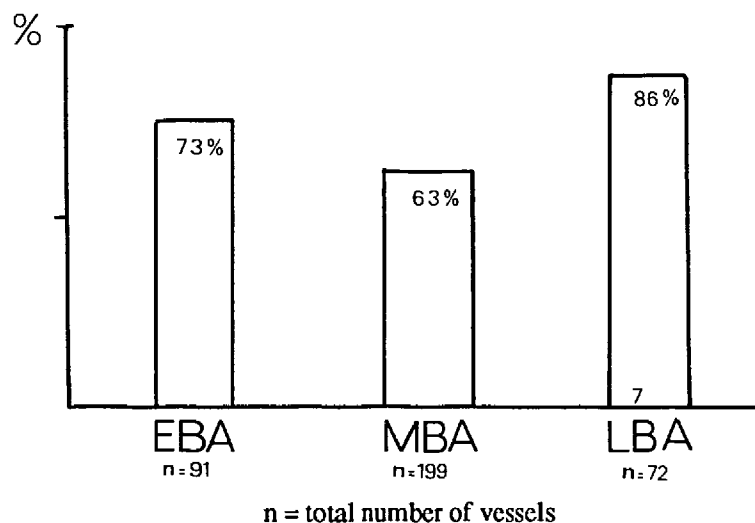
The decorative patterns on the EBA vessels consist of horizontal solid bands and wavy lines, and friezes filled with ibexes, birds, plants, and/or geometric designs (cf. tab. 19). The patterns on the flaring bowls (hanging arches filled with lines or teeth) have parallels at Susa and Tepe Yahya. In this group the rule is elaborate decoration, consisting of two or more design elements arranged in friezes.

The decorative patterns on the MBA vessels are less elaborate and more geometric (cf. tab. 21). The friezes, which occur rarely, contain an occasional bird or one example of the geometric design elements. Decoration often is limited to one or three solid bands and/or wavy lines. The large jars, tripod bowls, and pots, however, show more elaborate decoration, in which such horizontal patterns are complemented by friezes filled with multiple geometric elements.

The decorative patterns on the LBA vessels (cf. tab. 21) are even less elaborate, except for the pitchers (tab. 23, 20A.3.7). The painted 'eyes' on pitcher necks (pls. 112e and 115a) show a distant parallel to similar patterns on jars from northern Syrian sites such as Alalakh, a feature common in the sequence from XII to VI (Woolley 1955:pls. 91 and 98m). To my knowledge, no examples have been found that bridge the distance in space and time between the two sites.

The ratio of painted to unpainted vessels decreases slightly at the beginning of the second millennium (tab. 17). The fact that only complete vessels and few painted fragments were registered by Schmidt should be kept in mind; the observation of a decrease in painted decoration should therefore be interpreted with caution. Toward the second half of the second millennium the LBA pottery, however, reverts to an even higher percentage of painted pottery than seen in the EBA group.

Table 17. Percentages of Painted Wares in the Three Chronological Groups of Bronze Age Pottery



COLOR

According to Schmidt's object catalog the color of the surface ranges from gray to brown. In order to adapt the description of the Holmes expedition Bronze Age wares in some way to the descriptions given for the pottery of the same period from Godin and Baba Jan, we have grouped the colors found in Schmidt's object catalog into three classes, namely, yellow

brown, buff, light brown, and light gray brown into "buff wares"; red brown and dark brown into "red wares"; and gray brown and gray into "gray brown wares."

MANUFACTURE

In Schmidt's object catalog no data on manufacture were included. During a visit to the University Museum (Philadelphia) and the Oriental Institute (Chicago), I had the opportunity to examine a fairly representative group of vessels more closely. The data on manufacture have been recorded and are presented in the catalog at the end of this chapter.

INCLUSIONS

As already mentioned above only a limited number of the descriptions in the catalog have data on the nature of inclusions. The most prevailing type of inclusions, observed with the naked eye, is a combination of sand and lime. The inclusions described as sand usually had a black color. The lime inclusions were recognized as white particles. Plant inclusions were only incidentally observed in some of the vessels of the EBA and MBA groups.

20A.1. SUSA D-RELATED EARLY BRONZE AGE POTTERY

20A.1.1. BOWLS—20A.1.7. SHERDS (see tab. 18 and catalog)

The pottery retrieved from four sites has been assigned to the Early Bronze Age. At Kamtarlan I EBA pottery was retrieved from architectural levels and burials. At Kamtarlan II some sherds from level 2 were registered; at Mir Vali and Dum'avize a number of complete vessels were found in burials.¹ Data on the manufacture of the EBA vessels are available for thirty-eight vessels out of a total of ninety-one. With some caution we may assume that the sample examined in Philadelphia and Chicago is representative for the total assemblage excavated in the Rumishgan valley. The following percentages for manufacture can be given: 44 percent of the vessels was handmade, 12 percent was made by hand and finished on a fast turning wheel, and 44 percent was thrown on a fast turning wheel. Schmidt's object catalog contains detailed data on surface, paste, and paint color. On the basis of surface color, the pottery can be divided into buff wares (58 percent), red wares (18 percent) and gray brown wares (24 percent). The paint itself ranges in color from gray through dark red brown or brown to black. None of these distinctions, however, seem so certain as to warrant division of the EBA pottery by any criteria other than shape and decorative pattern. The clearly distinct shapes and decorative patterns recorded in Schmidt's drawings and photographs have served as a basis for the typology given in tables 18 and 19. The bases of bowls, jars, and pots are of a round, flat, or ring type. The sides range from globular through carinated and sinuous to flaring. In the catalog, the pottery is arranged in this order. Painted decoration appears predominantly in solid bands, wavy lines, and friezes filled with geometric designs and animal motifs (e.g., goats, boars, stags, and birds). Besides painted decoration, the jars and storage jars also have ridges below the neck, on the shoulder, and rarely, on the body. The illustrations of the decorative patterns listed in the catalog are given in table 19.

As can be seen from the comparanda in the catalog, we relate this group of pottery to the Susa D sequence of Le Breton (1957), the Acropole 4-1 sequence (Stève and Gasche 1971), the Ville royale I sequence (Carter 1980) in Khuzistan and the Godin III sequence (Young 1969; Young and Levine 1974; R. Henrickson 1984) and Giyan IVA to B assemblages

¹For the remarks on this pottery that Schmidt made in his short account of the first expedition's work, see chapter 1.

(Contenau and Ghirshman 1935). Rather traditionally we have called this group Susa D-related; Early Bronze Age pottery, however, would be more neutral.

As the reader will see in the catalog, many Mir Vali parallels are with sequences from the earlier part of the third millennium B.C.: Diyala ED II-III, Ur, Jemdet Nasr, Susa D a-c, Acropole 4, and Yahya IV C-B. The Kamtarlan I pottery shares features in shape and decoration with Mir Vali. The parallels cited for Kamtarlan I in the catalog also suggest an earlier date for the settlement at Kamtarlan I than that of Kamtarlan II. The Kamtarlan II pottery fits more readily into the Giyan IVA to B assemblage. The scarce data on inclusions observed with the naked eye seem to corroborate an earlier date for the Kamtarlan I and Mir Vali pottery. Plant inclusions are observed in four vessels from Kamtarlan I and Mir Vali (KI 59, 60; MV 12, 23). The Common Ware of the Ville royale I levels 18-13 (Susa III) shows a similar phenomenon in that it too contained plant inclusions. The wares retrieved from the later levels 12-7 (Susa IVA) did not contain any plant inclusions (Carter 1980:16, 22). The presence of a polychrome vessel at Mir Vali also suggests an early third millennium B.C. date.

20A.2. GIYAN IVC- TO III-RELATED MIDDLE BRONZE AGE POTTERY

20A.2.1. BOWLS—20A.2.7. SHERDS (see tab. 20 and catalog)

The pottery of three sites has been assigned to the Middle Bronze Age. At Kamtarlan II it appeared in level 1 and in all the burials except burial x1 in I (LBA). At Chigha Sabz it appeared in all burials except x8 in J7 (EBA), x1 in F7 (LBA), and x1 in L7 (Iron Age). At Surkh Dum-i-Luri MBA pottery appeared in stone-walled graves on the downhill slopes.²

At times, we have been in doubt whether to attribute a Chigha Sabz burial to Middle or Late Bronze. Ring or disc bases, low carination, and painted 'butterflies' or 'hourglasses' are all features that recur on Late Bronze vessels (e.g., Vanden Berghe 1982, fig. 20:1-2), but appear in assuredly Middle Bronze context as well (e.g., CS 305, pl. 99c; A.2.4.4.3 in J7 burial x2 together with CS 299, pl. 94j, and 303, pl. 94k; A.2.2.1.3). The publication of the analysis of Godin III ceramics, however, has corroborated our assignment of the Chigha Sabz vessels to the Middle Bronze Age (R. Henrickson 1984a).

Data on the manufacture of the MBA vessels are available for eighty-five vessels out of a total of one hundred ninety-nine. With some caution we may assume that the samples examined in Philadelphia and Chicago are representative for the total assemblage excavated in the Rumishgan valley. The following percentages for manufacture can be given: 38.8 percent of the vessels was manufactured by hand; 14.1 percent was initially molded by hand and finished by turning the vessel by hand, causing swift parallel strokes of the hand on the inner surface of the vessel or on a fast turning wheel; and 47.1 percent was thrown on a fast turning wheel. KII 188 (a hemispherical bowl, pl. 92j) and Sor 1805 (a miniature tripod pot, pl. 107d) are shapes that would normally be handmade. The occurrence of a potter's wheel such as CS 628a, b (pl. 214d; ch. 29B.1) seems to corroborate our conclusion that a majority of the carinated vessels are molded by hand and finished on a wheel which resulted in faint parallel striations on the inner and outer surface of neck and rim. Schmidt's object catalog contains detailed data on surface, paste, and paint color. On the basis of surface color the pottery can be divided into buff, red, and gray brown wares. The buff wares make up the bulk of the pottery (50 percent). Red and gray brown wares are less common (32 percent and 18 percent respectively). The painted pottery is decorated with a paint that ranges in color from gray to brown of all shades. None of these distinctions, however, seems so clear-cut as to warrant division of the MBA pottery by any criteria other than shape and decorative pattern. Here, again the clearly distinct shapes and decorative patterns recorded in Schmidt's drawings and photographs have served as a basis for the typology and patterns given in tables 20 and 21. Painted decoration on jars, pots, and cups predominantly appears in solid bands and wavy lines applied on either side of the carination or ridge, probably while the wheel was turning at low speed. Sometimes a frieze pattern appears near the carination or ridge, between solid bands

²For the remarks on this pottery that Schmidt made in his short account of the first and second expeditions' work, see chapters 1 and 8.

or wavy lines. The large jars and tripod vessels show a more elaborate decoration. In the most common shape, the round-based carinated goblet (20A.2.2.1.3), there is a wide range from profiles in the Giyan IVC tradition, with a true carination between sloping shoulder and straight sides (well represented at Chigha Sabz) to profiles in the Giyan III style with no more than a ridge interrupting the baglike profile (seen mostly at Kamtarlan II). The decorative patterns in class 20A.2.2.1.3 also show a more varied repertoire at Chigha Sabz than on the goblets found at Kamtarlan II, suggesting an earlier date or another tradition. The description of the decorative patterns in the catalog follows a code explained in table 21. One vessel with applique decoration, the round-base globular spouted jar KII 175 (20A.2.5.1.2, pl. 108c), deserves special mention. It is surrounded with thumb-impressed ridges of which one, at shoulder height, is more pronounced and ends in a tab handle which is incised with a checker-board design at the back. In front the ridge is interrupted by a short angled spout flanked by two lions in relief with heads once modeled in the round but now broken. The neck of the vessel, also broken, narrows to 15 cm and is decorated with vertical pilasterlike ridges.

Lions, snakes, and other animal representations applied onto vessels were common in many periods and regions of western Asia and were probably intended to frighten off intruders that might unlawfully partake of the contents. Such vessels are, not surprisingly, often found in sanctuaries (Delougaz 1952:92-93, 122; Starr 1939, pl. 58), but in the Luristan examples it appears that the vessels were manufactured in this way in an effort to protect the belongings of the dead. Parallels for thumb-impressed ridges covering a vessel can be found in the Diyala region in the late Larsa period (Delougaz 1952, pl. 191:D, 495, 520) and Nuzi about 1475 B.C. (Starr 1939, pl. 67A). At Susa close parallels to our jar, with thumb-indented ridges, tab handle, spout, and pilasters were excavated in level B VII-VI (21st to 20th centuries B.C., Gasche 1973:pls. 49-50). A parallel from level A XIII is not quite as close. The base of bowls, jars, pots, and cups show round, concave, or ring shapes. The sides range from globular through sinuous to carinated (see pls. 92-105). On the basis of the comparisons cited in the catalog, we relate this group of pottery to the Giyan IVC to III assemblage and the Godin III:2 tradition (Contenau and Ghirshman 1935; R. Henrickson 1984a). Within this group we have not been able to isolate clearly early and late groups that would correspond to Dyson's Giyan IIIa and b (Dyson 1973:696). In a number of graves, vessels of 'early' (=deep tripod) and 'late' (=shallow tripod) type occurred together (cf. tab. 22). Our conclusion, drawn from the Chigha Sabz N7 and Kamtarlan II D graves, is that there may be a social reason for the placement of shallow or deep tripods in the graves; a chronological reason is out of the question.³ The Chigha Sabz graves in plot N7 include a grave with both deep and shallow tripods at an elevation only 10-25 cm higher than the graves with only deep tripods (tab. 22). In Kamtarlan II a grave (x6) with only one shallow tripod was found 45 cm below two graves having both deep and shallow tripods.

20A.3. GIYAN II-RELATED LATE BRONZE AGE POTTERY

20A.3.1. BOWLS—20A.3.11. SHERDS (see tab. 23 and catalog)

The pottery of four sites has been assigned to the Late Bronze Age. At Kamtarlan II it appeared in burial x1 in I. At Chigha Sabz it was found in burial x1 in F7, in pit 1 in H3, and in pit 1 in L7. A painted footed goblet of LBA type was the only vessel retrieved from the graves at Zarde Savar. At Surkh Dum-i-Luri, level 3B, below a sterile band under the floor of the level 2 shrine, contained LBA pottery in areas 12, 22, and 1. Data on the manufacture of the LBA vessels are available for twenty-four vessels out of a total of seventy-two. We suggest, with even more caution than that indicated above for the EBA and MBA groups of pottery, that the samples examined in Philadelphia and Chicago are representative for the total assemblage excavated in the Rumishgan valley. The following percentages for manufacture can be given: 12.5 percent of the vessels was manufactured by hand, 8.4 percent was initially

³In Giyan, also, a shallow tripod is found together with deep tripods (Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 27, tb. 93). Dyson dated this grave to the 'earlier' Giyan IIIa period.

molded by hand and finished by turning the vessel by hand causing swift parallel strokes of the hand on the inner surface of the vessel or on a fast turning wheel, and finally 79.1 percent was thrown on a fast turning wheel. Schmidt's object catalog contains detailed information on surface, paste, and paint color. The buff wares make up the bulk of the total of seventy-two vessels (71 percent). Red wares and gray brown wares are less common (9.5 percent and 19.5 percent respectively). As compared with Giyan IVC to III, the repertoire of decorative patterns in this group is rather limited. The decorative patterns painted on the pitcher necks (tab. 23, 20A.3.7) are new, and as far as the idea of painting eyes on their necks is concerned they show some distant relationship to the pitchers found in Syria from early second millennium sites such as Alalakh (Woolley 1955:pls. 91 and 98m). The description of the decorative patterns in the catalog follows the code given in table 21 for the MBA group of pottery. The bases of the bowls, pots, jars, and cups have flat, concave or ring shapes. The sides range from rectangular through sinuous to carinated; in the catalog the pottery is arranged in this order (see pls. 109-113, tab. 23). As can be seen from the comparisons in the catalog, we relate this group of pottery to the Giyan II assemblage or Godin post III:2 tradition. Within this group we have not been able to isolate distinct early, middle, or late subgroups (Dyson 1973:708-10). Painted kraters, well known in the Giyan IIB period, and caliciform goblets, common in the Giyan IIC period and in Assyria from about 1400 to 1200 B.C., are not present in this group. Some shapes are clearly developments from the earlier Giyan IVC to III tradition. The tripods are now equipped with two tiny handles; their decoration is mostly limited to horizontal bands and wavy lines. An early date is thus suggested for this group of pottery, contemporary with Dyson's Giyan IIA period. We think it more likely, however, that there was a divergent cultural development in Rumishgan and Kuhdasht, as opposed to Giyan. The Rumishgan and Kuhdasht group of pottery seems to have developed independently during the period from 1600 to 1350 B.C., and shows only few parallels with the Giyan II assemblage. We do not assume that there was a similar abandonment of the settlements in the Rumishgan, as there had been at Godin.

20B. BRONZE AGE BAKED CLAY OBJECTS

INTRODUCTION

As with the pottery, we have divided the Bronze Age baked clay objects chronologically into a Susa D-related Early Bronze Age (=EBA) group (2900-2000 B.C.), a Giyan IVC- to III-related Middle Bronze Age (=MBA) group (2000-1600 B.C.), and a Giyan II-related Late Bronze Age (=LBA) group (1600-1350 B.C.). Schmidt's object catalog contains data on ware, dimensions, and a short description.

20B.1. SUSA D-RELATED EARLY BRONZE AGE BAKED CLAY OBJECTS

The baked clay objects assigned to the EBA group were found in the EBA levels of Kamtarlan I and II. The following major EBA baked clay object classes are illustrated in the catalog:

- 20B.1.1 CLAY MISSILES
- 20B.1.2 DISC SHERDS
- 20B.1.3 WHORLS
- 20B.1.4 MODEL CHARIOT WHEEL
- 20B.1.5 ANIMAL FIGURINES

20B.1.1. CLAY MISSILES

Three clay missiles were found in the EBA levels at Kamtarlan I. They all have an oval shape and are only slightly baked (cf. pl. 116a). The fabric impressions on KI 44 might indicate they were carried in a cloth bag.

20B.1.2. DISC SHERDS

The perforated disc sherds were found in the EBA levels at Kamtarlan I. The conical perforations, made by mechanical means, meet in the center (cf. pl. 116b). We suggest that they were used as spindle whorls.

20B.1.3. WHORLS

If we assume that the disc sherds (20B.1.2) were used as spindle whorls, three types of whorls were used by the people living at Kamtarlan in the third millennium B.C.

20B.1.3.1. Cartwheel

The cartwheel whorl (KI 3, pl. 116c) is characterized by a perforation with flanges on both sides. All three whorls of this type were found in the EBA levels at Kamtarlan I.

20B.1.3.2. Plano-Convex

The plano-convex type is the most common type of whorl throughout the Near East. KI 82 (pl. 116e) was retrieved from a burial (I, x1). Two other plano-convex whorls were found in the EBA levels at Kamtarlan I.

20B.1.4. MODEL CHARIOT WHEEL

The model chariot wheel (KI 77, pl. 116f) was found at Kamtarlan I without evidence for manufacture of other parts of model chariots.

20B.1.5. ANIMAL FIGURINES

The animal figurines from the EBA levels at Kamtarlan I and II are almost unidentifiable; they are representations of quadrupeds. Horns are often indicated or broken off. There is one fragment that could be the representation of a bird (KI 92, pl. 116i).

20B.2. GIYAN IVC- TO III-RELATED MIDDLE BRONZE AGE BAKED CLAY OBJECTS

The baked clay objects assigned to the MBA group were found at Chigha Sabz, Kamtarlan II, and Gar Zaureh. The following major EBA baked clay object classes are illustrated in the catalog:

- 20B.2.1 CLAY MISSILES
- 20B.2.2 WHORLS
- 20B.2.3 ANIMAL FIGURINES
- 20B.2.4 HUMAN FIGURINES
- 20B.2.5 MISCELLANEOUS

20B.2.1. CLAY MISSILES

The clay missiles found in the MBA levels at Chigha Sabz (CS 98, pl. 116j) have a pointed top and are smaller than the EBA clay missiles from Kamtarlan I (cf. pl. 116a). We have to keep in mind that the Chalcolithic levels also yielded some clay missiles; the clay missiles in this group may therefore be intrusive.

20B.2.2. WHORLS

All the three types of whorls were found in the MBA levels at Chigha Sabz and Kamtarlan II.

20B.2.2.1. Plano-Convex

The most common type of whorl has a plano-convex shape (pls. 70q and 116k, l).

20B.2.2.2. Biconoid

This type (CS 49, pl. 116m) of whorl was found in the MBA levels at Chigha Sabz. It is a type which is new at the Rumishgan sites in the Middle Bronze Age.

20B.2.2.3. Cartwheel

The cartwheel was found in the MBA levels at Chigha Sabz (CS 536, pl. 116n). This MBA cartwheel whorl is smaller than the whorls of the same type assigned to the EBA group (cf. 20B.1.3.1, pl. 116c).

20B.2.3. ANIMAL FIGURINES

The animal figurines include quadrupeds and a fragment of a curved horn. They were found in the MBA levels at Chigha Sabz and Kamtarlan II. The quadrupeds are difficult to identify. Horns are often indicated or broken off. CS 535 (pl. 118d) is a humped bull. Similar hump-backed bulls were excavated at Marlik and Tepe Hissar and Choga Zambil (Ghirshman 1966:pl. 76:G 72 416; Neghaban 1964, pl. 14; fig. 20, 95; Schmidt 1935, pl. 45; H 4985). KII 335 (pl. 117b) is a bovid head with applied disc eyes. The quadruped from Gar Zaureh (GZ 2) has been assigned to the MBA group on the basis of other MBA finds on the surface.

20B.2.4. HUMAN FIGURINES

Two human figurines were found in the MBA levels at Chigha Sabz. Both figurines represent women. CS 229 (pl. 188f) represents a standing nude female, from waist to feet in relief. CS 239 (pl. 118e) is a standing nude female with her hands joined over the stomach. These nude female figurines are dated to the first half of the second millennium (Amiet 1966: 301, fig. 225; Barrelet 1968:138; Opificius 1961:33).

20B.2.5. MISCELLANEOUS

Three objects found at Chigha Sabz are classified in this group of miscellaneous objects. They are a toggle (CS 101), two disc sherds (CS 64), and an irregularly flattened spheroid with incised cross-scratchings (CS 23, pl. 117d).

20B.3. GIYAN II-RELATED LATE BRONZE AGE BAKED CLAY OBJECTS

The baked clay objects assigned to the LBA group were found at Mir Vali and Chigha Sabz. At Mir Vali they were retrieved from Tomb I and at Chigha Sabz they were found in H3 pit 1. The following classes of baked clay objects are illustrated in the catalog:

20B.3.1 WHORL

20B.3.2 ANIMAL FIGURINE

20B.3.1. WHORL

The whorl (MV 4, pl. 117e) was retrieved from Tomb I at Mir Vali. The whorl is of the plano-convex type. The decoration on top consists of three incised radiating triangles which includes a second radiating triangle within one of the examples.

20B.3.2. ANIMAL FIGURINE

The animal figurine (CS 561, pl. 118g) was found in pit 1 (H3) at Chigha Sabz. It has been assigned to the LBA group on the basis of the pottery found in pit 1.

CONCLUSIONS











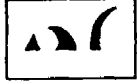







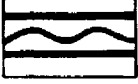





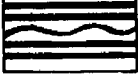
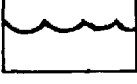









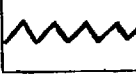




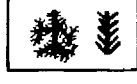











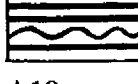


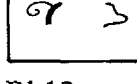
The presence of a hump-backed animal figurine in MBA context seems to confirm the redating of these animal figurines to the second millennium B.C. (Carter and Stolper 1984:167). Together with the example found at Tepe Hissar the hump-backed bull of Chigha Sabz represents the earliest Iranian occurrence in the second millennium B.C.

The human figurines retrieved from the MBA levels at Chigha Sabz fit into the sequence for 'nude goddesses' defined by Ghirshman (cf. Schacht 1975:323). On the basis of the hips, the Chigha Sabz figurines with 'slim hips' can be dated to the first half of the second millennium B.C. The presence of 'nude goddesses' indicates a connection with greater Mesopotamia during the early second millennium. This period also saw an increase in the population of Khuzistan (Schacht 1975:329). The political power in the lowlands may have rested on a confederacy of the Elamite highlands and the Susiana. The 'nude goddesses' may reflect some religious influence on the population in Luristan. The pottery tradition, on the other hand, followed a more indigenous development.

Table 18. Shapes of Susa D-Related Early Bronze Age Pottery

<i>Class</i>	<i>Base</i>	<i>Profile</i>	<i>Special features</i>	
20A.1.1	BOWLS			
	1.1.1.1	round	hemispherical	—
	1.1.1.2	round	carinated	—
	1.1.2.1	flat	slightly carinated	—
	1.1.2.2	flat	truncated conical	miniature
	1.1.3.1	ring	slightly carinated	—
	1.1.3.2	ring	flared	—
	1.1.4.1	convex	flared	—
20A.1.2	GOBLETS			
	1.2.1.1	round	globular	—
	1.2.1.2	round	carinated	—
	1.2.2.1	flat	globular	—
	1.2.2.2	flat	carinated	—
	1.2.2.3	flat	carinated	spout
	1.2.3.1	ring	sinuous	—
20A.1.3	POTS			
	1.3.1.1	round	hemispherical	—
	1.3.1.2	round	baglike	tab handle
	1.3.1.3	round	carinated	—
	1.3.2.1	flat	globular	two handles
	1.3.2.2	flat	carinated	—
	1.3.2.3	flat	carinated	spout
	1.3.3.1	ring	ridged	—
	1.3.3.2	ring	globular	—
	1.3.3.3	ring	slightly carinated	—
	1.3.3.4	ring	open carinated	—
	1.3.3.5	ring	restricted carinated	—
20A.1.4	SMALL JARS			
	1.4.1.1	round	carinated	—
	1.4.2.1	flat	carinated	—
20A.1.5	JARS			
	1.5.1.1	round	globular	—
	1.5.1.2	round	slightly carinated	—
	1.5.1.3	round	carinated	—
	1.5.2.1	flat	globular	—
	1.5.2.2	flat	slightly carinated	—
	1.5.3.1	ring	ridged	with neck
	1.5.3.2	ring	ridged	four pierced lugs
	1.5.3.3	ring	carinated	—
	1.5.3.4	ring	carinated	spout
20A.1.6	STORAGE JARS			
	1.6.1.1	round	ridged	spout, two handles
	1.6.2.1	ring	ridged	—
20A.1.7	SHERDS	—	—	—

Table 19. Decorative Patterns of Susa D-Related Early Bronze Age Pottery

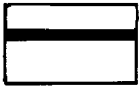





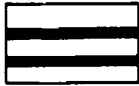






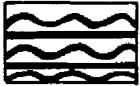




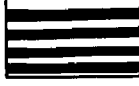
























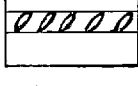
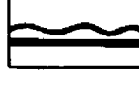







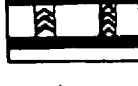

					
A1	A11	Ba1	Ba11	Bb3	Bb14
					
A2	A12	Ba2	Ba12	Bb4	Bb16
					
A3	A13	Ba3	Ba13	Bb5	Bb17
					
A4	A14	Ba4	Ba15	Bb6	Bb18
					
A5	A15	Ba5	Ba16	Bb7	Bb19
					
A6	A16	Ba6	Ba17	Bb8	Bb20
					
A7	A17	Ba7	Ba18	Bb9	Bb21
					
A8		Ba8	Bb1	Bb10	Bb22
					
A9		Ba9	Bb2	Bb11	Bb23
					
A10		Ba10	Bb2	Bb12	

Key: A = Horizontal patterns, B = Friezes

Table 20. Shapes of Giyan IVC- to III-Related Middle Bronze Age Pottery

<i>Class</i>	<i>Base</i>	<i>Profile</i>	<i>Special features</i>	
20A.2.1	BOWLS			
	2.1.1.1	round	hemispherical	—
	2.1.1.2	round	hemispherical	one handle
	2.1.1.3	round	carinated	—
	2.1.1.4	round	flared	—
	2.1.2.1	flat	sinuous	—
	2.1.2.2	flat	slightly carinated	—
	2.1.2.3	flat	flared	—
	2.1.3.1	concave	slightly carinated	—
	2.1.3.2	concave	carinated	—
	2.1.4.1	disc	slightly carinated	—
	2.1.4.2	disc	carinated	—
	2.1.5.1	ring	carinated	—
	2.1.6.1	tripod	hemispherical	—
	2.1.6.2	tripod	carinated	—
20A.2.2	GOBLETS			
	2.2.1.1	round	globular	—
	2.2.1.2	round	ridged	—
	2.2.1.3	round	carinated	—
	2.2.1.4	round	globular	spout
20A.2.3	CUPS			
	2.3.1.1	round	globular	—
	2.3.1.2	round	carinated	—
20A.2.4	POTS			
	2.4.1.1	round	globular	—
	2.4.1.2	round	baglike	—
	2.4.1.3	round	slightly carinated	—
	2.4.1.4	round	carinated	—
	2.4.1.5	round	carinated	handles
	2.4.2.1	flat	carinated	—
	2.4.3.1	disc	globular	—
	2.4.3.2	disc	carinated	—
	2.4.4.1	ring	carinated	—
	2.4.4.2	ring	low carinated	—
	2.4.4.3	ring	low carinated	inside lip below rim
	2.4.5.1	tripod	carinated	—
	2.4.5.2	tripod	carinated	pierced legs
	2.4.5.3	tripod	carinated	pierced lugs
	2.4.6.1	tetrapod	carinated	double pot
20A.2.5	JARS			
	2.5.1.1	round	globular	hole in base
	2.5.1.2	round	globular	spout
	2.5.1.3	round	carinated	—
	2.5.2.1	round	carinated	—
	2.5.2.2	flat	carinated	spout
	2.5.3.1	disc	globular	convex disc, two handles
	2.5.3.2	disc	carinated	—
	2.5.4.1	ring	ridged	—
20A.2.6	PIPES			
	2.6.1	—	—	without holes
	2.6.2	—	—	with holes
20A.2.7	SHERDS	—	—	—

Table 21. Decorative Patterns of Giyan IVC- to III-Related Middle Bronze Age Pottery and Giyan II-Related Late Bronze Age Pottery

					
A1	A11	B6	B16	B26	C3
					
A2	A12	B7	B17	B27	C4
					
A3	A13	B8	B18	B28	C5
					
A4	A14	B9	B19	B29	C6
					
A5		B10	B20	B30	
					
A6	B1	B11	B21	B31	D1
					
A7	B2	B12	B22	B32	
					
A8	B3	B13	B23		E1
					
A9	B4	B14	B24	C1	
					
A10	B5	B15	B25	C2	

Key: A = Horizontal patterns, B = Friezes, C = Legs of tripods or handles, D = Between handles, E = Bands on top of rims

THE HOLMES EXPEDITIONS TO LURISTAN

Table 22. Distribution of Deep and Shallow Tripod Vessels from Surkh Dum-i-Luri, Chigha Sabz, and Kamtarlan II

<i>Site</i>	<i>Plot</i>	<i>Burial</i>	<i>Number of shallow tripods</i>	<i>Number of deep tripods</i>	<i>Elevation below summit in meters</i>
Surkh Dum-i-Luri		x22	2	—	—
		x21	1	2	—
Chigha Sabz	M7	x1	1	—	8.60
	H5	x3	—	1	3.60
	I7	x3	1	—	2.85
	J7	x4	2	—	4.55
	M7	x1	1	1	8.45
	M7	x2	1	—	8.40
	M7	x4	1	—	8.25
	N7	x1	—	2	9.35
	N7	x2	3	1	9.10
	N7	x4	1	—	9.05
	N7	x6	—	1	9.20
Kamtarlan II	B	x1	3	—	4.40
	B	x2	3	—	4.60
	B	x3	1	—	4.60
	C	x2	2	1	4.45
	D	x2	1	—	4.95
	D	x3	1	—	4.75
	D	x4	3	2	5.45
	D	x5	3	3	5.45
	D	x6	1	—	5.90

Table 23. Shapes of Giyan II-Related Late Bronze Age Pottery

<i>Class</i>	<i>Base</i>	<i>Profile</i>	<i>Special features</i>	
20A.3.1	BOWLS			
	3.1.1.1	round	carinated	—
	3.1.2.1	flat	carinated	—
	3.1.3.1	disc	carinated	—
20A.3.2	GOBLETS			
	3.2.1.1	round	globular	—
	3.2.1.2	round	carinated	—
	3.2.2.1	disc	carinated	—
	3.2.3.1	concave	carinated	—
	3.2.4.1	footed	sinuous	—
20A.3.3	CUPS			
	3.3.1.1	round	carinated	—
	3.3.2.1	flat	carinated	—
	3.3.3.1	disc	carinated	—
20A.3.4	POTS			
	3.4.1.1	flat	carinated	—
	3.4.1.2	flat	carinated	handles
	3.4.2.1	disc	ridged	—
	3.4.2.2	disc	carinated	handles
	3.4.2.3	disc	carinated	—
	3.4.3.1	concave	carinated	—
	3.4.4.1	ring	ridged	—
	3.4.4.2	ring	carinated	—
	3.4.5.1	tripod	carinated	handles
	3.4.5.2	tripod	sinuous	side goblet
	3.4.6.1	tetrapod	carinated	twin pots, handles
	3.4.6.2	tetrapod	rectangular	pierced lugs
20A.3.5	SMALL JARS			
	3.5.1.1	round	globular	—
	3.5.1.2	round	carinated	—
	3.5.2.1	flat	sinuous	spout
20A.3.6	JARS			
	3.6.1.1	flat	globular	—
	3.6.2.1	disc	globular	—
	3.6.2.2	disc	slightly carinated	—
	3.6.3.1	ring	pierced lugs	—
20A.3.7	PITCHER			
	3.7.1.1	flat	sharply angled	—
	3.7.2.1	disc	hemispherical	—
	3.7.3.1	ring	carinated	—
20A.3.8	STORAGE JARS			
	3.8.1.1	pointed	grooved	—
	3.8.2.1	ring	ridged	—
20A.3.9	PIPES			
	3.9.1	—	—	plain wall
	3.9.2	—	—	pierced wall
20A.3.10	LID	—	—	—
20A.3.11	SHERDS	—	—	—

CATALOG 20. BRONZE AGE POTTERY AND BAKED CLAY OBJECTS

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot/ Tomb</i>	<i>Elevation or level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mfg</i>	<i>Temper</i>	<i>Surface</i>	<i>Paste</i>	<i>Paint color</i>	<i>Decorative pattern</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
20A. BRONZE AGE POTTERY												
20A.1. SUSAN D-RELATED EARLY BRONZE AGE POTTERY												
20A.1.1. BOWLS												
20A.1.1.1. Round Base												
20A.1.1.1.1. Hemispherical Profile												
79a	KII 352a	H	-5.20	9.3 x 14.2 x 14.2	—	—	—	dk r brn	—	A16	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 75, + tb. 6:2 Goff 1976, fig. 8:10	Giyan IVC Baba Jan 4B
cf. 79a	Do 11	B	9.22	4.8 x 11.1 x 11.1	—	—	r to gy	—	—	—	Young 1969, fig. 33:6	Godin III
cf. 79a	KI 55	E	-4.40	8.1 x 14.4 x 14.4	—	—	y brn sp	r brn	—	—	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 31:tb. 109:5	Giyan IVA
cf. 79a	KII 197	C	-5.35	sherd	hd	—	y brn	—	—	A16	—	—
20A.1.1.1.2. Carinated												
79b	KI 18:8	A	-7.95	sherd	—	—	—	—	—	Bal, Bb9	Stève and Gasche 1971, pl. 22: 14-15	Acrop. 4
cf. 79d	MV 32	Tomb IV	—	9.0 x 13.3 x 13.3	wh	li	r brn	r	—	scraped base	—	—
cf. 79d	MV 49	Tomb IV	—	10.2 x 15.1 x 15.1 bdy	—	—	y brn	—	—	—	Stève and Gasche 1971, pl. 13:3	Acrop. 3
20A.1.1.2. Flat Base												
20A.1.1.2.1. Slightly Carinated Profile												
cf. 79d	MV 17	Tomb II	—	10.1 x 14.3 x 14.3	—	—	y brn	—	r brn	faded	—	—
20A.1.1.2.2. Truncated Conical Profile, Miniature												

79c	KI 41	C	-5.35	2.5 x 4.2 x 4.2	hd	—	y brn	—	—	—	—	—
20A.1.1.3. Ring Base												
20A.1.1.3.1. <i>Slightly Carinated Profile</i>												
79d	MV 25	Tomb III	—	10.6 x 14.4 x 14.4	wh	—	gy brn	or	r brn	Ba7	Stève and Gasche 1971, pl. 16:5	Acrop. 3
cf. 79d	MV 27	Tomb III	—	10.0 x 14.4 x 14.4	—	—	gy brn	—	r brn	Ba7	—	—
cf. 79d	MV 44	Tomb IV	—	11.5 x 14.5 x 14.5	—	—	y brn	—	brn	Ba7	—	—
20A.1.1.3.2. <i>Flared Profile</i>												
79e	MV 45	Tomb IV	—	9.4 x 14.0 x 14.0	—	—	lt gy brn	—	brn	Bb16-A2	Lamberg-Karlovsky 1971, fig. 3:A, B	Yahya IVB/C
79f	KI 60	F	-5.10	8.9 x 12.2 x 12.2	wh	—	lt brn	—	brn	Bb17-A2	—	—
79g	MV 5	Tomb II	—	11.9 x 16.7 x 16.7	—	—	lt brn	—	dk r brn	Bb18-A2	—	—
79h	MV 11	Tomb II	—	11.8 x 15.8 x 15.8	—	—	lt brn	—	dk r brn	Bb19-A2	—	—
20A.1.1.4. Convex Base												
20A.1.1.4.1. <i>Flared Profile</i>												
79i	MV 36	Tomb IV	—	5.2 x 8.0 x 8.0	hd	li, sa	y brn	or	—	—	—	—
20A.1.2. GOBLETS												
20A.1.2.1. Round Base												
20A.1.2.1.1. <i>Globular Profile</i>												
79l	KI 39	B, x3	-6.30	9.3 x 9.2 x 9.2	—	—	lt brn	—	—	—	—	—
79m	KI 74	I	-4.30	13.8 x 11.0 x 11.0	—	—	y brn/buff	—	—	—	—	—
20A.1.2.1.2. <i>Carinated Profile</i>												
79j	KI 80	I, x1	-4.90	7.4 x 7.3 x 7.3	—	—	buff	—	—	—	—	—
79k	KI 86	J	-3.90	7.6+ x 9.1 x 9.1	—	—	lt gy brn	—	brn	A1-Bb10	Goff 1976, fig. 5-7; fig. 11:10 Young and Levine 1974, fig. 29:1 Stève and Gasche 1971, pl. 16:12, 13 Carter 1980, fig. 29:9	Baba Jan 5 Godin III Acrop. 3 VR IVA Acrop. 3
87a	Do 9	A, fill	—	8.8 x 9.3 x 9.3	hd/wh	li, sa	lt brn	—	gy brn	A2-Bbl. Bb10	Stève and Gasche 1971, pl. 16:12, 13; pl. 75:8-9	Acrop. 3

Catalog 20. Bronze Age Pottery and Baked Clay Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot/ Tomb</i>	<i>Elevation or level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mfg</i>	<i>Temper</i>	<i>Surface</i>	<i>Paste</i>	<i>Paint color</i>	<i>Decorative pattern</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
20A. BRONZE AGE POTTERY (<i>cont.</i>)												
20A.1.2. GOBLETS (<i>cont.</i>)												
20A.1.2.2. Flat Base												
20A.1.2.2.1. Globular Profile												
79n	KI 25	B, x4	-5.85	11.4 x 10.6 x 10.6	—	—	lt gm y	lt brn	gy r brn	A1-A1-A10-A1	Young and Levine 1974, fig. 30:11	Godin III
79o	KII 353	H	-4.75	8.4 x 7.0 x 7.0	—	—	lt r brn	—	gy	A4	—	—
20A.1.2.2.2. Carinated Profile												
79p	MV 28	Tomb IV	—	11.0+ x 10.8 x 10.8	wh	li, sa	y gy brn	or	—	—	—	—
20A.1.2.2.3. Carinated Profile, Spouted												
87b	MV 47	Tomb IV	—	10.0 x 9.6 x 9.6	—	—	lt brn	—	—	—	—	—
20A.1.2.3. Ring Base												
20A.1.2.3.1. Sinuous Profile												
80a	KI 59	F	-4.15	7.8 x 7.9 x 7.9	wh	li, pi	r brn/buff	—	dk r brn	faded	—	—
20A.1.3. POTS												
20A.1.3.1. Round Base												
20A.1.3.1.1. Hemispherical Profile												
80b	KII 331	F	-5.45	16.3 x 24.8 x 24.8	hd	—	gy blk	—	—	—	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 31, tb. 109:5	Giyan IVA
20A.1.3.1.2. Baglike Profile, Tab Handle												
cf. 79j	KI 103	L	-1.35	18.4 x 15.4 x 15.4	—	—	y brn	—	—	—	—	—

20A.1.3.1.3. *Carinated Profile*

80c	KI 72	H	-3.45	33.0 x 25.9 x 25.9	hd	—	g/r brn	lt brn	—	—		Kühne 1976, fig. 383-95	Arnuq H-I
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20A.1.3.2. Flat Base

20A.1.3.2.1. *Globular Profile, Two-Handled*

80d	Do 5	B, x1	—	25.7 x 20.7 x 20.7	—	—	gy brn	—	—	—		—	—
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20A.1.3.2.2. *Carinated Profile*

80e	KI 34	B	-6.45	18.6 x 16.5 x 16.5	—	—	lt brn	—	r brn	A1-Ba12-A2		Young and Levine 1974, fig. 30:11	Godin III
cf. 80e	MV 21	Tomb III	—	15.4 x 12.1 x 12.1	hd	li, sa	gy brn	—	gy	Ba7		Stève and Gasche 1971, pl. 18:12	Acrop. 3
80f	CS 356	J7, x8	-6.80	17.3 x 13.7 x 13.7	hd/wh	li, sa	lt brn	—	r brn	A4		Stève and Gasche 1971, pl. 18:12	Acrop. 3
												Young 1969, fig. 19:7	Godin III
												Young and Levine 1974, fig. 30:11	Godin III

20A.1.3.2.3. *Carinated Profile, Spouted*

81a	MV 24	Tomb III	—	16.7 x 12.8 x 12.8	hd/wh	—	gy brn	—	bm	Ba1		—	—
cf. 81a	MV 22	Tomb III	—	14.3 x 12.4 x 12.4	hd	li	y brn	or	—	—		—	—

20A.1.3.3. Ring Base

20A.1.3.3.1. *Ridged Profile*

81b	MV 12	Tomb II	—	12.6 x 16.0 x 16.0	wh	li, sa, pl	gy brn	—	dk brn	Ba3.Bb6		Le Breton 1957, fig. 40, lid	Susa Dd
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20A.1.3.3.2. *Globular Profile*

87c	KI 30	B, x1	-5.80	31.7 x 23.2 x 23.2	—	—	lt gy	gy lt brn	pur r brn	A1-Bb10.Bb5-A1		—	—
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20A.1.3.3.3. *Slightly Carinated Profile*

81c	MV 10	Tomb II	—	14.0 x 15.7 x 15.7	—	—	lt brn	—	dk r brn	A2-Bb5		Stève and Gasche 1971, pl. 16:4	Acrop. 3
cf. 81c	KI 81	I, x1	-4.90	14.1 x 14.6 x 14.6	wh	li, sa	r brn	—	—	—		—	—
cf. 81c	MV 16	Tomb II	—	14.0 x 16.4 x 16.4	—	—	y brn	—	dk r brn	A1-A1		—	—
cf. 81c	MV 26	Tomb III	—	15.0 x 17.6 x 17.6	wh	li, sa	y brn	or	—	—		—	—
81d	MV 6	Tomb II	—	15.3 x 16.6 x 16.6	wh	li, sa	gy brn	or	brn	A1-Ba8.Bb5-A1		Le Breton 1957, fig. 35	Susa D
												Stève and Gasche 1971, pl. 19:14	Acrop. 4

Catalog 20. Bronze Age Pottery and Baked Clay Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot/ Tomb</i>	<i>Elevation or level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mfg</i>	<i>Temper</i>	<i>Surface</i>	<i>Paste</i>	<i>Paint color</i>	<i>Decorative pattern</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
20A. BRONZE AGE POTTERY (<i>cont.</i>)												
20A.1.3. POTS (<i>cont.</i>)												
20A.1.3.3. Ring Base (<i>cont.</i>)												
20A.1.3.3.3. <i>Slightly Carinated Profile (cont.)</i>												
81g	MV 19	Tomb II	—	11.5 x 15.5 x 15.5	wh	li, sa	buff	or	r brn	Bb5	Carter 1980: fig. 28:2 Stève and Gasche 1971, pl. 16:7 Young 1969, fig. 31:1, 5, 9 Young 1969, fig. 28:5, 8	VR IVA Acrop. 3 Godin III Godin III
20A.1.3.3.4. <i>Open Carinated Profile</i>												
81e	MV 46	Tomb V	—	11.3 x 13.6 x 13.6	wh	li, sa	lt gy brn	buff	brn	Ba6	Stève and Gasche 1971, pl. 16:2, 4	Acrop. 3
81f	MV 20	Tomb III	—	14.0 x 18.6 x 18.6	wh	li, sa	gy brn	—	r brn	Ba9. Ba10	Stève and Gasche 1971, pl. 16:5	Acrop. 3
cf. 81f	KI 75	I	-4.25	9.7 x 12.1 x 12.1	—	—	lt brn	—	—	—	—	—
cf. 81f	MV 50	Tomb III	—	17.3 x 20.0 x 20.0	—	—	gy brn	—	r brn	A2	—	—
20A.1.3.3.5. <i>Restricted Carinated Profile</i>												
81h	KI 33	B	-6.40	16.8 x 15.2 x 15.2	—	—	lt gy brn	—	dk brn	A1-Bb9.Bb21-A2	—	—
88a	Do 1	B, x1	—	27.4 x 23.8 x 23.8	—	—	lt brn sl	—	brn	A2-Ba1.Bb11. Bb8.Bb2	Le Breton 1957, fig. 35:8, 10, 12	Susa Dc-d
20A.1.4. SMALL JARS												
20A.1.4.1. Round Base												
20A.1.4.1.1. <i>Carinated Profile</i>												
81i	MV 37	Tomb IV	—	4.8+ x 5.8 x 5.8	hd	li, sa	r br	or	—	—	—	—
81j	MV 43	Tomb IV	—	5.5+ x 8.3 x 8.3	—	—	gy br	—	r br	Ba7	—	—
81k	MV 48	Tomb IV	—	8.3+ x 8.9 x 8.9	—	—	gy br	bik spe	dk grn gy	A2	—	—
81l	MV 29	Tomb IV	—	11.2 x 5.8 x 5.8	hd	li, sa	buff	or	—	—	Delougaz 1952, pl. 102d, f	ED II-III

20A.1.4.2. Flat Base

20A.1.4.2.1. *Carinated Profile*

88b	MV 34	Tomb IV	—	7.7 x 4.8 x 4.8	—	—	gy br	—	grn gy	A2-Ba1.Bb2-A2-Bb5	—	—
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20A.1.5. JARS

20A.1.5.1. Round Base

20A.1.5.1.1. *Globular Profile*

82a	Do 10	B	-9.13	29.0 x 12.8 x 12.8	—	—	lt br	—	gy	A1-Bb3-A2	—	—
82b	KI 20	B	-5.65	32.8 x 21.2 x 21.2	—	—	y brn	—	lt r brn	A1-A2-Ba7.Bb7. Bb4-A1	—	—
82c	CS 358	J7, x8	-6.80	32.0 x 13.0 x 13.0	—	—	gy brn	—	brn	A1-A4-Ba7.Bb7. Bb9.Bb10	Carter 1980, fig. 28:14 Le Breton 1957, fig. 35:9	VR IVA Susā Dd
82d	KII 332	F	-5.45	25.5 x 20.5 x 20.5	—	—	lt brn	—	brn	A2-Ba6.Bb7-A13	Young and Levine 1974, fig. 28:2	Godin III
cf. 82d	KI 54	E, x1	-4.45	26.7 x 17.1 x 17.1	—	—	lt r brn	—	(?)	Ba7-A1(?)	Young and Levine 1974, fig. 30:11	Godin III

20A.1.5.1.2. *Slightly Carinated Profile*

83a	CS 357	J7, x8	-6.80	20.0 x 19.5 x 19.5	—	—	gy brn	—	brn	A11-A11-Ba7-A6-A1	—	—
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20A.1.5.1.3. *Carinated Profile*

83b	Do 8	B, x2	—	21.9 x 13.1 x 13.1	—	—	grn sp	r brn	—	—	—	—
83c	CS 359	J7, x8	-6.80	31.8 x 12.5 x 12.5	hd	li, sa	lt brn	—	dk brn	A1-Ba7.Bb7-A4	—	—

20A.1.5.2. Flat Base

20A.1.5.2.1. *Globular Profile*

83d	MV 9	Tomb II	—	25.7 x 12.5 x 12.5	—	—	y brn	—	r brn	A2	Young 1969, fig. 17:3	Godin III
cf. 82d	KI 26	B	-5.35	(?) x 33.8 x 33.8	—	—	lt y sp	lt brn	r brn	A1-A2-A8-A2	—	—
83e	KI 43	C	-5.85	37.0 x 13.4 x 13.4	—	—	y brn sp	lt r b	dk r brn	A1	Carter 1980, fig. 28:14 Young and Levine 1974, fig. 29:6	VR IVA Godin III

Catalog 20. Bronze Age Pottery and Baked Clay Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot/ Tomb</i>	<i>Elevation or level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mfg</i>	<i>Temper</i>	<i>Surface</i>	<i>Paste</i>	<i>Paint color</i>	<i>Decorative pattern</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
20A. BRONZE AGE POTTERY (<i>cont.</i>)												
20A.1.5. JARS (<i>cont.</i>)												
20A.1.5.2. Flat Base (<i>cont.</i>)												
20A.1.5.2.1. Globular Profile (<i>cont.</i>)												
cf. 83e	KI 22	B	-5.80	—	hd	sa li	y brn sp	lt r brn	r brn	A1	Carter 1980, fig. 28:14 Young and Levine 1974, fig. 29:6	VR IVA Godin III
84a	Do 4	B, x1	—	34.3 x 15.1 x 15.1	—	—	lt brn	—	brn	Bb10-A2	—	—
20A.1.5.2.2. Slightly Carinated Profile												
84b	KI 29	B, x2	-6.30	30.0 x 13.0 x 13.0	hd/wh	li, sa	lt grn brn	lt brn	pur r brn	A1-Bb10.Bb5-A1	—	—
cf. 84b	MV 14	Tomb II	—	34.0 x 13.0 x 13.0	wh	li, sa	gy brn	or	r brn	faded	—	—
cf. 84b	MV 15	Tomb II	—	38.7 x 14.3 x 14.3	—	—	y brn	—	—	—	—	—
88c	KII 352b	H	-5.20	(?) x 11.7 x 11.7	hd	li, sa	brn	—	blk	A2-Ba5.Bb10. Ba7.Bb10-A4-Bb5- Bb5-A1	Pottier 1912, pl. 29:7 Le Breton 1957, fig. 35:8, 9, 11, 12	Susa II=D Susa Dc-d
20A.1.5.3. Ring Base												
20A.1.5.3.1. Ridged Profile, Necked												
89	MV 13	Tomb II	—	29.4 x 11.9 x 11.9	wh	—	gy brn	—	r brn/r	A12-Ba4.Ba13.Bb9. Bb10-Bb5-Bb5	Le Breton 1957, pl. 36	Susa Da-c
84c	MV 23	Tomb III	—	17.9 x 6.2 x 6.2	—	li, sa, pl	gy brn, sl	buff	or	—	—	—
84d	KI 42	C	-5.80	34.4 x 15.3 x 15.3	hd	li, sa	lt grn g	lt r b	lt buff	stains	Le Breton 1957, fig. 35:8	Susa Dc
84e	KI 419	I (fill)	—	21.0+ x 11.9 x 11.9	wh	li, sa	lt brn	—	r brn	A1-A4-Ba16.Bb2	—	—
85a	KII 352	H	-5.20	(?) 54.0 x 54.0 bdy	—	—	r brn	—	dk r brn	A5-Ba2.Ba7	Young 1969, fig. 18:5 Stève and Gasche 1971, pl. 17:1	Godin III Acrop. 3
85b	MV 18	Tomb II	—	26.6 x 15.5 x 15.5	wh	li, sa	y brn	or	pur r brn	A3-Ba3.Bb5.Bb8	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935:tb. 102:1-2 Stève and Gasche 1971, pl. 17:6	Giyān IVB Acrop. 3

85e	KI 123a	N	-3.35	sherd	—	—	lt brn	r brn	r brn	A(?)—A3—Bb12	Le Breton 1957, fig. 35:10 Delougaz 1952, pl. 62; pl. 138	Susa Dd ED II(?)
85f	KI 123b	M	-3.35	sherd	—	—	lt b r	r brn	r brn	A(?)—A3—Bb12	Delougaz 1952, pl. 62; pl. 138	ED II(?)
85g 90a	KI 515 MV 35	O Tomb IV	-6.55 —	sherd 38.7 x 13.1 x 13.1	—	—	gy brn sl gy brn	—	r brn r brn	A(?)—Bb15 A1—A10—A4—Ba1.Ba2— Ba16.Ba2.Bb9.Bb10— A3	Woolley 1956, pl. 26b	— JN, late period c
91a	KI 28	B	-6.50	31.0+ x 16.9 x 16.9	—	—	y brn sp	lt brn	dk gy r b	A1—Ba1.Ba12—A1— Ba18.Bb11.Bb9—A5— A17	Young 1969, fig. 18:6, 4 Le Breton 1957, fig. 35:8	Godin III Susa Dc
91b	KI 28a	B	-6.50	—	wh	li, sa	y brn sp	lt brn	dk gy r b	A1(?)—Ba1.Bb20.Ba17. Bb8.Bb11—A4—Bb5(?)	Le Breton 1957, fig. 35:8	Susa Dc
91c	KI 28b	B	-6.50	—	—	—	y brn sp	lt brn	dk gy r b	A1(?)—Ba1.Bb20.Ba17. Bb8.Bb11—A4...	—	—

20A.1.5.3.2. *Ridged Profile, Pierced Shoulder Lugs*

85c	KII 354	H (level 2)	—	—	hd/wh	li, sa	gy brn sl	—	dk brn	A4—Ba10.Bb14	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 59:2nd row c Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 60	Giyan IVA Giyan IVA
88d	MV 51	Tomb III	—	30.0 x 19.0 x 19.0	—	—	lt brn	—	r brn	Ba6	Carter 1980, fig. 13:10, 21:19 Stève and Gasche 1971, pl. 21:19	VR III Acrop. 4

20A.1.5.3.3. *Carinated Profile*

85d	KII 326	F	-4.70	104+ x 9.9 x 9.9	—	—	cr sp	r brn	gy	faded	Stève and Gasche 1971, pl. 21:24	Acrop. 4
86a	MV 33	Tomb IV	—	12.6+ x 17.1 x 17.1 bdy	—	—	y brn	—	r brn	...B6.Bb5...	—	—
cf. 88a	Do 6	B, x1	—	35.6 x 23.5 x 23.5	—	—	buff sp	r brn	gy	A2—Ba19.Bb11.Bb8. Bb2.Bb8.Bb9—A4— Bb4—A1	—	—

20A.1.5.3.4. *Carinated Profile, Spouted*

86b	MV 7	Tomb II	—	19.0 x 11.5 x 11.5	—	—	y brn	—	r brn	Bb22—A2; spout: A1	Pottier 1912, pl. 24 Goff 1968, fig. 11:1-4	Susa II=D
cf. 86b	MV 8	Tomb II	—	19.8 x 10.9 x 10.9	—	—	y brn	blk spe	—	—	Young 1969, fig. 30:7	Godin III

Catalog 20. Bronze Age Pottery and Baked Clay Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot/ Tomb</i>	<i>Elevation or level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mfg</i>	<i>Temper</i>	<i>Surface</i>	<i>Paste</i>	<i>Paint color</i>	<i>Decorative pattern</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
20A. BRONZE AGE POTTERY (<i>cont.</i>)												
20A.1.6. STORAGE JARS												
20A.1.6.1. Round Base												
20A.1.6.1.1. <i>Ridged Profile, Spouted, Two-Handled</i>												
90b	KI 24	B, x4	-5.85	56.5 x 29.2 x 29.2	hd	li, sa	r brn	r brn	—	cable arc, cable ridge	Goff 1971, fig. 9 Stève and Gasche 1971, pl. 20:6	Susa D Acrop. 4
20A.1.6.2. Ring Base												
20A.1.6.2.1. <i>Ridged Profile</i>												
86c	KII 195-96	C	-4.90	51.8 x 23.1 x 23.1	—	—	y brn	—	—	—	Stève and Gasche 1971, pl. 11:9	Acrop. 2
20A.1.7. SHERDS												
—	KI 13	A	6.90	(27 exx.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	KI 14	A	7.20	(24 exx.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	KI 15	A	7.40	(31 exx.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	KI 16	A	7.75	(16 exx.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	KI 17	A	7.95	(15 exx.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	KI 18	A	8.30	(6 exx.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	KI 19	A	8.40	(15 exx.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	KI 35	B	6.75	7.5 x 6.7	—	—	gy r brn	—	—	—	—	—
—	KI 38	B	5.80	—	hd	li, sa	lt gy brn	or	dk r brn	rope pattern ridge	—	—
—	KI 64	F	4.15	(4 exx.)	—	li, sa, pl	cr	or	—	—	—	—
—	KI 65	G	3.80	—	hd	li	y brn	—	—	rope pattern ridge	—	—
—	KI 90	J	5.00	—	—	—	y brn	—	—	handle	—	—
20A.2. GIYAN IVC- TO III-RELATED MIDDLE BRONZE AGE POTTERY												
20A.2.1. BOWLS												
20A.2.1.1. Round Base												
20A.2.1.1.1. <i>Hemispherical Profile</i>												
92a	KII 186	C, x2	-4.45	9.8 x 19.6 x 19.6	hd	cal	gy brn	—	—	—	Young 1969, fig. 36:6	Godin III

92b	CS 393	I7	-3.25	8.5 x 12.4 x 12.4	—	—	gy brn	—	brn	A14	Young 1969, fig. 18:11 cf. KII 252, pl. 97d	Godin III Susa D/EBA
<i>20A.2.1.1.2. Hemispherical Profile, One-Handled</i>												
92c	KII 355	H, x1	-3.95	5.0 x 10.3 x 10.3	—	—	r brn	—	—	—	—	—
<i>20A.2.1.1.3. Carinated Profile</i>												
92d	CS 13	N7, x1	-9.35	5.0 x 15.0 x 15.0	—	—	gy brn	—	—	—	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 27, tb. 91:8	Giyān IIIa
92e	KII 342	G, x1	-4.25	4.9 x 9.7 x 9.7	—	—	r brn	—	dk brn	A2	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 27, tb. 90:4	Giyān IIIa
92f	CS 18	N7, x3	-9.00	5.3 x 8.6 x 8.6	—	—	lt brn	—	r brn	A1-A3	—	—
92g	CS 324	J7, x6	-4.40	12.6 x 25.0 x 25.0	hd/wh	li, sa	r brn	—	dk r brn	A1-A1-A5-A2	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 75, tb. 5:3	Djamshidi III
<i>20A.2.1.1.4. Flared Profile</i>												
92h	KII 321	F	-3.90	5.2 x 15.4 x 15.4	—	—	dk gy brn	—	—	—	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 26, tb. 84:1	Giyān IIIa
92i	CS 297	J7, x2	-4.65	8.2 x 17.6 x 17.6	hd	li, sa	r brn wa	—	—	—	Young 1969, fig. 31:11	Godin III
cf. 92i	CS 298	J7, x2	-4.65	7.9 x 17.6 x 17.6	hd	li, sa	r wa	—	—	—	—	—
cf. 92i	CS 374	J7, x4	-4.55	8.9 x 18.9 x 18.9	hd	—	lt brn	—	—	—	—	—
cf. 92i	CS 407	I7	-2.80	9.0 x 15.2 x 15.2	hd	—	r brn	gy brn	—	—	—	—
cf. 92i	CS 488	H5, x3	-3.60	9.7 x 18.9 x 18.9	hd	—	r brn	—	—	—	—	—
cf. 92i	CS 489	H5, x3	-3.60	8.2 x 16.6 x 16.6	hd	li, sa	r brn wa	or	—	—	—	—
cf. 92i	CS 490	H5, x3	-3.60	8.4 x 16.7 x 16.7	hd	—	r brn	—	—	—	—	—
<i>20A.2.1.2. Flat Base</i>												
<i>20A.2.1.2.1. Sinuous Profile</i>												
92n	CS 5	N7	-9.20	8.2 x 16.1 x 16.1	hd/wh	li, sa, pl	lt brn	—	—	—	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 28, tb. 94:5 Young 1969, fig. 31:3	Giyān IIIa Godin III
<i>20A.2.1.2.2. Slightly Carinated Profile</i>												
92k	Sor 1807	x21	—	6.9 x 16.9 x 16.9	—	—	r brn	—	—	—	—	—
92l	KII 218	D, x1	-4.65	6.3 x 16.1 x 16.1	—	—	buff	—	brn	A1-A12-A12	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 29, tb. 98:7	Giyān IIIa
<i>20A.2.1.2.3. Flared Profile</i>												
92j	KII 188	C	-4.15	5.0 x 6.8 x 6.8	—	—	gy	—	—	—	Young 1969, fig. 23:2, 5	Godin III

Catalog 20. Bronze Age Pottery and Baked Clay Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot/ Tomb</i>	<i>Elevation or level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mfg</i>	<i>Temper</i>	<i>Surface</i>	<i>Paste</i>	<i>Paint color</i>	<i>Decorative pattern</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
20A. BRONZE AGE POTTERY (<i>cont.</i>)												
20A.2.1. BOWLS (<i>cont.</i>)												
20A.2.1.2. Flat Base (<i>cont.</i>)												
20A.2.1.2.3. Flared Profile (<i>cont.</i>)												
92m	KII 292	D, x6	-5.90	11.0 x 20.9 x 20.9	hd	li, sa	r wa	—	—	—	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 77, tb. 9:21 Young 1969, fig. 31:11	Terminal Giyān IVC Godin III
cf. 92m	CS 115	M7, x3	-3.60	8.9 x 16.7 x 16.7	hd	li, sa	r wa	cr	—	—	—	—
cf. 92m	CS 117	M7, x4	-8.25	8.5 x 19.1 x 19.1	hd	li, sa	r brn wa	—	—	—	—	—
cf. 92m	CS 118	M7, x4	-8.25	8.1 x 16.8 x 16.8	hd	—	r brn wa	—	—	—	—	—
cf. 92m	CS 119	M7, x4	-8.25	6.8 x 13.6 x 13.6	hd	li, sa	r brn wa	or cr	—	—	—	—
cf. 92m	CS 120	M7, x4	-8.25	9.1 x 18.6 x 18.6	hd	li, sa	r brn wa	or	—	—	—	—
cf. 92m	CS 121	M7, x4	-8.25	8.1 x 17.6 x 17.6	—	—	r brn	—	—	—	—	—
cf. 92m	CS 492	H5, x3	-3.60	9.3 x 19.6 x 19.6	hd	—	r brn	—	—	—	—	—
cf. 92m	KII 209b	D	-4.20	9.8 x 18.0 x 18.0	wh	sa	lt brn	—	—	—	—	—
cf. 92m	KII 273	D, x4	-5.45	6.3 x 14.5 x 14.5	hd	—	r brn	—	—	—	—	—
cf. 92m	KII 290	D, x6	-5.90	10.8 x 19.9 x 19.9	hd	—	r brn	y brn	—	—	—	—
20A.2.1.3. Concave Base												
20A.2.1.3.1. Slightly Carinated Profile												
92p	CS 476	H6	-2.10	5.4 x 14.0 x 14.0	wh	li, sa	y brn	—	—	base cut with pin	Young 1969, fig. 30:10	Godin III
cf. 91q	CS 110	M7, x3	-9.00	8.0 x 18.5 x 18.5	wh	li	buff	—	dk brn	A1	—	—
20A.2.1.3.2. Carinated Profile												
92o	CS 59	N7, x6	-9.20	6.7 x 17.2 x 17.2	—	—	lt brn	—	—	—	—	—
20A.2.1.4. Disc Base												
20A.2.1.4.1. Slightly Carinated Profile												
cf. 92p	CS 480	H6	-2.75	6.1 x 2.9 x 2.9	—	—	y brn	—	—	—	—	—

cf. 92p	CS 482	H6	-2.50	6.1 x 12.6 x 12.6	wh	li, sa	y brn	—	—	base cut with pin	—	—
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20A.2.1.4.2. Carinated Profile

92q	KII 178	C, x2	-4.45	6.7 x 15.3 x 15.3	wh	sa	y brn	—	lt r brn	A3	—	—
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20A.2.1.5. Ring Base

20A.2.1.5.1. Carinated Profile

92r	KII 231	D, x3	-4.75	7.7 x 18.5 x 18.5	wh	li, sa, pl	lt brn	—	brn	A2	—	—
cf. 92r	KII 236b	D, x3	-4.95	9.9 x 20.3 x 20.3	—	—	gy brn	—	r brn	A2	—	—
92s	CS 132	M7, x2	-8.35	7.6 x 18.6 x 18.6	—	—	r brn	—	dk brn	A1-A7	—	—
93a	CS 107	M7, x3	-9.00	8.0 x 17.8 x 17.8	wh	—	y brn	—	—	—	Young 1969, fig. 23:1	Godin III

20A.2.1.6. Tripod Base

20A.2.1.6.1. Hemispherical Profile

93b	KII 302	D, x5	-5.45	11.6 x 31.0 x 31.0	—	—	buff	—	dk brn	A1-A1-A5	—	—
cf. 93b	CS 14	N7, x1	-9.35	5.2 x 16.2 x 16.2	wh	li, sa	lt brn	—	—	—	—	—
cf. 93b	KII 179	C, x2	-4.45	6.2 x 15.6 x 15.6	—	—	y brn	—	lt r brn	A3	—	—
93c	Sor 1810	x22	—	(?) x 16.6 x 16.6	—	—	r brn	—	—	—	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 27, tb. 92:4	Giyan IIIa/b
93d	CS 36	N7, x2	-9.10	9.8 x 18.4 x 18.4	—	—	lt brn	—	dk brn	A1	—	—
93e	CS 281	J7, x4	-4.55	10.1 x 20.2 x 20.2	wh	li, sa	r wa	—	dk r brn	A1-A2-C1	—	—
93f	CS 402	I7, x3	-2.85	7.1 x 15.4 x 15.4	—	—	r/wa	brn	dk brn	A5-C1	—	—
93g	CS 138	M7, x1	-8.45	7.8 x 15.6 x 15.6	—	—	r brn	—	dk brn	A5-A1-C1	—	—
93h	KII 169	B, x2	-4.60	9.7 x 19.9 x 19.9	—	—	r/buff	—	dk r brn	A1-A6-C1	—	—
cf. 93h	KII 167	B, x2	-4.60	9.4 x 18.4 x 18.4	—	—	r/buff	—	brn	A1-A5-A5-C1	—	—
cf. 93h	KII 259	D, x5	-5.45	8.0 x 17.5 x 17.5	—	—	dk brn	—	r brn	A1-A6-C1	—	—
cf. 93h	KII 267	D, x5	-5.45	8.3 x 19.8 x 19.8	wh	li, sa	r brn	—	dk gy brn	A1-A6-C1	—	—
93i	KII 170	B, x2	-4.60	8.3 x 17.7 x 17.7	—	—	buff	—	dk r brn	A1-C1	—	—
cf. 93i	KII 232	D, x3	-4.75	7.6 x 16.8 x 16.8	—	—	r/buff	—	brn	A3	—	—
93j	CS 590	F7	-3.00	9.6 x 20.2 x 20.2	—	—	r brn	—	dk r brn	A1-A8-C1	—	—
93k	CS 134	M7, x2	-8.40	9.7 x 18.0 x 18.0	—	—	r brn	—	dk brn	A1-A5-A1-A5-C1	—	—
93l	KII 176	C, x2	-4.45	6.2 x 16.2 x 16.2	hd	sa, pl	r wa	buff	r brn	A5-C1	—	—
93m	KII 177	C, x2	-4.45	7.6 x 14.8 x 14.8	—	—	buff	—	r brn	B6	—	—
93n	CS 37	N7, x1	-9.10	10.0 x 18.8 x 18.8	—	—	lt brn	—	dk brn	A1-B7	—	—
93o	KII 159	B, x1	-4.40	8.4 x 17.7 x 17.7	hd	li, sa	r brn wa	buff	brn	B7-C1	—	—
cf. 93o	KII 156	B, x1	-4.40	(?) x 18.3 x 18.3	wh(?)	li, sa	r wa	buff	r brn	B6-C1	—	—
93p	KII 260	D, x5	-5.45	7.6 x 16.9 x 16.9	—	li	r brn wa	buff	gy	A1-B12-A1-C1	—	—
cf. 93p	KII 291	D, x6	-5.90	8.5 x 19.2 x 19.2	wh	li, sa	r wa	buff	dk r brn	A8-C1	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 27, tb. 92:4	Giyan IIIa/b

Catalog 20. Bronze Age Pottery and Baked Clay Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot/ Tomb</i>	<i>Elevation or level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mfg</i>	<i>Temper</i>	<i>Surface</i>	<i>Paste</i>	<i>Paint color</i>	<i>Decorative pattern</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
20A. BRONZE AGE POTTERY (<i>cont.</i>)												
20A.2.1. BOWLS (<i>cont.</i>)												
20A.2.1.6. Tripod Base (<i>cont.</i>)												
20A.2.1.6.1. Hemispherical Profile (<i>cont.</i>)												
93q	KII 277	D, x4	-5.45	10.2 x 19.1 x 19.1	—	—	r brn	—	dk r brn	A8-A1-C1	—	—
93r	CS 20	N7, x4	-9.05	8.5 x 18.7 x 18.7	—	—	lt brn	—	dk r brn	A1-B9-C1	—	—
cf. 93r	CS 32	N7, x2	-9.10	10.0 x 18.7 x 18.7	—	—	r brn	—	dk brn	B9-C1	—	—
cf. 93r	KII 160	B, x1	-4.40	8.0 x 16.9 x 16.9	wh	li, sa	r wa	buff	brn	B9-C1	—	—
cf. 93r	KII 279	D, x4	-5.45	10.1 x 18.8 x 18.8	—	—	r brn	—	dk r brn	A1-B9-C1	—	—
93s	KII 225	D, x2	-4.95	8.9 x 19.3 x 19.3	wh	li	r brn wa	—	dk brn	B9-A1-C1	—	—
107c	CS 282	J7, x4	-4.55	12.2 x 23.5 x 23.5	—	—	r brn	—	r brn	B9 "duck" feet	—	—
20A.2.1.6.2. Carinated Profile												
93t	KII 173	B, x3	-4.60	9.2 x 16.6 x 16.6	—	—	y brn	—	gy brn	A1-A1-A5-C1	—	—
cf. 93t	KII 280	D, x4	-5.45	11.2 x 19.9 x 19.9	hd(?)	sa	lt brn	—	dk brn	A1-A5-A1-C1	—	—
cf. 93t	CS 112	M7, x4	-8.25	9.8+ x 30.0 x 30.0	—	—	r brn	—	dk brn	A8	—	—
cf. 93t	CS 547	H3, x1	-8.60	8.8+ x 25.5 x 25.5	—	—	r brn	—	dk brn	A7-A1-A5-A3	—	—
cf. 93t	Sor 1811	x22	—	(?) x 21.0 x 21.0	—	—	r brn	—	—	—	—	—
93u	Sor 1806	x22	—	(?) x 14.7 x 14.7	—	—	r brn	—	(?)	B9	—	—
20A.2.2. GOBLETS												
20A.2.2.1. Round Base												
20A.2.2.1.1. Globular Profile												
94a	KII 303	E	-4.00	6.5 x 4.0 x 4.0	wh	li, pl	buff	—	—	—	Gasche 1973, pl. 13:6, 7	VR AXIII
cf. 94a	CS 436	H7	-1.10	6.1 x 5.0 x 5.0	—	—	y brn	—	—	—	—	—
20A.2.2.1.2. Ridged Profile												
94b	KII 304	E	-3.95	9.5 x 7.0 x 7.0	—	—	gy brn	—	—	—	Gasche 1973, pl. 14:1	VR AXIII
cf. 94b	CS 268	J7	-3.15	8.4 x 8.8 x 8.8	wh	li, sa	y gy brn	—	—	—	—	—

cf. 94b	CS 367	J7 (pit 3) (?)	5.9+ x 7.5 x 7.5	—	—	y brn	—	—	—	—	—
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20A.2.2.1.3. *Carinated Profile*

94c	CS 19	N7, x4	-9.05	9.3 x 8.6 x 8.6	—	—	lt gy brn	—	—	—	Young and Levine 1974, fig. 26:4	Godin III
cf. 94c	CS 22	N7, x5	-9.15	10.6 x 8.7 x 8.7	—	—	lt brn	—	—	—	—	—
cf. 94c	CS 308	J7, x3	-4.45	10.9 x 9.3 x 9.3	hd/wh	li, sa	y brn	—	—	—	—	—
cf. 94c	CS 403	I7, x3	-2.85	9.4 x 8.4 x 8.4	hd/wh	—	gy brn	—	r brn	(?)	—	—
cf. 94c	CS 497	H5, x2	-3.50	7.8 x 6.4 x 6.4	—	—	y brn	—	—	—	—	—
cf. 94c	CS 498	H5, x2	-3.50	6.9 x 5.8 x 5.8	—	—	lt r brn	—	—	—	—	—
cf. 94c	CS 627	J7	-4.55	5.8+ x 7.1 x 7.1	wh	—	gy brn	—	—	—	—	—
cf. 94c	KII 211	D	-4.25	7.3 x 7.9 x 7.9	—	—	y brn	—	—	—	—	—
cf. 94c	KII 330	F	-4.00	8.0 x (?) x (?)	wh	li, sa	gy brn	—	—	—	—	—
cf. 94c	KII 340	G	-4.35	8.9 x 8.3 x 8.3	—	—	gy brn sp	—	—	—	—	—
94d	CS 415	I7	-4.05	9.0 x 8.5 x 8.5	—	—	y brn	—	—	—	—	—
94e	KII 168	B, x2	-4.60	8.5 x 8.1 x 8.1	wh	li, sa	y brn	—	bm	A1-A3-A2	—	—
cf. 94e	CS 54	N7, x7	-9.25	7.1 x 5.9 x 5.9	hd/wh	li, sa	r wa	cr	dk r brn	A2-A2	—	—
cf. 94e	CS 503	H5, x1	-3.60	7.7 x 6.7 x 6.7	—	—	r brn	—	dk r brn	A3-A1	—	—
cf. 94e	CS 504:1	H5, x1	-3.60	7.7 x 6.7 x 6.7	hd/wh	li, sa	r brn	—	dk r brn	A3-A1	—	—
cf. 94e	KII 155	B	-3.70	8.4 x 8.1+ x 8.1	—	—	r brn	—	gy brn	A3-A1	—	—
cf. 94e	KII 161	B, x1	-4.40	8.9 x 9.1 x 9.1	wh	li, sa	r wa	buff	dk r brn	A2-A2	—	—
cf. 94e	KII 174	B, x3	-4.60	8.7 x 8.8 x 8.8	—	—	lt brn	—	gy brn	A3-A1	—	—
cf. 94e	KII 182	C, x2	-4.45	11.5 x 7.4 x 7.4	hd/wh	li, sa	y brn	—	bm	A2, base hand molded	—	—
cf. 94e	KII 194	C	-3.90	7.8 x 8.8 x 8.8	wh	li, sa	y brn	—	brn r	A4-A2	—	—
cf. 94e	KII 209a	D	-4.20	10.9 x 10.8 x 10.8	—	—	lt gm gy	—	dk r brn	A1-B5-A1	—	—
cf. 94e	KII 210	D	-4.20	9.9 x 9.9 x 9.9	—	—	r brn	—	gy	A3-A1	—	—
cf. 94e	KII 217	D, x1	-4.65	10.9 x 10.0 x 10.0	wh	—	r brn wa	—	gy	A3-A2, wash inside neck	—	—
cf. 94e	KII 247	D, x5	-5.45	7.8 x 8.0 x 8.0	—	—	lt r brn	—	dk r brn	A3-A2	—	—
cf. 94e	KII 269	D, x5	-5.45	7.5 x 6.0 x 6.0	—	—	lt brn	—	dk brn	A2-A1	—	—
cf. 94e	KII 282	D, x4	-5.45	7.2 x 7.0 x 7.0	—	—	r brn	—	dk r brn	A3-A1	—	—
cf. 94e	KII 289	D, x6	-5.90	8.3 x 6.4 x 6.4	wh	li, sa	y brn	—	dk brn	A3	—	—
cf. 94e	KII 341	G, x1	-4.25	11.4 x 9.6 x 9.6	—	—	brn	—	gy brn	A2-A2	—	—
94f	KII 199	D	-3.75	9.3 x 7.6 x 7.6	wh	li, sa	lt pi brn sl	or	r brn	A2-A1-A1	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 29, tb. 101 Gasche 1973, pl. 16: 1, 2, 3	Giyan IVC VR AXV- XIV
cf. 94f	CS 4	N7	-9.25	8.1 x 8.0 x 8.0	—	—	r brn	—	dk gy	A1-A3-A1	—	—
cf. 94f	CS 15	N7, x1	-9.35	8.0 x 7.6 x 8.0	—	—	r brn	—	dk gy	A3-A1	—	—
cf. 94f	CS 133	M7, x2	-8.40	9.3 x 9.4 x 9.4	—	—	buff	brn	dk brn	A2-A1	—	—
cf. 94f	CS 135	M7, x1	-8.35	7.7 x 8.0 x 8.0	hd/wh	li, sa	buff	—	dk brn	A3-A2	—	—
cf. 94f	CS 139	M7, x2	-8.35	8.7 x 9.7 x 9.7	hd/wh	li, sa	gy brn	—	dk brn	A3-A1	—	—
cf. 94f	CS 140	M7, x1	-8.40	8.3 x 7.8 x 7.8	hd/wh	—	r brn	—	dk brn	A3-A2	—	—
cf. 94f	CS 388	I7	-2.25	7.3 x 8.3 x 8.3 bdy	—	—	lt r brn	—	r brn	A3-A1	—	—

Catalog 20. Bronze Age Pottery and Baked Clay Objects (*cont.*)

Plate	Site and obj. no.	Plot/ Tomb	Elevation or level	Dimensions in cm	Mfg	Temper	Surface	Paste	Paint color	Decorative pattern	Reference	Period
20A. BRONZE AGE POTTERY (<i>cont.</i>)												
20A.2.2. GOBLETS (<i>cont.</i>)												
20A.2.2.1. Round Base (<i>cont.</i>)												
20A.2.2.1.3. Carinated Profile (<i>cont.</i>)												
cf. 94f	CS 481	H6	-2.75	9.6 x 8.0 x 8.0	hd/wh	li, sa	r brn wa	—	dk brn	A3-A1	—	—
cf. 94f	KII 201	D	-3.75	8.8 x 7.0 x 7.0	—	—	lt gy brn	—	brn	A1-A1-A1	—	—
cf. 94f	KII 230	D, x3	-4.75	7.9 x 8.3 x 8.3	—	—	gy brn	—	r brn	A3-A1	—	—
cf. 94f	KII 238	D, x3	-4.75	7.6 x 7.5 x 7.5	—	—	lt gy brn	—	dk brn	A2-A2	—	—
cf. 94f	KII 261	D, x5	-5.45	8.7 x 8.0 x 8.0	—	—	buff	—	dk brn	A3-A2	—	—
cf. 94f	KII 268	D, x5	-5.45	7.0 x 8.3 x 8.3	—	—	r brn	—	dk brn	A1-A3-A1	—	—
94g	KII 278	D, x4	-5.45	8.5 x 6.7 x 6.7	—	—	lt gy brn	—	dk brn	A1-A3-B4-A1	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 31, tb. 109:4	Giyān IVA
cf. 94g	CS 35	N7, x2	-9.10	7.5 x 7.5 x 7.5	—	—	lt brn	—	dk brn	A1-B4-A1	—	—
cf. 94g	CS 286	J7, x4	-4.55	5.8 x 5.1 x 5.1	hd	coarse	gy brn	gy	dk brn	A1-B4-A1	—	—
cf. 94g	CS 487	H5, x3	-3.60	7.5 x 6.2 x 6.2	hd/wh	li, sa	y brn	—	brn	A2-B4	—	—
cf. 94g	CS 504:2	H5, x1	-3.60	7.4 x 7.5 x 7.5	—	—	y brn	—	r brn	A2-B4-A2	—	—
cf. 94g	KII 293	D, x6	-5.90	8.6 x 7.1 x 7.1	—	—	lt gy brn	—	dk brn	A2-B4	—	—
94 h	CS 55	N7	-9.55	7.7 x 6.6 x 6.6	hd/wh	—	r brn	r	dk gy	A1-B11-A1	—	—
cf. 94h	CS 113	M7, x4	-8.25	7.6 x 5.7 x 5.7	—	—	gy brn	—	brn	A2-B9	—	—
94i	CS 299	J7, x2	-4.65	6.6 x 5.6 x 5.6	—	—	y brn	—	dk brn	A1-A1-B17-A1	—	—
94j	CS 303	J7, x2	-4.65	8.2 x 6.2 x 6.2	—	—	buff	—	r brn	A1-A2-B26-A1	—	—
cf. 94j	CS 261	K7, x1	-7.70	8.6 x 9.0 x 9.0	hd/wh	li, sa	grn gy	—	dk gy	A1-A5-A1	—	—
cf. 94j	CS 486	H5, x3	-3.60	7.4 x 5.8 x 5.8	—	—	y brn	—	dk r brn	A2-B26	—	—
94k	CS 309	J7, x3	-4.45	8.1 x 6.7 x 6.7	—	—	r brn	—	gy	A1-B2-A2	—	—
94l	CS 126	M7, x4	-8.25	7.5 x 6.9 x 6.9	hd/wh	li, sa	y brn	—	r brn	A1-B6	—	—
cf. 94l	CS 114	M7, x4	-8.25	6.7 x 6.0 x 6.0	—	—	gy brn	—	r brn	A1-A1	—	—
cf. 94l	CS 260	K7, x1	-7.70	5.2 x 5.1 x 5.1	—	—	lt brn	—	dk brn	B2-A1	—	—
cf. 94l	CS 506	H5, x3(?)	-4.20	6.5 x 6.1 x 6.1	hd	li, sa	y brn	—	brn	A1-B6	—	—
94m	KII 200	D	-3.75	9.6 x 8.7 x 8.7	wh	li, sa	y brn	—	r brn	B1-B1-A1	Young 1969, fig. 30:11	Godin III
cf. 94m	CS 414	I7	-3.20	8.0 x 6.7 x 6.7	—	—	lt r brn	—	—	—	—	—
cf. 94m	CS 496	H5, x2	-3.50	6.0 x 6.7 x 6.7	hd/wh	—	y brn	or	—	—	—	—
94n	CS 532	H3	-8.30	7.6+ x 8.6 x 8.6	wh	li, sa	gy brn	or	dk r brn	A2-A2	—	—
94o	CS 499	H5, x1	-3.60	8.0 x 5.7 x 5.7	—	—	y brn	—	—	—	Young and Levine 1974, fig. 26:4	Godin III
20A.2.2.1.4. Globular Profile, Spouted												
94p	KII 343	G, x1	-4.25	6.6 x 4.8 x 4.8	—	—	lt brn	—	—	—	—	—

94q	KII 336	G	-3.85	6.3 x 4.7 x 4.7	—	—	gy brn	—	r brn	A3	—	—
cf. 94r	KII 307	E, x1	-4.25	7.3 x 10.0 x 10.01	—	—	y brn	—	r brn	A6	—	—

20A.2.3. CUPS

20A.2.3.1. Round Base

20A.2.3.1.1. *Globular Profile*

94r	KII 308	E, x1	-4.25	5.8 x 7.1 x 7.1	hd	—	gy brn	—	gy	A6	—	—
cf. 94r	KII 348	H	-4.00	4.5 x 6.1 x 6.1	hd	—	buff	—	r brn	A6	—	—
cf. 94r	KII 349	H	-4.00	6.8 x 9.2 x 9.2	hd	—	gy brn	—	(?)	A6	—	—
94s	KII 320	E	-4.15	6.8 x 8.6 x 8.6	hd	—	y brn	—	bm	A6	—	—

20A.2.3.1.2. *Carinated Profile*

94t	KII 163	B, x1	-4.40	8.3 x 8.6 x 8.6	—	li, sa	res wa	r	—	A2-A1	Goff 1976, fig. 11:2	Baba Jan IV
cf. 94t	CS 58	N7, x6	-9.20	12.2 x 12.1 x 12.1	hd/wh	li, sa, pl	lt r brn	—	dk r brn	A3-A1-C1	—	—
cf. 94t	KII 181	C, x2	-4.45	8.1 x 7.8 x 7.8	—	li, sa, pl	y brn	—	r brn	A2-A2	—	—
cf. 94t	KII 183	C, x2	-4.45	11.5 x 10.7 x 10.7	—	—	y brn	—	r brn	A1-A3-A2	—	—
cf. 94t	KII 192	C, x1	-4.20	9.5 x 9.9 x 9.9	—	li, sa	r wa	buff	bm	A3-A2	—	—
94u	CS 16	N7, x1	-9.35	10.4 x 11.6 x 11.6	—	—	lt brn	—	—	—	—	—
94v	KII 305	E	-3.90	10.2+ x 9.5 x 9.5	—	—	buff	—	r brn	A1-A1-A5-A5-C1	—	—
cf. 94v	KII 329	F	-4.00	7.1 x 8.1 x 8.1	hd/wh	li, sa	brn	cr	dk pur r	A4-A1	Young 1969, fig. 33:1, 2; fig. 30:26	Godin III
107b	Sor 1812	x9	—	9.8 x 9.8 x 9.8	wh	—	lt brn	—	gy	A1-A2	—	—
cf. 107b	Sor 1808	x21	—	8.0 x 7.4 x 7.4	—	—	r brn	—	—	—	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 82, tb. 1:4, t	Giyan III/II
cf. 107b	Sor 1813	x(?)	—	8.3 x 8.0 x 8.0	—	—	r brn	—	—	—	Young 1969, fig. 23:7	Godin III

20A.2.4. POTS

20A.2.4.1. Round Base

20A.2.4.1.1. *Globular Profile*

94w	CS 56	N7, x6	-9.20	24.4 x 23.0 x 23.0	hd	cal	gy	—	—	—	—	—
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20A.2.4.1.2. *Baglike Profile*

95a	CS 136	M7, x1	-8.35	12.4 x 12.6 x 12.6	—	—	r brn	gy brn	—	blk by fire	—	—
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Catalog 20. Bronze Age Pottery and Baked Clay Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot/ Tomb</i>	<i>Elevation or level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mfg</i>	<i>Temper</i>	<i>Surface</i>	<i>Paste</i>	<i>Paint color</i>	<i>Decorative pattern</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
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20A. BRONZE AGE POTTERY (*cont.*)20A.2.4. POTS (*cont.*)20A.2.4.1. Round Base (*cont.*)20A.2.4.1.3. *Slightly Carinated Profile*

95b	KII 319	E	-4.80	24.5 x 17.0 x 17.0	hd/wh	li, sa	y brn	—	brn	A7	Young and Levine 1974, fig. 30:11	Godin III
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20A.2.4.1.4. *Carinated Profile*

95c	KII 266	D, x5	-5.45	—	—	—	lt gy brn	—	—	—	—	—
95d	KII 187	C	-4.00	17.6 x 15.4 x 15.4	—	—	y brn	gy brn	—	—	—	—
95e	CS 108	M7, x3	-9.00	15.1 x 14.1 x 14.1	hd/wh	li, sa, pl	lt r brn	or	gy	A3-A1	—	—
95f	CS 304	J7, x2	-4.85	15.8 x 17.3 x 17.3	—	—	lt brn	—	brn	A1-A6	—	—
95g	CS 394	I7	-3.10	12.1 x 12.6 x 12.6	—	—	r brn	—	dk brn	A2-A1	—	—
95h	KII 324	D, x2	-4.95	19.0 x 17.6 x 17.6	—	—	r brn	—	r brn	A1-A3-A1-B6	—	—
95i	CS 122	M7, x4	-8.25	30.7 x 24.2 x 24.2	—	—	r brn	—	—	—	—	—
96a	KII 272	D, x4	-5.45	36.7 x 25.7 x 25.7	—	—	r brn	—	dk brn	A2-B11-A8-A5-A1	Goff 1976, fig. 11:3	Baba Jan IV
96b	CS 626	H5, x3	-4.20	34.7 x 27.6 x 27.6	—	—	buff	—	r brn	A1-A7-B1-A1-A5	—	—
cf. 96b	CS 302	J7, x2	-4.65	28.2 x 20.5 x 20.5	—	—	gy brn	—	—	—	—	—
96c	CS 111	M7, x4	-8.25	27+ x 22.0 x 22.0	—	—	r brn	—	dk brn	(?)	—	—
96d	CS 280	J7, x4	-4.55	24.5 x 17.0 x 17.0	—	—	r brn	—	dk r brn	A1-A10-A2	—	—
96e	CS 375	I7, x8	-6.80	19.0 x 18.3 x 18.3	—	—	lt brn	—	brn	A7-B5-A5	—	—
97a	CS 505	H5, x3(?)	-4.20	19.5 x 17.1 x 17.1	—	—	r brn	—	dk r brn	A1-A2-A8-A12-A1	—	—
97b	CS 542	H3, x2	-8.80	18.0 x 15.0 x 15.0	wh	li, sa	y brn	or	brn	A1-B3-A1	—	—
107c	KII 162	B, x1	-4.40	18.3 x 15.5 x 15.5	—	—	y brn	—	dk gy brn	A1-A5-A1-A3	—	—
cf. 107c	KII 165	B, x1	-4.40	15.1 x 14.8 x 14.8	wh	li, sa	r brn wa	—	dk brn	A7--A1	—	—

20A.2.4.1.5. *Carinated Profile, Handled*

97c	KII 235	D, x3	-4.75	32.2 x 32.2 x 32.2	—	—	y brn	—	r brn	A2-A2-C1-D1	—	—
cf. 97c	CS 501	H5, x1	-3.60	29.0 x 22.7 x 22.7	(?)	li, sa	y brn	—	—	—	—	—
cf. 97c	KII 250	D, x5	-5.45	54.5 x 51.5 x 51.5	—	—	r brn	—	dk r brn	C1-D1	Goff 1976, fig. 6:1	Baba Jan IV

20A.2.4.2. Flat Base

20A.2.4.2.1. Carinated Profile

97d	KII 252	D, x5	-5.45	31.5 x 24.1 x 24.1	—	—	lt gy brn	—	—	—	—	—
97e	CS 369	J7, x2	-4.65	30.8 x 22.7 x 22.7	hd	—	y brn	—	—	—	—	—
97f	CS 123	M7, x4	-8.25	21.0 x 18.6 x 18.6	—	—	lt brn	—	r brn	faded	—	—
98a	KII 276	D, x4	-5.45	27.0 x 22.8 x 22.8	—	—	gy brn wa	r brn	dk gy brn	A4-A5-A5-A1	—	—

20A.2.4.3. Disc Base

20A.2.4.3.1. Globular Profile

98b	CS 57	N7, x6	-9.20	27.7 x 31.0 x 31.0	—	—	lt brn	—	—	five grooves	—	—
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20A.2.4.3.2. Carinated Profile

98c	CS 109	M7, x3	-9.00	32.8 x 23.1 x 23.1	wh(?)	li	gy brn	or	—	—	—	—
98d	KII 171	B, x2	-4.60	31.7 x 24.1 x 24.1	—	—	y brn	—	r brn	A5-A5	—	—

20A.2.4.4. Ring Base

20A.2.4.4.1. Carinated Profile

cf. 97e	CS 283	J7, x4	-4.55	15.6 x 17.6 x 17.6	hd/wh	—	gy brn	—	—	pinched/scraped ring base	—	—
98e	CS 327	J7, x6	-4.40	17.2 x 17.2 x 17.2	hd/wh	li, sa	gy brn	—	—	—	—	—
98f	KII 164	B, x1	-4.40	(?) x 21.5 x 21.5	hd	li, sa	y brn	or	dk r brn	A2-A1-A5-A2	—	—
cf. 98f	KII 239	D, x3	-4.75	16.7 x 14.3 x 14.3	—	—	gy brn wa	—	r brn	A1-A1-A5-A1	—	—
99a	CS 390	I7, x1	-2.40	30.7 x 28.4 x 28.4	—	—	r brn	—	dk brn	A1-A7-A1- B4-A1	Goff 1976, fig. 7: 21, 4	Baba Jan IV
cf. 99a	KII 180	C, x2	-4.45	21.0 x 15.6 x 15.6	wh	li, sa	—	r	—	—	—	—

20A.2.4.4.2. Low Carinated Profile

99b	CS 500	H5, x1	-3.60	22.9 x 24.5 x 24.5	wh	li, pl	lt gy brn	—	dk brn	A1-A5-A1	Young 1969, fig. 32:2, 3	Godin III
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20A.2.4.4.3. Low Carinated Profile, Inside Lip Below Rim

99c	CS 305	J7, x2	-4.65	26.5 x 27.6 x 27.6	wh	li, sa	r brn	—	dk gy	A1-A1-A5.. B5-A6-A1	—	—
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Catalog 20. Bronze Age Pottery and Baked Clay Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot/ Tomb</i>	<i>Elevation or level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mfg</i>	<i>Temper</i>	<i>Surface</i>	<i>Paste</i>	<i>Paint color</i>	<i>Decorative pattern</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
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20A. BRONZE AGE POTTERY (*cont.*)20A.2.4. POTS (*cont.*)

20A.2.4.5. Tripod Base

20A.2.4.5.1. *Carinated Profile*

99d	KII 208	D	-4.20	23.2 x 29.8 x 29.8	—	—	lt gy brn	—	gy brn	A4-B5-A3-C1	—	—
99e	KII 246	D, x5	-5.45	21.5 x 27.3 x 27.3	—	—	dk r brn	—	r brn	A6-B5-A13	—	—
cf. 99e	CS 137	M7, x1	-8.35	19.5 x 22.8 x 22.8	wh	li, sa	lt brn	—	dk brn	A4-A4-C1	—	—
cf. 99e	KII 318	E	-4.35	20.2 x 20.4 x 20.4	—	—	y brn	—	—	grooves	—	—
100a	CS 34	N7, x2	-9.10	23.6 x 27.0 x 27.0	—	—	buff	—	dk r brn	A1-B10-B5-A1-C5	—	—
107d	Sor 1805	x21	—	5.9 x 6.4 x 6.4	hd	—	r brn	—	—	—	—	—
107f	Sor 1809	x21	—	(?) x 22.7 x 22.7	—	—	r brn	—	gy	(?)	—	—
cf. 107f	CS 491	H5, x3	-3.60	21.6 x 23.0 x 23.0	wh(?)	li, sa	r brn wa	lt brn	—	—	—	—
cf. 107f	CS 579	F7	-2.00	12.2 x 10.5 x 10.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
107g	KII 251	D, x5	-5.45	26.0 x 26.4 x 26.4	—	—	r brn	—	dk r brn	A2-B9-B12-B9-A2-C4	—	—
108a	KII 270	D, x4	-5.45	28.2 x 35.0 x 35.0	—	—	r brn	dk brn	—	B13-B29-B13	—	—
108b	KII 249	D, x5	-5.45	31.5 x 38.0 x 38.0	—	—	lt r brn	—	dk r brn	A4-B27-A3-C1	—	—

20A.2.4.5.2. *Carinated Profile, Pierced Legs*

100b	KII 184	C, x2	-4.45	9.1 x 9.6 x 9.6	—	sa	r brn	—	—	—	—	—
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20A.2.4.5.3. *Carinated Profile, Pierced Lugs*

100c	CS 11	N7, x1	-9.35	10.4 x 9.2 x 9.2	wh	li, sa, pl	lt brn	or	dk r brn	A1-B7-C1	—	—
100d	CS 12	N7, x1	-9.35	11.0 x 10.9 x 10.9	—	—	lt gy brn	—	dk r brn	A1-A5-B16-A9-C1	—	—
107e	CS 62	N7, x6	-9.20	12.3 x 9.4 x 9.4	wh	li, sa	lt brn	—	dk r brn	A1-A2.B8-A2-C2	—	—

20A.2.4.6. Tetrapod Base

20A.2.4.6.1. *Carinated Profile, Double Pot*

100e	KII 258	D, x5	-5.45	8.1 x 9.8 x 8.8	—	—	r brn	—	dk brn	A1-B13-C1	—	—
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20A.2.5. JARS

20A.2.5.1. Round Base

20A.2.5.1.1. Globular Profile, Drainage Hole in Base

100 f	KII 236	D, x3	-4.75	42.0 x 15.6 x 15.6	—	—	gy brn sp	—	r brn	(?)	—	—
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20A.2.5.1.2. Globular Profile, Spouted

108c	KII 175	C, x2	-4.45	52+ x 58 x 58 bdy	—	—	y brn	—	—	ridged, lions in relief	Gasche 1973, pls. 49, 50	VR BVI-VII AXIII
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20A.2.5.1.3. Carinated Profile

100g	CS 33	N7, x2	-9.10	31.6 x 19.5 x 19.5	hd/wh	—	lt brn	—	—	—	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 76:6; pl. 77 Young 1969, fig. 176	Giyan IVC
101a	CS 17	N7, x1	-9.35	45+ x 23.7 x 23.7	—	—	lt brn	—	r brn	A1-A9-A5	—	Godin III
101b	CS 326	J7, x2	-4.40	26.0 x 17.8 x 17.8	hd/wh	li, sa	gy brn	—	dk brn	A2-A12-A3	—	—
101c	CS 546	H3, x1	-8.60	28.0 x 18.0 x 18.0	—	li, sa	r brn wa	—	dk brn	A1-A2-A5- A12-A5-A3	Young and Levine 1974, fig. 28:1-9	Godin III
101d	CS 325	J7, x6	-4.40	28.0 x 18.3 x 18.3	wh(?)	li, sa	r wa	or	dk r brn	A3-A10-A10- A10-A3	—	—
cf. 101d	CS 301	J7, x2	-4.65	30.6 x 16.4 x 16.4	wh	li, sa	y r brn	—	—	—	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 81: "depot"	—

20A.2.5.2. Flat Base

20A.2.5.2.1. Carinated Profile

102a	KII 198	D	-3.75	18.2 x 10.4 x 10.4	wh	li, sa	y brn	—	—	—	Young 1969, fig. 21:3	Godin III
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20A.2.5.2.2. Carinated Profile, Spouted

102b	CS 311	J7	-4.85	6.7 x 4.3 x 4.3	—	—	y brn	—	—	—	—	—
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20A.2.5.3. Disc Base

20A.2.5.3.1. Globular Profile, Two-Handled

102c	KII 236a	D, x3	-4.95	34.5 x 17.7 x 17.7	—	—	lt brn	—	dk r brn	A2-A5-A5	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 26, tb. 85:1 Gasche 1973, pl. 16:4, 5	Giyan IIIa VR AXIV- XIII
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Catalog 20. Bronze Age Pottery and Baked Clay Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot/ Tomb</i>	<i>Elevation or level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mfg</i>	<i>Temper</i>	<i>Surface</i>	<i>Paste</i>	<i>Paint color</i>	<i>Decorative pattern</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
20A. BRONZE AGE POTTERY (<i>cont.</i>)												
20A.2.5. JARS (<i>cont.</i>)												
20A.2.5.3. Disc Base (<i>cont.</i>)												
20A.2.5.3.2. Carinated Profile												
102d	CS 389	I7, x1	-2.40	18.6 x 11.9 x 11.9	—	—	bm	—	—	—	Young 1969, fig. 21:3(?)	Godin III
20A.2.5.4. Ring Base												
20A.2.5.4.1. Ridged Profile												
102e	KII 248	D, x5	-5.45	38.5 x 22.2 x 22.2	—	—	lt gy brn	—	dk gy	A2-A1-A2	—	—
103a	CS 29	N7, x2	-9.10	41.7 x 27.8 x 27.8	hd	li, sa	r wa	r	—	A1-A3-B11-A1-A8	Goff 1976, fig. 7:1	Baba Jan IV
103b	CS 39	N7	-9.35	48.8 x 32.0 x 32.0	—	—	dk r brn	—	r brn	A10-A10-B21-A2-B22-A2	—	—
104a	CS 545	H3, x1	-8.60	43.0 x 20.6 x 20.6	—	—	r brn	—	dk brn	A1-A1-A2-B5-A5-B22-A5-A	Young 1969, fig. 20:1	Godin III
105a	KII 347	H	-4.00	40+ x 28.6+ x 28.6+	—	—	gy brn	—	—	—	—	—
20A.2.6. PIPES												
20A.2.6.1. Plain												
105b	KII 271	D, x4	-5.45	30.5 x 13.2 x 13.2	wh	li, sa	gy brn	—	—	—	Gasche 1973, pl. 52:3-6	VR BVII
20A.2.6.2. Wall Pierced												
105c	KII 237	D, x3	-4.75	36.0 x 13.2 x 13.2	wh	li, sa	buff	y brn	—	—	Gasche 1973, pl. 52:2	VR BVI
cf. 105c	KII 262	D, x5	-5.45	31.2 x 12.2 x 12.2	—	—	buff	—	—	—	—	—
105d	KII 322	F	-4.00	27.4 x 18.7 x 18.7	—	—	gy brn	—	—	—	—	—
20A.2.7. SHERDS												
—	CS 21	N7, x5	-9.15	—	—	—	gy brn	—	—	—	—	—
—	CS 124	M7, x4	-8.25	19.4 x 16.6 x 16.6	—	—	lt brn	—	r brn	(?)	—	—

—	KII 193	C, x1	-4.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	KII 202	D	-3.75	(?) x (?) x 34.5	hd	—	pur r brn wa	y brn	—	handle stub	—	—
—	KII 300:1-3	D, x6	-5.90	—	hd	—	lt brn	—	—	—	—	—
—	KII 346	G, x2	-4.00	55+ x 44.0 x 44.0	—	—	gy brn	—	—	—	—	—
—	KII 351	H	-4.30	17.9	(?)	li, sa	lt r brn wa	cr	dk r brn	A2-A2	—	—
—	KII 357	H	-4.90	—	—	—	y brn	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sor 1439	3-13	2B	—	—	—	buff	—	—	tripod leg	—	—
106a	KII 550	D	-4.30	6.7	—	—	gy brn	—	dk r brn	birds	—	—
106b	CS 313	J7	-3.85	—	—	—	y brn	—	dk brn	A1-A11-B. B22.B26.B11	—	—
106c	CS 629	H4	-6.30	—	—	—	r brn	—	—	—	—	—
106d	KII 339	G	-3.95	18.2	—	—	y gy brn sp	—	—	grooves	—	—
cf. 102d	KII 350	H	-4.30	11.4 x 7.8 x 7.8	—	—	gy brn	—	—	—	—	—
106e	KII 175a1	C, x2	-4.45	—	—	—	lt gy brn	—	dk brn	...A1-A5-A1- A20-A5-A1...	—	—
106f	KII 175a2	C, x2	-4.45	—	—	—	lt gy brn	—	dk brn	...A2-B2-B2-A5-A1	—	—
106g	KII 175a3	C, x2	-4.45	—	hd	li, sa	lt gy brn	—	dk brn	...B(?) -A5-A1...	—	—
106h	KII 313	E	-4.25	6.3	—	—	lt brn	—	dk brn	A20	—	—

20A.3. GIYAN II-RELATED LATE BRONZE AGE POTTERY

20A.3.1. BOWLS

20A.3.1.1. Round Base

20A.3.1.1.1. *Carinated Profile*

109a	MV 1	Tomb I	0.20	7.6 x 19.6 x 19.6	—	—	y brn	—	dk brn	A1-B1-B32	Meade 1968, fig. 11:4	Dust Ali, Sinjab Giyan III-II
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20A.3.1.2. Flat Base

20A.3.1.2.1. *Carinated Profile*

109b	CS 574	H3 (pit 1)	-9.00	2.2 x 5.0 x 5.0	—	—	y brn	—	—	—	—	—
109c	KII 412	I, x1	-4.30	5.4 x 11.2 x 11.2	wh	li, sa	lt gy brn	—	dk brn	A2	—	—
109e	KII 380	I, x1	-4.30	4.7 x 11.8 x 11.8	—	—	buff	—	pur	E1	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 23, tb. 76:2	Giyan IIa

20A.3.1.3. Disc Base

20A.3.1.3.1. *Carinated Profile*

109d	CS 563	H3 (pit 1)	-9.00	8.3 x 22.8 x 22.8	—	—	gy brn	—	gy	A1-A1	—	—
109e	KII 402:1	I, x1	-4.30	5.6 x 12.4 x 12.4	—	—	r brn	—	(?)	E1, base cut with string	Hamlin 1974, fig. II:1a-c	Dinkha IV
cf. 109e	KII 402:2	I, x1	-4.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Catalog 20. Bronze Age Pottery and Baked Clay Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot/ Tomb</i>	<i>Elevation or level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mfg</i>	<i>Temper</i>	<i>Surface</i>	<i>Paste</i>	<i>Paint color</i>	<i>Decorative pattern</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
20A. BRONZE AGE POTTERY (<i>cont.</i>)												
20A.3.2. GOBLETS												
20A.3.2.1. Round Base												
20A.3.2.1.1. Globular Profile												
109f	KII 369	I, x1	-4.30	7.6 x 6.5 x 6.5	—	—	lt brn	—	r brn	A1-A4	Young 1969, fig. 22:13	Godin III
20A.3.2.1.2. Carinated Profile												
109g	CS 552	H3 (pit 1)	-9.00	12.1 x 11.7 x 11.7	—	—	lt brn	—	dk brn	A3	Gasche 1973, pl. 16:2	VR AXV
109h	KII 404	I, x1	-4.30	8.8 x 10.3 x 10.3	hd/wh	—	lt brn	—	dk r brn	A1-A2	Gasche 1973, pl. 16:2	VR AXV
20A.3.2.2. Disc Base												
20A.3.2.2.1. Carinated Profile												
109i	CS 575	H3 (pit 1)	-9.00	9.1 x 8.3 x 8.3	—	—	y brn	—	brn	A3	—	—
109j	KII 403	I, x1	-4.30	9.7 x 7.6 x 7.6	wh	—	gy brn	—	dk brn	A1-A2	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 21, tb. 65	Giyan IIb
cf. 109j	CS 211	L7 (pit 1)	-8.25	8.6 x 4.8 x 4.8	—	—	lt gy brn	—	dk brn	A3	—	—
cf. 109j	CS 212	L7 (pit 1)	-8.25	7.9 x 6.9 x 6.9	wh	li, sa	lt gy brn	—	—	—	—	—
cf. 109j	CS 562	H3 (pit 1)	-9.00	11.0 x 8.3 x 8.3	—	—	lt brn	—	brn	A1-A5-A1	—	—
cf. 109j	CS 564	H3 (pit 1)	-9.00	11.0 x 7.5 x 7.5	—	—	y brn	—	brn	A3	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 23, tb. 73:4	Giyan IIa
cf. 109j	KII 383	I, x1	-4.30	10.5 x 8.5 x 8.5	—	—	lt gy brn	—	dk brn	A1	—	—
cf. 109j	KII 399	I, x4	-4.30	8.5 x 8.8 x 8.8	—	li, sa	lt brn	—	dk r brn	A5-A1	—	—
20A.3.2.3. Concave Base												
20A.3.2.3.1. Carinated Profile												
109k	CS 440	H7	-1.40	6.6 x 5.5 x 5.5	wh	—	lt gy brn	—	dk brn	A1-A2	Young 1969, fig. 22:7	Godin III
20A.3.2.4. Footed Base												
20A.3.2.4.1. Sinuous Profile												
109l	Zar 6	x2	—	8.4 x 6.2 x 6.2	—	—	gy brn	—	pur brn	A1	—	—

20A.3.3. CUPS

20A.3.3.1. Round Base

20A.3.3.1.1. *Carinated Profile*

109m	KII 410	I, x1	-4.30	8.8 x 10.3 x 10.3	—	—	lt brn	—	dk r brn	A1-A2	—	—
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20A.3.3.2. Flat Base

20A.3.3.2.1. *Carinated Profile*

109n	CS 559	H3 (pit 1)	-9.00	8.2 x 7.2 x 7.2	—	—	y brn	—	dk brn	A1-A2-A1	Young 1969, fig. 32:5	Godin III
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20A.3.3.3. Disc Base

20A.3.3.3.1. *Carinated Profile*

109o	KII 373	I, x1	-4.30	8.9 x 7.6 x 7.6	—	—	gy brn	—	dk brn	A3	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 24, tb. 75:7	Giyan IIb
cf. 109o	CS 556	H3 (pit 1)	-9.00	10.0 x 9.2 x 9.2	wh	li, sa	brn	—	dk brn	A3	—	—
cf. 109o	KII 362	I, x1	-4.30	9.3 x 7.2 x 7.2	—	li, sa	lt gy brn	—	dk gy	A1-A3	—	—
109p	CS 557	H3 (pit 1)	-9.00	12.0 x 9.2 x 9.2	—	—	y brn	—	r brn	B3	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 25, tb. 81:2	Giyan IIa

20A.3.4. POTS

20A.3.4.1. Flat Base

20A.3.4.1.1. *Carinated Profile*

109q	CS 577	H3 (pit 1)	-9.00	26.0 x 27.1 x 27.1	—	—	grn gy brn	—	—	—	—	—
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20A.3.4.1.2. *Carinated Profile, Handled*

109r	Sor 1814	12	3B	(?) x 35+ x 35+	hd	li, sa	pi buff	—	r brn	A7-B18.B30-A2	—	—
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20A.3.4.2. Disc Base

20A.3.4.2.1. *Ridged Profile*

110a	KII 370	I, x1	-4.30	19.9 x 22.3 x 22.3	—	—	brn	—	lt gy brn	A1-A1-A2	—	—
cf. 110a	KII 390	I, x1	-4.30	27.6 x 32.0 x 32.0	—	—	r brn	—	—	ridged	—	—

20A.3.4.2.2. *Carinated Profile, Handled*

110b	CS 554	H3 (pit 1)	-9.00	11.5 x 12.9 x 12.9	—	—	r brn	—	—	—	Burney 1961, 44:28	LBA
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Catalog 20. Bronze Age Pottery and Baked Clay Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot/ Tomb</i>	<i>Elevation or level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mfg</i>	<i>Temper</i>	<i>Surface</i>	<i>Paste</i>	<i>Paint color</i>	<i>Decorative pattern</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
20A. BRONZE AGE POTTERY (<i>cont.</i>)												
20A.3.4. POTS (<i>cont.</i>)												
20A.3.4.2. Disc Base (<i>cont.</i>)												
20A.3.4.2.2. <i>Carinated Profile, Handled</i> (<i>cont.</i>)												
110c	CS 601	F7, x1	—	13.5 x 17.8 x 17.8	wh	li, sa	gy brn	or	dk brn	A1-A3	—	—
cf. 110g	KII 368	I, x1	-4.30	17.4 x 22.2 x 22.2	—	—	lt brn	—	—	—	—	—
cf. 110g	KII 392	I, x1	-4.30	9.5 x 12.7 x 12.7	wh	sa, pl	gy brn	—	dk brn	A3-A3	—	—
20A.3.4.2.3. <i>Carinated Profile</i>												
110d	CS 572	H3 (pit 1)	-9.00	22.7 x 32.8 x 32.8	—	—	gy brn	—	dk brn	A1-A5-A2- B1-A5	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 21, tb. 65:8 Young 1969, fig. 31:4	Giyan IIb Godin III
20A.3.4.3. Concave Base												
20A.3.4.3.1. <i>Carinated Profile</i>												
cf. 98e	CS 600	F7, x1	-2.35	12.2 x 10.1 x 10.1	—	—	y brn	—	—	—	—	—
20A.3.4.4. Ring Base												
20A.3.4.4.1. <i>Ridged Profile</i>												
110e	Sor 1817	12	3B	68.0 x 68.0 x 68.0	—	—	blk spe	—	—	—	—	—
110f	CS 576	H3 (pit 1)	-9.00	20.2 x 22.7 x 22.7	hd/wh	li, sa	lt brn	—	brn	A5	—	—
cf. 110f	KII 386	I, x1	-4.30	22.2 x 27.2 x 27.2	—	—	gy brn	—	dk brn	A2-A2	—	—
20A.3.4.4.2. <i>Carinated Profile</i>												
110g	KII 374	I, x1	-4.30	19.7 x 25.8 x 25.8	—	—	gy brn	—	dk gy	E1-A4-A5-A5-A1	—	—

20A.3.4.5. Tripod Base

20A.3.4.5.1. Carinated Profile, Handled

111a	KII 400	I, x1	-4.30	11.4 x 11.2 x 11.2	—	—	lt brn	—	dk r brn	A2-B9-A2	—	—
cf. 111a	KII 407	I, x1	-4.30	13.1 x 11.3 x 11.3	—	—	lt brn	—	dk r brn	A1-A5-A5-C1	—	—
111b	KII 385	I, x1	-4.30	10.0 x 10.8 x 10.8	wh	li, sa	lt gy brn	—	dk brn	A1-A3-C1	—	—
cf. 111b	KII 372	I, x1	-4.30	13.5 x 12.7 x 12.7	wh	li, sa	lt brn	—	dk brn	A1-A3-C1	—	—
cf. 111b	KII 378	I, x1	-4.30	10.3 x 10.0 x 10.0	—	—	lt gy brn	—	gy brn	A2-A5-A2	—	—
cf. 111b	KII 379	I, x1	-4.30	10.3 x 11.7 x 11.7	wh	—	lt gy brn	—	gy brn	A1-A4-C1	—	—
cf. 111b	KII 384	I, x1	-4.30	13.2 x 13.2 x 13.2	—	—	lt gy brn	—	dk brn	A3-C1	—	—
cf. 111b	KII 391	I, x1	-4.30	11.6 x 10.8 x 10.8	—	—	lt brn	—	dk r brn	(A1)-A5-B15-A2	—	—
cf. 111b	KII 393	I, x1	-4.30	10.6+ x 9.7 x 9.7	—	—	lt brn	—	dk brn	...B15	—	—
cf. 111b	KII 394	I, x1	-4.30	10.0 x 11.4 x 11.4	—	—	lt brn	—	dk r brn	A2-B9-A2-C3	—	—
cf. 111b	KII 408	I, x1	-4.30	12.8 x 12.2 x 12.2	wh	li, sa	lt gy brn	—	gy	A5-A1-(C1)	—	—
111c	KII 388	I, x1	-4.30	10.0 x 11.6 x 11.6	—	—	lt brn	—	dr r brn	...A5-A5-C6	—	—
111d	KII 396	I, x1	-4.30	10.9 x 11.1 x 11.1	—	—	lt gy brn	—	dk brn	A1-A6-A1-A6-C1	—	—
111e	KII 411	I, x1	-4.30	10.4 x 10.4 x 10.4	—	—	lt gy brn	—	dk brn	A1-A1-A5-A6	—	—
114b	KII 363	I, x1	-4.30	14.2 x 13.6 x 13.6	—	—	lt gy brn	—	gy	A3-A2-C1	—	—

20A.3.4.5.2. Sinuous Profile, Side Goblet

114a	KII 409	I, x1	-4.30	12.0 x 13.5 x 13.5	hd	—	lt brn	—	r brn	B9-B9-A4	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 29:tb. 98:1	Giyan IIIa
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20A.3.4.6. Tetrapod Base

20A.3.4.6.1. Carinated Profile, Twin Pits, Handled

114c	KII 375	I, x1	-4.30	10.1 x 9.9 x 9.9	wh	—	lt gy brn	—	blk	A2-B29-A2-C1	—	—
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20A.3.4.6.2. Rectangular Profile, Pierced Lugs

114d	KII 367	I, x1	-4.30	11.7 x 7.5 x 11.5	hd	—	lt gy brn	—	brn	A1-A1-B29	—	—
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20A.3.5. SMALL JARS

20A.3.5.1. Round Base

20A.3.5.1.1. Globular Profile

111f	CS 571	H3 (pit 1)	-9.00	5.1+ x (?) x (?)	hd(?)	—	y brn	—	brn	A3	—	—
111g	KII 376	I, x1	-4.30	9.7 x 6.7 x 6.7	wh	—	lt gy grn	—	dk brn	A1-A1-A2 base scraped	—	—

Catalog 20. Bronze Age Pottery and Baked Clay Objects (*cont.*)

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<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot/ Tomb</i>	<i>Elevation or level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mfg</i>	<i>Temper</i>	<i>Surface</i>	<i>Paste</i>	<i>Paint color</i>	<i>Decorative pattern</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
20A. BRONZE AGE POTTERY (<i>cont.</i>)												
20A.3.5. SMALL JARS (<i>cont.</i>)												
20A.3.5.1. Round Base (<i>cont.</i>)												
20A.3.5.1.2. <i>Carinated Profile</i>												
111h	KII 395	I, x1	-4.30	9.0+ x 7.3 x 7.3	—	—	lt gy brn	—	r brn	A1-A2-A1	Gasche 1973, pl. 13:8	VR AXII
111i	KII 415	I, x1	-4.30	9.6 x 9.2 x 9.2	—	—	lt gy brn	—	dk r brn	A1-A2-A1	—	—
20A.3.5.2. Flat Base												
20A.3.5.2.1. <i>Sinuuous Profile, Spouted</i>												
112c	CS 210	L7 (pit 1)	-8.25	6.3 x 4.4 x 4.4	wh	li, sa	r wa	cr	dk r brn	A4	—	—
20A.3.6. JARS												
20A.3.6.1. Flat Base												
20A.3.6.1.1. <i>Globular Profile</i>												
111j	Sor 1820	12	3B	23.6 x 12.6 x 12.6	—	—	r spe	—	dk brn	A1-A5-(A12-A12 ridged?)	—	—
20A.3.6.2. Disc Base												
20A.3.6.2.1. <i>Globular Profile</i>												
111k	KII 364	I, x1	-4.30	16.5 x 15.3 x 15.3	wh	sa	lt brn	—	gy	A3	—	—
cf. 111k	KII 366	I, x1	-4.30	14.4 x 12.9 x 12.9	—	li, sa	gy brn	—	dk r brn	A2-A1-A2	—	—
cf. 111k	KII 387	I, x1	-4.30	17.9+ x 10.8 x 10.8	—	—	gy brn	—	dk brn	A5-A1-A6	—	—
cf. 111k	KII 406	I, x1	-4.30	11+ x (?) x (?)	—	—	r brn	—	dk r brn	A2-A1-A2	—	—
115b	KII 365	I, x1	-4.30	22.0 x 9.8 x 9.8	—	li, pl	lt gy brn	—	dk r brn	A5-A6	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 22, tb. 69:2	Giyan Ilc
20A.3.6.2.2. <i>Slightly Carinated Profile</i>												
111l	KII 398	I, x1	-4.30	16.0 x 10.0 x 10.0	—	—	lt gy brn	—	gy	A2-A2	—	—
112a	CS 553	H3 (pit 1)	-9.00	12.1 x (?) x (?)	—	—	lt brn	—	dk brn	A3-A1	—	—

THE HOLMES EXPEDITIONS TO LURISTAN

20A.3.6.3. Ring Base

20A.3.6.3.1. Globular Profile, Pierced Lugs

112b	CS 570	H3 (pit 1)	-9.00	15.9 x 9.5 x 9.5	wh	li, sa	y brn	or	r brn	A1-A1-B15-A5-A1-D3	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 26, tb. 85:1 Gasche 1973, pl. 16:4, 5	Giyan IIIa VR AXIV-XIII
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20A.3.7. PITCHERS

20A.3.7.1. Flat Base

20A.3.7.1.1. Sharply Angled Profile

112d	Sor 1819	12	3B	—	—	—	lt brn	—	pur brn	B24-A2-A1	—	—
112e	CS 555	H3 (pit 1)	-9.00	27.0 x 19.2 x 19.2	—	—	grn gy	—	brn	A1-A5-A2-	—	—

20A.3.7.2. Disc Base

20A.3.7.2.1. Hemispherical Profile

112f	CS 565	H3 (pit 1)	-9.00	24.6 x 18.8 x 18.8	wh	li, sa	y brn	—	brn	B31-B31-A1	—	—
113b	KII 377	I, x1	-4.30	21.6 x 14.7 x 14.7	—	—	gy brn	—	r brn	B23-A1-B9-A2	—	—
115a	CS 558	H3 (pit 1)	-9.00	29.3 x 21.3 x 21.3	wh	li, sa	gy brn	or	brn	A1-A1-B30-A2-	—	—

20A.3.7.3. Ring Base

20A.3.7.3.1. Carinated Profile

113a	Sor 1821	12	3B	24.8 x (?) x (?)	—	—	y brn	—	r brn	B25-A1-A5-A1	—	—
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20A.3.8. STORAGE JARS

20A.3.8.1. Pointed Base

20A.3.8.1.1. Grooved Profile

113c	KII 382	I, x1	-4.30	29.0 x 9.6 x 9.6	—	—	buff	—	—	—	Gasche 1973, grp 29/30	VR AXIII-XII
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20A.3.8.2. Ring Base

20A.3.8.2.1. Ridged Profile

115d	Sor 1818	1	3B	45.8 x 21.4 x 21.4	—	—	buff	—	—	—	Goff 1976, fig. 7:3, 5	Baba Jan IV
cf. 115d	Sor 1815	12	3B	fragments	—	—	y brn	—	pur brn	A1-A9-A1	—	—
cf. 115d	Sor 1816	22	3B	(?) x 19.5 x 19.5	—	—	lt brn	—	—	—	—	—

Catalog 20. Bronze Age Pottery and Baked Clay Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot/ Tomb</i>	<i>Elevation or level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mfg</i>	<i>Temper</i>	<i>Surface</i>	<i>Paste</i>	<i>Paint color</i>	<i>Decorative pattern</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
20A. BRONZE AGE POTTERY (<i>cont.</i>)												
20A.3.9. PIPES												
20A.3.9.1. Plain												
cf. 105b	KII 389	I, x1	-4.30	13.2	—	—	lt brn	—	—	—	Gasche 1973, pl. 52:3-5	VR BVII
cf. 105b	KII 397	I, x1	-4.30	max 14.4	—	—	lt gy brn	—	—	—	Gasche 1973, pl. 52:3-5	VR BVII
20A.3.9.2. Wall Pierced												
115c	KII 371	I, x1	-4.30	22.5 x 13.4 x 13.4	—	—	gy brn	—	—	—	—	—
cf. 115c	KII 381	I, x1	-4.30	33.8+ x 14.4 x 14.4	wh	—	gy brn	—	—	—	—	—
cf. 115c	KII 405	I, x1	-4.30	25.2 x 11.3 x 11.3	wh	li, sa	gy brn	—	—	—	—	—
20A.3.10. LID												
113d	Sor 1362	1-3	3B	12.1+	—	—	buff	—	—	—	—	—
20A.3.11. SHERDS												
—	CS 578	H3 (pit 1)	-9.00	(12 exx.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	CS 213	L7 (pit 1)	-9.00	(17 exx.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sor 1268	9	1	2.7	hd	—	buff	—	gy	C6	—	—
—	Sor 1663	1/9	3A	—	—	—	brn	—	dk gy	(?)	—	—
—	Sor 1674	1/9/11	3A	(2 exx.)	—	—	buff	—	brn	—	—	—
—	Zar 4	x1	—	(18 exx.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Zar 8	surface	—	(9 exx.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Zar 9	surf. pit	—	(15 exx.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot/ Tomb</i>	<i>Elevation or level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Paint color</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
20B. BRONZE AGE BAKED CLAY OBJECTS								
20B.1. SUSA D-RELATED EARLY BRONZE AGE BAKED CLAY OBJECTS								
20B.1.1. CLAY MISSILES								
116a	KI 62	F	-4.20	5.3 x 2.9	lt brn	Oval	Carter 1980, fig. 19:7	VR III
cf. 116a	KI 44	C	-5.85	5.7 x 3.6	lt gy brn	Slightly baked oval with fabric impression	—	—
cf. 116a	KI 48	C	-6.35	5.4 x 3.6	gy brn	Slightly baked oval	—	—
20B.1.2. DISC SHERDS								
116b	KI 17	A	-7.40	6.0 x 1.0	lt brn	Irr. edge, pierced in center	—	—
cf. 116b	KI 11	A	-7.60	7.9 x 1.9	y brn	Irr. edge, pierced in center	—	—
cf. 116b	KI 15:15	A	-7.40	5.0 x 0.8	gy brn	Irr. edge, pierced in center	—	—
20B.1.3. WHORLS								
20B.1.3.1. Cartwheel								
116c	KI 3	A	-7.20	5.5 x 2.5	gy	Wheel-like	—	—
cf. 116c	KI 18	A	-7.50	4.0 x 2.5	lt gy brn	Wheel-like	—	—
cf. 116c	KI 32	B	-6.45	4.0 x 2.3	gy brn	Wheel-like	—	—
20B.1.3.2. Plano-Convex								
116d	KI 73	H	-3.50	4.4 x 2.4	gy brn	Plano-convex	—	—
cf. 116d	KI 45	C	-6.10	4.7 x 1.8	y brn	Plano-convex	—	—
cf. 116e	KI 82	I, x1	-4.90	4.5 x 2.1	buff	Plano-convex	—	—
20B.1.4. MODEL CHARIOT WHEEL								
116f	KI 77	I	-4.50	6.7 x 3.7	y brn	—	—	—
20B.1.5. ANIMAL FIGURINES								
116g	KI 5	A	-7.40	5.5 x 3.5	y sp	Faintly incised crossing lines on each upper foreleg	—	—

Catalog 20. Bronze Age Pottery and Baked Clay Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot/ Tomb</i>	<i>Elevation or level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Paint color</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
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20B. BRONZE AGE BAKED CLAY OBJECTS (*cont.*)20B.1.5. ANIMAL FIGURINES (*cont.*)

116h	KII 323	F	-4.30	6.2 x 3.8	gy	Long body, pronounced nose	—	—
—	KII 358	H	-5.50	4.5 x 4.1 x 2.7	gy brn	Fragment	—	—
116i	KI 92	J	-5.15	3.6	y brn	Bird's beak, eye indicated	—	—
118a	KI 69	G	-5.05	4.2 x 3.4 x 1.5	gy brn	Fragment	—	—
118b	KI 21	B	-5.75	4.0 x 3.0 x 1.5	gy brn	Slightly baked, fragment	—	—
118c	KI 23	B	-5.85	5.5 x 2.5 x 2.0	gy brn	Slightly baked	—	—
—	KI 31	B	-6.25	3.9 x 3.3. x 1.7	lt brn	Head missing, tail indicated	—	—

20B.2. GIYAN IVC- TO III-RELATED MIDDLE BRONZE AGE BAKED CLAY OBJECTS

20B.2.1. CLAY MISSILES

116j	CS 98	M7	-8.90	4.0 x 2.6	—	One end pointed	—	—
cf. 116j	CS 42	N7	-9.45	4.5 x 2.8	gy brn	Ends chipped	—	—
cf. 116j	CS 419	I7	-3.60	5.1 x 3.0	r brn	—	—	—
cf. 116j	CS 425	I7	-4.05	5.2 x 2.9	gy brn	—	—	—
cf. 116j	GZ 4	A	fill	4.1 x 2.2	y brn	—	—	—

20B.2.2. WHORLS

20B.2.2.1. Plano-Convex

70q	CS 1	N7	-8.50	4.7 x 2.5	gy brn	Crude	—	—
116k	KII 317	E	-4.80	4.4 x 2.8	y brn	—	—	—
cf. 116k	KII 334	G	-3.80	4.4 x 2.1	gy brn	—	—	—
cf. 116k	CS 74	M7	-8.30	3.0 x 2.4	y or	—	—	—
116l	CS 2	B7	-8.50	4.0 x 1.9	gy brn	—	—	—

20B.2.2.2. Biconoid

116m	CS 49	N7	-9.45	3.0 x 2.0	y brn	—	—	—
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20B.2.2.3. Cartwheel

116n	CS 536	H3	-8.55	2.8 x 1.7	gy brn	—	—	—
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20B.2.3. ANIMAL FIGURINES

—	CS 94	M7	-8.80	4.5 x 2.9 x 1.9	gy	Quadruped, combined legs, head missing	—	—
—	CS 228	K7	-6.80	4.0+ x 2.6+ x 2.0	buff	Body preserved, raised tail	—	—
—	CS 366	J7 (pit 1)	-4.65	2.2 x 1.7	gy brn	Fragment	—	—
116o	CS 385	I7	-3.10	3.1 x 2.2 x 1.5	lt brn	Quadruped, forelegs and one hindleg missing	—	—
—	CS 417	I7	-3.80	11.2 x 8.8	r brn	Rear part of animal, hole through center, incised circles	—	—
117b	KII 335	G	-3.80	3.4 x 2.9	r brn	Fragmentary head of bovid, applied disc	—	—
117c	CS 483	H5	-4.30	4.3 x 1.6	y brn	Curved horn	—	—
—	GZ 2	surf.	—	9.5 x 7.7 x 4.0	y brn	Quadruped, front legs combined, rear part missing, stippled ridge indicates 'mane'	—	—
118d	CS 535	H3	-8.55	8.00 x 5.0 x 2.6	gy brn	Humped bull, snout and legs missing	Schmidt 1937, pl. 45:H 4985 Negahban 1964, pl. 14; figs. 20 and 95	Hissar IIIB Marlik
—	CS 693	I7	-3.90	9.7+ x 8.1+ x 7.1+	dk brn	Mutilated head of large horned quadruped, traces of dark paint	—	—
—	KII 338	G	-4.10	4.3 x 2.3 x 2.4	gy brn	Crude quadruped, legs and hind part missing	—	—

20B.2.4. HUMAN FIGURINES

118e	CS 239	K7	-7.45	5.6 x 3.6 x 2.6	gy brn	Torso fragment, hands crossed over stomach, breasts pronounced, vulva indicated	—	—
118f	CS 229	K7	-6.80	6.9 x 4.2 x 2.1	gy brn	Nude standing female, from waist to feet in relief, vulva indicated	—	—

20B.2.5. MISCELLANEOUS

117d	CS 23	N7	-9.25	3.9 x 2.3	gy brn	Irregularly flattened spheroid with crosshatching on one surface	—	—
—	CS 64	M7	-8.85	4.8 x 1.2	gy brn	Disc sherds, rough	—	—
—	CS 101	M7	-8.90	3.7 x 1.8	lt brn	Toggle: slightly curved biconoid	—	—

20B.3. GIYAN II-RELATED LATE BRONZE AGE BAKED CLAY OBJECTS

20B.3.1. WHORL

117e	MV 4	Tomb 1	0.20	5.0 x 2.5	y brn	Plano-convex, three radiating incised triangles	—	—
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Catalog 20. Bronze Age Pottery and Baked Clay Objects (*cont.*)

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<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot/ Tomb</i>	<i>Elevation or level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Paint color</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
20B. BRONZE AGE BAKED CLAY OBJECTS (<i>cont.</i>)								
20B.3. GIYAN II-RELATED LATE BRONZE AGE BAKED CLAY OBJECTS (<i>cont.</i>)								
20B.3.2. ANIMAL FIGURINE								
118g	CS 561	H3 (pit 1)	-9.00	10.1 x 6.5 x 3.6	y brn	Quadruped, head missing	—	—

THE HOLMES EXPEDITIONS TO LURISTAN

CHAPTER 21

BRONZE AGE METAL OBJECTS

by Hans H. Curvers

INTRODUCTION

Metalwork from Iran is mostly known from public and private collections in Europe and America, as well as in Iran itself. From an archaeological point of view there is a great lack of reliable evidence for the provenience and context of these objects since they have become commercial objects for sale. Western Iran produced bronze work in exceptional quality and quantity during a period of almost 2000 years from about 2500 B.C. Metal objects were apparently so numerous that large numbers were deposited in graves, though few metal objects are reported from excavations on settlement sites; therefore information on metalworking is singularly meager. Throughout the 1930s clandestine excavations were undertaken in Luristan and a great many articles were written about 'Luristan' bronzes. Meanwhile archaeological fieldwork in Luristan has produced valuable evidence for the cultural sequence in that region. The finds of the Holmes Expeditions to Luristan, together with the finds of the University of Philadelphia's Expedition to Iran, the Danish Expedition to Hulailan, Goff's survey work in 1963-6 and excavations at Baba Jan, and especially the excavations by Vanden Berghe since 1965 in the region of Ilam (Pusht-i-Kuh) can be seen as an important contribution toward determining more exactly the products of various workshops, their possible location, and the main period of production.

As there is no standard classification for Iranian metalwork, the metal objects from the Holmes Expeditions to Luristan are presented according to the system used by Moorey (1971a), who adapted Deshayes' system of classification for tools and weapons (1960). Analyses of the metal called bronze or silver in Schmidt's object catalog are not available.

Like the pottery, the metal objects of the Bronze Age are divided chronologically into three periods: a Susa D-related Early Bronze Age (=EBA) group (2900-2000 B.C.); a Giyan IVC- to III-related Middle Bronze Age (=MBA) group (2000-1600 B.C.); and a Giyan II-related Late Bronze Age (=LBA) group (1600-1350 B.C.).

21A. SUSAN D-RELATED EARLY BRONZE AGE METAL OBJECTS

Metal objects assigned to the EBA group were found at Dum 'avize and the Rumishgan sites of Mir Vali, Kamtarlan I, and Kamtarlan II. The following major metal object classes are illustrated in the catalog:

- 21A.1 WEAPON
- 21A.2 TOOLS
- 21A.3 PINS
- 21A.4 ORNAMENTS
- 21A.5 VESSELS

21A.1. WEAPON

21A.1.1. Axe

The only weapon found was a shaft-hole axe (KI 78, pl. 119a) of a shape common in western Iran during the latter part of the third millennium B.C. (Moorey 1971a:41; Vanden Berghe 1968b:58). The axe was found at Kamtarlan I in a burial (I, x1). In the same context there were two unpainted vessels that fit rather well into the EBA pottery tradition.

21A.2. TOOLS

21A.2.1. Gauge

The semicircular shape of this bronze tool (KII 241, pl. 119b) suggests that it was used as a gauge.

21A.2.2. Mirror

Mirrors occur throughout all periods in the Near East. They consist of a hammered disc with rectangular projection. Woolley was tempted to regard his "thin-handled discs" from Ur as mirrors (Woolley 1934:310). In recent publications, similar objects also are described as mirrors. Our EBA mirror (Do 2, pl. 125a) was retrieved from a tomb at Dum'avize (B, x1) together with typical EBA painted pottery (cf. pls. 80d, 84a, and 88a).

21A.2.3. Needles

All EBA needles are made of bronze. The threading 'eye' was formed by an overlapping end (KI 58) or a real 'eye' was made by perforation of one end of the shank (KII 361, pl. 119c).

21A.3. PINS

The classification of the pins is based on the shapes of their heads which are slightly flanged, spatulate, and triangular.

21A.3.1. Slightly Flanged Head

At Kamtarlan I, one bronze pin was found in the EBA levels (KI 85).

21A.3.2. Spatulate Head

One bronze pin found at Kamtarlan I had a spatulate head (KI 51, pl. 119d).

21A.3.3. 'Triangular' Heads

Two pins with 'triangular' heads were retrieved from tomb IV at Mir Vali. On the basis of the context we propose an EBA date for these pins. Similar pins have not been excavated yet in a contemporary context in Iran. MV 30 (pl. 119e) has been described as a 'cobra' head. The flat triangular head is surmounted by a rectangular tab. From the tab a ribbon-like feature curls down and forms two loops (for suspension?). MV 31 (pl. 119f) is only a fragment without stepped top. It may be conjectured from the other pin in the tomb that this pin had a similarly curled bronze loop.

21A.4. ORNAMENTS

We have divided the ring-shaped metal objects into three classes. Using diameter as a criterion, we have assigned rings with a diameter larger than 3 cm to the class of bracelets, rings with a diameter between 2 and 3 cm to the class of finger rings, and rings with a diameter smaller than 2 cm to the class of earrings. "Bracelets" may also have been used as anklets, "finger rings" as earrings or nose rings, et cetera.

21A.4.1. Bracelets

Four bronze bracelets were retrieved from the EBA levels at Kamtarlan I and II. They are all of the open hoop type, except for KI 49, which is an open band (pl. 119h). The other three bronze bracelets are circular in section (see pl. 119g, i).

21A.4.2. Finger Rings

Three bronze finger rings were found at Kamtarlan I (KI 10, 79, and 89, pl. 119j, k). At Mir Vali a silver finger ring was retrieved from tomb IV. The finger ring is an overlapping silver band with concave surface (MV 39, pl. 119l).

21A.4.3. Earrings

All EBA earrings were retrieved from burials. At Mir Vali tomb IV contained one bronze and several silver earrings. A small silver ring with overlapping ends was found in burial J7, x8 at Chigha Sabz (CS 360). The earrings from tomb IV (MV 38, 41, and 42, pl. 119m, n) were found together with EBA pottery (cf. pls. 79e, 81l, and 86a). The assignment of MV 42 to this class of earrings is rather doubtful. If we assume that the object represents an earring we probably have an early example of a lunate earring. Schmidt's description in the object catalog raises doubts about the function of this object. To put the matter beyond doubt we have rejected his option for a pendant. Two cylindrical beads stick to the interior; we have no information about the material of which they were made.

21A.4.4. Clover-Shaped Ornaments

These bronze ornaments are clover-shaped (KII 242:1-4, pl. 119o:1-4) and perforated at the top. Based on the latter feature we propose that the function of this object was for decoration on leather or other clothes. Similar ornaments have been excavated at Godin and Giyan (Contenau and Ghirshman 1935: Djamshidi, tab. 16:6; Young 1969, fig. 31:2).

21A.4.5. Pendant

A silver pendant (Do 7, pl. 119p) was retrieved from one of the EBA burials at Dum'avize (B, x1). This silver double spiral pendant represents a motif which, especially as the head of a pin, is common all over southwestern Asia from the third millennium B.C. (Huot 1969). At Tepe Hissar similar pendants were found in third millennium graves, and at Tureng Tepe an example was found in a contemporary context (Schmidt 1937, pls. 30:H 2982, and H 2659; 54: H 4333, H 4326; Deshayes 1966, pl. 3, fig. 8).

21A.5. VESSELS

All bronze vessels were retrieved from EBA burials. At Kamtarlan I two fragmentary bowls were found. They include a tall bowl with concave base and a thickened outward-bent rim (KI 40, pl. 119q), a goblet with ring base, concave sides, and a beveled rim (KI 417). From an EBA burial at Dum'avize a goblet with concave base, double shoulder carination, and expanding rim was retrieved (Do 3, pl. 119r). A hemispherical bowl also was found in a burial at Chigha Sabz (CS 355; pl. 125b).

21B. GIYAN IVC- TO III-RELATED MIDDLE BRONZE AGE METAL OBJECTS

Metal objects assigned to this MBA group were found at Kamtarlan II, Chigha Sabz, and Surkh Dum-i-Luri. The following major metal object classes are listed in the catalog:

- 21B.1 WEAPONS
- 21B.2 TOOLS
- 21B.3 PINS
- 21B.4 ORNAMENTS
- 21B.5 VESSELS

21B.1. WEAPONS

21B.1.1. Axes

Three bronze axes were retrieved from MBA burials at Chigha Sabz and Kamtarlan II (CS 104, pl. 120a; CS 130, pl. 125d and KII 158, pl. 125c). They can be divided into several types: shaft-hole axe with plain cylindrical shaft hole; shaft-hole axe with short shaft hole, moldings along upper and near lower edge, and a slight protuberance on the butt. The axe with the moldings along the edges and the two protuberances can be dated to the first half of the second millennium B.C. Similar axes with inscriptions that mention the name of Attahushu support a date in the 19th century B.C. On the basis of finds of similar axes in temples at Susa and Choga Zanbil these axes are dated between 1900-1200 B.C. (Calmeyer 1969:46-48). Based on the described contexts, I consider these axes as heirlooms (Ghirshman 1966:101, pl. 53:5). More specifically I consider them as heirlooms offered to the gods worshipped in these temples. Objects once dedicated to the gods were gathered in hoards and sometimes 'stored' below floors and in old walls of the buildings (cf. Ellis 1968:1-2, 139).

21B.1.2. Celt

In the occupational levels of Chigha Sabz a fragment of a bronze celt or axe was found (CS 318, pl. 120b).

21B.1.3. Daggers

The more complete bronze daggers were retrieved from the burials at Chigha Sabz and Kamtarlan II. Fragments and some complete daggers were found in the occupational levels at the same sites.

The daggers are divided into tanged daggers, a hilted dagger, and a miscellaneous group of fragmentary daggers. The tanged daggers have lanceolate blades and one rivet hole at the end of the tang. Most of these daggers have a midrib; there is only one without midrib (KII 296, pl. 121d). One has a broad midrib (KII 172, pl. 125f) and another has converging ridges (CS 391, pl. 120d). The hilted dagger is made of bronze sheet with a heart-shaped pommel, narrow grip, and triangular blade (KII 356, pl. 120f).

The dagger fragments belong to broad-midrib daggers; there are two fragments of hammered bronze sheet (KII 356, pl. 120f and CS 319, 121e). Hammered sheet metal daggers are said to have replaced weapons in tombs of the Akkad and Ur III period at Ur and Susa (Moorey 1971a:69). The examples from Kamtarlan II and Chigha Sabz, however, were not found in graves.

The pottery found together with the daggers in the burials and the parallels from other sites confirm a MBA date.

21B.2. TOOLS

21B.2.1. Mirror

We have classified a bronze disc on a short stem as a mirror (CS 540, pls. 121h and 126f).

21B.2.2. Drinking Sieves

Two bronze drinking sieves were found in the occupational levels at Chigha Sabz. These bronze objects were placed at the end of a reed through which a person was able to sip

the beer from a container. This device held the hulls of grain that were floating in the beer (cf. Porada 1966: 258). One of the objects classified as a drinking sieve shows small perforations (CS 9, pl. 121g); the other fragment (CS 382) is without perforations and may have been the upper part of a drinking sieve or simply a bead.

21B.3. PINS

The classification of the pins is based on the shape of their heads: slightly thickened heads (i.e., slightly thickened rounded or flattened heads), slightly flanged heads, curled heads, and domed or conical heads. All pins in this MBA group are made of bronze.

21B.3.1. Slightly Thickened Heads

The majority of the MBA bronze pins (21 out of a total of 48 pins) had a plain slightly thickened head (cf. CS 284, pl. 121i). Several of these pins were found clustered in a burial. Their position suggests that they were used to hold the garments in which the dead were buried.

21B.3.2. Slightly Flanged Heads

The pins in this class are not only characterized by their slightly thickened head, but also by an elaborate engraved decoration. The only exception is CS 502 (pl. 121k).

Another remarkable observation is the provenience of these pins. All five pins were retrieved from a burial at Chigha Sabz (J7, x4); they were found in one group with two other pins which are classified in 21B.3.1 (cf. 121i).

21B.3.3. Curled Heads

As already mentioned above most of these pins may have been used to fasten garments. The thickening of the head was made to fasten the pin in its position. Personal observation in Jordan and Syria among the Beduins points to another use for these pins: metal pins with a curled head were used to hold tent clothes together. The curled pin heads may have been more effective in fastening clothes when it was very windy than the slightly thickened heads. Similar pins with curled heads have been excavated in the Bani Surmah tombs which have been dated to the second half of the third millennium B.C. We propose to date our pins with curled heads to the Middle Bronze Age, based on their occurrence with MBA pottery in the burials at Kamtarlan II (cf. KII 325, pl. 122f). From the parallels at Bani Surmah we may assume that the manufacture of pins with curled heads had a long tradition in Luristan. A large part of the population living in tents may be responsible for the manufacture and use of these pins.

21B.3.4. Domed or Conical Heads

All bronze pins in this class were retrieved from MBA burials at Chigha Sabz and Kamtarlan II. The pin with plain domed head and without perforation is the only pin found in level 1 at Kamtarlan II (KII 207, pl. 122g). The other pins with domed or conical heads (see catalog and pl. 122h-j) show elaborate engraved decorations: herringbones, zigzag bands, and grooves. They can be considered as later developments of similar pins from EBA tombs at Bani Surmah (Vanden Berghe 1968b:57). Some have perforations on the shaft at a point one-third of the total length of the pin from the head. These pins are related to the 'toggle pins' that occur throughout the Near East since the third millennium B.C. They are very numerous at sites in the Levant (cf. Henschel-Simon 1937).

21B.4. ORNAMENTS

21B.4.1. Bracelets

The ornaments include plain rings of various diameters, worked earrings, clothing ornaments (?), and other ornaments whose function is unclear. We have divided the rings into three classes; based on their diameter we have assigned rings with a diameter larger than 3 cm to the class of bracelets, rings with a diameter between 2 and 3 cm to the class of finger rings, and rings with a diameter smaller than 2 cm to the class of earrings. "Bracelets" also may have been used as anklets and "finger rings" may have been used as earrings or nose rings, et cetera.

21B.4.1.1. *Open Hoops*

Bracelets in this class are all made of bronze and are circular in section (see catalog and pl. 122l).

21B.4.1.2. *Overlapping Hoops*

All overlapping hoops are made of bronze and are circular in section. The ends are either pointed, squared, or tapered; the way they were cut from the original rods is responsible for these features (see catalog and pl. 122k).

21B.4.1.3. *Open Band*

Among the MBA bracelets there is one bronze open band with silver wire on both edges (KII 294, pl. 122m).

21B.4.1.4. *Unclassified*

In Schmidt's catalog of objects several objects are described as bracelets. More information such as drawings or photographs, however, is lacking. From the description and information concerning the occupational levels at Kamtarlan II we may assume that they were mere fragments. All bracelets in this class are made of bronze.

21B.4.2. Finger Rings

The finger rings assigned to the MBA group of metal objects include two major classes: bronze and silver finger rings. Both groups can be subdivided into open and closed rings and bands.

Three bronze finger rings were found in the occupational levels at Kamtarlan II and Chigha Sabz. The other two bronze finger rings were retrieved from burials at Chigha Sabz. The bronze finger rings include one open ring, which is circular in section (KII 337), one closed ring, which has two overlapping ends and is beveled in section (CS 38, pl. 122n).

One silver finger ring was found in level 1 at Kamtarlan II. The other finger rings were all retrieved from burials at Chigha Sabz and Kamtarlan II. The silver finger rings include unevenly closed bands. They were found on the fingers of the dead in burial J7, x2 at Chigha Sabz (cf. CS 288, pl. 122o). In the same burial silver fragments, circular in section, were also found on the hand of the dead. The finger ring fragments from burial D, x5 at Kamtarlan II were also found on the hand of the dead.

21B.4.3. Earrings

The earrings assigned to the MBA group of metal objects include three classes: bronze, silver, and lead earrings. The majority of the earrings is made of silver.

One bronze earring was found in level 1 at Kamtarlan II; the other was retrieved from a burial at Chigha Sabz. A bronze ring with overlapping ends, which may also have been used as a ring to hold tresses of hair, and an almost closed crescent, belong to this group.

Silver earrings were found in level 1 at Kamtarlan II and the majority was retrieved from burials at Chigha Sabz and Kamtarlan II. The silver earrings show a great variety in shape. They include two rings with overlapping ends (cf. CS 339, pl. 122q), several spirally coiled wires (KII 288, pl. 122r), a hollow crescent (CS 321, pl. 122s), and a fluted basket-shaped earring (CS 338, pl. 112t). The spirally coiled wires were all found near the skull of the dead which suggests their use as earrings or, more likely, as rings to hold tresses of hair (Maxwell-Hyslop 1971:5; Woolley 1934:241).

The lead earring was found in the occupational levels assigned to the MBA at Chigha Sabz; this ring has overlapping ends (cf. CS 339, pl. 122q).

21B.4.4. Various

We have assigned objects which had a more or less unclear function to this group. The function of the flat oblong bronze fragment with rounded corners (KII 309, pl. 123a) is indeterminable. Together with a stone fragment classified as a handle (see 22B.3. and pl. 128i) this ornament (?) was found beside the right humerus of the dead.

The clover-shaped ornament with perforated top is similar to earlier examples found in EBA contexts (KII 255, pl. 123b; cf. also 21A.3.4.). Similar ornaments have been excavated at Godin, Giyan, and Guran (Contenau and Ghirshman 1935: Djamshidi, tab.16:6; Young 1969:fig. 31:2; Meldgaard et al. 1963:130, fig. 32:5-7). A group of ornaments without any clear function is registered as KII 298:1-3: a tubular fragment, a sheet fragment, and a T-shaped fragment with a spiral on the cross bar (pl. 123c:1-3). A fragment of a bronze sheet with incised chevrons was a surface find from Zarde Savar (Zar 1, pl. 123d).

21B.5. VESSELS

The classification of the bronze sheet vessels is based on their shape. Some of the bowls and goblets were found in the occupational levels at Chigha Sabz and Kamtarlan II, the majority of the vessels, however, was retrieved from the burials at Chigha Sabz and Kamtarlan II.

21B.5.1. Bowls

Bowls have rounded to carinated profiles. The two hemispherical bowls (CS 541, 127, pls. 123e, f and 126a, b) are similar to the same type of bowls among the pottery assigned to the EBA and MBA group (cf. pls. 79a and 92a-c). For the carinated bowls (CS 60, 285, pls. 123h, i, 126e, and 127a) we may assume a relationship with the carinated bowls assigned to the MBA pottery group (cf. pls. 92o and 93a). For bowls with ring bases, see catalog and pls. 123g, j, k; 126d, g, and 127b.

21B.5.2. Goblets

The goblets are all carinated and have concave profiles. Similar goblets were found at Kalleh Nissar (Vanden Berghe 1969, fig. 95B). A similar goblet with an inscription of Atta-hushu has been dated to the 19th century B.C. (Sollberger 1968-69:30-33).

21B.5.3. Cups and Jugs

The cup (KII 233) is of the same shape as the goblets, with the addition of a handle. The jugs were only found in fragments (KII 295, CS 93, pl. 124j, k).

21C. GIYAN II-RELATED LATE BRONZE AGE METAL OBJECTS

Metal objects assigned to the Late Bronze Age were found in burial I, x1 at Kamtarlan II, in a pit at Chigha Sabz (H3, pit 1), and in tomb 1 at Mir Vali. The following major MBA metal object classes are listed in the catalog:

- 21C.1 PINS
- 21C.2 ORNAMENTS

21C.1. PINS

The classification of the pins is based on the shape of their heads: slightly thickened heads and slightly flanged heads.

21C.1.1. Slightly Thickened Heads

Two bronze pins with slightly thickened heads were retrieved from burial I, x1 at Kamtarlan II. On the basis of the pottery found together with these pins we propose to assign them to the LBA group of metal objects. They are similar to the numerous pins of the same type that were retrieved from the MBA burials at Kamatarlan II and Chigha Sabz (cf. pl. 121i).

21C.1.2. Slightly Flanged Heads

The two bronze pins with slightly flanged heads were retrieved from tomb I at Mir Vali (MV 2 and 3, pl. 127e, f). Based on the pottery found together with these pins (cf. pl. 109a) we have assigned the pins to the LBA group of metal objects. As with the pins in group 21C.1.1, the pins with slightly flanged heads and elaborately engraved decorations also were retrieved from a MBA burial at Chigha Sabz (cf. pls. 121 and 122a-d).

21C.2. ORNAMENTS

The ornaments include plain rings of various diameters; we have divided the rings into two classes; based on their diameter we have assigned rings with a diameter larger than 3 cm to the class of bracelets, and rings with a diameter between 2 and 3 cm to the class of finger rings. "Bracelets" also may have been used as anklets, and "finger rings" may have been used as earrings or nose rings, et cetera.

21C.2.1. Bracelets

The bronze bracelet (CS 573) was found in pit 1 at Chigha Sabz. This bracelet is of the open-hoop type and circular in section. The bronze bracelet with an overlapping band (Zar 5) was found at Zarde Savar in burial x3.

21C.2.2. Finger Ring

The bronze finger ring (KII 413) was retrieved from burial I, x1 at Kamtarlan II. This ring has overlapping ends and is circular in section.

CONCLUSIONS

The metal work excavated by the Holmes Expeditions to Luristan provides good evidence for the exceptional bronze work tradition in Luristan, which finally culminated in the well-known bronze work of the Iron Age. The metal objects of the EBA group are similar to

objects retrieved from third millennium graves at Bani Surmah and Kalleh Nissar (Vanden Berghe 1968b, 1970a, 1984). The subsequent Middle Bronze Age, however, has been described as an hiatus in Vanden Berghe's explorations: ". . . ces périodes ne semblent pas avoir été florissantes pour la civilisation du Bronze au Luristān." (Vanden Berghe and Haerinck 1984:201; cf. Moorey 1982:89; Carter and Stolper 1984:156). The results of the Holmes Expeditions now provide evidence for a more continuous development of metal work in Luristan. The excavated occupational levels of MBA settlements at Kamtarlan II and Chigha Sabz as well as the burials at these sites yielded large quantities of metal objects which fill in the gap between the third millennium B.C. and the Iron Age. As for the EBA metal objects we see close parallels with the metal objects found in Mesopotamia and Susiana. For the ceramic tradition we have already pointed out a different development, a continuation of the painted pottery tradition in the Zagros (cf. Godin, Giyan, Kamtarlan II, and Chigha Sabz), and the disappearance of painted pottery in the Susiana (cf. Susa, Farukhabad, Choga Mish, and Sharafabad).

The LBA group of metal objects is small. The objects retrieved from LBA contexts seem to be very close to the metal work tradition of the preceding MBA period.

From the results of the Belgian Luristan Explorations in western Luristan and the results of the Holmes Expeditions to Luristan, we now may assume an extension of a common tradition embracing Mesopotamia and the Zagros mountains (Pish-i-Kuh and Pusht-i-Kuh) in the third millennium B.C. This tradition was continued by the population living in the eastern Zagros. In settlements such as Godin, Kamtarlan II, and Chigha Sabz a local production of metal objects may have existed. The tradition clearly shows links with greater Mesopotamia and more eastern sites such as Tepe Hissar. The reused graves and absence of settlements in the western Zagros may indeed indicate that Luristan was a buffer region (Carter and Stolper 1984:155).

CATALOG 21. BRONZE AGE METAL OBJECTS

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot/ Tomb</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
21A. SUSA D-RELATED EARLY BRONZE AGE METAL OBJECTS								
21A.1. WEAPON								
21A.1.1. Axe								
119a	KI 78	I, x1	-4.90	8.5 x 5.4 x 1.7	br	Plain cylindrical shaft hole, blade flaring out to slightly convex cutting edge	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 30, tb. 104:2 Moorey 1971a, nos. 4-6	Giyan IVB late IIIId mill.
21A.2. TOOLS								
21A.2.1. Gauge								
119b	KII 241	D	-5.00	8.2 x 1.3	br	Tapered toward point, hemispherical spherical in section complete(?)	Schmidt 1937, pl. 52: H 3131 Schmidt 1937, pl. 30: H 2982, 2659 Young 1969, fig. 21:20	Hissar III Hissar II Godin III
21A.2.2. Mirror								
125a	Do 2	B, x1	—	13.7 x 10.6 x 0.2	br	Circular sheet on trapezoidal tab with traces of wooden(?) handle	—	—
21A.2.3. Needles								
—	KI 58	D	-4.15	11.9+ x 0.4	br	Fragment, one end overlapping 'eye'(?), point broken	—	—
119c	KII 361	I	-5.15	11.6 x 0.2	br	Threading eye bent in U-shape, pointed	—	—
21A.3. PINS								
21A.3.1. Slightly Flanged Head								
—	KI 85	J	-3.75	10.3+ x 0.5	br	—	—	—

21A.3.2. Spatulate Head

119d	KI 51	D	-5.50	7.1 x 2.1	br	Head slightly spatulate, other end pointed	—	—
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21A.3.3. Triangular Heads

119e	MV 30	Tomb IV	—	10.0 x 1.5	br	'Cobra' head, flat inverted triangle, surmounted by headpiece, bent over double eye	—	—
119f	MV 31	Tomb IV	—	5.6 x 1.5	br	Flat triangular head, head longer than shank	—	—

21A.4. ORNAMENTS

21A.4.1. Bracelets

119g	KI 4	A	-4.70	6.5 x 0.5 x 0.1	br	Open hoop, center part thickened, circular in section, tapered ends	Young 1969, fig. 21: 11, 12	Godin III
119h	KI 49	D	-5.15	3.7 x 0.5 x 0.2	br	Open band with round ends	—	—
119i	KI 88	J	-3.90	3.6 x 0.3	br	Open hoop, circular in section	—	—
cf. 119k	KII 243	D	-5.30	(?) x 0.4	br	Three fragments, circular in section	—	—

21A.4.2. Finger Rings

119j	KI 10	A	-7.75	1.5 x 1.0 x 0.1	br	Rolled band	—	—
119k	KI 89	J	-4.00	2.6 x 0.3	br	Open hoop, one end round, one end square	—	—
—	KI 79	I, x1	-4.90	2.8 x 0.6	br	Open hoop, tapered ends	—	—
119l	MV 39	Tomb IV	—	2.3 x 0.5 x 0.5	si	Concave surface, overlapping band, hole in each end	—	—

21A.4.3. Earrings

—	CS 360	J7, x8	-6.80	1.2 x 0.3	si	Overlapping ends, circular in section	—	—
—	MV 41	Tomb IV	—	1.5 x 0.2	br	Circular in section, fragment	—	—
119m	MV 42	Tomb IV	—	2.5+ x 1.9	br	Fragmentary oval, two cylindrical beads stuck to interior	—	—
119n	MV 38	Tomb IV	—	1.5 x 0.2	si	Squared circle, tapered ends overlap, circular in section	—	—

Catalog 21. Bronze Age Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot/ Tomb</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
21A. SUSANID-RELATED EARLY BRONZE AGE METAL OBJECTS (<i>cont.</i>)								
21A.4. ORNAMENTS (<i>cont.</i>)								
21A.4.4. Clover-Shaped Ornaments								
119o	KII 242	D	-5.05	—	br	Four units, each perforated at top (4 exx.)	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 80, tb. 16:6 Young 1969, fig. 30:2 R. Henrickson 1986, fig. 16:6	Djamshidi IVB Godin III Godin III:2
21A.4.5. Pendant								
119p	Do 7	B, x1	—	5.2	si	Double spiral	Schmidt 1937, pl. 54: H 4333, H 4326	Hissar III
21A.5. VESSELS								
119q	KI 40	B, x2	-6.30	6.3 x 9.2 x 9.2	br	Disc base, rim bent out, fragment	—	—
—	KI 417	I, x1	-4.90	—	br	Ring base, shallow convex cylinder, beveled rim, fragment	—	—
119r	Do 3	B, x1	—	8.1 x 6.1 x 6.1	br	Convex base, carinated shoulder, plain expanding rim	—	—
125b	CS 355	J7, x8	-6.80	11.0 x 5.8	br	Hemispherical, plain rim	—	—
21B. GIYAN IVC- TO III-RELATED MIDDLE BRONZE AGE METAL OBJECTS								
21B.1. WEAPONS								
21B.1.1. Axes								
120a	CS 104	M7, x3	-9.00	11.7 x 6.4 x 3.0	br	Short shaft, molded along upper and lower edge, protuberances similar to CS 130, upper edge of blade level with shaft	—	—

125c	KII 158	B, x1	-4.40	10.8 x 7.4 x 2.0	br	Three engraved lines, encircling top edge of shaft, engraved branch on top face, upper edge of blade slightly slopes down to the rounded cutting edge, lower edge splays toward cutting edge	Calmeyer 1969, fig. 6	—	
125d	CS 130	M7, x2	-8.35	9.1 x 7.4 x 3.2	br	Short shaft, molded along upper and lower edge, protuberance on the upper edge of the shaft, protuberance at the back, blade splays out toward the cutting edge forming an irregular crescent	Dossin 1962, pl. 23:12 Scheil 1930:187-88 Calmeyer 1969, fig. 47 Deshayes 1960, Type 83a, b Ghirshman 1966, pl. 53:5	ca. 1830 B.C. — — — —	
21B.1.2. Celt									
120b	CS 318	J7	-4.35	11.5 x 5.1 x 1.1	br	Flat, slightly tapered, straight sides square in section, single sharp edge, fragment	—	—	
21B.1.3. Daggers									
120c	CS 129	M7, x2	-8.35	22.2 x 3.7 x 0.8	br	Lanceolate, midrib, rounded shoulders, one rivet hole in short rectangular tang	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 78, tb. 20:5 Meldgaard et al. 1963: 130, fig. 32:3 R. Henrickson 1984a: O tomb 155:10	Djamshidi IVC 1600- 1400 B.C. Godin III:2	
120d	CS 391	I7, x1	-2.40	28.0 x 3.7 x 0.8	br	Lanceolate, converging ridges on both sides of blade, one rivet hole in tang	—	—	
120f	KII 356	H	-4.90	26.7 x 6.3 x 0.2	br	Heart-shaped pommel, narrow grip, diamond-shaped blade, point missing	Vanden Berghe 1972, fig. 6:6-9	ED III-Akkad	
121a	CS 406	I7, x3(?)	-2.85	18.7+ x 3.4 x 0.6	br	Lanceolate, midrib, rounded shoulders, tang broken off	—	—	
121b	CS 31	N7, x2	-9.10	15.1 x 2.1 x 0.3	br	Lanceolate, faint midrib, rounded shoulders, one rivet hole in short tang	—	—	

Catalog 21. Bronze Age Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot/ Tomb</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
21B. GIYAN IVC- TO III-RELATED MIDDLE BRONZE AGE METAL OBJECTS (<i>cont.</i>)								
21B. 1. WEAPONS (<i>cont.</i>)								
21B.1.3. Daggers (<i>cont.</i>)								
121c	CS 494	H5, x3	-3.60	19.0 x 3.7 x 0.7	br	Straight sided blade tapered toward blunt point, longitudinal lines on midrib, one rivet hole in tang	—	—
—	CS 105	M7, x3	-9.00	22.5+ x 3.4 x 0.7	br	Lanceolate, flat midrib, fragment	—	—
121d	KII 296	D, x6	-5.90	18.8 x 3.0 x 0.6	br	Flat, straight-sided blade, tapered toward blunt point, no midrib, one rivet hole in short rectangular tang	—	—
121e	CS 319	J7	-4.35	13.5+ x 4.7 x 0.3	br	Flat, sharply tapered toward point, no midrib, but four parallel engraved lines, fragment	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 28, tb. 97:9	Giyan IIIa
121f	KII 206	D	-3.90	6.5+ x 2.7+ x 0.5	br	Point, one side of blade shows concave midrib	—	—
125e	KII 157	B, x1	-4.40	21.0+ x 3.1 x 0.6	br	Lanceolate, midrib, rounded shoulders, one rivet hole in short tang	—	—
125f	KII 172	B, x2	-4.60	23.0 x 3.6 x 0.5	br	Lanceolate, broad midrib, one rivet hole in short rectangular tang	—	—
—	KII 240	D	-5.05	14.1+ x 2.7 x 0.5	br	Straight-sided blade, tapered toward blunt point, fragment	—	—
21B.2. TOOLS								
21B.2.1. Mirror								
121h and 126f	CS 540	H3, x2	-8.80	9.8 x 6.1 x 0.3	br	Elliptical shape, short concave-sided stem	—	—
21B.2.2. Drinking Sieves								
121g	CS 9	N7	-9.05	4.0 x 1.2	br	Frgm, pinched, closed at one end, perf.	—	—

—	CS 382	I7	-2.95	3.2+ x 0.9	br	Rolled fragment	—	—
21B.3. PINS								
21B.3.1. Slightly Thickened Heads								
121i	CS 284	J7, x4	-4.55	16.1 x 1.0	br	Head slightly squared	—	—
cf. 121i	CS 128	M7, x4	-8.25	18.8 x 0.7	br	Lower shank bent	—	—
cf. 121i	CS 131	M7, x2	-8.55	16.2 x 0.8	br	Lower shank bent	—	—
—	CS 291	J7, x2	-4.65	10.5+ x 1.0	br	Complete(?)	—	—
cf. 121i	CS 292	J7, x4	-4.55	11.9 x 0.9	br	—	—	—
cf. 121i	CS 293	J7, x2	-4.65	14.3 x 1.0	br	—	—	—
cf. 121i	CS 294	J7, x2	-4.65	15.2 x 1.0	br	—	—	—
cf. 121i	CS 295	J7, x2	-4.65	17.7 x 0.8	br	—	—	—
cf. 121i	CS 296	J7, x2	-4.65	17.3 x 0.8	br	—	—	—
cf. 121i	CS 320	J7, x6	-4.40	11.2 x 0.8	br	—	—	—
cf. 121i	CS 404	I7, x3	-2.85	16.7 x 0.7	br	—	—	—
cf. 121i	CS 405	I7, x3	-2.85	10.8+ x 0.6	br	Fragment	—	—
cf. 121i	KII 205	D	-4.10	6.1+ x 0.7	br	Point missing	—	—
—	KII 215	D	-4.30	7.6+ x 0.7	br	Point missing	—	—
cf. 121i	KII 216	D	-4.10	5.7+ x 0.5	br	Point missing	—	—
cf. 121i	KII 222	D, x2	-4.95	11.5+ x 0.5	br	Fragment	—	—
cf. 121i	KII 223	D, x2	-4.95	13.4+ x 0.8	br	Fragment	—	—
cf. 121i	KII 254	D, x5	-5.45	15.1 x 0.8	br	Grooves at head end (?)	—	—
cf. 121i	KII 283	D, x4	-5.45	16.7+ x 0.8	br	Point missing	—	—
cf. 121i	KII 284	D, x4	-5.45	16.7 x 0.9	br	—	—	—
cf. 121i	KII 316	E	-4.80	6.6+ x 0.4	br	Groove near head, fragment	—	—
—	KII 416	I	-5.15	8.8+ x 0.6	br	Point missing	—	—
121j	CS 28	N7, x2	-9.10	22.0 x 1.0	br	—	—	—
cf. 121j	CS 63	N7, x6	-9.20	21.7 x 0.8	br	Slightly bent	—	—
cf. 121j	CS 116	M7, x4	-8.25	5.9+ x 0.5	br	—	—	—
cf. 121j	CS 125	M7, x4	-8.25	7.1+ x 1.0	br	Fragment	—	—
cf. 121j	CS 269	J7	-3.20	28.8 x 0.6	br	Exceptionally long shank	—	—
cf. 121j	CS 392	I7	-3.25	6.2+ x 0.5	br	Bent, fragment	—	—
cf. 121j	KII 203	D	-4.10	10.4+ x 0.9	br	Point missing	—	—
cf. 121j	KII 212	D	-4.35	6.9+ x 0.6	br	Fragment	—	—
21B.3.2. Slightly Flanged Heads								
121k	CS 502	H5, x1	-3.60	12.0+ x 0.8	br	Fragment	—	—
121l	CS 275	J7, x4	-4.55	15.9 x 1.0	br	Engraved herringbone and hatched chevrons	—	—

Catalog 21. Bronze Age Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot/ Tomb</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
21B. GIYAN IVC- TO III-RELATED MIDDLE BRONZE AGE METAL OBJECTS (<i>cont.</i>)								
21B.3. PINS (<i>cont.</i>)								
21B.3.2. Slightly Flanged Heads (<i>cont.</i>)								
122a	CS 276	J7, x4	-4.55	14.5 x 1.0	br	Engraved herringbone and hatched chevrons	—	—
122b	CS 277	J7, x4	-4.55	14.5 x 1.0	br	Engraved herringbone and hatched chevrons	—	—
122c	CS 278	J7, x4	-4.55	15.0 x 1.1	br	Engraved herringbone and hatched chevrons	—	—
122d	CS 279	J7, x4	-4.55	15.8+ x 1.0	br	Point missing, engraved herringbone and hatched chevrons	—	—
—	CS 543	H3	-8.75	8.9+ x 0.7	br	Shank bent, fragment	—	—
122e	CS 591	F7	-3.00	14.0 x 0.8	br	Bent, engraved herringbone	—	—
21B.3.3. Curled Heads								
122f	KII 325	F	-4.40	12.6+ x 0.5	br	Point missing	—	—
cf. 122f	KII 219	D	-4.75	4.8+ x 0.4	br	Fragment	—	—
cf. 122f	KII 228	D, x3	-4.75	7.8+ x 0.5	br	Almost complete	—	—
cf. 122f	KII 229	D, x3	-4.75	8.1+ x 0.5	br	Almost complete	—	—
cf. 122f	KII 311	E, x1	-4.25	5.4+ x 0.3	br	Fragment	—	—
21B.3.4. Domed or Conical Heads								
122g	KII 207	D	-3.90	9.2+ x 1.0	br	Domed head, point missing	—	—
122h	KII 257	D, x5	-5.45	16.2 x 0.9	br	Grooves encircle head end, engraved parallel zigzag band	—	—
122i	KII 185	C, x2	-4.45	19.0 x 1.4	br	Grooves encircle head end, three grooves below perforation	Young 1969, fig. 30:9 R. Henrickson 1984a, fig. 155:2	Godin III Godin III:2

						R. Henrickson 1986, fig. 16:5	Godin III:2
122j	Sor 1822	x21	—	14.4 x 0.6	br	Grooved, engraved zigzag below perf.	—
cf. 122j	CS 10	N7, x1	-9.35	15.4 x 1.1	br	Grooved perforation at one-third position of shank	—
cf. 122j	Sor 1823	x21	—	14.6 x (?)	br	Ringed shaft above perf.	—
21B.4. ORNAMENTS							
21B.4.1. Bracelets							
<i>21B.4.1.1. Open Hoops</i>							
122l	CS 507	H5, x2(?)	-3.50	5.6 x 0.5	br	One end spatulate and perforated, one end pointed, circular in section	—
cf. 122l	CS 273	J7	-4.40	4.8 x 0.6	br	Circular in section	—
cf. 122l	CS 370	J7	-4.40	4.9 x 0.8	br	Circular in section	—
cf. 122l	KII 327	F	-4.60	4.3 x 0.4	br	Elliptical hoop, one tapered end, circular in section	—
<i>21B.4.1.2. Overlapping Hoops</i>							
cf. 122k	CS 262	K7, x1	-7.70	3.6 x 2.5	br	One end pointed, one end squared	—
cf. 122k	CS 408	I7, x4	-3.75	4.7 x 0.8	br	One end tapered, circular in section	—
—	CS 409	I7, x4	-3.75	4.0 x 0.4	br	Squared ends, circular in section	—
cf. 122k	CS 410	I7	-3.75	5.1 x 0.5	br	Circular in section	—
cf. 122k	CS 411	I7	-3.15	4.9 x 0.5	br	Circular in section	—
cf. 122k	KII 344	G, x1	-4.25	4.3 x 0.3	br	Circular in section	—
—	KII 345	G, x1	-4.25	4.3 x 0.4	br	Bent, circular in section	—
122k	Sor 1824	x21	—	5.6 x 0.5	br	Tapered, circular in section	—
<i>21B.4.1.3. Open Band</i>							
122m	KII 294	D, x6	-5.90	5.0 x 1.5	br/si	Flat band bordered by wire, fragment	—
<i>21B.4.1.4. Unclassified</i>							
—	KII 204	D	-2.10	4.6 x 0.4	br	Ends missing, circular in section	—
—	KII 214	D	-4.30	3.9 x 0.3	br	Fragment, circular in section	—
—	KII 221	D, x2	-4.95	4.2 x 0.5	br	Fragments of one or two rings, circular in section	—

Catalog 21. Bronze Age Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot/ Tomb</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
21B. GIYAN IVC- TO III-RELATED MIDDLE BRONZE AGE METAL OBJECTS (<i>cont.</i>)								
21B.4. ORNAMENTS (<i>cont.</i>)								
21B.4.2. Finger Rings								
122n	CS 38	N7	-9.30	2.6 x 0.7	br	Joined crescent ring, beveled in section	—	—
122o	CS 288	J7, x2	-4.65	2.5 x 0.9 x 0.2	si	Unevenly closed band	—	—
cf. 122o	CS 289	J7, x2	-4.65	2.4 x 1.0 x 0.3	si	Unevenly closed band, joint fractured	—	—
—	CS 290	J7, x2	-4.65	2.1 x 0.2	si	Fragments, circular in section	—	—
—	CS 314	J7	-4.60	2.1 x 0.3	br	Overlapping ends, circular in section	—	—
—	CS 323	J7, x6	-4.40	2.4 x 0.3	br	Overlapping ends, circular in section	—	—
—	CS 544	H3, x1	-8.60	2.8 x 0.2	br	Open, oval band	—	—
—	KII 213	D	-4.30	2.3 x 0.3	si	Fragment, circular in section	—	—
—	KII 263	D, x5	-5.45	2.2 x 0.3	si	Three fragments with similar dimensions; (a) almost closed (b) semi-circular, and (c) bent semicircular	—	—
—	KII 337	G	-4.45	2.7 x 0.2	br	Open, circular in section	—	—
21B.4.3. Earrings								
122p	KII 324	F	-4.50	1.8 x 0.8	br	Closed crescent	—	—
122q	CS 339	J7, x6(?)	-5.70	1.5 x 0.2	si	Overlapping ends	—	—
cf. 122q	CS 40	N7	-9.45	1.8 x 0.3	le(?)	Plain overlapping ends	—	—
cf. 122q	CS 263	K7, x1	-7.70	1.5 x 0.2	br	Overlapping ends	—	—
cf. 122q	KII 189	C	-4.75	1.4 x 0.4	si	Overlapping, tapered ends, circular in section	—	—
—	KII 360	I	-5.20	1.4 x 0.3	si	Joined ends, circular in section	—	—
122r	KII 288	D, x4	-5.45	1.6 x 1.1	si	Spiral	—	—
cf. 122r	KII 265	D, x5	-5.45	1.6 x 1.0	si	Spiral	—	—
cf. 122r	KII 287	D, x4	-5.45	—	si	Earrings(?); nine fragments of spirals	—	—
122s	CS 321	J7, x6	-4.40	2.0 x 0.5	si	Hollow crescent, semicircular in section	—	—
122t	CS 338	J7, x6(?)	-5.70	1.6 x 0.3	si	Fluted, basket-shaped earring	—	—

123a	KII 309	E, x1	-4.25	8.4 x 3.6 x 0.3	br	Flat oblong fragment with rounded ends, chipped	—	—
123b	KII 255	D, x5	-5.45	3.9 x 2.3	br	Clover-shaped, perforated top	R. Henrickson 1984a, O tomb, 155:10	Godin III:2
cf. 123b	KII 256	D, x5	-5.45	3.9 x 2.3	br	Clover-shaped, perforated top	Meldgaard et al. 1963, fig. 32:5-7	1220± 120 B.C.
123c	KII 298	D, x6	-5.90	—	br/si	Jewelry: tubular, band, and spiral frgms	—	—
123d	Zar 1	Surf.	—	5.6 x 3.6	br	Sheet, incised chevrons	—	—

21B.5. VESSELS

21B.5.1. Bowls

123e and 126b	CS 541	H3, x2	-8.80	5.3 x 9.0 x 9.0	br	Hemispherical, plain rim	—	—
123f and 126a	CS 127	M7, x4	-8.25	4.2 x 10.6 x 10.6	br	Round base, straight sides, plain rim	—	—
123g and 126d	KII 281	D, x4	-5.45	8.3 x 12.6 x 12.6	br	Concave ring base, rounded sides, rim thickened out	—	—
123h and 126e	CS 60	N7, x6	-9.20	2.8 x 7.5 x 7.5	br	Convex base, constricted upper body (carinated), rim expanded out	—	—
123i and 127a	CS 285	J7, x4	-4.55	4.5 x 10.3 x 10.3	br	Convex base, constricted upper body (carinated), rim slightly thickened out and beveled	—	—
123j and 127b	CS 287	J7, x2	-4.65	4.8 x 13.6 x 13.6	br	Ring base, rounded sides, fairly gadrooned, thickened rim	—	—
123k and 126g	CS 493	H5, x3	-3.60	4.0 x 11.0 x 11.0	br	Ring base, rounded sides, round thickened rim	—	—
123l	KII 234	D, x3	-4.75	—	br	Fragment	—	—

21B.5.2. Goblets

—	CS 30	N7, x2	-9.10	9.2 x 6.8 x 6.8	br	Disc base, concave sides, plain rim, almost complete	—	—
124a	CS 106	M7, x3	-9.00	10.0 x 9.0 x 9.0	br	Convex base, concave sides, slightly thickened expanding rim	—	—

Catalog 21. Bronze Age Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot/ Tomb</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
21B. GIYAN IVC- TO III-RELATED MIDDLE BRONZE AGE METAL OBJECTS (<i>cont.</i>)								
21B.5. VESSELS (<i>cont.</i>)								
21B.5.2. Goblets (<i>cont.</i>)								
124b	KII 275	D, x4	-5.45	9.0 x 8.0 x 8.0	br	Convex base, slightly concave sides, relief band with shallow groove below plain rim, fragmentary	—	—
124c and 126c	KII 226	D, x2	-4.95	9.0 x 6.6 x 6.6	br	Convex base, concave sides, plain rim, fragmentary	Young 1969, fig. 30:4 R. Henrickson 1986, fig. 16:7	Godin III Godin III:2
cf. 124c	KII 245	D, x5	-5.45	5.2+ x (?) x (?)	br	Convex base, concave sides, fragmentary	—	—
124d	KII 253	D, x5	-5.45	10.1 x 6.9 x 6.9	br	Ring base, concave sides, plain rim fragmentary	—	—
cf. 124d	KII 244	D	-5.30	7.5+ x (?) x (?)	br	Ring base, concave sides(?), fragmentary	—	—
124e	KII 274	D, x4	-5.45	7.6 x (?)	br	Concave disc base, concave sides, plain rim, fragmentary	—	—
—	KII 301	D	-5.50	7.8 x (?)	br	Fragment, plain rim, concave sides	—	—
124f	Cha 5	environs	—	8.2 x 6.5 x 6.5	br	Ring base, concave sides, low carination, rim perforated at opposite points, brought by worker	—	—
124g	CS 61	N7, x6	-9.20	8.3 x 8.4 x 8.4	br	Ring base, flaring lower body, sharp carination, concave sides, plain expanding rim, almost complete	—	—
124h	CS 306	J7, x6	-4.65	5.9 x 8.9 x 8.9	br	Ring base, flaring lower body, double ridge at carination, straight sides, rim thickened out by bending over lip, almost complete	—	—
124i	CS 300	J7, x2	-4.65	7.0 x 10.1	br	Ring base, flaring lower body, double ridge at carination, concave sides with double ridge at middle height, rim thickened out	Vanden Berghe 1969, fig. 95B	Old Baby- lonian

cf. 124i	CS 44	N7	-9.40	7.3 x 9.4	br	Ring base, flaring lower body, double ridge at carination, concave sides with double ridge at middle height, rim thickened out, almost complete	—	—	
21B.5.3. Cups and Jugs									
—	KII 233	D, x3	-4.75	—	br	Cup: concave sides, long handle, fragment	Vanden Berghe 1970a:70 Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, tb. 99:3	2400-2100 B.C. Giyan IIIa	
124j	KII 295	D, x6	-5.90	9.0 x 10.7+	br	Jug: thickened rim bent in, handle circular in section, handle ends attached with rivets, fragment	Sollberger 1968-69: 30-33 Meldgaard et al. 1963, fig. 29	1900-1800 B.C. 1220± 120 B.C.	
124k	CS 93	M7	-8.95	7.8 x (?)	br	Jug: handle, one end with rivet, circular in section	—	—	

21C. GIYAN II-RELATED LATE BRONZE AGE METAL OBJECTS

21C.1. PINS

21C.1.1. Slightly Thickened Heads

cf. 121i	CS 566	H3 (pit 1)	-9.00	14.3 x 1.0	br	Plain head, circular in section	—	—
cf. 121i	KII 401	I, x1	-4.30	13.5 x 0.8	br	Plain head, circular in section	—	—
cf. 121i	KII 414	I, x1	-4.30	13.4 x 0.7	br	Plain head, circular in section	—	—

21C.1.2. Slightly Flanged Heads

127e	MV 2	Tomb I	0.20	23.5 x 1.3	br	Flat slightly flanged head, engraved zigzags and bands on upper shank	—	—
127f	MV 3	Tomb I	0.20	23.4 x 1.4	br	Flat slightly flanged head, engraved zigzags and bands on upper shank	—	—

Catalog 21. Bronze Age Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot/ Tomb</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
21C. GIYAN II-RELATED LATE BRONZE AGE METAL OBJECTS (<i>cont.</i>)								
21C.2. ORNAMENTS								
21C.2.1. Bracelets								
—	CS 573	H3 (pit 1)	-9.00	5.4 x 0.3	br	Open hoop, tapered ends, circular in section	—	—
—	Zar 5	x3	—	—	br	Overlapping band	—	—
21C.2.2. Finger Ring								
—	KII 413	I, x1	-4.30	2.3 x (?)	br	Overlapping ends	—	—

CHAPTER 22

BRONZE AGE STONE OBJECTS¹

by Hans H. Curvers

INTRODUCTION

As with the pottery, this category of objects is divided chronologically into three periods: Susa D (2900-2000 B.C.); Giyan IVC to III (2000-1600 B.C.); and Giyan II (1600-1350 B.C.).

22A. SUSAN D-RELATED EARLY BRONZE AGE STONE OBJECTS

The Early Bronze Age stone objects were found in the Susa D levels at Kamtarlan I and II. They include flint and obsidian blade fragments, a pierced disc, whetstones, grinding and pounding tools, and a vessel fragment. The following stone object classes are listed in the catalog:

- 22A.1 FLINT AND OBSIDIAN IMPLEMENTS
- 22A.2 DISC
- 22A.3 WHETSTONE
- 22A.4 GRINDING OR POUNDING TOOLS
- 22A.5 MINIATURE VESSEL

22A.1. FLINT AND OBSIDIAN IMPLEMENTS

The blades are made of light gray flint. The two obsidian fragments are colored gray-black and translucent (KI 2 and 37, pl. 128 a, b).

22A.2. DISC

The pierced disc (KI 63, pl. 128c) is made of black stone and polished.

22A.3. WHETSTONE

The whetstone fragment (KI 12) is a dark gray rod with an irregular square cross section.

22A.4. GRINDING OR POUNDING TOOLS

One of the two grinding or pounding tools is a truncated cone (KI 46, pl. 128d); the other is a flattened pear shape (KII 314, pl. 128e).

22A.5. MINIATURE VESSEL

The vessel fragment (KII 315, pl. 128f) is described as 'gray green stone' (serpentine?). With reference to the publications on production and trade in chlorite in the mid third millennium B.C. in Iran, our example from Kamtarlan II may now be added to the list and

¹The stone beads and seals are treated in chapters 24A, 24B, and 24C respectively.

distribution map of chlorite vessels of the Intercultural Style (Kohl 1975). The representational design is the whirl motif.

22B. GIYAN IVC- TO III-RELATED MIDDLE BRONZE AGE STONE OBJECTS

The Middle Bronze Age stone objects were found in occupational levels and graves at Kamatarlan I and II, and Chigha Sabz. They include flint and obsidian blade fragments, pierced discs, whetstones, grinding and pounding tools, and a vessel fragment. The following stone object classes are listed in the catalog:

- 22B.1 FLINT IMPLEMENT
- 22B.2 DISCS
- 22B.3 WHETSTONES
- 22B.4 GRINDING OR POUNDING TOOLS
- 22B.5 VESSEL

22B.1. FLINT IMPLEMENT

The one MBA blade from Kamatarlan II (KII 191) is made of gray and brown flint.

22B.2. DISCS

One of the three pierced discs is made of alabaster (CS 274). The other two examples are more ringlike (pl. 128g) and are made of gray brown stone.

22B.3. WHETSTONES

Most of the whetstones are made of gray stone; one is mentioned as having been made of slate. The more complete examples were retrieved from graves. The end of CS 495 (pl. 128h) has a perforation for attachment; KII 312 (pl. 128i) is beveled just below an elliptical head which would have allowed the object to be carried in a looped string.

22B.4. GRINDING OR POUNDING TOOLS

The seven small grinding or pounding tools are loaf-shaped. A tool designated as a grinding tool is assigned to the Iron Age although the stratigraphic context is rather ambiguous (cf. CS 628, 29B.1).

22B.5. VESSEL

A base fragment of an alabaster vessel (KI 84, pl. 128j) was found in Plot J at Kamatarlan I.

22C. GIYAN II-RELATED LATE BRONZE AGE STONE OBJECT

22C.1. WHETSTONE

One smooth oblate spheroid (CS 560) was found in a pit (H3, pit 1) at Chigha Sabz.

CATALOG 22. BRONZE AGE STONE OBJECTS

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot, burial</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
22A. SUSAN D-RELATED EARLY BRONZE AGE STONE OBJECTS								
22A.1. FLINT AND OBSIDIAN IMPLEMENTS								
—	KI 1	A	-7.20	5.0 x 1.3 x 0.4	lt gy fl	Blade: both edges slightly re- touched, trapezoidal in section, one end pointed, other end squared	—	—
128a	KI 37	B	-6.85	1.5 x 0.8 x 0.2	gy blk ob	Blade: both edges faintly retouched, trapezoidal in section	—	—
128b	KI 2	A	-7.20	3.5 x 0.3	ob	Flake: irregular shape	—	—
—	KI 68	G	-5.05	3.2 x 1.9 x 0.4	gy fl	Blade: one plain, one serrated edge, trapezoidal in section	—	—
22A.2. DISC								
128c	KI 63	F	-5.05	3.9 x 0.9 x 0.6	blk st	One-third preserved, polished	—	—
22A.3. WHETSTONE								
—	KI 12	A	-7.75	5.0 x 1.5	dk gy st	Rod: irregular in section, smooth surface, both ends missing	—	—
22A.4. GRINDING OR POUNDING TOOLS								
128d	KI 46	C	-6.35	6.9 x 3.8	gy and bm r st	Truncated cone, rough surface, top smooth	—	—
128e	KII 314	E	-5.50	16.0 x 8.3 x 3.3	gy st	Flat, plano-convex pestle(?)	—	—
22A.5. MINIATURE VESSEL								
128f	KII 315	E	-4.95	3.6	gy gm chl	Fragment, band with whirl motif	Kohl 1975:24 Lamberg-Karlovsky 1970, pl. 23i, fig. 21b	Yahya IVB1

Catalog 22. Bronze Age Stone Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot, burial</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
22B. GIYAN IVC- TO III-RELATED MIDDLE BRONZE AGE STONE OBJECTS								
22B.1. FLINT IMPLEMENT								
—	KII 191	C	-4.45	4.5 x 1.3 x 0.4	lt gy fl	Blade: both edges retouched, trapezoidal in section	—	—
22B.2. DISCS								
—	CS 41	N7	-9.55	7.2 x 4.3 x 0.9	gy brn st	Flat oval	—	—
128g	CS 48	N7	-9.50	2.1 x 0.1 x 0.3	gy brn st	Irr. carved and chipped, pierced	—	—
—	CS 274	J7	-4.80	2.4 x 0.7 x 0.6	cr alab	Fragment	—	—
22B.3. WHETSTONES								
—	CS 68	M7	-8.75	4.4 x 3.2 x 1.5	gy st	Frgm, rectangular, smooth surface	—	—
128h	CS 495	H5, x3	-3.60	9.0 x 2.1 x 0.1	gy st	Oblong, smooth surface, perforation at one end	Vanden Berghe 1973c:31	Giyan IVB
—	CS 610	I7	-3.05	4.4+ x 3.4 x 1.0	gy st	Flat oblong, groove at both sides lengthwise	—	—
—	CS 611	I7	-3.05	3.8+ x 1.5 x 0.8	gy st	Oblong, slightly tapered, perforated at narrow end	—	—
128i	KII 312	E, x1	-4.25	6.9 x 2.2 x 0.9	gy sl	Oblong, slightly rounded edges, one end with groove to offset elliptical head	—	—
22B.4. GRINDING OR POUNDING TOOLS								
—	CS 217	K7	-5.35	6.8 x 4.6	lt gy st	Spheroid, conical depression in top, base ground off	—	—
—	CS 221	K7	-6.05	9.8+ x 8.6 x 6.0	gy st	Leg-of-mutton shape, top missing	—	—
—	CS 331	J7	-4.60	1.03 x 0.89	gy brn st	Cone truncated, smooth underside	—	—
—	CS 418	I7	-3.80	5.3 x 3.0 x 0.2	dk brn/gy wh st	Plano-convex, loaf-shaped	—	—
—	CS 427	I7	-4.50	7.1 x 5.6 x 2.7	gy brn st	Flat ellipsoid, one side thicker (hammer?), central perforation	—	—

—	KII 166	B, x1	-4.40	10.3 x 6.3	gy grn diorite	Both ends ground, fragment	—	—
—	KII 299	D, x6	-5.90	17.9 x 5.7 x 0.9	gy st	Flat oval, fist worn	—	—

22B.5. VESSEL

128j	KI 84	J	-2.85	4.8 x 0.4	tn and wh alab	Base fragment	—	—
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22C. GIYAN II-RELATED LATE BRONZE AGE STONE OBJECT

22C.1. WHETSTONE

—	CS 560	H3 (pit 1)	-9.00	5.8 x 4.7	pur brn st	Smooth oblate spheroid, polished	—	—
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CHAPTER 23

BRONZE AGE BONE AND SHELL OBJECTS

by Hans H. Curvers

INTRODUCTION

Bone has always been one of the most natural materials for early man to use, since generally it was plentiful, easily splintered, and not difficult to work. It could be made into small implements such as awls and needles and also was suitable for carving upon.

Molluscs, too, have always been an important resource for manufacturing utilitarian and ornamental objects. Demand for shells of certain species in areas far away from the source, such as Luristan, inevitably led to an exchange along already existing trade networks or to the extension of a trade network into Luristan.

As for the pottery, this category of objects is divided chronologically into three periods: Early Bronze Age (2900-2000 B.C.); Middle Bronze Age (2000-1600 B.C.); and Late Bronze Age (1600-1350 B.C.).

Due to the aims of the excavations the few registered objects may have been only a small part of the actually excavated worked bone and shell objects.

23A. EARLY BRONZE AGE BONE AND SHELL OBJECTS (pl. 129a, b)

The bone and shell objects were all found in the Early Bronze Age levels at Kamtarlan I. The registered group of objects includes awls and a spatula. In the catalog the EBA bone objects are listed in class 23A. The awls (KI 6 and 67) made of metapodials with remaining articular surface are pointed at the distal end; the ends show traces of polishing. The spatula (KI 52, pl. 129b) is also made of a metapodial with remaining articular surface, but it is provided with a polished spatulate end. KI 36 is described as 'pigment receptacle of shell'; unfortunately, the drawing is not present in Schmidt's object catalog.

23B. MIDDLE BRONZE AGE BONE OBJECTS

The bone objects were all found at Chigha Sabz. In the catalog the MBA bone objects are listed in class 23B. The registered objects consist of three pin fragments. Two fragments were found in a burial and they were probably used as clothing pins; CS 312 (pl. 129c) shows a polygonal head and is roughly carved.

23C. LATE BRONZE AGE BONE OBJECTS

The bone objects were all found at Chigha Sabz (H3, pit 1). In the catalog the LBA bone objects are listed in class 23C. Among the registered objects are two horns of unidentified animals (CS 568 and 569) and a pin (CS 567, pl. 129d).

CONCLUSIONS

It is clear from the objects retrieved from the Early, Middle, and Late Bronze Age contexts that elaborate carving of bone was uncommon in Luristan. Only two shell objects

were retrieved from an Early Bronze Age context at Kamtarlan I. Detailed information is missing. We have to consider, however, that many shell artifacts lack diagnostic features necessary for identification. Therefore, the presence of the drawings would probably not contribute to our insights of the existence of a trade network through which these shells could have been imported to Luristan. From the existing trade networks for lapis lazuli and chlorite (cf. ch. 22), we might suppose that, sporadically, a Persian Gulf shell might trickle into the Rumishgan valley.

CATALOG 23. BRONZE AGE BONE AND SHELL OBJECTS

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot, Burial</i>	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Description</i>
23A. EARLY BRONZE AGE BONE AND SHELL OBJECTS					
—	KI 6	A	7.40	7.0+ x 1.5 x 0.5	Awl, polished tapered point, head missing
129a	KI 27	B	6.25	10.2 x 2.5	Long bone with epiphysis, pointed end
—	KI 36	B	6.70	6.2 x 0.4+	Pigment receptacle: large shell cut in half, containing yellow pigment
—	KI 50	D	5.15	10.9 x 2.1	Slender flake, long pointed and polished end
129b	KI 52	D	5.60	9.3 x 2.1	Long bone with epiphysis, polished spatulate end
—	KI 61	F	5.15	5.0 x 4.2	Pendant: top with double perforation (shell)
—	KI 67	G	4.90	6.0+ x 1.3	Awl, head missing, polished point
23B. MIDDLE BRONZE AGE BONE OBJECTS					
—	CS 307	J7, x2	4.65	4.4+ x 6.1+ x 8.5	Two pin fragments with tapered round points
—	CS 219	K7	6.05	15.7 x 3.4 x 2.1	Curved horn
129c	CS 312	J7	4.80	4.5+ x 0.6	Roughly carved, polygonal head, cylindrical shank fragment
23C. LATE BRONZE AGE BONE OBJECTS					
129d	CS 567	H3 (pit 1)	9.00	9.0 x 0.4	Pointed head, sharp point, polished
—	CS 568	H3 (pit 1)	9.00	36.4 x 7.7	Curved horn
—	CS 569	H3 (pit 1)	9.00	14.8 x 3.1	Curved horn

CHAPTER 24

BRONZE AGE BEADS, STAMP SEALS, AND CYLINDER SEALS¹

by Hans H. Curvers and Maurits N. van Loon

24A. EARLY AND MIDDLE BRONZE AGE BEADS

by Hans H. Curvers

INTRODUCTION

Throughout antiquity in many regions throughout the world minerals have been selected and used for manufacture of beads. The shapes of the beads were influenced by many considerations which were not functional and there seem to have been very few technological preferences. Stones were selected for their beauty and value, and generally bright colors were favored, or stones with a good luster and transparency were chosen. Quite often the magical and medical properties of the stones were a major consideration in their use, but for prehistory and protohistory the knowledge of such properties is largely lost (Thureau-Dangin 1921). The many varieties of minerals also have been very widely employed for various forms of personal ornamentation in all regions. Both females and males also used beads to indicate status. Information on ethnicity might be derived from the presence or absence of certain materials and shapes. Very frequently precious and semi-precious stones with localized occurrence, such as lapis lazuli, were mined at great cost and transported over wide areas.

Detailed information on the process of manufacturing the beads is lacking in the sample retrieved from the Holmes Expedition to Luristan excavations assigned to the Bronze Age. One bead in the sample was threaded with a bronze pin (KII 297, pl. 130t). Whether we should conclude from this find that the beads were locally made, using a bronze drill in combination with bits of a hard, gritty rock, such as sandstone or quartzite, is doubtful. Moreover, the conspicuous lack of raw materials and blanks at Chigha Sabz, Kamtarlan I, Kamtarlan II, and Mir Vali makes it even more likely to suppose they were not manufactured locally.

We use Schmidt's identifications of the minerals registered in the catalog of objects. We have added the descriptions of the color in order to provide all of the details upon which the identification is based (cf. ch. 14, *Identification of Materials of the Finds*).

24A.1. EARLY BRONZE AGE BEADS (pl. 130a-j)

A small sample of twenty-one beads was found scattered throughout the Early Bronze Age levels at Kamtarlan I and in tomb IV at Mir Vali. On the basis of the pottery found in tomb IV at Mir Vali, we are able to propose a closer date in the ED II period for these beads. The materials used for beads at Mir Vali are gypsum (2), shell (2), and a purplish gray and gray white stone (1). Other materials used in the Early Bronze Age (Kamtarlan I) are chalcedony (2), faience (1), shell (1), bone (1), glass (1), limestone (1), carnelian (1), gray stone (1), porphyry (1), diorite (1), and lapis lazuli (1). The shapes in which the beads were manufactured are various. We have used the terminology accepted at a meeting in Iraq, held in Baghdad 1929 (Woolley 1934:366). It will be understood that these are standard types and that incidentally it may be difficult to assign a bead to one class rather than another.

¹For seal abbreviations, see pp. 124-27.

In tomb IV at Mir Vali an irregularly shaped bead, a ring, and three cylindrical beads were retrieved. One cylindrical bead shows an incised decorative pattern of two bands with crosshatching (MV 40:4, pl. 130a:4), another cylinder is polygonal (MV 40:5, pl. 130a:5). The Kamtarlan I group includes: cylindrical beads (4), rounded rectangular beads (2), one date-shaped bead, a disc, a globe, a bicone, a pear-shaped bead, and a spacer bead. The presence of a glass bead in Early Bronze Age context at Kamtarlan I is remarkable (KI 71, pl. 130h). A glass bead in a well-stratified context was found at Tell Judaidah; further analysis of this bead pointed to the existence of early glass manufacture in or near the Amuq plain (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960:341-42, fig. 258:i). Kühne has listed other early glass finds throughout Mesopotamia, including a list of early glass beads in third millennium B.C. contexts (Kühne 1957-71:415). The find of a lapis lazuli bead at Kamtarlan I (KI 87, pl. 130i) indicates external trade relations for the Rumishgan valley. This precious material might either be imported along the northern route via the High Road (or Great Khorasan Road) or, more likely, along the southern route also followed by the chlorite vessel fragment (Kamtarlan II, cf. ch. 22; Herrmann 1968; Kohl 1975; Lamberg-Karlovsky and Tosi 1973, and Majidzadeh 1982).

24A.2. MIDDLE BRONZE AGE BEADS (pl. 130k-u)

The Middle Bronze Age produced a larger sample consisting of eighty-one beads from burials (69) or scattered throughout the occupational levels at Chigha Sabz and Kamtarlan II (8). Individual beads, as well as groups of beads, were retrieved from the burials. The materials used for the manufacture of the Middle Bronze Age beads are carnelian (37+), silver (23), chalcedony (3+), alabaster (2), pink or gray white stone (2), faience (2), bronze (1), shell (2), baked clay (1), and lapis lazuli (1). Carnelian and silver are the predominant materials used for the manufacture of beads. All silver beads were retrieved from the burials, as was the bead made of bronze. The majority of the carnelian beads also was found in the burials. The lapis lazuli bead was found in a Middle Bronze Age occupational level at Chigha Sabz (M7, -8.30).

The shape of the beads is predominantly cylindrical (29+) and globular (28). Less frequent shapes are: tubular (3), ring-shaped (4), biconoid (2), discoid (2), ovoid (2), rounded rectangular (1), and biconvex oval (1). All silver beads are small globes. Burial D, x4 at Kamtarlan II contained a group of twenty small silver globes.

The find of a lapis lazuli bead in the Middle Bronze Age levels at Chigha Sabz suggests that the Rumishgan valley was part of an interregional trade network. In the catalog the beads are presented as complete groups from burials, except H11, x1 (Kamtarlan II). Similar shapes from the architectural levels are only illustrated if they do not occur in the closed contexts of the burials.

CONCLUSIONS

Only general conclusions can be drawn from the two small bead samples, dated to the Early Bronze Age and Middle Bronze Age. Lapis lazuli, present in both samples, indicates exchange with other regions. The use of metal is restricted to the Middle Bronze Age. The silver and bronze beads were all retrieved from the burials. The bead sample of the Middle Bronze Age shows more variety in material, while there is hardly any difference in the shape of the beads.

24B. MIDDLE BRONZE AGE STAMP SEALS OR IMPRESSIONS

by Maurits N. van Loon

INTRODUCTION

One stamp seal found in a Bronze Age level has been attributed above to the Chalcolithic (see ch. 19). Two enigmatic baked clay stamps or stamp impressions are treated here first. They were found at Chigha Sabz in what according to our analysis are Middle Bronze contexts (note, however, that xi turned up just beneath the surface and that xii was found only 10 cm below the deepest Iron Age disturbance).

No. xi (CS 218, pl. 131:xi)

The three holes in the base of this baked clay cone and the damage at its apex suggested, at first, that this might be a bulla that once had sealed the string tied around some consignment. The design on the base, however, has depressed grooves and must have been incised in order to be used as a stamp seal itself. The design is similar to that on a perforated hemispheroid unbaked clay stamp (Berlin Stempelsiegel 3, measuring 4 x 3.5 x 1.6 cm) found in what is probably an Early Dynastic I context near the White Temple at Uruk (Jakob-Rost 1975:10). The latter seal has three lines crossing three others at right angles, all within a line border as on our seal. Another seal in Berlin, an unperforated "steatite" cone (Berlin Stempelsiegel 142, measuring 4.8 x 2.8 x 2.1 cm) has four lines crossing three lines, without a border. It was bought in the 'Amuq. Unperforated conical stamp seals have also been found at Halaf (H. Schmidt 1943, pl. 38:16) and associated by Denyse Homès (Homès-Fredericq 1970:69) with Early Dynastic I stamp impressions from Ur (Legrain 1936:8; see also, for comparison with our xi, his nos. 239, 291). All this gives us reason to think xi may be an Early Bronze heirloom, but it is equally possible that this seal derives from the Iron Age occupation at Chigha Sabz (cf. the conical faience seal xvii with grid pattern on its base, ch. 32).

No. xii (CS 426, pl. 131:xii)

The stamp impression is even more difficult to place, and was at first thought by Schmidt to be part (the ears) of an animal-shaped vessel. The inside, however, is stamped with a pattern of large squares bisected by diagonals and bordered by small squares. Various possible uses, for instance as a mold for pastry, suggest themselves without any specific parallel coming to mind.

24C. BRONZE AGE CYLINDER SEALS (Nos. 7-40)
(pls. 132-34)

by Maurits N. van Loon

INTRODUCTION

Two cylinder seals were found at Kamtarlan II in level 2, which yielded pottery of the later third millennium B.C. The two seals appear to be contemporary with the pottery. One cylinder seal from an Iron Age cache at Chigha Sabz and thirty-one cylinder seals from the Iron Age site of Surkh Dum-i-Luri are attributed to the Bronze Age on typological grounds, since they can be recognized as belonging to well-known, mostly Mesopotamian, Bronze Age groups.

24C.1. PROTO-ELAMITE (Seals 7-8)

No. 7 (CS 379, pl. 132:7)

Although found among Giyan III remains with Iron Age III intrusions, seal 7, of dark brown "steatite," is probably an unglazed example of the large class of usually glazed "steatite" Proto-Elamite seals with vegetal and geometric designs represented by Susa 1149-1214 and by Diyala 99-142. The latter are closely dated to Protoliterate d (ca. 3000-2900 B.C.). In size and design, 7 is comparable to Susa 1188. The "hourglasses" are unusual, but they also appear on Diyala 104 and 108. Giyan 10 seems to show similar shapes enclosed by horizontally hatched chevrons. Although found in mid third millennium B.C. layers, it must also date to the

beginning of that millennium. Susa 1176, 1180, and 1201 are other unglazed examples of this class of "steatite" seals.²

No. 8 (Sor 1177, pl. 132:8)

This seal must have been at least 4 cm high before the bottom part was broken. Tall cylinders were carved out of soft green heulandite or white limestone by the Proto-Elamite seal cutters in the periods corresponding to Protoliterate d and Early Dynastic I in Mesopotamia, 3000-2750 B.C. (Amiet 1961:41-43; 1972:131). In style and subject matter they often paralleled the glazed chlorite ("steatite") seals of Mesopotamia, especially the Diyala region, during Protoliterate d (3000-2900 B.C.). The stepped mountains are found on Diyala 81 (Frankfort 1955), but in more elaborate form they occur also on Louvre S. 307 and A. 5 (Delaporte 1920, pl. 41, no 10, and pl. 61, no. 7). The geometric forms of the creatures are nowhere really paralleled. This seal must have been made outside Susa. The bird might be a misinterpretation of the triangular "earth" sign of Louvre S. 320 and S. 335 (Delaporte 1920, pl. 42, no 5, and pl. 43, no. 8; Amiet 1961, nos. 577, 585, p. 109). A humped bull with lowered, frontally seen head occurs on Susa 972. On the other hand, the claws, mane, and curly tail all seem to point to a lion with very simplified head, as seen on painted pottery from Hissar IIA (2900-2750 B.C.).³ Characteristic of the slightly earlier Diyala seals are the alternation between curved and recurved horns and the large ears with filling elements (cf. Diyala 82), as well as the centered circle eyes (cf. Diyala 78).

24C.2. EARLY DYNASTIC (Seals 9-11)

No. 9 (Sor 1294, pl. 132:9)

One seal is carved out of bitumen (probably indicating an Elamite origin) in the "brocade" style.⁴ This style is characteristic of the Early Dynastic I period (ca. 2900-2750 B.C.) in the Diyala region.⁵ There are few such seals from southern Mesopotamia. Ashmolean 94 is an example from the Early Houses stratum at Kish.

No. 10 (KII 328, pl. 132:10)

Together with Giyan IVA-B sherds, Kamtarlan II, level 2, yielded a faience seal of the type that has been found in Early Dynastic IIIB to Akkad period context from Susa to northeastern Syria. Frankfort associated this seal type with the Gutti, from the Zagros Mountains, who invaded Elam and Mesopotamia and put an end to the Akkadian Empire.⁶ Buchanan coined the term 'Piedmont Early Dynastic seals', which agrees more closely with the actual find circumstances.⁷ These seals show a shaggy-haired hero⁸ intervening in an animal

²In archaeological literature the name "steatite" is often given to what should properly be termed chlorite; see, e.g., Kohl 1976:73-75.

³Schmidt 1937, pl. 21, nos. H 4460, H 2874; these show leopards with triangular heads.

⁴For discussion of this style, see Frankfort 1955:22.

⁵For related seals, see for example, Diyala 232, 235-237, 291, 527, 822, and 894.

⁶Frankfort 1939:142. See also Porada 1965a:42 and Boehmer 1957-71:708.

⁷In discussing Ashmolean 818-821.

⁸If horns were represented, one would expect two curves to radiate from the head. Since there are usually three or four curves that radiate from the head, it seems likely that these curves represent not horns (as suggested by Frankfort in the first place), but the shaggy hair of the Early Dynastic hero (see following note).

combat that regularly includes a “push-me-pull-you.” This fusion of animal foreparts undoubtedly stems from a misunderstanding of the crossed animals that occurred in the full-blown “Meskalamdug” stage of Early Dynastic seal carving.⁹ Piedmont Early Dynastic seals have been found in levels ranging from the “Protoimperial” (ca. 2425-2335 B.C.: Diyala 514, 558, and 567) to the Akkad period (2334-2154 B.C.: Diyala 596, 597, 629, and 748; Ashmolean 821).¹⁰ Of these, Diyala 567 and 629 are the closest parallels to 10.

No. 11 (KII 333, pl. 132:11)

The clay fragment is treated here because it was found in the same context as the previous seal. It does not clearly belong to the Piedmont Early Dynastic group, although clay seals with line borders do occur in that style (e.g., Diyala 514). In the Diyala region clay seals were relatively common in the Early Dynastic period (Diyala 262, 276, 295, 317, 369, 453, 514, 545, 547, 571, and 826) and then again in the Larsa period (Diyala 539, 715, 760, 762, 767, 904, 943, 945, and 949). Most of the latter seem inspired by the iconography of contemporary stone seals. Diyala 767, with line borders and ring-shaped human heads, as on 11, is an exception, and seems related to the Early Dynastic group. At Susa, too, production of clay seals seems to have started in Early Dynastic I (Susa 1342-1359). Of these seals, Susa 1354 has line borders and linear simplifications of man and goat somewhat comparable to our fragment.

24C.3. AKKAD PERIOD (Seals 12-19)

The first six of the Akkad period seals all seem to come from stages Ib (ca. 2320-2295 B.C.) or Ic (2295-2279 B.C.) of the Akkad period, according to the subdivision proposed by Boehmer (1965:15-17, 52-54, 194).

No. 12 (Sor 36, pl. 132:12)

Seal 12 (illustrated by Boehmer as fig. 45) is closely paralleled by Bibliothèque Nationale 13 and Sissa 45 (Boehmer's fig. 39).

No. 13 (Sor 165, pl. 132:13)

This seal, now very worn, has traces of a design very close to that on Brussels 621 (Boehmer's fig. 41).

No. 14 (Sor 696, pl. 132:14)

The left half of 14 (Boehmer's fig. 42) is almost a mirror image of the right half of Philadelphia 74 (Boehmer's fig. 43).

No. 15 (Sor 1124, pl. 132:15)

In composition alone, this seal can be compared to parts of the Early Dynastic IIIB seal Hague 11 (Boehmer's fig. 282); in style, however, it is closer to the Akkadian Ib/c seals

⁹E.g., Woolley 1934, pls. 196-97, nos. 55 (seal of Meskalamdug), 57-63. This seal style was also very influential in the west, where it was misunderstood in other ways; see Frankfort 1939:232, pl. 39a-b.

¹⁰See also Andrae 1922:83, fig. 64 (level G, ca. 2300-2150 B.C.).

Bibliothèque Nationale 65 and 66 (Boehmer's figs. 295 and 319). The horned miters of the gods are resolved into triple square brackets, as on Susa 1550, which also includes two gods fighting over a mace. On the seal of Eshpum, governor of Elam under Manishtusu (2269-2255 B.C.), maces are placed vertically between pairs of fighting gods (Louvre S. 471, pl. 47, no. 3 = Boehmer's fig. 330).¹¹

No. 16 (Sor 1699, pl. 132:16)

Seals with a spread-winged eagle clutching two horned animals occur before, during, and after the Akkad period. Such long-tailed eagles as on 16 and 17 (Sor 1699, 69, pl. 132:16, 17), however, are typical of the Akkad period.¹² The simplified cutting of 16, with its trestle-like animal legs, abruptly turned heads, and diagonal hatching, is comparable to that on Berlin Rollsiegel 165 (Boehmer's fig. 82), dating to Akkadian Ib/c.

No. 17 (Sor 69, pl. 132:17)

The eagle of 17 and the collapsing animal to its right must have been very similar to those on Tello 11 (Boehmer's fig. 87), assigned by Boehmer to Akkadian Ib. Of the seals from Eshnunna (modern Tell Asmar) with this subject, Diyala 745, from an Akkad period top layer, has the goats standing, as on 16. Diyala 641, from houses of the late Akkad period, shows the goats kneeling, as on 17.

No. 18 (Sor 108, pl. 132:18)

Seal 18 is illustrated by Boehmer as figure 254 among animal contest scenes of his stage Akkadian III (2254-2154 B.C.). Like Philadelphia 144 (Boehmer's fig. 255), from Nippur, it shows two lions, each grasping an upended bull and looking back. Unlike the Nippur seal, however, the engraving is peculiarly crude and the space between the bulls is not filled by an inscription but only by a vertical line. This points to provincial, perhaps local workmanship.

No. 19 (Sor 589, pl. 132:19)

Although enthroned deities appear in conjunction with contest scenes on early Old Babylonian seals (e.g., Morgan 346, Louvre A. 516, the latter dated to ca. 1825 B.C.), and although such conjunction is exceptional on Akkad seals, we have tentatively assigned 19 (Sor 589, pl. 132:19) to the late Akkad period (Boehmer's Akkadian III, 2254-2154 B.C.). Susa 1607 is a rare instance of an Akkad contest scene (hero and bovine) appearing next to a seated figure. Susa 1571, also assigned to the Akkad period by Amiet, may be Old Babylonian (cf. Susa 1706, 1707). A seal in the Iraq Museum (Boehmer's fig. 223) presents the conjunction of contest scenes and enthroned god in a completely different composition. Seated figures facing right are unusual in Old Babylonian seals, but common in the late Akkad period. Especially characteristic of the latter period are the proportions of the draped body, with short squat torso, long thin upper legs, and short squat lower legs, as, for example, on Boehmer's figures 524, 627, 628, and 652; on Morgan 188, 205, 210, and 245; and on Susa 1608. Late Akkad seals often include a bull-man fighting a lion and/or a hero fighting a bovine (e.g.,

¹¹Enlarged photograph in Amiet 1966, fig. 157.

¹²For such long-tailed eagles clutching two horned animals see Boehmer 1965, figures 83, 86, and 87. For Boehmer's remarks on this motif see Boehmer 1965:18, last paragraph, and p. 19, first paragraph.

Boehmer's figs. 163-189, 230). A seal from Mari (Boehmer's fig. 219) shows the rare contest between bull-man and bovine that we also seem to have on 19. The sharp groove—all that is left of the animal's right foreleg—is more likely the remains of a bovine's leg than of a lion's paw, which should be wider. The low thigh with a sharp diagonal indicating the penis characterizes the bull-man rather than the naked hero. The eyebrows and nose of the frontally pictured bull-man are also deeply engraved in typical late Akkad fashion.

24C.4. OLD BABYLONIAN (Seals 20-28)

The Old Babylonian period (1894-1595 B.C.), one of the most productive in Mesopotamian seal cutting, has left several seals at Surkh Dum-i-Luri, among which are some inscribed examples.

No. 20 (Sor 786, pls. 133:20 and 257c)

The earliest seal in this group is 20, with a presentation scene as attested in the reign of Sumulael (ca. 1850 B.C.) on Louvre A. 477B. In simplicity of composition it might be compared with Berlin Rollsiegel 286, and in style of execution, with Berlin Rollsiegel 295.

No. 21 (Sor 1272, pls. 133:21 and 257d)

Seals 21 and 22 show the extremely popular theme of the god with the mace (probably Ninshubur, the herald of the gods¹³) approaching the suppliant goddess. This theme is attested on tablets (Louvre A. 485, 532) from the reign of Warad-Sin of Larsa (ca. 1825 B.C.) to that of Samsuiluna of Babylon (ca. 1725 B.C.). Seal 21, being more carefully executed, may belong to the earlier part of that period, like Berlin Rollsiegel 322, which belonged to the wife of Rim-Sin (1822-1763 B.C.); it has figures and inscription evenly spaced.

No. 22 (Sor 1691, pl. 133:22)

Seal 22 has two figures close together, with two lines of inscription beginning right behind the god with the mace, like Berlin Rollsiegel 325 and 326 and Morgan 436 and 437. Unlike these seals, however, it seems to have had less detailed engraving even when it was fresh, with the goddess' dress shown as a horizontally grooved cylinder. It is therefore probably a late instance of this theme, dating toward 1725 B.C. More extreme examples of such cursory engraving are Ashmolean 542, Berlin Rollsiegel 441-443, and Morgan 458 and 459, which belong to Briggs Buchanan's "Transitional to Late Old Babylonian style" (ca. 1760-1700 B.C.).¹⁴ The fish on our no. 22 were probably added some time after the original engraving.¹⁵

¹³To be read as Ilabrat in Old Assyrian; the Old Babylonian reading is uncertain. Up to the reign of Hammurapi the gender of this deity is variable; thereafter only the male variant remains; see Lambert 1976:11-14. Edith Porada (1962:105-6) has interpreted the "god with the mace" as the king in his warlike aspect. A count of a small number of seals has shown that the god with the mace appears on six out of sixteen seals with inscriptions invoking Ninshubur. This tends to support Lambert's suggestion that the walking figure marked by staff and windblown beard represents the herald of the gods; see Kelly-Buccellati 1977. Lambert kindly informed me that the Leningrad seal inscription quoted there probably applies to the crook, not to the mace.

¹⁴For characteristics and dating of this style see Buchanan's discussion of Ashmolean 539-546.

¹⁵Fish also were added in recutting the Old Babylonian seal Morgan 515.

No. 23 (Sor 1216, pl. 133:23)

Seal 23 shows the suppliant goddess and the god with the mace, both facing a deity who seems to be lowering his hand. The suppliant goddess is raising only her right hand, as on Morgan 470. Our seal is both extremely worn and damaged by secondary horizontal scratches.

No. 24 (Sor 1311, pl. 133:24)

Worshippers with kids, as on 24, are fairly common on Old Babylonian and provincial Old Babylonian seals of Briggs Buchanan's early stage (ca. 1925-1800 B.C.), such as Ashmolean 479 and 489, Louvre A. 355-372 (pl. 80), and Philadelphia 532. In that group one also encounters gods with tall many-horned miter, prominent hollow nose, and triangular torso (cf. Ashmolean 498 and Louvre A. 361). The gesture of the god touching the muzzle of a kid that is being offered to him, however, is not paralleled in other Babylonian representations. Morgan 525 shows a god touching the forelegs of a kid that is being offered to him by a worshiper. The figures on Morgan 525 are more elongated than on mature Old Babylonian seals. These two unusual features suggested to Edith Porada that Morgan 525 was of late origin. The same two criteria, if applied to our seal, would result in a late date (ca. 1750-1595 B.C.) for seal 24.

No. 25 (Sor 1019, pl. 133:25)

The god with the crook seen on 25 and 26 is to be identified as Amurru or Amurrim, the god of the west or Syrian El, who appears on seals of the later part of the Old Babylonian period.¹⁶ The placement of the deity to the left of the worshiper is an un-Babylonian feature. It is seen, for example, on Berlin Rollsiegel 415, of unknown provenience; on Morgan 872, of provincial Babylonian, possibly Cappadocian style; on Newell 226, also clearly a provincial seal; on Louvre A. 317 (pl. 79, no. 2); on Hague 41 (Kupper 1961, fig. 6); on Philadelphia 453; and on British Museum 89521 (Kupper 1961, fig. 27). It is perhaps no coincidence that all of these examples also involve the god with a crook, Amurru, and/or the priest with a bucket. Conceivably the placement of Amurru on the left in such worship scenes derived from the frequent scenes where he stood confronting a suppliant goddess or other deity, for example, Berlin Rollsiegel 391, 411; Diyala 933; Morgan 520; Philadelphia 450; British Museum 89279, 89328, 89007, and 89002 (Kupper 1961, figs. 4, 32, 33, 34). On many of these seals Amurru wears the same cylindrical hat of Syrian type as on 25.¹⁷ The appearance on Old Babylonian seals of prominent drill marks, elongated figures, and simplified dress, as on 25, characterizes Briggs Buchanan's "Transitional to Late Old Babylonian" style, dated to ca. 1760-1700 B.C.¹⁸ Seal 25 was probably recut at a later date. This would explain the unprofessional scratchings on the worshiper's arms and on the other figures' dress.

No. 26 (Sor 170, pls. 133:26 and 256c)

In the "Proto-Mitannian" variant of Briggs Buchanan's "Late Old Babylonian" style, dated to ca. 1700-1595 B.C.,¹⁹ the subjects borrowed from the older iconography are virtually

¹⁶Frankfort 1939:164-65; Kupper 1961. On the date of most seals showing the god with a crook see Porada 1948:40.

¹⁷See Kupper 1961:37-42 for discussion of this headgear.

¹⁸For characteristics and dating of this style see Buchanan's discussion of Ashmolean 539-546.

¹⁹For characteristics and dating of this style, see Buchanan's treatment of Ashmolean 547-551A, 552-556. In discussing Berlin Rollsiegel 497-503 and comparing them to Louvre A. 561-573 (Delaporte 1923, pls.

reduced to geometric elements by the use of cutting disc and drill, as on 26 and 27. In the square shoulders and the emphasized brims of hats and hems of garments, 26 might be compared to Ashmolean 549. On seals showing the god with crook(s) the recumbent gazelle normally faces away from the god and toward the worshiper. For this reason the figure on the left is here interpreted as Amurru, who is also mentioned in the inscription. It is to be noted, however, that this figure holds both forearms horizontally forward in the same way as Elamite worshipers of the same period (e.g., on Susa 2330).

No. 27 (Sor 1668, pl. 133:27)

On 27, possibly as a result of later cutting, the sunburst has an irregular shape and gods and worshipers wear the same rounded headgear. The latter feature is reminiscent of Mitannian seals. Nuzi 103, 109, 141, and 191 (all belonging to the second generation at Nuzi, ca. 1450-1420 B.C.) have figures in the ascending posture of the sun god, but wearing royal, not divine headgear. The 16th to early 15th century B.C. seal Susa 2019, to be mentioned again below (in discussing 30), shows the Elamite version of a four-figure composition somewhat comparable to 27.

No. 28 (Sor 151, pls. 133:28 and 256a)

The "Proto-Kassite" variant of Briggs Buchanan's "Late Old Babylonian" style, also dated to ca. 1700-1595 B.C.,²⁰ is seen in 28. Here cutting disc and drill are used to render a praying goddess in a broad, rather featureless manner beside a lengthy prayer inscription. In most seals of this type the praying figure does not seem to wear the traditional horned miter. More carefully made seals of the same type are impressed on a mid 17th century B.C. tablet in the Morgan Library.²¹

24C.5. LATE OLD ASSYRIAN (Seal 29)

Within the larger body of seals of which examples or impressions have been found at the Old Assyrian colonies in Cappadocia, Edith Porada distinguished a Provincial Babylonian group (Porada 1948:109-10, nos. 862-93). Although they show common Old Babylonian themes such as a worshiper followed by the interceding goddess standing before the sun god, some details are rendered in a non-Babylonian fashion. Sufficient examples are now known from the colony at Kanesh (modern Kültepe) Ib to warrant calling this style Late Old Assyrian (Özgüç 1968:48).

No. 29 (Sor 1102, pl. 133:29)

Characteristic are the shoulder straps converging at the god's waist on 29, which are likewise seen, for example, on Morgan 863. The latter seal also shows the sun god holding his saw in a vertical position. The vertical lines on the brim of the worshiper's cap are another

116-118), Moortgat had already pointed to the "Transitional" and "Late Old Babylonian" styles and their date, without distinguishing the two.

²⁰For characteristics and dating of this style, see Buchanan's treatment of Ashmolean 551B-C, 557; see his discussion of Louvre A. 567 and 573 (Delaporte 1923:pl. 117), and Walters 26 in Buchanan 1957:46; and see Boehmer 1975:338, pl. 268i. In pl. 268h (Boehmer 1975) we see the same subject in the "Transitional" style, dated to ca. 1700 B.C.

²¹See Porada 1976:35-36, pl. 13A-B; cf. p. 33 for the date.

Cappadocian feature, seen for example, on Morgan 864, 865, 876, and 878, and on seals from Kanesh, Karum level Ib (ca. 1800-1700 B.C.; Özgüç 1968:48, pls. 9A, 15B, 17A). On the latter we often see vertical hatching employed to render the bodies and feet of animals, as in the bird of 29, which is presumably being brought by the worshiper as a sacrifice. Finally, human faces reduced to one or two vertical and two or three horizontal strokes, like the goddess' face on 29, occur on the Kanesh examples and on Morgan 864, 876, and 878 as well.

24C.6. EARLY MIDDLE ELAMITE (Seals 30-33)

These finds belong to a group of seals made in Susa and distinguished by funnel-shaped heads, worshipers with hair *en brosse*, deities wearing crowns that have S-shaped horns projecting forward and backward, and animal-shaped thrones.

No. 30 (Sor 1495, pl. 134:30)

Within this group, 30 may be the earliest example at Surkh Dum-i-Luri. Pierre Amiet posits three stages of development in the horned miters worn by the deities on these seals: On Susa 2015 and 2330, dated to the 17th century B.C., the miter is flattened, with small horns projecting forward and backward. On Susa 1823, which he dates toward 1600 B.C., and on Louvre D. 111 (Delaporte 1920, pl. 53; Amiet 1970, fig. 11), which he dates to the (early) 16th century B.C., we find round miters with large horns. Finally, on Susa 2019, 2020, and 2022-2032, which he dates to the (late 16th and early) 15th century B.C.,²² flat or chevronlike elements are piled up to form a miter of conical outline. Our 30, with one Old Babylonian-type tall miter and one seemingly rounded miter, can be compared to Louvre D. 111 and dated to ca. 1600 B.C. Note the small horns on 30 and 31, another early feature.

No. 31 (Sor 1528, pl. 134:31)

Although not a cylinder but a prism, triangular in section, 31 is included on account of its theme and style of carving. The god and the nude woman have triangular faces within which only the eye is indicated. The god's neck is hidden by the three strands of his beard, as on 32, and the woman's hair is swept both forward above the brow and backward over the shoulder. Somewhat similar women can be seen on Susa 2029 and on Louvre D. 109 (Delaporte 1920, pl. 53:5).

No. 32 (Sor 1317, pl. 134:32)

As Edith Porada has shown,²³ seal 32 should be contemporary with the first generation at Nuzi (modern Yorgan Tepa), ca. 1480-1450 B.C.²⁴ Its closest relatives at Susa are Susa 2022 and 2027.

No. 33 (Sor 644, pl. 134:33)

The greater use of the drill on 33 indicates contemporaneity with Nuzi 615 and 616, which belong to the second and third generations, ca. 1450-1390 B.C. Seal 33 is closely related to the Mitannian group of cylinder seals, to be treated below.

²²In Amiet (1972:258) he attributes them to the 16th and early 15th centuries B.C. In Amiet (1970:26) he dated them to the 15th century B.C.

²³Porada 1946:257-59, 1947:44-45, 1965a:47; see also Amiet 1966:330-31 and 1972:258-59.

²⁴Such a date is implicit in the arguments put forward by Wilhelm 1976:160-61 and 1981:5 (I owe these references to Dr. Maynard P. Maidman). If each generation lasted about thirty years, the end of Nuzi would coincide with the warlike activity of Assuruballit I about 1360 B.C.

24C.7. KASSITE (Seal 34)

No. 34 (Sor 1428, pls. 134:34 and 257e)

This seal shows worship of an enthroned deity, as does Morgan 575, which also has the inscription running on into the space between the figures. The minor goddess with the flowing vase might be compared to the well-known brick figures from the temple of Kara-indash (ca. 1415 B.C.) at Uruk.²⁵ The inscription on 34 either refers to Kurigalzu I (ca. 1390 B.C.) or to Kurigalzu II (1332-1308 B.C.).²⁶

24C.8. MITANNIAN (Seals 35-37)

No. 35 (Sor 1085, pl. 134:35)

In spite of their simplified appearance, seals like 35 and 36 come rather early in the sequence of crudely drilled faience seals that were common in Syria and northern Mesopotamia under the Mitannian Empire, from about 1500 to 1350 B.C. In its subject matter—an enthroned deity holding an emblem, being approached by a gazelle—one might compare 35 to Nuzi 23. In style it is extremely close to Nuzi 42, on which the human head and torso, star-topped staff, and gazelle are rendered almost identically. Nuzi 42 differs only in that the divine figure is kneeling instead of sitting.

No. 36 (Sor 622, pl. 134:36)

This seal can be compared to Nuzi 55, on which, below a guilloche, one sees a sunburst with three pairs of horizontal rays flanked by at least one—and probably two—gazelles looking backward. Nuzi 23, 42, and 55 all belong to the second generation, ca. 1450-1420 B.C.

No. 37 (Sor 195, pl. 134:37)

The figure(s) holding the emblem on 37 might be compared with Nuzi 131, 132, 154, and 284-287. These all have the other arm bent. On 37, the right-hand figure seems to have his left arm hanging down, but this may be due to damage of the surface. The rendering of the human head and of the three birds is similar to that on Nuzi 111. These all belong to the second and third generations, ca. 1450-1390 B.C.

24C.9. MIDDLE ASSYRIAN (Seals 38-40)

No. 38 (Sor 528, pl. 134:38)

The hero triumphant over two animals, as illustrated on seal 38, was popular among the heraldic motifs on 13th century B.C. seal impressions from Assur such as VAT 8940, Fdnr. 11018 v, and VAT 8846 (Moortgat 1941-42, figs. 59-61). The helmeted and kilted hero also appears on VAT 8829 (Moortgat 1941-42, fig. 5). Before the 13th century the hero's kilt did not display the characteristic Middle Assyrian tassels (actually the ends of the belt, token of

²⁵Jordan 1930:34-38, pl. 15; also illustrated in Orthmann 1975, pl. 169.

²⁶See chapter 33 for the inscription. On the dates of Kara-indash and Kurigalzu I and II, see Brinkman 1976:31.

heroic strength, visible below the kilt).²⁷ The four seal impressions from Assur date to the reigns of Shalmaneser I and Tukulti-Ninurta I (1274-1208 B.C.).

No. 39 (Sor 1025, pl. 134:39)

This seal seems to be a product of the same Syrian workshop of the late Middle Assyrian period as Ashmolean 566 and Hama figures 190C and 195D, both from period I of the cremation cemetery (1200-1075 B.C.).

No. 40 (Sor 1427, pl. 134:40)

Another seal related to no. 39 is seal 40. It has crudely carved triangle borders within line borders as on Ashmolean 566 and Hama figure 195D. Triangle borders were a regular feature on Babylonian faience seals of the "third Kassite" group (ca. 1250-950 B.C.; Beran 1957-58). The three-tufted tree on 40 can be compared to a similar tree on Hama figure 190C and on 13th century B.C. Assyrian seals (Moortgat 1941-42:71, fig. 40; Frankfort 1939, pl. 311; cf. Morgan 590). Tall headgear and a cross-shaped missile also occur on a seal from Beth-Shan level VII (ca. 1300-1200 B.C.; Parker 1949, pl. 21, no. 142). The carving is peculiarly awkward in the rendering of the archer's arms and the stag's horn. Other features are paralleled among the Iranian seals from Surkh Dum-i-Luri: the low-slung animal body with stretched forelegs on 139 (cf. also Hama fig. 195E) and the position of the bird or fly or star near the animal's neck on 149 (cf. also Hama fig. 190C). Another group related to 39 and 40 is formed by early Neo-Babylonian offshoots of the Kassite tradition like Ur 585, 586, 592, 593, 604, and 615, and especially 606 and 616.

²⁷Beran 1957, especially p. 158. For the tasseled belt and its significance, see Hrouda 1965:26, last paragraph; Calmeyer 1957-71, especially p. 689, last paragraph; and Boehmer 1972-75, esp. p. 299, §10.

CATALOG 24. BRONZE AGE BEADS, STAMP SEALS, AND CYLINDER SEALS

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Tomb or plot, burial</i>	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Description</i>
24A. EARLY AND MIDDLE BRONZE AGE BEADS							
24A.1. EARLY BRONZE AGE BEADS							
130a:1	MV 40:1	Tomb IV	—	3.0+ x 2.6+	shell	—	Irregular shape, bead or pendant(?)
130a:2	MV 40:2	Tomb IV	—	2.0 x 0.4	shell	—	Ring
130a:3	MV 40:3	Tomb IV	—	2.0 x 0.7	gypsum	wt	Cylinder
cf. 130a:3	KI 76:1	I	-4.30	1.1 x 0.3	chalcedony	wt	Cylinder
cf. 130a:3	KI 76:2	I	-4.30	1.4 x 0.5	chalcedony	wt	Cylinder
130a:4	MV 40:4	Tomb IV	—	1.6 x 0.6	gypsum	wt	Cylinder with two crosshatched bands
130a:5	MV 40:5	Tomb IV	—	1.0 x 0.6	stone	pur gy	Polygonal cyl., mineral contains glitter
130b	KI 9	A	-7.75	0.7 x 0.5	faience	gy wt	Globe, brittle
130c	KI 47	C	-6.35	2.9 x 2.3 x 0.8	porphyry	lt gy wt	Flat rounded rectangle, oblong perf.
—	KI 53	D	-5.60	2.6 x 2.1	diorite	gy grn	Irregular cylinder
130d	KI 56	E	-4.35	1.4 x 1.2	stone	gy bands	Rounded rectangle
130e	KI 57	F	-4.10	3.2 x 1.2 x 0.6	limestone	wt	Spacer type, two connected tubes, one with herringbone pattern, other with wavy lines
130f	KI 66	G	-3.60	2.2 x 1.3	carnelian	r brn	Date-shaped, transverse perforation
130g	KI 70	G	-5.05	2.1 x 0.3	shell	—	Disc
130h	KI 71	G	-5.05	1.0 x 0.7	glass	dk bl	Pear-shaped
130i	KI 87	J	-3.90	1.1 x 0.7	lapis lazuli	bl	Bicone, polished
130j	KI 91	J	-5.05	1.4 x 1.2	bone	—	Cylinder
24A.2. MIDDLE BRONZE AGE BEADS							
cf. 130d	CS 484	H5	-4.05	1.5 x 1.1	clay	gy brn	Rounded rectangle
cf. 130i	CS 322	J7, x6	-4.40	0.7 x 0.6	carnelian	brn r	Bicone
130k:1	KII 220:1	D, x2	-4.95	0.8 x 0.4	carnelian	brn r	Ring
130k:2	KII 220:2	D, x2	-4.95	0.8 x 0.3	carnelian	brn r	Ring
130k:3	KII 220:3	D, x2	-4.95	0.4 x 0.4	silver	—	Small globe
130k:4	KII 220:4	D, x2	-4.95	0.4 x 0.4	silver	—	Small globe
130k:5	KII 220:5	D, x2	-4.95	0.4 x 0.4	silver	—	Small globe
130l:1	KII 264:1	D, x2	-4.95	0.6 x 0.6	carnelian	—	Globe
130l:2	KII 264:2	D, x2	-4.95	0.6 x 0.5	carnelian	—	Globe

Catalog 24. Bronze Age Beads, Stamp Seals, and Cylinder Seals (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Tomb or plot, burial</i>	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Description</i>
24A. EARLY AND MIDDLE BRONZE AGE BEADS (<i>cont.</i>)							
24A.2. MIDDLE BRONZE AGE BEADS (<i>cont.</i>)							
130m:1	KII 285:1	D, x4	-5.45	0.4 x 0.4	silver	—	Small globe
130m:2	KII 285:2	D, x4	-5.45	0.4 x 0.4	silver	—	Small globe (18 other exx.)
130n:1	KII 286:1	D, x4	-5.45	1.2 x 0.2	carnelian	—	Cylinder
cf. 130n:1	CS 72	M7	-8.30	0.7 x 0.6	lapis lazuli	bl	Cylinder
cf. 130n:1	CS 383	I7	-2.95	1.0 x 0.6	stone	pi wt	Cylinder
cf. 130n:1	CS 416:2	I7	-4.05	0.6 x 0.2	carnelian	brn r	Cylinder
cf. 130n:1	CS 423	I7	-4.05	1.1 x 0.9	carnelian	brn r	Cylinder
cf. 130n:1	CS 431	I7	-4.15	1.9 x 0.8	faience	gy wt	Cylinder, slightly tapered
cf. 130n:1	CS 448	H11, x1(?)	-11.05	—	carnelian	brn r	Thirteen cyls. and one globe
cf. 130n:1	KII 306	E	-4.65	1.0 x 0.5	carnelian	brn r	Cylinder
130n:2	KII 286:2	D, x4	-5.45	0.6 x 0.6	carnelian	—	Cylinder
130n:3	KII 286:3	D, x4	-5.45	0.8 x 0.4	carnelian	—	Cylinder
130n:4	KII 286:4	D, x4	-5.45	0.4 x 0.4	chalcedony	—	Cylinder
130o:1	KII 310:1	E, x1	-4.25	1.4 x 0.8	chalcedony	—	Long polygonal cylinder
130o:2	KII 310:2	E, x1	-4.25	1.2 x 0.8	carnelian	—	Ovoid
cf. 130o:2	KII 227	D, x2	-4.95	1.2 x 0.8	carnelian	brn r	Ovoid, chipped
130o:3	KII 310:3	E, x1	-4.25	1.2 x 0.3	bronze	—	Ring
130o:4	KII 310:4	E, x1	-4.25	0.8 x 0.7	carnelian	—	Ovoid cylinder
130o:5	KII 310:5	E, x1	-4.25	0.9 x 0.5	carnelian	—	Short polygonal cylinder
130o:6	KII 310:6	E, x1	-4.25	0.7 x 0.4	carnelian	—	Ring
130o:7	KII 310:7	E, x1	-4.25	0.8 x 0.8	carnelian	—	Ring
130o:8	KII 310:8	E, x1	-4.25	1.1 x 1.0	carnelian	—	Ring
130o:9	KII 310:9	E, x1	-4.25	0.8 x 0.8	carnelian	—	Polygonal-shaped ring
130o:10	KII 310:10	E, x1	-4.25	0.7 x 0.5	faience	—	Globe
cf. 130o:10	CS 25	N7, x1	-9.45	1.2 x 1.0	carnelian	brn r	Globe
cf. 130o:10	KII 359	I	-4.25	0.7 x 0.7	carnelian	brn r	Globe
130o:11	KII 310:11	E, x1	-4.25	0.5 x 0.3	shell	—	Short cylinder, double perf.
—	KII 310:12-14	E, x1	-4.25	—	carnelian	—	Various shapes (3 exx.)
130p	KII 190	C	-4.15	2.0 x 0.3	shell	cr	Ring
130q	CS 69	M7	-8.25	3.0 x 0.8	alabaster	tan	Long tube
cf. 130q	CS 264	K7, x1	-7.70	1.8 x 0.8	alabaster	y tan	Tube

130r:1	CS 354:1	J7, x7	-6.80	0.4 x 0.2	limestone	wt	Disc
130r:2	CS 354:2	J7, x7	-6.80	0.3 x 0.3	limestone	wt	Short cylinder
130s	CS 599	F7, x1	-2.35	1.2 x 0.7	stone	pur r/gy	Cylinder
130t	KII 297	D, x6	-5.90	8.7 x 1.1	carnelian	brn r	Long tube, slightly concave, threaded(?) with bronze
130u	CS 395	I7	-3.75	2.8 x 2.5 x 0.6	chalcedony	lt brn	Flat oval, oblong perf., transparent
—	CS 416:1	I7	-4.05	1.8 x 0.7	carnelian	brn r	Tube

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot</i>	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Design</i>
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24B. MIDDLE BRONZE AGE STAMP SEALS OR IMPRESSIONS

131:xi	CS 218	K7	-5.25	3.2 x 3.4 x 3.4	baked clay	three holes in base	Four lines crossing four others; line border
131:xii	CS 426	I7	-3.80	5.0 x 3.7 x 3.6	baked clay	broken	Three squares with diagonals; ladder border

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Elevation or level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Design</i>
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24C. BRONZE AGE CYLINDER SEALS

24C.1. PROTO-ELAMITE

132:7	CS 379	—	-2.95	2.3+ x 0.9 x 0.9	chlorite	worn	Horizontally hatched oblique bands with hourglass shapes in the interstices; double-line borders
132:8	Sor 1177	1/3	3A	3.3+ x 1.9 x 1.9	chalk	bottom broken	Bird of prey and bull above goat with doubly curved horns and goat with singly curved horns; terminal: two-stepped mountains, one above the other

Catalog 24. Bronze Age Beads, Stamp Seals, and Cylinder Seals (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Elevation or level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Design</i>
24C. BRONZE AGE CYLINDER SEALS (<i>cont.</i>)							
24C.2. EARLY DYNASTIC							
132:9	Sor 1294	7S	2B	2.4 x 1.0 x 1.0	bitumen	—	Two goats, one reversed; lentoid fillers
132:10	KII 328	F	-5.45	2.5 x 1.3 x 1.3	faience	—	Shaggy-haired man with raised arms between two shaggy, long-legged quadrupeds, one of them two-headed
132:11	KII 333	F	-5.00	1.6+ x 2.2 x 2.2	clay	—	Ring-headed man(?) flanked by horned animals(?); hollow lentoid, globe in sky; line border
24C.3. AKKAD PERIOD							
132:12	Sor 36	1	1	6.2 x 1.6 x 1.6	serpentine	—	Two lions attacking two goats held by kilted hero; terminal: moon above mace
132:13	Sor 165	7N	2B	2.6 x 1.6 x 1.6	serpentine	worn	Two lions attacking two quadrupeds held by hero
132:14	Sor 696	4	2B-A	2.9 x 1.2 x 1.2	black stone	—	Two kilted heroes grasping heads and tails of two lions that are attacking two crossed bulls; mace in field; terminal: star above line
132:15	Sor 1124	13(?)	1	2.8 x 1.5 x 1.5	ivory	—	Two gods grasping crown of disarmed god and threatening him with mace; two more gods fighting over second mace
132:16	Sor 1699	(?)	3A-1	2.0 x 1.1 x 1.1	limestone	—	Eagle clutching hindquarters of two standing goats; moon in sky
132:17	Sor 69	7N	1	2.8 x 1.3 x 1.3	limestone	—	Eagle clutching hind-quarters of two kneeling quadrupeds; moon in sky

132:18	Sor 108	1	2A(?)	2.6 x 1.6 x 1.6	green stone	—	Upended bull being attacked by lion; lion attacking upended bull; terminal line
132:19	Sor 589	19, 21	1	2.6 x 1.4 x 1.4	serpentine	worn	Enthroned deity, quadruped in combat with bull-man
24C.4. OLD BABYLONIAN							
133:20 and 257c	Sor 786	1N	1	2.2 x 1.3 x 1.3	hematite	—	Suppliant goddess and worshiper before king or god, enthroned on stool, holding goblet; sun within moon in sky; inscription ¹
133:21 and 257d	Sor 1272	3-4	2B-A	1.6+ x 1.1 x 1.1	hematite	broken, break grd smooth	God with mace approaching suppliant goddess; inscription ¹
133:22 and 259a	Sor 1691	9/11	3A	2.0 x 1.0 x 1.0	hematite	—	God with mace approaching suppliant goddess; two fish; inscription ¹
133:23	Sor 1216	3	3A-2A	2.5 x 1.3 x 1.3	serpentine	worn, horizontal scratches	Suppliant goddess and god with mace approaching god who is lowering hand, possibly holding saw
133:24	Sor 1311	9/11	3A	1.6+ x 1.2 x 1.2	hematite	broken, break grd	Worshiper holding kid being touched by god, scratches over effaced inscription
133:25	Sor 1019	1	2B	3.0 x 1.4 x 1.4	hematite	—	God with crook on dais being approached by worshiper and priest with pail and sprinkler on dais; moon and lightning in field; three uninscribed columns
133:26 and 256a	Sor 170	4	2B	3.2 x 1.7 x 1.7	rock crystal	—	God reaching toward two crooks on back of gazelle being approached by worshiper; inscription ¹
133:27	Sor 1668	1/9/11	3(?)	2.4 x 1.0 x 1.0	hematite	—	Bull-man extending hand toward enthroned god below seven-rayed(?) star; worshiper extending hand toward sun god who is standing in ascending posture and holding saw; stars in field

¹For inscriptions, see chapter 33.

Catalog 24. Bronze Age Beads, Stamp Seals, and Cylinder Seals (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Elevation or level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Design</i>
24C. BRONZE AGE CYLINDER SEALS (<i>cont.</i>)							
24C.4. OLD BABYLONIAN (<i>cont.</i>)							
133:28 and 256a	Sor 151	4	2B	1.5 x 0.8 x 0.8	carnelian	—	Suppliant goddess, inscription ¹
24C.5. LATE OLD ASSYRIAN							
133:29	Sor 1102	1-11	1	2.4 x 1.2 x 1.2	hematite	—	Suppliant goddess and worshiper approaching sun god who is standing in ascending posture and holding saw; ball staff and bird in field
24C.6. EARLY MIDDLE ELAMITE							
134:30	Sor 1495	2/12	2C	2.2 x 0.9 x 0.9	hematite	chipped	Naked priest offering kid to god who is standing in ascending posture; worshiper offering kid to sun god with saw on throne; globes in field
134:31	Sor 1528	1	3A-2A	1.7 x 0.7 x 0.7	lap la (prism, triangular)	split	Bearded god facing naked woman; rampant quadruped in section between them
134:32	Sor 1317	9W	1	2.5 x 1.1 x 1.1	grn comp.	—	Worshiper offering kid to god with rod and ring on animal-headed throne; lion pur- suing goat above line; below it sun god with saw facing worshiper over fly, bird, fish, and mongoose around them; line borders
134:33	Sor 644	1-2	2C	2.0 x 0.9 x 0.9	hematite	—	Enthroned deity with male being approached by worshiper with kid; naked female being approached by worshiper; globes in field

¹For inscriptions, see chapter 33.

24C.7. KASSITE

134:34 and 257e	Sor 1428	1/3	2B	3.8 x 1.7 x 1.7	chalcedony	chipped	Female worshiper and goddess with jar from which water is flowing into lower jar, approaching water god enthroned on goatfish, who is extending ring; sun within moon in sky; inscription ¹
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24C.8. MITANNIAN

134:35	Sor 1085	3	3A-2A	2.3 x 0.8 x 0.8	faience	—	Enthroned deity holding star-topped emblem; gazelle above line; line borders
134:36	Sor 622	1-2	2C	1.9 x 0.9 x 0.9	faience	—	Sun, with double diagonal and horizontal rays, flanked by gazelles looking back; double ground line with crosshatching below; line borders
134:37	Sor 195	1	2A(?)	2.8 x 1.2 x 1.2	faience	—	Bouquet tree held by one, or probably two, capped and kilted heros; quadruped lying above guilloche, three birds sitting below

24C.9. MIDDLE ASSYRIAN

134:38	Sor 528	4	2B	2.7 x 1.1 x 1.1	chalcedony	—	Helmeted and kilted hero holding two goats by hindleg; sun and moon in sky
134:39	Sor 1025	1	3A-1	2.6 x 1.5 x 1.5	faience	bottom broken	Ibex browsing on tree; flying bird; line border
134:40	Sor 1427	1/3	2B	3.7 x 1.2 x 1.2	faience	—	Tree; stag being aimed at by archer; X-shaped bird(?) between them; triangular borders within line borders

¹For inscriptions, see chapter 33.

CHAPTER 25

IRON AGE POTTERY AND BAKED CLAY OBJECTS

by *Hans H. Curvers*

INTRODUCTION

Considerable attention has been devoted in the last decades to the study of the Iron Age in Iranian archaeology. Archaeologists today share the view that the abrupt changes in material culture on the Iranian Plateau around 1350 B.C. were brought about by invading Iranian tribes; the painted pottery tradition was suddenly interrupted by a gray-black burnished ware. The end result of T. C. Young's investigations (1965) was proof that the Iranians had migrated from northeastern Iran to the west, to the Zagros region. Some Soviet archaeologists, however, are sceptical about the hypothesis that the gray-black burnished ware, occurring at the end of the second millennium B.C., belonged to Iranian tribes.

Kramer (1977) pointed out, by using the example of the Khabur ware attributed to the Hurrians, that the spread of artifacts is caused by a complex social, economic, and political interaction. Attribution to a certain ethnic group would be a simplification of the archaeological data.¹

Medvedskaya (1982) tried to show that there is a continuity from the Bronze Age into Iron Age I in the development of the cultures with particular reference to the old tradition of producing spouted vessels in Iran. The claim of an abrupt change in burial rites also is not substantiated by the available evidence. Medvedskaya's study of weapons shows a different development in the two Zagros regions north and south of the line Baghdad-Hamadan.

With regard to the northern Zagros, however, one cannot deny a similarity in the assemblages of Iron I and the Gurgan Gray Ware Culture, and an abrupt change from painted light ware to gray-black ware (Hasanlu VI-V, Dinkha IV-III). There is at both sites a definite break, a hiatus, after the termination of the last Bronze Age settlement. This northern Zagros region was influenced by a culture linked to the earlier Gurgan Gray Ware Culture (Tepe Hissar, Shah Tepe, and Tureng Tepe). Recent excavations in Luristan have caused some doubt about a general shift in Western Iran in the Iron I period. Dyson (1968) and Meade (1968:127) stated that the remoter river valleys in Luristan may well have escaped these 'new influences'. They suggested a more complex development and a further continuation of preceding cultural traditions. Publication of the material excavated by Erich Schmidt in Luristan, and full publication of the Danish excavations of Tepe Guran, and of Canadian excavations at Godin Tepe, together with publications of the cemeteries found in southwestern Luristan by Louis Vanden Berghe, will afford more details about the developments in Iron Age Luristan.

According to the generally accepted criteria we have tried to date the Iron Age pottery found at Chigha Sabz in two burials (L7, x1 and x2), in two hoards in plots J7 and I7, and in the upper levels of H6, H7, and H11. At Surkh Dum-i-Luri Iron Age pottery was found in the sanctuary.

¹"The common extension of this terminology (e.g., 'Northern Grey Ware Horizon') into 'pots-equal people' equations, though almost unavoidable in the present stage of research, is dangerous if it is not realized that such definitions are mere conventions" (Moorey 1981:18).

25A. IRON AGE POTTERY (pls. 135-141)

25A.1. IRON AGE I POTTERY VESSELS

25A.1.1—25A.1.4 (see catalog)

The pottery assigned to Iron I was retrieved from two burials at Chigha Sabz (L7, x1 and x2). Schmidt's object catalog contains detailed data on surface, paste, and paint color. Data on manufacture and temper were added during a further examination of the pottery present in the University Museum (Philadelphia) and the Oriental Institute (Chicago).

On the basis of surface color the pottery can be divided into light brown or light gray brown wares, which we call buff wares (6) and gray or gray brown wares, which we call gray brown wares (3). The paint color of the decorative patterns is dark brown, with two exceptions: CS 166 (25A.1.4) is decorated with gray bands and CS 167 (25A.1.4, pl. 135d) is painted with light brown bands above and dark brown bands below. Burial x1 contained only painted vessels. Burial x2, belonging to the same level contained one unpainted vessel (CS 191, 25A.1.1, pl. 135e), which was made by hand. In the catalog the codes in table 21 are used for the description of the painted decorative patterns.

The characteristics defined by Young (1965) for Hasanlu V ceramics were based on the distinctions in the quality of the paste. Coarse, common, and fine wares were distinguished. In all three wares there was a plain buff, blackened, and red-slipped variety. Almost all fine ware was gray in color. According to Young one can use the following criteria for dating Iron I pottery: a mixture of plain gray and buff ware and a limited quantity of painted ware. Three rather distinctive vessel shapes are the markers of the Iron I assemblage: simple cups with handles, jars with free standing pouring spouts, and pedestal-based goblets. According to Muscarella (1974a) there was a basic group of vessels identifying the culture at Hasanlu and Dinkha Tepe. The characteristic ceramic objects of Dinkha III are the bridgeless spouted pouring vessel, never with handle, the pedestal-based goblet with a vertical loop handle, and a flaring-sided bowl with or without a crescent-shaped plastic decoration on the interior surface, sometimes with holes for suspension (the 'worm' bowl). Another characteristic is the absence of iron objects in the burials of the Iron I period.

Using the criteria noted above for the Chigha Sabz pottery, one directly notices the general occurrence of painted wares. The use of bridgeless spouted vessels, although different in shape, can in some way be seen as a link to the northern Zagros regions. The shape of the vessel and the type of spout cannot be called an ethnic feature. Rather it is evidence that the production of such a vessel was subordinate to the local ceramic tradition, which in this part of Luristan still had many links to the Late Bronze Age. In this tradition, painted decoration was still a common feature in the production of ceramics. Pedestal-based goblets and 'worm' bowls do not occur in the Chigha Sabz burials. Thus, only on the basis of the occurrence of pouring vessels with bridgeless spout and the absence of iron objects in the two burials, we have assigned this group of pottery to Iron I. If one applies the criteria for Iron I and II in southwestern Luristan (Vanden Berghe 1973a: 54-55), there are no real parallels, except for the occurrence of a 'théière', that may be another local adaptation similar to the spouted vessel. A parallel for the type of spout used on the Chigha Sabz spouted vessels might be seen in a bronze spouted bowl, found in burial 8 at Godin Tepe, dated to Iron I (Young 1969, fig. 25:10). The most useful criterion appears to be the absence of iron objects in the Iron I burials.

The pottery found in level 3B in the sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri has been assigned to the Late Bronze Age and is discussed in chapter 20. If we assume the absence of a clear break in the tradition of manufacturing painted pottery, this pottery can be dated to either the Late Bronze Age or Iron I.

25A.2. IRON AGE II POTTERY VESSELS

25A.2.1—25A.2.9 (see catalog)

The pottery assigned to Iron II was found in the smaller soundings made during the Second Holmes Expedition. Chapter 10 describes a number of these minor soundings. The

soundings that yielded Iron II pottery were made at Khatun Ban, Shaffe, Chujale, Qumish, Cham-Asiyan, and Siyah-Gur.

At Khatun Ban the pottery was retrieved from eight burials. The burials contained bronze and iron objects. At Shaffe B the pottery was retrieved from two jar burials and a cist burial. Sherds are recorded from soundings at sites A, B, and C. At Chujale one burial yielded Iron II pottery. At Cham-Asiyan, in a room enclosed by stone walls, Iron II pottery was found; sherds also are recorded from the trench further down slope.

Schmidt's object catalog contains detailed data on surface, paste, and paint color. Data on manufacture and temper were added during a further examination of the pottery present in the University Museum (Philadelphia) and the Oriental Institute (Chicago). There seems to be an increase in the manufacture of handmade vessels. On the basis of surface color the pottery can be divided into light or yellow brown wares, which we call buff wares (12); light gray and gray brown wares, which we call gray brown wares (4); and red brown wares, which we call red wares (2). The paint color of the few decorative patterns is red brown. The occurrence of burnished pottery is limited; only one burnished vessel is recorded in the catalog (Sha 34, pls. 135r and 139f). Also one glazed sherd is recorded from Shaffe C (Sha 41).

The criteria on which we based our Iron II date for this group of pottery are a few parallels with the ceramics retrieved from the cemeteries in southwestern Luristan and ceramics found at Tepe Giyan. The occurrence of bronze objects together with iron objects also points toward an Iron II date. In the catalog the codes in table 21 are used for the description of the painted decorative patterns.

25A.2.10—25A.2.11 (see catalog)

One reconstructible vessel fragment and a considerable number of sherds were retrieved from contexts which can be dated to Iron II (-III). At Cham-Asiyan a fragmentary funnel (ChAs 4, pl. 136a) was found in the 'upslope room'. A globular cooking pot (ChAs 2, pl. 135p), a jar with oval body, flaring rim, and six thumb-impressed ridges, and several sherds were also retrieved from this room. We suggest an Iron II date for these vessels and the funnel.

25A.3. IRON AGE III POTTERY VESSELS

25A.3.1—25A.3.13 (see catalog)

The pottery assigned to Iron III was found at Kamtarlan I, Chigha Sabz, and Surkh Dum-i-Luri. At Kamtarlan I Iron III pottery was found in level 1 of plots L-P, running from the top downslope in a southern direction. The presence of doorsockets, ovens, and walls also suggests an Iron III settlement. At Chigha Sabz Iron III pottery was found in two hoards in plots J7, I7; in plots H6, H7, and H11 pottery was in context with a dagger (CS 479, 21B.1.3, pl. 120e) and iron fragments in a campsite. At Surkh Dum-i-Luri the pottery was found in levels 2B-A and 1 of the sanctuary. It looks as if sherds were only occasionally collected during the excavations at Surkh Dum-i-Luri. The sanctuary itself probably did not contain very much pottery.² In the sanctuary most of the sherds found and kept are worn and were deposited into level 2 from earlier levels through erosion of the mudbrick walls. Only in level 3B were complete vessels found (cf. ch. 20A.3, *Giyan II-Related Late Bronze Age Pottery*). It is difficult to divide the available material into Iron III wares and extrusive wares. Most of the sherds are entirely undiagnostic and/or too small to draw. The slightly more diagnostic sherds can be divided into the following groups: carinated bowls, bowls with horizontally pierced lugs, cups with similar lugs or handle, and jars with ridged neck and beveled rim. Some shapes are reconstructible and are illustrated in the catalog (25A.3.13). Other sherds illustrated are a spout and some sherds with painted dotted circles, and similar circles between triangles left by a zigzag between parallel lines. Schmidt's object catalog

²The fortified manor house at Godin Tepe is said to have been swept clean before it was abandoned and very small finds of complete pottery vessels were recovered (Young and Levine 1974:35).

contains detailed data on surface, paste, and paint color. The sherds of the sanctuary have been drawn and registered by Harold Wolff. The Kamtarlan I vessels can be divided into the same groups as the Iron II pottery: buff wares, gray brown wares, and red wares. The ware of the Surkh Dum-i-Luri sherds varies from yellow buff through pink buff and green to gray. Except for Sor 1832:22 (fine yellow ware) the paste is medium to coarse. The illustrated sherds must not be considered as representative for the pottery as a whole at Surkh Dum-i-Luri.

25A.3.14. Bull-Shaped Vessels

Fragments of bull-shaped vessels with wheelmade cylindrical bodies indicate the presence of Iron III sherds in levels 2B-A and 1 of the sanctuary. These bull-shaped vessels are similar to vessels retrieved from burials at Djub-i-Gauhar and War Kabud (Vanden Berghe 1967 and 1968a, pl. 26a, b). At Choga Zanbil similar vessels were excavated in the east complex (Ghirshman 1968:22). At both sites they were found in contexts dated to the early Iron III period.³ By now, these bull-shaped vessels are found in three different contexts: burials, sanctuaries, and hoards. These vessels may have had a certain ritual function in the burial practices and the cult in the sanctuaries. The War Kabud and Djub-i-Gauhar vessels do have a handle on the back, a funnel-like filling hole, and a pouring hole at the snout. At Choga Zanbil all the bull figurines have open legs and a hole in the rear part, the bodies were filled with cylindrical pipes. According to Ghirshman, they belong to the furniture of the IM and Shala temples. In Luristan they probably represent an animal that played a part in the burial sacrifices. In Marlik bull-shaped vessels also were retrieved from burials (Negahban 1964, fig. 20, pl. 14). They are made in a less naturalistic style than the Luristan vessels. The Luristan vessels are very naturalistic: eyes, horns, dewlap, and sometimes genitals are present. The place of the pouring hole is the most remarkable difference between the vessels found at Chigha Sabz and the vessels retrieved from the burials at War Kabud and Djub-i-Gauhar.

The lying bulls found at Chigha Sabz are comparable to the four 'frit' lying bulls found in the eastern complex at Choga Zanbil (Ghirshman 1968:22, pl. 72). The idea of lying and the legs folded under the body is similar; the neck and the head are different, and more realistic on the Chigha Sabz vessels. The lying bull vessels found at Chigha Sabz have a filling hole at the rear part of the back which probably also served as the pouring hole. The lying bulls of Choga Zanbil had a different function.

The wheeled (?) bull-shaped vessel can be compared to the wheeled bull retrieved from a burial at Marlik (Negahban 1964, figs 94 and 95).

The way of sampling the sherds at Surkh Dum-i-Luri and the archaeological contexts at Kamtarlan I and at Chigha Sabz make it difficult to make comparisons with other Iron III excavations in western Iran. The different character of our sites and, possibly, the incomplete ceramic sample that we have may account for the absence of fine wares. At Chigha Sabz a potter's wheel was found that has been assigned to the Iron Age, although from an ambiguous context (cf. CS 628, ch. 29B.1, pl. 214d).

Finally, we have to mention some discarded pottery sherds recorded in the day notes of the excavator. They are described as "jar with offset shoulder, found in room 14 (level 2A); large brown jar with rope bands, found in room 1 west (level 2C); and jar found in room 4 (level 2c)."

25B. IRON AGE BAKED CLAY OBJECTS

(pls. 142-147)

INTRODUCTION

The baked clay objects should be divided into three chronological periods. These objects, however, do not warrant a clear chronological division on the basis of their context. Therefore, the baked clay objects are listed in the catalog in the following classes:

³The burials at War Kabud and Djub-i-Gauhar are dated by Vanden Berghe to Iron II. At Choga Zanbil, in the east complex, the bull figurines were found together with two cylinder seals dated by Porada to Iron II-III.

- 25B.1 CLAY MISSILE
- 25B.2 WHORLS
- 25B.3 LOOMWEIGHTS
- 25B.4 MODEL WHEELS
- 25B.5 ANIMAL FIGURINES
- 25B.6 WALL NAIL
- 25B.7 ADZE
- 25B.8 HUMAN FIGURINES
- 25B.9 MISCELLANEOUS

25B.1. CLAY MISSILE

An unbaked ovoid (ChJal 7) was found near an Iron II burial at Chujale. This might be a clay missile, which can be assigned to any chronological period.

25B.2. WHORLS

Whorls were found at Chigha Sabz, Kamtarlan I, and Surkh Dum-i-Luri. The whorls are all of the plano-convex type. There is only one whorl (KI 94, pl. 142a) that is decorated; it shows the same decoration as some stone buttons at other Iron III sites in that small rings are stamped on the sides.

25B.3. LOOMWEIGHTS

The loomweights were all found at Kamtarlan I. They are large, crude, and slightly baked rings (pl. 142b, d).

25B.4. MODEL WHEELS

The model wheels were found without other parts of chariot models. They may have been used for the wheeled bulls (CS 434, pl. 141b), although there were no model wheels found at Chigha Sabz. One of the wheels is painted with concentric circles around the hubs (Sor 190, pl. 142f); the other is plain (KI 122, pl. 142e).

25B.5. ANIMAL FIGURINES

The animal figurines are difficult to identify; there are some sheep, bulls, and a bird. They all may belong to effigy vessels, or have been attached to vessels as lugs or spouts. They are decorated either with painted designs or with incisions (pls. 142g, h, 143a-e, and 145a-c).

25B.6. WALL NAIL

The effigy wall nail (CS 472, pl. 145d) was found in one of the hoards at Chigha Sabz. This type of object is normally found in the remains of monumental architecture. At Hasanlu a human-headed bull wall nail was found and dated to the 9th century B.C. (Porada 1965a:116, pl. 30). The Chigha Sabz bull wall nail is similar to a nail found at Susa and dated to the late 7th century B.C. (Amiet 1967:32-3, fig. 3, pl. 5:1, 2; Amiet 1973b:25).

25B.7. ADZE

The clay adze (CS 477, pl. 145e) was found at Chigha Sabz. We only can conjecture about its function.

25B.8. HUMAN FIGURINES

Human figurines were found at Chigha Sabz, Kamtarlan I, and Surkh Dum-i-Luri. The human figurines in this group show a great variety of styles. There is a fragment of a mold-pressed standing nude female (KI 513, pl. 145f) from Kamtarlan I. In a Chigha Sabz hoard two human effigy vessels (CS 399 and 401, pls. 145g, h and 147a, b) were found, which are similar to a figurine found at Susa in level 1 of the 'Village Perse-Achemenide' (Ghirshman 1954, pl. 15:1, 2 and pl. 42:GS 862). The head fragments of some human figurines found at Surkh Dum-i-Luri show a typical hairdress or hat: a turban around the head or discoid feature that is protruding above the forehead, as can be seen also on some bronze figurines (see 27D.17, pl. 182b-e). In Elam the latter are common features on human figurines (Amiet 1966:326, 364-65). A cylinder seal from Susa represents three persons with protruding hairdress or hat, and a similar knob at the back of the head (cf. Sor 458, pl. 146a; Amiet 1966, fig. 414). For a baked clay statuette of a man with belt and raised arms there are some parallels at Marlik (Negahban 1964, fig. 94 and cover plate). There is also a bronze statuette from Luristan with an inscription which mentions that the statuette represents a god (Ghirshman 1963, fig. 68).

25B.9. MISCELLANEOUS

Six objects found at Kamtarlan I, Surkh Dum-i-Luri, and Chigha Sabz have been included in this group of baked clay objects. A mortar-shaped object with knob at one side (KI 111, pl. 144c), a baked clay fragment which may represent the remains of an animal figurine with combined hind legs (KI 514, pl. 144b), and a disc with grooved edge which we designate a gaming piece (Sor 109, pl. 144d), a model phallus (Sor 451, pl. 144e), a mouth portion of a statuette (CS 457, pl. 144f), and a zoomorphic bird(?) fragment (CS 447, pl. 144g).

CONCLUSIONS

The baked clay objects found at Chigha Sabz, Kamtarlan I, and Surkh Dum-i-Luri show great similarity with the baked clay objects found at Susa and Choga Zanbil. More particularly, the hoards found at Chigha Sabz point to close links with Elamite culture. These objects suggest a continuity of religious practices throughout much of the second millennium B.C. into the Iron Age. From the evidence of the Bronze Age baked clay objects we have assumed that there was Elamite influence on the religious practices in Luristan. The Iron Age baked clay objects reveal even greater links with Elamite culture (Carter and Stolper 1984:167).

CATALOG 25. IRON AGE POTTERY AND BAKED CLAY OBJECTS

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot/ burial</i>	<i>Elev. or level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mfg</i>	<i>Surface color</i>	<i>Paste color</i>	<i>Paint color</i>	<i>Decorative patterns</i>	<i>Reference or comments</i>	<i>Period</i>
25A. IRON AGE POTTERY											
25A.1. IRON AGE I POTTERY VESSELS											
25A.1.1. Hemispherical Spouted Jars											
135a	CS 168	L7, x1	-8.10	10.8 x 9.0 x 9.0	—	lt brn	—	dk brn	A1; ptd spout	—	—
135b and 139a cf. 135b	CS 170	L7, x1	-8.10	11.4 x 9.3 x 9.3	—	—	—	dk brn	A1; ptd spout	Schmidt 1937, pl. 38: H 5089	Hissar IIIB
cf. 135b	CS 171	L7, x1	-8.10	12.2 x 9.3 x 9.3	—	gy brn	—	dk brn	A1; dot on spout	—	—
cf. 135b	CS 173	L7, x1	-8.10	11.3 x 10.0 x 10.0	—	gy brn	—	dk brn	Burnish	—	—
25A.1.2. Round Cyma-Profiled Cup											
135e	CS 191	L7, x1	-8.05	8.9 x 9.6 x 9.6	hd	gy	—	—	—	—	—
25A.1.3. Round-Based Globular Jars											
135c	CS 169	L7, x1	-8.10	19.9 x 10.6 x 10.6	—	lt brn	—	dk brn	A2-A1-A1	—	—
cf. 135c	CS 172	L7, x1	-8.10	26.0 x 10.0 x 10.0	—	lt gy brn	—	dk brn	A1-A2-A1	—	—
25A.1.4. Ring-Based Globular Jars											
135d	CS 167	L7, x1	-8.10	19.6 x 5.5 x 5.5	—	gy brn	—	dk/lt brn	A1-A1-A1-A1-A1-A1	—	—
cf. 135d	CS 166	L7, x1	-8.10	17.7 x 6.0 x 6.0	—	lt gy brn	—	gy	A1-A1-A1-A1-A1	—	—
25A.2. IRON AGE II POTTERY VESSELS											
25A.2.1. Flat-Based Bowl with Inverted Rim											
135f and 139b	ChJal 3c	0.5 m W of x1	—	6.4 x 14.5 x 14.5	—	lt gy	—	—	—	—	—
25A.2.2. Flat-Based Convex Bowl with Lug Handles											
135g	Kha 38	x3	-1.15	8.2 x 12.6 x 12.6	hd	gy brn	—	—	—	—	—

Catalog 25. Iron Age Pottery and Baked Clay Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot/ burial</i>	<i>Elev. or level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mfg</i>	<i>Surface color</i>	<i>Paste color</i>	<i>Paint color</i>	<i>Decorative patterns</i>	<i>Reference or comments</i>	<i>Period</i>
25A. IRON AGE POTTERY (<i>cont.</i>)											
25A.2. IRON AGE II POTTERY VESSELS (<i>cont.</i>)											
25A.2.3. One-Handled Convex Bowl with Spout											
135h	Kha 58	x6	-0.60	9.2 x 12.6 x 12.6	hd	gy brn	—	—	'Rivets'	Vanden Berghe 1973a, fig. 26:1	Iron II
25A.2.4. Flat-Based Globular Jars											
135i	Kha 71	x8	-0.95	9.1 x 6.8 x 6.8	—	y brn	—	—	—	—	—
135j and 139c	ChJal 3a	0.5 m W of x1	—	—	hd	lt brn	—	—	Hatched pendent triangle	—	—
135k	Kha 66	x7	-0.65	8.1 x 5.5 x 5.5	—	lt brn	—	r brn	B9-row of dots	—	—
135o	Kha 56	x5	-0.75	9.5 x 10.6 x 10.6	—	lt brn	—	—	—	—	—
25A.2.5. Flat-Based Cyma-Profiled Cups											
1351	Kha 6	x1	-0.95	10.4 x 10.3 x 10.3	—	r brn	—	—	—	Vanden Berghe 1973a, fig. 21:16 Contenau and Ghirsh- man 1935, pl. 10, tb. 12:2	Iron II Giyān I, 2
cf. 1351	Kha 50	x4	-0.85	9.7 x (?) x (?)	—	brn sp	buff	—	—	—	—
135d	Kha 67	x8	-0.70	9.8 x (?) x (?)	—	buff	—	r brn	B10	—	—
25A.2.6. Flat-Based Cyma-Profiled Cups with Open Spouts											
135m and 139e	Kha 32	x2	-1.05	10.3 x 11.1 x 11.1	—	r brn	—	—	—	Vanden Berghe 1973a fig. 21:36 Meade 1968, fig. 10:17	Iron II Baba Jan VA
135n and 139e	ChJal 3b	0.5 m W of x1	—	12.4 x (?) x (?)	hd	lt brn	—	—	—	—	—
25A.2.7. Globular Cooking Pot											
135p	ChAs 2	A	ups1 rm	28.2 x 22.0 x 22.0	hd	gy brn	—	—	—	—	—

25A.2.8. Flat/Concave-Based Globular Jars with High Necks

—	ChAs 3	A	upsl rm	—	—	hd(?)	lt gy brn	—	—	Six ridges	—	—
135q	Kha 39	x3	-1.15	10.0 x 5.3 x 5.3	—	—	gy wa	buff	—	—	—	—
135r and 139f	Sha 34	x2	-0.85	21.5 x (?) x (?)	—	—	y brn	—	—	Burnished	—	—

25A.2.9. Two-Handled Flask

135s	Kha 51	x4	-0.85	13.1 x 12.9 x 8.3	—	—	y brn	—	—	Oblique grooves	Vanden Berghe 1968a, pl. 25	Iron III
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25A.2.10. Funnel with Handle

136a	ChAs 4	A	upsl rm	12.8+ x 14.9 x 14.9	—	—	y brn	—	—	—	—	—
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25A.2.11. Sherds

—	ChAs 1	A	upsl rm	—	—	—	lt brn	—	—	Handle	—	—
—	ChAs 5	A (NW)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(28 exx. + ir and st)	—
—	ChAs 6	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(61 exx.)	—
—	ChAs 7	A (SW)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(22 exx.)	—
—	ChJal 4	cmty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(? exx.)	—
—	Kha 33	x2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(? exx.)	—
—	Kha 34	x2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1 exx.)	—
—	Kha 74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(? exx.)	—
—	Mer 6	cmty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5 exx.)	—
—	Qum 12	A, cmty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(53 exx.)	—
—	Sha 37	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(31 exx.)	—
—	Sha 38	B, x1	-0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3 exx.)	—
—	Sha 39	B, x2	-0.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3 exx.)	—
—	Sha 40b	B, x3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(? exx.)	—
—	Sha 41	C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4 exx., one glazed)	—
—	S Gor 2	cmty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(32 exx.)	—

25A.3. IRON AGE III POTTERY VESSELS

25A.3.1. Round-Based Hemispherical Bowl

136b	KI 110	M	-1.75	6.7 x 12.6 x 12.6	—	—	lt brn	—	—	—	—	—
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Catalog 25. Iron Age Pottery and Baked Clay Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot/ burial</i>	<i>Elev. or level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mfg</i>	<i>Surface color</i>	<i>Paste color</i>	<i>Paint color</i>	<i>Decorative patterns</i>	<i>Reference or comments</i>	<i>Period</i>
25A. IRON AGE POTTERY (<i>cont.</i>)											
25A.3. IRON AGE III POTTERY VESSELS (<i>cont.</i>)											
25A.3.2. Ring-Based Hemispherical Bowls											
136c	KI 116	M	-3.00	6.2 x 17.0 x 17.0	—	y brn	—	—	—	Young and Levine 1974, fig. 45:29	Godin II
cf. 136c	KI 101	L	-1.80	8.3 x 19.3 x 19.3	—	r brn	—	—	—	—	—
25A.3.3. Disc-Based Saucer											
136d	KI 96	L	-0.40	5.1 x 19.1 x 19.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25A.3.4. Cylindrical-Shaped Goblet											
136e	Sor 455	1	2B	6.6 x 6.7 x 6.7	—	gy gl	lt y	—	—	Young 1965:55	Hasanlu IV
25A.3.5. Hemispherical Bowl with Handles											
136f	KI 102a	L	-2.05	11.6 x 15.3 x 15.3	—	gy brn	—	—	—	—	—
25A.3.6. Flat/Disc-Based Globular Jars											
136g	Sor 316	1	2B	9.4+ x 3.4+ x 3.4+	—	lt gy sp	buff	—	—	—	—
136h	KI 97	L	-0.50	9.3+ x 12.1 x 12.1	—	gy brn	—	—	—	—	—
136i	CS 376	I7	-2.20	5.1 x 2.9 x 2.9	—	r brn	—	—	—	—	—
25A.3.7. Flat-Based Globular Pitcher											
136j	KI 108	M	-1.45	27.0 x 11.0 x 11.0	—	lt r brn	—	—	Incised band	—	—
25A.3.8. Flat-Based Globular Spouted Jar with Handle											

136k	KI 140	P	-3.90	7.3+	hd	gy	—	—	—	—	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 8, tb. 2:2 Vanden Berghe 1975b, fig. 12:4	Giyān I, 1 Iron III
25A.3.9. Spouted Crucible												
136l	KI 121	N	-2.85	6.1 x 5.3 x 5.3	—	gy	—	—	—	—	—	—
25A.3.10. Kernos Ring Fragments												
136m and 140a	KI 127a-c	O	-3.80	5+ x 25+	hd	y brn	—	r brn	Dots and bands	—	—	—
25A.3.11. Brazierlike Tubular Vessel												
140b	KI 102	L	-2.05	47.7 x 14.4 x 14.4	hd	y brn	—	—	Perforated wall	—	—	—
25A.3.12. Cooking Pot												
138h	CS 384	I7	-1.90	21+ x 19.7 x 19.7	hd	dk gy	—	—	—	—	—	—
25A.3.13. Sherds												
—	CS 471	H6	-1.80	3.4 x 1.0	—	gy brn	—	—	Disc	—	—	—
—	KI 104	L	-1.30	(?) x 21.5 x 21.5	wh	lt gy brn	—	—	Ridges	—	—	—
—	KI 120	N (pit)	-3.75	—	wh	—	r brn	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sor 191a	13	1	3.0 x 1.0	—	gy brn	—	—	Disc	—	—	—
—	Sor 191b	13	1	2.5 x 0.7	—	r brn	—	—	Disc	—	—	—
—	Sor 1696a	surf.	—	—	—	lt brn	—	—	House mdl/rect. streaks	—	—	—
—	Sor 1696b	surf.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sor 385a	2	2C-A	—	—	r brn sp	buff	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sor 385b	2	2C-A	—	—	—	y brn	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sor 1152	1	3A-2A	—	—	r brn	—	dk gy	—	—	—	—
—	Sor 1801	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sor 1825: 1-35	5	2A+1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
136n	Sor 1826:24	18, 20	1	(?) x 26.0 x 26.0	wh	r sp	pi buff	—	—	—	Muscarella 1974a, fig. 47:875	Dinkha II
136o	Sor 1826:16	4, 5, 13, 14, 15	2B-1	(?) x 13.0 x 13.0	wh	r sp	pi buff	—	—	—	—	—

Catalog 25. Iron Age Pottery and Baked Clay Objects (cont.)

Plate	Site and obj. no.	Plot/ I sv. burial or level	Dimensions in cm	Mfg	Surface color	Paste color	Paint color	Decorative patterns	Reference or comments	Period
25A.3. IRON AGE III POTTERY VESSELS (cont.)										
25A.3.13 Sherds (cont.)										
—	Sor 1827:1-25	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sor 1828:1-48	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sor 1831:1-35	GK	—	Rm. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sor 1832:1-39	GK	—	Rm. 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sor 1833:1-42	GK	—	Rm. 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sor 1834:1-22	GK	—	Rm. 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
39a	Sor 1838:1-2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
39a	Sor 1839:1-6	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sor 1840:1-10	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sor 1841:1-37	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sor 1842:1-6	22	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sor 1844:1-48	3	—	2B(?)	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sor 1845:1-24	—	—	unstrat.	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sor 1847:1-5	JH	—	dump	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sor 1849:1-8	12	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sor 1850:1-6	1, nr. cmty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Sor 1851:1-25	—	—	surf.	—	—	—	—	—	—
136p	Sor 1846:7	10	—	1	—	pi buff	—	—	—	—
136q	Sor 1829x	7	(?) x 35.0 x 35.0	wh	—	or	—	—	—	—
136r	Sor 1843:4, 27	1	(?) x 22.0 x 22.0	wh	—	y buff	—	—	—	—
136s	Sor 1835:21	KG	(?) x 16.0 x 16.0	wh	—	y buff	—	—	—	—
136t	Sor 1835:29	KG	(?) x 12.0 x 12.0	wh	—	y buff	—	—	Muscarella 1974a, fig. 47:863	Dinkha II
136u	Sor 1826:27	4, 5, 13, 14, 15	(?) x 11.0 x 11.0	wh	y sp	pi buff	—	—	—	—
137a	Sor 1836:22	18, 20	(?) x 13.0 x 13.0	wh	—	y	—	—	—	—
137b	Sor 1830:4	6	(?) x 4.0 x 4.0	wh	—	gy	—	—	—	—
137c	Sor 1826:1	4, 5, 13, 14, 15	(?) x 5.2 x 5.2	wh	—	gy	—	—	—	—
137d	Sor 1843:2	1	(?) x 10.0 x 10.0	wh	—	y buff	—	—	—	—
137e	Sor 1843:20	1	(?) x 13.5 x 13.5	wh	—	gm	—	—	—	—

137f	Sor 1801a	(?)	3A-1	—	—	—	gy	—	Incised chevrons	—	—
—	Sor 1801b	(?)	3A-1	—	—	—	grn gy	—	Strainer frgm	—	—
137g	Sor 1837: 11-12	2	2C	—	—	—	grn	bl	Dotted circles	—	—
137h	Sor 1848:20	7	2B-1	—	—	—	y buff	—	—	—	—
137i	CS 397	I7	-3.50	20.4+ x 10.4+ x 10	—	—	lt brn	—	—	—	—
137j	CS 439	H7	-1.20	—	hd(?)	—	lt brn	—	pur brn	Incised circles, painted dots	—

25A.3.14. Bull-Shaped Vessels

—	CS 270	J7	-3.85	14.4 x 10.2 x 8.4	hd	—	r brn	—	—	—	—
138a and 141a	CS 396	I7	-3.50	32.5 x 32.0 x 11.3	hd	—	lt brn	r brn	—	Applied eyes	Vanden Berghe 1967:55 Ghirshman 1968, pl. 78
138b	CS 456	H6	-0.90	9.8 x 7.5	hd	—	r brn	—	—	—	—
138c	KI 112	M	-1.90	10.6 x 9.7	—	—	y brn	—	—	—	—
cf. 138c	KI 113a-b	M	-1.90	9.7 x 6.6	hd	—	y brn	gy brn	—	—	Ghirshman 1966, pl. 67:GTZ 357
138d	Sor 1109	7	1	3.6	hd	—	lt brn	—	—	—	—
138e	Sor 1843:10	1	2B	6.6 x 5.6	—	—	y buff	—	—	—	—
138f	Sor 1830:2-3	6	2B(?)	—	—	—	y buff	—	—	—	—
138g	Sor 1837:17	2	2C	5.0 x 2.5	—	—	y buff	—	—	—	—
cf. 141c	CS 386	I7	-2.90	30.0 x 16.1 x 10.6	bdy wl	—	r brn	—	—	—	—
141b	CS 434	H7	-1.10	23.0 x 9.1 bdy	wl	—	lt brn	—	—	—	Negahban 1964, figs. 94 and 95(?)
141c	CS 387	I7	-2.90	29.9 x 15.7 x 10.9	bdy wl	—	r brn	—	—	—	—
140c	CS 398	I7	-3.50	16.4 x 8.7	hd	—	lt brn	—	—	Applied eyes and tongue	—
140d	CS 271	J7	-3.90	10.5 x 8.1 x 7.2	hd	—	y brn	—	—	—	—
140e	CS 368	J7	-4.40	17.4 x 6.8	hd	—	gy brn	—	—	—	—

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot/ burial</i>	<i>Elev. or level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Surface color</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference or comments</i>	<i>Period</i>
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25B. IRON AGE BAKED CLAY OBJECTS

25B.1. CLAY MISSILE

—	ChJal 7	0.5 m W of x1	—	4.8 x 4.1 x 2.9	—	Unbaked ovoid	—	—
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Catalog 25. Iron Age Pottery and Baked Clay Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot/ burial</i>	<i>Elev. or level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Surface color</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference or comments</i>	<i>Period</i>
25B. IRON AGE BAKED CLAY OBJECTS (<i>cont.</i>)								
25B.2. WHORLS								
142a	KI 94	K	-0.95	3.1 x 1.8	r brn	Plano-convex with small stamped rings	Young 1969, fig. 44: 4 (st)	Godin II
cf. 142a	KI 98	L	-1.20	4.9 x 2.2	—	Plano-convex	—	—
cf. 142a	CS 443	H7	-1.10	9.8 x 2.3	gy brn	Plano-convex	—	—
cf. 142a	Sor 254	4	1	3.7 x 1.7	buff	Plano-convex	—	—
cf. 142a	Sor 322	1	2A-B	4.3 x 0.6	tan	Plano-convex	—	—
cf. 142a	Sor 596	KG 1	1	4.6	y brn sp	Plano-convex	—	—
cf. 142a	Sor 1251	7	2B	3.7	gy brn	Plano-convex	—	—
25B.3. LOOMWEIGHTS								
142b	KI 107	M	-1.50	6.5 x 3.6	gy brn	Slightly baked, bicone	—	—
142c	KI 117	M	-3.15	9.8 x 6.2	y brn	Large crude ring, converging perforation	Young 1969, fig. 44:19	Godin II
142d	KI 119	N	-3.75	5.3 x 2.6	gy brn	Slightly baked, biconoid ring	—	—
cf. 142d	KI 93	K	-0.95	5.6 x 2.5	gy y brn	Biconoid ring, coarse	—	—
25B.4. MODEL WHEELS								
142e	KI 122	N	-2.85	7.1 x 5.1	r brn	Fragment with long naves	—	—
142f	Sor 190	13	1	5.0 x 3.0	buff	Fragment, obliquely pierced, concentric circle painted around naves	—	—
25B.5. ANIMAL FIGURINES								
142g and 145a	Sor 84	14	1	8.6 x 6.9 x 6.5	lt gy	Brown paint, conic nose, horns broken, ears below horns, effigy spot(?), straight line design on nose, fence pattern on back of neck, at either side wavy 'manes'	—	—
142h	Sor 188	14	1	6.0 x 5.5 x 3.3	lt gy y	Horned head, wedge-shaped nose, broken pellet eyes, one curved horn is missing, effigy handle(?)	—	—

143a	Sor 189	15	1	7.2 x 5.6 x 4.2	r brn	Conic nose with incised holes for mouth, nostrils and eyes, incised line on forehead, ladder design in black paint encircles neck, bands continue neck and on chest, effigy handle(?)	—	—	
143b	Sor 193	15	1	6.1 x 5.4 x 2.5	lt brn	Conic beak with hole, low cones with central hole form eyes and top of the head, ladder design on nose, curved lines on shoulder	—	—	
143c	Sor 283	4	2A	5.3	tan	Conoid muzzle, ears or horns broken, ladder design in black brown paint encircles neck, painted stain on nose, effigy handle (?)	—	—	
143d	Sor 594	KG 1	1	7.5	y brn	Animal figurine: horned head, effigy handle(?)	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 14, tb. 31:2	Giyan I, 4	
143e	Sor 1514	1(?)	3A-2B	4.7	buff	Horned head, horns broken, applied disc eyes, conoid muzzle, effigy handle(?)	—	—	
—	Sor 1438	3-13	2B	6.5	buff	Bands of gray paint encircle neck, fur indicated at throat	—	—	
145b	KI 95	K	-1.85	5.5 x 5.1	r brn	Horned head, incisions indicate mouth, nose; no eyes, horns(?) broken	Vanden Berghe 1964: no. 223	Khurvin	
—	CS 430	I7	-4.15	3.1+ x 2.0 x 1.5	gy	Four legs and body preserved, neck and tail broken	—	—	
145c	CS 458	H6	-1.45	3.5 x 2.1	gy brn	Quadruped with large ears or horns, one of the latter is lacking, raised tail	—	—	
25B.6. WALL NAIL									
145d	CS 472	H6	-1.80	8.3 x 7.5 x 4.0	grn gl	Effigy type, kneeled bull with lateral perforation, used to secure wall tile	Amiet 1967:27-51 Amiet 1966, figs. 381-82	800-600 B.C. 800-600 B.C.	
25B.7. ADZE									
145e	CS 477	H6	-1.90	9.3 x 6.7 x 1.3	r brn	Flat blade expanded at tip, sharp downward slant from socket	—	—	
25B.8. HUMAN FIGURINES									
144a	Sor 1499	2-12	2C	11.4	y brn	Statuette, head and arms missing, two ridges indicate belt, groove separates legs, oval base	—	—	

Catalog 25. Iron Age Pottery and Baked Clay Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Plot/ burial</i>	<i>Elev. or level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Surface color</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference or comments</i>	<i>Period</i>
25B. IRON AGE BAKED CLAY OBJECTS (<i>cont.</i>)								
25B.8. HUMAN FIGURINES (<i>cont.</i>)								
145f	KI 513	J	2.70	8.3 x 4.8	y brn	Molded, thighs of standing nude female	—	—
145g and 147a	CS 399	I7	3.50	60.5 x 19.0	y brn	Cylindrical body, hands folded over stomach, turret hairdress, necklace with pendant, two incisions mark bracelets and armbands, knobbed breasts, incised eyes, ears, and fingers, in rear pendant-shaped knot	Ghirshman 1954, pl. 15:1-2; pl. 42: GS 862	—
145h and 147b	CS 401	I7	3.50	60.5 x 19.5	r brn	Similar to CS 399; ears in relief, fingers not indicated	—	—
146a	Sor 458	4	2B	5.7 x 2.8	grn gl	Head only, pronounced eyebrows, straight nose, incision indicates mouth, full cheeks, discoid hat or headdress raised in front, hair in back gathered into two knobs behind ears	Amiet 1966, figs. 364-5	800-600 B.C.
146b	Sor 467	surf.	—	3.4 x 2.2	—	Head only, turban around hair, centered pellet eyes, mouth ajar, small holes indicate ears, turban overlaps on back of head	—	—
146c	Sor 525	1	3A	3.6 x 3.1 x 3.0	grn wt gl	Female head, long nose, disc eyes, hair roll frames face, bunch at each ear	Amiet 1966, fig. 353	1500-1000 B.C.
146d	Sor 1003	1-3	3A	3.4 x 2.5	gy gl	Head only, flat protruding hairdress, cheeks blown up	Amiet 1966, fig. 336A-B	1500-1000 B.C.
25B.9. MISCELLANEOUS								
144b	KI 514	L	-1.60	11.0 x 3.3	brn	Fragment, body(?) with combined hindlegs	—	—
144c	KI 111	M	-1.65	2.3 x 2.1	lt gy	Figurine(?) fragment with knob on one side	—	—
144d	Sor 109	1	2A(?)	3.0 x 1.2	tan	Disc with grooved edge	—	—
144e	Sor 451	1	3A	15.9 x 3.5 x 3.3	lt brn	Phallus or whetstone(?) model, obliquely pierced at round end	—	—
144f	CS 457	H6	-1.20	—	gy brn	Statuette fragment, lower jaw with four teeth	—	—
144g	CS 447	H11	-10.70	8.1 x 3.2 x 5.0	gy brn	Zoomorphic fragment, bird(?)	—	—

CHAPTER 26

IRON AGE FAIENGE, GLASS, AND CRYSTAL OBJECTS

by *Hans H. Curvers*

26A. FAIENGE OBJECTS

INTRODUCTION

The Iron Age faience objects were found scattered throughout the building at Surkh Dum-i-Luri. The objects have not been divided chronologically; they are presented as a whole. Some objects, however, from level 1 may be of a slightly later date (early Iron III) than the objects in the lower levels (Iron I-II). The faience objects from Surkh Dum-i-Luri include discs, a ring, pin(?) heads, pendants, buttons, an architectural ornament, and vessels. The faience beads are presented in chapter 31.

The following major classes of faience objects are listed in the catalog:

- 26A.1 DISCS
- 26A.2 RING
- 26A.3 PIN HEADS
- 26A.4 PENDANTS
- 26A.5 BUTTONS
- 26A.6 ANIMAL FIGURINES
- 26A.7 HUMAN FIGURINES
- 26A.8 ARCHITECTURAL ORNAMENT
- 26A.9 VESSELS

26A.1. DISCS

26A.1.1. Concave-Convex Discs

26A.1.2. Concave-Convex Discs with Ledge

26A.1.3. Concave-Plano-Convex Discs with Rosette

Discs were found in two different shapes: 1) Concave-convex discs with pierced center. Sor 374 has a ledge on one side of the concave bottom (pl. 148b); Sor 179 is decorated with a fluted rosette and scalloped edge (pl. 148c). 2) Plano-convex discs with central perforation. Sor 1312 has a rosette decoration (pl. 148d); Sor 1349 and 1596 have bronze shanks inserted through their central perforation (pl. 148e, f). These shanks may well be the remains of longer spindles, to which the whorls added momentum. At Choga Zanbil a faience whorl was found, which its description suggests had a metal shank through the perforation (de Mecquenem and Michalon 1953:51, fig. 19:18). A plain concave-convex disc was found at Susa in a context dated to the first quarter of the first millennium B.C. (de Miroschedji 1981b, fig. 48:5).

26A.2. RING

A closed band (Sor 1641, pl. 148g), probably used as a finger ring, is without any excavated parallels in Iran.

26A.3. PIN HEADS

26A.3.1. Miniature Mace

Tentatively classified as a pin head, Sor 1087, a swirl-fluted spherical head on a tapering, ringed neck resembles a miniature macehead (pl. 148h).

26A.3.2. Bird

Birds provided with a hole in the base for a metal shank (Sor 1585, pl. 153a) are classified as animal pin heads. Excavated parallels are known from Susa (Amiet 1966, fig. 406) and Choga Zanbil (Ghirshman 1966, pl. 65, GTZ 358; pl. 77, GTZ 441).

26A.4. PENDANTS

26A.4.1. Bird

Bird pendants with pierced chests all have checkerboard incisions on the base, and in some cases wings and tail are indicated by incisions; the heads are without any decoration (pls. 148i-k and 149a-c). Excavated parallels are known from Sialk (Sialk II, pl. 71:S 894b) and Choga Zanbil (Ghirshman 1966, pl. 72, GTZ 862; pl. 79 and GTZ 529). They probably fit into the same tradition as the more naturalistic bronze bird pendants with suspension loop (Sor 1013 and 1033, pls. 175d, e and 188h, i).

26A.4.2. Other

Other pendants include one with three horizontally hatched petals at the front and the back, and another barrel-shaped pendant with grid pattern incision (Sor 703 and 1515, pl. 149d, e).

26A.5. BUTTONS

One conical button (Sor 26, pl. 149f) has a loop-pierced base, and the other (Sor 1281) has a perforated top.

26A.6. ANIMAL FIGURINES

26A.6.1. Bird

The one bird figurine (Sor 777, pl. 149h) may be compared to the bird pendants except for the pierced chest. Excavated parallels are known from Choga Zanbil (Ghirshman 1966, pl. 72, GTZ 913, 848, 861, and 902; pl. 79, GTZ 529) and Susa (de Miroschedji 1981a, fig. 27:2). They can be dated from the 13th century B.C. onwards.

26A.6.2. Horned

Sor 579 is a horned animal head with horns pointing forward and with erect ears, probably a bull's head (pl. 153b). The other example (Sor 267) is a fragment of a horned animal (pl. 149g).

26A.7. HUMAN FIGURINES

Fragments of human figurines include a steatopygous lady clasping a small boy to her breast; her head is missing (Sor 79, pls. 149i and 153c). At Susa a human figurine with cylindrical body made of faience was found in a funerary deposit dated to the end of the second millennium B.C. From the same area at Susa is a bronze human figurine holding a child or little

animal against her breast (Amiet 1966, figs. 315 and 321). At Choga Zanbil, two female figurines holding children to their breast were found in the temple of Pinikir (Ghirshman 1968, pl. 69:GTZ 946 and 881) as well as some faience figurines (Ghirshman 1968, pl. 71:GTZ 849 and 940). The other objects are fragments of similar figurines.

26A.8. ARCHITECTURAL ORNAMENT

In the building at Surkh Dum-i-Luri an architectural ornament with the forepart of a human-headed bull was found (Sor 1252, pl. 149j). Excavated parallels are known from Hasanlu (Dyson 1959:13) and Susa (Amiet 1966, fig. 368; Amiet 1967:38). The ornament from Hasanlu is dated to the 9th century B.C. Amiet's arguments for a later dating of the ornaments at Susa are very convincing, but we have to keep in mind that no important bronze or other artwork of the early first millennium B.C. has yet been discovered in Susa due to chance or to thorough pillaging by the Assyrians under Ashurbanipal in about 639 B.C. The contexts in which Sor 1252 was found suggests an Iron II date (ca. 800 B.C.).

26A.9. VESSELS

Several types of faience vessels were found scattered throughout the building at Surkh Dum-i-Luri.

26A.9.1. Cylindrical Cups

Cylindrical pyxides with vertically pierced lugs for attachment of lids (Sor 255 and 1291, pl. 150a, b) were found in all levels. At Surkh Dum-i-Luri no lids were found; they are known from excavated contexts at Choga Zanbil (Ghirshman 1966, pl. 78:GTZ 449 and 450; Ghirshman 1968, pl. 84:GTZ 785, 786, 821, and 822; de Mecquenem and Michalon 1953, figs. 7-8), Tepe Malyan (Carter and Stolper 1976:40, fig. 7), and Susa (Amiet 1966, figs. 371-72, 374; de Miroschedji 1981a, figs. 16:6 and 27:5). The cylindrical pyxides found at Surkh Dum-i-Luri are very small and probably contained precious ointments or perfumed oils.

26A.9.2. Triple Cup

Sor 1004 (pls. 150c and 154a) is an example of the highly developed craftsmanship of the faience workers in Luristan. This cup consists of three cups in one. It is a triple pyxis with vertically pierced lugs for the attachment of lids. A double cylindrical pyxis in a double female-head shape was found at Choga Zanbil in the temple of Pinikir (Ghirshman 1968, pl. 70:GTZ 972).

26A.9.3. Beakers

Several fragments of concave-sided beakers, one with a human-headed bull handle (Sor 14), were found in the upper early Iron III level of the building at Surkh Dum-i-Luri (pls. 150d, 151b, c, 152d, and 154c, d). There is a striking similarity in the arrangement and style of decorative patterns between a cubical pyxis from Susa and the concave-sided beaker at Surkh Dum-i-Luri (Sor 21, pls. 151b and 154d; Amiet 1966, fig. 375).

From the excavated parallels one may conclude the existence of a long tradition of making pyxides, either cubical, cylindrical or with concave sides. At Tepe Malyan a lid was found in a Middle Elamite building; ¹⁴C dates support a date in the 13-12th century B.C. (Carter and Stolper 1976:41). At Susa fragments from faience vessels were found in "niveau 10" and "niveau 9-8." De Miroschedji proposed an 11th century B.C. date for "niveau 10" and a 9-8th century B.C. date for "niveau 9-8" (de Miroschedji 1981a:17, 23-4, and 37-8).

26A.9.4. Spouted Bowl

A spouted bowl with horizontally pierced lug below the spout shows a decorated frieze with incised metopes (Sor 651, pl. 151a).

26A.9.5. Amphoriskos

The amphoriskos found at Surkh Dum-i-Luri has two bird-shaped, pierced lug handles on the shoulder (Sor 1165, pls. 152a and 154b). At Choga Zanbil similar vessels have been found (de Mecquenem and Michalon 1953, pls. 15:12 and 19:35).

26A.9.6. Fragments

Several vessel fragments were found throughout the sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri. Two fragments (Sor 403 and 545, pl. 152b, c) are lug fragments that evidently belonged to the pyxides of which no complete example was found. Sor 933 is the flat base of a beaker (see 26A.9.3). Sor 1698 (pl. 152e) is a rim fragment which we conjecture was originally a beaker.

We may assume an Iron II to Early Iron III date for the vessels found at Surkh Dum-i-Luri. A similar date can be assigned to the other faience objects found at Surkh Dum-i-Luri. From the parallels in the catalog it can be deduced that most objects are part of a long existing tradition from the end of the second millennium B.C. through the Iron Age.

26B. GLASS AND CRYSTAL OBJECTS

INTRODUCTION

At Surkh Dum-i-Luri few objects made of glass or crystal were found. They have not been divided chronologically; they are presented as a whole. The glass and crystal objects include only buttons. The buttons are illustrated in the catalog in class 26B.1.

26B.1. BUTTONS

Buttons made of crystal and glass were found in various shapes. Sor 47 is a glass disc with a convex pierced back (pl. 152g), Sor 85 is a crystal squat globe with a pierced discoid back (pl. 152f), and Sor 240 is a crystal biconvex button with pierced discoid back (pl. 152h).

In chapter 31, glass beads are treated along with beads of other materials. Among them are glass beads of unusual shape, such as the trilobate brown glass bead with rings (Sor 1065, pl. 232am).

CATALOG 26. IRON AGE FAIENCE, GLASS, AND CRYSTAL OBJECTS

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area and level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
26A. FAIENCE OBJECTS							
26A.1. DISCS							
26A.1.1. Concave-Convex							
148a	Sor 76	7N, 1	3.0 x 1.3 x 0.3	faience	Pierced in center	de Miroschedji 1981b, fig. 48:5	niveau 9
cf. 148a	Sor 1369	3, 2B	4.2	faience	Pierced in center	—	—
cf. 148a	Sor 1381	1/3, 2B	2.1	faience	Pierced in center	—	—
cf. 148a	Sor 1227:2	—, 2A	3.6	faience	Pierced in center	—	—
cf. 148a	Sor 1227:3	—, 2A	3.8	faience	Pierced in center	—	—
cf. 148a	Sor 1419	1/3, 2B	2.2	faience	Pierced in center	—	—
26A.1.2. Concave-Convex with Ledge							
148b	Sor 374	2, 2A	6.9 x 2.2	faience	Pierced in center, ledge on one side of concave bottom	—	—
cf. 148b	Sor 1148	1, 2A-3	7.0	faience	Pierced in center, ledge on one side of concave bottom	—	—
26A.1.3. Concave-Plano-Convex with Rosette							
148c	Sor 179	4, 6, 7, 2B-1	5.9 x 1.5	faience	Concave-convex disc, pierced in center, rosette decoration on fluted surface and scalloped edges, fragment	—	—
148d	Sor 1312	9/11, 3A	2.1 x 1.1	faience	Plano-convex shape, rosette in relief	—	—
148e	Sor 1349	7, 9, 2B-A	4.4 x 1.6+	fa/br	Slightly concave-convex disc with rosette decoration, bronze shank inserted through pierced center	de Mecquenem and Michalon 1953, fig. 19:18	—
148f	Sor 1596	1/3, 2B	3.4 x 7.5+	fa/br	Plano-convex disc with rosette decoration, bronze shank inserted through pierced center	—	—

Catalog 26. Iron Age Faience, Glass, and Crystal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area and level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
26A. FAIENCE OBJECTS (<i>cont.</i>)							
26A.2. RING							
148g	Sor 1641	1/3, 2B	2.1 x 0.7 x 0.2	faience	Closed band	—	—
26A.3. PIN HEADS							
26A.3.1. Miniature Mace							
148h	Sor 1087	3, 3A-2A	4.0 x 2.3 x 0.5	faience	Swirl-fluted hemisphere on ring, tapered neck	—	—
26A.3.2. Bird							
cf. 153a	Sor 1267	9, 1	2.2	faience	Head broken at neck	Amiet 1966, fig. 409 Ghirshman 1966, pl. 77:GTZ 441 Ghirshman 1966, pl. 65:GTZ 358	1000-800 B.C. Chapel 3 Ziggurat
153a	Sor 1585	1/3, 2B	5.6 x 4.3	faience	Eyes, beak, and wings, shaft hole in base	—	—
26A.4. PENDANTS							
26A.4.1. Bird							
148i	Sor 521c	4, 2A	1.5 x 1.1 x 1.0	faience	Pierced chest, checkerboard pattern on base	Ghirshman 1939, pl. 71:S894b	Sialk B
148j	Sor 602	1-2, 2C	1.9 x 1.6 x 1.1	faience	Pierced chest, wings indicated, checkerboard pattern on base	—	—
—	Sor 913	3, 2B-1	1.3	faience	Head missing, globular body	—	—
cf. 148j	Sor 683	1, 2B	2.1 x 1.5	faience	Pierced chest, wings indicated, checkerboard pattern on base	—	—
148k	Sor 624	1-2, 2C	1.4	faience	Fragment, double pierced neck, checkerboard pattern on base	Ghirshman 1966, pl. 79:GTZ 530	Chapel 4
149a	Sor 632	1-2, 2C	2.1 x 1.7 x 1.0	faience	Pierced chest, V-shaped incision indicates wings, checkerboard pattern on base	—	—

149b	Sor 742	1, 3A-1	1.5 x 1.2 x 1.0	faience	Pierced chest, V-shaped incision indicates wings, checkerboard pattern on base	—	—
149c	Sor 801	3, 2A(?)	2.7 x 1.4 x 1.0	faience	Broken suspension ring on back, checkerboard pattern on base	—	—
—	Sor 1030	1, 3A-1	1.5 x 0.9	faience	Globular body, tail pointed	—	—
cf. 149a	Sor 1074	3, 3A-2A	1.9	faience	Pierced chest, wings indicated, checkerboard pattern on base	—	—
26A.4.2. Other							
149d	Sor 703	4, 3A-2A	1.7	faience	Three horizontally hatched petals at foot and back	—	—
149e	Sor 1515	1, 3A-2B	1.6	faience	Barrel with incised grid	—	—
26A.5. BUTTONS							
149f	Sor 26	5, 2A	1.3 x 1.1	faience	Cone, loop-pierced base	—	—
—	Sor 1281	3, 2B	4.5	faience	Cone, top perforated	—	—
26A.6. ANIMAL FIGURINES							
26A.6.1. Bird							
149h	Sor 777	18ff, 1	3.1 x 2.7	faience	Wings in relief, head and tail broken, flat base	Ghirshman 1966, pl. 79:GTZ 529 Ghirshman 1966, pl. 77:GTZ 700 de Miroschedji 1981a, fig. 27:2	Chapel 4 NW pave. niveau 9
26A.6.2. Horned							
149g	Sor 267	4, 2B	4.4+ x 3.8	faience	Squared muzzle, raised oval with concentric groove indicates eyes, fragment	—	—
153b	Sor 579	19, 1	3.8+ x 2.6	faience	Short curved horns curving forward, erect ears	—	—

Catalog 26. Iron Age Faience, Glass, and Crystal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area and level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
26A. FAIENCE OBJECTS (<i>cont.</i>)							
26A.7. HUMAN FIGURINES							
149i and 153c	Sor 79	4, 2A	10.3 x 5.6 x 5.0	faience	Statuette: woman in long garment clasps small boy to her breast; head missing, three grooves indicate bracelets on arms, cylindrical lower body, disc base	—	—
cf. 153c	Sor 351	1, 2B-A	3.6+ x 3.5	faience	Disc base with part of cylindrical lower body	—	—
—	Sor 473	1, 3	3.2 x 2.7	faience	Fragment: arm flexed and raised shoulder	—	—
26A.8. ARCHITECTURAL ORNAMENT							
149j	Sor 1252	7S, 2A	13.8 x 8.7 x 5.2	faience	Forepart of human-headed bull, conic hairdress with two pairs of horns, beaded diadem, hollow body	Amiet 1966, fig. 368 Amiet 1967, fig. 9	ca. 700 B.C. ca. 700 B.C.
26A.9. VESSELS							
26A.9.1. Cylindrical Cups							
150a	Sor 255	4, 1	3.6 x 5.6 x 4.0	faience	Two opposite lugs with a hole in each, not pierced	Ghirshman 1968, pl. 84 de Miroschedji 1981a, fig. 16:6 de Miroschedji 1981a, fig. 27:5-7	palace- hypogeum niveau 10 niveau 8
150b	Sor 1291	7S, 2B	3.2 x 4.1+ x 4.0	faience	Two opposite vertically pierced lugs	Ghirshman 1968, pl. 78:GTZ 449, 450 Amiet 1966, figs 371-76	chapel 3 900-700 B.C.
26A.9.2. Triple Cups							
150c and 154a	Sor 1004	1-3, 3A	7.0 x 10.4	faience	Fragmentary, vertically pierced lugs	—	—

26A.9.3. Beakers

150d and 154c	Sor 14	5, 1	10.6 x 14.0 x 14.0	faience	Base missing, bull-man handle, incised decoration on vessel: human head, ears way up at corners, hair indicated by band with oblique dashes, double line borders face, at either side of face a bird, frieze filled with hatched wavy band, band with guilloche decoration below rim	Muscarella 1981a, no. 31	—
151b and 154d	Sor 21	5, 1	19.0 x 13.3	faience	Flat base with glaze drops, con- cave cylinder, guilloche bordered by bands, oblique line divides frieze, griffin head with knob, ear and pendent curl, decorative band on neck	de Mequenem and Michalon 1953, fig. 7:1, 4, 5c Amiet 1976b:59-60 Amiet 1966, fig. 376	1250 B.C. ca. 700 B.C. 800-600 B.C.
151c	Sor 6	5, 1	4.3+ x 13.0	faience	Fragment (belonging to Sor 14?), slightly concave base, band with alternating chevrons preserved	—	—
152d	Sor 933	11W, 2A(?)	4.4+ x 9.9	faience	Base	—	—
26A.9.4. Spouted Bowl							
151a	Sor 651	1, 3	8.2	faience	Green glazed fragment, hori- zontally pierced lug below spout, incised frieze with metopes	—	—
26A.9.5. Amphoriskos							
152a and 154b	Sor 1165	3, 2B	6.0 x 16.0	faience	Flat base, two bird-head like handles on flat shoulder	de Mecquenem and Michalon 1953, pl. 15:12	—
26A.9.6. Fragments							
152b	Sor 403	4, 2A	4.6+ x 5.7+	faience	Lug vertically pierced, band with guilloche decoration	Ghirshman 1968, pl. 84:GTZ 726	palace- hypogeum
152c	Sor 545	4, 1	4.2 x 2.8	faience	Lug, horizontal chevrons bordered by notched ridges	Ghirshman 1968, pl. 92:GTZ 1048	palace 2 —

Catalog 26. Iron Age Faience, Glass, and Crystal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area and level</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
26A. FAIENCE OBJECTS (<i>cont.</i>)							
26A.9. VESSELS (<i>cont.</i>)							
26A.9.6. Fragments (<i>cont.</i>)							
—	Sor 914	3, 2B-1	—	faience	Jar(?), biconical fragment	—	—
—	Sor 1319a	2, 2B	—	faience	Jar(?), biconical fragment	—	—
152e	Sor 1698	(?), surf.	—	faience	Sherd	—	—
26B. GLASS AND CRYSTAL OBJECTS							
26B.1. BUTTONS							
152f	Sor 85	5, 2B	2.1 x 1.6	crystal	Squat globe, one side discoid and pierced	—	—
152g	Sor 47	1(?), 1	1.8 x 0.7	glass	Disc with convex pierced back	—	—
152h	Sor 240	1, 2B-A	1.8 x 1.1	crystal	Biconvex with pierced discoid back	—	—

CHAPTER 27

IRON AGE CAST METAL OBJECTS

by Hans H. Curvers

INTRODUCTION

The metal objects found at Surkh Dum-i-Luri, Kamtarlan I, and Chigha Sabz partly add to the corpus of reliable evidence for the provenience and context of Iranian metalwork. The Iron Age in western Iran is a period in which bronzework of exceptional quality and quantity was produced. The introduction of iron, slowly replacing bronze as a material for weapons and tools, is another phenomenon of this period. The metal objects from the Holmes Expeditions to Luristan are presented according to the system used by Moorey (1971b), who adapted Deshayes' system of classification for tools and weapons (Deshayes 1960).

The metal objects are not divided chronologically, they are presented as a whole. Kamtarlan I and Chigha Sabz objects may be dated to Iron III based on ceramic evidence (cf. ch. 25A). The Surkh Dum-i-Luri objects may be dated in general to Iron I-II. Some objects from level 1 may be dated to the beginning of Iron III.

The following major classes of cast metal weapons and tools are listed in the catalog:

27A	WEAPONS
27A.1	ADZES
27A.2	AXES
27A.3	DAGGERS
27A.4	SPEARHEADS
27A.5	ARROWHEADS
27A.6	MACEHEAD
27A.7	BOWRING

27A. WEAPONS

27A.1. ADZES

The most complete adze (Sor 198) has its blade intact and part of the ribbed socket is preserved (pl. 155a). We tentatively reconstruct it as an axe-adze on account of the ribbing (cf. Moorey 1971a, no. 37).

27A.2. AXES

27A.2.1. Large Axes

A spiked axe with a lion-head juncture is the only complete axe found (Sor 1633, pl. 176a). Four blade fragments and two fragments of decorated shaft-holes (Sor 976 and 1606, pl. 155b, c) were found scattered throughout the Surkh Dum-i-Luri building. Spike-butted weapons have a long tradition; a spiked pick was found in a Late Akkad grave at Ur (Woolley 1934, pl. 224:a16; Nissen 1966, pl. 15). Examples from the first half of the second millennium B.C. are not known from excavations. A revival of the tradition to provide weapons with a spiked butt takes place in the second part of the second millennium B.C. An excavated example is known from Choga Zambil; it was found in the Kirisha Temple together with objects inscribed with the name of Untash-Napirisha (ca. 1250 B.C.), and in the same context was an

axe with the blade emerging from a lion's maw (Ghirshman 1966, pl. 53:4). Additional support for fixing their chronological position is provided by two inscribed examples. They bear the names of the Elamite king Shilhak-Inshushinak (1165-1151 B.C.) and of the Babylonian King Nebuchadnezzar I (1126-1104 B.C.; Dossin 1962, nos. 13, 14). Similar, but uninscribed examples were found at Bard-i Bal and Kutal-i Gulgul. They occurred in grave contexts of terminal Iron I to Iron II date and of Iron II date respectively (Vanden Berghe 1973a:16, fig. 5:6; 24, fig. 11:48; 35, fig. 20:11; 1973b:25; 1970b:10, fig. 7 and fig. 4). The fragment of a spike-butted weapon also is reported from soundings at Tang-i Hammamlan (Thrane 1965:158, fig. 5).

With comparison to other excavated examples, the following developments can be noted: The axe found at Choga Zanbil, dated to the 13th century B.C., shows a reasonably practical cutting edge. The upper and lower edge are reinforced by flanges. The spikes are short and blunt and grow out of a ribbed socket. This axe seems related to a slightly earlier example with a ribbed socket excavated at Tepe Giyan (Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 22, tomb 70). In the later examples one notices an increase in the length of the spikes, an increasing downward sweep of the blade, and a very narrow stem connecting the blade to the socket with shaft-hole. These features result in an almost useless axe. The function of these weapons seems to be symbolic rather than utilitarian. The axe found at Surkh Dum-i-Luri, with long splaying spikes and an almost triangular blade having flanges along all edges, represents a further development towards stylized symbolic spike-butted axes. This axe is the first example in which the *spikes* emerge from a lion's maw. Other examples, e.g., GTZ 163 (Ghirshman 1966, pl. 83) and G. 71/412 from a tomb at Kutal-i Gulgul (Vanden Berghe 1973b:22, 24) have the *blades* emerging from lions' maws. There may be some evidence in the position of the lion's head, with the spikes growing out of its maw for the use of this weapon found at Surkh Dum-i-Luri as a spiked hammer rather than an axe (cf. Calmeyer 1969:67). The spiked axe (Sor 1633) may be dated to the 9th century B.C. A similar fragment with three splaying spikes was found in the mountain shrine at Tang-i Hammamlan which, to judge from the other published bronze objects, is contemporary with Surkh Dum-i-Luri.

27A.2.2. Miniature Axes

Four miniature axes represent a clear symbolic group of weapons dedicated at the sanctuary. The spiked miniature axe (Sor 564, pl. 176b) has an outline similar to that of Sor 1633 (pl. 176a) and is probably contemporary (9th century B.C.). The crested-butted miniature axe (Sor 1500, pl. 176c) represents a type dating from the late third millennium B.C. (Vanden Berghe 1970a:72; Thureau-Dangin and Dunand 1936, pl.29:5; Scheil 1930:112). To consider this crest-butted axe as an heirloom would be reasonable if we were dealing with a real scale weapon. The representation of an old axe in miniature shape, however, may be evidence of a long tradition of producing this type of axe, lasting throughout the second millennium B.C.

27A.3. DAGGERS

27A.3.1. Bronze Daggers

No complete daggers were found. Hilts flanged to take inlays are known from excavated contexts in western Iran at Choga Zanbil (Ghirshman 1966, pls. 92 and 93: upper two rows), Hasanlu V and IV (Dyson 1964b:35, fig. 2:1-3), Bard-i Bal: tombs 2, 17, 64, and 68 (Vanden Berghe 1973a:16, fig. 5:4, 5; 24, fig. 11:43; 20, fig. 15:5; 31, fig. 17:5, 6), Pa-yi Kal: tomb 1969/3 (Vanden Berghe 1973a:57, fig. 23:10), Kutal-i Gulgul: tombs A4, A9, and B4 (Vanden Berghe 1973a), Godin (Young 1969, fig. 25:11), and Tepe Giyan: tomb 10 (Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, tab.10:7), i.e., from contexts dated throughout Iron I and Iron II. Daggers with similar hilts have been excavated in other regions of Iran at Khurvin (Vanden Berghe 1968a, nos. 226 and 227), in the Talysh (de Morgan 1905, fig. 636), and in the southern Caspian region (Medvedskaya 1982, figs. 9:20 and 21). Outside of Iran many daggers found in the Caucasus region have flanged hilts (Medvedskaya 1982, fig. 11). Bronze hilts with saddle-shaped pommels (Sor 940 and 1631) are known from Bard-i Bal: tomb 68 (Vanden Berghe 1973a:35, fig. 20:10). All three hilts found at Surkh Dum-i-Luri were broken

at the narrow point of the grip, so that is impossible to decide to which of Medvedskaya's types they originally belonged (Medvedskaya 1982, fig. 9). One bronze dagger (Sor 1346) has a slender blade, a blunt point and a hilt, rectangular in section, with spatulate end, which was probably covered with wood, bone or some other binding originally (pl. 177a). It is without any excavated parallels. A tanged dagger with blunt point and slight midrib is a rather common type (Sor 339, pl. 155h). Similar daggers were excavated in the Kirisha Temple at Choga Zanbil (Ghirshman 1966, pl. 92:GTZ 230) and in tombs at Tepe Giyan (Contenau and Ghirshman 1933, pl. 15, tab. 37:5 and tab. 39:9, 10). Another tanged dagger has stepped shoulders and a rounded midrib (Sor 133, pl. 177b). Seven blade fragments were found throughout the building at Surkh Dum-i-Luri. One fragment is provided with a complex midrib (Sor 445, pl. 155i). Two iron dagger fragments found at Baba Jan show a similar complex midrib; they are dated to late Iron II (Goff 1978:39). The other fragments either have slight midribs or are without any midrib although they all have blunt points (Sor 329, pl. 155j). The fact that only separated hilts and blades were found supports Maxwell-Hyslop's hypothesis that most of these daggers were made with the technique of 'casting on' a bronze hilt onto the tang of a previously made blade (Maxwell-Hyslop and Hodges 1964 and Birmingham 1964). At Khatun Ban four tombs yielded daggers, one of which is made of bronze. Kha 55 has a biflange lanceolate blade, stepped shoulders, a rectangular tang, and a spike for attachment to the pommel (pl. 155k). The hilt had a length of 6 cm. On the basis of the associated pottery we propose an Iron II date for this dagger. At Chigha Sabz a hilted dagger (CS 479, pl. 120e) was found associated with Iron III pottery and iron fragments. The dagger has a lanceolate blade, midrib, and a transverse thickening near the end of the handle (guard?).

27A.3.2. Bronze/Iron Dagger

At Khatun Ban four tombs yielded daggers; one is made of bronze and iron. Kha 68 has an iron blade, and a bronze spike for attachment to the pommel (pl. 155l). The hilt had a length of 5 cm. The occurrence of bronze, bronze/iron, and iron daggers in the graves and the pottery suggest an Iron II date.

27A.3.3. Iron Daggers

At Surkh Dum-i-Luri one iron fragment of a dagger was found (Sor 28). The dagger fragments from Shaffe were found among the dirt dumped by unauthorized excavators. They probably are from robbed graves. Both fragments are made of iron; Sha 2 has a lanceolate blade with midrib and Sha 4 has a biflange blade with part of a conical hilt (pl. 155m). No similar excavated parallels are known. At Khatun Ban four tombs yielded daggers; three are made of iron. Kha 64 has a blade without midrib, angular shoulders, and rectangular tang with one rivet (pl. 156b). No similar excavated parallels are known for the daggers with spikes. On the basis of the associated pottery we propose an Iron II date for the Khatun Ban and Shaffe daggers.

27A.4. SPEARHEADS

27A.4.1. Tanged Hilt

One bronze metal object retrieved from the sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri has a tanged hilt and overall dimensions which are rather large for an arrowhead. Based on its dimensions we have classified this object as a spearhead (Sor 262, pl. 156c).

27A.4.2. Socketed Hilt

For the socketed iron spear head (Sor 1117, pl. 177d) there are parallels made of bronze at Khurvin (Vanden Berghe 1968a, pl. 25, nos. 244 and 246), Marlik (Negahban 1964, fig. 46, left), and Sialk (Ghirshman 1939, pl. 68:S 722; pl. 92:24, 25). An iron example at War Kabud (Vanden Berghe 1968a, pl. 27a) and the provenience from level 1 at Surkh

Dum-i-Luri would suggest an early Iron III date, but iron socketed javelin heads are numerous at Hasanlu IV and two occur in a Dinkha II grave (Muscarella 1974a:74, fig. 48:650, 702), which indicate an Iron II-III date for such javelin heads. In the earliest phase of the Iron Age, bronze socketed javelin heads occur in Caucasia and the Talysh (Moorey 1971a:88). The parallels from northern Iran and Tepe Sialk suggest a slow movement of this tradition into Luristan, where iron examples are found in Iron II-III contexts at War Kabud and Surkh Dum-i-Luri.

27A.5. ARROWHEADS

The majority of the arrowheads found at Surkh Dum-i-Luri and Chigha Sabz is made of bronze (pls. 156d-1 and 177c). At Surkh Dum-i-Luri, out of a total of nineteen arrowheads, sixteen are made of bronze and three are made of iron. At Chigha Sabz five arrowheads from an Iron III context were found; four examples are made of bronze and one example is made of iron. The blade shapes vary from slender and rhomboid through ovate and barbed ovate to triangular or deltoid. The arrowheads of Surkh Dum-i-Luri fit into the typology made by Medvedskaya (1982:83-84) and are indeed part of a wide distribution of arrowheads of various shapes in Iron I and II. At Bard-i Bal deltoid, slender, and lanceolate types of arrowheads are found together in tomb 67, which was not reused (Vanden Berghe 1973a:31, fig. 17:7, 8, 9). The fact that only a few iron arrowheads are found at Surkh Dum-i-Luri and Chigha Sabz sharply contrasts with the development at Hasanlu IV where "the majority of arrowheads found are simple narrow leaf shapes made of iron. . . . The elaborate bronze weapons appear to have been replaced by simpler ones of iron." (Dyson 1964b:40). This contrast may, of course, be due to the difference in function between the Hasanlu citadel and the Surkh Dum-i-Luri sanctuary.

27A.6. MACEHEAD

The spheroid, socketed bronze macehead (Sor 1404, pl. 157a) is of a type very close to, and probably directly derived from, stone prototypes. One stone macehead of this type was found at Choga Zanbil together with many simpler maceheads carrying inscriptions of Untash-Napirisha, (ca. 1250 B.C.; Ghirshman 1966, pl. 84:GTZ 122). On Assyrian reliefs kings bear maceheads of this type (Paley 1976, fig. 17a, b). A stone macehead from Sialk (Ghirshman 1939, pl. 57:S 830) also is very similar to this Surkh Dum-i-Luri example.

27A.7. BOW RING

An iron archer's ring (Sor 957) is similar to excavated examples in bronze and iron from Hasanlu IV and Dinkha II (Stein 1940, pl. 25:2; Muscarella 1974a:65, fig. 36:195 and 80). On Assyrian reliefs no bowman is depicted with a similar ring, so we must assume this device as typically Iranian.

27B. TOOLS

The following major classes of cast metal tools are listed in the catalog.

- 27B.1 HANDLES
- 27B.2 KNIVES
- 27B.3 SOCKETS
- 27B.4 SPATULAE, LADLES, AND SPOONS
- 27B.5 CHISELS
- 27B.6 NEEDLES AND AWL
- 27B.7 BELL CLAPPERS
- 27B.8 HAMMER
- 27B.9 WEIGHT
- 27B.10 TWEEZERS

27B.11 CYLINDERS
27B.12 RODS AND LUMPS

27B.1. HANDLES

The bronze, bronze/iron, and iron handles found scattered throughout the building at Surkh Dum-i-Luri are fragments originally attached to objects of which the shape as well as the material they were made of is unknown. The loop handle (Sor 535, pl. 157b) may have stuck into the wooden side or lid of boxes. The bronze sheet handles with iron rivets (cf. Sor 439, pl. 157f) were probably all attached to vessels made of bronze sheet. A whetstone handle (Sor 1263, pl. 177f) is made in the shape of an ibex protomen with a suspension loop at one side and a perforation through the chest. More elaborate whetstone handles are known from collections of Luristan bronzes in museums all over the world; two examples are known from grave contexts at Bard-i Bal (Vanden Berghe 1973a:31, fig. 17:10; 35, fig. 20:12; pl. 19) dated to terminal Iron I and Iron II. Two fragmentary handles (Sor 1011, 33; pl. 157d, g) illustrate how elaborate some handles were made. The first is a bronze handle flanged to take inlays and the second is a composite handle of iron and bronze. A lion handle in bronze attached to an iron object (Sor 1035, pl. 177e) resembles the lions carved in bone and used as pinheads and handles (cf. ch. 30A.3.7.1, Sor 727). There is some similarity between Sor 1035 and the lion head of a bronze pin found at Baba Jan (Meade 1968:129, fig. 12).

27B.2. KNIVES

The bronze and iron knives have either curved or straight blades with only one cutting edge. Four of the five curved blades are made of iron. The large fragment from Kamtarlan I (KI 114, pl. 157i) is from an Iron III context; the fragments found at Surkh Dum-i-Luri are of smaller size. The most complete curved iron knife (Sor 1319b, pl. 157k) is from level 3. Parallels in bronze were excavated at Sialk (Ghirshman 1939, pl. 40:S 467, pl. 47:S 675a, pl. 50:S 56c, pl. 51:S 560a, pl. 57:S 836, and pl. 62:S 763). Iron examples also were found at Sialk and Dinkha II (Ghirshman 1939, pl. 57:S 832a, b; pl. 68:S 714; Muscarella 1974a:71, fig. 45:623) and at Baba Jan (Goff 1978:39, fig. 15:17, 18). All parallels suggest an Iron II-III date. All examples of straight knives are made of iron. CS 103 and KI 124 are from clear Iron III contexts; Sor 1795 is from unknown context. The bronze knife fragment with a short rounded blade (Sor 1354, pl. 157j) may have been the tool of a butcher.¹

27B.3. SOCKETS

The bronze sockets were part of objects of unknown material (wood, bone?), and they were probably used as reinforcement and/or decoration at the end of the unidentified objects (Sor 450 and 1334, pl. 157m, n).

27B.4. SPATULAE, LADLES, AND SPOONS

Spatulae and ladles are made of iron and bronze (pl. 158a-m). Level 3A at Surkh Dum-i-Luri yielded an iron spatula (Sor 1652) and in level 1 iron and bronze spatulae were still found. One spatula has a bronze sheet wrapped around its shank (Sor 1402, pl. 158f). The custom of wrapping a bronze sheet around a shank has parallels in a lion-headed pin at Sialk B (VI) (Ghirshman 1939, pl. 93:S 1478), a blade at Baba Jan IIB (Goff 1978:39, fig. 15:11), and some objects from Bard-i Bal (Vanden Berghe 1973a:50).

At Shaffe an iron spoon with a perforated hand at the other end was found in the dirt dumped by unauthorized excavators (Sha 9, pl. 158j). An excavated parallel is known from Khurvin (Vanden Berghe 1968a, no. 325). The spoon was found in the dirt together with the

¹This functional use is based on personal observation in a Syrian village, where sheep were slaughtered using a similar type of knife with a wooden hilt.

daggers discussed above, so we may assume an Iron II date. Similar spoons made of bone also have been retrieved from the sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri (cf. 30A.8, pl. 224v, w).

27B.5. CHISELS

The chisels are made of iron or bronze (pl. 158k-m). At Shaffe an iron chisel was found in an Iron II tomb (Sha 35).

27B.6. NEEDLES AND AWL

All of the needles are made of bronze and they have a curled top that forms the eye (pl. 158n, o). Sor 1221:1 is provided with an incision to take a thread, somewhat like a crochet needle (pl. 158n). An awl (Sor 1403) pointed at either end with a rectangular shaft in section is made of iron.

27B.7. BELL CLAPPERS

The bell clappers (Sor 150 and 870, pl. 159a, b), made of bronze, closely resemble the larger bells that formed part of horse collars. These are known from Assyrian reliefs, a seal, and the contents of tomb 15 at Sialk. Some examples were excavated at Hasanlu IV. Based on the ¹⁴C determinations of Hasanlu IV, the date for these pieces of equestrian equipment has now been extended back into the 9th century B.C. (late Iron II; de Schauensee and Dyson 1983:76).

27B.8. HAMMER

The identification of Sor 228 as a bronze hammer is based on the deformation of its surface as a result of hammering (pl. 159c).

27B.9. WEIGHT

The truncated bronze cone (Sor 37) may be identified as a weight (pl. 159d). It is an imitation of stone examples.

27B.10. TWEEZERS

Three bronze tweezers were found at Surkh Dum-i-Luri (cf. Sor 941, pl. 159e) as well as one iron example (Sor 779, pl. 159f), which may have had another function.

27B.11. CYLINDERS

Two iron cylinders (Sor 1075 and 1322) with corroded oblong perforations seem to represent unfinished cylinder seals (pl. 159g). Due to heavy corrosion Schmidt was not able to observe any signs of an original design.

27B.12. RODS AND LUMPS

In the group of rods and lumps (bronze, bronze/iron, and iron, pl. 159h-k), there are some unusually shaped fragments such as CS 467 (pl. 159i). Identification is difficult but their snakelike shape is too suggestive to think of them only as lumps (cf. Amiet 1966:384, fig. 292).

27C. ORNAMENTS

The following major classes of metal cast ornaments are listed in the catalog:

- 27C.1 EARRINGS
- 27C.2 FINGER RINGS

- 27C.3 TORQUES
- 27C.4 BRACELETS
- 27C.5 TACKS
- 27C.6 BUTTONS
- 27C.7 CAPS
- 27C.8 CHAINS

27C.1. EARRINGS

Objects classified as earrings ($d < 2.0$ cm) in this group also may have been used for hair rings, nose rings, suspension rings, et cetera. Parallels, and the occurrence of bronze and iron rings in this size category suggest an Iron II date.

27C.1.1. Circular in Section

Closed hoops and overlapping hoops in this class are all made of bronze (pl. 159l-q). A bronze fragment of grooved wire was found in the dirt at Shaffe (Sha 19). We have classified this fragment which has a small diameter tentatively as an earring with diameter smaller than 2.0 cm.

27C.1.2. Spirally Coiled

The spirally coiled earrings are all made of bronze (pl. 159r-t). They may have been used as hair rings to keep tresses of hair together when their owners appeared in temples (Woolley 1934:241).

27C.1.3. Tapered Hoops

The tapered hoops, used as earrings or nose rings, are made of bronze (Sor 985, pl. 159u), lead (Sor 300, pl. 160m), or silver (Sor 175 and 616, pl. 160j, k). Tomb 1 at Zarde Savar yielded two silver earrings (Zar 2, pl. 160l and Zar 3).

27C.1.4. Boat-Shaped or Hooked

The boat-shaped hooks used as earrings are made of iron (Sor 321, 369, pl. 160d, e) or made of bronze (Sor 1598, 984, and 1014, pls. 159v, w, and 160a). Sor 1598 shows traces of iron at one end, so it may have been an earring made of bronze and iron. A bronze parallel for this group of earrings is known from a grave at Sialk A (V) (Ghirshman 1939, pl. 38:S 452a).

27C.1.5. Open Hoops with Globules

Two bronze open hoops with globules at one end were retrieved from tomb 1 at Chujale (ChJal 1, pl. 160c and ChJal 2). At Surkh Dum-i-Luri a fragment was found which originally might have been of the same shape (Sor 1518, pl. 160b). An excavated parallel is known from Khurvin (Vanden Berghe 1968a: no. 284).

27C.1.6. Knobbed

Knobbed earrings are all made of iron (pl. 160 f-i); they differ only in the number of knobs at the outer and/or inner edge. Bronze earrings with an open hoop and metal globules on the outer edge are known from 'Luristan' and Khurvin (cf. 27B.1.5, Godard 1931, pl. 29:98; Vanden Berghe 1968a, pl. 40:284; Moorey 1971a:229). Although our knobbed earrings and boat-shaped hooks are obviously related to such globule-decorated earrings, it is hard to see how these earrings were worn. Instead of being pointed to pass through the ear lobe, these earrings end in a curl. Could the curl have been prolonged by thin iron pins that passed through the ear lobe and now have disappeared? Sor 1598, for example, has traces of iron oxide on the end opposite the curl. Or could the curled end at first have been straight, then passed through the ear and finally bent into a curl to prevent it from slipping out of the ear? Sor 1677,

described as an iron “scalloped loop,” was found in level 3A. No drawing is available to warrant a classification with the ‘knobbed earrings’.

Comparisons for earring types 27C.1.4-6 and the fact that they are made of bronze as well as iron suggest an Iron II date.²

27C.2. FINGER RINGS

Rings (2.1cm < d < 3.0 cm) in this group again may have had several functions, as in the case with finger rings, nose rings, suspension rings, part of chains, et cetera.

27C.2.1. Closed Hoops

The closed hoop type of finger rings, circular in section (pl. 160n-r, w), are all made of bronze, except for Sor 381, which is made of iron (pl. 160w). We have classified in this class closed hoops with variously shaped cross sections such as Sor 966, a pierced disc that suggests use other than as a finger ring (pl. 160q). Sor 1094a, with a rather elaborate cross section, may have been a finger ring (pl. 160r).

27C.2.2. Overlapped Hoops

Finger rings with overlapped hoops are all made of bronze (2.1cm < d < 3.0 cm). They vary in section and the shape of their ends, probably because of the way they were cut from the bronze rods used for the production of these rings.

27C.2.3. Zoomorphic Terminals

A bronze ring with zoomorphic ends fits into the well-known Luristan tradition (Sor 1509, pl. 160v). One end of the ring is shaped as a snake head which is biting its tail that forms the other end. Serpent terminals are known from examples in the Caucasus during the beginning of the Iron Age (Schaeffer 1948, fig. 237:11).

27C.2.4. Unclassified

The rings not classified, on account of their fragmentary state or missing drawing, include examples made of bronze and iron.

27C.3. TORQUES

A plain bronze torque with hooked ends (Sor 1391, pl. 160x) is known from burials excavated at Dinkha Tepe (period II and III; Muscarella 1974a:47, fig. 16:1039; 63, fig. 32:1040). Muscarella shows that Iron I was the period in which torques were most popular; their popularity diminished in Iron II (Muscarella 1974a:78).

The most elaborate torque comes from a Dinkha II grave (Muscarella 1974a:68, fig. 39:115). The hooked ends suggest that torques were worn as a closed hoop. Two closed examples were excavated at Dinkha (Muscarella 1974a:47, fig. 16:1037; 61, fig. 27:1039). Although one of the Dinkha examples (1039) is too small for a torque, they seem to confirm the relation between hooked ends and the way these torques were worn. At Qaleh a torque was found in the dirt dumped by unauthorized excavators (Qal 1, pl. 161a).

²The ‘boat-shaped hooks’ and ‘knobbed earrings’ support Vanden Berghe’s opinion that ornaments in the Iron II period were made of iron: “weapons in iron are still very rare but this material is often used for personal ornaments” (Vanden Berghe 1971a:271).

27C.4. BRACELETS

The majority of the bronze and iron rings with diameters exceeding 3.1 cm, found at Surkh Dum-i-Luri are made with open hoops which are circular in section. They vary in the shape of their ends. In most instances (22 out of 61) the ends are plain. Next most numerous are cut ends, i.e., flat, cylindrical ends that look as if they were cut from a bar (19 out of 61). A small minority of open hoops not round but plano-convex or square in section, also made of bronze and iron, is found at Surkh Dum-i-Luri. The majority of overlapped hoops, circular in section, is made of bronze; Sor 61 is made of iron (pl. 162i). At Shaffe, tomb 2 yielded an iron hoop with oval section (Sha 32). At Zarde Savar, a bronze open hoop with oval section was found in one of the test trenches (Zar 7, pl. 162c).

At Siyah-Gur a bronze open hoop with circular section was found (S Gor 1); this bracelet is grouped tentatively with the Iron II metal objects.

Two overlapped hoops with circular section were found in the dump dirt at Shaffe. Sha 3 (pl. 162j) is made of bronze and Sha 6 is made of iron. At Khatun Ban two iron overlapped hoops were found in tomb 8 (Kha 69a, b).

Parallels can be found in any period of the Bronze or Iron Age in Iran.

27C.4.1. Open Hoops

27C.4.1.1 to 27C.4.1.6 (see catalog)

A large group of bronze and iron (pls. 161b-n and 162a-f) open hoops was retrieved from the sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri. Siyah-Gur and Kamtarlan I yielded three open hoops. The largest diameter encountered in this group is 7.6 cm. These objects may have been used mainly as bracelets or anklets (cf. Goff 1978, fig. 13:2; cf. CS 399 and 401, pl. 147a-d). Moorey, however, assigned open hoops with a diameter between 9 and 13 cm to the class of anklets (Moorey 1971a:227). On the basis of their ends and section the open hoops are subdivided into several classes. The different ends and sections indicate that these open hoops were made from cast rods which sometimes had been cut before they were bent. The group of open hoops with circular section is the largest (64). The open hoops with plano-convex section (6) and open hoops with square section (4) are rather small.

27C.4.2. Open Band

A bronze open band was cast in bronze and decorated with a pattern of parallel grooves interrupted by rectangles in relief (Sor 437, pl. 162g).

27C.4.3. Overlapped Hoops

27C.4.3.1. Plain Ends

27C.4.3.2. Cut Ends

The overlapped bronze and iron hoops were found at Chigha Sabz, Shaffe, and Surkh Dum-i-Luri (pl. 162h-l). A subdivision of this group is based on the different ends (plain or cut). Sor 1057 (pl. 162l) has small knobs at the ends which may have been caused by corrosion. Another possibility is that these knobs were made for a better attachment of a three-dimensional cast end (cf. 27C.4.5 or 27C.4.6).

27C.4.4. Twisted Hoops

The bronze twisted bracelets are known from graves at Bard-i Bal and Dinkha III (Vanden Berghe 1973a, pl. 20:3; Muscarella 1974a:45, fig. 11:466) and dated to Iron I. The provenience from Chigha Sabz as well as from Surkh Dum-i-Luri suggests a tradition of manufacturing these bracelets throughout the Iron Age in Iran (CS 444, Sor 566 and 1396, pl. 162m, n).

27C.4.5. Zoomorphic Terminals

The bracelets with zoomorphic terminals, characteristic of Luristan bronzework, are all made of bronze. Sor 881 (pl. 163a) has one stylized snakehead as a terminal, similar to a bracelet found at Bard-i Bal (Vanden Berghe 1973a:29, fig. 15:8). Among this zoomorphic group of bracelets, those with ibex heads at either end are most common at Surkh Dum-i-Luri (e.g., Sor 1274, pl. 177g). They have also been retrieved from the tombs at Bard-i Bal (Vanden Berghe 1973a:24, fig. 11:52, pl. 21:1). Sor 1395 has an ibex head biting into its hoof, which forms the other end of the bracelet (pl. 178b). Sor 1632 (pl. 178c) illustrates terminals of highly stylized animals with open maws, an artistic device also used on pinheads (see Sor 1326, pl. 179h). With their wide open, straight jaws and curling snouts they seem to portray three-dimensionally the same monsters that we see two-dimensionally on seals such as no. 96 (ch. 32A.2.5, Sor 923, pl. 238:96).

27C.4.6. Anthropomorphic Terminals

A bronze fragment with an anthropomorphic terminal is without any parallel in Iran (Sor 1623, pl. 163b).

27C.4.7. Heavy Open Hoops

At Khatun Ban, tomb 3 yielded two bronze open hoops with tapered squared ends and herringbone decoration (Kha 37, pl. 163c). Parallels are known from tomb A4 at Kutal-i Gulgul, dated to Iron I-II.

27C.4.8. Unclassified

Twenty more bracelets and groups of bracelets (bronze, bronze/iron, and iron) are included in the catalog, but not classified as in most cases no drawing is available.

27C.5. TACKS

The tacks are all made of bronze (pl. 163d-f); parallels are known from an Iron II grave at Dinkha Tepe (Muscarella 1974a:71, fig. 45:T1011) and from an unstratified context at Baba Jan (Goff 1978:38 and 40). There is no evidence as to how they were used; possibly they decorated leatherwork.

27C.6. BUTTONS

Nearly all the buttons are made of bronze except for a few examples made of iron and silver. Most buttons have a concave-convex disc shape and vary in the shape of their loops at the concave back. Loops vary from small loop snaps (27C.6.2.1), rectangular and rounded in section to larger loops (27C.6.2.2). Presumably the buttons were sewn onto clothing, but no evidence was found to confirm this. We have grouped buttons in the unclassified class (27C.6.5) on account of their fragmentary state or missing drawings.

27C.6.1. Cross-Shaped

A small group of three bronze buttons is cross-shaped with a loop back (cf. Sor 918, pl. 163g).

27C.6.2. Hemispherical

27C.6.2.1. *Small Loops*

A large group of the bronze buttons found throughout the sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri and the cemeteries at Qumish and Shaffe have a hemispherical top with a small loop at the concave back (pl. 163h-j, o). These buttons may have been attached to clothing and leatherwork. The small loop for a thin thread may indicate the buttons were attached to clothing.

27C.6.2.2. *Large Loops*

The majority of the bronze buttons found at Surkh Dum-i-Luri are provided with a large loop at the concave back (pl. 163k-m). This loop may have held a thick thread used for attachment to leatherwork.

At Baba Jan buttons with both small and large loops were excavated in the "Trenches by Graveyard" (Goff 1978, fig. 14:34-44). At Sialk a number of buttons were retrieved from tomb 15 (Ghirshman 1939, tomb 15).

27C.6.3. Flat Disc With Beveled Edge

Besides the cross-shaped buttons Sor 1233:1 (pl. 163n) is the only bronze button of a different shape.

27C.6.4. Knobbed

At Qumish and Shaffe (class C.6.2.1) bronze and iron buttons with rectangular loops were found in the dirt dumped by unauthorized excavators; a jar burial at Shaffe B (x2) yielded similar buttons (Sha 29), together with beads, iron pins, and a boss (cf. ch. 28) and an iron bracelet (Sha 32). A knobbed or bossed button (Sha 17, pl. 163p) was also found in the dump dirt; parallels are known from Sialk (Ghirshman 1939, pl. 56:S 819a), Zendan (Kleiss and Boehmer 1965:773, fig. 77a), Karmir Blur (Piotrovsky 1969, fig. 79), and Agrab (Muscarella 1973:66, fig. 27:17). The iron buttons found at Merayun are different from the bronze shapes; they may be dated to Iron III. No clear parallels are known from excavations in Iran. Mer 1 and 2 are provided with a rail; the flat base may have been on the inside to fix the button onto leather (pl. 163q, r). Mer 3 is more complex and consists of three parts: the button probably fixed by the rail, but on the inside the rail ends in a ring through which another ring is attached (pl. 163s).

27C.6.5. Unclassified

A further fourteen miscellaneous bronze buttons were excavated at Surkh Dum-i-Luri. As there are no illustrations for these examples, they are assigned to the unclassified category 27C.6.5. The object and loci numbers are recorded in the catalog.

27C.7. CAPS

The caps are all made of bronze and are circular and concave-convex in shape (pl. 163t and u). They probably were attached at the end of wooden sticks or other perishable material.

27C.8. CHAINS

Two small chains of bronze (Sor 1061 and 1064, pl. 164a, b) consist of three rings of different sizes. Two chain fragments (Sor 640 and 725, pl. 164c, d) consist of bronze and iron rings of different sizes. Similar chain fragments were retrieved from a grave at Dinkha Tepe

(Muscarella 1974a:71, fig. 45:1034, 1035, 1041a, b) and Sialk B (VI; Ghirshman 1939, pl. 75) from contexts dated to Iron II (and III).

27D. PINS

The classification of pins is based on the shape of their heads. In the catalog their order progresses from simple to more elaborate pins. The pins made of bronze, bronze with iron, and iron alone are not presented in separate classes, but grouped together according to the shape of their heads. The following major classes of cast metal pins are listed in the catalog:

27D.1	SHANKS
27D.2	SLIGHTLY THICKENED HEADS
27D.3	RECTANGULAR HEADS
27D.4	PRONGED HEADS
27D.5	KNOTTED HEAD
27D.6	CURLED HEADS
27D.7	DOUBLE SPIRAL HEADS
27D.8	SLIGHTLY FLANGED HEADS
27D.9	PLAIN DOMED OR CONICAL HEADS
27D.10	MULTIPLE-RINGED HEADS
27D.11	SPHERICAL HEADS
27D.12	VASELIKE OR POPPY HEADS
27D.13	FRUIT HEADS
27D.14	BLOSSOM HEADS
27D.15	OPEN CAGE HEADS
27D.16	ZOOMORPHIC HEADS
27D.17	ANTHROPOMORPHIC HEADS
27D.18	CRESCENTIC HEADS
27D.19	SYMBOL HEADS
27D.20	'HIDE' HEADS
27D.21	OPENWORK HEAD
27D.22	UNCLASSIFIED

27D.1. SHANKS

The classification of pins is based on the different heads on top of bronze or iron shanks. A large number of pins, however, was found without the original head (e.g., Sor 1561:2, pl. 173a). The iron shanks may have had bronze heads. Several shanks have rings preserved in the pin's neck. One shank (Sor 593) originally may have been a clothing pin with plain domed or conical head (cf. 27D.9).

27D.2. SLIGHTLY THICKENED HEADS

Pins with slightly thickened heads (pl. 164e, f) are all made of bronze except for one example of iron (Kha 46); parallels are known from graves at Khurvin (Vanden Berghe 1968a, no. 300), Dinkha Tepe (Muscarella 1974a:42, fig. 7:607), and the mountain shrine at Tang-i Hammamlan (Thrane 1965:158, fig. 5). These pins may have been manufactured throughout Iron I and II.

27D.3. RECTANGULAR HEADS

Pins with rectangular heads (pl. 164g-k) include a pin with twisted shank and globular top (Sor 130, pl. 164g); iron examples like Sor 52 are very corroded, but their heads are rectangular (pl. 164i).

27D.4. PRONGED HEADS

Pins with pronged heads (pl. 164l-o) are made of iron or a combination of bronze head and iron shank; no parallels from excavated contexts are known.

27D.5. KNOTTED HEAD

A pin with a knotted head is made of bronze, and also without any excavated parallels (Sor 1121, pl. 165a).

27D.6. CURLED HEADS

Pins with curled heads are all made of bronze (pl. 165b-d). They were very popular in earlier periods and may possibly represent heirlooms. Sor 1023 has a twisted shank (pl. 165c). At Qumish, in the dirt dumped by unauthorized excavators, a bronze pin with curled head was found among other bronze and iron objects (Qum 6, pl. 165d).

27D.7. DOUBLE SPIRAL HEADS

Pins with a double spiral head made of bronze (pl. 165e, f) also have a long tradition (Huot 1969). Similar pins are known from excavated contexts in Iran at Tepe Hissar (Schmidt 1937, pl. 29:H 4856 and pl. 48: H3496) and Khurvin (Vanden Berghe 1968a, no. 313). These examples are from third and second millennium B.C. contexts respectively. The pins excavated at Surkh Dum-i-Luri confirm that there was a long tradition of making such pins, from early third millennium to early first millennium B.C. (cf. Moorey 1971:187a).

27D.8. SLIGHTLY FLANGED HEADS

Pins with slightly flanged heads are all made of bronze (pls. 165g-k and 178d). Herringbone patterns, rings, and zigzags are common decorative patterns. Parallels are known from early contexts, such as the tombs at Mir Vali and the graves at Chigha Sabz (cf. ch. 21). An Iron Age parallel is known from Khurvin (Vanden Berghe 1968a, no. 299). In his discussion of no. 234, Moorey tentatively attributes this type of pin to northern Persia at the end of the second millennium B.C. (Moorey 1971a:176-77). The examples found by the Holmes Expeditions to Luristan suggest a long tradition of these pins in Luristan.

27D.9. PLAIN DOMED OR CONICAL HEADS

Pins with plain domed or conical heads are made of bronze and iron (pls. 165l-r and 166a-c). The bronze pins include types with and without perforated shanks. As can be seen from the parallels in the catalog, they were manufactured throughout the Iron Age. This tradition can be dated back to the third and early second millennium B.C. Examples are known from Bani Surmah (Vanden Berge 1968b:57), Kamtarlan II, and Surkh Dum-i-Luri (cf. ch. 21B.3.4; Sor 1822, pl. 122j). Moorey makes a distinction between conical heads fitted directly on the top of the shank and heads joined to the shank by a short concave neck. At Surkh Dum-i-Luri both types are found. The Bronze Age examples all belong to the former type (cf. ch. 21).

A tomb (x3) at Khatun Ban yielded two iron pins (Kha 40 and 42) with plain domed or conical heads (pl. 166c). Another tomb (x6) yielded a bronze fragmentary pin with conical head and ringed neck (Kha 59, pl. 166a).

27D.10. MULTIPLE-RINGED HEADS

Pins with multiple ringed heads (pl. 166d-n) are all made of bronze, except for Sor 708c and 25, which are made of iron and lead. The simpler examples, Sor 834, 922c, and

1337 (pl. 166f, g, h), are decorated with rings; to the ringed top of Sor 825 an engraved zigzag pattern is added (pl. 166e). A more elaborate decoration consists of rings alternating with beads, sometimes striated (pl. 166i). Excavated parallels are known from Dinkha Tepe, Tepe Giyan, and Tang-i Hammamlan (cf. catalog).

27D.11. SPHERICAL HEADS

Pins with spherical heads made of bronze, bronze/iron, and iron are one of the larger categories of pins found in the sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri (pls. 166o, p; 167a-q; 168a, b). The best parallels are known from the excavations at Bard-i Bal (Vanden Berghe 1973a:24, fig. 11:63, 66-69), and from graves dated to terminal Iron I and Iron II. The pins found in two graves at Bard-i Bal are of a simple type. The Surkh Dum-i-Luri examples show more variety in the number of rings at the neck. The pins(?) published by Ghirshman from the Solduz Valley also show the multiple rings in the neck (Ghirshman 1939, pl. 100:20). At Dinkha Tepe, however, these pins did not occur in the excavated graves. A large group of pins with spherical heads consists of bronze heads with iron shanks. The iron spherical heads are of a rather simple shape without ringed necks (Sor 368 and 399, pl. 167p, q), except for Sor 86, which shows two faint rings at the neck (pl. 168a). Based on the parallels and the large group of bronze heads with iron shanks we may assume an Iron II date for this group of pins.

At Qumish a pin with spherical head was found in the dump dirt (Qum 8, pl. 168b). At Chujale near a tomb (x1), two pins with bronze spherical head and iron shank were found (ChJal 5 and 8, pl. 167o). For the latter pins we propose an Iron II date based on the finds in the tombs.

27D.12. VASELIKE OR POPPY HEADS

Pins with vasetype or poppy heads are made of bronze, bronze with iron, and iron alone (pls. 168c-s and 169a-h). These are the most numerous pins found at Surkh Dum-i-Luri. They show a great variety of shapes, with and without ringed necks. In contrast with the spherical-headed pins, most pins with vasetype or poppy heads are made of bronze. There are quite a few of this type made of iron, but the group of bronze heads with iron shanks is considerably smaller than the spherical-headed group. For a discussion of the poppy or pomegranate seed-case, which provided the inspiration for this group of pins, we refer to Moorey 1971a:188 and 303.

27D.13. FRUIT HEADS

Pins with fruit heads (pls. 169i-v and 170a) are all made of bronze, except for Sor 840c which has a bronze head and an iron shank (pl. 169v). The pins are characterized by a spherical or squared body provided with studs, an engraved grid, or holes to take inlays. Some are topped by a knob such as the pins with vasetype or poppy heads. Parallels for some of these pins are known from a grave at Shurabah (Vanden Berghe 1972:45, fig. 11:40, 41) dated to terminal Iron I-II. Not surprisingly, in view of the context, the sanctuary of Surkh Dum-i-Luri yielded a greater variety and more decorative examples. Based on these parallels this group of pins also may be dated to Iron II. A bronze pin with fruit head also was found in the dump dirt at Qumish (Qum 7, pl. 170a); the head consists of a cube with obliquely cut corners, all faces with pointed incisions, and a ringed neck. We propose an Iron II date for this pin based on the finds at Qumish.

27D.14. BLOSSOM HEADS

Pins with blossom heads are made of bronze or iron (pls. 170b-t and 178e, f). The main characteristic of this group is a flowerlike top with pistil (with or without anther) and petals that are indicated by studs or incisions. The bodies below these floral tops vary from tubular (Sor 309:2, pl. 170b), ovoid (Sor 672 and 1093:7, pl. 170c, f), through plain globular

(Sor 186 and 326, pls. 170g and 178e) and striated (Sor 7, pl. 170m) or fluted globular (Sor 379 and 724, pl. 170i, j) to studded (Sor 443, 574, and 325, pls. 170k, l and 178f) shapes, rendering incipient poppy or pomegranate fruits. At times the fruit is represented as swelling and the withered blossom correspondingly reduced (Sor 821b and 1093:15, pl. 170q, r). The iron examples often resemble this last-named, less decorated type. A pin with blossom head also occurred in the dump dirt at Qumish; the head is in the shape of an elongated barrel with a top of four petals (Qum 9).

27D.15. OPEN CAGE HEADS

Pins with open cage heads are all made of bronze, except for Sor 492, which consists of a bronze head and iron shank (pl. 171c). The open cages are topped by discs (pls. 171a, c and 179a) or a floral top (pl. 171b). Two pins are provided with a loop at the neck (pl. 171a, b), presumably to secure a string such as was attached to a hole through the shank in the second millennium B.C. toggle pins (cf. ch. 21).

27D.16. ZOOMORPHIC HEADS

Pins with zoomorphic heads are a typical product of Iranian bronzeworkers. As early as the third millennium B.C. pins with zoomorphic heads are found in southern Mesopotamia (cf. Moorey 1971a:191-92). Excavated examples from the second millennium B.C. are scarce. Towards the end of the second and the beginning of the first millennium B.C. a great variety of zoomorphic heads occurs in excavations throughout Iran. In comparing the examples known from Iranian context, many differences in style can be seen. At Sialk lion-headed pins and wild goat-headed pins were found in the graves of cemetery B (Ghirshman 1939, pl. 29:1). At Marlik lion-headed pins and a wild goat-headed pin were found (Negahban 1964, fig. 85:131). At Hasanlu bronze couchant lions, cast over spikes of iron, were found in association with the skeletons in the columned hall of building II (Porada 1965a:116, pl. 29, fig. 67).

27D.16.1. Horned Animal Heads

Pins with horned animal (wild goat) heads, all made of bronze, are the most numerous type of zoomorphic pins found at Surkh Dum-i-Luri (pls. 171d-s, 172a-f, and 179b-d). The head is cast as a prolongation of the shank, a ridge, double reels, or two groups of double reels (Sor 1458, pl. 172d) divide the heads from the shank. The horns often form a loop and curve up after joining the neck. One example (Sor 10, pl. 171d) is provided with an additional loop at the neck. The ibex heads, though superficially alike, are never identical, being subject to small variations in detail. One might think that this popular type was mass-produced. They were not, however, cast in a two piece mold of stone, but by the technique of the "lost wax process."

27D.16.2. Winged Monster Heads

Pins with winged monster heads, all made of bronze, form a group of pins in which the complex artistic motifs and skills of the Luristan bronzeworkers become very evident. The protomes are cast as a prolongation of the shank. Horned winged animals with horns curved back (Sor 17 and 1037, pls. 179g, 172g, and 179e) are probably winged ibexes. Horned winged monsters with horns curving forward (Sor 1537, pl. 180a) can be interpreted as bulls. Sor 1326 and Sor 426 without horns, but with maw ajar, could be winged lions (pls. 179h and 180b). Sor 1163, with wide open straight jaws (pl. 179f), is reminiscent of the monsters also seen on a bracelet (Sor 1632, pl. 178c). Moorey proposes for these fantastic winged animals a date not earlier than the late 8th or 7th century B.C. (Moorey 1971a:198). Winged animals, however, appear in the early first millennium on seals from Babylonia and Elam (Porada 1948, nos. 747, 749, and 750; Porada 1965a, figs. 30 and 49). The pins found at Surkh Dum-i-Luri are from the latest phase of the building which indicates an early Iron III date.

27D.16.3. Recumbent Horned Animals

Pins with recumbent horned animals as pin heads (pls. 180c, 187e, and 188a-c), all made of bronze, mostly comprise horned animals with a shaft-hole below their body, so they were in a position perpendicular to the shank. Sor 1129 shows a different composition; the animal is cast in prolongation to the shank (pl. 180c). Also the head of Sor 1129 is turned aside, as in Sor 982. On all examples, except Sor 1129, the shank is missing. In these instances an iron shank may have disappeared. No similar pins are known from excavated contexts. From their provenience at Surkh Dum-i-Luri we may assume they also can be dated to Iron II.

27D.16.4. Standing Horned Animals

Pins with standing horned animals (pl. 180d-f), all made of bronze, are more elaborate than the horned animal figurines in bronze found at Surkh Dum-i-Luri. The feet are drawn together on a plinth, the base of which is provided with a hole for the shank (Sor 1078, pl. 180e). Another example (Sor 152, pl. 180d) may be reconstructed in a similar way. Sor 977 is a pin surmounted by two animals standing on a plinth (pl. 180f). One is horned, the other is smaller and hornless, but wears a bronze ring around its neck.

27D.16.5. Fruit Head Surmounted by Horned Animal Head

A fruit head surmounted by a horned animal head, made of bronze, is a combination of two motifs and shows the artistic freedom of the Luristan bronzeworker (Sor 1432, pl. 181a).

27D.16.6. Froglike Heads

Pins with froglike creatures as heads, have bronze heads on iron shanks (Sor 400 and 978, pl. 181b, c).

27D.16.7. Enigmatic Animal Heads

Three bronze pins have heads composed of enigmatic quadrupeds. Again these pins are an example of the artistic freedom and fantasy of the Luristan bronzeworkers. Based on the spatulate point of Sor 50 we may assume this object was part of a make-up set, e.g., for applying kohl to the eyes (pl. 181d). Sor 209 is a combination of a demon's head, consisting of spiral lines and a couchant animal, the head of which is missing (pl. 181f). Sor 305 is a cocklike bird with suspension loop at the back and shank hole below the body (pl. 181e).

27D.16.8. Sleeping Duck Heads

Pins with sleeping duck heads (pl. 180d-f) are all made of bronze, except for Sor 302 (pl. 172t) which is composed of both bronze and iron. Specimens of this large group of pins were found in all levels of the building at Surkh Dum-i-Luri. As in the case of the ibex heads, they all seem similar but are never identical. This may be further evidence that this popular type also was produced by using the technique of the "lost wax process." In many cases the bronzeworker has gone so far in his stylization that the prototype of a duck sleeping with its head tucked between its wings is hard to recognize. Some shapes seem to be highly simplified examples of this motif (Sor 1507, 1595, and 1125:2, pl. 172p, q, s).

27D.16.9. Swimming Duck Head

One pin with the head of a swimming duck is made of bronze (Sor 423, pl. 182a). An excavated parallel is known from tomb A4 at Kutal-i Gulgul, dated to terminal Iron I-II.

27D.17. ANTHROPOMORPHIC HEADS

Pins with human figures as heads are all made of bronze except for Sor 1561:1 (pl. 173a:1) which is iron; shanks are missing so they may have been made of bronze or iron.³ The turban-beret headdresses are similar to those on the human figurines of baked clay (Sor 458, 467, 525, and 1003 in the Iron III catalog of chapter 25B.8, pl. 146a-d). These are all comparable to Elamite hairdresses known from Susa and dated from the Sikkalmahhu period in the first half of the second millennium B.C. to the Neo-Elamite period in the first half of the first millennium B.C. Sor 665 represents a praying male (pl. 182d), Sor 772 is a naked female supporting her breasts (pls. 172u and 182e), and Sor 1132 is a clothed praying female (pl. 182b). Sor 1207 has a prominent head with a large beret and below the long neck an enigmatic complex of arms or legs, with a depression in the middle (pl. 182c).

27D.18. CRESCENTIC HEADS

27D.18.1. Single Crescentic Heads

Pins with crescentic heads (pls. 173b-k, 183a, b) are all made of bronze, except for Sor 708d and 1566 which are made of iron. Their shape suggests a bull's horn, but only on Sor 1208 (27D.18.3) is the crescent associated with a bull's head (pl. 174c). Some crescents are provided with a central protuberance. The only known excavated parallels are from Khurvin (Vanden Berghe 1968a, nos. 314, and 316). The protuberance can be a central tab (Sor 1554, pl. 173j) or central crest (Sor 1541 and 1607, pls. 173k and 183b). The latter shape resembles a stylized sleeping duck. These pin heads can be seen as simplifications of zoomorphic crescentic heads.

27D.18.2. Double Crescentic Head

Sor 1278 is a bronze double crescentic head with a central protuberance (pl. 173l).

27D.18.3. Zoomorphic Terminals

The heads of the zoomorphic crescent heads are all made of bronze (pls. 174a-c and 183c-f). Most shanks are missing; they may have been of bronze or iron. Sor 1536 is complete and made entirely of bronze (pl. 183f); Sor 1539 and 1571 have iron shanks (pl. 183c, d). On these pins the tips of the crescents all end in horned animal heads. Where it is preserved the central motif consists of a bull's head (Sor 1208, pls. 174c and 183e) or of a sleeping duck (Sor 1571, pl. 183c). Sor 1536 is even more complex; the crescent with central sleeping duck and horned animal heads at the tips is cast onto a horned animal head which forms the top of the shank (pl. 183f).

27D.18.4. Anthropomorphic Terminals

The heads of the pins with anthropomorphic terminals are all made of bronze; Sor 1341 has an iron shank (pl. 184a). The central protuberances of Sor 44 and Sor 201 consist of human heads; the tips of these crescents are plain (pls. 174d and 185b). Sor 1573 has a crescentic frame with horned animals ('wild goats') and birds ('cocks') at the tips; the central element is a female figure (pl. 185a). The female figure is in a squatting position. A central tab emerges from between her legs, possibly indicating childbirth. The female figure grasps the horned animal heads. The birds growing out of the horned animal heads are attached to the feather crown of the female figure. Sor 1341 has a crescentic frame with central rod ending in a human head (pl. 184a). Arms or tresses of hair touch the beards of the horned animals at the

³Note that here, as throughout this book, 'bronze' stands for copper or bronze. No analyses were made by Schmidt. Muscarella (1981a:337-38) specifically states laboratory analysis has determined that Sor 1207 is made of copper, not bronze.

crescent's tips. The horns of the animals curve back to the central rod and are supported by a double scroll.

27D.19. SYMBOL HEADS

The heads of the symbolic type pins are all made of bronze (pls. 174e, f and 175m). Sor 292 and Sor 1093:11 end in solid triangles surmounted by a disc-topped cylinder or by a small disc (pl. 174e, f). The triangles have studded edges and studded central division.

27D.20. 'HIDE' HEADS

All bronze and bronze/iron 'hide'-shaped heads are square-shaped with pawlike corners, which suggest that an animal hide may have served as the prototype for this motif. In the centers are many petaled rosettes in relief (pl. 184b-d).

27D.21. 'OPENWORK' HEAD

Only one pin with a square 'openwork' head has been retrieved from the sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri (Sor 1465, pl. 185d). Its bronze head is cast over an iron shank. The openworked design consists of a double-headed, horned genie grasping two lions at their throats. If the shank is placed downwards, the design is upside down, which confirms that in Iron Age Luristan pins were worn with their points upwards (cf. Jacobsthal 1956, figs. 33 and 335).

27D.22. UNCLASSIFIED

Sor 1525 consists of five miscellaneous bronze and iron pins too fragmentary to classify.

27E. IBEX HORN-SHAPED OBJECTS

The ibex horn-shaped objects (pl. 174g-k) are all made of bronze, except for Sor 1257:2 and 1676 which are manufactured from iron and lead (pl. 174k). These objects were found scattered throughout the building at Surkh Dum-i-Luri. A similar object was found at Tang-i Hammamlan (Thrane 1965:158, fig. 5). Sor 1676, made of lead, is tentatively classified within this group; although it is incomplete, it seems to carry the transverse ribs characteristic of ibex horns. In most bronze examples, the horns are simplified to a degree that makes them hard to recognize as ibex horns; they simply consist of a thin, flat bronze crescent folded in the center so as to suggest the sweep of a wild goat's horns (e.g., Sor 158, pl. 174h). On Sor 878 the horns have been given the notched outlines characteristic of the ibex (pl. 174i). These objects may well have been cut out of a bronze sheet, rather than cast. The custom of depositing token ibex horns in the temple of a (nature?) goddess has a long tradition in Iran. As early as the A1 phase of the acropolis at Susa (carbon-dated to 3143 ± 105 B.C.), red-and-black painted, notched horns of baked clay were deposited as votive gifts to Ninhursag, 'Lady of the Mountain', presumably out of gratitude for success in the chase or in the hopes that the goddess would grant such success (Stève and Gasche 1971:167, pl. 37:5-7). Among Iranian peoples of northwestern India one can still find remnants of the cult of a goddess that owned all ibexes and wild goats and was venerated on a steep mountain slope by hunters who brought her horns (Porada 1965a:44).

27F. ANIMAL FIGURINES

27F.1. QUADRUPEDS

Quadruped figurines, all made of bronze, occurred in great variety throughout all levels in the building at Surkh Dum-i-Luri (pls. 174l, m, 186b, and 187j).

27F.2. HORNED ANIMALS

27F.3. RECUMBENT HORNED ANIMALS

Horned animals, all made of bronze, account for the majority of the quadrupeds. Most of them are in a standing position (pls. 174n-r, 186a, e-f, h-l, 187b-d, f-h, m-q and 188d, e); only three are in a recumbent position (pls. 175a, b, 186m, and 188f). In considering this group of quadruped figurines one is struck by the great number of different styles. Very simplified or crude figurines occur together with more elaborate and detailed figurines in all levels. An example of a similar bronze quadruped was acquired by Sir Aurel Stein at Bataki, near Tepe Girairan (Stein 1940, pl. 15:4). The sherds collected and published from this site suggest a third millennium B.C. date, but the exact provenience of the figurine is unknown. On the grounds of their similarity to Iron Age animal pendants (see below), we suggest an Iron I-II date for this group of objects.

27F.4. BIRD

Sor 1040, a bird figurine, is made of bronze; this highly stylized figurine is tentatively classified as such (pl. 175c). Alternatively, we suggest that the object could have been used as a tool.

27G. PENDANTS

27G.1. MISCELLANEOUS

The miscellaneous bronze and lead pendants include a lead foot (Sor 893, pl. 175g) of a type known from the tombs at Khurvin (Vanden Berge 1968a, nos. 329-331), a bronze wire pendant (Sor 1618, pl. 188k) without any excavated parallels, and Sor 1785 which is described as a double band with both ends rolled; unfortunately this pendant was not drawn.

27G.2. ANIMALS

27G.2.1. Quadrupeds

27G.2.2. Horned

27G.2.3. Birds

27G.2.4. Head

The pendants are all made of bronze. Horned animals form the majority of animals portrayed. A doglike creature (Sor 617, pl. 187a), a hare (Sor 955, pl. 188f), two birds (Sor 1013 and 1033; pls. 175d-e and 188h, i), an enigmatic animal (snake?) (Sor 1081, pl. 188gh), and a bull's head (Sor 1318, pl. 175f) also are represented. All pendants are provided with a suspension loop, except for Sor 120 and Sor 955 (pls. 187k and 188f). Sor 120, with a perforation vertically through the body, resembles a laterally perforated horned animal pendant from Khurvin (Vanden Berghe 1968a, no. 348). Parallels excavated from Parthian graves in Dailaman indicate that such pendants were worn as decoration on men's belts, possibly to record (or to elicit) success in the chase (Sono and Fukai 1968: Hassami-mahale tomb 4; Hori 1981, fig. 3:14). Sor 497 is an animal pendant of unusual size; a ring is attached to the hindlegs, which means that the ibex was hanging down when worn as a pendant (pl. 188j). No excavated parallels are known. In view of the frequent use of the ibex protomes as whetstone handles, one wonders if the ring was attached to a whetstone. The bird pendants are provided with incisions indicating tails and wings. Sor 1013 (pls. 175e and 188h) also has a grid pattern below the body. The doglike pendant (Sor 980, pl. 174m) has a collar around its neck. The hare pendant (Sor 955, pl. 188f) has an oblong perforation and may have been part of a string of beads. The enigmatic animal pendant (Sor 1081, pl. 188g) has a curled end for suspension; at the other end there is a snakelike head. The bull-headed pendant (Sor 1318, pl. 175f) is provided with incisions depicting eyes, nose, and ears at one side; the back side only shows

some casting folds. Excavated parallels for bird pendants are known from Khurvin and Bard-i Bal. At Khurvin (Vanden Berghe 1968a: nos. 346 and 349) a figurine and a pendant were found; the pendant is laterally pierced through the neck. At Bard-i Bal, outside the tombs, a bird figurine was found (Vanden Berghe 1973a:48, pl. 23:3). The parallels give little information about the exact date for these pendants, but we may assume an Iron II date for all examples from Surkh Dum-i-Luri.

27H. HUMAN FIGURINES

The two human figurines made of bronze represent nude males. Sor 430 has a grotesquely large head (figured on full title page). Sor 1342 is more naturalistic; the nude male is here holding a harp and standing on a base, from which two rods project downwards to attach the figurine to a base probably of wood or of some other material that has since decayed (pl. 185c). Clear parallels for these human figurines are not known from excavations in Iran.

27I. MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

Among the miscellaneous metal objects from Surkh Dum-i-Luri are an iron clasp (Sor 337, pl. 175h), a hollow hemisphere with a tapered cylindrical shank above and below (Sor 404, pl. 175i), and a hooked pin driven through a bronze disc (Sor 1171, pl. 175j).

27J. TUBULAR STANDS

At Khatun Ban tomb 4 yielded two bronze tubular stands (Kha 53 and 54, pl. 175k, l). At the moment excavated standards are known from Bard-i Bal (Vanden Berghe 1973a:35, fig. 20:19; 24, fig. 11:51) and Tattulban (Vanden Berghe 1982:63, 66 and 67; figs. 28 and 29). The examples known from Bard-i Bal were found in reused Iron I-II tombs (tombs 17 and 68); the example found at Tattulban is dated by Vanden Berghe to terminal Iron II or probably Iron III. The pottery from tomb 4 at Khatun Ban is similar to the Bard-i-Bal pottery dated to Iron II (cf. ch. 25A.2.5, Kha 6 and 50). The tubular stands, thus, can be dated to Iron II.

CATALOG 27. IRON AGE CAST METAL OBJECTS

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Arealburial lev. or elev.</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mat.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
27A. WEAPONS							
27A.1. ADZES							
155a	Sor 198	1, 2B	6.5 x 3.6 x 3.2	bronze	Shaft-hole decorated with ribs, narrow blade widens out toward convex edge, fragment	—	—
—	Sor 470	1, 4, 3A-2A	3.8+ x 5.3	bronze	Blade fragment widening toward convex cutting edge	—	—
—	Sor 973	1N, 1	6.5 x 3.7+	bronze	Blade fragment widening toward convex cutting edge	—	—
—	Sor 1199	3, 3A	3.5+ x 2.9	bronze	Blade fragment widening toward convex cutting edge	—	—
—	Sor 1328	3/13, 2B	2.6 x 5.4+	bronze	Blade fragment widening toward convex cutting edge, but blade more narrow compared to Sor 470, 973, and 1199	—	—
27A.2. AXES							
27A.2.1. Large							
155b	Sor 976	1N, 2B	4.2 x 2.4+	bronze	Fragment of shaft-hole with rectangular grooved decoration	Moorey 1971a, nos. 35-36(?) Moorey 1971a, no. 29(?)	(?)-1000 B.C. ca. 2000 B.C.
155c	Sor 1606	1/3, 2B	4.5 x 2.2	bronze	Fragment of shaft-hole, lower and upper edge are strengthened by thickening, both sides show molded ridge from upper to lower edge	—	—
176a	Sor 1633	1/3, 2B	14.1 x 4.6 x 0.7	bronze	Spiked butt, four spikes protrude from the wide open mouth of a lion	Dossin 1962, pls. 13-14 Moorey 1971a, no. 20	ca. 1000 B.C. —
27A.2.2. Miniature							
155d	Sor 604	1-2, 2C	3.0+	bronze	Splayed blade only	—	—
176b	Sor 564	2, 2A	7.1 x 2.6 x 1.4	bronze	Spiked butt, four raised horizontal moldings end into conical points	—	—
176c	Sor 1500	10, 1	4.8 x 3.0 x 1.1	bronze	Lower edge of shaft-hole sharply cut away, molded collar along upper and lower edge, flanged butt with three horizontal moldings	Moorey 1971a, no. 22 Muscarella 1981a, no. 20	(?)-2000 B.C. (?)-2000 B.C.

Catalog 27. Iron Age Cast Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area/burial lev. or elev.</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mat.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
27A. WEAPONS (<i>cont.</i>)							
27A.3. DAGGERS							
27A.3.1. Bronze							
155e	Sor 1628	1/3, 2B	8.0+ x 3.8 x 1.6	bronze	Hilt fragment, flanged to take inlays, wedge-shaped pommel with rivet hole	Moorey 1971a, nos. 47-50 Dyson 1964b, fig. 2 Vanden Berghe 1973a, fig. 23:10	1200-800 B.C. Hasanlu IV Iron I-II
—	Sor 1786	(?), 3A-1	5.4	bronze	Hilt(?), double T part of hilt, both ends missing	—	—
155f	Sor 940	10, 1	5.0+ x 1.2	bronze	Hilt fragment, upper part tapers into saddle-shaped pommel	Moorey 1971a, nos. 51-52 Vanden Berghe 1973a, fig. 20:10	1200-800 B.C. Iron I-II
155g	Sor 1631	1/3, 2B	5.6+ x 3.6	bronze	Hilt fragment, solid grip, pommel divided into semicircular 'ears'	—	—
155h	Sor 339	1-2, 2A	44.3+ x 1.4 x 0.2	bronze	Blade with tang, broken tang square in section, slight midrib, blunt point	Ghirshman 1966, pl. 92: GTZ 230	1300-(?) B.C.
155i	Sor 445	1, 1	14.9+ x 2.9 x 0.7	bronze	Blade fragment, double ribs converge into high, rounded midrib	—	—
cf. 155i	Sor 343	1, 2B-A	5.6 x 1.3	bronze	Blade fragment, slight midrib, blunt point	—	—
cf. 155i	Sor 965	1-11, 2B	11.3+ x 1.7 x 0.2	bronze	Blade fragment, slight midrib, blunt point	—	—
155j	Sor 329	1-2, 2B-A	9.6 x 1.5 x 0.2	bronze	Blade fragment, slight midrib, blunt point	—	—
155k	Kha 55	x5, -0.75	22.3 x 2.6 x 0.4	bronze	Lanceolate blade and pommel, stepped shoulders, pommel with spike for attachment, found 6 cm from tang, rectangular in section	—	—
177a	Sor 1346	7N, 2B	29.4 x 2.0 x 0.2	bronze	Slender blade, blunt point, hilt with spatulate end and rectangular in section	—	—
177b	Sor 133	1, 2B	28.8+ x 4.0 x 0.9	bronze	Blade with broken tang, pronounced midrib, stepped shoulders	—	—
—	Sor 370	2, 1	4.0 x 2.6	bronze	Blade fragment, no midrib, point missing	—	—
120e	CS 479	H6, -2.25	26.4 x 3.5 x 0.8	bronze	Long, flat, tapered blade, transverse thickening on each side near handle end (guard?)	—	—

27A.3.2. Bronze/Iron

1551	Kha 68	x8, -0.70	4.2 x 4.5	br/ir	Blade with pommel, spike for attachment found 5 cm apart	—	—
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27A.3.3. Iron

—	Sor 28	5, 2A	5.6 x 0.8	iron	Slender blade, bent tang rectangular tin section	—	—
—	Sha 2	A, mds1	8.0+ x 1.9 x 0.6	iron	Lanceolate blade, midrib	—	—
155m	Sha 4	A, lo sl	9.2+ x 2.5 x 1.1+	iron	Biflange blade, conical hilt	—	—
156a	Kha 30	x2, -1.05	23.8 x 2.8 x 0.5	iron	Tapered shoulders, lanceolate blade, short tang rectangular in section	—	—
156b	Kha 64	x7, -0.65	27.2 x 3.0 x 0.9	iron	No midrib, angular shoulders, long rectangular tang with one rivet	—	—
—	Kha 31	x2, -1.05	10+	iron	Blade fragment	—	—

27A.4. SPEARHEADS

27A.4.1. Tanged Hilt

156c	Sor 262	17, 2B	11.1 x 3.1	bronze	Blunt pointed blade, broad flat midrib, broken tang with rivet hole	—	—
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27A.4.2. Socketed Hilt

177d	Sor 1117	10, 1	16.5+ x 2.5 x 1.3	iron	Ovate blade, low flat midrib, long socket expanding toward end	Vanden Berghe 1968a, pl. 27a	Iron III
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27A.5. ARROWHEADS

156d	Sor 212	1, 2, 3, 1	6.5+ x 2.2 x 0.2	bronze	Ovate blade, tip missing, tang rolled sheet, flat near blade	—	—
—	Sor 382	2, 2C-A	6.8 x 1.2	bronze	Ovate blade, tip missing, tang square in section with wedge-shaped point	—	—
—	CS 451	H6, -2.00	6.9 x 2.6 x 0.3	bronze	Ovate blade with low rounded midrib, bent tang square in section with wedge-shaped point	—	—
—	CS 464	H6, -1.45	7.1 x 2.8	bronze	Ovate blade, faint midrib, short tang	—	—
—	CS 465	H6, -1.45	7.2 x 2.4	bronze	Ovate blade, slight midrib	—	—
—	CS 466	H6, -1.45	7.4+ x 2.8	bronze	Ovate blade, slight midrib	—	—
156e	CS 674	1, 3A-2A	7.7 x 2.2	bronze	Ovate blade, low flat midrib, tang rectangular in section	—	—
—	Sor 211	1, 2, 3, 1	6.4 x 1.7 x 0.5	bronze	Ovate blade, high round midrib, tang square in section	—	—
—	Sor 217	1, 1	6.8+ x 1.7 x 0.5	bronze	Ovate blade, high round midrib tang square in section and pointed	—	—

Catalog 27. Iron Age Cast Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area/burial lev. or elev.</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mat.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
27A. WEAPONS (<i>cont.</i>)							
27A.5. ARROWHEADS (<i>cont.</i>)							
156f	Sor 354	1, 2B-A	6.6 x 1.7 x 0.2	bronze	Barbed ovate blade, slight midrib	—	—
—	Sor 487	2, 1	7.0 x 1.5 x 0.4	bronze	Ovate blade, high round midrib, a sharp decrease of thickness just below junction of tang and blade, tang square in section with tapered blade	—	—
—	Sor 517g	4, 2A-1	6.7+ x 0.4	bronze	Fragmentary blade, high rounded midrib, broken tang square in section	—	—
—	Sor 681	22, 1	4.9 x 1.1	bronze	Ovate blade, low flat midrib, tang circular in section	—	—
156g	Sor 840e	4, 2B	3.8+ x 1.0 x 0.6	bronze	Triangular blade, lozenge-shaped in section, round stem, broken tang square in section	—	—
156h	Sor 575	19, 21, 1	7.0 x 1.4 x 0.5	bronze	Deltoid blade, high round midrib, sharp decrease in thickness 9 mm below junction of tang and blade, tang square in section with tapered point	—	—
156i	Sor 1141	1N, 2B	9.3 x 2.0 x 0.5	bronze	Ovate blade, high round midrib, sharp decrease in thickness below junction of tang and blade, tang square in section with tapered point	—	—
156j	Sor 392	19, 1	10.1 x 1.5 x 0.5	bronze	Lanceolate blade, low flat midrib, tapered tang circular in sections	—	—
—	Sor 906	3, 1	5.9 x 1.7	bronze	Ovate blade, low flat midrib, tang rectangular in section with spatulate end	—	—
156k	CS 454	H6, -1.20	8.9 x 0.9	iron	Slender diamond-shaped blade, relatively long tang	—	—
156l	Sor 1095:7	3, 3A-2A	4.6 x 1.2 x 0.6	iron	Diamond-shaped blade, short tang	—	—
177c	Sor 1079	3, 3A-2A	6.2 x 0.2	bronze	Ovate blade, low flat midrib, tang square in section	—	—
—	Sor 1230	3, 2A	6.0+ x 2.6 x 0.8	iron	Ovate blade, slight midrib, broken tang	—	—
—	Sor 1684	9, 10, 3A	4.8 x 2.0 x 0.5	bronze	Ovate blade, slight midrib, broken tang rectangular in section	—	—
—	Sor 1790	(?), 3A-1	4.5 x 1.3 x 0.4	iron	Diamond-shaped blade, short tang circular in section	—	—
27A.6. MACEHEAD							
157a	Sor 1404	1/3, 2B	3.0 x 4.2 x 1.6	bronze	Squat globe with short cylindrical sockets on top and bottom	—	—

27A.7. BOW RING

157h	Sor 957	4, 1	5.7 x 2.5	iron	Finger shield against bow string	Stein 1940, pl. 25:2 Muscarella 1974a:80, fig. 36:195	Hasanlu(?) Dinkha II
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27B. TOOLS

27B.1. HANDLES

157b	Sor 535	1, 2, 3, 3A-1	7.2 x 5.0 x 0.5	bronze	Loop, middle part circular in section, both ends square in section	—	—
157c	Sor 520	4, 2A	4.5+ x 2.1	bronze	Slender cone, both ends broken	—	—
—	Sor 863	1-3, 2B	4.5	bronze	Flattened perforated ends, overlapping, circular in section, deformed handle or bracelet(?)	—	—
157d	Sor 1011	1-3, 2B	4.7	bronze	Rectangular fragment, on both sides spaces for inlays	—	—
157e	Sor 1211	3, 3A-2A	3.7	bronze	Vessel foot(?), stepped half rings above duck mask, groove in rear, traces of iron at top of groove	—	—
157f	Sor 439	4, 2B	3.2 x 1.0	br/ir	Bronze loop, iron rivets	—	—
157g	Sor 33	1, 1	10.2 x 3.9	br/ir	Iron rod, broader at one side, bronze cylinder encloses rod in the middle, cylinder has two grooves at one edge	—	—
—	Sor 1688	10, 3A	3.4	bronze	Rectangular in section, flat semi- circular end with perforation	—	—
177e	Sor 1035	3, 1	3.6	bronze	Recumbent lion, iron segment attached to rear by iron shank lengthwise through lion	—	—
177f	Sor 1263	9, 1	3.4 x 1.5	bronze	Ibex protomen, small horns, loop at one side, perforation through chest	—	—
27B.2. KNIVES							
—	CS 103	M7, -8.80	12.7 x 2.5 x 0.1	iron	Heavily corroded blade fragment, one cutting edge	—	—
—	KI 124	N, x1, -3.75	15.2 x 4.6 x 1.1	iron	Curved blade fragment	—	—
157i	Sor 237	1, 2B-A	5.1 x 1.0 x 0.3	bronze	Curved blade, concave edge blunt, both ends broken	—	—
—	Sor 1333	13, 1	8.7	iron	Slightly curved blade, no tang	—	—
157j	Sor 1354	1/3, 3A	7.9 x 3.9	bronze	Fragment, short blade, blunt point, tab may have formed guard	—	—
157k	Sor 1319b	9, 3A	8.5 x 1.5 x 0.4	iron	Curved blade, concave edge, blunt short tang	Ghirshman 1939, pl. 40: S 467; pl. 57:S 832 Muscarella 1974a, fig. 45:623 Deshayes 1960:2750	Sialk A, B Dinkha II 1400-1200 B.C.

Catalog 27. Iron Age Cast Metal Objects (*cont.*)

Plate	Site and obj. no.	Area/burial lev. or elev.	Dimensions in cm	Mat.	Description	Reference	Period
27B. TOOLS (<i>cont.</i>)							
27B.2. KNIVES (<i>cont.</i>)							
—	Sor 1406	1/3, 2B	—	iron	Curved blade	—	—
—	Sor 1795	(?), 3A-1	7.9	iron	Blade fragment	—	—
1571	KI 114	M, -2.35	13.5 x 2.3 x 0.4	iron	Blade fragment with rivet, one cutting edge	—	—
cf. 1571	KI 118	N, pit, -3.75	6.7+ x 2.1 x 0.8	iron	Top only, two rivets	—	—
27B.3. SOCKETS							
157m	Sor 450	1, 2B-1	3.2 x 2.0	bronze	Plain sides	—	—
157n	Sor 1334	13, 1	2.2 x 2.8	bronze	Central groove, one edge serrated	—	—
27B.4. SPATULAE, LADLES, AND SPOONS							
158a	Sor 599	KG2, 1	6.6 x 0.2	bronze	Spatula: shank with spatulate end	—	—
cf. 158a	Sor 585	21, 1	8.3 x 0.2	bronze	Spatula: shank with spatulate end	—	—
cf. 158a	Sor 706f	3, 4, 2B-1	4.7 x 0.3	bronze	Spatula: shank with spatulate end	—	—
cf. 158a	Sor 1550	1/7/9, 2B	14.5	iron	Spatula: broken shank with spatulate end	—	—
158b	Sor 639	1-2, 2C	7.2 x 0.3	bronze	Spatula: shank square in section, spatulate end	—	—
158c	Sor 817	3, 2A-1	6.1 x 0.3	bronze	Spatula: bent shank with spatulate end	—	—
158d	Sor 1138	1N, 2B	7.5 x 3.0 x 0.4	bronze	Spatula: shank square in section, broad spatulate end	—	—
158e	Sor 1315:4	9, 11, 3A	3.5 x 0.5	bronze	Spatula: shank square in section	—	—
158f	Sor 1402	1/3, 2B	7.7	bronze	Spatula: shank with spatulate end, sheet wrapped around as handle(?)	—	—
—	Sor 1512:2	1(?), 3A-2B	2.3+	bronze	Spoon with flat handle	—	—
158g	Sor 874	1, 1	11.7 x 0.9	iron	Spatula: shank square in section, spatulate end	—	—
—	Sor 1183	3, 2B	11.2	iron	Spatula: shank with fragmentary spatulate end	—	—
—	Sor 1323:5	9, 3A	5.5	iron	Spatula on oval	—	—
—	Sor 1544	1/7/9, 2B	1) 6.6 2) 5.1	iron	Spatulae: two shanks with spatulate ends	—	—
—	Sor 1652	1/2, 3A	6.0	iron	Spatula: shank with knobbed end and spatulate end	—	—

158h	Sor 225	1, 1	6.5 x 4.1	iron	Ladle: rectangular spoon with handle, handle circular in section	—	—
158i	Sor 1470	2/23, 2C	16.3 x 3.1	iron	Spatula: shank with broad rectangular spatulate end	—	—
158j	Sha 9	A, mdsI	8.1 x 0.8	iron	Spoon: one end spoon, other end hand-shaped and pierced	Vanden Berghe 1964, no. 325	—
27B.5. CHISELS							
—	Sha 35	B, x3, -0.50	6.9+ x 1.0 x 0.6	iron	One end broken, other end flattened, rectangular in section	—	—
158k	Sor 1225a	3, 3A-1	5.6 x 1.1	bronze	Flaring end with convex cutting edge, shank square in section	—	—
158l	Sor 1512:7	1(?), 3A-2B	10.7 x 0.7	bronze	Shank square in section	—	—
cf. 158l	Sor 236	1, 2B-A	8.8 x 0.7	bronze	Two chisel ends, one end split along both sides	—	—
158m	Sor 1089	3, 3A-2A	6.1	iron	Rectangular in section	—	—
—	Sor 1108:7	1, 7, 1	—	iron	—	—	—
27B.6. NEEDLES AND AWL							
158n	Sor 1221:1	3, 2B-A	12.0	bronze	Needle, circular in section, one end pointed, other end with incision for a thread	—	—
158o	Sor 1220	1-3, 2B-A	6.7 x 0.3	bronze	Needle, circular in section, one end pointed, other end eyed	Vanden Berghe 1972, fig. 11:42-43 Vanden Berghe 1973a, fig. 23:12-14	Iron I-II Iron I-II
cf. 158o	Sor 380	3, 2C-A	11.77 x 0.3	bronze	Needle, circular in section, one end pointed, other end eyed	—	—
cf. 158o	Sor 541	4, 2B	6.1	bronze	Needle, circular in section, one end pointed, other end bifurcated (eye probably broken)	—	—
—	Sor 1403	1/3, 2B	1.8	iron	Awl, shank square in section, pointed at either end	—	—
27B.7. BELL CLAPPERS							
159a	Sor 150	4, 2B-1	3.0 x 2.6	bronze	Clapper(?) cone with irregular surface, perforated top	Moorey 1971a, no. 153	—
159b	Sor 870	1N, 2B	3.0 x 1.8	bronze	Fruit cage with eight bars, knob at bottom, suspension loop on top	de Schauensee and Dyson 1983, fig. 19b, 4	Hasanlu IV
27B.8. HAMMER							
159c	Sor 228	1/2, 2C	5.8 x 4.6	bronze	Massive trunk, slightly curved sides, hammering surface splayed outwards and slightly convex	—	—

Catalog 27. Iron Age Cast Metal Objects (*cont.*)

Plate	Site and obj. no.	Area/burial lev. or elev.	Dimensions in cm	Mat.	Description	Reference	Period
27B. TOOLS (<i>cont.</i>)							
27B.9. WEIGHT							
159d	Sor 37	1, 1	3.9 x 1.5 x 1.1	bronze	Truncated cone, 32.3 gm	—	—
27B.10. TWEEZERS							
159e	Sor 941	10, 1	5.9	bronze	—	Ghirshman 1966, fig. 55: GTZ 30	1300-(?) B.C.
cf. 159e	Sor 1678	1/9/11, 3A	7.2	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1512:8	1(?), 3A-2B	—	bronze	—	—	—
159f	Sor 779	18ff, 1	7.0 x 1.9	iron	Forked instrument or ibex horns(?), shank rectangular in section diverg- ing into two prongs	—	—
27B.11. CYLINDERS							
159g	Sor 1075	3, 3A-2A	2.9 x 1.5	iron	Corroded perforation	—	—
cf. 159g	Sor 1322	9, 3A	3.0 x 1.2	iron	Corroded perforation	—	—
27B.12. RODS AND LUMPS							
—	ChAs 5	A, —	—	iron	Fragments	—	—
—	CS 43	M7, -8.00	7.3 x 2.0 x 0.8	iron	Lump	—	—
159h	CS 400	I7, -3.50	5.8 x 1.8	bronze	Curved piece with attached ring and transverse hook	—	—
—	CS 438	H7, -1.20	7.4 x 0.4	iron	Rod circular in section	—	—
—	CS 452	H6, -1.20	4.3 x 0.3	bronze	Thin flat rod with bent end	—	—
—	CS 462	H6, -1.45	—	br/ir	Numerous rods	—	—
—	CS 463	H6, -1.45	—	br/ir	Numerous rods	—	—
159i	CS 467	H6, -1.45	9.2 x 0.1	bronze	Sinuuous rod with flat raised head: serpent(?)	—	—
159j	CS 468	H6, -1.45	12.9 x 1.3	iron	Sinuuous rod, with flat raised head: serpent(?)	—	—
—	Sha 33	B, x2, -0.85	—	iron	Rods: fragments, oval in section, cloth impressions(?)	—	—
—	Sha 40a	B, x3, -0.50	—	iron	Fragments	—	—
—	Sor 505	19, 1	9.1 x 0.5	bronze	Rod rectangular in section	—	—
—	Sor 531	4, 2A	7.1 x 1.3	bronze	Rod rounded in section, thickened end	—	—
—	Sor 660	1, 3A	4.9 x 0.5	bronze	Rod rectangular in section	—	—

159k	Sor 1060	3, 3A-2A	7.7	bronze	Rod circular in section, curving and swelling into a squared end: horn(?)	—	—
—	Sor 1371	1/3, 2B	16.6	iron	Rod square in section	—	—
—	Sor 1425	1/3, 2B	6.1	bronze	Rod, one end square in section, other end circular in section	—	—
—	Sor 1479	2/23, 2C	3.3	bronze	Lump	—	—
—	Sor 1512:3	1(?), 3A-2B	6.8 x 0.6	iron	Rod	—	—
—	Sor 1512:5	1(?), 3A-2B	8.0 x 0.6	iron	Rod	—	—

27C. ORNAMENTS

27C.1. EARRINGS

27C.1.1. Circular in Section

—	Sha 19	A, mds1	1.3 x 0.2	bronze	Grooved wire, open hoop	—	—
159l	Sor 233	1-2, 2A	1.8 x 0.6	bronze	Band, one end square, other end rounded	—	—
159m	Sor 685	1, 2C-B	1.8	bronze	Ends touch	—	—
159n	Sor 606	1-2, 2C	1.5	bronze	Rounded ends	—	—
159o	Sor 997	1-3, 2B	1.5	bronze	—	—	—
159p	Sor 1015	1-3, 2B	1.6	bronze	Pointed ends	—	—
159q	Sor 220	1, 1	1.8	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1471	2/23, 2C	1.3	bronze	Ends touch, slightly deformed	—	—
—	Sor 1637	1/3, 2B	1.6	bronze	Ends touch	—	—
—	Sor 1656:1	1/2, 3A	1.5 x 0.7	bronze	Band, slightly overlapping	—	—

27C.1.2. Spirally Coiled

159r	Sor 281	4, 2A	1.7	bronze	Band, one end squared, other end pointed	—	—
159s	Sor 671	1, 3A	1.5	bronze	Three times spiraled	—	—
159t	Sor 722	1-2, 2C	1.3	bronze	Three times spiraled	—	—

27C.1.3. Tapered Hoops

159u	Sor 985	1, 2B-A	2.0 x 0.3	bronze	Circular in section	—	—
160j	Sor 175	4, 6, 2B-1	2.0 x 0.5	silver	Oval in section	—	—
cf. 160j	Sor 215	1, 1	1.8 x 0.2	silver	Oval in section	—	—
160k	Sor 616	1-2, 2C	1.1 x 0.2	silver	Oval in section, ends slightly overlap	—	—
160l	Zar 2	x1, -0.80	1.7 x 1.5 x 1.0	silver	Coil and ring, pointed ends	—	—
—	Zar 3	x1, -0.80	1.0 x 0.9 x 0.7	silver	Flat band curled back on self to loop	—	—
160m	Sor 300	4, 2B-A	1.7 x 0.4	lead	Slightly deformed, circular in section	—	—

Catalog 27. Iron Age Cast Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area/burial lev. or elev.</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mat.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
27C. ORNAMENTS (<i>cont.</i>)							
27C.1. EARRINGS (<i>cont.</i>)							
27C.1.4. Boat-Shaped or Hooked							
159v	Sor 1598	1/3, 2B	2.0	bronze	Crescent, grooved in- and outside, one end looped, other end covered with rust from iron object(?)	—	—
159w	Sor 984	1, 2B-A	1.8	bronze	Thickened loop with three knobs	—	—
160a	Sor 1014	1-3, 2B	1.8	bronze	One end thickened, other end pointed	—	—
160d	Sor 321	1, 2B-A	3.4 x 2.8	iron	Curved band, grooved back, looped end	—	—
cf. 160d	Sor 790	1N, 2B-A	3.4	iron	Curved band, looped end broken	—	—
160e	Sor 369	2, 1	3.6 x 1.5	iron	Curved band, double grooved back, looped end	—	—
—	Sor 1639	1/3, 2B	2.3	iron	Fragment described as 'hook ring'	—	—
27C.1.5. Open Hoops with Globules							
160b	Sor 1518	1(?), 3A-2B	2.1	bronze	One end with two grooves, other end pointed	—	—
160c	ChJal 1	x1, -0.70	4.1 x 0.3	bronze	Open hoop, one end with three globes	Vanden Berghe 1964, no. 284 de Waele 1982, no. 356	— 1000-(?) B.C.
cf. 160c	ChJal 2	x1, -0.70	3.7 x 0.3	bronze	Two exx., open hoops with three globes on one end	—	—
27C.1.6. Knobbed							
160f	Sor 700	4, 2B-A	—	iron	Loop with knobs inner and outer edge (five and twelve respectively), looped end	—	—
160g	Sor 788	1, 3A-2A	3.8	iron	Loop with nine knobs, looped end	—	—
—	Sor 1022	1, 3A-1	3.1	iron	Loop with twelve knobs, looped end missing	—	—
160h	Sor 1049	3, 2B	2.3	iron	Loop with seven knobs, looped end	—	—
160i	Sor 1506	1, 3A-1	3.0	iron	Loop with eight knobs, looped end	—	—
cf. 160i	Sor 70	7N, 1	3.5 x 2.4 x 0.7	iron	Loop with ten knobs, looped end missing	—	—
cf. 160i	Sor 438	4, 2B	2.3 x 2.2 x 0.8	iron	Loop with seven knobs, looped end	—	—
cf. 160i	Sor 1231	3, 3A-2A	2.8	iron	Loop with eight knobs, looped ends	—	—

—	Sor 1098	3, 3A-2A	3.8	iron	Corroded, loop with knobs, looped end	—	—
—	Sor 1285	3, 3A-2A	2.7	iron	Loop with knobs	—	—
—	Sor 1677	1/9/11, 3A	2.3	iron	Scalloped loop (crescent)	—	—

27C.2. FINGER RINGS

27C.2.1. Closed Hoops

160n	Sor 603	1-2, 2C	2.4 x 0.3	bronze	Tapered ends	—	—
cf. 160n	Sor 263	6, 1	2.1 x 0.4	bronze	Ends join, one end cut, other end plain	—	—
cf. 160n	Sor 654	1, 3A	2.5 x 0.4	bronze	Cut ends touch	—	—
cf. 160n	Sha 18	A, mds1	2.4 x 0.2	bronze	Circular in section	—	—
160o	Sor 814	3, 2A-1	2.3 x 0.3	bronze	Cut ends touch	—	—
160p	Sor 864	1-3, 2B	3.0 x 0.8	bronze	Closed	—	—
—	Sor 1498	2/12, 2C	2.4	bronze	Cut ends nearly touch	—	—
160q	Sor 966	1-11, 2B	2.4 x 0.2	bronze	Ends conventionalized heads(?), rectangular in section	—	—
160r	Sor 1094a	3, 3A-2A	2.2	bronze	Molded	—	—
160w	Sor 381	2, 2C-A	2.6 x 0.5	iron	Closed	—	—
—	Sor 1335	13, 1	2.5	bronze	Solid, oval in section	—	—

27C.2.2. Overlapped Hoops

—	Sha 24	B, x1, -0.50	2.0 x 0.5	bronze	Wire circlet, ends overlap	—	—
160s	Sor 141	4, 2B-1	2.3 x 0.2	bronze	Oval in section	—	—
cf. 160s	Sor 388	2, 2C-A	2.2 x 0.2	bronze	—	—	—
160t	Sor 174	4, 6, 2B-1	2.1 x 0.9	bronze	Oval in section, one end cut, other end pointed	—	—
cf. 160t	Sor 587	21, 1	2.4	bronze	Circular in section, pointed ends	Vanden Berghe 1973a, fig. 11:55	Iron I-II
160u	Sor 795	1N, 2B-A	2.7 x 0.4	bronze	One end cut, other end tapered	—	—
cf. 160u	Sor 773	24, 1	2.0 x 0.4	bronze	One end cut, other end spatulate	—	—
—	Sor 1151:1	1, 3A-2A	2.0	bronze	Pointed ends	—	—
—	Sor 1314	9/11, 3A	2.5	bronze	Oval in section, cut ends	—	—
—	Sor 1321	9, 3A	2.3	bronze	Circular in section	—	—
—	Sor 1366	1/3, 3A	2.1	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1467	2, 2C	2.1	bronze	Convex in section	—	—
—	Sor 1472	2, 2C	2.1	bronze	One end cut, other end pointed, circular in section	—	—
—	Sor 1615	1/3, 3A	2.5	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1679	1/9/11, 3A	2.7	bronze	Pointed ends	—	—

27C.2.3. Zoomorphic Terminals

160v	Sor 1509	1/22, 3A-2C	2.3	bronze	Convex in section, snake biting its tail	—	—
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Catalog 27. Iron Age Cast Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area/burial lev. or elev.</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mat.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
27C. ORNAMENTS (<i>cont.</i>)							
27C.2. FINGER RINGS (<i>cont.</i>)							
27C.2.4. Unclassified							
—	Sor 5	5, 1	2.5 x 0.6	bronze	One end twisted, both ends slightly broadened	—	—
—	Sor 483b	2, 1	3.1 x 0.7	iron	Heavily corroded	—	—
—	Sor 621	1-2, 2C	2.2	bronze	Circular in section, tapered ends	—	—
—	Sor 1206	3, 3A	2.0	bronze	One end broad, plano-convex in section	—	—
—	Sor 1526	8(?), 1	2.7	bronze	Oval in section, one end pointed, other end spatulate	—	—
27C.3. TORQUES							
160x	Sor 1391	1/3, 2B	20.5	bronze	Wire, both ends hooked	Muscarella 1974a, fig. 27:1039	Dinkha II
						Muscarella 1974a, fig. 16:1037	Dinkha III
161a	Qal 1	—, surf.	15.2 x 0.5	bronze	Circular in section, both ends hooked	—	—
27C.4. BRACELETS							
27C.4.1. Open Hooks							
27C.4.1.1. Plain Ends							
—	Sor 56	IH, 1	3.7 x 0.4	bronze	Blunt ends	—	—
—	Sor 13	4, 1	3.9 x 0.4	bronze	One end broken	—	—
161b	Sor 223	1, 1	4.5 x 0.2	bronze	Oval shape	—	—
cf. 161b	S Gor 1	cmty	4.3 x 0.3	bronze	Circular in section	—	—
—	Sor 226	1, 1	—	bronze	Irregular shape	—	—
161c	Sor 243:2	1, 11, 1	5.1 x 0.2	bronze	Oval shaped	—	—
161d	Sor 243:3	1, 11, 1	3.1 x 0.3	bronze	Middle part with thin section, both ends thickened	—	—
—	Sor 298:3	4, 2B-A	5.0 x 0.3	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 360:4	1, 2B-A	3.3 x 0.2	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 441	4, 2B	4.1 x 0.4	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 509	4, 2B	3.5 x 0.2	bronze	End slightly spatulate	—	—

—	Sor 557	4, 2B-A	8.0	bronze	—	—
161e	Sor 597	KG1, 1	3.8 x 0.4	bronze	Middle part thickened	—
—	Sor 613	1-2, 2C	5.4 x 0.2	bronze	Oval shape	—
—	Sor 658:3	1, 3A	3.7 x 0.3	bronze	—	—
—	Sor 669	1, 3A	4.4 x 0.4	bronze	—	—
161f	Sor 1006	3, 3A	3.8	bronze	Broken, one end split	—
—	Sor 1634	1/3, 2B	—	bronze	—	—
—	Sor 1635	1/3, 2B	4.6	bronze	Open hoop, circular in section	—
—	Kha 10	x1, —	4.3	bronze	(= Kha 14)	—
—	Kha 14	x1, —	4.3	bronze	(= Kha 10)	—
—	Sha 32	B, x2, —	10.7 x 0.8	iron	Oval shape	—
161g	Sor 144	6, 1	6.7 x 0.7	iron	—	—
—	Sor 176	4, 6, 2B-1	4.2 x 0.7	iron	—	—
—	Sor 218	1, 1	4.7 x 0.4	iron	—	—
161h	Sor 227	1, 1	6.6 x 0.5	iron	Oval shape	—
—	Sor 361	1, 2B-A	4.7 x 0.6	iron	Ends almost touch	—
—	Sor 373	2, 1	5.8 x 0.5	iron	Oval shape	—
161i	Sor 1096:1	3, 3A-2A	6.2 x 0.5	iron	—	—
—	Sor 1096:2	3, 3A-2A	—	iron	—	—

27C.4.1.2. One End Cut or Thickened, Other End Pointed

161j	Sor 243:1	1, 11, 1	5.2 x 0.4	bronze	—	—
161k	Sor 496	19, 1	(?) x 0.5	iron	Irregular shape	—
—	Sor 504	10, 1	5.6 x 0.3	bronze	Oval shape	—
—	Sor 718	1-2, 2C	4.9 x 0.6	iron	—	—
—	Sor 936	11N, 1	(?) x 0.3	bronze	Irregular shape	—
—	Sor 1010:1	1-3, 2B	5.0 x 0.3	bronze	Ends almost touch	—
—	Sor 1010:2	1-3, 2B	3.1 x 0.3	bronze	—	—
—	Sor 1411	1/3, 2B	4.5	iron	—	—

27C.4.1.3. Slightly Flanged Ends

161l	KI 83	J, x1(?), -1.75	6.7 x 0.7	bronze	—	—
—	Sor 213	1-3, 1	5.3 x 0.4	bronze	—	—
161m	Sor 526	1, 3A-2A	4.4 x 0.4	bronze	Bent to oval or part of chain	—
—	Sor 658:1	1, 3A	3.9 x 0.4	bronze	—	—
—	Sor 687	22, 1	3.9 x 0.4	bronze	—	—
—	Sor 709	3, 4, 2B-1	(?) x 0.4	bronze	Fragment	—
—	Sor 938	10, 1	6.4 x 0.5	bronze	Fragment	—
—	Sor 747	1N, 2B	4.1 x 0.4	bronze	Slightly oval, ends almost touch	—
—	Sor 880	1N, 1	6.3 x 0.6	bronze	Ends touch	—
161n	Sor 371	2, 1	7.9 x 1.1	iron	Slightly oval	—
—	Sor 483a	2, 1	5.3 x 0.4	iron	Slightly oval	—

Catalog 27. Iron Age Cast Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Arealburial lev. or elev.</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mat.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
27C. ORNAMENTS (<i>cont.</i>)							
27C.4. BRACELETS (<i>cont.</i>)							
27C.4.1.4. <i>Cut Ends</i>							
—	Kha 57	x6, -0.60	11.0 and 10.4	iron	Two exx.	—	—
—	Sor 298:1	4, 2B-A	4.9 x 0.3	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 411	4, 2B	8.6 x 0.6	bronze	Encircling Sor 410 (whetstone), probably the ring of this tool	—	—
—	Sor 456a	1, 3A-2A	4.4 x 0.4	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 456b	1, 3A-2A	5.3 x 0.4	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 512	4, 2B	5.4 x 0.5	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 546	4, 2A	5.3 x 0.3	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 549	4, 2B-A	4.4	iron	—	—	—
—	Sor 559	1, 2, 3, 3A-1	4.8	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 576	19, 21, 1	4.2 x 0.3	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 586	19, 21, 1	(?) x 0.3	bronze	Irregular shape	—	—
—	Sor 697	4, 2B-A	4.4 x 0.4	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 715	1-2, 2C	(?) x 0.4	bronze	Irregular shape	—	—
162a	Sor 838	4, 2B	5.7 x 0.7	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 843	10, 1	5.5 x 0.4	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 907	3, 2B-1	6.0 x 0.4	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1151:2	1, 3A-2A	3.6	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1187	3, 3A	4.2	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1320	9, 3A	5.2	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1385	1/3, 2B	5.9	bronze	—	—	—
27C.4.1.5. <i>Plano-Convex in Section</i>							
162b	Sor 448	1, 1	4.7 x 0.5	bronze	Slightly deformed	—	—
—	Sor 1194	3, 3A	4.7	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1687	9, 10	4.2	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1693	(?), 1	11.2	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1484	2/23, 2C	4.4	iron	—	—	—
162c	Zar 7	NW th, W end	6.7 x 0.6	bronze	—	—	—
162d	Sor 160	6, 2B	7.6 x 1.8 x 1.1	iron	—	—	—

27C.4.1.6. *Square in Section*

162e	Sor 534	1, 2, 3, 3A-1	5.1 x 0.4	bronze	One end cut, other end spatulate	—	—
—	Sor 1568	1/7/9, 2B	3.9	bronze	Spatulate ends	—	—
162f	Sor 908	3, 2B-1	5.1	iron	Cut ends	—	—

27C.4.2. *Open Band*

162g	Sor 437	4, 2B	1.1 x 0.3	bronze	Fragment, three grooves separated by solid raised segment	Vanden Berghe 1973a, pl. 20:3	Terminal Iron I
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27C.4.3. *Overlapped Hoops*27C.4.3.1. *Plain Ends*

—	CS 460	H6, -1.45	4.1 x 0.5	bronze	Overlapping and knotted(?)	—	—
—	Kha 35	x2, -1.05	7.8	iron	Two exx.	—	—
162h	Sor 360:3	1, 2B-A	4.1 x 0.5	bronze	Oval shape	—	—
162i	Sor 61	7N, 1	5.3 x 0.5	iron	—	—	—
cf. 162j	Kha 69a, b	x8, -0.70	8.1	iron	Two exx.	—	—
cf. 162j	Sha 6	A, 1/3 (slope)	5.6 x 0.7	iron	—	—	—
—	Sor 645	1-2, 2C	3.1 x 0.4	bronze	One end broken	—	—
—	Sor 723	1-2, 2C	4.6 x 0.2	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1437	3/13, 2B	3.1	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1452	3/13, 2B	4.2	bronze	—	—	—

27C.4.3.2. *Cut Ends*

162j	Sha 3	A, lower slope	5.2 x 0.7	bronze	Circular in section	—	—
162k	Sor 921	23, 24, 1	5.6 x 0.5	bronze	—	—	—
162l	Sor 1057	3, 1	3.5 x 0.4	bronze	Ends provided with small knobs (corrosion?)	—	—
—	Sor 1279:1	3, 2B	—	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1279:2	3, 2B	—	bronze	Ends flattened, oval and plano-convex in section	—	—

27C.4.4. *Twisted Hoops*

162m	CS 444	H11, -10.40	3.2	bronze	Ends closed but not joined	—	—
162n	CS 1396	1/3, 2B	6.3	bronze	Twisted hoop, ends squared	—	—
cf. 162n	Sor 566	2, 2A(?)	4.5	bronze	Open hoop	Vanden Berghe 1973a, pl. 20:3 Muscarella 1974a, fig. 11:466	Terminal Iron I Dinkha III

Catalog 27. Iron Age Cast Metal Objects (*cont.*)

Plate	Site and obj. no.	Area/burial lev. or elev.	Dimensions in cm	Mat.	Description	Reference	Period
27C. ORNAMENTS (<i>cont.</i>)							
27C.4. BRACELETS (<i>cont.</i>)							
27C.4.5. Zoomorphic Terminals							
163a	Sor 881	1N, 1	5.0 x 0.6	bronze	One end pointed, other end, snake head, indicated by two incised lines and small hole	—	—
—	Sor 829	4, 2B-1	(?) x 0.9	bronze	Fragment, terminal with ibex head preserved only, ears, eyes, and muzzle indicated	—	—
177g	Sor 1274	3-4, 2B	6.6 x 0.6	bronze	Open ends terminate into ibex heads: long ears, eyes, and muzzles indicated	Vanden Berghe 1973a, fig. 11:52	Iron I-II
178a	Sor 1273	3-4, 2B	6.7 x 0.7	bronze	Two ibex heads join at muzzles, long ears, eyes, and muzzle indicated	—	—
cf. 178a	Sor 1669	1/9/11, 3A	3.2 x 0.3	bronze	Two ibex heads join at muzzles, long ears, eyes indicated	—	—
—	Sor 1363	1/3, 3A	6.9 x 0.5	bronze	Fragment, long ears, eyes, and muzzle indicated	—	—
178b	Sor 1395	1/3, 2B	6.5 x 0.5	bronze	Ibex head, long ears, and eyes indicated, joined to its hoofs	—	—
178c	Sor 1632	1/3, 2B	8.2 x 0.5	bronze	Both ends terminate into protomes of highly stylized animals	Muscarella 1981a, no. 19	—
—	Sor 1737a	—, 3A-1	—	bronze	Ends in ibex head	—	—
—	Sor 1737b	—, 3A-1	—	bronze	Ends in lion(?) head	—	—
—	Sor 1802	(?), 3A-1	3.3 x 0.8	bronze	Fragment with ibex head, long ears, eyes, and muzzle indicated	—	—
27C.4.6. Anthropomorphic Terminals							
163b	Sor 1623	1/3, 2B	6.7 x 0.5	bronze	Fragment, plano-convex in section, preserved end terminates into human head	—	—
27C.4.7. Heavy Open Hoops							
163c	Kha 37	x3, -1.15	a) 10.7 b) 10.6	bronze	Two exx., tapered squared ends, herringbone incisions at ends	Vanden Berghe 1973b:27-28	Iron II
27C.4.8. Unclassified							
—	Kha 52	x4, -0.85	6.5	iron	—	—	—
—	Kha 65	x7, -0.65	—	iron	Fragments of three exx.	—	—

—	Sor 360:1, 2	1, 2B-A	—	bronze	Two fragments, circular in section	—	—
—	Sor 1094b	3, 3A-2A	—	bronze	Eleven bracelets and rings, only one drawn (cf. Sor 1094a), one with snake head, one with ringed squared ends, one rectangular in section	—	—
—	Sor 1170	3, 2B	4.3	bronze	One end square, other end spatulate	—	—
—	Sor 1180	1/3, 3A	6.4	bronze	Oval in section, flattened end	—	—
—	Sor 1234	3, 3A-2A	—	bronze	Twelve rings, band and wire	—	—
—	Sor 1235	3, 3A-2A	—	iron	Six rings, circular in section	—	—
—	Sor 1243	13, 1	3.9	bronze	Rounded ends	—	—
—	Sor 1256	7, 2B-A	—	bronze	Two rings	—	—
—	Sor 1283	3, 2B-A	—	bronze	One end cut	—	—
—	Sor 1386	1/3, 2B	3.6	bronze	One end broad	—	—
—	Sor 1388	1/3, 2B	4.4	bronze	One end flat, other end cut	—	—
—	Sor 1397	1/3, 2B	—	bronze	Eleven exx., cut or pointed ends, two interlocked	—	—
—	Sor 1448	3/13, 2B	4.0	bronze	One end pointed, other end rounded, circular in section	—	—
—	Sor 1455	3/13, 2B	4.3	bronze	Rounded ends	—	—
—	Sor 1462	2/3, 3	—	bronze	Three exx., circular in section	—	—
—	Sor 1513	1(?), 3A-2B	—	br/ir	Rings	—	—

27C.5. TACKS

163d	Sor 214	1, 1	1.8 x 1.4	bronze	Flat disc head	—	—
163e	Sor 291	4/5, 2B	3.0 x 1.3	bronze	Hemispherical head, bent shank	Muscarella 1974a, fig. 36:1007 Goff 1978, fig. 14:40	Dinkha II
cf. 163e	Sor 194	7N, 2B-1	3.2 x 1.6	bronze	Hemispherical head, bent shank	—	—
cf. 163e	Sor 299:4	4, 2B-A	1.9+ x 2.5+	bronze	Hemispherical head, shank broken	—	—
cf. 163e	Sor 920e	3, 2B-1	2.5+ x 1.3	bronze	Hemispherical head, bent shank	—	—
cf. 163e	Sor 986	1, 2B-A	1.9 x 1.4	bronze	Hemispherical head, shank broken(?)	—	—
cf. 163e	Sor 1029a	1, 3A-1	0.9+ x 1.4	bronze	Hemispherical head, shank broken	—	—
cf. 163e	Sor 1047	3, 2B	4.1+ x 2.4	bronze	Hemispherical head, heavily deformed	—	—
163f	Sor 920f	3, 2B-1	1.1+ x 1.9	bronze	Flat head, sharply bent shank	—	—
—	Sor 1287	7, 2B-A	3.2	bronze	Hemispherical head, shank square in sect.	—	—

27C.6. BUTTONS

27C.6.1. Cross-Shaped

163g	Sor 918	3, 2B-1	2.4 x 0.5	bronze	Loop on back	—	—
cf. 163g	Sor 138	4, 2A	1.9 x 0.6	bronze	Loop on back	—	—
cf. 163g	Sor 619	1-2, 2C	1.9 x 0.5	bronze	Perforated disc on back	—	—

27C.6.2. Hemispherical

27C.6.2.1. *Small Loops*

163h	Sor 357	1, 2B-A	1.2 x 0.5	bronze	—	—	—
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Catalog 27. Iron Age Cast Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Arealburial lev. or elev.</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mat.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
27C. ORNAMENTS (<i>cont.</i>)							
27C.6. BUTTONS (<i>cont.</i>)							
27C.6.2. Hemispherical (<i>cont.</i>)							
27C.6.2.1. Small Loops (<i>cont.</i>)							
cf. 163h	Sor 143a	6, 1	3.1 x 0.9	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 163h	Sor 481	2, 2C-1	1.1 x 0.6	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 163h	Sor 664f	1, 3A	2.5 x 0.4	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 163h	Sor 729	1-2, 2C	1.3 x 0.5	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 163h	Sor 740	1(?), 3A	2.2 x 0.6	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 163h	Sor 1007	1-3, 2B	1.5 x 0.7	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 163h	Sor 1029b	1, 3A-1	1.2 x 0.5	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 163h	Sor 1097:3	3, 3A-2A	1.8 x 0.6	bronze	—	—	—
163i	Sor 868	1-3, 2B	1.4 x 0.6	bronze	Two exx.	—	—
163j	Sor 888	1, 2	2.2 x 0.6	bronze	—	Ghirshman 1939, pl. 56:S 819a Muscarella 1974a, fig. 32:1005	Sialk B Dinkha II
163o	Qum 10	A, —	2.4 x 0.6	bronze	Pierced rectangular loop in concave side	—	—
cf. 163o	Sha 5	A, lower	2.6 x 0.9	bronze	Pierced rectangular loop in concave side	—	—
cf. 163o	Sha 29	B, x2, -0.85	2.3 x 0.8	bronze	Two exx., pierced rectangular loop in concave side	—	—
—	Sha 30	B, x2, -0.85	2.4 x 0.6 3.2 x 0.8	bronze	Pierced knob in concave side	—	—
27C.6.2.2. Large Loops							
163k	Sor 147	4, 2B-1	3.2 x 1.0	bronze	—	Ghirshman 1939, pl. 71:S 894c Ghirshman 1966, pl. 81:GTZ 575	Sialk B —
cf. 163k	Sor 143b	6, 1	3.1 x 1.0	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 163k	Sor 447	1, 1	3.3 x 0.9	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 163k	Sor 449	1, 1	1.8 x 0.6	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 163k	Sor 538	4, 2A	3.2 x 0.9	bronze	Loop on back broken	—	—
cf. 163k	Sor 612	1-2, 2C	3.2 x 1.0	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 163k	Sor 677	22, 1	3.0 x 1.0	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 163k	Sor 909	3, 2B-1	3.2 x 1.0	bronze	—	—	—

cf. 163k	Sor 930	11N, 2A	3.3 x 0.9	bronze	Loop on back broken	—	—
cf. 163k	Sor 950	4, 13, 1	3.0 x 0.6+	bronze	Loop on back broken	—	—
cf. 163k	Sor 953	13, 1	3.2 x 0.9	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 163k	Sor 991	1-3, 2B	3.4 x 1.0	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 163k	Sor 994	1-3, 2B	3.3 x 1.1	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 163k	Sor 1298	7, 2B-A	2.9	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 163k	Sor 1072	3, 3A-2A	3.4 x 0.9	bronze	Damaged	—	—
163l	Sor 172	16, 1	2.9 x 1.0	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 163l	Sor 745	1N, 1	3.3 x 1.0	bronze	—	—	—
163m	Sor 335	1-2, 2C	2.9 x 1.0	bronze	—	Muscarella 1974a, fig. 32:1005	Dinkha II
cf. 163m	Sor 312	1, 2B	2.9 x 0.9	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 163m	Sor 728	1-2, 2C	1.7 x 1.0	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 163m	Sor 847	10, 11, 1	2.9 x 0.8	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 163m	Sor 1012	1-3, 2B	3.2 x 1.3	bronze	—	—	—

27C.6.3. Flat Disc with Beveled Edge

163n	Sor 1233:1	3, 3A-2A	2.3 x 0.5	bronze	—	—	—
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27C.6.4. Knobbed

163p	Sha 17	NS th, mds1	3.0 x 1.2	bronze	Ring in concave side for fastening	—	—
163q	Mer 1	cemetery	4.9 x 1.2	iron	Rail missing, scalloped edges	—	—
163r	Mer 2	cemetery	3.1 x 1.4	iron	Rail with flat base from center	—	—
163s	Mer 3	cemetery	5.2 x 3.1	iron	From pierced center pin ends in flat ring with unfastened end, overlapping ring through ring of pin	—	—

27C.6.5. Unclassified

—	Sor 731h	1-2, 2C	—	bronze	Six buttons from beadlot	—	—
—	Sor 1537:1	8, 1	1.7	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1537:2	8, 1	2.0	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1673	1/9/11, 3A	2.4	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 657	1, 3A	3.2	bronze	Flat top, slanting sides, loop on back	—	—
—	Sor 1110	1, 7, 1	1.8	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1160	1, 3A-2A	2.5	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1181	1/3, 3A	1.8	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1225	3, 3A-2A	2.5	bronze	Disc with loop	—	—
—	Sor 886	1, 2	1.9	silver	Hole in top (loop torn out?)	—	—

27C.7. CAPS

163t	Sor 232	1, 2B-A	1.9 x 1.1	bronze	Hemispherical and hollow	—	—
cf. 163t	Sor 633	1-2, 2C	2.8 x 1.2	bronze	Hemispherical and hollow	—	—
163u	Sor 730	1-2, 2C	2.2 x 1.1	bronze	Cylindrical cap, flattened top	—	—

Catalog 27. Iron Age Cast Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area/burial lev. or elev.</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mat.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
27C.8. CHAINS							
164a	Sor 1061	3, 3A-2A	2.2 x 0.6	bronze	Three oval rings	—	—
164b	Sor 1064	3, 3A-2A	—	bronze	Three deformed rings	—	—
164c	Sor 640	1-2, 2C	—	br/ir	Fragments, one iron ring, three or four bronze rings	—	—
164d	Sor 725	1-2, 2C	a) 3.0 b) 2.2	br/ir	a) Closed iron ring; b) Bronze ring with overlapping tapered ends	—	—
27D. PINS							
27D.1. SHANKS							
—	ChJal 6	0.5 m west of x1	4.8+ x 0.4	bronze	Head missing, broken at perforation, bent	—	—
—	Kha 5	x1, -0.95	11.9+	iron	—	—	—
—	Kha 19	x1, -0.95	—	iron	3 exx.	—	—
—	Kha 49	x3, -1.15	4.6+	iron	—	—	—
—	Sha 8	A, mid- slope	12.0+ x 0.4	iron	Bent, head missing	—	—
—	Sor 90	5, 2A	11.2+	bronze	Head missing	—	—
—	Sor 146	4, 1	12.4+ x 0.7	bronze	Head missing	—	—
—	Sor 454	1, 2B	19.0+ x 0.5	bronze	Head missing	—	—
—	Sor 466	1, 1	11.7+ x 0.6	bronze	Head missing	—	—
—	Sor 548	4, 2A	11.7+	bronze	Head missing	—	—
—	Sor 593	GK SE, 1	6.9+ x 0.6	bronze	Broken at perforation, below perforation three rings	—	—
—	Sor 688	1, 3A	12.1	bronze	Bent, head missing	—	—
—	Sor 798g	1, 3A-2A	7.0+ x 0.6	bronze	Ringed neck, head and point missing	—	—
—	Sor 928	11N, 2A	6.7+ x 0.5	bronze	Three rings on neck, head missing	—	—
—	Sor 990	1-3, 2B	9.4+	bronze	Ringed neck, head missing	—	—
—	Sor 1191	3, 3A	9.3+	bronze	Ringed neck, head missing	—	—
—	Sor 1204	3, 3A	12.4+	bronze	Head and point missing	—	—
—	Sor 1512:12	1, 3A-2B	8.0+ x 0.5	bronze	Head missing	—	—
—	Sor 1512:13	1, 3A-2B	7.0+ x 0.3	bronze	Head missing	—	—
—	Sor 1542:1	1/7/9, 2B	9.8+ x 0.7	iron	Head missing	—	—

—	Sor 1542:2	1/7/9, 2B	12.2+ x 0.4	iron	Head missing	—	—
—	Sor 1542:3	1/7/9, 2B	11.6+ x 0.7	iron	Head missing	—	—
—	Sor 1542:4	1/7/9, 2B	—	iron	Head missing	—	—
—	Sor 1542:5	1/7/9, 2B	—	iron	Head missing	—	—
173a	Sor 1561:2	1/7/9, 2B	—	iron	Corroded to human-shaped head	—	—
—	Sor 1590	1/3, 2B	—	bronze	Bent, head missing	—	—
—	Sor 1612:3	1/3, 3A	14.2+ x 0.3	bronze	Head missing, bent or bracelet(?)	—	—
—	Sor 1732b	(?), 1	7.6+	bronze	Head missing	—	—

27D.2. SLIGHTLY THICKENED HEADS

—	Kha 46	x3, -1.15	6.8+	iron	—	—	—
164e	Sor 114	1, 2A	11.6 x 0.6	bronze	Point slightly bent	Vanden Berghe 1964, no. 300	—
						Thrane 1965, fig. 5	—
						Muscarella 1974a, fig. 7:607	Dinkha III
cf. 164e	Sor 229:1	4, 2B-A	6.8 x 0.6	bronze	Bent shank	—	—
cf. 164e	Sor 468	1, 1	5.7+ x 0.8	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 164e	Sor 799	3, 1	9.0+ x 0.7	bronze	Fragment	—	—
cf. 164e	Sor 846	10, 1	7.8 x 0.4	bronze	Point slightly bent	—	—
164f	Sor 803	3, 2A	6.6 x 0.3	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 164f	Sor 366b, e	2, 1	9.5+	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 164f	Sor 765	23, 2A-1	7.4 x 0.3	bronze	Shank slightly bent	—	—
cf. 164f	Sor 1255:1	7(?), 2B-A	8.3	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 164f	Sor 1323:4	9, 3A	6.7	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1093:10	3, 3A-2A	13.7+	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1559	1-7-9, 2B	11.2	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1672:3	1/9/11, 3A	8.4	bronze	—	—	—

27D.3. RECTANGULAR HEADS

164g	Sor 130	1(?), 2A-1	6.6+ x 0.4	bronze	Fragment, twisted shank, upper shank lozenge-shaped in section	—	—
164h	Sor 1344	2, 2C-A	7.9	bronze	Bent shank	—	—
164i	Sor 52	4, 1	10.1+ x 0.1	iron	Bent shank, hornlike feature projects from top	—	—
164j	Sor 134	1, 2B-A	11.3+ x 0.7	iron	—	—	—
164k	Sor 860	1N, 2A	12.7 x 1.4	iron	—	—	—
—	Sor 1793	(?), 3A-1	8.2	iron	—	—	—

27D.4. PRONGED HEADS

164l	Sor 294	4/5, 2B	8.4+ x 2.7	br/ir	Globes at end of three rods, rods join at one point where shank broadens into four horizontal rings, iron shank sticks into lowest double loop	—	—
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Catalog 27. Iron Age Cast Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area/burial lev. or elev.</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mat.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
27D. PINS (<i>cont.</i>)							
27D.4. PRONGED HEADS (<i>cont.</i>)							
164m	Sor 340	1, 2B	5.5+ x 2.1	br/ir	Globes at end of three rods, rods end into horizontal rod at top of shank	—	—
164n	Sor 276	4, 2B	7.4+ x 3.3	iron	Fragment, four prongs	—	—
cf. 164n	Sor 386	2, 2B-A	4.2+ x 2.6	iron	Head only, four prongs, two broken, no clear traces at shaft hole	—	—
cf. 164n	Sor 734	1-2, 2C	9.1+ x 2.0	iron	Fragment, one of two prongs broken	—	—
cf. 164n	Sor 1095:1	3, 3A-2A	5.5+	iron	Head only, four prongs	—	—
164o	Sor 1447	3/13, 2B	6.4+ x 1.5	iron	Fragment with two dents	—	—
27D.5. KNOTTED HEAD							
165a	Sor 1121	10, 1	15.3+	bronze	Fragment	—	—
27D.6. CURLED HEADS							
165b	Sor 975	1, 2B	15.6	bronze	—	Vanden Berghe 1964, no. 307	—
—	Sor 1125:1	13, 1	—	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1159:1	1, 3A-2A	—	bronze	Bent shank	—	—
cf. 165b	Sor 1512:1	1(?), 3A-2B	10.7	bronze	—	—	—
165c	Sor 1023	1, 3A-1	5.6	bronze	Fragment(?), twisted shank	—	—
165d	Qum 6	A, —	12.1+ x 0.5	bronze	Flattened band curled into 'eye'	—	—
27D.7. DOUBLE SPIRAL HEADS							
165e	Sor 776	18ff, 1	9.5	bronze	One spiral missing, three turns, bent shank	Vanden Berghe 1964, no. 313	—
165f	Sor 1215	3, 3A-2A	9.8	bronze	Bent shank	—	—
27D.8. SLIGHTLY FLANGED HEADS							
165g	Sor 149	6, 1	9.7 x 0.6 ...	bronze	Decorative pattern: rings-herringbone-rings-herringbone-rings-zigzag	Thrane 1965, fig. 5	—

cf. 165g	Sor 136	1, 1	10.7+ x 0.5	bronze	Point missing, decorative pattern: ring-herringbone-ring zigzag of parallel lines	—	—
cf. 165g	Sor 524	6, 1	9.2+ x 0.5	bronze	Point missing, four faintly incised rings and wavy/zigzag line below	—	—
165h	Sor 395	19, 1	13.0 x 0.9	bronze	Decorative pattern: herringbone-horizontal line-zigzag	Muscarella 1974a, fig. 6:479	Dinkha III
165i	Sor 706d	3, 4, 2B-1	7.0 x 0.6	bronze	Bent shank, no decoration	Muscarella 1974a, fig. 7:607	Dinkha III
165j	Sor 931	11N, 2A(?)	6.7+ x 0.5	bronze	Multiple rings	—	—
165k	Sor 1242	13, 1	10.5 x 1.2	bronze	Groove below top and incised line	—	—
178d	Sor 932	11N, 2A(?)	12.6 x 0.9	bronze	Decorative pattern: herringbone-ring (seven times), below two zigzags of double parallel lines	—	—

27D.9. PLAIN DOMED OR CONICAL HEADS

165l	Sor 876	1, 1	8.6+ x 1.0	bronze	—	Ghirshman 1939, pl. 44:S 606b, S 611c	Sialk A
cf. 165l	Sor 1549	1/7/9, 2B	21.4 x 0.5	bronze	—	—	—
165m	Sor 1560	1/7/9, 2B	10.3 x 0.5	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 165m	Sor 692	1, 3A-2A	3.3+ x 0.9	bronze	Fragment	—	—
cf. 165m	Sor 974	1N, 1	8.6 x 0.5	bronze	—	—	—
165n	Sor 517e	4, 2A-1	7.1 x 0.5	bronze	Two rings, incised decorative pattern: two horizontal lines-(?)two lines-chevron-two lines, bent shank	—	—
165o	Sor 856	1N, 1	9.6 x 0.6	bronze	Incised decorative pattern: two horizontal lines-a band with vertical lines-two horizontal lines, bent shank	—	—
165p	Sor 476	2, 2C-1	8.7 x 1.0	bronze	Rings from head to perforation	Ghirshman 1939, pl. 38:S 452c	Sialk A
165q	Sor 946	4, 13, 1	11.2 x 1.0	bronze	Rings from head to perforation and just below band with vertical lines, bent shank	Muscarella 1974a, fig. 3:473	Dinkha III
—	Sor 1149a	1N, 3A	6.6	bronze	Bent shank	—	—
—	Sor 1158	1, 3A-2A	8.3	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1205	3, 3A	9.0	bronze	'Squared club head'	—	—
—	Sor 1393	1/3, 2B	7.1	bronze	Cone on ringed head	—	—
—	Sor 1481	2/23, 2C	7.8	bronze	Cone on ringed neck	—	—
—	Sor 1304:2	9, 3A-2A	8.5	bronze	'Club head'	—	—
165r	Sor 1390	1/3, 2B	20.6 x 1.5	bronze	Fluted dome head on ringed neck, just below perforation three rings	—	—
166a	Kha 59	x6, -0.60	4.1+ x 0.4	bronze	Fragment, ringed neck	—	—
166b	Sor 478	2, 1	15.3 x 1.3	iron	—	—	—
cf. 166b	Sor 145	4, 1	15.2 x 0.9	iron	—	—	—
cf. 166b	Sor 412	4, 2B	9.4 x 0.7	iron	—	—	—
cf. 166b	Sor 569	1, 3A-2A	3.5+	iron	Fragment	—	—
cf. 166b	Sor 873	1N, 1	7.4 x 1.1	iron	—	—	—
cf. 166b	Sor 883	1N, 1	14.4 x 1.0	iron	—	—	—
cf. 166b	Sor 1095:6	3, 3A-2A	—	iron	—	—	—

Catalog 27. Iron Age Cast Metal Objects (*cont.*)

Plate	Site and obj. no.	Area/burial lev. or elev.	Dimensions in cm	Mat.	Description	Reference	Period
27D. PINS (<i>cont.</i>)							
27D.9. PLAIN DOMED OR CONICAL HEADS (<i>cont.</i>)							
—	Sor 1794	(?), 3A-1	2.3+	iron	Fragment	—	—
166c	Kha 42	x3, -1.15	8.5 x 1.3	iron	—	—	—
cf. 166c	Kha 40	x3, -1.15	9.0 x 1.0	iron	—	—	—
27D.10. MULTIPLE-RINGED HEADS							
166d	Sor 376	2, 1	13.7+ x 0.5	bronze	Bent shank	—	—
cf. 166d	Sor 25	15, 1	8.3+ x 0.7	lead	Curled point	—	—
cf. 166d	Sor 244	11, 1	9.5 x 0.5	bronze	Bent shank	—	—
cf. 166d	Sor 352	1, 2B-A	7.0+	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 708c	3, 4, 2B-1	4.1+	bronze	—	—	—
166e	Sor 825	23, 24, 1	11.4+	bronze	Below rings decorative pattern, horizontal lines and zigzag	—	—
166f	Sor 834	4, 2B-1	13.2 x 0.6	bronze	—	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 20, tb. 61:5 Muscarella 1974a, fig. 6:477	Giyan II-I Dinkha III
cf. 166f	Sor 732a	1-2, 2C	6.6	bronze	Bent shank	—	—
cf. 166f	Sor 762a	23, 2A-1	15.1 x 0.5	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 166f	Sor 762b	23, 2A-1	13.1 x 0.5	bronze	Bent shank	—	—
cf. 166f	Sor 798f	1, 3A-2A	—	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 166f	Sor 1120	10, 1	8.8	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 166f	Sor 1300	9E, 3A	9.8+	bronze	Fragment	—	—
cf. 166f	Sor 1303:2	9/11, 3A	6.7+	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 166f	Sor 1481	2/23, 2C	10.6	bronze	Bone on ringed neck	—	—
166g	Sor 922c	23, 24, 1	9.0 x 0.4	bronze	Diagonal hatching between rings, zigzags	—	—
—	Sor 922d	23, 24, 1	7.0+	bronze	—	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 12, tb. 21:4 Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 10, tb. 14	Giyan I, 3 Giyan I, 2
—	Sor 1093:3	3, 3A-2A	9.6 x 0.5	bronze	Slightly bent shank	—	—
166h	Sor 1337	9W, 1	12.8 x 0.9	bronze	—	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 10, tb. 12:3 Muscarella 1974a, fig. 52:433	Giyan I, 2 Dinkha II
166i	Sor 78	4, 2A	17.4 x 0.6	bronze	—	—	—
166j	Sor 135	1, 1	15.0 x 0.6	bronze	Bent shank	Thrane 1965, fig. 5	—

166k	Sor 393	19, 1	18.3 x 0.7	bronze	Bent shank	—	—
166l	Sor 614	1-2, 2C	7.1 x 0.7	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 920b	3, 2B-1	6.3+	bronze	Bent fragment	—	—
166m	Sor 995	1-3, 2B	6.6	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 166m	Sor 163	4, 2A	8.6 x 0.5	bronze	—	—	—
166n	Sor 1297	7, 1	15.9	bronze	Ringed neck, bent shank	—	—
—	Sor 1223:1	3, 3A-2A	5.9+	bronze	—	—	—
27D.11. SPHERICAL HEADS							
166o	Sor 173:1	4, 6, 2B-1	4.8 x 1.1	bronze	—	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 18, tb. 53:6	Giyan I, 4
						Contenau and Ghirshman 1935, pl. 19, tb. 55:5	Giyan I, 4
cf. 166o	Sor 345	1, 2B-A	4.8+ x 1.1	bronze	Fragment	—	—
cf. 166o	Sor 462	1, 1	4.8+ x 1.1	bronze	Fragment, bent shank	—	—
166p	Sor 247	11, 1	9.5 x 1.1	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 166p	Sor 248	22, 1	8.4 x 0.9	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 166p	Sor 293	4/5, 2B	11.1 x 1.0	bronze	Shank slightly bent, two rings on neck	—	—
cf. 166p	Sor 798c	1, 3A-2A	5.6+ x 2.0	bronze	Fragment	—	—
cf. 166p	Sor 798d	1, 3A-2A	2.7+ x 1.3	bronze	Fragment	—	—
cf. 166p	Sor 912	3, 2B-1	11.3 x 1.1	bronze	Shank slightly bent	—	—
cf. 166p	Sor 920c	3, 2B-1	3.8+	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 926b	4, 1	8.0 x 1.1	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 166p	Sor 1223:6	3, 3A-2A	2.6+	br/ir	Fragment	—	—
167a	Sor 689	1, 3A	9.3 x 0.7	bronze	Shank slightly bent	—	—
—	Sor 937	11N, 1	11.0	bronze	—	—	—
167b	Sor 960b	4, 13, 2B-A	5.6 x 1.1	bronze	—	Vanden Berghe 1973a, fig. 11:63	Iron I-II
167c	Sor 1400	1/3, 2B	18.8 x 1.6	bronze	Point slightly bent	—	—
167d	Sor 1093:9	3, 3A-2A	11.4 x 0.6	bronze	Bent shank	—	—
167e	Sor 1545	1/7/9, 2B	13.6 x 1.2	bronze	Shank slightly bent	—	—
cf. 167e	Sor 1223:5	3, 3A-2A	3.3+	br/ir	Fragment	—	—
167f	Sor 988	1-3, 2B	11.5 x 1.2	bronze	Upper part of sphere fluted, ringed neck	—	—
167g	Sor 297	4, 2B-A	4.0 x 1.4	br/ir	—	—	—
167h	Sor 116	22, 1	3.2+ x 1.9	br/ir	Fragment	Ghirshman 1939, pl. 100:20	—
cf. 167h	Sor 706a	3, 4, 2B-1	2.9+ x 2.0	br/ir	Head only	—	—
cf. 167h	Sor 706b	3, 4, 2B-1	2.4+ x 1.4	br/ir	Head only	—	—
cf. 167h	Sor 1612:1	1/3, 3A	3.2+ x 2.0	br/ir	Fragment, three rings on neck	—	—
167i	Sor 259	16, 1	7.9+ x 1.9	br/ir	Fragment	Vanden Berghe 1973a, fig. 11:66, 67	Iron I-II
cf. 167i	Sor 383	2, 2C-A	5.3+ x 1.5	br/ir	Fragment	—	—
167j	Sor 289	4/5, 2B	3.3+ x 2.3	br/ir	Head only	—	—
cf. 167j	Sor 142	6, 1	3.8+ x 2.1	br/ir	Fragment	—	—
167k	Sor 408	4, 2A	2.4+ x 1.0	br/ir	Fragment, head only	—	—
167l	Sor 867c	1-3, 2B	2.1+ x 1.6	br/ir	Head only	—	—

Catalog 27. Iron Age Cast Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area/burial lev. or elev.</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mat.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
27D. PINS (<i>cont.</i>)							
27D.11. SPHERICAL HEADS (<i>cont.</i>)							
167m	Sor 1093:14	3, 3A-2A	3.7+ x 1.6	br/ir	Fragment with loop on neck	—	—
167n	Sor 821a	3, 2A-1	4.3+ x 2.4	br/ir	Head only, lower part of sphere incised, ringed neck	—	—
167o	ChJal 8	0.5 m W of x1,—	7.5+ x 2.6	br/ir	Fragment, iron shank	—	—
cf. 167o	ChJal 5	0.5 m W of x1,—	2.5+ x 2.3	br/ir	Fragment, iron shank, ringed neck	—	—
167p	Sor 368	2, 1	6.5 x 2.5	iron	Fragment	—	—
cf. 167p	Sor 173:2, 3	4, 6, 2B-1	5.7+ x 1.5	iron	Two exx.	—	—
cf. 167p	Sor 420	4, 2B	12.8 x 1.1	iron	—	—	—
cf. 167p	Sor 499	18, 20, 1	9.5 x 0.5	iron	Small globe	—	—
cf. 167p	Sor 884a	1N, 1	7.9 x 2.3	iron	Fragment	—	—
cf. 167p	Sor 1048	3, 2B	8.2 x 2.5	iron	Fragment	—	—
cf. 167p	Sor 1093:13	3, 3A-2A	3.3+ x 1.6	br/ir	Fragment	—	—
cf. 167p	Sor 1095: 2, 3, 5	3, 3A-2A	5.3+ x 2.5	iron	Three fragments	—	—
cf. 167p	Sor 1108: 1-3, 5	1, 7, 1	—	iron	Four exx.	—	—
cf. 167p	Sor 1224:1	3, 2B-A	10.2	iron	—	Vanden Berghe 1973a, fig. 11:68, 69	Iron I-II
cf. 167p	Sor 1224:2	3, 2B-A	4.7	iron	Fragment	—	—
cf. 167p	Sor 1224:3	3, 2B-A	6.0	iron	Fragment	—	—
cf. 167p	Sor 1224:4	3, 2B-A	5.3	iron	Fragment	—	—
167q	Sor 399	4, 2A	5.2+ x 1.1	iron	—	—	—
cf. 167q	Sor 118	1, 2A	6.5+ x 1.2	iron	Fragment	—	—
cf. 167q	Sor 708a	3, 4, 2B-1	5.0 x 0.9	iron	Fragment	—	—
cf. 167q	Sor 884b	1N, 1	3.9 x 1.0	iron	Fragment	—	—
cf. 167q	Sor 960c	4, 13, 2B-A	7.0 x 1.4	iron	Fragment	—	—
168a	Sor 86	5, 2A	7.8 x 1.6	iron	Fragment	—	—
168b	Qum 8	A,—	5.0+ x 1.8	iron	Fragment, ringed neck	—	—
—	Sor 867a	1-3, 2B	—	br/ir	Fragment	—	—
—	Sor 1125:3, 4	13, 1	—	br/ir	Two exx.	—	—
—	Sor 1223:4	3, 3A-2A	2.1+	bronze	Fragment	—	—
—	Sor 1239	10, 1	6.5+	bronze	Fluted globe	—	—
—	Sor 1240	10, 1	8.3	bronze	Fluted sphere on ringed neck	—	—
—	Sor 1255:2	7(?), 2B-A	6.9	iron	—	—	—
—	Sor 1305	9, 3A-2A	—	iron	—	—	—
—	Sor 1330	13, 1	5.2	bronze	Fragment	—	—
—	Sor 1331	13, 1	4.3	br/ir	Fragment	—	—

—	Sor 1372	1/3, 2B	12+	iron	Point missing	—	—
—	Sor 1394	1/3, 2B	—	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1415	1/3, 2B	3.3+	br/fir	Fragment	—	—
—	Sor 1454	3/13, 2B	5.9+	br/fir	Point missing	—	—
—	Sor 1474	2/23, 2C	12.2	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1534	1/7/9, 2B	3.0+	br/fir	Fragment	—	—
—	Sor 1535b	1/7/9, 2B	5.7+	br/fir	Fragment	—	—
—	Sor 1543	1-7-9, 2B	—	br/fir	Fragment	—	—
—	Sor 1546:1	1-7-9, 2B	—	iron	—	—	—
—	Sor 1555	1-7-9, 2B	5.7+	br/fir	—	—	—
—	Sor 1594	1/3, 2B	2.0+	br/fir	Fragment	—	—
—	Sor 1612:2	1/3, 3	—	bronze	Fragment	—	—
—	Sor 1672:2	1/9/11, 3A	5.0	bronze	Ringed neck	—	—

27D.12. VASELIKE OR POPPY HEADS

168c	Sor 840d	4, 1-2B	4.5+ x 0.9	bronze	Fragment, bent shank		
168d	Sor 877	1, 2	9.7 x 1.2	bronze	—	Vanden Berghe 1973a, fig. 11:61	Iron I-II
168e	Sor 331	1, 2B	12.8 x 1.0	bronze	—	Vanden Berghe 1982, fig. 23:16	Terminal Iron I
cf. 168e	Sor 341	1, 2A-B	9.8 x 1.0	bronze	Bent shank	—	—
cf. 168e	Sor 350	1, 2A-B	10.8 x 0.9	bronze	Slightly bent	—	—
cf. 168e	Sor 720	1-2, 2C	6.0+ x 1.1	bronze	Bent fragment	—	—
cf. 168e	Sor 872	1, 1	13.0	br/fir	—	—	—
cf. 168e	Sor 1217	3, 2A-3A	13.8 x 1.0	bronze	Bent shank	—	—
cf. 168e	Sor 1223:8	1, 2A-3A	1.6+	bronze	Fragment	—	—
168f	Sor 768	23, 1-2A	3.2+ x 1.0	bronze	Fragment	—	—
168g	Sor 372	2, 1	12.2 x 1.1	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 168g	Sor 309:1	1, 2A-B	5.0+ x 0.6	bronze	Fragment, two rings on neck	—	—
cf. 168g	Sor 693	1/4, 2B	7.2+ x 0.7	bronze	Point missing	—	—
cf. 168g	Sor 798e	1, 2A-3A	4.1 x 1.0	bronze	Fragment	—	—
cf. 168g	Sor 1104	7S, 1	9.5 x 0.9	bronze	Two rings on neck	—	—
168h	Sor 12	4, 1	7.2 x 0.7	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 168h	Sor 3	5, 1	5.4 x 0.9	bronze	Shank slightly bent	—	—
168i	Sor 63	4, 1	12.4 x 1.4	bronze	Ringed neck	Vanden Berghe 1973a, fig. 23:11-58, 59, 62	Iron I-II
cf. 168i	Sor 68	4, 1	14.3 x 1.1	bronze	Shank bent, point missing	—	—
cf. 168i	Sor 98	1, 2, 1	6.7+ x 0.8	bronze	Shank bent, point missing	—	—
cf. 168i	Sor 113	1, 2A	7.2 x 1.1	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 168i	Sor 208	1, 2A	5.9+ x 1.1	bronze	Shank bent, point and part of shank missing	—	—
cf. 168i	Sor 246	11, 1	8.9 x 0.8	bronze	Shank slightly deformed	—	—
cf. 168i	Sor 334	1, 1	6.6+ x 1.1	bronze	Fragment	—	—
cf. 168i	Sor 391	11S, 1	11.6 x 1.0	bronze	Shank bent	—	—
cf. 168i	Sor 429	4, 2B	11.4 x 0.9	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 168i	Sor 676	22, 1	10.8 x 0.9	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 168i	Sor 690	1, 3A	4.5 x 1.1	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 168i	Sor 757	23, 1	9.3	bronze	—	—	—

Catalog 27. Iron Age Cast Metal Objects (*cont.*)

Plate	Site and obj. no.	Arealburial lev. or elev.	Dimensions in cm	Mat.	Description	Reference	Period
27D. PINS (<i>cont.</i>)							
27D.12. VASELIKE OR POPPY HEADS (<i>cont.</i>)							
cf. 168i	Sor 761	23, 1-2A	10.8 x 0.9	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 168i	Sor 781	25, 1	10.1 x 1.0	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 168i	Sor 922a	23, 24, 1	6.9+	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 168i	Sor 922b	23, 24, 1	9.5	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 168i	Sor 960a	4, 13, 2A-B	6.3 x 1.1	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 168i	Sor 1056	3, 1	11.6	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 168i	Sor 1558	17/9, 2B	12.8 x 1.2	bronze	—	—	—
168j	Sor 253	4, 1	11.1 x 1.0	bronze	Ringed neck	—	—
cf. 168j	Sor 517b	4, 2A-B	6.4 x 0.9	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 168j	Sor 588	19, 21, 1	4.4+ x 0.9	bronze	—	—	—
168k	Sor 304	1, 2A	8.7+ x 1.1	bronze	Elongated body of vase or poppy head	—	—
168l	Sor 507	19, 1	8.1 x 0.3	bronze	Very small vase or poppy head	—	—
168m	Sor 802	3, 1-2A	10.2 x 0.7	bronze	Elongated body of vase or poppy head	—	—
cf. 168m	Sor 1182:2	3, 2B	7.1+ x 1.0	bronze	—	—	—
168n	Sor 815	3, 1-2A	2.4+ x 1.0	bronze	Small top, only head preserved	Vanden Berghe 1982, fig. 23:18	Terminal Iron I
168o	Sor 1093:2	3, 2A-3A	8.1+ x 1.2	bronze	Faint top	—	—
168p	Sor 1430	1/3, 2B	14.0 x 1.0	bronze	Cone top	Vanden Berghe 1982, fig. 23:17	Terminal Iron I
168q	Sor 1617	1/3, 3A	9.1 x 0.9	bronze	Loop from ringed neck to upper shank	—	—
168r	Sor 889	1, 1	12.4 x 1.0	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 168r	Sor 495	19, 1	13.0 x 1.4	bronze	Shank slightly bent	—	—
168s	Sor 238	1, 2A-B	4.8 x 0.1	bronze	—	Goff 1978, fig. 14:11	Baba Jan III
cf. 168s	Sor 1093:4	3, 2A-3A	8.7 x 0.5	bronze	Two rings at base of globe, three rings on neck	—	—
169a	Sor 845	25, 1	11.6 x 1.0	bronze	Shank slightly bent	—	—
cf. 169a	Sor 9	5, 1	6.9+ x 1.3	bronze	Fragment	—	—
cf. 169a	Sor 782	25, 1	5.2+ x 0.9	bronze	Fragment	—	—
cf. 169a	Sor 1005	1-3, 3A	6.3+ x 0.8	bronze	Fragment	—	—
169b	Sor 1067	3, 2A-3A	11.5 x 0.7	bronze	Two rings above globe, ringed neck	—	—
169c	Sor 1182:1	3, 2B	4.1+ x 2.1	bronze	Head only	Vanden Berghe 1973a, fig. 11, 64, 65	Iron I-II
cf. 169c	Sor 187	15, 1	5.3+ x 1.4	br/ir	Fragment	—	—
cf. 169c	Sor 600	KG, 1	3.9+ x 2.2	br/ir	Fragment	—	—
cf. 169c	Sor 867b	1-3, 2B	3.1+ x 1.5	br/ir	Fragment	—	—
169d	Sor 125	1, 1	6.0 x 0.8	iron	—	Vanden Berghe 1973a, fig. 11:70	Iron I-II
cf. 169d	Sor 378	2, 2C	8.7+ x 1.5	iron	Fragment	—	—

cf. 169d	Sor 465	1, 1	6.7+ x 1.1	iron	Fragment	—	—
cf. 169d	Sor 491	2, 2A-C	5.6+ x 0.9	iron	Fragment	—	—
cf. 169d	Sor 558	4, 2A	5.6+ x 0.5	iron	Fragment	—	—
cf. 169d	Sor 581	21, 1	8.5+	iron	—	—	—
cf. 169d	Sor 652	1, 3A	8.5+ x 0.6	iron	Point missing	—	—
cf. 169d	Sor 682	22, 1	6.1+ x 1.0	iron	Fragment	—	—
cf. 169d	Sor 840g	4, 1-2B	8.6+ x 1.1	iron	Fragment	—	—
cf. 169d	Sor 854:1	11, 18ff, 1	6.4+ x 1.6	iron	Fragment	—	—
cf. 169d	Sor 1512:4	1(?), 2B-3A	6.9+ x 1.1	iron	—	—	—
cf. 169d	Sor 1512:6	1(?), 2B-3A	5.2 x 1.4	iron	—	—	—
cf. 169d	Sor 1638	1/3, 2B	6.4	iron	—	—	—
169e	Sor 155	6, 2B	13.5+ x 2.0	iron	—	—	—
cf. 169e	Sor 1224:5	3, 2A-3A	4.2	iron	—	—	—
169f	Sor 272	4, 2A	6.0 x 2.3	iron	—	—	—
cf. 169f	Sor 355	1, 2A-B	4.8+ x 0.9	iron	Fragment	—	—
169g	Sor 344	1, 2A-B	9.0+ x 1.2	iron	Fragment	—	—
cf. 169g	Sor 477	2, 1-2C	4.8+ x 1.8	iron	Fragment	—	—
cf. 169g	Sor 694	1/4, 2B	18.2 x 0.8	iron	—	—	—
cf. 169g	Sor 854:2-4	11, 18ff, 1	—	iron	—	—	—
cf. 169g	Sor 917	3, 1-2B	11.2+ x 1.3	iron	Fragment	—	—
cf. 169g	Sor 926e	4, 1(?)	10.3 x 1.2	iron	—	—	—
169h	Sor 500	18, 20, 1	16.7+ x 1.0	iron	Point missing	—	—
—	Sor 366c	2, 1	6.8	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 706c	3, 4, 1-2B	2.7+ x 0.7	br/ir	Head only	—	—
—	Sor 756	4, 1	2.5 x 1.5	br/ir	Fragment	—	—
—	Sor 840f	4, 1-2B	3.3+ x 0.5	iron	Fragment	—	—
—	Sor 904	3, 4, 1-2B	11.7	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 920d	3, 1-2B	2.2+	bronze	Fragment	—	—
—	Sor 922e	23, 24, 2, 1	5.9+	iron	Fragment	—	—
—	Sor 922f	23, 24, 2, 1	6.3	iron	—	—	—
—	Sor 925a	9, 1	1.0+	bronze	Fragment	—	—
—	Sor 925b	9, 1	6.0+	bronze	Fragment	—	—
—	Sor 926d	4, 1	3.4+	bronze	Fragment	—	—
—	Sor 1046	3, 2B	14.7	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1093:8	3, 2A-B	2.4+	bronze	Fragment	—	—
—	Sor 1095:4	3, 2A-3A	—	iron	—	—	—
—	Sor 1108:4	1, 7, 1	—	iron	—	—	—
—	Sor 1149b	1, 2A-3A	6.6	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1154:2	1, 2A-3A	—	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1157	1, 2A-3A	12.2	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1159:2	1, 2A-3A	—	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1178	1/3, 3A	10.8	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1213	3, 2A-B	11.7	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1221:3	3, 2A-3A	7.8	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1223:7	3, 2A-3A	2.5+	bronze	Fragment	—	—
—	Sor 1224:6	3, 2A-3A	11.2	iron	—	—	—
—	Sor 1224:7	3, 2A-3A	10.9	iron	—	—	—
—	Sor 1262	9, 1	5.4+	bronze	Fragment	—	—
—	Sor 1315:2	9/11, 3A	4.7+	bronze	Fragment	—	—
—	Sor 1323:3	9, 3A	5.5	bronze	—	—	—

Catalog 27. Iron Age Cast Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area/burial lev. or elev.</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mat.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
27D. PINS (<i>cont.</i>)							
27D.12. VASELIKE OR POPPY HEADS (<i>cont.</i>)							
—	Sor 1343	2/23, 2C	14.8	iron	—	—	—
—	Sor 1358	1/3, 3A	9.7	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1389	1/3, 2B	12.5	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1408	1/3, 2B	9.8	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1409	1/3, 2B	—	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1410	1/3, 2B	11.4	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1441	3/13, 2B	—	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1446	3/13, 2B	8.2	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1453	3/13, 2B	16.6	iron	—	—	—
—	Sor 1512:11	1, 2B-3A	8.0 x 0.7	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1512:14	1, 2B-3A	7.3 x 0.3	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1621	1/3, 2B	5.3+	bronze	Point missing	—	—
—	Sor 1664	9/11, 3A	7.4	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1672:1	1/9/11, 3A	4.6+	bronze	Fragment	—	—
27D.13. FRUIT HEADS							
169i	Sor 104	1, 1	5.0+ x 1.7	bronze	Fragment	—	—
169j	Sor 271	4, 2A	7.3+ x 1.5	bronze	Fragment	—	—
cf. 169j	Sor 1510	1/22, 3A-2C	8.6	bronze	—	—	—
169k	Sor 517a	4, 1-2A	7.3+ x 1.0	bronze	Fragment	Vanden Berghe 1972, fig. 11:40, 41	Iron I-II
169l	Sor 939	10, 1	9.0+ x 1.7	bronze	Fragment	—	—
169m	Sor 1070a	3, 2A-3A	6.0 x 0.8	bronze	Ringed neck	—	—
169n	Sor 24	5, 2A	13.5 x 1.0	bronze	Shank slightly bent	—	—
169o	Sor 464	1, 1	6.8+ x 1.3	bronze	Fragment	—	—
169p	Sor 159	6, 2B	18.2 x 1.5	bronze	—	—	—
169q	Sor 821c	3, 1-2A	5.7+ x 0.8	bronze	Fragment, incised grid	Vanden Berghe 1968a, pl. 36a(?)	Iron III
169r	Sor 1070b	3, 2A-3A	9.6+ x 1.1	bronze	Bent shank	—	—
cf. 169r	Sor 110	1, 2A	7.0+ x 1.3	bronze	Fragment, three rows of studs	—	—
cf. 169r	Sor 203	1, 2A-B	3.2+ x 0.9	bronze	Fragment	—	—
cf. 169r	Sor 299:2	4, 2A	4.9+ x 0.9	bronze	Fragment	—	—
cf. 169r	Sor 882	1N, 1	5.7+ x 0.8	bronze	Fragment	—	—
cf. 169r	Sor 1002	1-3, 2B	2.5+ x 0.8	bronze	Fragment	—	—
cf. 169r	Sor 1058	3, 1	6.4+ x 1.0	bronze	Fragment, shank bent, three rows of studs	—	—
cf. 169r	Sor 1093:1	—	—	bronze	Fragment	—	—
169s	Sor 1147	1, 2A-3A	14.5 x 1.2	bronze	Cavities filled with yellow paste	—	—

169t	Sor 1315:3	9/11, 3A	2.5+ x 0.8	bronze	Fragment, conoid top	—	—
169u	Sor 1374	1/3, 2B	11.7+ x 1.7	bronze	—	—	—
169v	Sor 840c	4, 1-2B	3.0+ x 1.3	br/ir	—	—	—
170a	Qum 7	A, —	2.6+ x 0.9	bronze	Cube with obliquely cut corners, faces with pointed incisions, ringed neck, fragment	—	—
—	Sor 1106	7, 1	5.1	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1179	1/3, 3A	7.6+	bronze	Fragment, point missing	—	—
—	Sor 1303:1	9/11, 3A	8.8	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1323:2	9, 3A	6.8	bronze	—	—	—

27D.14. BLOSSOM HEADS

cf. 169h	Sor 222	1, 1	8.3+ x 1.2	iron	Elongated globe	—	—
cf. 169h	Sor 332	1/11, 3A	9.3+ x 1.3	iron	Fragment	—	—
cf. 169h	Sor 367	2, 1	14.1+ x 1.3	iron	Fragment	—	—
cf. 169h	Sor 577	19, 1	15.2+ x 1.7	iron	Ringed neck	—	—
cf. 169h	Sor 592	18, 19, 1	6.4+ x 1.3	iron	Fragment	—	—
cf. 169h	Sor 925c	9, 1	9.9+	iron	Fragment	—	—
cf. 169h	Sor 925d	9, 1	6.0+	iron	Fragment	—	—
cf. 169h	Qum 9	A, —	2.6+ x 0.9	iron	Fragment	—	—
170b	Sor 309:2	1, 2A-B	7.9 x 0.6	bronze	Rectangle at each side divided by central dash, surmounted by similarly divided cube	Goff 1978, fig. 14:9	Baba Jan II
170c	Sor 672	1, 3A	10.1 x 0.5	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 170c	Sor 366d	2, 1	—	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 170c	Sor 670	1, 2B	6.9	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 170c	Sor 798b	1, 2A-3A	5.6 x 0.6	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 170c	Sor 1027a	1, 1-3A	7.0 x 0.6	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 170c	Sor 1093:5	3, 2A-3A	7.1	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 170c	Sor 1093:6	3, 2A-3A	7.5	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 170c	Sor 1223:3	3, 2A-3A	3.5+ x 0.7	bronze	Fragment	—	—
cf. 170c	Sor 1350a	7, 9, 2B	11.9 x 1.4	bronze	—	—	—
170d	Sor 732b	1-2, 2C	3.4 x 0.4	bronze	—	—	—
170e	Sor 766	1-2, 1-2A	14.6 x 0.7	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 170e	Sor 366a	2, 1	7.0 x 0.4	bronze	—	—	—
170f	Sor 1093:7	3, 2A-3A	14.7+ x 0.5	bronze	Shank bent	—	—
170g	Sor 186	15, 1	8.9 x 0.9	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 170g	Sor 646	1-2, 2C	7.8 x 0.9	bronze	—	—	—
cf. 170g	Sor 1027b	1, 1-3A	4.0+ x 0.8	bronze	Fragment	—	—
170h	Sor 1105	7, 1	6.7	bronze	—	—	—
170i	Sor 379	2(?), 1-2C	10.8 x 1.0	bronze	—	—	—
170j	Sor 724	1-2, 2C	13.9 x 1.1	bronze	—	—	—
170k	Sor 443	4, 2B	4.5+ x 0.7	bronze	Fragment, spiral neck	—	—
170l	Sor 574	19, 1	17.3 x 1.4	bronze	Ringed neck	—	—
cf. 170l	Sor 81	7N, 1	7.1 x 0.7	bronze	Ringed neck	—	—
cf. 170l	Sor 324	1/2/3, 2B	14.5 x 1.4	bronze	Ringed neck	—	—
cf. 170l	Sor 578	19, 1	12.5 x 1.3	bronze	Ringed neck	Muscarella 1981a, no. 18	—
cf. 170l	Sor 582	21, 1	13.4 x 1.3	bronze	Ringed neck	—	—

Catalog 27. Iron Age Cast Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area/burial lev. or elev.</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mat.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
27D. PINS (<i>cont.</i>)							
27D.14. BLOSSOM HEADS (<i>cont.</i>)							
cf. 1701	Sor 1512:9	1, 2B-3A	10.7	bronze	—	—	—
170m	Sor 7	5, 1	17.0 x 1.5	bronze	Zigzag design surmounted by head-and-ring (three times), two flute globes and floral top with four prongs, spatulate point	—	—
170n	Sor 457	2, 2A-3A	6.6+ x 1.1	bronze	Fragment, bent shank	—	—
170o	Sor 502	18, 1	9.0 x 0.9	bronze	—	—	—
170p	Sor 769	23, 1-2A	7.3+ x 1.6	bronze	Fragment	—	—
170q	Sor 821b	3, 1-2A	4.5+ x 1.6	bronze	Fragment	—	—
170r	Sor 1093:15	3, 2A-3A	3.0+ x 1.7	bronze	Fragment	—	—
170s	Sor 274	4, 2A	6.0+ x 2.3	iron	Fragment	—	—
cf. 170s	Sor 1792	(?), 1-3A	9.3	iron	Fragment	—	—
170t	Sor 501	18, 1	14.2 x 1.2	iron	—	—	—
cf. 170t	Sor 595	KG 1, 1	7.6+ x 1.2	iron	Fragment	—	—
cf. 170t	Sor 11	5, 1	8.9+ x 1.0	iron	Fragment	—	—
cf. 170t	Sor 91	13, 1	6.6+ x 1.1	iron	Fragment	—	—
cf. 170t	Sor 280	4(?), 2A-B	5.9+ x 1.2	iron	Fragment	—	—
cf. 170t	Sor 364	1-2, 2C	12.5 x 1.2	iron	Shank bent	—	—
cf. 170t	Sor 719a	1-2, 2C	9.6	iron	—	—	—
cf. 170t	Sor 719b	1-2, 2C	7.8	iron	—	—	—
178e	Sor 326	1/2/3, 2B	17.8 x 1.6	bronze	—	—	—
178f	Sor 325	1/2/3, 2B	18.0 x 1.8	bronze	Ringed neck, radiating incision on top	—	—
—	Sor 708b	3, 4, 1-2B	5.9+	iron	Fragment	—	—
—	Sor 920a	3, 1-2B	8.3+	bronze	Fragment	—	—
—	Sor 1154:1	1, 2A-3A	—	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1221:2	3, 2A-3A	8.7	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1223:4	3, 2A-3A	6.2 x 0.6	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1304:1	9, 2A-3A	8.7	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1323:1	9, 3A	9.1	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1791	(?), 1-3A	7.7	bronze	—	—	—
27D.15. OPEN CAGE HEADS							
171a	Sor 396	19, 1	9.2 x 1.4	bronze	Loop from lower part of cage to shank	—	—
171b	Sor 1629	1/3, 2B	7.1 x 1.7	bronze	Head, nine vertical bars surmounted by blossom top, loop from lower cage to upper shank	—	—

171c	Sor 492	2, 1	3.2+ x 1.7	br/ir	Fragment, open cage with nine bars, surmounted by ring and disc	—	—
179a	Sor 1376	1/3, 2B	11.9 x 1.4	bronze	—	—	—
27D.16. ZOOMORPHIC HEADS							
27D.16.1. Horned Animal Heads							
171d	Sor 10	5, 1	8.4+ x 1.0	bronze	Fragment, loop behind ears	Ghirshman 1939, pl. 29:1	Sialk B
171e	Sor 54	4, 1	5.4+ x 1.2	bronze	Fragment, horns form loop	—	—
171f	Sor 93	13, 1	7.5 x 1.1 x 0.7	bronze	—	—	—
171g	Sor 111	1, 2A(?)	5.0+ x 0.9	bronze	Fragment, ringed neck	—	—
171h	Sor 197	1-2, 2A	14.5 x 1.1	bronze	—	Muscarella 1981a, no. 14	—
171i	Sor 242	18, 1	11.9 x 1.3	bronze	Knobbed horns, square scalloped muzzle, gash between lower jaw	—	—
171j	Sor 279	4, 2A-B	14.0 x 1.4	bronze	Horns from loop	Muscarella 1981a, no. 15	—
171k	Sor 306	1N, 2A	11.7 x 1.2	bronze	Horns form loop, bent shaft	—	—
171l	Sor 320	1, 2A-B	6.8+ x 1.0	bronze	Fragment	—	—
171m	Sor 446	1, 1	6.8+ x 1.2	bronze	Ends of horns curve up after joining	—	—
171n	Sor 741	1, 3A	14.8 x 1.1	bronze	No indications for eyes and muzzle	—	—
171o	Sor 759	23, 2A	7.2 x 1.5	bronze	Eyes not indicated, ears, muzzle, and horns poorly modeled	—	—
171p	Sor 794	1N, 2A-B	2.6+ x 1.2	bronze	Head only, horns form loop	—	—
171q	Sor 826	23, 24, 1	11.9+ x 1.3	bronze	Fragment	—	—
171r	Sor 837	4, 1-2B	12.4 x 1.1	bronze	Shank bent	—	—
171s	Sor 852	11, 1-3A	12.7 x 0.9	bronze	Shank bent, highly stylized	—	—
172a	Sor 866	1-3, 2B	3.0+ x 0.8	bronze	Head only	—	—
172b	Sor 901	3, 1	4.7+ x 0.9	bronze	Fragment, ringed neck	—	—
172c	Sor 1083	3, 2A-3A	9.5+ x 1.1	bronze	Fragment	—	—
172d	Sor 1458	2/3, 3A	12.2 x 0.8	bronze	Bud ends of horns curve up after joining neck, two double rings on neck, horns form loop	—	—
172e	Sor 1584	1/7/9, 2B	4.3+ x 0.8	bronze	Fragment	—	—
172f	Sor 1614	1/3, 3A	5.2+	bronze	Fragment, horns curl up after joining neck	—	—
179b	Sor 1203	3, 3A	8.1+	bronze	Fragment	Muscarella 1981a, no. 16	—
179c	Sor 490	2, 2A	14.7 x 1.3	bronze	Horns form loop, shank bent	—	—
179d	Sor 62	4, 1	15.3 x 1.3	bronze	Prongs on back of neck	—	—
—	Sor 1086	3, 2A-B	3.4+	bronze	Head only, eyes faintly indicated, horns form loop, one horn and ear broken	—	—
—	Sor 1091	3, 2A-3A	2.6+	bronze	Head only(?)	—	—
—	Sor 1122	10, 1	4.2+ x 0.9	bronze	Head only, bud ends of horns curve up after joining neck, horns form loop	—	—
—	Sor 1127	13, 1	12.7	bronze	Fragment, heavily corroded	—	—

Catalog 27. Iron Age Cast Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area/burial lev. or elev.</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mat.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
27D. PINS (<i>cont.</i>)							
27D.16. ZOOMORPHIC HEADS (<i>cont.</i>)							
27D.16.1. Horned Animal heads (<i>cont.</i>)							
—	Sor 1218	3, 2A-3A	7.2+	bronze	Fragment	—	—
—	Sor 1357	1/3, 3A	—	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1469	2/23, 2C	7.8+	bronze	Fragment, ringed neck	—	—
—	Sor 1496	2/12, 2C	11.6	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1685	9/10, 3A	9.2	bronze	—	—	—
27D.16.2. Winged Monster Heads							
172g and 179e	Sor 1037	3, 2A	4.3+ x 3.5	bronze	Head only, knobbed feature (tail?) joins wing, forelegs form loop below body	—	—
179f	Sor 1163	1, 2A-3A	4.0+ x 2.5	bronze	Fragment, bull's horns, horses' manes, wings, wide open snake's mouth, 'eye' behind wing	—	—
179g	Sor 17	5, 1	15.4 x 2.6	bronze	Front and hindlegs bent below body, squared muzzle, knobbed eyes	—	—
179h	Sor 1326	14, 2A	8.8+ x 2.7	bronze	Fragment, open mouth, tail touches wings, hindlegs in- dicated	—	—
180a	Sor 1537	3, 2A	4.3+ x 3.6	bronze	Recumbent bull(?), single horn curving forward from forehead	—	—
180b	Sor 426	4, 2B	17.0 x 2.4	bronze	Complex head, incised zigzags continue from upper shank through fluted rings and globes on neck to animal body, lion(?) with open maw, tail and wing are joined on back of lion, shank slightly bent	—	—
27D.16.3. Recumbent Horned Animals							
180c	Sor 1129	13, 1	11.6 x 2.4	bronze	Head turned aside, legs bent below body	—	—
187e	Sor 827	4, 1-2B	3.4+ x 2.2	bronze	Head only, shaft hole below body	—	—
188a	Sor 964	1, 2A	3.1+ x 2.9	bronze	Head only, shaft hole below body	—	—
188b	Sor 971	1-3, 2A	3.4+	bronze	Head only, shaft hole below, legs bent below body	—	—

188c	Sor 896	3, 2B	3.3+ x 2.9	bronze	Head only, legs bent below body shaft hole below	—	—
—	Sor 982	1, 2A-B	2.7+ x 2.7	bronze	Head only, shaft hole right behind forelegs, head turned aside	—	—

27D.16.4. Standing Horned Animals

180d	Sor 152	4, 2A	5.5+ x 4.1	bronze	Head only, knobbed horns, beard, front and hindlegs attached to broken part, eyes and horn knobs seem secondarily applied, stubby tail	—	—
180e	Sor 1078	3, 2A-3A	5.8+ x 2.7	bronze	Head only, front hoofs touch rear	Muscarella 1981a, no. 10	—
180f	Sor 977	1, 2B	10.2 x 3.9	bronze	Two animals, one without horns and collar around neck	—	—

27D.16.5. Fruit Head Surmounted by Horned Animal Head

181a	Sor 1432	1/3, 2B	6.7+ x 1.2	bronze	Ibex(?), protomen grows out of studded cylinder (fruit), ringed neck	Muscarella 1981a, no. 12	—
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27D.16.6. Froglike Heads

181b	Sor 400	4, 2A	4.8+ x 2.5	br/ir	Head only, four legs pointing upward, incised belly, crude tree with branches at either side, ringed neck, iron shank	Muscarella 1981a, no. 11	—
181c	Sor 978	1, 2B	6.5+ x 2.9	br/ir	Fragment	—	—

27D.16.7. Enigmatic Animal Heads

181d	Sor 50	4, 1	5.4+ x 2.9	bronze	Spatulate point, couchant lion(?) with head of exaggerated size, mouth wide open, ears erect, tail forms loop on back	Meade 1968, fig. 12	Baba Jan III
181e	Sor 305	1, 2B	3.5+ x 3.4	bronze	Head only, shaft hole below body, long necked cock(?), crest on back of head, loop connects neck and back	—	—
181f	Sor 209	1-2, 1	3.2+ x 4.7	bronze	Head only, couchant animal above monstrous head, animal's head missing, ringed neck	de Waele 1982, vignet(?)	—

27D.16.8. Sleeping Duck Heads

172h	Sor 156	4, 2A	5.1+ x 1.2	bronze	Fragment, ringed neck	—	—
172i	Sor 463	1, 1	5.7+ x 1.2	bronze	Fragment, ringed neck	—	—
172j	Sor 489	2, 2A-C	4.3+ x 1.1	bronze	Fragment, ringed neck	—	—
172k	Sor 517c	4, 1-2A	2.4+ x 1.1	bronze	Head only, curved neck makes hole	—	—

Catalog 27. Iron Age Cast Metal Objects (*cont.*)

Plate	Site and obj. no.	Area/burial lev. or elev.	Dimensions in cm	Mat.	Description	Reference	Period
27D. PINS (<i>cont.</i>)							
27D.16.8. Sleeping Duck Heads (<i>cont.</i>)							
172l	Sor 571	20, 1	8.7+ x 1.0	bronze	Fragment, curved neck makes hole	—	—
172m	Sor 919	3, 1-2B	4.5+ x 1.1	bronze	Fragment, duck on globe, ringed neck	—	—
172n	Sor 1196	3, 2B	10.5 x 1.1	bronze	—	—	—
172o	Sor 1401	1/3, 2B	11.3 x 1.3	bronze	Ringed neck, shank bent	—	—
172p	Sor 1507	1/22, 2C-3A	9.2 x 0.8	bronze	Multiple incised neck, shank bent	—	—
172q	Sor 1595	1/3, 2B	7.6+ x 0.8	bronze	Fragment, multiple incised neck	—	—
172r	Sor 1642	1/3, 2B	3.7+ x 1.1	bronze	Fragment	—	—
172s	Sor 1125:2	13, 1	9.4+ x 0.8	bronze	Fragment, twisted shank	—	—
172t	Sor 302	4, 2A-B	3.3+ x 1.0	br/ir	Head only, curved neck makes hole	—	—
181g	Sor 836	4, 1-2B	3.5+ x 1.2	bronze	Fragment, curved neck makes hole, ringed neck	—	—
181h	Sor 859	1N, 2A	9.8+ x 1.1	bronze	Fragment	—	—
181i	Sor 1567	1/7/9, 2B	13.2+ x 1.5	bronze	Fragment, ringed neck	—	—
181j	Sor 1494	2/12, 2C	8.0+	bronze	Fragment, ringed neck	—	—
—	Sor 1315:1	9/11, 3A	4.3+	bronze	Fragment, ringed neck	—	—
—	Sor 1414	1/3, 2B	—	bronze	Fragment, ringed neck	—	—
—	Sor 1524	8, 1	6.7+	bronze	Fragment	—	—
—	Sor 1645	1/3, 2B	8.7+	bronze	Fragment, shank bent	—	—
27D.16.9. Swimming Duck Head							
182a	Sor 423	4, 2B	20.6 x 1.6	bronze	Duck, globe with rings at either side (three times), three zigzags below	Muscarella 1981a, no. 13 Vanden Berghe 1973b, tb. A 4:19, 21	— Iron I-II
27D.17. ANTHROPOMORPHIC HEADS							
173a	Sor 1561:1	1/7/9, 2B	6.8+	iron	Pin, flaring head, bronze sheet with a human face on one side	—	—
182b	Sor 1132	1N, 2B	4.6+ x 1.9	bronze	Head only, shaft hole in base, female figurine, turban hairdress, grooved face, hands join below breasts	—	—
172u and 182e	Sor 772	2, 1-2C	4.7+ x 1.9	bronze	Head only, shaft hole in base, nude steatophygous woman holding breasts, beret grooved lengthwise	—	—
—	Sor 1133	1N, 2B	—	bronze	Head only (object missing)	—	—
182c	Sor 1207	3, 3A	6.3+ x 2.0	bronze	Head only, male figurine, large beret, long neck, fringe on shoulder	Muscarella 1981a, no. 7	—

182d	Sor 665	1, 3A	4.1+ x 1.7	bronze	Head only, bearded figure, turban armllets, bracelets, and hands joined, belt and double scalloped border on skirt, shaft hole below	—	—
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27D.18. CRESCENTIC HEADS

27D.18.1. Single

173b	Sor 231	1, 2A-B	4.9+ x 2.8+	bronze	Fragment, one arm preserved	—	—
cf. 173b	Sor 840b	4, 2-2B	2.3+ x 4.6	bronze	Head only	—	—
cf. 173b	Sor 1113	1/7, 1	3.3+	bronze	Head missing	—	—
173c	Sor 1379	1/3, 2B	11.8 x 5.2	bronze	Slight protuberance in center	Vanden Berghe 1964, no. 316	—
173d	Sor 1522	8, 1	12.1 x 4.4	bronze	Arms meet at angle in center	—	—
173e	Sor 1540	1/7/9, 2B	11.3 x 7.0	bronze	—	—	—
173f	Sor 34	1, 1	9.6 x 3.6	bronze	Triangular protuberance in center	—	—
173g	Sor 51	4, 1	4.7+ x 4.0	bronze	Frgm, slight protuberance in center	—	—
173h	Sor 934	11, 2A(?)	2.1+ x 4.5+	bronze	Head only, central knob, double ringed neck	—	—
173i	Sor 1380	1/3, 2B	8.2 x 2.7	bronze	Central knob	Vanden Berghe 1964, no. 316	—
cf. 173i	Sor 800	3, 1	3.6+ x 4.8	bronze	Fragment with central knob, double ringed neck	—	—
cf. 173i	Sor 1222	3, 2A-3A	2.4+ x 3.9+	bronze	Head only, central knob	—	—
173j	Sor 1554	1/7/9, 2B	12.7 x 4.5	bronze	Central tab	—	—
173k	Sor 1541	1/7/9, 2B	12.1 x 4.5	bronze	Central crest, shank slightly bent	—	—
cf. 173k	Sor 41	22, 2	2.3+ x 2.6+	bronze	Head only, one arm preserved, central crest	—	—
cf. 173k	Sor 207	1-3, 1	9.4 x 3.9	bronze	Central crest	—	—
183a	Sor 1375	1/3, 2B	11.5 x 4.9	bronze	Central crest	—	—
183b	Sor 1607	1/3, 2B	5.8 x 4.6	bronze	Central crest, shank slightly bent	—	—
—	Sor 708d	3, 4, 1-2B	4.4+	iron	Head only	—	—
—	Sor 1383	1/3, 2B	(?) x 5.2	bronze	Head only, central crest	—	—
—	Sor 1426	1/3, 2B	(?)	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1436	3/13, 2B	8.9	bronze	Small central tab	—	—
—	Sor 1457	2/3, 3A	8.7	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1487	2/23, 2C	(?) x 3.5	bronze	Central tab	—	—
—	Sor 1565	1/7/9, 2B	(?)	bronze	Fragment with central knob	—	—
—	Sor 1566	1/7/9, 2B	—	iron	Fragment of head	—	—

27D.18.2. Double

173l	Sor 1278	3-4, 2B	4.2+ x 3.5	bronze	Pin, fragment, slight central knob	—	—
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27D.18.3. Zoomorphic Terminals

174a	Sor 40	1, 1	4.9+ x 3.8+	bronze	Pin, head only; only one arm preserved, arm ends in a bearded, horned animal, there presumably was a central figure and the same animal head at the end of the other arm	—	—
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Catalog 27. Iron Age Cast Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area/burial lev. or elev.</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mat.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
27D. PINS (<i>cont.</i>)							
27D.18. CRESCENTIC HEADS (<i>cont.</i>)							
27D.18.3. Zoomorphic Terminals (<i>cont.</i>)							
174b	Sor 865	1-3, 2B	2.3+ x 4.8	bronze	Pin, head only, central figure missing, both arms end into horned animal heads	—	—
174c and 183e	Sor 1208	1/3, 3A	3.7+ x 6.5	bronze	Pin, head only, central figure is a horned animal (bull), both arms end into horned animal heads with horns curving forward (bulls?)	—	—
183c	Sor 1571	1/7/9, 2B	4.4+ x 5.4	br/ir	Pin, fragment, central figure is a sleeping duck, crescent ends into horned animal heads	—	—
183d 183f	Sor 1539 Sor 1536	1/7/9, 2B 1/7/9, 2B	3.6+ x 6.7 14.9 x 6.8	br/ir bronze	As Sor 1536, triple ringed neck Central figure is a sleeping duck, both arms end into horned animal heads, the crescent surmounts another horned animal head	Muscarella 1981a, no. 6 —	— —
27D.18.4. Anthropomorphic Terminals							
174d	Sor 44	3, 1	3.4+ x 1.7+	bronze	Fragment, one arm damaged, human face in center	—	—
184a	Sor 1341	2/23, 2C	6.1+ x 5.1	br/ir	Fragment, central rod ends into human head, two thin arms (or tresses) attached to the beards of two horned animals at the end of the crescent, horns curve back to central rod and are supported by a double scroll, ringed neck	—	—
185a	Sor 1573	1/7/9, 2B	14.3 x 6.5	bronze	Both arms end into horned animal heads, birds with crest and looped beaks (eagles?) grow out of horned animal foreheads, animal's heads touch naked woman with feather crown and large earrings; giving birth(?) or tab between legs may be a functional support	Muscarella 1981a, no. 5	—
185b	Sor 201	1N, 1	7.7 x 4.0	bronze	Human head in center	—	—

27D.19. SYMBOL HEADS

174e	Sor 292	4/5, 2B	4.5+ x 1.9	bronze	Fragment, solid triangle, vertical division line, notched edges, surmounted by a cylinder topped by a disc	—	—
174f	Sor 1093:11	3, 2A-3A	13.3 x 1.1	bronze	Solid triangle surmounted by a disc, knobbed heart with studded triangles	—	—
175m	Sor 1533	1/7/9, 2B	12.5+	bronze	Pin, trapeze with nicks in corner, merges into tapered shank	—	—

27D.20. 'HIDE' HEADS

184b	Sor 428	4, 2B	20.5 x 7.4	bronze	Square head with incurved sides, corners expand into 'paw' with five toes, a scalloped head(?) opposite ringed neck, raised central hemisphere enclosed by concentric circles, at end of radiating lines dots and lines, edges of hide(?) stippled	—	—
184c	Sor 1564	1/7/9, 2B	12.7 x 5.3	bronze	Square head with pawlike corners, rosette in center	—	—
184d	Sor 1197	3, 3A	4.0+ x 3.7	bronze	Head only, square head with pawlike corners, rosette in center	—	—

27D.21. 'OPENWORK' HEAD

185d	Sor 1465	2/23, 2C	7.9+ x 5.3	br/ir	Square frame with a two-headed, horned genie grasping two lions by throats, design seen with pin pointing up	—	—
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27D.22. UNCLASSIFIED

—	Sor 1525	8(?), 1	—	br/ir	Five miscellaneous fragments	—	—
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27E. IBEX HORN-SHAPED OBJECTS

—	Sor 15	5, 1	4.6 x 0.3 x 0.2	bronze	—	Thrane 1965, fig. 5	—
—	Sor 23	5, 2A	5.3 x 0.4 x 0.1	bronze	—	—	—
174g	Sor 107	1, 2A(?)	4.5 x 0.8 x 0.1	bronze	Two curved pointed sheets, riveted top	—	—
—	Sor 132	1, 1	5.1 x 0.2 x 0.1	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 148	4, 1-2B	5.5 x 0.2 x 0.1	bronze	—	—	—
174h	Sor 158	4, 2B	7.4 x 0.5 x 0.1	bronze	—	Thrane 1965, fig. 5	—
—	Sor 192	13, 14, 1	5.7 x 0.4 x 0.1	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 199	1(?), 1-2B	3.2 x 0.4	bronze	—	—	—

Catalog 27. Iron Age Cast Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Arealburial lev. or elev.</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mat.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
27E. IBEX HORN-SHAPED OBJECTS (<i>cont.</i>)							
—	Sor 235	1, 2B-2A	5.0 x 2.2	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 245	11, 1	4.3 x 0.1	bronze	Circular in section	—	—
—	Sor 249	22, 1	8.3 x 0.7 x 0.2	bronze	One horn missing	—	—
—	Sor 295	4, 2A-B	3.7 x 0.3 x 0.1	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 310	1N, 2A	3.8 x 0.3 x 0.1	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 347	1, 2A-B	4.5 x 0.2 x 0.1	bronze	Oval wire, one end missing	—	—
—	Sor 401	4, 2A	3.5 x 0.3 x 0.1	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 475	4, 2A-B	6.8 x 0.6 x 0.1	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 479	2, 1	4.9 x 0.4 x 0.2	bronze	One end pointed, other end rounded	—	—
—	Sor 488	2, 1	8.8 x 0.4 x 0.1	bronze	One end missing	—	—
—	Sor 516	4, 1-2A	4.0 x 0.4	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 533	1, 4, 1-3A	5.2 x 0.3 x 0.1	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 551	4, 2A-B	5.5 x 0.3 x 0.1	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 675	22, 1	6.4 x 0.5 x 0.2	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 680	22, 1	—	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 686	1, 2B	6.4 x 0.3 x 0.1	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 707	3, 4	5.2 x 5.3	bronze	Two exx.	—	—
—	Sor 789	1, 2A-3A	2.4	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 813	3, 1-2A	3.2 x 0.3 x 0.2	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 851	11, 1-3A	6.7 x 0.6 x 0.1	bronze	—	—	—
174i	Sor 878	1, 2	3.9 x 0.8 x 0.1	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1021	1, 1-3A	5.0	bronze	Pointed ends	—	—
—	Sor 1071	3, 2A-3A	4.5 x 0.5	bronze	Two exx. (only one in Oriental Institute)	—	—
—	Sor 1099	3, 2A-3A	3.9 x 0.8 x 0.1	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1119	10, 1	8.2 x 0.6 x 0.1	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1143	1N, 3A	—	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1186	3, 3A	3.5	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1257:1	7, 2A-B	—	bronze	—	—	—
174j	Sor 1257:2	7, 2A-B	—	iron	Tips missing, straighter than bronze examples	—	—
—	Sor 1277	3, 2A-B	7.2	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1332	13, 1	9.7 x 0.5	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1356	1/3, 3A	7.9	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1364	1/3, 3A	2.8 x 0.4 x 0.1	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1365	1/3, 3A	5.2	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1431	1/3, 2B	4.9	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1473	2-23, 2C	8.4	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1477	2/23, 2C	7.1 x 0.3	bronze	Rectangular in section	—	—
—	Sor 1582	17/19, 2B	4.0	bronze	—	—	—
—	Sor 1597	1/3, 2B	4.9	bronze	—	—	—

174k	Sor 1676	1/9/11, 3A	4.2	lead	Fragment, curved and fluted band	—	—
—	Sor 1784	(?), 1-3A	4.7	bronze	Corroded	—	—

27F. ANIMAL FIGURINES

27F.1. QUADRUPEDS

174l	Sor 662	1, 3A	2.1 x 3.8	bronze	Head missing, tail broken	—	—
174m	Sor 980	1N, 2B	3.1 x 3.7	bronze	Neck with collar and incised lines on chest and head, muzzle broken: dog(?)	—	—
186b	Sor 1036	3, 2A(?)	2.9 x 2.4	bronze	Ears, short tail: lamb(?)	—	—
187j	Sor 1325	14, 2A	3.9 x 2.6	bronze	Pointed muzzle, forelegs secondarily attached	—	—

27F.2. HORNED

174n	Sor 698	4, 2A-B	3.3 x 3.3	bronze	Horns combine and form oval, tail points back	—	—
174o	Sor 969	1-3, 2A	4.4 x 1.8	bronze	Curved horns point back, short stubby tail points back, joints bent	—	—
174p	Sor 1107	7S, 1	4.4 x 4.8	bronze	Horns point back, short tail	—	—
174q	Sor 1247	7S, 2B	3.3 x 2.6	bronze	Slightly curved, combined horns point back, hindlegs stretching, short tail	—	—
174r	Sor 1505	1(?), 1-3A	3.0 x 2.9	bronze	Slightly curved horns point back, short tail points back, pointed muzzle	—	—
186a	Sor 910	3, 1-2B	3.2 x 2.1	bronze	Short horns may be ears, tail points back, short hindlegs; sitting dog(?)	—	—
186f	Sor 993	1-3, 2B	4.7 x 4.3	bronze	Horns broken, cylindrical body, muzzle, and legs; bronze shank(?) or casting fault at rear	—	—
186h	Sor 1327	3/13, 2B	5.2	bronze	Short horns	—	—
186i	Sor 1444	3/13, 2B	3.5	bronze	Combined horns	—	—
186j	Sor 1128	13, 1	4.4 x 4.8	bronze	Curved horns separated by groove, bearded, short stubby tail points back	—	—
186k	Sor 1490	2, 2C	4.5 x 3.5	bronze	Slightly curved horns point back, long tail points back	—	—
186l	Sor 1131	1N, 2B	4.2 x 4.6	bronze	Curved horns point back, horns are flat bands, short stubby tail points forward	—	—
187b	Sor 530	4, 2A-B	4.0 x 3.2	bronze	Horns straight back, short tail lying on back, square muzzle	—	—
187c	Sor 656	1, 3A	3.3 x 3.8	bronze	Horns curve back, ears below horns, short stubby tail pointing forward	—	—

Catalog 27. Iron Age Cast Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area/burial lev. or elev.</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mat.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
27F. ANIMAL FIGURINES (<i>cont.</i>)							
27F.2. HORNED (<i>cont.</i>)							
187d	Sor 899	3, 1	3.0 x 2.2	bronze	Spread horns, stubby tail	—	—
187f	Sor 875	1-3, 2B	3.7 x 3.4	bronze	Slightly curved horns point back, short stubby tail, oval pin attachment(?) or casting fault at rear	—	—
187g	Sor 749	3, 1	5.0 x 3.5	bronze	Bucking, curved horns point back	—	—
187h	Sor 1144	1N, 3A	3.3 x 5.0	bronze	Slightly curved horns point back, incisions on forehead, erect short stubby tail, hindlegs shorter	—	—
187m	Sor 398	4, 1-2B	3.8 x 3.1	bronze	Horns point back, slightly curved, square muzzle, stubby tail points back horizontally	—	—
187n	Sor 257	16, 1	2.6 x 1.9	bronze	Short horns curve back, ears lean against horns, short stubby tail pointing forward	Stein 1945, pl. 15:3	—
187p	Sor 323	1-2, 2C	3.6 x 4.7	bronze	Curved neck, horns erect, stubby tail	—	—
187q	Sor 266	4, 1	4.5 x 3.8	bronze	Horns curve back, ears lean against horns, conoid muzzle, stubby legs, short tail hanging down	—	—
188d	Sor 1054	3, 3A	2.9 x 2.4	bronze	Short horns, beard	—	—
188e	Sor 1032	3/13, 1	4.2 x 5.0	bronze	Curved horns point back, circular eyes with incision, short tail on back, incised muzzle	—	—
—	Sor 972	1-3, 2A	—	bronze	Spread horns, body shortened to tetrapod	—	—
27F.3. RECUMBENT HORNED							
175a	Sor 887	1, 1	3.2 x 2.3+	bronze	Head missing, resembles recumbent animal pins	—	—
175b	Sor 911	3, 1-2B	3.0 x 1.8	bronze	Slightly curved horns point back	—	—
186m	Sor 1610	1-3, 2B	4.8 x 3.4	bronze	Short horns	—	—
27F.4. BIRD							
175c	Sor 1040	3, 2B	4.6 x 2.5	bronze	Tail with five lobes	—	—

27G. PENDANTS

27G.1. MISCELLANEOUS

175g	Sor 893	1, 2-1	1.5	lead	Foot(?), angular piece with suspension loop	Vanden Berghe 1964, nos. 329-331	Khurvin
188k	Sor 1618	1-3, 3A	3.8 x 1.4	bronze	Wire pendant, looped at T, at base wire is coiled to form a cylinder	—	—
—	Sor 1785	(?), 1-3A	2.3	bronze	Pendant, double band with both ends rolled	—	—

27G.2. ANIMALS

27G.2.1. Quadrupeds

187a	Sor 617	1-2, 2C	2.9 x 2.2	bronze	Ears, disc eyes, collared neck, short curved tail	Muscarella 1981a, no. 22	—
188f	Sor 955	13, 1	3.6 x 2.8	bronze	Long pointed ears or horns(?), long hind legs: hare(?), perforated length-wise	—	—

27G.2.2. Horned

175f	Sor 1318	9, 2A-3A	3.8 x 2.7	bronze	Head flat with incised features, base shows casting folds rather than seal device, suspension loop between horns	—	—
186c	Sor 970	1-3, 2A	2.4 x 2.8	bronze	Curved horns point back, joints bent, short upright tail, suspension loop connects neck and back	—	—
186d	Sor 983	1, 2A-B	3.0 x 3.7	bronze	Curved horns point back, upright ears, disc eyes with holes, collared neck, upright tail, suspension loop connects neck and back	—	—
186g	Sor 981	1N, 2B	4.5 x 4.3	bronze	Curved horns point back, collared neck, joints bent, upright tail, suspension loop connects neck and back	—	—
187i	Sor 1368	1/3, 2B	3.5 x 3.7	bronze	Curved ringed horns point back, disc eyes, collared neck and body, joints bent, suspension loop connects neck and back	—	—
187k	Sor 120	1, 1	3.5 x 3.9	bronze	Horns point up, small ears, vertically pierced through body, short knobbed tail	—	—
187l	Sor 269	4, 1	3.6 x 3.3	bronze	Disc eyes, short horns point back, stubby upright tail, suspension loop connects neck and back	—	—

Catalog 27. Iron Age Cast Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Arealburial lev. or elev.</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Mat.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
27G. PENDANTS (<i>cont.</i>)							
27G.2. ANIMALS (<i>cont.</i>)							
27G.2.2. Horned (<i>cont.</i>)							
188j	Sor 497	19, 2A	9.9 x 2.8 x 3.0	bronze	Ready to jump, curved horns point back, gash on top of combined hindlegs, perforation above hoofs, at either side of perforation is a ring with spiral wire, muzzle with small hole in center, short tail	—	—
27G.2.3. Birds							
175e and 188h	Sor 1013	1-3, 2B	3.6 x 1.9	bronze	Wings and tail indicated with incision, base has incised grid pattern, suspension loop connects neck and back	—	—
175d and 188i	Sor 1033	3, 1	3.2 x 2.8	bronze	Wings indicated with incisions, wing tips spread, suspension loop connects neck and back	—	—
27G.2.4. Head							
188g	Sor 1081	3, 2A-3A	3.4	bronze	Curled end to form loop	—	—
27H. HUMAN FIGURINES							
See full title page	Sor 430	4, 2B	4.6 x 1.6	bronze	Large head, disc eyes, long curved nose, hands on chest, two knobs indicate breasts, membrum virile clearly shown, short legs, bootlike feet	—	—
185c	Sor 1342	2-23, 2C	7.2	bronze	Nude male, holds harp in front of chest, at base two rods project from pedestal, prominent phallus and buttocks	—	—
27I. MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS							
175h	Sor 337	1-2, step 3, 2C	5.3 x 3.8	iron	Fibula(?) or clasp, D-shaped, circular in section	Vanden Berghe 1973a, fig. 23:16 (br)	Iron I-II

175i	Sor 404	4, 2A	3.2+ x 2.3	iron	Pin(?), hollow hemisphere with circular shank(?) above and below	—	—
175j	Sor 1171	3, 2B	7.1 x 1.1	bronze	Hooked shank driven through flat disc	Negahban 1964, fig. 43	Marlik

27J. TUBULAR STANDS

175k	Kha 53	x4, -0.85	7.5 x 1.3 x 0.7	bronze	'Standard' element: both ends thickened, one end grooved	—	—
175l	Kha 54	x4, -0.85	7.0 x 2.1	bronze	'Standard' element: bottle-shape, neck has two groups of four rings	Vanden Berghe 1973a, fig. 23:1; 1982, fig. 39:11	Iron II Iron III

CHAPTER 28

IRON AGE HAMMERED METAL OBJECTS

by *Maurits N. van Loon*

INTRODUCTION

Following Moorey (1971a:172, 216-217) and Vanden Berghe (1982:125-126) we treat hammered metal objects separately from cast metal finds. Wherever an object has been made out of metal sheet (about 0.5 to 1 mm thick), we have assumed it was manufactured by the hammering process. Decoration on such objects can be applied by repoussé or chasing and tracing (Moorey 1971a:xxi-xxii). Often both techniques were combined.

Although we may at times have wrongly treated hammered objects in chapter 27 or cast objects in chapter 28, the following major metal object classes seem generally to belong to the hammered category:

- 28A VESSELS
- 28B DRINKING TUBES AND STRAINERS
- 28C BELL
- 28D MIRRORS
- 28E HAIR SPIRALS
- 28F FINGER RINGS
- 28G BRACELETS
- 28H DISC-HEADED PINS
- 28I PLAQUE-HEADED PINS
- 28J PLAQUES, BANDS, AND BUCKLE
- 28K BOSSES, WHORLS, AND BRACTEATES
- 28L PENDANTS
- 28M 'MOUFLON' HORN-SHAPED ORNAMENTS
- 28N FIGURINE

Most of the hammered metal objects by far are made of copper or bronze. No analyses have been made to determine presence or absence of tin.

28A. VESSELS

Copper or bronze vessels were not particularly numerous among the finds from Surkh Dum-i-Luri. In the catalog, we have divided the copper or bronze vessels into the following classes, some of which are discussed below.

- 28A.1 BOWLS (pls. 189a-g and 190a-d)
- 28A.2 LADLE (pl. 204a)
- 28A.3 MINIATURE BUCKET (pl. 190e)
- 28A.4 GOBLETS (pls. 190f, g and 204 b-d)
- 28A.5 POTS (pls. 190h-j and 204e)
- 28A.6 JAR
- 28A.7 RHYTON (pl. 190k)
- 28A.8 SPOUTS (pl. 191a)
- 28A.9 HANDLES (pl. 191b-d)
- 28A.10 INDETERMINATE SHAPES

Some of the bowls (class 28A.1) may have served as lamps. The shape of Sor 432 (pl. 189c) suggests this use and the location of Sor 1347 on a shelf in the corridor, giving access to

the sanctuary, implies its function was for light. Fish shown in relief swimming around the bottom of a bowl (Sor 1736a, pl. 190a), perpetuate an Old Iranian motif found as early as the late third millennium B.C. at Shahdad (Amiet 1973b:27). The shallow bowl (Sor 1783b, pl. 190c) with constricted neck and bulging shoulder belongs to a class well known from Neo-Assyrian sites. An elaborately decorated example from Ashur has been shown now to date after ca. 750 B.C. (Haller 1954, pl. 22d; cf. Muscarella 1984:418-19). In Luristan this shape is characteristic of (early?) Iron III (Vanden Berghe 1982, fig. 59:11).

Four goblet fragments (group 28A.4) carry ruler-and-attendant designs that include curly-haired persons with broad noses and fleshy lips characteristic of the so-called "nipple beakers." Sor 915 (pl. 204b) is tentatively included in this group, although it was flattened when found. Calmeyer and Muscarella have proved that this class of objects was almost certainly made in Iran in the 10th and 9th centuries B.C. (Calmeyer 1973:224-28; Muscarella 1974b:243-49, 1977:77, 1981a:332).

Some pot fragments (group 28A.5) like Sor 1783c (pl. 190j) continue Middle to Late Bronze Age shapes (cf. ch. 20A). The similar pot Kha 25 (pl. 204e) comes from an Iron Age II tomb.

Clear links with Iron Age II-early III sites in Iran exist for the spouted pitcher fragments (class 28A.8). Sor 963 (pl. 191a) is a surface find, but Sor 1076 was excavated in the sanctuary.

28B. DRINKING TUBES AND STRAINERS (pls. 191e-g and 204f)

Drinking tubes are all made of copper or bronze (pl. 204f). They consist of sheets coiled into a slender cone, with perforations to allow passage of the liquid and to hold back unwanted matter like seeds. Sor 43 (pl. 191e) is a fragment without perforations. The Luristan parallel quoted in the catalog is from an Iron II context, but earlier examples are known elsewhere in the Near East (Frankfort 1934:38-39; Van Loon in press, ch. 15, nos. 8 and 9).

28C. BELL

Sor 1280 (pl. 191h) may have been used as a bell; for instance, it could have been incorporated into a leather horse harness. Other functions, e.g., as a strainer, are also conceivable, but less likely.

28D. MIRRORS

Several plain discs with suspension devices are interpreted by us as mirrors (pl. 191j and k). One spade-shaped tool (Sor 71, pl. 191i), possibly a mirror as well, has an iron sheet handle rolled around its tang. This combination of bronze and iron has been shown to be typical of Iron Age II (Vanden Berghe 1973a:55, 1982:63). The mirrors from Sialk Necropolis B (ca. 825-700 B.C.) were all tanged (Ghirshman 1939:59).

28E. HAIR SPIRALS

The hair spirals are all made of copper or bronze wire (pl. 192a-c), of which two or three parts are hammered into a convex oval boat or "leech" shape (cf. Maxwell-Hyslop 1971:5, 240). The end of the wire is bent into a hook for suspension. Most of the hair spirals found, however, are fragmentary; on these the suspension hook and/or one or more of the "leeches" are missing.

28F. FINGER RINGS

Among sheet finger rings there is an equal number of bronze and iron examples (pl. 192d-h). Two copper or bronze signet rings of the same shape as Sor 1232 (pl. 192f),

widening in front and touching or overlapping behind, are treated in chapter 32 on seals below (signet rings xxxv, xxxvi). Porada (1964b:19) has suggested an Iron I date for sheet rings of this specific shape.

28G. BRACELETS

Besides many cast bracelets (see ch. 27), Surkh Dum-i-Luri yielded hammered bracelets (pl. 192i-p). All except one are flat bands bent into a circle or oval that is open on one side. Sor 658:2 (pl. 192n) is a hollow open hoop made of coiled bronze sheet. Bronze open bands show a variety in decorative patterns: incised chevrons (Sor 258 and 384, pl. 192l and 192i), parallel grooves (Sor 124, pl. 192k) or crosshatching (Sor 92, pl. 192j). Plain open bands are found in bronze and iron. Parallels for these open bands are found at Bard-i Bal (Vanden Berghe 1973a, pl. 20:1, 2), Khurvin (Vanden Berghe 1964, nos. 295 and 296), Sialk (Ghirshman 1939, pl. 94:S 1755) and Marlik (Negahban 1964, fig. 56), i.e., from contexts dated throughout Iron I, II, and early III.

28H. DISC-HEADED PINS

In the catalog, we have divided the disc-headed pins into the following classes:

- 28H.1 WITHOUT DECORATION (pl. 193a)
- 28H.2 GEOMETRIC DECORATION
 - 28H.2.1 Central Boss (pls. 193b-j, 194a-c, and 200b-c)
 - 28H.2.2 Miscellaneous Geometric Decoration (pls. 194d-h, 195a-f, and 200d)
- 28H.3 VEGETAL DECORATION
 - 28H.3.1 Central Rosette (pls. 195g-i, 196a-g, and 205a, b)
 - 28H.3.2 Miscellaneous Vegetal Decoration (pls. 196h-i, 197a-n, 198a-o, 199a, and 206a)
- 28H.4 ZOOMORPHIC DECORATION
 - 28H.4.1 Central Lion's Mask (pls. 199b, c and 205c)
 - 28H.4.2 Miscellaneous Zoomorphic Decoration (pls. 199d-j, 206b-d, and 207a-e)
- 28H.5 ANTHROPOMORPHIC DECORATION
 - 28H.5.1 Central Human Face (pls. 199k-l, 207f-g, 208a-g, and 209a, b)
 - 28H.5.2 Miscellaneous Anthropomorphic Decoration (pls. 200a, 209c-e, 210a-h, and 211a-d)

Of all the object classes found in the "sanctuary" at Surkh Dum-i-Luri, pins—used to fasten garments—were the most numerous by far (769 out of a total of 1851 registered finds). This in itself is of course one of the reasons for considering the building as the sanctuary of a female deity.

Of the pins, 527 were cast of bronze or iron or a combination of both; these are treated in chapter 27D. Highly conspicuous among the pins, however, were those that had disc-shaped heads hammered out of copper or bronze sheet (230 pins or fragments) or, rarely, out of iron sheet (12 pins or fragments). Combinations of copper or bronze heads with iron shanks were not found in this class. Very rarely was the head made of a separate piece of sheet and fixed with an iron rivet between the forked end of the shank (Sor 568). Usually the head seems to have been hammered out of a thicker lump of copper or bronze attached to the shank.

Of the iron disc-headed pins (28H.2.1), those that were complete had central bosses. On one pin (Sor 1788, pl. 200c) this boss had a conical shape reminiscent of the iron shield bosses from Shaffe (see 28K.5 below). This pin is likely to have been cast. The same may be true of the other iron disc-headed pins except for Sor 1551 (pl. 200b), which was clearly hammered.

The vogue for iron ornaments was limited to Iron Age II (ca. 1000-750 B.C.; Vanden Berghe 1982:63). One iron disc-headed pin (Kha 47) was actually found in an Iron Age II

tomb. At Surkh Dum-i-Luri, iron disc-headed pins were deposited in levels 2B and 2A, after the end of Iron Age II, i.e., after they had gone out of fashion (Sor 1551 and 275 in class 28H.2.1). In level 1 they were not considered worth keeping: Sor 1125:6-7, 256, and 591, found in areas 13, 17, and 18/19 respectively, seem to have been thrown out. The small size (up to 8.3 cm in length, up to 4.8 cm in width) and the lack of other than geometric decoration also fits an Iron II date for the iron and silver (28H.1) disc-headed pins.

Some of the copper or bronze disc-headed pins are plain; most of them, however, carry embossed and/or engraved decoration. In many cases the center was made to stand out in relief either as a plain boss or as a rosette, a lion's mask or a human face.

Class 28H.1 includes pieces too broken to see if there was a design, and also pieces mentioned as having traces of a design but not further described or drawn. Similarly, class 28H.2.2 includes broken pieces that may have had a central boss. Pieces with vegetal decoration around a central boss, however, are treated in class 28H.3.2.

Classes 28H.3.2, 4.2, and 5.2 include many sheet fragments with embossed and/or engraved decoration such as that found on disc-headed pins but also, at times, on pendants or plaques. If a single eccentric suspension hole is preserved, these are treated under 28L. *Pendants*. If the decoration consists of a six- to eight-pointed star, we also have presumed they were worn as pendants, on the basis of examples found at Marlik and elsewhere (Negahban 1964, fig. 71; Maxwell-Hyslop 1971:140-144, 162, 202; pls. 108, 109, 125, 157). If a straight edge is preserved, they are treated under 28J. *Plaques, Bands, and Buckle*. In all other instances we have followed Schmidt and assumed they are disc-headed pin fragments.

In classes 28H.3.1 and 3.2 we find many chains in which buds, cones, pine cones or leaves alternate with pomegranates, globes, lobes, beans or other fruit. This decorative scheme is well known from the Neo-Assyrian palaces, where it occurs—usually combined with palmettes—on wall tiles and relief details showing garments, especially in the reign of Assurnasirpal II (883-859 B.C.; Andrae 1977, fig. 189; Layard 1849, pls. 44:2, 47:4, and 52:5, 6). Rosette networks, as on Sor 552 (pl. 197c), occur on stone thresholds in the time of Sargon II (721-705 B.C.; Frankfort 1954, fig. 40). This, then, may be an early Iron III feature.

On the other hand, animals flanking a stylized tree as on Sor 286 (28H.4.2, pl. 206b) were a favorite theme in Iron Ages I and II (Porada 1964b:16-17, 22-23; 1965a:84-86; Vanden Berghe 1982:63, fig. 26). We deal with this theme at length in our discussion of the Iron Age seals (see ch. 32). The same is true of compositions in which two beasts flank a common prey, as on Sor 811 and 1725 (28H.4.2, pls. 206d and 207c). These can be traced back to a decorative scheme common on Middle Assyrian seals (Porada 1948:70). Straight or outcurving jaws, as on Sor 1725, belong to a peculiarly Elamite monster represented on a bracelet (Sor 1632, pl. 178c) and on several seals from Surkh Dum-i-Luri (ch. 32, seals 94-96). The geometrically outlined body parts are another Iron I-II feature on Sor 1725 (pl. 207c). The stylization of the mane as a row of teethlike tufts recurs on Sor 1721, which we have classified as a rectangular plaque-headed pin (class 28I, pl. 211e).

The human faces placed as central bosses on the pins of class 28H.5.1 can be divided into female faces (the majority) and faces that may be male (Sor 1704, 1705, and 1707; pls. 199l, 208e, and 208g). The female faces are characterized by a pointed chin, sharply delineated high cheekbones, heavy eyebrows, and gabled forehead. Their hair, parted in the center, may be plaited, indicated by little curls or rendered as heavy masses falling over the ears. The same female type is seen in side view on Sor 820 and 1717 (class 28H.5.2, pl. 210a, h). On Sor 820 (also shown by Amiet 1979 as fig. 23), she clearly represents a goddess with power over snakes and, perhaps, over wild animals generally (cf. Sor 100 and 1714, pls. 209c, and 210f; Vanden Berghe 1982, fig. 273). Male genies can also appear in this quality (Vanden Berge 1982, fig. 272). Sor 553 and 1713 (pls. 200a and 210e) may be examples with male genies grasping snakes. The genie's headgear on Sor 553 is closely paralleled by that on a cubic faience pyxis from 9th-8th B.C. century Susa (de Mecquenem 1943, fig. 28; de Miroschedji 1981a:38). Sor 123 and 1722 (pls. 209d and 211a) show elaborate symmetrical compositions in which the genie's power over lions is emphasized—possibly a two-dimensional version of the three-dimensional "lion-tamer" so popular at the beginning of Iron Age III (Vanden Berghe 1982:63, fig. 29). A genie with eagles' heads sprouting from his shoulders also appears on seal 59 (ch. 32A, pl. 234).

A full treatment of Luristan iconography, which is only partly illustrated by our material, would lead into discussion of the many clandestine finds that we want to avoid. Useful treatments can be found in Amiet 1976a and 1979, Moorey 1971a and 1975, de Clercq-Fobe 1978, and de Waele 1982, to name but a few.

As in the other object classes from Surkh Dum-i-Luri, it is hard to see any clear development from what must be the earliest copper or bronze disc-headed pins to the latest ones at this site. All one can say is that the examples from levels 3A and 2C do not seem to exceed 12.5 cm in length, whereas those from level 2B and later attain lengths of up to 16.1 cm and, in one instance, 27.6 cm. Also, decoration on the disc-headed pins from levels 3A and 2C is limited to geometric designs. Vegetal, zoomorphic, and anthropomorphic designs do not seem to occur before level 2B, except for one example possibly showing a woman in childbirth (Sor 1359, pl. 210b). This fits in with the evidence from elsewhere concerning an early Iron Age III (i.e., mid 8th century B.C.) date for the most elaborate phase of Luristan metallurgy (Vanden Berghe 1982:63; Vanden Berghe and Haerinck 1984:203). Thereafter, pins were replaced by fibulae (Vanden Berghe 1982:78).

The heavy weight of the disc-headed pins' large heads had the advantage of twisting the fastened layers of clothing around so that friction would prevent the pin from slipping out. The resulting position of the pin, with the point up as in Bronze Age Elam (Amiet 1966, fig. 245B) and in Iron Age Greece (Jacobsthal 1956:113-14), can be seen on Sor 820 (28H.5.1, pl. 210a). The placement of the design, for instance, on Sor 278 (28H.4.1, pl. 199b) also makes sense only if the pin was worn with the head down. The same applies, for example, to Sor 916 (28H.5.1, pl. 208a), where a trace of the shank should be preserved had it been below and not above the design. The perforation on the rim close to the shank on Sor 127a (28H.5.2, pl. 209e) may have contained a wire or string also serving to hold the pin in its place (cf. the stone plaque-headed pins, ch. 29D). A cast openwork-headed pin from the David-Weill collection has an eye to which a chain with another pin is attached (Amiet 1976a, no. 179).

Several disc-headed and other pins were found inserted with their shanks into certain walls (see ch. 11). Undoubtedly this happened on the occasion of a rebuilding which involved the raising of floors. Subsequently many more pins of all kinds were found incorporated into the masonry. Again, they had presumably been put there while a wall was being rebuilt. Of the disc-headed pins, those with Sor numbers between 1353 and 1504, 1507 and 1520, 1529 and 1691 were all found in such circumstances. The fact that so many formed part of "votive" deposits has been taken as an indication that the more cumbersome and elaborately decorated disc-headed pins, at least, were made as votive objects to begin with (de Waele 1982:151). Against this hypothesis one can argue:

1. That many smaller and plainer pins also were found in wall and floor deposits at Surkh Dum-i-Luri and
2. That quite a few large and elaborate examples have reached the art market, presumably robbed from easily excavated graves, not from rare and relatively inaccessible sanctuary sites.

One must admit that the iconography of some pins contains elements that would perfectly suit an ultimate destination as apparel for a goddess with power over wild animals (Sor 127a, 820, 100, and 1714 in class 28H.5.2, pls. 209c, e and 210a, f). Nevertheless, we would propose first of all an amuletic purpose for such objects, as for seals with similar scenes (see ch. 32). They would have served to protect the wearer against snakes or to ensure his success in the chase. Subsequently, they might have been dedicated to the deity in recognition of such favors.

28I. PLAQUE-HEADED PINS

The four copper/bronze fragments listed in the catalog may belong to two pins of which the shanks widened stepwise into a rectangular plaque. Schmidt seems to have guessed that Sor 1721 and 1732a (pl. 211e, f) belonged together, as he had the restored outline of Sor 1721 drawn to look like that of Sor 1732. The drawing for Sor 1773 shows two fragments, which

we have labeled "a" and "b" (pl. 200e, f); the catalog card only describes fragment "b." Fragment "a" is described by Muscarella (1981a:333).

As Muscarella noted, the style of the lions is atypical for Iron Age II-III Luristan. He also suggested that the lions were fighting over their prey. This assumption is confirmed by Sor 1725 (28H.4.2 above, pl. 207c), which seems stylistically related to the plaque-headed pins. Since the theme of two beasts fighting over their prey was a favorite motif on Middle Assyrian seals (Porada 1948:70), one might make a case for dating the plaque-headed pins to Iron Age I.

28J. PLAQUES, BANDS, AND BUCKLE

We have divided the copper/bronze plaques, bands, and buckle into the following classes:

- 28J.1 PLAIN PLAQUES AND BANDS (pl. 200g)
- 28J.2 PLAQUES WITH GEOMETRIC DECORATION (pls. 200h-k, 201a, and 212a)
- 28J.3 PLAQUES WITH VEGETAL DECORATION (pl. 201b-d)
- 28J.4 PLAQUES WITH ZOOMORPHIC DECORATION (pl. 212b-f)
- 28J.5 PLAQUES WITH ANTHROPOMORPHIC DECORATION (pls. 201e, f, 212g-i, and 213a-c)
- 28J.6 BUCKLE (pl. 201g)

Metal sheet pieces with a straight edge have been put into this class, which may contain belt, scabbard or quiver mountings along with square or rectangular plaques that have no visible means of suspension or attachment to other material. It is perhaps significant that all the pieces with zoomorphic or anthropomorphic decoration belong to the latter category. Since power over wild animals was apparently attributed to the goddess worshiped at Surkh Dum-i-Luri, it is perhaps not too bold to call such objects votive plaques, as Muscarella has done (1981a:334). In this hypothesis, the plaques would have been deposited in the sanctuary by hunters who had enjoyed the deity's favor.

In some instances, a break along a straight line may have been mistaken for an original edge. In other cases, a fragment has been attributed to this class, rather than to that of the disc-headed pins, on account of its rectilinear design (Sor 1749, 1757, 1774, and 1775, pls. 200h, and 201a, c). One buckle plaque with part of its round edge preserved is included in this class (Sor 556, pl. 201g). It belongs to a group of omega-shaped girdle clasps, the parallel sides of which have been hammered out to form two flat plates with rounded ends (Moorey 1971a:240).

28K. BOSSES, WHORLS, AND BRACTEATES

We have divided the bosses, whorls, and bracteates into the following classes:

- 28K.1 WITHOUT DECORATION (pl. 201h-n)
- 28K.2 GEOMETRIC DECORATION (pls. 201o-p, 202a, b, and 213d)
- 28K.3 VEGETAL DECORATION (pl. 202c-g)
- 28K.4 ZOOMORPHIC DECORATION (pl. 213e)
- 28K.5 SHEET BOSSES (pl. 202h-j)

This class of copper/bronze, and iron objects comprises a few plain unperforated convex discs (Sor 787 and Sor 1097:2, pl. 201n) and many symmetrically perforated convex or flat discs. Most of the latter have one central hole. The larger of these, such as Sor 1166 (with a rosette in relief, pl. 202e), could have been used as spindle whorls (cf. Sor 1349 and 1596; pl. 148e, f; ch. 26A.1.3). This is not likely for the smaller examples. Some of the discs, including three shield(?) bosses from an Iron II tomb at Khatun Ban, have two to four holes through the rim (Sor 623, pl. 201i, Sor 1073, pl. 202d, Sor 1233, Sor 1778, pl. 202b, and Kha 60-62, pl. 213d). Two pairs of holes through opposed sides of the rim are also visible on the bronze shields with tall cones from the Iron I-II cemetery at Marlik (Negahban 1964, fig. 52, diameter 37 cm) and from the early Iron III cemetery at Tattulban (Vanden

Berghe 1982, fig. 28, diameter ca. 25 cm), as well as on the smaller gold bracteates from Marlik (Negahban 1964, fig. 82, diameter 16.5 cm). Such holes obviously served to fasten the boss onto a leather or fabric backing. The same can be assumed for four objects that have slits between the central disc and an outer ring or pair of crescents (Sor 752, pl. 202c, Sor 1210, pl. 201o, Sor 1226, pl. 201p, and Sor 1756, pl. 202g). The latter all have geometric or vegetal decoration.

The site of Shaffe A has yielded a tall conical iron boss of the same shape as the center of bronze shields found in early Iron III graves (Vanden Berghe 1982, figs. 28:5, 36:4, and 39:18). A burial at Shaffe B yielded a similar fragment (both objects were thought by Schmidt to be vessels). As ceremonial arms and armor that occur in bronze in Iron Age III were often made of iron in Iron Age II, we consider the conical objects from Shaffe as Iron II shield bosses. The iron cone from Surkh Dum-i-Luri seems to be a miniature version of such a shield boss. An iron boss from the Iron II cemetery at Khatun Ban is shaped as a low cone rather than a tall spike. It had impressions of fabric on the back and on the front.

28L. PENDANTS

We have divided the copper/bronze and lead sheet pendants into the following classes:

- 28L.1 WITHOUT DECORATION (pls. 202k and 203a-e)
- 28L.2 GEOMETRIC DECORATION (pl. 203f-j)
- 28L.3 VEGETAL DECORATION (pl. 203k-n)
- 28L.4 ANTHROPOMORPHIC DECORATION (pl. 214a, b)

This class comprises two rather distinct types of pendants: most have a loop for suspension; some have off-center perforations which may have served the same purpose (Sor 527, 767, 1069, 1449, 1460, 1576, 1754, and 1777; pls. 203 and 214). Two medallions that have no visible means of suspension (Sor 1767 and 1776, pl. 203h, i) have nevertheless been included in this class because their decoration—a six-pointed star—strongly suggests they were worn as pendants like similar objects from Marlik and other West Asian sites (Negahban 1964, fig. 71; Orthmann 1975:330, pl. 253a; Maxwell-Hyslop 1971:140-144, pl. 109). That similar designs also occurred on disc-headed pins is illustrated by an example in the Ashmolean Museum (Moorey 1971a, no. 354).

The function of the items discussed in this paragraph may have been quite diverse. Thus Sor 527 (pl. 203a) looks like a miniature armor scale (cf. Starr 1937, pl. 126A-K), except that it does not have pairs of holes. Sor 967 (pl. 203k) might well be a horse's collar pendant. Although more elaborate than the banjo-shaped pendants with this function found at Hasanlu IV (de Schauensee and Dyson 1983, fig. 18:3) and at Sialk B (Ghirshman 1939, pl. 25:2), it has the same basic shape made up of a stemmed disc with two crossbars. Its decoration, with paired brackets and volutes, seems to point to Syria or Phoenicia as a source of inspiration (cf. the ivory horse face-pieces from Nimrud [Orchard 1967, nos. 175-181] and the bronze face-pieces from Salamis [Karageorghis 1969, figs. 14 and 24]). Syrian influence on Iran generally does not predate 750 B.C., at the earliest (van Loon 1972:68), although exceptions are found, for instance at Hasanlu IV (Muscarella 1980:211-13).

Sor 1754 (pl. 203n) might be the end of a diadem, growing wider in the center. Sor 767 (pl. 214b), obviously related to the disc-headed pins with central human faces (28H.5.1), could have been nailed to the center of some piece of equipment (cf. Vanden Berghe 1982:179, fig. 22). Finally, some true pendants may have been worn around the neck not just for decoration, but more specifically as charms or protective amulets. This was obviously true of necklaces with the symbols of the gods worn from Kassite through Neo-Assyrian times in Mesopotamia (Orthmann 1975:330, pl. 253a; Hrouda 1965:56-57, pl. 9:6). It may also be true of our objects showing the crescent, symbol of the moon (Sor 1449) or the six-pointed star, symbol of Venus (Sor 1767 and 1776). Sor 1657 (pl. 203e), which is shaped like a crescent with the points up, may represent a miniature halberd (cf. Moorey 1971a, pl. 3:22). The genie of fertility appearing on Sor 419 (pl. 214a) makes the pendant's function as a charm even more explicit (Muscarella 1981a:335-36, no. 4). The fact that the same motif appears on disc-headed

pins (Vanden Berghe 1982:205, fig. 274) suggests that pendants and pins could both have such amuletic value (Moorey 1971a:208).

As in the case of the disc-headed pins, vegetal and anthropomorphic designs do not seem to occur before level 2B. It may not be a coincidence that an excavated parallel for the level 2B crescent pendant (Sor 1449, pl. 203c) is from an early Iron III context (Vanden Berghe 1982, fig. 52).

28M. 'MOUFLON' HORN-SHAPED ORNAMENTS

Crescents with one pointed and one blunt end were labeled 'mouflon horns' by Schmidt on account of their single point, slightly twisted outward (Sor 251 and 1556, pl. 203o, p). They are made of thinner copper/bronze metal than the much more common "ibex horns" that are treated in chapter 27E (see that section for the possible significance of such token animal horns).

28N. FIGURINE

One copper/bronze sheet cut out female figurine is unique at Surkh Dum-i-Luri (Sor 1116, pl. 214c). Here, too, one wonders if an influence from Syria and Palestine can have been at work, although the parallels are far away in time and space (cf. Negbi 1976, no. 1658, from LBI Ajjul). The bronze female figurine pendants from women's burials at Sialk B (ca. 825-700 B.C.) are cast with pairs of holes that permitted their inclusion in limestone and shell necklaces (Ghirshman 1939:57-58, pl. 27:2). Although Sor 1116 is perforated through the nipples, it does not seem likely that the figurine was strung on a necklace by these means.

CATALOG 28. IRON AGE HAMMERED METAL OBJECTS

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area or burial</i>	<i>Elev. or level</i>	<i>Height in cm</i>	<i>Rim diam./ width in cm</i>	<i>Material/description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
28A. VESSELS								
28A.1. BOWLS								
189a	Sor 270	4	2B	2.4	12.8	Co/br: almost vertical rim, slanting sides; convex disc base	—	—
189b	Sor 288	4/5	2B	5.8	13.5	Co/br: short, stippled rim, bulging shls, disc base; riveted strainer spout(?)	—	—
189c	Sor 432	4	2B	3.1	6.7	Co/br: plain rim, convex sides, flat base; pouring lip	—	—
189d	Sor 598	KG	1	4.1+	16.0	Co/br: bowl(?) frgm, ridged neck, slanting sides; guilloche engraved on rim, rosette on side	cf. Sor 1783a, pl. 190b	—
189e	Sor 713	(?)	1	5.8	12.0	Co/br: sinuous rim, sagging bdy, convex disc base	—	—
—	Sor 1276a	3-4	2B-2A	1.9+	9.0	Co/br: bowl(?) frgm, constricted neck, carinated shoulder	—	—
—	Sor 1276b	3-4	2B-2A	1.6+	10.0	Co/br: bowl(?) frgm, flaring rim	—	—
—	Sor 1276c	3-4	2B-2A	2.0+	8.0	Co/br: bowl(?), flaring rim	—	—
189f	Sor 127d	3-4	2B-2A	2.7+	3.0+	Co/br: bowl(?), frgm, trough spout	—	—
—	Sor 1347	9W	2A	ca. 5.3	ca. 9.5	Co/br: cyl. neck, flattened hemispherical bdy	—	—
189g	Sor 1492	2/12	2C	4.9	10.2	Co/br: hemispherical bdy, round base	—	—
—	Sor 1535a	1/7/9	2B	4.0	16.5	Co/br: plain rim, rounded sides, wide flat base	—	—
—	Sor 1578	1/7/9	2B	(?)	18.5+	Co/br: frgms, rim beveled out, hemispherical bdy	—	—
190a	Sor 1736a	(?)	3A-1	1.3	11.0	Co/br: almost vert. rim, no bdy, wide disc base; fish swimming around circular twist engraved on interior	—	—
190b	Sor 1783a	(?)	3A-1	2.5	12.0	Co/br: frgm, ridged neck, convex, sides, disc base; twist engraved on rim	—	—
190c	Sor 1783b	(?)	3A-1	4.5	14.0	Co/br: frgm, constricted neck, bulging shls, round base	de Mecquenem and Michalon 1953, pl. 19:10 Haller 1954, pl. 22d (Assur)	Elam III 750-600 B.C.

Catalog 28. Iron Age Hammered Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area or burial</i>	<i>Elev. or level</i>	<i>Height in cm</i>	<i>Rim diam./ width in cm</i>	<i>Material/description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
28A. VESSELS (<i>cont.</i>)								
28A.1. BOWLS (<i>cont.</i>)								
Sor 1783b (<i>cont.</i>)								
190d	Sor 1783d	(?)	3A-1	3.2+	10.0	Co/br: frgm, ridged neck, rounded sides; twist engraved on ridge, pendent loops bel. ridge	Vanden Berghe 1982, fig. 59:11 —	Iron III 740-600 B.C. —
28A.2. LADLE								
204a	Kha 16	x1	-0.95	3.1	11.0	Co/br: bowl with pan handle and pouring lip, slanting sides, disc base	—	—
28A.3. MINIATURE BUCKET								
190e	Sor 1055	3	3A	3.8	2.8	Co/br: bucket or finial: three rivets through rim, grooved neck, spherical bdy; handle or transverse wire inside	—	—
28A.4. GOBLETS								
190f	Sor 185	15	1	3.0+	3.8+	Co/br: 'nipple beaker' frgm, two ridges on neck; guilloche engraved on rim, pendent loops bet. ridges	—	—
190g	Sor 1647	1/3	2B	4.8+	4.5+	Co/br: 'nipple beaker' frgm: as Sor 185, curly-haired person facing left bel. ridge	—	—
204b	Sor 915	3	2B-1	8.5+	6.5+	Co/br: 'nipple beaker' (?) frgm: long-haired person on curved throne attended by courtier wearing gown pleated behind	Calmeyer 1973: 18-33, esp. A2, A14	—
204c	Sor 1712	(?)	3A-1	3.5+	2.5+	Co/br: 'nipple beaker' frgm: pendent loops, ridge, curly-haired person facing right bel. ridge	Calmeyer 1973 32-33, A24 Muscarella 1974b 243-244; 1977:77; 1981a:329-30	—
204d	Kha 63	x7	-0.65	8.4	8.8 x 8.4	Co/br: truncated conical goblet; herringbone engraved bet. erect loops above, pendent loops below	—	—

28A.5. POTS

190h	Sor 1276e	3-4	2B-2A	3.0	11.0	Co/br: pot(?) frgm, constricted neck, carinated shoulder	—	—
190i	Sor 1276f	3-4	2B-2A	2.8+	ca. 10.0	Co/br: pot(?) frgm, ridged neck, pendent loops engraved bel. ridge	—	—
—	Sor 1276g	3-4	2B-2A	3.5+	12.0	Co/br: pot(?) frgm, faintly constricted neck	—	—
—	Sor 1276h	3-4	2B-2A	2.3+	12.0	Cf. Sor 1276g	—	—
190j	Sor 1783c	(?)	3A-1	7.5+	9.0	Co/br: pot frgm, ridge on sagging shoulder	—	—
204e	Kha 25	x1	-0.95	9.8	9.0	Co/br: bag-shaped pot; four grooves engraved on protruding shoulder	—	—

28A.6. JAR

—	Sor 1697	(?)	1	(?)	(?)	Co/br: jar frgm, two grooves on shl, round bdy	—	—
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28A.7. RHYTON

190k	Sor 314	1	2b	7.9+	6.8+	Co/br: hollow calf's head(?): knobs surrounded by concentric grooves and joined by scaly triangle with ladder border	—	—
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28A.8. SPOUTS

191a	Sor 963	N of excav.	1	8.3+	7.0+	Co/br: trough spout once riveted to rim of pitcher, neck of spout rises out of swelling at junction to body of pitcher	Ghirshman 1939, pl. 23:2, 5 Negahban 1964, fig. 32	825-700 B.C. 1000-750 B.C.
—	Sor 1076	3	3A-2A	2.7+	8.6+	Cf. Sor 963	—	—

28A.9. HANDLES

191b	Sor 38	1	1	6.2	—	Co/br: flat band curved into a loop	—	—
191c	Sor 1063	3	3A-2A	4.1+	—	Co/br: curved band, round ends riveted	—	—
—	Sor 1168	3	2B	5.3	—	Co/br: curved band, one end has circle with rivet, other end has two circles with rivets	—	—
191d	Sor 1276i	3-4	2B	6.0	—	Co/br: curved band with riveted ends	—	—
—	Sor 1787	(?)	3A-1	3.8	—	Co/br: arched handle riveted to cup frgm	—	—

28A.10. INDETERMINATE SHAPES

—	Sor 1780	(?)	3A-1	(?)	(?)	Co/br: frgms, horseshoe designs	—	—
—	Sor 1781	(?)	3A-1	(?)	(?)	Co/br: frgms, guilloche designs	—	—

Catalog 28. Iron Age Hammered Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area or burial</i>	<i>Elev. or level</i>	<i>Height in cm</i>	<i>Rim diam./ width in cm</i>	<i>Material/description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
28A. VESSELS (<i>cont.</i>)								
28A.10. INDETERMINATE SHAPES (<i>cont.</i>)								
190d	Sor 1783d	(?)	3A-1	3.2+	10.0	Co/br: frgm, ridged neck, rounded sides; twist engraved on ridge, pendent loops bel. ridge	—	—
—	Sor 1782	(?)	3A-1	(?)	(?)	Co/br: frgms, fluted designs	—	—
—	Qum 5	A	Bur grds	2.6+	2.8+	Co/br: frgms, bead rim, slanting sides, flat base	—	—
—	Sha 13	A	1/2 upsl	0.5+	3.2+	Co/br: frgm, folded ledge rim	—	—
28B. DRINKING TUBES AND STRAINERS								
191e	Sor 43	1	1	5.0	0.6	Co/br: drinking tube: slender coiled conoid sheath	Vanden Berghe 1973b:24, Kutal-i Gulgul, tb. A10:52	Iron II
191f	Sor 1118	10S	1	6.5+	3.5	Co/br: cone with hole at end	Goff 1978, fig. 14:30	Baba Jan III
191g	Sor 1523	8	1	0.4	4.4	Co/br: strainer: convex disc with thirteen holes disposed as eight-pointed star	—	—
204f	Sor 992	1-3	2B	6.1	1.2	Co/br: drinking tube: coiled cone, small holes all over lower half	—	—
cf. 204f	Sor 77	7N	1	9.8	1.0	Co/br: drinking tube: sheet coiled into cone, small holes at sides and end	Contenau and Ghirshman 1935: 47, pl. 35 center	Giyan III
cf. 204f	Sor 303	4	2A	3.2+	0.8+	Co/br: drinking tube frgm: slender coiled cone, three vert. rows of small holes, end open	—	—
cf. 204f	Sor 1456	3/13	2B	(?)	(?)	Co/br: tapered tube	—	—
28C. BELL								
191h	Sor 1280	3	2B	2.3	6.1	Co/br: bell frgm, hemisphere with two holes connected by slit	—	—

28D. MIRRORS

191i	Sor 71	7N	2A	17.1	8.8	Co/br: mirror(?), spade-shaped, rectangular tang; iron handle rolled around tang	—	—
191j	Sor 418	4	2B	0.1	8.9	Co/br: plain disc with hole near edge	—	—
—	Sor 1392 plus 1589	1/3	2B	(?)	9.6	Co/br: plain disc with loop at edge	—	—
191k	Sor 1466	2	2C	0.1	6.9	Co/br: plain disc with two holes near edge	—	—

28E. HAIR SPIRALS

—	Sor 106	1	2A	3.2	2.8	Co/br: double leech	—	—
192a	Sor 164	6	2B	2.3	2.3	Co/br: triple leech, three relief discs on each leech	—	—
—	Sor 529	4	2B-2A	2.6	2.6	Co/br: single leech	—	—
192b	Sor 699	4	2B-1	2.6	2.2	Co/br: triple leech	Vanden Berghe 1973b:29d Karkhai, tb.1	Iron III
—	Sor 812	3	2A-1	2.5	—	Co/br: double leech	—	—
—	Sor 902	3	2B-1	1.8	—	Cf. Sor 812	—	—
—	Sor 1084	3	3A-2A	3.8	—	Co/br: hair spiral; two leeches	—	—
—	Sor 1229	3	3A-2A	2.4	—	Cf. Sor 1084	—	—
192c	Sor 1373	1/3	2B	2.4	—	Co/br: hair spiral; triple leech	Ghirshman 1939, pl. 78:966a (Sialk)	Iron II

28F. FINGER RINGS

192d	Sor 819	3	2A-1	0.8	—	Co/br: sheet; open band	Vanden Berghe 1973a:20, fig. 8:103-29 (Bard-i Bal)	Iron II
—	Sor 1656:2	1/2	3A	1.2	2.3	Co/br: sheet; band with ends	Vanden Berghe 1973a:20, fig. 11:76 Muscarella 1974a, fig. 43: 133 (Dinkha)	Iron I-II
192e	Sor 853	18	1	0.4	2.1	Co/br: sheet; overlapping band	—	—

Catalog 28. Iron Age Hammered Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area or burial</i>	<i>Elev. or level</i>	<i>Height in cm</i>	<i>Rim diam./ width in cm</i>	<i>Material/description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
28F. FINGER RINGS (<i>cont.</i>)								
192f	Sor 1232	3	3A-2A	2.6	2.0	Co/br: sheet; widened on top	—	—
192g	Sor 583	19, 21	1	3.7	3.4	Iron: sheet widened on top	—	—
192h	Kha 8	x1	-0.95	2.4	3.1	Iron: sheet widened on top	—	—
cf. 192h	Sor 129	1	2A-1	2.3	3.0	Iron: sheet widened on top	—	—
cf. 192h	Kha 4	x1	-0.95	2.0	3.3	Iron: sheet widened on top	—	—
cf. 192h	Kha 18	x1	-0.95	2.1	2.6	Iron: sheet widened on top	—	—
cf. 192h	Kha 20	x1	-0.95	2.4	3.3	Iron: sheet widened on top, overlapping ends	—	—
cf. 192h	Kha 21	x1	-0.95	1.8	2.4	Iron: sheet widened on top, touching ends	—	—
cf. 192h	Kha 24	x1	-0.95	2.3	2.7	Iron: sheet widened on top, touching ends	—	—
cf. 192h	Kha 41	x3	-1.15	2.6	3.4	Iron: sheet widened on top, touching ends	—	—
cf. 192h	Kha 43	x3	-1.15	2.4	2.0	Iron: sheet widened on top	—	—
cf. 192h	Kha 44	x3	-1.15	2.6	3.3	Iron: sheet widened on top, open ends	—	—
cf. 192h	Kha 48	x3	-1.15	1.9	2.2	Iron: sheet widened on top	—	—
cf. 192h	Sor 1511	1(?)	3A-2B	1.9	2.9	Iron: sheet widened on top	—	—
—	Sor 1482	2-23	2C	2.7	2.7	Iron: bezel	—	—
28G. BRACELETS								
—	Sor 35	1	1	0.5	3.4	Co/br: open band, curved ends	—	—
192i	Sor 384	2	2C-2A	8.4+	2.0	Co/br: band frgm; two zigzags; herringbone borders(?)	—	—
192j	Sor 92	14	1	0.6	3.4	Co/br: open band, engraved crosshatching	—	—
192k	Sor 124	1(?)	1	0.6	5.7	Co/br: open band, frgm, groove borders	—	—
192l	Sor 258	6	1	0.6	6.5	Co/br: open band, alternatingly hatched tris.	—	—
—	Sor 298:2	4	2B-2A	0.7	3.6	Co/br: open band fragment	—	—
—	Sor 360:5	1	2B-2A	0.5	3.5	Co/br: open band fragment	—	—
—	Sor 461	1	1	0.6	(?)	Co/br: open band fragment	—	—
192m	Sor 472	1	3A	0.6	5.4	Co/br: open band; one end bent double	—	—
192n	Sor 658:2	1	3A	0.4	4.2	Co/br: open band of coiled sheet	—	—
192o	Sor 959	13	1	0.7	4.3	Co/br: open band; squared ends	—	—
cf. 192o	Sor 1384	1/3	2B	0.9	3.0+	Co/br: open band; squared ends	—	—
—	Sor 1387	1/3	2B	5.6	5.6	Co/br: open band; flat ends	—	—
192p	Sor 319	1	2B-2A	1.0	3.7	Iron: open band	—	—

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area or burial</i>	<i>Elev. or level</i>	<i>Length in cm</i>	<i>Width in cm</i>	<i>Material/description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
28H. DISC-HEADED PINS								
28H.1. WITHOUT DECORATION								
—	Sor 8	5	1	5.0+	1.8+	Co/br	—	—
—	Sor 230	1	1	7.9+	2.5+	Co/br	—	—
—	Sor 517f	4	2A-1	4.5+	1.8+	Co/br	—	—
—	Sor 568	1	3A-2A	8.1+	1.3+	Co/br: head fixed by iron rivet into split shank	—	—
—	Sor 573	20	2A	4.9+	2.2+	Co/br	—	—
—	Sor 630	1-2	2C	6.5+	5.5+	Co/br: shank missing; medallion(?)	—	—
—	Sor 706e	3, 4	2B-1	4.7+	2.7+	Co/br: fragment	—	—
—	Sor 711	22	1	9.7+	1.7+	Co/br	—	—
193a	Sor 755	4	1	8.5	3.3	Co/br	—	—
—	Sor 783	10	1	6.6+	2.0+	Co/br	—	—
—	Sor 840a	4	2B-1	10.6+	2.7+	Co/br	—	—
—	Sor 848	11N	1	6.4+	4.8+	Co/br	—	—
—	Sor 898	3	1	10.7+	0.9+	Co/br	—	—
—	Sor 900	3	1	(?)	(?)	Co/br: pin(?) fragment	—	—
—	Sor 1093:12	3	3A-2A	9.9+	(?)	Co/br: pin(?) fragment	—	—
—	Sor 1108:6	1-11	1	(?)	(?)	Co/br: pin(?) fragment	—	—
—	Sor 1125:5	13	1	(?)	(?)	Co/br: pin(?) fragment	—	—
—	Sor 1261	9	1	7.0+	(?)	Co/br	—	—
—	Sor 1378	1/3	2B	(?)	(?)	Co/br: pin(?) fragments	—	—
—	Sor 1421	1/3	2B	6.8+	(?)	Co/br: pin(?) fragment	—	—
—	Sor 1443	3/13	2B	10.8+	(?)	Co/br: pin(?) fragment	—	—
—	Sor 1512:10	1(?)	3A-2B	7.1+	1.2+	Co/br: fragment	—	—
—	Sor 1620	1/3	2B	8.3+	(?)	Co/br: pin(?) fragment	—	—
—	Sor 1424	1/3	2B	ca. 10.0	ca. 5.0	Lead: semicircular pin(?) fragment	—	—
28H.2. GEOMETRIC DECORATION								
28H.2.1. Central Boss								
193b	Sor 1	(?)	1	15.9+	7.6+	Co/br: five knobs disposed as cross	—	—
193c	Sor 55	4-6	1	7.3	2.6	Co/br: stipples around boss, stippled border	—	—
—	Sor 80	6	1	8.9+	4.1+	Co/br	—	—

Catalog 28. Iron Age Hammered Metal Objects (*cont.*)

Plate	Site and obj. no.	Area or burial	Elev. or level	Length in cm	Width in cm	Material/description	Reference	Period
28H. DISC-HEADED PINS (<i>cont.</i>)								
28H.2. GEOMETRIC DECORATION (<i>cont.</i>)								
28H.2.1. Central Boss (<i>cont.</i>)								
193d	Sor 122	1	2A	5.0+	3.3	Co/br: stippled border	—	—
—	Sor 268	4	2A	13.9+	7.4+	Co/br: pin(?) fragment	—	—
—	Sor 277	4	2A	5.6+	5.6+	Co/br	—	—
—	Sor 290	4/5	2B	5.8+	2.3+	Co/br: pin(?) fragment	—	—
193e	Sor 299:3	4	2B-2A	3.5+	4.0	Co/br: pin(?) frgm, four beaded concentric rings	—	—
—	Sor 336	1	2B	10.3	9.0	Co/br: cross on boss	—	—
193f	Sor 536	1, 2, 3	3A-1	5.3+	2.3+	Co/br: radiating grooves around boss	—	—
193g	Sor 554	1, 2, 3	3A-1	9.6	2.6+	Co/br: knobs around boss, knob border	—	—
193h	Sor 668	1	3A	7.2	3.6	Co/br: stippled four-spoked wheel around boss	—	—
193i	Sor 746b	1N	1	11.9+	7.0	Co/br: knob wheel around boss, knob border	—	—
193j	Sor 798a	1	2A-3A	6.8	2.6+	Co/br: seven knobs around boss	—	—
—	Sor 816	3	2A-1	4.1	1.4	Co/br	—	—
194a	Sor 857	1N	1	14.5	6.8	Co/br: stippled border	—	—
—	Sor 871	1N	1	14.8	5.4+	Co/br	—	—
—	Sor 1115	11N	2A(?)	6.9	(?)	Co/br	—	—
—	Sor 1176	1/3	3A	12.2	4.2+	Co/br	—	—
—	Sor 1370	1/3	2B	(?)	8.2	Co/br: pin(?) frgm, hole (left by corroded boss?), stippled border	—	—
194b	Sor 1420	1/3	2B	9.7	4.5	Co/br: seven knobs around boss	—	—
—	Sor 1433	1/3	2B	10.0	5.1	Co/br	—	—
—	Sor 1563	1/7/9	2B	9.6	5.0	Co/br	—	—
—	Sor 1592	1/3	2B	(?)	8.0	Co/br: pin(?) fragment	—	—
194c	Sor 1769	(?)	3A-1	8.5+	6.8+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm: six-spoked wheel of knobs around boss	—	—
200b	Sor 1551	1/7/9	2B	8.3	2.8	Iron	—	—
—	Sor 1125:6	13	1	(?)	(?)	Iron: fragment	—	—
—	Sor 1125:7	13	1	(?)	(?)	Iron: fragment, broken	—	—
—	Sor 1224:8	3	3A-2A	(?)	(?)	Iron: pin(?) fragment, broken	—	—
—	Sor 1789	(?)	3A-1	7.0+	(?)	Iron: pin(?) fragment	—	—
cf. 200b	Kha 47	x3	-1.15	6.4+	4.89	Iron	—	—

cf. 200b	Sor 256	17	1	3.5+	3.5	Iron: pin(?) fragment	—	—
cf. 200b	Sor 275	4	2A	5.9+	4.1+	Iron: broken	—	—
cf. 200b	Sor 349	1	2B-2A	3.8+	2.9+	Iron: broken	—	—
cf. 200b	Sor 591	18, 19	1	6.50	2.4	Iron	—	—
cf. 200b	Sor 708e	3, 4	2B-1	4.2+	1.7+	Iron: broken	—	—
cf. 200b	Sor 1062	3	3A-2B	4.9+	4.0	Iron	—	—
200c	Sor 1788	(?)	3A-1	4.5+	3.9	Iron: conical boss	—	—

28H.2.2. Miscellaneous Geometric Decoration

194d	Sor 88	13	1	2.6+	2.1+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; six-spoked wheel, knobs bet. spokes	—	—
—	Sor 216	1	1	6.6+	2.4+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; con. circles of inc. strokes	—	—
194e	Sor 250	11	1	6.5+	2.9+	Co/br: inner bor. of strokes, outer bor. of beads	—	—
—	Sor 743	1	3A-1	5.8+	1.7+	Co/br: knob border	—	—
194f	Sor 567	1	3A-2A	4.7+	2.6+	Co/br: rope border	—	—
—	Sor 947	4	13, 1	7.4+	(?)	Co/br: knob border	—	—
—	Sor 1142	1N	3A	9.2	3.5	Co/br: stippled border	—	—
104g	Sor 1244	7	1	14.5+	4.6+	Co/br: stippled cinquefoils bet. eight rays	—	—
194h	Sor 1532	1/7/9	2B	8.0	3.2	Co/br: five circlets, stippled border	—	—
195a	Sor 1552	1/7/9	2B	12.6	5.3	Co/br: three concentric circles of knobs	—	—
—	Sor 1658	1N	2B-2A	(?)	(?)	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; centered circlets	—	—
—	Sor 1670	1/9/11	3A	6.0+	(?)	Co/br: stipples in center, double stp border	—	—
195b	Sor 1671	1/9/11	3A	6.8	2.9	Co/br: stippled eight-spoked wheel	—	—
195c	Sor 1763	(?)	3A-1	5.9+	2.8+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; con. stp circles and ridges	—	—
195d	Sor 1766	(?)	3A-1	4.7+	4.0+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; stp four-spoked wheel	—	—
—	Sor 1768b	(?)	3A-1	(?)	(?)	Co/br: fragments	—	—
195e	Sor 1771	(?)	3A-1	6.0+	5.0+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; stp centered circles around centered circle of knobs	—	—
195f	Sor 1772	(?)	3A-1	6.0+	5.2+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; stp centered circle, stp bor.	—	—
—	Sor 1779a	(?)	3A-1	(?)	(?)	Co/br: fragments	—	—
200d	Sor 57	7N	1	2.6+	2.5	Silver: pin(?) frgm; ten-spoked wheel around boss; knobs bet. spokes; herringbone border	—	—

28H.3. VEGETAL DECORATION

28H.3.1. Central Rosette

195g	Sor 31	1	1	7.5+	7.5	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; leaf and pomegranate chain around rosette	—	—
195h	Sor 32	1	1	7.6+	7.6	Co/br: concentric rows of centered circles around rosette	—	—

Catalog 28. Iron Age Hammered Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area or burial</i>	<i>Elev. or level</i>	<i>Length in cm</i>	<i>Width in cm</i>	<i>Material/description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
28H. DISC-HEADED PINS (<i>cont.</i>)								
28H.3. VEGETAL DECORATION (<i>cont.</i>)								
28H.3.1. Central Rosette (<i>cont.</i>)								
195i	Sor 105a	1(?)	1	5.7+	3.2+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; leaf chain around rosette	—	—
196a	Sor 105b	1(?)	1	5.6+	5.6	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; cone ring around rosette in circle	—	—
196b	Sor 105c	1(?)	1	10.8+	10.8	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; scallops around large rosette	—	—
196c	Sor 311	2	1	8.8+	2.5+	Co/br: rosette	—	—
196d	Sor 926a	4	1	5.9+	1.7+	Co/br: bud chain around rosette, knobs bet. buds	—	—
196e	Sor 1547	1/7/9	2B	13.8	6.5	Co/br: alternating cone border around rosette	—	—
196f	Sor 1748	(?)	3A-1	3.7+	2.9+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm: guilloche bor. around rosette	—	—
196g	Sor 1762	(?)	3A-1	4.5+	3.3+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; rosette formed by three cone chains pointing in, cone border	—	—
205a	Sor 1529	1/7/9	2B	16.1	6.7	Co/br: rosette, stp inner border, ten rosettes in outer border	—	—
205b	Sor 1530	1/7/9	2B	27.6	10.7	Co/br: rosette, stp inner border, nine quatre- foils and lion mask in outer bor. around rosette	—	—
—	Sor 1619	1/3	2B	(?)	(?)	Pin(?) frgm; rosette, ovals, circles	—	—
28H.3.2. Miscellaneous Vegetal Decoration								
196h	Sor 49	7N(?)	1	6.3+	4.8+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; rosettes connected by bud and pomegranate chain around sunburst of stp triangles	—	—
196i	Sor 287	4/5	2B	9.3+	7.5+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; bean chain around ringed boss	—	—
197a	Sor 442	4	2B	3.8+	1.9+	Co/br: vegetal(?)	—	—
197b	Sor 517d	4	2A-1	11.4+	2.7+	Co/br: leaf and fruit(?) chain	—	—
197c	Sor 552	4	2B-2A	9.7+	2.6+	Co/br: rosette network	—	—

197d	Sor 760	23	1	8.4+	1.8+	Co/br: leaf chain(?)	—	—
197e	Sor 1009	1-3	2B	5.4+	2.7+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; leaf and globe chain	—	—
197f	Sor 1082	3	3A-2A	3.2+	2.1+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; pine cone chain	—	—
197g	Sor 1648a	1/3	2B	4.1+	2.5+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; palmette flanked by bracket	—	—
197h	Sor 1648b	1/3	2B	3.6+	3.0	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; leaf and bean chain	—	—
197i	Sor 1740	(?)	3A-1	4.9+	4.2+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; pomegranate chain around boss, scalloped inner border, stp outer bor.	—	—
197j	Sor 1741	(?)	3A-1	6.5+	3.6+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; pomegranate chain around leaf chain	—	—
197k	Sor 1742	(?)	3A-1	8.5+	3.7+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; leaf and pomegranate chain	—	—
197l	Sor 1743	(?)	3A-1	5.4+	3.7+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; leaf and pomegranate chain around herringbone-framed boss	—	—
197m, n	Sor 1745a, b	(?)	3A-1	up to 6.6+	up to 4.5+	Co/br: two pin(?) frgms; leaf and/or pomegranate chains	—	—
198a-g	Sor 1745c-i	(?)	3A-1	up to 6.6+	up to 4.5+	Co/br: seven pin(?) frgms; leaf and/or pomegranate chains	—	—
198h	Sor 1747	(?)	3A-1	5.9+	3.7+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; leaf chain around six-spoked boss	—	—
198i-1	Sor 1752a-d	(?)	3A-1	up to 6.2+	up to 3.0+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; rosettes (seven segments)	—	—
198m	Sor 1753a	(?)	3A-1	3.3+	2.4+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; palmette flanked by volutes	—	—
198n	Sor 1753b	(?)	3A-1	3.5+	2.5+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; palm flanked by palmette chains	—	—
198o	Sor 1758	(?)	3A-1	6.4+	3.3+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; bracketed columns alternating with four-scale rocks around central ring; pendent triangle border	—	—
199a	Sor 1759	(?)	3A-1	5.8+	2.2+	Co/br: leaf chain network	—	—
—	Sor 1760	(?)	3A-1	(?)	(?)	Co/br: frgms; floral	—	—
206a	Sor 1538	1/7/9	2B	14.6	6.0	Co/br: three rosette-filled circles, dbl rope bor.	—	—
—	Sor 1586	1/3	2B	11.4+	(?)	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; floral	—	—
—	Sor 1751	(?)	3A-1	(?)	(?)	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; rosettes (nine segments)	—	—

28H.4. ZOOMORPHIC DECORATION

28H.4.1. Central Lion's Mask

199b	Sor 278	4	2A	7.3+	5.0+	Co/br: bean chain around lion's mask, inner border of ovals, outer border of stipples	—	—
199c	Sor 1746	(?)	3A-1	5.1+	—	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; lion's(?) mask surrounded by petals, leaf and pomegranate chain, pendent leaves; stippled border	—	—

Catalog 28. Iron Age Hammered Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area or burial</i>	<i>Elev. or level</i>	<i>Length in cm</i>	<i>Width in cm</i>	<i>Material/description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
28H. DISC-HEADED PINS (<i>cont.</i>)								
28H.4. ZOOMORPHIC DECORATION (<i>cont.</i>)								
28H.4.1. Central Lion's Mask (<i>cont.</i>)								
205c	Sor 45	3	1	2.8+	2.8+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; lion's mask with tufted ears above eyes, wrinked muzzle on either side of nostrils; dotted border	—	—
28H.4.2. Miscellaneous								
199d	Sor 94	15	1	3.8+	3.4+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; walking ducks(?) bet. trees that grow from herringbone ring around eight-spoked boss	—	—
199e	Sor 127b	1(?)	2A-1	4.4+	3.5+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; lion attacking bull(?)	—	—
199f	Sor 842	10S	1	7.3+	4.9	Co/br: ibex with joints pointing outward, stippled border	—	—
199g	Sor 948'	4, 13	1	4.8+	2.1+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; ducks walking, one behind the other; rope border	—	—
199h	Sor 1735a	(?)	3A-1	3.2+	3.2+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; lion head	—	—
199i	Sor 1735b	(?)	3A-1	4.1+	3.6+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; ibex, quatrefoil over its back	—	—
199j	Sor 1735c	(?)	3A-1	5.2+	1.8+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; ram	—	—
206b	Sor 286	4/5	2B	9.8+	9.5+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; ibexes(?) climbing onto descending branches of tree; rosette fillers	—	—
206c	Sor 746a	1N	1	8.0+	4.5+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; winged bull fleeing lion; half rosette pendent from stippled border	—	—
206d	Sor 811	3	2A	9.6+	9.0+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; upended bull flanked by lions; eight-spoked knob filler	—	—
207a	Sor 1719	(?)	3A-1	6.2+	4.1+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; paws and rump of lion(?)	—	—
207b	Sor 1724	(?)	3A-1	5.1+	2.4+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; falling ibex pierced by arrow; ridge border	—	—
207c	Sor 1725	(?)	3A-1	7.6+	6.6+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; two lions with curling jaw fighting over ibex; dot border	—	—
207d	Sor 1728	(?)	3A-1	4.3+	3.5+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; ibex feeding on plant; knob fillers	—	—

207e	Sor 1731	(?)	3A-1	5.2+	3.3+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; ibex feeding on tree; oval fillers	—	—
—	Sor 1733	(?)	3A-1	(?)	(?)	Co/br: six fragments	—	—
—	Sor 1736b-d	(?)	3A-1	(?)	(?)	Co/br: frgms; fish	—	—
—	Sor 1738	(?)	3A-1	(?)	(?)	Co/br: eighteen frgms; animals, some hoofed, others with lions' tails	—	—
—	Sor 1739	(?)	3A-1	(?)	(?)	Co/br: sixteen fragments	—	—

29H.5. ANTHROPOMORPHIC DECORATION

28H.5.1. Central Human Face

199k	Sor 1572	1/7/9	2B	14.1	4.4	Co/br: female face with pointed chin (en-graved, not embossed); inner border crescent, outer border stippled	—	—
199l	Sor 1704	(?)	3A-1	2.7+	2.7+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; male(?) face with large nostrils and feather crown	—	—
207f	Sor 748	1	1	5.2+	5.1+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; female face with pointed chin surrounded by petals	—	—
207g	Sor 858	1N	2A	5.1+	4.5+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; female face with round chin surrounded by knobs	—	—
208a	Sor 916	3	2B-1	9.7+	8.7+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; female face with faintly pointed chin	—	—
208b	Sor 1577	1/7/9	2B	10.5	5.1	Co/br: female face with pointed chin, parted triangular hairstyle or headgear	—	—
208c	Sor 1702	(?)	3A-1	6.3+	6.3+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; female face with rounded chin in bud and pomegranate chain; stp bor.	—	—
208d	Sor 1703	(?)	3A-1	8.2+	6.3+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; female face in lobe chain surrounded by pairs of fish with joined tails	—	—
208e	Sor 1705	(?)	3A-1	4.6+	3.1+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; male(?) face with large ears in twist surrounded by bud and pomegranate chain; stippled border	—	—
208f	Sor 1706	(?)	3A-1	6.2+	4.3+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; human face with scaly forehead, surrounded by jumping lion and centered circles	—	—
208g	Sor 1707	(?)	3A-1	2.8+	2.4+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; male(?) face with large ears	—	—
209a	Sor 1708	(?)	3A-1	4.6+	4.0+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; female face with pointed chin, heavy side lock	—	—
209b	Sor 1709	(?)	3A-1	2.1+	2.1+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; female face with rounded chin, earring below side lock	—	—
—	Sor 1140	1N	2B	ca. 8.5+	(?)	Co/br: female face with pointed chin	—	—

Catalog 28. Iron Age Hammered Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area or burial</i>	<i>Elev. or level</i>	<i>Length in cm</i>	<i>Width in cm</i>	<i>Material/description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
28H. DISC-HEADED PINS (<i>cont.</i>)								
28H.5. ANTHROPOMORPHIC DECORATION (<i>cont.</i>)								
28H.5.1. Central Human Face (<i>cont.</i>)								
—	Sor 1503	3/13(?)	2B(?)	(?)	3.9	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; human face	—	—
—	Sor 1710	(?)	3A-1	4.1+	(?)	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; human face	—	—
28H.5.2 MISCELLANEOUS								
200a	Sor 553	4	2B-A	3.4+	2.2+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; horned headgear of genie(?), snake head(?); stippled border	Vanden Berghe 1982:203, fig. 272	'1000-800' B.C.
209c	Sor 100	1, 2	1	12.1+	4.4+	Co/br: deity(?), torso turned to front, in short skirt with wide belt; seated on stool; arms grasping lions	—	—
209d	Sor 123	1	1	8.6+	3.9+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; bearded genie with scaly headgear and bull's(?) ears flanked by couchant lions and pairs of rampant lions in two registers separated by dots; rosette fillers	—	—
209e	Sor 127a	1(?)	2A-1	3.9+	4.1+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; seated deity(?) grasping snake(?) while other snake(?) serves as seat; perforation at rim	Vanden Berghe 1982:204, fig. 273	'1000-800' B.C.
210a	Sor 820	3	2A-1	7.6+	6.6+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; goddess, with disc-headed pins pointing up from shls, grasping two snakes on one of which she is seated, ridge border	Vanden Berghe 1982:204, fig. 273	'1000-800' B.C.
—	Sor 1355	1/3	3A	(?)	(?)	Co/br: rounded pin(?) frgm; human(?), scale pattern	—	—
210b	Sor 1359	1/3	3A	10.1+	2.0+	Co/br: naked woman(?) with faintly pointed chin, hands at belly (giving birth?)	—	—
210c	Sor 1422	1/3	2B	14.6+	3.3+	Co/br: two seated persons, with nipples indicated, wearing skirts and grasping central standard(?) with club-shaped base; centered circle fillers	—	—

210d	Sor 1711	(?)	3A-1	3.4+	2.5+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; palm tree flanked by bearded genie(?) fertilizing tree or picking fruit	—	—
210e	Sor 1713	(?)	3A-1	3.9+	3.8	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; bearded(?) deity grasping snake	—	—
210f	Sor 1714	(?)	3A-1	3.7+	2.7+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; seated goddess grasping bird by legs, rosette fillers	—	—
210g	Sor 1716	(?)	3A-1	4.4+	3.5+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; bearded man with hauberk(?) over his head	—	—
210h	Sor 1717	(?)	3A-1	3.1+	2.9+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; goddess(?) facing left	—	—
—	Sor 1718	(?)	3A-1	(?)	(?)	Co/br: three frgms; human beings	—	—
—	Sor 1720	(?)	3A-1	(?)	(?)	Co/br: four frgms; human beings	—	—
211a	Sor 1722	(?)	3A-1	7.1+	5.6+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; bull-eared and horned genie, with rosette boss on body and eagles' heads growing from shoulders, grasping lion's tail; hoofed animal over lion; stippled border	—	—
211b	Sor 1723	(?)	3A-1	5.6+	3.1+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; human hand grasping tree(?); bull-eared and horned bearded sphinx; pendent fronds; dbl stippled border	—	—
211c	Sor 1726	(?)	3A-1	3.3+	3.0	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; similar to Sor 1723	—	—
211d	Sor 1730	(?)	3A-1	2.7+	2.0+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; four-winged bearded genie lifts victim	—	—

28I. PLAQUE-HEADED PINS

200e	Sor 1773a	(?)	3A-1	3.2+	2.3+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; head of lion, framed dot border	—	—
200f	Sor 1773b	(?)	3A-1	4.6+	2.3+	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; claws of two confronted lions; stippled inner, fringe outer border	—	—
211e	Sor 1721	(?)	3A-1	6.4+	9.4	Co/br: pin(?) frgm; two confronted lions; framed dot border	Muscarella 1981a: 333-34, no. 1	—
211f	Sor 1732a	(?)	3A-1	7.8+	7.6+	Co/br: feet of two confronted lions; framed dot inner, fringe outer border	—	—

28J. PLAQUES, BANDS, AND BUCKLE

28J.1. PLAIN PLAQUES AND BANDS

200g	Sor 346	1	2B-2A	15.0+	2.0	Co/br: band frgm with four holes, two still containing tacks	—	—
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Catalog 28. Iron Age Hammered Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area or burial</i>	<i>Elev. or level</i>	<i>Length in cm</i>	<i>Width in cm</i>	<i>Material/description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
28J. PLAQUES, BANDS, AND BUCKLE (<i>cont.</i>)								
28J.1. PLAIN PLAQUES AND BANDS (<i>cont.</i>)								
—	Sor 1416	1/3	2B	3.6+	(?)	Co/br: sheet frgm with hole	—	—
—	Sor 1483	2/23	2C	5.3	(?)	Co/br: bent band with hole	—	—
—	Sor 1593	1/3	2B	3.6+	(?)	Co/br: band frgm, trapezoid	—	—
28J.2. PLAQUES WITH GEOMETRIC DECORATION								
200 h	Sor 1757	(?)	3A-1	5.0+	2.7+	Co/br: plaque(?) frgm; two antithetical guilloches	—	—
200i	Sor 1761	(?)	3A-1	3.9+	3.6+	Co/br: frgm; St. Andrew's cross of dots; three dot fillers; dot borders	cf. Sor 1069 (class 28L.2)	—
200j	Sor 1765	(?)	3A-1	5.2+	3.7+	Co/br: frgm with central hole; circle of dots; dbl stippled border	—	—
—	Sor 1768a	(?)	3A-1	(?)	(?)	Co/br: frgms; geometric designs	—	—
200k	Sor 1770	(?)	3A-1	7.9	7.6	Co/br: stippled eight-rayed star; stippled border	—	—
201a	Sor 1774	(?)	3A-1	4.3+	3.9+	Co/br: plaque(?) frgm; stippled concentric circles in dbl frames	—	—
—	Sor 1775	(?)	3A-1	(?)	(?)	Co/br: frgm; diagonals, stippled border	—	—
—	Sor 1779b	(?)	3A-1	(?)	(?)	Co/br: frgms; geometric designs	—	—
212a	Sor 1667	1/11	3A	9.5	3.8	Co/br: holes at corners; network of brackets; guilloche borders	—	—
28J.3. PLAQUES WITH VEGETAL DECORATION								
201b	Sor 359	1	2B-2A	4.6	3.9	Co/br: with central hole; two rosettes	—	—
201c	Sor 1749	(?)	3A-1	5.2+	4.3+	Co/br: plaque(?) frgm; rosette crosshatched border	—	—
201d	Sor 1764	(?)	3A-1	2.7	2.5	Co/br: cross-shaped flower with four sepals	cf. Sor 1754 (class 28L.3)	—

28J.4. PLAQUES WITH ZOOMORPHIC DECORATION

212b	Sor 2	E of village	1	4.2+	4.0+	Co/br: plaque(?) frgm; ibex climbing against tree; ridge border	—	—
212c	Sor 649	1	3A	4.7	3.3	Co/br: recumbent ibex, half rosette above its back; ridge border	—	—
—	Sor 751c	3	1	2.4+	1.5+	Co/br: frgm; ibex flanking tree(?); stp bor.	—	—
212d	Sor 1088b	3	3A-2A	3.4	3.0+	Co/br: frgm; ibex, cross-shaped flower with four sepals above its back; groove border	—	—
212e	Sor 1269	9	1	5.2	2.5	Co/br: recumbent ibex; stippled border	Muscarella 1981a: 102.12 334, no. 2	—
212f	Sor 1729	(?)	3A-1	4.2	2.9	Co/br: frgm; lion pursuing another lion(?); ridge border	—	—

28J.5. PLAQUES WITH ANTHROPOMORPHIC DECORATION

201e	Sor 839	4	2B-1	9.7+	8.0	Co/br: frgm; rampant lions flanking skirt of genie(?); snake crawling up between them	—	—
201f	Sor 1715	(?)	3A-1	4.9	4.5+	Co/br: frgm; genie in gown touching bellies of upended hooped animals	—	—
212g	Sor 1715 plus 1733g	(?)	2A	7.1	2.6	Co/br: bull-eared and horned genie raising mace in right hand, snake(?) in left hand; four half-rosettes against skirt and groove border	—	—
212h	Sor 751a	3	1	5.4	4.0+	Co/br: frgm; seated deity(?) with ducklike face raising hand toward lion's head(?)	cf. Seal 58 for face (ch. 32A.2.1., pl. 234)	—
212i	Sor 751b	3	1	4.7+	3.0+	Co/br: plaque(?) frgm; seated deity(?) raising hand, surrounded by birds, bull, and rosettes	cf. Sor 1714 (class 28H.5.2)	—
213a	Sor 1088a	3	3A-2A	9.7+	7.0	Co/br: frgm; sphinxes climbing onto descending branches of tree; ridge borders	cf. Sor 286 for tree (class 28H.4.2.)	—
213b	Sor 1727	(?)	3A-1	2.4+	4.1+	Co/br: frgm; bull facing left toward hair of person(?); dots above bull's back, ridge border	—	—
213c	Sor 1734	(?)	3A-1	2.2+	2.6+	Co/br: frgm; head of horned genie holding pomegranate; ridge border	cf. Sor 1723 for horn (class 28H.5.2)	—

28J.6. BUCKLE

201g	Sor 556	1, 2, 3	1	6.0+	2.7+	Co/br: frgm; skirts and legs of two persons (or birds?); seven-spoked wheel; stippled border; bent shank in shape of snake head	de Waele 1982: 202-03, fig. 176; Moorey 1971a, no. 458	— —
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Catalog 28. Iron Age Hammered Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area or burial</i>	<i>Elev. or level</i>	<i>Length in cm</i>	<i>Width in cm</i>	<i>Material/description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
28J. PLAQUES, BANDS, AND BUCKLE (<i>cont.</i>)								
28J.6. BUCKLE (<i>cont.</i>)								
201g	Sor 556 (<i>cont.</i>)						Vanden Berghe 1968c, fig. 10:2 (for shape of complete buckle)	—
28K. BOSSES, WHORLS, AND BRACTEATES								
28K.1. WITHOUT DECORATION								
201h	Sor 64	7N	1	0.8	2.9	Co/br: whorl; convex disc with central hole	—	—
cf. 201h	Sor 75	4	1	0.8	3.4	Co/br: cf. Sor 64	—	—
cf. 201h	Sor 513	4	2B	0.8	5.5	Co/br: cf. Sor 64	—	—
201i	Sor 623	1, 2	2C	0.5	3.1	Co/br: bracteate; boss with two pairs of holes through flat brim	—	—
201j	Sor 667	1	3A	0.8	5.6	Co/br: whorl; boss with central hole, flat brim	—	—
201k	Sor 1038	3	2A(?)	0.1	2.8	Co/br: flat disc with central hole	—	—
cf. 201k	Sor 1651	1/2	3A	0.2	2.6	Co/br: whorl; flat disc with central hole	—	—
201l	Sor 1050	3	2B	0.1	4.5	Co/br: whorl(?); flat oval with central hole	—	—
201m	Sor 1097:1	3	3A-2A	0.8	3.7	Co/br: whorl; convex disc with central hole	—	—
cf. 201m	Sor 830	4	2B-1	0.7	6.3	Co/br: whorl; convex disc with central hole	—	—
201n	Sor 1097:2	3	3A-2A	0.7	3.2	Co/br: boss; convex disc	—	—
cf. 201n	Sor 787	1N	2B	1.2	6.2	Co/br: boss; convex disc	—	—
—	Sor 1190	3	3A	(?)	3.1	Co/br: whorl(?); convex disc	—	—
—	Sor 1233b	3	3A-2A	(?)	3.4	Co/br: bracteate; boss with three holes through flat brim	—	—
28K.2. GEOMETRIC DECORATION								
201o	Sor 1210	3	3A	0.1	4.4	Co/br: bracteate; central disc with two slits leaving ring; stippled border	cf. Sor 752, 1226, and 1756	—

201p	Sor 1226	3	3A-2A	0.1	4.6	Co/br: bracteate; central disc with two perforated tabs and four slits leaving two half-rings; stippled circle with eight-rayed star in center	cf. Sor 752, 1210, and 1756	—	
202a	Sor 1520:2	(?)	3A-2B	0.2	2.4	Co/br: whorl; flat disc with central hole; ridge border	—	—	
202b	Sor 1778	(?)	3A-1	0.4	1.7	Co/br: bracteate; boss with two holes in brim; stippled border	—	—	
213d	Kha 62	x 7	-0.65	2.4	14.6	Co/br: shield boss; low central cone surrounded by six small bosses; stippled border; two pairs of holes through brim	—	—	
cf. 213d	Kha 60	x 7	-0.65	2.5	14.7	Co/br: cf. Kha 62	—	—	
cf. 213d	Kha 61	x 7	-0.65	2.7	14.8	Co/br: cf. Kha 62	—	—	
28K.3. VEGETAL DECORATION									
202c	Sor 752	1N	1	0.1	3.8	Co/br: bracteate; central disc with four slits leaving ring; stippled circle with quatrefoil in center	cf. Sor 1210, 1226, and 1756	—	
202d	Sor 1073	3	3A-2A	0.2	7.6	Co/br: bracteate frgm; many-petaled rosette, two holes in flat brim	—	—	
202e	Sor 1166	3	2B	0.7	6.7	Co/br: whorl; convex disc with central hole, many-petaled rosette	—	—	
202f	Sor 1755	(?)	3A-1	0.7	2.6	Co/br: whorl frgm; boss with central hole, six-petaled rosette, flat brim	—	—	
202g	Sor 1756	(?)	3A-1	0.1	2.7	Co/br: bracteate frgm; central disc with four slits leaving ring; quatrefoil with cross in center	cf. Sor 752, 1210, and 1226	—	
28K.4. ZOOMORPHIC DECORATION									
213e	Sor 1602	1/3	2B	0.1	5.7	Co/br: whorl; disc with central hole; two confronted bulls with forelocks, pointed horns and pigtails	—	—	
28K.5. SHEET BOSSES									
202h	Sor 550	4	2B-2A	2.0	3.0	Iron: miniature cone, two-stepped base	—	—	
202i	Sha 7	A	mdsl	6.5	3.7	Iron: shield boss(?) cone, three-stepped base	—	—	
cf. 202i	Sha 31	B, x 2	-0.85	4,1+	5.8+	Iron: shield boss(?) frgm; corrugated cone(?), stepped base	—	—	
202j	Kha 22	x 1	-0.95	0.8	9.0	Iron: shield boss(?); low central cone	—	—	

Catalog 28. Iron Age Hammered Metal Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area or burial</i>	<i>Elev. or level</i>	<i>Length in cm</i>	<i>Width in cm</i>	<i>Material/description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
28L. PENDANTS								
28L.1. WITHOUT DECORATION								
202k	Sor 421	4	2B	6.3+	6.3+	Co/br: disc with loop	—	—
203a	Sor 527	1	3A-2A	2.1	1.4	Co/br: oval with three holes	—	—
203b	Sor 1044	3	2B	1.8	1.8	Co/br: square with loop on back; <i>engina</i> shell set into it	—	—
203c	Sor 1449	3/13	2B	1.6	1.1	Co/br: crescent with hole	Vanden Berghe 1982, fig. 52 Schmidt 1937, pl. 69:H 2809	Iron III Hissar III
203d	Sor 1616	1/3	3A	3.2	(?)	Co/br: disc with loop	—	—
203e	Sor 1657	1/2	3A	2.8	0.98	Co/br: crescent with hole	—	—
—	Sor 1576	1/7/9	2B	1.0	(?)	Co/br: frgm with hole in round end	—	—
—	Sor 469	1	1	4.6+	3.0	Lead: rect. frgm(?) with off-center hole	—	—
28L.2. GEOMETRIC DECORATION								
203f	Sor 989	1-3	2B	4.8	4.8	Co/br: round with hole; central boss	—	—
203g	Sor 1069	3	3A-2A	5.0	4.7	Co/br: square with hole; stippled St. Andrew's cross; dot fillers; stippled border	cf. Sor 1761 (class 28J.2)	—
—	Sor 1460	2/3	3A	2.3	(?)	Co/br: oval with two holes; beaded border	—	—
203h	Sor 1767	(?)	3A-1	8.9+	4.8+	Co/br: disc(?); six-rayed star with dots at points; single stippled border	—	—
203i	Sor 1776	(?)	3A-1	8.9+	4.8+	Co/br: disc(?); six-rayed star with dots at points; single stippled border	cf. Sor 1761 (class 28J.2)	—
203j	Sor 1777	(?)	3A-1	4.4+	4.6+	Co/br: disc with off-center hole; dot circle; dot border	—	—
28L.3. VEGETAL DECORATION								
203k	Sor 967	1-3	2B	9.3	5.1	Co/br: disc-on-column with loop; stylized lotus flowers on column, volutes on disc	—	—
203l	Sor 1744	(?)	3A-1	5.3	4.3+	Co/br: disc with loop; leaf chain bet. ridges around boss; stippled border	—	—
203m	Sor 1750	(?)	3A-1	5.0	3.1+	Co/br: disc with loop; many-petaled rosette; ridge border	—	—

203n	Sor 1754	(?)	3A-1	2.3+	2.3	Co/br: trapezoid frgm(?); cross-shaped flowers with four sepals	cf. Sor 1764 (class 28J.3)	—
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28L.4. ANTHROPOMORPHIC DECORATION

214a	Sor 419	4	2B	8.1+	8.9	Co/br: disc with loop; bull-eared genie with scaly forehead, kneeling and holding up fronds in either hand; four seven-petaled rosette fillers	Muscarella 1981a: 335-36, no. 4	—
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214b	Sor 767	23	2A-1	5.4	4.6	Co/br: rounded triangular shape (pendent?) with two holes; female(?) with pointed chin, triangular hairstyle or headgear	cf. Sor 1577 and 1708 (class 28H.5.1)	—
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28M. 'MOUFLON' HORN-SHAPED ORNAMENTS

203o	Sor 251	11	1	5.7	4.3	Co/br: crescent with one pointed end	—	—
203p	Sor 1556	1/7/9	2B	5.5	4.5	Co/br: crescent with one pointed end	—	—

28N. FIGURINE

214c	Sor 1116	10S	1	8.0	2.2	Co/br: naked woman cutout; hands at breasts; beaded headdress, stippled necklace and pubic triangle	—	—
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CHAPTER 29

IRON AGE STONE OBJECTS

by Hans H. Curvers

INTRODUCTION

Stone objects were found at Kamtarlan I, Chigha Sabz, and Surkh Dum-i-Luri. The objects are not divided chronologically; they are presented as a whole. It should be borne in mind, however, that the objects from Kamtarlan I come from Iron III contexts. At Chigha Sabz one stone object (CS 175) was found in a burial (L7, x1) dated to Iron I; the other objects come from Iron III contexts. Some of the Surkh Dum-i-Luri objects from level 1 are probably of a slightly later date (early Iron III) than the objects from the lower levels (Iron I-II). The stones could easily be picked up from the beds of nearby rivers in the Rumishgan and Kuh-i Dasht valleys.

The following major classes of stone objects are listed in the catalog:

- 29A WEAPONS
- 29B TOOLS
- 29C ORNAMENTS
- 29D PLAQUE TYPE PIN HEADS
- 29E ANIMAL FIGURINES

29A. WEAPONS

29A.1. MACEHEADS

The only weapons of stone found at Surkh Dum-i-Luri are maceheads. Sor 1258 is a fragment. Sor 1493 is complete, made of yellow gray stone and is barrel-shaped. Both ends have grooves surrounding the perforation which probably held a shaft of wood (pl. 176d).

29B. TOOLS

A great variety of stone tools was found scattered throughout the building at Surkh Dum-i-Luri. At Chigha Sabz and Kamtarlan I most stone tools were found in the levels dated to the Iron III period.

29B.1. GRINDING OR POUNDING TOOLS

At Chigha Sabz an Iron I burial (L7, x1) contained a spherical pounder (CS 175:4, pl. 215a). On the basis of the pottery found in this burial we assigned this object to Iron I. The classification of CS 628 (pl. 214d) has not been without trouble and hesitation about designation and chronology. At first sight, we thought of a potter's device (cf. Yon 1981:237). The part with the tenon would have been the turntable that was turned around by hand on the part with the socket. The upper surface of the turntable, however, is uneven. The latter feature indicates that the function of this device as a slow wheel is unlikely. The absence of an attachment for the axis which connects the fly wheels with the actual turntable makes the use of the two parts as foot-operated fly-wheels very unlikely. We, therefore, consider this device as

a grinding tool, although we do not exclude the use of CS 628 as a slow wheel in the manufacturing process of pottery.

Chronologically, we have classified this object in the Iron Age. As described in chapter 6 the stratigraphical situation is complicated in J7 and I7. We have decided to assign CS 628 to the Iron Age on the basis of the presence of many clear Iron Age objects in the square, although we do not exclude a Middle Bronze Age date.

The use of a slow wheel could fit into the sketch of the technological development of Bronze Age ceramics in chapter 20. The introduction of a potter's wheel has profound consequences for the evolution of full-time ceramic specialization. This development and change of forming techniques which speeds vessel fabrication and thus increased production may have caused the decrease of complex decorative patterns on smaller vessels in the Middle Bronze Age. The existence of a slow wheel in the Iron Age is difficult to explain on the basis of the scarce ceramic vessels from Chigha Sabz. On the basis of Iron III ceramics retrieved from burials we may conclude that this device, if considered as a slow wheel, fits into this period as well (cf. Vanden Berghe and Haerinck 1984:205).

29B.2. WEIGHTS

Weights were found in various shapes. At Surkh Dum-i-Luri a hoard of hematite and other stone weights was found (Sor 140:2-20 and Sor 140x). We have divided them into two classes of unshaped weights (stones without a special flat side) and polished stone weights (stones with a polished flat side). The flat side was made to keep the weights from rolling.

29B.2.1. Unshaped

Five stones without a special flat side were excavated at Surkh Dum-i-Luri (pl. 215b-d) as well as a stone disc which also may be a weight (Sor 338, pl. 215m).

29B.2.2. Polished

Polished stone weights (pl. 215g-k) also show a great diversity in shape; they have one polished side, while the other sides are irregular and rough.

29B.3. WHETSTONES

Whetstones were found at Kamtarlan I and Surkh Dum-i-Luri (pls. 215e-g, 216f, and 217a, b). At Kamtarlan I, in an Iron III context, a slender triangle with smooth faces without perforation was used as a whetstone (pl. 216g). At Surkh Dum-i-Luri nine stone objects were identified as whetstones. Four whetstones are made of slate. Sor 417 is almost square in section with beveled angles (pl. 217a); one end is conoid and offset to hold a handle of different material (bronze?). Sor 427 is an oblong cylindrical stone with tapered ends (pl. 217b). Sor 410 is rectangular in section; the handle is slightly offset and ends in a ram's head (pl. 216f). The latter is a common type of whetstone; similar types have been found at Choga Zanbil (Ghirshman 1968, pl. 82:GTZ 781) and Sialk (Ghirshman 1939:61, fig. 7:S 896). We may assume an Iron II date from these comparisons. The bronze whetstone handles, too, are dated to Iron I-II (cf. 27B.1, Sor 439, pl. 157f).

29B.4. PESTLES

Only one pestle with rounded ends and cylindrical body was found (Sor 169, pl. 215l). Several pestles found at Surkh Dum-i-Luri and Chigha Sabz are provided with various types of handles (e.g., CS 441 and Sor 784, pls. 215n and 216d). At Surkh Dum-i-Luri a pear-shaped pestle was found (Sor 166, pl. 216a). CS 474 is a pear-shaped pestle provided with a groove around the top (pl. 215o).

29B.5. HANDLES

29B.5.1. Fragments

At Surkh Dum-i-Luri one fragment of a handle with the beginning of a perforation (Sor 523, pl. 216c) was found. At Chigha Sabz one handle fragment was found in an Iron III context: CS 459 probably served as a handle to another part of the object made of different material; the fragment was broken at the perforation (pl. 216b).

29B.5.2. Inlays

Two handle inlays were found at Chigha Sabz in an Iron III context (cf. CS 453, pl. 220h).

29B.6. STOPPER

A stopper with a knob and an irregular base was found at Surkh Dum-i-Luri (Sor 1020, pl. 216e).

29B.7. DISCS PIERCED IN CENTER

Four discs, one concave-convex (Sor 99, pl. 217c) and three plano-convex (Sor 260, pl. 217e, Sor 637, and Sor 952, pl. 217d) were found at Surkh Dum-i-Luri. Sor 260 is a plano-convex disc with a fluted decorative pattern on the convex surface, a triangle fills each petal and a groove runs along the outer edge.

29B.8. WHORLS

Whorls are of the plano-convex type or conically shaped. Five examples occurred at Surkh Dum-i-Luri (pl. 217f-h).

29B.9. LOOMWEIGHT

Only one loomweight (Sor 315) was found at Surkh Dum-i-Luri (pl. 217i).

29B.10. FLINT IMPLEMENTS

A flint scraper (Sor 221, pl. 217j) was found in the topsoil. Several Iron II tombs at Khatun Ban contained pairs of crescent-shaped flints that had chips removed from the straight side. Undoubtedly they had served as strike-a-lights (Kha 23, 28, and 29, pl. 217k-m).

29B.11. STAMP

An object tentatively classified as a stamp shows natural markings or the faint remains of a decorative pattern (Sor 317, pl. 217n).

29C. ORNAMENTS

29C.1. BUTTON

Stone buttons were rare at Surkh Dum-i-Luri. Sor 82, a plano-convex button with looped perforation through the convex side, shows a decorative pattern of centered circles alternating with wedge-shaped incisions on its flat surface (pls. 217o and 221e).

29C.2. PENDANTS

Pendants show a great diversity in shape, and they are made of various stones. Sor 261 (pl. 219b) is drop-shaped; Sor 402 (pl. 219d) is rectangular in section with a groove for suspension around the top; Sor 620 (pl. 219e) is bottle-shaped; Sor 999 (pl. 219f) is cylinder-shaped with a groove around the top for suspension; Sor 1153 (pl. 219g) is a conical stud; Sor 1249 (pl. 219h) is crescent-shaped; and Sor 1361 (pl. 220a) is a truncated cone. Sor 390 (pl. 220b) is a pendant with a decorative pattern and shape very similar to the plaque pin heads (see below). Excavated parallels in Iran are known only for Sor 1153; at Sialk they occur in several graves (Ghirshman 1939, pl. 63:S 854b, pl. 69:S 955d, pl. 70:S 901d, and pl. 71:S 894).

29C.3. UNFINISHED CYLINDER SEALS

Some cylindrical fragments are classified as unfinished cylinder seals (pl. 220c-e).

29D. PLAQUE TYPE PIN HEADS

Stone pin-heads were found in two slightly different varieties, with and without a perforation near the edge of the decorated plaque (pls. 218a-f, 219a, c, and 221a-d). Both types are decorated with a larger double circle surmounted by at least one row of centered circles along the outer edge. Sor 744 (pls. 218a and 221d) has extra centered circles in each corner and inside the concentric circles; this pattern is not consistently followed in the decoration of Sor 1434 (pl. 218b). Six large plaque heads are provided with a perforation near the edge. In the perforation of Sor 1271 (pls. 219c and 221b) remains of an iron wire are visible; this may be an indication that a ring through the perforation held a string for using the plaque-headed pin as a garment fastening device.

The decorative patterns of the plaque-headed pins are built up out of larger concentric circles which may be strewn over the field but are always found along the outer edge. Parallels in stone are unknown from excavated contexts in Iran; at Choga Zanbil, however, a faience plaque decorated with centered circles with a hole for a shank(?) was found in the Pinikir temple. Some pendants made of faience and stone, found at Choga Zanbil, show similar centered circles used for decoration (Ghirshman 1966, pl. 78:GTZ 454 and pl. 79:GTZ 551). At Dinkha Tepe a pyramidal button (material unknown) was decorated with three centered circles at the base of each triangular face (Muscarella 1974a, fig. 52:815j). Based on these comparisons we may assume an Iron II date for the stone plaque-headed pins found at Surkh Dum-i-Luri.

29E. ANIMAL FIGURINES

At Surkh Dum-i-Luri two animal figurines were found. Sor 1692:2 is a white stone fragment of the hindlegs of an animal. Sor 835 (pls. 220g and 221f) is an animal made of green-gray serpentine. The legs are combined, the tail is rather small, and the animal has a humped back. This animal is vaguely reminiscent of the Hissar III stone figurines (Schmidt 1937, pl. 33).

CONCLUSIONS

As can be seen from the comparisons in the catalog few stone objects at Surkh Dum-i-Luri, Kamtarlan I or Chigha Sabz have clear parallels in published excavated contexts in Iran. The whetstone with a handle and shaped as a ram's head (Sor 410), the decorative pattern of concentric and centered circles on the plaque-headed pins, button and pendant, and the conical stud pendant (Sor 1153), however, do indicate a stone-work tradition shared with other Iranian sites in the Iron Age, especially Iron II.

CATALOG 29. IRON AGE STONE OBJECTS

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj no.</i>	<i>Area and/ or burial</i>	<i>Level or elevation</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
29A. WEAPONS								
29A.1. MACEHEADS								
—	Sor 1258	7(?)	2B-A	4.2+ x 3.5	hem	Fragment	—	—
176d	Sor 1493	2/12	2C	7.2 x 6.5	y gy st	Barrel shape, grooved ends	—	—
29B. TOOLS								
29B.1. GRINDING OR POUNDING TOOLS								
214d	CS 628a, b	J7	-2.05	13.4 x 7.8	gy blk st	Grinding device (or potter's wheel): two complimentary plano-convex stones, central depression holds central convex part	—	—
215a	CS 175:4	L7, x1	-8.10	7.0	gy brn st	Pounder: spherical	—	—
—	Sor 140:1	4	2B	7.4 x 4.3 x 4.2	granite(?)	Pounder: ovoid	—	—
29B.2. WEIGHTS								
29B.2.1. Unshaped								
215b	Sor 140:15	4	2B	3.2 x 1.6 x 0.9	r brn st	—	—	—
215c	Sor 140:18	4	2B	2.1 x 2.1 x 1.6	pur r hem	—	—	—
—	Sor 140:19	4	2B	2.5 x 2.2	blk hem	Irregular surface	—	—
215d	Sor 296	4	2B-A	4.0 x 1.4	blk hem	Rounded oblong	—	—
215m	Sor 338	1-2	2C	7.5 x 2.1	gy grn	Disc	—	—
—	Sor 1041	3	2B	3.7 x 1.6	blk hem	Rounded oblong, rough surface	—	—
29B.2.2. Polished								
215g	Sor 72	4	2A	6.2	gy diorite	Convex cube	—	—

Catalog 29. Iron Age Stone Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj no.</i>	<i>Area and/ or burial</i>	<i>Level or elevation</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
29B. TOOLS (<i>cont.</i>)								
29B.2. WEIGHTS (<i>cont.</i>)								
29B.2.2. Polished (<i>cont.</i>)								
cf. 215g	KI 99	L	-1.25	5.5	gy copper	One side polished, irregular surface	—	—
—	Sor 140:x	4	2B	3.0 x 2.7 x 2.2	st	Rounded cube	—	—
215h	Sor 140:2	4	2B	4.4 x 2.4	gy st	Truncated cone with convex base	—	—
215i	Sor 140:3	4	2B	4.0 x 1.7	gy brn st	Plano-convex	—	—
cf. 215i	Sor 140:5	4	2B	4.4 x 2.9 x 2.8	st	Plano-convex	—	—
cf. 215i	Sor 140:6	4	2B	2.4 x 1.0	pur brn hem	Plano-convex, traces of drilling on convex surface	—	—
cf. 215i	Sor 140:7	4	2B	2.6 x 2.0	pur brn hem	Plano-convex	—	—
—	Sor 140:8	4	2B	4.6 x 3.7	dk brn hem	Irregular plano-convex	—	—
cf. 215i	Sor 140:10	4	2B	2.9 x 1.6	pur brn hem	Plano-convex	—	—
—	Sor 140:11	4	2B	3.1 x 2.6 x 2.0	pur brn hem	Conical	—	—
cf. 215i	Sor 140:12	4	2B	3.7 x 2.0	brn st	Plano-convex	—	—
cf. 215i	Sor 140:13	4	2B	5.1 x 3.5	pur gy brn st	Plano-convex	—	—
cf. 215i	Sor 140:14	4	2B	3.5 x 2.1 x 1.9	blk hem	Plano-convex, convex rough surface	—	—
cf. 215i	Sor 140:16	4	2B	2.1 x 2.1 x 1.7	y brn st	Plano-convex	—	—
cf. 215i	Sor 140:17	4	2B	3.0 x 1.9	gy brn st	Plano-convex	—	—
cf. 215i	Sor 140:20	4	2B	1.8 x 1.4	brn r st	Plano-convex	—	—
cf. 215i	Sor 518	4	2A-1	2.7 x 1.7	brn and y st	Plano-convex	—	—
215j	Sor 140:4	4	2B	5.9 x 3.1 x 3.0	gy diorite	Conical	—	—
215k	Sor 140:9	4	2B	2.9 x 2.5	dk brn hem	Conical	—	—
29B.3. WHETSTONES								
—	Sor 178	4, 6, 7N	2B-1	8.7 x 2.0 x 1.6	gy st	Fragment, trapezoid in section	—	—
—	Sor 561	1, 3, 4	3A-1	4.9+ x 1.8 x 1.2	gy and tn sl	Fragment, trapezoid in section	—	—
215e	Sor 712	25	1	4.7 x 1.5	gy grn st	Tapered cylinder, circular in section	—	—
215f	Sor 958	4(?)	1	5.5 x 1.6	gy st	Tapered cylinder, cut ends	—	—
216f	Sor 410	4	2A	34.5 x 6.1 x 4.8	gy st	Handle ends into ram's head, horns form circle around eyes, back of head ends in knob	Ghirshman 1968, pl. 82: GTZ 781	—

							Ghirshman 1939, fig. 7: S 896	Sialk B
216g	KI 100	1	-1.35	9.7 x 3.8 x 1.6	gy st	Slender triangle, smooth faces	—	—
217a	Sor 417	4	2B	12.7 x 1.7 x 1.5	gy slate	Handle offset and conoid, almost square in section, flattened angles form octagonal	—	—
217b	Sor 427	4	2B	11.6 x 0.9	gy grn sl	Tapered ends, circular in section	—	—
—	Sor 1265	9	1	3.5+ x 1.8 x 1.4	gy st	Oval in section	—	—
—	Sor 1680	1/9/11	3A	5.4 x 1.7	gy and grn sl	Fragment, tapered end	—	—
29B.4. PESTLES								
215l	Sor 169	4	2A	7.2 x 3.8	gy st	Cylindrical body, rounded ends	—	—
215n	CS 441	H7	-1.30	9.1+ x 7.5 x 3.1	gy st	Fragment, handle(?)	—	—
215o	CS 474	H6	-1.69	10.0 x 5.5 x 4.5	wt st	Circular base, tapered handle with groove	—	—
216a	Sor 166	7N	2B	11.2 x 7.1 x 4.2	gy grn st	Pear-shaped	—	—
216d	Sor 784	1	3A	22.5 x 7.8	gy grn st	Cylindrical handle, head square in section, rounded top	—	—
29B.5. HANDLES								
29B.5.1. Fragments								
216b	CS 459	H6	-1.80	4.4+ x 2.5 x 1.2	wt and brn lmst	Broken at perforation	—	—
216c	Sor 523	GK 4	1	7.7+ x 6.0	gy brn st	Start of perf. at opposite points	—	—
29B.5.2. Inlays								
220h	CS 453	H6	-1.30	5.6 x 4.1 x 1.3	wt marble	Inlay: crescent with perforated central part, one end and central part broken	—	—
cf. 220h	CS 437	H7	-1.15	7.3 x 5.1+ x 1.5	alabaster	Elliptical fragment, concave-convex, central perforation	—	—
29B.6. STOPPER								
216e	Sor 1020	1	3A-1	4.7 x 6.1	gy and brn st	—	—	—

Catalog 29. Iron Age Stone Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj no.</i>	<i>Area and/ or burial</i>	<i>Level or elevation</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
29B. TOOLS (<i>cont.</i>)								
29B.7. DISCS PIERCED IN CENTER								
217c	Sor 99	1, 2	1	4.1 x 0.8	wt lmst	Irr. concave-convex, pierced in center	—	—
217d	Sor 952	4	2B-A	3.4 x 0.6	cr st	Plano-convex, pierced in center	—	—
cf. 217d	Sor 637	1-2	2C	3.6 x 0.8	wt st	Plano-convex, pierced in center	—	—
217e	Sor 260	16	1	3.6 x 0.9	gy gm stea	Plano-convex, pierced in center, convex surface fluted, tri. fills each petal, groove along outer edge	—	—
29B.8. WHORLS								
217f	Sor 532	1, 4	3A-1	3.4 x 1.3 x 0.4	wt and gy st	Plano-convex	Ghirshman 1969, pl. 85: GTZ 746	—
cf. 217f	Sor 1686	9, 10	3A-1	3.2	cr st	Plano-convex	—	—
217g	Sor 493	2	2B-A	2.1 x 1.7 x 0.4	lt lapis bl	Truncated cone	—	—
217h	Sor 1435	1/3	2B	3.0 x 3.0 x 1.4	wt st	Truncated cone, tapered perforation	—	—
cf. 217h	Sor 471	1	2B	2.7 x 2.7 x 1.0	wt st	Truncated cone, straight perforation	—	—
29B.9. LOOMWEIGHT								
217i	Sor 315	1	2B	7.2 x 4.0 x 1.5	st	—	—	—
29B.10. FLINT IMPLEMENTS								
—	Kha 17	x1	-0.95	3.2 x 1.3 x 0.5	pur brn	Strike-a-light: lunate, straight edge 'retouched'	—	—
217j	Sor 221	1	1	2.5 x 2.1 x 0.5	lt brn	Scraper: triangle, two sides roughly retouched	—	—
217k	Kha 23	x1	-0.95	3.9	pur brn	Strike-a-light: lunate, straight edge 'retouched'	—	—
217l	Kha 28	x2	-1.05	3.8 x 1.2 x 0.4	—	Strike-a-light: lunate, straight edge 'retouched'	—	—

217m	Kha 29	x2	-1.05	4.5	brn	Strike-a-light: lunate, straight edge 'retouched'	—	—
—	Kha 36	x2	-1.05	4.4	pur r	Strike-a-light: lunate, straight edge 'restored'	—	—
—	Kha 70	x8	-0.70	max. 4.3	pur	Strike-a-lights (3 exx.): lunate, straight and part of curved edges 'retouched'	—	—
—	KI 106	M	-1.65	1.7 x 0.9 x 0.2	pur brn	Blade	—	—
—	Sor 234	1	2B-2A	6.7 x 1.3	flint	Blade	—	—

29B.11. STAMP

217n	Sor 317	1N	2B-A	7.8 x 5.4 x 2.7	gy gm st	Frgm(?) with natural markings or started decorative pattern, other faces smooth	—	—
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29C. ORNAMENTS

29C.1. BUTTON

217o and 221e	Sor 82	7N	1	3.4 x 1.2	cr brn st	Plano-convex, pierced loop through convex side, groove along edge, centered circles alternating with wedge-shaped incisions on flat surface	—	—
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29C.2. PENDANTS

219b	Sor 261	17	1	2.1 x 1.4	y tan quartz	Drop-shaped	—	—
219d	Sor 402	4	2A	2.6 x 1.1 x 0.9	r brn st	Groove around top for suspension, rectangular in section	—	—
219e	Sor 620	1-2	2C	1.5 x 0.6	carnelian	Bottle-shaped	—	—
219f	Sor 999	1-3	2B	3.3 x 1.5	tan gypsum(?)	Groove around top for suspension	—	—
219g	Sor 1153	1	3A-2A	1.9 x 1.1	tan alab	Conical stud	Ghirshman 1939, pl. 71: S 894; pl. 70: S 901d; pl. 68: S 955d; pl. 63: S 854b	Sialk B
219h	Sor 1249	7S	2B	2.9 x 3.6+	wt spe st	Crescent-shaped	—	—
220a	Sor 1361	1/3	3A	1.8 x 1.2	chalk	Truncated cone	—	—

Catalog 29. Iron Age Stone Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj no.</i>	<i>Area and/ or burial</i>	<i>Level or elevation</i>	<i>Dimensions in cm</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
29C. ORNAMENTS (<i>cont.</i>)								
29C.2. PENDANTS (<i>cont.</i>)								
220b	Sor 390	11S	1	6.8 x 5.2 x 0.8	cr alabaster	Perforation near edge with remains of iron; centered concentric circles in center and each corner, groove connects circles in each corner, row of centered circles along edges	—	—
29C.3. UNFINISHED CYLINDER SEALS								
—	CS 455	H6	-1.20	2.6 x 1.1	granite	—	—	—
220c	Sor 154	4	2A	3.7 x 1.5	wt gy lmst	—	—	—
220d	Sor 634	1-2	2C	4.2 x 1.5	dk gy st	Pierced	—	—
220e	Sor 636	1-2	2C	3.2 x 1.4	brn r st	Pierced	—	—
—	Sor 1609	1/3	2B	1.1 x 3.3	alabaster	—	—	—
29D. PLAQUE TYPE PIN HEADS								
218a and 221d	Sor 744	1	1	3.0+ x 2.9 x 0.7	cr calcite	Head only, centered concentric circles filled with three centered circles, row of centered circles along edges, one extra in each corner	—	—
218b	Sor 1434	1/3	2B	2.3+ x 3.5 x 0.9	cr st	Head only, central centered concentric circles, surrounded by centered circles	—	—
218c	Sor 97	1, 2	1	4.0+ x 4.5 x 0.8	cr y and wt st	Head only, central annulet with four annulets in each corner, clusters of three centered circles between annulets, row of centered circles along edges	—	—

218d	Sor 416	4	2B	4.5 x 5.0 x 0.8	wt calcite	Head only, central centered concentric circles filled with four centered circles, four hatched cones radiating towards corners, a cluster of three centered circles between the cones, row of centered circles along edges	—	—
218e	Sor 951	4	2B-A	3.7+ x 3.8 x 0.9	tan st	Head only, two central centered concentric circles, surrounded by centered circles	—	—
218f and 221a	Sor 1630	1/3	2B	5.3+ x 5.1 x 1.0	wt and tan st	Head only, five centered concentric circles, one in center, surrounded by centered circles	—	—
219a and 221c	Sor 1803	(?)	3A-1	4.5+ x 4.8 x 1.1	cr st	Head only, five centered concentric circles, one in center, maltese cross of centered circles, row of centered circles along edges, other side with six centered concentric circles and four centered circles	—	—
219c and 221b	Sor 1271	3-4	2B	5.2 x 5.1 x 0.8	cr alabaster	Head only, perforation in center and near edge, central centered concentric circles filled with circles of centered circles, centered concentric circle in each corner, centered concentric circles filled with centered circles, row of centered circles along edges	—	—

29E. ANIMAL FIGURINES

220g and 221f	Sor 835	4	2B-1	2.7	serpentine	Hunchback, joined legs, small tail	—	—
—	Sor 1692:2	—	surface	—	st	Hindlegs of animal figurine(?)	—	—

CHAPTER 30

IRON AGE BONE AND SHELL OBJECTS

by Hans H. Curvers

INTRODUCTION

Bone has always been one of the most natural materials for early man to use, since generally it was plentiful, easily splintered, and worked. It could be made into small implements, such as awls and needles; it was also suitable for carving upon.

Molluscs, too, have always been an important resource for manufacturing utilitarian and ornamental objects. Many shell artifacts, however, are lacking diagnostic features necessary for identification. The absence of any diagnostic features of the shell objects discussed in this chapter make it difficult to draw conclusive statements about the presence or absence of certain imported species in the Rumishgan Valley or at Surkh Dum-i-Luri.

The bone objects are not divided chronologically, they are presented as a whole. The Surkh Dum-i-Luri objects may be dated in general to Iron I-II. Some objects from level 1 may be dated to the beginning of Iron III.

The following bone objects (class 30A) are listed in the catalog:

- 30A.1 BUTTONS
- 30A.2 SHANK FRAGMENTS
- 30A.3 PINS
- 30A.4 PLAQUES
- 30A.5 HANDLES
- 30A.6 BOX OR FURNITURE FRAGMENTS
- 30A.7 PENDANTS
- 30A.8 MISCELLANEOUS

The following shell objects (class 30B) are listed in the catalog:

- 30B.1 WHORLS
- 30B.2 PENDANTS
- 30B.3 MISCELLANEOUS

30A. BONE OBJECTS

30A.1. BUTTONS

Bone buttons are not particularly numerous among the finds at Surkh Dum-i-Luri; only two were retrieved (Sor 1313, pl. 222a, and Sor 1360). Bronze buttons, however, were retrieved in high numbers in all levels of the sanctuary. A similar plano-convex disc with loop at the back was found in the Sialk B cemetery (Ghirshman 1939, pl. 55:S 796b).

30A.2. SHANK FRAGMENTS

Bone shank fragments all show elaborate carvings. Alternating bands of horizontal rings, crosshatching, and zigzags form decorative patterns near the top of the pins. Some pins may have been carved all over the shank; Sor 1340a (pl. 222f) has a band of vertical lines bordered by a band of horizontal lines near the point.

30A.3. PINS

39A.3.1. Slightly Thickened Or Flanged Heads

Three almost complete pins were found scattered throughout the sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri. One pin without any carved decoration, two pins with elaborate carving near the top, and two fragments show bands of horizontal rings, zigzags, vertical lines, and cross-hatching (pl. 222i-m). The head of Sor 560g (pl. 222k) shows a delicately carved flange on top. The decorative patterns of Sor 1192 (pl. 222m) are encrustated with a black substance (bitumen?).

30A.3.2. Cylindrical Heads

This group of pins consists of one slender rounded rectangle and two long cylinders. The rounded rectangle (Sor 180, pl. 222n) seems to have been the head of a pin made completely out of bone. Both cylinders (Sor 425 and 824, pl. 222o, p) have a perforation in the bottom for a shank; no remains of bronze or iron shanks could be identified. The carved decorative patterns on the cylindrical heads consist of horizontal lines, alternating bands of horizontal lines, zigzags, vertical lines, and oblique crosses alternating with vertical lines.

30A.3.3. Spherical Heads

Two spherical fragments with carved centered circles have a shaft hole in the base (Sor 348 and 1173, pl. 222q, r). The remains of an iron shank are still present in the shaft hole of Sor 1173.

30A.3.4. Spatulate Head

One pin with spatulate head was made completely out of bone (Sor 1026, pl. 222s). The edge of the spatulate head has small incised niches and a row of three centered concentric circles carved on either side of the head. On the upper part of the shank seven zigzag lines are preserved.

30A.3.5. Spool Head Or Handle(?)

A bone object carved into the shape of a spool also has been provided with a perforation to take a shank (Sor 1092, pl. 222t). The unusual shape, without any carved decoration suggests that the object might have been used as a handle. No traces of a metal shank were found in the shaft hole, so it probably was attached to perishable material.

30A.3.6. Plaque Heads

Various fragments of pins with plaques were found in all levels of the sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri (pls. 222u-w, 223a-l, 226a, and 227c). The most common decorative pattern consists of centered circles and centered concentric circles. Two pins probably were made completely out of bone (Sor 177 and 1548, pls. 222u and 223g). Sor 177 has a fragile shank, due to horizontally incised rings on the shank. The neck of Sor 1548 shows crossing lines on the upper part of the shank. Most of the smaller plaque heads are set on a narrower socket, without carved decoration, to hold the shank. Other plaque heads have perforations at the base to take metal shanks.

Sor 514 (pl. 222v) has a crown which seems to be faintly similar to two fragments from Hasanlu with a pronged top set on a grooved base (Muscarella 1980, no. 211). Sor 1008 (pl. 223e) has a crenelated top which is architectural in appearance. Sor 1694 (pl. 223j) has an intricate decorative pattern of five wheels with centered circles on a hub and a circle of centered circles which encircles the central wheel. The edges of this plaque head have a band of centered

circles and zigzags which are bordered by a line of centered circles. A 'hide' plaque pin of bone resembles the examples made of bronze; the bone hide is decorated with centered circles and centered concentric circles (cf. Sor 428, 1564, and 1197; pl. 184b-d). An openwork plaque pin (Sor 1339, pl. 223l) shows a 'master-of-animals' scene—a bull-man grasping two upended horned animals. These pins were found in level 3A, which indicates that a highly developed craftsmanship already existed during the earliest excavated phase of the sanctuary.

30A.3.7. Animal Heads

30A.3.7.1. *Recumbent Lions*

Twenty-four lion pin heads and fragments were found scattered throughout all levels of the sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri (pls. 223m-u, 226b-d, f, h, and 227f). Three snarling lions are carved with lines to indicate eyes, mouth, nose, ears, and legs as well as the musculature in relief. Centered circles sometimes cover the body (Sor 424, pl. 223n); the eye of one of the lions (Sor 1501, pl. 223u) is indicated by a centered circle. As already mentioned in chapter 27, the Luristan artisans show a characteristic freedom to vary the motifs according to their own fantasy. Sor 1260 (pls. 223q and 226d) and 543 (pl. 223m) are variations on the motif of the couchant lion; the manes are carved with small incisions, the body is less static, and the head less elaborate. The lion(?) with a rear extension to hold a shank (Sor 543) is of a less elaborate style than the other examples. It is probably a stylized variation of a couchant lion on which additional decorative patterns such as centered circles, lines, and zigzags occur.

Most lions have a hole at the rear to take a shank. Sor 1338 (pls. 223r, 226h, and 227f), however, has a hole in the base. This lion, too, is an example of the Luristan artistic freedom; hatchings, centered circles, and crosshatching, used to indicate the manes, are additional features. As already mentioned the rears of the lions have holes to take shanks. Fragments of two shanks are preserved. Sor 1260 was found with the remains of an iron shank in the hole; Sor 1800 (pls. 223s and 226f), however, was found with a fragment of a bone shank. Sor 895 (pl. 226b) shows either a variation of the couchant lion or another feline; the head is more elegantly carved, centered circles indicate the eyes, and crosshatchings indicate the manes on head and back. Sor 1090 (pl. 223p) is a fragment with a poorly carved head which has a band of zigzags bordered by two lines to indicate a collar around the neck (mane?). Couchant lion pins in bronze with iron shanks, together with lions in ivory, have been excavated in the buildings at Hasanlu, assigned to Hasanlu IV (Porada 1965a:116, pl. 29, fig. 67; Muscarella 1980, no. 187). Another bronze couchant lion of this type was found at Baba Jan (Meade 1968:129, fig. 12).

30A.3.7.2. *Horned*

Pins with horned animal heads all seem to have been made from a single piece of bone (pls. 223v-x and 226e, g). Their flat sections suggest that there was no space for a hole to take a shank of either bone or metal. Sor 1202 (pl. 223x), for example, has a bone shank with an elaborate decorative pattern of bands with horizontal and vertical lines and zigzags. The bone pins with horned animal heads closely resemble similar pins cast in bronze (cf. ch. 27, D.16.1, pl. 171).

30A.3.7.3. *Winged*

Winged animals carved in bone were found scattered throughout all levels of the sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri (pls. 224a-c, f, g, 226i, and 227b). Two examples clearly illustrate a winged bull, the wings of which are elaborately carved (Sor 1200, 1254, pls. 224f, g, 226i, and 227b). The remaining examples are only fragments of similar decorated animals. A rosette of centered circles occurs at either side of the haunches of Sor 365 (pl. 224b). A rayed circle with a centered circle on either side of the haunches of the winged bull, Sor 1254, is encrusted with a black substance, as are the elaborate designs of the wing. The latter is

attached to a large biconvex disc of granite which has a vertical perforation. The winged bull segment, with a hole in the rear, originally may have been a pin head, but finally became part of an enigmatic object.

30A.3.7.4. *Miscellaneous*

Five of the six miscellaneous pin heads (pls. 224d, e and 227a, d, e, g) show animals which are difficult to identify. We suggest an upright bear for Sor 818 (pl. 224d). The animal was carved on a rectangular plaque; no evidence remains of a hole for a shank. The animal depicted on Sor 377 (pls. 224e and 227d) looks like an owl. The owl's head protrudes from the plaque; the eyes of centered circles are owl-like. The plaque head of Sor 1175 (pl. 227e) is carved with a lion's mask and the back face is decorated with six centered circles. A hole at the base originally held a shank of either bone or metal. Another small bone pin has a muzzle that suggests a pig (Sor 1486, pl. 227g). The shank shows a decorative pattern consisting of a crosshatched band bordered by multiple rings.

30A.4. PLAQUES

Two fragments without any perforation or hole to take a thread or shank were found in the sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri. One rectangular plaque is decorated with centered circles on either face (Sor 1103). Another plaque has a more elaborate decorative pattern that includes a central circle with a scalloped border which encircles centered concentric circles (Sor 407, pl. 224h). The top is crenelated like some of the pins with plaque heads. We suggest that these plaques were not completed as the holes to take the shanks were not drilled.

30A.5. HANDLES

A few objects are cylindrically shaped and are hollow in the center (pl. 224i-k). Sor 452 (pl. 224j) has an elaborate decoration of bands of centered circles divided by parallel lines. A similar object was found in a grave at Dinkha Tepe (Muscarella 1974a, fig. 45:1047). The excavator suggests that the object was used as a cosmetic container. I rather suggest that this type of object was used as a socket or handle. What these objects held may only be conjectured, but most likely the material was perishable.

30A.6. BOX OR FURNITURE FRAGMENTS

A small box or furniture fragment was found in the later levels of the sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri (Sor 460, pl. 224l). Fragments of probably two rectangular pieces were found in the earliest level of the sanctuary (Sor 666a,b). Fragment Sor 666a (pls. 224m and 228) shows a carved scene on both faces with a guilloche pattern on the lateral and upper edges. One panel has a scene illustrating two opposed running horned animals with a hatched band outlining their bodies and legs. A similar hatched band on the necks depicts collars. The front legs are incised with more widely spaced incisions. The other side of the same panel shows a scene of two opposed running and snarling lions. Here also a hatched band outlines the bodies of the lions; other hatched bands on the necks indicate the lions' manes, and like the horned animals on the other face, the lions' front legs are hatched. Another hatched band indicates the tail of the lion on the right side of the panel; the tail curls forward over the back. In the middle of the upper edge are two perforations to hold a handle, a lock, or some other attachment. Five holes for dowels were drilled into the lower edge of the panel. Sor 666b (pls. 224n and 229), too, shows a carved scene on both faces of the panel. One scene shows two genies *en face*. A hatched band fringes the genies' skirts and a similar band is situated vertically on their chest. The genies have triangular heads, characteristic for faces found on the bronze sheet objects in Luristan (cf. ch. 28, Sor 748, pl. 207f). A hatched band borders the genies' faces, probably indicating their beards(?) and hair(?). Both genies grasp a lion. The lion shown on the right side of the panel is walking upright. A centered circle indicates the eye. A hatched

band outlines the lion's left hindleg and the right leg is outlined by small incisions. The lion on the left is larger than the lion on the right. Although the position of the animal to the left is different from the lion on the right, the general outlines and decorative patterns, such as the band with vertical lines and the bands to indicate the manes, are similar. Therefore, we suggest that the animal on the left is also a lion, in contrast to Muscarella's identification of the animal as a bear (Muscarella 1981a, no. 25). The reverse side of this panel shows a lion attacking a horned animal. The different parts of the bodies, again, are outlined with hatched bands. The edges of both faces of the panel are decorated differently. A hatched band along the lower edge and guilloche pattern of centered circles along the side edges borders the face with the 'master-of-animals' scene; no pattern appears on the upper edge. A band of oblique crosses along the upper and lower edge and a guilloche pattern of centered circles borders the face with the lion attacking a horned animal. Two dowel holes were drilled into the upper and lower edge.

A third plaque fragment (Sor 666c, pl. 224o) is similar to Sor 666a in that it depicts two opposed running and snarling lions. The only difference in the scenes is the position of the lions' tails. A guilloche pattern runs along the lower and lateral edges; the upper edge is without any decorative pattern. At least one dowel hole was drilled into the lower edge and lateral edge. Together with these plaques three couchant lions were found (Sor 666d, pl. 227h). The lions have two dowel holes in the base, which seem to suggest they were used as grips. The style in which they are carved is similar to the bone lions with holes in the rear to take bone or metal shanks (cf. pl. 223q-t).

Similar lions and other animals with dowel holes in the base were found in Burned Building II at Hasanlu, and assigned to Hasanlu IV (Muscarella 1980, nos. 187, 242, and 243). Muscarella suggests that these animals were attached to a pyxis lid. Another couchant lion without any holes in the rear or base might be a blank (Sor 705:8, pl. 224q). The general outline of a lion already has been carved out. We only can guess whether the bone-worker's intention was to make a grip with dowel holes in the base or a lion pin head with a hole in the rear. Sor 705:7 (pl. 224p) represents a more functional grip, with two lines incised near both ends. Three dowel holes are drilled into the base.

30A.7. PENDANTS

Several pendants were found scattered throughout all levels of the sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri. Two twin-bird pendants have centered circles indicating the eyes as well as six circles incised on the rectangular part of the body (Sor 239 and 1340, pls. 224u and 227i). Similar twin-animal pendants were excavated at Tepe Hissar (Schmidt 1937, pl. 46:H 5141). The twin-bird pendants found at Surkh Dum-i-Luri therefore can be considered as belonging to an old Iranian tradition. A small plaque with a perforation near the upper edge shows crisscrossing lines on the front face (Sor 890, pl. 224r). A trapezoid plaque with perforation near the smaller edge was decorated with six centered circles on one face, probably the front, and three centered circles on the back face (Sor 1028, pl. 224s). The convex front face of Sor 1442 (pl. 224t) has an oblique cross of centered concentric circles. The two preserved 'paws' indicate that this pendant represents a 'hide'. This shape also occurs on pin heads made of bone (cf. pl. 223k) and cast in bronze (cf. pl. 184b-d).

30A.8. MISCELLANEOUS

An arm with bracelet and clenched perforated fist was found in the earliest level of the sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri (Sor 663, pl. 224v). Its shape is similar to the handle of an iron spoon found at Shaffe (Sha 9, pl. 158j). The only difference between these objects is that the iron hand has a stretched thumb and the bone thumb is folded. Sor 1575 is no more than a bone flake; both sides show centered concentric circles. The fragment is rectangular in section and might have been a pendant, plaque or pin with a plaque head. Sor 1581 (pl. 224w) is another hand and arm fragment decorated with a bracelet and multiple incised rings.

30B. SHELL OBJECTS

30B.1. WHORLS

30B.1.1. Concave-Convex

In the later levels of the sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri (levels 2B-A) four large shell discs with a central perforation were found (Sor 168a, pl. 225a, Sor 168b, Sor 153, and Sor 285). One might think these discs were attached to garments. The double perforation of Sor 702 (see 30B.1.3, pl. 225c) suggests that it could have been sown on a piece of cloth. Evidence however from garments shown on reliefs does not exist. Therefore, we suggest that these discs were used as whorls.

30B.1.2. Concave-Convex With Ledge

The discs in this group (pl. 225b, d, e) were also found in the later levels of the Surkh Dum-i-Luri sanctuary (2B-A). The only difference between the discs in this group and the discs of 30B.1.1 is the ledge at the rim.

30B.1.3. Plano-Convex

This group of whorls may have been used as beads. Sor 702 is a shell with double perforation (pl. 225c). Sor 1412 is similar to a shell object classified as a bead (cf. pl. 230aj)

30B.2. PENDANTS

Two pendants made of shell were found in the sanctuary of Surkh Dum-i-Luri. A shell cut into a triangle with a stepped perforated top has three cuneiform signs (Sor 413, pl. 256e; cf. ch. 33, no. 5). A second perforation was made between the right and central petal. All three petals are decorated with a centered circle. The three cuneiform signs were incised on the polished inside. Another shell pendant (Sor 1193, pl. 225g) was cut into a rectangle. The convex face has eight irregularly positioned circles. Two other shell pendants have a perforated top (Sor 1417) and a hole pierced near the edge (Sor 485, pl. 225f).

30B.3. MISCELLANEOUS

One fragment of an ostrich shell was registered by Schmidt among the finds from the sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri (Sor 1695).

CONCLUSIONS

The bone and shell finds from Surkh Dum-i-Luri illustrate some aspects of the Iranian style of carving ivory that the artisans of Hasanlu employed. The bone workers in Luristan adopted the main themes and motifs also known from the bronze and stone objects found in the sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri. The motif of the 'master-of-animals' scene on the 'box' fragments discussed above, for example, is also known from Mesopotamian and Elamite iconography. The pin head with a winged bull, Sor 1200 (cf. 30A.9.3, pls. 224f and 227b) looks very similar to Elamite winged bulls. Another pin with a winged bull (Sor 1254, pls. 224g and 226i), however, shows the artistic freedom of the Luristan bone workers in that more intricate decorative patterns have been added to the object. There is no evidence for the presence of ivory objects in this sample. A check of the objects in the University Museum and the Oriental Institute revealed no ivory. We became suspicious about the identification of the objects by Schmidt when Muscarella published his mini-report on the Surkh Dum-i-Luri objects in the Metropolitan Museum of Art (Muscarella 1981a). Sor 666 is identified by Schmidt as bone, Muscarella, however, due to his familiarity with the Hasanlu ivories,

identified the material as ivory. If Sor 666 is made of ivory it would be one of the only ivory objects found at Surkh Dum-i-Luri. The carved genie, lions, and horned animals of the boxes or furniture fragments (cf. 30A.6, Sor 666a-c) represent a style faintly similar to the Iranian style ivories from Hasanlu. The herringbone pattern, used to outline the back of the animals from Hasanlu occurs on the fragments from Surkh Dum-i-Luri (Muscarella 1980:183). The hatched band, however, continues and outlines the whole body of the horned animals as well as the lions. We suggest that Luristan in its carved bone work, as it does in its famous bronze work, assimilated its own traditions to motifs common throughout the Mesopotamian world. Clear links seem to exist with Elamite iconography.

CATALOG 30. IRON AGE BONE AND SHELL OBJECTS

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site/Obj. no.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Dim. in cm</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
30A. BONE OBJECTS								
30A.1. BUTTONS								
222a	Sor 1313	9-11	3A	2.1 x 0.9+	bone	Plano-convex disc, loop on back broken	Ghirshman 1939, pl. 55:S 796b	Sialk B
—	Sor 1360	1/3	3A	2.5	bone	Plano-convex disc, pierced in center		
30A.2. SHANK FRAGMENTS								
222b	Sor 219	1	1	4.9+ x 1.1	bone	Two series of horizontal rings on top, three horizontal bands with crosshatching, below zigzag of three lines	—	—
222c	Sor 415	4	2B	3.9+ x 0.6	bone	Shank and part of head, double zigzag line three groups of four horizontal lines	—	—
222d	Sor 560i	1-4	3A-1	—	bone	Two groups of crosshatched bands bordered by two horizontal lines, zigzag of three lines below	—	—
cf. 222d	Sor 440	4	2B	3.9+ x 1.0	bone	Band with crosshatching, two groups of three horizontal lines, below zigzag of three lines	—	—
222e	Sor 705	3-4	2B-1	—	bone	One undecorated fragment, four incised; 1: broad crosshatched band; 2: two bands of six horizontal lines, three lines at fracture, groove on back; 3: point, two double zigzag lines alternating with bands of five or six lines; 4: four horizontal lines	—	—
222f	Sor 1340a	3(?)	3A-2A	3.8+ x 0.7	bone	Flattened point, band with vertical lines bordered by horizontal lines	—	—
—	Sor 738	1(?)	3A(?)	9.7+ x 0.6	bone	Part of a zigzag line preserved	—	—
222g, h	Sor 797a, b	1	3A-2A	—	bone	a: Crosshatched band, two horizontal lines, zigzag of three lines with circlet at tip of angle; b: six bands of horizontal lines bordered by zigzags; two other exx. c: cf. b; d: part of zigzag, two horizontal lines below	—	—
—	Sor 1553	1-7-9	2B	—	bone	Incised designs	—	—
—	Sor 1557	1-7-9	2B	—	bone	Plain	—	—
—	Sor 1562	1-7-9	2B	—	bone	Incised designs	—	—

—	Sor 1570	1-7-9	2B	—	bone	Incised designs	—	—
—	Sor 1574	1-7-9	2B	—	bone	Incised zigzags and rings	—	—

30A.3. PINS

30A.3.1. Slightly Thickened or Flanged Heads

222i	Sor 375	2	2A	5.5+ x 0.6	bone	Fragment, five bands of horizontal lines, panels in between filled with zigzags	—	—
222j	Sor 431	4	2B	6.7 x 0.5	bone	No decoration	—	—
222k	Sor 560g	1-4	3A-1	2.0+ x 0.8	bone	Head only, flanged top, crosshatched band, bor. by three horizontal lines	—	—
222l	Sor 704	4	2A-1	10.4+ x 0.8	bone	Point missing, zigzag band bordered by bands of four horizontal lines, band of vert. lines bordered by bands of four horizontal lines	—	—
222m	Sor 1192	3	3A	12.4 x 0.8	bone	Black encrusted zigzags and crosshatched band alternating with bands of three or four horizontal lines	—	—

30A.3.2. Cylindrical Heads

222n	Sor 180	4-6-7N	2B-1	3.7 x 1.0	bone	Head only, rounded rectangle in section, two closely ringed groups divided by polished part	—	—
222o	Sor 425	4	2B	4.4 x 1.0	bone	Fragment, upper incised design: incomplete(?) upper and lower band with zigzag, middle band with vert. lines alternating with bands of two horizontal lines, lower design: upper band with vert. lines, lower band with oblique crosses and vert. lines	—	—
cf. 222o	Sor 313	1	2B	4.0 x 1.2	bone	Head only, four bands divided by multiple rings, bel. band with oblique crosses, band with vert. lines, lband with oblique crosses, upper band with zigzag	—	—
cf. 222o	Sor 342	1	2B-A	—	bone	Head fragment, three bands divided by multiple rings, two bands with zigzag, middle band with oblique crosses divided by two vertical lines	—	—
222p	Sor 824	24	1	7.7+ x 1.5	bone	Head only, thirteen groups of four horizontal lines	—	—

30A.3.3. Spherical Heads

222q	Sor 348	1	2B-A	1.3+ x 1.6	bone	Head only, hemispherical head with convex base design at top cross of double lines with centered circle in center and at the end of every bar a centered circle	—	—
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Catalog 30. Iron Age Bone and Shell Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site/Obj. no.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Dim. in cm</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
30A. BONE OBJECTS (<i>cont.</i>)								
30A.3. PINS (<i>cont.</i>)								
30A.3.3. Spherical Heads (<i>cont.</i>)								
222r	Sor 1173	3	2B	1.8+ x 1.6	bone	Head with shank fragment, globe with three centered concentric circles	—	—
30A.3.4. Spatulate Head								
222s	Sor 1026	1	3A-1	3.8+ x 1.3	bone	Frgm, grp of centered concentric circles, seven zigzag lines on upper shaft, horizontal lines bel.	—	—
30A.3.5. Spool Head or Handle(?)								
222t	Sor 1092	3	3A-2A	3.3+ x 1.0	bone	Head only	—	—
30A.3.6. Plaque Heads								
—	Sor 510	4	2B	—	bone	Fragment (object missing)	—	—
—	Sor 1306	9	3A-2A	3.2	bone	One face with centered circles all black encrusted	—	—
—	Sor 1546:2	1-7-9	2B	—	bone	Head only, centered circles and curl(?)	—	—
222u	Sor 177	4-6-7N	2B-1	4.0+ x 2.1	bone	Fragment, rectangular plano-convex head with centered circles both sides, upper part of shaft with horizontal lines	—	—
222v	Sor 514	4	2B	3.1+ x 2.0 x 1.5	bone	Head only, five centered circles at each side, fluted crown and expanding base	—	—
222w	Sor 1489	2-23	2C	2.3+ x 2.9 x 1.0	bone	Head only, rect. on tubular neck, five centered circles on front and back face, zigzag of three lines on edges	—	—
223a	Sor 555	1-4	3A-1	3.6+ x 2.6 x 1.4	bone	Head only, black incrustation, squared oval top, five centered concentric circles and one centered circle on front and back side continuous zigzag of three lines on the edges	—	—
223b	Sor 563	1-4	1	2.7 x 2.2	bone	Head frgm, wedge-shaped rect., five centered circles on front face, inc. fern pattern on top and side edges	—	—

223c	Sor 678	SE of 1	1	2.5+ x 1.6+ x 1.9	bone	Head fragment, five centered circles on each side, hatched edges, base also hatched	—	—	
223d	Sor 905	3	2B-1	2.9+ x 2.7 x 0.5	bone	Head only, five centered concentric circles, chevrons on edges	—	—	
cf. 223d	Sor 1508	1/22	3A-2C	2.3+ x 1.5+ x 0.9	bone	Fragmentary head, five centered concentric circles, chevrons on edges	—	—	
223e	Sor 1008	1-3	2B	3.1+ x 2.3 x 1.5	bone	Head fragment, studded top, on each side an oblique crossing line, in each field a centered circle	—	—	
223f	Sor 1018	1-3	2B	2.4+ x 2.9 x 0.5+	bone	Head frgm, thirteen centered circles, rect. head	—	—	
cf. 223f	Sor 1228	3	3A-2A	2.5+ x 2.1 x 0.5	bone	Head only, eleven centered circles, rect. head	—	—	
cf. 223f	Sor 1289	7	2B-A	2.3+ x 2.2 x 0.7	bone	Head only, eleven centered circles, plano-convex head	—	—	
cf. 223f	Sor 482	2	1	2.6+ x 0.9+	bone	Head fragment with centered circles on one side	—	—	
cf. 223f	Sor 73	7	1	2.3+ x 1.1	bone	Head fragment with centered concentric circles on three smooth sides	—	—	
cf. 223f	Sor 560j	1-4	3A-1	2.7+ x 0.8+ x 0.5	bone	Head fragment with centered circles on both sides	—	—	
223g	Sor 1548	1-7-9	2B	3.2+ x 1.7 x 0.4	bone	Fragment, rectangle with eleven centered circles, unknown number on back, crossing lines on neck	—	—	
223h and 227c	Sor 1588a	1-3	2B	7.8 x 1.7	bone	Rect. head, stepped to narrower width at base, centered circles at each side, upper shank with two crosshatched bands, below a band with zigzag	—	—	
223i	Sor 1588b	1-3	2B	1.6 x 1.2	bone	Head fragment, round plaque with guilloche design along edge	—	—	
223j	Sor 1694	(?)	1	6.5+ x 5.4+ x 0.8	bone	Head fragment, five wheels with centered circles on hub, center wheel encircled by centered circles, zig-zag frame also filled with circles, along edges row of centered circles	—	—	
223k	Sor 1307	9-11	3A	2.9+ x 3.3+ x 0.5	bone	Head fragment, preserved corner expands into paw (hide?), both sides with centered circles and centered concentric circles	—	—	
cf. 223k	Sor 739	1(?)	3A(?)	2.1+ x 2.4 x 0.5	bone	Head fragment, preserved corners expand into paws (hide?), one centered circle in center	—	—	
223l and 226a	Sor 1339	3	3A-1	3.7+ x 3.1 x 0.4	bone	Head only, 'master of the animals'-head, horned genie holds two reversed horned animals (ibexes), centered circles and centered wheels on haunches of genie and ibexes	—	—	
30A.3.7. Animal Heads									
30A.3.7.1. Recumbent Lions									
—	Sor 785	1	3A	2.7+ x 1.3 x 0.9	bone	Head only, shafthole in rear, head damaged	—	—	

Catalog 30. Iron Age Bone and Shell Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site/Obj. no.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Dim. in cm</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
30A. BONE OBJECTS (<i>cont.</i>)								
30A.3. PINS (<i>cont.</i>)								
30A.3.7. Animal Heads (<i>cont.</i>)								
30A.3.7.1. Recumbent Lions (<i>cont.</i>)								
—	Sor 949	4-13	1	3.4+ x 1.1 x 1.2	bone	Head fragment, heavily damaged, some centered circles iron body preserved, crossed lines on base indicate feet preserved	—	—
—	Sor 1161	1(?)	3A-2A	3.5+ x 1.0+ x 2.2	bone	Head, flaked fragment: eye with drilled hole	—	—
—	Sor 1264	9	1	4.7+	bone	Head only, centered circles at sides	—	—
—	Sor 1382	1/3	3A	3.1 x 0.6+	bone	Head only, double zigzag on back, centered circles on each side indicate ears(?)	—	—
—	Sor 1475	2/23	2C	4.1+	bone	Black encrusted eye	—	—
—	Sor 1604	1/3	2B	3.1	bone	Zigzag on back, centered circles on sides	—	—
—	Sor 1692:1	—	surf.	—	bone	Fragmentary	—	—
—	Sor 1692:3	—	surf.	—	bone	Fragmentary	—	—
—	Sor 1797	(?)	3A-1	3.5	bone	Head only, trace of shafthole	—	—
223m	Sor 543	4	1	3.0+ x 1.4 x 0.6+	bone	Head fragment, oval neck with double zigzag bordered by multiple rings	—	—
223n	Sor 424	4	2B	4.1+ x 1.7 x 1.1	bone	Head only, shafthole in rear, centered circles on bdy	—	—
223o and 226c	Sor 727	1-2	2C	3.6+ x 1.3 x 0.7	bone	Head only, shafthole in rear	—	—
cf. 223o	Sor 503	19	1	3.4+ x 0.7 x 1.2	bone	Head only, holes in base and rear	—	—
cf. 223o	Sor 831	4	2B-1	2.9+ x 1.4 x 0.7	bone	Head fragment, hindquarters missing	—	—
cf. 223o	Sor 879	1-3	1	3.4+ x 0.8+	bone	Head fragment, broken alongside	—	—
cf. 223o	Sor 1126	13	1	3.2+	bone	Head only	—	—
223p	Sor 1090	3	3A-2A	2.8+ x 1.4	bone	Head fragment, only front part preserved, chevrons indicate manes	—	—
223q and 226d	Sor 1260	9	1	4.3+ x 1.7 x 0.6	bo/ir	Fragment, iron shaft protrudes from rear, black encrusted centered circles, centered concentric circles on body	—	—
223r, 226h, and 227f	Sor 1338	1-3	3	3.5+ x 3.5	bone	Head only, crosshatching indicates manes, centered circles and centered concentric circles on body	—	—
223s and 226f	Sor 1800	(?)	3A-1	7.6+ x 1.9 x 0.9	bone	Fragment with bone shaft	—	—

cf. 223s	Sor 521a	4	2A	—	bone	Head fragment	—	—
223t	Sor 1201	3	3A	5.2+ x 1.4 x 0.9	bone	Head fragment, part of rear missing, two black encrusted centered circles on each side and haunch	—	—
223u	Sor 1501	3-1	2B(?)	3.0+ x 1.8 x 0.4	bone	Head fragment, only front part preserved, centered circles on body	—	—
226b	Sor 895	3	2A(?)	3.3+ x 1.3 x 0.7	bone	Head fragment, hindquarters missing	—	—
<i>30A.3.7.2. Horned</i>								
223v	Sor 521b	4	2A	3.0+ x 1.0 x 0.3	bone	Head only, centered circles indicate eyes	—	—
223w and 226g	Sor 1080	3	3A-2A	3.2+ x 0.8	bone	Head only, multiple rings divide bands with oblique crosses and zigzag on neck	—	—
223x	Sor 1202	3	3A	7.2+ x 0.8 x 0.5	bone	Fragment, two designs of band with vertical lines bordered by multiple rings and double zigzag with centered circle at top angles below, hatched horns and neck	—	—
226e	Sor 1659	2(?)	2C(?)	4.7+ x 1.4 x 0.7	bone	Fragment, bone shaft protrudes from rear, upper part with rings	—	—
<i>30A.3.7.3. Winged</i>								
224a	Sor 1212	3	3A-2A	3.7+ x 1.1 x 0.7	bone	Head only, band with quatrefoil bordered by multiple rings on neck, centered circle indicates eye	—	—
224b	Sor 365	1-2	2C step 3	5.0+ x 2.3+ x 0.5	bone	Head fragment, only hind part preserved, rosette of seven overlapping centered concentric circles on either side of the haunches	—	—
224c	Sor 436	4	2B	4.4+ x 1.1+ x 0.8	bone	Head fragment, wings indicated by two bands with oblique lines bordered by rings, hind part missing	—	—
224f and 227b	Sor 1200	3	3A	4.8+ x 3.3	bone	Head only, winged bull, centered concentric circles on body, shafthole in rear	—	—
224g and 226i	Sor 1254	7S	2B	5.6+ x 3.2 x 2.3	bone/st	Fragment, shafthole in rear, black encrusted decorative patterns on wings and body, attached to large granite biconvex disc bead	—	—
<i>30A.3.7.4. Miscellaneous</i>								
—	Sor 1580	1-7-9	2B	—	bone	Fragment with rampant animal	—	—
224d	Sor 818	3	2A-1	4.0+ x 1.5 x 0.5	bone	Head fragment, heavily damaged, upright bear(?)	—	—
224e and 227d	Sor 377	2	2C	3.8+ x 2.8 x 1.8	bone	Head only, owl(?), centered circles indicate eyes	—	—

Catalog 30. Iron Age Bone and Shell Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site/Obj. no.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Dim. in cm</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
30A. BONE OBJECTS (<i>cont.</i>)								
30A.3. PINS (<i>cont.</i>)								
30A.3.7. Animal Heads (<i>cont.</i>)								
30A.3.7.4. Miscellaneous (<i>cont.</i>)								
227a	Sor 944	11N	1	3.7+ x 3.8+ x 0.8	bone	Head fragment, hatchings indicate wings, centered circles and centered concentric circles on body	—	—
227e	Sor 1175	3	2A	3.3+ x 2.6 x 0.8	bone	Head only, lion mask, six centered circles on back	—	—
227g	Sor 1486	2-23	2C	6.1 x 0.8 x 0.6	bone	Recumbent animal (boar?), chevrons on nose and base, crosshatched band bordered by multiple rings on neck	—	—
30A.4. PLAQUES								
—	Sor 1103	1-11, door	2B-A	2.2 x 2.1 x 0.5	bone	Head(?) (no shafthole), one side with fourteen centered circles, other side with seventeen centered circles	—	—
224h	Sor 407	4	2A	2.4 x 1.0+ x 0.6	bone	One half missing, studded top, centered concentric circle with scalloped edge and in every corner a centered concentric circle on front and back, rows of centered concentric circles on sides	—	—
30A.5. HANDLES								
224i	Sor 121	1	2A	4.1 x 1.1	bone	Oval tube, traces of double rings preserved	—	—
224j	Sor 452	1	3	10.5 x 3.0	bone	Circular tube, rows of perforations above, bands with one, two or three rows of centered circles bordered by double horizontal lines	—	—
224k	Sor 653	1	3A	2.6 x 1.3	bone	Tube, incised line along upper and lower edge	—	—
30A.6. BOX OR FURNITURE FRAGMENTS								
224l	Sor 460	4	2B-A	3.3+ x 2.2+ x 0.8	bone	Fragment: hatched leaf-shaped decorative patterns, guilloche of centered circles at edge	—	—

224m and 228	Sor 666a	1	3A	11.3 x 3.3 x 0.8	bone	Fragment: one side with opposed running ibexes, guilloche of centered circles along upper and side edges, other side with opposed lions, guilloche of centered circles along upper and side edges, five attachment holes in base, two perforations above animal heads (lock?)	—	—	
224n and 229	Sor 666b	1	3A	11.3 x 4.1 x 0.6	bone	Fragment: one side lion pursuing ibex, band of oblique crosses along upper and lower edge, guilloche of centered circles along side edges, other side two genies grasping lions, guilloche of centered circles along side edges, no decoration along upper edge, band of vertical lines along lower edge, two holes in upper and lower edge	Muscarella 1981a, no. 25	—	
224o	Sor 666c	1	3	12.0 x 3.2 x 0.6	bone	Fragment: both sides opposed running lions, guilloche of centered circles along lower edges, band of vertical lines along upper edge, at least one hole for attachment in lower edge, one hole for attachment in side edge	—	—	
224p	Sor 705:7	3-4	2B-1	3.2 x 0.9 x 0.5	bone	Grip: rectangle with two lines incised left and right, three holes for attachment in base	—	—	
224q	Sor 705:8	3-4	2B-1	2.8 x 0.8 x 0.6	bone	Grip: highly stylized recumbent lion, no mention of holes for attachment of base	—	—	
227h	Sor 666d	1	3	2.6 x 0.9 x 0.8	bone	Grips: three recumbent lions with two holes for attachment in base	Muscarella 1981a, nos. 28-30; 1980: 187	— Hasanlu IV	
30A.7. PENDANTS									
224r	Sor 890	1	2-1	3.0 x 1.6 x 0.4	bone	Rounded rectangle criss-crossing incisions on front side	—	—	
224s	Sor 1028	1	3A-1	2.7 x 1.7 x 0.3	bone	Trapeze, three centered circles on concave side, six centered circles on convex side	—	—	
224t	Sor 1442	3-13	2B	3.8 x 3.7 x 0.3	bone	Square with two preserved corners, corners expand into paws (hide?), oblique cross of centered concentric circles on convex front side	—	—	
224u and 227i	Sor 1340	3	3A	3.3 x 3.1 x 0.8	bone	Twin bird: eyes indicated by centered circles, perforation between necks on upper body, six centered circles on body	—	—	
cf. 227i	Sor 239	1	2B-A	3.6+ x 1.7+ x 0.9	bone	Twin bird: centered circles on body, part of only one head preserved	—	—	

Catalog 30. Iron Age Bone and Shell Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site/Obj. no.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Dim. in cm</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Period</i>
30A. BONE OBJECTS (<i>cont.</i>)								
30A.8. MISCELLANEOUS								
—	Sor 1575	1-7-9	2B	0.8+ x 0.7 x 0.2	bone	Fragment: rectangular in section, on both sides one concentric circle	—	—
224v	Sor 663	1	3A	3.9+ x 0.9 x 0.6	bone	Arm with bracelet, perforation through clenched fist (spoon handle?)	Muscarella 1980: 252c	Hasanlu IV
224w	Sor 1581	1-7-9	2B	3.5 x 1.2 x 0.5	bone	Arm fragment with bracelet and multiple rings, thumb extended (spoon handle?)	—	—
30B. SHELL OBJECTS								
30B.1. WHORLS								
30B.1.1. Concave-Convex								
225a	Sor 168a	4	2A	6.6 x 5.5 x 1.8	shell	Concave-convex disc with ledge, pierced in center	—	—
cf. 225a	Sor 168b	4	2A	5.6 x 5.5 x 1.5	shell	Pierced in center	—	—
cf. 225a	Sor 153	4	2A	5.0 x 1.1	shell	Concave-convex disc, pierced in center	—	—
cf. 225a	Sor 285	4	2B-A	4.0 x 1.0	shell	Concave-convex disc, pierced in center	—	—
cf. 225a	Sor 615	1/2	2C	2.7	shell	Concave-convex disc, pierced in center	—	—
30B.1.2. Concave-Convex with Ledge								
225b	Sor 161	6	2B-1	6.1 x 1.5	shell	Concave-convex disc with ledge, pierced in center	—	—
cf. 225b	Sor 356	1	2B-A	6.1 x 1.5	shell	Concave-convex disc with ledge, pierced in center	—	—
cf. 225b	Sor 394	19	1	7.5 x 1.7	shell	Concave-convex disc with ledge, pierced in center	—	—
cf. 225b	Sor 701	1-4	3A-2A	5.0 x 1.3	shell	Concave-convex disc with ledge, pierced in center	—	—
cf. 225b	Sor 883	4	2B	4.0 x 1.1	shell	Concave-convex disc with ledge, pierced in center	—	—
cf. 225b	Sor 1024	1	3A-1	4.2 x 1.0	shell	Concave-convex disc with ledge, pierced in center	—	—
cf. 225b	Sor 1227:1	3	3A-2A	3.5	shell	Concave-convex disc with ledge, pierced in center	—	—
225d	Sor 791	1N(?)	2B-A	2.4 x 1.1	shell	Pierced shell with scalloped edges	—	—

225e	Sor 1796	(?)	3A-1	2.8 x 0.6	shell	Concave-convex disc with ledge, pierced in center, seventeen centered circles	—	—	
30B.1.3. Plano-Convex									
—	Sor 1412	1-3	2B	2.2	shell	Plano-convex, pierced in center, two stippled concentric circles	—	—	
225c	Sor 702	1-4	3A-2A	3.8 x 1.0	shell	Plano-convex disc with double perforation	—	—	
30B.2. PENDANTS									
—	Sor 1417	1/3	2B	2.8 x 2.6	shell	Perforated top	—	—	
225f	Sor 485	2	1	2.3 x 0.5	shell	Natural shell pierced near edge	—	—	
225g	Sor 1193	3	3A	3.4+ x 1.6 x 0.5	shell	Rectangle with eight centered circles	—	—	
256e	Sor 413	4	2B	3.7 x 3.1 x 0.5	shell	Inscribed shell (see ch. 33, no. 5) cut into triangle, stepped top with hole for suspension, second perforation in groove between petals, centered circle on each petal, three cuneiform signs on inside	—	—	
30B.3. MISCELLANEOUS									
—	Sor 1695	—	1	0.01	shell	Fragment of ostrich egg	—	—	

CHAPTER 31

IRON AGE BEADS

by Hans H. Curvers

INTRODUCTION

Throughout antiquity in many regions throughout the world minerals have been selected and used for the manufacture of beads. The shapes of the beads were influenced by many considerations which were not functional and there seem to have been very few technological preferences. Stones were selected for their beauty and value and generally bright colors were favored, or stones with a good luster and transparency were chosen. In this Iron Age bead sample several stones have not been identified more specifically; they are registered as white, translucent, black, brown, yellow, gray, green, orange, purple, red or pink stone. Quite often the magical and medical properties of the stones were a major consideration in their use, but for prehistory and protohistory the knowledge of such properties is largely lost (Thureau-Dangin 1921). The many varieties of minerals also have been very widely employed for various forms of personal ornamentation in all regions. Both females and males used beads also to indicate status. Information on ethnicity might be derived from the presence or absence of certain materials and shapes. Very frequently precious and semi-precious stones with localized occurrence, such as lapis lazuli, were mined at great cost and transported over wide areas.

Molluscs, too, have always been an important resource for manufacturing utilitarian and ornamental objects. Demand for shells of certain species in areas far away from the source, such as Luristan, inevitably led to the exchange along already existing trade networks or the extension of a network into Luristan. Generally, shell artifacts are cut from larger shells, which results in the lack of diagnostic features necessary for identification. Among the beads retrieved from Iron Age contexts at Khatun Ban, Chujale, Qumish, Chigha Sabz, and Surkh Dum-i-Luri many complete or only perforated shells occur. They have been identified either by Schmidt or by Harold T. Wolff.

The sample of beads includes objects which could be classified as pendants because of the location of the perforation, or as cylinder seals because of their geometric incised pattern and cylindrical shape. One cylindrical bead (Sor 754:2f), therefore, is included in the chapter on seals (ch. 32, pls. 232ab and 248:215). One example of a stamp seal (Sor 1017) has been classified as a stamp seal and as a bead with geometric design (see pl. 232ax and pl. 249:xiii and detailed discussion in ch. 32:xiii). It is very difficult to decide whether an object is a bead or pendant. Even more arbitrary is the assignation of faience cylinders with geometric incision to beads or cylinder seals. Few groups of beads are registered as found together in situ. One observation of a group of glass beads exists in Schmidt's records: "Sor 717: glass beads strung in a row." Many beads were found together with other objects in floor and wall hoards. The bulk of the beads, however, was collected at the end of the day. The assignation of these bead lots to a specific level has been based on the information (and reconstruction) of the elevations which occur in the records for that day. This procedure resulted in a few bead lots that can be assigned to one specific level.

Most of the drawings on pls. 230 and 231, and ten examples on pl. 232 are illustrative of a group of beads found on the steps between rooms 1 and 2 of the sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri. This group of beads (Sor 731) includes the greatest variety in shapes.

SURKH DUM-I-LURI

Table 24 gives all the beads found scattered throughout all levels of the sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri. All materials except shell and all shapes that occur at Surkh Dum-i-Luri are given.

Table 25 gives the materials of stratified beads by level; as a result of the procedure followed for assignation to a specific level, few bead lots and individually registered beads are included.

Table 26 gives a list of all shells by classification and level.

Table 27 gives all shell beads and the various shapes in which they occur. The shells which were identified by Harold T. Wolff on the "bead tallies" and the beads individually registered in the catalog of objects are combined in this table.

Table 28 gives all shell beads and their shape by level.

Table 29 gives the distribution of 'Complete Shells' which includes all shells assigned to one of the levels of the sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri. The shells which were identified by Harold T. Wolff on the "bead tallies" and the beads individually registered in the catalog of objects are combined in this table.

Table 30 gives other shapes and materials of the beads.

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BEADS FROM SURKH DUM-I-LURI

Although the dating of the sample as a whole evidently seems to spread over a few centuries, some general remarks can be made. Carnelian (21.1 percent), glass (white 12.8 percent + blue 5.49 percent + green 0.54 percent = 18.83 percent), bronze (15.3 percent), faience (white 9.91 percent + green 3.19 percent + brown glazed 0.067 percent + blue 0.067 percent = 13.23 percent), and chalcedony (5.96 percent) are the materials used in the greatest quantities. There are individual or small groups of beads made of agate, amethyst, granite, onyx, chlorite, bitumen, clay, et cetera.

All beads show a great skill in workmanship. A few of the carnelian beads show traces of white patination which may be due to etching (pl. 232ag, ah). Out of a total of 312 carnelian beads (21.1 percent of this Iron Age sample) several shapes predominate: cylinders (16 percent), globes (16 percent), barrels (15 percent), date-shapes (7.3 percent), rings (6.9 percent), bicones (6.2 percent), and discs (4.9 percent). A group of carnelian beads has been lumped into a category named 'other shapes'. This group includes spacer beads, a 'tooth', and eye-stone bead (pl. 232ah), some club-shapes, a barrel with four lines of inscription (Sor 1450; ch. 33, no. 11, pl. 258a), and tubes with slightly thickened center (i.e., Sor 53; cf. pl. 231u, v).

The second large group of beads is made of glass. We have grouped the white glass beads together with the blue and green glass beads. The total percentage of the glass beads in this Iron Age sample is 18.83 percent. For the total number of glass beads we have calculated the percentages of the various shapes: globes (54 percent), rings (23 percent), barrels (7.4 percent), and bicones (5.8 percent). The category of 'other shapes' is small and includes a three-lobed ring (pl. 232am) an eye-stone (pl. 231bl), and several bird-head beads (cf. pl. 232an).

Bronze is another material used for the manufacture of numerous beads. In a culture famous for its bronze work this is no special phenomenon. The following shapes are rather numerous among the total of 226 bronze beads in this sample: cylinders (50 percent) and coiled spirals and globes (11 percent). The category of 'other shapes' includes 8.8 percent of the bronze beads (cf. tab. 30).

The occurrence of faience beads in this sample, which we date mostly to Iron I-II, is also a normal phenomenon. We have grouped together the white, green, brown glazed, and blue faience beads to calculate the various shapes. Common shapes in this sample of 195 beads are: cylinders (13 percent), barrels (13 percent), and plano-convex discs (8.9 percent). The group of 'other shapes' is rather large for faience beads compared to the other materials. Due to the character of faience the manufacturer of beads was able to produce a great variety of shapes. Many of the 'other shapes' are illustrated on plate 232. The faience beads show fluted designs on globes, collared globes, and long cylinders.

FUNCTION AND MANUFACTURE

The majority of the beads retrieved from the sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri was so completely displaced or registered in such a way that it is difficult or even impossible to work out any positive or complete plan of their original stringing order or function. We may assume that the majority of the beads was strung on thread or string. There are a few examples, however, which are strung on copper, bronze, or iron wire.

Little evidence is available to show the manner in which the beads were manufactured. Certain beads were certainly manufactured of a material originally plastic and easily modeled (e.g., glass and faience), whereas other less plastic materials (carnelian, chalcedony, et cetera) were modeled into shapes like barrels, cylinders, date-shapes, et cetera. The perforations in all beads are relatively uniform in diameter. They show a tendency toward increased diameter only near the edges, and in the globes they flare outward to merge with the circular contour of the exterior.

OTHER IRON AGE SITES

A smaller sample of beads was found in the graves at Khatun Ban, Chujale, Shaffe, and Qumish. Some of the beads found at these sites are surface finds and can be assigned only to the Iron Age, without more specific date. The beads retrieved from the graves, however, were found together with pottery and metal objects of an Iron II date (cf. chs. 25A, 27, and 28). As can be seen from the catalog many of the Iron II beads from these graves have parallels at Surkh Dum-i-Luri, which supports an Iron I-II date for the majority of the beads retrieved from the sanctuary.

CONCLUSION AND DATING

The occurrence of several thousands of beads in the building at Surkh Dum-i-Luri is further evidence to identify the building as a sanctuary. To judge, for instance, by Temple A at Nuzi this seems to be a phenomenon characteristic for sacred buildings (Starr 1939:92). In Temple A at Nuzi there is strong evidence that the beads were used as wall decoration (Starr 1939:92-3). The excavator also noted the presence of pierced shells: "With their original brilliant coloring, they must have made a display fully as gorgeous as the glittering glass of the beads" (Starr 1939:94). We have no other evidence apart from the beads threaded with metal wire and a bone pin head, which was attached to a bead (Sor 1254, pl. 224g), for a Nuzilike decoration of the walls in the sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri. If we compare the various shapes of Surkh Dum-i-Luri with the beads from Nuzi there is a strong similarity in several special shapes: bird heads (pl. 232an; Starr 1937, pl. 120qq, ss) and pear shapes (pl. 231bu, bv; Starr 1937, pl. 120ff). From the parallels with the bead sample of Nuzi we can conclude that the assemblage retrieved from the sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri includes beads with an Iron I date. We may also conclude a date close to Iron I for the beads with inscriptions (cf. ch. 33).

From the Dinkha III graves fluted globes, collared globes, Egyptian blue beads, and cowries were retrieved (cf. pl. 232; Muscarella 1974a, figs. 6 and 36). From the Dinkha II graves a three-lobed eye-stone and a cylinder with dragged pattern also were retrieved (cf. pl. 232am, ae, af; Muscarella 1974a, fig. 45). From these parallels, dating to Iron I (Dinkha III) and Iron II (Dinkha II), we also have to conclude an Iron I-II date for most of the bead sample of Surkh Dum-i-Luri. We assume that many beads were dedicated to the sanctuary and later found their final deposition in the hoards. We propose to date the beads retrieved from the graves at the smaller soundings (Khatun Ban, Chujale, Qumish, and Merayun) to Iron II on the basis of the associated pottery.

<i>Material</i>	<i>Shape</i>	1 ^a sq	2 re	3 tr	4 bx	5 cy	6 tu	7 sp	8 da	9 el	10 co	11 bi	12 lo	13 ba	14 ov	15 ba	16 ri	17 di	18 pl	19 le	20 pd	21 ri	22 ds	23 rh	24 pe	25 po	26 ot	Total
Stone, black		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12
Stone, brown		-	3	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	27
Stone, gray		1	-	1	2	3	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	19
Stone, green		-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Stone, orange		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14
Stone, pink		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stone, purple		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Stone, red		-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	14
Stone, transl.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stone, white		-	-	-	1	6	-	-	5	-	1	1	-	5	1	1	-	12	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	3	39
Stone, yellow		-	-	-	1	4	-	-	6	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	11	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	32
Turquoise		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Quartz, smoky		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total		1	24	10	15	243	22	67	115	21	19	69	2	245	19	243	2	78	28	3	2	103	6	26	5	6	107	1481

^aAbbreviations used for shapes 1-26:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| (1) square | (14) ovoid |
| (2) rectangle | (15) ball/globe |
| (3) triangle | (16) ribbed ball/globe |
| (4) biconvex | (17) disc |
| (5) cylinder | (18) plano-convex |
| (6) tube | (19) lentoid |
| (7) spiral | (20) perforated disc |
| (8) date-shaped | (21) ring |
| (9) ellipse | (22) diamond-shaped |
| (10) cone | (23) rhomboid |
| (11) bicone | (24) pear-shaped |
| (12) long bicone | (25) poppy seed |
| (13) barrel | (26) other |

THE HOLMES EXPEDITIONS TO LURISTAN

Table 25. Materials of Stratified Bead Lots from Levels 2A to 3A
in the Sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri

<i>Sor no.</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Number</i>
522	2A	alabaster	1
		bitumen	1
		carnelian	4
		chalcedony	2
		faience	4
		serpentine	2
444	2B	carnelian	8
		chalcedony	2
		colored stone	6
		faience	3
		glass	1
869	2B	chalcedony	2
		colored stone	1
		glass	5
1016	2B	bronze	2
		carnelian	9
		chalcedony	2
		colored stone	2
		composite	1
		faience	1
		glass	7
		serpentine	2
1569	2B	granite	1
1599	2B	carnelian	2
		faience	1
		jasper	1
1250	2B	alabaster	x ^a
1398	2B	alabaster	2
		faience	2
1504	2B	alabaster	x
		amber	x
		carnelian	x
		faience	x
		glass	x
		serpentine	x
1640	2B	alabaster	x
		bronze	x
		carnelian	x
		chalcedony	x
		colored stone	x
		composite	x

^ax = no specific data on the number of objects.

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Table 25. Materials of Stratified Bead Lots from Levels 2A to 3A in the Sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri (*cont.*)

<i>Sor no.</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Number</i>
1646	2B	alabaster	x
		bitumen	x
		carnelian	x
		chlorite	x
		colored stone	x
		faience	x
		glass	x
731	2C	bitumen	3
		bone	1
		bronze	36
		carnelian	59
		chalcedony	3
		colored stone	22
		composite	16
		conglomerate	1
		faience	28
		glass	35
		lapis lazuli	2
735	2C	amber	1
		bitumen	2
		bronze	3
		carnelian	8
		chalcedony	3
		colored stone	11
		composite	2
		faience	3
		glass	31
		serpentine	1
1468	2C	alabaster	x
		carnelian	x
		composite	x
		glass	x
1491	2C	abbasabad	x
		serpentine	x
664	3A	carnelian	4
		chalcedony	1
		colored stone	2
		conglomerate	x
		faience	1
		glass	2
		lapis lazuli	1
1301	3A	chalcedony	1
		granite	1
1681	3A	faience	4

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Table 25. Materials of Stratified Bead Lots from Levels 2A to 3A in the Sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri (*cont.*)

<i>Sor no.</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Number</i>			
1324	3A	alabaster	x			
		amethyst	x			
		bronze	x			
		chalcedony	x			
		composite	x			
		bronze	x			
		chalcedony	x			
		composite	x			
		conglomerate	x			
		faience	x			
		glass	x			
		serpentine	x			
1367	3A	alabaster	x			
		carnelian	x			
		colored stone	x			
		glass	x			
1650	3A	bronze	x			
		carnelian	x			
		glass	x			
<i>Total by Sor no. and level</i>		<i>Total by material</i>				
522	2A	14	abbasabad	1	colored stone	44
444	2B	20	alabaster	3	conglomerate	1
664	3A	11	amber	1	composite	19
731	2C	207	bitumen	6	faience	47
735	2C	65	bone	1	glass	81
869	2B	8	bronze	41	granite	2
1016	2B	26	carnelian	94	lapis lazuli	3
1301	3A	2	chalcedony	16	serpentine	5
1398	2B	4				
1569	2B	1	Grand total:			365
1599	2B	3				
1681	3A	4				
Grand total:		365				
<i>Total by level</i>						
	2A	14				
	2B	62				
	2C	272				
	3A	17				
Grand total:		365				

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Table 26. Species of Shell Beads from Stratified Levels in the Sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri

<i>Level</i>	<i>Genus</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Totals</i>
3A	<i>Cowrie</i>	4	By level
	<i>Olividae</i> ¹	1	
	<i>Whelk</i>	1	
2C	<i>Cancellaria</i>	1	3A 6
	<i>Conus</i>	1	2C 104
	<i>Cowrie</i>	52	2B 18
	<i>Engina</i>	39	2A 8
	<i>Nassarius</i>	1	1 68
	<i>Olividae</i>	2	Grand total: 204
	<i>Olivella</i>	1	By classification
	<i>Scaphoid</i> ²	1	
	<i>Terebra</i>	1	
	<i>Thais</i>	1	
	<i>Turritella</i>	1	
<i>Whelk</i>	3		
2B	<i>Conus</i>	1	
	<i>Cowrie</i>	12	<i>Arca</i> 1
	<i>Olividae</i>	4	<i>Cancellaria</i> 1
	<i>Whelk</i>	1	<i>Conus</i> 8
2A	<i>Conus</i>	1	<i>Cowrie</i> 111
	<i>Cowrie</i>	4	<i>Engina</i> 46
	<i>Engina</i>	2	<i>Nassarius</i> 1
	<i>Whelk</i>	1	<i>Natica</i> 2
1	<i>Ancilla</i>	1	<i>Olividae</i> 19
	<i>Arca</i>	1	<i>Olivella</i> 2
	<i>Conus</i>	5	<i>Scaphoid</i> 1
	<i>Cowrie</i>	39	<i>Terebra</i> 1
	<i>Engina</i>	5	<i>Thais</i> 1
	<i>Natica</i>	2	<i>Turritella</i> 6
	<i>Olividae</i>	12	<i>Whelk</i> 6
			Grand total: 204

¹Family name²Class name

THE HOLMES EXPEDITIONS TO LURISTAN

Table 27. Shapes and Decorations of Shell Beads from the Sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri

<i>Sor no.</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Shape/decoration</i>	<i>Number</i>
570	3A-2A	hexagon	1
691	3A-2A	barrel	1
		cone	1
		disc	4
		disc with concentric circles	1
		disc with rhomboid	1
		hexagon with rhomboid	1
		ring	1
		tube	4
1464	3A-2B	not indicated	(?)
562	3A-1	disc	3
		disc with four-pointed star	1
		tube	2
1100	3A-1	disc	6
		disc with rhomboid	2
		disc with four-pointed star	1
		rectangle	2
		spacer bead	2
1164	3A-1	barrel	3
		disc	3
		ring	2
1352	3A-1	disc	2
		disc with concentric circles	1
		disc with centered circles	1
1798	3A-1	club-shaped	1
		cylinder	4
		disc	6
		disc with concentric circles	3
		disc with four-pointed star	2
		ring	3
389	2C-1	disc, oval	2
		hexagon with centered circles	1
		rectangle	1
		ring	1
301	2B-A	disc	3
		tube	2
362	2B-A	cone with centered circles	1
		cone with stippled design	1
		disc with centered circles	2
137	2B-1	cone	1
		disc	1
182	2B-1	lentoid with incised cross	1
		ring	1

IRON AGE BEADS

Table 27. Shapes and Decorations of Shell Beads from the Sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri (*cont.*)

<i>Sor no.</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Shape/decoration</i>	<i>Number</i>
183	2B-1	cone	1
		cylinder	1
		hexagon	1
184	2B-1	cylinder	1
241	2B-1	barrel	1
		cylinder	1
		disc	6
		hexagon	1
		ring	2
		tube	1
363	2B-1	barrel	1
		cylinder	1
		hexagon	1
710	2B-1	tube	1
		irregular	1
265	2B-1	disc	1
		disc with centered circles	1
823	2B-1	disc	x ¹
		ring	x
		irregular	x
841	2B-1	disc	3
		hexagon	x
894	2B-1	disc	5
		disc, oval	1
1350b	2B-1	disc	2
		disc with concentric circles	1
		hexagon	1
		hexagon with rhomboid	1
30	2A-1	disc	1
126	2A-1	barrel	1
		disc	5
128	2A-1	cone	1
		hexagon with stippled edge	2
771	2A-1	disc with concentric circles	1
		hexagon with rhomboid	1
		spacer bead	1
945	2A-1	cone	1
		disc, oval	1
		disc with rhomboid	2
1654	3A	unknown	(?)

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Table 27. Shapes and Decorations of Shell Beads from the Sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri (*cont.*)

<i>Sor no.</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Shape/decoration</i>	<i>Number</i>
1681	3A	cylinder	1
1689	3A	not indicated	3
664	3A	barrel	1
		disc	1
		disc with concentric circles	3
		disc with four-pointed star	2
		tube	
1301	3A	disc with centered circles	2
735	2C	cylinder	2
		disc	3
		disc, oval	1
		disc with rhomboid	1
		triangle	1
731	2C	barrel	1
		club-shaped	1
		cone	2
		cylinder	1
		disc, oval	2
		disc with centered circles	1
		disc with concentric circles	1
		rectangle	1
		rhomboid	1
		triangle	1
		tube	1
444	2B	hexagon	1
		ring	1
869	2B	rectangle	1
1016	2B	cone	1
		cylinder	1
		disc	1
		disc, oval	1
		disc with rhomboid	3
		irregular	1
		ring	1
1250	2B	not indicated	1
1569	2B	disc	1
		disc with centered circles	1
		ring	1
522	2A	disc, oval	1
		rectangle	1
		rhomboid	1
		ring	2
48	1	disc, oval	1
		ring	1
		rectangle	1

IRON AGE BEADS

Table 27. Shapes and Decorations of Shell Beads from the Sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri (*cont.*)

<i>Sor no.</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Shape/decoration</i>	<i>Number</i>
74	1	hexagon with rhomboid irregular	1 1
95	1	disc with centered circles	1
252	1	barrel	1
474	1	disc, oval	2
494	1	tube	1
506	1	disc with centered circles	1
590	1	disc hexagon rhomboid	1 1 1
754	1	disc disc with rhomboid hexagon triangle	2 1 1 1
855	1	cylinder disc with concentric circles	1 1
927	1	disc	2
1114	1	barrel disc disc with concentric circles ring	1 2 1
1336	1	not indicated	(?)
Grand total:			221

¹x = no specific data on the number of objects.

Table 28. Distribution by Shape of Shell Beads from Levels 1-3 in the Sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri

<i>Level</i>	<i>Shape</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Shape</i>	<i>Number</i>
1	barrel	2	hexagon with rhomboid	1
	cylinder	1	irregular	1
	disc	7	rectangle	1
	disc with centered circles	2	rhomboid	1
	disc with concentric circles	2	ring	2
	disc, oval	3	triangle	1
	disc with rhomboid	1	tube	1
	hexagon	2		
2A	disc, oval	1	rhomboid	1
	rectangle	1	ring	2
2A-1	barrel	1	disc with rhomboid	2
	cone	2	hexagon	—*
	disc	6	hexagon with rhomboid	1
	disc with concentric circles	1	hexagon with stippled edge	2
	disc, oval	1	spacer bead	1
2B	cone	1	disc, oval	1
	cylinder	1	hexagon	1
	disc	2	irregular	1
	disc with centered circles	1	rectangle	1
	disc with rhomboid	3	ring	3
	not indicated	1		
2B-A	cone with centered circles	1	disc with centered circles	2
	cone with stippled design	1	tube	2
	disc	3		
2B-1	barrel	2	hexagon	4
	cone	2	hexagon with rhomboid	1
	cylinder	4	irregular	1*
	disc	18*	lentoid with incised cross	1
	disc with centered circles	1	ring	3*
	disc with concentric circles	1	tube	2
	disc, oval	1		
2C	barrel	1	disc, oval	3
	club-shaped	1	disc with rhomboid	1
	cone	2	rectangle	1
	cylinder	3	rhomboid	1
	disc	3	triangle	2
	disc with centered circles	1	tube	1
	disc with concentric circles	1		
2C-1	disc, oval	2	rectangle	1
	hexagon with centered circle	1	ring	1
3A	barrel	1	disc with concentric circles	3
	cylinder	1	disc with four-pointed star	2

Table 28. Distribution by Shape of Shell Beads from Levels 1-3 in the Sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri (*cont.*)

<i>Level</i>	<i>Shape</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Shape</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>3A (cont.)</i>				
	disc	1	tube	1
	disc with centered circles	2	not indicated	3
3A-1	barrel	3	disc with four-pointed star	4
	club-shaped	1	disc with rhomboid	2
	cylinder	4	rectangle	2
	disc	20	ring	5
	disc with centered circles	1	spacer bead	2
	disc with concentric circles	4	tube	2
3A-2A	barrel	1	hexagon	1
	cone	1	hexagon with rhomboid	1
	disc	4	ring	1
	disc with concentric circles	1	tube	4
	disc with rhomboid	1		
<i>Total by level</i>				
	1	28	2C	21
	2A	5	2C-1	5
	2A-1	17	3A	14
	2B	16	3A-1	50
	2B-A	9	3A-2A	15
	2B-1	41		
<i>Grand total:</i>				221
<i>Total by shape</i>				
	barrel	11	hexagon	8*
	club-shaped	2	hexagon with centered circle	1
	cone	8	hexagon with rhomboid	4
	cone with centered circles	1	hexagon with stippled disc	2
	cone with stippled design	1	irregular	3*
	cylinder	14	lentoid with incised cross	1
	disc	64*	rectangle	7
	disc with centered circles	10	rhomboid	3
	disc with concentric circles	13	ring	17*
	disc, oval	12	spacer bead	3
	disc with rhomboid	10	triangle	3
	disc with four-pointed star	6	tube	13
			not indicated	4*
<i>Grand total:</i>		221		

*Plus unknown number of fragments.

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Table 29. Distribution of All Complete Shells Assigned to a Level from the Sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri

<i>Sor no.</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Genus</i>	<i>Number</i>
562	3A-1	<i>Conus</i>	1
		<i>Cowrie</i>	14
		<i>Engina</i>	1
		<i>Olividae</i> ¹	3
1100	3A-1	<i>Cowrie</i>	12
		<i>Olividae</i>	4
1164	3A-1	<i>Conus</i>	2
		<i>Cowrie</i>	16
		<i>Dentalium</i>	2
		<i>Marginella</i>	1
		<i>Olividae</i>	4
		<i>Pelecypod</i>	1
		<i>Terebra</i>	1
		<i>Thais</i>	1
1352	3A-1	<i>Cowrie</i>	2
1798	3A-1	<i>Conus</i>	4
		<i>Cowrie</i>	52
		<i>Olividae</i>	8
570	3A-2A	<i>Arca</i>	1
		<i>Cowrie</i>	3
691	3A-2A	<i>Conus</i>	1
		<i>Cowrie</i>	17
		<i>Engina</i>	1
		<i>Olividae</i>	4
		<i>Whelk</i>	1
796	3A-2A	<i>Cowrie</i>	1
389	2C-1	<i>Conus</i>	1
		<i>Cowrie</i>	6
		<i>Turritella</i>	1
301	2B-A	<i>Conus</i>	1
		<i>Cowrie</i>	2
362	2B-A	<i>Conus</i>	4
		<i>Cowrie</i>	20
		<i>Olividae</i>	7
		<i>Polinices</i>	2
		<i>Strombus</i>	1
		<i>Whelk</i>	1
137	2B-1	<i>Cowrie</i>	3
182	2B-1	<i>Cowrie</i>	4
		<i>Olividae</i>	2
		<i>Whelk</i>	1
183	2B-1	<i>Conus</i>	2

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Table 29. Distribution of All Complete Shells Assigned to a Level from the Sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri (cont.)

<i>Sor no.</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Genus</i>	<i>Number</i>
474	1	<i>Conus</i>	1
		<i>Cowrie</i>	6
		<i>Natica</i>	2
		Olividae	1
183	2B-1	<i>Whelk</i>	1
184	2B-1	<i>Cowrie</i>	2
		<i>Olivella</i>	1
241	2B-1	<i>Conus</i>	2
		<i>Cowrie</i>	9
		<i>Engina</i>	2
		Olividae	4
		<i>Pelecypod</i>	1
		<i>Turritella</i>	1
265	2B-1	<i>Cowrie</i>	2
363	2B-1	no data	
710	2B-1	<i>Conus</i>	3
		<i>Cowrie</i>	3
		Olividae	4
		<i>Whelk</i>	1
823	2B-1	<i>Cowrie</i>	x ²
841	2B-1	<i>Cowrie</i>	3
		Olividae	x
894	2B-1	<i>Conus</i>	4
		<i>Cowrie</i>	5
		<i>Engina</i>	1
		Olividae	3
1350b	2B-1	<i>Cowrie</i>	7
		<i>Dentalium</i>	1
		<i>Engina</i>	1
771	2A-1	<i>Conus</i>	1
		<i>Cowrie</i>	3
30	2A-1	<i>Ancilla</i>	1
		<i>Cowrie</i>	3
		<i>Whelk</i>	1
83	2A-1	<i>Conus</i>	1
		<i>Cowrie</i>	1
126	2A-1	<i>Conus</i>	2
		<i>Cowrie</i>	3
		Olividae	3
		<i>Polinices</i>	1

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Table 29. Distribution of All Complete Shells Assigned to a Level from the Sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri (*cont.*)

<i>Sor no.</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Genus</i>	<i>Number</i>
183	2B-1	<i>Cowrie</i>	4
1681	3A	no data	—
664	3A	<i>Cowrie</i>	4
		<i>Olividae</i>	1
		<i>Whelk</i>	1
1301	3A	no data	—
735	2C	<i>Cowrie</i>	14
		<i>Engina</i>	9
		<i>Olivella</i>	1
		<i>Scaphoid</i> ³	1
		<i>Turritella</i>	1
		<i>Whelk</i>	1
731	2C	<i>Cancellaria</i>	1
		<i>Cowrie</i>	38
		<i>Engina</i>	30
		<i>Nassarius</i>	1
		<i>Olividae</i>	2
		<i>Terebra</i>	1
		<i>Thais</i>	1
		<i>Whelk</i>	1
444	2B	<i>Conus</i>	1
		<i>Cowrie</i>	1
869	2B	<i>Olividae</i>	1
1016	2B	<i>Cowrie</i>	5
		<i>Olividae</i>	1
1569	2B	<i>Cowrie</i>	1
		<i>Whelk</i>	1
1599	2B	<i>Cowrie</i>	2
		<i>Olividae</i>	1
522	2A	<i>Conus</i>	1
		<i>Cowrie</i>	4
		<i>Engina</i>	2
		<i>Whelk</i>	1
48	1	<i>Conus</i>	1
		<i>Cowrie</i>	3
		<i>Engina</i>	1
74	1	<i>Cowrie</i>	1
95	1	<i>Conus</i>	1
		<i>Olividae</i>	1
252	1	<i>Cowrie</i>	1
		<i>Olividae</i>	1

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Table 29. Distribution of All Complete Shells Assigned to a Level from the Sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri (*cont.*)

<i>Sor no.</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Genus</i>	<i>Number</i>
128	2A-1	<i>Conus</i>	5
		<i>Cowrie</i>	4
945	2A-1	<i>Cowrie</i>	13
		<i>Crepidula</i>	1
		<i>Nerita</i>	1
		<i>Stycmeris</i>	1
474	1	<i>Turritella</i>	1
494	1	<i>Cowrie</i>	4
		<i>Olividae</i>	1
		<i>Turritella</i>	1
506	1	<i>Arca</i>	1
		<i>Cowrie</i>	3
		<i>Olividae</i>	3
590	1	<i>Cowrie</i>	6
		<i>Olividae</i>	1
601	1	<i>Ancilla</i>	1
		<i>Cowrie</i>	1
754	1	<i>Cowrie</i>	7
		<i>Engina</i>	3
		<i>Olivella</i>	1
855	1	<i>Cowrie</i>	2
		<i>Olividae</i>	1
927	1	<i>Conus</i>	1
		<i>Cowrie</i>	1
		<i>Olividae</i>	1
1114	1	<i>Cowrie</i>	4
		<i>Engina</i>	1
		<i>Olividae</i>	2
Grand Total:			523

¹Family name²x = unknown number of fragments³Class name

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Table 30. Materials and Shapes of Miscellaneous Bead Types from the Sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri

<i>Material</i>	<i>Shape</i>	<i>Number of examples</i>	
Alabaster	hexagon	1	
Bone	animal jaw	1	
Bronze	club-shaped	1	
	double disc	1	
	fluted barrel	1	
	"tooth"	1	
Carnelian	rectangular pendant	1	
Chalcedony	trapezoid	1	
	double globe	1	
Composite	geometric cylinder	1	
	segmented cylinder	1	
	scalloped disc	1	
Faience			
blue	scaraboid	1	
green	bird head	1	
	fluted barrel	1	
	fluted cone	1	
	geometric cylinder	7	
	irregular	1	
	scalloped disc	1	
	scaraboid	3	
	spacer bead	2	
	white	bird head	2
		fluted barrel	4
		fluted bicone	8
		fluted cone	1
		fluted cylinder	1
		geometric cylinder	2
scaraboid		1	
segmented cylinder		1	
Glass			
green	bird head	1	
white	bird head	2	
	three-lobed ring	1	
Glaze, brown	scroll	1	
Gypsum	rectangular pendant	1	
Serpentine	frog	1	
	scaraboid	2	
	spacer bead	1	
Stone			
black	fluted cone	1	
gray	trapezoid	1	
white	scaraboid	2	
Total:		64	

IRON AGE BEADS

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CATALOG 31. IRON AGE BEADS

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area, plot or burial</i>	<i>Level or elev.</i>	<i>Dim. (cm)</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>
31A. BEAD CLASSES						
31A.1. COWRIE						
—	Kha 45	x3	-1.15	13 x 0.7	shell	Two exx., perforated tops
—	Kha 73	x3	-1.15	—	shell	Six complete exx., one frgm
—	Sor 181:1-3	7N	2B-1	—	shell	Three exx., sides cut off
230a	Sor 731:1a	1-2	2C	3.0 x 2.2	shell	Perforated
230b	Sor 731:1b	1-2	2C	1.5 x 1.1	shell	Perforated
230c	Sor 731:1c	1-2	2C	1.8 x 1.2	shell	Perforated
—	Sor 1587:1	1/3	2B	—	shell	Side cut off
—	Sor 1603	1/3	2B	—	shell	Two exx., sides cut off
31A.2. CONUS						
—	Sor 18	5	1	3.9 x 2.3	shell	Perforated at base
—	Sor 605	1-2	2C	2.5 x 2.0	shell	Perf in side, top cut off
230d	Sor 710:1a	1	2A-1	4.6 x 2.7	shell	Top perforated
31A.3. OLIVIDAE						
230i	Sor 731:1d	1-2	2C	2.6 x 1.3	shell	Top perforated
230k	Sor 522:3j	—	—	1.4 x 0.8	shell	—
—	Sor 1053:1	3	2B	4.0 x 2.3	shell	Top perforated
31A.4. WHELKS						
230j	Sor 522:1a	—	—	3.0 x 2.4	shell	—
—	Sor 635	1-2	2C	3.4 x 1.6	shell	Top perforated
31A.5. PELECYPODA						
230l	Sor 570a	3-4	2B-1	5.2 x 3.5	shell	—
230n	Sor 945:1i	10, 11	2A-1	2.2 x 2.2	shell	Perforated pendant(?)
31A.6. RING-SHAPED						
—	CS 174	L7, x1	-8.10	—	car, fa	Two complete rings
—	Sor 631	1-2	2C	1.3 x 0.6	bronze	—
230y	Sor 731:2c	1-2	2C	2.1 x 0.6	shell	—
230z	Sor 731:2b	1-2	2C	2.5 x 0.5	shell	—
231bi	Sor 731:4i	1-2	2C	1.0 x 0.7	stone	Brown
231bj	Sor 731:4k	1-2	2C	1.1 x 0.7	bitumen	—
231bk	Sor 731:5m	1-2	2C	0.4 x 0.2	faience	—
231bl	Sor 731:5e	1-2	2C	0.8 x 0.4	glass	Encrusted 'eye' type
231bm	Sor 731:5l	1-2	2C	0.5 x 0.2	glass	—
231bn	Sor 731:5d	1-2	2C	0.7 x 0.4	glass	—
231bo	Sor 731:7i	1-2	2C	1.3 x 0.4	bronze	—
231bp	Sor 731:7o	1-2	2C	0.6 x 0.4	bronze	—
232am	Sor 1065	3	3A-2A	1.9 x 0.8	glass	Three lobed
—	Sor 1579	1, 7, 9	2B	—	shell	Broken

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Catalog 31. Iron Age Beads (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area, plot or burial</i>	<i>Level or elev.</i>	<i>Dim. (cm)</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>
31A.7. CONE-SHAPED						
230aa	Sor 731:2g	1-2	2C	2.1 x 1.0	shell	Perforated top
230ab	Sor 731:2h	1-2	2C	1.9 x 1.8 x 1.1	shell	Lateral perforation
231ai	Sor 691:3c	1,2	3A-2A	1.4 x 1.1	glass	—
231aj	Sor 691:3j	1,2	3A-2A	1.5 x 1.5	faience	Br band encircles perf ends, brn and y dashes
231ak	Sor 735:2h	1-2	2C	1.5 x 1.4	cha	Lateral perforation
—	Sor 1413	1/3	2B	2.6	shell	Irregular
—	Sor 1423	1/3	2B	5.8	shell	Long
—	Sor 1608	1/3	2B	—	shell	Two exx., irregular
231al	Sor 1646f	1/3	2B	1.2 x 1.1	faience	Lateral perforation
31A.8. RHOMBOID-SHAPED						
—	Kha 12:2	x1	-0.95	0.2 x 0.8	carnelian	—
—	Sha 1	A	mdsl	2.3 x 1.4 x 1.1	shell	Curved frgm, obl perf
—	Sha 14:1	A	mdsl	2.6 x 1.5 x 1.1	shell	Curved frgm, obl perf
—	Sha 14:2	A	mdsl	2.5 x 1.4 x 1.1	shell	Curved frgm, obl perf
—	Sha 15:1	A	mdsl	2.3 x 1.4 x 0.8	shell	Curved frgm, obl perf
—	Sha 15:2	A	mdsl	3.2 x 1.8 x 1.3	shell	Curved frgm, obl perf
—	Sor 1531:2	1, 7, 9	2B	—	shell	Irregular fragment
—	Sor 626	1-2	2C	1.7 x 0.9	shell	Curved frgm, obl perf
230ae	Sor 731:1e	1-2	2C	3.1 x 1.5 x 1.2	shell	Oblong perforation
231bq	Sor 435	4-2	2B	2.7 x 2.1 x 0.6	agate	—
231br	Sor 1295d	7	2A-1	0.9 x 0.8 x 0.3	turquoise	—
231bs	Sor 638	1-2	2C	3.3 x 2.9 x 1.2	stone	Brn, wt, blk, obl perf
231bt	Sor 710:2b	3-4	2B-1	5.8+ x 2.4 x 0.8	cha	—
31A.9. TRIANGLE-SHAPED						
—	Qum 2	A	bur grd	2.8 x 1.5 x 0.1	shell	Fragment, obl perf
230ad	Sor 731:2e	1-2	2C	1.6 x 1.3 x 0.4	shell	—
31A.10. PLANO-CONVEX-SHAPED DISCS						
—	ChJal 9	5 m W of x1	—	2.4 x 1.0	shell	Two stippled circles on top, horizontally pierced
—	Sor 20	5	1	2.6 x 0.9	shell	Four centered circles encircled by stp line, hor perf
—	Sor 608:1	1-2	2C	1.0 x 2.5	shell	Horizontal and top perf
—	Sor 647	1-2	2C	2.1	shell	Stippled border and four- pointed star
230aj	Sor 691:2b	1	3A-1	2.6 x 0.8	shell	Stp five-pointed star in a circle, obl perf
230ak	Sor 731:2f	1-2	2C	2.1 x 0.8	shell	Four centered circles in stp circle
230al	Sor 731:2a	1-2	2C	2.4 x 0.7	shell	Stippled rhomboid
230am	Sor 664:2c	1	3A	2.4 x 0.6	shell	Stp four-pointed star in a circle
230an	Qum 1	A	bur grd	2.5 x 0.6	shell	Stp five-pointed star in a circle, obl perf
230as	Sor 1016f	1-3	2B	2.9 x 2.8 x 0.6	shell	—

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Catalog 31. Iron Age Beads (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area, plot or burial</i>	<i>Level or elev.</i>	<i>Dim. (cm)</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>
231bh	Sor 522:3e	4	2A	2.3 x 0.5	carnelian	—
232h	Sor 1100:3	3	3A-1	2.2 x 1.0	faience	Radiating lines, central perf
232ay	Sor 731:8i	1-2	2C	2.7 x 0.8	faience	Radiating stippled lines
—	Sor 1531:1	1, 7, 9	2B	—	shell	—
31A.11. VARIOUS-SHAPED PENDANTS						
230au	Sor 1031g	1	2A	1.9 x 1.6 x 0.5	shell	Three centered circles
230av	Sor 809	3	2A	2.1 x 2.0 x 0.2	mother of pearl	Disc with perforated tab
31A.12. RECTANGLE-SHAPED						
—	Mer 4	bur grd	—	1.8 x 1.4 x 0.8	serp	Plano-convex rect, bird inc on base
—	Sor 29	5	2A	2.1 x 1.4 x 1.2	agate	Rounded rectangle, obl perf
—	Sor 67	7N	1	2.0 x 1.5 x 1.0	cha	Rounded rectangle, obl perf
—	Sor 112	1	2A	2.2 x 1.2 x 0.7	abbasabad	Rounded rectangle
—	Sor 422	4	2B	2.1+ x 1.3	faience	Gry body, y design, frgm
—	Sor 627	1-2	2C	1.7	faience	Rounded rect, both ends grooved
230v	Sor 731:1j	1-2	2C	1.0 x 0.7 x 0.4	shell	—
231a	Sor 731:6j	1-2	2C	0.8+ x 0.6 x 0.4	cha	Rounded, obl perf
231b	Sor 731:5t	1-2	2C	1.0 x 0.9 x 0.3	faience	Rounded, obl perf
231c	Sor 731:6d	1-2	2C	1.9 x 1.7 x 1.0	stone	Yellow and brown; rounded rectangle with obl perf
231d	Sor 1001	1-3	2B	3.2 x 1.7 x 1.1	congl	Brn and wt, obl perf
231e	Sor 894:2d	1	2-1	2.2 x 1.4 x 0.5	serp	Rounded with incisions at corners and center
232aj	Sor 1100:5	7-2	2B-1	2.0 x 0.8	gypsum	Top corner perforated
—	Sor 1209:2	3	2A	2.0	stone	Rounded rectangle
31A.13. PRISM-SHAPED						
—	Sor 433	4	2B	2.0 x 1.8 x 1.7	cha	Irr prism, perf through top
231f	Sor 996	1-3	2B	3.2 x 2.7	gypsum	Triangular prism, obl perf
31A.14. BICONVEX-SHAPED						
—	Sor 414	4	2B	3.3 x 2.3	agate	Oval, polished, obl perf
—	Sor 435	4	2B	2.5 x 2.1	agate	Lozenge, obl perf
231g	Sor 580	19	1	1.9 x 0.9	faience	Disc, fluted, perf in center
—	Sor 618:2	1-2	2C	1.4 x 0.7	faience	Disc
—	Sor 1017	1-3	2B	1.5 x 1.3	faience	Hatched hourglass and two eyes crossed
31A.15. CYLINDER-SHAPED						
—	Kha 12:1	x1	-0.95	0.7 x 0.7	carnelian	—
—	Kha 15:3	x1	-0.95	0.5 x 0.5	carnelian	—
—	Kha 26a	x1	-0.95	—	carnelian	Two exx.
—	Kha 72:1	x1	bel skull	1.0 x 0.6	carnelian	—
—	Sha 26	x2	-0.85	0.4 x 0.7	bronze	Ninety-two exx.

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Catalog 31. Iron Age Beads (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area, plot or burial</i>	<i>Level or elev.</i>	<i>Dim. (cm)</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>
31A.15. CYLINDER-SHAPED (<i>cont.</i>)						
—	Sor 4	5	1	3.0 x 1.0	stone	—
—	Sor 167	6	2A	1.2+ x 0.6	composite	Both ends chipped
—	Sor 629	1-2	2C	2.7 x 0.8	bronze	—
—	Sor 634	1-2	2C	4.2 x 1.5	stone	—
—	Sor 636	1-2	2C	3.2 x 1.4	stone	—
230t	Sor 731:1h	1-2	2C	1.6 x 0.6 x 0.6	shell	—
231h	Sor 731:6g	1-2	2C	2.0 x 0.7	faience	Oblong perforation
231i	Sor 731:4c	1-2	2C	1.4 x 0.6	faience	Oblong perforation
231j	Sor 731:5n	1-2	2C	0.4 x 0.3	faience	—
231k	Sor 731:5r	1-2	2C	1.0 x 0.7	faience	—
231l	Sor 731:4e	1-2	2C	0.9 x 0.6	lap la	—
231m	Sor 731:4b	1-2	2C	1.4 x 0.6	stone	Orange
231n	Sor 731:6k	1-2	2C	1.4 x 0.6	carnelian	—
231o	Sor 731:7q	1-2	2C	0.8 x 0.4	bronze	—
231p	Sor 731:7n	1-2	2C	0.9 x 0.5	bronze	—
231q	Sor 731:7k	1-2	2C	1.2 x 0.8	bronze	—
231r	Sor 731:7l	1-2	2C	1.3 x 0.6	bronze	Sheet ends touch
231x	Sha 27:1-4	x2	—	1.2 x 0.5	bronze	Four exx., thickened in center
232w	Sor 731:5o	1-2	2C	0.7 x 0.3	faience	Segmented
—	Sor 806	3	2A	4.8 x 1.7	stone	—
—	Sor 1053:2	3	2B	4.5 x 1.4	glass	—
—	Sor 1146	1	3A	2.6+	stone	—
232x	Sor 1286b	3	2B-1	0.9 x 0.4	faience	Segmented
232y	Sor 1295f	7	2B-1	2.8 x 0.6	faience	Segmented
232ac	Sor 1150	1N	3A	2.0 x 0.8	chlorite	Incised horizontal lines
—	Sor 1316	9/11	3A	2.5 x 1.5	bone	—
31A.16. TUBE-SHAPED						
—	CS 175:3	L7, x1	-8.10	—	faience	—
—	CS 470	H6	-1.80	2.6 x 0.6	carnelian	—
—	Sha 21	x1	0.20	1.0 x (?)	faience	Decorated with con grooves
—	Sha 22	x1	0.20	2.8 x 0.8	bronze	—
—	Sor 53	6	1	4.0+ x 0.8	carnelian	Slightly thickened in center
230u	Sor 731:li	1-2	2C	1.9 x 0.3	shell	—
231s	Sor 183:4e	6	2B-1	2.9 x 0.6	carnelian	—
231t	Sor 182:3u	4	2B-1	2.5 x 0.6	carnelian	—
231u	Sor 74f	7	1	2.8+ x 0.7	carnelian	Thickened in center
231v	Sor 628	1-2	2C	2.7 x 1.0	faience	Thickened in center
—	Sor 942	10	1	4.4 x 0.8	shell	—
231w	Sha 10	A	mdsl	4.2 x 0.6	bronze	Rolled sheet, edges joined
31A.17. SPIRAL-SHAPED						
—	Qum 4a	A	bur grd	—	bronze	Four coils
—	Sha 11	A	mdsl	2.2 x 0.3	bronze	Coiled
—	Sha 12	A	mdsl	0.7 x 0.5	bronze	Coiled, frgm
—	Sha 20	x1	-0.80	3.7/4.2 x 0.5 / 0.7	bronze	Five exx., coiled
—	Sha 36	x3	-0.80	4.2 x 0.6	bronze	Three exx., coiled
231y	Sor 731:3d	1-2	2C	0.8 x 0.5	faience	Spiral
231z	Sha 16	x1	-0.20	4.8+ x 0.7	faience	Spiral grooves, obl perf, frgm
231aa	Sha 28	x2	—	20.4 x 0.6	bronze	Six frgms, coiled

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Catalog 31. Iron Age Beads (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area, plot or burial</i>	<i>Level or elev.</i>	<i>Dim. (cm)</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>
—	Sor 434	4	2B	2.8 x 0.6	bronze	Coiled
—	Sor 480	4	1	3.2 x 0.5	bronze	Coiled
231ab	Sor 731:7r	1-2	2C	2.3 x 0.4	bronze	Coiled
231ac	Sor 731:7s	1-2	2C	1.1 x 1.4 x 0.2	silver	Bead or hairspiral
—	Sor 661	1	3A	1.6 x 1.3	bronze	Coiled
—	Sor 1488	2/23	2C	3.8 x 0.5	bronze	Coiled
—	Sor 1666	9/11	3A	1.9 x (?)	bronze	Coiled
31A.18. DATE-SHAPED						
—	CS 475:3	H6	-1.60	1.4 x 0.5	lap la	—
—	CS 478:2	H6	-1.90	1.4 x 0.5	cha	—
—	Kha 7	x1	-0.95	2.2 x 0.7	carnelian	—
—	Qum 11	A	bur grd	1.7 x 0.7	carnelian	—
—	Sor 609	1-2	2C	2.4 x 1.1	cha	—
—	Sor 641	1-2	3A(?)	3.9 x 1.3	cha	—
231ad	Sor 731:6e	1-2	2C	2.3 x 1.0	stone	Orange
231ae	Sor 731:6f	1-2	2C	2.3 x 0.9	glass	—
231af	Sor 731:6c	1-2	2C	3.2 x 0.8	cha	—
—	Sor 1111	1, 7	1	2.0+ x 1.3	stone	Fragment
31A.19. MACEHEAD-SHAPED						
231bz	Kha 11	x1	-0.95	2.8 x 1.4	bronze	—
231ca	Sor 736	2	2C	5.2 x 2.2	lmst	—
31A.20. VARIOUS-SHAPED 'EYE' TYPE STONES						
232a	Sor 282	4	2B-A	2.5 x 1.0	cha	Disc, one beveled edge, polished, obl perf
257a	Sor 610	1-2	2C	3.5 x 1.2	onyx	Disc with beveled rim, top slightly offset, inscription (see ch. 33, no. 6)
257b	Sor 714	1-2	2C	1.9 x 0.8	stone	Disc with beveled rim, obl perf, inscription (see ch. 33, no. 7)
31A.21. VARIOUS-SHAPED SPACERS						
—	Sor 935	11	1	2.5 x 2.5	alab	Disc, two parallel perf, circle of centered circles
230at	Sor 1295e	7	2B-2A	4.9 x 0.7 x 0.6	shell	Four perforations
232b	Sor 650	1	3A	1.8 x 1.5 x 0.5	faience	Two perf in rect with four grooves
232c	Sor 1100:1	3	3A-1	1.7 x 1.6 x 0.6	serp	Two perf in rect with two grooves
232d	Sor 1100:2	3	3A-1	2.0 x 1.1 x 0.4	faience	Three perforated tubes forming a rectangle
232e	Sor 1451	3/13	2B	3.1 x 3.0 x 1.0	serp	Rounded rect, two parallel perf
—	Sor 1605	1/3	2B	2.8	bone	Rect with two parallel perf, one face with one centered circle, other face with two
232f	Sor 1077	3	3A-2A	3.0 x 1.4 x 0.9	bone	Rect with three parallel perf three centered circles separated by double incised line on top

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Catalog 31. Iron Age Beads (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area, plot or burial</i>	<i>Level or elev.</i>	<i>Dim. (cm)</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>
31A.21. VARIOUS-SHAPED SPACERS (<i>cont.</i>)						
232g	Sor 1682	1/9/11	3A	5.6 x 0.7 x 0.5	bone	Seven perf in rectangle with unevenly spaced circles
—	Sor 1681a	1/9/11	3A	—	bone	Rounded rect, two parallel perfs
31A.22. CYLINDER-SHAPED WITH GEOMETRIC DESIGNS						
—	Sor 181:4	7N	2B-1	1.9 x 0.6	faience	Lozenge design, both edges grooved
230ac	Sor 1016d	1-3	2B	3.2 x 0.9	shell	Centered circles
232z	Sor 562:2e	1, 4	3A-1	0.8 x 0.4	faience	Geometric design
232aa	Sor 1100:4	3	3A-1	1.6 x 0.7	faience	Geometric design
232ab	Sor 754:2f	1, 3, 4	1	2.3 x 0.9	faience	Geometric design
232ad	Sor 1643	1/3	2B	1.3 x 1.3	serp	Geometric design
31A.23. VARIOUS FLUTED SHAPES						
—	Sor 318	1	2B-A	1.7 x 1.7 x 1.7	faience	Plano-convex ovoid; zigzag design
232i	Sor 691:3a	1	3A-2A	2.8 x 0.9	faience	Concave-convex disc, radiating lines from central perf
232j	Sor 241:14	1	2B-1	1.8 x 0.5	stone	Black truncated cone
232k	Sor 562:2l	1, 4	3A-1	1.5 x 1.4	faience	Globe
232l	Sor 1031k	1	3A-1	0.8 x 0.9	comp	Bicone
232n	Sor 855:1g	11, 18ff	1	1.3 x 1.1	faience	Cone, central and lat perf
232o	Sor 731:7d	1-2	2C	1.0 x 0.9	faience	Bicone
232q	Sor 265a	4, 6, 16	2B-1	1.1 x 0.9	faience	Collared globe
232s	Sor 273	4	2A	1.3 x 1.1	faience	Collared globe
232t	Sor 731:7f	1-2	2C	1.5 x 0.6	faience	Barrel
232u	Sor 855:1i	11, 18ff	1	2.3 x 1.0	faience	Barrel
232v	Sor 627	1-2	2C	3.4 x 1.0 x 1.0	faience	Collared barrel, square in sect
31A.24. SCROLL-SHAPED						
232aq	Sor 1068	3	3A-2A	1.5 x 0.2	bronze	—
—	Sor 1519	1	3A-2B	1.9 x 0.2	bronze	—
31A.25. BARREL-SHAPED WITH ETCHED DESIGNS						
232ag	Kha 9	x1	-0.95	2.0 x 1.0	carnelian	White etched circlets all over
232ah	Sor 183:6a	6	2B-1	1.6 x 0.9 x 0.4	carnelian	Etched 'eye' type
31A.26. CYLINDER- AND BARREL-SHAPED WITH 'DRAGGED' LINE DESIGNS						
—	Sor 608:2	1-2	2C	2.9 x 1.5	faience	Barrel with brn-r dragged lines
232ae	Sor 721	1-2	2C	2.1 x 0.9	faience	Cyl with dragged pattern
232af	Sor 823:2b	3	2B-1	1.7 x 1.1	glass	Barrel with wt and y dragged lines
31A.27. VARIOUS SHAPED WITH INSCRIPTIONS						
—	Qum 4b	A	bur grd	—	bronze	Two bicones

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Catalog 31. Iron Age Beads (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area, plot or burial</i>	<i>Level or elev.</i>	<i>Dim. (cm)</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>
256b	Sor 162	6	2B	2.6 x 1.5	agate	Barrel with five lines of inscription (see ch. 33, no. 2)
256d	Sor 301a	4	2B-2A	3.6 x 0.8	carnelian	Tubular with two lines of inscription (see ch. 33, no. 4)
258a	Sor 1450	3/13	2B	1.5 x 1.0	carnelian	Barrel with four lines of inscription (see ch. 33, no. 11)
31A.28. BICONE-SHAPED						
—	CS 478:1	H6	-1.90	1.4 x 1.2	stone	—
—	Kha 1	x1	—	0.9 x 0.7	carnelian	Truncated, chipped
—	Kha 26b	x1	—	—	carnelian	Three exx.
—	Kha 72:3	x1	bel skull	0.6 x 0.8	carnelian	Truncated
—	Sor 60:1	7N	1	2.2 x 1.5	glass	—
—	Sor 60:2	7N	1	1.2 x 1.6	glass	—
—	Sor 328	1-2	2A	2.4 x 1.1	bronze	—
—	Sor 1587:2-3	1/3	2B	—	shell	Two exx.
231am	Sor 731:7e	1-2	2C	1.0 x 0.7	glass	—
231an	Sor 731:5k	1-2	2C	0.8 x 0.8	carnelian	—
231ao	Sor 731:5g	1-2	2C	0.8 x 0.5	carnelian	—
231ap	Sha 23	x1	-0.80	0.7 x 0.7 x 0.1	bronze	—
231aq	Sor 731:4p	1-2	2C	1.0 x 0.5	carnelian	—
231ar	Sor 731:4h	1-2	2C	1.5 x 1.0	stone	Brown
231as	Sor 731:4j	1-2	2C	1.3 x 1.0	stone	Gray
231at	Sor 731:6a	1-2	2C	2.6+ x 1.0	stone	—
232m	Sor 664:3j	1	3A	0.9 x 0.5	faience	Scalloped
232p	Sor 731:7c	1-2	2C	1.2 x 1.1	faience	Grid pattern
31A.29. BARREL-SHAPED						
—	Kha 2	x1	-0.95	1.8 x 0.8	chalcedony	—
—	Kha 3	x1	-0.95	1.5 x 0.8	carnelian	—
—	Kha15:1	x1	-0.95	2.0 x 0.9	carnelian	—
—	Kha 26c	x1	-0.95	—	carnelian	Four barrels
—	Kha 72:2	x1	bel skull	0.9 x 0.5	carnelian	—
—	Sor 59	6	1	2.3 x 1.1	crystal	—
—	Sor 87	5	2A	2.3+ x 1.0	glass	—
—	Sor 608:3	1-2	2C	1.8 x 1.2	stone	—
230s	Sor 731:1f	1-2	2C	1.5 x 0.9 x 0.6	shell	—
231au	Sor 731:6i	1-2	2C	2.0 x 0.9	stone	Brown
231av	Sor 731:4s	1-2	2C	1.5 x 0.7 x 0.6	stone	Red, green, brown
—	Sor 736	2	2C	4.7 x 2.2	stone	—
—	Sor 998:1	1-3	2B	2.6 x 0.9	carnelian	—
—	Sor 998:2	1-3	2B	1.9 x 0.9	chlorite	—
—	Sor 1418	1/3	2B	2.8	alabaster	Two exx.
31A.30. OVOID-SHAPED						
—	Sor 19	14	1	1.9 x 1.5 x 1.1	stone	Oblong perforation

Catalog 31. Iron Age Beads (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area, plot or burial</i>	<i>Level or elev.</i>	<i>Dim. (cm)</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>
31A.30. OVOID-SHAPED (<i>cont.</i>)						
—	Sor 22	5	2A	1.7 x 1.2	cha	Polished, obl perf
—	Sor 618:3	1-2	2C	2.1+ x 1.0	cha	—
—	Sor 695	1/4	2B	2.4 x 1.8	cha	Plano-convex in section
230w	Sor 731:3h	1-2	2C	2.7 x 2.1 x 0.6	shell	Two perforations
230x	Sor 731:3j	1-2	2C	2.0 x 1.6 x 0.5	shell	Oblong perforation
231ag	Sor 522:2g	4	2A	3.5 x 2.2 x 0.8	cha	Rhomboid in section
231ah	Sor 1463c	3/2	3A-2B	1.5 x 1.5 x 0.4	faience	Notched sides
231aw	Sor 731:4f	1-2	2C	1.4 x 1.1 x 0.8	faience	—
231ax	Sor 731:5u	1-2	2C	—	faience	—
—	Sor 1053:4	3	2B	2.4 x 1.8	cha	Plano-convex
232ax and 249:xiii	Sor 1017	1/3	2B	1.5	faience	Convex oval, hatched hourglass, centered circles, diagonal pattern
—	Sor 1150	1	3A-2A	2.7 x 1.5	chlorite	Faint rings
—	Sor 1209:1	3	2A	3.6	stone	Plano-convex
31A.31. GLOBE-SHAPED						
—	CS 475:1	H6	-1.60	1.2 x 1.2	glass	Perforation not finished
—	CS 475:2	H6	-1.60	0.7 x 0.9	cha	—
—	CS 478:3	H6	-1.90	0.7 x 0.8	carnelian	—
—	Mer 5	bur grd	—	1.7 x 1.6 x 1.3	tufa	Slightly flattened
—	Sha 25	x1	-0.80	1.2 x 0.9	glass	Three exx.
—	Sor 60:3	7N	1	1.2 x 1.3	glass	—
—	Sor 618:4	1-2	2C	0.6 x 0.7	bronze	—
—	Sor 625	1-2	2C	1.3 x 0.9	faience	One side flattened
—	Sor 717	1-2	2C	—	glass	Five exx., various dim.
231ay	Sor 731:4l	1-2	2C	1.1 x 0.9	carnelian	—
231az	Sor 731:5i	1-2	2C	0.8 x 0.7	carnelian	One of five exx. strung on iron wire
231ba	Sor 731:7a	1-2	2C	2.0 x 1.8	glass	—
231bb	Sor 731:7b	1-2	2C	1.3 x 1.2	glass	—
231bc	Sor 731:7p	1-2	2C	0.6 x 0.7	bronze	—
232r	Sor 1798a	—	3A-1	0.8 x 0.6	faience	Collared, with grid pattern
232ar	Sor 562:2i	1,4	3A-1	1.6 x 0.2	bronze	Double globe, upper globe perforated
232as	Sor 731:5b	1-2	2C	0.8 x 0.8	bitumen	Collared
232at	Sor 731:5c	1-2	2C	0.7 x 0.5	comp	Collared
31A.32. DISC-SHAPED						
—	CS 175:1-2	L7, x1	-8.10	—	carnelian	Two exx., rings
—	Kha 13	x1	-0.95	0.2 x 0.7	carnelian	—
—	Qum 3	A	bur grd	1.7 x 0.7	faience	—
230ah	Sor 731:3g	1-2	2C	0.6 x 0.1	shell	—
230ai	Sor 731:3k	1-2	2C	0.9 x 0.3	shell	—
231bd	Sor 731:4m	1-2	2C	1.0 x 0.5	carnelian	Central perforation
231be	Sor 731:5f	1-2	2C	0.9 x 0.2	lap la	—
231bf	Sor 731:4n	1-2	2C	1.4 x 0.6	amber	Central perforation
231bg	Sor 731:5s	1-2	2C	1.2 x 0.4	faience	Lateral perforation
—	Sor 1053:3	3	2B	0.5 x 1.9	serp	—
—	Sor 1381	1/3	2B	2.1	faience	White and green

Catalog 31. Iron Age Beads (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area, plot or burial</i>	<i>Level or elev.</i>	<i>Dim. (cm)</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>
31A.33. CLUB-SHAPED						
230af	Sor 731:1g	1-2	2C	1.8 x 0.5	shell	Perforated top
230ag	Sor 1016e	1-3	2B	1.0 x 0.1	tooth	Perforated top
232ak	Sor 241:10	1	2B-1	2.5 x 0.7	carnelian	—
232al	Sor 1031j	1	3A-1	1.7 x 0.6 x 0.3	carnelian	—
232ao	Sor 731:7m	1-2	2C	2.4 x 0.6	bronze	—
31A.34. HEXAGON-SHAPED						
230ao	Sor 731:2d	1-2	2C	2.2 x 1.9 x 0.8	shell	Hexagon, top cut, lat perf
230ap	Sor 691:2c	1	3A-1	2.3 x 2.1 x 0.8	shell	Hexagon, stippled edge, top cut, lateral perforation
230aq	Sor 691:2a	1	3A-1	2.6 x 2.1 x 0.8	shell	Hexagon with stippled rhom- boid, top cut, lateral perf
230ar	Sor 1324a	9	3A	2.2 x 1.8 x 0.6	shell	Hexagon, four centered circles in stippled frames
31A.35. POPPY SEED-SHAPED						
—	Kha 15:2	x1	-0.95	1.2 x 0.5	carnelian	—
—	Kha 26d	x1	-0.95	—	carnelian	One exx.
231bw	Sor 855:1h	11-18-22	1	1.5 x 1.2	glass	—
231bx	Sor 618:1	1-2	2C	2.1 x 0.9	carnelian	—
231by	Sor 1324c	9	3A	1.2 x 0.5	carnelian	—
31A.36. VARIOUS SHAPED WITH ATTACHED METAL RINGS						
232au	Sor 1653	1/2	3A	2.1 x 1.0	fa, br	Cylinder with incised zigzag, frgm with bronze ring
232av	Sor 778	22	1	2.2 x 1.0	shell, br	Bronze ring through shell band
31A.37. GLOBE- AND BICONE-SHAPED WITH ATTACHED METAL RINGS						
232az	Sor 406	4	2A	6.3+ x 1.9	car, ir	Car globe with ir shank broken
232ba	Sor 1045	3	2B	8.1 x 1.4	car, br	Carnelian globe on br shank
232bb	Sor 39	1	1	14.3 x 1.2	cha/car, ir	Car globe and flat cha bicone on ringed iron shank
232bc	Sor 508	4	2B	23.5 x 1.4	car, ir	Carnelian globe on iron shank
31A.38. PEAR-SHAPED						
231bu	Sor 1031f	1	3A-1	1.2 x 0.8 x 0.6	gypsum	—
231bv	Sor 1031b	1	3A-1	2.7 x 1.2 x 0.8	stone	White
31A.39. ANIMAL- AND BIRD-HEADED SHAPES						
232ai	Sor 1798d	—	3A-1	1.7 x 0.9 x 0.6	faience	Animal(?)
232an	Sor 735:3d	1-2	2C	1.7 x 0.6	glass	Bird head
232aw	Sor 731:7g	1-2	2C	1.1 x 0.5	serp	'Frog'-shaped, hatched design

Catalog 31. Iron Age Beads (*cont.*)

Plate	Site and obj. no.	Area, plot or burial	Level or elev.	Dim. (cm)	Material	Description
31A.40. MISCELLANEOUS SHELL COLLECTION						
230e	Sor 30:2j	5, 14, 15	2A-1	1.0 x 0.5	shell	<i>Acilla</i> sp., side perforation
230f	Sor 731:3b	1-2	2C	1.6 x 1.2	shell	<i>Nassarius</i> sp., side perforation
230g	Sor 731:3c	1-2	2C	1.5 x 0.9	shell	<i>Engina</i> sp., side perforation
230h	Sor 731:3f	1-2	2C	1.1 x 0.6	shell	<i>Engina</i> sp., side perforation
230m	Sor 945:1f	10, 11	2A-1	1.6 x 0.4	shell	<i>Dentalium</i> sp.
230o	Sor 735:1a	1-2	2C	3.5 x 2.5	shell	<i>Thais</i> sp., top cut off
230p	Sor 735:1i	1-2	2C	2.1 x 0.9	shell	<i>Cancellaria</i> sp. base end perf
230q	Sor 945:1l	10, 11	2A-1	2.2 x 1.7	shell	<i>Nerita</i> sp., top cut off
230r	Sor 731:3a	1-2	2C	1.5 x 0.7	shell	<i>Terebra</i> sp., base end perf
31A.41. MISCELLANEOUS BONE BEAD						
232ap	Sor 731:5p	1-2	2C	1.4 x 0.4 x 0.3	bone	Animal jaw fragment
31A.42. VARIOUS-SHAPED BEAD LOTS						
—	Sor 30	5, 15, 14	2A-1	—	car, gls, sh, st	12 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 48	1, 3, 22	1	—	fa, sh, st	14 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 74	7N	1	—	cha, gls, sh	6 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 83	4, 6, 7	2A-1	—	cha, glass	10 exx.
—	Sor 95	5, 13, 14, 15	1	—	car, glass, sh	7 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 126	1	2A-1	—	cha, gls, sh	20 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 128	1	2A-1	—	cha, fa, gls, sh	19 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 137	1	2B-1	—	car, sh	7 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 182	4	2B-1	—	br, cha, fa, gls, sh, st	47 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 183	6	2B-1	—	cha, fa, gls, sh, st	38 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 184	4, 6, 7	2B-1	—	car, cha, lmst, sh	9 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 241	1	2B-1	—	bit, gls, sh, st	49 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 252	1, 11, 18ff	1	—	cha, sh	5 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 265	4, 6, 16	2B-1	—	misc	11 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 301	4	2B-A	—	cha, fa, gls, sh	33 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 362	1	2B-A	—	shell	43 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 363	1	2B-1	—	fa, gls, sh, st	34 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 389	2	2C-1	—	bo, fa, gls, sh, st	26 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 444	4	2B	—	fa, gls, sh, st	25 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 474	1	1	—	fa, gls, sh, st	27 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 494	2	1	—	gls, sh, st	18 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 506	18ff	1	—	car, cha, pa, sh	12 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 522	4	2A	—	misc	22 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 562	1, 4	3A-1	—	br, car, cha, sh	82 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 570	1, 4	3A-2A	—	fa, sh, st	8 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 590	19, 21	1	—	fa, qu, sh, st	18 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 601	KG	1	—	misc	7 exx.
—	Sor 664	1	3A	—	misc	24 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 691	1	3A-2A	—	misc	55 exx. (cf. tab. 27)

IRON AGE BEADS

Catalog 31. Iron Age Beads (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area, plot or burial</i>	<i>Level or elev.</i>	<i>Dim. (cm)</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>
—	Sor 710	3, 4	2B-1	—	misc	35 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 731	1-2	2C	—	misc	155 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 735	1-2	2C	—	misc	96 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 754	1, 3, 4	1	—	misc	36 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 771	SE 2	2A-1	—	misc	7 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 796	1	3A-2A	—	misc	10 exx.
—	Sor 823	3	2B-1	—	misc	17 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 841	4	2B-1	—	misc	18 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 855	11, 18ff	1	—	misc	18 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 869	1-3	1B	—	misc	10 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 894	1	2B-1	—	misc	16 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 927	4	1	—	misc	10 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 945	10, 11	2A-1	—	misc	27 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 1016	1-3	2B	—	misc	38 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 1031	1	3A-1	—	misc	203 exx.
—	Sor 1100:6-89	3	3A-1	—	misc	84 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 1114	1, 7	1	—	misc	23 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 1164	1	3A-1	—	misc	90 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 1238	3	3A-2A	—	misc	(?) exx.
—	Sor 1250	7	2B	—	alab, sh	2 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 1259	7	2B-A	—	misc	(?) exx.
—	Sor 1270	9	1	—	misc	(?) exx.
—	Sor 1286	3	2B-1	—	misc	(?) exx.
—	Sor 1295	7	2A-1	—	misc	(?) exx.
—	Sor 1301a, b, d	9	3A	—	cha, shell	3 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 1324	9	3A	—	misc	(?) exx.
—	Sor 1336	13	1	—	gls, shell	(?) exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 1345	2	2C-1	—	misc	(?) exx.
—	Sor 1350b	13, 14	2B-1	—	misc	27 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 1351	3	2B-1	—	bone(?) exx.	
—	Sor 1352	9	3A-1	—	misc	11 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 1367	1/3	3A	—	misc	(?) exx.
—	Sor 1398	1/3	2B	—	misc	(?) exx.
—	Sor 1463	—	—	—	misc	(?) exx.
—	Sor 1464	3	3A-2B	—	shell	(?) exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 1468	2	2C	—	misc	(?) exx.
—	Sor 1491	2/23	2C	—	misc	(?) exx.
—	Sor 1504	3/13(?)	2B	—	misc	(?) exx.
—	Sor 1520	—	—	—	misc	(?) exx.
—	Sor 1569	1, 7, 9	2B	—	granite, shell	5 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 1599	1/3	2B	—	misc	7 exx.
—	Sor 1627	—	—	—	misc	(?) exx.
—	Sor 1640	1/3	2B	—	misc	(?) exx.
—	Sor 1646	1/3	2B	—	misc	(?) exx.
—	Sor 1650	1/2	3A	—	misc	(?) exx.
—	Sor 1654	1/2	3A	—	br, sh, st	(?) exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 1655	—	—	—	misc	(?) exx.
—	Sor 1675	1/9/11	3A	—	misc	(?) exx.
—	Sor 1681	1/9/11	3A	—	misc	(?) exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 1689	9/10(?)	3A	—	shell	3 exx. (cf. tab. 27)
—	Sor 1690	1/11	3A	—	misc	(?) exx.
—	Sor 1798	—	3A-1	—	misc	176 exx. (cf. tab. 27)

CHAPTER 32

IRON AGE CYLINDER AND STAMP SEALS¹by *Maurits N. van Loon*

INTRODUCTION

A large proportion (14 percent) of the objects found at Surkh Dum-i-Luri were seals or inscribed stones. Many of them (125 pieces) had been incorporated into the floors and walls of the sanctuary along with many ornaments and other objects that must previously have formed part of the sacred inventory. The remainder (132 pieces), found on or above the latest floors, may likewise have been given by worshipers to the deity worshiped here. In contrast to the inscribed stones, none of the seals seem to have been made expressly for presentation to the sanctuary.² Some of them had been worn for a long time before being presented.

Not only the Iron Age seals from Surkh Dum-i-Luri but also eleven seals from Chigha Sabz, two from Kamtarlan I, and one from Khatun Ban are treated below.

32A. CYLINDER SEALS

True to Mesopotamian and Elamite tradition, most seals from Surkh Dum-i-Luri (79 percent) are cylinder seals, and of these at least thirty-four can be recognized as belonging to well-known earlier groups. These are described in chapters 19B and 24. The remainder seem attributable to the Iron Age. It is to be noted, however, that the 10th and 9th centuries B.C., preceding construction of the sanctuary, are much better represented among the cylinder seals than the 8th and early 7th centuries B.C., during which the sanctuary was used. It is as if cylinder seals were considered worthy of presentation to the deity only after they had become antiques.

Of the 168 Iron Age cylinder seals from Surkh Dum-i-Luri nine can be recognized as being Neo-Assyrian or provincial Neo-Assyrian products. Some seals of Mesopotamian type that may have been made in Iran are included in this group. Of eleven Iron Age cylinder seals from Chigha Sabz two are provincial Neo-Assyrian and one is Neo-Babylonian. The remainder, including two from Kamtarlan I and one from Khatun Ban, are carved either in Neo-Elamite style or in cruder styles that seem derivative thereof.

32A.1. NEO-ASSYRIAN, PROVINCIAL NEO-ASSYRIAN, AND ASSYRIANIZED NEO-ELAMITE SEALS (Seals 41-52)

No. 41 (Sor 1309, pl. 233)

On 41, two quadrupeds are climbing against a tree and looking back, as on Morgan 638 and on the border of a robe on a relief of Ashurnasirpal II (Layard 1849, pl. 50). For this and other reasons, Edith Porada assumes a 9th century B.C. dating for Morgan 638. On 41, the rounded to conical leaves are arranged so as to fit within a stelelike outline, as on 9th century B.C. seals. This suggests for 41 a date in the 9th century B.C. An archer introduces an element

¹ For seal abbreviations, see pp. 124-27.

² See, however, the remarks on nos. 55, 56, and 61.

of combat into the heraldic scene, as on the 12th to 11th century B.C. seal Choga Zanbil 36 and on a probably 10th century B.C. local style seal from Surkh Dum-i-Luri (86, below).

No. 42 (Sor 979, pl. 233)

The king raising a drinking bowl while leaning on his bow is often portrayed on the reliefs of Ashurnasirpal II (883-859 B.C.).³ It is also a favorite motif on the group of Neo-Assyrian linear-style cylinder seals to which 42 corresponds. Five seals with this motif were excavated at Assur in a 9th to 8th century B.C. context.⁴ Unusual and probably provincial features on 42 are the horizontally striated garments and the staff held by the attendant. Perhaps the seal cutter misunderstood the long napkin which is usually held by the attendant.

Nos. 43-49 (General Discussion)

The graceful designs of 43-45 and 48-49 are dominated by serrate lines that indicate human hair, monsters' wings, and so forth. This is a distinctively Iranian provincial Neo-Assyrian style, which developed as a parallel to the Neo-Assyrian linear style, having a similar repertoire of subject matter but, in the finest seals, a much more precise and delicate execution.⁵

No. 43 (Sor 1241, pl. 233)

Another motif that occurs both on the reliefs of Ashurnasirpal II⁶ and on Neo-Assyrian linear-style cylinder seals of the 9th and 8th centuries B.C. is the bull hunt. Certain features, such as the apronlike garment on the archer's haunches and the chariot box with cross (actually crossed quivers) and standard or spear leaning backward, occur on 9th century but not on 8th century B.C. reliefs (Hrouda 1965, pls. 26, 30:no. 3, and 41:no. 1). A late Middle Assyrian seal like Walters 79, with large, modeled lion in violent movement, may have served as an example for the composition of 43, especially in the proportions of horse, chariot and men. Our seal should therefore be close to 900 B.C. in date. Ur 611, a carnelian seal with comparable chariot scene, showing clear traces of cutting disc and drill, was found in a context predating Nebuchadnezzar.⁷ Morgan 659, probably of the 9th century B.C., has a collapsing bull portrayed below the galloping horses in the same way as on 43. Features not often seen on Assyrian seals are the seven-spoked wheel and the closely serrate strokes of engraving along the men's hair (cf. the early Middle Elamite seal 32, above) and along the horses' and the bulls' manes.

No. 44 (Sor 1600, pl. 233)

The kneeling archer aiming at his prey is another popular theme of Neo-Assyrian linear-style cylinders of the 9th to 8th centuries B.C. The closely serrate strokes along the goat's horns occur on some Assyrian seals, but, together with the similar treatment of the goat's body and the archer's clothing, they may point to an origin in the Assyro-Iranian borderland for this as well as for the previous and the following seals.

³E.g., Layard 1849, pl. 12.

⁴Berlin Rollsiegel 665, 668, 669, 670, and 672. See Moortgat 1940:70.

⁵I owe this observation, like many others in the present chapter, to Edith Porada.

⁶E.g., Layard 1849, pl. 11.

⁷Legrain 1951:43; (cf. Woolley 1962:26), describing the brick conduit with foundations of Nebuchadnezzar northwest of E-nun-mah, below which Ur 611 was apparently found.

No. 45 (Sor 1625, pl. 233)

In this seal the composition is augmented by a hunting dog. Here, the closely serrate strokes appear on the archer's hair, the goat's horns, and both animals' bodies. This seal is extremely close in style and subject matter to seals ND. 5364 and ND. 5368 found in the Ninurta Temple cache at Kalhu (modern Nimrud) (Parker 1962, pl. 13:nos. 2 and 3). In the corridor behind this sanctuary, built about 879 B.C., a deposit of beads and seals was sealed below a secondary floor prior to the blocking of the corridor. The latest tablet found in the temple dates to 713 B.C., but the final destruction did not occur until 614-612 B.C. (Mallowan 1957, especially p. 20). One of the seals (Parker 1962, pl. 14:no. 3) is comparable to a seal from Dur Untash (modern Choga Zanbil) which Amiet dates to the 8th-7th centuries B.C. (Amiet 1966, fig. 419). Mallowan felt that the alterations made, during which the cache was deposited, need not have been carried out before the 7th century B.C. (Mallowan 1957:20). On the other hand, the parallels that Miss Parker has cited for the seals from the cache are mostly from the 8th century or earlier (Parker 1962:28, 31-33). Another seal from a 7th century room at Kalhu shows flat outlined animals with closely serrate features and large outlined eyes somewhat like 48 (below), together with a horseman shooting backward in Iranian fashion (Parker 1955, no. ND. 2197, pl. 14:no. 3). Miss Parker has attributed it to the 8th century B.C. Miss Parker also has remarked upon the Iranian features on some of the seals in the Ninurta Temple cache. If both the seals from the cache and our seals 43-45 and 48-49 were made in the Assyro-Iranian borderland in the 8th century, this would explain the non-Assyrian features found in these groups.

No. 46 (CS 377, pl. 233)

Among the objects buried in plot I7 at Chigha Sabz during Iron Age III were two worn porphyry seals, 46 and 47 (CS 377 and CS 380), each showing a kneeling archer and a goat, as well as some seals of late Neo-Elamite type, 69 and 153 (ca. 625-500 B.C.; see below). Despite their worn condition the main elements of the design stand out quite clearly, showing that they were treated in considerable relief.

Both in theme and in positioning of the bodies they seem related to 44 and 45 and to ND. 5364 and 5368, mentioned above.

No. 47 (CS 380, pl. 233)

The lively movement of the goat on 47 is stressed by the diagonal placement of animal bodies, so often seen in 7th-6th century seals B.C. (see the discussion below of 110, 111, 130, 152, and 153). A similar seal with an Elamite inscription was rolled on a Neo-Elamite II tablet from Susa (Amiet 1973a, no. 21).

No. 48 (Sor 1480, pl. 233)

This seal is obviously related to 45 by the rampant pose of the hollow-backed animals and by the shape of the herbivores' heads. Closely serrate strokes here occur along the saber-shaped wings. Such wings are also seen on probably 8th century B.C. seals from Susa.⁸ We can now see that the worn seals ND. 5369 and ND. 5386 from the Ninurta Temple cache (Parker 1962, pls. 13, no. 4 and 14, no. 1) also belong to this group.

No. 49 (Sor 1219, pl. 233)

Yet another example is 49, on which both contesting monsters seem to have human heads.

⁸Susa 2126 and 2127.

No. 50 (Sor 1236, pl. 233)

Finally, the group of Neo-Assyrian linear-style cylinder seals from Surkh Dum-i-Luri comprises two faience seals. Seal 50, with its opposed eagles, is closely comparable to Morgan 634 and to Berlin Rollsiegel 710 and 722, both from Assur. The latter seal comes from a 9th-8th century B.C. grave.

No. 51 (Sor 1353, pl. 233)

Seal 51, with its more cursively executed eagles pursuing each other, is closely paralleled by Berlin Rollsiegel 718. The latter piece was excavated at Guzana (modern Tell Halaf) and is probably to be dated to about 800 B.C. (Moortgat 1940:72). Another, similar seal was excavated at Kalhu in a level probably dating to Sargon II (721-705 B.C.) (Parker 1955:104, no. ND. 1686, pl. 15, no. 4), and a third one in Sargon's palace at Dur Sharrukin (modern Khorsabad) (Loud and Altman 1938, pl. 58, no. 94). This class of seals was widely distributed in Iran and other areas neighboring Assyria in the 8th-7th centuries B.C.⁹

No. 52 (CS 445, pl. 233)

The crystal seal 52, found at a site that was not occupied between Iron Age I and Iron Age III, is carved in the late cut style of Babylonia and Assyria (700-500 B.C.). With its many diagonal incisions it seems closest to the Babylonian examples of this style, for example, Morgan 741-746. The motif of the two cocks (or cock and hen) confronting each other also occurs on Berlin Rollsiegel 755, a faience seal that Moortgat recognized as Neo-Babylonian. The two birds seem to be feeding on some vegetal matter growing or piled between them.

32A.2. LATE MIDDLE ELAMITE, NEO-ELAMITE, AND
CONTEMPORARY LOCAL SEALS (Seals 53-222)

The remaining one hundred fifty-nine cylinder seals from Surkh Dum-i-Luri, two from Kamtarlan I, eight from Chigha Sabz, and one from Khatun Ban are treated in this section. Most, if not all, of these seals must have been made between about 1200 and 600 B.C. in more or less provincial parts of the Elamite realm, to which southeastern Luristan presumably belonged. Within this very heterogeneous category a number of different materials, carving techniques, and artistic styles are represented. Because of the many uncertainties, however, we have not tried to divide them into earlier and later, metropolitan or provincial Elamite groups. Instead, we have divided them here and in the catalog according to subject matter, as follows:

32A.2.1	Nos. 53-62	Banquet Scenes
32A.2.2	Nos. 63-72	Standing Figures, Possibly in Various Ritual Actions
32A.2.3	Nos. 73-80	Drinking, Dancing, and Love-Making Scenes
32A.2.4	Nos. 81-89	Animals Flanking Trees
32A.2.5	Nos. 90-98	Symmetrical Animal Combats
32A.2.6	Nos. 99-112	Assymmetrical Animal Combats
32A.2.7	Nos. 113-134	Single Animals or Monsters
32A.2.8	Nos. 135-141	Animal Rows
32A.2.9	Nos. 142-164	Hunting and Farming Scenes
32A.2.9.1	Nos. 142-159	Men with Wild Animals or Wild Animals with Other Animals
32A.2.9.2	Nos. 160-164	Men with Tame Animals
32A.2.10	Nos. 165-169	Miscellaneous Scenes with Wide Borders
32A.2.11	Nos. 170-171	Recut Designs
32A.2.12	Nos. 172-196	Unidentifiable Designs
32A.2.13	Nos. 197-222	Geometric Designs

⁹See, e.g., Legrain 1934, pl. 24, nos. 64-67.

Within each of these groups seals occur in a variety of stones, bitumen, bone, shell, bronze, or faience.¹⁰ Bitumen was an easily available and popular material for seals in the Susa area, only temporarily eclipsed by faience during the 13th-12th centuries B.C.¹¹ Out of one hundred fifty-nine cylinder seals from Surkh Dum-i-Luri treated below, eighty-two are made of faience and eight of bitumen.

Among the multitude of styles listed below a few are represented by examples in several of the groups named above:

- a. An elegant flat linear style is found on 60, 66, 68, 90, and 143. Bodies are carved in flat relief with elegantly curved outlines.
- b. An elegant bold style, in which bodies are deeply carved with curved outlines similar to those in style a, is found on 81 (cf. style j, below). A somewhat comparable but much later style, seen on 69 and 153, arose under Neo-Babylonian influence. No. 96 seems intermediate between these two, both stylistically and chronologically.
- c. The "bird-head" group is a name we have given to a heterogeneous assortment of styles in which the human head is simplified into a birdlike shape. It is found on 58, 72, 75-77, 157, and 161.
- d. The bone-seal style is characterized by thin angular engraving and stiff elongated figures. It is found on 59 and 67.
- e. The bronze-seal style is distinguished by very bold, deeply carved, simplified figures, mostly of single animals or rows of animals (127-130). No. 96, although made of bronze, seems more closely related to style b, above.

Among the faience seals, one can distinguish:

- f. A patterned style, in which the composition is usually framed. The engraving is shallow and bodies are often patterned by hatching or crosshatching. The scene is usually terminated by a tall tree. An animal with a large diagonal wing is often prominent in the composition (62, 63, 65, 101, 108, 123, 132, and 133). This style has many characteristics in common with the deep-line style (i, below).
- g. A full-bodied style, in which the composition is usually dominated by diagonal lines. The engraving is deeper and bodies are treated as one mass. Animals in rampant postures create a frieze of mostly diagonal shapes (106 and 110).
- h. A blob-figure style, in which the effects of carving on an as yet semi-liquid surface are obvious. In this naive yet individual style, human and animal figures consist of bloblike masses without interior features, but with noses and upswept hair indicated by minute projections. Figures facing right have their faces tilted slightly upward. This style is attested at Sialk B (ca. 825-650 B.C.; see note 86, below). At Surkh Dum-i-Luri, it is found on 61 and 159.
- i. The deep-line style, in which outlines receive much attention, is attested at Dur Untash (Choga Zanbil 31-34, found in 10th to 7th century B.C. contexts) and at Susa (Susa 2131-2134). Although Amiet is inclined to date this style to the 8th and 7th centuries B.C. (mostly the latter), Porada has pointed to a number of early features in these seals that make

¹⁰The faience is made from a mixture incorporating crushed quartz and carrying a blue or green alkaline glaze. Faience working enjoyed a final period of unprecedented popularity during the last half of the second millennium B.C.; see Peltenburg 1971, especially p. 7.

¹¹Porada 1970:128. Note, however, that out of nineteen seals from Choga Zanbil probably to be assigned to the 10th-8th centuries B.C. (Choga Zanbil 31-34, 41, 51, 52, 68, 87, 117, 122, 142-144, 147-149, 151, and 157) all but two were made of faience.

Out of the thirty-nine earlier Neo-Elamite cylinder seals from Susa (Susa 2121-2159), twenty-four were made of faience and seven of bitumen. Amiet (1972:274) suggests a date in the 8th-7th centuries B.C. for many of these (Susa 2131-2159). With Porada, I prefer the 10th-9th century B.C. date Amiet implicitly proposed earlier (1966:541-43), perhaps continuing to ca. 750 B.C. No faience seals are found among the late 8th-6th century Mesopotamian imports and their imitations, nor among the late 7th-6th century B.C. Neo-Elamite cylinder seals from Susa. According to Boehmer (1975:341-43), faience was a popular material for seals in Babylonia from ca. 1100 B.C. and in Assyria from ca. 800 to 700 or 650 B.C.

a 10th to 9th century B.C. date more likely.¹² At Surkh Dum-i-Luri this style is found on 89 and 145, and certain characteristics of this style occur also in style f.

In bitumen seals, especially at Susa, one finds:

- j. An early Neo-Elamite elegant bold style (Susa 2124; cf. our style b, above).
- k. A later, perhaps 9th to 8th century B.C., deeply gouged style (Susa 2126 and 2127). This style is represented at Surkh Dum-i-Luri by 109 and 118.

Finally, there seems to be a late group of seals of various materials that illustrate the following style:

- 1. A slender decorative animal style (cf. Susa 2155, of bitumen). At Surkh Dum-i-Luri, we see this style on 94, 97, 112, and 138.

32A.2.1. Banquet Scenes (Seals 53-62)

The banquet scene—probably a king's repast with connotations for the well-being of his subjects—was the most favored motif on Elamite cylinder seals of the 13th-11th centuries B.C. (Porada 1970:59). Out of seventy-six cylinder seals found in chapel IV at Dur Untash (modern Choga Zanbil), twenty-one showed the banquet scene. This group, which probably dates to the 13th century B.C., had intelligible inscriptions (Porada 1970:58, 128). Garbled inscriptions were found in chapel III, where nine out of forty-five cylinder seals showed the banquet scene. The chapel III deposit probably dates from the 12th-11th centuries B.C.

Nos. 53-54 (Sor 46 and 679, pl. 234)

The columns of wedges on 53 and 54 are obviously attempts on the part of the seal cutters to simulate the cuneiform prayer that accompanied the banquet scene on late Middle Elamite seals. Other characteristic features of this 12th to 11th century B.C. group are elongated figures with long garments and simplified faces (Porada 1970:60, 128), as seen on 53 and 54. The protruding haunches of the seated figure on 53 are also found on Choga Zanbil 66, 74, and 75.

No. 55 (Sor 206, pl. 234)

Whereas couchant animals in two superimposed registers often occur as terminal motifs on 12th to 11th century B.C. banquet scenes, seals with rampant or standing animals added, such as 55, 56, 60, and 61, seem to date from the 10th to 8th centuries B.C. On 55 the figures, it is true, are elongated, but the seated person seems to wear the horns of divinity, unlike the 12th to 11th century B.C. prototypes.¹³ In contrast to earlier seals, in this and the following scene the recipient of the banquet sits on the left.¹⁴

No. 56 (Sor 1649, pl. 234)

On 56, the secondary motif of archer and game takes up almost as much space as the principal banquet scene. The faces of archer and attendant resemble those on 53 and 54. The

¹²See preceding note.

¹³Note that Choga Zanbil 117, of approximately the 8th century B.C., also appears to show a deity in a banquet scene.

¹⁴Cf. Morgan 1104, which Porada (1970:98) dates to the 8th century B.C.

square torsos are also found on 53. The archer has protruding haunches and the long bell-shaped kilt that was still worn in Elam toward 700 B.C.¹⁵ The sheep has one foot on the seat of a figure that seems to have a head in the shape of a fly or bee with the S-shaped horn of divinity that is another Elamite feature.¹⁶ The sheep, on the other hand, seems to have one horn in the shape of a fly or bee, perhaps to stress its relation to the deity. There is no table, only a jar near the deity's knees, as on 53 and, apparently, on 62.

No. 57 (Sor 1521, pl. 234)

On 57, there must have been a table with food, but the attendant stood behind the seated figure, a variation that does not occur on Middle Elamite examples. Of the remaining design little is left except for a few deep drillings, but the seal is placed here because the bell-shaped robes somewhat resemble those on 56.

No. 58 (Sor 200, pl. 234)

On 58, a flounced garment, often associated with divinity,¹⁷ appears on the seated figure with a birdlike face. This seal has dentate borders, also seen on 12th to 10th century B.C. Syrian seals.¹⁸ The rest of the design was either never finished or purposely abraded.

No. 59 (Sor 1293, pl. 234)

On 59, which also has dentate borders, we see flounced garments on the attendant and on the winged genie who is raising his hands in prayer. The attendant has one arm hanging down, which is a 10th to 8th century B.C. feature, seen on Choga Zanbil 87 (Porada 1970:61). The genie wears a horned crown and has eagles' heads growing out of his shoulders. Vertical wedges, not enclosed in a column, form the terminal.

No. 60 (Sor 1661, pl. 234)

On 60, a third seal with dentate borders, the principal attendant also has one arm hanging down. His waist is extremely narrow, as on Choga Zanbil 87. Behind the seated figure there is a second attendant, one of whose feet is overlapped by a lion drawn in the "elegant flat linear" style (cf., e.g., 143, below). The lion is looking back at a bull's head, left over from his repast.¹⁹ The principal figures wear shorter garments, with one long fringe below, as on Choga Zanbil 32, a seal probably dated toward 800 B.C.

¹⁵E.g., on a relief near Malamir (Amiet 1966, fig. 421).

¹⁶See, e.g., Amiet (1966), figs. 232c, 249, 282-85, and 375.

¹⁷Heuzey and Heuzey 1935:52; see also Porada 1948:35.

¹⁸E.g., Ashmolean 992, 994, and 994A (Riis 1948:153, 202, figs. 195A and D) dated to ca. 1200-1075 B.C. Hogarth (1920, figs. 87, 89, and 90) shows seals with dentate borders from Merj Khamis cremation cemetery, which preceded the Yunus cemetery; the seals from Yunus (Hogarth 1920, figs. 91 and 92) are in classical 9th-8th century B.C. Assyrian style.

¹⁹A lion crouching before a goat's head is shown on the Choga Zanbil seal 122, which should date toward 800 B.C.

No. 61 (Sor 515, pl. 234)

This seal has the table placed at a much higher level than the stool, as on 55 and 60. In 61 a winged standing goat appears as a terminal. A walking bull appears as the terminal on a seal from Sialk B (ca. 825-650 B.C.), which closely parallels 61.²⁰ One wonders whether seals like 55, 56, and 61, showing an intimate relationship between the seated figure and a goat or sheep, were made expressly for presentation to the goddess worshiped at Surkh Dum-i-Luri, whose intimate relationship with the hunting of such game is also apparent from many other finds.

No. 62 (Sor 1169, pl. 234)

This faience seal, carved in the "patterned" style, is very close to Choga Zanbil 87 and 117 in several respects: the heads are large and flat-topped, with eyes carved so that they stand out in the impression, and the tall narrow goblet is held horizontally. Choga Zanbil 87 and 117 should date to the 8th century B.C. (Porada 1970:61, 98). A date close to 800 B.C. seems likely for 62 on account of the ladder borders, which are characteristic of faience Neo-Elamite seals.²¹ At Hama in Syria, faience seals with ladder borders are found in 11th to 10th century B.C. context.²² Choga Zanbil 25, from the 12th to 11th century B.C. deposit in chapel III, seems to be the earliest Elamite seal with a ladder border (Amiet 1972:274).

32A.2.2. Standing Figures, Possibly In Various Ritual Actions (Seals 63-72)

This miscellaneous group may partly reflect themes inherited from the late Middle Elamite repertoire.

No. 63 (Sor 1624, pl. 235)

Scenes involving a flaming lamp or censer and a god holding a branch occur on faience seals 28-30 from Choga Zanbil, found in chapel III, and date to the 12th-11th centuries B.C. Vertical crosshatched panels occurred both in chapel III (Choga Zanbil 15 and 21) and in the 13th century B.C. chapel IV deposit (Choga Zanbil 18-20). Two more faience seals, Choga Zanbil 31 and 32, found elsewhere on the site and presumably dating to the 10th-9th centuries B.C. are more closely comparable to 63. On Choga Zanbil 31 it is the tall tree and the low lamp, on Choga Zanbil 32 the tall zigzagging flames and the forward-bending god that recall features on 63. These features are also found on seal impression Susa 2081 and on the faience seal Susa 2091 that Amiet has associated with Nusku, the god of light.²³

No. 64 (Sor 1329, pl. 235)

Three long-robed figures alternate with trees on another faience seal, 64, that one might compare to Susa 2141, a faience seal with ladder border.

²⁰Ghirshman 1939, pls. 30, nos. 2 and 96, no. S 1795. For the date see Dyson 1965b:207, 211 and de Schauensee and Dyson 1983:76.

²¹E.g., Susa 2111, 2119, 2131-2134, 2138-2141, 2144, and 2152 in Amiet 1972:273-74; 1966, figs. 415 and 416. One seal with ladder borders, Choga Zanbil 25, was found in 12th-11th century B.C. context (Porada 1970:32, 128).

²²Riis 1948, pp. 153, 202, figs. 195B and C (ca. 1075-925 B.C.).

²³Amiet 1972:266; see also Amiet 1966:369. This god was worshiped in a large open-air sanctuary at Dur Untash (Choga Zanbil).

No. 65 (Sor 924, pl. 235)

The configurations that appear between the trees on a fourth faience seal, 65, cannot be definitely identified as human heads and torsos. A long-nosed man appears on Choga Zanbil 39 and long-nosed individuals alternate with trees on Susa 2141, but their noses point down. Perhaps the seal cutter intended to portray the upswept hairdo of the Elamites, as, for example, on Choga Zanbil 87 and on Susa 2091. The double ladder border suggests a 9th century B.C. date for this seal (see the remarks on 62, above). A double ladder border occurs on the peripheral Assyrian 9th century B.C. seal Morgan 626.

No. 66 (Sor 962, pl. 235)

As we have seen in 58-60, 12th-10th century B.C. parallels exist for the dentate border on 66. Like the principal attendant on 60, the two turbaned men on 66 are wearing garments with one long fringe and have one arm hanging down. The other hands are raised toward the top of a pole and touch each other in an attitude that has been interpreted as the swearing of an oath (Schaeffer 1956, pl. 6; Dunand 1937, pl. 107, no. 1148). They may, however, both be praying before a divine symbol.²⁴ In a subsidiary scene almost as wide as the principal theme, a lion engraved in the "elegant flat linear" style is attacking a rampant goat. The lion has a disproportionately large head, as on Susa 2133 (Amiet 1966, fig. 416) and on Choga Zanbil 122; both faience seals probably date to the 9th century B.C. (Porada 1970:129).

No. 67 (Sor 358, pl. 235)

The bone seal 67 also has a dentate border, perhaps indicating a 10th century B.C. date, and reversed wedges, as on 70 (see below). The lion's large hook-jawed head is not unlike that on 91. Below him is a small flattened bovine with a tapered muzzle. Somewhat questionable are the interpretations of the tall object as an altar and the presence of a worshiper.

No. 68 (Sor 659, pl. 235)

On this seal, two men in garments with one long fringe, who have one arm hanging down, are crowned with the feathered headdress that may have been a mark of rank among Iranians since about 2000 B.C.²⁵ One of the men is grasping a stirrup-shaped object, perhaps an altar, supported by two bulls' heads and strikingly similar to objects pictured on a Proto-Elamite seal.²⁶ The other man is grasping a rearing bull, engraved in the "elegant flat linear" style, and seems to be leading it toward the altar. The indistinct shapes below the altar could be horned animals' heads or perhaps sitting birds. Feather crowns and bull protomes back to back were to become such favorite themes of Achaemenid sculpture that one might be tempted to date this seal to the very end of the Elamite realm. Nevertheless a number of features indicate a date nearer the middle than the end of Surkh Dum-i-Luri glyptic. The birdlike faces are

²⁴Cf. the sun standards and other divine symbols being similarly touched on Mitannian seals, e.g., on Nuzi nos. 14, 170, 174, 180, 286, and 314. Here the figures touching them are probably divine (Porada 1947:112).

²⁵Seidl 1975:298-309, pl. 183, leader of procession of captives on relief at Sar-i Pul, Iran, ca. 1950 B.C.; Barnett 1967. On a Luristan disc pin a feathered headdress is worn by a four-winged master of animals (Pope 1945, pl. 16B).

²⁶Amiet 1961, no. 552; Amiet compares these, in turn, to the double bulls' heads on Susa B stamp seals (Amiet 1961, nos. 129, 133B, and p. 70); see also Barrelet 1954.

reminiscent of 58, and the bulls' heads with strongly curved neck and drop-shaped muzzle occur also on 73, 83, 92, and 94.

No. 69 (CS 272, pls. 235 and 259c)

The speckled granite seal 69 (see ch. 33B, no. 15, for inscription), one of several Iron Age III objects buried in plots H-J, 6-7 at Chigha Sabz, belongs to a late Neo-Elamite style that was largely contemporary with the Neo-Babylonian empire, as Amiet has shown.²⁷ Characteristic of this style are full-bodied animals in elegant hollow-backed poses, and vertical panels with an Elamite inscription on several horizontal lines (cf. Susa 2193 and 2194; the latter was found near and slightly above the temple of Shutruk-Nahhunte II). A worshiper or priest confronting the monstrous mount of a deity is also seen on a seal impression from Persepolis²⁸ and on a carnelian seal in a British private collection.²⁹ Amiet dates these seals to the 6th century B.C. on account of similarity in subject to certain Neo-Babylonian seals.³⁰

No. 70 (Sor 1246, pl. 235)

A seal with dentate border, perhaps indicating a 12th to 10th century B.C. date, shows two frontal winged genies, with hands lifted in prayer as on 59, alternating with columns of reversed wedges. The latter presumably simulate the cuneiform prayer often included in 13th century B.C. and earlier designs.

No. 71 (Sor 1134, pl. 235)

The damaged bone seal 71 is placed here because it also shows a frontal winged genie. We have seen a third such genie on 59.

No. 72 (Sor 131, pl. 235)

Finally, 72, a stone seal carved in a crude, probably local style, shows one figure with frontal body and arms raised, beside two figures with frontal body and arms akimbo. All three have crested birdlike heads facing left and hourglass-shaped bodies with swords at the waist. The figure with raised arms has an object, perhaps a sling with slingstone, in his left hand. The posture of the other two recalls that of the right-hand figure on 76; perhaps they should be thought of as dancing. The birdlike heads suggest a 10th to 9th century B.C. date for this seal (see the discussion on 76, below).

32A.2.3. Drinking, Dancing, and Love-Making Scenes (Seals 73-80)

No. 73 (Sor 27, pl. 235)

On 73, a bronze seal, two bull-headed men with hourglass-shaped bodies are drinking beer through straws from a jar. Beer drinking scenes were popular in mid-third millennium Mesopotamia and again in early second millennium Syria.³¹ The man on the left seems to be raising one foot in a dancing pose.³² The wide subsidiary motif includes a large-headed lion

²⁷Amiet 1972:274-75; 1973a (these statements replace his 1966:569); de Miroschedji 1982.

²⁸Persepolis Fortification tablets, Fort. 10264 and 10266, now in Chicago, published by Amiet (1973a) as no. 26.

²⁹Lambert 1970, fig. 3, included by Amiet (1973a), as no. 46.

³⁰E.g., Berlin Rollsiegel 753, Morgan 781-785.

³¹Porada apud Mellink 1957.

³²Note that on an Old Elamite seal, Susa 2013, two men are dancing with a large jar between them.

attacking a bull. The bulls' heads have the strongly curved neck and drop-shaped muzzle discussed above (see 68).

No. 74 (Sor 1282, pl. 236)

Dancing is certainly the subject of 74. A date before 1000 B.C. is suggested by the large size and spacious split-level composition of this seal. The tuft-shaped tree recalls trees on Middle Assyrian seals. The cross, apparently a traditional Iranian rendering of the sun,³³ was especially popular on Kassite seals. In Egyptian art, monkeys often greet the sun at its rising.³⁴ One wonders if such a connection should also be sought here between the greeting monkeys and the cross placed low in the field, above a boar that is awkwardly inserted behind the dancers. Perhaps the boar is a later addition. The lentoid, also popular on Kassite seals, occurs close to a bird here and on 100, suggesting that it may be intended to represent an egg. A glass seal found in the 13th century B.C. level V at Abu Hawam, Palestine,³⁵ has a similar pair of naked men almost joining hands and performing a dance on one leg.³⁶ An Elamite origin for the Abu Hawam seal is suggested by the fact that it is made of glass, one of the favorite materials for Elamite seals in the 13th-12th centuries B.C. (Porada 1970:128), and by the occurrence of a crosshatched panel and of centered circles, the hallmarks of Porada's "elaborate Elamite" group (Porada 1970:21-22). On the Abu Hawam seal the composition is symmetrically balanced and includes a naked goddess grasping two upended animals. One might imagine her to be the deity in whose honor the dance is being performed. The faience seal Susa 2136 shows two dancers as well as two monkeys flanking a cypresslike tree; centered circles, lentoids, bird, and fly occur as fillers. Our seal shows a beginning of the unbalanced composition that was to be characteristic of 10th-9th century B.C. seals.³⁷

No. 75 (Sor 1660, pl. 236)

As Near Eastern dancing often involves the joining of hands, the smaller faience seals 75 and 76 are tentatively included among dancing scenes. On 75, two crested persons in bird-head style seem to be led by a third with pointed cap, who is raising his hand toward a globe. The ladder border indicates a 10th-9th century B.C. date.

No. 76 (Sor 547, pl. 236)

On 76, two persons, one crested and one without crest, hold each other by the hand. The crestless person is looking back at another crested person standing to the right, seemingly with elbows up. The crosshatched borders, which occur in 13th-11th century B.C. context at

³³See, e.g., Frankfort 1939:228, figs. 9, 70; Amiet 1961, no. 484, cross next to moon crescent, and esp. Berlin Rollsiegel 685, 686, and 688. These three seals from Babylon all show the symbols of moon, sun, Marduk, and Nabu. The first two, dating from the 9th-7th centuries B.C., show the sun in its traditional Mesopotamian form as an eight-rayed sunburst. Berlin Rollsiegel 688, a seal in the Late Kassite tradition, shows the sun as a Maltese cross.

³⁴Yoyotte 1959; see also Piankoff 1954:236, pl. 74 (I owe this reference to B. W. Baptiste Garthoff).

³⁵Hamilton 1935, no. 411; see also G. Wright 1961:93-94.

³⁶Parker 1949, pl. 23, no. 155. The motif of the dancer on one leg occurs as early as the Early Dynastic I period on a seal impression (Legrain 1936, no. 374). The dancer is standing next to and seems to be greeting a temple facade. On the Old Elamite seal Susa 2013 two men are grasping their ankles and joining hands over a large jar. On Old Babylonian seals this motif is fairly common; see Frankfort 1939:173, pl. 29c, fig. 40, and Porada 1962:107-8. It also occurs on Mitannian seals; see, e.g., Nuzi 940.

³⁷Porada 1970:45, 128 in discussing Choga Zanbil 41.

Choga Zanbil,³⁸ suggest a date not long after 1000 B.C. The short garments with one long fringe, on the other hand, can hardly predate the 10th century B.C. (Porada 1970:128). In this connection it is worth noting that the bird-head style, or at least a style in which nose and eyes are very prominent, also occurs on seals, ivories, and metal vessels from Hasanlu IV (ca. 1000-800 B.C.) (Dyson 1963:131-33; 1964b, figs. 1-9; Muscarella 1966-67, figs. 7-14).

Nos. 77-80 (Sor 1461, 1517, and 584; CS 449 and 469, pl. 236)

All seem to portray an erotic scene. On the first four seals the woman is leaning on a table or abbreviated couch while the man is making love, holding on to her from behind. On 77, both persons have crested birdlike heads and wear the same fringed garments as, for example, on 76, described above. A curly-tailed dog(?) appears above a bowl on a pedestal(?) in 77 and probably also in 78. In addition, a dwarf or boy holding a utensil (drinking tube?) assists at the scene in 77 and 80, and perhaps also in 78. Seals 77, 78, and 80 all have 10th-9th century B.C. ladder borders, but 78 does not seem to have the birdlike human heads. On 79A, 79B (CS 449, pl. 236), and 80 (CS 469, pl. 236), the persons are apparently naked; in the first-named seal, the woman seems to be leaning on the table with her elbows. In 80, both persons have their knees bent and the woman seems to be holding on to a kind of plow rather than to a table or couch. There is a circle below the man and a lentoid below the woman. More or less comparable erotic scenes occur in several different periods and areas of the Near East (Cooper 1972-75), for example, on Early Dynastic I seal impressions (Legrain 1936, nos. 368-70), on an Akkad period seal (Woolley 1934, pl. 210, no. 272), on an Old Babylonian seal in the Metropolitan Museum (Osten 1931:222, fig. D), on an Old Syrian seal published by Porada (1964a:234-38, pl. 33, no. 4), and on the Old Elamite seal Susa 2012. A dog and a vessel are associated with such a scene on the crude Early Dynastic III seal Diyala 340, and in many instances the woman in such a scene is drinking from a tube immersed in a vessel, for example, on Old Babylonian clay reliefs (Opificius 1961:166-68, pl. 20, no. 612), on a seal from Bahrain (Porada 1971, fig. 7), on Achaemenid stamp seals in the Louvre (Louvre D. 148 and 149), and in the Metropolitan Museum (Osten 1931:225, fig. 14B). Cooper has suggested that such seals have the function of warding off succubus.³⁹

32A.2.4. Animals Flanking Trees (Seals 81-89)

This group is a good illustration of the variety of styles represented within one iconographic category.

No. 81 (Sor 565, pl. 236)

A group of Late Kassite seals shows the motif of two rampant and often winged bulls flanking a stylized palm tree.⁴⁰ This heraldic scene found great favor in Iran, where it occurs on the famous gold beaker from Marlik (ca. 1200 B.C.) (Negahban 1964, pl. 5, fig. 139) and on a series of signet rings (Porada 1964b, pl. 1, figs. 2-4). Clothes embroidered with the same motif are shown on Babylonian "boundary stones" of the 11th-10th centuries B.C. (King 1912, pls. 54 [headresses] and 74). On these monuments, however, the tree has buds or pointed leaves, rounded toward the base and arranged fanwise. On 81, the leaves are rounded at the end and pointed toward the base, like the trees that appear on Neo-Assyrian seals from the

³⁸See, e.g., Choga Zanbil 60, 75, and 79.

³⁹Cooper 1972-75, pp. 265 and 267.

⁴⁰Beran 1957-58:274-77, discussing his "third Kassite" group (ca. 1250-950 B.C.), e.g., Berlin Rollsiegel 560 and Ashmolean 563 and 564; cf. also Berlin Rollsiegel 559. The motif goes back to an Early Kassite subsidiary scene (a relief above the entrance to a temple?) in which the tree is much smaller and the bulls are walking, e.g., on Berlin Rollsiegel 554.

10th-9th centuries B.C.⁴¹ The two bottom “leaves” are in a position suggesting that they represent the fruit of the date palm. From the base of the tree S-shaped sprouts curl outward in a way also seen on the Late Kassite seals, on the 11th century B.C. Babylonian boundary stone, on a 12th-10th century B.C. Middle Assyrian seal,⁴² and on several Middle and Neo-Elamite seals.⁴³ The small celestial body also occurs on one of these Elamite seals (118), of which the material—bitumen—suggests a first millennium B.C. date (Porada 1970:128). The pigtailed bulls on 81 recall the bull-men’s pigtailed bulls on Middle and Neo-Elamite monuments (Amiet 1966, figs. 284, 299 and the figure on p. 490). On a 9th-8th century B.C. faience tankard from Susa, the bull’s mane is stylized in a similar way (Amiet 1966, fig. 376; for the date, see de Miroschedji 1981a:38).

In the shape of the animal’s muzzles and horns, in its elegant full-bodied engraving, and in its strict symmetry, 81 is closely related to Susa 2124, a bitumen seal that Porada would date to the 11th,⁴⁴ Amiet to the 10th century B.C. (Amiet 1972:273).

No. 82 (Sor 1485, pl. 236)

This seal shows the same motif in a completely different style. The design has been carved into the hard stone with the help of drills and cutting wheels such as were used for the drilled and cut-style seals of Assyria and Babylonia in the 9th-7th centuries B.C. (Porada 1948: 83-89). In subject matter, however, Sor 1485 fits into neither of these categories. Winged bulls appear on several of the works mentioned as parallels of 81; for example, the Marlik gold bowl (ca. 1200 B.C.), the Late Kassite seals Berlin Rollseigel 559 and 560 (lower register), and the 11th century B.C. Babylonian boundary stone. The spacious composition recalls that of the 13th to 12th century B.C. Assyrian seals (Moortgat 1941-42:76, figs. 50-51; 1944:30, fig. 18; 35, fig. 32), while the imperfect symmetry and lack of balance may point to an early first millennium B.C. date (Porada 1970:45).

No. 83 (Sor 943, pl. 236)

This lack of balance is even more striking in 83, on which the bulls have the same strongly curved necks and drop-shaped muzzle as on 68 and 73 and on 92 and 94.⁴⁵ The tree on 83 is tall and quite simply shaped, with two small branches on top and two larger ones lower down. Below it are the hindquarters of a calf, apparently simplified to a snakelike shape.⁴⁶ Comparison with 92, however, suggests that possibly a complete lying calf was originally shown. The stiltilike legs of the walking bovine are also visible on 92.

No. 84 (Sor 643, pl. 236)

The much lower tree on 84 may be a later feature, to be dated to the 10th-8th centuries B.C. No exact parallels exist, but 10th-8th century B.C. Assyrian contest scenes usually include

⁴¹E.g., Berlin Rollseigel 640, from the beginning of the first millennium B.C.; Morgan 637 and 640. If correctly restored, the ivory-inlaid panel from Dur Untash (Choga Zanbil) shows such leaves as early as the 13th century B.C.; see Ghirshman 1968, pl. 34.

⁴²Morgan 609.

⁴³Choga Zanbil 47, our 118 and 119, and Susa 2122 and 2124.

⁴⁴Porada 1965a, caption to fig. 32, supplemented by personal communication.

⁴⁵Amiet (1972:273) has tentatively dated this style to the 9th century B.C.

⁴⁶Cf. the similar calf (?) on Susa 2126. Inasmuch as Neo-Elamite seal cutters often portray herbivore heads as the remains of a carnivore’s repast (e.g., on Choga Zanbil 122 and on our 96), such incomplete bodies may represent half-eaten carcasses.

a low tree.⁴⁷ The 10th century B.C. Babylonian boundary stone mentioned before likewise shows a low tree (King 1912, pl. 74). There is a lack of balance in 84 as in 82 and 83. In Mesopotamian iconography stars usually have either eight or six rays. The seventh ray on 84 may be due to a slip of the seal cutter's tool. Strangely enough, similar slips(?) have occurred on 82 (where the seventh and eighth ray of the star seem to have coalesced) and on 118.

No. 85 (Sor 844, pl. 237)

A bitumen seal, 85, is the only Surkh Dum-i-Luri seal to show two bull-men flanking a tree that they are grasping. With different details, bull-men are shown grasping trees on stone and brick reliefs from 13th-12th century B.C. Susa (Amiet 1966, figs. 284 and 299). On 85 the tall tree is crowned by three long rounded leaves of the type seen on 81. Three more such leaves grow out of each sprout at the base. The rather spiky figures are drawn with assurance in a style which, especially in the monster's wings and in the bulls' tails, recalls the serrate features on several of the provincial Neo-Assyrian seals from Surkh Dum-i-Luri (see 43-49 above).

The bull-men with pointed helmets, however, and the genie with the head of a widemouthed animal do not occur on Neo-Assyrian seals. The bull-men's faces recall the simplified human features on 53 and 54, which we have tentatively dated to the late 12th or 11th century B.C. Being made of bitumen, 85 probably belongs to the 11th century B.C. The kneeling genie holding a bird has a lion's head with very exaggerated, wide-open jaws. Such wide-open lion's maws often occur on Elamite monsters in conjunction with features of other animals. At Surkh Dum-i-Luri several examples can be cited: 94 and 95 with wings, 96 with hooves, 110 with wings, and 119 with topknot. The fly with its T-shaped head is more like Middle Elamite examples⁴⁸ than like Neo-Elamite ones.⁴⁹

No. 86 (Sor 1299, pl. 237)

This seal is carved from bitumen in yet another, peculiarly awkward style.⁵⁰ The lack of balance and the tall tree with four rising and two descending leaves, which seem derived from Late Kassite⁵¹ or late Middle Elamite prototypes,⁵² might lead one to date this seal to the 10th century B.C. The sunburst in the shape of a dot encircled by more than eight wedges occurs on the 13th century seal Choga Zanbil 24 and on a seal from Hasanlu IV (1000-800 B.C.) (Dyson 1960:128). On Assyrian seals of the 9th-8th centuries B.C., the sunburst usually has eight rays.⁵³ The bird, with its serrate wings, is not unlike the bird on 90.

No. 87 (CS 422, pl. 237)

The worn steatite seal 87, one among several objects buried during Iron Age III in plots H-J, 6-7 at Chigha Sabz, shows two rampant goats flanking a low three-leaved plant and looking back at the moon. The deeply engraved but rather linear bodies of the goats are rendered with an almost exaggerated elegance somewhat reminiscent of 9th century B.C. Assyrian seals, for example Morgan 638.

⁴⁷E.g., Berlin Rollsiegel 640 and 643; Morgan 612, 620, and 623.

⁴⁸E.g., Choga Zanbil 48 (12th-11th centuries B.C.).

⁴⁹E.g., Susa 2121, 2123, 2126, and 2127.

⁵⁰This seal has been discussed at length by Porada (1964b, pl. 1, fig. 1).

⁵¹E.g., Berlin Rollsiegel 560.

⁵²E.g., Choga Zanbil 50 (12th-11th centuries B.C.).

⁵³E.g., Berlin Rollsiegel 642, 654, 655, 672, and 681.

No. 88 (Sor 1407, pl. 237)

Goats are almost invariably pictured flanking a tree. Although now badly worn, 88 must have shown at least a low plant at this point. The goats' drop-shaped muzzles (only one is clearly visible) are prolonged by an equally drop-shaped beard. The curious mincing gait of the animals' forelegs is duplicated by the bull on 99.

No. 89 (Sor 484, pl. 237)

The broken faience seal 89 shows two goats on either side of a tree. Both goats have flaring snouts, large hollow eyes, and notched horns rising vertically from their foreheads and then bent back at right angles. In these respects they somewhat resemble the winged goat on Susa 2131, carved in the deep-line style that Porada would date to ca. 1000-800 B.C. (see the discussion of 101, below). The goat to the left of the tree has turned his chest away from the tree. His foreleg is hanging close to the man's garment, but his head is turned back toward the tree. The tree itself is of the tall, coniferous type with base in the shape of a reversed T. The other goat is apparently being held upside down by a narrow-waisted man, who wears a garment with one fairly long fringe.

32A.2.5. Symmetrical Animal Combats (Seals 90-98)

No. 90 (Sor 1266, pl. 237)

Seal 90 is engraved in the "elegant flat linear" style, with two confronted lions that seem to be fighting over some prey. The hindquarters and tail of a small recumbent quadruped are visible in the damaged area between them. Confronted animals fighting over some prey⁵⁴ or, often, a carnivore attacking two herbivores, mother and child,⁵⁵ were favorite themes of Middle Assyrian seals. Both result in a similar composition. The lions' jaws are hooked, but less extremely so than in the next seal. In the narrow terminal space stands a bearded man in a long flounced robe of late Middle Elamite type. Although both his hands are touching the lions' tails, he seems to be praying rather than participating in the combat.⁵⁶ Wedges in the field are characteristic of 10th to 8th century B.C. Assyrian seals,⁵⁷ so this seal probably belongs to the period around 1000 B.C.

No. 91 (Sor 1000, pl. 237)

Seal 91 is somewhat similar to 90 in subject matter, but is different in style. The shapes are both less sophisticated and more full-bodied. The right-hand lion is pictured in a particularly unbalanced stance. Hooked jaws on lions often occur on bronzes said to come from Luristan.⁵⁸ Below one of the lions is a small goat's head, left over from a repast. This feature appears on one of the late faience seals from Dur Untash (Choga Zanbil 122), dating perhaps toward 800 B.C., and on other seals from Surkh Dum-i-Luri (e.g., 96).

⁵⁴See, e.g., Moortgat 1941-42:80, fig. 64.

⁵⁵See, e.g., Moortgat 1941-42:62-64, figs. 22-25.

⁵⁶Praying figures were occasionally added to symmetrical animal motifs on Middle Assyrian seals, e.g., Moortgat 1941-44:76, fig. 53 (13 century B.C.); Moortgat 1944:25, fig. 3 (12th-11th centuries B.C.); and on "third Kassite" group seals, e.g., Brussels 703 (in Speleers 1917:187).

⁵⁷E.g., Berlin Rollsiegel 639, 640, 648, and 653; Moortgat 1940:70; see also Porada's comments on Choga Zanbil 41.

⁵⁸E.g., Godard 1931, pl. 21, no. 65, pl. 22, no. 67, and pl. 48, no. 182.

On 91, as on 90, the man inserted in the terminal space does not seem to be actively intervening in the animal combat, although he is touching one lion's back. It may be significant that he is lifting his face toward heaven. His garment is short, as on most first millennium B.C. seals.

No. 92 (Sor 1185, pl. 237)

In the shape of its bulls 92 is related to 83. The seal cutter seems to have carved two symmetrical scenes. The one in the upper register has its center on the opposite side of the seal from that in the lower. Subsequently he filled the spaces remaining below the one and above the other. In the upper register we see a lion grasping a fallen bovine by its hindlegs while being confronted by a rearing bull. The fallen bovine is in the same position as on Choga Zanbil 41 and on Susa 2127. The rather wide terminal space of this scene contains a lion pawing a bovine, with a hollow lentoid underneath. Below this subsidiary scene is the main scene of the lower register. In it we see two lions closing in on a bovine with two calves kneeling below it. The narrow terminal space is filled by a rampant bovine and a hollow lentoid. The significance of the hollow lentoid, a very common motif on Kassite and Neo-Assyrian seals, has never been satisfactorily explained. In shape it reminds one of the oval Luwian hieroglyph for "woman" or "mother" (Laroche 1960, no. 79). One wonders whether the lentoid could have some similar significance.

No. 93 (Sor 750, pl. 237)

Like 82, 93 has been carved mainly by means of drills and cutting discs. Its clumsy style, with characteristically large-headed and widemouthed lions, is not without parallels among faience Neo-Elamite seals; Choga Zanbil 52 (probably dated toward 800 B.C.) is rather similar in some respects. The centered circle, also cut in some mechanical way, occurs on Choga Zanbil 52 as well. The "lion griffins" on the calcite seal Newell 436, in the cut style of the 7th-6th centuries B.C., have the same heads and claws as seen on 93.

No. 94 (Sor 1101, pl. 237)

Whereas the animals on seal 93 may represent lions, the monsters on 94 have birds' tails simplified to a blossom shape. The wide-open lower jaws are straight, like those of the monsters on the next two seals. Their wings are sickle-shaped, as on 8th-7th century B.C. bitumen Elamite seals (Amiet 1966, figs. 418 and 419). The bull has the strongly curved neck and drop-shaped muzzle to which we have drawn attention in discussing 68, 73, 83, and 92. Bad planning on the part of the seal cutter has resulted in crowding and lack of symmetry.

No. 95 (Sor 850, pl. 237)

On the bitumen seal 95 another winged monster with wide-open straight jaws seems to be portrayed on the left defending her two young, some legs of which have already been eaten, against a lion or bear. This hyenalike animal, with its hollow erect ear, strangely recalls the animals on the Protoliterate c seal Diyala 34, on some Proto-Elamite seals (Amiet 1961, nos. 565-67, 571, 573, and pl. 38 bis D), and on a seal found in Hissar IIIB (2150-2000 B.C.).⁵⁹ Erect loop-shaped ears, however, also occur on lions with straight, curling jaws painted on a Sialk B pitcher (825-650 B.C., Ghirshman 1939, pl. 86). The left-hand monster has a solid erect ear, like the "sphinxes" on Choga Zanbil 88. The "griffins" on Susa 2126 and 2127 have, in addition to their ears, similar excrescences on their foreheads. The sunburst in the shape of a

⁵⁹Schmidt 1937, fig. 118, no. H 3710. Erect loop-shaped ears appear on lions painted on pitchers from Sialk B, ca. 825-650 B.C. (Ghirshman 1939, pl. 86).

dot encircled by more than eight wedges occurs as early as the 13th century on Choga Zanbil 24 and as late as the 8th-7th centuries B.C. on Morgan 1104 (Porada 1970:61, 98) and on Susa 2182.⁶⁰ With its serrate wings, erect ears, and incomplete animal bodies, 95 seems to belong to the 8th-7th centuries B.C., in which Elamite bitumen seals regularly displayed these features.⁶¹

No. 96 (Sor 923, pl. 238)

The bronze seal 96 clearly shows two monsters with wide-open straight jaws fighting over a goat's head and neck, left over from their prey. The bull's head (which also occurs on 111) may be the remains of another repast.⁶² The monsters have no wings, but they do have hooves. Their snouts are curled up like those of Middle Elamite snakes (Amiet 1966, figs. 281A, B, and 293) and Neo-Babylonian snake-headed monsters (Koldewey 1913, figs. 31 and 32). This seal displays the tendency toward a diagonally interwoven frieze which is typical of 7th-6th century B.C. cut-style seals of Mesopotamia⁶³ and Elam.⁶⁴

No. 97 (Sor 1583, pl. 238)

Confronted griffins seem to be the subject of the bone seal 97. A somewhat similar monster is seen on the bitumen seal Susa 2155 that Amiet would date to about 800-600 B.C. The design is too badly damaged to permit any definite statement except that the elongated figures have been crowded into the available space in such a way that one beak is above the other and only one griffin is able to lift a claw. This lack of symmetry due to crowding is very similar to 94 in the present group, for example.

No. 98 (Sor 1156, pl. 238)

The convex stone 'seal' 98 is hardly more than a cylindrical bead on which the owner or donor has scratched two extremely abbreviated erect quadrupeds with hollow backs and squarish heads, their forepaws touching in combat.

32A.2.6. Assymmetrical Animal Combats (Seals 99-112)

In this group we find many of the same elements that occurred in the two preceding groups.

No. 99 (Sor 1288, pl. 238)

The stylized (palm?) tree and winged bull of 99 are favorite elements of Late Kassite glyptic,⁶⁵ in which, however, the tree is normally flanked by two such bulls. Here the bull is being attacked by a lion, and a curly-tailed dog (or monkey?) is sitting below the tree, which

⁶⁰Amiet even places this latter seal in the 6th century B.C.

⁶¹See Susa 2126 and Amiet 1966, figs. 418 and 419.

⁶²Cf. Choga Zanbil 122, perhaps late 9th century B.C.; Susa 2126.

⁶³E.g., Morgan 734, 739, 742, and 745.

⁶⁴E.g., Susa 2129.

⁶⁵See note 40.

has lanceolate leaves arranged fanwise, as on the 11th to 10th century B.C. Babylonian boundary stones mentioned before.⁶⁶ The bracket-shaped shoots at the base of the tree are bent out and down, as, in more elaborate form, on the Late Kassite seal Berlin Rollsiegel 560 and on the late Middle Assyrian seal Morgan 609. Other Babylonian elements are the symbols of Marduk and Adad. The cross, on the other hand, is an ancient Iranian element also used extensively in Kassite glyptic art.⁶⁷ With its more or less drop-shaped muzzle and mincing gait, the bull recalls the bulls on Berlin Rollsiegel 560, Bibliothèque Nationale 305, and the goats on 88. Perhaps we should date 99 toward 1000 B.C.

No. 100 (Sor 1476, pl. 238)

This faience seal has wide, crudely dentate borders, such as are seen on 12th to 10th century B.C. seals from Syria.⁶⁸ The scene, with a bird apparently diving for some fish in a pond, seems related to the bird-and-fish scene on an unpublished seal from Hasanlu V (1200-1000 B.C.).⁶⁹ In this seal, as in the next and in 74, the lentoid occurs in such a position as to suggest that it represents the bird's egg.

No. 101 (Sor 405, pl. 238)

Although the two animals are facing in opposite directions, the faience seal 101 may represent some stage in another animal combat. Perhaps the unusual position of the goat, lying on its side, is meant to indicate that it is dead and about to be eaten by the eagle. A crosshatched bird's body, with wing and tail in the same position, occurs on Choga Zanbil 51 and Susa 2131, carved in the deep-line style that Porada would date to about 1000-800 B.C. (Porada 1970:35-36, 128-29; 1965a:51) and Amiet to about 800-600 B.C. (Amiet 1972:274). On account of the ladder borders, which occur in Syria as early as the 11th-10th centuries B.C.,⁷⁰ I would favor a date before 800 B.C. for 101.

No. 102 (Sor 224, pl. 238)

Another faience seal, 102, includes a winged and bird-tailed creature with crosshatched body, but the remainder of its design is not clear.

No. 103 (Sor 987, pl. 238)

What is left of the stone seal 103 shows a goat with bent forelegs browsing on a plant and apparently suckling her young, while the forepaws and hooked jaw of an attacking lion (?) are visible above her back. Although 103 and 144 are by no means identical, the position of the animals on 144 is somewhat comparable.

No. 104 (Sor 1351a, pl. 238)

This bone seal, also incomplete, shows a crudely carved confrontation of lion with bull between two mechanically drilled wide guilloche bands. Several seals with wide borders are

⁶⁶See King 1912, pls. 24 (headdress) and 74.

⁶⁷See note 33.

⁶⁸See note 18.

⁶⁹HAS 59-83; Robert H. Dyson, Jr., director of the Hasanlu Project, has kindly permitted me to refer to this seal.

⁷⁰See notes 21 and 22.

treated below (150, 151, 160, and 165-169). They do not seem to be restricted to any particular phase within the late Middle Elamite and Neo-Elamite periods.

No. 105 (Sor 453, pl. 238)

The badly worn seal 105 seems to show a composition similar to that of Susa 2133, a seal in the deep-line style dated by Porada to about 1000-800 B.C.⁷¹ and by Amiet to about 800-600 B.C.⁷² In both seals a goat climbing against a tree seems to be looking back at a large-headed lion that is attacking it.

No. 106 (Sor 1290, pl. 238)

In this seal a lion is attacking a sitting animal, possibly an unleashed dog, while a short-kilted man with a large head seems about to intervene. He is placed at a higher level in the composition, as, for example, on 91. On account of the short kilt (Porada 1970:128) and the large head (Porada 1971:61) this seal, too, should no doubt be dated to 1000-800 B.C. With its emphasis on diagonal lines, 106 seems related to 110 and 111, which we would date to about 800-600 B.C. It should therefore belong to the final stage of Elamite faience seal production, toward 800 B.C.

No. 107 (Sor 397, pl. 239)

While the sphinx of 107 is an unusual feature, we have seen several of the other elements before, for example, the tree between two vertical lentoids on 105, and the upended herbivore on Choga Zambil 41 and Susa 2127. The latter seal probably belongs to the 8th century B.C.; 107 may therefore also belong to the time around 800 B.C.

No. 108 (KI 109, pl. 239)

A slightly earlier date, around 850 B.C., seems likely for 108, a faience seal with 10th-9th century B.C. ladder border, that shows a large-winged sphinx, apparently holding an animal upside down, next to a cypresslike tree. The sphinx's eye is drawn as a horizontal line in relief (cf. 62). Of the sphinx's prey, the hindquarters with short curly tail are just visible above the break. In the sky one sees a rounded swastika, a four-pointed star, and a globe. The swastika, oriented in the opposite direction, occurs on Susa 2131, a seal of the deep-line style that Porada would date to about 1000-800 B.C. (Porada 1970:35-36, 128-29; and 1965a:51) and Amiet to about 800-600 B.C. (Amiet 1972:274). The large diagonally placed wing is reminiscent of a seal found at Choga Zambil in a vessel probably dating to about 700-550 B.C.⁷³ (cf. also 124).

No. 109 (Sor 103, pl. 239)

Seal 109, described as black stone, is probably made of bitumen and is carved in the deeply gouged full-bodied style that also characterizes the 8th century B.C. bitumen seals Susa 2126 and 2127. Other features that link it to these Susa seals are the eyeless, strongly beaked griffins with erect ear and topknot, the serrate sickle-shaped wings, and the V-shaped fly with bulging eyes. As in seal 92, the lentoid is placed below the rampant animals' bellies in 109, and in 110 as well. Note also the small star (cf. 85), which seems to have eight rays.

⁷¹See Porada 1970:35-36, 128-29, and 1965a:51.

⁷²See Amiet 1972:274.

⁷³de Mecquenem and Michalon 1953, fig. 14, no. 5; see note 119, below.

No. 110 (Sor 828, pl. 239)

In 94 and 95 we have seen winged monsters with wide-open straight jaws and solid erect ears, comparable to the topknots of griffins. Such a monster appears on 110, in violent pursuit of a goat and followed by a fox. All three animals are placed diagonally so that the seal impression creates a continuous frieze.

No. 111 (Sor 793, pl. 239)

Such diagonal composition, giving the illusion of frenzied movement, is even more pronounced in 111, a seal carved in the 7th-6th century B.C. drilled and cut style of Mesopotamia⁷⁴ and Elam.⁷⁵ The bull's head also occurs on 96 in the previous group, on Morgan 713 (a seal probably made in northern Mesopotamia), and on the related seal Morgan 721.

No. 112 (Sor 16, pl. 239)

Of this seal only the lower half is preserved. It must have shown a rampant animal with claws—a lion or perhaps a griffin—pursuing a hoofed animal that is also rampant but has its hooves one above the other as if falling backward. A conical shape may represent a rock or the base of a tree. The slender elegant animals are reminiscent of Susa 2184, a seal that Amiet would date to ca. 625-500 B.C. or a little earlier. The earlier date would fit the context at Surkh Dum-i-Luri better.

32A.2.7. Single Animals Or Monsters (Seals 113-134)

Nos. 113-114 (Sor 330 and 808, pl. 239)

These seals are related to 39 on account of their five-cone trees, although each is carved in a different style. Seal 39 should belong to the period ca. 1200-1075 B.C., and 113-114 may also be early Neo-Elamite (cf. Choga Zanbil 47 and 48 and Susa 2135, which Amiet compares to Choga Zanbil 48 [Amiet 1972:273, n. 3]). There may be a generic resemblance to certain Late Kassite faience seals from Ur that seem to precede the period of Neo-Assyrian influence in Babylonia (Ur 585-588, 590-593).⁷⁶

No. 115 (Sor 1308, pl. 239)

A Late Kassite seal, Berlin Rollsiegel 561, dated to before 1150 B.C., might be compared to the faience seal 115. On both seals a spread-legged goat is seen approaching a seven-cone tree. The winged goat of 115 presumably indicates a later date (cf. Susa 2131), but it is hard to say how late.

⁷⁴E.g., Morgan 713, 721, 742, and 745; cf. note 63.

⁷⁵E.g., Goldman 1963, fig. 166, no. 20; cf. note 64.

⁷⁶On pp. 276 and 278 Beran (1957-58) seems to favor a date ca. 1100-950 B.C. for this group.

No. 116 (Sor 849, pl. 239)

Of this seal not much more can be said than that it may represent a winged goat climbing against a tree; the dentate border points to a date between 1200 and 900 B.C.

No. 117 (Sor 1611, pl. 239)

On 117 the tree is of a many-branched type not yet seen in this group but occurring, in a much more sophisticated style, with bird and goat on Choga Zanbil 49 (from chapel III, 1150-1000 B.C.). A somewhat similar composition, with goat approaching a pine tree from which a bird seems to be flying away, occurs on a gold bowl from Marlik (ca. 1200-1000 B.C., Negahban 1964, fig. 107). The motif of a bird above a pine tree apparently remained popular in Iran. It reappears as a terminal element on Achaemenid cylinder seals, for example, Morgan 823 and 826.

No. 118 (Sor 1172, pl. 239)

This bitumen seal has a goat climbing against a large tree, whose top, lateral branches, and outcurling sprouts all terminate in tufts of leaves. The goat's beard is rendered by a long groove. A small nick above the muzzle is probably due to accidental damage. A lentoid appears close to him in the lower register, a monkey and a seven(?)-rayed star in the upper register. While the tuftlike tree is a regular feature on 13th century B.C. Assyrian seals,⁷⁷ the five-tufted tree occurs on the Late Kassite seal Berlin 560, which may belong to the 11th century B.C. The deeply gouged carving on our seal, however, suggests a date closer to the 9th century B.C. The lentoid filler also points to such a date (Porada 1970:129).

No. 119 (Sor 807, pl. 240)

The bitumen seal 119 has a monkey and a cross in the upper register, near the top of a large stylized palm tree. We have seen a monkey and a cross on 74 and will see them again on the next seal. The association of monkey and date palm was also popular in Iran. An early, perhaps 11th century B.C. example, Susa 2124, shows the monkey raised above another animal's back, as on our seal. The reason for this association can be guessed from a late example: on Sialk 1725 (Ghirshman 1939, pl. 31, no. 2; pl. 96) we actually see two monkeys reaching for the date bunches that hang from the palm tree.⁷⁸ On 119 the tree's trunk and lateral branches each end in three tall rounded leaves as on 85, which we have tentatively dated to the 11th century. Pendent serrate elements occur on 86, tentatively assigned to the 10th century B.C. The outward-curling sprouts at the base of the tree are a feature already encountered on 81, which has parallels mostly among 11th century B.C. seals. The monster has claws, ear, and topknot like those of the later griffins (see, e.g., 109), but the barely hooked jaws, protruding tongue, and lack of wings suggest that this again may represent the widemouthed monster. The protruding tongue also occurs on Choga Zanbil 40 and 41, which show monsters that combine leonine and aquiline features.

No. 120 (Sor 66, pl. 240)

Of this faience seal only the top half is preserved, with the head and striate neck of a goat similar to that shown on Choga Zanbil 49. The latter seal was found in chapel III and should therefore date to about 1150-1000 B.C. (Porada 1970:128). In the upper register we see a monkey and a cross—perhaps representing the sun⁷⁹—as on 74, which also seemed to be of

⁷⁷E.g., Morgan 599-603.

⁷⁸See also Parker 1955:114, no. ND. 2328.

⁷⁹See note 33.

earlier date than 1000 B.C. The ladder border on 120 is not inconsistent with an 11th century B.C. date, since ladder borders occur at Hama ca. 1075-925 B.C.⁸⁰

No. 121 (Sor 954, pl. 240)

On 121 a rampant goat is shown as if climbing against a tree. Possibly the abraded part of the design included a tree. There is a hollow lentoid below the goat. The configuration behind the goat's back somewhat resembles the forepaws of an attacking lion, but on another seal with a goat in a similar pose⁸¹ an isolated boomerang-shaped object appears in the same position. The latter seal was found at Choga Zanbil in a pot dated to ca. 700-550 B.C.

No. 122 (Sor 1100a, pl. 240)

Due to breakage and wear, only part of the design is visible on this seal. It includes a small goat with vertical muzzle and horn, and with forelegs slightly bent, as if standing on a rock (cf., e.g., Susa 2134). There is a seven-rayed star below him. Another quadruped is placed sideways on the seal.

No. 123 (Sor 1644, pl. 240)

On the next two seals the goat-and-tree or sheep-and-tree theme is resolved into a static, almost heraldic composition, with the winged goat or winged sheep in a sphinxlike attitude. The tree in 123 seems to be of the wavy type generally associated with Late Kassite seals (e.g., Berlin 559) and with Middle Assyrian seals (e.g., Morgan 599-603 and Hama 190B-C). The goat, with vertical muzzle and horn, is reminiscent of Choga Zanbil 50 (from chapel III, 1150-1000 B.C.). The ladder border points to a date after 1100 B.C.

No. 124 (Sor 1502, pl. 240)

This seal, with its composition completely dominated by a sheep's diagonal wing, would seem to be later. It can be compared to a seal found by de Mecquenem at Choga Zanbil in a pot dated ca. 700-550 B.C.⁸²

No. 125 (Sor 1445, pl. 240)

The design on this seal seems related to the two preceding seals. So little of it remains, however, that we are unable to make any specific statements.

No. 126 (Sor 822, pl. 240)

The burned faience seal 126 shows a rearing straight-legged goat, touching with both its chest and its tail the downward-hanging branches of a sprucelike tree. This, at least, is what the visible shape suggests. If the 'branches' represent the arms of a man, then it is hard to explain the absence of his head and feet. The hourglass shape of the goat's body and its straight legs and rearing movement are somewhat reminiscent of 164.

⁸⁰See note 22.

⁸¹de Mecquenem and Michalon 1953, fig. 14, no. 4; see also note 119.

⁸²de Mecquenem and Michalon 1953, fig. 14, no. 5; see also note 119.

Nos. 127-130 (Sor 572, 861, 1626, and 1130, pl. 240)

There are four bronze seals all showing a single animal in various crude but lively styles. A goat with cross is the subject of 127, a bull that of 128. On 128 and on 130, the animal's head and hindquarters overlap, so that a full rolling gives the impression of an animal frieze. On 129 the bovine seems to be in a goring attitude as, for example, on a gold beaker from Marlik (Negahban 1964, pl. 16, fig. 109) and on a painted pitcher from Sialk necropolis B (ca. 825-650 B.C.).⁸³ The peculiar configuration between the animal's hindlegs is hard to interpret: is it a bull's genitals, or a cow's udder, or a variant of the lentoid discussed before? The animal on 130 is also hard to identify. The protruding tongue and extended body are reminiscent of a hunting dog, but the quatrefoil and hooflike forepaw make it more likely to be goat or gazelle. The frenzied diagonal movement is characteristic of the 7th and 6th centuries B.C., as we have seen in discussing 110 and 111. Galloping animals were particularly popular on a group of late Elamite seals dated by Amiet to about 625 B.C. (1973, pl. 4, no. 16; pl. 8, nos. 51-54).

Nos. 131-134 (Sor 1112, 903, KI 115, and Sor 737, pl. 241)

Finally, four seals show a single bird. The damaged faience seal 131 must have included a large tall-legged bird, probably an ostrich. Ostriches occasionally appeared on Middle Assyrian,⁸⁴ Neo-Assyrian,⁸⁵ and Neo-Babylonian seals.⁸⁶ On the first, they are sometimes accompanied by their young. There may be some traces of this on 131. Seals 132 and 133 are very close to the "patterned" style seal 101, as well as to Susa 2131, a seal of the deep-line style which Porada would date to ca. 1000-800 B.C.⁸⁷ At first sight, 132 and 133 might seem to belong more properly with 99-112 (32A.2.6. *Asymmetrical Animal Combats*). Since the monkey is so often associated with a tree and is never involved in combat, however, we have classified 132 and 133 in the "single animal" group. In design seal 134 is closely related to some Neo-Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian seals of the 9th-8th centuries B.C. that show only a sunburst or a rosette with a single bird or quadruped.⁸⁸ The sunburst on 134 is of the classical 9th-8th century B.C. Assyrian type, consisting of a dot surrounded by eight wedges (Porada 1964a:13).

32A.2.8. Animal Rows (Seals 135-141)

On these cylinders, two or three similar animals are engraved so that a more or less homogeneous frieze is obtained by rolling the cylinder. Somewhat comparable animal rows occurred on late Middle Elamite seals (e.g., Choga Zanbil 88 and 97), but there they usually did not fill the full height of the seal.

No. 135 (Sor 775, pl. 241)

The faience seal 135 has crosshatched borders such as are seen on a number of 13th-11th century B.C. seals (Choga Zanbil 58, 60, 75, 79, 89, 92, and 100; Susa 2085 and 2149). Foxes, such as appear on this seal, also occur on a seal from 12th-11th century B.C. context (Choga Zanbil 91) and the birds on 135 seem to be simplified versions of the ones seen on

⁸³Ghirshman 1939, pls. 9 and 82; cf. Dyson 1965b:207, 211; de Schauensee and Dyson 1983:76.

⁸⁴E.g., Morgan 606.

⁸⁵E.g., Hague 148.

⁸⁶E.g., Morgan 759 and 760.

⁸⁷See Porada 1970:35-36, 128-29; and 1965a:51.

⁸⁸E.g., Berlin Rollsiegel 724, Morgan 635, and Ashmolean 587 and 589.

Susa 2085, just mentioned. A similarly simplified bird occurs on 145, probably dating to between 1000 and 800 B.C.

No. 136 (CS 461, pl. 241)

Above the 11th-9th century B.C. ladder border on this faience fragment one sees an adult goat with its young, touching so closely that it is hard to tell whether the kid is following or preceding the adult. Parent and kid have a beard that curls forward as on the following seal. The parent's hindquarters are shaped like a hollow circle. The kid's hollow eye and flaring snout are even more exaggerated than on 89. The kid's snout is prolonged upward and almost touches the pendent tail of another quadruped. Seal 136 is one of a number of seals buried in plots H-J, 6-7 at Chigha Sabz during Iron Age III.

No. 137 (Sor 968, pl. 241)

This bronze seal shows two sheep. One is in a recumbent pose somewhat reminiscent of that seen on a seal from Sialk B (ca. 825-650 B.C.).⁸⁹ On the Sialk seal, however, the animals are looking back. The second sheep on 137 has one of its hindlegs bent in a similar way, but the remaining legs are stretched forward. A prominent beard and a strangely abbreviated muzzle also distinguish him from his fellow. The configuration above his back apparently represents an ear of grain drawn on a very large scale. The resemblance to the "fringed cloth" symbol that sometimes appears above the backs of herbivores on Protoliterate a-b seals from Uruk and Susa⁹⁰ is probably fortuitous. The ear of grain interrupts a row of chevrons that recalls the chevron borders on Assyrian seals of the 9th century B.C. (Porada 1948:73). In addition, there are small dentate borders. We have seen that dentate borders occur on Syrian seals of the 12th-10th centuries B.C.⁹¹

No. 138 (Kha 27, pl. 241)

This alabaster seal was found in the Iron Age II cemetery at Khatun Ban. Apart from the deep drillings made for the goats' swaybacked bodies and heads, only traces of the strongly arched necks and parallel angled hindlegs are visible. These features seem distantly connected to such seals as Sialk 737, 810, 1327, 1574, and 1714 (Ghirshman 1939, pl. 30, nos. 3, 5, and 7; pl. 31, no. 3; pls. 96 and 97). Despite its worn condition our seal can therefore hardly antedate 825 B.C. The outline of the griffin on Susa 2155 is somewhat like that of our animals. A comparison with 174 and 175 shows that the now unintelligible drillings of the latter seals may have originated in designs comparable to 138.

No. 139 (Sor 1613, pl. 241)

This faience seal shows two animals that seem to be leaping downward as from a mountain. One animal clearly has a horn and an ear, the other may have only a horn. Downward-leaping animals were popular on 13th century B.C. Assyrian seals,⁹² but it is

⁸⁹Ghirshman 1939, pl. 30, no. 7; pl. 96, no. S 1327. For the date see Dyson 1965b:207, 211; and de Schauensee and Dyson 1983:76.

⁹⁰Amiet 1961, pl. 9, no. 175, pl. 14 ter H (=Susa 489). This symbol occurs by itself on stamp seals and sealings of Susa B and Ca (Amiet 1961, pl. 6, nos. 119A and 122; pl. 14, no. 235); and on a Protoliterate cylinder seal from Çatal Hüyük (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960, fig. 381, no. 7), also shown by Amiet (1961) as pl. 19, no. 314.

⁹¹See note 18.

⁹²E.g., Morgan 601 and 604.

doubtful whether there is any direct connection. The animals' heads, forequarters, and hindquarters have been drilled and subsequently connected, giving them long narrow necks and waists.

No. 140 (Sor 1497, pl. 241)

The design on the faience seal 140 is tentatively interpreted as a row of two swimming ducks below a guilloche which, as a stylization of water, would fit well with such animals. Next to wild goats, swimming ducks are also very popular as pinhead decorations at Surkh Dum-i-Luri. The faience seal Susa 2050, found in a layer dating to between 1650 and 1500 B.C., shows two rows of fish swimming below a guilloche. On account of the ladder-shaped lower border, 140 should probably be dated toward 1000 B.C.

No. 141 (Sor 537, pl. 241)

Another faience seal, 141, is engraved with two walking birds that seem to have their wings spread above their bodies, one forward and one backward. For this, too, there is a parallel at Sialk B (ca. 825-650 B.C.).⁹³ The Sialk seal, however, shows a long-necked bird, presumably an ostrich. It is, again, probably fortuitous that birds were shown in the same position more than 2000 years earlier on Protoliterate seals and sealings from Uruk and Susa.⁹⁴ Some of these portray the lion-headed eagle. On 141 details of the large squarish heads are not visible. Rows of walking birds with raised wings were a popular motif on Assyrian faience seals around 800 B.C.⁹⁵

32A.2.9. Hunting and Farming Scenes (Seals 142-164)

The first twelve seals in this group show the huntsman aiming at his prey. Seal 154 (pl. 243) shows the huntsman holding his prey upside down. On 155 and 156 (pl. 243) the stags and other wild animals seem to imply hunting. Seals 157-159 (pl. 243) picture horned animals next to a man who is raising his hand as if praying for success in hunting. These seventeen seals form a first subgroup, of which hunting seems to be the subject.

Scenes including a man and an ox or a horse are taken to signify farming or animal husbandry. They form a second subgroup.

32A.2.9.1. *Men with Wild Animals or Wild Animals with Other Animals* (Seals 142-159)

No. 142 (Sor 1162, pl. 242)

The association of winged bulls with a stylized tree (palm?) links the first seal in this group to Late Kassite glyptic art (Beran's 'third Kassite' group, ca. 1250-950 B.C.).⁹⁶ The vertical hatching on the bulls' bodies also occurs in 13th century B.C. ivory inlays from Assur (Preusser 1955, pl. 25) and on the gold beaker from Marlik.⁹⁷ The tree, however, is drawn in a stiff manner quite different from that of its prototypes. The base, in the shape of an inverted T, and the serrate leaves are comparable to those of the tree on 86 (pl. 237), which also includes an archer aiming at one of the animals. On 142, however, both animals are walking to

⁹³Ghirshman 1939, pl. 30, no. 6 and pl. 96, no. S 1312, also a faience seal with double line borders.

⁹⁴E.g., Amiet 1961, pl. 13 bis I, pl. 15, no. 251, and pl. 26, no. 424.

⁹⁵See Moortgat 1940:72.

⁹⁶See note 40.

⁹⁷See Negahban 1964:5, fig. 139.

the right, and the chase, rather than the tree that feeds the animals, seems to be the principal theme. The right-hand bull has the tapered muzzle also noted on 67 (pl. 235), 81 (pl. 236), and others. The left-hand animal's muzzle is slightly blurred by corrosion and may actually be a beak, in which case this animal is a griffin like the creature shown above it. However, whereas the upper griffin has an ear and a topknot, like most griffins on Neo-Elamite seals, the lower animal has a bull's horn sweeping forward. The horn of the winged bull in front of him sweeps down in an even more exaggerated movement. The bent foreleg also occurs on 99 (pl. 238). The archer is dressed in a fairly long garment that is horizontally hatched, unlike the late Middle Elamite garments, and has one long fringe.⁹⁸ His simplified face, with projecting beard but no eye indicated, can be compared to the face on 53 (pl. 234), a seal that probably dates to before 1000 B.C. His headgear is of the same type as that on 66 (pl. 235). The dentate borders also point to a date not later than the 10th century B.C.⁹⁹ The wedges strewn among the figures are a feature of the early first millennium B.C.¹⁰⁰ All in all, a date in the 10th century B.C. seems most likely for this seal.

No. 143 (Sor 1123, pl. 242)

Another seal with dentate border is carved in the "elegant flat linear" style also exemplified by 60 (pl. 234). In comparison to the previous seal, the archer has a shorter, more bell-shaped garment and an upswept hairdo or headgear projecting forward in a point, as also seen on Morgan 1104, a seal that may date to as late as the 8th century B.C. (Porada 1970:61), and on an 8th century relief at Malamir.¹⁰¹ In view of the border, however, 143 can hardly date to later than 800 B.C.

No. 144 (Sor 1135, pl. 242)

This seal is related in subject matter and composition to the two previous seals. Low-slung animal bodies characterize all three seals. On 144 the archer's haunches are even more protruding than on the preceding seal. On the archer's face the nose is the most prominent feature (cf. 59, pl. 234).

No. 145 (Sor 892, pl. 242)

Of this damaged faience seal enough is preserved to indicate that it had a design resembling that of Choga Zanbil 33 and 34 and Susa 2132 and 2134. The latter two seals have ladder borders and all four are carved in what Porada has termed the "deep-line" style (Porada 1970:35). For this style, which has points in common with both Middle Assyrian and Neo-Assyrian glyptic art, Porada ultimately favors a date between 1000 and 800 B.C.¹⁰² Our seal shows the hindquarters of a goat perched on top of a rock, drawn as a pyramid of scales. At the base of the rock we see a tiny tree, and, next to it, the foot of the archer, who must have been kneeling (cf. Susa 2134). The top of the tree and the archer's knee merge into a damaged area which must have contained bow and arrow. In the sky we see a flying bird drawn as a bar with a crossbar to which the wings are attached (cf. 135, pl. 241).

⁹⁸Late Middle Elamite seals show long garments with short fringes; at times the superimposed layers of drapery are indicated by oblique lines (Porada 1970:60). Neo-Elamite seals show shorter garments with longer fringes (Porada 1970:128).

⁹⁹See note 18.

¹⁰⁰See note 57.

¹⁰¹See Amiet 1966, fig. 421.

¹⁰²Porada 1970:128. Amiet (1972:274) suggests an 8th-7th century B.C. dating, but this seems precluded by the ladder borders.

No. 146 (Sor 929a, pl. 242)

This fragmentary faience seal seems to have included an archer. His prey is too damaged to be identified.

No. 147 (Sor 1043, pl. 242)

Seals 147 and 148 both feature a four-horse chariot. Seal 147 includes an archer. His head and that of the charioteer are simplified in a manner recalling seal and painted pottery designs from Sialk B (825-650 B.C.) (Ghirshman 1939, pls. 30, no. 5; 90, no. 2; and 96, no. S 810), among which parallels for the stylization of the horse can also be found (Ghirshman 1939, pls. 30, no. 7 and 96, no. S 1327). The superposition of four horse muzzles and three reins also occurs on Susa 2143. Amiet tends to date most Neo-Elamite faience seals like Susa 2143 to the 8th and 7th centuries B.C., but in view of the ladder border a date toward 800 B.C. seems likely for 147.¹⁰³

No. 148 (Sor 204, pl. 242)

The eight-spoked chariot indicates a date after 750 B.C. for 148.¹⁰⁴ The diagonally stretched legs of all quadrupeds may even indicate a date after 700 B.C.¹⁰⁵ Although drawn on a much smaller scale, the charioteer seems to have a prominent nose and haunches like the archer on 144 in this group. Curiously enough, no archer accompanies the charioteer on 148.

No. 149 (Sor 1662, pl. 242)

On this faience seal the hunter seems to be threatening his prey with a club. He is wearing a short kilt with an appendage (the tassels of his belt?), and the sheath of his dagger protrudes from his loins. He appears to be wearing a beard and a pointed headgear. The long-snouted animal is climbing against a spade-shaped tree, rather like the central part of the tree on 114 (pl. 239). In its rather awkward style and in its size, faience seal 114 seems related to 149. The configuration behind the quadruped may represent a bird, fly, or star (cf. 40, above).

No. 150 (Sor 1184, pl. 242)

Faience seal 150 also includes a quadruped (here clearly a goat), a hunter, a bird or fly, and the moon. This time the hunter is wielding a dagger, but his left hand is raised. This crudely carved scene is inserted between two wide borders of geometric ornament, consisting of solid trapezoids alternating with hatched trapezoids. Hollow trapezoids alternating with hatched trapezoids form wide borders on faience seal Susa 2154, which Amiet dates to about 800-600 B.C. Solid triangles alternate with hatched triangles to form the borders of ND. 5379, a possibly Iranian faience seal from the 8th-7th century B.C. Ninurta Temple cache at Kalhu (modern Nimrud).¹⁰⁶

¹⁰³See note 21 and the discussion of our seal 62.

¹⁰⁴Hrouda 1965:95. Outside of Assyria, however, eight-spoked chariots occurred as early as the 9th century B.C. (Orthmann 1971:158).

¹⁰⁵See notes 63, 64, 74, and 75.

¹⁰⁶Parker 1962:33, pl. 15, no. 1. See also our discussion of seals 45-48 above.

No. 151 (Sor 1348, pl. 243)

Wide borders of geometric and vegetal ornament fill the lower two-thirds of 151. In the upper register of this badly worn seal a man is extending his arm toward a running quadruped. The man seems to be hurling a spear at the animal, but on account of the conical shape in front of the man and the lentoid above the animal one should perhaps seek a connection with the plowing scene on 160 (pl. 244). In that case the man may be cracking a whip and the vegetal ornament may represent the field. The man is wearing the bell-shaped kilt mentioned above (143, pl. 242), possibly an 8th century B.C. feature.

No. 152 (Sor 862, pl. 243)

The finely cut and drilled seal no. 152 shows a mounted hunter about to hurl a spear at a winged goat. This chalcedony seal belongs to a Neo-Elamite II group that de Miroschedji would now date to about 700-550 B.C.¹⁰⁷ Our seal and seals like Susa 2188 and Morgan 812 seem to belong to the earlier part of this group and may date to before 625 B.C. The borders are divided into trapezoids by diagonals going in alternate directions, somewhat like the borders on 150, above, and Susa 2154, which Amiet would date to the 8th-7th centuries B.C. Paired diagonals occasionally divide the border into trapezoids on 8th-7th century B.C. Assyrian seals, for example, on ND. 3211 from Kalhu (modern Nimrud).¹⁰⁸ On the possibly Iranian faience seal ND. 5385B, from the 8th-7th century B.C. Ninurta Temple cache at that site, a continuous zigzag divides the border into triangles.¹⁰⁹ In any case, 152 is the latest datable seal from Surkh Dum-i-Luri and indicates that the 2A floor can hardly have been laid down before 700 B.C. On the other hand, the scarcity of 7th century B.C. material makes it unlikely that the sanctuary remained in use beyond, say, ca. 650 B.C.

No. 153 (CS 421, pl. 243)

This porphyry seal had been buried along with other Iron Age III objects in plots H-J, 6-7 at Chigha Sabz. It is another typical example of the late Neo-Elamite style. Amiet dated such finely modeled and detailed cylinders that show a mounted spearman pursuing a horned animal with head reversed to ca. 625-550 B.C.¹¹⁰ on the basis of comparable seal impressions involving a bowman and found at Susa.¹¹¹ However, the latest excavations at Susa indicate that this style may have begun around 700 B.C. (de Miroschedji 1982). Porada, discussing the very similar seal Morgan 812, had already suggested dating this style between 721 and 550 B.C. on the basis of a 'Sargonid' seal impression from Susa, Louvre S 555 (Delaporte 1920:65, pl. 48:7).

No. 154 (Sor 1275, pl. 243)

The crudely scratched design on 154 seems to represent a quadruped held up-side down by a man standing beside a tree. The ladderlike terminal is hard to explain unless it can be a reproduction of the cuneiform inscriptions on late Middle Elamite seals.¹¹² A ladder

¹⁰⁷de Miroschedji 1982, cf. Amiet 1972:274-75; 1973a, see the discussion of seal no. 153.

¹⁰⁸Parker 1955:100-1, pl. 12, no. 4. On Choga Zanbil 122, probably dating toward 800 B.C., paired diagonals divide the borders into triangles.

¹⁰⁹Parker 1962:33, pl. 15, no. 3. See also our discussion of seals 45-48 above.

¹¹⁰Amiet 1973a:21 and nos. 51 (=Morgan 812), 53 (=Brussels 1474), and 54 (=London 190).

¹¹¹Amiet 1973a, nos. 16 (ca. 625-550 B.C.), and 22 (ca. 550 B.C.).

¹¹²See Porada 1970:58, 60, 128, and the commentary to our seals 53 and 54.

terminal also occurs on a crude seal from Sialk B (Ghirshman 1939, pls. 31, no. 5 and 97, no. S 1348) and on two 13th century B.C. stone seals, Choga Zanbil 124 and 125.

No. 155 (Sor 673, pl. 243)

The design on 155 is shallower than that on 154, but more curvilinear in the figures of the stag and of the dog(?) that are standing back to back. Above and in front of the dog one seems to see a centered circle and 'stick figures', possibly representing hunters.

No. 156 (Sor 205, pl. 243)

On this somewhat comparable bitumen seal the animal confronting the stag seems to be a boar with a hollow circular snout (cf., however, Susa 2156, where a dog is clearly pursuing a goat and a stag). Above, one sees an outlined cross and a goat. Although no hunters are shown, the various animals of the chase suggest a relation to hunting.

Nos. 157-159 (Sor 1167, 607, and 327)

On the next three seals the men are raising their hands as if praying for success in hunting. Perhaps the simplified bodies with raised arms merely imply the presence of human beings, without specifying their actions. This is certainly true of such crude seals as Susa 2273.

No. 157 (Sor 1167, pl. 243)

On this alabaster seal the drill and cutting wheel have been extensively used. As a result, the herbivore pictured has straight horns like a gazelle's and the enclosed lentoid is replaced by a rhomb with horizontal dividing line, as on late Middle Elamite faience seals (e.g., Choga Zanbil 27, 36, 69, and 91) and on Kassite and early Neo-Assyrian seals (e.g., Morgan 582-584, and 613-615).

No. 158 (Sor 607, pl. 243)

On this faience seal the man has a birdlike head and the horned animal—also somewhat resembling a gazelle—is flanked by a lentoid and a cone.

No. 159 (Sor 327, pl. 243)

This seal, also made of faience, comes from the same workshop as 61 (pl. 234) and a seal from Sialk B (ca. 825-650 B.C., Ghirshman 1939, pls. 30, no. 2 and 96, no. S 1795). In this stylistic group the men are characterized by globular heads from which only nose and upswept hairdo project, and by long thin bell-shaped kilts. The bulls are recognizable by their upturned faces and horns projecting forward and upward, the upward projection marked by a separate stroke.

32A.2.9.2. *Men with Tame Animals* (Seals 160-164)

No. 160 (Sor 157, pl. 244)

This seal is unfortunately damaged at the very point where a plow must almost certainly have been pictured between the forward-bending man and the humped ox. The broken seal Susa 2138 shows man and animal in the same position, with the plow between them. The palmette chain along the top of the scene may then represent the field bearing fruit. Other

elements shown are the lentoid (seed?) and the cone in front of the ox; an eight(?)-rayed star, a square, and a wedge behind the man; and a fly above the ox. The fly has the blossomlike shape often seen on Neo-Elamite seals (cf. Susa 2121, 2123, 2126, and 2127). With eyes and wings dwarfing its body, it resembles most of all the flies on Susa 2126 and 2127, two seals that probably date from the 8th century B.C. (Amiet 1972:273). A similar date is indicated by the protruding haunches and bell-shaped kilt of the plowman.¹¹³

No. 161 (Sor 1399, pl. 244)

With some hesitation 161 also has been put into this group, although there are several similarities with 77 (pl. 236), especially the forward-leaning, bird-headed figure and the tiny quadruped. But the figures of 77-79 (pl. 236) are leaning on stools, with only two legs visible, and the traces behind the bird-headed figure on 161 are hard to reconcile with a second human being. On the other hand, several elements that appear on 160 seem to occur here also: the plant, the lentoid, and even the excrescence on the ox's back, whether it is to be interpreted as a hump or as a separate cone. The birdlike human head and the crosshatched and ladder borders point to a date not long after 1000 B.C. (see the discussion of 75-77).

No. 162 (Sor 1284, pl. 244)

This faience seal is carved in the 'patterned' style (cf. 63, pl. 235, for the human figure), with a bushy-tailed quadruped, presumably a horse, facing a man who wears a short garment with long fringe below, such as appears on 10th-9th B.C. century seals at Choga Zanbil.¹¹⁴

No. 163 (Sor 648, pl. 244)

This seal carries an extremely crude crowded design consisting of a horse with tail hanging down and mane in the shape of horizontal strokes, held by a man with square body, tall neck, and horned head. The curve next to the sunburst may well represent his raised left arm.

No. 164 (Sor 753, pl. 244)

This seal also shows a simplified man checking a horse, but in a much more spacious composition. The man's head is birdlike and his body has an hourglass outline. The horse's rump and hindlegs are straight, but its head and neck are somewhat similar to those on 147.

32A.2.10. Miscellaneous Scenes with Wide Borders (Seals 165-169)

These seals are either too fragmentary or too worn for the central theme to be identified.

Nos. 165-166 (Sor 1405 and 89, pl. 244)

Crosshatched borders such as are seen on 165 and 166 occur in 13th-11th century B.C. context at Choga Zanbil¹¹⁵ and Susa (e.g., on Susa 2085, 2094, and 2149). Seal 166 may have shown a winged goat facing left, of the type seen facing right on Susa 2131, a seal carved in

¹¹³See note 15.

¹¹⁴See note 98.

¹¹⁵See note 38.

the deep-line style that Porada would date to about 1000-800 B.C.¹¹⁶ Perhaps 166 should be dated to around 1000 B.C.

No. 167 (Sor 544, pl. 244)

This seal seems to have had three pomegranates(?) (cf. Susa 2119 and our 168, below) filling the upper part of a two-register panel. A taller configuration with two drillings at the top (cf. 174, pl. 245) stood next to this panel.

No. 168 (Sor 611, pl. 244)

On 168, another fragmentary seal, the feet of a human being and the scaly curling tails of two opposed animals(?) seem to be visible in what is left of the central register. Pomegranates form a wide border below, and there may have been a similar wide border above.

No. 169 (Sor 929b, pl. 244)

The scanty remains of the central register in 169 seem to belong to a goat kneeling before a tree or possibly being menaced by a rampant lion. The border, with its half diamonds in relief, is related to 219 (pl. 248), Susa 2112, and Choga Zanbil 151, found in 7th century B.C. context but probably dating from the 13th-11th centuries B.C. (see 208-212 and 219, below).

32A.2.11. Recut Designs (Seals 170-171)

No. 170 (Sor 1198, pl. 244)

On this serpentine seal clear traces can be seen of the well-known 19th-18th century B.C. Babylonian design illustrating a god with mace facing a suppliant goddess.¹¹⁷ The inscription, which could run up to four lines, usually began immediately behind the god, leaving some space behind the goddess.¹¹⁸ Here traces of the inscription (including an 'a' sign) are visible close to the goddess's back, while a depression to the left of the god suggests the original presence of another figure and/or animal there, possibly the thunder god on his bull, as on Berlin Rollsiegel 352. Perhaps inspired by these earlier traces, a 'stick-figure' deity(?) flanked by globes and standing on a quadruped had later been crudely cut and drilled. Several additional scratches give the almost effaced central male figure an hourglass-shaped head and bust, and the female figure raised arms.

No. 171 (Sor 1310, pl. 244)

This bitumen seal at first had two opposed pine cone and pomegranate chains as its only, rather carefully executed design (cf. Susa 2117, with two rows of triangular pine cones flanking an empty band). The pomegranates were drawn as spiked balls. Subsequently an unskilled hand added a foxlike animal that cuts across the earlier design.

¹¹⁶See Porada 1970:35-36, 128-29; 1965a:51; and the comments on our seal 101, above.

¹¹⁷Cf., e.g., Louvre pls. 112-116 and Morgan 427-462.

¹¹⁸See, however, e.g., Morgan 429, 431, 432, and 434.

32A.2.12. Unidentifiable Designs (Seals 172-196, pls. 245-46)

Those seals of which photographs are available are listed in the catalog and illustrated first (172-186, pls. 245-46), those for which we have only drawings next (187-190, pl. 246), and those for which we have only descriptions last (191 and 192). The traces of the designs are described and tentative suggestions as to their possible interpretation are given in the catalog. Cylinder seals only mentioned as having unidentifiable designs are listed at the very end (193-196).

32A.2.13. Geometric Designs (Seals 197-222)

At Choga Zanbil, squat chevron-decorated faience cylinder seals or seal-shaped beads 2.7 to 3.4 cm tall and about 1.3 cm wide were found in a 13th century B.C. context. Taller seals of similar design, measuring about 4.0 by 1.0 cm, occurred in 13th-11th century B.C. contexts. Finally, thinner variants, measuring about 3.0 by 0.9 cm, date to the 10th-7th centuries B.C. Some of the latter show horizontal or vertical continuous zigzag lines with some space in between, rather than the closely superimposed alternate hatching that produced the chevron effect of the earlier seals.

Nos. 197-198 (Sor 1665 and 716, pl. 247)

Our 197 and 198 seem to belong to the 13th century B.C. category.

No. 199 (CS 473, pl. 247)

Our 199 has a double-line border not found on the Middle Elamite examples.

Nos. 200-201 (Sor 264 and 42, pl. 247)

The squat seals 200 (not illustrated) and 201 may be Neo-Elamite, despite their proportions. Seal 200 has vertical zigzags (cf. Choga Zanbil 126, 148, and 149, from 10th-7th century B.C. context, as against Susa 2100, from Middle Elamite context). Seal 201 has mostly oblique hatching (cf. Susa 2103, found in 6th century B.C. context).

Nos. 202-204 (Sor 1440, 770, and 1478, pl. 247)

The 10th to 7th century B.C. category mentioned above may be represented at Surkh Dum-i-Luri by 202-204.

Nos. 205-206 (CS 450 and Sor 1188, pl. 247)

The squat faience seal 205 and the bronze seal 206 resemble this category.

No. 207 (Sor 1245, pl. 247)

A baked clay seal, 207, has zigzags of much taller proportion, separated by a double ladder band (cf. 65, pl. 235, and Susa 2152).

Nos. 208-212 (Sor 542, 1059, 115, 539, and 1052, pl. 248)

Wide crosshatched bands occur frequently in 13th-11th century B.C. context, sometimes alone (Choga Zanbil 153, 154, and 156; Susa 2115), sometimes framing either figured bands (Choga Zanbil 58, 60, 75, 79, 89, 92, and 100; Susa 2085 and 2149) or bands of geometric ornament (Susa 2094, 2110, and 2112). The solid lozenges of Susa 2112 occur within the

same frame on Choga Zanbil 151, which was found in 7th century B.C. context but must also be of 13th-11th century B.C. date (see discussion of 169, above, and 219, below). At Surkh Dum-i-Luri, wide crosshatched bands occur alone (208 and 209), or framing figured bands (76, 135, 161, 165, and 166), or framing geometric bands (210-212). The centered circles of 210 and 212 are also very common on Middle Elamite seals (cf. Choga Zanbil 15-19, 26, 29, 40, 42, 70, 83, and 101; Susa 2082-2084). The honeycomb design of 212 was popular in 11th century B.C. embroidery, as shown on a Babylonian boundary stone (King 1912, pl. 54; Seidl 1975, illustration 193b).

Nos. 213-214 (Sor 1039 and 1137, pl. 248)

A wider network of doubly outlined lozenges is created by paired diagonal incisions on 213. A line divides 214 into two registers and here the paired diagonal incisions form two double zigzags. In proportion, 213 and 214 are comparable to the 13th century B.C. geometric seals from Choga Zanbil.

Nos. 215-218 (Sor 754:2f, 792, 764, and 763, pl. 248)

On the next four seals the double-line borders probably point to an 8th or early 7th century B.C. date. Sialk 1573 (Ghirshman 1939, pl. 97) shows a crosshatched band with a double-line border such as on 215 and 216. On 217 the pairs of carelessly incised diagonals form double Xs that fall short of enclosing lozenges. Seal 218, on the other hand, shows lozenges enclosed by diagonals so carelessly incised that few of them form pairs.

No. 219 (Sor 540, pl. 248)

This seal has been mentioned above as having solid lozenges and half-lozenges such as are found on certain Middle Elamite seals. On account of the ladder bands, this small-sized seal should probably be dated from about 1075 to 900 or even 800 B.C. A blank band such as is seen on 219 also occurs on the Neo-Elamite seal Susa 2137. The latter seal includes the cross with branches between the arms that occurs also with a ladder border on Susa 2133. In discussing 105 we have seen that Porada dates Susa 2133 to about 1000-800 B.C.

No. 220 (Sor 1066, pl. 248)

The design on this bronze seal might be compared to a row of crosses with branches. Additional filling motifs include Y-shaped horizontal wedges such as used in 7th-6th century B.C. Neo-Elamite cuneiform script (e.g., on Susa 2193 and Amiet 1973a:19).

Nos. 221-222 (Sor 726 and 1139)

Finally, two cylinders are described as unfinished seals: the alabaster seal 221 has line borders and three drill holes, like the late Middle Elamite faience seal Susa 2120. The white stone seal 222 has only stippled borders. Seals 221 and 222 are comparable in size to the 13th to 11th century B.C. geometric faience seals from Choga Zanbil. Jemdet Nasr stone seals occasionally show nothing but drill holes (e.g., Diyala 239), but they are usually much smaller.

Pierced cylinders without any trace of design (e.g., Sor 154, 636, and 1609) are treated together with beads of other shapes in chapter 31.

32A.3. CYLINDER SEAL IMPRESSION

No. 223 (KI 105, pl. 248)

In the same Iron Age complex as seals 108 and 133 Schmidt found a seal impression on clay that, unfortunately, does not add much information. To judge from the drawing it was made with a cylinder seal that had a zigzag band as border and a diagonal zigzag band as one design element. The other design elements defy identification.

32A.4. DATING OF THE NEO-ELAMITE (PROVINCIAL) CYLINDER SEALS

Table 31, p. 454, shows the outside comparisons that have been used to date the Neo-Elamite and probably contemporary local cylinder seals.

Few outside comparisons have been found for the following features that are shared by several of our seals.

<i>Suggested dates (B.C.)</i>	<i>Features</i>	<i>Seals on which feature occurs</i>
1150-800	Frontal praying genie	59, 70, and 71
1150-800	Bird with square shoulders	91, 135, and 145
1100-1000	Monkey and cross	74, 119, and 120
1100-900	"Duck-billed" bull	67, 81, 99, and 142
1000-900	Serrate leaves	86, 119, and 142
1000-800	T-shaped tree base	86, 89, and 142
1000-800	Man above ground line	91, 106, and 142
1000-800	Arched neck and drop-shaped muzzle	68, 73, 83, 88, 92, and 94
1000-800	Stiltlike legs	83 and 92
1000-800	Low-slung animals	142-144
ca. 800	Rearing animals	126 and 164
800-700	Band of vegetal ornament	151, 160, 167, 168, and 171
800-600	Symmetry disturbed by crowding	94 and 97
800-500	Copper used for seals	96, 127-130, 137, 206, and 220
625-550	Single animal and cross or quatrefoil	127 and 130

In the depiction of the rampant or walking bull, there seems to have been a long and gradual development. At first the bulls have their almost duck-billed muzzles in a horizontal position (our seal 81, perhaps dating to the 11th century B.C.; cf. our seals 67 and 142). A transitional stage is seen in Berlin Rollsiegel 560 and our seal 99, in all likelihood still belonging to the 11th century B.C. Here the head is held diagonally, with the large bulging forehead and the smaller bulge of the nose presenting a vertical front, whereas the neck is more strongly arched than before (cf. the gold beaker from Marlik tomb 22H and Negahban 1964, pl. 16 and figs. 109 and 136). Finally the muzzle becomes a drop-shaped element that hangs straight down (in our seal 68) and dominates all other facial features in size (our seals 73, 83, 88, 92, and 94). Here one is reminded of painted pottery designs from Sialk B (Ghirshman 1939, pl. 83A-F).

Many of the dates quoted in table 31 for sites outside of Luristan are only tentative to begin with, so that our dating derived from them is doubly uncertain. Such is the case, for instance, with Hama Cremation cemetery levels I (one comparison) and II (two comparisons). All we know is that levels I-III of that cemetery have to fit between the extremes of 1200 and 800 B.C. (Riis 1948:202). The excavators have tentatively suggested 1200-1075(?), 1075(?)-925(?), and 925(?)-800 B.C. as dates for Hama Cremation cemetery levels I, II, and III

respectively. Even more uncertain is the situation at Merj Khamis, a cremation cemetery near Carchemish that yielded a number of seals with borders that we have used for comparison. All we know is that it seems to have been succeeded by the cemetery of Yunus, also near Carchemish, which yielded cylinder seals of Neo-Assyrian type (Hogarth 1920:79-80).

In the discussion of our seals reference has often been made to the various parts of Dur Untash (modern Choga Zanbil), the new capital built by Untash-Napirisha (ca. 1265-1245 B.C.) 30 km southeast of Susa. Most of the cylinder seals have been found in the following parts of the huge site:

1. Chapel IV yielded seventy-four cylinder seals. As most of the 14-13th century B.C. pseudo-Kassite and elaborate Elamite cylinders were concentrated in chapel IV, Porada has convincingly suggested that this deposit dates to the founding of Dur Untash and/or shortly thereafter, that is, to ca. 1250-1200 B.C. (Porada 1970:129).
2. Chapel III contained thirty-three cylinder seals, still in the Middle Elamite tradition, but with some hints that this tradition was dying out: some older seals were recut by craftsmen who no longer understood the original design; the standard inscription was often incorrectly written. Faience seals in the "deep-line" style started appearing, with such new motifs as the archer on one knee. Porada suggested that this deposit may date to ca. 1150-1000 B.C. (Porada 1970:128).
3. Before Ghirshman started to excavate Dur Untash, de Mecquenem had done some exploratory work, during which he found nine cylinder seals in a pot of a type that he attributes to the 'fourth Elamite' period (ca. 850?-640 B.C.).¹¹⁹
4. The 'Temenos East' sector of the site yielded the important seals Choga Zanbil 31, 34, 41, and 122, to which Choga Zanbil 32, 33, 51, 52, and 117, found in other parts of the site, can be linked on stylistic grounds. For most of these seals Porada seems to favor dates in the tenth, ninth, and possibly eighth centuries B.C., with bitumen seals perhaps starting in the eleventh century, seals with crosshatched birds or goats on mountains belonging to the tenth, and seals with Neo-Assyrian affinities belonging to the ninth and possibly eighth centuries B.C. (Porada 1970:29, 35-36, 45, 51, 98-99, and 128-29). All these suggestions are formulated by Porada with great caution and should perhaps not be understood in the narrow sense here given to them.
5. Chapel II and the Palace have produced the latest seals from Dur Untash: Choga Zanbil 68, 87, 142, 144, 147-150, and 157. According to Ghirshman these were found in 7th century B.C. context, and Porada seems to favor an 8th to early 7th century B.C. date for this group (Porada 1970:61, 98, and 111-12).
6. A bitumen seal showing a griffin of 8th to 7th century B.C. Susa type (see below) was found by de Mecquenem in loose fill.¹²⁰

Susa, capital of Elam before and after the ephemeral residence at Dur Untash, has yielded its share of Late Middle Elamite and Neo-Elamite cylinder seals. Unfortunately, no useful stratigraphic information is available except for the most recently excavated ones. After some preliminary treatments (Amiet 1966:478 and 569-73, 1970:22-29), Amiet discussed the subject as a whole (1972:273-83). Disregarding matters of detail for the moment, one can say that there seem to be two successive groups of Neo-Elamite seals, an early one, related to the late Middle Elamite group, consisting of faience seals engraved in the "deep-line" style (Susa 2130-2145); and a subsequent one, of seals often made of bitumen and carved in a deeply gouged style with a new repertoire of motifs (griffins with sickle-shaped wings, et cetera: Susa 2126, 2127, and 2155). We tend to agree with Amiet's earlier dating of ca. 1000-800 or 750

¹¹⁹De Mecquenem and Michalon 1953:43, 48-51, and pl. 15, no. 22. De Miroschedji 1981a:38-39 indicates the "fourth Elamite" period, renamed Neo-Elamite II, is more likely to run from 725/700 to 550/520 B.C.

¹²⁰De Mecquenem and Michalon 1953:48-51, fig. 17, no. 10; cf. Amiet 1966:545, fig. 419.

B.C. for the first group and ca. 800-700¹²¹ or 750-650 B.C. for the second group. Amiet now suggests, on grounds of political history, that both groups date to the late 8th and 7th centuries B.C. It seems hard to believe that two groups so different not only in style but also in iconography could be contemporary.

These groups in turn were succeeded, after the final Assyrian defeat of Elam, and perhaps even earlier (de Miroschedji 1982) by a late Neo-Elamite (or should one say Median?) group of cylinder seals, clearly defined by Amiet (1973a). Within this group there are three subgroups, the earliest of which (characterized by galloping animals, et cetera, Susa 2188) is dated to ca. 625-500 B.C. by Amiet. An initial date earlier than this is indicated by the name of Cyrus I (ca. 640-600 B.C.) appearing on an example of this subgroup from Persepolis.

Another point that needs to be made here is the very unequal weight carried by the different comparisons. The dentate borders and ladder borders on Syrian seals of the 12th-10th centuries B.C. cannot provide close dating evidence, on account of the distance involved and the common occurrence of such simple motifs. Certain pairs of seals, on the other hand, like Susa 2131 and our seal 101, or Choga Zanbil 87 and our seal 62, or Sialk 1795 and our seal 61, are so closely related that they must be strictly contemporary.

Finally, a word should be said about the contribution of the cylinder seals toward dating the successive levels at Surkh Dum-i-Luri. We have seen before that the vast majority of objects found in the sanctuary had been made long before they were deposited there. So, too, the cylinder seals that can provide dates *post quem* for the various stages of the sanctuary are limited to only a few:¹²²

1. The latest of the cylinder seals found in level 3A seem to be seals 51 and 57. Seal 51 belongs to a well-known (provincial) Neo-Assyrian type occurring from 800 B.C. at the earliest. Our much worn seal 57, with its bell-shaped kilts, cannot have been made long before 800 B.C. either. These seals indicate that the level 2C construction of the sanctuary did not take place before 800 B.C. at the earliest. Should one want to discount this evidence, then seals such as 41 and 134 would still force one to accept a 9th century B.C. date for construction of the sanctuary as we know it.
2. The latest cylinder seal from level 2C is probably seal 204, of a type attested at the Dur Untash palace in the 8th or even 7th century B.C. This seal indicates that the level 2B alteration is probably to be dated around 750 B.C., if not later. Seal 48 is also unlikely to antedate the 8th century B.C.
3. In level 2B, the most recent cylinder seal is certainly our 152, a close relative of the well-established Neo-Elamite II group of seals that de Miroschedji has assigned to the years 725/700-550/520 B.C. Our seal may be an early example of this style, but had been used for some time when it was deposited prior to the level 2A alterations. The latter should thus have taken place about 700 B.C. Seal 96 tends to confirm this.
4. The only late 7th or 6th century B.C. cylinder seal (our 69) comes from Chigha Sabz. The absence of such seals from Surkh Dum-i-Luri levels 2A and 1 is an argument for that sanctuary's having been abandoned before the late 7th century, possibly around 650 B.C.

32B. STAMP SEALS

INTRODUCTION

Stamp seals, which had never lost favor completely in the outlying regions of western Asia, regained their former popularity in the Iron Age, finally ousting cylinder seals even from Mesopotamia as writing on clay was replaced by writing on other materials.

¹²¹Thus Porada 1970:44, note 4.

¹²²See the discussion of the seals in numerical order, earlier in this chapter, for the reasoning behind the dates quoted here.

Among the thirty-two stamp seals found in the sanctuary at Surkh Dum-i-Luri, we can distinguish the following major classes:

- 32B.1 SEAL WITH LENTOID SECTION
- 32B.2 PYRAMIDAL AND CONICAL SEALS
- 32B.3 ROCKER SEALS
- 32B.4 PENDANT SEALS
- 32B.5 ANIMAL-SHAPED SEALS WITH GEOMETRIC DESIGNS ON THE BASE
- 32B.6 ANIMAL-SHAPED SEALS WITH ZOOMORPHIC DESIGNS ON THE BASE
- 32B.7 SIGNET RINGS

32B.1. SEAL WITH LENTOID SECTION (Seal xiii)

No. xiii (Sor 1017, pl. 249)

Centered circles engraved on the convex surface of this faience seal give it a facelike appearance. Despite the extreme simplicity of the seal design, it probably dates from ca. 800 B.C. The hourglass design on the back may be derived from such scarabs as Sialk 1423, whereas the eyes might be inspired by face-shaped seals such as an example from Hama (Riis 1948, fig. 199A) dated to ca. 925-800 B.C.

32B.2. PYRAMIDAL AND CONICAL SEALS (Seals xiv-xx)

Nos. xiv-xv (Sor 805 and 1622, pl. 249)

A white stone pyramid, pierced near its apex, was one of three stamp-like objects with scorpion designs from the earlier Larsa period (ca. 2000-1900 B.C.) found at Eshnunna (modern Tell Asmar, Frankfort et al. 1940:204, figs. 105a-c). Frankfort interpreted them as amulets against scorpion stings, rather than stamp seals. In the same vein, one might interpret our seal xv as an amulet against dog bites. The scorpion on our seal xiv, however, is drawn in a style different from that of the Eshnunna amulets. Stamp seals with single animals have been found at sites that are closer to ours chronologically: Choga Zanbil 163-64 at Dur Untash chapel IV (ca. 1250-1200 B.C.), Susa 2288-95 at Neo-Elamite Susa (although Susa 2288-89 are similar in shape to Choga Zanbil 163/64), Berlin Stempelsiegel 368-81 and 385 at 9th to 7th century B.C. Assur and Babylon, and Berlin Stempelsiegel 117 at Sam'al (modern Zincirli, ca. 800-670 B.C.; cf. also Halaf 73 and 80). Perhaps one should look to the west for the origin of our seals xiv-xv. Berlin Stempelsiegel 146 and 148-49 are also truncated pyramidal in shape and the latter has faint plant designs on the sides; these serpentine seals from Sam'al are dated ca. 800-670 B.C.

No. xvi (Sor 511, pl. 249)

We tend to attribute this seal to Iron Age III as well, when western influence was strong in Iran. This might seem very arbitrary, as similar designs occur on early seals of different material and shape, such as Hissar H 4534 (Hissar IC, 3250-2900 B.C.). Truncated-pyramid seals with related designs, however, come from Cyprus (Louvre A. 1170, vol. 2, pl. 106:1) and from Persepolis (Schmidt 1957, pl. 19:PT4 1032).

No. xvii (Sor 1237, pl. 249)

By its material and shape, this seal is related to the preceding one. The design on the base, a grid, is so simple that one might doubt its actual use as a seal. We shall see the same pattern on the bases of the faience rocker seals (xxi-xxii, pl. 250). Faience bird pendants usually have a grid design on the base as well (see ch. 26).

No. xviii (Sor 810, pl. 249)

This is a stamp seal of Neo-Assyrian type. For the shape, one can compare Berlin Stempelsiegel 385; for the design, Berlin Stempelsiegel 334. Both of these are from Assur, 9th to 7th centuries B.C.

No. xix (Sor 1296, pl. 250)

In shape, this seal conforms to the preceding one. A parallel in shape and design exists in Halaf 71; Halaf 72 and 73 are similar in shape. They are called Neo-Assyrian, but are not stratified.

No. xx (Sor 1799, pl. 250)

In view of its material and of its design, which recurs on many disc-headed pins, this is probably a local product influenced by the Neo-Assyrian class to which xviii and xix belong.

32B.3. ROCKER SEALS (Seals xxi-xxiii)

Nos. xxi-xxii (Sor 684 and 1429, pl. 250)

“Orange-quarter” pendants of faience with grid patterns incised on the base also have been found at Sialk B (ca. 825-700 B.C.; Ghirshman 1939, pl. 95:S 1335b, 1786). Seal xxi is expressly stated as found below the floor of the sanctuary.

No. xxiii (Sor 1301c, pl. 250)

This is a more elongated version, in granite, of the rocker seals exemplified by xxi-xxii. It was found with three shell and chalcedony beads.

32B.4. PENDANT SEALS (Seals xxiv-xxvi)

No. xxiv (Sor 171, pl. 250)

On the amuletic value of ‘stamp seals’ showing scorpions the same applies as has been said above (seal xiv). In addition to a scorpion, seal xxiv shows a sunburst carved in the Neo-Assyrian manner as a dot surrounded by triangles (cf. seal xviii). The wedges used as fillers, too, indicate familiarity with Neo-Assyrian seal cutting.

Nos. xxv-xxvi (Sor 333 and 1295a)

The scratchings on these pendants may have been made by the owners themselves. The duck-billed man on xxvi, however, can be compared to the men on cylinder seals 72 (pl. 235), 158 (pl. 243), and 164 (pl. 244).

32B.5. ANIMAL-SHAPED SEALS WITH GEOMETRIC DESIGNS ON THE BASE (Seals xxvii-xxx)

32B.5.1. Scaraboid-Shaped

No. xxvii (Sor 308, pl. 251)

The sunburst, drawn as a dot surrounded by triangles, suggests the Neo-Assyrian realm as the place of origin for seal xxvii. The scaraboid shape points, more specifically, to its

western confines. Halaf 80 provides a parallel for the shape; it has a scorpion carved on the base.

32B.5.2. Bird- / Lion- / and Monkey-Shaped Seals

Nos. xxviii-xxx (Sor 804, 119, and 1145, pls. 251-52)

The geometric designs of seals xxviii-xxx include a curved swastika, a Maltese cross, and an hourglass within a rounded square in relief.

32B.6. ANIMAL-SHAPED SEALS WITH ZOOMORPHIC DESIGNS ON THE BASE

Nos. xxxi-xxxiv (Sor 1189, 1042, 1155, and 1136, pl. 252)

There is a marked contrast between the lively and varied animal shapes in which these copper or bronze seals were cast and the very simplified sealing designs that they carry on their bases. The zoomorphic designs on the bases of the animal-shaped seals (xxxi-xxxiv) are evenly sunk so that they stand out in the seal impression as a flat raised body without interior divisions. It is a technique that we also find on the Iron Age II lobed signet rings discussed by Porada (1964b:17) and exemplified by our seals xxxviii-xl. The birds of prey (xxxi and xxxii) and the grazing goat (xxxiii) seem to be popular. A winged lion may also occur on signet ring xl. For the motif of the 'sleeping duck', exemplified by the shape of seal xxxiii, see chapter 27C.16.8. *Zoomorphic Pins*.

The drop-shaped muzzle of the bull on seal xxxiv is a feature seen on a number of cylinder seals (68, 92, 94, and 99). We have related it to the bulls on painted pottery from Sialk B (e.g., Ghirshman 1939, pl. 83A-F). A bull on a Sialk B cylinder seal has a similarly hatched, loop-shaped wing (Ghirshman 1939, pl. 30:3).

32B.7. SIGNET RINGS (Seals xxxv-xliv)

Porada divides the signet rings that are said to come from Luristan into various groups which she convincingly assigns to successive stages of the Iron Age (Porada 1964b:16-19; Porada 1965a:75-78). In some preliminary remarks on the signet rings from Surkh Dum-i-Luri (van Loon 1967:24) we failed to take into account that most of the finds from this site were deposited there long after they had become obsolete. Only the bezel ring xliv is now considered contemporary with the locus in which it was found, viz., on the 2B sanctuary floor (early Iron Age III). All the other signet rings must have been heirlooms.

No. xxxv (Sor 1601, pls. 253 and 258b; see ch. 33B, no. 12)

The sheet rings of Iron Age I are represented at Surkh Dum-i-Luri by seals xxxv (Sor 1601) and, perhaps, xxxvi (Sor 832), and xxxvii (Sor 1804). Seal xxxv has a design, with stylized palm tree flanked by animals, that seems to be classical for this group of rings and that we have considered above in discussing cylinder seals 81-84. There we have seen that it is a hallmark of Beran's third Kassite group of cylinder seals, to be dated ca. 1100-950 B.C. (Beran 1957-58:274-78). Among the signet rings illustrated by Porada (1964b, pl. 1:2-4), the first shows a seven-cone tree flanked by bulls behind which three-tufted shrubs appear. The tree is relatively tall, as on a Babylonian boundary stone of the 11th century B.C. (King 1912, pl. 54). Between bulls and tree we see a lentoid and a tiny, many-rayed sunburst or rosette. Above the bulls the signs tuk and meš appear mirrored in the impression. This is a defective writing for the complete inscription dinger-meš tuk ("have luck") which appears mirrored in the impression of our seal (for the inscription, see ch. 33B, no. 12). If understood at all (and not just inserted for their amuletic value), both inscriptions were obviously meant to be read

directly from the ring and not from its impression. The second signet ring illustrated by Porada is engraved with an extremely squat version of the standard heraldic design. This time the three-tufted shrub is the central motif, flanked by bulls that are probably meant to be couchant and with many-rayed sunbursts or rosettes as terminals. A more carefully engraved ring in the David Weill collection clearly shows two couchant bulls flanking a five-tufted tree (Amiet 1976a, no. 30). The Allard Pierson Museum in Amsterdam displays the gold leaf overlay from a similar ring. The third signet ring illustrated by Porada shows a medium-sized five-cone tree flanked by bulls in the upper register and a three-tufted shrub flanked by sheep and goats in the lower register. With its squatter tree the upper design seems related to a Babylonian boundary stone of the 10th century B.C. (King 1912, pl. 74). Although our seal xxxv has some traits in common with each of the sheet rings assigned to the 12th and 11th centuries B.C. by Porada, I would place our seal early in the sequence on account of its correct inscription. At Dur Untash, garbled inscriptions seem to occur as early as the 11th century B.C. (Porada 1970, nos. 73 and 82 from chapel III).

No. xxxvi (Sor 832, pl. 253)

Seal xxxvi seems to have a minute gap between the two ends of the sheet, but its classification as a true sheet ring may be mistaken as oxidation has eaten several holes into it. Due to this damage the design is unidentifiable. It was framed by vertical and horizontal lines as on some of the lobed rings discussed below.

No. xxxvii (Sor 1804, pl. 253)

Although made of faience and closed behind the finger, the seal ring xxxvii is similar in shape to the sheet rings. The motif of bird and fish (not illustrated on the drawing, pl. 253) is also seen on seal 100 (pl. 238) and on a seal from Hasanlu V (1200-1000 B.C.; see discussion of seal 100 above). The motif and the shape of this object indicates an Iron Age I date.

No. xxxviii (Sor 655, pl. 253)

Of the lobed rings illustrated by Porada (1964b, pl. 2:1-2), the first is faintly lobed and crudely engraved with a heavy animal, shown mainly in outlines and compared by her to seal and pottery designs from Sialk B (now dated ca. 825-700 B.C.; de Schauensee and Dyson 1983:76; cf. Dyson 1965b:201). Nevertheless, her dating of about 1000-800 B.C. for this group remains persuasive. Our seals xxxviii-xl seem to belong to this group. A quatrefoil similar to that on xxxviii also appears on the copper cylinder seal 130 (pl. 240).

No. xxxix (Sor 102, pl. 254)

The feeding of a bird of prey on a goat is only hinted at on xxxix (cf. seal 101, pl. 238, which we have tentatively dated ca. 1000-800 B.C.).

No. xl (Sor 210, pl. 254)

Animals with erect, insectlike wings as on seal xl appear in Sialk B seal and painted pottery designs (Ghirshman 1939, pls. 30:3, 80A-B, 90:1, 7, and 91:16). The animal design with a wide-open, straight jaw and erect, loop-shaped ears also appears on cylinder seals 94-96 (pls. 237-38), which we have tentatively dated 800-700 B.C., mainly on the basis of parallels at Susa and Sialk B.

No. xli (Sor 758, pl. 254)

The second lobed ring illustrated by Porada (1964b, pl. 2:2) is more strongly lobed and delicately engraved with a design reminiscent of Late Elamite modeled-style seals. While the designs on our seals xli and xlii do not correspond to the latter group, their engraving is somewhat more detailed than that of xxxviii-xl. Seal xli shows the scene of a vulture feeding on a doe (or similar prey) in gory detail. The hindquarters of the victim had already been eaten, as is illustrated on our cylinder seals 83 (pl. 236) and 95 (pl. 237) and on Susa 2126-2127, which we have dated 800-650 B.C.

No. xlii (Sor 774, pl. 254)

The straight-bodied flying bird on this seal, with shoulders shaped like a crossbar to which the wings are attached, occurs on our cylinder seal 85 (pl. 237) and on Choga Zanbil 48, which may be as old as 1150-1000 B.C. The shape of our signet ring, however, indicates a date during the early part of Iron Age III. With its bird flanked by globes, possibly representing celestial bodies, seal xlii also seems related to the unidentifiable cylinder seal 186 (pl. 246) which may represent a similar scene.

No. xliii (Sor 65, pl. 255)

The silver ring, no. xliii, of the Iron III strongly lobed shape, has a punctate border as its only decoration.

No. xliv (Sor 459, pl. 255)

Finally, our copper seal xliv comes close to the 8th-7th century B.C. group that Porada has called bezel rings. By this she means rings in which the hoop is broadened to a circular sealing surface. In the true bezel rings this sealing surface is flat or even takes the shape of a disc attached to the hoop. In our seal xliv the circular sealing surface is rounded to fit the form of the finger and the transition from sealing surface to hoop is hidden by small animal masks in relief. Copper or bronze objects from Luristan, including a pin excavated at Iron Age II Baba Jan B, often carry such animal masks in relief with large loop-shaped ears and with puffed-up cheeks flanking the nose (Meade 1968:128-29, fig. 12). In contrast to the detailed, if stylized, treatment of these relief animals is the linear simplification of the actual seal design undoubtedly engraved by someone else. In it the vegetation on which the goat feeds is shown in abstract form above the animal's back, much as Susa A pottery painters had done 3000 years before (Amiet 1966, fig. 13). The goat's head is compacted into horn, ear, and snout, at the end of which a right angle indicates the beard. Although quite different in detail, it is perhaps best compared to the linear animals on certain copper cylinder seals such as our 137 (pl. 241), which we have tentatively dated around 800 B.C. or later. On the openwork cast pin Sor 1573 (ch. 27D.18.4, pl. 185a) the three-dimensional goats' heads have similarly squared-off snouts and tall erect ears inscribed within looped horns.

Table 31. External Dating Criteria for the Cylinder Seals¹

<i>Site</i>	<i>Date ca. B.C.</i>	<i>Find referred to</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Seal in chapter 32 on which feature occurs</i>
Abu Hawam V	1300-1200	Elamite gls seal no. 411	Dancers	74
Dur Untash	1250-1200	TZ 140-141	Squat geometric seal	197 and 198; cf. 213, and 214
(Choga Zanbil) Chapel IV		TZ 128, 140	Closely superimposed chevrons	197-99
Uruk Kassite level	1250-1150	Berlin 561	Spread-leg goat, seven-cone tree	115
Susa, reigns of Untash-Napirisha to Shilhak-Inshushinak	1250-1100	Stone, brick reliefs	Bull-men grasping trees	85
Dur-Untash Chapels IV-III	1250-1000	TZ 15, 18-21 TZ 58, 60, and 75, 79, 89, 92, and 100	Vert crosshatched panels Crosshatched borders	63 76 and 135, cf. 161, 165, 166, and 208-12
—	1250-950	Babylonian "Third Kassite" grp seals (cf. Beran 1957-58)	Tuft tree, cross, lentoid Winged bull flk tree	74 cf. 81-84, 99, and 142
Hama Cremation Cmty I	1200-1075	Riis 1948, figs. 190C, 195D	Five-tuft tree Mincing gait Five-cone tree	118 88, 99, and 142 113 and 114, cf. 149
Merj Khamis	1200-900	Riis 1948, fig. 195A Hogarth 1920, figs. 87-92	Dentate borders Dentate borders	58-60, 66, 67, 100 116, 137, 142, and 143
Marlik	1200-1000	Gold beakers	Winged bull flk tree Bird, pine tree, goat	cf. 81-84, 99, and 142 117
Hasanlu V	1200-1000 1200-900	Seal Late Middle Assyrian seals from Assyria	Bird and fish Ostrich with young	100 131
Dur Untash Chapel III	1150-1000	TZ 73 and 82 TZ 64, 73, and 84	Garbled inscriptions Elongated figs with long garments, simp faces	53, 54, and 70; cf. 154 53, 54, 85, 90, and 142
		TZ 48	T-shaped fly	85; cf. 120
		TZ 49	Bird, pine tree, goat	117
			Goat with striate neck	120
		TZ 50	Goat with vert muzzle and horn	122 and 123
Dur Untash	1100-1000	TZ 21	Bitumen used for seals	cf. 81, 85, 86, and 95; cf. 109, 118, and 119
Babylon, reigns of Marduk-nadin-ahhe to Nabu-mukin-apli	1100-950	Boundary stones	Winged bull flk tree Base sprouts curling out Honeycomb pattern	cf. 81-84, 99, and 142 81 and 119 212
Dur Untash Chapel III	1150-1000	TZ 25	Ladder borders	62, 65, 75, 77, 78, 80, 101, 108, 120, 123, 136, 140, 147, and 161
Hama Cremation Cmty II (not at Dur Untash)	1075-925	Riis 1948, fig. 195B-C	Ladder borders	
Chapels IV-III	1000-700	(TZ 54, 55, 57-60, 62-67, and 69-86)	Banquet with recip at left Banquet with anim added Banquet with attendant behind king	55 and 56 55, 56, 60, and 61 57

¹Negative evidence for external dating criteria is enclosed within parentheses.

Table 31. External Dating Criteria for the Cylinder Seals (*cont.*)

<i>Site</i>	<i>Date ca. B.C.</i>	<i>Find referred to</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Seal in chapter 32 on which feature occurs</i>
		TZ 117	Banquet with deity instead of king	55 and 56
Dur Untash (unlike Neo-Assyrian seals)	1000-900	TZ 51	Crosshatched bird; cf. deep-line style	101 and 102
		TZ 31-34	Deep-line style	89, 108, and 145
			Short garments with one long fringe	60, 66, 68, 76, 77, 89, 106, and 162
			Tall tree, low lamp with tall flames, god bending forward	63
Dur Untash Temenos E; cf. Hasanlu IV seal	1000-800	TZ 41	Wedges in field	59, 67, 90, 142, and 144
			Lack of balance	74, 82-84, 86, and 91
Hasanlu IV	1000-800	Seals, ivories, and metal vessels	Birdlike human heads	58, 68, 72, 75-77, 158, 161, and 164
Dur Untash	900-700	TZ 122	Animal head left over from repast	60, 91, and 96
Temenos E; cf. Neo-Assyrian seals			Large lion head	66, 733, 91, 93, and 105
Susa; cf. Neo-Assyrian seals	900-700	Susa 2133 Linear-style seals	Cross with branches	cf. 220
			Wedges in field	59, 67, 90, 142, and 144
			Low tree	84 and 87
			Animal and sunburst	134
			Chevron border	137 and 151
			Double ladder	65 and 207
Dur Untash	800-650	TZ 87	One arm hanging down	59, 60, 66, and 68
			Wasp waist	60 and 89
			Patterned style	62, 63, 65, 101, 132, and 133
			Large human head	62 and 106
		TZ 147-49	Thin seals with continuous zigzags	200, 202-204; cf. 205 and 206
Malamir, Susa, reigns of Shutruk-Nahhunte II to Atta-hamiti-Inshushinak	800-650	Reliefs	Long, bell-shaped kilt	56, 57, 143, 144, 151, and 160
Susa	800-650	Susa 2126, 2127	Incomplete anim bodies	cf. 83 and 95
			Upended herbivores	cf. 92, 107, and 108
			Sickle-shaped wings	94 and 109
			Erect ears or topknots	95, 109, and 110
			V-shaped fly	109 and 160
Sialk B	825-650	Susa 2154	Trapezoid borders	150
		Seals, painted pottery	Blob-figure style	61 and 159
			Lion with straight, curling jaws and erect loop ears	94-96
			Goring bull	129
			Couchant sheep	137
			Anim with arched neck	138, 147, and 164
			Walking bird with spread wings	141

Table 31. External Dating Criteria for the Cylinder Seals (*cont.*)

<i>Site</i>	<i>Date ca. B.C.</i>	<i>Find referred to</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Seal in chapter 32 on which feature occurs</i>
Sialk B (<i>cont.</i>)			Crested men	147
			Double-line border	124, 149, 201, 204, 205, and 215-18
—	750-600	Reliefs from Assyria	Eight-spoked chariot	148
—	700-600	Late cut-style seals from Babylonia	Diagonal composition	93 and 96; cf. 106, 110-11, 130, and 148
Dur Untash "Fourth Elamite"	700-550	Seal hoard in vessel	Frontal bull's head	96 and 111
			Large diagonal wing	108, 124, and 125
grp Susa	700-550	Late Neo-Elamite seals	Goat and boomerang	121
			Galloping animal	130, 152, and 153
			Y-shaped wedges	220
	625-550	Nco-Babylonian seals from Babylonia	Worshiper and monstrous mount of deity	69

CATALOG 32. IRON AGE CYLINDER AND STAMP SEALS

<i>Plate and ser. no.</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area, level or elevation</i>	<i>Length in cm</i>	<i>Diam. (cm)</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Cond.</i>	<i>Description</i>
32A. CYLINDER SEALS							
32A.1. NEO-ASSYRIAN, PROVINCIAL NEO-ASSYRIAN, AND ASSYRIANIZED NEO-ELAMITE SEALS							
233:41	Sor 1309	9/11, 3A	3.0	1.4	serpentine	—	Stylized tree flanked by rampant goats(?) looking back; one goat is being aimed at by standing archer; lentoid below other goat
233:42	Sor 979	1N, 2B	2.5	1.1	serpentine	—	Attendant with staff facing king who is holding bow and drinking bowl; a stand with jar between them; terminal: moon above plant
233:43	Sor 1241	25W, 3A(?) ¹	3.4	1.5	serpentine	—	Archer standing next to driver in seven-spoked chariot and aiming at rearing bull; pomegranate standard in rear of chariot; collapsing bull below horses
233:44	Sor 1600	1/3, 2B	2.6	1.0	serpentine	—	Goat running over plant and looking back at kneeling archer; moon and stars in sky; fish(?) between goat and bow
233:45	Sor 1625	1/3, 2B	2.6	1.0	serpentine	—	Kneeling archer aiming over dog at goat which is looking back; star in sky
233:46	CS 377	I7, -2.20	2.6	1.2	porphyry	—	Running goat looking back at kneeling archer
233:47	CS 380	I7, -2.60	2.5	1.0	porphyry	—	Kneeling archer aiming at running goat
233:48	Sor 1480	2/23, 2C	2.4	1.1	alabaster	—	Bird-tailed griffin attacking winged bull; fish(?) below griffin, plant below bull; terminal: star
233:49	Sor 1219	3, 3A-2A	2.1	0.8	serpentine	—	Two human-headed(?) winged quadrupeds, one facing front and one in profile
233:50	Sor 1236	3, 3A-2A	2.3	1.0	faience	—	Two walking crested eagles facing each other; terminal: moon; line borders
233:51	Sor 1353	1/3, 3A	2.2	1.0	faience	—	Two walking eagles pursuing each other; line borders
233:52	CS 445	H11, -10.40	2.5	1.1	crystal	—	Plant flanked by cocks; star above left cock

¹See chapter 14, p. 68, table 13.

Catalog 32. Iron Age Cylinder and Stamp Seals (*cont.*)

<i>Plate and ser. no.</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area, level or elevation</i>	<i>Length in cm</i>	<i>Diam. (cm)</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Cond.</i>	<i>Description</i>
32A. CYLINDER SEALS (<i>cont.</i>)							
32A.2. LATE MIDDLE ELAMITE, NEO-ELAMITE, AND CONTEMPORARY LOCAL SEALS							
32A.2.1. Banquet Scenes							
234:53	Sor 46	1, 1	4.5	1.4	marble	—	Attendant fanning seated king(?) who is drinking from small jar; globe, jar, lentoids, and second attendant around king; column of pseudo-cuneiform signs; line borders
234:54	Sor 679	22, 1	2.3	0.7	faience	—	Attendant fanning seated king(?) who is drinking from goblet; fish between them; column of wedges; line border
234:55	Sor 206	1, 1	2.5	0.8	limestone	circle around jar added later(?)	Seated deity drinking from jar and facing attendant across table; monkey (?) on stool below table; terminal: climbing goat; line borders
234:56	Sor 1649	1/2, 2C	3.2	1.8	serpentine	—	Seated deity with fly- or bee-shaped head, drinking from small jar, being fanned by attendant with jar; jar, bird, and fish around attendant; terminal: archer aiming at sheep; lentoids in sky; line borders
234:57	Sor 1521	3, 3A	4.0	1.4	y banded st	very worn	Table with fish(?) before seated king(?) drinking from jar and being fanned by attendant; globes around table; line borders
234:58	Sor 200	1, 2B	3.1	1.4	brown stone	—	Seated figure with birdlike head in flounced robe drinking from small jar; rest of field empty; dentate borders
234:59	Sor 1293	7S, 2B	3.9	1.9	bone	most of seated fig chipped off	Winged genie with eagles' heads sprouting from his shoulders, raising his hands; attendant holding spouted pitcher above goblet of figure seated at table with fish; hollow lentoid and bird(?) in sky; terminal: vertical wedges; dentate borders
234:60	Sor 1661	1/9, 3A	3.8	1.2	brown stone	top broken	Attendant facing figure seated at table with fish; fly(?), lentoid, and second attendant around seated figure; terminal: frontal monkey above lion looking back at bull's head; dentate border

234:61	Sor 515	4, 2A-1	2.6	0.9	faience	—	Attendant facing figure with conical round-based jar(?), seated at table; terminal: winged goat above reversed crescent; line borders
234:62	Sor 1169	3, 2B	1.9+	0.9	faience	bottom broken	Attendant fanning seated figure who is drinking from goblet; jar(?) between them; ladder border
32A.2.2. Standing Figures, Possibly in Various Ritual Actions							
235:63	Sor 1624	1/3, 2B	2.2+	1.1	faience on iron rod	top broken	Tree; flames rising from low stand before standing figure, terminal: crosshatched panel
235:64	Sor 1329	13, 1	2.6	0.8	faience	—	Three trees and three persons alternating; line borders
235:65	Sor 924	9, 1	2.3+	1.2	faience	bottom broken	Two trees and two persons(?) alternating; double ladder border
235:66	Sor 962	13, 2B-A	3.2	1.2	limestone	—	Two men in caps with brims grasping top of pole; terminal: lion attacking goat; dentate borders
235:67	Sor 358	1, 2B-A	3.1	1.3	bone on copper pin	damaged	Winged lion over recumbent calf(?), man with hand raised(?); hollow lentoid, reversed wedges and flaming altar between them; dentate borders
235:68	Sor 659	1, 3A	3.3	1.2	limestone	—	Two feather-crowned men, one grasping rearing bull, other grasping twin-bull stand; three indistinct shapes below stand; line borders
235:69, 239c, and 259c	CS 272	J7, -4.40	2.3	1.1	granite	—	Worshiper or priest praying before couchant dragon; terminal: inscription ²
235:70	Sor 1246	7S, 2B	2.9	1.5	conglomerate	top broken	Two frontal winged genies with raised hands alternating with two columns of pseudo-cuneiform signs; dentate border
235:71	Sor 1134	1N, 2B	3.2	1.4	bone	—	Frontal winged genie with raised hands, tall headdress, and spotted body; terminal: rearing winged bull; five- and seven-rayed stars in sky
235:72	Sor 131	1, 2A	3.5	1.6	alabaster	—	Two men with crested birdlike heads, sword at waist, and arms akimbo; third similar man raising hands, sling(?) in left hand; six crosses; line border
32A.2.3. Drinking, Dancing, and Love-Making Scenes							
235:73	Sor 27	5, 2A	2.0	1.7	copper	—	Two bull-headed men drinking through straws from jar, left man bending knee; terminal: reversed goat, lion attacking bull

²For inscriptions, see chapter 33.

Catalog 32. Iron Age Cylinder and Stamp Seals (*cont.*)

<i>Plate and ser. no.</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area, level or elevation</i>	<i>Length in cm</i>	<i>Diam. (cm)</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Cond.</i>	<i>Description</i>
32A. CYLINDER SEALS (<i>cont.</i>)							
32A.2. LATE MIDDLE ELAMITE, NEO-ELAMITE, AND CONTEMPORARY LOCAL SEALS (<i>cont.</i>)							
32A.2.3. Drinking, Dancing, and Love-Making Scenes (<i>cont.</i>)							
236:74	Sor 1282	3, 2B	4.8	1.5	faience	—	Two men, each holding or slapping raised foot with one hand; one man raising other hand, other extending it; bird and lentoid in sky; terminal: two monkeys, one on tree; cross above boar; line borders
236:75	Sor 1660	2, 2C	1.6+	1.0	faience	bottom broken	Man in pointed cap holding up(?) globe and leading crested man with birdlike head; third similar man; ladder border
236:76	Sor 547	4, 2A	3.1	1.0	faience	—	Three persons with birdlike heads; second, led by first, looking back at third; first and third crested; globes in field; terminal: tree; crosshatched borders
236:77	Sor 1461	2/3, 3A	3.0	0.9	faience	—	Person with crested birdlike head making love to similar person who is leaning on a table or couch; dog above bowl on pedestal; monkey or boy holding drinking tube(?); ladder borders
236:78	Sor 1517	1(?), 3A-2B	3.5	0.9	faience	—	Man making love to woman who is leaning on table or couch; dog above bowl on pedestal; globe in field; ladder and line borders
236:79A	Sor 584	19, 21, 1 (level)	2.5+	1.1	faience	top broken	Man making love to woman who is leaning on table or couch; terminal: tree; double-line border
236:79B	CS 449	H6, -1.00	4.5	1.1	faience	—	Man making love to woman who is leaning on small stand; bird, monkey(?), and globe; double-line border
236:80	CS 469	H6, -1.45	2.6+	1.1	faience	—	Man making love to woman who is leaning on plow(?); monkey or boy holding drinking tube(?); globe, lentoid, and circle in field; line and ladder border
32A.2.4. Animals Flanking Trees							
236:81	Sor 565	2, 1	2.7	1.1	black stone	—	Two rampant bulls with extended forelegs flanking stylized palm(?) tree; terminal: star; line borders

236:82	Sor 1485	2/23, 2C	3.6	1.6	chalcedony	—	Two rampant winged bulls with bent forelegs flanking stylized tree; terminal: star
236:83	Sor 943	11N, 1	2.5	1.3	alabaster	—	Two rampant bulls flanking tree; calf below one bull, bovine behind other; terminal: star
236:84	Sor 643	1-2, 2C	2.8	1.0	buff stone	—	Two rampant bulls flanking low tree; terminal: moon over star
237:85	Sor 844	11N, 1	3.7	1.4	bitumen	—	Two bull-men grasping stylized palm(?) tree; terminal: kneeling lion-headed genie holding bird; small stars and fly around him
237:86	Sor 1299	7, 2B-A	4.3	1.3	bitumen	—	Two rampant goats flanking stylized palm(?) tree; terminal: kneeling archer; twelve-rayed sun above, bird below him
237:87	CS 422	I7, -3.70	2.9	1.2	steatite	—	Two rampant goats flanking plant and looking back at moon; triple ground line; line borders
237:88	Sor 1407	1/3, 2B	3.1	1.5	limestone	—	Two goats walking toward bush(?); three globes in sky; line borders
237:89	Sor 484	2, 1	3.2+	1.3	faience	top broken	Tree flanked by goats, one of which is held upside down by man; double-line border
32A.2.5. Symmetrical Animal Combats							
237:90	Sor 1266	9, 1	3.7	1.7	gray stone	—	Two lions fighting over prey; wedges and bird in sky; terminal: man with one hand raised touching both lions' tails
237:91	Sor 1000	1-3, 2B	3.4	1.5	alabaster	—	Two lions attacking two goats; bird and goat head below lions; terminal: man touching one lion
237:92	Sor 1185	3, 3A	3.3	1.4	alabaster	—	Upper register: lion holding upended bovine, which rearing bull is defending; bovine being attacked by lion; lentoid below bovine; lower register: two lions attacking cow; two calves below cow; rearing bovine; lentoid below bovine; line borders
237:93	Sor 750	1, 1	2.4	0.8	brown stone	—	Two lions fighting and looking backward; terminal: circle and four globes, one above the other
237:94	Sor 1101	1-11, 2B	3.3	1.1	white stone	—	Two lion-headed winged monsters attacking bull; line borders
237:95	Sor 850	19, 21, 1 (level)	4.3	1.4	bitumen	—	Lion-headed winged monster defending two young monsters against lion or bear; eleven-rayed sun in sky; line borders

Catalog 32. Iron Age Cylinder and Stamp Seals (*cont.*)

<i>Plate and ser. no.</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area, level or elevation</i>	<i>Length in cm</i>	<i>Diam. (cm)</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Cond.</i>	<i>Description</i>
32A. CYLINDER SEALS (<i>cont.</i>)							
32A.2. LATE MIDDLE ELAMITE, NEO-ELAMITE, AND CONTEMPORARY LOCAL SEALS (<i>cont.</i>)							
32A.2.5. Symmetrical Animal Combats							
238:96	Sor 923	1, 2B(?)	2.9	1.0	copper	—	Two reptile-headed winged monsters fighting over goat's head and neck; globe between them; terminal: bull's head; line borders
238:97	Sor 1583	1/7/9, 2B	3.1	1.1	bone	damaged	Two griffins fighting; indistinct shapes below them; line border
238:98	Sor 1156	1, 3A-2A	2.6	1.4	brown stone	—	Two simplified rampant quadrupeds facing each other
32A.2.6. Asymmetrical Animal Combats							
238:99	Sor 1288	7, 2B-2A	3.5	1.5	brown stone	—	Lion attacking winged bull; small dog(?) sitting under stylized palm tree; fork, spade, and cross in sky; line border
238:100	Sor 1476	2/23, 2C	3.7	1.8	faience	—	Two fish at right angles to each other, one being attacked by bird; lentoid behind bird; terminal: trees; dentate borders
238:101	Sor 405	4, 2A	3.4	1.0	faience	—	Bird of prey bending over indistinct shape, enclosed lentoid behind bird; goat lying in background; small lentoid near goat; ladder borders
238:102	Sor 224	1, 1	2.2	1.0	faience	top broken	Large bird and small bird attacking indistinct shape; lentoid behind small bird; line border
238:103	Sor 987	2, 2B-A	2.9	1.4	white stone	split	Lion(?) pursuing goat that is browsing on plant and suckling kid; line border
238:104	Sor 1351a	3(?), 2B-A	3.0	1.2	bone	damaged	Lion confronting bull; wide guilloche borders
238:105	Sor 453	1, 3A-2A	3.3	1.1	faience	abraded	Goat climbing against tree and looking back at lion that is attacking him; lentoids near tree top; line borders

238:106	Sor 1290	7, 2B-2A	2.7	0.9	faience	abraded	Man facing attacking lion over sitting dog(?); indistinct shape in sky; line borders
239:107	Sor 397	19, 1	4.3	1.1	faience	—	Sphinx about to devour upended goat; three stars(?) in sky; terminal: tree lentoids near top; line borders
239:108	KI 109	M, -2.60	2.8+	1.0	faience	—	Sphinx holding quadruped upside down; swastika, star, and globe in sky; terminal: tree; ladder border
239:109	Sor 103	1, 1	2.6	1.2	black stone	—	Griffin menacing winged bull; lentoid below griffin, fly above bull; terminal: fish, star, monkey; line borders
239:110	Sor 828	4, 2B-1	2.8	0.8	faience	—	Rampant goat collapsing under attack by lion(?)—headed winged monster; lentoid below goat, fox, and globes above monster; line borders
239:111	Sor 793	1N, 2B-A	2.9	1.1	fossil coral	—	Recumbent horned animal, bird, galloping animal; bull's head in sky
239:112	Sor 16	5, 1	2.1+	1.5	alabaster	—	Beast with claws pursuing animal with hooves; conical rock(?); line border
32A.2.7. Single Animals or Monsters							
239:113	Sor 330	1, 2B	2.9	1.0	faience	—	Tree being approached by goat; moon in sky; line borders
239:114	Sor 808	3, 1	3.8	1.2	faience	—	Tree being approached by bull; lentoid in sky; line borders
239:115	Sor 1308	9/11, 3A	2.5	1.0	faience	—	Tree being approached by running winged goat; line border
239:116	Sor 849	11N, 3A(?) ³	1.9	0.9	faience	—	Tree being approached by rampant winged quadruped(?); dentate border
239:117	Sor 1611	1/3, 3A	3.2	1.2	serpentine	—	Tree being approached by goat; bird above tree, globes behind goat
239:118	Sor 1172	3, 2B	2.3	0.9	bitumen	—	Goat climbing against tree; star in sky; terminal: monkey, lentoid; line borders
240:119	Sor 807	3, 2A(?)	4.0	1.0	bitumen	—	Wingless griffin(?), cross, monkey, and bird around stylized tree; line borders
240:120	Sor 66	7N, 1	2.2	1.1	faience	bottom broken	Goat approaching indistinct shape; monkey, globes, fly, and cross in sky; ladder border

³See chapter 14, table 13, p. 68.

Catalog 32. Iron Age Cylinder and Stamp Seals (*cont.*)

<i>Plate and ser. no.</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area, level or elevation</i>	<i>Length in cm</i>	<i>Diam. (cm)</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Cond.</i>	<i>Description</i>
32A. CYLINDER SEALS (<i>cont.</i>)							
32A.2. LATE MIDDLE ELAMITE, NEO-ELAMITE, AND CONTEMPORARY LOCAL SEALS (<i>cont.</i>)							
32A.2.7. Single Animal or Monsters (<i>cont.</i>)							
240:121	Sor 954	13, 1	3.4	0.9	faience	—	Tree(?); goat climbing against it, boomerang(?) behind goat, moon in sky, hollow lentoid below goat; line borders
240:122	Sor 1100a	3, 3A-2A	1.7	0.8	alab	top broken	Goat over star; upended quadruped
240:123	Sor 1644	1/3, 2B	2.5	0.9	faience	bottom broken	Tree being approached by sitting winged goat; moon in sky; ladder border
240:124	Sor 1502	3/13(?), 2B(?)	2.2	0.9	faience	bottom broken	Tree being approached by winged sheep; double-line border
240:125	Sor 1445	3/13, 2B	2.3	0.9	faience	abraded	Tree being approached by winged quadruped; line border
240:126	Sor 822	3, 2B	2.4	1.0	faience	—	Tree(?) touching chest and tail of skipping goat
240:127	Sor 572	20, 2A	3.7	1.1	copper	—	Goat; cross in sky; line borders
240:128	Sor 861	1N, 2B	3.2	0.8	copper	—	Bull; line borders
240:129	Sor 1626	1/3, 2B	2.1	1.2	copper	—	Goring bull with dotted loop between hindlegs; line borders
240:130	Sor 1130	13, 1	2.8	1.0	copper	—	Galloping gazelle(?); quatrefoil above its back; double-line borders
241:131	Sor 1112	1, 7, 1 (lev)	4.2	1.4	faience	abraded	Tall-legged bird, smaller bird(?)
241:132	Sor 903	3, 4, 2B-1 (lev)	2.2+	1.1	faience	top broken	Tree being approached by flying eagle; monkey below eagle; double-line border
241:133	KI 115	M, -2.90	1.8+	1.0	faience	—	Flying eagle; monkey, star above eagle; terminal: tree; double-line border

241:134	Sor 737	1, 3A	2.0	1.1	faience	—	Bird flying toward sun; line borders
32A.2.8. Animal Rows							
241:135	Sor 775	19, 1	2.6	0.8	faience	—	Two foxes looking back at two flying birds; line borders within wide crosshatched borders
241:136	CS 461	H6, -1.55	2.1+	1.0	faience	—	Bearded goat leading bearded kid; above goat, quadruped with hanging tail; ladder border
241:137	Sor 968	1N, 2B	2.9	1.1	copper	—	Recumbent winged(?) sheep, standing sheep, inverted crescent above former, ear of grain above latter; chevron border, and dentate borders
241:138	Kha 27	x2, bur.	3.0	1.5	alabaster	—	Three long-necked, long-legged goats walking to right; lentoid(?), two globes, seven globes in sky
241:139	Sor 1613	1/3, 3A	2.5	1.2	faience	—	Two horned animals leaping downward; line borders
241:140	Sor 1497	2/12, 2C	3.1	1.0	faience	—	Above line: guilloche; line border; below line: two swimming ducks(?); ladder border
241:141	Sor 537	1, 1	1.9	1.0	faience	—	Two walking birds with spread wings; double line borders
32A.2.9. Hunting and Farming Scenes							
32A.2.9.1. <i>Men with Wild Animals or Wild Animals with Other Animals</i>							
242:142	Sor 1162	1, 3A-2A	3.1	1.8	sandstone	—	Archer aiming at winged bull(?), tree, second winged bull; griffin lying above first bull, bird of prey swooping down toward second bull; hollow lentoid, four-rayed star, and wedges in field; dentate borders
242:143	Sor 1123	12, 2A	4.0	1.5	alabaster	—	Archer aiming at lion that is attacking recumbent goat with its young; above: lion attacking running goat whose companion is fleeing; below: upended goat flanked by lions; lentoid and wedge in field; dentate borders
242:144	Sor 1135	1N, 2B	3.6	1.7	alabaster	—	Archer aiming at lion that is attacking goat; dog behind archer, bird above lion, fish below goat; hollow lentoid, four-rayed stars, and wedges in field
242:145	Sor 892	1, 2B-A	2.9	0.8	faience	damaged	Goat on mountain, small tree, kneeling archer with only one leg visible(?), bird in sky; line borders
242:146	Sor 929a	11N, 2A(?)	1.8+	1.1	faience	—	Archer aiming at indistinct shape

Catalog 32. Iron Age Cylinder and Stamp Seals (*cont.*)

<i>Plate and ser. no.</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area, level or elevation</i>	<i>Length in cm</i>	<i>Diam. (cm)</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Cond.</i>	<i>Description</i>
32A. CYLINDER SEALS (<i>cont.</i>)							
32A.2. LATE MIDDLE ELAMITE, NEO-ELAMITE, AND CONTEMPORARY LOCAL SEALS (<i>cont.</i>)							
32A.2.9.1. <i>Men with Wild Animals or Wild Animals with Other Animals (cont.)</i>							
242:147	Sor 1043	3, 2B	3.7+	1.3	faience	—	Quadruped being aimed at by archer who is standing beside driver on four-horse chariot; moon in sky; ladder border
242:148	Sor 204	1, 2B-A	2.9	1.4	black stone	—	Driver in eight-spoked chariot, pulled by four horses, chasing two goats; two birds in sky; line borders
242:149	Sor 1662	1/9, 3A	3.8	1.2	faience	—	Man holding club and approaching tree on which quadruped is browsing; moon and bird (or fly or star) in sky; double-line borders
242:150	Sor 1184	3, 2B	2.8	1.1	faience	—	Goat being pursued by man holding dagger; moon and bird between them; borders of alternately hatched and solid trapezoids
243:151	Sor 1348	9W, 2A	4.3	1.3	limestone	—	Top: man extending arm toward quadruped; cone behind, solid lentoid above, indistinct shapes in front of animal; bottom: herringbone above rows of pomegranates and cones
243:152	Sor 862	1N, 2B	2.5	1.2	chalcedony	—	Horseman hurling spear at winged goat that is looking back at him; line and zigzag borders
243:153	CS 421	I7, -3.50	2.2	0.9	porphyry	—	Horseman aiming spear at goat that is looking back at him
243:154	Sor 1275	3-4, 2B	3.2	1.5	serpentine	—	Upended goat being held by man; tree; terminal: ladder
243:155	Sor 673	1, 3A	4.7	1.7	serpentine	—	Dog (or boar) being held by man(?) who is grasping stag with other hand; indistinct shapes above dog; double-line borders
243:156	Sor 205	1, 1	4.0	1.3	bitumen	—	Goat and boar confronting stag; terminal: cross within quatrefoil
243:157	Sor 1167	3, 2B	2.7	1.1	alabaster	—	Recumbent straight-horned animal facing man with raised hands; hollow rhomboid above animal

243:158	Sor 607	1-2, 2C	2.3	1.0	faience	—	Straight-horned animal being followed by man with raised arms; cone and lentoid between them; line borders
243:159	Sor 327	1, 2B	2.5	1.0	faience	—	Two bulls walking toward man with raised arms; line borders
<i>32A.2.9.2. Men with Tame Animals</i>							
244:160	Sor 157	6, 2B	3.3	1.5	alabaster	—	Top: palmette chain; bottom: man holding plow(?) pulled by ox; fly between them, terminal: lentoid, cone, star, square, and wedge; line borders
244:161	Sor 1399	1/3, 2B	3.3	0.9	faience	damaged	Plant, ox with conical hump(?) being driven by man; small quadruped above ox, indistinct shapes and lentoid behind man; crosshatched and ladder borders
244:162	Sor 1284	3, 2B-A	2.3+	1.2	faience	top broken	Bushy-tailed quadruped facing man who is holding staff(?); double-line border
244:163	Sor 648	1-2, 2C	2.6	0.8	alabaster	—	Horse being held by horned man with raised arms(?); nine-rayed sun and globes in sky
244:164	Sor 753	1N, 1	2.7	1.2	alabaster	—	Man holding horse; moon in sky
<i>32A.2.10. Miscellaneous Scenes with Wide Borders</i>							
244:165	Sor 1405	1/3, 2B	4.7	1.2	faience on copper wire	damaged	Tree, animal(?), lentoid; moon in sky; wide crosshatched borders within line borders
244:166	Sor 89	13, 1	2.9+	1.2	faience	bottom broken	Tree(?), winged goat(?), lentoid and globes; wide crosshatched border within line borders
244:167	Sor 544	4, 2B-1	2.0+	0.9	faience	bottom broken	Three pomegranates above line; indistinct shape; double-line border
244:168	Sor 611	1-2, 2C	1.8+	1.5	bitumen	top broken	Man flanked by scorpions(?); pomegranate chain within line borders
244:169	Sor 929b	25, 1(?)	2.5+	1.8	faience	top broken	Tree, recumbent goat(?), indistinct shape; zigzag border within hatched borders

Catalog 32. Iron Age Cylinder and Stamp Seals (*cont.*)

<i>Plate and ser. no.</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area, level or elevation</i>	<i>Length in cm</i>	<i>Diam. (cm)</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Cond.</i>	<i>Description</i>
32A. CYLINDER SEALS (<i>cont.</i>)							
32A.2. LATE MIDDLE ELAMITE, NEO-ELAMITE, AND CONTEMPORARY LOCAL SEALS (<i>cont.</i>)							
32A.2.11. Recut Designs							
244:170	Sor 1198	3, 3A	2.7	1.4	serpentine	—	Original design (almost effaced): god on bull(?), god with mace being approached by suppliant goddess; terminal: inscription; recut design: figure flanked by globes on quadruped, figure with hourglass-shaped head and chest, figure with arms raised; vertical and horizontal scratches
244:171	Sor 1310	9/11, 3A	3.1	1.1	bitumen	—	Original design: two pinecone and pomegranate chains, lower one reversed; recut design: quadruped
32A.2.12. Unidentifiable Designs							
245:172	Sor 58	4, 1	4.0	1.2	brown stone	—	Indistinct shapes include tall tree(?) and low altar (?) (cf. seal 63)
245:173	Sor 101	1, 1	3.2+	1.1	faience	—	Indistinct shapes include quadruped with raised tail(?); triple-line border
245:174	Sor 229	1, 1	3.0	0.7	shell	—	Symmetrical pattern of partly connected drillings: possibly tree on mountain flanked by rampant goats; small recumbent goats below
245:175	Sor 891	1, 2B-A	2.5	1.0	faience	—	Indistinct drilled and linear shapes, possibly including three small recumbent goats below
245:176	Sor 519	4, 2A	3.1	1.2	copper	—	Indistinct shapes, including rampant quadruped
245:177	Sor 780	KG, 1	1.8	1.0	faience	—	Indistinct shapes, including winged quadruped(?) that faces rampant lion(?); line borders
245:178	Sor 897	1-3, 1	4.4	1.0	faience	—	Indistinct shapes, including man(?) facing rampant lion(?); line borders
245:179	Sor 956	4, 1	2.6+	1.2	faience	—	Irregular crosshatching, feet of figure(?); line border
245:180	Sor 1034	4, 2A(?)	2.0+	1.0	faience	—	Legs of man(?) facing rampant bull(?) over tree(?); ladder border

245:181	Sor 1051	3, 2B	2.7	1.3	faience	—	Indistinct shapes, including tree(?); moon above low stand(?), figure (? , cf. seal 63); line borders
246:182	Sor 1174	3, 2A	2.1	1.3	white stone	—	Over irregular grid: three drillings above five-spoked wheel, four drillings connected by double lozenge; hollow lentoids near drillings
246:183	Sor 1459	2/3, 3A	2.4	1.1	steatite	—	Cuttings and drillings, possibly including tree(?) and animals and/or men(?); line borders
246:184	Sor 1516	1(?), 3A-2B	1.9+	1.1	faience	—	Indistinct shapes, possibly including four-rayed star, wing of animal, tree (cf. seal 108); alternately hatched border
246:185	Sor 1683	9/10, 3A	2.5+	1.2	faience	—	Indistinct shapes, possibly including winged animal(?), X in panel, line border
246:186	Sor 1701	(?), 3A-1	2.3	0.9	red stone	—	Indistinct shape, possibly representing flying bird(?); double-, single-line borders
246:187	Sor 96	1, 1	2.7	1.5	brown stone	—	Indistinct shape, possibly representing man sideways
246:188	Sor 196	1, 2A(?)	2.3	1.2	black stone	—	Indistinct shapes, possibly including archer(?) and tree(?)
246:189	Sor 885	1, 2B-A	1.8+	—	faience	—	Indistinct shapes, possibly geometric
246:190	Sor 1248	7S, 2B	2.8	1.8	bone	split length-wise	Quadruped(?) facing tree(?); four-rayed star in sky; dentate borders
—:191	Sor 139	4, 2A	2.8+	1.0	faience	—	Possibly seated figure
—:192	Sor 733	1-2, 2C	(?)	1.1	chalcedony	—	Fragment of an unidentifiable design
—:193	Sor 202	1, 2B-A	3.0	1.0	faience	—	Unidentifiable
—:194	Sor 409	4, 2A	2.0+	(?)	faience	—	Unidentifiable
—:195	Sor 735:31	1-2, 2C	(?)	1.1	chalcedony	—	Unidentifiable
—:196	Sor 1253	7S, 2B-A	2.6	1.4	bone	split	Unidentifiable; line borders
32A.2.13. Geometric Designs							
247:197	Sor 1665	9/11, 3A	3.1	1.2	faience	—	Three and a half columns of ten chevrons

Catalog 32. Iron Age Cylinder and Stamp Seals (*cont.*)

<i>Plate and ser. no.</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area, level or elevation</i>	<i>Length in cm</i>	<i>Diam. (cm)</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Cond.</i>	<i>Description</i>
32A. CYLINDER SEALS (<i>cont.</i>)							
32A.2. LATE MIDDLE ELAMITE, NEO-ELAMITE, AND CONTEMPORARY LOCAL SEALS (<i>cont.</i>)							
32A.2.13. Geometric Designs (<i>cont.</i>)							
247:198	Sor 716	1-2, 2C	2.7	1.1	faience	—	Three columns of five to seven chevrons; line borders
247:199	CS 473	H6, -1.60	2.0+	1.0	faience	—	Three columns of four chevrons; line border
—:200	Sor 264	17, 2B-1	3.2	1.5	faience	—	Vertical zigzags
247:201	Sor 42	1, 1	2.7	1.3	faience	—	Five columns of eight to thirteen horizontal or oblique strokes; double-line border
247:202	Sor 1440	3/13, 2B	3.1	0.9	faience	—	Six zigzags; line borders
247:203	Sor 770	23, 2A-1	2.4	1.1	faience	—	Five zigzags; line border
247:204	Sor 1478	2/23, 2C	2.2	0.9	faience	—	Three zigzags; double-line borders
247:205	CS 450	H6, -1.95	2.6	1.2	faience	—	Two zigzags; double-line borders
247:206	Sor 1188	3, 2A	2.3	1.1	bronze	—	Two zigzags; line borders
247:207	Sor 1245	7S, 2A	3.7	2.0	baked clay	—	Two zigzags framing double ladder; double-line borders
248:208	Sor 542	4(?), 1	2.0+	0.9	faience	—	Crosshatching above and below line; double-line border
—:209	Sor 1059	3, 3A-2A	2.2	(?)	faience	—	Crosshatching above and below double line; line borders
248:210	Sor 115	1, 2A	1.8+	0.9	faience	bottom broken	Centered circle amid intermittent crosshatching; four-line border, intermittently crosshatched
248:211	Sor 539	4, 2A	3.0	1.0	faience	—	Herringbone band; wide crosshatched borders
248:212	Sor 1052	3, 2B	2.3+	1.0	faience	bottom broken	Hexagon network, each hexagon enclosing centered circle; wide crosshatched border
248:213	Sor 1039	3, 2A(?)	3.0	1.4	faience	—	Lozenge pattern of paired lines; line borders
248:214	Sor 1137	1N, 2B	3.0	1.2	faience	—	Line between two double zigzags; line borders

248:215	Sor 754:2f	1, 3, 4, 1 (level)	2.3	0.9	faience	—	Crosshatched band; line borders
248:216	Sor 792	1, 3A-2A	1.8	0.8	faience	—	Crosshatching; double-line borders
248:217	Sor 764	23, 2A-1	2.5	1.1	faience	—	Lozenge pattern of paired lines; double-line borders
248:218	Sor 763	23, 2A-1	2.5	1.0	faience	—	Irregular pattern of isolated hollow lozenges; double-line borders
248:219	Sor 540	4, 2B	2.6	0.9	faience	—	Top: solid lozenges and half lozenges separated by ladders; ladder border; bottom: blank
248:220	Sor 1066	3, 3A-2A	2.8	1.0	copper	—	Two joined eight-rayed stars; irregular crosses in field; double-line borders
—:221	Sor 726	1-2, 2C	4.1	1.4	alabaster	split	Unfinished: three drill holes; line borders
—:222	Sor 1139	1N, 2B	3.6	1.2	white stone	—	Unfinished: stippled borders only

32A.3. CYLINDER SEAL IMPRESSION

248:223	KI 105	M, fill	3.5	2.4 (width)	baked clay	damaged	Diagonal zigzag band between unidentifiable elements; zigzag band border
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<i>Plate and ser. no.</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area and level</i>	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Measurements (cm)</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Shape</i>	<i>Design</i>
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32B. STAMP SEALS

32B.1. SEAL WITH LENTOID SECTION

249:xiii	Sor 1017	1-3, 2B	6.85-6.95	112	1.5 x 1.3 x 0.6	faience	—	Flattened ovoid, pierced lengthwise	Obverse: X over lozenge; reverse: hatched hourglass between two centered circles
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32B.2. PYRAMIDAL AND CONICAL SEALS

249:xiv	Sor 805	3, 2A(?)	7.41 disturbed	—	1.7 x 1.5 x 1.7	spst	—	Truncated pyramid, pierced through top	Scorpion
249:xv	Sor 1622	1/3, 2B	7.50	175	1.7 x 1.4 x 2.0	wt st	—	Pyramid, pierced from side to side	On side: tree; on base: dog(?)

Catalog 32. Iron Age Cylinder and Stamp Seals (*cont.*)

<i>Plate and ser. no.</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area and level</i>	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Measurements (cm)</i>	<i>Material</i>		<i>Shape</i>	<i>Design</i>
32B. STAMP SEALS (<i>cont.</i>)									
32B.2. PYRAMIDAL AND CONICAL SEALS (<i>cont.</i>)									
249:xvi	Sor 511	4, 2B	7.70-8.00	24	1.4 x 1.4 x 2.1	faience	—	Truncated cone, pierced through top	Cross with dots in quadrants
249:xvii	Sor 1237	3, 3-2A	fill	—	1.6 x 1.6 x 1.6	faience	—	Cone, pierced through top	Grid
249:xviii	Sor 810	3, 2A	7.52	—	1.8 x 1.8 x 1.5	faience	—	Cone with vertical notches above horizontal groove, pierced from side to side	Eight-rayed sunburst
250:xix	Sor 1296	7, 2B-2A	—	—	2.1 x 2.1 x 1.7	faience	—	See Sor 810	Winged sun disc with extended volute above and pendent streamers below
250:xx	Sor 1799	(?), 1-3	fill	—	2.2 x 2.2 x 1.6	copper	—	See Sor 810	Nine-petaled rosette encircled by dots
32B.3. ROCKER SEALS									
250:xxi	Sor 684	1, 3	below floor	—	1.6 x 1.6 x 1.4	faience	—	Flattened quarter-sphere pierced from side to side	Grid
250:xxii	Sor 1429	1/3, 2B	8.05-8.15	175	2.0 x 1.4 x 1.3	faience	—	See Sor 684	Grid
250:xxiii	Sor 1301c	9E, 3	6.65	—	2.5 x 1.5 x 1.2	granite	—	Drop-shaped pendant with convex sealing surface	Grid
32B.4. PENDANT SEALS									
250:xxiv	Sor 171	6, 2B	8.01	—	3.4 x 1.7 x 1.0	blk st	—	Drop-shaped	Sun, moon, scorpion, wedges
251:xxv	Sor 333	1, 1	—	—	2.2 x 1.3 x 1.2	alabaster	—	Inverted drop-shaped	Forked tree with drilled foliage
251:xxvi	Sor 1295a	7, 2B-2A	—	—	2.0 x 0.8 x 0.8	shell	—	Tapered cylinder	Unidentified shape, man with stretched arms

32B.5. ANIMAL-SHAPED SEALS WITH GEOMETRIC DESIGNS ON THE BASE

32B.5.1. Scaraboid-Shaped

251:xxvii	Sor 308	1, 2B-2A	fill	—	1.9 x 1.8 x 0.8	faience	—	Scarab, pierced lengthwise	Seven-rayed star
251:xxviii	Sor 804	3, 3(?)	6.82 disturbed	—	2.6 x 1.6 x 2.4	copper	—	Bird with loop on back and round base	Curved swastika
251:xxix	Sor 119	1, 2A	7.46	—	1.8 x 1.6 x 2.4	copper	—	Lion's head and pierced neck on square base	Maltese cross
252:xxx	Sor 1145	1N, 3	6.45	164	1.4 x 1.3 x 2.7	copper	left arm broken	Monkey on square base	In relief: hour-glass in rounded square

32B.6. ANIMAL-SHAPED SEALS WITH ZOOMORPHIC DESIGNS ON THE BASE

252:xxxix	Sor 1189	3, 3	6.95	150	4.5 x 2.4 x 0.6	copper	—	Frog with loop at rear	Walking bird
252:xxxix	Sor 1042	3, 2B	7.15	—	2.1 x 1.2 x 1.8	copper	—	Bird with loop on back	Winged quadruped(?)
252:xxxix	Sor 1155	1, 3-2A	—	—	2.7 x 1.5 x 1.5	copper	—	Duck with head on back	Goat
252:xxxix	Sor 1136	1N, 3	6.56	—	2.4 x 2.1 x 1.9	white st	—	Two lions' heads back to back, hole pierced between them, on rectangular base	Rampant calf(?), winged bull; five-rayed star in sky; linear border

32B.7. SIGNET RINGS

253:xxxv and 258b	Sor 1601	1-3, 2B	7.70	175	2.5 x 2.5 x 2.3	copper	—	Sheet ring	Five-cone tree flanked by stag and sheep; rosettes behind ani- mals; inscriptions around them ⁴ ; line borders
253:xxxvi	Sor 832	4, 2B-1	dump	—	2.4 x 2.4 x 2.4	copper	—	See Sor 1601	Indistinct shape flanked by hollow wedges; line borders
253:xxxvii	Sor 1804	(?), 3-1	fill	—	2.4 x 2.4 x 1.9	faience	—	Like sheet ring	Stork or heron toward which fish swims; globes behind bird and above fish (not shown on the illustration); line borders

⁴For inscription, see chapter 33.

Catalog 32. Iron Age Cylinder and Stamp Seals (*cont.*)

<i>Plate and ser. no.</i>	<i>Site and obj. no.</i>	<i>Area and level</i>	<i>Elevation</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Measurements (cm)</i>	<i>Material</i>		<i>Shape</i>	<i>Design</i>
					32B. STAMP SEALS (<i>cont.</i>)				
32B.7. SIGNET RINGS (<i>cont.</i>)									
253:xxxviii	Sor 655	1, 3-2A	fill	—	2.5 x 2.5 x 2.4	copper	—	Faintly lobed ring	Quatrefoil; line borders
254:xxxix	Sor 102	1, 1	7.67	—	2.1 x 2.1 x 2.5	copper	—	See Sor 655	Vulture looking down on goat that grazes; line borders
254:xl	Sor 210	1-2, 1	7.80	—	2.9 x 2.9 x 3.3	copper	—	See Sor 655	Winged lion; terminal: horizontal lines; line borders
254:xli	Sor 758	23, 1	fill	—	2.5 x 2.5 x 2.9	copper	—	Strongly lobed ring	Vulture feeding on supine doe; terminal: vertical strokes, horizontal line; line borders
254:xlii	Sor 774	22, 1	dump	—	2.7 x 2.5 x 2.5	copper	—	See Sor 758	Bird of prey flying between two globes; line borders
255:xlili	Sor 65	4, 1	8.73	—	3.0 x 3.0 x 3.2	silver	broken	Strongly lobed ring	Punctate border
255:xliv	Sor 459	1, 2B	6.68 floor	—	2.6 x 2.6 x 3.1	copper	—	Bezel ring; lion(?) masks at juncture of bezel and ring	Goat below branch

CHAPTER 33

THE INSCRIPTIONS

by J. A. Brinkman

33A. INVENTORY

1.	SOR 151	CYLINDER SEAL
2.	SOR 162	BEAD
3.	SOR 170	CYLINDER SEAL
4.	SOR 301a	BEAD
5.	SOR 413	PENDANT
6.	SOR 610	EYE-STONE
7.	SOR 714	EYE-STONE
8.	SOR 786	CYLINDER SEAL
9.	SOR 1272	CYLINDER SEAL
10.	SOR 1428	CYLINDER SEAL
11.	SOR 1450	BEAD
12.	SOR 1601	SIGNET RING
13.	SOR 1691	CYLINDER SEAL
14.	—	CYLINDER SEAL
15.	CS 272	CYLINDER SEAL

Nos. 1-13 were excavated at Surkh Dum-i-Luri. No. 14 (seal no. 224, ch. 35) was in private possession in 1938, when seen and recorded by Erich Schmidt. No. 15 was excavated at Chigha Sabz.

With the exception of Sor 162 and Sor 714 (nos. 2 and 7), I have not had the opportunity to examine the original objects; hence most inscriptions have had to be read from photographs of the impression.¹

33B. INSCRIPTIONS²

No. 1. Sor 151 (see ch. 24C.4, no. 28; pls. 133:28 and 256a)

Complete carnelian cylinder seal (brown-red); translucent, polished, pierced lengthwise. 1.5 x 0.8 cm. Present whereabouts unknown (formerly in the possession of the American Institute for Iranian Art and Archaeology, New York City). Provenience: level 2B, plot IH, area 4, locus 17, elevation 7.89 (pl. 53). Sumerian inscription containing a prayer to a god (name as yet unread).

¹It has not always been possible to be sure which inscriptions or impressions have reversed writings, and the reader should be aware of potential inaccuracies here.

²In preparing this manuscript, I have had the benefit of consulting notes on some of the texts and their provenience prepared about 1958 by Erich Schmidt, Edith Lindquist, George Cameron, and Benno Landsberger. I wish to express my gratitude to W. G. Lambert, who read through a draft of this section and offered numerous helpful comments. Matthew Stolper was kind enough to read through the draft for no. 15 and suggest the reading for the final line.

Transliteration:

- (1) d_x x
- (2) x šâ-lá-s[û?]
- (3) x x x (x x)
- (4) [ar]ḥus tuk-a x x

Translation: O (*name of god or goddess*), merciful *deity* . . . have mercy on

Commentary. Van Loon dates this seal on stylistic grounds to the Old Babylonian period. The inscription seems to be a crude copy of an Old Babylonian or Kassite period seal impression. Similar seal inscriptions are amply attested, e.g., Limet 1971:67-77.

No. 2. Sor 162 (see ch. 31, catalog 31A.27; pl. 256b)

Pierced cylindrical bead of reddish-brown agate with black veining; translucent, pierced lengthwise. 2.6 cm wide, 1.0-1.5 cm preserved diameter (left portion broken away). At present in the Oriental Institute, Chicago, A 25036. Provenience: level 2B, plot IH, area 6, locus 22, elevation 8.25 (pl. 53). Sumerian votive inscription of Kurigalzu II (1332-1308 B.C.) to a goddess whose name is mostly missing (possibly Ninlil). Listed in Brinkman 1976:228 as Q.2.96.

Transliteration:

- (1) [ḏnin-l]il nin-a-ḏni^l-ir
- (2) [ku-ri-ga]l-zu
- (3) [dumu bur-na-bu-r]i-ia-aš
- (4) [nam-ti-l]a?-a-ni-šè
- (5) [in-na]-an-ba

Translation: [To Nin]il, his lady: [Kuriga]lzu, [son of Burna-Bur]iaš, [ga]ve (this object) for his [life].

Commentary. Line 3: this restoration of the royal name is based on its most frequent writing in the inscriptions of Kurigalzu II, though other restorations are possible.³

No. 3. Sor 170 (see ch. 24C.4, no. 26; pls. 133:26 and 256c)

Rock-crystal cylinder seal; translucent, pierced lengthwise. 3.2 x 1.7 cm. At present in the Muze-ye Iran Bastan, Tehran, DK 1471. Provenience: level 2B, plot IH, area 4, locus 26, elevation 7.80 (pl. 53).

Transliteration:

- (1) [r]a-š_u-ub-x
- (2) [DU]MU e-til -KA-x
- (3) [IR] ḏmar-d[ú]

Translation: Rašub-x, son of Etel-pī-x, servant of the god Mard[u].

Commentary. The seal is dated on stylistic grounds by van Loon to the Old Babylonian period. The final sign in line 2 might be DINGIR or [i]^l[a].

³For the various writings of the royal name Burna-Buriaš in later texts, see Brinkman 1976:119.

No. 4. Sor 301a (see ch. 31A.27; pl. 256d)

Red-brown carnelian bead, with blue veining; translucent, pierced lengthwise; left end missing. 3.6(+) x 0.8 cm. At present in Muze-ye Iran Bastan, Tehran, DK 732.⁴ Provenience: level 2B-2A, plot II, area 4, fill (pl. 53).

Transliteration: (1) [(...)] x igi-bar-re-a
(2) [(...)] x ^dpap? ^rnun?¹

Commentary. The reading of the divine name in line 2 has yet to be established.

No. 5. Sor 413 (see ch. 30B.2; pl. 256e)

Triangular shell pendant, with hole for suspension. 3.8 x 3.2 x 0.5 cm. At present in Muze-ye Iran Bastan, Tehran, number unknown. Provenience: level 2B, plot II, area 4, locus 24, elevation 7.96 (pl. 52). Apparently unfinished inscription.

Transliteration: x (x)

Commentary. Readings of (x)-*ni-tú* or *NA₄*⁵ seem possible, but are uncertain. There are faint traces (apparently scratches) to the left of the firm wedges. For the stratigraphy of the find, see chapter 11, table 8.

No. 6. Sor 610 (see ch. 31, catalog 31A.20; pl. 257a)

Fragmentary onyx eye-stone with dark brown center and white rim; polished, pierced diametrically. 3.5 x 1.2 cm. At present in Muze-ye Iran Bastan, Tehran, number unknown. Provenience: level 2C, plot II, area 1-2, locus 52, elevation 6.50-6.95 (pl. 52). Listed in Brinkman 1976:227 as Q.2.89.

Transliteration:
(1') (x) x (x)
(2') ku-ri-gal-zu
(3') [G]ÌR.NÍTA ^den-[líl]
(. . .)

Translation: ... Kurigalzu, *viceroys* (appointed by) En[lil](...).

Commentary. For the stratigraphy of this find, see chapter 11, table 8.

No. 7. Sor 714 (see ch. 31, catalog 31A.20, pl. 257b)

Chalcedony eye-stone with salmon-colored pupil above cream iris with black and gray veining; polished, iris pierced diametrically. 1.9 x 0.8 cm. At present in the Oriental Institute, Chicago, A 25119. Provenience: level 2C, plot II, area 1-2, locus 52, elevation 6.72 (pl. 52).

⁴Other objects share the same museum number.

⁵This would require a wide gap between the principal elements of the sign.

Transliteration: (1) ^dnin-
(2) līl

Translation: Ninlil.

No. 8. Sor 786 (see ch. 24C.4, no. 20, pls. 133:20 and 257c)

Black hematite cylinder seal; pierced lengthwise. 2.3 x 1.3 cm. At present in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, 43.102.35. Provenience: level 1, plot JI, area 1N, locus 72, elevation 7.82 (pl. 53).

Transliteration: (1) ^dutu kud di
(2) ir *i-la-ni*

Translation: Šamaš-dayyān(ī)[?], servant of Ilāni (or Ilānu).

Commentary. This seal is dated on stylistic grounds by van Loon to the Old Babylonian period. If the final two signs in the first line are transposed, the name can be read as suggested in the translation. The object is published in photo and discussed in Muscarella 1981a:352-353, no. 33, with the text edited by J. Huehnergard. In line 2, *i-la-ni* is more likely a personal name⁶ than the plural common noun “gods”; the “servant of” phrase in Old Babylonian seals is usually followed by a proper name, either of a god (or gods), a king, or an official.⁷

No. 9. Sor 1272 (see ch. 24C.4, no. 21, pls. 133:21 and 257d)

Blue-gray hematite cylinder; pierced; left side broken away. 1.6(+) x 1.1 cm. At present in Muze-ye Iran Bastan, Tehran, number unknown. Provenience: level 2B-2A, plot JI, area 3-4 (door), locus 170, elevation 7.15 (pl. 53).

Transliteration: (1) [(. . .)] x *hi-rum*
(2) [(. . .)] x *hi? gal*
(3) [(. . .)] x (-) *ha-di-tum*
(4) [(. . .)] (-) x *bi-im?*

Commentary. This seal is dated on stylistic grounds by van Loon to the Old Babylonian period.

No. 10. Sor 1428 (see ch. 24C.7, no. 34, pls. 134:34 and 257e)

Chalcedony cylinder seal, gray-white, with red-brown spots; opaque, pierced lengthwise. 3.8 x 1.7 cm. At present in the University Museum, Philadelphia, number unknown. Provenience: level 2B, plot JI, area 1/3, locus 175, elevation 8.05-8.15 (pl. 52). Prayer inscription (either in logograms or Sumerian) in the name of Ilī-rabi, the *ša rēši* official of a Kurigalzu, to Marduk. Listed in Brinkman 1976:231 as Q.2.110.

⁶Cf. Ilānum in Gelb 1980: 591, no. 2541; Figulla and Martin 1953, 173 case 14, 435:5, 599:6 and *passim*.

⁷See Gelb 1977:115-126.

<i>Transliteration:</i>	(1) mDINGIR-GAL LÚ.SAG
	(2) mku-ri-gal-zu
in field	(3) GIŠ!.TUK
	(4) dMES
<i>Translation:</i>	Ilī-rabi, ša rēšī official of Kurigalzu, obedient to (the god) Marduk.

Commentary. Line 1: The name could also be read as Anu-rabi, but this is less likely. The title of the courtier ša rēš RN is attested also in seals of Kidin-Marduk⁸ and his son Adad-ušabši,⁹ and it is perhaps to be connected with the official otherwise designated ša rēš šarri.¹⁰ Line 3: the GIŠ sign is not entirely clear and seems to have traces of a wedge or wedges in the middle; the generally compact shape of the sign favors a reading GIŠ rather than ARĪUŠ, which is usually longer horizontally in proportion to its height and has more internal wedges. šemû in the sense of “obey” is amply attested in Old and Middle Babylonian.¹¹

It is not known to which Kurigalzu the inscription refers. Either the first (reigned ca. 1390 B.C.) or the second (reigned 1332-1308 B.C.) could be meant.¹²

No. 11. Sor 1450 (see ch. 31, catalog 31A.27, pl. 258a)

Brown-red, carnelian barrel bead; translucent, left half broken away. 1.5 x 1.0 cm. Present whereabouts unknown. Provenience: level 2B, plot II, area 3/13, wall, elevation 8.10 (pl. 52).¹³ Damaged Sumerian votive inscription of a king whose name ends in -[r]iaš to a deity whose name ends in []-líl. Listed in Brinkman 1976:107 as E.2.8.

<i>Transliteration:</i>	(1) [den/nin]-líl
	(2) [-n]i-ir!(NI)
	(3) [-r]i-ia-aš
	(4) [-n]a-ba
<i>Translation:</i>	[To (the god)] ... ¹⁴ , [h]is [lord/lady], [Burna-Bur]iaš [has] dedicated (this).

⁸Moortgat 1940: no. 554; Brinkman 1981-82:74, no. 26.

⁹Muscarella 1981b:118-120, no. 77.

¹⁰Brinkman 1968:310-311.

¹¹E.g., Bergmann 1953, ii 23; Sollberger 1969:35-36, lines 91 and 117; Biggs 1965:97:19; Weidner 1959:30, no. 17:19 (=Grayson 1987:275, line 30); cf. the Middle Babylonian personal name Naḥiš-šē-mûša “he who obeys her [scil. the goddess] is prosperous” in Clay 1906, 188 i 11.

¹²Among the other seals dedicated to Marduk as dMES, note M.76.174.401 in Porada 1981:228 and 262, no. 1208. The text has been poorly edited. *Inter alia*, note that the first two lines should be read: dMES dka-kù-gál / en-líl dingir-gal-gal-meš (the reference to Marduk as “Enlil of the great gods” would indeed be noteworthy, if the seal should date from the fourteenth or early thirteenth century B.C., as suggested by Porada 1981:228). In line 3 and line 4, the -a is clearly -za (“your”).

¹³ Thus the field records (Schmidt); van Loon: plot II, locus 29 (ch. 11, tab. 9).

¹⁴Presumably to be restored either [En]lil or [Nin]lil.

Commentary. Though the RN could be restored as Šagarakti-Šuriaš or Burna-Buriaš, the preference has been given to the latter because of the estimated space available in the line and because an inscription of Kurigalzu II (son of Burna-Buriaš II) and two other Kurigalzu-related texts were found in the same building. For the stratigraphy of the find, see chapter 11, table 9.

No. 12. Sor 1601 (see ch. 32B.7, no. xxxv; pls. 253:xxxv and 258b)

Copper/bronze signet ring. 2.3 x 2.5 cm. At present in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, 43.102.13. Provenience: level 2B, plot JI, area 1/3, locus 175/wall, elevation 7.70 (pl. 52). Sumerian inscription.

Transliteration: (1) dingir-meš
(2) tuk

Translation: Have (an interceding) god!

Commentary. Dated above to Iron Age I, where the iconography of the representation is discussed. Three signs are inscribed in the field around the stylized tree and animals; the sequence in which the signs are to be read is not immediately apparent from their arrangement. The inscription is a prayer for good luck; the translation here presumes that the plural sign MEŠ is a corrupt addition.¹⁵ For the stratigraphy of the find, see chapter 11, table 9. The object has been published in photo and discussed in Muscarella 1981a:344, no. 20.

No. 13. Sor 1691 (see ch. 24C.4, no. 22; pls. 133:22 and 259a)

Red-brown hematite cylinder seal. 2.0 x 1.0 cm. At present in Muze-ye Iran Bastan, Tehran, number unknown. Provenience: level 3A, plot JH, between rooms 9 and 11, locus 5/wall, elevation 6.50 (pl. 52).

Transliteration: (1) ḏnin-kar-ra-ak
(2) ḏpa-ḏbil(bíl?)¹-sag

Translation: Ninkarrak, Pabilsag.

Commentary. This seal is dated on stylistic grounds by van Loon to the Old Babylonian period. For the stratigraphy of the find, see chapter 11, table 9.

No. 14. (Seal no. 224; see ch. 35, item A; pls. 255:224 and 259b)

Large stone cylinder seal (Photo L₂-97). 4.5 x 1.4 cm. Owned in 1938 by Asadullah Khan, the *sarhatdar* or governor of Dilfan. This edition is based on a photograph of the impression made by Erich Schmidt.

Transliteration: (1) ḡkaš-til?-à(PI)-à(PI)-šū
(2) DUMU ḡsunki?-un-taš?

Translation: Kaštiliašu, son of Sunki-Untaš.

¹⁵The literal translation would be: Have gods!

Commentary. The reading of most of these signs is not clear, and the interpretation suggested here is uncertain.

No. 15. CS 272 (see ch. 32A.2.2, no. 69; pls. 235:69 and 259c)

Speckled granite seal. 2.3 x 1.1 cm. At present in Muze-ye Iran Bastan, Tehran, number unknown. Provenience: Chigha Sabz, plot J7, elevation -4.40 (see plan and section, pl. 22b).

Transliteration:

- (1) md
- (2) ḥu-
- (3) ban-
- (4) x.
- (5) pir

Commentary. The text appears to consist of an Elamite personal name.

CATALOG 33. THE INSCRIPTIONS*

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Site and obj. no</i>	<i>Rm/area, lev. or elev.</i>	<i>Dim. (cm)</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reference</i>
133:28 and 256a	Sor 151	4, 2B	1.5 x 0.8	carnelian	—	Cylinder seal: suppliant goddess, four lines of inscription	chapter 24C.4, no. 28
256b	Sor 162	6, 2B	2.6+ x 1.5	red brown agate or carnelian	one-half preserved	Long barrel bead with five lines of positive inscription	catalog 31A.27
133:26 and 256c	Sor 170	4, 2B	3.2 x 1.7	rock crystal	—	Cylinder seal: god reaching toward two shepherd's crooks on back of gazelle, being approached by worshiper; three lines of inscription	chapter 24C.4, no. 26
256d	Sor 301a	4, 2B-2A	3.6+ x 0.8	red-brown carnelian	one end missing	Tubular bead with two lines of inscription	catalog 31A.27
256e	Sor 413	4, 2B	3.7 x 3.1	shell	—	Triangular pendant with one side scalloped; three petals separated by flutes running to apex; centered circlet on each petal; three cunei- form signs on concave back	chapter 30B.2
257a	Sor 610	1-2 (steps), 2C	3.5 x 1.2	brown and white onyx	one-half preserved	Eye-stone: disc with beveled rim, perforated lengthwise, in- scribed on top and rim	catalog 31A.20
257b	Sor 714	1-2 (steps), 2C	1.9 x 0.8	red and cream chalcedony	—	Eye-stone: disc with beveled rim, per- forated lengthwise, inscribed on top	catalog 31A.20
133:20 and 257c	Sor 786	1N, 1	2.3 x 1.3	hematite	—	Cylinder seal: suppliant goddess and worshiper before king or god enthroned on stool, holding goblet; sun within moon in sky; two lines of inscription	chapter 24C.4, no. 20

*Catalog 33 by M. N. van Loon

133:21 and 257d	Sor 1272	3-4 (door), 2B-2A	1.6+ x 1.1	hematite	broken: break ground	Cylinder seal: god with mace approach- ing suppliant goddess; four lines of inscription	chapter 24C.4, no. 21
134:34 and 257e	Sor 1428	1/3, 2B	3.8 x 1.7	chalcedony	chipped	Cylinder seal: female worshiper and goddess with jar from which water is flowing into lower jar, approaching water god enthroned on goatfish, who is extending a ring; sun within moon in sky; four lines of inscription	chapter 24C.7, no. 34
258a	Sor 1450	3/13, 2B	1.5 x 1.0	carneian	one-half preserved	Barrel bead with four lines of inscription	catalog 31A.27
253:xxxv and 258b	Sor 1601	1/3, 2B	2.3 x 2.5	copper or bronze	—	Sheet signet ring: five-cone tree flanked by stag and sheep; rosette behind animals; inscription around them; line borders	chapter 32B.7, no. xxxv
133:22 and 259a	Sor 1691	9/11, 3A	2.0 x 1.0	hematite	—	Cylinder seal: god with mace approaching suppliant goddess; two fish; two lines of inscription	chapter 24C.4, no. 22
255:244 and 259b	—	Dilfan prov.(?)	4.5 x 1.4	stone	—	Cylinder seal: cow suckling its calf, followed by second cow(?) suckling its calf; two lines of inscription	chapter 35
235:69 and 259c	CS 272	J7, -4.40	2.3 x 1.1	granite, speckled	—	Cylinder seal: full-bodied couchant animal (horse?) confronted by worshiper or priest; vertical panel enclosing five lines of inscription	chapter 32A.2.2, no. 69

CHAPTER 34

CONCLUSIONS

by Maurits N. van Loon and Hans H. Curvers

Since Schmidt's epic expeditions of the nineteen-thirties, considerable archaeological and ethnoarchaeological work has been done in and around Luristan. But in spite of the many workers¹ our knowledge of Luristan's cultural history contains many gaps that are only partly filled by Schmidt's meticulously recorded results. Still, even some of Schmidt's negative results may help toward a better understanding of prehistoric and protohistoric Luristan.

Like many others of his generation, Schmidt seems to have paid little attention to unpainted pottery. Goff (1971), Mortensen (1976), and Smith (1967, 1970, and 1972) have shown that seventh and sixth millennium sites exist in Luristan.

CHALCOLITHIC

First of all it should be stressed that few, if any, of Schmidt's Chalcolithic, Early Bronze, and Middle Bronze sites (see tab. 32) can be interpreted as nomadic. At most, the lack of solid structures in the Chalcolithic levels investigated close to the surface at Chigha Sabz can be seen as an indication that the site was only inhabited part of the year. Still, habitation left enough debris to form a mound 5 to 7 m high over the course of 1500 years. The presence of complete vessels in the Susa A(I) levels invites comparison to the situation at Susa itself, where many secondary inhumations were found in vessels not unlike those from Chigha Sabz (de Mecquenem 1943:5 and Canal 1978:33). It seems unlikely, though, that all bones or ashes would have disappeared without a trace.

As stated in chapter 15, pottery comparisons suggest that Luristan culture developed parallel to, but independently from Khuzistan or Susiana during the fifth millennium, becoming more and more dependent on that of Susa in the fourth millennium B.C. Links with Giyan VC, though spectacular, are few in number. If we may trust its stratification as reconstructed, a copper ring gives evidence of advanced metallurgy during the fifth millennium in Luristan.

At Kamtarlan I we catch a glimpse of the impact that the early urban culture of Susa B-C (II-IIIa) and, possibly, other lowland states (Johnson 1973) had on Luristan as well as on regions farther to the northwest (Weiss and Young 1975; see also Goff 1971:145). A faience seal and a faience bead attest to another advanced industry in Luristan during the fourth millennium.

EARLY BRONZE AGE

The ensuing gap in the occupation record is only filled by gallery tombs II-V at Mir Vali, which we compare mostly to Susa Da-b (IIIB) and date ca. 2750-2600 B.C. on account of the presence of polychrome painted ware (in the monochrome ware, however, several parallels exist to Godin III:6, dated ca. 2600-2350 B.C.). Large family tombs like those at Mir Vali have

¹ Goff (1969, 1970, 1971, 1976, 1977, and 1978), Hole (1978 and 1979), E. F. Henrickson (1985), R. C. Henrickson (1984a,b, 1985, and 1986), Meade (1968), Meldgaard, Mortensen, and Thrane (1964), Thrane (1965), Smith (1967, 1970, and 1972), Vanden Berghe (1964, 1967, 1968a,b, 1969, 1970a,b, 1971a,b, 1972, 1973a,b,c, 1974, 1975a,b, 1976, 1978, and 1982), Vanden Berghe and Haerinck (1984), Young with his team (1969) and then with Levine (1974), Weiss and Young (1975).

exist to Godin III:6, dated ca. 2600-2350 B.C.). Large family tombs like those at Mir Vali have been taken as evidence for the rise of tribally organized elements, perhaps without fixed abode, during this period when urban expansion was at a low ebb. However, a large town of stone-founded houses a few hundred meters below the cemetery yielded sherds of the next, Susa Dc-d (IVA) phase, to which Mir Vali tombs II-V also relate. Goff (1971:149) sees the new settlement pattern indicated by the gallery graves as the sign of a radical break with the past, heralding a general shift toward the mountains and toward exploitation of the upland pastures, which made transhumance necessary (see also Gilbert 1983:112). Such a shift would agree with the tendency, observed elsewhere as well, of societies to develop more emphasis on pastoralism in times of decreasing government authority (Adams 1974).

Be that as it may, the subsequent Susa Dc-d (IVA/Giyan IVA phase, ca. 2600-2300 B.C.) is well represented by houses at Kamtarlan I and II and intramural burials at Kamtarlan I, Chigha Sabz(?), and Dum'avize.

Pottery comparisons can be made to Godin III:6-5, but not to III:4. R. Henrickson (1986) has connected the obvious prosperity of Luristan in the Early Dynastic III period to Mesopotamia's demand for metals and minerals. A chlorite vessel fragment with whirl motif from Kamtarlan II, level 2, testifies both to the contemporaneity with Early Dynastic III sites and to Luristan's contact with the long-distance trade network by which such "intercultural style" objects were distributed throughout Mesopotamia, Iran, and the Persian Gulf (Kohl 1976).

Imperfect knowledge of the distinctive traits of the late third millennium B.C. may be to blame for the apparent lack of Susa De (IVB) material in our area. Henrickson's findings in and around Godin, however, also convey the impression that the highlands remained isolated, resisting military and political pressure of the Akkad and Ur III dynasties from the lowlands (R. Henrickson 1986). In our view, the development from Early Bronze to Middle Bronze Luristan painted pottery should be seen as a continuous process, independent of developments in and around Susa (Carter 1980:31).

MIDDLE BRONZE AGE

The Middle Bronze Age (ca. 2000-1600 B.C.) is well represented by houses and burials at Kamtarlan II and Chigha Sabz. Tombs at Chaman, Surkh Dum-i-Luri, and Gar Zore seem to belong to this stage as well. Close parallelism in house and grave contents to Giyan IVC-III and Godin III:2 suggests uniform material culture over a wide area, perhaps corresponding to a political unit (Simaški under the *sukkalmahhus* of Elam?, cf. Henrickson 1984b).

On the basis of the Giyan IVC-III settlement pattern, Goff (1971:150) envisages an economy similar to that of today, based on mixed farming, with biannual migration of part of the population along with most of the livestock. Town sites in the larger plains presumably represent administrative centers, while the hilly flanks and smaller valleys contain small village sites in easily defensible positions.

LATE BRONZE AGE

Goff, who did not separate the Giyan III and II materials, assumes a dramatic end to this cultural sequence around 1200 B.C. (Goff 1971:151). Despite their limited extent Schmidt's results seem to indicate a decline in urban prosperity as early as the Late Bronze Age (ca. 1600-1350 B.C.). Besides isolated graves at Kamtarlan II, Chigha Sabz, Mir Vali, and Zarde Savar, we only find a well and a pit at Chigha Sabz. Warlike destruction by the Elamites at the end of the Bronze Age and influence from Kassite and post-Kassite Babylonia in the last centuries of the second millennium are postulated by Goff, who dates many boulder ruins and graveyards up in the mountains yielding ribbed pithos fragments to this period (Goff 1971:151).

Surkh Dum-i-Luri, level 3B, presents a special problem. Its pottery has only tenuous links with that found at known Late Bronze Age sites—most notably pitchers with a band painted around their widest part and a small krater painted with metopes and triglyphs—but even less in common with Iron Age pottery, unless one would want to compare the painted

pitcher from Pa-yi Kal (Vanden Berghe 1973a:60, pl. 27:1). Considering the stratigraphy, the best assumption seems to be that the level 3B building at Surkh Dum-i-Luri was erected toward 1350 B.C. and soon destroyed, flimsily restored but gathering riches from passers-by until the new level 2C sanctuary was built toward 800 B.C. At first sight the beads dedicated to the goddess NIN.LÍL by the Babylonian kings Burna-buriash II (1359-1333) and Kurigalzu II (1332-1308 B.C.; Brinkman 1976:48, 107, 227, 228, and 231) might seem to indicate some link between these Kassite kings of Babylonia and Late Bronze Surkh Dum-i-Luri. As Brinkman makes clear, however, such beads have been found in a great variety of unrelated contexts. They were obviously carried from one place to another and treasured for their value as semiprecious stones, not as inscribed objects. Their value for us as pieces of evidence for local history is, unfortunately, negligible.

The founding of a sanctuary along one of the main transhumance routes might be seen as a sign of confidence induced by a new way of life. We interpret the building at Surkh Dum-i-Luri as a sanctuary of the mistress of nature, to whom hunters would offer token animals and other trinkets when praying for success in the chase or giving thanks for such success (see chs. 27 and 28). Our interpretation of the building as a sanctuary is based on the ground plan (pl. 51) with its buttresses, recessed outer doorway, and triple-recessed cella doorway, accessible from a one-column hall. We compare the latter to the eight-column hall of Hasanlu Burned Building II, also no doubt a temple (Young 1966b:59, fig. 1) and to the two-column hall ("Painted Chamber") of Baba Jan, from which one small and one larger cella, both with triple-recessed doorways, were accessible (Goff 1970:144-48; 1977, fig. 1). In its final form (pl. 53) the cella contained a niche in its far wall. However, the other standard feature for a sanctuary, the altar, seems to be lacking. We consider the central mudbrick feature of room 1 (pl. 50) as a column base similar to the ones at Hasanlu, while the recess in the southwestern wall of room 1 suggests a cooking range rather than a sacrificial table. Perhaps the black ash covering the southeastern half of the room 1 floor indicates that sacrifices were performed on the floor.

Our interpretation of the sanctuary as dedicated to the "mistress of the mountain" with power over wild animals is mainly based on the many cast ibex horns (forty-eight items in ch. 27E) and hammered 'mouflon' horn-shaped ornaments (two items in ch. 28M). These seem to be counterparts in bronze of the clay votive ibex horns deposited at a precursor of the Susa Acropolis temple to Narunte or NIN.HUR.SAG (Amiet 1976b:52; Stève and Gasche 1971:167). The scarcity of weapons and the profusion of pins and other ornaments deposited in the sanctuary are strong indications that the deity honored there was female.

IRON AGE

IRON AGE I

Outside of Surkh Dum-i-Luri, Iron Age I is only represented among Schmidt's materials by two graves at Chigha Sabz. In contrast to the situation at Giyan, which lies northeast of Luristan proper and where Early Western Gray Ware appears in levels I4-3 (Young 1965:66, 70-72; R. Henrickson 1983-84:204, 215-16, Iron I goblet phase, 1400-1100 B.C.), no such trace of northeastern influence on local pottery is found in Iron Age I or at any of the Iron Age II sites except, possibly, at Chujale. We do not exclude the possibility that many of the metal and other objects retrieved from Surkh Dum-i-Luri may date to Iron Age I; some may even have a longer history. The latter is clearly the case with many of the cylinder seals and inscribed objects.

IRON AGE II

On account of the latest objects found under the original floor, however (especially cylinder seal 51, ch. 32), the sanctuary excavated at Surkh Dum-i-Luri cannot be dated before

800 B.C. and therefore belongs to the end of Iron Age II.² The presence of nine iron objects as well as two composite bronze and iron objects below the 2C floor confirms this Iron II dating (Pigott 1977, 1980; Vanden Berghe 1973a:54-55). The sanctuary's likeness in plan to the contemporary Burned Building II at Hasanlu indicates a partly shared Iranian culture despite ceramic differences.

After some time the floor of the cella was raised by 66 cm and three steps were built out into the one-column hall to bridge the difference in height. The material found below the floor and steps is labeled 2C. Among it are ten iron objects, including one D-shaped iron fibula(?). Roughly semicircular iron fibulae occur along with the much commoner bronze fibulae at War Kabud and other Iron III, i.e., late 8th century B.C. and later, sites (Vanden Berghe 1978:38-40, fig. 3:6). This first alteration therefore cannot antedate 750 B.C.

IRON AGE II/III

To judge by the cylinder seals found in the Iron Age strata of Kamtarlan I, these levels run parallel to Surkh Dum-i-Luri and belong mostly to Iron Age II and early III. With their heavy, buttressed architecture these remains seem to belong in the same class as the Baba Jan manors (Goff 1969:115-122; the Godin manor may be a later representative of this class, Young and Levine 1974:30-35, fig. 40:1, cf. Stronach and Roaf 1978:11). The Iron Age levels at Chigha Sabz, on the other hand, represent an entirely different, transient form of occupation that must also be chronologically distinct. Ceramic and glyptic comparisons show they belong to Iron Age III, probably not predating the 7th century B.C. Hollow bull-shaped vessels typical of Iron Age III occur at Chigha Sabz and fragments of such vessels were found at Surkh Dum-i-Luri in levels 2B-1, indicating that the latter must have lasted into Iron III.

A problem is created by the occurrence, in level 2B at Surkh Dum-i-Luri, below the last floor of the sanctuary of a chalcedony cylinder seal of Neo-Elamite II style that can hardly predate the 7th century B.C. The motif—a horseman pursuing a winged goat, both in flying gallop—is without precedent, typically Iranian, and popular from the late 7th century B.C. into Achaemenid times. The style of execution—with a revolving disc cutting into the hard stone—is related to the late cut style of 7th century B.C. Babylonia and Assyria. Nimrud 2197 (Parker 1955:103, pl. 14:3), a buff stone seal with somewhat comparable chevron border, shows a galloping horseman shooting back at an attacking bull in 8th century B.C. linear style and might be taken as an indication that such scenes of wild pursuit started as early as 700 B.C., possibly in the Assyro-Iranian borderland. The remainder of the finds from the sanctuary has parallels, if any, among Iron Age II material except, perhaps, for the most elaborate bronzes. These may belong to the beginning of Iron Age III, i.e., to about 750-700 B.C., on the basis of finds from Tattulban (Vanden Berghe and Haerinck 1984:203). Among the copper or bronze disc-headed pins, for instance, that were deposited in such numbers at Surkh Dum-i-Luri, all but one of the examples with vegetal, zoomorphic, or anthropomorphic decoration come from level 2B or later levels. Copper or bronze sheet pendants with vegetal or anthropomorphic decoration also come from levels 2B-1. In the cast copper and bone pins, however, elaborate zoomorphic or anthropomorphic decoration occurs as early as levels 3A (Sor 1208 and 1339, pls. 174c, 183e, 2231, and 226a) and 2C (Sor 1341 and 1465, see ch. 27 and pl. 184a). On the other hand, winged monsters as pin heads seem to be limited to levels 2A-1 (except for a bone example, Sor 1200, pls. 224f and 227b, from level 3A);³ recumbent horned animals and 'openwork' cages as pin heads occur only in levels 2B-1. All complete disc-headed pins longer than 12.5 cm and all complete cast pins longer than 14.8 cm come from levels 2B-1. Stone plaques with patterns of centered circles occur as pin heads in levels 2B-1, but not before.

Schmidt (1937-38:210, note 5) suggested that all pins found in the Surkh Dum-i-Luri sanctuary should be considered as 'wands' serving to affix confronted-animal "talismans" to

²Our earlier datings of the sanctuary (van Loon 1967:24 and 1972:69, note 22) are hereby superseded. They were based on an incomplete study of the material and therefore partly too bold, partly too cautious.

³Note that sphinx, chimera, and griffin only occur on "group V" cast openwork cheekpieces as current in the late 8th and early 7th centuries B.C. (Moorey 1971a:115, 305, and 1971b:123-24).

their bottle-shaped holders (for a 'talisman' so fixed by a simple spherical-headed pin, see Amiet 1976a, fig. 48). As Amiet (1976a:72) has argued, this is unlikely because it can be shown that the pins were meant to be seen with the shank pointing up, as worn by the women of the time (see Sor 820, pl. 210a, in ch. 28H.5.2). This applies not only to the disc-headed pins, but to the 'openwork'-headed pins as well (see Sor 1465, pl. 185d, in ch. 27D.21). Despite their likeness to the 'talismans', it is unlikely that they were made as 'icons' (cf. Moorey 1971a:200).

Another possibility comes to mind in cases where pins have been found inserted through 'talismans' into bottle-shaped holders. One is forcefully reminded of modern *kohl* (eye black) containers in the shape of a metal vase, into which a florally decorated metal pin is stuck. The pin serves to extract *kohl* from the vase and apply it to the eyelids. If the analogy is justified, bottle-shaped stands like Kha 54 (ch. 27J, pl. 175l) could have served as *kohl* containers and the eye paint would have been extracted by passing a pin through the accompanying tube (cf. Kha 53, ch. 27J, pl. 175k) into the container. Because of the difficulty of refilling the vessel through the bottleneck, the base would have been detachable, accounting for the open base of the bottle-shaped stands. In most cases three slight notches can be seen around the base; they may have helped to secure a wooden or clay stopper.⁴ The placing of cosmetic containers and/or applicators in graves, if confirmed, would continue an old Iranian and Persian Gulf custom, exemplified at Hissar (Schmidt 1937:212, fig. 122; 216, fig. 130), Shahdad (Amiet 1973:23; note, however, that examples from Shahdad contained lead oxide), Oman (Frifelt 1975:67; 1976:59, fig. 4; de Cardi et al. 1977:23, fig. 4), and Susa (de Miroschedji 1973:32-33). At Hissar III, copper 'wands' were often found in or near copper or lead or pottery bottles, usually in graves (Schmidt 1937:194, 211, 310, pls. 48:H 3496 and 57:H 3497), perhaps forming a precedent for the Iron Age custom.⁵

Yet another hypothesis, inspired by ethnographic data, may explain the abundance of pins among the finds from Surkh Dum-i-Luri. The presence of large jars in level 3 and, to a lesser extent, in level 2 suggests that the shrine had an economic and administrative function as well as a religious one. This biannual stopover between summer and winter pastures would have served not only to pray for a successful hunting season, but also to perform oaths and other acts of a legally binding nature. In many cultures nails, pins or needles are used as tangible evidence of such contracts. A particularly relevant example is given by the Baharvand tribe of the Zagros mountains (Amanolahi 1975:84). It is interesting to note that traditional marriage contracts among the Baharvand still are confirmed by the symbolic gift of a needle from parents of the bride to the parents of the groom. In times when there was no literate *sayed* or *mullah*, the marriage contract was symbolically confirmed by the gift of the needle only. When their migration route reached the neighborhood of Khurramabad or Dizful, the marriage agreement was then written down and recorded. From this ethnographic study some conclusions might be drawn about the function of Surkh Dum-i-Luri. Part of the abundance of pins at the sanctuary might result from the recording of marriage agreements of the pastoral nomads attending the sanctuary on their migration route. We might, therefore, consider Surkh Dum-i-Luri as one of the few, if not the only, administrative centers in Iron Age Luristan. The partly exposed architectural remains adjacent to the sanctuary can be seen as evidence for Surkh Dum-i-Luri being more than just a religious center, in contrast to Tang-i Hammamlan, which we consider as a mountain shrine without any administrative function (Thrane 1965).⁶

⁴In one of the 5th-4th century B.C. graves at Kumidi (modern Kamid el-Loz, Lebanon), the open base of a bone cosmetic container was closed by a stopper made of some gray mass; the applicator found inside the container was made of bronze (Poppa 1978:84, pl. 10:8).

⁵The second author of this book, Maurits N. van Loon, takes sole responsibility for this admittedly speculative hypothesis.

⁶The third author of this book, Hans H. Curvers, takes sole responsibility for this equally speculative hypothesis.

In discussing the huge amount of bronze pins and other metal objects deposited in the sanctuary we should draw attention to the fact that many of them were broken. Although it is natural for iron to disintegrate through oxidation, one would expect bronze objects to be better preserved than the extremely fragmentary state, for instance, of many of the disc-headed pins from the fill (ch. 28, Sor numbers between 1701 and 1800). It looks as if many obsolete items of the temple inventory were scrapped and kept only for their value in metal. Most clearly this is the case where cast pins have been folded (e.g., Sor 52, 78, 130, 135, and 306 in ch. 27) or hammered beakers and bracelets have been flattened (e.g., Sor 915 and 384 in ch. 28, sections A.4 and G respectively).

IRON AGE III

The second alteration at Surkh Dum-i-Luri, which raised the floor throughout the sanctuary, and its final abandonment cannot be placed very far into Iron Age III because below or above this last floor not one bronze fibula was found, as against 769 pins. Fibulae replaced pins in Iron Age III, as we know from Vanden Berghe's excavations (Vanden Berghe 1982:78). Iron finds from level 2B (below the last floor) amounted to thirty items. We are therefore inclined to date Surkh Dum-i-Luri level 2B (the material under the last floor) to about 750-700 B.C. and level 2A (the material on the last floor) in the early 7th century B.C.⁷

Historical sources indicate that the kingdom of Ellipi, comprising northwestern Luristan and intermittently loyal to Assyria or to Elam around 700 B.C., disappeared from the scene after Esarhaddon (ca. 675 B.C.; Carter and Stolper 1984:46-48). If we follow de Miroschedji's reconstruction (1982:62), it is Shutruk-Nahunte I who is to be blamed for the defeats suffered by Elam from 716 to 699 B.C. Subsequently, the political capital of Elam seems to have been moved to Madaktu and Hidalu (Carter and Stolper 1984:47-49), but building activity at Susa continued under local rulers who played no political part. Shutruk-Nahunte II, son of Hubanimmenna (king of Elam 692-689, Carter and Stolper 1984:48) appears to be one of these. Shutruk-Nahunte II has left five building inscriptions (de Miroschedji 1982:62 and Lambert 1967:48). It looks as if he caused a cultural revival that made itself felt as far as southeastern Luristan. It was Shutruk-Nahunte II who built a one room chapel on the acropolis at Susa and decorated it with glazed bricks, tiles, and wall nails (Amiet 1967:27-29). The chapel-like installation of level 1B in room 5, containing faience tankards of Neo-Elamite I type (Sor 14 and 21, pls. 150d, 151b, and 154c, d; ch. 26A.9.3; cf. de Miroschedji 1981a:38), a winged ibex pin (Sor 17, pl. 179g; ch. 27D.16.2) and a flower pin with petals in high relief (Sor 7, pl. 170m; ch. 27D.14) might be seen as an Elamite attempt to revive the sanctuary during a period of local loyalty to Elam in the first half of the 7th century B.C.

Esarhaddon's successor Ashurbanipal dealt Elam blow after blow, culminating in the ruthless destruction of Susa (646 B.C.). Southeastern Luristan cannot have escaped the turmoil of the mid seventh century B.C. All in all, it is perhaps wisest to date the ultimate abandonment of Surkh Dum-i-Luri around 650 B.C., and the late camp site at Chigha Sabz about 650-550 B.C.

⁷See note 2.

Table 32. Chronology of the Holmes Expeditions to Luristan Sites

Date (B.C.)	Period	Chigha Sabz	Kamtarlan I	Southern Luristan Kamtarlan II	Mir Vali	Surkh Dum-i-Luri	Eastern Luristan	Northern Luristan
5000	Early Chalcolithic	sherds below -5.75						
4000		vessels above -5.75						
3250	Middle Chalcolithic							
3000	Late Chalcolithic							
2900			pisé wall, etc.					
2750	Early Bronze Age				tombs II-V			
2600		I7, burial x8	houses, graves	level 2 houses			Dum ³ avize graves	
2300	Middle Bronze Age							
2000		houses, stone tombs		level 1 houses and graves		graves	Gar Zore gabled tomb(?)	Chaman tombs
1600	Late Bronze Age							
1350		scattered remains		I, burial x1	tomb I			Zarde Savar tombs
1200	Iron Age I					level 3B		
1000		L7, burials x1 and 2						
800	Iron Age II					level 3A		Shaffe, Chujale, Khatun Ban graves
750						level 2C		
700	Iron Age III					level 2B		
650		camp site	fort/smelter			level 2A-1		
550								

CONCLUSIONS

CHAPTER 35

UNEXCAVATED OBJECTS

by Maurits N. van Loon

Erich Schmidt's own 1935-38 excavation results are reported in the main body of this work. In addition, however, Schmidt brought back some drawings and photographs of objects not excavated by him but derived from chance finds of illegal excavations. For purposes of identification we deem it useful to publish these drawings and photographs as a final chapter to the excavation report. They comprise:

- A. A large stone cylinder seal (no. 224), which in 1938 was in the possession of Asadullah Khan, the *sarhatdar* or governor of Dilfan, and was photographed by Schmidt (pls. 255:224 and 259b).
- B. One stone and two copper or bronze objects which were in the possession of the inhabitants of Qumish (see ch. 10), and drawn by Richard C. Haines on 28 May 1938 (pl. 260a-c).
- C. Twenty-one copper or bronze and iron objects bought by the expedition from Tehran dealers in 1938 to make up for what Schmidt obviously felt to be a disappointing yield in objects worthy of display (see ch. 14 for the allocation of acquisitions); they were drawn by the expedition draftsmen. In the catalog below we present these in the same order as in chapters 27 and 28.

CATALOG 35. UNEXCAVATED OBJECTS

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Obj. no.</i>	<i>Provenience</i>	<i>Dim. (cm)</i>	<i>Mat.</i>	<i>Cond.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comparison</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
35A. PHOTOGRAPHED AT DILFAN, 1938								
255:224 and 259b	Seal 224	Dilfan prov.(?)	4.5 x 1.4 x 1.4	stone	—	Cylinder seal: cow suckling calf, followed by second cow(?) suckling calf; for inscription see chapter 33, no. 14	Amiet 1973a, nos. 19 and 49 (625-550 B.C.)	<i>Sarhatdar</i> of Dilfan
35B. DRAWN AT QUMISH, 1938								
260a	—	Qumish burial ground	6.1 x 5.3 x 3.1	stone	chipped	Twin pommel inlays: crescents with pierced central tab	CS 453 (ch. 29B.5.2)	Inhabitants of Qumish
260b	—	Qumish burial ground	7.3 x 2.1 x 1.3	co/br	—	Tube, one end of which consists of two horned beardless human heads with pierced ears, back to back	Kha 53 (ch. 27J)	Inhabitants of Qumish
260c	—	Qumish burial ground	10.4 x 3.7 x 3.7	co/br	rim bent	Bottle-shaped stand with two triple rings and hole at widest point	Kha 54 (ch. 27J)	Inhabitants of Qumish
35C. PURCHASED AND DRAWN AT TEHRAN, 1938								
261a	Teh 10	Luristan(?)	37.7 x 2.6 x 1.6	co/br	inlays missing	Lappet-flanged dirk: faintly splayed with indented guard; guilloche traced on flanges; broad flat midrib	Dyson 1964, fig. 2:1-3 (1100-800 B.C.)	UM-(?)
261b	Teh 11	Luristan(?)	40.7 x 8.0 x 6.3	iron	corroded; cord imprints on hilt	Disc-pommeled dirk: two lions' masks facing each other on top and two bearded men's heads on sides of disc; grip once bound with cord separated by two ridges; recumbent lion cubs at guard; flat midrib	—	OI A24180
260d	Teh 8	Luristan(?)	33.0 x 11.6 x 2.3	co/br	whetstone missing	Whetstone handle and core(?), square in section: forepart of wild goat with two heads and necks being attacked by reptile-headed feline	—	OI A24178

262a	Teh 19	Luristan(?)	7.8 x 7.2 x 0.6	co/br	—	Open bracelet, ending in lions' heads; crosshatched band and zigzag traced on lions' necks	—	Boston Museum of Fine Arts
262b	Teh 17a, b	Luristan(?)	6.9+ x 5.8 x 1.4	co/br	shank missing	Twin pins: recumbent griffin, iron shank remains in rear	—	OI A24183-84
262c	Teh 7	Luristan(?)	10.1+ x 8.5 x 0.3	co/br/ir	shank missing	Openwork disc-headed pin: female with necklace, oval apron, and spread legs grasping two upended lions; lions' masks on her head and (reversed) between her legs; two loops flanking ringed socket for iron shank	—	OI A24177
262d	Teh 12	Luristan(?)	6.6 x 6.2 x 1.8	co/br	—	Confronted-animal standard: two wild goats standing on lower ring, their joined forelegs forming upper ring	Vanden Berghe 1973a, fig. 19 (1100-900 B.C.)	UM-(?)
263a	Teh 13	Luristan(?)	21.6 x 7.2 x 2.5	co/br	—	Master-of-animals standard: tube with front and back showing bearded man grasping two lions' necks above; bearded face flanked by cocks' heads above lozenge at center; lions' hindquarters below and bearded face between hands(?) on base	Vanden Berghe and Haerinck 1984, fig. 9 (ca. 750 B.C.)	Mrs. Thompson
—	Teh 14	Luristan(?)	14.0 x 6.9 x 0.2	co/br	—	Master-of-animals standard: tube with front and back showing beardless human face with large ears touched by lions' maws above; hands at junction of necks; lions' hindquarters below	Vanden Berghe and Haerinck 1984, fig. 9 (ca. 750 B.C.)	OI A24181
262e	Teh 21	Luristan(?)	18.0 x 3.9 x 3.9	co/br	—	Bottle-shaped stand: three rings around open base	Kha 54 (ch. 27J)	UM-(?)
263b	Teh 18a, b	Luristan(?)	11.2 x 9.6 x 2.4	co/br	—	Twin horse-bit cheekpieces: winged mouflon pierced through chest and turning head outward; loop and two spurs on reverse	—	UM-(?)

Catalog 35. Unexcavated Objects (*cont.*)

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Obj. no.</i>	<i>Provenience</i>	<i>Dim. (cm)</i>	<i>Mat.</i>	<i>Cond.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comparison</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
264a	Teh 9	Luristan(?)	12.6 x (rim) 5.3	co/br	chipped	Repoussé and traced nipple beaker: guilloche and loop borders; two winged ibexes with bearded human faces climbing onto descending branches of nine-cone tree	Sor 185, 915, 1647 (ch. 28A.4)	OI A24179
264b	Teh 1	Kuhdasht(?)	18.5 x 10.9 x 1.6	co/br bent	shank	Disc-headed pin with central lion's mask: bull-eared four-winged genie with lions' heads on his shoulders, feeding branches to two wild goats with half-rosettes above their backs	Sor 45, 278, 1746 (ch. 28H.4.1)	UM-(?)
264c	Teh 2	Kuhdasht(?)	24.5 x 12.5 x 1.4	co/br	chipped	Disc-headed pin with central lion's mask: griffins flanking pendent plant above; lions, with heads merging to face out, below; half-rosettes above all animals	Sor 45, 278, 1746 (ch. 28H.4.1)	Mrs. Holmes
265a	Teh 3	Kuhdasht(?)	14.7+ x 10.2 x 0.5	co/br	shank bent	Disc-headed pin: two winged bulls climbing against palm tree	—	OI A24176
265b	Teh 5	Kuhdasht(?)	17.6+ x 9.2 x 0.5	co/br	tip broken	Disc-headed pin with central boss: lion pursuing gazelle; repoussé dots in stippled circlets on and above animals	Sor 1 et cetera (ch. 28H.2.1)	UM-(?)
265c	Teh 4	Kuhdasht(?)	15.0 x 10.6 x 0.7	co/br bent	shank	Disc-headed pin with central human face: beardless face with tiny round ears; winged bulls flanking tree above; griffins with human hands and hooved feet flanking tree below	Sor 1704, 1705, 1707 (ch. 28H.5.1)	Boston Museum of Fine Arts

265d	Teh 6	Kuhdasht(?)	8.8 x 5.9 x 0.5	co/br broken	left end	Rectangular plaque with attachment hole at right end: lion being attacked by dogs(?) and archer above; recumbent winged bulls and mouflons in compartments below	—	UM-(?)
265e	Teh 20	Luristan(?)	16.5 x 8.8 x 0.4	co/br	—	Omega-shaped girdle clasp; on each flat plate: network of repoussé dots in stippled circlets connected by traced ladders	Sor 556 (ch. 28J.6)	UM-(?)

LIST OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

<i>AA</i>	Archäologischer Anzeiger
<i>AfO</i>	Archiv für Orientforschung
<i>AJA</i>	American Journal of Archaeology
<i>AMI</i>	Archäologische Mitteilungen aus Iran
<i>AMI Ergänzungsband</i>	Archäologische Mitteilungen aus Iran Ergänzungsband
<i>BAIIAA</i>	Bulletin of the American Institute for Iranian Art and Archaeology
<i>BAIPAA</i>	Bulletin of the American Institute for Persian Art and Archaeology
<i>BAOM</i>	Bulletin of the Ancient Orient Museum
<i>BiOr</i>	Bibliotheca Orientalis
<i>CAH</i>	Cambridge Ancient History
<i>CDAFI</i>	Cahiers de la délégation archéologique française en Iran
<i>JAOS</i>	Journal of the American Oriental Society
<i>JCS</i>	Journal of Cuneiform Studies
<i>JFA</i>	Journal of Field Archaeology
<i>JNES</i>	Journal of Near Eastern Studies
<i>MDAI</i>	Mémoires de la délégation archéologique en Iran
<i>MDP</i>	Mémoires de la délégation archéologique en Perse
<i>MMAI</i>	Mémoires de la mission archéologique en Iran
<i>OIC</i>	Oriental Institute Communications
<i>OIP</i>	Oriental Institute Publications
<i>PPS</i>	Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society
<i>QDAP</i>	Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine
<i>RA</i>	Revue d'assyriologie et d'archéologie orientale
<i>RLA</i>	Reallexikon der Assyriologie
<i>SAOC</i>	Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization
<i>TUIAER</i>	The Tokyo University Iraq-Iran Archaeological Expedition Reports
<i>WVDOG</i>	Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft
<i>ZA</i>	Zeitschrift für Assyriologie und Vorderasiatische Archäologie

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INTRODUCTION TO INDEX OF CATALOG FIELD NUMBERS

We have included the index of site field numbers assigned by Schmidt in the field so that the reader may readily find the text passage and text catalog references for individual items and the plate illustrations. Additional information not contained in the text catalog sections also is listed. For all objects from Surkh Dum-i-Luri, to which we have assigned our own area and level numbers in the text catalog sections, we have listed the plot, locus, and elevation as given by Schmidt in the excavation records. The reader can thus draw his own conclusions as to stratigraphy and spatial distribution independently from the interpretation that we have given above. Wherever the excavation records mention pertinent information other than the elevation, we give this in the elevation column, abbreviated as follows:

cnty	cemetery
dist	disturbed by unauthorized digging prior to excavation
dump	found on the dump from that plot
fill	found in fill (or, in Schmidt's words, "refuse"). This seems to have been a catchall phrase used in the absence of other particulars
floor	found on floor
jamb	found in doorjamb
lo sl	lower slope
mdsl	midslope
nr	near (measured horizontally, not vertically)
sieve	found in sieving the dirt from that plot or locus
surf	found on surface
T.	Trench
top lay	top layer
upsl rm	upslope room
unstrat	unstratified
vill	village
wall	found in or below wall or during wall removal

For objects from all sites the final allocation (museum and museum number) is given below in the right-hand column, as far as this information could be retrieved. The following abbreviations are used:

MIB	Muze-ye Iran Bastan, Tehran
MMA	Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York
NY	American Institute for Iranian Art and Archaeology, New York
OI	Oriental Institute Museum, Chicago
Thompson	Mrs. William B. Thompson
UM	University Museum, Philadelphia

Items registered by Schmidt but subsequently identified as fossils are not treated in our text.

Use of a parenthetical "t" in the "Elev." column means context is mixed and the object is assigned to this period on typological grounds.

For the typological subdivisions in the "Chap. sect." column, also see catalogs of the finds at the end of each relevant chapter (15-33) for a complete description of the finds.

Abbreviations within parentheses in the "Description" column indicate the material from which each object is made, and are included within the list of *General Abbreviations* on page xvii. All objects without parenthetical abbreviations are pottery vessels and sherds.

INDEX OF CATALOG FIELD NUMBERS

<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Plot</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>
CHAMAN						
Cha 1	B	—	10	—	Sherds, 2 exx.	(?)
Cha 2	C	—	10	—	Sherds, 36 exx.	(?)
Cha 3	C	—	10	—	Sherds, 27 exx.	(?)
Cha 4	C	—	10	—	Sherds, 8 exx.	(?)
Cha 5	Environs	—	21B.5.2	124f	Goblet (br)	(?)
CHAM ASIYAN						
ChAs 1	A	Upsi rm	25A.2.11	—	Sherds	(?)
ChAs 2	A	Upsi rm	25A.2.7	135p	Pot	(?)
ChAs 3	A	Upsi rm	25A.2.8	—	Jar	(?)
ChAs 4	A	Upsi rm	25A.2.10	136a	Flask	(?)
ChAs 5	A	—	27B.12	—	Fragments (ir)	(?)
ChAs 5	A (NW)	—	25A.2.11	—	Sherds	(?)
ChAs 6	W	—	25A.2.11	—	Sherds	(?)
ChAs 7	A (SW)	—	25A.2.11	—	Sherds	(?)
<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Area/Tomb</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>
CHUB JALEH						
ChJal 1	x1	-0.70	27C.1.5	160c	Earring (br)	(?)
ChJal 2	x1	-0.70	27C.1.5	cf. 160c	Earring (br)	(?)
ChJal 3a	0.5m W of x1	—	25A.2.4	135j, 139c	Jar	(?)
ChJal 3b	0.5m W of x1	—	25A.2.6	135n, 139e	Cup	(?)
ChJal 3c	0.5m W of x1	—	25A.2.1	135f, 139b	Bowl	OI A25358
ChJal 4	Area of bur.	—	25A.2.11	—	Sherds	(?)
ChJal 5	0.5m W of x1	—	27D.11	cf. 167o	Pin (br/ir)	(?)
ChJal 6	0.5m W of x1	—	27D.1	—	Pin shank (br)	OI A25359
ChJal 7	0.5m W of x1	—	25B.1	—	Missile (cl)	(?)
ChJal 8	0.5m W of x1	—	27D.11	167o	Pin (br/ir)	(?)
ChJal 9	0.5m W of x1	—	31A.10	—	Bead (sh)	OI A25360
<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Plot/Tomb</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>
CHIGHA SABZ						
CS 1	N7	-8.50	20B.2.2.1	70q	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 2	N7	-8.50	20B.2.2.1	116l	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-225
CS 3	N7	-8.40 (t)	15C.3.1	cf. 70m	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 4	N7	-9.25	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94f	Goblet	MIB
CS 5	N7	-9.20	20A.2.1.2.1	92n	Bowl	UM-43-25-7
CS 6	N7	-8.85 (t)	17A.2.1	—	Blade (fl)	MIB
CS 7	N7	-8.85	17C	—	Bracelet (fa)	MIB
CS 8	N7	-9.05 (t)	17A.3.5	74i	Borer (fl)	UM-43-25-179

<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Plot/Tomb</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>
CS 9	N7	-9.05	21B.2.2	121g	Sieve (br)	UM-(?)
CS 10	N7, x1	-9.35	21B.3.4	cf. 122j	Pin (br)	MIB
CS 11	N7, x1	-9.35	20A.2.4.5.3	100c	Pot	UM-43-25-24
CS 12	N7, x1	-9.35	20A.2.4.5.3	100d	Pot	UM-43-25-26
CS 13	N7, x1	-9.35	20A.2.1.1.3	92d	Bowl	MIB
CS 14	N7, x1	-9.35	20A.2.1.6.1	93b	Bowl	UM-43-25-8
CS 15	N7, x1	-9.35	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94f	Goblet	MIB
CS 16	N7, x1	-9.35	20A.2.3.1.2	94u	Cup	MIB
CS 17	N7, x1	-9.35	20A.2.5.1.3	101a	Jar	MIB
CS 18	N7, x3	-9.00	20A.2.1.1.3	92f	Bowl	MIB
CS 19	N7, x4	-9.05	20A.2.2.1.3	94c	Goblet	UM-43-25-48
CS 20	N7, x4	-9.05	20A.2.1.6.1	93r	Bowl	MIB
CS 21	N7, x5	-9.15	20A.2.7	—	Sherd, jar(?)	MIB
CS 22	N7, x5	-9.15	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94c	Goblet	MIB
CS 23	N7	-9.25	20B.2.5	117d	Spheroid (cl)	UM-43-25-172
CS 24	N7	-9.25 (t)	17A.2.1	—	Blade (fl)	MIB
CS 25	N7, x1	-9.45	24A.2	cf. 130o:10	Bead (ca)	UM-43-25-275
CS 26	N7	-9.45 (t)	15C.3.1	—	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 27	N7	-9.45 (t)	15C.8	117a	Fig., animal (cl)	UM-43-25-115
CS 28	N7, x2	-9.10	21B.3.1	121j	Pin (br)	MIB
CS 29	N7, x2	-9.10	20A.2.5.4.1	103a	Jar	UM-43-25-62
CS 30	N7, x2	-9.10	21B.5.2	—	Goblet (br)	MIB
CS 31	N7, x2	-9.10	21B.1.3	121b	Dagger (br)	MIB
CS 32	N7, x2	-9.10	20A.2.1.6.1	cf. 93r	Bowl	UM-43-25-21
CS 33	N7, x2	-9.10	20A.2.5.1.3	100g	Jar	UM-43-25-286
CS 34	N7, x2	-9.10	20A.2.4.5.1	100a	Pot	MIB
CS 35	N7, x2	-9.10	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94g	Goblet	MIB
CS 36	N7, x2	-9.10	20A.2.1.6.1	93d	Bowl	MIB
CS 37	N7, x2	-9.10	20A.2.1.6.1	93n	Bowl	UM-43-25-20
CS 38	N7	-9.30	21B.4.2	122n	Ring, finger (br)	UM-43-25-254
CS 39	N7	-9.35	20A.2.5.4.1	103b	Jar	MIB
CS 40	N7	-9.45	21B.4.3	cf. 122q	Earring (le)	UM-43-25-256
CS 41	N7	-9.55	22B.2	—	Disc (st)	UM-43-25-216
CS 42	N7	-9.45	20B.2.1	cf. 116j	Missile (cl)	MIB
CS 43	M7	-8.00	27B.12	—	Metal lump (ir)	MIB
CS 44	N7	-9.40	21B.5.2	cf. 124i	Goblet (br)	MIB
CS 45	N7	-9.50 (t)	17A.3.5	—	Borer(?) (ob)	MIB
CS 46	N7	-9.50 (t)	15C.3.1	—	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-123
CS 47	N7	-9.50 (t)	15C.3.1	—	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 48	N7	-9.50	22B.2	128g	Disc (st)	UM-43-25-262
CS 49	N7	-9.45	20B.2.2.2	116m	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 50	N7	-9.50 (t)	17A.3.3	—	Blade, sickle (fl)	UM-43-25-180a
CS 51	N7	-9.50 (t)	17A.2.2	—	Flake (fl)	UM-43-25-153
CS 52	N7	-9.50 (t)	17A.2.1	—	Blade (fl)	UM-43-25-108b
CS 53	N7	-9.70	15A.1.4	68d	Bowl	UM-43-25-85
CS 54	N7, x7	-9.25	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94e	Goblet	UM-43-25-43
CS 55	N7	-9.55	20A.2.2.1.3	94h	Goblet	UM-43-25-41
CS 56	N7, x6	-9.20	20A.2.4.1.1	94w	Pot	UM-43-25-73
CS 57	N7, x6	-9.20	20A.2.4.3.1	98b	Pot	(?)
CS 58	N7, x6	-9.20	20A.2.3.1.2	cf. 94t	Goblet	UM-43-25-69
CS 59	N7, x6	-9.20	20A.2.1.3.2	92o	Bowl	MIB
CS 60	N7, x6	-9.20	21B.5.1	123h, 126e	Bowl (br)	MIB
CS 61	N7, x6	-9.20	21B.5.2	124g	Goblet (br)	MIB
CS 62	N7, x6	-9.20	20A.2.4.5.3	107e	Pot	UM-43-25-25
CS 63	N7, x6	-9.20	21B.3.1	cf. 121j	Pin (br)	UM-43-25-242
CS 64	M7	-8.85	20B.2.5	—	Discs, sherds	UM-43-25-174
CS 65	M7	-8.60 (t)	15C.3.1	cf. 70m	Whorl (cl)	MIB

<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Plot/Tomb</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>
CS 66	M7	-8.75	6	—	Blade with loop handle (ir)	MIB
CS 67	M7	-8.75	6	—	Sherd (ce?)	UM-43-25-260
CS 68	M7	-8.75	22B.3	—	Whetstone (gy st)	MIB
CS 69	M7	-8.25	24A.2	130q	Bead (ch?)	MIB
CS 70	M7	-8.25	6	—	Sculpture, frgm (st)	MIB
CS 71	M7	-8.25 (t)	17A.2.1	—	Blade (fl)	MIB
CS 72	M7	-8.30	24A.2	cf. 130n:1	Bead (lap la)	UM-43-25-277
CS 73	M7	-8.30 (t)	15C.3.1	cf. 70a	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 74	M7	-8.30	20B.2.2.1	cf. 116k	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 75	M7	-8.45 (t)	15C.3.1	70c	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-124
CS 76	M7	-8.30 (t)	17A.2.1	—	Blade (fl)	MIB
CS 77	M7	-8.30 (t)	17A.2.1	—	Blade (fl)	UM-43-25-181
CS 78	M7	-8.30 (t)	17A.1.1	—	Blade(?) (fl)	UM-43-25-177
CS 79	M7	-8.45 (t)	15C.3.1	70j	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-125
CS 80	M7	-8.30 (t)	15C.3.1	cf. 70m	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 81	M7	-8.45	15C.7	72l	Token (cl)	MIB
CS 82	M7	-8.60 (t)	17A.2.1	—	Blade (fl)	UM-43-25-182
CS 83	M7	-8.60 (t)	17A.2.1	—	Bladelet (fl)	MIB
CS 84	M7	-8.30 (t)	17A.2.1	—	Blade (fl)	MIB
CS 85	M7	-8.60 (t)	15C.3.1	cf. 70i	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-126
CS 86	M7	-8.45 (t)	17A.4	74k	Core (fl)	(?)
CS 87	M7	-8.45 (t)	15C.3.1	cf. 70n	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 88	M7	-8.30 (t)	17A.2.1	—	Blade (fl)	MIB
CS 89	M7	-8.45 (t)	15C.3.1	cf. 70m	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-127
CS 90	M7	-8.30 (t)	15C.3.1	cf. 70n	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-128
CS 91	M7	-8.45 (t)	17A.3.4	—	Blade, sickle (fl)	UM-43-25-183
CS 92	M7	-8.45 (t)	17A.2.1	—	Blade (fl)	UM-43-25-184
CS 93	M7	-8.95	21B.5.3	124k	Jug (br)	(?)
CS 94	M7	-8.80	20B.2.3	—	Fig., animal (cl)	UM-(?)
CS 95	M7	-8.80 (t)	17A.2.1	—	Blade (fl)	MIB
CS 96	M7	-8.80 (t)	15C.3.1	cf. 70c	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-129
CS 97	M7	-8.90	15C.8	—	Fig., animal (cl)	UM-(?)
CS 98	M7	-8.90	20B.2.1	116j	Missile (cl)	UM-43-25-165
CS 99	M7	-8.90 (t)	17A.3.1	74f	Blade (fl)	MIB
CS 100	M7	-8.90 (t)	17A.3.4	—	Blade, sickle (fl)	UM-43-25-185
CS 101	M7	-8.90	20B.2.5	—	Toggle (cl)	MIB
CS 102	M7	-8.90 (t)	17A.2.1	—	Blade (fl)	MIB
CS 103	M7	-8.80	27B.2	—	Knife (ir)	UM-43-25-251
CS 104	M7, x3	-9.00	21B.1.1	120a	Axe (br)	MIB
CS 105	M7, x3	-9.00	21B.1.3	—	Dagger (br)	MIB
CS 106	M7, x3	-9.00	21B.5.2	124a	Goblet (br)	UM-(?)
CS 107	M7, x3	-9.00	20A.2.1.5.1	93a	Bowl	UM-43-25-10
CS 108	M7, x3	-9.00	20A.2.4.1.4	95e	Pot	UM-43-25-54
CS 109	M7, x3	-9.00	20A.2.4.3.2	98c	Pot	UM-43-25-76
CS 110	M7, x3	-9.00	20A.2.1.3.1	cf. 92q	Bowl	UM-43-25-9
CS 111	M7, x4	-8.25	20A.2.4.1.4	96c	Pot	MIB
CS 112	M7, x4	-8.25	20A.2.1.6.2	cf. 93t	Bowl	MIB
CS 113	M7, x4	-8.25	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94h	Goblet	MIB
CS 114	M7, x4	-8.25	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94l	Goblet	MIB
CS 115	M7, x4	-8.25	20A.2.1.2.3	cf. 92m	Bowl	UM-43-25-3
CS 116	M7, x4	-8.25	21B.3.1	cf. 121j	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
CS 117	M7, x4	-8.25	20A.2.1.2.3	cf. 92m	Bowl	UM-43-25-2
CS 118	M7, x4	-8.25	20A.2.1.2.3	cf. 92m	Bowl	UM-(?)
CS 119	M7, x4	-8.25	20A.2.1.2.3	cf. 92m	Bowl	UM-43-25-1
CS 120	M7, x4	-8.25	20A.2.1.2.3	cf. 92m	Bowl	MIB
CS 121	M7, x4	-8.25	20A.2.1.2.3	cf. 92m	Bowl	MIB
CS 122	M7, x4	-8.25	20A.2.4.1.4	95i	Pot	MIB

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CS 123	M7, x4	-8.25	20A.2.4.2.1	97f	Pot	UM-43-25-55
CS 124	M7, x4	-8.25	20A.2.7	—	Sherd	MIB
CS 125	M7, x4	-8.25	21B.3.1	cf. 121j	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
CS 126	M7, x4	-8.25	20A.2.2.1.3	94l	Goblet	UM-43-25-46
CS 127	M7, x4	-8.25	21B.5.1	123f, 126a	Bowl (br)	MIB
CS 128	M7, x4	-8.25	21B.3.1	cf. 121i	Pin (br)	MIB
CS 129	M7, x2	-8.35	21B.1.3	120c	Dagger (br)	UM-43-25-234
CS 130	M7, x2	-8.35	21B.1.1	125d	Axe (br)	UM-43-25-233
CS 131	M7, x2	-8.55	21B.3.1	cf. 121i	Pin (br)	MIB
CS 132	M7, x2	-8.35	20A.2.1.5.1	92s	Bowl	MIB
CS 133	M7, x2	-8.40	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94f	Goblet	MIB
CS 134	M7, x2	-8.40	20A.2.1.6.1	93k	Bowl	MIB
CS 135	M7, x1	-8.35	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94f	Goblet	UM-43-25-42
CS 136	M7, x1	-8.35	20A.2.4.1.2	95a	Pot	UM-43-25-29
CS 137	M7, x1	-8.35	20A.2.4.5.1	cf. 99e	Pot	UM-43-25-28
CS 138	M7, x1	-8.45	20A.2.1.6.1	93g	Bowl	UM-43-25-23
CS 139	M7, x2	-8.35	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94f	Goblet	UM-43-25-49
CS 140	M7, x1	-8.40	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94f	Goblet	UM-43-25-44
CS 141	L7	-7.25 (t)	15A.5.1	69k	Jar lug	MIB
CS 142	L7	-8.00	15C.3.1	cf. 70c	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 143	L7	-8.00	15C.3.1	71a	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 144	L7	-8.00	17A.5.1	cf. 75a	Mortar (st)	UM-43-25-206
CS 145	L7	-8.00	17A.5.1	75a	Mortar (st)	MIB
CS 146	L7	-7.80	15C.3.1	cf. 70n	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-130
CS 147	L7	-7.80	15C.3.1	cf. 70l	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-131
CS 148	L7	-7.80	15C.3.1	71b	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 149	L7	-7.80	17A.1.2	—	Flake (fl)	MIB
CS 150	L7	-7.80	15C.3.1	cf. 70c	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 151	L7	-7.80	17A.3.4	—	Blade, sickle (cht)	UM-43-25-187
CS 152	L7	-7.80	17A.5.4	—	Celt (fl)	UM-43-25-205
CS 153	L7	-7.75	15C.3.1	cf. 70j	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 154	L7	-7.80	15C.3.1	71c	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-132
CS 155	L7	-7.80	15A.3.2.2	cf. 69f	Sherd, pot(?)	MIB
CS 156	L7	-7.80	15A.3.2.2	cf. 69f	Sherd, pot(?)	UM-43-25-89
CS 157	L7	-7.80	15A.3.1.2	cf. 69a	Sherd, pot(?)	MIB
CS 158	L7	-7.75	17A.3.4	—	Blade, sickle (cht)	UM-43-25-186
CS 159	L7	-7.65	15C.3.1	70b	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-133
CS 160	L7	-7.75	15C.3.1	cf. 71f	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-134
CS 161	L7	-7.65	15A.3.1.2	cf. 69a	Sherd	MIB
CS 162	L7	-7.80	15C.3.1	cf. 70j	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-135
CS 163	L7	-7.70	15C.3.1	70o	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-136
CS 164	L7	-7.95	15C.3.1	70i	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-137
CS 165	L7	-7.80	15C.3.1	70h	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-138
CS 166	L7, x1	-8.10	25A.1.4	cf. 135d	Jar	MIB
CS 167	L7, x1	-8.10	25A.1.4	135d	Jar	UM-43-25-70
CS 168	L7, x1	-8.10	25A.1.1	135a	Jar, spouted	MIB
CS 169	L7, x1	-8.10	25A.2.1	135c	Jar	UM-43-25-75
CS 170	L7, x1	-8.10	25A.1.1	135b, 139a	Jar, spouted	MIB
CS 171	L7, x1	-8.10	25A.1.1	cf. 135b	Jar, spouted	UM-43-25-82
CS 172	L7, x1	-8.10	25A.1.3	cf. 135c	Jar	MIB
CS 173	L7, x1	-8.10	25A.1.1	cf. 135b	Jar, spouted	UM-43-25-81
CS 174	L7, x1	-8.10	31A.6	—	Bead (ca)	UM-43-25-271
CS 175:1	L7, x1	-8.10	31A.32	—	Bead (ca)	UM-42-25-210
CS 175:2	L7, x1	-8.10	31A.32	—	Bead (ca)	UM-43-25-210
CS 175:3	L7, x1	-8.10	31A.16	—	Bead (fa)	UM-43-25-210
CS 175:4	L7, x1	-8.10	29B.1	215a	Pounder (st)	UM-43-25-210
CS 175:3	L7, x1	-8.10	31A.16	—	Bead (fa)	UM-43-25-210
CS 175:4	L7, x1	-8.10	29B.1	215a	Pounder (st)	UM-43-25-210

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CS 176	L7	-8.00	17A.3.1	—	Blade (cht)	MIB
CS 177	L7	-7.90	15C.3.1	70g	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 178	L7	-7.90	15C.3.1	71d	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 179	L7	-7.90	15C.3.1	70a	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 180	L7	-7.90	18A.2.1	76b	Awl (bo)	MIB
CS 181	L7	-7.90	17A.2.1	—	Blade (fl)	MIB
CS 182	L7	-7.80	15C.3.1	cf. 70b	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-139
CS 183	L7	-8.25	15C.3.1	71e	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 184	L7	-8.25	15C.3.1	cf. 70g	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-140
CS 185	L7	-8.20	17A.1.1	—	Blade (fl)	MIB
CS 186	L7	-8.20	17A.2.1	—	Blade (cht)	MIB
CS 187	L7	-8.20	15C.1	70p	Disc (cl)	MIB
CS 188	L7	-8.20	15C.4	cf. 72g	Missile (cl)	MIB
CS 189	L7	-8.25	17A.1.1	—	Blade (fl)	UM-43-25-188
CS 190	L7	-8.25	15C.7	—	Token (cl)	MIB
CS 191	L7, x2	-8.05	25A.1.2	135e	Cup	UM-43-25-74
CS 192	L7	-8.25	15C.3.1	cf. 70b	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 193	L7	-8.25	15C.3.1	cf. 70a	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-141
CS 194	L7	-8.50	15C.3.1	71f	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 195	L7	-8.50	15C.3.1	cf. 70b	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 196	L7	-8.50	18A.2.2	—	Awl (bo)	MIB
CS 197	L7	-8.10	15A.3.3	68l	Pot base, pedestal	UM-(?)
CS 198	L7	-8.85	18A.2.2	76c	Awl (bo)	MIB
CS 199	L7	-8.85	17A.5.5	—	Sphere (alab)	MIB
CS 200	L7	-8.85	17A.2.1	74b	Blade (fl)	MIB
CS 201	L7	-8.85	17A.3.3	74h	Blade, sickle (cht)	UM-43-25-189
CS 202	L7	-8.85	17A.3.4	—	Blade, sickle (cht)	UM-43-25-190
CS 203	L7	-8.85	18A.6	—	Shell, unused	MIB
CS 204	L7	-8.85	18A.2.1	cf. 76b	Awl (bo)	UM-43-25-226
CS 205	L7	-8.85	17A.6.1	—	Bead (st)	MIB
CS 206	L7	-9.20	15C.3.1	cf. 70i	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 207	L7	-9.10	17A.3.4	—	Blade, sickle (fl)	UM-43-25-191
CS 208	L7	-9.10	15C.5	—	Ring (cl)	UM-43-25-264
CS 209	L7	-9.10	15C.6	72k	Pendant (cl)	UM-43-25-266
CS 210	L7, pit 1	-8.25	20A.3.5.2.1	112c	Jar	UM-43-25-36
CS 211	L7, pit 1	-8.25	20A.3.2.2.1	cf. 109j	Goblet	MIB
CS 212	L7, pit 1	-8.25	20A.3.2.2.1	cf. 109j	Goblet	UM-43-25-34
CS 213	L7, pit 1	-8.25	20A.3.11	—	Sherds	MIB
CS 214	L7, pit 2	-8.75	15A.2.1	cf. 68e	Goblet	MIB
CS 215	L7, pit 2	-8.75	15A.3.2.2	69g	Sherd, pot	MIB
CS 216	L7, pit 2	-8.75	15A.5.3	—	Sherds	MIB
CS 217	K7	-5.35	22B.4	—	Tool, grinding (st)	UM-43-25-207
CS 218	K7	-5.25	24B.1	131:xi	Stamp (cl)	MIB
CS 219	K7	-6.05	23B	—	Horn (bo)	UM-43-25-222
CS 220	K7	-6.25 (t)	15A.1.2	68b	Bowl	UM-(?)
CS 221	K7	-6.05	22B.4	—	Tool, grinding (st)	MIB
CS 222	K7	-6.15 (t)	15A.3.1.1	67g	Pot	UM-43-25-13
CS 223	K7	-6.05	17A.2.1	—	Blade (cht?)	MIB
CS 224	K7	-6.05	17A.2.1	—	Blade (cht?)	MIB
CS 225	K7	-6.25 (t)	15A.3.1.2	cf. 67a	Pot(?)	UM-43-25-90
CS 226	K7	-6.80 (t)	15A.2.2.2	67d	Goblet	MIB
CS 227	K7	-6.80 (t)	15C.3.1	cf. 70h	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-142
CS 228	K7	-6.80	20B.2.3	—	Fig., animal (cl)	MIB
CS 229	K7	-6.80	20B.2.4	118f	Fig., human (cl)	MIB
CS 230	K7	-6.80 (t)	15C.3.1	71g	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 231	K7	-6.80 (t)	15C.3.1	71h	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 232:1	K7	-6.85	15A.3.1.2	69a, cf. 69f	Sherd, pot(?)	UM-43-25-93
CS 232:2	K7	-6.85	15A.3.2.2	cf. 69f	Sherd, pot(?)	UM-43-25-93

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CS 232:3	K7	-6.85	15A.3.2.2	cf. 69f	Sherd, pot(?)	UM-43-25-93
CS 232:4	K7	-6.85	15A.3.2.2	cf. 69f	Sherd, pot(?)	UM-43-25-93
CS 233	K7	-6.85	18A.4.1	—	Horn (bo)	MIB
CS 234:1	K7	-7.00	15A.3.1.2	cf. 69a	Sherd, pot(?)	UM-43-25-91
CS 234:2	K7	-7.00	15A.3.2.2	cf. 69f	Sherd, pot(?)	UM-43-25-91
CS 234:3	K7	-7.00	15A.3.2.2	69f	Sherd, pot(?)	UM-43-25-91
CS 234:4	K7	-7.00	15A.3.2.2	cf. 69f	Sherd, pot(?)	UM-43-25-91
CS 235	K7	-7.00	15C.3.1	70l	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 236	K7	-7.00	15C.3.1	—	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 237	K7	-7.00	17A.3.4	—	Blade, sickle (ch?)	UM-43-25-192
CS 238	K7	-7.10	18A.4.2	76e	Horn (bo)	MIB
CS 239	K7	-7.45	20B.2.4	118e	Fig., human (cl)	UM-43-25-108
CS 240	K7	-7.60	15A.1.1.1	67a	Bowl	MIB
CS 241	N7	-7.55	18A.2.2	cf. 76c	Awl (bo)	UM-43-25-229
CS 242	K7	-7.55	15A.1.1.2	cf. 67a	Bowl	MIB
CS 243:1	K7	-7.55	15A.3.2.2	—	Sherd, pot(?)	UM-43-25-94
CS 243:2	K7	-7.55	15A.3.1.2	cf. 69f	Sherd, pot(?)	UM-43-25-94
CS 244	K7	-7.60	15C.3.1	71i	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-143
CS 245	K7	-7.60	15C.3.1	70m	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 246	K7	-7.60	17A.3.4	74c	Blade, sickle (cht?)	UM-43-25-193
CS 247	K7	-7.75	15A.3.1.2	69b	Sherd, pot(?)	UM-43-25-95
CS 248	K7	-7.75	15A.1.1.2	cf. 67a	Sherd, bowl(?)	MIB
CS 249	K7	-7.75	17A.6.2	74m	Pendant (ch?)	UM-43-25-267
CS 250	K7	-7.75	15C.3.1	70f	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-144
CS 251	K7	-7.70	15C.7	72m	Token (cl)	UM-43-25-178
CS 252	K7	-7.70	15C.8	—	Fig., animal (cl)	UM-43-25-111
CS 253	K7	-7.75	18A.4.1	—	Horn (bo)	UM-43-25-224a
CS 254	K7	-7.85	15C.3.1	70n	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-145
CS 255	K7	-7.90	18A.2.1	cf. 76b	Awl (bo)	MIB
CS 256	K7	-7.90	18A.2.1	cf. 76b	Awl (bo)	UM-43-25-227
CS 257	K7	-7.90	18A.1	76a	Pin (bo)	MIB
CS 258	K7	-7.90	18A.1	cf. 76a	Pin (bo)	(?)
CS 259	K7	-7.90	17A.2.2	74e	Flake (cht?)	MIB
CS 260	K7, x1	-7.70	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94l	Goblet	MIB
CS 261	K7, x1	-7.70	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94j	Goblet	UM-43-25-35
CS 262	K7, x1	-7.70	21B.4.1.2	cf. 122k	Bracelet (br)	MIB
CS 263	K7, x1	-7.70	21B.4.3	cf. 122q	Earring (br)	UM-43-25-250
CS 264	K7, x1	-7.70	24A.2	cf. 130q	Bead (ch)	UM-43-25-278
CS 265	K7	-8.00	15C.3.1	70e	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-146
CS 266	K7	-8.00	15C.3.1	70d	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-147
CS 267	K7	-8.00	17A.6.2	—	Pendant (ch)	MIB
CS 268	J7	-3.15	20A.2.2.1.2	cf. 94b	Goblet	UM-43-25-292
CS 269	J7	-3.20	21B.3.1	cf. 121j	Pin (br)	UM-43-25-243
CS 270	J7	-3.85	25A.3.14	—	Vessel, bull-shaped	MIB
CS 271	J7	-3.90	25A.3.14	140d	Vessel, bull-shaped	MIB
CS 272	J7	-4.40	32A.2.2/33B	235:69, 259c	Cyl. seal (st)	MIB
CS 273	J7	-4.40	21B.4.1.1	cf. 122l	Bracelet (br)	UM-(?)
CS 274	J7	-4.80	22B.2	—	Disc (alab)	MIB
CS 275	J7, x4	-4.55	21B.3.2	121l	Pin (br)	UM-43-25-238a
CS 276	J7, x4	-4.55	21B.3.2	122a	Pin (br)	MIB
CS 277	J7, x4	-4.55	21B.3.2	122b	Pin (br)	MIB
CS 278	J7, x4	-4.55	21B.3.2	122c	Pin (br)	UM-43-25-239
CS 279	J7, x4	-4.55	21B.3.2	122d	Pin (br)	UM-43-25-240
CS 280	J7, x4	-4.55	20A.2.4.1.4	96d	Pot	MIB
CS 281	J7, x4	-4.55	20A.2.1.6.1	93e	Bowl	UM-43-25-22
CS 282	J7, x4	-4.55	20A.2.1.6.1	107c	Bowl	MIB
CS 283	J7, x4	-4.55	20A.2.4.4.1	cf. 97c	Pot	UM-43-25-57

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CS 284	J7, x4	-4.55	21B.3.1	121i	Pin (br)	MIB
CS 285	J7, x4	-4.55	21B.5.1	123i, 127a	Bowl (br)	MIB
CS 286	J7, x4	-4.55	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94g	Goblet	UM-43-25-45
CS 287	J7, x2	-4.65	21B.5.1	123j, 127b	Bowl (br)	MIB
CS 288	J7, x2	-4.65	21B.4.2	122o	Ring, finger (si)	MIB
CS 289	J7, x2	-4.65	21B.4.2	cf. 122o	Ring, finger (si)	UM-43-25-253
CS 290	J7, x2	-4.65	21B.4.2	—	Ring, finger (si)	UM-(?)
CS 291	J7, x2	-4.65	21B.3.1	—	Pin (br)	MIB
CS 292	J7, x2	-4.65	21B.3.1	cf. 121i	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
CS 293	J7, x2	-4.65	21B.3.1	cf. 121i	Pin (br)	MIB
CS 294	J7, x2	-4.65	21B.3.1	cf. 121i	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
CS 295	J7, x2	-4.65	21B.3.1	cf. 121i	Pin (br)	MIB
CS 296	J7, x2	-4.65	21B.3.1	cf. 121i	Pin (br)	MIB
CS 297	J7, x2	-4.65	20A.2.1.1.4	92i	Bowl (br)	UM-43-25-5
CS 298	J7, x2	-4.65	20A.2.1.1.4	cf. 92i	Bowl (br)	UM-43-25-4
CS 299	J7, x2	-4.65	20A.2.2.1.3	94i	Goblet	MIB
CS 300	J7, x2	-4.65	21B.5.2	124i	Goblet (br)	UM-43-25-232
CS 301	J7, x2	-4.65	20A.2.5.1.3	cf. 101d	Jar	UM-43-25-64
CS 302	J7, x2	-4.65	20A.2.4.1.4	cf. 96b	Pot	MIB
CS 303	J7, x2	-4.65	20A.2.2.1.3	94j	Goblet	UM-43-25-37
CS 304	J7, x2	-4.85	20A.2.4.1.4	95f	Pot	MIB
CS 305	J7, x2	-4.65	20A.2.4.4.3	99c	Pot	UM-43-25-63
CS 306	J7, x2	-4.65	21B.5.2	124h	Goblet (br)	MIB
CS 307	J7, x2	-4.65	23B	—	Pins (bo)	MIB
CS 308	J7, x3	-4.45	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94c	Goblet	UM-43-25-52
CS 309	J7, x3	-4.45	20A.2.2.1.3	94k	Goblet	MIB
CS 310	J7	-4.65 (t)	17A.3.5	—	Borcr (fl)	UM-43-25-194
CS 311	J7	-4.85	20A.2.5.2.2	102b	Jar	MIB
CS 312	J7	-4.80	23B	129c	Pin (bo)	MIB
CS 313	J7	-3.85	20A.2.7	106b	Sherds	MIB
CS 314	J7	-4.60	21B.4.2	—	Ring, finger (br)	MIB
CS 315	J7	-5.25	15A.2.2.1	cf. 67b	Goblet	UM-43-25-14
CS 316	J7	-5.40	15A.2.2.1	68h	Goblet	UM-43-25-83
CS 317	J7	-5.50	15C.3.1	71j	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-148
CS 318	J7	-4.35	21B.1.2	120b	Celt (br)	MIB
CS 319	J7	-4.35	21B.1.3	121e	Dagger (br)	MIB
CS 320	J7, x6	-4.40	21B.3.1	cf. 121i	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
CS 321	J7, x6	-4.40	21B.4.3	122s	Earring (si)	MIB
CS 322	J7, x6	-4.40	24A.2	cf. 130i	Bead (ca)	MIB
CS 323	J7, x6	-4.40	21B.4.2	—	Ring, finger (br)	MIB
CS 324	J7, x6	-4.40	20A.2.1.1.3	92g	Bowl	MIB
CS 325	J7, x6	-4.40	20A.2.5.1.3	101d	Jar	UM-43-25-59
CS 326	J7, x6	-4.40	20A.2.5.1.3	101b	Jar	UM-43-25-53
CS 327	J7, x6	-4.40	20A.2.4.4.1	98e	Jar	UM-43-25-56
CS 328	J7	-4.60 (t)	15A.5.2	68o	Lid	UM-43-25-175
CS 329	J7	-4.60 (t)	15A.5.2	cf. 68o	Lid	MIB
CS 330	J7	-4.50 (t)	15B.1.3	68c	Bowl	UM-43-25-16
CS 331	J7	-4.60	22B.4	—	Pounder (st)	MIB
CS 332	J7	-5.70	15C.2	—	Oval object (cl)	MIB
CS 333	J7	-5.80	15C.2	—	Oval object (cl)	UM-43-25-173
CS 334	J7	-5.70	15C.3.2	71n	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 335	J7	-5.70	17A.3.4	—	Blade, sickle (fl)	UM-43-25-195
CS 336	J7	-5.70	17A.3.2	—	Blade, sickle (cht?)	UM-43-25-196
CS 337	J7	-5.50	17A.3.4	—	Blade, sickle (cht?)	UM-43-25-197
CS 338	J7, x6(?)	-5.70	21B.4.3	122t	Earring (si)	MIB
CS 339	J7, x6(?)	-5.70	21B.4.3	122q	Earring (si)	MIB
CS 340	J7	-5.85	17A.5.5	—	Sphere (alab)	UM-43-25-272
CS 341	J7	-5.75	15C.8	—	Fig., animal (cl)	MIB

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CS 342	J7	-5.85	15A.3.1.2	cf. 67a	Sherd, pot(?)	MIB
CS 343	J7	-5.50	15A.3.2.1	69e	Pot	MIB
CS 344	J7	-5.10 (t)	15A.2.2.1	67c	Goblet	UM-43-25-15
CS 345	J7	-6.05	15C.3.1	70u	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 346	J7	-6.15	15C.3.1	70k	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-149
CS 347	J7	-6.00	15C.3.1	71k	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-150
CS 348	J7	-6.05	15C.4	72g	Missile, sling (cl)	MIB
CS 349	J7	-6.15	15C.3.1	cf. 70u	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 350	J7	-6.10	18A.6	—	Shell, unused	UM-43-25-223a
CS 351	J7	-6.10	15C.5	—	Ring (cl)	UM-43-25-263
CS 352	J7, x7	-5.50	17A.5.2	75b	Abrader (st)	MIB
CS 353	J7, x7	-5.50	18A.5	76f	Pendant (tooth)	UM-43-25-221
CS 354:1	J7, x7	-5.50	17A.6.1	130r:1	Bead (lmst)	UM-43-25-279
CS 354:2	J7, x7	-5.50	17A.6.1	130r:2	Bead (lmst)	UM-43-25-279
CS 355	J7, x8	-6.80	21A.5	125b	Vessel (br)	MIB
CS 356	J7, x8	-6.80	20A.1.3.2.2	80f	Pot	UM-43-25-288
CS 357	J7, x8	-6.80	20A.1.5.1.2	83a	Jar	MIB
CS 358	J7, x8	-6.80	20A.1.5.1.1	82c	Jar	MIB
CS 359	J7, x8	-6.80	20A.1.5.1.3	83c	Jar	MIB
CS 360	J7, x8	-6.80	21A.4.3	—	Earring (si)	MIB
CS 361	J7	-6.10	15C.3.1	cf. 70l	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-151
CS 362	J7	-6.15	18A.3	76d	Pick (bo)	UM-43-25-228
CS 363	J7	-6.15	18A.6	—	Shell, unused	UM-43-25-223b
CS 364	J7	-6.00	17A.3.4	—	Blade, sickle (cht?)	UM-43-25-198
CS 365	J7	-4.55 (t)	15A.4.3	68n	Jar	MIB
CS 366	J7, pit 1	-4.65	20B.2.3	—	Fig., animal (cl)	MIB
CS 367	J7, pit 3	(?)	20A.2.2.1.2	cf. 94b	Goblet	MIB
CS 368	J7	-4.40	25A.3.14	140e	Vessel, bull-shaped	UM-43-25-119
CS 369	J7, x2	-4.65	20A.2.4.2.1	97e	Pot	UM-43-25-287
CS 370	J7	-4.40	21B.4.1.1	cf. 122l	Bracelet (br)	MIB
CS 371	J7	-5.40	17A.5.3	75c	Whetstone (gy-blk)	UM-43-25-211
CS 372	J7	-5.45	15C.5	72h	Ring (cl)	MIB
CS 373	J7	-5.45	17A.1.1	—	Bladelet (ob)	MIB
CS 374	J7, x4	-4.55	20A.2.1.1.4	cf. 92i	Bowl	UM-(?)
CS 375	J7, x8	-6.80	20A.2.4.1.4	96e	Pot	MIB
CS 376	I7	-2.20	25A.3.6	136i	Jar	MIB
CS 377	I7	-2.20	32A.1	233:46	Cyl. seal (por?)	MIB
CS 378	I7	-2.05 (t)	15C.3.1	cf. 71f	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 379	I7	-2.95	24C.1	132:7	Cyl. seal (ste?)	MIB
CS 380	I7	-2.60	32A.1	233:47	Cyl. seal (por?)	UM-43-25-280
CS 381	I7	-2.85	—	—	Fossil, echinoderm	UM-43-25-219
CS 382	I7	-2.95	21B.2.2	—	Sieve (br)	MIB
CS 383	I7	-2.95	24A.2	cf. 130n:1	Bead (st)	MIB
CS 384	I7	-1.90	25A.3.12	138h	Pot, cooking	UM-43-25-78
CS 385	I7	-3.10	20B.2.3	116o	Fig., animal (cl)	MIB
CS 386	I7	-2.90	25A.3.14	cf. 140c	Vessel, bull-shaped	MIB
CS 387	I7	-2.90	25A.3.14	141c	Vessel, bull-shaped	MMA 43.89.1
CS 388	I7	-2.25	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94f	Goblet	MIB
CS 389	I7, x1	-2.40	20A.2.5.3.2	102d	Jar	MIB
CS 390	I7, x1	-2.40	20A.2.4.4.1	99a	Pot	UM-43-25-71
CS 391	I7, x1	-2.40	21B.1.3	120d	Dagger (br)	UM 43-25-235
CS 392	I7	-3.25	21B.3.1	cf. 121j	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
CS 393	I7	-3.25	20A.2.1.1.1	92b	Bowl	MIB
CS 394	I7	-3.10	20A.2.4.1.4	95g	Pot	MIB
CS 395	I7	-3.75	24A.2.1	130u	Bead (ch?)	MIB
CS 396	I7	-3.50	25A.3.14	138a, 141a	Vessel, bull-shaped	UM-43-25-121
CS 397	I7	-3.50	25A.3.13	137i	Sherd	UM-43-25-86
CS 398	I7	-3.50	25A.3.14	140c	Vessel, bull-shaped	MIB

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CS 399	I7	-3.50	25B.8	145g, 147a	Fig., human (cl)	MIB
CS 400	I7	-3.50	27B.12	159h	Hook (br)	UM-43-26-237
CS 401	I7	-3.50	25B.8	145h, 147b	Fig., human (cl)	MMA 43.89.3
CS 402	I7, x3	-2.85	20A.2.1.6.1	93f	Bowl	MIB
CS 403	I7, x3	-2.85	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94c	Goblet	UM-43-25-51
CS 404	I7, x3	-2.85	21B.3.1	cf. 121i	Pin (br)	MIB
CS 405	I7, x3	-2.85	21B.3.1	cf. 121i	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
CS 406	I7, x3(?)	-2.85	21B.1.3	121a	Dagger (br)	MIB
CS 407	I7	-2.80	20A.2.1.1.4	cf. 92i	Bowl	MIB
CS 408	I7, x4	-3.75	21B.4.1.2	cf. 122k	Bracelet (br)	MIB
CS 409	I7, x4	-3.75	21B.4.1.2	—	Bracelet (br)	UM-43-25-246
CS 410	I7	-3.75	21B.4.1.2	cf. 122k	Bracelet (br)	MIB
CS 411	I7	-3.15	21B.4.1.2	cf. 122k	Bracelet (br)	UM-43-25-247
CS 412	I7	-3.65 (t)	15C.3.3	—	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-152
CS 413	I7	-3.65 (t)	17A.2.1	74d	Blade (cht?)	UM-43-25-199
CS 414	I7	-3.20	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94m	Goblet	MIB
CS 415	I7	-4.05	20A.2.2.1.3	94d	Goblet	UM-43-25-47
CS 416:1	I7	-4.05	24A.2	—	Bead (ca)	MIB
CS 416:2	I7	-4.05	24A.2	cf. 130n:1	Bead (ca)	MIB
CS 417	I7	-3.80	20B.2.3	—	Fig., animal (cl)	UM-43-25-117
CS 418	I7	-3.80	22B.4	—	Pounder (st)	UM-43-25-214
CS 419	I7	-3.60	20B.2.1	cf. 116j	Missile (cl)	MIB
CS 420	I7	-3.80 (t)	17A.3.2	74g	Blade, sickle (cht?)	UM-43-25-200
CS 421	I7	-3.50	32A.2.9.1	243:153	Cyl. seal (por?)	MIB
CS 422	I7	-3.70	32A.2.4	237:87	Cyl. seal (ste?)	UM-43-25-281
CS 423	I7	-4.05	24A.2	cf. 130n:1	Bead (ca)	MIB
CS 424	I7	-3.80 (t)	17A.2.1	—	Blade (fl)	UM-43-25-201
CS 425	I7	-4.05	20B.2.1	cf. 116j	Missile (cl)	UM-43-25-169
CS 426	I7	-3.80	24B.1	131:xii	Stamp impr. (cl)	UM-43-25-113
CS 427	I7	-4.05	22B.4	—	Hammer(?) (st)	MIB
CS 428	I7	-4.15 (t)	17A.2.1	—	Blade (fl)	MIB
CS 429	I7	-4.05 (t)	17A.5.5	—	Sphere (alab)	UM-43-25-259
CS 430	I7	-4.15	25B.5	—	Fig., animal (cl)	MIB
CS 431	I7	-4.15	24A.2	cf. 130n:1	Bead (fa)	MIB
CS 432	H7	-1.05	6	—	Bracelet (glass)	MIB
CS 433	H7	-1.10 (t)	17A.2.1	—	Blade (fl)	MIB
CS 434	H7	-1.10	25A.3.14	141b	Vessel, bull-shaped	MIB
CS 435	H7	-1.15 (t)	15C.4	cf. 72g	Missile, sling (cl)	UM-43-25-168
CS 436	H7	-1.10	20A.2.2.1.1	cf. 94a	Goblet	UM-43-25-291
CS 437	H7	-1.15	29B.5.2	cf. 220h	Handle inlay (alab)	UM-43-25-208
CS 438	H7	-1.20	27B.12	—	Rod (ir)	UM
CS 439	H7	-1.20	25A.3.13	137j	Sherd	MIB
CS 440	H7	-1.40	20A.3.2.3.1	109k	Goblet	UM-43-25-33
CS 441	H7	-1.30	29B.4	215n	Pestle (st)	UM-43-25-217
CS 442	H7	-1.30	6	—	Bracelet (glass)	UM-43-25-261
CS 443	H7	-1.10	25B.2	cf. 142a	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 444	H11	-10.40	27C.4.4	162m	Bracelet (br)	UM-43-25-258
CS 445	H11	-10.40	32A.1	233:52	Cyl. seal (crystal)	UM-43-25-282
CS 446	H11	-10.50	—	—	Fossil, shell(?)	MIB
CS 447	H11	-10.70	25B.9	144g	Vessel, zoomorphic bird (cl)	MIB
CS 448	H11, x1(?)	-11.00	24A.2	cf. 130n:1	Beads (ca)	UM-43-25-274
CS 449	H6	-1.00	32A.2.3	236:79B	Cyl. seal (fa?)	MIB
CS 450	H6	-1.95	32A.2.13	247:205	Cyl. seal (fa?)	MIB
CS 451	H6	-2.00	27A.5	—	Arrowhead (br)	MIB
CS 452	H6	-1.20	27B.12	—	Rod (br)	MIB
CS 453	H6	-1.90	29B.5.2	220h	Handle inlay (mar?)	MIB
CS 454	H6	-1.20	27A.5	156k	Arrowhead (ir)	MIB

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CS 455	H6	-1.20	29C.3	—	Cyl. seal (st)	UM-43-25-273
CS 456	H6	-0.90	25A.3.14	138b	Vessel, bull-shaped	UM-43-25-118
CS 457	H6	-1.20	25B.9	144f	Statuette (?) (cl)	MIB
CS 458	H6	-1.45	25B.5	145c	Fig., animal (cl)	UM-43-25-110
CS 459	H6	-1.80	29B.5.1	216b	Handle (lmst?)	UM-43-25-215
CS 460	H6	-1.45	27C.4.3.1	—	Bracelet (br)	UM-43-25-248
CS 461	H6	-1.55	32A.2.8	241:136	Cyl. seal (fa?)	UM-43-25-283
CS 462	H6	-1.45	27B.12	—	Rods (ir/br)	UM-(?)
CS 463	H6	-1.45	27B.12	—	Rods (ir/br)	MIB
CS 464	H6	-1.45	27A.5	—	Arrowhead (br)	UM-43-25-252
CS 465	H6	-1.45	27A.5	—	Arrowhead (br)	MIB
CS 466	H6	-1.45	27A.5	—	Arrowhead (br)	MIB
CS 467	H6	-1.45	27B.12	159i	Serpent(?) (br)	UM-43-25-257
CS 468	H6	-1.45	27B.12	159j	Serpent(?) (ir)	UM-43-25-295
CS 469	H6	-1.45	32A.2.3	236:80	Cyl. seal (fa?)	UM-43-25-284
CS 470	H6	-1.80	31A.16	—	Bead (ca)	UM-43-25-269
CS 471	H6	-1.80	25A.3.13	—	Sherd, disc	UM-43-25-96
CS 472	H6	-1.80	25B.6	145d	Nail, wall (bull type) (cl)	MIB-7064
CS 473	H6	-1.60	32A.2.13	247:199	Cyl. seal (fa?)	MIB
CS 474	H6	-1.69	29B.4	215o	Pestle (st)	UM-43-25-218
CS 475:1	H6	-1.60	31A.31	—	Bead (glass)	UM-43-25-276
CS 475:2	H6	-1.60	31A.31	—	Bead (ch)	UM-43-25-276
CS 475:3	H6	-1.60	31A.18	—	Bead (lap la)	UM-43-25-276
CS 476	H6	-2.10	20A.2.1.3.1	92p	Bowl	UM-43-25-12
CS 477	H6	-1.90	25B.7	145e	Adze, model (cl)	MIB
CS 478:1	H6	-1.90	31A.28	—	Bead (st)	MIB
CS 478:2	H6	-1.90	31A.18	—	Bead (ch)	MIB
CS 478:3	H6	-1.90	31A.31	—	Bead (ca)	MIB
CS 479	H6	-2.25	27A.3.1	120e	Dagger (br)	MIB
CS 480	H6	-2.75	20A.2.1.4.1	cf. 92p	Bowl	MIB
CS 481	H6	-2.75	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94f	Goblet	UM-43-25-50
CS 482	H6	-2.50	20A.2.1.4.1	cf. 92p	Bowl	UM-43-25-11
CS 483	H5	-4.30	20B.2.3	117c	Fig., curved horn (cl)	UM-43-25-170
CS 484	H5	-4.05	24A.2	cf. 130d	Bead (cl)	MIB
CS 485	H5	-4.40 (t)	17A.2.1	—	Blade (fl)	UM-43-25-202
CS 486	H5, x3	-3.60	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94j	Goblet	MIB
CS 487	H5, x3	-3.60	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94g	Goblet	MIB
CS 488	H5, x3	-3.60	20A.2.1.1.4	cf. 92i	Bowl	MIB
CS 489	H5, x3	-3.60	20A.2.1.1.4	cf. 92i	Bowl	UM-43-25-19
CS 490	H5, x3	-3.60	20A.2.1.1.4	cf. 92i	Bowl	MIB
CS 491	H5, x3	-3.60	20A.2.4.5.1	cf. 107f	Pot	UM-43-25-27
CS 492	H5, x3	-3.60	20A.2.1.2.3	cf. 92m	Bowl	MIB
CS 493	H5, x3	-3.60	21B.5.1	123k, 126g	Bowl (br)	MIB
CS 494	H5, x3	-3.60	21B.1.3	121c	Dagger (br)	UM-43-25-236
CS 495	H5, x3	-3.60	22B.3	128h	Whetstone (gy st)	UM-43-25-212
CS 496	H5, x2	-3.50	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94m	Goblet	UM-43-25-289
CS 497	H5, x2	-3.50	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94c	Goblet	MIB
CS 498	H5, x2	-3.50	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94c	Goblet	MIB
CS 499	H5, x1	-3.60	20A.2.2.1.3	94o	Goblet	MIB
CS 500	H5, x1	-3.60	20A.2.4.4.2	99b	Pot	UM-43-25-79
CS 501	H5, x1	-3.60	20A.2.4.1.5	cf. 97c	Pot	UM-(?)
CS 502	H5, x1	-3.60	21B.3.2	121k	Pin (br)	UM-43-25-244
CS 503	H5, x1	-3.60	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94e	Goblet	MIB
CS 504:1	H5, x1	-3.60	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94e	Goblet	UM-43-25-38
CS 504:2	H5, x1	-3.60	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94g	Goblet	UM-43-25-38
CS 505	H5, x3(?)	-4.20	20A.2.4.1.4	97a	Pot	UM-43-25-58
CS 506	H5, x3(?)	-4.20	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94l	Goblet	UM-43-25-40

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CS 507	H5, x2(?)	-3.50	21B.4.1.1	122l	Bracelet (br)	UM-43-25-249
CS 508	H4	-5.95 (t)	15A.2.2.1	68g	Goblet	UM-43-25-84
CS 509	H4	-5.95 (t)	17A.2.1	—	Blade (cht)	MIB
CS 510	H4	-6.00 (t)	15C.3.1	71l	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 511	H4	-6.75	16	74a	Ring (br)	MIB
CS 512	H4	-6.75	15C.7	72n	Token (cl)	UM-43-25-176
CS 513	H4	-6.85	15A.2.1	68e	Goblet	UM-43-25-294
CS 514	H4	-7.05	15A.3.3	68k	Vessel, ped. frgm	MIB
CS 515	H4	-7.00	15A.3.3	68j	Vessel, ped. frgm	MIB
CS 516	H4	-7.00	15C.3.1	71m	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 517	H4	-6.60	17A.5.6	74l	Token (st)	MIB
CS 518	N7	-9.30 (t)	15A.3.2.2	69h	Sherd, pot(?)	MIB
CS 519	H4	-7.40	—	—	Fossil, snail(?)	UM-43-25-220
CS 520	H4	-6.80	17A.2.1	—	Blade (fl)	MIB
CS 521	H4	-7.20	15C.3.3	72a	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 522	H4	-7.50	15C.8	72o	Fig., bird (cl)	UM-43-25-116
CS 523	H4	-7.50	15C.8	72p	Fig., animal (cl)	MIB
CS 524	H4	-7.50	15C.8	cf. 72p	Fig., animal (cl)	UM-43-25-114
CS 525	H4	-7.30	15C.3.3	70s	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 526	H4	-7.30	15C.3.3	cf. 72a	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-26-154
CS 527	H4	-7.30	15C.5	—	Ring (cl)	UM-43-25-265
CS 528	H4	-7.55	17A.3.4	—	Blade, sickle (fl)	UM-43-25-203
CS 529	H4	-7.30	15C.3.3	72b	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 530	H4	-7.30	15C.3.3	cf. 72a	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-155
CS 531	H4	-7.30	15C.3.3	72c	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-156
CS 532	H3	-8.30	20A.2.2.1.3	94n	Goblet	UM-43-25-32
CS 533	H3	-8.35 (t)	15A.2.2.1	68f	Goblet	MIB
CS 534	H3	-8.35	15C.3.1	cf. 70m	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-157
CS 535	H3	-8.55	20B.2.3	118d	Fig., animal (cl)	MIB
CS 536	H3	-8.55	20B.2.2.3	116n	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-158
CS 537	H3	-8.55 (t)	15C.4	cf. 72g	Missile, sling (cl)	UM-43-25-167
CS 538	H3	-8.70	15A.3.2.2	69j	Sherd, pot(?)	UM-43-25-97
CS 539	H3	-8.80	15A.2.2.1	67b	Goblet	MIB
CS 540	H3, x2	-8.80	21B.2.1	121h, 126f	Mirror (br)	UM-43-25-245
CS 541	H3, x2	-8.80	21B.5.1	123e, 126b	Bowl (br)	UM-43-25-231
CS 542	H3, x2	-8.80	20A.2.4.1.4	97b	Pot	UM-43-25-65
CS 543	H3	-8.75	21B.3.2	—	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
CS 544	H3, x1	-8.60	21B.4.2	—	Ring, finger (br)	UM-43-25-255
CS 545	H3, x1	-8.60	20A.2.5.4.1	104a	Jar	MIB
CS 546	H3, x1	-8.60	20A.2.5.1.3	101c	Jar	UM-43-25-80
CS 547	H3, x1	-8.60	20A.2.1.6.2	cf. 93t	Bowl	MIB
CS 548	H3	-8.65	15A.3.2.1	68i	Pot	MIB
CS 549	H3	-8.90	15A.4.1	68m	Jar	MIB
CS 550	H3	-8.90	15C.8	72q	Fig., animal (cl)	(?)
CS 551	H3	-8.90	15C.8	—	Fig., animal (cl)	UM-(?)
CS 552	H3, pit 1	-9.00	20A.3.2.1.2	109g	Goblet/cup	MIB
CS 553	H3, pit 1	-9.00	20A.3.6.2.2	112a	Jar	MIB
CS 554	H3, pit 1	-9.00	20A.3.4.2.2	110b	Pot	MIB
CS 555	H3, pit 1	-9.00	20A.3.7.1.1	112e	Pitcher	MIB
CS 556	H3, pit 1	-9.00	20A.3.3.3.1	cf. 109o	Goblet/cup	UM-43-25-68
CS 557	H3, pit 1	-9.00	20A.3.3.3.1	109p	Goblet/cup	MIB
CS 558	H3, pit 1	-9.00	20A.3.7.2.1	115a	Pitcher	UM-43-25-66
CS 559	H3, pit 1	-9.00	20A.3.3.2.1	109n	Goblet/cup	MIB
CS 560	H3, pit 1	-9.00	22C.1	—	Whetstone (pur-grn st)	MIB
CS 561	H3, pit 1	-9.00	20B.3.2	118g	Fig., animal (cl)	UM-43-25-112
CS 562	H3, pit 1	-9.00	20A.3.2.2.1	cf. 109j	Goblet/cup	MIB
CS 563	H3, pit 1	-9.00	20A.3.1.3.1	109d	Bowl	MIB

<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Plot/Tomb</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>
CS 564	H3, pit 1	-9.00	20A.3.2.2.1	109j	Goblet/cup	MIB
CS 565	H3, pit 1	-9.00	20A.3.7.2.1	112f	Pitcher	UM-43-25-67
CS 566	H3, pit 1	-9.00	21C.1.1	cf. 122i	Pin (br)	UM-43-25-241
CS 567	H3, pit 1	-9.00	23C	129d	Pin (bo)	MIB
CS 568	H3, pit 1	-9.00	23C	—	Horn (bo)	MIB
CS 569	H3, pit 1	-9.00	23C	—	Horn (bo)	UM-43-25-224b
CS 570	H3, pit 1	-9.00	20A.3.6.3.1	112b	Jar	UM-43-25-77
CS 571	H3, pit 1	-9.00	20A.3.5.1.1	111f	Jar, small	UM-43-25-290
CS 572	H3, pit 1	-9.00	20A.3.4.2.3	110d	Pot	MIB
CS 573	H3, pit 1	-9.00	21C.2.1	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
CS 574	H3, pit 1	-9.00	20A.3.1.2.1	109b	Bowl	UM-43-25-87
CS 575	H3, pit 1	-9.00	20A.3.2.2.1	109i	Goblet/cup	MIB
CS 576	H3, pit 1	-9.00	20A.3.4.4.1	110f	Pot	UM-43-25-72
CS 577	H3, pit 1	-9.00	20A.3.4.1.1	109q	Pot	MIB
CS 578	H3, pit 1	-9.00	20A.3.11	—	Sherds	MIB
CS 579	F7	-2.00	20A.2.4.5.1	cf. 107f	Pot	MIB
CS 580	F7	-2.70 (t)	15C.3.1	cf. 71f	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 581	F7	-3.15	15A.2.3	67e	Goblet	MIB
CS 582	F7	-3.15	15A.5.3	—	Sherds	MIB
CS 583	F7	-2.85	15C.8	72r	Fig., animal (cl)	UM-43-25-109
CS 584	F7	-2.85	15C.3.3	72d	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 585	F7	-2.85	15A.1.1.1	68a	Bowl	UM-43-25-17
CS 586	F7	-3.15	15A.2.3	67f	Goblet	MIB
CS 587	F7	-3.05	15A.5.3	—	Sherds	MIB
CS 588	F7	-2.80 (t)	15C.3.2	cf. 70t	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-159
CS 589	F7	-3.45	15A.1.1.1	cf. 68a	Bowl	MIB
CS 590	F7	-3.00	20A.2.1.6.1	93j	Bowl	MIB
CS 591	F7	-3.00	21B.3.2	122e	Pin (br)	UM-43-25-238b
CS 592	F7	-3.25	17A.6.2	74n	Pendant (sh)	UM-(?)
CS 593	F7	-3.55	15C.3.3	cf. 73g	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-160
CS 594	F7	-3.25	15C.5	72i	Bead (cl)	MIB
CS 595	F7	-3.25	15C.5	72j	Ring (cl)	MIB
CS 596	F7	-3.25	15C.5	—	Ring (cl)	MIB
CS 597	F7	-3.25	17A.3.6	74j	Point (cht?)	MIB
CS 598	F7	-3.25	15C.5	—	Bead (cl)	UM-43-25-171
CS 599	F7, x1	-2.35	24A.2	130s	Bead (st)	UM-43-25-270
CS 600	F7, x1	-2.35	20A.3.4.3.1	cf. 98e	Pot	MIB
CS 601	F7, x1	-2.35	20A.3.4.2.2	110c	Pot	UM-43-25-30
CS 602	F7	-3.45	17A.6.2	74o	Pendant (alab)	UM-43-25-268
CS 603	F7	-3.50	15C.3.2	70t	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-161
CS 604	F7	-3.55	15C.3.2	cf. 70t	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 605	F7	-3.50	15C.3.3	cf. 72a	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-162
CS 606	F7	-3.50	15C.3.3	70r, 72e	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 607	F7	-3.55	15C.3.3	72f	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 608	F7	-3.55	17A.3.4	—	Blade, sickle (ch?)	UM-43-25-204a
CS 609	F7	-3.55	17A.2.1	—	Blade (fl)	MIB
CS 610	I7	-3.05	22B.3	—	Whetstone (gy st)	UM-43-25-213
CS 611	I7	-3.05	22B.3	—	Whetstone (gy st)	MIB
CS 612	I7	-3.70	—	—	Fossil, shell	MIB
CS 613	I7	-3.35 (t)	17A.2.1	—	Blade (ob)	MIB
CS 614	I7	-3.35 (t)	17A.2.1	—	Blade (cht?)	UM-43-25-204b
CS 615	K7	-7.25	15A.3.1.2	cf. 69a	Sherd, pot(?)	MIB
CS 616:1	K7	-7.25	15A.3.1.2	cf. 69a	Sherd, pot(?)	UM-43-25-98
CS 616:2	K7	-7.25	15A.3.1.2	cf. 69a	Sherd, pot(?)	UM-43-25-98
CS 616:3	K7	-7.25	15A.3.1.2	cf. 69a	Sherd, pot(?)	UM-43-25-100
CS 616:4	K7	-7.25	15A.3.1.2	cf. 69a	Sherd, pot(?)	UM-43-25-99
CS 617	K7	-7.25	15A.3.1.2	69c	Sherd, pot(?)	MIB
CS 618:1	K7	-7.20	15A.3.1.2	cf. 69a	Sherd, pot(?)	UM-43-25-101

CHIGHA SABZ, DUM' AVIZE, AND GAR ZORE

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<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Plot/Tomb</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>
CHIGHA SABZ						
CS 618:2	K7	-7.20	15A.3.2.2	cf. 69f	Sherd, pot(?)	UM-43-25-101
CS 618:3	K7	-7.20	15A.3.1.2	cf. 69a	Sherd, pot(?)	UM-43-25-100
CS 618:4	K7	-7.20	15A.3.1.2	cf. 69a	Sherd, pot(?)	UM-43-25-102
CS 619:1	K7	-7.20	15A.3.1.2	cf. 69a	Sherd, pot(?)	UM-43-25-104
CS 619:2	K7	-7.20	15A.3.1.2	cf. 69a	Sherd, pot(?)	UM-43-25-103
CS 619:3	K7	-7.20	15A.3.1.2	cf. 69a	Sherd, pot(?)	UM-43-25-103
CS 619:4	K7	-7.20	15A.3.1.2	cf. 69a	Sherd, pot(?)	UM-43-25-103
CS 620	K7	-7.20	15C.3.1	—	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 621	K7	-7.20	15C.3.1	cf. 70c	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 622	K7	-7.20	15C.4	cf. 72g	Missile, sling (cl)	UM-43-25-166
CS 623	K7	-7.15	15C.3.1	cf. 71f	Whorl (cl)	MIB
CS 624	K7	-6.55 (t)	15C.3.2	71o	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-163
CS 625	K7	-6.55	15C.3.1	cf. 70m	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-25-164
CS 626	H5, x3(?)	-4.20	20A.2.4.1.4	96b	Pot	UM-43-25-61
CS 627	J7	-4.55	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94c	Goblet	MIB
CS 628a, b	J7	-2.05	29B.1	214d	Grinding device/ potter's wh(?)	UM-43-25-209a, b
CS 629	H4	-6.30	20A.2.7	106c	Sherd, jar	UM-43-25-88
CS 630-92	—	—	—	—	Sherds	(?)
CS 693	I7	-3.90	20B.2.3	—	Fig., animal (cl)	MIB
CS 694	H4	-7.00	15A.3.2.2	69i	Sherd, pot(?)	UM-43-25-105
CS 695	J-L7	(?) (t)	15A.3.1.2	69d	Sherd, pot(?)	UM-43-25-106
CS 696	J-L7	(?) (t)	15A.4.2	—	Sherd, jar	UM-43-25-107

<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Plot/Tomb</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>
DUM' AVIZE						
Do 1	B, x1	-2.05	20A.1.3.3.5	88a	Pot	MIB
Do 2	B, x1	-2.05	21A.2.2	125a	Mirror (br)	OI A25378
Do 3	B, x1	-2.05	21A.5	119r	Vessel (br)	MIB
Do 4	B, x1	-2.05	20A.1.5.2.1	84a	Jar	(?)
Do 5	B, x1	-2.05	20A.1.3.2.1	80d	Pot	MIB
Do 6	B, x1	-2.05	20A.1.5.3.3	cf. 88a	Jar	UM-(?)
Do 7	B, x1	-2.05	21A.4.5	119p	Pendant (si)	MIB
Do 8	B, x2	-2.35	20A.1.5.1.3	83b	Jar	MIB
Do 9	A (Fill)	—	20A.1.2.1.2	87a	Goblet	OI A25379
Do 10	B	9.13	20A.1.5.1.1	82a	Jar	(?)
Do 11	B	9.22	20A.1.1.1.1	cf. 79a	Bowl	MIB

<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Plot</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>
GAR ZORE						
GZ 1	—	—	—	—	—	(?)
GZ 2	Surf.	—	20B.2.3	—	Fig., animal (cl)	UM-(?)
GZ 3	—	—	—	—	—	(?)
GZ 4	A (Fill)	—	20B.2.1	cf. 116j	Missile (cl)	(?)

<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Plot/Tomb</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>
KAMTARLAN I						
KI 1	A	-7.20	22A.1	—	Blade (fl)	UM-43-26-137
KI 2	A	-7.20	22A.1	128b	Flake (ob)	UM-43-26-135
KI 3	A	-7.20	20B.1.3.1	116c	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-26-120
KI 4	A	-4.70	21A.4.1	119g	Bracelet (br)	MIB
KI 5	A	-7.40	20B.1.5	116g	Fig., animal (cl)	UM-43-26-111
KI 6	A	-7.40	23A	—	Awl (bo)	UM-43-26-140
KI 7	A	-7.40	20B.1.2	116b	Disc (cl)	MIB
KI 8	A	-7.50	20B.1.3.1	cf. 116f	Whorl (cl)	MIB
KI 9	A	-7.75	24A.1	130b	Bead (fa)	MIB
KI 10	A	-7.75	21A.4.2	119j	Ring, finger (br)	UM-43-26-159
KI 11	A	-7.60	20B.1.2	cf. 116b	Disc (cl)	UM-43-26-131
KI 12	A	-7.75	22A.3	—	Whetstone (lt grn st)	UM-43-26-134
KI 13	A	-6.90	20A.1.7	—	Sherds	UM-43-26-109
KI 14	A	-7.20	20A.1.7	—	Sherds	UM-43-26-100/2
KI 15	A	-7.40	20A.1.7	—	Sherds	UM-43-26-106
KI 15:15	A	-7.40	20B.1.2	cf. 116b	Disc (cl)	UM-43-26-106
KI 16	A	-7.75	20A.1.7	—	Sherds	MIB
KI 17	A	-7.95	20A.1.7	—	Sherds	(?)
KI 18	A	-8.30	20A.1.7	—	Sherds	(?)
KI 18:8	A	-7.95	20A.1.1.1.2	79b	Bowl, sherd	(?)
KI 19	A	-8.40	20A.1.7	—	Sherds	MIB
KI 20	B	-5.65	20A.1.5.1.1	82b	Jar	MIB
KI 21	B	-5.75	20B.1.5	118b	Fig., animal (cl)	UM-43-26-112
KI 22	B	-5.80	20A.1.5.2.1	cf. 83e	Jar	UM-43-26-66
KI 23	B	-5.85	20B.1.5	118c	Fig., animal (cl)	UM-43-26-113
KI 24	B, x4	-5.85	20A.1.6.1.1	90b	Jar, storage	UM-43-26-195
KI 25	B, x4	-5.85	20A.1.2.2.1	79n	Goblet	MMA 43.89.14
KI 26	B	-5.35	20A.1.5.2.1	cf. 82d	Jar	MIB
KI 27	B	-6.25	23A	129a	Awl(?) (bo)	UM-43-26-142
KI 28	B	-6.50	20A.1.5.3.1	91a	Jar	UM-43-26-52
KI 28a	B	-6.50	20A.1.5.3.1	91b	Jar	MMA 43.89.13
KI 28b	B	-6.50	20A.1.5.3.1	91c	Jar	UM-43-26-54
KI 29	B, x2	-6.30	20A.1.5.2.2	84b	Jar	UM-43-26-65
KI 30	B, x1	-5.80	20A.1.3.3.2	87c	Pot	MIB
KI 31	B	-6.25	20B.1.5	—	Fig., animal (cl)	MIB
KI 32	B	-6.45	20B.1.3.1	cf. 116c	Whorl (cl)	MIB
KI 33	B	-6.40	20A.1.3.3.5	81h	Pot	MIB
KI 34	B	-6.45	20A.1.3.2.2	80e	Pot	MIB
KI 35	B	-6.75	20A.1.7	—	Sherd	UM-43-26-93
KI 36	B	-6.70	23A	—	Receptacle (sh)	MIB
KI 37	B	-6.85	22A.1	128a	Blade (ob)	UM-43-26-136
KI 38	B	-5.80	20A.1.7	—	Sherds	UM-43-26-97/8
KI 39	B, x3	-6.30	20A.1.2.1.1	79i	Goblet	MIB
KI 40	B, x2	-6.30	21A.5	119q	Vessel (br)	UM-(?)
KI 41	C	-5.35	20A.1.1.2.2	79c	Bowl	UM-43-26-92
KI 42	C	-5.80	20A.1.5.3.1	84d	Jar	UM-43-26-182
KI 43	C	-5.85	20A.1.5.2.1	83e	Jar	MIB
KI 44	C	-5.85	20B.1.1	cf. 116a	Missile (cl)	UM-43-26-128
KI 45	C	-6.10	20B.1.3.2	cf. 116d	Whorl (cl)	MIB
KI 46	C	-6.35	22A.4	128d	Tool (st)	UM-43-26-133
KI 47	C	-6.35	24A.1	130c	Bead (por)	UM-43-26-171
KI 48	C	-6.35	20B.1.1	cf. 116a	Missile (cl)	MIB
KI 49	D	-5.15	21A.4.1	119h	Bracelet (br)	UM-43-26-156
KI 50	D	-5.15	23A	—	Flake (bo)	UM-43-26-141
KI 51	D	-5.50	21A.3.2	119d	Pin (br)	UM-43-26-154
KI 52	D	-5.60	23A	129b	Spatula (bo)	MIB

KAMTARLAN I

<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Plot/Tomb</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>
KI 53	D	-5.60	24A.1	—	Bead (diorite)	MIB
KI 54	E, x1	-4.45	20A.1.5.1.1	cf. 82d	Jar	MIB
KI 55	E	-4.40	20A.1.1.1.1	cf. 79a	Bowl	MIB
KI 56	E	-4.35	24A.1	130d	Bead (st)	MIB
KI 57	F	-4.10	24A.1	130e	Bead, spacer (lmst)	MIB
KI 58	D	-4.15	21A.2.3	—	Needle (br)	MIB
KI 59	F	-4.15	20A.1.2.3.1	80a	Goblet	UM-43-26-32
KI 60	F	-5.10	20A.1.1.3.2	79f	Bowl	UM-43-26-131
KI 61	F	-5.15	23A	—	Pendant (sh)	MIB
KI 62	F	-4.20	20B.1.1	116a	Missile (cl)	UM-43-26-129
KI 63	F	-5.05	22A.2	128c	Disc (st)	MIB
KI 64	F	-4.15	20A.1.7	—	Sherds	UM-43-26-95
KI 65	G	-3.80	20A.1.7	—	Sherds	UM-43-26-192
KI 66	G	-3.60	24A.1	130f	Bead (ca)	MIB
KI 67	G	-4.90	23A	—	Awl (bo)	MIB
KI 68	G	-5.05	22A.1	—	Blade (fl)	MIB
KI 69	G	-5.05	20B.1.5	118a	Fig., animal (cl)	UM-43-26-114a
KI 70	G	-5.05	24A.1	130g	Bead (sh)	UM-43-26-168
KI 71	G	-5.50	24A.1	130h	Bead (glass)	UM-43-26-174
KI 72	H	-3.45	20A.1.3.1.3	80c	Pot	UM-43-26-189
KI 73	H	-3.50	20B.1.3.2	116d	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-26-124
KI 74	I	-4.30	20A.1.2.1.1	79m	Goblet	UM-43-26-67
KI 75	I	-4.25	20A.1.3.3.4	cf. 81f	Pot	MIB
KI 76:1	I	-4.30	24A.1	cf. 130a:3	Bead (ch)	UM-43-26-169
KI 76:2	I	-4.30	24A.1	cf. 130a:3	Bead (ch)	UM-43-26-169
KI 77	I	-4.50	20B.1.4	116f	Wheel, model (cl)	MIB
KI 78	I, x1	-4.90	21A.1.1	119a	Axe (br)	MIB
KI 79	I, x1	-4.90	21A.4.2	—	Ring, finger (br)	UM-43-26-160
KI 80	I, x1	-4.90	20A.1.2.1.2	79j	Goblet	UM-43-26-41
KI 81	I, x1	-4.90	20A.1.3.3.3	cf. 81c	Pot	UM-43-26-74
KI 82	I, x1	-4.90	20B.1.3.2	116e	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-26-123
KI 83	J, x1	-1.75	27C.4.1.3	161l	Bracelet (br)	MIB
KI 84	J	-2.65	22B.5	128j	Vessel (alab)	MIB
KI 85	J	-3.75	21A.3.1	—	Pin (br)	UM-43-26-151
KI 86	J	-3.90	20A.1.2.1.2	79k	Goblet	MIB
KI 87	J	-3.90	24A.1	130i	Bead (lap la)	MIB
KI 88	J	-3.90	21A.4.1	119i	Bracelet (br)	MIB
KI 89	J	-4.00	21A.4.2	119k	Ring, finger (br)	UM-43-26-163
KI 90	J	-5.00	20A.1.7	—	Sherds	UM-43-26-196
KI 91	J	-5.05	24A.1	130j	Bead (bo)	UM-43-26-166
KI 92	J	-5.15	20B.1.5	116i	Fig., bird(?) (cl)	MIB
KI 93	K	-0.95	25B.3	cf. 142d	Loomweight (cl)	UM-43-26-126
KI 94	K	-0.95	25B.2	142a	Whorl (cl)	MIB
KI 95	K	-1.85	25B.5	145b-c	Fig., animal (cl)	MIB
KI 96	L	-0.40	25A.3.3	136d	Saucer	MIB
KI 97	L	-0.50	25A.3.5	136h	Jar	MIB
KI 98	L	-1.20	25B.2	cf. 142a	Whorl (cl)	MIB
KI 99	L	-1.25	29B.2.2	cf. 215g	Weight (st)	MIB
KI 100	L	-1.35	29B.3	216g	Whetstone (gy st)	MIB
KI 101	L	-1.80	25A.3.2	cf. 136c	Bowl	UM-43-26-4
KI 102	L	-2.05	25A.3.11	140b	Vessel, brazier	UM-43-26-90
KI 102a	L	-2.05	25A.3.5	136f	Bowl	UM-43-26-84
KI 103	L	-1.35	20A.1.3.1.2	cf. 79j	Pot	MIB
KI 104	L	-1.30	25A.3.13	—	Sherd, jar	UM-43-26-55
KI 105	M	—	32A.3	248:223	Seal, impr. (cl)	UM-43-26-181
KI 106	M	-1.65	29B.10	—	Blade (fl)	MIB
KI 107	M	-1.50	29B.3	142b	Loomweight (cl)	MIB

<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Plot/Tomb</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>
KI 108	M	-1.45	25A.3.7	136j	Pitcher	MIB
KI 109	M	-2.60	32A.2.6	239:108	Cyl. seal (fa)	UM-43-26-177
KI 110	M	-1.75	25A.3.1	136b	Bowl	MIB
KI 111	M	-1.65	25B.9	144c	Fig. (?), frgm (cl)	UM-43-26-119
KI 112	M	-1.90	25A.3.14	138c	Vessel, bull-shaped	UM-43-26-115
KI 113a, b	M	-1.90	25A.3.14	cf. 138c	Vessel, bull-shaped	UM-43-26-116
KI 114	M	-2.35	27B.2	157l	Knife (ir)	MIB
KI 115	M	-2.90	32A.2.7	241:133	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB
KI 116	M	-3.00	25A.3.2	136c	Bowl	UM-43-26-1
KI 117	M	-3.15	25B.3	142c	Loomweight (cl)	UM-43-26-127
KI 118	N (pit)	-3.75	27B.2	cf. 157l	Knife (ir)	UM-(?)
KI 119	N	-3.75	25B.3	142d	Loomweight (cl)	UM-43-26-125
KI 120	N (pit)	-3.75	25A.3.13	—	Sherds	UM-43-26-110
KI 121	N	-2.85	25A.3.9	136l	Crucible (cl)	MIB
KI 122	N	-2.85	25B.4	142e	Wheel, model (cl)	UM-43-26-130
KI 123a	N	-3.35	20A.1.5.3.1	85e	Sherd	MIB
KI 123b	N	-3.35	20A.1.5.3.1	85f	Sherd	MIB
KI 124	N, x1	-3.75	27B.2	—	Knife (ir)	MIB
KI 125	O	-4.25	17C	75k	Bead (fa)	UM-43-26-167
KI 126	O	-4.10	17B.4	—	Bead (ca)	MIB
KI 127a-c	O	-3.80	25A.3.10	136m, 140a	Kernos ring	UM-43-26-117
KI 128	O	-4.45	15D.2	73g	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-26-121
KI 129	O	-4.30 (t)	17B.2	75e	Blade (fl)	MIB
KI 130	O	-4.70	15D.1	73f	Hook, Muller (cl)	MIB
KI 131	O	-4.70	17B.4	75h	Bead (ch)	MIB
KI 132	O	-4.70	17B.1	75d	Blade (ob)	MIB
KI 133	O	-4.60	15B.4	—	Sherd, goblet(?)	UM-43-26-105
KI 134	O	-5.30	15D.3	73h	Missile, sling (cl)	MIB
KI 135a	O	-5.30	15B.3.2	—	Jar (misc)	MIB
KI 135b	O	-5.30	15B.3.2	—	Jar (misc)	MIB
KI 136a	O	-5.20	15B.2	cf. 73b	Bowl, beveled-rim	UM-43-26-193
KI 136b	O	-5.20	15B.2	cf. 73b	Bowl, beveled-rim	UM-43-26-193
KI 136c	O	-5.20	15B.2	cf. 73b	Bowl, beveled-rim	UM-43-26-193
KI 137	O, x1	-4.60	15B.3.1	73c	Jar	MIB
KI 138	O	-6.45	15D.4	73i	Fig., human (cl)	MIB
KI 139	P	-4.90	18B.1	76g	Spoon (bo)	UM-43-26-139
KI 140	P	-3.90	25A.3.8	136k	Jar, spouted	MIB
KI 141	P	-5.05	17B.2	75f	Blade (jasper)	UM-43-26-138
KI 142	P	-5.30	17B.4	75i	Pendant (chl)	UM-43-26-170
KI 143	P	-5.10	15B.1	73a	Platter	UM-43-26-86
KI 144	P	-4.80	15B.2	73b	Bowl, beveled-rim	UM-43-26-194
KI 145	P	-5.15	19B.1	78:2	Cyl. seal (gypsum)	MIB
KI 146	P	-5.10	19B.1	78:1	Cyl. seal (mar)	UM-43-26-179
KI 147	P	-5.40	17B.3	—	Celt (ob)	MIB
KI 148	P	-5.40	17B.1	75g	Bladcleat (ob)	MIB
KI 149	P	-5.55	18B.2	76h	Shuttle (bo)	MIB
KI 150	P	-5.45	15B.5.2	73e	Pot, large	MIB
KI 151	P	-5.50	19B.1	78:3	Cyl. seal (lmst)	UM-43-26-178
KI 152	P	-6.00	17B.4	75j	Bead (serp)	(?)
KI 153	P	-5.70	15B.5.1	73d	Pot, small	MIB
KI 154	P	-5.95	18B.3	76i	Bead (sh)	MIB
— 155-416 (see <i>Kamtarian II</i> section of this index)						
KI 417	I, x1	-4.90	21A.5	—	Bowl (br)	UM-(?)
— 418 (see <i>Kamtarian II</i> section of this index)						
KI 419	I (Fill)	—	20A.1.5.3.1	84e	Jar	UM-43-26-57
KI 420-512	—	—	—	—	Sherds	(?)
KI 513	J	-2.70	25B.8	145f	Fig., human (cl)	UM-43-26-118

KAMTARLAN I AND KAMTARLAN II

<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Plot/Tomb</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>
KAMTARLAN I						
KI 514	L	-1.60	25B.9	144b	Vessel frgm, animal	MIB
KI 515	O	-6.55	20A.1.5.3.1	85g	Sherd, jar	MIB
<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Plot/Tomb</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>
KAMTARLAN II						
KII 155	B	-3.70	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94e	Goblet	MIB
KII 156	B, x1	-4.40	20A.2.1.6.1	cf. 93o	Bowl, tripod	UM-43-26-14
KII 157	B, x1	-4.40	21B.1.3	125e	Dagger (br)	MIB
KII 158	B, x1	-4.40	21B.1.1	125c	Axe (br)	MIB
KII 159	B, x1	-4.40	20A.2.1.6.1	93o	Bowl, tripod	UM-43-26-13
KII 160	B, x1	-4.40	20A.2.1.6.1	cf. 93r	Bowl, tripod	UM-43-26-11
KII 161	B, x1	-4.40	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94e	Goblet	UM-43-26-47
KII 162	B, x1	-4.40	20A.2.4.1.4	107c	Pot	MMA 43.89.16
KII 163	B, x1	-4.40	20A.2.3.1.2	94t	Cup	UM-43-26-77
KII 164	B, x1	-4.40	20A.2.4.4.1	98f	Pot	UM-43-26-58
KII 165	B, x1	-4.40	20A.2.4.1.4	cf. 107c	Pot	UM-43-26-72
KII 166	B, x1	-4.40	22B.4	—	Tool (diorite)	MIB
KII 167	B, x2	-4.60	20A.2.1.6.1	cf. 93h	Bowl, tripod	MMA 43.89.5
KII 168	B, x2	-4.60	20A.2.2.1.3	94e	Goblet	UM-43-26-45
KII 169	B, x2	-4.60	20A.2.1.6.1	93h	Bowl, tripod	MIB
KII 170	B, x2	-4.60	20A.2.1.6.1	93i	Bowl, tripod	MIB
KII 171	B, x2	-4.60	20A.2.4.3.2	98d	Pot	MIB
KII 172	B, x2	-4.60	21B.1.3	125f	Dagger (br)	MIB
KII 173	B, x3	-4.60	20A.2.1.6.2	93t	Bowl, tripod	MIB
KII 174	B, x3	-4.60	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94e	Goblet	MIB
KII 175	C, x2	-4.45	20A.2.5.1.2	108c	Jar	UM-43-26-94
KII 175a:1	C, x2	-4.45	20A.2.7	106e	Sherd	MIB
KII 175a:2	C, x2	-4.45	20A.2.7	106f	Sherd	MIB
KII 175a:3	C, x2	-4.45	20A.2.7	106g	Sherd	MIB
KII 176	C, x2	-4.45	20A.2.1.6.1	93l	Bowl, tripod	UM-43-26-10
KII 177	C, x2	-4.45	20A.2.1.6.1	93m	Bowl, tripod	(?)
KII 178	C, x2	-4.45	20A.2.1.4.2	92q	Bowl	UM-43-26-5
KII 179	C, x2	-4.45	20A.2.1.6.1	cf. 93b	Bowl	(?)
KII 180	C, x2	-4.45	20A.2.4.4.1	cf. 99a	Pot	UM-43-26-70
KII 181	C, x2	-4.45	20A.2.3.1.2	cf. 94t	Cup	UM-43-26-78
KII 182	C, x2	-4.45	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94e	Goblet	UM-43-26-46
KII 183	C, x2	-4.45	20A.2.3.1.2	cf. 94t	Cup	MIB
KII 184	C, x2	-4.45	20A.2.4.5.2	100b	Pot, tripod	UM-43-26-27
KII 185	C, x2	-4.45	21B.3.4	122i	Pin (br)	UM-43-26-150
KII 186	C, x2	-4.45	20A.2.1.1.1	92a	Bowl	UM-43-26-7
KII 187	C	-4.00	20A.2.4.1.4	95d	Pot	UM-(?)
KII 188	C	-4.15	20A.2.1.2.3	92j	Bowl	MIB
KII 189	C	-4.75	21B.4.3	cf. 122q	Earrings (si)	UM-43-26-164
KII 190	C	-4.15	24A.2	130p	Bead (sh)	MIB
KII 191	C	-4.45	22B.1	—	Blade (fl)	MIB
KII 192	C, x1	-4.20	20A.2.3.1.2	cf. 94t	Cup	UM-43-26-79
KII 193	C, x1	-4.20	20A.2.7	—	Sherds	UM-(?)
KII 194	C	-3.90	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94e	Goblet	UM-43-26-42
KII 195-96	C	-4.90	20A.1.6.2.1	86d	Jar, storage	MIB
KII 197	C	-5.35	20A.1.1.1.1	cf. 79a	Bowl	UM-43-26-99
KII 198	D	-3.75	20A.2.5.2.1	102a	Jar	UM-43-26-63
KII 199	D	-3.75	20A.2.2.1.3	94f	Goblet	UM-43-26-34

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KII 200	D	-3.75	20A.2.2.1.3	94m	Goblet	UM-43-26-35
KII 201	D	-3.75	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94f	Goblet	MMA 43.89.10
KII 202	D	-3.75	20A.2.7	—	Sherds	MIB
KII 203	D	-4.10	21B.3.1	cf. 121j	Pin (br)	UM-43-26-153
KII 204	D	-2.10	21B.4.1.4	—	Bracelet (br)	UM-(?)
KII 205	D	-4.10	21B.3.1	cf. 121i	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
KII 206	D	-3.90	21B.1.3	121f	Dagger (br)	MIB
KII 207	D	-3.90	21B.3.4	122g	Pin (br)	UM-43-26-152
KII 208	D	-4.20	20A.2.4.5.1	99d	Pot, tripod	(?)
KII 209a	D	-4.20	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94e	Goblet	UM-43-26-50
KII 209b	D	-4.20	20A.2.1.2.3	cf. 92m	Bowl	MIB
KII 210	D	-4.20	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94e	Goblet	MIB
KII 211	D	-4.25	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94c	Goblet	MIB
KII 212	D	-4.35	21B.3.1	cf. 121j	Pin (br)	MIB
KII 213	D	-4.30	21B.4.2	—	Ring, finger (si)	MIB
KII 214	D	-4.30	21B.4.1.4	—	Bracelet (br)	UM-(?)
KII 215	D	-4.30	21B.3.1	—	Pin (br)	(?)
KII 216	D	-4.10	21B.3.1	cf. 121i	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
KII 217	D, x1	-4.65	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94e	Goblet	UM-43-26-48
KII 218	D, x1	-4.65	20A.2.1.2.2	92l	Bowl	MIB
KII 219	D	-4.75	21B.3.3	cf. 122f	Pin (br)	UM-43-26-161
KII 220:1	D, x2	-4.95	24A.2	130k:1	Bead (ca)	MIB
KII 220:2	D, x2	-4.95	24A.2	130k:2	Bead (ca)	MIB
KII 220:3	D, x2	-4.95	24A.2	130k:3	Bead (si)	MIB
KII 220:4	D, x2	-4.95	24A.2	130k:4	Bead (si)	MIB
KII 220:5	D, x2	-4.95	24A.2	130k:5	Bead (si)	MIB
KII 221	D, x2	-4.95	21B.4.1.4	—	Bracelet (br)	UM-(?)
KII 222	D, x2	-4.95	21B.3.1	cf. 122i	Pin (br)	(?)
KII 223	D, x2	-4.95	21B.3.1	cf. 122i	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
KII 224	D, x2	-4.95	20A.2.4.1.4	95h	Pot	MIB
KII 225	D, x2	-4.95	20A.2.1.6.1	93s	Bowl, tripod	UM-43-26-16
KII 226	D, x2	-4.95	21B.5.2	124c, 126c	Goblet (br)	UM-(?)
KII 227	D, x2	-4.95	24A.2	cf. 130o:2	Bead (ca)	MIB
KII 228	D, x3	-4.75	21B.3.3	cf. 122f	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
KII 229	D, x3	-4.75	31B.3.3	cf. 122f	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
KII 230	D, x3	-4.75	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94f	Goblet	MIB
KII 231	D, x3	-4.75	20A.2.1.5.1	92r	Bowl	UM-43-26-6
KII 232	D, x3	-4.75	20A.2.1.6.1	cf. 93i	Bowl, tripod	MIB
KII 233	D, x3	-4.75	21B.5.3	—	Cup (br)	UM-(?)
KII 234	D, x3	-4.75	21B.5.1	123l	Bowl (br)	MIB
KII 235	D, x3	-4.75	20A.2.4.1.5	97c	Pot	MIB
KII 236	D, x3	-4.75	20A.2.5.1.1	100f	Jar	UM-43-26-191
KII 236a	D, x3	-4.95	20A.2.5.3.1	102c	Jar	MIB
KII 236b	D, x3	-4.95	20A.2.1.5.1	cf. 92r	Bowl	MIB
KII 237	D, x3	-4.75	20A.2.6.2	105c	Pipe	UM-43-26-89
KII 238	D, x3	-4.75	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94f	Goblet	MIB
KII 239	D, x3	-4.75	20A.2.4.4.1	cf. 98f	Pot	UM-43-26-71
KII 240	D	-5.05	21B.1.3	—	Dagger (br)	UM-43-26-145b
KII 241	D	-5.00	21A.2.1	119b	Gauge (br)	UM-43-26-162
KII 242:1-4	D	-5.05	21A.4.4	119o:1-4	Ornaments (br)	UM-(?)
KII 243	D	-5.30	21A.4.1	cf. 119k	Bracelet (br)	UM-(?)
KII 244	D	-5.30	21B.5.2	cf. 124d	Goblet (br)	MIB
KII 245	D, x5	-5.45	21B.5.2	cf. 124c	Goblet (br)	UM-(?)
KII 246	D, x5	-5.45	20A.2.4.5.1	99e	Pot, tripod	MIB
KII 247	D, x5	-5.45	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94e	Goblet	MIB
KII 248	D, x5	-5.45	20A.2.5.4.1	cf. 102e	Jar	MIB
KII 249	D, x5	-5.45	20A.2.4.5.1	108b	Pot, tripod	MIB
KII 250	D, x5	-5.45	20A.2.4.1.5	cf. 97c	Jar, storage	MIB

KAMTARLAN II

<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Plot/Tomb</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>
KII 251	D, x5	-5.45	20A.2.4.5.1	107g	Pot, tripod	MMA 43.89.9
KII 252	D, x5	-5.45	20A.2.4.2.1	97d	Pot	MIB
KII 253	D, x5	-5.45	21B.5.2	124d	Goblet (br)	MIB
KII 254	D, x5	-5.45	21B.3.1	cf. 121i	Pin (br)	UM-43-26-148
KII 255	D, x5	-5.45	21B.4.4	123b	Ornament (br)	UM-(?)
KII 256	D, x5	-5.45	21B.4.4	cf. 123b	Ornament (br)	MIB
KII 257	D, x5	-5.45	21B.3.4	122h	Pin (br)	MIB
KII 258	D, x5	-5.45	20A.4.2.4.6	100e	Cups, twin, tetrapod	MIB
KII 259	D, x5	-5.45	20A.2.1.6.1	cf. 93h	Bowl, tripod	MMA 43.89.4
KII 260	D, x5	-5.45	20A.2.1.6.1	93p	Bowl, tripod	UM-43-26-12
KII 261	D, x5	-5.45	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94f	Goblet	MIB
KII 262	D, x5	-5.45	20A.2.6.2	cf. 105c	Pipe	MIB
KII 263	D, x5	-5.45	21B.4.2	—	Rings, finger (si)	MIB
KII 264:1	D, x5	-5.45	24A.2	130l:1	Bead (ca)	UM-43-26-175
KII 264:2	D, x5	-5.45	24A.2	130l:2	Bead (ca)	UM-43-26-175
KII 265	D, x5	-5.45	21B.4.3	cf. 122r	Earring (si)	UM-43-26-165
KII 266	D, x5	-5.45	20A.2.4.1.4	95c	Pot	MIB
KII 267	D, x5	-5.45	20A.2.1.6.1	cf. 93h	Bowl, tripod	MIB
KII 268	D, x5	-5.45	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94f	Goblet	MIB
KII 269	D, x5	-5.45	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94e	Goblet	UM-43-26-40
KII 270	D, x4	-5.45	20A.2.4.5.1	108a	Pot, tripod	MMA 43.89.8
KII 271	D, x4	-5.45	20A.2.6.1	105b	Pipe	UM-43-26-91
KII 272	D, x4	-5.45	20A.2.4.1.4	96a	Pot	MIB
KII 273	D, x4	-5.45	20A.2.1.2.3	cf. 92m	Bowl	MIB
KII 274	D, x4	-5.45	21B.5.2	124e	Goblet (br)	UM-(?)
KII 275	D, x4	-5.45	21B.5.2	124b	Goblet (br)	UM-43-26-143
KII 276	D, x4	-5.45	20A.2.4.2.1	98a	Pot	MIB
KII 277	D, x4	-5.45	20A.1.6.1.1	93q	Bowl, tripod	MIB
KII 278	D, x4	-5.45	20A.2.2.1.3	94g	Goblet	MIB
KII 279	D, x4	-5.45	20A.2.1.6.1	cf. 93r	Bowl, tripod	MIB
KII 280	D, x4	-5.45	20A.2.1.6.2	cf. 93t	Bowl, tripod	UM-43-26-19
KII 281	D, x4	-5.45	21B.5.1	123g, 126d	Bowl (br)	UM-43-26-144
KII 282	D, x4	-5.45	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94e	Goblet	MIB
KII 283	D, x4	-5.45	21B.3.1	cf. 121i	Pin (br)	MIB
KII 284	D, x4	-5.45	21B.3.1	cf. 121i	Pin (br)	UM-43-26-149
KII 285:1	D, x4	-5.45	24A.2	130m:1	Bead (si)	UM-43-26-176
KII 285:2	D, x4	-5.45	24A.2	130m:2	Bead (si)	UM-43-26-176
KII 286:1	D, x4	-5.45	24A.2	130n:1	Bead (ca)	UM-43-26-173
KII 286:2	D, x4	-5.45	24A.2	130n:2	Bead (ca)	UM-43-26-173
KII 286:3	D, x4	-5.45	24A.2	130n:3	Bead (ca)	UM-43-26-173
KII 286:4	D, x4	-5.45	24A.2	130n:4	Bead (ca)	UM-43-26-173
KII 287	D, x4	-5.45	21B.4.3	cf. 122r	Earrings (si)	MIB
KII 288	D, x4	-5.45	21B.4.3	122r	Earring (si)	MIB
KII 289	D, x6	-5.90	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94e	Goblet	UM-43-26-44
KII 290	D, x6	-5.90	20A.2.1.2.3	cf. 92m	Bowl	MIB
KII 291	D, x6	-5.90	20A.2.1.6.1	cf. 93p	Bowl, tripod	UM-43-26-17
KII 292	D, x6	-5.90	20A.2.1.2.3	92m	Bowl	UM-43-26-8
KII 293	D, x6	-5.90	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94g	Goblet	MIB
KII 294	D, x6	-5.90	21B.4.1.3	122m	Bracelet (si)	MIB
KII 295	D, x6	-5.90	21B.5.3	124j	Jug (br)	MIB
KII 296	D, x6	-5.90	21B.1.3	121d	Dagger (br)	UM-43-26-146
KII 297	D, x6	-5.90	24A.2	130t	Bead (ca)	MIB
KII 298:1-3	D, x6	-5.90	21B.4.4	123c:1-3	Ornaments (si/br)	MIB
KII 299	D, x6	-5.90	22B.4	—	Tool (st)	MIB
KII 300:1-3	D, x6	-5.90	20A.2.7	—	Sherds	MIB
KII 301	D	-5.50	21B.5.2	—	Goblet (br)	MIB
KII 302	D, x5	-5.45	20A.2.1.6.1	93b	Bowl	UM-43-26-9
KII 303	E	-4.00	20A.2.2.1.1	94a	Goblet	UM-43-26-59

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KII 304	E	-3.95	20A.2.2.1.2	94b	Goblet	MIB
KII 305	E	-3.90	20A.2.3.1.2	94v	Cup	MIB
KII 306	E	-4.65	24A.2	cf. 130n:1	Bead (ca)	MIB
KII 307	E, x1	-4.25	20A.2.2.1.4	cf. 94r	Goblet	MIB
KII 308	E, x1	-4.25	20A.2.3.1.1	94r	Cup	MMA 43.89.17
KII 309	E, x1	-4.25	21B.4.4	123a	Ornament (br)	MIB
KII 310:1	E, x1	-4.25	24A.2	130o:1	Bead (ch)	UM-43-26-172
KII 310:2	E, x1	-4.25	24A.2	130o:2	Bead (ca)	UM-43-26-172
KII 310:3	E, x1	-4.25	24A.2	130o:3	Bead (br)	UM-43-26-172
KII 310:4	E, x1	-4.25	24A.2	130o:4	Bead (ca)	UM-43-26-172
KII 310:5	E, x1	-4.25	24A.2	130o:5	Bead (ca)	UM-43-26-172
KII 310:6	E, x1	-4.25	24A.2	130o:6	Bead (ca)	UM-43-26-172
KII 310:7	E, x1	-4.25	24A.2	130o:7	Bead (ca)	UM-43-26-172
KII 310:8	E, x1	-4.25	24A.2	130o:8	Bead (ca)	UM-43-26-172
KII 310:9	E, x1	-4.25	24A.2	130o:9	Bead (ca)	UM-43-26-172
KII 310:10	E, x1	-4.25	24A.2	130o:10	Bead (fa)	UM-43-26-172
KII 310:11	E, x1	-4.25	24A.2	130o:11	Bead (sh)	UM-43-26-172
KII 310:12	E, x1	-4.25	24A.2	—	Bead (ca)	UM-43-26-172
KII 310:13	E, x1	-4.25	24A.2	—	Bead (ca)	UM-43-26-172
KII 310:14	E, x1	-4.25	24A.2	—	Bead (ca)	UM-43-26-172
KII 311	E, x1	-4.25	21B.3.3	cf. 122f	Pin (br)	MIB
KII 312	E, x1	-4.25	22B.3	128i	Whetstone (sl)	MIB
KII 313	E	-4.25	20A.2.7	106h	Sherd	UM-43-26-103
KII 314	E	-5.05	22A.4	128e	Pestle(?) (st)	UM-43-26-132
KII 315	E	-4.95	22A.5	128f	Vessel, min. (chl)	MIB
KII 316	E	-4.80	21B.3.1	cf. 121i	Pin (br)	MIB
KII 317	E	-4.80	20B.2.2.1	116k	Whorl (cl)	MIB
KII 318	E	-4.35	20A.2.4.5.1	cf. 99e	Pot, tripod	MIB
KII 319	E	-4.80	20A.2.4.1.3	95b	Pot	UM-43-26-190
KII 320	E	-4.15	20A.2.3.1.1	94s	Cup	UM-43-26-75
KII 321	F	-3.90	20A.2.1.1.4	92h	Bowl	MIB
KII 322	F	-4.00	20A.2.6.2	105d	Pipe	MIB
KII 323	F	-4.30	20B.1.5	116h	Fig., animal (cl)	UM-43-26-114b
KII 324	F	-4.50	21B.4.3	122p	Earring (br)	MIB
KII 325	F	-4.40	21B.3.3	122f	Pin (br)	MIB
KII 326	F	-4.70	20A.1.5.3.3	85d	Jar	UM-43-26-60
KII 327	F	-4.60	21B.4.1.1	cf. 122l	Bracelet (br)	UM-43-26-158
KII 328	F	-5.45	24C.2	132:10	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB
KII 329	F	-4.00	20A.2.3.1.2	cf. 94v	Cup	UM-43-26-81
KII 330	F	-4.00	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94c	Goblet	UM-43-26-43
KII 331	F	-5.45	20A.1.3.1.1	80b	Pot	UM-(?)
KII 332	F	-5.45	20A.1.5.1.1	82d	Jar	MIB
KII 333	F	-5.00	24C.2	132:11	Cyl. seal (cl)	UM-43-26-180
KII 334	G	-3.80	20B.2.2.1	cf. 116k	Whorl (cl)	UM-43-26-122
KII 335	G	-3.80	20B.2.3	117b	Fig., animal (cl)	(?)
KII 336	G	-3.85	20A.2.2.1.4	94q	Goblet	MIB
KII 337	G	-4.45	21B.4.2	—	Ring, finger (br)	UM-43-26-158
KII 338	G	-4.10	20B.2.3	—	Fig., animal (cl)	MIB
KII 339	G	-3.95	20A.2.7	106d	Sherd	MIB
KII 340	G	-4.35	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94c	Goblet	MIB
KII 341	G, x1	-4.25	20A.2.2.1.3	cf. 94e	Goblet	MMA 43.89.12
KII 342	G, x1	-4.25	20A.2.1.1.3	92e	Bowl	MIB
KII 343	G, x1	-4.25	20A.2.2.1.4	94p	Goblet	UM-43-26-85
KII 344	G, x1	-4.25	21B.4.1.2	cf. 122k	Bracelet (br)	MIB
KII 345	G, x1	-4.25	21B.4.1.2	—	Bracelet (br)	UM-43-26-157
KII 346	G, x2	-4.00	20A.2.7	—	Sherd	UM-43-26-183
KII 347	H	-4.00	20A.2.5.4.1	105a	Jar, storage	UM-43-26-185
KII 348	H	-4.00	20A.2.3.1.1	cf. 94r	Cup	MIB

KAMTARLAN II

<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Plot/Tomb</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>
KII 349	H	-4.00	20A.2.3.1.1	cf. 94r	Cup	MIB
KII 350	H	-4.30	20A.2.7	cf. 102d(?)	Sherd	MIB
KII 351	H	-4.30	20A.2.7	—	Sherd	UM-43-26-187
KII 352	H	-5.20	20A.1.5.3.1	85a	Jar	MIB
KII 352a	H	-5.20	20A.1.1.1.1	79a	Bowl	MIB
KII 352b	H	-5.20	20A.1.5.2.2	88c	Jar	UM-43-26-51
KII 353	H	-4.75	20A.1.2.2.1	79o	Goblet	MIB
KII 354	H	—	20A.1.5.3.2	85c	Jar	UM-43-26-56
KII 355	H, x1	-3.95	20A.2.1.1.2	92c	Bowl	MIB
KII 356	H	-4.90	21B.1.3	120f	Dagger (br)	UM-43-26-147
KII 357	H	-4.90	20A.2.7	—	Sherd	UM-43-26-188
KII 358	H	-5.50	20B.1.5	—	Fig., animal (cl)	MIB
KII 359	I	-4.25	24A.2	cf. 130o:10	Bead (sh)	MIB
KII 360	I	-5.20	21B.4.3	—	Earring (si)	MIB
KII 361	I	-5.15	21A.2.3	119c	Needle (br)	UM-43-26-155
KII 362	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.3.3.1	cf. 109o	Cup	UM-43-26-80
KII 363	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.4.5.1	114b	Pot, tripod	MIB
KII 364	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.6.2.1	111k	Jar	UM-43-26-62
KII 365	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.6.2.1	115b	Jar	UM-43-26-64
KII 366	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.6.2.1	cf. 111k	Jar	UM-43-26-61
KII 367	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.4.6.2	114d	Pot, tetrapod	UM-43-26-30
KII 368	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.4.2.2	cf. 110g	Pot	MIB
KII 369	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.2.1.1	109f	Goblet	MIB
KII 370	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.4.2.1	110a	Pot	MIB
KII 371	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.9.2	115c	Pipe	(?)
KII 372	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.4.5.1	cf. 111b	Pot, tripod	MIB
KII 373	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.3.3.1	109o	Cup	MIB
KII 374	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.4.4.2	110g	Pot	MIB
KII 375	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.4.6.1	114c	Pot, double	UM-43-26-26
KII 376	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.5.1.1	111g	Jar, small	UM-43-26-37
KII 377	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.7.2.1	113b	Pitcher	MIB
KII 378	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.4.5.1	cf. 111b	Pot, tripod	MIB
KII 379	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.4.5.1	cf. 111b	Pot, tripod	UM-43-26-23
KII 380	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.1.2.1	cf. 109e	Bowl	MIB
KII 381	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.9.2	cf. 115c	Pipe	UM-43-26-88
KII 382	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.8.1.1	113c	Jar, storage	MIB
KII 383	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.2.2.1	cf. 109j	Goblet	MIB
KII 384	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.4.5.1	cf. 111b	Pot, tripod	MIB
KII 385	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.4.5.1	111b	Pot, tripod	UM-43-26-22
KII 386	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.4.4.1	cf. 110f	Pot	MMA 43.89.15
KII 387	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.6.2.1	cf. 111k	Jar	MIB
KII 388	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.4.5.1	111c	Pot, tripod	MIB
KII 389	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.9.1	cf. 105b	Pipe	MIB
KII 390	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.4.2.1	cf. 110a	Pot	UM-43-26-184
KII 391	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.4.5.1	cf. 111b	Pot, tripod	MIB
KII 392	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.4.2.2	cf. 110g	Pot	UM-43-26-83
KII 393	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.4.5.1	cf. 111b	Pot, tripod	MIB
KII 394	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.4.5.1	cf. 111b	Pot, tripod	MMA 43.89.6
KII 395	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.5.1.2	111h	Jar, small	MIB
KII 396	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.4.5.1	111d	Pot, tripod	MIB
KII 397	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.9.1	cf. 105b	Pipe	MIB
KII 398	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.6.2.2	111l	Jar	MIB
KII 399	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.2.2.1	cf. 109j	Goblet	UM-43-26-39
KII 400	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.4.5.1	111a	Pot, tripod	MIB
KII 401	I, x1	-4.30	21C.1.1	cf. 122i	Pin (br)	MIB
KII 402:1	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.1.3.1	109e	Bowl	UM-43-26-3
KII 402:2	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.1.3.1	cf. 109e	Sherd	UM-43-26-3
KII 403	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.2.2.1	109j	Goblet	UM-43-26-38

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KAMTARLAN II						
KII 404	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.2.1.2	109h	Goblet	UM-43-26-33
KII 405	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.9.2	cf. 115c	Pipe	UM-43-26-87
KII 406	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.6.2.1	cf. 111k	Jar	MIB
KII 407	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.4.5.1	cf. 111a	Pot, tripod	MIB
KII 408	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.4.5.1	cf. 111b	Pot, tripod	UM-43-26-25
KII 409	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.4.5.2	114a	Pot	MIB
KII 410	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.3.1.1	109m	Cup	UM-43-26-82
KII 411	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.4.5.1	111e	Pot, tripod	MMA 43.89.7
KII 412	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.1.2.1	109c	Bowl	UM-43-26-2
KII 413	I, x1	-4.30	21C.2.2	—	Ring, finger (br)	MIB
KII 414	I, x1	-4.30	21C.1.1	cf. 122i	Pin (br)	MIB
KII 415	I, x1	-4.30	20A.3.5.1.2	111i	Jar, small	MIB
KII 416	I	-5.15	21B.3.1	—	Pin (br)	MIB
— 417 (see <i>Kamtatlan I</i> section of this index)						
KII 418	C	-4.35	19A.1	77ii	Seal, stamp (st)	MIB
— 419-515 (See <i>Kamtatlan I</i> section of this index)						
KII 516-549	—	—	—	—	Sherds	(?)
KII 550	D	-4.30	20A.2.7	106a	Sherd	UM-43-26-104

<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>
KHATUN BAN						
Kha 1	x1	-0.95	31A.28	—	Bead (ca)	UM-(?)
Kha 2	x1	-0.95	31A.29	—	Bead (ch)	OI A25361
Kha 3	x1	-0.95	31A.29	—	Bead (ca)	MIB
Kha 4	x1	-0.95	28F	cf. 192h	Ring (ir)	OI A25362
Kha 5	x1	-0.95	27D.1	—	Pin shank (ir)	NY
Kha 6	x1	-0.95	25A.2.5	135l	Cup	OI A25363
Kha 7	x1	-0.95	31A.18	—	Bead (ca)	MIB
Kha 8	x1	-0.95	28F	192h	Ring (ir)	MIB
Kha 9	x1	-0.95	31A.25	232ag	Bead (ca)	NY
Kha 10	x1	-0.95	27C.4.1.1	—	Bracelet (br)	NY
Kha 11	x1	-0.95	31A.19	231bz	Bead (br)	MIB
Kha 12:1	x1	-0.95	31A.15	—	Bead (ca)	NY
Kha 12:2	x1	-0.95	31A.8	—	Bead (ca)	NY
Kha 13	x1	-0.95	31A.32	—	Bead (ca)	NY
Kha 14	x1	-0.95	27C.4.1.1	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Kha 15:1	x1	-0.95	31A.29	—	Bead (ca)	MIB
Kha 15:2	x1	-0.95	31A.35	—	Bead (ca)	MIB
Kha 15:3	x1	-0.95	31A.15	—	Bead (ca)	MIB
Kha 16	x1	-0.95	28A.2	204a	Bowl, dipper (br)	UM-(?)
Kha 17	x1	-0.95	29B.10	—	Strike-a-light (fl)	OI A25364
Kha 18	x1	-0.95	28F	cf. 192h	Ring (ir)	NY
Kha 19	x1	-0.95	27D.1	—	Pin shanks (ir)	OI A25365
Kha 20	x1	-0.95	28F	cf. 192h	Ring (ir)	NY
Kha 21	x1	-0.95	28F	cf. 192h	Ring (ir)	NY
Kha 22	x1	-0.95	28K.5	202j	Metal boss (ir)	MIB
Kha 23	x1	-0.95	29B.10	217k	Strike-a-light (fl)	MIB
Kha 24	x1	-0.95	28F	cf. 192h	Ring (ir)	UM-(?)
Kha 25	x1	-0.95	28A.5	204e	Pot (br)	MIB
Kha 26a	x1	-0.95	31A.15	—	Beads (ca)	UM-(?)

<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>
Kha 26b	x1	-0.95	31A.28	—	Beads (ca)	UM-(?)
Kha 26c	x1	-0.95	31A.29	—	Bead (ca)	UM-(?)
Kha 26d	x1	-0.95	31A.35	—	Bead (ca)	UM-(?)
Kha 27	x2	-1.05	32A.2.8	241:138	Cyl. seal (alab)	MIB-732
Kha 28	x2	-1.05	29B.10	217l	Strike-a-light (fl)	NY
Kha 29	x2	-1.05	29B.10	217m	Strike-a-light (fl)	MIB
Kha 30	x2	-1.05	27A.3.3	156a	Dagger (ir)	NY
Kha 31	x2	-1.05	27A.3.3	—	Dagger (ir)	MIB
Kha 32	x2	-1.05	25A.2.6	135m	Cup	MIB
Kha 33	x2	-1.05	25A.2.11	—	Sherd	NY
Kha 34	x2	-1.05	25A.2.11	—	Sherd	(?)
Kha 35	x2	-1.05	27C.4.3.1	—	Bracelets (ir)	MIB
Kha 36	x2	-1.05	29B.10	—	Strike-a-light (fl)	UM-(?)
Kha 37	x3	-1.15	27C.4.7	163c	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Kha 38	x3	-1.15	25A.2.2	135g	Bowl	UM-(?)
Kha 39	x3	-1.15	25A.2.8	135q	Jar	UM-(?)
Kha 40	x3	-1.15	27D.9	cf. 166c	Pin (ir)	MIB
Kha 41	x3	-1.15	28F	cf. 192h	Ring (ir)	MIB
Kha 42	x3	-1.15	27D.9	166c	Pin (ir)	NY
Kha 43	x3	-1.15	28F	cf. 192h	Ring (ir)	MIB
Kha 44	x3	-1.15	28F	cf. 192h	Ring (ir)	MIB
Kha 45	x3	-1.15	31A.1	—	Beads (sh)	MIB
Kha 46	x3	-1.15	27D.2	—	Pin (ir)	(?)
Kha 47	x3	-1.15	28H.2.1	cf. 200b	Pin (ir)	OI A25366
Kha 48	x3	-1.15	28F	cf. 192h	Ring (ir)	MIB
Kha 49	x3	-1.15	27D.1	—	Pin shank (ir)	MIB
Kha 50	x4	-0.85	25A.2.5	cf. 135l	Cup	MMA 43.102.41
Kha 51	x4	-0.85	25A.2.9	135s	Flask	MIB
Kha 52	x4	-0.85	27C.4.8	—	Bracelet (ir)	OI A25367
Kha 53	x4	-0.85	27J	175k	Standard (br)	MIB
Kha 54	x4	-0.85	27J	175l	Standard (br)	OI A25368
Kha 55	x5	-0.75	27A.3.1	155k	Dagger (br)	MIB
Kha 56	x5	-0.75	25A.2.4	135o	Jar	MIB
Kha 57	x6	-0.60	27C.4.1.4	—	Bracelets (ir)	MIB
Kha 58	x6	-0.60	25A.2.3	135h	Bowl	MIB
Kha 59	x6	-0.60	27D.9	166a	Pin (br)	MIB
Kha 60	x7	-0.65	28K.2	cf. 213d	Metal boss (br)	NY
Kha 61	x7	-0.65	28K.2	cf. 213d	Metal boss (br)	OI A25369
Kha 62	x7	-0.65	28K.2	213d	Metal boss (br)	MIB
Kha 63	x7	-0.65	28A.4	204d	Goblet (br)	MIB
Kha 64	x7	-0.65	27A.3.3	156b	Dagger (ir)	MIB
Kha 65	x7	-0.65	27C.4.8	—	Bracelets (ir)	OI A25370
Kha 66	x7	-0.65	25A.2.4	135k	Jar	MIB
Kha 67	x8	-0.70	25A.2.5	139d	Cup	MMA 43.102.42
Kha 68	x8	-0.70	27A.3.2	155l	Dagger (br/ir)	OI A25371
Kha 69a, b	x8	-0.70	27C.4.3.1	cf. 162j	Bracelets (ir)	UM-(?)/MIB
Kha 70	x8	-0.70	29B.10	—	Strike-a-light (fl)	MIB
Kha 71	x8	-0.70	25A.2.4	135i	Jar	NY
Kha 72:1	x1	-0.95	31A.15	—	Bead (ca)	MIB
Kha 72:2	x1	-0.95	31A.29	—	Bead (ca)	MIB
Kha 72:3	x1	-0.95	31A.28	—	Bead (ca)	MIB
Kha 73	x3	-1.15	31A.1	—	Beads (sh)	MIB
Kha 74	—	—	25A.2.11	—	Sherds	(?)

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<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Provenience</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>
MERAYUN						
Mer 1	Cemetery	—	27C.6.4	163q	Button (ir)	OI A25380
Mer 2	Cemetery	—	27C.6.4	163r	Button (ir)	OI A25381
Mer 3	Cemetery	—	27C.6.4	163s	Button (ir)	(?)
Mer 4	Cemetery	—	31A.12	—	Bead (serpentine)	(?)
Mer 5	Cemetery	—	31A.31	—	Bead (tufa)	(?)
Mer 6	Cemetery	—	25A.2.11	—	Sherds	(?)
<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>
MIR VALI						
MV 1	Tomb I	0.20	20A.3.1.1.1	109a	Bowl	MIB
MV 2	Tomb I	0.20	21C.1.2	127e	Pin (br)	MIB
MV 3	Tomb I	0.20	21C.1.2	127f	Pin (br)	UM-43-27-22
MV 4	Tomb I	0.20	20B.3.1	117e	Whorl (cl)	MIB
MV 5	Tomb II	—	20A.1.1.3.2	79g	Bowl	MIB
MV 6	Tomb II	—	20A.1.3.3.3	81d	Pot	UM-43-27-9
MV 7	Tomb II	—	20A.1.5.3.4	86b, c	Jar	MIB
MV 8	Tomb II	—	20A.1.5.3.4	cf. 86b	Jar	MIB
MV 9	Tomb II	—	20A.1.5.2.1	83d	Jar	MIB
MV 10	Tomb II	—	20A.1.3.3.3	81c	Pot	MIB
MV 11	Tomb II	—	20A.1.1.3.2	79h	Bowl	MIB
MV 12	Tomb II	—	20A.1.3.3.1	81b	Pot	UM-43-27-5
MV 13	Tomb II	—	20A.1.5.3.1	89	Jar	UM-43-27-12
MV 14	Tomb II	—	20A.1.5.2.2	cf. 84b	Jar	UM-43-25-13
MV 15	Tomb II	—	20A.1.5.2.2	cf. 84b	Jar	(?)
MV 16	Tomb II	—	20A.1.3.3.3	cf. 81c	Pot	MIB
MV 17	Tomb II	—	20A.1.1.2.1	cf. 79d	Bowl	MIB
MV 18	Tomb II	—	20A.1.5.3.1	85b	Jar	UM-43-27-20
MV 19	Tomb II	—	20A.1.3.3.3	81g	Pot	UM-43-27-6
MV 20	Tomb III	—	20A.1.3.3.4	81f	Pot	UM-43-27-4
MV 21	Tomb III	—	20A.1.3.2.2	cf. 80e	Pot	UM-43-27-11
MV 22	Tomb III	—	20A.1.3.2.3	cf. 81a	Pot	UM-43-27-18
MV 23	Tomb III	—	20A.1.5.3.1	84c	Jar	UM-43-27-16
MV 24	Tomb III	—	20A.1.3.2.3	81a	Pot	UM-43-27-17
MV 25	Tomb III	—	20A.1.1.3.1	79d	Bowl	UM-43-27-2
MV 26	Tomb III	—	20A.1.3.3.3	cf. 81c	Pot	UM-43-27-8
MV 27	Tomb III	—	20A.1.1.3.1	cf. 79d	Bowl	MIB
MV 28	Tomb IV	—	20A.1.2.2.2	79p	Cup	UM-43-27-10
MV 29	Tomb IV	—	20A.1.4.1.1	81l	Jar, small	UM-43-27-15
MV 30	Tomb IV	—	21A.3.3	119e	Pin (br)	MIB
MV 31	Tomb IV	—	21A.3.3	119f	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
MV 32	Tomb IV	—	20A.1.1.1.2	cf. 79d	Bowl	UM-43-27-3
MV 33	Tomb IV	—	20A.1.5.3.3	86a	Jar	MIB
MV 34	Tomb IV	—	20A.1.4.2.1	88b	Jar, small	MIB
MV 35	Tomb IV	—	20A.1.5.3.1	90a	Jar	MIB
MV 36	Tomb IV	—	20A.1.1.4.1	79i	Bowl	UM-43-27-1
MV 37	Tomb IV	—	20A.1.4.1.1	81i	Jar, small	UM-43-27-14
MV 38	Tomb IV	—	21A.4.3	119n	Earring (si)	UM-43-27-24
MV 39	Tomb IV	—	21A.4.2	119l	Ring, finger (si)	UM-43-27-23
MV 40:1	Tomb IV	—	24A.1	130a:1	Bead (sh)	UM-43-27-25
MV 40:2	Tomb IV	—	24A.1	130a:2	Bead (sh)	UM-43-27-25
MV 40:3	Tomb IV	—	24A.1	130a:3	Bead (gypsum)	UM-43-27-25
MV 40:4	Tomb IV	—	24A.1	130a:4	Bead (gypsum)	UM-43-27-25
MV 40:5	Tomb IV	—	24A.1	130a:5	Bead (st)	UM-43-27-25

<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>
MIR VALI						
MV 41	Tomb IV	—	21A.4.3	—	Earring (br)	(?)
MV 42	Tomb IV	—	21A.4.3	119m	Earring (br)	UM-(?)
MV 43	Tomb IV	—	20A.1.4.1.1	81j	Jar, small	UM-43-27-21
MV 44	Tomb IV	—	20A.1.1.3.1	cf. 79d	Bowl	MIB
MV 45	Tomb IV	—	20A.1.1.3.2	79e	Bowl	MIB
MV 46	Tomb V	—	20A.1.3.3.4	81e	Pot	UM-43-27-7
MV 47	Tomb IV	—	20A.1.2.2.3	87b	Goblet	MIB
MV 48	Tomb IV	—	20A.1.4.1.1	81k	Jar, small	MIB
MV 49	Tomb IV	—	20A.1.1.1.2	cf. 79d	Bowl	MIB
MV 50	Tomb III	—	20A.1.3.3.4	cf. 81f	Pot	MIB
MV 51	Tomb III	—	20A.1.5.3.2	88d	Jar	UM-43-27-19

<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>
QAL 'E ALAN						
Qal 1	—	Surf.	27C.3	161a	Torque(?) (br)	(?)

<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Plot</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>
QUMISH A						
Qum 1	A	—	31A.10	230an	Bead (sh)	OI A25372
Qum 2	A	—	31A.9	—	Bead (sh)	(?)
Qum 3	A	—	31A.32	—	Bead (fa)	(?)
Qum 4a	A	—	31A.17	—	Beads (br)	(?)
Qum 4b	A	—	31A.27	—	Beads (br)	(?)
Qum 5	A	—	28A.10	—	Vessel (br)	(?)
Qum 6	A	—	27D.6	165d	Pin (br)	(?)
Qum 7	A	—	27D.13	170a	Pin (br)	(?)
Qum 8	A	—	27D.11	168b	Pin (ir)	(?)
Qum 9	A	—	27D.14	cf. 169h	Pin (ir)	(?)
Qum 10	A	—	27C.6.2.1	163o	Button (br)	(?)
Qum 11	A	—	31A.18	—	Bead (ca)	(?)
Qum 12	A, Cmty	—	25A.2.11	—	Sherds	(?)

<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Plot/Tomb</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>
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SHAFTE

Sha 1	A	Mdsl	31A.8	—	Bead (sh)	UM-(?)
Sha 2	A	Mdsl	27A.3.3	—	Dagger (ir)	MIB
Sha 3	A	Lo sl	27C.4.3.2	162j	Bracelet (br)	NY
Sha 4	A	Lo sl	27A.3.3	155m	Dagger (ir)	NY
Sha 5	A	Lo sl	27C.6.2.1	cf. 163o	Button (br)	MIB
Sha 6	A	1/3 sl	27C.4.3.1	cf. 162j	Bracelet (ir)	MIB
Sha 7	A	Mdsl	28K.5	202i	Metal boss (ir)	NY
Sha 8	A	Mdsl	27D.1	—	Shank (ir)	MIB
Sha 9	A	Mdsl	27B.4	158j	Spoon (ir)	MIB
Sha 10	A	Mdsl	31A.16	231w	Bead (br)	MIB
Sha 11	A	Mdsl	31A.17	—	Bead (br)	MIB
Sha 12	A	Mdsl	31A.17	—	Bead (br)	OI A25373
Sha 13	A	Mdsl	28A.10	—	Vessel (br)	MIB

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SHAFFE						
Sha 14:1	A	Mdsl	31A.8	—	Bead (sh)	NY
Sha 14:2	A	Mdsl	31A.8	—	Bead (sh)	NY
Sha 15:1	A	Mdsl	31A.8	—	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sha 15:2	A	Mdsl	31A.8	—	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sha 16	B, x1	-0.80	31A.17	231z	Bead (fa)	MIB
Sha 17	A	Mdsl	27C.6.4	163p	Button (br)	OI A25374
Sha 18	A	Mdsl	27C.2.1	cf. 160n	Ring, finger (br)	NY
Sha 19	A	Mdsl	27C.1.1	—	Earring (br)	UM-(?)
Sha 20	B, x1	-0.80	31A.17	—	Beads (br)	MIB
Sha 21	B, x1	-0.80	31A.16	—	Bead (fa)	OI A25375
Sha 22	B, x1	-0.80	31A.16	—	Bead (br)	MIB
Sha 23	B, x1	-0.80	31A.28	231ap	Bead (br)	MIB
Sha 24	B, x1	-0.80	27C.2.2	—	Ring, finger (br)	MIB
Sha 25	B, x1	-0.80	31A.31	—	Beads (glass)	MIB
Sha 26	B, x2	-0.85	31A.15	—	Beads (br)	MIB
Sha 27	B, x2	-0.85	31A.15	231x	Beads (br)	MIB
Sha 28	B, x2	-0.85	31A.17	231aa	Beads (br)	NY
Sha 29	B, x2	-0.85	27C.6.2.1	cf. 163o	Buttons (br)	MIB
Sha 30	B, x2	-0.85	27C.6.2.1	—	Button (br)	MIB
Sha 31	B, x2	-0.85	28K.5	cf. 202i	Metal boss (ir)	MIB
Sha 32	B, x2	-0.85	27C.4.1.1	—	Bracelet (ir)	MIB
Sha 33	B, x2	-0.85	27B.12	—	Rod (ir)	OI A25376
Sha 34	B, x2	-0.85	25A.2.8	135r, 139f	Jar	MIB
Sha 35	B, x3	-0.50	27B.5	—	Chisel (ir)	NY
Sha 36	B, x3	-0.50	31A.17	—	Beads (br)	OI A25377
Sha 37	A	—	25A.2.11	—	Sherds	(?)
Sha 38	B, x1	-0.80	25A.2.11	—	Sherds	(?)
Sha 39	B, x2	-0.85	25A.2.11	—	Sherds	(?)
Sha 40a	B, x3	-0.50	27B.12	—	Rods (ir)	(?)
Sha 40b	B, x3	-0.50	25A.2.11	—	Sherds	(?)
Sha 41	C	—	25A.2.11	—	Sherds + blade (ir)	(?)

<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>
SIYAH GUR						
S Gor 1	Cemetery	—	27C.4.1.1	cf. 161b	Bracelet (br)	(?)
S Gor 2	Cemetery	—	25A.2.11	—	Sherds, 32 exx.	(?)
S Gor 3	—	—	10	—	Sherds, 15 exx.	(?)

<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Plot / Elev. / Locus</i>	<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>	
SURKH DUM-I-LURI						
Sor 1	— Surf.	—	28H.2.1	193b	Pin (co/br)	NY
Sor 2	Vill. Surf.	—	28J.4	212b	Plaque (co/br)	MIB
Sor 3	II Top lay	—	27D.12	cf. 168h	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 4	II Top lay	—	31A.15	—	Bead (st)	MIB
Sor 5	II Top lay	—	27C.2.4	—	Ring, finger (br)	MIB
Sor 6	II Fill	—	26A.9.3	151c	Base (fa)	NY
Sor 7	II 8.90	1	27D.14	170m	Pin (br)	OI A25007
Sor 8	II Fill	1	28H.1	—	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 9	II Fill	—	27D.12	cf. 169a	Pin shank (br)	MIB
Sor 10	II Fill	—	27D.16.1	171d	Pin (br)	MIB

<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Plot / Elev. / Locus</i>			<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>
Sor 11	II	Fill	—	27D.14	cf. 170t	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 12	II	Surf.	—	27D.12	168h	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 13	II	Surf.	—	27C.4.1.1	—	Bracelet (br)	(?)
Sor 14	II	8.62	2	26A.9.3	150d, 154c	Beaker (fa)	MMA 43.102.45
Sor 15	II	—	nr 2	27E	—	Horns (ibex) (br)	MIB
Sor 16	II	Fill	nr 2	32A.2.6	239:112	Cyl. seal (alab)	MIB-732
Sor 17	II	8.57	3	27D.16.2	179g	Pin (br)	OI A25008
Sor 18	II	8.52	4	31A.2	—	Bead (sh)	NY
Sor 19	II	Fill	—	31A.30	—	Bead (st)	NY
Sor 20	II	8.50	5	31A.10	—	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 21	II	8.65	6	26A.9.3	151b, 154d	Beaker (fa)	MIB
Sor 22	II	Fill	—	31A.30	—	Bead (ch)	MIB
Sor 23	II	Fill	—	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	MIB
Sor 24	II	8.25	8	27D.13	169n	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 25	II	9.41	9	27D.10	cf. 166d	Pin (le)	NY
Sor 26	II	Floor	—	26A.5	149f	Button (st)	UM-(?)
Sor 27	II	Fill	—	32A.2.3	235:73	Cyl. seal (co)	UM-(?)
Sor 28	II	Fill	—	27A.3.3	—	Dagger (ir)	MIB
Sor 29	II	Floor	—	31A.12	—	Bead (ag)	OI A25009
Sor 30	II	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	UM-(?)
Sor 30:2j	II	Fill	—	31A.16	230e	Bead (sh)	UM-(?)
Sor 31	JI	Top lay	—	28H.3.1	195g	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 32	JI	Top lay	—	28H.3.1	195h	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 33	JI	Fill	—	27B.1	157g	Handle (br/ir)	MIB
Sor 34	JI	7.75	1	27D.18.1	173f	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 35	JI	Fill	—	28G	—	Metal band (co/br)	OI A25010
Sor 36	JI	7.72	2	24C.3	132:12	Cyl. seal (serp)	MIB-1463
Sor 37	JI	Fill	—	27B.9	159d	Weight(?) (br)	MIB
Sor 38	JI	Top lay	—	28A.9	191b	Handle (co/br)	MIB
Sor 39	JI	7.82	3	31A.37	232bb	Pin, bead-headed (ca/ch/ir)	MIB
Sor 40	JI	8.16	4	27D.18.3	174a	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 41	JI	Top lay	—	27D.18.1	cf. 173k	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 42	JI	7.66	5	32A.1	247:201	Cyl. seal (fa)	OI A25011
Sor 43	JI	Top lay	—	28B	191e	Tube, drinking (co/br)	NY
Sor 44	JI	Top lay	—	17D.18.4	174d	Pin (br)	MMA 43.102.17
Sor 45	JI	Top lay	—	28H.4.1	205c	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 46	JI	7.64	6	32A.2.1	234:53	Cyl. seal (mar)	MIB-1495
Sor 47	JI	Fill	—	26B.1	152g	Button (glass)	UM-(?)
Sor 48	JI	Top lay	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	NY
Sor 49	IH	Surf.	—	28H.3.2	196h	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 50	IH	9.03	1	27D.16.7	181d	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 51	IH	9.03	1	27D.18.1	173g	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 52	IH	9.03	1	27D.3	164i	Pin (ir)	OI A25012
Sor 53	IH	Top lay	—	31A.16	—	Bead (ca)	MIB
Sor 54	IH	—	nr 1	27D.16.1	171e	Pin (br)	OI A25013
Sor 55	IH	8.58	2	28H.2.1	193c	Pin (co/br)	NY
Sor 56	IH	Surf.	—	27C.4.1.1	—	Bracelet (br)	NY
Sor 57	IH	8.05	3	28H.2.2	200d	Pin (si)	MIB
Sor 58	IH	8.40	4	32A.2.12	245:172	Cyl. seal (st)	MIB
Sor 59	IH	Fill	—	31A.29	—	Bead (crystal)	OI A25014
Sor 60:1	IH	Fill	—	31A.28	—	Bead (glass)	MIB
Sor 60:2	IH	Fill	—	31A.28	—	Bead (glass)	MIB
Sor 60:3	IH	Fill	—	31A.31	—	Bead (glass)	MIB
Sor 61	IH	Fill	—	27C.4.3.1	162i	Bracelet (ir)	NY
Sor 62	IH	8.77	5	27D.16.1	179d	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 63	IH	8.73	6	27D.12	168i	Pin (br)	NY

<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Plot / Elev. / Locus</i>			<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>
Sor 64	IH	Fill	—	28K.1	201h	Whorl (co/br)	MIB
Sor 65	IH	8.73	7	32B.7	255:xlirii	Ring, signet (si)	OI A25015
Sor 66	IH	8.02	8	32A.2.7	240:120	Cyl. seal (fa)	OI A25016
Sor 67	IH	Fill	—	31A.12	—	Bead (ch)	MIB
Sor 68	IH	8.55	9	27D.12	cf. 168i	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 69	IH	Fill	—	24C.3	132:17	Cyl. seal (lmst)	MIB-1470/732
Sor 70	IH	Top lay	—	27C.1.6	cf. 160i	Earring (ir)	MIB
Sor 71	IH	7.79	10	28D	191i	Mirror (co/br)	MIB
Sor 72	IH	8.09	11	29B.2.2	215g	Weight (st)	OI A25017
Sor 73	IH	Fill	—	30A.3.6	cf. 223f	Pin (bo)	OI A25018
Sor 74	IH	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	NY
Sor 74f	IH	Fill	—	31A.16	231u	Bead (ca)	NY
Sor 75	IH	Top lay	—	28K.1	cf. 201h	Whorl	OI A25019
Sor 76	IH	Fill	—	26A.1.1	148a	Disc (fa)	MIB
Sor 77	IH	Top lay	—	28B	cf. 204f	Sieve (co/br)	MIB
Sor 78	IH	8.13	12	27D.10	166i	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 79	IH	8.11	13	26A.7	149i, 153c	Statuette (fa)	UM-(?)
Sor 80	IH	Top lay	—	28H.2.1	—	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 81	IH	Top lay	—	27D.14	cf. 170l	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 82	IH	Fill	—	29C.1	217o, 221e	Button (st)	MIB
Sor 83	IH	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 84	II	Top lay	—	25B.5	142g, 145a	Fig., animal (cl)	NY
Sor 85	II	Fill	—	26B.1	152f	Button (crystal)	MIB
Sor 86	II	8.65	10	27D.11	168a	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 87	II	8.65	11	31A.29	—	Bead (glass)	MIB
Sor 88	II	Fill	—	28H.2.2	194d	Pin (co/br)	OI A25020
Sor 89	II	8.56	12	32A.2.10	244:166	Cyl. seal (fa)	UM-(?)
Sor 90	II	8.65	13	27D.1	—	Pin shank (br)	MIB
Sor 91	II	Fill	—	27D.14	cf. 170t	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 92	II	Fill	—	28G	192j	Metal band (co/br)	NY
Sor 93	II	8.64	14	27D.16.1	171f	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 94	II	Top lay	—	28H.4.2	199d	Pin (co/br)	NY
Sor 95	II	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 96	JI	7.87	7	32A.2.12	246:187	Cyl. seal (st)	MIB
Sor 97	JI	Fill	—	29D	218c	Pin (st)	NY
Sor 98	JI	Top lay	—	27D.12	cf. 168i	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 99	JI	Top lay	—	29B.7	217c	Disc (st)	UM-(?)
Sor 100	JI	Top lay	—	28H.5.2	209c	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 101	JI	7.67	8	32A.2.12	245:173	Cyl. seal (fa)	NY
Sor 102	JI	7.67	9	32B.7	254:xxxix	Ring, signet (br)	MMA 43.102.14
Sor 103	JI	7.67	10	32A.2.6	239:109	Cyl. seal (st)	MMA 43.102.40
Sor 104	JI	—	nr 9/10	27D.13	169i	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 105a	JI	Top lay	—	28H.3.1	195i	Pin (co/br)	NY
Sor 105b	JI	Top lay	—	28H.3.1	196a	Pin (co/br)	NY
Sor 105c	JI	Top lay	—	28H.3.1	196b	Pin (co/br)	NY
Sor 106	JI	7.40	11	28E	—	Spiral, hair (co/br)	OI A25021
Sor 107	JI	Fill	—	27E	174g	Horns, ibex (br)	MIB
Sor 108	JI	Fill	—	24C.3	132:18	Cyl. seal (gr st)	MIB-1497
Sor 109	JI	Fill	—	25B.9	144d	Disc (cl)	MIB
Sor 110	JI	7.35	12	27D.13	cf. 169r	Pin (br)	OI A25022
Sor 111	JI	—	nr 12	27D.16.1	171g	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 112	JI	Fill	—	31A.12	—	Bead	MIB
Sor 113	JI	7.44	13	27D.12	cf. 168i	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 114	JI	7.44	14	27D.2	164e	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 115	JI	7.44	15	32A.2.13	248:210	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB-732
Sor 116	JI	Top lay	—	27D.11	167h	Pin (br, ir)	MIB
Sor 117	JI	7.30	16	28J.5	212g	Plaque (co/br)	MIB
Sor 118	JI	7.30	16	27D.11	cf. 167q	Pin (ir)	NY

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Sor 119	Jl	7.46	17	32B.5.2	251:xxix	Seal, stamp (co)	MIB
Sor 120	Jl	7.72	18	27G.2.2	187k	Anim., horned (br)	MIB
Sor 121	Jl	Fill	nr 12	30A.5	224i	Handle (bo)	MIB
Sor 122	Jl	Floor	—	28H.2.1	193d	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 123	Jl	Top lay	—	28H.5.2	209d	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 124	Jl	Top lay	—	28G	192k	Metal band (co/br)	NY
Sor 125	Jl	—	—	27D.12	169d	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 126	Jl	—	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	OI A25023
Sor 127a	—	Fill	—	28H.5.2	209e	Pin (co/br)	OI A25025
Sor 127b	—	Fill	—	28H.4.2	199e	Pin (co/br)	NY
Sor 128	Jl	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	OI A25024
Sor 129	Jl	Fill	—	28F	cf. 192h	Ring, sheet (ir)	MIB
Sor 130	Jl	Fill	—	27D.3	164g	Pin (br)	OI A25026
Sor 131	Kl	7.29	1	32A.2.2	235:72	Cyl. seal (alab)	MMA 43.102.32
Sor 132	Kl	Surf.	—	27E	—	Horns, ibex (ir)	NY
Sor 133	Kl	7.06	2	27A.3.1	177b	Dagger (br)	OI A25027
Sor 134	Kl	—	nr 2	27D.3	164j	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 135	Kl	Top lay	—	27D.10	166j	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 136	Kl	Top lay	—	27D.8	cf. 165g	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 137	Kl	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (ca, sh)	MIB
Sor 138	Ih	Floor	—	27C.6.1	cf. 163g	Button (br)	MIB
Sor 139	Ih	8.05	14	32A.2.12	—	Cyl. seal (fa)	NY
Sor 140:1	Ih	7.84	15	29B.1	—	Pounder (st)	MIB
Sor 140:2	Ih	7.84	15	29B.2.2	215h	Weight (st)	MIB
Sor 140:3	Ih	7.84	15	29B.2.2	215i	Weight (st)	UM-(?)
Sor 140:4	Ih	7.84	15	29B.2.2	215j	Weight (st)	MIB
Sor 140:5	Ih	7.84	15	29B.2.2	cf. 215i	Weight (st)	NY
Sor 140:6	Ih	7.84	15	29B.2.2	cf. 215i	Weight (st)	MIB
Sor 140:7	Ih	7.84	15	29B.2.2	cf. 215i	Weight (st)	OI A25028
Sor 140:8	Ih	7.84	15	29B.2.2	—	Weight (st)	MIB
Sor 140:9	Ih	7.84	15	29B.2.2	215k	Weight (st)	MIB
Sor 140:10	Ih	7.84	15	29B.2.2	cf. 215i	Weight (st)	MIB
Sor 140:11	Ih	7.84	15	29B.2.2	—	Weight (st)	OI A25029
Sor 140:12	Ih	7.84	15	29B.2.2	cf. 215i	Weight (st)	MIB
Sor 140:13	Ih	7.84	15	29B.2.2	cf. 215i	Weight (st)	(?)
Sor 140:14	Ih	7.84	15	29B.2.2	cf. 215i	Weight (st)	UM-(?)
Sor 140:15	Ih	7.84	15	29B.2.1	215b	Weight (st)	(?)
Sor 140:16	Ih	7.84	15	29B.2.2	cf. 215i	Weight (st)	(?)
Sor 140:17	Ih	7.84	15	29B.2.2	cf. 215i	Weight (st)	(?)
Sor 140:18	Ih	7.84	15	29B.2.1	215c	Weight (st)	OI A25030
Sor 140:19	Ih	7.84	15	29B.2.1	—	Weight (st)	(?)
Sor 140:20	Ih	7.84	15	29B.2.2	cf. 215i	Weight (st)	(?)
Sor 140x	Ih	7.84	15	29B.2.2	—	Weight (st)	MIB
Sor 141	Ih	Fill	—	27C.2.2	160s	Ring, finger (br)	MIB
Sor 142	Ih	Fill	—	27D.11	cf. 167j	Pin (br/ir)	OI A25031
Sor 143a	Ih	Fill	—	27C.6.2.1	cf. 163h	Button (br)	OI A25032
Sor 143b	Ih	Fill	—	27C.6.2.2	cf. 163k	Button (br)	MIB
Sor 144	Ih	Fill	—	27C.4.1.1	161g	Bracelet (ir)	MIB
Sor 145	Ih	8.60	16	27D.9	cf. 166b	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 146	Ih	8.60	16	27D.1	—	Pin shank (br)	OI A25033
Sor 147	Ih	Fill	—	27C.6.2.2	163k	Button (br)	NY
Sor 148	Ih	Fill	—	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	OI A25034
Sor 149	Ih	Fill	—	27D.8	165g	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 150	Ih	Fill	—	27B.7	159a	Bell clapper(?) (br)	MIB
Sor 151	Jh	7.89	17	24C.4/33B	133:28, 256a	Cyl. seal, inscr. (ca)	NY
Sor 152	Ih	8.05	18	27D.16.4	180d	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 153	Ih	Floor	—	30B.1.1	cf. 225a	Whorl (sh)	MIB
Sor 154	Ih	Floor	—	29C.3	220c	Cyl. seal (lmst)	NY

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Sor 155	IH	8.25	19	27D.12	169e	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 156	IH	Floor	—	27D.16.8	172h	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 157	IH	8.25	20	32A.2.9.2	244:160	Cyl. seal (alab)	MIB-1451
Sor 158	IH	Floor	—	27E	174h	Horns, ibex (br)	MIB
Sor 159	IH	8.25	21	27D.13	169p	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 160	IH	8.25	21	27C.4.1.5	162d	Bracelet (ir)	OI A25035
Sor 161	IH	Fill	—	30B.1.2	225b	Whorl (sh)	NY
Sor 162	IH	8.25	22	31A.27/33B	256b	Bead, inscr. (ag)	OI A25036
Sor 163	IH	Floor	—	27D.10	cf. 166m	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 164	IH	8.07	23	28E	192a	Hair, spiral (co/br)	MIB
Sor 165	IH	7.69	24	24C.3	132:13	Cyl. seal (serp)	NY
Sor 166	IH	7.49	25	29B.4	216a	Pestle (st)	NY
Sor 167	IH	Floor	—	31A.15	—	Bead (comp)	MIB
Sor 168a	IH	Floor	—	30B.1.1	225a	Whorls (sh)	MIB
Sor 168b	IH	Floor	—	30B.1.1	cf. 225a	Whorls (sh)	OI A25037
Sor 169	IH	Floor	—	29B.4	215l	Pestle (st)	MIB
Sor 170	IH	7.80	26	24C.4/33B	133:26, 256c	Cyl. seal, inscr. (rock crystal)	MIB-1471
Sor 171	IH	8.01	27	32B.4	250:xxiv	Seal, stamp (st)	MIB
Sor 172	IH	Fill	—	27C.6.2.2	163l	Button (br)	MIB
Sor 173:1	IH	Fill	—	27D.11	166o	Pin (br)	(?)
Sor 173:2, 3	IH	Fill	—	27D.11	cf. 167p	Pins (ir)	(?)
Sor 174	IH	Fill	—	27C.2.2	160t	Ring, finger (br)	MIB
Sor 175	IH	Fill	—	27C.1.3	160j	Earring (si)	(?)
Sor 176	IH	Fill	—	27C.4.1.1	—	Bracelet (ir)	MIB
Sor 177	IH	Fill	—	30A.3.6	222u	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 178	IH	Fill	—	29B.3	—	Whetstone (gy st)	(?)
Sor 179	IH	Fill	—	26A.1.3	148c	Disc (fa)	MIB
Sor 180	IH	Fill	—	30A.3.2	222n	Pin (bo)	(?)
Sor 181:1-3	IH	Fill	—	31A.1	—	Beads (sh)	(?)
Sor 181:4	IH	Fill	—	31A.22	—	Bead (fa)	(?)
Sor 182	IH	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 182:3u	IH	Fill	—	31A.16	231t	Bead (ca)	MIB
Sor 183	IH	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	(?)
Sor 183:4e	IH	Fill	—	31A.16	231s	Bead (ca)	(?)
Sor 183:6a	IH	Fill	—	31A.25	232ah	Bead (ca)	(?)
Sor 184	IH	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 185	II	Fill	—	28A.4	190f	Beaker, nipple (br)	MIB
Sor 186	II	Fill	—	27D.14	170g	Pin (br)	(?)
Sor 187	II	Fill	—	27D.12	cf. 169c	Pin (br/ir)	MIB
Sor 188	II	Fill	—	25B.5	142h	Fig., animal (cl)	MIB
Sor 189	II	Fill	—	25B.5	143a	Fig., animal (cl)	MIB
Sor 190	II	Fill	—	25B.4	142f	Wheel, model (cl)	MIB
Sor 191a	II	Fill	—	25A.3.13	—	Sherd	UM
Sor 191b	II	Fill	—	25A.3.13	—	Sherd	NY
Sor 192	II	Fill	—	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	(?)
Sor 193	II	Fill	—	25B.5	143b	Fig., animal (cl)	(?)
Sor 194	JH	Fill	—	27C.5	cf. 163e	Tack (br)	MIB
Sor 195	JI	—	nr 12	24C.8	134:37	Cyl. seal (fa)	(?)
Sor 196	JI	—	nr 12	32A.2.12	246:188	Cyl. seal (st)	OI A25039
Sor 197	JI	7.45	19	27D.16.1	171h	Pin (br)	MMA 43.102.21
Sor 198	JI	7.25	20	27A.1	155a	Adze (br)	MIB
Sor 199	JI	Dump	—	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	(?)
Sor 200	JI	7.25	22	32A.2.1	234:58	Cyl. seal (st)	UM-(?)
Sor 201	JI	8.32	23	27D.18.4	185b	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 202	JI	Fill	—	32A.2.12	—	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB-732
Sor 203	JI	Fill	—	27D.13	cf. 169r	Pin (br)	OI A25040
Sor 204	JI	Fill	—	32A.2.9.1	242:148	Cyl. seal (st)	MIB-1456

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Sor 205	JI	Top lay	—	32A.2.9.1	243:156	Cyl. seal (bit)	MIB-729
Sor 206	JI	Top lay	—	32A.2.1	234:55	Cyl. seal (lmst)	(?)
Sor 207	JI	7.85	24	27D.18.1	cf. 173k	Pin (br)	(?)
Sor 208	JI	Floor	—	27D.12	cf. 168i	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 209	JI	7.90	25	27D.16.7	181f	Pin (br)	MMA 43.102.3
Sor 210	JI	7.80	27	32B.7	254:xl	Ring, signet (co)	UM-(?)
Sor 211	JI	7.60	26	27A.5	—	Arrowhead (br)	(?)
Sor 212	JI	7.60	26	27A.5	156d	Arrowhead (br)	OI A25041
Sor 213	JI	7.60	26	27C.4.1.3	—	Bracelet (br)	(?)
Sor 214	JI	Top lay	—	27C.5	163d	Tack (br)	MIB
Sor 215	JI	Top lay	—	27C.1.3	cf. 160j	Earring (si)	OI A25042
Sor 216	JI	Top lay	—	28H.2.2	—	Pin (co/br)	OI A25043
Sor 217	JI	Top lay	—	27A.5	—	Arrowhead (br)	MIB
Sor 218	JI	Top lay	—	27C.4.1.1	—	Bracelet (ir)	(?)
Sor 219	JI	Top lay	—	30A.2	222b	Shank (bo)	MIB
Sor 220	JI	Top lay	—	27C.1.1	159q	Earring (br)	(?)
Sor 221	JI	Top lay	—	29B.10	217j	Scraper (fl)	(?)
Sor 222	JI	Top lay	—	27D.14	cf. 169h	Pin (ir)	UM-(?)
Sor 223	JI	Top lay	—	27C.4.1.1	161b	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 224	JI	Top lay	—	32A.2.6	238:102	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB-732
Sor 225	JI	Top lay	—	27B.4	158h	Ladle (ir)	MIB
Sor 226	JI	Top lay	—	27C.4.1.1	—	Bracelet (br)	OI A25044
Sor 227	JI	Top lay	—	27C.4.1.1	161h	Bracelet (ir)	MIB
Sor 228	JI	—	nr 25	27B.8	159c	Hammer (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 229	JI	Top lay	—	32A.2.12	245:174	Cyl. seal (sh)	MIB
Sor 230	JI	Top lay	—	28H.1	—	Pin (co/br)	(?)
Sor 231	JI	Fill	—	27D.18.1	173b	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 232	JI	Fill	—	27C.7	163t	Cap (br)	OI A25045
Sor 233	JI	—	nr 19	27C.1.1	159l	Earring (br)	MIB
Sor 234	JI	Fill	—	29B.10	—	Blade (fl)	UM-(?)
Sor 235	JI	Fill	—	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	MIB
Sor 236	JI	Fill	—	27B.5	cf. 158l	Chisel (br)	OI A25046
Sor 237	JI	Fill	—	27B.2	157i	Knife (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 238	JI	Fill	—	27D.12	168s	Pin (br)	(?)
Sor 239	JI	Fill	—	30A.7	cf. 227j	Pendant, twin birds (bo)	UM-(?)
Sor 240	JI	Fill	—	26B.1	152h	Button (crystal)	UM-(?)
Sor 241	JI	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 241:10	JI	Fill	—	31A.33	232ak	Bead (ca)	MIB
Sor 241:14	JI	Fill	—	31A.23	232j	Bead (blk st)	MIB
Sor 242	KI	6.94	3	27D.16.1	171i	Pin (br)	(?)
Sor 243:1	KI	Fill	—	27C.4.1.2	161j	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 243:2	KI	Fill	—	27C.4.1.1	161c	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 243:3	KI	Fill	—	27C.4.1.1	161d	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 244	KI	Fill	—	27D.10	cf. 166d	Pin (br)	(?)
Sor 245	KI	Top lay	—	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	(?)
Sor 246	KI	Top lay	—	27D.12	cf. 168i	Pin (br)	(?)
Sor 247	KI	Top lay	—	27D.11	166p	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 248	KI	Top lay	—	27D.11	cf. 166p	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 249	KI	Top lay	—	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	OI A25047
Sor 250	KI	Top lay	—	28H.2.2	194e	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 251	KI	Top lay	—	28M	103o	Horns, 'mouflon' (co/br)	(?)
Sor 252	KI	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	(?)
Sor 253	IH	Fill	—	27D.12	168j	Pin (br)	(?)
Sor 254	IH	Fill	—	25B.2	cf. 142a	Whorl (cl)	MIB
Sor 255	IH	8.65	28	26A.9.1	150a	Cup (fa)	MIB
Sor 256	IH	Fill	—	28H.5.2	cf. 200b	Pin (ir)	MIB

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Sor 257	IH	Fill	—	27F.2	187n	Anim., horned (br)	MIB
Sor 258	IH	Top lay	—	28G	192l	Metal band (co/br)	UM-(?)
Sor 259	IH	Fill	—	27D.11	167i	Pin (br/ir)	(?)
Sor 260	IH	Fill	—	29B.7	217e	Disc (st)	(?)
Sor 261	IH	Fill	—	29C.2	219b	Pendant (st)	MIB
Sor 262	IH	7.54	30	27A.4.1	156c	Spearhead (br)	MIB
Sor 263	IH	Top lay	—	27C.2.1	cf. 160n	Ring, finger (br)	(?)
Sor 264	IH	Fill	—	32A.2.13	—	Cyl. seal (fa)	(?)
Sor 265	IH	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 265a	IH	Fill	—	31A.23	232q	Bead (fa)	MIB
Sor 266	II	8.60	16	27F.2	187q	Anim., horned (br)	OI A25048
Sor 267	II	7.98	17	26A.6.2	149g	Head, animal (fa)	MIB
Sor 268	II	—	nr 17	28H.2.1	—	Pin (co/br)	(?)
Sor 269	II	Top lay	—	27G.2.2	187l	Anim., horned (br)	OI A25049
Sor 270	II	7.79	18	28A.1	189a	Bowl (co/br)	MIB
Sor 271	II	Floor	—	27D.13	169j	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 272	II	Floor	—	27D.12	169f	Pin (ir)	OI A25050
Sor 273	II	Floor	—	31A.23	232s	Bead (fa)	MIB
Sor 274	II	Floor	—	27D.14	170s	Pin (ir)	OI A25050
Sor 275	II	Floor	—	28H.5.2	cf. 200b	Pin (ir)	(?)
Sor 276	II	7.75	19	27D.4	164n	Pin (ir)	OI A25051
Sor 277	II	Floor	—	28H.2.1	—	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 278	II	Floor	—	28H.4.1	199b	Pin (co/br)	OI A25052
Sor 279	II	Fill	—	27D.16.1	171j	Pin (br)	MMA 43.102.22
Sor 280	II	Fill	—	27D.14	cf. 170t	Pin (ir)	OI A25053
Sor 281	II	Floor	—	27C.1.2	159r	Earring (br)	MIB
Sor 282	II	Fill	—	31A.20	232a	Bead (ch)	OI A25054
Sor 283	II	—	nr 18/19	25B.5	143c	Fig., animal (cl)	NY
Sor 284	II	7.95	20	19A.2	77:vii	Seal, stamp (ste)	MIB
Sor 285	II	Fill	—	30B.1.1	cf. 225a	Whorl (sh)	(?)
Sor 286	II	8.06	21	28H.4.2	206b	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 287	II	8.06	21	28H.3.2	196i	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 288	II	8.06	21	28A.1	189b	Bowl (co/br)	(?)
Sor 289	II	8.06	21	27D.11	167j	Pin (br/ir)	(?)
Sor 290	II	8.06	21	28H.2.1	—	Pin (co/br)	(?)
Sor 291	II	8.06	21	27C.5	163e	Tack (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 292	II	8.06	22	27D.19	174e	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 293	II	8.06	23	27D.11	cf. 166p	Pin (br)	(?)
Sor 294	II	8.06	23	27D.4	164l	Pin (br/ir)	MIB
Sor 295	II	Fill	—	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	MIB
Sor 296	II	Fill	—	29B.2.1	215d	Weight (st)	(?)
Sor 297	II	Fill	—	27D.11	167g	Pin (br/ir)	(?)
Sor 298:1	II	Fill	—	27C.4.1.4	—	Bracelet (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 298:2	II	Fill	—	28G	—	Metal band (co/br)	(?)
Sor 298:3	II	Fill	—	27C.4.1.1	—	Bracelet (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 299:1	II	Fill	—	27D.2	cf. 164e	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 299:2	II	Fill	—	27D.13	cf. 166r	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 299:3	II	Fill	—	28H.2.1	193e	Pin (co/br)	UM-(?)
Sor 299:4	II	Fill	—	27C.5	cf. 163e	Tack (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 300	II	Fill	—	27C.1.3	160m	Earring (le)	MIB
Sor 301	II	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	NY
Sor 301a	II	Fill	—	31A.27/33B	256d	Bead, inscr. (ca)	MIB-732
Sor 302	II	Floor	—	27D.16.8	172t	Pin (br/ir)	(?)
Sor 303	II	Floor	—	28B	cf. 204f	Sieve (co/br)	MIB
Sor 304	JI	Floor	—	27D.12	168k	Pin (br)	OI A25055
Sor 305	JI	Floor	nr 28	27D.16.7	181e	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 306	JI	7.37	28	27D.16.1	171k	Pin (br)	OI A25056
Sor 307	JI	7.37	29	19A.2	77:vi	Seal, stamp (ste)	OI A25057

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Sor 308	Jl	Fill	—	32B.5.1	251:xxvii	Seal, stamp (fa)	MIB
Sor 309:1	Jl	Fill	—	27D.12	cf. 168g	Pin (br)	OI A25058
Sor 309:2	Jl	Fill	—	27D.14	170b	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 310	Jl	—	nr 28	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	(?)
Sor 311	Jl	8.23	31	28H.3.1	196c	Pin (co/br)	OI A25059
Sor 312	Jl	Floor	—	27C.6.2.2	cf. 163m	Button (br)	MIB
Sor 313	Jl	6.65	33	30A.3.2	cf. 222p	Pin (bo)	OI A25060
Sor 314	Jl	6.70	36	28A.7	190k	Rhyton (co/br)	(?)
Sor 315	Jl	6.70	34	29B.9	217i	Loomweight (st)	MIB
Sor 316	Jl	6.70	35	25A.3.6	136g	Jar	MIB
Sor 317	Jl	Fill	—	29B.11	217n	Stamp(?) (st)	OI A25061
Sor 318	Jl	Fill	—	31A.23	—	Bead (fa)	MIB
Sor 319	Jl	Fill	—	28G	192p	Metal band (ir)	MIB
Sor 320	Jl	Fill	—	27D.16.1	171l	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 321	Jl	Fill	—	27C.1.4	160d	Earring (ir)	(?)
Sor 322	Jl	Fill	—	25B.2	cf. 142a	Whorl (cl)	OI A25062
Sor 323	Jl	7.37	30	27F.2	187p	Anim., horned (br)	(?)
Sor 324	Jl	7.22	32	27D.14	cf. 170l	Pin (br)	(?)
Sor 325	Jl	7.22	32	27D.14	178f	Pin (br)	OI A25064
Sor 326	Jl	7.22	32	27D.14	178e	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 327	Jl	Floor	—	32A.2.9.1	243:159	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB-732
Sor 328	Jl	7.60	37	31A.28	—	Bead (br)	MIB
Sor 329	Jl	7.60	37	27A.3.1	155j	Dagger (br)	MIB
Sor 330	Jl	7.00	38	32A.2.7	239:113	Cyl. seal (fa)	(?)
Sor 331	Jl	7.15	39	27D.12	168e	Pin (br)	(?)
Sor 332	Jl	7.13	40	27D.14	cf. 169h	Pin (ir)	(?)
Sor 333	Jl	Top lay	—	32B.4	251:xxv	Seal, stamp (ck)	NY
Sor 334	Jl	Top lay	—	27D.12	cf. 168i	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 335	Jl	7.40	41	27C.6.2.2	163m	Button (br)	(?)
Sor 336	Jl	Floor	—	28H.2.1	—	Pin (co/br)	OI A25064
Sor 337	Jl	7.42	43	27I	175h	Fibula (ir)	(?)
Sor 338	Jl	7.42	43	29B.2.1	215m	Weight (st)	MIB
Sor 339	Jl	7.42	43	27A.3.1	155h	Dagger (br)	(?)
Sor 340	Jl	Floor	—	27D.4	164m	Pin (br/ir)	MIB
Sor 341	Jl	Fill	—	27D.12	cf. 168e	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 342	Jl	Fill	—	30A.3.2	cf. 222p	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 343	Jl	Fill	—	27A.3.1	cf. 155i	Dagger (br)	MIB
Sor 344	Jl	Fill	—	27D.12	169g	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 345	Jl	Fill	—	27D.11	cf. 166o	Pin (br)	OI A25065
Sor 346	Jl	Fill	—	28J.1	200g	Metal band (co/br)	(?)
Sor 347	Jl	Fill	—	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	(?)
Sor 348	Jl	Fill	—	30A.3.3	222r	Pin (bo)	(?)
Sor 349	Jl	Fill	—	28H.5.2	cf. 200b	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 350	Jl	Fill	—	27D.12	cf. 168e	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 351	Jl	Fill	—	26A.7	cf. 153c	Fig., human (fa)	MIB
Sor 352	Jl	Fill	—	27D.10	cf. 166d	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 353	Jl	Fill	—	19A.1	77v	Seal, stamp (stc)	OI A25067
Sor 354	Jl	Fill	—	27A.5	156f	Arrowhead (br)	MIB
Sor 355	Jl	Fill	—	27D.12	cf. 169f	Pin (ir)	OI A25068
Sor 356	Jl	Fill	—	30B.1.2	cf. 225b	Whorl (sh)	OI A25068
Sor 357	Jl	Fill	—	27C.6.2.1	163h	Button (br)	(?)
Sor 358	Jl	Fill	—	32A.2.2	235:67	Cyl. seal (bo)	OI A25070
Sor 359	Jl	Fill	—	28J.3	201b	Plaque (co/br)	MIB
Sor 360:1-2	Jl	Fill	—	27C.4.8	—	Bracelets (br)	MIB
Sor 360:3	Jl	Fill	—	27C.4.3.1	162h	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 360:4	Jl	Fill	—	27C.4.1.1	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 360:5	Jl	Fill	—	28G	—	Metal band (co/br)	MIB
Sor 361	Jl	Fill	—	27C.4.1.1	—	Bracelet (ir)	MIB

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Sor 362	JI	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (sh)	(?)
Sor 363	JI	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	(?)
Sor 364	JI	7.42	42	27D.14	cf. 170t	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 365	JI	7.42	42	30A.3.7.3	224b	Pin (bo)	(?)
Sor 366a	JI	Fill	—	27D.14	cf. 170e	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 366b	JI	Fill	—	27D.2	cf. 164f	Pin (br)	OI A25071
Sor 366c	JI	Fill	—	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 366d	JI	Fill	—	27D.14	cf. 170c	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 366e	JI	Fill	—	27D.2	cf. 164e	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 367	JI	Fill	—	27D.14	cf. 169h	Pin (ir)	(?)
Sor 368	JI	Fill	—	27D.11	167p	Pin (ir)	OI A25072
Sor 369	JI	Fill	—	27C.1.4	160e	Earring (ir)	MIB
Sor 370	JI	Top lay	—	27A.3.1	—	Dagger (br)	(?)
Sor 371	JI	Top lay	—	27C.4.1.3	161w	Bracelet (ir)	MIB
Sor 372	JI	Fill	—	27D.12	168g	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 373	JI	Fill	—	27C.4.1.1	—	Bracelet (ir)	OI A25073
Sor 374	JI	7.62	1	26A.1.2	148b	disc (fa)	(?)
Sor 375	JI	7.62	1	30A.3.1	222i	Pin (bo)	(?)
Sor 376	JI	Surf.	—	27D.10	166d	Pin (br)	(?)
Sor 377	JI	7.42	2	30A.3.7.4	224e, 227d	Pin (bo)	(?)
Sor 378	JI	7.40	3	27D.12	cf. 169d	Pin (ir)	(?)
Sor 379	JI	Dump	3	27D.14	170i	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 380	JI	Fill	—	27B.6	cf. 158o	Needle (br)	OI A25074
Sor 381	JI	Fill	—	27C.2.1	160w	Ring, finger (ir)	MIB
Sor 382	JI	Fill	—	27A.5	—	Arrowhead (br)	OI A25075
Sor 383	JI	Fill	—	27D.11	cf. 167i	Pin (br/ir)	MIB
Sor 384	JI	Fill	—	28G	192i	Bracelet (co/br)	(?)
Sor 385a	JI	Fill	—	25A.3.13	—	Sherd	MIB
Sor 385b	JI	Fill	—	25A.3.13	—	Sherd	MIB
Sor 386	JI	Fill	—	27D.4	cf. 164n	Pin (ir)	UM-(?)
Sor 387	JI	Fill	—	19A.1	77:iii	Seal, stamp (ste)	MIB
Sor 388	JI	Fill	—	27C.2.2	cf. 160s	Ring, finger (br)	(?)
Sor 389	JJ	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	(?)
Sor 390	KI	6.07	5	29C.2	220b	Pendant (st)	MIB
Sor 391	KI	Fill	—	27D.12	cf. 168i	Pin (br)	(?)
Sor 392	KI	Surf.	—	27A.5	156j	Arrowhead (br)	OI A25076
Sor 393	KI	Surf.	—	27D.10	166k	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 394	KI	Surf.	—	30B.1.2	cf. 225b	Whorl (sh)	(?)
Sor 395	KI	Surf.	—	27D.8	165h	Pin (br)	(?)
Sor 396	KI	Surf.	—	27D.15	171a	Pin (br)	OI A25007
Sor 397	KI	Surf.	—	32A.2.6	239:107	Cyl. seal (fa)	(?)
Sor 398	II	Dump	—	27F.2	187m	Anim., horned (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 399	II	8.03	24	27D.11	167q	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 400	II	Sieve	24	27D.16.6	181b	Pin (br/ir)	MMA 43.102.4
Sor 401	II	Sieve	24	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	MIB
Sor 402	II	Sieve	24	29C.2	219d	Pendant (st)	MIB
Sor 403	II	Sieve	24	26A.9.6	152b	Vessel (fa)	UM-(?)
Sor 404	II	Sieve	24	27I	175i	Pin(?) (ir)	MIB
Sor 405	II	Sieve	24	32A.2.6	238:101	Cyl. seal (fa)	OI A25077
Sor 406	II	Sieve	24	31A.37	232az	Pin, bead-hded (ca/ir)	(?)
Sor 407	II	Sieve	24	30A.4	224h	Plaque (bo)	MIB
Sor 408	II	Sieve	24	27D.11	167k	Pin (br/ir)	MIB
Sor 409	II	Sieve	24	32A:194	—	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB
Sor 410	II	8.03	24	29B.3	216f	Whetstone (gy st)	MIB
Sor 411	II	8.03	24	27C.4.1.4	—	Ring (br)	(?)
Sor 412	II	7.96	24	27D.9	cf. 166b	Pin (ir)	(?)
Sor 413	II	7.96	24	30B.2/33B	256e	Pendant, inscr. (sh)	MIB
Sor 414	II	7.70	24	31A.14	—	Bead (ag)	(?)

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Sor 415	II	7.70-8.00	24	30A.2	222c	Pin shank (bo)	MIB
Sor 416	II	7.70-8.00	24	29D	218d	Pin (st)	MIB
Sor 417	II	7.70-8.00	24	29B.3	217a	Whetstone (grn sl)	(?)
Sor 418	II	7.70-8.00	24	28D	191j	Mirror (co/br)	MIB
Sor 419	II	7.70-8.00	24	28L.4	214a	Pendant (co/br)	MMA 43.102.5
Sor 420	II	7.70-8.00	24	27D.11	cf. 167p	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 421	II	7.70-8.00	24	28L.1	202k	Pendant (co/br)	(?)
Sor 422	II	7.70-8.00	24	31A.12	—	Bead (fa)	UM-(?)
Sor 423	II	7.70-8.00	24	27D.16.9	182a	Pin (br)	MMA 43.102.19
Sor 424	II	7.70-8.00	24	30A.3.7.1	223n	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 425	II	7.70-8.00	24	30A.3.2	222o	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 426	II	7.70-8.00	24	27D.16.2	180b	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 427	II	7.70-8.00	24	29B.3	217b	Whetstone (grn gy st)	MIB
Sor 428	II	7.70-8.00	24	27D.20	184b	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 429	II	7.70-8.00	24	27D.12	cf. 168i	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 430	II	7.70-8.00	24	27H	—	Fig., human (br)	OI A25078
Sor 431	II	7.70-8.00	24	30A.3.1	222j	Pin (bo)	OI A25078
Sor 432	II	7.70-8.00	24	28A.1	189c	Bowl (co/br)	MIB
Sor 433	II	7.70-8.00	24	31A.13	—	Bead (ch)	(?)
Sor 434	II	7.70-8.00	24	31A.17	cf. 231aa	Bead (br)	MIB
Sor 435	II	7.70-8.00	24	31A.14	231bq	Bead (ag)	MIB
Sor 436	II	Fill	24	30A.3.7.3	224c	Pin (bo)	(?)
Sor 437	II	Fill	24	27C.4.2	162g	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 438	II	Fill	24	27C.1.6	cf. 160i	Earring (ir)	OI A25079
Sor 439	II	Fill	24	27B.1	157f	Handle (br/ir)	MIB
Sor 440	II	Fill	24	30A.2	cf. 222d	Pin shank (bo)	MIB
Sor 441	II	Fill	24	27C.4.1.1	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 442	II	Fill	24	28H.3.2	197a	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 443	II	Fill	24	27D.14	170k	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 444	II	Fill	24	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	UM-(?)
Sor 445	JI	Top lay	—	27A.3.1	155h	Dagger (br)	MIB
Sor 446	JI	Top lay	—	27D.16.1	171m	Pin (br)	OI A25080
Sor 447	JI	Top lay	—	27C.6.2.2	cf. 163k	Button (br)	(?)
Sor 448	JI	Top lay	—	27C.4.1.5	162b	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 449	JI	Top lay	—	27C.6.2.2	cf. 163k	Button (br)	MIB
Sor 450	JI	Dump	—	27B.3	157m	Socket (br)	MIB
Sor 451	JI	6.52	45	25B.9	144e	Phallus, mdl (cl)	MIB
Sor 452	JI	6.56	46	30A.5	224j	Handle (bo)	(?)
Sor 453	JI	Fill	—	32A.2.6	238:105	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB
Sor 454	JI	Floor	—	27D.1	—	Pin shank (br)	MIB
Sor 455	JI	Floor	—	25A.3.4	136e	Goblet (fa)	MIB
Sor 456a	JI	Fill	—	27C.4.1.4	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 456b	JI	Fill	—	27C.4.1.4	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 457	JI	Fill	—	27D.14	170n	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 458	JI	7.96	44	25B.8	146a	Fig., human (fa?)	MIB
Sor 459	JI	6.68	47	32B.7	255:xliv	Seal, bezel ring (co)	MIB
Sor 460	JI	Fill	—	30A.6	224i	Box frgm (bo)	MIB
Sor 461	JI	Top lay	—	28G	—	Bracelet, sheet (co/br)	OI A25081
Sor 462	JI	Top lay	—	27D.11	cf. 166o	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 463	JI	Top lay	—	27D.16.8	172i	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 464	JI	Top lay	—	27D.13	169o	Pin (br)	(?)
Sor 465	JI	Top lay	—	27D.12	cf. 169d	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 466	JI	Top lay	—	27D.1	—	Pin shank (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 467	JI	Top lay	—	25B.8	146b	Fig., human (cl)	MIB
Sor 468	JI	Top lay	—	27D.2	cf. 164e	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 469	JI	Top lay	—	28L.2	—	Pin (br)	(?)

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Sor 470	Jl	Fill	—	27A.1	—	Blade (br)	(?)
Sor 471	Jl	Wall	—	29B.8	cf. 217h	Whorl (st)	(?)
Sor 472	Jl	Wall	—	28G	192m	Metal band (co/br)	MIB
Sor 473	Jl	Fill	—	26A.7	—	Fig., human (fa)	MIB
Sor 474	Jl	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 475	Jl	Fill	nr 44	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	NY
Sor 476	JJ	Dump	—	27D.9	165p	Pin (br)	OI A25082
Sor 477	JJ	Dump	—	27D.12	cf. 169g	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 478	JJ	Top lay	—	27D.9	166b	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 479	JJ	Top lay	—	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	MIB
Sor 480	JJ	Top lay	—	31A.17	cf. 231aa	Bead (br)	OI A25083
Sor 481	JJ	Top lay	—	27C.6.2.1	cf. 163h	Button (br)	MIB
Sor 482	JJ	Top lay	—	30A.3.6	cf. 223f	Pin (bone)	UM-(?)
Sor 483a	JJ	Top lay	—	27C.4.1.3	—	Bracelet (ir)	MIB
Sor 483b	JJ	Top lay	—	27C.2.4	—	Ring, finger (ir)	MIB
Sor 484	JJ	Top lay	—	32A.2.4	237:89	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB
Sor 485	JJ	Top lay	—	30B.2	225f	Pendant (sh)	MIB
Sor 486	JJ	Fill	—	19B.1	78:6	Cyl. seal (bit)	UM-(?)
Sor 487	JJ	Fill	—	27A.5	—	Arrowhead (br)	MIB
Sor 488	JJ	Fill	—	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	OI A25084
Sor 489	JJ	Fill	—	27D.16.8	172j	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 490	JJ	7.65	4	27D.16.1	179c	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 491	JJ	Fill	—	27D.12	cf. 169d	Pin (ir)	(?)
Sor 492	JJ	Top lay	—	27D.15	171c	Pin (br/ir)	UM-(?)
Sor 493	JJ	Top lay	—	29B.8	217g	Whorl (st)	MIB
Sor 494	JJ	Top lay	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 495	Kl	Top lay	—	27D.12	cf. 168r	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 496	Kl	Top lay	—	27C.4.1.2	161k	Bracelet (ir)	(?)
Sor 497	Kl	5.40	6	27G.2.2	188j	Anim., horned (br)	MIB
Sor 498	Kl	6.39	7	19B.1	78:4	Cyl. seal (ck)	MIB-732
Sor 499	Kl	Top lay	—	27D.11	cf. 167p	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 500	Kl	Top lay	—	27D.12	169h	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 501	Kl	6.22	8	27D.14	170t	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 502	Kl	Fill	8	27D.14	170o	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 503	Kl	Surf.	—	30A.3.7.1	cf. 223o	Pin (bo)	UM-(?)
Sor 504	Kl	Top lay	—	27C.4.1.2	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 505	Kl	Top lay	—	27B.12	—	Rod (br)	MIB
Sor 506	Kl	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 507	Kl	Top lay	—	27D.12	168l	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 508	Il	7.70-8.00	24	31A.37	232bc	Pin, bead-hdcd (ca)	MIB
Sor 509	Il	7.70-8.00	24	27C.4.1.1	—	Bracelet (br)	NY
Sor 510	Il	7.70-8.00	24	30A.3.6	—	Pin (bo)	(?) (Lost)
Sor 511	Il	7.70-8.00	24	32B.2	249:xvi	Stamp seal (fa)	NY
Sor 512	Il	7.70-8.00	24	27C.4.1.4	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 513	Il	7.70-8.00	24	28K.1	cf. 201h	Whorl (cl)	UM-(?)
Sor 514	Il	7.70-8.00	24	30A.3.6	222v	Pin (bo)	NY
Sor 515	Il	Dump	—	32A.2.1	234:61	Cyl. seal (fa)	OI A25085
Sor 516	Il	Dump	—	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 517a	Il	Dump	—	27D.13	169k	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 517b	Il	Dump	—	27D.12	cf. 168j	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 517c	Il	Dump	—	27D.16.8	172k	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 517d	Il	Dump	—	28H.3.2	197b	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 517e	Il	Dump	—	27D.9	165n	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 517f	Il	Dump	—	28H.1	—	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 517g	Il	Dump	—	27A.5	—	Arrowhead (br)	MIB
Sor 518	Il	Dump	—	29B.2.2	cf. 215i	Weight (st)	MIB
Sor 519	Il	—	nr 24	32A.2.12	245:176	Cyl. seal (co)	NY
Sor 520	Il	—	—	27B.1	157c	Handle (br)	NY

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Sor 521a	II	Fill	—	30A.3.7.1	cf. 223s	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 521b	II	Fill	—	30A.3.7.2	223v	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 521c	II	Fill	—	26A.4.1	148i	Pendant, bird (fa)	MIB
Sor 522	II	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 522:1a	II	Fill	—	31A.4	230j	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 522:2g	II	Fill	—	31A.30	231ag	Bead (ch)	MIB
Sor 522:3e	II	Fill	—	31A.10	231bh	Bead (ca)	MIB
Sor 522:3j	II	Fill	—	31A.3	230k	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 523	GK4	Fill	—	29B.5.1	216c	Handle (st)	MIB
Sor 524	GK6	Fill	—	27D.8	cf. 165g	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 525	J1	6.58	48	25B.8	146c	Fig., human (cl)	NY
Sor 526	J1	—	—	27C.4.1.3	161m	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 527	J1	—	—	28L.1	203a	Pendant (co/br)	MIB
Sor 528	J1	7.70	24	24C.9	134:38	Cyl. seal (ch)	MMA 43.102.37
Sor 529	J1	Fill	—	28E	—	Spiral, hair (co/br)	MIB
Sor 530	J1	Fill	—	27F.2	187b	Anim., horned (br)	MIB
Sor 531	J1	8.14	49	27B.12	—	Rod (br)	MIB
Sor 532	J1	Dump	—	29B.8	217f	Whorl (st)	MIB
Sor 533	J1	Dump	—	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	MIB
Sor 534	J1	Dump	—	27C.4.1.6	162e	Bracelet (br)	OI A25086
Sor 535	J1	Dump	—	27B.1	157b	Handle (br)	OI A25087
Sor 536	J1	Dump	—	28H.2.1	193f	Pin (co/br)	NY
Sor 537	J1	Fill	—	32A.2.8	241:141	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB-732
Sor 538	J1	Floor	—	27C.6.2.2	cf. 163k	Button (br)	MIB
Sor 539	J1	8.05	51	32A.2.13	248:211	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB-732
Sor 540	J1	Floor	—	32A.2.13	248:219	Cyl. seal (fa)	NY
Sor 541	J1	Floor	—	27B.6	cf. 153o	Needle (br)	MIB
Sor 542	J1	Top lay	—	32A.2.13	248:208	Cyl. seal (fa)	NY
Sor 543	J1	Dump	—	30A.3.7.1	223m	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 544	J1	Dump	—	32A.2.9.2	244:167	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB
Sor 545	J1	Top lay	—	26A.9.6	152c	Vessel (fa)	MIB
Sor 546	J1	Floor	—	27C.4.1.4	—	Bracelet (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 547	J1	Floor	—	32A.2.3	236:76	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB-730
Sor 548	J1	Floor	—	27D.1	—	Pin shank (br)	(?)
Sor 549	J1	Fill	—	27C.4.1.4	—	Bracelet (ir)	UM-(?)
Sor 550	J1	Fill	—	28K.5	202h	Metal boss (ir)	OI A25088
Sor 551	J1	Fill	—	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	OI A25089
Sor 552	J1	Fill	—	28H.3.2	197c	Pin (co/br)	UM-(?)
Sor 553	J1	Fill	—	28H.5.2	200a	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 554	J1	Fill	—	28H.2.1	193g	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 555	J1	Fill	—	30A.3.6	223a	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 556	J1	Fill	—	28J.6	201g	Buckle (co/br)	MIB
Sor 557	J1	Fill	—	27C.4.1.1	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 558	J1	Fill	—	27D.12	cf. 169d	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 559	J1	Fill	—	27C.4.1.4	—	Bracelet (br)	NY
Sor 560g	J1	Fill	—	30A.3.1	222k	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 560i	J1	Fill	—	30A.2	222d	Shanks (bo)	MIB
Sor 560j	J1	Fill	—	30A.3.6	cf. 223f	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 561	J1	Fill	—	29B.3	—	Whetstone (tn gy st)	MIB
Sor 562	J1	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	UM-(?)
Sor 562:2e	J1	Fill	—	31A.22	232z	Bead (fa)	UM-(?)
Sor 562:2i	J1	Fill	—	31A.31	232ar	Bead (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 562:2l	J1	Fill	—	31A.23	232k	Bead (fa)	UM-(?)
Sor 563	J1	Top lay	—	30A.3.6	233b	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 564	JJ	—	5	27A.2.2	176b	Axe, min. (br)	MIB
Sor 565	JJ	Surf.	—	32A.2.4	236:81	Cyl. seal (st)	MIB-1454
Sor 566	JJ	Fill	—	27C.4.4	cf. 162n	Bracelet (br)	OI A25091
Sor 567	J1	Fill	—	28H.2.2	194f	Pin (co/br)	MIB

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Sor 568	JI	Fill	—	28H.1	—	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 569	JII	Fill	—	27D.9	cf. 166b	Pin (ir)	OI A25092
Sor 570	JI	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	OI A25093
Sor 570a	JI	Fill	—	31A.5	230l	Bead (shell)	OI A25093
Sor 571	KI	5.80	9	27D.16.8	172l	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 572	KI	5.56	10	32A.2.7	240:127	Cyl. seal (co)	MIB-1465
Sor 573	KI	5.56	10	28H.1	—	Pin (co/br)	OI A25094
Sor 574	KI	Fill	—	27D.14	170l	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 575	KI	Surf.	—	27A.5	156h	Arrowhead (br)	NY
Sor 576	KI	Fill	—	27C.4.1.4	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 577	KI	5.86	11	27D.14	cf. 169h	Pin (ir)	OI A25095
Sor 578	KI	5.86	11	27D.14	cf. 170l	Pin (br)	MMA 43.102.24
Sor 579	KI	Fill	—	26A.6.2	153b	Anim. head (fa)	OI A25096
Sor 580	KI	Fill	—	31A.14	231g	Bead (fa)	OI A25097
Sor 581	KI	Fill	—	27D.12	cf. 169d	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 582	KI	Fill	—	27D.14	cf. 170l	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 583	KI	Fill	—	28F	192g	Ring, sheet (ir)	OI A25098
Sor 584	KI	Fill	—	32A.2.3	236:79A	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB-732
Sor 585	KI	Fill	—	27B.4	cf. 158a	Spatula (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 586	KI	Fill	—	27C.4.1.4	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 587	KI	Fill	—	27C.2.2	cf. 160t	Ring, finger (br)	MIB
Sor 588	KI	Fill	—	27D.12	cf. 168j	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 589	KI	Fill	—	24C.3	132:19	Cyl. seal (serp)	MIB
Sor 590	KI	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 591	KH	Fill	—	28H.5.2	cf. 200b	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 592	KH	Fill	—	27D.14	cf. 169h	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 593	GK	Top lay	—	27D.1	—	Pin shank (br)	NY
Sor 594	KG1	Top lay	—	25B.5	143d	Fig., animal (cl)	MIB
Sor 595	KG1	Top lay	—	27D.14	cf. 170t	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 596	KG1	Top lay	—	25B.2	cf. 142a	Whorl (cl)	NY
Sor 597	KG	Top lay	—	27C.4.1.1	161c	Bracelet (br)	OI A25101
Sor 598	KG	Top lay	—	28A.1	189d	Bowl(?) (co/br)	NY
Sor 599	KG2	Fill	—	27B.4	158a	Spatula (br)	MIB
Sor 600	KG	Fill	—	27D.12	cf. 169c	Pin (br/ir)	OI A25100
Sor 601	KG	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	OI A25101
Sor 602	JI	6.98	52	26A.4.1	148j	Pendant, bird (fa)	NY
Sor 603	JI	6.50-6.95	52	27C.2.1	160n	Ring, finger (br)	MIB
Sor 604	JI	6.50-6.95	52	27A.2.2	155d	Axe, min. (br)	NY
Sor 605	JI	6.50-6.95	52	31A.2	—	Bead (shell)	MIB
Sor 606	JI	6.50-6.95	52	27C.1.1	159n	Earring (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 607	JI	6.50-6.95	52	32A.2.9.1	243:158	Cyl. seal (fa)	NY
Sor 608:1	JI	6.50-6.95	52	31A.10	—	Bead (shell)	OI A25102
Sor 608:2	JI	6.50-6.95	52	31A.26	—	Bead (fa)	OI A25102
Sor 608:3	JI	6.50-6.95	52	31A.29	—	Bead (st)	OI A25102
Sor 609	JI	6.50-6.95	52	31A.18	—	Bead (ch)	MIB
Sor 610	JI	6.50-6.95	52	31A.20/33B	257a	Eye stone, inscr. (onyx)	MIB
Sor 611	JI	6.50-6.95	52	32A.2.9.2	244:168	Cyl. seal (bit)	OI A25103
Sor 612	JI	6.50-6.95	52	27C.6.2.2	cf. 163k	Button (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 613	JI	6.50-6.95	52	27C.4.1.1	—	Bracelet (br)	OI A25104
Sor 614	JI	6.50-6.95	52	27D.10	166l	Pin (br)	OI A25105
Sor 615	JI	6.50-6.95	52	30B.1.1	cf. 225a	Whorl (shell)	NY
Sor 616	JI	6.50-6.95	52	27C.1.3	160k	Earring (si)	MIB
Sor 617	JI	6.50-6.95	52	27G.2	187a	Pendant, anim. (br)	MMA 43.102.15
Sor 618:1	JI	6.50-6.95	52	31A.35	321bx	Bead (ca)	MIB
Sor 618:2	JI	6.50-6.95	52	31A.14	—	Bead (fa)	MIB
Sor 618:3	JI	6.50-6.95	52	31A.30	—	Bead (ch)	MIB
Sor 618:4	JI	6.50-6.95	52	31A.31	—	Bead (br)	MIB

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Sor 619	Jl	6.50-6.95	52	27C.6.1	cf. 163g	Button (br)	NY
Sor 620	Jl	6.50-6.95	52	29C.2	219e	Pendant (st)	MIB
Sor 621	Jl	6.50-6.95	52	27C.2.4	—	Ring, finger (br)	MIB
Sor 622	Jl	6.50-6.95	52	24C.8	134:36	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB
Sor 623	Jl	6.50-6.95	52	28K.1	201i	Bracteate (co/br)	UM-(?)
Sor 624	Jl	6.50-6.95	52	26A.4.1	148k	Pendant, bird (fa)	NY
Sor 625	Jl	—	52	31A.31	—	Bead (fa)	UM-(?)
Sor 626	Jl	—	52	31A.8	—	Bead (sh)	NY
Sor 627	Jl	—	52	31A.12	232v	Bead (fa)	MIB
Sor 628	Jl	—	52	31A.16	231v	Bead (fa)	MIB
Sor 629	Jl	—	52	31A.15	—	Bead (br)	NY
Sor 630	Jl	—	52	28H.1	—	Pin (co/br)	OI A25106
Sor 631	Jl	—	52	31A.6	—	Bead (br)	NY
Sor 632	Jl	—	52	26A.4.1	149a	Pendant, bird (fa)	MIB
Sor 633	Jl	—	52	27C.7	cf. 163t	Metal cap (br)	NY
Sor 634	Jl	—	52	29C.3	220d	Cyl. seal (st)	MIB
Sor 635	Jl	—	52	31A.4	—	Bead (sh)	OI A25109
Sor 636	Jl	—	52	29C.3	220e	Cyl. seal (st)	MIB
Sor 637	Jl	—	52	29B.7	cf. 217d	Disc (st)	MIB
Sor 638	Jl	—	52	31A.8	231bs	Bead (st)	UM-(?)
Sor 639	Jl	—	52	27B.4	158b	Spatulate (br)	MIB
Sor 640	Jl	—	52	27C.8	164c	Chain (br/ir)	OI A25108
Sor 641	Jl	6.45	52	31A.18	—	Bead (ch)	OI A25109
Sor 642	<i>(number not used)</i>						
Sor 643	Jl	7.20	52	32A.2.4	236:84	Cyl. seal (st)	Thompson
Sor 644	Jl	7.20	52	24C.6	134:33	Cyl. seal (hem)	NY
Sor 645	Jl	7.20	52	27C.4.3.1	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 646	Jl	7.15	52	27D.14	cf. 170g	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 647	Jl	7.15	52	31A.10	—	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 648	Jl	—	52	32A.2.9.2	244:163	Cyl. seal (alab)	NY
Sor 649	Jl	6.42	55	28J.4	212c	Plaque (co/br)	MIB
Sor 650	Jl	6.42	55	31A.21	232b	Bead, spacer (fa)	MIB
Sor 651	Jl	6.38	56	26A.9.4	151a	Bowl, spouted (fa)	MIB
Sor 652	Jl	Column	—	27D.12	cf. 169d	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 653	Jl	Column	—	30A.5	224k	Handle (bo)	NY
Sor 654	Jl	Column	—	27C.2.1	cf. 160n	Ring, finger (br)	NY
Sor 655	Jl	Fill	—	32B.7	253:xxxviii	Seal, sig. ring (br)	MIB
Sor 656	Jl	6.32	58	27F.2	187c	Anim., horned (br)	MIB
Sor 657	Jl	6.48	57	27C.6.5	—	Button (br)	MIB
Sor 658:1	Jl	6.48	57	27C.4.1.3	—	Bracelet (br)	OI A25110
Sor 658:2	Jl	6.48	57	28G	192n	Metal band (co/br)	OI A25110
Sor 658:3	Jl	6.48	57	27C.4.1.1	—	Bracelet (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 659	Jl	6.48	57	32A.2.2	235:68	Cyl. seal (lmst)	MIB
Sor 660	Jl	6.48	57	27B.12	—	Rod (br)	NY
Sor 661	Jl	6.48	57	31A.17	—	Bead (br)	MIB
Sor 662	Jl	6.48	57	27F.1	174l	Fig., quad. (br)	MIB
Sor 663	Jl	6.48	57	30A.8	224v	Spoon (bo)	OI A25110
Sor 664	Jl	6.48	57	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 664f	Jl	6.48	57	27C.6.2.1	cf. 163h	Button (br)	MIB
Sor 664:2c	Jl	6.48	57	31A.10	230am	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 664:3j	Jl	6.48	57	31A.28	232m	Bead (fa)	MIB
Sor 665	Jl	6.53	59	27D.17	182d	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 666a	Jl	6.53	60	30A.6	43, 224m, 228	Box frgm (bo)	MIB
Sor 666b	Jl	6.53	60	30A.6	43, 224n, 229	Box frgm (bo)	MIB
Sor 666c	Jl	6.53	60	30A.6	43, 224o	Box frgm (bo)	MIB
Sor 666d	Jl	6.53	60	30A.6	43, 227h	Box grips (bo)	MMA 43.102.28-30
Sor 667	Jl	6.49	61	28K.1	201j	Whorl (co/br)	MIB
Sor 668	Jl	6.49	61	28H.2.1	193h	Pin (co/br)	MIB

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Sor 669	Jl	6.49	61	27C.4.1.1	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 670	Jl	Floor	—	27D.14	cf. 170c	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 671	Jl	6.48	62	27C.1.2	159s	Earring (br)	OI A25112
Sor 672	Jl	Floor	—	27D.14	170c	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 673	Jl	6.50	63	32A.2.9.1	243:155	Cyl. seal (serp)	MIB
Sor 674	Jl	Fill	—	27A.5	156c	Arrowhead (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 675	Jl	Fill	—	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 676	Jl	Fill	—	27D.12	cf. 168i	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 677	Jl	Fill	—	27C.6.2.2	cf. 163k	Button (br)	MIB
Sor 678	Jl	Fill	—	30A.3.6	223c	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 679	Jl	Fill	—	32A.2.1	234:54	Cyl. seal (fa)	OI A25113
Sor 680	Jl	Fill	—	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	OI A25114
Sor 681	Jl	Fill	—	27A.5	—	Arrowhead (br)	MIB
Sor 682	Jl	Fill	—	27D.12	cf. 169d	Pin (ir)	OI A25115
Sor 683	Jl	Floor	—	26A.4.1	cf. 148j	Pendant, bird (fa)	MIB
Sor 684	Jl	Fill	—	32B.3	250:xxi	Seal, stamp (fa)	MIB
Sor 685	Jl	Fill	—	27C.1.1	159m	Earring (br)	NY
Sor 686	Jl	Floor	—	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	MIB
Sor 687	Jl	Fill	—	27C.4.1.3	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 688	Jl	Fill	—	27D.1	—	Pin shank (br)	MIB
Sor 689	Jl	Fill	—	27D.11	167a	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 690	Jl	Fill	—	27D.12	cf. 168i	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 691	Jl	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 691:2a	Jl	Fill	—	31A.34	230aq	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 691:2b	Jl	Fill	—	31A.10	230aj	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 691:2c	Jl	Fill	—	31A.34	230ap	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 691:3a	Jl	Fill	—	31A.23	232i	Bead (fa)	MIB
Sor 691:3c	Jl	Fill	—	31A.7	231ai	Bead (glass)	MIB
Sor 691:3j	Jl	Fill	—	31A.7	231aj	Bead (fa)	MIB
Sor 692	Jl	Fill	—	27D.9	cf. 165m	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 693	Jl	7.83	54	27D.12	cf. 168g	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 694	Jl	7.83	54	27D.12	cf. 169g	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 695	Jl	7.83	54	31A.30	—	Bead (ch)	NY
Sor 696	Jl	Fill	—	24C.3	132:14	Cyl. seal (st)	MIB-723
Sor 697	Jl	Fill	—	27C.4.1.4	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 698	Jl	Fill	—	27F.2	174n	Anim., horned (br)	MIB
Sor 699	Jl	Fill	—	28E	192b	Spiral, hair (co/br)	NY
Sor 700	Jl	Fill	—	27C.1.6	160f	Earring (ir)	UM-(?)
Sor 701	Jl	Fill	—	30B.1.2	cf. 225b	Whorl (sh)	MIB
Sor 702	Jl	Fill	—	30B.1.3	225c	Whorl (sh)	NY
Sor 703	Jl	Fill	—	26A.4.2	149d	Pendant (fa)	NY
Sor 704	Jl	Fill	—	30A.3.1	221l	Pin (bo)	UM-(?)
Sor 705	Jl	Fill	—	30A.2	222e	Pin shanks (bo)	NY
Sor 705:7	Jl	Fill	—	30A.6	224p	Box grip (bo)	NY
Sor 705:8	Jl	Fill	—	30A.6	224q	Box grip (bo)	NY
Sor 706a	Jl	Fill	—	27D.11	cf. 167h	Pin (br/ir)	NY
Sor 706b	Jl	Fill	—	27D.11	cf. 167h	Pin (br/ir)	NY
Sor 706c	Jl	Fill	—	27D.12	—	Pin (br/ir)	NY
Sor 706d	Jl	Fill	—	27D.8	165i	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 706e	Jl	Fill	—	28H.1	—	Pin (co/br)	NY
Sor 706f	Jl	Fill	—	27B.4	cf. 158a	Spatula (br)	NY
Sor 707	Jl	Fill	—	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	MIB
Sor 708a	Jl	Fill	—	27D.11	cf. 167q	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 708b	Jl	Fill	—	27D.14	—	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 708c	Jl	Fill	—	27D.10	—	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 708d	Jl	Fill	—	27D.18.1	—	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 708e	Jl	Fill	—	28H.5.2	cf. 200b	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 709	Jl	Fill	—	27C.4.1.3	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB

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Sor 710	Jl	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	OI A25116
Sor 710:1a	Jl	Fill	—	31A.2	230d	Bead (sh)	OI A25116
Sor 710:2b	Jl	Fill	—	31A.8	231bt	Bead (ch)	OI A25116
Sor 711	Kl	Fill	—	28H.1	—	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 712	KG	6.86	2	29B.3	215e	Whetstone (gy grn st)	OI A25117
Sor 713	—	Dump	—	28A.1	189e	Bowl (co/br)	OI A25118
Sor 714	Jl	6.72	52	31A.20/33B	257b	Eye stone, inscr. (st)	OI A25116
Sor 715	Jl	6.75	52	27C.4.1.4	—	Bracelet (br)	OI A25120
Sor 716	Jl	6.92	52	32A.2.13	247:198	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB
Sor 717	Jl	6.72	52/47	31A.31	—	Beads (glass)	NY
Sor 718	Jl	6.72	52/47	27C.4.1.2	—	Bracelet (ir)	NY
Sor 719a	Jl	6.72	52/47	27D.14	cf. 170t	Pin (ir)	OI A25121
Sor 719b	Jl	6.72	52/47	27D.14	cf. 170t	Pin (ir)	OI A25122
Sor 720	Jl	6.72	52/47	27D.12	cf. 168e	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 721	Jl	—	52/48	31A.26	232ae	Bead (fa)	MIB
Sor 722	Jl	—	52/48	27C.1.2	159t	Earring (br)	MIB
Sor 723	Jl	6.72	52	27C.4.3.1	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 724	Jl	7.37	52	27D.14	170j	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 725	Jl	7.37	52	27C.8	164d	Chain (br/ir)	MIB
Sor 726	Jl	—	52/53	32A.2.13	—	Cyl. seal (alab)	NY
Sor 727	Jl	—	52/53	30A.3.7.1	223o, 226c	Pin (bo)	NY
Sor 728	Jl	—	52/53	27C.6.2.2	cf. 163m	Button (br)	OI A25123
Sor 729	Jl	—	52/53	27C.6.2.1	cf. 163h	Button (br)	MIB
Sor 730	Jl	—	52/53	27C.7	163u	Metal cap (br)	MIB
Sor 731	Jl	—	52/53	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 731:1a	Jl	—	52/53	31A.1	230a	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 731:1b	Jl	—	52/53	31A.1	230b	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 731:1c	Jl	—	52/53	31A.1	230c	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 731:1d	Jl	—	52/53	31A.3	230i	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 731:1e	Jl	—	52/53	31A.8	230ac	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 731:1f	Jl	—	52/53	31A.29	230s	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 731:1g	Jl	—	52/53	31A.33	230af	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 731:1h	Jl	—	52/53	31A.15	230t	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 731:1i	Jl	—	52/53	31A.16	230u	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 731:1j	Jl	—	52/53	31A.12	230v	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 731:2a	Jl	—	52/53	31A.10	230al	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 731:2b	Jl	—	52/53	31A.6	230z	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 731:2c	Jl	—	52/53	31A.6	230y	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 731:2d	Jl	—	52/53	31A.34	230ao	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 731:2e	Jl	—	52/53	31A.9	230ad	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 731:2f	Jl	—	52/53	31A.10	230ak	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 731:2g	Jl	—	52/53	31A.7	230aa	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 731:2h	Jl	—	52/53	31A.7	230ab	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 731:3a	Jl	—	52/53	31A.40	230r	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 731:3b	Jl	—	52/53	31A.40	230f	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 731:3c	Jl	—	52/53	31A.40	230g	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 731:3d	Jl	—	52/53	31A.17	231y	Bead (fa)	MIB
Sor 731:3f	Jl	—	52/53	31A.40	230h	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 731:3g	Jl	—	52/53	31A.32	230ah	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 731:3h	Jl	—	52/53	31A.30	230w	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 731:3j	Jl	—	52/53	31A.30	230x	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 731:3k	Jl	—	52/53	31A.32	230ai	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 731:4b	Jl	—	52/53	31A.15	231m	Bead (st)	MIB
Sor 731:4c	Jl	—	52/53	31A.15	231i	Bead (fa)	MIB
Sor 731:4e	Jl	—	52/53	31A.15	231l	Bead (lap la)	MIB
Sor 731:4f	Jl	—	52/53	31A.30	231aw	Bead (fa)	MIB
Sor 731:4h	Jl	—	52/53	31A.28	231ar	Bead (brn st)	MIB

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Sor 731:4i	Jl — 52/53	31A.6	231bi	Bead (brn st)	MIB
Sor 731:4j	Jl — 52/53	31A.28	231as	Bead (gr st)	MIB
Sor 731:4k	Jl — 52/53	31A.6	231bj	Bead (bit)	MIB
Sor 731:4l	Jl — 52/53	31A.31	231ay	Bead (ca)	MIB
Sor 731:4m	Jl — 52/53	31A.32	231bd	Bead (ca)	MIB
Sor 731:4n	Jl — 52/53	31A.32	231bf	Bead (amber)	MIB
Sor 731:4p	Jl — 52/53	31A.28	231aq	Bead (ca)	MIB
Sor 731:4s	Jl — 52/53	31A.29	231av	Bead (st)	MIB
Sor 731:5b	Jl — 52/53	31A.31	231as	Bead (bit)	MIB
Sor 731:5c	Jl — 52/53	31A.31	232at	Bead (comp)	MIB
Sor 731:5d	Jl — 52/53	31A.6	231bn	Bead (glass)	MIB
Sor 731:5e	Jl — 52/53	31A.6	231bl	Bead (glass)	MIB
Sor 731:5f	Jl — 52/53	31A.32	231be	Bead (lap la)	MIB
Sor 731:5g	Jl — 52/53	31A.28	231ao	Bead (ca)	MIB
Sor 731:5i	Jl — 52/53	31A.31	231az	Bead (ca)	MIB
Sor 731:5k	Jl — 52/53	31A.28	231an	Bead (ca)	MIB
Sor 731:5l	Jl — 52/53	31A.6	231bm	Bead (glass)	MIB
Sor 731:5m	Jl — 52/53	31A.6	231bk	Bead (fa)	MIB
Sor 731:5n	Jl — 52/53	31A.15	231j	Bead (fa)	MIB
Sor 731:5o	Jl — 52/53	31A.15	231w	Bead (fa)	MIB
Sor 731:5p	Jl — 52/53	31A.41	232ap	Bead (bo)	MIB
Sor 731:5r	Jl — 52/53	31A.15	231k	Bead (fa)	MIB
Sor 731:5s	Jl — 52/53	31A.32	231bg	Bead (fa)	MIB
Sor 731:5t	Jl — 52/53	31A.12	231b	Bead (fa)	MIB
Sor 731:5u	Jl — 52/53	31A.30	231ax	Bead (fa)	MIB
Sor 731:6a	Jl — 52/53	31A.28	231at	Bead (st)	MIB
Sor 731:6c	Jl — 52/53	31A.18	231af	Bead (ch)	MIB
Sor 731:6d	Jl — 52/53	31A.12	231c	Bead (st)	MIB
Sor 731:6e	Jl — 52/53	31A.18	231ad	Bead (st)	MIB
Sor 731:6f	Jl — 52/53	31A.18	231ae	Bead (glass)	MIB
Sor 731:6g	Jl — 52/53	31A.15	231h	Bead (fa)	MIB
Sor 731:6i	Jl — 52/53	31A.29	231au	Bead (st)	MIB
Sor 731:6j	Jl — 52/53	31A.12	231a	Bead (ch)	MIB
Sor 731:6k	Jl — 52/53	31A.15	231n	Bead (ca)	MIB
Sor 731:7a	Jl — 52/53	31A.31	231ba	Bead (glass)	MIB
Sor 731:7b	Jl — 52/53	31A.31	231bb	Bead (glass)	MIB
Sor 731:7c	Jl — 52/53	31A.28	232p	Bead (fa)	MIB
Sor 731:7d	Jl — 52/53	31A.23	232o	Bead (fa)	MIB
Sor 731:7e	Jl — 52/53	31A.28	231am	Bead (glass)	MIB
Sor 731:7f	Jl — 52/53	31A.23	232t	Bead (fa)	MIB
Sor 731:7g	Jl — 52/53	31A.39	232aw	Bead (serp)	MIB
Sor 731:7i	Jl — 52/53	31A.6	231bo	Bead (br)	MIB
Sor 731:7k	Jl — 52/53	31A.15	231q	Bead (br)	MIB
Sor 731:7l	Jl — 52/53	31A.15	231r	Bead (br)	MIB
Sor 731:7m	Jl — 52/53	31A.33	232ao	Bead (br)	MIB
Sor 731:7n	Jl — 52/53	31A.15	231p	Bead (br)	MIB
Sor 731:7o	Jl — 52/53	31A.6	231bp	Bead (br)	MIB
Sor 731:7p	Jl — 52/53	31A.31	231bc	Bead (br)	MIB
Sor 731:7q	Jl — 52/53	31A.15	231o	Bead (br)	MIB
Sor 731:7r	Jl — 52/53	31A.17	231ab	Bead (br)	MIB
Sor 731:7s	Jl — 52/53	31A.17	231ac	Bead (si)	MIB
Sor 731:8i	Jl — 52/53	31A.10	232ay	Bead (fa)	MIB
Sor 731h	Jl — 52/53	27C.6.5	—	Buttons (br)	MIB
Sor 732a	Jl — 52/50	27D.10	cf. 166f	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 732b	Jl — 52/50	27D.14	170d	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 733	Jl — 52/50	32A.2.12	—	Cyl. seal (ch)	UM-(?)
Sor 734	Jl — 52/50	27D.4	cf. 164n	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 735	Jl — 52/50	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	NY

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Sor 735:1a	Jl	—	52/50	31A.40	230o	Bead (sh)	NY
Sor 735:1i	Jl	—	52/50	31A.40	230p	Bead (sh)	NY
Sor 735:2h	Jl	—	52/50	31A.7	231ak	Bead (ch)	NY
Sor 735:3d	Jl	—	52/50	31A.39	232an	Bead (glass)	NY
Sor 735:3l	Jl	—	52/50	31A.2.12	—	Cyl. seal (ch)	NY
Sor 736	Jl	7.20	64	31A.29	231ca	Bead (st)	MIB
Sor 737	Jl	Fill	—	32A.2.7	241:134	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB-732
Sor 738	Jl	—	—	30A.2	—	Pin shank (bo)	MIB
Sor 739	Jl	Fill	—	30A.3.6	cf. 223k	Pin (bo)	NY
Sor 740	Jl	Fill	—	27C.6.2.1	cf. 163h	Button (br)	(?)
Sor 741	Jl	6.70	69	27D.16.1	171n	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 742	Jl	Fill	—	26A.4.1	149b	Pendant, bird (fa)	MIB
Sor 743	Jl	Fill	—	28H.2.2	—	Pin (co/br)	OI A25124
Sor 744	Jl	Top lay	—	29D	218a, 221d	Pin (st)	MIB
Sor 745	Jl	Top lay	—	27C.6.2.2	cf. 163l	Button (br)	OI A25125
Sor 746a	Jl	Fill	—	28H.4.2	206c	Pin (co/br)	NY
Sor 746b	Jl	Fill	—	28H.2.1	193i	Pin (co/br)	NY
Sor 747	Jl	Fill	—	27C.4.1.3	—	Bracelet (br)	OI A25126
Sor 748	Jl	8.42	66	28H.5.1	207f	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 749	Jl	8.12	67	27F.2	187g	Anim., horned (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 750	Jl	Fill	—	32A.2.5	237:93	Cyl. seal (st)	MIB
Sor 751a	Jl	Fill	—	28J.5	212h	Plaque (co/br)	OI A25127
Sor 751b	Jl	Fill	—	28J.5	212i	Plaque (co/br)	OI A25127
Sor 751c	Jl	Fill	—	28J.4	—	Plaque (co/br)	OI A25127
Sor 752	Jl	Fill	—	28K.3	202c	Bracteate (co/br)	UM-(?)
Sor 753	Jl	7.90	68	32A.2.9.2	244:164	Cyl. seal (alab)	MIB-1458
Sor 754	Jl	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 754:2f	Jl	Fill	—	31A.22/ 32A.2.13	232ab, 248:215	Bead, Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB
Sor 755	Jl	Top lay	—	28H.1	193a	Pin (co/br)	NY
Sor 756	Jl	Top lay	—	27D.12	—	Pin (br/ir)	NY
Sor 757	JJ	Fill	—	27D.12	cf. 168i	Pin (br)	OI A25128
Sor 758	JJ	Top lay	—	32B.7	254:xli	Seal, signet ring (br)	MIB
Sor 759	Jl	7.12	6	27D.16.1	171o	Pin (br)	OI A25129
Sor 760	JJ	—	nr 6	28H.3.2	197d	Pin (co/br)	NY
Sor 761	JJ	Fill	—	27D.12	cf. 168i	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 762a	JJ	Fill	—	27D.10	cf. 166f	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 762b	JJ	Fill	—	27D.10	cf. 166f	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 763	JJ	Fill	—	32A.2.13	248:218	Cyl. seal (fa)	NY
Sor 764	JJ	Fill	—	32A.2.13	248:217	Cyl. seal (fa)	UM-(?)
Sor 765	JJ	Fill	—	27D.2	cf. 164f	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 766	JJ	Dump	—	27D.14	170e	Pin (br)	OI A25130
Sor 767	JJ	Fill	—	28L.4	214b	Pendant (co/br)	UM-(?)
Sor 768	JJ	Fill	—	27D.12	168f	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 769	JJ	Fill	—	27D.14	170p	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 770	JJ	Fill	—	32A.2.13	247:203	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB
Sor 771	JJ	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 772	JJ	Fill	—	27D.17	172u, 182e	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 773	KI	Fill	—	27C.2.2	cf. 160u	Ring, finger (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 774	KI	Dump	—	32B.7	254:xlii	Seal, sig. ring (br)	MIB
Sor 775	KI	Fill	—	32A.2.8	241:135	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB
Sor 776	KI	Fill	—	27D.7	165e	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 777	KI	Fill	—	26A.6.1	149h	Bird	MIB
Sor 778	KI	Fill	—	31A.36	232av	Bead (sh)	(?)
Sor 779	KI	Top lay	—	27B.10	159f	Tweezers (ir)	NY
Sor 780	KG	Fill	—	32A.2.12	245:177	Cyl. seal (fa)	NY
Sor 781	KH	Fill	—	27D.12	cf. 168i	Pin (br)	OI A25131
Sor 782	KH	Fill	—	27D.12	cf. 169a	Pin (br)	OI A25132

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Sor 783	KH	Top lay	—	28H.1	—	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 784	Jl	5.82	70	29B.4	216d	Pestle (st)	OI A25133
Sor 785	Jl	5.82	70	30A.3.7.1	—	Pin (bo)	(?)
Sor 786	Jl	7.82	72	24C.4/33B	133:20, 257c	Cyl. seal, inscr. (hem)	MMA 43.102.35
Sor 787	Jl	7.22	75	28K.1	cf. 201n	Metal boss (co/br)	NY
Sor 788	Jl	Fill	—	27C.1.6	160g	Earring (ir)	MIB
Sor 789	Jl	Fill	—	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	MIB
Sor 790	Jl	Fill	—	27C.1.4	cf. 160d	Earring (ir)	OI A25135
Sor 791	Jl	Sieve	—	30B.1.2	225d	Whorl (sh)	NY
Sor 792	Jl	Sieve	—	32A.2.13	248:216	Cyl. seal (fa)	(?)
Sor 793	Jl	Fill	—	32A.2.6	239:111	Cyl. seal (foss. coral)	MIB-732
Sor 794	Jl	Fill	—	27D.16.1	171p	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 795	Jl	Fill	—	27C.2.2	160u	Ring, finger (br)	MIB
Sor 796	Jl	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 797a,b	Jl	Fill	—	30A.2	222g, h	Pin shanks (bo)	MIB
Sor 798a	Jl	Fill	—	28H.2.1	193j	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 798b	Jl	Fill	—	27D.14	cf. 170c	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 798c	Jl	Fill	—	27D.11	cf. 166p	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 798d	Jl	Fill	—	27D.11	cf. 166p	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 798e	Jl	Fill	—	27D.12	cf. 168g	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 798f	Jl	Fill	—	27D.10	cf. 166f	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 798g	Jl	Fill	—	27D.1	—	Pin shank (br)	MIB
Sor 799	Jl	Fill	—	27D.2	cf. 164e	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 800	Jl	—	—	27D.18.1	cf. 173i	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 801	Jl	7.57	73	26A.4.1	149c	Pendant, bird (fa)	OI A25136
Sor 802	Jl	Fill	—	27D.12	168m	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 803	Jl	7.57	73	27D.2	164f	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 804	Jl	6.82	74	32B.5.2	251:xxviii	Seal, stamp (co)	NY
Sor 805	Jl	7.41	76	32B.2	249:xiv	Seal, stamp (spst)	NY
Sor 806	Jl	7.48	77	31A.15	—	Bead (st)	NY
Sor 807	Jl	7.48	77	32A.2.7	240:119	Cyl. seal (bit)	MMA 43.102.38
Sor 808	Jl	7.77	79	32A.2.7	239:114	Cyl. seal (fa)	OI A25137
Sor 809	Jl	7.52	80	31A.11	230av	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 810	Jl	7.52	81	32B.2	249:xviii	Seal, stamp (fa)	MIB
Sor 811	Jl	7.50	82	28H.4.2	206d	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 812	Jl	Fill	—	28E	—	Spiral, hair (co/br)	MIB
Sor 813	Jl	Fill	—	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	MIB
Sor 814	Jl	Sieve	—	27C.2.1	160o	Ring, finger (br)	NY
Sor 815	Jl	Sieve	—	27D.12	168n	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 816	Jl	Fill	—	28H.2.1	—	Pin (co/br)	OI A25138
Sor 817	Jl	Fill	—	27B.4	158c	Spatula (br)	MIB
Sor 818	Jl	Fill	—	30A.3.7.4	224d	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 819	Jl	Fill	—	28F	192d	Ring, sheet (co/br)	MIB
Sor 820	Jl	Fill	—	28H.5.2	210a	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 821a	Jl	Fill	—	27D.11	167n	Pin (br/ir)	MIB
Sor 821b	Jl	Fill	—	27D.14	170q	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 821c	Jl	Fill	—	27D.13	169q	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 822	Jl	7.37	83	32A.2.7	240:126	Cyl. seal (fa)	OI A25140
Sor 823	Jl	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	NY
Sor 823:2b	Jl	Fill	—	31A.26	232af	Bead (glass)	NY
Sor 824	JJ	7.52	7	30A.3.2	222p	Pin (bo)	MMA 43.102.27
Sor 825	JJ	Fill	—	27D.10	166e	Pin (br)	OI A25141
Sor 826	JJ	Fill	—	27D.16.1	171q	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 827	II	Dump	—	27D.16.3	187e	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 828	II	Dump	—	32A.2.6	239:110	Cyl. seal (fa)	OI A25142
Sor 829	II	Dump	—	27C.4.5	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB

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Sor 830	II	Dump	—	28K.1	cf. 201m	Whorl (co/br)	MIB
Sor 831	II	Dump	—	30A.3.7.1	cf. 223o	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 832	II	Dump	—	32B.7	253:xxxvi	Seal, sig. ring (co)	OI A25143
Sor 833	II	Dump	—	30B.1.2	cf. 225b	Whorl (sh)	MIB
Sor 834	II	Dump	—	27D.10	166f	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 835	II	Dump	—	29E	220g, 221f	Fig., animal (st)	MIB
Sor 836	II	Dump	—	27D.16.8	181g	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 837	II	Dump	—	27D.16.1	171r	Pin (br)	OI A25144
Sor 838	II	Dump	—	27C.4.1.4	162a	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 839	II	Dump	—	28J.5	201e	Plaque (co/br)	OI A25145
Sor 840a	II	Dump	—	28H.1	—	Pin (co/br)	NY
Sor 840b	II	Dump	—	27D.18.1	cf. 173b	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 840c	II	Dump	—	27D.13	169v	Pin	NY
Sor 840d	II	Dump	—	27D.12	168c	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 840e	II	Dump	—	27A.5	156g	Arrowhead (br)	NY
Sor 840f	II	Dump	—	27D.12	—	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 840g	II	Dump	—	27D.12	cf. 169d	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 841	II	Dump	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 842	KH	5.65	1	28H.4.2	199f	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 843	KH	Fill	—	27C.4.14	—	Bracelet (br)	NY
Sor 844	KH	6.72	2	32A.2.4	237:85	Cyl. seal (bit)	MIB-1464
Sor 845	KH	Fill	—	27D.12	169a	Pin (br)	OI A25146
Sor 846	KH	Fill	—	27D.2	cf. 164e	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 847	KH	Fill	—	27C.6.2.2	cf. 163m	Button (br)	MIB
Sor 848	KH	6.80	3	28H.1	—	Pin (co/br)	NY
Sor 849	KH	6.32	4	32A.2.7	239:116	Cyl. seal (fa)	OI A25147
Sor 850	KI	Fill	—	32A.2.5	237:95	Cyl. seal (bit)	MIB-1461
Sor 851	KI	Fill	—	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	MIB
Sor 852	KI	Fill	—	27D.16.1	171s	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 853	KI	Fill	—	28F	192e	Ring, sheet (co/br)	MIB
Sor 854:1	KI	Fill	—	27D.12	cf. 169d	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 854:2-4	KI	Fill	—	27D.12	cf. 169g	Pins (ir)	MIB
Sor 855	KI	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	UM-(?)
Sor 855:1g	KI	Fill	—	31A.23	232n	Bead (fa)	UM-(?)
Sor 855:1h	KI	Fill	—	31A.35	231bw	Bead (glass)	UM-(?)
Sor 855:1i	KI	Fill	—	31A.23	232u	Bead (faience)	UM-(?)
Sor 856	Ji	8.25	85	27D.9	165o	Pin (br)	OI A25148
Sor 857	Ji	8.12	86	28H.2.1	194a	Pin (co/br)	OI A25149
Sor 858	Ji	7.35	91	28H.5.1	207g	Pin (co/br)	MMA 43.102.10
Sor 859	Ji	7.30	92	27D.16.8	181h	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 860	Ji	7.35	93	27D.3	164k	Pin (ir)	OI A25150
Sor 861	Ji	7.15	94	32A.2.7	240:128	Cyl. seal (co)	MIB-724
Sor 862	Ji	6.96	95	32A.2.9.1	243:152	Cyl. seal (ch)	MIB-729
Sor 863	Ji	7.00-7.10	96	27B.1	—	Handle (br)	NY
Sor 864	Ji	7.10	96	27C.2.1	160p	Ring, finger (br)	NY
Sor 865	Ji	7.10	96	27D.18.3	174b	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 866	Ji	7.10	96	27D.16.1	172a	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 867a	Ji	7.10	96	27D.11	—	Pin (br/ir)	MIB
Sor 867b	Ji	7.10	96	27D.12	cf. 169c	Pin (br/ir)	MIB
Sor 867c	Ji	7.10	96	27D.11	167l	Pin (br/ir)	MIB
Sor 868	Ji	7.10	96	27C.6.2.1	163i	Buttons (br)	MIB
Sor 869	Ji	7.10	96	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 870	Ji	7.10	96	27B.7	159b	Bell clapper (br)	MIB
Sor 871	Ji	7.10	98	28H.2.1	—	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 872	Ji	7.60	98	27D.12	cf. 168c	Pin (br/ir)	NY
Sor 873	Ji	7.60	98	27D.9	cf. 166b	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 874	Ji	7.60	98	27B.4	158g	Spatula (ir)	MIB
Sor 875	Ji	6.90	99	27F.2	187f	Anim., horned (br)	NY

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Sor 876	JI	Top lay	—	27D.9	1651	Pin (br)	(?)
Sor 877	JI	Fill	—	27D.12	168d	Pin (br)	OI A25151
Sor 878	JI	Fill	—	27E	174i	Horns, ibex (br)	NY
Sor 879	JI	Top lay	—	30A.3.7.1	cf. 223o	Pin (bo)	NY
Sor 880	JI	Top lay	—	27C.4.1.3	—	Bracelet (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 881	JI	Top lay	—	27C.4.5	163a	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 882	JI	Top lay	—	27D.13	cf. 169r	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 883	JI	Top lay	—	27D.9	cf. 166b	Pin (ir)	UM-(?)
Sor 884a	JI	Surf.	—	27D.11	cf. 167p	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 884b	JI	Surf.	—	27D.11	cf. 167q	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 885	JI	Sieve	—	32A.2.12	246:189	Cyl. seal (fa)	OI A25152
Sor 886	JI	Sieve	—	27C.6.5	—	Button (si)	NY
Sor 887	JI	Sieve	—	27F.3	175a	Anim., recum. (br)	MIB
Sor 888	JI	Sieve	—	27C.6.2.1	163j	Button (br)	(?)
Sor 889	JI	Top lay	—	27D.12	168r	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 890	JI	Fill	—	30A.7	224r	Pendant (bo)	OI A25153
Sor 891	JI	Fill	—	32A.2.12	245:175	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB-732
Sor 892	JI	Fill	—	31A.2.9.1	242:145	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB
Sor 893	JI	Fill	—	27G.1	175g	Pendant, foot (lc)	OI A25154
Sor 894	JI	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	NY
Sor 894:2d	JI	Fill	—	31A.12	231c	Bead (scrp)	NY
Sor 895	JI	7.59	84	30A.3.7.1	226b	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 896	JI	7.26	87	27D.16.3	188c	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 897	JI	8.01	88	32A.2.12	245:178	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB-732
Sor 898	JI	7.70	89	28H.1	—	Pin (co/br)	OI A25155
Sor 899	JI	7.94	90	27F.2	187d	Anim., horned (br)	NY
Sor 900	JI	7.75	100	28H.1	—	Pin (co/br)	(?)
Sor 901	JI	7.75	100	27D.16.1	172b	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 902	JI	Fill	—	28E	—	Spiral, hair (co/br)	UM-(?)
Sor 903	JI	Fill	—	32A.2.7	241:132	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB-732
Sor 904	JI	Fill	—	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 905	JI	Fill	—	30A.3.6	223d	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 906	JI	Fill	—	27A.5	—	Arrowhead (br)	MIB
Sor 907	JI	Fill	—	27C.4.1.4	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 908	JI	Fill	—	27C.4.1.6	162f	Bracelet (ir)	MIB
Sor 909	JI	Fill	—	27C.6.2.2	cf. 163k	Button (br)	MIB
Sor 910	JI	Fill	—	27F.2	186a	Anim., horned (br)	(?)
Sor 911	JI	Fill	—	27F.3	175b	Anim., horned (br)	MIB
Sor 912	JI	Fill	—	27D.11	cf. 166p	Pin (br)	OI A25156
Sor 913	JI	Fill	—	26A.4.1	—	Pendant, bird (fa)	MIB
Sor 914	JI	Fill	—	26A.9.6	—	Jar(?) (fa)	OI A25147
Sor 915	JI	Fill	—	28A.4	204b	Beaker, nipple (co/br)	NY
Sor 916	JI	Fill	—	28H.5.1	208a	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 917	JI	Fill	—	27D.12	cf. 169g	Pin (ir)	OI A25158
Sor 918	JI	Fill	—	27C.6.1	163g	Button (br)	OI A25159
Sor 919	JI	Fill	—	27D.16.8	172m	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 920a	JI	Fill	—	27D.14	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 920b	JI	Fill	—	27D.10	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 920c	JI	Fill	—	27D.11	cf. 169p	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 920d	JI	Fill	—	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 920e	JI	Fill	—	27C.5	cf. 163e	Tack (br)	MIB
Sor 920f	JI	Fill	—	27C.5	163f	Tack (br)	MIB
Sor 921	JJ	Fill	—	27C.4.3.2	162k	Bracelet (br)	NY
Sor 922a	JJ	Fill	—	27D.12	cf. 168i	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 922b	JJ	Fill	—	27D.12	cf. 168i	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 922c	JJ	Fill	—	27D.10	166g	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 922d	JJ	Fill	—	27D.10	—	Pin (br)	MIB

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Sor 922e	JJ	Fill	—	27D.12	—	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 922f	JJ	Fill	—	27D.12	—	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 923	JH	7.25	—	31A.2.5	238:96	Cyl. seal (co)	UM-(?)
Sor 924	JH	Top lay	—	32A.2.2	235:65	Cyl. seal (fa)	NY
Sor 925a	JH	Top lay	—	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 925b	JH	Top lay	—	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 925c	JH	Top lay	—	27D.14	cf. 169h	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 925d	JH	Top lay	—	27D.14	cf. 169h	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 926a	JH	Top lay	—	28H.3.1	196d	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 926b	JH	Top lay	—	27D.11	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 926c	JH	Top lay	—	—	—	Pin (?)	(?) (Lost)
Sor 926d	JH	Top lay	—	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 926e	JH	Top lay	—	27D.12	cf. 169g	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 927	JH	Top lay	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	UM-(?)
Sor 928	KH	Fill	—	27D.1	—	Pin shank (br)	OI A25160
Sor 929a	KH	Fill	—	32A.2.9.1	242:146	Cyl. seal (fa)	OI A25161
Sor 929b	KH	Surf.	—	32A.2.10	244:169	Cyl. seal (fa)	NY
Sor 930	KH	Fill	—	27C.6.2.2	cf. 163k	Button (br)	MIB
Sor 931	KH	Fill	—	27D.8	165j	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 932	KH	Fill	—	27D.8	178d	Pin (br)	OI A25162
Sor 933	KH	Fill	—	26A.9.3	152d	Beaker, base (fa)	OI A25163
Sor 934	KH	Fill	—	27D.18.1	173h	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 935	KH	Top lay	—	31A.21	—	Bead, spacer (alab)	NY
Sor 936	KH	Top lay	—	27C.4.1.2	—	Bracelet (br)	NY
Sor 937	KH	Top lay	—	27D.11	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 938	KH	Top lay	—	27C.4.1.3	—	Bracelet (br)	OI A25164
Sor 939	KH	Top lay	—	27D.13	169i	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 940	KH	Top lay	—	27A.3.1	155f	Hilt, dagger (br)	NY
Sor 941	KH	Top lay	—	27B.10	159c	Tweezers (br)	MIB
Sor 942	KH	Top lay	—	31A.16	—	Bead (sh)	OI A25165
Sor 943	KH	Top lay	—	32A.2.4	236:83	Cyl. seal (alab)	NY
Sor 944	KH	Top lay	—	30A.3.7.4	227a	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 945	KH	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 945:1f	KH	Fill	—	31A.40	230m	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 945:1i	KH	Fill	—	31A.5	230n	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 945:1l	KH	Fill	—	31A.40	230q	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 946	II	Top lay	—	27D.9	165q	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 947	II	Top lay	—	28H.2.2	—	Pin (co/br)	OI A25166
Sor 948	II	Top lay	—	28H.4.2	199g	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 949	II	Top lay	—	30A.3.7.1	—	Pin (bo)	NY
Sor 950	II	Top lay	—	27C.6.2.2	cf. 163k	Button (br)	NY
Sor 951	II	Fill	—	29D	218e	Pin (st)	OI A25167
Sor 952	II	Fill	—	29B.7	217d	Disc (st)	MIB
Sor 953	II	Top lay	—	27C.6.2.2.	cf. 163k	Button (br)	OI A25168
Sor 954	II	Top lay	—	32A.2.7	240:121	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB
Sor 955	II	Top lay	—	27G.2.1	188f	Fig., quad. (br)	MIB
Sor 956	II	Top lay	—	32A.2.12	245:179	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB-732
Sor 957	II	Top lay	—	27A.7	157h	Ring, bow (ir)	MIB
Sor 958	II	Top lay	—	29B.3	215f	Whetstone (gy st)	MIB
Sor 959	II	Top lay	—	28G	192o	Metal band (co/br)	MIB
Sor 960a	II	Top lay	—	27D.12	cf. 168i	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 960b	II	Top lay	—	27D.11	167b	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 960c	II	Fill	—	27D.11	cf. 167q	Pin (ir)	UM-(?)
Sor 961	II	8.35	25	19A.2	77x	Seal, stamp (lmst)	MIB
Sor 962	II	Fill	—	32A.2.2	235:66	Cyl. seal (lmst)	UM-(?)
Sor 963	—	Surf.	—	28A.8	191a	Spout, trough (co/br)	MIB
Sor 964	JI	7.42	101	27D.16.3	188a	Pin (br)	NY

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Sor 965	Jl 6.90 102	27A.3.1	cf. 155i	Dagger (br)	MIB
Sor 966	Jl 6.90 103	27C.2.1	160q	Ring, finger (br)	OI A25169
Sor 967	Jl 7.02 105	28L.3	203k	Pendant (co/br)	OI A25170
Sor 968	Jl 7.32 106	32A.2.8	241:137	Cyl. seal (co)	NY
Sor 969	Jl 7.30-7.50 107	27F.2	174o, 186e	Anim., horned (br)	(?)
Sor 970	Jl 7.30-7.50 107	27G.2.2	186c	Anim., horned (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 971	Jl 7.30-7.50 107	27D.16.3	188b	Pin (br)	OI A25171
Sor 972	Jl 7.30-7.50 107	27F.2	—	Anim., horned (br)	MIB
Sor 973	Jl 7.52 108	27A.1	—	Blade (br)	(?)
Sor 974	Jl 7.67 109	27D.9	cf. 165m	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 975	Jl 6.85 113	27D.6	165b	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 976	Jl 6.85 114	27A.2.1	155b	Axe (br)	NY
Sor 977	Jl 6.60 121	27D.16.4	180f	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 978	Jl 6.60 122	27D.16.6	181c	Pin (br/ir)	MIB
Sor 979	Jl 6.65 126	32A.1	233:42	Cyl. seal (serp)	MIB-1467
Sor 980	Jl 6.75 127	27F.1	174m	Fig., quad. (br)	OI A25172
Sor 981	Jl 6.60 128	27G.2.2	186g	Anim., horned (br)	MIB
Sor 982	Jl Fill —	27D.16.3	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 983	Jl Sieve —	27G.2.2	186d	Anim., horned (br)	NY
Sor 984	Jl Sieve —	27C.1.4	159w	Earring (br)	MIB
Sor 985	Jl Sieve —	27C.1.3	159u	Earring (br)	MIB
Sor 986	Jl Sieve —	27C.5	cf. 163e	Tack (br)	OI A25173
Sor 987	Jl Sieve —	32A.2.6	238:103	Cyl. seal (st)	UM-(?)
Sor 988	Jl 7.10-7.20 112	27D.11	167f	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 989	Jl 7.10-7.20 112	28L.2	203f	Pendant (co/br)	NY
Sor 990	Jl 7.10-7.20 112	27D.1	—	Pin shank (br)	NY
Sor 991	Jl 7.10-7.20 112	27C.6.2.2	cf. 163k	Button (br)	NY
Sor 992	Jl 7.10-7.20 112	28B	204f	Sieve (co/br)	OI A25174
Sor 993	Jl 7.10-7.20 112	27F.2	186f	Anim., horned (br)	MIB
Sor 994	Jl 7.10-7.20 112	27C.6.2.2	cf. 163k	Button (br)	MIB
Sor 995	Jl 7.10-7.20 112	27D.10	166m	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 996	Jl 7.10-7.20 112	31A.13	231f	Bead (gypsum)	MIB
Sor 997	Jl 7.10-7.20 112	27C.1.1	159o	Earring (br)	MIB
Sor 998:1	Jl 7.10-7.20 112	31A.29	—	Bead (ca)	OI A25175
Sor 998:2	Jl 7.10-7.20 112	31A.29	—	Bead (chl)	OI A25176
Sor 999	Jl 7.10-7.20 112	29C.2	219f	Pendant (st)	NY
Sor 1000	Jl 7.10 112/22	32A.2.5	237:91	Cyl. seal (alab)	NY
Sor 1001	Jl 7.10-7.20 112/14	31A.12	231d	Bead (congl)	MIB
Sor 1002	Jl 6.95 112/15	27D.13	cf. 169r	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 1003	Jl 6.75 112/15	25B.8	146d	Fig., human (cl)	UM-(?)
Sor 1004	Jl 6.75 112/17	26A.9.2	150c, 154a	Cup, triple (fa)	OI A25177
Sor 1005	Jl 6.55 112/18	27D.12	cf. 169a	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 1006	Jl 6.75 112/20	27C.4.1.1	161f	Bracelet (br)	OI A25178
Sor 1007	Jl 7.10-7.20 112/21	27C.6.2.1	cf. 163h	Button (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1008	Jl 7.10-7.20 112/21	30A.3.6	223e	Pin head (bo)	MIB
Sor 1009	Jl 7.10-7.20 112/21	28H.3.2	197e	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1010:1	Jl 7.10-7.20 112/21	27C.4.1.2	—	Bracelet (br)	NY
Sor 1010:2	Jl 7.10-7.20 112/21	27C.4.1.2	—	Bracelet (br)	NY
Sor 1011	Jl 7.10-7.20 112/21	27B.1	157d	Handle (br)	NY
Sor 1012	Jl 7.10-7.20 112/21	27C.6.2.2	cf. 163m	Button (br)	MIB
Sor 1013	Jl 7.10-7.20 112/21	27G.2.3	175e, 188h	Pendant, bird (br)	MMA 43.102.16
Sor 1014	Jl 6.85-6.95 112/23	27C.1.4	160a	Earring (br)	NY
Sor 1015	Jl 6.85-6.95 112/23	27C.1.1	159p	Earring (br)	MIB
Sor 1016	Jl 6.85-6.95 112/23	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	NY
Sor 1016d	Jl 6.85-6.95 112/23	31A.22	230ac	Bead (sh)	NY
Sor 1016e	Jl 6.85-6.95 112/23	31A.33	230ag	Bead (tooth)	NY
Sor 1016f	Jl 6.85-6.95 112/23	31A.10	230as	Bead (sh)	NY

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Sor 1017	Jl 6.85-6.95 112/23	31A.14/ 32B.1	232ax, 249:xiii	Bead or stamp seal (fa)	MIB
Sor 1018	Jl 6.85-6.95 112/23	30A.3.6	223f	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 1019	Jl 6.70 129	24C.4	133:25	Cyl. seal (hem)	MIB-1468
Sor 1020	Jl Fill —	29B.6	216e	Stopper (st)	NY
Sor 1021	Jl Fill —	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	MIB
Sor 1022	Jl Fill —	27C.1.6	—	Earring (ir)	MIB
Sor 1023	Jl Fill —	27D.6	165c	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 1024	Jl Fill —	30B.1.2	cf. 225b	Whorl (sh)	MIB
Sor 1025	Jl Fill —	24C.9	134:39	Cyl. seal (fa)	NY
Sor 1026	Jl Fill —	30A.3.4	222s	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 1027a	Jl Fill —	27D.14	cf. 170c	Pin (br)	OI A25179
Sor 1027b	Jl Fill —	27D.14	cf. 170g	Pin (br)	OI A25180
Sor 1028	Jl Fill —	30A.7	224s	Pendant (bo)	NY
Sor 1029a	Jl Fill —	27C.5	cf. 163e	Tack (br)	MIB
Sor 1029b	Jl Fill —	27C.6.2.1	cf. 163h	Button (br)	MIB
Sor 1030	Jl Fill —	26A.4.1	—	Pendant, bird(?) (fa)	OI A25181
Sor 1031	Jl Fill —	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 1031b	Jl Fill —	31A.38	231bv	Bead (whst)	MIB
Sor 1031f	Jl Fill —	31A.38	231bu	Bead (gypsum)	MIB
Sor 1031g	Jl Fill —	31A.11	230au	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 1031j	Jl Fill —	31A.33	232al	Bead (ca)	MIB
Sor 1031k	Jl Fill —	31A.23	232l	Bead (comp)	MIB
Sor 1032	Jl 7.95 104	27F.2	188e	Anim., horned (br)	Thompson
Sor 1033	Jl 7.65 110	27G.2.3	175d, 188i	Pendant, bird (br)	MIB
Sor 1034	Jl 8.10 111	32A.2.12	245:180	Cyl. seal (fa)	NY
Sor 1035	Jl 8.20 115	27B.1	177e	Handle (br/ir)	OI A25182
Sor 1036	Jl 7.50 116	27F.1	186b	Fig., quad. (br)	MIB
Sor 1037	Jl 7.56 117	27D.16.2	172g, 179e	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1038	Jl 7.56 120	28K.1	201k	Whorl (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1039	Jl 7.60 120	32A.2.13	248:213	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB-732
Sor 1040	Jl 7.35 123	27F.4	175c	Pendant, bird (br)	NY
Sor 1041	Jl 7.15 124	29B.2.1	—	Weight (st)	MIB
Sor 1042	Jl 7.15 124	32B.6	252:xxxii	Seal, stamp (co)	MIB
Sor 1043	Jl 7.15 125	32A.2.9.1	242:147	Cyl. seal (fa)	NY
Sor 1044	Jl 7.15 125	28L.1	203b	Pendant (co/br)	NY
Sor 1045	Jl 7.15 130	31A.37	232ba	Pin, bead-hded (ca/br)	NY
Sor 1046	Jl 7.15 130	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 1047	Jl 7.15 130	27C.5	cf. 163e	Tack (br)	MIB
Sor 1048	Jl 7.15 130	27D.11	cf. 167p	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 1049	Jl 7.15 130	27C.1.6	160h	Earring (ir)	NY
Sor 1050	Jl 7.15 130	28K.1	201l	Whorl (co/br)	OI A25183
Sor 1051	Jl 7.15 130	32A.2.12	245:181	Cyl. seal (fa)	OI A25184
Sor 1052	Jl 7.15 130	32A.2.13	248:212	Cyl. seal (fa)	NY
Sor 1053:1	Jl 7.15 130	31A.3	—	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 1053:2	Jl 7.15 130	31A.15	—	Bead (glass)	MIB
Sor 1053:3	Jl 7.15 130	31A.32	—	Bead (serp)	MIB
Sor 1053:4	Jl 7.15 130	31A.30	—	Bead (ch)	MIB
Sor 1054	Jl 7.00 131	27F.2	188d	Anim., horned (br)	MIB
Sor 1055	Jl 7.00 131	28A.3	190e	Bucket (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1056	Jl Fill —	27D.12	cf. 168i	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1057	Jl Fill —	27C.4.3.2	162l	Bracelet (br)	NY
Sor 1058	Jl Fill —	27D.13	cf. 169r	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1059	Jl Fill —	32A.2.13	—	Cyl. seal (fa)	UM-(?)
Sor 1060	Jl Fill —	27B.12	159k	Rod (br)	MIB
Sor 1061	Jl Fill —	27C.8	164a	Chain (br)	MIB

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Sor 1062	Jl	Fill	—	28H.2.1	cf. 200b	Pin (ir)	UM-(?)
Sor 1063	Jl	Fill	—	28A.9	191c	Handle (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1064	Jl	Fill	—	27C.8	164b	Chain (br)	MIB
Sor 1065	Jl	Fill	—	31A.6	232am	Bead (glass)	MIB
Sor 1066	Jl	Fill	—	32A.2.13	248:220	Cyl. seal (co)	OI A25185
Sor 1067	Jl	Fill	—	27D.12	169b	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1068	Jl	Fill	—	31A.24	232aq	Bead (br)	MIB
Sor 1069	Jl	Fill	—	28L.2	203g	Pendant (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1070a	Jl	Fill	—	27D.13	169m	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1070b	Jl	Fill	—	27D.13	169r	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1071	Jl	Fill	—	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	NY/OI A25186
Sor 1072	Jl	Fill	—	27C.6.2.2	cf. 163k	Button (br)	NY
Sor 1073	Jl	Fill	—	28K.3	202d	Whorl (co/br)	NY
Sor 1074	Jl	Fill	—	26A.4.1	cf. 149a	Pendant, bird (fa)	OI A25187
Sor 1075	Jl	Fill	—	27B.11	159g	Cyl. (ir)	OI A25188
Sor 1076	Jl	Fill	—	28A.8	—	Spout, trough (co/br)	(?)
Sor 1077	Jl	Fill	—	31A.21	232f	Bead, spacer (bo)	MIB
Sor 1078	Jl	Sieve	—	27D.16.4	180e	Pin (br)	MMA 43.102.8
Sor 1079	Jl	Sieve	—	27A.5	177c	Arrowhead (br)	MIB
Sor 1080	Jl	Sieve	—	30A.3.7.2	223w, 226g	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 1081	Jl	Sieve	—	27G.2.4	188g	Animal head (br)	OI A25189
Sor 1082	Jl	Sieve	—	28H.3.2	197f	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1083	Jl	Sieve	—	27D.16.1	172c	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1084	Jl	Sieve	—	28E	—	Spiral, hair (co/br)	NY
Sor 1085	Jl	Sieve	—	24C.8	134:35	Cyl. seal (fa)	UM-(?)
Sor 1086	Jl	Sieve	—	27D.16.1	—	Pin (br)	OI A25190
Sor 1087	Jl	Sieve	—	26A.3.1	148h	Pin, min. mace (fa)	OI A25191
Sor 1088a	Jl	Fill	—	28J.5	213a	Plaque(co/br)	OI A25192
Sor 1088b	Jl	Fill	—	28J.4	212d	Plaque (co/br)	OI A25193
Sor 1089	Jl	Fill	—	27B.5	158m	Chisel (ir)	UM-(?)
Sor 1090	Jl	Fill	—	30A.3.7.1	223p	Pin (bo)	NY
Sor 1091	Jl	Fill	—	27D.16.1	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1092	Jl	Fill	—	30A.3.5	222t	Pin (or handle?) (bo)	MIB
Sor 1093:1	Jl	Fill	—	27D.13	cf. 169r	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1093:2	Jl	Fill	—	27D.12	168o	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1093:3	Jl	Fill	—	27D.10	—	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1093:4	Jl	Fill	—	27D.12	cf. 168s	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1093:5	Jl	Fill	—	27D.14	cf. 170c	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1093:6	Jl	Fill	—	27D.14	cf. 170c	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1093:7	Jl	Fill	—	27D.14	170f	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1093:8	Jl	Fill	—	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1093:9	Jl	Fill	—	27D.11	167d	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1093:10	Jl	Fill	—	27D.2	—	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1093:11	Jl	Fill	—	27D.19	174f	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1093:12	Jl	Fill	—	28H.1	—	Pin (co/br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1093:13	Jl	Fill	—	27D.11	cf. 167p	Pin (br/ir)	UM-(?)
Sor 1093:14	Jl	Fill	—	27D.11	167m	Pin (br/ir)	UM-(?)
Sor 1093:15	Jl	Fill	—	27D.14	170r	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1094a	Jl	Fill	—	27C.2.1	160r	Ring, finger (br)	MIB
Sor 1094b	Jl	Fill	—	27C.4.8	—	Bracelets/rings (br)	MIB
Sor 1095:1	Jl	Fill	—	27D.4	cf. 164n	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 1095:2	Jl	Fill	—	27D.11	cf. 167p	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 1095:3	Jl	Fill	—	27D.11	—	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 1095:4	Jl	Fill	—	27D.12	—	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 1095:5	Jl	Fill	—	27D.11	—	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 1095:6	Jl	Fill	—	27D.9	cf. 166b	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 1095:7	Jl	Fill	—	27A.5	156l	Arrowhead (ir)	NY
Sor 1096:1	Jl	Fill	—	27C.4.1.1	161i	Bracelet (ir)	MIB

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Sor 1096:2	Jl	Fill	—	27C.4.1.1	—	Bracelet (ir)	MIB
Sor 1097:1	Jl	Fill	—	28K.1	201m	Whorl (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1097:2	Jl	Fill	—	28K.1	201n	Whorl (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1097:3	Jl	Fill	—	27C.6.2.1	cf. 163h	Button (br)	MIB
Sor 1098	Jl	Fill	—	27C.1.6	—	Earring (ir)	MIB
Sor 1099	Jl	Fill	—	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	MIB
Sor 1100a	Jl	Fill	—	32A.2.7	240:122	Cyl. seal (alab)	NY
Sor 1100:1	Jl	Fill	—	31A.21	232c	Bead (serp)	NY
Sor 1100:2	Jl	Fill	—	31A.21	232d	Bead (fa)	NY
Sor 1100:3	Jl	Fill	—	31A.10	232h	Bead (fa)	NY
Sor 1100:4	Jl	Fill	—	31A.22	232aa	Bead (fa)	NY
Sor 1100:5	Jl	Fill	—	31A.12	232aj	Bead (gypsum)	NY
Sor 1100:6-89	Jl	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	NY
Sor 1101	JH	6.76	2	32A.2.5	237:94	Cyl. seal (st)	NY
Sor 1102	JH	7.55	3	24C.5	133:29	Cyl. seal (hem)	OI A25194
Sor 1103	JH	Fill	—	30A.4	—	Plaque, head(?) (bo)	UM-(?)
Sor 1104	JH	Fill	—	27D.12	cf. 168g	Pin (br)	OI A25195
Sor 1105	JH	Surf.	—	27D.14	170h	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1106	JH	Surf.	—	27D.13	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1107	JH	7.60	4a	27F.2	174p	Anim., horned (br)	NY
Sor 1108:1	JH	Fill	—	27D.11	cf. 167p	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 1108:2	JH	Fill	—	27D.11	—	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 1108:3	JH	Fill	—	27D.11	cf. 167p	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 1108:4	JH	Fill	—	27D.12	—	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 1108:5	JH	Fill	—	27D.11	cf. 167p	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 1108:6	JH	Fill	—	28H.1	—	Pin (co/br)	NY
Sor 1108:7	JH	Fill	—	27B.5	—	Chisel (ir)	NY
Sor 1109	JH	Fill	—	25A.3.14	138d	Vessel, anim. (cl)	OI A25196
Sor 1110	JH	Fill	—	27C.6.5	—	Button (br)	NY
Sor 1111	JH	Fill	—	31A.18	—	Bead (st)	MIB
Sor 1112	JH	Fill	—	32A.2.7	241:131	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB-732
Sor 1113	JH	Fill	—	27D.18.1	cf. 173b	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1114	JH	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	OI A25197
Sor 1115	KH	Fill	—	28H.2.1	—	Pin (co/br)	OI A25198
Sor 1116	KH	5.50	5	28N	214c	Fig., human (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1117	KH	5.44	6	27A.4.2	177d	Hilt, socketed (ir)	UM-(?)
Sor 1118	KH	5.35	6	28B	191f	Cone (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1119	KH	Fill	—	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	MIB
Sor 1120	KH	Fill	—	27D.10	cf. 166f	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 1121	KH	Fill	—	27D.5	165a	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 1122	KH	Fill	—	27D.16.1	—	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1123	II	8.40	2	32A.2.9.1	242:143	Cyl. seal (alab)	UM-(?)
Sor 1124	II	Fill	—	24C.2	132:15	Cyl. seal (ivory)	MMA 43.102.34
Sor 1125:1	II	Fill	—	27D.6	—	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 1125:2	II	Fill	—	27D.16.8	172s	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 1125:3	II	Fill	—	27D.11	—	Pins (br/ir)	NY
Sor 1125:4	II	Fill	—	27D.11	—	Pins (br/ir)	NY
Sor 1125:5	II	Fill	—	28H.1	—	Pins (co/br)	NY
Sor 1125:6	II	Fill	—	28H.5.2	—	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 1125:7	II	Fill	—	28H.5.2	—	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 1126	II	Fill	—	30A.3.7.1	cf. 223o	Pin (bo)	OI A25200
Sor 1127	II	8.55	118	27D.16.1	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1128	II	8.55	26	27F.2	186j, 187o	Anim., horned (br)	MIB
Sor 1129	II	8.15	26	27D.16.3	180c	Pin (br)	OI A25008
Sor 1130	II	Fill	—	32A.2.7	240:130	Cyl. seal (co)	MIB-725
Sor 1131	Jl	6.70	142	27F.2	186l	Anim., horned (br)	MIB
Sor 1132	Jl	6.72	143	27D.17	182b	Pin (br)	(?)
Sor 1133	Jl	6.72	143	27D.17	—	Pin (br)	(?) (Lost)

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Sor 1134	Jl	6.84	144	32A.2.2	235:71	Cyl. seal (bo)	OI A25201
Sor 1135	Jl	6.84	145	32A.2.9.1	242:144	Cyl. seal (alab)	MIB-1455
Sor 1136	Jl	6.56	148	32B.6	252:xxxiv	Seal, stamp (st)	OI A25202
Sor 1137	Jl	6.80	148	32A.2.13	248:214	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB-732
Sor 1138	Jl	6.76	149	27B.4	158d	Spatula (br)	MIB
Sor 1139	Jl	7.14	151	32A.2.13	—	Cyl. seal (st)	UM-(?)
Sor 1140	Jl	7.14	151	28H.5.1	—	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1141	Jl	6.60	152	27A.5	156i	Arrowhead (br)	NY
Sor 1142	Jl	6.45	164	28H.2.2	—	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1143	Jl	6.45	164	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	NY
Sor 1144	Jl	6.45	164	27F.2	187h	Anim., horned (br)	MIB
Sor 1145	Jl	6.45	164	32B.5.2	252:xxx	Seal, stamp (br)	MIB
Sor 1146	Jl	6.50	165	31A.15	—	Bead (st)	NY
Sor 1147	Jl	6.75	166	27D.13	169s	Pin (br)	OI A25204
Sor 1148	Jl	Fill	—	26A.1.2	cf. 148b	Disc (fa)	MIB
Sor 1149a	Jl	Fill	—	27D.9	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1149b	Jl	Fill	—	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1150	Jl	Fill	—	31A.30	232ac	Bead (chl)	MIB
Sor 1151:1	Jl	Fill	—	27C.2.2	—	Ring, finger (br)	NY
Sor 1151:2	Jl	Fill	—	27C.4.1.4	—	Bracelet (br)	NY
Sor 1152	Jl	Fill	—	25A.3.13	—	Sherd	OI A25205
Sor 1153	Jl	Fill	—	29C.2	219g	Pendant (st)	OI A25206
Sor 1154:1	Jl	Fill	—	27D.14	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1154:2	Jl	Fill	—	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1155	Jl	Fill	—	32B.6	252:xxxiii	Seal, stamp (co)	OI A25207
Sor 1156	Jl	Fill	—	32A.2.5	238:98	Cyl. seal (st)	MIB
Sor 1157	Jl	Fill	—	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1158	Jl	Fill	—	27D.9	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1159:1	Jl	Fill	—	27D.6	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1159:2	Jl	Fill	—	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1160	Jl	Fill	—	27C.6.5	—	Button (br)	NY
Sor 1161	Jl	Fill	—	30A.3.7.1	—	Pin, lion head (bo)	UM-(?)
Sor 1162	Jl	Fill	—	32A.2.9.1	242:142	Cyl. seal (snst)	MIB-1469
Sor 1163	Jl	Fill	—	27D.16.2	179f	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1164	Jl	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	OI A25208
Sor 1165	Jl	7.16	132	26A.9.5	152a, 154b	Amphoriskos (fa)	MIB
Sor 1166	Jl	7.30	133	28K.3	202e	Whorl (co/br)	NY
Sor 1167	Jl	7.30	133	32A.2.9.1	243:157	Cyl. seal (alab)	MIB-733
Sor 1168	Jl	7.30	133	28A.9	—	Handle (co/br)	(?)
Sor 1169	Jl	7.21	134	32A.2.1	234:62	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB
Sor 1170	Jl	7.25	135	27C.4.8	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 1171	Jl	7.25	135	27I	175j	Shank + disc (br)	MIB
Sor 1172	Jl	7.25	135	32A.2.7	239:118	Cyl. seal (bit)	MIB-1453
Sor 1173	Jl	7.25	135	30A.3.3	222r	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 1174	Jl	7.55	137	32A.2.12	246:182	Cyl. seal (st)	NY
Sor 1175	Jl	7.25	135	30A.3.7.4	227e	Pin (bo)	UM-(?)
Sor 1176	Jl	7.10	138	28H.2.1	—	Pin (co/br)	NY
Sor 1177	Jl	7.10	138	24C.1	132:8	Cyl. seal (ck)	MIB-722
Sor 1178	Jl	7.10	138	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 1179	Jl	7.10	138	27D.13	—	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 1180	Jl	7.10	138	27C.4.8	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 1181	Jl	7.10	138	27C.6.5	—	Button (br)	MIB
Sor 1182:1	Jl	7.30	139	27D.12	169c	Pin (br/ir)	OI A25210
Sor 1182:2	Jl	7.30	139	27D.12	cf. 168m	Pin (br)	OI A25209
Sor 1183	Jl	7.30	139	27B.4	—	Spatula (ir)	MIB
Sor 1184	Jl	7.20	141	32A.2.9.1	242:150	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB-731
Sor 1185	Jl	7.00	146	32A.2.5	237:92	Cyl. seal (alab)	NY
Sor 1186	Jl	7.00	146	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	NY

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Sor 1187	Jl	7.00	146	27C.4.1.4	—	Bracelet (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1188	Jl	7.40	147	32A.2.13	247:206	Cyl. seal (br)	MIB-732
Sor 1189	Jl	6.95	150	32B.6	252:xxxii	Seal, stamp (co)	NY
Sor 1190	Jl	6.95	150	28K.1	—	Disc (co/br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1191	Jl	6.95	150	27D.1	—	Pin shank (br)	MIB
Sor 1192	Jl	6.95	150	30A.3.1	222m	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 1193	Jl	6.95	150	30B.2	225g	Pendant (sh)	OI A25211
Sor 1194	Jl	6.95	150	27C.4.1.5	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 1195	Jl	7.30	150	19A.2	77:viii	Seal, stamp (serp)	NY
Sor 1196	Jl	7.16	154	27D.16.8	172n	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1197	Jl	6.90	155	27D.20	184d	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 1198	Jl	6.90	156	32A.2.11	244:170	Cyl. seal (serp)	NY
Sor 1199	Jl	6.90	156	27A.1	—	Blade (br)	MIB
Sor 1200	Jl	6.95	157	30A.3.7.3	224f, 227b	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 1201	Jl	6.95	157	30A.3.7.1	223t	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 1202	Jl	6.90	159	30A.3.7.2	223x	Pin (bo)	OI A25212
Sor 1203	Jl	6.95	160	27D.16.1	179b	Pin (br)	MMA 43.102.18
Sor 1204	Jl	6.95	161	27D.1	—	Pin shank (br)	MIB
Sor 1205	Jl	6.95	162	27D.9	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1206	Jl	6.95	162	27C.2.4	—	Ring, finger (br)	NY
Sor 1207	Jl	6.95	163	27D.17	182c	Pin (br)	MMA 43.102.6
Sor 1208	Jl	7.10	167	27D.18.3	174c, 183e	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1209:1	Jl	7.40	168	31A.30	—	Bead (st)	NY
Sor 1209:2	Jl	7.40	168	31A.12	—	Bead (st)	NY
Sor 1210	Jl	7.10	169	28K.2	201o	Bractcate (co/br)	NY
Sor 1211	Jl	Fill	—	27B.1	157e	Handle (br)	OI A25213
Sor 1212	Jl	Fill	—	30A.3.7.3	224a	Pin (bo)	UM-(?)
Sor 1213	Jl	Fill	—	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1214	Jl	Fill	—	19A.2	77:ix	Seal, stamp (serp)	MIB
Sor 1215	Jl	Fill	—	27D.7	165f	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1216	Jl	Fill	—	24C.4	133:23	Cyl. seal (serp)	MIB
Sor 1217	Jl	Fill	—	27D.12	cf. 168e	Pin (br)	OI A25214
Sor 1218	Jl	Fill	—	27D.16.1	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1219	Jl	Fill	—	32A.1	233:49	Cyl. seal (serp)	OI A25215
Sor 1220	Jl	Floor	—	27B.6	158o	Needle (br)	MIB
Sor 1221:1	Jl	Fill	—	27B.6	158n	Needle (br)	MIB
Sor 1221:2	Jl	Fill	—	27D.14	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1221:3	Jl	Fill	—	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1222	Jl	Fill	—	27D.18.1	cf. 173i	Pin (br)	OI A25216
Sor 1223:1	Jl	Fill	—	27D.10	—	Pin (br)	OI A25217
Sor 1223:2	Jl	Fill	—	27D.14	—	Pin (br)	OI A25218
Sor 1223:3	Jl	Fill	—	27D.14	cf. 170c	Pin (br)	OI A25219
Sor 1223:4	Jl	Fill	—	27D.11	—	Pin (br)	OI A25221
Sor 1223:5	Jl	Fill	—	27D.11	cf. 167e	Pin (br/ir)	OI A25223
Sor 1223:6	Jl	Fill	—	27D.11	cf. 166p	Pin (br/ir)	OI A25220
Sor 1223:7	Jl	Fill	—	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	(?)
Sor 1223:8	Jl	Fill	—	27D.12	cf. 168e	Pin (br)	OI A25222
Sor 1224:1	Jl	Fill	—	27D.11	cf. 167p	Pin (ir)	OI A25224
Sor 1224:2	Jl	Fill	—	27D.11	cf. 167p	Pin (ir)	OI A25224
Sor 1224:3	Jl	Fill	—	27D.11	cf. 167p	Pin (ir)	OI A25224
Sor 1224:4	Jl	Fill	—	27D.11	cf. 167p	Pin (ir)	OI A25224
Sor 1224:5	Jl	Fill	—	27D.12	cf. 169e	Pin (ir)	OI A25224
Sor 1224:6	Jl	Fill	—	27D.12	—	Pin (ir)	OI A25224
Sor 1224:7	Jl	Fill	—	27D.12	—	Pin (ir)	OI A25224
Sor 1224:8	Jl	Fill	—	27H.5.2	—	Pin (ir)	OI A25224
Sor 1225	Jl	Fill	—	27C.6.5	—	Button (br)	MIB
Sor 1225a	Jl	Fill	—	27B.5	158k	Chisel (br)	NY
Sor 1226	Jl	Fill	—	28K.2	201p	Bractcate (co/br)	MIB

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Sor 1227:1	Jl	Fill	—	30B.1.2	cf. 225b	Whorl (sh)	MIB
Sor 1227:2	Jl	Fill	—	26A.1.1	cf. 148a	Disc (fa)	MIB
Sor 1227:3	Jl	Fill	—	26A.1.1	cf. 148a	Disc (fa)	MIB
Sor 1228	Jl	Fill	—	30A.3.6	cf. 223f	Pin (bo)	OI A25225
Sor 1229	Jl	Fill	—	28E	—	Spiral, hair (co/br)	OI A25225
Sor 1230	Jl	Fill	—	27A.5	—	Arrowhead (ir)	MIB
Sor 1231	Jl	Fill	—	27C.1.6	cf. 160i	Earring (ir)	MIB
Sor 1232	Jl	Fill	—	28E	192f	Ring, sheet (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1233:1	Jl	Fill	—	27C.6.3	163n	Button (br)	MIB
Sor 1233b	Jl	Fill	—	28K.1	—	Bracteate (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1234	Jl	Fill	—	27C.4.8	—	Bracelets (br)	MIB
Sor 1235	Jl	Fill	—	27C.4.8	—	Bracelets (ir)	NY
Sor 1236	Jl	Fill	—	32A.1	233:50	Cyl. seal (fa)	UM-(?)
Sor 1237	Jl	Fill	—	32B.2	249:xvii	Seal, stamp (fa)	MIB
Sor 1238	Jl	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	NY/MIB
Sor 1239	KH	Fill	—	27D.11	—	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 1240	KH	Fill	—	27D.11	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1241	KH	4.72	8	32A.1	233:43	Cyl. seal (serp)	NY
Sor 1242	II	Fill	—	27D.8	165k	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 1243	II	Fill	—	27C.4.8	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 1244	JH	Fill	—	28H.2.2	194g	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1245	JH	7.50	5a	32A.2.13	247:207	Cyl. seal (cl)	MIB
Sor 1246	JH	7.20	6a	32A.2.2	235:70	Cyl. seal (congl)	OI A25227
Sor 1247	JH	7.20	6a	27F.2	174q	Anim., horned (br)	MIB
Sor 1248	JH	7.20	6a	32A.2.12	246:190	Cyl. seal (bo)	MIB
Sor 1249	JH	7.20	6a	29C.2	219h	Pendant (st)	MIB
Sor 1250	JH	7.20	6a	31A.42	—	Beads (alab, sh)	NY
Sor 1251	JH	7.20	6a	25B.2	cf. 142a	Whorl (cl)	MIB
Sor 1252	JH	7.40	7	26A.8	149j	Ornament, bull (fa)	MIB-7167
Sor 1253	JH	Fill	—	31A.2.12	—	Cyl. seal (bo)	NY
Sor 1254	JH	7.20	6	30A.3.7.3	224g, 226i	Pin (bo)	MMA 43.102.26
Sor 1255:1	JH	Fill	—	27D.2	cf. 164f	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 1255:2	JH	Fill	—	27D.11	—	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 1256	JH	Fill	—	27C.4.8	—	Bracelets (br)	MIB
Sor 1257:1	JH	Fill	—	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	MIB
Sor 1257:2	JH	Fill	—	27E	174j	Horns, ibex (ir)	MIB
Sor 1258	JH	Fill	—	29A.1	—	Macehead (st)	MIB
Sor 1259	JH	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 1260	JH	Fill	—	30A.3.7.1	223q, 226d	Pin (bo)	OI A25228
Sor 1261	JH	Fill	—	28H.1	—	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1262	JH	Fill	—	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1263	JH	Fill	—	27B.1	177f	Handle (br)	MIB
Sor 1264	JH	Fill	—	30A.3.7.1	—	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 1265	JH	Fill	—	29B.3	—	Whetstone (gy st)	MIB
Sor 1266	JH	Fill	—	32A.2.5	237:90	Cyl. seal (st)	MIB-734
Sor 1267	JH	Fill	—	26A.3.2	cf. 153a	Pin, head (fa)	NY
Sor 1268	JH	Fill	—	20A.3.11	—	Sherd	MIB
Sor 1269	JH	Fill	—	28J.4	212c	Plaque (co/br)	MMA 43.102.12
Sor 1270	JH	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 1271	Jl	7.15	170	29D	219c	Plaque-pin (st)	UM-(?)
Sor 1272	Jl	7.15	170	24C.4/33B	133:21, 257d	Cyl. seal, inscr. (hem)	MIB
Sor 1273	Jl	7.15	171	27C.4.5	178a	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 1274	Jl	7.15	172	27C.4.5	177g	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 1275	Jl	7.30	172	32A.2.9.1	243:154	Cyl. seal (serp)	MIB-1450
Sor 1276a	Jl	Fill	—	28A.1	—	Bowl (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1276b	Jl	Fill	—	28A.1	—	Bowl (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1276c	Jl	Fill	—	28A.1	—	Bowl (co/br)	MIB

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Sor 1276d	Jl	Fill	—	28A.1	189f	Bowl (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1276e	Jl	Fill	—	28A.5	190h	Pot (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1276f	Jl	Fill	—	28A.5	190i	Pot (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1276g	Jl	Fill	—	28A.5	—	Pot (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1276h	Jl	Fill	—	28A.5	—	Pot (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1276i	Jl	Fill	—	28A.9	191d	Handle (co/br)	(?)
Sor 1277	Jl	Fill	—	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	MIB
Sor 1278	Jl	—	171	27D.18.2	173l	Pin (br)	(?)
Sor 1279:1	Jl	Fill	—	27C.4.3.2	—	Bracelet (br)	OI A25229
Sor 1279:2	Jl	Fill	—	27C.4.3.2	—	Bracelet (br)	OI A25230
Sor 1280	Jl	7.25	173	28C	191h	Bell (co/br)	NY
Sor 1281	Jl	7.25	173	26A.5	—	Button (fa)	MIB
Sor 1282	Jl	7.25	173	32A.2.3	236:74	Cyl. seal (fa)	OI A25231
Sor 1283	Jl	Fill	—	27C.4.8	—	Bracelet (br)	NY
Sor 1284	Jl	Fill	—	32A.2.9.2	244:162	Cyl. seal (fa)	(?)
Sor 1285	Jl	Fill	—	27C.1.6	—	Earring (ir)	MIB
Sor 1286	Jl	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	UM-(?)
Sor 1286b	Jl	Fill	—	31A.15	232x	Bead (fa)	UM-(?)
Sor 1287	JH	Fill	—	27C.5	—	Tack (br)	NY
Sor 1288	JH	Fill	—	32A.2.6	238:99	Cyl. seal (st)	MIB-1452
Sor 1289	JH	Fill	—	30A.3.6	cf. 223f	Pin (bo)	NY
Sor 1290	JH	Fill	—	32A.2.6	238:106	Cyl. seal (fa)	NY
Sor 1291	JH	7.25	10	26A.9.1	150b	Cup (fa)	NY
Sor 1292	JH	Fill	—	19A.1	77i	Seal, stamp (serp)	UM-(?)
Sor 1293	JH	7.25	10	32A.2.1	234:59	Cyl. seal (bo)	OI A25232
Sor 1294	JH	7.15	11	24C.2	132:9	Cyl. seal (bit)	MIB
Sor 1295	JH	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	OI A25233
Sor 1295a	JH	Fill	—	32B.3	251:xxvi	Seal, stamp (sh)	OI A25233
Sor 1295d	JH	Fill	—	31A.8	231br	Bead (turquoise)	OI A25233
Sor 1295e	JH	Fill	—	31A.21	230at	Bead (sh)	OI A25233
Sor 1295f	JH	Fill	—	31A.15	232y	Bead (fa)	OI A25233
Sor 1296	JH	Fill	—	32B.2	250:xix	Seal, stamp (fa)	MIB
Sor 1297	JH	Fill	—	27D.10	166n	Pin (br)	OI A25234
Sor 1298	JH	Fill	—	27C.6.2.2	cf. 163k	Button (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1299	JH	Fill	—	32A.2.4	237:86	Cyl. seal (bit)	MMA 43.102.33
Sor 1300	JH	6.65	8	27D.10	cf. 166f	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1301a,b,d	JH	6.65	8	31A.42	—	Beads (ch, sh)	NY
Sor 1301c	JH	6.65	8	32B.3	250:xxiii	Seal, stamp (gra)	NY
Sor 1302	JH	6.55	9	19B.1	78:5	Seal, stamp (serp)	OI A25235
Sor 1302:1	JH	6.50-7.00	12/Wall	27D.13	—	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 1303:2	JH	6.50-7.00	12/Wall	27D.10	cf. 166f	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1304:1	JH	Fill	—	27D.14	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1304:2	JH	Fill	—	27D.9	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1305	JH	Fill	—	27D.11	—	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 1306	JH	Fill	—	30A.3.6	—	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 1307	JH	6.50-7.00	12/Wall	30A.3.6	223k	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 1308	JH	6.50-7.00	12/Wall	32A.2.7	239:115	Cyl. seal (fa)	UM-(?)
Sor 1309	JH	6.50-7.00	12/Wall	32A.1	233:41	Cyl. seal (serp)	NY
Sor 1310	JH	6.50-7.00	12/Wall	32A.2.11	144:171	Cyl. seal (bit)	MIB-728
Sor 1311	JH	6.50-7.00	12/Wall	24C.4	133:24	Cyl. seal (hem)	MIB
Sor 1312	JH	6.50-7.00	12/Wall	26A.1.3	148d	Disc (fa)	MIB
Sor 1313	JH	6.50-7.00	12/Wall	30A.1	222a	Button (bo)	NY
Sor 1314	JH	6.50-7.00	12/Wall	27C.2.2	—	Ring, finger (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1315:1	JH	6.50-7.00	12/Wall	27D.16.8	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1315:2	JH	6.50-7.00	12/Wall	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1315:3	JH	6.50-7.00	12/Wall	27D.13	169t	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1315:4	JH	6.50-7.00	12/Wall	27B.4	158e	Spatula (br)	MIB
Sor 1316	JH	6.50-7.00	12/Wall	31A.15	—	Bead (bo)	NY

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Sor 1317	JH	6.50	13	24C.6	134:32	Cyl. seal (gm comp)	MMA 43.102.34
Sor 1318	JH	Fill	—	27G.2.2	175f	Anim., horned (br)	MIB
Sor 1319a	JH	Floor	—	26A.9.6	—	Jar(?) (fa)	MIB
Sor 1319b	JH	Floor	—	27B.2	157k	Knife (iron)	MIB
Sor 1320	JH	Floor	—	27C.4.1.4	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 1321	JH	Floor	—	27C.2.2	—	Ring, finger (br)	MIB
Sor 1322	JH	Floor	—	27B.11	cf. 159g	Cylinder (ir)	MIB
Sor 1323:1	JH	Floor	—	27D.14	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1323:2	JH	Floor	—	27D.13	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1323:3	JH	Floor	—	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1323:4	JH	Floor	—	27D.2	cf. 164f	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1323:5	JH	Floor	—	27B.4	—	Spatula (ir)	MIB
Sor 1324	JH	Floor	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 1324a	JH	Floor	—	31A.34	230ar	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 1324c	JH	Floor	—	31A.35	231by	Bead (ca)	MIB
Sor 1325	II	8.25	27	27F.1	187j	Animal (br)	NY
Sor 1326	II	8.25	28	27D.16.2	179h	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1327	II	8.10	29	27F.1	186h	Anim., horned (br)	MIB
Sor 1328	II	8.10	29	27A.1	—	Blade (br)	OI A25238
Sor 1329	II	Fill	—	32A.2.2	235:64	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB-732
Sor 1330	II	Fill	—	27D.11	—	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 1331	II	Fill	—	27D.11	—	Pin (br/ir)	MIB
Sor 1332	II	Fill	—	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	MIB
Sor 1333	IJ	Fill	—	27B.2	—	Knife (ir)	MIB
Sor 1334	IJ	Fill	—	27B.3	157n	Socket (br)	OI A25239
Sor 1335	IJ	Fill	—	27C.2.1	—	Ring, finger (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1336	IJ	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (glass, sh)	MIB
Sor 1337	KH	6.60	9	27D.10	166h	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1338	JI	7.10	138	30A.3.7.1	223r, 226h, 227f	Pin (bo)	OI A25240
Sor 1339	JI	7.10	138	30A.3.6	223i, 226a	Pin (bo)	OI A25241
Sor 1340	JI	7.00	146	30A.7	227i, 224u	Pendant, twin bird (br)	MIB
Sor 1340a	JI	7.00	146	30A.2	222f	Pin shank (bo)	(?)
Sor 1341	JJ	7.45	8	27D.18.4	184a	Pin (br/ir)	OI A25242
Sor 1342	JJ	7.45	8	27H	185c	Fig., human (br)	MIB
Sor 1343	JJ	7.45	8	27D.12	—	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 1344	JJ	Fill	—	27D.3	164h	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 1345	JJ	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 1346	JH	6.95	14	27A.3.1	177a	Dagger (br)	NY
Sor 1347	JH	6.60	15	28A.1	—	Bowl (co/br)	NY
Sor 1348	JH	6.60	15	32A.2.9.1	243:151	Cyl. seal (lmst)	NY
Sor 1349	JH	—	—	26A.1.3	148e	Disc (br/fa)	OI A25243
Sor 1350a	JH	—	—	27D.14	cf. 170c	Pin (br)	OI A25244
Sor 1350b	II	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	OI A25245
Sor 1351	JI	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (bo)	MIB
Sor 1351a	JI	Fill	—	32A.2.6	238:104	Cyl. seal (bo)	NY
Sor 1352	KH	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	OI A25246
Sor 1353	JI	7.10	174	32A.1	233:51	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB-722
Sor 1354	JI	7.10	174	27B.2	157j	Knife (br)	NY
Sor 1355	JI	7.10	174	28H.5.2	—	Pin (co/br)	OI A25247
Sor 1356	JI	7.10	174	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	NY
Sor 1357	JI	7.10	174	27D.16.1	—	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 1358	JI	7.10	174	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1359	JI	7.10	174	28H.5.2	210b	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1360	JI	7.10	174	30A.1	—	Button (bo)	NY
Sor 1361	JI	7.10	174	29C.2	220a	Pendant (st)	MIB
Sor 1362	JI	7.10	174	20A.3.10	113d	Lid (cl)	MIB

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Sor 1363	JI	7.10	174	27C.4.5	—	Bracelet (br)	NY
Sor 1364	JI	7.10	174	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	MIB
Sor 1365	JI	7.10	174	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	MIB
Sor 1366	JI	7.10	174	27C.2.2	—	Ring, finger (br)	MIB
Sor 1367	JI	7.10	174	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	NY
Sor 1368	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27G.2.2	187i	Anim., horned (br)	MIB
Sor 1369	JI	8.05-8.15	175	26A.1.1	cf. 148a	Disc (fa)	OI A25248
Sor 1370	JI	8.05-8.15	175	28H.2.1	—	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1371	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27B.12	—	Rod (ir)	OI A25249
Sor 1372	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27D.11	—	Pin (ir)	UM-(?)
Sor 1373	JI	8.05-8.15	175	28E	192c	Spiral, hair (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1374	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27D.13	169u	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1375	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27D.18.1	183a	Pin (br)	OI A25250
Sor 1376	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27D.15	179a	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 1377	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27D.10	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1378	JI	8.05-8.15	175	28H.1	—	Pin (co/br)	OI A25251
Sor 1379	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27D.18.1	173c	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1380	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27D.18.1	173i	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1381	JI	8.05-8.15	175	26A.1.1/31A.32	—	Bead, disc (fa)	MIB
Sor 1382	JI	8.05-8.15	175	30A.3.7.1	—	Pin (bo)	OI A25252
Sor 1383	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27D.18.1	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1384	JI	8.05-8.15	175	28G	cf. 192o	Bracelet (co/br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1385	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27C.4.1.4	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 1386	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27C.4.8	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 1387	JI	8.05-8.15	175	28G	—	Bracelet (co/br)	OI A25253
Sor 1388	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27C.4.8	—	Bracelet (br)	(?)
Sor 1389	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 1390	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27D.9	165r	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1391	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27C.3	160x	Torque (br)	OI A25254
Sor 1392	JI	8.05-8.15	175	28D	—	Mirror (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1393	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27D.9	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1394	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27D.11	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1395	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27C.4.5	178b	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 1396	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27C.4.4	162n	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 1397	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27C.4.8	—	Bracelets (br)	MIB
Sor 1398	JI	8.05-8.15	175	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 1399	JI	8.05-8.15	175	32A.2.9.2	244:161	Cyl. seal (fa)	UM-(?)
Sor 1400	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27D.11	167c	Pin (br)	OI A25255
Sor 1401	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27D.16.8	172o	Pin (br)	OI A25256
Sor 1402	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27B.4	158f	Spatula (br)	MIB
Sor 1403	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27B.6	—	Awl (ir)	(?)
Sor 1404	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27A.6	157a	Macehead (br)	MIB
Sor 1405	JI	8.05-8.15	175	32A.2.10	244:165	Cyl. seal (fa)	OI A25257
Sor 1406	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27B.2	—	Knife (ir)	MIB
Sor 1407	JI	8.05-8.15	175	32A.2.4	237:88	Cyl. seal (lmst)	MIB-732
Sor 1408	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 1409	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	OI A25258
Sor 1410	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1411	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27C.4.1.2	—	Bracelet (ir)	(?)
Sor 1412	JI	8.05-8.15	175	30B.1.3	—	Whorl (sh)	NY
Sor 1413	JI	8.05-8.15	175	31A.7	—	Bead (sh)	NY
Sor 1414	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27D.16.8	—	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 1415	JI	8.05-8.15	175	27D.11	—	Pin (br/ir)	NY
Sor 1416	JI	8.05-8.15	175	28J.1	—	Metal sheet (co/br)	NY
Sor 1417	JI	8.05-8.15	175	30B.2	—	Pendant (sh)	MIB
Sor 1418	JI	8.05-8.15	175	31A.29	—	Beads (alab)	UM-(?)
Sor 1419	JI	8.05-8.15	175	26A.1.1	cf. 148a	Disc (fa)	MIB
Sor 1420	JI	8.05-8.15	175	28H.2.1	194b	Pin (co/br)	NY

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Sor 1421	Jl 8.05-8.15 175	28H.1	—	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1422	Jl 8.05-8.15 175	28H.5.2	210c	Pin (co/br)	OI A25259
Sor 1423	Jl 8.05-8.15 175	31A.7	—	Bead (sh)	NY
Sor 1424	Jl 8.05-8.15 175	28H.5.2	—	Pin (le)	MIB
Sor 1425	Jl 8.05-8.15 175	27B.12	—	Rod (br)	NY
Sor 1426	Jl 8.05-8.15 175	27D.18.1	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1427	Jl 8.05-8.15 175	24C.9	134:40	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB-1459
Sor 1428	Jl 8.05-8.15 175	24C.7/33B	134:34, 257e	Cyl. seal, inscr. (ch)	UM-(?)
Sor 1429	Jl 8.05-8.15 175	32B.3	250:xxii	Seal, stamp (fa)	UM-(?)
Sor 1430	Jl 8.05-8.15 175	27D.12	168p	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1431	Jl 8.05-8.15 175	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	NY
Sor 1432	Jl 8.05-8.15 175	27D.16.5	181a	Pin (br)	MMA 43.102.20
Sor 1433	Jl 8.05-8.15 175	28H.2.1	—	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1434	Jl 8.05-8.15 175	29D	218b	Pin (st)	NY
Sor 1435	Jl 8.05-8.15 175	29B.8	217h	Whorl (st)	OI A25260
Sor 1436	Jl Wall —	27D.18.1	—	Pin (br)	(?)
Sor 1437	Jl Wall —	27C.4.3.1	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 1438	Jl Wall —	25B.5	—	Fig., anim. (cl)	MIB
Sor 1439	Jl Wall —	20A.2.7	—	Base, tripod	MIB
Sor 1440	Jl Wall —	32A.2.13	247:202	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB-732
Sor 1441	Jl Wall —	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 1442	Jl Wall —	30A.7	224t	Pendant (bo)	MIB
Sor 1443	Jl Wall —	28H.1	—	Pin (co/br)	OI A25261
Sor 1444	Jl Wall —	27F.2	186i	Anim., horned (br)	OI A25262
Sor 1445	Jl Wall —	32A.2.7	240:125	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB-732
Sor 1446	Jl Wall —	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 1447	Jl Wall —	27D.4	164o	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 1448	Jl Wall —	27C.4.8	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 1449	Jl Wall —	28L.1	203c	Pendant (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1450	Jl Wall —	31A.27/33B	258a	Bead, inscr. (ca)	(?)
Sor 1451	Jl Wall —	31A.21	232e	Bead, spacer (serp)	MIB
Sor 1452	Jl Wall —	27C.4.3.1	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 1453	Jl Wall —	27D.12	—	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 1454	Jl Wall —	27D.11	—	Pin (br/ir)	MIB
Sor 1455	Jl Wall —	27C.4.8	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 1456	Jl Wall —	28B	—	Tube (co/br)	NY
Sor 1457	Jl Jamb —	27D.18.1	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1458	Jl Jamb —	27D.16.1	172d	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1459	Jl Jamb —	32A.2.12	246:183	Cyl. seal (ste)	OI A25263
Sor 1460	Jl Jamb —	28L.2	—	Pendant (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1461	Jl Jamb —	32A.2.3	236:77	Cyl. seal (fa)	MMA 43.102.36
Sor 1462	Jl Jamb —	27C.4.8	—	Bracelets (br)	MIB
Sor 1463	Jl Wall —	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 1463c	Jl Wall —	31A.30	231ah	Bead (fa)	MIB
Sor 1464	JH Wall —	31A.42	—	Beads (sh)	NY
Sor 1465	JJ 7.75 9/Wall	27D.21	185d	Pin (br/ir)	MIB
Sor 1466	JJ 7.75 9/Wall	28D	191k	Mirror (co/br)	NY
Sor 1467	JJ 7.75 9/Wall	27C.2.2	—	Ring, finger (br)	MIB
Sor 1468	JJ 7.75 9/Wall	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 1469	JJ 7.55 10/Wall	27D.16.1	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1470	JJ 7.55 10/Wall	27B.4	158i	Spatula (ir)	MIB
Sor 1471	JJ 7.55 10/Wall	27C.1.1	—	Earring (br)	OI A25264
Sor 1472	JJ 7.55 10/Wall	27C.2.2	—	Ring, finger (br)	OI A25265
Sor 1473	JJ Wall 10/Wall	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	MIB
Sor 1474	JJ 7.55 10/Wall	27D.11	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1475	JJ Wall 11/Wall	30A.3.7.1	—	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 1476	JJ Wall —	32A.2.6	238:100	Cyl. seal (fa)	NY
Sor 1477	JJ Wall —	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	OI A25266

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Sor 1478	JJ	Wall	—	32A.2.13	247:204	Cyl. seal (fa)	OI A25267
Sor 1479	JJ	Wall	—	27B.12	—	Metal lump (br)	NY
Sor 1480	JJ	Wall	—	32A.1	233:48	Cyl. seal (alab)	OI A25268
Sor 1481	JJ	Wall	—	27D.10	cf. 166f	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1482	JJ	Wall	178	28F	—	Ring, finger (ir)	NY
Sor 1483	JJ	Wall	—	28J.1	—	Metal band (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1484	JJ	Wall	—	27C.4.1.5	—	Bracelet (ir)	MIB
Sor 1485	JJ	6.85	12/Floor	32A.2.4	236:82	Cyl. seal (ch)	MIB-1462
Sor 1486	JJ	Wall	—	30A.3.7.4	227g	Pin (bo)	NY
Sor 1487	JJ	Wall	—	27D.18.1	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1488	JJ	Wall	—	31A.17	cf. 231aa	Bead (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1489	JJ	Wall	—	30A.3.6	222w	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 1490	JJ	—	16	27F.2	186k	Anim., horned (br)	NY
Sor 1491	JJ	Wall	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 1492	JJ	7.75	13/Wall	28A.1	189g	Bowl (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1493	JJ	7.75	14/Wall	29A.1	176d	Macehead (st)	OI A25269
Sor 1494	JJ	7.75	14/Wall	27D.16.8	181j	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1495	IJ	8.10	6/Wall	24C.6	134:30	Cyl. seal (hem)	OI A25270
Sor 1496	IJ	7.70	7/Wall	27D.16.1	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1497	IJ	7.70	7/Wall	32A.2.8	241:140	Cyl. seal (fa)	NY
Sor 1498	IJ	7.70	7/Wall	27C.2.1	—	Ring, finger (br)	OI A25271
Sor 1499	IJ	8.25	8/Wall	25B.8	144a	Fig., human (cl)	MIB
Sor 1500	KH	Fill	—	27A.2.2	176c	Axe, min. (br)	MMA 43.102.9
Sor 1501	II	Wall	—	30A.3.7.1	223u	Pin (bo)	NY
Sor 1502	II	Wall	—	32A.2.7	240:124	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB-732
Sor 1503	II	Wall	—	28H.5.1	—	Pin (co/br)	OI A25272
Sor 1504	II	Wall	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 1505	JI	Dump	—	27F.2	174r	Anim., horned (br)	OI A25273
Sor 1506	JI	Dump	—	27C.1.6	160i	Earring (ir)	MIB
Sor 1507	JI	Wall	—	27D.16.8	172p	Pin (br)	OI A25274
Sor 1508	JI	Wall	—	30A.3.6	cf. 223d	Pin (bo)	OI A25275
Sor 1509	JI	Wall	—	27C.2.3	160v	Ring, finger (br)	NY
Sor 1510	JI	Wall	—	27D.13	cf. 169j	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1511	JI	Wall	—	28F	cf. 192h	Ring, sheet (ir)	OI A25276
Sor 1512:1	JI	Wall	—	27D.6	cf. 165b	Pin (br)	OI A25277
Sor 1512:2	JI	Wall	—	27B.4	—	Spoon (br)	OI A25278
Sor 1512:3	JI	Wall	—	27B.12	—	Rod (ir)	OI A25279
Sor 1512:4	JI	Wall	—	27D.12	cf. 169d	Pin (ir)	OI A25280
Sor 1512:5	JI	Wall	—	27B.12	—	Rod (ir)	OI A25281
Sor 1512:6	JI	Wall	—	27D.12	cf. 169d	Pin (ir)	OI A25282
Sor 1512:7	JI	Wall	—	27B.5	158l	Chisel (br)	OI A25283
Sor 1512:8	JI	Wall	—	27B.10	—	Tweezers (br)	OI A25294
Sor 1512:9	JI	Wall	—	27D.14	cf. 170l	Pin (br)	OI A25285
Sor 1512:10	JI	Wall	—	28H.1	—	Pin (co/br)	OI A25286
Sor 1512:11	JI	Wall	—	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1512:12	JI	Wall	—	27D.1	—	Pin shank (br)	OI A25288
Sor 1512:13	JI	Wall	—	27D.1	—	Pin shank (br)	OI A25289
Sor 1512:14	JI	Wall	—	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1513	JI	Wall	—	27C.4.8	—	Bracelets (br/ir)	MIB
Sor 1514	JI	Wall	—	25B.5	143e	Fig., anim. (cl)	UM-(?)
Sor 1515	JI	Wall	—	26A.4.2	149e	Pendant (fa)	MIB
Sor 1516	JI	Wall	—	32A.2.12	246:184	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB-732
Sor 1517	JI	Wall	—	32A.2.3	236:78	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB
Sor 1518	JI	Wall	—	27C.1.5	160b	Earring (br)	MIB
Sor 1519	JI	Wall	—	31A.24	cf. 232aq	Bead (br)	OI A25291
Sor 1520	JI	Wall	—	31A.42	cf. 232aq	Beads (various)	UM-(?)
Sor 1520:2	JI	Wall	—	28K.2	202a	Whorl (co/br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1521	JI	Floor	—	32A.2.1	234:57	Cyl. seal (st)	OI A25292

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Sor 1522	JH	Fill	—	27D.18.1	173d	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1523	JH	—	—	28B	191g	Strainer (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1524	JH	Fill	—	27D.16.8	—	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 1525	JH	Dump	—	27D.22	—	Pins (br/ir)	MIB
Sor 1526	JH	Dump	—	27C.2.4	—	Ring, finger (br)	MIB
Sor 1527:1	JH	Dump	—	27C.6.5	—	Button (br)	MIB
Sor 1527:2	JH	Dump	—	27C.6.5	—	Button (br)	MIB
Sor 1528	JI	Fill	—	24C.6	134:31	Cyl. seal (lap la)	MIB-722
Sor 1529	JI	7.64	178/Wall	28H.3.1	205a	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1530	JI	7.64	178/Wall	28H.3.1	205b	Pin (co/br)	OI A25293
Sor 1531:1	JI	7.64	178/Wall	31A.10	—	Bead (sh)	NY
Sor 1531:2	JI	7.64	178/Wall	31A.8	—	Bead (sh)	NY
Sor 1532	JI	7.64	178/Wall	28H.2.2	194h	Pin (co/br)	OI A25294
Sor 1533	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.19	175m	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 1534	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.11	—	Pin (br/ir)	MIB
Sor 1535a	JI	7.64	178/Wall	28A.1	—	Bowl (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1535b	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.11	—	Pin (br/ir)	MIB
Sor 1536	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.18.3	183f	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1537	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.16.2	180a	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1538	JI	7.64	178/Wall	28H.3.2	206a	Pin (co/br)	NY
Sor 1539	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.18.3	183d	Pin (br/ir)	MMA 43.102.27
Sor 1540	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.18.1	173e	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 1541	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.18.1	173k	Pin (br)	(?)
Sor 1542:1	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.1	—	Pin shank (ir)	UM-(?)
Sor 1542:2	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.1	—	Pin shank (ir)	UM-(?)
Sor 1542:3	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.1	—	Pin shank (ir)	UM-(?)
Sor 1542:4	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.1	—	Pin shank (ir)	UM-(?)
Sor 1542:5	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.1	—	Pin shank (ir)	UM-(?)
Sor 1543	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.11	—	Pin (br/ir)	UM-(?)
Sor 1544	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27B.4	—	Spatulac (ir)	MIB
Sor 1545	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.11	167e	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1546:1	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.11	—	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 1546:2	JI	7.64	178/Wall	30A.3.6	—	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 1547	JI	7.64	178/Wall	28H.3.1	196e	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1548	JI	7.64	178/Wall	30A.3.6	223g	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 1549	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.9	cf. 165l	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 1550	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27B.4	cf. 158a	Spatula (ir)	MIB
Sor 1551	JI	7.64	178/Wall	28H.5.2	200b	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 1552	JI	7.64	178/Wall	28H.2.2	195a	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1553	JI	7.64	178/Wall	30A.2	—	Pin shanks (bo)	NY
Sor 1554	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.18.1	173j	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1555	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.11	—	Pin (br/ir)	OI A25295
Sor 1556	JI	7.64	178/Wall	28M	203p	Horns, 'mouflon' (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1557	JI	7.64	178/Wall	30A.2	—	Pin shanks (bo)	MIB
Sor 1558	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.12	cf. 168i	Pin (br)	OI A25296
Sor 1559	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.2	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1560	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.9	165m	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1561:1	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.17	173a	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 1561:2	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.1	173a	Pin shank (ir)	MIB
Sor 1562	JI	7.64	178/Wall	30A.2	—	Pin shanks (bo)	MIB
Sor 1563	JI	7.64	178/Wall	28H.2.1	—	Pin (co/br)	OI A25297
Sor 1564	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.20	184c	Pin (br)	OI A25298
Sor 1565	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.18.1	—	Pin (br)	OI A25299
Sor 1566	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.18.1	—	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 1567	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.16.8	181i	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1568	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27C.4.1.6	—	Bracelet (br)	NY
Sor 1569	JI	7.64	178/Wall	31A.42	—	Beads (gra, sh)	NY

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Sor 1570	JI	7.64	178/Wall	30A.2	—	Pin shanks (bo)	NY
Sor 1571	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.18.3	183c	Pin (br/ir)	MIB
Sor 1572	JI	7.64	178/Wall	28H.5.1	199k	Pin (co/br)	OI A25300
Sor 1573	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.18.4	185a	Pin (br)	MMA 43.102.1
Sor 1574	JI	7.64	178/Wall	30A.2	—	Pin shanks (bo)	MIB
Sor 1575	JI	7.64	178/Wall	30A.8	—	Pin (bo)	UM-(?)
Sor 1576	JI	7.64	178/Wall	28L.1	—	Pendant (co/br)	(?)
Sor 1577	JI	7.64	178/Wall	28H.5.1	208b	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1578	JI	7.64	178/Wall	28A.1	—	Bowl (co/br)	OI A25301
Sor 1579	JI	7.64	178/Wall	31A.6	—	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 1580	JI	7.64	178/Wall	30A.3.7.4	—	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 1581	JI	7.64	178/Wall	30A.8	224w	Spoon, hand-shped (bo)	MIB
Sor 1582	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	(?)
Sor 1583	JI	7.64	178/Wall	32A.2.5	238:97	Cyl. seal (bo)	MIB
Sor 1584	JI	7.64	178/Wall	27D.16.1	172e	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 1585	JI	8.60	175/Wall	26A.3.2	153a	Pin, bird (fa)	MIB
Sor 1586	JI	8.60	175/Wall	28H.3.2	—	Pin (co/br)	OI A25302
Sor 1587:1	JI	8.60	175/Wall	31A.1	—	Bead (sh)	MIB
Sor 1587:2-3	JI	8.60	175/Wall	31A.28	—	Beads (sh)	MIB
Sor 1588a	JI	8.60	175/Wall	30A.3.6	223h, 227c	Pin (bo)	NY
Sor 1588b	JI	8.60	175/Wall	30A.3.6	223i	Pin (bo)	NY
Sor 1589	JI	8.60	175/Wall	28D	—	Mirror (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1590	JI	8.15	175/Wall	27D.1	—	Pin shank (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1591	JI	8.50	175/Wall	27D.18.1	—	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1592	JI	8.50	175/Wall	28H.2.1	—	Pin (co/br)	OI A25303
Sor 1593	JI	8.50	175/Wall	28J.1	—	Metal band (co/br)	(?)
Sor 1594	JI	8.20	175/Wall	27D.11	—	Pin (br/ir)	NY
Sor 1595	JI	8.50	175/Wall	27D.16.8	172q	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1596	JI	8.50	175/Wall	26A.1.3	148f	Disc/shank (fa, br)	NY
Sor 1597	JI	8.50	175/Wall	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	MIB
Sor 1598	JI	8.50	175/Wall	27C.1.4	159v	Earring(?) (br)	NY
Sor 1599	JI	7.60	175/Wall	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	OI A25304
Sor 1600	JI	7.60	175/Wall	32A.1	233:44	Cyl. seal (serp)	MIB-1460
Sor 1601	JI	7.70	175/Wall	32B.7/33B	253:xxxv, 258b	Seal, inscr. sig. ring (co)	MMA 43.102.13
Sor 1602	JI	7.75-7.80	175/Wall	28K.4	213e	Whorl (co/br)	(?)
Sor 1603	JI	7.75-7.80	175/Wall	31A.1	—	Beads (sh)	NY
Sor 1604	JI	7.75-7.80	175/Wall	30A.3.7.1	—	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 1605	JI	7.75-7.80	175/Wall	31A.21	—	Bead, spacer (bo)	OI A25305
Sor 1606	JI	7.75-7.80	175/Wall	27A.2.1	155c	Axe (br)	(?)
Sor 1607	JI	7.80	175/Wall	27D.18.1	183b	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1608	JI	7.80	175/Wall	31A.7	—	Beads (sh)	UM-(?)
Sor 1609	JI	7.60	175/Wall	29C.3	—	Cylinder (alab)	MIB
Sor 1610	JI	7.50	175/Wall	27F.3	186m	Anim., horned (br)	MIB
Sor 1611	JI	7.00-7.10	175/Wall	32A.2.7	239:117	Cyl. seal (serp)	MIB-1466
Sor 1612:1	JI	7.00-7.10	175/Wall	27D.11	cf. 167h	Pin (br/ir)	OI A25306a
Sor 1612:2	JI	7.00-7.10	175/Wall	27D.11	—	Pin (br)	OI A25306
Sor 1612:3	JI	7.00-7.10	175/Wall	27D.1	—	Pin shank (br)	OI A25306
Sor 1613	JI	Wall	175/Wall	32A.2.8	241:139	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB
Sor 1614	JI	7.00-7.15	175/Wall	27D.16.1	172f	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1615	JI	7.00-7.10	175/Wall	27C.2.2	—	Ring, finger (br)	MIB
Sor 1616	JI	7.00-7.10	175/Wall	28L.1	203d	Pendant (co/br)	OI A25307
Sor 1617	JI	7.00-7.15	175/Wall	27D.12	168q	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1618	JI	7.00-7.15	175/Wall	27G.1	188k	Pendant (br)	MIB
Sor 1619	JI	7.60	175/Wall	28H.3.1	—	Pin (co/br)	NY
Sor 1620	JI	7.60	175/Wall	28H.1	—	Pin (co/br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1621	JI	7.60	175/Wall	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	UM-(?)

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Sor 1622	Jl	7.50	175/Wall	32B.2	249:xv	Seal, stamp (st)	MIB
Sor 1623	Jl	7.50	175/Wall	27C.4.6	163b	Bracelet (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1624	Jl	7.50	175/Wall	32A.2.2	235:63	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB-732
Sor 1625	Jl	7.45	175/Wall	32A.1	233:45	Cyl. seal (serp)	OI A25308
Sor 1626	Jl	7.45	175/Wall	32A.2.7	240:129	Cyl. seal (co)	NY
Sor 1627	Jl	7.45	175/Wall	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 1628	Jl	7.30	175/Wall	27A.3.1	155e	Hilt (br)	MIB
Sor 1629	Jl	7.20	175/Wall	27D.15	171b	Pin (br)	OI A25309
Sor 1630	Jl	7.70	175/Wall	29D	218f	Pin (st)	MIB
Sor 1631	Jl	7.60	175/Wall	27A.3.1	155g	Hilt (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1632	Jl	7.30	175/Wall	27C.4.5	178c	Bracelet (br)	MMA 43.102.2
Sor 1633	Jl	7.30	175/Wall	27A.2.1	176a	Axe (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1634	Jl	—	175/Wall	27C.4.1.1	—	Bracelet (br)	(?)
Sor 1635	Jl	—	175/Wall	27C.4.1.1	—	Bracelet (br)	OI A25311
Sor 1636	Jl	—	175/Wall	28G	—	Metal band (ir)	MIB
Sor 1637	Jl	—	175/Wall	27C.1.1	—	Earring (br)	OI A25312
Sor 1638	Jl	—	175/Wall	27D.12	cf. 169d	Pin (ir)	OI A25313
Sor 1639	Jl	—	175/Wall	27C.1.4	—	Earring (ir)	NY
Sor 1640	Jl	—	175/Wall	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	NY
Sor 1641	Jl	—	175/Wall	26A.2	148g	Ring	NY
Sor 1642	Jl	—	175/Wall	27D.16.8	172r	Pin (br)	OI A25314
Sor 1643	Jl	—	175/Wall	31A.22	232ad	Bead (serp)	MIB
Sor 1644	Jl	—	175/Wall	32A.2.7	240:123	Cyl. seal (fa)	NY
Sor 1645	Jl	—	175/Wall	27D.16.8	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1646	Jl	—	175/Wall	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 1646f	Jl	—	175/Wall	31A.7	231al	Bead (fa)	MIB
Sor 1647	Jl	—	175/Wall	28A.4	190g	Beaker, nipple (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1648a	Jl	—	175/Wall	28H.3.2	197g	Pin (co/br)	OI A25315
Sor 1648b	Jl	—	175/Wall	28H.3.2	197h	Pin (co/br)	OI A25315
Sor 1649	Jl	7.50	177/Wall	32A.2.1	234:56	Cyl. seal (serp)	OI A25316
Sor 1650	Jl	6.70	179/Wall	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 1651	Jl	6.70	179/Wall	28K.1	cf. 201k	Whorl (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1652	Jl	6.70	179/Wall	27B.4	—	Spatula (ir)	NY
Sor 1653	Jl	6.70	180/Wall	31A.36	232au	Bead (fa)	MIB
Sor 1654	Jl	6.70	180/Wall	31A.42	—	Beads (br, sh, st)	MIB
Sor 1655	Jl	Wall	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 1656:1	Jl	Wall	—	27C.1.1	—	Earring (br)	OI A25317
Sor 1656:2	Jl	Wall	—	28F	—	Ring, sheet (co/br)	OI A25318
Sor 1657	Jl	Wall	—	28L.1	203e	Pendant (co/br)	OI A25319
Sor 1658	Jl	Fill	—	28H.2.2	—	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1659	Jl	Fill	—	30A.3.7.2	226e	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 1660	Jl	Wall	—	32A.2.3	236:75	Cyl. seal (fa)	OI A25320
Sor 1661	JH	6.75	4/Wall	32A.2.1	234:60	Cyl. seal (st)	MIB
Sor 1662	JH	6.75	4/Wall	32A.2.9.1	242:149	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB-727
Sor 1663	JH	6.75	4/Wall	20A.3.11	—	Sherds	OI A25321
Sor 1664	JH	6.50	5/Wall	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1665	JH	6.50	5/Wall	32A.2.13	247:197	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB
Sor 1666	JH	6.50	5/Wall	31A.17	—	Bead (br)	NY
Sor 1667	JH	6.50	6/Wall	28J.2	212a	Plaque (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1668	JH	Wall(?)	—	24C.4	133:27	Cyl. seal (hem)	OI A25322
Sor 1669	JH	Wall	—	27C.4.5	cf. 178a	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 1670	JH	Wall	—	28H.2.2	—	Pin (co/br)	OI A25323
Sor 1671	JH	Wall	—	28H.2.2	195b	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1672:1	JH	Wall	—	27D.12	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1672:2	JH	Wall	—	27D.11	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1672:3	JH	Wall	—	27D.2	—	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1673	JH	Wall	—	27C.6.5	—	Button (br)	MIB

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Sor 1674	JH	Wall	—	20A.3.11	—	Sherds	MIB
Sor 1675	JH	Wall	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 1676	JH	Wall	—	27E	174k	Horns(?), ibex (lc)	NY
Sor 1677	JH	Wall	—	27C.1.6	—	Earring (ir)	NY
Sor 1678	JH	Wall	—	27B.10	cf. 159e	Tweezers (br)	MIB
Sor 1679	JH	Wall	—	27C.2.2	—	Ring, finger (br)	MIB
Sor 1680	JH	Wall	—	29B.3	—	Whetstone (gy y st)	UM-(?)
Sor 1681	JH	Wall	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	OI A25324
Sor 1681a	JH	Wall	—	31A.21	—	Bead, spacer (bo)	OI A25324
Sor 1682	JH	Wall	—	31A.21	232g	Bead, spacer (bo)	MIB
Sor 1683	KH	6.00	10/Wall	32A.2.12	246:185	Cyl. seal (fa)	MIB-732
Sor 1684	KH	Wall	—	27A.5	—	Arrowhead (br)	MIB
Sor 1685	KH	Wall	—	27D.16.1	—	Pin (br)	MMA 43.102.23
Sor 1686	KH	Wall	—	29B.8	cf. 217f	Whorl (st)	OI A25325
Sor 1687	KH	Wall	—	27C.4.1.5	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 1688	KH	Wall	—	27B.1	—	Handle (br)	MIB
Sor 1689	KH	Wall	—	31A.42	—	Beads (sh)	NY
Sor 1690	KI	Wall	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	MIB
Sor 1691	JH	6.50	5/Wall	24C.4/33B	133:22, 259a	Cyl. seal, inscr. (hem)	MIB
Sor 1692:1, 3	—	Surf.	—	30A.3.7.1	—	Pins (bo)	MIB
Sor 1692:2	—	Surf.	—	29E	—	Fig., anim. (st)	MIB
Sor 1693	—	Surf.	—	27C.4.1.5	—	Bracelet (br)	(?)
Sor 1694	—	Surf.	—	30A.3.6	223j	Pin (bo)	NY
Sor 1695	—	Surf.	—	30B.3	—	Shell, ostrich	MIB
Sor 1696a, b	—	Surf.	—	25A.3.13	—	Sherds	NY
Sor 1697	—	Surf.	—	28A.6	—	Jar (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1698	—	Surf.	—	26A.9.6	152e	Sherd (fa)	MIB
Sor 1699	—	Fill	—	24C.3	132:16	Cyl. seal (lmst)	NY
Sor 1700	—	Fill	—	19A.1	77:iv	Seal, stamp (fa)	OI A25326
Sor 1701	—	Fill	—	32A.2.12	246:186	Cyl. seal (st)	(?)
Sor 1702	—	Fill	—	28H.5.1	208c	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1703	—	Fill	—	28H.5.1	208d	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1704	—	Fill	—	28H.5.1	199i	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1705	—	Fill	—	28H.5.1	208e	Pin (co/br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1706	—	Fill	—	28H.5.1	208f	Pin (co/br)	OI A25327
Sor 1707	—	Fill	—	28H.5.1	208g	Pin (co/br)	NY
Sor 1708	—	Fill	—	28H.5.1	209a	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1709	—	Fill	—	28H.5.1	209b	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1710	—	Fill	—	28H.5.1	—	Pin (co/br)	NY
Sor 1711	—	Fill	—	28H.5.2	210d	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1712	—	Fill	—	28A.4	204c	Beaker, nipple (co/br)	MIB-1124
Sor 1713	—	Fill	—	28H.2	210e	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1714	—	Fill	—	28H.5.2	210f	Pin (co/br)	(?)
Sor 1715	—	Fill	—	28J.5	201f	Plaque (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1716	—	Fill	—	28H.5.2	210g	Pin (co/br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1717	—	Fill	—	28H.5.2	210h	Pin (co/br)	OI A25328
Sor 1718	—	Fill	—	28H.5.2	—	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1719	—	Fill	—	28H.4.2	207a	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1720	—	Fill	—	28H.5.2	—	Pin (co/br)	OI A25329
Sor 1721	—	Fill	—	28I	211e	Pin (co/br)	MMA 43.102.11
Sor 1722	—	Fill	—	28H.5.2	211a	Pin (co/br)	(?)
Sor 1723	—	Fill	—	28H.5.2	211b	Pin (co/br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1724	—	Fill	—	28H.4.2	207b	Pin (co/br)	NY
Sor 1725	—	Fill	—	28H.4.2	207c	Pin (co/br)	NY
Sor 1726	—	Fill	—	28H.5.2	211c	Pin (co/br)	(?)
Sor 1727	—	Fill	—	28J.5	213b	Plaque (co/br)	MIB

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Sor 1728	—	Fill	—	28H.4.2	207d	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1729	—	Fill	—	28J.4	212f	Plaque (co/br)	OI A25340
Sor 1730	—	Fill	—	28H.5.2	211d	Pin (co/br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1731	—	Fill	—	28H.4.2	207e	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1732a	—	Fill	—	28I	211f	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1732b	—	Fill	—	27D.1	—	Pin shank (br)	MIB
Sor 1733	—	Fill	—	28H.4.2	—	Pins (co/br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1733g	—	Fill	—	28J.5	201f	Plaque (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1734	—	Fill	—	28J.5	213c	Plaque (co/br)	(?)
Sor 1735a	—	Fill	—	28H.4.2	199h	Pin (co/br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1735b	—	Fill	—	28H.4.2	199i	Pin (co/br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1735c	—	Fill	—	28H.4.2	199j	Pin (co/br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1736a	—	Fill	—	28A.1	190a	Bowl (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1736b-d	—	Fill	—	28H.4.2	—	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1737a	—	Fill	—	27C.4.5	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 1737b	—	Fill	—	27C.4.5	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 1738	—	Fill	—	28H.4.2	—	Pin (co/br)	OI A25342
Sor 1739	—	Fill	—	28H.4.2	—	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1740	—	Fill	—	28H.3.2	197i	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1741	—	Fill	—	28H.3.2	197j	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1742	—	Fill	—	28H.3.2	197k	Pin (co/br)	OI A25343
Sor 1743	—	Fill	—	28H.3.2	197l	Pin (co/br)	NY
Sor 1744	—	Fill	—	28L.3	203l	Pendant (co/br)	(?)
Sor 1745a-i	—	Fill	—	28H.3.2	197m-198g	Pins (co/br)	OI A25344
Sor 1746	—	Fill	—	28H.4.1	199c	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1747	—	Fill	—	28H.3.2	198h	Pin (co/br)	OI A25345
Sor 1748	—	Fill	—	28H.3.1	196f	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1749	—	Fill	—	28J.3	201c	Plaque (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1750	—	Fill	—	28L.3	203m	Pendant (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1751	—	Fill	—	28H.3.2	—	Pin (co/br)	NY
Sor 1752a-d	—	Fill	—	28H.3.2	198i-1	Pins (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1753a	—	Fill	—	28H.3.2	198m	Pin (co/br)	(?)
Sor 1753b	—	Fill	—	28H.3.2	198n	Pin (co/br)	(?)
Sor 1754	—	Fill	—	28L.3	203n	Pendant (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1755	—	Fill	—	28K.3	202f	Whorl (co/br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1756	—	Fill	—	28K.3	202g	Bracteate (co/br)	(?)
Sor 1757	—	Fill	—	28J.2	200h	Plaque (co/br)	NY
Sor 1758	—	Fill	—	28H.3.2	198o	Pin (co/br)	OI A25346
Sor 1759	—	Fill	—	28H.3.2	199a	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1760	—	Fill	—	28H.3.2	—	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1761	—	Fill	—	28J.2	200i	Plaque (co/br)	NY
Sor 1762	—	Fill	—	28H.3.1	196g	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1763	—	Fill	—	28H.2.2	195c	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1764	—	Fill	—	28J.3	201d	Plaque (co/br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1765	—	Fill	—	28J.2	200j	Plaque (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1766	—	Fill	—	28H.2.2	195d	Pin (co/br)	(?)
Sor 1767	—	Fill	—	28L.2	203h	Pendant (co/br)	(?)
Sor 1768a	—	Fill	—	28J.2	—	Plaque (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1768b	—	Fill	—	28H.2.2	—	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1769	—	Fill	—	28H.2.2	194c	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1770	—	Fill	—	28J.2	200k	Plaque (co/br)	NY
Sor 1771	—	Fill	—	28H.2.2	195e	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1772	—	Fill	—	28H.2.2	195f	Pin (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1773a	—	Fill	—	28I	200e	Pin (co/br)	NY
Sor 1773b	—	Fill	—	28I	200f	Pin (co/br)	NY
Sor 1774	—	Fill	—	28J.2	201a	Plaque (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1775	—	Fill	—	28J.2	—	Plaque (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1776	—	Fill	—	28L.2	203i	Pendant (co/br)	MIB

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Sor 1777	—	Fill	—	28L.2	203j	Pendant (co/br)	OI A25347
Sor 1778	—	Fill	—	28K.2	202b	Bracteate (co/br)	(?)
Sor 1779a	—	Fill	—	28H.2.2	—	Pin (co/br)	NY
Sor 1779b	—	Fill	—	28J.2	—	Plaque (co/br)	NY
Sor 1780	—	Fill	—	28A.10	—	Vessel (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1781	—	Fill	—	28A.10	—	Vessel (co/br)	(?)
Sor 1782	—	Fill	—	28A.10	—	Vessel (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1783a	—	Fill	—	28A.1	190b	Bowl (co/br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1783b	—	Fill	—	28A.1	190c	Bowl (co/br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1783c	—	Fill	—	28A.5	190j	Pot (co/br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1783d	—	Fill	—	28A.1	190d	Bowl (co/br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1784	—	Fill	—	27E	—	Horns, ibex (br)	OI A25348
Sor 1785	—	Fill	—	27G	—	Pendant (br)	NY
Sor 1786	—	Fill	—	27A.3.1	—	Hilt(?) (br)	MIB
Sor 1787	—	Fill	—	28A.9	—	Handle (co/br)	MIB
Sor 1788	—	Fill	—	28H.5.2	200c	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 1789	—	Fill	—	28H.5.2	—	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 1790	—	Fill	—	27A.5	—	Arrowhead (ir)	NY
Sor 1791	—	Fill	—	27D.14	—	Pin (br)	NY
Sor 1792	—	Fill	—	27D.14	cf. 170s	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 1793	—	Fill	—	27D.3	—	Pin (ir)	NY
Sor 1794	—	Fill	—	27D.9	—	Pin (ir)	MIB
Sor 1795	—	Fill	—	27B.2	—	Knife (ir)	MIB
Sor 1796	—	Fill	—	30B.1.2	225e	Whorl (sh)	NY
Sor 1797	—	Fill	—	30A.3.7.1	—	Pin (bo)	NY
Sor 1798	—	Fill	—	31A.42	—	Beads (various)	OI A25349
Sor 1798a	—	Fill	—	31A.31	232r	Bead (fa)	OI A25349
Sor 1798d	—	Fill	—	31A.39	232ai	Bead (fa)	OI A25349
Sor 1799	—	Fill	—	32B.2	250:xx	Seal, stamp (co)	MIB
Sor 1800	—	Fill	—	30A.3.7.1	223s, 226f	Pin (bo)	MIB
Sor 1801a	—	Fill	—	25A.3.12	137f	Sherd	MIB
Sor 1801b	—	Fill	—	25A.3.12	—	Sherd, strainer	MIB
Sor 1802	—	Fill	—	27C.4.5	—	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 1803	—	Fill	—	29D	219a, 221c	Pin (st)	MIB
Sor 1804	—	Fill	—	32B.7	253:xxxvii	Seal, signet ring (fa)	MIB

<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Plot or tomb</i>	<i>Elev. or level</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>
Sor 1805	x21	—	—	20A.2.4.5.1	107d	Pot	OI A25350
Sor 1806	x22	—	—	20A.2.1.6.2	93u	Bowl, tripod	UM-(?)
Sor 1807	x21	—	—	20A.2.1.2.2	92k	Bowl	NY
Sor 1808	x21	—	—	20A.2.3.1.2	cf. 107b	Cup	NY
Sor 1809	x21	—	—	20A.2.4.5.1	107f	Pot	NY
Sor 1810	x22	—	—	20A.2.1.6.1	93c	Bowl, tripod	MIB
Sor 1811	x22	—	—	20A.2.1.6.2	cf. 93t	Bowl, tripod	MIB
Sor 1812	x9	—	—	20A.2.3.1.2	107b	Cup	OI A25351
Sor 1813	x(?)	—	—	20A.2.3.1.2	cf. 107b	Cup	MIB
Sor 1814	IJ	7.15	5	20A.3.4.1.2	109r	Pot	OI A25352
Sor 1815	IJ	7.15	3	20A.3.8.2.1	cf. 115d	Storage jar	MIB
Sor 1816	JI	6.12	140	20A.3.8.2.1	cf. 115d	Storage jar	MIB
Sor 1817	JI	6.12	71	20A.3.4.4.1	110e	Pot	MIB
Sor 1818	JI	5.55	78	20A.3.8.2.1	115d	Storage jar	OI A25353
Sor 1819	IJ	7.20	2	20A.3.7.1.1	112d	Pitcher	(?)
Sor 1820	IJ	7.15	3	20A.3.6.1.1	111j	Jar	OI A25354
Sor 1821	IJ	7.20	2	20A.3.7.3.1	113a	Pitcher	MIB

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<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Plot or tomb</i>	<i>Elev. or level</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>
SURKH DUM-I-LURI							
Sor 1822	x21	—	—	21B.3.4	122j	Pin (br)	UM-(?)
Sor 1823	x21	—	—	21B.3.4	cf. 122j	Pin (br)	MIB
Sor 1824	x21	—	—	21B.4.1.2	122k	Bracelet (br)	MIB
Sor 1825:1-35	II	2A+1	—	25A.3.13	—	Sherds	OI
Sor 1826:1	II	2B-1	—	25A.3.13	137c	Sherd	OI
Sor 1826:16	II	2B-1	—	25A.3.13	136o	Sherd	OI
Sor 1826:24	II	1	—	25A.3.13	136n	Sherd	OI
Sor 1826:27	II	2B-1	—	25A.3.13	136u	Sherd	OI
Sor 1827:1-25	II	1	—	25A.3.13	—	Sherds	OI
Sor 1828:1-48	II	1	—	25A.3.13	—	Sherds	OI
Sor 1829x	IH	2B	—	25A.3.13	136q	Sherd	OI
Sor 1830:2-3	IH	2B(?)	—	25A.3.13	138f	Vessel, bull-shped	OI
Sor 1830:4	IH	2B(?)	—	25A.3.13	137b	Sherd	OI
Sor 1831:1-35	GK	—	Rm. 2	25A.3.13	—	Sherds	OI
Sor 1832:1-39	GK	—	Rm. 4	25A.3.13	—	Sherds	OI
Sor 1833:1-42	GK	—	Rm. 4	25A.3.13	—	Sherds	OI
Sor 1834:1-22	GK	—	Rm. 6	25A.3.13	—	Sherds	OI
Sor 1835:21	KG	2C	—	25A.3.13	136s	Sherd	OI
Sor 1835:29	KG	2C	—	25A.3.13	136t	Sherd	OI
Sor 1836:22	KI	1	—	25A.3.13	137a	Sherd	OI
Sor 1837:II-12	JJ	2C	—	25A.3.13	137g	Sherds	OI
Sor 1837:17	JJ	2C	—	25A.3.13	138g	Vessel, bull-shped	OI
Sor 1838: 1-2	JI	3	—	25A.3.13	39a	Sherds	OI
Sor 1839:1-6	JI	3	—	25A.3.13	39a	Sherds	OI
Sor 1840:1-10	JI	3	—	25A.3.13	—	Sherds	OI
Sor 1841:1-37	JI	3	—	25A.3.13	—	Sherds	OI
Sor 1842:1-6	JI	3	—	25A.3.13	—	Sherds	OI
Sor 1843:2	JI	2B	—	25A.3.13	137d	Sherd	OI
Sor 1843:4, 27	JI	2B(?)	—	25A.3.13	136r	Sherds	OI
Sor 1843:10	JI	2B	—	25A.3.13	138e	Vessel, bull-shped	OI
Sor 1843:20	JI	2B	—	25A.3.13	137e	Sherd	OI
Sor 1844:1-48	JI	2B(?)	—	25A.3.13	—	Sherds	OI
Sor 1845:1-24	KH+ JI	—	Unstrat.	25A.3.13	—	Sherds	OI
Sor 1846:7	KH	1	—	25A.3.13	136p	Sherd	OI
Sor 1847:1-5	JH	—	Dump	25A.3.13	—	Sherds	OI
Sor 1848:20	JH	2B-1	—	25A.3.13	137h	Sherd	OI
Sor 1849:1-8	IJ	3	—	25A.3.13	—	Sherds	OI
Sor 1850:1-6	I, nr cmty	—	—	25A.3.13	—	Sherds	OI
Sor 1851:1-25	—	Surf.	—	25A.3.13	—	Sherds	OI
<i>Cat. no.</i>	<i>Plot or tomb</i>	<i>Elev.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Chap. sect.</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Mus. no.</i>
ZARDE SAVAR							
Zar 1	Surf.	—	—	21B.4.3	123d	Ornament (br)	MIB
Zar 2	x1	-0.80	—	27C.1.3	160l	Earrings (si)	OI A25382/83
Zar 3	x1	-0.80	—	27C.1.3	—	Earring (si)	MIB
Zar 4	x1	-0.80	—	20A.3.11	—	Sherds	(?)
Zar 5	x3	—	—	21C.2.1	—	Bracelet (br)	NY
Zar 6	x3	—	—	20A.3.2	109l	Goblet	(?)
Zar 7	NW T.	—	—	27C.4.1.5	162c	Bracelet (br)	(?)
Zar 8	Surf.	—	—	20A.3.11	—	Sherds	(?)
Zar 9	Pit	—	—	20A.3.11	—	Sherds	(?)