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VOLUME LXXXVIII

PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES  
IN THE DIYALA REGION

*BY PINHAS DELOUGAZ, HAROLD D.  
HILL†, AND SETON LLOYD*



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THIS PUBLICATION IS ONE OF A GROUP PLANNED TO PRESENT AS A WHOLE THE WORK OF THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE'S IRAQ EXPEDITION IN THE DIYALA REGION • THE TITLES ARE:

FOUR ANCIENT TOWNS IN THE DIYALA REGION  
PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION (OIP LXXXVIII)  
THE TEMPLE OVAL AT KHAFAJAH (OIP LIII)  
PRE-SARGONID TEMPLES IN THE DIYALA REGION (OIP LVIII)  
THE GIMILSIN TEMPLE AND THE PALACE OF THE RULERS AT TELL ASMAR (OIP XLIII)  
OLD BABYLONIAN PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN THE DIYALA REGION  
SCULPTURE OF THE THIRD MILLENNIUM B.C. FROM TELL ASMAR AND KHAFAJAH (OIP XLIV)  
MORE SCULPTURE FROM THE DIYALA REGION (OIP LX)  
STRATIFIED CYLINDER SEALS FROM THE DIYALA REGION (OIP LXXII)  
POTTERY FROM THE DIYALA REGION (OIP LXIII)  
MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS FROM THE DIYALA REGION

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## PREFACE

WHEN the Iraq Expedition of the Oriental Institute began its excavations in the Diyala region in 1930, very little was known of the private dwellings in ancient Mesopotamia. Not many of the earlier excavators had either the interest in or the technical ability for the patient and often laborious work required for the competent excavation of private houses, which were built almost exclusively of sun-dried mud brick. During the 1920's it was mainly Sir Leonard Woolley who contributed to the knowledge of private houses through his excavations at Ur, the results of which he made known with exemplary promptness in his annual preliminary reports. Some houses that had been excavated earlier, for instance at Assur and Fara, still remained unpublished at that time.

Now, more than three decades later, our knowledge is considerably greater, for private houses of various periods of Mesopotamian history have been excavated in the meantime at several sites. They range geographically from primitive villages in the foothills of the Kurdistan mountains in the northeast to the great cities in the southern alluvial plain and chronologically from late prehistoric times to the Seleucid period.

The houses excavated in the Diyala region during the 1930's are still, however, of unique importance for the history of Mesopotamian architecture, since the information they yielded has never been duplicated nor superseded. Some of this information has already been published in the preliminary reports of the Iraq Expedition.<sup>1</sup> In the present definitive publication the architectural remains are more fully presented, and the exact locations of the finds that were associated with them are recorded. These private houses range from about the middle of the Protoliterate period, through the Early Dynastic and Agade periods, and into Gutian, Ur III, and Isin-Larsa times. These periods are not all equally represented in the results of our excavations. As a rule, only fragmentary and often incoherent remains of the latest structures, at or just below the surface, survived. Furthermore, the largest area excavated at each site was just below the surface, and as the excavations penetrated into deeper layers the areas had to be reduced in size. It so happened also that the houses at the two major sites, Khafajah and Tell Asmar, were only partly overlapping in time, those in the deepest strata reached at Tell Asmar being roughly contemporaneous with those found just below the surface at Khafajah (see Table III).

Since the present report covers work of the Iraq Expedition at Khafajah, Tell Asmar, and Tell Agrab between 1930 and 1937 and two additional short campaigns at Khafajah in 1937 and 1938 under the auspices of a joint expedition of the University Museum, Philadelphia, and the American Schools of Oriental Research, nearly every member who served on either expedition contributed in one way or another to the results. It is a pleasant duty to acknowledge their contributions after so many years.

At Khafajah Dr. Conrad Preusser was in charge of the excavations during the first season (1930/31), assisted by Mr. Hamilton D. Darby. The writer was in charge through all subsequent seasons (1931-38), assisted at various times by Dr. Nelson C. Debevoise, Mr. Hugh S. Braun, Dr. Calvin W. McEwan, Count Alexander zu Eltz, Mr. Leslie Grant, Mr. Arthur J. Tobler, Mr. Charles Bache, and Mr. M. E. Bartow Muller. The three named last were members of the University Museum-American Schools joint expedition. Mr. Darby served as the archi-

<sup>1</sup> See *OIC* Nos. 13, 16, 17, 19, and 20.

tect at Khafajah through most of the campaigns, and a great majority of the final architectural drawings as well as the grave sketches are his work.

At Tell Asmar the main area of private houses and the Northern Palace were discovered and partly excavated by the writer in the first half of the season of 1931/32. Later during that season Mr. Gordon Loud and Mr. Seton Lloyd took over these areas. In the following seasons Dr. Thorkild Jacobsen, with Mr. Harold D. Hill as architect, excavated the private houses while Mr. Lloyd completed the excavation of the Northern Palace area, including the Abu Temple. The Tell Asmar drawings are the work of Mr. Hill and Mr. Lloyd, respectively.

The work at Tell Agrab was conducted by Mr. Lloyd during the seasons of 1935/36 and 1936/37, and he also prepared the Tell Agrab drawings.

When we first planned this volume it was anticipated that the authors would have opportunities to discuss their views with one another and with their colleagues and that the director of the Iraq Expedition, Dr. Henri Frankfort, would write a short chapter of general conclusions. The war and Mr. Hill's and Dr. Frankfort's untimely deaths (in 1942 and 1954) sadly thwarted these plans. With great devotion and effort during his final illness, Mr. Hill finished his share of both drawings and manuscript. In both only minor changes have been made, consistent with editorial practice but within limits that have not affected his style and opinions.

The concluding remarks by the writer are intentionally brief. Some of them are of a general nature and apply to the whole rather than to specific aspects of the material; others simply aim at focusing attention on certain tendencies toward consistency or even standardization on the one hand and toward irregularity and diversity on the other—tendencies implicit in the records themselves. I did not feel justified in devoting much space to broader interpretations, for I hold that the primary duty of an archeologist in publishing the results of his excavations is to present a record of the findings as accurately and conscientiously as possible. General interpretations are, indeed, valuable and necessary but can rarely be most effectively presented in a definitive excavation report. For any valid interpretation of a single class of archeological material—architectural remains in our case—similar material from other sites and regions must be taken into consideration. In other words, interpretive statements can be made only on the basis of comparative studies. Moreover, any one class of material remains must be considered in relation to all the others that were associated with it.

To make such subsequent studies possible, we have included in every architectural volume of this series a record of the distribution of finds throughout the buildings described. From the catalogues of finds the associations of various classes of objects with one another and with the architectural remains can be established. References are given to the volumes in the series devoted to the various classes of objects.

The sculpture, the glyptic, and the pottery from the Diyala sites have all been published individually. Still to be published are the rest of the small finds and many of the inscriptions.<sup>2</sup> It is hoped that all finds will be published in time to be used in the concluding volume of this series, *Four Ancient Towns in the Diyala Region*.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Hauser, Editorial Secretary of the Oriental Institute, edited this volume with her usual skill and devotion. She and her assistants are to be given full credit for the meticulous checking and rechecking of the original manuscripts and the field records, especially in the compiling of the catalogues.

P. DELOUGAZ

CHICAGO  
June 1964

<sup>2</sup> For Akkadian tablets from the Diyala region see *MAD* No. 1.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- AJ* The antiquaries journal (London, 1921—).
- AS* Chicago. University. The Oriental Institute. Assyriological studies (Chicago, 1931—).
- AS* No. 6 JACOBSEN, THORKILD. Philological notes on Eshnunna and its inscriptions (1933).
- AS* No. 11 JACOBSEN, THORKILD. The Sumerian king list (1939).
- MAD* No. 1 GELB, IGNACE J. Sargonic texts from the Diyala region. Materials for the Assyrian Dictionary. No. 1 (2d impression; Chicago, 1961).
- OIC* Chicago. University. The Oriental Institute. Oriental Institute communications (Chicago, 1922—).
- OIC* No. 13 FRANKFORT, HENRI, JACOBSEN, THORKILD, and PREUSSER, CONRAD. The first season's work in Eshnunna, 1930/31 (1932).
- OIC* No. 16 FRANKFORT, HENRI. Tell Asmar, Khafaje, and Khorsabad: Second preliminary report of the Iraq Expedition (1933).
- OIC* No. 17 FRANKFORT, HENRI. Iraq excavations of the Oriental Institute, 1932/33: Third preliminary report of the Iraq Expedition (1934).
- OIC* No. 19 FRANKFORT, HENRI. Oriental Institute discoveries in Iraq, 1933/34: Fourth preliminary report of the Iraq Expedition (1935).
- OIC* No. 20 FRANKFORT, HENRI. Progress of the work of the Oriental Institute in Iraq, 1934/35: Fifth preliminary report of the Iraq Expedition (1936).
- OIP* Chicago. University. The Oriental Institute. Oriental Institute publications (Chicago, 1924—).
- OIP* XLIII FRANKFORT, HENRI, LLOYD, SETON, and JACOBSEN, THORKILD. The Gimilsin Temple and the Palace of the Rulers at Tell Asmar (1940).
- OIP* XLIV FRANKFORT, HENRI. Sculpture of the third millennium B.C. from Tell Asmar and Khafajah (1939).
- OIP* LIII DELOUGAZ, PINHAS. The Temple Oval at Khafajah (1940).
- OIP* LVIII DELOUGAZ, PINHAS, and LLOYD, SETON. Pre-Sargonid temples in the Diyala region (1942).
- OIP* LX FRANKFORT, HENRI. More sculpture from the Diyala region (1943).
- OIP* LXIII DELOUGAZ, PINHAS. Pottery from the Diyala region (1952).
- OIP* LXXII FRANKFORT, HENRI. Stratified cylinder seals from the Diyala region (1955).
- SAOC* Chicago. University. The Oriental Institute. Studies in ancient oriental civilization (Chicago, 1932—).
- SAOC* No. 7 DELOUGAZ, PINHAS. Plano-convex bricks and the methods of their employment (1933).
- SAOC* No. 20 HILZHEIMER, MAX. Animal remains from Tell Asmar (1941).



## I

## KHAFAJAH

By PINHAS DELOUGAZ

## INTRODUCTION

**I**N THE present volume we are concerned only with the private houses excavated in Mound A (see Pl. 1), which range from about the middle of the Protoliterate period through the Early Dynastic period and possibly into Protoimperial times (see pp. 20 f.).<sup>1</sup> In addition, a large complex of Akkadian foundations was cleared near the surface at the north end of Mound A.

In accordance with the practice adopted in previous publications of the Iraq Expedition, the material published in this volume is presented in chronological sequence, beginning with the lowest and earliest levels reached. However, unlike the temples, which were excavated down to their earliest foundations and whose successive building levels could thus be numbered in their true sequence in the final publications,<sup>2</sup> the private dwellings, which were not excavated to the earliest level, retain here the numeration used in the field. Thus, in the main area of excavation at Khafajah the highest and latest level is called "Houses 1," the one below it "Houses 2," etc. To avoid any possible confusion, Roman numerals are used in the Khafajah reports for building levels numbered in their true sequence and Arabic numerals for those numbered in reversed chronological order.<sup>3</sup> Roman italic numerals are used to identify individual houses. It should be noted that building levels of different buildings at Khafajah bearing the same Roman number are not necessarily of the same stratum or date. For example, "Temple Oval I," "Sin Temple I," and "Small Temple I" indicate simply the earliest phase of each of these structures but do not necessarily imply that they belong to the same stratum or cultural period (see Table III). In numbering the Khafajah house levels, on the other hand, we were able to co-ordinate the various sections of the main area of excavation, so that there is only one series of numbers. We established the comparative stratification either directly by tracing actual floors from one area into another or indirectly by determining the stratigraphic relation of each to a third area or building. For example, the houses adjacent to the Temple Oval on its northeast and northwest sides could be correlated with certain stages of that temple and thus, indirectly, their relative stratigraphy could be established. In the isolated soundings outside the main area of excavation (see pp. 21-25) there were, obviously, no such clear stratigraphic connections.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Private houses of later periods, which came to light in connection with the excavation of the citadel and the late Sin Temple on Mound D and the remnants of Dur-Samsuiluna on Mound B, will be published with these contemporary public buildings in *Old Babylonian Public Buildings in the Diyala Region*.

<sup>2</sup> See *OIP* LIII and LVIII.

<sup>3</sup> This system does not apply to the Tell Asmar material, in which Roman numerals are used for all building levels.

<sup>4</sup> Pottery specimens and cylinder seals from these soundings are tentatively attributed, in *OIP* LXIII and *OIP* LXXII

The majority of the graves published here were found under floors of private houses, and, though comparatively large numbers were located within rather small areas, they did not constitute a cemetery. Since at other Mesopotamian sites, especially Ur and Kish, graves contemporary with those found at Khafajah were dug into unstratified rubbish in unoccupied areas, and thus in regular cemeteries, it would appear that both customs—burial in cemeteries and burial in private houses—were practiced concurrently. It is possible, however, that, though in some cases the difference was due to different local customs or circumstances, some of the “cemetery” graves may actually have been dug in occupied areas whose building remains were in such poor condition at the time of excavation that they were not recognized by the excavators. That the Khafajah buildings in which graves occurred were not just funerary chapels or “houses of the dead” is amply proved by the planning of the houses for practical use, by the great numbers of vessels and small objects found in them in no connection with graves, and by the fact that even in strata where graves were fairly numerous they were located in a relatively small number of the rooms. There is, further, the interesting fact that we found not a single clear case of a burial in the temples belonging to the periods with which we are concerned.<sup>5</sup>

While houses and graves thus form a single entity in each stratum, for practical reasons we describe them separately in this chapter. The first section deals with the architectural aspects of the houses and concludes with a catalogue of the objects listed according to level (except in the isolated soundings) and locus. In the second section (pp. 58–142) the actual burials are described, and a list of the furnishings is appended to the description of each grave.

The lowest levels reached at Khafajah, immediately above ground water, were tapped only in soundings in squares N 43–44, O 43, and P 42–43. Consequently the building remains at these levels were too fragmentary to reveal any coherent architectural units (see Pl. 2). In squares O 43 and P 42 no connection could be established between these early remains and the lowest of the uninterrupted sequence of house levels, which begins with Houses 12, for they were separated by a layer of unstratified rubbish (*ca.* 1.20–3.00 m. thick). In the other squares no building remains came to light, though a clay tablet with numerals (Kh. V 338) was found on a trodden floor in N 44:19 (see Pl. 15, section A–A'). It is possible, of course, that elsewhere on the site the occupation was uninterrupted, as suggested by the fact that the graves found in the layer of unstratified rubbish were not all at the same elevation. Graves 1–4, all at about the same elevation, were lower than graves 5–11 (see pp. 59–64). Since the graves of the lower group were higher than the lowest building remains, they apparently were dug from building levels, intermediate between those near ground water and Houses 12, which were not represented by architectural remains in the small areas of the soundings. In the higher strata of the mound an average of five building levels corresponded to about 3 meters of accumulation, and one may assume a similar number of building levels between the lowest remains and Houses 12. The objects found in these soundings are catalogued (pp. 25 f.) according to elevation above our arbitrary datum, and some are related tentatively to building levels of the Sin Temple, with the designations “(below Sin Temple),” “(Sin I),” “(Sin II),” and “(Sin III)” indicating the suggested stratification.

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respectively, to house levels. Such attributions are based on location and elevations as well as on the nature of finds within a sounding.

<sup>5</sup> See *OIP* LIII 99–104.

## PRIVATE HOUSES IN THE MAIN AREA OF EXCAVATION

## THE PROTOLITERATE PERIOD

## BELOW HOUSES 12

The lowest building remains found at Khafajah (see p. 2 and Pl. 2) were close to ground water<sup>6</sup> in squares O 43, under the Small Temple, and P 42, in the vicinity of the Sin Temple. At O 43:50 (see Pl. 15, section A-A') the northeast faces of two walls, one on top of the other, could be traced for nearly 2.50 m. About a meter higher, fragmentary walls (ca. 40 cm. thick) formed a small chamber (O 43:40) measuring approximately 0.80 by 1.70 m. and another one of similar size at right angles to it (see Pl. 51 B). In P 42:28 both faces of a wall (ca. 45 cm. thick) were traced for about 3 meters. What seemed to be an outer corner was found some 60 cm. to the northwest of this wall.

Owing to the proximity of ground water and the poor condition of the walls, the material used in their construction and the method of building could not be recorded with certainty. By scraping the walls at intervals we could observe, however, that they consisted of either bricks or rather regular lumps of clay of fairly uniform size (averaging 22 × 34 cm. and probably 9–11 cm. thick). In any case, they were not built of the so-called *Riemchen*, which were typical of the upper strata of the Protoliterate period (see below). The thickness of the earlier walls, where it could be ascertained, was approximately the same as that in private houses of higher strata, and one may assume that these fragmentary remains represent private houses rather than more important public buildings. The orientation of these walls is exactly the same as that of the walls of higher levels (see e.g. Pl. 2). This may indicate the preferred orientation of houses, but it may also imply continuous occupation which does not happen to be represented in the excavated areas. The earliest graves (Nos. 1–11) are discussed in connection with the graves of Houses 12 (p. 4).

## HOUSES 12

Although at this level several complete rooms were excavated, it was difficult to group them into units or houses. The largest group of rooms was cleared in the area adjacent to the southwest wall of the Sin Temple, where several rooms are reconstructed on our plan (Pl. 2) on the basis of comparison with the excavated remains of the houses immediately above. Fragmentary remains of Houses 12 also came to light in squares N 43–44, near the artificial sand deposit under the Temple Oval,<sup>7</sup> and in square O 43, beneath the earliest sanctuary of the Small Temple,<sup>8</sup> where two complete rooms and parts of several others could be recognized (O 43:36–39).

A long passage or lane (P 42:26) separated the houses from the Sin Temple. The rooms excavated and those reconstructed on the basis of the higher level apparently belonged to at least three different units or houses. The rooms were, on the whole, fairly regular and approximately of the same average dimensions and shapes that prevailed in all the higher levels. The building material consisted of small sun-dried bricks, often nearly square in section, the so-called *Riemchen* (with sides 9–12 and 19–23 cm. long). The walls varied in thickness from about

<sup>6</sup> The water level was not constant but fluctuated from year to year between a maximum after the rainy season in the spring and a minimum at the end of the summer. The observed fluctuation was nearly 2 meters, with a median of 30.50 m. above our arbitrary datum (see *OIP* LXIII 28 and *OIP* LIII 5, n. 5).

<sup>7</sup> See *OIP* LIII 11–19.

<sup>8</sup> See *OIP* LVIII 107 and Pl. 17 A.

60 to about 90 cm. They were well built and often preserved to greater height than most of the later walls (see Pl. 15, section A-A').

No doorway was found leading from lane P 42:26 into the houses, though entrances may have existed in unexcavated areas to the southeast or northwest. The largest room (P 43:58) alongside the temple was approximately 5 meters square. A fairly wide doorway in its northwest wall opened into a smaller room (P 42:50). The relatively thick wall between P 42:50 and P 42:23 suggested that the latter belonged to a different house. To this second house, we assume, belonged most of the rooms reconstructed to the southwest of it on our plan, while P 43:55 may have been an open space or an area between two houses or a court. Rooms P 43:54 and O 43:55 were exceptional in their proportions and somewhat reminiscent of the sanctuary of the Sin Temple and the narrow room adjoining it. However, because of the location of the doorways and the absence of any structure which could be interpreted as an altar, we must ignore this similarity and consider these rooms as part of an ordinary house rather than as a sanctuary. P 43:51 either belonged to the same unit, because of the doorway between it and P 43:54, or was a wide lane between two houses. The thickness of the wall between P 43:51 and P 43:60-61 suggested the latter possibility. While P 43:60 probably belonged to the house of which P 43:58 was the largest room or the court, P 43:61 should probably be assigned to a house which lay to the southwest and of which no other rooms were cleared.

The other fragmentary remains consisted of somewhat smaller rooms with walls of approximately the same thickness. Near the wall fragment at N 44:16 a circular kiln (N 44:17) was discovered. Nearby (in N 43:25) we dug down to ground water without encountering any building remains.

The area shown on Plate 2 appears unusually crowded with graves, because not only those belonging to Houses 12 but all the earlier graves (Nos. 1-11) are indicated. Though the orientation of some of the earlier graves seems to correspond with that of the walls of Houses 12, there is no doubt that they were dug before those walls were built. The orientation of the graves is probably due to an earlier tradition which affected the orientation not only of the fragmentary walls found below Houses 12 but also the walls of the Sin Temple. Of the early graves, Nos. 1 and 7 and parts of 3 and 8 were actually beneath walls of Houses 12, but considerably lower. Grave 25 also was found below the brickwork, but it is attributed to Houses 12 on the basis of its elevation (34.07 m.). One may assume that it was dug from a secondary floor of Houses 12 before the wall below which it was found had been repaired. Such an explanation implies an occupation of considerable length for Houses 12, an assumption supported by the fact that two floors were observed in some rooms (e.g. O 43:36) and by the variation in elevation of the graves, which seemed to indicate that some of them were dug from secondary floors. Furthermore, the fact that not less than fifteen graves (Nos. 13-27) were found in a comparatively small area of a few rooms also suggests a fairly prolonged occupation. For, as we have seen (p. 2), there is no reason to suppose that these houses served as burial grounds except for their own inhabitants and, even if the houses were rather crowded, it should normally take some time for fifteen graves to be required, especially since only three of them were child burials.

As to the relationship between the graves and the building remains of Houses 12, part of the base of a wall was cut away when grave 14 was dug and we have seen that grave 25 was found under a wall; other graves (Nos. 13, 15, 18, 19, 21[?], 23, 24) were dug in beside walls, while the rest were dug in farther from the walls.

An isolated grave (No. 28) near the Temple Oval in N 44:16, though appearing on the plan of Houses 12, must belong to a somewhat higher level, for it cut the top of a wall that is attributed to Houses 12.

## THE TRANSITION TO THE EARLY DYNASTIC PERIOD

## HOUSES 11

In this stratum (Pl. 3), which represents the transition from the Protoliterate to the Early Dynastic period, a slightly larger area of private houses was excavated than in level 12. In general direction and layout the houses were not greatly different from those of that lower stratum. Again there was a lane (P 42:18) between the houses and the Sin Temple, and again no doorway was found leading from the lane into the houses. The rooms, wholly or partly excavated, could be divided into units on the basis of communication between them. Though not a single unit provides a complete house plan, we refer to them as "houses" because they do give some idea as to the size and arrangements of the houses of this occupation.

House *I*, alongside the Sin Temple, includes rooms P 42:24, P 43:46, P 43:52, and apparently a court or open space (P 43:45) connected with P 43:43 to the southwest. Six graves were dug to various depths below the floors of this house. One grave (No. 38) was dug in at the northwest wall of P 42:24, one (No. 36) at the northwest wall of P 43:45, and three (Nos. 35, 39, 42) were dug in near walls of P 43:43. A second burial in P 42:24 (grave 45) is not indicated on our plan because its exact location was not recorded in the field.

House *II*, incompletely excavated, was northwest of House *I* and separated from it by party walls. It apparently had an open court (P 42:23), which communicated with P 42:21 and 22. Room P 42:21 and probably P 42:22, in turn, led to a large room (P 42:20) from which a small room (P 43:44) could be reached. A small narrow chamber (P 43:57) to the southeast of P 42:21 could have contained a stairway to the roof. Four graves were dug in near walls, two (Nos. 30 and 40) in P 42:20 and two (Nos. 29 and 46) in P 43:44 at the south and east corners.

House *III* was to the southwest of House *II* and separated from it by a rather thick (*ca.* 0.90–1.40 m.) wall which apparently consisted of two thinner walls built one against the other. However, no separating surface that would verify this assumption could be found. House *III* was apparently reached from an irregular open space (O 43:46) which also gave access to the earliest sanctuary of the Small Temple (O 43:35).<sup>9</sup> From the vestibule (O 43:45) of House *III* three rooms (O 43:44 and 53, P 43:40) could be entered. Room P 43:40 led to a small chamber (P 43:41) whose southeast wall is reconstructed on the basis of a similar wall in a higher level. A doorway in the northeast wall of O 43:44 led to a larger room (P 43:42) which, in turn, gave access to a very small chamber (P 43:51). The five graves (Nos. 31, 33, 49–51) which were dug in this house were confined to two rear rooms (P 43:41–42).

From open space O 43:46, two doorways led into House *IV*, one into O 43:52 and the other into a small room (O 43:58) which cut off the north corner of O 43:52 leaving an L-shaped space. This peculiar arrangement of no obvious purpose might perhaps be explained by earlier structures which were not reached by our excavations. Room O 43:42 was connected with O 43:52 and through a doorway in its southeast wall with what seemed to be a court. It is uncertain whether the smaller chambers P 43:53, O 43:43, and P 43:47 belonged to House *IV* or whether a separating wall existed in the unexcavated area southeast of O 43:43. Consequently, the size and plan of House *IV* remain uncertain. One grave (No. 53) was dug in at the north corner of room O 43:42, five graves (Nos. 34, 37, 47, 48, 52) were crowded in along the walls of O 43:43, and a child burial (No. 32) was dug in at the north corner of P 43:47. The northwest end of P 43:47 had been solidly built up, and the doorway between it and P 43:53 had been blocked. These features suggest that a stairway to the roof may have been located here.

<sup>9</sup> Described in *OIP* LVIII 107.

An isolated group of rooms in squares N 43-44, near the sand foundation beneath the Temple Oval, offers no complete plan but is designated "House V." This "house" included an exceptionally large and fairly regular room (N 44:15) flanked by smaller rooms on two sides. The sharp corner of N 43:26 may have been the result of a street along its easterly wall. Rooms N 44:13 and N 44:9 were only partly excavated. Three graves were dug in this "house," one (No. 41) in N 43:26 and two (Nos. 43-44) in N 44:13. Grave 44 was disturbed in antiquity by the excavation for the sand foundation below the Temple Oval.

Apparently during the Houses 11 occupation there was a tendency to place the burials in small rear rooms removed from the main entrances to the houses. The relatively small number of graves in each house would suggest a relatively short occupation, unless a burial ground existed also outside the houses.

### THE EARLY DYNASTIC PERIOD

#### HOUSES 10

The houses of this level (Pl. 4) differed from those below them (Houses 11) only in minor details. House VI, above House I, alongside the Sin Temple, contained rooms P 42:24, P 43:46, P 43:52, and P 43:43 in addition to the open space P 43:45.<sup>10</sup> The only changes from the level below were a slight shifting of the rebuilt walls and the location of the doorway from P 43:46 into P 42:24 in the northwest rather than northeast end of the room. At this level, in contrast to level 11, we found no burials within the rooms. The five graves attributed to House VI (Nos. 57, 60, 65-67) were all dug in the open space P 43:45 in no apparent relation to the walls.

House VII had exactly the same plan as House II of stratum 11 except that the space previously occupied by P 43:57 was now solidly built up. This seems to confirm our assumption that a stairway to the roof was located here. The only grave found in House VII (No. 61) was dug in at the south corner of room P 42:20, which contained two graves in the stratum below.

House VIII was very much like House III underlying it. It was enlarged to include room O 43:43, and apparently an entrance was opened into P 43:42 from P 43:34, which now replaced P 43:47 of Houses 11. If this narrow space contained a stairway to the roof, the latter was now accessible from P 43:42. A thin partition wall definitely existed at the northwest end of P 43:42 (as reconstructed on our plan of Houses 11; see Pl. 3), forming the small chamber P 43:41. One grave (No. 62) was dug in alongside the northwest wall of this chamber and another one (No. 54) in the doorway between it and P 43:40. The latter room also contained a grave (No. 55), dug in alongside its northeast wall. A fourth grave (No. 59) was dug in the small chamber P 43:37, whose only doorway had been blocked.

Because of the limited area excavated southeast of the Small Temple (O 43:21 and 28), it is impossible to say how many houses are represented by the rooms cleared in its vicinity. Room O 43:41, which adjoined the southeast wall of O 43:21, contained two graves (Nos. 58, 64).

The isolated ruins in squares N-O 43-44 likewise were not greatly different from those underlying them. In House IX, which was cut in antiquity by the excavation for the sand foundation under the Temple Oval, a somewhat larger area of excavation than that in level 11 yielded an additional room (N 44:18). Outside N 43:26 and N 44:15 was apparently an irregular open space (N 43:25 and N 44:10). Fragmentary walls seemed to indicate an isolated house (N 44:20) limited by the open space on the northwest and by lanes to the southwest and northeast

<sup>10</sup> When the plans of the buildings in one stratum did not materially differ from those in the stratum above we often retained the same locus numbers in both strata. Since in the field the finds were recorded by loci, we found it impractical to assign new locus numbers in the final publications.



(O 43:27). Across lane O 43:27 were indications of another building (O 43:26). House *IX* contained two graves, No. 56 in N 44:13 and No. 63 in N 44:15.

It may be noted that fewer graves are attributed to Houses 10 than to Houses 11 (14 as against 25), although the area excavated was somewhat larger. This fact suggests a shorter period of occupation, as does the fact that apparently only half as much debris accumulated during the occupation of Houses 10 as during that of Houses 11 (see Pl. 15, section A-A').

#### HOUSES 9

This occupation is the earliest for which a continuous strip of houses between the Sin Temple and the ancient excavation for the Temple Oval was cleared. The general character of the rooms did not greatly differ from those below, though there were noticeable changes in most of the houses (Pl. 5).

In House *X*, alongside the Sin Temple, one large room (P 43:33) replaced rooms P 42:24 and P 43:46 of Houses *I* and *VI* of levels 11 and 10, and thus this part of the plan reverted to that of Houses 12 (see Pl. 2). The house was now enlarged to include room P 43:30, by the opening of a doorway from P 43:31. The new room was separated by a thickened wall from House *XI* (old *II* and *VII*) and enlarged in comparison to P 43:44 of level 10 by abolishment of the solid brickwork at the northeast end which perhaps had been the base for a stairway. Plate 5 shows six graves in House *X*: two (Nos. 71 and 74) in P 43:33, two (Nos. 73 and 75) in P 43:45, and two (Nos. 69 and 76) in P 43:39. Grave 76, however, may have been dug from a higher level. Grave 71 was a double burial apparently of two children.

House *XI* remained similar to House *VII* of level 10 except for the change described above through which the space formerly occupied by room P 43:44 now became room P 43:30 of House *X*. On the basis of later remains we reconstructed the northwestern limit of House *XI* (see Pl. 5), which, if our reconstruction is correct, now consisted of four rooms (P 42:13-16) with an entrance from the lane (P 42:18) between it and the Sin Temple. No graves were found in House *XI*.

Since no doorway was found in any of the three preserved walls of O 42:8, we assume that it was entered from the northwest and had no connection with either House *XI* or House *XII*.

House *XII* was practically identical with House *VIII* of level 10. It contained seven rooms; two entrances led from lane O 43:32 into rooms O 43:33 and O 43:19, and a third entrance led from P 43:34, which apparently was now merely a lane between parts of two houses, into P 43:38. This arrangement of multiple entrances, especially the provision for access to opposite ends of a house, front and rear entrances, as it were, is of special interest because it was not found in houses of later periods (see p. 277). One grave (No. 68) was found within House *XII*, dug in at the southeast wall of P 43:38, and one (No. 70) at the northerly end of lane P 43:34.

Rooms O 43:18 and P 43:32 belonged to an incompletely excavated house. Grave 72, dug in from a secondary floor of room O 43:18, was a multiple burial.

House *XIII*, adjacent to the Small Temple, was also incompletely excavated. Its plan closely followed that of House *VIII* in level 10. No graves were found in it.

The rooms between the Small Temple and the sand filling below the Temple Oval seemed to represent at least four houses (*XIV-XVII*). None of them was completely excavated, and no graves were found in them. Open spaces and lanes seemed to separate these houses and possibly provided access to them. An interesting feature of House *XVII* was a platform (*ca.* 40 cm. high), built mostly of *Riemchen*, in room N 44:15. This structure was not a survival from the Protoliterate period, during which *Riemchen* were normally used, but was built to fit the shape and size of the room in which it was located (see Pl. 15, section A-A'). The only ex-

planation that we can offer for this anachronism is that the builders of House *XVII* may have used well preserved bricks from an earlier structure. With this exception all construction, beginning with Houses 10, was of plano-convex bricks.

Even fewer graves (9 or possibly only 8) can be attributed to Houses 9 than to Houses 10, indicating perhaps a shorter period of occupation.

## HOUSES 8

The walls in this level (Pl. 6) corresponded very closely to those of Houses 9, but the opening of additional doorways and the abandonment of others resulted in larger houses. Thus, for instance, the opening of a doorway between P 43:30 and P 42:15 served to combine the rooms above Houses *X* and *XI* of level 9 into a larger unit, House *XIX*. It consisted of seven rooms. Room P 42:15 was enlarged to include the southerly part of P 42:16. The wall separating P 43:30 and P 42:15 was reduced to normal thickness, and the space within P 43:30 was thus increased somewhat. The entrances to the two houses of level 9 were both retained, so that House *XIX* could be entered from lane P 42:18 as well as from open space P 43:45 and thus had front and rear entrances. The only grave attributed to this house was dug in P 43:33. Unlike all the earlier graves, which were simple pits, this grave (No. 78) was surrounded by a mud-brick wall (*ca.* 20 cm. thick) with rounded corners (see Fig. 59). The structure could have been vaulted, though no traces of a vault were found.

Room O 42:8, adjacent to the west corner of House *XIX* and the north corner of House *XX*, apparently was part of neither house, for no doorway was found in any of its three preserved walls. Grave 79, a possibly vaulted tomb built between the floors of levels 9 and 8, may have been dug in from Houses 7 rather than Houses 8 (see p. 89).

House *XX* was larger than House *XII* of level 9. Room P 43:39 was added to it, by means of a new doorway from room P 43:38, and lane P 43:34 was cut off by a partition wall near its southerly end to become an additional narrow room in this house, which thus included nine rooms. House *XX* retained the double entrance from lane O 43:32 as in House *XII* of level 9. A third, rear, entrance now led from open space P 43:45 instead of from lane P 43:34 of level 9. No burials were found within the house, but a grave (No. 81) was dug in at the north corner of P 43:53 just outside the new partition wall of P 43:34.

Changes in the plan of House *XXI*, as compared with that of the underlying House *XIII*, resulted from the opening of a doorway between O 43:18 and O 43:20. A benchlike structure was built against the southwest wall of room O 43:20, and grave 82 was dug in nearby. Another grave (No. 77) was dug in the opening between O 43:20 and O 43:58.

South of the Small Temple (O 43:21 and 28), the doorway between O 43:31 and O 43:34 was blocked. A new doorway was opened from O 43:34 into O 43:24, which was widened by elimination of a wall (*cf.* Pl. 5). A grave (No. 80) was dug in at the north corner of O 43:24.

The rooms immediately to the southwest of the Small Temple seemed to represent two houses (*XXII* and *XXIII*) separated by a lane ending in an open space (O 43:29). Whether rooms O 43:34 and O 43:24 belonged to House *XXII* remains uncertain.

Near the sand foundation below the Temple Oval, House *XXV* closely followed the plan of House *XVII* below except that the northeast wall of N 44:18 was removed, so that lane N 44:10 now extended into the area in which all the building remains were destroyed in preparation for the building of the Temple Oval.

House *XXIV*, across lane N 44:10 from House *XXV*, was enlarged in comparison with House *XVI* of level 9 by the addition of N 44:14. This new room opened into lane N 44:10 and had a second doorway in its southeast wall, beyond which the area was not excavated. A small chamber (N 44:11) cut off a corner of room N 44:20 and resembled in this respect room O 43:58 at the north corner of O 43:20 in House *XXI*. The functions of both of these chambers remain obscure. House *XXIV* was apparently limited on three sides by lanes.

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Not a single grave was found in the area between the Small Temple and the Temple Oval. Again in level 8 there were fewer (5 or 6) graves than in the stratum below, indicating either a comparatively short occupation or perhaps the existence of a regular cemetery somewhere outside the houses. It may also be noted that level 8 contained the earliest built tomb, possibly vaulted (No. 78), though simple pit burials continued to be used not only in this level but also in later occupations. A second possibly vaulted tomb (No. 79) is tentatively attributed to Houses 8 but, as noted above, may have been dug in from Houses 7.

## HOUSES 7

A comparison of the plan of Houses 7 with that of Houses 8 (Pls. 7 and 6) will show again only minor changes. House XXVI was practically identical with XIX and House XXVII with XX. A pit grave (No. 85) was dug in open space P 43:45 near the southeast wall of House XXVI; a possibly vaulted tomb (No. 83) in the north corner of P 43:33 between the floors of levels 9 and 8 was dug in probably from Houses 7 but possibly from Houses 6 (see p. 91). House XXVII contained a well built vaulted tomb (grave 84) placed askew in room P 43:35; it was probably dug in from a secondary floor that was destroyed by Houses 6 construction (see p. 93). The partition wall that was erected in P 43:34 during the occupation of level 8 was not rebuilt, and thus this space was once more a lane between two houses with a doorway giving access to P 43:38. Consequently House XXVII had no less than four entrances from the outside. Room O 42:8 showed no connection with either House XXVI or House XXVII. Grave 79 (shown on Pl. 6), a possibly vaulted tomb, perhaps was dug in from Houses 7 rather than Houses 8 (see p. 89).

In House XXVIII the small chamber O 43:58 was not rebuilt, so that room O 43:20 was no longer L-shaped.

In House XXIX room O 43:25 replaced the larger room O 43:26, while lane O 43:27, which separated Houses XXII and XXIV in level 8, was apparently abandoned. Whether the new O 43:26 was a room, as reconstructed on our plan on the basis of a doorjamb preserved against its northeast wall, or an open space at the end of a lane is uncertain. It is equally uncertain whether, if it was a room, it belonged to House XXIX.

In House XXX the small chamber N 44:11, which cut off a corner of room N 44:20 in House XXIV of level 8, was not rebuilt. As noted above, the similarly placed small chamber O 43:58 at the north corner of room O 43:20 was also abandoned in this occupation.

House XXXI showed greater change in comparison with House XXV of the previous occupation. The space occupied by N 44:15 was now replanned to contain at least two rooms, N 43:28 and N 44:12. In the latter was built an oval kiln of a type that was found in the Temple Oval.<sup>11</sup> The outer wall along lane N 44:10 remained unchanged, as apparently did the lane itself.

Only two graves, a vaulted tomb (No. 84) and a simple pit burial (No. 85), are attributed with certainty to Houses 7, the smallest number in any of the house levels.

## HOUSES 6

After six strata (Houses 12-7) of continuous rebuildings with only minor alterations, level 6 was the first to show considerable change (Pl. 8). In fact, except for a few features retained from earlier times such as the general boundaries of the Sin Temple at its southwest end, the location of the sanctuary of the Small Temple (O 43:21), and the limits of the houses and the Small Temple to the northwest, the whole area was radically replanned. The building activity during this occupation was not confined to the houses, for it included the rebuilding and enlarging of the Sin Temple at one end and the founding of the Temple Oval at the other.

<sup>11</sup> See *OIP* LIII 130-33.

The walls of the new houses were generally considerably thicker (up to 1.40 m.) than in earlier levels, and the rooms were larger and more regular in shape. The houses also were larger, but the exact grouping of the rooms was not always certain, for generally only the foundations were preserved and many of the doorways shown on Plate 8 are reconstructed on the basis of those which existed in subsequent rebuildings.

The Small Temple now had in addition to the sanctuary (O 43:21) a fairly large courtyard (O 43:16) with a room to the northeast (O 43:17).<sup>12</sup>

The area between the Small Temple and the Sin Temple was now occupied apparently by only one house (*XXXII*), whose northwest outer wall was in line with the northwest wall of the Sin Temple and merged with the northwest wall of the Small Temple. Since no cross walls were found to abut the northwest walls of these three buildings, it is apparent that a street (P 42:10) ran alongside them. The lane which had served in earlier occupations as a passage between the Sin Temple and the houses was reduced to less than 60 cm. in width and blocked at the northerly end. The entrance into House *XXXII* must have been through P 42:9, whence a doorway opened into an otherwise isolated room (P 42:12) containing a large oval kiln similar to that in N 44:12 of Houses 7. In addition to the entrance, a doorway is reconstructed on our plan to connect P 42:9 with the central court (P 43:27), which was about 7 meters long and 5.40–6.90 m. wide. This is the first occurrence in this area of a house with a court surrounded by rooms, a type which becomes very common, indeed predominant, in later periods. P 43:23 was the largest and apparently the most important of the rooms flanking the court; it was adjoined by a room (P 43:25) of the same length but somewhat narrower. The smallest room in this complex (P 43:22) could have served as a closet or possibly as a stair well. A quadrantal structure in the south corner of the courtyard and a semicircular structure against the northeast wall were built of unbaked bricks and possibly served some practical domestic purpose. House *XXXII* contained six burials. Three connected vaulted tombs (graves 89–91) were found beneath a secondary floor of P 43:23, built parallel to its walls. Two other vaulted tombs (graves 86–87) were built below the floor of the courtyard (P 43:27), while room P 43:20 contained a simple pit burial (No. 93). Grave 83 may have been dug in from room P 42:4 rather than from room P 43:33 of House *XXVI* in level 7 (see p. 91).

Southeast of the Small Temple courtyard (O 43:16), outside House *XXXII*, was apparently an open space (O 43:13) or perhaps a courtyard of an unexcavated house. It contained an oval kiln like that in P 42:12, but considerably smaller. The partly excavated room O 43:57 may have belonged to the same house.

Lanes O 43:7 and 15 bounded two sides of the sanctuary of the Small Temple. Between lane O 43:15 and the Temple Oval another group of rooms apparently formed two houses. House *XXXIII*, containing rooms N 43:23, N 43:21, and O 43:23, was entered from the street along the northwest side of the excavated area at N 43:13. House *XXXIV* was separated from House *XXXIII* by an unusually thick wall. Since no entrance into this house was found on its three preserved sides, we reconstructed a doorway at N 44:14 in its fragmentary southeast wall. The small chamber (N 44:11) at the east corner of the house recalls N 44:11 of Houses 8 and O 43:58 of Houses 11–8. A fairly wide street (N 44:21) separated House *XXXIV* and the Temple Oval.

Two simple pit burials (graves 92 and 94) found in the area between the Small Temple and the Temple Oval are attributed to level 6. Grave 94, however, must have been dug before House *XXXIV* was built, for it was beneath the southwest wall of the house. It is attributed to Houses 6 because it cut into the kiln in room N 44:12 of Houses 7.

<sup>12</sup> See *OIP* LVIII 108–9.

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## HOUSES 5

The excavated strip between the Sin Temple and the Temple Oval was again occupied by three fairly large houses (*XXXV-XXXVII*) and part of a single room (O 43:57) in addition to the Small Temple (O 43:11, 16, 17). Slight alterations become apparent only after a careful comparison of the plans of Houses 6 and Houses 5 (Pls. 8 and 9).

In House *XXXV* the shifting of the wall between P 42:9 and P 42:12 resulted in a decrease in the size of the former and a corresponding enlargement of the latter. The kiln in P 42:12 was not renewed, but a large quadrantal structure, possibly a storage bin, was built in the east corner. This structure was rebuilt and altered during this occupation. The size of P 43:24 was reduced by the shifting of the wall between it and room O 43:17 of the Small Temple, and a benchlike structure was introduced against its northwest wall. In this phase, since no entrance to room P 43:24 was found, we cannot exclude the possibility that it was part of the Small Temple. It is more likely, however, that it was part of House *XXXV*, perhaps a private chapel (cf. p. 12). At other points also in House *XXXV* walls were slightly shifted or thickened, so that the sizes of rooms were affected. The only grave (No. 97) found in this house was a vaulted tomb beneath the floor of P 42:9.

Houses *XXXVI* and *XXXVII*, between the Small Temple and the Temple Oval, also underwent changes involving mostly the shifting of walls, but these changes suffice to prove that a complete rebuilding took place.

In contrast to the earlier occupations, the majority of the graves of this occupation were located in the houses between the Small Temple and the Temple Oval while only a single grave was found in the area between the Small Temple and the Sin Temple. In fact, except for room N 43:35, which contained a large oval kiln, each of the rooms of Houses *XXXVI* and *XXXVII* contained at least one grave. Both vaulted tombs and simple pit burials were found, most of the latter dug in near walls (Nos. 103-4, 106-7). Two simple graves (Nos. 96 and 105) were beside vaulted tombs (graves 98 and 101). There were two such occurrences in Houses 4 also, and, since at least two child burials were found beside vaulted tombs, one wonders whether an accepted custom is indicated.<sup>13</sup> However, the number of occurrences is too small to warrant a definite conclusion. A child burial in a basket (grave 102) was found beside a wall below the floor of N 43:22. Many of the graves (Nos. 100, 101, 103, 105-7) apparently were dug in from secondary floors, and three walls of room N 44:11 were cut. Graves 100 and 101 were at the same level and partially overlapping. Since grave 100 was found empty, presumably it was built first and part of its brickwork was cut away when grave 101 was constructed.

## HOUSES 4

This is the earliest level in which in addition to the houses between the Sin Temple and the Temple Oval an area of houses was excavated also northeast of the Temple Oval (in squares J-L 42-43). The houses in the two areas (Pls. 10 and 11) were not directly connected, but their contemporaneity was ascertained through their associations with the Temple Oval. The excavated area between the Temple Oval and the Sin Temple (Pl. 10) was again occupied for the most part by three fairly large houses (*XXXVIII-XL*) in addition to the Small Temple.

In House *XXXVIII* there were only minor changes in comparison with House *XXXV* of level 5. They consisted of slight shiftings of walls, alterations in wall thickness, and occasional added partitions. Thus, for instance, the size of P 42:12 was reduced and that of P 42:9 increased by the shifting of the wall between them, and the connecting doorway was eliminated. A partition in room P 42:9 formed a small closet (P 42:11) at its northeast end. Similarly, a partition divided the area previously occupied by a single long room (P 43:25) into two smaller

<sup>13</sup> I am indebted to Mrs. Elizabeth Hauser for this observation.

rooms (P 43:25–26) and necessitated a second doorway from P 43:23. Two altar-like structures in P 43:24 suggested a shrine, but, since this room was now definitely connected with the house and not with the Small Temple (O 43:11, 16, 17), it may have been a private chapel similar to L 43:4 in “House D” of the Temple Oval.<sup>14</sup> The only grave in House XXXVIII was a vaulted tomb (grave 108) dug in from a secondary floor in P 43:28. Other features in this room were a bench against the southeast wall and a vertical drain in the west corner that penetrated through Houses 5 into Houses 6.

Southeast of the Small Temple, room O 43:57 was eliminated. A wall parallel to and about 4.50 m. from the southeast wall of the temple and abutting the southwest wall of House XXXVIII formed a long court or open space. Here a large rectangular kiln was built against the outside wall of the temple in line with the northeast wall of the sanctuary (O 43:11). This feature, together with a benchlike structure against the northeast wall of the court and a pillar-like “offering table” nearby (at O 43:13), suggested that this area was now part of the Small Temple. Since not a single burial has been found in any of the early temples so far excavated in the Diyala region, the presence of grave 115 in the court would seem exceptional. However, the bench was a secondary feature (as shown by Pl. 15, section A–A’), whereas the grave was dug from the original floor. One may conclude, then, that the court was incorporated with the Small Temple sometime after the grave was dug but before the end of the eighth building period of the temple.<sup>15</sup>

The area between the Small Temple and the Temple Oval was completely replanned. House XXXIX consisted of only two long rooms, while House XL absorbed the rest of the area. The entrance to House XXXIX was from the lane (O 43:15) that bounded the Small Temple on the southwest. Each of its two rooms (O 43:3 and 14) contained a vaulted tomb at one end, one placed crosswise (grave 114) and the other lengthwise (grave 109). Next to grave 114, which was dug in from a secondary floor, was a simple pit burial of a child (grave 112).

The entrance to House XL was from the street northwest of it through vestibule N 43:18. It may be noted that the replanning of this building resulted in the appearance of a roughly square court (N 43:15), similar in size to court P 43:27 of House XXXVIII but not centrally located. In addition to the doorway from the vestibule, court N 43:15 had two doorways leading into single rooms (N 43:19 and N 43:12) and a third doorway leading to a suite of three rooms (N 44:6, 5, and 7). The three rooms on the other side of the vestibule (N 43:2 and 14, O 43:6) apparently formed another suite. House XL contained six burials: a simple grave (No. 113) in the court, two built tombs (graves 111 and 116) in N 43:12, a vaulted tomb (grave 119A) with a simple grave (No. 119B) beside it in N 44:5, and a vaulted tomb with relatively thick walls (grave 110) in N 44:6. All but grave 113 were dug in from secondary floors. While most of the burials were placed parallel to the walls of the rooms from which they were dug in, grave 110 was askew in relation to the preserved walls but parallel to the Temple Oval and the street outside it at this point and to the southwest wall of the room as reconstructed on our plan.

Fragmentary walls with shallow buttresses found northwest of House XL suggested a more substantial and larger building (N 43:6 and 17). It was separated from House XL and from the Temple Oval by streets.

In the private houses northwest of the Temple Oval (Pl. 11), the grouping of the rooms was uncertain because the excavated area was comparatively small and some of the brickwork had been destroyed by illicit diggers; consequently the placing of some of the doorways on our plan is conjectural. It is obvious, however, that a fairly wide (2.50–4.00 m.) street (K 42:4, K 43:9 and 11) existed between the houses and the temple. A curved wall at K 42:4 demonstrates

<sup>14</sup> See *OIP* LIII 49.

<sup>15</sup> See *OIP* LVIII 111.

that the houses were planned to conform to the shape of the Temple Oval. A narrow lane (K 42:10) branching off from the street obviously separated two groups of rooms. In the northeast group the solid wall bounding rooms K 42:3, 2, and 17 on the northeast side was probably a party wall between two houses. The rooms southwest of lane K 42:10 probably represent two or more houses. Noteworthy features in this area were an oven or kiln in J 42:11, in the north corner of J 43:6 a solid block of masonry which could have served as the base for a stairway, and room K 43:10 at the east corner of the L-shaped room K 43:7—an arrangement reminiscent of similar planning in earlier occupations (e.g. in Houses XXI and XXIV of level 8). No graves appear on our plan of this area. If any graves were dug from these houses they would, of course, be found in lower strata still unexcavated.

It should be noted that large holes made by illicit diggers (Pl. 51 A), before the Oriental Institute's Iraq Expedition obtained its concession for excavating at Khafajah, penetrated into this stratum and destroyed the brickwork at many points. In some cases the illicit diggers completely destroyed one face of a wall but did not penetrate through it, for example in room N 44:7 (see Pl. 10). Apparently they did not realize that they were cutting away walls or, indeed, that they were digging inside houses. They probably abandoned their activities when the work became too strenuous (for brickwork requires more effort to dig than loose soil within a room) and less rewarding (for objects are usually found inside rooms and especially on floors rather than inside the brickwork of walls).

#### HOUSES 3

This level, being near the surface, suffered even more from the activities of illicit diggers than did Houses 4. In fact, the rooms immediately adjacent to both the Sin Temple and the Temple Oval were largely destroyed. However, the walls that were preserved above House XXXVIII so closely followed its plan that we considered it justifiable to reconstruct House XLI as shown on Plate 12. No burials were found in this house.

Southeast of the open space or court outside the Small Temple (O 43:11, 16, 17) there were traces of two rooms (at P 43:21) that probably formed part of a house which extended to the southeast.

The rooms between the Small Temple and the Temple Oval again comprised two houses (XLII and XLIII). The two rooms of House XLII (O 43:3 and 14) were practically identical with the two rooms of House XXXIX beneath them. Again a single entrance from lane 43:15 served both of them and each room contained a vaulted tomb (graves 133 and 125), built parallel to the long walls in both cases.

The plan of House XLIII followed that of House XL with only a few minor alterations. The vestibule (N 43:2) was enlarged to include the space previously occupied by two small rooms (N 43:2 and 18), and the doorway from the street was near the center of this new room. No traces of the southeast and southwest walls of N 43:19 were found, and we assume that this room was now somewhat larger than it was in level 4. House XLIII contained three vaulted tombs: one in O 43:6 (grave 137), one in N 44:7 (grave 131), and the third (grave 132) cut through the southwest wall of N 43:15. Grave 137 was dug in from a secondary floor and cut into an oven on the lowest floor of the room. It seems obvious that graves 131–32, which cut into walls, were somewhat later than grave 137. However, the fact that a layer of ashes covered the walls of graves 131–32 as well as the ruins of the houses (see p. 15) indicates that these tombs were dug not from a higher house level but from a Houses 3 floor that had been destroyed before the ash was deposited or possibly after the houses were in ruins but before the next rebuilding began. A double burial (grave 142) outside the southeast wall of House XLIII (at N 44:8) is attributed to Houses 3.

At level 3 a larger area of private houses was excavated outside the north corner of the

Temple Oval (Pl. 13) than in level 4. The temple and the houses were again separated by a fairly wide street (M 44:6, M 43:6, K 42:4, K 43:11 and 9). For the most part the rooms could not be grouped into coherent house units. It appeared, however, that the rooms along street M 43:6 belonged to a comparatively large house (*XLIV*) which was separated from the adjacent houses by streets M 42:3 and N 43:3. Only fragmentary walls of House *XLIV* were found, and our reconstruction is based on these fragments as well as on information obtained from the foundations of Houses 2. Apparently House *XLIV* had an entrance from the street alongside the Temple Oval (at M 43:6), where the southeast jamb of a doorway came to light. A second entrance was from street N 43:3 into room N 43:6. This house was not completely cleared, for in excavating level 3 here we were interested primarily in obtaining information concerning the immediate vicinity of the Temple Oval. At the southerly end of street M 43:6 there was a cross wall with a blocked doorway.

The rooms to the northwest of street M 42:3 comprised at least two units. One unit probably had an entrance from street M 42:3, and the second was accessible at the northwest, through vestibule L 42:8, from an open space or courtyard about 7.50 m. wide and at least 12 meters long. A simple grave (No. 138) was dug in against the northeast wall of L 42:8, and there was a square structure near the center of the room. We found no central court nor any other evidence that would indicate how to group these rooms into architectural units. A fragment of a curved wall at L 42:10 helped us to reconstruct the course of the street along the Temple Oval.

The rest of this area was excavated down to the level of Houses 4 (see Pl. 11). At level 3 there were only relatively minor changes in plan, while most of the rooms remained unaltered. The fairly broad street (K 42:4, K 43:11 and 9) between the houses and the Temple Oval survived from level 4, but lane K 42:10 was not maintained. It was replaced by the extension of room K 43:8 to the northeast wall of K 43:10 and of K 43:7 to the southwest wall of K 42:11. Rather thick walls northwest and southwest of the L-shaped room K 43:7 and an exterior buttress at its west corner suggest outer limits of an architectural unit. The areas (J 42:9 and J 43:2) outside these thick walls apparently contained no buildings during this occupation. About 9 meters to the northwest of K 43:7 there were traces of two rooms (J 42:6 and 12), and to the southwest we found a section of wall approximately 3.50 m. thick and nearly 16 meters long. This wall was built of plano-convex bricks, and only its lower courses remained. The fact that it was near the surface suggested that it represented the foundations of a structure which had otherwise completely disappeared. Foundations discovered near the surface in isolated soundings (see pp. 22 and 23) in other parts of Mound A were built of flat bricks and therefore can be dated to the Agade period.

The graves found in this area, unlike those in the area between the Temple Oval and the Sin Temple, which were mostly vaulted tombs, were all simple pit burials. We can offer no explanation for this difference. The majority of the graves were concentrated in what appeared to be a single house. Three separate graves (Nos. 122–24) were dug in from room K 42:13, while in room K 42:2 five skeletons seemed to belong to a single burial (grave 134). Graves 121 and 128 were presumably earlier than these, for they were found beneath walls,<sup>16</sup> whereas grave 135, dug in from the doorway between K 42:2 and K 42:17, was apparently later than the others. Room K 42:17 contained one burial (grave 130), and an isolated grave (No. 140) was found in room K 42:7. Three graves (Nos. 120, 126–27) were in the open space in the vicinity of J 42:2, and a single grave (No. 129) in J 43:2 was apparently outside the house area. We are in doubt about the stratification of the graves (Nos. 120, 126–27, 129) which were very close to the surface and not associated with architectural remains. They may have

<sup>16</sup> On Pl. 13 grave 128 appears to be in a Houses 3 wall, because all burials are shown at the level to which they are attributed, but Pl. 15, section C–C', shows its actual position in the Houses 4 brickwork.



been dug from Houses 2, of which no architectural traces were found in this area. Some pottery and stone vessels were so aligned in room K 42:12 (Pl. 51 C) as to suggest a burial, but no skeletal remains were found with them.

All the ruins of Houses 3, though preserved to somewhat different heights at various points, were covered by a layer of ashes varying in thickness from 10 to about 35 cm. (see Pl. 15, section A-A'). This was the only sign of discontinuity in occupation that our excavations revealed in this part of the site.

#### HOUSES 2

The area of excavated private houses belonging to this level (see Pl. 14) was larger than that of any previous occupation. Because of the extensive damage caused by illicit diggers only fragmentary walls were found in the space between the Sin Temple and the Small Temple (O 43:11). Most of the coherent architectural remains came to light near the northeast side of the Temple Oval. Some of these houses were still separated from the Oval by a street (M 43:6, M 44:6), and in at least two places there were indications that lanes (M 42:3 and N 43:3) joined the street at right angles. At N 43:33 a third lane branched off from N 43:3 toward the northwest. Thus one group of rooms, apparently belonging to a single house (*XLV*), was bordered on all four sides by thoroughfares. This well defined unit was planned around a central trapezoidal court (M 43:14) with maximum dimensions of about 11.00 × 8.40 m. The whole house closely followed the trapezoidal shape of the court. The only certain entrance was from lane N 43:3 through vestibule N 43:6, whence the central court could be reached only through room M 43:13. Indeed, this house was peculiar in that the central court apparently had only this one doorway and did not communicate directly with any of the other rooms around it. The house thus seemed to consist of two parts. One part comprised a long room (N 43:11) and a room with one rounded corner (M 42:2); the other included the court and the rest of the rooms. The reconstructed entrances into M 43:4 and N 43:11 are, of course, conjectural. Though at first glance this building appears to be a typical house consisting of a large court with smaller rooms grouped around it, the fact that the court had only one doorway and the presence of a benchlike structure against the center of its northwest wall suggest that functionally this was not an ordinary house. Its peculiar character might be understood if one knew the history of its development in earlier occupation levels that were not reached at this point.

Fragmentary walls (M 42:5) northwest of House *XLV* were separated from it by lane M 42:3, which may have joined the street alongside the Temple Oval.

Near the east corner of House *XLV* and separated from it by the lane which branched off to the northwest from N 43:33 were a number of rooms belonging to a house that was not completely excavated. To the east of N 43:33 two cross walls, one somewhat thicker than the other, formed a small room (N 43:32). However, it seems likely that these cross walls were a later addition and that the two lanes along the northeast and southeast sides of House *XLV* originally merged here and continued northeastward to join street O 42:6, which continued (as P 42:6) along the northwest side of the Sin Temple. The rounded corner of N 43:4 and the width of N 43:33 and 32 support this view.

The rooms alongside the Temple Oval southeast of lane N 43:3 formed a more complex architectural unit than House *XLV*. This house (*XLVI*) apparently extended to the cross walls southeast of O 44:4, 18, and 17. Since no entrance was found in the preserved portions of the outer walls of this house, we reconstructed one from lane N 43:3 into the fairly large room N 43:2 (ca. 6 × 7 m.), which, indeed, because of its size might have been an unroofed court. An entrance could, of course, be reconstructed into N 43:29 or 30, but even N 43:2 was unusually far from the interior court (O 44:15) and rooms N 43:29 and 30 were still farther.

Fortunately most of the interior doorways were preserved and provided a fairly clear picture of the architectural organization of the house. A prominent feature was court O 44:15 (ca.  $5.80 \times 9.00$  m.), around which smaller rooms were grouped. To reach the court from the supposed vestibule (N 43:2) it was necessary to pass through three rooms (O 43:6, O 43:3, and O 44:12), which, together with the court and the other rooms that could be reached from it, formed one part of the house. A second part apparently consisted of rooms N 43:29–31, N 43:1, and N 44:22. Rooms N 44:24 and O 44:17 had no connection with either of these two parts of the house but were related to the Temple Oval. Indeed, they were in a blocked part of the street between the temple and the houses, which was plastered with bitumen and supplied with drains to receive water from the outer inclosure wall of the temple. An interesting feature of House *XLVI* was the orientation of its walls. Though it was much closer to the Temple Oval than to the Sin Temple, most of its walls were oriented in the same way as those of the latter while only the walls adjacent to the Temple Oval (see e.g. N 43:30) were parallel to its outer inclosure wall. This double orientation of the house undoubtedly explains the trapezoidal shape of some of its rooms, for example N 43:31 and O 44:16 (Pl. 52 A). The trapezoidal shape of House *XLV* may apparently be explained in the same way. Indeed, while accidental irregularities are, of course, frequently found in houses of the period with which we are concerned, in most cases consistent irregularities may be explained by the existence in the vicinity of differently oriented major buildings or by developments which took place in earlier occupations. The complexity of House *XLVI* and such unusual features as the remoteness of the interior court from the supposed entrance may perhaps be explained by earlier developments.

The rooms southeast of House *XLVI* could not be clearly articulated. They obviously belonged to larger units which extended eastward, where only a few of their walls were cleared. In some spots these walls were preserved to a height of no more than a few centimeters. Below them were the remains of the Nintu Temple<sup>17</sup> and above them the brickwork of Houses 1, the so-called "walled quarter." In the area immediately adjacent to the Temple Oval an irregular lane (O 45:4–5) apparently separated one unit from a series of rooms (O 44:20, O 45:7–8) built against the Temple Oval. In a later phase of this occupation the lane was blocked at O 45:5, so that apparently the three rooms against the temple were isolated.

A few fragmentary walls at a level somewhat lower than Houses 2 but contemporaneous with the latest phases of the Nintu Temple and the Small Temple<sup>18</sup> were found in squares O–P 41–42, Q–R 43–44, and R 45 (see Pl. 14). Since these walls were all in very poor condition and apparently belonged to isolated units, we may assume that they represent the first structures built in this area after the large-scale abandonment that was evidenced by the extensive layer of ashes which covered all the ruins of Houses 3 (see p. 15).

Of the graves shown on Plate 14, all simple pit burials, only Nos. 143 and 155 (at Q 44:9) are attributed to Houses 2, and only No. 143, dug in from room N 43:2 of House *XLVI*, was clearly related to architectural remains. It is possible that grave 149, beside a Houses 2 wall in O 43:10, and grave 147, at the south end of the excavated houses (at P 46:4), were dug in from Houses 2, but they may represent a subsequent occupation. Grave 148 (in O 42:3) is considered later than Houses 2, and grave 150 (at O 42:7), which might have been dug in a street, is attributed to Houses 1 or above.

The latest walls in the area northwest of the Temple Oval represent Houses 3 (Pl. 13). However, groups of objects found near the surface obviously belonged to graves (Nos. 167–68) dug in from later occupations, the architectural remains of which were completely denuded. These graves are not shown on any of our plans. One of them (No. 167) is attributed to Houses 2, but the other is considered somewhat later. Three graves (Nos. 163–65) found in squares

<sup>17</sup> See *OIP* LVIII 79 ff.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 82 and 111–12.

R 44–45 just outside the area shown on Plate 14 are likewise considered later than Houses 2 but earlier than Houses 1.

During the excavation of the Sin Temple a street (R 42:4) was located to the east of it. This street and private houses on the other side of it apparently existed through several phases of the temple, but only the houses immediately below the surface and contemporary with Sin X were cleared.<sup>19</sup> The street varied in width between 2.00 and 2.50 m. except where it widened to about 5 meters at the north end. At the north corner of the Sin Temple an east-west street (S 41:4) intersected street R 42:4 and bounded the houses along the north. This second street apparently continued along the northwest wall of the Sin Temple and gave access to its entrance from the north. The rooms bounded by these two streets formed no obvious house units, though no less than three entrances from street R 42:4 led into them (Pl. 16). The rooms (R 42:5 and R 42:8) into which these entrances led were interconnected by doorways and apparently belonged to a single unit. Six rooms in the northeast corner of the area (S 41:1–3, S 41:5, S 42:2, T 41:1) were arranged more symmetrically and may have constituted a single house. From that corner a narrow search trench was extended to the northeast (Pl. 52 B), but no architectural remains of any interest were found in it. Two fragmentary outer corners of buildings at the end of street S 41:4 suggested narrow lanes to the south and north. Only one grave (No. 144 in room S 42:1) was found in this area. A group of silver objects and fragments of silver (Kh. IX 87a–h) found in a pot (Kh. IX 87) under the floor of room S 41:1 may have belonged to a silversmith.

#### HOUSES 1

The latest occupation of which architectural traces were preserved on Mound A were found at its summit southwest of the Sin Temple (see Pl. 14). It is clear that these remains represented a new period of building activity which was in general less bound by tradition than that of any preceding occupation. The outstanding feature was a fairly thick (2.60 m.) inclosure wall that was found on three sides (southeast, northeast, and northwest) of a group of houses. The best preserved part of the walled quarter was at its east corner in squares Q 44 and P 45, not far from the highest part of the mound in P 44. Here the walls were preserved to a height of as much as 50–60 cm. Beyond this point the wall remains gradually decreased in height with the slope of the ground until no traces of brickwork were left in square O 43 at the north and square O 46 at the south. Consequently it is impossible to know whether the inclosure wall originally bounded the houses on the southwest also or whether its southeast and northwest sections joined the outer inclosure of the Temple Oval. The latter alternative seems more probable, for in square O 46 the wall was so close to the Temple Oval that there seemed to be no space left for a fourth side to be built.

This small area of houses, covering about 1700 square meters, is of special interest as the only example of a planned part of a town, whereas during all previous occupations presumably there were no general schemes but the character of each house was affected more by the buildings underlying it than by contemporary over-all planning.

The outstanding feature within the walled quarter was a fairly long (at least 35 m.) and perfectly straight street (P 43:1, P 44:4) which apparently determined the general orientation of the houses on either side of it. Unfortunately the walls bounding this street were denuded to below foundations at its north end, so that it was impossible to determine where the street terminated and how it was reached from the outside. It was clear, however, that no gate existed anywhere in the preserved portions of the inclosure wall. One may assume that the street turned at right angles alongside the northwest section of the wall and that it was entered

<sup>19</sup> While Pl. 1 shows Sin Temple IX, the rooms to the east are actually at the same level as Sin Temple X (cf. OIP LVIII, Pls. 12 and 14 A).

somewhere near the Temple Oval, possibly from a street corresponding to the earlier M 43:6 and M 44:6. But the possibility cannot be excluded that the walled quarter was entered from the Temple Oval itself if the buttressed outer inclosure wall of the temple did not exist during its third building period,<sup>20</sup> which was contemporary with Houses 1.

Access to some of the houses was provided by three narrow straight lanes branching off at right angles from the main street. Lane P 44:11 turned at right angles into lane P 45:2 but possibly continued originally into a lane corresponding to O 45:4-5 of Houses 2. While no complete walls of Houses 1 were found between those shown in solid black on Plate 14 and the Temple Oval, a few stubs above walls of Houses 2 suggested that in this area the walls of Houses 1 closely followed those beneath them. Tentatively, therefore, I would reconstruct the denuded area of Houses 1 to correspond to Houses 2.

An interesting feature of the walled quarter was the relatively small number of groups of intercommunicating rooms that formed houses of various sizes and the correspondingly large proportion of single rooms and small suites that apparently were not used as living quarters.

Three fairly well articulated groups of rooms (Houses *XLVII*-*XLIX*) were located at the southeast end of the inclosure. The court of House *XLVIII* (Q 44:8) was entered directly from the south end of the main street, while House *XLVII* was reached through a short passage that branched off at right angles near the entrance to court Q 44:8 and led to a vestibule (Q 44:2). House *XLIX* was reached from lane P 44:11, at a distance of about 14 meters from the main street.

In House *XLVIII* the court (Q 44:8) served as the vestibule, and on three sides of it were grouped six rooms, five of them rather small and roughly square and the sixth (Q 45:1) long and somewhat larger. Three inner doorways led from the court into P 44:12, P 45:4, and P 45:5. Rooms P 44:13 and P 45:6 were not directly accessible from the court. No openings were found in the walls of Q 45:1, but a doorway from the court is reconstructed on our plan.

House *XLVII* lacked a central court, and apparently two rooms (Q 44:3 and 6) could be reached directly from the vestibule (Q 44:2). Room Q 44:3 seemed to be isolated, while Q 44:6 gave access to Q 44:7, which, in turn, communicated with Q 44:4 on the north and Q 44:5, apparently the main room of the house, on the south.

House *XLIX* had a vestibule or court (P 45:9), about 3.40 m. wide and 5 meters long, which communicated directly with two long narrow rooms (P 45:7 and 12) flanking it on either side and a broader room (P 45:13) at the back. These three rooms were not intercommunicating. This fairly simple and symmetrical plan is reminiscent of a tripartite arrangement that can be traced back into prehistoric times and which found monumental expression in some of the earliest Mesopotamian temples. The unusually long (*ca.* 10.80 m.) room P 45:10 was certainly not part of House *XLIX*, for they were separated by a rather thick wall without a doorway in it. This isolated room could be reached originally through lane P 45:2, which in a later phase of the occupation was blocked about 2 meters from its south end. This alteration does not necessarily mean that the room was no longer used, for, if one assumes that it served as the base for a stairway leading to the top of the thick inclosure wall and the roofs of some of the adjoining rooms, the blocking could indicate merely an extension of the stairway into lane P 45:2. Originally a drain led from the south corner of P 45:13, which was plastered with bitumen, into P 45:10, but no corresponding drain from the latter to the outside of the walled quarter was found.

On the other side of lane P 44:11 a strip about 7 meters deep contained six rooms that apparently were not used for living quarters. Of these, P 44:20 (2.00 × 5.60 m.) and P 44:15 (2.20 × 5.60 m.) were isolated and opened directly into the lane. P 44:10, somewhat wider (2.40 m.), may have had a doorway into the very narrow (80 cm.) space P 44:28. It is possible

<sup>20</sup> See *OIP* LIII 107.

that the latter, in view of its shape and position, served as the base for a stairway. Room P 44:8 was considerably wider (3.20–3.40 m.) than the other rooms in the strip and was entered directly from the main street. Whether it had a doorway into room P 44:9 was impossible to determine, for most of the wall between them had been destroyed by illicit diggers. A doorway from P 44:9 into P 44:16 of House *L* is also uncertain.

A doorway from the main street (P 44:4) led into room P 44:3, which presumably was connected with P 44:2, for, while the wall between these two rooms had been largely destroyed by illicit diggers, it is the only one in which a doorway could have been. Next to these rooms along the street was a single room (P 44:1) measuring about  $3.60 \times 3.60$  m., which, however, was accessible from lane P 43:2 to the north.

At the west end of the same lane (at O 44:14) a doorway led into the vestibule (O 44:11) of House *L*, which was the largest house in the walled quarter. Though some of its walls were denuded or had been destroyed by illicit diggers, its general plan was clear. From the vestibule one doorway led to a small, otherwise isolated, room (O 44:10), where a number of pottery vessels, some of them inverted, were found *in situ* (Pl. 52 C). A second doorway led to the central court P 44:22 (ca.  $3.90 \times 8.40$  m.). There must have been a jog in the southwest wall of the court which provided for an entrance into room O 44:9, as indicated by a preserved south jamb at this point. A round solid structure (P 44:17) belonged to a later period of which only very fragmentary remains were found immediately below the surface of the mound. This structure destroyed the walls at the north corner of the court, but we assume that a doorway existed between the court and room P 44:21. There may also have been a doorway from the court into the small room between P 44:21 and P 44:14. In any case the three rooms at this side of the house were intercommunicating, as shown by the preserved doorjambs. At the south corner of the court a doorway led into what seemed to be an unusually long room (9.40 m.) that was somewhat less than 2 meters wide. Parts of its walls had been destroyed by illicit diggers (at P 44:24), and it is possible that a partition originally divided the space into two rooms (P 44:18 and 16).

On the other side of lane O 44:14 a doorway led into the central room (O 43:2) of House *LI*. This oblong room was flanked by a long narrow room (O 43:8) on one side and by two intercommunicating rooms (O 43:1 and O 44:8) on the other. House *LI* was similar to House *XLIX* in both size and general plan, though the latter was somewhat more symmetrical.

A suite of three rooms (P 43:5–7) occupied the space between House *LI* and the main street. The entrance to this suite was from lane P 43:2 into the long room P 43:6. The two smaller rooms were apparently accessible only from the long room. It seems doubtful that this suite was used as a dwelling. Its northwest wall was a continuation of the northwest wall of House *LI*. As a result of illicit digging, all architectural remains were destroyed in the space between this wall and the preserved portion of the northwest section of the inclosure wall.

The plans of the houses on the east side of the main street were less clear. Several rather deep robber holes had cut away large portions of the walls and penetrated into even lower levels (Pl. 52 D). Only four rooms (P 43:9, 13, 14, 48) of the house (*LII*) adjoining the inclosure wall alongside the Sin Temple could be identified; any remains in the area north of them had been damaged beyond recognition. Access to House *LII* was apparently from P 43:4, where the south jamb of a doorway was found. The unnumbered narrow lane southeast of this house led into a trapezoidal space (P 43:10) which may have been divided into two rooms, as suggested by a wall stump projecting from its southwest wall. In relative size and location as well as in manner of approach P 43:10 was similar to P 45:10, against the inclosure wall behind House *XLIX*; they may have served a similar purpose.

The space between the main street and P 43:10 was occupied by House *LIII*. It consisted of a central room or court (P 43:3), with an entrance from the street, which was flanked by

two rooms on either side. The entrance was somewhat unusual, for two screen walls bordered it inside P 43:3 as if to hide the doorways into P 43:12 and P 44:5.<sup>21</sup> The general layout of this house is another variant of the tripartite plan noted in Houses *XLIX* and *LI*.

The three rooms to the southeast of House *LIII* (P 44:6, Q 44:13 and 10) apparently formed a separate unit, though no entrance into them from the street was found. A blocked doorway under the wall separating them from rooms Q 44:1 and 11 represented an earlier phase of this occupation and suggested that originally all five rooms may have been part of a single unit.

It may be of interest to note that here, in contrast to earlier levels, we found no graves within the houses.

The necessity for a walled quarter inside the town cannot be easily explained, for we know that the town itself was surrounded by a thick fortification wall (see pp. 24 f.) and it would seem that under normal conditions the labor spent on building a second, inner fortification would have been sufficient to affect any repair needed for the town wall. Two possibilities might therefore be considered. First, by the time the walled quarter was built the inhabitants of the town may have been greatly reduced in number and concentrated in this comparatively small area. This possibility is very unlikely, however, because of the existence of the Sin Temple when the walled quarter was built, as is proved by the fact that the northeast section of the inclosure wall was set back to accommodate the temple (see Pl. 14), and because of the existence of the last stage of the Temple Oval, which on the basis of stratigraphic evidence is considered contemporary with Houses 1. The second possibility is that the walled quarter was not for protection against an outside enemy but was built by one group as protection against other inhabitants of the town. In such case, it would be reasonable to assume that the occupants of the walled quarter were different from the inhabitants of the rest of the town. One may imagine that they comprised perhaps the local garrison established by recent conquerors of the town. The location of such a fortified quarter near the main temple, that is, the Temple Oval, which itself had the character of a stronghold and was close to one of the town gates, would have been of definite strategic advantage. The whole plan of the walled quarter—the straight main street with lanes branching off at right angles, the regularly built but rather small houses, and the comparatively large number of single rooms and small suites that apparently were not used for living quarters—suggests a military installation. An indirect indication that the builders of this quarter largely ignored certain earlier traditions is the fact that it covered a large part of the Nintu Temple and possibly also the Small Temple. The Nintu Temple is, indeed, the only instance revealed by our excavations of a temple being abandoned during the Early Dynastic period. It is more likely that the abandonment was caused by outside conquerors than by autochthonous inhabitants of the town.

The fact that the masonry of the walled quarter consisted entirely of plano-convex bricks (mostly sun-dried and a small proportion of kiln-baked), together with the character of the pottery and small objects found in it, leaves no doubt that it should be dated to the Early Dynastic period. Though it was situated at the highest part of the mound, it is possible that contemporary buildings existed in lower parts of the mound elsewhere. For at the time of this occupation the town was not level, and apparently this part of the site was then, as now, the highest point, the surrounding areas sloping gently toward the outskirts of the town. Most of the other architectural remains which might be considered contemporary were found in the isolated soundings and were very fragmentary (see below). The soundings were important, however, because of certain graves (Nos. 156, 159–62) found in them. Since these graves, which came to light near the surface, can be dated to either the Early Dynastic or the Proto-

<sup>21</sup> Somewhat similar thin screen walls were found near the entrance to Sin Temple VIII (see *OIP* LVIII 61).

imperial period on the basis of the pottery that they contained, it is probable that they represent an occupation whose building remains have completely disintegrated. Consequently, there may have been at least one more occupation on Mound A before that represented by the Akkadian foundations which we cleared at the northwest (see pp. 23 f.).

#### STRUCTURAL REMAINS IN THE ISOLATED SOUNDINGS

In addition to the main area of excavation various other parts of Mound A were investigated during the nine campaigns at Khafajah. This work was done usually during the rainy season when the main area, after it had been dug to considerable depth, was waterlogged but the surface elsewhere was dry enough to allow investigation. Our purpose was to determine whether other parts of the mound were occupied by private houses or public buildings, whether there were any significant open spaces in the town, whether the architectural remains were earlier or later than those in the main area of excavation, and, finally, the extent of the town and whether it was protected by a town wall. Most of the soundings were located on the basis of the aerial photographs that were at our disposal. First the loose soil on the surface—the product of rain and wind—which varied in thickness at various parts of the mound, was scraped until ancient debris was reached. If vestiges of brickwork representing walls could be recognized, these were traced down to the first floor level, which usually lay less than a meter below the surface. Except for foundations of a large complex of Akkadian buildings in C–H 26–31, we encountered no important architectural remains and rarely extended the soundings in attempts to trace complete buildings.

Most of the investigatory trenches were dug during the last two campaigns under the auspices of the University Museum, after the Sin Temple had been excavated to its earliest phase and ground water had been reached in several spots between it and the Temple Oval.<sup>22</sup>

#### TRENCH A

During the eighth season a trench about 5 meters wide and about 80 meters long was run due east from the east corner of the walled quarter of Houses 1 in squares Q–Y 44. The walls exposed in this trench were rather poorly built (50–70 cm. thick) of sun-dried plano-convex bricks of various sizes. No trace of recent illicit digging was apparent on the surface, but many walls had been destroyed, presumably in antiquity. No coherent dwelling units were cleared, and the most interesting structure was the Small Single Shrine in S 44 (see Pl. 1).<sup>23</sup>

Four graves (Nos. 151, 153–54, 156) were encountered in trench A. Of these, grave 156 suggests the possibility of an occupation on Mound A during the Protoimperial period.

#### TRENCH B

A trench in squares S 45 to V 47 (see Pl. 1) likewise yielded no coherent dwelling units. Again the walls were built of sun-dried plano-convex bricks and were about 50–70 cm. thick. The largest dimension in any of the rooms excavated was about 6 meters. Three graves were found (Nos. 152, 157–58).

#### TRENCH C

During the ninth season a trench about 160 meters long and as much as 20 meters wide at some points was dug south of the Temple Oval from square K 53 to square R 49 (Pl. 17). As in

<sup>22</sup> Unfortunately some of the records of these campaigns were lost in Philadelphia, so that detailed plans of all the soundings are not available. The contour map of Mound A (Pl. 1) shows the plans of the building remains, except those cleared in trench A, but it is too small to carry the locus numbers. Only the loci in trenches A and B and sounding H, however, are not shown on a detailed plan; these loci are mentioned in the catalogue of objects (pp. 53–54) and in the description of graves 151–54 and 156–57 (pp. 127–29).

<sup>23</sup> See *OIP* LVIII 113–16.

trenches *A–B* thin-walled rooms, apparently of private houses, were built of sun-dried plano-convex bricks (Pl. 53 *A*). A number of simple burials (graves 139, 141, 145–46) were found in this trench. At its northeastern end two vaulted tombs (graves 117–18) built of baked plano-convex bricks were excavated, and there were indications of other such tombs nearby (Pl. 53 *B*). Since these tombs were more imposing than any found in the main area of excavation, it is unfortunate that they had been so thoroughly plundered. Nothing was found in the parts of grave 118 that were cleared, but the pottery left in grave 117 (see Pl. 60 *B*) suggests a date at the end of Early Dynastic II or the beginning of Early Dynastic III. On the basis of this evidence we would consider these tombs contemporary with Houses 4 or 3. This dating does not necessarily imply that houses existed in this part of the town at the time the tombs were built. It is quite possible that they were constructed just below the surface in an unoccupied part of the town.

A wall about 2 meters thick was located in squares L–M 52. It was built of sun-dried plano-convex bricks. The building to which it belonged could not be traced, for all the cross walls, presumably inner walls, to the south of it had been destroyed in antiquity. The trench reached the western limit of the town in squares K 52–53 at the town wall.

#### TRENCH *D*

In squares Q–R 51–54 an obtuse-angled wall (see Pl. 1) over 2 meters thick was found immediately below the surface. Unlike the walls in trenches *A–C*, this wall was built of fairly large flat bricks about 28 cm. square and about 8–10 cm. thick. One may assume, then, that it was a foundation wall of an Akkadian building of which nothing else remained (cf. pp. 23 f.). The objects found in trench *D* (see p. 53) are considered earlier than the wall itself.

#### SOUNDING *E*

North of the main area of excavation a sounding revealed a fairly wide street (S 37:1) extending for more than 100 meters in squares Q 37 to V 38 (Pl. 18). The average width of the street was about 4 meters, and a number of narrower lanes branched off from it, roughly at right angles, to the south and the north. A few rooms were cleared to the west and north of this street in squares P 36 and R 35. All the walls were built of sun-dried plano-convex bricks. Of the two simple burials (graves 160 and 166) which came to light in this sounding, grave 160 (Pl. 63 *A*) may date from the Protoimperial period.

#### SOUNDING *F*

A relatively short section of another street, running northwest-southeast, was found in squares N 37–38.

#### SOUNDING *G*

Several rooms presumably belonging to private houses were cleared near the town wall in squares B 32 to D 31. The surface in square D 31 was 70–80 cm. higher than that above the preserved top of the town wall, so that there was a very gentle slope from northeast to southwest. Plate 19 shows gaps left by destroyed walls between three groups of rooms. Three intercommunicating rooms, only one (B 32:4) of which was complete, were parallel to the town wall and separated from it by a passage (B 32:2) about 1.20 m. wide. These rooms were approximately 4 meters wide, and B 32:4 was 5.00–5.70 m. long. The highest preserved floor was approximately 80–90 cm. below the surface, while the top of the brickwork was only a few centimeters below the surface. The second group of rooms (C 32:1–7) formed no coherent plan, though many inner doorways were preserved. In some of these rooms two floors about 50 cm. apart were found. The lower of these corresponded roughly to the floors in the rooms



adjacent to the town wall. The stumps of the walls were preserved to a height of about 60 cm. above the higher floor. The rooms of the third group, in squares C-D 31, were all fairly small, the largest (D 31:1) being 3.30-4.00 m. wide and approximately 6 meters long. It is possible that an irregular room (C 31:2), measuring about  $1.70 \times 2.60$  m., served as a vestibule to a number of intercommunicating rooms, including the largest (D 31:1). It is uncertain whether D 31:6-7 belonged to the same house. On the other hand, D 31:5 and 8-9 showed no doorways leading into this complex and may have belonged to another house to the northeast. All the walls of these rooms were built of plano-convex bricks. The potsherds found within the rooms were not worth recording individually, but there is no doubt that they belonged to the end of Early Dynastic III or to the Protoimperial period. The fact that the outer walls of rooms B 32:3-5 were parallel to the town wall would seem to imply that these rooms were built while the town wall, as found in this area, was in existence. A house in K 52-53, on the other hand, was askew in relation to the town wall (see Pl. 17) and therefore would seem to antedate it in that area.

#### AKKADIAN FOUNDATIONS

Northeast of sounding *G* we discovered, immediately below the surface, foundations of a large roughly rectangular complex measuring about 70 by 80 meters (Pl. 20). The corners were oriented toward the cardinal points, but the inclosure wall was irregular in direction and thickness (2.40-3.40 m.). Thick inner walls suggested that there were a number of separate buildings within the inclosure, but, owing to the poor preservation of these foundations, we could not determine whether the whole complex was erected at one time. Roughly, however, it can be divided into several building units, the clearest of which was at the southeast (mostly in squares F-G 28-29). It consisted of a large irregular court (*ca.*  $16 \times 18$  m.) surrounded by rooms of various sizes. The fact that the south corner of this unit was rounded suggested that it was built before the smaller unit adjoining it on the southwest. These two units were connected by a doorway between rooms F 29:3 and F 29:2. At the northeast was another unit, partially aligned with the outer inclosure wall. It included a large room (F 28:3) surrounded by smaller rooms. It is impossible to say whether this unit extended to fill the north corner of the inclosure or whether there was an open space beyond its preserved brickwork. A fragmentary wall extending about 38 meters to the southwest and apparently abutting the southwest section of the outer inclosure wall in C 28 suggested a fourth building unit. The space between this long wall and the southwestern unit contained such fragmentary walls that it was impossible to determine whether there was a fifth building unit here.

While there is no doubt that the thick walls represent only foundations and that the floors which must have belonged to them had disappeared, the thick walls nevertheless present some puzzling features. In some units (e.g. the northeast unit) doorways were preserved, whereas no doorways appeared in others. Moreover, the maze of thin walls within the various units formed no coherent plans (see Pl. 20). While in most cases it was apparent that the thick foundations cut through the thinner walls, which therefore belonged to earlier buildings, some of the thin walls seemed to correspond in general alignment to the thick foundations rather than to the earlier buildings.

The bricks of the thin walls were found to be plano-convex wherever they were examined. On the other hand, the bricks of the thick walls were flat (*ca.*  $30 \times 30$  cm. and 7-10 cm. thick), thus indicating that the foundations belonged to the Agade period (Pl. 53 C). The objects found in this area are not decisive for dating, but in any case one would not expect to date a building on the basis of objects associated with foundations, especially foundations which cut through earlier walls. An Akkadian cylinder seal (Kh. VI 35) was found in G 29:2, however,

and five Akkadian tablets (Kh. VI T.1-5) came to light in E 29:3.<sup>24</sup> Six simple burials were found within the inclosure and one outside, near the east corner. On the basis of the pottery which they contained, graves 159 and 161-62 can be dated to either the Early Dynastic III or the Protoimperial period. The others were not worth recording beyond their locations, which are indicated on Plate 20.

#### SOUNDING H

To the northwest of the Akkadian foundations, in the northwest corner of the town, there came to light (in squares x-y 24), after a heavy rainfall, one corner (x 24:1) of a destroyed structure of baked bricks (see Pl. 1). Each of the walls (*ca.* 1 m. thick) was preserved to a length of approximately 8 meters. Here were found three Akkadian cylinder seals (Kh. VI 50 and 70-71) and two Akkadian tablets (Kh. VI T. 6-7). Within the corner was a round well (*ca.* 1.40 m. in diameter) built of specially formed trapezoidal baked bricks. It was not excavated to its full depth. In tracing these remains we came upon a hoard of Akkadian tablets, near the surface in square y 24, that perhaps throw some light on the function of the large Akkadian inclosure to the southeast. They have been published by Professor Gelb<sup>25</sup> and seem to be archives of a large secular estate (no name or temple mentioned) dealing with lists of names and commodities either given out or received. Further analysis of their contents may reveal more information concerning the estate from which they came; we assume that this was in the Akkadian inclosure described above, since no trace of another large building was observed in the vicinity.

#### THE TOWN WALL

As can be seen on Plate 1, considerable stretches of the town wall (e.g. Pl. 53 D) were cleared at the southwest and northwest. These have a combined length of about 850 meters and for the most part were found immediately below the surface. The gaps represent either destruction or unexcavated areas. The wall as recovered is irregular in orientation and direction. The thickness varies between 6 and 8 meters. In many places either the outer or the inner face had been destroyed. In some places, as in squares K 54-55, there is a setback on the inside, presumably a purposeful reduction in thickness. In the best preserved parts, the outer face shows fairly regularly spaced "towers" measuring up to 3 meters in width and projecting about 1-3 meters. Such "towers" were found in squares K 53, F 36, D 35, C 34, A 32, y 31, x 30, w 29, w 22, x 22, x 21, A 20, B 20, and D 19. In the longest cleared stretch of the wall the "towers" are spaced (from center to center) at distances ranging between 33 and 42 meters. In a few places (A 32, x 21-22, D 19) two or three "towers" are fairly close together. A few such projections, but somewhat smaller, were found against the inner face of the wall (in L 56, K 54, K 52, A21). In F 36 and D 34 rounded projections about 3 meters wide and about a meter thick were found against the inner face about 29 meters apart.

Most of the excavated portions of the town inclosure show a single thick wall. Near the Temple Oval (in H-J 43), however, there are indications of multiple walls of somewhat lesser thicknesses. It was at this point that the best preserved gate was discovered. It was a simple entrance with the jambs doubly recessed on the outside, the wider part measuring about 4.80 m. and the narrower about 2 meters. Only the north jamb was preserved (Pl. 54). What appeared to be two inner walls at this point may have been part of the gateway. Another gateway may have existed in square O 59, though at this point the wall itself is destroyed. No gateway was preserved at the northwest, but a series of "towers," a breach in the town wall, and a fairly thick wall running perpendicularly to it on the inside suggested that a gateway may have existed in y-z 21. Other features that may be noted are occasional setbacks in the direction of

<sup>24</sup> *MAD* No. 1, Nos. 260-64.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.* Nos. 196-259.

the wall, most pronounced in square G 37. In two places drains were found, one of baked-clay pipes just below the surface in D 34 and one of baked bricks about 85 cm. below the surface in x 22.

Since the recovered portions of the town wall were cleared as a result of sporadic investigations of the ruins just below the surface, we do not know whether they represent the original wall or whether they were founded on an earlier structure. If an earlier wall exists, we do not know when it was erected or what part of the town it inclosed. In any case, the stretches where the masonry was investigated were found to be built of plano-convex bricks.

Four skeletons (grave 95) encountered in K 50 during the tracing of the town wall very likely represent some sort of calamity rather than a true burial (see p. 101).

#### CATALOGUE OF OBJECTS<sup>26</sup>

In principle the catalogues of objects for Khafajah and Tell Asmar are organized on a stratigraphical-chronological basis, beginning with the lowest and earliest stratum at each site and ending with the highest and latest. Within each stratum, however, the loci are arranged in alphabetic order and within each locus the objects are listed by season and in numerical order within each season.

Provenience	Elevation or Level	MAIN AREA OF EXCAVATION			Reference <sup>27</sup>
		Field No.	Designation		
BELOW HOUSES 12					
N 43:25	32.00 m.	Kh. V	342	bone pin	M
N 44:17 (below)	34.00	Kh. V	355	clay flat figurine	M
N 44:19	32.50	Kh. V	338	clay tablet with numerals	M
	33.00		349	stone stamp seal	M
O 43:40	32.90	Kh. VII	12	A.604.223 <sup>28</sup>	P
	32.90		38	orange burnished sherd	p
	33.00		16	Ubaid clay sickle fragment	P, M
O 43:50	32.00	Kh. VII	114	C.655.222	P
	32.00		115	C.654.242	P
P 42:23 (below)	33.00	Kh. VII	21-22	stone stamp seals	M
	33.00		23-24	stone petal inlays	M
	34.00		25	B.634.220	P
	34.00		26	B.603.240	P
P 42:28	31.30	Kh. VII	74	stone stamp seal	M
	31.50-32.00		77	A.527.760	P
	31.50-32.00		78-79	C.002.210	P
	32.00		75	clay animal figurine	M

<sup>26</sup> Except objects from burials, which are catalogued in the section on graves (pp. 58-133). It should be noted that the metals have not yet been analyzed and that the term "copper" is used to describe all objects that may be either copper or bronze. The various loci may be found on the plans by means of the plate references given in the Index of Loci (pp. 350-52).

<sup>27</sup> The letters in this column refer to the volumes in which the objects have been or will be published. "C" indicates cylinder seals and impressions that are illustrated in *OIP LXXII*, and the numbers given in the "Designation" column are those used *ibid.*; "c" indicates cylinder seals and impressions that are merely catalogued *ibid.* pp. 53-62. "G" and "g" refer to *OIP XLIII*, "MS" (with sculpture number) and "ms" to *OIP LX*, "P" and "p" to *OIP LXIII*, "S" (with sculpture number) to *OIP XLIV*. "M" indicates that the object will be published but not necessarily illustrated in the forthcoming *Miscellaneous Objects from the Diyala Region (OIP LXXXIX)*.

<sup>28</sup> Such symbols indicate the forms of the pottery as classified in *OIP LXIII*; an asterisk following such a symbol indicates that there is some doubt as to the exact shape of the vessel either because it is incomplete or because its field record (drawing or photograph) does not reveal all the elements of shape pertinent to the classification system. Field numbers are given for registered specimens.

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Provenience	Elevation or Level	Field No.	Designation	Reference	
P 42:28 ( <i>cont.</i> )	32.00 m.	Kh. VII 76	bone pin	M	
	32.25	70	cylinder seal No. 284	C	
	32.25	71	copper pin	M	
	(below Sin I)		8 Protoliterate sherds	P	
P 42:50 (below)	33.00	Kh. VII 30	B. 034.203	P	
	33.00	31	B.003.200b	P	
	33.00	32	C.534.620	p	
	33.00	67	painted sherd	P	
	33.00	69	fragment of stone flower inlay	M	
	33.00	111	D.665.542*	P	
	33.00	112	B.653.240	P	
	33.00	116	D.545.626	P	
	33.20	28	B.513.170	P	
	33.20	33	C.743.510	P	
	33.20	34	C.536.270	P	
	33.20	35	C.544.540	P	
		(Sin II)		spouted sherd	P
	33.60	109	monochrome painted sherd	p	
	33.60	110a-c	monochrome painted sherds	P	
34.00	27	A.514.260	P		
P 43	(Sin II)	Kh. IX 148	C.516.270*	P	
P 43:51 (below)	(Sin III)	Kh. IX 198	monochrome painted sherd	P	
	uncertain	197	C.041.500	P	
	uncertain	200	stone bowl	M	
P 43:54 (below)	33.60	Kh. IX 138	stone bowl	M	
	33.70	166	obsidian blade	M	
	33.70	167	cylinder seal No. 285	C	
	33.70	168	stone game piece	M	
	33.70	194	C.412.253	P	
	uncertain	224	B.544.521	p	
	uncertain		C.002.210	P	
	uncertain		C.002.210 (3 specimens)	p	
	P 43:60 (below)	uncertain	Kh. IX 129	B.544.222*	P
	Q 42	(below Sin I)	Kh. IX 159	C.516.270	P
(below Sin I)		235	Ubaid sherd	P	
(Sin I)		VIII 219	A.633.263*	P	
(Sin I)		220	C.413.253c	P	

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
HOUSES 12			
N 44:16	Kh. V 193	baked-clay figurine torso	M
O 43:36		C.524.262	P
O 43:43	Kh. IX 153	C.515.370	P
P 42	Kh. IX 58	cylinder seal No. 287	C
P 42:50	Kh. VI 339	B.466.260*	P
	VII 66	cylinder seal No. 286	C
P 43	Kh. IX 203	stone cosmetic jar	M
	241	C.605.340	P
P 43:51	Kh. IX 78	bone chisel with bitumen-covered butt	M
P 43:54	Kh. IX 50	B.514.560	p
	55	stone couchant-bull stamp seal	M
	91	bull supporting miniature jar, stone	M
P 43:58	Kh. IX 152	C.604.370	P
	163	C.603.200	P
	219	C.534.240	P
	234	C.604.353*	p

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
P 43:59	Kh. IX 116	B.757.605	P
	149	D.524.370*	P
P 43:60	Kh. IX 101	C.603.340	P
	233	C.603.253*	P
P 43:61	Kh. IX 126	small stone trough	M
P 44	Kh. IX 59	stone macehead	M
unknown		polychrome sherd	P
HOUSES 12?			
P 43?	Kh. IX 217	D.544.340*	P
HOUSES 12 OR 11			
P 42:20 or below	Kh. VIII 283	D.515.370*	P
HOUSES 11			
N44:13	Kh. V 202	C.077.500	P
O 43:45	Kh. IX 158	C.514.370b*	P
P 42:20	Kh. IX 228	C.535.240	P
P 42:24	Kh. VI 328	C.455.353*	P
P 43:40	Kh. IX 196	C.515.373	p
P 43:42	Kh. IX 60	C.514.353	P
P 43:43	Kh. IX 157	C.514.370a*	P
HOUSES 11?			
P 43:40?	Kh. IX 98	paste mouse amulet B.514.270	M P
HOUSES 10			
O 43:42	Kh. VI 63	stone bowl	M
P 42:20		B.654.520	P
P 43:42	Kh. IX 61	C.515.373	P
P 43:45	Kh. IX 103	C.514.370	
HOUSES 10 OR 9			
O 43:29 or below		B.077.700b	P
HOUSES 9			
P 43:35	Kh. V 295	39 stone and clay beads	M
	296	38 stone and clay beads	M
P 43:38	Kh. V 298	A.515.270	P
	299	B.834.203	P
HOUSES 9 OR 8			
P 43		9 four-lugged jar sherds	P
P 43:45	Kh. IX 104	D.514.370b	p
HOUSES 8			
N 44:15	Kh. V 254	C.526.362a	P
O 43:18	Kh. V 187	painted sherd	P
O 43:19	Kh. V 182-83	cylinder seals Nos. 288-89	C
O 43:20	Kh. V 177	copper fishhook	M
	178	stone squat cylinder	M
O 43:22	Kh. V 171	B.516.263*	p

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
O 43:24	Kh. V 250	stone bowl	M
P 42:14	Kh. V 196	C.014.300	P
P 43	Kh. IX 204	stone bowl	M
P 43:31	Kh. V 169	B.416.260*	P
		171a	M
P 43:32	Kh. V 172	B.516.270	p
HOUSES 8?			
N 44:20?	Kh. V 186	scarlet-ware sherd	P
HOUSES 7			
N 44:12		scarlet-ware sherd	P
O 43:20	Kh. V 167	baked-clay figurine	M
		168	P
P 42:15		B.544.541*	P
		A.516.270	P
		B.663.540a	P
		C.032.210	P
		C.225.310a	P
		C.515.370b	p
P 43:30	Kh. V 163	cylinder seal No. 290	C
P 43:31	Kh. V 162	cylinder seal No. 291	C
HOUSES 7?			
O 43:22		B.664.520b	P
HOUSES 6			
N 43:20	Kh. V 180	shell seven-way spacer bead	M
N 43:22	Kh. V 199	baked-clay cone for wall mosaic	M
N 43:23	Kh. V 197	miniature glazed frit bowl	M
		356	M
O 43:15	Kh. V 204	stone lid	P
		B.665.520*	P
		206	P
O 43:23		B.664.520c	P
P 42:9	Kh. V 192	B.535.220	M
P 42:12	Kh. V 144	stone bead	C
P 43:20	Kh. VI 58	cylinder seal No. 295	C
P 43:24	Kh. V 188	cylinder seal No. 292	M
		double stone cosmetic jar containing traces of green pigment	M
		357	M
P 43:25	Kh. V 155	stone macehead	M
		jar containing hoard of objects (Kh. V 312-36)	M
		312	M
		flint blade	M
		313	M
		shell animal amulet and 17 stone beads	M
		314	M
		shell animal amulet and 24 shell and fayence beads	M
		315	M
		shell animal amulet and 30 clay, fayence, shell, and stone beads	M
		316	M
		shell animal amulet and 18 fayence beads	M
		317	M
		shell animal amulets and 18 fayence beads	M
		318	M
		shell animal amulets and 18 fayence beads	M
		319-20	M
		copper fishhooks	M
		321	M
		stone square pyramidal objects with lapis lazuli inlays	M
		322	M
		stone weight?	M
		323	M
		1 white stone and 15 carnelian beads from necklace	M
		324	M
		shell	M
		325	M
		copper fishhook wound with string of fayence, shell, and stone beads	M
		326	M
		pinhead covered with cloth	M

## KHAFAJAH

29

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
	327-28	16 shell and stone beads	M
	329-30	26 fayence and stone beads	M
	331-35	parts of 5 bead necklaces	M
	336a	frit five-way spacer bead	M
	336b	lump of metal (iron?)	M
unknown		double-spouted sherd	P
HOUSES 6?			
N 43:22?	Kh. V 354	scarlet-ware sherd	P
HOUSES 6 OR 5			
O 43:13		C.96	P
HOUSES 6, 5, OR 4			
P 43:20	Kh. III 483	stone bead	M
HOUSES 6, 5, OR 4?			
N 44:6 (east of)		C.515.371	P
HOUSES 6, 5, 4, OR 3			
P 43:23		upright handle	P
HOUSES 5			
O 43:13	Kh. V 158	stone lion-head stamp-seal amulet	M
P 43:24	Kh. V 185	stone stamp seal	M
P 43:25	Kh. V 252	C.077.500	P
HOUSES 5?			
N 44:6?	Kh. V 283	cylinder seal No. 296	C
HOUSES 4			
J 42:2	Kh. III 1045	stone weight	M
	1046	burned limestone cylinder seal	
	1050	worked shell	M
	1051-52	stone weights	M
	1060	stone bowl	M
	1066	clay model chariot wheel	M
	1072	copper needle	M
	1073	stone bead	M
	1074	stone ring	M
	1075	part of copper vanity set	M
	1076	B.494.570	P
	1077	B.663.540b	p
	1078	cylinder seal No. 301	C
	1094	stone pendant	M
	1114	part of copper vanity set?	M
	1117	copper pin	M
	1264	baked-clay net-sinker	M
	1294	stone weight	M
	1339	stone pendant	M
	1340	stone bead	M
J 42:3	Kh. III 676	C.96	

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference		
J 42:4	Kh. III	1206 C.506.470a	P		
		1270 B.664.520a	P		
		1314 A.014.700	P		
		1319 A.645.510*	p		
J 42:5	Kh. III	1257 stone weight	M		
		1260 defaced frit cylinder seal			
		1261 stone bead	M		
		1262 stone weight	M		
		1265 stone bowl	M		
		1273 stone bead	M		
		1274 copper tweezers	M		
		1293 clay tablet fragment	M		
		1322 B.525.670	P		
		J 42:6	Kh. III	1092 copper blade	M
1093 unbaked-clay loom stand?	M				
1108 B.002.200a	p				
1331 stone pestle	M				
1333 shell bird amulet	M				
J 42:7	Kh. III	1307 baked-clay model chariot fragment	M		
		1315 copper pin	M		
		1316 stone stud	M		
		1321 C.654.510	P		
J 42:9	Kh. III	1336 clay animal figurine	M		
J 43:2	Kh. III	1158 stone bead	M		
		1296 shell inlay	M		
		1308 worn cylinder seal impression			
J 43:5	Kh. III	1346 shell	M		
		1291 stone weight	M		
		1311 cylinder seal No. 299	C		
		1351 shell flying-bird amulet	M		
		1362 stone weight?	M		
		1363 bitumen knob	M		
		1368 B.002.200a	p		
		1345 stone bead	M		
J 43:9	Kh. III	1345 stone bead	M		
K 42:2	Kh. III	780 square spout (cf. <i>OIP</i> LXIII, Pl. 106 k)			
		1107 frit bead	M		
		1122a-c unbaked-clay cubes with markings	M		
		1125-26 C.545.320	p		
		1127 C.364.810a	P		
		1152 B.573.220	P		
		1161 worn cylinder seal impression			
		B.002.200a (4 specimens)	p		
		K 42:4	Kh. IV	430 worn stone cylinder seal	
				435 95 lapis lazuli and 3 carnelian beads	M
498 copper mirror	M				
499 copper cone filled with bitumen	M				
500 stone bowl	M				
501 shell lamp	M				
K 42:6	Kh. III	1111-12 stone weights	M		
		1119 worn stone cylinder seal			
		1235 stone cosmetic jar containing traces of red pigment	M		
		1272 part of copper vanity set	M		
		1275 copper chisel	M		
		1276 copper vanity set	M		
K 42:7	Kh. III	1238 cylinder seal No. 303	C		
		1239 lapis lazuli bead	M		



## KHAFAJAH

31

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
	1240	stone bead	M
	1259	stone weight	M
K 42:8	Kh. III 662	upright handle	P
		B.002.200a (3 specimens)	p
K 42:10	Kh. III 1104	stone pendant	M
	1297	C.545.640	p
	1299	unbaked-clay miniature bowl	M
K 42:11	Kh. III 758	copper chisel	M
	759	copper spearhead	M
	779	stone mortar	M
	781	clay figurine fragment	M
	1380	C.516.371b*	p
K 42:13	Kh. III 775-76	stone spindle whorls	M
	777	shell bead	M
	778	clay animal figurine head	M
	782	stone weight	M
	783	frit bead	M
	784	stone double cosmetic jar fragment	M
	1312	frit bead	M
	1320	stone double cosmetic jar fragment	M
	1366	B.003.700	P
K 43:7	Kh. III 1334	copper pin	M
	1335	copper tweezers	M
	1338a-b	stone plaque fragments	
	1350	B.524.570*	p
K 43:8	Kh. III 679	cylinder seal impression	c
		B.002.200a	p
K 43:10		B.002.200a (5 specimens)	p
		C.545.640	p
K 43:11		B.002.200a	p
N 43:6	Kh. V 61	cylinder seal No. 302	C
N 43:12	Kh. V 40	stone bead	M
	67	stone jar	M
N 43:15	Kh. V 39	copper dagger blade (possibly from grave 132)	M
	45	pottery box fragment	P
	81 <sup>29</sup>	C.111.310b	p
	82	D.525.362	P
	121b	stone stamp seal	M
	157	shell cap for cylinder seal	M
	256	cylinder seal No. 304	C
		B.545.220b	p
		D.743.310	P
N 43:17	Kh. V 42	stone bowl	M
	43	copper graver	M
	57	stone pig amulet	M
N 43:18	Kh. V 122	stone cosmetic jar	M
	124	bone spoon	M
	181	cylinder seal No. 305	C
N 44:5	Kh. V 54	clay sealing with string impressions	M
	138	shell bird amulet	M
N 44:6	Kh. V 60	cylinder seal No. 300	C
	62	bitumen plaque with shell inlays	M
O 43:3	Kh. V 59	copper shell-shaped cosmetic bowl	M
O 43:6	Kh. V 18	shell amulet	M

<sup>29</sup> Erroneously attributed to Houses 3 (grave 132) in *OIP* LXIII.

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
O 43:14	Kh. V 44	stone cosmetic jar	M
	284	stone bowl	M
P 42:4	Kh. III 592	scarlet-ware sherd	P
	IV 64	cylinder seal No. 298	C
	373	bone spoon	M
P 42:9	Kh. V 41	celt	M
	55	indistinct seal impression E.232.010	P
P 43:23	Kh. V 53	stone plaque fragment	M
	66	copper fishhook	M
	156	cylinder seal No. 297	C
P 43:24	Kh. V 32	bone needle	M
	33	copper spearhead	M
	74	copper needle	M
	87-90	stone maceheads	M
	91a-c	stone maceheads	M
	92	stone figurine fragment	M
	125-28	stone maceheads	M
	129a-d	stone maceheads	M
	130-33	stone maceheads	M
	134a-b	stone bowls	M
	135	stone bowl fragment	M
	148a-b	copper pins in fabric	M
	150-52	stone maceheads	M
P 43:27	Kh. V 75	stone bowl	M
P 45	Kh. IX 136	cylinder seal No. 306	C
HOUSES 4?			
J 43 (thick wall?)	Kh. III 1342	stone weight	M
O 43:3?	Kh. V 48	cylinder seal No. 307	C
O 45:2 (below) <sup>30</sup>	Kh. IV 495a	stone bowl	M
	495b	9 stone beads	M
	495c	15 shell rings	M
	495d	carnelian beads	M
	495e	lapis lazuli beads	M
O 45:3 (below) <sup>30</sup>	Kh. IV 503	copper mirror	M
R 45	Kh. I 42	2 fragments of stone reliefs	
unknown	Kh. V 208	B.806.570	P
HOUSES 4 OR 3			
J or K 42	Kh. III 772	stone stamp-seal amulet	M
K 42:1	Kh. III 1250	clay figurine	M
K 42:3	Kh. III 661	upright handle (cf. <i>OIP</i> LXIII, Pl. 86 b)	
K 42:6	Kh. III 667	sherd with incised and plastic decoration (cf. <i>ibid.</i> Pl. 95 c-d)	
K 42:8	Kh. III 666	stone whorl	M
K 42:9	Kh. III 1037	stone bead	M
	1038	shell(?) bead	M
	1039	stone bead	M
	1040	shell(?) bead	M
K 43:9	Kh. III 1332	lead ring	M
	1341	copper needle	M
O 43:7	Kh. III 442	stone bowl fragment	M
	455	stone sculpture fragment	

<sup>30</sup> Objects are possibly from a grave or graves.

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
O 43:14	Kh. V 58	cylinder seal No. 308	C
	360 <sup>31</sup>	cylinder seal	c
P 45 (rubbish)	Kh. I 63	B.002.200a	p
	75a	copper needle	M
	75b	2 shells, one containing light green pigment	M
R 45	Kh. I 39	unbaked-clay double cosmetic jar	M
HOUSES 4 OR ABOVE			
J 43:1 <sup>32</sup>	Kh. III 1258	unbaked-clay lid	p
	1298	baked-clay figurine torso	M
	1300	B.082.210	p
	1302	unbaked-clay lid	p
O 43:3	Kh. III 1155	agate bead	M
	1177	baked-clay whorl	M
HOUSES 3			
J 42	Kh. III 696	shell amulet	M
J 42:4	Kh. III 694	A.493.263*	
	763	miniature clay trough	M
	792	stone bowl fragment	M
	844	clay animal figurine	M
	884	C.506.470b	p
	1290	copper blade fragment with three rivets	M
	1295	shell bead	M
J 43	Kh. IX 169	stone stamp seal	M
J 43:2	Kh. III 1139a	bitumen net-sinker	M
	1139b	6 baked-clay net-sinkers and many fragments	M
	1140	stone bowl	M
	1141	B.603.570*	p
	1142	shell with shell bead in perforation	M
	1143	copper chisel	M
	1167	worn cylinder seal impression	
	1180	copper needle	M
	1181-82	carnelian beads	M
	1183	frit bead	M
	1184	shell inlay	M
	1348	B.525.670	p
	1349	B.524.570*	p
	1369	B.172.210	P
		D.545.542	P
J 43:4	Kh. III 1120	stone stamp seal	M
J 43:6	Kh. III 1365	C.011.201a	P
K 41:1	Kh. III 787	B.184.220b	P
	1081	stone weight	M
	1082	stone stamp seal	M
	1083	baked-clay bead	M
	1084-85	lapis lazuli beads	M
	V 300	silver hoard in lump of bitumen	M
K 41:2	Kh. III 1103	C.525.370c*	p
K 42	Kh. III 673	baked-clay animal figurine	M
	IV 483	clay animal figurine	M
K 42:1	Kh. II 272	cylinder seal No. 309	C

<sup>31</sup> Erroneously attributed to Oval I (ED II) in *OIP* LXXII 53.

<sup>32</sup> Stratification of objects found in this room uncertain because of illicit digging.

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference		
K 42:1 ( <i>cont.</i> )	Kh. III	343 clay spindle whorl	M		
		368 stone weight	M		
K 42:2	Kh. III	325 square spout	P		
		349 A.493.263*	P		
		583 sculpture No. 189	S		
		587 clay spindle whorl	M		
		588 pottery multiple cosmetic container?	M		
		593 stone bead	M		
		594 lapis lazuli bead	M		
		595 stone bead	M		
		596 shell bead fragment	M		
		597 shell flying-bird amulet	M		
		603 cylinder seal No. 311	C		
		646 stone bead	M		
		654 stone pendant	M		
		671 half of unbaked-clay perforated crescent	M		
		677 cylinder seal No. 314	C		
		678 worn cylinder seal impression			
		681 shell flying-bird amulet	M		
761 unbaked-clay cube with markings	M				
K 42:4	Kh. I	530 lapis lazuli animal amulet	M		
		563 copper graver	M		
		579 stone bowl	M		
		580 copper pin	M		
		608 multiple stone cosmetic container	M		
	III	609 stone mouse amulet	M		
		1303 B.083.210 <sup>b</sup>	p		
		1304 shell lamp fragment	M		
		1305 stone statue fragment			
		1337 C.96	p		
	IV	1343 B.002.200 <sup>a</sup>	p		
		411 B.596.520*	p		
		412 B.556.520	p		
		413 B.574.220 <sup>b</sup>	p		
		414 B.656.520*	p		
		415 B.052.503	P		
		416 stone cosmetic jar	M		
K 42:7	Kh. III	B.002.200 <sup>a</sup> (3 specimens)	p		
		632 stone bowl fragment	M		
		643 frit bead	M		
		644 stone bead	M		
		645 worn limestone cylinder seal fragment			
		647 C.556.640	P		
		648 C.545.640	P		
		649 C.506.470 <sup>c</sup>	P		
		656 shell inlay	M		
		684 frit bead	M		
		C.526.471 <sup>c</sup> *	p		
		K 42:9	Kh. III	657 stone two-way spacer bead	M
				674 frit bead	M
675 clay spindle whorl	M				
683 cylinder seal No. 312	C				
685 clay spindle whorl	M				
686 cylinder seal No. 313	C				
687 shell bead	M				

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
	688	copper pin	M
	689	clay figurine	M
	690	clay figurine fragment	M
	691	clay animal figurine	M
	695	B.601.230	p
K 42:10	Kh. III 651	stone bowl fragment	M
	680	copper pin	M
	682	clay animal figurine	M
K 42:12	Kh. III 765-66	stone shell-shaped bowls	M
	767-69	stone bowls	M
	770	C.525.470a	P
	771	C.505.370b	P
	1089	silver fragment	
	1090	worn cylinder seal impression	
		C.364.810a	p
K 42:13		B.002.200a (4 specimens)	p
K 43:7	Kh. III 672	unbaked-clay animal figurine	M
	1301	B.002.200a	p
L 42:2	Kh. III 317	cylinder seal No. 316	C
	318	carneian bead	M
	319	stone bead	M
	320	clay spindle whorl	M
L 42:3	Kh. III 1269	clay model chariot fragment	M
		B.002.200a (4 specimens)	p
		B.083.210b	p
		C.365.810b*	p
L 42:4	Kh. III 788	B.184.220c*	p
	789	B.574.220a	P
	790	stone bowl	M
	791	C.754.521	P
	1105	cylinder seal No. 310	C
	1106	stone bead	M
	1116	copper needle	M
L 42:5	Kh. III 1101	A.556.640	P
	1102	C.655.370c	p
	1109	copper ax with traces of wood handle	M
	1110	stone bead	M
	1151	C.655.370c	P
	1267	lapis lazuli bead	M
	1268	bitumen knob	M
	1271	stone weight	M
	1306	copper pin	M
	1323	C.515.370b	P
	1324	C.353.010	p
	1325	C.545.310	P
	1326	B.576.220	P
	1327	C.545.320	p
	1328	B.666.640	P
		B.002.200a (3 specimens)	p
		C.754.521*	p
L 42:6		B.002.200a (3 specimens)	p
		C.754.521*	p
L 42:7	Kh. III 1087	baked-clay spindle whorl	M
	1096	B.601.530	p
	1233	worn cylinder seal impression	
	1234	stone statue fragment	
	1289	stone bowl fragment	M

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
L 42:8	Kh. III	1150 C.527.362	P
		1203 B.002.200a	p
		1245 stone bead	M
		B.002.200a	p
M 42:1	Kh. III	372 A.202.200	p
		375 clay pinhead?	M
		379 copper tweezers	M
		380 clay animal figurine head	M
		381 lapis lazuli bead	M
		393 clay bead	M
		488 baked-clay quatrefoil	M
		489 B.002.200a	p
M 42:3		B.002.200a	p
M 42:4	Kh. III	1133 copper needle	M
		1160 shell cap for cylinder seal	M
		1162 stone pendant?	M
		1199 stone bead	M
		1200 frit bead	M
		C.754.521*	p
M 42:5	Kh. III	1134 stone petal inlay	M
		1135 B.033.700b*	p
M 43:6	Kh. I	346 clay model chariot wheel	M
		347 stone bowl fragment	M
		348 clay ram figurine	M
	III	315 bone pin	M
		321 unbaked-clay miniature oval bowl	M
		322 baked-clay figurine	M
		327-28 cylinder seal impressions	c
		1159 clay bead	M
M 43:7	Kh. III	410 copper nail	M
N 43:2	Kh. V	23a-b orange burnished sherds	P
		76 stone bowl	M
N 43:12	Kh. V	13 copper jar	M
		29 stone stamp seal	M
N 43:15	Kh. III	1095 B.545.640b	P
		V 46 sculpture No. 326	MS
		47 shell cosmetic container	M
N 44:5	Kh. V	8 stone lion-head amulet	M
N 44:6	Kh. V	30 stone bowl	M
N 44:7		A.514.270	P
O 43:3	Kh. V	25 stone bead	M
		27 stone multiple cosmetic container	M
		31 copper chisel	M
O 43:6		C.011.201b	P
O 43:12	Kh. III	445 stone double cosmetic jar fragment	M
O 43:13	Kh. V	24 stone face amulet	M
O 43:14	Kh. V	37 copper blade fragment	M
		83 stone bowl fragment	M
O 44:19		B.535.223	P
P 42:9		B.555.220	P
		D.556.540a	P
P 43:21	Kh. V	26 cylinder seal No. 317	C
		38 defaced stone cylinder seal	
P 43:26	Kh. V	20 shell face amulet	M

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
Q 44	Kh. I 117	copper ring	M
Q 44:9 (below)	Kh. I 103	clay model chariot wheel	M
R 44	Kh. I 52	bitumen jar-stopper	M
	61	A.001.300	P
R 45	Kh. I 35	stone bowl fragment	M
	36	stone spindle whorl	M
	41	clay model chariot wheel	M
	57	clay model chariot wheel fragment	M
	76	clay model chariot wheel fragment	M
	78	baked-clay net-sinker	M
	80	stone vessel fragment	M
	81	baked-clay bead	M
	83	cylinder seal	c
HOUSES 3?			
K 41:1	Kh. II 280	cylinder seal No. 318	C
K 42:1	Kh. II 278	clay imitation of end of bone	M
K 42:9		B.083.210 <sup>b</sup>	P
O 43:3		B.060.210	P
O 43:13		B.652.520*	P
HOUSES 3 OR 2			
J 43	Kh. IX 132	cylinder seal No. 321	C
M 43:4	Kh. III 8	clay model chariot wheel	M
	9	flint implement	M
	10	flint blade	M
	11-12	stone beads	M
	13	copper needle	M
	24	copper needle	M
	1205	stone weight?	M
O 43:3		B.083.210 <sup>b</sup>	P
Q 44	Kh. I 86-87	stone weights	M
	88	copper pin with rolled head	M
R 45	Kh. I 15	baked-clay net-sinker	M
	16	clay ram figurine	M
	17	copper vanity set	M
	19	C.011.201 <sup>a</sup>	P
	29	sherd with molded decoration	P
	30	upright handle	P
	33	clay model chariot wheel	M
	46	copper spearhead	M
	51	Jamdat Nasr sherd	
	74	copper pin	M
	77	C.96 (body only)	
	79	C.526.371 <sup>b</sup>	P
BELOW HOUSES 2 <sup>33</sup>			
O 41:1	Kh. III 280	B.574.220 <sup>b</sup>	P
	291	part of copper vanity set	M
	292	A.604.270	P
	373	A.96	P

<sup>33</sup> The loci listed here were above the ash layer which covered all of Houses 3 (see p. 15) but somewhat lower than Houses 2 (see p. 16). The pottery and cylinder seals found therein were erroneously attributed to Houses 3 or 2 or to Houses 2 in *OIP* LXIII and LXXII.

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference		
O 41:2	Kh. III	283 lapis lazuli bead	M		
		284 baked-clay spindle whorl	M		
		285 copper pin	M		
		293-94 copper bowls	M		
		296 B.043.210c	P		
O 42:1	Kh. III	202 cylinder seal	c		
		232 stone door socket?	M		
		660 B.016.200	P		
O 42:2	Kh. III	229 C.655.340a	P		
		231 stone weight	M		
		234 whetstone	M		
		235 stone weight	M		
		236 bone awl	M		
		238 copper adz	M		
		244 broken stone cylinder seal			
		247 bowl sherd (cf. <i>OIP</i> LXIII, Pl. 106 d)			
		271 stone weight	M		
		276 lapis lazuli bead	M		
		1043 whetstone	M		
		O 42:5	Kh. III	258 stone cylinder	M
				290 stone animal figurine head	M
1176 B.043.500	p				
P 42:1	Kh. III	515 stone lion amulet	M		
		516 lapis lazuli bull amulet	M		
		518 hematite weight	M		
		519 stone stamp seal	M		
		520-21 lapis lazuli animal amulets	M		
		584 scarlet-ware sherd			
		585 sherd with incised and plastic decoration (cf. <i>OIP</i> LXIII, Pl. 95 a-b)			
		590 stone bowl fragment	M		
		591 stone pendant	M		
		598 stone bird amulet	M		
		599 lapis lazuli eye inlay	M		
Q 43:1	Kh. III	635 stone animal amulet	M		
		226 B.003.200a	P		
Q 43:2	Kh. III	227 copper pronged tool	M		
		265 cylinder seal No. 332	C		
		266 copper bowl	M		
		267 cylinder seal No. 337	C		
		269 stone macehead	M		
		273 B.176.224b	p		
		274 stone weight	M		
		278 B.002.200a	p		
		279 cylinder seal No. 339	C		
		281 copper pin	M		
		282 cubical grinding or rubbing stone	M		
		286 upright handle	P		
		Q 43:3		B.002.200a	p
Q 43:5	Kh. III	262 stone pendant	M		
		B.002.200a	p		
Q 43:6	Kh. III	299 cylinder seal No. 323	C		
		301 part of copper vanity set	M		
		304 stone bead	M		
		305 stone weight	M		
Q 44:12	Kh. III	82 stone weight	M		



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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
	83	cylinder seal No. 324	C
	84	stone bead	M
	85	shell bead	M
	86	stone bead	M
R 45:2	Kh. III 100	lapis lazuli bead	M
R 45:3	Kh. III 1347	B.002.200a	p
	1367	C.555.420	p
HOUSES 2 OR BELOW			
O 42:6	Kh. III 1165-66	C.555.420	p
P 43:10	Kh. III 1237	cylinder seal No. 322	C
HOUSES 2			
J 42:4 (above)		C.011.201a	p
		C.365.810b*	p
M 42:1	Kh. III 26	copper ax	M
	27	copper chisel	M
	329-35	cylinder seal impressions	c
	336-39	fragments of indistinct cylinder seal impressions	
M 42:2	Kh. III 1047	copper needle	M
	1048	B.175.220a	P
	1130	cylinder seal No. 333	C
	1156	shell amulet	M
	1157	shell pendant	M
	1178	baked-clay spindle whorl	M
		B.002.200a	p
M 42:3	Kh. III 383	stone spindle whorl	M
	1131	cylinder seal No. 334	C
N 43:1	Kh. III 391	copper needle	M
	396	stone spindle whorl	M
	398	carnelian bead	M
N 43:2	Kh. III 407	clay spindle whorl	M
	411	shell	M
	418	B.033.700a	P
	425	stone bead	M
	432	whetstone	M
N 43:6	Kh. III 1049	B.175.220a	p
N 43:7	Kh. III 944	bone cap for cylinder seal	M
	945-46	carnelian beads	M
	1173	B.002.200a	p
N 43:9		B.002.200a	p
N 43:11	Kh. III 1065	copper disk with lump of iron(?) adhering	M
	1080	stone grooved inlay?	M
	1086	cylinder seal No. 325	C
	1204	A.654.720	P
	1222	lapis lazuli bead	M
		C.754.521*	p
N 44:3	Kh. V 1	cylinder seal No. 330	C
	2	worn stone cylinder seal	
	3	shell pendant	M
	84	stone bowl	M
O 43:2	Kh. III 427	frit bead	M
	428	stone toggle	M
	429	bowl sherd (cf. OIP LXIII, Pl. 106 d)	
	859	stone bead	M

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
O 43:3	Kh. III	351 stone weight	M
		360 lapis lazuli bead	M
		467 B.664.540a*	p
O 43:4	Kh. III	405 lapis lazuli inlay	M
		412 stone toggle	M
		413 stone bead	M
		414 flint core	M
		415 lapis lazuli bead	M
		416 lapis lazuli pendant	M
		417 stone pendant	M
		420 part of copper vanity set	M
		421 carnelian bead	M
		422 clay(?) bead	M
		O 43:5	Kh. III
435-36 B.002.200a	p		
437 carnelian bead	M		
O 43:7	Kh. III	894 stone weight	M
O 43:10	Kh. III	1154 carnelian bead	M
O 44:1	Kh. III	39 upright handle	P
		54 copper pin with rolled head	M
O 44:2	Kh. III	56-57 copper pins	M
		61 part of copper vanity set	M
O 44:4	Kh. I	270 B.073.210	P
	III	67 stone inlay	M
		69 carnelian bead	M
O 44:5	Kh. III	58 A.656.720	P
O 44:6	Kh. II	41 cylinder seal No. 340	C
		III	129 animal horn
	143 copper wire		M
	144 copper pin		M
	V	9 A.002.500*	p
		10 stone spindle whorl	M
	11-12 baked-clay spindle whorls	M	
O 44:7	Kh. III	119 cylinder seal impression	c
		120 copper pin	M
		121 bone toggle	M
		132 double spout with plastic snakes	P
		133 spout with plastic snake (cf. <i>OIP</i> LXIII, Pl. 92 k)	
		134 stone weight	M
		147 clay bead	M
		237 fragments of upright-handled jar	P
	V	287 upright handle (cf. <i>OIP</i> LXIII, Pl. 87 a)	
		5 copper chisel	M
		6 bone punch	M
O 44:8	Kh. III	179 sculpture No. 90	S
		213 lapis lazuli bead	M
		214 clay bead	M
		390 copper pin	M
O 44:9	Kh. III	310 clay plaque made in imitation of embossed silver ornament	M
		311 carnelian bead	M
		312 lapis lazuli pendant	M
O 44:11	Kh. III	353 stone bead	M
		355 copper dagger with traces of wood handle	M
O 44:12	Kh. III	367 A.516.320*	p
		370 lapis lazuli bead	M
		376 copper pin	M

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
	377	shell bead	M
	378	stone bead	M
	387	stone cylinder seal fragment	
	1395	stone weight	M
O 44:15	Kh. I	269 A.545.540	P
		272 agate bead	M
		274 worn stone (alabaster?) cylinder seal	
		277 shell ring	M
		278 copper nail	M
		284 whetstone fragment	M
		301 whetstone fragment	M
		303 stone vessel fragment	M
		312 upright handle	P
		316 copper pin	M
O 44:16	Kh. I	265 shell cosmetic container	M
		266 shell ring	M
		267 stone (alabaster?) vessel fragment	M
		271 stone macehead	M
O 44:18	Kh. I	283 B.084.210c	P
		289 B.083.210c	P
		308 clay model chariot wheel	M
		310 shell stamp-seal foot amulet	M
O 45:3	Kh. III	37 clay model boat	M
		38 clay animal figurine head	M
		40 B.002.200a	P
		43 frit bead	M
		59 cylinder seal No. 328	C
		458 stone bead	M
O 45:4	Kh. III	1231 lapis lazuli bead	M
		1232 copper pin	M
O 45:5	Kh. III	45 stone weight	M
O 46	Kh. III	942 cylinder seal No. 329	C
		1056 shell	M
		1058 stone weight	M
		1097 B.002.200a	P
		B.002.200a	P
P 43:4	Kh. III	174 C.352.000	P
		187 copper pin	M
P 43:5	Kh. III	212 copper pin	M
		260 worn stone cylinder seal	
P 43:10	Kh. III	1253 copper blade fragment	M
		1254 copper nailhead	M
P 43:16	Kh. III	392 stone bead	M
(robber hole)		397 stone stamp seal	M
	IV	479-80 stone beads	M
		481 shell bead	M
	V	7 cylinder seal	c
		73 fragment of indistinct cylinder seal impression	
P 44:1	Kh. III	887 cylinder seal No. 327	C
		888 carnelian bead	M
		889 lapis lazuli bead	M
		890 copper pin	M
		891 carnelian bead	M
		892 lapis lazuli bead	M
		1067-68 fragments of indistinct cylinder seal impressions	
P 44:4	Kh. III	125 shell(?) bead	M
		138 stone statue base	

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
P 44:4 ( <i>cont.</i> )	Kh. III	148 ostrich eggshell fragment	M
		149 copper pin	M
		166-67 lapis lazuli beads	M
		178 lapis lazuli inlay?	M
		185 stone bead fragment	M
P 44:6	Kh. III	825 C.555.423	P
		898 5 unbaked-clay lids (cf. <i>OIP</i> LXIII, Pl. 130 <i>d</i> )	
		1236 C.012.203	P
P 44:9	Kh. I	192 C.011.201 <i>a</i>	P
	III	1044 unbaked-clay lid (cf. <i>OIP</i> LXIII, Pl. 130 <i>a-b</i> )	
		1057 stone cylinder seal fragment	
		1121 clay animal figurine head	M
P 44:10	Kh. III	1201 frit bead	M
		B.002.200 <i>a</i>	p
P 44:12	Kh. III	873 B.545.640 <i>a</i>	P
		D.556.540 <i>b</i>	P
P 44:15	Kh. III	952 A.186.400	P
P 44:21	Kh. III	896 bone eye inlay	M
		897 lapis lazuli bead	M
		1208 frit bead	M
		1209 shell(?) bead	M
		1210 lapis lazuli bead	M
		1211 shell(?) bead	M
		1212 silver-covered bitumen monkey amulet	M
		1213-14 carnelian beads	M
		1215-17 gold beads	M
		1218-19 gold spacer beads	M
		1220 silver spacer bead	M
		1221 gold leaf-shaped ornament	M
		1223 lump of red pigment	M
		1246 lapis lazuli bead	M
		1251 clay animal figurine	M
P 44:22	Kh. III	843 clay spindle whorl	M
P 45:1	Kh. III	15 lapis lazuli bead	M
		16 carnelian bead	M
		20 bowl sherd (cf. <i>OIP</i> LXIII, Pl. 106 <i>d</i> )	
		25 clay model bed	M
P 45:3	Kh. III	508 carnelian bead	M
		509 shell bead	M
		510 bowl sherd (cf. <i>OIP</i> LXIII, Pl. 106 <i>a</i> )	
		512 clay model bed fragment	M
P 45:5	Kh. III	949 cylinder seal No. 341	C
		950 stone weight	M
P 45:6	Kh. III	833-37 frit beads	M
P 45:8	Kh. III	171 upright handle	P
		404 <sup>34</sup> C.557.470	P
		B.002.200 <i>a</i>	p
P 45:11	Kh. III	135 stone macehead	M
		444 clay animal figurine	M
		479 B.002.200 <i>a</i>	p
P 45:14	Kh. III	465 copper pin	M
		478 B.002.200 <i>a</i>	p
		482 C.365.810 <i>d</i> *	p
		511 A.625.5 - -	p

<sup>34</sup> Erroneously attributed to Houses 1 in *OIP* LXIII.

## KHAFAJAH

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
	850	copper nail	M
	870	C.686.443	P
	871	B.546.640a	P
	872	B.176.224a	P
	875	B.087.210	p
	876	B.002.200a	p
	922	cylinder seal No. 331	C
	924	lapis lazuli frog amulet	M
	925	gold ring	M
	926	frit bead	M
	927	copper spatula	M
	928	frit bead	M
	929	stone weight	M
	930	stone pendant	M
	931	bone awl	M
	932	carnelian bead	M
	933	frit bead	M
	934	stone bead	M
	935-36	carnelian beads	M
	937-39	lapis lazuli beads	M
	940	cylinder seal No. 326	C
	941	lapis lazuli bead	M
	953	copper ring	M
	954	unbaked-clay animal figurine head	M
	955	unbaked-clay animal figurine	M
	960	clay model boat fragment	M
	961	upright handle (cf. <i>OIP</i> LXIII, Pl. 87 <i>q</i> )	
	962	B.575.224	p
	963	B.176.224b	p
	965	baked-clay net-sinker	M
	966-67	clay model chariots	M
	969	sherd with cut-out triangles	
	970 <sup>35</sup>	incised sherd	P
	972	A.505.450	P
	973	A.645.720	P
	974	B.033.700c	P
	975	B.033.700b	P
	976	A.545.620	P
	977	A.556.320	P
	978	B.185.224	P
	979	B.083.210a	P
	980	B.083.210a	p
	981	B.083.210b	P
	982	B.083.210b	p
	983	B.084.210b	P
	984	C.075.404	P
	985	B.175.224	P
	986	B.175.224	p
	987	A.655.520b	p
	988	B.544.520	p
	989	B.516.471a	p
	990	baked-clay model horns	M
	992	C.96	p
	994	B.646.224*	p
	995	B.645.224*	p

<sup>35</sup> Stratification erroneously questioned in *OIP* LXIII.

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
P 45:14 ( <i>cont.</i> )	Kh. III	996 A.655.520a*	p
		998-99 clay model bed fragments	M
		1035 stone bowl fragment	M
		1370a-b <sup>36</sup> incised sherds	P
		1387 C.365.810d*	p
	IV	9 sherd with unusual loop handle	
		D.80 - . - -	p
P 45:16	Kh. V	15 <sup>37</sup> cylinder seal No. 346	C
P 46	Kh. I	2 cubical grinding or rubbing stone	M
P 46:1	Kh. III	424 stone bead	M
		B.002.200a	p
P 46:2	Kh. III	438 bitumen club head	M
P 46:4	Kh. III	457 bone awl	M
		463 cylinder seal impression	c
		477 leg of clay model bed	M
		480 C.555.420	p
		481 C.526.460	P
		805 inscribed stone bowl fragment <sup>38</sup>	M
		839 clay spindle whorl	M
		841 stone spindle whorl	M
		846 stone bead	M
		860 cylinder seal No. 342	C
P 46:5	Kh. III	485 lapis lazuli bead	M
		490 C.505.370c	P
		507 copper needle	M
		832 B.516.471b	P
Q 43:9 (robber hole)	Kh. III	1168 worn cylinder seal impression	
		C.365.810b	p
Q 43:12	Kh. IV	406-7 worn stone cylinder seals	
Q 44:7	Kh. III	801 bowl sherd (cf. <i>OIP</i> LXIII, Pl. 106 a)	
		802 stone weight	M
		803 copper pin or needle fragment	M
Q 44:9	Kh. I	94 copper needle	M
Q 44:11	Kh. III	358 stone weight	M
		359 bone pin	M
Q 45	Kh. I	190 clay animal figurine	M
Q 45:1	Kh. III	794 cylinder seal impression	c
R 42:4	Kh. IV	326 stone ram figurine head	M
		422 worn stone cylinder seal	
R 42:5	Kh. IV	235 copper pin	M
		324 clay model chariot	M
		325 clay figurine fragment	M
		379 2 lapis lazuli spacer beads	M
		402 stone bowl with hole in base	M
		420 cylinder seal No. 344	C
		421 clay model boat fragment	M
R 43:2	Kh. IV	397 shell face amulet	M
		401 <sup>39</sup> B.514.570	P
		484 carnelian pendant	M
R 43:3	Kh. IV	383 mother-of-pearl inlay	M
		482 shell	M

<sup>36</sup> Stratification erroneously questioned *ibid.*<sup>38</sup> Published in *OIP* LIII 149 and Fig. 126:6.<sup>37</sup> Erroneously attributed to Houses 2 or 1 in *OIP* LXXII.<sup>39</sup> Erroneously attributed to Houses 2 or 1 in *OIP* LXIII.

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
R 44	Kh. I	43a-b B.002.200a	p
		44 frit(?) bead	M
		64a-b B.002.200a	p
		65a-b B.002.200a	p
R 45	Kh. I	26 bitumen with basket impression	M
		45 C.363.810a	P
		73 baked-clay net-sinker	M
S 41	Kh. IX	238 upright handle	P
S 41:1 (under floor)	Kh. IX	87 C.545.340d (contained Kh. IX 87a-h)	P
		87a 14 silver spiral rings	M
		87b 15 silver beads	M
		87c 2 silver cones (one made of spiraled wire)	M
		87d silver ring and 14 fragments of silver rings and wire	M
		87e 13 fragments of silver foil	
		87f silver ingot	M
		87g 9 silver strips	M
		87h ca. 30 pieces of melted-down silver and scraps	
S 43	Kh. IV	399 miniature stone bowl fragment	M
T 42	Kh. IX	20 stone macehead	M
		22 stone stamp seal	M
		23-24 stone weights	M
HOUSES 2?			
N 43	Kh. III	951 stone weight	M
O 44	Kh. III	249 frit bead	M
P 44	Kh. III	910 stone weight	M
P 45	Kh. IX	140 cylinder seal No. 343	C
Q 43	Kh. III	350 stone face amulet	M
Q 44:7?	Kh. III	804 A.175.122	P
HOUSES 2 OR 1			
O 42:4	Kh. III	259 stone statue head	
		261 stone stud?	M
		633-34 ridged sherds with painted "potters' marks" (cf. OIP LXIII, Pl. 115 c)	
O 43:8	Kh. III	899 B.084.210b	p
		1256 C.201.200	P
O 43:9	Kh. III	943 copper pin	M
		1118 lapis lazuli bead	M
		1137 copper nail	M
O 44:6	Kh. I	352 stone jar	M
		353 clay model chariot wheel	M
		354 shell ring	M
		355 perforated shell	M
		356 shell cap for cylinder seal	M
		357 stone stamp seal	M
O 44:11		B.002.200a	p
O 44:14	Kh. III	862 cylinder seal	c
		877 B.002.200a	p
P 43:7		B.002.200a	p
P 44:10	Kh. III	807 lapis lazuli bead	M
		809 stone(?) bead	M
		811-12 frit beads	M
		822 B.311.220	p
		823 A.035.600	P

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
P 44:10 ( <i>cont.</i> )	Kh. III	824 A.494.520	P
		838 lapis lazuli bead	M
P 44:13	Kh. III	112 frit bead	M
		126 stone bowl	M
		D.494.470	P
P 44:21	Kh. III	851-52 carnelian beads	M
		853 frit pendant	M
		854 carnelian bead	M
		855 lapis lazuli bead	M
P 45:5		B.002.200a	p
P 45:12 (from dump)	Kh. III	218 upright handle	P
Q 44:1	Kh. III	810 lapis lazuli bead	M
		1377 D.565.310	P
R 45	Kh. I	32 C.96	p

## HOUSES 1

O 43:1	Kh. II	150 indistinct cylinder seal impression	
		III 113-14 B.002.200a	p
		127 C.545.340a	P
		207 stone weight	M
O 43:2	Kh. III	116 A.243.900b	P
		215 copper pin	M
		B.002.200a	p
		C.506.470c*	p
O 44:6	Kh. I	319 copper pin	M
		320 sculpture No. 255	MS
O 44:10	Kh. III	363 C.803.200	P
		364 C.803.200	p
		1171 C.803.200	p
		1172 C.213.210	p
		1174 stone pestle	M
		1175 stone weight	M
		1179 stone pendant	M
		1187 stone bead	M
		1188 5 shell inlays	M
		1189-90 flint blades	M
		1191 B.546.122	P
		1192 B.666.540b	P
		1194 C.013.210	P
		1195-96 C.013.210	p
		1197 C.803.200	p
1198a shell containing red pigment	M		
1198b shell ring fragment	M		
1255 C.012.203	p		
		B.002.200a	p
O 44:14	Kh. III	842a B.041.503	P
		842b B.043.503	P
P 43:1	Kh. III	139 indistinct cylinder seal impression	
		142 clay model ax	M
		145 copper ring	M
		217 copper pin	M
		1242 carnelian bead	M
		1243-44 frit beads	M
P 43:2	Kh. III	159 clay animal figurine head	M
		181 clay animal figurine	M



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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
	184	stone weight	M
	190	flint core	M
	193	carnelian bead	M
	194-96	lapis lazuli beads	M
P 43:3	Kh. III	165 lapis lazuli bead	M
		170 whetstone	M
		186 carnelian bead	M
		399 stone ax	M
		827 copper blade	M
		828-30 lapis lazuli beads	M
		831 part of copper vanity set	M
		B.002.200a	p
P 43:6	Kh. V	64-65 copper bowls	M
		B.002.200a	p
P 43:7	Kh. III	203 B.633.570b*	p
		239 whetstone	M
		241 clay model chariot fragment	M
		B.002.200a (4 specimens)	p
P 43:11			P
P 43:13	Kh. III	233 A.654.520	M
P 43:14	Kh. III	394 stone weight	C
		543 cylinder seal No. 349	M
P 44:1	Kh. I	151 copper nail	M
		152 clay model chariot fragment	M
		153 ostrich eggshell fragment	M
	Kh. III	128 <sup>40</sup> B.635.670a	P
		130 <sup>40</sup> B.203.203	p
		136 stone cone (for wall mosaic?)	M
		137 whetstone	M
P 44:2	Kh. I	141 copper pin	M
		143 stone jar	M
		182 lapis lazuli bead	M
	III	191 lapis lazuli bead	M
		199 cylinder seal No. 352	C
		219 copper pronged tool	M
		B.002.200a	p
P 44:3	Kh. I	136 lapis lazuli bead	M
		140 cylinder seal No. 353	C
		142 cylinder seal No. 354	C
	III	580 carnelian bead	M
		581-82 lapis lazuli beads	M
		900 lapis lazuli monkey amulet	M
P 44:4	Kh. I	130 cylinder seal	c
		131 lapis lazuli bead	M
		137 clay ram figurine head	M
		138 bitumen with basket impression	M
		139 clay model chariot wheel	M
		144 copper disk	M
P 44:5	Kh. I	145 copper pin with rolled head	M
	III	157 copper pin with stone head	M
		B.002.200a	p
P 44:8	Kh. I	183 C.556.320	p
		184 shell ring	M
		185 agate bead	M
		197 clay model chariot wheel	M
		198 clay model chariot fragment	M

<sup>40</sup> Erroneously attributed to above Houses 1 in *OIP* LXIII.

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference	
P 44:10	Kh. I 203	copper dagger blade with traces of wooden handle	M	
P 44:11	Kh. I 191	agate bead	M	
	III 124	stone pendant	M	
	140	clay jar-stopper	M	
	146	copper ring	M	
	222	frit bead	M	
	1059	stone pendant	M	
	1064	worn unbaked-clay cylinder seal with no perforation		
P 44:12	Kh. III 111	frit bead	M	
	161	stone pestle	M	
	797	stone weight	M	
	813	lapis lazuli bead	M	
	817	lapis lazuli amulet fragment	M	
	818	stone weight	M	
	819	shell inlay	M	
P 44:13	Kh. I 201	clay model chariot wheel	M	
P 44:14	Kh. I 193	A.655.520a	P	
	III 826	B.545.5-1*	p	
P 44:15	Kh. III 152-53	clay model chariots	M	
	154	clay model chariot wheel	M	
	160	stone pestle	M	
	162	stone pestle	M	
	169	B.002.200a	p	
P 44:16	Kh. I 204	C.202.203	P	
	205	incised sherd	P	
	III 175-77	copper bars	M	
P 44:18	Kh. III 300	clay model boat fragment	M	
P 44:21	Kh. III 885	shell inlay	M	
	886	B.086.210	P	
		B.176.224a	p	
P 44:22	Kh. III 345	B.032.500	P	
		B.002.200a (2 specimens)	p	
P 44:23	Kh. III 326	copper pin	M	
	340	clay spindle whorl	M	
P 45	Kh. I 194	gold-foil crescent amulet	M	
	210	sherd with impressed decoration	P	
	211	clay knob	M	
	229	A.765.500*	p	
		230a-b	B.002.200a	p
		III 347	A.557.320	p
		Kh. III 29-30	stone beads	M
P 45:2		B.002.200a	p	
P 45:4	Kh. III 93	stone weight?	M	
	94	copper pin	M	
	102	A.654.520*	p	
P 45:6	Kh. III 97	stone weight	M	
	108	stone shell-shaped bowl	M	
		C.213.210	p	
P 45:7	Kh. III 109	stone bead	M	
	110	stone weight	M	
	115	stone bowl	M	
	122	A.654.543	P	
P 45:10		B.002.200a (3 specimens)	p	
P 45:12	Kh. III 200	cylinder seal No. 348	C	
	201	cylinder seal No. 347	C	
	204	B.084.710a	P	
	205	A.243.900a	P	

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
	206	cubical rubbing or grinding stone	M
	216	frit fluted bead	M
P 45:13		B.002.200a (3 specimens)	P
P 46	Kh. I 1 <sup>41</sup>	cylinder seal	C
Q 43	Kh. III 357	stone animal amulet	M
Q 44:1	Kh. III 164	copper pin	M
Q 44:2	Kh. I 127	clay model chariot wheel	M
Q 44:3	Kh. I 102	copper needle	M
	118	stone weight	M
Q 44:4	Kh. III 41	cylinder seal No. 351	C
	42	cylinder seal	C
	47	silver earring	M
	48	copper pin with rolled head	M
	49	copper blade fragment	M
	50	stone weight	M
Q 44:5	Kh. I 114	baked-clay model chariot fragment	M
	III 44	copper dagger blade fragment	M
	53	carnelian bead	M
	55	clay model chariot	M
	60	cylinder seal No. 350	C
	71	carnelian bead	M
	72	clay model bed	M
Q 44:7	Kh. I 180	copper needle	M
	III 88	miniature stone bowl	M
	89	cylinder seal No. 355	C
	90	ivory(?) bead	M
	91-92	lapis lazuli beads	M
Q 44:8	Kh. III 65	stone bead	M
	816	worn stone cylinder seal	
		C.213.210	P
Q 44:9	Kh. I 108	copper vanity set and case	M
	III 75	B.544.570	P
Q 44:10	Kh. III 156	bone toggle	M
	182	cylinder seal No. 356	C
	348	C.96	P
Q 44:11	Kh. III 168	C.213.210	P
Q 44:12 (above)	Kh. III 354	copper blade	M
Q 45:1	Kh. III 62	copper pin	M
	63	shell ring	M
	64	copper pin with rolled head	M
	68	A.545.522*	P
	70	limestone face	ms
	73	copper bracelet	M
	74	copper pin	M
	96	clay model ax	M
	98	stone face	
	99	B.445.350	P
	103	part of copper vanity set	M
	104	lapis lazuli bead	M
	105	stone bead	M
	106	shell	M
R 44	Kh. I 38	clay bead made in imitation of shell	M
R 45	Kh. I 20	B.555.540a	P
	21	B.675.220b	P
	22	B.675.220a	P

<sup>41</sup> Locus and level erroneously given as H 42 and surface in *OIP* LXXII 55.

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
R 45 ( <i>cont.</i> )	Kh. I	23 B.002.200a	P
		27 C.042.204	p
		28 <sup>42</sup> B.816.521*	P
		37 lapis lazuli bead	M
HOUSES 1 OR ABOVE			
P 43	Kh. III	220 cylinder seal No. 361	C
ABOVE HOUSES 1			
P 44:17	Kh. III	223-25 metal bars	M
		B.002.200a (2 specimens) <sup>43</sup>	p
NEAR SURFACE			
R 45	Kh. I	5 stone weight?	M
		6 whetstone(?) fragment	M
		7 cubical grinding or rubbing stone	M
		8 bitumen jar-stopper	M
		11 stone pendant	M
		12 lapis lazuli inlay fragment	M
SURFACE			
J 43	Kh. III	1383 stone stamp seal	M
K 43	Kh. III	1185 shell petal inlay	M
		1186 stone bead	M
L 42	Kh. I	470 fragments of 2 stone vessels	M
		559 upright handle	P
O 44	Kh. I	91 B.044.210	p
P 42		C.082.310*	P
P 45	Kh. I	13 stone weight	M
		24 clay model chariot wheel	M
		58 sherd with carved decoration	P
		66 upright handle	P
		69a-b sherds with molded decoration	P
		72a-b bowl spouts	P
		123 clay model chariot fragment	M
		156 "fruit-stand" sherd	P
		206 clay mold(?) fragment	M
		245 stone disk (inlay?)	M
		246 spout	P
		299 clay animal figurine	M
		322 sherd with impressed decoration	P
		329 copper pin	M
		371 shell cosmetic container	M
P 46	Kh. I	330a-b fragments of 2 stone vessels	M
		334 flint blade	M
		349 cylinder seal impression No. 362	C
Q 43	Kh. III	369 stone bead	M
Q 45	Kh. I	70 B.816.521*	p
		71 sherd with incised decoration	P
Q 46	Kh. III	123 stone pendant	M
R 43	Kh. III	183 bone ornament	M
R 45	Kh. I	9a-d "fruit-stand" sherds	
		9e-f "fruit-stand" sherds	P

<sup>42</sup> Erroneously attributed to Houses 2 in *OIP* LXIII.<sup>43</sup> Erroneously attributed to Houses 1 in *OIP* LXIII.

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
	9g-h	"fruit-stand" sherds	
	90	upright handle	P
III	52	stone hammer	M
	76	copper ring for vanity set	M
	101	lapis lazuli bead	M
LEVEL UNKNOWN			
O 42	Kh. III	248 stone spindle whorl	M
(robber hole)		250 carnelian bead	M
		263 A.305.700	P
O 45	Kh. I	251 B.516.371c*	P
(robber hole)			
P 42		B.416.373	P
P 42:2 <sup>44</sup>	Kh. III	288 copper pronged tool	M
		323 C.364.810b	P
		324 B.516.371b	P
		453 baked-clay animal figurine	M
		454 Jamdat Nasr sherd	
		459 stone inlay?	M
		461 cylinder seal No. 359	C
		462 copper pronged tool	M
		466 stone pendant	M
		491 stone bead	M
		492 copper pin with lapis lazuli head	M
		493 stone weight	M
		494 copper pronged tool	M
		495 stone pendant	M
		497 shell eye inlay	M
		498 shell bead	M
		499 lapis lazuli bead	M
		500 gold-covered clay bead	M
		501 stone bead	M
		502 lapis lazuli bead	M
		503 shell spacer bead fragment	M
		504 stone bead	M
		505 horizontal ledge handle with incisions	
		506 stone bowl fragment	M
		517 baked-clay animal figurine	M
		522 lapis lazuli inlay	M
		523 lapis lazuli two-way spacer bead	M
		524 stone pendant	M
		525-27 lapis lazuli beads	M
		528-32 carnelian beads	M
		535-37 frit beads	M
		538-39 stone beads	M
		542 cylinder seal No. 358	C
		544 shell fish amulet	M
		545 lapis lazuli bull amulet	M
		546 stone Imdugud stamp-seal amulet	M
		547 lapis lazuli fly amulet	M
		548 shell flying-bird amulet	M
		549 gold-covered bitumen pinhead	M

<sup>44</sup> This locus number represents an area of concentrated robber holes (see Pl. 14), most of which did not penetrate below the ash layer that covered Houses 3 (see p. 15). Some, however, penetrated as deep as Houses 6. For a photograph of the robber holes in this area see Pl. 51 A; see also *OIP* LIII, Fig. 4 foreground, and *OIP* LVIII, Fig. 66.

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference	
P 42:2 ( <i>cont.</i> )	Kh. III	550	silver(?) two-way spacer bead	M
		551	shell ring	M
		552	stone bead	M
		553	A.754.500	P
		554	stone statue fragment	
		555	baked-clay animal figurine	M
		556	baked-clay animal figurine head	M
		558	stone weight	M
		559-60	stone beads	M
		561-63	shells	M
		564-65	lapis lazuli pendants	M
		566	stone(?) bead	M
		567-68	Jamdat Nasr sherds	
		569	6 lumps of ocher and small piece of sulphur	M
		574	stone bowl fragment	M
		575	stone pendant	M
		576	Jamdat Nasr sherd	
		577	lapis lazuli flying-bird amulet fragment	M
		578	shell pendant	M
		579	stone stamp-seal foot amulet	M
		600-602	stone beads	M
		692	stone weight	M
		P 42:6 (robber hole)	Kh. III	659
P 43 (robber hole)	Kh. I	293	copper pin	M
		298	clay potter's(?) tool fragment	M
P 44	Kh. III	150	lapis lazuli bead	M
P 45	Kh. I	213	copper pronged tool	M
		III 1371	D.526.371	P
P 45 (robber hole)	Kh. I	14	clay animal figurine head	M
		48	clay jar-stopper	M
		116	lapis lazuli spacer bead	M
		222	sherd with applied snake	P
		259	clay animal figurine	M
Q 43 (robber hole)	Kh. II	P.5	B.514.570	P
		III 264	copper dagger blade	M
		386	stone ten-way spacer bead	M
Q 44 (robber hole)	Kh. III	243	baked-clay animal figurine head	M
		246	stone weight	M
Q 45 (robber hole)	Kh. I	134	worked shell	M
		135	unbaked-clay jar-stopper	M
		240	copper pin fragment	M
		241	lapis lazuli three-way spacer bead	M
		242	clay spindle whorl	M
		243	stone pendant	M
		62	copper ring	M
R 45 (robber hole)	Kh. I	40	stone bowl fragment	M
R 49 (robber hole)	Kh. I	332	whetstone fragment	M

## ISOLATED SOUNDINGS

## TRENCH A

S 44	Kh. VIII	28	B.613.270	P
		68	lapis lazuli fluted bead (pinhead?)	M
		69	copper chisel	M
		113	cylinder seal No. 372	C

## KHAFAJAH

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
S 44:1	Kh. VIII 20	shell vulture amulet	M
S 44:2	Kh. VIII 91	B.556.420	P
	94	A.652.500	p
	95	A.652.500	P
T 44		C.526.471a	P
T 44:2	Kh. VIII 92	B.564.371	P
V 44	Kh. VIII 30	cylinder seal	c
	271	stone weight	M
V 44:3		C.226.220	P
X 44:1	Kh. VIII 33	baked-clay figurine torso	M
Y 44	Kh. VIII 31	cylinder seal	c
	32	stone stamp seal fragment	M
	38 <sup>45</sup>	cylinder seal No. 399	C
TRENCH B			
U 46		C.526.471b	P
V 46	Kh. VIII 200	lapis lazuli bead	M
TRENCH C			
M 51	Kh. IX 88	cylinder seal No. 367	C
	90	B.515.363*	P
		C.526.371*	P
M 52	Kh. IX 71	celt	M
	72	hematite weight	M
N 51	Kh. IX 92	cylinder seal No. 366	C
	93	cylinder seal No. 368	C
	95	cylinder seal No. 364	C
	99	3 curved flint blades	M
	107	sculpture No. 320	MS
	221b	C.756.520*	p
O 50	Kh. IX 85	shell face amulet	M
O 51	Kh. IX 109	stone stamp seal	M
P 51	Kh. IX 113	cylinder seal No. 369	C
Q 49	Kh. IX 39	lapis lazuli bead	M
	142	cylinder seal No. 365	C
	188	B.575.225	p
	189	B.575.225	P
TRENCH D			
Q 51	Kh. IX 111	cylinder seal No. 390	C
	236	upright handle	P
Q 52	Kh. IX 108	baked-clay model ax	M
Q 53	Kh. IX 112	cylinder seal No. 392	C
Q 54	Kh. IX 94	cylinder seal No. 391	C
SOUNDING E			
P 36	Kh. IX 43	cylinder seal	c
P 37	Kh. IX 32	flint arrowhead	M
Q 37	Kh. IX 31	worn stone cylinder seal	
R 37	Kh. IX 33	baked-clay figurine	M
S 35	Kh. IX 34	stone vulture amulet	M
S 36	Kh. IX 45	A.014.101	P
	46	A.546.630	P

<sup>45</sup> Find-spot erroneously given as V 44 in *OIP* LXXII.

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference	
S 36 ( <i>cont.</i> )	Kh. IX 47	baked-clay model ax	M	
	48	stone weight	M	
	207	cylinder seal No. 374	C	
AKKADIAN FOUNDATIONS				
C 27:1	Kh. VI 41	sculpture No. 324	MS	
D 28:1	Kh. VI 45	cylinder seal No. 389	C	
D 28:2	Kh. VI 42	B.031.500	P	
		2 clay model horns	M	
E 28:3	Kh. VI 46	clay die	M	
E 29		B.635.670 $\alpha$	P	
E 29:3	Kh. VI T.1-5	cuneiform tablets ( <i>MAD</i> No. 1, Nos. 260-64)		
		27	frit animal amulet	M
		40	stone weight	M
F 28:1	Kh. VI 23	cylinder seal No. 380	C	
F 28:3	Kh. VI 52	gold and lapis lazuli earring	M	
		2 silver earrings	M	
		54	shell containing green pigment	M
		55	lapis lazuli frog amulet	M
		56	stone pendant	M
		57	frit pendant	M
		59	silver amulet	M
		66	clay female figurine	M
F 29:1	Kh. VI 31	clay stamp	M	
		32	stone jar	M
G 29:2	Kh. VI 24	B.555.520	P	
		cylinder seal No. 388	C	
		stone bead	M	
		33	stone stamp seal	M
		35	cylinder seal No. 387	C
unknown	Kh. VI 18	cylinder seal No. 381	C	
		stone frog amulet	M	
		22	cylinder seal No. 384	C
		34	baked-clay female plaque	M
		44	stone monkey amulet	M
		65	clay pig figurine	M
		68	cylinder seal No. 383	C
		125	gold drops and fragments of gold leaf	
		126	cylinder seal No. 382	C
		127	cylinder seal No. 385	C
		128	cylinder seal No. 379	C
		129	lapis lazuli three-way spacer bead	M
		130	cylinder seal No. 386	C
		131	cylinder seal No. 378	C
		132	lapis lazuli pendant with copper ring attached	M
133	shell inlay	M		
SOUNDING H				
x 24:1	Kh. VI T.6-7	cuneiform tablets ( <i>MAD</i> No. 1, Nos. 265-66)		
		50	cylinder seal No. 396	C
		64	stone bowl fragment	M
		70	cylinder seal No. 395	C
		71	cylinder seal No. 394	C
y 24	Kh. V T.1-64	84	stone bola?	M
		hoard of cuneiform tablets ( <i>MAD</i> No. 1, Nos. 196-259)		



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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
TOWN WALL			
F 36		C.526.371a	P
G 37	Kh. IX 135	stone male head	ms
H 41	Kh. IX 141	cylinder seal No. 393	C
K 63?	Kh. IX 134	whetstone	M
near Akkadian foundations	Kh. VI 148	copper crescent from standard	M
unknown	Kh. III 295	clay jar-stopper	M
MISCELLANEOUS FIND-SPOTS			
SURFACE			
G 43	Kh. VII 72	clay bird figurine	M
L 30?	Kh. II 106	cylinder seal No. 397	C
L 50	Kh. IX 79	cylinder seal No. 370	C
M 27	Kh. II 61	whetstone	M
M 36	Kh. IX 14	cylinder seal No. 376	C
N 36	Kh. IX 40	cylinder seal No. 375	C
V 40	Kh. IX 16	cylinder seal No. 401	C
		17	c
		18	C
		26	C
X 37	Kh. IX 8-9	cylinder seals Nos. 403-4	C
Y 42	Kh. IX 25	cylinder seal No. 400	C
Z 55	Kh. IX 73	stone bird amulet	M
unknown	Kh. I 540	seal impression	c
	II 83a	stone weight	M
		87	M
		115	M
		205	C
		270	M
		286-87	M
		288	M
	III 1	cylinder seal No. 420	C
		6-7	M
		33	M
		36	M
		117	M
		141	P
		208-10	M
		211	stone cylinder seal fragment
		221	shell
		230	A.041.503
		240	clay model chariot
		272	stone pendant
		306	stone weight
		307	cylinder seal No. 415
		308	copper pinhead
		341	copper pinhead
		342	cylinder seal No. 419
		344	lapis lazuli bead
		346	stone animal amulet
		366	cylinder seal No. 413
		389	stone weight
		400	stone bead
		401	stone disk (inlay?)

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference		
unknown (cont.)	Kh. III	403	stone bead	M	
		419	stone pendant	M	
		440	stone pendant	M	
		446	cylinder seal No. 410	C	
		449	shell	M	
		451	stone weight	M	
		452	copper weight	M	
		468	stone weight	M	
		469	cylinder seal No. 408	C	
		473	clay model chariot	M	
		475	copper vanity set and case	M	
		513	lapis lazuli pendant	M	
		514	carnelian bead	M	
		540	stone weight	M	
		541	baked-clay figurine head	M	
		570	stone weight	M	
		571	stone pendant	M	
		572	stone bead	M	
		573	lapis lazuli bead	M	
		586	bowl sherd (cf. <i>OIP</i> LXIII, Pl. 106 a)		
		604	metal two-way spacer bead	M	
		605	lapis lazuli bead	M	
		606	part of copper ring for vanity set	M	
		637	stone weight	M	
		641	stone weight	M	
		642	A.475.120	P	
		650	pair of shell caps with copper connecting pin for cylinder seal	M	
		693	cylinder seal No. 425	C	
		760	stone fiddle-type figurine	M	
		878	stone amulet	M	
		879	lapis lazuli frog amulet	M	
		921	lapis lazuli two-way spacer bead	M	
		957	cylinder seal No. 418	C	
			1031-33	fragments of 3 clay model chariots	M
			1034	stone weight	M
			1036	stone weight	M
			1053	stone animal amulet	M
			1113	stone weight	M
			1123	flint arrowhead	M
			1124	lapis lazuli amulet	M
			1263	stone weight	M
			1266	baked-clay lion fragment	M
			1292	stone flying-bird(?) amulet	M
			1382	cylinder seal No. 411	C
			IV 404	cylinder seal No. 423	C
			V 16	cylinder seal	c
			17	shell fish amulet	M
	21	shell bird amulet	M		
	28	C.96	P		
	34	cylinder seal No. 405	C		
	36	copper fishhook	M		
	63	cylinder seal No. 409	C		
	97	clay animal figurine	M		
	165	stone bead	M		
	174	clay figurine	M		
	258	clay stamp seal	M		

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
	VI 26	stone stamp seal	M
	51	lapis lazuli frog amulet	M
	153	cylinder seal No. 422	C
	156	cylinder seal No. 417	C
	VII 10	cylinder seal No. 414	C
	11	cylinder seal No. 406	C
	IX 97	stone figurine	M
	208	bone needle	M
		"fruit-stand" sherd	P
		3 upright handles	P
LEVEL UNKNOWN			
K 51:1	Kh. IX 150	C.515.371	P
M 53	Kh. IX 89	stone stamp seal	M
N 49	Kh. IX 212	copper pin	M
	213	copper pronged tool	M
N 50	Kh. IX 86	shell face amulet	M
O 49	Kh. IX 211	copper needle	M
P 47	Kh. III 28	gold-wire bead	M
	34	B.516.471a	P
U 34	Kh. IX 42	stone stamp seal	M
X 43	Kh. VIII 39	baked-clay figurine	M
Y 43	Kh. VIII 29	cylinder seal	c
	93	B.556.422	P
	96	C.526.471a	P
Y 45	Kh. VIII 110	flint blade	M
dumps	Kh. III 51	square spout (cf. <i>OIP</i> LXIII, Pl. 106 k)	
	66	lapis lazuli inlay	M
	78-79	lapis lazuli beads	M
	242	frit fluted bead	M
	270	bone needle	M
	303	flint blade set in bitumen	M
	309	cylinder seal No. 407	C
	402	stone weight	M
	406	stone weight	M
	409	clay model ax	M
	433	stone pendant	M
	434	stone weight	M
	460	lapis lazuli bead	M
	484	stone spindle whorl	M
	664	clay model bed fragment	M
	669	clay animal figurine head	M
	762	stone weight	M
	774	stone spindle whorl	M
	880	stone face amulet	M
	883	stone bowl	M
	1041	stone weight	M
	1042	cylinder seal No. 424	C
	VIII 70	mother-of-pearl pendant	M
	IX 96	lapis lazuli duck amulet	M
robber holes	Kh. III 289	stone toggle	M
	298	cylinder seal No. 416	C
	302	stone weight	M
	382	lapis lazuli bead	M
	384	stone statue fragment (finger tip)	
	385	stone pendant	M

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
robber holes ( <i>cont.</i> )	Kh. III 388	stone bead	M
	430	copper pin	M
	441	bone awl	M
	443	clay model chariot fragment	M
	447	lead(?) ring	M
	456	shell eye inlay	M
unknown	Kh. II P.3	B.816.521 <i>a</i>	P
	III 470	baked-clay animal figurine	M
	IV 474	cylinder seal No. 421	C
		B.635.670 <i>b</i>	P
		C.022.300	P
		C.545.320	P
		C.655.370 <i>c</i>	P
		C.665.323	P
		D.514.370 <i>b</i>	P
		6 upright handles	P
	sherd with "column" decoration	P	

## GRAVES

Most of the burials found at Khafajah were in simple pits dug to depths of 0.75–1.50 m. below the occupation floors. The bottoms of these graves were always discernible, but the outlines of the pits could not generally be traced exactly, so that their sides are often indicated schematically (in broken lines) in the sections shown on Plates 21–22. Because of the variation in depth below floor level, graves were assigned to strata less on the basis of elevation than on the basis of observations regarding the state of the successive floors immediately above them, for it is clear that any grave was later than all the floors which were disturbed while it was being dug and, on the whole, earlier than the first undisturbed floor above it. Generally, after a grave was dug from an occupied house it was filled to the level of the floor, and while the house was still in use the surface of the fill was trodden and thus again formed a floor. Consequently such floors appeared to be undisturbed (as indicated in sections on Pls. 21–22). However, it was extremely difficult to determine whether or not a floor of trodden earth had been disturbed, and it is possible that in a few cases a grave is erroneously attributed to the floor just above or just below that from which it was actually dug. Discrepancies between floor levels indicated on the sections of the mound (Pl. 15) and those indicated on the sections of individual graves (Pls. 21–22) may be explained by the nature of trodden earth floors, which are not necessarily uniform in level throughout a house or even a room. Furthermore, because of the need for frequent repairs, one occupation level may be represented by a series of closely spaced floors, so that two sections of the same area may very well indicate different levels of the same series of floors in cases where such levels are not pertinent to the attribution of a grave. On our general plans of the main area of excavation (Pls. 2–14) the graves appear at the levels to which they are attributed,<sup>46</sup> but those which appear on the sections of the mound (Pl. 15) are shown at their true elevations. Some of the burials were protected by special structures, all of which may have been vaulted. These structures were all built of plano-convex bricks, and in two tombs (graves 117–18) baked bricks were used. The positions of the graves in relation to the walls of the rooms from which they were dug are indicated on the general plans (Pls. 2–14), but on the sketches of the individual graves (Figs. 1–100) only room walls found at the level of the burials themselves are shown. On these sketches, walls which were specially built around burials are coarsely hatched, while room walls are finely hatched. The

<sup>46</sup> Except graves 1–11, found below Houses 12, which are shown on the same plan (Pl. 2) with the graves attributed to Houses 12.

elevation given for each grave is that at the bottom near the skeleton. For practical reasons these were recorded in the field to the nearest centimeter.

The arrangement of the skeletal remains and furnishings within most of the graves is illustrated by sketches (Figs. 1-100). These were made by Mr. H. D. Darby from field sketches done by various members of the expedition and, as a result, are not entirely uniform. Their purpose is to indicate the location of the various objects (identified by serial numbers) in relation to the skeletal remains. To identify more readily the three most common materials encountered in the graves, pottery is shown in outline and line shading, stone objects are stippled, and metal objects are shown in solid black. While an attempt was made to show the positions of the objects (standing upright or upside down etc.), the location of an object is sometimes indicated merely by a circle inclosing its serial number. The ordinary conical bowls (forms B.002.200*a* etc.), which were found in great profusion in many graves, have one serial number for the whole group in most cases. We do not claim absolute precision for the drawings with respect to size and form of the objects, and decoration is sometimes omitted. The objects found in each grave are listed at the end of its description, so that there is no general catalogue of the graves. As in the catalogue of objects found in the private houses and other buildings, there are references to the volumes in which the objects are or will be published (see p. 25, n. 27). The graves and their contents are also presented in summary form in Table I (pp. 134-42).

**Grave 1** (below P 43:54, 31.97 m., below Houses 12) was approximately 1.50 m. above ground water (see p. 3, n. 6) and a few centimeters lower than the foundations of Sin Temple I. No building remains connected with it were found. The soil into which it was dug was dark gray and contained a large proportion of ashes and potsherds. The simple burial contained the remains of two skeletons, apparently of children (Fig. 1). The bones had been crushed nearly flat and were reduced to powder. The skeleton at the east end of the grave was undisturbed and lay in a contracted position on the left side. The second skeleton had been disturbed, presumably by subsequent digging. It was of a younger child, apparently buried on the right side. It is possible that we have here two separate graves dug within a short interval of time. The equipment was comparatively poor. A spouted jar (4) stood upright at the back of the head of the complete skeleton, while a tall jar (2) stood upright at the shoulders of the second skeleton. A small jar (3) which lay on its side between the two skeletons had probably been moved from its original position when the second skeleton was disturbed. Near the pelvis of the disturbed skeleton was an irregular stone (1). Such stones were commonly found in the graves and are difficult to explain. It has been suggested that they were used for rubbing the thick skin off the soles of the feet, a practice observed among modern Arabs. It seems more probable that they represented grinders or millstones and had some symbolic meaning. There were also a copper pin (5) and six beads (7), which are not shown in Figure 1 because their exact positions in the grave were not recorded. The soil around the bones was of a greenish color, as in most of the graves found below Houses 12 and in some graves of Houses 12 and 11. In one case it seemed almost as if the body had been carefully plastered with a fine greenish substance (see grave 22). The only explanation we can offer is that the thin greenish layer resulted from action of the organic material with the surrounding soil.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		irregular stone	
2		C.537.240	p
3	Kh. IX 155	B.544.240	p
4		C.534.262	P
5		copper pin	M
6		beads: 1 carnelian ring, 2 stone biconical, 3 paste cylindrical	M

**Grave 2** (below P 43:54, 31.97 m., below Houses 12) was quite close to grave 1. It was a simple burial of a child, the size of the skeleton indicating an age of 12–14 years. The skeleton was partly on its back and partly on its right side with the legs flexed (Fig. 2). The pressure of the soil had dislocated the skull, and the bones had been crushed; they were reduced to powder, probably owing largely to the dampness of the soil. Here too the soil around the bones was greenish. Two pots were found with this skeleton.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		C.654.520	P
2	Kh. IX 190	C.654.240	P

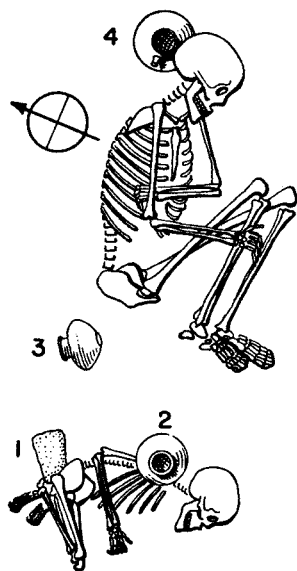


FIG. 1.—GRAVE 1. SCALE, 1:20

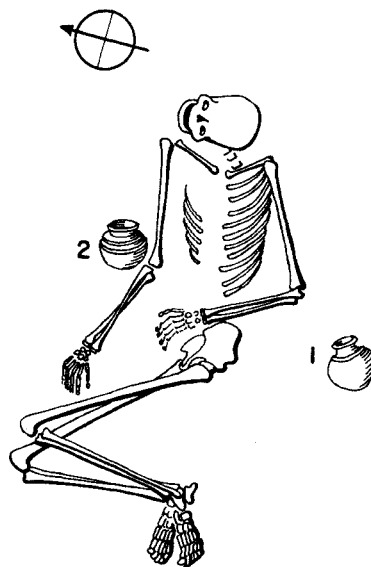


FIG. 2.—GRAVE 2. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 3** (below O 43:55, ca. 32.00 m., below Houses 12) was a simple burial of an adult. The skeleton lay on the left side in a contracted position (Fig. 3). The skull had been dislocated, and the same sort of fine greenish clay that was found in graves 1–2 adhered to the bones. Here the greenish layer was 6–10 mm. thick. The only objects with this burial were six beads at the neck.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	paste beads: 2 diamond-shaped, 4 cylindrical	M

**Grave 4** (below P 43:54, 31.97 m., below Houses 12) was a simple burial of an adult. The skeleton lay on the left side in a contracted position (Fig. 4). The bones had been crushed, and here too they were coated with a layer of greenish clay. Traces of reed matting indicated that the body had been wrapped. Most of the objects were lined up fairly regularly in front of the skeleton. A spouted pottery jar (7) was covered with an inverted stone bowl (6), the latter having been crushed by the weight of the soil. A painted pottery jar (5) stood upright in its original position, as did the spouted jar. A stone bowl (4) with a rather elaborate disk base was in a position which suggested that it had been held in the hands. Three more stone vessels include a bowl with incised rim (1), a small jar (2), and a small bowl (12) which was crushed and may have been buried in fragments. An unusual semicircular object (3), probably of lead, has

two leaflike projections at each end and a pierced projection at the middle. The perforated projection suggests a pendant, but the position of the object near the pelvis may indicate that it had been sewn to a garment. The feet of the skeleton rested in a shallow copper basin (10) which showed imprints of cloth, and near the knees was a copper bowl (9) into which had been thrust a spouted jar (8). The copper vessels were well made, with their rims bent double for reinforcement. Near the basin was a small pottery bowl (11), which lay on its side. Finally, there was a badly crushed stone cosmetic jar (13), which is not shown on Figure 4 because its position in the grave was not recorded.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. IX 170	stone bowl	M
2	172	stone jar	M
3	171	lead(?) ornament	M
4	173	stone bowl	M
5	220	C.513.270	p
6		stone bowl	M
7		C.546.222	p
8	186	copper spouted jar	M
9	187	copper bowl	M
10	185	copper basin	M
11		B.023.700	p
12		stone bowl	M
13		stone cosmetic jar	M

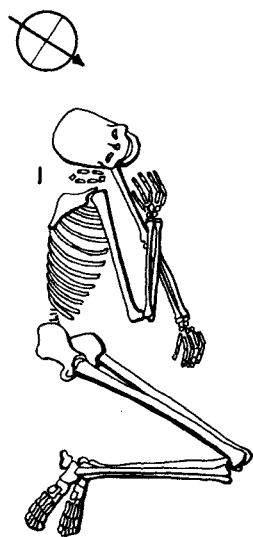


FIG. 3.—GRAVE 3. SCALE, 1:20

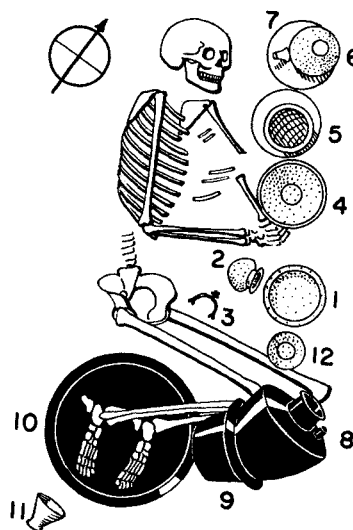


FIG. 4.—GRAVE 4. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 5** (below O 43:55, 32.16 m., below Houses 12) was a simple burial with traces of mat wrapping. The skeleton lay on the left side in a contracted position (Fig. 5). Greenish clay adhered to the bones, which had been crushed. A pottery jar (1) lay on its side near a small copper bowl (2), which was inverted. A spouted pottery jar (4) had a lead tumbler (3) inserted in its mouth. In a position which suggested that it was held in the hands was a large shallow stone bowl (5), and nearby a small stone bowl (6) lay on its side. The feet of the skeleton rested in a copper basin (7) which showed traces of cloth, as in grave 4; the fact that there were two such occurrences may indicate that this position of the feet was not accidental.

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. IX 227	C.546.240	p
2		copper bowl	M
3	216	lead tumbler	M
4		C.515.262	p
5	147	stone bowl	M
6	162	stone bowl	M
7	184	copper basin	M

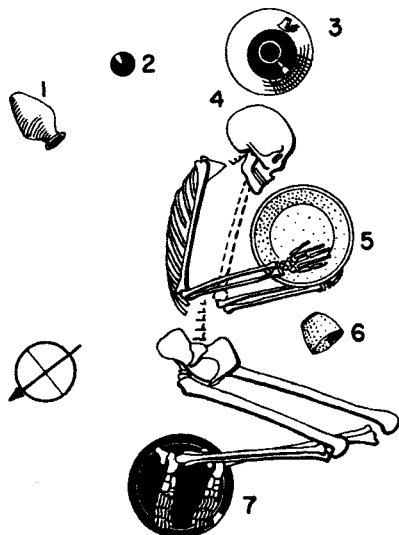


FIG. 5.—GRAVE 5. SCALE, 1:20

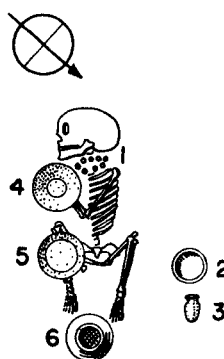


FIG. 6.—GRAVE 6. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 6** (below O 43:55, 32.48 m., below Houses 12) was a simple burial of an infant with no traces of matting or cloth. The skeleton, which lay on the right side (Fig. 6), had been badly crushed by the weight of the soil but otherwise was apparently undisturbed. Greenish clay adhered to the bones. At the neck were two fly amulets and numerous beads of shell and stone (1). The beads were chiefly rectangular, but there were some very small ring beads of pale greenish stone and a few cylinders. Apparently held in the hands was a small stone bowl (4). A stone bowl (5) with a simple zigzag design incised on the rim stood upright, as did a small pottery jar (6) found at the feet. A stone cosmetic jar (3) with incised herringbone decoration and a small shallow pottery bowl (2) were removed before the skeleton was discovered, but their position in Figure 6 is approximately correct.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. IX 165	77 shell and stone beads, 2 fly amulets	M
2		B.041.500	p
3	144	stone cosmetic jar	M
4	146	stone bowl	M
5	145	stone bowl	M
6	221a	B.414.270	P

**Grave 7** (below P 43:54, 32.65 m., below Houses 12) was a simple burial with no traces of matting. The skeleton of an adult lay on the left side in a contracted position (Fig. 7). Greenish clay adhered to the bones, which had been crushed. No objects were found with this skeleton.

**Grave 8** (below P 42:50, 32.70 m., below Houses 12) was a simple burial of an adult. The skeleton lay on its back with face turned right. The knees were sharply flexed (Fig. 8), and



it is possible that the body was buried with the knees up. Some gray matter found around the skeleton may have been remains of wrapping. Near the head was a spouted pottery jar (1). The other objects (2-6) are not indicated on Figure 8 because their position in the grave was not recorded. Among them was a stone cosmetic jar with incised decoration (2), which is unusual in that it is square in section (cf. grave 36).

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. VII 113	C.535.242	P
2	43	stone cosmetic jar	M
3	42	lead bowl	M
4	40	C.544.222	P
5	44	B.533.262	P
6	41	B.703.240	P

**Grave 9** (below P 42:50, 32.70 m., below Houses 12) was a simple burial of an adult lying on the right side in a contracted position (Fig. 9). The only object found in this grave was a spouted pottery jar with bail handle. There were no traces of wrapping.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. VII 73	C.515.265	P

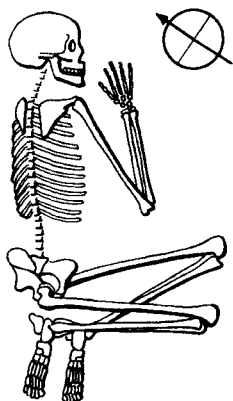


FIG. 7.—GRAVE 7. SCALE, 1:20

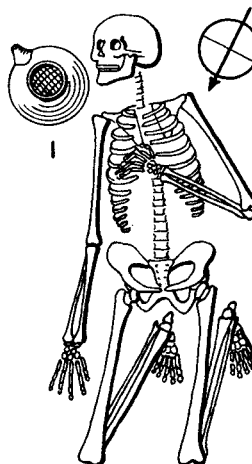


FIG. 8.—GRAVE 8. SCALE, 1:20

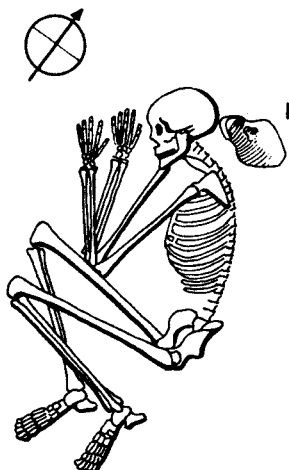


FIG. 9.—GRAVE 9. SCALE, 1:20

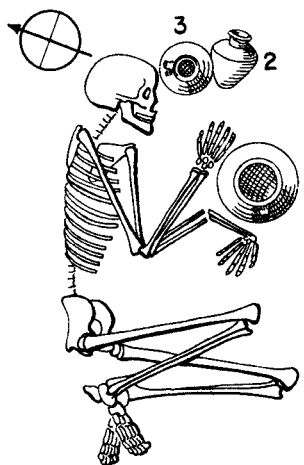


FIG. 10.—GRAVE 10. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 10** (below P 43:54, 32.85 m., below Houses 12) was a simple burial of an adult lying on the left side in a contracted position (Fig. 10). Greenish clay adhered to the bones, which had been crushed. The hands might have been holding a spouted jar (1). Near the head were two smaller jars (2-3).

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		C.534.222	P
2	Kh. IX 154	C.535.240	P
3		C.665.222	P

**Grave 11** (below P 43:56, 33.27 m., below Houses 12) was a simple burial of an adult, possibly with traces of wrapping. The skeleton was fragmentary but apparently lay on the left side in a contracted position (Fig. 11). The only objects were a pottery jar (2) and a small stone bowl (1) inverted over it.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	stone bowl	M
2	C.544.520	P

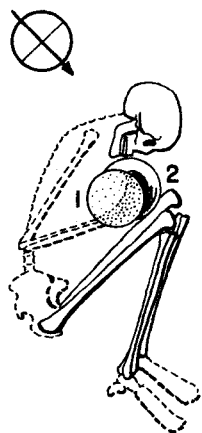


FIG. 11.—GRAVE 11. SCALE, 1:20

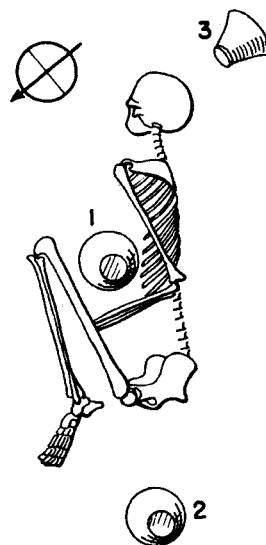


FIG. 12.—GRAVE 13. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 13<sup>47</sup>** (P 43:61, 33.55 m., Houses 12) was a simple burial of an adult with no traces of wrapping. The skeleton lay on the right side in a contracted position (Fig. 12). The bones were coated with fine greenish clay, which had even penetrated them and filled the hollows. Three crude conical pottery bowls were the only objects found in this grave.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1-3	C.003.200	p

**Grave 14** (O 43:55, 33.56 m., Houses 12) was a simple burial of an adult. Part of a Houses 12 wall was cut away at the base when the pit was dug. The skeleton lay on the right side in a contracted position (Fig. 13). One spouted jar (1) stood upright near the head, and a second (2) was in fragments at the feet.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1-2	C.514.262	p

<sup>47</sup> There is no grave 12.

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**Grave 15** (P 43:51, 33.62 m., Houses 12) was a simple burial of an adult. The skeleton lay on the right side in a contracted position (Fig. 14), one hand holding a small painted pot. The bones had been crushed.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. IX 156	C.744.220	P

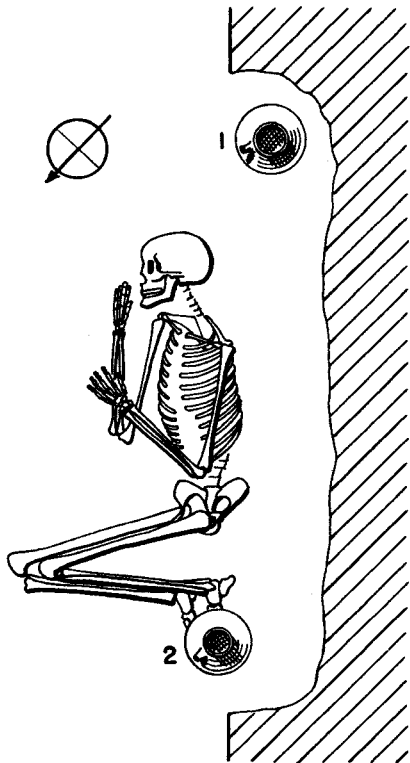


FIG. 13.—GRAVE 14. SCALE, 1:20

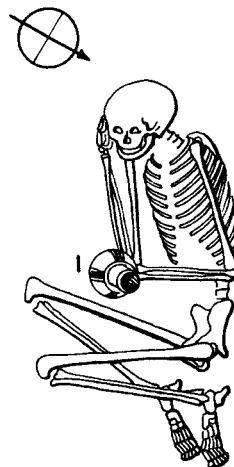


FIG. 14.—GRAVE 15. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 16** (P 43:58, 33.62 m., Houses 12) was a simple burial of an adult wrapped in matting. The skeleton lay on the left side in a contracted position (Fig. 15). The left hand held a small pottery jar (2), the right hand a small green stone bowl (1).

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. IX 137	stone bowl	M
2		C.554.520	p

**Grave 17** (P 43:55, 33.59 m., Houses 12) was a simple burial of an adult wrapped in matting. The bones had been crushed, but the skeleton was apparently undisturbed. It lay on the right side in a contracted position (Fig. 16). The objects included a painted pottery jar (4), two stone bowls (1-2), one (2) decorated with a "rope" design, and a stone cosmetic jar (3).

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		stone bowl	M
2	Kh. IX 139	stone bowl	M
3	21	stone cosmetic jar	M
4		C.655.540*	p

**Grave 18** (O 43:55, 33.73 m., Houses 12) was a simple burial of an adult with no trace of wrapping. The skeleton lay on the right side, but the position of the ribs suggested that the body had been buried on its back with the knees up (Fig. 17). It was coated with fine greenish

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clay, and the bones had been crushed somewhat. Near the head stood a spouted pottery jar (1) repaired with bitumen and a smaller jar (2) whose lower part was coated very thinly with bitumen, probably for waterproofing. Under the legs were bits of copper foil (3).

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		C.534.222	P
2	Kh. IX 225	B.545.240b	p
3		copper foil	

**Grave 19** (P 43:54, 33.83 m., Houses 12) was a simple burial of an adult with no trace of wrapping. The skeleton, crushed except for the skull, lay on its back with face and sharply flexed legs turned to the right (Fig. 18). The fingers of the right hand were flexed. The only furnishing was a jar of poorly baked greenish ware which stood beside the head. Part of the rim was broken away, but the upright position of the jar suggested that it had been broken before it was put into the grave and not by later disturbance.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	C.546.320*	p

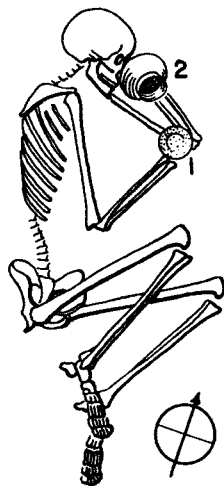


FIG. 15.—GRAVE 16. SCALE, 1:20

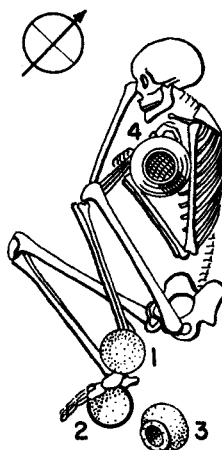


FIG. 16.—GRAVE 17. SCALE, 1:20

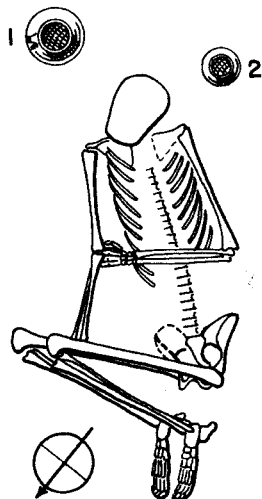


FIG. 17.—GRAVE 18. SCALE, 1:20

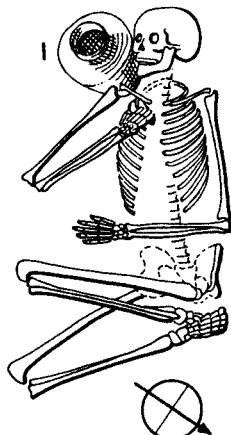


FIG. 18.—GRAVE 19. SCALE, 1:20



FIG. 19.—GRAVE 20. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 20** (P 43:51, 33.88 m., Houses 12) was a simple burial of a child with no trace of wrapping. The skeleton, which was coated with greenish clay, lay on the left side in a contracted position (Fig. 19). With it was a small pottery jar (2) covered by an inverted cup of green stone (1).

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. IX 128	stone cup	M
2		B.654.520	p

**Grave 21** (P 42:51, 33.92 m., Houses 12) was a simple burial of an adult of comparatively small stature. The crushed skeleton lay on the left side in a contracted position (Pl. 55 A). The skull had been dislocated by the pressure of the soil. No objects were found with this skeleton, and there were no traces of wrapping.

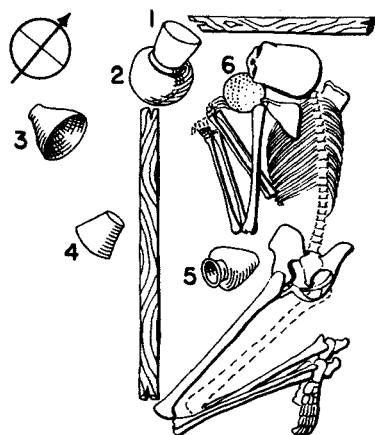


FIG. 20.—GRAVE 22. SCALE, 1:20

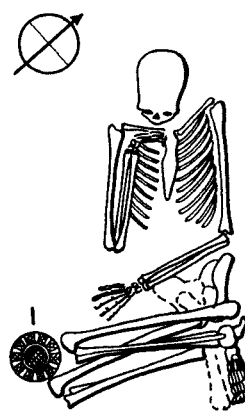


FIG. 21.—GRAVE 23. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 22** (O 43:55, 33.93 m., Houses 12) was a simple burial of an adult. Apparently the body had been placed on a litter, for parts of two round wooden poles coated with bitumen were preserved (Fig. 20). No traces of wood were found between the poles, perhaps indicating that matting or other woven material was used. The skeleton lay on the right side with the legs sharply bent at the knees. The skull had been dislocated by the pressure of the soil. The whole skeleton was covered with fine greenish clay, which was thickest on the skull and partly filled the skull and the hollows of the bones. It seemed as if the body had been purposely plastered with this matter. With it were a small bowl of green and black speckled stone (6) and some pottery. A pottery jar (2) was covered by a small bowl (1) of dark gray ware, which was such a good imitation of a stone vessel (cf. Kh. IX 162 from grave 5) that it was not recognized as pottery until it was carefully examined after it was cleaned. Fragments of two pottery bowls (3-4) were found outside the litter.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. IX 161	pottery bowl	
2		C.655.510	p
3		C.045.700*	p
4		B.023.200*	p
5	223	C.535.240	p
6	143	stone bowl	M

**Grave 23** (P 42:50, 33.98 m., Houses 12) was a simple burial of an adult with no trace of wrapping. The skeleton lay on its back with legs tightly flexed to the right (Fig. 21). The only furnishing was a painted pot near the knees.

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Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. VI 336	C.744.340	P

**Grave 24** (P 43:59, 34.03 m., Houses 12) was a simple burial of an adult with traces of matting and greenish clay adhering to the bones. The skeleton lay on its left side with the legs sharply flexed and the hands in front of the face (Pl. 55 B). Touching the chin was a small jar (2), and a larger globular pot (1) stood upright behind the head.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	C.753.510	p
2	B.546.220	p

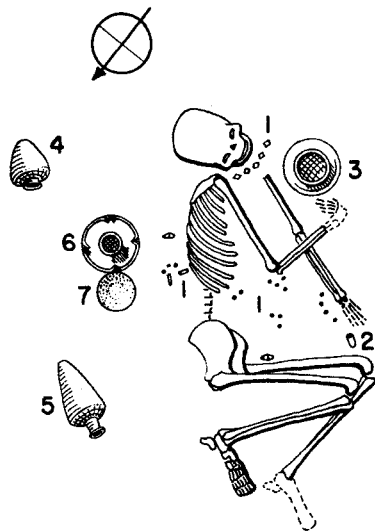


FIG. 22.—GRAVE 25. SCALE, 1:20

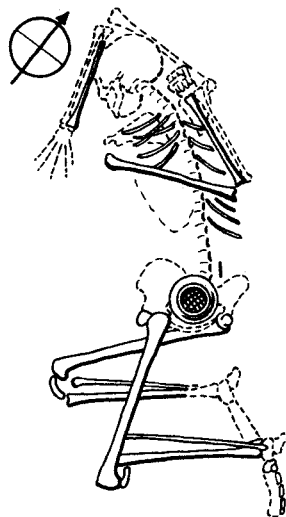


FIG. 23.—GRAVE 26. SCALE, 1:20

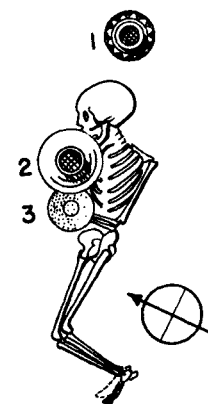


FIG. 24.—GRAVE 27. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 25** (P 43:60, 34.07 m., Houses 12) was a simple burial of a child wrapped in matting. It was partly under the wall between P 43:51 and P 43:60 and must have been dug in from a secondary floor at a time when the wall was in disrepair. The skeleton lay on the left side in a contracted position (Fig. 22). The skull had been dislocated by the pressure of the soil. Among the objects were a painted four-lugged pottery jar (6) and half of a fluted stone bowl (7) with incised decoration, which had been repaired with bitumen. There were lozenge-shaped beads (1) with two perforations at the neck of the skeleton, while cylindrical, biconical, and ring beads (1) were scattered in such a way as to suggest that they had decorated a garment. A cylinder of white paste (2) was in such poor condition that the design could not be recognized, but it may have been a cylinder seal.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		beads	M
2		paste cylinder	M
3		C.654.540	p
4		C.535.240	p
5	Kh. IX 222	C.537.270	P
6		C.516.273	p
7	160	stone bowl	M

**Grave 26** (P 43:55, 34.10 m., Houses 12) was a simple burial of an adult with no trace of wrapping. Disturbance was indicated by the fact that the skull and other parts of the skeleton

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had disappeared (Fig. 23). The remaining bones had been crushed. With them was a pottery vessel.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	B.454.270* <sup>48</sup>	P

**Grave 27** (P 43:51, 34.30 m., Houses 12) was a simple burial of a child (2-3 years old) wrapped in matting. The skeleton lay on the right side with the knees bent (Fig. 24). With it were two pottery jars (1-2) and a small stone bowl (3).

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. IX 151	C.605.340	P
2		C.516.370*	P
3		stone bowl	M

**Grave 28** (N 44:16, 34.93 m.) was a simple burial which contained only traces of a skeleton and no objects. It cut into the top of a wall of Houses 12, apparently before the walls of Houses 11 were built (see Pl. 21:1).

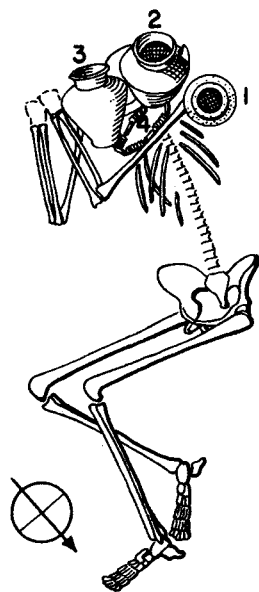


FIG. 25.—GRAVE 29. SCALE, 1:20



FIG. 26.—GRAVE 30. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 29** (P 43:44, 34.39 m., Houses 11) was a simple burial of an adult wrapped in matting. The skeleton, which had been crushed by the weight of the soil, lay on the right side in a contracted position (Fig. 25). Around the neck was a necklace (4) of eighty carnelian disk beads, four long barrel-shaped beads of black stone, and five stone beads of various shapes. On top of the skull were two pottery jars (2-3), and behind it was a crude stone cosmetic jar (1).

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		stone cosmetic jar	M
2		C.516.373	P
3		C.515.370a	P
4	Kh. IX 106	89 stone beads	M

**Grave 30** (P 42:20, 34.42 m., Houses 11) was a simple burial of an adult wrapped in matting. The skeleton, flattened by the weight of the soil, lay on the left side in a contracted position

<sup>48</sup> In *OIP* LXIII the locus and level are indicated as uncertain, whereas it is the exact shape of the vessel that is uncertain.

(Fig. 26). At the top of the skull was a single-lugged pottery jar standing upright in its original position.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	C.516.273	p

**Grave 31** (P 43:42, 34.48 m., Houses 11) was a simple burial of an adult with traces of mat wrapping. The skeleton lay on the left side in a contracted position (Fig. 27). All the objects were at the head end of the grave, presumably because the pit was long and narrow. They included a stone cosmetic jar (2), a green stone bowl with incised rim (3), and two pottery jars (1 and 4), all standing upright. There was also an irregular stone (5).

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. IX 100	C.515.373	P
2	64	stone cosmetic jar	M
3	105	stone bowl	M
4		B.545.220c	p
5		irregular stone	

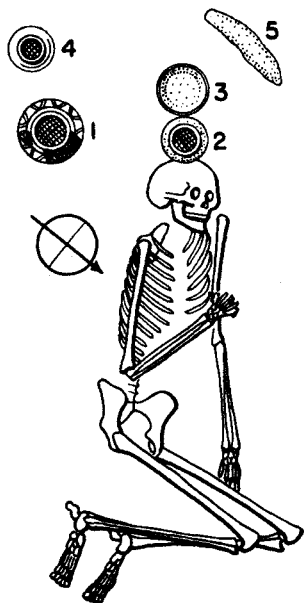


FIG. 27.—GRAVE 31. SCALE, 1:20

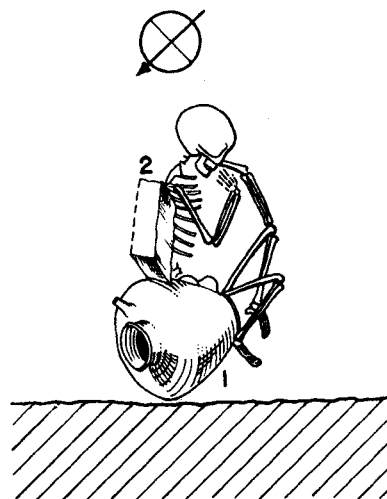


FIG. 28.—GRAVE 32. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 32** (P 43:47, 34.63 m., Houses 11) was a simple burial of a child approximately 5 or 6 years old. The skeleton lay on the left side in a contracted position (Fig. 28). Around it were traces of mat wrapping. Above the skeleton were a large spouted pottery jar (1) and a fragment of a flat brick (2) placed as if to support the jar.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	D.515.362	p
2	brick fragment	

**Grave 33** (P 43:42, 34.69 m., Houses 11) was a simple burial of an adult with traces of wrapping. The left arm had apparently been dislocated, but otherwise the skeleton seemed to be in its original position (Fig. 29). With it were two pottery jars (1-2) and a bowl (3), all standing upright. A solid-foot pottery goblet (4) lay on its side 20 cm. higher than the skeleton.



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Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		C.516.373	p
2		D.515.370	p
3		C.003.200	p
4	Kh. IX 229	B.076.700	P

**Grave 34** (O 43:43, 34.74 m., Houses 11) was dug in from the south corner of a small room which contained four other graves (Nos. 37, 47, 48, 52). The skeleton of a youth, crushed and incomplete, lay apparently on the right side in a contracted position (Fig. 30). The bones were covered with greenish clay. The only equipment was a spouted pottery jar near the head, and there were no traces of wrapping.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	C.515.362	p

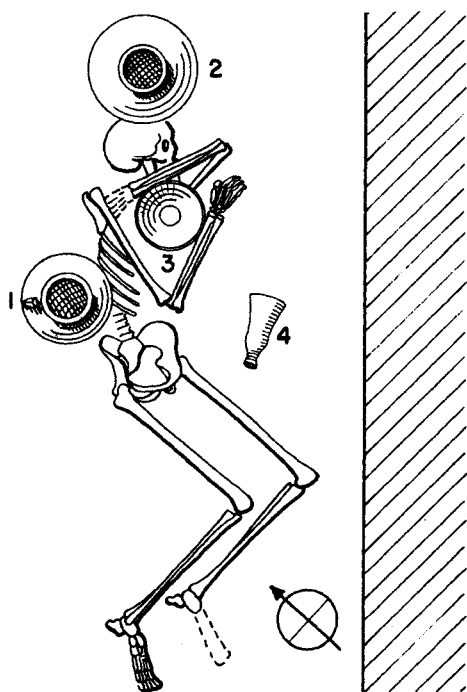


FIG. 29.—GRAVE 33. SCALE, 1:20

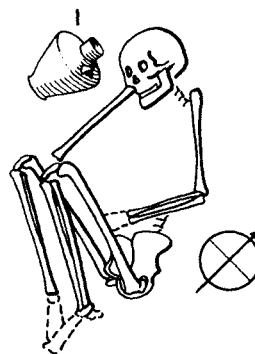


FIG. 30.—GRAVE 34. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 35** (P 43:43, 34.73 m., Houses 11) was a simple burial of an adult wrapped in matting. The skeleton lay on the left side in a contracted position (Fig. 31). The skull had been dislocated by the pressure of the fill, and the bones were in poor condition but undisturbed. They were covered with greenish clay, which had even filled the hollows. At the pelvis was a stone amulet in the form of a bull (1), and under the head was a pottery lid (2).

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. IX 110	stone bull amulet	M
2		C.200.210	p

**Grave 36** (P 43:45, 34.75 m., Houses 11) was a simple burial of a youth wrapped in matting. It was dug in near a wall of what was apparently an open space or a court. The crushed skeleton lay on the left side in a contracted position (Fig. 32). At the neck were sixty stone beads (7). The rest of the objects were found in a group in front of the body: two small pottery jars

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(1-2), two stone cosmetic jars (3-4), a stone plate (5), and a pottery bowl (6). One of the cosmetic jars (3) is unusual in that it is rectangular in section (cf. grave 8).

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		B.545.240b	p
2	Kh. IX 127	B.604.270	p
3	115	stone cosmetic jar	M
4	114	stone cosmetic jar	M
5		stone plate	M
6	226	B.042.200	P
7	133	beads: 27 carnelian rings, 3 stone cylinders, 30 (mostly rings) of various stones	M

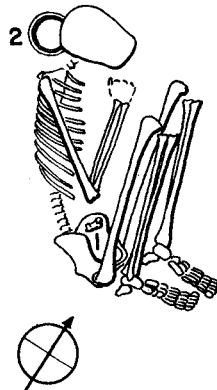


FIG. 31.—GRAVE 35. SCALE, 1:20

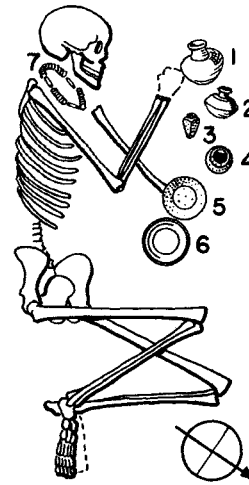


FIG. 32.—GRAVE 36. SCALE, 1:20

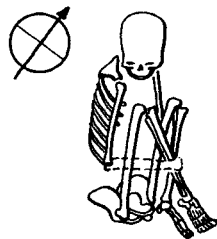


FIG. 33.—GRAVE 37. SCALE, 1:20

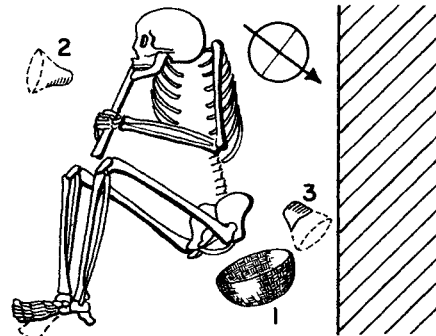


FIG. 34.—GRAVE 38. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 37** (O 43:43, 34.84 m., Houses 11) was a simple burial of a child or youth. The skeleton lay on the left side in a contracted position (Fig. 33) and was covered with greenish clay. No objects were found with it.

**Grave 38** (P 42:24, 34.97 m., Houses 11) was a simple burial of an adult lying on the right side in a contracted position (Fig. 34). Near the pelvis was the bitumen coating of a basket (1). Two pot bases, one (3) near the basket and one (2) in front of the skeleton, were presumably parts of ordinary conical bowls such as B.002.200.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	bitumen with basket impressions	M
2-3	bases of pots	

**Grave 39** (P 43:43, 34.95 m., Houses 11) was a simple burial of a youth wrapped in matting. The skeleton lay on the left side in a contracted position with the face down (Fig. 35). No objects were found with it.

**Grave 40** (P 42:20, 34.96 m., Houses 11) was a simple burial of an adult wrapped in matting. The crushed skeleton lay on the right side in a contracted position (Fig. 36). With it was a spouted pottery jar.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	C.516.362	p

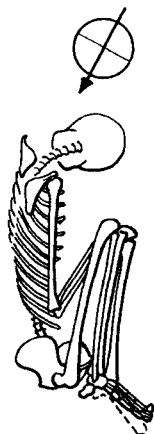


FIG. 35.—GRAVE 39. SCALE, 1:20

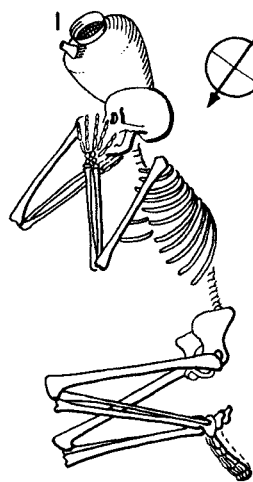


FIG. 36.—GRAVE 40. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 41** (N 43:26, 35.00 m., Houses 11) was a simple burial of an adult lying on the left side in a contracted position (Pl. 55 C). All the bones and the skull had been crushed flat by the pressure of the soil. Plate 21:2 shows that this grave was dug in from Houses 11. The only object was a pottery jar, so crushed that its shape could not be identified.

**Grave 42** (P 43:43, 34.98 m., Houses 11) was a simple burial of an infant. The skeleton was so fragmentary that its position could not be determined. No objects were found with it.

**Grave 43** (N 44:13, 35.10 m., Houses 11) was a simple burial of an adult lying on the right side (Fig. 37) with no trace of wrapping. It was dug in from Houses 11 (see Pl. 21:1). Two pottery jars were on top of the skeleton. This was one of the few graves in which the bones showed traces of burning—on the vertebrae, forearms, and ribs. If the fire occurred at the time of burial it would have had to be of considerable force in order to consume all the flesh and affect the bones. Since it must have begun within the grave, for the skeleton was apparently in its original position and there were traces of fire on the wall nearby, one would expect more pronounced traces of burning around the skeleton. Perhaps fires were lighted occasionally for purification when graves were accidentally exposed and need not be considered as implying a regular burial ritual of the period.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	C.516.373	p
2	C.535.222	P

**Grave 44** (N 44:13, 35.20 m., Houses 11) was a simple burial of an adult lying on the left side in a tightly contracted position. The bones had been completely crushed by the weight of the soil, but traces of matting were clearly visible (Pl. 56 A). The skull had disappeared as a

result of the excavation for the sand foundation under the Temple Oval (see Pl. 21:1). At the back of the skeleton were a pottery jar with a triangular lug (3) and a spouted jar (1). In front of the head was a second large spouted jar (2).

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	C.525.262b*	P
2	C.514.362	P
3	C.516.373	P

**Grave 45** (P 42:24, 35.18 m., Houses 11) was a simple burial of a child (2-3 years old) lying on the right side in a contracted position. No traces of wrapping nor any objects were found with it. Unfortunately its exact location was not recorded in the field, so that it is not shown on our plan of Houses 11 (Pl. 3).

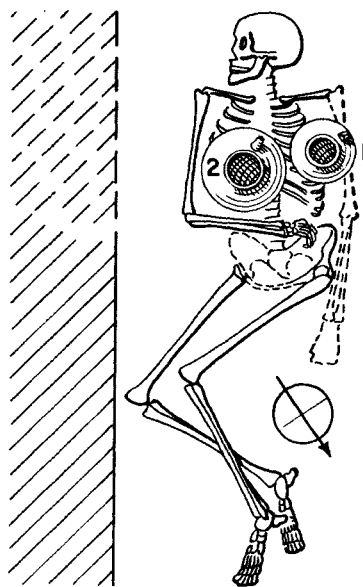


FIG. 37.—GRAVE 43. SCALE, 1:20

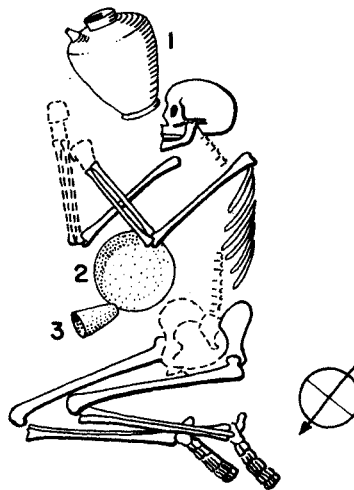


FIG. 38.—GRAVE 46. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 46** (P 43:44, 35.22 m., Houses 11) was a simple burial of an adult wrapped in matting. The skeleton, which had been flattened, lay on the right side in a contracted position (Fig. 38). The furnishings consisted of a spouted pottery jar (1) and two stone vessels (2-3).

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		C.515.362*	P
2		stone plate	M
3	Kh. IX 41	stone cup	M

**Grave 47** (O 43:43, 35.28 m., Houses 11) was a simple burial of an adult. The skeleton lay on its back and right side in a contracted position (Pl. 56 B). Near the left shoulder were two pottery jars. The skull showed traces of burning (cf. grave 43).

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	C.526.373	p
2	B.545.520	p

**Grave 48** (O 43:43, 35.29 m., Houses 11) was a simple burial of an adult wrapped in matting and lying on the left side in a contracted position (Fig. 39). The right leg was flexed more than

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the left one, and the arms seemed to be missing. The only object found in this grave was a small pottery bowl.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	B.041.500	p

**Grave 49** (P 43:42, 35.33 m., Houses 11) was a simple burial of an adult with traces of mat wrapping. The poorly preserved skeleton lay on its back turned slightly to the left, apparently with the legs only slightly flexed (Fig. 40 and Pl. 55 D). The skull had been dislocated by the pressure of the soil. Below the skull were a stone cosmetic jar (6) and a greenish stone bowl (7). On the skull lay a large black stone cylindrical bead approximately 3 cm. long (5). There were also four spouted pottery jars (1-4), apparently in their original positions.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1-4		C.515.262	p
5		stone bead	M
6		stone cosmetic jar	M
7	Kh. IX 193	stone bowl	M

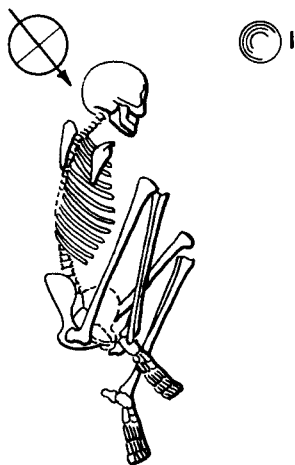


FIG. 39.—GRAVE 48. SCALE, 1:20

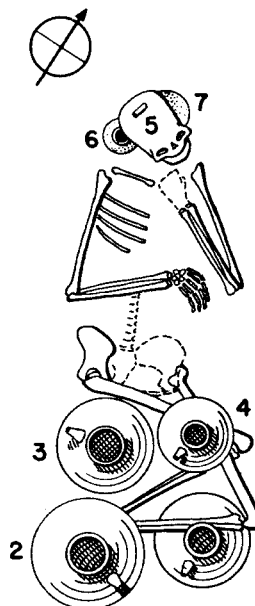


FIG. 40.—GRAVE 49. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 50** (P 43:41, 35.33 m., Houses 11) was a simple burial of a child (7-8 years old) wrapped in matting. The skeleton lay on the right side with the legs only slightly flexed (Pl. 56 C). The left arm lay across the body, while the right seemed to be in front of the face. The skull had been turned around and badly crushed by the weight of the soil. On either side of it was a spouted pottery jar (2-3). A fragmentary model boat made of bitumen (1) was the only object of this type found in the Khafajah graves, though model boats are known from graves at other sites.<sup>49</sup>

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	bitumen model boat fragment	M
2	C.516.370	p
3	C.515.362	p

<sup>49</sup> E.g. a silver boat from Ur (C. Leonard Woolley, *The Royal Cemetery* [Oxford, 1934] Pl. 169a).

**Grave 51** (P 43:42, 35.43 m., Houses 11) was a simple burial of an adult with traces of mat wrapping. The exact position of the skeleton was difficult to ascertain because the body had been laid over a large number of pottery vessels (Fig. 41 and Pl. 55 D), into which the bones had been forced when they were crushed by the weight of the soil. Presumably the body was laid directly on the pottery without a filling of earth, for the majority of the vessels were still partially empty when found. Ten fairly large spouted jars (5-14) formed two rather neat rows, but the rest of the vessels, including ten solid-foot goblets (1, 3-4, 15-16, 23-24, 27-29), did not seem to be arranged in any particular order. No other objects were found in this grave.

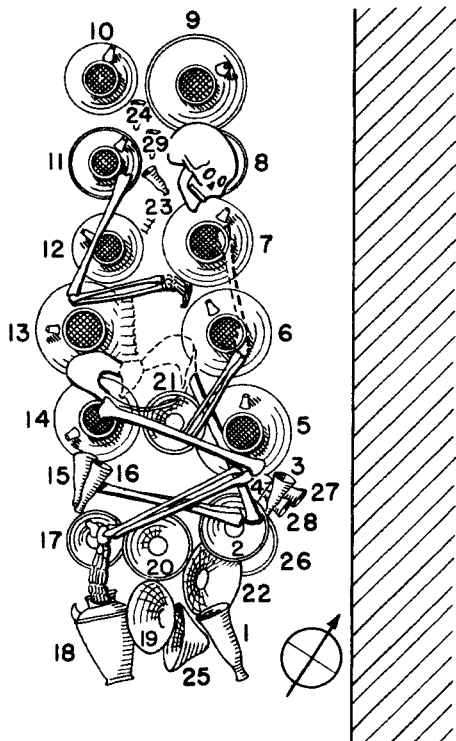


FIG. 41.—GRAVE 51. SCALE, 1:20

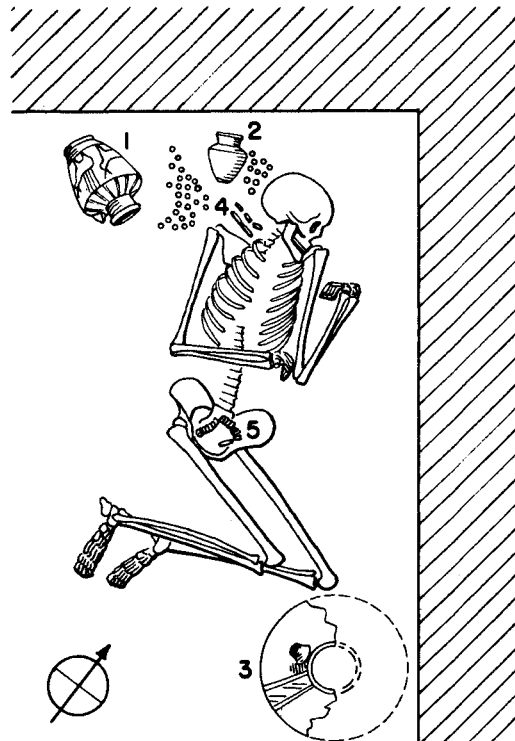


FIG. 42.—GRAVE 52. SCALE, 1:20

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation <sup>50</sup>	Reference
1	Kh. IX 230	B.087.700	P
2		B.002.200a	p
3-4		B.076.700	p
5		C.405.362	p
6-7		C.405.362	p
8		C.417.262	p
9		C.515.362	P
10		C.417.262	P
11		C.515.362	P
12-14		C.405.362	p
15-16		B.076.700	p
17		B.002.500*	p
18		C.516.373	p
19-21		B.002.500*	p
22		B.002.200a	p
23-24		B.076.700	p
25-26		B.002.500*	p
27-29		B.076.700	p

<sup>50</sup> In *OIP* LXIII one specimen of B.076.600 is erroneously catalogued as B.002.200a; there were actually 9 specimens of the former and only 2 of the latter.

**Grave 52** (O 43:43, 35.51 m., Houses 11) was a simple burial of an adult with traces of mat wrapping. The skeleton lay on the left side in a contracted position (Fig. 42). Behind it were two pottery jars (1-2), and fragments of a spouted jar with painted decoration lay near the knees (3). Numerous short cylindrical beads of gray stone and six barrel beads of shiny black stone were found. Some were behind the neck and head (4), and the others were in their original order inside the pelvis (5). Presumably the latter decorated a garment, possibly as a girdle.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. VI 69	C.526.373	P
2		B.515.220	p
3	371	D.535.342*	P
4-5	151,	stone beads	M

409a,

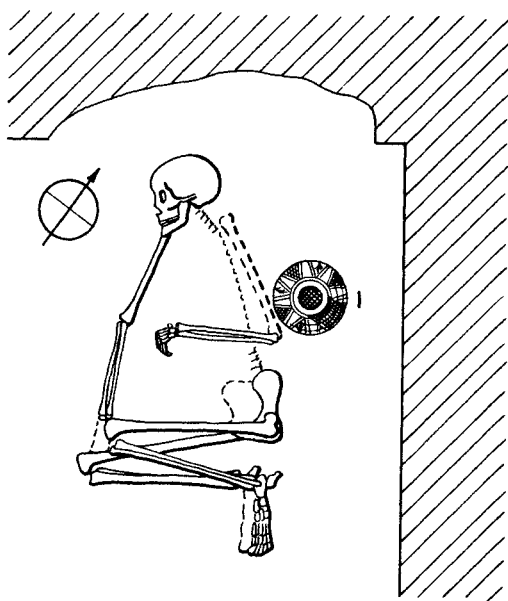


FIG. 43.—GRAVE 53. SCALE, 1:20

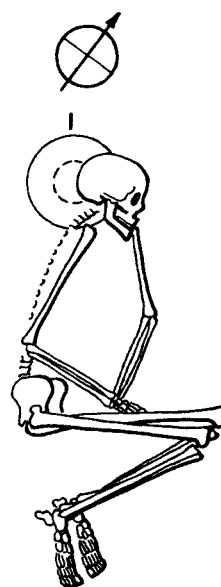


FIG. 44.—GRAVE 54. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 53** (O 43:42, 35.62 m., Houses 11) was a simple burial of an adult wrapped in matting. Apparently a wall was damaged when it was dug into a corner of the room. The skeleton lay on the right side in a contracted position (Fig. 43). With it was a fairly large painted pottery jar.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. IX 102	C.514.370b	P

**Grave 54** (P 43:40-41, 35.01 m., Houses 10) was a simple burial of an adult, with no traces of wrapping, dug in from the doorway between rooms P 43:40 and P 43:41. The skeleton lay on the left side in a contracted position (Fig. 44). The only object found with it was a pottery jar with incised decoration on the shoulder, which had been placed under the head. The pressure of the soil had crushed both the skull and the jar, forcing part of the skull into the vessel. The ribs were missing.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	C.416.370*	p

**Grave 55** (P 43:40, 35.45 m., Houses 10) was a simple burial of an adult. The skeleton was incomplete but apparently lay on the right side in a contracted position (Fig. 45). The pottery

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was all at the head end of the grave and included five of the rough conical bowls (2, 4) which were so common at Khafajah. There were also two spouted jars (1 and 3), four solid-foot goblets (5), and a jar with a false spout (6). These complete vessels were covered with numerous fragments of conical bowls and solid-foot goblets, among which was a sherd with a polychrome design, apparently dug up from a lower stratum.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	C.526.362 <i>b</i>	p
2	B.022.200	p
3	C.526.362 <i>b</i>	p
4	B.002.200 <i>a</i> (4 specimens)	p
5	B.076.700 (4 specimens)	p
6	C.516.262 (with false spout)	p

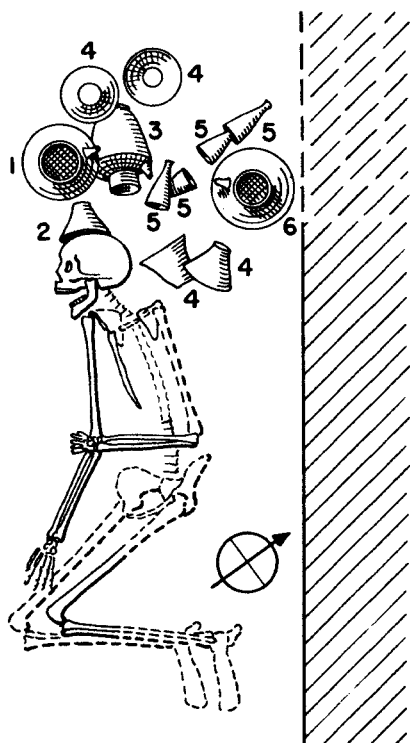


FIG. 45.—GRAVE 55. SCALE, 1:20

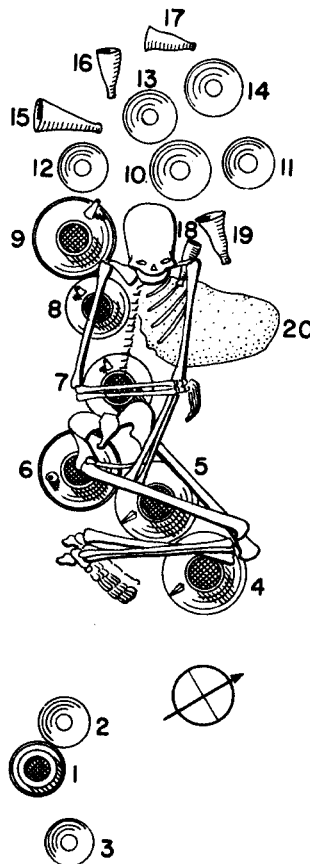


FIG. 46.—GRAVE 56. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 56** (N 44: 13, 35.50 m., Houses 10) was a simple burial of an adult with traces of matting. It was dug in from Houses 10 and cut through a floor of Houses 11 (see Pl. 21: 1). In arrangement and furnishings this grave was somewhat similar to grave 51. The skeleton lay on its left side in a contracted position over a group of pottery vessels (Fig. 46). As in grave 51, some of the bones had been forced into the pots when they were crushed by the weight of the soil. The lower limbs showed clear traces of burning (cf. graves 43 and 47, where the burning was apparently confined to the upper part of the body). A large irregular slab of stone (20) was partly covered by the body. In addition to the pottery below the skeleton (4-9), there were several conical bows (10-14) and solid-foot goblets (15-19) at the head end of the grave. A small jar of gray ware (1) and two small bowls of fine gray-black burnished ware (2-3) lay at the other end.



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Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. V 285	B.754.540	P
2-3	288-89	B.022.200	P
4-5		C.526.373	p
6		C.524.362	P
7		C.524.362	p
8		C.545.222	P
9		C.525.362a	p
10		B.083.200	P
11-14		B.083.200	p
15		B.077.700	P
16-19		B.077.700	p
20		irregular stone slab	

**Grave 57** (P 43:45, 35.51 m., Houses 10) was a simple burial of an adult wrapped in matting. The skeleton lay on the right side in a contracted position (Fig. 47). In front of the face was the skeleton of an animal, apparently a dog. The furnishings consisted of two large groups of pottery, one under the body and near the feet and the other at the head end of the grave. Of the thirty-one vessels, twelve were conical bowls (2, 4, 7, 12, 13, 16-22), five were solid-foot goblets (8-11, 30), and fourteen were spouted jars. Most of the jars stood upright, and a goblet (30) had apparently been inserted in the mouth of one of them (29).

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	C.515.262	p
2	C.002.200	p
3	C.516.362	p
4	C.002.200	p
5-6	C.515.262	p
7	C.023.200	p
8-11	B.076.700	p
12	C.023.200	p
13	C.002.200	p
14-15	C.516.362	p
16-19	C.063.200	p
20-22	C.023.200	p
23	C.515.362	p
24	C.516.362	p
25	C.534.262	p
26-28	C.515.362	p
29	C.516.362	p
30	B.076.700	p
31	C.515.362	p

**Grave 58** (O 43:41, 35.60 m., Houses 10) was a simple burial of an adult wrapped in matting. The skeleton lay on the right side with the legs sharply flexed. A single-lugged pottery jar stood upright near the head.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	C.516.373	p

**Grave 59** (P. 43:37, 35.61 m., Houses 10) was a simple burial of an adult wrapped in matting. The skeleton lay on the right side in a contracted position (Fig. 48). With it were three spouted jars (1, 2, 4) and an ordinary conical bowl (3). The jars had been broken by the pressure of the soil, but their lower parts were still upright in their original positions as was the bowl.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1-2	C.515.262	p
3	B.002.200a	p
4	C.516.262	p

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**Grave 60** (P 43:45, 35.61 m., Houses 10) was a simple burial of a small child. The crushed skeleton lay in a sharply contracted position on the left side. No traces of wrapping and no objects were found with it.

**Grave 61** (P 42:20, 35.69 m., Houses 10) was a simple burial of an adult with no traces of wrapping. The skeleton lay on the right side with the legs sharply flexed and the right hand in front of the face (Pl. 56 D). The furnishings consisted of three ordinary conical bowls (2-4), which were upside down, and a spouted jar (1), which stood upright.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	C.516.262	p
2-4	B.002.200a	p

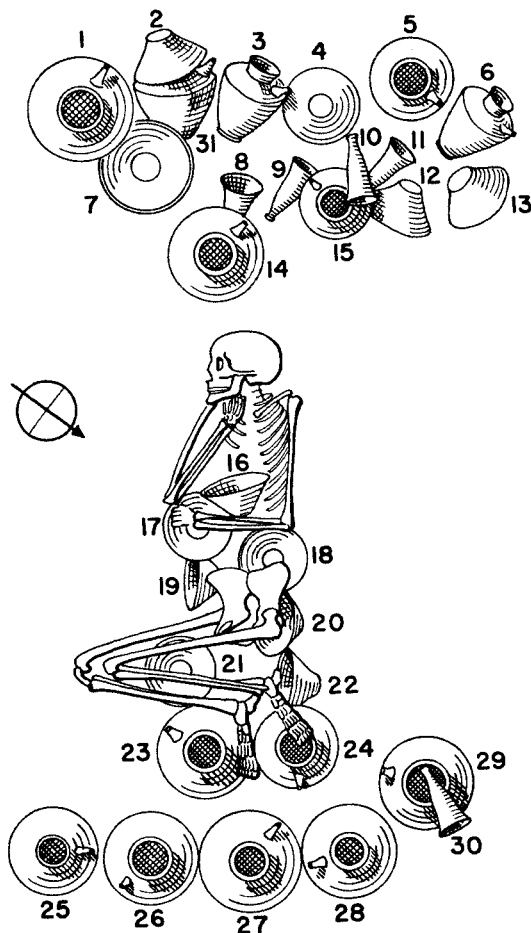


FIG. 47.—GRAVE 57. SCALE, 1:20

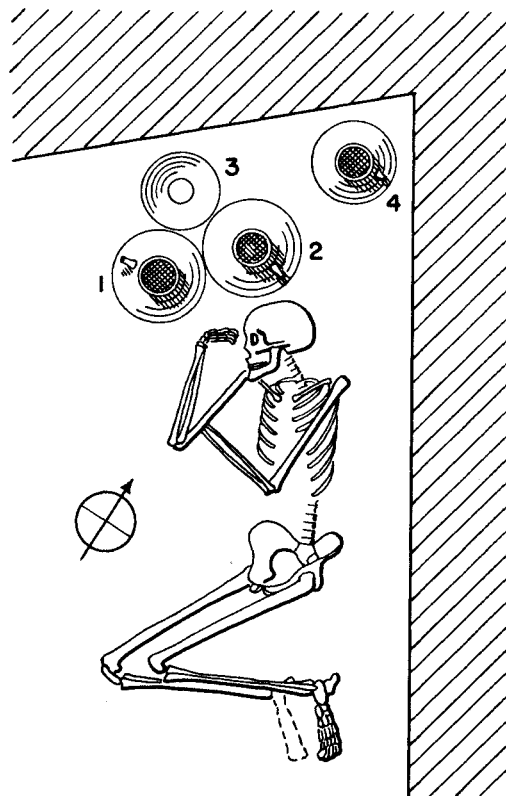


FIG. 48.—GRAVE 59. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 62** (P 43:41, 35.73 m., Houses 10) was a simple burial of an adult lying on the right side in a contracted position (Fig. 49). Beneath the skeleton was a reed mat and a broken spouted jar (9) with a solid-foot goblet (8) inserted in it. At the head end of the grave there were two more spouted jars (1-2), a smaller jar (3), and four ordinary conical bowls (4-7).

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	C.526.262b	p
2	C.526.362b	p
3	C.516.370	p
4-7	B.002.200a	p
8	B.076.700	p
9	C.525.362b	p

**Grave 63** (N 44:15, 35.80 m., Houses 10) was a simple burial of an adult, with no traces of wrapping, dug in from Houses 10 (see Pl. 21 : 1). The skeleton lay on its back and right side in a contracted position. The right arm was flexed, with the hand in front of the face, but the left arm was unusually placed above the head (Pl. 57A). Fragments of a large pottery bowl covered the ribs and shoulders.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	D.032.300*	p

**Grave 64** (O 43:41, 35.80 m., Houses 10) was a simple burial of a small child lying on the right side in a contracted position. There were traces of wrapping, but no objects were found with it.

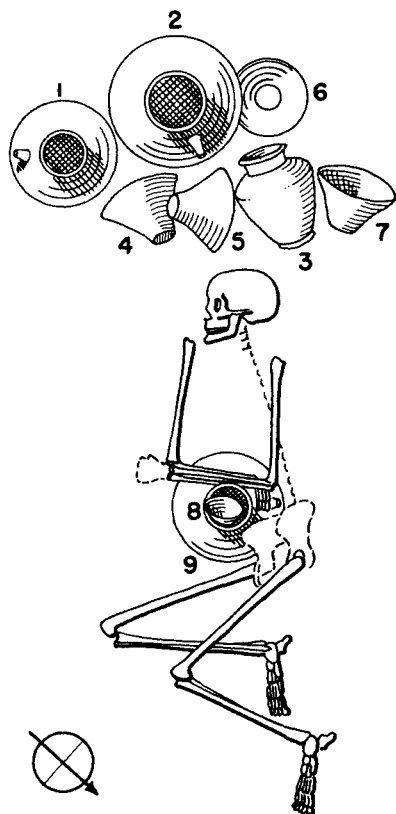


FIG. 49.—GRAVE 62. SCALE, 1:20

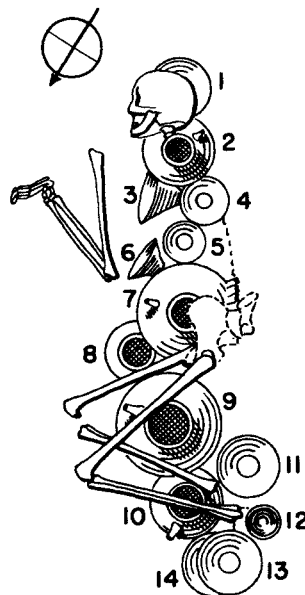


FIG. 50.—GRAVE 65. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 65** (P 43:45, 35.79 m., Houses 10) was a simple burial of an adult wrapped in matting. The body had been placed on a group of pottery vessels, into which the crushed bones had been forced (cf. graves 51 and 56); only such small fragments of bones as adhered to the shoulders of the vessels served to indicate that the skeleton lay on the right side in a contracted position (Fig. 50). In addition to four spouted jars (2, 7, 9, 10) there were a small jar (8), eight ordinary conical bowls (1, 3-6, 11, 13, 14), and a solid-foot goblet (12).

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	B.002.200a	p
2	C.516.262	p
3-6	B.002.200a	p
7	C.515.262	p
8	B.535.320	p
9	C.515.362	p

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Serial No.	Designation	Reference
10	C.516.362	p
11	B.002.200a	p
12	B.076.700	p
13-14	B.002.200a	p

**Grave 66** (P 43:45, 35.94 m., Houses 10) was a simple burial of a youthful person lying on the right side in a contracted position (Fig. 51). There were traces of wrapping, and the grave was well furnished with pottery and stone vessels. A large number of stone beads scattered over the skeleton may have decorated a garment, or their positions may indicate a three-strand(?) necklace, a bracelet on the left wrist, and a belt. The only metal object was a copper mirror (12); its conical handle, made of folded copper sheet and filled with paste, was broken off.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1-2		stone cosmetic jars	M
3	Kh. IX 192	stone bowl	M
4		C.516.372*	p
5		C.516.262	p
6		C.516.372*	p
7		B.002.200a	p
8-9		C.545.222	p
10		B.002.200a	p
11		stone bowl	M
12	215	copper mirror	M
13	84c	agate long cylindrical bead	M
14-15		B.076.700	p
16		C.516.373*	p
17-19		B.002.200a	p
20		B.076.700	p
21		C.031.200	p
22-23		B.002.200a	p
24	83a, 84a, 180	carneian ring beads	M
25	83b, 84b	6 agate rectangular beads	M
26	84d	triangular bead (not shown in Fig. 51)	M

**Grave 67** (P 43:45, 36.04 m., Houses 10), a simple burial apparently of an adult, had been disturbed to the extent that it was impossible to ascertain the original position of the skeleton (Fig. 52). There were no discernible traces of wrapping. In addition to pottery and stone vessels there were a large number of carnelian beads (7, 9), some of them in and around a single-lugged pottery jar (6), and a copper mirror (8) similar to the one found in grave 66 but larger. The conical handle in this case was still attached to the disk; it also was made of folded copper sheet and filled with white paste. The paste at the opening was rounded and showed impressions of a finely woven material.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		C.525.262a	P
2-3		C.516.262	p
4		stone bowl	M
5		stone jar	M
6		C.516.373	p
7	Kh. IX 36-37	carneian beads: 239 discoid, 3 rectangular	M
8	35	copper mirror	M
9	38	carneian ring beads	M
10		stone bowl	M

**Grave 68** (P 43:38, 36.22 m., Houses 9) was a simple burial, with no traces of wrapping, in a fairly regular rectangular pit dug in from Houses 9 (see Pl. 21:3). The position of the skeleton could not be determined from its fragmentary remains, and no objects were found with it.

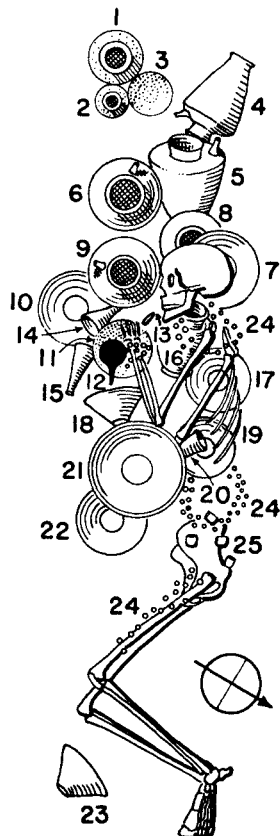


FIG. 51.—GRAVE 66. SCALE, 1:20

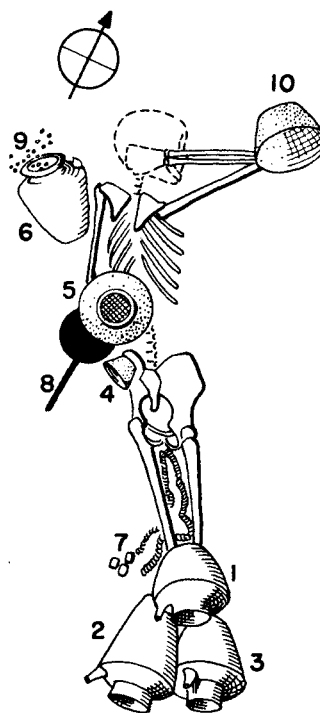


FIG. 52.—GRAVE 67. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 69** (P 43:39, 36.30 m., Houses 9) was a simple burial of an adult, but it was so badly disturbed that the original position of the body could not be ascertained. The bones had been crushed, and the skull was below the ribs near the pelvis. Intermingled with the bones were fragments of at least nine pottery vessels.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	B.076.700	p
2	C.545.222	p
3-4	C.023.200	p
5	C.545.222	p
6	C.023.200	p
7	C.003.200	p
8	B.076.700	p
9	C.023.200	p

**Grave 70** (P 43:34, 36.34 m., Houses 9) was a simple burial, with no traces of wrapping, dug in from Houses 9 (see Pl. 21:4). Disturbance was indicated by the skull, which was found at some distance from the body and higher. However, the rest of the skeleton seemed to be in its original position, contracted and lying on the right side (Fig. 53). With it were three spouted jars (1-3) and an ordinary conical bowl (5). A roughly rectangular slab of stone (4) placed on a layer of bitumen apparently belonged to the burial, for it was at the same level as the skeleton.

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Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	C.545.322*	P
2	C.526.262b	p
3	C.526.362b	P
4	stone slab	
5	B.002.200a	p

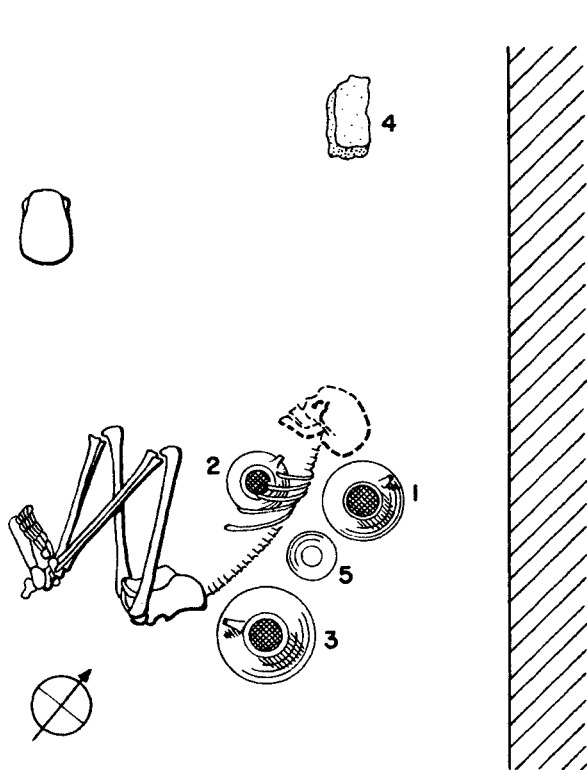


FIG. 53.—GRAVE 70. SCALE, 1:20

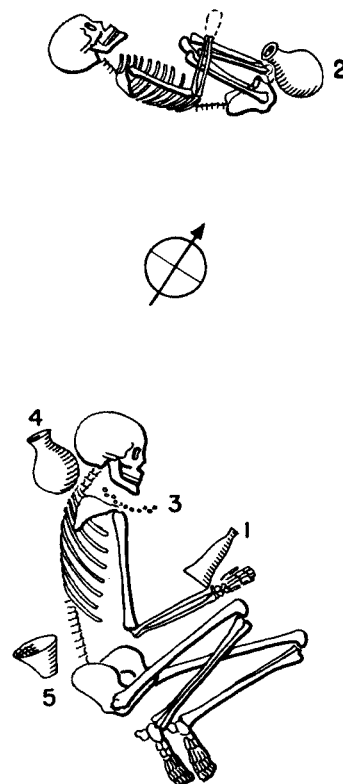


FIG. 54.—GRAVE 71. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 71** (P 43:33, 36.39 m., Houses 9) was a simple burial in a fairly regular rectangular pit dug in from a secondary floor of Houses 9 (see Pl. 21:5). It contained two skeletons, apparently of children of different ages. Both skeletons lay on the left side in a contracted position (Fig. 54), and no traces of matting were found with either of them. With the smaller skeleton was a small pottery jar (2), and with the larger one were a similar small jar (4), an ordinary conical bowl (5), and a solid-foot goblet (1). At the neck of the second skeleton were a number of carnelian beads apparently belonging to a necklace (3).

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	B.077.700b	P
2	B.545.220c	p
3	carnelian beads	M
4	B.545.220c	p
5	B.003.200b	P

**Grave 72** (O 43:18, 36.39 m., Houses 9) was a simple burial, apparently of an adult and two children, dug in from a secondary floor of Houses 9 (see Pl. 21:6). Two skeletons lay on the left side in a contracted position, but only the skull of a third skeleton remained (Fig. 55). Around the larger skeleton, with which were found the largest number of objects, traces of reed matting

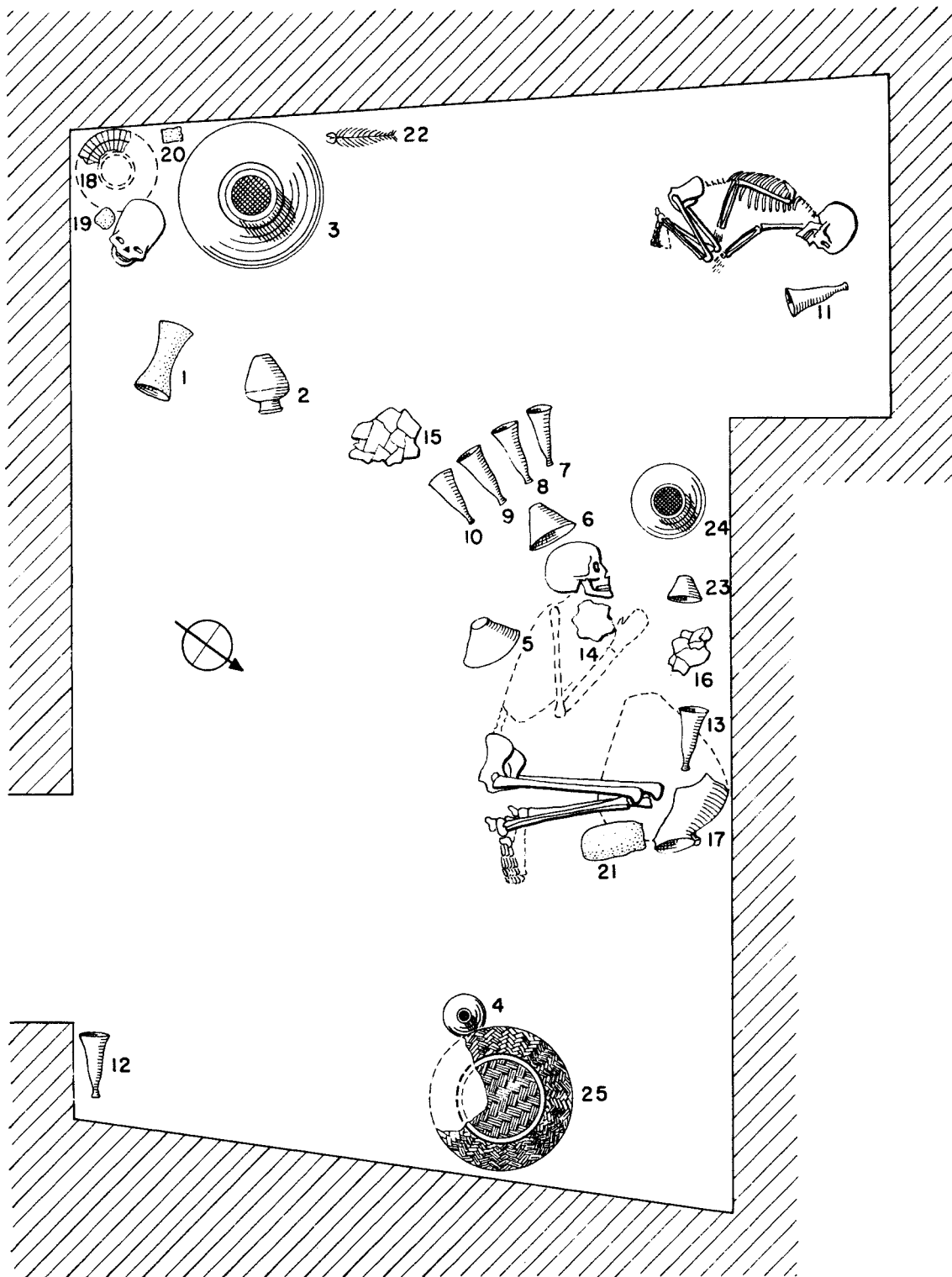


FIG. 55.—GRAVE 72. SCALE, 1:20

could be discerned. Apparently the only object buried with the smaller skeleton was a solid-foot goblet (11). Near the detached skull were the shoulder of a large jar (3), two irregularly shaped stone fragments (19-20), an incised potsherd (18), and part of a fish skeleton (22). Between this group and the larger skeleton were a stone stand (1), a small pottery jar (2), and fragments of at least two pottery vessels (15). At some distance from the feet of the larger skeleton were the remains of a reed basket (25). Its lid was woven in the same way as the basket itself and probably attached to it with reed binding (Pl. 59 A). Though the basket had been squashed by the pressure of the soil, it was still hollow enough to allow us to reconstruct its shape. Beside the basket was a small bottle (4). Apparently the basket had contained food and the bottle drink. Though these two objects were found at the same level as the grave, we are not sure that they belonged to it. It is possible that they were part of an earlier burial which was accidentally disturbed by the diggers of grave 72. Still farther from the larger skeleton was a single solid-foot goblet (12), which likewise may not belong to grave 72.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference	
1	Kh. V 244	stone stand	M	
2		B.525.270	p	
3		D.525.370*	p	
4		B.656.220*	P	
5-6		B.083.200	p	
7		B.077.700b	P	
8-13		B.077.700b	p	
14-16		fragments of 4 or more pottery vessels		
17		D.545.320*	P	
18		potsherd with incised decoration		
19		brown stone fragment		
20		236	pitted black stone fragment	
21			irregular stone	
22			portion of fish skeleton	
23			B.023.210	p
24			C.525.370a*	p
25			reed basket	M

**Grave 73** (P 43:45, 36.38 m., Houses 9) was a simple burial of an adult wrapped in matting. The skeleton lay on the left side in a contracted position (Fig. 56). The legs rested on a large irregular sandstone slab (9). Four stone vessels (5-8) had been crushed by the weight of the soil, as had a spouted pottery jar (4) and two pottery bowls (1-2). One pottery jar (3) was intact. At the neck and at the left arm were stone beads; the necklace(?) was formed of obsidian barrel beads (10), while the bracelet(?) contained a long cylindrical bead (13) and very small carnelian ring beads (11). At the left elbow was a polished half shell (12).

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference	
1-2	Kh. IX 77	B.002.200a	p	
3		C.546.620	P	
4		C.516.362	p	
5		stone cosmetic jar	M	
6		stone bowl	M	
7		stone cosmetic jar	M	
8		stone bowl	M	
9		irregular sandstone slab		
10		76a	30 obsidian barrel beads	M
11		76b	26 carnelian ring beads	M
12			polished half shell	M
13		76c	agate long cylindrical bead	M



**Grave 74** (P 43:33, 36.40 m., Houses 9) was a simple burial of a child. The skeleton lay on the right side in a contracted position with the head completely turned around, probably by the pressure of the soil (Fig. 57). Around the left wrist was a bracelet of small black stone beads (4). Near the head were a small pottery jar (3), a stone cosmetic jar containing traces of a black substance (1), and a clay "mother-goddess" figurine (2) which shows certain features, such as horizontally slit eyes, winglike arms, and clay pellets applied to one shoulder, that distinguish it from later "mother-goddess" figurines. This is the only figurine of its kind found in the Khafajah graves, and, if such figurines really represent a diety, the fact that it was buried with the body of a child may be significant.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		stone cosmetic jar	M
2	Kh. VI 61	clay female figurine	M
3		B.665.520	p
4		stone beads	M

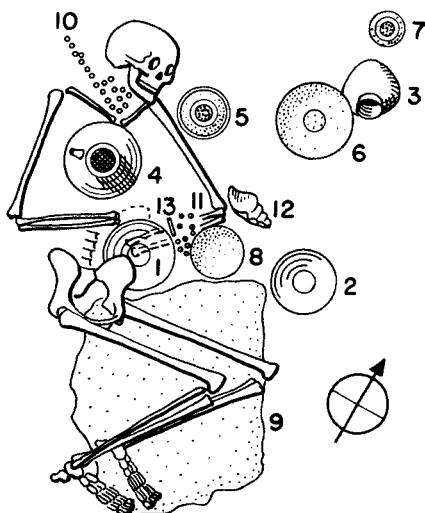


FIG. 56.—GRAVE 73. SCALE, 1:20

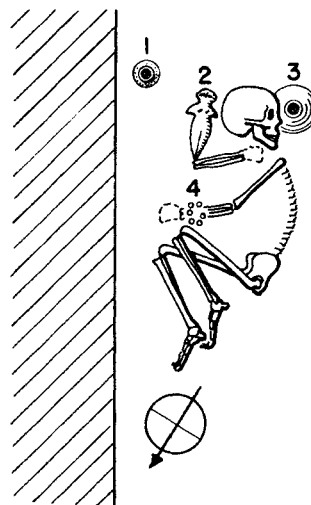


FIG. 57.—GRAVE 74. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 75** (P 43:45, 36.61 m., Houses 9) was a simple burial of an adult wrapped in matting. The skeleton lay on the right side in a contracted position, with the left arm across the body and the right hand in front of the skull (Pl. 59 B). Near the feet was a fairly large irregular stone slab (19), and between it and the bones was an ordinary conical pottery bowl (18). Nine similar bowls (4–12) were grouped about the pelvis and ribs. At the back of the skull were fragments of a single-lugged pottery jar (1), and nearby was a spouted jar (2). Partly below the skull were a small conical bowl (16) and a cosmetic jar (14) of stone; nearby were a spouted pottery jar (3), a smaller pottery jar (13), a small stone bowl (17), and a stone cosmetic jar (15).

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		C.516.373	p
2		C.516.262	p
3		C.545.222*	p
4–12		C.003.200	p
13		C.526.370*	p
14	Kh. IX 125	stone cosmetic jar	M
15	65	stone cosmetic jar	M
16	69	stone bowl	M
17		stone bowl	M
18		C.003.200	p
19		irregular stone slab	

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**Grave 76** (P 43:39, 36.77 m., Houses 9?) was a simple burial of an adult with traces of matting. The position of the skeleton could not be ascertained, but the body had obviously been placed on top of a large number of pottery vessels (Fig. 58; cf. graves 51 and 65). Apart from twenty-three ordinary conical bowls (2, 12, 13), some of them nested, the grave contained ten jars, mostly fragmentary. Of special interest is an upright-handled jar (4), for apparently we have here the earliest occurrence of a type of vessel which did not become common until later.<sup>51</sup>

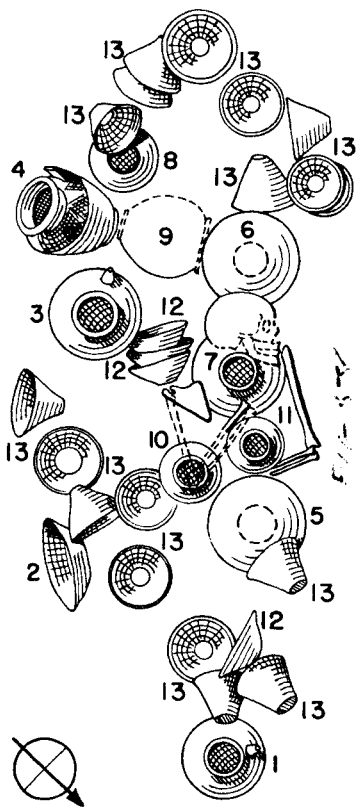


FIG. 58.—GRAVE 76. SCALE, 1:20

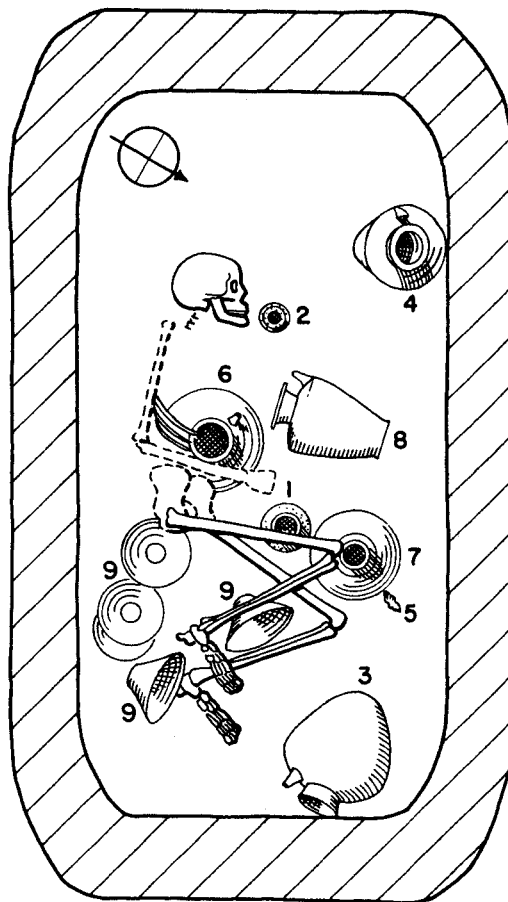


FIG. 59.—GRAVE 78. SCALE, 1:20

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	C.516.262	p
2	C.032.200	p
3	C.516.362	p
4	C.526.371	p
5-8	C.516.362*	p
9	C.544.310*	p
10-11	C.516.262*	p
12	B.002.200a (4 specimens)	p
13	B.003.200b (18 specimens)	p

**Grave 77** (O 43:20, 36.40 m., Houses 8), a simple burial of an adult, was dug in from Houses 8 and cut through a floor of Houses 9 (see Pl. 21:7). The burial had been disturbed, and the skeleton was fragmentary but apparently lay on the left side with the knees sharply bent. No objects and no traces of matting were found with it.

<sup>51</sup> See *OIP* LXIII 83-85.

**Grave 78** (P 43:33, 36.50 m., Houses 8), in contrast to the simple pit burials so far described, had a plastered floor and was surrounded by a plano-convex brick wall with rounded corners (Fig. 59). It may have been vaulted, though no traces of a vault were found and none of the vaulted tombs had rounded corners. It was dug in from Houses 8 and cut two floors of Houses 9 (see Pl. 21:8). The skeleton of an adult, lying on the left side in a contracted position, had apparently been disturbed in antiquity, for the arms and some of the ribs were missing. There were no traces of matting. The furnishings consisted of two stone cosmetic jars (1-2) and some pottery vessels, including five ordinary conical bowls (9). There was also a piece of shell (5).

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. V 237	stone cosmetic jar	M, P
2	238	stone cosmetic jar	M
3		C.545.222	p
4		C.526.373a	P
5		shell fragment	
6		D.545.222	P
7		C.526.373a*	p
8		C.526.373a	p
9		B.002.200a (5 specimens)	p

**Grave 79** (O 42:8, 36.60 m., Houses 8?) was a brick tomb containing two fragmentary skeletons, apparently of an adult and a child, both lying on the left side (Fig. 60). There were no traces of wrapping. Three walls (*ca.* 25 cm. thick) were built up around the burial, but presumably the northwest wall of the room was utilized for the fourth wall of the tomb (see Pl. 6). There was no space for a vault below the seemingly retrodden floor of Houses 8 (see Pl. 21:9), but, since it is extremely difficult to determine the state of tamped-earth floors (see p. 58), the possibility that the tomb was vaulted and thus that it was dug in from Houses 7 rather than Houses 8 should not be excluded. The furnishings consisted of forty-two pottery vessels, twelve being ordinary conical bowls (31). All the other vessels were spouted jars except for a single-lugged jar (12), a solid-foot goblet (10), and a rim sherd of a large basin or vat (9).

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	C.516.262	p
2-5	C.526.262b	p
6	C.525.262b	P
7	C.517.262	p
8	C.526.262b	P
9	E.05 - . . . .	p
10	B.076.700	p
11	C.526.262b	p
12	C.516.373	P
13-17	C.526.262b	p
18	C.525.262c	P
19	C.525.262c	p
20-21	C.556.242	P
22-24	C.526.262b	p
25-28	C.525.262c	p
29-30	C.556.242	p
31	B.002.200a (12 specimens)	p

**Grave 80** (O 43:24, 36.69 m., Houses 8) was a simple burial of a child with no traces of matting. It was dug in from Houses 8 and cut through a floor of Houses 9 (see Pl. 21:10). The skeleton lay on the left side in a contracted position (Fig. 61). With it were five pottery vessels and a clay sling(?) ball about 2.5 cm. in diameter (4).

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Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	C.515.362	P
2	C.516.273	P
3	B.083.200	P
4	clay sling(?) ball	M
5-6	B.076.700	p

**Grave 81** (P 43:53, 36.73 m., Houses 8) was a simple burial of a youth wrapped in matting. The skeleton lay on the left side in a contracted position (Fig. 62). The furnishings consisted of eight pottery vessels, including a jar of scarlet ware (2). Except for a solid-food goblet (1), all the pots were under the body.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		B.076.700	p
2	Kh. IX 164	C.516.373	P
3	231	B.516.270	p

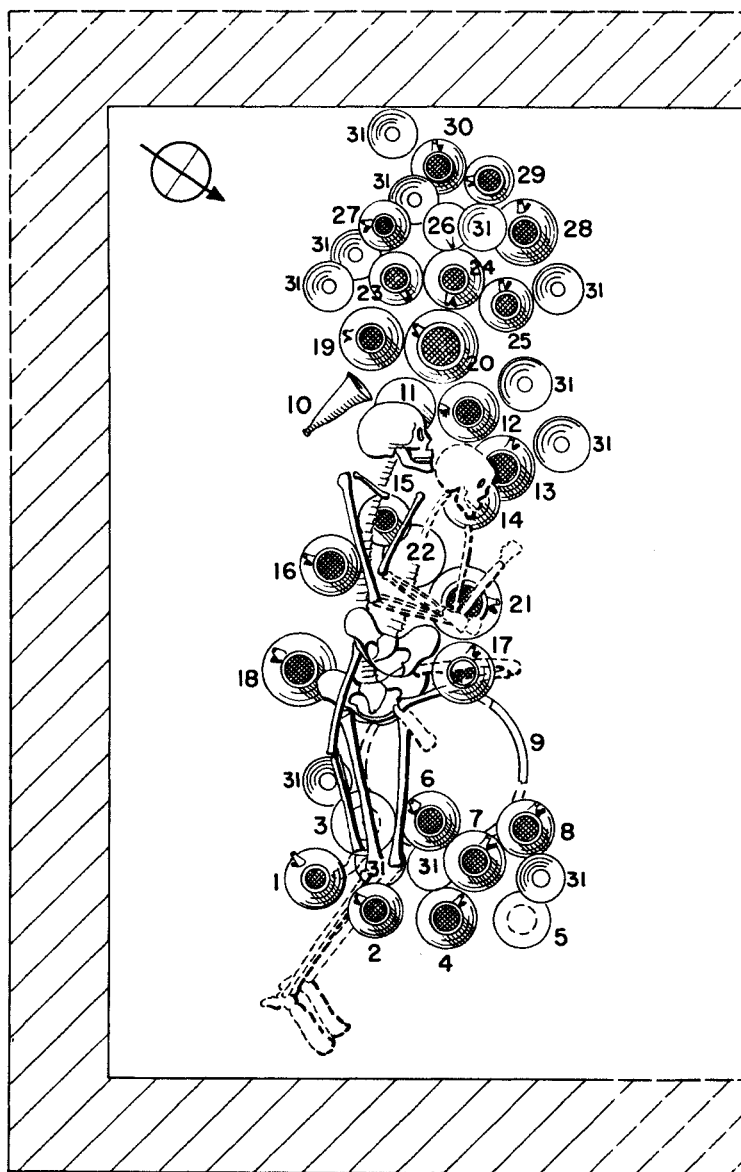


FIG. 60.—GRAVE 79. SCALE, 1:20

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Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
4-5		C.073.200	p
6	Kh. IX 131	C.605.240	P
7		C.516.262	p
8		C.003.200	p

**Grave 82** (O 43:20, 36.82 m., Houses 8), a simple burial of an adult wrapped in matting, was dug in from Houses 8 (see Pl. 21:11). The skeleton lay on the left side in a contracted position (Fig. 63). The only object found with it was a broken pottery jar whose form was not recognizable from the fragments.

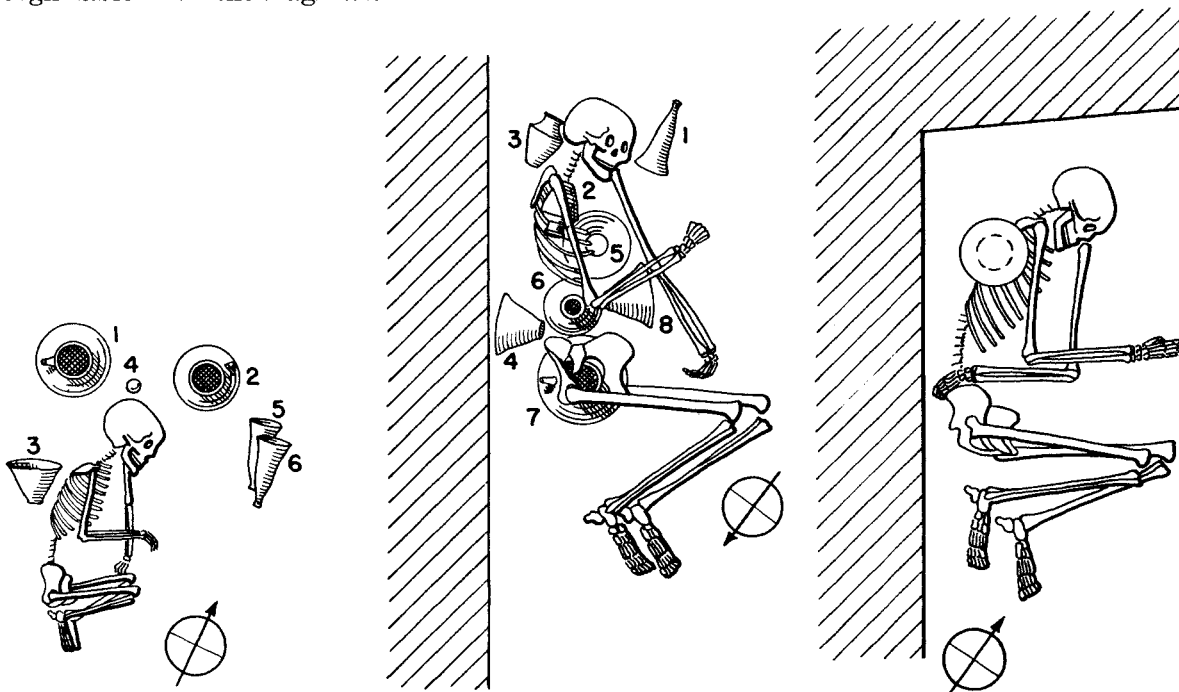


FIG. 61.—GRAVE 80. SCALE, 1:20

FIG. 62.—GRAVE 81. SCALE, 1:20

FIG. 63.—GRAVE 82. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 83** (P 43:33, 36.81 m., Houses 7?) was a tomb built against the walls in the north corner of P 43:33. It cut through Houses 8 and was founded just above a secondary floor of Houses 9 (see Pl. 21:5). Its own three walls (Fig. 64) were at least 65 cm. in height, which would not allow space for a vault below the seemingly retrodden floor of Houses 7. However, since it is extremely difficult to determine the state of tamped-earth floors (see p. 58), the possibility that the tomb was vaulted and thus that it was dug in from Houses 6 rather than Houses 7 should not be excluded. The skeleton of an adult, with no traces of mat wrapping, lay on its back and left side in a contracted position. The furnishings consisted of pottery, mostly ordinary conical bowls (10), and a copper pin (1) grouped at the head end of the grave.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	copper pin	M
2	B.546.220	p
3	C.526.373*	P
4	D.535.322	P
5	B.087.700*	p
6	pottery jar fragments	
7	C.526.371*	p
8	rim and neck of pottery jar	
9	pottery vessel fragments	
10	B.002.200a (16 specimens)	p

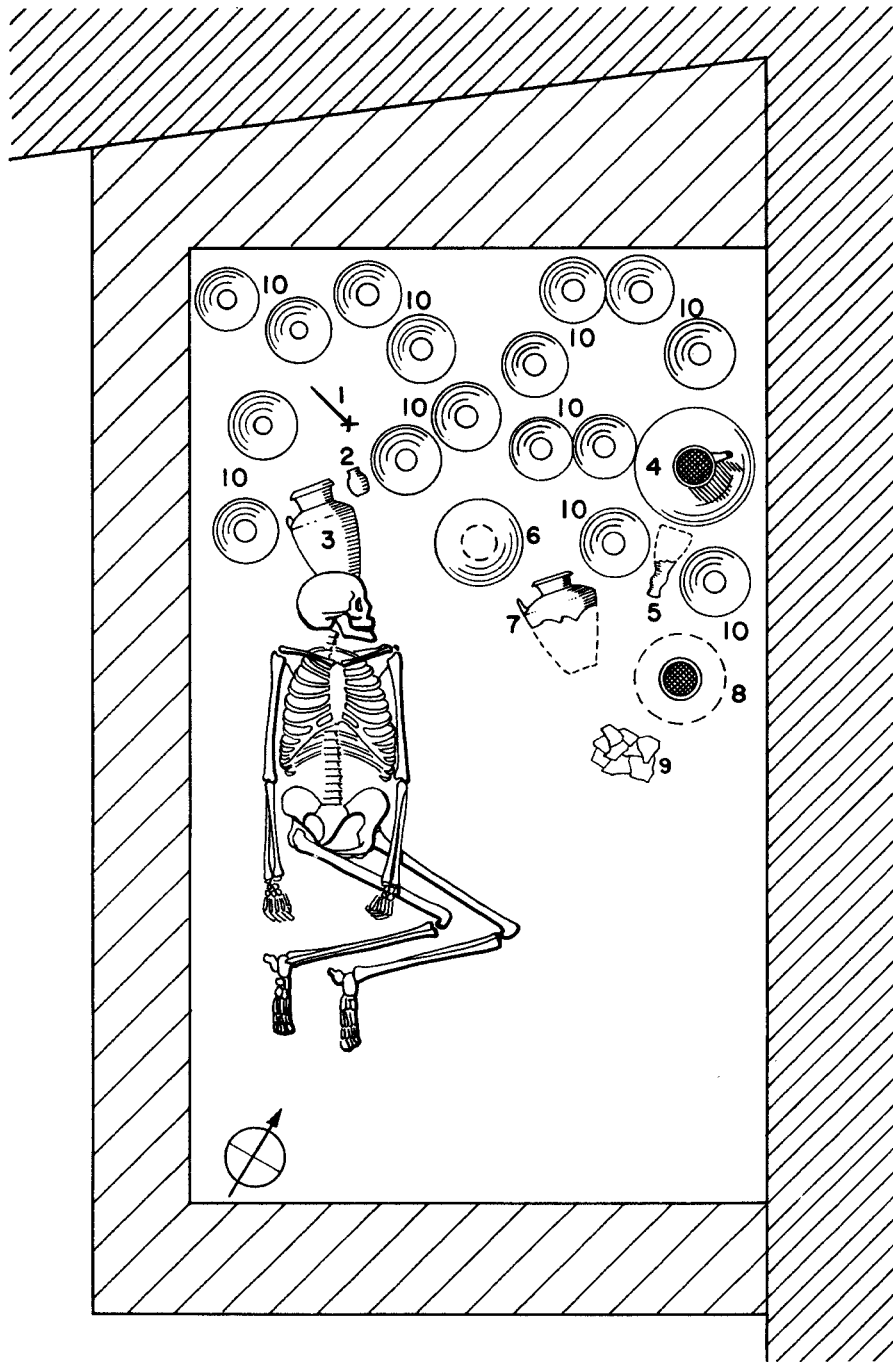


FIG. 64.—GRAVE 83. SCALE, 1:20

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**Grave 84** (P 43:35, 36.92 m., Houses 7) was a vaulted tomb (*ca.* 0.95 × 2.25 m.) with a step down in the floor about 75 cm. from one end. The beginning of the vault was preserved on both sides. The tomb must have been dug in from a secondary floor of Houses 7 which was destroyed by Houses 6 construction, for it was beneath a wall of Houses 6 (see Pl. 21:12). Two fragmentary jars were found in the higher part of the tomb, but there were no skeletal remains and no traces of matting.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	B.666.540a	P
2	C.526.373*	p

**Grave 85** (P 43:45, 37.29 m., Houses 7) was a simple burial of an adult. The skeleton had been covered with a mat, traces of which showed clearly above it and on the surrounding soil (Pl. 57 B). It lay on the left side in a contracted position, with the left hand on the right shoulder and the right arm extended. No objects were found with it.

**Grave 86** (P 43:27, 36.67 m., Houses 6) was a vaulted tomb. Its walls were preserved to a height of approximately 60 cm., and traces of the vault could be discerned (see Pl. 21:13). This grave had been disturbed in antiquity. The fragmentary remains of the skeleton suggested that the body had been placed on the left side (Fig. 65). Traces of matting indicated that wrapping was used in vaulted tombs as well as in simple pit burials. The furnishings included forty-three pottery vessels, thirty-five of which were ordinary conical bowls (3, 9). There were also a hollow pottery stand (11), a copper bowl (1), three stone vessels (2, 7, 8), and an irregular stone (6).

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		copper bowl	M
2	Kh. VI 49	stone cosmetic jar	M
3		B.002.200a (30 specimens)	p
4		C.515.371*	p
5		C.546.362*	p
6		irregular stone	M
7	48	stone cosmetic jar	M
8	47	stone bowl	M
9		B.003.200b (5 specimens)	p
10		C.525.362b	P
11		B.236.000	p
12		B.546.520	p
13		B.546.520*	p
14		C.546.362	p
15		C.515.371	p

**Grave 87** (P 43:27, 36.39 m., Houses 6) was an exceptionally long vaulted tomb. Its walls were preserved to a height of nearly 1.60 m., and the spring of the vault could still be discerned on either side (see Pl. 21:14). That it was intended for more than one body is shown not only by its dimensions but also by the actual skeletal remains. Though the contents had been disturbed and probably plundered in antiquity, the presence of two skulls proved that at least two persons had been buried in this tomb (Fig. 66). There were traces of matting, but we do not know the positions of the two skeletons except that the remains of leg and thigh bones show that one skeleton lay on the right side in a contracted position. The majority of the furnishings consisted of pottery vessels. In addition there were an irregular stone (24) and numerous copper objects (1-8, 26). Two of the latter (3 and 5) were cosmetic containers shaped in imitation of shells. No. 26 is not shown in the drawing because its location in the grave was not recorded. Of the forty-nine pottery vessels, thirty-five (11, 25) were ordinary conical bowls.

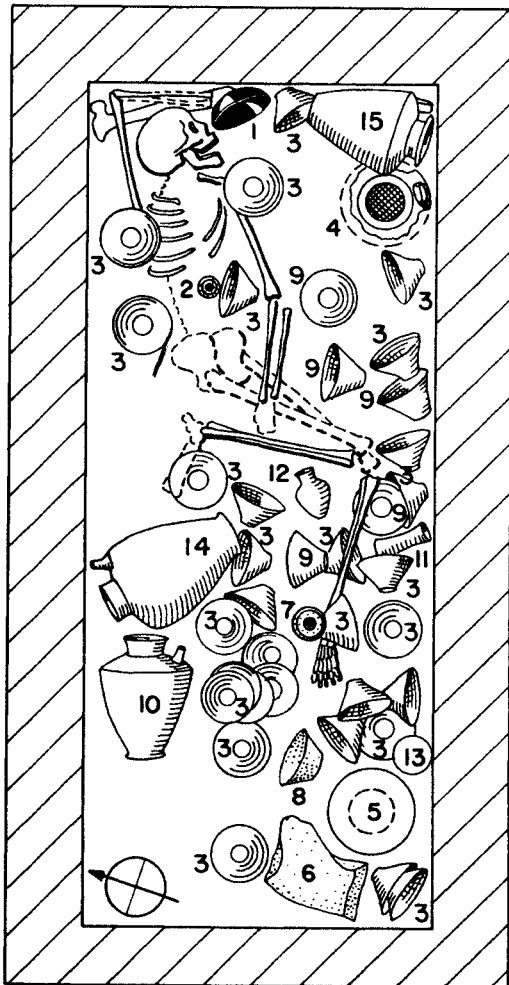


FIG. 65.—GRAVE 86. SCALE, 1:20

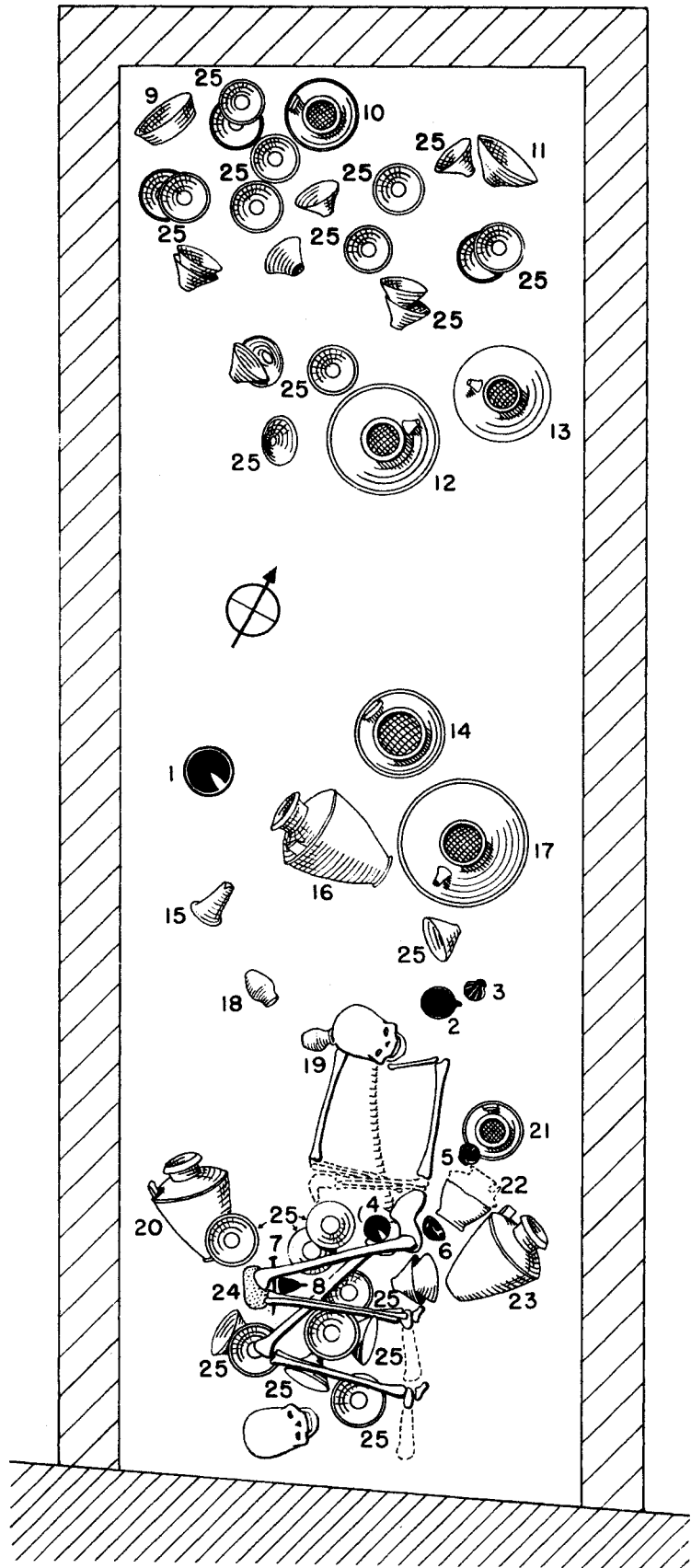


FIG. 66.—GRAVE 87. SCALE, 1:20



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Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		copper bowl	M
2		copper mirror	M
3		copper shell-shaped cosmetic bowl	M
4		copper bowl	M
5		copper shell-shaped cosmetic bowl	M
6		copper bowl	M
7		copper pin	M
8		copper razor	M
9		C.012.200	p
10		C.526.371	P
11		C.002.200	p
12-13		D.525.362	p
14		C.526.371*	p
15		B.356.000	p
16		C.515.371	p
17		D.525.362	p
18		B.536.520	p
19		B.545.240b	P
20		C.516.371b	p
21		C.526.371	p
22		C.526.371*	p
23		C.516.371b	p
24		irregular stone	
25		B.002.200a (34 specimens)	p
26	Kh. VII 242	6 copper bowls	M

**Grave 89<sup>52</sup>** (P 43:23, 37.10 m., Houses 6) was a vaulted tomb adjoining grave 90 and dug in from a secondary floor of Houses 6. Its walls were preserved to a height of about 90 cm., and the beginning of the vault was discernible on one side (see Pl. 21:3). This tomb likewise had been disturbed and apparently plundered in antiquity. It contained the remains of a skeleton lying on the left side in a contracted position and two additional skulls (Fig. 67). There were no traces of matting. Among the objects were two small copper bowls (36 and 38) and seven stone bowls. Two pairs of shells containing pigment were found (4 and 49), apparently one shell of each pair being a container and the other a lid. There were three copper pins (14, 15, 27) and three groups of beads (2, 19, 29); two of the latter were near two of the skulls and apparently were the remnants of necklaces. Two cylinder seals (11 and 50) complete the list of personal ornaments. The pottery, which was scattered all over the tomb, included twenty-nine of the ordinary conical bowls (51), though all are not shown in Figure 67. A fragmentary "fruit stand" (18) deserves mention because it represents one of the earliest occurrences (cf. grave 91) of a type which was more common in higher levels. Impressions of a small basket (35) were found in the east corner of the grave.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		stone bowl	M
2		beads	M
3		stone bowl	M
4		pair of shell cosmetic containers	M
5		B.546.220	P
6-7		B.356.000	p
8		stone bowl	M
9	Kh. V 294	C.357.000	P
10		C.565.360	p

<sup>52</sup> There is no grave 88.

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Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference	
11	Kh. V 364	cylinder seal No. 294	C	
12		C.525.460*	p	
13		C.525.370a	p	
14-15		copper pins	M	
16		B.486.220	P	
17		stone bowl	M	
18		C.366.810*	p	
19		beads	M	
20		B.556.220	p	
21		C.515.371	p	
22		B.545.540	p	
23		pottery vessel fragments		
24		stone bowl	M	
25		239	stone bowl	M
26			pottery vessel fragments	
27			copper pin	M
28			C.516.371b	P
29			beads	M
30-31			B.546.220	p
32			B.485.220	P
33		116	C.514.370a	P
34			pottery vessel fragments	
35	basket impressions		M	
36	copper bowl		M	
37	stone bowl		M	
38	copper bowl		M	
39	fragmentary pottery jar			
40	247		C.526.371a	P
41-42			D.525.362	p
43			D.515.362	p
44		D.525.362	p	
45		D.515.362	p	
46		B.356.000	p	
47		C.546.262	p	
48		C.556.362	p	
49	pair of shell cosmetic containers	M		
50	164	cylinder seal No. 293	C	
51		B.002.200a (29 specimens)	p	

**Grave 90** (P 43:23, 37.10 m., Houses 6) was a vaulted tomb adjoining graves 89 and 91 (Fig. 68) and dug in from a secondary floor of Houses 6. Its walls were preserved to a height of about 90 cm. and showed the spring of the vault on one side (see Pl. 21:15). There were traces of matting, but only the ribs of the skeleton were found in this disturbed tomb.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1-2		irregular stone slabs	
3		D.545.342*	p
4	Kh. V 77	cylinder seal	e
5		B.002.200a (8 specimens)	p

**Grave 91** (P 43:23, 37.10 m., Houses 6) was a vaulted tomb adjoining grave 90 (Fig. 69). The skeletal remains consisted of three skulls and some fragmentary bones, but in spite of the obviously disturbed state of the tomb it was well supplied with vessels of pottery, stone, and copper. The occurrence of a "fruit stand" (16) here is noteworthy (cf. grave 89). Two small copper bowls (3 and 5) were packed inside two stone bowls (2 and 4). A larger copper bowl (9)

had possibly rested on a pottery stand (17), and a three-pronged copper stand (8) originally supported a stone bowl (30). Two stone jars (7 and 29) were decorated with shell inlays. There were also two irregular stones (22 and 25). The personal belongings included two copper pins (12 and 28), a shell container with traces of pigment (36), and a great number of beads scattered in several groups (19, 34). With one group of beads (34) was a stone amulet in the form of a kneeling ram. A clay ball (31) was perhaps a sling missile.

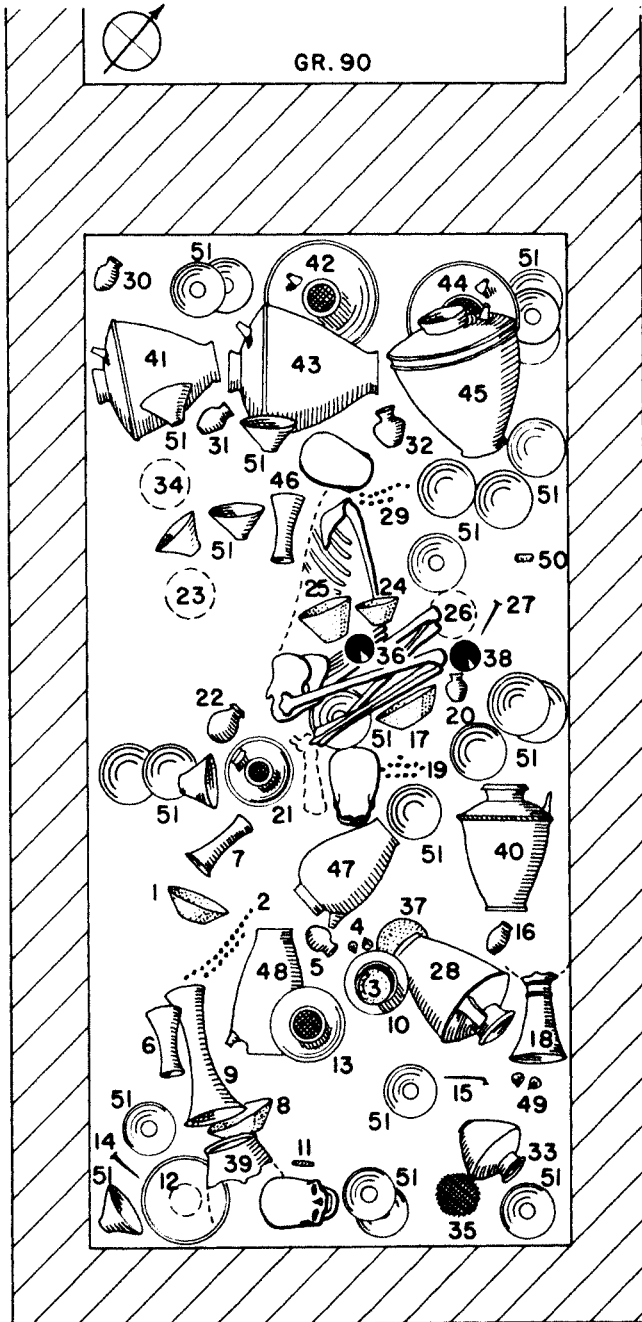


FIG. 67.—GRAVE 89. SCALE, 1:20

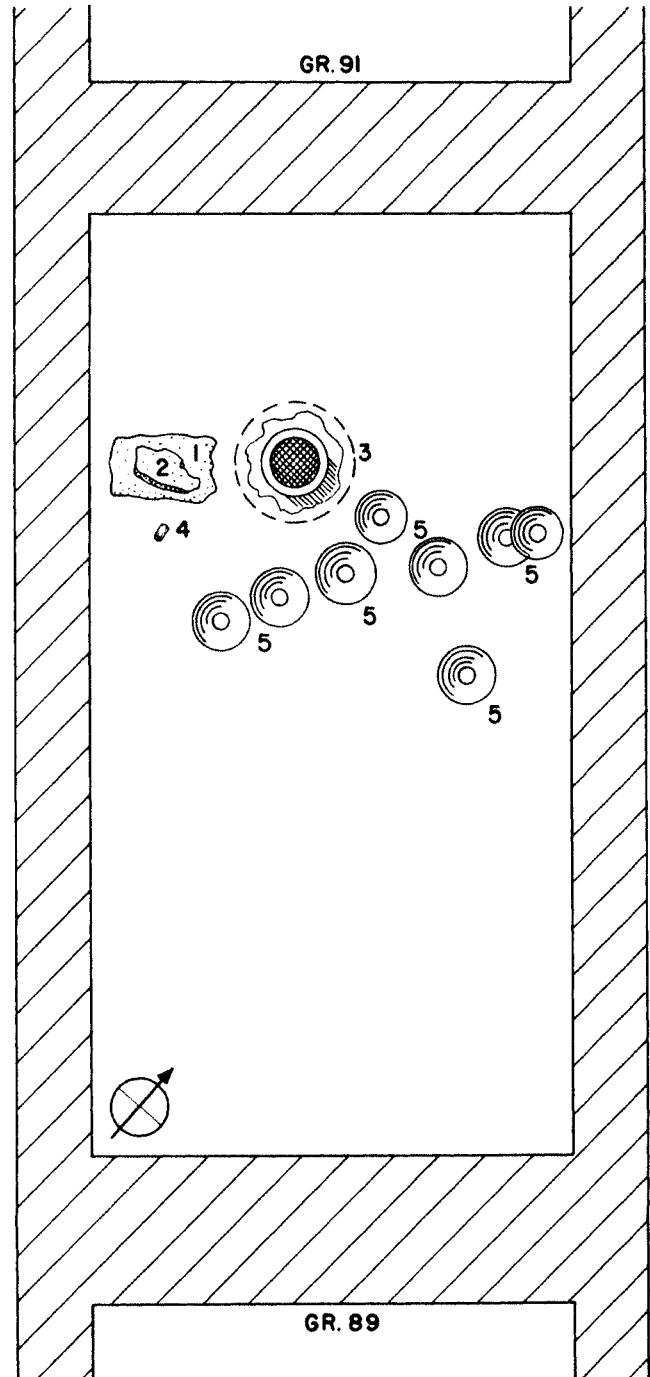


FIG. 68.—GRAVE 90. SCALE, 1:20

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. V 107	stone jar with shell inlays	M
2	118	stone bowl	M
3	117	copper bowl (found in No. 2)	M
4	108	stone bowl	M
5	109	copper bowl (found in No. 4)	M
6	111	stone bowl	M
7	110	stone bowl	M
8	279	copper stand	M
9		copper bowl	M
10		B.546.220	P
11		B.566.560	P
12		copper pin	M
13-15		D.526.362	p
16		C.366.810	P
17		C.356.000	p
18		B.526.270	P
19		beads <sup>53</sup>	M
20		B.356.000	P
21		B.525.220	P

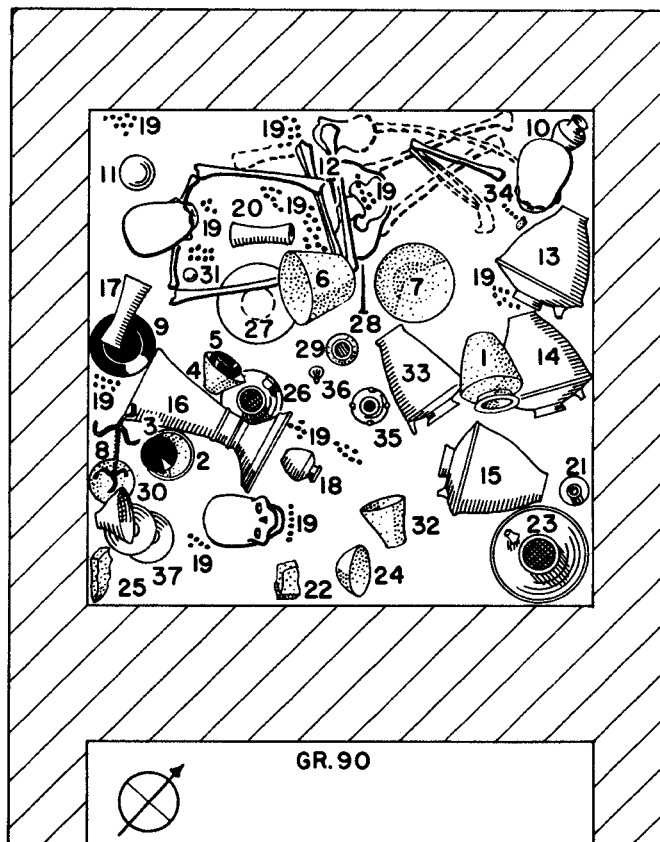


FIG. 69.—GRAVE 91. SCALE, 1:20

<sup>53</sup> Registered as follows:

- Kh. V 273 121 lapis lazuli, carnelian, crystal, and agate  
 274 148 lapis lazuli, carnelian, and agate  
 275 172 frit, lapis lazuli, carnelian, and other stones  
 276 36 lapis lazuli and carnelian  
 277 40 lapis lazuli and carnelian  
 281 256 small lapis lazuli and 15 carnelian with a four-way carnelian spacer  
 309 137 lapis lazuli and 10 carnelian of various shapes and sizes, 26 tiny white stone rings

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Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
22		irregular stone	M
23		C.526.362b	p
24	Kh. V 242	stone bowl	M
25		irregular stone	M
26		C.526.371	p
27		broken pottery jar	
28		copper pin	M
29	249	stone jar with shell inlays	M
30	291	stone bowl	M
31		clay sling(?) ball	M
32	137	stone bowl	M
33		C.526.371	p
34	268	ram amulet with 18 lapis lazuli and carnelian beads	M
35	248	A.493.263	P
36		shell cosmetic container	M
37		B. 002.200a (3 specimens)	p

**Grave 92** (N 44: 14, 37.62 m., Houses 6) was a multiple burial, for three skulls could be discerned (Fig. 70). It was a simple burial, with no traces of matting, dug in from Houses 6 (see Pl. 21: 16). It had been disturbed and probably plundered in antiquity, for the objects, mostly pottery vessels, were all piled in a heap. Thirty-six ordinary conical bowls (2) could be counted, and a lentoid flask (9) is worth mentioning because it is one of the earliest examples of this type found in the Diyala region. There were also two copper pins (12 and 16) and two small badly crushed copper bowls (15 and 20). Fragments of a silver headband (13) near one of the skulls indicated that the tomb originally contained precious metal, which undoubtedly attracted robbers. Two groups of beads (14 and 24), a shell ring (25), and a shell cosmetic container (11) also remained.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		D.525.362	p
2		B.002.200a (36 specimens)	p
3		C.515.371	p
4		C.596.362	P
5		B.536.220	p
6		B.556.520	P
7		B.023.200	p
8	Kh. V 287	C.357.000	P
9		B.806.570	P
10		B.123.200	P
11		shell cosmetic container	M
12		copper pin	M
13		silver headband fragments	M
14		beads	M
15		copper bowl	M
16		copper pin	M
17		B.556.220	P
18		C.235.370	P
19		B.356.000	p
20		copper bowl	M
21		B.356.000	p
22		fragmentary pottery jar	
23		D.515.370	P
24		beads	M
25		shell ring	M
26	286	C.515.371	P

**Grave 93** (P 43:20, 37.65 m., Houses 6), a simple burial of an adult with traces of matting, was dug in from a secondary floor of Houses 6 (see Pl. 21:17). The skeleton lay on its back and left side in a slightly contracted position with arms flexed (Pl. 57 C). A spouted pottery jar (2) stood upright at the right shoulder, and fragments of a larger jar (1) lay near the knees. There was also an ordinary conical bowl (4), and seven black beads (3) were in position around the neck.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	D.525.362*	p
2	C.525.362b	p
3	7 beads	M
4	B.002.200a	p

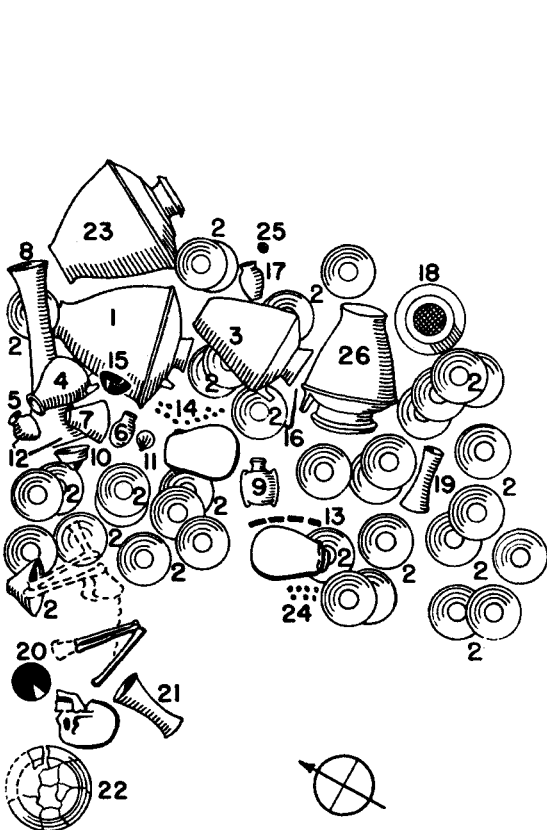


FIG. 70.—GRAVE 92. SCALE, 1:20

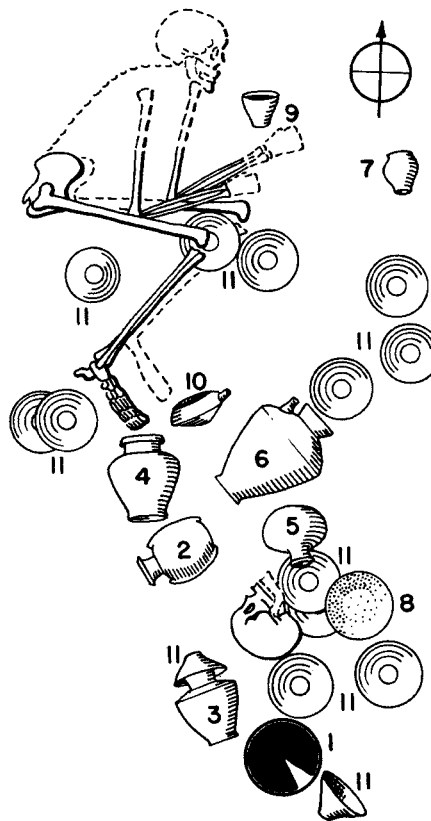


FIG. 71.—GRAVE 94. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 94** (N 44:6, 37.94 m., Houses 6) was a simple burial with traces of matting. It was found below a wall of Houses 6 but cutting into a kiln of Houses 7 (see Pl. 21:18). It had been disturbed, for only part of the skeleton, including the dislocated skull, remained (Fig. 71). Besides a copper bowl (1) and a crushed stone bowl (8), the grave contained only pottery, including a lentoid flask (2) and thirty-two ordinary conical bowls (11). Eighteen of the conical bowls are not shown in Figure 71 because their individual positions are not known, but they were found in a heap at the southeast.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	copper bowl	M
2	B.806.570	P
3	C.515.270	P
4	C.515.370a	P
5	B.665.540	P

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Serial No.	Designation	Reference
6	C.546.362	p
7	B.576.220	P
8	stone bowl	M
9	B.033.200	P
10	C.052.202	P
11	B.002.200a (32 specimens)	p

**Grave 95** (K 50, 38.15 m.), encountered during the tracing of the town wall, was probably not a real burial. The crushed skeletons of four adults were found together, three lying on the right side and one on the left. No traces of a tomb nor any objects were found with them, and it seems likely that the bodies were hurriedly covered during a battle or that the persons were killed by accident in their sleep, perhaps by collapsing brickwork. The skeleton at the left on Plate 59 C showed traces of wrapping. Since grave 95 was isolated and contained no objects, it cannot be assigned to a specific level; it is placed here in the grave sequence because of its elevation.

**Grave 96** (N 43:21, 37.30 m., Houses 5) was a simple burial located alongside one end of a vaulted tomb (grave 98) and dug in from Houses 5 (see Pl. 21:19). The skeleton had been disturbed, and there was no clue as to its original position. With it was some pottery, including five ordinary conical bowls (6).

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	C.526.362b	p
2	B.495.220	P
3	B.545.540	P
4	C.526.362b	p
5	B.236.000	p
6	B.002.200a (5 specimens)	p

**Grave 97** (P 42:9, 37.36 m., Houses 5) was a vaulted tomb dug in from Houses 5 (see Pl. 21:20). Its walls stood to a height of approximately 75 cm., and remains of the spring of the vault could be discerned on either side. Like most of the other vaulted tombs it had been disturbed and apparently plundered in antiquity (Fig. 72). Only the ribs of the skeleton remained, but there were traces of wrapping. A badly crushed copper bowl (1) was the only metal object left, and there was very little pottery.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	copper bowl	M
2	B.545.240a	P
3	B.806.570	P
4	B.236.000	p
5	C.515.371*	p
6	B.002.200a (7 specimens)	p

**Grave 98** (N 43:21, 37.36 m., Houses 5) was a vaulted tomb dug in from Houses 5 (see Pl. 21:19 and 21). The skeleton of an adult lay on its back and left side in a contracted position, with the right arm across the body and the left hand in front of the face. With it was the upper part of a pottery jar.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	C.525.370b*	p

**Grave 99** (N 43:20, 37.41 m., Houses 5) was probably a vaulted tomb, though no trace of a vault remained because the walls were preserved to a height of only about 60 cm. (see Pl. 21:22). The burial had been disturbed, but the bones seemed to indicate that the skeleton of

an adult lay on the left side in a contracted position (Fig. 73). The grave contained only pottery, including ten ordinary conical bowls (5).

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	D.525.362	p
2	C.525.370a	p
3	B.356.000	p
4	B.546.620	P
5	B.002.200a (10 specimens)	p

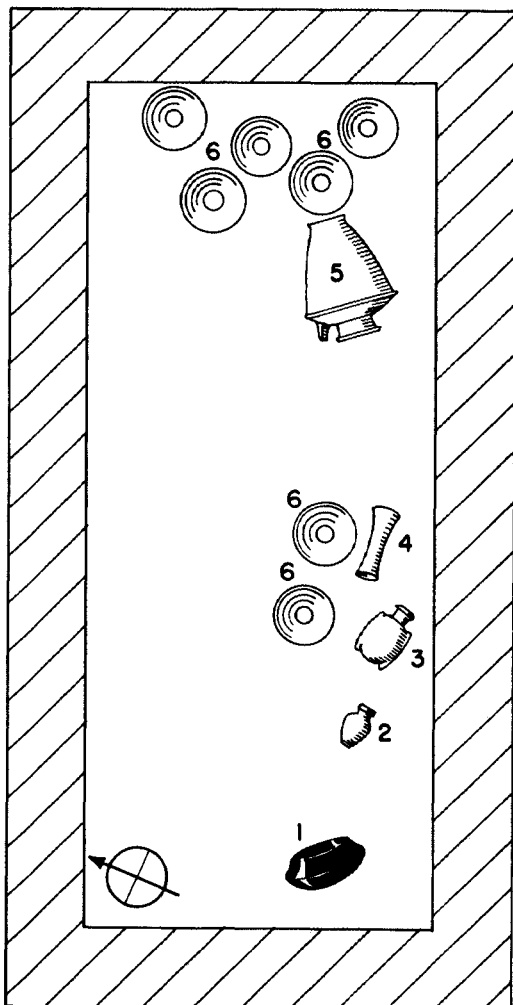


FIG. 72.—GRAVE 97. SCALE, 1:20

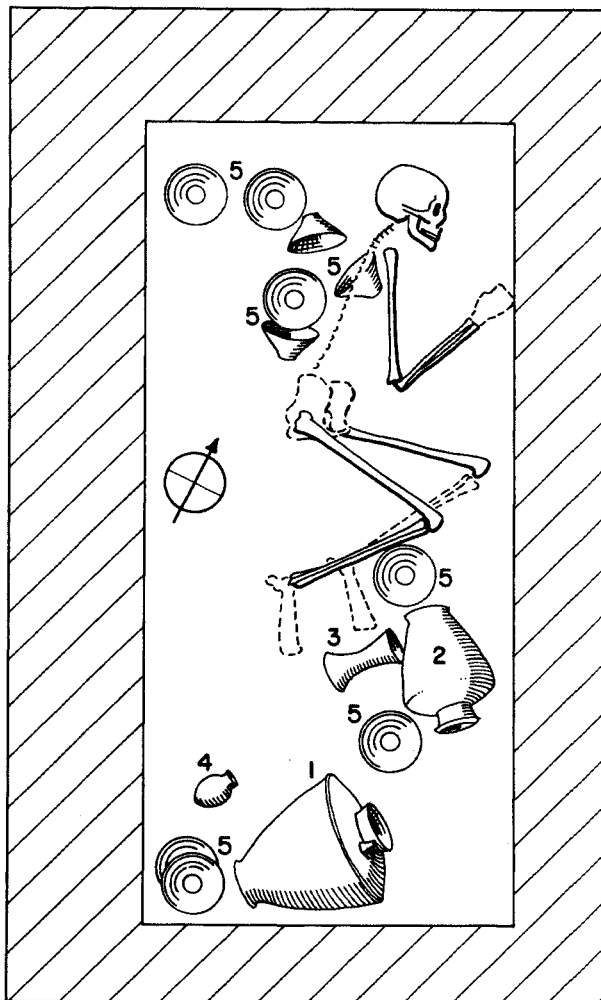


FIG. 73.—GRAVE 99. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 100** (N 43:12, 37.72 m., Houses 5), a vaulted tomb (0.90 × 3.00 m.), was dug in from a secondary floor of Houses 5. The best preserved wall stood to a height of approximately 95 cm., but where part of the tomb had been cut away during the building of grave 111 (see Pl. 21:23) the brickwork remained to a height of only about 40 cm. Grave 101 was at about the same elevation as grave 100 and partially overlapped it (see Pl. 9). Since no skeletal remains and no objects were found in grave 100, it is assumed that it was cut into by grave 101 also. No traces of the easterly wall of grave 100 were found.

**Grave 101** (N 44:11, 37.73 m., Houses 5) was a vaulted tomb, considerably shorter in proportion to its width than usual. It was dug in from a secondary floor of Houses 5 (see Pl. 22:1



and 5) and presumably cut into grave 100, which was at about the same elevation. The walls stood to a height of approximately 80 cm., and traces of the vault spring could be discerned. This tomb, in common with most of the other vaulted tombs, had been disturbed and probably plundered in antiquity. The skeletal remains provided no information as to the original position of the body (Fig. 74). The furnishings included a shell cosmetic container (1), four beads at the neck (8), and some pottery. In addition there were an irregular block of stone (3) and a fragment of a flint blade (6).

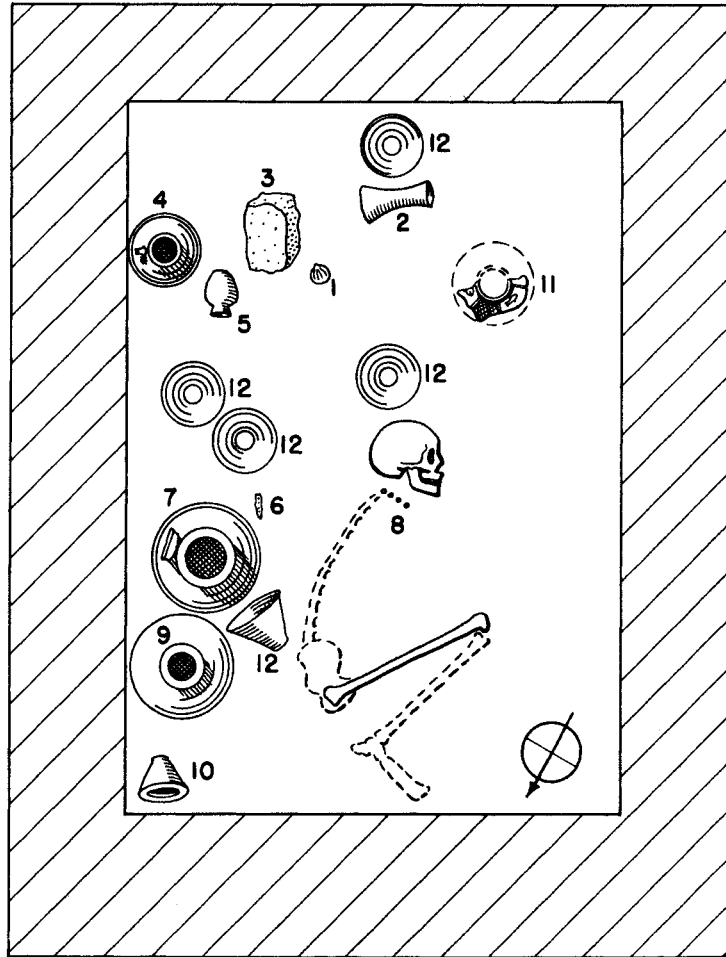


FIG. 74.—GRAVE 101. SCALE, 1:20

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		shell cosmetic container	M
2		B.236.000	P
3		irregular stone block	
4		C.516.362	P
5		B.546.520	P
6		flint blade fragment	M
7		C.515.371	P
8		4 beads	M
9		D.524.370*	P
10		B.003.210b	P
11	Kh. V 205	C.524.350*	P
12		B.002.200a (5 specimens)	P

**Grave 102** (N 43:22, 37.90 m., Houses 5) was a child burial in a basket (Fig. 75), the only one of its kind found in our excavations. It was in a pit dug in from Houses 5 beside a wall (see Pl. 22:2). Carbonized impressions of the basket were exceptionally well preserved (Pl. 57 D). The skeleton lay on the left side in a contracted position. No objects were found with it.

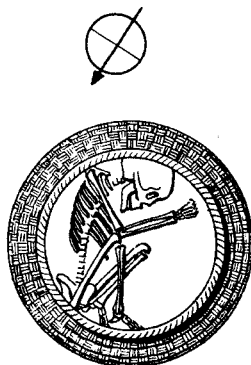


FIG. 75.—GRAVE 102. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 103** (N 44:6, 37.98 m., Houses 5) was a simple burial in a fairly regular rectangular pit (Pl. 58 A) dug in from a secondary floor of Houses 5 (see Pl. 22:3). It had been disturbed and presumably plundered in antiquity. The fragmentary bones gave no indication as to the position of the body. The objects preserved were a shell cosmetic container (4) and some pottery, including a bowl (5) of a shape more commonly executed in stone.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. V 251	B.544.560	p
2		C.357.000b	P
3	243	B.556.220	p
4		shell cosmetic container	M
5		C.044.200	P
6		C.526.371a	P
7		B.002.200a (3 specimens)	p

**Grave 104** (O 43:23, 38.07 m., Houses 5) was a simple burial dug in beside a wall (see Pl. 22:4). Two bodies had apparently been placed one on top of the other, and, though only the upper skeleton was fairly well preserved, it seemed that both skeletons lay on the left side in a tightly contracted position (Pl. 58 B). The only object that could be assigned to this burial was a small pottery jar which stood upright at the height of the upper skull.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	B.545.640a	p

**Grave 105** (N 44:11, 38.25 m., Houses 5), a simple burial of a child alongside one end of a vaulted tomb (grave 101), was dug in from a secondary floor of Houses 5 (see Pl. 22:5). The skeleton, with traces of matting, lay on the left side with the knees sharply bent and both arms extended. The only object found with it was a roughly cubical stone implement of a type that was common in all periods and could have served for pounding, grinding, or the like.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	stone implement	M

**Grave 106** (N 43:27, 38.42 m., Houses 5) was a simple burial in a fairly rectangular pit dug in from a secondary floor of Houses 5 (see Pl. 22:6). It contained only fragmentary skeletal remains and no objects.

**Grave 107** (N 43:22, 38.50 m., Houses 5) was a simple burial, apparently of an adult, in a

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fairly rectangular pit dug in from a secondary floor of Houses 5 (see Pl. 22:7). The skeleton had been disturbed, for the lower limbs were missing, but apparently it lay on the right side and back (Pl. 58 C). Near the skull was a small pottery jar (1), and across the body was a belt of shell rings (2). A larger pottery jar (3) stood upright nearby (below and to left of area shown in Pl. 58 C).

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		B.545.220c	p
2	Kh. V 311a	belt of shell rings	M
3	113	C.516.371b	p

**Grave 108** (P 43:28, 37.90 m., Houses 4) was an unusually narrow vaulted tomb dug in from a secondary floor of Houses 4 (see Pl. 22:8). The walls stood to a height of over a meter, and the spring of the vault was still discernible on both sides. There were remains of two skeletons, one of which was fairly complete (Fig. 76). It lay in the center of the tomb on the left side in a contracted position and was apparently undisturbed. The skull and thigh bones of the other skeleton were at one end of the tomb. Near this skeleton were eight beads (21), apparently part of a necklace, a copper pin (23), a shell cosmetic container (22), and two stone bowls (5-6). Two beads (20) were found near the neck of the other skeleton, and apparently associated with it also were a copper pin (8), two copper bowls (3-4), three stone bowls (2, 24, 25), and an irregular stone (18). The pottery was scattered all over the tomb, though most of the seventeen ordinary conical bowls (26) were concentrated near the better preserved skeleton.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		B.545.220a	p
2	Kh. V 233	stone bowl	M
3	234	copper bowl (found in No. 2)	M
4	235	copper bowl (found in No. 3)	M
5-6		stone bowls	M
7		B.514.572	P
8		copper pin	M
9		B.356.000	p
10		C.516.470	p
11	290	C.367.810	p
12		C.545.220*	p
13		B.545.220c	p
14		C.366.810*	p
15-16		D.525.362	p
17		C.516.371b	P
18		irregular stone	
19		C.516.371b	p
20		2 beads	M
21		8 beads	M
22		shell cosmetic container	M
23		copper pin	M
24-25		stone bowls	M
26		B.002.200a (17 specimens)	p

**Grave 109** (O 43:14, 38.07 m., Houses 4) was a vaulted tomb containing the skeleton of an adult. The walls were preserved to a height of approximately 70 cm. The vault was cut away when grave 125 was built, but the spring was discernible on one side (see Pl. 22:9). The tomb had obviously been disturbed and probably plundered in antiquity, for the skull was dislocated and the lower jaw was found near the left hand. The other bones, however, indicated that the body had been placed on the right side in a contracted position. A few beads (7), no doubt the

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remains of a necklace, suggested the original position of the skull (Fig. 77). A copper ring (10) encircled the first finger of the left hand. In addition to the pottery, the furnishings consisted of two copper bowls (1 and 3), a stone bowl (2), and an irregular stone (5).

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	copper bowl	M
2	stone bowl	M
3	copper bowl	M
4	D.525.362	p

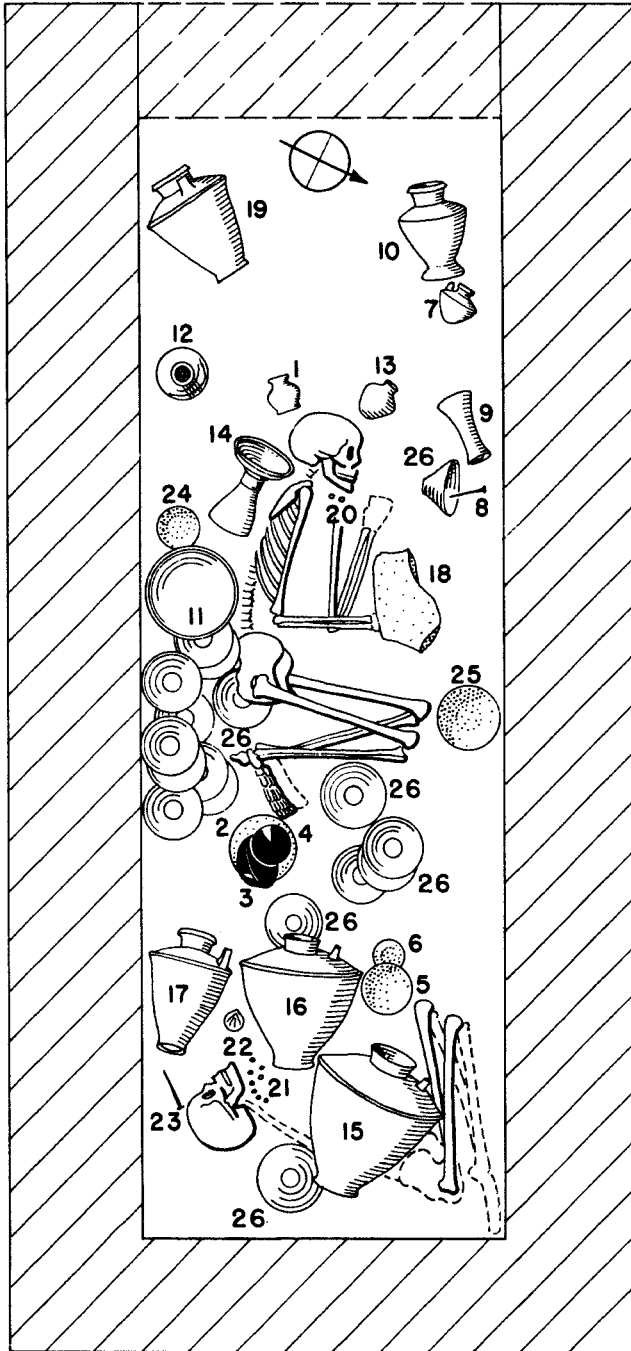


FIG. 76.—GRAVE 108. SCALE, 1:20

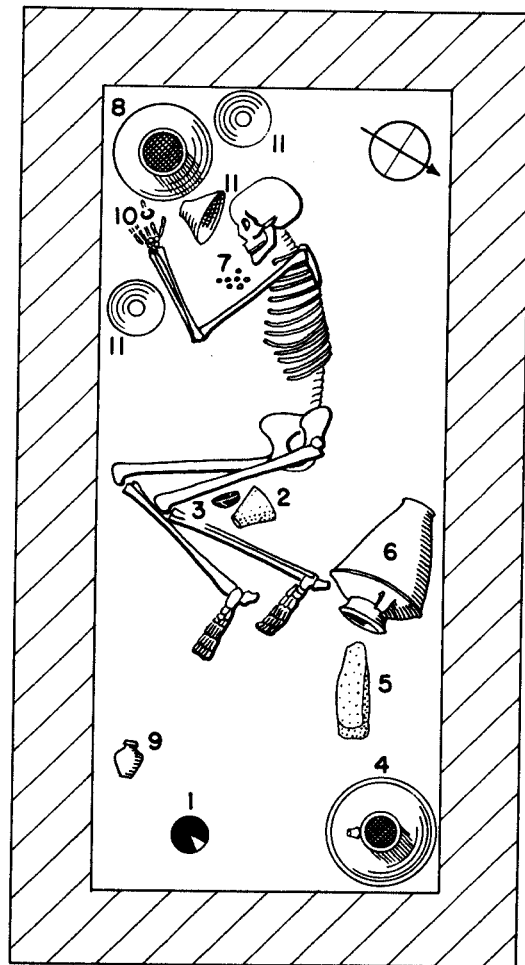


FIG. 77.—GRAVE 109. SCALE, 1:20

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Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
5		irregular stone	
6		C.515.371	p
7		beads	
8		C.654.540	p
9	Kh. V 203	B.516.270	P
10		copper ring	M
11		B.002.200a (3 specimens)	p

**Grave 110** (N 44:6, 38.16 m., Houses 4) was a vaulted tomb dug in from a secondary floor of Houses 4 (see Pl. 22:10). One end was occupied by a shallow pottery coffin (25) which contained two skeletons lying on the right side (Fig. 78). There were no traces of matting. A small copper bowl (1) and an ordinary conical pottery bowl (26) were the only objects found within the coffin. The pottery bowl had apparently fallen in from the other end of the tomb, which was filled with objects piled in no apparent order. In addition to the pottery there were three copper bowls (2-4), a copper stand (5), three stone bowls (6-8), a shell cosmetic container (14), and two irregular stones (9-10). The copper stand was like that found in grave 91 except that it had four prongs instead of three.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1-4		copper bowls	M
5	Kh. V 280	copper stand	M
6		stone bowl	M
7		stone bowl fragment	M
8		stone bowl	M
9-10		irregular stones	
11		C.515.371*	p
12	282	B.356.000	P
13	207	B.807.570	P
14		shell cosmetic container	M
15		B.545.220c	p
16		B.675.220b	P
17		C.526.362b	p
18		D.516.362	p
19	293	C.367.810	P
20		B.545.220c	p
21		B.356.000*	p
22		C.526.362b	P
23		D.525.362	p
24		D.525.362*	p
25		E.800.201	P
26		B.002.200a (18 specimens)	p

**Grave 111** (N 43:12, 38.18 m., Houses 4) was a vaulted tomb dug in from a secondary floor of Houses 4. It cut into grave 100 (see Pl. 21:23) and was itself partly cut away when grave 116 was built (see Pl. 22:11). It contained only a few bones and some pottery (Fig. 79).

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		C.516.362	P
2		B.003.200b	p
3	Kh. V 114	D.525.370	P
4		lower part of pottery vessel with ring base	
5		B.003.200b	p
6		lower part of pottery vessel with ring base	

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Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
7	Kh. V 112	D.525.362	P
8		D.516.362	p
9-10		D.525.362	p
11		C.365.810a	p
12		C.002.200	p
13		B.002.200a (7 specimens)	p

Grave 112 (O 43:3, 38.35 m., Houses 4) was a simple burial of a child, with traces of matting, in a narrow and fairly deep pit alongside one end of a vaulted tomb (grave 114). It was dug in

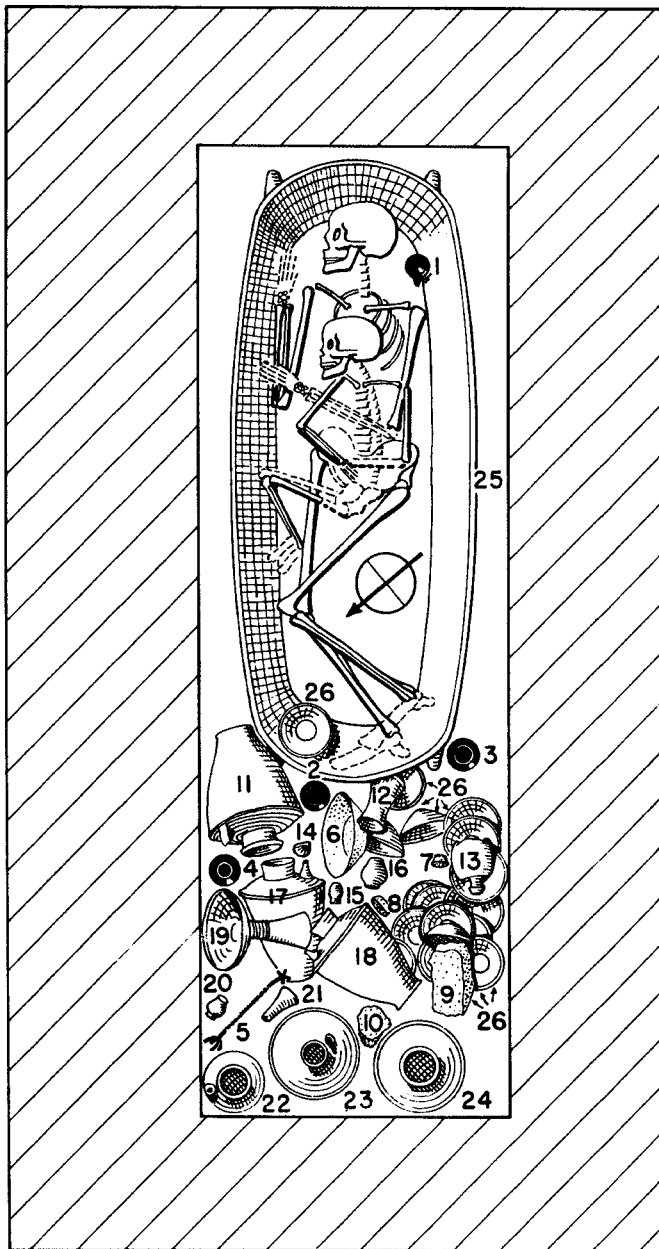


FIG. 78.—GRAVE 110. SCALE, 1:20

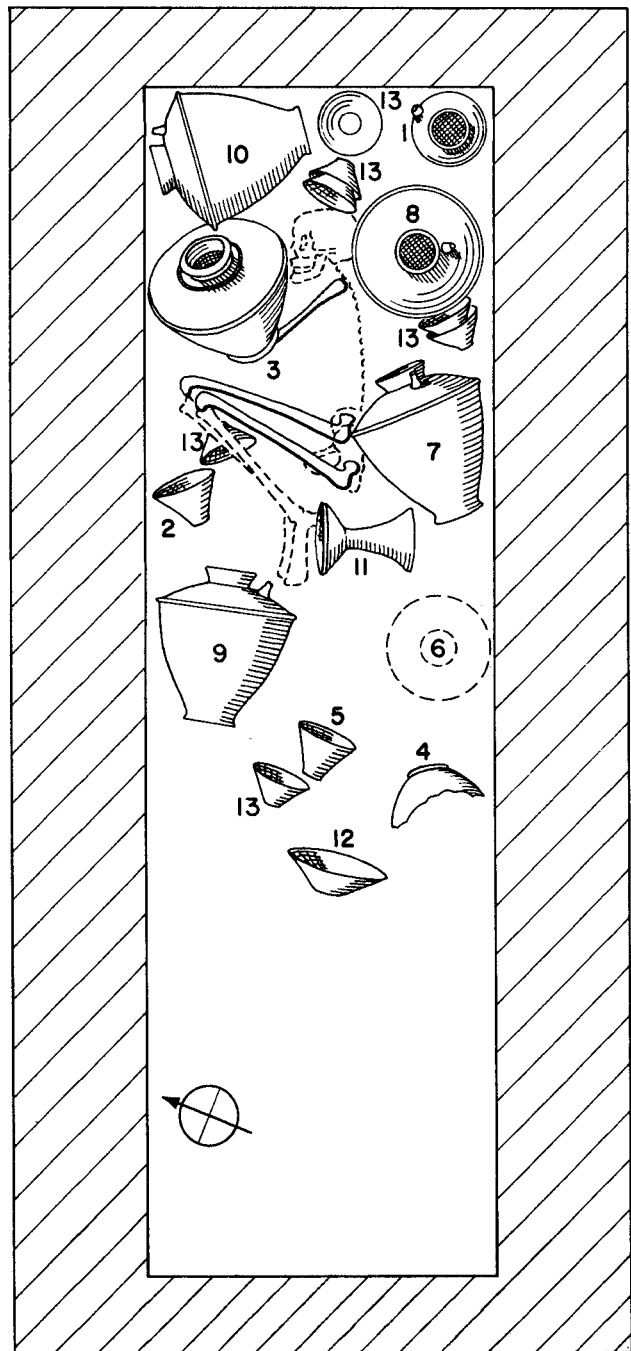


FIG. 79.—GRAVE 111. SCALE, 1:20

from a secondary floor of Houses 4 (see Pl. 22:12). The skeleton lay on its back and right side in a contracted position (Fig. 80). With it were two lapis lazuli beads (1) and a copper bead (2) near the neck, an ordinary conical pottery bowl (4) and a fragment of a flint blade (3) near the pelvis.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	2 lapis lazuli beads	M
2	copper bead	M
3	flint blade fragment	M
4	B.002.200a	p

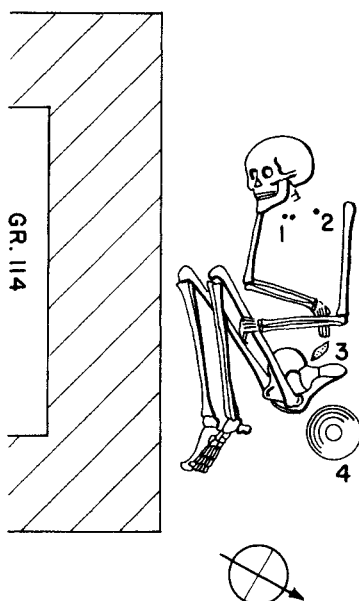


FIG. 80.—GRAVE 112. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 113** (N 43:15, 38.36 m., Houses 4) was a simple burial in a fairly regular rectangular pit (*ca.* 0.85 × 2.25 m.) dug in from Houses 4 (see Pl. 22:13). The skeleton of an adult lay on the left side and back in a contracted position (Fig. 81), with no traces of matting. Near the skull was a copper pin (1). A shell cosmetic container (9), a small copper bowl (7) on a pottery stand (6), a small pottery jar (8), and the stem of a “fruit stand” (2) were in front of the skeleton. At the other end of the grave were a stone bowl (3), two pottery jars (4–5), and two heaps of ordinary conical bowls (10). The heap shown at the right in Figure 81 contained twenty-seven bowls, but it was impossible to indicate all of them.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		copper pin	M
2		C.366.810*	P
3		stone bowl	M
4	Kh. V 115	C.525.370a	P
5		D.515.362	p
6		B.357.000	p
7	136	copper bowl	M
8		B.545.220a	P
9		shell cosmetic container	M
10		B.002.200a (34 specimens)	p

**Grave 114** (O 43:3, 38.41 m., Houses 4) was a vaulted tomb (ca. 0.80 × 1.80 m.) dug in from a secondary floor of Houses 4 (see Pl. 22:12 and 14). The contents had been disturbed, for only the skull and a few bones were found scattered near one end of the tomb along with a copper pin (1) and four small beads (2). There were also traces of matting.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	copper pin	M
2	4 beads	M

**Grave 115** (O 43:13, 38.56 m., Houses 4) was a simple burial of an adult dug in from Houses 4 (see Pl. 22:15). Since the bones, but not the carbonized matting covering them (Pl. 58 D), had apparently been disturbed, it is possible that they were brought from some other place, wrapped in a mat, and reburied. This suggestion is perhaps supported by the fact that no objects were found with the bones.

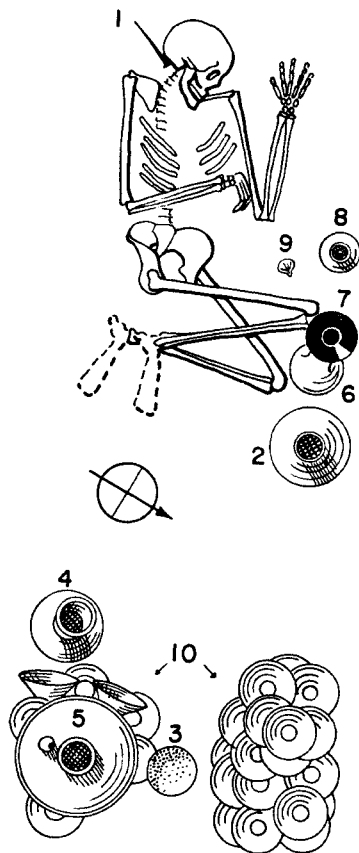


FIG. 81.—GRAVE 113. SCALE, 1:20

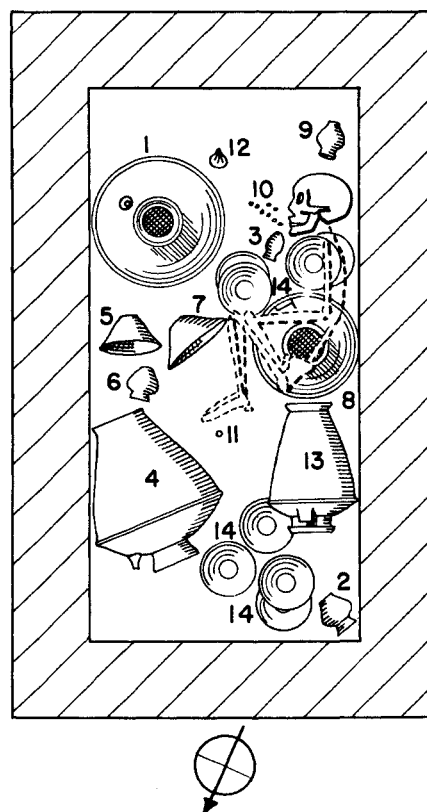


FIG. 82.—GRAVE 116. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 116** (N 43:12, 38.76 m., Houses 4) was a small tomb, probably vaulted, which was dug in from a secondary floor of Houses 4 and cut into one end of grave 111 (see Pl. 22:11). The walls were preserved to a height of only about 35 cm. and thus showed no traces of vaulting. The tomb had been disturbed and probably plundered, for there were no skeletal remains except a skull (Fig. 82). Near the skull were seven beads (10), probably part of a necklace, and nearby was a shell containing greenish pigment (12). Except for an isolated bead (11), all the other objects were pottery vessels. Among these were eight of the ordinary conical bowls (14). There were no traces of matting.



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111

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	D.515.362	P
2	B.536.220	P
3	B.556.220	P
4	D.525.362	p
5	B.083.200	p
6	B.535.220	P
7	B.083.200	p
8	C.516.371b	p
9	B.545.220c	p
10	7 beads	M
11	bead	M
12	shell cosmetic container	M
13	C.516.371b	P
14	B.002.200a (8 specimens)	p

**Grave 117** (Q 49:1 in trench C, 40.13 m.) was a large vaulted tomb built of baked plano-convex bricks. The structure itself had suffered little damage, even the vault being preserved except for a small section in the center (Pl. 60 A), but there is no doubt that this tomb also had been plundered in antiquity, for it contained no skeletal remains and relatively few objects (Fig. 83). Part of the floor was still paved with baked plano-convex bricks (Pl. 60 B). However, unlike the tombs of sun-dried bricks, which the ancient robbers reached simply by digging through the vault, this tomb had been entered by means of tunnels dug from rooms adjoining it on both ends. Indeed this system of tunnels extended to grave 118 in an adjoining room and apparently to similar unexcavated tombs nearby. Since even the poorer vaulted tombs had been rifled, there is little chance that one of these more imposing tombs will ever be found undisturbed. Should one be found intact, however, the results would undoubtedly be of great importance.

Since grave 117 was found in an isolated sounding (see Pl. 17), it cannot be assigned to a specific level of houses, but its pottery suggests a date at the end of Early Dynastic II or the beginning of Early Dynastic III.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1-4		B.002.200a	p
5	Kh. IX 130	C.364.810b	p
6		C.516.371b	P
7		C.545.340b	p
8		C.516.371b	p
9		B.575.223	p
10		B.002.200a	p
11		C.545.420	p
12	240	C.364.810a	p
13		C.364.810b	p
14	232	C.516.371b	p
15-16		B.002.200a	p
17		B.032.500	p

**Grave 118** (Q 50:1 in trench C, 40.20 m.) also was a large vaulted tomb built of baked plano-convex bricks. It was in a room adjoining that of grave 117 and had likewise been plundered in antiquity by robbers who tunneled into it. The vault was interesting because of baked-clay pipes laid at regular intervals to support its upper part during construction (Pl. 59 D). The result was undoubtedly effective, for the vault was still preserved except for a few bricks which had slipped out of the mud mortar here and there. This tomb had not been completely cleared by the time our excavations were terminated. The cleared parts yielded no

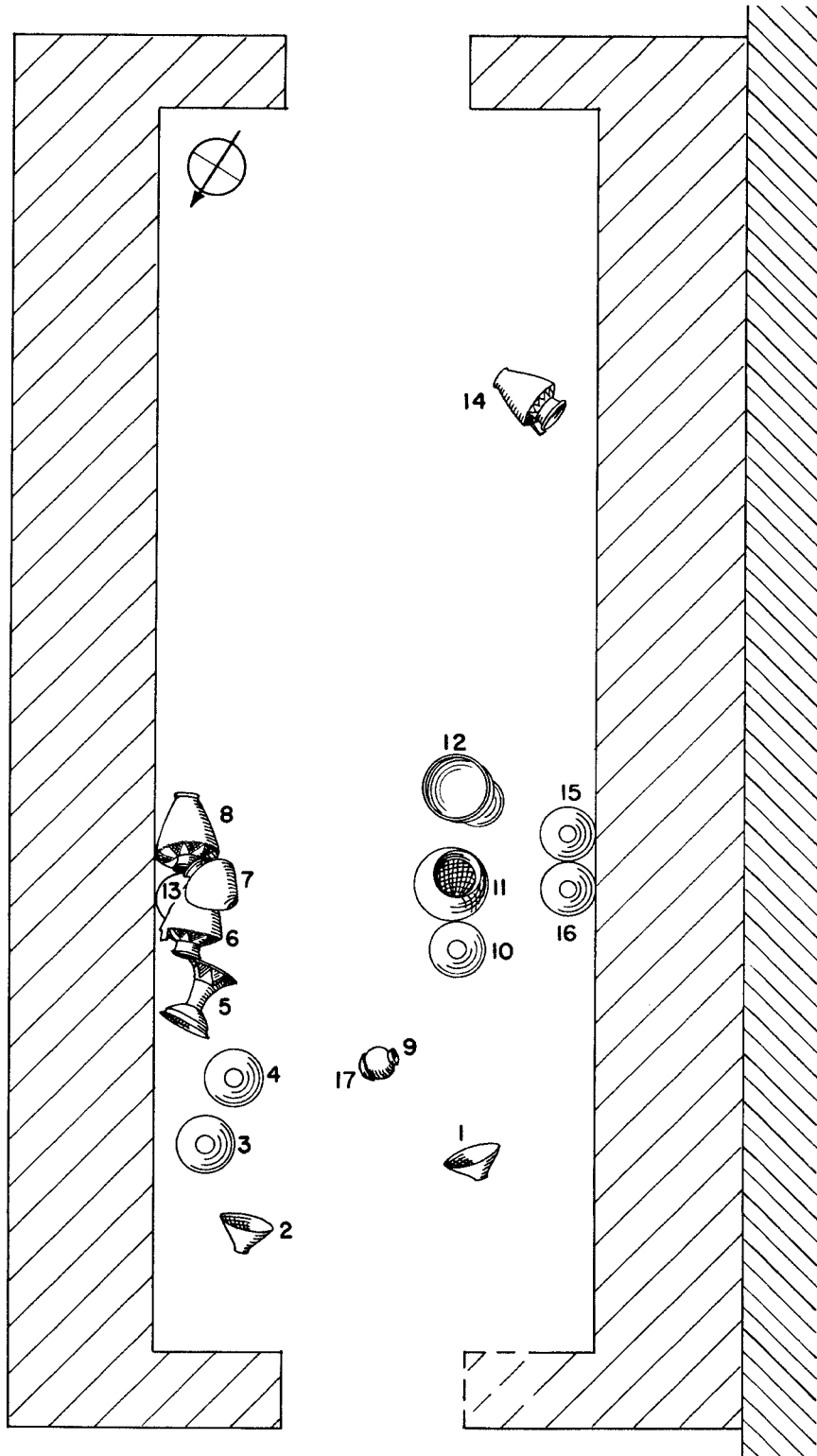


FIG. 83.—GRAVE 117. SCALE, 1:20

skeletal remains and no objects worth recording, but the tomb was no doubt contemporary with grave 117.

**Grave 119A** (N 44:5, 38.81 m., Houses 4) was a small vaulted tomb built of sun-dried plano-convex bricks. Three of its walls were preserved to a height of approximately 60 cm., and the vault spring was visible on either side. It was dug in from a secondary floor of Houses 4 (see Pl. 22:16) and contained remains of two skeletons (Fig. 84). There were no traces of matting. One skeleton was fairly complete and perhaps undisturbed; it lay on the right side in a contracted position. Only the skull and some ribs of the other skeleton were found. Near this skull were a quantity of beads (7), a copper pin (8), and a small conical object of soft pink

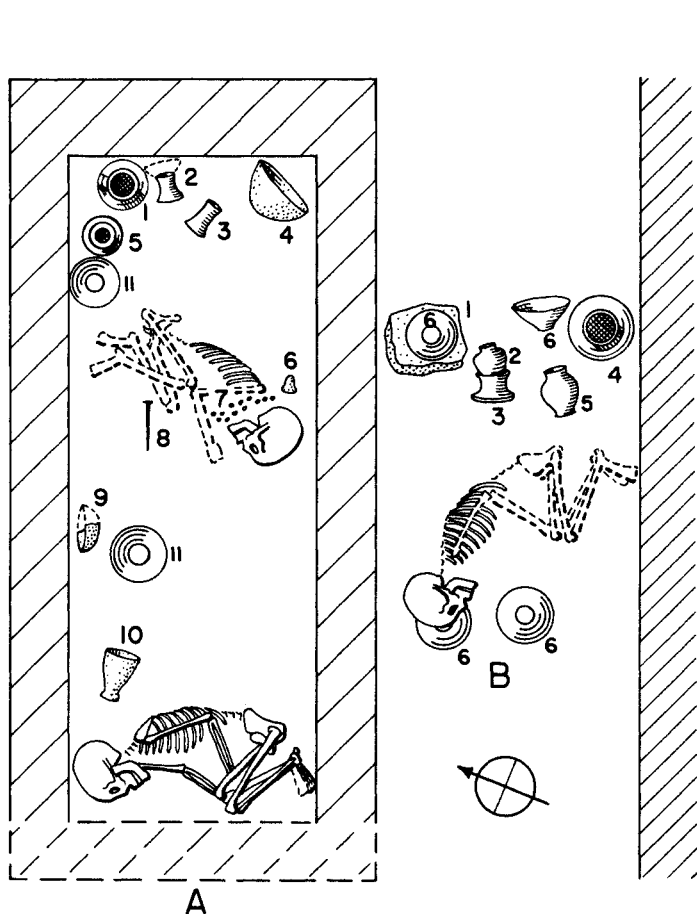


FIG. 84.—GRAVES 119A AND 119B. SCALE, 1:20

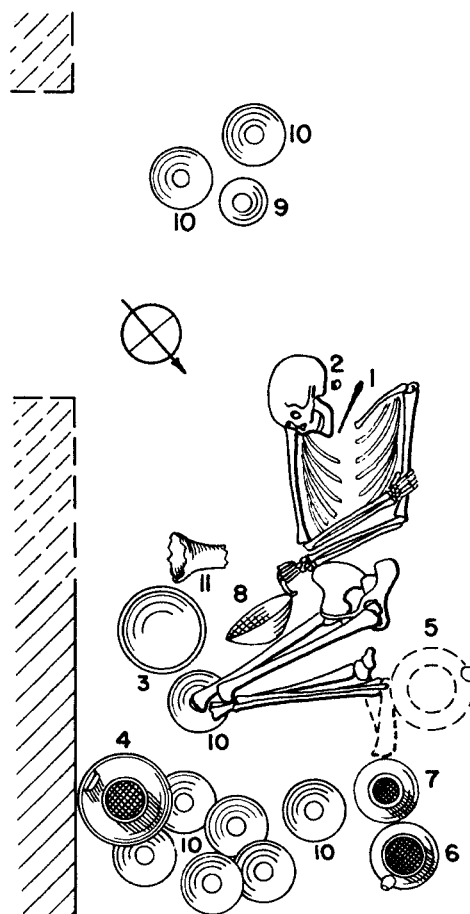


FIG. 85.—GRAVE 122. SCALE, 1:20

stone (6), probably a jar-stopper. The rest of the objects were scattered in various parts of the tomb. A broken pottery "fruit stand" (2), an upright-handled pottery jar (1), and half of a stone bowl (9) were 40 cm. above the floor. A fairly large stone bowl (4) had been broken in antiquity and repaired by means of wire drawn through small holes drilled near the break.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. V 301	C.506.371	P
2		C.364.810b*	p
3		B.236.000*	p
4	80	stone bowl	M
5		C.655.340b	P
6		stone jar-stopper	M

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Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
7		beads: 91 lapis lazuli, 2 carnelian, 2 unidentified stone, 1 shell	M
8		copper pin	M
9		half of stone bowl	M
10	Kh. V 79	stone goblet	M
11		B.002.200a (2 specimens)	p

**Grave 119B** (N 44:5, ca. 39.10 m., Houses 4) was a simple burial dug in from a secondary floor of Houses 4, apparently after grave 119A was built, since it was between the latter and a wall of the room (see Pl. 22:16). It contained a fragmentary skeleton, an irregular slab of stone (1), and some pottery (see Fig. 84). There were no traces of matting. It looked as if this burial had been disturbed at the same time as grave 119A.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	irregular stone slab	
2	B.534.520	p
3	C.353.010b	P
4	C.505.320	P
5	C.544.320	p
6	B.002.200a (4 specimens)	p

**Grave 120** (J 42:11, 38.26 m., Houses 3 or 2) was a simple burial of an adult lying on the left side and back in a contracted position. This grave was very near the surface of the mound, and no objects worth recording were found in it.

**Grave 121** (K 43:8, 38.47 m., Houses 3) was a simple burial of an adult, partly beneath a wall. It had been disturbed, and no objects were found with it.

**Grave 122** (K 42:13, 38.48 m., Houses 3) was a simple burial dug in near a doorway. The skeleton of an adult lay on the right side and back in a contracted position (Fig. 85). Near the skull were a headless copper pin (1) and a lead-wire earring (2), and there was a piece of lead wire on and apparently inside the jawbone. The pottery included ten ordinary conical bowls (9–10).

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. III 1396	copper pin	M
2		lead-wire earring	M
3		C.363.810a	p
4		C.526.371b	p
5		spouted jar fragment	
6		C.404.362*	p
7	1381	C.515.870	p
8		B.042.200*	p
9		B.003.200a	p
10		B.002.200a (9 specimens)	p
11		stem of "fruit stand"	

**Grave 123** (K 42:13, 38.48 m., Houses 3) was a simple burial of an adult. The skeleton, which lay on the right side and back in a contracted position (Fig. 86), and some of the pots were covered with coarse blackened matting. There were traces of very fine white matting under the skeleton and on the sides of the grave. In addition to the pottery, which included twelve ordinary conical bowls (4), there were a copper pin (1) on the skull and a pair of shells—one upside down on top of the other as a lid—with traces of white and black pigment inside (7). Numerous small bones (fowl or animal) were scattered among the pottery.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		copper pin	M
2		C.363.810a* (stem only)	p
3	Kh. III 1412	B.236.000*	p
4		B.002.200a (12 specimens)	p
5		C.526.471c*	p
6	1411	B.545.220c	p
7	1386	shell cosmetic container with shell lid	M
8-9	1413-14	C.527.362	p
10		C.142.310*	p
11 <sup>54</sup>		B.003.700	
12 <sup>54</sup>	1392	pottery jar (C.515.463?)	

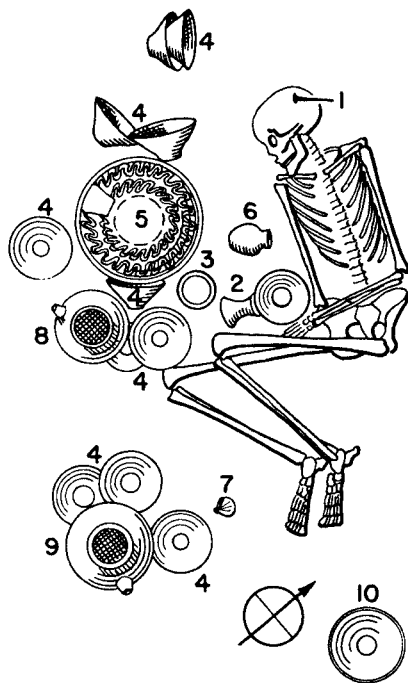


FIG. 86.—GRAVE 123. SCALE, 1:20

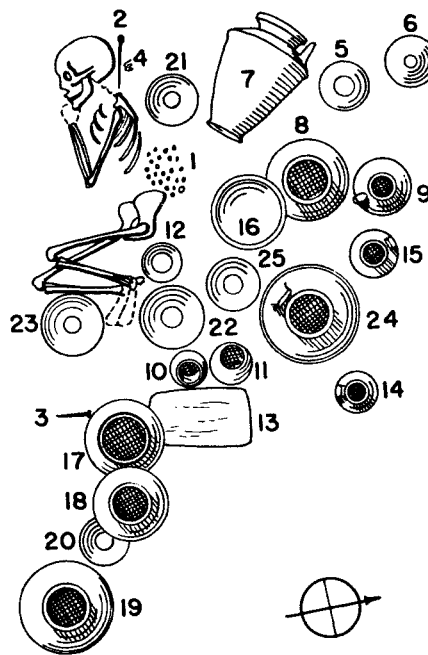


FIG. 87.—GRAVE 124. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 124** (K 42:13, 38.53 m., Houses 3) was a simple burial. The skeleton of a child lay on the right side in a contracted position (Fig. 87). About seventy-five tiny white frit beads and one larger specimen (1) were found at the base of the spine, and a copper pin with frit head (2) was near the skull. A few fragmentary bones found below this skeleton seemed to indicate a double burial. A similar but smaller pin (3) and a silver spiral ring (4) were among these bones. The pottery was on the whole badly crushed, but most of the forms could be identified with certainty. Seven specimens (26-29) are not shown in Figure 87 because their exact positions are not known.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		ca. 76 frit beads	M
2	Kh. III 1391	copper pin	M
3	1390	copper pin	M
4	1389	silver spiral ring	M
5	1399	B.083.210a	p
6	1397	B.003.700	p

<sup>54</sup> Not shown in Fig. 86 because exact position not known.

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Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
7	Kh. III 1374	C.526.371 <i>b</i>	P
8		C.545.320*	p
9	1375	C.527.362	P
10	1401	B.174.220 <i>c</i>	p
11	1402	B.743.510	p
12	1403	C.352.010	p
13		unbaked brick	
14	1405	B.535.221*	p
15	1406	B.535.223	p
16	1407	C.365.810 <i>b</i>	p
17-19	1408-10	C.545.320*	p
20	1398	B.033.700 <i>c</i>	p
21	1400	B.083.210 <i>a</i>	p
22-23		B.002.200 <i>a</i>	p
24		C.526.371 <i>b</i> *	p
25		B.002.200 <i>a</i>	p
26	1376	B.535.610	P
27	1404	C.352.010	p
28		C.527.362	
29		B.002.200 <i>a</i> (4 specimens)	

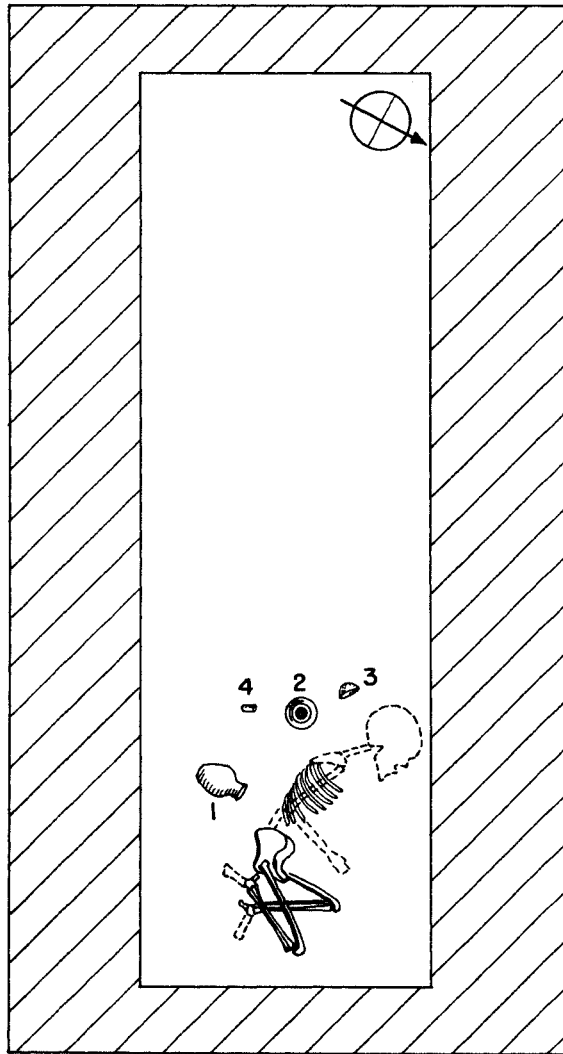


FIG. 88.—GRAVE 125. SCALE, 1:20

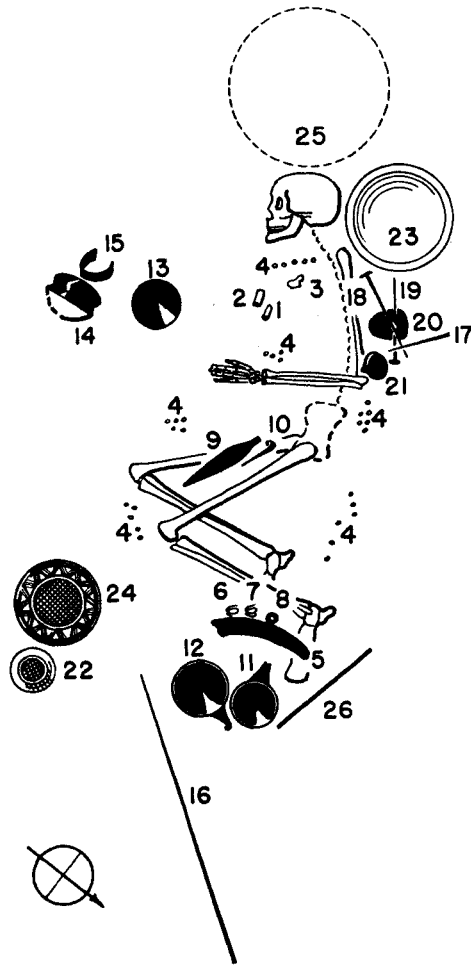


FIG. 89.—GRAVE 126. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 125** (O 43:14, 38.66 m., Houses 3) was a small vaulted tomb containing a fragmentary skeleton (Fig. 88) with no traces of matting. The walls were preserved to a height of approximately 80 cm. and showed the spring of the vault on both sides (see Pl. 22:9). The objects found in this disturbed tomb consisted of two small pottery jars (1-2), a miniature stone bowl (3), a cylinder seal (4), and a great many potsherds (5) which could not be classified.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		B.545.220c	P
2	Kh. V 69	B.545.540	P
3	70	miniature stone bowl	M
4	56	cylinder seal	c
5		unclassified potsherds	

**Grave 126** (J 42:2, 38.65 m., Houses 3 or 2) was a simple burial, apparently of a youth. Enough of the skeleton was preserved to indicate that it lay on the right side in a contracted position (Fig. 89). Despite the disturbed condition of this grave, a variety of objects remained, though there was very little pottery (22-25). There were two cylinder seals (1-2), a baked-clay animal figurine (3), many beads (4), a silver(?) ornament (8), and numerous copper objects. The latter included two rings (6-7), a sickle (5), a badly corroded dagger with iron or silver handle (9), a curved band (15), three bowls (11-13), a kettle (14), and four pins (10, 17-19). Three of the pins (17-19) were stuck to a copper razor or mirror (20), which showed distinct impressions of matting. A shell-shaped copper cosmetic container showing traces of black and greenish pigment was stuck to its shell-shaped copper lid (21), and underneath them were traces of matting. There were also a copper tube (16), probably for drinking, and a solid square-sectioned copper rod (26). The exact positions of Nos. 1-4 and 13 are uncertain.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. III 697	cylinder seal No. 319	C
2	700	cylinder seal No. 320	C
3	699	baked-clay animal figurine	M
4		beads <sup>55</sup>	M
5	722	copper sickle	M
6-7	723-24	copper spiral rings	M
8	714	silver(?) embossed disk	M
9	715	copper dagger	M
10	716	copper pin	M
11-12	719-20	copper bowls	M
13	717	copper bowl	M
14	721	copper kettle	M
15	725	copper curved band	M
16	726	copper tube	M
17-19	729-31	copper pins	M
20	732	copper razor or mirror	M
21	728	shell-shaped copper cosmetic container and lid	M
22	733	B.555.520	P
23	734	C.365.810c	P
24	1379	C.514.350	p
25		fragmentary pottery vessel	
26	727	copper rod	M

<sup>55</sup> Registered as follows: Kh. III 698 stone  
 701 carnelian  
 702 frit  
 703-6 4 carnelian beads  
 707 frit  
 708-13 6 carnelian beads  
 718 carnelian with metal cap

**Grave 127** (J 42:9, 38.75 m., Houses 3 or 2) was a simple burial, apparently of a youth lying on the left side in a slightly contracted position. This disturbed burial contained no pottery. There remained a silver spiral ring (1), a whetstone (2), a copper fragment (3), nine shell rings (4) of the type used for belts, and some small beads (5).

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. III 1317	silver spiral ring	M
2	1318	whetstone	M
3		copper fragment	M
4		9 shell rings	M
5		beads: 10 carnelian, 8 lapis lazuli, 4 of greenish translucent stone resembling glass	M

**Grave 128** (K 42:13, 38.73 m., Houses 3) was a burial, apparently of an adult, in a wall of Houses 4.<sup>56</sup> There were no undisturbed floors adjacent to the wall (see Pl. 15, section C-C'). The feet and lower legs of the skeleton were missing, and the right arm was above the skull (Pl. 60 C). The only object was a broken copper pin found on the skull.

**Grave 129** (J 43:2, 39.02 m., Houses 3 or 2) was a simple burial of an adult lying on the left side in a contracted position, with the hands apparently in front of the face. No objects were found with it.

**Grave 130** (K 42:17, 39.10 m., Houses 3) was a simple burial. The well preserved skeleton lay on the left side in a contracted position with the hands in front of the face. The objects were on top of it (Pl. 60 D).

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. III 1277	C.526.471f	P
2-3	1278-79	B.002.200a	p
4	1280	stone bowl	M
5	1281	C.545.320	p
6	1282	C.516.371a	P
7	1283	cylinder seal	c
8	1284	copper pin with lapis lazuli head	M
9	1285	silver(?) spiral ring	M
10	1286	copper fluted bowl	M
11	1287	shell cosmetic container with black pigment inside and shell lid	M
12	1288	beads: 13 lapis lazuli, 1 frit	M
13		C.565.340	p
14-15		C.545.320	p

**Grave 131** (N 44:7, 39.19 m., Houses 3 or below Houses 2) was an unusually long and narrow vaulted tomb whose walls were preserved to a height of approximately 1.25 m. and showed traces of the vault spring on either side. It cut walls and floors of Houses 3 and 4, while the top of the vault would have been just below the level of the ash layer which covered Houses 3 (see Pl. 22:17). It was probably dug in from a Houses 3 floor which had been destroyed before the ash was deposited. It had obviously been disturbed, though the skeleton was apparently close to its original position (Fig. 90). There were no traces of matting. A copper pin (1) lay below the skull, and a second pin (4) was at some distance from the skeleton. Two silver spiral earrings (2) were near the skull. There were four beads (6) at the right wrist, two (8) behind the skeleton, and three (5) at some distance from it. Thirteen shell rings (7) across the body

<sup>56</sup> On Pl. 13 the skeleton appears to be in the northwest wall of room K 42:13 of Houses 3, whereas it was actually in the underlying wall of Houses 4 as indicated by Pl. 15, section C-C'.



were apparently the remains of a belt. A large shell (13) was near the left hand, and there were five shell cosmetic containers with traces of pigment (14–17), one with superimposed shell lid. There were also a copper bowl (3), a cylinder seal (9), three irregularly shaped slabs of stone (10–12), and a considerable amount of pottery.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		copper pin	M
2	Kh. V 179	2 silver spiral rings	M
3		copper bowl	M
4		copper pin	M
5		3 beads	M
6		4 beads	M
7	310	13 shell rings	M
8		2 beads	M
9	141	cylinder seal No. 315	C
10–12		irregular stone slabs	M
13	240	shell	M
14		shell cosmetic container with shell lid	M
15–17		4 shell cosmetic containers	M
18		C.356.000	p
19		C.526.471e	p
20		B.545.220c	P
21		C.526.362b	p
22		C.365.810d	P
23		C.526.371b*	p
24		D.526.371	P
25		B.534.220	P
26		C.356.000*	p
27	200	B.454.642	P
28		B.545.220c*	p
29		D.525.362	p
30		C.083.200	P
31		C.526.362b	p
32		B.356.000	p
33		C.364.810a	P
34		C.526.362b	P
35		C.526.371b	P
36		B.002.200a (9 specimens)	p

**Grave 132** (N 43:15, 39.31 m., Houses 3 or below Houses 2) was a rather narrow vaulted tomb (0.70 × 2.70 m.). It cut walls and floors of Houses 3 and 4, while the top of the vault would have been at the level of the ash layer that covered Houses 3 (see Pl. 22:18). Like grave 131 it was probably dug in from a Houses 3 floor which had been destroyed by the time the ash was deposited. This tomb had been so thoroughly plundered in antiquity that only a few fragments of bones and some unidentifiable potsherds were found in it. A dagger blade (Kh. V 39) found at the same elevation (39.31 m.) in N 43:15 may have originated in this tomb.

**Grave 133** (O 43:3, 39.40 m., Houses 3) was a vaulted tomb, unusually long in proportion to its width (Fig. 91), dug in from a secondary floor of Houses 3 (see Pl. 22:19). Although much of the vault was intact (Pl. 61 A), the tomb had been disturbed, as shown by the skulls and detached bones scattered about. Of the five skulls, two were so located in relation to other bones as to suggest the original positions of two skeletons. These two were oriented in opposite directions, one apparently on its left side with the head to the northeast and the other on its back and right side with the head to the southwest. The presence of two seemingly undis-

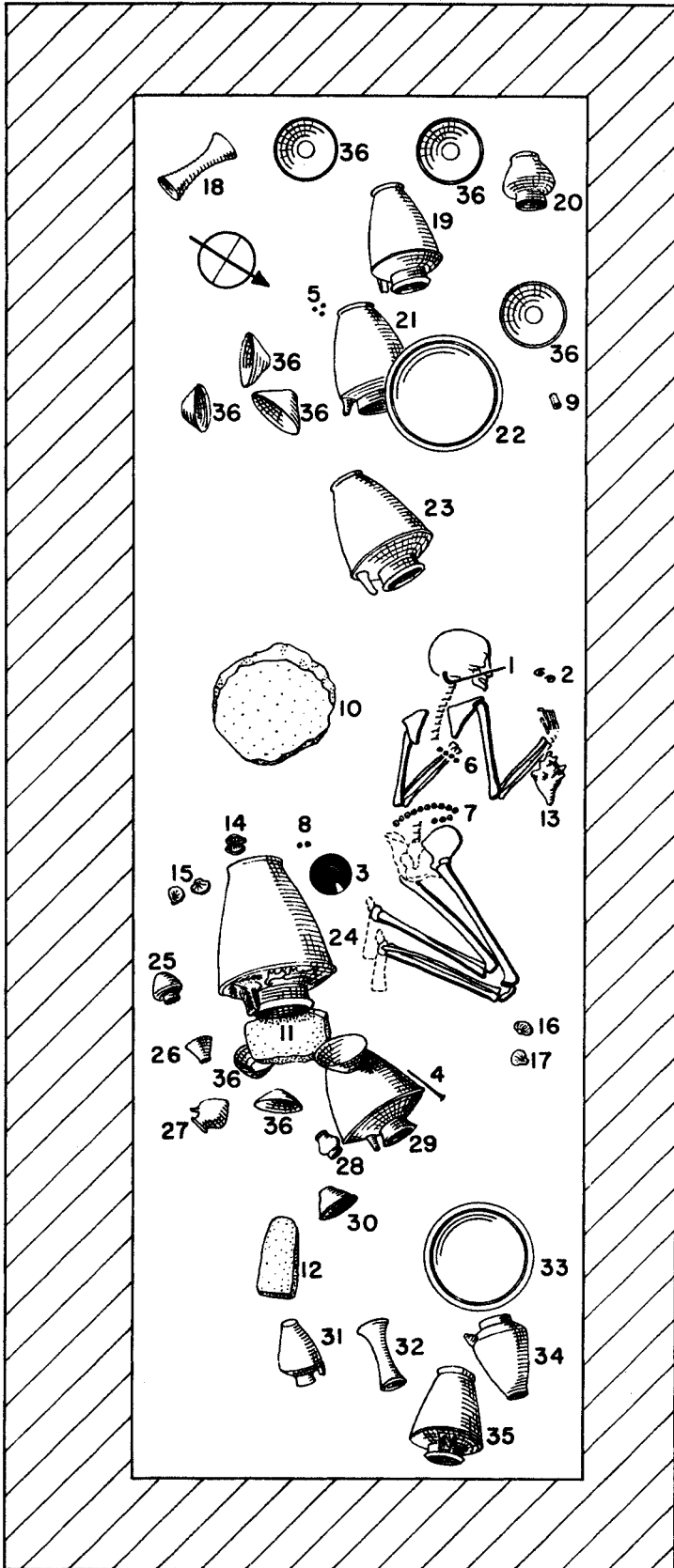


FIG. 90.—GRAVE 131. SCALE, 1:20

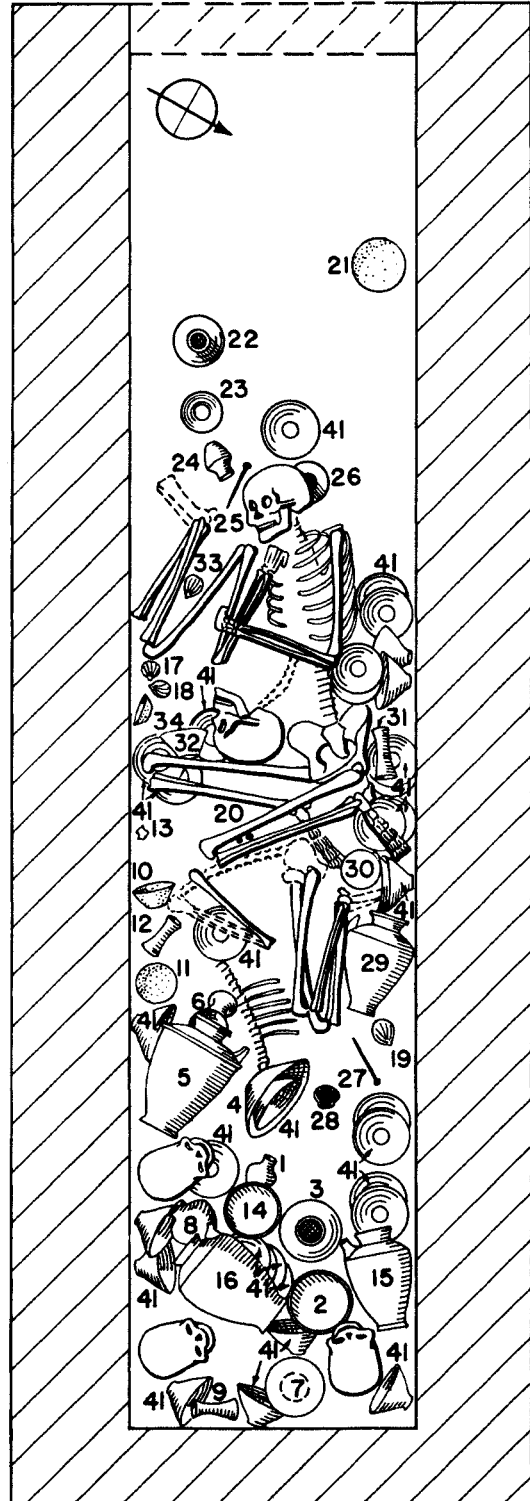


FIG. 91.—GRAVE 133. SCALE, 1:20

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turbed skeletons together with three detached skulls may be an indication that this type of tomb was used more than once and that with each new burial the earlier remains were shoved aside. If so, the objects found with such multiple burials would have accumulated gradually, while the more valuable pieces presumably would have been carried away each time the tomb was opened. The great profusion of objects found in grave 133 consisted mostly of pottery. Of the few personal ornaments, a copper pin (25) was near the skull of the better preserved skeleton and a second pin (27) was near some leg bones. A shell-shaped copper cosmetic bowl (28) containing pigment and a shell cosmetic container (19) were close to the second pin. Three shell cosmetic containers (17, 18, 33) were in front of the first skeleton; twenty-five shell rings (35), probably from a belt, and a silver spiral ring (39) were found below this skeleton. Some beads (38, 40) and a fragment of a cylinder seal (37) had no apparent connection with any of the skeletal remains. There were also four stone bowls (10, 11, 21, 34) and a small piece of eggshell (13). A few of the objects are not shown in Figure 91 because they could not be crowded in.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		B.525.220	p
2		C.365.810a	P
3		C.526.362b*	p
4		C.032.200	p
5		C.526.371a	p
6	Kh. V 292	B.356.000	P
7		C.526.362b*	p
8		B.534.520	p
9		B.356.000	p
10-11		stone bowls	M
12		B.356.000	p
13		eggshell fragment	M
14		C.365.810a	P
15		C.526.362b	p
16	246	C.526.362b	P
17-19		shell cosmetic containers	M
20		2 beads	M
21	241	stone bowl	M
22		B.544.560	P
23		C.365.810a	p
24		B.515.220	P
25		copper pin	M
26		B.525.220	p
27		copper pin	M
28		copper shell-shaped cosmetic bowl	M
29		C.526.373b	P
30		B.576.220	P
31		B.356.000	p
32		C.083.200	p
33		shell cosmetic container	M
34		stone bowl	M
35	49	25 shell rings	M
36	50	B.755.520	P
37	51	cylinder seal fragment	c
38	52c	29 lapis lazuli beads	M
39	52a	silver spiral ring	M
40	52b	rectangular bead	M
41		B.022.200a (34 specimens)	p

**Grave 134** (K 42:2, Houses 3) was a pit containing five skeletons, the lowest being at 38.95 m. and the highest at 39.38 m. The differences in elevation suggest that the individuals were not all buried at the same time. No objects worth recording were found with these skeletons.

**Grave 135** (doorway between K 42:2 and K 42:17, 39.44 m., Houses 3) was higher than grave 134 but was apparently dug in from the same occupation level, for the brickwork of the doorjamb was undamaged. The skeleton lay on the right side in a slightly contracted position. No objects were found with it.

**Grave 136** (square P 40, 39.51 m.) was a simple burial of an adult with traces of matting. The skeleton lay on the right side in a position which was unusual in that the left leg was flexed much more than the right leg (Fig. 92). With it was a small footed bowl of stone. This was an isolated burial that was found near the surface. It cannot be attributed to a specific house level but is included here in the grave sequence on the basis of its elevation.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. IX 70	stone bowl	M

**Grave 137** (O 43:6, 39.54 m., Houses 3) was a vaulted tomb with much of the vault preserved. It was dug in from a secondary floor of Houses 3 and cut through an oven on the original floor (see Pl. 22:20). There were two fragmentary skeletons at one end of the tomb and a

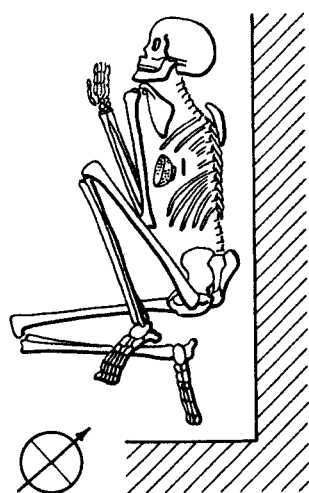


FIG. 92.—GRAVE 136. SCALE, 1:20

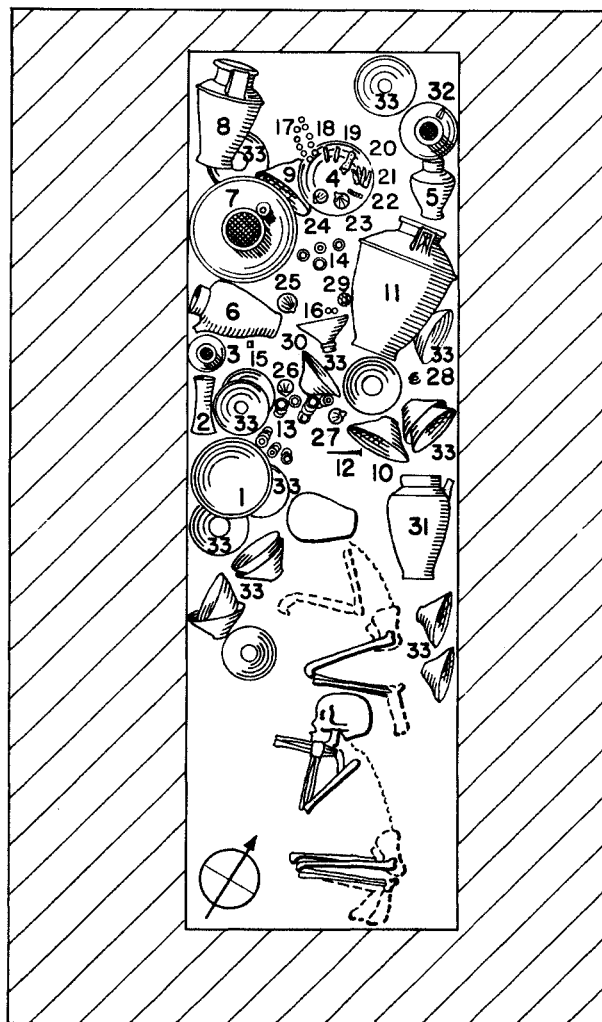


FIG. 93.—GRAVE 137. SCALE, 1:20

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mixture of objects at the other end (Fig. 93). A copper pin (12), a copper earring (28), some stone beads (15–19, 22), a number of shell rings of the type used for belts (13–14), and a small shell with a carved design (29) were the only personal ornaments. There were also four unworked shells (21) and five shell cosmetic containers (23–27) with traces of black, reddish, and greenish substances. The rest of the grave furniture, except for a fragment of a stone bowl (20), consisted of pottery, including eighteen ordinary conical bowls (33). There were no traces of matting.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		C.365.810a	P
2		C.357.000a	P
3		B.535.240	P
4		C.002.500	P
5		C.515.463	P
6		C.556.322	P
7		C.525.462	P
8		C.517.371	P
9		B.083.200	P
10		B.082.200	P
11		C.526.471e	P
12		copper pin	M
13–14	Kh. V 311b	22 shell rings	M
15		lapis lazuli cylindrical bead	M
16		2 lapis lazuli disk beads	M
17		11 lapis lazuli beads of various shapes	M
18–19		stone cylindrical beads	M
20		stone bowl fragment	M
21		4 shells	M
22		bitumen bead	M
23–27		shell cosmetic containers	M
28		copper spiral earring	M
29		carved shell	M
30		B.033.700c	p
31	270	C.526.362b	P
32		C.526.373b*	p
33		B.002.200a (18 specimens)	p

**Grave 138** (L 42:8, 39.58 m., Houses 3) was a simple burial, apparently of a youth, dug in between a wall of the room and a square structure located near its center. The skeleton lay on the right side in a contracted position. No objects worth recording were found with it.

**Grave 139** (M 52:1 in trench C, 39.73 m.) was a simple burial of an infant wrapped in matting (Pl. 61 B). The skeleton was on the right side in a contracted position, with the right arm flexed and the left extended. Two beads were found at the throat.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	incised lapis lazuli bead	M
2	carnelian spheroid bead	M

**Grave 140** (K 42:7, 39.83 m., Houses 3) was a simple burial of an adult lying on the left side in a contracted position, with the arms flexed and the hands at some distance from the body. No objects were found with it.

**Grave 141** (P 50:2 in trench C, 39.90 m.) was a simple burial of a youth with no traces of mat wrapping. The skeleton lay on the left side in a contracted position (Fig. 94). Apart from pottery vessels (2–6) the grave contained a copper pin with a black stone bead as head (7), a stone bowl (1), two spiral silver rings (8), and a few small incised ovoid beads of paste (9).

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Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		stone bowl	M
2		C.505.370b	p
3		C.556.440	p
4		C.515.870	P
5		C.365.810b	p
6		C.525.471	P
7	Kh. IX 210	copper pin	M
8		2 silver spiral rings (found in No. 2)	M
9		paste beads (found in No. 2)	M

**Grave 142** (N 44:8, 39.36 m., Houses 3) was a simple burial of two adults with no traces of wrapping. The skeleton at the east end of the grave (Pl. 61 C) was in an unusual position, with the left thigh over the right one and the hands at the knees. No objects were found in this grave, which was dug in from Houses 3 (see Pl. 22:21).

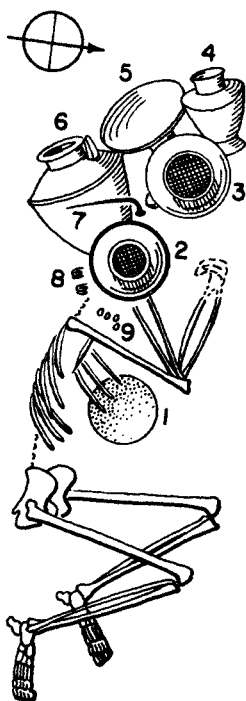


FIG. 94.—GRAVE 141. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 143** (N 43:2, 40.10 m., Houses 2) was a simple burial, apparently of a child, with no traces of wrapping. The skeleton lay on the left side in a contracted position (Fig. 95). At the neck were two lapis lazuli beads (3). There were also two pottery jars (1-2) and the upper part of a "fruit stand" (4).

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	C.545.320	P
2	C.535.222*	p
3	2 lapis lazuli beads	M
4	C.365.810*	p

**Grave 144** (S 42:1, 40.19 m., Houses 2; see p. 17) was a simple burial with traces of coarse matting. There were two fragmentary skeletons of adults, one with crushed skull and apparent-

ly lying on the left side in a contracted position (Fig. 96). The skull of the other skeleton had been dislocated, and the rest of the bones were in confusion. The objects recovered included a cylinder seal (1), a copper dagger blade with two rivets and traces of finely woven cloth (2), two copper pins (3 and 13), and eleven pottery vessels. Some beads (14) seemed to be around the neck of the skeleton with crushed skull. The exact positions of the seal, a copper blade fragment (12), and three rings (11, 19) are unknown.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. IX 27	cylinder seal No. 338	C
2	28	copper dagger blade	M
3		copper pin (found in No. 4)	M
4		C.404.350	p
5-6		C.556.320*	p
7		B.655.520	p
8		C.555.520*	p
9		C.365.810*	p
10		B.032.200a	p
11		2 small silver(?) rings	M
12		copper blade fragment	M
13		copper pin with fluted-bead head	M
14		beads and rectangular three-way spacer	M
15		C.516.471	p
16		C.555.420*	p
17		B.002.200a	p
18		D.465.360	p
19		silver ring	M

**Grave 145** (P 50:1 in trench C, 40.35 m.) was a simple burial of a child with no trace of wrapping. The skeleton lay on the right side in a contracted position, with the face toward a wall (Fig. 97). Near the feet were two pottery jars, one of which was too fragmentary to classify.

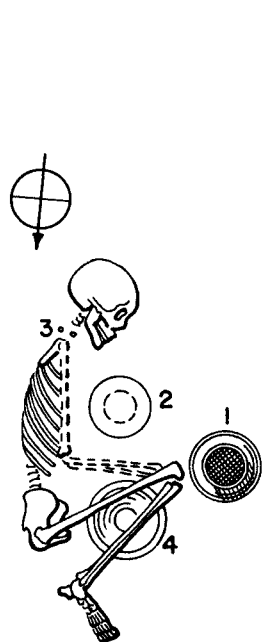


FIG. 95.—GRAVE 143. SCALE, 1:20

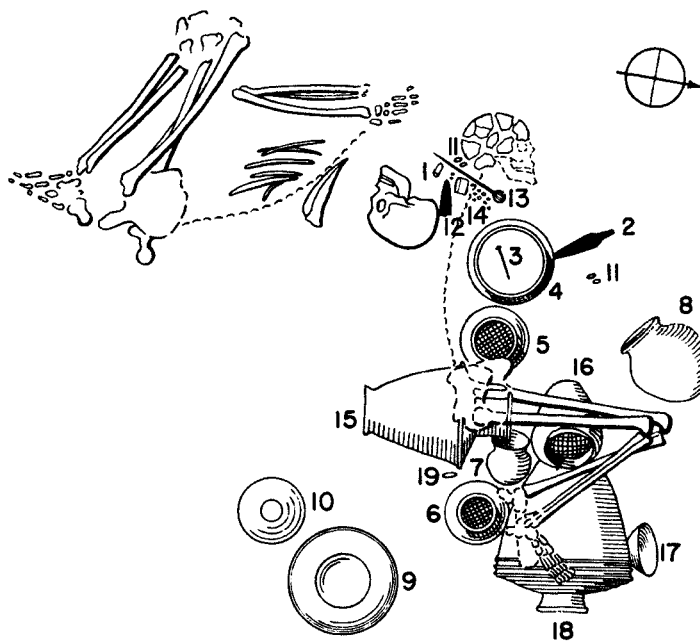


FIG. 96.—GRAVE 144. SCALE, 1:20

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Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	C.505.370c	p
2	fragmentary pottery jar	

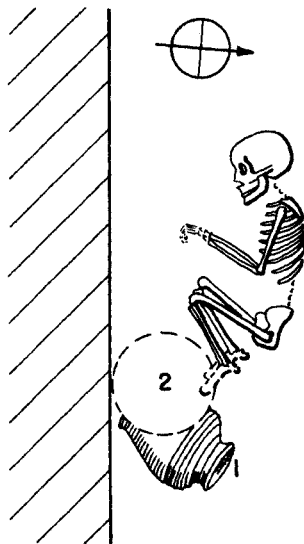


FIG. 97.—GRAVE 145. SCALE, 1:20

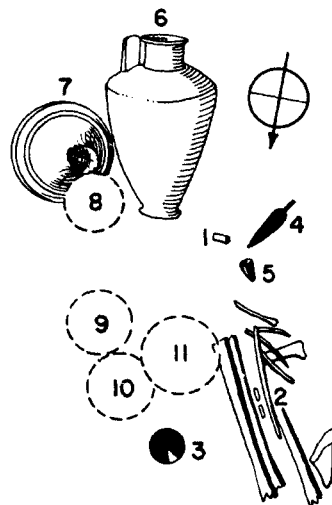


FIG. 98.—GRAVE 146. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 146** (O 50:1 in trench C, 40.43 m.) was a simple burial of an adult with no traces of matting. Because of its proximity to the surface, the skeleton and most of the pottery vessels were badly damaged, but the bones showed that the body had been buried in a sharply contracted position (Fig. 98). The grave contained a cylinder seal (1), two beads (2), a copper bowl (3), a copper blade (4), and a small copper container (5) for either cosmetics or a vanity set. Only two pottery vessels, a jar with upright handle (6) and a "fruit stand" (7), could be identified as to form.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		shell cylinder seal	
2		barrel beads: 1 carnelian, 1 lapis lazuli	M
3		copper bowl	M
4	Kh. IX 209	copper blade	M
5		copper container	M
6	237 <sup>57</sup>	C.516.471	p
7		C.365.810b	p
8-11		4 fragmented jars, No. 8 with ring base	

**Grave 147** (P 46:4, 40.51 m., Houses 2 or above) was a simple burial with no traces of matting. The skeleton, apparently of a youth, lay on the left side in a contracted position. With it were four beads.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. III 849	frit bead	M
2	856	carnelian bead	M
3-4	857-58	frit beads	M

<sup>57</sup> Only its broken-off upright handle was saved for registration.



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**Grave 148** (O 42:3, 41.32 m., above Houses 2) was a simple burial. Only a few bones were found, but the body had been wrapped in a mat (Pl. 61 *D*). With it were a broken copper blade (4), a copper pin (5), a copper vanity set (6), a cylinder (8), some beads (7), and three pottery vessels (1-3). One of the pots (1) had a tightly fitting lid.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. III 251	B.645.540 <i>b</i>	P
2	252	B.176.224 <i>b</i>	P
3	253	C.525.470 <i>b</i>	P
4	254	copper blade	M
5	255	copper pin with stone-bead head	M
6	256	copper vanity set	M
7	257 <i>a</i>	beads: 6 lapis lazuli, 4 carnelian, ca. 40 white stone, 4 shell (2 square with concentric-circle decoration), 3 frit, (1 fluted, 2 with incised crosshatching), 1 lapis lazuli spacer	M
8	257 <i>b</i>	limestone cylinder seal or bead with geometric design	M

**Grave 149** (O 43:10, 41.37 m., Houses 2 or above) was a simple burial of a child. The skeleton lay on the right side in a contracted position. Four beads were found with it.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1-3	Kh. III 1227-29	lapis lazuli beads	M
4	1230	carneian bead	M

**Grave 150** (O 42:7, 41.77 m., Houses 1 or above) was a simple burial of a child. It was found very close to the surface north of the walled quarter of the town, but enough remained of the skeleton to indicate that it lay on the right side in a contracted position. With it were three frit beads (1-3), a cylinder seal (4), and a copper vanity set (5).

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1-3	Kh. III 1146-48	frit beads	M
4	1145	cylinder seal No. 360	C
5	1149	copper vanity set	M

**Grave 151** (T 44:1 in trench *A*) was excavated during the eighth season, and the records were lost in Philadelphia (see p. 21, n. 22). A pottery jar was registered from it.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. VIII 118	C.653.620	P

**Grave 152** (S 45:1 in trench *B*) was excavated during the eighth season, and the records were lost in Philadelphia (see p. 21, n. 22). The following objects were registered.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. VIII 105	B.033.700 <i>b</i>	P
2	104	B.306.503	P
3	190	C.655.460	P
4	21	shell cosmetic container with traces of black pigment and three bored holes	M
5	111	copper pin with lapis lazuli head	M

**Grave 153** (V 44:1<sup>58</sup> in trench A) was a simple burial of an adult lying on the right side with legs flexed. The skull was missing, but six large pottery vessels remained (Pl. 62 A).

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		C.516.471	P
2		C.404.350	p
3		C.555.420*	p
4	Kh. VIII 189	C.365.810b	p
5		C.555.420*	p
6		C.406.370	P

**Grave 154** (V 44:2 in trench A) was excavated during the eighth season, and the records were lost in Philadelphia (see p. 21, n. 22). The following objects were recorded.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		C.555.420*	p
2	Kh. VIII 195	C.506.470d	P
3		C.555.420*	p
4		C.516.471	p
5	112	lapis lazuli pinhead	M

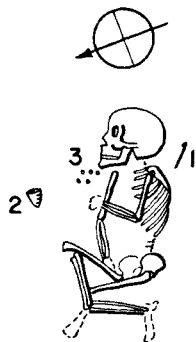


FIG. 99.—GRAVE 155. SCALE, 1: 0

**Grave 155** (Q 44:9, ca. 40 m., Houses 2) was a simple burial of a child (Fig. 99), found 1.80 m. below the surface. It contained a copper pin (1), a miniature pottery bowl (2), a few beads (3), and a horn from a small clay animal figurine (4). The exact positions of the objects in the grave are uncertain.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. I 95a	copper pin with lapis lazuli head	M
2	95b	A.044.600	p
3	95c	beads of lapis lazuli, agate, and shell	M
4	95d	horn of clay animal figurine	M

**Grave 156** (V 44:2 in trench A) was excavated during the eighth season, and the records were lost in Philadelphia (see p. 21, n. 22). A photograph of the burial (Pl. 62 B) seems to show the skeleton of an adult lying on the right side. The two bowls at the pelvis are not accounted for among the objects listed below.

<sup>58</sup> Not shown on any plan because records were lost in Philadelphia (see p. 21, n. 22).

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Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1-2	Kh. VIII 187-88	C.406.340	P
3		C.365.810*	p
4	167	copper knife blade with two rivets and hole for a third	M
5	193	copper pin with stone-bead head	M
6		B.002.200a	p
7	192	C.527.471	P
8	194	2 shell cosmetic containers with traces of black pigment	M
9	166	cylinder seal No. 373	C

**Grave 157** (T 45:1<sup>59</sup> in trench *B*) was a simple burial of an adult with legs flexed (Pl. 62 *C*). A few small objects but no pottery vessels were found with it.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. VIII 162	cylinder seal	c
2	163	lapis lazuli bead	M
3	164	2 carnelian beads	M
4	165	copper dagger with silver handle	M

**Grave 158** (square T 45, in trench *B*) was excavated during the eighth season, and the records were lost in Philadelphia. A cylinder seal was registered from it.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. VIII 168	cylinder seal No. 371	C

**Grave 159** (E 29:3, 39.37 m.), a simple burial encountered during the excavation of the Akkadian foundations at the north end of Mound A (see Pl. 20), had been damaged by construction. The fragmentary bones gave no clue as to the original position of the skeleton. There were, however, a few pottery vessels of recognizable forms (Pl. 62 *D*).

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		C.365.810b*	p
2		C.596.440a	p
3	Kh. VI 39	C.404.350	P
4		C.526.471d	P
5		C.596.440a	p

**Grave 160** (P 36:1 in sounding *E*, 39.58 m.) was a simple burial of an adult (see Pl. 18 for location). The skeleton lay in a sharply contracted position on the right side (Pl. 63 *A*). With it were three wide-mouthed pottery jars which were intact and stood upright.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	C.404.350*	p
2	C.477.350	P
3	C.476.350	p

**Grave 161** (E 29:2, 40.14 m.), a simple burial (Pl. 63 *B*) of two adults, was encountered during the excavation of the Akkadian foundations (see Pl. 20). One skeleton was fragmentary; the second lay on the left side with the arms flexed so that the hands were near the face and with the legs extended at a sharp angle to the body. On top of the complete skeleton were a copper

<sup>59</sup> Not shown on any plan (see p. 21, n. 22).

pin (8), two beads (13), and a pendant (14); below it was a copper bowl (15). Behind the complete skeleton and separating it from the skull of the fragmentary skeleton were two irregular stones (11-12) which had been used for grinding. The rest of the equipment consisted of pottery vessels scattered around the complete skeleton.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1-4		B.002.200a	p
5		C.596.440a	p
6		C.654.520	p
7		C.596.440a	p
8		copper pin	M
9		C.363.810b*	p
10		C.526.471d*	p
11-12		irregular stones	M
13		carnelian beads: 1 cylindrical with copper wire in perforation, 1 barrel	M
14		stone pendant	M
15	Kh. VI 38	copper bowl	M
16		C.525.370a	p

**Grave 162** (E 29:1, 40.31 m.), a simple adult burial (Pl. 63 C) encountered during the excavation of the Akkadian foundations (see Pl. 20), had been damaged by construction. The skull and a few bones gave no clue as to the original position of the skeleton. Near the skull were a few frit beads (13). A black stone spacer (10), a pin (8), and a cylinder seal (9) were near the knees. The rest of the furnishings consisted of pottery vessels, most of which (Nos. 1, 3-6, 11) were on top of the skeleton and badly damaged. The design on the cylinder seal is Akkadian in style but shows features which suggest that it is somewhat earlier than Sargonic times. The pottery, characteristic of the Early Dynastic III and Protoimperial periods, likewise suggests an earlier date for the seal.

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		C.656.540	p
2		C.596.440a	P
3		C.363.810b	p
4		C.526.471a	p
5-6		C.596.440b	p
7		B.002.200a	p
8		copper pin	M
9	Kh. VI 36	cylinder seal No. 377	C
10	37	stone two-way spacer bead	M
11-12		B.002.200a	p
13		frit beads: 3 simple, 3 two-way spacers	M

**Grave 163** (square R 45,<sup>60</sup> 41.30 m., above Houses 2) was only 20 cm. below the surface and contained no skeletal remains, but there were three beads (1), a copper pin (2), a shell cosmetic container with shell lid and traces of pigment (3), and three pottery vessels (4-6).

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. I 18a	3 stone cylindrical beads	M
2	18b	copper pin	M

<sup>60</sup> Beyond area covered by Pl. 14.

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Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
3	Kh. I 18c	shell cosmetic container with shell lid	M
4	18d	C.526.471a*	P
5	18e	C.556.420	P
6	18f	C.504.370*	p

**Grave 164** (square R 45,<sup>60</sup> 16 cm. below surface, above Houses 2), a simple burial, contained only a few bones, a copper ring, and several pottery vessels (Pl. 63 D).

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1	Kh. I 31a	C.545.320	p
2	31b	C.555.420	P
3	31c	C.504.360	P
4	31d	fragmentary pottery vessel	
5	31e	C.505.360	P
6	31f	C.363.810b	P
7	31g	B.575.220	p
8	31h	C.515.361	p
9	31i	C.505.370a	P
10	31k	C.686.420	P
11	31l	D.546.540b*	p
12	34	copper ring	M

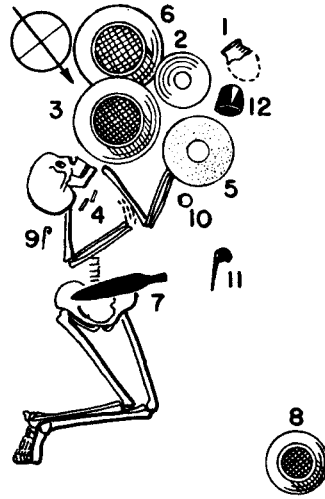


FIG. 100.—GRAVE 165. SCALE, 1:20

**Grave 165** (square R 44,<sup>60</sup> 1 m. below surface, above Houses 2) was a simple burial of a child wrapped in matting. It contained three beads (4), a copper bowl with mat impressions (13), a copper ax (11), a copper ring (10), a copper blade (7), a copper pin (9), and some pottery vessels (Fig. 100).

Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
1		B.546.640a*	p
2	Kh. I 55c	C.053.200	P
3	55b	C.455.320	p
4	55l	beads: 2 lapis lazuli, 1 agate fragment	M
5	55e	stone bowl	M

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Serial No.	Field No.	Designation	Reference
6	Kh. I 55a	C.545.320	P
7	55g	copper blade	M
8	55f	C.545.520	P
9	55h	copper pin with rolled head	M
10	53	copper ring	M
11	49	copper ax	M
12	55d	copper bowl	M

**Grave 166** (R 35:2 in sounding *E*, 39.44 m.) was a simple burial of an adult (see Pl. 18 for location). It contained only a few bones and remains of some pottery vessels.

Serial No.	Designation	Reference
1	C.365.810c*	p
2	rounded pottery jar(?) base	
3-7	B.002.200a	p
8	pottery jar(?) sherds	
9	C.516.470	p

**Grave 167** (above K 42:9, 38.83 m., Houses 2) was apparently a simple burial, though no skeleton was found. The pit was dug in from a level which is now completely denuded. It contained a variety of objects, as indicated by the following list.

Field No.	Designation	Reference
Kh. III 735-36	stone bowls	M
737	copper ax with traces of wooden handle	M
738	copper pin with lapis lazuli head	M
739	copper rod	M
740	copper blade	M
741	whetstone (found in Kh. III 757)	M
742	cylinder seal No. 335 (found in Kh. III 757)	C
743	lapis lazuli bead	M
744	frit bead	M
745	carneian bead	M
746	stone bead	M
747	lapis lazuli bead	M
748	shell two-way spacer bead	M
749	3 perforated shells, stone bead fragment	M
750	cylinder seal	c
751	cylinder seal No. 336	C
752-55	silver rings	M
756	copper fragments including pin with frit head	M
757	C.365.810c	p
866	lapis lazuli bead	M
881	copper bowl	M
882	shell-shaped copper cosmetic container with shell-shaped copper lid and cloth adhering to outside	M
1025	C.352.010	P
1026	C.545.340b	P
1027	C.526.471c	P

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Field No.	Designation	Reference
Kh. III 1028	C.545.320	P
1029	C.556.540	P
1030	B.574.220 <i>b</i>	p
1330	C.655.370 <i>a</i>	P
1372	C.526.471 <i>f</i>	p
1373	C.525.352	P
1378	C.503.470	P

**Grave 168** (above K 42:5, 39.40 m., above Houses 2) likewise was probably a simple burial dug in from a level which is now completely denuded. It contained a variety of objects but no skeleton, though there was apparently a skeleton nearby.

Field No.	Designation	Reference
Kh. III 607	copper bowl	M
608	copper 3-pronged stand	M
609	copper blade	M
610	copper chisel	M
611	copper pin	M
612-13	B.002.200 <i>a</i>	p
614	C.565.340	P
615	C.504.370	P
616	C.506.470 <i>b</i>	P
617	C.505.370 <i>b</i> *	p
618-19	fragmented pottery vessels	
620	C.365.810 <i>b</i>	P
621	B.575.240	P
622	C.353.010 <i>a</i>	P
623	cylinder seal No. 345	C
624	stone frog amulet	M
625-26	frit beads	M
627-28	stone beads	M
629	stone pinhead	M
630	shell cosmetic container with traces of blue and black pigment and shell lid	M
631	bitumen handle	M
	C.526.471 <i>c</i> *	p

Four graves encountered (in squares E 28-30 and G 30) during the excavation of the Akkadian foundations at the north end of Mound A cannot be described because no details are known beyond what appears on the plan of the foundations (Pl. 20), namely their elevations (39.61-40.19 m.) and the positions of the skeletons.

TABLE I  
THE KHAFAJAH GRAVES

No.	Illustration(s)	Locus	Elevation (meters)	Houses Level	Type of Burial	Number of Skeletons	Personal Ornaments	Toilet Articles	Metal Tools and Weapons	Metal Vessels	Stone Vessels	Pottery	Miscellaneous	Remarks
1....	Fig. 1	Below P 43:54	31.97	Below 12	Simple	2	Beads Pin					3	Irregular stone	Greenish clay around bones
2....	Fig. 2	Below P 43:54	31.97	Below 12	Simple	1						2		Greenish clay around bones
3....	Fig. 3	Below O 43:55	ca. 32.00	Below 12	Simple	1	Beads							Greenish clay on bones
4....	Fig. 4	Below P 43:54	31.97	Below 12	Simple	1	Pendant or garment ornament	Stone cosmetic jar		3	5	3		Traces of wrapping; greenish clay on bones; feet in copper basin
5....	Fig. 5	Below O 43:55	32.16	Below 12	Simple	1				3	2	2		Traces of wrapping; greenish clay on bones; feet in copper basin
6....	Fig. 6	Below O 43:55	32.48	Below 12	Simple	1	Beads Amulets	Stone cosmetic jar			2	2		Greenish clay on bones
7....	Fig. 7	Below P 43:54	32.65	Below 12	Simple	1								Greenish clay on bones
8....	Fig. 8	Below P 42:50	32.70	Below 12	Simple	1		Stone cosmetic jar		1		4		Possible traces of wrapping
9....	Fig. 9	Below P 42:50	32.70	Below 12	Simple	1						1		
10....	Fig. 10	Below P 43:54	32.85	Below 12	Simple	1						3		Greenish clay on bones
11....	Fig. 11	Below P 43:56	33.27	Below 12	Simple	1					1	1		Possible traces of wrapping
13*....	Fig. 12	P 43:61	33.55	12	Simple	1						3		Greenish clay on and in bones
14....	Fig. 13	O 43:55	33.56	12	Simple	1						2		
15....	Fig. 14	P 43:51	33.62	12	Simple	1						1		
16....	Fig. 15	P 43:58	33.62	12	Simple	1					1	1		Traces of wrapping
17....	Fig. 16	P 43:55	33.59	12	Simple	1		Stone cosmetic jar			2	1		Traces of wrapping
18....	Fig. 17	O 43:55	33.73	12	Simple	1						2	Copper foil	Greenish clay on bones
19....	Fig. 18	P 43:54	33.83	12	Simple	1						1		
20....	Fig. 19	P 43:51	33.88	12	Simple	1					1	1		Greenish clay on bones
21....	Pl. 55A	P 42:51	33.92	12	Simple	1								
22....	Fig. 20	O 43:55	33.93	12	Simple	1					1	5		Traces of wood litter; greenish clay on and in bones
23....	Fig. 21	P 42:50	33.98	12	Simple	1						1		
24....	Pl. 55B	P 43:59	34.03	12	Simple	1						2		Traces of wrapping; greenish clay on bones
25....	Fig. 22	P 43:60	34.07	12	Simple	1	Beads Cylinder seal?				1	4		Traces of wrapping
26....	Fig. 23	P 43:55	34.10	12	Simple	1						1		
27....	Fig. 24	P 43:51	34.30	12	Simple	1					1	2		Traces of wrapping
28....	Pl. 21:1	N 44:16	34.93	11?	Simple	1								
29....	Fig. 25	P 43:44	34.39	11	Simple	1	Beads	Stone cosmetic jar				2		Traces of wrapping
30....	Fig. 26	P 42:20	34.42	11	Simple	1						1		Traces of wrapping
31....	Fig. 27	P 43:42	34.48	11	Simple	1		Stone cosmetic jar			1	2	Irregular stone	Traces of wrapping

\* There is no grave 12.



TABLE I—Continued

No.	Illustration(s)	Locus	Elevation (meters)	Houses Level	Type of Burial	Number of Skeletons	Personal Ornaments	Toilet Articles	Metal Tools and Weapons	Metal Vessels	Stone Vessels	Pottery	Miscellaneous	Remarks
32....	Fig. 28	P 43:47	34.63	11	Simple	1						1	Flat brick fragment	Traces of wrapping
33....	Fig. 29	P 43:42	34.69	11	Simple	1						4		Traces of wrapping
34....	Fig. 30	O 43:43	34.74	11	Simple	1						1		Greenish clay on bones
35....	Fig. 31	P 43:43	34.73	11	Simple	1	Amulet					1		Traces of wrapping; greenish clay on bones
36....	Fig. 32	P 43:45	34.75	11	Simple	1	Beads	Stone cosmetic jars (2)			1	3		Traces of wrapping
37....	Fig. 33	O 43:43	34.84	11	Simple	1								Greenish clay on bones
38....	Fig. 34	P 42:24	34.97	11	Simple	1						2	Bitumen with basket impressions	
39....	Fig. 35	P 43:43	34.95	11	Simple	1								Traces of wrapping
40....	Fig. 36	P 42:20	34.96	11	Simple	1						1		Traces of wrapping
41....	Pls. 21:2, 55C	N 43:26	35.00	11	Simple	1						1		
42....		P 43:43	34.98	11	Simple	1								
43....	Fig. 37 Pl. 21:1	N 44:13	35.10	11	Simple	1						2		Traces of burning on bones
44....	Pls. 21:1, 56A	N 44:13	35.20	11	Simple	1						3		Traces of wrapping
45....		P 42:24	35.18	11	Simple	1								
46....	Fig. 38	P 43:44	35.22	11	Simple	1					2	1		Traces of wrapping
47....	Pl. 56B	O 43:43	35.28	11	Simple	1						2		Traces of burning on bones
48....	Fig. 39	O 43:43	35.29	11	Simple	1						1		Traces of wrapping
49....	Fig. 40 Pl. 55D	P 43:42	35.33	11	Simple	1	Bead	Stone cosmetic jar			1	4		Traces of wrapping
50....	Pl. 56C	P 43:41	35.33	11	Simple	1						2	Bitumen model boat fragment	Traces of wrapping
51....	Fig. 41 Pl. 55D	P 43:42	35.43	11	Simple	1						29		Traces of wrapping; body laid on pottery
52....	Fig. 42	O 43:43	35.51	11	Simple	1	Beads					3		Traces of wrapping
53....	Fig. 43	O 43:42	35.62	11	Simple	1						1		Traces of wrapping
54....	Fig. 44	P 43:40-41	35.01	10	Simple	1						1		
55....	Fig. 45	P 43:40	35.45	10	Simple	1						12 and sherds		
56....	Fig. 46 Pl. 21:1	N 44:13	35.50	10	Simple	1						19	Irregular stone slab	Traces of wrapping; body laid on pottery; traces of burning on bones
57....	Fig. 47	P 43:45	35.51	10	Simple	1						31	Animal (dog?) skeleton	Traces of wrapping
58....		O 43:41	35.60	10	Simple	1						1		Traces of wrapping
59....	Fig. 48	P 43:37	35.61	10	Simple	1						4		Traces of wrapping
60....		P 43:45	35.61	10	Simple	1								
61....	Pl. 56D	P 42:20	35.69	10	Simple	1						4		
62....	Fig. 49	P 43:41	35.73	10	Simple	1						9		Traces of wrapping
63....	Pls. 21:1, 57A	N 44:15	35.80	10	Simple	1						1		
64....		O 43:41	35.80	10	Simple	1								Traces of wrapping
65....	Fig. 50	P 43:45	35.79	10	Simple	1						14		Traces of wrapping; body laid on pottery

TABLE I—Continued

No.	Illustration(s)	Locus	Elevation (meters)	Houses Level	Type of Burial	Number of Skeletons	Personal Ornaments	Toilet Articles	Metal Tools and Weapons	Metal Vessels	Stone Vessels	Pottery	Miscellaneous	Remarks
66....	Fig. 51	P 43:45	35.94	10	Simple	1	Beads	Mirror Stone cosmetic jars (2)			2	17		Traces of wrapping
67....	Fig. 52	P 43:45	36.04	10	Simple	1	Beads	Mirror			3	4		Fairly regular rectangular pit
68....	Pl. 21:3	P 43:38	36.22	9	Simple	1								
69....		P 43:39	36.30	9	Simple	1						9 or more		Stone slab on layer of bitumen
70....	Fig. 53 Pl. 21:4	P 43:34	36.34	9	Simple	1						4		
71....	Fig. 54 Pl. 21:5	P 43:33	36.39	9	Simple	2	Beads					4		Fairly regular rectangular pit
72....	Fig. 55 Pl. 21:6	O 43:18	36.39	9	Simple	3						20 or more	Reed basket (Pl. 59 A) Stone stand Stone fragments (3) Part of fish skeleton	Traces of wrapping
73....	Fig. 56	P 43:45	36.38	9	Simple	1	Beads	Stone cosmetic jars (2)			2	4	Irregular stone Polished half shell	Traces of wrapping
74....	Fig. 57	P 43:33	36.40	9	Simple	1	Beads	Stone cosmetic jar				1	Clay "mother-goddess" figurine	
75....	Pl. 59B	P 43:45	36.61	9	Simple	1		Stone cosmetic jars (2)			2	14	Irregular stone	Traces of wrapping
76....	Fig. 58	P 43:39	36.77	9?	Simple	1						33		Traces of wrapping; body laid on pottery
77....	Pl. 21:7	O 43:20	36.40	8	Simple	1						10	Shell fragment	Rounded corners; plastered floor
78....	Fig. 59 Pl. 21:8	P 43:33	36.50	8	Plano-convex brick tomb	1		Stone cosmetic jars (2)						
79....	Fig. 60 Pl. 21:9	O 42:8	36.60	8 or 7	Plano-convex brick tomb	2						42		Possibly vaulted
80....	Fig. 61 Pl. 21:10	O 43:24	36.69	8	Simple	1						5	Clay sling(?) ball	
81....	Fig. 62	P 43:53	36.73	8	Simple	1						8		Traces of wrapping
82....	Fig. 63 Pl. 21:11	O 43:20	36.82	8	Simple	1						1		Traces of wrapping
83....	Fig. 64 Pl. 21:5	P 43:33	36.81	7 or 6	Plano-convex brick tomb	1	Pin					24		Possibly vaulted

TABLE I—Continued

No.	Illustration(s)	Locus	Elevation (meters)	Houses Level	Type of Burial	Number of Skeletons	Personal Ornaments	Toilet Articles	Metal Tools and Weapons	Metal Vessels	Stone Vessels	Pottery	Miscellaneous	Remarks
84....	Pl. 21:12	P 43:35	36.92	7	Plano-convex brick vaulted tomb							2		Stepped down at one end
85....	Pl. 57B	P 43:45	37.29	7	Simple	1								Traces of wrapping
86....	Fig. 65 Pl. 21:13	P 43:27	36.67	6	Plano-convex brick vaulted tomb	1		Stone cosmetic jars (2)		1	1	43	Irregular stone	Traces of wrapping
87....	Fig. 66 Pl. 21:13-14	P 43:27	36.39	6	Plano-convex brick vaulted tomb	2	Pin	Copper cosmetic bowls(2) Mirror Razor Shell		9		49	Irregular stone	Traces of wrapping
89†....	Fig. 67 Pl. 21:3	P 43:23	37.10	6	Plano-convex brick vaulted tomb	3	Beads Pins (3) Cylinder seals (2)	cosmetic containers with lids (2)		2	7	59	Basket impressions	
90....	Fig. 68 Pl. 21:15	P 43:23	37.10	6	Plano-convex brick vaulted tomb	1	Cylinder seal					9	Irregular stones (2)	Traces of wrapping
91....	Fig. 69	P 43:23	37.10	6	Plano-convex brick vaulted tomb	3	Beads Pins (2) Amulet	Shell cosmetic container		3	9	18	Irregular stones (2) Clay sling(?) ball Copper stand	
92....	Fig. 70 Pl. 21:16	N 44:14	37.62	6	Simple	3	Beads Pins (2) Shell ring Silver headband Beads	Shell cosmetic container		2		52		
93....	Pls. 21:17, 57C	P 43:20	37.65	6	Simple	1						3		Traces of wrapping
94....	Fig. 71 Pl. 21:18	N 44:6	37.94	6	Simple	1				1	1	40		Traces of wrapping
95....	Pl. 59C	K 50	38.15		Simple?	4								Perhaps represents accidental death rather than burial
96....	Pl. 21:19	N 43:21	37.30	5	Simple	1						10		Beside vaulted tomb
97....	Fig. 72 Pl. 21:20	P 42:9	37.36	5	Plano-convex brick vaulted tomb	1				1		11		Traces of wrapping

† There is no grave 88.

TABLE I—Continued

No.	Illustration(s)	Locus	Elevation (meters)	Houses Level	Type of Burial	Number of Skeletons	Personal Ornaments	Toilet Articles	Metal Tools and Weapons	Metal Vessels	Stone Vessels	Pottery	Miscellaneous	Remarks
98....	Pl. 21:19 and 21	N 43:21	37.36	5	Plano-convex brick vaulted tomb	1						1		
99....	Fig. 73 Pl. 21:22	N 43:20	37.41	5	Plano-convex brick tomb	1						14		Probably vaulted
100....	Pl. 21:23	N 43:12	37.72	5	Plano-convex brick vaulted tomb									
101....	Fig. 74 Pl. 22:1 and 5	N 44:11	37.73	5	Plano-convex brick vaulted tomb	1	Beads	Shell cosmetic container				12	Irregular stone Flint blade fragment	
102....	Fig. 75 Pls. 22:2, 57D	N 43:22	37.90	5	Basket	1								
103....	Pls. 22:3, 58A	N 44:6	37.98	5	Simple	1		Shell cosmetic container				8		Fairly regular rectangular pit
104....	Pls. 22:4, 58B	O 43:23	38.07	5	Simple	2						1		
105....	Pl. 22:5	N 44:11	38.25	5	Simple	1							Stone implement	Beside a vaulted tomb; traces of wrapping
106....	Pl. 22:6	N 43:27	38.42	5	Simple	1?								Fairly regular rectangular pit
107....	Pls. 22:7, 58C	N 43:22	38.50	5	Simple	1	Belt of shell rings					2		Fairly regular rectangular pit
108....	Fig. 76 Pl. 22:8	P 43:28	37.90	4	Plano-convex brick vaulted tomb	2	Beads Pins (2)	Shell cosmetic container		2	5	29	Irregular stone	
109....	Fig. 77 Pl. 22:9	O 43:14	38.07	4	Plano-convex brick vaulted tomb	1	Beads Ring			2	1	7	Irregular stone	
110....	Fig. 78 Pl. 22:10	N 44:6	38.16	4	Plano-convex brick vaulted tomb	2		Shell cosmetic container		4	3	32	Copper stand Irregular stones (2)	Pottery coffin

TABLE I—Continued

No.	Illustration(s)	Locus	Elevation (meters)	Houses Level	Type of Burial	Number of Skeletons	Personal Ornaments	Toilet Articles	Metal Tools and Weapons	Metal Vessels	Stone Vessels	Pottery	Miscellaneous	Remarks
111....	Fig. 79 Pls. 21:23, 22:11	N 43:12	38.18	4	Plano-convex brick vaulted tomb	1?						19		
112....	Fig. 80 Pl. 22:12	O 43:3	38.35	4	Simple	1	Beads					1	Flint blade fragment	Beside a vaulted tomb; traces of wrapping
113....	Fig. 81 Pl. 22:13	N 43:15	38.36	4	Simple	1	Pin	Shell cosmetic container		1	1	39		Fairly regular rectangular pit
114....	Pl. 22:12 and 14	O 43:3	38.41	4	Plano-convex brick vaulted tomb	1	Beads Pin							Traces of wrapping
115....	Pls. 22:15, 58D	O 43:13	38.56	4	Simple	1								Traces of carbonized wrapping; possibly a secondary burial
116....	Fig. 82 Pl. 22:11	N 43:12	38.76	4	Plano-convex brick tomb	1	Beads	Shell cosmetic container				18		Probably vaulted
117....	Fig. 83 Pl. 60A-B	Q 49:1	40.13		Baked plano-convex brick vaulted tomb							17		
118....	Pl. 59D	Q 50:1	40.20		Baked plano-convex brick vaulted tomb									Not completely excavated
119A..	Fig. 84 Pl. 22:16	N 44:5	38.81	4	Plano-convex brick vaulted tomb	2	Beads Pin				3	6	Stone jar-stopper	
119B..	Fig. 84 Pl. 22:16	N 44:5	ca. 39.10	4	Simple	1						8	Irregular stone	Beside a vaulted tomb
120....		J 42:11	38.26	3 or 2	Simple	1								
121....		K 43:8	38.47	3	Simple	1								
122....	Fig. 85	K 42:13	38.48	3	Simple	1	Pin Earring Pin					17	Lead wire in jaw-bone	
123....	Fig. 86	K 42:13	38.48	3	Simple	1		Shell cosmetic container with lid				20	Fowl or animal bones	Traces of wrapping

TABLE I—Continued

No.	Illustration(s)	Locus	Elevation (meters)	Houses Level	Type of Burial	Number of Skeletons	Personal Ornaments	Toilet Articles	Metal Tools and Weapons	Metal Vessels	Stone Vessels	Pottery	Miscellaneous	Remarks
124....	Fig. 87	K 42:13	38.53	3	Simple	2?	Beads Pins (2) Ring Cylinder seal					27	Unbaked brick	
125....	Fig. 88 Pl. 22:9	O 43:14	38.66	3	Plano-convex brick vaulted tomb	1					1	2+ many sherds		
126....	Fig. 89	J 42:2	38.65	3 or 2	Simple	1	Beads Pins (4) Rings (2) Silver(?) disk Copper band Cylinder seals (2)	Copper cosmetic bowl with lid Razor or mirror	Sickle Dagger Tube Rod	4		4	Baked-clay animal figurine	Traces of matting
127....		J 42:9	38.75	3 or 2	Simple	1	Beads Ring Belt of shell rings Pin						Whetstone Copper fragment	
128....	Pl. 60C	K 42:13	38.73	3	In wall	1								
129....		J 43:2	39.02	3 or 2	Simple	1								
130....	Pl. 60D	K 42:17	39.10	3	Simple	1	Beads Pin Ring Cylinder seal	Shell cosmetic container with lid		1	1	8		
131....	Fig. 90 Pl. 22:1 and 17	N 44:7	39.19	3 or below 2	Plano-convex brick vaulted tomb	1	Beads Pins (2) Rings (2) Belt of shell rings Cylinder seal	Shell cosmetic containers (5)		1		27	Irregular stones (3) Shell	
132....	Pl. 22:18	N 43:15	39.31	3 or below 2	Plano-convex brick vaulted tomb	1?			Dagger blade?			Sherds		
133....	Fig. 91 Pls. 22:19, 61A	O 43:3	39.40	3	Plano-convex brick vaulted tomb	5	Beads Pins (2) Ring Belt of shell rings Cylinder seal	Shell cosmetic containers (4) Copper cosmetic bowl			4	56	Eggshell fragment	Tomb perhaps used more than once

TABLE I—Continued

No.	Illustration(s)	Locus	Elevation (meters)	Houses Level	Type of Burial	Number of Skeletons	Personal Ornaments	Toilet Articles	Metal Tools and Weapons	Metal Vessels	Stone Vessels	Pottery	Miscellaneous	Remarks
134....		K 42:2	38.95 39.09 39.27 39.31 39.38 39.44	3	Simple	5								Burials perhaps not contemporary
135....		Doorway between K 42:2 and 17		3	Simple	1								
136....	Fig. 92	P 40	39.51		Simple	1					1			Traces of wrapping
137....	Fig. 93 Pl. 22:20	O 43:6	39.54	3	Plano-convex brick vaulted tomb	2	Beads Pin Earring Belt of shell rings Carved shell	Shell cosmetic containers (5)			1	32	Shells (4)	
138....		L 42:8	39.58	3	Simple	1								Traces of wrapping
139....	Pl. 61B	M 52:1	39.73		Simple	1	Beads							
140....		K 42:7	39.83	3	Simple	1								
141....	Fig. 94	P 50:2	39.90		Simple	1	Beads Pin Rings (2)				1	5		
142....	Pls. 22:21, 61C	N 44:8	39.36	3	Simple	2								
143....	Fig. 95	N 43:2	40.10	2	Simple	1	Beads					3		
144....	Fig. 96	S 42:1	40.19	2	Simple	2	Beads Pins (2) Rings (3) Cylinder seal		Blades (2)			11		Traces of wrapping
145....	Fig. 97	P 50:1	40.35		Simple	1						2		
146....	Fig. 98	O 50:1	40.43		Simple	1	Beads Cylinder seal	Copper cosmetic or vanity-set container	Blade	1		6		
147....		P 46:4	40.51	2 or above	Simple	1	Beads							
148....	Pl. 61D	O 42:3	41.32	Above 2	Simple	1	Beads Pin Cylinder seal	Vanity set	Blade			3		Traces of wrapping
149....		O 43:10	41.37	2 or above	Simple	1	Beads							
150....		O 42:7	41.77	1 or above	Simple	1	Beads Cylinder seal	Vanity set						
151....		T 44:1										1		

TABLE I—Continued

No.	Illustration(s)	Locus	Elevation (meters)	Houses Level	Type of Burial	Number of Skeletons	Personal Ornaments	Toilet Articles	Metal Tools and Weapons	Metal Vessels	Stone Vessels	Pottery	Miscellaneous	Remarks
152....		S 45:1					Pin	Shell cosmetic container				3		
153....	Pl. 62A	V 44:1			Simple	1						6		
154....		V 44:2					Pinhead					4		
155....	Fig. 99	Q 44:9	ca. 40.00	2	Simple	1	Beads					1	Clay animal figurine fragment	
156....	Pl. 62B	V 44:2			Simple	1	Pin Cylinder seal	Shell cosmetic containers (2)	Blade			5		
157....	Pl. 62C	T 45:1			Simple	1	Beads Cylinder seal		Dagger					
158....		T 45					Cylinder seal							
159....	Pl. 62D	E 29:3	39.37		Simple	1						5		
160....	Pl. 63A	P 36:1	39.58		Simple	1						3		
161....	Pl. 63B	E 29:2	40.14		Simple	2	Beads			1		10	Irregular stones (2) used for grinding	
162....	Pl. 63C	E 29:1	40.31		Simple	1	Pin Pendant Beads Pin Cylinder seal						9	
163....		R 45	41.30	Above 2	Simple	None	Beads Pin	Shell cosmetic container with lid					3	
164....	Pl. 63D	R 45	16 cm. below surface	Above 2	Simple	1?	Ring						11	
165....	Fig. 100	R 44	1 m. below surface	Above 2	Simple	1	Beads Pin Ring		Blade Ax	1	1	5		Traces of wrapping
166....		R 35:2	39.44		Simple	1						9		
167....		Above K 42:9	38.83	2	Simple?	None	Beads Pins (2) Rings (4) Perforated shells (3) Cylinder seals (3)	Copper cosmetic container with lid	Blade Ax Rod	1	2	11	Whetstone	
168....		Above K 42:5	39.40	Above 2	Simple?	None	Beads Pin Pinhead Amulet Cylinder seal	Shell cosmetic container with lid	Blade Chisel	1		12	Copper stand Bitumen handle	Apparently a skeleton nearby



II  
 TELL ASMAR  
 THE PRIVATE HOUSE AREA  
*By HAROLD D. HILL†*

**T**HAT part of Tell Asmar referred to as "the private house area" occupies roughly squares J-K 18-21 (see Pl. 23). Private houses were found in many other parts of the site, but this area, which contained no public buildings, was chosen as offering the best possibility for the excavation of a large residential district. The main topographic feature of the area before excavation was a double-crowned hill centering in square K 20.

No plan of any one stratum covers all of the excavated area. The upper layers were cut off at the edge of the mound, and they were divided by an eroded valley which ran between the two crowns of the hill; also, beginning with Stratum Va<sup>1</sup> we found it necessary to confine the excavations to increasingly smaller areas. The best idea of the area as a whole may be gained from the contour map of Tell Asmar (Pl. 23), which shows a composite plan of Strata IVa-b and Va. Because of the persistence of certain features, such as the main thoroughfares, it may be assumed that this plan represents the general layout in all the strata. Its outstanding feature, which persisted throughout the periods represented, is Middle Road, crossing the area from southwest to northeast in J-K 19-20. The boundaries of the area at its two ends are the curving North (in F-G 18-19) and South (in K-L 21) Roads. The latter joins East Road, which forms the eastern boundary, in L 19-20. Mr. Lloyd, in his soundings to the east, found in J 16 what seems to be an extension of North Road and in M 19-20 indications of a street parallel to East Road and joined to it by a cross street (see Pl. 23). In addition to the main roads, there are minor passages which are referred to as "streets" and "lanes." These were less permanent than the roads and gave access to houses which were not directly accessible from the roads. Such houses, crowded into spaces left vacant by the larger houses which were situated along the roads, were generally poorer dwellings, as shown in the area southeast of Middle Road on the plan of Stratum Va (Pl. 26). Similar small houses apparently were built behind the houses along the other side of Middle Road, but because of the eroded valley a complete plan could not be determined here, even in Va. It is probable that a small section was left unoccupied because of its inaccessibility from the main roads. This appears at right center in our reconstructed perspective view of Eshnunna (Pl. 64).

THE STRATIFICATION

The separation of occupation levels into strata presented difficulties peculiar to the houses. The continuity of occupation of the area was unbroken by any general destruction to mark a division into periods. Rather, each house had its own history, not necessarily paralleled by that of its neighbors. The problem was further complicated by the custom of founding new walls on the remnants of earlier ones, which often resulted in level differences between two neighboring

<sup>1</sup> The strata are numbered from the top down.

and contemporary houses. The situation was well presented by Dr. Frankfort in a preliminary report as follows:

To illustrate the complications in stratification which thus may arise, we have sought a parallel in the modern city of Erbil in the north of Iraq. This city stands on the ruins of the Assyrian town of Arbela, and the process of rebuilding goes on today as it did three thousand years ago. Figure 2 shows one of the narrow streets between the mud-brick houses, with a gutter running down the middle; the house at the right-hand side of the picture has fallen into ruin, while the next one is occupied. If the ruined site were to be bought today, it would be leveled only sufficiently to reach the top of the ancient walls, and the house constructed over the ruins would therefore have its floor level at least a meter above that of the adjoining house. This is exactly what we often find to be the case in our excavations.<sup>2</sup>

Obviously the elevations could not be taken as guides to stratification where such conditions existed. Instead, the co-ordination of the rebuildings in different houses had to be based on two separate groups of observations, which yielded a high degree of probability when they corroborated each other. Contemporaneity could be established, firstly, from such continuity of rebuilding as could be traced from one unit to another and, secondly, through comparison of the objects found within them. The former, in the case of contiguous units, was the more valuable guide. By these means the plans of the upper strata on the two crowns of the hill could be correlated, and it was established that in antiquity there was a fall in contour toward the northwest. Corresponding successions of rebuilding could be traced in both crowns down to Stratum IVb, where it was possible to link the two parts in the excavations.

The dating of the strata is based on both archeological and epigraphic evidence. Stratum I, the topmost layer on the higher crown of the hill, consisted of a few walls (Pl. 31) and fragmentary floors and yielded three fragments of tablets dated by Dr. Jacobsen from their scripts to early Larsa times. About 50 cm. below Stratum I was Stratum II (Pl. 30), whose position directly below early Larsa remains fixed it as representing the time of the Third Dynasty of Ur. This dating was corroborated by the size and color of some of the baked bricks found in J 19:12; they closely resembled bricks made by Shulgi for the temple Esikil, which were found scattered on the site (e.g. in houses above Northern Palace; see p. 195). Stratum II was the uppermost layer on the other crown of the hill (in G-H 18; see Pl. 30).

Stratum III (Pl. 29) was about 50 cm. below II at Middle Road, in the higher crown of the hill, and nearly a meter below II at the northwest. From its position between Stratum II, of the time of the Third Dynasty of Ur, and Stratum IVa, which is dated to the Late Agade period (see below), Stratum III is placed in the period of Gutium rule.

The next two strata below, IVa and IVb, represent stages in the Akkadian occupation of the area. The upper one, IVa (Pl. 28), shows well built houses and is definitely dated by an impression<sup>3</sup> of a seal naming Shudurul, the last Sargonid king. Tablets datable on epigraphic evidence, together with typical seals and pottery, further establish IVa and IVb as Akkadian. The scattered buildings of the Early Agade period (Pl. 27) are significant indications of the beginnings of rehabilitation after a partial abandonment of the area.

A layer of debris marked the maximum of a decline which began in the underlying stratum (Va). That this decline did not represent a complete abandonment of the area was established by the disposition and character of the debris. It did not interrupt the occupations of Houses II,<sup>4</sup> X, and XI, and, although it was 1.50 m. thick over the ruins of House VII (in J 19), which was apparently abandoned in Vb, it was shallower in places along the southeast side of Middle

<sup>2</sup> OIC No. 17, pp. 5 f.

<sup>3</sup> This seal impression (As. 31:627), actually found at the dump, was traced to the basket of a man clearing room H 18:7 at Stratum IVa and was tentatively assigned to that stratum; complete certainty as to its provenience was established a few days later, however, when part of a duplicate impression (As. 31:609) was found in position at Stratum IVa in H 18:7.

<sup>4</sup> House II is referred to hereafter as the "Arch House" because of its arched doorways (see pp. 154-64).

Road where it covered traces of a secondary *Va* occupation. That a short time is represented by the debris is indicated by two fragments of impressions of the same seal, one found at the bottom and the other at the top of the layer, above House *VII* (see p. 171). Further signs of the continuity of building through the partial abandonment of the area are the reappearance of a bench in the Arch House of *IVb*, after absence of this feature in *Va*, and the persistence of Middle Road.

In the three strata below the rubbish layer the use of plano-convex bricks marked the Early Dynastic period. However, in the latest of these strata, *Va* (Pl. 26), the increased proportion of flat bricks indicates a transition to bonded walls of flat bricks. At the time of the excavations Stratum *Va* was considered to represent the end of Early Dynastic III, but it was assigned to the Protoimperial period after Jacobsen introduced that term to designate the time from the beginning of the reign of Entemena to the first years of Sargon.<sup>5</sup> It is interesting to note that at Lagash the change from plano-convex to flat bricks occurred during the reign of Entemena. The houses of Early Dynastic III at Tell Asmar (Strata *Vc* and *Vb*) were well built and substantial. In *Va* the desertion of some of the houses and the division of large units into small ones as well as the makeshift rebuilding of the Arch House may reflect political conditions.

The excavations did not penetrate below Stratum *Vc* except in a deep sounding which was carried down from locus H 18:14 of Stratum *IVb*. Here virgin soil was reached about 16 meters below the surface. Since the sounding passed through accumulated rubbish and very poor dwellings whose floor levels could not be ascertained, the objects were recorded by elevations rather than by building levels. The highest recorded objects were found at 34.00–33.00 m. and represent Early Dynastic III or II. But it is impossible to determine whether some or all of them belonged to Stratum *Vc* or even *Vb*, since no floor is recorded below that of H 18:14 of Stratum *IVb* (at ca. 35.60 m.). Early Dynastic II remains were found at about 33–29 m., and below them was about 3 meters (at 29–26 m.) of Early Dynastic I material. The Protoliterate period was represented by a deposit about 5 meters thick at the bottom of the sounding. The character of certain sherds and the presence in the lowest meter (22–21 m.) of a tablet (As. 33:721) showing a rather advanced stage of pictographic writing would seem to indicate that only the last phase (*d*) of the Protoliterate period was represented in this deposit.<sup>6</sup>

#### TYPICAL HOUSE PLANS

Generalizations about a basic house type in Eshnunna cannot be made because of the scarcity of excavated houses whose plans were not affected by considerations other than tradition. Almost without exception each house plan was determined by two factors: the existing earlier walls and the size and shape of the space left by surrounding buildings and roads. The first of these factors assumed importance because of the use of existing sound walls for the foundations of later ones, a custom followed generally throughout all periods, as will be seen in the Arch House for example. There was never, so far as we know, a complete leveling of an old house and filling to form a uniformly firm plot on which a fresh start could be made. Such procedure was certainly followed in preparation for monumental buildings but apparently was not considered worthwhile for ordinary dwellings. In three places, however, where an accumulation of debris covered the earlier walls, there was an approach to building without the usual restrictions: Houses *XXXIIA*, *XXXIII*, and *XXXVIII* in Stratum *IVa*. A possible fourth example is House *XXX* of *IVb*, which was apparently built over accumulated debris.

Thus, as it cannot be assumed that most of our examples represent a basic house type, we

<sup>5</sup> See *AS* No. 11, Table II.

<sup>6</sup> A deep sounding in the Northern Palace area revealed a similar sequence of remains (see p. 185, n. 43).

can only observe the ideals toward which the builders seem to have been striving in their adaptations of the plans to governing conditions and note whether variations from what would seem normal planning are explained by the walls below.

Examination from this point of view of the many plans yielded by our strata reveals four kinds which, from their persistent recurrence, must be taken as typical. Not every house in the area is represented in these four classifications, but the houses which are not represented are small ones which obviously were cramped into difficult spaces. The four types vary from the simplest to the most complex plan. Since examples of all four types appear in Stratum *Va*, no chronological development is evidenced. Furthermore, the three or four examples of building without the restrictions imposed by earlier walls (see above), though all Akkadian, repeat forms existing in earlier strata.

The simplest plan consists of a large room flanked at the back by two smaller rooms. It is referred to as the "single-flanked main room" type. It is exemplified by Houses *V*, *VIII*, *XIII*, *XIV*, and *XVI*, all of Stratum *Va*. That this type occurred with particular frequency in *Va* is explained by the fact that this stratum represents a time of decline, during which small houses were typical. Another example, House *XXX*, appears in *IVb*, which represents the Early Agade period, when the house area was being built up again after a period of partial abandonment. Only larger and more complex houses were found in the higher strata, which reflect more prosperous times.

An important characteristic of the single-flanked main room plan is the location of the small rooms at the back, though Houses *XIII* and *XVI* are irregular. In the former, the planner used the available space more economically by locating one of the small rooms beside the main room. However, the entrance from the street still led into the main room. The irregularity of House *XVI* is thought to have resulted from the plan of the house below; in any case, the plan of *XVI* was changed in a secondary occupation so that a doorway led to the main room from the street.

The single-flanked main room plan recalls the *Hurdenhaus* as defined by Andrae.<sup>7</sup> Like the later form of the *Hurdenhaus* our plan consists of an inclosure at the front with a unit at the back, which in our houses, however, always comprises two rooms. Two other important differences are to be observed. No uniform orientation of our plan, with the larger element and the entrance to the north, exists; but consistent orientation would not be possible in a block of dwellings. More significant is the definite avoidance of having the outer and inner doorways on the same axis. Wherever possible, the entrance is so placed as to afford privacy for the small rooms rather than to provide ventilation. This principle is illustrated in House *XXX* of *IVb* and House *VIII* of *Va*; in the latter the seclusion of the small rooms is further insured by use of only one access from the main room. Furthermore, it is evident that doorways to all rooms are consistently placed toward the corners and almost never at the centers of walls and that in the case of a long room the doorway is wherever possible at one end of a long side.

Thus, while the three-room plan of our site might appear to take its form from the *Hurdenhaus* of the south, in its details of circulation it exhibits the principles of the northern *Herdhaus*.<sup>8</sup> Adaptation of a southern plan to use in the north may have been necessitated by the climate in this part of Iraq, where the cold and windy winters dictate an inclosed rather than an open plan; or, it may have resulted from a fusion of architectural styles corresponding to that found in other phases of the culture of the site.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>7</sup> See Walter Andrae, "House-Grab-Tempel in Alt-Mesopotamien," *Orientalistische Literaturzeitung* XXX (1927) cols. 1033-43.

<sup>8</sup> See *ibid.* [It should be remembered that since Mr. Hill wrote, the applicability of Andrae's distinction to the early temples of Mesopotamia has been disproved and that the *Herdhaus* type has appeared to be general throughout the country.—H. F.†]

<sup>9</sup> Note that seclusion of the inner house is later typical of houses at a southern site; see Oscar Reuther, *Die Innenstadt von Babylon* ("Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft" XLVII [Leipzig, 1926]).

The first step in the enlargement of the plan was the addition of a unit across the front, which resulted in the "double-flanked main room" type. Examples of this plan are to be seen in Houses *VI*, *X*, *XI*, *XVIII*, and *XIX* of *Va* and House *X* of *IVb*. In this type there are usually two small rooms at the back, as in the simplest houses, and either a single room or two rooms, according to the available space, at the front. In every case, the entrance from the street is through one of the small rooms at the front and never, as might often have been convenient, directly into the main room. The fact that this method of enlargement, with the entrance so placed, was adopted is of special significance in its bearing on the question of whether the main room was roofed (see pp. 148 f.).

A further step in the enlargement of the plan resulted in the developed single house, the "fully-flanked main room" type. This plan continues the principle of the first enlargement, with a range of rooms added at each of the remaining sides to complete the inclosure of the main room. Examples of this type are House *I* in *Vc-a*, Houses *XX* and *XXII* in *Va*, House *XXXIII* in *IVa-III*, and House *XXXIIA* in *IVa*. This plan may also be seen to be the nucleus of the Arch House throughout its history, even in *IVa*, where two such house units were joined with the omission of one range of side rooms.

It is noteworthy that two of the examples of original building, Houses *XXXIIA* and *XXXIII* in *IVa*, are of the fully-flanked main room type, while a third original house, *XXXVIII* in *IVa*, though incompletely preserved, was clearly built on the same plan. Thus it must be assumed that this was the normal plan in Akkadian times even where no restrictions were imposed by the plan of the house below. That it was also typical of earlier times is indicated by its frequency in *Va*. The three Akkadian examples are particularly significant, for they represent three different scales of building—from the small House *XXXIIA* to the much grander House *XXXVIII*—and thus indicate the common pattern of houses of all degrees of importance between the double-flanked main room class and composite houses such as the Arch House.

The final stage in the enlargement of the plan resulted in a "composite house," which consists of a combination of two houses or of parts of two houses. Usually there was actually an extension of one house by encroachment on another, as in the case of the Arch House in *Vc-a*, where its increasing absorption of House *III* may be followed. A similar process resulted in House *XXXI* in *IVb* and in a new house formed of *X* and *XI* in *IVa*. In these examples, of course, the new plan represents simply a revision of two old plans and hence cannot be considered typical. House *XXXII*, however, appears to indicate that the typical composite house consisted of two joined units of the fully-flanked main room type, for the northern unit (*A*) was an original building. As mentioned above, the Arch House in *IVa*, when a complete rebuilding of its east half occurred, was also composed of two such units. It would seem a little inappropriate, however, to expect composite houses to conform to any particular type since they were essentially enlargements of the normal scheme to the extent that circumstances permitted or required.

It is probable that the maximum size of the fully-flanked main room type of house was determined by the size of the beams available to span the main room. The approximate maximum may be assumed to have been reached in House *XXXVIII*, in *IVa*. Further enlargement, therefore, was achieved by addition of part or all of an identical unit.

Interesting evidence of an enlargement upon the fully-flanked main room type is supplied by a tablet (As. 33:649) found in a sounding in J-K 27-28 (see p. 204). This appeared in room J 27:1 on a floor established by other tablets as Akkadian. Two plans incised on the tablet are evidently variations of a single type. Each shows a main room surrounded by smaller rooms and an additional row of rooms at one end. Although part of the extra row of rooms is broken off in each case, it is apparent from the shape of the tablet that the plans did not extend

beyond these rooms. Reconstructions are shown on Plate 65. Two other schemes of reconstruction were considered before the acceptance of the one presented. First, it is recognized that the orientation may have been with a short side toward the street, for single-house plots were generally deeper than they were wide. However, since there is no example of an excavated house of the fully-flanked main room type with an extra row of rooms at front or back, except House XXV of Stratum Va, which is considered a special type, it is supposed that the plans on the tablet represent an extension of a single house by an addition to one side. Another possibility is that the entrance was into the row of rooms next to the extra row. This arrangement, which has the precedent of the Arch House in Vb, would leave the extra rooms as an additional wing at one side of the entrance. However, it is assumed that desire for privacy would dictate the placing of the street door as far as possible from the center of the house, or, as reconstructed, in a corner room. Although the plans had apparently been completely worked out (as suggested by the quadrantal bin or stand in one of the corner rooms of b), it was necessary to assume that one doorway to the main room in b was omitted and to reconstruct it.

The plan represented by these two versions presents an extension of the usual fully-flanked main room type by the addition of a single row of rooms, a stage between that type and the composite house which is not represented by any of the excavated examples. Since this plan was actually thought out before building, instead of resulting from adaptation to existing earlier walls, it may be accepted as a typical one.<sup>10</sup>

A special type of plan with two entrances is represented by buildings which are believed to have incorporated shops. The best example is House XXV of Va, which consists of the fully-flanked main room plan with an extra range of rooms including the "shop" at the front. Other "shops" are in House XVII of the same stratum and House XXXVII of IVa. In all these buildings the "shop" was entered directly from the street, and a separate entrance communicated with the private quarters. None of the examples contained rooms entirely open at the front such as those suggesting a "showroom" in the shops at Ur.<sup>11</sup>

Some of the larger houses seem to show a division between the public and private parts. This division is best exemplified in the Arch House of IVa, where the two large units of which the house is composed are connected by only one doorway, at one corner of the northeast main room. Throughout the plans the arrangement of doorways, frequently with intervening ante-rooms, was apparently intended to increase the privacy of the inner house.

It is difficult to define the particular uses of most of the rooms because of their lack of distinguishing features. With few exceptions, which are noted in the detailed descriptions of the individual houses, the objects found in them also failed to give clues as to use. The apparent explanation is that all the smaller rooms (except bathrooms and kitchens) were varied and interchangeable in their uses. The main room, as the largest and central one, from which the other rooms opened, was no doubt the center of life within the house, where meals were eaten and all indoor work other than cooking took place. The smaller, more secluded, rooms were no doubt used for sleeping but probably served other purposes during the day. This interpretation of the plan, of course, assumes that the main room, occupying the space usually taken by the court in Babylonian houses, was roofed. All the evidence offered by the excavations indicates that this assumption is justified.

One point suggesting that the main room was roofed is the method by which the simplest, three-room plan was enlarged to form the double-flanked main room plan (see p. 147). Had the large space at the front of the smaller house been unroofed, the logical method of enlargement

<sup>10</sup> Cf. a tablet from Lagash reproduced by François Thureau-Dangin, *Recueil de tablettes chaldéennes* (Paris, 1903) No. 145.

<sup>11</sup> See Woolley, "Excavations at Ur, 1930-1," *AJ* XI (1931) 360.

of the plan would have been to multiply the number of rooms at the back in order to make a compact and connected unit of the covered rooms. It may be objected that the resulting plan would not have allowed so much light as the arrangement of rooms around an open court. But there are enough instances where, even supposing the central room to have been open, direct lighting was impossible (as in the northeast part of the Arch House in *Va*) to indicate that outside light except such as could be admitted by small high windows was not considered essential. To continue with the hypothesis that the main room was unroofed, if a plan with four or more rooms together at the back had been considered undesirable for reasons of lighting and ventilation, surely the plan would have been extended by addition of rooms at one side or both sides of the court, connecting with the rooms at the back. Such an enlargement would have resulted in a plan more convenient and natural than that given by an added row at the front, isolated from the others by an open space through which it would have been necessary to pass in all weather to circulate from one part of the house to the other. Furthermore, had the main room been open, it would have been more logical for the entrance in the enlarged plan to be through this space. Instead, as has been pointed out, the entrance was always through the front unit, which thus became a vestibule intervening between the public street and the private living-room within.

Corroborative evidence of the roofing of the central area is given by the placing of bread ovens. In the single-flanked type, such as Houses *V* and *VIII* of *Va*, they were near the street door, within the large room. In the double-flanked main room type, they were not within the main room but in the vestibule and thus near the entrance, as in House *VI* of *Va*. That this disposition persisted in the larger houses is shown by House *XXXIIA* of *IVa*. Exceptions, as in the Arch House of *Vc*, can usually be explained as the outcome of special conditions.

The placing of the ovens near the outer door was obviously for purposes of ventilation, since the heat from them would have been unbearable in summer within an inner room. The consistent placing of ovens at the street door thus indicates that there was no other position where good ventilation was available or, in other words, that the central area was not a court. If it were a court, the ovens would have been situated within it, or at doorways leading to it in the more complex double- and fully-flanked types, for the ventilation would then have been as good as it was at the street door, and their location elsewhere than in the small vestibule would often have been more convenient. When a range of rooms intervened between the main room and the street, the ovens were placed at an outer door, even at the expense of convenient circulation. This location would have been necessary only if the central area was in fact a roofed room.

Other evidence of the roofing of the central area is the absence of a main room among the surrounding rooms. A reception room, observed at sites where the houses were built around an open court,<sup>12</sup> cannot usually be identified at Tell Asmar. Traditionally, the *Hauptraum* should be at the south or, if we discount orientation, at that part of the house farthest from the entrance. But here there was no apparent tradition to govern the plan of the space surrounding the central area. Often, as in House *I* of *Va*, there is no dominantly large element among the surrounding rooms. In other cases, a room which was large in one occupation was divided into smaller rooms in a succeeding phase. The Arch House of *Va*, for example, did have a large room at the southeast, but in the *IVb* rebuilding the space was divided into two rooms, neither of which was as large as the room to the southwest. The only consistent element among the smaller rooms is the vestibule, which is almost invariably at a corner of the house.

Only two rooms, both in *IVa* and both distinguished by wide doorways, suggest reception rooms because of their size and position. These are J 19:14 of the Arch House and H 18:31 of House *XXXIIA*. The latter also provided circulation from the main room to other parts of

<sup>12</sup> See Woolley, "Excavations at Ur, 1926-7," *AJ VII* (1927) 390; Ernst Heinrich and Walter Andrae, *Fara: Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft in Fara und Abu Hatab 1902/03* (Berlin, 1931) p. 9; Reuther, *op. cit.*

the house. If these are accepted as examples of a reception room, their position against an outer wall away from the entrance to the house may be considered a continuance of the tradition of the *Hurdenhaus*. The absence of other examples, however, lessens their importance.

In view of all the other cases, where there is no consistently large element other than the central space, it seems most likely that the uses of the chief room of the *Hurdenhaus* were transferred to this central space, which of course would then have been roofed and thus would have constituted a room.

Also significant is the absence of baked-brick paving and drainage facilities such as were found in the courts at Ur.<sup>13</sup> Because of the heavy winter rains in this part of Iraq, it must be admitted that the disposal of water from the roofs assumed importance. In monumental buildings, which obviously had courts, recognition of the problem was evident from the installation of drains and cisterns to accommodate the flow of rain water. But in our houses there are no similar features to suggest that the central area was open to the sky. On the other hand, if it was roofed the problem of drainage could have been met without difficulty (see p. 154).

Furthermore, features which would be inconsistent in a court are sometimes found within the main room. One of these is a fireplace in the Arch House of Vb, which would have been useless in the rainy season. But an open hearth on the floor of a room is not unusual in modern neighboring villages. More positive evidence is given by features of the main room of the Arch House in Vb. Here, a corbel at the northeast wall and a hole opposite it in the center of the room suggest rebuilding to support a sagging beam. The use of similar corbels in the vestibule of this house, also evidently to strengthen beams, increases the plausibility of this explanation of the features within the main room.

The difficulty of lighting an inclosed central room is assumed to have been overcome by the use of clerestory windows, as indicated in our reconstructed perspective view of Eshnunna (Pl. 64); the size of the windows is based on a baked-clay grille found in IVb (see Pl. 67 A and p. 154). As differences in roof level, to allow for drainage, must at any rate be assumed throughout the houses, a higher central room would seem reasonable. Clerestory lighting would have been needed in rooms other than the main room, as in the northeast part of the Arch House in Va, if any light or ventilation is to be assumed in rooms not opening directly to the outdoors. This need has been recognized in similarly situated rooms at Farah, where the possibility of small windows above the level of the adjoining roofs has been suggested.<sup>14</sup> The plausibility of this type of construction as an interpretation of clay house models has been mentioned by Andrae.<sup>15</sup> If the clerestory principle is accepted, its application to the problem of whether the central space in our houses was roofed solves all attendant problems of lighting and makes a central court nonessential.

The two rooms which can be recognized from distinctive features are the bath or toilet room and the kitchen. The "kitchen" is so called for convenience and would be better defined as the place where bread was baked. There is no evidence that all food was prepared in this room; in some cases, as in the Arch House of III, even the baking was not confined to a single room. Also, from the accumulation of pots and querns in such places as room J 19:64 of the Vb Arch House, it must be supposed that the preparation of food, like other phases of daily life within the house, may have taken place anywhere, because of the flexibility of the use of the rooms. The placing of bread ovens, however, was consistent (see p. 149).

No definite examples of toilets or baths were found in the houses of Strata Vc-a, but there was a toilet in the contemporary Earlier Northern Palace in a room paved with plano-convex bricks (see pp. 183 f.). The earliest toilet in the houses was in room J 19:44 of the IVb Arch House.

<sup>13</sup> See Woolley in *AJ* VII 390.

<sup>14</sup> See Heinrich and Andrae, *op. cit.* p. 13.

<sup>15</sup> *Das Gotteshaus und die Urformen des Bauens im Alten Orient* ("Studien zur Bauforschung" II [Berlin, 1930]) pp. 69-70.



The isolated position of this room was probably due to the fact that the type of drain used for the toilet had to empty into an unused open space. The later examples of paved rooms, with or without toilets, were integral parts of the plan because other types of drains were used. In House *XXXIIB* in *IVa* vertical baked-clay drains allowed seepage into the surrounding earth. Room J 19:29 of House *XXXVI* in *IVa*, where no toilet was found, was drained through a covered channel passing under the northeast wall. The upper of two toilets in room J 19:11 of the Arch House in *III* was similarly served by a well constructed drain which traveled under the floor for some distance.

Certain rooms contained features that can only be explained as altars. Except for square structures in room J 18:14 of House *XXIX* in *IVb* and of House *XXXIIA* in *IVa* (see p. 175) all were quadrantal stands situated in corners of rooms. Two such stands (e.g. Pl. 72 *A*) were so decorated as to suggest that they were not utilitarian in purpose (see pp. 179 and 180), and they recall square paneled bases found in the domestic chapels at Ur. At Ur, however, the altar stood beside the base.<sup>16</sup> In this connection it should be pointed out that there were no burials in any of the rooms containing "altars" in the private house area at Tell Asmar. Only one contemporary burial was found, under a wall of an apparently abandoned *IVb* house (see p. 174). Thus, only the presence of the quadrantal stands and the two square structures suggested that the rooms in which they were found were domestic chapels. In House *XXXVII* the "altar" was placed in the main room, which thus probably served as a chapel among other uses. The contents of room J 20:10 of the Arch House in a late occupation of *IVa* suggested that this room also was a chapel (see p. 163). As there were so few examples of the supposed domestic chapels, no generalization can be made as to their traditional location.

The excavations disclosed no evidence to indicate that the houses had upper stories. A sloping mass of unbaked bricks outside the Arch House (see p. 161) has been reconstructed as a stairway to the roof, but it is entirely conjectural. The ground plans as they appear supply sufficient rooms for all the necessary elements of a house and in some cases are so large as to suggest that the usual expansion was by ground-floor additions only. Indications of interior stairs such as were found in the Larsa houses at Ur<sup>17</sup> were completely lacking.

## CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS

### WALLS

The walls were almost exclusively of unbaked mud bricks, which varied in size and form with the period of construction. A damp course of baked bricks, which was usual in the poorer Larsa houses of Ur,<sup>18</sup> was found only sporadically in Houses *XXXIIB* and *XXXIV* in *IVa*. The walls were generally built on earlier walls which served as foundations and thus were founded at varying heights according to the condition of the old walls. Occasional new foundations were found where apparently the old wall was badly weathered or where the new wall passed over a gap, such as a doorway, in the earlier building. These partial foundations usually were thicker than the superstructure and showed rough unplastered faces. Plate 66 *A* illustrates such a partial foundation (*c*) under the *IVb* wall at the southerly end of J 19:52 in the Arch House. A blocked doorway of *Vb* may be seen below (*a*), topped by an irregular strip of *Va* wall (*b*).

When new walls were laid on top of old ones, they were frequently separated from them by reed matting. We found impressions of such mats in tearing down walls (Pl. 67 *C*). It was im-

<sup>16</sup> See Woolley in *AJ* XI 363 and Pl. XLIV 1. Two "altars" more closely resembling the Ur bases were discovered in Larsa houses that were partially cleared in soundings at Tell Asmar (see pp. 204 and 207 and Pl. 72 *C-D*). A different type of "shrine" came to light in a third Larsa house, and beside it was a quadrantal stand (see pp. 203 f. and Pl. 72 *B*).

<sup>17</sup> See Woolley in *AJ* VII 393.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.* p. 390.

possible to determine whether mats were also used between courses, as occasionally in the Larsa houses of Ur<sup>19</sup> and the Neo-Babylonian houses of Merkes.<sup>20</sup>

The walls varied in thickness even within one stratum and in many cases within a single room. The thickness was certainly not intentionally adjusted for the purpose of squaring up the rooms, as appeared to be the case in later construction elsewhere,<sup>21</sup> for throughout our houses there was obviously not even an attempt to form right angles. Rather, the variation in thickness reflected the quality of workmanship, for it was caused by inexact bricks, irregular mortar joints, and plaster coating varying from 1 to 3 cm. in thickness.

The material of the bricks was usually the fine clay soil of the vicinity. Occasionally, as in the walls of House XIX in Va, they were made of a black sandy substance indicating the presence of ashes. The mortar was of clay similar to that used for the bricks. The plaster was of clay mixed with chaff.

#### BRICKWORK

The bricks varied in size according to the period. The plano-convex bricks of Vc-a were of no standard size.<sup>22</sup> Two sizes were found in one arched doorway in the Arch House of Vb (see p. 158). The flat bricks used in Stratum IVb were similar to the plano-convex bricks in proportions, averaging 24 × 17 × 10 cm. The use of these in a regular bond resulted in typically thinner walls. Such bricks may be seen on Plate 66 B, the joints at the tops of the southeast and northeast walls of J 19:37 (IVb) having been picked out. In the Late Agade period (Stratum IVa) square bricks came into use, roughly equal in size to the baked bricks used for paving. The walls of G 18:3, for example, were of bricks measuring 37 × 37 × 6 cm. The Larsa bricks were similar in size.

The typical bonding of plano-convex bricks in a herringbone pattern was found in the Vc and Vb walls of the Arch House and elsewhere, and in Vb courses with herringbone bonding sometimes alternated with courses of bricks laid flat (see Pls. 68 B and 69 B).<sup>23</sup> It was also noted that the bricks were frequently laid flat in the rebuilding of Va. In the IVb walls a fairly regular bond was achieved by alternate use of headers and stretchers within the same course (see Pl. 66 B). The walls of the IVa and later houses were bonded by the overlapping of the vertical joints in alternate courses.

Typical wall thicknesses resulted from the differences in brick sizes and bonding. The walls of plano-convex bricks were normally about 80 cm. thick, as typified by those within the Arch House in Vc, Vb, and Va. The walls of IVb, constructed of small oblong bricks well bonded, were 50–70 cm. thick. With the use of the larger square bricks in the IVa and later houses, walls about 80 cm. thick again became common.

#### FLOORS

The flooring was usually of earth, presumably pounded, and obviously added as fill when rebuilding required leveling. In intermediate stages the floors often appeared to have risen because of the accumulation of debris during the use of the house.

A coating of gypsum was observed on part of the earth floor in the vestibule (J 19:52) and in the main room (J 19:27) of the Arch House of Vc. It is assumed that it was added because water was used in these rooms and thus that it served the purpose for which baked-brick paving was later used. In the Akkadian and later bath or toilet rooms there was baked-brick

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>20</sup> See Reuther, *op. cit.* p. 119, but note that here reeds, not woven mats, were used.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 83–84.

<sup>22</sup> For variations at Khafajah and other sites, see SAOC No. 7, pp. 2–4.

<sup>23</sup> A typical form of plano-convex brickwork, as pointed out by Delougaz in SAOC No. 7, p. 21.

flooring, as noted in J 19:44 of the Arch House of IVb and J 19:11 of III. These pavings were generally coated with bitumen to increase the waterproofing. Thus the use of baked bricks and bitumen seems to have been a distinctive feature of the Akkadian and later houses, replacing the less satisfactory gypsum coating used in the plano-convex brick buildings. In the Earlier Northern Palace (ED III) one of the toilet rooms was paved with baked plano-convex bricks and coated with gypsum while the other, which Mr. Lloyd thinks dated from the secondary occupation, was paved with flatter baked bricks imbedded in bitumen (see pp. 183 f.). It thus seems apparent that baked-brick paving, although found in more important earlier buildings, was not used in ordinary dwellings until the more conveniently shaped bricks were adopted.

The baked bricks of Akkadian and later times varied slightly in size but were apparently of approximately the same sizes as the contemporary unbaked bricks. The following sizes (in centimeters) were found in the houses:

Akkadian	Locus	Stratum
38 × 38 × 8	G 18:6	IVa (wall facing)
37.5 × 37.5 × 7.5	J 18:4	IVa
37 × 37 × 7.5	J 18:4	IVa
	J 20:10	IVb
37 × 37 × 6.5	J 19:48	IVb (round oven)
	J 19:44	IVb
36 × 36 × 7.5	J 19:18	IVa
	J 19:29	IVa
36 × 18 × 7.5	J 19:29	IVa
	J 19:18	IVa
34 × 34 × 6.5	J 19:48	IVb (round oven)
Gutium and Ur III	Locus	Stratum
38 × 40 × 7.5	J 19:11	III (toilet)
38 × 38 × 7.5	J 19:18	III
37 × 37 × 7.5	J 19:11	III
43 × 43 × 7	J 20:10	II
35 × 35 × 7	J 20:10	II
33 × 33 × 6	J 20:10	II

#### DOORWAYS AND WINDOWS

Of the openings in the walls only the arched doorways and a window found in the Arch House of Vb were sufficiently preserved to indicate how they were spanned. The occurrence of arched doorways in Vb makes it safe to assume that arches were used in later houses also, although of course it is supposed that flat wooden lintels were in general use. The doorways vary from 0.45 to 1.50 m. in width, the average being about 70 cm.

Pivots of stone or baked bricks were found at several of the openings to indicate that they were closed with wooden doors. The doors were evidently swung from an upright pole, the bottom of which rested in the socket of the pivot, usually below floor level. Similar doors are found in neighboring villages today. Supposedly such doors were usual at the street entrance, although not many pivots were found in position. They were easily removable and were no doubt taken up to be reused. Pivots at a few inner doorways indicated that the more private rooms also were provided with wooden doors.

A well preserved window in an inner wall of the Arch House of Vb (see p. 157) gave the first proof of the use of windows in Babylonian houses and immediately altered the conception of the lighting and ventilation of inner rooms. It may be supposed that windows were used elsewhere in the houses, especially where outside light other than that admitted by the doorways was desired, as suggested in our perspective reconstruction of Eshnunna (Pl. 64). As the ex-

ample found was small, only 25 cm. across, and the usual doorways were also relatively narrow, it is assumed that the windows were generally not large, perhaps because of scarcity of wood for lintels. Also, from the inclosed character of the plans, it may be concluded that windows were sparingly used because of dust storms, winds, and the hot summer sun. It is assumed that baked-clay grilles similar to that shown in Plate 67 *A* were used in the windows. This grille (As. 32:1186) was found in fragments (see Pl. 67 *B*) in K 19:19 outside the Arch House of IVb and thus may have been originally used in an earlier house. It was for a window larger than the one preserved in the Arch House, measuring 55 × 47 cm. A fragment of what appears to be another baked-clay grille (As. 32:1185), from the same area, shows slotlike perforations resulting in bars.

#### ROOFS

The means of roofing the houses could not be established by any evidence found in the excavations. From the analogy of modern village houses and the remains found in "House D" at Khafajah<sup>24</sup> it is believed that the roofs consisted of mud-covered mats supported by wooden rafters and beams. They are supposed to have had a slight pitch, as in modern houses and as reconstructed in Plate 64. Some of the roofs may have been surrounded by a low parapet, as also frequently occurs today. To drain these, baked-clay troughs such as appeared in connection with the toilet in J 19:44 of IVb (Pl. 67 *B*) would have been used.

Reconstruction of the private house area presented the problem of roof drainage. It was obvious that the roofs must have been at varying heights, even for one house, so that free drainage could occur. Also we assumed that the builders avoided pitching a roof toward an adjoining higher wall, in order not to form a valley along the unbaked-clay wall surface, which would have been eroded quickly by the flow of water. According to these principles we considered the whole plan of IVa and reconstructed the heights of adjoining roofs so that rain water would have flowed from roof to roof until it was drained off to the ground (see Pl. 64).

#### FIREPLACES AND OVENS

Several types of fireplaces appeared in the houses. The simplest type was an open hearth hollowed out of the floor in the main room (J 19:27) of the Vb Arch House. Another simple type was formed of baked bricks set on edge on the floor; one example was V-shaped (in K 19:20 of House XVII in Va) and the other was a triangular inclosure in the main room (K 20:6) in House XXXVII of IVa (neither example shown on our plans). A mud inclosure paved with baked bricks, evidently a fireplace, was found in J 20:10 in the IVa Arch House.

Most common were bread ovens comparable with modern examples purchasable in bazaars. Mud bins often found next to bread ovens were apparently intended to hold the ashes which were scooped out of them; they too have modern counterparts.

Three other types of ovens included a round structure in J 19:48 (IVb), perhaps used for baking raised bread as suggested by modern ovens used for that purpose in Iraq, cooking ranges in the kitchen (J 19:41) of the Arch House in Vc and Vb, and a smith's furnace in J 18:1 of IVa.

#### THE ARCH HOUSE

Northwest of Middle Road, in squares H-J 19-20, was the Arch House (House II), so called from the presence of several arched doorways in the Vb and Va stages of its occupation. Its history is traced separately, for it embodies most of the characteristics of the other houses of Eshnunna and is particularly deserving of attention because it existed in some form in all our strata and throughout was one of the finer dwellings in the area.

<sup>24</sup> See *OIP* LIII 49 f.

## STRATUM Vc

As it existed in Vc (see Pl. 33), our lowest stratum (ED III), the Arch House was already larger than its neighbors. Extremely irregular in plan at the northeast and in the alignment of walls throughout, it must certainly have been affected by an underlying plan.<sup>25</sup> Except for its vestibule, however, it represents the fully-flanked main room plan described above (p. 147). It may be supposed that the entrance room was added by encroachment on the area of House III, to the northeast.

The vestibule (J 19:52) was connected with a small room to the southwest (J 19:68) by a wide opening without a jamb, the two units forming in effect an L-shaped room. The usual features of an entrance room were lacking (though a bread oven representing an earlier occupation was found at the entrance), for the cooking facilities were concentrated in a neighboring small room (J 19:41). However, a thin coating of gypsum which covered the floor in the northerly half of J 19:52 (edges indicated by lines on plans), together with a pot (not indicated) set into the floor next to the entrance, suggested that water was used here and that the room served otherwise than as a mere passage from the street to the main room. Probably some food was prepared here as well as in the rather crowded kitchen.

The kitchen (J 19:41) contained, besides an unusually large bread oven, an unbaked-brick structure similar to types found elsewhere on the site and sometimes referred to as "kilns."<sup>26</sup> It was 1.75 m. long by 1.40 m. wide and occupied much of the floor space in the room. As found it stood to a height of about 50 cm. and was intact except for the covering of the central part (Pl. 67 D). In principle it was a covered box with holes in the top, the inside divided into three parts by thin partitions. The central part was connected with three flues on either side by openings in the partitions. Thus this structure resembled a modern iron cooking range, its central part (where ashes were found) corresponding to the firebox. It is assumed that the central part was open at the front to permit firing. That the structure was domed or otherwise covered above its existing top is doubtful, since a low ridge of clay (15 cm. thick) found intact around the back was too thin to have supported a dome and seemed simply a coping where the structure was not actually against the wall. From its position in a small room containing a bread oven also, it seems extremely unlikely that it was a pottery kiln, or even a bread oven of a different type, but more probably that it was actually a primitive kitchen range.

A bread oven placed away from the door to the street is unusual (see p. 149), but it may be supposed that J 19:41 was the entrance room in the plan below, before the assumed incorporation of vestibule J 19:52 (see above). Indeed, in Stratum Va, J 19:41 became the vestibule. Thus this room may have been used as a kitchen because of tradition, even though it lacked a door to the street. In any case, it could have been ventilated by a small window on the street side.

Communication with the main room (J 19:27) from the vestibule was through the doorway in the southwest wall of J 19:68. This doorway existed contemporaneously with that in the northwest wall of J 19:68 but did not exist during the previous occupation, when apparently the main room was reached only from the additional anteroom J 19:64.

On the floor of the main room, in the east corner, was a rectangle of gypsum plaster 80 cm. wide and about 3 meters long. It extended up along the foot of the walls to a height of about 12 cm. At the northeast end of this rectangle was a basin-like depression (40 cm. in diameter

<sup>25</sup> A lower occupation level was reached at some points within the building but not cleared throughout. To this belonged a bread oven in J 19:52 and a bread oven and screen wall in J 19:27 (shown in broken lines on Pls. 24 and 33) and the blocking of several doorways. As the bottoms of the walls were not reached except around J 19:27, it is impossible to say whether these features represent the original building of the house.

<sup>26</sup> Cf. *OIP* XLIII, Fig. 2; *OIP* LIII 130-33, Figs. 17 and 67.

and 18 cm. deep) lined with gypsum. This feature suggests a washing place, although its position in the main room is unusual. The floor of the main room passed over an earlier bread oven and screen wall and rose toward the west corner. In the south corner was a bench of unbaked bricks, standing to a height of about 60 cm. above the floor. After reuse in *Vb*, this feature was absent in *Va* but appeared again in *IVb* and *IVa*.

Few features of importance were found in the surrounding small rooms. A pot was set into the floor in the south corner of J 19:64. A small low bench of unbaked bricks was found in the west corner of room J 19:79. A curious jog in the east corner of room J 19:59 resulted from utilization of older foundations. Their alignment suggests that rooms J 19:76-77 belonged originally to House *IV*, to the northwest of our building. The extra space provided by the jog was later (in *Vb-Va*) used as a bin, but it is most improbable that the walls were originally built to provide a space for this purpose.

The row of rooms along the southwest (J 19:13 and 16, J 20:36-37) showed no communication with the rest of the house nor with one another. Perhaps walls containing doorways had been removed to make way for foundations of Stratum *Vb*, but no cuts could be found to corroborate this suggestion. These rooms were occupied during *Vc*, however, for their floors were at approximately the same level as those found in the rest of the house. A small nichelike recess in the northeast wall of J 20:36 suggested a blocked doorway, but jambs could not be traced through the wall.

#### STRATUM *Vb*

In preparation for the rebuilding which took place in the second Early Dynastic III stratum the walls of the old house were irregularly removed to a height of about 50-60 cm. above the *Vc* floors, but there was no true leveling of the building plot. In some places the new floors seemed to have been prepared before the rebuilding of the walls, a procedure which would have been practicable if the old walls were sound enough at their bases to be reused above the new floor level. On top of the cut-down old walls were placed strips of reed matting, imprints of which were found on all the *Vc* walls surrounding J 19:27. The new walls were then built up and plastered. Filling, probably pounded, was added for the new floors. This was of uneven thickness, varying from about 50 cm. in the vestibule to only a few centimeters in the main room, where the level was probably already higher because of natural accumulation of material during occupancy. Apparently an attempt was made to establish a uniform level, since the variation amounted to no more than 25 cm. The reason for the rebuilding is uncertain. So many levels were discernible in Middle Road that it was impossible to determine whether it had risen enough to necessitate a change in floor level within the house.

The new building (see Pl. 33) incorporated House *III* except for room J 19:76 and omitted the adjacent room (J 19:77) of the old Arch House. The addition of House *III* resulted in an unusual plan with three parallel rows of rooms flanking the main room to the northeast. An isometric projection of the *Vb* plan is shown in Plate 35.

The original *Vb* house was later extensively rebuilt without change of plan; patching of walls was done at various levels and apparently was begun during the original *Vb* occupation. Thus the drawings of the *Vb* plan and the photographs undoubtedly show some features which were not in the original *Vb* building. The instances of rebuilding are noted in the descriptions of the rooms in which they occurred.

The entrance from the street was still in J 19:52, but the doorway was widened during a secondary occupation (as indicated by dotted line on Pl. 33). Two new features appeared, a quadrantal bin formed by a low curbing of clay in the north corner and a wide-mouthed pot set into the floor at the northeast wall and surrounded by a similar curving. These features and a pot partly buried in the floor of the adjoining room (J 19:68) again suggested use of these

two rooms as auxiliaries to the kitchen, which was still situated in J 19:41. Rooms J 19:52 and 68 were now separated by a true doorway, one of the arched doorways from which the house was named. It had been cut through at the top in *Va*, but examination of the rough curve at the top proved that it was constructed in the same manner as the arched doorways preserved in the main room (J 19:27).<sup>27</sup>

Two piers on the southwest wall of the vestibule (J 19:52) were similar in construction to a pier on the northeast wall of the main room (J 19:27), and all three may have been later additions. All three tapered in section, being thicker at the top, and thus were not intended as buttresses since they would have had no supporting effect. The two in the vestibule were flush with the face of the wall for two brick courses above the floor, and then each course projected 1–2 cm. beyond the one below, until a projection of 24 cm. was reached at the sixteenth course (Pl. 68 A). Above this point the faces of the piers were destroyed, but it may be assumed that the increase in projection continued to the ceiling and that a corbel perhaps 40 cm. deep was formed. The only purpose suggested by this construction is that the piers supported beams which were too short to span the room. As this room was only about 2 meters wide and thus much narrower than the main room, which is also supposed to have been roofed, it cannot be thought that longer beams were not available. Perhaps the original beams had to be replaced at a time when longer wood was not plentiful, or possibly their support was strengthened at one end by this method. However, no signs of patching could be found in the wall to indicate that the piers were later additions, though patching would not necessarily have been detectable.

The wall between rooms J 19:68 and J 19:64 contained a window set about 1.70 m. above the floor (Pl. 66 D). Its presence was indicated on the face of the wall in J 19:64 by a square of rubbish with black traces of a burned lintel. In removing the rubbish, which continued through the thickness of the wall, we distinguished other lintels within the window by their carbonized wood fibers. They were about 3.5 cm. wide and spaced about 7 cm. apart, except that the two nearest the face of the wall were closer together. Lintels were not found throughout the depth of the window, but it may be supposed that they originally continued at about the same spacing. Their positions are shown in Plate 34 A (section), where only those of which traces were found are reconstructed. That they served to support the course of bricks laid flat across the top of the window was indicated by the bonding of the wall (see Pl. 34 A, elevation). The outermost lintel, at the wall face in J 19:64, had in fact been broken by the weight of the bricks, as indicated by its impression (see Pl. 68 B). A flat ridge of clay about 15 cm. back from the face of the wall in J 19:64 may have provided a stop for boarding used to close the window or possibly for a grille such as that mentioned on page 154. The window may have been intended to ventilate room J 19:64. Also perhaps it allowed visitors to be inspected before they were permitted to enter the more private part of the house. It is possible that the inner part of the house could be shut off from the anterooms, as suggested by a hole, perhaps for a pivot stone, in the main room at the northwest jamb of the doorway to J 19:68.

The kitchen (J 19:41), which again opened from J 19:68, contained another range, built on top of the one below. As the new floor did not quite cover the lower range, the front of the latter, which projected about 25 cm. beyond the new range, was left exposed and formed a step (Pl. 68 C). The new range was not so well preserved as the lower one, but enough remained to indicate that it was built upon the same principle.

In the main room (J 19:27) three arched doorways (to rooms J 19:59 and 64, J 20:10) were preserved. The other doorways undoubtedly had originally been topped by arches which were

<sup>27</sup> In our reconstruction (Pl. 35) this doorway is spanned by a lintel, since it was at first supposed that arches were used only in the doorways of the main room. It is possible that other doorways which are reconstructed with lintels may in fact have been arched.

destroyed during later rebuilding. Removal of the plaster around the arches (Pl. 69 A–B) revealed that the walls were of plano-convex bricks laid in rough herringbone bond alternating with double courses of bricks laid flat. Quoins of flat-laid bricks were built up at the sides of the doorways to the spring line of the arch (Pl. 69 B), which was then constructed of bricks laid with their long sides parallel to the thickness of the wall. In some cases, particularly in the doorway to J 20:10 (Pl. 69 A), the first bricks beyond the springing of the arch were definitely shaped as voussoirs,<sup>28</sup> while toward the center ordinary plano-convex bricks were used. The curve of the arch was achieved chiefly by wedge-shaped mortar joints between the bricks. In the doorway to J 19:59 half of the arch had slipped out of position (Pl. 69 B). But even the unbroken arches were asymmetrical (Pl. 69 A), an indication that no wooden centering was used to support them during construction. Dr. Jacobsen noted that the broad arc fitted well over the outer curve of a man's slightly bent arm and suggested that the mason may have built up part of the curve over one arm, held in place for centering, bringing the arch to a previously started slighter curve on the other side. The spring line on the side of the broader curve was usually lower than that on the other side, indicating that the irregularity of the curve was evidently intentional and prepared for in the building of the quoins. This peculiarity was also found in the vaulting of the sewer below the street east of the Northern Palace (see p. 194).

Across the top of the arch was a course of bricks laid flat, above which the herringbone pattern was started. The spaces above the quoins, between the arch and the herringbone brickwork of the wall, were filled with partial and whole bricks set at varying angles. Examination of the vault in the doorway to J 20:10 proved that it was built of a series of five unbonded arches of alternating widths. The bricks of the outer and middle rings were 15 cm. long, while those of the other two were 21 cm. long. As there were apparently no fixed standards for the sizes of plano-convex bricks,<sup>29</sup> it is probable that bricks of these two sizes at least were already in use at Tell Asmar and that this combination was adopted to conform with the thickness of the wall as fixed by the herringbone brickwork. It is interesting to note that none of the doorways was more than 1.50 m. high, so that it was necessary to stoop in order to pass through them, as is the case in many houses in modern villages in the neighborhood.

The southwest wall of the main room showed signs of rebuilding in flat courses, but at a height corresponding to the floor of the stratum above. The other walls were intact, except for the northeast wall near the east corner of the room, where the top of the doorway to J 19:68 no longer remained. The pier on the northeast wall, which was similar to those found in the vestibule (see p. 157), was apparently a later addition. This also tapered in section, merging with the wall face 50 cm. above the floor. The theory that these piers were added to support the roof construction was strengthened by the presence of a cylindrical hole in the center of the floor directly opposite the pier in the main room. It was 20 cm. in diameter, a size suitable to receive a pole undoubtedly set in it to support a sagging beam at the middle. The hole was not originally a feature of the Vb building, for it penetrated a mass of trodden ashes and earth that filled a hollowed-out fireplace or open hearth (see p. 154) that obviously was no longer in use. The fireplace and hole are shown on Plate 69 A. From its position directly opposite the hole, it is safe to assume that the pier was in reality a corbel to support either an old beam or a shorter one added simultaneously with the assumed center support. These indications of roofing in the main room are important to the theory that the Tell Asmar houses were not constructed with an open court (see pp. 148–49).

<sup>28</sup> That plano-convex bricks were shaped for special purposes was established at Khafajah (see SAOC No. 7, p. 13 and Fig. 10).

<sup>29</sup> See *ibid.* pp. 2–4.



The bench in the south corner of the main room (see Pl. 69 A) was replastered and perhaps heightened by the addition of one course or two courses of bricks.

Room J 19:59 remained as in *Vc*. A bin was formed of the jog in the east corner by addition of a thin mud wall across the front, to a height of about 50 cm. above the floor, and a low narrow sill of unbaked bricks was built across the doorway at its inner face. The northeast and southeast walls of this room were built of herringbone masonry, while the bricks of the northwest and southwest walls, although plano-convex, were laid flat and roughly bonded. The flat brickwork perhaps represented rebuilding during a secondary occupation.

At the southeast two earlier rooms were replaced by one room 8 meters long (J 20:10). Its northeast end was cut off by a low screen wall without an opening, the compartment so formed containing two large bread ovens (Pl. 69 C). The screen wall (25 cm. high) undoubtedly served to prevent the scattering of the hot ashes as they were scooped out of the ovens. The presence of ovens here suggests that the crowded kitchen (J 19:41) and its auxiliaries (J 19:52 and 68) did not accommodate the cooking facilities required for the enlarged house.

Room J 19:64 also served for the preparation or storage of food, as indicated by the presence of large jars and thick-walled ribbed pots, a number of goat horns, and a quern with rubbing-stones (Pl. 66 C-D). The northeast wall was rebuilt in herringbone bond at a height of about 80 cm. above the floor, probably contemporaneously with the addition of the pier in the main room. The rebuilding of the northwest wall, which appears on Plate 66 C, was done during the *Va* occupation, however. A hole 12 cm. square and 20 cm. deep in the brickwork of the southwest wall, near the doorway and about 50 cm. above it (see Pl. 66 D), may have received a beam end, but naturally no corresponding hole was found in the rebuilt opposite wall.

Room J 19:64 provided the only connection between the main part of the house and the three small rooms J 19:66, 50, and 53. Nothing remained in them to indicate their use, but their remote position suggests that they constituted the more private living-quarters. The wall dividing J 19:66 from J 19:50 and the northwest wall of J 19:50 were rebuilt at about the same level as the *Vb* rebuilding in J 19:64 and probably at the same time. The new upper part was of bricks laid flat. The other walls were not rebuilt until the *Va* occupation.

The rooms along the southwest, which showed no connection with the rest of the house and with one another in *Vc*, still present difficulties. A doorway from the main room to J 19:13 was evident, but no doorway could be found in the walls of room J 19:16. As it is possible that the northeast wall (i.e., the southwest wall of J 19:59) was entirely rebuilt during a secondary occupation (see above), there may once have been a doorway in that wall. A doorway definitely existed in the southeast wall of J 19:16 in *Va*, however. For that reason our reconstruction of the *Vb* house (Pl. 35) shows this room at a higher level than the rest of the house and reached by a step, although the difference in levels as actually found was so great that such a step would have been too high for practical use. The southwest and southeast walls of J 19:13 were rebuilt at a level corresponding with the *Va* rebuilding of the northeast wall, that is, the southwest wall of the main room (see p. 158). A large storage jar was set into the floor at the west corner.

#### STRATUM *Va*

The Arch House of the Protoimperial period was marked by a floor level generally a meter above that of *Vb* and by some rebuilding of walls. The rebuilding did not, however, involve any consistent removal of walls such as preceded the rebuilding of *Vb*; rather, there was a gradual process of repair in keeping with the general decline of the area which began at this time. Thus it was difficult to trace a single floor level and to place definitely the rebuildings of the walls, which occurred at various levels and were not necessarily begun at a floor level. These conditions presented some perplexing difficulties when we attempted to establish the communications between rooms.

The new structure could be traced without difficulty from the entrance, which was now in J 19:41, to room J 19:52 and through the main room (J 19:27) to rooms J 19:13 and 16 (see Pl. 33). No rebuilding of the walls occurred in the new vestibule, but a doorway was made to the street and the wall between the vestibule and J 19:68 was removed. The top of the arch in the doorway to room J 19:52 was cut through, and the new jambs were plastered; presumably the doorway to the main room was similarly altered, though no evidence of an arch was found. The new floor covered the old range, but a bread oven was added in J 19:41. Apparently the street was higher than the floor, for a step inside the entrance led down to the room. A later floor, traces of which could be seen along the northeast and southwest walls, covered the step but declined sharply toward the northwest to join the earlier floor. At a still later time the entrance was blocked and apparently replaced by a higher doorway in J 19:53 (dotted on Pl. 33).

The *Va* floor ran evenly through the new doorway between J 19:68 and J 19:52. The northeast wall of the latter room was rebuilt in flat-laid masonry, but no rebuilding occurred in the other walls until later.

The *Va* floor could be traced into the main room (J 19:27), where it sloped down slightly to the middle of the room and covered the bench of *Vb*. A rebuilding of the southwest wall, also in flat-laid brickwork, corresponded with this floor, which continued into J 19:13 and 16. The other walls of J 19:27 remained as they were in *Vb*. The three arched doorways of *Vb* were intact, although at least two of them could not still have been in use. The tops of the arches in the doorways to J 19:64 and J 20:10 were only about 38 cm. above the *Va* floor, the line of which could be traced clearly, for example, at the middle of the southeast wall. Possibly the doorway to J 19:59 was still usable, since the floor level within that room was about 20 cm. lower than the floor of the main room and approximately a meter below the top of the arch, which was somewhat higher than the others. It is assumed that the floor within the doorway was scooped out so that room J 19:59 was accessible, for a rebuilding of the bin in the jog in its east corner indicated that it was occupied during *Va*. Although the doorway to room J 20:10 was not blocked, that room was apparently abandoned, since no floor was found at the general *Va* level within it. In the rooms to the northeast, on the other hand, there was a floor level corresponding to the general *Va* level in the rest of the house as well as definite rebuilding of some of the walls. New walls, founded at the new floor level, occurred all along the northwest of J 19:64, 66, and 50. The northeast wall of J 19:66 was rebuilt at a different thickness and with a new doorway farther northward. The southwest wall of this room (i.e., the northeast wall of J 19:64), which had been rebuilt below (see p. 159), contained no doorway, but, since access to J 19:64 other than the old arched doorway from the main room must have existed, we reconstructed a doorway in the position of the earlier (*Vb*) one. New southeast walls in J 19:66 and 50, founded above the *Va* floor, may have been foundations for the *IVb* walls which rested on them.<sup>30</sup> If so, it is not surprising that they contained no doorways. Since these rooms were occupied during *Va*, we reconstructed doorways in their southeast walls.

The new southeast walls in J 19:66 and 50 may represent a higher occupation level found in J 20:10 which, although 50 cm. above the general *Va* floor level, did not definitely belong to *IVb*. To this higher level belonged a doorway found on top of the arched doorway to the main room and new northeast and southeast walls. Later floors in J 19:41 (see above) and J 19:13 may indicate an occupation of the entire house at this higher level which could not be traced throughout.

<sup>30</sup> Two obviously *IVb* foundations were found in this part of the house, at the southeast walls of J 19:41 and 52. They were thicker than the walls which they supported and had rough unplastered faces (cf. p. 151).

## STRATUM IVb

In the Early Agade period the Arch House was rebuilt at a level approximately a meter above the lower floor of *Va*. The southwestern part of the house showed minor alterations, but the northeastern part was completely changed (see Pl. 33).

The vestibule (J 19:41) was widened, but otherwise its new thinner walls followed the earlier ones upon which they were built. A sill was added in the widened doorway to the main room.

The main room (J 19:27) was rebuilt almost exactly as it had been, the walls showing only slight and apparently unintentional variations in their angles. A bench was again built in the south corner, founded about 20 cm. below the floor. It is important to note that this was not a rebuilding of the old bench, which was not a feature of the *Va* occupation (see Pl. 33), but a new bench so similar in size and placing that it was perhaps based on the same tradition. The northwest wall of the room, instead of having a doorway as in *Va*, was left open at its easterly end. The wall end tapered to a thickness of about 30 cm. to allow a passage through the jog in the east corner of J 19:59, which now had a doorway connecting with rooms to the northeast. The spanning of these two openings must have been awkward. It is probable that there were lintels above them and that the jog continued up to the ceiling. A short rafter would then have spanned the jog to support the small square of roof.

Rooms J 19:13 and 16 were rebuilt as before, except that the latter was now entered from J 19:59 instead of from J 19:13.

The space adjoining the main room to the southeast was divided into two rooms (J 20:4 and 10). In the west corner of J 20:4 a rectangle of unbaked bricks two courses high formed a small platform, marking perhaps the position of a bench. On the floor were three querns. In the north corner of J 20:10 was a bin of unbaked clay paved with baked bricks.

The greatest change in plan occurred in the north corner of the building, where a group of four very small rooms was entered from J 19:59. The walls here were poorly preserved because Stratum IVa foundations had cut into them. A structure of unbaked bricks in J 19:37 (shown in broken lines on Pl. 33), although similar to the one just described in J 20:4, probably supported a pot which was buried beneath the floor of room J 19:3 in IVa (see p. 162). Two compartments (J 19:39 and 49) were too small to be considered as rooms and were probably storage bins. Narrow sills were found in their doorways. A block of masonry in J 19:23 is reconstructed as a stairway to the roof. It is entirely theoretical, however, suggested only by the slope of the top of the brickwork.

Northeast of the vestibule was a large room (J 19:43) connecting with space outside (J 19:40) and with a toilet room (J 19:44). This part of the house was adjacent to a service area (around J 19:46 and 48) which was probably an adjunct of House XXVIII during IVb (see p. 172). In J 19:43 were a block of unbaked-brick masonry similar to that in J 20:4 and a quadrantal bin. A rectangle of baked-brick paving in J 19:44 was slightly higher than the general floor level because it was laid on an underflooring of unbaked bricks. The fact that the underflooring did not extend beyond the pavement indicates that the rest of the room was not paved. At the northeast end of the paved rectangle were remnants of a toilet, with a baked-brick drain through the wall. The outlet of this drain in K 19:19 may be seen on Plate 67 B. A pivot stone had been placed above it. The drain emptied into a baked-clay trough (As. 32:1187) which is thought to have been made originally for use as a rainspout.<sup>31</sup> This is the first occurrence in the Arch House of a toilet, a feature which later became usual. A set of three compartments built up of thin mud walls on top of the opposite end of the baked-brick paving was undoubtedly a later addition.

<sup>31</sup> Similar baked-clay drains were found elsewhere at Tell Asmar and at Khafajah (see e.g. *OIP* LIII, Fig. 57).

## STRATUM IVa

The enlargement of the Arch House in the Late Agade period reflects the rehabilitation which occurred throughout the private house area at this time. The plan of the southwestern part of the house shows little change (see Pl. 33), and there were few traces of rebuilding; the new floor level was marked only by replastering of the walls. The northeastern part, however, was an entirely new unit, with its own main room (J 19:3) and a service area.

The new floor in the southwest wing was not much above the floor of IVb. The floor in the other wing, however, being built over leveled IVb walls, had to be somewhat higher. A photograph taken during excavation (Pl. 66 B) shows how the new floor was adjusted to cover the old walls. In the right foreground the tops of the southeast and northeast walls of J 19:37 (IVb) may be distinguished by their brick joints, which were picked out so that the bonding could be determined. A square of baked-brick pavement in the center of the IVa floor in J 19:3 rests immediately on top of the northeast wall, and farther back this wall is crossed by the paved sill of the doorway to J 19:14 (IVa), which shows a slight rise. The level difference was offset by sloping floors and a step at the doorway from J 19:3 to J 19:21, the only connection between the two parts of the house. In a secondary IVa occupation the difference disappeared (see p. 163).

The new vestibule (J 19:6) was connected through an anteroom (J 19:4) with the main room (J 19:3) as well as with a service court to the northeast (K 19:3). An unusual secondary access to the center of the house led from the vestibule through rooms J 19:1-2. Both IVa occupations were traceable in the vestibule. The lower floor had apparently been paved, as indicated by a few bricks. A step was built at the threshold of the outer doorway, probably as an adjustment to a rising street level.

Rooms J 19:1 and J 19:2 contained no distinguishing features other than two partly buried pots in the floor of the latter and a sill in its north doorway. Room J 19:3, which in the northeast wing occupied the place of the usual main room, had a counterpart at the southwest in room J 19:21, an enlargement of the earlier main room. This duplication was perhaps due to a division of the house into a general and a more private part, each of which needed, because of the increased size of the house, a large central room. At the center of J 19:3 a square of baked-brick pavement covered a buried pot. Unbaked bricks surrounding this pot beneath the floor (see p. 161) may have been added for support. No opening was found at the bottom of the pot to suggest that it was a drain, and apparently it was used as a storage jar. Room J 19:14 was perhaps the reception room, as suggested by its location and by its unusually wide doorway with a sill of baked bricks. The placing of the doorway toward one end of the room indicates what Andrae has called the "northern" plan, and the seat of the master would have been against the southwest wall.<sup>32</sup> Room J 19:11 contained two bread ovens and a quadrantal bin, indicating an unusually placed kitchen.

The rest of the northeast wing covered the service area which was probably an adjunct of House XXVIII during IVb (see Pl. 27) and no doubt contained similar service features arranged in a more regular plan. The irregular wall shown in dots and dashes on Plate 28 represents an intermediate stage (see pp. 176 f.). The large space K 19:3 is thought to have been a court, with stables or perhaps servants' quarters to the northwest (J 19:9, 15, 35, etc.).

The southwest wing of the Arch House was originally, as mentioned above, reached by a step down at the doorway from J 19:3. Removal of the wall between the IVb main room (J 19:27) and J 19:59 resulted in a longer room (J 19:21). The jog at the northeast, first noted in J 19:59

<sup>32</sup> The somewhat similarly placed H 18:31 in House XXXIIA of the same stratum (see Pl. 28) was also marked by a wide doorway, but it contained other doorways, so that it served as a passage to adjoining rooms. This second possible reception room was not arranged according to the "northern" plan. See remarks on reception rooms on pp. 149 f.

of Vc (see p. 156), was still present. A pot was set into the floor at the center of this main room, as in the main room (J 19:3) of the northeast wing. The bench in the south corner was rebuilt.

Rooms J 19:13 and 16 remained as before but were again connected by a doorway (as in Va). A low sill added to the doorway connecting the main room with J 19:16 was perhaps a stop for a wooden door to close off the latter. A hole, as for a pivot stone, within J 19:13 at the northwest jamb of its doorway to the main room indicated that this room could be shut off. In the north corner of J 19:13 a storage jar was again set into the floor, after absence of this feature in Va and IVb.

Rooms J 20:4 and J 20:10 were reused as before, except that the bin in J 20:10 was rebuilt and again paved with baked bricks and an adjoining angular bin was formed by a mud curbing (Pl. 69 D). Traces of ashes suggested that the paved bin was in fact a fireplace (see p. 154). A quern lay on the floor nearby.

Signs of burning along the floor within the southwest wing indicated that a fire was the cause of a later rebuilding, when the floor was raised throughout the house and the level difference between the two wings abolished. On this new floor, in J 20:10, were found a unique sculptured group showing a god with scaled body (As. 32:350). There were also two pots, one of which (As. 32:579) has a plastic snake on the shoulder. These finds suggested that the room may have been a private chapel. No other important features occurred at the new level.

The Arch House as it was in IVa appears in the middle foreground of our reconstructed perspective view of Eshnunna (Pl. 64), where the service court (K 20:3) may be seen to the right of Middle Road. The two main rooms are indicated by the higher part of the roof, beyond the court, in the first of which may be seen the clerestory windows by which the room is assumed to have been lighted.

#### STRATUM III

In this period the Arch House was completely rebuilt, although the old walls were followed generally and served as foundations for the rebuilding. Our plan (see Pl. 33) is incomplete because of denudation of the mound.

The vestibule (J 19:6) was slightly narrowed by the shifting of its southwest wall, which was rebuilt without a doorway. A new doorway in the opposite wall gave access to the units at the northeast. The kitchen was established in room J 19:4, more conveniently near the street door than the IVa kitchen (J 19:11). A thin screen wall opposite the larger of two bread ovens was probably intended to retain the ashes from the oven, as in J 20:10 of Vb (p. 159).

The main room J 19:3 remained as below except that there was no doorway in its southwest wall. It is possible that because the house was enlarged by the addition of new small rooms over the IVa service court it did not now include a southwest wing. Room J 19:14 was incomplete but may be supposed to have been rebuilt as it was in IVa.

The rooms to the southeast of the main room were accessible only from the latter, the doorway from the vestibule having been eliminated. In the west corner of J 19:2 was a series of clay compartments on the floor. These were later covered by a new floor, 30 cm. above the first one. Contemporary with this new floor, traces of which were found throughout the house, was a doorway to the small room J 19:12, formed by addition of a cross wall (hatched in plan) in the area occupied by J 20:10 in IVa. Rooms J 19:2 and J 19:12 each contained a bread oven.

Toilets were found at both floor levels in J 19:11. The earlier one was built against the old northwest wall, but the later one was on top of the wall and thus involved enlargement of the room. Only the upper of these is drawn on the plan, but remains of both may be seen on Plate 68 D, where the old wall is directly behind the lower toilet. A paving of baked bricks found in the northwest half of the room probably extended originally over the whole room, as indicated by a fragment of paving near the doorway; a pot set under this fragment apparently served to

catch water from the pavement, which sloped down from the northwest wall. The upper toilet, whose slotted seat was preserved to a height of three brick courses, was served by a carefully built baked-brick drain that ran under the new northwest wall. The drain was covered with baked bricks to sustain the wall. It curved through the east corner of room J 19:18 and passed under its northeast wall into J 19:15. Plate 70 *A* shows the back of the upper toilet, after removal of the wall behind it, and the uncovered drain in J 19:18.

At the northeast, the space occupied by the IVa service court was divided into units around three sides of a unit (K 19:3) which was possibly roofed. Two bread ovens were found in the long passage J 19:5, and there was another in J 19:2. A corner bin and three stall-like compartments in J 19:7 suggested a stable or sheepfold (cf. p. 172). No doorway was found between this complex and J 19:35, but it seems likely from the latter's connection with J 19:15, which received the toilet drain, that both of these rooms belonged to the Arch House. A bread oven and a square stand of unbaked bricks in one corner were features of J 19:15.

#### STRATUM II

The Arch House was further reduced by denudation of the mound, but, as can be seen from our plan (see Pl. 33), it represents for the most part rebuilding of Stratum III rooms.

The vestibule (J 19:6) was joined to J 19:5 by removal of the dividing wall. Similarly, J 19:4 and J 19:11 were joined to form a corridor, whence a new doorway, only one jamb of which could be traced, opened into the main room (J 19:3). The old doorway between the main room and J 19:4 was blocked. As far as we could tell, the only other change in the main room was the shifting of the doorway to J 19:2. The latter room was blocked off from J 19:12, to which it had been connected by a doorway during the later occupation of III.

Destruction of walls by illicit diggers before we began work on the site had obscured the communication between the vestibule and the units to the northeast. In this area division into further small units was indicated by stubs of cross walls in K 19:2 and J 19:7 and new walls in K 19:3, which now contained a square shelf of unbaked clay and a small bin. A later sill or blocking at the north corner of K 19:3 is indicated in broken lines on the plan.

#### STRATUM I

Very little remained of the top stratum of the Arch House (Pl. 31), since it was so near the surface. It was marked by rebuilding of walls around J 19:1 and J 19:6 and by a floor level about 50 cm. above that of Stratum II. The fact that the floor level could be traced to the edge of the mound indicated that the Arch House was still in use during the latest occupation of which we found traces in the private house area.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE OTHER HOUSES

#### STRATUM Vc

In the lower strata we found it necessary to confine the excavations to increasingly smaller areas, and thus in the lowest stratum reached (Vc) only three houses (including the Arch House) and part of a fourth house were uncovered (see Pl. 24). Stratum Vc is dated to Early Dynastic III.

House *I*, southwest of the Arch House, provides a good example of the fully-flanked main room plan (see p. 147). The entrance from the street was into a small vestibule (J 20:42) which connected with one of the long side rooms (H 20:49) before giving access to the main room (J 20:40). The usual bread oven and other cooking facilities were not found in the entrance room; but, since such facilities were not found elsewhere in the house, it may be assumed that they had existed in their usual place but were cleared away in preparation for the rebuilding

which occurred in Stratum Vb. No features were found in any of the rooms to suggest their particular uses, nor were there any peculiarities of plan beyond the two entrances to corner room H 19:40, where circulation from side room J 20:38 to the rooms at the northwest is unusual. The walls in general were poorly built, being uneven in thickness and carelessly laid. The irregularity of the northeast wall of the main room, for instance, apparently resulted from haphazard construction rather than from an attempt to reuse the wall below, which was found to be straight (as indicated by broken lines on Pl. 24). A remnant of an earlier wall which was allowed to project above the floor in the west corner of J 20:38 may have been utilized as a bench. The general floor level of the house was apparently adapted to variation in height of the underlying walls, for it rose toward the northwest part of the house to pass over the walls below.

Northeast of the Arch House was the much smaller four-room House III, obviously a poorer building fitted in between larger dwellings. Presumably the rectangular area once occupied by House III had been encroached upon by the vestibule of the Arch House (J 19:52), so that there was now but a single room (J 19:53) at the front of House III. This served as the vestibule and contained a bread oven in its east corner. The three remaining rooms were arranged with two side by side and one across the back. Access to J 19:66 and J 19:76 was through doorways from J 19:50, which thus in effect served as the main room, although it was no larger than the other rooms. At one end of J 19:66 was a niche, apparently intentionally built and not merely formed by upcroppings of earlier walls. There were, however, no other finds to suggest that this room was a domestic chapel. A second Vc occupation level in this house was traceable about 40 cm. above the first one. At the higher level a pot was set into the floor at the north corner of room J 19:66, but otherwise there were no special features.

Northwest of House III were remnants of the larger House IV. Although a floor was traceable at about the same level as the Vc floor in the rest of the area, the walls were so fragmentary as to suggest that they were ruins of an earlier house, at this time used only as outbuildings. The chief remaining feature was a large inclosed space (J 19:62) which, because of its two doorways and a wall stub at the southeast wall, may be supposed to have comprised two or three rooms originally.

Only fragments of walls were found in the area northwest of the Arch House, which was not used for building in the next two strata and thus was apparently abandoned.

#### STRATUM vb

In this stratum, which is likewise dated to Early Dynastic III, the excavations were confined to a strip along the northwest side of Middle Road (Pl. 25) but included two small houses (V-VI) southwest of House I and remnants of a larger house (VII) northeast of the Arch House.

Since the area of Houses V and VI combined was equal to that of House I, it is likely that they were fitted into the site of an earlier building. The peculiarities of their plans indicate that earlier walls were used as foundations for at least their chief walls. Both had larger entrance rooms than would be expected in such small houses, and, though both comprised six rooms, neither plan shows a larger central room.

House V was entered from Middle Road through H 20:30, its largest room. The small room H 20:42 served as the main room in that through it all parts of the house were accessible. A square bin of unbaked bricks was built against the northeast wall of H 20:35.

House VI also was entered through its largest room, from "West Street." This room (H 20:45) contained a bread oven and a rectangular bin of unbaked bricks. Next to the vestibule and communicating only with it was a slightly smaller room (H 20:38) which contained another bread oven in spite of the tendency to install cooking equipment near the street door

(see p. 149). The four rooms behind, all of about the same size and smaller than the two at the front, had no special features. The curiously indirect circulation to room H 20:43 afforded more privacy in this room than there could have been with a doorway to it from H 20:44.

The walls of House *I* were rebuilt on top of those below with few changes in plan. The shifting of the entrance to the middle front room (J 20:32) provided more direct access to the main room from the street than was usual, particularly since the doorways were nearly opposite each other, but allowed more privacy in the side rooms. The room in the east corner was enlarged at the expense of the room to the northwest, and both rooms (J 19:30–31) were now entered through new doorways in the straightened northeast wall of the main room (J 20:33). Room H 20:29 contained a large storage jar and a low quadrantal "altar" (see p. 151) of unbaked bricks. In the row of rooms along the southwest a new small room (H 20:32) was formed by addition of a cross wall, which was left open at the northeast; no jamb was built against the wall at the opposite side of the opening. The entire southwest wall of the house stood as it was built in *Vc*.

The expansion of the Arch House took in all of House *III*, completing the encroachment which is supposed to have begun in *Vc* (see p. 155).

House *VII* may have been abandoned early in *Vb*, since its walls were fragmentary. Enough remained to suggest a building of at least the size and importance of the Arch House. It is noteworthy that here occurred the only example of a double wall between houses, as was usual in Neo-Babylonian houses.<sup>33</sup> The actual dividing line between the walls could be followed only at the northwest end, but the unusual thickness of the brickwork indicated two walls throughout.

Northwest of the Arch House were the ruins of House *IV*, which had apparently served as outbuildings in Stratum *Vc*.

#### STRATUM *Va*

With this stratum we reach the Protoimperial period (see p. 145). The excavated area was much larger and now included a block of houses southeast of Middle Road (Pl. 26). Here the houses on East Road and South Road were fairly large, while those on Middle Road were small and those within the block were the poorest dwellings (except House *XXII*), accessible only from narrow lanes. The general decline which began at this time (see pp. 144 f.) was manifested by the number of small houses, by the makeshift repairs to the Arch House (see p. 159), and by the division of an already small house (*V*) into two houses.

The two houses which now occupied the area of the old House *V* were of the single-flanked main room type (see p. 146), with the main room at the front and two smaller rooms at the rear. The entrance from the street to the front room (H 20:26) of House *VIII* was placed nearer the center of the wall than usual, perhaps to make room for the bread oven found in the south corner. Only one of the rear rooms was directly accessible from the front room, the other being connected to the first small room. The two rear rooms of the new House *V* were smaller than those of House *VIII*, and both were entered directly from the front room. During the first *Va* occupation, House *V* had no entrance from the street and was connected with House *I* by a doorway in the northeast wall of its front room (H 20:6). Later this doorway was blocked, a doorway to the street was added, and House *V* became an independent unit. Two bread ovens found in the front room were contemporary with this remodeling.

Behind Houses *V* and *VIII* was House *VI*, at the corner of West Street and a meandering lane (H 20:14). Its plan was changed to the double-flanked main room type, with two small rooms at the front and two at the back (see p. 147). The vestibule (H 20:24) contained a bread oven in the west corner, near the street door; in the north corner a pot was set into the floor and

<sup>33</sup> See Reuther, *Die Innenstadt von Babylon*, pp. 92 ff. (e.g. Houses II–III).



surrounded by a low screen wall of unbaked bricks. The main room (H 20:3) provided access to all the other rooms. Near the center a pot about 60 cm. in diameter was set into the floor, and in the west corner was a small bin with a semicircular "table" beside it. Presumably the bin was for the storage of grain and the pot for water.

The narrow lane H 20:14 widened at its northeast end into a kind of entrance court (H 20:2) to a partially excavated house. Three other doorways in this meandering lane and a doorway in West Street indicated other houses, which must have been quite small since their entrances were so close together. The irregularity of the lane was an indication of the general lack of town-planning in this area, where Middle Road was the only wide and continuous thoroughfare. Little remained here of the walls above the foundations, so that no complete plans could be determined.

House *I* remained almost exactly as it was in *Vb*; some of the walls showed no rebuilding in *Va*, as though the house stood intact throughout *Vb* and *Va*. During the first *Va* occupation, at the level at which the doorway was cut through to House *V* (see above), there was a floor on which was found a bread oven in vestibule J 20:1. A rebuilding of the oven 30 cm. above its original level indicated that this room continued to be the vestibule for some time. Later, however, a new street entrance was cut into room J 20:3, at which time a new bread oven was built in the east corner of that room and the street door to J 20:1 was blocked. The doorway from J 20:3 to the main room (J 20:2) was blocked, perhaps simultaneously with the opening of the new street door so that communication with the main room from the street would be less direct. New doorways were made to connect room J 20:3 with rooms J 20:1 and J 20:14, to connect J 20:1 with room J 20:15, and to connect the main room (J 20:2) with room H 20:9. No other doorways were blocked, however, so that there was unusually free circulation.

Beyond the Arch House to the northeast stood the ruins of House *VII*, which was not rebuilt.

In the area southeast of Middle Road many of the houses were smaller and less well planned than those just discussed. In several cases we were able to distinguish the outlines of the unexcavated houses below and to see how they were divided into smaller units in *Va*. Houses *X*, *XI*, and *XII*, for example, undoubtedly once formed a single house, with its main room a longer version of the main room of House *XI* (J 20:29). Houses *X* and *XI* were fairly good examples of the double-flanked main room type. In House *X* the plan was more satisfactorily worked out, with an entrance room (J 20:28) large enough to hold the usual bread oven (though none was found) and two rooms at the back (J 21:23 and J 21:27) with complete privacy. In House *XI* the one rear room (J 20:25) was unusually large. The purpose of the tiny front room J 20:26 is unexplained. It was only 1.30 m. wide but had been lengthened by a jog in the northwest wall of the main room (J 20:29). A doorway was found in its southeast wall in Stratum *IVb*, but none could be found in *Va*. It is assumed, however, that a doorway existed between J 20:26 and the main room but was filled up by a succession of unbaked-clay sills, often indistinguishable from a true wall (see Pl. 26). House *XII* consisted of only two rooms. Since the height of its walls as found was about 50 cm. less than that of the walls of the other houses, it is likely that at this time the structure was unroofed. No doorway could be traced between the two rooms, but one is reconstructed on our plan. Similarly, there was probably an unroofed inclosure southwest of lane J 21:22. The walls found here were undoubtedly outer walls of a house representing a lower stratum. At this time, however, the inclosure (*IX*) contained an oven beside a long curved screen wall similar to one found in an area of outbuildings in *IVb* (J 19:48). Thus it seems probable that here was an abandoned house, with only low inclosure walls remaining, unroofed except perhaps for a mat over the oven.

At the end of lane J 21:22 was a kind of entrance court (J 21:28) and remnants of House

*XXVII*, which also showed evidence of adaptation to an earlier plan without careful rebuilding. A vestibule (J 21:31) entered from J 21:28 was at the level of the lane, but the floors of the other two rooms were 90 cm. lower and were reached by four steps starting within the doorway to J 21:32 and bordered by low casings where they extended into the room. This haphazard adjustment of level difference within the house suggested that the old walls were reused without heightening except in the vestibule. Room J 21:32 contained a quadrantal "altar" (see p. 151) in the east corner, and a pot was set into the floor of room J 21:19.

A narrower lane at right angles to Middle Road led to two small houses (*XIII* and *XIV*) which were fitted into the space left by the surrounding buildings. In each the entrance was into the largest room. The arrangement of the smaller rooms was more typical in House *XIV*, where they were at the back, with an entrance to only one of them from the front room (cf. House *VIII*). In the front room (K 20:44) a jog in the brickwork in the north corner may have been a remnant of an earlier wall which the rebuilders failed to level down. The less usual arrangement of rooms in House *XIII* is probably to be explained by the fact that the only possible location for an entrance from the lane was at the north corner of the house. Thus the location of the main room (J 20:35) was fixed, and the remaining space around two sides was divided into two smaller rooms (J 21:26 and K 21:19).

Houses *XV* and *XVI* probably originated as one building in an earlier period. A typical double-flanked main room plan may easily be supposed, with two small rooms roughly approximating K 20:27-28 behind a large central room corresponding to J 20:22. The plan of House *XV*, however, is quite unusual, with two long rooms side by side at the front and two smaller rooms at the rear. There was no dominating central room; in fact, a doorway to the lane was found in the outer wall of K 20:28 at a higher level but still in *Va*, indicating that each of the front rooms at some time served as the vestibule. During the secondary occupation a pot was set into the upper floor in room K 20:28, about 70 cm. above the lower floor, and it cut into a bin of unbaked clay contemporary with the lower floor. The upper level was traceable in isolated instances elsewhere but was not general enough to constitute a separate stratum. It was found sometimes at the same level as the foundations of *IVb* and provided evidence of a scattered secondary occupation in keeping with the general decline which characterized the private house area at this time. In House *XVI*, atypically arranged with two small rooms at the front and a large room behind, use of earlier walls, at least for foundations, would explain the reversal of the usual single-flanked main room plan, the front three rooms of a supposed earlier building being cut off to form a smaller house. As usual, a bread oven was found in the vestibule (J 20:27); and in the other front room (J 20:21), which connected only with the vestibule, was a bin of unbaked bricks. A later doorway in the southwest wall of the large room (J 20:22), at the same level as the upper floor in House *XV*, suggested that the arrangement of two small rooms at the front was found to be unsatisfactory and changed by the simple expedient of making the entrance from the lane instead of from Middle Road.

The next three houses (*XVII-XIX*) were perhaps built on the walls of a single earlier house, but it was impossible to trace the earlier plan. In any case, these houses were rather small and seemed awkwardly crowded into the space.

House *XVII* was similar to House *XVI* in plan, with two smaller rooms in front of a larger room. A curious feature was the apparent coexistence of two entrances from the street. The entrance into K 19:20 was about 20 cm. higher than that into J 20:20, but no blacking was found in the lower one and the difference in level was hardly enough to be taken into account. Accordingly it must be accepted that the two front rooms opened onto the street and, since both rooms were connected with the back room by doorways placed almost exactly opposite the street entrances, that no part of the house had the privacy usually accorded to living-quarters. A possible explanation for this open plan is that the building was a shop, with work-

room or storeroom at the back. In this case, one of the front rooms may have been the private room of the proprietor. Of the two, K 19:20 is more likely to have been so used. Just in front of its doorway to the rear room (K 20:31) was a small V-shaped fireplace formed of two baked bricks set on edge (see p. 154). The bricks showed traces of burning, and there were ashes within the space inclosed by them. They were placed so near the doorway as to make access to the rear room difficult, an arrangement suggesting that this doorway was not important or at least not in frequent use. A pot (not shown on plan) was set into the floor at the middle of K 19:20. The northeast end of room K 20:31 was cut off by a thin wall which was found standing to a height of only about 30 cm. It was probably a low screen wall such as existed in Vb in room J 20:10 of the Arch House (see p. 159). No ovens or ashes were found within this compartment, however.

Houses XVIII and XIX were partly destroyed by a round pit (K 19:25) dug from IVb (see p. 174). Enough remained, however, for reconstruction of two reasonable plans, both with a main room flanked by smaller units at front and rear. In House XVIII the vestibule (K 19:21) extended across the entire front of the house. A bread oven stood in the corner nearest the entrance. Below this were traces of a square bin belonging to an earlier occupation. A wall stub at the back of the house indicated that there were two rear rooms, and we reconstructed a cross wall to complete a typical double-flanked main room plan. In House XIX one end of the cross wall dividing the central room from the rear one was found, with one jamb of a doorway intact. Difficulty arose in the excavation of room K 19:26, because the walls were poorly preserved and built of peculiar black bricks apparently made of ashes. The workman cut through what was later found to be the easterly wall, so that it was impossible to tell whether it contained a doorway. However, we reconstructed it without a doorway on the basis of the solid wall below, thus making K 19:26 a part of House XIX rather than of House XX. A doorway from K 19:26 to the vestibule (K 19:2) is reconstructed, though none could be found in the badly preserved wall.

House XX, at the corner of Middle Road and East Road, was set back about 1.50 m. from the line of the other houses along Middle Road. This jog in the building line indicates the probable break between Houses XIX and XX and is another reason for supposing that room K 19:26 was part of House XIX. Without this room, House XX offers a complete example of the fully-flanked main room plan (see p. 147), though the long rear room (K 19:24) is of unusual size. The indirect access to the main room (K 19:27) from East Road recalls the situation during the later Va occupation of House I (see p. 167). In the southwest corner of the main room was a quadrantal "altar." Doorways opened from this room to all the adjacent rooms except L 19:3, which was connected only with the vestibule (K 19:35). A platform of unbaked bricks, three courses high, was built in the northeast corner of room K 19:34 and covered with a thin layer of gypsum plaster which was carried up for about 40 cm. along the north wall. A wide-mouthed pot was set into the platform with its rim flush with the surface. This was probably a washing place. A similar feature was found in the main room of the Vc Arch House (see pp. 155 f.). The other rooms contained few features. Room L 19:2 was separated from the main room by a low sill of unbaked bricks. In L 19:1 a pot (As. 33:131) buried just inside the doorway contained a hoard of silver ornaments (As. 33:44), including a large filigree disk similar to specimens found in the Northern Palace (see p. 185). A partially excavated floor directly below the one under which the pot was buried was too low to belong to Va.

The entrance to House XXI was found in an open passage just off East Road. Behind the entrance room, the limits of the main room (K 20:40) could be traced, and behind K 20:40 were two smaller rooms. Since the row of rooms to the west was known to belong to House XXII, the width at the back of House XXI was established and the front part was reconstructed accordingly.

House *XXII* was unusual in that it was a fairly regular example of the fully-flanked main room type located within the block, where the poorest dwellings (Houses *XIII–XV*) were crowded together. The reconstruction of the east corner of House *XXII* (see Pl. 26) is based on earlier walls and on the alignment of the preserved exterior walls. A double vestibule was approached through an open passage from East Road. The position of the doorway to the main room (K 20:37) was fixed by a pivot stone, next to which the southwest jamb could be traced. The doorway from the main room to K 20:38 is reconstructed on the basis of the earlier plan. A pot was set into the floor in room K 20:32. In the next room (K 20:34) a low screen wall projected from the southwest wall. A portion of the latter wall was thoroughly examined and showed plano-convex bricks laid in herringbone pattern. A low bin was found in the west corner of room K 20:14.

From House *XXI* along East and South Roads to House *XXV* only outer walls were traced, and the interior walls of Houses *XXIII* and *XXIV* were freely reconstructed to connect with those of rooms which were actually excavated. Because of a preserved street entrance to each house, the shape and size of the area, and precedents provided by the completely excavated houses, the reconstruction is less arbitrary than would appear at first.

House *XXV* was completely excavated, however, and proved to be one of the largest in the area. Except for an extra row of rooms along South Road, the plan was of the fully-flanked main room type, irregular only in the slant of the southeast wall. Two of the three additional rooms at the front had entrances from the street. The middle front room (K 21:9) contained several bins which, in conjunction with the two street entrances, would seem to identify this building as a shop with the dwelling of the proprietor at the back. The living-quarters had a private entrance from the street through vestibule K 21:3 but were connected with the shop through room K 21:7. The entrance from the street into K 21:9 was the public one. The difference in size of the two outer doorways, although a minor point of evidence, suggests the distinction between public and private use. Also, the smaller K 21:3 contained a bread oven, as was usual in house vestibules, whereas the larger K 21:9 had the unusual bins. The bins consisted of two rows of compartments, each roughly 40 cm. square, formed by thin low partitions of unbaked clay. The inner row was about 15 cm. above the outer, so that grain or other goods kept in them could be reached easily. An undivided space at the back provided a longer compartment, and against the northwest wall of the room was another square compartment. The bins contained nothing to indicate what had been kept in them. Similar arrangements are to be seen in the stalls of a modern bazaar, where the commodities are displayed around the walls of the booth and the proprietor sits in the center.

House *XXV* showed evidence of two *Va* occupations (see Pl. 32 *A*), and features of both are shown on Plate 26. The upper level was too near the surface of the mound to be easily distinguishable throughout. To it, however, belonged a low screen wall and bread oven in room K 20:17 and two other bread ovens. Only the oven in the vestibule (K 21:3) appeared definitely in the lower level. The presence of so many ovens possibly indicates that the house was broken into smaller units during the later occupation, perhaps in keeping with the general decline which began in *Stratum Va*. During the later occupation the original doorway from the main room to room K 21:11 was blocked, at which time a new doorway must have been added in the same wall (as reconstructed on Pl. 26). The part of the wall where this doorway should have been and the doorway at the north corner of K 21:6 were destroyed in antiquity, the latter by a much later pot burial. A plastered rectangle of unbaked bricks, about a meter high, was found intact on the lower floor in the west corner of K 21:7, but its purpose cannot be explained. In K 21:2 a projection of unbaked bricks on the outer wall is also inexplicable.

A similar row of inclosures found in the Larsa house area at Ishchali, next to the Shamash

Temple, was thought to be shops along the street.<sup>34</sup> There, however, the shops seemed, from the levels of their walls, to have been added in front of larger, earlier buildings. In the case of House XXV, on the other hand, the house and the shop appeared to have been built as a unit, for the outline of the outer wall along South Road could be traced at the lower occupation level and the walls inclosing the front rooms were of the same thickness as those in the rest of the building.

The other side of South Road was traced for about 12 meters. Here was disclosed the entrance to a house across from House XXV, which, however, could not be traced because of denudation of the mound. At the southwest end of South Road was a room (J 21:14) which may have been the vestibule of another house, although no doorways other than the street entrance could be found. Abutting House XXV was House XXVI, three rooms of which were found. Room J 21:7 was apparently the main room, flanked on one side by a vestibule (K 21:12) and another small room (J 21:20). Two rooms were reconstructed on the other side of the supposed main room, connecting with it by a doorway which was actually found, to complete a typical double-flanked main room plan.

A few Va walls found at the south end of square G 18, beneath House XXXI (see Pl. 27), did not yield a definite plan.

The only grave which we found in the private house area was in square H 19, below a IVb wall (see p. 174). It may have been dug from Va, since it was slightly below the general Va floor level of the Arch House.

#### STRATUM IVb

Above Stratum Va a layer of debris (see p. 144) containing many potsherds covered the whole area except the Arch House (House II) and Houses X–XI. The accumulation varied in thickness but was deepest over House VII, which was apparently abandoned in Vb (see p. 166). It was here that two fragments of impressions (As. 32:1344 and 1122) of the same seal were found (see p. 145), one (at 35.54 m.) a few centimeters above the Vb floor in J 19:54 and the other (at 37.17 m.) just below the baked-brick floor of a round structure representing a secondary IVb occupation in J 19:48. The area southeast of Middle Road for the most part was not occupied during IVb. Nevertheless, several walls, particularly those bordering Middle Road, stood throughout the period when the debris was accumulating and were sound enough to serve as foundations for IVa walls. Many of the walls which were not reused as foundations showed signs of extensive weathering. A similar situation prevailed around H 18:14, where a few irregular walls were found below IVa.

Our plan of IVb (Pl. 27) represents the earliest building on top of the layer of debris and the contemporary occupations of those houses which were never abandoned. Although it extends beyond our Va plan to the northwest (cf. Pl. 26), actually the house area was probably smaller in IVb than it was in the lower strata. The reverse effect is due simply to the reduction in size of the excavation area below IVb.

The floor levels of IVb indicate a drop from Middle Road to the northwest (see Pl. 32 A). Rooms in House XXXI which were dated by Akkadian cylinder seals were nearly 2 meters lower than the first Akkadian level within the Arch House. The fact that the southwest wall of H 18:13 rose toward the southeast and the evidence given by a long unbroken Va wall (hatched on Pl. 27) helped to clarify the stratification. Built directly on top of the Va wall, at 36.19–36.41 m., were the southeast wall of H 18:13 and the short walls of J 18:20. The position of the Va wall in relation to another IVb wall may be seen in section A–A' (Pl. 32 A) at H 18:24. The drop is indicated also by the southwest wall of H 18:12 and H 19:6, which rose sharply from a floor at 35.31 m. to connect with the southeast wall of H 19:6 at 36.41 m.

<sup>34</sup> To be published in *Old Babylonian Public Buildings in the Diyala Region*.

Room H 19:6 was obviously contemporary with a fragment of curved wall immediately to the southeast. The curved wall was founded at 36.35 m. at its west end and rose at its east end to 37.17 m., the elevation of the bottoms of the walls around J 19:23 and close to the general IVb level within the Arch House.

The southwest wall of J 18:1 and J 18:6 gave evidence as to how the difference in elevation between Houses XXVIII–XXIX and the area to the southwest was adjusted. This wall was founded low enough to serve the floors northeast of it (at 36.18–36.27 m.) but extended well above the higher floor to the southwest (at *ca.* 37.16 m.). Its southwest face was rough and unplastered toward the bottom, as though it was not intended to be exposed. Thus we assume that it was intended to serve in part for retaining the earth beneath the higher floor in H 18:26, as further indicated by its extra thickness.

House XXVIII was fragmentary at its east corner, which was near the surface, and the area southeast of the main room (J 18:21) was not excavated to IVb. Enough was exposed, however, to indicate that this was an unusually large house for the period and that the walls were thicker than usual. It is assumed that the doorway in the southeast wall of J 18:10 was the entrance, although the resulting plan is unusual in that a large entrance room is separated from the main room by an intermediate element. This peculiarity may have resulted from the joining of two smaller houses of the stratum below. The angle of the reconstructed southeast wall of J 18:21 is based on a later wall (shown in dots and dashes on Pl. 28), which probably was built at this angle so that the IVb wall could be used as its foundation.

A bread oven in J 18:10 and another in J 18:21 were unusually placed. Room J 18:19 contained objects which suggested that it was the women's room: two shells (As. 32:1251a) containing a black substance like kohl, several beads (As. 32:1251b), a copper pin (As. 32:1253), and a lump of red pigment (As. 32:1256). A rectangular structure of unbaked clay on the floor in the west corner of room J 18:6 consisted of a ridge (only 10 cm. thick and 20 cm. high) with a shallow depression (35 cm. in diameter) in the center. The fact that a layer of ashes covered the floor suggests that this structure was an open hearth and that room J 18:6 may have been a kitchen in spite of its position so far from the assumed entrance. There was nothing to suggest the use of room J 18:1.

The service area J 19:48 was probably an adjunct of House XXVIII. A curved clay wall in its west corner was only 20 cm. thick and was probably merely a low screen to inclose the four bread ovens found within it. The presence of so many ovens is surprising, particularly since others were found inside the house. The curved wall was rebuilt during a secondary occupation at the elevation (*ca.* 37.26 m.) of a circular structure of unbaked bricks. The latter was paved with baked bricks about 30 cm. above the bottom of its wall. Traces of burning on the floor and wall suggested that this structure was an oven. It was similar in form to Early Dynastic ovens found at Khafajah, even to the projections flanking its opening.<sup>35</sup> The inward slant of the wall suggested that the structure was domed. There were no traces of fusion of the bricks or cracking of the pavement to indicate the use of the great heat required by a kiln. It seems more probable that this structure was part of a bakery to which the bread ovens belonged and was used for the baking of leavened bread. It was recognized by one of the workmen as similar to modern ovens used for that purpose.

The rectangular inclosure J 19:46 was perhaps a sheepfold. Its walls, only one brick thick, could not have stood very high and certainly did not inclose an ordinary room. A bin against the northeast wall could have been a feeding trough. A similar structure against the outside of the northwest wall of J 19:44 belonged to the same occupation and may have had the same use. Here the northeast end was closed off by a thin wall to form another bin. The walls of this inclosure were not preserved to a height sufficient to show the position of an entrance.

<sup>35</sup> See *OIP* LIII 130–33.

Both this and J 19:46 were cut into along the southwest by IVa foundations (indicated by dots and dashes on Pl. 27).

House XXIX may originally have been larger than the four-room unit appearing on our plan. The walls were irregular in places, and room J 18:7 contained no doorway, although there may have been one near the denuded northeast end. The plan shows several peculiarities. The largest room (J 18:14) had two outside entrances, one of which led to a space (H 18:24) bounded at the southwest and southeast by rather thin walls. These walls must have been needed to retain the higher ground in H 18:26 (see p. 172), thus allowing an entry at floor level in front of the house. The difference in elevation must have been about 70 cm. at the southeast wall. The doorway in the northwest wall of J 18:14 probably led to another room originally. In the west corner of J 18:14, which was probably the main room, was a square of plastered unbaked bricks about 50 cm. high. This was probably a domestic altar (see p. 151). The southwest wall of J 18:7 had been cut at its southeast end to accommodate the drain of a toilet which was built above it in Stratum IVa.

House XXX was of the single-flanked main room type, with privacy afforded the smaller rooms by the placing of the street entrance at one end rather than at the front of the main room (see p. 146). The floor level of this house was at 35.69 m., about 60 cm. below that of House XXIX but nearly the same as the floor levels of the houses to the southwest (see Pl. 32 B). House XXX was apparently founded on accumulated debris and thus may have been built without the usual limitations (see p. 145).

As it appears on our plan, House XXXI is large and complex, with two entrances from North Road. That it originally, even in IVb, consisted of two separate houses seems certain. The doorway that provided communication between the two parts, that is, the doorway from G 18:1 to G 18:4, was somewhat high for the general IVb floor level and nearly as high as that of IVa. In fact, throughout this part of the house there were traces of an intermediate level which may represent the time when the two houses were thrown together. Too little of Stratum Va was excavated to explain the origin of the two houses.

The northeast wing of House XXXI is reconstructed with a full range of small rooms along the northeast. This wing was probably originally a unit of the fully-flanked main room type, with G 18:14 as the main room and the street entrance through a corner room (G 18:1) as usual. A baked-brick door socket found in position in G 18:1 indicated a doorway which, because of later rebuilding of the outer wall, could not be traced. This simple plan must have been extended by addition of rooms to the southeast. The southwest wing was very irregular in plan, but the usual elements of a dwelling were recognizable. The main room (G 18:7), entered from the street through a vestibule (F 19:5), was flanked on two sides by smaller private rooms, with an additional room (G 19:14) at the back. Room G 19:10 must have been part of an otherwise unexcavated house to the southwest.

The walls as they were found were badly weathered in parts and quite fragmentary in the area between Houses XXX and XXXI. Here no rooms could be traced, but scattered sections of floors indicated an IVb occupation, as did the incomplete walls around H 18:12-13. There was evidently a house here which was deserted and allowed to fall into ruin before the rebuilding which took place in the Late Agade period (IVa). That the earlier occupation was Akkadian and did not represent a late rebuilding in Va was proved by the fact that the fragmentary walls were thinner than those of Va and constructed entirely of flat bricks and by the fact that the objects found on the scattered sections of floors are Akkadian in character. Finally, there was the linking-up with the walls of H 18:13, whose stratigraphy could be definitely established (see p. 171).

Little can be said of the central area, square H 19. There was probably an open space (H 19:5) accessible from a passage between the two curved walls. The walls around H 19:32-34

and H 19:36 suggest that northwest of the Arch House a dwelling had been almost completely destroyed before the rebuilding in IVa. A grave (see p. 151) found beneath the northwest wall of H 19:36 was slightly below the general Va floor level in the Arch House. It contained an undisturbed skeleton, around whose skull were six copper buttons with loops for attachment (As. 32:301). The grave was covered with one row of unbaked bricks set on edge at an angle. It should probably be attributed to Stratum Va.

Southeast of Middle Road only Houses X and XI, which had not been abandoned during the period of general decline, were completely traceable. Most of their walls were now thinner, as generally characteristic of IVb building. In House X there was a group of irregular clay bins on the floor in the east corner of room J 20:13. The only change in plan was at the rear, where there were now two rooms side by side (J 21:23 and J 21:27) instead of one behind the other. The plan of House XI was altered more extensively. Room J 20:25 was enlarged, and the space at the front was divided into four small rooms. At first, the only entrance to the house was through J 20:25 from J 21:26 of old House XIII, which, along with House XII, was now abandoned and apparently covered by the layer of debris. At this level there was a quadrantal bin in the south corner of J 20:25. Examination of the southeast wall of the room showed that it was built of small rectangular bricks laid flat. Later, a doorway was cut through the northwest wall of J 20:8, connecting with Middle Road. Still later, this doorway was blocked and a new one was cut into J 20:26. There was no indication that the entrance from J 21:26 was blocked at any time.

Room J 21:19 was all that remained of old House XXVII, as a result of denudation of the mound. Occupation of this room was evidenced by a pot set into the floor in the east corner, by a bit of pavement of flat baked bricks in the north corner, and by a low clay wall surrounding a pot set into the floor in the west corner. A doorway from J 21:26 was at a slightly higher level.

A round pit (K 19:25) southeast of Middle Road reflected the poverty of the period. It cut through the rubbish layer above Va and destroyed some of the walls of old Houses XVIII–XIX. A flight of seven steps beginning at 36.74 m. led down to the floor of the pit about 1.80 m. below. Since it is unlikely that steps would have been provided for a rubbish pit, this was apparently a habitation similar to a modern *ṣarīfah*. A *ṣarīfah* is a crude dwelling consisting of a hole in the ground covered with mats or palm branches which are supported, if necessary, by a single pole in the middle. The temporary homes of our workmen near the site were of this type. The filling inside pit K 19:25 consisted of a loose accumulation containing animal bones and potsherds. Its greenish color suggested organic matter and probably indicated that the hole was eventually abandoned as a dwelling and used as a refuse pit. The floor of the next stratum was about 40 cm. above the top of the stairs, and walls of IVa were built across the filled-in pit.

#### STRATUM IVa

Our plan of the house area in the Late Agade period (Pl. 28) indicates general expansion and improvement, as indicated, for example, by the greatly enlarged Arch House (see pp. 162–63). Parts which had been unoccupied in the preceding period were built up again, and in every instance of rebuilding of an existing house there was an improvement on the IVb plan. Stumps of walls indicated destruction by denudation of the mound in all directions except along North Road. It should not, of course, be assumed that all the rebuilding operations occurred simultaneously, since our plan represents the culmination of these activities. Differences in elevation persisted in this stratum, although they were not so great (see Pl. 32). The chief occupation in the Arch House, for example, was at 37.80–37.90 m., while to the northwest the floors of the new houses on the site of old Houses XXVIII and XXIX were at about 37.15 m. at the south-



east and at about 36.80 m. in and around H 18:29. From here the downward slope continued southwestward in the houses along North Road (see Pl. 32 *B*) to an elevation of 36.00 m. in House XXXV. Southeast of Middle Road the floors in Houses X–XI, which were occupied during IVb, were at about the same elevation as those in the Arch House; but in House XXXVIII, located in an area where there was no building in IVb, the general level was about 50 cm. lower. At least two occupations could be traced in most of the houses. The upper floors were sometimes only 30–40 cm. below the Stratum III floors but definitely within the IVa walls.

Owing to denudation of the mound, Stratum IVa was at the surface in square J 18, so that part of House XXXII was lost. What remained, however, suggested that it consisted of two units of the fully-flanked main room type. Use of the two IVb retaining walls around H 18:26 and of the walls of the row of rooms immediately to the northeast as foundations resulted in some irregularity of plan. Completion of the southeast unit (*B*) is suggested in broken lines on Plate 28.

The southeast wing (*B*) contained a paved bathroom with a toilet (J 18:4) and another toilet in J 18:9, whereas the outstanding feature of the northwest wing (*A*) was an "altar" in J 18:14 (see below). These features suggest that *B*, which was farther from the street entrance, comprised the private quarters, while *A*, with its assumed domestic chapel, was less private. A similar division is suggested by the plan of the Arch House in this period (see p. 162).

The entrance to House XXXII was through an L-shaped vestibule (H 18:28) from the newly planned East Street. This room and rooms H 18:22 and H 18:30 are particularly interesting because they were built with no dependence upon an underlying plan nor any obvious restriction of area or shape imposed by an existing adjacent building. Here was one of the few cases where the builder was free of the usual limitations (see p. 145). It is thus important to note that the placing of the bread oven in the entrance room (see p. 149) was apparently such a strong tradition that an alcove was built to accommodate it.

The remarkably wide doorway between the main room (H 18:29) and H 18:31 is significant in that it suggests a reception room for the master of the house. In the somewhat similarly placed room J 19:14 of the contemporary Arch House the wide doorway had a baked-brick sill and was near one end instead of centered on the room as here (see p. 162, with n. 32). There were sills of unbaked clay in the doorways from the main room to H 18:22 and H 18:28 and a sill of baked bricks in the doorway between H 18:21 and H 18:24. The latter rooms led to the room (J 18:14) with the "altar," which was also accessible from the main room by way of H 18:31.

The walls of room J 18:14 were founded on the IVb walls at about 36.70 m., just below the floor. The southeast wall had been thickened except at the northeast jamb of the doorway. The extra thickness was caused by an added row of bricks which must have formed the foundation for a wall of Stratum III since it covered a baked-brick door socket of IVa. The "altar" against the southwest wall of J 18:14 was constructed of unbaked bricks, carefully laid and plastered (Pl. 70 *B*). It was 1.50 m. square and 70 cm. high, but the front face receded slightly, course by course, toward the top. An open boxlike element on the front must have belonged to a higher level. At first it was thought that this structure was a tomb, but a trench cut through the middle revealed a solid mass of brickwork. Though nothing was found in the room to suggest that the structure was an altar, it is so interpreted because its shape recalls the altars in the temples. The other "altars" found in the private houses, however, were smaller and placed in a corner (see p. 151). Perhaps it is significant that a square "altar" was found in the west corner of the same room in Stratum IVb (see p. 173).

The two parts of House XXXII were connected by a doorway in the southwest wall of

J 18:20. A rebuilding of this wall about 60 cm. above the IVa floor indicated another occupation, which may have coincided with Stratum III. The traces of this occupation were too fragmentary, however, to afford a full plan. Signs of rebuilding were found also in the southwest wall of J 18:6. This room was connected with the main room of XXXIIB by a doorway with a clay sill. The northeast end of the main room (J 18:5) was not preserved and thus the connection with the bathroom (J 18:4) was lost, but it may be assumed to have been through room J 18:7 as reconstructed on Plate 28.

The entire floor of the bathroom (J 18:4) was paved with baked bricks and coated with bitumen. Full-sized bricks ( $37.5 \times 37.5 \times 7.5$  cm.) were used at the center and along the southwest wall, and the paving was completed with half-sized bricks (17.5 cm. wide) and a few fragments carefully fitted in. Along the northwest and southwest a second course of baked bricks was laid flat under the walls and flush with their surfaces. The toilet was placed in a shallow recess cut into the walls at the south corner of the room, perhaps reflecting the tradition of the recesses built up around the toilets found in the main level of the Northern Palace (see pp. 188–89). It seems likely that the position of the toilet was fixed by an earlier drain with which a connection was to be made, though no traces of such a drain were found. The construction was similar to that of the toilets found in the Northern Palace. The seat was built up of baked bricks, five courses high, with a slot 10 cm. wide through the middle (Pl. 70 C). Below the slot, in the paved floor, was a hole about 12 cm. square beneath which was carefully fitted a baked-clay pipe with an opening 12 cm. in diameter. The joint between the mouth of the pipe and the bricks around the square hole was smoothly calked with bitumen. The pipe was set into an opening in the covering of the uppermost section of the vertical baked-clay drain found below the toilet. The drain was 57 cm. in diameter, each of its four sections being 32 cm. long. This toilet was unique in that the seat was coated on top with bitumen and protected at the back and sides by a low ridge of bitumen; the other toilets in the private house area were not preserved to their full height, however. The lower part of a similarly constructed toilet with a vertical baked-clay drain below it was found in J 18:9.

Rooms J 18:11 and J 18:13 probably belonged to another house. The walls were denuded down to their lower courses and no doorway was to be found into J 18:11, although one is reconstructed in its northeast wall.

Our interpretation of the plan of House XXXII leaves detached room J 18:1, which was identified by its special features as a smithy and would therefore logically constitute a separate unit. Along its southeast wall was a series of compartments, 50 cm. wide, inclosed by thin clay partitions about 5 cm. high. The floor of the bins was 25 cm. lower than that of the room. Next to them, at the southwest wall, was a fireplace (seen at right on Pl. 70 D). This was a roughly elliptical hollow in the floor, lined with clay and built up slightly above the floor. Two ridges of clay at the front formed three troughs (Pl. 34 B, right) about half as long as the hollow. The central trough connected with an underground duct which came to the surface about 15 cm. in front of the fireplace (Pl. 34 B, left). Identical fireplaces are used by metalworkers today in the bazaars of small Iraqi towns. A bellows forces a draught through the duct, causing a more intense fire. Set into the floor in the north corner of room J 18:1 was a flat stone which was probably used as an anvil.

In J 18:1 the northwest and southwest walls of IVb were reused, but the northeast and southeast walls were rebuilt with a slight shift in orientation. In connection with this rebuilding, an irregular wall (shown in dots and dashes on Pl. 28) was joined awkwardly to the southeast wall of J 18:1 and formed an inclosure for the old service area (J 19:48 of IVb). Later, rooms J 19:9, 15, 35, etc. were built above the service area as an adjunct of the IVa Arch House (see p. 162). The irregular wall was assigned to IVa (rather than IVb) because of its connection with the rebuilt walls of J 18:1, whose stratification was determined partly by

elevation and partly by the widened entrance to J 18:1, which was apparently adjusted to the projecting corner of the new (IVa) southeast wall of J 18:2. It was impossible to determine whether the narrow space J 18:15 was inclosed at the northeast. However, it was probably merely a gap between two buildings. The bread oven found in it may have been let down from above.

Across East Street, House XXXIII was built over accumulated rubbish. Here again is an example of a plan which was not determined by the underlying stratum. It shows the usual features of the fully-flanked main room plan except that the range of rooms at the southeast was not completed. Within the house were indications of two IVa occupations, the earlier floor (at ca. 35.85 m.) not everywhere traceable. The later occupation was established by a facing of baked bricks on the floor along the northeast wall in H 18:2 at the elevation (36.25 m.) of the bottoms of many of the walls in other parts of the house and by two fragments of a similar brick course found a few centimeters higher at the southwest wall of the vestibule (H 18:5). Thus, the general level of the later occupation of House XXXIII was about 50 cm. lower than the occupation level of House XXXII across East Street.

House XXXIII contained no noteworthy features except some clay bins in room H 18:3 (Pl. 71 D). The lower floor of the main room (H 18:4) yielded, among other objects, a small pot (As. 31:P.43b) containing numerous personal ornaments (see p. 227). About 30 cm. below this floor, but above IVb, was found a large pot containing several cylinder seals, some copper implements, a copper bowl, and a few other objects (see p. 227). As this pot did not rest on any true floor, it was no doubt buried during IVa. That this house was once connected with House XXXIV was indicated by a blocked doorway in the southwest wall of room G 18:8. The blocking was contemporary with the baked-brick wall facings referred to above and thus represented the second IVa occupation. The two houses may originally have formed a large complex such as the Arch House and House XXXII of this period. The occurrence of the pot of ornaments on the lower floor of the main room of House XXXIII may indicate that this part of the complex constituted the private quarters, used particularly by the women of the family.

Two occupations, corresponding to those of House XXXIII, were indicated in House XXXIV. The lower level was almost the same as that in House XXXIII and about at the bottoms of the walls. The upper floor, marked by baked-brick facing (as in House XXXIII) in room G 18:6, bore signs of burning. In both occupations the entrance from North Road was through G 18:4. A curious jog in the northwest wall of this room was not explained by the underlying plan. Through an intervening room (G 18:1) the main room (G 18:6) was reached. This was unusually placed but obviously dominant in size, while the central room (G 18:2) was no larger than the vestibule. This peculiarity of plan no doubt resulted in part from the plan below. At the northeast wall of G 18:6 the facing along the floor consisted of baked bricks (38 × 38 × 8 cm.) set on edge against the unbaked bricks of the wall, as shown in a photograph taken after excavation below the floor (Pl. 71 B). At the other walls the facing consisted of broken bricks laid flat and imbedded in the wall flush with its face. At the northwest end of the room were found two beads (As. 31:624–25) and a cylinder seal (As. 31:618) which had been inclosed in a lump of clay and evidently buried beneath the floor. The walls of the southwestern part of the house were at the surface of the mound and poorly preserved. The northwest wall of G 19:6 had been almost completely destroyed by illicit diggers before our excavations were started.

House XXXV may have included room G 19:14, but the denuded walls here did not stand high enough to reveal a doorway. The three-room plan, however, is a reasonable variation of the simplest house plan, with the entrance through the vestibule (F 19:5) from North Road. The main room (G 18:7) contained a quadrantal "altar" in the south corner and a quadrantal bin in the east corner. Within the bin were found some shells and charred remains of grain.

Traces of burning on the walls in this house perhaps corresponded to those on the upper floor of House XXXIV.

Evidently a street corresponding to East Street ran from North Road between House XXXV and the next house. Only foundations of walls remained in the area around F 19:1, without floors or doorways. In North Road, outside this room, was found (at F 19:2) the cylinder seal (As. 31:22) imported from the Indus Valley.<sup>36</sup>

The central area was too much destroyed to give a continuous plan, but enough walls remained to suggest two buildings of which G 19:4 and H 19:31 formed parts and a series of rooms connected with H 18:15. It is probable, however, that there was an open space in the center, where access from the main streets would have been difficult.

Room H 18:17, at the end of East Street, was apparently the vestibule of a house which probably incorporated H 18:26. The floor must have sloped down sharply from H 18:26 to H 18:7, following roughly the slope which existed in IVb. Room H 18:7, whose floor was at about the same elevation (36.33 m.) as that of the later occupation of House XXXIII, yielded two impressions of a seal naming Shudurul, the last king of the Agade dynasty (see p. 144, n. 3).

House XXXVI had so suffered from weathering that several doorways and the west corner had to be reconstructed in our plan. The entrance is assumed to have been through room H 19:32. The house contained many rooms but no main or central room which could be entered from all sides. Here again two floor levels were discernible, about 40 cm. apart. Some walls of the earlier occupation had been cut down to their foundations and rebuilt. To this occupation belonged the paving in the bathroom (J 19:29), which probably covered the entire room before the rebuilding. The paving was of baked bricks ( $36 \times 36 \times 7.5$  cm.), regularly laid. It was drained by means of a carefully constructed opening through the northeast wall (Pl. 71 C) into J 19:18 (see Pl. 70 A). In the east corner on top of the paving was a large pot, probably let down during the second occupation. A rectangular construction of clay in the west corner, founded at about the level of the paving, was perhaps a bin to receive ashes from the bread oven which existed directly to the southwest in the second occupation. However, its unusually thick and carefully built walls suggested that the corner may have been blocked to form a niche for a toilet in the earlier occupation. A similar construction, with thinner walls, in the east corner of room J 19:19 was probably used as a bin. It is assumed that a street extended from North Road (at F 19:1) southeastward to Middle Road (cf. West Street in Va) and that House XXXVI was reached by means of a lane connecting the supposed open space with that street. Such a lane may be seen in our reconstructed perspective view of Eshnunna (Pl. 64) to the left of and behind the palm trees in the center of the picture.

Southeast of Middle Road, Houses X and XI were now joined to form one house, in keeping with the enlargement generally noticeable in this stratum. Exposure at the surface of the mound resulted in badly weathered walls, but that the old walls for the most part were rebuilt is certain. The entrance from Middle Road was at the north corner, as was the latest IVb entrance to House XI (see p. 174), but in place of each of the main rooms there were now two smaller rooms. A bread oven was found near the east corner of room J 20:7. Room J 21:1 is thought to have been a stonecutter's workroom because of the many stone objects, some unfinished, found in it (see pp. 231 f.).

Across a narrow lane, House XXXVII was built in an area which had been abandoned during the period of general decline. There was some dependence upon the plan of Va, however, for certain of the earlier walls, which apparently had remained standing, were used as founda-

<sup>36</sup> See OIC No. 16, pp. 47-53, and OIP LXXII, No. 642 and pp. 45 f.

tions. Chief among these were the northwest wall of the house and the southeast and southwest walls of room K 20:6. Beneath most of the other walls was accumulated rubbish.

The plan of House XXXVII as presented on Plate 28 has two large rooms in the center, the front one (J 20:12) opening directly onto Middle Road. This peculiarity is taken to indicate a combination shop and residence, as in House XXV of Va (see p. 170). The private rooms at the back may have been accessible from the outside through a doorway in J 20:16, as reconstructed. This interpretation of the plan was supported by the presence in J 20:12 of several pots (Pl. 71 A), apparently on the floor rather than buried beneath the floor above, which may have served to contain commodities to be sold. In the adjoining rooms were traces of a later IVa occupation, to which a pivot stone at the entrance from Middle Road evidently belonged. The other rooms in the front part of the house were apparently private, except perhaps the small room adjoining J 20:12 at its west corner. On the floor of this room (see p. 231, n. 90) were several baked bricks surrounding a large pot set into the floor, which may have been used in the preparation of goods to be sold in the shop. In this room were found two copper bowls (As. 32:844-45) in good condition.

Connection with the back part of the house was through room K 20:1; there was also access, through the northeastern row of rooms, to K 20:16, which may have led outdoors. On the floor near the middle of room K 20:6, which was probably the main room of the private part of the house, was a small fireplace formed of three baked bricks set on edge (see p. 154). In the west corner was a quadrantal "altar" (see p. 151), which was well enough preserved to show that it had been ornamented with vertical panels (Pl. 72 A) and plastered with a whitish coating, perhaps of gypsum.

The space between Houses XXXVII and XXXVIII was occupied by a large room (K 19:7) connecting at the rear with an irregular room or passage (K 20:7) whose limits could not be determined because of denudation of the mound. The large room had an entrance from Middle Road, again suggesting a shop, but there were no features to indicate its use.

The remains of House XXXVIII indicated that it was large and well built. It was probably of the fully-flanked main room type with its entrance on Middle Road, as reconstructed on our plan. It was built on the debris layer, and thus no limitations were imposed by an earlier plan other than the position of Middle Road. Its general floor level was nearly 50 cm. lower than that in House XXXVII, probably because of a slope in the accumulated rubbish. The floor sloped gradually toward room K 19:10 and showed traces of burning throughout. A lower floor, apparently the original one of IVa, was found at the southwest and southeast. House XXXVIII was notable chiefly for two caches found below the burned floor in K 19:10, one consisting of fifteen cylinder seals (As. 32:591-605) and the other of several bronze implements (As. 32:606-7 and 635-39). The bronze hoard, at least, had apparently been buried; both hoards in any case belonged to Stratum IVa.

A mass of unbaked bricks found in Middle Road outside K 19:4 (shown in broken lines on Pl. 28) was apparently a bit of paving set in to improve the surface of the road, which had no doubt become uneven during IVb. Its top was about level with the floor within the house.

#### STRATUM III

That the end of the Akkadian rule did not result in drastic architectural changes in the private house area is indicated by our plan of Stratum III (Pl. 29). The lowest floor of III was only a few centimeters above the highest floors of the Akkadian houses, and the Stratum III walls were for the most part built on top of the Akkadian walls. The area was much reduced by the slope of the mound, and the eroded valley cut across it from northeast to southwest. Little but the denuded Arch House (see pp. 163 f.) remained along the northwest side of Middle Road.

No communication could be traced between the Arch House and the area immediately to

the southwest which had formerly been part of it. Only the northeast and southeast walls of the large room J 19:21 remained, with a doorway to room J 20:10. In Middle Road outside the latter room was a baked-brick drain, broken off at the wall face but extending for about 8 meters toward the northeast (Pl. 73A). This must have connected originally with a toilet or bath in J 20:10 and must have been cut by the foundations of a later wall. Baked-clay pipes running through the wall at two successive levels above the level of the drain indicated that J 20:10 continued to be used in the same capacity in the next period. The drain was constructed in the usual way, with flooring of single bricks, sides built up on top of this to form a channel, and single bricks forming a cover.

To the northwest, House XXXIIIA was rebuilt on top of existing Akkadian walls. The old L-shaped vestibule (H 18:28) was divided by a thin cross wall of which only the bottom courses remained, so that there was no indication of the doorway which is reconstructed on our plan. Remnants of a baked-brick sill were found within the street doorway. The incompletely preserved room H 18:22 contained a section of pavement which suggested a bathroom. The southeast wall of H 18:21 was thickened and rebuilt without a doorway to H 18:24. An outer wall along East Street could be traced northwestward from the west corner of vestibule H 18:28 for about 4 meters, but no cross walls were found.

Across East Street, House XXXIII was rebuilt with the same plan as that below except for addition of a doorway leading from the main room (H 18:4) into H 18:6, which was now apparently part of the house. Two steps (each *ca.* 20 cm. high) in the new doorway indicated that the level in H 18:6 was about 40 cm. higher than that in the rest of the house. This difference was eliminated during a later occupation when the floor was raised. In the earlier occupation there were few features of importance. Room H 18:2 may have been a toilet or bathroom, for a baked-clay drain (E.257.010\*) ran through its northeast wall into East Street. Plate 73 B shows part of the drain after removal of the brickwork above it. The second occupation was marked by the raising of the floor as mentioned above. A pivot stone in the doorway between the main room and H 18:6 was found on the lower floor and may have served in both occupations. Reconstruction of a south corner for H 18:6 yields a typical fully-flanked main room plan. In H 18:6 was a bread oven containing an elliptical vessel of clay.

Two small rooms abutting House XXXIII at the southeast recall the remnants of a house located at the end of East Street in IVa (see p. 178). The Stratum III house, however, did not block the street.

Southeast of Middle Road, House XXXVII, in so far as it was preserved, showed few changes in plan. As no entrance was found along Middle Road, a doorway is reconstructed in the southwest wall of room J 20:5, where only one course of bricks remained. A stub of a cross wall indicated that J 20:5 was now divided, each part having a doorway into room J 20:11. In J 20:5, 30 cm. below the floor, were found two copper bowls (As. 32:451-52) and a curved copper ax (As. 32:453). Room J 20:11 contained a bread oven in the north corner and a half-buried pot in the south corner. The small compartment to the northwest was rebuilt with an inexplicably small opening into the main room (J 20:12) and part of its northeast wall set askew. Most of the southeast wall had weathered away. In the north corner of the main room (J 20:12) was a quadrantal "altar" very much like that found in K 20:6 in the stratum below (see p. 179) but better preserved. It showed eight vertical panels on its plastered face. The communication from this room to K 20:6 was now more direct, through a wide doorway in the southeast wall. The only other special feature was an L-shaped bin with one cross wall in room J 20:17.

The rest of the building remains in the strip along the southeast side of Middle Road were too fragmentary to indicate any complete rooms. Apparently the rebuilding followed the plan of IVa, except for addition of a cross wall in room K 19:10 of House XXXVIII (cf. Pl. 28).

## STRATUM II

The area was further reduced by the slope of the mound and by the eroded valley, so that no complete houses were found (Pl. 30).

House *XXXIII*, in so far as it was preserved, was much the same as before. Room H 18:3, however, was now long and narrow and apparently part of another house, along with a new room at the southwest (H 18:19) which likewise showed no communication with House *XXXIII*. The general floor level (at *ca.* 38 m.) was very near the surface of the mound (see Pl. 32*B*).

There was again a house at the end of East Street, as indicated by a wide doorway into H 18:7 and a narrower one in a new cross wall at H 18:15. Both of these had baked-brick sills, and there was a pivot stone in H 18:7 at the wider doorway.

Along the northwest side of Middle Road there remained only the much denuded Arch House (see p. 164) and part of room J 19:12, with a bit of baked-brick pavement at its southeast wall.

The few walls along the southeast side of Middle Road indicated rebuilding with minor changes in plan. There was now an entrance to House *XXXVII* from Middle Road through room J 20:17. The size of the area occupied by K 19:7 in Stratum III was reduced by addition of a slanting cross wall, and a bin was built at one end. What appeared to be a blocking in the street entrance to this room was probably only a sill added during a later occupation, for it was narrower than the wall.

## STRATUM I

The topmost stratum (Pl. 31) was denuded except for a few wall fragments of the Arch House (see p. 164).

## THE NORTHERN PALACE AREA

*By* SETON LLOYD

## INTRODUCTION

The excavation of the Northern Palace, and of the contemporary levels of the adjacent Abu Temple,<sup>37</sup> took place during the 1931/32 and 1932/33 digging seasons. The location of the palace, in the northernmost spur of the mound (in D-F 14-17), may be seen on the contour map of Tell Asmar (Pl. 23). The highest point of the spur was approximately above the southeast corner of the palace, and a high ridge extended due north of it. Above the building itself were two small hills separated by a depression that must have been transformed into a veritable wadi by the drag of flood water which presumably once covered the tell. Running diagonally toward the northwest, this wadi cut deeply into the ruins (see Pl. 39) and eventually became partially silted up with debris washed down from higher parts of the mound. A good deal of illicit digging had taken place on the southwestern flank of the wadi, and the hill was honey-combed with holes, in some cases as much as 11 meters across and 2 meters deep.

Among the debris thrown out by illicit diggers were fragments of Akkadian tablets, some of which mentioned names found on tablets that the expedition had bought from a dealer.<sup>38</sup> In the beginning of the 1931/32 season Mr. Delougaz decided to investigate the northern part of the

<sup>37</sup> See *OIP* LVIII 156-205.

<sup>38</sup> [See *MAD* No. 1, p. xi.—Ed.]

site. When his excavations reached this area, many robber holes were encountered. Certain walls of the palace came to light when the robber holes were cleared. The largest hole (E 16:1) subsequently proved to have been cut down into the court (E 16:2) of the main residential suite of the palace (see Pl. 37), penetrating to floor level. As excavation progressed northward the plan of the building was traceable except in the little wadi, where some of the walls were denuded to below floor level (see Pl. 39). Soon all the principal rooms in the eastern part of the building were excavated, and a trench was cut into the hill so that the outer face of the east wall and the course of a vaulted sewer which ran parallel to it outside could be traced.

Meanwhile the building could not be investigated south of the original point of departure, for the higher of the two hills showed signs of at least two occupations above the palace. Thus the remainder of the first season, after Mr. Delougaz had left to assume the directorship of the excavations at Khafajah, was devoted to excavation of these later ruins, which crowned the hill, and a small team of workmen disentangled what proved to be walls of two distinct periods. The result was unsatisfactory from an architectural point of view, since, owing to the denudation of the mound, mere vignettes of the original plans remained (Pl. 38); but the meagerness of the walls and the smallness of the few complete rooms suggested that both plans represented private houses.

At the beginning of the second season the later walls were removed, and beneath them appeared a layer of ashes and rubbish (see Pl. 39) representing a time when the site was unoccupied. Beneath this "gray layer" we came upon the thicker and more heavily plastered walls of the palace, now familiar from the previous season's digging; and, when cleared, the rooms were found for the most part to belong to the southern wing, afterward identified as the women's quarters. Meanwhile the western part of the palace was being cleared, and the west outer wall was discovered. Beyond this, portions of some rather poor private houses were uncovered, but about 10 meters west of the palace their walls had disappeared as a result of denudation of the tell. In the angle formed by the main part of the palace and the south wing was a complex of rooms which seemed likely to have been the quarters of servants or the like (see Pl. 37). The gray layer extended over the ruins of the poorly built walls of these rooms and rose toward the crown of a little hill in square D 17, where it abutted a mass of Larsa brickwork on the site of the Abu Temple. At the same time considerable interest was focused upon further excavation of the area immediately to the east of the palace. The east wall of the palace and a parallel wall across the street were buttressed, suggesting arches and possibly a vault. Also, a number of tributary drains discharged into the sewer from the east as well as from the palace. Thus we thought that there might be some equally important building to the east, especially because a doorway had been discovered leading in that direction. It was not, however, until the season of 1934/35 that we had occasion to investigate this possibility by a sounding in squares F-G 15. The result was disappointing, for, after laboriously removing great quantities of later rubbish from the crown of the hill, we found only walls of the most paltry outbuildings at the level which was contemporary with the palace (see Pl. 23).

Meanwhile in the palace itself there had been some wall-tracing difficulty in E 15:17, and in attempting to examine the foundations we had unexpectedly penetrated into the ruins of an earlier building. Its walls were constructed of plano-convex bricks. We transferred our attention to this building when the excavation of the palace was completed in January 1933. It proved to be an earlier version of the palace. Its plan showed few similarities to that of the later or main level of the palace, although its entrance from a street to the east was almost directly beneath that of the later building. The earlier palace covered a much smaller area. To the north of it and separated from it by a narrow passage were the ruins of a group of rather well built contemporary private houses. To the south another dwelling abutted its outer wall. This whole complex (Pl. 36) was excavated before the close of the season.



## THE EARLIER NORTHERN PALACE

The building was L-shaped and apparently consisted of three large courts or halls adjoined by smaller rooms of all shapes and sizes (see Pl. 36). In the southeast court (E 16:28) and the rooms directly communicating with it, there seemed to be pavements or floor levels representing two successive occupations, one about 50 cm. above the other. The rest of the building, however, showed traces of only one occupation. In the west court (E 16:31) and the rooms surrounding it, the walls remained standing only to the level of the secondary pavements in the southeast group. All the rooms in the southeast group showed signs of a fire during the secondary occupation. Court E 16:28 and the larger adjoining rooms contained great quantities of grain, well preserved owing to its charred condition and easily recognizable. Furthermore, the west wing was covered by a uniform layer of blown ashes and charcoal about 50 cm. deep, which passed over rooms and walls alike and extended west of the building. From all this evidence we deduced that at the time of the secondary occupation the north and west wings of the building were already in ruins and the west wing had been razed to a uniform level; that the southeast wing remained standing as a separate building; that this building was destroyed by fire; and that an east wind scattered a great quantity of burning debris across the razed west wing.

The entrance to the earlier palace was in the northeast corner through two successive vestibules (E 15:25 and E 15:16). A drain, constructed of two rows of baked bricks set on edge and covered with a third row laid flat (see Pl. 73 C), passed through the entrance and vestibule E 15:25, curved beneath the south jamb of the doorway leading to vestibule E 15:16, and continued through a third doorway into court E 15:11. At this point there was no further trace of it, and one can only suppose that it drained water from an ablution pavement intended for ceremonial washing. A circular well about a meter in diameter was situated in the northwest corner of vestibule E 15:16, and there was evidence to suggest that its head had been a meter or so above the floor of the room. Near it, as one would expect, were fragments of a large vat. The well itself had been packed with potsherds and other rubbish to provide a foundation for a later wall.

A curious structure at the southwest corner of vestibule E 15:25 (Pl. 73 C) appeared to be some sort of kiln. But, since its position seemed quite irrelevant to the surrounding walls and, in any case, we could think of no adequate reason for the presence of any kind of kiln in a palace vestibule, we eventually decided that it was intrusive and represented the time which elapsed after the destruction of the earlier palace and before the erection of the later palace. The remains of the kiln (Pl. 41 A) consisted of a low tunnel about 50 cm. wide covered by a somewhat flattened vault of baked plano-convex bricks. Actually the vault was composed of arches in a series of five cross walls, also of baked plano-convex bricks. The spaces between the cross walls were covered in at the level of the tops of the arches with plano-convex bricks laid flat, which supported a bitumen-covered platform about 1.50 m. square. The edges of the bitumen<sup>39</sup> were turned up against the wall of an upper structure, presumably the firing chamber, the fire being kindled in the arched tunnel beneath and coming into contact with the underside of the platform between the arches. It is interesting to compare this kiln with two rather similar kilns of a much later period found at Tell Asmar among the ruins of the Gimilsin Temple.<sup>40</sup>

Court E 15:11 had no distinguishing features except an irregularly molded hearth at the north end with a large bread oven beside it. The small rooms around the court were devoid of clues as to their function. In fact, the same may be said of all the small rooms of the building with the exception of E 16:30 and F 16:9, which had the appointments of toilets. The former

<sup>39</sup> See R. J. Forbes, *Bitumen and Petroleum in Antiquity* (Leiden, 1936) Table III, Sample D, for analysis.

<sup>40</sup> *OIP* XLIII 50-52 and Pls. X-XI.

was obviously so placed as to be equally accessible from all parts of the building. It was a small room, curiously shaped owing to the exigencies of the plan and paved fairly regularly with baked plano-convex bricks ( $22 \times 25 \times 13$  cm.). These were covered with a generous coating of pinkish gypsum plaster which extended as a pavement over the tiny vestibule adjoining rooms E 15:12 and E 16:23. The plaster also covered the walls of E 16:30 and the actual toilet construction against the west wall. The toilet was much damaged but could be identified as being of the "seat" type. Beneath it at pavement level appeared the head of a vertical baked-clay drain of the type which consisted of a number of barrel-like sections superimposed one upon another and packed on the outside with sherds. The plaster turned over to form a horizontal face about 60 cm. from the floor, suggesting that the seat had a narrow cleft above the drain, as in the toilets of the later palace (see pp. 188–89). Gaps found in the south wall of the room (see Pl. 36) were almost certainly fortuitous, for it is unlikely that the toilet was accessible except through the little vestibule.

The other toilet room (F 16:9) was situated in the southeast corner of the building. A bitumen pavement partially covering the room and extending over the doorsill sloped gently toward a vertical baked-clay drain in the southwest corner. A similar drain in the southeast corner was surmounted by remains of a baked-brick toilet structure about three courses high. In front of the toilet were remains of a baked-brick pavement imbedded in the bitumen. Curiously enough, the baked bricks used in this room were not strictly plano-convex but were more nearly flat. As the level of the bitumen pavement coincided with that of the secondary occupation in this part of the building, the toilet appointments perhaps dated from the time of the latter. It should be noted in this connection that the bricks of the kiln described above, which we considered intrusive, were unmistakably plano-convex.

Room F 16:9 was entered from court E 16:28 through a long narrow room (F 16:10) at the north end of which we discovered a cistern (*ca.* 1 m. in diameter) surmounted by a funnel-shaped pavement of bitumen. A small pipe projecting from the east wall a few centimeters above the pavement was no doubt part of a system for replenishing the cistern with rain water from outside the building. We excavated the cistern to a depth of about 6 meters, below which it became unsafe. Its inner faces were noticeably burned, and it was largely filled with burned debris, as though burning material had fallen or been thrown into it during the fire which destroyed this part of the building.

Room E 16:26 contained a little pottery dating from the second occupation, while court E 16:28 boasted a very large hearth at the western end. This had a circular curb of clay drawn out into a sort of spout as though to form a blow-hole; there was also a rough platform of bitumen in the center to support a cooking-pot. At a high level in the center of this court was a small covered box made of baked bricks. Since the bricks were flat and the box was directly beneath one jamb of the entrance to the south wing of the later palace, we hoped that it might be some sort of foundation deposit. It proved, however, to be empty.

By far the most important find in the earlier palace was in a long passage-like room (E 16:35) adjoining court E 16:31. A workman had been engaged in tracing the face of the south wall and had reached the southeast corner of the room when the point of his pick went through the plaster and broke a hole in a large earthenware vessel hidden behind it (Pl. 74 A). Through the hole one caught the glint of oxidized copper, and upon further investigation the contents of the pot presented an amazing sight (Pl. 74 B–D). Some sixty implements and utensils were packed closely together. The process of oxidization had turned the patina of the metal crystalline, and its color when first exposed to the light, particularly the deep cobalt, was of incredible brilliance. There were drinking-cups, lamps, daggers, and flat strainers with thin handles, also a long drinking-tube with a perforated end. A number of finely wrought bowls, both circular and boat-shaped, were nested together in groups, and the collection was com-

pleted by various small cooking-pots with bucket handles and vessels whose purpose was not apparent from their shape. Most significant, however, was a hollow knife or dagger handle (As. 32:1080) which upon analysis proved to be of bronze and to contain remnants of an iron blade.<sup>41</sup> The mouth of the pot in which the objects were hidden was closed with an earthenware bowl (*ca.* 50 cm. in diameter). When all the objects were separated and arranged in order (Pl. 74 *E*), it was hard to imagine how they had all been packed into such a small space. How the hoard came to be where we found it we cannot say. It stood on two baked plano-convex bricks inside the wall and a little beneath the pavement level. The plaster faces in this corner of the room were intact, and one must suppose that the wall had been replastered after the hoard was deposited. A thick cross wall, which completely cut off the part of the room where the hoard was hidden, was apparently built as a further precaution against its discovery by a stranger. One of the finer bowls (As. 32:1060) was inscribed with a dedication to the god Abu,<sup>42</sup> and we therefore presumed that the whole hoard constituted a "ritual service" used in the nearby shrine, which thus came to be called the "Abu Temple."

One other notable object came to light, in the charred grain in one corner of court E 16:28, curiously enough at the moment when the existence of the earlier palace was discovered. This is a disk (5.4 cm. in diameter) of very fine silver filigree (As. 32:365), a type of work already familiar to us from a large silver disk and silver disk pendants (As. 32:880-81) in a hoard of jewelry discovered beneath the floor of the later palace (see p. 190).

#### PRIVATE HOUSES CONTEMPORARY WITH THE EARLIER NORTHERN PALACE

To the north of the palace we excavated two rather well built houses and part of a third house. The two more complete buildings, each consisting of rooms grouped around a court, are identified in the following description by the locus numbers of their courts (D 14:6 and E 15:20). They were approached from a street, discovered in a subsequent season, flanking house D 14:6 along the north and separating it from the inner face of the town wall. House E 15:20 was situated in the angle of the palace (see Pl. 36) and separated from it by a narrow passage divided into two parts (E 15:14 and D 15:14). Passage E 15:14 was almost certainly accessible from room E 15:19, but an opening found at its north end was probably fortuitous. These houses require very little further comment. Each had its quota of bread ovens and half-buried storage jars. In almost all other particulars they corresponded to the contemporary dwellings that were being excavated simultaneously in the private house area.

One object of interest was found beneath the floor of a room (D 15:3) in the partially excavated house. This was a bird vase (As. 32:780) of a type well known from Jamdat Nasr, which could only be presumed to be a survival from an earlier period and thus suggested the existence beneath of ruins dating from the Protoliterate period. It was accordingly here, in the following season, that we located one of our two deep soundings.<sup>43</sup>

The rooms simultaneously excavated to the south of the earlier palace<sup>44</sup> apparently formed

<sup>41</sup> See *OIC* No. 17, pp. 58-61.

<sup>42</sup> See *OIP* LVIII 298, No. 12.

<sup>43</sup> The sounding in D 15:3 (carried down from rooms D 15:3, 7-8, and 10-11, as indicated by broken lines on Pl. 36) was originally called the "Bird-Vase Pit." It reached virgin soil at an elevation of about 21.00 m. (*ca.* 14 m. below the surface). The finds were recorded by elevation. The Protoliterate period was represented by a deposit about 5 meters thick at the bottom (at 21-26 m.); above this were Early Dynastic I (at 26-29 m.) followed by ED II and possibly ED III remains. The other deep sounding was carried down from room H 18:14 in the private house area and showed a similar sequence (see p. 145).

<sup>44</sup> [Here the excavations were carried deeper (see Pl. 39, at E 17:18) and yielded evidence of a room (E 17:21) whose south wall ran beneath the east wall of E 17:19 and the west wall of E 17:22. The limits of the excavated part of this room are indicated in broken lines on Pl. 36.—P. D.]

another private house, whose north-south walls abutted the palace. One compartment of a passage-like area (E 16:34) between the two buildings was carefully paved with baked plano-convex bricks laid so that they sloped to a vertical baked-clay drain (E.235.010) in one corner. This no doubt received rain water from the roofs of the two buildings. The entrance to the house was from the east, and nearby were the usual bread ovens. Here, as always, there was evidence that the ovens were continually falling into disrepair and having to be replaced. At this early period they were constructed *in situ*. Today, a modern Arab will more often buy similar ready-made ovens in a Baghdad bazaar. In the northwest corner of the central room (E 17:22) was a rather elementary ablution pavement with a drain beneath.

The contemporary Abu Temple (Single-Shrine I) was situated directly to the west of this building facing an open courtyard (D 16:10) of unknown extent. The temple was separated from secular buildings to the west and south by a passage or area (D 17:3-4) to which there seemed to be no means of access. Excavations at this level were not extended to the south, but to the west a group of rooms was exposed in the 1933/34 season when the lower levels of the Abu Temple were investigated. The character of these rooms suggested a private house. Room D 17:17 had doorways leading east and south into unexcavated areas. It contained several smooth stones evidently used as rubbers or pestles, various pots, and a broken pivot stone. Room D 17:18 had a ribbed storage jar (As. 34:60) let into the floor at the northeast corner, the remains of a flat-bottomed jar (70 cm. in diameter) in the southwest corner, various rubbing-stones, and two large lumps that appeared to be rock salt. Room D 17:19 yielded the greatest number of objects (Pl. 75 A), including pots both large and small, animal bones, among which the entire leg of an ox was conspicuous, and rubbing-stones of many shapes; in the northeast corner were impressions of the reed matting which had covered the bones and some pots. In room D 17:21 the floor was paved with bitumen and sloped downward toward a vertical baked-clay drain in the southwest corner. The remains of a toilet structure had largely sunk into the drain (Pl. 75 B), but its character could be deduced from the broken edges of the bitumen which had covered it (Pl. 41 B). The seat, which was raised only 30 cm. from the pavement, had a narrow cleft in the center surrounded by a shallow semicircular depression in the bitumen. In front there was a step about 10 cm. high. The drain consisted of slightly concave sections superimposed one upon another and surmounted by a bell-shaped cover with a small rimmed aperture at the top. The remaining rooms in this group were of no particular interest.

#### THE MAIN LEVEL OF THE NORTHERN PALACE

The palace plan (Pl. 37) shows a carefully considered and often ingenious grouping of rooms; in addition to information revealed by their appointments and the nature of the objects which they contained, much may be deduced concerning their character from the actual "working" of the plan. Certain irregularities must have been dictated by circumstances of which we have no knowledge. It is difficult, for instance, to explain the position of the entrance, which led from the narrow, perhaps vaulted, street skirting the building to the east. This approach must have been unimpressive, not to say surreptitious, and one can only suppose a need for precautionary measures against possible assault. The building consisted of a central block of rooms which must have been the main residential suite, a northern group almost certainly used by servants or soldiers and separated from the main suite by a long courtyard or vestibule (E 14:1), and a southern wing identified as the women's quarters.

The entrance led into the long courtyard or vestibule E 14:1. A large quadrantal bin beside the door may have contained fodder for riding and pack animals belonging to visitors. A vat near the door and bread ovens were probably for the use of a janitor. Two drains met in the center and passed through the entrance to join the sewer in the street. One came from an ablution pavement in a vestibule (E 14:3B) of the servants' wing, the other from the great

central court (E 15:1). A few bricks at the head of the drain in court E 15:1 were probably remnants of another lustration pavement; a vat was sunk in the floor nearby. This drain consisted of cylindrical sections, about 20 cm. in diameter and a little over a meter long, fitted carefully together. Its junction with the other drain was marked by remains of a small baked-brick structure which probably permitted inspection from above ground.

The little wadi described on page 181 cut diagonally across the southern end of court E 15:1 to within a few centimeters of the bottom of the foundations, leaving not a vestige of ruins at the southeast corner. It was impossible to determine whether there had been a doorway leading into room E 15:10. However, when the doorway leading east into E 15:5 was found to have a paved threshold covered with bitumen and draining into a large jar buried beneath, it was judged to be the principal and probably only entrance to the private part of this suite, since ablution would certainly be necessary for those entering it. Doorways led westward into two rooms (D 15:2 and 6) of indeterminate purpose, and the plan in the northeast corner of the suite baffled us for some time. The tiny room E 15:6 was, of course, merely a vestibule leading to a long toilet room (E 15:2). North of E 15:6 was a solid mass of brickwork which could only have supported the first flight of a staircase giving access to a flat roof, a second flight having in all probability been "suspended" over E 15:6. But both staircase and vestibule were protected by a screen wall, and the only access to them was a long passage barely 70 cm. wide. Considerable inconvenience must have been caused by this arrangement, and the explanation remains obscure. The fact that the screen wall was founded a few centimeters higher than the rest of the walls may indicate that it was an afterthought.

It was in court E 15:1 that we found the first signs of two occupations, which were represented by two pavement levels occurring almost uniformly throughout the building. The second level was about 50 cm. above the first. The drains mentioned above belonged to the first occupation and were probably reused in the second. To the first occupation also belonged the vat near the head of the drain and a large hearth (at el. 34.22 m.) near the center of the court, consisting of a number of irregularly shaped depressions with some traces of bitumen. When the building beneath was excavated, it was discovered that the vat was sunk in an accumulation of rubbish between the two long north-south walls inclosing E 15:14 (see Pl. 36). Beneath it was a quantity of bones, including two complete ox legs. Among the bones we discovered fragments of a complicated and interesting seal impression (As. 32:992). Beside the west jamb of the north doorway of E 15:1 we found the hole through which the door pivot had passed and the impression of the large block of wood upon which it had rested. Nearby were remains of a bread oven. About 50 cm. west of the head of the drain was the badly damaged skeleton of a child covered with large sherds. It was in a contracted position, with head due east. With the skeleton were a copper anklet and a copper bracelet, and numerous beads were found under the head and around the legs.

Room E 15:2 was full of interest. Its walls, in common with those of most of the toilet rooms, had a baked-brick skirting about six courses high all around. It seems probable that the entire room had been paved with baked bricks during the first occupation, though only a small section of pavement remained intact at the south end. At about the center of the room we penetrated beneath floor level and encountered the top of a covered baked-brick drain which later proved to connect the toilet in an adjacent room (E 15:4) with the sewer in the street outside the building. At the north end of room E 15:2 a vat nearly a meter in diameter added considerably to the mystery of the narrow passage through which the room was approached (see above); scattered around the vat was an extraordinary profusion of pottery. There were some 85 bowls of one type (B.032.200b) and other vessels of various shapes and sizes. Their disposition indicated that about half of them belonged to the second pavement level and thus suggested that the function of the room was the same during both occupations.

The toilet structure at the south end of room E 15:2 is best described in conjunction with the five similar structures found elsewhere in the palace, namely in rooms E 14:5, E 15:4, E 15:3, F 16:7, and F 17:10. These rooms—except E 15:4, where the toilet was apparently an afterthought—were situated along the east wall of the building, and all but the two toilets in the south wing (in F 16:7 and F 17:10) were connected with drains passing under that wall into the sewer outside, which terminated opposite F 16:2. The two toilets in the south wing had vertical baked-clay drains beneath them. In all cases there was a baked-brick seat (*ca.* 50 cm. high) with a cleft (10–15 cm. wide) in the center. There was usually a low step along the front.

The toilet in E 15:2 (Pl. 40 at *BB*) was typical. The seat was level with the top of the baked-brick skirting and was bonded in with it. Above this level the ends of the seat were built up with sun-dried bricks which produced a recessed effect. The width of the cleft is a little exaggerated on Plate 40. The drain was about 35 cm. wide, so that a certain amount of oversailing was necessary above it. It ran south beneath the wall between E 15:2 and E 15:3, the toilets in these two rooms being arranged back to back. From wall face to wall face it was covered with a small semicircular vault consisting of successive half-rings of baked bricks laid end to end. Beneath the toilet in E 15:3 it connected at right angles with a somewhat wider (50 cm.) but similarly vaulted drain (see Pl. 78 *B*) which ran east beneath the outside wall of the palace to join the sewer. In E 15:3 the baked-brick skirting was nine courses (70 cm.) high. There was a 15-cm. step in front of the toilet structure, and the seat itself was 50 cm. above the pavement. The cleft measured 12 × 45 cm. Since the skirting extended four courses above the seat, it was continued around the masonry which formed the recess. Apparently the entire room was originally paved with baked bricks, for sections remained in front of the toilet and at the south end. Here a doorway with three shallow baked-brick steps led down to the little vestibule E 15:7.

The arrangement in E 15:4 (Pl. 40 at *CC* and *DD*) was somewhat different. Here the toilet appeared to be a later addition, built in a small compartment separated from the north end of room E 15:5 by a baked-brick partition wall. This compartment was regularly paved and provided with a baked-brick skirting on the east and west sides. An offset in the brickwork at the east end formed a niche for the toilet, which had nothing to distinguish it from those already described. A drain (50 cm. wide) ran beneath the east wall of the room, continuing beneath the floor of room E 15:2 and the east wall of the palace to join the sewer outside. Beneath the floor of E 15:2 and in the street the drain was not vaulted, but the opening was reduced by a few oversailed courses and then spanned with a row of bricks set on edge.

The fourth toilet was in room E 14:5 of the servants' quarters, in the northeast corner of the building. It belonged to the original occupation and was partly demolished, but it was similar to the other toilets except that the room was too narrow to permit any additional masonry for a recess. A vaulted drain ran beneath the east wall to join the sewer. There was no indication that the room was paved at the time of the first occupation, but it was approached by means of a flight of three baked-brick steps. By the time of the secondary occupation the toilet itself had fallen into disuse, but about two-thirds of the room was covered with a pavement of baked bricks which we found intact.

The two remaining toilets were in the women's quarters. Room F 16:7 seemed to indicate another case where a compartment had been walled off as an afterthought. Actually no partition wall remained, but a baked-brick pavement indicated the size of the compartment and the width of its doorway (see Pl. 42 *B*). A half-dozen bricks above the pavement level suggested that the partition wall, like that for E 15:4, was built of baked bricks. The toilet structure in the southeast corner may originally have been higher than the four courses (35 cm. high) that were found. The east side of the compartment had a baked-brick skirting five courses high, and the south wall appeared to have been built out in baked bricks to the front face of the toilet so

that a recess was formed for the latter. Beneath the seat was a vertical baked-clay drain built in sections (*ca.* 50 cm. in diameter). Directly in front of the seat a small irregular pavement, raised slightly above the rest of the pavement, drained to an earthenware jar (50 cm. in diameter) which was built in beneath (Pl. 75 *D*). This and a similar arrangement in F 17:10 (see below) suggest lustration in connection with the toilets. The photograph of F 16:7 gives no impression of a recess for the toilet because the walls around it were denuded down to the top course of baked bricks; the square corner at the left was cut arbitrarily in the accumulated rubbish by the wall-tracer.

The toilet in F 17:10 (Pls. 42 *C* and 75 *C*), in the southeast corner of the south wing, was perhaps the best preserved and best appointed example that we found. The southeast corner of the room was built out over the toilet seat (40 cm. high) to within 30 cm. of the cleft, and a thin screen wall (probably cut away by our wall-tracer) must have been built up from three bricks on the west edge to complete the recess. A well laid pavement in front of the toilet was probably for lustration. It sloped to a channel in the center, which in turn discharged into the vertical drain beneath the toilet. There were even fragments of a large jar beside the toilet (Pl. 76 *A*). It is curious that in this case the toilet structure appeared to date from the second occupation. It was superimposed on an earlier baked-brick pavement which still remained intact. The space between the two contained a quantity of rubbish and sherds, including all the fragments of several pots and at least one unbroken pot; a fine copper chisel (As. 32:199) also was found here. The doorway into room F 17:7 was extremely narrow—50 cm. at the widest point—and had a baked brick in a position where it could only have served as a door pivot.

To return to the main residential suite of the palace, we have already mentioned the doorway leading east from court E 15:1 into room E 15:5. This room showed no particular character except for the toilet compartment (E 15:4) cut off at its north end. The room adjoining it to the south (E 15:8) was obviously merely a connecting passage, leading south toward the women's quarters and west into room E 15:10 of the main suite. In the latter room, which was separated from the court by a buttressed wall, and in the adjoining room D 15:1 wall-tracing was difficult because of denudation and no clue could be obtained as to their character. The small square room D 16:11 was much better preserved, however. It had apparently been paved with baked brick throughout and had a skirting of the same material on all four sides, extending nine courses (65 cm.) above the pavement and two courses beneath. Along the south wall there seemed to have been a ledge about 30 cm. wide, with one brick missing in the center, and a small drain ran out beneath the wall. Since the ledge was too narrow for the base of a toilet structure, one can only suppose that it was for bathing or washing. The doorway had been intentionally blocked with masonry which remained intact.

The south doorway of E 15:10 led to a small lobby (E 15:9) which connected with a small storeroom (E 16:20) and, by means of a more imposing rebated doorway, with the main hall (E 16:2) of the residential suite. Adjacent to the main hall were three rooms whose characteristics were easily recognizable: the principal living-room (E 16:16), a more private chamber accessible only from the latter and probably used as a bedroom (E 16:19), and a service room or kitchen (E 16:21). The doorway between the main hall and the living-room had also been blocked, probably as a precaution against theft when the palace was temporarily abandoned; a large pivot stone against the east jamb inside E 16:16 suggested that it had once been provided with a stout door. In the southeast corner of E 16:16 there was a dais (*ca.* 1 × 2 m. and 5 cm. high). Here a large storage jar was buried to its neck, and beside it were a number of rubbing-stones and a flat bowl which had evidently been used as a lid. Objects littered about the floor of the room included a small upright-handled jar (B.526.471). Although jars of this type are most common among Early Dynastic III pottery, they occur in Protoimperial con-



text also (i.e., Stratum Va of the private house area);<sup>45</sup> it is thus interesting to note an example from the first occupation of the later palace. The most sensational find in the later palace, a hoard of magnificent jewelry (As. 32:868-926) buried beneath the floor of room E 16:16, was not made until late in the season, when the earlier palace was excavated. The hole made when the hoard was buried clearly cut across the face of an earlier wall and thus dispelled all doubt as to the building to which the jewelry belonged. It was found about 50 cm. below the floor at the foot of the north wall, about halfway between the doorway to the main hall (E 16:2) and the east end of the room.

Room E 16:19, approached through a doorway in the west wall of the living-room, was long and narrow and somewhat wider at the south than at the north. In the southeast corner were remains of a pavement five courses high (Pl. 42 A) dating from the first occupation. Beneath it was a vertical drain, partly exposed because much of the pavement had been removed. The pavement extended to a buttress (1.60 m. long) which projected about 30 cm. from the east wall. Starting from a point directly opposite the north edge of the pavement a baked-brick skirting five courses (35 cm.) high extended along the west wall to the southwest corner and turned to continue along the south wall to the west edge of the pavement. No doubt the pavement was used for a final ablution as this most private room was entered and the skirting was provided to protect the mud-brick walls, as similar skirtings were intended to do in all the other rooms where water was used. But the buttress at the east is difficult to explain. Were it not for its great length, one would be tempted to suggest that it formed one jamb of the doorway in a partition which had separated the paved ablution area from the rest of the room. It is quite conceivable that such a partition could have been entirely demolished. The floor sloped sharply upward toward the north end of the room, and about 2.50 m. from the northeast corner there was a projection at the east wall, about 65 cm. wide and 50 cm. high, which very likely formed the end support for some sort of bench or shelf. Around it was littered a considerable amount of broken pottery, including all the fragments of a large jar. There was a very definite floor dating from the secondary occupation, as usual about 50 cm. above the earlier one. The baked-brick pavement, the skirting, and the buttress were not repeated at this level, but a hearth was roughly formed of three baked bricks in the center of the north end of the room and a vat was built into the northeast corner.

The service room (E 16:21), to the north of the main hall, was so designated partly because of the quantity of broken pottery which it contained and partly on account of a structure in the northeast corner which can only have been a very large cooking-oven (Pl. 76 B). It stood 45 cm. above the original pavement level and had a wide step in front of it. The inside dimensions of the cooking compartment were 0.85 × 1.30 m., and it had been burned to a deep red color. It contained a great quantity of ashes and a number of ordinary conical bowls evidently used for cooking and mostly intact. This structure belonged to the secondary occupation, while originally there was only a rough hearth which in Plate 76 B can be seen projecting from beneath the oven. This completes the description of the main residential suite, identified as the most important part of the building by the dais in E 16:16 and the jewelry hoard buried beneath its floor.

In the south wing or women's quarters the walls stood to an average height of about a meter, and their ruins were entirely covered by the thick layer of ashes and rubbish mentioned above (p. 182). This section was reached from vestibule E 15:8 of the main suite through a smaller vestibule (F 16:8) from which one of the larger toilet rooms (E 15:3) and an interesting bathroom (F 16:2) were accessible. The bathroom (ca. 3.00 × 2.50 m.) had a skirting of baked bricks, still standing in some places, ten courses (65 cm.) high all around. In order to determine the thickness of the skirting in this room, where we first encountered this particular feature,

<sup>45</sup> See *OIP* LXIII 105.



we cut away part of the south wall (Pl. 77 A). At the first occupation level the room was paved with two courses of baked bricks, sloping down to a point in the east wall where a small drain ran out beneath the skirting. The entrance to this drain was only two courses high (see Pl. 77 B), but at the head of the sewer in the street the drain was five courses high, each course slightly oversailing that beneath; the reduced opening, as elsewhere, was spanned with bricks set on edge (see Pl. 40, section GG). The doorway to the bathroom was also paved with two courses of baked bricks, but most of this pavement had disappeared. In the northeast and southeast corners of the bathroom roughly quadrantal structures of baked bricks were built up to a height of 45 cm. These were very likely used as seats. In the southwest corner there was a baked-brick platform (1.25 × 1.40 m.) standing to the height of the skirting. It had a curb of two courses of bricks along the north and east edges. A vat (D.333.250) was set so that its rim was flush with the top of the platform (Pl. 77 A), which drained down toward it. Inside the vat, which was intact, were two pottery bowls, evidently used as dippers, and a small unbroken pitcher (B.575.224). It has been suggested that this arrangement was a "shower bath" and that a servant scooped water from the vat to pour on the bather. It is curious that only the upper half of the platform was built of brick. Between the fourth course from the top and the pavement there were layers of rubbish, and these as well as the pavement had been broken through when the vat was installed. Furthermore, there was an unbroken pottery bowl (C.001.200a) lying face down on the pavement beneath the platform (see Pl. 77 B). The platform and vat date from the time of the secondary occupation, when the floor level corresponded with the bottom of the baked-brick part of the platform. A number of rather fine carnelian beads had found their way into a hole in the original pavement where three bricks were missing. It is amusing to imagine that some lady of the house must have broken a necklace in the process of adorning herself.

Vestibule F 16:8 led into a large lobby (E 16:17), evidently used mostly by servants and guards. There was some difficulty in wall-tracing at the west end of this room, but projections directly opposite each other in the north and south walls suggested some sort of inclosed area, and here, at the lower floor level, was a rudimentary hearth full of ashes.

Room F 16:7, adjoining the lobby at the east, was one of the toilet rooms described above. The northern part was apparently a kind of service area. In the northeast corner at the later occupation level a rough baked-brick pavement (*ca.* 1.50 m. square) drained into a large jar (50 cm. in diameter) with a narrow mouth. Beside the pavement were remains of a bread oven belonging to the earlier occupation. There was a certain amount of broken pottery at both levels.

A doorway in the south wall of the lobby led to the central court (F 17:6) of this wing, which, like most of the neighboring rooms, was littered with small objects and pottery at both occupational levels. In the center was a large and carefully shaped hearth, particularly interesting because it so exactly corresponded in shape and arrangement to hearths found in modern Arab houses. A rectangular space for the fire in the center, still full of ashes, was formed by three large baked bricks set on edge with spaces for air channels between them. Against them on the outside was built a low rounded curb of clay with a neat round hole in it, which we know by analogy with modern Arab hearths supported a round-bottomed vessel so that its contents could be warmed at the fire. In the southeast and southwest corners of the court there were little platforms, covered with bitumen, whose purpose is unknown. Among the objects which had accumulated in the court were fragments of a very large vat, many rubbing-stones and pestles, several unbroken pottery bowls, and a number of rather elaborate rim fragments (As. 32:262-72). In the northeast corner the walls were denuded to within a few centimeters of the original floor level.

Room E 16:18 showed signs of occupation mostly at the secondary floor level (Pl. 77 C).

The doorway from the central court had a threshold raised about 20 cm. above floor level, and a brick evidently supported the pivot of the door. Near the brick a large storage jar was buried with its rim at floor level and protected by three baked bricks laid flat. Inside the jar was a curious assortment of rubbish, including two smaller pots, one of them unbroken, a number of sherds, bones of a dog's head, a knucklebone, and a quantity of roundish stones. There was also a group of pottery vessels at the base of the south wall, approximately in the center. In Plate 77 *C* they appear in a sort of cavity because the wall had partially collapsed upon them. Elsewhere there were rubbing-stones and three inverted conical bowls, two of which were complete.

Room F 17:5 was very similar, with, if anything, a greater profusion of objects occurring at the secondary floor level (Pl. 76 *C*). The doorway had been bricked up, but again there was a raised threshold, this time provided with a real pivot stone which was found out of position upon the sill. There was also a sunken storage jar (D.656.540) in the same relative position as that in E 16:18, surmounted by a pierced slab of stone (broken in Pl. 76 *C*). The usual type of three-brick hearth was built near the center of the room, and the remaining objects were strewn about more or less haphazardly. These included fragments of a large brazier with rectangular openings (C.206.410), two unbroken lentoid flasks (B.816.512*a-b*), and several other pots as well as a chipped stone bowl (As. 32:257), a baked-clay model chariot wheel, bones, including the teeth of some animal, and a great number of smooth flints, rubbing-stones, and pestles. The storage jar contained only decayed organic matter.

The small square room F 17:8 was separated from F 17:7, its larger neighbor, by a thin partition wall with a narrow doorway in it, and the two may originally have formed one room. At the higher floor level room F 17:8 had been almost entirely covered with reed matting, impressions of which remained in the bitumen used in laying it. The objects resting upon this were mostly bones, among which was the entire shoulder of an ox. With these were the core of a large shell (As. 32:184), a copper needle, and an unbroken conical bowl containing traces of some sort of cooked food. Room F 17:7 had a quadrantal structure of sun-dried bricks (*ca.* 80 cm. high) in the southeast corner, perhaps used as a table. There was an inverted conical bowl beside it, and from it a line of bricks set on edge ran parallel to the south wall and about 15 cm. from it, forming a sort of rack. No doubt the rack held round-bottomed pots, for one of these, though somewhat broken, remained in position. The doorway to the central court had been bricked up. The toilet room adjoining at the east (F 17:10) is described above.

The contents of rooms F 17:9*A-B*, to the east of the central court, first suggested that this wing of the building had been occupied mainly by women. The doorway from the court still showed the impression of a wooden pivot support. The two rooms were separated by a thin partition into outer and inner compartments, which probably served as living-room and bedroom respectively. Floor level was reached in F 17:9*A* first, and the character of the finds at once seemed significant. First there were fragments of an alabaster bowl (As. 32:326) and evidently its lid—a disk of hard bitumen with triangular mother-of-pearl inlays (As. 32:320). Later, near a small brick platform which may well have served as a bench, we found fragments of similar inlays together with a quantity of the double shells from whose linings they were cut. There was also a fine copper dagger blade (As. 32:185). Other objects included a stone pendant (As. 32:327), fragments of blue glaze (As. 32:371), rubbing-stones, and the remains of quite a fine ivory comb (As. 32:367). The inner room (F 17:9*B*) yielded, for example, two cockle-shells full of black kohl for the eyes (As. 32:376), a lump of soft iron(?) oxide (As. 32:377) that produced a reddish-brown color suitable for the cheeks, and a copper toilet set consisting of a ring from which are suspended a pair of tweezers, a piercing instrument, and a tiny spoon for cosmetics. It is a curious fact that when working in North Syria during a subsequent season, the writer noticed a male Arab wearing, attached to the *aqhal* on his head, an almost exact

replica of this toilet set in modern silver. At least the tweezers and the spoon were used by this man for their original purposes, namely for "trimming" his beard and applying kohl to his eyes. The third implement he used for cleaning his nails, but whether this was the original function seems doubtful.

The northern wing of the palace, beyond court E 14:1, needs little comment. The western group of four rooms (D 14:2-3, E 14:8, and D 15:3), entered through a vestibule (E 14:3A), showed no special character mainly because most of the walls were denuded to beneath floor level. The access to the eastern rooms requires comment, since there was a slight change of plan at the time of the secondary occupation. At the earlier level there were two vestibules (E 14:3A and E 14:3B), and to reach the rooms to the east it was necessary to pass through both of them into E 14:6. Outside the doorway between the two vestibules the shaft for the pivot of a door was built up with baked bricks. Vestibule E 14:3B apparently was paved with baked bricks throughout at this level and served as a place for ablution. Its south wall had a skirting nine courses (55 cm.) high and in the center at pavement level an opening three courses high to a drain 20 cm. wide. This drain ran out beneath the wall and into the courtyard to join the drain from court E 15:1. The west wall of E 14:3B also had a skirting.

At the secondary level the doorway from E 14:3B to E 14:6 was blocked, and the eastern rooms were approached through a new doorway (not shown on plan) in the east wall of E 14:8. Since E 14:3B no longer served as a vestibule, it now became a little separate ablution room. A square lustration area was divided off by a curb of baked bricks five courses high and roughly paved with fragments of the same material. Two bricks were placed on edge in the northeast corner as though to support a water pot; but, though the pavement sloped sharply toward the west, there appeared to be no drain or other outlet for water (Pl. 77 D).

Room E 14:7, which communicated with E 14:6, had a well laid baked-brick pavement in the northeast corner. From beneath this a drain constructed by the usual oversailing method ran under the east wall. It was evidently intended to connect with the toilet drain in room E 14:5, but no connection was ever made. Later, a small opening was cut through the northern outer wall of the building and a small rather primitive channel was laid in it to drain the pavement.

Room E 14:4 had a vat near the west wall. At the secondary occupation this wall was removed and the room became part of E 14:2. The long toilet room (E 14:5) is described above.

Two burials were found outside the palace, north of room E 14:6. A youth with a large quantity of beads, a pendant (As. 31:465), and an amulet (As. 31:467) was buried at 33.96 m. A jar burial of an infant (34.50 m.) contained no *Beigaben*.

As to the street (F 15:9) along the east side of the building, we have no explanation for the position and size of the opposing buttresses on the walls which flanked it. We tentatively suggest arches above them and possibly a vault above the street. Its principal interest, however, lies in the remnants of the vaulted sewer which we exposed beneath the pavement level. Almost every detail of this sewer and the various drains discharging into it can be studied in Plate 40. The head of the sewer was opposite bathroom F 16:2, and its vault remained intact down to the point where it was joined by the drain which served the toilets in rooms E 15:2 and E. 15:3. From there onward, although the face of a drain running into it from one of the outbuildings to the east suggested that its depth and height remained the same, the entire vault and east wall had disappeared (Pl. 76 D). At the time of excavation this presented a problem which has still not been satisfactorily solved. That the east wall was once complete was attested by the condition of the baked bricks with which the sewer was paved. These were depressed not only on the west side, where the weight of the west wall bore down upon their ends, but they were equally depressed along the east edge and formed a high ridge in the center, a phenomenon which would be inexplicable if there had never been an east wall. The writer

prefers to consider that at some time half of the east side of the sewer collapsed, that the broken vault and the remains of the east wall which fell with it were removed and not properly rebuilt, and that the opening was perhaps covered with planks and sealed with clay or tamped earth.

The method of construction of that part of the vault which remained intact suggests that the east side would have been more likely than the other to collapse. The vault was not a true semi-circle, but was stilted, for the springing line on the west side was several courses above that on the east (see Pls. 76 *D* and 40, section *HH*). This irregularity very likely resulted from lack of temporary centering for the successive, separate arches which formed the vault (see Pl. 78 *A*). The advantage of building asymmetrical arches without centering is difficult to explain but has been proved experimentally. About 60 cm. on either side of the drain were built up solidly in baked bricks to the level of the higher springing line, and the vault itself had an irregular covering of broken bricks which formed a semicircle at the head of the sewer. Here it was joined by the small drain from bathroom F 16:2 (see pp. 190 f.), and farther along it connected successively with three similar drains from the east. In all cases except the first the covering of the tributary drains was raised a few courses above the abutment of the sewer. The fifth tributary drain served the toilets in E 15:2 and E 15:3; it was vaulted where it passed beneath the wall and covered by oversailing elsewhere (section *JJ*). Plate 78 *B* shows the vault of the drain that connected the two toilets and the vault of the tributary drain where they met at right angles and were mitered together. The sixth tributary drain served toilet room E 15:4. The seventh and eighth tributaries approached from the east and west respectively (sections *KK* and *LL*). The latter, which passed out beneath the palace entrance, carrying water from court E 15:1 and vestibule E 14:3*B*, manifested a peculiar and ingenious feature. Outside the doorway its covering of bricks set on edge raked upward sharply and then sloped abruptly, to be continued at the original level. This created an "eye" or aperture which would permit periodical inspection or cleaning of the drain from the pavement level above (section *EE*). It seems probable that the large water jar inserted into this drain, about at the center of the entrance, belonged to the secondary occupation and served to drain water from a small lustration pavement which was later removed.

At the north end the sewer seemed to terminate abruptly on a line with the last pair of buttresses. A little farther on, however, a paved area between the face of the ninth tributary drain, coming from the east (Pl. 40, section *MM*), and the fragmentary remains of a kind of revetment of baked bricks (section *NN*) suggested that the sewer merely jogged to the west a little. The face of the tenth tributary drain, from the toilet in E 14:5, restored the original line. We found no evidence that the sewer extended beyond this point until a subsequent season when a small section was uncovered where it passed through what we had by then identified as a gate in the Early Dynastic town wall (see p. 200 and Pl. 23).

Small sections of the pavement of the street were still intact on either side of the east buttress of the northernmost pair (stippled on Pl. 40). This pavement evidently dated from the earlier occupation, and there was no trace of a later pavement. The pavement to the north of the buttress was interrupted by a vat which lay tilted at an angle and partially buried directly above the head of the ninth tributary drain, from the east. The vat seemed to be connected with the drain by some sort of baked-brick structure, only a fragment of which remained (section *MM*). There was a small pivot stone south of the buttress, a little beneath pavement level. The slope of the street must have been very much the same as that of the sewer, as suggested on Plate 40 by a broken line which joins the surviving fragments of pavement with the top of the vault at the head of the sewer. The sewer, and apparently the street, fell approximately 50 cm. in 10 meters or one in twenty.

An opening in the wall east of the street at the north end seemed to be merely a passage between buildings; we traced it for some distance.

## BUILDINGS CONTEMPORARY WITH THE MAIN LEVEL OF THE NORTHERN PALACE

In the angle of the palace, between the south wing and the contemporary Abu Temple, was a group of poorly built rooms, entered from a street to the south, from the courtyard (D 16:10) in front of the Abu Temple, and from a narrow passage (E 16:11-12) which separated these rooms from the palace. This passage, in turn, was entered at its south end from the street. There is very little to be said about these rooms, which were no doubt remnants of outbuildings or houses for various dependents of the palace. They contained a quantity of pottery and were well provided with bread ovens, storage jars, etc. In the center of E 17:10 a curious burial (Pl. 78 C) was found beneath the floor. Bones of more than one skeleton lay in a confused heap filling a shallow depression which showed traces of fire. Among them was a small spouted pot (As. 32:1103). The rooms immediately adjacent to the Abu Temple represented more than one occupation, and the floors were lower than those of the phase of the temple shown on Plate 37.

Portions of two private houses which were excavated to the west of the palace can be dismissed with a few words. They were very meagerly built, the walls in most cases being of pisé and therefore difficult to trace. They contained the usual types of pottery and domestic implements.

## PRIVATE HOUSES OF THE AGADE AND LARSA PERIODS

Above the gray layer overlying the southern part of the palace were rooms of two building levels (see Pl. 39). The type of bricks used, as well as the pottery and such small objects as were found in the rooms, indicated that the first level (Pl. 38 A) above the gray layer was Akkadian, and an Akkadian tablet (As. 32:T.1) found below the north wall of F 17:4 provided additional evidence. In the ruins representing the second level (Pl. 38 B), which were encountered directly beneath the surface at the crown of the hill, was a small room (E 16:3) with a paved lustration area in the northwest corner; among the baked bricks of the pavement were three (As. 31:736-37 and 765) bearing inscriptions of Shulgi,<sup>46</sup> of the Third Dynasty of Ur. At this level, however, the walls were unquestionably built of large square or rectangular sun-dried bricks such as are inseparably associated with the Larsa period, and the Shulgi bricks must therefore have been in secondary use.

There was an average difference of about 60 cm. between these two building levels, the later floor being about 3.50 m. above the earlier floor of the main level of the palace. The character and disposition of the rooms in both levels above the gray layer suggested that there were remains of two private houses and that E 16:8 was the central hall of the more easterly house. In the earlier level there was a section of an inclosure wall (2 m. thick) turning at a right angle directly above the southeast corner of the palace. In this there was a doorway of impressive width, and three steps partly paved with baked bricks led up into another building. At the south jamb the space occupied by the pivot support was built up with baked bricks, though the pivot stone itself was missing. A meter to the west (in F 17:1) were the remains of a small charcoal burner, perhaps used by a door-keeper or guard. Farther westward the plan was not traceable owing to denudation of the tell and the unstable foundation of the walls upon the gray layer beneath. The west wall of F 17:3 was merely an isolated block of masonry, but there is reason to believe that the area to the west (F 17:4) was an open courtyard. There were bread ovens and a large pot against the north wall, which was the rear wall of an adjoining private house. This house and its neighbor to the west had almost no distinctive features and yielded few objects. Room E 16:8 contained a stone socket in the doorway to room F 16:5 and an oven. One pot burial was found within the room and another in the west wall. A pivot stone

<sup>46</sup> See AS No. 6, pp. 20 ff.

was preserved at the north doorway of room E 16:14. The later houses likewise had few details worth noting. The west doorway of room E 16:3 had a pivot stone in place. The paved lustration area was surrounded by a very thin wall which may have been merely a curb, and the doorway into E 16:6 showed signs of having been bricked up. The latter room had a quadrantal *libn* "shelf" in the southwest corner. The position of a doorway into E 16:5 was doubtful because its walls had been damaged by illicit digging.

#### REMARKS CONCERNING DATING AND FUNCTION OF THE NORTHERN PALACE

*By P. DELOUGAZ*

Soon after the western limit of the building was discovered, toward the end of 1931, when the excavations began to reveal parts of its plan, it became apparent that it was unlike any known temple and that it could not be interpreted as an inclosure containing normal houses. But it was beyond doubt a building of some importance, possibly a palace. To distinguish it from the Palace of the Rulers of Eshnunna, which was being excavated at the center of the site, we began to refer to it as the "Northern Palace."

Some of the objects, especially cylinder seals and cylinder seal impressions as well as fragments of cuneiform tablets, discovered in robber holes that cut into walls of the newly discovered building could be dated to the Agade period. The circumstances of their discovery, either above preserved walls or at the bottom of robber holes that cut into walls, suggested that these objects were later than the building. This impression was strengthened by the character of the bricks (*ca.* 15 × 30 × 5-7 cm.) used in the construction of its walls. Most of these bricks were flat, but some of them were definitely plano-convex. Thus the first preliminary report that mentions this structure states: "This establishes the date of our edifice with some precision: it belongs to the end of the early dynastic period, is decidedly pre-Sargonid, and probably was built by a northern contemporary of Entemena of Lagash."<sup>47</sup> Subsequently, Jacobsen introduced the term "Proto-Imperial" to designate the time from the beginning of the reign of Entemena to the first years of the reign of Sargon of Agade.<sup>48</sup> Therefore we would date the "palace" to the Protoimperial period, along with the pottery and other objects that were definitely associated with it.

Mr. Lloyd in his description of this building comments on the unimpressiveness of the entrance (p. 186), whereas one would expect a palace to have a monumental entrance.<sup>49</sup> However, having found no alternative interpretation, Mr. Lloyd considered the structure a palace and analyzed its plan in architectural terms of separate units and their most probable, logical functions. This competent analysis is valid for the point of view that it represents.

One feature which puzzled me from the beginning was the abundance of so-called "toilets," ablution places, drains, and the very elaborate sewer that ran under the street (F 15:9) alongside the east wall. Since it happened that I was excavating simultaneously the eastern part of the "palace" and the private houses where the famous cylinder seal of Mohenjo-Daro type<sup>50</sup>

<sup>47</sup> *OIC* No. 16 (1933) p. 35. Unfortunately this report includes the description of the structure in the chapter entitled "The Akkadian Buildings at Tell Asmar," and in the following report (*OIC* No. 17 [1934]) it is named the "Akkadian Palace."

<sup>48</sup> See *AS* No. 11, Table II.

<sup>49</sup> There was actually no known contemporary palace and the nearest in date that could be used for comparison at the time was the palace on Mound A at Kish, with its monumental stairway, columned portico, etc.

<sup>50</sup> *OIP* LXXII, No. 642.

and other objects that indicated connections with the Indus Valley civilization came to light,<sup>51</sup> I noticed especially the similarity of the unusually elaborate water works to those of Mohenjo-Daro, even though the latter are more numerous and on a larger scale.<sup>52</sup> Consequently, I was inclined at that time to see in the profusion of "toilets" and the elaborate water installations at Tell Asmar the kind of exaggeration of a cultural feature that is often associated with innovations taken over from another culture.

However, written material may shed a new light on the problem. Some of the Akkadian tablets mentioned above refer to a "women's house" in which presumably several hundred women lived and worked in a textile industry. We may thus suppose that in the previous period the "palace" served the same sort of purpose as the Akkadian "women's house" and that it was a manufacturing establishment. The architectural units distinguished by Mr. Lloyd as functionally distinct parts of a palace may each have been devoted to a particular craft. On the basis of a different interpretation of the function of the compound as a whole a somewhat different analysis of its component parts may be offered. This analysis likewise is based on the grouping of the various courts and their adjacent rooms into units, but it is based also on the system of communication, that is, the placement of doorways, for a series of intercommunicating rooms with only one entrance defines an architectural unit quite clearly.

We may note again that the only entrance to the compound from the outside was singularly unimposing. The long court (E 14:1) at the entrance and the square court (E 15:1) to the south of it served the compound as a whole (see Pl. 37). The northern unit consisted of two almost symmetrical suites, each with its own court (E 14:8 and E 14:6) flanked on two sides by intercommunicating rooms. A single entrance to this unit led from court E 14:1 through room E 14:3A into both suites. One gains the impression that each of them may have served the same purpose.

The central unit included court E 16:2 and the four rooms that opened directly into it as well as a number of rooms that could be reached from the court through one of the directly connected rooms (E 15:9). The small room D 16:11 was four rooms removed from the court. The only certain entrance to this unit was at its northwest corner, from court E 15:1 through rooms E 15:5 and E 15:8 into the large room E 15:10. A second doorway at the same corner may have existed from court E 15:1 directly into room E 15:10 (see p. 187).

The southern unit consisted of court F 17:6 with seven surrounding rooms, five of which communicated directly with the court. Two were subdivided by partitions (see p. 192). The single entrance into this unit was between F 16:8 and E 16:17.

Courts E 14:1 and E 15:1 and the three architectural units defined above account for all the rooms of the compound with the exception of two single rooms (D 15:6 and D 15:2) west of court E 15:1 and a series of rooms within a rectangle (*ca.* 10 × 30 m.) along the east side of the compound. Some of these rooms are assigned by Mr. Lloyd to what he calls the "main residential suite," which includes also the central unit defined above. It is indeed impossible to group the rooms at the east into a coherent unit. The fact that most of them had baked-brick pavements and several of them had installations resembling modern Near Eastern toilets naturally suggested at first that they were toilet rooms and ablution places. However, even when they were first found, their concentration in one part of the building, their relatively large size, and the elaborate sewer with which they were connected raised several questions. Mr. Lloyd's detailed description of these installations (pp. 188-89) need not be repeated here, but it may be noted that there were similar installations in the southern unit and that these were not connected with the sewer in street F 15:19. In fact, the sewer stops just north of the

<sup>51</sup> See *OIC* No. 16, pp. 47 f.

<sup>52</sup> See e.g. Sir John Marshall (ed.), *Mohenjo-Daro and the Indus Civilization* (London, 1931) III, Pls. XXIV b and XXXVIII c.

southern unit (see Pl. 37). Since presumably all of the installations were built at the same time and it would have taken no particular effort to extend the sewer southward, we may have an indication that they did not all serve the same purpose, those in the southern unit not requiring a sewer. Consequently, we may perhaps group the brick-paved rooms connected with the sewer into one category in terms of function. Furthermore, rooms E 15:4, E 15:2, E 15:3, and possibly E 14:5 in the northern unit, all containing "toilets," could have been of a kind, while F 16:2, presumably E 14:7, and perhaps parts of the very long "toilet" rooms (E 15:2 and E 15:3) could have served a different purpose. The small vestibules E 15:6 and E 15:7 provided a more indirect approach to the long "toilet" rooms than was provided to the rooms with other types of installations. Rooms E 15:5, E 15:8, and F 16:8 were obviously passages giving access to the various installations.

Now we may ask what would have been the ancient industry that more than any other would have required numerous drainage installations and especially a very elaborate and costly sewage system. The answer seems clearly indicated. Leather-making is the obvious ancient industry that required the use and disposal of considerable quantities of water in its several successive operations, from soaking the fresh hides to tanning.<sup>53</sup> Possibly some rooms had specific functions, serving as "sweat chambers" etc. Perhaps a careful analysis of the soil from the pit or area where the sewer originally terminated would throw some light on the matter.

As for the activities carried on in the rest of the complex, in examining the field records of the "palace" excavations I noted that some lumps of iron were found near the hearth in court E 15:1 and that another lump of iron was registered from court F 17:6, which likewise contained a rather unusual hearth. One may therefore speculate whether this "manufacturing establishment" did not include, in addition to a tannery, a small-scale ironworks.<sup>54</sup> Perhaps there was also a jewelry-working area, for a hoard of jewelry was found below the floor of room E 16:16 (see p. 190).

The copper hoard that had been hidden in a wall of the plano-convex brick building below the "palace" (see pp. 184 f.) may imply that the so-called "Earlier Northern Palace," which no doubt served the same sort of purpose as the Protoimperial building that replaced it, contained a metal-working establishment. If this suggestion in any way corresponds to reality, then the copper hoard, on which the identification of the Abu Temple largely depends, may be considered in a different light. The bowl inscribed with a dedication to the god Abu may have been made in the "palace" for the temple rather than taken from the temple to the "palace" for safeguarding.

There is no evidence that the whole or any large part of the excavated building was devoted to a textile industry (i.e., spinning, weaving, etc.). But neither is there proof that no part of the building was used for that purpose. The plan of the building, in conjunction with the character of the finds, would suggest a small "industrial center" where various artisans practiced their crafts in close proximity to one another, perhaps for a common patron, either temple or ruler. There is no contradiction between this suggestion and the indications provided by the somewhat later texts that during the Agade period there existed at approximately the same location a large establishment apparently primarily, if not entirely, devoted to a textile industry. For it is possible that during the Agade period a single branch of the "industrial center" became predominant, or that others continued also but were relocated in some part of the town where they escaped excavation.

<sup>53</sup> See Vaughn Emerson Crawford, "Terminology of the Leather Industry in Late Sumerian Times" (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Yale University, 1948).

<sup>54</sup> Unfortunately the lumps of iron were not saved for analysis, but iron was found in the plano-convex brick building below the "palace" (see p. 185).



## THE TOWN WALL

*By* SETON LLOYD

At almost all the sites of the greater Mesopotamian towns a clearly defined line of humps marks the course of the ancient town wall, which can therefore be roughly delineated before excavation begins, and often the positions of the principal gateways can be fixed. At Tell Asmar there were no such clues, owing partly perhaps to the razing effect of flood water sweeping over the mound. It must also be remembered that the latest town wall at Eshnunna would date from the end of the second millennium B.C., whereas at Ur, Babylon, and Sippar the great fortifications whose ruins are still such conspicuous features of the landscape were mainly Neo-Babylonian and thus represent a much later period.

At Tell Asmar the only apparent limits to the actual ruins of the town were two lines of slightly broken ground flanking the mound a short distance away on the north and west and meeting somewhere near the northwest corner of the area shown on the contour map (Pl. 23). These were more conspicuous in an air mosaic photograph than they were from the ground, yet during our earlier seasons they were familiarly referred to as "the town wall." Accordingly, when in the 1934/35 season an attempt was made to excavate or at least to trace the wall, it was to these lines that our attention was first directed. A point was chosen in square K 10, and a party of men set to work to trench toward the presumed wall from either side. It should be noted that this point was situated at some distance from the actual base of the mound in an area of perfectly flat desert. Alternate layers of occupational debris and water-borne clay were encountered to a depth of about 2 meters. In this appeared what seemed to be a wall face, although individual bricks could not be identified. This face was traced for some distance in both directions, and it seemed to run diagonally across the presumed line of the town wall. The face consistently bulged outward to a degree incompatible with any ordinary settlement, and, when it began to show a definitely serpentine course, we decided to approach it anew from the opposite side. An exactly similar bulging face was found about a meter distant and facing in the opposite direction. A section cut through the intervening area revealed that we had found and traced, from the outside, the bed of a silted-up irrigation canal, dug at a comparatively recent date into the layers of debris washed down from the mound by successive floods.

Two new trenches (3 m. deep) were then started in opposite directions, one approaching the tell and the other running out into the desert. In the latter we soon crossed the supposed line of the town wall without encountering any change in the character of the layers of clay and rubbish. This line was thus assumed to be a purely fortuitous feature, and the desert trench was abandoned. In the other trench we encountered a complete wine jar of unmistakably Larsa character about 3 meters beneath the surface and, a few centimeters deeper, a layer of compressed ashes and rubbish such as would normally be identified as a pavement or occupational level. In following this layer we passed through alternate layers of sand, clay, and finely broken potsherds reaching almost to the surface. About 10 meters ahead of the point reached by the trench, walls showed on the surface. Upon scraping the surface we found one face of a plano-convex brick wall, obviously the town wall. Meanwhile, men approaching from the north in the trench suddenly discovered that they were cutting into a much damaged structure of sun-dried bricks. Simultaneously a wall-tracer found a magnificent face which ran parallel to and a little north of the plano-convex brick wall face and evidently went down to a great depth. The bricks were clearly defined, and their size and shape identified them as belonging to the Larsa period. This was obviously the inner face of a later town wall. Its outer face was soon discovered and showed it to be 11 meters thick.

A glance at Plate 23 will show that we had struck ruins of the two walls at a point where they were almost tangential to each other. The trench can be seen to the north of the Larsa wall in square J 12. The section of the Larsa wall which was afterward uncovered over its whole thickness is shown in solid black. Unfortunately it was partly buried by an excavation dump which had accumulated before the existence of a wall at this point was suspected, but the outer face was traced beneath the dump. The plano-convex brick wall can be seen inside the Larsa wall, curving sharply southward, but we were unable to determine its thickness. At intervals private houses had been built against its inner face, and in each of these we excavated the rooms directly contingent to it. The nature of the pottery and other objects found in them indicated beyond a doubt that both wall and houses belonged to the Early Dynastic period. To the southeast the inner face of this early town wall was followed to a point in square K 15 beyond which it disappeared beneath later remains, where the mound rose sharply, and became impossible to trace. To the west it could be followed to a point opposite the north end of the street alongside the east wall of the Northern Palace, where the remains of a gate were just discernible. The vaulted sewer which was below the street passed through the gate (see p. 194), beyond which we were able to pick up the inner face of the wall at three points before losing it altogether in square B 15. The wall stood no more than a meter high, and very little can be said about the gateway. The height to which the jambs remained standing was reduced to two or three courses before the outer corners were reached, and somewhat asymmetrical towers on either side cannot be reconstructed with any degree of certainty. Between the Northern Palace and the Early Dynastic town wall, a narrow street ran westward from the gateway. A small three-room building built against the inner face of the gate was probably a porter's lodge. Its southwest corner was rounded owing to the restricted space.

In an attempt to discover the outer face of the earlier wall in square F 12 we encountered, over the whole area where we hoped to find it, the foundations of later private houses. These were dated to the Larsa period by a cylinder seal found upon the pavement of one of the rooms. Another attempt to locate the outer face of the wall, at the point where the inner face was originally discovered, had an even more puzzling result. Here a slightly battered face, bearing traces of gypsum plaster, had already been encountered and had led us to assume that the wall was 7 meters thick. But, when followed eastward, this face proceeded in a series of irregular curves at a tangent to the inner face and disappeared at a point where a stout cross wall connected it with the Larsa town wall (Pl. 78 D). It must therefore be presumed that on the outside the Early Dynastic town wall was denuded to its foundations and that the battered face represented some sort of abutment at its foot. The sharp curve of the Early Dynastic wall to the southeast, as indicated by its inner face, is significant. Its implications can plainly be seen on Plate 23, where the extent and direction of the Larsa wall suggest an enormous increase in the size of the town. Though we lost the Early Dynastic wall in square K 15, one can imagine the line to be taken up again by a mass of brickwork which appeared in an excavation trench passing across square K 16 and then by the street which skirted the private houses in L 19-20. A street in squares M 25-26 may indicate continuation of the wall to the south, but its course can only be guessed at. The disparity in elevation between square K 29, where the remains of an Akkadian private house (see p. 204) appeared on the surface, and square J 33, where a sounding revealed walls of the Larsa period beneath some 2 meters of rubbish (see p. 204), suggests very strongly that the Early Dynastic wall passed between these two points. This theory is compatible with the position of the main group of Larsa public buildings, the Gimilsin Temple complex, for these apparently were built on previously unoccupied ground.

At the northwest, as noted above, the Early Dynastic wall ended abruptly in square B 15. At this point a wall which ran parallel to it for some distance, and probably flanked a continuation of the street to the north of the Northern Palace, turned south and presumably linked up with a wall flanking a street which had long been apparent from surface indications in square C 18. Endless conjecture and consideration led us to conclude that this street formed the western limit of the Early Dynastic town—a deduction deriving largely from the theory that the town was confined on this side by a wide canal in place of or in addition to a fortification wall. A little sounding to the west of the street in square C 18 gave considerable material for thought in this connection. Flanking the street itself we uncovered part of a private house or group of small compartments. To the west these were separated by a narrow alley from a bulwark of masonry, nearly 10 meters wide, whose inner face remained standing almost to the surface. From this point the outer face sloped steeply downward until it was lost beneath nearly 2 meters of stratified debris and layers of clay. Further soundings, some of which are indicated on the contour map, were made due west from here. These varied from 2 to 3 meters in depth and were continued to a point 50 meters beyond the area shown on the map. Not a vestige of brickwork or pavement was encountered, and the trenches passed through layers of debris of a monotonous consistency. After the first two or three soundings the occasional layers of finely broken sherds and other occupational debris began to diminish in frequency, and eventually our workmen were cutting through an uninterrupted mass of water-borne clay. We were unable to determine the western limit of this deposit.

Two further lines of soundings were subsequently made. One started west of square A 26 and continued about 50 meters toward the southwest; the other, running in the same direction, started where signs of occupation ended in square D 26 in an ill-defined gypsum pavement. In all these trenches we encountered precisely the same kind of stratified debris. In square D 26 the debris seemed to abut the western face of the gypsum pavement, which appeared to constitute the line of demarcation between an area to the east where well preserved walls occurred directly beneath the surface and an area to the west where there were no walls to a depth of at least 3 meters. This circumstance suggests the bank of a canal, whether contemporary with the Early Dynastic town or intrusive.

If we now draw an imaginary line between the gypsum pavement and an indeterminate point on a line a little north of the Gimilsin Temple complex, we shall have completed our conjectural circuit of the Early Dynastic town.

The limits of the Larsa town, except at the north, are even more obscure. The portion of the town wall that was first discovered well illustrates its general state of preservation and the conditions under which it had to be traced. On the surface there was no indication of its existence. The lower slopes of the tell faded imperceptibly into the surrounding flat desert, and there was a fall of but a few centimeters in the surface of the superimposed rubbish from one face of the wall to the other. On the inside the masonry stood to within about 30 cm. of the surface, and the bonding of the bricks was quite clearly defined. On the outside, however, there was considerably more denudation, and the actual fabric of the brickwork was not well preserved. In fact, most of the individual bricks on this side seemed to be decayed and to have become welded together into a solid mass of deep rust-colored clay, almost exactly matching in consistency the fallen material which lay beside it. In some places only a few courses—and nowhere more than 1.50 m.—of brickwork remained standing, and to reach it we had to trench through 3 meters of washed-down debris. Thus it was decided that any further attempts to trace the outer face would not be worth the great expense involved. The section of the outer face which was cleared, however, revealed that it had projecting towers. We traced one tower completely and part of a second. They were about 8.50 m. wide with a projection of 3 meters,

and the curtain between them was almost exactly 20 meters long. The complete tower (in H-J 12) was in an extremely dilapidated condition, and its face, like that of the adjoining wall, was interrupted by a number of deep breaches. Yet its dimensions were obtainable, and we were able to check them upon discovering the corner of a second tower to the east (in K 12). It was also possible to recognize and measure slightly projecting buttresses on either side of the towers.

East and west of the original point of discovery in square J 12 the inner face of the wall was traced with comparative ease and rapidity. West of the excavation dump (see p. 200) it twice turned at a slight angle, and each of these angles was marked by a jog of about 30 cm., so that the intermediate wall face must have given the impression of a wide shallow buttress. Beyond the jogs the wall face proceeded in a straight line to a point in square A 14 where there were remains of a thick parallel wall and apparently a narrow chamber between. Since two soundings to the west of square A 14 and a deep trench (2 m. wide), beginning in A 15 and proceeding westward from an earlier street (see p. 201) and then northwesterly, failed to reveal a continuation of the main wall face, we were forced to conclude that the Larsa town wall was interrupted or abruptly terminated at about the same point as the Early Dynastic town wall—additional evidence in favor of the existence here of a canal. Nothing but stratified rubbish was encountered in the deep trench, which was extended to a point where it could not miss any continuation of the Larsa town wall.

East of the dump the inner face of the Larsa wall was very well preserved and easy to trace to a point where an interesting projecting structure appeared in square L 14. The face of the wall at this point was dilapidated but seemed to be set forward about 1.50 m. by means of an angular facet, apparently to accommodate a staircase of which a few steps remained partially intact. A little farther on our progress was again interrupted by an excavation dump, beyond which (in square O 14) we again attempted to pick up the wall face. There was stratified rubbish directly beneath the surface, but wherever we penetrated to a depth of 2 meters we encountered a mass of sun-dried bricks which seemed to extend over a considerable area on either side of the line that we expected the inner face of the wall to follow. At one point a broken pavement of baked bricks, one of which bore an inscription, encouraged us to think that we had encountered an important building adjoining the town wall. But no wall faces could be traced, and we eventually concluded from the enormous quantity of superimposed rubbish and the complete flatness of the surface at this point that any building which had once stood here must have been completely razed. Presently, however, we again picked up the inner face of the town wall, but shortage of time compelled us to abandon continuous tracing in favor of spot clearance in a series of isolated soundings to a point in square aa 20 (see Pl. 23). In a subsequent season the wall was again encountered at the east end of trench *E* in square cc 34 (see p. 209). These two points may be joined by an arbitrary line to define the northeast sector of the Larsa town. The only evidence we were able to obtain concerning its extent to the south came from trench *A*. A bastion of the town wall was encountered running diagonally across the west extremity of the trench (in F 42-43) at approximately the same angle as the other walls in the vicinity (see p. 206). The proximity of the town wall was at least inferred at the east extremity of trench *A* from the abrupt discontinuation of building remains directly beneath the surface and the presence of remnants of masonry at a depth of about 3 meters. If we extend the fortification on the east side of the town from the east end of trench *E* to the east end of trench *A* and suppose an arc-shaped area to have been inclosed south of trench *A*, only the western limit of the town remains to be defined. This brings us back to the subject of the hypothetical canal and the major problem in connection with the extent of the town.

## SOUNDINGS MADE IN THE SEARCH FOR ESIKIL

*By* SETON LLOYD

The excavations at Tell Asmar were concentrated in three areas (see Pl. 23). Work was begun at the highest part of the mound, where the Gimilsin Temple complex<sup>55</sup> was cleared during the first two seasons (1930/31 and 1931/32). The second season saw the beginning of work on the northern spur of the mound, in the Northern Palace area, and in the private house area immediately to the southeast. Beyond the discoveries made in these three areas and during the tracing of the town wall, all the information that we obtained resulted from an extensive but futile search for the great temple or group of temple buildings called "Esikil," for which Eshnunna was famous in antiquity.<sup>56</sup> This search was begun by Dr. Jacobsen in the second half of the 1932/33 season and continued by the writer in the last two seasons (1934/35 and 1935/36). When it was finally abandoned, we were left with one of the most characteristically baffling problems of modern field archeology. Four other buildings were discovered and excavated in the course of this search: the Audience Hall of Naramsin, to the northeast of the Gimilson Temple; the Azuzum Building, to the southwest; the Unfinished Building to the north; and, finally, the little Snake Shrine in squares S-T 37.

The search was begun with a series of more or less random soundings, since it was anticipated that there would be little difficulty in locating the ruins of such a famous building, especially as it was known to have been many times destroyed and rebuilt. It was in consideration of this fact that our attention was at first divided between the environs of the Gimilsin complex and the surrounding high points of the mound; but in all cases we only succeeded in uncovering portions of private houses or other nondescript and poorly appointed buildings, occasionally flanked by streets. Thus the problem took on a new complexion, and we now applied ourselves with concentration. It soon became apparent that our search consisted really of a process of elimination. Every section of the mound which might conceivably cover such ruins as we hoped to find had in turn to be investigated, and after a few weeks a considerable area and a number of likely possibilities had been eliminated.

All the principal eminences conspicuous on the contour map gave negative results. A sounding in T-V 22 uncovered a street and private houses of the Larsa period, and a second in S 23 showed rooms of a similar building. The same applied to squares K-M 22-24 and J 23-24, the latter disposing of the highest point of the mound. In H 24 we encountered very poor houses, while in E 22 and F 23 the plans of individual rooms could scarcely be disentangled. Here the walls appeared to be not later than the Agade period, into which had survived an Early Dynastic III cylinder seal (As. 32:437) depicting among other things the construction of a ziggurat. Square G 25 seemed momentarily encouraging because of a reasonably wide street flanked by a wall with small regular buttresses. This wall seemed for a few exciting hours to be several meters thick, but subsequently we discovered a series of intercommunicating chambers which reduced the actual thickness of the brickwork to a matter of centimeters. Our interest in this sounding was sufficient to justify its extension for some distance to the west and south, and we were rewarded by the discovery of a new and significant feature in a room (G 26:4) which evidently formed part of a private house (see Pl. 43). This was a minute shrine, complete in its domestic setting and apparently devised for the accommodation of a household deity, perhaps represented by one of the ubiquitous baked-clay figurines so familiar in buildings of the Larsa period. The shrine itself was situated halfway between the northwest corner

<sup>55</sup> Published in *OIP* XLIII.<sup>56</sup> See e.g. *ibid.* pp. 160-61.

of the room and the narrow doorway, which had a rough threshold of baked bricks. A recess about 30 cm. square and 20 cm. deep was cut in the north wall 40 cm. above the floor and framed by a molded channel in the plaster (Pl. 72 B). On the shelf thus formed there was a tiny pedestal. In the northwest corner of the room was a quadrantal stand built of sun-dried bricks, about half a meter high and slightly hollowed out in the center. Between this and the doorway a low curb inclosed a space in front of the shrine and still supported a shallow bowl. More elaborate shrines were found in square K 40 (Pl. 72 C) and trench A (see p. 207 and Pl. 72 D). These, in common with the shrine under discussion, dated from the Larsa period. Quadrantal stands, interpreted as altars by Mr. Hill, were also found in the private house area (see p. 151).

Our next sounding began in square E 25 and at first revealed only a number of nondescript rooms and one unusually thick wall but later led us to the discovery of the gypsum pavement mentioned above. The workmen were then moved southward and distributed over a wider area. Part of them eliminated the area east of the Audience Hall of Naramsin by means of a series of small trial pits about 20 meters apart in squares R-W 25-27, while the remainder worked to a depth of about 2 meters on the Akkadian house (Pl. 44) originally encountered in square K 28. The most notable feature of this house was a well preserved staircase in room J 28:1. Five steps remained completely intact, and there was part of a thin wall which must have formed a kind of balustrade (Pl. 79 A). What was thought to be a continuation of the east wall of this house was traced for some distance to the north, on the supposition that it flanked a street, but it later proved to be merely the face of a foundation trench (see p. 205).

Our attention was now deflected to the Audience Hall of Naramsin, which had been discovered by a casual sounding and whose elaborate architectural ornament for some time led us to suppose that we had succeeded in locating Esikil. During the subsequent weeks this building was completely excavated, together with ruins to the south which linked it with the Gimil-sin complex.<sup>57</sup> The search for Esikil was not continued until the nature and purpose of this building had been proved beyond a doubt.

In square J 33 it was necessary to remove layers of rubbish some 2 meters thick before fairly substantial walls of the Larsa period came to light. This sounding was subsequently a subject for considerable speculation, since it was in a sort of wadi between two high portions of the mound; sufficient debris had been washed down by flood water over a large area to bury any occupational remains several meters deep and even at one point (in or near square F 34) to pile up a small artificial mound. But a sounding in square H 35 struck the walls of the meanest type of private house.

The crowns of three hills farther to the south were next investigated by means of soundings in K-L 40-41, P-Q 37-39, and Q 40. In all cases the results were negative, but a paneled shrine (cf. p. 151, n. 16) came to light in K 40 in the southeast corner of a room in a Larsa house (Pl. 72 C). A sounding begun in M 37 led to the discovery of the building which, mostly on the evidence of inscribed bricks, was attributed to Azuzum.<sup>58</sup> Among the few objects found in this building were a sculptured male head (As. 33:661) and several cylinder seals (As. 34:1, 2, 14, 17). Very little can be said about the plan (Pl. 45) or about the functions of the various rooms. The eastern half, which suggested a fairly systematic layout, consisted of a square court (M 37:2), a long reception room (M 37:6) entered from the court, and a much larger room (M 37:3) separated from the reception room by a range of narrow chambers. This complex was surrounded by smaller rooms, and the whole building, which included a group of irregularly planned rooms at the west, was surrounded by streets.

<sup>57</sup> See *ibid.* pp. 97-115.

<sup>58</sup> See *ibid.* p. 197, with n. 95.

The excavation of this building concluded the 1933/34 season and Dr. Jacobsen's part in the search for Esikil. The search was resumed by the writer in the following season, when soundings were made to trace the various streets which had been encountered. It was hoped that one of them might lead to the building that we sought. This work was begun in the vicinity of the Gimilsin complex, and, though we did not attain our main objective, additional information about the layout of the Larsa town came to light.

At the end of the first season a small team of men, temporarily withdrawn from the excavation of the Palace of the Rulers, had been engaged in squares K-M 26-27 in tracing what appeared to be the foundations of a very large building that either was denuded to below floor level or had never been completed. The foundations consisted of two parallel buttressed walls inclosing four chambers that had evidently flanked a great courtyard.<sup>59</sup> In square M 26 this structure had evidently cut into the ruins of a street of houses belonging to an earlier period. A continuation of this street (M 26:4) was later observed on the surface flanking the buildings which were uncovered by our sounding in squares K-M 22-24. Little more was thought about this discovery, since random soundings between here and the Palace of the Rulers produced no evidence of an earlier building. It was not until the 1934/35 season that our attention was again focused on this area (called "area G") when we were investigating the streets to the north of the Gimilson complex. An attempt to follow in a northerly direction what we thought was a street (called "street G") located to the east of the Akkadian house (see above) introduced us to a surprising phenomenon. The face of the supposed wall flanking the street on the west was frequently interrupted and generally unsatisfactory, but at a distance of a few meters we found a series of apparently unimpeachable faces inclosing rectangular masses of masonry that seemed to be gigantic walls cut into by trenches dug for the foundations of the large building mentioned above. These faces, however, seemed to go down immensely deep, in some cases as much as 3 meters beneath the level of the base of the existing foundations, and to occur where foundations either never existed or had been entirely weathered away. Not one of these "faces," however, proved to be genuine brickwork. The "masses of masonry" were simply the "dumplings" of ground left standing when the foundation trenches were cut. The sides of the trenches, though smooth, bore marks of the "spades" which had made them so. It was thereupon recollected that in 1931, in tracing the walls of one of the chambers in the adjoining section of actually surviving foundations, we had observed a similar phenomenon and had traced faces forming an inner rectangle. Thus it seemed that even the foundations of this building had been left incomplete, but investigation of the new trenches yielded a partial plan and resulted in the curious paradox of archeologists being able to trace a building which had never existed.<sup>60</sup>

To the south and east of the Unfinished Building the streets were easily traced. One, which passed in front of the west façade of the Audience Hall of Naramsin, ran on in a southwesterly direction (street F) and enabled us to complete the inclosure wall surrounding the Gimilsin complex on the north side. Between this wall and the Palace of the Rulers we traced (in L-M 29-30; called "area F") a courtyard, adjoining and communicating with the smaller courtyard (L 30:2) of the "guards' quarters,"<sup>61</sup> and two large rooms, one of which was paved throughout with unscribed baked bricks. Otherwise little could be done in this vicinity because of an almost solid continuum of brickwork, presumably representing the interpenetrating foundations of later buildings. A street flanking the Naramsin building on the north (Q 27:1) was followed westward (street E) to its junction with street M 26:4 (see above) and eastward (street D)

<sup>59</sup> See *ibid.* Pl. XII, Building E.

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>61</sup> See *ibid.* p. 63 and Pl. III.

until it disappeared beneath an excavation dump. Meanwhile a build-up drain which ran out through the gateway at the northeast corner of the Southern Building<sup>62</sup> and which had previously been followed into square Q 31, where it turned due north, seemed to mark the center of a comparatively wide thoroughfare; this street we were now able to trace northward (street B) to the Naramsin building and southward (street A) to a point where the wall flanking it on the east almost converged with the southeast corner of the Southern Building. This wall was interrupted at intervals by doorways, in some cases with baked-brick thresholds, of private houses which must have faced the larger buildings on the other side of the street. Opposite the gate a narrow lane ran eastward, passing close to a sounding in T-U 31-32.

Similar work was carried on at points as far apart as the west side of the Azuzum Building, where a street was followed to the north until it disappeared beneath the accumulation of washed-down debris referred to above, and streets discovered in squares M 19 and J 17. In both the latter cases, further investigation led to the elimination of large areas, where the surface indications had already led us to expect only the remains of insignificant buildings. The partial excavation of somewhat mean outbuildings east of the Northern Palace (in F-G 15) and random soundings in squares S 17 and B 16 concluded the 1934/35 season.

We resumed the same work at the beginning of our final season, less in the hope that the search for Esikil would be successful than with the determination to satisfy our archeological conscience by producing a conclusively negative result. For this purpose we resorted to an expedient which had not hitherto been compatible with local conditions nor with our own specific requirements, namely the use of search trenches. We restricted the trenches to a width of 5 meters, and we increased the speed of our progress at the expense of thoroughness in wall-tracing and accuracy of detailed observation by abandoning each building encountered as soon as it could be dismissed as insignificant. This system seemed to meet the case in the most adequate manner, and, during the first four weeks of the season, five such trenches were marked out and dug across those few remaining sections of the site where a large building might still have been concealed. Such a building was not discovered, and, after the investigation of certain tumuli beyond what we considered the confines of the tell, we deemed that our work was satisfactorily concluded and abandoned the site. The five search trenches may be discussed in the order in which they were excavated, and their systematic distribution about the mound can be seen on the contour map (Pl. 23).

Trench A ran east and west in squares F-X 42-43, cutting across the flanks of two conspicuous hillocks a few meters north of the expedition house (Pl. 79 B). At the extreme west end, in squares F 42-43, an easily recognizable bastion of the town wall was encountered. Its foundations were nearly 3 meters beneath the surface, and the brickwork was unquestionably of the Larsa period. It ran diagonally across the trench, at the same angle as the walls of a rather mean private house which was separated from it by a narrow street. As we trenched eastward the standard of the houses improved, until in square J 43, their walls were over a meter thick. The finds here included many clay figurines and plaques of familiar Larsa types, some pottery, and, in a small completely cleared room in square K 43, a collection of cuneiform tablets (As. 35:T.1-17). Several of the tablets are of the circular type used in schools, and two (As. 35:T.5 and T.17) bear a formula which indicates a date in the period from Ilushulia to Bilalama.<sup>63</sup> The room also contained a small pavement of baked bricks in one corner, surmounted by the drainage structure of a pavement that had disappeared (Pl. 79 C).

To the east the walls encountered in trench A deteriorated in quality, and considerable

<sup>62</sup> See *ibid.* p. 84 and Pl. VII.

<sup>63</sup> See *ibid.* p. 174, date formula No. 51, with n. 80 on p. 173.



areas (in squares L 43 and O 43) showed no traces of buildings. The next architectural feature of any interest appeared in square R 43, where there was a small shrine in a room of a private house (see Pl. 46). This shrine (Pl. 72 D) was more elaborately ornamented than that in room G 26:4 (see pp. 203 f. and Pl. 72 B). A few centimeters above the floor a bitumen-covered shelf was partially set back into a shallow recess which was ornamented to a height of rather less than a meter with a pattern exactly matching that used in Early Dynastic times to represent architectural constructions in reed. At the top of the recess a "sagging lintel"—also familiar from such representations—could be distinguished in spite of its proximity to the surface. On either side of the recess were vertical panels of a type more to be expected in the Larsa period. In view of our speculations as to the purpose of these shrines (see p. 203), it is interesting to note that a Larsa-type figurine (As. 35:48) was found in this room. The figure has a flat-topped headdress and carries a lamb or kid in its arms.

Along the east side of a street in S 43 the walls of a fairly substantial building were encountered. An attempt to follow the street northward disclosed in the wall flanking it on the east (in square S 42) a threshold paved with baked bricks, some of which bore a ten-line dedication by Bilalama of the great temple Esikil. We were therefore encouraged to extend our sounding over a considerable area on the east flank of the hillock, but the results proved disappointing. The building was no more than an abnormally large private house (see Pl. 46), whose owner had presumed to use bricks made for the temple in the paving of a doorsill.<sup>64</sup> Thresholds of earlier versions of the same doorway, in each case with a drain running beneath, were observed at two successive levels. A public building in T 43 (see Pl. 46) had been denuded at the south, and no signs could be found of an earlier building beneath it. The trench was therefore continued eastward for about 60 meters to the base of the hillock. More Bilalama bricks were found in a small chamber in square U 43 (see Pl. 46). At approximately plain level we crossed a street in square W 43, and an extensive area of brickwork was encountered just beneath the surface. There was some confusion at this point owing to two intrusive burials (in W 42), but the eastern face of this structure was eventually discovered, more than 10 meters from the street and running at a somewhat different angle. Reasons for at first supposing it to be ruins of the town wall therefore seemed inadequate. The walls which we found as we continued to trench eastward were buried beneath more than 3 meters of stratified rubbish and were of very poor quality. It should be added that Larsa pottery and small objects were obtained from the deepest levels in this trench.

Trench B ran north and south in squares F–G 36–42 and was dug simultaneously with trench A. The ruins which were uncovered were a little hard to understand, but the substantial character of the masonry in G 37 and G 40, in spite of its irregularity due to the interpenetration of structures belonging to several successive periods, suggested that the trench cut across a salient surrounded by some sort of fortification or inclosure wall. The brickwork in these squares was of Larsa type and was everywhere penetrated by vertical drains from later and now nonexistent Larsa buildings, but the thinner walls in G 38–39 did not quite reach the surface and could be attributed to the Agade period owing to the character of the finds. From the south face of the supposed inclosure wall in G 40 the trench was carried south to join trench A, but no walls were found to a depth of 2 meters. A rubbish dump in F 37, just outside the supposed corresponding inclosure wall, produced a surprising quantity of cuneiform tablets (As. 35:T.18–89, T.97–100, T.102–3, T.106–9) a little beneath the surface. An attempt to

<sup>64</sup> One of the tablets (As. 35:T.95) found in the house bears an abbreviated date formula (see *ibid.* p. 177, date formula No. 62, for complete form) which indicates that it was built at the time of Bilalama's reconstruction of Esikil. Two other tablets (As. 35:T.91 and T.93) bear date formula No. 83 (see *ibid.* p. 183) and thus belong to the period from Bilalama to Urninmar. That the house was still in use during the reign of Ušurawasu is shown by a jar sealing with the impression of a seal of one of his servants (cf. *ibid.* p. 148, seal legend No. 20).

trace the continuation of the salient farther west was frustrated by a confusion of thinner walls in F 40.

From this point we cut a deep trench in a southwesterly direction in the hope of encountering the town wall or, alternatively, evidence of the great canal which we believe flanked the town on this side (see e.g. p. 201). For a distance of about 30 meters we encountered only layers of rubbish to a depth of 2.50 m. But the subsequent discovery in square D 40 of substantial walls at a depth of 4 meters raised a problem which will be better mentioned at the conclusion of this chapter. This sounding and the adjoining squares came to be known as "area C."

Very little need be said about trench *D*, which ran northward from trench *A* in squares U-V 34-42. Small buildings of the Larsa period alternated with streets or open spaces, and a few female figurines came to light. While work was in progress here the initiative of a workman led to the investigation of a small tumulus in square S 37 and the discovery of an extremely interesting shrine. It was adjoined by ordinary private houses and in the thickness of its walls and the size of its rooms was no more impressive than its immediate neighbors (Pl. 47). Only the treatment of two doorways and the unmistakable characteristics of the sanctuary itself at first appeared significant. The building consisted of four rooms and a somewhat asymmetrical courtyard. The largest room was entered from the courtyard through a rebated doorway at the south end of its east wall, and a rebated doorway in the center of its west wall led to the sanctuary (Pl. 80 *A*). The sanctuary itself was almost entirely filled by an altar or pedestal built slightly off-center against the west wall and barely allowing space for a priest to pass between it and the other walls of the room. The altar was about 25 cm. high and had a small rectangular projection slightly off-center on the front (see Pl. 80 *B*). The original upper surface of the whole seemed to be preserved, but there was no indication of a base for a statue or any cult object. A doorway in the north wall of the larger room led into a smaller chamber which, in turn, communicated with an even smaller room at the east. The western room contained little besides the remains of two large baking-ovens, presumably used by the priest, but its neighbor accommodated a feature of extraordinary interest and significance which at once lent to the whole building a character of its own. This was located in the southeast corner of the room and consisted of two large pottery vats,<sup>65</sup> one standing on the original pavement and the other inverted over it (see Pl. 80 *B*). Dr. Frankfort commented<sup>66</sup> upon these vats as follows:

Now we know that children were sometimes buried in this way in Mesopotamia. But here the pots are not dug in, but actually placed on the floor of the room. Moreover, we found no trace of human bones, and finally their decoration shows plainly that they were certainly not the ordinary household utensils which occasionally did service as sarcophagi. On the contrary, they are elaborately decorated in a manner for which no parallels are known. . . . The chief personage in the decorations is the serpent; the tortoises and scorpions which occur together accompany him throughout Mesopotamian art. The birds and the calf occurring on the lower vessel represent the usual sacrifices for the gods, and on the rim of the upper vessel the serpent is shown devouring one of them. The meaning of the beast of prey remains obscure, but the main group of the upper vessel leaves little to the imagination. The man on the left lifts his hands in a gesture which may mean horror or adoration, while two other men wave their useless weapons as they succumb to the deadly bite of a serpent.

Now, we know that the serpent is a religious symbol; in fact, we have before now published . . . monuments on which the snake appeared as servant, adjunct or symbol of that dominating figure in the Early Babylonian pantheon who was known under a variety of names but actually personified the generative force of nature. But these elevated views about the relation between god and beast, which are well founded on texts and monuments, belong apparently to the official religion of the country. The philosophers and theologians might be of that opinion, and our sources of information are normally their texts and the monuments of official religion which they inspired.

<sup>65</sup> *OIP* LXIII, frontispiece, Pls. 128-29, and pp. 121-22.

<sup>66</sup> *Illustrated London News*, September 5, 1936, p. 390.

Here we have, for once, a simple product of popular faith. And we notice an entirely new feature. All other symbols which habitually indicate the god of fertility are absent here. The snake and its power is glorified as such; the term symbol seems entirely inadequate. The animal itself is obviously considered as divine. In fact, there is great likelihood that a live snake was actually kept in these pots. We found inside the lower vessel bones of birds and small animals, some sherds, and an unbroken saucer, which presumably had contained water. Here, then, we find remains of living religious usage to which our normal sources never refer!

Because of the decoration on these vats, the building came to be known as the "Snake Shrine." Its ruins were directly beneath the surface of the mound and stood to an average height of a meter, so that the base of the inverted vat was covered by only a few centimeters of surface soil. Its preservation was therefore a lucky accident. Except for a couple of cuneiform tablets (As. 35:T.104-5), the only other object of interest found in the shrine was a baked-clay figurine (As. 35:53) of a familiar Larsa type. A cuneiform inscription of three signs upon the skirt is a phenomenon never before encountered by us. Parts of several adjoining private houses were later excavated but were in no way distinctive. One extremely small dwelling seemed to be accessible by means of a doorway in the northeast corner of the shrine courtyard as well as from the street skirting it to the east (see Pl. 47).

Trench *E* ran due east from the north end of trench *D*. At its west end, in square V 34, a number of nondescript chambers flanked a narrow street. Beyond this the trench ran for over a hundred meters through debris which suggested for the most part rubbish pits, with dilapidated walls at rare intervals. Ruins of the Larsa town wall were encountered in square cc 34, and the trench was discontinued.

The only area which remained at all doubtful, owing to the absence of surface indications, was to the east of the main area of private houses. Accordingly, during the last two days of the season, we made a line of soundings in squares O-V 20, which may conveniently be called "trench *F*," though the word "trench" gives a somewhat wrong impression. Here we laid bare small sections of the walls of a number of well built private houses, whose approximate date was suggested by the discovery in one of them of a finely cut cylinder seal (As. 35:74) of the Hammurabi period.

Some areas which on our contour map (Pl. 23) appear to have been left uninvestigated are known to contain only the remains of private houses and other small buildings, since the plans and wall thicknesses are clearly discernible on the surface under certain weather conditions. Such indications are often most useful. What may be beneath the accumulation of silt on the eastern and western flanks of the mound remains to be discovered. Area *C* (see p. 208), where we encountered substantial walls 4 meters below the surface, might constitute an attractive clue for anyone wishing to continue the search.

At Ishchali Dr. Jacobsen uncovered a temple of the Larsa period,<sup>67</sup> many of whose baked bricks were inscribed with the names of known rulers of Eshnunna and thus suggested that this was a provincial shrine subservient to the great temple precinct of Esikil. Yet this building was far larger and far more substantially built than any building of the period yet discovered at Tell Asmar. If we are justified in supposing that the size and extent of Esikil exceeded that of the Ishchali temple in proportion to its superior reputation and importance, then it is out of the question that Esikil could have been situated within what we considered the confines of the Tell Asmar site. The possibility that Esikil is located beyond these confines led us to make rapid soundings in certain of the minor tells within a one-mile radius, but without encouraging results. Some of the most conspicuous tells are so thickly covered with Islamic pottery and other indications of Muslim occupation that their excavation would obviously be unprofitable.

<sup>67</sup> To be published in *Old Babylonian Public Buildings in the Diyala Region*; for preliminary report see *OIC* No. 20, pp. 74-88.

CATALOGUE OF OBJECTS<sup>68</sup>

## PRIVATE HOUSE AREA

Elevation	Field No.	Designation	Reference	
BELOW STRATUM VC (SOUNDING IN H 18:14 <sup>69</sup> )				
21-22 m.	As. 33:721	semipictographic tablet C.084.200a C.536.540	P, M P P	
23-24 m.	As. 34:234	spout with applied snakes C.806.610	P p	
	235	C.603.340*	P	
	239	cylinder seal No. 540 B.063.200a	C p	
		C.084.200a	p	
24-25 m.	As. 34:229	cylinder seal No. 541	C	
25-26 m.	As. 34:238a-b	painted sherds B.084.200	P P	
26-27 m.	As. 34:230 <sup>70</sup>	flint core	P, M	
	231 <sup>70</sup>	half of miniature stone vase resting on bull	P, M	
	232	cylinder seal impression	c	
	240-42		painted sherds stone bowl	P P, M
			B.077.700*	P
		B.084.200	P	
27-29 m.		chert sickle blade	P, M	
		copper cylinder seal or bead	P, M	
		B.077.700*	P	
		B.084.200	P	
30.50 m.	As. 33:301	indistinct seal impression		
31 m.	As. 33:302	cylinder seal impression	c	
32.70 m.	As. 33:224	C.557.422	P	
33 m.	As. 33:217	cylinder seal No. 542	C	
	219	celt	M	
33.70 m.	As. 33:220	stone weight	M	
34 m.	As. 33:237	cylinder seal No. 543	C	

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
STRATUM VC			
H 20:29 (below)	As. 32:1258b	B.634.570a	p
H 20:35 (below)	As. 32:P.11b	B.816.521b	p
H 20:40 (below)	As. 33:287b	C.365.810b*	p

<sup>68</sup> See p. 25, with nn. 27-28, for explanation of symbols etc. For a study of the animal bones by Max Hilzheimer see SAOC No. 20. It should be noted that the metal objects have not yet been analyzed (except As. 32:1080) and that the term "copper" is used to describe all objects which may be either copper or bronze. The various loci may be found on the plans by means of the plate references given in the Index of Loci (pp. 352-57).

<sup>69</sup> See p. 145 for stratification of remains and OIP LXIII, Pl. 64 and pp. 75-78, for additional pottery.

<sup>70</sup> Registered from this sounding in the field catalogue but included with the material from the sounding in D 15:3 (see pp. 239 f.) in the field drawings and so published in OIP LXIII.

## TELL ASMAR

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
H 20:47	As. 33:317	shell containing red pigment	M
	321	cylinder seal No. 549	C
H 20:48 (NW of)	As. 33:215	lapis lazuli pendant	M
J 19:13	As. 32:982 <i>f</i>	B.002.200 <i>b</i>	P
	33:153 <i>b</i>	C.665.543 <i>c</i>	P
	289	C.805.200	P
		C.654.520	P
J 19:16 (north of)	As. 33:318	stone pendant	M
J 19:27	As. 33:167	cylinder seal No. 547	C
	177	copper ring	M
	186	cylinder seal No. 548	C
J 19:41	As. 33:232	cylinder seal impression No. 546	C
	233	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
J 19:50	As. 32:979 <i>c</i>	B.085.210	P
	33:285	celt	M
	286	2 stone maceheads	M
	288	B.546.640 <i>c</i>	P
J 19:59	As. 32:984 <i>b</i>	C.215.210	P
	33:234	hematite weight	M
J 19:62	As. 32:1316	stone bowl fragment	M
	1354	cylinder seal No. 544	C
J 19:64	As. 33:122 <i>c</i>	B.634.570 <i>b</i>	P
J 19:71	As. 32:1247	stone weight	M
	1347	3 clay model horns	M
J 19:72	As. 32:1266	mother-of-pearl inlay	M
J 19:77	As. 33:304	cylinder seal	c
J 20:37	As. 33:319	clay model chariot wheel	M
J 20:38	As. 33:287 <i>a</i>	C.365.810 <i>b</i> *	P
J 20:40	As. 33:312	cylinder seal No. 545	C
	313	worn clay cylinder seal	
	316	A.053.700*	P
J 20:41	As. 33:314	stone weight	M
dump	As. 33:315	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
STRATUM Vc?			
H 20 (SW corner)	As. 33:193	cylinder seal No. 551	C
J 19 (NE corner)	As. 32:1209	cylinder seal No. 550	C
STRATUM Vc OR Vb			
J 19:27	As. 33:140	C.96*	P
J 19:62	As. 32:130 <i>k</i>	clay model horn	M
STRATUM Vc, Vb, OR Va			
J 19 (NE corner)	As. 32:130 <i>c</i>	clay model horn	M
	458 <i>b</i>	clay ram figurine fragment	M
	1038 <i>c</i>	copper pin with rolled head	M
J 19:13	As. 32:130 <i>e</i>	clay model horn	M
J 19:27	As. 32:130 <i>i</i>	clay model horn	M
J 19:52	As. 32:130 <i>l</i>	clay model horn	M
dump	As. 33:130	etched carnelian bead	M
	214	stone pendant	M
	231	lapis lazuli pendant	M

## 212 PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
STRATUM vb			
G 20:2 (below)	As. 32:1031	cylinder seal No. 552	C
	1032	stone macehead fragment	M
H 19:38	As. 33:671	C.546.540*	P
H 20:29	As. 33:124	lapis lazuli beetle amulet	M
	129	stone weight	M
	201	B.466.470	p
	203	stone pinhead?	M
H 20:30	As. 33:179	B.466.470	p
	180	B.406.460*	p
H 20:35	As. 33:122b	B.634.570b	p
	189	celt	M
H 20:38	As. 33:168	cylinder seal No. 554	C
H 20:45 (north of)	As. 33:198	C.665.543a	P
	199	copper ring	M
J 18:22	As. 32:1344	20 fragments of indistinct cylinder seal impressions found all over the area from J 18:22 to J 19:57 inclusive	
J 19:16	As. 33:223	clay bead with decoration in imitation of metal jewelry	M
	235	C.405.363*	P
J 19:27	As. 33:154	C.665.341	P
	204	cylinder seal No. 553	C
J 19:50	As. 32:982g	B.002.200b	p
J 19:54	As. 32:588e	C.596.440b	
	1263	C.536.520	P
	1264	C.516.240	P
	1344	see J 18:22	
J 19:57	As. 32:1131	copper blade	M
	1132	C.656.540	P
	1145	stone loom weight	M
	1201	stone claw amulet	M
	1246	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
	1344	see J 18:22	
J 19:60	As. 32:1204	cylinder seal impression like No. 592 <sup>71</sup>	c
J 19:64 <sup>72</sup>	As. 32:1258a	B.634.570a	P
J 19:67	As. 32:1011	baked-clay animal figurine head	M
J 20:32	As. 33:207	cylinder seal	c
J 20:33	As. 33:305	broken stone cylinder seal	
J 20:34	As. 33:192	flint blade set in bitumen	M
K 19:19	As. 32:1142a	B.816.521c	P
STRATUM vb?			
J 19:13	As. 32:810b	D.465.360	p
STRATUM vb OR va			
J 18:22	As. 32:1313	7 fragments of indistinct cylinder seal impressions	
J 19:67 (north of)	As. 31:P.126g	D.201.201b	p

<sup>71</sup> Erroneously compared with No. 582 in *OIP* LXXII 57.<sup>72</sup> See p. 159 and Pl. 66 C-D for additional objects from this room.

## TELL ASMAR

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference	
STRATUM Va				
G 20:2	As. 31:161	cylinder seal No. 567	C	
H 18:26 (below)	As. 32:865 <i>d</i>	B.704.570*	P	
	1142 <i>c</i>	B.816.521 <i>c</i>	P	
	1215	copper vanity set	M	
	1220	clay figurine torso	M	
H 19:2	As. 31:225	sculpture No. 259	MS	
H 19:3	As 31:P.36	stone bowl	M	
	41 <i>b</i>	stone bead	M	
	133 <i>e-f</i>	flint arrowheads	M	
	223 <i>c</i>	flint implement	M	
	593 <i>a</i>	lapis lazuli frog amulet	M	
	32:934	cylinder seal No. 559	C	
	1271	C.665.541	P	
	1272 <i>b</i>	C.665.543 <i>d</i>	P	
	1331	stone bead	M	
	H 19:4 (north of)	As. 32:578 <i>b</i>	C.757.540	P
H 19:5	As. 32:1329	copper blade	M	
H 19:12	As. 32:P.36	B.054.700	P	
	P.37	B.174.220 <i>c</i>	P	
	193	fragment of indistinct cylinder seal impression		
H 19:12 (west of)	As. 32:1069	clay figurine fragment	M	
H 19:30 (below)	As. 32:1142 <i>d</i>	B.816.521 <i>c</i>	P	
H 19:34	As. 32:196	fragment of clay model chariot with rider	M	
H 19:34 (north of)	As. 33:19	clay bead	M	
H 19:35	As. 32:187	shell bead	M	
H 19:37	As. 32:1314	A.655.520 <i>a</i>	P	
	33:14	stone weight	M	
H 20:2	As. 31:P.42 <i>f</i>	B.002.200 <i>b</i>	P	
	385	mother-of-pearl arrowhead	M	
	388 <i>a</i>	cylinder seal	c	
	390	clay ball	M	
	391	stone bead	M	
	397 <i>a</i>	stone spindle whorl	M	
	493 <i>b</i>	stone weight	M	
	524	frit pendant	M	
	32:171	stone weight	M	
	H 20:3	As. 31:P.2 <i>e</i>	B.575.224	P
		P.73	stone bowl	M
		77 <i>b</i>	copper pronged tool	M
		384	lapis lazuli bead	M
386		shell ring for belt	M	
396		stone loom weight	M	
433 <i>a</i>		stone weight	M	
436		bead	M	
489		worn cylinder seal		
490		baked-clay pendant	M	
491	paste bead	M		
H 20:4	32:397-98	clay model chariot fragments	M	
	1381	clay pig figurine	M	
	1382	copper pronged tool	M	
	As. 31:435	bead	M	
H 20:5	794 <i>a</i>	whetstone?	M	
	As. 32:644	strainer fragment (cf. B.032.500)		

## 214 PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
H 20:5? (south of)	As. 32:1109	clay figurine head	M
	1110	bone tool	M
H 20:6	As. 31:478a	copper blade	M
	32:P.50	B.225.540	P
	353	stone pendant	M
	1033	clay plaque fragment	M
	33:4	cylinder seal No. 563	C
	9	stone stamp seal?	M
H 20:6 (east of)	As. 32:P.30	B.041.710	P
H 20:8	As. 31:P.2d	B.575.224	P
	32:141	fayence hut symbol	M
	143	lump of red ocher	M
	144	cylinder seal No. 560	C
	149	bone implement fragment	M
	152	clay model horn	M
	239	fayence bead	M
H 20:9	As. 32:P.47	spout with applied snake (cf. <i>OIP</i> LXIII, Pl. 92 <i>i-k</i> )	
	P.48	B.566.670*	P
H 20:10	As. 32:472	fragment of indistinct cylinder seal impression	
	1012	lump of silver	
	1014	B.754.220*	P
H 20:11	As. 32:548	B.185.220*	P
	1019b	C.516.371a*	P
H 20:11 (north of)	As. 32:552	clay model horn	M
H 20:12	As. 32:1383	fayence pig amulet	M
	1384	cylinder seal No. 561	C
H 20:13	As. 31:P.9f	C.466.570*	P
	P.45g	B.633.570a	P
	32:1017	C.525.550	P
H 20:13 (north of)	As. 32:1371	C.204.210*	P
H 20:14	As. 32:1070	upright handle (cf. <i>OIP</i> LXIII, Pls. 86-87)	
H 20:15	As. 32:448	bone pin	M
	449	broken stone weight	M
	450	pierced shell	M
	459	copper pin with lapis lazuli head	M
	564	defaced clay cylinder seal	
	1098	hematite weight	M
H 20:16	As. 32:130d	clay model horn	M
	408	copper vanity set and case	M
	475	worn frit cylinder seal	
H 20:17	As. 32:117	stone bead	M
	127	stone weight	M
	130a-b	clay model horns	M
	1035	A.756.520	P
	1036	stone trough fragment	M
	1040	cylinder seal No. 569	C
H 20:18	As. 32:1028	cylinder seal No. 570	C
	1373	lapis lazuli frog amulet	M
H 20:20	As. 32:1041-43	upright handles	P
H 20:20 (south of)	As. 32:439c	D.466.360*	P
	1019c	C.516.371a*	P
H 20:22	As. 32:274(=32:P.43a)	C.646.422*	P
	281	bone pin fragment	M
	1096a	group of shells	M
	1096b	fragment of copper pin with rolled head	M
	1143	C.587.862*	P



## TELL ASMAR

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
H 20:26 (west of)	As. 32:411	alabaster male head fragment	ms
J 19 (Arch House)	As. 33:680	painted sherd	P
J 19 (NE corner)	As. 32:1351	copper toggle pin	M
J 19 (NW corner)	As. 32:777	frit bead covered with gold	M
	1328	clay figurine torso	M
	1377	A.556.520*	p
	1378	bone spoon	M
J 19:13	As. 31:P.102c	C.042.200	p
	32:1311a	B.072.200	p
J 19:16	As. 32:1341	clay animal figurine head	M
	1355	celt	M
J 19:27	As. 31:P.96d	B.064.210	p
	32:979b	B.085.210	p
	1207	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
	1268	C.546.340*	p
J 19:41	As. 32:1179	clay boar figurine	M
J 19:50	As. 32:1135	bone spoon	M
	1240	ostrich eggshell fragments	M
J 19:52	As. 32:1144	Ubaid clay sickle fragment	M
	1235	cylinder seal No. 565	C
	1250a	B.703.560*	P
J 19:53	As. 31:P.89g	C.216.210	p
	32:186	lapis lazuli two-way spacer bead	M
J 19:55	As. 32:1013	A.044.600*	p
	1164	carneian pendant	M
	1262a	C.805.210	P
	1296	fragment of clay box with pierced lug and applied decoration	M
	1345a	C.565.540	P
J 19:57	As. 32:1203	copper tripronged rod	M
J 19:59	As. 30:P.23d	C.142.310*	p
	32:1152	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
	1242	clay model chariot	M
J 19:64	As. 32:809b	B.084.710b	p
	851c	D.555.510b	p
	1244	false spout	
	1257	spout with applied snake (cf. <i>OIP</i> LXIII, Pl. 92 i)	
	1259	upright handle (cf. <i>ibid.</i> Pl. 87 d)	
	1261	C.805.210	p
	1262b	C.805.210	P
	1272a	C.665.543d	P
	1273	B.655.212*	p
J 19:67	As. 32:1165	lapis lazuli pendant	M
J 19:67 (north of)	As. 32:1319	B.741.300*	P
J 19:70	As. 32:1348	fragment of indistinct cylinder seal impression	
	1352	5 fragments of indistinct cylinder seal impressions	
J 20 (Middle Road)	As. 32:1315	worn frit cylinder seal	
J 20:1	As. 31:P.89d	C.216.210	p
	32:130f	clay model horn	M
	988	cylinder seal No. 564	C
	1019a	C.516.371a*	P
J 20:2	As. 33:153a	C.665.543c	P
outside J 20:10 (Middle Road)	As. 32:1154	clay model horn	M

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference	
J 20:15	As. 31:P.9e	C.466.370	P	
	P.69i	B.174.220c (3 specimens)	P	
	P.96e	B.064.210	P	
	32:P.64b	C.053.312	P	
	846	A.021.201	P	
	938a	C.201.203	P	
	940	C.233.100	P	
	33:143	indistinct cylinder seal impression		
	145	C.665.543b	P	
	147	flint blade	M	
	J 20:21	As. 31:P.34b	B.555.540b	P
		P.60g	B.024.210	P
		32:1250c	B.703.560*	P
1262c		C.805.210*	P	
33:11		broken fayence plaque	M	
13		stone weight	M	
17		A.515.270	P	
18		C.96	P	
J 20:22	As. 31:P.124d	B.184.220a	P	
	32:P.53c	C.743.570*	P	
	865e	B.704.570*	P	
	981c	B.645.220	P	
	33:23	copper earring	M	
J 20:23	As. 31:P.2h	B.575.224 (2 specimens)	P	
	P.102d	C.042.200	P	
	32:979d	B.085.210	P	
	1099c	C.213.200	P	
J 20:25	As. 33:7	cylinder seal No. 568	C	
J 20:27	As. 33:187	cylinder seal No. 566	C	
J 21:9	As. 32:824	B.566.222	P	
J 21:22	As. 33:725	copper sickle	M	
J 21:23	As. 31:P.121c	B.185.220	P	
	33:91	baked-clay female figurine	G, M	
	335	stone duck weight	M	
	336	B.665.520	P	
J 21:26	As. 31:P.102e	C.042.200	P	
	32:1250d	B.703.560*	P	
K 19:20	As. 31:P.42i	C.001.200a	P	
	32:939	C.072.200	P	
	33:33	fayence disk with two perforations	M	
	56	lump of red pigment	M	
K 19:23	As. 32:1258c	B.634.570b	P	
K 19:24	As. 33:47	potsherd with impressed concentric circles		
K 19:27	As. 31:P.96f	B.063.210	P	
K 19:34	As. 31:P.42j	C.001.200a	P	
	32:P.55b	B.663.520*	P	
	704b	B.175.221	P	
K 19:35	As. 33:85	pierced shell on copper ring	M	
K 20:12	As. 32:787	clay plaque fragment	M	
	838	stone bowl	M	
	848	stone (alabaster?) knobbed handle	M	
	958	B.634.570b	P	
	1258d	B.634.570b	P	
	33:89	stone weight	M	
K 20:15	As. 32:1048	copper pronged tool	M	

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
K 20:17	As. 32:656	cylinder seal No. 555	C
	657-60	stone weights	M
	775	A.565.610	P
	811	stone (alabaster?) bowl fragment	M
	813	mother-of-pearl triangular inlay set in bitumen	M
	33:43	stone weight	M
K 20:24	As. 32:1097	copper pronged tool	M
K 20:27	As. 33:5	cylinder seal No. 571	C
	6	copper pronged tool	M
K 20:31	As. 33:10	C.665.621	P
K 20:32	As. 31:P.12d	C.546.640	P
	33:12	copper pin	M
K 20:34	As. 33:99	stone weight	M
K 20:37	As. 33:40	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
K 20:40	As. 33:45-46	cylinder seals Nos. 557-58	C
	88	cylinder seal No. 556	C
K 20:41	As. 33:87	unfinished stone cylinder seal	
K 20:43	As. 32:819	whetstone	M
K 21 (South Road)	As. 32:1016	clay model chariot	M
	1027	copper cosmetic spoon	M
K 21:1	As. 32:836	B. 052.200b	
K 21:2	As. 32:1108	clay horse figurine	M
K 21:4	As. 33:24	shell inlay	M
K 21:9	As. 32:1037	fayence bead	M
	1038a	copper pin with rolled head	M
K 21:10	As. 32:791	A.654.920	P
	812 <sup>73</sup>	sculpture No. 160	S
	1025	lapis lazuli pendant	M
K 21:11	As. 32:302	copper bead	M
	303	B.031.510*	P
	960	cylinder seal No. 562	C
	964-65	stone weights	M
	966	ostrich eggshell fragments	M
	967	2 fragments of stone bowl	M
	969	whetstone	M
	970-71	stone implements	M
	972	bone implement	M
	986	copper pin	M
	987	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
	1385	stone weight	M
1386	mother-of-pearl pierced disk	M	
33:41	clay spindle whorl	M	
L 19:1	As. 33:44	hoard of silver ornaments found in As. 33:131	M
	131	C.654.520	P
L 19:2	As. 33:48	lump of galena?	M
L 19-20 (East Road)	As. 33:142	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
	176	indistinct cylinder seal impression	

## STRATUM Va?

H 19:36 (below)	As. 32:301 <sup>74</sup>	6 copper buttons	M
J 21	As. 31:P.9a	C.466.370*	P

<sup>73</sup> Erroneously assigned to Stratum IVa in *OIP* XLIV.

<sup>74</sup> From burial below Stratum IVb wall (see p. 174).

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
		STRATUM Va OR IVb	
K 21	As. 32:T.15	cuneiform tablet ( <i>MAD</i> No. 1, No. 186)	
		STRATUM IVb	
F 19:5	As. 32:8	clay spindle whorl	M
F 19:5 (west of)	As. 32:31	cylinder seal No. 586	C
G 18 (North Road)	As. 32:27	stone disk with incised concentric circles	M
G 18:1	As. 32:21	clay model chair	M
G 18:2	As. 32:24	copper needle	M
G 18:4	As. 32:29	clay model chariot wheel	M
G 18:5	As. 32:32	clay figurine fragment	M
G 18:7	As. 31:854	cylinder seal No. 588	C
	32:P.1	C.245.300*	P
	2	stone bead	M
	P.2a	B.084.210a	P
	3	cylinder seal No. 587	C
	4	stone weight	M
	5	set of roughly shaped stone tools	M
	9	stone toggle	M
	20	necklace of ca. 41 frit beads and shells	M
	22	copper graver	M
	25	clay dog figurine	M
	33	clay bird figurine fragment	M
G 18:11 <sup>75</sup>	As. 31:23b	copper needle	M
	P.106c	C.466.470	P
	P.118	D.755.543	P
	P.119	B.655.640	P
	P.172a	C.477.270	P
	433b	stone weight	M
	628	cylinder seal	c
	631-34	cylinder seals	c
	635	burned shell cylinder seal fragment	
	636	cylinder seal No. 581	C
	637-38	cylinder seals	c
	640	cylinder seal No. 580	C
	793d	copper ring	M
G 18:11 (east of)	As. 31:423e	clay model bed	M
	643	metal bar	M
G 18:15 <sup>76</sup>	As. 31:274c	hematite bead	M
	652	cylinder seal No. 579	C
	653	worn stone cylinder seal	
	654 <sup>77</sup>	cylinder seal	c
	655	stone weight	M
	656	bone weight	M
	657	fayence bead	M
	658	etched carnelian bead	M
	659	shell bead	M

<sup>75</sup> The field records show that in addition to the registered objects (listed here) the room contained 2 perforated whetstones, a copper chisel, 2 copper pointed implements, 2 carnelian spherical beads, 5 fish(?) bones, and some burned wrapping of reeds or straw.

<sup>76</sup> The field records show that in addition to the registered objects (listed here) the room contained 10 weights, a defaced stone cylinder seal, a lapis lazuli pendant, 4 lapis lazuli biconical beads, a fayence lentoid bead, and 3 glazed crystal beads.

<sup>77</sup> Locus erroneously given as G 18:11 in *OIP* LXXII 57.

## TELL ASMAR

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
G 19:4	As. 32:30	stone bowl	M
G 19:6	As. 32:19	copper graver	M
G 19:7	As. 32:1	stone bead	M
	17	clay(?) spindle whorl	M
	23	copper needle	M
	28	clay plaque fragment	M
G 19:10	As. 31:841f	shell	M
	32:6	copper sickle	M
	15	mother-of-pearl inlay	M
G 19:14 (south of)	As. 32:18	cylinder seal No. 575	C
H 18:12	As. 31:P.106a	C.466.470	P
	P.121a	B.185.220	P
	T.723	cuneiform tablet ( <i>MAD</i> No. 1, No. 170)	
	32:1380	clay model boat	M
H 18:13	As. 31:P.128	B.666.540a	P
	32:1317	copper blade fragment	M
H 18:14 <sup>78</sup>	As. 31:P.106d	C.466.470	P
	299c	2 stone pendants	M
	460c	copper needle (on floor)	M
	670b	copper earring?	M
	673	worn stone or clay cylinder seal with banquet scene (on floor)	
	T.678	cuneiform tablet	
	685	baked-clay die fragment (on floor)	M
	T.727	cuneiform tablet ( <i>MAD</i> No. 1, No. 171)	
	T.729	cuneiform tablet ( <i>ibid.</i> No. 172)	
	815	59 beads	M
	831	58 beads	M
	836	8 copper implements corroded together (on floor)	M
	841a-c, i	shells (on floor)	M
	32:1293	stone weight (on floor)	M
H 18:16	As. 32:13	obsidian blade	M
	16	stone spindle whorl	M
	1038b	copper pin with rolled head	M
H 18:22 (below)	As. 32:852c	D.546.540b	P
H 18:26	As. 32:860-61	copper vanity set and case	M
	933	copper pendant	M
	1206	copper pin	M
H 18:27	As. 32:866	B.664.540a	P
	1229	cylinder seal No. 584	C
	1236	cylinder seal No. 583	C
	1239	copper ring and hook	M
	1276	cylinder seal No. 582	C
	1295	worn stone cylinder seal	
H 18:27 (east of)	As. 32:T.13	cuneiform tablet ( <i>MAD</i> No. 1, No. 184)	
H 18:33	As. 32:1275	stone bead decorated with drill holes	M
H 19:5	As. 31:P.5b	C.566.322	P
	P.125	B.644.220	P
	729b	clay model horn	M
	32:648	D.596.540	P
	701	D.022.410	P

<sup>78</sup> The field records show that in addition to the registered objects (listed here) the room contained 2 copper rings, a fragment of a copper pin, and 2 lapis lazuli biconical beads, all found on the floor.

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
H 19:6	As. 31:7f	copper pin with rolled head	M
	141b	copper bracelet(?) fragment	M
	576	etched carnelian bead	M
	580 <sup>79</sup>	cylinder seal No. 634	C
	621	copper graver	M
	623(=31:T.662)	cylinder seal impression	
	780	clay figurine head	M
H 19:32	As. 31:P.69f	B.174.220c	p
H 19:33	As. 32:1101	cylinder seal No. 596	C
H 21	As. 31:276	cylinder seal No. 585	C
J 18:1	As. 32:P.62b	D.565.540*	p
	130h	clay model horn	M
	1182	silver earring fragment	M
J 18:1 (west of)	As. 32:1147	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
J 18:7	As. 32:130m	clay model horn	M
	1107	clay horse figurine head	M
J 18:9	As. 31:P.123e	C.466.450	p
J 18:10	As. 32:1267	C.665.543d	p
J 18:10 (south of)	As. 32:1205	copper haft fragment	M
J 18:14	As. 32:1312	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
	1318	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
J 18:19	As. 31:P.60h	B.024.210	p
	32:1219	worn shell cylinder seal	
	1251a	2 shells containing kohl	M
	1251b	14 shell beads	M
	1252	unfinished stone cylinder seal	
	1253	copper pin	M
	1254-55	copper fragments	
	1256	lump of red pigment	M
	1265	D.555.540	P
J 18:20	As. 32:T.8	cuneiform tablet ( <i>MAD</i> No. 1, No. 180)	
	961	cylinder seal No. 594	C
J 18:21	As. 32:1270	C.053.312	p
	1327	copper fishhook	M
J 18:22	As. 32:1184	fragment of cylinder seal impression like No. 592	
	1202 <sup>80</sup>	cylinder seal impression like No. 592	c
	1307-8	B.032.200a	P
	1309	B.644.520	P
	1326	17 fragments of indistinct cylinder seal impressions	
	1342	clay animal figurine	M
	1372	stone weight	M
	1374 <sup>80</sup>	cylinder seal impression	c
J 19:13	As. 32:954	bone chisel	M
J 19:16	As. 32:768	silver ring	M
J 19:23	As. 32:1180	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
	1183	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
J 19:27	As. 32:765	stone pendant	M
	1133	C.001.210	P
J 19:37	As. 32:641	cylinder seal impression like No. 593 <sup>81</sup>	c
	646	cylinder seal No. 589	C
J 19:38	As. 32:675-77	stone weights	M

<sup>79</sup> Erroneously published as from J 18, Stratum IVa, in *OIP* LXXII.

<sup>80</sup> Locus erroneously given as south of J 18:21 in *OIP* LXXII 57, and As. 32:1202 compared with No. 582 instead of with No. 592.

<sup>81</sup> Erroneously compared with No. 583 *ibid.*

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
J 19:40	As. 32:655	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
	686	copper pin	M
	742	lapis lazuli bead	M
	1018 <del>b</del>	C.566.350*	p
	1120	cylinder seal No. 572	C
J 19:41	As. 32:654	clay model horn	M
	679	stone weight	M
	1066	cylinder seal impression	c
J 19:43	As. 32:683	flint blade set in bitumen	M
	744	bone tool	M
	745	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
	858	D.801.201	P
J 19:44	As. 32:T.9	cuneiform tablet ( <i>MAD</i> No. 1, No. 181)	
	1039	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
J 19:46	As. 32:721	unfinished stone cylinder seal	
J 19:47	As. 32:T.5	cuneiform tablet (see <i>MAD</i> No. 1, No. 177)	
	726	6 fragments of indistinct cylinder seal impressions	
	821	cylinder seal No. 577	C
	822	cylinder seal No. 576	C
	832	cylinder seal No. 578	C
	1146	clay ram figurine	M
J 19:48	As. 31:P.9 <del>d</del>	C.466.370	p
	P.42 <del>h</del>	C.001.200 <del>a</del>	p
	P.69 <del>g</del>	B.174.220 <del>c</del>	p
	32:694	stone jar fragment	M
	711 <del>a-b</del>	cylinder seal impressions Nos. 592-93	C
	727	5 fragments of cylinder seal impression like No. 592	
	747-48	fragments of cylinder seal impressions like No. 592	
	767	numerical(?) clay tablet	M
	774	3 fragments of cylinder seal impression like No. 592	
	776	fragment of cylinder seal impression	c
	801	5 fragments of cylinder seal impression like No. 592	
	1122	cylinder seal impression No. 591	C
	1330	whetstone(?) fragment	M
	1343	fayence animal figurine head	M
	1376	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
J 19:49	As. 32:832 <del>b</del>	copper pin with rolled head	M
J 19:59	As. 32:1030	stone bead	M
J 20 (Middle Road)	As. 32:796	piece of obsidian	
J 20:1	As. 32:798	fayence button	M
	799	stone set in bitumen	M
	1156	clay rattle	M
	1157	shell	M
J 20:4	As. 32:953	flint arrowhead	M
J 20:10	As. 32:614	stone weight	M
	955	copper vanity set and case	M
outside J 20:10 (Middle Road)	As. 32:1121	cylinder seal No. 595	C
	1123	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
J 20:13	As. 33:93	cylinder seal impression with presentation scene	
	101	flint arrowhead	M
J 20:25	As. 32:762	A.535.220*	p
	790	clay ram figurine	M
	795	cylinder seal No. 574	C
	797	copper nail	M
J 21:19 (west of)	As. 32:793-94	stone weights	M

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference	
J 21:23	As. 33:T.2-4	cuneiform tablets ( <i>MAD</i> No. 1, Nos. 188-90)		
	98	stone weight	M	
	100	flint arrowhead	M	
	114	cylinder seal No. 573	C	
	122a	B.634.570b	P	
	126-27	unfinished cylinder seals		
	128	unfinished cylinder seal	c	
	155-63	stone weights	M	
	J 21:26	As. 32:802	C.557.372	P
		803	clay model chariot fragment	M
33:T.1		cuneiform tablet ( <i>MAD</i> No. 1, No. 187)		
K 19:19	94	C.96		
	As. 32:562	cylinder seal No. 590	C	
	817	stone bead	M	
	1185	baked-clay window(?) grille fragment	M	
	1186	baked-clay window(?) grille (Pl. 67 A)	M	
	1187	baked-clay trough or rainspout (see Pl. 67 B)	M	
K 20:4	1349	indistinct cylinder seal impression		
	As. 32:841	shell containing kohl	M	
STRATUM IVb?				
G 19 (SW corner)	As. 31:63	stone bead	M	
	194a	2 flint blades	M	
	195	copper pronged tool	M	
	227	cylinder seal No. 597	C	
STRATUM IVb OR IVa				
G 18:1	As. 31:P.12c	C.546.640	p	
	P.46d	B.574.240	P	
	P.48a	B.042.500b	P	
	P.89a	C.216.210	P	
	286	cylinder seal	c	
	570	clay plaque fragment	M	
G 18:4	As. 31:P.69b	C.246.210	p	
G 19:6	As. 31:P.43e	B.174.220c	p	
G 19:14	As. 31:P.38	A.653.540 (4 or 5 specimens)	p	
H 18:26	As. 30:P.58b	C.96	P	
H 19:33	As. 32:173	B.526.260	p	
J 18:1	As. 32:T.2	shell plaque fragment with animal design	M	
J 18:6	As. 32:332	cuneiform tablet ( <i>MAD</i> No. 1, No. 174)		
J 19:35	As. 32:1047	copper pin with rolled head	M	
K 21:1 (above)	As. 33:520-21	4 fragments of cylinder seal impression <sup>82</sup>	c	
	522	cylinder seals Nos. 601-2	C	
	523	cylinder seal No. 600	C	
L 19:2 (above)	As. 33:49	copper disk	M	
		flint arrowhead	M	
STRATUM IVb OR IVa?				
G 18	As. 31:P.99	B.041.710	P	
	729a	clay model horn	M	
G 19	As. 30:P.55	C.064.300	P	
J 20 (Middle Road)		B.085.200	p	

<sup>82</sup> Compared with No. 582 in *OIP* LXXII 58 but probably like No. 592.



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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
STRATUM IVa			
F 18	As. 31:305	clay model chariot?	M
F 19:1	As. 31:150	flint implement	M
	196	hematite polisher?	M
	301	stone toggle	M
	32:7	flint blade	M
	34	copper pin	M
	35	bone pin set in bitumen	M
F 19:2	As. 31:22	cylinder seal No. 642	C
	P.32	B.042.500a	P
	224a	copper pronged tool	M
	326	clay horse figurine head	M
	327	clay bird vase fragment	
	32:11b	fayence bead	M
G 18 (North Road)	As. 31:7b	copper pin with rolled head	M
	307	stone bead	M
	729c	clay model horn	M
G 18:1	As. 31:P.43a	A.653.540	P
	P.49	stone bowl	M
	172	copper pin fragment	M
	279	cylinder seal No. 643	C
G 18:2	As. 31:P.123a	C.466.450	P
	P.124a	B.184.220a	P
	224c	copper pronged tool	M
	668	cylinder seal No. 641	C
	669	inscribed stone weight	M
G 18:3	As. 30:P.1q	B.151.210	P
	31:P.20	D.555.510a	P
	P.45a	B.633.570a*	P
	P.45c	B.633.570a*	P
	P.67b-c	B.176.220b	P
	P.116b <sup>83</sup>	C.547.242	P
	170	stone bead	M
	559c	copper pin	M
	841d	shell	M
G 18:4	As. 31:17b	carneian duck weight	M
	P.170a(=31:33)	B.545.220b (contained hoard of ornaments listed below)	P
	P.170b	B.545.220b	P
	532	cylinder seal No. 644	C
	545	12 twisted silver ornaments	M
	546a-b	silver ornaments	M
	547	silver ornament	M
	548-51	carneian beads	M
	552a	carneian bead	M
	553	stone bead	M
	554	carneian bead	M
	600a	silver frog amulet	M
	601	gold bead	M
	795c	silver ornament	M
	796b	lump of silver	
	797	lump of silver	
	798	silver ring	M
G 18:5	As. 30:47h	clay female figurine	M

<sup>83</sup> Erroneously attributed to Stratum IVb in *OIP* LXIII.

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference	
G 18:6	As. 31:7 <i>d</i>	2 copper pins with rolled heads	M	
	P.82 <i>c</i>	B.535.220	P	
	105 <i>b</i>	stone weight	M	
	463 <i>b</i>	copper chisel	g, M	
	478 <i>b</i>	copper blade	M	
	618	cylinder seal No. 645	C	
	624-25	stone beads	M	
	801	mother-of-pearl ornament	M	
G 18:7	As. 31:851	cylinder seal No. 648	C	
	852	cylinder seal No. 646	C	
	853	cylinder seal No. 647	C	
	33:103 <sup>84</sup>	cylinder seal impression No. 517	C	
G 18:8	As. 31:P.89 <i>b</i>	C.216.210	P	
	174	stone pounder	M	
	P.191	B.173.222	P	
G 18:9	As. 31:P.129 <i>a</i>	D.800.200	P	
G 18:9 (east of)	As. 31:T.372-73	cuneiform tablets		
G 18:10	As. 31:322	whetstone	M	
	323 <i>a</i>	copper nail	M	
	324-25	stone beads	M	
G 19	As. 31:133 <i>b</i>	flint arrowhead	M	
G 19:1	As. 31:117	stone weight	M	
	180 <i>a-b</i>	bits of copper wire		
	185	stone model chariot fragment	M	
	186	copper pin	M	
	187 <i>a</i>	set of 3 flint cores	M	
	192 <i>a</i>	pierced shell	M	
	197	stone bowl	M	
	214	alabaster female statuette	ms	
	315	clay model chariot	M	
	G 19:2	As. 31:7 <i>e</i>	copper pin with rolled head	M
		23 <i>a</i>	copper needle	M
		25	cylinder seal No. 598	C
		70	clay model chariot	M
90		shell bead	M	
T.138-39		cuneiform tablets		
212		fragment of stone vase with bull in relief	M	
218		cylinder seal No. 599	C	
347		clay model chariot	M	
690 <i>b</i>		copper blade (sickle?)	M	
G 19:3	As. 30:47 <i>e</i>	clay female figurine	M	
	31:P.2 <i>f</i>	B.575.224	P	
	7 <i>a</i>	copper pin with rolled head	M	
	P.27	C.646.222	P	
	P.27 <i>g</i>	C.646.222	P	
	P.70	A.515.660	P	
	85	stone bead	M	
	87	frit bead	M	
	92	shell bead	M	
	T.97	cuneiform tablet ( <i>MAD</i> No. 1, No. 166)		
	108	stone weight	M	
	141 <i>a</i>	copper bracelet(?) fragment	M	

<sup>84</sup> Erroneously attributed to the gray layer above the Northern Palace and dated to the Early Agade period in *OIP* LXXII.

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
	198	lapis lazuli bead	M
	215	cylinder seal	c
	412 <i>h</i>	clay model chariot wheel	M
	540 <i>a-d</i>	bone(?) inlays	M
	588(=31:T.660)	cylinder seal impression	
	612	clay figurine fragment	M
	793 <i>c</i>	copper ring	M
G 19:4	As. 31:31	cylinder seal No. 606	C
	32	cylinder seal No. 604	C
	P.34 <i>a</i>	B.555.540 <i>b</i>	P
	P.42 <i>e</i>	C.001.200 <i>a</i>	p
	P.64 <i>b</i>	B.546.540 <i>b</i> (with pierced base)	p
	P.67 <i>a</i>	B.176.220 <i>b</i>	P
	P.69 <i>c</i>	B.174.220 <i>c</i> (several specimens)	p
	84	fayence bead	M
	86	pierced shell	M
	91	fayence(?) bead	M
	105 <i>a</i>	stone weight	M
	107	stone weight	M
	114	stone weight	M
	121-22	stone weights	M
	127	stone weight	M
	129-32	stone weights	M
	158	clay model chariot fragment	M
	166	hematite weight	M
	167	fayence(?) bead	M
	178	copper sickle(?) fragment	M
	210 <i>a, d</i>	stone spindle whorls	M
	224 <i>e</i>	copper pronged tool	M
	281	cylinder seal No. 607	C
	282	cylinder seal No. 605	C
	284	cylinder seal No. 603	C
	317	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
	417 <i>a</i>	clay female figurine fragment	M
	418 <i>a-b</i>	clay animal figurines	M
	422	clay disk made in imitation of embossed silver ornament	M
	584 <i>d</i>	copper chisel	M
	T.667	cylinder seal impression	
	770	clay animal figurine	M
	841 <i>e</i>	shell	M
	32:576	stone (alabaster?) bowl	M
G 19:5	As. 31:P.50	stone triple bowl	M
	T.130	inscribed stone fragment ( <i>MAD</i> No. 1, No. 168)	
	P.146	A.303.423	P
	T.160	cylinder seal impressions	
	201-2	cylinder seals Nos. 628-29	C
	203	shell and lapis lazuli cylinders strung on copper rod	M
	204	stone duck weight	M
	205	cylinder seal No. 627	C
	206-8	stone weights	M
	T.211	cuneiform tablet	
	230	pierced shell	M
	277	cylinder seal No. 626	C
	302	cylinder seal No. 630	C
	303	copper pronged tool	M

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
G 19:5 ( <i>cont.</i> )	As. 31:309-10	hematite weights	M
	388 <i>b</i>	worn stone cylinder seal	
	417 <i>b</i>	clay female figurine	M
	419	clay animal figurine	M
	468	carved ivory or bone bull leg for furniture	M
	469	stone bead	M
	470	copper ferrule (of As. 31:203?)	M
G 19:6	As. 31:30	cylinder seal No. 651	C
	P.33	B.543.520	p
	P.45 <i>f</i>	B.633.570 <i>a</i>	p
	80	etched carnelian bead	M
	81	lapis lazuli bead	M
	88	lapis lazuli bead	M
	89	fayence bead	M
	93	stone weight	M
	113	stone weight	M
	118	stone weight	M
	119	clay weight	M
	120	stone weight	M
	124-26	stone weights	M
	142	cylinder seal No. 650	C
	168	stone bead	M
	169	stone weight	M
	221	hematite stamp seal	M
	224 <i>d</i>	copper pronged tool	M
	32:569	stone knob (handle?)	M
	G 19:7	As. 31:69	lapis lazuli pendant
104		stone weight	M
110		stone weight	M
133 <i>a</i>		flint arrowhead	M
153		copper blade fragments	M
220		cylinder seal No. 652	C
296-98		beads	M
299 <i>a</i>		stone pendant	M
421		clay ram figurine	M
584 <i>e</i>		copper chisel	M
811		cylinder seal No. 653	C
G 19:13	As. 32:983 <sup>85</sup>	B.633.570 <i>a</i>	p
H 18 (East Street)	As. 31:P.45 <i>b</i>	B.633.570 <i>a</i>	P
	584 <i>b</i>	copper chisel	M
	687	stone (alabaster?) stamp seal	M
	688	cylinder seal No. 633	C
	727 <i>a-c, e</i>	incised clay disks	M
H 18:2	As. 31:T.520	whetstone	M
	561	cuneiform tablet	
	563 <i>a</i>	fine gray-ware neck sherd with multiple-ridged rim	M
	768	copper toggle pin	M
	787 <i>a</i>	clay animal figurine	M
H 18:3	As. 32:231	clay female plaque	M
H 18:4	As. 31:P.43 <i>b</i>	stone bead	M
		B.543.520 (found on lower floor <sup>86</sup> )	p

<sup>85</sup> Locus less precisely given as east of F 19:1 in *OIP* LXIII.

<sup>86</sup> Locus erroneously given as H 18:14, Stratum IV*b*, *ibid.* The field records show that in addition to the registered objects (listed here) pot As. 31:P.43*b* contained 2 silver rings, 2 silver earrings, remains of a necklace with *ca.* 40 small silver beads and bits of string, silver fragments, 3 glazed quartz beads, a lapis lazuli fluted bead, 6 lapis lazuli biconica beads, *ca.* 7 carnelian cylindrical beads, numerous very small lapis lazuli and carnelian beads, an onyx bead, and a pierced shell.

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
	433c	stone weight	M
	572c	bit of silver wire	
	584c	copper chisel	M
	590c	copper vanity set	M
	794b	copper spiral ring	M
H 18:4	As. 31:593b	lapis lazuli frog amulet	M
(in As. 31:P.43b)	599b	2 lapis lazuli spacer beads	M
	600b	silver frog amulet	M
	676	silver-capped lapis lazuli bead	M
	683-84	lapis lazuli beads	M
	705	etched carnelian bead	M
	805	stone bead	M
	808	silver bead	M
	809	stone bead	M
	810	silver bead	M
H 18:4	As. 31:649	cylinder seal No. 656	C
(in pot below	660	cylinder seal No. 654	C
lower floor <sup>87</sup> )	661	stone cylinder seal fragment	
	662	cylinder seal	c
	663	cylinder seal No. 655	C
	664	cylinder seal No. 657	C
	665	cylinder seal	c
	666	stone disk made in imitation of embossed silver ornament	M
	667	copper bowl	M
	689b	fayence fluted bead	M
	840	group of copper implements	M
H 18:5	As. 31:689a	fayence fluted bead	M
	690a	copper curved blade	M
H 18:6	As. 31:587a-b	copper pins	M
	622a, c	copper rings	M
H 18:7	As. 31:609	cylinder seal impression like No. 701	c
	627 <sup>88</sup>	cylinder seal impression No. 701	C
	T.716	cuneiform tablet ( <i>MAD</i> No. 1, No. 169)	
H 18:15	As. 31:133d	cylinder seal impression	c
	320e	flint core	M
H 18:21	As. 30:P.54c	B.527.340	p
	31:P.123c	C.466.450	p
	32:P.54c	C.544.312	p
	304	stone weight	M
	306	fayence bead	M
	1340	miniature copper bowl	M
H 18:22	As. 32:1370	cylinder seal No. 678	C
H 18:24	As. 32:735b	D.465.550	p
H 18:26	As. 32:P.58	B.654.523	P
	230	copper scale-pan fragment	M
H 18:28	As. 32:1029	flint arrowhead	M
H 18:29	As. 32:1010	stone toggle	M
H 18:30	As. 32:360	copper needle	M
H 19	As. 32:116	flint arrowhead	M

(Middle Road)

<sup>87</sup> The field records show that in addition to the registered objects (listed here) this pot contained 2 defaced limestone cylinder seals, 3 stone weights, and 4 carnelian beads.

<sup>88</sup> Found at dump but traced to room H 18:7 in Stratum IVa (see p. 144, n. 3).

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
H 19:25	As. 32:1230	cylinder seal No. 640	C
	1231-33	cylinder seals Nos. 637-39	C
	1234	cylinder seal No. 636	C
	1237	cylinder seal No. 635	C
	1238	stone (alabaster?) ring	M
	1243	stone loom weight	M
	1260	C.757.540	p
H 19:30	As. 32:P.33	B.466.470	P
	157	sculpture No. 332	MS
	167	flint arrowhead	M
	174	cylinder seal No. 658	C
	180	copper pin fragment	M
	427	upright handle	P
H 19:31	As. 31:558b	fayence bead	M
H 19:32	As. 32:147	stone weight	M
H 19:33	As. 32:128	stone pendant	M
	166	stone ax pendant	M
	168	stone weight	M
H 19:34	As. 32:118	stone spindle whorl	M
	119	stone weight	M
	121	fayence bead	M
	122	cylinder seal No. 660	C
	125	cylinder seal No. 661	C
	126	fayence bead	M
	132	cylinder seal No. 659	C
	150	lapis lazuli bead	M
	169	stone weight	M
H 19:35	As. 32:142	stone spindle whorl	M
H 19:36	As. 32:165	shell amulet fragment	M
H 19:36 (west of)	As. 32:178	clay disk made in imitation of embossed silver ornament	M
H 20:20	As. 32:735c	D.465.550	p
J 18:1	As. 31:P.123d	C.466.450	p
	32:172	stone weight	M
	352	pierced shell	M
	354	cylinder seal No. 631	C
	399	clay figurine fragment	M
	412	cylinder seal No. 632	C
	432	stone weight	M
	435	shell and lapis lazuli ornament	M
	1269	C.516.240	p
J 18:2	As. 32:P.39	potsherd with double spout	
	200	cylinder seal No. 662	C
	213	cylinder seal	c
J 18:3	As. 32:227	defaced stone cylinder seal	
J 18:4	As. 32:240 <sup>89</sup>	fish bone	
		E.313.040	p
J 18:6	As. 31:P.144b	D.526.370a	p
	32:318	lapis lazuli bead	M
J 18:8	As. 32:216	copper sickle fragment	M
	243	carnelian bead	M
	491	clay model bed	M
	492	flint arrowhead	M
J 18:12	As. 32:210	stone pendant	M

<sup>89</sup> Locus less precisely given as east of J 18:20, top layer, in SAOC No. 20, p. 46 and Table VIII.

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
J 18:13	As. 32:426	clay figurine fragment	M
	649	C.657.522*	P
	651	cylinder seal No. 663	C
	661	inscribed stone weight	M
	689	stone sculpture fragment	
J 18:15	As. 32:176-77	stone weights	M
	731	flint arrowhead	M
J 18:20	As. 32:201	cylinder seal No. 677	C
	212	mat or basket impressions in bitumen	M
	985	stone chisel	M
J 19:1	As. 32:57	copper arrowhead	M
	58	copper pin	M
	60	clay female plaque	M
	568	celt	M
J 19:2	As. 31:P.144c	D.526.370a	P
	32:351	stone bead	M
	556	copper ingot	M
	558	copper bracelet fragments	M
	559	copper pronged tool	M
	561	cylinder seal No. 664	C
	942	C.211.200	P
J 19:4	As. 31:P.123f	C.466.450	P
	P.172b	C.477.270	P
	32:529	stone weight	M
	849	carnelian bead	M
J 19:6	As. 32:T.6	cuneiform tablet ( <i>MAD</i> No. 1, No. 178)	
	697	broken copper pin	M
J 19:9	As. 32:48	copper pronged tool	M
	283	copper needle	M
J 19:11	As. 32:531	copper ring	M
	555	lapis lazuli two-way spacer bead	M
	563	cylinder seal No. 674	C
	611	B.001.200	P
	647	D.546.540a	P
J 19:13	As. 32:71	flint sickle blade	M
	73-77	stone weights	M
	83	stone implement	M
	85	clay model adz	M
	88	pierced shell	M
	100	flint arrowhead	M
	101	paste bead	M
	111	fayence pendant	M
	112	shell ring for belt	M
	114	part of copper vanity set	M
	115	pierced shell	M
	131	lid	P
	145	stone weight	M
	153	2 links of copper chain	M
	155	copper blade fragment	M
	156	copper loop	M
	857b	D.333.250	P
J 19:14	As. 32:68	copper pin	M
	99	copper pin	M
	161	clay model horn fragment	M
	162	pierced shell	M
	163	fayence(?) spindle whorl	M
	181	shell bead	M

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
J 19:15	As. 32:P.2b	B.084.210a	P
	69	copper graver	M
	192	flint sickle blade	M
	634	copper blade	M
	685	clay animal figurine head with red paint	M
J 19:16	789a	B.072.210b	P
	As. 32:67	fayence bead	M
	72	stone weight	M
	82	stone rubber	M
	87	fragment of cylinder seal impression	c
	134	C.053.312*	P
	170	stone weight	M
J 19:19	As. 32:429	pierced shell	M
J 19:21	As. 32:P.26	C.475.360*	P
	84	cylinder seal No. 665 (in doorway to J 19:16)	C
	98	copper bead	M
	113	miniature stone jar	M
	130j	clay model horn	M
	195	stone weight	M
	208-9	fayence beads	M
	211	7 shells	M
	613	bone button	M
	J 19:23	As. 32:140	clay figurine torso
	146	stone weight	M
J 19:24	As. 32:175	stone weight	M
	189	clay bead	M
	190	lapis lazuli bead	M
	191	stone weight	M
J 19:29	As. 32:T.7	cuneiform tablet ( <i>MAD</i> No. 1, No. 179)	
	788a	C.664.640	P
	792	B.041.200	P
J 19:32	As. 32:179	copper chisel fragment	M
J 20 (Middle Road)	As. 32:T.3	cuneiform tablet ( <i>MAD</i> No. 1, No. 175)	
J 20:1	As. 32:402	cowrie shell	M
	403	stone pendant	M
	404	copper graver	M
	405	loop of copper wire	M
	As. 32:P.64a	C.053.312	P
J 20:4	423	C.111.210*	P
	As. 31:P.69h	B.174.220c	P
J 20:5	32:P.2c	B.084.210a	P
	750	cylinder seal No. 625	C
	763	stone (alabaster?) bowl fragment	M
	778	stone weight	M
	779	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
	968	clay mold	M
	As. 32:T.14	cuneiform tablet ( <i>MAD</i> No. 1, No. 185)	
J 20:6	130g	clay model horn	M
	406	bone tool	M
	407	bone tool fragment	M
	410	cylinder seal impression	c
	766	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
	816	cylinder seal impression No. 666	C
	J 20:6 (east of)	As. 31:P.137a	B.255.200
J 20:7 (east of)	As. 32:771	frit bead	M



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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference	
J 20:8	As. 31:P.136f	B.256.200	p	
	32:P.68	B.645.224	P	
	760	clay figurine fragment	M	
	782	frit pendant	M	
outside J 20:8 (Middle Road)	As. 31:P.60i	B.024.210	p	
	32:1034	clay model boat fragment	M	
J 20:9	As. 32:305	clay horse figurine head	M	
J 20:10	As. 31:P.106f	C.466.470	p	
	32:T.11	cuneiform tablet ( <i>MAD</i> No. 1, No. 183)		
	P.60a	D.596.540	P	
	236-37	stone weights	M	
	241	clay figurine head	M	
	350	sculpture No. 331	MS	
	394	copper ring	M	
	395	copper fishhook	M	
	579	C.053.312*	P	
	735d	D.465.550	p	
	851d	D.555.510b	p	
	J 20:11 <sup>90</sup>	As. 32:761	stone weight	M
		818	bronze sickle	M
		837	clay egg-shaped object	M
839		stone weight	M	
842		cylinder seal No. 667	C	
844-45		copper bowls	M	
J 20:12	1350	copper tool	M	
	As. 31:P.121b	B.185.220	p	
	P.148b	A.544.520	P	
	32:788b	C.664.640	p	
	851e	D.555.510b	p	
	852e	D.546.540b	p	
	962-63	stone weights	M	
	1018a	C.566.350	P	
	1020	A.831.203	p	
J 20:16	1334	A.624.520	P	
	As. 32:993	fragments of indistinct cylinder seal impression		
	995	clay tablet with incised male figure	M	
	996	stamp seal impression	M	
	997	23 fragments of clay molds	M	
	1015	lapis lazuli leaf pendant	M	
	1200	cylinder seal impression No. 675	C	
J 20:17	As. 32:989	copper chain link	M	
	990-91	fragments of clay model chariots	M	
J 21:1	As. 32:522	cylinder seal No. 669	C	
	523	cylinder seal No. 668	C	
	533	lump of red pigment	M	
	534	pierced shell	M	
	535	hematite weight fragment	M	
	536	stone weight	M	
	537	clay animal amulet	M	
	546-47	C.053.312*	p	
	550	stone macehead	M	
551	unfinished stone cylinder seal			

<sup>90</sup> This locus number applies to two rooms as indicated by arrows on Pl. 28. The two copper bowls (As. 32:844-45) were found in the smaller room (see p. 179), but the field records do not indicate the exact provenience of the other objects registered from J 20:11.

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference	
J 21:1 ( <i>cont.</i> )	As. 32:565	stone weight	M	
	566	unfinished stone cylinder seal		
	567	stone weight	M	
	571	obsidian fragment	M	
	572	stone cylinder seal fragment		
	573	stone weight	M	
	574	flint arrowhead	M	
	575	stone weight	M	
	578a	C.757.540	P	
	612	2 lumps of red pigment	M	
	615-18	stone weights	M	
	619	pierced bone conical object	M	
	622	sculpture No. 159	S	
	627	stone loom weight	M	
	628-29	stone weights	M	
	630	unfinished stone cylinder seal		
	631-32	stone weights	M	
	633	stone pendant	M	
	640	piece of silver with gold decoration	M	
	650a	B.556.540	P	
	680	stone weight	M	
	682	fragment of cylinder seal impression	c	
	691	flint arrowhead	M	
710	flint arrowhead	M		
J 21:2	As. 32:728	clay figurine fragment	M	
J 21:3	As. 33:113	cylinder seal No. 670	C	
K 19:3	As. 30:P.54d	B.527.340	p	
	31:P.136g	B.256.200		
	32:400	bitumen with mother-of-pearl triangular inlays	M	
	527	C.777.340	P	
	528	pierced shell	M	
	621	stone weight	M	
	687	copper pin	M	
	690	rim sherd of elaborate tray?	M	
	692	clay animal figurine	M	
	693	pierced shell	M	
	713	stone spindle whorl	M	
	714	crushed copper disk or bowl	M	
	K 19:4	As. 32:526	stone macehead	M
		532	lapis lazuli fly amulet	M
688		copper pronged tool	M	
K 19:5	As. 32:238	pierced shell	M	
K 19:6	As. 32:275	flint arrowhead	M	
K 19:7	As. 32:431	copper pronged tool	M	
	433-34	fragments of indistinct cylinder seal impressions		
	439a	D.466.360	P	
	488	carnelian bead	M	
	652	stone weight	M	
	1353	clay cylinder seal fragments		
	K 19:10	As. 32:247	copper chisel fragments	M
		259	copper pin	M
557		3 copper nails	M	
560		cylinder seal No. 609	C	
591-92		cylinder seals Nos. 623-24	C	
593		cylinder seal No. 619	C	
594		cylinder seal No. 617	C	

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
	595	cylinder seal No. 620	C
	596	cylinder seal No. 610	C
	597	cylinder seal No. 612	C
	598	cylinder seal No. 611	C
	599	cylinder seal No. 622	C
	600	cylinder seal No. 621	C
	601	cylinder seal No. 616	C
	602	cylinder seal No. 615	C
	603	cylinder seal No. 618	C
	604-5	cylinder seals Nos. 613-14	C
	606-7	copper hoes	M
	608	copper pin	M
	635-37	copper blades	M
	638-39	copper chisels	M
	653	baked-clay figurine fragment	M
	678	cylinder seal No. 608	C
K 19:18	As. 32:620	stone weight	M
K 20	As. 32:699	baked-clay rainspout	M
K 20:1	As. 32:P.64c	C.053.312 (2 specimens)	P
	439d	D.466.360	P
	820	copper dagger	M
	843	cylinder seal No. 671	C
	847	stone weight	M
K 20:4	As. 32:530	baked-clay pendant	M
	814	copper case for vanity set	M
	815	pierced shell	M
K 20:4 (SW of)	As. 32:951	clay model of shaft-hole ax	M
	952	cylinder seal No. 672	C
K 20:5	As. 32:729	bone tool	M
	730	flint arrowhead	M
K 20:6	As. 32:959	stone duck weight	M
K 20:6 (south of)	As. 32:781	cylinder seal No. 673	C
K 20:7	As. 32:722	fragment of indistinct cylinder seal impression	
K 20:16	As. 32:863	clay bead	M
STRATUM IVa?			
G 19 (SW corner)	As. 31:P.43f	A.653.540 (2 specimens)	P
	82	stone bird amulet	M
	177	clay figurine	M
	217	cylinder seal No. 680	C
	275	cylinder seal No. 681	C
	278	cylinder seal No. 679	C
	320a, f	flint cores	M
H 18:3	As. 31:P.48b	B.042.500b	P
H 18:4	As. 31:P.126b	D.201.201b	P
	P.148a	A.544.520	P
H 18:6	As. 31:P.48c	B.042.500b	P
H 18:30 (east of)	As. 32:355	cylinder seal No. 682	C
J 19:13	As. 32:123-24	cylinder seal fragments	c
J 19:16 (NE of)	As. 32:70	flint arrowhead with tang	M
STRATUM IVa OR III			
H 18:4	As. 31:P.46c	B.574.240	P
H 18:7	As. 31:P.43h	A.653.540	P
	P.97m	B.032.200b	P

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
H 18:7 ( <i>cont.</i> )	As. 31:P.111	C.555.440	P
	P.112	C.657.242	P
	P.114	B.536.224	P
	P.115	B.123.210	P
	P.116 <i>a</i>	B.546.222	P
	P.140 <i>b</i>	A.624.563	p
	579	fayence bead	M
	582	lapis lazuli bead	M
	584 <i>a</i>	copper chisel	M
STRATUM IV <i>a</i> , III, OR II			
G 18:9	As. 30:P.1 <i>k</i>	B.151.210	p
H 18:4	As. 31:P.100 <i>b</i>	B.544.540	p
	609 <i>a</i> <sup>91</sup>	upright handle	P
H 18:8	As. 30:P.1 <i>l</i>	B.151.210 (2 specimens)	p
	P.3 <i>g</i>	B.061.210	p
	31:P.100 <i>a</i>	B.544.540	P
STRATUM IV <i>a</i> , III, II, OR I			
J 19:6	As. 31:P.134 <i>c</i>	B.001.200 <i>b</i>	p
	32:852 <i>d</i>	D.546.540 <i>b</i>	p
K 19?	As. 34:162	B.493.663*	P
K 19:3	As. 30:P.1 <i>p</i>	B.151.210	p
STRATUM III			
G 18:8	As. 30:P.1 <i>b</i>	B.151.210	p
	31:560	clay figurine fragment	M
	639	cylinder seal No. 686	C
G 18:9	As. 31:299 <i>b</i>	agate pendant	M
	572 <i>g</i>	bit of silver wire	
H 18	As. 31:P.108 <i>d</i>	C.257.210	p
H 18 (East Street)	As. 31:41 <i>a</i>	stone bead	M
	188	stone bowl	M
	321	clay model chariot fragment	M
	32:430	part of copper vanity set	M
H 18 (south of East Street)	As. 32:277	cylinder seal No. 688	C
H 18:2		E.257.010* (Pl. 73 B)	p
H 18:3	As. 31:P.127 <i>a</i>	D.201.201 <i>a</i>	P
	274 <i>b</i>	bead	M
H 18:6	As. 31:P.102 <i>a</i>	C.042.200	P
	P.102 <i>b</i>	C.042.200	p
	194 <i>f</i>	flint blade	M
	320 <i>c</i>	flint core	M
H 18:7	As. 31:P.108 <i>a-b</i>	C.257.210	P
H 18:10	As. 31:7 <i>g</i>	copper pin with rolled head	M
	P.43 <i>g</i>	A.653.540	p
	223 <i>b</i>	flint implement	M
	572 <i>f</i>	bit of silver wire	
	602	cylinder seal No. 687	C
	605	lapis lazuli bead	M
	841 <i>g</i>	pierced shell	M
	32:11 <i>a</i>	fayence bead	M
	H 18:21	As. 31:359	shell fragment
	32:P.49	C.257.210	p

<sup>91</sup> Locus erroneously given as H 18:14 in *OIP* LXIII.

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
H 18:22	As. 32:316	shell spindle whorl	M
	317	cylinder seal No. 691	C
H 18:22 (north of)	As. 32:334	clay figurine head	M
	335	clay figurine torso	M
H 18:23	As. 32:315	lapis lazuli bead	M
	331	stone bead	M
H 18:25	As. 32:361	copper needle	M
	446-47	stone weights	M
J 19:1	As. 32:P.20	A.055.100	P
	524-25	clay female plaques	M
J 19:2	As. 32:P.13	B.002.200b	p
	244	fish bone	
	245	stone pendant	M
J 19:3	As. 32:215	stone weight	M
J 19:5	As. 31:P.127b	D.201.201a*	P
J 19:6	As. 32:P.43b	B.633.570b	P
	226	cylinder seal No. 690	C
J 19:7	As. 32:54	clay model chair with seated figure	M
	233	stone ring	M
J 19:9	As. 32:234	base of stone vessel	M
	248	copper ax	M
J 19:10	As. 32:P.18a	B.043.200a	P
	P.54a	C.544.312	P
	221	2 copper rings	M
	224	stone stamp-seal bead	M
	225	pierced shell	M
	296	copper pin	M
	313	2 copper nails	M
J 19:11	As. 32:51	copper chisel	M
	62	stone weight	M
J 19:12	As. 31:P.108e	C.257.210	P
	32:252	carnelian bead fragment	M
J 19:18	As. 32:52	copper implement	M
	55	cylinder seal No. 685	C
	65	fayence bead	M
J 19:21	As. 32:66	fayence(?) bead	M
J 19:35	As. 32:P.16	B.536.240b	P
	P.56	B.031.200	p
	P.57	B.061.210	p
	P.59	A.151.210*	p
	250	cylinder seal No. 689	C
	251	stone spindle whorl	M
	258	lump of yellow pigment	M
J 20:4 (south of)	As. 32:P.42a	B.545.222a	P
J 20:5	As. 30:P.1o	B.151.210	p
	31:P.124c	B.184.220a	p
	32:P.18b	B.043.200a	p
	451-52	copper bowls (30 cm. below floor)	M
	453	copper ax (30 cm. below floor)	M
	454	B.043.200b	p
	460	B.174.220a	P
	461	B.536.224	p
	463	pierced shell	M
	476	B.256.200	P
	477	B.174.220a	P
	478	B.573.240	p

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
J 20:10	As. 32:P.27	C.427.570	P
	86	copper pin	M
	129	copper chisel	M
J 20:12	As. 32:490	D.556.640	p
	521	copper pin	M
	577	cylinder seal No. 684	C
	645	stone bowl fragment	M
	743	B.645.420*	p
	751	stone weight	M
K 19	As. 32:282	A.644.520*	p
K 19 (Middle Road)	As. 32:298	copper toggle pin	M
	299	copper chisel	M
	300	copper ax fragment	M
	401	copper pronged tool	M
K 19:3	As. 32:P.46	fragment of clay mold with seal impression	M
	246	A.026.200	P
	276	copper needle	M
K 19:7	As. 32:T.4	cylinder seal No. 683	C
K 19:10	As. 32:56	euneiform tablet ( <i>MAD</i> No. 1, No. 176)	
K 20:1	As. 32:P.43c	shell cylinder seal fragment	
	319	B.633.570b	p
K 20:5	As. 32:474	clay figurine head	M
		clay figurine fragment	M
STRATUM III?			
G 19	As. 31:165	clay imitation of shell-core bead	M
H 18 (East Street)	As. 31:P.97o	B.032.200b	p
H 18:2	As. 31:P.60j	B.024.210 (found in As. 31:P.105)	
	P.69e	B.174.220c	p
	P.105	C.555.510	p
	P.107b	B.545.222a*	p
	P.116c	B.546.222 (found in As. 31:P.105)	
H 18:3	As. 31:304	clay animal figurine	M
	807	shell bead	M
H 18:5	As. 31:320d	flint core	M
	423b	clay model bed	M
STRATUM III OR II			
H 18:5	As. 31:P.139b	D.800.102	P
H 18:8	As. 31:P.97n	B.032.200b	p
J 19:3	As. 32:37	copper graver	M
J 19:7	As. 30:P.13e	B.706.360	p
	32:42-43	worn and broken shell cylinder seals	
	44	stone weight	M
K 19	As. 32:61	clay animal figurine	M
		stone weight	M
		825	copper tweezers
K 19:2	As. 32:39	B.813.522	P
		stone pendant	M
		copper implement	M
		41	bone pin or awl
K 19:3	As. 32:P.9	C.111.310a	P
		B.545.222b	P

## TELL ASMAR

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
STRATUM II			
H 18:2	As. 31:P.69d 614	B.174.220c cylinder seal No. 692	p C
H 18:5	As. 31:P.97l	B.032.200b	p
J 19 (Middle Road)	As. 32:307 308	stone bead worn stone cylinder seal	M
J 19:1	As. 31:P.106e	C.466.470	p
J 19:2	As. 32:228	lapis lazuli bead	M
J 19:5	As. 32:P.65	D.201.201b	P
J 19:6	As. 32:38 220	lapis lazuli bead copper ring	M M
J 19:7	As. 30:P.1n	B.151.210	p
J 19:10	As. 32:P.8	A.545.360	P
J 19:12	As. 31:P.126f P.136e	D.201.201b B.256.200	p p
J 20:5	As. 32:P.55a	B.663.520	P
K 19:3	As. 32:223	base fragment of copper bowl	M
K 19:3 (east of)	As. 32:229	stone bead	M
K 19:7	As. 32:63	pierced pebble	M
K 19:11	As. 32:553 554	clay figurine fragment stone weight	M M
K 20:3	As. 32:489 850	clay animal figurine agate two-way spacer bead	M M
STRATUM II OR I			
J 19:1	As. 30:P.23c 31:P.136d 32:P.6 P.7 P.17 P.19	C.142.310 B.256.200 B.043.200b B.052.200b B.062.200 B.052.200b	p p P P p p
STRATUM I			
H 20:3 (above)	As. 32:545	C.98	P
J 19:3	As. 32:P.21	C.001.200b	P
J 19:5	As. 30:P.1m	B.151.210	p
SURFACE			
G 18	As. 31:109 111 128 32:356	stone weight stone weight stone weight stone implement	M M M M
G 19	As. 31:24 P.55 154 155 181 199 283	cylinder seal No. 693 studded sherd stone bead clay model chariot fragment cylinder seal clay(?) bead fragment unperforated worn stone cylinder seal	C P M M c M
G 19:3	As. 31:P.97k	B.032.200b	p
G 21	As. 30:112 31:123 164 786	clay pig figurine stone weight clay female figurine fragment clay female plaque fragment	M M M M

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
H 20	As. 32:445	B.706.370	P
J 18 (NE corner)	As. 32:249	cylinder seal No. 676 <sup>92</sup>	C
J 19	As. 32:45	stone weight	M
	64	stone macehead	M
	293	spout with applied snake (cf. <i>OIP</i> LXIII, Pl. 92 <i>c</i> )	
K 18?	As. 34:161	shell cylinder seal mounted on copper pin	C
K 19	As. 32:59	clay female plaque	M
(Middle Road)	34:136	cylinder seal No. 694	C
K 20	As. 32:286	stone weight	M
K 20:14	As. 32:1046	inscribed stone bead	M
K 21	As. 32:570	whetstone	M
L 19	As. 32:358	stone statuette fragment	
unknown	As. 31:7 <i>h</i>	copper pin with rolled head	M
	552 <i>b</i>	carneian bead fragment	M
STRATUM UNKNOWN			
G 19	As. 31:T.130 <i>a</i>	inscribed stone fragments (perhaps belonging to As 31:T.130)	
G 20	As. 31:T.98	cuneiform tablet ( <i>MAD</i> No. 1, No. 167)	
dumps	As. 31:209	copper pin	M
	335	cylinder seal No. 780	C
	586	clay female figurine	M
	597	cylinder seal No. 781	C
	650	worn and broken stone cylinder seal	
	719	clay animal figurine head	M
	725	clay bead	M
	727 <i>d</i>	incised clay disk	M
	32:120	cylinder seal No. 700	C
	148	stone weight	M
	154	copper sickle fragment	M
	214	cylinder seal No. 696	C
	222	copper pin	M
	232	white stone bead with black decoration	M
	284	stone bead	M
	285	carneian bead	M
	314	stone weight	M
	349	etched carneian bead	M
	357	clay figurine fragment	M
	381	stone weight	M
	396	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
	695	fragment of indistinct cylinder seal impression	
	696	stone weight	M
	698	clay knobbed lid	M
	712	2 fragments of cylinder seal impression, probably like No. 592	
	723	black stone bead with etched white lines	M
	724	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
	725	clay figurine	M
	746	worn stone cylinder seal	
	772	clay die	M
	976	cylinder seal No. 695	C
	977	perforated stone cylinder	M
	978	perforated stone cone	M
	1167	cylinder seal No. 698	C

<sup>92</sup> Erroneously attributed to Houses IV*a* in *OIP* LXXII.



## TELL ASMAR

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
	1199	fragment of cylinder seal impression	c
	1245	lapis lazuli bead	M
	1292	cylinder seal No. 699	C
	1294	stone stamp seal	M
	1375	fragment of cylinder seal impression	c
	33:86	lapis lazuli bull-man amulet	M
	146	cylinder seal No. 697	C
	169	clay animal figurine	M
	236	cylinder seal No. 702	C
	300	shell	M
unknown	As. 31:187b-c	2 sets of 3 flint cores	M

## NORTHERN PALACE AREA

Elevation	Field No.	Designation	Reference
		SOUNDING IN D 15:3 <sup>93</sup>	
21-22 m.	As. 34:64 (= 34:T.7)	semipictographic clay tablet	P
	236	celt	P, M
	237a-c	Ubaid sherds	P
		bead or cylinder seal	P
		B.064.200	P
		B.643.520	P
25 m.	As. 33:709	cylinder seal No. 486	C
ca. 25 m.	As. 34:9	cylinder seal No. 488	C
	10	cylinder seal No. 487	C
25-26 m.		basalt bowl fragment	P, M
26-27 m.	As. 33:503	cylinder seal impression	c
	614	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
		A.753.200*	P
		A.802.500	P
		B.077.700*	P
27-28 m.	As. 34:233	sherd with plastic decoration	P
28-29 m.		A.062.200	P
		B.077.700*	P
		stone bowl	P, M
29 m.	As. 33:498	stone claw amulet	M
29-30 m.	As. 33:426	B.003.210a	P
30 m.	As. 33:401	B.852	
31 m.	As. 33:394	copper razor	M
	395	stone bowl	M
	411	shell	M
	412	clay ram figurine head	M
ca. 31.50-33.50 m.	As. 33:70	stone bowl	M
	80	stone lioness-head stamp seal	M
32 m.	As. 33:378	stone weight	M
	381	copper chisel	M
32.50 m.	As. 33:417	cylinder seal No. 489	C
32.60 m.	As. 32:780	C.95	P
unknown	As. 33:67	broken stone stamp seal	M
	68	shell foot amulet	M
	83	cylinder seal No. 491	C
	97	cylinder seal No. 490	C

<sup>93</sup> See above (p. 185, n. 43) for stratification of remains and *OIP* LXIII, Pl. 63 and pp. 73-75, for additional pottery. As. 34:230-31 may also be from this sounding (see p. 210, n. 70, above).

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Elevation	Field No.	Designation	Reference
unknown ( <i>cont.</i> )	As. 33:297	stone fluted bead	M
	299	lump of ocher pigment	M
	326	fayence bead	M
	464	boar's tusk	M
	34:5	clay model bed fragment	M
Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
EARLIER NORTHERN PALACE			
D 15:1	As. 32:946	hematite weight	M
	949	ostrich eggshell fragment	M
E 14:1 (below)	As. 32:1289	worn stone cylinder seal	
E 14:9	As. 32:1335	celt fragment	M
	1346	stone pendant?	M
	1359	copper pronged tool	M
	1365	whetstone	M
E 15	As. 32:739	seal impression	c
E 15:1 (below)	As. 31:P.45e	B.633.570a	p
	32:859	B.576.220*	p
	867	stone weight	M
	974	silver(?) ring	M
	980	B.175.220b	P
	1067	burned cylinder seal impression	
	1068	clay spindle whorl	M
	1091	shell bead	M
	1092	stone weight	M
	1100	stone bowl fragment	M
E 15:10 (below)	As. 31:P.60f	B.024.210	p
	32:809a	B.084.710b	P
	1160	C.052.202*	p
E 15:11	As. 32:1281	clay ram figurine head	M
	1282	stone hammer fragment	M
	1287	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
	1288	clay model chariot fragment	M
	1291	stone statue fragment	
E 15:12	As. 32:1366	clay figurine fragment	M
E 15:13	As. 32:998	crumbled fayence bead	M
E 15:16	As. 32:1130	B.515.470*	P
E 15:24	As. 32:1320	defaced stone cylinder seal	
	1360	carneian bead	M
E 16:2 (below)	As. 32:1361	fragment with mother-of-pearl triangular inlays	M
E 16:16 (below)	As. 32:717	3 fragments of clay animal figurines	M
	737	cylinder seal No. 494	C
	1115	cylinder seal No. 495	C
E 16:17 (below)	As. 32:425	grain	M
E 16:20 (below)	As. 33:402	unfinished stone cylinder seal	
	403	shell inlay	M
E 16:23	As. 32:753-54	copper pins with rolled heads	M
	758	clay spindle whorl with copper shank	M
	807	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
	834	copper fishhook	M
E 16:25	As. 32:663	copper pin	M
	668	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
	755	copper pin	M
	756	clay spacer(?) bead fragment	M
	773	stone bead	M
E 16:26	As. 32:938b	C.201.203	p
	982e	B.002.200b	p

## TELL ASMAR

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
E 16:27	As. 32:1045	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
E 16:28	As. 32:365	silver filigree disk	M
	973	stone bowl fragment	M
E 16:30	As. 32:741	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
E 16:32	As. 32:704a	B.175.221	P
	832a	copper pin with rolled head	M
E 16:35 <sup>94</sup>	As. 32:999	copper bowl	M
	1000	copper vase	M
	1051	10 copper bowls	M
	1052	26 copper bowls	M
	1053	copper bowl with incised rim	M
	1054-55	6 copper bowls	M
	1056	9 copper buckets	M
	1057	3 copper bowls	M
	1058	copper dipper	M
	1059	3 copper strainers	M
	1060	copper bowl dedicated to Abu	M
	1071	copper jar	M
	1072	copper bowl or dipper with pinched lip	M
	1073	fluted copper bowl or dipper with pinched lip	M
	1074	copper bowl with suspension handle	M
	1075	copper bowl with fluted and incised decoration	M
	1076-78	copper shell-shaped lamps	M
	1079	copper blade with remains of wooden handle	M
	1080	bronze openwork handle with remains of iron blade <sup>95</sup>	M
	1081-82	copper daggers with silver hilts	M
	1083	copper blade with remains of wooden handle	M
	1084	copper drinking-tube with perforation at one end	M
	1085	2 copper bowls	M
	1086	copper dipper	M
	1087-88	3 copper bowls	M
	1364	cylinder seal No. 493	C
F 15:8	As. 32:1211-12	burned fragments of 2 stone statues	
	1323	theriomorphic pottery vessel	
F 16:9	As. 32:1089	shell	M
outside east wall	As. 32:740	cylinder seal impression	c
	786	copper pin	M

## HOUSES CONTEMPORARY WITH EARLIER NORTHERN PALACE

D 14:4	As. 31:P.144a	D.526.370	P
D 15	As. 33:171	clay model boat fragment	M
	173	C.96	
D 15:3	As. 31:4	copper chisel	M
	538	flint sickle blade set in bitumen	M
D 15:7	As. 32:1216	cylinder seal	c
	33:112	stone foot amulet	M
	181	stone loom weight	M
	182	stone chisel	M
D 15:9	As. 32:1297	copper chisel	M
	1306	C.475.370*	p
D 15:11	As. 32:1356	stone weight	M
D 15:12	As. 32:982a	B.002.200b <sup>96</sup>	P

<sup>94</sup> All objects listed (except As. 32:1364) are from pot hidden in wall in southeast corner of room (see p. 184).

<sup>95</sup> See *OIC* No. 17, pp. 58-61, for metal analyses.

<sup>96</sup> Locus erroneously given as D 15:2 in *OIP* LXIII.

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
D 15:13	As. 32:1303	stone bowl	M
D 15:15	As. 32:829-30 <sup>97</sup>	cylinder seal impressions	c
D 17:17	As. 31:P.2 <i>i</i>	B.575.224	p
	P.12 <i>b</i>	C.546.640	p
	32:865 <i>b</i>	B.704.570*	p
	982 <i>b</i>	B.002.200 <i>b</i>	p
D 17:18	As. 31:P.60 <i>e</i>	B.024.210	p
	32:789 <i>c</i>	B.072.210 <i>b</i>	p
	982 <i>c</i>	B.002.200 <i>b</i> (2 specimens)	p
	34:60	D.555.340	P
D 17:19	As. 31:P.124 <i>b</i>	B.184.220 <i>a</i>	p
	32:P.42 <i>b</i>	B.545.222 <i>a</i>	p
	P.53 <i>b</i>	C.743.570*	p
	P.60 <i>b</i>	D.596.540	p
	588 <i>c</i>	C.596.440 <i>b</i>	p
	851 <i>b</i>	D.555.510 <i>b</i>	p
	982 <i>d</i>	B.002.200 <i>b</i>	p
D 17:23	As. 31:P.62 <i>b</i>	B.174.210 <i>a</i> *	p
	34:11-13	copper pins	M
E 15:14	As. 32:992 <sup>98</sup>	cylinder seal impression No. 497	C
	1277	cylinder seal No. 496	C
	1280	stone weight	M
	1285	shell ring	M
	1286	clay spindle whorl	M
E 15:17	As. 32:1168	silver pin	M
	1169	copper dagger	M
	1172	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
	1175	clay ram figurine head	M
E 15:18	As. 32:1061	B.575.224	p
	1116	stone weight	M
	1117	shell inlay?	M
	33:222	several grains of wheat or barley	M
E 15:19	As. 32:1118	stone weight	M
	1119	shell	M
	33:191	cylinder seal No. 499	C
E 15:20	As. 32:832 <i>c</i>	copper pin with rolled head	M
	981 <i>b</i>	B.645.220	p
	1125	cylinder seal No. 498	C
	1137	flint blade set in bitumen	M
	1141	cylinder seal	c
	1149	clay bull figurine head	M
	1158	A.576.822*	p
E 15:21	As. 32:1126	clay ram figurine head	M
	1190	stone weight?	M
E 16:34	As. 32:828	stone (alabaster?) bowl fragment	M
	851 <i>a</i>	D.555.510 <i>b</i>	P
	856	E.235.010	P
E 16:42	As. 32:674	defaced stone cylinder seal	
	1099 <i>a</i> <sup>99</sup>	C.213.200	P
E 17	As. 32:14	copper needle	M
	1138	copper chisel	M
	1139	bone spoon fragment	M

<sup>97</sup> Locus erroneously given as D 16, level unknown, in *OIP* LXXII 56.

<sup>98</sup> Locus less precisely given as below E 15:1 in *OIP* LXXII (see p. 187 above).

<sup>99</sup> Locus erroneously given as E 16:4, above Northern Palace, in *OIP* LXIII.

## TELL ASMAR

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
	1140	flint core	M
	1161	lapis lazuli bead	M
	1162	cylinder seal No. 509	C
	1163	copper ring	M
	1225	stone weight	M
	1337	clay animal figurine	M
	33:35	jawbone of hog	
E 17:7 <sup>100</sup>	As. 32:P.40b	A.515.370*	p
	588d	C.596.440b	p
	1250b	B.703.560*	p
	1311b	B.072.200 (4 specimens)	p
	33:34	C.365.810d*	P
	69	B.505.571*	P
	150a-b	B.063.200b	P
	170	cylinder seal No. 492	C
	228	shell	M
E 17:19	As. 33:66	stone weight	M
E 17:21	As. 33:178	cylinder seal No. 506	C
E 17:22	As. 33:141	shell stamp seal	M
	172	clay model chariot fragment	M
E 17:23	As. 33:174	clay animal figurine	M
	183	stone loom weight	M
E 17:29	As. 33:195	stone relief fragment	
	196	incised and impressed potsherd	

## MAIN LEVEL OF NORTHERN PALACE

D 15:1	As. 32:852b	D.546.540b	p
D 16 (outside west wall)	As. 31:P.126d	D.201.201b	p
	32:783a	B.505.250	P
E 14:1	As. 31:P.3	B.174.210b	P
	P.30	B.001.310	P
	P.62a	B.174.210a	P
	94	carnelian bead	M
	96a	stone claw amulet	M
	P.96a	B.064.210	P
	P.96b	B.064.210	p
	97	lapis lazuli bead	M
	99	4 lapis lazuli beads	M
	100	copper two-way spacer bead	M
	102a-b	frit beads	M
	152	bead	M
	160	stone weight	M
	173	clay model chariot fragment	M
	32:734a	D.654.310	P
	1127 <sup>101</sup>	incised sherd	P
	1279	cylinder seal No. 500	C
E 14:2	As. 31:P.71	A.303.503	P
	32:707	stone pendant	M
E 14:4	As. 31:827	cowrie shells and glass and stone beads from grave	M
E 14:5	As. 32:705	clay pierced cylinder	M
	706	fayence bird amulet	M
E 14:6	As. 31:95	carnelian bead	M

<sup>100</sup> Pottery and seal from this locus erroneously attributed to rooms above (E 17:8-9) in *OIP* LXIII and LXXII respectively.

<sup>101</sup> Date of find-spot given as Agade or later in *OIP* LXIII.

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference	
grave north of E 14:6	As. 31:465	amber pendant	M	
	467	shell claw amulet	M	
E 14:7	As. 31:476	cylinder seal No. 504	C	
E 14:8	As. 32:1300	B.516.473	P	
	1304	stone sculpture fragment		
E 15:1	As. 31:159	clay model bed fragment	M	
	395 <i>b</i>	clay disk with two perforations	M	
	32:424	C.546.540*	p	
	439 <i>b</i>	D.466.360	p	
	540	A.475.210*	p	
	716	"column"-decorated rim sherd	P	
	1114	lump of iron	M	
	1192	lump of iron and copper	M	
	1210	2 lumps of iron	M	
	E 15:1 (child burial)	As. 31:179	copper anklet	M
828 <i>a</i>		124 small shell beads	M	
828 <i>b</i>		copper bracelet	M	
E 15:2	As. 31:P.2 <i>b</i>	B.575.224	p	
	P.5 <i>a</i>	C.556.322	P	
	P.6	C.557.640 (= C.882)	P	
	P.12 <i>a</i>	C.546.640	P	
	26	A.010.203*	p	
	P.60 <i>a</i>	B.024.210	P	
	P.97 <i>a</i>	B.032.200 <i>b</i>	P	
	P.97 <i>b-e</i>	B.032.200 <i>b</i>	p	
	420	clay animal figurine fragment	M	
	32:589	C.042.203	P	
	1129	A.604.560	P	
	1302	baked-clay female figurine	M	
	1322	B.676.422	P	
	E 15:3	As. 31:83	B.032.200 <i>b</i> (ca. 80 specimens)	p
176		lapis lazuli pendant	M	
295		clay model chariot fragment	M	
380 <i>a</i>		lead pin	M	
		upright handle	P	
32:279		crude stone cylinder seal		
280		copper pin with rolled head	M	
E 15:4	As. 31:306	bead	M	
E 15:8	As. 32:384	lump of yellow pigment	M	
	386-87	fragments of 2 stone cylinder seals		
	975	stone statue fragment		
E 15:10	As. 32:543	copper pin	M	
E 16:2	As. 31:P.64 <i>a</i>	B.546.640 <i>b</i>	P	
	101	fayence bead	M	
	194 <i>b-c</i>	flint blades	M	
	313	frit bead	M	
	314	stone object	M	
	320 <i>b</i>	flint core	M	
	728	copper fishhook	M	
	32:338	bone spatula	M	
	339	copper graver	M	
	E 16:16	As. 32:P.32	B.526.471	P
		89	copper chisel	M
105		pierced shell	M	
106		glass(?) bead	M	
107		copper pin with rolled head	M	

## TELL ASMAR

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
	158	incised bead	M
	383	clay mold for bowl like that shown in <i>OIP</i> LXIII, Pl. 106 <i>a</i>	M
	1112	5 incised gray-ware sherds	
	1113	pebble with two perforations	M
E 16:16 (hoard)	As. 32:868	roll of silver ribbon with silver bead, carnelian bead, and silver wire adhering	M
	869	roll of silver ribbon	M
	870	18 carnelian pendants	M
	871	2 lapis lazuli frog amulets	M
	872	2 silver frog amulets	M
	873	2 silver pendants	M
	874	4 lapis lazuli pendants	M
	875-76	5 lapis lazuli beads	M
	877	lapis lazuli pendant	M
	878	10 lapis lazuli three-way spacer beads	M
	879	4 silver spacer beads	M
	880	silver filigree disk	M
	881	9 silver spacer beads with disk pendants	M
	882	25 fayence beads originally strung with As. 32:881	M
	883	32 fayence beads	M
	884 <i>a</i>	broken silver chain with rolled ends	M
	884 <i>b</i>	silver chain fragment	M
	885	lapis lazuli bead (pinhead) with two silver caps	M
	886	fayence bead or pinhead	M
	887-90	6 onyx beads	M
	891-94	31 lapis lazuli beads	M
	895	2 lapis lazuli fluted beads	M
	896	16 lapis lazuli beads	M
	897	6 shell beads	M
	898	5 fayence beads	M
	899	4 etched carnelian beads	M
	900	part of lapis lazuli and silver Imdugud amulet (belongs with As. 32:906)	M
	901	lapis lazuli double-figure amulet	M
	902	lapis lazuli bull-man amulet	M
	903	lapis lazuli reclining-calf amulet	M
	904	lapis lazuli spacer bead with two bull heads	M
	905	lapis lazuli reclining-calf amulet with remains of silver head	
	906	silver lion head of As. 32:900	M
	907-8	fragments of 2 lapis lazuli and silver Imdugud amulets	M
	909	copper pinhead	M
	910	unfinished cylinder seal	c
	911-12	81 carnelian beads	M
	913	26 carnelian beads found in threaded position	M
	914	ca. 20 small carnelian beads used to fasten silver wire in pendants and amulets	M
	915-16	5 silver beads	M
	917-20	6 carnelian beads	M
	921	stone pyramidal ornament	M
	922	2 stone beads	M
	923	silver double-spheroid bead	M
	924	mother-of-pearl bead	M
	925	lapis lazuli face amulet	M
	926	silver wire	

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
E 16:16 fill	As. 31:671	chipped glass rod	M
E 16:17	As. 32:103	flint sickle blade	M
	340	small square stone plaque with incised signs	M
	443	small polygonal pyramid of burned wood	M
	734 <i>b</i>	D.654.310	p
E 16:18	As. 31:P.106 <i>b</i>	C.466.470	p
	32:P.25	B.546.322	P
	P.34	B.576.224	P
	468	B.755.540	P
	735 <i>a</i>	D.465.550	P
E 16:19	As. 31:380 <i>b</i> <sup>102</sup>	upright handle	P
	32:P.52 <i>a</i>	B.001.200 <i>a</i>	P
	P.52 <i>b</i>	B.001.200 <i>a</i>	p
	P.53 <i>a</i>	C.743.570*	P
	256	pierced clay disk with knob	M
	322	defaced fayence cylinder seal	
	323	clay figurine torso	M
	333	copper pin with rolled head	M
E 16:20	As. 32:290	cylinder seal No. 501	C
	321	copper graver	M
	33:397	cylinder seal No. 503	C
E 16:21	As. 32:752	flint blade set in bitumen	M
F 15:9	As. 32:757	3 indistinct and fragmentary cylinder seal impressions	
	831	stone disk	M
	833	copper spatula	M
	840	cylinder seal impression No. 513	C
	864	C.516.371 <i>a</i> *	p
	865 <i>a</i>	B.704.570*	P
	931	perforated clay disk with knob	M
	935	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
	947	copper pin with rolled head	M
	981 <i>a</i>	B.645.220	P
	984 <i>a</i>	C.215.210	P
F 16:2	As. 31:P.2 <i>c</i>	B.575.224	p
	P.42 <i>g</i>	C.001.200 <i>a</i>	p
	P.136 <i>a</i>	B.256.200	P
	483	carnelian bead	M
	32:857 <i>a</i>	D.333.250	P
F 16:7	As. 31:607	clay stamp	M
	32:345	frit pendant	M
	364	stone bead	M
F 17	As. 32:1188	D.465.460*	p
F 17:5	As. 31:P.5 <i>c</i>	C.556.322	p
	P.82 <i>b</i>	B.535.220	p
	P.89 <i>c</i>	C.216.210	p
	32:P.11 <i>a</i>	B.816.521 <i>b</i>	P
	P.12	B.636.570	P
	P.23	C.206.410	P
	53	stone weight	M
	P.62 <i>a</i>	D.656.540	P
	257	stone bowl	M
	444	B.555.224	P
	511	stone weight	M
	512	B.816.521 <i>a</i>	p

<sup>102</sup> Locus less precisely given as west of E 16:2 in *OIP* LXIII.



## TELL ASMAR

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference	
F 17:6	As. 31:P.96	C.466.370 (several specimens)	p	
	P.108c	C.257.210 (many specimens)	p	
	32:P.29	C.216.210	P	
	P.38	B.573.240	P	
	78	lapis lazuli fluted bead	M	
	217	clay model horn	M	
	218	stone spindle whorl	M	
	253	clay model chariot wheel	M	
	260	lump of iron	M	
	262-72	rim sherds (cf. e.g. rims of B.645.540a and C.655.370c in <i>OIP</i> LXIII)		
	287	celt	M	
	288	fayence bird amulet	M	
	F 17:6 fill	As. 32:P.28	sherd with upright handle (cf. <i>OIP</i> LXIII, Pl. 87 d)	
		108	cylinder seal impression	c
109		clay model ax	M	
F 17:7	625	cylinder seal No. 505	C	
	As. 32:159	fayence bead	M	
F 17:8	1142b	B.816.521c	p	
	As. 32:P.35	B.576.221	P	
	184	large shell core	M	
F 17:8 fill	207	pierced stone implement	M	
	As. 32:P.44	B.151.210	P	
F 17:9A	As. 32:P.63	C.544.312*	p	
	P.66	C.001.200a	p	
	185	copper dagger blade	M	
	309	stone inlay	M	
	320	3 fragments of bitumen disk with mother-of-pearl triangular inlays	M	
	325	base of stone bowl	M	
	326	stone (alabaster?) bowl fragment	M	
	327	stone pendant	M	
	328	stone weight	M	
	329	2 mother-of-pearl rings	M	
	330	mother-of-pearl inlay	M	
	367	ivory comb fragment	M	
	368a	lumps of bitumen		
	368b	bitumen jar-stopper	M	
	369	knucklebone		
	370	vertebra		
	371	fragments of blue glaze	M	
	372	2 lumps of yellow pigment	M	
	517	lump of copper		
	518-19	clay pendants	M	
	520	carneian bead	M	
F 17:9B	As. 32:373	3 lumps of stone (alabaster?)		
	374	stone (alabaster?) ring	M	
	375a	5 mussel shells	M	
	375b	shell spiral	M	
	376	2 cockleshells containing kohl	M	
	377	lump of red (iron?) oxide	M	
	378	flint core	M	
	379	2 flint flakes	M	
	380	stone palette	M	
	414	bitumen bar with mother-of-pearl triangular inlays	M	
F 17:9A or B	As. 31:P.9c	C.466.370	p	

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
F 17:10	As. 32:P.45	A.555.320	P
	197	stone fossil	M
	198	stone weight	M
	199	copper chisel	M
	261	stone (alabaster?) bead	M
	508	C.653.520	P
	509	C.546.340*	P
BUILDINGS CONTEMPORARY WITH MAIN LEVEL OF NORTHERN PALACE			
D 15:4	As. 32:1217	fragment of cylinder seal impression	
D 16:6	As. 32:T.10	cuneiform tablet ( <i>MAD</i> No. 1, No. 182)	
	496	copper pronged tool	M
outside D 16:6	As. 32:789 <i>b</i>	B.072.210 <i>b</i>	P
	1298	4 lumps of red pigment	M
	1305	C.003.203	P
D 16:7	As. 31:P.60 <i>c</i>	B.024.210	P
	32:388	clay spindle whorl	M
	389	clay ram figurine head	M
	391	clay bead made in imitation of shell core	M
	392	whetstone fragment	M
	416	fayence cone	M
	420	cylinder seal No. 514	C
	506-7	C.216.210	P
D 16:8	As. 32:852 <i>a</i>	D.546.540 <i>b</i>	P
D 16:9	As. 31:P.45 <i>d</i>	B.633.570 <i>a</i>	P
	P.60 <i>d</i>	B.024.210	P
	32:382	baked-clay rainspout	M
	385	Ubaid clay sickle	M
	393	stone (alabaster?) jar fragment	M
	440	Jamdat Nasr stone cylinder seal (3.8 × 0.8 cm.) with geometric design	
	441	Jamdat Nasr polychrome sherd	
	442	A.556.500*	P
	458 <i>a</i>	clay ram figurine fragment	M
	505	C.486.222*	P
E 16	As. 33:334 <i>a-c</i>	sherds of embossed bowl (cf. <i>OIP</i> LXIII, Pl. 106 <i>a</i> and <i>d</i> )	
E 16:11	As. 33:330	button decorated with dot-centered circles	M
	331	stone weight	M
	332	lapis lazuli pendant	M
	333	C.303.200	P
E 16:11 (south of)	As. 32:160	copper pin with rolled head	M
E 16:12	As. 32:1170	shell bead	M
E 16:15	As. 32:12	stone frog amulet	M
E 16:22	As. 32:586	carneian bead	M
	587	cylinder seal	c
	588 <i>a</i>	C.596.440 <i>b</i>	P
	810 <i>a</i>	D.465.360	P
E 16:24	As. 31:P.123 <i>b</i>	C.466.450 <sup>103</sup>	P
	32:932	copper needle	M
E 17	As. 31:P.2 <i>g</i>	B.575.224	P
	P.96 <i>c</i>	B.064.210	P
	32:504	D.801.201	P
	581	copper spatula	M

<sup>103</sup> Locus less precisely given as west of E 17:6 in *OIP* LXIII.

## TELL ASMAR

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
	720	defaced shell cylinder seal	
	783 <i>b</i>	B.505.250	P
	865 <i>c</i>	B.704.570*	P
	1128	B.655.540 <i>b</i>	P
E 17:5	As. 32:1171	defaced clay cylinder seal	
E 17:6	As. 31:P.89 <i>e</i>	C.216.210	P
	P.126 <i>e</i>	D.201.201 <i>b</i>	P
	32:P.40 <i>a</i>	A.515.370*	P
	P.41	A.785.520	P
	415	stone stamp seal	M
	456	defaced stone cylinder seal	
	1093	fragment of clay seated figure	M
E 17:8	As. 31:P.60 <i>b</i>	B.024.210	P
	32:470	defaced shell cylinder seal	
	514	cylinder seal	c
	515	stone pendant	M
	516	stone weight	M
	1150	stone duck weight	M
E 17:9	As. 32:422	stone bowl fragment	M
	495	cylinder seal No. 511	C
	497	spatulate implement from copper vanity set	M
	542	cylinder seal No. 512	C
	827	silver ring	M
	1099 <i>b</i>	C.213.200	P
	1379	C.802.200	P
E 17:10	As. 32:541	stone (alabaster?) button	M
	979 <i>a</i>	B.085.210	P
	1062	copper foot amulet	M
	1063	2 shells	M
	1064	4 beads	M
	1103	B.435.262* (in burial beneath floor)	P
F 15:1	As. 32:626	cylinder seal No. 502	C
F 15:6	As. 33:8	fragment of burned cylinder seal impression	
F 15:10	As. 31:P.89 <i>f</i>	C.216.210	P
	32:1044	lapis lazuli double-bull amulet	M
GRAY LAYER			
D 16	As. 31:175 <i>b</i>	clay model chariot	M
	32:202	stone statue fragment	
	203	fayence bead	M
	204-5	pierced shells	M
	206	cylinder seal fragment	c
	219	copper pin with rolled head	M
D 16:9 (above)	As. 30:P.54 <i>b</i>	B.527.340 (3 specimens)	P
	32:P.54 <i>b</i>	C.544.312 (3 specimens)	P
E 16:11 (above)	As. 32:47	cylinder seal	c
E 17	As. 32:413	cylinder seal No. 510	C
	417	fayence bead	M
	418	stone weight	M
	419	stone macehead fragment	M
	421	A.544.212*	P
F 16:5 (below)	As. 32:104	clay ram figurine head	M
F 17:4 (below)	As. 31:P.136 <i>b</i>	B.256.200	P
	32:50	cylinder seal No. 516	C
	80	potsherd with snake in relief	
	81	pierced clay disk with knob	M

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
F 17:4 (below)	As. 32:90	copper pronged tool	M
( <i>cont.</i> )	133	cylinder seal No. 515	C
	182	cylinder seal	c
F 17:5 (above)	As. 32:P.24	B.043.210b	P
F 17:6 (above)	As. 31:P.136c	B.256.200	p
	32:92	shell bead	M
	95	shell ring	M
	96	stone weight	M
	97	stone bowl fragment	M
F 17:10 (above)	As. 31:T.414	cylinder seal impression	

## HOUSES ABOVE NORTHERN PALACE

## Akkadian Level

D 16:1	As. 31:183	stone bowl or trough	M
	32:785	stone bowl fragment	M
D 16:2	As. 31:T.728	cuneiform tablet fragment	
E 16:8	As. 31:T.730	cuneiform tablet	
E 16:14	As. 32:10	clay stamp	M
F 17	As. 30:P.3f	B.061.210	p
	31:P.97j	B.032.200b	p
F 17:1	As. 30:P.1g	B.151.210	p
	31:P.43d	A.653.540	p
	P.93	B.043.210a	P
	P.130	C.201.205	P
	P.145	A.655.520b	P
	P.160	incised gray-ware sherd	P
	378	clay animal figurine	M
	407	lower part of limestone female figure	ms
	451	copper bead	M
	619	baked-clay plaque of seated deity	M
F 17:4	As. 30:P.1j	B.151.210	p
	31:681	cylinder seal No. 520	C
	732b	double-spouted sherd (cf. <i>OIP</i> LXIII, Pl. 91 d)	
	32:T.1	perforated clay tag ( <i>MAD</i> No. 1, No. 173)	
	46	cylinder seal No. 519	C

Akkadian or Larsa Level<sup>104</sup>

E 16:4	As. 30:P.1c	B.151.210	p
	31:96b	stone claw amulet	M
	210c	stone spindle whorl	M
	559b	copper pin	M
	572e	bit of silver wire	
	589	clay plaque fragment	M
E 16:4 (south of)	As. 31:594	clay plaque fragment	M
E 16:5	As. 30:P.3e	B.061.210	p
	31:P.72b	B.545.240c	p
	P.97f	B.032.200b	p
	626	cylinder seal	c
E 16:7	As. 30:P.1d	B.151.210	p
	31:P.97g	B.032.200b	p
	672b	clay female plaque	M
	812	baked-clay rainspout	M

<sup>104</sup> The loci listed under this heading appear on the plans of both levels (Pl. 38), and the field registers do not differentiate between the two levels for the objects listed here.

## TELL ASMAR

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
E 16:7 (west of)	As. 32:P.4	C.515.561*	P
E 16:8	As. 31:P.43c	A.653.540	p
	P.97h	B.032.200b	p
	P.120	stone ball	M
	598	baked-clay male plaque fragment	M
	629	baked-clay male plaque fragment	M
E 16:8 (pot burial)	As. 31:615a-b	copper anklets	M
	829	beads and cowrie shells	M
E 16:9	As. 31:P.109a	C.031.300	P
	P.109b	C.031.300	
	572h	bit of silver wire	
F 16:3	As. 30:P.1e	B.151.210	p
	31:P.23b	C.142.310	p
	P.97i	B.032.200b	p
	585	cylinder seal No. 518	C
	817a-d	baked-clay roof gutter fragments	M
F 16:4	As. 31:572b	bit of silver wire	
F 16:5	As. 30:P.1f	B.151.210	p

## Larsa Level

E 16:3	As. 31:P.103	C.111.310b	P
	P.126a	D.201.201b	P
	P.126c	D.201.201b	P
	572d	bit of silver wire	
	731	clay staff head	M
	736	brick with Sumerian building inscription of Shulgi (see AS No. 6, pp. 20-28)	G
	737	brick with same inscription ( <i>ibid.</i> )	
	765	brick with Akkadian building inscription of Shulgi ( <i>ibid.</i> )	G
	815e	ostrich eggshell fragment	M
	841h	shell	M
E 16:6	As. 31:7c	copper pin with rolled head	M
	P.107a	C.576.242	P
	787b	clay female plaque	M
E 17:1	As. 31:581	baked-clay model bed	M
	620a	copper toggle pin	M
F 16:3 (south of)	As. 30:P.19c	spout with plastic snake	P

## SURFACE

D 15	As. 32:544	metal tube	M
D 15:2 (west of)	As. 32:455	cylinder seal No. 524	C
E 15:1	As. 32:466	copper ring	M
E 15:2	As. 31:9	carneian bead	M
E 17	As. 31:P.47	C.111.210	P
	339c	baked-clay female figurine fragment	M
	456c	copper double-ended chisel	M
	32:336	copper ring	M
	341	clay figurine fragment	M
	342	carneian bead	M
	343	stone bead	M
	344	lapis lazuli bead	M
	465	shell	M
E 17:1 (north of)	As. 31:732a	double-spouted sherd	P
F 15 (east of palace)	As. 33:22	clay male figurine head	M

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference	
F 15:9 (east of)	As. 32:1002	B.645.220	p	
	1003	clay model chariot fragment	M	
	1004	cylinder seal No. 523	C	
	1005	celt	M	
	1006	mellefiore glass bead	M	
	1007-8	stone beads	M	
	1009	stone weight	M	
	F 17	As. 31:460b	copper needle	g, M
		562	cylinder seal No. 525	C
		32:289	clay plaque fragment	M
F 17:1 west of palace	As. 31:T.724	cuneiform tablet fragment with Larsa script		
	As. 32:324	clay female figurine	M	
unknown	669	lapis lazuli eyeball inlay	M	
	As. 30:76	cylinder seal	c	
	31:8	cylinder seal	c	
	376b	C.96	P	
	32:93	stone foot amulet	M	
	254	clay model bed fragment	M	
	255	fragment of copper pin with rolled head	M	
	337	stone weight	M	
	33:711	stone calf amulet	M	
	LEVEL UNKNOWN			
D 41:1 (robber hole)	As. 31:5	cylinder seal No. 507	C	
	11	stone cylinder seal fragment		
	151	shell cylinder seal fragment		
E 14 (north of palace)	32:1333	cylinder seal No. 508	C	
	As. 31:389	stone weight	M	
E 15	As. 31:312	sculpture No. 260	MS	
E 15 (robber hole)	As. 31:T.1	cuneiform tablet ( <i>MAD</i> No. 1, No. 1)		
	T.1a	35 tablet fragments ( <i>ibid.</i> Nos. 2-36)		
	T.2-5	tablets ( <i>ibid.</i> Nos. 37-40)		
	T.5a	8 tablet fragments ( <i>ibid.</i> Nos. 41-48)		
	T.6	perforated clay tag ( <i>ibid.</i> No. 49)		
	T.6a	35 tablet fragments ( <i>ibid.</i> Nos. 50-84)		
	T.10	tablet ( <i>ibid.</i> No. 86)		
	T.10a	23 tablet fragments ( <i>ibid.</i> Nos. 87-109)		
	T.11	tablet ( <i>ibid.</i> No. 110)		
	T.12a	38 tablet fragments ( <i>ibid.</i> Nos. 112-49)		
	T.13-17	tablets ( <i>ibid.</i> Nos. 150-54)		
	T.18	perforated clay tag fragment ( <i>ibid.</i> No. 155)		
	T.19	2 tablet fragments with lines of a plan but no cuneiform signs ( <i>ibid.</i> No. 156)		
	T.20-22	tablets ( <i>ibid.</i> Nos. 157-59)		
	T.22a	tablet fragments ( <i>ibid.</i> No. 160)		
	T.23-24	tablets ( <i>ibid.</i> Nos. 161-62)		
T.30+31	tablet ( <i>ibid.</i> No. 163)			
T.30a	tablet fragments ( <i>ibid.</i> No. 164)			
E 16	As. 31:T.12	cuneiform tablet ( <i>ibid.</i> No. 111)		
E 16:1 (robber hole)	As. 31:2	cylinder seal No. 521	C	
	P.2a	B.575.224	P	
	3	cylinder seal No. 522	C	
	6	cylinder seal impression	c	

## TELL ASMAR

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
	P.54	studded-ware sherd	P
	96c	stone claw amulet	M
	156	clay animal figurine head	M
	175a	clay model chariot fragment	M
	796a, c	cubical grinding or rubbing stones	M
	32:79	pierced stone disk	M
E 16:11 (south of)	As. 32:91	clay horse figurine head	M
E 17	As. 31:729d	clay model horn	M
E 17 (robber hole)	As. 31:651	stone bull amulet	M
dump	As. 31:77a, c	copper pronged tools	M
	262	cylinder seal No. 531	C
	577	cylinder seal	c
	32:49	cylinder seal	c
	94	stone bead	M
	164	stone spindle whorl	M
	188	fayence bead	M
	194	copper pronged tool	M
	291	stone bead	M
	292	clay model chair fragment (bull leg)	M
	362	cylinder seal No. 530	C
	366	incised bone(?) bead	M
	436	stone weight	M
	438	carneian bead	M
	467	copper ring	M
	498	baked-clay figurine fragment	M
	500	onyx bead	M
	501	carneian bead	M
	670	cylinder seal No. 533	C
	671	fragment of clay disk made in imitation of embossed silver ornament	M
	708	cylinder seal No. 529	C
	709	broken stone cylinder seal	
	719	stone bead with incised design	M
	770	cylinder seal No. 532	C
	853	stone weight	M
	854	etched agate spacer bead	M
	929	stone statue fragment	
	1026	stone weight	M
	1049	cylinder seal No. 526	C
	1102	carneian pendant	M
	1111	cylinder seal No. 534	C
	1166	cylinder seal No. 528	C
	1218	clay model bed fragment	M
	1283	stone weight	M
	33:3 <sup>106</sup>	cylinder seal No. 725	C
	115	cylinder seal No. 527	C
	184	stone toggle	M
	251	silver ring	M
unknown	As. 31:485b	stone macehead	M
	769	clay animal figurine	M
	832	27 beads and lump of silver with 4 beads adhering	M
	833	28 beads and 2 bits of silver with ca. 8 silver beads corroded to them	M

<sup>106</sup> Locus erroneously given as Palace of Rulers (instead of Northern Palace) dump in *OIP* LXXII.

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
SOUNDINGS AND ISOLATED FIND-SPOTS			
AREA F			
L-M 29-30	As. 34:T.3 <i>a-b</i>	cuneiform tablets	
	T.4-6	cuneiform tablets	
	T.8	cuneiform tablet	
	46(=34:T.14)	inscribed baked-clay label or tag	
	49 <sup>106</sup>	cylinder seal No. 754	C
	51	cuneiform tablet fragment	
	56 <sup>106</sup>	8 cylinder seal impressions	c
	73(=34:T.11)	cylinder seal impression of Ušurawasu	
	76	basket impression in bitumen	M
AREA G			
K-L 27-28	As. 34:78	clay plaque fragment	M
	83 <sup>107</sup>	cylinder seal No. 768	C
	84 <sup>107</sup>	cylinder seal	c
TRENCH A			
K 43	As. 31:P.19 <i>d</i>	spout with applied snake	P
	35:T.1-17	cuneiform tablets	
R 43	As. 35:48	clay animal-bearer figurine	M
S 41	As. 35:T.93-96	cuneiform tablets	
S 42	As. 35:45	clay animal figurine	M
	46	potsherd with scorpion in relief	
	T.90-92	cuneiform tablets	
W 42 (intrusive grave)	As. 35:31	copper jar	M
	64	copper footed bowl	M
east end	As. 35:10	Aramaic incantation bowl	M
	35	B.705.370	P
	36	clay female plaque fragment	M
east hillock	As. 35:16 <sup>108</sup>	cylinder seal No. 776	C
west end	As. 35:32	clay female plaque	M
unknown	As. 35:1	clay female figurine	M
	2	cylinder seal No. 767	C
	5	clay model bed	M
	6	clay Humbaba plaque	M
	7	gold earring	M
	8	cylinder seal No. 766	C
	9	lower half of Old Babylonian cylinder seal, with presentation scene	
	11	clay female plaque fragment	M
	12	clay lion figurine fragment	M
	15	clay female figurine fragment	M
	17	clay ram figurine	M
	18	clay pig figurine	M
	19-21	copper chisels	M
	23	clay model ax	M
	25	clay female plaque	M
26	clay female plaque fragment	M	
27	head of clay horse wearing harness	M	
47	clay male figurine head	M	

<sup>106</sup> Locus erroneously given as L 31 *ibid.*<sup>107</sup> Not from area C as suggested *ibid.*<sup>108</sup> Not from Y 41 as suggested *ibid.*



## TELL ASMAR

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
<b>TRENCH B</b>			
F 37	As. 35:T.18-69	cuneiform tablets	
	T.70-72	clay sealings	
	T.73-80	cuneiform tablets	
	T.81	clay jar sealing	
	T.82-83	cuneiform tablets	
	T.84	clay jar sealing	
	T.85-89	cuneiform tablets	
	T.97-100	cuneiform tablets	
	T.102-3	cuneiform tablets	
	T.106-9	cuneiform tablets	
G 39	As. 35:22	A.237.823	P
north end	As. 35:41	copper axhead	M
unknown	As. 35:3	flint arrowhead	M
	13	mother-of-pearl inlay	M
	14	clay female plaque fragment	M
	24	clay male plaque fragment	M
	28	head of clay horse with pierced nostrils and wearing harness	M
	29	baked-clay tripod for separating vessels in kiln	M
	30	fragment of clay plaque with enthroned deity	M
	37	clay female plaque fragment	M
	38	fragment of clay plaque with bearded deity	M
	39	stone beard fragment	M
<b>TRENCH D</b>			
U-V 34-42	As. 35:44	clay model chariot fragment	M
	55-58	clay female figurines	M
<b>TRENCH E</b>			
middle	As. 35:77	clay female plaque	M
	78	clay male plaque fragment	M
	79	clay figurine head	M
	80	cylinder seal No. 769	C
unknown dump	As. 35:73	clay whistle	M
	As. 35:81	worn stone cylinder seal fragment	M
	82	clay male plaque fragment	M
<b>TRENCH F</b>			
O-V 20	As. 35:67	clay lion figurine	M
	68	clay animal figurine head	M
	69	impression of cuneiform inscription on clay	M
	70	stone biconical pendant	M
	71-72	cylinder seals Nos. 771-72	C
	74 <sup>109</sup>	cylinder seal No. 770	C
	dump	As. 35:83	clay plaque fragment
84		clay model bed	M
85		cylinder seal No. 773	C
86		worn stone cylinder seal with traces of presentation scene	

<sup>109</sup> Find-spot erroneously given as trench *E* in *OIP* LXXII.

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
AKKADIAN HOUSE			
J 27:1	As. 33:T.15-17	cuneiform tablets ( <i>MAD</i> No. 1, Nos. 192-94)	
	T.18	cuneiform tablet	
	646	fayence scroll ornament	M
	649	clay tablet bearing house plans (Pl. 65)	
J 28:1	As. 33:647-48	fragments of 2 indistinct cylinder seal impressions	
J 28:4	As. 33:T.14	cuneiform tablet ( <i>MAD</i> No. 1, No. 191)	
	603	worn stone cylinder seal	
K 28	As. 33:561	stone cylinder seal fragment	
	562	cylinder seal No. 749	C
	579	cylinder seal impression with man fighting lion	
	595	incised stone plaque fragment	M
	606	clay model chariot fragment	M
K 28:2	As. 31:P.69j	B.174.220c	p
	P.102f	C.042.200	p
	32:650b	B.556.540	p
	1345c	C.565.540	p
	33:587-88	hematite weights	M
	589	shell	M
	592	broken shell cylinder seal	
	593	worn stone(?) cylinder seal	
	594	worn shell cylinder seal	
K 28:3	As. 33:550	stone conical bowl	M
	596	stone mold for small metal objects	M
	624	shell frog amulet	M
K 28:5	As. 33:622	hematite weight	M
AZUZUM BUILDING			
L 37:1	As. 34:17	cylinder seal No. 750	C
L 37:2	As. 34:14	cylinder seal No. 753	C
L 38:1	As. 34:19	stone weight	M
M 37:2	As. 34:1	cylinder seal No. 752	C
	T.1	cuneiform tablet fragment	
	2	cylinder seal No. 751	C
	T.2	cuneiform tablet	
	16(=34:T.13)	3 fragments of worn cylinder seal impression	
M 37:3	As. 34:20	stone weight	M
N 37:1	As. 33:T.19	cuneiform tablet	
	661	sculpture No. 334	MS
SNAKE SHRINE AND ADJOINING HOUSES			
S 36	As. 35:49	baked-clay female plaque fragment	M
	53	baked-clay figurine with cuneiform inscription	M
	T.104-5	cuneiform tablets	
S 37	As. 35:75	copper arrowhead (found beside altar)	M
	97	E.544.310*	P
	98	E.244.310*	P
S-T 37	As. 35:43	clay plaque fragment	M
	59	copper sickle	M
	60	celt fragment	M
	61	3 clay sheep figurines	M
	62	clay plaque with seated male figure	M
	63	C.247.500*	P
	65	stone animal amulet	M

## TELL ASMAR

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
	66	clay bird figurine	M
	87	clay snake head	M
	88	clay figurine with human body and lion(?) head	M
	89	whetstone	M
	90	stone weight	M
	91	B.852	
	92	cylinder seal No. 755	C
	93	B.032.500*	P
	94	copper axhead	M
dump	As. 35:76	clay figurine fragment	M

## STREETS

Street B (Q 28-31)	As. 34:41	copper pin	M
	42	stone weight	M
	47	stone pendant	M
Street E (M-P 26)	As. 34:32	cylinder seal No. 728	C
	77 <sup>110</sup>	cylinder seal	c
Street E (north of)	As. 34:75	26 carnelian and agate beads	M
Street F (L-O 28-29)	As. 34:31 (=34:T.12)	cylinder seal impression	
Street G (K 27)	As. 34:52	copper blade fragment	M
K 36	As. 34:34	stone bowl fragment	M

## TOWN WALL

## Early Dynastic Period

D 15:3 sounding (west of)	As. 34:178 (=34:T.10)	cuneiform tablet ( <i>MAD</i> No. 1, No. 195)	
E 13 (gate)	As. 34:206	C.236.210*	P
F 13?	As. 34:61	stone pendant	M
	89	B.634.570c	P
	90	B.816.521a	P
	91	cylinder seal No. 535	C
	121	D.307.010*	P
unknown	As. 34:118	cylinder seal No. 536	C

## Larsa Period

N 14?	As. 34:180	inscribed stone fragment	
	181	sherd with plastic decoration	P
unknown	As. 34:82	cylinder seal No. 538	C
	117	cylinder seal No. 537	C
	125	cylinder seal No. 539	

## UNFINISHED BUILDING AND HOUSES TO NORTH

L 27	As. 31:P.81	B.052.202	P
L 28	As. 31:P.77	A.666.422	P
	34:67	clay male plaque fragment	M
M 26	As. 31:P.78-79	pottery jars	
	437a	hollow baked-clay bird figurine	G, M
	437c	hollow baked-clay bird figurine	M
	464	clay model chariot fragment	M
	479	copper blade	g, M
	481	stone weight	M

<sup>110</sup> Locus erroneously given as East Street (L 19-20) of private house area in *OIP* LXXII 58.

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
M 26 (street)	As. 31:P.85	incised gray-ware sherds	G, P
	423d	clay model bed	M
M 26 (dump)	As. 31:480	cylinder seal No. 779	C
M 27	As. 31:P.16c	C.226.540	P
	P.82a	B.535.220	P
	P.140c	A.002.600	P
	387	stone weight	M
	446	B.852	P
	447	copper blade	M
	450a	top of clay nail	M

## MISCELLANEOUS FIND-SPOTS

A 28?	As. 32:1024	cylinder seal No. 774	C	
C 17	As. 34:3	stone vessel fragment	M	
E 19	As. 31:98	stone bead	M	
E 22	As. 32:437	cylinder seal No. 758	C	
	462	pierced stone implement	M	
	471	worn stone cylinder seal		
	473	clay tablet with incised humped bull	M	
	493	bone tool	M	
	33:144	clay animal head	M	
	164	clay figurine fragment	M	
	165	clay animal figurine	M	
	194	clay figurine head	M	
	E 23	As 31:346	copper pin	M
		32:464	clay lion head	M
		33:148	bone graver	M
	F 21	As. 31:785	clay plaque fragment	M
	F 22	As. 31:578	stone frog amulet	M
	F 23	As. 31:P.42a	C.001.200a	P
P.42b-c		C.001.200a	P	
P.60k		B.024.210	P	
P.61		B.185.260	P	
P.69a		B.174.220c	P	
79		incised sherd	G, P	
P.80		B.786.520	P	
P.147		A.506.860	P	
191		lapis lazuli bead	M	
193		scalloped clay disk with two holes	M	
223a		flint arrowhead	M	
228		stone weight	M	
231		shell ring	M	
232		stone spindle whorl	M	
233		stone weight	M	
234		copper blade fragment	M	
235a-b		carnelian beads	M	
271		frit bead	M	
294		stone bead	M	
300	clay model chariot fragment	M		
319	flint arrowhead	M		
423a, c	clay model beds	M		
477	copper pin	M		
F 25:5	As. 33:625	worn shell cylinder seal		
G 13	As. 34:163	C.467.350	P	
G 15	As. 34:183	cylinder seal No. 746	C	
	184	cylinder seal No. 745	C	

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
	185	cylinder seal No. 747	C
	186	clay disk made in imitation of embossed silver ornament	M
	187	cylinder seal No. 748	C
	188	stone weight	M
	198	stone weight	M
G 25:1	As. 33:623	rectangular stone vessel with four compartments	M
G 25:2	As. 33:618	clay animal figurine	M
	620	clay female figurine	M
	626	stone vessel	M
	641	rim fragment of stone vessel	M
G 25:3	As. 33:621	slate plaque fragment	M
G 25:6	As. 33:643-44	stone weights	M
G 26:1	As. 33:597	cylinder seal No. 760	C
G 26:4	As. 33:T.13	cuneiform tablet	
	619	clay cone	M
	640	worn cylinder seal impression	
G 26:5	As. 33:T.7	cuneiform tablet	
G 31	As. 31:T.269	cuneiform tablet	
H 15	As. 32:1021	A.032.503*	p
	1022	stone spindle whorl	M
	1023	stone claw or bird amulet	M
H 17	As. 31:P.140a	A.624.563	P
H 22	As. 31:146b	copper pin	M
H 22 or 23	As. 31:350b	copper pin	M
H 23	As. 31:182	hematite weight	M
H 24	As. 31:162	clay female plaque	M
	163b	clay female figurine fragment	G, M
H 25:2	As. 33:645	stone weight	M
H 27	As. 30:47b	clay female figurine	g, M
	31:P.42k	C.001.200a	p
	P.97p	B.032.200b	p
	133c	flint arrowhead	M
	P.171	stone bowl	M
J 23	As. 33:T.8-10	cuneiform tablets	
	598	baked-clay female figurine	G, M
	599	clay model ax	M
	600	cylinder seal No. 757	C
	617	baked-clay tripod base	M
J 24	As. 33:604-5	flint arrowheads	M
	607	flint arrowhead	M
K 28?	As. 33:586	stone weight	M
K 28:1 (above)	As. 31:311	bone pin	M
	33:545	baked-clay plaque fragment	M
K 33	As. 33:580	fragment of stone cylinder seal with lion attacking horned animal	
	581	cylinder seal No. 761	C
	582	cylinder seal No. 759	C
K 40	As. 33:712	B.577.420*	p
	713	B.204.200*	p
K 44	As. 33:72a	baked-clay animal-bearer figurine	G, M
	72b	B.852	
	72c	B.151.210	G
	72d	C.545.340c	G
	72e	B.706.360	G
	73	clay animal figurine	M
L 23	As. 33:468	worn fayence cylinder seal	

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference	
L 23 (dump)	As. 33:471	cylinder seal No. 778	C	
	474	indistinct cylinder seal impression		
L 44?	As. 34:227	cylinder seal No. 775	C	
L 46	As. 33:668	cylinder seal impression	c	
M 23	As. 30:1c	baked-clay female figurine	g, M	
	P.59	B.475.250b	P	
	78	clay model chariot fragment	M	
	79	clay model ax	M	
	83	baked-clay male figurine fragment	G, M	
	86	baked-clay male figurine fragment	G, M	
	120	copper sickle fragment	M	
	130	copper ax	M	
	31:36b	clay male figurine	M	
	146c	copper pin	M	
	163a	baked-clay male figurine	G, M	
	33:469	worn shell cylinder seal		
	470	cylinder seal No. 763	C	
	472	broken stone cylinder seal		
	473	cylinder seal No. 762	C	
	O 26 (NE corner)	As. 33:512	clay figurine mold	M
	O 36	As. 33:669	clay model bed fragment	M
	P 26:1	As. 33:389	bone graver	M
		390	cylinder seal No. 756	C
	P 26:2	As. 33:399	stone loom stand?	G, M
729		B.247.700	P	
730		B.176.220a	P	
731		B.175.720	P	
P 26:3	As. 32:984c	C.215.210	p	
P 26:4	As. 33:392-93	stone duck weights	M	
Q 27:1	As. 33:337	baked-clay plaque fragment	M	
Q 28	As. 33:409	stone duck weight	M	
	410	copper ring	M	
Q 37	As. 33:T.11-12	cuneiform tablets		
S 39	As. 35:51	bronze sickle		
	52	cylinder seal No. 764	C	
	54	clay female plaque	M	
T 21	As. 34:18	cylinder seal No. 765	C	
Z 22	As. 33:560	inscribed shell cylinder seal		
unknown	As. 30:13	celt	M	
	P.17	A.758.540	P	
	98b	lid	P	
	99	clay stamp seal	M	
	31:13	cylinder seal No. 782	C	
	15	clay figurine head	M	
	18	worn shell cylinder seal		
	P.42d	B.001.200a	P	
	47	stone bead	M	
	133g-h	flint arrowheads	M	
	184	clay figurine fragment	M	
	240	hematite duck weight	M	
	328	copper dagger	M	
	358e	"column"-decorated sherd	P	
	473	clay plaque	M	
	527	cylinder seal fragment	c	
	559a	copper pin	M	
	592	etched carnelian bead	M	
	645a	clay figurine	M	

## TELL ASMAR

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
	721	clay animal-bearer figurine	M
	734	clay model chariot fragment	M
	781	clay figurine fragment	M
	788	clay figurine fragment	M
	800 <i>b-d</i>	obsidian flakes	M
	843	stone bead	M
	845	carnelian bead	M
	32:310	lapis lazuli stamp-seal bead	M
	363	copper dog amulet	M
	666	metal animal amulet	M
	33:185	etched carnelian bead	M
	386	stone pendant	M
	421	clay plaque	M
	525	inscribed stone fragment	M
	601	unfinished stone cylinder seal	
	608	stone cylinder seal fragment	
	34:6	worn fayence cylinder seal	
	T.9	cuneiform tablet	
	55	stone weight	M
	226	inscribed pivot stone	
	35:33	cylinder seal No. 783	C
	34 <sup>111</sup>	cylinder seal No. 777	C
	95	inscribed stone cylinder seal fragment	
	96	stone weight	M
	99	Aramaic incantation bowl	M
	T.101 <sup>112</sup>	cuneiform tablet	

HOUSES BELOW SOUTHERN BUILDING<sup>113</sup>

L 33	As. 31:P.84	stone jar	M
L 33:2	As. 31:484	gold-foil pendant	G, M
	487	bone needle	G, M
M 33	As. 31:567	copper pin	M
	568	stone weight	M
M 33:2	As. 30:P.1 <i>t</i>	B.151.210	p
	31:P.92	B.717.700	P
	519	incised gray-ware sherd	P
M 33:3	As. 31:P.11 <i>b</i>	C.546.320*	p
M 33:4	As. 31:526	incised gray-ware sherd	G, P
	535 <i>a</i>	lid	P
M 33:5	As. 31:P.91	B.475.250 <i>a</i>	P
M 33:10	As. 31:367 <i>b</i>	clay animal figurine fragment	G, M
	512	clay bead	M
	513	copper pin	M
M 33:11	As. 31:339 <i>b</i>	clay female plaque fragment	g, M
M 33:12	As. 31:511	frit bead	M
M 34	As. 31:P.14 <i>b</i>	B.527.462*	p
M 34:2	As. 31:P.27 <i>c</i>	B.812.542	p
	482 <i>a</i>	copper spearhead	G, M
	482 <i>b</i>	copper spearhead	g, M

<sup>111</sup> Locus erroneously given as Y 41 in *OIP* LXXII.

<sup>112</sup> Probably from trench *B* (square F 37).

<sup>113</sup> In *OIP* LXIII and LXXII, respectively, certain pottery vessels and certain cylinder seals from these houses, which are Early Larsa, were attributed to Ibiqadad II or to the Southern Building itself, which is Late Larsa. The discrepancies that result from those attributions are not here cited individually.

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
M 34:4	As. 31:289c	bone implement	g, M
	510b	shell bead	M
M 34:8	As. 31:412g	clay model chariot wheel	M
M 34:10	As. 31:437b	hollow baked-clay bird figurine	g, M
M 34:11	As. 31:P.27d-f	B.812.542	P
	454b	copper nail	g, M
M 34:12	As. 31:P.95	C.485.220	P
	543	stone weight	M
	820a	group of shells	M
M 34:16	As. 31:569	baked-clay animal-bearer figurine	G, M
N 33 or 34	As. 30:P.3a	B.061.210	P
	31:P.72a	B.545.240c	P
	P.134a	B.001.200b	P
	401	clay model chariot fragment	M
	408	stone bead	M
	409	cylinder seal No. 739	C
	450b	clay nail	M
	452	fragment of clay model chariot with rider	M
N 33:1	As. 31:236b	bone implement	M
	412d	clay model chariot wheel	M
	458-59	stone beads	M
	461	carnelian bead	M
	533	clay model ax	M
	870b	stone bead	M
	870c	carnelian bead	M
N 33:2	As. 31:P.58a	B.246.200a	P
	270	bone needle	g, M
	429	stone weight	M
	454a	copper nail	g, M
	455	copper blade	g, M
	463a	copper chisel	g, M
N 33:3	As. 31:75b	baked-clay male figurine	g, M
	647	baked-clay male figurine	G, M
	733	clay model chariot fragment	M
	800a	obsidian blade	M
N 33:4	As. 31:P.149a	B.556.471*	P
	P.149b	B.556.471*	
	T.210	cuneiform tablet	
	241	copper earring	M
	247	shell bead	M
	248	stone duck weight	M
	253	shell ring	M
	259	fragment of cylinder seal impression	c
	260	celt	M
	272a	bone needle	G, M
	368	stone bead	M
	400	baked-clay rattle in form of animal	G, M
	405	clay model chariot fragment	M
	410g	clay tool (cf. <i>OIP</i> LXIII, Pl. 131 d)	M
N 33:5	As. 31:542a	copper blade	G, M
	555	cylinder seal No. 732	C
	566	cylinder seal No. 733	C
N 33:7	As. 31:P.19b	spout with applied snake	P
N 33:9	As. 31:432	cylinder seal No. 730	C, G
	443	cylinder seal No. 731	C
N 33:10	As. 30:P.1u	B.151.210	P
	31:431	cylinder seal No. 734	C



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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
	456a	copper chisel	G, M
	456b	copper chisel	M
N 33:11	As. 31:308	lapis lazuli bead	M
N 33:12	As. 31:402b	strainer spout	P
	488b	stone bead	M
	501	carneian bead	M
	870a	agate bead	M
N 34	As. 30:P.51	A.586.462	P
	31:P.104b	C.246.310* (base only)	p
N 34:3	As. 31:529	stone weight	M
	530	copper chisel(?) fragment	M
N 34:4	As. 31:510a	shell bead	M
N 34:5	As. 31:523	copper fishhook	G, M
N 34:8	As. 31:457	glass tubular fragment	M
	556	cylinder seal No. 740	C, G
N 34:11	As. 31:P.137	D.301.112	P
	492	cylinder seal No. 735	C, G
		E.062.210*	p
N 34:12	As. 31:505	cylinder seal No. 738	C, G
O 32:7	As. 31:T.182	cuneiform tablet	
O 32:8	As. 30:T.644	cuneiform tablet fragment	
O 33:1	As. 31:P.14a	B.527.462 <sup>114</sup>	P
	T.49	cuneiform tablet fragment	
O 33:2	As. 31:514	stone bead	M
	531	cylinder seal No. 736	C, G
O 33:3	As. 31:P.88a-b	D.044.510	P
	413	clay model chariot fragment	M
	488a	stone bead	M
	509	copper fork	M
O 33:5	As. 31:410c	clay tool (cf. <i>OIP</i> LXIII, Pl. 131)	M
O 33:7	As. 31:P.17	A.604.520	P
	54	celt	M
O 33:10	As. 30:P.3h	B.061.210	p
	31:T.164	cuneiform tablet	G
	269	stone bead	M
O 33:13	As. 31:412c	clay model chariot wheel	M
O 33:14	As. 31:256	copper javelin head	M
	257	copper earring	M
O 33:15	As. 31:P.4b	C.758.510	p
	246 <sup>115</sup>	stone weight	M
O 33:16	As. 31:236a	bone implement	g, M
	361	baked-clay male figurine fragment	G, M
	720	baked-clay animal-bearer figurine fragment	M
O 34:1	As. 31:249a	copper nail	g, M
	348	stone weight	M
	350a	copper pin	M
O 34:3	As. 31:237	shell ring	M
O 34:4	As. 31:369	frit bead	M
O 34:5	As. 31:P.74	D.556.640	P
P 32:1	As. 30:P.53	C.447.360	P
	T.616	cuneiform tablet	
	31:P.25c	B.236.200c	p
	P.63	B.236.300*	P

<sup>114</sup> Locus less precisely given as west of P 32:1 in *OIP* LXIII.

<sup>115</sup> The pivot stone of Ituria which is cited as As. 31:246 in *OIP* XLIII 135 is actually As. 31:T.246.

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
P 32:2	As. 31:P.27b	B.812.542	P
	55	copper blade	g, M
	59	baked-clay plaque mold	G, M
	64	stone game piece with inlays?	M
	T.101	cuneiform tablet	
	T.103	cuneiform tablet of Sharria	G
	115	stone weight	M
	T.116	cuneiform tablet	
	137	stone ax?	M
	139	stone weight?	M
	213	baked-clay female plaque fragment	G, M
	289d-e	bone tools	g, M
	404b	clay model chariot fragment	M
	410h	clay tool (cf. <i>OIP</i> LXIII, Pl. 131)	M
	412b	clay model chariot wheel	M
	475	clay stamp seal	G, M
	563b	copper pin	M
	735	clay model chariot fragment	M
	793f	copper ring	M
P 32:5	As. 31:71	grinding stone set in bitumen	M
P 32:6	As. 31:P.31	B.527.360*	P
	T.56	cuneiform tablet	
	T.58	cuneiform tablet of Uşurawasu	G
	453	decayed wood fragment	M
P 32:9	As. 31:T.71	cuneiform tablet of Ibiqadad	G
P 32(?) :9	As. 31:T.38	cuneiform tablet	
P 32:10	As. 31:58	glass bowl fragment	M
P 32:11	As. 31:T.85	cuneiform tablet	
P 32:12	As. 31:367a	baked-clay animal figurine fragment	G, M
P 32:13	As. 31:149	lapis lazuli bead	M
	263	incised gray-ware sherd with lug	
	264	incised gray-ware sherd	P
	363a-b	incised gray-ware sherds	G, P
P 33?	As. 31:P.141	A.111.210	P
P 33:1	As. 31:17	carneian duck weight	M
	289f	bone implement	g, M
P 33:2	As. 30:P.3d	B.061.210	P
	31:106	stone weight	M
	P.133	D.495.520*	P
	412a	clay model chariot wheel	M
P 33:4	As. 30:P.3b	B.061.210	P
P 33:8	As. 31:763	brick of Urningishzida (cf. <i>OIP</i> XLIII, building inscription No. 8 [p. 136])	
P 33:9	As. 31:P.27a	B.812.542	P
	329	baked-clay female figurine	G, M
P 33:11	As. 31:370	clay fragment with incised scales	M
	371	stone bead	M
P 33:13	As. 30:P.1r	B.151.210	P
P 33:15	As. 30:P.1s	B.151.210	P
P 33:16	As. 31:242a	copper pin with rolled head	g, M
P 33:17	As. 31:49	baked-clay ram figurine	G, M
P 33:18	As. 30:45a	baked-clay female figurine	G, M
	31:351	cylinder seal No. 737	C, G
	352a	baked-clay female figurine head	G, M
	352c	baked-clay female figurine head	g, M
	398	shell ring	M
	399	copper pin fragments	M

## TELL ASMAR

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Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
	412 <i>f</i>	clay model chariot wheel	M
	424 <i>a</i>	copper pin	G, M
	425	basket impressions in bitumen	
P 34:1	As. 30:P.43 <i>c</i>	C.545.340 <i>c</i> *	P
	45 <i>c</i>	baked-clay female figurine fragment	G, M
	31:43	copper chisel	G, M
	48	copper pin	M
	56	copper ring fragment	M
	258	lapis lazuli bead	M
	293	fayence bead	M
	360	baked-clay female figurine fragment	G, M
	362	baked-clay male figurine head	G, M
P 34:2	As. 31:238	incised gray-ware sherd	
P 34:3	As. 31:P.59	B.787.320 <i>a</i> *	P
P 34:5	As. 31:42	cylinder seal No. 741	C, G
P 34:6	As. 31:44	copper pin	M
	45	carneian bead	M
	285	worn stone cylinder seal	
Q 32	As. 30:T.720	cuneiform tablet	
	T.726	cuneiform tablet	
Q 32:1	As. 30:74	cylinder seal No. 743	C, G
	77	cylinder seal No. 742	C, G
	31:T.61	cuneiform tablet	
Q 32:3	As. 31:10	bone pin	G, M
Q 32:4	As. 31:T.36	cuneiform tablet	
	T.41-48	cuneiform tablets	
	T.53	cuneiform tablet	
	T.64	cuneiform tablet	
Q 32(?) :4	As. 31:T.50	cuneiform tablet	
Q 32:5	As. 31:157	copper ferrule	M
Q 32:6	As. 31:P.4 <i>a</i>	C.758.510	P
	T.69	cuneiform tablet	
	171 <i>a</i>	whetstone	M
	758	brick of Belakum ( <i>OIP</i> XLIII, building inscription No. 11 [p. 137])	
Q 32:7	As. 31:T.126	cuneiform tablet	
	T.177	cuneiform tablet	
	265	incised gray-ware sherd	G, P
	412 <i>e</i>	clay model chariot wheel	M
Q 33	As. 31:426	copper bracelet	M
Q 33:1	As. 31:T.32	cuneiform tablet	
Q 33:2	As. 31:T.94	cuneiform tablet	
	410 <i>a</i>	clay tool	P
Q 33:4	As. 31:P.25 <i>a</i>	B.236.200 <i>c</i>	P
	T.72	cuneiform tablet	
	143	whetstone	M
	274 <i>a</i>	bead	M
Q 33:5	As. 30:P.6 <i>b</i>	B.206.423 <i>c</i>	p
	31:T.60	cuneiform tablet	
	T.63	cuneiform tablet	
	T.66	cuneiform tablet	
	T.68	cuneiform tablet	
		D.525.670*	P
Q 33:6	As. 31:140	whetstone	M
	410 <i>d</i>	clay tool	P
Q 33:7	As. 31:T.86	cuneiform tablet	

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Provenience	Field No.	Designation	Reference
Q 33:8	As. 31:52	celt	M
	759	brick of Belakum ( <i>OIP</i> XLIII, building inscription No. 11 [p. 137])	
Q 33:10	As. 31:38	copper sickle	G, M
	74	stone weight	M
	103	lapis lazuli bead	M
Q 33:11	As. 31:36a	baked-clay male figurine	G, M
	39	stone bead	M
	40	bone needle	G, M
	57	clay spindle whorl	M
	72	stone bowl(?) pierced in center	M
	75a	baked-clay male figurine torso	G, M
	116	stone weight	M
	T.132	cuneiform tablet	
	261	stone bead	M
273	bone pin or awl	M	
Q 33:12	As. 31:T.124	cuneiform tablet	G
Q 33:13	As. 31:P.4c	C.758.510	p
	P.7	C.787.340	P
	T.133	cuneiform tablet	
	T.137	cuneiform tablet	
Q 33:14	As. 30:P.19f	spout with applied snake	p
	31:76	copper bowl	g, M
Q 33:15	As. 31:50	stone bead	M
	222	cylinder seal	c
	254	stone bead	M
	255	carnelian bead	M
	410b	clay tool	P
Q 33:16	As. 31:T.113	cuneiform tablet	G
Q 34:1	As. 30:P.19e <sup>116</sup>	spout with applied snake	P
Q 34:9	As. 31:P.23 <sup>117</sup>	B.505.270a	P
	358d <sup>117</sup>	"column"-decorated sherd	P
dump	As. 31:372	baked-clay two-way spacer bead	M
	410e-f	clay tools	P
	571b	stone bead	M
unknown	As. 30:T.762-64	cuneiform tablets	
	31:16	gold spiral ring	M
	190	celt	M
	T.254	cuneiform tablet	G
	539(=31:T.668)	cylinder seal impression	
	571a	stone bead	M

<sup>116</sup> Locus less precisely given as west of Q 33:16 in *OIP* LXIII.

<sup>117</sup> Locus erroneously given as Q 33:18 *ibid.*

## III

## TELL AGRAB

By SETON LLOYD

## MOUND A

**I**N THE 1935/36 season, at a time when much of the mound was wet, we made a few soundings (marked by small circles on Pl. 48) in an attempt to discover late remains. During the next season (1936/37) we dug a series of trenches (30 × 1 m.) in the lower parts of the mound in order to obtain information concerning the character and date of the remains in the unexcavated areas. These trenches are numbered 1 to 12 on Plate 48. We also partially cleared two buildings whose brickwork suggested that they belonged to the Larsa period. Both were situated on the western flank of the mound near the town wall, one in square D 14 and the other D 21 (see Pl. 48).

The first of these buildings (Pl. 49 *B*), encountered while we were working in trench 7, was denuded down to floor level. A long rectangular hall had been paved with large square bricks (35 × 35 × 10 cm.) such as were used in all periods following the Third Dynasty of Ur. Small sections of the pavement, with occasional half-bricks, remained a few centimeters below the surface. Directly beneath them were foundations 2 meters deep. In three rooms the foundations projected about 20 cm. beyond the normal wall faces (see Pl. 49 *B*). The foundations had been sunk into a thick layer of gray ash and other fine debris which suggested the proximity of a kiln or oven. In this layer we found a few isolated tablets and tablet fragments which served to date the building more decisively to the Larsa period. No doorways were found owing to the denudation of the walls, but a baked-brick door pivot indicated the position of the doorway that connected the long hall with a smaller chamber to the east. A pivot in the room to the south of the long hall seemed less likely to occupy its original position. Just beneath the surviving section of pavement at the north end of the long hall we discovered a large copper crescent with a tang in the center of the outer edge.

The building was separated from the town wall by a narrow passageway. The character of the fortification itself was a little puzzling. The brickwork appeared to be of Larsa type, but, since only a few courses remained standing, it was difficult to gauge the thickness of the wall. The only indication of an outer face that we could find gave a dimension of almost 13 meters, more than twice the thickness of the Early Dynastic town wall.<sup>1</sup> If this represented a rebuilding of the town wall contemporary with the building under discussion, it seems strange that no signs of such a structure were found elsewhere.

The building in D 21 (Pl. 49 *A*) was apparently a large private house with rooms grouped around a long rectangular court. The walls remained standing to a height of about a meter. The floors were of tamped earth, but occasional baked bricks in the filling indicated that the house was contemporary with the building in D 14. No objects were found here.

A section of the Early Dynastic town wall, including one semicircular buttress, was traced to the west of the house (Pl. 81 *A*), which, though somewhat differently oriented, was evident-

<sup>1</sup> See *OIP* LVIII 220-23.

ly built up against it. In Plate 81 *B* a portion of the town wall has been cut away leaving in position the inner shell of later masonry that constituted one wall of the house. A half-brick of Larsa type lies upon the latter, while in the hollow to the left is one of the small plano-convex bricks of which this part of the Early Dynastic town wall was constructed.

Several isolated graves were encountered, but only two of them contained any objects.

The position of grave 1, beside the Early Dynastic town wall in square O 11, left some doubt as to whether a burial was actually represented.<sup>2</sup> Two badly damaged cylinder seals (Ag. 35:181–82) of no distinctive style<sup>3</sup> were found with the skeleton.

Grave 2 was encountered in the filling outside the Early Dynastic town wall in square Q 13.<sup>4</sup> The bones were poorly preserved. The pottery found with them represented Early Dynastic III types, and a cylinder seal (Ag. 35:371) was classified by Frankfort as either Early Dynastic or Akkadian in style.<sup>5</sup> There were also a copper pin, part of a copper vanity set, a few beads, and a shell containing kohl.

Three other burials, all intrusive, came to light while we were investigating the Early Dynastic town wall (in squares P 12, O 10, and O 13).<sup>6</sup>

Grave 3 was a child burial in a large earthenware bowl, placed, perhaps intentionally, where two ruined walls marked a corner of a room (L 13:9) in the Shara Temple.<sup>7</sup> Grave 4 also was intrusive in the Shara Temple (in room N 12:1). It was covered by a roughly made mud-brick vault and was probably post-Babylonian in date.<sup>8</sup> Finally, an intrusive burial was found in the east corner of room M 12:2 of the Shara Temple.<sup>9</sup>

#### HILLS B AND C

The remains of some private houses were examined in two low hills situated more than 100 meters from Mound A. The exact position of a datum point on each is fixed by bearing lines which are clearly marked on the contour map of Mound A (Pl. 48). There were indications of a wide canal running parallel to the east flank of Mound A, and it seems likely that the two low hills represent villages built upon its banks, outside the town. Both hills eventually became burying grounds, so that in each case the ruins were pitted with intrusive graves.

Hill C, to the northeast of Mound A, was investigated first. Six rooms were excavated, and four intrusive burials were encountered (Pl. 50 *B*). The principal floor level was about 25 cm. beneath the surface. One house included four rooms, three of which (I, II, IV) were paved with potsherds carefully laid to produce even surfaces (Pl. 82 *A–C*). Among these sherds most of the pottery types characteristic of Early Dynastic I were represented, including a great deal of scarlet ware.<sup>10</sup> Although the sherds were carefully removed and cleaned, they yielded no complete vessels.

Room I (Pl. 82 *A*) had been broken into on the southwest by an intrusive rubbish pit. The pavement of sherds was fairly even all over, including the doorway leading to room II. Room II (Pl. 82 *B*) had an equally regular pavement, with many painted sherds, and a small blackened area in the center indicated the location of a hearth. Doorways in the northwest wall led to rooms I and III, while grave 4 had apparently destroyed a doorway to room IV. This grave was lined with unbaked bricks but was empty. In room IV the paving was interrupted near the center, and the northeast wall had been obliterated by graves 1 and 2. Grave 1 was a rectangular pit containing a contracted burial, while grave 2 had an elementary vault

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 223 and Fig. 171.

<sup>3</sup> See *OIP* LXXII 60.

<sup>4</sup> *OIP* LVIII 223 and Fig. 172.

<sup>5</sup> *OIP* LXXII, No. 888.

<sup>6</sup> See *OIP* LVIII 222–24.

<sup>7</sup> See *ibid.* p. 249 and Pl. 26.

<sup>8</sup> See *ibid.* p. 259 and Fig. 202.

<sup>9</sup> See *ibid.* p. 260 and Pl. 27 *B*.

<sup>10</sup> E.g. *OIP* LXIII, Pls. 53 *a–b* and 58 *a–c*.

of Larsa type bricks and contained an extended burial. Neither yielded any pottery or other objects. On the pavement at the southwest end of room IV eight stone bowls of various shapes (Ag. 36:427-34) were stacked in a little pile (Pl. 82 C). There were some indications of a doorway in the southwest wall (see Pl. 50 B), but this was uncertain owing to the proximity of the wall to the surface. Room III had a character of its own. There was in the first place no paving of sherds. Secondly, two substantial piers, on the northeast and southwest walls, were of considerable interest because they suggested a roofing method common in North Syria and occasionally encountered in Iraq. The shape and size of the room would have necessitated the use of rafters of considerable length or of a heavy scantling across the center. Since the latter was no doubt unobtainable, a flat arch was probably built from pier to pier to serve the same purpose. A touch of formality was given to the room by a shallow niche which balanced the doorway leading to room II. Two other doorways led to unexcavated areas to the northeast and northwest.

Two rooms (V-VI) of an adjoining house were unpaved and had no particular character. Grave 3, in room V, corresponded exactly to grave 1, except for slightly different orientation. A copper pinhead in the form of a stag (Ag. 36:376) found on the surface in this area cannot be definitely pronounced contemporary with the house.

On Hill B, to the southeast of Mound A, we recovered a plan which suggested two groups of private houses separated by an irregular passage (Pl. 50 A). Rooms IV, IVA, V, VI, VIA, VIB, and perhaps certain others to the northeast of V and IVA, represented one house. Rooms II and III belonged to an adjoining house, while I, VII, and VIII were compartments into which the passage was later divided. It seems probable that the rooms to the southeast of the passage were divided into two units by the wall separating rooms X and XIII. Here there were no sherd pavements, but a surprising amount of pottery characteristic of Early Dynastic I was found, especially in the rooms northwest of the passage.

A grave (No. 1) in room II was lined with unbaked bricks and contained two extended skeletons side by side but no pottery. Built against the northeast wall of room VIB was a small "altar" with a small circular offering table directly in front of it. In the south corner of the room there was a child burial in a large earthenware jar (grave 5). A small room to the northeast of V had two built-up storage compartments, which must have obstructed the doorway and thus perhaps represented secondary construction. An Arab burial (grave 2) near the south corner of room IVA was left undisturbed. Compartment I of the passage contained an oven. A burial (grave 3) was found in the south corner of room X, another (grave 4) near the south corner of room XII. The latter was contracted (Pl. 82 D), and the pottery (not registered) suggested that it belonged to the Agade period.

On Hill B we decided to make a vertical sounding so that we could examine the remains of earlier periods. For this purpose we selected the area covered by rooms IV, IVA, and V, excluding a small portion of ground in the vicinity of the Arab grave.

From the surface to a depth of 2 meters three occupations were represented by the plan shown on Plate 50 A. The bricks were neither truly plano-convex nor exactly of the *Riemchen* type, though those of the latest occupation approached the ordinary plano-convex type. The bricks were laid in even courses on edge, with about three courses of headers and then one course of stretchers. Typical Early Dynastic I pottery was mixed with occasional sherds of Jamdat Nasr ware.

Poor unplastered walls built of bricks made by hand without a mold were found at 2.00-3.50 m. There was no coherent plan, and no distinctive potsherds appeared.

At 3.50-5.00 m. there was stratified rubbish with no walls. A quantity of sherds of Jamdat Nasr ware (e.g. Ag. 36:581a-c), a celt (Ag. 36:513), and a Jamdat Nasr style cylinder seal (Ag. 36:512) were found here.

From 5 to 7 meters there was clay soil with occasional sherds of rough handmade pottery. Below this layer the area of the sounding was somewhat restricted and was divided in half by a sloping face with pure clay on one side and clay soil on the other. There was every reason to suppose that we had encountered a small irrigation canal, and therefore, presuming this to have been a cultivated area before the village existed, we could see little point in going deeper.

CATALOGUE OF OBJECTS<sup>11</sup>

## MOUND A

Locus	Field No.	Designation	Reference
F 8	Ag. 35:372	cylinder seal No. 887	C
L 14 (sounding)	Ag. 35:1027	cylinder seal	c

## TOWN WALL

O 11 (Grave 1)	Ag. 35:181-82	cylinder seals	c
P 13	Ag. 35:25	painted clay cone	M
P 14	Ag. 35:28	stone animal amulet fragment	M
Q 13 (Grave 2)	Ag. 35:371	cylinder seal No. 888	C
	373a	copper pin	M
	373b	part of copper vanity set	M
	386	shells, beads, and copper fragments	M
	563	C.526.471d	P
		C.365.810d	p
		C.365.810e	p
		C.526.471c	p
		C.586.420	p
		C.596.440b (3 specimens)	p

## TRENCH 4?

G 13-15?	Ag. 36:441	copper blade with two rivets	M
	442	copper blade	M
	443	copper harness(?) fragment	M
	444	copper rod with three prongs at one end	M
	445	copper bowl	M
	446-47	cylinder seals Nos. 895-96 <sup>12</sup>	C
	448	carnelian bead	M

## TRENCH 6

E-F 15-16	Ag. 36:T.1-3	cuneiform tablets ( <i>MAD</i> No. 1, Nos. 267-69)	
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## DUMP

unknown	Ag. 35:395	gold pendant	M
	764	bone ram amulet	M
	855	stone animal amulet	M
	862	lapis lazuli double-bull amulet	M
	958	shell ring with lapis lazuli inlays	M
	1134	copper saluki figurine	M
	36:87	copper pin with spiral head	M
	88	shell bird amulet	M
	89	fayence animal amulet fragment	M

<sup>11</sup> For additional pottery see *OIP* LXIII, Pl. 65 and pp. 78-79.

<sup>12</sup> Hill C erroneously given as locus in *OIP* LXXII.



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Locus	Field No.	Designation	Reference
SURFACE			
unknown	Ag. 35:1	cylinder seal No. 897	C
	3	cylinder seal No. 899	C
	4	cylinder seal	c
	5	cylinder seal No. 898	C
	6	cylinder seal	c
	7	bronze arrowhead	M
	9	stone claw or bird amulet	M
	10	Ubaid clay sickle fragment	M
	11	clay female figurine fragment	M
	12-13	clay female plaque fragments	M
	14-17	clay female figurine fragments	M
	18	clay male plaque fragment	M
	19-20	clay male figurine fragments	M
	21	clay female figurine fragment	M
	22	clay male figurine head	M
	33	clay female figurine head	M
	42	sherd with scorpion in relief	
	105	C.96	P
	562	baked-clay plaque	M
	873	frit beads	M
	1123	bone leaf-shaped pendant	M
	36:1	cylinder seal No. 890	C
	2	cylinder seal No. 889	C
	14	baked-clay cone	M
	435	baked-clay figurine mold	M
	436	celt	M
	437	Ubaid sherd	P

## HILL B

## DEEP SOUNDING

Level	Field No.	Designation	Reference
2.00 m. below surface	Ag. 36:467	stone support with incised geometric decoration	M
3.50-5.00 m. below surface	Ag. 36:512	cylinder seal No. 891	C
	513	celt	M
	581a	polychrome sherd	P
	581b-c	polychrome sherds	p

## TOP LAYER (EARLY DYNASTIC I)

Room	Field No.	Designation	Reference
IV	Ag. 36:451	cylinder seal No. 892	C
	452	copper fishhook	M
	457	indistinct cylinder seal impression	
	458	cylinder seal No. 893	C
V	Ag. 36:450	C.206.400	P
	519	clay pivot loop for doorpost	M
VI	Ag. 36:471	C.526.373*	P
VII	Ag. 36:470	D.515.370	P
	473	C.754.440	P
	474	scarlet-ware sherd	P
	475	C.525.370b	P
	520	scarlet-ware sherd	P

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## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Room	Field No.	Designation	Reference
X	Ag. 36:468	stone bowl	M
	526	scarlet-ware sherd	P
unknown	Ag. 36:453	B.043.200a	p
	454	C.517.273	P
	455	C.514.370b	P
	456	C.514.370b*	P
	530-31	C.556.242	P
	532-34	C.525.362a	P
	535	D.526.373*	P
	536	C.526.262a	P
	537	C.526.262b	P
	538	C.556.242	P
	539	C.545.242	P
	540-41	C.516.238	P
	542	D.515.373	P
	543	C.516.373	P
	545-46	C.236.010	P
	547	C.516.373*	P
	548	C.526.373	P
	549	B.072.210a	P
	550	B.083.200*	P
	551-54	B.003.210b	P
	555	C.666.520	P
	556-57	B.086.700	P
	558	B.087.700	P
	559	B.086.700	P
	560	B.526.360*	P
	561	B.524.270	P
	562	A.513.260	P
	563	B.533.252	P
	564	B.524.271	P
	570	C.557.620*	P
	571	C.014.310	P
	572	D.515.370*	P
	573	stone bowl	M
	574	E.588.000	P
	575	D.544.540*	P
	576	C.526.373*	P
	577	C.044.310*	P
	578	C.666.520	P
	579	D.545.322	P
	580	C.516.373*	P
		B.003.210b	p
		B.086.700	p
		fragments of 4 four-lugged jars with incised decoration (OIP LXIII, Pl. 42 b,e,g,h)	

## SURFACE

Locus	Field No.	Designation	Reference
unknown	Ag. 35:493	stone boar amulet	M
	36:449	clay female figurine	M

## HILL B?

Designation	Reference
D.544.353	P

## TELL AGRAB

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## HILL C

Room	Field No.	Designation	Reference
I, II, or IV	Ag. 36:522-23	scarlet-ware sherds from pavement	P
	527	scarlet-ware sherd from pavement	
II	Ag. 36:528	3 scarlet-ware sherds	P
IV	Ag. 36:427-34	stone bowls	M
V or VI	Ag. 36:376	copper pinhead in shape of stag	M
unknown	Ag. 36:438-40	stone bowls	M
	510	cylinder seal No. 894	C
	521	painting pot	
	524	2 scarlet-ware sherds	
	525	2 scarlet-ware sherds	P

## IV

## CONCLUDING REMARKS

*By* PINHAS DELOUGAZ

THE distinguishing feature of early Mesopotamian residential quarters is that the houses were agglomerated into contiguous blocks. The use of party walls was common. Crooked streets and narrow lanes gave access to individual houses, and apparently relatively few open spaces existed. Even such an imposing edifice as the Temple Oval at Khafajah had only a small open space in front of it (see Pl. 1, square J 44). Apparently town plots were highly valued, so that little of the town area could be allotted for such amenities as public squares, gardens, fountains, etc. Individual houses can be identified in most cases only when the exterior doorways are preserved, for normally rooms of a single house were intercommunicating, but only very rarely were adjacent houses connected by doorways in party walls. Mr. Hill divided the houses excavated at Tell Asmar into several types (see pp. 145-48), but these represent "ideal types," for the actual plan of a house depended on two major practical factors: first, the size and shape of the plot available for its building and, second, in most cases, the plan of the ruins that already existed on the plot, for these very frequently served as foundations. Numerous examples that illustrate the importance of these factors were found in all strata at both Khafajah and Tell Asmar.

Only on the rare occasions when parts of a town were being extensively rebuilt, as for instance Houses 6 at Khafajah (cf. Pl. 8 and Pl. 7), or when no limitations were imposed by the factors mentioned above, as for instance in the case of "House D" within the Temple Oval at Khafajah,<sup>1</sup> could an architect approach what he may have considered an ideal house plan. Such instances, though infrequent, are very important if one wishes to discover the principles that guided the architect in his "free planning." It will be noted that each such "independent" house, in turn, was the initial phase of a series of rebuildings with ensuing modifications dictated by a multitude of considerations, so that very often the final results were far removed from the original.

Even within the limitations imposed by the building material (mostly unbaked bricks), the character of the town, and the size and shape of the individual plots, one can detect considerable variation in the planning of houses. Typologically it is useful to classify the known plans, but it should not be assumed that the plan of each individual structure was the only possible solution to the builder's problem; under given circumstances within the limitations imposed, a great variety of choices was possible. Consequently, the fact that one area of a site was excavated rather than another very likely affects to a considerable degree our impression of the architecture of that particular site.

The distinction made by Mr. Hill between various types of house plans on the basis of the disposition of the smaller rooms in relation to the "main room" (e.g. "double-flanked main room," "fully-flanked main room," etc.) has considerable merit as a classificatory device which should facilitate the handling of architectural material as it grows in scope. However, any

<sup>1</sup> See *OIP* LIII, Pl. III, for plan of "House D."

impression of evolutionary trends from simpler to more complex types is not substantiated by our excavated material (see p. 146). In fact, general theories of architectural evolution in Mesopotamia as postulated chiefly by the school of German *Bauforschen*, in which hypothetical prototypes presumably evolved in different regions either because of different climates or because of practical needs and which in turn affected architectural forms, are at best no more than attractive hypotheses in the light of information that has gradually accumulated as a result of excavations (see comment by Frankfort on p. 146, n. 8<sup>2</sup>).

In accepting the disposition of the smaller rooms as determining the type of house, we may note that at Khafajah our excavations did not reveal the type of house plan with a central area around which rooms were grouped prior to the rebuilding that took place on a fairly large scale at Houses 6 (see p. 10). Whether this central area, which became typical of well planned houses subsequently, has to be interpreted as a roofed room, as Mr. Hill believed, or as a court cannot be decided, I feel, on the basis of size alone.

Mr. Hill supported his view that, at least at Tell Asmar, the central area was normally a roofed room rather than an open court with a series of arguments (see pp. 148-50), all interesting and some very ingenious. In brief they are as follows: (1) in nearly all cases the "main room" was small enough so that roofing beams of required length could be obtained even in southern Mesopotamia, where wood is very scarce; (2) in one house there was evidence to suggest that a post was introduced in the middle of the "main room" to support a beam; (3) the entrance into the "main room" was always through a vestibule and not directly from the street; (4) the bread ovens were placed almost without exception near the outer door, where the smoke could escape—an arrangement which would have been unnecessary if the central area was open to the sky; (5) an open court would have left a very small area of actual dwelling space; (6) during the rainy season a court would have been uncomfortably muddy, for there was no discernible provision for draining excess rain water from the roof toward the outside. Other arguments in favor of a roofed central area could be brought forth, and, indeed, it is impossible to maintain that the central area was never roofed. The problem as I see it, however, is not whether on occasion the central area could have been or was roofed, but whether houses which fall into Mr. Hill's classification by virtue of possessing a central "main room" represent the architectural concept of an entirely roofed house more closely than the concept of a house with a central court open to the sky.

One way to approach this problem is to consider, for example, "House D" at Khafajah.<sup>3</sup> This house corresponded to Mr. Hill's "fully-flanked main room" type and contained a full array of rooms and installations presumably needed in a well appointed house. The size of the central area (*ca.* 9 × 10 m.) in this case precludes its having been roofed. One may argue, of course, that the association of "House D" with a temple and its exceptionally large size (*ca.* 800 sq. m. in area; cf. Table II) invalidates the comparison. But even in some of the smaller normal houses at Tell Asmar the "main room" was certainly large enough to have been an open court and, in fact, could not have been easily roofed with the kind of timber presumably available in southern Mesopotamia. For example, the "main room" of the Arch House (see Pl. 33) measured about 5 × 6 meters, while that of House XXXIII and that of House XXXVIII measured about 4.5 × 5 and 4.8 × 9 m. respectively (see e.g. Pl. 28).

It is my contention that the "main room" as an architectural concept must be considered as an open court. Moreover, in many of the larger and better appointed houses there was also a

<sup>2</sup> See also his general comment in *OIP* LVIII 311-12, n. 23.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. *ibid.* p. 262. "House D," as mentioned above, may be considered as representing an "ideal" plan in that "such factors as limited means, restricted space, or earlier ruins, which usually affected the character of more modest dwellings, played but a minor role in the planning."

TABLE II  
SIZES OF PRIVATE HOUSES AT KHAFAJAH AND TELL ASMAR

KHAFAJAH					TELL ASMAR				
Level	House	House Area in sq. m.	Total Excavation Area*	See Plate	Level	House	House Area in sq. m.	Total Excavation Area*	See Plate
12	P 42:50, P 43:58-59 O 43:55, P 43:54	60† 77†	ca. 263	2	Vc	I II III IV	156 196 66 88†	ca. 515	24
11	I II III IV V	69† 88† 100† 45† 75†	ca. 575	3	Vb	I II IV V VI VII	140 232 84† 79 84 184†	ca. 858	25
10	VI VII O 43:58, 47, 42 VIII IX	69† 52† 49† 129 78†	ca. 680	4	Va	I II V VI VII VIII IX X XI XII XIII XIV XV XVI XVII XVIII XIX XX XXI XXII XXIII XXIV XXV XXVI XXVII	140 242 48 82 154† 44 64† 54 60 52 50 48 51 48 64 43 75 136 84 132 130 94 248 42† 52	ca. 2,536	26
9	X XI XII XIII XIV XV XVI XVII	74† 94 96 90 43† 57† 43† 78†	ca. 770	5	IVb	II X XI XXVIII XXIX XXX XXXI	216 54 68 153† 90† 48 236†	ca. 1,466	27
8	XIX XX XXI XXII XXIII XXIV XXV	162 141 96 51† 54† 42† 78†	ca. 770	6	IVa	II X-XI XXXII XXXIII XXXIV XXXV XXXVI XXXVII XXXVIII	420 124 234 132 191 50 188 176† 218†	ca. 2,050	28
7	XXVI XXVII XXVIII XXIX XXX XXXI	170 137 96 36† 42† 54†	ca. 770	7	III	II XXXIIA XXXIII XXXVII	225† 60† 160† 145†	ca. 807	29
6	XXXII XXXIII XXXIV	310 112 184	ca. 935	8	II	II XXXIII XXXVII	203† 159† 84†	ca. 444	30
5	XXXV XXXVI XXXVII	310 112 180	ca. 935	9	I	II	123†	ca. 126	31
4	XXXVIII XXXIX XL K 42:1 K 42:2 K 43:7, 10 J 42:8-9 J 42:2 J 43:2 J 43:6 J 42:5	ca. 300 63 253 169† 117 49 37 35 79† 107† 164†	ca. 935 ca. 698	10 11					
3	XLI XLII XLIII XLIV House† NW of XLIV	310 65 280 261† 244	ca. 742 ca. 1,100	12 13					
2	XLV XLVI	356 528	ca. 2,245	14					
1	XLVII XLVIII XLIX L LI LII LIII P 43:6, 25 Q 43:1, 10-11, 13-14	89 108 86 204 124 55† 64 90	ca. 1,800	14					

\* In virtually all levels the total area of excavation is greater than the sum of the areas of individual houses because certain incompletely excavated houses, isolated rooms, and shrines are not listed.

† Minimal rather than total area, because house is incomplete.

‡ Or probably more than one house.

main room; usually a large oblong chamber adjoining the court.<sup>4</sup> The two formed an architectural element which survived in later structures, including, for example, the very elaborate late palaces.

One may note that at about the time the central-court plan evolved at Khafajah another important architectural feature seems to have become established, namely a single entrance to a house from the street. In earlier levels (Houses 9-7) multiple entrances were observed (see e.g. p. 7), but our relatively scanty material for these levels does not allow us to postulate that this was the invariable rule. The single-entrance house was the prevalent type throughout all subsequent periods of Mesopotamian history.

Plans found on clay tablets (e.g. Pl. 65) may be pertinent in connection with the study of ancient private houses. Some of these apparently are plans of actual houses, drawn either by the builder or as part of the record of a business transaction. Others, I believe, should be classed with school tablets as exercises, that is, plans to be copied by pupils. Some of the latter, as a standard teaching device, would come nearer to representing an accepted norm of the "typical house" in its essentials.<sup>5</sup>

An examination of our plans (Pls. 2-14 and 24-31) and of Table II will reveal the relatively small size of the majority of the houses (well under 100 sq. m. in area) throughout the periods with which we are concerned. Even the presumably wealthier houses, of the "fully-flanked main room" type, rarely covered an area of more than 100 square meters. Houses covering an area of more than 200 square meters were the exception in all levels. Even the relatively large House XXXIII in the extensively rebuilt part of level 6 at Khafajah was only 310 square meters in area. The exceptionally large Houses XLV and XLVI in level 2 at Khafajah, with areas of 356 and 528 square meters respectively, were exceptional in their plans also (see pp. 15-16), and perhaps neither of them was a normal single house.

Individual rooms also were quite small by modern standards; dimensions of about 1 × 2-5 meters were not uncommon. Some of the "main rooms" measured about 4 × 6 meters, but most of them were considerably smaller. The larger courts were about 7 meters square, but considerably smaller ones were also found. Small as these dimensions are, they are still considerably larger than those given in texts which record property transactions. This apparent discrepancy requires further investigation.

The streets that seem to have been main thoroughfares, in the vicinity of temples for instance, were 3-5 meters wide, widening at their junction with other thoroughfares or at small open spaces before entrances to major edifices. The lanes branching off from the main streets and giving access to individual houses were often no more than a meter wide.

After the Early Dynastic I period the great majority of the houses had only one entrance from the outside. This entrance was not greatly different from the doorways within the house. It was in no way accentuated as were, for instance, the entrances to the temples. The width of the doorways in the private houses varied from 60 to 90 cm. They were placed more often near one corner of a room than in the middle of a wall. Whether this was done because of a wish for seclusion or privacy, as Mr. Hill felt, or for a better utilization of the wall surfaces is difficult to determine. Very few door sockets, which had to be made of a permanent material such as stone or even baked bricks, were found in the houses; undoubtedly they were often reused. It was therefore usually difficult to determine how the doors opened; however, there were indications that on the whole they opened into the inside and toward the nearest corner. They could presumably be secured from the inside by bolts or similar devices.

A fair number of round structures with traces of fire in them were found within the houses

<sup>4</sup> For example room K 43:3 adjoining court L 43:3 in "House D" (see *ibid.* Pl. III).

<sup>5</sup> See e.g. Henri de Genouillac, *Premières recherches archéologiques à Kich II* (Paris, 1925) Pls. 39 and 54.

and interpreted as bread ovens on the basis of their resemblance to bread ovens still in use in Iraq. Large structures, usually oval in shape, with a central fire chamber and narrow compartments running crosswise to the fire chamber, may have been kitchen ranges (see e.g. p. 155) or kilns.

In the temples baked bricks and bitumen were freely used for pavements, drains, and other constructions involving the use of water, but the use of these relatively expensive materials was rather limited in the private houses. Toilet facilities were found in a few houses of the Agade and later periods at Tell Asmar, but numerous structures which resembled toilets were built in both the Early Dynastic III and the Protoimperial level of the so-called "Northern Palace." It would seem that normally separate toilet facilities were not regarded as an essential feature of even a well planned private residence.

The private houses were oriented with the corners roughly to the cardinal points, as were the vast majority of all buildings in Mesopotamia. At Khafajah the orientation of the walls encountered in the soundings that tapped the lowest levels reached (see p. 2 and Pl. 2) was the same as that of the higher walls in the larger areas that were excavated to the southeast and northwest, all of which were roughly parallel to the outer walls of the Sin Temple. The fact that the earlier walls (see loci P 42:23 and O 43:36-37 on Pl. 2) predated the building of the Sin Temple would indicate that the temple was built among already existing private dwellings and that its orientation was probably determined by the grouping of these earlier houses rather than by ritual considerations. During the first three building periods of the Sin Temple no houses were built contiguous to it, at least not on its southwest side where debris accumulated and graves were occasionally dug. With the third rebuilding of the temple (Sin IV) this area again became a building ground (Houses 12) and was constantly occupied thereafter until the latest stage of the Early Dynastic period, the remains of which were found at the surface of the mound. Since the newly built houses were grouped around the temple, their walls naturally had the same general orientation. Thus it came about that, though the builders of Houses 12 were probably unaware of, and certainly not concerned with, the orientation of the fragmentary building remains buried by some 3 meters of accumulated debris, their houses were orientated in the same manner as the earlier structures. The indirect link between them was the Sin Temple.

In the Preface it is noted that a generation ago little was known about private dwellings in Mesopotamia while now we have an almost continuous picture of their development. This statement, in view of what has just been said, has to be qualified. The picture even now is based on fragments of evidence adduced from specific sites in various parts of the country and therefore provides no detailed history of the development of dwellings in any single region. Moreover, as we have seen, even if it were possible to obtain a sequence of plans of dated town areas within a single region the resulting picture would depend largely on the accidental elements of where the excavations were conducted, how they were recorded, etc. In other words, the true picture is undoubtedly much richer and more complicated than we may ever know and what we have at present is but a very scanty outline of it.



## INDEX OF FIELD NUMBERS

## KHAFAJAH

No.	Provenience	Grave <sup>1</sup>	Houses Level <sup>2</sup>	Isolated Soundings etc. <sup>3</sup>
Kh. I	1	P 46	1	
	2	P 46	2	
	5-8	R 45	Near surface	
	9a-h	R 45	Surface	
	11-12	R 45	Near surface	
	13	P 45	Surface	
	14	P 45	Unknown	
	15-17	R 45	3 or 2	
	18a-f	R 45	Above 2	163
	19	R 45	3 or 2	
	20-23	R 45	1	
	24	P 45	Surface	
	26	R 45	2	
	27-28	R 45	1	
	29-30	R 45	3 or 2	
	31a-i, k-l	R 45	Above 2	164
	32	R 45	2 or 1	
	33	R 45	3 or 2	
	34	R 45	Above 2	164
	35-36	R 45	3	
	37	R 45	1	
	38	R 44	1	
	39	R 45	4 or 3	
	40	R 45	Unknown	
	41	R 45	3	
	42	R 45	4?	
	43-44	R 44	2	
	45	R 45	2	
	46	R 45	3 or 2	
	48	P 45	Unknown	
	49	R 44	Above 2	165
	51	R 45	3 or 2	
	52	R 44	3	
	53	R 44	Above 2	165
	55a-h, l	R 44	Above 2	165
	57	R 45	3	
	58	P 45	Surface	
	61	R 44	3	
	62	R 45	Unknown	
	63	P 45	4 or 3	
	64-65	R 44	2	

<sup>1</sup> See pp. 59-133 for listing of the objects found in the Khafajah graves.

<sup>2</sup> See pp. 25-52 for catalogue of objects from the main area of excavation (i.e., the private houses) at Khafajah.

<sup>3</sup> See pp. 52-58 for catalogue of objects from isolated soundings and miscellaneous find-spots at Khafajah.

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

No.	Provenience	Grave	Houses Level	Isolated Soundings etc.
Kh. I	66	P 45	Surface	
	69a-b	P 45	Surface	
	70-71	Q 45	Surface	
	72a-b	P 45	Surface	
	73	R 45	2	
	74	R 45	3 or 2	
	75a-b	P 45	4 or 3	
	76	R 45	3	
	77	R 45	3 or 2	
	78	R 45	3	
	79	R 45	3 or 2	
	80-81	R 45	3	
	83	R 45	3	
	86-88	Q 44	3 or 2	
	90	R 45	Surface	
	91	O 44	Surface	
	94	Q 44:9	2	
	95a-d	Q 44:9	2	155
	102	Q 44:3	1	
	103	Q 44:9 (below)	3	
	108	Q 44:9	1	
	114	Q 44:5	1	
	116	P 45	Unknown	
	117	Q 44	3	
	118	Q 44:3	1	
	123	P 45	Surface	
	127	Q 44:2	1	
	130-31	P 44:4	1	
	134-35	Q 45	Unknown	
	136	P 44:3	1	
	137-39	P 44:4	1	
	140	P 44:3	1	
	141	P 44:2	1	
	142	P 44:3	1	
	143	P 44:2	1	
	144	P 44:4	1	
	145	P 44:5	1	
	151-53	P 44:1	1	
	156	P 45	Surface	
	180	Q 44:7	1	
	182	P 44:2	1	
	183-85	P 44:8	1	
	190	Q 45	2	
	191	P 44:11	1	
	192	P 44:9	2	
	193	P 44:14	1	
	194	P 45	1	
	197-98	P 44:8	1	
	201	P 44:13	1	
	203	P 44:10	1	
	204-5	P 44:16	1	
	206	P 45	Surface	
	210-11	P 45	1	
	213	P 45	Unknown	
	222	P 45	Unknown	
	229-30	P 45	1	

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No.	Provenience	Grave	Houses Level	Isolated Soundings etc.
Kh. I	240-43	Q 45	Unknown	
	245-46	P 45	Surface	
	251	O 45	Unknown	
	259	P 45	Unknown	
	265-67	O 44:16	2	
	269	O 44:15	2	
	270	O 44:4	2	
	271	O 44:16	2	
	272	O 44:15	2	
	274	O 44:15	2	
	277-78	O 44:15	2	
	283	O 44:18	2	
	284	O 44:15	2	
	289	O 44:18	2	
	293	P 43	Unknown	
	298	P 43	Unknown	
	299	P 45	Surface	
	301	O 44:15	2	
	303	O 44:15	2	
	308	O 44:18	2	
	310	O 44:18	2	
	312	O 44:15	2	
	316	O 44:15	2	
	319-20	O 44:6	1	
	322	P 45	Surface	
	329	P 45	Surface	
	330a-b	P 46	Surface	
	332	R 49	Unknown	
	334	P 46	Surface	
	346-48	M 43:6	3	
	349	P 46	Surface	
	352-57	O 44:6	2 or 1	
	371	P 45	Surface	
	470	L 42	Surface	
	530	K 42:4	3	
	540	Unknown	Surface	
	559	L 42	Surface	
	563	K 42:4	3	
	579-80	K 42:4	3	
	608-9	K 42:4	3	
Kh. II	P.3	Unknown		Level unknown
	P.5	Q 43	Unknown	
	41	O 44:6	2	
	61	M 27		Surface
	83a	Unknown		Surface
	87	Unknown		Surface
	106	L 30?		Surface
	115	Unknown		Surface
	150	O 43:1	1	
	205	Unknown		Surface
	270	Unknown		Surface
	272	K 42:1	3	
	278	K 42:1	3?	
	280	K 41:1	3?	
	286-88	Unknown		Surface

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

No.	Provenience	Grave	Houses Level	Isolated Soundings etc.	
Kh. III	1	Unknown		Surface	
	6-7	Unknown		Surface	
	8-13	M 43:4	3 or 2		
	15-16	P 45:1	2		
	20	P 45:1	2		
	24	M 43:4	3 or 2		
	25	P 45:1	2		
	26-27	M 42:1	2		
	28	P 47			Level unknown
	29-30	P 45:2		1	
	33	Unknown			Surface
	34	P 47			Level unknown
	36	Unknown			Surface
	37-38	O 45:3		2	
	39	O 44:1		2	
	40	O 45:3		2	
	41-42	Q 44:4		1	
	43	O 45:3		2	
	44	Q 44:5		1	
	45	O 45:5		2	
	47-50	Q 44:4		1	
	51	Unknown			Dump
	52	R 45		Surface	
	53	Q 44:5		1	
	54	O 44:1		2	
	55	Q 44:5		1	
	56-57	O 44:2		2	
	58	O 44:5		2	
	59	O 45:3		2	
	60	Q 44:5		1	
	61	O 44:2		2	
	62-64	Q 45:1		1	
	65	Q 44:8		1	
	66	Unknown			Dump
	67	O 44:4		2	
	68	Q 45:1		1	
	69	O 44:4		2	
	70	Q 45:1		1	
	71-72	Q 44:5		1	
	73-74	Q 45:1		1	
	75	Q 44:9		1	
	76	R 45		Surface	
78-79	Unknown			Dump	
82-86	Q 44:12		Below 2		
88-92	Q 44:7		1		
93-94	P 45:4		1		
96	Q 45:1		1		
97	P 45:6		1		
98-99	Q 45:1		1		
100	R 45:2		Below 2		
101	R 45		Surface		
102	P 45:4		1		
103-6	Q 45:1		1		
108	P 45:6		1		
109-10	P 45:7		1		
111	P 44:12		1		
112	P 44:13		2 or 1		

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No.	Provenience	Grave	Houses Level	Isolated Soundings etc.
Kh. III 113-14	O 43:1		1	
115	P 45:7		1	
116	O 43:2		1	
117	Unknown			Surface
119-21	O 44:7		2	
122	P 45:7		1	
123	Q 46		Surface	
124	P 44:11		1	
125	P 44:4		2	
126	P 44:13		2 or 1	
127	O 43:1		1	
128	P 44:1		1	
129	O 44:6		2	
130	P 44:1		1	
132-34	O 44:7		2	
135	P 45:11		2	
136-37	P 44:1		1	
138	P 44:4		2	
139	P 43:1		1	
140	P 44:11		1	
141	Unknown			Surface
142	P 43:1		1	
143-44	O 44:6		2	
145	P 43:1		1	
146	P 44:11		1	
147	O 44:7		2	
148-49	P 44:4		2	
150	P 44		Unknown	
152-54	P 44:15		1	
156	Q 44:10		1	
157	P 44:5		1	
159	P 43:2		1	
160	P 44:15		1	
161	P 44:12		1	
162	P 44:15		1	
164	Q 44:1		1	
165	P 43:3		1	
166-67	P 44:4		2	
168	Q 44:11		1	
169	P 44:15		1	
170	P 43:3		1	
171	P 45:8		2	
174	P 43:4		2	
175-77	P 44:16		1	
178	P 44:4		2	
179	O 44:8		2	
181	P 43:2		1	
182	Q 44:10		1	
183	R 43		Surface	
184	P 43:2		1	
185	P 44:4		2	
186	P 43:3		1	
187	P 43:4		2	
190	P 43:2		1	
191	P 44:2		1	
193-96	P 43:2		1	
199	P 44:2		1	

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

No.	Provenience	Grave	Houses Level	Isolated Soundings etc.
Kh. III 200-201	P 45:12		1	
202	O 42:1		Below 2	
203	P 43:7		1	
204-6	P 45:12		1	
207	O 43:1		1	
208-11	Unknown			Surface
212	P 43:5		2	
213-14	O 44:8		2	
215	O 43:2		1	
216	P 45:12		1	
217	P 43:1		1	
218	P 45:12		2 or 1	
219	P 44:2		1	
220	P 43		1 or above	
221	Unknown			Surface
222	P 44:11		1	
223-25	P 44:17		Above 1	
226-27	Q 43:1		Below 2	
229	O 42:2		Below 2	
230	Unknown			Surface
231	O 42:2		Below 2	
232	O 42:1		Below 2	
233	P 43:13		1	
234-36	O 42:2		Below 2	
237	O 44:7		2	
238	O 42:2		Below 2	
239	P 43:7		1	
240	Unknown			Surface
241	P 43:7		1	
242	Unknown			Dump
243	Q 44		Unknown	
244	O 42:2		Below 2	
246	Q 44		Unknown	
247	O 42:2		Below 2	
248	O 42		Unknown	
249	O 44		2?	
250	O 42		Unknown	
251-57	O 42:3	148	Above 2	
258	O 42:5		Below 2	
259	O 42:4		2 or 1	
260	P 43:5		2	
261	O 42:4		2 or 1	
262	Q 43:5		Below 2	
263	O 42		Unknown	
264	Q 43		Unknown	
265-67	Q 43:2		Below 2	
269	Q 43:2		Below 2	
270	Unknown			Dump
271	O 42:2		Below 2	
272	Unknown			Surface
273-74	Q 43:2		Below 2	
276	O 42:2		Below 2	
278-79	Q 43:2		Below 2	
280	O 41:1		Below 2	
281-82	Q 43:2		Below 2	
283-85	O 41:2		Below 2	
286	Q 43:2		Below 2	

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No.	Provenience	Grave	Houses Level	Isolated Soundings etc.
Kh. III 287	O 44:7		2	
288	P 42:2		Unknown	
289	Unknown			Robber hole
290	O 42:5		Below 2	
291-92	O 41:1		Below 2	
293-94	O 41:2		Below 2	
295	Unknown			Town wall
296	O 41:2		Below 2	
298	Unknown			Robber hole
299	Q 43:6		Below 2	
300	P 44:18		1	
301	Q 43:6		Below 2	
302	Unknown			Robber hole
303	Unknown			Dump
304-5	Q 43:6		Below 2	
306-8	Unknown			Surface
309	Unknown			Dump
310-12	O 44:9		2	
315	M 43:6		3	
317-20	L 42:2		3	
321-22	M 43:6		3	
323-24	P 42:2		Unknown	
325	K 42:2		3	
326	P 44:23		1	
327-28	M 43:6		3	
329-39	M 42:1		2	
340	P 44:23		1	
341-42	Unknown			Surface
343	K 42:1		3	
344	Unknown			Surface
345	P 44:22		1	
346	Unknown			Surface
347	P 45		1	
348	Q 44:10		1	
349	K 42:2		3	
350	Q 43		2?	
351	O 43:3		2	
353	O 44:11		2	
354	Q 44:12 (above)		1	
355	O 44:11		2	
357	Q 43		1	
358-59	Q 44:11		2	
360	O 43:3		2	
363-64	O 44:10		1	
366	Unknown			Surface
367	O 44:12		2	
368	K 42:1		3	
369	Q 43		Surface	
370	O 44:12		2	
372	M 42:1		3	
373	O 41:1		Below 2	
375	M 42:1		3	
376-78	O 44:12		2	
379-81	M 42:1		3	
382	Unknown			Robber hole
383	M 42:3		2	
384-85	Unknown			Robber hole

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

No.	Provenience	Grave	Houses Level	Isolated Soundings etc.
Kh. III 386	Q 43		Unknown	
387	O 44:12		2	
388	Unknown			Robber hole
389	Unknown			Surface
390	O 44:8		2	
391	N 43:1		2	
392	P 43:16		2	
393	M 42:1		3	
394	P 43:14		1	
396	N 43:1		2	
397	P 43:16		2	
398	N 43:1		2	
399	P 43:3		1	
400-401	Unknown			Surface
402	Unknown			Dump
403	Unknown			Surface
404	P 45:8		2	
405	O 43:4		2	
406	Unknown			Dump
407	N 43:2		2	
409	Unknown			Dump
410	M 43:7		3	
411	N 43:2		2	
412-17	O 43:4		2	
418	N 43:2		2	
419	Unknown			Surface
420-22	O 43:4		2	
424	P 46:1		2	
425	N 43:2		2	
427-29	O 43:2		2	
430	Unknown			Robber hole
431	O 43:5		2	
432	N 43:2		2	
433-34	Unknown			Dump
435-37	O 43:5		2	
438	P 46:2		2	
440	Unknown			Surface
441	Unknown			Robber hole
442	O 43:7		4 or 3	
443	Unknown			Robber hole
444	P 45:11		2	
445	O 43:12		3	
446	Unknown			Surface
447	Unknown			Robber hole
449	Unknown			Surface
451-52	Unknown			Surface
453-54	P 42:2		Unknown	
455	O 43:7		4 or 3	
456	Unknown			Robber hole
457	P 46:4		2	
458	O 45:3		2	
459	P 42:2		Unknown	
460	Unknown			Dump
461-62	P 42:2		Unknown	
463	P 46:4		2	
465	P 45:14		2	
466	P 42:2		Unknown	



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No.	Provenience	Grave	Houses Level	Isolated Soundings etc.
Kh. III 467	O 43:3		2	
468-69	Unknown			Surface
470	Unknown			Level unknown
473	Unknown			Surface
475	Unknown			Surface
477	P 46:4		2	
478	P 45:14		2	
479	P 45:11		2	
480-81	P 46:4		2	
482	P 45:14		2	
483	P 43:20		6, 5, or 4	
484	Unknown			Dump
485	P 46:5		2	
488-89	M 42:1		3	
490	P 46:5		2	
491-95	P 42:2		Unknown	
497-506	P 42:2		Unknown	
507	P 46:5		2	
508-10	P 45:3		2	
511	P 45:14		2	
512	P 45:3		2	
513-14	Unknown			Surface
515-16	P 42:1		Below 2	
517	P 42:2		Unknown	
518-21	P 42:1		Below 2	
522-32	P 42:2		Unknown	
535-39	P 42:2		Unknown	
540-41	Unknown			Surface
542	P 42:2		Unknown	
543	P 43:14		1	
544-56	P 42:2		Unknown	
558-69	P 42:2		Unknown	
570-73	Unknown			Surface
574-79	P 42:2		Unknown	
580-82	P 44:3		1	
583	K 42:2		3	
584-85	P 42:1		Below 2	
586	Unknown			Surface
587-88	K 42:2		3	
590-91	P 42:1		Below 2	
592	P 42:4		4	
593-97	K 42:2		3	
598-99	P 42:1		Below 2	
600-602	P 42:2		Unknown	
603	K 42:2		3	
604-6	Unknown			Surface
607-31	Above K42:5	168	Above 2	
632	K 42:7		3	
633-34	O 42:4		2 or 1	
635	P 42:1		Below 2	
637	Unknown			Surface
641-42	Unknown			Surface
643-45	K 42:7		3	
646	K 42:2		3	
647-49	K 42:7		3	
650	Unknown			Surface
651	K 42:10		3	

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

No.	Provenience	Grave	Houses Level	Isolated Soundings etc.
Kh. III 654	K 42:2		3	
656	K 42:7		3	
657	K 42:9		3	
659	P 42:6		Unknown	
660	O 42:1		Below 2	
661	K 42:3		4 or 3	
662	K 42:8		4	
664	Unknown			Dump
666	K 42:8		4 or 3	
667	K 42:6		4 or 3	
669	Unknown			Dump
671	K 42:2		3	
672	K 43:7		3	
673	K 42		3	
674-75	K 42:9		3	
676	J 42:3		4	
677-78	K 42:2		3	
679	K 43:8		4	
680	K 42:10		3	
681	K 42:2		3	
682	K 42:10		3	
683	K 42:9		3	
684	K 42:7		3	
685-91	K 42:9		3	
692	P 42:2		Unknown	
693	Unknown			Surface
694	J 42:4		3	
695	K 42:9		3	
696	J 42		3	
697-734	J 42:2	126	3 or 2	
735-57	Above K 42:9	167	2	
758-59	K 42:11		4	
760	Unknown			Surface
761	K 42:2		3	
762	Unknown			Dump
763	J 42:4		3	
765-71	K 42:12		3	
772	J or K 42		4 or 3	
774	Unknown			Dump
775-78	K 42:13		4	
779	K 42:11		4	
780	K 42:2		4	
781	K 42:11		4	
782-84	K 42:13		4	
787	K 41:1		3	
788-91	L 42:4		3	
792	J 42:4		3	
794	Q 45:1		2	
797	P 44:12		1	
801-3	Q 44:7		2	
804	Q 44:7?		2?	
805	P 46:4		2	
807	P 44:10		2 or 1	
809	P 44:10		2 or 1	
810	Q 44:1		2 or 1	
811-12	P 44:10		2 or 1	
813	P 44:12		1	

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No.	Provenience	Grave	Houses Level	Isolated Soundings etc.
Kh. III 816	Q 44:8		1	
817-19	P 44:12		1	
822-24	P 44:10		2 or 1	
825	P 44:6		2	
826	P 44:14		1	
827-31	P 43:3		1	
832	P 46:5		2	
833-37	P 45:6		2	
838	P 44:10		2 or 1	
839	P 46:4		2	
841	P 46:4		2	
842a-b	O 44:14		1	
843	P 44:22		2	
844	J 42:4		3	
846	P 46:4		2	
849	P 46:4	147	2 or above	
850	P 45:14		2	
851-55	P 44:21		2 or 1	
856-58	P 46:4	147	2 or above	
859	O 43:2		2	
860	P 46:4		2	
862	O 44:14		2 or 1	
866	Above K 42:9	167	2	
870-72	P 45:14		2	
873	P 44:12		2	
875-76	P 45:14		2	
877	O 44:14		2 or 1	
878-79	Unknown			Surface
880	Unknown			Dump
881-82	Above K 42:9	167	2	
883	Unknown			Dump
884	J 42:4		3	
885-86	P 44:21		1	
887-92	P 44:1		2	
894	O 43:7		2	
896-97	P 44:21		2	
898	P 44:6		2	
899	O 43:8		2 or 1	
900	P 44:3		1	
910	P 44		2?	
921	Unknown			Surface
922	P 45:14		2	
924-41	P 45:14		2	
942	O 46		2	
943	O 43:9		2 or 1	
944-46	N 43:7		2	
949-50	P 45:5		2	
951	N 43		2?	
952	P 44:15		2	
953-55	P 45:14		2	
957	Unknown			Surface
960-63	P 45:14		2	
965-67	P 45:14		2	
969-70	P 45:14		2	
972-90	P 45:14		2	
992	P 45:14		2	
994-96	P 45:14		2	

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

No.	Provenience	Grave	Houses Level	Isolated Soundings etc.
Kh. III 998-99	P 45:14		2	
1025-30	Above K 42:9	167	2	
1031-34	Unknown			Surface
1035	P 45:14		2	
1036	Unknown			Surface
1037-40	K 42:9		4 or 3	
1041-42	Unknown			Dump
1043	O 42:2		Below 2	
1044	P 44:9		2	
1045-46	J 42:2		4	
1047-48	M 42:2		2	
1049	N 43:6		2	
1050-52	J 42:2		4	
1053	Unknown			Surface
1056	O 46		2	
1057	P 44:9		2	
1058	O 46		2	
1059	P 44:11		1	
1060	J 42:2		4	
1064	P 44:11		1	
1065	N 43:11		2	
1066	J 42:2		4	
1067-68	P 44:1		2	
1072-78	J 42:2		4	
1080	N 43:11		2	
1081-85	K 41:1		3	
1086	N 43:11		2	
1087	L 42:7		3	
1089-90	K 42:12		3	
1092-93	J 42:6		4	
1094	J 42:2		4	
1095	N 43:15		3	
1096	L 42:7		3	
1097	O 46		2	
1101-2	L 42:5		3	
1103	K 41:2		3	
1104	K 42:10		4	
1105-6	L 42:4		3	
1107	K 42:2		4	
1108	J 42:6		4	
1109-10	L 42:5		3	
1111-12	K 42:6		4	
1113	Unknown			Surface
1114	J 42:2		4	
1116	L 42:4		3	
1117	J 42:2		4	
1118	O 43:9		2 or 1	
1119	K 42:6		4	
1120	J 43:4		3	
1121	P 44:9		2	
1122a-c	K 42:2		4	
1123-24	Unknown			Surface
1125-27	K 42:2		4	
1130	M 42:2		2	
1131	M 42:3		2	
1133	M 42:4		3	
1134-35	M 42:5		3	

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No.	Provenience	Grave	Houses Level	Isolated Soundings etc.
Kh. III 1137	O 43:9		2 or 1	
1139-43	J 43:2		3	
1145-49	O 42:7	150	1 or above	
1150	L 42:8		3	
1151	L 42:5		3	
1152	K 42:2		4	
1154	O 43:10		2	
1155	O 43:3		4 or above	
1156-57	M 42:2		2	
1158	J 43:2		4	
1159	M 43:6		3	
1160	M 42:4		3	
1161	K 42:2		4	
1162	M 42:4		3	
1165-66	O 42:6		2 or below	
1167	J 43:2		3	
1168	Q 43:9		2	
1171-72	O 44:10		1	
1173	N 43:7		2	
1174-75	O 44:10		1	
1176	O 42:5		Below 2	
1177	O 43:3		4 or above	
1178	M 42:2		2	
1179	O 44:10		1	
1180-84	J 43:2		3	
1185-86	K 43		Surface	
1187-92	O 44:10		1	
1194-98	O 44:10		1	
1199-1200	M 42:4		3	
1201	P 44:10		2	
1203	L 42:8		3	
1204	N 43:11		2	
1205	M 43:4		3 or 2	
1206	J 42:4		4	
1208-21	P 44:21		2	
1222	N 43:11		2	
1223	P 44:21		2	
1227-30	O 43:10	149	2 or above	
1231-32	O 45:4		2	
1233-34	L 42:7		3	
1235	K 42:6		4	
1236	P 44:6		2	
1237	P 43:10		2 or below	
1238-40	K 42:7		4	
1242-44	P 43:1		1	
1245	L 42:8		3	
1246	P 44:21		2	
1250	K 42:1		4 or 3	
1251	P 44:21		2	
1253-54	P 43:10		2	
1255	O 44:10		1	
1256	O 43:8		2 or 1	
1257	J 42:5		4	
1258	J 43:1		4 or above	
1259	K 42:7		4	
1260-62	J 42:5		4	
1263	Unknown			Surface

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

No.	Provenience	Grave	Houses Level	Isolated Soundings etc.
Kh. III 1264	J 42:2		4	
1265	J 42:5		4	
1266	Unknown			Surface
1267-68	L 42:5		3	
1269	L 42:3		3	
1270	J 42:4		4	
1271	L 42:5		3	
1272	K 42:6		4	
1273-74	J 42:5		4	
1275-76	K 42:6		4	
1277-88	K 42:17	130	3	
1289	L 42:7		3	
1290	J 42:4		3	
1291	J 43:5		4	
1292	Unknown			Surface
1293	J 42:5		4	
1294	J 42:2		4	
1295	J 42:4		3	
1296	J 43:2		4	
1297	K 42:10		4	
1298	J 43:1		4 or above	
1299	K 42:10		4	
1300	J 43:1		4 or above	
1301	K 43:7		3	
1302	J 43:1		4 or above	
1303-5	K 42:4		3	
1306	L 42:5		3	
1307	J 42:7		4	
1308	J 43:2		4	
1311	J 43:5		4	
1312	K 42:13		4	
1314	J 42:4		4	
1315-16	J 42:7		4	
1317-18	J 42:9	127	3 or 2	
1319	J 42:4		4	
1320	K 42:13		4	
1321	J 42:7		4	
1322	J 42:5		4	
1323-28	L 42:5		3	
1330	Above K 42:9	167	2	
1331	J 42:6		4	
1332	K 43:9		4 or 3	
1333	J 42:6		4	
1334-35	K 43:7		4	
1336	J 42:9		4	
1337	K 42:4		3	
1338a-b	K 43:7		4	
1339-40	J 42:2		4	
1341	K 43:9		4 or 3	
1342	J 43		4?	
1343	K 42:4		3	
1345	J 43:9		4	
1346	J 43:2		4	
1347	R 45:3		Below 2	
1348-49	J 43:2		3	
1350	K 43:7		4	
1351	J 43:5		4	

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No.	Provenience	Grave	Houses Level	Isolated Soundings etc.
Kh. III 1362-63	J 43:5		4	
1365	J 43:6		3	
1366	K 42:13		4	
1367	R 45:3		Below 2	
1368	J 43:5		4	
1369	J 43:2		3	
1370a-b	P 45:14		2	
1371	P 45		Unknown	
1372-73	Above K 42:9	167	2	
1374-76	K 42:13	124	3	
1377	Q 44:1		2 or 1	
1378	Above K 42:9	167	2	
1379	J 42:2	126	3 or 2	
1380	K 42:11		4	
1381	K 42:13	122	3	
1382	Unknown			Surface
1383	J 43		Surface	
1386	K 42:13	123	3	
1387	P 45:14		2	
1389-91	K 42:13	124	3	
1392	K 42:13	123	3	
1395	O 44:12		2	
1396	K 42:13	122	3	
1397-1410	K 42:13	124	3	
1411-14	K 42:13	123	3	
Kh. IV 9	P 45:14		2	
64	P 42:4		4	
235	R 42:5		2	
324-25	R 42:5		2	
326	R 42:4		2	
368	R 43:2		2	
373	P 42:4		4	
379	R 42:5		2	
383	R 43:3		2	
397	R 43:2		2	
399	S 43:1		2	
401	R 43:2		2	
402	R 42:5		2	
404	Unknown			Surface
406-7	Q 43:12		2	
411-16	K 42:4		3	
420-21	R 42:5		2	
422	R 42:4		2	
430	K 42:4		4	
435	K 42:4		4	
474	Unknown			Level unknown
479-81	P 43:16		2	
482	R 43:3		2	
483	K 42		3	
484	R 43:2		2	
495a-e	O 45:2 (below)		4?	
498-501	K 42:4		4	
503	O 45:3 (below)		4?	
Kh. V 1-3	N 44:3		2	
T.1-4	y 24			Sounding <i>H</i>
5-6	O 44:7		2	
T.5-6	y 24			Sounding <i>H</i>

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

No.	Provenience	Grave	Houses Level	Isolated Soundings etc.
Kh. V	7	P 43:16	2	
	T.7	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	8	N 44:5	3	
	T.8	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	9-12	O 44:6	2	
	T.9-12	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	13	N 43:12	3	
	T.13-14	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	15	P 45:16	2	
	T.15	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	16-17	Unknown		Surface
	T.16-17	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	18	O 43:6	4	
	T.18-19	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	20	P 43:26	3	
	T.20	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	21	Unknown		Surface
	T.21-22	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	23a-b	N 43:2	3	
	T.23	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	24	O 43:13	3	
	T.24	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	25	O 43:3	3	
	T.25	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	26	P 43:21	3	
	T.26	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	27	O 43:3	3	
	T.27	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	28	Unknown		Surface
	T.28	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	29	N 43:12	3	
	T.29	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	30	N 44:6	3	
	T.30	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	31	O 43:3	3	
	T.31	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	32-33	P 43:24	4	
	T.32-33	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	34	Unknown		Surface
	T.34-35	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	36	Unknown		Surface
	T.36	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	37	O 43:14	3	
	T.37	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	38	P 43:21	3	
	T.38	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	39	N 43:15	4	
	T.39	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	40	N 43:12	4	
	T.40	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	41	P 42:9	4	
	T.41	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	42-43	N 43:17	4	
	T.42-43	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	44	O 43:14	4	
	T.44	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	45	N 43:15	4	



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No.	Provenience	Grave	Houses Level	Isolated Soundings etc.
Kh. V	T.45	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	46-47	N 43:15	3	
	T.46-47	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	48	O 43:3?	4?	
	T.48	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	49-52	O 43:3	133	3
	T.49-52	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	53	P 43:23	4	
	T.53	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	54	N 44:5	4	
	T.54	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	55	P 42:9	4	
	T.55	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	56	O 43:14	125	3
	T.56	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	57	N 43:17	4	
	T.57	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	58	O 43:14	4 or 3	
	T.58	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	59	O 43:3	4	
	T.59	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	60	N 44:6	4	
	T.60	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	61	N 43:6	4	
	T.61	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	62	N 44:6	4	
	T.62	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	63	Unknown		Surface
	T.63	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	64	P 43:6	1	
	T.64	y 24		Sounding <i>H</i>
	65	P 43:6	1	
	66	P 43:23	4	
	67	N 43:12	4	
	69-70	O 43:14	125	3
	73	P 43:16	2	
	74	P 43:24	4	
	75	P 43:27	4	
	76	N 43:2	3	
	77	P 43:23	90	6
	79-80	N 44:5	119A	4
	81-82	N 43:15		4
	83	O 43:14		3
	84	N 44:3		2
	87-92	P 43:24		4
	97	Unknown		Surface
	107-11	P 43:23	91	6
	112	N 43:12	111	4
	113	N 43:22	107	5
	114	N 43:12	111	4
	115	N 43:15	113	4
	116	P 43:23	89	6
	117-18	P 43:23	91	6
	121b	N 43:15		4
	122	N 43:18		4
	124	N 43:18		4
	125-35	P 43:24		4

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

No.	Provenience	Grave	Houses Level	Isolated Soundings etc.
Kh. V 136	N 43:15	113	4	
137	P 43:23	91	6	
138	N 44:5		4	
141	N 44:7	131	3 or below 2	
144	P 42:12		6	
148a-b	P 43:24		4	
150-52	P 43:24		4	
155	P 43:25		6	
156	P 43:23		4	
157	N 43:15		4	
158	O 43:13		5	
162	P 43:31		7	
163	P 43:30		7	
164	P 43:23	89	6	
165	Unknown			Surface
167-68	O 43:20		7	
169	P 43:31		8	
171	O 43:22		8	
171a	P 43:31		8	
172	P 43:32		8	
174	Unknown			Surface
177-78	O 43:20		8	
179	N 44:7	131	3 or below 2	
180	N 43:20		6	
181	N 43:18		4	
182-83	O 43:19		8	
185	P 43:24		5	
186	N 44:20?		8?	
187	O 43:18		8	
188	P 43:24		6	
192	P 42:9		6	
193	N 44:16		12	
196	P 42:14		8	
197	N 43:23		6	
199	N 43:22		6	
200	N 44:7	131	3 or below 2	
202	N 44:13		11	
203	O 43:14	109	4	
204	O 43:15		6	
205	N 44:11	101	5	
206	O 43:15		6	
207	N 44:6	110	4	
208	Unknown		4?	
233-35	P 43:28	108	4	
236	O 43:18	72	9	
237-38	P 43:33	78	8	
239	P 43:23	89	6	
240	N 44:7	131	3 or below 2	
241	O 43:3	133	3	
242	P 43:23	91	6	
243	N 44:6	103	5	
244	O 43:18	72	9	
246	O 43:3	133	3	
247	P 43:23	89	6	
248-49	P 43:23	91	6	
250	O 43:24		8	
251	N 44:6	103	5	

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No.	Provenience	Grave	Houses Level	Isolated Soundings etc.
Kh. V 252	P 43:25		5	
254	N 44:15		8	
256	N 43:15		4	
258	Unknown			Surface
268	P 43:23	91	6	
270	O 43:6	137	3	
273-77	P 43:23	91	6	
279	P 43:23	91	6	
280	N 44:6	110	4	
281	P 43:23	91	6	
282	N 44:6	110	4	
283	N 44:6?		5?	
284	O 43:14		4	
285	N 44:13	56	10	
286-87	N 44:14	92	6	
288-89	N 44:13	56	10	
290	P 43:28	108	4	
291	P 43:23	91	6	
292	O 43:3	133	3	
293	N 44:6	110	4	
294	P 43:23	89	6	
295-96	P 43:35		9	
298-99	P 43:38		9	
300	K 41:1		3	
301	N 44:5	119A	4	
309	P 43:23	91	6	
310	N 44:7	131	3 or below 2	
311a	N 43:22	107	5	
311b	O 43:6	137	3	
312-36	P 43:25		6	
338	N 44:19		Below 12	
342	N 43:25		Below 12	
349	N 44:19		Below 12	
354	N 43:22?		6?	
355	N 44:17 (below)		Below 12	
356	N 43:23		6	
357	P 43:24		6	
360	O 43:14		4 or 3	
364	P 43:23	89	6	
Kh. VI T.1-5	E 29:3			Akkadian foundations
T.6-7	x 24:1			Sounding H
18-19	B-G 26-30			Akkadian foundations
22	B-G 26-30			Akkadian foundations
23	F 28:1			Akkadian foundations
24-25	G 29:2			Akkadian foundations
26	Unknown			Surface
27	E 29:3			Akkadian foundations
31-32	F 29:1			Akkadian foundations
33	G 29:2			Akkadian foundations
34	B-G 26-30			Akkadian foundations
35	G 29:2			Akkadian foundations
36-37	E 29:1	162		Akkadian foundations
38	E 29:2	161		Akkadian foundations
39	E 29:3	159		Akkadian foundations
40	E 29:3			Akkadian foundations
41	C 27:1			Akkadian foundations
42-43	D 28:2			Akkadian foundations

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

No.	Provenience	Grave	Houses Level	Isolated Soundings etc.	
Kh. VI	44	B-G 26-30		Akkadian foundations	
	45	D 28:1		Akkadian foundations	
	46	E 28:3		Akkadian foundations	
	47-49	P 43:27	86	6	
	50	x 24:1			Sounding <i>H</i>
	51	Unknown			Surface
	52-57	F 28:3			Akkadian foundations
	58	P 43:20		6	
	59	F 28:3			Akkadian foundations
	61	P 43:33	74	9	
	63	O 43:42		10	
	64	x 24:1			Sounding <i>H</i>
	65	B-G 26-30			Akkadian foundations
	66	F 28:3			Akkadian foundations
	68	B-G 26-30			Akkadian foundations
	69	O 43:43	52	11	
	70-71	x 24:1			Sounding <i>H</i>
	84	x 24:1			Sounding <i>H</i>
	125-33	B-G 26-30			Akkadian foundations
	148	Near B-G 26-30			Town wall
	151	O 43:43	52	11	
	153	Unknown			Surface
	156	Unknown			Surface
	328	P 42:24		11	
	336	P 42:50	23	12	
	339	P 42:50		12	
	371	O 43:43	52	11	
409a	O 43:43	52	11		
410	O 43:43	52	11		
Kh. VII	10-11	Unknown		Surface	
	12	O 43:40		Below 12	
	16	O 43:40		Below 12	
	21-26	P 42:23 (below)		Below 12	
	27-28	P 42:50 (below)		Below 12	
	30-35	P 42:50 (below)		Below 12	
	38	O 43:40		Below 12	
	40-44	P 42:50 (below)	8	Below 12	
	66	P 42:50		12	
	67	P 42:50 (below)		Below 12	
	69	P 42:50 (below)		Below 12	
	70-71	P 42:28		Below 12	
	72	G 43			Surface
	73	P 42:50 (below)	9	Below 12	
	74-79	P 42:28		Below 12	
	109-12	P 42:50 (below)		Below 12	
	113	P 42:50 (below)	8	Below 12	
	114-15	O 43:50		Below 12	
	116	P 42:50 (below)		Below 12	
	242	P 43:27	87	6	
Kh. VIII	20	S 44:1		Trench <i>A</i>	
	21	S 45:1	152	Trench <i>B</i>	
	28	S 44		Trench <i>A</i>	
	29	Y 43			
	30	V 44		Trench <i>A</i>	
	31-32	Y 44		Trench <i>A</i>	
	33	X 44:1		Trench <i>A</i>	
	38	Y 44		Trench <i>A</i>	

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No.	Provenience	Grave	Houses Level	Isolated Soundings etc.
Kh. VIII 39	X 43			
68-69	S 44			Trench A
70	Unknown			Dump
91	S 44:2			Trench A
92	T 44:2			Trench A
93	Y 43			
94-95	S 44:2			Trench A
96	Y 43			
104-5	S 45:1	152		Trench B
110	Y 45			
111	S 45:1	152		Trench B
112	V 44:2	154		Trench A
113	S 44			Trench A
118	T 44:1	151		Trench A
162-65	T 45:1	157		Trench B
166-67	V 44:2	156		Trench A
168	T 45	158		Trench B
187-88	V 44:2	156		Trench A
189	V 44:1	153		Trench A
190	S 45:1	152		Trench B
192-94	V 44:2	156		Trench A
195	V 44:2	154		Trench A
200	V 46			Trench B
219-20	Q 42		Below 12	
271	V 44			Trench A
283	P 42:20 or below		12 or 11	
Kh. IX 8-9	X 37			Surface
14	M 36			Surface
16-18	V 40			Surface
20	T 42		2	
21	P 43:55	17	12	
22-24	T 42		2	
25	Y 42			Surface
26	V 40			Surface
27-28	S 42:1	144	2	
31	Q 37			Sounding E
32	P 37			Sounding E
33	R 37			Sounding E
34	S 35			Sounding E
35-38	P 43:45	67	10	
39	Q 49			Trench C
40	N 36			Surface
41	P 43:44	46	11	
42	U 34			
43	P 36			Sounding E
45-48	S 36			Sounding E
50	P 43:54		12	
55	P 43:54		12	
58	P 42		12	
59	P 44		12	
60	P 43:42		11	
61	P 43:42		10	
64	P 43:42	31	11	
65	P 43:45	75	9	
69	P 43:45	75	9	
70	P 40	136		
71-72	M 52			Trench C

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## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

No.	Provenience	Grave	Houses Level	Isolated Soundings etc.
Kh. IX 73	Z 55			Surface
76-77	P 43:45	73	9	
78	P 43:51		12	
79	L 50			Surface
83-84	P 43:45	66	10	
85	O 50			Trench C
86	N 50			
87	S 41:1		2	
87a-h	S 41:1		2	
88	M 51			Trench C
89	M 53			
90	M 51			Trench C
91	P 43:54		12	
92-93	N 51			Trench C
94	Q 54			Trench D
95	N 51			Trench C
96	Unknown			Dump
97	Unknown			Surface
98	P 43:40?		11?	
99	N 51			Trench C
100	P 43:42	31	11	
101	P 43:60		12	
102	O 43:42	53	11	
103	P 43:45		10	
104	P 43:45		9 or 8	
105	P 43:42	31	11	
106	P 43:44	29	11	
107	N 51			Trench C
108	Q 52			Trench D
109	O 51			Trench C
110	P 43:43	35	11	
111	Q 51			Trench D
112	Q 53			Trench D
113	P 51			Trench C
114-15	P 43:45	36	11	
116	P 43:59		12	
125	P 43:45	75	9	
126	P 43:61		12	
127	P 43:45	36	11	
128	P 43:51	20	12	
129	P 43:60 (below)		Below 12	
130	Q 49:1	117		Trench C
131	P 43:53	81	8	
132	J 43		3 or 2	
133	P 43:45	36	11	
134	K 53?			Town wall
135	G 37			Town wall
136	P 45		4	
137	P 43:58	16	12	
138	P 43:54 (below)		Below 12	
139	P 43:55	17	12	
140	P 45		2?	
141	H 41			Town wall
142	Q 49			Trench C
143	O 43:55	22	12	
144-46	O 43:55 (below)	6	Below 12	
147	O 43:55 (below)	5	Below 12	

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No.	Provenience	Grave	Houses Level	Isolated Soundings etc.
Kh. IX 148	P 43		Below 12	
149	P 43:59		12	
150	K 51:1			
151	P 43:51	27	12	
152	P 43:58		12	
153	O 43:43		12	
154	P 43:54 (below)	10	Below 12	
155	P 43:54 (below)	1	Below 12	
156	P 43:51	15	12	
157	P 43:43		11	
158	O 43:45		11	
159	Q 42		Below 12	
160	P 43:60	25	12	
161	O 43:55	22	12	
162	O 43:55 (below)	5	Below 12	
163	P 43:58		12	
164	P 43:53	81	8	
165	O 43:55 (below)	6	Below 12	
166-68	P 43:54 (below)		Below 12	
169	J 43		3	
170-73	P 43:54 (below)	4	Below 12	
180	P 43:45	66	10	
184	O 43:55 (below)	5	Below 12	
185-87	P 43:54 (below)	4	Below 12	
188-89	Q 49			Trench C
190	P 43:54 (below)	2	Below 12	
192	P 43:45	66	10	
193	P 43:42	49	11	
194	P 43:54 (below)		Below 12	
196	P 43:40		11	
197-98	P 43:51 (below)		Below 12	
200	P 43:51 (below)		Below 12	
203	P 43		12	
204	P 43		8	
207	S 36			Sounding E
208	Unknown			Surface
209	O 50:1	146		Trench C
210	P 50:2	141		Trench C
211	O 49			
212-13	N 49			
215	P 43:45	66	10	
216	O 43:55 (below)	5	Below 12	
217	P 43?		12?	
219	P 43:58		12	
220	P 43:54 (below)	4	Below 12	
221 <sub>a</sub>	O 43:55 (below)	6	Below 12	
221 <sub>b</sub>	N 51			Trench C
222	P 43:60	25	12	
223	O 43:55	22	12	
224	P 43:54 (below)		Below 12	
225	O 43:55	18	12	
226	P 43:45	36	11	
227	O 43:55 (below)	5	Below 12	
228	P 42:20		11	
229	P 43:42	33	11	
230	P 43:42	51	11	
231	P 43:53	81	8	

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

No.	Provenience	Grave	Houses Level	Isolated Soundings etc.
Kh. IX 232	Q 49:1	117		Trench C
233	P 43:60		12	
234	P 43:58		12	
235	Q 42		Below 12	
236	Q 51			Trench D
237	O 50:1	146		Trench C
238	S 41		2	
240	Q 49:1	117		Trench C
241	P 43		12	

## TELL ASMAR

Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area <sup>4</sup>	Level of Northern Palace Area <sup>5</sup>	Miscellaneous <sup>6</sup>
As. 30:1c	M 23			Sounding
P.1b	G 18:8	III		
P.1c	E 16:4		Akkadian or Larsa	
P.1d	E 16:7		Akkadian or Larsa	
P.1e	F 16:3		Akkadian or Larsa	
P.1f	F 16:5		Akkadian or Larsa	
P.1g	F 17:1		Akkadian	
P.1j	F 17:4		Akkadian	
P.1k	G 18:9	IVa, III, or II		
P.1l	H 18:8	IVa, III, or II		
P.1m	J 19:5	I		
P.1n	J 19:7	II		
P.1o	J 20:5	III		
P.1p	K 19:3	IVa, III, II, or I		
P.1q	G 18:3	IVa		
P.1r	P 33:13			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.1s	P 33:15			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.1t	M 33:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.1u	N 33:10			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.3a	N 33 or 34			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.3b	P 33:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.3d	P 33:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.3e	E 16:5		Akkadian or Larsa	
P.3f	F 17		Akkadian	
P.3g	H 18:8	IVa, III, or II		
P.3h	O 33:10			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.6b	Q 33:5			Houses below S. Bldg.
13	Unknown			Unknown
P.13e	J 19:7	III or II		
P.17	Unknown			Surface
P.19c	F 16:3 (south of)		Larsa	
P.19e	Q 34:1			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.19f	Q 33:14			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.23c	J 19:1	II or I		
P.23d	J 19:59	Va		
P.43c	P 34:1			Houses below S. Bldg.

<sup>4</sup> See pp. 210–39 for catalogue of objects from the private house area at Tell Asmar.

<sup>5</sup> See pp. 239–53 for catalogue of objects from the Northern Palace area.

<sup>6</sup> See pp. 254–66 for catalogue of objects from soundings and isolated find-spots and from the houses below the Southern Building at Tell Asmar.



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Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 30:45a	P 33:18			Houses below S. Bldg.
45c	P 34:1			Houses below S. Bldg.
47b	H 27			Sounding
47e	G 19:3	IVa		
47h	G 18:5	IVa		
P.51	N 34			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.53	P 32:1			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.54b	D 16:9 (above)		Gray layer	
P.54c	H 18:21	IVa		
P.54d	K 19:3	IVa		
P.55	G 19	IVb or IVa?		
P.58b	H 18:26	IVb or IVa		
P.59	M 23			Sounding
74	Q 32:1			Houses below S. Bldg.
76	Unknown		Surface	
77	Q 32:1			Houses below S. Bldg.
78-79	M 23			Sounding
83	M 23			Sounding
86	M 23			Sounding
98b	Unknown			Unknown
99	Unknown			Surface
112	G 21	Surface		
120	M 23			Sounding
130	M 23			Sounding
T.616	P 32:1			Houses below S. Bldg.
T.644	O 32:8			Houses below S. Bldg.
T.720	Q 32			Houses below S. Bldg.
T.726	Q 32			Houses below S. Bldg.
T.762-64	Unknown			Houses below S. Bldg.
As. 31:T.1	E 15		Unknown	
T.1a	E 15		Unknown	
2	E 16:1		Unknown	
P.2a	E 16:1		Unknown	
P.2b	E 15:2		Main	
P.2c	F 16:2		Main	
P.2d	H 20:8	Va		
P.2e	H 20:3	Va		
P.2f	G 19:3	IVa		
P.2g	E 17		Main	
P.2h	J 20:23	Va		
P.2i	D 17:17		Earlier	
T.2	E 15		Unknown	
3	E 16:1		Unknown	
P.3	E 14:1		Main	
T.3	E 15		Unknown	
4	D 15:3		Earlier	
P.4a	Q 32:6			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.4b	O 33:15			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.4c	Q 33:13			Houses below S. Bldg.
T.4	E 15		Unknown	
5	D 14:1		Unknown	
P.5a	E 15:2		Main	
P.5b	H 19:5	IVb		
P.5c	F 17:5		Main	
T.5	E 15		Unknown	

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 31:T.5a	E 15		Unknown	
6	E 16:1		Unknown	
P.6	E 15:2		Main	
T.6	E 15		Unknown	
T.6a	E 15		Unknown	
7a	G 19:3	IVa		
7b	G 18	IVa		
7c	E 16:6		Larsa	
7d	G 18:6	IVa		
7e	G 19:2	IVa		
7f	H 19:6	IVb		
7g	H 18:10	III		
7h	Unknown	Surface		
P.7	Q 33:13			Houses below S. Bldg.
8	Unknown		Surface	
9	E 15:2		Surface	
P.9a	J 21	IVa?		
9b	F 17:6		Main	
P.9c	F 17:9A or B		Main	
P.9d	J 19:48	IVb		
P.9e	J 20:15	Va		
P.9f	H 20:13	Va		
10	Q 32:3			Houses below S. Bldg.
T.10	E 15		Unknown	
T.10a	E 15		Unknown	
11	D 14:1		Unknown	
P.11b	M 33:3			Houses below S. Bldg.
T.11	E 15		Unknown	
P.12a	E 15:2		Main	
P.12b	D 17:17		Earlier	
P.12c	G 18:1	IVb or IVa		
P.12d	K 20:32	Va		
T.12	E 16		Unknown	
T.12a	E 15		Unknown	
13	Unknown			Unknown
T.13	E 15		Unknown	
P.14a	O 33:1			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.14b	M 34			Houses below S. Bldg.
T.14	E 15		Unknown	
15	Unkown			Surface
T.15	E 15		Unknown	
16	Unknown			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.16c	M 27			Unfinished Bldg.
T.16	E 15		Unknown	
17	P 33:1			Houses below S. Bldg.
17b	G 18:4	IVa		
P.17	O 33:7			Houses below S. Bldg.
T.17	E 15		Unknown	
18	Unknown			Surface
T.18	E 15		Unknown	
P.19b	N 33:7			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.19d	K 43			Trench A
T.19	E 15		Unknown	
P.20	G 18:3	IVa		
T.20-21	E 15		Unknown	

## INDEX OF FIELD NUMBERS

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Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 31:22	F 19:2	IVa		
T.22	E 15		Unknown	
T.22a	E 15		Unknown	
23a	G 19:2	IVa		
23b	G 18:11	IVb		
P.23	Q 34:9			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.23b	F 16:3		Akkadian or Larsa	
T.23	E 15		Unknown	
24	G 19	Surface		
T.24	E 15		Unknown	
25	G 19:2	IVa		
P.25a	Q 33:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.25c	P 32:1			Houses below S. Bldg.
26	E 15:2		Main	
P.27	G 19:3	IVa		
P.27a	P 33:9			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.27b	P 32:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.27c	M 34:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.27d-f	M 34:11			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.27g	G 19:3	IVa		
30	G 19:6	IVa		
P.30	E 14:1		Main	
T.30	E 15		Unknown	
T.30a	E 15		Unknown	
31	G 19:4	IVa		
P.31	P 32:6			Houses below S. Bldg.
T.31	E 15		Unknown	
32	G 19:4	IVa		
P.32	F 19:2	IVa		
T.32	Q 33:1			Houses below S. Bldg.
33 (P.170a)	G 18:4	IVa		
P.33	G 19:6	IVa		
P.34a	G 19:4	IVa		
P.34b	J 20:21	Va		
36a	Q 33:11			Houses below S. Bldg.
36b	M 23			Sounding
P.36	H 19:3	Va		
T.36	Q 32:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
38	Q 33:10			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.38	G 19:14	IVb or IVa		
T.38	P 32(?) :9			Houses below S. Bldg.
39-40	Q 33:11			Houses below S. Bldg.
41a	H 18	III		
41b	H 19:3	Va		
T.41	Q 32:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
42	P 34:5			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.42a-c	F 23			Sounding
P.42d	Unknown			Unknown
P.42e	G 19:4	IVa		
P.42f	H 20:2	Va		
P.42g	F 16:2		Main	
P.42h	J 19:48	IVb		
P.42i	K 19:20	Va		
P.42j	K 19:34	Va		
P.42k	H 27			Sounding

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 31:T.42	Q 32:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
43	P 34:1			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.43a	G 18:1	IVa		
P.43b	H 18:4	IVa		
P.43c	E 16:8		Akkadian or Larsa	
P.43d	F 17:1		Akkadian	
P.43e	G 19:6	IVb or IVa		
P.43f	G 19	IVa?		
P.43g	H 18:10	III		
P.43h	H 18:7	IVa or III		
T. 43	Q 32:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
44	P 34:6			Houses below S. Bldg.
T.44	Q 32:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
45	P 34:6			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.45a	G 18:3	IVa		
P.45b	H 18	IVa		
P.45c	G 18:3	IVa		
P.45d	D 16:9		Main	
P.45e	E 15:1 (below)		Earlier	
P.45f	G 19:6	IVa		
P.45g	H 20:13	Va		
T.45	Q 32:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.46c	H 18:4	IVa or III		
P.46d	G 18:1	IVb or IVa		
T.46	Q 32:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
47	Unknown			Unknown
P.47	E 17		Surface	
T.47	Q 32:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
48	P 34:1			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.48a	G 18:1	IVb or IVa		
P.48b	H 18:3	IVa?		
P.48c	H 18:6	IVa?		
T.48	Q 32:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
49	P 33:17			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.49	G 18:1	IVa		
T.49	O 33:1			Houses below S. Bldg.
50	Q 33:15			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.50	G 19:5	IVa		
T.50	Q 32(?) :4			Houses below S. Bldg.
52	Q 33:8			Houses below S. Bldg.
T.53	Q 32:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
54	O 33:7			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.54	E 16:1		Unknown	
55	P 32:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.55	G 19	Surface		
56	P 34:1			Houses below S. Bldg.
T.56	P 32:6			Houses below S. Bldg.
57	Q 33:11			Houses below S. Bldg.
58	P 32:10			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.58a	N 33:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
T.58	P 32:6			Houses below S. Bldg.
59	P 32:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.59	P 34:3			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.60a	E 15:2		Main	
P.60b	E 17:8		Main	
P.60c	D 16:7		Main	

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Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 31; P.60 <i>d</i>	D 16:9		Main	
P.60 <i>e</i>	D 17:18		Earlier	
P.60 <i>f</i>	E 15:10 (below)		Earlier	
P.60 <i>g</i>	J 20:21	Va		
P.60 <i>h</i>	J 18:19	IVb		
P.60 <i>i</i>	J 20:8 (outside)	IVa		
P.60 <i>j</i>	H 18:2	III		
P.60 <i>k</i>	F 23			Sounding
T.60	Q 33:5			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.61	F 23			Sounding
T.61	Q 32:1			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.62 <i>a</i>	E 14:1		Main	
P.62 <i>b</i>	D 17:23		Earlier	
63	G 19	IVb?		
P.63	P 32:1			Houses below S. Bldg.
T.63	Q 33:5			Houses below S. Bldg.
64	P 32:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.64 <i>a</i>	E 16:2		Main	
P.64 <i>b</i>	G 19:4	IVa		
T.64	Q 32:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
T.66	Q 33:5			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.67 <i>a</i>	G 19:4	IVa		
P.67 <i>b-c</i>	G 18:3	IVa		
T.68	Q 33:5			Houses below S. Bldg.
69	G 19:7	IVa		
P.69 <i>a</i>	F 23			Sounding
P.69 <i>b</i>	G 18:4	IVb or IVa		
P.69 <i>c</i>	G 19:4	IVa		
P.69 <i>d</i>	H 18:2	II		
P.69 <i>e</i>	H 18:2	III		
P.69 <i>f</i>	H 19:32	IVb		
P.69 <i>g</i>	J 19:48	IVb		
P.69 <i>h</i>	J 20:5	IVa		
P.69 <i>i</i>	J 20:15	Va		
P.69 <i>j</i>	K 28:2			Akkadian house
T.69	Q 32:6			Houses below S. Bldg.
70	G 19:2	IVa		
P.70	G 19:3	IVa		
71	P 32:5			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.71	E 14:2		Main	
T.71	P 32:9			Houses below S. Bldg.
72	Q 33:11			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.72 <i>a</i>	N 33 or 34			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.72 <i>b</i>	E 16:5		Akkadian or Larsa	
T.72	Q 33:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.73	H 20:3	Va		
74	Q 33:10			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.74	O 34:5			Houses below S. Bldg.
75 <i>a</i>	Q 33:11			Houses below S. Bldg.
75 <i>b</i>	N 33:3			Houses below S. Bldg.
76	Q 33:14			Houses below S. Bldg.
77 <i>a</i>	Dump		Unknown	
77 <i>b</i>	H 20:3	Va		
77 <i>c</i>	Dump		Unknown	
P.77	L 28			Unfinished Bldg.
P.78	M 26			Unfinished Bldg.

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 31:79	F 23			Sounding
P.79	M 26			Unfinished Bldg.
80	G 19:6	IVa		
P.80	F 23			Sounding
81	G 19:6	IVa		
P.81	L 27			Unfinished Bldg.
82	G 19	IVa?		
P.82a	M 27			Unfinished Bldg.
P.82b	F 17:5		Main	
P.82c	G 18:6	IVa		
83	E 15:3		Main	
84	G 19:4	IVa		
P.84	L 33			Houses below S. Bldg.
85	G 19:3	IVa		
P.85	M 26			Unfinished Bldg.
T.85	P 32:11			Houses below S. Bldg.
86	G 19:4	IVa		
T.86	Q 33:7			Houses below S. Bldg.
87	G 19:3	IVa		
88	G 19:6	IVa		
P.88a-b	O 33:3			Houses below S. Bldg.
89	G 19:6	IVa		
P.89a	G 18:1	IVb or IVa		
P.89b	G 18:8	IVa		
P.89c	F 17:5		Main	
P.89d	J 20:1	Va		
P.89e	E 17:6		Main	
P.89f	F 15:10		Main	
P.89g	J 19:53	Va		
90	G 19:2	IVa		
91	G 19:4	IVa		
P.91	M 33:5			Houses below S. Bldg.
92	G 19:3	IVa		
P.92	M 33:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
93	G 19:6	IVa		
P.93	F 17:1		Akkadian	
94	E 14:1		Main	
T.94	Q 33:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
95	E 14:6		Main	
P.95	M 34:12			Houses below S. Bldg.
96a	E 14:1		Main	
96b	E 16:4		Akkadian or Larsa	
96c	E 16:1		Unknown	
P.96a-b	E 14:1		Main	
P.96c	E 17		Main	
P.96d	J 19:27	Va		
P.96e	J 20:15	Va		
P.96f	K 19:27	Va		
97	E 14:1		Main	
P.97a-e	E 15:2		Main	
P.97f	E 16:5		Akkadian or Larsa	
P.97g	E 16:7		Akkadian or Larsa	
P.97h	E 16:8		Akkadian or Larsa	
P.97i	F 16:3		Akkadian or Larsa	
P.97j	F 17		Akkadian	

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Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 31:P.97k	G 19:3	Surface		
P.97l	H 18:5	II		
P.97m	H 18:7	IVa or III		
P.97n	H 18:8	III or II		
P.97o	H 18	III?		
P.97p	H 27			Sounding
T.97	G 19:3	IVa		
98	E 19			Sounding
T.98	G 20	Unknown		
99	E 14:1		Main	
P.99	G 18	IVb or IVa?		
100	E 14:1		Main	
P.100a	H 18:8	IVa, III, or II		
P.100b	H 18:4	IVa, III, or II		
101	E 16:2		Main	
T.101	P 32:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
102a-b	E 14:1		Main	
P.102a-b	H 18:6	III		
P.102c	J 19:13	Va		
P.102d	J 20:23	Va		
P.102e	J 21:26	Va		
P.102f	K 28:2			Akkadian house
103	Q 33:10			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.103	E 16:3		Larsa	
T.103	P 32:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
104	G 19:7	IVa		
P.104b	N 34			Houses below S. Bldg.
105a	G 19:4	IVa		
105b	G 18:6	IVa		
P.105	H 18:2	III?		
106	P 33:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.106a	H 18:12	IVb		
P.106b	E 16:18		Main	
P.106c	G 18:11	IVb		
P.106d	H 18:14	IVb		
P.106e	J 19:1	II		
P.106f	J 20:10	IVa		
107	G 19:4	IVa		
P.107a	E 16:6		Larsa	
P.107b	H 18:2	III?		
108	G 19:3	IVa		
P.108a-b	H 18:7	III		
P.108c	F 17:6		Main	
P.108d	H 18	III		
P.108e	J 19:12	III		
109	G 18	Surface		
P.109a-b	E 16:9		Akkadian or Larsa	
110	G 19:7	IVa		
111	G 18	Surface		
P.111	H 18:7	IVa or III		
P.112	H 18:7	IVa or III		
113	G 19:6	IVa		
T.113	Q 33:16			Houses below S. Bldg.
114	G 19:4	IVa		
P.114	H 18:7	IVa or III		

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 31:115	P 32:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.115	H 18:7	IVa or III		
116	Q 33:11			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.116a	H 18:7	IVa or III		
P.116b	G 18:3	IVa		
P.116c	H 18:2	III?		
T.116	P 32:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
117	G 19:1	IVa		
118	G 19:6	IVa		
P.118	G 18:11	IVb		
119	G 19:6	IVa		
P.119	G 18:11	IVb		
120	G 19:6	IVa		
P.120	E 16:8		Akkadian or Larsa	
121	G 19:4	IVa		
P.121a	H 18:12	IVb		
P.121b	J 20:12	IVa		
P.121c	J 21:23	Va		
122	G 19:4	IVa		
123	G 21	Surface		
P.123a	G 18:2	IVa		
P.123b	E 16:24		Main	
P.123c	H 18:21	IVa		
P.123d	J 18:1	IVa		
P.123e	J 18:9	IVb		
P.123f	J 19:4	IVa		
124	G 19:6	IVa		
P.124a	G 18:2	IVa		
P.124b	D 17:19		Earlier	
P.124c	J 20:5	III		
P.124d	J 20:22	Va		
T.124	Q 33:12			Houses below S. Bldg.
125	G 19:6	IVa		
P.125	H 19:5	IVb		
126	G 19:6	IVa		
P.126a	E 16:3		Larsa	
P.126b	H 18:4	IVa?		
P.126c	E 16:3		Larsa	
P.126d	D 16		Main	
P.126e	E 17:6		Main	
P.126f	J 19:12	II		
P.126g	J 19:67 (north of)	Vb or Va		
T.126	Q 32:7			Houses below S. Bldg.
127	G 19:4	IVa		
P.127a	H 18:3	III		
P.127b	J 19:5	III		
128	G 18	Surface		
P.128	H 18:13	IVb		
129	G 19:4	IVa		
P.129a	G 18:9	IVa		
130	G 19:4	IVa		
P.130	F 17:1		Akkadian	
T.130	G 19:5	IVa		
T.130a	G 19	Unknown		
131-32	G 19:4	IVa		



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Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 31:T.132	Q 33:11			Houses below S. Bldg.
133a	G 19:7	IVa		
133b	G 19	IVa		
133c	H 27			Sounding
133d	H 18:15	IVa		
133e-f	H 19:3	Va		
133g-h	Unknown			Surface
P.133	P 33:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
T.133	Q 33:13			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.134a	N 33 or 34			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.134c	J 19:6	IVa, III, II, or I		
P.136a	F 16:2		Main	
P.136b	F 17:4 (below)		Gray layer	
P.136c	F 17:6 (above)		Gray layer	
P.136d	J 19:1	II or I		
P.136e	J 19:12	II		
P.136f	J 20:8	IVa		
P.136g	K 19:3	IVa		
137	P 32:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.137	N 34:11			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.137a	J 20:6 (east of)	IVa		
T.137	Q 33:13			Houses below S. Bldg.
T.138	G 19:2	IVa		
139	P 32:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.139b	H 18:5	III or II		
T.139	G 19:2	IVa		
140	Q 33:6			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.140a	H 17			Sounding
P.140b	H 18:7	IVa or III		
P.140c	M 27			Unfinished Bldg.
141a	G 19:3	IVa		
141b	H 19:6	IVb		
P.141	P 33?			Houses below S. Bldg.
142	G 19:6	IVa		
143	Q 33:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.144a	D 14:4		Earlier	
P.144b	J 18:6	IVa		
P.144c	J 19:2	IVa		
P.145	F 17:1		Akkadian	
146b	H 22			Sounding
146c	M 23			Sounding
P.146	G 19:5	IVa		
P.147	F 23			Sounding
P.148a	H 18:4	IVa?		
P.148b	J 20:12	IVa		
149	P 32:13			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.149a-b	N 33:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
150	F 19:1	IVa		
151	D 14:1		Unknown	
152	E 14:1		Main	
153	G 19:7	IVa		
154-55	G 19	Surface		
156	E 16:1		Unknown	
157	Q 32:5			Houses below S. Bldg.
158	G 19:4	IVa		

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 31:159	E 15:1		Main	
160	E 14:1		Main	
P.160	F 17:1		Akkadian	
T.160	G 19:5	IVa		
161	G 20:2	Va		
162	H 24			Surface
163a	M 23			Sounding
163b	H 24			Surface
164	G 21	Surface		
T.164	O 33:10			Houses below S. Bldg.
165	G 19	III?		
166-67	G 19:4	IVa		
168-69	G 19:6	IVa		
170	G 18:3	IVa		
P.170a-b	G 18:4	IVa		
171a	Q 32:6			Houses below S. Bldg.
P.171	H 27			Sounding
172	G 18:1	IVa		
P.172a	G 18:11	IVb		
P.172b	J 19:4	IVa		
173	E 14:1		Main	
174	G 18:8	IVa		
175a	E 16:1		Unknown	
175b	D 16		Gray layer	
176	E 15:3		Main	
177	G 19	IVa		
T.177	Q 32:7			Houses below S. Bldg.
178	G 19:4	IVa		
179	E 15:1		Main	
180a-b	G 19:1	IVa		
181	G 19	Surface		
182	H 23			Sounding
T.182	O 32:7			Houses below S. Bldg.
183	D 16:1		Akkadian	
184	Unknown			Surface
185-86	G 19:1	IVa		
187a	G 19:1	IVa		
187b-c	Unknown	Unknown		
188	H 18	III		
190	Unknown			Houses below S. Bldg.
191	F 23			Sounding
P.191	G 18:8	IVa		
192a	G 19:1	IVa		
193	F 23			Sounding
194a	G 19	IVb?		
194b-c	E 16:2		Main	
194f	H 18:6	III		
195	G 19	IVb?		
196	F 19:1	IVa		
197	G 19:1	IVa		
198	G 19:3	IVa		
199	G 19	Surface		
201-8	G 19:5	IVa		
209	Dump	Unknown		
210a	G 19:4	IVa		

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Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 31:210c	E 16:4		Akkadian or Larsa	
210d	G 19:4	IVa		
T.210	N 33:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
T.211	G 19:5	IVa		
212	G 19:2	IVa		
213	P 32:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
214	G 19:1	IVa		
215	G 19:3	IVa		
217	G 19	IVa?		
218	G 19:2	IVa		
220	G 19:7	IVa		
221	G 19:6	IVa		
222	Q 33:15			Houses below S. Bldg.
223a	F 23			Sounding
223b	H 18:10	III		
223c	H 19:3	Va		
224a	F 19:2	IVa		
224c	G 18:2	IVa		
224d	G 19:6	IVa		
224e	G 19:4	IVa		
225	H 19:2	Va		
227	G 19	IVb?		
228	F 23			Sounding
230	G 19:5	IVa		
231-35	F 23			Sounding
236a	O 33:16			Houses below S. Bldg.
236b	N 33:1			Houses below S. Bldg.
237	O 34:3			Houses below S. Bldg.
238	P 34:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
240	Unknown			Surface
241	N 33:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
242a	P 33:16			Houses below S. Bldg.
246	O 33:15			Houses below S. Bldg.
T.246 (see p. 263, n. 115)				
247-48	N 33:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
249a	O 34:1			Houses below S. Bldg.
253	N 33:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
254	Q 33:15			Houses below S. Bldg.
T.254	Unknown			Houses below S. Bldg.
255	Q 33:15			Houses below S. Bldg.
256-57	O 33:14			Houses below S. Bldg.
258	P 34:1			Houses below S. Bldg.
259-60	N 33:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
261	Q 33:11			Houses below S. Bldg.
262	Dump		Unknown	
263-64	P 32:13			Houses below S. Bldg.
265	Q 32:7			Houses below S. Bldg.
269	O 33:10			Houses below S. Bldg.
T.269	G 31			Sounding
270	N 33:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
271	F 23			Sounding
272a	N 33:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
273	Q 33:11			Houses below S. Bldg.
274a	Q 33:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
274b	H 18:3	III		

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 31 : 274c	G 18:15	IVb		
275	G 19	IVa?		
276	H 21	IVb		
277	G 19:5	IVa		
278	G 19	IVa?		
279	G 18:1	IVa		
281-82	G 19:4	IVa		
283	G 19	Surface		
284	G 19:4	IVa		
285	P 34:6			Houses below S. Bldg.
286	G 18:1	IVb or IVa		
289c	M 34:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
289d-e	P 32:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
289f	P 33:1			Houses below S. Bldg.
293	P 34:1			Houses below S. Bldg.
294	F 23			Sounding
295	E 15:3		Main	
296-98	G 19:7	IVa		
299a	G 19:7	IVa		
299b	G 18:9	III		
299c	H 18:14	IVb		
300	F 23			Sounding
301	F 19:1	IVa		
302-3	G 19:5	IVa		
304	H 18:3	III?		
305	F 18	IVa		
306	E 15:4		Main	
307	G 18	IVa		
308	N 33:11			Houses below S. Bldg.
309-10	G 19:5	IVa		
311	K 28:1 (above)			Sounding
312	E 15		Unknown	
313-14	E 16:2		Main	
315	G 19:1	IVa		
317	G 19:4	IVa		
319	F 23			Sounding
320a	G 19	IVa?		
320b	E 16:2		Main	
320c	H 18:6	III		
320d	H 18:5	III?		
320e	H 18:15	IVa		
320f	G 19	IVa?		
321	H 18	III		
322	G 18:10	IVa		
323a	G 18:10	IVa		
324-25	G 18:10	IVa		
326-27	F 19:2	IVa		
328	Unknown			Surface
329	P 33:9			Houses below S. Bldg.
335	Dump	Unknown		
339b	M 33:11			Houses below S. Bldg.
339c	E 17		Surface	
346	E 23			Sounding
347	G 19:2	IVa		
348	O 34:1			Houses below S. Bldg.

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Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 31:350a	O 34:1			Houses below S. Bldg.
350b	H 22 or 23			Sounding
351	P 33:18			Houses below S. Bldg.
352a	P 33:18			Houses below S. Bldg.
352c	P 33:18			Houses below S. Bldg.
358d	Q 34:9			Houses below S. Bldg.
358e	Unknown			Unknown
359	H 18:21	III		
360	P 34:1			Houses below S. Bldg.
361	O 33:16			Houses below S. Bldg.
362	P 34:1			Houses below S. Bldg.
363a-b	P 32:13			Houses below S. Bldg.
367a	P 32:12			Houses below S. Bldg.
367b	M 33:10			Houses below S. Bldg.
368	N 33:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
369	O 34:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
370-71	P 33:11			Houses below S. Bldg.
372	Dump			Houses below S. Bldg.
T.372-73	G 18:9 (east of)	IVa		
376b	Unknown		Surface	
378	F 17:1		Akkadian	
380a	E 15:3		Main	
380b	E 16:19		Main	
384	H 20:3	Va		
385	H 20:2	Va		
386	H 20:3	Va		
387	M 27			Unfinished Bldg.
388a	H 20:2	Va		
388b	G 19:5	IVa		
389	E 14		Unknown	
390-91	H 20:2	Va		
395b	E 15:1		Main	
396	H 20:3	Va		
397a	H 20:2	Va		
398-99	P 33:18			Houses below S. Bldg.
400	N 33:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
401	N 33 or 34			Houses below S. Bldg.
402b	N 33:12			Houses below S. Bldg.
404b	P 32:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
405	N 33:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
407	F 17:1		Akkadian	
408-9	N 33 or 34			Houses below S. Bldg.
410a	Q 33:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
410b	Q 33:15			Houses below S. Bldg.
410c	O 33:5			Houses below S. Bldg.
410d	Q 33:6			Houses below S. Bldg.
410e-f	Dump			Houses below S. Bldg.
410g	N 33:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
410h	P 32:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
412a	P 33:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
412b	P 32:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
412c	O 33:13			Houses below S. Bldg.
412d	N 33:1			Houses below S. Bldg.
412e	Q 32:7			Houses below S. Bldg.
412f	P 33:18			Houses below S. Bldg.

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 31:412 <i>g</i>	M 34:8			Houses below S. Bldg.
412 <i>h</i>	G 19:3	IVa		
413	O 33:3			Houses below S. Bldg.
T.414	F 17:10 (above)		Gray layer	
417 <i>a</i>	G 19:4	IVa		
417 <i>b</i>	G 19:5	IVa		
418 <i>a-b</i>	G 19:4	IVa		
419	G 19:5	IVa		
420	E 15:2		Main	
421	G 19:7	IVa		
422	G 19:4	IVa		
423 <i>a</i>	F 23			Sounding
423 <i>b</i>	H 18:5	III		
423 <i>c</i>	F 23			Sounding
423 <i>d</i>	M 26			Unfinished Bldg.
423 <i>e</i>	G 18:11 (east of)	IVb		
424 <i>a</i>	P 33:18			Houses below S. Bldg.
425	P 33:18			Houses below S. Bldg.
426	Q 33			Houses below S. Bldg.
429	N 33:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
431	N 33:10			Houses below S. Bldg.
432	N 33:9			Houses below S. Bldg.
433 <i>a</i>	H 20:3	Va		
433 <i>b</i>	G 18:11	IVb		
433 <i>c</i>	H 18:4	IVa		
435	H 20:4	Va		
436	H 20:3	Va		
437 <i>a</i>	M 26			Unfinished Bldg.
437 <i>b</i>	M 34:10			Houses below S. Bldg.
437 <i>c</i>	M 26			Unfinished Bldg.
443	N 33:9			Houses below S. Bldg.
446-47	M 27			Unfinished Bldg.
450 <i>a</i>	M 27			Unfinished Bldg.
450 <i>b</i>	N 33 or 34			Houses below S. Bldg.
451	F 17:1		Akkadian	
452	N 33 or 34			Houses below S. Bldg.
453	P 32:6			Houses below S. Bldg.
454 <i>a</i>	N 33:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
454 <i>b</i>	M 34:11			Houses below S. Bldg.
455	N 33:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
456 <i>a-b</i>	N 33:10			Houses below S. Bldg.
456 <i>c</i>	E 17		Surface	
457	N 34:8			Houses below S. Bldg.
458-59	N 33:1			Houses below S. Bldg.
460 <i>b</i>	F 17		Surface	
460 <i>c</i>	H 18:14	IVb		
461	N 33:1			Houses below S. Bldg.
463 <i>a</i>	N 33:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
463 <i>b</i>	G 18:6	IVa		
464	M 26			Unfinished Bldg.
465	E 14:6 (north of)		Main	
467	E 14:6 (north of)		Main	
468-70	G 19:5	IVa		
473	Unknown			Surface
475	P 32:2			Houses below S. Bldg.

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Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 31:476	E 14:7		Main	
477	F 23			Sounding
478a	H 20:6	Va		
478b	G 18:6	IVa		
479	M 26			Unfinished Bldg.
480	M 26 dump			Unfinished Bldg.
481	M 26			Unfinished Bldg.
482a-b	M 34:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
483	F 16:2		Main	
484	L 33:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
485b	Unknown		Unknown	
487	L 33:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
488a	O 33:3			Houses below S. Bldg.
488b	N 33:12			Houses below S. Bldg.
489-91	H 20:3	Va		
492	N 34:11			Houses below S. Bldg.
493b	H 20:2	Va		
501	N 33:12			Houses below S. Bldg.
505	N 34:12			Houses below S. Bldg.
509	O 33:3			Houses below S. Bldg.
510a	N 34:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
510b	M 34:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
511	M 33:12			Houses below S. Bldg.
512-13	M 33:10			Houses below S. Bldg.
514	O 33:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
519	M 33:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
T.520	H 18:2	IVa		
523	N 34:5			Houses below S. Bldg.
524	H 20:2	Va		
526	M 33:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
527	Unknown			Unknown
529-30	N 34:3			Houses below S. Bldg.
531	O 33:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
532	G 18:4	IVa		
533	N 33:1			Houses below S. Bldg.
535a	M 33:4			Houses below S. Bldg.
538	D 15:3		Earlier	
539 (T.668)	Unknown			Houses below S. Bldg.
540a-d	G 19:3	IVa		
542a	N 33:5			Houses below S. Bldg.
543	M 34:12			Houses below S. Bldg.
545-51	G 18:4	IVa		
552a	G 18:4	IVa		
552b	Unknown	Surface		
553-54	G 18:4	IVa		
555	N 33:5			Houses below S. Bldg.
556	N 34:8			Houses below S. Bldg.
558b	H 19:31	IVa		
559a	Unknown			Surface
559b	E 16:4		Akkadian or Larsa	
559c	G 18:3	IVa		
560	G 18:8	III		
561	H 18:2	IVa		
562	F 17		Surface	
563a	H 18:2	IVa		

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 31:563b	P 32:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
566	N 33:5			Houses below S. Bldg.
567-68	M 33			Houses below S. Bldg.
569	M 34:16			Houses below S. Bldg.
570	G 18:1	IVb or IVa		
571a	Unknown			Houses below S. Bldg.
571b	Dump			Houses below S. Bldg.
572b	F 16:4		Akkadian or Larsa	
572c	H 18:4	IVa		
572d	E 16:3		Larsa	
572e	E 16:4		Akkadian or Larsa	
572f	H 18:10	III		
572g	G 18:9	III		
572h	E 16:9		Akkadian or Larsa	
576	H 19:6	IVb		
577	Dump		Unknown	
578	F 22			Surface
579	H 18:7	IVa or III		
580	H 19:6	IVb		
581	E 17:1		Larsa	
582	H 18:7	IVa or III		
584a	H 18:7	IVa or III		
584b	H 18	IVa		
584c	H 18:4	IVa		
584d	G 19:4	IVa		
584e	G 19:7	IVa		
585	F 16:3		Akkadian or Larsa	
586	Dump	Unknown		
587a-b	H 18:6	IVa		
588 (T.660)	G 19:3	IVa		
589	E 16:4		Akkadian or Larsa	
590c	H 18:4	IVa		
592	Unknown			Surface
593a	H 19:3	Va		
593b	H 18:4	IVa		
594	E 16:4 (south of)		Akkadian or Larsa	
597	Dump	Unknown		
598	E 16:8		Akkadian or Larsa	
599b	H 18:4	IVa		
600a	G 18:4	IVa		
600b	H 18:4	IVa		
601	G 18:4	IVa		
602	H 18:10	III		
605	H 18:10	III		
607	F 16:7		Main	
609	H 18:7	IVa		
609a	H 18:4	IVa, III, or II		
612	G 19:3	IVa		
614	H 18:2	II		
615a-b	E 16:8		Akkadian or Larsa	
618	G 18:6	IVa		
619	F 17:1		Akkadian	
620a	E 17:1		Larsa	
621	H 19:6	IVb		
622a	H 18:6	IVa		



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Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 31:622c	H 18:6	IVa		
623 (T.662)	H 19:6	IVb		
624-25	G 18:6	IVa		
626	E 16:5		Akkadian or Larsa	
627	H 18:7	IVa		
628	G 18:11	IVb		
629	E 16:8		Akkadian or Larsa	
631-38	G 18:11	IVb		
639	G 18:8	III		
640	G 18:11	IVb		
643	G 18:11 (east of)	IVb		
645a	Unknown			Surface
647	N 33:3			Houses below S. Bldg.
649	H 18:4	IVa		
650	Dump	Unknown		
651	E 17		Unknown	
652-59	G 18:15	IVb		
660	H 18:4	IVa		
T.660, <i>see</i> As 31:588				
661-62	H 18:4	IVa		
T.662, <i>see</i> As. 31:623				
663-67	H 18:4	IVa		
T.667	G 19:4	IVa		
668	G 18:2	IVa		
T.668, <i>see</i> As. 31:539				
669	G 18:2	IVa		
670b	H 18:14	IVb		
671	E 16:16 fill		Main	
672b	E 16:7		Akkadian or Larsa	
673	H 18:14	IVb		
676	H 18:4	IVa		
T.678	H 18:14	IVb		
681	F 17:4		Akkadian	
683-84	H 18:4	IVa		
685	H 18:14	IVb		
687-88	H 18	IVa		
689a	H 18:5	IVa		
689b	H 18:4	IVa		
690a	H 18:5	IVa		
690b	G 19:2	IVa		
705	H 18:4	IVa		
T.716	H 18:7	IVa		
719	Dump	Unknown		
720	O 33:16			Houses below S. Bldg.
721	Unknown			Surface
T.723	H 18:12	IVb		
T.724	F 17:1		Surface	
725	Dump	Unknown		
727a-c	H 18	IVa		
727d	Dump	Unknown		
727e	H 18	IVa		
T.727	H 18:14	IVb		
728	E 16:2		Main	
T.728	D 16:2		Akkadian	
729a	G 18	IVb or IVa?		

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 31:729b	H 19:5	IVb		
729c	G 18	IVa		
729d	E 17		Unknown	
T.729	H 18:14	IVb		
T.730	E 16:8		Akkadian	
731	E 16:3		Larsa	
732a	E 17:1 (north of)		Surface	
732b	F 17:4		Akkadian	
733	N 33:3			Houses below S. Bldg.
734	Unknown			Surface
735	P 32:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
736-37	E 16:3		Larsa	
758	Q 32:6			Houses below S. Bldg.
759	Q 33:8			Houses below S. Bldg.
763	P 33:8			Houses below S. Bldg.
765	E 16:3		Larsa	
768	H 18:2	IVa		
769	Unknown		Unknown	
770	G 19:4	IVa		
780	H 19:6	IVb		
781	Unknown			Surface
785	F 21			Surface
786	G 21	Surface		
787a	H 18:2	IVa		
787b	E 16:6		Larsa	
788	Unknown			Surface
793b	H 18	IVa		
793c	G 19:3	IVa		
793d	G 18:11	IVb		
793f	P 32:2			Houses below S. Bldg.
794a	H 20:4	Va		
794b	H 18:4	IVa		
795c	G 18:4	IVa		
796a	E 16:1		Unknown	
796b	G 18:4	IVa		
796c	E 16:1		Unknown	
797-98	G 18:4	IVa		
800a	N 33:3			Houses below S. Bldg.
800b-d	Unknown			Surface
801	G 18:6	IVa		
805	H 18:4	IVa		
807	H 18:3	III?		
808-10	H 18:4	IVa		
811	G 19:7	IVa		
812	E 16:7		Akkadian or Larsa	
815	H 18:14	IVb		
816e	E 16:3		Larsa	
817a-d	F 16:3		Akkadian or Larsa	
820a	M 34:12			Houses below S. Bldg.
827	E 14:4		Main	
828a-b	E 15:1		Main	
829	E 16:8		Akkadian or Larsa	
831	H 18:14	IVb		
832-33	Unknown		Unknown	
836	H 18:14	IVb		

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Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 31:840	H 18:4	IVa		
841a-c	H 18:14	IVb		
841d	G 18:3	IVa		
841e	G 19:4	IVa		
841f	G 19:10	IVb		
841g	H 18:10	III		
841h	E 16:3		Larsa	
841i	H 18:14	IVb		
843	Unknown			Unknown
845	Unknown			Surface
851-53	G 18:7	IVa		
854	G 18:7	IVb		
870a	N 33:12			Houses below S. Bldg.
870b-c	N 33:1			Houses below S. Bldg.
As. 32:1	G 19:7	IVb		
P.1	G 18:7	IVb		
T.1	F 17:4		Akkadian	
2	G 18:7	IVb		
P.2a	G 18:7	IVb		
P.2b	J 19:15	IVa		
P.2c	J 20:5	IVa		
T.2	J 18:1	IVb or IVa		
3	G 18:7	IVb		
T.3	J 20	IVa		
4	G 18:7	IVb		
P.4	E 16:7 (west of)		Akkadian or Larsa	
T.4	K 19:7	III		
5	G 18:7	IVb		
T.5	J 19:47	IVb		
6	G 19:10	IVb		
P.6	J 19:1	II or I		
T.6	J 19:6	IVa		
7	F 19:1	IVa		
P.7	J 19:1	II or I		
T.7	J 19:29	IVa		
8	F 19:5	IVb		
P.8	J 19:10	II		
T.8	J 18:20	IVb		
9	G 18:7	IVb		
P.9	K 19:3	III or II		
T.9	J 19:44	IVb		
10	E 16:14		Akkadian	
T.10	D 16:6		Main	
11a	H 18:10	III		
11b	F 19:2	IVa		
P.11a	F 17:5		Main	
P.11b	H 20:35 (below)	Vc		
T.11	J 20:10	IVa		
12	E 16:15		Main	
P.12	F 17:5		Main	
13	H 18:16	IVb		
P.13	J 19:2	III		
T.13	H 18:27 (east of)	IVb		
14	E 17		Earlier	
P.14	K 19:7	III or II		

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 32:T.14	J 20:6	IVa		
15	G 19:10	IVb		
P.15	K 19:7	III or II		
T.15	K 21	Va or IVb		
16	H 18:16	IVb		
P.16	J 19:35	III		
17	G 19:7	IVb		
P.17	J 19:1	II or I		
18	G 19:14 (south of)	IVb		
P.18a	J 19:10	III		
P.18b	J 20:5	III		
19	G 19:6	IVb		
P.19	J 19:1	II or I		
20	G 18:7	IVb		
P.20	J 19:1	III		
21	G 18:1	IVb		
P.21	J 19:3	I		
22	G 18:7	IVb		
23	G 19:7	IVb		
P.23	F 17:5		Main	
24	G 18:2	IVb		
P.24	F 17:5 (above)		Gray layer	
25	G 18:7	IVb		
P.25	E 16:18		Main	
P.26	J 19:21	IVa		
27	G 18	IVb		
P.27	J 20:10	III		
28	G 19:7	IVb		
P.28	F 17:6 fill		Main	
29	G 18:4	IVb		
P.29	F 17:6		Main	
30	G 19:4	IVb		
P.30	H 20:6 (east of)	Va		
31	F 19:5 (west of)	IVb		
32	G 18:5	IVb		
P.32	E 16:16		Main	
33	G 18:7	IVb		
P.33	H 19:30	IVa		
34	F 19:1	IVa		
P.34	E 16:18		Main	
35	F 19:1	IVa		
P.35	F 17:8		Main	
36	K 19:3	III or II		
P.36	H 19:12	Va		
37	J 19:3	III or II		
P.37	H 19:12	Va		
38	J 19:6	II		
P.38	F 17:6		Main	
39	K 19:2	III or II		
P.39	J 18:2	IVa		
40	K 19:3	III or II		
P.40a	E 17:6		Main	
P.40b	E 17:7		Earlier	
41	K 19:3	III or II		
P.41	E 17:6		Main	

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Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 32:42	J 19:7	III or II		
P.42a	J 20:4 (south of)	III		
P.42b	D 17:19		Earlier	
43	J 19:7	III or II		
P.43a, see As. 32:274				
P.43b	J 19:6	III		
P.43c	K 20:1	III		
44	J 19:7	III or II		
P.44	F 17:8 fill		Main	
45	J 19	Surface		
P.45	F 17:10		Main	
46	F 17:4		Akkadian	
P.46	K 19:3	III		
47	E 16:11 (above)		Gray layer	
P.47	H 20:9	Va		
48	J 19:9	IVa		
P.48	H 20:9	Va		
49	Dump		Unknown	
P.49	H 18:21	III		
50	F 17:4 (below)		Gray layer	
P.50	H 20:6	Va		
51	J 19:11	III		
52	J 19:18	III		
P.52a-b	E 16:19		Main	
53	F 17:5		Main	
P.53a	E 16:19		Main	
P.53b	D 17:19		Earlier	
P.53c	J 20:22	Va		
54	J 19:7	III		
P.54a	J 19:10	III		
P.54b	D 16:9 (above)		Gray layer	
P.54c	H 18:21	IVa		
55	J 19:18	III		
P.55a	J 20:5	II		
P.55b	K 19:34	Va		
56	K 19:10	III		
P.56	J 19:35	III		
57	J 19:1	IVa		
P.57	J 19:35	III		
58	J 19:1	IVa		
P.58	H 18:26	IVa		
59	K 19	Surface		
P.59	J 19:35	III		
60	J 19:1	IVa		
P.60a	J 20:10	IVa		
P.60b	D 17:19		Earlier	
61	K 19	III or II		
62	J 19:11	III		
P.62a	F 17:5		Main	
P.62b	J 18:1	IVb		
63	K 19:7	II		
P.63	F 17:9A		Main	
64	J 19	Surface		
P.64a	J 20:4	IVa		
P.64b	J 20:15	Va		

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 32:P.64c	K 20:1	IVa		
65	J 19:18	III		
P.65	J 19:5	II		
66	J 19:21	III		
P.66	F 17:9A		Main	
67	J 19:16	IVa		
68	J 19:14	IVa		
P.68	J 20:8	IVa		
69	J 19:15	IVa		
70	J 19:16 (NE of)	IVa		
71	J 19:13	IVa		
72	J 19:16	IVa		
73-77	J 19:13	IVa		
78	F 17:6		Main	
79	E 16:1		Unknown	
80-81	F 17:4 (below)		Gray layer	
82	J 19:16	IVa		
83	J 19:13	IVa		
84	J 19:21	IVa		
85	J 19:13	IVa		
86	J 20:10	III		
87	J 19:16	IVa		
88	J 19:13	IVa		
89	E 16:16		Main	
90	F 17:4 (below)		Gray layer	
91	E 16:11 (south of)		Unknown	
92	F 17:6 (above)		Gray layer	
93	Unknown		Surface	
94	Dump		Unknown	
95-97	F 17:6 (above)		Gray layer	
98	J 19:21	IVa		
99	J 19:14	IVa		
100-101	J 19:13	IVa		
103	E 16:17		Main	
104	F 16:5 (below)		Gray layer	
105-7	E 16:16		Main	
108-9	F 17:6 fill		Main	
111-12	J 19:13	IVa		
113	J 19:21	IVa		
114-15	J 19:13	IVa		
116	H 19	IVa		
117	H 20:17	Va		
118-19	H 19:34	IVa		
120	Dump	Unknown		
121-22	H 19:34	IVa		
123-24	J 19:13	IVa?		
125-26	H 19:34	IVa		
127	H 20:17	Va		
128	H 19:33	IVa		
129	J 20:10	III		
130a-b	H 20:17	Va		
130c	J 19	Vc, Vb, or Va		
130d	H 20:16	Va		
130e	J 19:13	Vc, Vb, or Va		
130f	J 20:1	Va		

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Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 32:130g	J 20:6	IVa		
130h	J 18:1	IVb		
130i	J 19:27	Vc, Vb, or Va		
130j	J 19:21	IVa		
130k	J 19:62	Vc or Vb		
130l	J 19:52	Vc, Vb, or Va		
130m	J 18:7	IVb		
131	J 19:13	IVa		
132	H 19:34	IVa		
133	F 17:4 (below)		Gray layer	
134	J 19:16	IVa		
140	J 19:23	IVa		
141	H 20:8	Va		
142	H 19:35	IVa		
143-44	H 20:8	Va		
145	J 19:13	IVa		
146	J 19:23	IVa		
147	H 19:32	IVa		
148	Dump	Unknown		
149	H 20:8	Va		
150	H 19:34	IVa		
152	H 20:8	Va		
153	J 19:13	IVa		
154	Dump	Unknown		
155-56	J 19:13	IVa		
157	H 19:30	IVa		
158	E 16:16		Main	
159	F 17:7		Main	
160	E 16:11 (south of)		Main	
161-63	J 19:14	IVa		
164	Dump		Unknown	
165	H 19:36	IVa		
166	H 19:33	IVa		
167	H 19:30	IVa		
168	H 19:33	IVa		
169	H 19:34	IVa		
170	J 19:16	IVa		
171	H 20:2	Va		
172	J 18:1	IVa		
173	H 19:33	IVb or IVa		
174	H 19:30	IVa		
175	J 19:24	IVa		
176-77	J 18:15	IVa		
178	H 19:36 (west of)	IVa		
179	J 19:32	IVa		
180	H 19:30	IVa		
181	J 19:14	IVa		
182	F 17:4 (below)		Gray layer	
184	F 17:8		Main	
185	F 17:9A		Main	
186	J 19:53	Va		
187	H 19:35	Va		
188	Dump		Unknown	
189-91	J 19:24	IVa		
192	J 19:15	IVa		

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 32:193	H 19:12	Va		
194	Dump		Unknown	
195	J 19:21	IVa		
196	H 19:34	Va		
197-99	F 17:10		Main	
200	J 18:2	IVa		
201	J 18:20	IVa		
202-6	D 16		Gray layer	
207	F 17:8		Main	
208-9	J 19:21	IVa		
210	J 18:12	IVa		
211	J 19:21	IVa		
212	J 18:20	IVa		
213	J 18:2	IVa		
214	Dump	Unknown		
215	J 19:3	III		
216	J 18:8	IVa		
217-18	F 17:6		Main	
219	D 16		Gray layer	
220	J 19:6	II		
221	J 19:10	III		
222	Dump	Unknown		
223	K 19:3	II		
224-25	J 19:10	III		
226	J 19:6	III		
227	J 18:3	IVa		
228	J 19:2	II		
229	K 19:3 (east of)	II		
230	H 18:26	IVa		
231	H 18:3	IVa		
232	Dump	Unknown		
233	J 19:7	III		
234	J 19:9	III		
236-37	J 20:10	IVa		
238	K 19:5	IVa		
239	H 20:8	Va		
240	J 18:4	IVa		
241	J 20:10	IVa		
243	J 18:8	IVa		
244-45	J 19:2	III		
246	K 19:3	III		
247	K 19:10	IVa		
248	J 19:9	III		
249	J 18	Surface		
250-51	J 19:35	III		
252	J 19:12	III		
253	F 17:6		Main	
254-55	Unknown		Surface	
256	E 16:19		Main	
257	F 17:5		Main	
258	J 19:35	III		
259	K 19:10	IVa		
260	F 17:6		Main	
261	F 17:10		Main	
262-72	F 17:6		Main	



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Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 32:274 (P.43a)	H 20:22	Va		
275	K 19:6	IVa		
276	K 19:3	III		
277	H 18	III		
279-80	E 15:3		Main	
281	H 20:22	Va		
282	K 19	III		
283	J 19:9	IVa		
284-85	Dump	Unknown		
286	K 20	Surface		
287-88	F 17:6		Main	
289	F 17		Surface	
290	E 16:20		Main	
291-92	Dump		Unknown	
293	J 19	Surface		
296	J 19:10	III		
298-300	K 19	III		
301	H 19:36 (below)	Va?		
302-3	K 21:11	Va		
304	H 18:21	IVa		
305	J 20:9	IVa		
306	H 18:21	IVa		
307-8	J 19	II		
309	F 17:9A		Main	
310	Unknown			Surface
313	J 19:10	III		
314	Dump	Unknown		
315	H 18:23	III		
316-17	H 18:22	III		
318	J 18:6	IVa		
319	K 20:1	III		
320	F 17:9A		Main	
321	E 16:20		Main	
322-23	E 16:19		Main	
324	West of Northern Palace		Surface	
325-30	F 17:9A		Main	
331	H 18:23	III		
332	J 18:6	IVb or IVa		
333	E 16:19		Main	
334-35	H 18:22 (north of)	III		
336	E 17		Surface	
337	Unknown		Surface	
338-39	E 16:2		Main	
340	E 16:17		Main	
341-44	E 17		Surface	
345	E 16:7		Main	
349	Dump	Unknown		
350	J 20:10	IVa		
351	J 19:2	IVa		
352	J 18:1	IVa		
353	H 20:6	Va		
354	J 18:1	IVa		
355	H 18:30 (east of)	IVa		
356	G 18	Surface		

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 32:357	Dump	Unknown		
358	L 19	Surface		
360	H 18:30	IVa		
361	H 18:25	III		
362	Dump		Unknown	
363	Unknown			Surface
364	F 16:7		Main	
365	E 16:28		Earlier	
366	Dump		Unknown	
367-72	F 17:9A		Main	
373-80	F 17:9B		Main	
381	Dump	Unknown		
382	D 16:9		Main	
383	E 16:16		Main	
384	E 15:8		Main	
385	D 16:9		Main	
386-87	E 15:8		Main	
388-89	D 16:7		Main	
391-92	D 16:7		Main	
393	D 16:9		Main	
394-95	J 20:10	IVa		
396	Dump	Unknown		
397-98	H 20:3	Va		
399	J 18:1	IVa		
400	K 19:3	IVa		
401	K 19	III		
402-5	J 20:1	IVa		
406-7	J 20:6	IVa		
408	H 20:16	Va		
410	J 20:6	IVa		
411	H 20:26 (west of)	Va		
412	J 18:1	IVa		
413	E 17		Gray layer	
414	F 17:9B		Main	
415	E 17:6		Main	
416	D 16:7		Main	
417-19	E 17		Gray layer	
420	D 16:7		Main	
421	E 17		Gray layer	
422	E 17:9		Main	
423	J 20:4	IVa		
424	E 15:1		Main	
425	E 16:17 (below)		Earlier	
426	J 18:13	IVa		
427	H 19:30	IVa		
429	J 19:19	IVa		
430	H 18	III		
431	K 19:7	IVa		
432	J 18:1	IVa		
433-34	K 19:7	IVa		
435	J 18:1	IVa		
436	Dump		Unknown	
437	E 22			Sounding
438	Dump		Unknown	
439a	K 19:7	IVa		

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Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 32:439b	E 15:1		Main	
439c	H 20:20 (south of)	Va		
439d	K 20:1	IVa		
440-42	D 16:9		Main	
443	E 16:17		Main	
444	F 17:5		Main	
445	H 20	Surface		
446-47	H 18:25	III		
448-50	H 20:15	Va		
451-54	J 20:5	III		
455	D 15:2 (west of)		Surface	
456	E 17:6		Main	
458a	D 16:9		Main	
458b	J 19	Vc, Vb, or Va		
459	H 20:15	Va		
460-61	J 20:5	III		
462	E 22			Surface
463	J 20:5	III		
464	E 23			Surface
465	E 17		Surface	
466	E 15:1		Surface	
467	Dump		Unknown	
468	E 16:18		Main	
470	E 17:8		Main	
471	E 22			Sounding
472	H 20:10	Va		
473	E 22			Sounding
474	K 20:5	III		
475	H 20:16	Va		
476-78	J 20:5	III		
488	K 19:7	IVa		
489	K 20:3	II		
490	J 20:12	III		
491-92	J 18:8	IVa		
493	E 22			Sounding
495	E 17:9		Main	
496	D 16:6		Main	
497	E 17:9		Main	
498	Dump		Unknown	
500-501	Dump		Unknown	
504	E 17		Main	
505	D 16:9		Main	
506-7	D 16:7		Main	
508-9	F 17:10		Main	
511-12	F 17:5		Main	
514-16	S 17:8		Main	
517-20	F 17:9A		Main	
521	J 20:12	III		
522-23	J 21:1	IVa		
524-25	J 19:1	III		
526	K 19:4	IVa		
527-28	K 19:3	IVa		
529	J 19:4	IVa		
530	K 20:4	IVa		
531	J 19:11	IVa		

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 32:532	K 19:4	IVa		
533-37	J 21:1	IVa		
540	E 15:1		Main	
541	E 17:10	IVb or IVa	Main	
542	E 17:9		Main	
543	E 15:10		Main	
544	D 15		Surface	
545	H 20:3 (above)	I		
546-47	J 21:1	IVa		
548	H 20:11	Va		
550-51	J 21:1	IVa		
552	H 20:11 (north of)	Va		
553-54	K 19:11	II		
555	J 19:11	IVa		
556	J 19:2	IVa		
557	K 19:10	IVa		
558-59	J 19:2	IVa		
560	K 19:10	IVa		
561	J 19:2	IVa		
562	K 19:19	IVb		
563	J 19:11	IVa		
564	H 20:15	Va		
565-67	J 21:1	IVa		
568	J 19:1	IVa		
569	G 19:6	IVa		
570	K 21	Surface		
571-75	J 21:1	IVa		
576	G 19:4	IVa		
577	J 20:12	III		
578a	J 21:1	IVa		
578b	H 19:4 (north of)	Va		
579	J 20:10	IVa		
581	E 17		Main	
586-87	E 16:22		Main	
588a	E 16:22		Main	
588c	D 17:19		Earlier	
588d	E 17:7		Earlier	
588e	J 19:54	Vb		
589	E 15:2		Main	
591-608	K 19:10	IVa		
611	J 19:11	IVa		
612	J 21:1	IVa		
613	J 19:21	IVa		
614	J 20:10	IVb		
615-19	J 21:1	IVa		
620	K 19:18	IVa		
621	K 19:3	IVa		
622	J 21:1	IVa		
625	F 17:6 fill		Main	
626	F 15:1		Main	
627-33	J 21:1	IVa		
634	J 19:15	IVa		
635-39	K 19:10	IVa		
640	J 21:1	IVa		
641	J 19:37	IVb		

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Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 32:644	H 20:5	Va		
645	J 20:12	III		
646	J 19:37	IVb		
647	J 19:11	IVa		
648	H 19:5	IVb		
649	J 18:13	IVa		
650a	J 21:1	IVa		
650b	K 28:2			Akkadian house
651	J 18:13	IVa		
652	K 19:7	IVa		
653	K 19:10	IVa		
654	J 19:41	IVb		
655	J 19:40	IVb		
656-60	K 20:17	Va		
661	J 18:13	IVa		
663	E 16:25		Earlier	
666	Unknown			Surface
668	E 16:25		Earlier	
669	West of Northern Palace		Surface	
670-71	Dump		Unknown	
674	E 16:42		Earlier	
675-77	J 19:38	IVb		
678	K 19:10	IVa		
679	J 19:41	IVb		
680	J 21:1	IVa		
682	J 21:1	IVa		
683	J 19:43	IVb		
685	J 19:15	IVa		
686	J 19:40	IVb		
687	K 19:3	IVa		
688	K 19:4	IVa		
689	J 18:13	IVa		
690	K 19:3	IVa		
691	J 21:1	IVa		
692-93	K 19:3	IVa		
694	J 19:48	IVb		
695-96	Dump	Unknown		
697	J 19:6	IVa		
698	Dump	Unknown		
699	K 20	IVa		
701	H 19:5	IVb		
704a	E 16:32		Earlier	
704b	K 19:34	Va		
705-6	E 14:5		Main	
707	E 14:2		Main	
708-9	Dump		Unknown	
710	J 21:1	IVa		
711a-b	J 19:48	IVb		
712	Dump	Unknown		
713-14	K 19:3	IVa		
716	E 15:1		Main	
717	E 16:16 (below)		Earlier	
719	Dump		Unknown	
720	E 17		Main	

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 32:721	J 19:46	IVb		
722	K 20:7	IVa		
723-25	Dump	Unknown		
726	J 19:47	IVb		
727	J 19:48	IVb		
728	J 21:2	IVa		
729-30	K 20:5	IVa		
731	J 18:15	IVa		
734a	E 14:1		Main	
734b	E 16:17		Main	
735a	E 16:18		Main	
735b	H 18:24	IVa		
735c	H 20:20	IVa		
735d	J 20:10	IVa		
737	E 16:16 (below)		Earlier	
739	E 15		Earlier	
740	Outside east wall of Northern Palace		Earlier	
741	E 16:30		Earlier	
742	J 19:40	IVb		
743	J 20:12	III		
744-45	J 19:43	IVb		
746	Dump	Unknown		
747-48	J 19:48	IVb		
750	J 20:5	IVa		
751	J 20:12	III		
752	E 16:21		Main	
753-54	E 16:23		Earlier	
755-56	E 16:25		Earlier	
757	F 15:9		Main	
758	E 16:23		Earlier	
760	J 20:8	IVa		
761	J 20:11	IVa		
762	J 20:25	IVb		
763	J 20:5	IVa		
765	J 19:27	IVb		
766	J 20:6	IVa		
767	J 19:48	IVb		
768	J 19:16	IVb		
770	Dump		Unknown	
771	J 20:7 (east of)	IVa		
772	Dump	Unknown		
773	E 16:25		Earlier	
774	J 19:48	IVb		
775	K 20:17	Va		
776	J 19:48	IVb		
777	J 19	Va		
778-79	J 20:5	IVa		
780	Sounding in D 15:3		El. 32.60 m.	
781	K 20:6 (south of)	IVa		
782	J 20:8	IVa		
783a	D 16		Main	
783b	E 17		Main	
785	D 16:1		Akkadian	
786	Outside east wall of Northern Palace		Earlier	

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Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 32:787	K 20:12	Va		
788a	J 19:29	IVa		
788b	J 20:12	IVa		
789a	J 19:15	IVa		
789b	D 16:6 (outside)		Main	
789c	D 17:18		Earlier	
790	J 20:25	IVb		
791	K 21:10	Va		
792	J 19:29	IVa		
793-94	J 21:19 (west of)	IVb		
795	J 20:25	IVb		
796	J 20	IVb		
797	J 20:25	IVb		
798-99	J 20:1	IVb		
801	J 19:48	IVb		
802-3	J 21:26	IVb		
807	E 16:23		Earlier	
809a	E 15:10 (below)		Earlier	
809b	J 19:64	Va		
810a	E 16:22		Main	
810b	J 19:13	Vb?		
811	K 20:17	Va		
812	K 21:10	Va		
813	K 20:17	Va		
814-15	K 20:4	IVa		
816	J 20:6	IVa		
817	K 19:19	IVb		
818	J 20:11	IVa		
819	K 20:43	Va		
820	K 20:1	IVa		
821-23	J 19:47	IVb		
824	J 21:9	Va		
825	J 19:7	III or II		
827	E 17:9		Main	
828	E 16:34		Earlier	
829-30	D 15:15		Earlier	
831	F 15:9		Main	
832a	E 16:32		Earlier	
832b	J 19:49	IVb		
832c	E 15:20		Earlier	
833	F 15:9		Main	
834	E 16:23		Earlier	
836	K 21:1	Va		
837	J 20:11	IVa		
838	K 20:12	Va		
839	J 20:11	IVa		
840	F 15:9		Main	
841	K 20:4	IVb		
842	J 20:11	IVa		
843	K 20:1	IVa		
844-45	J 20:11	IVa		
846	J 20:15	Va		
847	K 20:1	IVa		
848	K 20:12	Va		
849	J 19:4	IVa		
850	K 20:3	II		

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 32:851a	E 16:34		Earlier	
851b	D 17:19		Earlier	
851c	J 19:64	Va		
851d	J 20:10	IVa		
851e	J 20:12	IVa		
852a	D 16:8		Main	
852b	D 15:1		Main	
852c	H 18:22 (below)	IVb		
852d	J 19:6	IVa, III, II, or I		
852e	J 20:12	IVa		
853-54	Dump		Unknown	
856	E 16:34		Earlier	
857a	F 16:2		Main	
857b	J 19:13	IVa		
858	J 19:43	IVb		
859	E 15:1 (below)		Earlier	
860-61	H 18:26	IVb		
863	K 20:16	IVa		
864	F 15:9		Main	
865a	F 15:9		Main	
865b	D 17:17		Earlier	
865c	E 17		Main	
865d	H 18:26 (below)	Va		
865e	J 20:22	Va		
866	H 18:27	IVb		
867	E 15:1 (below)		Earlier	
868-926	E 16:16		Main	
929	Dump		Uncertain	
931	F 15:9		Main	
932	E 16:24		Main	
933	H 18:26	IVb		
934	H 19:3	Va		
935	F 15:9		Main	
938a	J 20:15	Va		
938b	E 16:26		Earlier	
939	K 19:20	Va		
940	J 20:15	Va		
942	J 19:2	IVa		
946	D 15:1		Earlier	
947	F 15:9		Main	
949	D 15:1		Earlier	
951-52	K 20:4 (SW of)	IVa		
953	J 20:4	IVb		
954	J 19:13	IVb		
955	J 20:10	IVb		
958	K 20:12	Va		
959	K 20:6	IVa		
960	K 21:11	Va		
961	J 18:20	IVb		
962-63	J 20:12	IVa		
964-67	K 21:11	Va		
968	J 20:5	IVa		
969-72	K 21:11	Va		
973	E 16:28		Earlier	
974	E 15:1 (below)		Earlier	



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Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 32:975	E 15:8		Main	
976-78	Dump	Unknown		
979a	E 17:10		Main	
979b	J 19:27	Va		
979c	J 19:50	Vc		
979d	J 20:23	Va		
980	E 15:1 (below)		Earlier	
981a	F 15:9		Main	
981b	E 15:20		Earlier	
981c	J 20:22	Va		
982a	D 15:12		Earlier	
982b	D 17:17		Earlier	
982c	D 17:18		Earlier	
982d	D 17:19		Earlier	
982e	E 16:26		Earlier	
982f	J 19:13	Vc		
982g	J 19:50	Vb		
983	G 19:13	IVa		
984a	F 15:9		Main	
984b	J 19:59	Vc		
984c	P 26:3			Near surface
985	J 18:20	IVa		
986-87	K 21:11	Va		
988	J 20:1	Va		
989-91	J 20:17	IVa		
992	E 15:14		Earlier	
993	J 20:16	IVa		
995-97	J 20:16	IVa		
998	E 15:13		Earlier	
999-1000	E 16:35		Earlier	
1002-9	F 15:9 (east of)		Surface	
1010	H 18:29	IVa		
1011	J 19:67	Vb		
1012	H 20:10	Va		
1013	J 19:55	Va		
1014	H 20:10	Va		
1015	J 20:16	IVa		
1016	K 21	Va		
1017	H 20:13	Va		
1018a	J 20:12	IVa		
1018b	J 19:40	IVb		
1019a	J 20:1	Va		
1019b	H 20:11	Va		
1019c	H 20:20 (south of)	Va		
1020	J 20:12	IVa		
1021-23	H 15			Sounding
1024	A 28?			Surface
1025	K 21:10	Va		
1026	Dump		Unknown	
1027	K 21	Va		
1028	H 20:18	Va		
1029	H 18:28	IVa		
1030	J 19:59	IVb		
1031-32	G 20:2 (below)	Vb		

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 32:1033	H 20:6	Va		
1034	J 20:8 (outside)	IVa		
1035-36	H 20:17	Va		
1037	K 21:9	Va		
1038a	K 21:9	Va		
1038b	H 18:16	IVb		
1038c	J 19	Vc, Vb, or Va		
1039	J 19:44	IVb		
1040	H 20:17	Va		
1041-43	H 20:20	Va		
1044	F 15:10		Main	
1045	E 16:27		Earlier	
1046	K 20:14	Surface		
1047	J 19:35	IVb or IVa		
1048	K 20:15	Va		
1049	Dump		Unknown	
1051-60	E 16:35		Earlier	
1061	E 15:18		Earlier	
1062-64	E 17:10		Main	
1066	J 19:41	IVb		
1067-68	E 15:1 (below)		Earlier	
1069	H 19:12 (west of)	Va		
1070	H 20:14	Va		
1071-88	E 16:35		Earlier	
1089	F 16:9		Earlier	
1091-92	E 15:1 (below)		Earlier	
1093	E 17:6		Main	
1096a-b	H 20:22	Va		
1097	K 20:24	Va		
1098	H 20:15	Va		
1099a	E 16:42		Earlier	
1099b	E 17:9		Main	
1099c	J 20:23	Va		
1100	E 15:1 (below)		Earlier	
1101	H 19:33	IVb		
1102	Dump		Unknown	
1103	E 17:10		Main	
1107	J 18:7	IVb		
1108	K 21:2	Va		
1109-10	H 20:5? (south of)	Va		
1111	Dump		Unknown	
1112-13	E 16:16		Main	
1114	E 15:1		Main	
1115	E 16:16 (below)		Earlier	
1116-17	E 15:18		Earlier	
1118-19	E 15:19		Earlier	
1120	J 19:40	IVb		
1121	J 20:10 (outside)	IVb		
1122	J 19:48	IVb		
1123	J 20:10 (outside)	IVb		
1125	E 15:20		Earlier	
1126	E 15:21		Earlier	
1127	E 14:1		Main	

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Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 32:1128	E 17		Main	
1129	E 15:2		Main	
1130	E 15:16		Earlier	
1131-32	J 19:57	Vb		
1133	J 19:27	IVb		
1135	J 19:50	Va		
1137	E 15:20		Earlier	
1138-40	E 17		Earlier	
1141	E 15:20		Earlier	
1142a	K 19:19	Vb		
1142b	F 17:7		Main	
1142c	H 18.26 (below)	Va		
1142d	H 19.30 (below)	Va		
1143	H 20:22	Va		
1144	J 19:52	Va		
1145	J 19:57	Vb		
1146	J 19:47	IVb		
1147	J 18:1 (west of)	IVb		
1149	E 15:20		Earlier	
1150	E 17:8		Main	
1152	J 19:59	Va		
1154	J 20:10 (outside)	Va		
1156-57	J 20:1	IVb		
1158	E 15:20		Earlier	
1160	E 15:10 (below)		Earlier	
1161-63	E 17		Earlier	
1164	J 19:55	Va		
1165	J 19:67	Va		
1166	Dump		Unknown	
1167	Dump	Unknown		
1168-69	E 15:17		Earlier	
1170	E 16:12		Main	
1171	E 17:5		Main	
1172	E 15:17		Earlier	
1175	E 15:17		Earlier	
1179	J 19:41	Va		
1180	J 19:23	IVb		
1182	J 18:1	IVb		
1183	J 19:23	IVb		
1184	J 18:22	IVb		
1185-87	K 19:19	IVb		
1188	F 17		Main	
1190	E 15:21		Earlier	
1192	E 15:1		Main	
1199	Dump	Unknown		
1200	J 20:16	IVa		
1201	J 19:57	Vb		
1202	J 18:22	IVb		
1203	J 19:57	Va		
1204	J 19:60	Vb		
1205	J 18:10	IVb		
	(south of)			
1206	H 18:26	IVb		
1207	J 19:27	Va		
1209	J 19	Vc?		

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 32:1210	E 15:1		Main	
1211-12	F 15:8		Earlier	
1215	H 18:26 (below)	Va		
1216	D 15:7		Earlier	
1217	D 15:4		Main	
1218	Dump		Unknown	
1219	J 18:19	IVb		
1220	H 18:26 (below)	Va		
1225	E 17		Earlier	
1229	H 18:27	IVb		
1230-34	H 19:25	IVa		
1235	J 19:52	Va		
1236	H 18:27	IVb		
1237-38	H 19:25	IVa		
1239	H 18:27	IVb		
1240	J 19:50	Va		
1242	J 19:59	Va		
1243	H 19:25	IVa		
1244	J 19:64	Va		
1245	Dump	Unknown		
1246	J 19:57	Vb		
1247	J 19:71	Vc		
1250a	J 19:52	Va		
1250b	E 17:7		Earlier	
1250c	J 20:21	Va		
1250d	J 21:26	Va		
1251a-b	J 18:19	IVb		
1252-56	J 18:19	IVb		
1257	J 19:64	Va		
1258a	J 19:64	Vb		
1258b	H 20:29 (below)	Vc		
1258c	K 19:23	Va		
1258d	K 20:12	Va		
1259	J 19:64	Va		
1260	H 19:25	IVa		
1261	J 19:64	Va		
1262a	J 19:55	Va		
1262b	J 19:64	Va		
1262c	J 20:21	Va		
1263-64	J 19:54	Vb		
1265	J 18:19	IVb		
1266	J 19:72	Vc		
1267	J 18:10	IVb		
1268	J 19:27	Va		
1269	J 18:1	IVa		
1270	J 18:21	IVb		
1271	H 19:3	Va		
1272a	J 19:64	Va		
1272b	H 19:3	Va		
1273	J 19:64	Va		
1275	H 18:33	IVb		
1276	H 18:27	IVb		
1277	E 15:14		Earlier	
1279	E 14:1		Main	
1280	E 15:14		Earlier	

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Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 32:1281-82	E 15:11		Earlier	
1283	Dump		Unknown	
1285-86	E 15:14		Earlier	
1287-88	E 15:11		Earlier	
1289	E 14:1 (below)		Earlier	
1291	E 15:11		Earlier	
1292	Dump	Unknown		
1293	H 18:14	IVb		
1294	Dump	Unknown		
1295	H 18:27	IVb		
1296	J 19:55	Va		
1297	D 15:9		Earlier	
1298	D 16:6 (outside)		Main	
1300	E 14:8		Main	
1302	E 15:2		Main	
1303	D 15:13		Earlier	
1304	E 14:8		Main	
1305	D 16:6 (outside)		Main	
1306	D 15:9		Earlier	
1307-9	J 18:22	IVb		
1311a	J 19:13	Va		
1311b	E 17:7		Earlier	
1312	J 18:14	IVb		
1313	J 18:22	Vb or Va		
1314	H 19:37	Va		
1315	J 20	Va		
1316	J 19:62	Vc		
1317	H 18:13	IVb		
1318	J 18:14	IVb		
1319	J 19:67	Va		
	(north of)			
1320	E 15:24		Earlier	
1322	E 15:2		Main	
1323	F 15:8		Earlier	
1326	J 18:22	IVb		
1327	J 18:21	IVb		
1328	J 19	Va		
1329	H 19:5	Va		
1330	J 19:48	IVb		
1331	H 19:3	Va		
1333	D 14:1		Unknown	
1334	J 20:12	IVa		
1335	E 14:9		Earlier	
1337	E 17		Earlier	
1340	H 18:21	IVa		
1341	J 19:16	Va		
1342	J 18:22	IVb		
1343	J 19:48	IVb		
1344	J 18:22 to J 19:57	Vb		
1345a	J 19:55	Va		
1345c	K 28:2			Akkadian house
1346	E 14:9		Earlier	
1347	J 19:71	Vc		
1348	J 19:70	Va		

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 32:1349	K 19:19	IVb		
1350	J 20:11	IVa		
1351	J 19	Va		
1352	J 19:70	Va		
1353	K 19:7	IVa		
1354	J 19:62	Vc		
1355	J 19:16	Va		
1356	D 15:11		Earlier	
1359	E 14:9		Earlier	
1360	E 15:24		Earlier	
1361	E 16:2 (below)		Earlier	
1364	E 16:35		Earlier	
1365	E 14:9		Earlier	
1366	E 15:12		Earlier	
1370	H 18:22	IVa		
1371	H 20:13	Va		
	(north of)			
1372	J 18:22	IVb		
1373	H 20:18	Va		
1374	J 18:22	IVb		
1375	Dump	Unknown		
1376	J 19:48	IVb		
1377-78	J 19	Va		
1379	E 17:9		Main	
1380	H 18:12	IVb		
1381-82	H 20:3	Va		
1383-84	H 20:12	Va		
1385-86	K 21:11	Va		
As. 33:T.1	J 21:26	IVb		
T.2	J 21:23	IVb		
3	Dump		Unknown	
T.3	J 21:23	IVb		
4	H 20:6	Va		
T.4	J 21:23	IVb		
5-6	K 20:27	Va		
7	J 20:25	Va		
T.7	G 26:5			Sounding
8	F 15:6		Main	
T.8	J 23			Sounding
9	H 20:6	Va		
T.9	J 23			Sounding
10	K 20:31	Va		
T.10	J 23			Sounding
11	J 20:21	Va		
T.11	Q 37			Sounding
12	K 20:32	Va		
T.12	Q 37			Sounding
13	J 20:21	Va		
T.13	G 26:4			Sounding
14	H 19:37	Va		
T.14	J 28:4			Akkadian house
T.15-16	J 27:1			Akkadian house
17	J 20:21	Va		
T.17	J 27:1			Akkadian house
18	J 20:21	Va		

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Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 33:T.18	J 27:1			
19	H 19:34 (north of)	Va		Akkadian house
T.19	N 37:1			
22	F 15		Surface	Azuzum Bldg.
23	J 20:22	Va		
24	K 21:4	Va		
33	K 19:20	Va		
34	E 17:7		Earlier	
35	E 17		Earlier	
40	K 20:37	Va		
41	K 21:11	Va		
43	K 20:17	Va		
44	L 19:1	Va		
45-46	K 20:40	Va		
47	K 19:24	Va		
48	L 19:2	Va		
49	L 19:2 (above)	IVb or IVa		
56	K 19:20	Va		
66	E 17:19		Earlier	
67-68	Sounding in D 15:3		Unknown	
69	E 17:7		Earlier	
70	Sounding in D 15:3		El. ca. 31.50-33.50 m.	
72a-e	K 44			Sounding
73	K 44			Sounding
80	Sounding in D 15:3		El. ca. 31.50-33.50 m.	
83	Sounding in D 15:3		Unknown	
85	K 19:35	Va		
86	Dump	Unknown		
87	K 20:41	Va		
88	K 20:40	Va		
89	K 20:12	Va		
91	J 21:23	Va		
93	J 20:13	IVb		
94	J 21:26	IVb		
97	Sounding in D 15:3		Unknown	
98	J 21:23	IVb		
99	K 20:34	Va		
100	J 21:23	IVb		
101	J 20:13	IVb		
103-4	G 18:7	IVa		
112	D 15:7		Earlier	
113	J 21:3	IVa		
114	J 21:23	IVb		
115	Dump		Unknown	
122a	J 21:23	IVb		
122b	H 20:35	Vb		
122c	J 19:64	Vc		
124	H 20:29	Vb		
126-28	J 21:23	IVb		

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 33:129	H 20:29	Vb		
130	Dump	Vc, Vb, or Va		
131	L 19:1	Va		
140	J 19:27	Vc or Vb		
141	E 17:22		Earlier	
142	L 19-20	Va		
143	J 20:15	Va		
144	E 22			Sounding
145	J 20:15	Va		
146	Dump	Unknown		
147	J 20:15	Va		
148	E 23			Sounding
150a-b	E 17:7		Earlier	
153a	J 20:2	Va		
153b	J 19:13	Vc		
154	J 19:27	Vb		
155-63	J 21:23	IVb		
164-65	E 22			Sounding
167	J 19:27	Vc		
168	H 20:38	Vb		
169	Dump	Unknown		
170	E 17:7		Earlier	
171	D 15		Earlier	
172	E 17:22		Earlier	
173	D 15		Earlier	
174	E 17:23		Earlier	
176	L 19-20	Va		
177	J 19:27	Vc		
178	E 17:21		Earlier	
179-80	H 20:30	Vb		
181-82	D 15:7		Earlier	
183	E 17:23		Earlier	
184	Dump		Unknown	
185	Unknown			Surface
186	J 19:27	Vc		
187	J 20:27	Va		
189	H 20:35	Vb		
191	E 15:19		Earlier	
192	J 20:34	Vb		
193	H 20	Vc?		
194	E 22			Sounding
195-96	E 17:29		Earlier	
198-99	H 20:45 (north of)	Vb		
201	H 20:29	Vb		
203	H 20:29	Vb		
204	J 19:27	Vb		
207	J 20:32	Vb		
214	Dump	Vc, Vb, or Va		
215	H 20:48 (NW of)	Vc		
217	Sounding in H 18:14	Below Vc		
219-20	Sounding in H 18:14	Below Vc		



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Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 33:222	E 15:18		Earlier	
223	J 19:16	Vb		
224	Sounding in H 18:14	Below Vc		
228	E 17:7		Earlier	
231	Dump	Vc, Vb, or Va		
232-33	J 19:41	Vc		
234	J 19:59	Vc		
235	J 19:16	Vb		
236	Dump	Unknown		
237	Sounding in H 18:14	Below Vc		
251	Dump		Unknown	
285-86	J 19:50	Vc		
287a	J 20:38	Vc		
287b	H 20:40 (below)	Vc		
288	J 19:50	Vc		
289	J 19:13	Vc		
297	Sounding in D 15:3		Unknown	
299	Sounding in D 15:3		Unknown	
300	Dump	Unknown		
301-2	Sounding in H 18:14	Below Vc		
304	J 19:77	Vc		
305	J 20:33	Vb		
312-13	J 20:40	Vc		
314	J 20:41	Vc		
315	Dump	Vc		
316	J 20:40	Vc		
317	H 20:47	Vc		
318	J 19:16 (north of)	Vc		
319	J 20:37	Vc		
321	H 20:47	Vc		
326	Sounding in D 15:3		Unknown	
330-33	E 16:11		Main	
334a-c	E 16		Main	
335-36	J 21:23	Va		
337	Q 27:1			Sounding
378	Sounding in D 15:3		El. 32 m.	
381	Sounding in D 15:3		El. 32 m.	
386	Unknown			Surface
389-90	P 26:1			Sounding
392-93	P 26:4			Sounding
394-95	Sounding in D 15:3		El. 31 m.	
397	E 16:20		Main	
399	P 26:2			Sounding
401	Sounding in D 15:3		El. 30 m.	

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 33:402-3	E 16:20 (below)		Earlier	
409-10	Q 28			Sounding
411-12	Sounding in D 15:3		El. 31 m.	
417	Sounding in D 15:3		El. 32.50 m.	
421	Dump			Unknown
426	Sounding in D 15:3		El. 29-30 m.	
464	Sounding in D 15:3		Unknown	
468	L 23			Sounding
469-70	M 23			Sounding
471	L 23 dump			Sounding
472-73	M 23			Sounding
474	L 23 dump			Sounding
498	Sounding in D 15:3		El. 29 m.	
503	Sounding in D 15:3		El. 26-27 m.	
512	O 26			Sounding
520-23	K 21:1 (above)	IVb or IVa		
525	Unknown			Surface
545	K 28:1 (above)			Sounding
550	K 28:3			Akkadian house
560	Z 22			Sounding
561-62	K 28			Akkadian house
579	K 28			Akkadian house
580-82	K 33			Sounding
586	K 28?			Sounding
587-89	K 28:2			Akkadian house
592-94	K 28:2			Akkadian house
595	K 28			Akkadian house
596	K 28:3			Akkadian house
597	G 26:1			Sounding
598-600	J 23			Sounding
601	Unknown			Surface
603	J 28:4			Akkadian house
604-5	J 24			Sounding
606	K 28			Akkadian house
607	J 24			Sounding
608	Unknown			Surface
614	Sounding in D 15:3		El. 26-27 m.	
617	J 23			Sounding
618	G 25:2			Sounding
619	G 26:4			Sounding
620	G 25:2			Sounding
621	G 25:3			Sounding
622	K 28:5			Akkadian house
623	G 25:1			Sounding
624	K 28:3			Akkadian house
625	F 25:5			Sounding
626	G 25:2			Sounding
640	G 26:4			Sounding

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Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 33:641	G 25:2			Sounding
643-44	G 25:6			Sounding
645	H 25:2			Sounding
646	J 27:1			Akkadian house
647-48	J 28:1			Akkadian house
649	J 27:1			Akkadian house
661	N 37:1			Azuzum Bldg.
668	L 46			Sounding
669	O 36			Sounding
671	H 19:38	Vb		
680	J 19	Va		
709	Sounding in D 15:3		El. 25 m.	
711	Unknown		Surface	
712-13	K 40			Sounding
721	Sounding in H 18:14	Below Vc		
725	J 21:22	Va		
729-31	P 26:2			Sounding
As. 34:1-2	M 37:2			Azuzum Bldg.
T.1-2	M 37:2			Azuzum Bldg.
3	C 17			Surface
T.3-4	L-M 29-30			Area F
5	Sounding in D 15:3		Unknown	
T.5	L-M 29-30			Area F
6	Unknown			Surface
T.6	L-M 29-30			Area F
T.7, <i>see</i> As. 34:64				
T.8	L-M 29-30			Area F
9	Sounding in D 15:3		El. ca. 25 m.	
T.9	Unknown			Unknown
10	Sounding in D 15:3		El. ca. 25 m.	
T.10, <i>see</i> As. 34:178				
11	D 17:23		Earlier	
T.11, <i>see</i> As. 34:73				
12	D 17:23		Earlier	
T.12, <i>see</i> As. 34:31				
13	D 17:23		Earlier	
T.13, <i>see</i> As. 34:16				
14	L 37:2			Azuzum Bldg.
T.14, <i>see</i> As. 34:46				
16 (T.13)	M 37:2			Azuzum Bldg.
17	L 37:1			Azuzum Bldg.
18	T 21			Surface
19	L 38:1			Azuzum Bldg.
20	M 37:3			Azuzum Bldg.
31 (T.12)	L-O 28-29			Street F
32	M-P 26			Street E
34	K 36			Street
41-42	Q 28-31			Street B
46 (T.14)	L-M 29-30			Area F
47	Q 28-31			Street B

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 34:49	L-M 29-30			Area F
51	L-M 29-30			Area F
52	K 27			Street G
55	Unknown			Surface
56	L-M 29-30			Area F
60	D 17:18		Earlier	
61	F 13?			Early Dynastic town wall
64 (T.7)	Sounding in D 15:3		El. 21-22 m.	
67	L 28			Unfinished Bldg.
73 (T.11)	L-M 29-30			Area F
75	Unknown			North of Street E
76	L-M 29-30			Area F
77	M-P 26			Street E
78	K-L 27-28			Area G
82	Unknown			Larsa town wall
83-84	K-L 27-28			Area G
89-91	F 13?			Early Dynastic town wall
117	Unknown			Larsa town wall
118	Unknown			Early Dynastic town wall
121	F 13?			Early Dynastic town wall
125	Unknown			Larsa town wall
136	K 19	Surface		
161	K 18?	Surface		
162	K 19?	IVa, III, II, or I		
163	G 13			Surface
178 (T.10)	Sounding in D 15:3 (west of)			Early Dynastic town wall
180-81	N 14?			Larsa town wall
183-88	G 15			Sounding
198	G 15			Sounding
206	E 13			Early Dynastic town wall
226	Unknown			Unknown
227	L 44?			Surface
229	Sounding in H 18:14	Below Vc		
230-31	Sounding in H 18:14 <sup>7</sup>	Below Vc <sup>7</sup>		
232	Sounding in H 18:14	Below Vc		
233	Sounding in D 15:3		El. 27-28 m.	
234-35	Sounding in H 18:14	Below Vc		
236-37	Sounding in D 15:3		El 21-22 m.	
238-42	Sounding in H 18:14	Below Vc		

<sup>7</sup> But see p. 210, n. 70.

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Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 35:1-2	F-X 42-43			Trench A
T.1-2	K 43			Trench A
3	F-G 36-42			Trench B
T.3-4	K 43			Trench A
5-12	F-X 42-43			Trench A
T.5-12	K 43			Trench A
13-14	F-G 36-42			Trench B
T.13-14	K 43			Trench A
15-17	F-X 42-43			Trench A
T.15-17	K 43			Trench A
18	F-X 42-43			Trench A
T.18	F 37			Trench B
19	F-X 42-43			Trench A
T.19	F 37			Trench B
20	F-X 42-43			Trench A
T.20	F 37			Trench B
21	F-X 42-43			Trench A
T.21	F 37			Trench B
22	G 39			Trench B
T.22	F 37			Trench B
23	F-X 42-43			Trench A
T.23	F 37			Trench B
24	F-G 36-42			Trench B
T.24	F 37			Trench B
25-27	F-X 42-43			Trench A
T.25-27	F 37			Trench B
28-30	F-G 36-42			Trench B
T.28-30	F 37			Trench B
31	W 42			Trench A
T.31	F 37			Trench B
32	F-X 42-43			Trench A
T.32	F 37			Trench B
33-34	Unknown			Surface
T.33-34	F 37			Trench B
35-36	F-X 42-43			Trench A
T.35-36	F 37			Trench B
37-39	F-G 36-42			Trench B
T.37-40	F 37			Trench B
41	F-G 36-42			Trench B
T.41-42	F 37			Trench B
43	S-T 37			Snake Shrine
T.43	F 37			Trench B
44	U-V 34-42			Trench D
T.44	F 37			Trench B
45-46	S 42			Trench A
T.45-46	F 37			Trench B
47	F-X 42-43			Trench A
T.47	F 37			Trench B
48	R 43			Trench A
T.48	F 37			Trench B
49	S 36			Snake Shrine
T.49-50	F 37			Trench B
51-52	S 39			Sounding
T.51-52	F 37			Trench B
53	S 36			Snake Shrine

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Field No.	Provenience	Stratum of Private House Area	Level of Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous
As. 35:T.53	F 37			Trench B
54	S 39			Sounding
T.54	F 37			Trench B
55-58	U-V 34-42			Trench D
T.55-58	F 37			Trench B
59-63	S-T 37			Snake Shrine
T.59-63	F 37			Trench B
64	W 42			Trench A
T.64	F 37			Trench B
65-66	S-T 37			Snake Shrine
T.65-66	F 37			Trench B
67-72	O-V 20			Trench F
T.67-72	F 37			Trench B
73	V-cc 34			Trench E
T.73	F 37			Trench B
74	O-V 20			Trench F
T.74	F 37			Trench B
75	S 37			Snake Shrine
T.75	F 37			Trench B
76	Dump			Snake Shrine
T.76	F 37			Trench B
77-80	V-cc 34			Trench E
T.77-80	F 37			Trench B
81-82	Dump			Trench E
T.81-82	F 37			Trench B
83-86	Dump			Trench F
T.83-86	F 37			Trench B
87-89	S-T 37			Snake Shrine
T.87-89	F 37			Trench B
90-92	S-T 37			Snake Shrine
T.90-92	S 42			Trench A
93-94	S-T 37			Snake Shrine
T.93-94	S 41			Trench A
95-96	Unknown			Surface
T.95-96	S 41			Trench A
97-98	S 37			Snake Shrine
T.97-98	F 37			Trench B
99	Unknown			Surface
T.99-100	F 37			Trench B
T.101	Unknown			Unknown
T.102-3	F 37			Trench B
T.104-5	S 36			Snake Shrine
T. 106-9	F 37			Trench B

## TELL AGRAB

Field No.	Provenience	Field No.	Provenience
Ag. 35:1	Mound A (surface)	Ag. 35:105	Mound A (surface)
3-7	Mound A (surface)	181-22	Mound A (O 11)
9-22	Mound A (surface)	371	Mound A (Q 13)
25	Mound A (P 13)	372	Mound A (F 8)
28	Mound A (P 14)	373a-b	Mound A (Q 13)
33	Mound A (surface)	386	Mound A (Q 13)
42	Mound A (surface)	395	Mound A (dump)

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Field No.	Provenience	Field No.	Provenience
Ag. 35:493	Hill B (surface)	Ag. 36:438-40	Hill C
562	Mound A (surface)	441-48	Mound A (G 13-15?)
563	Mound A (Q 13)	449	Hill B (surface)
764	Mound A (dump)	450-58	Hill B (top layer)
855	Mound A (dump)	467	Hill B (deep sounding)
862	Mound A (dump)	468	Hill B (top layer)
873	Mound A (surface)	470-71	Hill B (top layer)
958	Mound A (dump)	473-75	Hill B (top layer)
1027	Mound A (L 14)	510	Hill C
1123	Mound A (surface)	512-13	Hill B (deep sounding)
1134	Mound A (dump)	519-20	Hill B (top layer)
Ag. 36:1-2	Mound A (surface)	521-25	Hill C
T.1-3	Mound A (E-F 15-16)	526	Hill B (top layer)
14	Mound A (surface)	527-28	Hill C
87-89	Mound A (dump)	530-43	Hill B (top layer)
376	Hill C	545-64	Hill B (top layer)
427-34	Hill C	570-80	Hill B (top layer)
435-37	Mound A (surface)	581a-c	Hill B (deep sounding)

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Locus	Houses Level(s) or General Location	Plate(s)	Locus	Houses Level(s) or General Location	Plate(s)
B 32:1-5	Sounding <i>G</i>	19	K 43:12	4	11
C 27:1-2	Akkadian foundations	20	K 51:1	North of Trench <i>C</i>	17
C 31:1-4	Sounding <i>G</i>	19	L 42:1	3	13
C 32:1-7	Sounding <i>G</i>	19	L 42:2	4-3	11, 13
D 27:1-2	Akkadian foundations	20	L 42:3-11	3	13
D 28:1-2	Akkadian foundations	20	M 42:1	3-2	13-14
D 29:1-2	Akkadian foundations	20	M 42:2	2	14
D 31:1-10	Sounding <i>G</i>	19	M 42:3	3-2	13-14
E 26:1	Akkadian foundations	20	M 42:4	3	13
E 28:1-3	Akkadian foundations	20	M 42:5	3-2	13-14
E 29:1-6	Akkadian foundations	20	M 42:6-8	3	13
E 30:1-2	Akkadian foundations	20	M 43:4	3-2	13-14
F 26:1-2	Akkadian foundations	20	M 43:6	3-2	13-14
F 27:1-2	Akkadian foundations	20	M 43:7	3	13
F 28:1-5	Akkadian foundations	20	M 43:12-14	3-2	13-14
F 29:1-6	Akkadian foundations	20	M 43:15-16	3	13
F 30:1	Akkadian foundations	20	M 44:6	3-2	13-14
G 29:1-2	Akkadian foundations	20	M 52:1	Trench <i>C</i>	17
G 30:1	Akkadian foundations	20	N 43:1	2	14
J 42:2	4-3	11, 13	N 43:2	4-2	10, 12, 14
J 42:3	4	11	N 43:3	3-2	12-14
J 42:4	4-3	11, 13	N 43:4-5	2	14
J 42:5	4	11	N 43:6	4-2	10, 12-14
J 42:6	4-3	11, 13	N 43:7	3-2	12-14
J 42:7-8	4	11	N 43:8-9	2	14
J 42:9	4-3	11, 13	N 43:11	2	14
J 42:10	4	11	N 43:12-13	6-3	8-10, 12
J 42:11	4-3	11, 13	N 43:14-15	4-3	10, 12
J 42:12	3	13	N 43:17-18	4	10
J 43:1-2	4-3	11, 13	N 43:19	5-3	9-10, 12
J 43:3	4	11	N 43:20-22	6-5	8-9
J 43:4	4-3	11, 13	N 43:23	6	8
J 43:5	4	11	N 43:24	9-7	5-7
J 43:6	4-3	11, 13	N 43:25	Below 12, 12-8	2-6
J 43:7-10	4	11	N 43:26	11-8	3-6
J 43:11	3	13	N 43:27	6-5	8-9
K 41:1-2	3	13	N 43:28	7	7
K 42:1-11	4-3	11, 13	N 43:29-33	2	14
K 42:12	3	13	N 43:35	5	9
K 42:13	4-3	11, 13	N 44:3	2	14
K 42:14	3	13	N 44:5	4-3	10, 12
K 42:15-17	4-3	11, 13	N 44:6	6-3	8-10, 12
K 42:18	3	13	N 44:7-8	4-3	10, 12
K 43:7-11	4-3	11, 13	N 44:9	11-7	3-7



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Locus	Houses Level(s) or General Location	Plate(s)	Locus	Houses Level(s) or General Location	Plate(s)
N 44:10	10-7	4-7	O 43:54-56	12	2
N 44:11	8, 6-5	6, 8-9	O 43:57	6-5	8-9
N 44:12	7	7	O 43:58	11-8	3-6
N 44:13	11-8	3-6	O 44:1-5	2	14
N 44:14	8-6	6-8	O 44:6-11	2-1	14
N 44:15	11-8	3-6	O 44:12	2	14
N 44:16-17	12	2	O 44:14-16	2-1	14
N 44:18	10-8	4-6	O 44:18	2	14
N 44:19	Below 12	2	O 44:19	4-3	10, 12
N 44:20	10-7	4-7	O 44:20	2	14
N 44:21	6-5	8-9	O 44:56	12	2
N 44:22-23	2	14	O 45:2-8	2	14
O 41:1-2	Below 2	14	O 50:1	Trench <i>C</i>	17
O 42:1-3	Below 2	14	P 36:1	Sounding <i>E</i>	18
O 42:4	2 or 1	14	P 42:1	Below 2	14
O 42:5	Below 2	14	P 42:2	Below 2 to surface	14
O 42:6	2-1	14	P 42:4	6-4	8-10
O 42:7	2	14	P 42:6	2	14
O 42:8	10-7	4-7	P 42:9	6-3	8-10, 12
O 43:1-2	2-1	14	P 42:10	5-3	9-10, 12
O 43:3	4-2	10, 12, 14	P 42:11	4	10
O 43:4-5	2	14	P 42:12	6-4	8-10
O 43:6	4-2	10, 12, 14	P 42:13-16	9-7	5-7
O 43:7	6-1	8-10, 12, 14	P 42:18	11-8	3-6
O 43:8	2-1	14	P 42:20-22	11-10	3-4
O 43:9	2 or 1	14	P 42:23	12-10	2-4
O 43:10	2	14	P 42:24	11-10	3-4
O 43:12	3	12	P 42:26	12	2
O 43:13	6-3	8-10, 12	P 42:28	Below 12	2
O 43:14	4-3	10, 12	P 42:50-52	12	2
O 43:15	6-3	8-10, 12	P 43:1	1	14
O 43:18-20	9-7	5-7	P 43:2	2-1	14
O 43:22	9-7	5-7	P 43:3	1	14
O 43:23	6-5	8-9	P 43:4-7	2-1	14
O 43:24	10-7	4-7	P 43:8	1 or 2	14
O 43:25	7	7	P 43:9	1	14
O 43:26	10-7	4-7	P 43:10	2-1	14
O 43:27	10-8	4-6	P 43:11-13	1	14
O 43:29	9-7	5-7	P 43:14	2-1	14
O 43:30	9-8	5-6	P 43:16	2	14
O 43:31	10-7	4-7	P 43:18	1 or 2	14
O 43:32	9-7	5-7	P 43:20	6-4	8-10
O 43:33	10-7	4-7	P 43:21	3	12
O 43:34	9-7	5-7	P 43:22-25	6-3	8-10, 12
O 43:36-39	12	2	P 43:26	4-3	10, 12
O 43:40	Below 12	2	P 43:27-28	6-4	8-10
O 43:41	10	4	P 43:29-33	9-7	5-7
O 43:42	11-10	3-4	P 43:34	10-7	4-7
O 43:43	12-10	2-4	P 43:35-36	9-7	5-7
O 43:44-46	11-10	3-4	P 43:37	10-7	4-7
O 43:47	10	4	P 43:38-39	9-7	5-7
O 43:48	10-7	4-7	P 43:40-44	11-10	3-4
O 43:49	2	14	P 43:45	11-7	3-7
O 43:50	Below 12	15, section <i>A-A'</i>	P 43:46	11-10	3-4
			P 43:47	11	3
O 43:51-53	11	3	P 43:48	1	14

## PRIVATE HOUSES AND GRAVES IN THE DIYALA REGION

Locus	Houses Level(s) or General Location	Plate(s)	Locus	Houses Level(s) or General Location	Plate(s)
P 43:51	12-11	2-3	Q 43:1-7	Below 2	14
P 43:52	11-10	3-4	Q 43:9	2	14
P 43:53	11-8	3-6	Q 43:12	2	14
P 43:54-56	12	2	Q 44:1	2-1	14
P 43:57	12-11	2-3	Q 44:2-6	1	14
P 43:58-61	12	2	Q 44:7	2-1	14
P 44:1	2-1	14	Q 44:8	1	14
P 44:2-3	1	14	Q 44:9-11	2-1	14
P 44:4	2-1	14	Q 44:12	Below 2	14
P 44:5	1	14	Q 44:13-14	2-1	14
P 44:6-10	2-1	14	Q 45:1	2-1	14
P 44:11	1	14	Q 49:1	Trench <i>C</i>	17
P 44:12-13	2-1	14	Q 50:1	Trench <i>C</i>	17
P 44:14	1	14	R 35:2	Sounding <i>E</i>	18
P 44:15	2-1	14	R 42:4	2	14, 16
P 44:16	1	14	R 42:5	2	16
P 44:17	Above 1	14	R 42:7-8	2	16
P 44:18	1	14	R 43:1	Below 2	14
P 44:19-22	2-1	14	R 43:2	2	14
P 44:23	1	14	R 43:3	2	16
P 44:24	1 and below	14	R 45:2-5	Below 2	14
P 44:25-28	2-1	14	S 37:1	Sounding <i>E</i>	18
P 45:1	2-1	14	S 41:1-7	2	16
P 45:2	1	14	S 42:1-6	2	16
P 45:3	2	14	S 44:1	Trench <i>A</i>	1
P 45:4	1	14	S 44:2	Trench <i>A</i>	1
P 45:5-6	2-1	14	S 45:1	Trench <i>B</i>	1
P 45:7	1	14	T 41:1	2	16
P 45:8	2	14	T 44:1	Trench <i>A</i>	1
P 45:9-10	1	14	T 44:2	Trench <i>A</i>	1
P 45:11	2	14	T 45:1	Trench <i>B</i>	1
P 45:12	2-1	14	V 44:1	Trench <i>A</i>	1
P 45:13	1	14	V 44:2	Trench <i>A</i>	1
P 45:14	2	14	V 44:3	Trench <i>A</i>	1
P 45:15-17	2-1	14	X 44:1	Trench <i>A</i>	1
P 46:1-5	2	14	x 24:1	Sounding <i>H</i>	1
P 50:1-2	Trench <i>C</i>	17			

## TELL ASMAR

Locus	Level(s) in Private House Area	Level(s) in Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous	Plate(s) <sup>1</sup>
D 14:1		Unknown		37
D 14:2-3		Main		37
D 14:4-11		Earlier		36
D 15:1		Earlier, main		36-37
D 15:2		Main		37
D 15:3		Earlier, main		36-37
D 15:4-6		Main		37
D 15:7-15		Earlier		36
D 16:1-2		Akkadian		38 <i>A</i>
D 16:6-9		Main		37
D 16:11-13		Main		37

<sup>1</sup> References are to the present volume unless otherwise noted.

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Locus	Level(s) in Private House Area	Level(s) in Northern Palace Area	Miscellaneous	Plate(s)
D 17:3-4		Earlier		36
D 17:17-21		Earlier		36
D 17:23		Earlier		36
E 14:1-8		Main		37
E 14:9-15		Earlier		36
E 15:1-10		Main		37
E 15:11-14		Earlier		36
E 15:16-25		Earlier		36
E 16:1		Unknown		38
E 16:2		Main		37
E 16:3		Larsa		38 B
E 16:4-5		Akkadian, Larsa		38
E 16:6		Larsa		38 B
E 16:7-9		Akkadian, Larsa		38
E 16:10		Akkadian		38 A
E 16:11-12		Main		37
E 16:13-14		Akkadian		38 A
E 16:15-22		Main		37
E 16:23		Earlier		36
E 16:24		Main		37
E 16:25-28		Earlier		36
E 16:30-35		Earlier		36
E 16:41-42		Earlier		36
E 17:1		Larsa		38 B
E 17:5-6		Main		37
E 17:7		Earlier		36
E 17:8-10		Main		37
E 17:18-19		Earlier		36
E 17:21-23		Earlier		36
E 17:29		Earlier		36
F 15:1		Main		37
F 15:6		Main		37
F 15:7-8		Earlier		36
F 15:9-10		Main		37
F 16:2		Main		37
F 16:3-5		Akkadian, Larsa		38
F 16:7-8		Main		37
F 16:9-10		Earlier		36
F 17:1		Akkadian		38 A
F 17:3-4		Akkadian		38 A
F 17:5-10		Main		37
F 19:1-3	IVa			27
F 19:5	IVa			27
F 25:5			Sounding	42
G 18:1-2	IVb-IVa			27-28
G 18:3	IVa			28
G 18:4-5	IVb-IVa			27-28
G 18:6	IVa			28
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M 34:8			Houses below S. Bldg.	<i>Ibid.</i>
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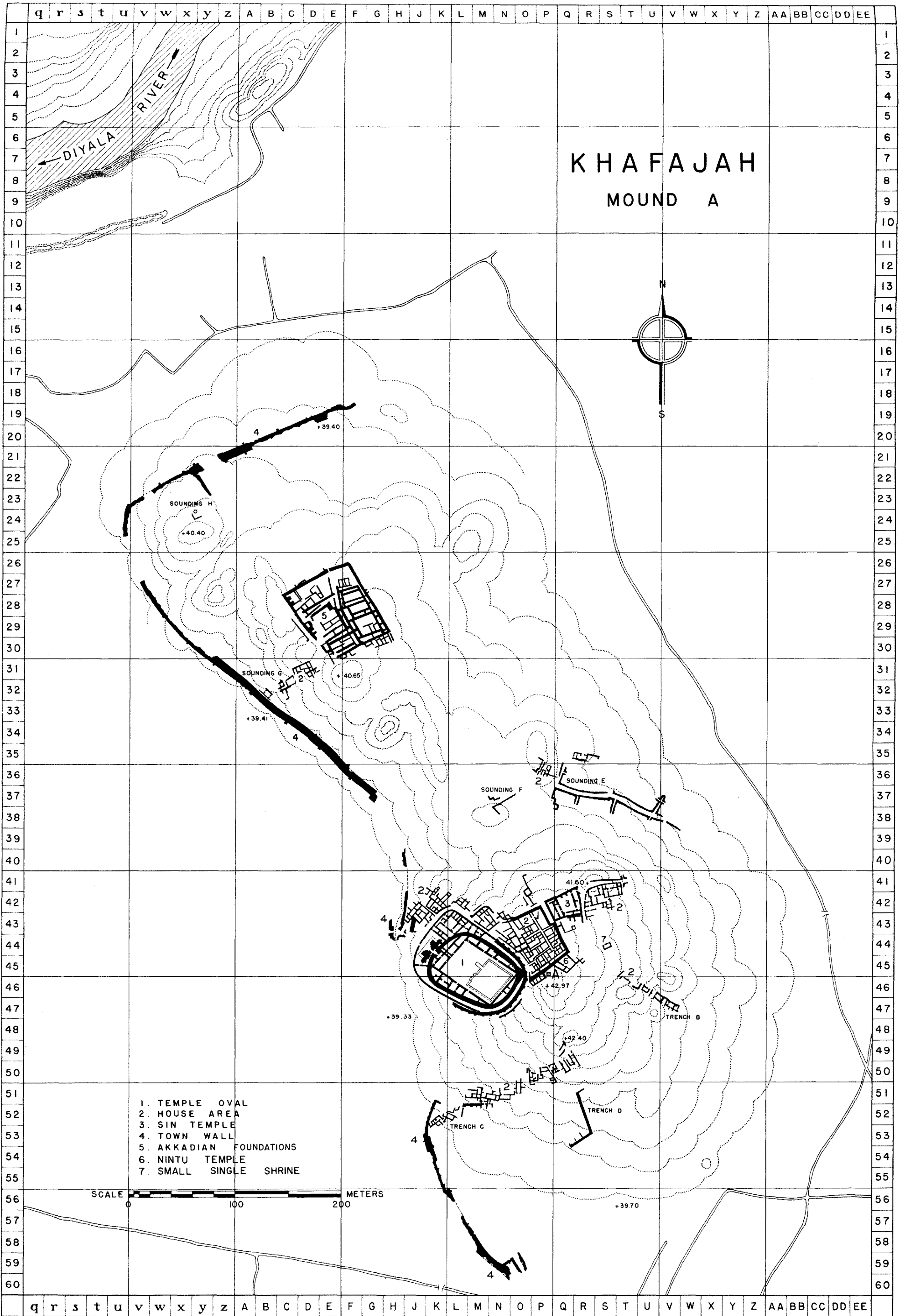
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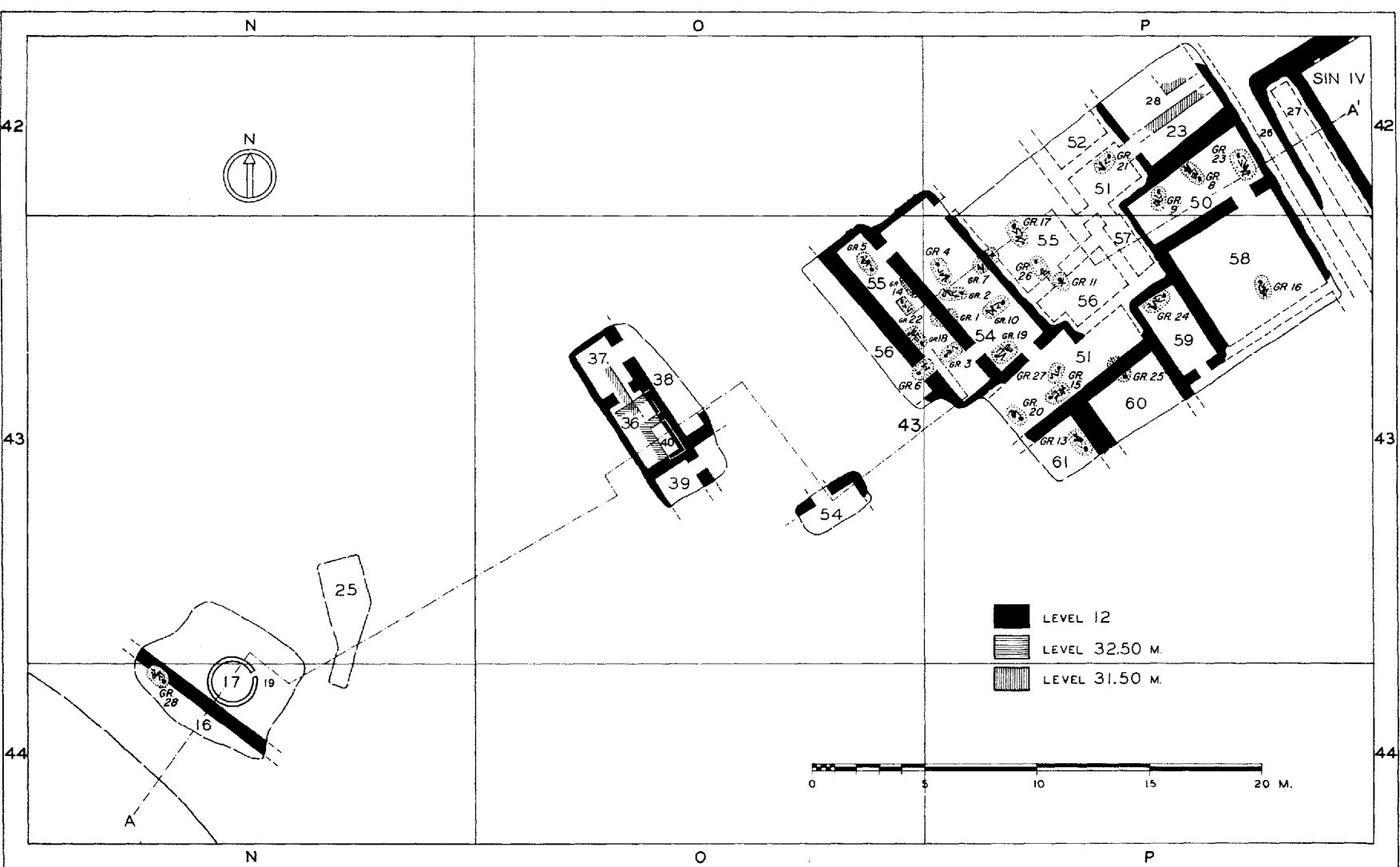
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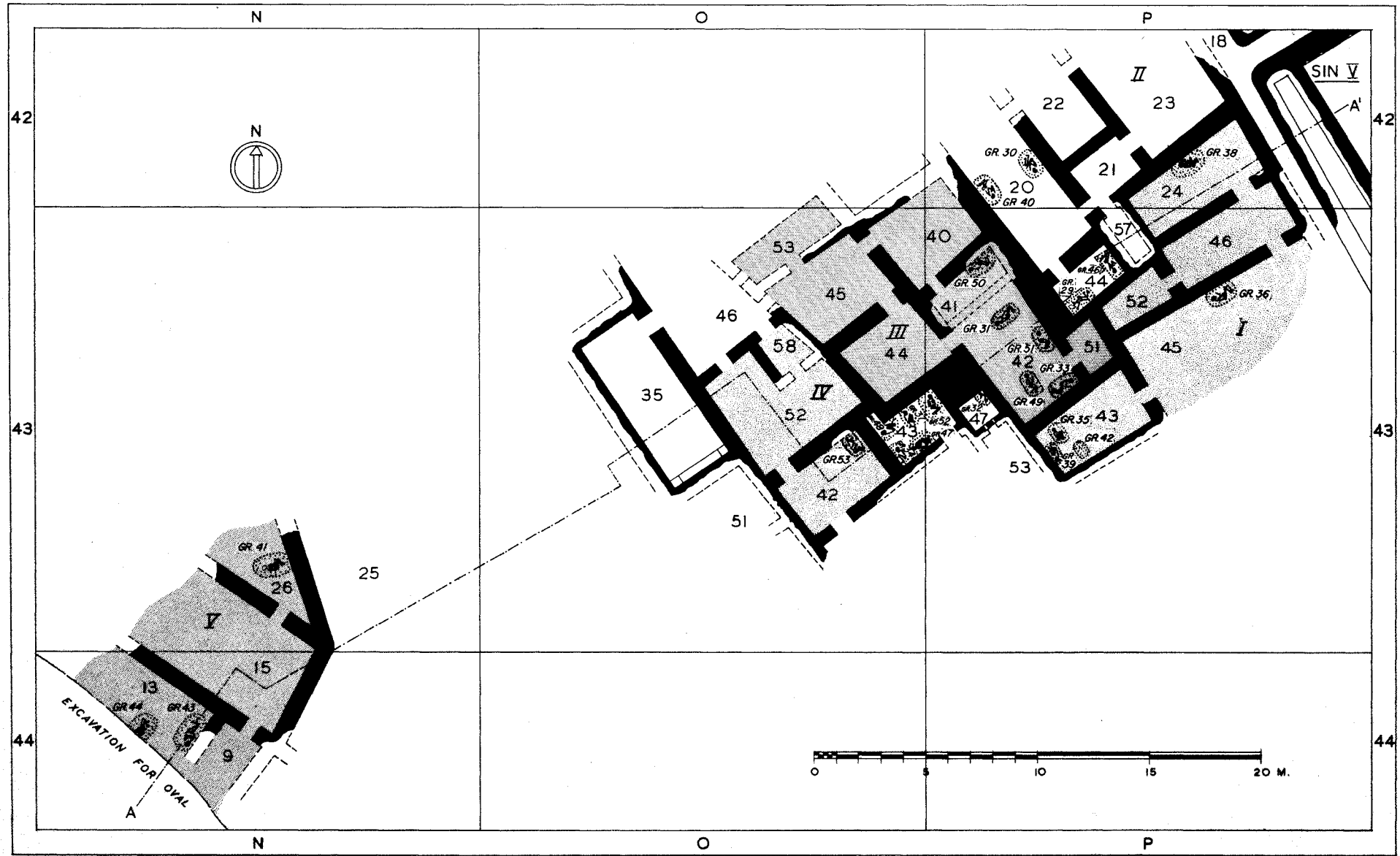


KHAFAJAH. CONTOUR MAP OF MOUND A, SHOWING EXCAVATED AREAS. SCALE, 1:3000

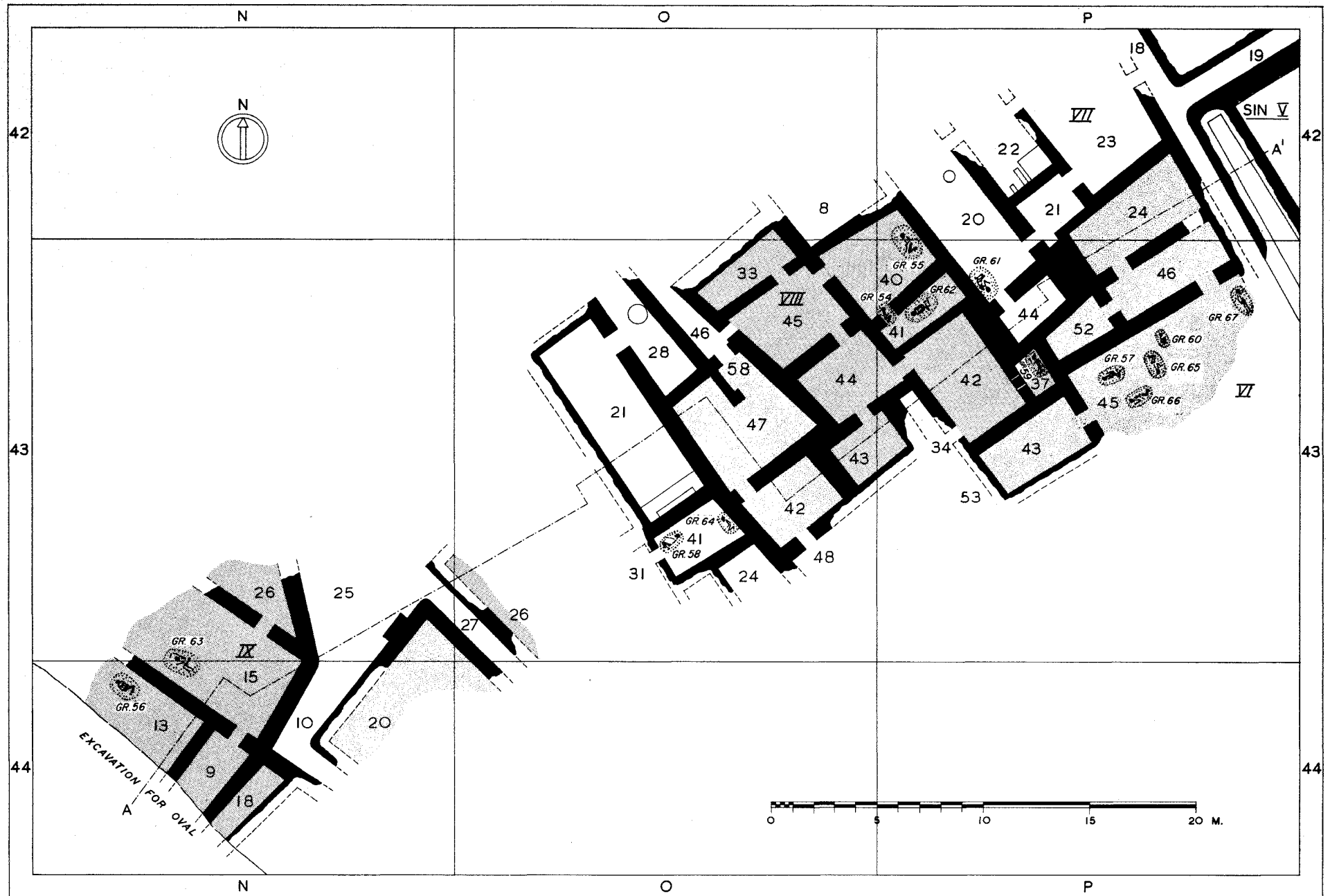


KHAFAJAH. PLAN OF HOUSES 12 AND ISOLATED WALLS BELOW. SCALE, 1:250





KHAFAJAH. PLAN OF HOUSES 11. SCALE, 1:250



Khafajah. Plan of Houses 10. Scale, 1:250



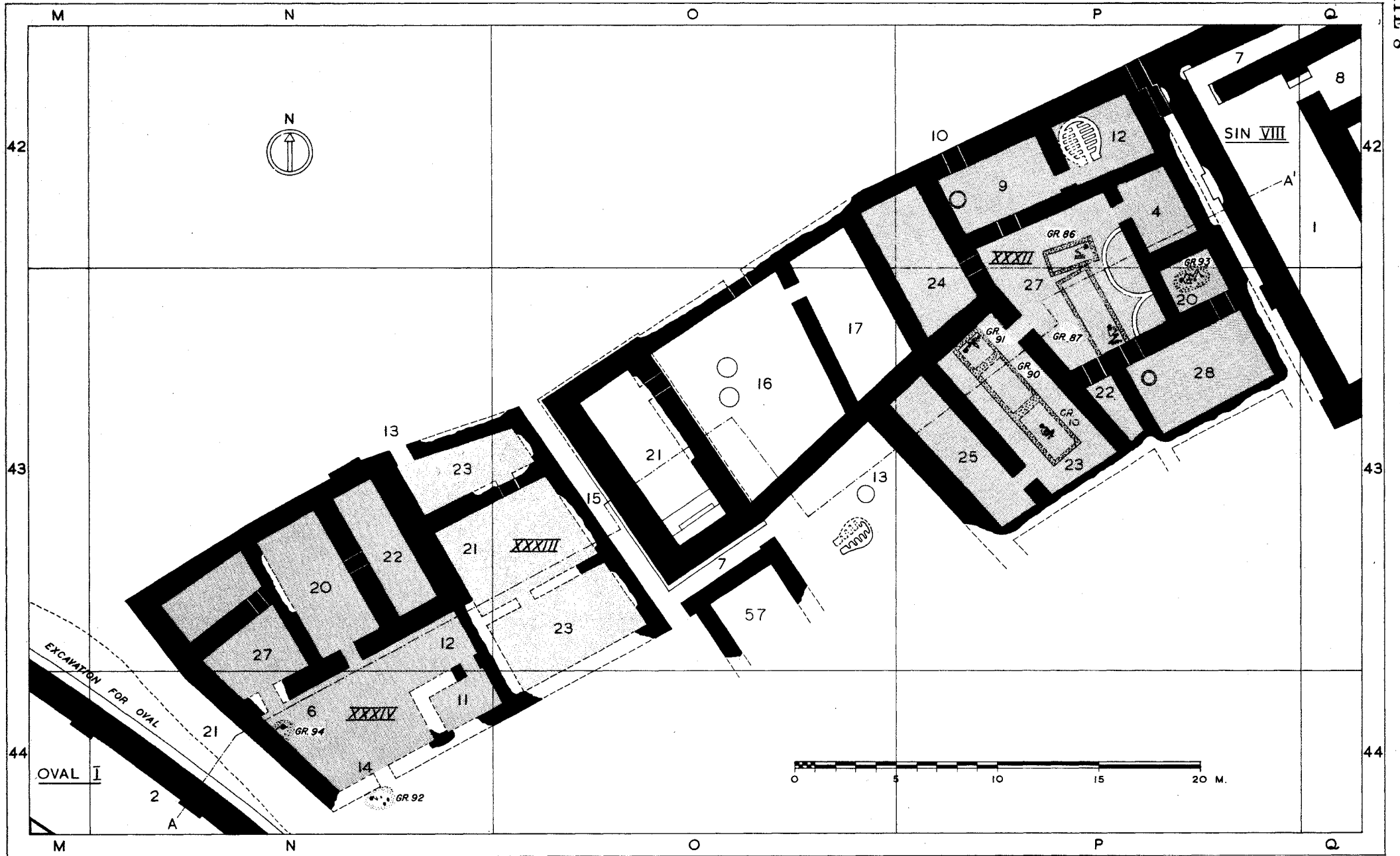
Khafajah. Plan of Houses 9. Scale, 1:250



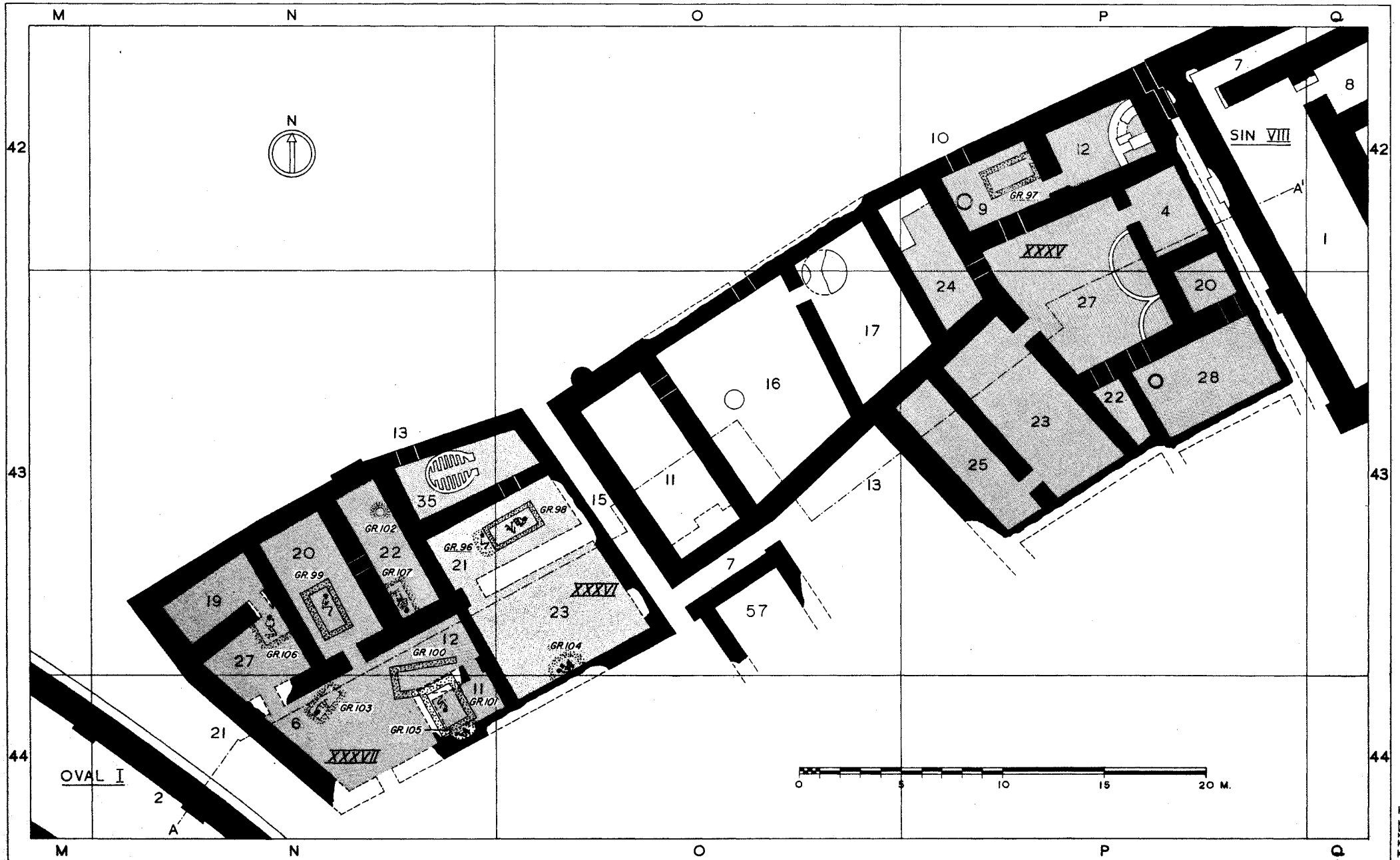
Khafajah. Plan of Houses 8. Scale, 1:250



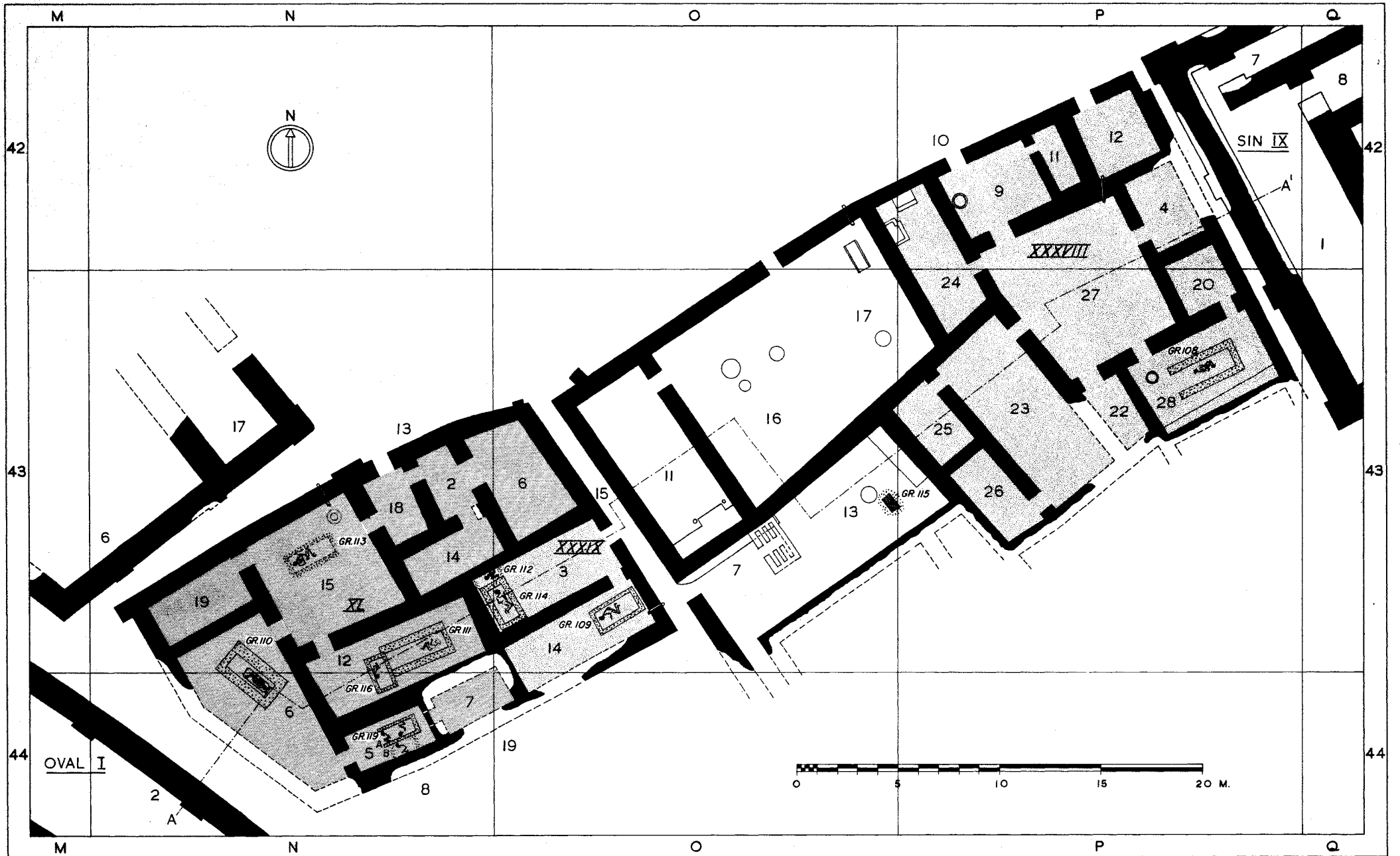
Khafajah. Plan of Houses 7. Scale, 1:250



KHAFAJAH. PLAN OF HOUSES 6. SCALE, 1:250

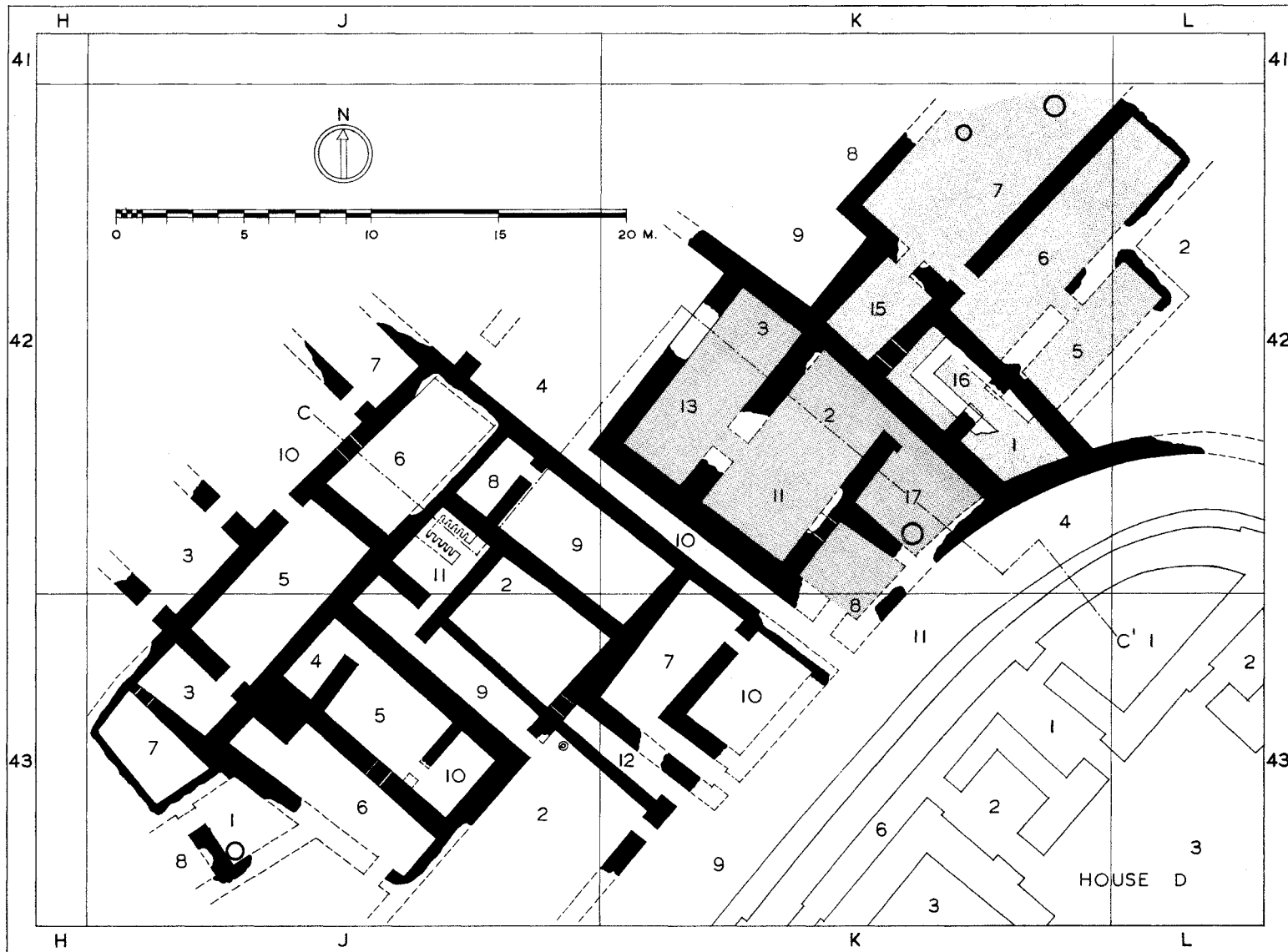


Khafajah. Plan of Houses 5. Scale, 1:250

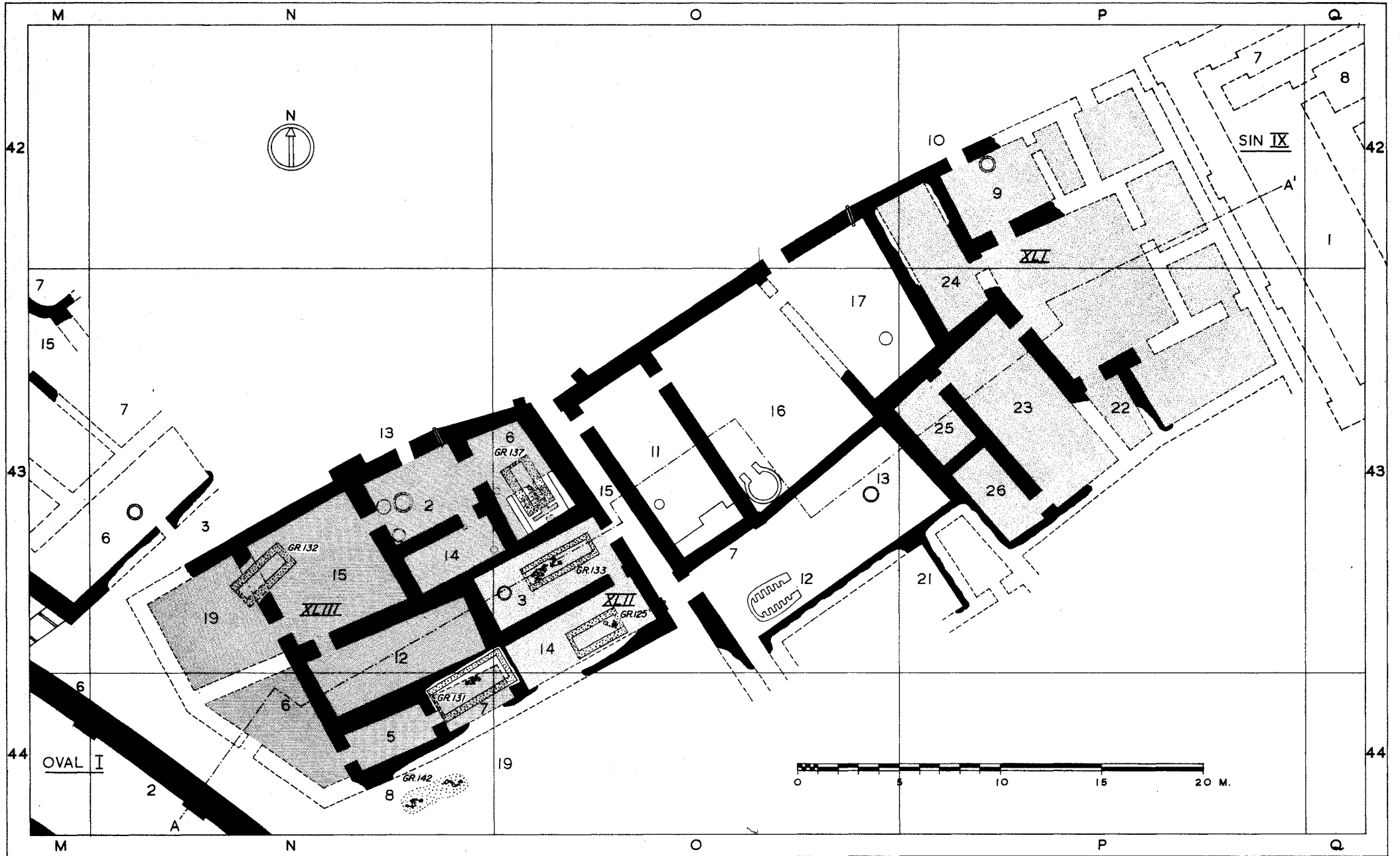


KHAFAJAH. PLAN OF HOUSES 4 IN AREA BETWEEN TEMPLE OVAL AND SIN TEMPLE. SCALE, 1:250

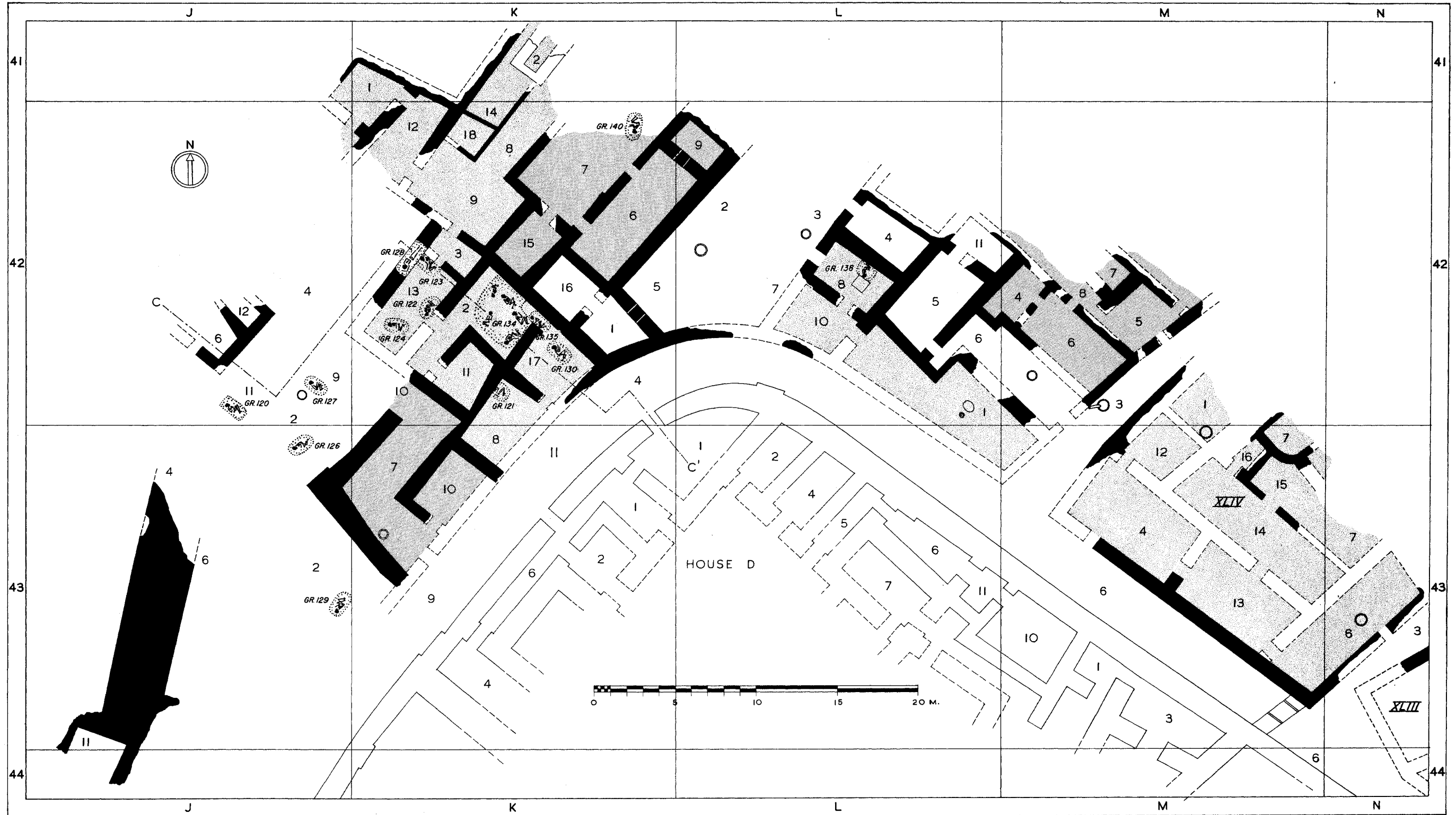




KHAFAJAH. PLAN OF HOUSES 4 IN AREA NORTHWEST OF TEMPLE OVAL. SCALE, 1:250

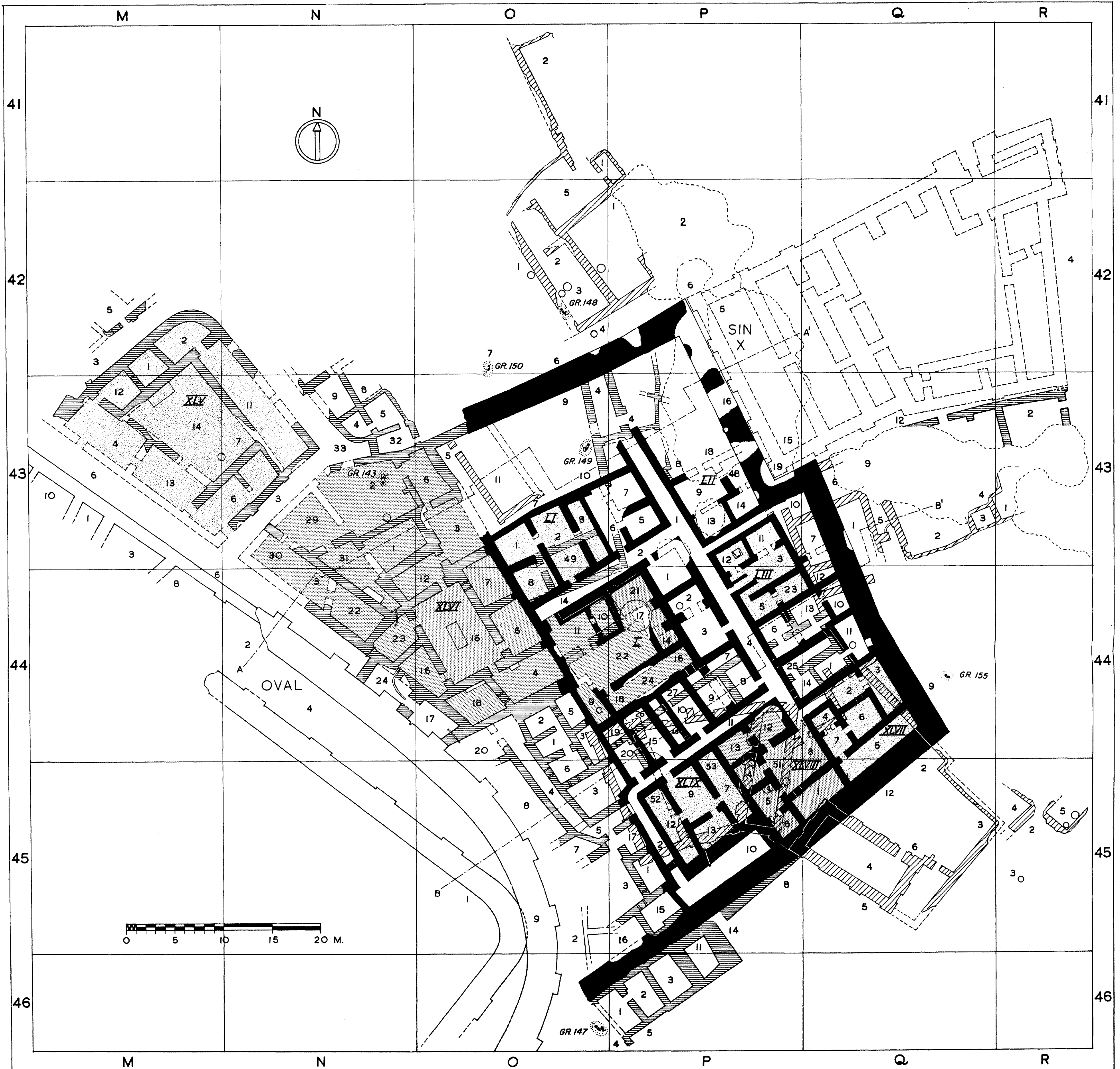


Khafajah. Plan of Houses 3 in Area between Temple Oval and Sin Temple. Scale, 1:250



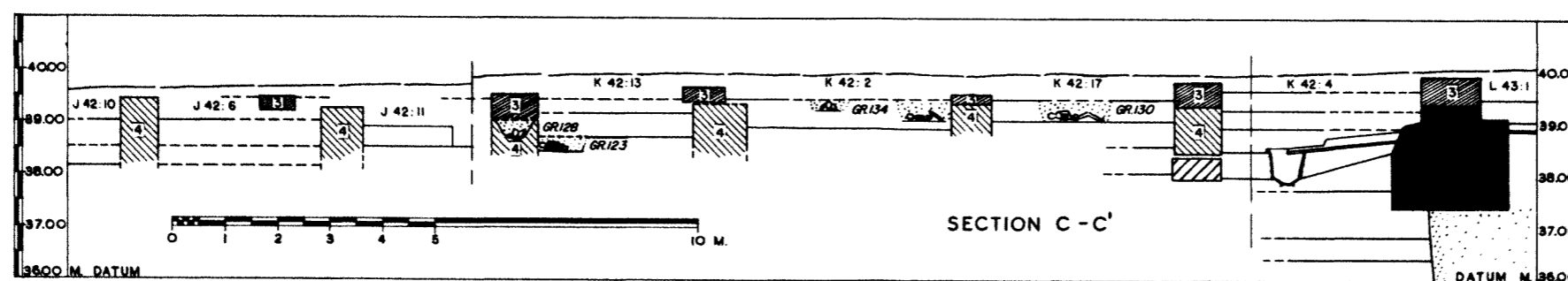
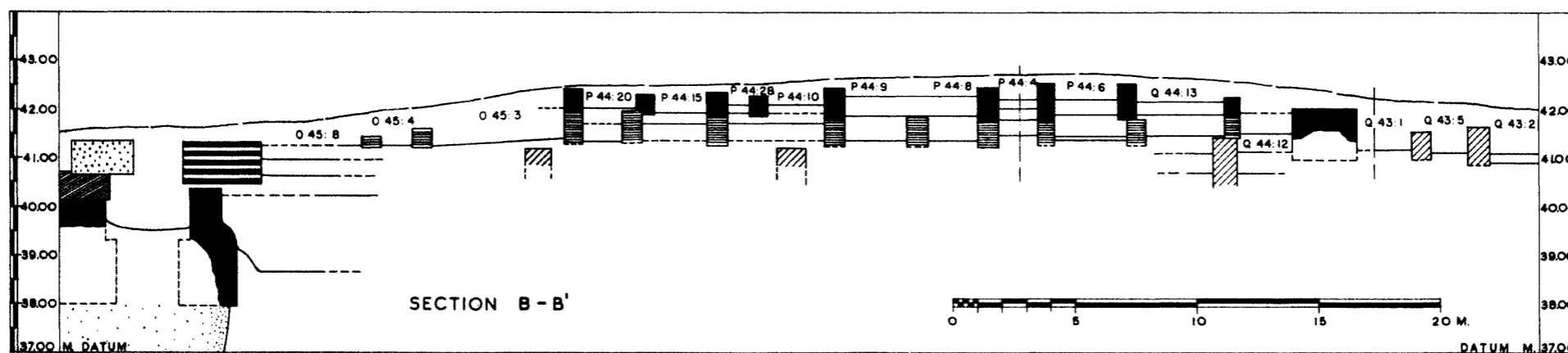
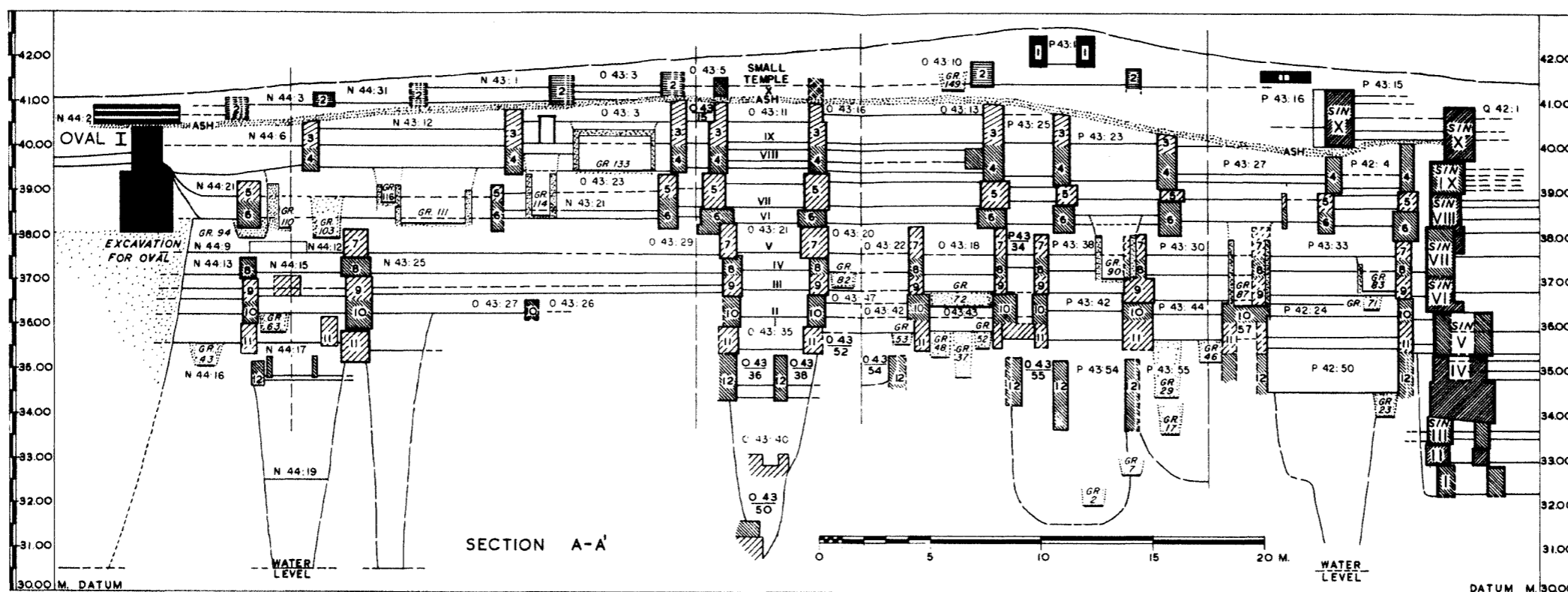
Khafajah. Plan of Houses 3 in Area Adjacent to North Corner of Temple Oval. Scale, 1:250





Khafajah. Plan of Houses 2 (horizontal hatching) and Houses 1 (solid black), with some walls (diagonal hatching) that were below Houses 2 but above Houses 3. Scale, 1:250



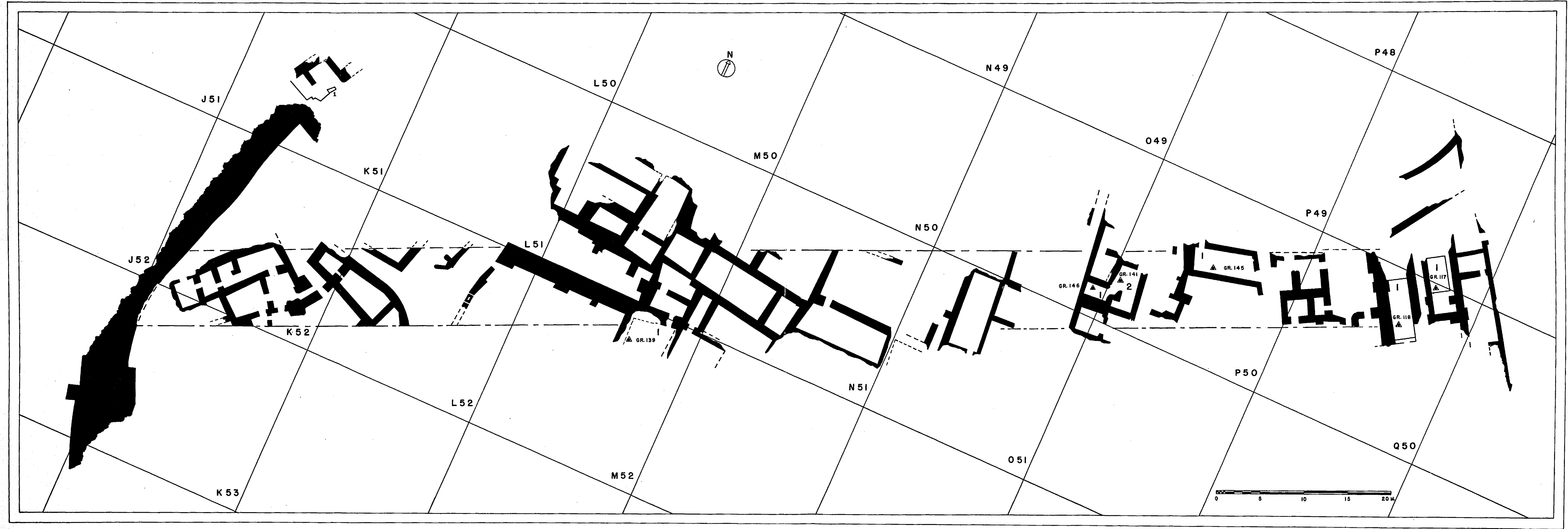


KHAFAJAH. SECTIONS (CF. PLS. 2-14) THROUGH HOUSES BETWEEN TEMPLE OVAL AND SIN TEMPLE (A-A'), HOUSES 1 AND 2 (B-B'), AND HOUSES NORTHWEST OF TEMPLE OVAL (C-C'). SCALES: VERTICAL, 1:125; HORIZONTAL, 1:125 (C-C') AND 1:250

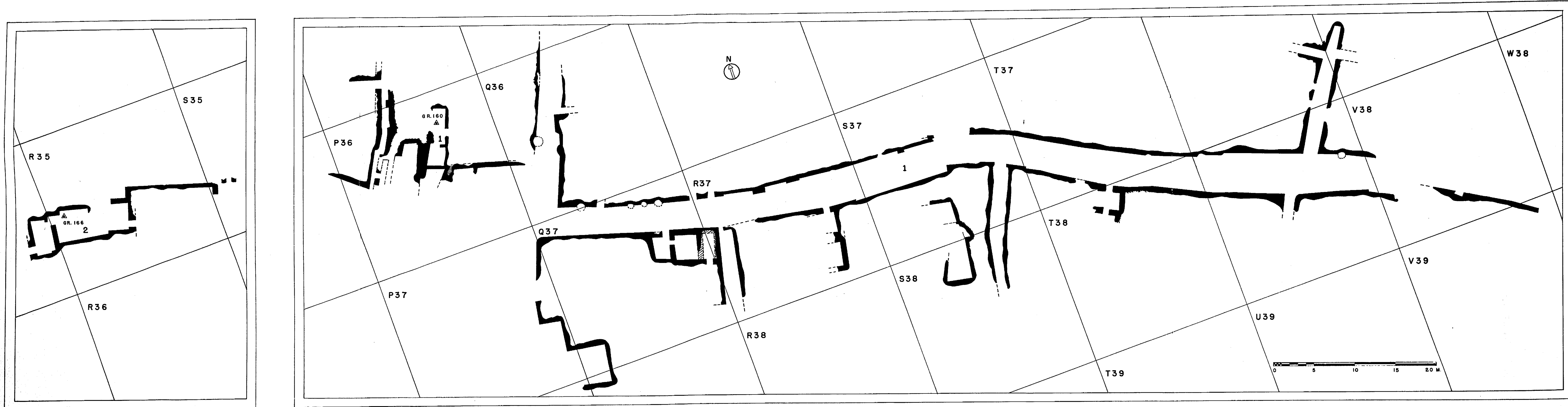


Khafajah. Plan of Houses 2 East of Sin Temple. Scale, 1:250





Khafajah. Plan of Trench C. Scale, 1:250



Khafajah. Plan of Sounding E. Scale, 1:250



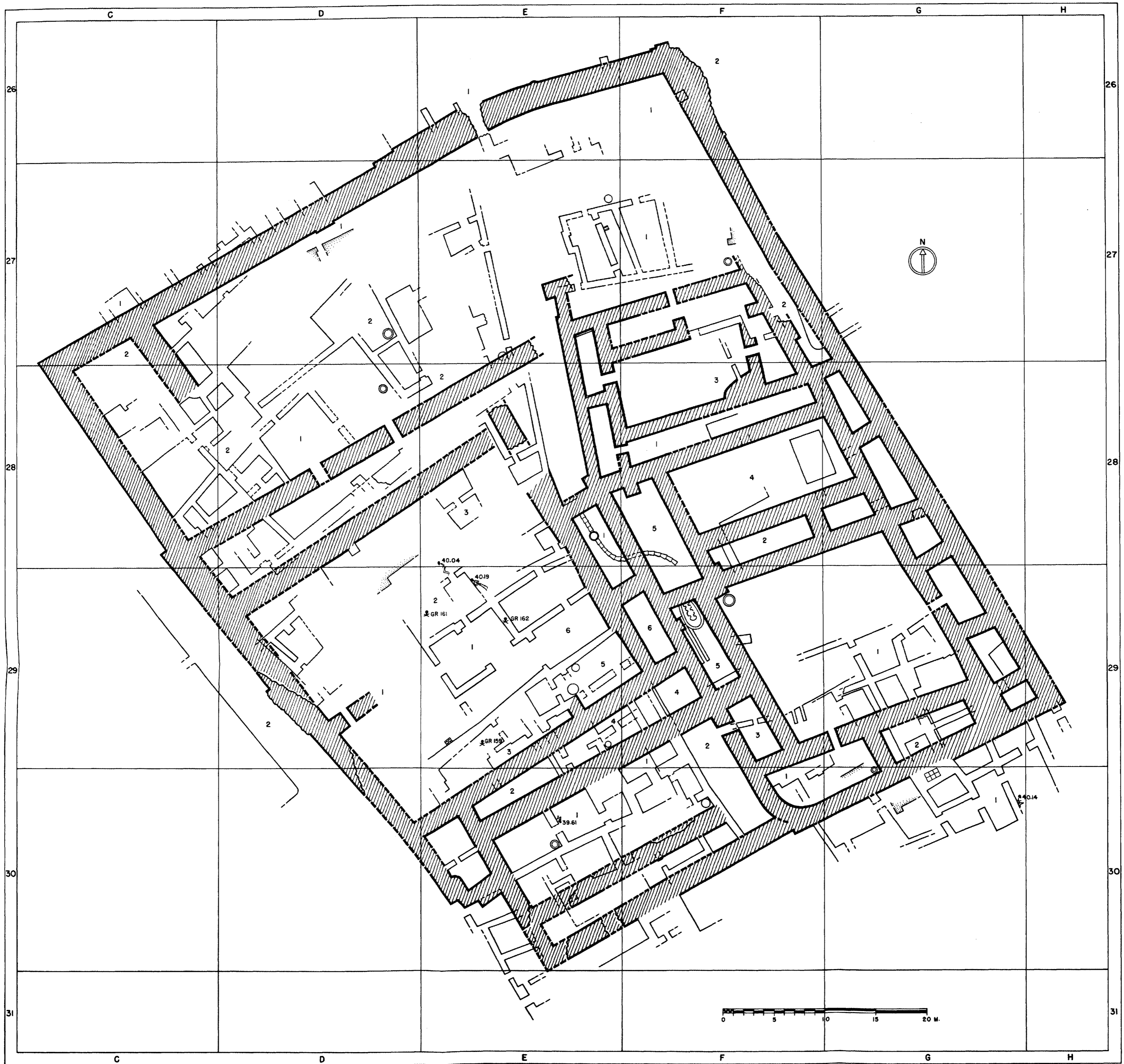
KHAFAJAH. PLAN OF SOUNDING G. SCALE, 1:250





Khafajah. Plan of Sounding G. Scale, 1:250

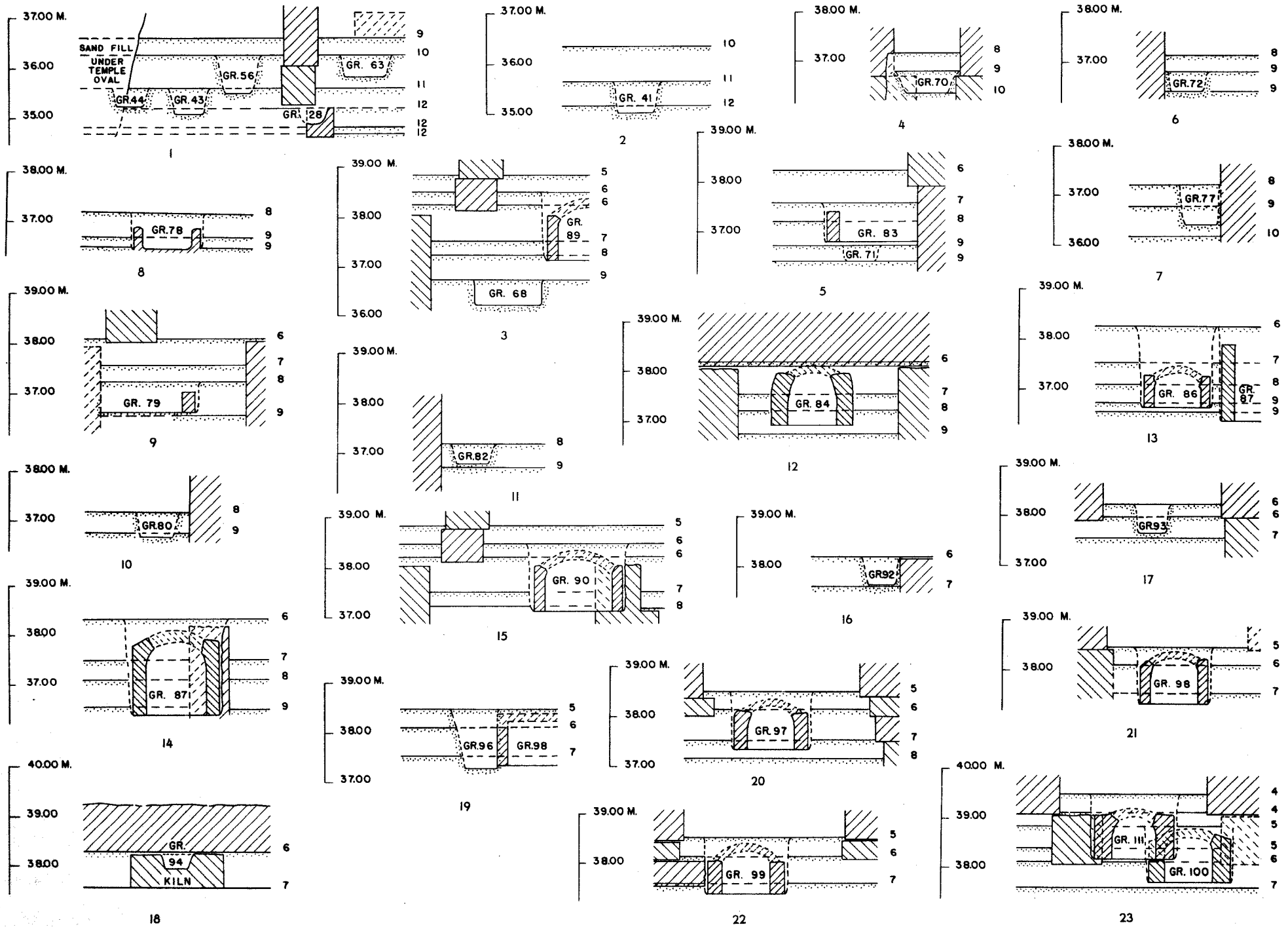




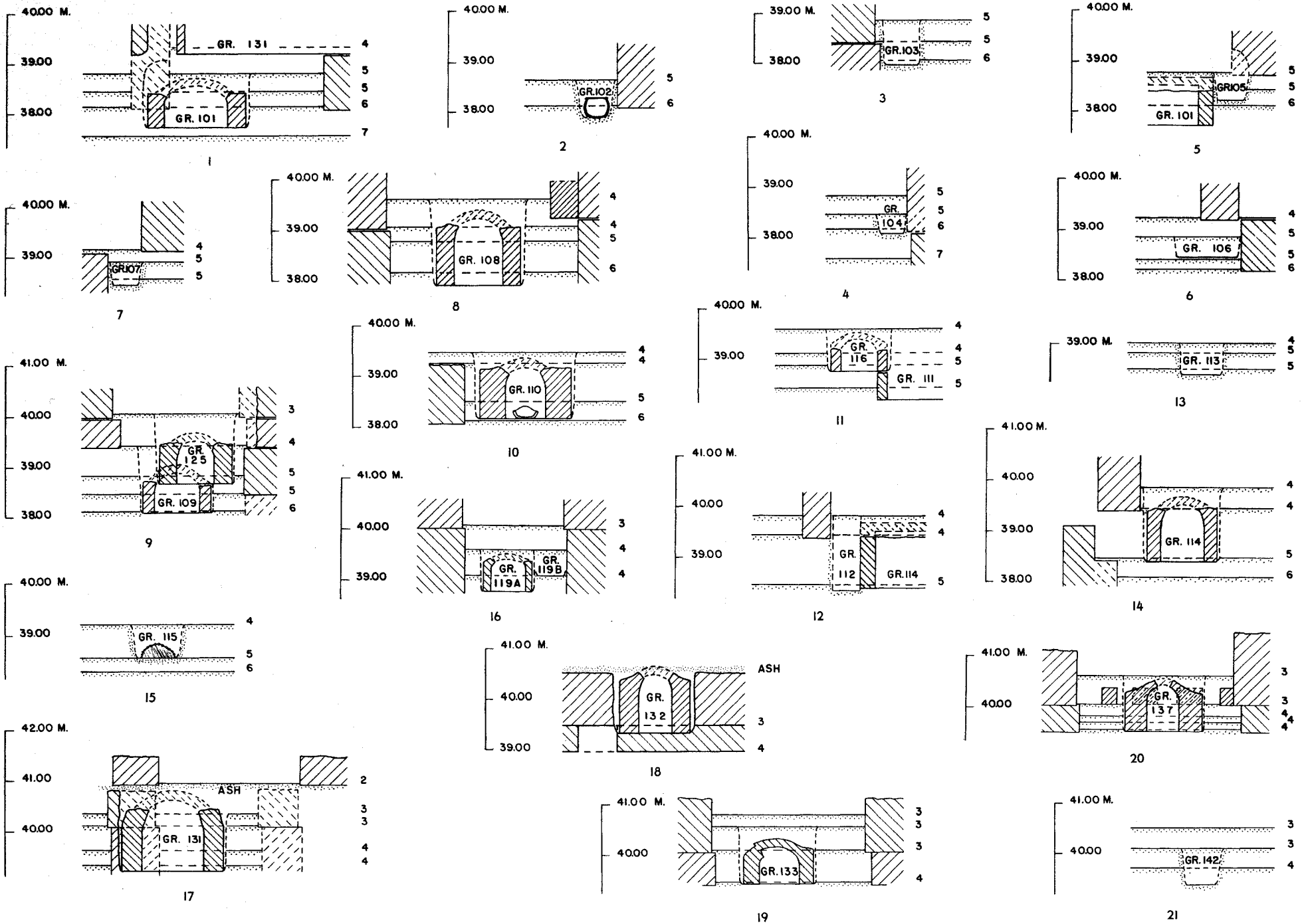
Khafajah. Plan of Akkadian Foundations at North End of Mound A. Scale, 1:250



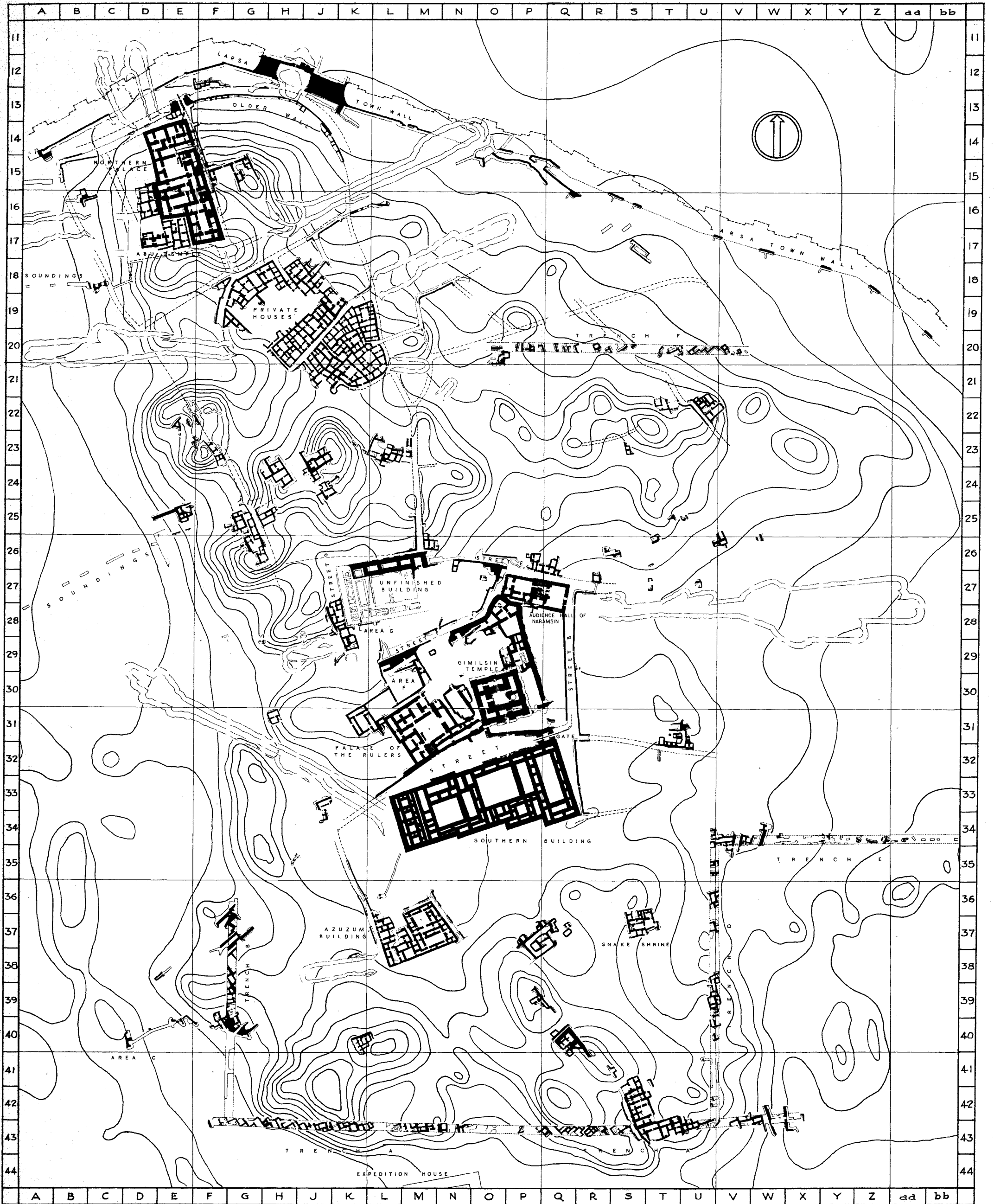




Khafajah Grave Sections. Scale, 1:100

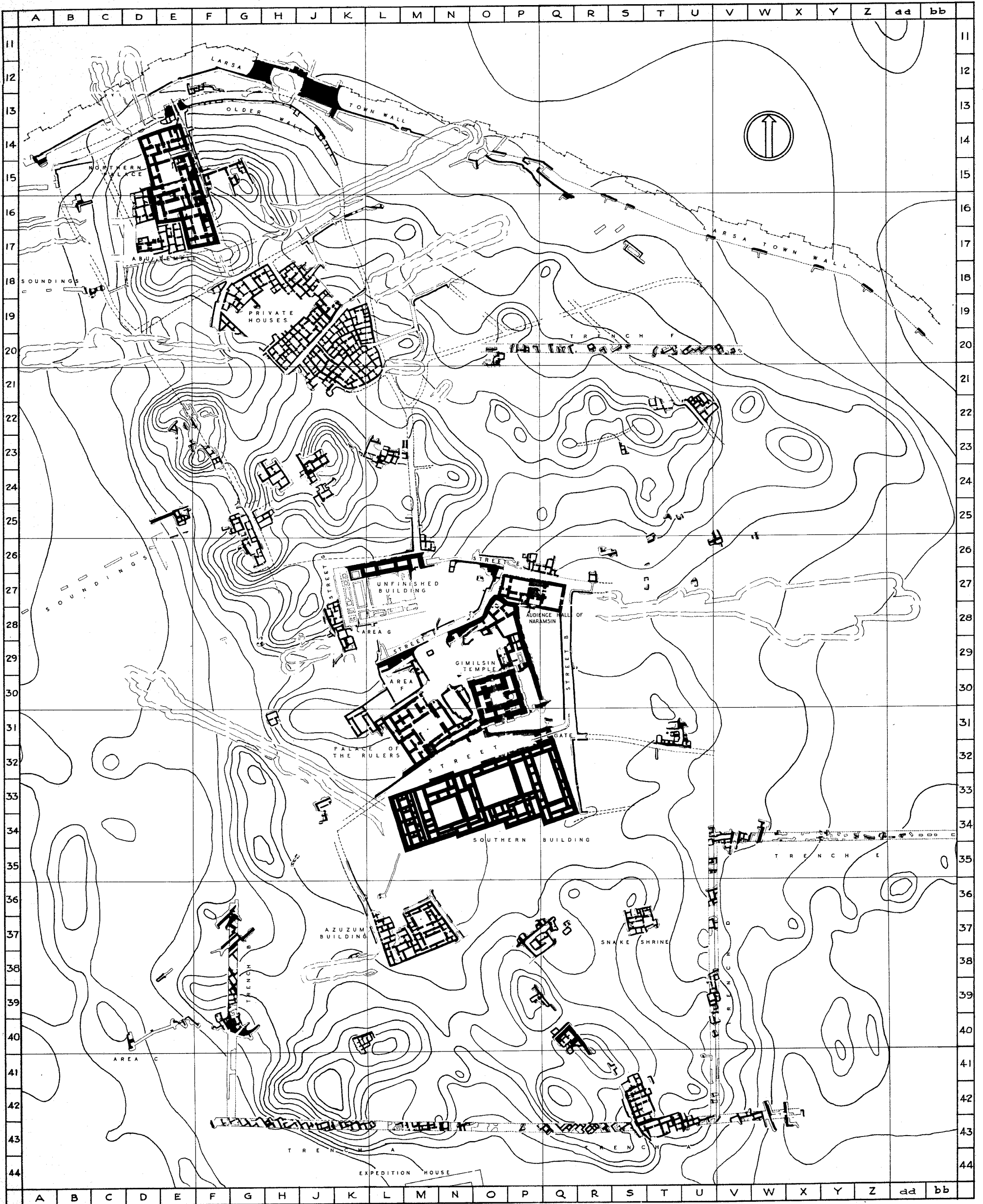


KHAFAJAH GRAVE SECTIONS. SCALE, 1:100



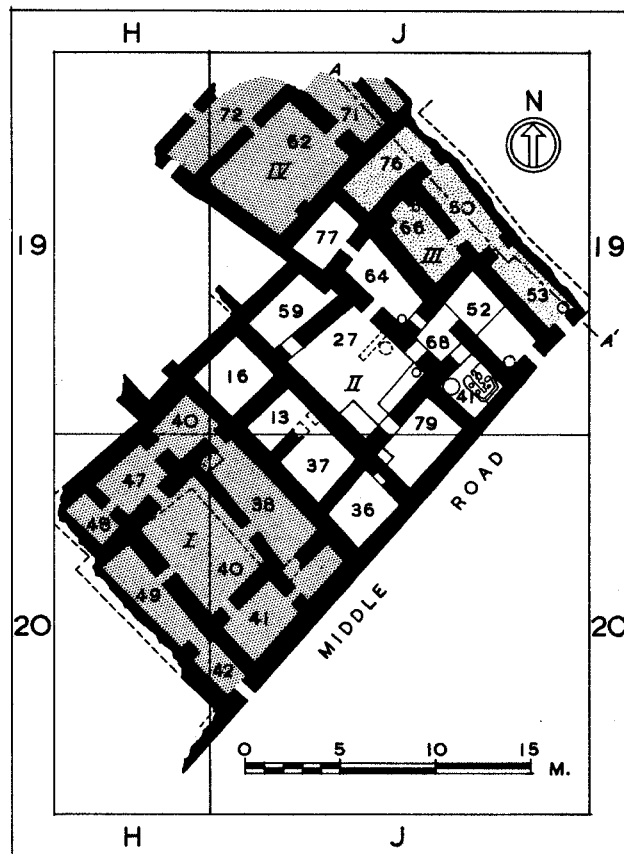
TELL ASMAR. CONTOUR MAP, SHOWING EXCAVATED AREAS. SCALE, 1:2000





TELL ASMAR. CONTOUR MAP, SHOWING EXCAVATED AREAS. SCALE, 1:2000





TELL ASMAR. PLAN OF STRATUM Vc. SCALE, 1:400



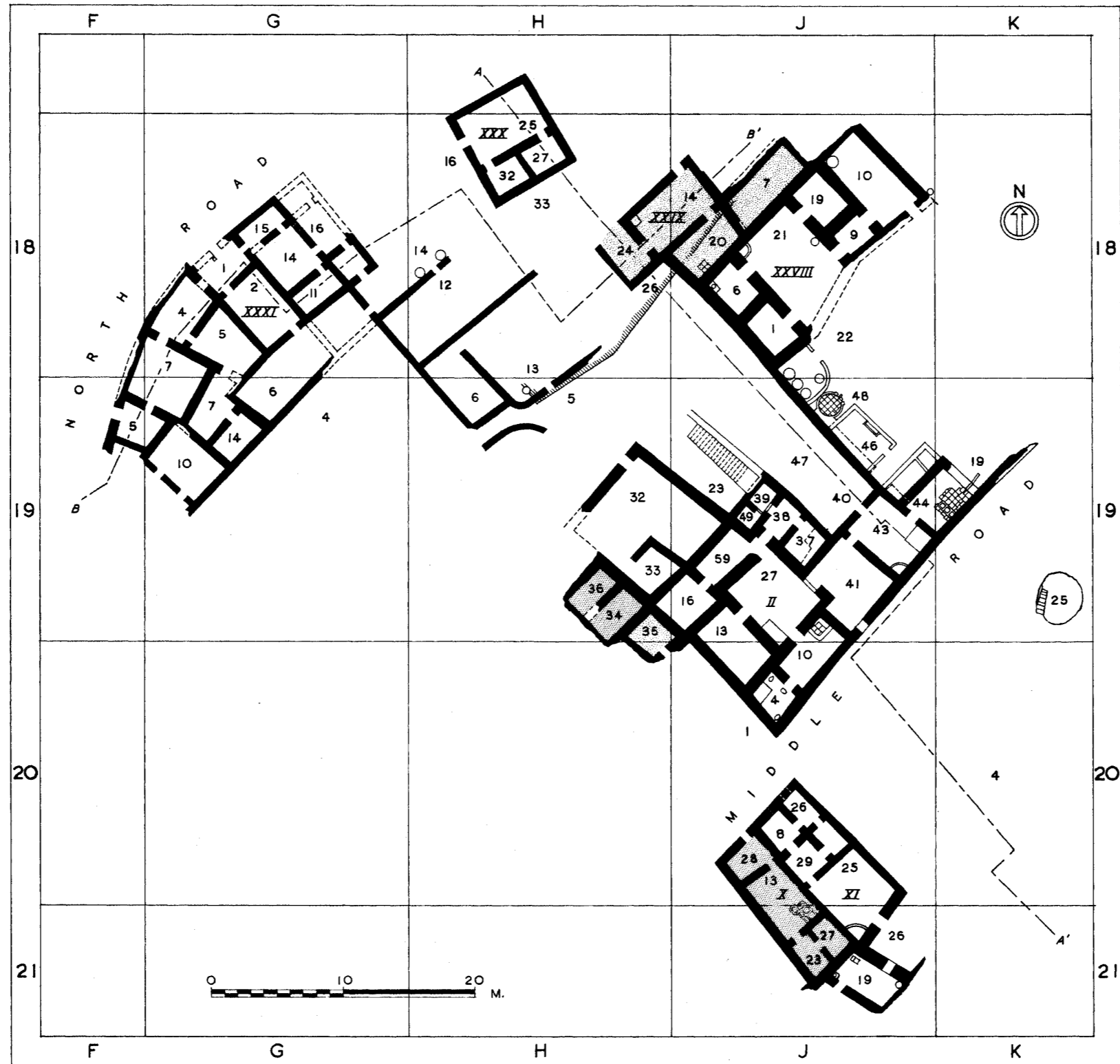
TELL ASMAR. PLAN OF STRATUM Vb. SCALE, 1:400





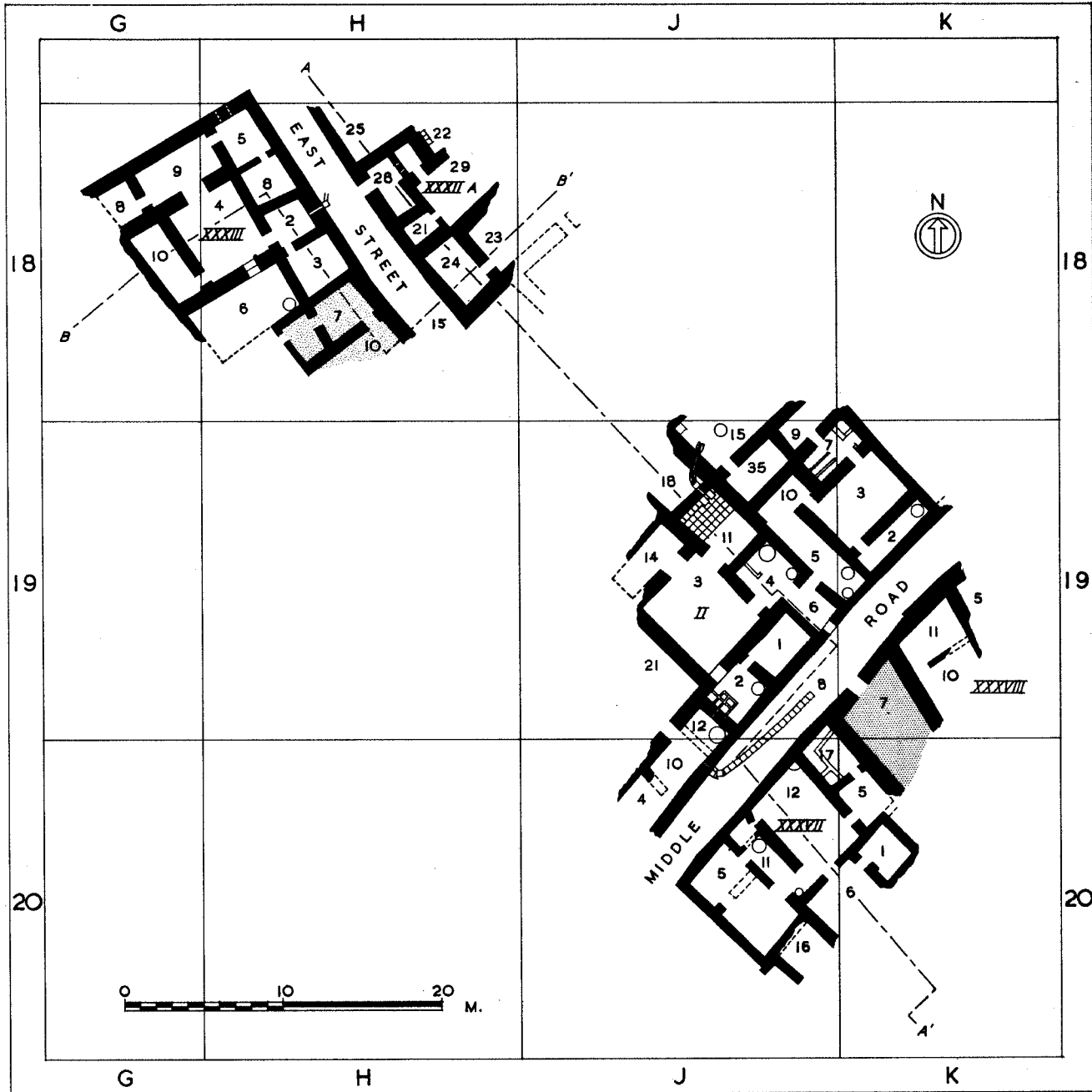
TELL ASMAR. PLAN OF STRATUM Va. SCALE, 1:400





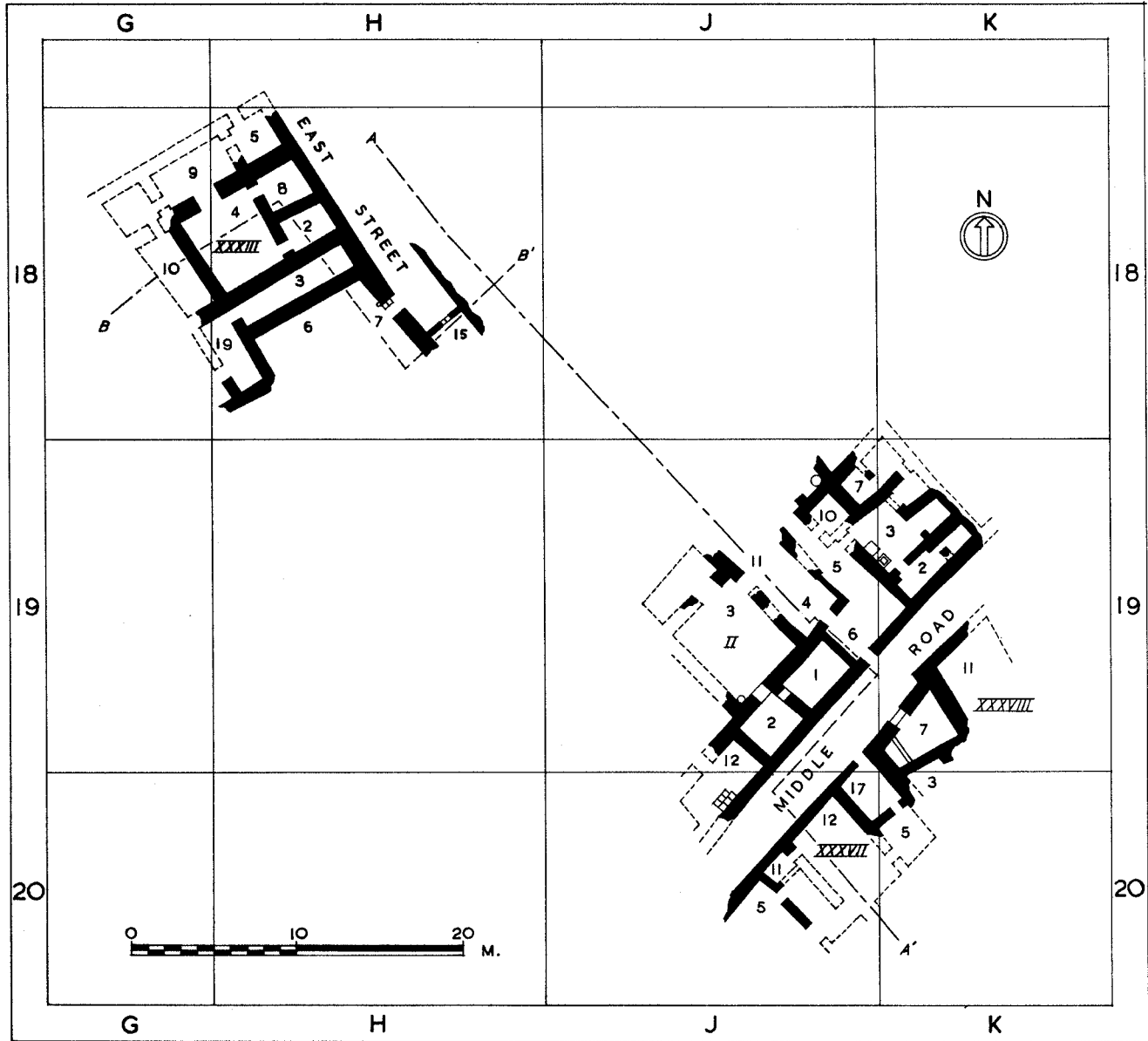
TELL ASMAR. PLAN OF STRATUM IVb. SCALE, 1:400



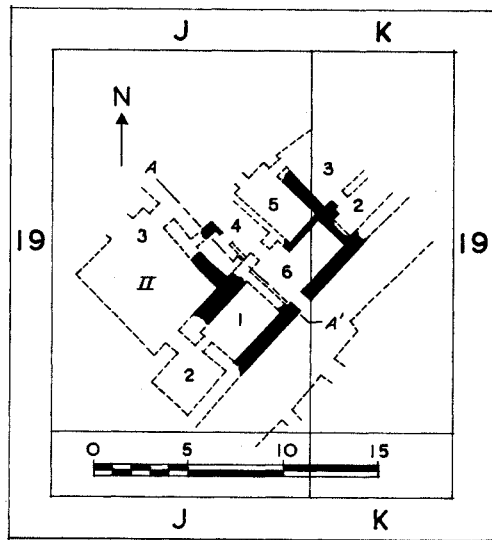


TELL ASMAR. PLAN OF STRATUM III. SCALE, 1:400

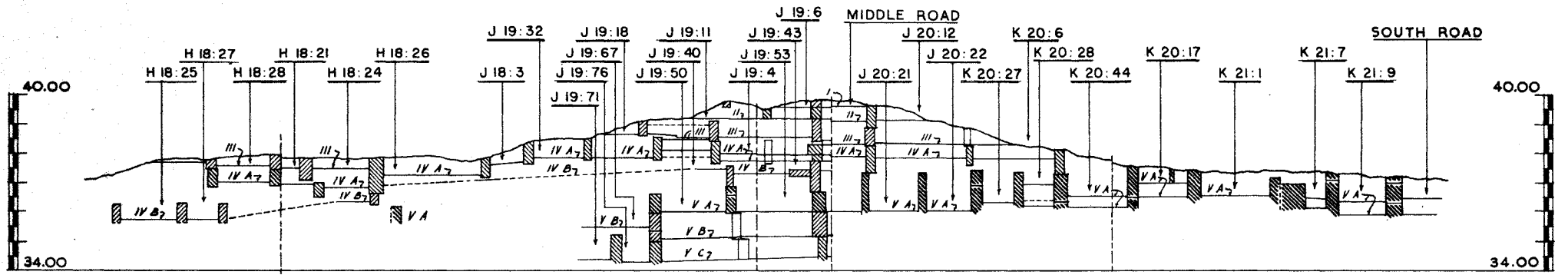
PLATE 30



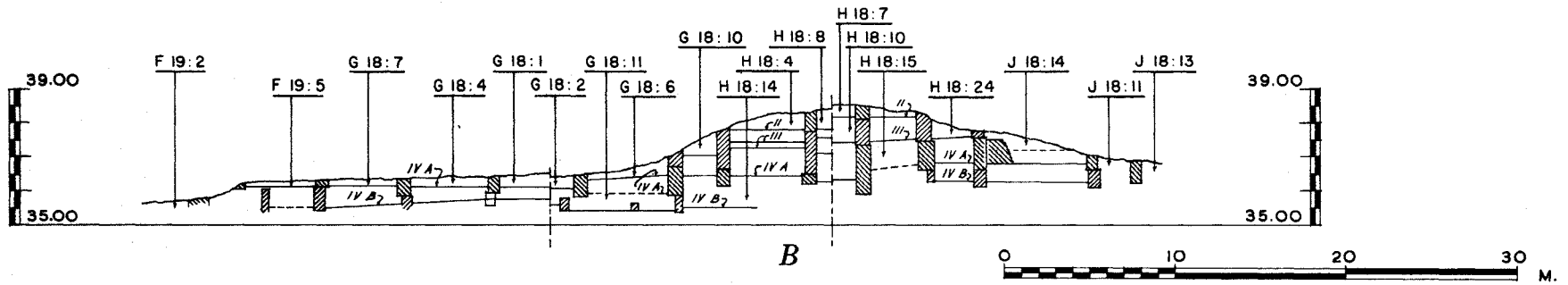
TELL ASMAR. PLAN OF STRATUM II. SCALE, 1:400



TELL ASMAR. PLAN OF STRATUM I. SCALE, 1:400



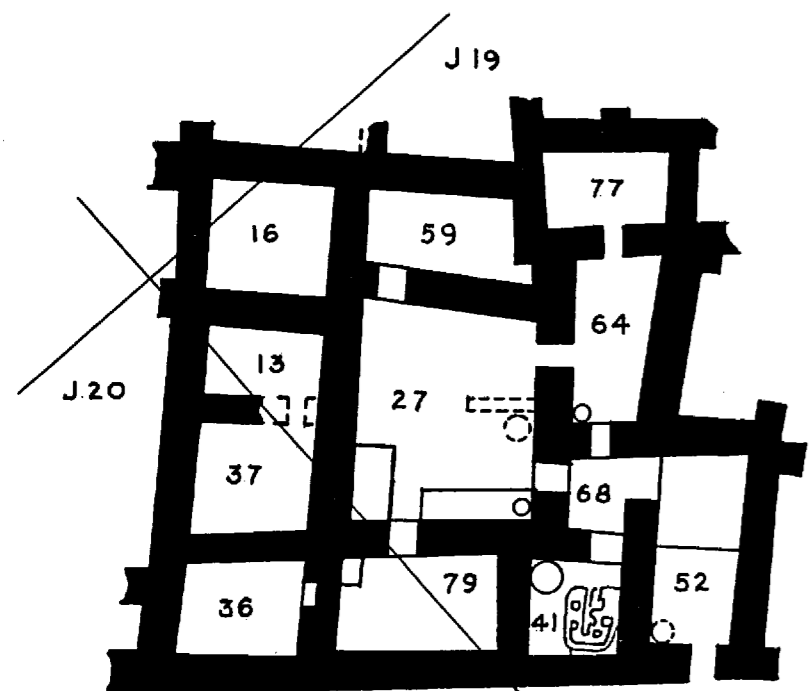
A



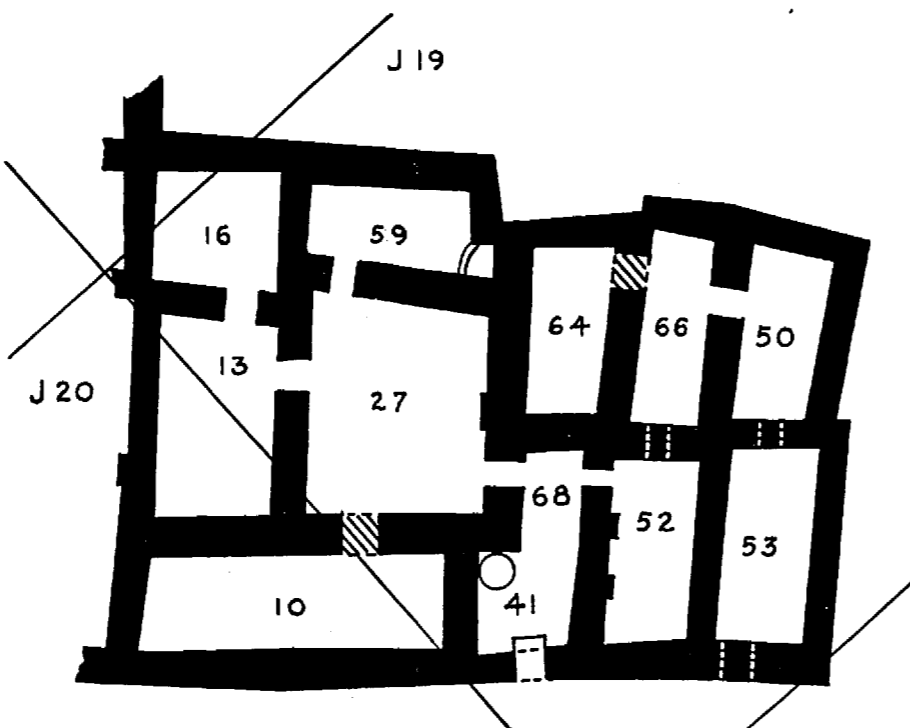
B

TELL ASMAR. SECTIONS A-A'(A) AND B-B'(B) THROUGH PRIVATE HOUSE AREA (CF. PLS. 24-31). SCALES: VERTICAL, 1:200; HORIZONTAL, 1:400

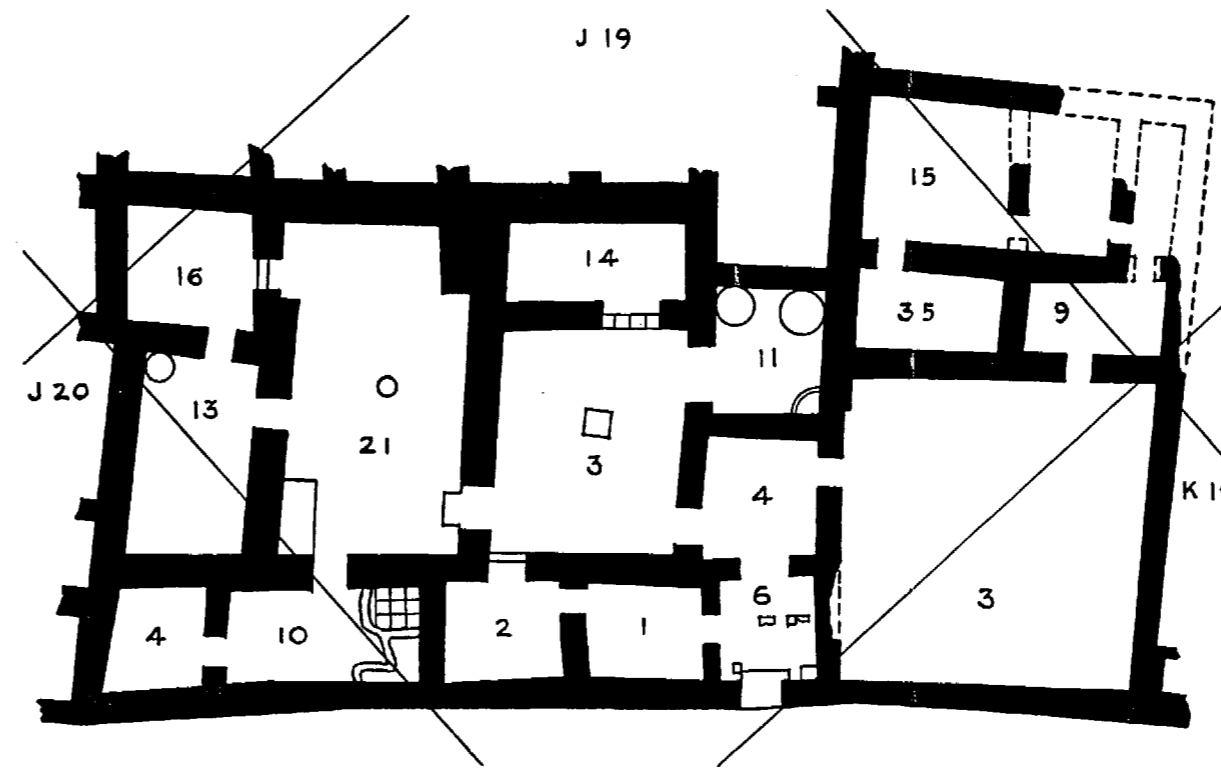




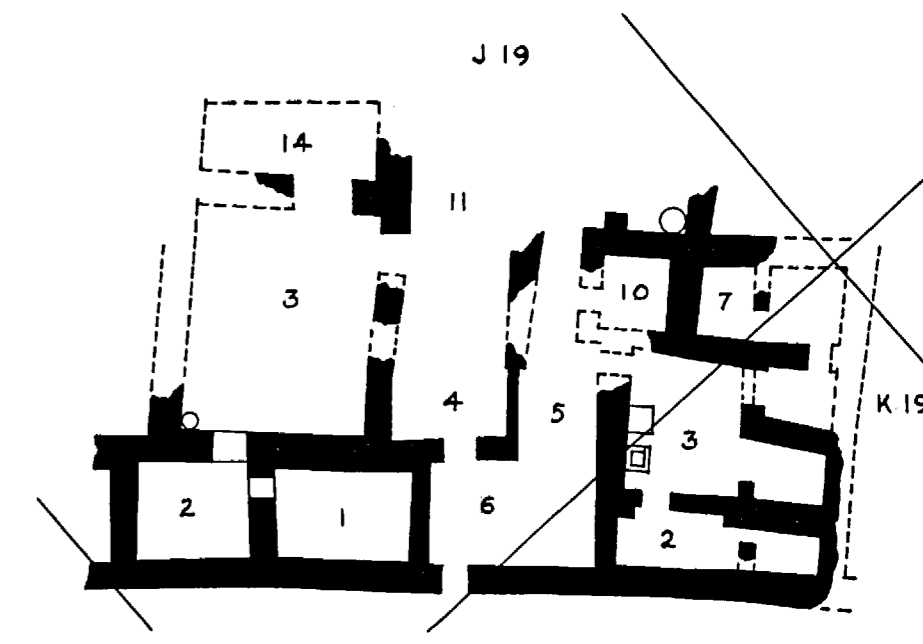
Stratum Vc



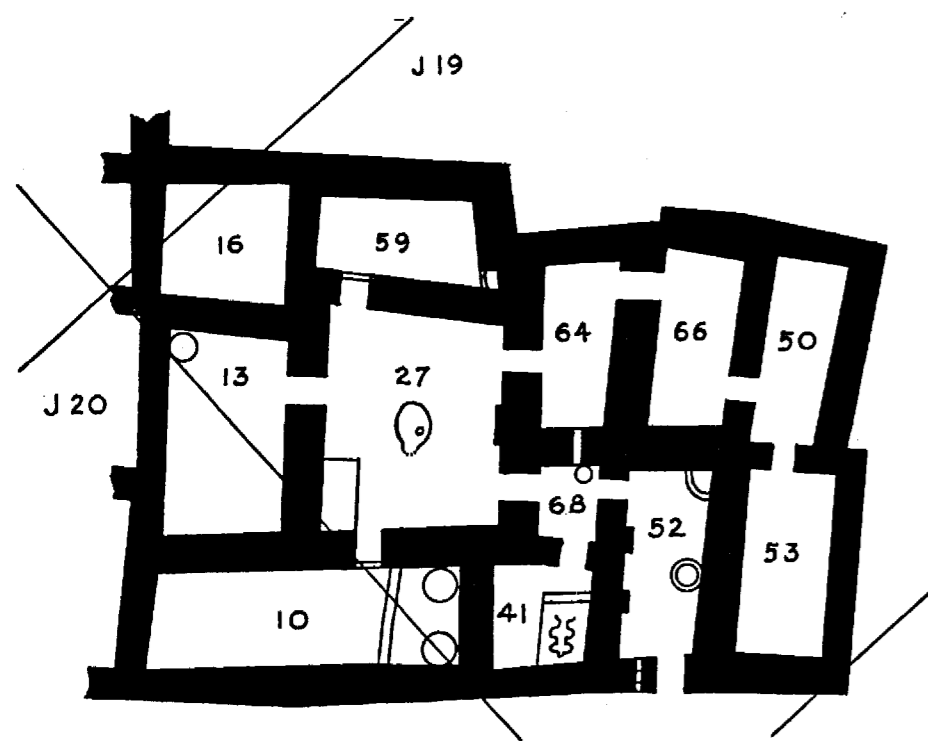
Stratum Va



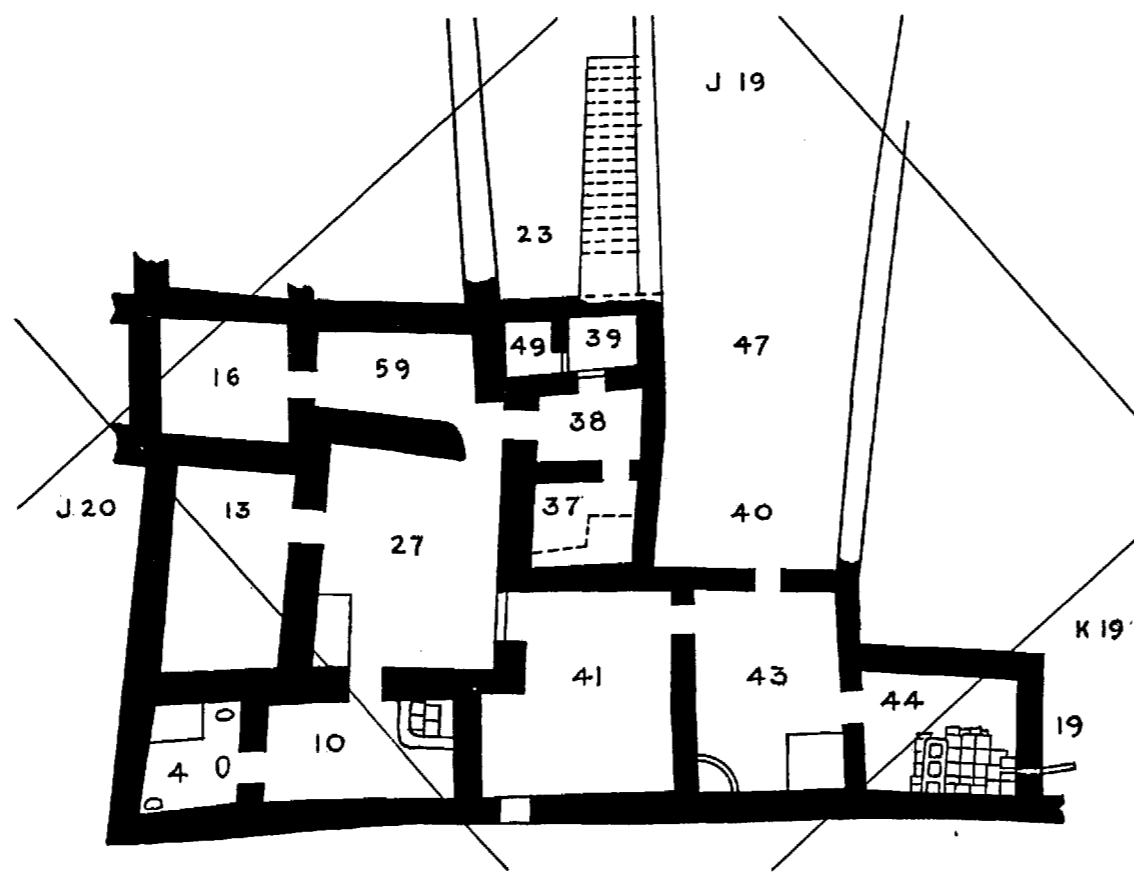
Stratum IVa



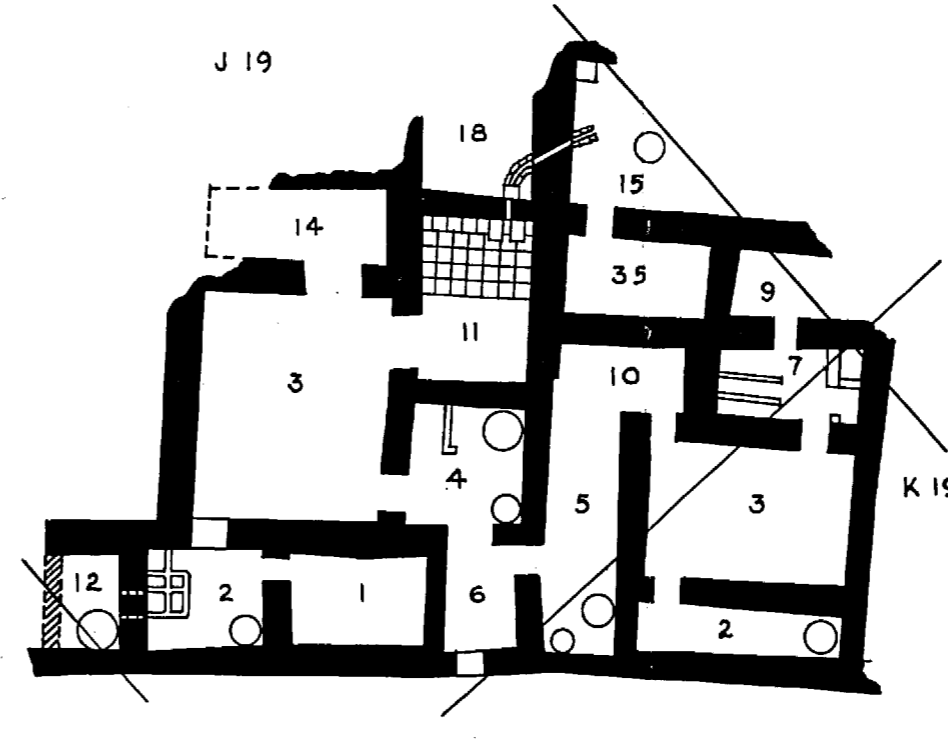
Stratum II



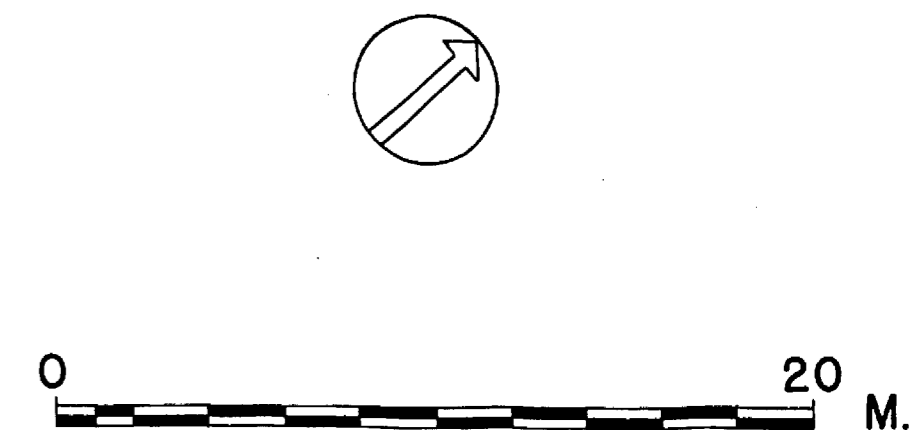
Stratum Vb

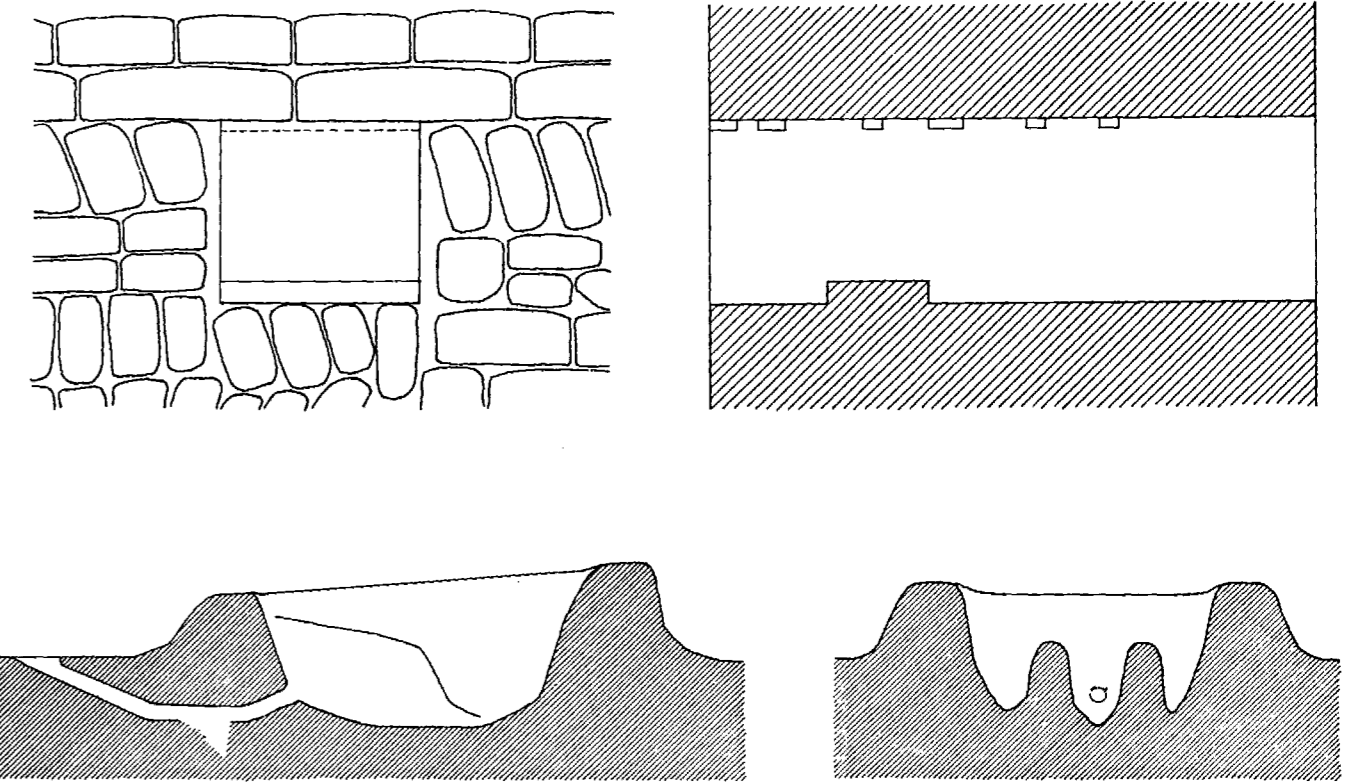


Stratum IVb

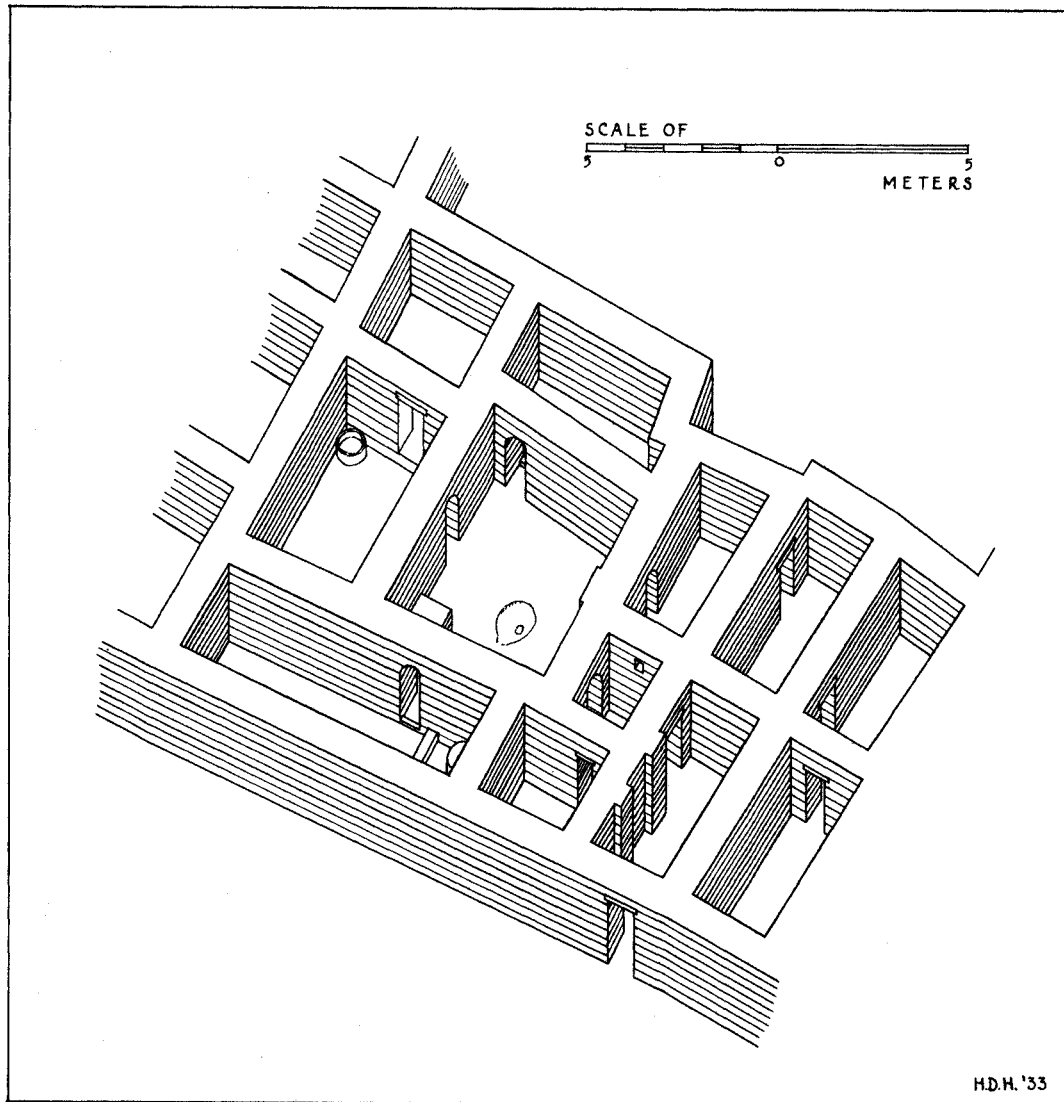


Stratum III



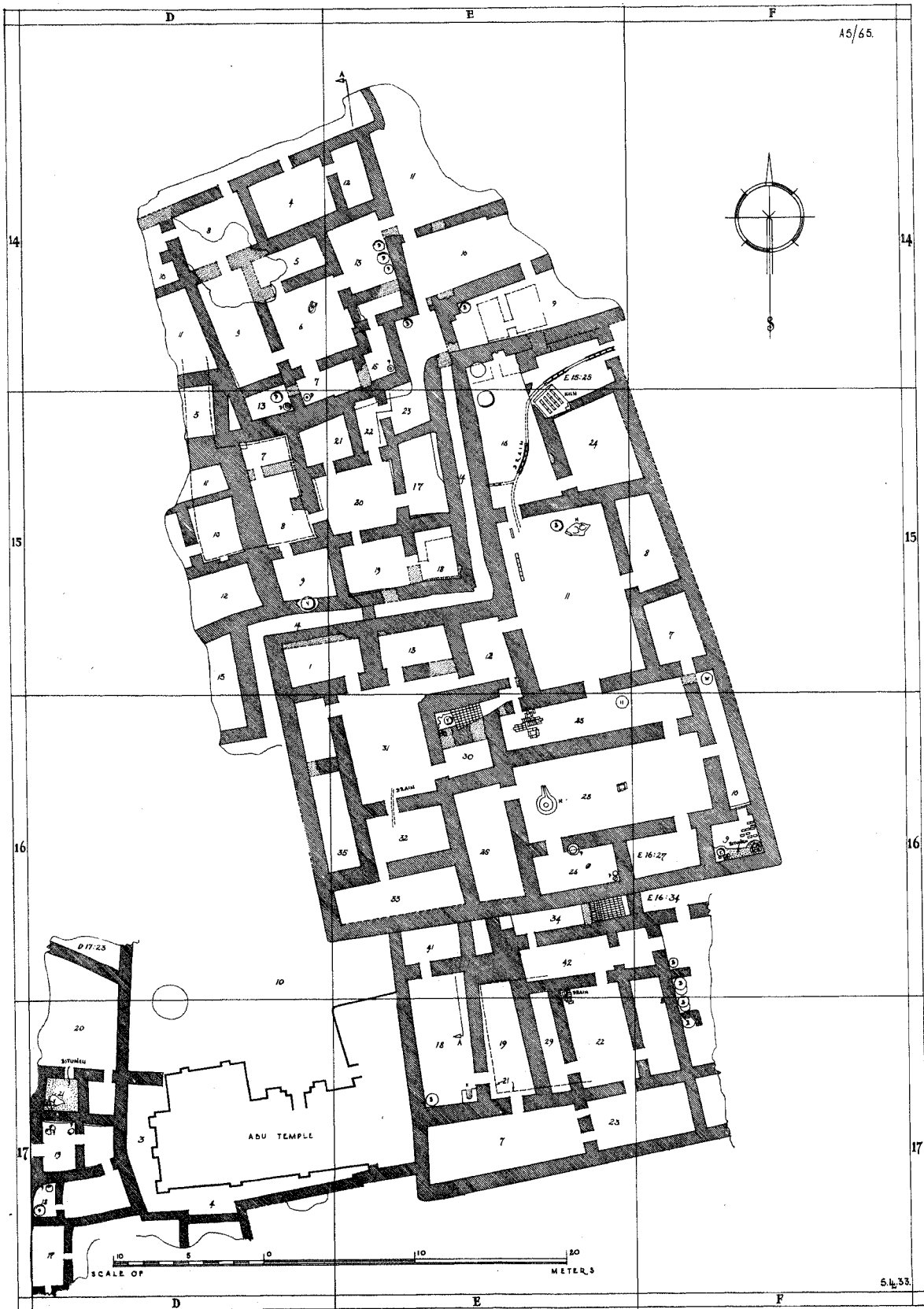


TELL ASMAR. A. ELEVATION AND SECTION OF WINDOW IN ARCH HOUSE OF STRATUM Vb. B. LONGITUDINAL (at left) AND CROSS SECTIONS THROUGH FIREPLACE IN ROOM J 18:1 OF STRATUM IVg. SCALE, 1:10

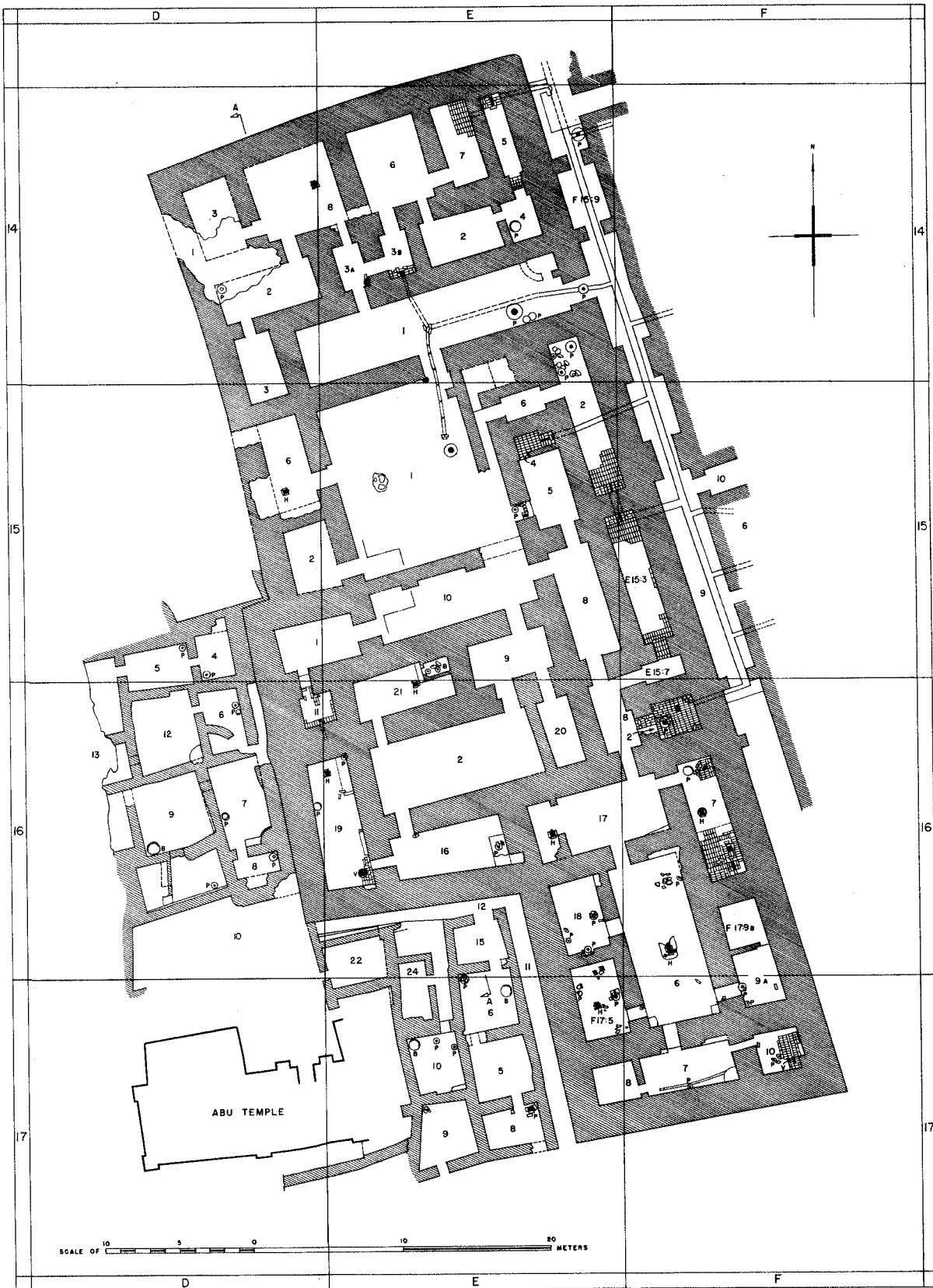


TELL ASMAR. RECONSTRUCTION OF ARCH HOUSE IN STRATUM Vb. SCALE, 1:200

PLATE 36

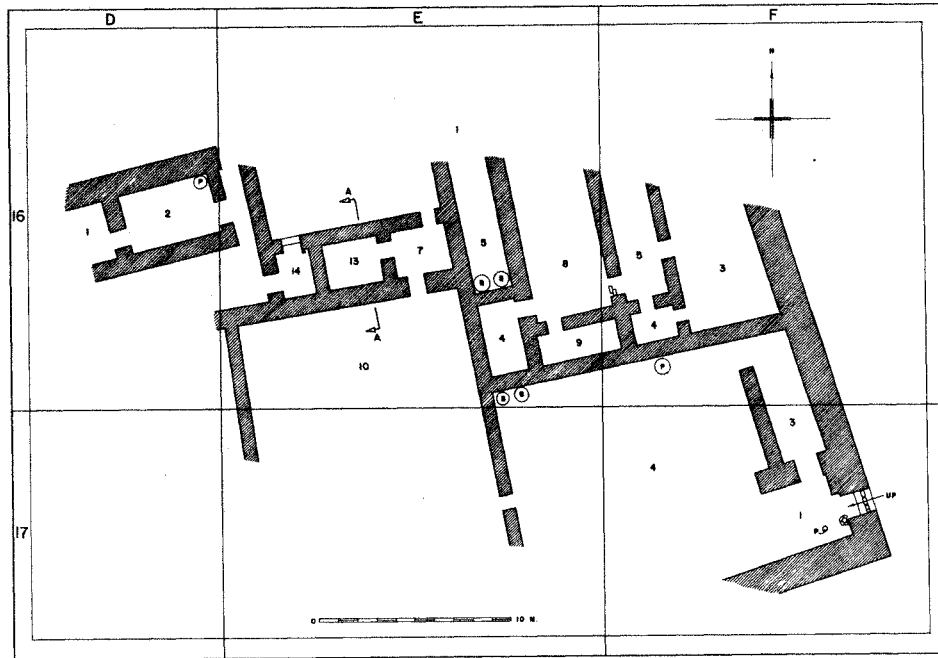


TELL ASMAR. PLAN OF EARLIER NORTHERN PALACE AND CONTEMPORARY HOUSES. SCALE, 1:400

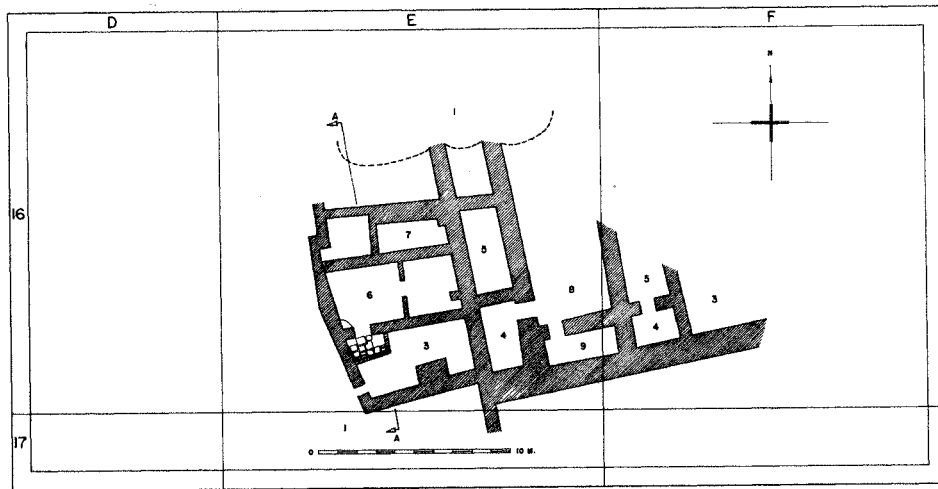


TELL ASMAR. PLAN OF MAIN LEVEL OF NORTHERN PALACE AND CONTEMPORARY BUILDINGS. SCALE, 1:400

PLATE 38

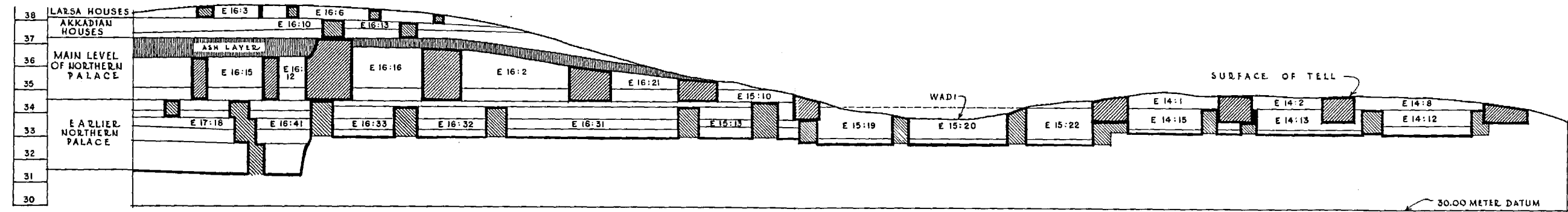


A

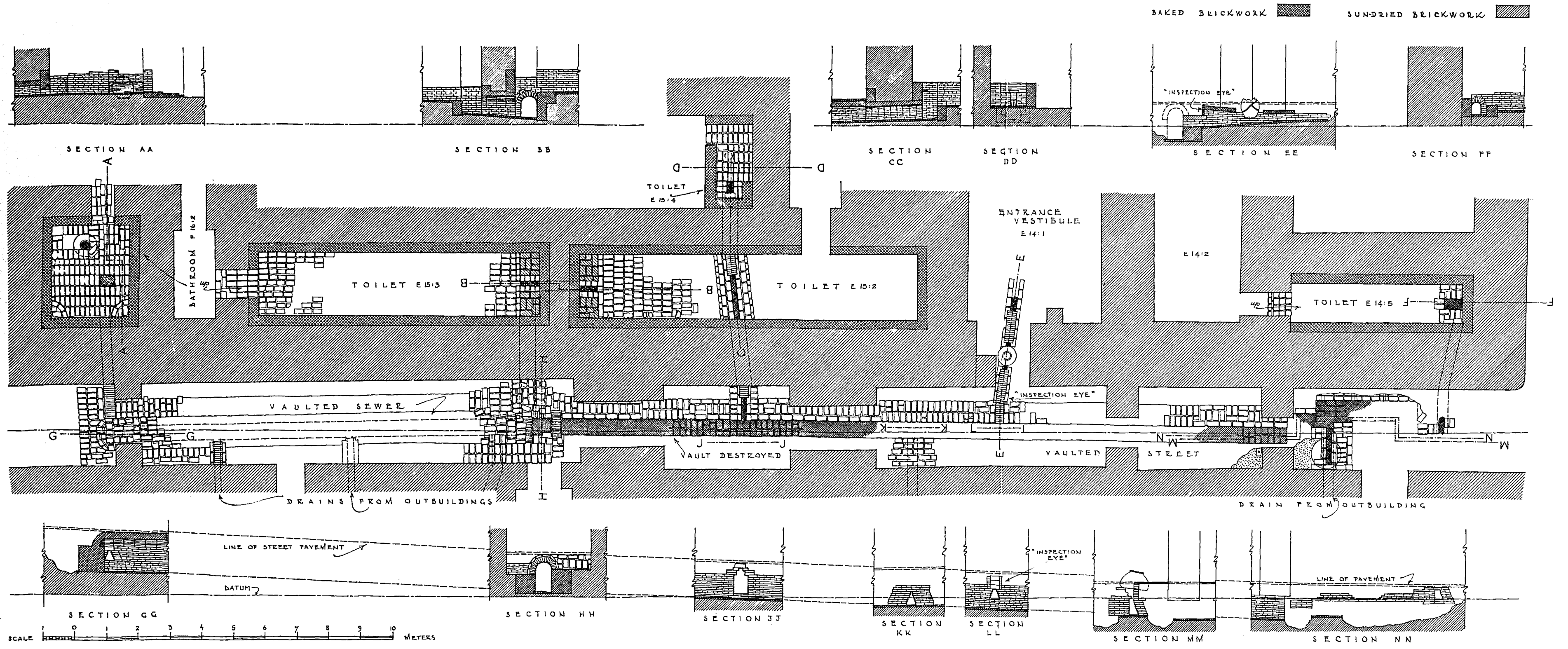


B

TELL ASMAR. AKKADIAN (A) AND LARSA (B) HOUSES ABOVE NORTHERN PALACE.  
SCALE, 1:400

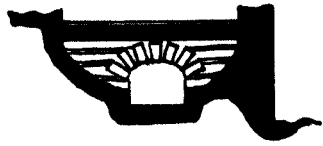


TELL ASMAR. SECTION A-A THROUGH NORTHERN PALACE (CF. PLS. 36-38). SCALE, 1:200

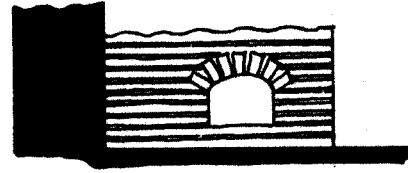


TELL ASMAR. PLAN AND SECTIONS OF NORTHERN PALACE SEWAGE SYSTEM. SCALE, 1:100

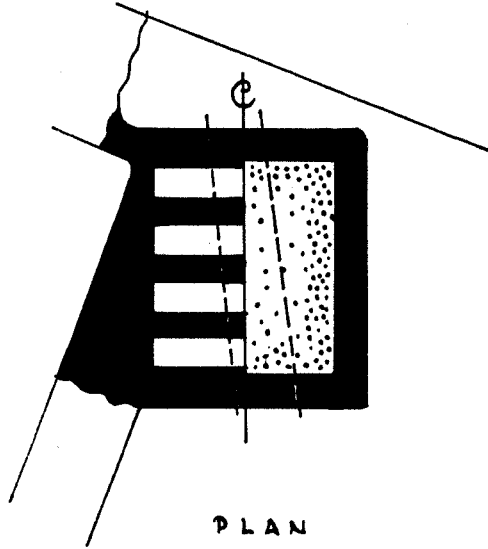




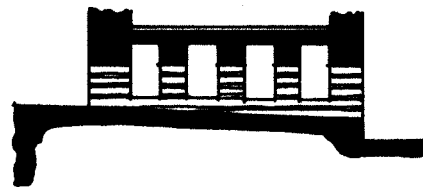
CROSS SECTION



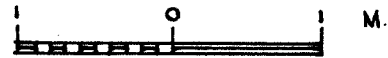
END ELEVATION



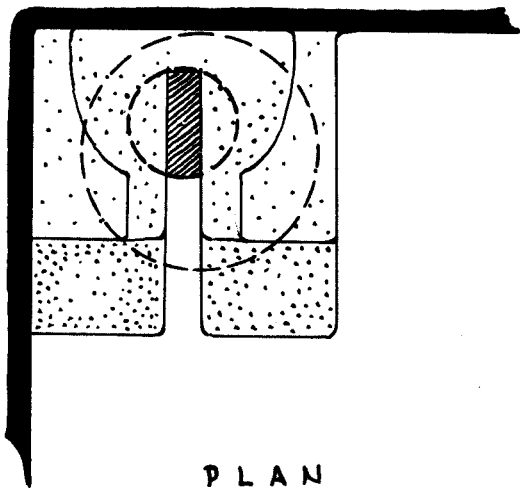
PLAN



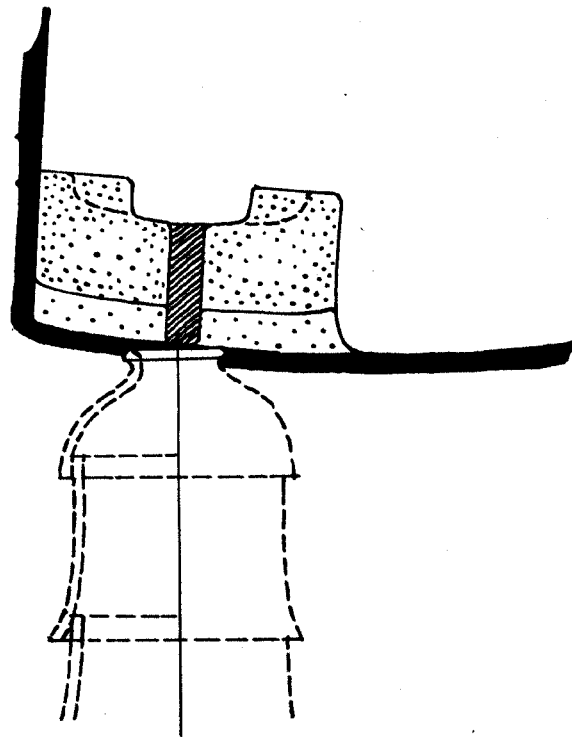
LONG SECTION



A



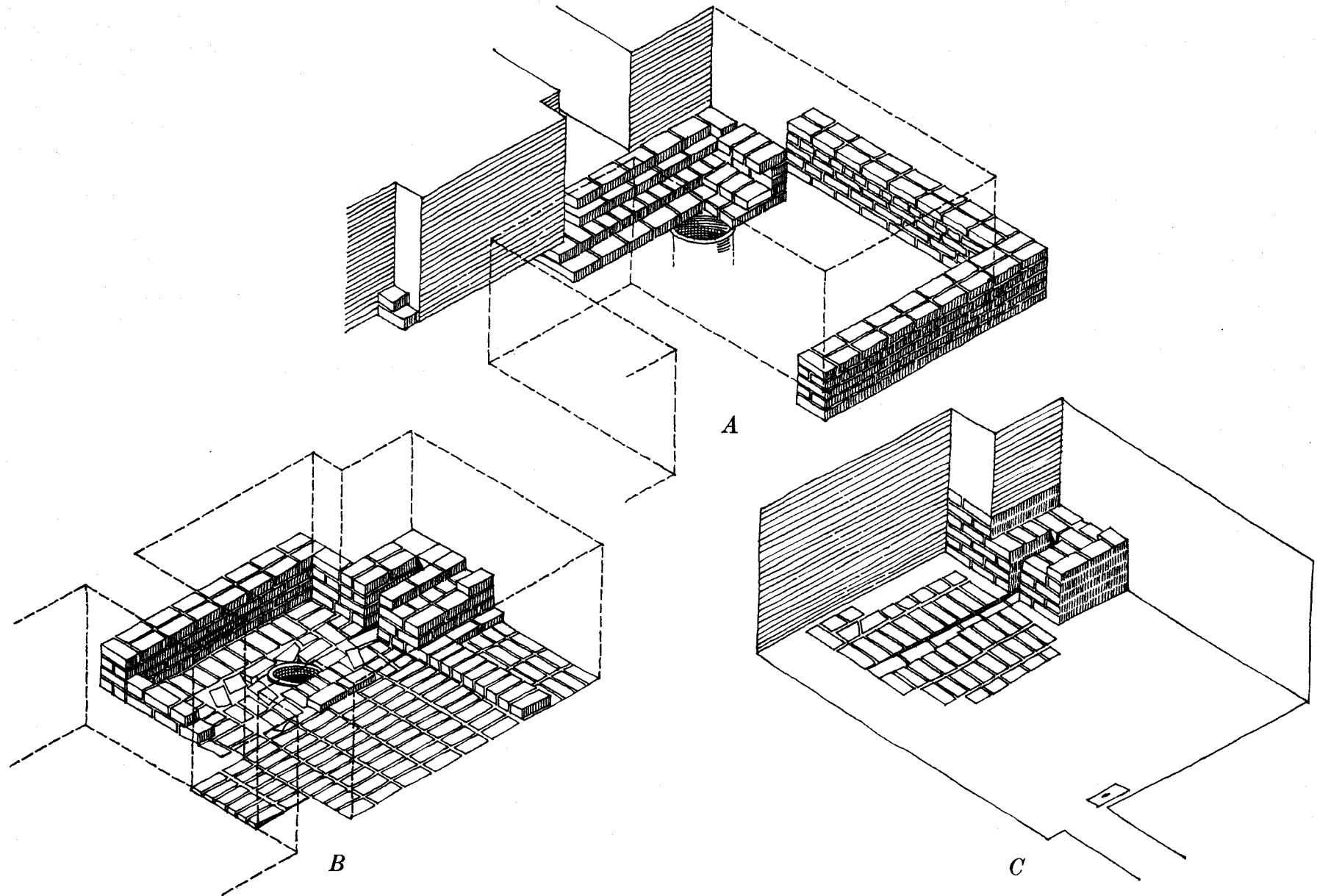
PLAN



ELEVATION

B

TELL ASMAR. A. KILN IN VESTIBULE (E 15:25) OF EARLIER NORTHERN PALACE. SCALE, 1:50. B. BITUMEN TOILET IN ROOM D 17:21 OF HOUSE CONTEMPORARY WITH EARLIER NORTHERN PALACE. SCALE, 1:20

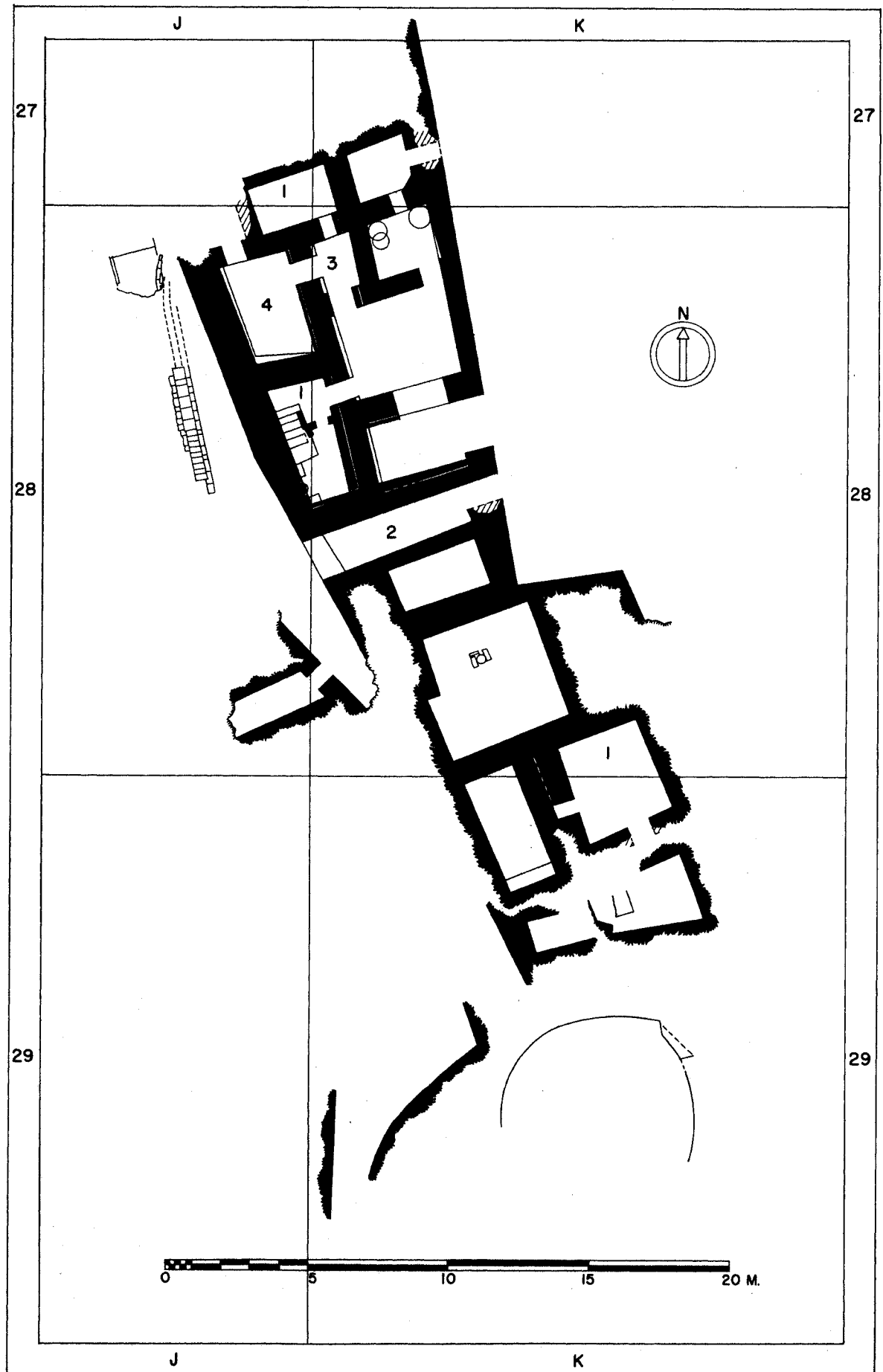


TELL ASMAR. MAIN LEVEL OF NORTHERN PALACE. ISOMETRIC PROJECTIONS OF LUSTRATION AREA IN ROOM E 16:19 (A)  
AND TOILETS IN ROOMS F 16:7 (B) AND F 17:10 (C)

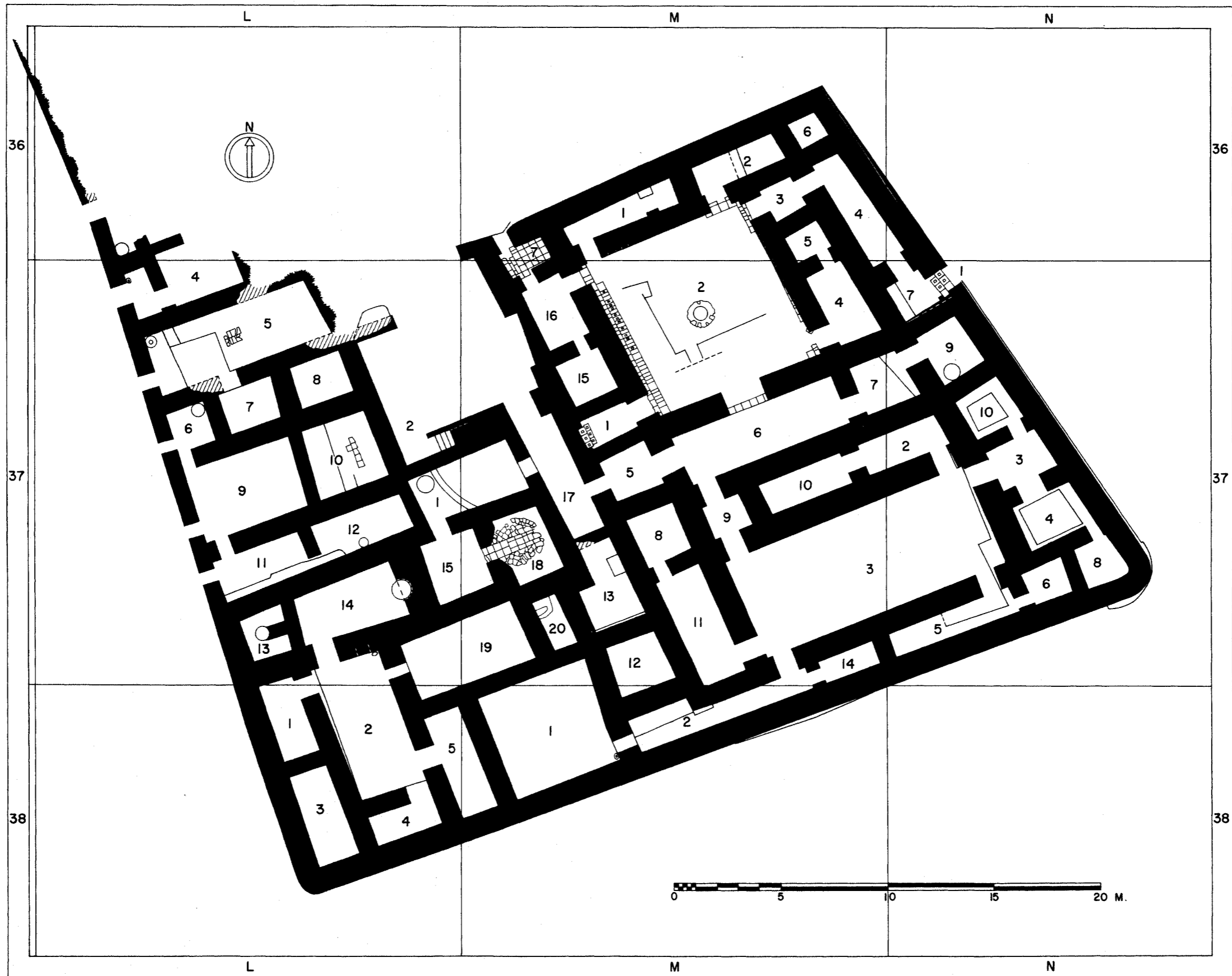


TELL ASMAR. PLAN OF SOUNDING IN SQUARES F-H 25-26. SCALE, 1:200

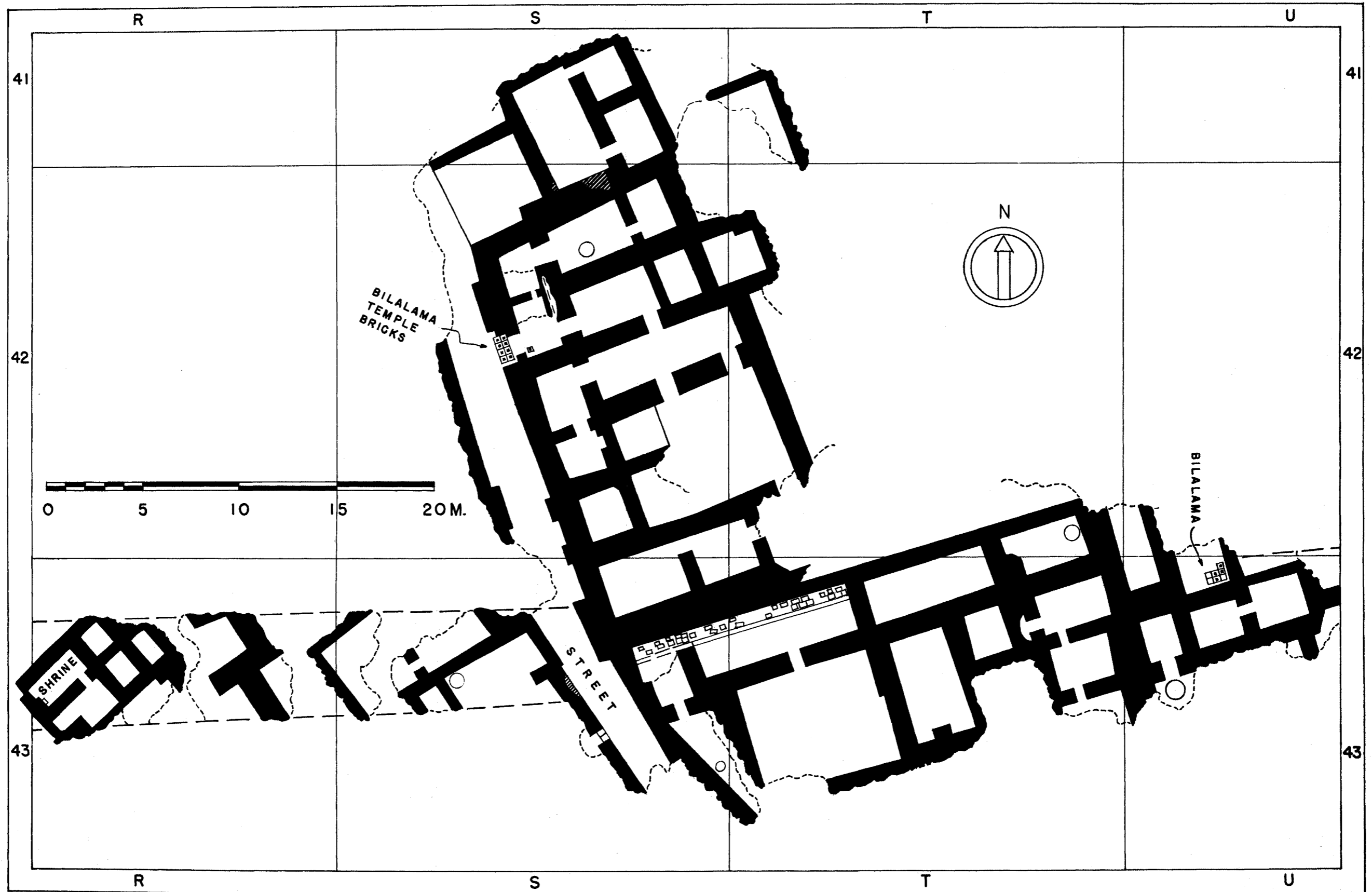
PLATE 44



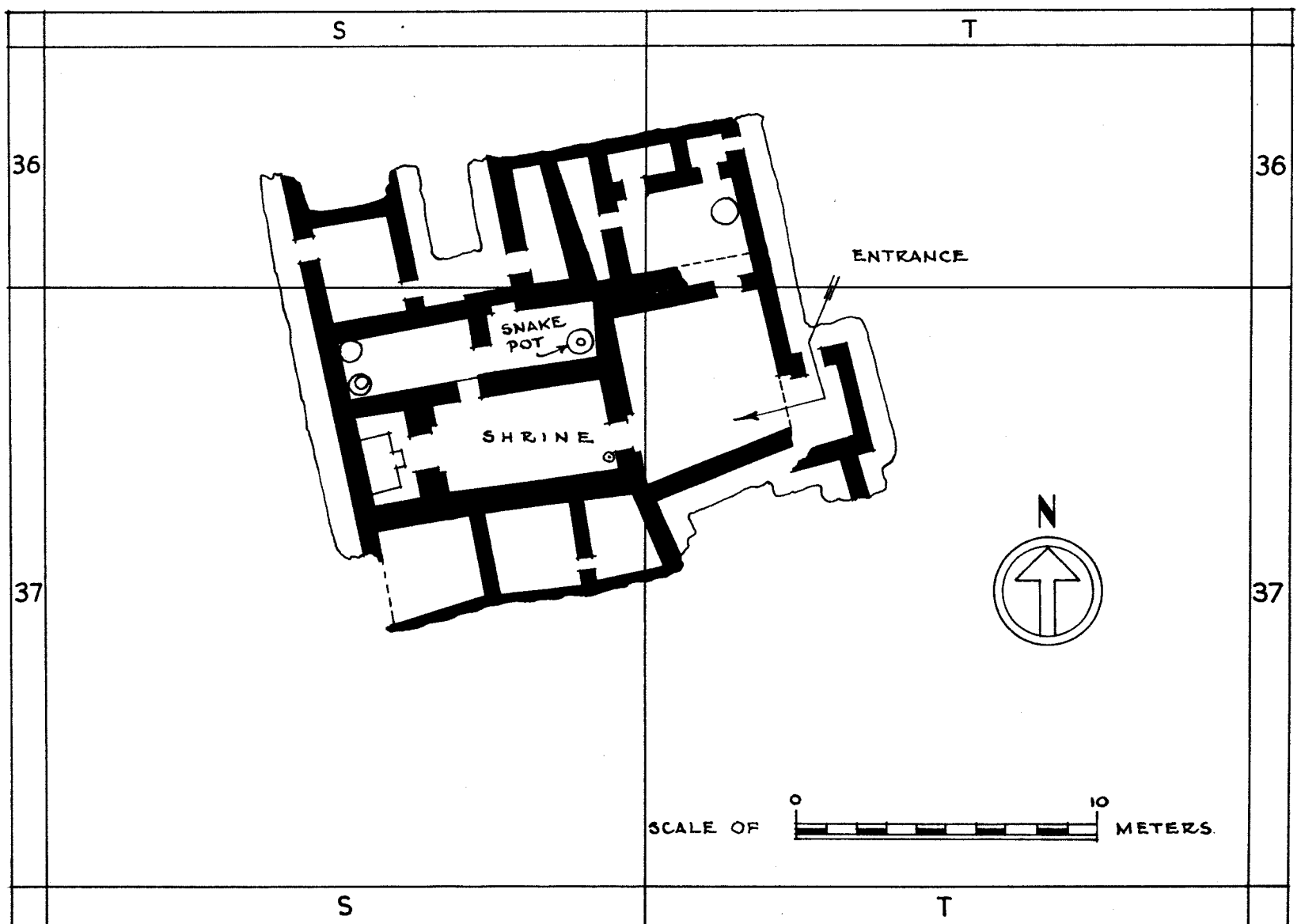
TELL ASMAR. PLAN OF AKKADIAN HOUSE IN SQUARES J-K 27-29. SCALE, 1:200



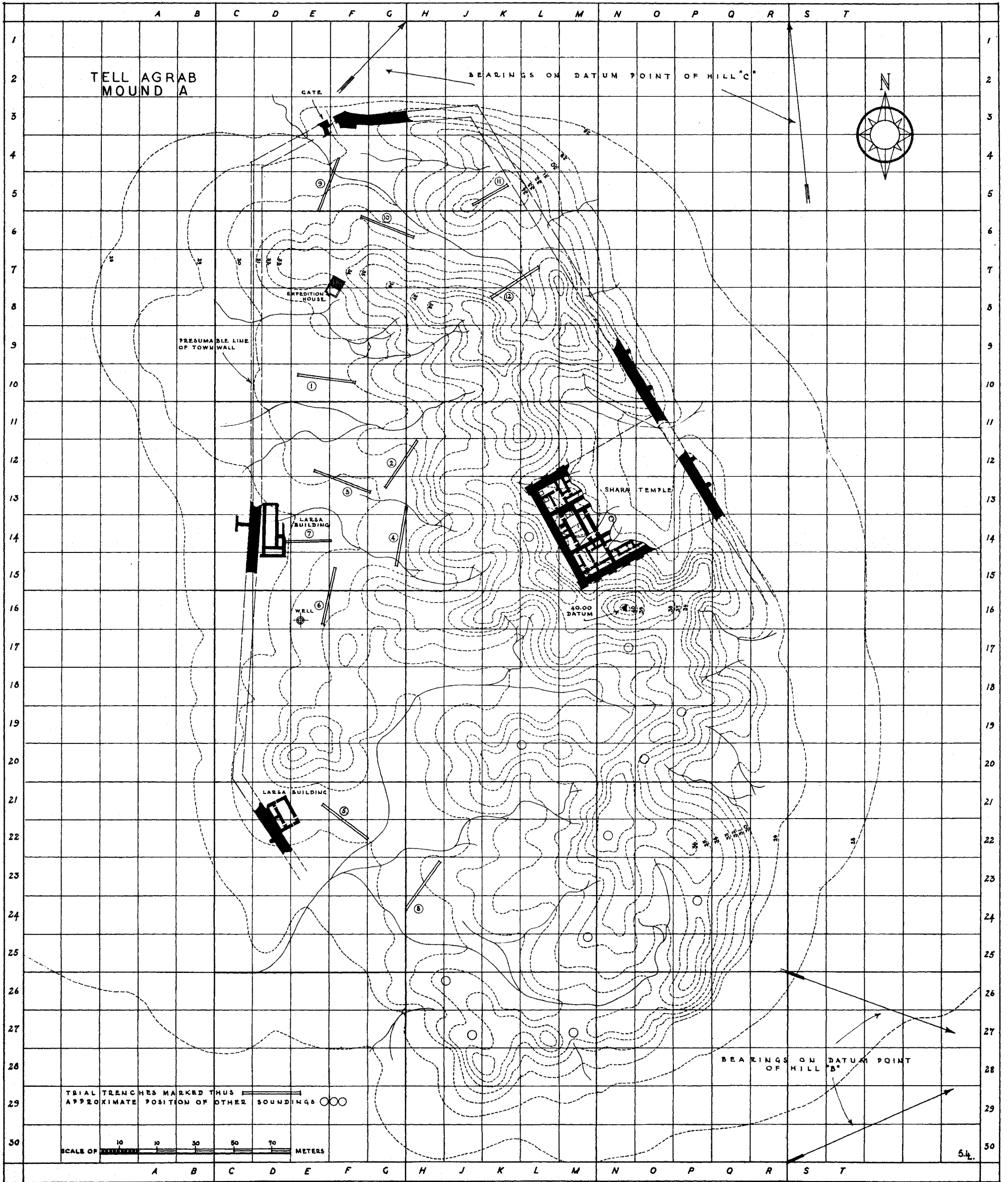
TELL ASMAR. PLAN OF AZUZUM BUILDING. SCALE, 1:200



TELL ASMAR. PLAN OF LARGE PRIVATE HOUSE AND OTHER BUILDINGS ENCOUNTERED IN TRENCH A. SCALE, 1:200

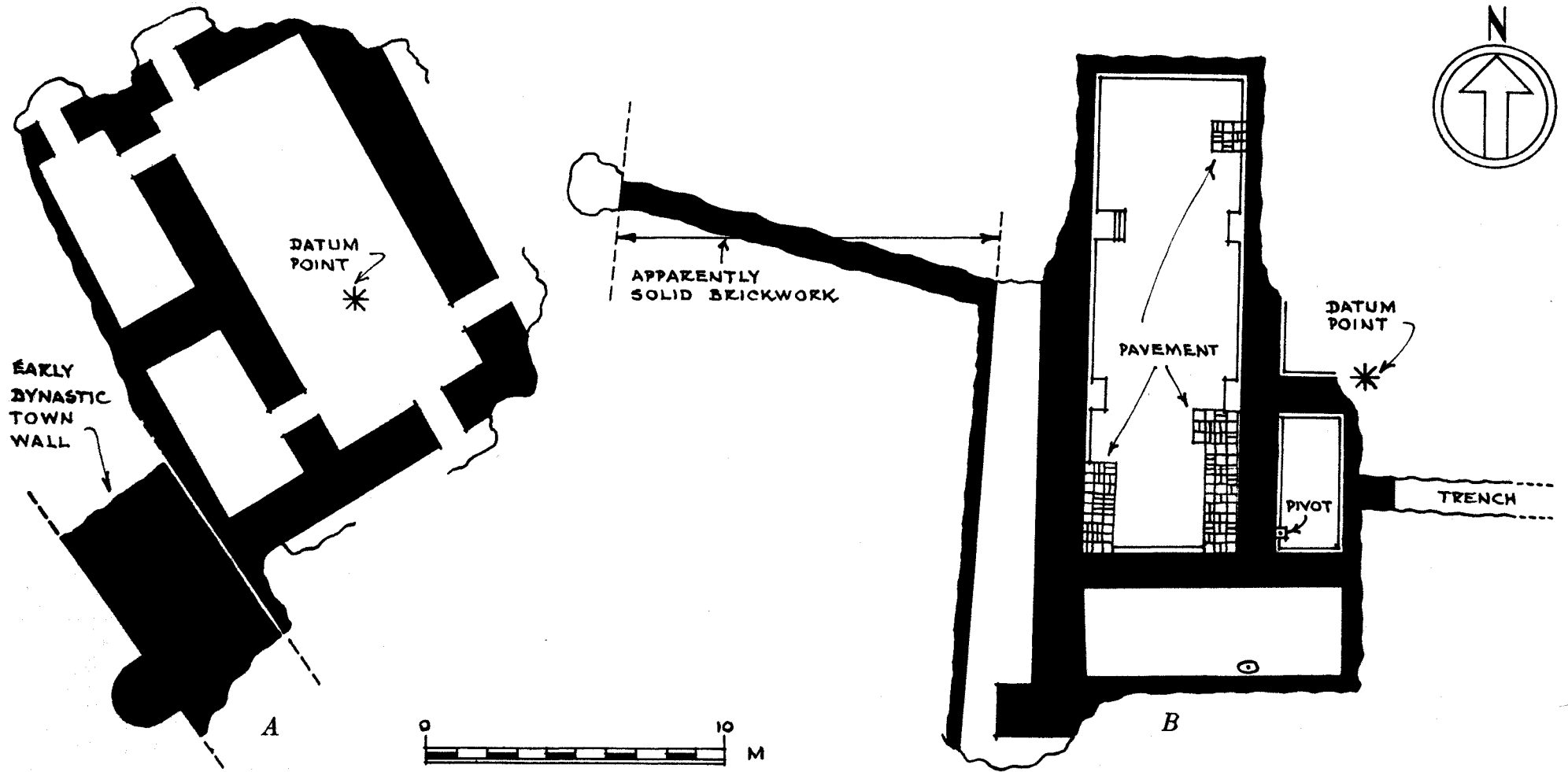


TELL ASMAR. PLAN OF SNAKE SHRINE AND ADJOINING HOUSES. SCALE, 1:200

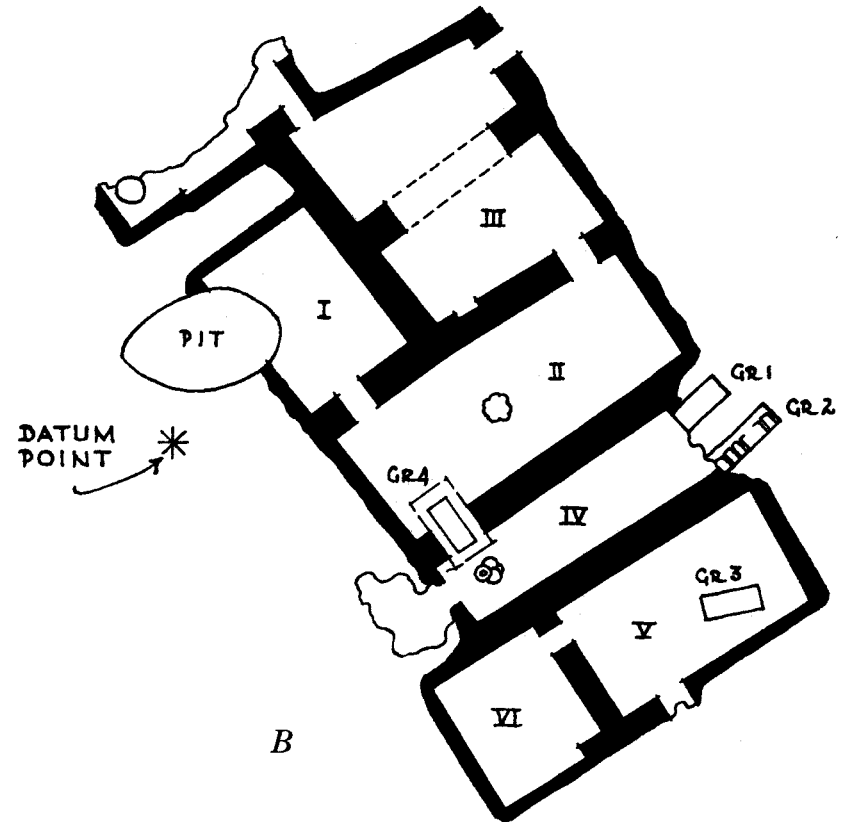
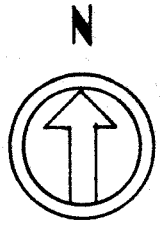
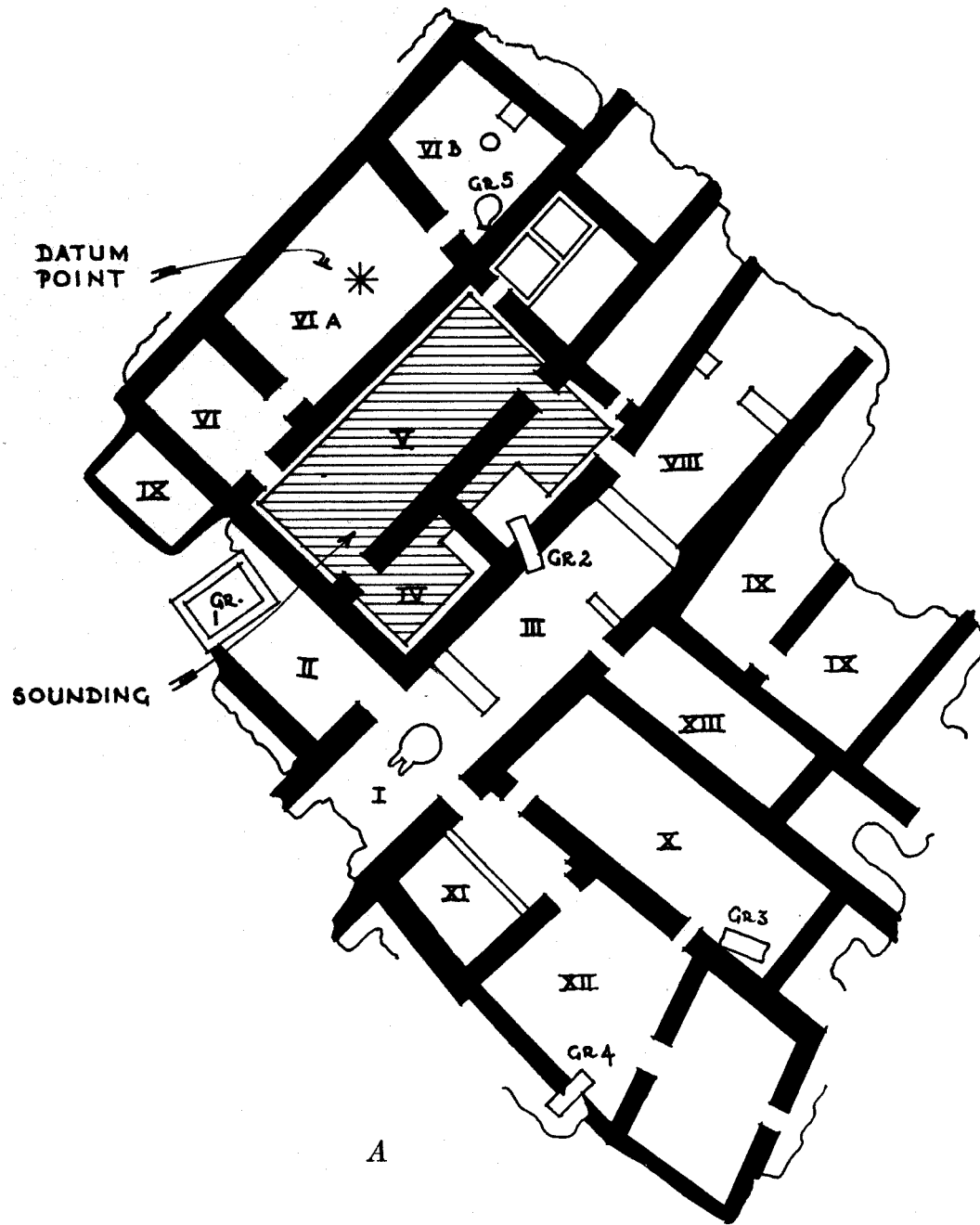


TELL AGRAB. CONTOUR MAP OF MOUND A, SHOWING EXCAVATED AREAS. SCALE, 1:2000

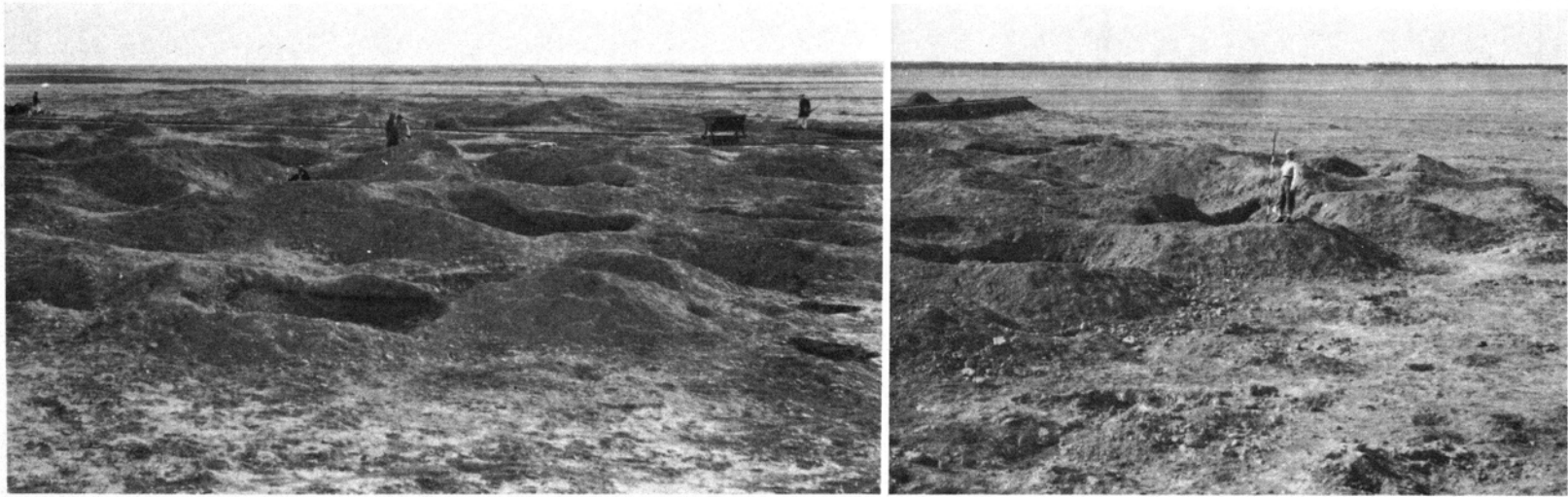




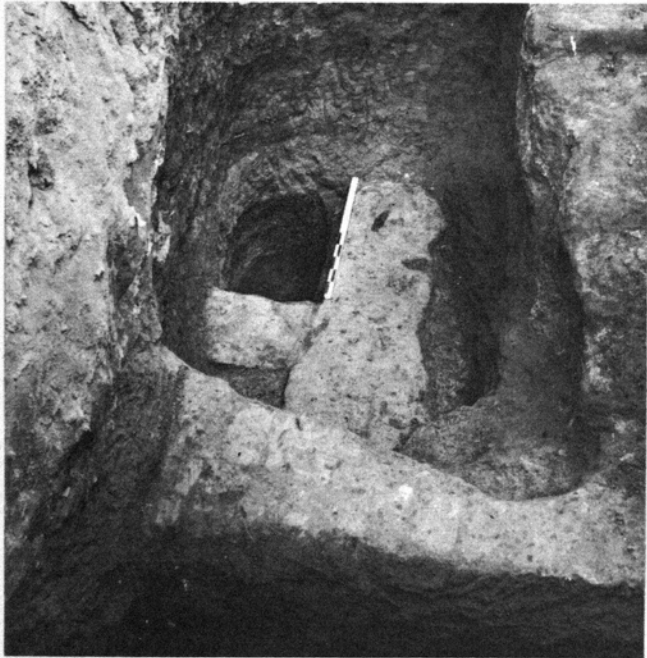
TELL AGRAB. LARSA BUILDINGS IN SQUARES D 21 (A) AND D 14 (B) ON MOUND A. SCALE, 1:200



TELL AGRAB. EARLY DYNASTIC I HOUSES ON HILLS B (A) AND C (B). SCALE, 1:200



A



B



C

Khafajah. A. ROBBER HOLES IN MAIN AREA OF EXCAVATION, LOOKING WEST-NORTHWEST. B. EARLIEST BRICKWORK IN LOCUS O 43:40, FROM NORTHWEST. C. POTTERY AND STONE VESSELS AS FOUND IN ROOM K 42:12 OF HOUSES 3



A



B



C



D

KHAFAJAH. A. ROOM O 44:16 OF HOUSE XLVI IN LEVEL 2, FROM NORTH-NORTHWEST. B. HOUSES 2 EAST OF SIN TEMPLE, LOOKING EAST. C. POTTERY *in situ* IN ROOM O 44:10 OF HOUSE L IN LEVEL 1. D. ROBBER HOLE IN HOUSE LII OF LEVEL 1, LOOKING EAST-NORTHEAST





A



C



B



D

KHAFAJAH. A. TRENCH C, FROM WEST. B. VAULTED TOMBS IN TRENCH C. C. AKKADIAN FOUNDATIONS AT NORTH END OF MOUND A. D. TOWN WALL NORTHWEST OF TEMPLE OVAL, LOOKING SOUTHEAST

PLATE 54



*A*



*B*

KHAFAJAH. TOWN GATE IN FRONT OF TEMPLE OVAL. *A.* MULTIPLE TOWN WALL AND RECESSED NORTH JAMB OF GATE, LOOKING NORTH. *B.* GATE, WITH STEPS TO TEMPLE OVAL IN BACKGROUND, LOOKING EAST



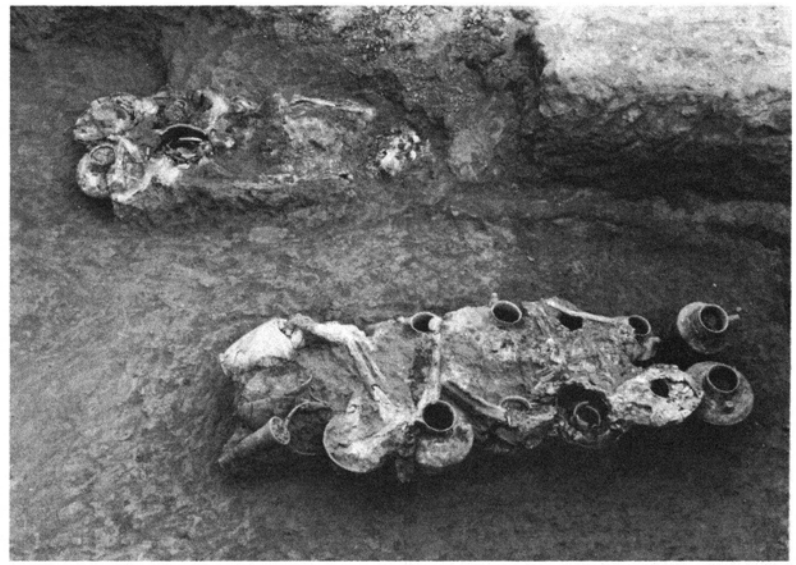
A



B



C



D

KHAFAJAH BURIALS. A. GRAVE 21. B. GRAVE 24. C. GRAVE 41. D. GRAVES 49 (at upper left) AND 51



PLATE 56



A



B



C



D

KHAFAJAH GRAVES 44 (A), 47 (B), 50 (C), and 61 (D)





*A*



*B*



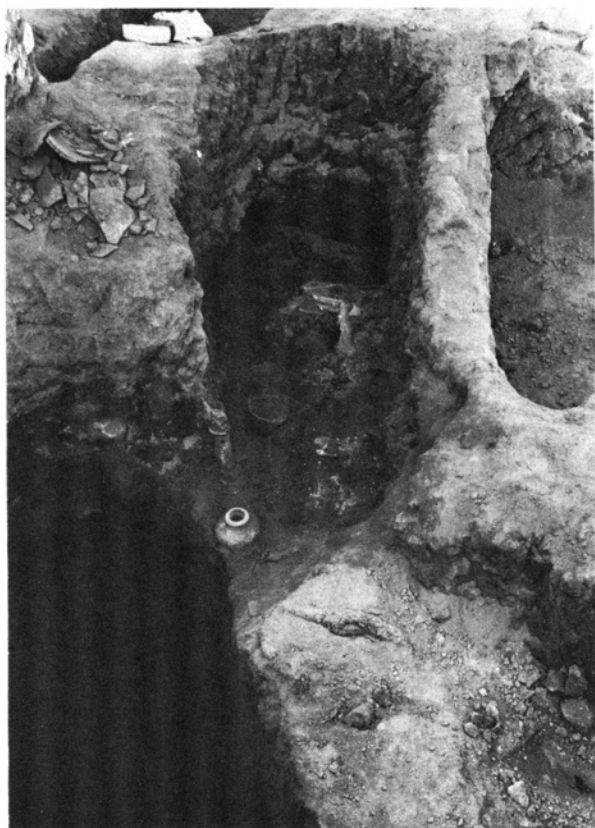
*C*



*D*

KHAFAJAH BURIALS. A. GRAVE 63. B. GRAVE 85. C. GRAVE 93. D. GRAVE 102, BASKET CONTAINING SKELETON OF INFANT

PLATE 58



A



B

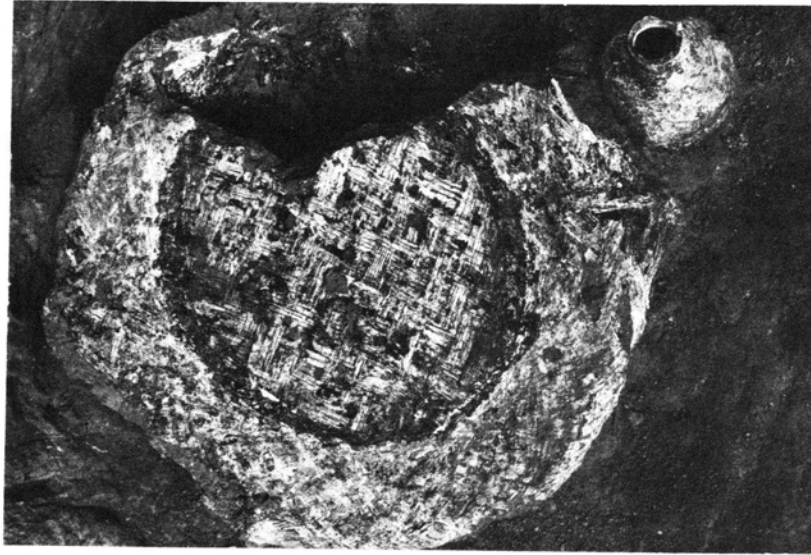


C



D

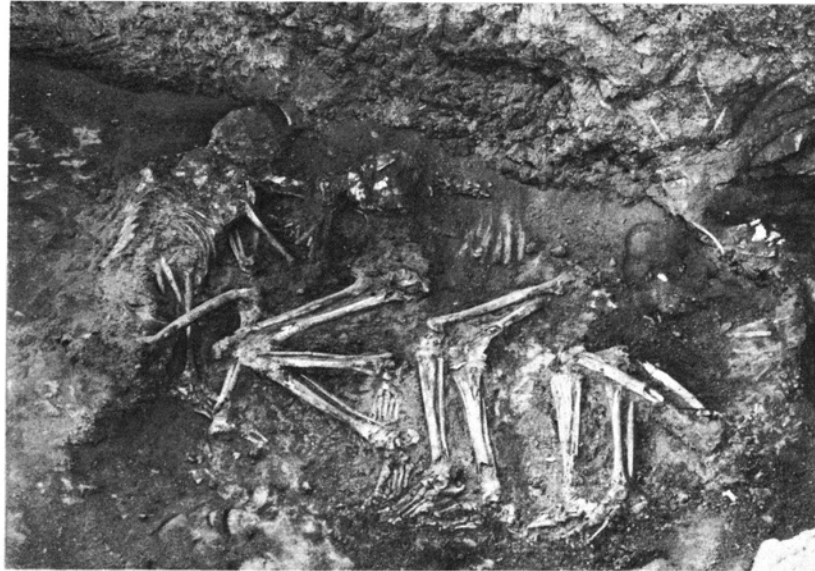
KHAFAJAH BURIALS. A. GRAVE 103, FROM WEST. B. GRAVE 104, FROM EAST. C. GRAVE 107, FROM NORTHWEST. D. GRAVE 115, FROM SOUTH



*A*



*B*



*C*



*D*

KHAFAJAH BURIALS. *A.* REED BASKET WITH POTTERY BOTTLE BESIDE IT IN GRAVE 72. *B.* GRAVE 75. *C.* GRAVE 95, FROM EAST. *D.* INTERIOR OF GRAVE 118, SHOWING BAKED-CLAY PIPE THAT SUPPORTED VAULT DURING CONSTRUCTION, FROM WEST





*A*



*B*



*C*



*D*

KHAFAJAH BURIALS. *A.* GRAVE 117, A VAULTED TOMB OF BAKED PLANO-CONVEX BRICKS. *B.* VIEW FROM INTERIOR OF GRAVE 117, SHOWING WORKMEN SITTING IN TUNNEL THROUGH WHICH ROBBERS REACHED TOMB. *C.* GRAVE 128. *D.* OBJECTS ON TOP OF SKELETON IN GRAVE 130



A



C



B



D

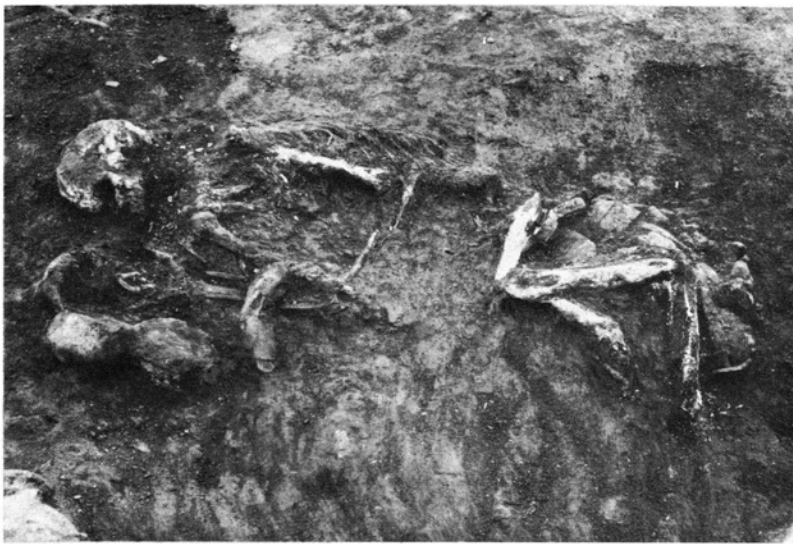
KHAFAJAH BURIALS. A. GRAVE 133, A VAULTED TOMB OF UNBAKED PLANO-CONVEX BRICKS, FROM SOUTHWEST. B. GRAVE 139. C. GRAVE 142, FROM SOUTHWEST. D. GRAVE 148



*A*



*B*



*C*



*D*

Khafajah Burials. A. Grave 153, Looking South. B. Grave 156, Looking North. C. Grave 157, Looking South. D. Grave 159





*A*



*B*

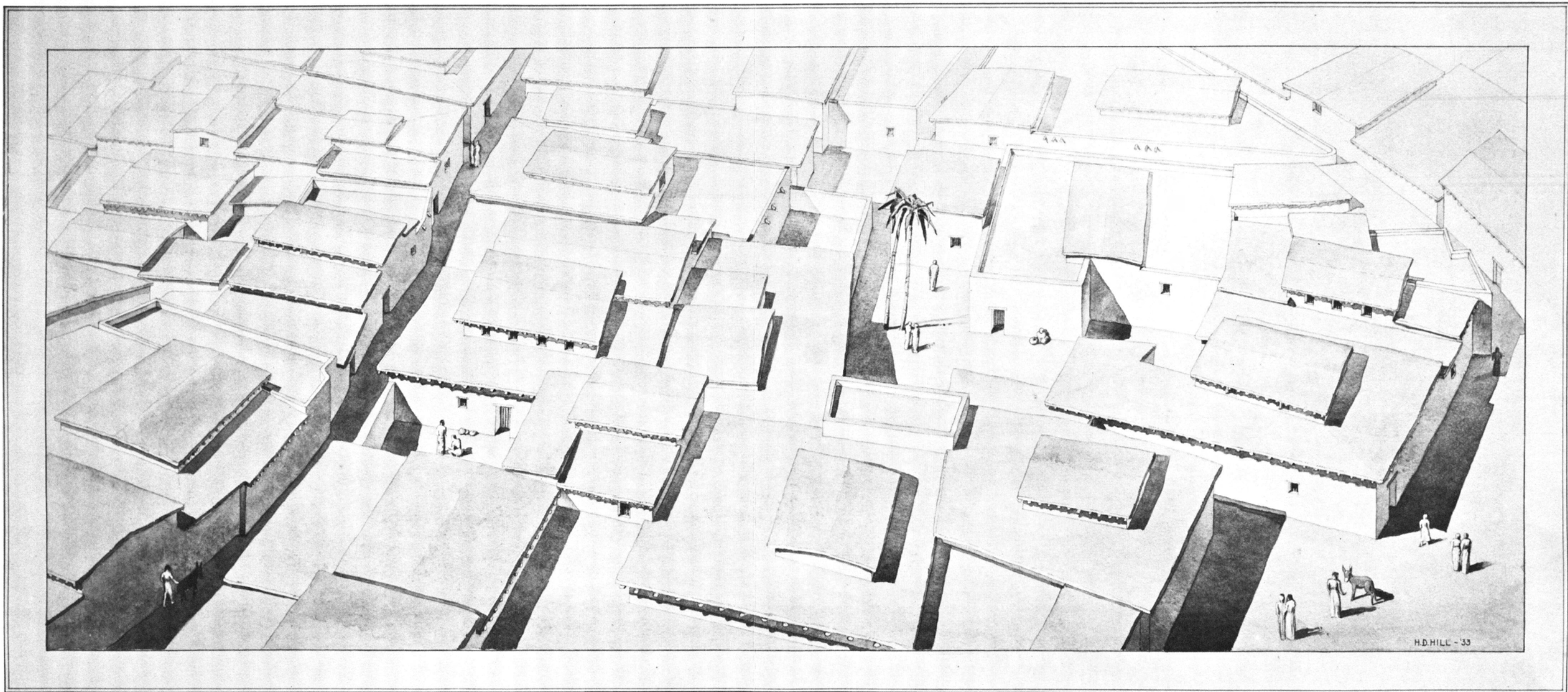


*C*



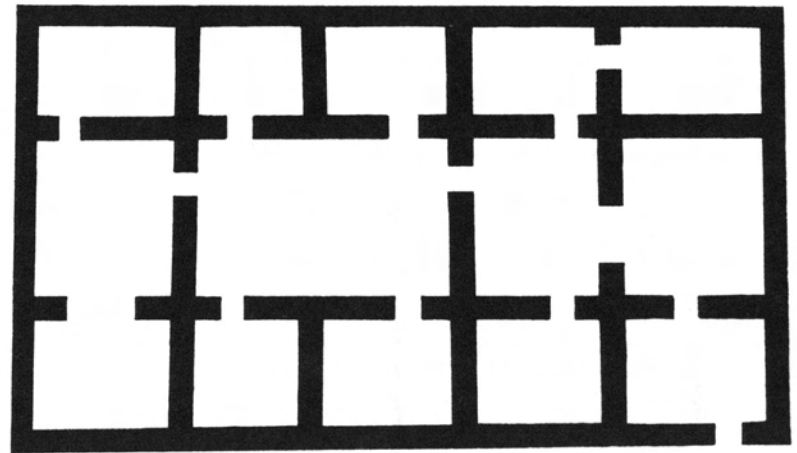
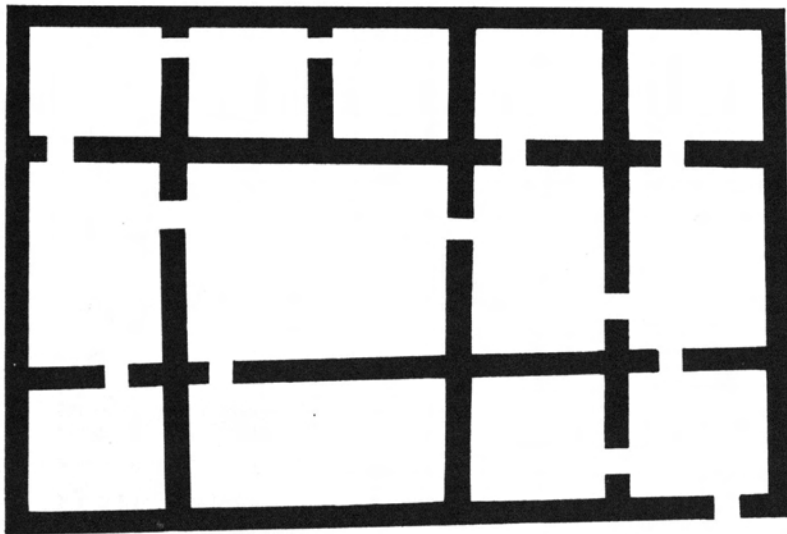
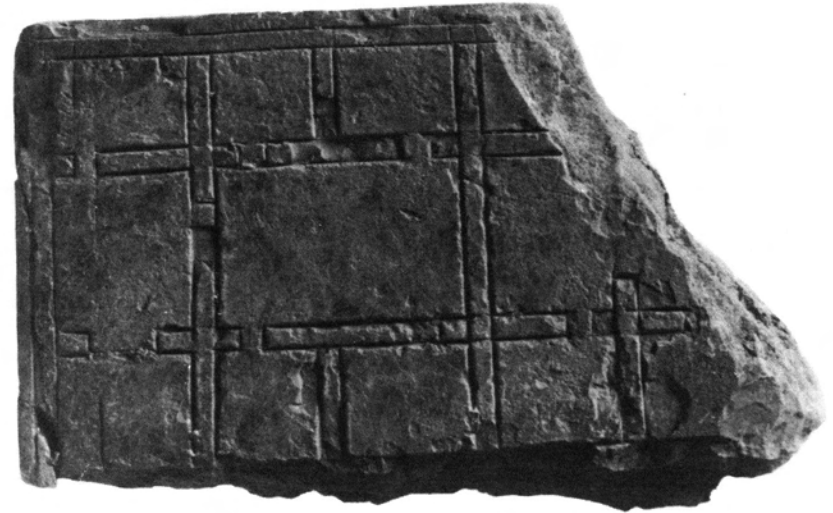
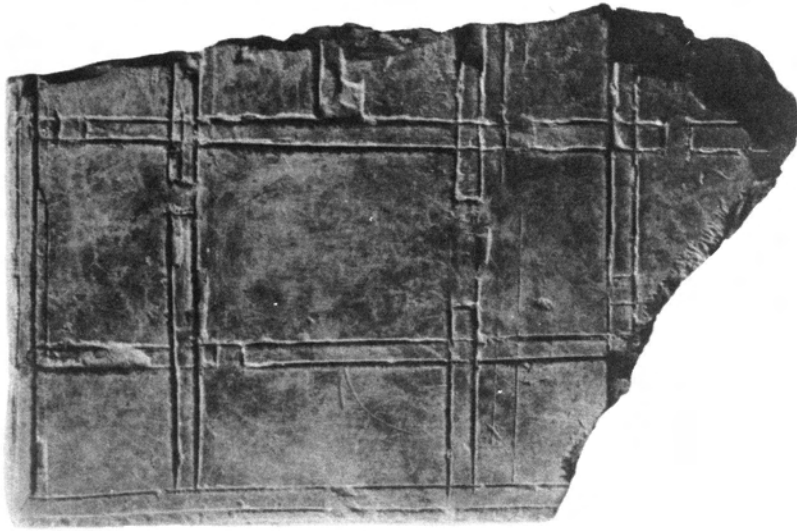
*D*

Khafajah Graves 160 (A), 161 (B), 162 (C), and 164 (D)

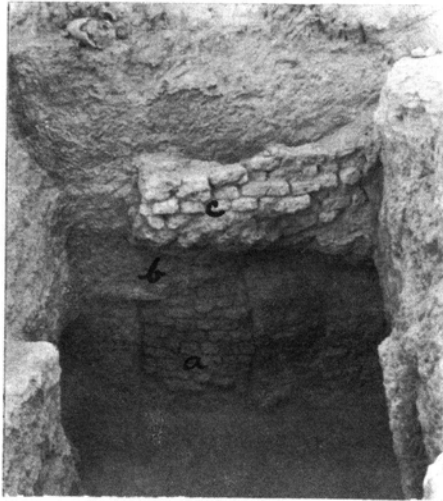


TELL ASMAR PRIVATE HOUSE AREA. RECONSTRUCTED PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF STRATUM IVa FROM NORTHEAST, WITH MIDDLE ROAD AT LEFT AND NORTH ROAD CURVING AT RIGHT





AKKADIAN CLAY TABLET (As. 33:649) BEARING TWO HOUSE PLANS, WITH SUGGESTED RECONSTRUCTIONS. ACTUAL SIZE



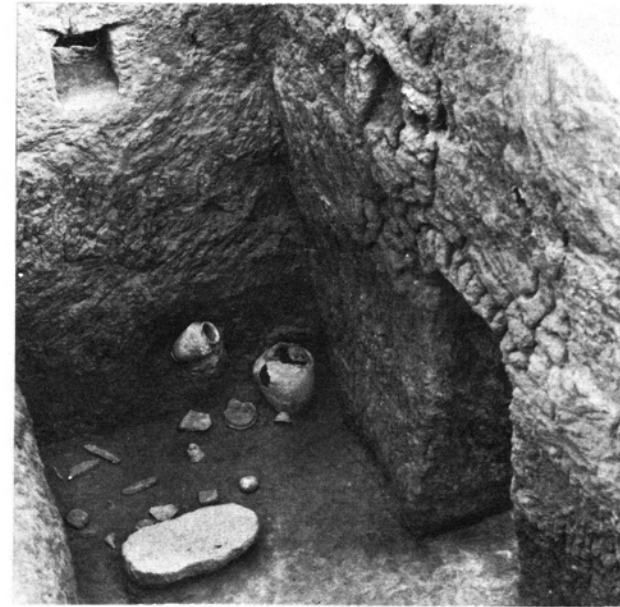
A



B

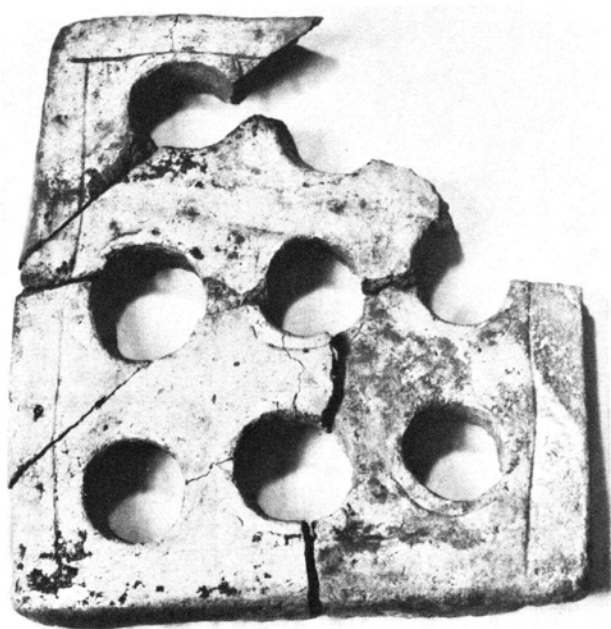


C



D

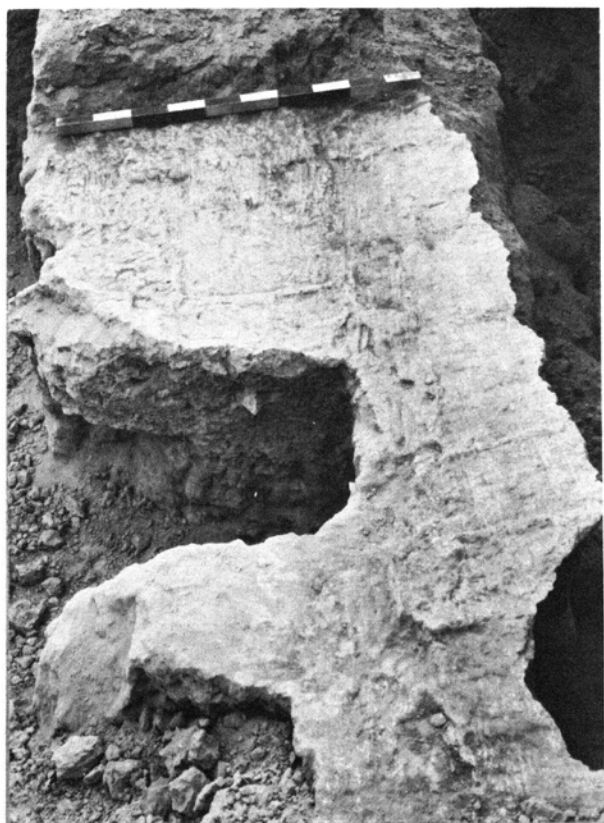
TELL ASMAR ARCH HOUSE. A. PROJECTING FOUNDATION (c) FOR STRATUM IVb WALL ON TOP OF SOUTHEAST WALL (b) OF ROOM J 19:52 IN STRATUM Va, WITH BLOCKED DOORWAY (a) BELOW. B. VIEW DURING EXCAVATION, WITH THIN WALLS TYPICAL OF STRATUM IVb IN FOREGROUND. C. ROOM J 19:64 FROM SOUTH. D. ROOM J 19:64 FROM NORTH



A



B



C

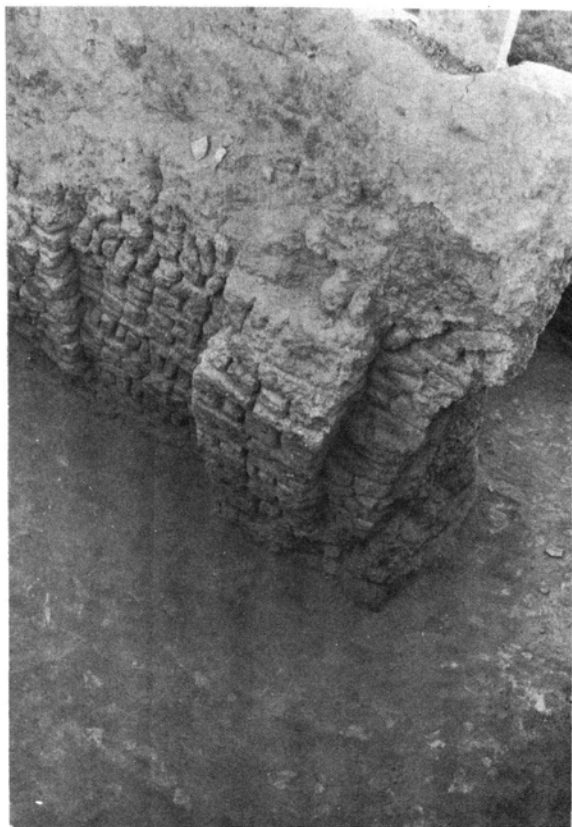


D

TELL ASMAR PRIVATE HOUSE AREA. A. BAKED-CLAY GRILLE (AS. 32:1186), PROBABLY USED FOR WINDOW IN ARCH HOUSE OF STRATUM IVb. B. BAKED-CLAY RAINSPOUT(?) USED AS DRAIN IN K 19:19 OUTSIDE ARCH HOUSE IN STRATUM IVb, WITH FRAGMENTS OF GRILLE SHOWN IN A. C. IMPRESSIONS OF MATTING ON TOP OF NORTHWEST WALL OF ROOM G 18:9. D. COOKING RANGE IN KITCHEN (J 19:41) OF ARCH HOUSE IN STRATUM Vc



PLATE 68



A



B



C

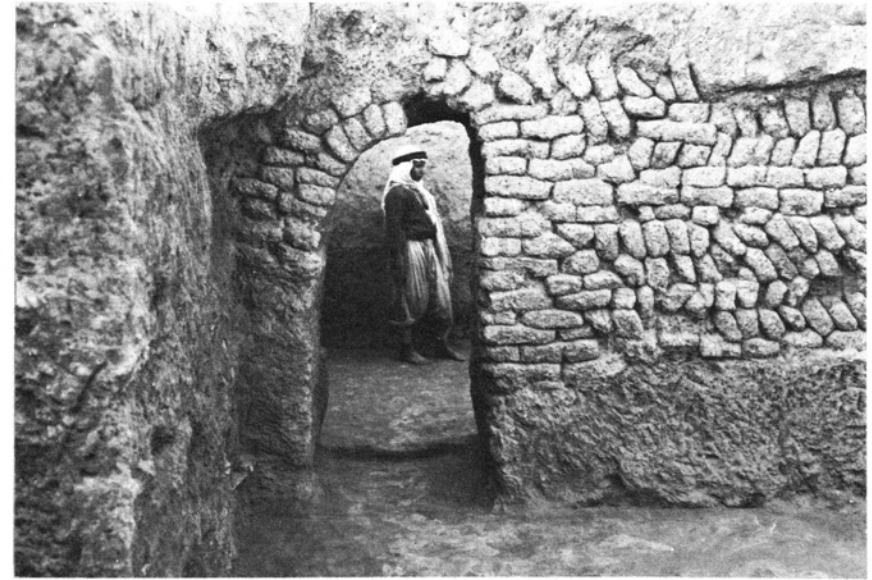


D

TELL ASMAR ARCH HOUSE. A. TWO PIERS ON SOUTHWEST WALL OF VESTIBULE (J 19:52) IN STRATUM Vb. B. SOUTHEAST WALL OF ROOM J 19:64 IN STRATUM Vb. C. COOKING RANGE IN KITCHEN (J 19:41) OF STRATUM Vb. D. REMAINS OF TOILETS OF TWO OCCUPATIONS IN ROOM J 19:11 OF STRATUM III



*A*



*B*



*C*



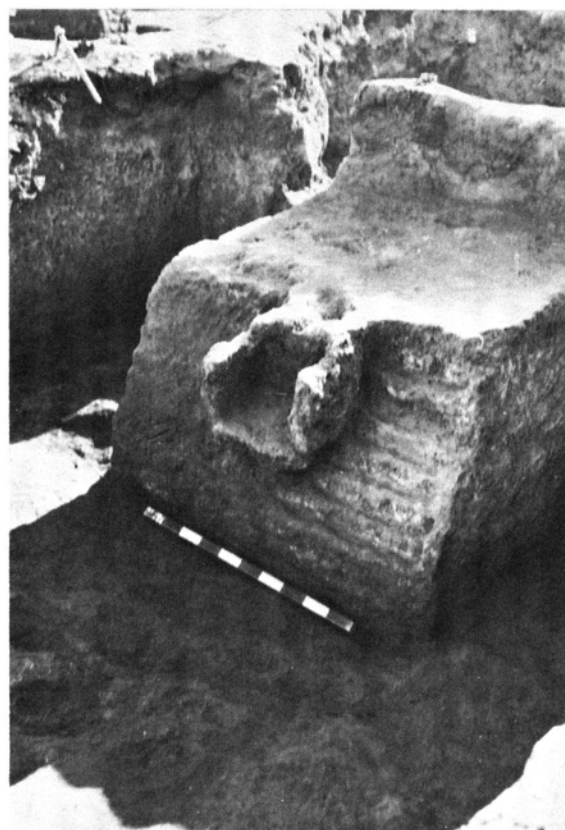
*D*

TELL ASMAR ARCH HOUSE. *A.* MAIN ROOM IN STRATUM *Vb*, SHOWING FIREPLACE AND BENCH. *B.* MAIN ROOM IN STRATUM *Vb*, SHOWING BONDING OF NORTHWEST WALL. *C.* BREAD OVENS IN ROOM J 20:10 OF STRATUM *Vb*. *D.* BINS IN ROOM J 20:10 OF STRATUM *IVa*

## PLATE 70



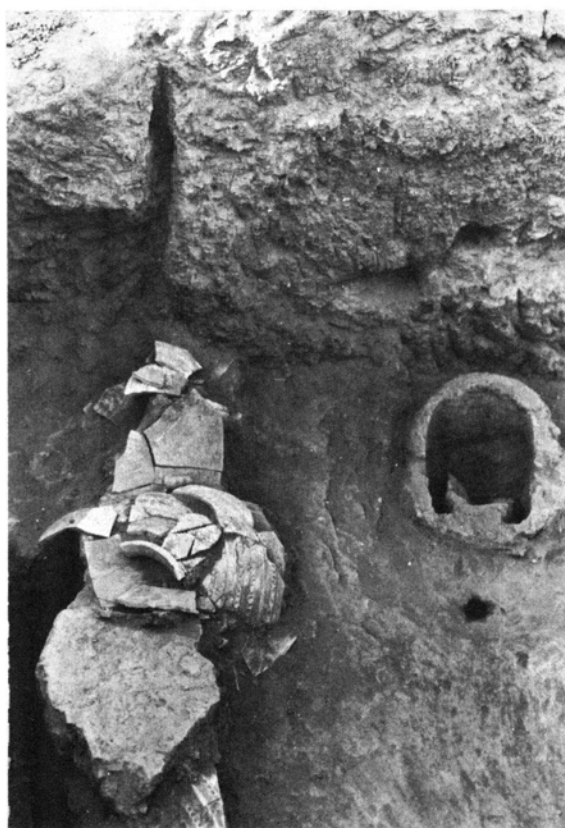
A



B



C



D

TELL ASMAR PRIVATE HOUSE AREA. A. DRAIN FROM UPPER TOILET IN ROOM J 19:11 (SEE PL. 68 D) CURVING THROUGH EAST CORNER OF ROOM J 19:18 AND PART OF DRAIN (at right) FROM BATHROOM (J 19:29) IN HOUSE XXXVI OF STRATUM IVa. B. "ALTAR" IN ROOM J 18:14 OF HOUSE XXXII IN STRATUM IVa. C. TOILET IN ROOM J 18:4 OF SAME HOUSE. D. SMITH'S FORGE IN ROOM J 18:1 OF STRATUM IVa





A



C



B

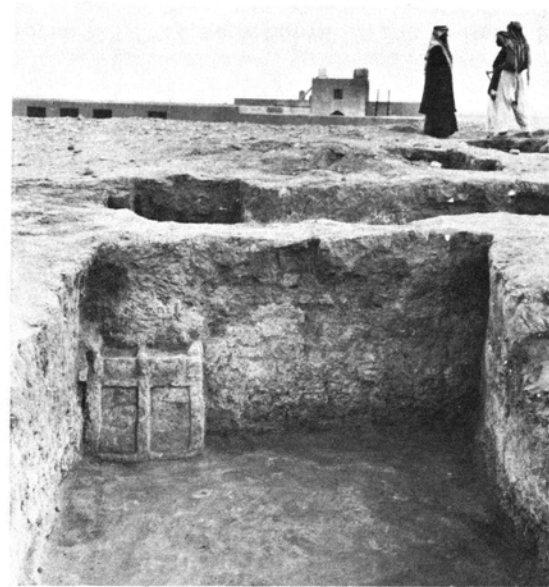


D

TELL ASMAR PRIVATE HOUSE AREA, STRATUM IVa. A. POTS *in situ* IN ROOM J 20:12 OF HOUSE XXXVII, FROM SOUTH. B. BAKED-BRICK FACING ALONG FLOOR AT NORTHEAST WALL OF ROOM G 18:6 IN HOUSE XXXIV. C. EAST CORNER OF ROOM J 19:29 IN HOUSE XXXVI, SHOWING BAKED-BRICK DRAIN OPENING IN NORTHEAST WALL. D. CLAY BINS IN ROOM H 18:3 OF HOUSE XXXIII



A



C



B



D

TELL ASMAR. A. QUADRANTAL "ALTAR" WITH PANELED DECORATION IN WEST CORNER OF ROOM K 20:6 OF HOUSE XXXVII IN STRATUM IVa.  
B. "ALTAR" IN WALL OF ROOM (G 26:4) OF LARSA HOUSE. C. PANELED "ALTAR" IN CORNER OF ROOM OF LARSA HOUSE IN  
SQUARE K 40. D. PANELED "ALTAR" IN CORNER OF ROOM OF LARSA HOUSE IN SQUARE R 43





A



B



C

TELL ASMAR. A. VIEW OF MIDDLE ROAD IN STRATUM III, FROM EAST, SHOWING COVERED DRAIN FROM ROOM J 20:10.

B. PART OF BAKED-CLAY DRAIN IN NORTHEAST WALL OF ROOM H 18:2 OF HOUSE XXXIII IN STRATUM III.

C. VESTIBULE E 15:25 OF EARLIER NORTHERN PALACE WITH KILN IN FOREGROUND, FROM WEST

PLATE 74



A



B



C



D

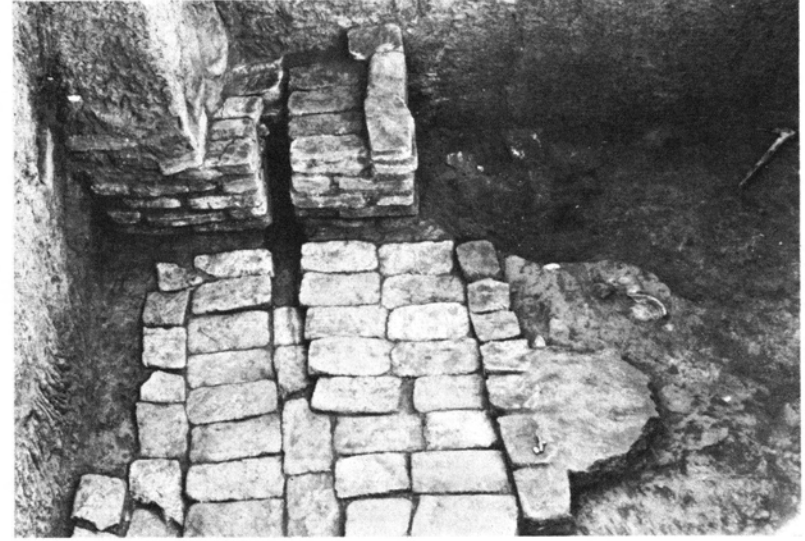


E

TELL ASMAR. COPPER HOARD FOUND HIDDEN IN SOUTH WALL OF ROOM E 16:35 OF EARLIER NORTHERN PALACE



A



C



B



D

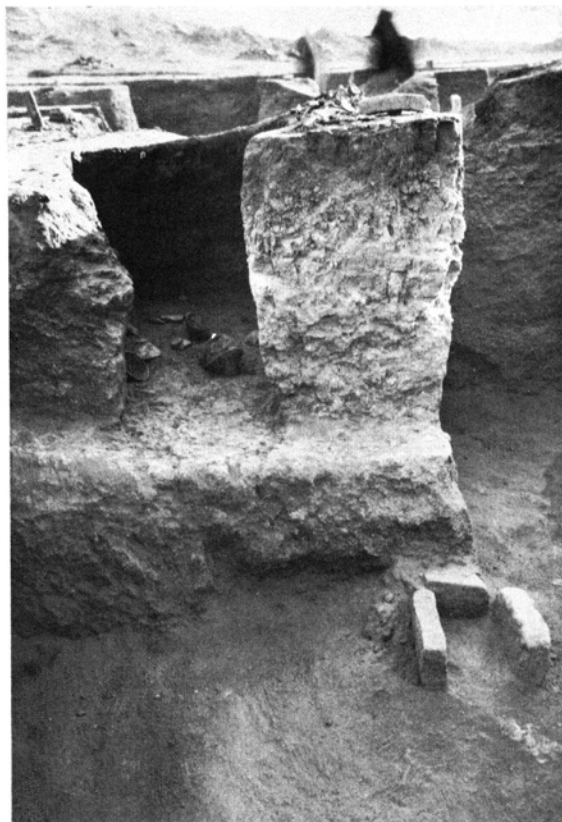
TELL ASMAR. A. ROOM D 17:19 OF PRIVATE HOUSE CONTEMPORARY WITH EARLIER NORTHERN PALACE, FROM SOUTH. B. ROOM D 17:21 OF SAME HOUSE, SHOWING DRAIN HOLE INTO WHICH BITUMEN TOILET SEAT HAD SUNK, FROM NORTHWEST. C. TOILET IN ROOM F 17:10 OF MAIN LEVEL OF NORTHERN PALACE, FROM NORTH. D. TOILET IN ROOM F 16:7 OF MAIN LEVEL OF NORTHERN PALACE



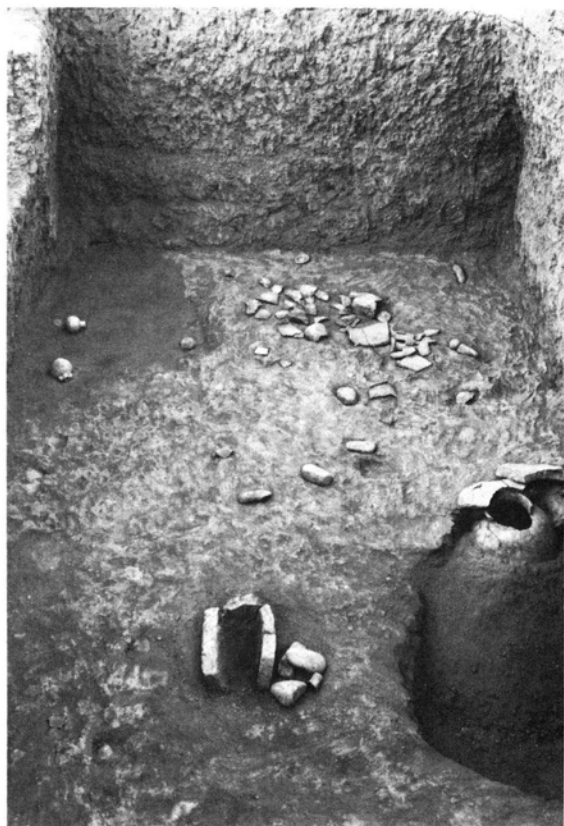
PLATE 76



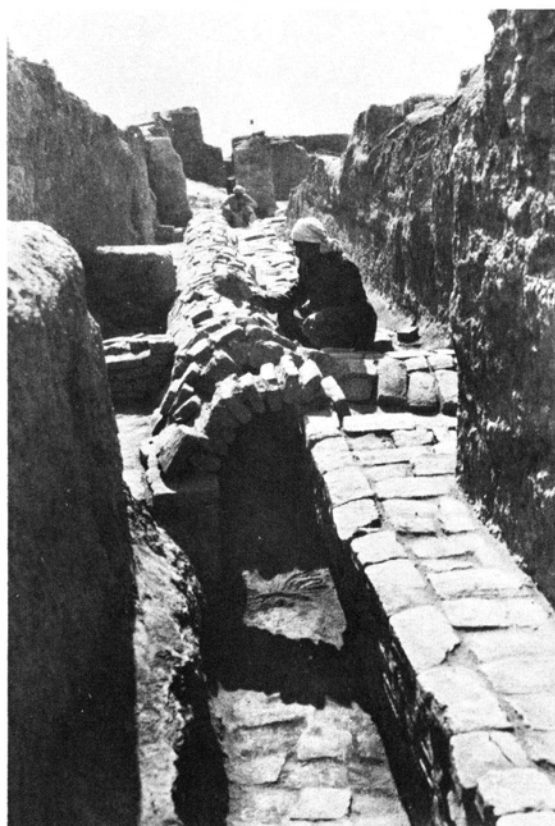
A



B



C



D

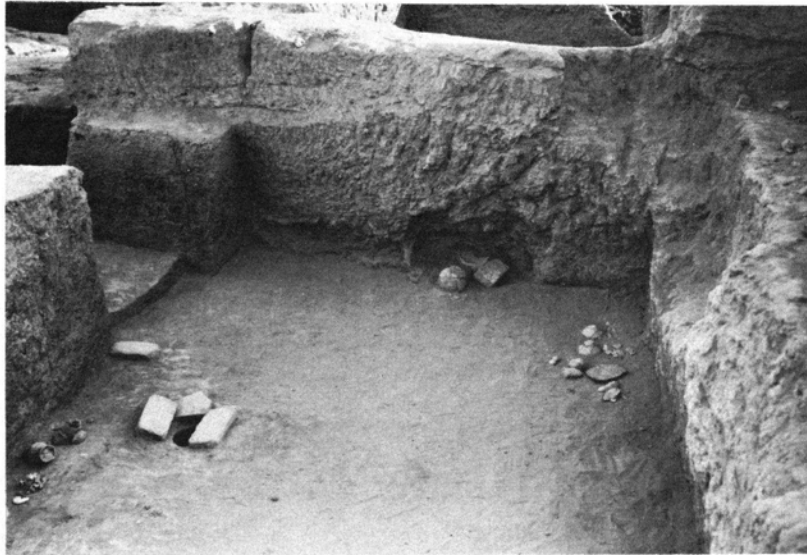
TELL ASMAR. MAIN LEVEL OF NORTHERN PALACE. A. TOILET IN ROOM F 17:10, WITH FRAGMENTS OF LARGE JAR PROBABLY USED FOR LUSTRATION, FROM WEST. B. COOKING OVEN AND EARLIER HEARTH IN ROOM E 16:21. C. ROOM F 17:5 AT SECONDARY FLOOR LEVEL. D. VAULTED SEWER BELOW STREET F 15:9, FROM NORTH



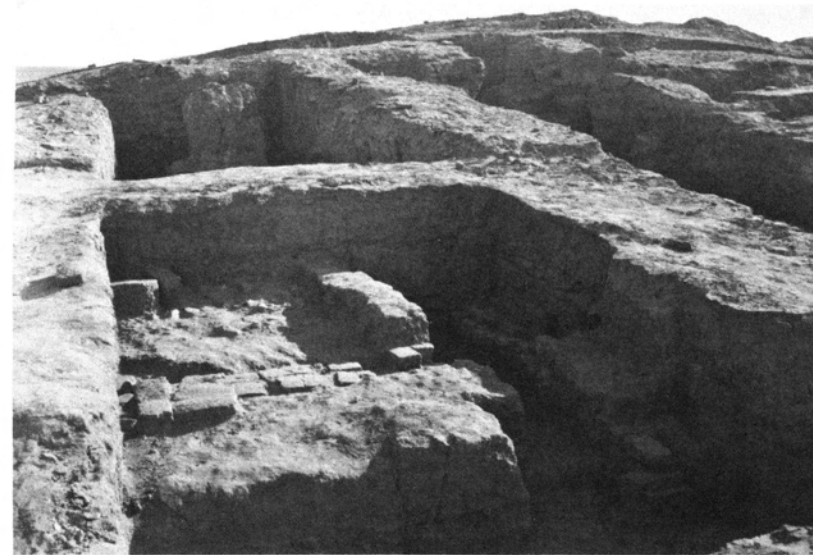
*A*



*B*



*C*



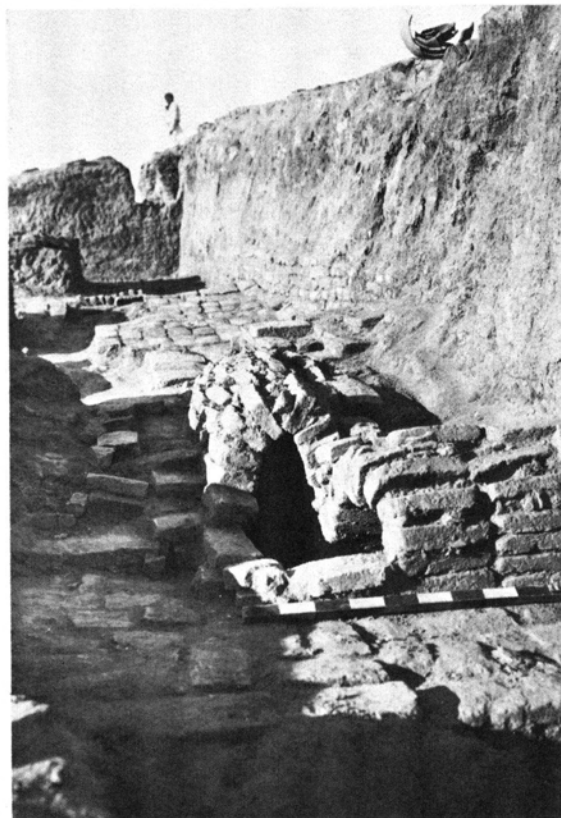
*D*

TELL ASMAR. MAIN LEVEL OF NORTHERN PALACE. *A.* BATHROOM F 16:2 WITH SOUTH WALL PARTIALLY REMOVED. *B.* BATHROOM F 16:2 AFTER REMOVAL OF PLATFORM IN SOUTHWEST CORNER BUT WITH WATER JAR STILL IN PLACE. *C.* ROOM E 16:18 AT SECONDARY FLOOR LEVEL. *D.* ROOM E 14:3B, SHOWING CURBED LUSTRATION AREA AT SECONDARY LEVEL, FROM NORTHWEST

## PLATE 78



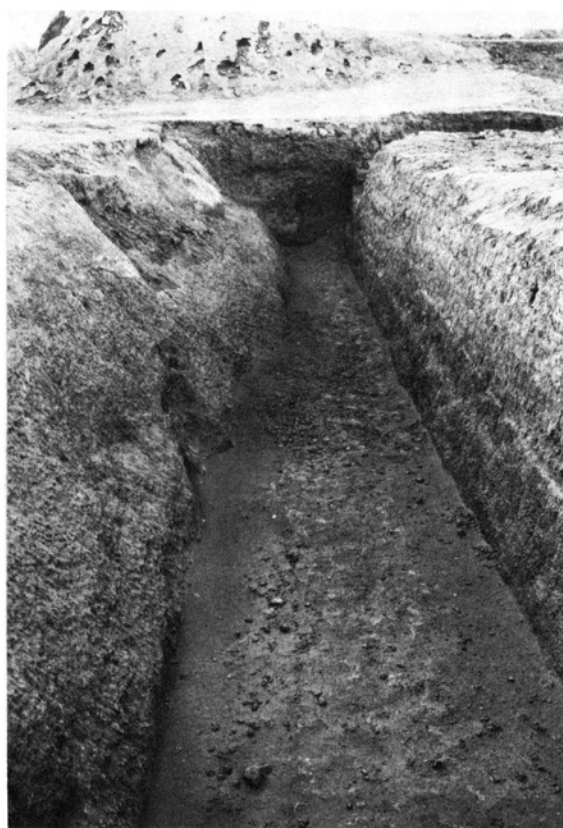
A



B



C



D

TELL ASMAR. A. VAULTED SEWER BELOW STREET (F 15:9) EAST OF NORTHERN PALACE, FROM NORTH. B. MITERED CONNECTION OF VAULTED DRAINS SERVING TOILETS IN ROOMS E 15:2 AND E 15:3 OF MAIN LEVEL OF NORTHERN PALACE. C. BURIAL IN ROOM E 17:10 OF BUILDING CONTEMPORARY WITH MAIN LEVEL OF NORTHERN PALACE. D. INNER FACE OF LARSA TOWN WALL (at right) AND BATTERED ABUTMENT (at left) TO EARLY DYNASTIC TOWN WALL, FROM SOUTH





A



B



C

TELL ASMAR. SOUNDINGS IN SEARCH OF ESIKIL. A. STAIRCASE IN ROOM J 28:1 OF AKKADIAN HOUSE.  
B. TRENCH A FROM WEST, WITH EXPEDITION HOUSE BARELY VISIBLE IN RIGHT  
BACKGROUND. C. ROOM IN SQUARE K 43 IN TRENCH A

PLATE 80



A



B

TELL ASMAR. SNAKE SHRINE. A. VIEW FROM EAST, SHOWING REBATED DOORWAY.  
B. VIEW FROM WEST, SHOWING SNAKE JAR *in situ*





A



B

TELL AGRAB. MOUND A. A. BUTTRESS OF EARLY DYNASTIC TOWN WALL TO WEST OF LARSA BUILDING  
IN SQUARE D 21. B. SHELL OF MASONRY WALL OF SAME BUILDING AFTER  
REMOVAL OF PORTION OF TOWN WALL WHICH IT ABUTED



*A*



*B*



*C*



*D*

TELL AGRAB. EARLY DYNASTIC HOUSES ON HILL C. *A.* SHERD PAVING OF ROOM I, SHOWING DOORWAY INTO ROOM II. *B.* SHERD-PAVED ROOMS, WITH ROOM II IN FOREGROUND AND ROOM I ADJOINING. *C.* ROOM IV, SHOWING SHERD PAVING AND PILE OF STONE BOWLS. *D.* INTRUSIVE BURIAL (GRAVE 4) IN ROOM XII

TABLE III

STRATIGRAPHIC CORRELATION OF ALL EXCAVATIONS ON THE DIYALA SITES

	KHAFAJAH						TELL ASMAR				TELL AGRAB		ISHCHALI		
	MOUND A						ABU TEMPLE	HOUSES	NORTHERN PALACE	PALACE OF RULERS AND GIMILSIN TEMPLE	SHARA TEMPLE	HOUSES AND SOUNDINGS	KITITUM TEMPLE	OTHER BUILDINGS	
	Sin Temple	Houses	Small Temple in O 43	Nintu Temple	Temple Oval	MOUNDS B-D									
OLD BABY-LONIAN PERIOD						Dur Samsuiluna and houses on Mounds B and C									
ISIN-JARSA PERIOD	LATE					Temple and houses in Citadel on Mound D							IV III II	↑ Shamash Temple Serai City Wall and Gate Houses	
	EARLY							I	Houses	Palace of Rulers (built by Ilushuilia)		Buildings on west flank of Mound A	I (original building)	Unexcavated	
END OF GUTIUM, UR III						Unexcavated		II III	Houses	Gimilsin Temple (built by Ituria)					
AGADE PERIOD	LATE							IV a	Houses						
	EARLY		Some brickwork at northwest corner of mound				Single-Shrine IV	IV b	Debris						
PROTO-IMPERIAL PERIOD		Scattered burials					Single-Shrine III II	V a	Main level of Palace						
EARLY DYNASTIC PERIOD	III b		1				Single-Shrine I	V b V c	Earlier Palace Houses				Latest building		
	III a	X	2	X	Houses I										
		IX	3	IX	Debris										
	II	↑ VIII	4 5 6	VIII VII VI	VII VI V		Square Temple III-I	Sounding in H 18:14 (debris)	Sounding in D 15:3 (debris)				Main level Intermediate foundations		
	I	VII	7	V	IV		Archaic Shrine IV-I	Sounding in H 18:14 (26-29 m.)	Sounding in D 15:3 (26-30 m.)					Earlier building	Houses on Hills B and C
		VI	8 9	IV III	III II										
PROTOLITERATE PERIOD	d	↑ V IV	10 11 12	II I	I								Unexcavated	Sounding on Hill B	
	c	III		Isolated brickwork	Isolated brickwork		3 m. of debris	Virgin soil	Virgin soil						
		II	Isolated brickwork												
I	Debris														

In this chart the various remains are dated to the periods in which they were built. As shown by arrows, some of these buildings survived in use from one period into another. There is no vertical time scale, and the heights of the boxes are not proportionate to the duration of the periods which they represent. Subdivisions of different buildings which happen to fall on the same horizontal line within a cultural period are not necessarily strictly contemporaneous.      indicates the surface of a site in a particular area.

