

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
ORIENTAL INSTITUTE PUBLICATIONS
VOLUME LXXVIII

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NIPPUR

I

TEMPLE OF ENLIL, SCRIBAL QUARTER, AND SOUNDINGS

*Excavations of the Joint Expedition to Nippur
of
The University Museum of Philadelphia
and
The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago*

*BY DONALD E. McCOWN and RICHARD C. HAINES
assisted by DONALD P. HANSEN*



Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 66-17104

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, CHICAGO & LONDON
The University of Toronto Press, Toronto 5, Canada

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Published 1967. Printed in the United States of America

FOREWORD

ORIGINALLY Dr. McCown and I prepared two reports on the Nippur excavations. The report covering the first two seasons was written to be incorporated into a general work illustrating the place of Nippur in the history of Mesopotamia, while that dealing with the third season was prepared as an archeological report. Since the major portions of both reports dealt with the stratigraphic excavations of the Scribal Quarter, it was decided, in 1959, that they should be combined in one volume. Hence the original form of presentation had to be altered.

Since Dr. McCown is no longer in the field of archeology, the meshing of the two manuscripts was done by Dr. Donald P. Hansen and myself. Although decisions regarding organization and presentation were mine, it was Dr. Hansen's willingness to undertake such a task and his thoroughness in reassembling the material that made this single report possible. The categorizing of objects and the typing of pottery are the work of Dr. McCown. In spite of condensation, no factual changes were made in Dr. McCown's descriptions, observations, and conclusions. Throughout the undertaking we benefited from the knowledge, the advice, and the conscientious editing of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Hauser, Editorial Secretary of the Oriental Institute.

RICHARD C. HAINES
Field Director

CHICAGO
September 1960

PREFACE

NEVER of great political importance, but rather the chief religious center of ancient Sumer and Babylon, Nippur survives today as one of the most impressive ruins of Mesopotamia. The site, called "Nuffar" by its present inhabitants, is situated in the southern part of Iraq approximately a hundred miles south of Baghdad (see Pl. 1).¹ Covering some 180 acres, the mounds of Nippur are divided by a large wadi running north and south. The western area remains relatively unexplored, while attention has been directed mostly toward an understanding of the eastern area.² The latter comprises "Tablet Hill," now called the "Scribal Quarter," and the Religious Quarter (see Pl. 5). The ziggurat of Enlil (Pl. 2 A), fundamentally the work of Urnammu, with successive repairs and rebuildings representing the Kassite and Assyrian periods, commands a view of the mounds from all directions. Plate 3 A shows the northwest corner of the Religious Quarter and the encroaching desert sands, while Plate 3 B shows the configuration of the Scribal Quarter and the partially cultivated lands to the south.

Sir Austen Henry Layard, during a brief period in the spring of 1851, was the first archeologist to break the surface of Nippur with pick and spade,³ but the first extensive excavations were undertaken by the first American expedition to Mesopotamia, sponsored by the University of Pennsylvania. Four campaigns under the leadership of John P. Peters and H. V. Hilprecht were carried out in the years 1889 to 1900. Numerous exploratory trenches were dug, and concerted efforts were applied to the ziggurat area and "Tablet Hill."⁴

No further excavations were conducted until the first campaign of the Joint Expedition of the University Museum and the Oriental Institute was undertaken in 1948. The present volume deals with the three campaigns of that expedition.

The work of the first season, lasting for six weeks in November and December of 1948, was exploratory. The staff consisted of Carleton S. Coon, physical anthropologist; Francis R. Steele, epigrapher; Joseph Caldwell (on leave from the Smithsonian Institution), archeologist and surveyor; Mrs. Lisa Coon, artist; and Mrs. Garnet McCown, recorder and camp manager. Dr. Mahmud al-Amin was the representative of the Directorate General of Antiquities of Iraq.

The second season extended from 10 November 1949 to 6 April 1950. Richard C. Haines was acting field director in charge of the expedition for all but two months. He was assisted during the first month by Thorkild Jacobsen, who was accompanied by Mrs. Jacobsen. The regular members of the staff were Francis R. Steele, epigrapher; Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Steele, photographer; Frank Hildebrandt, physical anthropologist; and Mrs. Irene Haines, recorder. Sayyid Fuad Safar was the representative of the Directorate General of Antiquities during the first month and was followed in that post by Sayyid Muhammad Ali Mustafa. Special appreciation is due Sayyid Fuad Safar for his assistance in preparations for the field work. Sayyid Muham-

¹ In latitude 32° 7' 3" north and longitude 45° 10' east.

² A photograph of a rough relief map of Nippur is reproduced in H. V. Hilprecht, *Explorations in Bible Lands during the 19th Century* (Philadelphia, 1903) p. 305.

³ See Austen H. Layard, *Discoveries among the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon; with Travels in Armenia, Kurdistan, and the Desert: Being the Result of a Second Expedition Undertaken for the Trustees of the British Museum* (New York, 1871).

⁴ See Clarence S. Fisher, *Excavations at Nippur* (Philadelphia, 1905-6); Hilprecht, *op. cit.*; John Punnett Peters, *Nippur, or Explorations and Adventures on the Euphrates* (2 vols.; New York, 1897).

mad Ali Mustafa made the field surveys of the excavated remains, on which the plans, drawn by Haines for publication, are based.

The third season extended from 10 November 1951 to 14 March 1952. Haines was again architect and my chief assistant. The other members of the staff were Francis R. Steele, epigrapher; Harry P. Whitney, physical anthropologist and archeologist; Mrs. Irene Haines, recorder; Miss Marian Welker, who prepared many of the drawings which appear in this volume. We were again happy to have Sayyid Muhammad Ali Mustafa as the representative of the Directorate General of Antiquities. An active member of the staff, he helped with the excavations and was responsible for the plans, which were drawn by Haines for publication.

It is a pleasure to express the expedition's gratitude to Dr. Najj al-Asil, Director General of Antiquities, and to all his staff for unfailing friendliness and helpfulness. The success of the expedition was due also to the excellent co-operation of the members of the field staff and to the help and support of Froelich Rainey, Director of the University Museum, and Thor-kild Jacobsen and Carl H. Kraeling, successive directors of the Oriental Institute.

The objectives of the first two seasons were to excavate a temple dedicated to Enlil that was known to be situated alongside the ziggurat and to discover in the Scribal Quarter more literary texts of the types already found there. The temple of Enlil was completely cleared, and two areas in the Scribal Quarter were excavated. In area TA, at the top of the mound, the top seven levels, representing Kassite to Achaemenian times, were cleared. In area TB, descending from the bottom of a large trench dug by the earlier University of Pennsylvania expedition, we cleared four levels, dating from the end of the Ur III period to the Old Babylonian period.

The first objective of the third season was to continue excavation in the Scribal Quarter for the purposes of recovering literary and lexical tablets in TA and of pushing back into the Ur III and earlier periods in TB. Not only were the desired tablets discovered, but TA and TB together yielded the longest stratified sequence yet known for middle Mesopotamia, ranging continuously from the Akkadian into the Achaemenian period except for gaps in the middle of the second millennium and at the beginning of the first millennium B.C. when these particular areas were uninhabited.

The second objective of the third season was the exploration of the Religious Quarter, for, aside from two courts, the ziggurat of Enlil, and the temple of Enlil (see above), none of the religious buildings of Nippur had been located, though many are mentioned in tablets. Our soundings revealed two temples, one dedicated to the goddess Inanna of Duranki and the other—the Early Dynastic North Temple—to an unidentified god. Aside from the discovery of these two temples the main information yielded by the soundings involved the topography of the Religious Quarter.

DONALD E. McCOWN
Field Director

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF PLATES	xiii
LIST OF TABLES	xvii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xix
TECHNICAL NOTES	xxi
I. THE TEMPLE OF ENLIL	1
The Structural Remains. <i>Richard C. Haines</i>	1
Notes on the Construction	1
Floors	1
Walls	2
Roofs	2
The Pre-Temple Strata	3
En Level VII	3
En Level VI Floors	3
The Ur III Temple	4
En Level VI Substructure	6
En Level V	6
The Isin-Larsa Temple: En Level IV	11
The Kassite Temple: En Level III	12
The Assyrian Temple: En Level II	18
The Post-Temple Structures: En Level I	19
A Ziggurat Stairway	19
List of Objects from the Area of the Enlil Temple	20
Observations and Interpretation. <i>Donald E. McCown</i>	25
The Enlil Complex	25
The Temple	27
The Substructure	27
The Socle	28
The Plan	28
The Inscriptional Evidence	29
The Cult Installations	30
The Temple as a "Lower Temple"	32
The Temple as a Kitchen Temple	32
II. PRIVATE HOUSES IN THE SCRIBAL QUARTER	34
The Structural Remains. <i>Richard C. Haines</i>	34
Notes on Construction and Planning	34
Floors	34
Walls	35
Roofs	36
House Plans	37
Fireplaces	38

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Baths	39
Shrines	39
The Akkadian Period	40
TB Level XIII	42
TB Level XII	42
TB Level XI	42
TB Level X	43
The Ur III Period	43
TB Level IX	44
TB Level VIII	46
TB Level VII	47
TB Level VI	48
TB Level V	48
TB Level IV	50
TA Level XV	53
The Isin-Larsa Period	54
TB Level III	55
TB Level II	56
TB Level I	58
TA Level XIV	59
TA Level XIII	59
TA Level XII	60
The Old Babylonian Period	62
TB Levels E and D	62
TB Level C	63
TA Level XI	64
TA Level X	65
TA Level IX	68
The Kassite Period	68
TA Level VIII	68
TA Level VII	68
TA Level VI	69
The Assyrian Period	69
TA Level V	69
TA Level IV	70
TA Level III	70
The Neo-Babylonian and Achaemenian Periods	71
TA Level II	71
TA Level I	72
The TA Post-I Level	73
The Dating. <i>Donald E. McCown</i>	74
The Dated Tablets	74
The Dating and Correlation of Levels in TB and TA	77
The Objects. <i>Donald E. McCown</i>	77
Pottery	77
Stone, Glass, and Metal Vessels	79
Glyptic	79
Baked-Clay Figurines, Plaques, and Models	83
General Observations	83
Handmade Nude Female Figurines	85
Mold-Made Female Figurines	87
Mold-Made Nude Female Figurines with Plaque Background	88
Handmade Male Figurines	89

TABLE OF CONTENTS

xi

Mold-Made Male Figurines	91
Masks	92
Plaques	92
Animal Figurines	93
Bird Figurines	93
Model Chairs	93
Model Beds	94
Model Chariots	94
Model Boats	95
Possible Uses	95
Sculpture	95
Personal Ornaments	96
Beads	96
Pendants	98
Bracelets or Anklets	99
Earplug(?)	99
Earrings	99
Fibulae	99
Fillets	99
Finger Rings	100
Pins	100
Other Small Objects	101
Bronze Arrowheads	101
Awls	101
Axes	102
Balance Pan	102
Flint and Chert Blades	102
Metal Blades	103
Chisels	103
Disks	104
Drills and Drill Heads	104
Fishhooks	104
Game Pieces	104
Hinges and Chain Links	104
Inlays, Insets, and Mosaics	105
Maceheads	105
Nails	105
Needles	106
Palettes	106
Clay Firing Tripods	106
Clay Lids and Stoppers	106
Baked-Clay Rattles and Whistle	107
Bronze Rods	107
Bronze Sickles	107
Spatulas	107
Spoons	108
Toggles	108
Bronze Toilet Sets	108
Weights	108
Whetstones	110
Spindle Whorls	110
Stone Implements	112
Varia	112

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents of Representative Houses	113
TB House <i>L</i> (Level XI 1)	113
TB House <i>J</i> (Level VII 2)	113
TB House <i>I</i> (Level IV 2)	114
TB House <i>E</i> (Level III)	115
TB House <i>D</i> (Level II)	115
TB House <i>D</i> (Level I 2)	115
TB House <i>D</i> (Level I 1)	116
TA House <i>F</i> (Level XI 2)	116
TA House <i>F</i> (Level XI 1)	116
TA House <i>C</i> (Level III 2)	116
TA House <i>B</i> (Level II)	117
The Burials. <i>Donald E. McCown</i>	117
Earth Burials	118
Unbaked-Brick "Box" Graves	118
Wood Coffins	118
Slipper Coffins	118
Tub Burials	119
Jar Burials	119
Bowl Burials	120
List of Burials and Their Contents	120
Observations and Conclusions. <i>Donald E. McCown</i>	145
The Structural Remains	145
House Chapels	146
Burial Customs	147
The Residents of the Scribal Quarter	147
III. THE SOUNDINGS	150
The Structural Remains. <i>Richard C. Haines</i>	150
Sounding C	150
Sounding D	151
Sounding F	151
Sounding G	152
Sounding H	153
Sounding K	153
The Objects. <i>Donald E. McCown</i>	153
Sounding C	153
Sounding D	153
Soundings G and H	155
Sounding K	156
The Topography of Eastern Nippur. <i>Donald E. McCown</i>	156
INDEX OF CATALOGUE NUMBERS	158
GENERAL INDEX	181

LIST OF PLATES

1. MAP OF MESOPOTAMIA
2. *A.* ZIGGURAT OF ENLIL. *B.* ZIGGURAT AND TEMPLE OF ENLIL
3. *A.* NORTHWEST CORNER OF RELIGIOUS QUARTER. *B.* SCRIBAL QUARTER
4. MAP OF NIPPUR ON TABLET IN THE HILPRECHT COLLECTION OF THE FRIEDRICH-SCHILLER UNIVERSITY AT JENA
5. PLAN OF EASTERN NIPPUR SHOWING EXCAVATED AREAS
6. ENLIL TEMPLE AT EN LEVELS V AND VI
7. ENLIL TEMPLE. *A.* ENTRANCE. *B.* ROOM 17. *C.* FIRE PITS BENEATH ROOM 17
8. ENLIL TEMPLE. *A.* PAVING IN ROOM 16, FLOOR V 1. *B.* FALSE FOOTING IN ROOM 18, FLOOR V 2. *C.* PAVING IN ROOM 17, FLOOR V 1. *D.* FILL IN ROOM 13 ABOVE FLOOR V 2. *E.* BAS-RELIEF IN FILL ABOVE DOOR SOCKET IN ROOM 14, LEVEL III
9. ENLIL TEMPLE AT EN LEVEL III. *A.* GENERAL VIEW. *B.* OFFERING STAND OR ALTAR IN ROOM 14. *C.* STEPS RISING FROM ROOM 13
10. ENLIL TEMPLE AT EN LEVEL III. *A.* ROOM 13. *B.* REED SCREEN IN ROOM 10. *C.* SOUTHEAST END OF ROOM 18
11. ENLIL TEMPLE AT EN LEVEL III. *A.* PHASE 3 OF ALTAR IN ROOM 13. *B.* PHASE 1 OF ALTAR IN ROOM 13. *C.* NICHED APPENDAGE OF ALTAR IN ROOM 13. *D.* WORKMAN CLEANING BROKEN POT. *E.* ALTAR IN ROOM 18. *F.* A BOY WHO CARRIED DEBRIS FROM TEMPLE
12. ENLIL TEMPLE. *A.* EXTERIOR FACE OF NORTHEAST WALL OF LEVEL II SUPERIMPOSED ON WALL OF LEVEL III. *B.* ROOM 13, FLOOR V 1, WITH SUMP PIT AND TWO FIRE PITS. *C.* SOUTHEAST END OF STREET 12, WITH TEMPLE WALL OF LEVEL IV AND PAVING OF FLOOR V 1. *D.* STREET 22, WITH BAKED-BRICK SOCLES OF LEVELS III AND IV. *E.* FOUNDATION OF LEVEL III REBUILDING SHOWING ABOVE LEVEL III PAVING IN STREET 12. *F.* BAKED-BRICK SOCLE OF LEVEL III AT NORTH CORNER OF TEMPLE
13. ENLIL TEMPLE AT EN LEVELS (*A.*) II AND (*B.*) I
14. ZIGGURAT OF ENLIL. *A.* GENERAL VIEW. *B.* STAIRWAY AGAINST SOUTHEAST FACE. *C.* INNER CHEEK OF STAIRWAY
15. ENLIL TEMPLE. PLAN OF EN LEVEL VI
16. ENLIL TEMPLE. PLAN OF EN LEVEL V
17. ENLIL TEMPLE. RECONSTRUCTED PLAN OF EN LEVEL V
18. ENLIL TEMPLE. *A.* PLAN OF EN LEVEL IV. *B.* SECTION *A-A*
19. ENLIL TEMPLE. SECTIONS *B-B* AND *C-C*
20. ENLIL TEMPLE. SECTIONS OF STREET 12
21. SECTIONS OF ENLIL TEMPLE AND ZIGGURAT STAIRS
22. ENLIL TEMPLE. PLAN OF EN LEVEL III
23. ENLIL TEMPLE AT EN LEVEL III. ISOMETRIC SKETCHES OF (*A.*) HEARTH IN ROOM 13, (*B.*) ROOMS 16-18, AND (*C.*) ROOMS 13-14
24. ENLIL TEMPLE AT EN LEVEL III. ISOMETRIC SKETCHES OF ALTAR IN ROOM 13
25. STRUCTURAL DETAILS
26. ENLIL TEMPLE. PLAN OF EN LEVEL II
27. STRUCTURES ABOVE ENLIL TEMPLE. PLAN OF EN LEVEL I
28. POTTERY FROM ENLIL TEMPLE
- 29-33. OBJECTS FROM ENLIL TEMPLE

LIST OF PLATES

34. AREA TB OF SCRIBAL QUARTER. *A.* UNBAKED BRICKS IN WALL OF LEVEL XII WITH WALL OF LEVEL XI 4 ABOVE. *B.* UNBAKED FLAT BRICKS IN NORTHEAST WALL OF ROOM 301, LEVEL XI 2. *C.* UNBAKED PLANO-CONVEX BRICKS IN SOUTHWEST WALL OF ROOM 305, LEVEL XI 2. *D-E.* LEVEL XI
35. TB LEVEL IX. *A.* GENERAL VIEW. *B.* ROOM 281, FLOOR 2
36. HEARTH AND TABLES OR ALTARS IN ROOM TB 281 AT LEVELS (*A.*) VII, (*B.*) VIII, AND (*C.*) IX 1
37. TB LEVEL VIII. *A.* GENERAL VIEW. *B.* TABLE OR ALTAR IN ROOM 281, FLOOR 2
38. TB LEVELS (*A.*) VII AND (*B.*) VI
39. TB LEVEL V. *A.* GENERAL VIEW. *B.* COURTYARD 237. *C.* WEST CORNER OF EXCAVATED AREA, SHOWING BREAD OVEN IN ROOM 264 AND BRICKWORK AT WEST CORNER OF ROOM 232. *D.* GENERAL VIEW
40. TB LEVEL IV 2. *A.* HEARTH IN ROOM 197. *B.* POT AND POT-STAND IN ROOM 195. *C.* SHRINE IN ROOM 222. *D.* TABLETS FOUND IN POT IN ROOM 195. *E.* BENCH AND NICHE IN ROOM 197. *F.* EXAMPLE OF BRICK BONDING IN WALL
41. TB LEVEL IV
42. TB LEVELS (*A.*) III AND (*B.*) II 1
43. TB LEVELS (*A.*) I 2 AND (*B.*) E, D, AND C
44. AREA TA OF SCRIBAL QUARTER. LEVELS (*A.*) XV-XII AND (*B.*) XI
45. TA LEVELS (*A.*) XI AND (*B.*) X 3
46. TA LEVELS (*A.*) VIII AND (*B.*) X 3-IX
47. TA LEVEL X. *A.* HOUSE *F.* *B.* HOUSE *H.* *C.* HOUSE *G.*
48. TA LEVEL XII. HOUSE *K.* *A.* GENERAL VIEW. *B.* STAIRWAY IN ROOM 198
49. *A.* STAIRWAY IN ROOM 198 AT TA LEVEL XI 2. *B.* STAIRWAY IN ROOM 188 AT TA LEVEL X 4. *C.* OPENING IN FOUNDATION AT TA LEVEL X. *D.* ROOM 173 AT TA LEVEL X 1. *E.* SOUNDING *D.*
50. TA LEVELS (*A.*) VII AND (*B.*) IV
51. TA LEVELS (*A.*) III AND (*B.*) I
52. *A.* TABLET 2NT 728. *B.* RECONSTRUCTION OF HOUSE PLAN ON TABLET 2NT 728. *C.* PLAN OF TB LEVELS XIII-X
53. PLANS OF TB LEVELS (*A.*) IX AND (*B.*) VIII
54. PLAN OF TB LEVEL VII
55. RECONSTRUCTED PLANS OF TB HOUSES. *A.* HOUSE *J.* AT LEVEL IX. *B.* HOUSE *J.* AT LEVELS VIII-VII. *C.* HOUSE *I.* AT LEVEL V 1. *D.* HOUSE *D.* AT LEVEL II
56. PLAN OF TB LEVEL VI
57. PLAN OF TB LEVEL V 2
58. PLAN OF TB LEVEL V 1
59. PLAN OF TB LEVEL IV
60. PLAN OF TB LEVEL III
61. PLAN OF TB LEVEL II
62. PLAN OF TB LEVEL I 2
63. PLAN OF TB LEVEL I 1
64. PLAN OF TB LEVELS E AND D
65. PLAN OF TB LEVELS C, B, AND A
66. TB SECTIONS *A-A* AND *B-B*
67. TB SECTION *C-C*
68. STRUCTURAL DETAILS OF TB HOUSES
69. *A.* SHRINE IN ROOM 222, TB LEVEL IV 2. *B.* SECTIONS OF TYPICAL VERTICAL DRAINS IN TB
70. PLANS OF TA LEVELS (*A.*) XV-XIII AND (*B.*) XII
71. PLANS OF TA LEVELS (*A.*) XI AND (*B.*) X 4
72. PLANS OF TA LEVELS (*A.*) X 3-2 AND (*B.*) X 1-IX
73. PLANS OF TA LEVELS (*A.*) VIII AND (*B.*) VII
74. PLANS OF TA LEVELS (*A.*) VI AND (*B.*) V
75. PLANS OF TA LEVELS (*A.*) IV AND (*B.*) III
76. PLANS OF TA LEVELS (*A.*) II AND (*B.*) I
77. PLAN OF TA LEVEL POST-I
78. TA SECTIONS *A-A* AND *B-B*

LIST OF PLATES

xv

79. STRUCTURAL DETAILS OF TA HOUSES
 80-90. POTTERY FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 91. POTTERY FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER AND THE ENLIL TEMPLE AREA
 92-105. POTTERY FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 106. POTTERY, A BAKED-CLAY BELL, AND A BITUMEN UTENSIL FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 107. STONE VESSELS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 108. METAL VESSELS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 109-12. CYLINDER SEALS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 113. CYLINDER SEALS AND A SCARABOID STAMP SEAL FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 114. CYLINDER SEALS AND STAMP SEALS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 115. CYLINDER SEALS FROM NIPPUR AND VICINITY
 116. CYLINDER SEALS AND STAMP SEALS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER AND THE ENLIL TEMPLE AREA
 117-21. SEAL IMPRESSIONS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 122-27. BAKED-CLAY FEMALE FIGURINES FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 128-30. BAKED-CLAY MALE FIGURINES FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 131. MISCELLANEOUS BAKED-CLAY FIGURINES FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 132. BAKED-CLAY MASKS AND HEADS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 133. MISCELLANEOUS BAKED-CLAY FIGURINES AND PLAQUES AND A GLAZED PENDANT FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 134. CLAY PLAQUES FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 135-38. BAKED-CLAY PLAQUES FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 139. BAKED-CLAY PLAQUES AND ANIMAL FIGURINES FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 140. BAKED-CLAY ANIMAL FIGURINES FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 141. BAKED-CLAY ANIMAL FIGURINES AND A BRONZE RAM'S HEAD FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 142. BAKED-CLAY BIRD FIGURINES AND ANIMAL PLAQUES FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 143. BAKED-CLAY ANIMAL PLAQUES AND MODEL CHAIRS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 144. BAKED-CLAY MODEL CHAIR, BEDS, CHARIOTS, AND BOATS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 145. STONE SCULPTURE FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 146. BAKED-CLAY AND STONE SCULPTURE FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 147. PERSONAL ORNAMENTS AND OTHER SMALL OBJECTS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 148. MISCELLANEOUS POTTERY, A GLASS VESSEL, AND BAKED-CLAY OBJECTS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 149. BAKED-CLAY OBJECTS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 150. BEADS AND PENDANTS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 151. PERSONAL ORNAMENTS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 152. PINS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 153-54. SMALL OBJECTS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 155. METAL BLADES FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 156. SMALL OBJECTS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 157. PLAN OF TB BURIAL AND BURIAL VESSELS FROM TA
 158-59. BURIALS IN THE SCRIBAL QUARTER
 160. *A.* DOUBLE-JAR BURIAL IN TA 28 I. *B.* SLIPPER COFFIN IN TA 22 I. *C.* TABLETS EDGING MOUTH OF POT IN TA 191 X 4. *D.* TABLETS FROM FILL BELOW TA 191 X 4. *E.* TABLETS FORMING BOX IN TA 205 XI 2. *F.* TABLETS ALONG NORTHEAST WALL OF TA 205 XI 1
 161. THE SOUNDINGS. *A-E.* PLANS AND SECTIONS. *F.* ISOMETRIC SKETCH OF NORTHWEST CORNER OF LOCUS 4 IN SOUNDING G
 162. POTTERY FROM THE SOUNDINGS
 163. POTTERY AND OTHER OBJECTS FROM THE SOUNDINGS
 164. OBJECTS FROM THE SOUNDINGS. *A.* UBAID SHERDS FROM K 4. *B.* ROUNDCEL FROM K 1. *C.* UBAID FIGURINE FROM K 3. *D.* JEWISH INCANTATION BOWL FROM C III
 165-67. JEWISH INCANTATION BOWLS FROM SOUNDING C III

LIST OF TABLES

	PAGE
I. DATING AND CORRELATION OF LEVELS	77
II. RANGE AND FREQUENCY OF POTTERY TYPES	<i>facing</i> 77
III. DISTRIBUTION OF BEADS	97

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- AAA* Annals of archaeology and anthropology (Liverpool, 1908-48).
AJ The antiquaries journal (London, 1921—).
BE I HILPRECHT, H. V. Old Babylonian inscriptions chiefly from Nippur (Pennsylvania. University. Babylonian Expedition. Series A: Cuneiform texts I [Philadelphia, 1893-96]).
Ex. Kish I LANGDON, STEPHEN. Excavations at Kish. The Herbert Weld (for the University of Oxford) and Field Museum of Natural History (Chicago) Expedition to Mesopotamia. I. 1923-1924 (Paris, 1924).
Fara HEINRICH, ERNST. Fara. Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft in Fara und Abu Hatab 1902/03 (Berlin, 1931).
Farb. Ker. ANDRAE, WALTER. Farbige Keramik aus Assur und ihre Vorstufen in altassyrischen Wandmalereien (Berlin, 1923).
Fisher FISHER, CLARENCE S. Excavations at Nippur (Philadelphia, 1905-6).
Gen. Telloh II GENOUILLAC, HENRI DE. Fouilles de Telloh. II. Époques d'Ur III Dynastie et de Larsa (Paris, 1936).
Hilprecht HILPRECHT, H. V. Exploration in Bible lands during the 19th century (Philadelphia, 1903).
Innenstadt REUTHER, OSCAR. Die Innenstadt von Babylon (*WVDOG XLVII* [1926]).
Meissner, Kleinplastiken MEISSNER, BRUNO. Die babylonischen Kleinplastiken (Texte und Materialien der . . . Hilprecht Collection of Babylonian Antiquities im Eigentum der Universität Jena IV [Leipzig, 1934]).
MJ Pennsylvania. University. University Museum. The Museum journal (Philadelphia, 1910-35).
OIC Chicago. University. The Oriental Institute. Oriental Institute communications (Chicago, 1922—).
OIC No. 20 FRANKFORT, HENRI. Progress of the work of the Oriental Institute in Iraq, 1934/35 (1936).
OIP Chicago. University. The Oriental Institute. Oriental Institute publications (Chicago, 1924—).
OIP XL LOUD, GORDON, and ALTMAN, CHARLES B. Khorsabad. II. The citadel and the town (1938).
OIP XLIII FRANKFORT, HENRI, LLOYD, SETON, and JACOBSEN, THORKILD. The Gimil-sin Temple and the Palace of the Rulers at Tell Asmar (1940).
OIP LIII DELOUGAZ, PINHAS. The Temple Oval at Khafājah (1940).
OIP LVIII DELOUGAZ, PINHAS, and LLOYD, SETON. Pre-Sargonid temples in the Diyala region (1942).
OIP LXIII DELOUGAZ, PINHAS. Pottery from the Diyala region (1952).
OIP LXXII FRANKFORT, HENRI. Stratified Cylinder Seals from the Diyala region (1955).
OIP LXXXVIII DELOUGAZ, PINHAS, HILL, HAROLD D., and LLOYD, SETON. Private houses and graves in the Diyala region (1967).
Parrot, Tello PARROT, ANDRÉ. Tello. Vingt campagnes de fouilles (1877-1933) (Paris, 1948).
PBS Pennsylvania. University. University Museum. Publications of the Babylonian Section (Philadelphia, 1911—).

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- PBS XIV* LEGRAIN, LEON. The culture of the Babylonians from their seals in the collections of the Museum. Text and plates (1925).
- PBS XVI* LEGRAIN, LEON. Terra-cottas from Nippur (1930).
- RA* Revue d'assyriologie et d'archéologie orientale (Paris, 1884—).
- UE* Joint Expedition of the British Museum and of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania to Mesopotamia. Ur excavations (London, 1927—).
- UE II* WOOLLEY, C. LEONARD. The royal cemetery. Text and plates (1934).
- UE V* WOOLLEY, C. LEONARD. The ziggurat and its surroundings (1939).
- UET I* GADD, C. J., and LEGRAIN, LEON. Royal inscriptions (*UE Texts I* [1928]).
- UVB* Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, *Berlin*. . . . vorläufiger Bericht über die von der Notgemeinschaft der deutschen Wissenschaft in Uruk-Warka unternommenen Ausgrabungen (Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften, philos.-hist. Klasse. Abhandlungen [Berlin, 1930-41]).
- WVDOG* Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft, *Berlin*. Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichungen (Leipzig, 1900-41; Berlin, 1954—).
- YOSR XVI* VAN BUREN, E. DOUGLAS. Clay figurines of Babylonia and Assyria (Yale oriental series. Researches XVI [New Haven, 1930]).

TECHNICAL NOTES

THE structural remains were mapped with an alidade and a plane table from bench marks established with a transit. In the area of the Enlil temple there are three bench marks, one near the north corner of the temple and two on the ziggurat. In the Scribal Quarter we used three bench marks in TB and the corner stakes of TA. The northwestern stake was given an arbitrary elevation of 100 meters, and all levelings in both the Scribal Quarter and the temple area have been referred to it. On the plans and sections, reconstructions in unexcavated areas are indicated by hatching for walls and dotted lines for socles and other non-structural elements; all reconstructions in the excavated areas are shown by broken lines.

For each object that is illustrated the catalogue number, locus, and comments are given in a table facing the plate on which the object appears; the dimensions given in these tables are in centimeters. The pottery from the Scribal Quarter is treated in the text in very general terms, so that the most useful information is to be gleaned from Plates 80–106 and the tables accompanying them. Some categories of objects—especially the glyptic and the baked-clay figurines, plaques, and models—are discussed in greater detail in the text, while others are presented merely in lists.

The first element in the catalogue number of an object signifies the season. The seasons are numbered consecutively 1, 2, and 3. The second element indicates the specific catalogue in which the object was recorded. “N” stands for the general catalogue. “D” signifies an object whose provenience was recorded in a discard catalogue. We originally intended to discard such objects after recording essential data, but some were kept for study purposes. “P” stands for the pottery catalogue. Some pots were later transferred to the general catalogue, and for such pots only the general catalogue is designated. “NT” signifies a tablet or other inscribed object and stands for the tablet register. “B” signifies a burial. Burials are shown on the plans of the levels in which they were found and not on the plans of the levels to which they are attributed. No burials are shown in the sections. Only 1B (“B” on plans) and 3B numbers occur, since the burials excavated during the first and second seasons were numbered continuously. A few burials were not numbered (see p. 144), mainly because the skeletal remains were too fragmentary or too disturbed for recording. The third element of the catalogue number is the serial number in the designated catalogue.

In the locus designations “TB” and “TA” refer to the Scribal Quarter, while “En” refers to the area of the Enlil temple. A complete locus designation, for example, is TB 197 IV 2, signifying area TB in the Scribal Quarter, room 197, level IV, floor 2. We also used the following terms in recording loci:

“Dump.” The object was found in debris removed from the excavation. A level (e.g. TB IV dump) signifies that the object was found in the debris dumped at the time the level was being excavated. “En old dumps” are the dumps of the previous expedition.

“Foundation.” The object was found in the area enclosed by the foundations of a room but below the level of its lowest floor.

“Surface.” The object was found either on the surface or in the top layer of unstratified dirt.

“Wall.” The object was found while the walls of an occupational level were being removed.

I
THE TEMPLE OF ENLIL
THE STRUCTURAL REMAINS
By RICHARD C. HAINES

THE joint expedition to Nippur excavated only one religious building during its first three seasons of work. That building was the temple of Enlil which Hilprecht had located northeast of the ziggurat (Pls. 5-6).¹ It was founded by Urnammu during the Third Dynasty of Ur and rebuilt and repaired by many of the kings who ruled Nippur in the following centuries. The plan as it was laid out in the beginning remained unchanged through the Kassite period and possibly through the Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian periods as well. The upper levels, however, were almost completely destroyed by the substructure of an immense Parthian fortress, so that little is known about the final years of the temple's existence.

NOTES ON THE CONSTRUCTION

All the temple builders used the same kinds of materials in much the same way, and the variations are less remarkable than the similarities. These notes on the construction are applicable to the rebuildings as well as to the original temple unless otherwise noted.

FLOORS

The earth floors were relatively free of refuse and organic material and had been given a firm surface by tamping and by the constant tramping of many workers' feet. The majority of the streets and of the finished floors of the building were paved with baked bricks, which varied in size not only from level to level but also within a single level. Variation was more noticeable in the later constructions, when the rising level of the city offered more buried buildings to be mined and pilfered; for instance, stamped bricks of Urnammu were found in all levels above the temple of the Third Dynasty of Ur. For determining the relation between baked-brick sizes and periods, only stamped bricks are truly reliable. The sizes listed in the following table represent bricks found in the excavations of the temple area except those of Kurigalzu and Kadashmanenlil (measurements in centimeters).

Naramsin	39 × 39 × 8	Kadashmanenlil	30 × 30 × 6
	40 × 40 × 8	Kudurenlil	29.5 × 29.5 × 6.5
Urnammu	31 × 31 × 6.5	Melishihu	31 × 31 × 7
	31.5 × 31.5 × 7		30.5 × 30.5 × 7
Urninurta	31 × ? × 6	Nebuchadrezzar I	29 × 29 × 6
	31.5 × 31.5 × 6	Ashurbanipal	30 × 30 × 7
Kurigalzu	31 × 31 × 6.5	Nebuchadrezzar II	33 × 33 × 6.5

From this small list it appears that baked bricks of an almost uniform size were used after the Akkadian period. Unstamped bricks 29-33 cm. square were found in all levels except VI,

¹ Hilprecht, pp. 469 ff.

bricks 37 cm. square in levels V, III, and I, and bricks 46 cm. square in level III only. Whether in pavings or other construction they were usually laid in mud mortar, and, although traces of bitumen on many of them indicated secondary use, in only a few instances were they found bedded in bitumen.

WALLS

The walls were built of straw-tempered unbaked bricks laid in mud mortar with vertical joints 0.5–1 cm. wide and horizontal beds about 0.5 cm. thick. From the Third Dynasty of Ur through the rule of the Kassite kings the unbaked bricks were practically uniform in size: 15–17 cm. wide, 23–25 cm. long, and 7.5–9 cm. thick. Because of their size, a continuing vertical joint at every second stretcher was particularly noticeable near the exterior corners and the jamb openings (Pls. 7 C, 25:2–3), but this weakness in the wall construction was soon corrected by variation in the width of the joints. In Assyrian times the rectangular bricks were a little larger: 16–17.5 cm. wide, 28 cm. long, and 8–9 cm. thick. In some places the Assyrians also used square bricks: 31 cm. on a side and 10–11 cm. thick. The method of bonding changed from level to level (Pl. 7 B). Footings and substructures were left unplastered, but the walls were coated with a straw-tempered mud plaster above floor level. At level III the plaster was covered with a greenish-gray wash. Since a similar wash was also found in a private house of an earlier period (see p. 59), this was probably not an unusual surface finish.

Only the lower parts of the doorjambs were preserved, so that it was impossible to tell whether or not the openings had a constant ratio of width to height and whether the heads were arched or flat. Since the jambs were not rebated for doorframes and no traces of wood remained, the doors must have been considerably larger than the openings and must have overlapped the walls when closed. Except for the lower part of a screen at level III, no doors were found. Undoubtedly the doors were made of wood and had to be removed when the temple was leveled for rebuilding. They were fastened to vertical posts which were held in position at the head of the openings and pivoted on socket stones set at or below floor level. The turning of the doorposts wore circular concave depressions (7.5–15 cm. in diameter and 1–4 cm. deep) in the sockets. The usefulness of the doorposts must have been prolonged by metal shoes. A cuplike bronze object (Pl. 29:3) found on top of a socket stone at level III may have been such a shoe, although it was flat-bottomed and only 5.2 cm. in diameter while the concave depression in the socket was 1 cm. deep and 7.5 cm. across. A similar object (Pl. 29:4) found at the base of an offering stand at the same level lessens the possibility that either object was used in door construction. Iron fragments found on the turning surface of a socket stone at level II provided the best evidence that the pivoting points of the doorposts were covered with metal. Our knowledge of the sill construction is confined to the upper levels of the temple. At level V the sills were destroyed; at level III the exterior sills were brick-paved, while the others were of mud plaster laid over the unbaked-brick foundation; at level II the brick paving continued through the openings from one room to another.

We found no indications of windows, which must have been placed high above floor level and covered with wood shutters or baked-clay grilles,² although no remains of such coverings were found. It is evident, however, that in a bent-axis plan such as that of the temple of Enlil some method of lighting other than by door openings was needed.

ROOFS

Since the temple of Enlil was not burned in any of its building levels, it is only natural that nothing remained to indicate the roof construction. The rooms were probably spanned with beams set with a slight slope and supporting purlins which were covered first with matting

² Cf. Henri Frankfort, *Iraq Excavations of the Oriental Institute 1932/33* (OIC No. 17 [1934]) Fig. 9.

THE STRUCTURAL REMAINS

3

and reeds and then with a layer of tamped earth mixed with straw. The rooms were too wide to be spanned by locally available palm logs, so that imported wood must have been used.

THE PRE-TEMPLE STRATA

In excavating the temple of Enlil we cleared all the floors cut by the footing of the temple and in room 13 continued downward for an additional 2.25 m. (to el. 85.55 m.)—the lowest point reached in the temple area. From that elevation to the top of the temple footing we found many floors, often not more than 10–20 cm. apart, of a fine-textured earth covered with very thin layers of ash debris indicating that their use had been neither intensive nor domestic. Since only occasional structural remains were found, all at an orientation slightly different from that of the walls of the temple itself, this succession of floors suggested an open place or courtyard kept clean and resurfaced from time to time. This was the site, probably an area already sacred, chosen for the temple of Enlil.

The six floors found below the bottom of the wall footing of room 13 have been designated as level VII and the four within the depth of the footing as level VI (see Pls. 6–7). They are numbered in the order in which they were excavated, and the separation of level VI from level VII is arbitrary and does not imply a cultural differentiation. The few architectural features of these floors are shown on Plate 15, the plan of the lower substructure of the temple (see p. 5).

EN LEVEL VII

Floors 6, 5, and 4, well packed and fairly level, were excavated only below the southwestern half of room 13. On floor 4 a series of small holes in the center of the area suggested that a row of vertical reeds had been placed there. Floor 3 was very uneven and generally sloped down to the southwest but with a decided dip to the northwest near the center of the room above. Floor 2 was preserved only in the northeastern half of the area. Floor 1 was approximately 75 cm. higher than floor 2, and the intervening space was filled with broken and decomposed unbaked bricks. The earth floor, covered with traces of matting, had been laid over an ash-filled depression 10–20 cm. deep near the center of the area.

EN LEVEL VI FLOORS

Floor 4, the lowest one cleared under the entire temple, was found in several disconnected areas (since we left the temple footing intact), and there can thus be some doubt that all sections of it represent the same floor. But we have assumed that the floor at the bottom of the footing was a continuous one. From the absolute elevations it seems that the temple area sloped gently downward from north to south, with a low point near the southwest wall of the temple, and then rose somewhat more sharply to the ziggurat area.

Floor 4 was burned in some places and was covered with a layer of ash, heavier in rooms 9, 16, and 17 than elsewhere. In room 18 there was a fragment of a wall built of unbaked plano-convex bricks ($17 \times 27 \times 6$ cm.), and a gypsum door socket beside it had a turning surface that was only slightly worn. Drains in the southeastern end of room 18, although at the same level as the door socket, must have belonged with higher floors. The earliest drain, nearest the east corner and sloping downward to the east, was built of pieces of gypsum, baked plano-convex bricks, and broken square bricks, one of which was stamped with an inscription of Naramsin. This drain was cut by a later one which sloped downward from the northeastern part of room 16 across room 18. It was paved with baked bricks ($42 \times 42 \times 7$ cm.) and had sides, two courses high, formed mostly with broken bricks, although half bricks ($21 \times 27 \times 7$ cm.) also were used. At its southwestern end this drain was cut by still another drain, which was practically level and extended entirely across rooms 16 and 18. It was built of baked plano-convex bricks ($17 \times 30 \times 5-7$ cm.). The bottom was paved with bricks laid end to end, the sides

were formed by bricks standing on edge, and unbaked plano-convex bricks were laid across the top as a cover. Only two of the covering bricks were preserved.

At floor 3, fragments of walls along the southeastern side of room 13 were made of unbaked plano-convex bricks ($17 \times 26 \times 4.5$ cm.). There were two wall fragments in room 9; one, on the northeast, was built of rectangular unbaked bricks ($21 \times 24 \times 6$ cm.), and the other, on the southwest, was faced with baked bricks, one of which was stamped with an inscription of Naramsin.

Floor 2 was represented in many of the rooms by two floors, *a* and *b*, very close together. A heavy ash layer, especially in the northwestern part of the temple area, was found over floor 2*b*. At the northwestern end of street 20 there was a fire pit, in which a clay tablet incised with the plan of a house was found (see p. 41). In room 14, floor 2*b* contained many shallow fire pits filled with ash and burned debris. At floor 2*a* unbaked bricks (46.5 cm. square) formed a wall or platform which cut across the fire pits. In the northern part of room 13 a rectangular structure (1.15×1.90 m.) with a slightly concave mud-plastered top and vertical sides covered with bitumen rose 10 cm. above the floor. In the southern part of room 13 there was a stamped brick of Lugalnigba. Several pieces of gypsum formed a pavement near the south corner of room 9. In room 17 (see Pl. 7 *C*) a dirt floor was associated with two rectangular fire pits (1.65×1.80 m. and 0.50 m. deep). There was a stub of freestanding *libn*, oval in section, in each pit, and the outlines of vertically set bricks (55 cm. long and 9 cm. thick) were traceable at the bottom. The pits were filled with ashes and debris, and the earth sides and *libn* stubs were burned to an orange-red color.

Floor 1*c* was 8–10 cm. below the top of the temple footing and, in most rooms, was the highest floor found in level VI. In rooms 13 and 19 there were patches of matting on the floor, in rooms 9 and 13 traces of bitumen. The pavements in loci 14, 17, 20, and 22 were laid chiefly with baked bricks 38.5–40 cm. square, usually set on a foundation course of broken baked bricks. In room 14 there were four stamped bricks of Naramsin in the pavement and two broken ones of Sharkalisharri in the foundation course. In room 17 (see Pl. 7 *B*) seven unbroken stamped bricks of Naramsin were so laid that unpainted yellow ones alternated with painted red ones. In the southeastern part of street 20, bricks of both colors were present but used indiscriminately. Red-colored bricks were recorded by Haynes when he cleared the Naramsin pavement in front of the ziggurat.³ Outside the south corner of the temple substructure a Naramsin inscription had been stamped on the large bricks in the top course of the pavement and a Sharkalisharri inscription on the broken bricks below. A wall(?) associated with this paving was built of unbaked bricks measuring $15 \times 24 \times 6.5$ cm.

Floor 1*b*, flush with the top of the temple footing, was found in only a few places. In street 20 it was covered with a straw-tempered plaster and rose above the top of the temple footing at its west corner. In room 13 it was of dirt and in the northern part was covered with a large patch of bitumen which turned up slightly at the edge of the footing and 90 cm. beyond the footing turned down to form a vertical face 30 cm. deep.

In the northeastern part of room 13 the debris between floors 1*b* and 1*a* could be separated into several layers. Floor 1*a* was covered with a straw-tempered mud plaster, owing in all probability more to building activity than to actual occupation.

THE UR III TEMPLE

Undoubtedly a temple dedicated to Enlil existed prior to the Third Dynasty of Ur, but none has been found and very possibly such a structure lies under the ziggurat. With the rise of the Third Dynasty of Ur, the entire Ekur, that is, the court containing the ziggurat and the temple

³ See Hilprecht, p. 389.

THE STRUCTURAL REMAINS

of Enlil, was rebuilt. Since the building phases of the temple and the Ekur enclosure walls corresponded in method of construction and general elevation, the founding of the temple must have been contemporary with the founding of the enclosure walls by Urnammu of the Third Dynasty of Ur. This dating was confirmed by the discovery, in the 1955/56 season, of two foundation deposits placed by Urnammu under the footing of the towers flanking the main entrance to the Ekur.

Although in Enlil's temple at Nippur Urnammu did follow some of the procedure for temple building described by Urbau of Lagash⁴ and known from the excavations at Ur,⁵ the structural remains that we found need a few supplemental inferences to give a complete picture of the construction. We must assume that first a base or footing was laid in trenches below the existing ground level, that a substructure was built on it to a provisional floor level, and that the rooms and surrounding area were filled to the top of the substructure; that next a second substructure was built on top of the lower one and that the rooms and surrounding area were again filled in; and that finally the visible walls of the temple were built on the upper substructure and the finished floors laid. Of this building procedure, only the footing and lower substructure were represented at level VI (Pl. 15). The upper substructure and the finished floors represent a separate building operation and are designated as level V (Pl. 16).

The plan of the Ur III temple is known only from the substructures since the walls above the floor level were destroyed. Fortunately, the substructures were built with all those details of plan which one would expect to find only in the building itself. The substructures (Pls. 6, 15, 16) were decorated on the exterior with buttresses, of which the two flanking the main entrance, in the southwest wall, were somewhat wider than the rest and each adorned with three vertical grooves 15 cm. wide and 17 cm. deep (Pl. 7 A). The recessed entrance led into a small anteroom (14) and thence through a doorway on the right into the largest room of the temple (13). Room 13 had blank end walls and two openings on each of its long sides. On the left or northwest were the anteroom and another small room (19) and on the right there were two other rooms (9 and 10). From room 10 a doorway led into another large room (18) whose long axis was at right angles to that of room 13. Room 18, entered through an end wall, had openings on the right or southwest into rooms 16 and 17 and an exterior doorway on the left leading to the street (12) between the temple and the Ekur enclosure wall. This entrance was apparently an auxiliary one, for there were no setbacks in the exterior wall face as there were at the main entrance, and the unbaked-brick sill was raised four courses above the top of the projecting footing. The plan indicates that there were two cellae, rooms 13 and 18, the latter apparently a subordinate one since the main entrance gave access primarily to room 13. The doorways used for circulation through the building were 1.45–1.50 m. wide, whereas the openings from the cellae to the smaller flanking rooms (9, 19, 16, and 17) were 2.40 m. wide. This deliberate increase in the width of the openings gave added importance to these rooms, which seem more like alcoves off the main sanctuaries than storerooms or service rooms for temple officials. Temples built on a bent-axis plan were not uncommon in the early periods in Mesopotamia. Frequently they were tripartite, with a large central room or courtyard and a row of subsidiary rooms on each side. The central room was entered through a doorway on one of the long sides and had an altar at the far end. Although temples excavated at various sites follow this general scheme, the finer details seem to have developed in their own local way. In actual comparison the conditions that we found at Nippur perhaps come closest to those of the two Early Dynastic temples in the ziggurat enclosure at Ur. The comparable rooms at Ur were slightly smaller, but both temples had a bent-axis approach and both had at least two

⁴ François Thureau-Dangin, *Die sumerischen und akkadischen Königsinschriften* (Leipzig, 1907) pp. 60–61.

⁵ See *AJ* VI (1926) 367.

practically square rooms connected to the main room or court by openings almost twice the size of those used for circulation.⁶ There is also similarity between the temple of Enlil at Nippur, in its relation to the ziggurat and in its dual layout, and the priestesses' house northwest of the Third Dynasty of Ur ziggurat at Uruk.⁷

EN LEVEL VI SUBSTRUCTURE

Although our main objective in excavating the temple of Enlil at level VI (Pl. 15) was to clear all the rooms to the bottom of the footing, we were also able to check enough points to determine that the exterior outline of the lower substructure was reflected in the more completely excavated upper substructure of level V (Pl. 16). From room 14 we proceeded out through the main entrance and disengaged the exterior west corner and all of the southwest face to the top of the footing. On the southeast we located the exterior face in a tunnel started by the previous expedition and at the side of a huge hole dug at the south corner of the building by that expedition. On the northeast we continued through the other exterior doorway and excavated part of the area between the temple and the enclosure wall.

The walls of the lower substructure were built of unbaked bricks ($16 \times 24 \times 8$ cm.) laid in alternate courses of stretchers and headers (Pl. 25:1) on an unbaked-brick footing 4.40 m. wide and eight courses deep. The lower courses were stepped in as though they had been laid against the sides of a trench dug to receive the footing. The top of the footing varied from el. 88.60 m. at the northwest to el. 88.05 m. at the southeast (Pls. 18 B, 19). The well built walls, not always aligned with the footing and varying in thickness from 3.35 to 3.95 m., had a skim coat which seemed more like an excess of mud mortar smoothed over the face of the bricks than like an intentional plastering. The projecting footing, which continued under the door openings and provided the only sills, was not cut for door sockets as it would have been had socket stones been set at this level. There were no finished floors (the floors labeled VI 1a, 1b, and 1c on the sections representing pre-temple strata), and the rooms contained fill of broken unbaked bricks. There can be no doubt that the temple construction at level VI was below the finished floor level.

EN LEVEL V

As already mentioned, at level V Urnammu superimposed an additional substructure upon his own substructure at level VI before establishing the finished floor of the temple (Pl. 16). It was impossible to tell whether this double substructure was originally planned or whether it was decided to raise the floor level of the temple after the building had been started. It is apparent, however, that the two substructures represented two different stages of building activity. The walls of the upper substructure were placed on a layer of matting laid over the old construction and accurately followed, within a few centimeters, the earlier wall lines. An earth floor (V 2) was found at the base of the upper substructure, while the finished baked-brick floor of the temple (floor V 1) was some 1.30 m. higher (Pls. 18 B, 19).

The walls of the upper substructure were built with unbaked bricks which measured $16 \times 24 \times 8$ cm. The first four courses were alternating ones of headers and stretchers. The next four courses were rowlocks (bricks laid on edge with the ends exposed) which, with the exception of the facing bricks, were laid alternately across and parallel to the wall. Above, there were alternating courses of headers and stretchers again. In no place were more than four courses of this third band preserved, so that we do not know whether these bands alternated for the entire height of the building (Pls. 7 B, 25:2). Only a skim coat of mud plaster covered the

⁶ See *UE* V 11-13 and 20-23, Pl. 66.

⁷ See Heinrich J. Lenzen, *Die Entwicklung der Zikurrat* ("Ausgrabungen der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft in Uruk-Warka" IV [Leipzig, 1942]) p. 25 and Pl. 9 (building H).

walls, as in level VI. In one important way the walls at level V differed from those at level VI. Whereas the walls of the lower substructure were bonded together in the usual manner, with the face bricks of alternate courses of one wall continuing beyond the face of the other, the interior northwest-southeast walls of the upper substructure abutted the cross walls in through joints. The walls were not preserved as high as floor 1 and we may assume that bonding was neglected only in the walls of the upper substructure, for it is incredible that it could have been neglected throughout the entire height of the building.

Around the perimeter of all the rooms a false footing of unbaked bricks (*ca.* 45 cm. wide and 8 to 12 courses deep) was laid against the upper part of the level VI and the first two courses of the level V walls, but nowhere was it bonded into the walls. It continued across the door openings, which were filled with bricks integrally laid with the footing in the rooms on either side. The bricks were of the same size as those used in the walls of level V but were laid in alternating courses of headers and stretchers (Pl. 8 B). The reason for this footing is not clear. It contributed nothing to the strength of the walls, since there was a filling of broken bricks against both the interior and the exterior wall faces. However, this false footing did have the same appearance as the real footing under the lower substructure. Over the fill of level VI an earth floor (V 2) was laid flush with the top of the false footing (from el. 89.90 m. in the northwest to 89.75 m. in the southeast) and was canted at the walls by unbaked bricks placed at an angle and smoothed over with plaster (see Pl. 21:1). The cant could have served only one purpose—to keep water from standing against the lower parts of the walls and undercutting them. Since it was found against both the interior and exterior faces, it must represent a precaution taken during the building of the temple and before it was roofed over.

Corresponding to the false footing in the rooms was a more ambitious program of construction that was carried out on the exterior. In street 20 a band of unbaked bricks (2.50 m. wide and 80 cm. deep) was laid below floor 2 against the temple wall. It was balanced on the other side of the street by an unbaked-brick construction which had a projecting footing and partially underlay the ziggurat. A mud-plastered gutter over a filling of dirt and *libn* debris occupied the intervening space (see Pl. 19:1). A similar condition probably existed in street 22, where we found an exterior east corner of an unbaked-brick construction at the northeastern end of the street. The construction was founded a little above the paving of level VI and rose to the underside of a level V drain. In the narrower streets (12 and 21) there was solid filling of laid unbaked bricks from the projecting footing of level VI to floor 2 of level V. Here the filling was so constructed as to provide a gutter in the middle of the street (see Pl. 21:1). There seems to be no explanation as to why this unbaked-brick construction was started so low, whereas that in street 20 began at the level of the false footing in the rooms.

It is evident that floor 2 of level V was only temporary, established throughout the area while the upper substructure was being built. The walls were neither plastered nor properly bonded together; the rooms showed no signs of use, and no provisions were made in the false footing for door sockets. The exterior openings were blocked with *libn*, and fill of broken unbaked bricks above floor 2 continued to the underside of the baked-brick pavements of floor 1 (Pl. 8 D). This fill and the similar fill in the rooms of the lower substructure undoubtedly corresponded to "two layers of worked clay" previously found in the Ekur between the pavements of Naramsin and Urnammu.⁸

Unfortunately, only the pavements were preserved inside the temple at floor 1. The foundations of the Kassite rebuilding had destroyed the Ur III walls, and there was no evidence that they coincided exactly with those of the substructure. The walls above floor level may have been thinner than those of the substructure, and the rooms may have been larger than those

⁸ See Hilprecht, p. 549.

shown on the plan. In room 17 a row of baked bricks lying on top of the substructure and below the foundation of level III (see Pl. 7 *B*) suggested an offset, but, since the bricks were a little lower in elevation than and not connected to the Ur III pavement, their relation to it may be questioned. This was the only place where baked bricks overlay the substructure, while the paving in the southeastern end of room 18 seemed to be limited by the line of the lower wall. However, in reconstructing the temple plan at level V (Pl. 17) we considered the condition in room 17 as normal and assumed that the wall faces of the rooms were set in from those of the substructure and that only on the exterior were the two faces flush. Actually, this problem cannot be solved, but thinner walls and larger rooms produce a plan with a more harmonious ratio of voids to solids.

The pavements assigned to Urnammu on the basis of the stamped bricks found in them were well laid and several courses thick. The courses varied in number but appeared to have been laid integrally and not as separate pavements, one over another. The bricks were fairly uniform in size (30–32 cm. square) except in room 17, where there was a wider variety of sizes (37, 33, 31, and 29 cm. square). Which of the bricks were stamped with Urnammu's name was not recorded. The pavements varied in elevation from 90.95 to 91.40 m., but these figures do not necessarily give the exact floor elevations since there is no certainty that the top courses of the pavements were preserved.

In room 14 the pavement at the northeastern end belonged to level V. There were three courses, laid in bitumen, and four or five bricks bore Urnammu's stamp. The pavement in the central and southwestern parts of the room, although at the same general elevation, probably belonged to either the Isin-Larsa or the Kassite period and is shown on the level III plan of the temple (Pl. 22).

In room 13 a curious situation existed. The paving at the northeastern end of the room was two courses thick and apparently belonged to Urnammu, although only one of his stamped bricks was found in it. Since half bricks were used in one course at the edge of the paving, it seemed that a vertical face was intentional and may have been the riser of a step or platform. The upper course was flush with the lowest course of another pavement, which extended over the rest of the room. This pavement was three courses thick, laid with broken baked bricks set in dirt, and covered with a layer of gray and black ash. Among the broken bricks there were at least eight with Urnammu's stamp and one with Shulgi's. Just northeast of the center of the room there was a sump pit (67 cm. square and 26 cm. deep) and, north of that, a square base of baked bricks two courses high on top of the paving. One of these bricks was incised with an inscription of Urninurta and was the only definite evidence of the Isin-Larsa period found inside the temple. A platform of unbaked bricks (35 × 35 × 11 cm.) contemporary with the broken-brick paving covered the Urnammu(?) pavement or platform at the northeast and rose to the underside of the paving in level III. Two circular fire pits (1.25 m. in diameter) were cut into this platform. Their sides, covered with mud plaster 0.5–1 cm. thick, varied in height from 14 to 24 cm. (see Pl. 12 *B*). The plaster was burned to a light yellow color, while the surrounding *libn* was a light red. The northerly pit was filled with ashy debris and broken bricks, the southerly one with compact gray-white ash.

Although the two pavements in room 13 could not be definitely separated, the following suggestion is not at odds with the evidence. The only Urnammu pavement found was at the northeastern end of the room and formed a platform or step above the rest of the room, where the Urnammu pavement had been destroyed, probably when the broken-brick pavement and the *libn* platform were laid. The broken bricks belonged to the foundation courses of a later paving whose final course of whole bricks had disappeared. This work, so unlike the distinctive Urnammu pavements in other rooms, may have belonged to the Isin-Larsa period

THE STRUCTURAL REMAINS

(level IV), whose remains were almost entirely destroyed by the Kassites when they leveled the area and rebuilt the temple.

The floor of room 9 was covered with a baked-brick pavement two courses deep. A circular depression in one of the baked bricks looked as though it had been worn by the turning of a doorpost, but the brick was a little out of position to have been used for that purpose. The upper course contained twenty-three and the lower course forty-five stamped bricks of Urnammu, a little more than 20% of the total number of bricks found in the room.

In room 10 there was a condition almost like that in room 13. The pavement in the southwestern part of the room belonged to Urnammu. A straight vertical edge, six courses high and laid with alternate whole and half bricks, suggested a raised platform along that side of the room (see Pl. 19:2). Except for the top course, which extended almost to the wall, only the face bricks were baked; the rest were unbaked ($32 \times 32 \times 7$ cm.). Eighteen of the baked bricks bore Urnammu's stamp. The other three-quarters of the room, paved with whole bricks laid on a foundation of broken ones, may represent the Isin-Larsa period; here we found three whole and four broken bricks of Urnammu. About 35 cm. below the floor a door socket of partially worked limestone was found at the southwest jamb of the doorway to room 18. However, since we did not find a box around the stone to keep the fill away from the turning surface, it is possible that the stone was not in its original position.

Room 18 was paved throughout with two courses of broken baked bricks, on which part of the next higher course of whole bricks was preserved at the southeast—all covered with a heavy layer of ash. Approximately eighteen bricks were stamped with Urnammu's name. This pavement resembled the broken-brick pavements in rooms 13 and 10 and may also represent the Isin-Larsa period.

In room 17 only part of the Urnammu pavement was preserved. The northern corner had been destroyed by a large pit which cut through the upper levels of the temple and into the superstructure of level VI. Since Parthian bricks were laid over it, the pit must have been dug before that period but after the temple had fallen into disuse. The pavement was cut by another pit, possibly dug by the Kassites, near the southwest wall. At the time of excavation the floor sloped downward to the northeast and was covered with a layer of white ash much thicker on that side than on the southwest. Three courses of paving were preserved; the two lower ones were laid in the standard fashion, but the top course contained four bricks laid in an arc of a circle (Pl. 8 C) which, although not in itself sufficient evidence, suggests a reconstruction similar to that presented for room 16.

Room 16 had been completely detached from the rest of the building by the trenches and pits of the previous expedition. In it we found a baked-brick pavement four courses thick which can be attributed to Urnammu's temple. This pavement had been partially destroyed by two pits, apparently dug by the Kassites, near the west and south corners of the room. The lower two courses were laid in the standard fashion, but in the third course there was a circular band of flat bricks with an outside diameter of approximately 4.70 m. Above this was a ring of bricks ($15.5 \times 31 \times 7.5$ cm.) laid on edge with part of a flat course (laid at an angle to the walls of the room) inside. The top of the ring was still another course higher (Pl. 8 A). A layer of ash over this paving was not so heavy as that in room 17, perhaps because of a Kassite pavement which was laid immediately above the top of the baked-brick ring. From the pavements in rooms 16 and 17 we recovered ninety-one stamped bricks of Urnammu. It is doubtful that the ring of bricks standing on edge was laid in the floor of room 16 only to provide a pattern in the pavement. It seems more reasonable to assume that the first three courses of paving bricks covered the entire room and that the brick ring outlined a circular dais or hearth which was elevated, at least to the height of the brick ring, above the floor. This suggestion

has been incorporated in the reconstructed plan of the Ur III temple (Pl. 17). The fifth course within the circular construction is reconstructed with diagonally laid bricks since the bricks of the fourth course were laid at an angle to the walls of the room. A similar dais or hearth is reconstructed in room 17. There is a similarity between rooms 16 and 17 and the furnace or hearth rooms in the two Early Dynastic "temple kitchens" in the ziggurat enclosure at Ur. Each temple had two furnace rooms; in the southeast temple there was a circular clay hearth and in the northwest temple a ring of unbaked plano-convex bricks set on edge.⁹ Each of these hearths had a diameter almost as great as the dimensions of the room which contained it.

Outside the temple at Nippur filling was needed to raise the streets from the temporary floor 2 of level V to floor 1. At the southwestern end of street 21 there was a solid fill of unbaked bricks topped by a floor covered with a greenish-gray plaster. Down the middle of the street there was a gutter-like depression in the *libn* which had been filled with dirt before the plaster was applied. About 85 cm. from the temple wall and a calculated 1.50 m. from the enclosure wall the plaster turned up to form a thick battered coating on what appeared to be socles or revetments built against the walls on either side of the street (see Pl. 21:1). In no place were their tops preserved, but they could not have continued for a great height without being bonded into the walls. About 30 cm. above the mud-plastered floor and contained between the plaster socles on either side we found the baked-brick street paving of floor 1.

The filling under floor 1 of street 20 was similar to that under floor 2. A *libn* construction partially underlying the ziggurat was built on, and just inside the line of, a like construction below (see p. 7). Its top was cut into for a depth of 20 cm. by the baked-brick facing of the Kassite ziggurat. There was a corresponding *libn* construction against the wall of the temple, and the space in the center of the street was filled with debris to the underside of the baked-brick paving of floor 1 (Pl. 19). Between floors 2 and 1 we found in the first recess on each side of the main entrance part of a bronze sleeve set about 25 cm. above floor 2 and preserved to a height of 27 cm. Each sleeve (2 mm. thick and 8 cm. in diameter) was set in a mass of bitumen which, from its irregular shape, had evidently been poured into a hole below the ground level. From the fragments of decayed wood found inside one of the sleeves we may deduce that they were the remains of wood standards which flanked the entrance to Urnammu's temple.

In street 20 it was difficult to distinguish the original Urnammu pavement from that which was laid or patched by the Kassites. Near the main entrance the pavement was only one course in depth. As it continued southeastward it partially overlay another pavement that was preserved only in the central and southeastern parts of the street. These pavings were not removed by the expedition, and no stamped bricks were found. The lower paving is shown on the plan of level V (Pl. 16) and the upper on that of level III (Pl. 22). Underneath the lower pavement and about 3 meters from the temple wall there was a baked-brick construction (2.08 m. wide) which was the foundation for a drainage system recognizable only at the Kassite level (see p. 17). At the northwestern end of street 20 this foundation was two courses deep; it increased in its southeastern run until it was nine courses deep at the south corner, where it turned northeastward along street 22; and then it decreased to six courses in depth at the east corner of the temple. In street 20 the top of the foundation sloped from el. 90.75 m. opposite the main entrance to el. 90.50 m. opposite room 16. An elevation of 89.95 m. at the south corner indicated that the top courses had been removed, because in street 22 the top of the foundation sloped from el. 90.00 m. opposite room 16 to el. 89.90 m. at the east corner of the temple. There, later constructions prevented further tracing, but probably the drain continued northeastward and emptied beyond the Ekur enclosure wall. In street 22 only the foundation of the drain is considered to be of level V construction.

⁹ See *UE* V 12 and 22 respectively.

In the middle of street 12 opposite the doorway to room 18 we found on floor 2 an unbaked-brick wall which separated a laid *libn* fill on the temple side from a fill of broken unbaked bricks against the enclosure wall. Floor 1 of the street had been destroyed at this place by an exceptionally deep penetration of a post-temple foundation. In the northwestern part of street 12 floor 2 was not reached, but a higher earth floor was partly cleared. The unbaked-brick socles or revetments against the temple and the enclosure wall were preserved for a height of seven courses and were stepped in slightly at each course, so that the sides were battered when coated with mud plaster. The street was closed and the circulation around the temple was interrupted by an unbaked-brick wall built across the street near its northwest end. The cross wall was built after the socles were in place, for it cut them and presumably extended to the unexcavated faces of the temple and enclosure walls. However, it was already built when the lower part of the socles southeast of it were repaired (see Pl. 20:1), since a second plastering was found on the faces of both the socles and the cross wall. Northwest of the cross wall the socle against the enclosure wall continued to a point where it was destroyed by a later partition wall; the socle against the temple rounded the north corner of the temple and extended along street 21. A large pit had destroyed the junction of the two streets (locus 15), but fragments of a baked-brick wall and pavement were found under a higher drainage outlet and probably were themselves part of another conduit through the enclosure wall.

At approximately the preserved heights of the socles in street 12 was a bitumen-coated baked-brick pavement (floor 1) in which there were only occasional bricks of Urnammu. Nothing of the level V temple existed above these baked bricks, but against the enclosure wall we found part of another, higher socle which apparently was built after the paving had been laid (Pl. 20:1-2). The varying difference in elevation between the earth floor of the street and the brick pavement cannot be readily explained unless it was the result of a change in the street drainage. It is possible that the street originally sloped northwestward from the brick pavement (el. 90.50 m.) at the east corner of the temple (and in excavating we found no other street level below) to the brick pavement (el. 90.30 m.) north of the north corner of the building and that the surface water emptied into the conduit mentioned above. When the cross wall was built the street had to drain in the opposite direction, so that the level of the pavement was raised to el. 91.00 m. at the cross wall, sloped down to el. 90.50 m. at the east corner of the building, and the surface water emptied into the drainage system in street 22.

THE ISIN-LARSA TEMPLE: EN LEVEL IV

We found meager evidence of the Enlil temple as it was rebuilt during the period immediately following Ur III, and we found neither stamped bricks nor other evidence to indicate any construction or repair work during the Old Babylonian period. Inside the building the Kassite foundations rested on the Ur III upper substructure, and the pavements of these two periods were very close together. As mentioned above (p. 9), it is possible that some of the baked-brick pavements found at level V actually belonged to a later rebuilding: in particular the pavements of broken baked bricks in rooms 13 (Pl. 12 B), 10, and 18. Unfortunately, there is no way to connect them with the fragments of level IV construction that we found outside the temple (Pl. 18 A).

On the southeast side of street 22 a fragmentary baked-brick revetment or socle containing five incised bricks of Bursin and one brick of Urninurta partially overlay the foundation of the drain built during the Third Dynasty of Ur and was abutted by a baked-brick filling laid by the Kassites (Pl. 12 D¹⁰). This socle was probably part of the building that has been identified as the "house for honey, cream and wine."¹¹

¹⁰ See also Fisher, Pl. 15a:1.

¹¹ See Hilprecht, pp. 476 and 552.

In locus 15 and street 12 we found no dating evidence, but we attribute to level IV those walls and floors which we found between levels V and III.

Near the north corner of the temple (locus 15) street 12 was partially blocked by an unbaked-brick wall which had one side of an opening, possibly for drainage, preserved at its southwestern end. The wall may have been built to offset the variation in the level of the street—destroyed on the southeast side of the wall but calculated at el. 91.00 m. and represented northwest of the wall by a fragment of paving at el. 90.55 m. The pavement was associated with a partially excavated baked-brick conduit built upon a similar one of level V.

In street 12 we found several unconnected unbaked-brick wall fragments of the temple. At the northwesternmost buttress the sloping plastered face of the wall was laid against the socle of level V and was partially cut by the foundation and paving of level III. At the bottom of the slope an 8-cm. vertical face indicated the level of the destroyed street paving. Southeast of the buttress, where there was a rise in the level III foundation, the level IV wall was preserved on top of the socle of level V (Pl. 20:1) and cut the wall that was built across the street at level V. Farther to the southeast the level III foundation was deeper and had destroyed the level IV wall, but some of the thick plaster which covered the buttresses was undisturbed. That this plaster did not belong to the level III foundation was evident from the fact that its face turned to form an exterior corner of a buttress while the foundation continued in a straight line. Near the east corner of the temple parts of two buttresses and the recess between them were preserved, since the level III foundation at this place cut just behind the face of the recess (Pls. 12 C, 20:3). The wall, battered by stepped-in brick courses smoothed over with mud plaster, was founded 50 cm. below the earth floor of the street and rose to the underside of the level III paving.

On the opposite side of street 12 we were able to tunnel to and free a small part of the level IV enclosure wall of the Ekur (Pl. 20:3). Near the northwest end of the street (Pl. 20:1) one buttress and parts of two recesses of the enclosure wall were found above the socle of level V. The wall was built of unbaked bricks (15.5 × 23 × 8 cm.) and plastered with mud, but the lowest course was left unplastered as though the baked bricks of a street pavement had been laid before the plastering was done. About 50 cm. from its face (Pl. 20:2) the wall was cut by the level III enclosure wall, which was founded below the top of the level IV wall but stepped up at and built upon the level V enclosure wall that was preserved about 55 cm. higher than the base of the level IV wall. This condition suggested that the level IV wall was no more than a socle built against the same enclosure wall that the level V socle abutted. In all probability the level IV construction on the temple side of the street was also a socle which abutted the level V wall of the temple.

THE KASSITE TEMPLE: EN LEVEL III

The temple of Enlil and the enclosure walls of the Ekur were leveled and rebuilt again during the Kassite period (Pls. 9 A, 22). In order to keep the rise of the area to a minimum, the Kassite builders founded their temple at the level of or below the V pavements, and a new floor was established 25 to 30 cm. above them. The foundations did not coincide exactly with the building below and there were irregularities in the layout of the walls, but the plan remained the same except that the doorway from street 12 to cella 18 no longer existed and this room was now entered from street 20 through room 17. The Kassite temple was repaired several times and even partially rebuilt, but, since it was difficult to correlate the additions, repairs, and repavings, we did not attempt to separate them into definite periods of building activity.

The northeast wall of the Kassite temple was built on a projecting foundation which ran in a straight line about 35 cm. beyond the faces of the buttresses. On the other three sides either

the foundation did not project beyond the exterior faces of the walls or it was destroyed as a result of later repairs. On the interior the foundation projection occurred in all the rooms and varied from a few centimeters to 35 cm. or more. The exterior walls, buttressed like those in the lower levels, varied in width from 3.05 to 4.40 m. and were built of unbaked bricks (16-17 × 24-25 × 8 cm.) laid in alternate flat and on-edge courses. On the wall faces all the bricks showed as stretchers and in the on-edge courses as rowlocks, but inside the walls the direction of the bricks also alternated (Pl. 25:3). The walls were mud-plastered and coated with a greenish-gray wash, which was preserved only in patches throughout the excavation: in particular in rooms 9, 10, and 13 and on the Ekur enclosure wall along streets 12 and 21. The thickness and number of plasterings were probably not the same on all the walls, but in cella 13 the original coat was 2.5 cm. thick and covered with a greenish-gray wash over which there was a repair coating of mud plaster 1 cm. thick covered with at least four layers of greenish-gray wash. In some rooms, especially 9 and 10, baked bricks were placed vertically against the bases of the walls, apparently to repair and protect the plaster at such vulnerable places. The floors were paved with a single course of baked bricks, which was flush with the top of the projecting foundation and thus left a strip of mud-plaster floor between the pavements and the wall faces. The bricks were from 27 to 38 cm. square, but, probably for practical reasons, most rooms were paved with bricks of one size, and the variations within a room could usually be attributed to patching or repaving. There was a general slope downward in the floor level from west to east, and the room pavements varied from el. 91.60 m. to el. 91.00 m. (Pls. 18 B, 19).

Only the buttresses flanking the main entrance were ornamented. The northwest buttress was entirely preserved and was decorated with three narrow doubly-recessed niches. The first recess (40 cm. wide and 16 cm. deep) began at the floor level, and the second one (8 cm. wide and 16 cm. deep) started some 75 cm. higher (Pl. 7 A). The southeast buttress, except for a corner of one niche, was destroyed above the street level. The doorjambes also were gone, but the line of a bitumen-covered baked-brick sill indicated the width of the opening.

The doorsill sloped gently upward from the street to the floor of the small anteroom (14), which had a brick pavement three courses thick. The bitumen-bedded baked bricks in the northeast end of the room appeared to be part of an Urnammu paving and are shown on the plan of level V (Pl. 16). In the rest of the room a single course of whole bricks over a two-course foundation of broken ones could have been laid in either level IV or level III, since the elevation of the floor remained about the same from the Third Dynasty of Ur through the Kassite period. At the northwest jamb of the entrance an uninscribed door socket of bluish-gray granite was set 75 cm. below the floor level and surrounded by a large baked-brick box filled with debris to the floor level and partly covered with a limestone slab carved in bas-relief (Pls. 8 E, 32:1). Against the wall opposite the doorway an offering stand or altar (1.00 m. wide, 1.20 m. deep, and 95 cm. high) was built of baked bricks laid in mud mortar (Pl. 9 B). There were traces of mud plaster on the vertical faces and a thick layer of bitumen on the top. For some unexplainable reason the row of bricks against the wall was not bonded into the front part of the offering stand.

From the anteroom cella 13 was entered through a doorway in its long northwest wall (Pl. 23 C). An offering stand occupied the west corner of the room, a table and a hearth lined the northwest wall, and a large altar platform with a curious niched appendage filled the northeast or far end of the room (Pl. 10 A). On the left of the altar a stairway rose through the northwest wall of the room, and on the right two doorways in the southeast wall led into subsidiary rooms.

The cella was paved with a single course of baked bricks whose variety of sizes suggested many patchings and repairs. Only one stamped brick, that of Nebuchadrezzar I, was found

in the paving. The stairway (Pl. 9 C) and the *libn* mass in the northern part of the temple were laid integrally with the walls. The bottom tread of the stairway was 15 cm. wide, and the other treads varied from 23 to 26 cm.; the first three risers were 26 cm. high, the next three 20 cm. Within the thickness of the wall as measured between rooms 13 and 14 the stairway would rise a calculated 2.65 m. to el. 94.10 m. If, as seems natural, it continued to the roof, it probably wound around a rectangular *libn* core in the center of a stairwell located over room 19 of level V.

The focal point of cella 13 was the large freestanding altar, rebuilt and added to many times. The earliest altar (Pl. 24 A) was 3.80 m. wide at the front, 3.55 m. wide at the back, 2.95 m. deep, and 65 cm. high. It was built of unstamped baked bricks laid in mud mortar which was burned to a loose, granular, orange-red dirt and stained to a deeper rust-red and green in the central part of the platform. The top was enclosed by a baked-brick parapet-like wall 35 cm. thick and 45 cm. high, topped with a row of unbaked bricks 28.5 cm. square and 8 cm. thick. Since the middle part of the façade was torn out—probably as a result of rebuilding—only the end stubs of the front wall remained (Pl. 11 B), but it must have contained an opening similar to that found in later rebuildings. The front wall and the opening are reconstructed in Plate 24 A. The original height of the enclosing wall is unknown, and the unbaked bricks may have continued for a sufficient height to form a miniature room or house on top of the platform. Traces of mud plaster were found on the walls of the altar, and it is probable that in all its phases it was covered with mud plaster.

In phase 2 of the altar (Pl. 24 B) a row of baked bricks containing one brick of Adadshum-usur and nine bricks of Kudurenlil was laid against the inner face of the northwest enclosure wall. Possibly at the same time a baked-brick addition containing three bricks of Kudurenlil was placed in front of the altar to form an apron. A vertical joint in the apron indicated that it was built in two sections. The section on the right was better laid than that on the left and is shown in the sketch of phase 2.

The left section may have been added in phase 3 (Pl. 24 C), when the level of the altar was raised about 30 cm. and a new baked-brick enclosing wall (33 cm. high) was built. The front wall, unevenly notched at the corners, extended over part of the raised apron and contained an opening 65 cm. wide (Pl. 11 A). The altar floor, now 85 cm. above that of the cella, was paved with baked bricks, four of which were stamped with the name of Melishihi.

In phase 4 of the altar (Pl. 24 D) the setback at the south corner of the front wall was filled with baked bricks, one of which was stamped with Kudurenlil's name and must have been in secondary use. Extending from the south corner of the apron was a series of three niches (Pl. 11 C), and the continuation of their rear wall indicates that there had been four niches (as reconstructed in Pl. 24 D) if not more. The niches, each of which was just large enough for the two baked bricks that raised its floor two courses above the floor of the room, were built of unbaked bricks placed on the room paving. They were not discolored by fire and except for one small jug (Pl. 28:11) were empty when found. In front of the niches two narrow slits in the pavement opened into a sump pit (41 × 66 × 41 cm. deep) built of baked bricks, two of which were stamped by Nebuchadrezzar I. The brick-paved floor of the pit was covered with a hard deposit colored brown and green.

Eventually, another row of baked bricks was added in front of the altar and blocked up the first niche. In this final phase (Pls. 10 A, 24 E) the sides of the altar were covered with mud plaster and the little room on the platform was filled with unbaked bricks, also burned to an orange-red. The preserved top was thus a level, well smoothed surface just below the foundation of level II.

The paving of room 13 did not run under either the offering stand or the table. The stand (1.30 m. square and 68 cm. high) was built of baked bricks and topped with 9 cm. of bitumen

applied in at least twelve thin coats; fragments of bitumen were preserved on the southeast vertical face. As in room 14, the row of bricks against the wall was not bonded into the rest of the construction. The table (2.00 m. wide, 1.05 m. deep, and 55 cm. high) was built of baked bricks and covered with many coats of mud plaster, some with the typical greenish-gray wash still preserved. On the vertical faces there were from eight to ten coats of plaster that totaled 13 cm. in thickness, and on the top at least fourteen coats that totaled 50 cm. with a final covering of baked bricks.

The hearth (Pl. 23 A) was 1.30 m. square and built of mud-plastered unbaked bricks founded on three courses of baked bricks. The firebox (60 cm. wide and 1.10 m. deep) had unbaked-brick sides and back. Its baked-brick floor was 55 cm. above the floor of the room at the front and sloped up an additional 10 cm. to the rear wall. Later, an apron 50 cm. deep, also paved with baked bricks, was added; and, later still, the hearth was raised an additional 17 cm. and the opening to the firebox was constricted to 20 cm. in width. The unbaked-brick sides and back were burned, and the apron and firebox were covered with black ash.

The two doorways in the southeast wall of cella 13 led to the brick-paved rooms 9 and 10; the former was an auxiliary to cella 13, and the latter connected cellae 13 and 18. Room 10 was paved with baked bricks 37 cm. square and patched with smaller ones at the northwest, where a screen was erected in front of the opening to room 13 as if to prevent a direct view from one cella to the other (Pls. 10 B, 25:6). The screen was preserved for its entire width (1.40 m.) and to a height of 47 cm. It was framed in wood with horizontal panels 27 cm. high filled with vertical reeds, of which only the black outer shells remained. As nearly as could be measured, the stile was 10 cm. wide and 4.5 cm. thick; the bottom and intermediate rails were 11 and 7 cm. high respectively and 3 cm. thick, although originally they must have been thicker to accommodate the reeds, which averaged 3 cm. in diameter. A similar wood-framed reed screen was found at Ur in a chapel built during the Larsa period.¹² At Nippur, little was left of the post to which the screen was fastened except traces of carbonized wood covered with a mud-plaster coating 1 cm. thick. The post rested on a limestone door socket set 67 cm. below the floor level and surrounded by a box built of baked bricks. The door socket indicates that the screen did swing, although the mud plaster shows that eventually it was left in a fixed position.

Cella 18, which had been partially destroyed by a trench dug by the previous excavators, had a freestanding altar at the southeast end and benches or offering stands along the other three walls (Pls. 10 C, 23 B). The floor was covered with baked bricks (30–31 cm. square), with a fragment of a later paving of larger bricks (37 cm. square) in the west corner. The altar (Pl. 11 E) was 3.30 m. wide and 3.50 m. deep. It was founded on a single course of paving bricks (32, 37, and 47 cm. square) laid at the floor level and consisted of a baked-brick wall enclosing a *libn* fill underlying a two-course paving of baked bricks (33 cm. square). The upper course of bricks, 63 cm. above the cella floor, probably represented the original floor of the altar. This paving was covered with another *libn* fill (30 cm. thick) underlying another paving of baked bricks (37 cm. square). The enclosing wall rose above the paving, so that the altar resembled a little room with a doorway 50 cm. wide in the wall facing the main part of the cella. The top of the enclosure wall corresponded to the top of still another *libn* filling, which made the preserved top of the altar a smooth level platform 1.35 m. above the cella floor. All three of the unbaked-brick fillings were burned to an orange-red, and none of the baked bricks used in the altar construction was stamped. The offering stands or benches, built of baked bricks laid in mud mortar, were 45–65 cm. wide and 60–70 cm. high and were topped with a coating of bitumen. The one along the northeast side, containing a stamped brick of Adad-

¹² *AJ XI* (1931) 369 and Pl. XLIX 2.

shumusur, projected slightly near the center of the cella and, together with an opposing projection, suggested an artificial division of the room.

Room 17 served as an anteroom for cella 18, and two fragmentary baked-brick sills were found in the entrance from street 20. The lower sill sloped from 50 cm. above the lower street pavement to the preserved floor of the room; and the upper one, 38 cm. higher, apparently belonged to a floor which had been entirely destroyed. The existing floor, with a decided slope downward from southwest to northeast, was paved with baked bricks 30 cm. square; some larger bricks (38 cm. square) were laid directly on it in the east corner and may represent either an entirely new paving or an attempt to offset the slope in the floor. On top of the upper paving in the east corner of the room a bin was constructed of mud-plastered unbaked bricks and floored with others laid on edge. This bin was balanced by a similar one in the south corner built on an earth floor which roughly corresponded in level to the upper paving. The lower courses of the northwest jamb of the doorway to cella 18 were built of baked bricks; unbaked bricks laid against the southeast jamb narrowed the opening from 1.75 to 1.15 m., a normal width at level III.

Room 16 was an isolated stump left by the earlier excavators, but the corner of a bench against the northeast wall and the diagonally opposite corner of a doorjamb located the opening into cella 18. Only the northeast half of the room was paved with baked bricks; the other half, raised 27 cm., had an earth floor about 3 cm. thick laid on a one-course foundation of broken baked bricks (see Pl. 23 *B*). Although the earth floor may have been later, it was not found over the rest of the room, nor did the lower paving continue under it. Of the two fragmentary benches against the northeast and southeast walls, the former, built of baked bricks 33.5 cm. square, was apparently earlier than the latter, which abutted it and was built of bricks 37 cm. square. The benches rose about 55 cm. above the floor, and none of the bricks was stamped.

On the northeast side of the temple the top of the projecting foundation was level with the street, and there was no evidence of a revetment or socle similar to the one in level V. Very probably this same condition existed on the other three sides until baked-brick socles were added during a period of repair or rebuilding.

At the north exterior corner of the building (locus 15), the baked-brick socle (Pl. 12 *F*) cut deep below the northwestern foundation of the temple and was founded on the socle of level V. The upper part, laid in mud mortar and overhanging the lower courses, laid in bitumen, rested on the edge of the street pavement. It was approximately a meter high and was topped with a bitumen coating which extended back to the well preserved mud-plastered face of the temple wall. In tearing out a small part of the socle we found two stamped bricks of Kudurenlil, one at the street level and the other below it. In street 21 at the west corner of the temple the baked-brick socle, laid in bitumen, was built against a rebuilt temple wall which was set in about 20 cm. from the original level III face (Pl. 21:1). On the other side of street 21, the preserved edge of the street pavement in the western part of the area indicated the outline of the destroyed Ekur enclosure wall (see Pl. 22).

In street 20 the baked-brick socle was built against earlier repair work done in both baked and unbaked bricks at the base of the temple wall. This earlier brickwork was laid in buttresses and recesses and probably was part of an earlier socle. Neither the socle nor the earlier brickwork was oriented with the temple wall. Baked-brick repair work in the recess nearest the entrance was founded 50 cm. below the street and not bonded into any other construction. It partly underlay the unbaked bricks of the southeast entrance tower and, possibly, the now-destroyed face of the adjoining recess (Pl. 7 *A*). Thus it seems that part of the façade was rebuilt before the final baked-brick socle was added. The earlier brickwork was preserved no higher than the top of the socle built against it; and a top covering of bitumen, preserved in

only a few places, presumably extended over both to the temple wall. Except for the lowest course or two, the face of the unbaked-brick wall had been destroyed by tunnels which followed the inside of the socle.¹³ In the socle we found three stamped bricks of Urnammu, thirty-seven of Kudurenlil, and, in the partially destroyed top course, one brick of Nebuchadrezzar I. The brick pavement in street 20 was laid directly over that of level V. Near the ziggurat a coating of bitumen on the baked bricks which formed an open drain (60 cm. wide and 32 cm. high) over the Urnammu drain foundation (see p. 10) indicated a still higher Kassite street level (Pls. 6 B, 19:2).

In street 22 there were two baked-brick socles along the southeast end of the temple. One was built against the other, and the inner one presumably continued to the face of the temple wall (Pl. 12 D). A baked-brick conduit which cut through them was the horizontal continuation of a vertical drain from the roof of the temple to the drain extending the length of the street. On either side of the street drain were baked bricks, four with Kudurenlil's stamp showing, that seemed to be part of a filling to raise the paving level.

In the central part of street 12 the face of the Ekur enclosure wall was built over an earlier, although probably Kassite, unbaked-brick wall or platform (Pl. 19:2) which was founded 17 cm. above the street paving of level V and did not rise above the street paving of level III. This foundation-like construction was laid in alternate flat and on-edge courses; at its northwest end, where it cut through the socles of levels IV and V, the on-edge courses were not turned to form a face but were laid with their flat sides against the earlier socles. At the north corner of the temple a *libn* wall (destroyed except for the northeast jamb of a doorway) was built across street 12, and at the east corner a baked-brick wall; these acted as retaining walls, since the baked-brick paving of street 12 was 40–75 cm. higher than the pavings in locus 15 and street 22. Later, another cross wall in street 12 formed room 11, and masses of unbaked bricks placed against the northeast (Pl. 20:1) and southwest walls of this room in alternate flat and on-edge courses narrowed it to little more than a passageway. Southeast of room 11 the recess in the enclosure wall was filled with baked bricks from the street level to a preserved height of 45 cm. (Pl. 20:2). Two circular baked-brick bread ovens built beside the Ekur enclosure wall were founded on an ash-covered dirt floor about 25 cm. above the brick paving of the street.

Sometime after the original Kassite construction, the northeast wall of the temple was rebuilt on a projecting foundation which showed above the baked-brick paving of the street (Pls. 12 E, 20:1–2), but a higher street level corresponding with the top of the later foundation was not found. This rebuilding and that noted in the northwest and southwest walls very possibly indicate a general rebuilding or refacing of the Kassite temple. The baked-brick socles which can be attributed to Kudurenlil (see above) were added after the northwest and southwest walls were rebuilt, and there is no reason to suppose that the rebuilding of the northeast wall was not done at the same time.

Where streets 12 and 21 met at the north corner of the temple (locus 15), part of a baked-brick conduit, 38 cm. wide and five brick courses high, remained over the conduits attributed to levels IV and V. It was founded a little higher than the pavement at the northeastern end of street 21 but corresponded in elevation with the paving northwest of the *libn* cross wall in street 12 and with the lower baked-brick sill of the doorway through the northwest enclosure wall. There were many coatings of bitumen between the lower doorsill and the upper one, which was also brick-paved and probably belonged to the time of the rebuilt temple wall and a higher street level.

¹³ The mistaking of the socle for the temple wall accounts for the errors in the description of the temple construction in Hilprecht, pp. 471–72.

THE ASSYRIAN TEMPLE: EN LEVEL II

The temple of Enlil as it was rebuilt during the Assyrian period (Pls. 13 *B*, 26) was so badly damaged by the foundations of later structures and by the trenches of the earlier excavators that a comprehensible plan remained only over rooms 9, 10, and 13 of the Kassite building. In so far as the walls were preserved, they followed those of the Kassite level, but, since the addition of a partition wall above the northeastern part of cella 13 indicated a change in usage, the circulation and functioning of the building must have been changed. A part of the exterior face of the temple wall was preserved in street 12, and, although we did not find a rebuilding line of the Ekur enclosure wall on the opposite side of the street, that part of it which was preserved above the general floor level of the Assyrian temple is included on the plan.

The demarcation between the level II and the level III construction was particularly clear in the northwesternmost recess of the temple wall in street 12 (Pl. 12 *A*), but where the individual bricks were not cleaned the level II rebuilding was unnoticeable. Of course, it is possible that the Kassite temple was not uniformly leveled and that some of the Kassite brickwork was preserved above the Assyrian floor. The level II wall construction was the same as that of level III; rowlock courses alternated with courses of headers and stretchers, but the unbaked bricks in the horizontal courses were somewhat larger ($17.5 \times 28 \times 8-10$ cm.) while those in the rowlock courses were of the usual size ($16 \times 24 \times 8$ cm.). On the interior faces the normal wall construction was on a foundation of three courses of unbaked bricks ($31 \times 31 \times 10$ cm.) laid below the floor level. Square bricks of the same size were used on the faces of the thin wall separating rooms 6 and 7-8. In room 10 the wall faces were preserved only at the west corner, and in room 9 the walls at the southwest and one jamb of the doorway to room 6 had been destroyed by a pre-Parthian(?) foundation which extended about 75 cm. below the floor (Pl. 19:2). Two occupational floors were found in the building; the lower (floor 2) was dated to the Assyrian period by its baked-brick pavements, and the higher, very fragmentary, earthen one (floor 1) contained some evidence that the temple was used in Neo-Babylonian times also.

Many of the bricks of floor 2 (el. 93.10-93.20 m.), except in room 10 where no remains of this floor were found, bore the stamp of Ashurbanipal. An ash-covered dirt floor in room 9, approximately 15 cm. below floor 2, was the only evidence we found of an occupation before floor 2 was laid. One of the bricks in the pavement of room 9 was scratched with lines to make a game board, a rectangular grid four columns wide and sixteen spaces long. In room 8 a roughly circular stone door socket was set 25 cm. below floor 2 at the southeast jamb of the doorway to room 6. Fragments of an iron point still remained in the concave depression worn by the turning of the doorpost. A baked brick which rested on the stone was boxed in by bricks set on edge and served as a later door socket. One row of a slightly raised baked-brick sill was preserved, and, where the other bricks of the sill were missing, the debris contained the torso of a limestone statue (Pl. 33:1). Southeast of room 9 a patch of brick pavement, cut by the Parthian foundations on three sides and destroyed by a trench of the previous expedition on the other side, was about 65 cm. lower than the pavements of floor 2, and there may be some doubt that it belonged to level II.

In room 8 the remains of floor 1 were about 40 cm. above floor 2, and the doorway to room 6 was filled with unbaked bricks to the same height. Although the narrow partition wall of baked and unbaked bricks which separated loci 7 and 8 was founded on floor 2, it must date from the later occupation. In room 6 at the same level six baked bricks, one with a stamp of Nebuchadrezzar II, were partially imbedded in the southeast wall. A small bit of earthen floor in the west corner of room 10 also belonged to the higher level.

THE STRUCTURAL REMAINS

Approximately 80 cm. above floor 1 of room 10 we found three bovine skeletons. Although the walls were poorly preserved and the temple was probably already in ruins, the animals apparently were placed there by people with some knowledge of the walls. One skeleton was parallel to and partially within the line of the northwest wall; the second, of which all except the head had been destroyed by the Parthian foundations, was near the northeast wall; and the third was in line with and not far from the southwest wall of the room. Their positions would seem to indicate that the presence of these animals above the temple was not accidental.

THE POST-TEMPLE STRUCTURES: EN LEVEL I

Level I (Pls. 13 A, 27), which includes all of the architectural remains found above the temple of Enlil, had three fragmentary floors. The lowest floor (floor 3) was damaged by the substructure of the Parthians, the middle one (floor 2) apparently belonged to the Parthian fortress, and the uppermost one (floor 1) probably represents a later occupation of that building.

The removal of a huge mass of exceptionally large Parthian unbaked bricks ($33 \times 33 \times 22$ cm.) overlying the temple was the principal work done at level I. The wall foundations and the substructure below the large northeast buttress of the fortress are hatched on the plan of level I (Pl. 27), and the walls above floor 2 are crosshatched. On the recorded architectural remains we have superimposed some connecting or neighboring walls taken from Fisher's ground plan of the fortress.¹⁴ Our excavations added little to the plan of, and no worthwhile information about, the immense complex built over the Ekur.

At floor 3 the paving in locus 5 (el. 96.15 m.), cut by a foundation wall on the southeast and broken on the other three sides, was laid with baked bricks of various sizes and sloped downward to an open drain oriented northeast-southwest. At floor 2 (el. 96.95 m.) parts of two narrow rooms and one corner of a third room were found. The walls were built of unbaked bricks ($33 \times 33 \times 22$ cm.) laid in mud mortar and covered with mud plaster. The floors were of dirt covered with a layer of ash except in room 1, which was paved with bricks of so many sizes that they were obviously pilfered from earlier buildings. Floor 1 (el. 98.00 m.) consisted of two fragments of pavement above loci 3-4 with the bricks laid on edge, some with the stamp of Urnammu of the Third Dynasty of Ur.

A ZIGGURAT STAIRWAY

Although no attempt was made to study or record the ziggurat of Enlil, excavated by the previous expedition to Nippur (Pl. 14 A), the east corner presented a situation which called for investigation. About 3.50 m. from this corner a vertical joint in the baked bricks of the northeast face of the ziggurat indicated another exterior corner, and the facing from this point to the east corner was founded 75 cm. above the Kassite pavement. This section of the facing was only partially preserved and the east corner was a heap of bricks, but the condition can be seen clearly in a photograph of the earlier excavations.¹⁵

After the fallen bricks were cleared away it was evident that the high bit of baked-brick facing was secondary and that the face of the ziggurat turned in a southwesterly direction at the exterior corner which we had noticed (Pl. 14 C). All the brickwork southeast of the newly established east corner belonged to a flight of steps built against the front face of the ziggurat with no apparent bonding between the two (Pl. 22), but whether the stairway was later than the ziggurat facing is uncertain. A baked brick in the southeast face of the ziggurat near the east corner was stamped with an inscription of Kadashmanenlil (shown wetted down in Pl. 14 C), which would indicate that the stair construction was in all probability Kassite. The

¹⁴ Cf. Fisher, Pl. 14.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* Pl. 18.

stairway was 1.85 m. wide and had both inner and outer cheeks, 65 and 95 cm. wide respectively. The width remained constant, so that the slight batter of the ziggurat face was continued in the stair construction. Neither the original height of the cheeks above the treads nor the method of capping them is known. The baked-brick filling below the treads continued under both cheeks, and, where the treads were destroyed, the bonding bricks were either torn out of the cheek wall or broken off (Pl. 14 *B-C*). Only three of the original steps, with treads 38 cm. wide and risers 22 cm. high, were preserved. By reconstructing the lower part of the run we concluded that the first riser above the Kassite pavement must have coincided with the end of the inner cheek (Pl. 21:2) while the outer cheek must have extended about 70 cm. beyond. Later, the steps were covered with a baked-brick filling, some of which we tore out to free the brickwork of the stairway. In the filling we found twenty-five stamped bricks of Ashurbanipal, about sixteen of Urnammu, and an incised brick of Urminurta. The filling was very probably put in for a new stairway which likewise began at the east corner of the ziggurat but rose from the much higher street level of Assyrian times.

It was impossible to investigate the south corner of the ziggurat because it was deeply buried under drift sand, but on Hilprecht's ground plan of the Ekur¹⁶ the reconstruction of that part of the ziggurat suggests that a stairway rose from the south corner as well. It can be assumed that the ascent of the ziggurat at Nippur was typical, with a main stairway at right angles to the front face and a flanking stairway parallel to the front face on either side.

LIST OF OBJECTS FROM THE AREA OF THE ENLIL TEMPLE

LOCUS	CAT. NO.	DESCRIPTION
EN LEVEL VII		
13	2N 37-38	Baked-clay T-tubes similar to 2N 39. Floor 5
	2N 39	Baked-clay T-tube (Pl. 28:1). Floor 5
	2N 464	Bronze pin (Pl. 29:10). Floor 3
EN LEVEL VI (PRE-TEMPLE STRATA)		
9	2N 773	Cylindrical baked-clay object; h. 5.5, d. 3.5-4. Floor 4
	2N 685	Akkadian clay sealing fragment showing inverted lion with man's foot on its neck. Floor 3
	2N 637	Circular red stone inlay; d. 1.5, th. 0.1-0.4. Floor 2
10	2P 448	Bowl. Floor 1
	2N 554	Inset, shell eye with lapis lazuli pupil; l. 1.25, h. 0.8, th. 0.45. Floor 3
	2N 555	Bead threaded on fragment of bronze wire; l. 1, d. 0.8. Floor 3
	2NT 612	Akkadian tablet fragment. Floor 3
	2N 511	Sharkalisharri brick stamp. Floor 2b
	2NT 477	Akkadian tablet fragment. Floor 1c
13	2N 434	Bronze nail (Pl. 29:8). Floor 4
	2N 654	Bronze strip; l. 9, w. 0.5. Floor 4
	2D 268	Bronze sheeting; th. 0.3. Floor 4
	2N 675	Bronze nail; l. 6.3, head d. 2.1. Floor 3
	2D 523	Flint blade. Floor 3
	2NT 600	Mathematical tablet. Floor 3
	2N 496	Potsherd (Pl. 31:3). Floor 2b
	2N 545	Bronze chisel (Pl. 29:14). Floor 2b
	2N 631	Triangular shell inlay with loop perforation in back; base 3, h. 5.7, th. 0.4. Floor 2b (cf. Meissner, <i>Kleinplastiken</i> , Pl. III A22-A24)

¹⁶ Hilprecht, p. 470.

LIST OF OBJECTS FROM THE AREA OF THE ENLIL TEMPLE

21

LOCUS	CAT. NO.	DESCRIPTION
	2N 683	Akkadian clay sealing fragment showing two crossed lions. Floor 2b
	2N 686	Clay sealing showing bull-headed man(?) holding inverted animal. Floor 2b
	2NT 602	Akkadian tablet fragment. Floor 2b
	2N 469	Fragmentary Sharkalisharri brick stamp. Floor 2a
	2N 518	Limestone eye inset (Pl. 29:9). Floor 2a
	2N 528	Two truncated shell inlays; base 4, top 3.4, h. 4.3, th. 0.5. Floor 2a
	2D 522	Triangular shell inlay. Floor 2a
	2NT 492-93	Tablet fragments. Floor 2a
	2N 630	Bronze nail (Pl. 29:5). Floor 2
	2N 676	Bronze nail; l. 2.6, head d. 1.5. Floor 2
	2N 697	Bronze staff head; h. 5, d. 3.8. Floor 2
	2P 511	Stone bowl fragment. Floor 2
	2N 473	Fragmentary Sharkalisharri brick stamp. Floor 1c
	2N 512	Fragmentary Sharkalisharri brick stamp. Floor 1b
	2N 516	Bronze harpoon (Pl. 29:12). Floor 1b
	2N 526	Fragmentary Sharkalisharri brick stamp. Floor 1b
	2NT 551	Akkadian tablet fragment. Floor 1b
	2NT 547	Lexical(?) tablet fragment. Floor 1a
14	2N 505	Baked-clay sickle blade (Pl. 29:11). Floor 2
	2N 778	Baked-clay animal figurine; l. 4.5 (incomplete), h. 4 (incomplete), th. 1.5. Floor 1
16	2N 506	Bronze chisel (Pl. 29:13). Floor 4
	2N 677	Bronze nail, l. 5.3, head d. 2.9. Floor 3
	2D 531	Flint blade. Floor 3
17	2P 514	Five crudely made baked-clay lamps. Floor 3
	2N 538	Bird-shaped stone bead; l. 1.6, h. 0.6. Floor 2
	2D 463	Bronze strip; l. 10 (incomplete), w. 2.2, th. 0.4. Floor 2
	2P 646-48	Baked-clay T-tubes. Floor 2, fire pits (see p. 4)
	2P 649	Two crudely made baked-clay lamps. Floor 2, fire pits
	2P 652	Sherd of large plate. Floor 2, fire pit
	2P 653	Clay bottle stopper. Floor 2, fire pit
	2NT 552	Akkadian tablet fragment. Floor 1c
18	2N 624	Four colored clay pendants; l. 3.4, 3.1, 2.9, 2.8. Floor 4
	2N 674	Bronze nail; l. 6.7. Floor 4
	2D 811	Bronze nail. Floor 4
	2NT 619	Akkadian tablet fragment. Floor 4
	2N 498	Green stone object (cf. Pl. 156:16); d. 3.1, th. 1.6. Floor 3
	2N 673	Bronze nail; l. 6.5, head d. 0.9. Floor 3
	2N 634	Triangular shell inlay with loop perforation in back; base 2.9, h. 6, th. 0.3. Floor 2
	2NT 610	Tablet fragment. Floor 2
	2N 382	Fragmentary Sharkalisharri brick stamp (Pl. 31:1). Floor 1c
	2NT 476	Tablet fragment. Floor 1c
	2N 321	Bronze nail (Pl. 29:6)
	2N 409	Bronze nail; l. 2.9, head d. 1.9
	2N 659	Flint blade; l. 2.2 (incomplete), w. 1.1, th. 0.3
	2D 517	Clay stopper
	2D 518	Baked-clay model boat fragment
20	2N 628	Two triangular shell inlays with loop perforation in back; base 3, h. 6.7, th. 0.5; base 4, h. 1.7 (incomplete), th. 0.4. Floor 4

THE TEMPLE OF ENLIL

LOCUS	CAT. NO.	DESCRIPTION
	2N 629	Two triangular stone inlays; base 3, h. 3 (incomplete), th. 0.7; base 3.2, h. 2.2 (incomplete), th. 0.7. Floor 4
	2D 820-21	Clay sealings. Floor 4
	2D 856	Baked-clay cube. Floor 4
	2D 859	Bronze tweezers, incomplete. Floor 4
	2D 822	Clay sealing (Pl. 31:2). Floor 2 <i>b</i>
	2NT 728	Tablet with house plan (Pl. 52 A). Floor 2 <i>b</i> , fire pit (see p. 4)
	2N 582	Bronze pin; l. 14, d. 0.2. Floor 2
EN LEVEL V		
10	2N 316	Folded bronze sheeting. Floor 1
12	2N 563	Grooved stone polisher (cf. Pl. 153:32); d. 7, th. 2.5. Floor 1
	2N 721	Flint blade; l. 10.5, w. 1.5, th. 0.5
17	2N 265	Bronze knife (Pl. 30:4). Floor 1
20	2N 672	Bronze nail (Pl. 29:7). Floor 2
	2N 447	Baked-clay plaque fragment (Pl. 31:5). Floor 1
	2D 314	Lapis lazuli inlay fragment. Floor 1
	2D 315	Baked-clay figurine fragment. Floor 1
EN LEVEL V OR IV		
12	2N 385	Rectangular lapis lazuli inlay; l. 2.9, w. 0.7, th. 0.4
	2N 405	Lapis lazuli bead; l. 1.3, d. 1.4
	2D 246	Heavy bronze sheeting; th. 1.6
	2D 247	Bronze sheeting
	2D 303	Bronze sickle with tapering curved blade; l. 15.7 (incomplete), max. w. 2, th. 0.6
	2P 336	Bowl
	2P 368	Jug (Pl. 28:2)
13	2N 319	Bronze nail; l. 2.7, head d. 0.8
	2N 635	Lapis lazuli inlay fragment
	2P 329	Bowl
17	2N 252	Baked-clay plaque (Pl. 31:4)
	2N 266	Bronze knife (cf. Pl. 30:4), blade not sharp, traces of wood filling in handle; l. 23.7, w. at blade top 3.1, l. of handle 13.1. Found between V 1 and III pavements
	2N 267	Inscribed bronze knife (Pls. 30:5, 32:4)
	2N 268	Bronze knife (cf. Pl. 30:4), blade not sharp; l. 21.5, w. at blade top 2.7, l. of handle 12. Found between V 1 and III pavements
	2N 269	Bronze blade (Pl. 30:1)
18	2D 142	Bronze sheeting; l. 8.2, w. 3.6
	2P 202	Bowl (Pl. 28:3)
EN LEVEL III		
9	2N 118	Baked-clay male figurine head
	2N 132	Agate eye stone (Pls. 30:10, 31:8)
	2N 133	Agate pendant; h. 2.6, d. 2.4
	2N 134	Cylindrical chalcedony bead; l. 2.8, d. 1.5
	2N 135	Green stone bead; l. 2.5, h. 1.5, th. 1.2
	2N 136	Agate duck weight; l. 2, h. 1.5, th. 1.5
10	2N 154	Bronze sheeting; l. 6.8, w. 4.4, th. 0.3

LIST OF OBJECTS FROM THE AREA OF THE ENLIL TEMPLE

23

LOCUS	CAT. NO.	DESCRIPTION	
11	2N 356	Three small pieces of gold leaf; largest: l. 3, w. 0.4	
	2N 620	Bronze ring; d. 2.3	
	2NT 132	Tablet	
12	2N 174	Baked-clay male figurine head	
	2N 354	Bronze nail; l. 4, head d. 2.3	
	2P 103	Vessel (Pl. 91:11)	
13	2N 116	Baked-clay male figurine; h. 4 (incomplete), w. 5.5, th. 2.5	
	2N 160	Bronze javelin(?) head (Pl. 30:7)	
	2N 283	Trapezoidal stone pendant; h. 2.3, w. 1.4, th. 0.6	
	2N 343	Bronze cup (Pl. 29:4)	
	2N 359	Clay game board with 3 playing pieces (Pl. 32:3)	
	2N 360	Bowl containing 2N 359; d. 10, h. 3	
	2D 193	Clay sealing	
	2P 49	Cup (Pl. 28:12)	
	2P 51	Jug (Pl. 28:8)	
	2P 52	Vessel (Pl. 28:7)	
	2P 53-54	Bowls similar to 2P 55	
	2P 55	Bowl (Pl. 28:5)	
	2P 56	Bowl (Pl. 28:4)	
	2P 57	Bowl similar to 2P 55	
	2P 285	Jug (Pl. 28:11)	
	2NT 386-87	Tablets	
		Discards	About 45 bowls similar to 2P 55-56 (see Pl. 32:2)
	14	1N 281	Limestone bas-relief (Pl. 32:1)
		2P 263	Jug (Pl. 28:10)
16	2N 372	Calcite vessel (Pl. 29:1)	
17	2N 273	Bronze plate fragment	
	2N 297	Diorite statue fragment (Pl. 31:7)	
	2P 104	Jug (Pl. 28:9)	
	2NT 148	Inscribed stone fragment	
18	2N 179	Bronze blade (Pl. 30:3)	
	2N 257	Bronze point (Pl. 30:8)	
	2N 258	Bronze blade (Pl. 30:6)	
	2N 263	Bronze arrowhead (Pl. 30:9)	
	2N 264	Bronze cup (Pl. 29:3)	
	2N 278	Frit cylinder seal (Pl. 31:6)	
	2N 386	Bronze blade (Pl. 30:2)	
	2D 94	Fragments of bronze sheeting (Pl. 31:9)	
	2D 140	Bronze sheeting; l. 5.9, w. 1.9, th. 0.8	
	2D 212	Lunate tip of bronze blade; l. 4.9, w. 4.1, th. 0.5	
	2P 203	Bowl (Pl. 28:6)	
22	2NT 445	Inscribed stone vase fragment	
EN LEVEL II			
6	2N 85	Bone pin fragment (Pl. 30:11)	
	2NT 74	Tablet	
8	2N 27-28	Bowls (Pl. 28:13-14)	
	2N 141	Torso of limestone statue (Pl. 33:1)	
	2N 162	Clay sealing (Pl. 33:2)	
	2NT 72	Tablet fragment	
9	2N 140	Stone dish (Pl. 29:2)	

THE TEMPLE OF ENLIL

LOCUS	CAT. NO.	DESCRIPTION
10	2P 65	Jug (Pl. 28:15)
17	2N 138	Baked-clay sickle; l. 15.5 (incomplete), w. 5.7 (incomplete), th. 1.8
	2N 144	Semispherical stone bead; d. 1.3
	2N 155	Bronze blade; l. 6.5 (incomplete), w. 3.3, th. 0.3
ABOVE EN LEVEL II		
10	2P 100	Jug (Pl. 28:16)
EN LEVEL I FOUNDATION		
	2N 79	Bone lion amulet; l. 3.7, h. 1.5
	2N 82	Iron arrowhead; l. 3
	2N 83	Bronze hinge fragment
	2N 84	Bone pin with incised lines around shaft; l. 6
	2N 95	Bronze dog figurine (Pl. 33:4)
	2NT 68	Tablet fragment
	2NT 70	Tablet
EN LEVEL I		
3	2N 65	Potsherd (Pl. 33:5). Floor 1
5	2N 64	Potsherd (Pl. 33:3). Floor 3
UNCERTAIN STRATIFICATION		
	1N 296	Tablet
	2N 157	Pierced plano-convex stone disk and bronze nail; disk d. 6.2, disk th. 0.8; nail head d. 1.4
	2N 184	Bronze chisel; l. 10.5 (incomplete), end w. 0.8
	2N 381	Inscribed limestone macehead, incomplete; h. 7.9, w. 16.2, th. 5.3
	2N 398	Stone duck weight fragment
	2N 416	Grooved stone polisher (cf. Pl. 153:32); l. 5.8, h. 1.9, w. 3.4
	2N 425	Stone cylinder seal (Pl. 115:4)
	2N 541	Plano-convex shell object (pupil of eye?); d. 2, h. 0.6
	2N 561	Bronze spearhead; l. 10.2, w. 2.3, th. 0.8
	2D 319	Bronze nail
Dump	1N 50	Stone stamp seal (Pl. 116:7)
	2N 282	Lapis lazuli disk with <i>dingir</i> sign; d. 2, th. 0.3
	2N 519	Three-flanged iron point; l. 5.5
	2N 559	Agate eye bead; d. 1.4, th. 0.6
	2N 560	Marble stamp seal (Pl. 116:6)
	2N 632	Incised shell, incomplete; 3 × 3.5 × 0.35
	2N 633	Shell inlay; l. 4, w. 1.3, th. 0.3
	2N 650	Bronze point; l. 3, th. 0.6
	2D 336	Stone pendant
	2D 481	Bronze nail
	2D 550	Agate bead
Old dumps	2N 145	Cylinder seal (Pl. 116:4)
	2N 468	Cylinder seal (Pl. 116:2)
	2N 525	Cylinder seal (Pl. 115:18)
	2N 539	Stamp seal (Pl. 116:10)

OBSERVATIONS AND INTERPRETATION

25

OBSERVATIONS AND INTERPRETATION

By DONALD E. McCOWN

THE ENLIL COMPLEX

Since the pre-temple floors of En level VI (see pp. 3 f.) were cut by the lower substructure of Urnammu of the Third Dynasty of Ur, they must be dated from the inscriptional material associated with them. If we assume that the bricks and brick stamps of Naramsin and Sharkalisharri were in place, the following list of inscriptional material indicates that floors 4 and 3 should be dated to the time of Naramsin and floors 2*b* and above to the reign of Sharkalisharri.

FLOOR	LOCUS	DESCRIPTION
4	En 18	Fragment of account tablet of Akkadian period (2 NT 619)
3	En 9	Naramsin brick in wall facing
	En 10	Fragment of account tablet of Akkadian period (2NT 612)
	En 13	Mathematical disk tablet (2NT 600)
	En 18	Naramsin broken brick in drain
2 <i>b</i>	En 10	Sharkalisharri brick stamp (2N 511)
	En 13	Fragment of account tablet of Akkadian period (2NT 602)
2 <i>a</i>	En 13	Lugalnigba brick (2NT 488)
		Sharkalisharri brick stamp (2N 469)
		Fragments of account tablets (2NT 492-93)
1 <i>c</i>	En 10	Fragment of account (wages) tablet of Akkadian period (2NT 477)
	En 13	Sharkalisharri brick stamp (2N 473)
	En 14	Pavement with 4 Naramsin bricks above broken-brick foundation course with 2 Sharkalisharri bricks
	En 17	Pavement with 7 Naramsin bricks
		Fragment of account tablet of Akkadian period (2NT 552)
	En 18	Sharkalisharri brick stamp (2N 382; Pl. 31:1)
		Fragment of account (wages) tablet of Akkadian period (2NT 476)
	En 22	Paving with Naramsin bricks in upper course and Sharkalisharri bricks in lower course
1 <i>b</i>	En 13	Sharkalisharri brick stamp (2N 512)
		Sharkalisharri brick stamp (2N 526)
		Fragment of account tablet of Akkadian period (2NT 551)
1 <i>a</i>	En 13	Fragment of lexical(?) tablet with personal names (2NT 547)

At floor 2 the two fire pits in room 17 (see p. 4) were probably connected with the construction work. It is not likely that they were unusual examples of pits used for offerings since they contained some baked-clay T-tubes (2P 646-48) and other pottery (2P 649, 2P 652) of a practical nature.

At floor 1*c* all the baked-brick pavements (see p. 4) had the same orientation and probably were in some way related. The baked bricks exposed at the southwestern end of street 22 were apparently part of the Ekur paving and corresponded in elevation to the bit of paving preserved in room 14 of the temple. How completely the Ekur was paved cannot be deduced from a section prepared by the previous expedition,¹⁷ the only record available to us. There were indications that the pavement continued, intermittently at any rate, to the south-east enclosure wall of the Ekur. This paving must be attributed to Sharkalisharri because, although it was laid mainly with complete bricks of Naramsin, it was founded on a course composed of broken bricks stamped with Sharkalisharri's inscription.¹⁸

¹⁷ Fisher, Pl. 17.¹⁸ See Hilprecht, p. 389.

Naramsin undoubtedly built or began work on a temple of Enlil, since there is no reason to doubt his inscriptions. This temple is probably located beneath the ziggurat. We do not know whether Sharkalisharri built or rebuilt a temple dedicated to Enlil, but he did lay a baked-brick pavement and presumably built an enclosure wall to contain it. Then our temple of Enlil, dated to the Third Dynasty of Ur, was constructed.

Before the Third Dynasty of Ur, then, we assume that the Ekur or inner court of the Enlil complex contained a platform surmounted by a temple which projected only slightly above the enclosure walls of the Ekur, but from that time onward it contained a ziggurat (Pl. 14 A) which rose high above its immediate surroundings. On the summit of the ziggurat there must have been a temple of Enlil, a landmark dominating the city and the countryside for miles around. By the Third Dynasty of Ur, the brick paving of the Ekur was about 11 meters above the level of the surrounding plain, while the paving of the Ekiur or outer court of the complex was at least 9 meters above the plain. Little is actually known about the Ekiur, which is shown on an ancient map of the Religious Quarter (Pl. 4). Only its northwestern part and a small Ur III temple dedicated to Enlil were excavated¹⁹ before it was covered by huge dumps which made it inaccessible for further investigation. Since the Ur III paving of the Ekur was about 2 meters higher than that of the Ekiur, a flight of steps was incorporated in the towered gateway that connected them.²⁰ In the Isin-Larsa period there was some building activity in the Ekur, as indicated by bricks of Urminurta and Bursin (see pp. 11 f.). A new pavement was laid slightly above that of the Third Dynasty of Ur,²¹ and apparently the enclosure walls were rebuilt or repaired. In Kassite times (see pp. 12–17) the Ekur was paved again and the enclosure walls were rebuilt.

As viewed from the main gateway of the complex the ziggurat was slightly to the left of center (see Pl. 5), close to the left and back walls of the Ekur. Its lowest stage formed a rectangle measuring about 39 × 58 meters and rose with a slight batter to a height of about 6 meters.²² A long stairway perpendicular to and in the center of its plain-surfaced baked-brick façade led upward, and side stairways parallel to the façade rose from the front corners to the top of the first stage. Evidence for the side stairs in the Ur III period was lacking, but in the Kassite period the ziggurat was rebuilt by Kurigalzu and Burnaburiash and repaired by later kings. At that time it had at least one side stairway (see pp. 19 f.). No details of the upper part of the ziggurat are certain. There were traces of a second stage with a preserved height of about 4 meters and perhaps traces of a third stage.²³ However, we can assume with some probability, particularly by analogy with the well preserved ziggurat at Ur, that there were three stages, each stage stepped back and smaller in area than the one below it, and that a system of stairways led up to a temple of Enlil at the top.

Beside the ziggurat, at the back of the Ekur, was the Enlil temple that we excavated (see Pl. 5). Whether there were any structures in the front part of the Ekur is unknown, but at other sites, such as Ur, the area in front of the ziggurat was left free of buildings.

Our Enlil temple was founded by Urnammu of the Third Dynasty of Ur (see p. 5). In the Isin-Larsa period it was rebuilt or at least remodeled or repaired. I would interpret the meager evidence (see pp. 11 f.) to indicate a rebuilding. This is suggested, mainly in street 12, by foundations and traces of socles, but no pavements inside the building can be definitely at-

¹⁹ See *ibid.* p. 336 and plan on p. 470.

²⁰ A similar condition existed at Ur, where there was an elevation difference of 1.70 m. between the outer and inner courts (*UE V* 74).

²¹ See Hilprecht, p. 378.

²² See Peters, *Nippur, or Explorations and Adventures on the Euphrates* II 161–62.

²³ See Fisher, Pls. 15 and 17 respectively.

tributed to the Isin-Larsa period. We found no evidence of construction during the Old Babylonian period, so that it is uncertain how long the temple suffered neglect before it was rebuilt by the Kassites. The earliest inscribed bricks found in the Kassite level were those of Kudurenlil, whose reign began in 1264 B.C., although the Kassite temple had already been built by that time (see p. 17). There are references to the Ekur in texts of uncertain authenticity by Gandash, the first Kassite king, and Agum Kakrime, but, since there are no Kassite records from Nippur before the time of Burnaburiash, it is not likely that the Kassite temple was built before that king's reign.

Some building activity in the temple must be attributed to Nebuchadrezzar I (see pp. 13 and 17), king of the dynasty which replaced the Kassite dynasty, but there were no signs of a break in continuity. From Nebuchadrezzar's time until the reign of Esarhaddon the shrines of Nippur were neglected. A sandy stratum in the Ekur between the Kassite and the Assyrian pavements is a sure sign that cultivation around the city was reduced, so that sand had blown in from the desert and invaded the temple area. Ashurbanipal rebuilt the ziggurat²⁴ and the Enlil temple²⁵ and must in large part have given the Ekur its final form, which in major respects varied little from the Ekur of the Third Dynasty of Ur. Little was preserved of the Enlil temple as it was rebuilt in Assyrian times (see pp. 18 f.), but the part that remained followed closely the Kassite wall lines except for the division of room 13 into cella and antecella. Repair work of Nebuchadrezzar II (see p. 18) shows that the temple was still in use during the Neo-Babylonian period, but we found no traces of work done after that time.

THE TEMPLE

THE SUBSTRUCTURE

Urnammu built the Enlil temple on the elaborate double substructure described above (pp. 5 f.). The substructure was a peculiar feature of Mesopotamian architecture, known not only from excavated buildings but from an account of temple building by a governor of Lagash.²⁶ He wrote that he made an excavation of the size of the temple and laid its foundations. On them he constructed a substructure and on top of that he built the temple walls three times the height of the substructure. The substructure was thus a foundation with certain special characteristics. It was laid in the open, not in trenches, and was filled in to the floor level, above which rose the visible walls. Furthermore, it duplicated the plan of the building proper and such features as wall niches and doorways and had a foundation (footing) of its own.

Substructures were not unusual, although they were not an invariable feature of temple architecture. Early examples are known at Khafajah at the end of the Protoliterate period (Sin Temple IV²⁷) and in the Early Dynastic period (Temple Oval I²⁸), while later examples include an Ur III temple and a Neo-Babylonian temple at Ur.²⁹ Whether the Sumerians and the Babylonians made a distinction between foundations and substructures is unclear. Both served the function of foundations, but the substructure, in our usage, also established below ground the plan of the visible temple. The reflection of the plan in the substructure may have had a religious significance that was lacking in ordinary foundations.

²⁴ See Hilprecht, pp. 460-62.

²⁵ *BE* I, No. 82; Leon Legrain, *Royal Inscriptions and Fragments from Nippur and Babylon* (PBS XV [1926]) No. 74.

²⁶ Thureau-Dangin, *Die sumerischen und akkadischen Königsinschriften*, pp. 60-61.

²⁷ *OIP* LVIII 21.

²⁸ *OIP* LIII 17-18.

²⁹ *AJ* VI 367 and XI 374 respectively.

THE SOCLE

A peculiar benchlike facing of unknown height was built against the outside of the temple on three sides (see pp. 10 f.), and for want of a better term we call it a "socle." This socle must have given the impression that the temple stood on a projecting platform. Its purpose may, indeed, have been to create this illusion, for many temples were so elevated. The same feature was found at Tell Asmar in Early Dynastic II (Square Temple³⁰) and in the time, presumably, of Ilushuilia (Gimilsin Temple³¹). In neither case did the socle extend around the entire building.

THE PLAN

The Enlil temple had an elaborate entrance (see p. 5), as was usual in temples and important public buildings, and the two main chambers (rooms 13 and 18) each had the form of a cella. In the Kassite period (see Pl. 22) the altars, benches, and offering stands in these rooms indicated that they were cellae. In room 13 the Kassite altar was built over an Isin-Larsa(?) *libn* platform containing two circular burning places which overlay remains of a baked-brick platform of the Ur III period (see p. 8). The room's use as a cella, so clearly indicated in the Kassite period, probably began in the Ur III period. Furthermore, the bent-axis approach to the Kassite altar was predicated by the disposition of openings already established in Ur III, and it is likely that in the earlier period there was a similar approach to a focal point whether it was an altar or not. In room 18 the situation in pre-Kassite times was not so clear, since no structures were found below the Kassite altar. While the entrance from street 12 provided a bent-axis approach, it was not marked architecturally as a major entrance. It probably was one, however, for the doorway from room 10 was undistinguished and did not provide the expected bent-axis approach. In any case, the two main rooms were alike in that they were each adjoined by two minor chambers with unusually wide doorways (see Pl. 16). In the Kassite level they were each adjoined by only one minor chamber and the bent-axis approach to cella 18 was from street 20 by way of room 17 (see Pl. 22). Thus the basic characteristics of the two cellae, in both the Ur III and the Kassite level, were a bent-axis approach and adjoining smaller rooms.

The bent-axis approach to an altar at the far end of a long room from a doorway near the other end of one of the long walls was a distinguishing characteristic of the Sumerian temple plan. Combinations of such cellae in one building, the number of subsidiary rooms, etc. were facultative features.³² At Nippur the Enlil temple of the Kassite level showed the Sumerian temple plan doubled and essentially the same as it had been laid out in the Ur III period. This plan, however, was an anomaly, for during the Third Dynasty of Ur the bent-axis approach was replaced by a straight-line approach to an altar centered on the rear long wall of the cella. At Ur, for example, the old and new types of cellae were found in the same Ur III building, which continued little changed into the Isin-Larsa period.³³ In the temple of Enlil at Nippur the continued use of the bent-axis approach, at least into Kassite times, possibly reflects religious conservatism.

The two Early Dynastic temples in the ziggurat enclosure at Ur³⁴ corresponded in plan to the Nippur temple, except that they each had only one cella and additional subsidiary chambers. In both, the access was obliquely across an anteroom to a doorway near one end of a side wall of a long chamber with an altar at the opposite end. Two wide doorways in the other side wall of the main chamber led to two small rooms; the small room adjacent to

³⁰ *OIP* LVIII 173-75 and Pl. 22.

³¹ *OIP* XLIII 12-14 and Pl. I.

³² See *OIP* LVIII 300-304.

³³ See *AJ* VI, Pl. XLIV.

³⁴ *UE* V, Pl. 66.

the altar contained a burning place. In the poorly preserved Ur III successor to the north-west temple the same plan was indicated.³⁵ Adjacent to the Eanna ziggurat at Uruk there was an Ur III building which may have been a temple (see p. 32).³⁶ It occupied the same position relative to the ziggurat as the Enlil temple at Nippur and had a somewhat similar plan.

THE INSCRIPTIONAL EVIDENCE

The inscriptions found in the temple at Nippur indicate, though they do not unequivocally prove, that this building was a temple dedicated to Enlil. Proof would have been afforded by the discovery *in situ* of a foundation deposit with an inscription naming the structure or of inscribed door sockets. Lacking such evidence, we are dependent on inscribed bricks. Although bricks naming one building were occasionally used in the original construction of another, where a considerable number of bricks bearing the same inscription occur in a building it is generally safe to deduce that the inscription refers to that building. When a temple was named on inscribed bricks found in place in our temple, the inscriptions mention either E-Enlil (primarily on bricks of Urnammu)³⁷ or Ekur (primarily on bricks of Ashurbanipal).³⁸ On bricks which do not name a building the titles of Adadshumusur³⁹ and Kudurenlil as priests (*sag-ush*) of Ekur and E-Enlil respectively have some bearing on the identification of our temple, as do the Melishihu and Nebuchadrezzar I inscriptions.

The meaning of E-Enlil is clear: "the house" or "temple of Enlil." Its occurrence on numerous bricks of Urnammu is satisfactory evidence that the name refers to our structure and that such bricks were not merely leftovers from the temple on top of the ziggurat. The name of the ziggurat temple has not been certainly identified, but there can be little doubt that it too was called E-Enlil. However, each temple may also have had a more specific name. The problem, therefore, is not what E-Enlil means but how and to what it was applied. This problem requires study by a competent philologist and will not be easy to solve, for various buildings were called houses or dwellings of Enlil. For example, dwellings (*kitush*) were Gigunu⁴⁰ and Ekurezagin,⁴¹ houses (*é*) were Ekurigibarra⁴² and Ekurzagin.⁴³ This is not strange in view of the Sumerian concept that the great gods had a "manor house," which implies a complex of buildings such as is described in connection with the temple of the city god of Lagash.⁴⁴ There the temple was called E-Ningirsu or Eninnu and included several separate parts and buildings. Storehouses, stables, etc. there described would presumably not have had temple plans, although they were included in the terms E-Ningirsu and Eninnu. Without the needed philological study for Enlil's shrine at Nippur, it is necessary to depend on analogy with this Lagash temple.

The excavated Nippur temple also contained bricks bearing the name Ekur, and a knife

³⁵ *Ibid.* Pl. 68: entrance from room 1 into cella 3, with minor chambers 5 and 6.

³⁶ Lenzen, *Die Entwicklung der Zikurrat*, Pl. 9, building H.

³⁷ Cf. Thureau-Dangin, *op. cit.* pp. 186-87 g.

³⁸ Cf. *BE* I, No. 82.

³⁹ Cf. *ibid.* No. 81.

⁴⁰ Edward Chiera, *Sumerian Religious Texts* (Crozer Theological Seminary, "Babylonian Publications" I [Upland, Pa., 1924]) No. 11.

⁴¹ H. F. Lutz, *Selected Sumerian and Babylonian Texts* (*PBS* I 2 [1919]) No. 114.

⁴² *BE* I, No. 38.

⁴³ Erich Ebeling, *Keilschrifttexte aus Assur religiösen Inhalts I* (*WVDOG* XXVIII [1919]) Nos. 15-16.

⁴⁴ A. Falkenstein and W. von Soden, *Sumerische und akkadische Hymnen und Gebete* (Zürich, 1953) pp. 161-65, cols. xxiv-xxix.

is inscribed "property of Ekur" (Pl. 30:5). Since Ekur designates the inner court of the Enlil complex on the ancient map (Pl. 4), it too may have been an appellation for an area and various buildings included within it. Indeed, Ekur may be synonymous with E-Enlil, the latter descriptive of the former when the two are found in apposition.

The essential point is that for the Sumerians the house (*é*) of a god included various parts and buildings which were not all places of religious ritual. Consequently, a building designated by a general term such as E-Enlil or Ekur was not necessarily a temple as the term is used today. Specifically, our building was part of the Ekur or the temple-house of Enlil, but this fact does not prove that it was a religious building in our sense. That it was a religious building is proved, I believe, by its typical temple plan and by its location beside the ziggurat.

THE CULT INSTALLATIONS

In the Ur III level of the Enlil temple there was little evidence of installations for cult use. In room 13 traces remained of what may have been a platform at the northeastern end of the room (see p. 8). Were it not for installations at higher levels in the same location (see pp. 8 and 14), this patch of baked bricks might be considered merely an odd fragment of paving. In room 10 there was a low bench or platform at the southwest (see p. 9). The most interesting construction, however, was a circular band of bricks laid in the paving of room 16 (see pp. 9 f.). Traces of another ring were recognized in room 17 (see p. 9). These rings must be considered burning places because of their similarity to constructions known from other sites.

It is most probable that the burning places were used either for the preparation of food or for the burning of offerings. Were we dependent on archeological evidence we would favor the latter interpretation. The earliest examples known were found at Uruk in a court adjacent to the Eanna ziggurat platform of the Protoliterate period.⁴⁵ They were troughlike and contained fragments of burned animal bones considered by the excavators to be remains of burned offerings. In the Early Dynastic period the troughlike burning places were succeeded by circular ones comparable with those in our Enlil temple. The presence at Uruk of both troughlike and circular types in the same place undoubtedly shows a continuing tradition. Since the troughs and apparently the circular burning places had no superstructures, their construction did not correspond to that of normal ovens. The circular type is known also at Ur, Khafajah, and Tell Asmar, ranging in date from the earlier part of the Early Dynastic to the Old Babylonian period⁴⁶ and perhaps even to Kassite times.⁴⁷ The examples found usually showed signs of intense burning and many replasterings. They were located in courts close to ziggurats or near or adjacent to cellae in temples. Many have been classed as ovens or kilns by their excavators; undoubtedly some of them were, for instance those in subsidiary courts of certain temples at Khafajah⁴⁸ and in an interior court of an Old Babylonian palace at Mari.⁴⁹ Others, however, which contained remnants of offerings or were located close to cellae, seem to qualify better as offering places.⁵⁰

Despite the considerable archeological evidence that indicates that the burning places were used for burned offerings, ancient written records force the conclusion that they were used for the preparation of food. No description of burned food-offerings exists in the texts.

⁴⁵ Lenzen, *op. cit.* pp. 13-14.

⁴⁶ See E. Douglas Van Buren, "Places of sacrifice ('Opferstätten')," *Iraq* XIV (1952) 85-91.

⁴⁷ See *UE* V, Pl. 24 b.

⁴⁸ *OIP* LVIII, Figs. 18 and 104.

⁴⁹ André Parrot, "Les fouilles de Mari," *Syria* XVIII (1937) 67 and Pl. VII 3.

⁵⁰ See *OIP* LVIII, Pl. 23 A-B; *UE* V, Pls. 64 (room 6) and 66 (room *EE*).

Food in historic times was cooked for the gods, presented to them, and then consumed or otherwise disposed of by the officiating priests. Since this procedure does not inevitably apply to the Protoliterate period, the burning places could have been used for burned offerings in that period and for the preparation of food in later times. Burned animal bones in the early burning places do not prove that animals were burned in them. The sacrificial animals could have been cooked in some fashion, the meat cut off, and some of the bones tossed into the fire. Finally, a combination of archeological and textual evidence from the Kassite level of our Enlil temple and from the two Early Dynastic temples in the ziggurat enclosure at Ur (see pp. 28 f.) leads to the conclusion that these buildings were devoted to the preparation of food and to some kind of temple ritual.

In the Kassite level of our Enlil temple the altars in cellae 13 and 18 (see pp. 14 and 15) were unusual. They were similar in detail (see Pl. 23 B-C), although the altar in room 13 was elaborated in a unique fashion during its fourth and fifth phases by a *libn* projection divided into little brick-paved niches whose connection with a sump pit suggested that they served for libations. These were not typical altars, if that term fits them, except that each was a raised platform at the far end of an important room. Both altars had been rebuilt several times and in all phases of their construction had been reddened by fires which must have been both intense and repeated; such burning could not represent original purification by fire. These altars were enclosed burning places. The enclosure walls may have been the remains of vaulted superstructures or merely of parapets. Essentially, each altar was a small room raised well above floor level, enclosed by a wall with an entrance, and subjected to intense fires which burned within it. Almost certainly in their final phase both altars were no more than unwallled burning platforms.

There are no known parallels for the Kassite altars in Mesopotamian temples, and thus it is difficult to explain their function. An explanation is essential for the understanding of the purpose of the Kassite building, for these altars were its most important feature. That understanding should relate to the purpose of the earlier temples also and possibly to the meaning and significance of temples situated alongside ziggurats in general.

The Kassite altars were either cooking or offering places, and there were burning places in the Ur III level and probably in the Isin-Larsa level (see p. 8) also. Thus it would seem that our Enlil temple served the same function from the Third Dynasty of Ur to Kassite times, and the following reconstruction of the history of the cult installations may help to clarify the continuity. In the Urnammu temple the pavement at the far end of cella 13 suggested the presence of a platform (see p. 8). Nothing was preserved of such an installation in cella 18, but both rooms could have had small altars like those found in the main chambers of the two Early Dynastic temples in the ziggurat enclosure at Ur, where one altar was of normal type and the other for burning. The normal type would have been in cella 18, with circular burning places in two adjoining rooms (16-17), and the altar for burning would have been the platform in cella 13. Thus the Third Dynasty of Ur temple contained two units. One unit consisted of cella 13, with a burning place at its altar end, and two subsidiary chambers (9 and 19) of uncertain use; the other unit consisted of cella 18, with an altar at one end, and burning places in two adjoining chambers (16-17). In the Isin-Larsa period the altar for burning, a platform containing two circular pits (see p. 8), was rebuilt in cella 13. In the other unit we must imagine that the Ur III arrangements continued, since the minor chambers (16-17) showed no signs of repair before the Kassite rebuilding. During the Kassite period the northwest unit (Pl. 23 C) was not changed greatly. In cella 13 the new altar for burning showed a significant but not a major change and the small hearth (Pl. 23 A) may have played a part in the preparation of offerings. The southeast unit (Pl. 23 B) became much like the northwest unit, since it had the same type of altar for burning in cella 18.

THE TEMPLE OF ENLIL

THE TEMPLE AS A "LOWER TEMPLE"

The fact that our temple was located within the court that contained the ziggurat of Enlil in itself leads to the presumption that it was a temple connected with Enlil, and its position alongside the ziggurat indicates that it was a "lower temple" with a function different from that of the temple on top of the ziggurat. It is necessary to distinguish and eliminate from consideration a third class of temples, namely those dedicated to gods and goddesses who did not have ziggurats. This third type may be expected to combine the functions of ziggurat temple and lower temple.

Very few "lower temples" are known from the earlier historic periods. Most of the known examples date to about 1000 B.C. or later and seem to represent a late development in temple architecture. Early examples are the two Early Dynastic temples in the ziggurat enclosure at Ur and the Ur III building adjacent to the Eanna ziggurat at Uruk that have been mentioned above (pp. 28 f.). That the Ur temples were dedicated to Nanna is a presumption, in the absence of inscriptional evidence, based on their location within a court where a platform-ziggurat dedicated to Nanna should lie buried under the Ur III ziggurat. A partially preserved building overlying and in all probability a successor to the northwest temple at Ur⁵¹ was named "the exalted shrine, the great sanctuary," of Nanna.⁵² The building at Uruk was adjacent to the right side of the Eanna ziggurat. On a door socket in its exterior doorway was an inscription saying that Urnammu rebuilt her house for Inanna.⁵³ A votive deposit of jewelry of two *naditu*-priestesses dating to the reign of Shusin led the excavators to assume that the building was a double dwelling of these women. Yet it is equally plausible to assume that the door-socket inscription identifies this building as part of the temple complex of Inanna, unless the excavators have unpublished evidence that the door socket was not in place.

THE TEMPLE AS A KITCHEN TEMPLE

No inscriptional evidence was found in our Enlil temple to explain its purpose; we must turn to Ur for that. Our temple and the northwest temple in the ziggurat enclosure at Ur were so much alike in their preserved installations that they can be assumed to have had the same purpose from their founding until the end of the second millennium B.C.⁵⁴ The purpose of the Ur building in the Larsa period is quite precisely given by an inscription which concerns an exalted oven (*gir₄-mah*) for the feeding of Sin and other gods.⁵⁵ The preserved remains of the two temples combined with this inscription show that they were for the purpose of feeding gods. They might be called "temple kitchens," though whether that term would fit the nuances of Sumerian thought is far from certain. If they were kitchens, they were divine kitchens that fulfilled an exceedingly important role in man's support of the gods. Thus I prefer to call them "kitchen temples," to emphasize that they were kitchens with the plan characteristic of temples used for worship.

The similarity of our Enlil temple to the Ur III temple adjacent to the Eanna ziggurat at Uruk is in some respects greater than its similarity to the Ur temple. This greater similarity is apparent less in the plans of the two temples than in their identical location in relation to the two ziggurats. Skeletons of cattle were found in two rooms at one end of the Uruk temple, and one of its rooms was used for cooking.⁵⁶ It is thus not unlikely that the Uruk temple was used to feed the goddess Inanna and perhaps other deities. Of these three temples,

⁵¹ See *UE* V 38.

⁵³ *UVB* VIII (1937) 22.

⁵² *UET* I, No. 124.

⁵⁴ Cf. *UE* V 38.

⁵⁵ *UET* I, Nos. 112 and 114; Benno Landsberger in *Orientalische Literaturzeitung* XXXIV (1931) 134, No. 124.

⁵⁶ See *UVB* VIII 22 and X (1939) 9.

two were dedicated to the two most important deities in the Sumerian pantheon, Inanna and Enlil, and the third was dedicated presumably to Nanna, whose religious prestige was undoubtedly increased by the political prominence of Ur.

We therefore conclude that these three lower temples were used for feeding gods on the adjacent ziggurats, but this conclusion is based on evidence from the third and second millenniums B.C., so that this function must be limited to lower temples of early Sumero-Babylonian origin. At Uruk the published evidence and apparently the preserved remains are insufficient to reveal what happened after the Third Dynasty of Ur. At Ur the northwest temple ceased to exist sometime between 1000 B.C. and the Assyrian period. At Nippur the Enlil temple continued in use into Neo-Babylonian times, but no evidence of its purpose was revealed by the latest remains.

It seems plausible to assume that food was prepared in the lower temple of Enlil and carried up to the temple on the ziggurat. Certainly nothing remained in the lower temple to suggest that Enlil took his meals there. Nor was there evidence to explain why the temple had two cellae. Possibly one cella was for the preparation of Enlil's food and the other for the preparation of food for other gods. Or a clue to the reason for the two units may be in the difference in their arrangements: cella 13 with a burning place as its main feature and cella 18 with burning places in adjacent chambers. The two cellae, therefore, may have served slightly different functions in the preparation of the repast and, in a way, may have combined the functions of the two Early Dynastic temples at Ur, which each had a different type of altar.

There was no place in the Enlil temple for the image of an important god to sit enthroned on a dais, and it is thus difficult to imagine the temple as a place of worship before Enlil. Yet it was furnished with appointments which in temples for worship were connected with religious ritual: offering stands, benches, and altars, the altar with a niched projection perhaps serving for libations. Crude little bowls found in the debris behind the altar in cella 13 (see Pl. 32:2) could have been used for offerings and then discarded. All these factors point to a ritual involving the preparation of the divine repast but one which it is pointless to try to reconstruct in the absence of written descriptions.

II

PRIVATE HOUSES IN THE SCRIBAL QUARTER

THE STRUCTURAL REMAINS

By RICHARD C. HAINES

Two areas were excavated in the Scribal Quarter. Work in area TA was started from the surface of the mound, while that in area TB continued excavations conducted in the northeast section by the University of Pennsylvania Expedition at the end of the last century (see Pls. 3 *B* and 5). The two areas were given separate level and loci numbers in the order in which the levels were dug; in this report the levels are described in reverse order, although their numbering has not been changed. Both areas contained private houses, compactly planned at most levels but loosely laid out at others. Some houses were large and well built, while others would scarcely seem to have met the minimum requirements of family living. We did not reach virgin soil in either area, but we did gain a picture, however incomplete, of the building activity in the Scribal Quarter from the Akkadian into the Achaemenian period. There were indications of still later constructions that had been destroyed by the denudation of the mound.

NOTES ON CONSTRUCTION AND PLANNING

Since the building materials available at Nippur through the ages were simple and basic, it is not surprising that, except for a few variations which will be noted below, the Achaemenians constructed their houses in much the same way as did the Akkadians centuries earlier. And in so far as the ancient houses were preserved they were strikingly similar to those in modern Iraqi villages, which in many ways helped us to understand the ones we excavated.

FLOORS

Most of the ancient houses had only dirt floors, but in the better ones floors were sometimes made of clean earth, usually 1-3 cm. thick, spread on the ground and tamped to a hard surface. Above the floors we found the thin layers of occupational debris, mainly ash mixed with dirt, which had accumulated during the years of habitation. Baked bricks were rare as paving material, and many of those used were probably pilfered from earlier public buildings. In fact, we found a few bricks stamped with the name of a king, and of the building he was constructing, incorporated in the pavings of later private houses. Since the pavements were often fragmentary, it is likely that the bricks were reused time and time again as the level of the city rose and as new houses and new floors were constructed. Thus there is probably little relation between the sizes of the baked bricks and the levels in which they were found. Brick pavements were laid mainly in courtyards and baths; even where they did not cover the whole area they were often found over the vertical drains or dry wells constructed for disposal of waste water.

The vertical drains, many extending 3 or more meters through earlier building levels, were constructed of perforated baked-clay rings placed one on top of another and then backfilled

with potsherds to facilitate seepage. They were capped with a special baked-clay head or an inverted storage jar, and the paving brick directly above was pierced with a hole 2 or 3 cm. in diameter (Pl. 69 *B*). Sometimes the paving was torn out, and more baked-clay rings were added to a drain so that it could be used at a higher floor level. There was no actual evidence that wells were dug through the accumulated debris to the water level of the plain, although we found two possible cases: one, an unlined pit either coming from a higher level excavated by our predecessors or representing one of their test shafts which we cleared to a depth of over 5 meters without reaching the bottom; the other, two tiers of baked-clay rings which were not perforated for drainage. The irrigation canals were close by and could provide, for the carrying, all the water needed for domestic use.

All the streets uncovered in the excavations were of dirt built up in many hard-surfaced layers by the house sweepings and refuse, by the dust and sand storms, and by the constant tramping of many feet. When houses were torn down, a lot of *libn* would fall and raise the street to a higher level, soon to be packed down again and become the base for more layers of debris.

WALLS

When a house was demolished and replaced by a new one, the main walls of the new building often followed those below, and, since the debris from the old walls raised the level of the ground, their lower courses remained intact to provide a natural foundation for the new walls. In an attempt to bind the new to the old and prevent slippage, the builders customarily placed a layer of matting between the old and the new construction. However, layers of matting did not always indicate a rebuilding, for sometimes they were found in the regular wall construction as well. Where no older walls existed foundations of unbaked bricks were sometimes provided, but more often the new walls were placed directly on or slightly below the ground level.¹

The walls were built of straw-tempered unbaked bricks laid in mud mortar. Since the brick sizes depended on the builders' molds, it is less surprising that they varied somewhat than that they remained amazingly constant. During the Akkadian period (TB XIII[?]-XI) plano-convex bricks 14.5-16 cm. wide, 21-24 cm. long, 3-4 cm. thick at the edges, and 5-6 cm. thick in the center were used. They were laid in a running bond, in a herringbone pattern, or in a combination of the two. In the same period the more common flat bricks were of two general sizes: 12-13 cm. wide, 26 cm. long, 5 cm. thick and 14-16 cm. wide, 22-23.5 cm. long, 5-6 cm. thick. They were bonded by alternating courses of headers and stretchers. In TB X, in all probability also Akkadian (see p. 43), the few wall foundations that remained were built with large rectangular bricks 20 cm. wide, 41 cm. long, and 9 cm. thick. From the Third Dynasty of Ur through the Old Babylonian period (TB IX-I, E-D, and probably C; TA XV-IX) rectangular bricks 16-18 cm. wide, 24-26 cm. long, and 7-8 cm. thick were used. They were bonded by means of headers placed along one wall face with two or more rows of stretchers completing the wall thickness, while in the next course above the headers were placed along the other face and the vertical joints were staggered (Pls. 25:4, 40 *F*). In the Kassite levels (TA VIII-VI) rectangular bricks 27-28 cm. wide, 32 cm. long, and 10-12 cm. thick were typical, but the walls were so poorly preserved that it was impossible to tell whether the bricks measuring 14 × 32 × 10 cm. represented larger ones broken in half or were made to this size in molds. The bonding was similar to that just mentioned except that the half bricks were changed from one wall face to the other in succeeding courses (Pl. 25:5). From the Assyrian period through the Achaemenian period (TA V-I) the bricks were 30-32

¹ Foundations that projected beyond the wall faces are shown on the plans in dotted lines, and those that were deep enough to destroy the structural remains of the level below are shown on the plan of the lower level also.

cm. square and 10–12 cm. thick. Although no manufactured half bricks were recognized, bricks were broken for bonding purposes and laid in the same way as those in the Kassite walls.

Mud plaster, 1–2 cm. thick and containing a good amount of chopped straw, was used to coat the walls, and sometimes thinner coats were added when the original coat became cracked or broken. The foundation walls were rarely, if ever, plastered, but we found comparatively few examples of unplastered walls above the floors.

The doors had disappeared, no doubt because they were made of wood and reused again and again. They swung on vertical poles which were held in position at the heads of the openings and pivoted on stone or baked-brick sockets placed at or below the floor level. This method of swinging doors is still used in such places as the exterior courtyards and outbuildings of the village houses. In our excavations only the door sockets remained to be discovered. Since they too were of value, they were probably moved from vacated buildings to newly constructed ones. This may be one of the reasons why we did not find them at all openings which seemed to require doors. Of course, it is possible that many interior openings were only covered with cloth or matting. The majority of the doorways had no sills except those formed by the foundations or earlier walls which continued under them; but in some openings baked-brick sills were laid on the dirt floors.

Doorways were often blocked with laid unbaked bricks. If conditions arose which demanded a change in circulation, it was easy to fill up openings and cut new ones in unbaked-brick walls. Also, it was advisable to block doorways in old walls used as foundations unless there were to be corresponding openings in the new walls; otherwise, the new walls would sink slightly where the bearing was not so firm. Well blocked openings were not easy to find in walls which had been plastered after the change was made; even where we removed the plaster only the straight lines of neat vertical jointing showed on the face of the brickwork. Consequently, openings were not always located, and we were sometimes faced with the embarrassing situation of a room without a doorway. A similar condition existed if only the foundations were left when a house was torn down, but unplastered foundation walls could usually be recognized.

We found no evidence of windows and, actually, few were needed. Most of the houses had party walls with adjoining buildings except on the street side, and a private central courtyard provided light and air to the surrounding rooms. Where windows were desired, they must have been small openings which could be closed with wood shutters or filled with lattices made of baked-clay slabs regularly punched with holes to give privacy and still admit some light and air. However, since only a few lattice fragments were found, it is doubtful that they were extensively used. Their modern counterparts are formed by openings filled with unbaked bricks laid with very wide unmortared joints.

ROOFS

Because the upper part of an old house was torn down when a new one was built above it, all the salvageable roof material was probably reused and only when a house had been burned or violently destroyed could we expect to find evidence of roof construction. One house in TB IV was heavily burned; in the debris above its floor, pieces of timbers (see Pl. 40 A) and large amounts of carbonized material mixed with reddened earth must have been the remains of the fallen roof. Here was the only evidence we found which suggested that local roof construction has not materially changed. The ancient builder probably used palm logs, laid almost flat, to frame his roof, placing matting and reeds over them to hold a heavy top coating of mud mixed with straw. Even today, this type of roof, with proper care and maintenance, serves very well to keep out the winter rains.

HOUSE PLANS

Ordinary split palm logs can span little more than 3.50 m. and thus are a major factor in house planning. The rooms must be narrow but can be varied in size according to their length. Where the climate is not too cold in winter and the percentage of sunny days is high, a great deal of the housework can be done in the open. This is probably one reason why, from early times until the present day, a courtyard screened from the street has been an element in house planning. The enclosed courtyard is the focal point of family life, and the rooms grouped around it provide the needed refuge from the winter rains and the summer sun.

If there was an ideal house plan in the minds of the ancient builders, there was rarely an opportunity to follow it. An ideal house could be built only where no limitations were imposed by established property lines, by neighboring houses, or by the desire to use earlier walls for foundations. In excavating the Scribal Quarter we found that these conditions existed only at the beginning of the Ur III period at TB IX and to a certain extent in the Kassite period at TA VII, but the Kassite buildings were so fragmentary that little could be learned from them. At the beginning of the Achaemenian period at TA I a house was built in a vacant area, but existing structures bordering the area had to be reckoned with. Otherwise, the space available for building and the limitations imposed by underlying walls resulted in an infinite variety of house plans, although the kernel of a central courtyard with surrounding rooms remained constant. Sometimes the courtyard had rooms on only two sides (Pls. 72 *A*, house *E*, and 52 *C*, house *L*), sometimes on three sides (Pl. 75 *B*, house *C*), and sometimes on all four sides (Pl. 61, house *D*).

It can be questioned whether the central unit was in all cases a courtyard. Many of the houses, especially those of the Isin-Larsa and Old Babylonian periods, were quite small and the central unit was sufficiently narrow to be spanned by palm logs. In other cases it could be argued that stronger beams were used for this main unit.

There were houses, however, in which the central unit was unmistakably an open courtyard (Pls. 54, northwestern section of house *J*, 61, house *D*, 75 *A*, house *C*, and 76 *B*, house *A*). Some of the courtyards were paved, some were not; some had vertical drains to take off the rain water, some did not. However, the obvious courtyards were all more or less square in plan, too large to be roofed, and had on one side a principal room that can be considered a "family" or "reception" room.

There were also houses in which the central unit could have been a room (Pls. 52 *C*, house *K*, 54, southeastern section of house *J*, and 61, house *B*). It occupied the same relative position as the courtyard but was rectangular in shape and wider than the other rooms in the house. Some central rooms had vertical drains, some did not; some had hearths, some did not. Most of them, however, did not have a flanking room that was readily identifiable as a "family" room. If these rectangular central units actually were rooms, most of them would have required a clerestory to allow for some light and air in the house. House *I* in TB IV (Pl. 59) was larger and better built than most of the houses and contained a courtyard (207) with its subsidiary rooms and also a "family" room (197) comparable with the rectangular central room in other houses. This room had been burned, and fragments of wood roof beams were found in the debris. House *J* in TB VII (Pl. 54) contained two practically separate establishments; the one at the northwest had a square central courtyard (269), and the one at the southeast had a large rectangular central unit (281) that conceivably was roofed. Since the evidence for covered or open central units was inconclusive in many instances, those that were undoubtedly courtyards have been designated as such and those that could have been roofed have been called rooms although the possibility that they might have been courtyards cannot be overlooked.

In addition to those houses that were planned around a central room or courtyard, we found several that consisted of three or four rooms placed in tandem. Although each of these houses contained one room that was larger than the others, it could not be determined whether it was a courtyard or not. In some instances (Pls. 72 *A*, house *E*, and 71 *B*, house *G*) an open courtyard seemed more logical than a covered room, but no attempt has been made to distinguish between the two possibilities and the loci have been designated as rooms.

FIREPLACES

It was impossible to determine any regularity in the assignment of the rooms of a house to any particular household function. Undoubtedly there was the same multipurpose use of rooms that occurs in the small houses in the modern villages. For instance, pallets are placed on the floor for sleeping but rolled up and stored during the day so that almost any room can be used as a sleeping room. However, we did find where fires had been made and thus were able to position some of the household activities. Apparently fires were used for three different purposes: to cook food, to bake bread, and to provide warmth.

The cooking was done on primitive stoves. The relatively few stoves found in the excavations indicated that the cooking was done in one of the smaller rooms of the house and not in the central room or courtyard. However, their location within the houses seemed to be a variable rather than a constant (see Pls. 59, room 192 of house *I*, 62, room 53 of house *D*, and 76 *B*, room 11 of house *B*). They were usually placed in a corner or against one wall of the room. They were built with baked- or unbaked-brick curbs (25–36 cm. high) and had long fireboxes narrow enough (18–22 cm.) to be spanned by cooking utensils, so that it is doubtful that metal grates were used. In most instances, the ash layers in the kitchen rooms were particularly heavy and suggested that the ashes had been raked from the firebox and spread around the room. The fact that the ashes from the bread ovens and the hearths were apparently disposed of in the same manner may indicate an attempt to combat the dampness of earthen floors rather than dilatory housekeeping.

The bread ovens were found in a variety of places and apparently were located more by individual preference than by custom. They were found near entrance doorways (Pls. 52 *C*, room 296 of house *L*, and 71 *B*, room 194), in interior rooms (Pls. 61, room 14 of house *C*, and 71 *B*, room 163 of house *J*), and in enclosed open spaces either in courtyards or outside the houses proper (Pls. 54, court 269 of house *J*, and 62, locus 85). In a few houses the cooking stoves and the bread ovens were in the same room, but this arrangement was not frequent and apparently was not considered particularly convenient. The bread ovens were shaped like hollow truncated cones, with a bottom diameter of 65–90 cm., an estimated height of 60–70 cm., and walls 1.5–3 cm. thick. Although the walls resembled poorly-baked clay when found, they were probably fired by use. Many ovens were covered on the outside with a layer of clay (4–6 cm. thick) which seemed to have been added sometime after the ovens were built. Similar ovens, open at the top but sometimes fired from the bottom, are used in the villages today for baking the large flat pancake-like loaves of unleavened bread. The fire is made inside the oven and, after the oven becomes very hot and the fire has burned to red coals, the thin disks of dough are plastered against the inside of the oven to bake.

The hearths that most likely were used for heating were found in the central or "family" rooms (Pls. 52 *C*, room 291 of house *K*, 59, room 197 of house *I*, and 75 *A*, room 73). In some houses the hearths were edged with baked bricks placed on edge. The hearths measured about 27 × 42 cm. in the Akkadian period, 60 × 80 cm. in the Ur III period, and 50 × 60 cm. in the Assyrian period. In other houses the fires were built directly on the floors, as indicated by blackened patches of earth covered with thick layers of ashes. It is very probable that not all of the unedged hearths were recorded. It is possible that the hearths were also used

THE STRUCTURAL REMAINS

for cooking, although nothing was found to indicate it. In one curious instance (Pl. 75 *B*, room 53 of house *C*) the bread oven was placed in the center of the main room, so that, intentional or not, it also heated the room. Why this practical measure was not used more often is unanswerable.

BATHS

Many of the houses had small brick-paved rooms with floor drains that emptied into vertical drains below. Their location in the houses varied, but it seems reasonable to consider them washrooms or baths. In TB house *M* (Pl. 52 *C*) the bath was entered from an ante-room that opened off the central room; in TB house *B* (Pl. 62) it was entered from one of the long narrow rooms that flanked the central room; in TA house *B* (Pl. 76 *B*) it was entered from the vestibule. The opening into the vertical drain was usually near the center of the room and was no more than a hole a few centimeters in diameter bored through one of the paving bricks. It cannot be assumed that these rooms were also used as toilets; in fact, no recognizable toilet was found in any of the houses that were excavated.

SHRINES

None of the rooms could be identified as chapels such as Sir Leonard Woolley found in the Larsa houses at Ur,² but in some houses at Nippur there was a shrine (perhaps dedicated to personal or household gods) in the central or "family" room. Since the Nippur houses were smaller and poorer than those found at Ur, it is possible that the shrines served the same purpose as the private chapels, although no burials were associated with them. The altar in room L 43:4 of "House D" at Khafajah³ and the altar in room J 18:14 of House XXXII at level IVa at Tell Asmar⁴ were apparently in chapels or rooms devoted to worship. However, the altar found in an important building at Tell Harmal⁵ and that in a house adjacent to the temple at Tell al-Dhiba'i⁶ were in corners of rooms that apparently were not used exclusively as chapels. At Tell Harmal the small room with the altar also provided circulation from an exterior entrance to the interior of the building, and at Tell al-Dhiba'i the altar was in one room of a three-room house. At Tell Asmar altars in House XXIX at level IVb and House XXXVII at level III were each built in a corner of the central room (J 18:14 and J 20:12 respectively⁷) and thus perhaps are more comparable with the shrines in the private houses at Nippur.

The earliest recognizable shrine found in the Scribal Quarter at Nippur belonged to the Ur III period. Located in the central room (281) of the southeast section of TB house *J* (Pl. 53 *A*), it was indicated by a niche in the southwest wall and a slightly raised platform in front of the niche. A *libn* table or altar against the northwest wall and a brick-edged hearth in the center of the room may also have had some religious significance, since both features are normally found in temple sanctuaries.⁸ These features of room 281 can be followed through the rebuildings at TB levels VIII and VII, and their persistence raises the question whether the entire southeast section of the building was a chapel or whether it was a living unit with a religious feature in the central room. If it was a chapel connected to the northwest section of the building, one might expect a stronger focal point such as the sanctuary in the chapel of the Palace of the Rulers at Tell Asmar⁹ or the sanctuaries of the public chapels in the

² *AJ* VII (1927) 399-400.

³ *OIP* LIII 49.

⁴ *OIP* LXXXVIII 175.

⁵ E.g. Sin Temple at Khafajah (*OIP* LVIII, esp. p. 33 and Pl. 5 *A*) and North Temple at Nippur.

⁶ See *OIP* XLIII 3 and Pls. I-II.

⁵ See Taha Baqir in *Sumer* II (1946) 24.

⁶ See M. A. Mustafa in *Sumer* V (1949) 178 and Pl. III *A*.

⁷ See *OIP* LXXXVIII 173 and 180.

private-house area at Ur.¹⁰ The southeast section of TB house *J* seems more closely allied in plan to the other private houses at Nippur in which the central room or courtyard served as the center of circulation as well as the family gathering place. A shrine in one corner might indicate one more function of the room rather than determine its sole function.

A shrine was similarly located in room 197 of TB house *I* at level IV 2*b* (Pl. 59), where a semicircular niche in the northwest wall was flanked on one side by a bench or low table (Pl. 40 *E*). There was also a hearth in the center of the room. Here again, the room seemed to be the central room of a house rather than the sanctuary of a religious building. At level IV 2*a* a shrine (Pl. 40 *C*) was found at the southwestern end of room 222 in TB house *G* (Pl. 59), and a hearth was located in the center of the room.

It seems doubtful that there is any significance in the fact that the central room (291) of Akkadian TB house *K* (Pl. 52 *C*) contained both a bench and a brick-edged hearth. There were similar benches in room 10 of TB house *B* (Pl. 62) and room 205 of TA house *F* (Pl. 71 *A*) but no hearths; and there were hearths but no evidence of shrines in TA room 103 (Pl. 74 *B*) and TA room 73 (Pl. 75 *A*). In several rooms of the Old Babylonian and later periods we found wall niches (Pls. 63, room 56, 75 *B*, rooms 31 and 44, and 76 *B*, room 14), but it does not seem likely that there was any relation between these niches and those associated with shrines. In fact, only in the houses of the Ur III period and the early years of the Isin Dynasty did we find more than inconclusive evidence of shrines in the private houses. If there were shrines in the houses of other periods, they were not recognized during excavation or were placed so high in the walls that they had been destroyed by later rebuildings.

THE AKKADIAN PERIOD

In the TB excavation of the Scribal Quarter of the Akkadian period, an area about 11 by 18 meters was exposed at the higher floors of level XI and an area approximately half that size was cleared to the fourth floor. In three places the digging was continued below that floor and, although there was no indication of a change in plan, a new level designation (XII) was given because so little could be learned from these three isolated areas. In one small pit, at a depth of more than 2 meters below floor 4 of level XI, a still earlier level (XIII) was uncovered. At this deepest penetration in the Scribal Quarter we had almost reached the elevation of virgin soil as it was found in the Religious Quarter. The earliest floor of the Akkadian occupation could not be determined with accuracy; it is possible but by no means certain that level XIII represents the last building level of the Early Dynastic period.

The excavated area was filled with small irregularly planned houses (Pl. 52 *C*). Two complete ones and part of a third were recognizable. They were approached by a narrow street (293/295), or rather a cul-de-sac, which ran parallel to and just inside the southwestern limit of the dig from its south corner. Southwest of the street only parts of individual rooms were found, and the very thick walls in this area, which probably represented a somewhat more important building, were not further investigated. The houses contained two or three rooms grouped around a central room or courtyard. In two of the houses the central room could have been spanned with beams, but in the third a minimum width of more than 4 meters indicated that the central area was more likely a courtyard.

The houses had substantial unbaked-brick walls (60–70 cm. thick) covered with a heavy layer, or layers, of mud plaster. Both flat and plano-convex bricks were used and, while not enough of the wall areas were cleaned to show whether the two types were integrally laid, there can be no doubt that they were used contemporaneously (Pl. 34 *B-C*).

The floors of the houses were no more than concentrated layers of packed ash and debris

¹⁰ *AJ* XI 368–72 and Pl. XLVII.

in debris-filled rooms. They usually corresponded to minor changes in the plan or to rebuildings of the walls. Not all of the floors were found in every room, more probably because we did not recognize them than because they did not exist.

Of interest in connection with the Akkadian private houses is a house plan incised on a clay tablet (Pl. 52 A) found in a fire pit in an Akkadian floor in the Ekur (En 20 VI 2b). The excavated houses were small and irregular, but the house represented by the tablet was large and well planned. They cannot be compared, but they suggest the range that existed in the houses built during one cultural period.

Two sides of the tablet (2NT 728) were broken, and it measured 7.3×9.5 cm. as found. The plan on it was drawn with fine incised lines which show wall thicknesses, doorways, and a stairway. The entrance doorway is missing; probably it was in the wall parallel to the bottom of the tablet just beyond the break on the left side. The stairway at the left edge could have been in a vestibule, although its location in an adjacent stairwell would be more usual. At the foot of the stairs a doorway leads into an almost square courtyard with a wide opening into a "reception" room or "porch" opposite the street side. The courtyard and "porch" were surrounded on three sides by rooms; those on the right and at the rear are complete, while those on the left are suggested only by an opening in the left wall of the "porch" and by the continuation of the walls to the break in the tablet. Apparently this unit comprised the main body of the house, while at the back there is a wing that possibly contained service quarters. Access to this wing is through the rooms behind the "porch" to a large rectangular courtyard with an exterior doorway in its right-hand wall. There were rooms behind this service courtyard and possibly to the left as well, but none of them is completely preserved.

The house might have belonged to an important person or a public official. Since the various elements of the plan were very evidently drawn to scale, we found it interesting to speculate as to its ratio to the actual house, either proposed or in this way recorded. The "constants" in a building—wall thicknesses, door widths, and maximum roof spans—are in themselves variables, but we attempted to compare these features of the plan with those of buildings found in excavations. The ratio of door width to wall thickness and wall thickness to roof span indicates that this is not the plan of a palace or a large public building. In a complex of Akkadian houses excavated at Tell Asmar¹¹ the walls averaged 70–80 cm. in thickness, the doorways 70–75 cm. in width, and the maximum roof span (except over the central rooms) was about 3.50 m. In a comparable Ur III house in the Scribal Quarter at Nippur (Pl. 54) the walls averaged 1.00 m. in thickness, the doorways 90 cm. in width, and the maximum roof span (except over the central room) was 2.55 m. After several trials, we found that a ratio of 1:240 most nearly approximates these dimensions. At that scale the building represented by the plan on the clay tablet had walls that average 75 cm. in thickness, doorways 87 cm. wide, and a maximum roof span of 3.60 m. At 1:200 the walls seem too thin and the doorways too narrow; at 1:300 the maximum roof span is too great for palm logs.

Although the extent of the plan to the left and the rear is unknown, the probable size of the tablet would indicate that the preserved part of the plan is not just one corner of a large complex. In attempting a reconstruction of the plan, we included only a single range of rooms to the left of the courtyards (Pl. 52 B). The connecting doorway between the two small rooms behind the "porch" is indicated by the straight incised line of one jamb; and another doorway is reconstructed through the obliterated right-hand wall of the "porch" because no other access to the room on the right is apparent.

¹¹ OIP LXXXVIII, Pl. 28.

PRIVATE HOUSES IN THE SCRIBAL QUARTER

TB LEVEL XIII

This level was reached only in the pit in the east corner of courtyard 299 (Pl. 52 C). Two ash floors were recorded: the lower one at el. 79.75 m. and the other about 35 cm. higher (Pl. 67). The one wall that we found was built of unbaked bricks, which were recognizable as plano-convex although they were in a poor state of preservation. The bricks were laid in an irregular herringbone pattern with two flat courses at the bottom of the excavation.

TB LEVEL XII

Two floors of level XII (els. 80.75 and 81.30 m.) were found in the pit in courtyard 299 (Pl. 67). A wall was superimposed on the level XIII wall but was constructed of apparently flat bricks laid in alternate courses of stretchers and headers (Pl. 34 A). In rooms 298 and 301 also excavation extended into level XII, but only in room 301 did we reach the higher floor of this level. On it there was a small rectangular freestanding box (38 × 62 × 20 cm. high) made of *libn* coated with mud plaster (3 cm. thick). We did not open it to see whether it contained layers of ash as did a similar box in courtyard 299 at level XI 2.

TB LEVEL XI

The entire area was excavated at level XI, and the layout of the Akkadian houses in this section of the Scribal Quarter became apparent (Pls. 34 D-E, 52 C). Four floors were recognized. The lowest, floor 4 (el. 81.85 m.), was cleared only in the central and southeastern parts of the area. The other floors, which rose slightly from southeast to northwest, were at the following elevations: floor 3, 82.15-82.40 m.; floor 2, 82.55-82.85 m.; and floor 1, 82.85-83.20 m. (Pl. 67). Most of the walls northwest and northeast of the street were rebuilt at floor 3 and again at floor 1. Southwest of the street the walls were rebuilt at floor 2. A thin wall that crossed the street was built on the ash layers of floor 2 and was overlaid by floor 1; it may have been no more than a step necessitated by the rising level of the street.

House K, in the northwestern part of the area, consisted of a large central room and two subsidiary rooms. Only the two upper floors and part of floor 3 were excavated. At floor 2 a hearth edged in baked bricks was found in the middle of room 291. A stone door socket at the southwest jamb of the doorway to the street was just above the level of floor 2 and probably was placed there for use at floor 1. At floor 1 only the southwestern part of the northwest wall of the central room was preserved. A leaning wall fragment (see Pl. 34 E) which lay across the northeastern part of the wall apparently fell from the northeast wall of the room. If so, the disintegration of the wall and the thick deposit of debris into which the foundations of level X were inserted suggest that the area was abandoned for a time between the occupation represented by level XI 1 and the earliest construction of level X.

House L, in the northeastern part of the area, consisted of a courtyard and three rooms. A doorway from the street opened into a small room which gave access to the courtyard. From there doorways opened into the two other rooms. Only the courtyard and room 298 were excavated to floor 4. On it we found a *libn* bench in the west corner of the courtyard and a *libn*-walled bin in the south corner of room 298. Floor 3 was found throughout the house. The southeast wall of the courtyard was rebuilt at floor 3 with its face set in slightly from the face of the wall below. A *libn* box (37 × 57 × 22 cm. high) was built on floor 2 in the middle of the courtyard. Its walls were made of unbaked bricks measuring 22 × 37 × 8 cm., and its top was covered with mud plaster 3 cm. thick. Below the mud plaster the box was filled with layers of gray ashes, which suggested that it was a hearth like the brick-edged one in house K. Between rooms 296 and 298 there was a small opening 68 cm. high, 33 cm. wide at the floor level, and decreasing to a rounded point at the top (see Pl. 34 D). The reason for such an opening is not clear. Apparently the floors in the house remained at a comparatively

constant level while the street was rising to the elevation of floor 1. To compensate for the increasing disparity in elevation, two *libn* steps were built upon floor 2 inside the entrance to the house and a new unbaked-brick sill was placed in the opening. Later, floor 1, which sloped downward from the sill to the courtyard, was established. On it were built a bread oven in the west corner and a *libn* bench in the east corner of room 296. The northwest wall of the courtyard was rebuilt without a doorway, so that room 305 was blocked off from the rest of the house unless there was a doorway into it from room 298 at the place where the partition wall was not preserved as high as floor 1.

House *M*, in the eastern part of the area, was not completely excavated. A doorway from the street opened directly into the central room (301), and from there doorways led to a room (or rooms) on the northeast and to an anteroom and adjacent bath on the northwest. Only room 301 was excavated to floor 4, where one end of a *libn* bench was found against the northeast wall. At floor 3 the excavated area also included the anteroom and bath. The bath (room 300) was paved with baked bricks $38 \times 38 \times 7$ cm. and edged with others standing upright against the walls. The top of the edging bricks was 25 cm. above the bath floor and corresponded to the preserved top of the wall between the bath and the anteroom (304), so that a doorway between them would not have been preserved. The other three walls of the bath were sufficiently high to preclude any other means of access. Floor 2 extended over the entire excavated area of the house. Here, as in house *L*, steps were built in the exterior doorway to compensate for the difference in elevation between the central room and the street. The treads were paved with broken baked bricks ($32 \times ? \times 6$ cm.). At floor 1 the southwest wall of the central room was rebuilt, not upon the wall belonging to the lower floors but about 90 cm. farther to the southwest. No exterior doorway was found in the rebuilt wall, but probably there had been one in the same location as the doorway in the lower wall. Since the topmost floor in house *M* could not be fixed with certainty, it is possible that the doorsill was no lower than the preserved top of the rebuilt wall.

TB LEVEL X

Much debris and evidence of disturbance appeared between the highest floor of level XI and the lowest floor of level IX. Within the debris there were a few foundation walls of level X (Pls. 34 *E*, upper left, 52 *C*). Floors belonging to the foundations were not preserved and apparently had been destroyed in a general clearing of the area for the construction of the buildings at level IX. Just how much of level X was destroyed we do not know.

The few foundation fragments were superimposed on the level XI walls and, lacking any evidence to the contrary, we have included them on the plan of the Akkadian levels (Pl. 52 *C*). However, the foundations were built of unbaked bricks more than twice as large as those used in level XI and, to that extent, indicate a break in the continuity of construction. Whether level X represents a late phase of the Akkadian period or the Gutian period could not be determined. Nothing that should be dated to the Gutian period was found in the debris between the uppermost floor of level XI and the lowest floor of the Ur III period.

THE UR III PERIOD

The occupational levels which can be dated to the Third Dynasty of Ur were found in TB at levels IX–IV and in TA at level XV (see p. 77). The excavated area in TA was only 2.5 by 4 meters. That in TB was approximately 30 by 33 meters at level IV but decreased at level V to 16 by 30 meters and at level IX to 12 by 19.5 meters. After the deterioration of the houses in TB at level XI and the rebuilding at level X, the area was leveled in preparation for the first building of the Ur III period. The street was obliterated, the property lines became meaningless, and the small irregular houses were replaced by a large, complex, well

planned structure (house *J*) which extended beyond the limits of the excavation. It is evident that the Akkadian houses in no way influenced the building which superseded them. Such a drastic replanning could only be part of an operation that included a large section of, if not all, the Scribal Quarter.

Our knowledge of the development and decline of the building which was founded at the earliest Ur III level is incomplete, partly because the limits of the structure were never established and partly because the rebuildings and floors were so close together that some of the evidence must have been destroyed. However, there was an unmistakable duality about the plan which continued through several rebuildings. In the southeastern part of the area we found what appeared to be an uncomplicated plan of a private house containing a shrine in the southwestern part of its central room. This section of the house was connected, by a planned circulation, to another group of rooms on the northwest. At level IX the southeastern section dominated the building. There was access from it to an auxiliary courtyard on the northwest with its own subsidiary rooms. When the entire area was rebuilt at level VIII, the southeastern section remained very much as before, but the section on the northwest was expanded and became an independent group of rooms around another courtyard. The original courtyard separated the two sections of the structure and was the sole means of communication between them. A range of service rooms along the southwest was also incorporated into the house at this level. The structure was rebuilt again at levels VII and VI with no change in plan, although the circulation between the two living units was more restricted in level VI. At level V the house was rebuilt again. Probably the plan approximated that of level VI, but the northwestern part had been razed and a separate house built over it. Later, at level V, the house at the northwest was rebuilt to the same over-all dimensions but on a different plan, and the southeastern part of the building was allowed to fall into ruins. At level IV the southeastern part of the area became an open space, but the house on the northwest was rebuilt again. Later, the house was burned so badly that about a third of it was abandoned and only the courtyard and adjacent rooms were restored and used. Finally, as the use of these rooms diminished, a much smaller house was built south of the burned structure.

The walls of the Ur III period were well built and constructed of truly laid unbaked bricks covered with mud plaster. In the many rebuildings that occurred during this period, the plan of the original structure lost some of its crispness and regularity; even the plan of the house established in the later levels became less forthright in its successive rebuildings. The walls of the original house were laid without a foundation on a comparatively level surface that had been cleared for the construction. The lowest occupational floor was established two or three courses higher. In a later level, the new house at the northwest was built on an unplastered projecting foundation. The floors of the houses were of dirt or tamped earth covered with ashes and debris. Baked-brick pavings were for the most part restricted to the areas around the openings of vertical drains. A succession of floors continued from level IX through level VI without the interrupting bands of *libn* debris which represent the upper parts of walls demolished at the time of rebuilding. It is evident that the debris was carried from the area before rebuilding was started. This tidiness was most unusual in private-house construction.

TB LEVEL IX

At the earliest level of the Ur III period (Pls. 35 *A*, 53 *A*, 66, 67) a single structure, house *J*, completely filled the excavated area and, on three sides at least, extended beyond it, so that some points of the plan are in doubt. Apparently the building was rectangular and consisted of a range of rooms surrounding a central unit (281) and a courtyard (277/284). Any rooms that might have existed along the northeast side were not excavated; the rooms along the

southeast and southwest were partially excavated; and those along the northwest probably were cleared completely. However, two wall faces of the northernmost room (194) were not exposed, and it is possible that the building continued northwestward through an opening in a wall of that room. The entrance was not located with certainty. The placement of baked-brick door sockets at the openings in the northeast walls of loci 281 and 285 indicates that these doors opened into the building, presumably from an entrance on the northeast as we have shown in the reconstructed plan of the house at level IX (Pl. 55 A). Locus 281 was a large rectangular room containing a shrine, and doorways opened from it into small surrounding rooms. From room 285, which was actually one of the subsidiary rooms of locus 281, an opening into courtyard 277/284 had its door socket on the courtyard side, so that circulation into the courtyard and the northwestern part of the building could be controlled. The positions of the door sockets indicate that locus 281 with its surrounding rooms was the dominant feature of the building and that the northwestern part of the building was subordinate to it.

The walls of the building were founded at floor 3 (el. 84.35–84.20 m.), which probably was at ground level and made by the workmen during construction. It had a firm surface but was not covered with the usual accumulation of ashes and debris. After the walls were laid out and built, a dirt fill was put in and floor 2 (el. 84.45 m.) was established. On it we found the typical debris of an occupied dwelling. Above floor 2 there was a series of thin layers of ash in the debris that indicated continuous use of the building. Floor 1, the highest one associated with the walls of this level, was about 20–30 cm. above floor 2. Fragmentary pavings found in loci 281, 278, and 285 were laid with baked bricks that measured $46 \times 46 \times 5$ cm., $31 \times 31 \times 7$ cm., and $15.5 \times 31 \times 7$ cm.

Whether locus 281 was roofed is problematical, for its width of more than 4 meters seems too great to have been spanned. But this structure, if not unusual for a private house in the Ur III period, was much more extensive and monumental than the private houses of the preceding and following periods. Whereas the room widths in those houses apparently were limited to the length of a palm log, in a structure of such importance as house *J*, imported wood beams might very well have been used, so that a span of 4.20 m. would not have been prohibitive. With some reservation, we shall consider that locus 281 was a room and that it received light and air through clerestory openings. However, locus 277/284, with approximately the same width, was definitely a courtyard.

At floor 3 we found little of interest. In the floor of room 281 there were several holes filled with hard clay. Most of them were irregularly circular in shape, but one had the form of two contiguous circles, 32 cm. in diameter, flattened on one side by a connecting chord which reduced the width of the hole to 26 cm. The hole was 20 cm. deep; its northeastern side contained a pottery dish covered with a mud brick, while the other side contained nothing.

At floor 2 room 281 was resurfaced at least four times with layers of clay (0.5–1 cm. thick) alternating with thin layers of black earth, ash, and the residue of decomposed reeds or matting. In the bottom layer there were many small circular holes from 2 to 3 cm. in diameter and a few square holes about 1 cm. on a side. They varied from 14 to 20 cm. deep. The majority of these holes were clustered in the center of the room but were placed in no recognizable pattern (Pl. 35 B¹²). At floor 2 there were a niche in the southwest wall, a mud-plastered rectangular *libn* table against the northwest wall, and a slightly depressed rectangular hearth in the center of the room (see Pl. 68:4). In room 289 floor 2 was covered with layers of decomposed reeds or matting, but a weaving pattern was not discerned. There were at least five such layers, separated by thin layers of floor dirt. In the entire building only three door sockets were left

¹² The reeds were placed in the holes by us before the photograph was taken.

in situ at the floor 2 level: one in stone in courtyard 284/277 and two of baked bricks in rooms 278 and 279. Since the door sockets were probably reset as the floors rose, the three that were found do not necessarily indicate all the openings that were supplied with doors.

Floor 1 of room 281 consisted of a layer of light yellow sand 1.5 cm. thick placed over a layer of reddish mud plaster 0.5 cm. thick. The top of a drain in the south corner of the room corresponded to this floor, but we did not find the usual baked bricks over it. At the west corner of the room a shrine was indicated by a niche in the southwest wall and a platform, raised about 2 cm. above the floor level, paved with broken pieces of a thick gypsum-and-sand plaster. At this level the table against the northwest wall was given a coating of bitumen 0.5 cm. thick, and a new hearth edged with baked bricks was founded on a two-course foundation of *libn* (Pls. 36 C, 68:4). The floor of the hearth, slightly concave, was about 7 cm. thick and had been given three resurfacings which raised it to within 2 or 3 cm. of the top of the brick edging. The original floor and the resurfacings were burned to a reddish color. A fragment of baked-brick paving along the northeast wall of room 281 was laid over the sand floor and represented a still later alteration. The door socket at the opening in the northeast wall was set at this higher floor level. A baked-brick sill in the opening in the southwest wall was raised about 7 cm. above the sand floor. A floor of light yellow sand, level with the top of the sill, extended into room 290. A door socket at the opening (in room 290) was a reused stone bowl 15 cm. in diameter and 7.5 cm. high. Door sockets in rooms 282 and 285 were found slightly below the level of floor 1. Fragmentary brick pavings in rooms 278 and 285 also belonged to floor 1.

TB LEVEL VIII

At level VIII (Pls. 37 A, 53 B) house *J* was rebuilt and expanded. The southeastern section remained unchanged except for minor details. In the central room (281) we found neither a platform in front of the wall niche nor a table against the northwest wall. But there was a doorway between room 278 and courtyard 277/284 that did not exist before. The northwestern section of the building seemingly was an additional unit which consisted of rooms grouped around a square courtyard (269) with the principal or "reception" room (275) on its southeastern side. Since all the wall faces of rooms 194, 267, and 268 were not exposed, there could have been openings into rooms beyond the limits of the excavation, but it is doubtful that there was more than a single range of rooms around the courtyard. A second range of rooms on the southwest provided what seemed to be service rooms for the main building. The original courtyard (277/284) separated the two sections of the building and was the only means of communication between them. The placement of a door socket in room 285 indicates that the flow of circulation was now reversed, so that one went from the courtyard into room 285 and the southeastern section of the building; thus an independent exterior entrance into the newly established northwest unit was required. It is doubtful that the opening in the southwest wall of room 286 was other than a service doorway, since a door socket in room 282 and the subsequent blocking (in level VII) of the doorway between these two rooms suggest that the circulation was from the courtyard into the southwest rooms rather than vice versa. The most likely place for an entrance doorway is in the northeast wall of room 268. In levels VIII-VI this wall was preserved for a distance of only 30 cm. from the east corner of the room. In level VII room 268 was paved with baked bricks, but it could not have been a bath because there was no vertical drain under the paving. It could have been an entryway and is shown as such in the reconstructed plan of the house at levels VIII and VII (Pl. 55 B).

The walls of level VIII were built upon those of level IX, but the wall faces were not necessarily aligned with those below. However, the wall thicknesses were about the same and

the character of the construction was unchanged. It was noticed at level VIII that the unbaked bricks were slightly convex on one side, but the shape probably indicates that the form was overfilled rather than that there was a conscious carry-over from earlier times. The brick sizes were standard for the period, but the thickness varied from 1 to 2 cm. between the edges and the centers of the bricks. The baked bricks used in the pavings over the tops of the vertical drains in rooms 282 and 289 measured $30.5 \times 30.5 \times 7$ cm. and $33 \times 33 \times 6.5$ cm. Bricks of the former size were the more numerous, and in room 282 one of them was stamped with Urnammu's Ekur inscription.

Only one floor, sloping upward from southeast to northwest (el. 84.85–85.00 m.), was associated with level VIII (see Pls. 66–67). It was made of tamped earth covered with layers of ash and dirt debris.

In room 281 the niche in the southwest wall suggests a continuation of the shrine established in level IX although a platform no longer existed in front of it. The niche was 85 cm. wide and 20 cm. deep. The hearth in the center of the room (Pls. 36 B, 68:4) was 1.02 m. wide and 1.15 m. long; it was made of *libn* covered with mud plaster and was set approximately 10 cm. above the floor. In room 276 a *libn* bench against the northwest wall was preserved to a height of 35 cm. above the floor. At the base of the bench a single baked brick was preserved in the north corner of the room. No other features were identified with level VIII except a bread oven in the west corner of room 270/283. The southwest jamb of the opening between room 275 and courtyard 269 was destroyed, but the approximate width of the opening was indicated by the width of the unbroken ash-covered strip of floor which connected the two loci.

TB LEVEL VII

House *J* was rebuilt again at level VII (Pls. 38 A, 54). The layout of the rooms remained the same, and the circulation was unchanged except that the opening between rooms 274 and 282 was omitted. A door socket found in the east corner of room 281 indicated that the door from room 289 swung into the central room. This could mean that the entrance was moved from the northeastern to the southeastern side of the building and that room 289 was an entryway. This idea is strengthened by the fact that at level VI there were no openings on the northeastern side of rooms 255 and 252 (see Pl. 56), and we have shown an entrance on the southeast in the reconstructed plan of the house at levels VIII and VII (Pl. 55 B).

Two floors were associated with level VII (Pls. 66–67). Floor 2 continued the upward slope from southeast to northwest (el. 84.95–85.25 m.) that was established at level VIII, and the accumulation of debris gradually raised the level to its highest at floor 1 (el. 85.10–85.50 m.). The baked bricks used in the various pavings measured $46 \times 46 \times 6$ cm., $39 \times 39 \times 8$ cm., $33\text{--}31 \times 33\text{--}31 \times 7$ cm., and $18 \times 36 \times 7$ cm. Bricks 31 cm. square were the most numerous.

At floor 2 the central room (281) again contained a shrine indicated by a niche in the southwest wall and a hearth in the center of the room. The niche was of the same size as the one at level VIII. The construction of the hearth was also the same, but its size was decreased to 90 cm. \times 1.00 m. (Pls. 36 A, 68:4). A *libn* table or altar was built almost directly over the table found in level IX, a fact that suggests that at level VIII there may have been a table which was entirely destroyed during the rebuilding or not recognized at the time of excavation. The feature in level VII looked more like an altar than a table (Pl. 37 B). It was a stepped structure 1.13 m. wide and 98 cm. deep. The front part formed a platform that was 64 cm. deep and raised 19 cm. above the floor; the rear portion was 34 cm. deep and rose 15 cm. above the platform, but its true height is not known because of destruction by the next higher rebuilding. The platform was decorated with a *libn* clawlike foot at each of the four corners and an additional one at the midpoint of the front face. Fragments of a

bitumen covering were preserved on the feet, the sides, and the top of the front part of the platform. The altar was balanced (perhaps unintentionally) by a niche 82 cm. wide and 22 cm. deep in the northeastern part of the same wall. However, if there was a similar niche over the altar (as shown in our reconstruction on Pl. 55 *B*) room 281 would have had more symmetry and formality than any room uncovered in the private-house areas of Nippur. At floor 2 we also found baked-brick pavings over the vertical drains in room 278 and courtyard 269; a bread oven in the west corner of courtyard 269; a brick-edged hearth and an open cooking place in room 270/283; a cooking stove (formed by two vertical baked bricks placed 15 cm. apart), two open cooking places, a bread oven, and a paving over a vertical drain in room 287; a stamped Urnammu brick in the sill of the opening between courtyard 277/284 and room 282.

Sometime before floor 1 was in use, the doorway between rooms 274 and 287 was blocked with thin *libn* bricks ($20 \times ? \times 5$ cm.). Bricks of the same size were used to fill the opening between rooms 282 and 241, but they were laid after a thin layer of ash had accumulated on floor 1. The opening between rooms 267 and 272 was also blocked at this later time but with unbaked bricks of normal size.

At floor 1 all the features of room 281 remained except the hearth. It was replaced by a circular pad of bitumen (60 cm. in diameter and 2 cm. thick) on the floor in front of the altar (Pls. 36 *A*, 68:4). A *libn*-walled bin was built and a shallow refuse pit was dug against the northwest wall of courtyard 277/284; the floor of room 276 covered the bench in the northwestern part of the room; room 268 was paved with baked bricks; and a paving was laid over a vertical drain in room 241.

TB LEVEL VI

House *J* was rebuilt again at level VI (Pls. 38 *B*, 56), but some of the plan's regularity and balance was lost. There were no openings in the northeast walls of the rooms at the northeastern boundary of the excavation, and it is probable that there no longer was a range of rooms on that side of the structure. There could have been an entrance through one of the small rooms on the southeast, room 260 for instance. Room 255 had a doorway instead of the niche which was in the southwest wall of room 281 at level VII, and the altar and hearth no longer existed. A single opening connected this part of the building with courtyard 248; presumably there was an opening from courtyard 248 into the northwestern section of the building at the place where the courtyard wall was not preserved. The walls of the northwestern section had been cut and partially destroyed by the foundations of a house constructed at level V. There seem to be only minor changes in the plan, but the circulation is uncertain.

There were two floors at level VI (see Pls. 66–67); floor 2 had an average elevation of 85.55 m., and floor 1 was about 20 cm. higher. Both were made of tamped earth covered with ash. Baked-brick paving over a vertical drain in room 250 was laid at floor 2. On the lower floor we also found bread ovens in room 255 and courtyards 248 and 261. The middle bread oven in room 264 was found on floor 2; the other two were found on floor 1.

TB LEVEL V

During the occupation represented by level V (Pl. 39 *A, D*) house *J* was gradually abandoned, so that less and less of it was kept in repair and inhabited. The decline was undoubtedly accelerated by a division of the area into two parts and the construction of a new building (house *I*) in the northwestern part. Actually there were four periods of building activity at level V, but, since they alternated between house *J* at the southeast and the newly established house *I* at the northwest, we have compressed them into V 2 and V 1 (see Pls. 66–67). House *J* was rebuilt at level V 2, and later house *I* was founded; house *J* was again rebuilt at level V 1, and subsequently a newly planned version of house *I* was constructed. This

sequence of building activity can be questioned because the excavated remains required some interpretation to become intelligible.

House *J* as it was rebuilt at level V 2 (Pl. 57) extended the entire length of the area, but its excavated remains were confined almost wholly to the southeastern part of the plot. In the northwest the foundation of house *I* had destroyed all but the most fragmentary evidence of house *J*. Only the northeast wall of room 194 and the northwest walls of rooms 239, 262, and 263 could be identified. They were covered with a good coat of plaster and were abutted by the unplastered foundation walls of house *I*. In the southeastern part of the plot the plan of house *J* remained as it was at level VI except that the central room and the flanking rooms southeast of it were abandoned and replaced by an open area (247/254). The tamped earth floors (el. 86.05 m.) were covered with a light layer of ash except in rooms 246 and 264, where the ash layer was unusually heavy. The shell of a bread oven in the northwestern part of 264 was covered on the outside with a 4-cm. layer of clay which stopped at an ash-covered floor 5 cm. above the bottom of the oven. The layers of ash resulting from the use of the oven raised the floor level about 25 cm. in that area and were covered by a new earth floor on which we found another and final bread oven. The shell of this oven was covered with a 5-cm. coating of clay, and a draft hole, not usually found in bread ovens, was placed just above the floor level (Pl. 39 C).

The limits of house *I* approximated those of the northwestern part of the earlier house *J*. The foundation did not suggest a typical private house, and, without some knowledge of the circulation, any solution of the plan that we can offer seems too subjective to be considered. Locus 251/264 was a courtyard, and locus 259/261 appeared to be the main room of the building; it was flanked by a single range of rooms on the northwest and the northeast and by a double range on the southeast. The foundation walls were unplastered, thick, and not very truly laid. They cut the existing floors and varied in depth from el. 85.85 m. to el. 86.10 m.

At level V 1 (Pl. 58) house *J* had almost entirely disappeared. Most of the southeastern part of the dig was occupied by a large open area (247/248), and only the southwestern rooms were rebuilt and used. The walls were founded and the floors (V 1a) established at approximately el. 86.45 m. The barely discernible floors in rooms 240, 245, and 246 were at this elevation, and it is possible that these rooms were abandoned soon after the rebuilding at level V 1. Many burials in room 240 at level VI (45–90 cm. below V 1a) and the unevenness of the floors in rooms 245–46 suggest that these rooms were excluded from the house proper. In all probability their roofs were removed and their walls left standing to disintegrate. In room 241 and the rooms southwest of it, however, there was a series of ashy layers from floor 1a to a final floor (1) at el. 86.75 m. By the end of V 1 these rooms also were abandoned, and the entire area southeast of house *I* was an open space.

At level V 1 we found a set of foundation walls that belonged to a rebuilt house *I*. The limits of this house approximated those at level V 2, but the interior foundation walls now formed a recognizable private-house plan. It is evident that the house consisted of a courtyard (237/238) surrounded on three sides by a single range of rooms and on the fourth side by a large central room (197) which, in turn, was flanked on two sides by subsidiary rooms. Since this layout was in many ways reflected in still another version of house *I*, at level IV, it was possible to make an approximate reconstruction of the house that had been built on the foundation found at level V 1 (Pl. 55 C). A baked-brick door socket in the east corner of room 232 was the only remaining clue to the circulation. The foundation was unplastered but somewhat better built than the one in level V 2.

Within the foundation of house *I* fragmentary floors were found at the level of floor 1a of house *J*, but they were so uneven and devoid of debris that they suggested the level of the ground when the house was built rather than the floors of the house itself. About 20 cm.

higher (el. 86.65–86.80 m.), there were floors (V 1) covered with ash and debris that could have belonged to the house *I* whose foundation was found at level V 2. If they did belong to that house, it would have been built near the end of the V 2 or early in the V 1 occupation. Unfortunately, they were contained within the foundation found at level V 1 and could not actually be identified with that at level V 2. However, masses of *libn* in the northwestern part of court 237/238 and the southeastern part of room 232 were founded on these floors and were cut by the foundation that was found at level V 1. To assign floors to the rebuilt house *I* was also difficult. There were thin ash floors (tamped earth in room 197) within the foundation at el. 86.90 m. They were approximately at the base of the foundation courses of house *I* as it was rebuilt at level IV and could have been formed at the time of its construction. Or they may have been established for the house *I* whose foundation was found at level V 1. If we accept the latter alternative, that house was probably built at the end of the V 1 or the beginning of the IV occupation since these floors corresponded in elevation to the lowest floors of house *H* at level IV. They are marked on the sections (Pls. 66–67) as floor IV 3. A vertical drain in courtyard 237 (see Pl. 39 *B*) was probably installed at the time that the IV 3 floor was in use, although it had been continued upward to level IV 1 or level III. It was ringed with unbaked bricks below the level of the courtyard floor.

TB LEVEL IV

Level IV (Pls. 41, 59) can be divided into four periods of building activity represented by floors 3, 2*b*, 2*a*, and 1 (see Pls. 66–67). The sequence was clearest in house *I*, and the floors in the other, partially excavated, houses were numbered according to their association with the house *I* sequence. Floor 3 (el. 86.90 m.) was approximately at the bottom of the foundation courses of the level IV house *I* and, as mentioned above, may be the floor of the house *I* whose foundations were uncovered at level V 1. The lowest floor excavated in house *H* was at about the same elevation (see p. 52). At floor 3 the area southeast of house *I* was an open space, and the areas northwest and northeast of it were not excavated to floor 3. House *I* as we knew it at level IV was built at floor 2*b* (el. 87.05–87.25 m.); house *H* was still occupied, and the rooms northwest of house *I* were also in use. A rebuilding of house *I* at floor 2*a* (el. 87.40 m.) was not general throughout the excavation area. The southeastern part of the area continued to be an open space until, at floor 2*a*, house *G* was constructed. By the time floor 1 was established (el. 87.75 m.) house *G* and the south corner of house *I* had been destroyed and a new structure, house *F*, overlay them. Part of house *I*, however, was still standing and was abutted on the northwest and northeast by walls constructed at the floor 1 level.

The completely excavated house *I* covered an area of approximately 15 by 18 meters. The walls, substantial and truly laid, averaged 1.00 m. in thickness. They were built on a projecting unbaked-brick foundation laid on a matting placed over the partly demolished walls of the building below. There was a second layer of matting four courses above the floor level, but no other layers were found. Most of the walls were twice plastered, each time with a mud coating between 1 and 2 cm. thick. The house was the scene of a big fire; the walls were burned to various shades of orange-red, the floor was covered with a heavy layer of ash, and the roof had fallen in, breaking pots and other contents of the rooms. So great was the damage that the main part of the house was sealed off, and new rooms were built in the original courtyard. As a result of this activity after the fire, there was an additional floor level in this area about 25 cm. above the original floor of the house. We have designated the original floor as 2*b* and the floor in use after the fire as 2*a*.

One approached the house through alley 208 and entered directly into the large courtyard 207. Immediately on the left there was another outer doorway, which had been blocked before the fire occurred. In the north and south corners of the courtyard the small rooms 192 and

213 were greatly damaged when this part of the house was rebuilt at floor 2*a*. To the southeast of the courtyard the narrow room 211 led into the main room (197), where the family must have gathered around the centrally located open hearth (Pls. 40 *A*, 68:2). It was built of baked bricks laid on the earth floor and edged with bricks placed vertically to contain a 3-cm. coating of clay that was only partially preserved on the hearth floor. Against the northwest wall of the room we found a *libn* bench capped with baked bricks and beside it a small semicircular niche with an arched head (Pls. 40 *E*, 68:1). The bench was 30 cm. high. The niche was 46 cm. wide, 80 cm. high, 35 cm. deep, and raised 6 cm. above the floor. Although they may have been purely utilitarian, it is more likely that the niche was a shrine dedicated to the household gods and that the bench was used as an offering table. A shrine was found in the "family" room of house *G* at this level, and a similarly placed shrine was found in house *J* at levels IX, VIII, and VII. In the southeastern end of the room there were a fragment of baked-brick paving and the top ring of a vertical drain. The blackened floor, the orange-red walls, and the burned debris of the roof all attested to the fire which destroyed the room. On the floor just northwest of the hearth there was a large section of a burned roof beam which in its carbonized state was about 68 cm. long, 13 cm. wide, and 10 cm. thick (see Pl. 40 *A*). The beam had probably changed direction when it fell, for it was found almost parallel to the long walls of the room. If it had occupied a similar position in the roof construction, a girder across the center of the room would have been necessary and the beams would have spanned from it to the end walls. It is possible that the northwestern half of the room was roofed and the rest left open to the sky. Such a treatment was reported by Sir Leonard Woolley in his description of the chapels in the private houses at Ur.¹³ However, the obvious use of room 197 as the "family" room makes such a possibility in house *I* seem unlikely. A doorway in the northwest wall led into room 196, where a thin partition wall (37 cm. high) had been built on the black ash and dirt of the original floor. From room 96 one entered room 195. Its northwestern half was partly paved with baked bricks waterproofed with a bitumen coating and edged with slightly raised vertically set bricks that divided the paved and unpaved parts of the room. Both the baked bricks and the bitumen were laid before the walls were plastered. A vertical drain in the north corner of the room was ringed with two courses of unbaked bricks just below the floor level, and the space between the brick ring and the drain was filled with potsherds. Destruction was here indicated by the condition of the room's contents. A small vase and its makeshift stand had been knocked over (Pl. 40 *B*), and a jar containing eleven cuneiform tablets had been broken into small sherds (Pl. 40 *D*). In rooms 193 and 194 the fire did the most damage; the wall plaster was almost baked in places, while the floor had a reddish tinge and was covered with roof debris burned to a yellowish-sulphur color. In the southeast end of room 193 we found part of a baked-brick pavement with a hole opening into a vertical drain below.

After the fire had caused so much damage, the main part of the house was deserted except for a new small room (198) that was formed by the walling-off of the southeastern end of the main room and the blocking of the doorway into room 194. The new wall was built on the black ash of the original floor with alternating stretcher and rowlock courses, an odd method of construction for house walls (see p. 55) although it was used in the Enlil temple at a later period. None of the new construction showed signs of fire, but when we dug beneath the unburned mud coating on the northeast wall of the new room we exposed the original burned plaster. Apparently the baked-brick paving was still used, but the drain opening in the pavement was moved southeastward and connected to the vertical drain by a channel under the floor. The channel was built of baked bricks covered with bitumen and sloped downward

¹³ *AJ* XI 362.

sharply to the drain, where it broke into the top pottery ring.¹⁴ The walls of room 211 were only slightly discolored by fire. The partition wall between rooms 211 and 202 was not preserved above the 2a floor, and it is possible that these two rooms were combined to form one large one. At this time the eastern part of courtyard 207 was divided into rooms. The new partition walls were not burned, were not bonded into the walls of the original construction, and were not laid with the layer of matting which we found in all the original walls four courses above the floor level. Rooms 192 and 213 existed before the fire, but only fragments of the southeast wall of 192 and the northeast wall of 213 were left below floor 2a when these rooms were enlarged and the two small rooms marked 209 on the plan (Pl. 59) were created. This area was greatly disturbed, apparently by later people, and, since so many of the walls were cut and destroyed, there is some uncertainty as to the circulation and the use of the house at this time. The walls that are reconstructed on the plan suggest a possible solution in the face of insufficient evidence. Associated with floor 2a were a troughlike stove in the north corner of room 192 and a mass of *libn* laid against the southwest wall of the courtyard. Although the latter may have been no more than a stand or table, its shape as preserved, with unbaked bricks stepping down toward the entrance doorway, suggested the beginning of a stairway to the roof. It would, supposedly, have been carried on an unbaked-brick arch to the south corner, where an upper flight would have been carried by an arch against the southeast wall of the courtyard.

Some rooms of house *I* were still in use when floor 1 was established, but other parts had already been buried and lost. Over the thin partition wall in room 196 we found a dirt floor that was apparently contemporary with floor 1. It was the only high floor in the part of the house that was walled off after the fire. Since there was no connection with the other correspondingly high floors, room 196 must have been at that time an isolated room outside the house proper.

The southwestern part of the plot was so badly cut by vertical drains and pits that practically nothing is known about the plan of the partially excavated house *H*. Its construction probably postdated the rebuilding of house *I* at level IV 2b since the walls of the two houses were not bonded together. Although the elevation of the lowest floor excavated in house *H* approximated that of floor 3 at the base of the IV foundation of house *I* (see p. 50), it could have been contemporaneous with floor 2b. Apparently room 214, with a central hearth similar to the one in house *I*, was the main room of house *H*. On the floor north and east of the hearth we found a lot of carbonized barley under a heavy layer of black ash and debris. During the occupation of a middle floor, roughly contemporary with house *I* as it was restored after the fire, two small bins (23 × 33 cm. and 33 cm. square) were built of mud-plastered unbaked bricks in the north corner of the courtyard (200). A higher occupational level belonged to floor 1 of level IV.

Not enough of house *G*, in the southern part of the plot, was excavated to give an idea of its plan. There were two floors (els. 86.85 m. and 87.05 m.), each covered with a light layer of black ash. The walls, founded at the lower floor level, were built on a dump or fill of ashes and heavily burned *libn* debris. The top of the debris was about level with the top of the foundation of house *I* and filled a rather deep depression under rooms 221, 222, and the area to the northeast. The debris was so similar in nature and appearance to that found in the main part of house *I* that it probably can be dated to the time of the fire. Until house *G* was constructed the area southeast of houses *H* and *I* was entirely free of buildings and made a logical dumping ground. Therefore, house *G*, built upon the debris, was probably contemporaneous with floor 2a in house *I* although there was a difference of more than 50 cm. in their elevations, and both floors of house *G* predated the construction of house *F* at floor 1.

¹⁴ Later still, the paving was broken and additional pottery rings were put in to raise the drain to level III.

Room 222 was recognizable as the main room of house *G*. It contained a baked-brick hearth in the center and a shrine in the west corner. The shrine was built of unbaked bricks covered with a thick layer of mud plaster and stood on a fragmentary platform of baked bricks placed on the lower floor (Pls. 40 *C*, 69 *A*). A doorway in a simple recessed panel was flanked on the right by a tower with a doubly recessed panel. To the left of the doorway the wall of the shrine turned back to the wall face of the room. Ordinarily, a balancing tower could be expected here, but apparently none was intended since the return to the wall was plastered. The top of the shrine was preserved only over the doorway, but the original height of the tower could be determined from a horizontal line where the finished face of the wall plaster above the tower was broken. Presumably the plaster turned there and continued over the top of the tower. The tower was 50 cm. wide and jutted out 25 cm. beyond the face of the shrine wall that contained the doorway. That wall was 80 cm. long and stood out 25 cm. from the wall of the room. The top of the shrine was 70 cm. above the platform, and the top of the tower originally was about 10 cm. higher. Possibly this miniature replica of a temple was the base on which representations of the household gods were placed, but there was no offering table beside it.

The area northwest of house *I* was not entirely excavated. At floor 2*b* the walls were not bonded into house *I* and may have postdated it. There was very little ash in the debris above the floors, and in only one room was there any indication of fire. An unbaked-brick platform (27 cm. high) was built against the northwest wall of room 210. In front of the platform a *libn* trough extended across the room to the wall of house *I* but did not drain into anything. There was a rebuilding at floor 1, and in the debris on that floor we found a variety of polishing stones and saddle querns.

House *F* occupied the southern part of the excavated area and was the most complete structure belonging to floor 1. Its northwest wall overlay part of the southeast wall of house *I*, indicating that by this time the habitable part of that house was confined to the rooms built in its original courtyard (207). Against the southwest wall of room 206 there was an unbaked-brick platform (10–15 cm. high) covered with remnants of matting, and in the south corner of the same room we found the lower part of a reed basket (45 cm. in diameter) whose sides were woven at an angle of 45 degrees to the bottom. Two large masses of unbaked bricks on the northeastern side of courtyard 216 seemed to form the jambs of a doorway which must have been the main entrance to the house. A baked-brick sill on the southeast belonged to a higher level (*ca.* 30 cm. above floor 1), which was represented also by a fragment of a baked-brick pavement above locus 226.

It was more apparent at level IV than at any other excavated level that, at times, only part of a house was restored and inhabited while the rest was left open to disintegrate in the sun and rain. Where building levels were close together this condition was not readily discernible because we found only that rooms with good floors covered with ash and occupational dirt had coexisted with rooms whose "floors" were little more than lines of ash or refuse in the decomposed unbaked-brick debris.

TA LEVEL XV

In TA only the northeastern part of locus 230 and a small part of locus 237 were excavated at level XV (see Pls. 44 *A*, 70 *A*). In this small area we found part of one wall and one face of a transverse wall that indicated the northwestern limit of two rooms whose dimensions we do not know. The wall between the two rooms was 1.20 m. thick, and a doorway connecting them was 90 cm. wide. Evidence of heavy fire was found in both rooms. The debris was orange-red in color, comparable to that found in TB house *I* at level IV 2*b*, and the walls were burned. In the northeastern room the walls had been replastered with a 6-cm.

coating of mud after the fire, but the walls of the southwestern room were covered only with the original burned plaster. Two floors (els. 86.10 m. and 86.35 m.) were recorded at this level (see Pl. 78).

THE ISIN-LARSA PERIOD

The Isin-Larsa period was represented by TB levels III-I and TA levels XIV-XII. Fortunately, as we reduced the size of the excavation area in TA, the corresponding levels in TB had increasingly better representation. In TA at level XII approximately two-thirds of the plot (20 × 40 m.) was dug, and in level XIII the area was decreased to about one-third of its original size. At level XIV only a single room was cleared. In TB the previous expedition had penetrated into level I, and not until we reached level II were we working in an undisturbed area (ca. 30 × 33 m.).

There was a complete change in the layout of the buildings above level IV of TB. In a few instances the structures at TB III were founded on level IV walls, but their superposition apparently was a matter more of convenience than of the continuance of a recognized and accepted plan. If TB houses *I* and *J* were typical of the Third Dynasty of Ur (and this can be questioned until a larger area of Ur III houses has been excavated) there was an abrupt decline in standards in the Isin-Larsa period. The houses contained fewer and smaller rooms, and they were grouped in complexes constructed with walls of almost minimum thickness. In TB a street ran southeast-northwest through the excavated area; it was narrow, in places not more than 2 meters wide, but remained a public way until the time of the Kassite occupation. In TA XIV and XIII the excavated area was too small to suggest much about the circulation, but at level XII it was evident that the location of the streets, although they were not excavated, was already set in the pattern which we found in the levels assigned to the Old Babylonian period. A southwest-northeast street split at house *K* and continued northeastward along two sides of that building. Above level XII the street southwest of the split was increased in width from 2-2.5 m. to approximately 6.5 m. and became a rather large open space between compactly built blocks of houses. At the southwest corner of the plot we found another open area, which above level XII was decreased in size and became, in all probability, part of a southeast-northwest street that intersected the first-mentioned street west of the excavated area. The permanence of the public ways in TB and TA resulted in a sort of static plan that implies an era of peaceful living with no major interruptions or upheavals. Individual walls and rooms, even entire houses, did change, but the general character remained the same through many rebuildings. Because there was no violent destruction or conflagration we found it very difficult to divide even a small area into a rigid series of building levels, for all houses were not necessarily rebuilt at the same time and the floors of one house could not be reliably equated with those of another. Even though the layers of street debris were more numerous than the house floors and built up at a different rate of speed, they did give a general idea of the typography and assisted us in assigning unrelated floors to definite building levels. However, it must be remembered that, while the rebuilding of part of an area might call for a new level designation, there could be continuity of occupation in an individual house from one numbered level to another.

The houses were built against one another with single or party walls separating them. Some houses were built on unbaked-brick foundations 20-30 cm. thicker than their unbaked-brick walls. This feature was particularly evident at TB II. In some houses, however, the walls were built from the ground. Several houses had a damp course consisting of three or more courses of baked bricks (see Pl. 48). The damp course was laid either on the foundation of unbaked bricks or, where there was no foundation, on or perhaps slightly below the ground. A damp course (or belt) of baked bricks at the ground level prevented the

unbaked bricks of the walls from coming in contact with the damp earth or water standing in the streets and delayed the capillary and corrosive action which occurs when unbaked bricks are made of salt-burdened earth. The mud plaster which covered the damp course, as well as the unbaked-brick walls above, was affected by the dampness and had to be renewed periodically. The floors were of dirt or tamped earth covered with ashes and debris accumulated during their occupation.

TB LEVEL III

Very few buildings were found at this level (Pls. 42 A, 60). At level II three of the largest houses were built on deep and thick foundations which in some cases actually penetrated level III floors. However, since it is improbable that all the building remains of the level below would have been destroyed even by such thick foundations, and since no level III wall fragments were found in these areas, it must be assumed that they were open spaces during the occupation of level III. Three *libn* graves (1B 249, 252, 253) in locus 153 (Pl. 158 A) were intrusive from courtyard 30 of house C at level II. There were two floors in the buildings preserved at level III; floor 2 (el. 88.30–88.45 m.) was about 40 cm. above the uppermost floor of level IV, and floor 1 was 20–30 cm. higher (see Pls. 66–67).

In the southern part of the area we found the only recognizable house plan (house E), but the southeastern end of the house was beyond the limit of the excavation. In two walls of the central room (70) we found a variation from the normal wall coursing. The bottom course was a combination of headers and stretchers, the second was a rowlock course, and the third and fourth courses repeated the first and second respectively. Above these four courses were preserved two flat courses that indicated normal coursing for the rest of the wall in each case. The reason for a different bonding in the lower courses of these walls was not apparent. Rowlock courses were used in the walls of the Enlil temple, but in only two other instances did we find them in private houses: in the secondary wall which divided rooms 197 and 198 in TB house I at level IV 2a and in two walls of room 60 in TB house A at level II 2a. It would seem that this method of bricklaying was more likely the fancy of individual masons than a practice to be identified with any particular building period. The entrance doorway to house E led from locus 153 into a narrow L-shaped vestibule, whence another doorway gave access to the central room. Other doorways opened from that room into two small rooms on the southwest, one small room on the northeast, and at the rear into a suite of three excavated rooms with a doorway at the edge of the excavation which probably led into a fourth, unexcavated, room. In room 174, a washroom or bath, floors 2 and 1 were both paved with baked bricks and a jar with the bottom knocked out had been used to raise the top of the vertical drain to the higher paving.

In the center of the area northeast of the street (166) we excavated part of another house with two floors; floor 1 was the better preserved and was covered with a greater quantity of ash and debris. The walls were rebuilt at this higher floor on a baked-brick foundation which varied from only occasional bricks to a depth of 50 cm. A doorway from the street opened into vestibule 168, which led to rooms on the northeast and southeast. In room 169 there were two unbaked-brick benches or tables. One was in the south corner of the room and the other, with vertical impressions of reeds along its entire front, was against the southeast wall. The corner table occupied a position comparable with that of altars found in private houses at Tell Asmar and other sites (see p. 39), but, since its sides were not paneled or decorated, its designation as a shrine is questionable. Although we found no openings between room 169 and two rooms to the southeast, the latter were probably built at the same time since they had corresponding floors and were similarly founded.

TB LEVEL II

At level II (Pls. 42 *B*, 61) the excavated area was filled with a tightly planned complex of houses in which two general floors and part of an earlier floor were recorded. Floor 2a (el. 88.90–89.00 m.) was found in the southwestern part of the area and either did not exist over the rest of the plot or was destroyed by the construction of later buildings; floor 2 was about 25 cm. higher, and floor 1 was about 30 cm. above floor 2. The walls of three houses (*A*, *B*, and *D*) were built on heavy projecting substructures; the walls of the others were founded at or just below floor level. No reason other than individual preference can be suggested for this variation.

In House *A*, located at the southwest, only five rooms were completely cleared. The house was originally built at floor 2a on an unplastered unbaked-brick foundation 10–20 cm. thicker than the walls and 70 cm. deep. On the northeastern and southeastern sides of room 60 the foundation was topped with a rowlock course just below the floor level. We know little about the layout of the house except that the central room (51) had small narrow rooms on the northwest and northeast and a doorway in the southwest wall leading into an unexcavated room. At floor 2 room 152 was completely filled with infant burials (1B 238–45) which apparently had been placed there from a higher floor. At floor 1 the house was rebuilt. Since room 152 was extended about 35 cm. to the southeast, it is possible that it was also extended southwestward and that the two burials (1B 243–44) found on top of the lower wall were actually within the confines of the room from which they were buried. The floor 1 walls had been destroyed at that place by a tunnel cut into the side of the mound.

House *B*, probably completely excavated, was situated in the western part of the plot and included the rooms grouped around central room 10. A break in the southwest wall of room 52, although not cleaned out, was probably the result of a pit dug from above since the floor also was destroyed at that place. A cut in the same wall at the south corner of the room was made by a tunnel of the previous expedition. The house was built on an unplastered unbaked-brick foundation that varied in thickness from 1.00 to 1.30 m. and extended 75–90 cm. below the lowest floor. The walls were built of unbaked bricks on a damp course consisting of three courses of baked bricks. The house was approached from a large open space on the northwest through locus 108, apparently a semiprivate forecourt. From locus 108 one entered a small vestibule (45), which gave access to the large central room with openings into rooms on the other three sides of the house. The doorway into room 52 was balanced by a niche 90 cm. wide and 20 cm. deep at the other end of the southwest wall.¹⁵ At floor 2 an unbaked-brick platform, laid in two rowlock courses, filled the northeastern part of room 12. In rooms 10 and 52 tamped-earth floors were found 8–10 cm. above the dirt ones. Although earthen floors were not recognized in other rooms, they may have existed and been destroyed by us when we dug down to the ash layers on the dirt floors below. Door sockets at the entrance and the opening between rooms 10 and 52 were placed just below floor 2. At floor 1 there was a dirt floor in the central room and there were tamped-earth floors in the other rooms except that none were recognized in rooms 52 and 59. A door socket in the doorway leading into room 31 belonged to floor 1 and was a baked-brick fragment stamped with an inscription of Urnammu of the Third Dynasty of Ur.

In the area northwest of house *B*, room 121 at floor 2 contained a roughly circular platform which rose about 25 cm. above the dirt floor. It was formed by a course of unbaked bricks standing on edge and topped with a course of bricks laid flat. At floor 1 the northwest wall of room 121 was cut by a baked-brick arched opening 65 cm. wide and 75 cm. high. It was

¹⁵ This could be considered a conscious attempt at symmetry since a similar arrangement was found in a courtyard (2) at level I 1 (see Pl. 63).

probably part of a burial vault intrusive from a higher level, for similar vaults were found in this area by the previous expedition.¹⁶

House *C* occupied the central part of the excavated area, at the corner of the street (42) and a large open place on the northwest (119/120). At both floor levels the central part of the house was destroyed or in a poor state of preservation, but the wall fragments, especially those belonging to the lower floor, indicated that this space was not just one large courtyard. The rather free reconstruction shown on Plate 61 in broken lines offers one possibility for the circulation and disposition of the rooms. Floor 2 had a decided downward slope from northwest to southeast that was probably due to the unbaked-brick filling which we found under the northwestern side of the house. The walls on the southeastern side were built with a damp course of two to four courses of baked bricks, but the unbaked-brick walls of the other rooms were laid directly on the ground. The house was entered from the street, through vestibule 122, which gave access to the rather small room 159. Doorways provided circulation from 159 through a range of rooms along the southeast, courtyard 30¹⁷ at the rear, and the range of rooms on the northwest back to the front vestibule again. At floor 1 almost all of the house was rebuilt. The absence of an opening between rooms 104 and 14 on the southeast restricted the circulation and separated the house into two parts with a common vestibule. At the next level above (I 2) there were further indications of a double house (see Pl. 62). A large oval fireplace in room 159 was filled with gray and black ash, and the walls were discolored but not burned to the degree one would expect in a covered oven.

House *D*, southeast of house *C*, included the rooms grouped around courtyard 137. The walls rested on an unbaked-brick foundation with irregular unplastered faces; it varied from 1.00 to 1.20 m. in thickness and extended 80 cm. below the lower floor. Access to the house was through vestibule 113 into courtyard 137. Heavy ash layers were found in the debris between floors 2 and 1 of the courtyard, where part of a baked-brick pavement and the top of a vertical drain were preserved on floor 1. Room 139 probably contained a stairway to the roof. *Libn* found in the northwestern end of the room may have been the remains of the lower steps and landing. The main run of the stairway was probably carried on an unbaked-brick arch so that the space below could be used. We found no trace of a wall separating rooms 57 and 69 but, since there was a foundation for such a wall, it is included in the reconstructed plan (Pl. 55 *D*). The walls of house *D* were rebuilt at floor 1, and the southwestern wall of room 139 between the openings into the courtyard was constructed of baked bricks. A range of rooms (106, 107, and 112) to the northwest was probably built at the same time as house *D*, but, since no openings were ever found into these rooms, their relation to house *D* is questionable. They may have formed a separate unit. At floor 2 the walls of room 112 and the northeast wall of room 107 were not plastered, and they appeared to be the foundations of a later rebuilding which had destroyed the walls and any openings that may have existed at floor 2. At floor 1 room 112 was rebuilt and again the walls were unplastered.

In the area northeast of the street (42) the unplastered walls of rooms 114 and 125 were founded at floor 1; the doorway connecting these rooms was blocked by a narrow curtain wall which, intentionally or not, made room 114 a separate unit with a niche in the northeast wall. Two doorways from the street into a suite of unplastered rooms (117, 140, and 126) were not necessarily used at the same time, for one could have been blocked at the time the

¹⁶ See Hilprecht, p. 511.

¹⁷ Although locus 30 was of approximately the same size and shape as the central rooms in other houses, it is called a courtyard because of the three *libn* graves found below the floor (see p. 55). The locations of the graves are indicated in dotted lines on the plan of level II; the graves themselves are shown on the plan of level III, the level at which they were found.

other was cut. In the east corner of the excavated area we found walls, thicker than usual and unplastered, which seemed to be foundations of a building whose walls and floors had been destroyed. There were no openings into any of the rooms, although floors were recognizable by a thin layer of black ash and dirt. It is incredible that the walls and floors were used simultaneously. The floor debris probably belonged to an open area which occupied this space at floor 2 and was cut into by foundation walls laid from the ground level of floor 1. Since foundation walls rose about 25 cm. above the floor 1 level, presumably the floors of the house were a little higher, although not necessarily later, than floor 1 in the rest of the area.

TB LEVEL I

At level I the area remained very much as it was at level II. The street was the same, and the houses, built on those of the level below, followed the same plan and orientation. Two floors were found. Floor 2 (Pls. 43 *A*, 62), at el. 89.80–90.00 m., was some 35 cm. above floor 1 of level II, and floor 1 (Pl. 63) was about 50 cm. higher (Pls. 66–67). At floor 1 most of the area had been dug by the previous expedition, but many of the walls were still standing. Although the floors were gone or poorly preserved, we could often determine their elevation by a line of matting which had been placed over the walls before they were rebuilt at floor 1. Trenches cut by the previous expedition to facilitate dirt removal left three narrow spurs jutting into the northeastern side of the area. In excavating these we found only isolated bits of houses, but we reconstructed the missing walls according to the plan at floor 2. Such reconstruction seemed permissible in an area where the houses were rebuilt time after time with no major change in their extent or disposition of rooms.

At floor 2 house *A* was rebuilt on the same plan as that at level II. The walls and floors were not well preserved, and it is possible that the floors had already been excavated by the previous expedition since we found sand and debris just above them.

In house *B* at floor 2 the central room (10) was lengthened southeastward, with only a stub of the partition wall between it and room 12 preserved. A platform in the north corner of the central room was built of baked bricks of various sizes and rose three courses above the floor level. Although its position at the base of the niche in the southwest wall recalls the altars and shrines in other private houses, its proximity to the entrance doorway would seem to indicate a utilitarian bench rather than an altar or offering table. At the southwest wall of room 31 a square of nine baked bricks over a vertical drain was a complete paving unit, and the rest of the room had a good earth floor. Room 59, the washroom or bath, was completely paved with baked bricks, many broken, that measured either 51 or 31 cm. square. One brick of the larger size had a hole in the center which, at the time of excavation, was covered with a potsherd, and the drain below was empty to a depth of almost 2 meters. At floor 1 no floors were preserved and some of the walls were either completely eroded or had been torn out by the previous excavators. From the walls that were still standing we know that the house was rebuilt at floor 1, and the only apparent change was the introduction of a partition wall in room 17. It was not certain to which house the new room 3 belonged, but, since the area was included in house *B* at floor 2, we assume that it remained a part of it.

In locus 85/97, northwest of house *B*, floor 2 was hardened and blackened from fires which had been built there, and a bread oven stood on a circular unbaked-brick pedestal 15 cm. above the floor. This same area contained a bread oven in the level below and another in the level above, indicating that the bread was baked and probably some of the cooking was done in the enclosed area just outside the house.

In house *C* floor 2, the highest one found below the previous excavation, was practically level, broken in places but in good condition where preserved. Many of the walls had been destroyed, but those left standing indicated a general rebuilding at floor 2. Two entrances

THE STRUCTURAL REMAINS

59

from the street indicated that the house was divided into two parts, labeled *C-1* and *C-2* (see Pl. 62). The doorway to *C-1* led into a large room (89) containing an oven approximately 1.50 m. square but with the corners rounded (Pl. 68:3). The oven floor, partially paved with baked bricks, was covered with a thick layer of gray and black ash. The burned unbaked-brick walls, three courses high and covered with mud plaster, sloped in as if to form a domed top. One jamb of a doorway in the southwest wall of room 89 indicated the circulation to the other rooms along the northwestern side of the building and a courtyard (30) at the rear. If the plan of *C-1* is correctly reconstructed, the large oven and the larger-than-usual room opening on the street suggest a shop (perhaps a bakery) with private living quarters in the rear. House *C-2* included vestibule 103, a small room behind it, and five rooms on the southeast. At floor 1 the building was definitely divided into two separate establishments. House *C-1* was entered through an enclosed courtyard at the north corner of the property and consisted of a large room (8) flanked on either side by smaller rooms. The southeastern limit of house *C-2* was probably shifted to include rooms 13, 24, and 25. A jog in the street façade, which occurred at the northwestern wall of these rooms at floor 2, was moved to coincide with the southeast wall at floor 1. It seems probable that these rooms, built with house *D* at floor 2, were rebuilt with house *C-2* at floor 1. This hint of a change is reflected in our reconstruction of the plan, but the room layout, determined by the walls existing below, was not a typical one.

House *D* was rebuilt at floor 2, the plan remaining the same except for a minor change in the circulation. In the center of the courtyard (63) traces of black ash indicated the highest undisturbed floor in this locus. In room 53 we found a troughlike cooking stove built of broken baked bricks and filled with gray ash which had spread over the floor of the room as well. At floor 1 only the north and east corners of the house and part of the rear wall with a projecting wall stub were preserved.

Across the street from house *D* there was a building at floor 2 similar in shape and layout to the foundation discovered below it at level II. The building was divided into two units; the northwestern one apparently had five rooms, but the southeastern one was not entirely excavated. Most of the walls of the latter were founded on several courses of baked bricks, and the northeast walls of rooms 75 and 76 were built entirely of baked bricks. At floor 1 the structure was rebuilt, and the plan remained the same in so far as the walls were preserved. In room 56 a niche (44 cm. wide, 33 cm. deep, 32 cm. high) was placed about 88 cm. above the floor (Pl. 68:5). On the southwest wall of room 75 traces of a greenish-gray wash were found on the mud plaster.

TA LEVEL XIV

Only room 230 was excavated at TA level XIV (see Pls. 44 *A*, 70 *A*). It underlay a similar room in level XIII, but its southwest wall was not excavated. No floors were recorded at this level, but the walls were founded at el. 87.45 m. (see Pl. 78).

TA LEVEL XIII

There was little that was understandable in the plan of the walls encountered at this level (see Pls. 44 *A*, 70 *A*). Two floors were found (see Pl. 78): floor 2 at el. 88.15–88.40 m. and floor 1 at 88.50–88.60 m. At the southeast (loci 217–18) the walls were cut by the foundation of a structure built at level XII; the rooms in the central part of the excavated area (loci 239–41) were only partially dug and not thoroughly cleaned; and at the southwest there was an open space. Only houses *L* and *M*, at the north, had comprehensible plans.

House *L*, built at floor 2 and rebuilt at floor 1, had a doorway into room 227, presumably from a street which underlay the street found in the levels above. Two other rooms com-

pleted the house. A bin in the south corner of room 225 and a thin partition wall in room 226 were found only at floor 2. A doorway in room 227 connected house *L* with house *M*, which was entered also from the open space on the southwest. From locus 229/231 one doorway led to a suite of three rooms on the southeast and another doorway to a single room containing a bread oven on the northeast.

TA LEVEL XII

Three sections separated by unexcavated streets were uncovered at level XII (Pl. 44 *A*, 70 *B*). At the north, houses *J* and *K* were not entirely excavated. In the center and at the south many of the walls were built upon those of level XIII, but the layout was considerably changed. The plan of house *L* remained the same, but house *M* was increased in size. The rebuilt walls of both houses were thicker than those in level XIII. Except in rooms 205 and 216 and locus 218 the walls south and west of house *M* were foundations of a building whose floor was not preserved.

We found two principal floors throughout the area. If we have interpreted the floors in the three sections correctly, there was a slope of 20 to 30 cm. downward from the northeast to the south and west (see Pl. 78). The lowest floor (3) varied from el. 88.90 m. to el. 89.15 m. in houses *J* and *K*; the elevation of floor 2 averaged 89.40 m. in house *K* and 89.20 m. in houses *J*, *L*, and *M*; floor 1 had average elevations of 89.95 m. in house *K* and 89.65 m. in house *L* and was not found at all in houses *J* and *M*.

In house *J* the walls were built at floor 3 upon a foundation which projected about 10 cm. beyond their faces and varied from 25 to 30 cm. in depth. Underlying the base of the foundation we found another floor which corresponded to the higher floor of level XIII in houses *L* and *M*. A bench(?) against the southwest wall of courtyard 209 belonged to floor 3 and was covered by the ash layers of floor 2. The walls were rebuilt at floor 2, and a baked-brick door socket was found in the east corner of courtyard 209 at that floor level.

In room 194, at the northern limit of the excavated area, only floors 2 and 1 were excavated. At floor 2 the entrance doorway opened upon an unbaked-brick platform in the south corner of the room. The top of the platform was some 15–20 cm. higher than the floor of the room, and an intermediate tread surrounded it on two sides. At floor 1 the walls were rebuilt, the entrance was moved northeastward, and a bread oven occupied the south corner of the room.

It is unfortunate that house *K* did not lie entirely within the excavated area, for it was one of the most interesting examples found in TA (Pl. 48). The entrance doorway, facing the northwest-southeast street, opened into a vestibule (197) which led to a large courtyard (5.70 × 6.75 m.) flanked on at least three sides by a single range of rooms. Only the rooms on the southwest were completely excavated; one (198) contained a stairway to the roof (or second floor), and the other (199/200) was a kitchen. From a doorway in the center of the northeast wall of the courtyard at level XI (see Pl. 71 *A*) it can be assumed that a reception room occupied the northeast side of the house.

The walls were built on an unbaked-brick foundation which projected about 30 cm. beyond their faces and was 1.10 m. deep in room 199, the only place where its depth was investigated. Upon the foundation a five-course band of baked bricks was laid as a damp course, and on that the walls of unbaked bricks were built. Both the walls and the damp course were covered with mud plaster. The damp course was laid with a doorway between the kitchen and the stair hall, but the opening had been blocked with unbaked bricks before the walls were plastered and before the stairway was built. The lowest floor (3) was flush with the top of the foundation walls. The entrance doorway had a baked-brick sill at floor 3 and another one at floor 2. A brick sill in the opening to room 235 and all except one of the door sockets

also belonged to floor 2. A door socket on the courtyard side of the doorway to the kitchen was found at floor 1.

The stair hall (198) measured 2.55 m. by 2.85 m. The stairway was 75–80 cm. wide, and the risers and treads averaged 19 and 25 cm. respectively. It was constructed of unbaked bricks laid against the walls of the room before they were plastered. The risers and treads of the steps, the soffits and wall faces of the stairway and the walls of the room were all plastered at the same time. It is interesting to note that an element as important as the stairway was not located when the house was planned. Only after the damp course was in place and the house plan was visible did the builders decide on the layout of the stairs and block up the ill-placed opening in the wall between the kitchen and the stair hall. The first flight of the stairway (Pl. 48 B) was placed along the northeast wall and consisted of four risers from floor 2 to a landing in the east corner of the room. Apparently this flight had replaced an earlier one which logically would have started from floor 3 and would have required five risers to reach the first landing. The second flight was placed along the southeast wall and consisted of five risers to a second landing in the south corner. Only 7 cm. of the fifth riser was preserved, for the upper part of the landing had been destroyed by rebuilding at level XI (Pl. 49 A). The second flight was carried on a true arch of unbaked bricks whose spring line on the northeast was 50 cm. above floor 3 and whose crown was approximately 45 cm. from the face of the southwest wall of the room. The bricks in the vaulting were placed on edge, lengthwise of the arch, with potsherds in the mud mortar in the outer part of the interstices. The brick courses leaned in a total of 9 cm. from the spring line to the crown of the arch (Pl. 79:1), a method of construction apparently used in the Isin-Larsa period in a barrel vault at Tell Shaghir Bazar.¹⁸ On the northwestern side of the second landing we found, *in situ*, the lowest bricks of a second arch, which must have carried a third flight of steps along the southwest wall. The second vault sprang from the top of the lower vault, and its crown must have been under a third landing in the west corner of the room. There was sufficient space for seven risers in this run of the stairway. It seems logical to assume that at the third landing the stairway turned again and ended with a fourth flight of five risers along the northwest wall to the level of the roof. If the existing slope of the stairway is projected for the third and fourth flights, the third landing would have been 3.25 m. above floor 3 and the top of the fourth flight about 4.20 m. above floor 3. If we further assume a roof construction 40 cm. thick, the height of the rooms would have been 3.80 m. at floor 3, 2.85 m. at floor 1, and 2.55 m. at floor 2 of level XI. At floor 2 of level XI the northeast and northwest walls of the stair hall were rebuilt, and presumably the roof was raised.

The kitchen (199/200) was a rectangular room in the south corner of the house. At floor 3 a bread oven occupied the east corner and a stove the west corner. The stove was not excavated, since it underlay a later one that was not removed. At floor 2 there were another bread oven in the east corner and another stove in the west corner. The stove, constructed with mud-plastered walls 17 cm. thick, was 1.38 m. long and averaged 1.05 m. in width. There were two fireboxes, each about 25 cm. wide and 1.04 m. long, which paralleled the southwest wall of the room. The firebox next to the wall was fed at its southeastern end through an opening 22 cm. wide, the other firebox through an opening of the same width in the center of its northeastern side. The partition wall between the fireboxes had been partially destroyed, so that it could not be determined whether an opening connected the two fireboxes. An apron of the same length as the stove and tapering from 56 to 28 cm. in width was built along the northeastern side of the stove. The apron and the fireboxes were raised 8 cm. above the floor of the room by a single course of unbaked bricks. At the west corner the walls of

¹⁸ See M. E. L. Mallowan, "The excavations at Tall Chagar Bazar and an archaeological survey of the Ḥabur region," *Iraq* IV (1937) 111.

the stove were preserved for 38 cm. to a flat smooth surface which appeared to indicate the original height of the stove. Where the southwest wall was fully preserved, the bricks of the top course were corbeled 7 cm. over the firebox; although the corbeling may not have been deliberate, the fireboxes could have been more easily spanned if their longitudinal walls were treated in such a manner. Both fireboxes contained much ash, and the plaster on their walls was burned to an orange-red color. At floor 1 there was another bread oven in the east corner of the kitchen and apparently one in the south corner. Upon the ash layers of floor 1 an unbonded partition wall was built across the room. Since the upper part of this wall was bonded into an adjoining rebuilt wall of level IX, it probably represents that rebuilding and was deeply founded only because there was no wall below to support it.

The walls of house *L* were founded some 30 cm. below floor 2 upon the walls of level XIII. The plan remained the same except that the entrance doorway was moved to the middle room (225) and a connecting doorway to house *M* no longer existed. At floor 1 the level of the entrance doorway was raised by a row of unbaked bricks on which was laid a sill of baked bricks.

The walls of house *M* were founded 30–50 cm. below floor 2—the only floor preserved in house *M* at level XII. The entrance doorway led into an almost square room (219) with a bread oven near the opening. From this room another doorway provided access to a long narrow room (231) and thence to a rectangular “family” room (230). Two subsidiary rooms (207 and 229) apparently completed the house, since the inclusion of room 195 is questionable. The plan is not a typical one, and the reason for its irregularity was not apparent.

THE OLD BABYLONIAN PERIOD

There was a continuity in the occupation of the Scribal Quarter that in no way reflected the transfer of political power from Larsa to Babylon. Both of the excavated areas retained much the same character that had been established in the Isin-Larsa period, since for the most part the layout of the streets remained the same and many houses (especially TB house *D*, TA houses *J* and *K*) were rebuilt on the old walls with only minor alterations. However, small three- or four-room houses were more numerous in the Old Babylonian levels of TA than they were in the Isin-Larsa levels of TB.

To the Old Babylonian period we can assign TB levels E, D, and probably C and TA levels XI–IX. Although the excavated area in TB averaged 33 by 40 meters at levels E to C, all but a small fraction of it had already been dug by the previous expedition. In TA we excavated an area of 20 by 40 meters.

TB LEVELS E AND D

In the Scribal Quarter we continued the excavation of the “East Section of Tablet Hill,” which had been started by the previous expedition.¹⁹ After removing the debris that had washed down from the higher parts of the mound and the sand that had blown in during the intervening fifty years, we reached undisturbed floors. The highest of these floors we called level I, but we later cleared the spurs created by the old trenches on the northeast and found evidence of later occupations. For these we used letter designations. It was not easy to fit the plan surveyed by the earlier expedition to the buildings uncovered by us when we enlarged the excavation area (Pl. 43 *B*). Although in some places the earlier excavations went down almost to our level II floors, Fisher’s published plan was apparently taken above our level I. We have assumed that it corresponds to our levels E and D and have incorporated it with them on our plan (Pl. 64). Reconstructions in the previously excavated area were

¹⁹ See Fisher, Pl. 25.

taken either from Fisher's plan or from one published by Hilprecht,²⁰ save for a few changes based on walls and openings which existed at a lower level.

Our digging did not add much to the general plan of levels E and D. The southeast-northwest street still existed, and another one joined it at right angles in the northwestern part of the excavation. There were two floors at level E; floor 2 (el. 90.70–90.80 m.) was about 30 cm. above floor 1 of level I, and floor 1 was some 40–60 cm. higher. Level D (el. 91.70–91.85 m.) was 50–65 cm. above floor 1 of level E (see Pls. 66–67).

The walls of house A were rebuilt at level E, and the doorway in its southwest wall was omitted. At level D we cleared only the small room 147. The rest of the plan, taken from Fisher, suggested that the entrance was probably at the east corner of the building, where there was a preserved jamb of a doorway into a small space common to house A and house B. The plan of house B showed that it was entirely rebuilt above level I with different boundary lines and room layout.

At level E we found a fragmentary baked-brick platform, three courses high, in street 5; undoubtedly it was the doorstep for an entrance doorway shown on Fisher's plan but no longer preserved when we excavated. At level D we found only fragments of weather-beaten floors above rooms 4 and 47, but the large house northwest of street 5 was probably built at this time.

At level E more than half of house C-1 had already been excavated; we added only rooms 16 and 20. The few remaining walls of house C-2 suggested that its plan had not changed. A bit of paving found in room 25 at level D was unusual in that its baked bricks were rectangular, of the same size (16 × 26 × 7 cm.) as the unbaked bricks used in the wall construction.

House D was rebuilt at level E. Although the layout seemed to be unchanged, the vestibule was moved from one side of the courtyard (63) to the other and the entrance doorway opened from the street into room 53. The northeastern partition of the courtyard, the courtyard paving, and a fragment of the rear wall of the house were taken from Fisher's plan.

Across the street from house D the plan at level E was essentially the same as that below. The walls, for the most part rebuilt at this level, had been partly destroyed by the trenching of the previous expedition and by a large dump hole that had been filled in antiquity with thick layers of black and gray ash, potsherds, and other debris. In room 74 there were traces of black paint or wash on the southwest wall. The wall separating rooms 39 and 40 from the street was faced with baked bricks on the street side at level D. It was preserved to a height of 1.15 m. although the rest of the building had been greatly damaged by the denudation of the mound.

TB LEVEL C

Level C was encountered only in the northeastern part of the area in the three narrow spurs left by the trenches of the previous expedition (see Pl. 65). These spurs were small, isolated, and at the edge of the mound. Although they contained a mixture of pottery at level C, the few walls that remained were built on walls of level D and suggested a continuity that was definitely lacking in TA between the uncrowded Kassite buildings and the Old Babylonian houses below. It seems probable, therefore, that level C represents the end of the Old Babylonian period.

Two floors were identified, floor 1 at el. 92.45 m. and floor 2 at el. 92.00 m. Room 20 was practically complete, with a good ash-covered floor. At floor 2 a baked-brick door socket indicated that the doorway to street 42 was used at this level, although it was blocked with *libn* when uncovered. The doorway in the southeast wall of room 48 was also blocked at level C.

²⁰ See Hilprecht, p. 523.

TA LEVEL XI

Level XI was the lowest one at which the entire area of TA was excavated (Pls. 44 *B*, 45 *A*, 71 *A*). It contained house *F* and parts of two other houses at the southeast, fragmentary evidence of buildings which had existed in the center and southwest before they were destroyed by the foundations of houses *G*, *H*, and *I* at level X, and the already established houses *J* and *K* at the north. There were two floors that seemed to rise slightly from southwest to northeast, but because of destruction caused by the foundations of level X their continuity throughout the area had to be assumed. Floor 2 was found at el. 90.20–90.40 m. in the south and was equated with isolated fragments of floors under houses *G*, *H*, and *I* at el. 90.20–90.50 m. Northeast of house *I* the floors of another house, partially destroyed by the level X foundations, were found at el. 90.55 m. In houses *J* and *K* the average elevations of floor 2 were 90.55 m. and 90.35 m. respectively. Floor 1 in house *F* was found at el. 90.60–90.95 m. and under houses *G* and *H* at el. 90.60–90.75 m. It was not found under house *I* at all, and the house northeast of house *I* did not exist at floor 1 but was covered by an ash layer at el. 90.95 m. Floor 1 in house *J* averaged 90.85 m. in elevation and in house *K* 91.00 m. (see Pl. 78).

In house *F* we found a great many cuneiform tablets. The entrance undoubtedly was in the unexcavated southwest wall of room 203 and opened into a house with small rooms on each side of a center partition and a large room across the rear. Except in the rear room (205) all the walls belonging to floor 2 had been destroyed by extensive rebuilding at floor 1, but evidence of the floors themselves remained. A baked-brick box in the north corner of room 192 probably belonged to floor 2, although it could have been placed below floor 1. The box, 72 cm. wide and 95 cm. long, was paved with baked bricks and edged with others standing on edge and contained a large storage jar filled with small pots. At floor 2 a bench at the northwest end of room 205 was built with a thin encasing wall of unbaked bricks and filled with broken cuneiform tablets and *libn* debris. A small open box at the southwest end of the bench was constructed of rectangular cuneiform tablets laid in horizontal courses as if they were building bricks (Pl. 160 *E*). Both box and bench were given a finish coating of mud plaster. A fill of earth, *libn* debris, and discarded tablets was used to raise the level of the room to floor 1, on which many tablets were found *in situ* against and near the northeast wall (Pl. 160 *F*). If there were tablets on floor 2 also they could not be distinguished from those in the fill. At floor 1 the entire house, except room 205, was rebuilt on a foundation which projected 7–10 cm. beyond the wall faces and was based some 30 cm. below floor 2. There was a layer of matting or reeds in the second brick joint from the top of the foundation, and, since this layer corresponded approximately to the level of floor 1 in room 205, it probably represented the level at which the rebuilding was done. In room 192 an earth fill raised the floor from the level of the matting to the top of the foundation (*ca.* 17 cm.) and necessitated a step down into room 205. Similar fill in rooms 189 and 191 began at the top of the foundation and raised the floor another 18 cm., which was compensated for by a step in the doorway between rooms 192 and 189. A *libn* platform-like construction in the east corner of room 189 was founded at the same level as the newly built partition wall on the northeast and was preserved to a height of 10 cm. above the floor. A bread oven found at floor 1 in room 191 had been broken by the level X foundations.

In house *J* all the walls belonging to floor 2 were destroyed by the foundation on which the house was rebuilt at floor 1, and floor 2 was represented only by isolated patches contained within the foundation, which projected about 10 cm. beyond the wall faces (see Pl. 45 *A*, foreground) and was approximately 1.20 m. deep. The plan at floor 1 remained as it was at level XII (see Pl. 70 *B*) except that the entrance doorway was now through room 160

and an opening connected room 163 with courtyard 209. The opening was unusually wide, but more than half of it was occupied by a stairway with risers and treads that averaged 17.5 and 25 cm. respectively. The stairway was built of unbaked bricks with treads of baked bricks (32 × 32 × 7 cm.). The back face of the filling under the stairway leaned out 20 cm. in a height of 1.10 m. and suggested the beginning of an arch similar to the one that carried the second flight of the stairway in house *K* at level XII (see p. 61).

In house *K*, floor 2 of level XI was the final one associated with the house as it was built at level XII. Many of the walls were rebuilt approximately from the level of floor 2, and floor 1 was established some 65 cm. higher. The southeast and southwest walls of the stair hall, however, were rebuilt only from the level of floor 1, and the stairway built at level XII was preserved for that additional height. At floor 1 a wall between rooms 199 and 200 was built and bonded with the rebuilt northeast wall of room 200. The entrance doorway still opened into room 197, but from that room there was access only to room 196. There was nothing to indicate the location of a doorway to provide access to courtyard 211 from the outside.

TA LEVEL X

In level X (Pl. 45 *B*) occupation continued in units already established in levels XII and XI and several new houses were built. Four major floors were recorded (Pls. 71 *B*, 72). At floor 4 house *F*, in the south, continued as it had been in the level below; three new houses (*G*, *H*, and *I*) were built in the center of the plot; and houses *J* and *K* continued from the lower levels. The plan of the area remained essentially the same at all four floors, although walls were rebuilt and other changes were made in the individual houses. The average elevations in the south, center, and north respectively were 91.10, 91.60, and 91.65 m. at floor 4, 91.45, 92.05, and 92.05 m. at floor 3, 91.80, 92.50, and 92.40 m. at floor 2, 92.15, 93.00, and 92.70 m. at floor 1 (see Pl. 78). Since the floors of the various houses had to be correlated in many instances without benefit of uninterrupted ash or debris layers, there is a possibility of error in the floor designations. The unusually high elevations in the center of the plot apparently resulted from the founding and later rebuilding of house *I* on deep foundations. The best indication of the general slope of the area occurred at floor 1 in house *I*, where an ash layer could be followed from one room to another. It was found in room 152 at el. 92.85 m., in room 157 at el. 92.67 m., in room 173 at el. 92.35 m., and in room 185 at el. 92.30 m.

House *F* (Pl. 47 *A*) at floor 4 continued to be used as it had been rebuilt at floor 1 of level XI, although a new southwest wall was constructed for room 205 at a floor intermediate between floors 4 and 3. The new wall was built of baked bricks on a four-course *libn* foundation. In the east corner of room 184 a block of *libn* 70 cm. square was bonded into the new wall, for no obvious reason because the floor immediately above was paved with baked bricks. A baked-brick sill was laid in the doorway leading from room 184 into room 192, where the intermediate floor was represented by an ash layer, the last of many that covered floor 4 in room 192. Upon the ash layer unbaked-brick benches were built against the northwest and southeast walls and a baked-brick box (perhaps for a door socket) was placed at the northeast jamb of the doorway into room 189. In room 191 floor 4 was laid over a fill of reddish tablet clay and tablet fragments that extended down to floor 1 of level XI. At floor 3 (Pl. 72 *A*) the house was rebuilt except for the southwest wall of room 205. Another baked-brick sill was laid in the doorway between rooms 192 and 184; a new doorway connected rooms 192 and 204; the location of the doorway between rooms 192 and 203 was changed; and the opening between rooms 192 and 189 was recessed. The recessed doorway suggests that the platform against the northwest wall of room 189 may have been an altar, but only if the doorway into room 191 was not used until floor 2 was established. At floor 2 the wall between

rooms 184 and 189 was rebuilt with a doorway that was later blocked, the wall between rooms 192 and 204 was rebuilt without a doorway, and the recesses in the doorway between rooms 192 and 189 were filled in. Otherwise house *F* remained as it had been at floor 3. At floor 1 (Pl. 72 *B*) the foundation walls of level IX had destroyed the southeastern part of the house, but the preserved walls indicated another rebuilding.

Houses *G* and *H*, apparently constructed as a unit, were built at floor 4 and rebuilt at floor 1. The walls were placed on a foundation which projected about 10 cm. beyond their faces and extended 50 cm. to 1.15 m. below the lowest floor. They abutted the foundation of house *I*, which seemed to have been built somewhat earlier. Below the doorways in houses *G* and *H* there were triangular openings through the foundation (see Pl. 45 *A*, upper right). The openings, placed at mid-height of the foundation, averaged 50 cm. in height and 25 cm. in width at the base but were corbeled to 5 cm. in width at the top (Pl. 79:4). The reason for these openings is not clear. It is difficult to imagine that they were for drainage, but it is equally difficult to consider them vestigial doorways placed in the foundation for whatever reason the complete plan of the temple of Enlil was reflected in its substructure (see p. 27).

House *G* (Pl. 47 *C*) was entered from the street in the south corner of the excavated area. At floor 4 the doorsill and *libn* doorstep were slightly above the street level and about 25 cm. above the floor of the house, the difference in elevation being taken care of by a slope in the floor of room 190. The walls at the southeastern end of room 190 were lined with a binlike trough formed by a thin *libn* wall in no place more than three courses high. In all probability this was the retaining wall for a dirt fill placed in the trough to form a bench like that found in room 205 of house *F* at level XI. A similar construction was partly preserved in room 188, where a flight of stairs was built against the southwest wall (Pl. 49 *B*). The lowest tread was 26 cm. wide, and two others were 22 cm. each; the lowest riser was 26 cm. high, and the second and third were 19 and 16 cm. respectively. Since the top of the third riser corresponded to floor 2, there is a possibility that it had been built higher but was cut down to the later floor level. Above floor 2 no treads were recognizable and the one riser was 36 cm. high. The treads, risers, and faces of the stairway were covered with mud plaster. The back of the stairway leaned out 38 cm. in a height of 97 cm. in what seemed to be the lower part of a stair-supporting arch to the southeast wall of the room. If we assume that there was a second flight along the southeast wall supported by a second arch springing from the crown of the lower one (such as we found in house *K* at level XII), the roof would have been between 3.50 and 4.00 m. above floor 4, and the accumulation of floor debris would have decreased this measurement by 97 cm. before the house was rebuilt at floor 1. In the south corner of the room, behind the stairs, there was a bread oven on floor 4, which had been cut by three infant jar burials undoubtedly placed there from a higher floor level. The debris above floor 4 was almost all ash to floor 2, which was not so much a new floor as it was a concentrated layer of ash in the floor debris.

In house *H* (Pl. 47 *B*) the excavated walls of rooms 176 and 187 were laid with three courses of baked bricks at the base, the only walls in level X where a damp course was used. At floor 4 room 187 was paved with baked bricks in the southeast (30 × 30 × 7 cm.) and the center (17 × 25 × 7 cm.) but was of tamped earth in the northwest. Only three floors, corresponding to the three found in house *G*, were recorded.

House *I* was built on a projecting foundation which varied in depth from 90 cm. to 1.55 m. below the lowest floor. In the western part of the house the foundation and patches of the floor were preserved, but the walls had been destroyed by a foundation belonging to a rebuilding done at floor 1. At floor 4 the entrance doorway was in the northeast wall of room 157, whence there was access on the southeast to a large rectangular "family" room (201) and two smaller rooms (185 and 207) and on the southwest to courtyard 152 and two additional rooms.

From one of these rooms (206) there was a doorway into house *H*. Although this area had been disturbed by a refuse pit and a later foundation, apparently a connection between the two houses existed throughout the occupation of level X. At floor 3 house *I* was rebuilt and the entrance was moved to the northwest side of room 157, probably because a new house (*E*) was constructed on the northeast (see Pl. 72 *A*). A narrow partition was built on floor 3 in room 185; the bricks were laid on edge in the lowest course, flat in the second course, and on edge again in the third. At floor 2 was the highest ash layer preserved within the house as it was rebuilt at floor 3. At floor 1 the western part of the house was rebuilt on a new projecting foundation, in which there was a triangular opening under the doorway between loci 152 and 155 (Pl. 49 *C*) similar to those in the foundation of houses *G* and *H*. In the rest of the house the rebuilt walls were founded on earlier walls with the customary layer of matting between the new and old construction. Floor 1 was established level with the matting in the northwestern part of the house but sloped downward to below the matting line at the southeast. The slope was fairly easy to follow, and there were no floors or ash layers in the southeastern rooms at the base of the rebuilt walls. The plan was changed slightly at floor 1. The entrance doorway was moved to a room (155) southwest of the courtyard, and a partition was built in the large "family" room (173/178). The northwest wall of room 178 was destroyed at floor 1 but probably contained a doorway to the courtyard, as reconstructed on our plan (Pl. 72 *B*). A stove(?) in room 173 (Pl. 49 *D*) consisted of a curb (18 cm. high) of mud-plastered bricks placed 25 cm. in front of and parallel to the southwest wall. The trough between the curb and the wall was filled with ashes, but the wall itself was not burned. There was evidence of still another rebuilding above floor 1. It is possible that part of this house was still in use in level IX and that this last rebuilding should be correlated with the meager remains found at that level.

Northeast of house *I* at floor 4 we found only the deep foundation of house *E*, which was constructed at floor 3. House *E* was entered through a doorway in the northwest wall of a vestibule (151) which opened into a larger room or, probably, courtyard (153). From there one doorway opened into a small room (150) on the northwest and another into a rectangular "family" room (154) on the southeast. It is possible that other rooms belonging to this house lie in the unexcavated part of the mound. At floor 2 a fragmentary paving of baked bricks (17 × 26 × 7 cm.) was preserved in the north corner of locus 153. We did not find floor 2 in locus 154, and it is likely that floor 3 was used until the house was rebuilt and floor 1 was established.

House *J* as it was rebuilt at level XI 1 continued to be used at floor 4 of level X. At floor 4 there was a stove(?), similar to the one found in house *I*, against the northeast wall of courtyard 209. The curb, 15 cm. thick and 15 cm. high, was made of unbaked bricks and covered with mud plaster. The plaster was burned, and a heavy layer of ash was found between the curb and the wall. The curb ended at a *libn* platform or table that apparently was cut down when the next floor was established. In room 163 there were two bread ovens, one in the north corner on floor 4 and one in the east corner on an intermediate floor about 20 cm. higher. The house was rebuilt at floor 3, but the plan was unchanged. The courtyard (161) was paved with baked bricks (17 × 25 × 7 cm.) at the north corner, but elsewhere it had a good earth floor. At floor 1 the house was rebuilt again. The original plan was not changed, but the blocking of the doorway to room 158 on the southwest and a doorway to the now blocked-off street (164) on the northeast indicated that the house was considerably enlarged.

The excavated portion of locus 170 contained part of a rather elaborate furnace at floor 2. The wider channels (28–30 cm.) were filled with ash and their walls were burned almost yellow, but the narrower channels (less than 10 cm.) were filled with dirt mixed with some ash and

were not burned at all. The walls of the channels were preserved to a height of 15–20 cm. above the floor.

At floor 4 house *K* was rebuilt except for the northwest and northeast walls of room 200; the other two walls of that room were destroyed by foundations for walls built at floor 3. The plan remained the same except for the lack of a doorway between room 199 and the central courtyard and the introduction of a doorway between room 196 and street 168. At floor 3 the house was rebuilt with a completely changed plan, but not enough remained to allow us to determine the layout of the rooms northwest of the large courtyard (177) that occupied the southeastern part of the house. At floor 2 this courtyard was paved with baked bricks (17 × 25 × 7 cm.). Very little of the house remained at floor 1, although the walls that we did find had been rebuilt at that floor.

TA LEVEL IX

Our record of this last building level of the Old Babylonian period shows a few walls in the southeastern part of the excavated area (see Pls. 46 *B*, extreme right, and 72 *B*). Since these walls were of normal thickness for this period they probably were not foundation walls. Their bases varied from 91.75 to 92.40 m. in elevation and cut into walls of level X, which were not used for bearing. One wall of level IX was preserved to el. 92.95 m. and this could have been the elevation of the floor, which was nowhere preserved.

THE KASSITE PERIOD

The Kassite period was not well represented in the excavated areas of the Scribal Quarter. There were indications that a substantial habitation existed somewhere nearby, but the few structural remains that we found suggested a settlement more loosely planned than that of the Old Babylonian period. In TB most of the area had been excavated by the previous expedition, and no building level could be identified as Kassite. In TA the Kassite period was represented by levels VIII–VI, none of which contained any impressive architectural remains. In level VIII a few walls were preserved at the south, and the northern portion of the plot was part of an open space used as a dump. Although the buildings of levels VII and VI did encroach on this space, it remained a dumping ground throughout the Kassite occupation.

Except for a few fragments of baked-brick pavements the floors were of dirt, very difficult to trace or not discernible at all. The fact that we found very little ash in the room debris perhaps indicates that these levels were not represented by a very long or very active period of habitation. The walls were built of unbaked bricks, which showed traces of mud plaster; with few exceptions they were poorly preserved.

TA LEVEL VIII

At level VIII (Pls. 46 *A*, 73 *A*) there was a Kassite occupation sometime after the Old Babylonian houses had been abandoned. The walls (el. 92.75–93.20 m.) found in the southern part of the plot suggested that there was an open area bordered by structures on the northwest and southeast. The building on the northwest was greatly damaged, and the one on the southeast was almost wholly outside the excavation area. The large open area at the north was filled with ashes and potsherds in which no definite floor layers could be traced. Undoubtedly this was part of a dumping ground outside the Kassite settlement.

TA LEVEL VII

At level VII (Pls. 73 *B*, 50 *A*) there were two occupational floors: floor 2 at el. 93.40–93.55 m. and floor 1 at el. 93.70–93.90 m. (see Pl. 78). A street (134) approximately 2 meters wide ran southwest–northeast with houses on each side. Very little of the building on the southeast was

THE STRUCTURAL REMAINS

69

preserved, and on the northwest only part of a house lay within the limits of the excavation. We know only that from the street one entered vestibule 135, which led to a large partially excavated room (142).

TA LEVEL VI

Level VI (Pl. 74 *A*) was represented by a single floor (el. 94.10–94.20 m.; see Pl. 78). The excavated area was divided into two parts by a street (120) that was directly above the street of level VII, but it was blocked by a wall at the southwest. Southeast of the street the building remains were fragmentary, partly because of numerous burials. Northwest of the street house *D* was built. Courtyard 122 and the rooms to the northeast and southeast of it appeared to form a self-contained unit (*ca.* 11 m. square), although doorways in the northwest and southwest walls of the courtyard led to other partially excavated rooms or open areas.

THE ASSYRIAN PERIOD

During this period the Scribal Quarter was rebuilt several times, and to the Assyrians we can ascribe TA levels V, IV, and III. In TB no building levels could be identified as Assyrian.²¹

In TA the layout of the buildings at level V set the pattern for the later levels, but there was evidence of a certain freedom in expansion and relocation of houses that was not permitted by the static rigidity which controlled the arrangement of the buildings in the Isin-Larsa and Old Babylonian periods. The property lines apparently shifted continually as one house developed and grew at the expense of another. We were fortunate in having, near the center of the plot, a house which expanded from five rooms at level V to a very large establishment at level IV and then in level III began to decline as a new house was built nearby. The buildings in the northern part of the area were oriented differently from those in the southern part. Those in the north were laid out almost exactly northwest–southeast, as in level VI, while those in the south had their axes approximately north-northwest to south-southeast. It looked as though two property surveys had been developed from independent base lines, and, whatever the reason for this difference in orientation, it continued in all the building levels above.

Most of the rooms had earthen floors and, although doorsills of baked bricks were not uncommon, only in a few instances were baked bricks used for floor paving. The mud-plastered walls were built of unbaked bricks and founded at or just below the floor level. The floors had been cut by the many burials, but remarkably few walls had been thus destroyed because they so often underlay the walls of later rebuildings, so that the rooms from which the burials were dug coincided with those below.

TA LEVEL V

It is certain that there was a lapse of time between the abandonment of the level VI houses and the building of the level V houses (Pl. 74 *B*) at el. 94.75–94.90 m. (see Pl. 78). This would account for the dumplike area in the southern part of the plot and for the many burials (shown on the level VI plan) which had no relation to the walls immediately above them. A few of the walls in the north were superimposed on those of level VI, but they seemed to indicate isolated advantages rather than a conscious attempt to follow an existing plan. The level VII street, already blocked in level VI, was further encroached upon at level V and only a suggestion of it (104) remained near the east boundary of the plot. Farther south there was a new street or passage (57) not much over a meter wide. Since few doorways were found at level V,

²¹ Levels B and A (see Pl. 65) were represented only in the narrow spurs left by trenches of the previous expedition. These areas were small, isolated, and at the edge of the mound. Levels B and A cannot be dated because they contained such a mixture of pottery.

it is possible that some of the walls attributed to level V were actually built at level IV but founded so deeply that they destroyed the walls belonging to the level V floors.

The plan of house *C*, in the center of the plot, is fairly certain. A doorway from street 57 opened into vestibule 85, which was partially paved with broken baked bricks and contained a bin, formed of unbaked bricks standing on edge, in the west corner. We found no openings into the other rooms, but the northeast wall was less than two brick courses high and may have contained doorways (with raised *libn* sills) into loci 60 and 97. Locus 97 was paved with baked bricks and probably was open, since this area was part of a sizable courtyard at level IV. Rooms 87 and 102 probably completed the plan, for it is doubtful that rooms 63 and 86 were part of the house at level V. The wall between them and the vestibule had the appearance of two walls laid side by side and contained no openings although it was preserved well above the level of the floor.

Northeast of house *C*, rooms 73 and 75 formed a separate unit founded at the same level as house *C* but with a floor only at level IV, where the occupational dirt and ash were exceptionally thick. Possibly this house was built at level V with a floor some 30 cm. above those in the neighboring houses and was used during both building periods. A partition wall within room 73 existed only below the floor and was covered by the layers of ash and debris in the room. A drain tile was laid through the southeast wall of the room at the floor level.

TA LEVEL IV

Although the buildings in level IV (Pls. 50 *B*, 75 *A*) were continuations of those in level V, house *C* was expanded at the expense of other buildings. Two floors were found; floor 2 was at el. 95.10–95.30 m. and floor 1 was 20–30 cm. higher (see Pl. 78). Floor 1, no more than a thin line of ash, was not recognized in all the rooms of house *C* and was not found at all in the buildings south of street 57. The area was practically flat at this time, with only a slight downward slope from northeast to southwest.

At floor 2 the entrance and vestibule of house *C* remained as they were in level V, but two openings in the vestibule, one later blocked by a thin curtain wall, showed that the rooms to the southwest had been incorporated into the house. On the northeast two preserved jamb faces indicated the locations of the doorways into room 60 and court 87. Five additional rooms grouped around the court completed the plan. Southwest of the court there was the beginning of a stairway which was bonded only into the northeast wall of the room (98) and probably was added after the level IV house was built.

Although we missed floor 1 in digging out many of the rooms of house *C*, the few floors that we did find, a mud-brick sill between room 60 and court 87, and a second door socket at the opening from room 82/83 to the courtyard all implied that there was a general floor at this higher level.

TA LEVEL III

Except in the north, where a new structure (house *B*) was introduced, the houses of level III (Pls. 51 *A*, 75 *B*) were rebuilt on the walls of level IV. Probably house *B* was constructed at the same time that house *C* was rebuilt and the building containing rooms 34 and 37 was added later since some of its walls cut into walls of the other two houses. However, there was not enough difference in the floor elevations to indicate this sequence of construction. Two floors were associated with level III (see Pl. 78). Floor 2 was at el. 95.70–96.05 m. and had a definite downward slope of about 45 cm. toward the west-southwest. Floor 1, 35–75 cm. above floor 2, was an ash layer that was not recognized in many places and probably did not exist in all the rooms, since the buildings at the south seemed to have fallen into disrepair during the latter part of the occupation represented by level III.

At floor 2 the main entrance to house *C* led into a long narrow room (60) and thence to courtyard 49 and additional rooms on the northwest and northeast. The remains of an interesting bread oven were found in room 53. It was 73 cm. in diameter and set 5 cm. below the floor. Two baked bricks placed vertically formed a feeding or draft channel (7 cm. wide) which sloped from the bottom of the oven to the floor level. In the east corner of room 31 a small platform, covered with pots and potsherds, was raised 10 cm. above the floor and was faced with baked and unbaked bricks placed on edge. In the northeast wall of the same room there was a mud-plastered niche 1.53 m. above the floor (Pl. 79:2). A doorway in the southwest wall of the courtyard opened into a large, apparently enclosed, area. A narrow corridor (45) connected the courtyard with an open space (32) on the northeast, which was bounded on the northwest by rooms 34 and 37 and on the southeast by a two-room living unit. The entrance into the larger room (58) of this unit had two door sockets to provide for a double-leaf door; the northeast wall of the other room (44) contained two niches with semicircular heads formed with crude unbaked-brick arches (Pl. 79:5). Little is known about the plan of house *B*. Only part of what was probably the central courtyard (68) was within the limits of our plot, and from it doorways with baked-brick sills led into two large partially excavated rooms. The door into room 66 had two leaves as indicated by the two door sockets found *in situ*.

Except for minor changes the plan at floor 1 followed the one below. In house *C* the floor of courtyard 49 was very uneven and contained many irregular patches of ashes which appeared to have been dumped there. The southwest wall of the court and some of the walls of rooms 53 and 54 were not preserved at floor 1, and it is possible that locus 49 was no longer enclosed and that rooms 53 and 54 had been abandoned. Whereas house *C* was being neglected, house *B* was being kept in good repair. New earthen floors in all the rooms, new baked-brick sills in the openings to the courtyard, and a newly enclosed area (64) were the major improvements made at floor 1. We were unable to find an opening into locus 64, which apparently was an open space associated with house *B*. A drain through its northwest wall was built with baked bricks (Pl. 79:3).

THE NEO-BABYLONIAN AND ACHAEMENIAN PERIODS

It is difficult to determine which floors of level TA II should be attributed to the Neo-Babylonian period. At this level the buildings in the southern part of TA had fallen into ruins and many of the fragmentary walls in the central and southern parts probably belonged to level III houses which had been left exposed to the weather. The ground was very uneven, with patches of ash that could not be followed in a continuing layer. In the north a rebuilt and enlarged version of house *B* had a series of six floors in levels II and I. The distinction between these two levels was made because we found a mixture of Neo-Babylonian and Achaemenian objects at level II and a large newly constructed building (house *A*) at level I. House *B* must have been rebuilt just before or just after the subjugation of the country by the Achaemenians, but house *A* can only be attributed to people under Achaemenian rule.

TA LEVEL II

At level II (Pl. 76 *A*) the walls of the rebuilt and enlarged house *B* were not superimposed on those of the earlier house but, from the small part of the building which we excavated it was evident that the general idea of the earlier plan was continued in the new construction. Of the six floors recorded in house *B* at levels II-I, three were probably contemporary with the other building remains of level II. Floor 3 was at el. 96.90-97.10 m., and to it belonged baked-brick doorsills found in the openings between rooms 9 and 10 and between room 14 and courtyard 17. Floor 2 was 30-45 cm. higher, and to it belonged a door socket found at the

opening between rooms 9 and 10. Floor 1 was 35–50 cm. above floor 2, and to it belonged door sockets found at the openings between locus 8 and rooms 9 and 16 and between rooms 11 and 14 and a baked-brick sill between room 10 and the courtyard.

While the plan of house *B* remained the same at all three floors, the rest of the area changed. However, since there was a gradual building-up of the debris in the open areas, a correlation of floors could only be approximated. Rooms 34 and 37 were rebuilt and occupied only at floors 3 and 2; the partially excavated room 43 was built and occupied only at floor 2, and by this time the wall fragments at the west and south were covered with debris. At floor 1 nothing remained of the old structures except house *B*, and a large uneven area sloped gradually downward from the east-central part of the dig. The new constructions at floor 1 consisted of a partly excavated structure on the west and a long diagonal wall on the east. The latter may have been an enclosure or garden wall since there were no abutting walls on either side. Its first two courses were one and a half bricks thick, and above them, probably at the ground level, the width was increased to two bricks—the very opposite of good foundation construction and suggestive of a nonbearing or temporary wall.

TA LEVEL I

At level I (Pls. 51 *B*, 76 *B*) the extensive and important-looking house *A* was constructed just south of house *B* and, oddly enough, the difference in orientation between buildings in the northern and southern parts of the plot, noticed first at level V, still existed. It is possible that the floors of house *B* did not rise as quickly as the accumulating layers of debris in the open area on which house *A* was built and thus that floors in the older house were lower than the contemporary floors in the new one. Since houses *B* and *A* were excavated at different times and there was not a direct connection between them, a correlation of their floors was not possible; but it is plausible to assume that the building of house *A* and the rebuilding of house *B* were approximately contemporary. Hence the highest three floors in house *B* are attributed to level I and equated to the three floors found in house *A* (see Pl. 78).

The old walls of house *B* were leveled to floor 3 (el. 97.75 m.) and covered with matting, and new walls were built. Room 13 was a bath with baked-brick paving coated with bitumen to make it waterproof. Three baked bricks (37 × 37 × 6.5 cm.) found on top of the bitumen were remains of paving laid along each side of the room to form a narrow channel in the center that opened into a vertical drain below. At floor 2, about 25 cm. above floor 3, changes were made in the circulation of the house. The doorways between room 10 and court 17 and between rooms 11 and 14 were blocked, and a smaller living unit of four rooms (6, 9, 10, and 11) was thus created. This type of remodeling (also done in house *C* at TB I 2) can be compared with the kind we do today when we divide a private house into several small apartments. A stove in the west corner of room 11 had an earthen floor elevated about 5 cm. above the general floor level and three division walls, rising 15–20 cm. higher, that formed narrow fireboxes and supported cooking utensils above the blaze. In the same room a bench, faced with unbaked bricks set vertically and capped with a course of bricks laid flat, was built against the northeast wall. In the southwest wall of room 14 there was a small niche lined with potsherds. At floor 1, 35–60 cm. above floor 2, the doorway between locus 8 and room 16 was blocked.

Only the northwest boundary of house *A* is known; on the northeast and southwest the house continued beyond the excavated area, and on the southeast it was destroyed by erosion at the edge of the mound. The rooms were large, and in some the roof span (normally *ca.* 3.50 m. in a private house) was as much as 4.50 m.—a fact which in itself indicates an important structure. We do not have a very definite idea of the plan, but the house was built around a large central courtyard (20) measuring 7.90 × 8.60 m. On the northeast there were at least three

ranges of rooms, but it is doubtful that more than a single range was built originally. The northwest wall of room 1 was rebuilt at floor 1 with a slightly different orientation, and the northwest wall of room 15, which cut into and partially rested upon a wall of house *B* and blocked the doorway into room 11, was also built during the last years that the house was occupied. Although we were not able to establish absolutely the building sequence, we can suggest that originally only rooms 1, 4, 18, and 19 existed northeast of the courtyard, with a doorway leading from room 1 to an open space on the northeast. At floor 2, after house *B* had been divided into several apartments, a doorway was cut from room 11 into this open area, but this doorway was blocked at floor 1 when rooms 12 and 15 were built. The construction of these rooms apparently necessitated a new exit from room 1 of house *A*, so that a doorway leading to locus 5 was cut although there was not an adequate passage to the open space (8) beyond. Northwest of the courtyard there were two rooms, one behind the other; and on the southwest, although only one range of rooms was excavated, doorways indicated that the building continued in a southwesterly direction. At its west corner the walls of house *A* were built against the differently oriented structure that was founded at level II 1, thus permitting its continued use.

Floor 3 (el. 98.05–98.50 m.) of house *A* was, because of the slope of the ground, some 45 cm. higher in the rooms on the northeast than in those on the southwest. In the south corner of room 1 two hearths were preserved 15–20 cm. above the floor, and the doorway between this room and open space 15 had the only baked-brick sill found at floor 3. In room 22 three low unbaked-brick wall stubs which projected from the southwest wall should be considered not as fireplaces, because no ashes or signs of burning were evident, but more probably as cheeks to hold pottery jars erect. At floor 2, which varied about 20 cm. in elevation, another baked-brick sill was found in the doorway between loci 1 and 15 and there were fragmentary sills in the doorway in the southwest wall of room 27 and in the doorways between the courtyard and loci 4 and 26. In the doorway to locus 26 there were three courses of bricks, which, since they were on the downhill side of the house, may have formed a step to compensate for a change in the floor level. Floor 1 was practically level in the excavated part of the house. Only the northeastern half of the pavement in courtyard 20 was preserved, a double course of bricks in the center probably being the result of leveling rather than an indication of two separate pavements. The doorway between room 1 and locus 5, with its door socket, was added at this time, and the opening between rooms 1 and 15 was paved with baked bricks covered with bitumen. Either during the occupation of floor 1 or sometime later, the tomb (locus 3) for a double-jar burial (IB 134) was made by the introduction in room 28 of *libn* filling, whose lowest course leaned at an angle of 60 degrees while the courses above were horizontal. Although the burial itself was at the level of floor 3, the *libn* filling started at floor 1 and continued to a higher floor just under the surface of the mound.

THE TA POST-I LEVEL

Although level I was the first comprehensible building level we found in digging down from the surface of the mound, it did not represent the last structures built in the area. At el. 99.25 m. we uncovered a floor and fragments of *libn* walls (Pl. 77). One wall was built upon a wall of level I, and another, founded in level II, was preserved above this highest floor. These two wall fragments indicated a continuing occupation above level I. The walls and floors were fragmentary not only because of their nearness to the surface but also because of many intrusive graves. The Scribal Quarter had already been abandoned and the houses of unbaked bricks leveled by wind and rain when this area was selected by a later people as their burying ground.

PRIVATE HOUSES IN THE SCRIBAL QUARTER

THE DATING

By DONALD E. McCOWN

THE DATED TABLETS

Perhaps the most remarkable fact concerning the dated, stratified tablets is how "unstratified" they are. There are two reasons for such disorder in continuously occupied house areas. Many of the documents must have been retained for some generations and consequently would be found above the level in which they originated. Secondly, activities such as the digging of foundations, drains, or graves allowed later tablets to fall to lower levels and caused earlier tablets to be brought up into later levels. Unfortunately, most of the texts were undated or did not have the date preserved. At best, cuneiform tablets can provide only a reasonable approximation of the date of the level in which they are found.

The following dated tablets were found in TB.

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	DATE	CAT. NO.	LOCUS	DATE
	Level VIII		3NT 10		Amarsin year 8
3NT 197	282	Amarsin year 4	3NT 9		Ibbisin year 1
3NT 202	284	Amarsin year 4		Level IV 2b or 2a	
	Level VII 2		2NT 729	218	Amarsin year 4
3NT 190	282	Shulgi year 48	2NT 727	227	Shusin year 1
3NT 174	282	Amarsin year 4	2NT 694	214	Shusin year 3
	Level V 2		2NT 695	214	Shusin year 4
3NT 116	194	Shulgi year 49	2NT 712	222	Shusin year 4
3NT 46	240	Amarsin year 5	2NT 707	215	Shusin year 6
3NT 39	240	Amarsin year 6	2NT 709	216	Shusin year 7
3NT 40	240	Amarsin year 6	2NT 711	216	Ibbisin year 1
3NT 44	240	Amarsin year 6	2NT 676	219	Ibbisin year 2
3NT 45	240	Amarsin year 6	2NT 726	226	Ibbisin year 2
3NT 60	240	Amarsin year 6	2NT 706	215	Ibbisin year 3
3NT 41	240	Amarsin year 7	2NT 690	209	Ibbisin
3NT 50	240	Amarsin year 8		Level IV 2a	
3NT 54		Shusin year 4	3NT 35		Shulgi year 48
3NT 53	247	Ibbisin year 2	3NT 33		Amarsin year 6
	Level V 1		3NT 18		Shusin year 7
3NT 43	240	Amarsin year 5	3NT 55		Ibbisin year 1
3NT 49		Amarsin year 6	3NT 56		Ibbisin year 1
3NT 12	236	Shusin year 4	3NT 58		Ibbisin year 2
3NT 27	197	Shusin year 5		Level IV 1	
	Level IV 2b		2NT 648	206	Amarsin year 1
2NT 634	195	Shulgi year 32	2NT 658	206	Amarsin year 1
2NT 636	195	Shulgi year 32	3NT 3	211	Amarsin year 5
2NT 632	195	Shulgi year 38/ Shusin year 4	2NT 623	197	Shusin year 4
2NT 639	195	Shulgi year 39/ Shusin year 5	2NT 672	219	Shusin year 4
2NT 640	195	Shulgi year 43/ Amarsin year 6	3NT 1	wall	Shusin year 5
2NT 633	195	Amarsin year 1	2NT 621	197	Ibbisin year 1
			2NT 614	201	Ibbisin year 2
			2NT 622	197	Ibbisin year 2
			2NT 671	219	Ibbisin year 2
			2NT 615	196	Ibbisin

THE DATING

75

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	DATE	CAT. NO.	LOCUS	DATE
2NT 689	201	Ibbisin	2NT 416	84	Rimsin year 3
2NT 668	201/213	Shuilishu	2NT 130	30	Rimsin year 8
2NT 627-28	196	Iddindagan			
2NT 652	206	Ishmedagan			Level I 1
	Level III 2		2NT 71	10	Amarsin year 5
2NT 616	153	Shusin year 3	2NT 394	69	Rimsin year 22
	Level III 2 or 1		2NT 419	91	Rimsin year 22
2NT 592	167	Shusin year 1	2NT 439	56	Hammurabi
	Level III 1				Level E 2
2NT 596	12	Amarsin year 1	2NT 323	75	Shusin year 5
2NT 586	179	Amarsin year 7	2NT 764-82	75	Samsuiluna years 3-24
2NT 555-58	153	Shuilishu	2NT 329	75	Samsuiluna year 11
2NT 560-66	153	Iddindagan	2NT 788	75	Samsuiluna year 14
	Level II 2		2NT 374	75	Samsuiluna year 24
2NT 540	124	Sineribam year 1	2NT 375	75	Samsuiluna year 28
2NT 685		Hammurabi year 31			Level B
	Level II 1		2NT 83	34	Xerxes year 14
2NT 443		Amarsin year 8			Dump
2NT 442		Shusin year 2	2NT 601		Shulgi year 44
2NT 54	10	Urninurta	2NT 448		Shulgi year 48
2NT 449	140	Bursin	2NT 598		Shulgi year 48
2NT 44	17	Sumuil year 25	2NT 546		Shusin year 3
	Level I 2		2NT 696		Shusin year 9
2NT 470	51	Damiqilishu	2NT 704		Ibbisin year 1
			2NT 663		Ibbisin year 2

Although no dated tablets were found at TB level IX, a reused stamped brick of Urnammu from the debris of floor 1 and tablets dated to Shulgi from higher levels suggest that the lowest Ur III level in TB may have been established during Shulgi's reign. The presence of tablets dated to Isin kings at floor 1 of level IV may indicate that Ur's control of Nippur ended before the walls of level IV were demolished and level III was established. However, since the area above house *I* in level IV was so disturbed, it is likely that three of these tablets (2NT 627-28, 668) were intrusive, since they are related by the names occurring on them to a group of tablets (2NT 555-81) found in locus 153 at level III 1. Another group of tablets (2NT 647 and 651-54; see pp. 147 f.), one of which is dated to Ishmedagan (2NT 652), was found in the debris above floor 1 of level IV and was sealed from above only by an unbroken floor in room 156 at level III 1. Hence, these tablets could have been deposited any time prior to the rebuilding of house *E* at level III 1. The presence of a tablet (2NT 439) dated to Hammurabi at level I 1 may indicate that the Larsa dynasty ended before the occupation of level *E* which, from tablets alone, can be dated to the Old Babylonian period.

The following dated tablets were found in TA.

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	DATE	CAT. NO.	LOCUS	DATE
	Level XV			Level XII 2	
3NT 889	230	Ibbisin	3NT 855	230	Enlilbani
	Level XIII 1			Level XI	
3NT 842	217	Siniddinam	3NT 834		Samsuiluna year 3

PRIVATE HOUSES IN THE SCRIBAL QUARTER

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	DATE	CAT. NO.	LOCUS	DATE
Level X 4 Foundation			Level III 2		
3NT 869	174	Rimsin year 37	2NT 342	41	Ashurbanipal year 36?
3NT 863	174	Rimsin year 59	2NT 260	56	Kandalanu year 7
3NT 872	174	Rimsin year 59	2NT 179	41	Cyrus year 1
3NT 876	174	Hammurabi year 43			
3NT 864	174	Samsuiluna year 5			
3NT 865	174	Samsuiluna year 7			
3NT 870	174	Samsuiluna year 7	2NT 280	52	Sargon year 1
3NT 884	174	Samsuiluna year 7	2NT 285	52	Sennacherib year 3
3NT 867	174	Samsuiluna year 10	2NT 284	52	Belibni year 1
3NT 871	174	Samsuiluna year 11	2NT 282	52	Ashurbanipal year 8
3NT 866	174	Samsuiluna	2NT 281	52	Ashurbanipal year 16
			2NT 286-91	52	Ashurbanipal years 21-33
			2NT 303-4	52	Shamashshumukin years 16-17
Level X 4					
3NT 221	174	Rimsin	2NT 292-302	52	Sinsharishkun year 2
3NT 185	180	Hammurabi year 31	2NT 165	34	Sinsharishkun year 3
3NT 159	187	Hammurabi year 38	2NT 402	46	Nebupolassar year 20
3NT 208	201	Hammurabi year 38?			
3NT 223	174	Hammurabi year 43	2NT 401	46	Nebuchadrezzar II year 2
3NT 222	174	Samsuiluna year 1			
3NT 184	180	Samsuiluna year 8	2NT 400	46	Nebuchadrezzar II year 3
3NT 246	174	Samsuiluna year 10			
3NT 155	190	Samsuiluna year 13	2NT 311	56	Nabonidus year 6
3NT 167	188	Samsuiluna year 27	2NT 222	50	Artaxerxes
Level X 3					
3NT 816	203	Rimsin year 26			
3NT 114	176	Samsuiluna year 11	2NT 145		Level II Nabonidus year 9
Level X 1			2NT 61	36	Nabonidus year 16
3NT 95	185	Rimsin year 30	2NT 325	41	Cambyses year 10
3NT 97	184	Rimsin year 48	1N 303	6	Darius year 3
3NT 88	184	Rimsin year 54	1N 298	6	Darius year 18
3NT 78	185	Hammurabi year 37	1N 290	11	Darius year 25
3NT 83	185	Samsuiluna year 7	1N 291	11	Darius year 31
3NT 90	184	Samsuiluna year 7	1N 293	11	Darius
3NT 84	185	Samsuiluna year 8	1N 295	11	Darius
3NT 94	178	Samsuiluna year 8	1N 299	6	Darius
3NT 92	178	Samsuiluna year 12	1N 300	8	Xerxes year 4
3NT 96	184	Samsuiluna year 16?			
3NT 91	178	Samsuiluna year 17			
3NT 86	185	Samsuiluna year 18	1N 283	6	Cyrus year 3
3NT 89	184	Samsuiluna year 27	1N 133	5	Cyrus year 6
3NT 87	184	Ilumailu	2NT 330	1	Cyrus year 8
			2NT 3	20	Cambyses
Level VII			2NT 29	20	Darius year 1
2NT 718	138	Nazimurutash?	2NT 1	20	Darius year 18
			2NT 327	13	Xerxes year 10
Level VI			1N 284	10	Xerxes year 13
2NT 693	131	Burnaburiash	1N 285	10	Xerxes year 13

} in jar

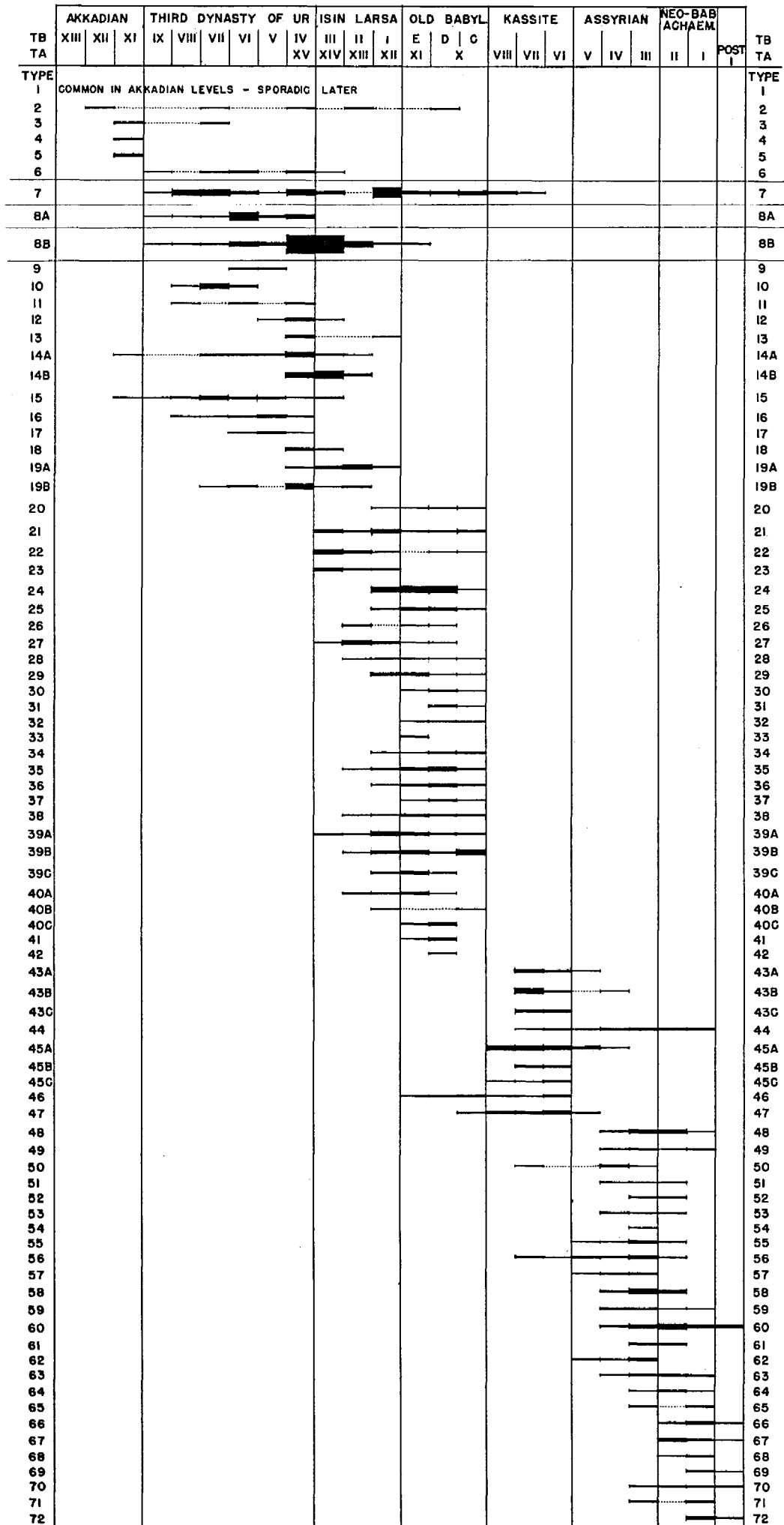


TABLE II

RANGE AND FREQUENCY OF POTTERY TYPES

The thickness of the lines indicates the relative number of examples of the various types. In the Isin-Larsa and Old Babylonian levels the pottery from TB and TA is not separated, but the quantities are given in the "range and frequency" column in the tables that face the plates on which the various types are illustrated.

THE OBJECTS

77

The presence of a tablet (3NT 889) dated to the reign of Ibbisin in TA level XV suggests that that level represents the Ur III period. The next tablet listed, that of Siniddinam (3NT 842) at level XIII 1, suggests an Isin-Larsa date for level XIII. If such a date is correct, the tablet of Enlilbani (3NT 855) from level XII 2 must be intrusive. The single tablet (3NT 834) listed from level XI is dated to year 3 of Samsuiluna and indicates that that level may be assigned to the Old Babylonian period, which is also represented by level X. No dated tablets were found in levels IX and VIII, but receipts (2NT 718 and 693) mentioning Nazimurur-tash(?) and Burnaburiash respectively indicate a Kassite date for levels VII and VI. The next tablets listed are from level III, which can be assigned to the Assyrian period although three tablets (2NT 400-402) found in a jar below the level of floor 1 and tablet 2NT 311 suggest that the Babylonians again controlled Nippur before the occupation of level III came to an end. Level II contained tablets dated to both Neo-Babylonian and Achaemenian kings, while tablets dated to Achaemenian kings only were found in level I.

THE DATING AND CORRELATION OF LEVELS IN TB AND TA

It is only by weighing all the evidence—dated tablets, pottery, objects, and structural remains—that an excavator can assign his levels to specific periods. Using these criteria, we propose the dating and correlation given in Table I.

TABLE I
DATING AND CORRELATION OF PERIODS AND LEVELS

Period	TB Levels	TA Levels
Early Dynastic	XIII?	
Akkadian	XIII? XII-XI X?	
Ur III	IX-IV	XV
Isin-Larsa	III-I	XIV-XII
Old Babylonian	E-D C?	XI-IX
Kassite		VIII-VI
Assyrian		V-III
Neo-Babylonian		II
Achaemenian		II-I

THE OBJECTS

By DONALD E. McCOWN

POTTERY

The pottery from the private houses in the Scribal Quarter has been classified by types (see Table II and Pls. 80-106) established on the basis of the time range of the median shape in each case because the median examples are most numerous and their time range is most securely established. Even wide variations from the median shape may be included within a

type so long as they fall within the time range of the median. In other words, we consider the exact shape of a vessel secondary in importance to the time range of various shapes. There are, of course, single examples and vessels of rare shapes which have not been typed.

Each pottery type is described in detail in the "remarks" column of the table opposite the plate on which it is illustrated. The term "usual ware" refers to a ware made of quite well cleaned clay mixed with a small amount of chopped plant material, probably straw. The clay was fired in a moderately hot oven to a buff color.

Because of the small area of excavation at the Akkadian levels (see pp. 40-43) little is known about the material culture at Nippur at that time. Pottery type 1 (see Pl. 80) was probably ancestral to type 7 (see Pl. 82). Plate 80:18 shows the earliest form (type 5) of a general type that continued into the Isin-Larsa period (type 14) in TB (see Pl. 84). At the end of the Ur III period the base was modified, and examples with a low ring or disk base (type 14B) were more common than those with a convex base (type 14A).

As Table II indicates, practically all the pottery types found in the Ur III levels were new. During the Isin-Larsa and Old Babylonian periods there was continuity rather than any abrupt change. Some types died out and new ones were introduced, but the changes were gradual. Few types were limited to a single period. The Kassite pottery shows little connection with the Old Babylonian. Button bases may have been derived from the earlier ceramic, but otherwise the shapes seem new. In the Assyrian, Neo-Babylonian, and Achaemenian periods the pottery types were in many respects different from those of Kassite times, though some may eventually prove to have evolved from Kassite forms. The pottery as well as the architecture of TA levels V-I indicated cultural continuity, but there were innovations. Perhaps the most interesting was the use of glaze, for artistry in everyday household objects was not a Babylonian characteristic and the glazed pottery and attractively shaped metal vessels (see Pl. 108) were the result of influence from Egypt's decorative crafts by way of the Assyrian and Achaemenian empires.

A few cases of burnish are recorded from Ur III, Isin-Larsa, and Old Babylonian levels (see e.g. types 14-15 and 37 on Pls. 84-85 and 95). In TA levels IV and III were found rare examples of burnished red-slipped vessels which correspond to pottery said to have come from Sennacherib's house at Nineveh.²² In our Assyrian levels were also found rare examples of gray pottery, occasionally burnished, of a type said to be of unusual occurrence in the Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian levels at Babylon.²³

Painted pottery was found in the Isin-Larsa and Old Babylonian levels in both TB and TA. The paint is usually black or black-brown. The decoration sometimes consists of painted rim bands only. Otherwise there are simple designs consisting of zones of crosshatching, multiple zigzags (Pl. 88:20), and panels filled with an oblique cross (Pl. 88:18, 22). Particularly on type 24 occurs a minor zone, just above the base, filled with suspended line groups (Pl. 88:18) or single or multiple zigzags with or without vertical lines rising from the lower apexes (Pl. 88:20). Such painted designs are known at Kish,²⁴ at Telloh in the Larsa period,²⁵ and, I am told, at Tell Harmal. Isin-Larsa pottery decorated with bands of thick black paint was found in one of the soundings at Tell al-Lahm,²⁶ and a pot with painted neck is illustrated from an "Old Kassite" grave at Babylon.²⁷

In TA VII and VI at Nippur a few examples of glaze on a body of siliceous paste were found. Glaze on a clay base appeared in TA V and began to be fairly common in TA III. In

²² See *Sumer* V 153.

²³ See *Innenstadt*, pp. 23, 28, 217.

²⁴ See Henri de Genouillac, *Fouilles françaises d'el-'Akmer: Premières recherches archéologiques à Kish I* (Paris, 1924) Pl. 55.

²⁵ See Parrot, *Tello*, p. 290.

²⁶ *Sumer* V 158.

²⁷ *Innenstadt*, Pl. 48:17, No. 2.

the Assyrian levels (TA V-III) the base glaze was light blue, grayish white, or blue-green in this order of frequency. Polychrome designs occur in combinations of dark brown, light and dark yellow, orange, a gray and a blue which probably represent the same original color, light green or yellowish green, and white. The glazed surfaces usually are very fragile and have a silvery patina which has modified the original colors. Only rarely have the glazed vessels retained their pristine freshness. Not only does the glaze have a tendency to flake from the clay body, but various other imperfections were noted in a small sample of eighteen vessels from TA IV to TA post-I. Irregular unevenness in the thickness of the clay was found in three specimens, cracks in the clay base on four (in one case resulting from the drying, since the glaze had penetrated the cracks), marks from the tripod support on three, fine to moderately large bubbles in the glaze on seven, blowholes in one, large crackles in the glaze on two. On nine vessels there are peculiar adhesions consisting of fine to small lumps of unglazed clay scattered on the surface of the glaze very much as if the vessels had been splattered with clay before they were fired.

At Babylon²⁸ in the Assyrian level glazed vessels were apparently fairly rare and had base glazes of yellow, light blue, or white. Polychrome ornament was even rarer, occurring in white, light and dark yellow, light blue, and black. In the Neo-Babylonian level glazed vessels were much more common, the base glazes being white and blue, and, in contrast to Nippur, polychrome designs consisting of rows of triangles, rosettes, squares, and zigzags occurred. During the eighth and seventh centuries at Assur²⁹ small pots of our types 58 and 59 were commonly found with a base glaze of light blue and designs in warm golden yellow, ivory, and dark blue. The earlier specimens had more elaborate designs, while the later ones had simpler decoration consisting of bands of disks, rings, squares, leaves, and rosettes. In general this ornament is not very closely comparable with that found at Nippur.

STONE, GLASS, AND METAL VESSELS

Stone was an expensive material imported from Iran or more distant regions. The fact that we found very few stone vessels indicates the rarity of stone in daily use. A little alabaster jar (Pl. 107:8) recalls a seal design showing Ibbisin of Ur holding a vase;³⁰ he ruled not so many years before the Nippur jar was placed in a burial. Other Nippur vessels are comparable with examples known from earlier graves at Ur.³¹

There is nothing unusual about the one glass vase (Pl. 148:4) and the stone vessels found in the Assyrian to Achaemenian levels at Nippur. They represent types that originated in Phoenicia and Egypt. One stone vessel from Nippur (Pl. 107:16) is of special interest because in material and shape it is identical with many pieces found at the Achaemenian capital Persepolis.

The few metal vessels from Nippur range from the Akkadian to the Achaemenian period, and most of them were found in burials. Their shapes are not alien to those produced in pottery. The profiles of pottery types 49 and 67 (see Pls. 100 and 103) have much in common with the profiles of certain metal bowls (Pl. 108:9, 17), while Plate 102:15 shows the ceramic equivalent of a metal vase (Pl. 108:16) not only in its shape but in the exceptional fineness of its finish. The properties of clay, however, were not suited to the production of the form and design of the petal-ornamented bowls (Pl. 108:8-9).

GLYPTIC

The dating of cylinder seals and impressions is subject to the difficulties mentioned above (p. 74) in connection with the dated tablets. Seal cylinders were often retained beyond the life span of their original owners and also, because of their small size, were apt to stray from

²⁸ See *ibid.* pp. 22-23, 28.

²⁹ See *Farb. Ker.* pp. 16-17, 21-22.

³⁰ *PBS XIV*, No. 281.

³¹ See *UE II*, Pls. 241-50.

their original context even more easily than tablets. Only impressions on dated tablets and inscribed seals dedicated to rulers can be precisely dated, the former less so than the latter because a tablet dates the use not the making of a seal. The stratification of the broken sealings, however, is less subject to uncertainty than that of the seals themselves, for the sealings would not have been retained as heirlooms from one building level to another.

Our excavations in the Scribal Quarter at Nippur yielded one Protoliterate seal (Pl. 111:15). There are three Early Dynastic seals (Pls. 110:9, 113:1, 114:4), all showing heroes protecting ruminants attacked by lions. Three sealings have designs of Early Dynastic style depicting the struggle between animals and anthropomorphous figures (see Pl. 117:2 and 6); the design on a fourth sealing (Pl. 117:9) is probably Early Dynastic.

No cylinder seals were found in the Akkadian levels, but most of the impressions from those levels are Akkadian in character (see Pl. 117) and Akkadian glyptic is represented by seals found in later levels. Although designs showing the struggle between animals and anthropomorphous figures (e.g. Pls. 112:9, 117:1 and 10) predominate, there are examples of mythological scenes (Pls. 109:6, 117:4). One (Pl. 109:11) shows the sun god in his shrine flanked by two bull-men at the gates. The lines curving above the god's crown are unusual and with the dots at their tips may symbolize the setting sun. Another scene (Pl. 110:5) has been interpreted as a goddess before the gate of sunrise on top of the bull's back. A presentation scene is shown on Plate 113:12.

Before we consider the seal designs that are most typical of the Ur III and Isin-Larsa periods, the less usual designs may be mentioned, namely those depicting the struggle between animals and anthropomorphous figures. This subject is well represented on sealings (see Pls. 117-20), but they are probably mostly Akkadian. Two seals from TB V (Pl. 109:5 and 8) may show the Ur III version. The style of the design shown on Plate 110:1 is very different from that of earlier periods. The combatants may appear in pairs (e.g. Pl. 119:1) or with two heroes attacking a carnivore (e.g. Pl. 110:13). This is essentially a motif that was common before the Third Dynasty of Ur and continued to be used as late as the beginning of the Isin-Larsa period. It is difficult to date one seal (Pl. 111:12) because of its worn condition, but the style does not seem Akkadian or earlier. It may well be an Isin-Larsa product that was inspired by earlier seals. Seals from other sites with similar scenes are attributed to the Third Dynasty of Ur.³²

The most typical Ur III, Isin-Larsa, and Old Babylonian seals show ritual scenes: a worshiper being presented by his tutelary deity to a god or king; a worshiper, usually alone, before his god; or a worshiper bearing an offering to a divinity.

Scenes showing the worship of the ruler are simple, with only three figures (Pls. 111:1, 118:19) except in one case (Pl. 110:2), where a divine figure stands behind the king. More common are scenes in which the worshiper is presented to a divinity. Typically there are only three figures (e.g. Pls. 111:6, 118:16, 119:8), but in two instances (Pls. 110:4, 112:7) three figures approach the seated being. The crescent is the only typical fill element. The design on a sealing from TB V (Pl. 118:7) is exceptional for the Third Dynasty of Ur because of the profusion of fill elements. Some designs show symbols behind the god. These may be scorpion and bird or lizard (Pls. 110:3 and 10, 115:7), crooked staff with head (Pl. 111:8 and perhaps 10) or other single elements (e.g. Pl. 119:11-12). Symbols between figures (e.g. Pls. 111:13, 118:7, 119:10) include lizard, nude female, monkey, birds, scorpion, lion-headed eagle, and "ball-staff."

Scenes showing a worshiper before a seated or standing god may have a ritual object between the figures (Pls. 110:12, 111:3 and 5), or symbols may be placed variously in relation to them

³² See Parrot, *Tello*, pp. 256-57, Pl. XXX 23 and 652, Fig. 52 *d* and *h*; Gen. *Telloh* II 81 and Pl. 117:1*d*.

(Pls. 111:2 and 7, 112:8 and 10). This subject was found only in the Isin-Larsa and Old Babylonian levels of TB.

In the last type of ritual scene a worshiper accompanied by a goddess carries a lamb to a standing god (Pls. 111:9, 112:2). Both examples came from Isin-Larsa levels of TB.

The ritual scenes from TB give a strong impression of continuity from the Ur III through the Old Babylonian period. More important, however, are innovations indicative of the so-called Old Babylonian style—the tutelary deity following rather than leading the worshiper (Pls. 111:1 and 9, 118:19, 119:4), the god standing rather than seated (Pls. 111:9, 119:2), and other elements (Pls. 111:4 and 7, 119:1-2 and 10)—for they suggest that this style may have had its origin as early as the end of the Ur III period.

In the Ur III period, then, the Nippur seals showed two main themes: ritual scenes (e.g. Pl. 110:2) and the struggle between animals and anthropomorphous figures (e.g. Pl. 110:13). The first was far more common than the second, and both derived from Akkadian glyptic. Monumental works of art from Lagash and Ur show the same dependence on Akkadian art style, although the Akkadian vitality is missing. There was great emphasis on verisimilitude, but the smooth fleshy surface rather than the structure of the subject was stressed. More remarkable than the stylistic change, however, was the change in subject matter as evidenced particularly by the absence of the fascinating Akkadian mythological scenes. Why the events and situations in the lives of the gods were no longer portrayed is puzzling. In any case, the result was monotony and uniformity with overwhelming and clear emphasis on the ritual relations of man and god. This theme, to be sure, was not slighted on Akkadian seals, but where it involved mythological scenes the human figure was such a minor part of the whole³³ that the emphasis on the relation of man and god was lacking. Herein, I speculate, lies the importance of the Ur III scenes. The ritual scene was not one of empty formal piety but showed that at least the class of people who owned seals had their personal family gods who, they felt, gave them a means of access to the great gods. Many a man, not just the greatest alone, formally recorded his devotion to a god. The feeling of freedom which enabled many a Sumerian to show his relationship to a god gave him a new sense of security, of religious self-awareness, perhaps even of self-importance; it established his place in the universe. This feeling, as well as the prosperity experienced under the Third Dynasty of Ur (see p. 145), could have contributed to the dignified and serene effect achieved in the ritual scenes. It could also explain the sudden rarity of scenes showing the struggle between animals and anthropomorphous figures.

In the Isin-Larsa period the seal designs were very much like those of the Third Dynasty of Ur. The better seals show no deterioration in the quality of the workmanship, although there were numerous inferior products. In the course of time the style and the content evolved in various ways until, in the Old Babylonian period, the repertoire was very different from that of the Third Dynasty of Ur. In the design shown on Plate 111:4, for example, the typical presentation scene is cluttered with various seemingly unrelated elements, which perhaps served to identify the seal owner even though this aspect of seals apparently became increasingly less important. By the end of the Old Babylonian period the unity of the presentation scene was lost in a confusion of apparently unrelated "good-luck" elements. Plate 112:10 shows the most typical design of this type found in our excavations. In an alternative and opposed development the inscription became predominant over the design, which was limited to one or two figures and composed usually of a tutelary deity and a god or one of these figures alone. This trend may be explained by the fact that, for legal purposes, the inscription was now generally used alone in sealing documents. The serenity of the Third Dynasty of Ur had been

³³ See e.g. Henri Frankfort, *Cylinder Seals* (London, 1939) Pl. XXII a and e.

replaced by restlessness, and the lack of coherence in the seal designs aptly reflected the political conditions of the Isin-Larsa and Old Babylonian periods.

I do not believe that the seal designs reflect much change in basic religious attitudes. Man was usually seen in the same ritual relationship to his personal god and the major divinities that was first illustrated in the Third Dynasty of Ur, but by the end of the Old Babylonian period the important gods were either new or represented differently. The god was commonly shown erect (Pl. 112:2) in warlike or active pose and, where the thought took form, active against the destructive forces which menace man.³⁴ The Babylonian named or extolled divinities in seal inscriptions with increasing frequency.³⁵ He also not uncommonly named himself as a servant of a god.³⁶ There is very seldom correlation between the gods named and the figures shown on the seals. For the most part the seal designs were no longer narrative or decorative but presented a combination of religious symbols and names of apotropaic character that emphasized the seals' character as charms.

The few Kassite pieces illustrate two types of glyptic art. One class of seals (Pl. 121:3-4) shows excellent workmanship, with stately dignified figures accompanied by long inscriptions. This artistic formula developed from Old Babylonian glyptic, although new elements, such as the cross, were introduced. The inscriptions on Kassite seals of this type are frequently religious invocations. Occasionally such seals were used as votive offerings to Enlil or other gods³⁷ and thus were without reference to the practical purpose of personal identification. In contrast to this style is a cursory style with little detail (Pl. 113:5-6). The human figure and scattered symbols of one design (Pl. 113:5) reflect the lack of coherence that characterized the Old Babylonian style. Another design (Pl. 113:6) suggests Assyrian influence. A baked-clay seal found in TA II (Pl. 114:8) is probably either late Kassite or Assyrian, but the borders of triangles show Kassite connections.

Among the few seals found in the Assyrian levels (TA V-III) there are none that would ordinarily be classed as typically Assyrian. One (Pl. 113:12) is Akkadian, and one (Pl. 113:10) is Old Babylonian. The others exhibit the cursory style of the Kassite period. This style undoubtedly conforms to the material, glazed frit, of which they were made, for any details would have been lost once the glaze was applied to the incised design. The content of the designs is varied (Pls. 113:9 and 13, 116:1) and in general without recognizable prototypes. Only one design (Pl. 113:14), with a winged genie plowing, suggests Assyrian connections. The seated figure of Plate 116:1 is no doubt the same as that on Plate 113:6 but represented by a series of lines without "body"; the same design appears on a seal (Pl. 113:8) from a TA V burial. These designs, however, may be much more characteristic of the cylinder seals worn by ordinary individuals in Babylonia than the finer products of the stonecutter's craft that are considered standard for the Assyrian period. The possibility that such seals were amuletic suggests a connection with magical practices. There are also two stamp seals and a stamp-seal impression (Pl. 114:1-2 and 121:6) from Assyrian levels. Egyptian scaraboids were no surprise in the Assyrian period (Pl. 113:11) nor thereafter (Pl. 114:7) when Egypt was under eastern domination.

Finally, two cylinder seals, one Neo-Babylonian (Pl. 114:9) and one Achaemenian (Pl. 114:10) in style, reflect the revival of fine stonecutting—an art that in general had been lost to the ordinary man of Nippur for centuries.

³⁴ See e.g. *ibid.* Pls. XXVIII a and c, XXIX i.

³⁵ See *PBS XIV*, Nos. 342 and 353; *Corpus of Ancient Near Eastern Seals in North American Collections. . . I. The Collection of the Pierpont Morgan Library*, catalogued and edited by Edith Porada . . . in collaboration with Briggs Buchanan ("The Bollingen Series" XIV [New York, 1948]) Nos. 380, 420, 430, 445, 508.

³⁶ Benno Landsberger, *Sam'al I* ("Veröffentlichungen der Türkischen historischen Gesellschaft," Series 7, No. 16 [Ankara, 1948]) p. 94.

³⁷ See e.g. *PBS XIV*, No. 566.

From the seals found in burials something was learned as to their use. Two adult males each wore a cylinder seal (Pls. 113:8 and 114:6). Two adult females (1B 220 and 1B 269) wore cylinder seals with their beads, including one ancient seal in each case. The two scaraboids also were worn by adult females (1B 178 and 1B 269) with their beads. Thus cylinder seals and scaraboids apparently had ornamental and possibly talismanic value. Indeed, the absence of seal impressions on tablets found in the Assyrian levels, where the common mode of personal identification was a nail impression, is a further indication that cylinder seals came to be used as ornaments rather than for identification.

BAKED-CLAY FIGURINES, PLAQUES, AND MODELS

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

One of the most interesting and puzzling categories of finds consists of figurines in human form, animal figurines, plaques showing similar beings, and models of certain types of inanimate objects. Since there is considerable agreement that they were connected with magic or religion, they may be one of the best potential sources for understanding the personal beliefs and practices of the ordinary Sumerian and Babylonian—a subject about which almost no textual information is available. The purpose of the figurines and who or what is represented are largely matters of speculation. From a study of the findspots and condition of our figurines we know, first, that usually not more than three were found in a room and, second, that they were normally in fragmentary condition. The fact that no complete original could be restored from the fragments suggests that, once a figurine was broken, it was desirable to dispose of at least one fragment of it at a considerable distance. This possibility would seem to imply that the figures were thought to possess some sort of magical power which was dangerous to the owners under certain conditions and that, when they were no longer useful, they were purposely broken to destroy that power. However, it is more likely that they were broken accidentally; in fact, we found one fragment that had been mended with bitumen before it was finally discarded. The most plausible general conclusion is that most of these objects had an amuletic character by means of which their possessors maintained a beneficial contact with some god or supernatural being.³⁸ Yet it seems almost certain that figurines were not used in magical practices in the late second and the first millennium, even though magic had penetrated life to a large degree. Otherwise we could expect to find them more numerous, instead of rarer, in the Assyrian and later levels than they were in earlier periods.

Although figurines were found in the house chapels (see pp. 146 f.)—two in TB 281 at level VIII and three in TB 281 at level VII, one in TB 197 and five in TB 222 at level IV 2—present information is too incomplete to demonstrate that such objects were used in house chapels. The random distribution of figurines in the houses of all levels suggests that their findspots have no relation to their use. Furthermore, though these objects are numerous among our small finds, they were not very common. Their rarity suggests either that the occasion for their use was exceptional or that each piece was preserved for some time. The fact that they were baked indicates that they were expected to have some permanence. Those made in molds, and probably the handmade figurines as well, must have been produced in numbers and thus in a “factory” rather than at home. To be sure, the objects found in the houses by no means represent a complete inventory of the original contents but, even though we do not know how many figurines were actually “in use,” it is illuminating to consider the total number of each of the more common types. In TB, levels IV–II yielded fifty-five nude female figurines, twenty-one nude females with plaque background, and thirty male figurines. Female figures are far more numerous than males, as also in TA if we do not count the “horse-and-rider” type.

³⁸ Cf. Landsberger, *Sam'al* I 94.

In TA, however, levels V–I yielded only twenty-seven nude females. All types of figurines were fairly rare in the pre-Achaemenian levels of TA, whereas forty-five of the horse-and-rider type were found in levels II–I.

Limited evidence indicates that such figurines were normally found in fragmentary condition at other sites also. A possible exception is the Diqdiqqah “cemetery” at Ur, where a considerable number of complete figurines and plaques was found, though their ratio to those found in fragmentary condition is unknown. The “cemetery” is dated to the period of the Third Dynasty of Ur, but apparently it is uncertain whether the figurines were connected with graves.³⁹ Many are of Ur III and Old Babylonian types, and some may be as late as the Assyrian period. Concentrations of such objects have been discovered at only a few sites. Near ‘Aqar Quf some hundreds of broken animal and human figurines were found on a pavement of baked bricks. They are of Kassite date, and inscriptions on some show that they were dedicated to the healing goddess Gula. Though the exact nature of their findspot is uncertain, it probably represents a shrine to that goddess.⁴⁰ In temples at Babylon that date from Assyrian to Achaemenian times considerable numbers of figurines were found. In temple “Z” there were fifteen of the horse-and-rider type and eleven nude females suckling a child.⁴¹ The temple of Ninurta yielded 133 of the horse-and-rider type, fifteen apes, twenty-four nude females with arms at the sides, four with folded arms, three suckling a child, five bearded males holding a vase, eight of a figure riding in a panier, and some specimens of less common types.⁴² The excavations of each of these temples covered an area of about the same size as TB, and their time span was around 250 years. In view of the size of the areas and the length of time involved these numbers perhaps should not be considered to represent concentrations, but we are not sure where the figurines were found in the rooms of the temples and at which of their various floor levels. In the Gimilsin complex at Tell Asmar and in temple areas at Ur and Uruk, figurines were found but not in great quantity considering the size of the areas and the duration of the structures.

It is pertinent to question what class of beings the figurines in human form represent. Were they gods and goddesses and, if so, what formal attributes characterize the major as against the minor divinities? Certainly one of the most distinctive attributes of divinity was the horned crown, which our figures do not wear. Thus I believe that they do not represent any major divinity. A statuette⁴³ of a minor deity found *in situ* in a Larsa street chapel at Ur⁴⁴ does not have a horned crown—the best known evidence that minor deities were not necessarily shown with this insignia of divinity. A miniature shrine from Nippur (Pl. 129:6) contains a typical male figurine and suggests that such figures represented protective or “good-luck” gods of a minor order who played a part in popular religion.⁴⁵

The scenes on the backs of model chairs (see pp. 93 f.) may have been connected in some way with the ordinary Sumerian’s participation in formal religion. One scene, from the Inanna temple at Nippur, shows a male and a female in embrace⁴⁶ and so well fits the descriptions of Tammuz and Inanna during the ceremony of their annual marriage that it is difficult to believe the hymnal descriptions and the object are unconnected. The others (Pl. 143:8–10, 12), from private houses, depict a temple door guarded by wild-haired gatemmen. The varying symbols above the gatemmen presumably were appropriate to the particular temple represented.

³⁹ See *AJ* V (1925) 18–19, Pls. VII 2 and VIII.

⁴⁰ *Sumer* III (1947) 19–22.

⁴¹ Robert Koldewey, *Die Tempel von Babylon und Borsippa* (*WVDOG* XV [1911]) p. 23.

⁴² *Ibid.* pp. 31–32.

⁴³ *AJ* XI, Pl. L 3.

⁴⁵ Cf. Landsberger, *Sam'al* I 95.

⁴⁴ Called “chapel of Pa-Sag” (see *ibid.* pp. 368–70).

⁴⁶ *The Illustrated London News*, June 29, 1952, p. 1085, Fig. 9.

HANDMADE NUDE FEMALE FIGURINES

This is a general type, with variations in detail indicated by the more complete figurines (see Pls. 122-24). Because of the extreme rarity of the latter it is not possible to distinguish subtypes and only differences in individual features can be analyzed.

Four examples were found in TB level XI (e.g. Pl. 122:1-3). They are of tan ware with buff slip. Two (Pl. 122:1-2) show a counterbalance for the necklace on the back (see p. 86), and the unillustrated example has a double row of vertical incisions to represent the necklace.

In the post-Akkadian levels of TB there were 123 specimens: ten in level VIII, thirteen in VII, seven in VI, twenty-one in V, forty in IV, twelve in III, eleven in II, seven in I, one in E, and one in D. Six examples were found in TA: two in level XIII and one each in levels XII, X 3 foundation, X 3, and VII. It seems likely that the few examples found in the higher levels (TB E and D, TA X and VII) were intrusive and that such figurines were no longer being made after the Isin-Larsa period.

The figurines from the Ur III and Isin-Larsa levels are of tan or occasionally buff ware, with buff or buff-slipped surface. Unslipped tan examples were more common in the Ur III than in the Isin-Larsa levels. When complete the figurines apparently varied in height from 10 to 12 cm. (occasionally as high as 16 cm.) and in breadth from 4 to 6.5 cm.

The foot end is in the form of a small out-turned ledge (Pl. 112:13) or more rarely a cupped cone.⁴⁷ The ledge type began to appear at TB VII 2. The legs normally form a triangle with lentoid or flat oval cross section and an incised vertical line extending downward from the tip of the pubic triangle. Occasionally there are also oblique lines at either side (Pl. 124:3). One specimen (Pl. 123:1), from TB IV 2, shows more lifelike modeling. Other exceptions to the normal leg shape include specimens with rectangular cross section (1 from TB VII, 4 from TB V), with flat back (1 from TB V), with modeled back (1 from TB VI dump), with oval or circular cross section (1 each from TB VIII and VII, 2 from TB II), with leg division shown by an incised line on the back (1 from TB VII). In two from TB V (e.g. Pl. 122:11) the leg shape is rectangular, while a figurine from TB IV is either seated or a rider (Pl. 123:5). The normal leg division, with a vertical line from the tip of the pubic triangle, was found earliest in TB VIII. That seen in Plate 122:10 was found thrice in TB V and twice in TB VII.

The pubic triangle was commonly filled with rows of incised or less usually punctate vertical strokes, though occasionally it was left plain. The earliest occurrence of the plain triangle was in TB VII 1.

Not uncommonly an incised line above the pubic triangle forms a horizontal band that is interpreted by some as a girdle. The girdle was found plain (Pl. 124:3) or filled with vertical strokes (Pl. 122:14) beginning in TB VIII. Occasionally a girdle is rendered by one or two rows of vertical strokes without the top horizontal line.

The navel is usually not indicated, but it may be formed by an incised circle (Pl. 123:7) or annulet, beginning in TB VII 2, or by an applied pellet (Pl. 123:6), beginning in TB VIII.

The arms typically are separate strips of clay descending from the shoulders, obscuring the narrow waist, and bent at the elbows so that the hands are on or just below the breasts. Less commonly the arms curve forward or hang straight down, or the left forearm turns up while the right turns down, or the hands are joined on the waist (Pl. 123:7). Three figures—one each from TB VIII and TB IV (Pl. 123:4) and a surface find (Pl. 124:5)—hold something which may represent a musical instrument (see p. 87). Fingers are usually indicated by incisions, bracelets by one (Pl. 122:13) or more commonly two (Pl. 124:1) incised lines or rarely by applied clay strips (Pl. 123:6).

⁴⁷ Cf. *PBS XVI*, No. 8.

The breasts were usually modeled, much less frequently formed by applied pellets (Pl. 123:1). High breasts were found occasionally in TB VIII-V 2.

Necklaces were an important attribute and vary considerably in detail. Most common is a band formed by a pair of curving lines incised from shoulder to shoulder and filled with vertical strokes (Pl. 122:13). This type was first found in TB VIII. Exceptionally the fill consists of wedges or punctuation. Two stroke-filled bands (Pl. 124:3) are not uncommon; less usual are strokes without the horizontal lines (Pl. 124:1). Necklaces are also represented by an applied strip of clay elaborated with vertical incisions or punctuation (Pl. 123:7). Beginning in TB VII 2, rare examples of necklaces with horizontal pellets (Pl. 122:6) were found. The necklace may be terminated at the shoulders by applied rosettes (Pl. 123:2). Necklaces usually were indicated only on the front of the figure, while the back was left plain. Twenty examples, however, have markings on the back (Pl. 124:3) which have been identified as a counterbalance for a heavy necklace.⁴⁸ This explanation is plausible since on nude figures such markings cannot represent garment lines. This feature was first found in TB VIII.

Details of the face were supplied by a pinched-out nose and applied pellets for eyes. The most common coiffure and headdress (Pls. 123:6, 124:2) consist of bushy hair falling on the shoulders and apparently a cloth, sometimes indicated by incised lines, fitting the contours of the head and covering a ridge at the back (see Pl. 124:2) which probably represents a comb. This type was found five times in TB VII 1 to IV 2 and was more common in the Isin-Larsa levels. Considerably less frequent, but not unusual, is a turban headdress with no hair showing. It was formed by a strip of clay encircling the head, with a convexity on top representing the crown of the skull. Exceptionally it is ornamented with pellets,⁴⁹ or there is a low ledge at the back (Pl. 124:1) perhaps indicating bunched hair. Eighteen examples of the turban headdress were found, beginning in TB VIII, but it was more common in the Ur III than in the Isin-Larsa levels. Unusual examples are shown on Plate 122:7 and 10. Exceptionally elaborate headdresses are shown on Plates 122:6 and 9 and 123:3.

One detail remains to be mentioned. It consists of lumps of clay extending from just behind each shoulder along or below the face, with horizontal incisions in front. In some cases (Pl. 124:1⁵⁰) the lumps are sufficiently separate from the head that they do not appear to represent hair; in other cases they could well be part of the coiffure. Interpretation is difficult. Because the figurines were carelessly made it is uncertain which rendering is accurate. However, the similarity of this element to the hands of these figurines, its sharp separation from the headdress on carefully made specimens, the fact that it appears only once on a figure with bushy hair and cloth headdress (it being more usual with the turbaned type), and a hand in the same position on a plaque (see Pl. 137:1) suggest that this element may represent hands. Its earliest occurrence was in TB VIII, and it was more common in the Ur III than in the Isin-Larsa levels.

Among the handmade nude female figurines of the Ur III and Isin-Larsa periods more than one specific type may be portrayed, and differences in arm position and headdress may be significant. These figures could well represent human beings, although there is no contemporary evidence for religious rites that required the participation of nude females. If much later evidence is applicable to this time, the figures might represent women who sacrificed their chastity at certain religious festivals.⁵¹ This thesis implies that a ritual relationship of human being to temple was commemorated in such figurines. On the other hand, the theory that the incompleteness of the figurines reflects an attempt to destroy their magic power favors the possibility that they portray goddesses of a class not dignified by the horned crown. They may

⁴⁸ See A. Spycket in *RA* XLII (1948) 89-97.

⁵⁰ See also *ibid.* Nos. 12, 16-18, 20, 21, 26.

⁴⁹ Cf. *PBS* XVI, No. 21.

⁵¹ See *OIP* XLIII 210.

represent minor goddesses, portrayed with slight variations according to locale, whose portraits were in some way beneficial to their possessors.

Outside Nippur similar figurines have been published only from Der.⁵² Female figurines of the "common Larsa type" from Tell Asmar⁵³ show a basic similarity in the rendering of the pubic triangle and legs, but the outcurved arms and very elaborate headdresses are unusual at Nippur. The Nippur figures that hold something (Pls. 123:4, 124:5) are comparable with the Ur III type from Telloh that Parrot classifies as "la femme au tympanon."⁵⁴

Seated figures that are similar in some respects to the standing figures discussed above were also found. The arm position and necklace are comparable, but the pubic area was left plain. A projection down the back supports the figure in a seated position. One specimen (Pl. 124:6) comes from TB IX 1, and three (e.g. Pl. 124:8-9) were found in TB V 2. A seated figure from TB VIII (Pl. 124:7) is probably of a different type since it has no indications of sex.

MOLD-MADE FEMALE FIGURINES

There are several types in this category. One type represents a nude female nursing a child. She holds the child on her left arm, while the child grasps her right wrist. The head is frequently rendered as on Plate 125:13. The unusual marking of the abdomen of the specimen shown on Plate 125:5 also occurs on two fragmentary figurines (from TA IV and III) of which only the lower part is preserved (e.g. Pl. 125:6). The height was usually around 12 cm., the width around 4 cm., and the mold depth 1.5-2.5 cm. Examples of this type were found only in TA: one in level VII, two in IV, three in III, two in II, one in I, and one in post-I.⁵⁵ Such figurines are considered typical in late Babylonia. The specimen from TA VII (Pl. 125:3) would seem to be a prototype and suggests that the type is of Kassite origin.

A second type of mold-made figurine from TA shows a nude female with hands clasped below the breasts (Pl. 125:13). These figures are of buff or light tan ware, occasionally with plant temper and with buff or buff-slipped surface. The illustrated specimen shows the typical method of rendering the hair, but a similar effect was sometimes achieved with crosshatching. A fragment from level II has a different positioning of the hands,⁵⁶ and a fragment from level I (Pl. 125:8) may represent an Achaemenian treatment of this type. The height was probably around 12 cm., the width 3.5-4.5 cm., and the mold depth 1-2 cm. The stratification was as follows: one in level V, two in IV, three in III, three in II, and one in I.⁵⁷ Two additional figurines, one each from levels V and IV (Pl. 125:9), are poor impressions but clearly vary from the type specimen (Pl. 125:13). The hair, though apparently plain, and the hand position are the same, but the lack of detail on chest and legs suggests clothing.⁵⁸ One of these figurines, furthermore, has a heavy strip of clay applied as a necklace.

A third type of mold-made female figurine (Pl. 125:7) differs from the second type only in that the arms are at the sides.⁵⁹ The only stratified example is from TA III 2.

Female worshipers comprise another class that is considered typical in late Babylonia. The figure shown on Plate 125:10 (from TA I 3) has a star on her cylindrical hat and holds what

⁵² *Sumer* I 2 (1945) Pl. IV, bottom (considered Old Bab. or Isin-Larsa and Ur III; see pp. 46-47).

⁵³ See *OIP* XLIII 207 and Figs. 111-12.

⁵⁴ See Parrot, *Tello*, pp. 243-44.

⁵⁵ Cf. *PBS* XVI, Nos. 38-43, and *Innenstadt*, Fig. 33 (Neo-Bab.).

⁵⁶ As in *PBS* XVI, No. 58.

⁵⁷ For more complete specimens from Nippur see Meissner, *Kleinplastiken*, Pl. IV A32-A34, and *PBS* XVI, No. 57. At Babylon this type is Neo-Babylonian (see *Innenstadt*, p. 29).

⁵⁸ Cf. figure on gold pin from hoard found at Ur between Neo-Babylonian and Achaemenian pavements (*AJ* III [1923] 330-31 and Pl. XXX).

⁵⁹ Cf. *YOSR* XVI, Nos. 192-95.

appear to be a mirror in her right hand and a dish in her left. A second worshiper⁶⁰ was found in TA I, while two of yet another style⁶¹ are from TA IV and post-I. Specimens from TA VIII and VI (Pl. 125:1-2) would seem to be prototypes and suggest that the type is of Kassite origin.

Female tambourine-players (Pl. 125:11-12) were found in the upper levels of TB and TA. Nine out of fourteen specimens were stratified: one in TB B, one in TB A, two in TA II, three in TA I, and two in TA post-I. Part of the figurine was molded, part modeled by hand. Except for the specimen shown on Plate 125:12, of which the head alone was molded, the whole upper front was mold-made. A hair or shawl line shows across the head and at either side of the face. Slight breasts are indicated, usually high and above the right arm, which crossed to the tambourine on the left shoulder. The tambourine is supported from below by the left hand appearing out of the robe. The lower part of the body is less frequently as on Plate 125:12 than with a cleft in front.⁶² Fingers may be indicated as on the figure shown in Plate 125:11, which is unusual because of the vertical strip in front that probably represents the upper part of a snake (tip of head). The height was from 7.4 to more than 10 cm. Certain figurines found previously at Nippur⁶³ are similar except for a flatter top of the head; the coiffure of another⁶⁴ is duplicated in one of our specimens.

The upper part of a female flute-player was found above TA I.⁶⁵

Mold-made figurines representing a female seated on a chair are unusual. The rear legs of the chair were added by hand. Single examples were found in TB IV, I, and E. One (Pl. 126:4) has a simple skirt with a belt. On another the two hands are just above the belt and hold two vertical rods below the necklace. The third represents a goddess, as indicated by the crowned headdress.⁶⁶

MOLD-MADE NUDE FEMALE FIGURINES WITH PLAQUE BACKGROUND

Two types of such figurines may be distinguished, the differences being more in technique than in subject. In one type there is little or no background for part of the figure, usually the head and shoulders. The hands are clasped below the breasts, and the pubic triangle is occasionally marked as on the handmade figurines. The range of variation in details may be seen in the examples shown on Plates 126:6, 11 and 127:3, 7, the last perhaps being a distinctly Old Babylonian form. Similar figurines have been published from Telloh⁶⁷ and ascribed to the Third Dynasty of Ur.⁶⁸

The second type is a true plaque with a flat background for a centered figure. The plaque itself has a rounded top and straight parallel sides. The base projects slightly and is usually straight, though occasionally rounded. Generally the height is 9-11 cm. and the width 4-6 cm., minimum and maximum dimensions being 7 × 3 and 30 × 8 cm. respectively. The ware is usually tan with buff slip or occasionally with plain buff or tan surface. The distinctive features of the figures are hands clasped on the stomach, or less usually forearms obliquely forward with hands clasped under the breasts, and side locks of hair with curled ends (Pl. 127:4, 10). The lower part of the body is as on Plate 127:5, with the feet on a slight ledge. Multiple anklets are shown once, and there is usually some sort of marking of the pubic triangle. The navel is indicated by a hole. Bracelets (Pl. 127:1) are exceptional. Necklaces are single (Pl.

⁶⁰ Cf. *ibid.* No. 955 and *PBS XVI*, No. 100.

⁶² *Ibid.* Nos. 77 and 80.

⁶¹ Cf. Meissner, *Kleinplastiken*, Pl. IV A30.

⁶³ *Ibid.* No. 75.

⁶² Cf. *PBS XVI*, Nos. 83-84.

⁶⁴ Cf. *ibid.* No. 88.

⁶⁵ Van Buren cites many examples, mostly unstratified (see "chair-reliefs" in index of *YOSR XVI*); Parrot (*Tello*, p. 240) assigns such figurines to the Ur III period.

⁶⁷ Gen. *Telloh II*, Pl. 103:1a and 2c.

⁶⁸ Parrot, *Tello*, pp. 245-46.

126:7) or multiple (as on Pl. 127:1 or 3 with vertical or horizontal barring) strands and multiple-strand chokers (Pl. 126:6).

A figure with annulets covering the chest (Pl. 127:2) and one with a pair of phalli alongside the legs (Pl. 127:6) are unusual, as are the figures shown on Plates 126:8, 10 and 127:8, 9, 11. Two specimens found in TB VII 1, with the right arm straight down at the side and the left across the waist, are not clear as to sex. An exceptional figure (Pl. 127:12) has the left arm across the chest, but the right arm and possibly a child are unclear. Unusual also is a specimen from TB V 1 (3D 67) with simple hair marked by a ridge over the forehead down to the ears, hands horizontally to the waist, and no necklace (h. 5 cm. from elbow to head).

This type of figurine has been found over a wide area, though generally it is considered to date to the Third Dynasty of Ur. The examples found at Der are apparently of that date.⁶⁹ Of the two datable specimens from the Gimilsin complex at Tell Asmar, one (with girdle) is of the Ur III period and the other is slightly later.⁷⁰ Specimens of the Old Babylonian period from Babylon show the hands at the breasts,⁷¹ though one⁷² that is probably of that period is comparable with our finds. The examples cited from Telloh by Parrot⁷³ are considered of Ur III date but, though generally similar to the Nippur specimens, lack the spiral side locks. Several have been published from the Diqdiqqah "cemetery" at Ur⁷⁴; they may be either Ur III or Old Babylonian. An example from Abu Hatab is no doubt Old Babylonian.⁷⁵

Only thirteen specimens of the first type of plaque figurine were found in TB. Of these one was from level VII, six were from IV, and but three were found above II 2. Twenty-two examples of the second type were found stratified in TB: three in level VII, six in IV, five in III, three in II, and five in I. The stratification of both types together in TA was as follows: one in level XIV, four in XIII, nine in XI, one in XI or X 4, six in X.

HANDMADE MALE FIGURINES

A few male figures from TB are seated, and some of them may be riders (cf. pp. 91 f.). These figurines have separated legs in contrast to the typical male figurines. In addition to those that are illustrated (Pls. 128:1 and 3-9, 149:2) the following examples were found.

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	DESCRIPTION
3D 481	TB 285 IX 1	Traces of beard, arms straight down at shoulders
3D 394	TB 285 VII 2	Right arm close to body and extending forward; preserved h. 6.4 cm.
3D 256	TB 256 V 2	Traces of incised beard, broken rear projection (as on Pl. 128:1), right leg out and down from knee, right arm forward

The typical handmade male figurines (Pls. 128:10-15, 129, 130:1-10) are of buff or, more usually, tan ware. The surface is buff or buff-slipped, rarely plain tan. Typically the left arm is curved to the chest, the right straight down at the side (Pl. 129:8). The body is circular in section, clothed, and probably usually tapered down to a slightly cupped base (Pl. 129:4).

In one subtype an incised line extends from the left hand downward, no doubt representing a fold in the gown. Occasionally there are two such lines. Five specimens with incised necklaces were found in TB IX 2 to VII 1, one from TB VII 2 having a counterbalance. One figure (Pl.

⁶⁹ See *Sumer* I 2, Pl. IV (at lower left) and p. 47.

⁷⁰ *OIP* XLIII, Figs. 125 a and 124 c respectively and p. 211.

⁷¹ *Innenstadt*, Pl. 6 m-n.

⁷² Robert Koldewey, *The Excavations at Babylon*, translated by Agnes S. Johns (London, 1914) Fig. 203.

⁷³ See *Tello*, p. 245 and Fig. 49 e.

⁷⁴ See *AJ* V, Pl. VIII 1.

⁷⁵ *Fara*, Pl. 76 a and p. 145.

129:4) has an applied band across the chest which may represent a necklace.⁷⁶ An unusual example from the TB VIII dump has a shoulder strap as well, while one from TB VII 2 does not have the vertical incised line and one from TB V 2 has incised oblique lines on the skirt (as on Pl. 128:10). A figurine from TB VII 2 (Pl. 128:15) had a sheet of clay on the back which extended from the right arm to the base and probably formed a plaquelike background. In another (Pl. 128:10) the hem line of the gown and probably a foot protrude from the base. In one case (Pl. 128:11) there are vertical incised lines all over the skirt, and an applied necklace is now lost.

A second subtype has an incised or applied (Pls. 129:2, 130:4) band extending from one shoulder (usually the left) to the opposite armpit or to the waist.⁷⁷ A specimen from TB IX 1 has a necklace, while one from TB VIII has three pellets placed obliquely across the front instead of a band and one pellet on the right shoulder. An example from TB VI also has a pellet on the right shoulder. Crossed bands and details of the back of the dress are shown on Plate 129:1 (from TB V 1). Another figure from TB V 1 apparently had both arms down at the sides.

These two subtypes have certain features in common. Fingers as well as bracelets (Pl. 129:4, 8) are occasionally indicated by incision. A spade beard (Pl. 129:5) is most common, less usual being a collar-like or "choker" beard (Pls. 129:4, 130:4⁷⁸) or no beard. The beards are usually marked by incised strokes or punctuation (Pl. 130:2). Rarely some ornament, such as punctuation (Pl. 130:2) or pellets, appears on the shoulders. As with the nude females, the facial features consist of pinched-out nose and pellet eyes (once incised with annulets). The hair is occasionally shown as lobes at the side of the head covering (Pl. 130:2). Two types of turbans were found, a flat-topped cone (Pl. 130:2) and a cylinder with rounded top (Pl. 129:5⁷⁹). The cylindrical type is more common.

Seven heads with cylindrical turban and either spade or "choker" beard were found: two in TB VIII, three in TB VI, one in TB V, and one in TB IV. A head from TB VI 1 (Pl. 128:14) has an unusual headdress, and one from TB IV 2 (Pl. 128:13) has incised hair, eyes, and eyebrows. An unusual figurine from TB VII 2 is shown on Plate 128:12. The broken right arm was raised, while the left arm rises inside a V-sectioned guard. Another fragment (Pl. 129:7) is unusual in the elaborate modeling of beard, necklace, and robe edges (preserved across chest and looped over left wrist); elsewhere the surface has scaled away. Figures in exceptional attitudes are shown on Plates 129:3, 9 and 130:1, 7, the last-mentioned being nude.

The typical male figurines are usually 10–13 cm. high, with minimum and maximum of 5 and 20 cm. respectively. The width varies from 4.5 to 6 cm. The stratification in TB indicates that such figurines are characteristic of the Ur III and Isin-Larsa periods: two in level X, one in IX, five in VIII, one in VII, one in VI, eight in V, twenty in IV, six in III, seven in II, one in I, three in E, and two in D.

In TA such figurines were rare and were stratified as follows: one in level XIII, two in XII, three in XI, one in XI or X 4, one in X, and one in VII. Several figurines found in TA (e.g. Pl. 130:5, 8) may belong to this group or may represent an innovation that appeared during the Old Babylonian period, while three specimens (Pl. 130:3, 6, 9) differ considerably from the typical male figurines.

Some general conclusions can be reached concerning the handmade male figurines. They were more numerous in the Ur III than in the Isin-Larsa levels. The subtype with shoulder strap (see Pls. 129:2, 130:4), however, was most common in the Isin-Larsa levels, while that with vertical robe line (see Pl. 129:4) was essentially an Ur III type.

⁷⁶ See also *PBS* XVI, Nos. 183–84.

⁷⁸ See also *ibid.* Nos. 175, 181.

⁷⁷ See also *ibid.* Nos. 173–74, 176–78.

⁷⁹ See also *ibid.* No. 165.

Comparison with contemporary figurines from the Gimilsin complex at Tell Asmar is of interest. The male figurines⁸⁰ are similar to the Nippur examples in the spade and collar-like beards, the flat-topped turban, occasionally with applied pellets, and the necklace across the chest. The two sites differ pronouncedly in that offering-bearers were found at Tell Asmar but not at Nippur, while our subtype with left arm bent and right arm straight down at the side and with vertical robe line was apparently exceptional at Tell Asmar.⁸¹ A comparable figurine was found at Abu Hatab.⁸²

An exceptional find at Nippur is a little figure of our usual male type in a niche (Pl. 129:6). All that remains of the head are lobes of hair on either shoulder. The object is of pinkish-buff ware with buff slip and is 10.9 cm. high, 6.3 cm. wide, and 2.8 cm. deep, with niche walls 7–8 mm. thick. A similar object from Nippur is published by Van Buren,⁸³ but the right arm of the figure is in a different position. A miniature shrine of somewhat different aspect is known from Telloh and is considered to date to the Third Dynasty of Ur.⁸⁴

In appearance the handmade male figurines are completely human and, as such, could well be successors in concept to the Early Dynastic stone statuettes that were placed in temples were it not that the arm positions of the figurines are at variance with the typical attitudes of worshipers depicted in seal designs. The usual arm positions of the Ur III and Isin-Larsa figurines are similar to those of certain gods depicted in seal designs (see Pls. 111:9, 112:2). In other respects the gods differ slightly; some wear kilts, some bear arms, and some wear only turbans. The fact that our male figurines wear hats is a further indication that they do not represent humans. In the Ur III period, with rare exceptions,⁸⁵ male worshipers other than rulers were shown bareheaded. Furthermore, the two Nippur examples of a male figure in a small niched structure make it practically certain that our male figurines represent divinities and that they were objects of worship.

To be sure, this does not prove that all male figurines represent divinities. The animal-bearers from the Gimilsin complex at Tell Asmar⁸⁶ are so like the human offering-bearers on seals that it is difficult to doubt that they represent humans. The fact that they wear hats need not prejudice this conclusion, for the seals show that the custom began in the Isin-Larsa period and became quite common during the Old Babylonian period. As at Nippur, the figurines at Tell Asmar were generally incomplete and the missing parts presumably were not found. If my explanation of the missing fragments is correct (see p. 83), either the Asmar animal-bearers represent gods or some sort of magico-religious power was attributed to human figures bearing offerings.

MOLD-MADE MALE FIGURINES

One group comprises worshipers. The earliest example (Pl. 130:11) is from TA VIII. One example with a spade beard was found in TA IV (Pl. 130:14) and one in TA II.⁸⁷ A specimen from TA I (Pl. 131:3) has a pointed beard. The lower parts of such figures (e.g. Pl. 130:13) were found twice in TA IV and once in TA I 3. Two heads similar to that shown on Plate 130:14, but with squarer beards, came from TA III, and another bearded head (Pl. 130:12) was found in level B of TB.

The horse-and-rider (e.g. Pls. 131:1–2, 149:4–5) is the most common type of late figurine: one from TA IV, three from TA III, thirteen from TA II, and thirty-two from TA I. There was no evidence that the specimens found in TA IV and III were intrusive, as suggested by

⁸⁰ *OIP* XLIII 208–10 and Figs. 114–18.

⁸¹ *Ibid.* Fig. 114 *b* and p. 208.

⁸² *Fara*, Pl. 75 *c* and p. 143.

⁸³ *YOSR* XVI, No. 593.

⁸⁴ See Parrot, *Tello*, Pl. XXVIII *d*, Fig. 49 *f*, and p. 240.

⁸⁵ E.g. *AJ* VI, Pl. LIII *a*, where women may be represented.

⁸⁶ *OIP* XLIII 209 and Figs. 116–17.

⁸⁷ Cf. *PBS* XVI, No. 235; *YOSR* XVI, No. 960.

their rarity in those levels in contrast to the number found in TA II and I. Since such figurines were so numerous, it is possible that this type was more popular than any of the earlier types. The horses were handmade and are adequately represented by the illustrated examples. The head and shoulders of the riders were mold-made. The bashlyk frequently overhangs the face and is sometimes triangular in horizontal section with apex to the front.⁸⁸ Occasionally there is a row of beading between the hat and the brows. Very rarely the head was handmade (Pl. 131:1) with plain or perforated pellet eyes, and in one case there is a line of punctate dots around the head instead of a hat. Arms are without detail, and the body is usually against the horse's neck. The rider's legs are sometimes not depicted (Pl. 131:1), sometimes rather short (Pl. 149:5), and sometimes extend well down on the horse's legs (Pl. 131:2). The figurines are 9–15 cm. high or larger. On three (e.g. Pl. 149:4–5) there is painted detail. At Babylon horse-and-rider figurines became increasingly common from the middle Babylonian through the Achaemenian period, and two types were represented.⁸⁹

MASKS

Masks and mask fragments (Pl. 132:1, 4–8) were stratified as follows: one each in TB VII and V, two in TB IV, and one each in TB II foundation and TA II.

PLAQUES

Plaques were found in all periods but were most numerous in the Isin-Larsa and Old Babylonian levels. The various divine figures and religious symbols depicted are as puzzling as they are interesting. Most of the designs (see Pls. 133–39) show individual gods, but there are also activity scenes, some of which are similar to the mythological scenes found on Akkadian cylinder seals. In addition, there are a few plaques depicting animals (see Pls. 142–43) which possibly are symbols of gods. When more such plaques are known it will be possible to characterize certain divinities whose attributes are not distinguishable in the small imprecise renderings on cylinder seals, and we will then be a step closer to knowing what divinities played a part in the everyday life of the Sumerians and Babylonians.

Most of the subjects of the plaque designs appear only once, but three deities are represented several times. One of these is a goddess with wings (Pl. 134:6–8); an unillustrated example (3D 198) from TA 168 X 2 is fragmentary, but the hands are in the same position as those of the example shown on Plate 134:6. The second deity is a bull-man holding a pole (Pl. 136:5, 8, 9, and probably 3). Fragments of similar plaques were found in TB 109 II 1 (2D 298), TB dump (2N 792), TA 211 X 3 foundation (3N 280), the last-mentioned (preserved h. 16.6 cm.) being like the specimen shown on Plate 136:9.⁹⁰ Another example of this creature is without a pole (Pl. 136:4). The third divinity is the god with horned headdress who appears on Plate 136:6–7.⁹¹ A third representation of this god (h. 5.4 cm. from beard tip to crown), found in TB III 1, has no plaque background. It does have rings on either side of the face as on Plate 136:6, but the objects on the shoulders may differ and apparently it does not have bull ears as on Plate 136:7.

A fragment from TB 217 IV 1 (2N 795) shows the head and torso of a divinity (h. 7.5, w. 7 cm.). Other unillustrated fragments represent various subjects: 2N 797 (h. 5, w. 4.5 cm.),

⁸⁸ Cf. *PBS XVI*, No. 248.

⁸⁹ See *Innenstadt*, pp. 24, 30, 35. Cf. *YOSR XVI*, Nos. 787–90; *PBS XVI*, Nos. 245–54.

⁹⁰ Other representations have been published from Tell al-Dhiba'i (*Sumer V*, Pl. VI 2 [Isin-Larsa]), Ur (*AJ XI*, Pl. L 1 [Larsa]), Tell Asmar (*OIP XLIII*, Fig. 126 b–c and pp. 212–13), Nippur (*PBS XVI*, Nos. 205–6), and elsewhere (*YOSR XVI*, Nos. 1008–15).

⁹¹ Cf. *OIP XLIII*, Fig. 126 d and p. 213; *OIC* No. 20, Figs. 69 d and 70 b (Old. Bab.); Gen. *Telloh II*, Pl. 94:1 and 3 (Ur III according to Parrot, *Tello*, p. 238); *AJ V*, Pl. VII 2; *PBS XVI*, No. 200; Meissner, *Kleinplastiken*, Pl. V A39–A40; *YOSR XVI*, Nos. 628–40.

from TB 191 IV 1, shows the lower part of a figure carrying two indistinguishable objects, the object on the right having a vertical groove; 2N 882 (h. 7, w. 6 cm.), from TB 202 IV 1, has the lower part of a barelegged figure in profile; 2N 847 (h. 4.5, w. 3.6 cm.), from TB 26 C, shows in front view two pairs of reedlike legs with an anklet on each and with toes indicated; 2N 51 (h. 5.1, w. 6.3 cm.), from TA 20 I, has a man facing right and holding a cymbal.⁹²

ANIMAL FIGURINES

Although the details of many of the animals are uncertain because of careless modeling, several domesticated animals and some undomesticated ones are recognizable. The figurines (Pls. 139:5-16, 140-41) are handmade and too individualized to be classified by types. However, two kinds of animals do occur a sufficient number of times in TB to be noted. One (Pl. 139:5) was found mostly in Akkadian levels: one in TB XIII, one in XII, two in XI, and one (probably intrusive) in a break in an VIII floor. The second (Pl. 139:9) is characterized by an unusually long neck and ears projecting upward. It was found in both Akkadian and Ur III levels: one in TB XII, three in XI, two in IX, three in V, and one in IV. The animal shown on Plate 139:6 should probably be included in this category. A fragment of a frog on a horizontal base (2N 819) was found in TB 172 III 1 (h. 4, w. 7 cm.).

In TA, camel and horse figurines provided two additional types. A camel is shown on Plate 141:8.⁹³ The silhouette of the head is typical, but the hump is usually more pronounced. Other examples show such details as a horizontal incision for the lips, two perforations for the nostrils, one to three lines across the muzzle top, and incisions for the eyes. The tail probably projected backward, since it is broken off in all cases. The length of the animal varies from 9 to 15 cm. The stratification was as follows: two in TA VI, five in IV, four in III, one in II, and two in I. The camel figurines are of cultural and historical interest because their appearance in the Kassite period (TA VI) can be linked with the migration that culminated in the Aramean invasion. Horse figurines were found sporadically in TA VI-I (e.g. Pl. 141:10). It is not surprising that the earliest example (Pl. 141:9) is from a Kassite level (TA VI), for the Kassites introduced horses into common use in Babylonia.

An ape in the position of a human rider (1N 222) was found in TA 8 I (h. 6.2, w. 2.7, th. 2.6 cm.), a humped bovine (1N 104) in TA 3 post-I (h. 9.4, th. 2.3 cm.).

The stratification of all animal figurines was as follows: in TB there were two in level XIII, three in XII, six in XI, four in IX, three in VIII, five in VII, five in VI, seven in V, fifteen in IV, five in III, four in II, three in I, and one in E; in TA there were five in level XIII, two in XII, three in XI, seven in X, six in VII, three in VI, five in IV, seven in III, two in II, three in I, two in post-I.

Possibly some animal figurines are symbols of gods, but the crude little models that presumably represent sheep (Pl. 140:9) and cattle are descendants of similar models of the remote prehistoric past and may reflect a survival of a primitive magic invoked to insure fruitfulness of flocks.

BIRD FIGURINES

One type of bird figurine is illustrated on Plate 142:1-4. It may or may not have projecting wings. Seven examples were found in TB XII to V. A second type is similar in shape to the bird whistle shown on Plate 149:17. Three examples were found in TB XII to IV.

MODEL CHAIRS

Model chairs (Pls. 143:7-12, 144:1) are usually of tan ware with buff slip. They originally had four legs that varied somewhat in shape. Only two seats were found. One (Pl. 143:7) has

⁹² Cf. *PBS* XVI, No. 87.

⁹³ See also *ibid.* Nos. 259 and 324; *YOSR* XVI, Nos. 809-11.

a simple mold-made pattern of rows of wedges, while the other (Pl. 143:11) has a design of turtles and fishes. The chair backs have a mold-made scene with two wild-haired gatemmen holding standards on either side of a temple door (Pl. 143:8-10, 12). The significant variations in the scene are the symbols above the doors (see p. 84). Model chairs, found only in TB, were stratified as follows: one in level IX, two in VII, two in VI, two in V, and one in III.

MODEL BEDS

Model beds (Pls. 144:2-6, 149:7) are rectangular, with the top surface usually slightly concave and the bottom moderately convex. Generally they have four roughly conical legs (Pl. 144:2), but a few have a slab-like support at each end instead (Pl. 149:7). A border around the top suggests a frame. In one case this is a convex ridge so marked as to suggest logs (Pl. 144:6). Inside the frame the top is usually decorated with mold-made patterns indicating matting or weaving (Pl. 144:3-4). Some specimens have dots instead, and two show reclining nude females (Pl. 144:5-6). One bed (3N 121), from TB V, is handmade and has a series of incised lengthwise strokes on top; it is 7.8 cm. long. The beds were stratified as follows in TB: three in level IX, one in VIII, two in VII, one in VI, two in V, three in IV, two in III, one in II, and one in E. TA yielded three from level XII and one from X.

Model beds present a complex problem. To call them fertility symbols is to beg the question as to their meaning. Were their scenes, like that on the chair back from the Inanna temple (see p. 84), connected with the sacred ritual marriages or with orgiastic rites related to those marriages? Whatever their purpose, it would seem that their magic power was less dangerous than that of the figurines, for the essential, pictorial parts of some specimens are intact.

MODEL CHARIOTS

Model chariots are probably symbols of a divinity or divinities, for sometimes gods or religious symbols are molded on their shields. One type (Pl. 149:8-9) has a tubular axle at the front, from which rises a shield; a platform that is narrower than the axle extends back in a rectangular or more or less V shape and ends in a narrow raised seat. Shield and seat are connected by a saddle-shaped ridge usually narrower than the platform. A perforation below the shield received the yoking shaft. Specimens of this type are 5-7 cm. long and usually of tan ware with buff slip. They were stratified as follows in TB: four in level XI, one in IX, one in VII, three in VI, two in V, two in IV. TA yielded one from level XIII and two from XII.

A second type (Pls. 144:7, 149:10), found in later levels, has the seat above the axle, at the back of which there is usually a small step. The platform is wider than in the earlier models and extends forward to end in a vertical shield. The yoking shaft entered the base of the shield and often extended through the seat. The platform is normally flat, without the saddle-like connection between shield and seat that is typical of the earlier models. The main change, however, is that the seat is on the axle rather than behind it on the platform. Specimens of this type are 5-9 cm. long. They were stratified as follows in TA: three in level XI (one perhaps of earlier type), eight in X, one in X or IX, and one in VII. Some twelve fragments (6.6-8.2 cm. wide) were found in TB IV to TB D.

A peculiar fragment from TB IV (Pl. 144:8) is suggestive of a chariot because of its "axle," but it could also be a remnant of a manikin with movable arms and head.

The chariot wheels (e.g. Pl. 149:12) were not well made and would not have rolled easily. They are usually of tan ware with buff slip. They range in diameter from 3.4 to 11.2 cm., one from TA XI 2 having a diameter of 16.8 cm. One from TB IV 2 has traces of red paint on it. Two from Kassite levels have incised spokes, and a wheel from the Isin-Larsa period has five incised spokes. Wheels were stratified as follows: two in TB XI, one in TB VII, one in TB VII or VI, one in TB VI, two in TB V, 12 in TB IV to TB E, three in TA XIII, four in TA XII,

THE OBJECTS

95

five in TA XI, one in TA XI or X, nine in TA X, one in TA VIII, one in TA VII, one in TA VI, and one in TA III.

MODEL BOATS

Model boats are shown on Plates 144:9–11 and 149:14–15. The typical stern or, less likely, prow has a curled tip. A mooring hole, a band around the outside (Pl. 144:10), and a thwart inside (Pl. 149:15) were optional. The bottom is always flat. The dimensions vary, but the measurable widths are most frequently 4.4–11.5 cm. The stratification was as follows: five in TB XIII, two in TB XI, two in TB VIII, one in TB VII, two in TB VI, three in TB V, one in TB IV, one in TA XIII, and one in TA XII.

Since boats were a necessary possession of the great gods, it is improbable that the models symbolized any particular divinity. It is more likely that they were supposed to convey evil demons away from a sick man. A demon would be exorcised into a boat which was set adrift to float downstream. A similar act is recorded in connection with the departure of a beneficent deity from a house after his services were finished.⁹⁴

POSSIBLE USES

The male and female figurines may represent humans participating in some sort of religious activity. They may portray divinities of various grades who were also represented by symbols, animals, and models of such objects as chariots and beds that were connected with their ritual. Or they may represent evil gods or spirits. In general, objects of this category could have been used in only three ways: in the household or purely private religion, in the formal religion, and in magic rituals.

The last possibility is, I believe, the least likely unless custom changed markedly during the second millennium B.C. Magic rituals of the Assyrian period are fairly well known. Usually when a figurine was required it was modeled by the incantation priest during the ceremony⁹⁵ and thus was unbaked and impermanent. Some of our masks (Pl. 132:6–8) and fantastic animals (Pls. 140:8, 141:7) may be demonic, but it is unlikely that any of the other objects were used in magic rituals such as those required during childbirth and illness.

In connection with the other possibilities, certain objects of this category were too rare to be mementos of periodic festivals. It would seem rather that they were either very special or fairly permanent possessions. For instance, the possessor of an inherited temple office may have received a plaque or model symbolic of the divinity he served and retained it throughout his life. A different suggestion is needed to explain the purpose of the relatively less rare handmade male and female figurines, the mold-made nude female figurines with plaque background, and even the models of such objects as beds and chariots. If most of them represent or symbolize minor divinities—a probability at Nippur—it may be that they were not related to specific divinities but could represent a man's personal god and have a role in his private religion at home. An analogy would be the seal cylinders of the Old Babylonian period. The inscriptions show little correspondence to the deities portrayed and suggest that the buyers purchased the seals with the scenes already carved and then had the inscriptions added.

SCULPTURE

Only five pieces of sculpture, all broken, were found in the Scribal Quarter.

From TB V comes a figure seated on a stepped base (Pl. 145:2). It is of soft white stone and has suffered from chipping. There is a dowel hole for the missing head.

A small limestone statuette from TB IV 1 (Pl. 145:1) may represent a female, for the same

⁹⁴ See Van Buren in *Orientalia* n.s. XXI (1952) 306.

⁹⁵ See e.g. Alexander Heidel, *The Gilgamesh Epic and Old Testament Parallels* (Chicago, 1946) pp. 115–16, col. iv.

type of hair and headdress is characteristic of the handmade nude female figurines (see p. 86). The chest is bare, but an oblique incision on the left side is suggestive of a garment line and may indicate that the front of the figure is unfinished. The angularity of the right forearm and chest likewise may indicate unfinished work, for it produces an archaic effect that contrasts with the softness of the mouth and chin. The same style of headdress, presumably representing a cloth covering over a comb that forms a ridge at the back of the neck, is known from the Early Dynastic⁹⁶ and Ur III⁹⁷ periods. It is probable that our statuette is of the latter period, and, indeed, its face is somewhat similar to that of a statuette ascribed to the Third Dynasty of Ur.⁹⁸

The fragments of a fairly large baked-clay statuette (Pl. 146:1) were found at two different levels, the lower part in TB 93 I 2 and the head and torso on either side of the east doorway of TB 114 II slightly below the level of floor 2. Floor 1 in room 114 was intact and thus sealed part of the statuette from above, so that it cannot be later than TB II 1. There was some evidence to suggest the existence of a shrine in this general area in TB III (see p. 55). It is possible that TB 114 II was a street chapel, since the blocking of its east doorway formed a niche and made the room an independent unit that was accessible only from street 42 (see Pl. 61). Thus the statuette may represent the god who was worshiped in a public chapel of the Isin-Larsa period. The figure is seated, with the feet resting on a projecting ledge. The legs below the knees were apparently modeled and then covered with clay swathing that extended to the feet and beyond the body lines. The statuette is painted red except for the face above the lip line and the beard, which is painted black. A deity represented on Old Babylonian plaques from Ishchali⁹⁹ has swathed legs but otherwise differs from our figure. A similar but much finer painted baked-clay statue found at Ur is presumably from a public chapel of the Larsa period.¹⁰⁰

The details of a whitish limestone statue from TB II 1 (Pl. 146:2) have been obscured by weathering. A female statue of the Larsa period from Ur¹⁰¹ is similar in its massiveness and in the recessing of the feet below the skirt, but the hands are of exaggerated size.

The only sculpture found in TA is a limestone fragment of Early Dynastic style from level XII 2 (Pl. 145:3).

PERSONAL ORNAMENTS¹⁰²

BEADS

Five major types of beads are distinguished on the basis of the profile parallel to the perforation: (1) spheroid, (2) barrel-shaped, (3) biconoid, (4) cylindrical, and (5) discoid (see Pl. 150:1-5 and Table III). Each type is subdivided according to the shape of its cross section. On Plate 150:1-5 a subtype which is circular in cross section is shown in profile or side view and a subtype which is not circular in cross section is shown in end view.

In addition to the beads represented in Table III, which indicates the distribution of the five major types, there are the following miscellaneous specimens.

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
3N 362	TB 291 XI 1	See Pl. 150:7
3N 386	TB 300 XI 1	Gold with dented sides; l. 7, d. 9 mm.
3N 387	TB 300 XI 1	Twenty fluted gold beads; l. 2.5, d. 3 mm.
3N 335	TB 278 IX 2	See Pl. 150:8

⁹⁶ Cf. *OIP* XLIV 51 and Nos. 104 and 135.

⁹⁷ See Leonard W. King, *A History of Sumer and Akkad* (New York, 1910) opposite p. 206.

⁹⁸ *Encyclopédie photographique de l'art* I (Paris, 1935/36) 248 A-B.

⁹⁹ *OIC* No. 20, Figs. 69 b and 70 d. ¹⁰¹ *Ibid.* Pl. LI 1 (cf. also Pl. L 3).

¹⁰⁰ *AJ* XI, Pl. LII 3 and pp. 371-72. ¹⁰² Except those found in burials, which are listed with the burials on pp. 120-44.

PRIVATE HOUSES IN THE SCRIBAL QUARTER

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
3D 296	TB 253 VI 1	Flat rectangular stone separator with three perforations; l. 1.5, h. 1.7, th. 0.6 cm.
3N 44	TB 231 V 1	Carnelian disk; l. 5, d. 8 mm. Gold sphere with discoid ends, grooved latitudinally, threaded on copper wire; l. 6, d. 8 mm.
3D 78	TB 231 V 1	Varicolored chalcedony, suspended lunate with flat oval section; preserved l. 3.6, d. 0.4 cm.
3N 103	TB V 1 or IV 2	See Pl. 150:9
2N 590	TB 208 IV 2	Incised stone barrel; l. 9 mm.
3N 141	TB IV wall	See Pl. 150:13
2N 451	TB 197 IV 1	See Pl. 150:24
2N 465a	TB 70 IV 1	See Pl. 150:6
2N 586	TB 196 IV 1	Blue-green glazed frit, truncated bicone; l. 2, d. 1.7 cm.
2N 521	TB 153 III 2	See Pl. 150:20
2N 595	TB 153 III 1	See Pl. 150:21
2N 342	TB 65 I 2	See Pl. 147:3
3D 659	TA 226 XIII 1	Short barrel with square cross section at point of maximum diameter; l. 9, d. 6 mm.
3N 393	TA XII	See Pl. 150:15
3N 285a	TA XI-X 4 dump	Carnelian in shape of duck weight, head missing; l. 2, h. 1.3, th. 1 cm.
3N 285b	TA XI-X 4 dump	Carnelian with six facets; l. 1.2, d. 1.8 cm.
3D 224	TA VIII	Lapis lazuli lozenge with lentoid section; l. 7, h. 9, d. 3 mm.
3N 17	TA 147 VII 2	See Pl. 150:18
3D 24	TA VII 1	See Pl. 150:19
2N 577	TA 127 VI	See Pl. 150:23
2N 384	TA dump	Carnelian animal figure with two crosswise perforations; l. 16, h. 8, th. 3 mm.
1N 14	TA surface	See Pl. 150:42

Two hoards of beads were found in TA below the floor of level V and have been attributed to that level. One hoard, in a cloth bag, is accounted for in Table III. The other was in a small pot, which contained numerous chunks of silver as well as beads (Pl. 147:1). Various small shells (e.g. Pl. 147:3) were used in necklaces, a large number being found in TB IV. Even more commonly shells were worked into rings (d. 2-5 cm., th. 3-5 mm.), but most of them are unfinished inside. Girdles made of such finished and "unfinished" shell rings were found in Early Dynastic graves at Khafajah.¹⁰³

PENDANTS

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
3D 502	TB IX dump	Lapis lazuli lozenge perforated crosswise at one apex, oblique incised lines on one face; h. 12.5, w. 8, th. 2 mm.
3N 250	TB 282 VII 2	See Pl. 147:4
3N 160	TB V 2 dump	See Pl. 150:45
2N 575	TB 213 IV 2	See Pl. 150:46
2N 609	TB 197 IV 2	See Pl. 147:8
2N 622	TB 216 IV 2	Lapis lazuli teardrop, pierced at top; h. 12, d. 7 mm.
3D 140	TB 222 IV 2	Alabaster (cf. Pl. 150:48 for shape)
2N 471	TB 206 IV 1	See Pl. 147:9
2N 585	TB 212 IV 1	Lapis lazuli irregular cone with moderately convex base, perforated near top; h. 2.3, d. 2.3 cm.

¹⁰³ OIP LXXXVIII 118 f., 121, 123.

THE OBJECTS

99

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
2N 567	TB 153 III	See Pl. 150:48
3N 467	TA 230 XIII 2	See Pl. 147:7
3D 468	TA XI	Crystal drop, broken at perforation; preserved h. 2.5, d. 1.2 cm.
2N 228	TA 51 III 2	See Pl. 133:3
2N 594	TA 56 III 2	Baked-clay drop, pierced at flattened top; h. 3.3, w. 1.4 cm.
1N 114	TA 4 I	See Pl. 150:47
3N 47	Surface	Dark green stone animal, incised details; l. 2.2, h. 1.2, th. 0.5 cm.

BRACELETS OR ANKLETS

The bracelets or anklets are all of the same type.

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
2D 698	TB 207 IV 2	Bronze, circular in cross section; d. 7 cm.
2N 509	TB 185 III	See Pl. 151:16
2D 311	TB 52 II 1	Bronze, plano-convex in cross section; d. ca. 7 cm.
2N 68	TB 20 D	Iron, gap of 1.3 cm. between rounded ends, circular in cross section; d. 4.8 cm.
3N 421	TA 218 XIII 1	Bronze, gap of 3 mm. between ends, circular in cross section; d. 4.1 cm.
2N 274	TA 56 III 2	Bronze, gap of 2.1 cm. between ends, circular in cross section; d. 5.4–6.1 cm.
1N 106	TA post-I	Bronze, incomplete, one end flattened, circular in cross section; d. 5.6 cm.
1N 56	Surface	Silver, incomplete, semicircular in cross section; d. ca. 4.6 cm.

EARPLUG(?)

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
3N 2	TA VII	See Pl. 151:22

EARRINGS

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
3N 354	TB 291 XI 1	See Pl. 151:1
3D 311	TB 257 VI 1	See Pl. 151:3
2D 189	TA 69 IV	Bronze, incomplete
2N 476	TB 206 IV 1	See Pl. 151:4
3N 502	Surface	Bronze, oval sheet with curved loop at top, floral design in <i>repoussé</i> ; h. 4.5, w. 2.2 cm.

FIBULAE

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
2N 581	TA 73 IV	Iron arm, bronze pin and spring; w. 3, h. 2.5, th. 0.7 cm.
2N 188	TA 44 III 2	Bronze, simple grooved lines around arm, wire inserted in arm shaft; w. 3.7, h. 2.3, th. 0.6 cm.
2N 189	TA 44 III 2	See Pl. 151:19
1N 188	TA 6 II	Bronze fragment; w. 0.9, h. 2.8, th. 0.8 cm.
1N 226	TA 8 II	Bronze; w. 3.4, h. 2.6, th. 0.8 cm.

FILLETS

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
3N 332	TB XI 1	Gold, broken into three pieces, ends perforated; l. 50, w. 0.6, th. 0.02 cm.
3N 353	TB 291 XI 1	Gold, broken into four pieces, ends perforated; l. 12.5, w. 1, th. 0.01 cm.

PRIVATE HOUSES IN THE SCRIBAL QUARTER

FINGER RINGS

Most rings are simple circlets of thin wire with circular cross section. The ends usually are tapered and overlap. Rings with oval bezels were found from TA II to TA post-I. The following specimens were registered.

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
3N 352	TB 291 XI 1	Silver, double spiral, circular in cross section; d. 2 cm.
3N 385	TB 300 XI 1	Silver, triple spiral, circular in cross section; d. 1.8 cm.
3D 381	TB 268 VIII	Bronze, circular in cross section; d. 2 cm.
3N 223	TB 277 VII 1	Bronze, circular in cross section; d. 2.3 cm.
3D 165	TB 247 V 2	Bronze, circular in cross section; d. 2 cm.
3D 77	TB 231 V 1	Bronze, slightly ovoid in cross section; d. 2.1 cm.
3D 91	TB V 1	Bronze, circular in cross section; d. 2.8 cm.
2D 760	TB 202 IV 2	Bronze, circular in cross section; d. 1.9 cm.
2N 584	TB 203 IV 1	Sheet gold, tapered ends; d. 1.2 cm.
2N 616	TB 206 IV 1	Bronze; d. 2.3 cm.
2N 621	TB 220 IV 1	Silver or bronze, incomplete; d. 2 cm.
2D 803	TB 216 IV 1	Bronze, flat oval in cross section; d. 2 cm.
2N 625	TB 153 III 2	Bronze; d. 1.5 cm.
2D 768	TB III 2	Bronze; d. ca. 2 cm.
2N 429	TB 119 II 1	Bronze, circular in cross section; d. 2.2 cm.
2N 320	TB 11 I 1	Bronze, rectangular in cross section; d. 1.8 cm.
2N 325	TB 47 I 1	Bronze, rectangular in cross section; d. 1.7 cm.
2D 5	TB 3 I 1	Bronze, circular in cross section; d. 2.3 cm.
1N 183	TB	Bronze, oval bezel, lentoid in cross section; d. ca. 2 cm.
3D 610	TA XIII	Bronze, circular in cross section; d. 1.9 cm.
3D 560	TA XII	Bronze, circular in cross section; d. 2.3 cm.
3D 358	TA 188 X 4	Bronze, double spiral, circular in cross section; d. 2.1 cm.
2D 132	TA 56 III 2	Bronze; d. ca. 2 cm.
2N 220	TA 50 III 1	Bronze, circular bezel with yellow-green frit insets held by silver ribbon bent to form rosette; d. 3 cm.
1N 142	TA 3 I 3	Bronze, oval bezel, circular in cross section; d. 1.9 cm.
1N 164	TA 6 I 3	Bronze, circular in cross section; d. 2.7 cm.
2N 131a	TA 23 I 3	See Pl. 151:14
2N 131b	TA 23 I 3	See Pl. 151:13
2N 131c	TA 23 I 3	See Pl. 151:12
2N 40	TA I	Bronze, open ends, circular in cross section; d. 3.2 cm.
2N 50	TA 20 I	Bronze, rectangular in cross section; d. 1.9 cm.
1N 4	TA post-I	Bronze; d. ca. 2.9 cm.
1N 5	TA post-I	Bronze, oval bezel, circular in cross section; d. 2.1 cm.
1N 60	TA post-I	Bronze, circular in cross section; d. 1.8 cm.
1N 82	TA post-I	Bronze, circular in cross section; d. 2.1 cm.
1N 160	TA 7 post-I	Bronze, oval bezel with yellow frit inset, circular in cross section; d. 2.3 cm.
2N 418	TA	Bronze, oval bezel; d. 2 cm.

PINS

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
3D 644	TB 301 XII 1	Bronze; preserved l. 4.3, d. 0.4 cm.
3N 339	TB XI	See Pl. 152:1
3N 359	TB IX wall	See Pl. 152:4
3N 266	TB 269 VIII	Bronze, rounded head, sharp tip; l. 13.5, d. 0.4-0.8 cm.
3N 201	TB VI	See Pl. 152:2

THE OBJECTS

101

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
3N 187	TB VI 1	See Pl. 152:7
3N 20	TB 222 IV 2b	See Pl. 152:10
2N 648	TB 196 IV 2	Bronze; l. 12.5, d. 0.7 cm.
2N 455	TB 202 IV 1	See Pl. 152:14
2N 465b	TB 70 IV 1	Bronze covered with gold leaf, incomplete, mostly oxidized
2N 642	TB 195 IV 1	Bronze, round head, square-cut shaft tapering to point; l. 7, th. 0.7 × 0.7 cm.
2N 643	TB 207 IV 1	See Pl. 152:6
2N 688	TB 191 IV 1	Bone, head incised; l. 7, d. 0.7 cm.
2D 785	TB 209 IV 1	Bronze, pointed tip; preserved l. 3.9, d. 0.6 cm.
2D 482	TB 184 III 1	Bronze, point broken; preserved l. 8.2, d. 0.7 cm.
2N 646	TB 133 II 2	Bronze, flat at wider end, shaft bent, groove along one edge; preserved l. 12, w. 0.7 cm.
2N 93	TB II 1	See Pl. 152:5
2N 403	TB 142 II 1	Bronze or possibly silver; preserved l. 7.7, d. 0.7 cm.
2N 414a	TB 143 II 1	See Pl. 152:8
2N 329	TB 16 I 1	Bone; l. 10.8, d. 0.6 cm.
2N 647	TB	Bronze; l. 6.5, d. 0.5 cm.
3D 357	TA 180 X 4 foundation	Bronze; l. 8.3, d. 0.3-1 cm.
3N 198	TA 182 X 1	Bronze; l. 27, d. 0.2-0.3 cm.
3N 11	TA VII	See Pl. 152:3
2N 529	TA 133 VI	See Pl. 152:9
2N 125	TA 32 II 1	See Pl. 152:11
2N 49	TA 20 I	See Pl. 152:13
2N 76	TA 7 I	See Pl. 152:12
2D 534	Surface	Bronze, incomplete; l. 6.1, d. 0.5 cm.

OTHER SMALL OBJECTS¹⁰⁴

BRONZE ARROWHEADS

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
2N 126	TB 30 II 1	See Pl. 154:12
2N 312	TB 68 D	See Pl. 154:14
3N 153	TA 154 X 1	See Pl. 154:10
2N 644	TA 133 VI	See Pl. 154:18
2N 214	TA 29 III 2	See Pl. 154:15
1N 187	TA 6 II	See Pl. 154:17
2N 143	TA dump	Similar to 2N 126

AWLS

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
3N 366	TB 291 XI 1	Bronze, round head; l. 18.8, d. 1.1 cm.
3D 491	TB 281 IX 2	Bone, chisel edge; l. 13.7, w. 2, th. 0.75 cm.
3D 500	TB IX	Bone with eye; l. 7.4, w. 0.75 cm.
3D 482	TB IX 1	Two fish jaws; l. 3.4, w. 0.5 cm.
3D 255	TB 256 V 2	Bone sliver, broken at base; l. 12, w. 1.1, th. 0.8 cm.
3D 71	TB 234 V	Bone sliver; l. 8.4, w. 0.8, th. 0.35 cm.
3D 79	TB 231 V 1	Bone sliver; l. 5.6, w. 1, th. 0.45 cm.
3D 142	TB V 1	Bone; l. 5.6 cm.
2D 739	TB 210 IV 2	Bone
2D 866	TB 214 IV 2	Bone

¹⁰⁴ Except those found in burials, which are listed with the burials on pp. 120-44.

102

PRIVATE HOUSES IN THE SCRIBAL QUARTER

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
3N 96	TB 197 IV 2	Bronze, round head; preserved l. 7.8, d. 0.6 cm.
3D 36	TB IV 2	Bone sliver; l. 7.9, w. 0.9, th. 0.4 cm
3D 11	TB IV wall	Bone; l. 3.3 cm.
3D 26	TB IV wall	Bone point; l. 5.6 cm.
2D 711	TB 217 IV 1	Bone
2D 804	TB 216 IV 1	Bone fragment
2N 669	TB 177 III	Bone; l. 5.5, w. 1.1 cm.
2N 670	TB 17 III	Bone; l. 4, w. 0.9 cm.
2D 515	TB 167 III 1	Bone fragment
2D 267	TB 112 II 2	Bone
2D 343	TB 140 II 2	Bone fragment
2N 66	TB 18 II 1	See Pl. 153:1
2N 149	TB 49 D	Bone; l. 5.2, w. 1.2, th. 0.6 cm.
3D 650	TA 233 XII 2	Bone, chisel tip
3D 651	TA 233 XII	Bone, chisel tip
3N 326	TA 180 X 4 foundation	See Pl. 156:15
3D 25	TA VII 1	Bone sliver; l. 8.8, w. 0.6, th. 0.3 cm.
2D 497	TA 124 VI	Bone; l. 11.8, d. 0.6 cm.
2N 668	TA 82 IV	Bone; l. 13.5, w. 0.9 cm.

AXES

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
3D 653	TB 299 XI 3	Baked-clay fragment
3N 367	TB 291 XI 1	See Pl. 154:22
3N 368	TB 296 XI 1	See Pl. 154:21
3N 384	TB 300 XI 1	See Pl. 154:20
3N 320	TB 284 IX 2	See Pl. 153:2
2N 665	TA 138 VII	Baked-clay double ax, highly fired; l. 13.5, h. 9.2, th. 4.3 cm.

BALANCE PAN¹⁰⁵

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
1N 147	TA post-I	Bronze, circular, upturned rim, four holes spaced at 90-degree intervals along edge, slightly broken; d. 9.2, th. 0.2 cm.

FLINT AND CHERT BLADES

Blades were found in small numbers throughout the excavations, but it is uncertain when they were made. They are usually trapezoidal in section. Some showed no sign of use, some had retouch on one or both of the edges, some had saw teeth showing silica polish on one side or both sides. The following specimens were registered.

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
2D 757	TB 214 IV 2	Flint, saw teeth on one edge, silica polish
2D 863	TB 222 IV 2	Flint, saw teeth on one edge, silica polish
2D 578	TB 70 IV 1	Flint, saw teeth on both edges, silica polish
2D 600	TB 175 IV 1	Flint, saw teeth and retouch on both edges

¹⁰⁵ Two bronze balance pans (e.g. Pl. 153:3) were found near the hands of the skeleton in TA III burial 1B 209 (see p. 133). Above the knees were a bronze "nail" (Pl. 153:5) and a bronze sleeve (Pl. 153:4) containing traces of wood and a bronze ring (Pl. 153:6). All of these items probably constituted elements of a balance. Perhaps the "nail" pierced the center of the balance arm with its hooked end pivoting on the ring. The ring could have been suspended from a horizontal peg set in the upright member of the balance, around which was the sleeve. The sleeve thus would have served no functional purpose. The partially preserved flare at its broken end may be due to malformation. This suggested reconstruction is based in part on a large balance pictured in an Assyrian relief (Bruno Meissner, *Babylonien und Assyrien* I [Heidelberg, 1920] Fig. 209, right). Our balance, of course, would have been portable.

THE OBJECTS

103

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
2N 657	TB 153 III	Flint, saw teeth on both edges, silica polish; l. 3.5, w. 1.3, th. 0.4 cm.
2N 658	TB 160 III 1	Flint, saw teeth on one edge, silica polish; l. 4, w. 1.7, th. 0.3 cm.
2D 361	TB 51 II 2	Flint, no signs of use
2D 259	TB 158 II	Flint, saw teeth on one edge, silica polish
2D 309b	TB 142 II	Flint, both edges retouched
2D 316	TB 143 II 1	Flint, saw teeth on both edges, silica polish
2N 656	TB 47 I 1	Chert, trapezoidal in cross section, saw teeth on both edges, silica polish; preserved l. 3.3, w. 1.2, th. 0.4 cm.
2D 324	TB 86 I 1	Flint, retouch on one edge
2N 217	TB 64 E 1	Chert, trapezoidal in cross section, saw teeth and retouch on both edges; preserved l. 6.1, w. 1.6, th. 0.4 cm.
2N 662	TB 75 (stratification uncertain)	Chert, trapezoidal in cross section; l. 8, w. 2.6, th. 0.7 cm.
3D 441	TA 163 X 4	Flint, saw teeth on both edges
2N 655	TA 40 II	Flint, saw teeth on both edges, silica polish; l. 3, w. 1, th. 0.3 cm.
2D 312	TA dump	Flint, retouch on one edge; l. 7.8, w. 1.3 cm.

METAL BLADES

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
3N 376	TB XI 1	See Pl. 155:7
3N 16	TB IV 2	See Pl. 155:9
2N 640	TB 70 IV 1	See Pl. 155:5
2N 626	TB 10 III 2	Bronze, two-edged, traces of bone at haft; l. 24, w. 4, th. 0.4 cm.
3N 176	TA 169 X 1	See Pl. 155:1
3N 454	TA VIII	See Pl. 153:34
2N 551	TA 127 VI	See Pl. 155:10
2N 340	TA 70 IV	See Pl. 155:8
2N 400a	TA 99 IV	See Pl. 155:11
2N 400b	TA 99 IV	Iron, single-edged; l. 12.1, preserved w. 2.1, th. 0.4 cm.
2N 639	TA 73 IV	Iron, single-edged; l. 10.5, w. 2.5, th. 0.5 cm.
2N 218	TA 37 III 2	Iron, single-edged; preserved l. 13.4, w. 1.9, th. 0.9 cm.
2N 641	TA 44 III 2	Iron, two-edged projectile head, badly corroded; l. ca. 9.5, w. ca. 1.3 cm.
2N 178	TA 58 III 1	See Pl. 155:3
1N 197	TA 6 II	See Pl. 155:12
1N 254a	TA 8 II	Iron, two-edged projectile head, l. 9.1, w. 3.1, th. 1 cm.
2N 183	TA 33 II	See Pl. 155:2
2N 313	TA 6 II	See Pl. 155:4
1N 99	TA post-I	Iron, two-edged; l. 12.9, w. 2.8, th. 0.5 cm.

CHISELS

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
2N 463	TB 195 IV 2	See Pl. 153:8
2N 719	TB 213 IV 2	Stone; l. 3.8, w. 2, th. 0.7 cm.
2D 659	TB 209 IV 2	Stone; preserved l. 3.4, w. 2.6, th. 1.1 cm.
3N 25	TB IV 2 wall	Bronze; l. 5.6, w. 0.6-0.7 cm.
2N 552	TB 200 IV 1	See Pl. 153:9
2N 651	TB 153 III	Bronze; l. 3, w. 0.5 cm.
1N 168	TB 1 I 1	Stone; l. 4, w. 1.2-3.1, th. 0.5-0.9 cm.

104

PRIVATE HOUSES IN THE SCRIBAL QUARTER

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
2N 260-61	TB 68 (stratification uncertain)	Stone; l. 2.9 and 2.6, w. 2.6 and 2.1, th. 1.1 and 1.05 cm.
2N 127	TB dump	Stone; l. 3.9, w. 1.5, th. 1.15 cm.
3N 329	TA 205 XI 2	Bone; l. 4.5, w. 0.8, th. 0.7 cm.
3N 128	TA 174 X 1	See Pl. 153:7
2N 187	TA 44 III 2	See Pl. 153:10
2N 290	TA 8 II	Stone; l. 4.6, w. 4.2, th. 1.1 cm.
1N 98	TA post-I	Stone; l. 4.6, w. 4.2, th. 0.4-1.1 cm.

DISKS

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
3N 347	TB 291 XI 1	See Pl. 156:25
3N 361	TB 291 XI 1	See Pl. 156:26
3N 370	TB 291 XI 1	See Pl. 156:27
3D 402	TB 281 VII 2	Clay; d. 2.1, th. 1.6 cm.
3D 403	TB 281 VII 2	Clay; d. 1.7, th. 1.1 cm.
3N 85	TB V 1	Polished stone; d. 2.1, th. 0.7 cm.
2N 527	TB 206 IV 1	Composed of two layers of gold leaf; d. 7 mm.
1N 244	TA 14 II	Bronze, slightly concave; d. 8.2, th. 0.2 cm.
2D 349	TB 110 II	Baked clay
2N 147	Surface	Bronze; d. 4.4, th. 0.15 cm.

DRILLS AND DRILL HEADS

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
2N 735	TB 203 IV 1	See Pl. 153:15
2D 435	TB 190 III	Baked-clay drill head
2N 128	TB 20 D?	Iron drill; l. 5 cm.
3D 652	TA XIII or XII dump	Bronze drill, circular in cross section
3N 125	TA 155 X 1	See Pl. 153:14
3N 6	TA VII 2	See Pl. 153:13
2N 167	TA 48 III 2	Baked-clay drill head; preserved l. 9, w. 2.6 cm.
2N 272	TA 55 III 2	See Pl. 153:12

FISHHOOKS

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
2N 322	TB 6 E 1	See Pl. 153:16
2N 148	TB 48 C or B	See Pl. 153:17

GAME PIECES

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
3D 254	TB 256 V 2	Clay disk; d. 1.9, th. 1.1 cm.
3N 99	TB 234 V 1	Clay disk, one face concave; d. 2.2, th. 0.85 cm.
2N 484	TB 219 IV 2	See Pl. 147:12
2D 317	TB 143 II	Clay disk; d. 2.5, th. 0.6 cm.
3N 300	TA 200 X 4 foundation	Stone disk, one face concave; d. 2.7, th. 0.2-0.7 cm.
3N 15	TA VII 2	See Pl. 153:11
1N 252	TA 10 II	Baked-clay disk, painted circle at edge; d. 4, th. 0.7 cm.
1N 20	TA post-I	Stone disk with incised cross; d. 2.2, th. 0.4 cm.

HINGES AND CHAIN LINKS

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
2N 275	TB dump	Bronze strap hinge, one half broken, two holes in complete half; preserved l. 2.7, w. 1.1, th. 0.5 cm.
2N 344	TA 46 III 1	See Pl. 156:22
1N 144	TA 8 I	See Pl. 156:21

THE OBJECTS

105

INLAYS, INSETS, AND MOSAICS

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
3N 341a	TB 291 XI 1	See Pl. 153:26
3N 341b	TB 291 XI 1	Inlays and objects found associated with them: 96 white frit triangles with blue glaze on one surface (Pl. 153:21), l. 9-12, th. 3 mm.; 40 mother-of-pearl "teardrops" (Pl. 153:22), l. 7-11, w. 4-5, th. 3-5 mm.; 121 mother-of-pearl lozenges with flat or projecting (Pl. 153:23) back, l. 12-15, w. 5, th. 2-7 mm.; 4 bronze eye pins (Pl. 123:24), l. 24, d. 9.5 mm.; undetermined number of lozenges and little tacks in red composition, too disintegrated to be recovered; frit cone with blue glaze on base, d. 6.5, h. 5.5 mm.; gold-covered bronze nail head (Pl. 153:25); scraps of bronze sheeting
3N 93	TB 258 or 259 V 2	See Pl. 149:18
3D 131	TB 237 V 1	White stone eye inset; preserved h. 3, th. 2.8 cm.
2N 689	TB 222 IV 2	Triangular shell inlay, two holes on back for attachment; 6 × 3.1 × 0.4 cm
2N 730a	TB 197 IV 2	Shell eye inset; l. 1.3, th. 0.7 cm.
2N 291	TB 62 B	See Pl. 153:27
3N 422	TA 218 XIII 1	Octagonal bone inlay, polished on one surface; l. 6.7, w. 2.7, th. 0.3 cm.
3N 427	TA XIII or XII dump	See Pl. 153:20
3N 428	TA 196 XII 3	See Pl. 153:19
3N 325	TA 180 X 4 foundation	See Pl. 151:24
2N 415	TA 108 V	Oval bone inlay, beveled edges; l. 2.6, w. 1.1, th. 0.3 cm.
2D 241	TA 72 IV or III dump	Black stone inlay with incised wavy lines, two holes for attachment on back; th. 1.1 cm.
2D 158	TA 49 III 2	Bone inlay strip with four nail holes, top polished, incomplete; th. 7.5 mm.
2N 219	TA 52 III	Bone inlay strip, two holes drilled into one surface; l. 8.6, w. 0.7, th. 0.6 cm.
2N 166	TA 48 III 1	See Pl. 153:18
2D 100	TA 34 III 1	Bone inlay sheet, one surface polished; w. 5.7 cm.
2N 600	TA dump	Shell eye inset; l. 1.6, h. 1.1, th. 0.5 cm.

MACEHEADS

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
3D 424	TB 279 VIII	Chalky white stone, globular; d. 5.8, h. 4.6 cm.
3N 230	TB 246 VI wall	Reddish mottled stone, pear-shaped; d. 6.3, h. 5.1 cm.
3N 43	TB 231 V 1	Calcite (cf. Pl. 154:26 for shape); d. 6.9, preserved h. 6.3 cm.
2N 736	TB 187 III 2	See Pl. 154:26
3N 455	TA 222 XIII 2	See Pl. 154:25
3D 247	TA 189 X 1	Mottled stone (cf. Pl. 154:25 for shape); d. 5.2, preserved h. 6.3 cm.

NAILS

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
3N 357	TB 291 XI 1	Bronze, plano-convex head with gold cap; d. 8, th. 7 mm.
3N 327	TB 284 IX 2	Bronze, plano-convex head with gold cap; d. 8, th. 4 mm.
3D 492	TB 284 IX 2	Bronze tack, head broken; l. 9, preserved d. 4 mm.
2D 795	TB 222 IV 1	Bronze, circular in cross section, head missing; preserved l. 5.4, d. 0.6 cm.
2N 678	TB 111 II 2	Bronze, flat head, shaft broken; d. 2.1, th. 0.3 cm.
1N 257	TA 8 I 1	Bronze, rectangular head, rectangular-sectioned shaft; l. 4.6, d. 0.8 cm.

PRIVATE HOUSES IN THE SCRIBAL QUARTER

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	NEEDLES	REMARKS
3N 459	TB 292 XI 2	See Pl. 153:30	
3N 465	TB 291 XI 2	Bronze; preserved l. 14.8, d. 0.6 cm.	
3D 490	TB 281 IX 2	Bronze; d. 2.5 mm.	
2N 373	TB 138 II 2	Bronze; preserved l. 18.7, d. 0.55 cm.	
2N 175	TB 20 E 2	Bone; l. 7.55, w. 0.75, th. 0.5 cm.	
3N 369	TA XI wall	Bronze; l. 16.1, d. 0.2-0.45 cm.	
3N 306	TA 211 XI 1	Bronze; preserved l. 14.8, d. 0.5 cm.	
3N 348	TA XI or X 4	Bronze; l. 17.8, d. 0.4-0.7 cm.	
3D 476	TA 186 X 4 foundation	Bronze	
3D 475	TA 206 X 4	Bronze	
3N 122	TA 162 X 1	Bronze; preserved l. 17.8, d. 0.5 cm.	
2N 681	TA 115 VI	Bone, rectangular in cross section; l. 7.2, w. 0.6 cm.	
2N 357	TA 90 IV	See Pl. 153:29	
2N 270	TA 70 III 2	Iron (cf. Pl. 153:29); l. 16.7, d. 0.7 cm.	

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	PALETTES	REMARKS
2N 336	TB dump	Baked clay, rectangular, slight depression in top, four legs missing; l. 5.6, w. 4.3, th. 1.9 cm.	
1N 259	TA 11 II	Baked clay, ovoid with plano-convex section, circular depression in top containing traces of red paint; l. 9.7, w. 5.7, th. 1.3 cm.	
1N 278	TA 2 II or I	Shell disk, trace of paint on one surface; d. 2.2, th. 0.4 cm.	

CLAY FIRING TRIPODS

Most of the pot-firing tripods were not catalogued. Examples were noted in TB IV, II, and I and in TA IV, II, I, and post-I.

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
2D 674	TB 195 IV 2	
2N 236	TB dump	Length 5.5, h. 2 cm.
2N 237	TB dump	Length 3.7, h. 1.5 cm.
2N 151	TA 33 II	See Pl. 147:14

CLAY LIDS AND STOPPERS

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
3D 532	TB IX dump	Stopper with plano-convex top and projecting plug; fitted vessel with inner rim d. of 2.5 cm.
3N 226	TB 281 VII 1	See Pl. 148:7
2N 487	TB 209 IV 2	Stopper with plano-convex top, inscribed with numbers; d. 2.8, h. 1.55 cm.
2D 825	TB 200 IV 2	Stopper; d. 4, h. 3 cm.
2D 574	TB 200 IV 1	Stopper with plano-convex top and projecting plug; d. 5-5.6, h. 4.5 cm.
2D 652	TB 200 IV 1	Stopper; d. 2.8, h. 2.3 cm.
2D 806	TB 216 IV 1	Stopper; d. 3.5, h. 3 cm.
2N 233	TA 49 III 2	See Pl. 153:33
1N 178	TA 6 II	Lid, discoid with slightly convex top; d. 9.9, th. 2.3 cm.
1N 195	TA 10 I 3	Stopper with plano-convex top and projecting plug; d. 6.9, h. 2.3 cm.
2N 153	TA	Stopper with plano-convex top and projecting plug; d. 4.7, h. 3.6 cm.

THE OBJECTS

107

BAKED-CLAY RATTLES AND WHISTLE

Rattles (e.g. Pl. 149:16) with baked-clay lumps inside vary from 4.8 to 10 cm. in diameter. They were stratified as follows in TB: two in level VII, one in VII or VI dump, one in V 1, two in IV 2, three in II and two in D. TA yielded one each from levels XIII 2 and X 4 foundation.

Bird rattles, with various types of incisions on the back, vary from 5.5 to more than 7.7 cm. in length. They were found in TB only, one each in levels XI 1, VII 1, and IV 2.

A bird whistle (Pl. 149:17) was found in TB IV 2.

BRONZE RODS

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
2D 633	TB 209 IV 2	Preserved l. 10.1, d. 0.6 cm.
2D 638	TB 210 IV 2	Preserved l. 8.4, d. 0.9 cm.
2D 740	TB 210 IV 2	Fragmentary; d. 5 mm.
2N 414b	TB 143 II 1	Length 11.3, d. 0.5 cm.
2N 142	TB 34 B 1	See Pl. 153:37
1N 256	TA 8 II	Length 9.2, d. 0.2 cm.
1N 109	TA post-I	Fragmentary; th. 3 mm.
1N 161	TA 7 post-I	Diameter 8 mm.

BRONZE SICKLES

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
2N 462	TB 216 IV 1	See Pl. 154:2
2N 379	TB 142 II 1	See Pl. 154:1
2N 259	TB 68 (stratification uncertain)	Length 18.1, w. of blade 3.2, th. 0.2 cm.

SPATULAS

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
2D 309a	TB 142 II	Bronze, similar to 2N 315
2N 315	TB 41 E 1	See Pl. 154:4
2N 139	TB 26 C	See Pl. 154:5
3N 1	TA VII	Bone, polished on one surface; l. 15.4, w. 4, th. 0.4 cm.
2N 213	TA 37 III 2	See Pl. 154:3
2D 119	TA 56 III 2	Bone; preserved l. 11.4 cm.
2N 227	TA 55 III	Bone; l. 8.75, w. 1.35, th. 0.15 cm.
2N 271	TA 51 III	Bone; l. 23.7, w. 3.05, th. 0.15 cm.
2D 143	TA 70 III	Bone; preserved l. 14.5 cm.
2D 101	TA 50 III 1	Bone; preserved l. 20 cm.
2D 103	TA 50 III 1	Bone; l. 11.6 cm.
1N 189	TA 6 II	Bone; l. 19, w. 2.1, th. 0.1 cm.
1N 235	TA 11 II	Bone; l. 9.8, w. 1.7, th. 0.1 cm.
1N 236	TA 11 II	Bone; l. 11.5, w. 2, th. 0.2 cm.
1N 258	TA 11 II	Bronze, oval flattened end, perforated in center of handle; perhaps used for applying kohl (cf. Pl. 154:5)
1N 194	TA 10 II or I 3	Bone; l. 9.9, w. 1.8, th. 0.1 cm.
2N 77	TA I 3	Bone; preserved l. 8.55, w. 2, th. 0.15 cm.
1N 123	TA 2 I	Bone, incomplete
1N 225	TA 9 I	Bone; l. 10.6, w. 2.2, th. 0.1 cm.
2N 105	TA 8 I	Bone; l. 12.1, th. 0.2 cm.
1N 1	TA post-I	Bone; l. 10.1, w. 1.7, th. 0.2 cm.
1N 22	TA post-I	Bone; l. 8.6, w. 1.8 cm.

108

PRIVATE HOUSES IN THE SCRIBAL QUARTER

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
1N 34	TA post-I	Bone; preserved l. 7.2, w. 1.8 cm.
1N 41	TA post-I	Bone; preserved l. 10.2, preserved w. 1.7 cm.
1N 59	TA post-I	Bone; preserved l. 8.2, w. 1.4, th. 0.1 cm.
1N 117	TA post-I	Bone; l. 7.2, w. 1.5, th. 0.1 cm.
1N 118	TA post-I	Bone; l. 6.6, w. 1.5, th. 0.1 cm.
1N 122	TA post-I	Bone; l. 6.4, w. 1, th. 0.1 cm.
1N 157	TA post-I	Bone; l. 10.4, w. 1.5, th. 0.1 cm.
SPOONS		
CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
3N 90	TB V 1	See Pl. 153:36
2N 165	TA 34 III 2	See Pl. 153:35
2N 317	TA 16 II	See Pl. 156:20
TOGGLES		
CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
3N 127	TA VIII	See Pl. 154:9
3N 19	TA VII 1	See Pl. 151:18
2N 287	TA 49 III 2	See Pl. 151:17
BRONZE TOILET SETS		
CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
3N 449	TB 299 XII 1	See Pl. 156:1
3N 350	TB XI 1	Similar to 3N 449 but with one perforation at top of case; preserved l. 4.5, d. 1.9 cm.
WEIGHTS		
CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
3N 336	TB XI 1	Probably diorite, barrel, two incised parallel lines perpendicular to main axis; l. 8.6, d. 3.4 cm.
3N 344	TB 280 IX 2	Hematite, short barrel; l. 2.1, d. 0.85 cm.
3N 94	TB 258 or 259 V 2	Gray-brown stone, long lentoid; l. 4.45, d. 1.1 cm.
3N 52	TB V 1	Brownish-gray mottled stone, irregular cylinder; l. 3.4, d. 1.1 cm.
3N 77	TB 231 V 1	Black stone, long ovoid; l. 5.9, d. 2.15 cm.
3N 95	TB V 1	Brownish-black stone, lentoid; l. 3.3, d. 1 cm.
3N 97	TB V 1	Brownish-black stone, ovoid; l. 4.2, d. 1.6 cm.
2N 556a	TB 207 IV 2	Hematite, barrel; l. 2.2 cm.; wt. 4 gr.
2N 556b	TB 207 IV 2	Hematite, barrel; l. 2.2 cm.; wt. 4.25 gr.
2N 711	TB 213 IV 2	Limestone, oval in cross section; l. 6, d. 1.4 cm.; wt. 13 gr.
2N 712	TB 197 IV 2	Grayish stone, lentoid; l. 4.5, d. 1 cm.; wt. 9 gr.
2N 713a	TB 197 IV 2	Hematite, egg-shaped; l. 1.6 cm.; wt. 4 gr.
2N 713b	TB 197 IV 2	Hematite, barrel; l. 3.5 cm.; wt. 15 gr.
2N 713c	TB 197 IV 2	Hematite, truncated cone; l. 2 cm.; wt. 15 gr.
2N 713d	TB 197 IV 2	Stone, long ovoid; l. 6.6 cm.; wt. 77 gr.
2N 713e	TB 197 IV 2	Stone, barrel; l. 6.8 cm.; wt. 50 gr.
2N 713f	TB 197 IV 2	Stone, egg-shaped, incomplete; l. 2.4 cm.; wt. 5 gr.
2N 713g	TB 197 IV 2	Stone, rounded cube; l. 1.5 cm.; wt. 4 gr.
2N 715	TB 192 IV 2	Hematite, egg-shaped; l. 3.4, d. 1.7 cm.; wt. 27 gr.
2N 716	TB 197 IV 2	Stone, ovoid, traces of two drill marks; l. 4.2, d. 1.1 cm.; wt. 14 gr.
2N 717	TB 197 IV 2	Mottled stone, ovoid; l. 4, d. 2 cm.; wt. 26 gr.
2N 725	TB 215 IV 2	Stone, ovoid; l. 6.5, d. 3 cm.; wt. 80 gr.

THE OBJECTS

109

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
3N 88	TB IV 2	Hematite, long lentoid; l. 3.5, d. 0.8 cm.
2N 709	TB 192 IV 1	Grayish-black limestone; l. 3, d. 0.7 cm.; wt. 3 gr.
2N 710	TB 217 IV 1	Gray stone; l. 3.5, d. 1.3 cm.; wt. 8 gr.
2N 714	TB 199 IV 1	Stone, egg-shaped; l. 2.5, d. 1.4 cm.; wt. 7 gr.
2N 718	TB 222 IV 1	Gray limestone, ovoid; l. 2.3, d. 1.6 cm.; wt. 8 gr.
2N 726	TB 212 IV 1	Light gray limestone; l. 7.6, d. 2.5 cm.
2N 729a	TB 212 IV 1	Mottled green stone, barrel; l. 4.5, d. 1.8 cm.; wt. 27 gr.
2N 729b	TB 212 IV 1	Grayish stone, egg-shaped; l. 5, d. 2.5 cm.
2N 730b	TB 212 IV 1	Stone, lentoid; l. 2, d. 0.8 cm.; wt. 4 gr.
3N 9	TB IV 1 wall	Dark and light grayish-green stone, cylinder; l. 3.4, d. 1.6-1.8 cm.
2N 497	TB 10 III	See Pl. 147:16
2N 499	TB 166 III	Hematite, lentoid; l. 1.9 cm.; wt. 2 gr.
2N 533	TB 160 III	Grayish-black limestone, barrel; l. 3.5 cm.; wt. 18 gr.
2N 535	TB 167 III	Gray limestone, barrel; l. 1.8, d. 0.7 cm.
2N 550	TB 154 III	Gray aggregate stone, lentoid; l. 2.6 cm.
2N 546	TB 19 II 2	Grayish-black stone, lentoid; l. 2.1 cm.; wt. 2 gr.
2N 402	TB 142 II 1	Hematite, lentoid; l. 2.1 cm.; wt. 3 gr.
2N 406	TB 142 II 1	Carnelian duck weight; l. 2.4 cm.; wt. 6 gr.
2N 417	TB 30 II	See Pl. 156:7
2N 234	TB 22 I 2	See Pl. 156:4
1N 170	TB 1 I 1	See Pl. 147:17
2N 284	TB 66 I 1	See Pl. 156:5
2N 280	TB 75 E 2	Hematite, boar head; l. 2.1 cm.; wt. 6 gr.
2N 334	TB 75 E 2	See Pls. 147:19 and 156:6
2N 314	TB 41 E 1	See Pls. 147:18 and 156:3
2N 299	TB 68 D	See Pl. 147:15
2N 547	TB dump	Gray stone; hole partly filled with metal in chipped bottom; inscription: "3 shekels," which does not correspond to present weight of 41 gr.
2N 557	TB dump	Hematite; 1 × 1.05 × 0.6 cm.; wt. 2.5 gr.
3N 468	TA 226 XIII 2	Granite, barrel; l. 4.9, d. 3.3 cm.
3N 390	TA 217 XIII 1	Reddish stone duck weight; l. 7.6, w. 4.2, h. 3.7 cm.
3N 389	TA 216 XII 2	Hematite, long barrel; l. 1.8, d. 0.3 cm.
3N 394	TA XII	Mottled black and white stone, barrel with one flat side; l. 2.8, w. 1.1, h. 1 cm.
3N 416	TA XII	Black stone, ovoid, ten parallel lines; l. 6, w. 3.3, th. 2.1 cm.
3N 400	TA XII or XI	Light brown stone, barrel, five incised parallel lines; l. 5.1, d. 2.3 cm.
3N 298	TA XI 2	Hematite, long barrel; l. 2.2, d. 0.5 cm.
3N 299	TA 158 XI 1	Hematite, barrel; l. 3.5, d. 1.95 cm.
3N 283a	TA 174 X 4	Hematite duck weight; l. 2.2, w. 1.3, h. 1.9 cm.
3N 283b	TA 174 X 4	Hematite, plano-convex disk; d. 1.2, th. 0.7 cm.
3N 284	TA 174 X 4	Limestone, ovoid; l. 4.3, d. 2 cm.
3N 286	TA 174 X 4	Diorite duck weight; l. 15, w. 10.8, h. 7.2 cm.
3N 330	TA 174 X 4	Hematite duck weight; l. 2.5, w. 1.1, h. 1.3 cm.
3N 146a	TA 178 X 3	Hematite, barrel; l. 2.98, d. 0.9 cm.
3N 146b	TA 178 X 3	Hematite, barrel; l. 2.7, d. 0.85 cm.
3N 146c	TA 178 X 3	Hematite, barrel; l. 2.1, d. 0.9 cm.
3N 146d	TA 178 X 3	Hematite, barrel; l. 1.7, d. 0.5 cm.
3N 146e	TA 178 X 3	Hematite, boar head; l. 2, w. 1.4, h. 1 cm.
3N 157	TA 181 X 2	Hematite, plano-convex disk; d. 1.8-2, th. 0.88 cm.

110

PRIVATE HOUSES IN THE SCRIBAL QUARTER

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
3N 175	TA 187 X 2	Hematite, irregular barrel; l. 2.2, d. 0.8-0.9 cm.
3N 149	TA 157 X 1	Dark green stone, barrel; l. 3.9, d. 1.5 cm.; probably intrusive from TB VIII
3N 234	TA 179 X 1 wall	Calcined, probably limestone, cylinder with rounded ends; l. 4.7, d. 1.8 cm.
2N 256	TA 43 II	Black stone duck weight; l. 9.8, w. 6.2, h. 5.1 cm.
2N 89	TA 22 I 3	Hematite, irregular barrel; l. 2.15, d. ca. 0.4 cm.
1N 13	TA post-I	Black stone, barrel; l. 2.7, d. 0.9-1.6 cm.
1N 21	TA post-I	Dark brown stone, irregular barrel; l. 3.6, d. 1.3 cm.
2N 355	TA dump	Hematite, lentoid; l. 4, d. 0.9 cm.; wt. 9 gr.
3N 408	Surface	Black stone, lentoid, four incised parallel lines; l. 2.6, d. 0.7 cm.

WHETSTONES

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
3D 369	TB 272 VII 2	Fragment; l. 2.7, w. 0.9, th. 0.5 cm.
3D 80	TB 231 V 1	Rectangular in cross section (1.3 × 2.6 cm.), rounded perforated top
3D 101	TB 231 V 1	Rectangular in cross section (0.7 × 2.2 cm.), rounded perforated top
3D 156	TB V 1	Rectangular in cross section (1.5 × 2.7 cm.), perforated top; l. 10.4 cm.
2N 728	TB 215 IV 2	Rectangular in cross section, perforated rounded top; l. 7.5, w. 1.7, th. 0.4 cm.
2D 592	TB 197 IV 2	Limestone, rectangular in cross section, rounded perforated top; preserved l. 7.6, w. 4, th. 0.9 cm.
2D 636	TB 197 IV 2	Octagonal in cross section, pointed perforated top; preserved l. 4.3, th. 1.3 cm.
2D 640	TB 213 IV 2	Rectangular in cross section; preserved w. 3.3, th. 1.1 cm.
2D 656	TB 209 IV 2	Rectangular in cross section, perforated squared top; preserved l. 11.8, w. 4.2, th. 1.8 cm.
2D 851	TB 214 IV 2	Perforated top; preserved l. 0.9, w. 2.2, th. 1.2 cm.
2N 661	TB 199 IV 1	Square in cross section above, round in cross section below, perforated top; preserved l. 9.8, w. 1.2 cm.
2N 727	TB 212 IV 1	Rectangular in cross section; l. 0.6, w. 1.6, th. 0.5 cm.
2N 544	TB 114 II 2	See Pl. 156:8
2N 667b	TB 69 I 1	Rectangular in cross section; l. 7.5, w. 1.6, th. 0.4 cm.
3D 679	TA 226 XIII 2	Limestone, groove at one end; 2.7 × 3.6 cm. in cross section
3D 624	TA 196 XII 3	1 × 2.7 cm. in cross section
3D 263	TA 181 X 2	Limestone, octagonal in cross section (2.5 × 3.6 cm.), perforated at one end
2N 664	TA 102 V	Rectangular in cross section, rounded top; l. 12.5, w. 2.8, th. 0.6 cm.
1N 274a	TA 10 II	Rectangular in cross section; preserved l. 5.9, w. 1.5-2, th. 0.9 cm.
2N 150	TA 33 II	See Pl. 156:9

SPINDLE WHORLS¹⁰⁶

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
3D 567	TB XI dump	Biconoid; d. 3.8, th. 2 cm.
3D 568	TB XI dump	Truncated cone; d. 2.7, th. 1.5 cm.
3D 536	TB 284 IX 3	White stone, plano-convex; d. 2.4, th. 1.1 cm.

¹⁰⁶ Baked clay unless otherwise stated.

THE OBJECTS

111

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
3D 386	TB 277 VIII	Plano-convex; d. 6.1, th. 2.6 cm.
3D 416	TB 277 VIII	Lentoid in cross section; d. 4.8, th. 1.2 cm.
3D 335	TB VII or VI dump	Lentoid in cross section; d. 4.7, th. 1.5 cm.
3D 284	TB VI	Lentoid in cross section; d. 4.3, th. 1.2 cm.
3D 322	TB VI dump	Truncated cone; d. 2.5, th. 1.35 cm.
3D 323a	TB VI	Lentoid in cross section; d. 4.3, th. 1.3 cm.
3D 323b	TB VI	Lentoid in cross section; d. 4.4, th. 1.5 cm.
3D 99	TB 258 or 259 V 2	Lentoid in cross section; d. 4.9, th. 1.5 cm.
3D 170	TB V dump	Truncated cone; d. 2.8, th. 1.5 cm.
3D 149	TB V 1	Biconoid; d. 2.9, th. 1.5 cm.
2N 691	TB 200 IV 2	Stone, plano-convex; d. 4.5, th. 1.3 cm.
2D 650	TB 192 IV 2	Lentoid in cross section; d. 4.1, th. 1.1 cm.
2D 718	TB 200 IV 2	Lentoid in cross section; d. 5.1, th. 1.1 cm.
3D 9	TB IV 2	Lentoid in cross section; d. 3.8, th. 1.5 cm.
3D 10	TB IV 2	Lentoid in cross section; d. 5.1, th. 1.4 cm.
3N 8	TB IV wall	Stone, plano-convex; d. 3.9, th. 1 cm.
2N 722	TB 214 IV 1	Stone, plano-convex; d. 2.4, th. 1.4 cm.
2N 723	TB 220 IV 1	Plano-convex; d. 4, th. 2 cm.
2N 724	TB 217 IV 1	Lentoid in cross section; d. 4.5, th. 1.2 cm
2D 646	TB 207 IV 1	Diameter 3.4, th. 1.6 cm.
2N 693	TB 83 I 1	Stone, plano-convex; d. 3.5, th. 1.4 cm.
3D 676	TA 230 XIII 2	Lentoid in cross section; d. 4.7, th. 1.2 cm.
3D 599	TA XIII 1	Lightly fired; d. 3.2, th. 1.6 cm.
3D 526	TA 188 XI 2	Lentoid in cross section; d. 4, th. 1.35 cm.
3D 558	TA XI	Lentoid in cross section; d. 5.4, th. 1.7 cm.
3N 180	TA X	See Pl. 156:11
3D 480	TA 187 X 2	Cream-colored stone, lentoid in cross section; d. 2.5, th. 1.2 cm.
3D 16	TA 147 VII 1	Lentoid in cross section; d. 3.9, th. 1.6 cm.
2N 690	TA 56 III 2	Plano-convex, notched edge; d. 3.8, th. 1.5 cm.
2N 694	TA 68 III 2	Stone, plano-convex; d. 7, th. 2.2 cm.
1N 185	TA 6 II	Crude, lightly fired; d. 4.5, th. 3.6 cm.
1N 250	TA 14 II	Hematite, plano-convex; d. 3.2, th. 1.2 cm.
1N 162	TA 6 I 3	Crude, lightly fired; d. 4.9, th. 2.9 cm.
1N 163	TA 6 I 3	Crude, lightly fired; d. 3.9, th. 1.9 cm.
1N 17	TA post-I	Crude, lightly fired, globular; d. 3.1-3.8, th. 2.4 cm.
1N 18	TA post-I	Crude, lightly fired, irregularly lentoid in cross section; d. 4.6-4.9, th. 2.1-2.4 cm.
1N 19	TA post-I	Truncated cone; d. 2.1, th. 1.1 cm.
1N 37	TA post-I	Lightly fired, roughly biconoid; d. 4.8-5.2, th. 3.9 cm.
1N 38	TA post-I	Crude, lightly fired; d. 3.5, th. 2.1 cm.
1N 39	TA post-I	Lightly fired, roughly biconoid; d. 4.8-5.2, th. 2.8 cm.
1N 69	TA post-I	Lightly fired, roughly ovoid in cross section; d. 4, th. 3.1 cm.
1N 71	TA 3 post-I	Lightly fired, roughly biconoid; d. 3.8, th. 2.6 cm.
1N 74	TA post-I	Lightly fired, ovoid in cross section; d. 3.8, th. 2.1 cm.
1N 75	TA post-I	Lightly fired, roughly biconoid; d. 2.8, th. 1.9 cm.
1N 76	TA post-I	Lightly fired, roughly biconoid; d. 2.8, th. 1.9 cm.
1N 77	TA post-I	Lightly fired, roughly biconoid; d. 3.9, th. 3.2 cm.
1N 78	TA post-I	Lightly fired, roughly ovoid; d. 2.8, th. 1.7 cm.
1N 105	TA 3 post-I	Lightly fired, globular; d. 3.9, th. 3.2 cm.
1N 124	TA dump	Stone, plano-convex; d. 2.4, th. 1 cm.

PRIVATE HOUSES IN THE SCRIBAL QUARTER

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	STONE IMPLEMENTS	REMARKS
3D 352	TB 282 VII 2	Sandstone loom weight, irregularly rectangular in cross section, perforation at one end; l. 6.1, w. 4.7, th. 2.9 cm.	
3D 102	TB 231 V 1	Loom weight, rectangular in cross section, perforation at one end; 4.3 × 5.5 × 1.8 cm.	
2D 619	TB 200 IV 2	Black stone polisher, circular in cross section; l. 5, d. 3.3 cm.	
2D 621	TB 197 IV 2	Pounder, roughly oval; l. 6.3, d. 1.9 × 2.2 cm.	
2N 738	TB 212 IV 1	Loom weight, perforation at one end; 9.6 × 9.2 × 7 cm.	
2D 603	TB 197 IV 1	Polisher	
2D 725	TB 212 IV 1	Pounder, roughly oval; l. 5.3, w. 4.9, th. 3.9 cm.	
2D 748	TB 212 IV 1	Pounder with one flat side; l. 5, w. 4.5, th. 4.5 cm.	
2D 408	TB 183 III	Black stone polisher; l. 4.1, w. 3.1, th. 0.9 cm.	
2N 663	TB 137 II 2	Fish-net sinker, perforation at one end; l. 8, w. 4, th. 2 cm.	
2N 337	TB 65 I 2	See Pl. 156:12	
2D 183	TB 77 I 2	Green stone polisher, roughly conoid; preserved h. 2.7, base 3.5 × 2.2 cm.	
2N 666	TB 69 I 1	Fish-net sinker, perforation at one end; l. 6.5, w. 1.7, th. 0.5 cm.	
2N 667 ^a	TB 69 I 1	Loom weight, perforation at one end; l. 8, w. 4, th. 2.5 cm.	
3D 615	TA 234 XII 2	Loom weight; preserved l. 3.6, preserved d. 2.7 cm.	
3D 589	TA XII	White limestone loom weight, perforation at one end; l. 6.9, w. 5, th. 2.7 cm.	
3N 123	TA X	See Pl. 153:32	
3D 226	TA VIII	Black limestone loom weight, octagonal in cross section, perforation at one end; l. 17.5, w. 7.2, th. 5.3 cm.	
2D 260	TA 73 V	Light gray limestone grinder with traces of bitumen; max. l. 19, max. w. 20, h. 5 cm.	
2D 210	TA 70 IV	Grinder; l. 7.9, w. 6.8, th. 0.4 cm.	
2D 252	TA 73 IV	Loom weight	
2N 235	TA 52 III 1	See Pl. 156:13	
1N 239	TA 11 II	Polisher, irregular oval disk; l. 13.4, w. 8.3-10.1, th. 1.5 cm.	
2N 46	TA 20 I	Gray limestone pounder, irregular cube; 4.4 × 4.3 × 4.2 cm.	

VARIA

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
3N 346	TB 292 XI 1	Baked-clay object (Pl. 156:24)
3N 100	TB 235 V 2	Three bronze key-like objects (e.g. Pl. 156:14)
	TB 241 V 1	Bitumen utensil (Pl. 106:8)
2N 501	TB 206 IV 1	Bronze digging tool (Pl. 154:23)
2N 558	TB 153 III 2	Bronze forked implement (Pl. 154:13)
2N 517	TB 187 III	Stone object (Pl. 156:16)
3D 349	TA 180 X 4	Clay theriomorphic(?) object (Pl. 148:10)
3N 145	TA 178 X 3	Hollow bone staff(?) head (Pl. 154:8)
3N 139	TA 179 X 1	Bronze forked implement (Pl. 154:11)
2N 358	TA 73 IV	Limestone mold for earrings (Pl. 147:13)
2D 216	TA 72 IV	Baked-clay window lattice, incomplete; tan ware, buff slip; circular holes (d. 2.5-2.75 cm.) 4.5-5 cm. on centers punched from back; preserved l. 14.3, preserved w. 7.8, th. 2 cm.
2N 216	TA 51 III 2	Stone object (Pl. 156:19)
2N 350	TA 46 III 2	Bronze staff head (Pl. 154:6)
2N 163	TA 49 III 1	Baked-clay object (model shovel handle?), Y-shaped handle end closed by added crossbar, circular hole (d. 1 mm.) 6 mm.

THE OBJECTS

113

CAT. NO.	LOCUS	REMARKS
		deep in end of shaft; l. 5.1 cm., shaft d. 9 mm. tapering to 7 mm.
1N 186	TA 6 II	Bone object (Pl. 156:23)
2N 17	TA 6 II	Baked-clay bell (Pl. 106:7)
2N 124	TA 37 II	Bronze forked implement (Pl. 154:19)
1N 231	TA 13 I	Bone object (Pl. 156:17)
2N 80	TA 28 I 3	Bronze tweezers, incomplete (cf. Pl. 156:2); l. 5.6 cm., shaft d. 2-3 mm., head th. 7 mm.
2N 56	TA 23 I 2	Clay mold (Pl. 153:28)

CONTENTS OF REPRESENTATIVE HOUSES

In the following list are grouped the objects found in houses that we consider representative of the Scribal Quarter. All objects that were not confined by the walls of the rooms are omitted since it is not certain that they were part of the house inventory. For the same reason the many cuneiform tablets found in the filling used to raise the level of the floors of TA house *F* are omitted. It is desirable, of course, to have the contents of all the houses listed in this fashion, but such a list would be overlong and cumbersome. It is to be hoped that this list from representative houses, in conjunction with the list of objects from the burials (pp. 120-44), will make it easier for the reader to determine object associations.

Unless otherwise noted the vessels, figurines, plaques, and models are of baked clay, seals and beads are of stone, and seal impressions are on unbaked clay. No attempt has been made to indicate the degree of completeness of every object. Most pots are broken and many are incomplete, but they are listed as fragmentary only if the shape cannot be reconstructed; other objects are listed as fragmentary if the significant portion is missing. The few intact cuneiform tablets are not differentiated from the broken or incomplete ones.

LOCUS	CAT. NO.	DESIGNATION	LOCUS	CAT. NO.	DESIGNATION
		TB HOUSE L (LEVEL XI 1)	270	3P 321	Pot (Pl. 86:7)
				3P 355	Bowl (Pl. 84:21)
296	3N 268	Bronze ax (Pl. 154:21)		3N 248	Mask (Pl. 132:4)
299	3P 506	Pot (Pl. 81:6)	272	3D 369	Whetstone
	3P 511	Pot (Pl. 80:12)	274	3D 715a	Stone bowl fragment; fits with 3D 715b from TB 286 VIII (Pl. 107:4)
	3D 561	Seal impression			
	3D 569	Seal impression (Pl. 117:9)	275	3P 330-31	Saucers, type 10 (see Pl. 83)
	3D 588	Seal impression		3N 229	Male figurine (Pl. 128:12)
	3D 612	Seal impression (Pl. 117:3)	277	3P 352	Miniature vessel (Pl. 80:4)
	3D 613	Seal impression (see opp. Pl. 117)		3D 418	Seal impression (see opp. Pl. 118)
	3D 614	Seal impression		3D 419-20	Seal impressions
	3N 395	Female figurine (Pl. 122:2)		3D 377	Female figurine
	3D 587	Animal figurine (cf. Pl. 139:5)		3N 244	Model chair
				3D 378	Model chariot
				3D 379	Model-chariot wheel
			278	3P 334-36	Saucers, type 10 (see Pl. 83)
				3N 239	Male figurine (Pl. 128:15)
269	3P 320	Vase, type 15 (see Pl. 85)		3D 374	Male figurine
	3N 228	Female figurine (Pl. 126:10)		3D 373	Model boat (Pl. 149:14)
	3D 367	Fragmentary figurine	279	3NT 188	Tablet with seal impression (see opp. Pl. 117)
	Discard	Fragmentary figurine			
	Discard	Bone awl			
	3NT 194	Tablet			

PRIVATE HOUSES IN THE SCRIBAL QUARTER

LOCUS	CAT. NO.	DESIGNATION	LOCUS	CAT. NO.	DESIGNATION
	3NT 189	Tablet		2P 591	Neck of vase, type 15 (see Pl. 85), used as pot-stand (Pl. 40 B)
280	3D 395	Seal impression		2D 675	Pot handle
281	3D 404	Seal impression (Pl. 117:12)		2D 672	Seal impression
	3D 405	Seal impression		2D 673	Bead
	3D 396	Fragmentary plaque		2N 463	Bronze chisel (Pl. 153:8)
	3D 406	Model bed		2D 674	Clay firing tripod
	3D 397	Model boat		2NT 632-42	Tablets in broken jar (Pl. 40 D)
	3D 402-3	Clay disks		2NT 643	Tablet
282	3P 332-33	Saucers, type 10 (see Pl. 83)		2N 445	Cylinder seal (Pl. 109:11)
	3P 315	Pot (Pl. 83:19)	196	2D 631	Plaque fragment
	3D 370	Seal impression		2N 648	Bronze pin
	3D 375	Seal impression (see opp. Pl. 118)		2NT 631	Tablet
	3D 354	Female figurine (Pl. 122:6)	197	2N 1044	Saucer (Pl. 82:21)
	3D 359	Female figurine		2P 542	Vase
	3N 249	Male figurine		2N 456	Cylinder seal (Pl. 110:6)
	3D 353	Male figurine		2D 579a	Seal impression (Pl. 118:16)
	3N 250	Stone pendant (Pl. 147:4)		2D 579b	Seal impression (see opp. Pl. 118)
	3D 371	Baked-clay rattle fragment		2D 579c-d	Seal impressions
	3D 352	Stone loom weight		2D 591	Seal impression
	3NT 174	Tablet		2D 678	Seal impression (Pl. 118:19)
	3NT 190-92	Tablets		2N 835	Plaque
284	3P 322	Pot (Pl. 85:7)		2N 510	Beads
	3P 323	Saucer, type 10 (see Pl. 83)		2N 609	Pendant (Pl. 147:8) and beads
	3P 324	Miniature vessel		2N 613-15	Beads
	3P 337	Saucer, type 7 (see Pl. 82)		2N 730a	Shell eye inset
	3D 372	Female figurine (Pl. 122:7)		2N 712	Stone weight
	3N 310	Animal figurine (Pl. 140:3)		2N 713a-g	Stone weights
	3N 227	Top part of plaque; fits with lower piece from TB 277 VIII (Pl. 137:2)		2N 716-17	Stone weights
				2D 592	Whetstone
285	3P 329	Saucer, type 10 (Pl. 83:2)		2D 636	Whetstone
	3D 394	Male seated figurine		Discard	Whetstone fragment
				2P 576	Basket impression in bitumen
				2NT 645-46	Tablets
				3NT 6	Tablet with seal impression (see opp. Pl. 118)
				3NT 7	Tablet
192	2N 715	Hematite weight	198	2D 586	Female figurine
	2D 650	Baked-clay spindle whorl		2N 507	Shell beads
193	2P 564	Vase, type 14A (see Pl. 84)		2D 727	Beads
	2N 458	Cylinder seal (Pl. 110:4)	202	2N 991	Pot, type 14A (see Pl. 84)
	2D 563-65	Seal impressions		2D 761	Bead
	2D 607	Seal impression		2D 760	Bronze finger ring
	3N 31	Animal figurine head (Pl. 139:15)			
	2D 606	Glazed bead			
194	2P 571	Vase, type 14A (see Pl. 84)			
195	2N 1076	Vase (Pl. 40 B), type 14A (see Pl. 84)			
	2P 578	Saucer, type 8B (see Pl. 82)			
	2P 582	Miniature vessel			

PRIVATE HOUSES IN THE SCRIBAL QUARTER

LOCUS	CAT. NO.	DESIGNATION	LOCUS	CAT. NO.	DESIGNATION	
	TB HOUSE D (LEVEL I 1)			3NT 886	Tablet	
48	2N 1002	Pot, type 35 (see Pl. 94)	191	3D 557	Plaque fragment	
	2P 289	Saucer (Pl. 82:15)	205	3P 459	Bowl	
	2NT 346	Tablet		3P 465	Bowl, type 24 (see Pl. 88)	
53	2N 902	Saucer, type 7 (see Pl. 82)		3D 534	Figurine (Pl. 131:6)	
	2N 956	Saucer, type 21 (see Pl. 88)		3N 303	Plaque (Pl. 134:9)	
	2P 215	Saucer, type 21 (see Pl. 88)		3N 304	Plaque (Pl. 127:9)	
57	2NT 189	Tablet		3N 340	Plaque (Pl. 142:10)	
	2NT 196	Tablet		3N 345	Plaque (Pl. 136:2)	
63	2N 1067	Bowl (Pl. 88:15)		3D 533	Plaque fragment	
	2N 1095	Saucer, type 7 (see Pl. 82)		3N 343	Model-chariot wheel	
	2P 133	Painted bowl, type 24 (see Pl. 88)		3N 329	Bone chisel	
	2P 136	Saucer		TA HOUSE F (LEVEL XI 1)		
	2P 159	Saucer, type 7 (see Pl. 82)	184	3P 449	Cup (Pl. 95:5)	
	2P 209	Saucer, type 21 (see Pl. 88)		3P 451-53	Beakers, type 39B (see Pl. 95)	
	2P 210	Beaker, type 39B (see Pl. 95)		3P 462-63	Beakers, type 39B (see Pl. 95)	
	Discard	Saucer		3NT 887	Tablet	
	2NT 207	Tablet	191	3NT 885	Tablet	
	2NT 209	Tablet	203	3NT 817-19	Tablets	
	2NT 211	Tablet	205	3NT 265-76	Tablets	
	2NT 216-20	Tablets		3NT 283	Tablet	
	2NT 223-25	Tablets		TA HOUSE C (LEVEL III 2)		
	2NT 238	Tablet		29	2N 907	Bowl, type 50 (see Pl. 100)
	2NT 242-43	Tablets			2N 912	Cup, type 56 (see Pl. 100)
	2NT 256-58	Tablets			2N 1010	Lamp (Pl. 102:19)
	2NT 278-79	Tablets			2P 105	Pot
	2NT 381-84	Tablets			2P 109	Pot (Pl. 101:6)
67	2N 209	Figurine (Pl. 126:1)			2N 214	Bronze arrowhead (Pl. 154:15)
	2NT 244	Tablet		Discard		Clay stopper
69	2N 667b	Whetstone		Discard		Bronze point
	2N 666	Stone fish-net sinker		31	2N 4	Pot, type 57 (see Pl. 101)
	2N 667a	Stone loom weight			2N 970	Pot (Pl. 101:14)
	2NT 392-95	Tablets			2N 1016	Pot (Pl. 101:5)
77	2N 903	Saucer, type 7 (see Pl. 82)			2P 76	Pot
	2N 920	Beaker (Pl. 95:9)			2D 75	Female figurine
	2N 955	Saucer, type 21 (see Pl. 88)		49	2N 12	Pot (Pl. 101:16)
	2P 231	Vase (Pl. 96:6)			2N 1103	Bowl (Pl. 100:18)
	2P 269	Saucer, type 21 (see Pl. 88)			2P 138	Pot (Pl. 101:17)
	2N 292	Cylinder seal (Pl. 115:8)			2P 148	Cup, type 56 (see Pl. 100)
	2N 700	Model-chariot wheel (Pl. 149:12)			2P 185	Pot (Pl. 101:18)
	2NT 351-52	Tablets			2D 157	Seal impression (Pl. 121:5)
	2NT 361-62	Tablets			2N 758	Female figurine
	2NT 369	Tablet			2D 156	Figurine fragment
	TA HOUSE F (LEVEL XI 2)			Discard		Figurine fragment
184	3P 448	Pot, type 35 (see Pl. 94)		Discard		Horse-and-rider figurine fragment
	3P 450	Pot, type 35 (see Pl. 94)		Discard		Bead
	3P 464	Beaker, type 39B (see Pl. 95)				

THE BURIALS

117

LOCUS	CAT. NO.	DESIGNATION	LOCUS	CAT. NO.	DESIGNATION	
	Discard	Pierced shell		2N 288	Cylinder seal (Pl. 114:8)	
	2D 158	Bone inlay strip		Discard	Horse-and-rider figurine fragment	
	2N 287	Bone toggle (Pl. 151:17)		Discard	Grinding stone	
	Discard	Iron fragments		Discard	Iron fragments	
	2NT 312	Tablet		1N 301	Tablet	
	2NT 315	Tablet		2NT 155	Tablet	
53	2N 1021	Pot (Pl. 104:15)		1N 229	Lamp? (Pl. 103:6)	
	2P 156	Pot (Pl. 101:7)	10	1N 230	Cup	
54	2NT 316	Tablet		1N 265	Pot (Pl. 104:3)	
60	2P 179	Bowl, type 52 (see Pl. 100)		1N 228	Female figurine	
	2P 180	Bowl, type 48 (see Pl. 100)		1N 279	Figurine fragment	
	2D 144	Bead		1N 251	Animal plaque (Pl. 143:5)	
				1N 252	Baked-clay game piece	
				1N 274a	Whetstone	
				11	1N 237	Jar (Pl. 103:11)
					1N 238	Saucer
					1N 259	Baked-clay palette
					1N 235-36	Bone spatulas
					1N 258	Bronze spatula
					1N 239	Stone polisher
					1N 232	Bronze sheeting
					1N 240	Bronze sheeting
					1N 290-95	Tablets
6	1N 199	Bowl (Pl. 97:20)		14	1N 243	Cup (Pl. 103:24)
	2N 21	Pot (Pl. 102:8)			1N 249	Pot (Pl. 104:20)
	2N 984	Bowl, type 67 (see Pl. 103)			1N 276	Pot (Pl. 104:16)
	2P 181	Bowl, type 48 (see Pl. 100)			1N 190	Horse-and-rider figurine
	2N 741	Figurine fragment			1N 244	Bronze disk
	1N 188	Bronze fibula			1N 250	Hematite whorl
	Discard	Iron ring			1N 297	Tablet
	1N 187	Bronze arrowhead (Pl. 154:17)		16	Discard	Horse-and-rider figurine fragment
	Discard	Bone awl			2N 253	Animal figurine (Pl. 141:10)
	1N 197	Iron projectile head (Pl. 155:12)			Discard	Disk fragment
	2N 313	Iron blade (Pl. 155:4)			2N 317	Shell spoon bowl? (Pl. 156:20)
	1N 178	Baked-clay lid				
	1N 189	Bone spatula				
	1N 185	Baked-clay spindle whorl				
	1N 186	Bone object (Pl. 156:23)				
	2N 17	Baked-clay bell (Pl. 106:7)				
	1N 298-99	Tablets				
	1N 303	Tablet				
	1N 306-7	Tablets				
9	1N 198	Pot, type 58 (see Pl. 101)				
	1N 275	Bowl (Pl. 103:10)				

THE BURIALS¹⁰⁷

By DONALD E. McCOWN

That the TA area was used for an Islamic graveyard is indicated by the numerous burials found in the TA post-I level in which the skeleton was in a dorsal position with the legs and arms extended and the head to the southwest. Most of these burials were in earth graves, but several were in wood coffins and some were in unbaked-brick "boxes." Reed matting was found in only a few cases, but matting is perishable and may have been used more than our

¹⁰⁷ [For an anthropometrical study of the skeletal material found in 1948 and 1949/50, see Daris Ray Swindler, *A Study of the Cranial and Skeletal Material Excavated at Nippur* ("Museum Monographs" [Philadelphia, 1956]).—R.C.H.]

records indicate. Less than a third of the graves contained personal ornaments and fewer still contained gifts.

In most of the pre-Islamic burials, the skeletons lay on either the right or the left side with the legs contracted. Usually one hand was at the head; otherwise both hands were at the head or in front of the body between the chest and the pelvis. About two-fifths of the burials were in earth graves; the rest were in unbaked-brick "boxes," slipper coffins, tubs, jars, or bowls. As in the Islamic graveyard, the number of burials in which matting was found probably does not reflect the extent to which it was actually used. The orientation varied sufficiently to suggest that this feature was of little or no importance; in general the graves were dug parallel to the house walls. Approximately a fourth of the burials contained personal ornaments, and almost a half contained gifts.

EARTH BURIALS

Burials in simple earth graves were found in all the periods represented in TA and TB and were predominant through the Old Babylonian period. The skeletons were of all ages, from infants to adults. A gabled covering of baked bricks was found above the skeleton in burials 1B 81 and 1B 105, and there was evidence of a wood headboard in burial 1B 61. Otherwise, the earth burials were undistinguished.

UNBAKED-BRICK "BOX" GRAVES

There were twenty graves of this type, ranging from Isin-Larsa to Islamic times. They contained skeletons of either adults or adolescents. Three "boxes" (1B 249, 252, 253) had walls one brick thick, with the bricks (23-25 × 17-18 × 7-8 cm.) laid mostly as stretchers (Pl. 158 A). These "boxes" (l. 135-75, w. 95-115, h. 60 cm.) were oriented northwest-southeast. They had probably been robbed, for there were no skeletal remains in two of them and the skeleton in the third was fragmentary. A double burial (1B 290-91) was protected on both ends by unbaked-brick walls and on the southwest side by a house wall (Pls. 158 B and 157:1). There was no sign of a cover. Burial 1B 304 was in a "box" (l. 190, w. 127, h. 40 cm.) consisting of a floor of bricks (29 × 29 cm.) and walls of bricks (16 × 28 cm.); three of the walls were laid with headers and one with stretchers. There was no trace of a cover.¹⁰⁸ The "box" of burial 3B 37 was covered with a course of bricks placed on edge (Pl. 158 D). The grave had been broken into and robbed. The "box" of burial 1B 250 (Pl. 159 A) had walls of bricks placed on edge and traces of a palmwood cover, while burial 1B 172 (Pl. 159 B) was partly walled with bricks (31 × 31 × 12 cm.) and also had traces of a palmwood cover. The "box" of burial 1B 140 was constructed of bricks placed on edge and was covered with a single course of bricks laid flat.

WOOD COFFINS

Wood coffins were found only in the Islamic graveyard of TA (e.g. 1B 16 and 1B 56). They were made of boards held together with iron nails. In some cases the wood had completely disintegrated and only the nails, apparently near their original position, were preserved. The coffins contained either adults or adolescents.

SLIPPER COFFINS

There were four burials in slipper coffins (see e.g. Pl. 160 B), intrusive into TA I and TB B and A. Quite likely all were post-Achaemenian. The skeletons, all adult, were fragmentary and disturbed.

¹⁰⁸ Cf. *Innenstadt*, pp. 159 and 169-74.

TUB BURIALS

Oval tubs (l. 60–70, w. 30–45, h. ca. 50 cm.) were used for five burials, all intrusive in TA II. Two tubs were empty, and the other three contained skeletons of children. Such child burials have been found at Babylon, where they range from Assyrian to Achaemenian times,¹⁰⁹ and at Tell al-Lahm, where they are late Neo-Babylonian.¹¹⁰

Four burials in long tubs with rounded ends (see e.g. Pl. 159 *E*) were found. One tub was empty, and only one skeleton was identified as an adult. The earliest of these burials (3B 27) was intrusive from TA VIII into TA 153 X 2. Its tub (Pl. 158 *E*) was somewhat wider and deeper than the later ones (l. 170–80, w. 40–50, h. 38 cm.), which were intrusive into TA 1 and TA post-I. One (1B 157) was covered with an inverted tub of the same size and another (1B 57) was edged with a single row of unbaked bricks. Similar tub burials found at Babylon are considered post-Achaemenian.¹¹¹

“Bathtub” is a convenient term for tubs with one straight and one rounded end (Pl. 157:12–13), a form with constricted sides (Pl. 157:14) being unusual. They are of usual ware with pinkish-buff to buff surfaces (l. 95–120, w. 50–63, h. 40–60 cm.). Eighteen “bathtub” burials were found. Their attribution ranges from TA IV to TA II or I. All contained adult skeletons. Occasionally the tubs had more elaborate ribbed decoration than that shown on Plate 157:12–14. One burial (1B 204) had an inverted “bathtub” as a lid; others had lids of palmwood (1B 201 and 227), baked clay (1B 268), or unbaked bricks (1B 183). Bitumen coating on the outside was rare. Burials in similar tubs have been found at Babylon in the middle Babylonian to Neo-Babylonian levels, usually with palmwood lids,¹¹² at Ur in a Persian level,¹¹³ at Uruk apparently in the Parthian period,¹¹⁴ and at Tell al-Lahm, where they are dated to the late Neo-Babylonian period.¹¹⁵

JAR BURIALS

Jar burials ranged from Old Babylon to Achaemenian or later times. The jars were placed horizontally or in an upright position; sometimes two were used. In all probability they were not made especially for burials. Presumably some had served for cooling water and others, which had been waterproofed with bitumen, for the storage of liquids.¹¹⁶ The necks or bottoms of the smaller jars that were used for infant and child burials had been broken away when the opening was too small to permit the passage of a corpse. Drawings of some of the jars are shown in Plate 157.

Twenty-one double-jar burials were found, four in TB level D and the others in TA VII–III, I, and post-I. The two jars were usually placed rim to rim either in a horizontal position (see e.g. Pls. 159 *C* and 160 *A*) or tilted at various angles. Occasionally one jar was somewhat smaller than the other, so that the mouths telescoped slightly. The double-jar burials contained adults except in one instance (1B 215) where a child was buried in two jars that were somewhat smaller than usual. In a few cases the two jars were “sealed” together, once (1B 219) with unbaked bricks over the join and once (1B 235) with large potsherds. In burial 1B 202 both jars were coated with bitumen inside and out and the join was plastered with fine clay; thus sand had not sifted in and the contents were remarkably well preserved. Burial 1B 34 was in a tomb (TA 3 I) made by unbaked-brick filling in the rest of the room (see p. 73). Double-jar burials are known from Babylon, where they are late Kassite,¹¹⁷ from Uruk, where they

¹⁰⁹ See *ibid.* pp. 205–8.

¹¹⁰ *Sumer* V 161 and Pl. V *A*.

¹¹¹ See *Innenstadt*, p. 253.

¹¹² See *ibid.* pp. 212–18.

¹¹³ *AJ* X (1930) 319; see *AJ* VI 379 for bronze sarcophagi of same shape (Assyrian).

¹¹⁴ *UVB* V (1934) Pl. 18 *d* and p. 24.

¹¹⁵ See *Sumer* V 161 and Pl. V *C*.

¹¹⁶ See *Innenstadt*, p. 184.

¹¹⁷ See *ibid.* pp. 184–86.

are considered Neo-Babylonian,¹¹⁸ and from Der, where they are apparently Neo-Babylonian or early Kassite.¹¹⁹

Forty-one burials in single jars placed horizontally (see e.g. Pl. 159 D) were found in TA levels VIII–III and post-I. They contained skeletons of all ages, from infants to adults. There were rare examples of jars with bitumen coating on one or both of the surfaces. In three burials (1B 224, 228, 257) bowls covered the jar mouths, while in 1B 259 a baked brick was used for the same purpose and in 1B 260 potsherds were used. In burial 1B 280 there were traces of twisted reeds and bitumen which may have been the remains of a cover. In burial 1B 283 the grave had been lengthened by means of unbaked bricks placed in front of and closing the mouth of the jar. Single-jar burials have been found at Babylon, where they are mainly Neo-Babylonian,¹²⁰ at Tell al-Lahm,¹²¹ and at Der, where they are Neo-Babylonian and Hellenistic.¹²²

There were twenty-one burials in single jars placed in an upright position. Only one of the skeletons was identified as adult, three were children, and fifteen were infants. In one burial (1B 281) a single baked brick had been placed on top of the jar as a cover. Thirteen of the infants were buried in jars of our pottery type 25 (see Pl. 89) in Old Babylonian levels of TA; these burials are unnumbered (see p. 144). The other upright jar burials were found in later levels (TA VI and IV–III, TB level D).

BOWL BURIALS

Eleven bowl burials of infants were found, nine of them with identical bowls (e.g. Pl. 88:2) inverted as lids. One of the nine was an unnumbered Ur III burial in TB 285 VII 1 (see p. 144), and the other eight (1B 238–45) were Isin-Larsa burials in TB 152 II. Groups of infant burials in similar bowls have been found elsewhere: thirty-two in a Larsa house at Ur,¹²³ at least five at Uruk,¹²⁴ and at least two at Der.¹²⁵ The two Nippur burials without lids (1B 205 and 210) were Assyrian.

LIST OF BURIALS AND THEIR CONTENTS

The burials are listed in numerical order (except for a few unnumbered ones at end of list), with the levels to which they are attributed and the loci and levels in which they were found. The burials are shown on the excavation plans of the levels in which they were found. The orientation of the skeletons, unless otherwise noted, is from sacrum to atlas. Personal ornaments and gifts, if any, are listed after the descriptions of the burials.

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 1B 1. | Intrusive into TA 21 post-I; earth burial; adult male extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest |
| 1B 2. | Intrusive into TA (SW) post-I; palmwood coffin; skeleton extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest |
| 1B 3. | Intrusive into TA (SE) post-I; earth burial; adult male extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest |
| 1B 4. | Intrusive into TA (SW) post-I; wood coffin; skeleton extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest |
| | 1N 206 Neck of glass bottle on each foot; h. 6.3, d. 4.3 cm. |
| 1B 5. | Intrusive into TA (SE) post-I; wood coffin; female extended in dorsal position; oriented southwest |
| | 1N 11 Baked-clay spindle whorl at head; d. 3.9, th. 0.8 cm. |
| 1B 6. | Intrusive into TA (SW) post-I; earth burial; skeleton extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest |

¹¹⁸ *UVB* IV (1932) 25–26 and VI (1935) 26.

¹¹⁹ *Sumer* I 2, p. 49.

¹²⁰ *Innenstadt*, p. 186.

¹²¹ *Sumer* V 162, G. 15.

¹²² *Sumer* I 2, p. 49.

¹²³ See *AJ* VII 398–400 and Pl. XLVI 2.

¹²⁴ *UVB* VI 25 and Pl. 17.

¹²⁵ *Sumer* I 2, p. 49 and Pl. 10.

THE BURIALS

121

- 1B 7. Intrusive into TA 7 post-I; earth burial; adult and adolescent extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 8. Intrusive into TA (SE) post-I; wood coffin; skeleton extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 9. Intrusive into TA (SE) post-I; earth burial; skeleton extended on left side, oriented southwest
 1N 48 Iron bracelet on left arm; d. 4.6 cm.
 Discards Fragment of iron bracelet at right arm and iron anklet on left leg
- 1B 10. Intrusive into TA (SE) post-I; wood coffin; skeleton slightly contracted in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 11. Intrusive into TA (SE) post-I; earth burial; skeleton extended in dorsal position with reed matting above and below, oriented west
- 1B 12. Intrusive into TA (SE) post-I; wood coffin; skeleton extended in dorsal position, oriented west
- 1B 13. Intrusive into TA (NE) post-I; unbaked-brick "box"; skeleton extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 14. Intrusive into TA (SW) post-I; earth burial; child extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
 2N 108b Beads at neck: 1 of type 1a (d. 5 mm.) in lapis lazuli, 1 of type 1c (d. 13, th. 7 mm.) in quartz, 1 of type 2a (l. 6, d. 5.5 mm.) in glass, 1 of type 3b (l. 5, d. 7.5 mm.) in carnelian, 2 of type 4a (l. 9-10.5, d. 3-5 mm.) in lapis lazuli and agate
 2N 108a Two incomplete iron anklets (d. 2.2 cm.), with three and two bells (d. 2.8, th. 0.75 cm.) on right and left leg respectively
- 1B 15. Intrusive into TA 7 post-I; earth burial; skeleton extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 16. Intrusive into TA (SE) post-I; wood coffin; adult extended in dorsal position, oriented west
- 1B 17. Intrusive into TA (SE) post-I; earth burial; skeleton extended in dorsal position, oriented west
- 1B 18. Intrusive into TA (SE) post-I; earth burial; skeleton extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
 1N 85 Iron ring with rectangular bezel (1.2 × 1.4 cm.) on left hand; d. 2.2 cm.
- 1B 19. TA (location not recorded); dog
- 1B 20. Intrusive into TA (SW) post-I; earth burial; adult male extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 21. Intrusive into TA 7 post-I; earth burial; child extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
 1N 24 Beads under spine: 1 of type 1a (d. 8 mm.) and 2 of type 2a (l. 19, d. 6-8 mm.) in gray-green frit, 2 of type 2c (l. 12-13, h. 9-11, th. 8 mm.) in crystal, 4 of type 4c (11-10 mm. square, th. 9-14 mm.) with faceted corners in white (3) and black stone, 1 pear-shaped (l. 12, d. 4-9 mm.) in crystal, 1 tooth-shaped pendant (l. 22, w. 12, th. 7 mm.) in crystal
 1N 47 Beads at neck
 1N 33 Incomplete bronze circular band with looped ends at neck; d. 10.8 cm.
 1N 43 Bronze bracelet on left arm; d. 3.6 cm.
 1N 46 Bronze bracelet on right arm; d. 3.4-3.7 cm.
 1N 44 Two iron anklets on right leg; d. 4.8 cm.
 1N 45 Iron anklet on left leg; d. 5 cm.
 1N 62 Bronze bell with clapper below skeleton; d. 2.1, h. 1.7 cm.
- 1B 22. Intrusive into TA 7 post-I; earth burial; adult extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest

PRIVATE HOUSES IN THE SCRIBAL QUARTER

- 1B 23. Intrusive into TA 7 post-I; earth burial; adult extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 24. Intrusive into TA 5 post-I; wood coffin; adult extended(?) in dorsal position, oriented southwest, legs cut off and lying northeast of coffin
- 1N 32 Iron ring with circular bezel (d. 1.6 cm.); d. 2.6 cm.
- 1B 25. Intrusive into TA (SE) post-I; earth burial; male adult extended in dorsal position, oriented west
- 1B 26. Intrusive into TA (NE) post-I; wood coffin; skeleton (skull missing) extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 27. Intrusive into TA (SE) post-I; earth burial; adult male (skull, pelvis, and legs missing) in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 28. Intrusive into TA 7 post-I; wood coffin; adult extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 29. Intrusive into TA 7 post-I; earth burial; child extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1N 25a Beads at neck: 7 of type 1a (d. 8-15 mm.) in yellow frit (4), yellow stone, carnelian, and variegated stone, 1 of type 1b (l. 7, d. 9 mm.) in carnelian, 4 of type 2a (l. 11-20, d. 7-11 mm.) in crystal, amethyst, carnelian, and yellow frit, 2 of type 5a (l. 9, d. 12 mm.) in white stone, 2 hexagonal tubes (l. 10, th. 8 mm.) in green frit, 1 flat rectangle (l. 16, h. 9, th. 4 mm.) in lapis lazuli, 1 hexagon with hexagonal cross section (l. 11, h. 10, th. 6 mm.)
- 1N 25b Bronze ring with two pendent points; d. 1.7 cm.
- 1B 30. Intrusive into TA 5 post-I; earth burial; adult extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 31. Intrusive into TA (SE) post-I; earth burial; child extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 32. Intrusive into TA (SE) post-I; earth burial; adult extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1N 81 Baked-clay spindle whorl near head; d. 3.9, th. 3.1 cm.
- 1B 33. Intrusive into TA 8 post-I; earth burial; child extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1N 97a Beads at neck: 2 of type 1a (d. 1 cm.) in yellow-green frit, 11 of type 1b (l. 3-4.5, d. 4-5.5 mm.) in green frit (8) and lapis lazuli, 2 of type 2a (l. 9, d. 7 mm.) in black stone, 1 of type 2c (l. 12, h. 9, th. 6 mm.) in brown glass, 8 of type 4a (l. 7-14, d. 2-5 mm.) in green frit (4) and shell, 3 of type 5a (l. 2-4, d. 4-6 mm.) in shell (2) and carnelian, 2 hexagonal tubes (l. 9, th. 7 mm.) in green frit
- 1N 97b Beads at left wrist: 4 of type 2a (l. 9, d. 6 mm.) in green frit (3) and carnelian
- 1N 40 Incomplete bronze rod at left knee; l. 4.5, d. 0.6 cm.
- 1B 34. Intrusive into TA (SE) post-I; earth burial; adult male, disturbed
- 1B 35. Intrusive into TA (SE) post-I; earth burial; adult (legs missing) in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1N 23 Bone pinhead, incised volute design; max. w. 14, max. h. 3, th. 2.5 mm.
- 1B 36. Intrusive into TA 5 post-I; unbaked-brick "box"; female extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1N 27 Bronze kohl(?) spoon on right lower leg; bowl l. 2.1 and w. 1.4, handle l. 13.3 and d. 0.3 cm.
- 1N 29 Wood comb at right lower leg, tooth grooves on both sides of center strip, teeth gone; l. 3.8, w. 3.5, th. 0.8 cm.
- 1N 26 Glass bottle on right lower leg
- 1N 68 Glass bottle under left leg
- 1N 28 Convex bone disk at right lower leg; d. 3.8, h. 0.8 cm.

THE BURIALS

123

- 1B 37. Intrusive into TA 8 post-I; earth burial; child extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
1N 86 Jug at mouth; h. 24, d. 9 cm.
- 1B 38. Intrusive into TA (NW) post-I; earth burial; adult female extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
Discards Baked-clay spindle whorl and carnivore tooth near pelvis
- 1B 39. Intrusive into TA (NW) post-I; wood coffin; adult female extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 40. Intrusive into TA (NE) post-I; earth burial; adult extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 41. Intrusive into TA (SE) post-I; earth burial; male (legs only) extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 42. Intrusive into TA (NE) post-I; earth burial; adolescent (skull, neck vertebrae, and scapulae only), oriented west
- 1B 43. Intrusive into TA (NE) post-I; earth burial; adult male extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 44. Intrusive into TA (NE) post-I; earth burial; child extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
1N 67 Incomplete bronze chain bracelet(?) with ring; links d. 6 and th. 3, ring d. 16 and th. 3 mm.
- 1B 45. Intrusive into TA (NE) post-I; long-tub burial; skeleton medium contracted on right side, oriented northwest
- 1B 46. Intrusive into TA 7 post-I; earth burial; adult slightly contracted in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 47. Intrusive into TA (NW) post-I; earth burial; adult extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 48. Intrusive into TA (NW) post-I; earth burial; adult female extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 49. Intrusive into TA (NW) post-I; earth burial; adult male extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 50. Intrusive into TA 8 post-I; earth burial; reed mat under female child extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
1N 70 Beads near neck: 1 of type 1b (l. 4, d. 6 mm.) in carnelian, 1 of type 2a (l. 5, d. 4 mm.) in green frit
1N 93 Beads at left wrist: 10 of type 1a (d. 5 mm.) in black (8) and green frit, 3 of type 2a (l. 8, d. 5 mm.) in green frit, yellow frit, and yellow glass, 1 of type 5a (l. 4, d. 5 mm.) in green frit
1N 103 Pot at left arm
- 1B 51. Intrusive into TA 8 post-I; earth burial; adult (legs and feet only) contracted on right side
- 1B 52. Intrusive into TA (NE) post-I; wood coffin; adult male extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 53. Intrusive into TA (NE) post-I; wood coffin; skeleton extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 54. Intrusive into TA (NE) post-I; earth burial; adult female extended in dorsal position, oriented northeast
- 1B 55. Intrusive into TA (NE) post-I; earth burial; skeleton extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
1N 66 Two iron rings on finger of left hand, one with circular and one with rectangular bezel; d. 1.9 and 2.4 cm.
- 1B 56. Intrusive into TA 8 post-I; earth burial; adult male (legs only) extended in dorsal position, oriented west

PRIVATE HOUSES IN THE SCRIBAL QUARTER

- 1B 57. Intrusive into TA (SE) post-I; long tub edged with one course of unbaked bricks, empty, oriented east-west
- 1B 58. Intrusive into TA post-I (location not recorded); earth burial; adult extended in dorsal position, oriented west
- 1B 59. Intrusive into TA 8 post-I; earth burial; adolescent (skull and upper long bones only) in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 60. Intrusive into TA (NW) post-I; earth burial; adult female extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 61. Intrusive into TA 21 post-I; earth burial, wood headboard; adult male extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 62. Intrusive into TA (NE) post-I; earth burial; adult extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
1N 65 Bronze ring; d. 1.4 cm.
- 1B 63. Intrusive into TA 7 post-I; earth burial; adolescent female extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest; legs broken at knees, lower legs found beside upper part of skeleton
- 1B 64. Intrusive into TA 8 post-I; wood coffin; adult extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 65. Intrusive into TA (NE) post-I; earth burial; adult extended on right side, oriented southwest
- 1B 66. Intrusive into TA 8 post-I; earth burial; child (skull, a few vertebrae, and arm bones only)
- 1B 67. Intrusive into TA (NW) post-I; wood coffin; adult male extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 68. Intrusive into TA (SE) post-I; wood coffin; adult extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 69. Intrusive into TA (NW) post-I; earth burial; adolescent(?) extended in dorsal position oriented southwest
- 1B 70. Intrusive into TA 7 post-I; earth burial; skeleton (upper part only) in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 71. Intrusive into TA (SE) post-I; wood coffin edged with one course of unbaked bricks; adult male extended in dorsal position, oriented west
- 1B 72. Intrusive into TA (NW) post-I; earth burial; adult extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 73. Intrusive into TA (NW) post-I; earth burial; adult male extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 74. Intrusive into TA (SE) post-I; earth burial; child (upper part only) in dorsal position, oriented west
- 1B 75. Intrusive into TA (NE) post-I; earth burial; adult male (upper part only) in dorsal position, oriented southwest
1N 101 Glass bottle at left shoulder
- 1B 76. Intrusive into TA 8 post-I; jar burial; child (upper part only) in dorsal position, oriented southeast
- 1B 77. Intrusive into TA 8 post-I; jar (Pl. 157:16) burial oriented northeast-southwest; probably adolescent (fragments of skull and upper torso bones only)
- 1B 78. Intrusive into TA 7 post-I; double-jar burial; skeleton slightly contracted on right side, oriented southwest
- 1B 79. Intrusive into TA 21 post-I; unbaked-brick "box"; adult extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 80. Intrusive into TA 8 post-I; unbaked-brick "box"; adult female extended in dorsal position, oriented west
- 1B 81. Intrusive into TA 8 post-I; earth burial with unbaked-brick gabled covering; child extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest

THE BURIALS

125

- 1N 107a Beads at neck: 1 of type 1b (l. 9, d. 11 mm.) in shell, 4 of type 4c with faceted corners (1.5–1.8 cm. square, th. 8–13 mm.) in white stone with incised lines (2) and mottled green and yellow glass
- 1N 107b Perforated oval shell; axes 4.4 and 3.6 cm.
- 1B 82. Intrusive into TA 8 post-I; earth burial; infant (upper part only) in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 83. Intrusive into TA 8 post-I; earth burial; child extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 84. Intrusive into TA 8 post-I; unbaked-brick "box" with flat unbaked-brick covering; adult male extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 85. Intrusive into TA (NW) post-I; earth burial; female child extended in dorsal position, oriented south
- 1N 90 Beads at left wrist: 1 of type 1a (d. 3 mm.) in lapis lazuli, 6 of type 1b (l. 3, d. 4–5 mm.) in gray frit, 2 of type 4a in chalcedony (l. 11, d. 3 mm.) and frit (l. 5, d. 2 mm.), 33 of type 5a (l. 0.5–2, d. 1–2 mm.) in gray frit (31) and bronze
- 1N 88 Iron anklet on each leg; d. 4.9, th. 0.4 cm.
- 1N 89a Earring for right ear (d. 1.3 cm.): 3 beads of type 1b (l. 3–4, d. 4–5 mm.) in white frit (2) and carnelian, 1 of type 2a (l. 10, d. 8 mm.) in gray frit, and 2 of type 4a (l. 2–6, d. 4 mm.) in white frit, all threaded on bronze wire
- 1N 89b Fragmentary earring for left ear (d. 1.5 cm.): 1 bead of type 2a (l. 10, d. 6 mm.) and 1 of type 1b (l. 3, d. 4 mm.) in gray and white frit, threaded on bronze wire
- 1B 86. Intrusive into TA (SE) post-I; unbaked-brick "box"; adult male (upper part only) in dorsal position, oriented west
- 1N 120 Neck of glass bottle near pelvis; h. 9.1, d. 2.1, rim d. 5.6 cm.
- 1B 87. Intrusive into TA 8 post-I; earth burial; adult male (legs only) extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 88. Intrusive into TA (NW) post-I; earth burial; adult extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 89. Intrusive into TA (SE) post-I; wood coffin edged with unbaked bricks; skeleton extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 90. Intrusive into TA (SE) post-I; earth burial; adolescent (upper part only) in dorsal position, oriented west
- 1B 91. Intrusive into TA (NE) post-I; earth burial; adolescent extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1N 112 Glass bottle at head
- 1B 92. Intrusive into TA (NW) post-I; earth burial; adult female extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1N 131 White glass bead of type 4a (l. 3.2, d. 1.6 cm.) with five parallel black lines
- 1B 93. Intrusive into TA (NW) post-I; earth burial; adult female (skull only)
- 1B 94. Intrusive into TA 8 post-I; earth burial directly below burial 1B 84; adult female extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1N 129 Iron ring with rectangular bezel (1.3 × 1.6 cm.) on left hand; d. 2 cm.
- 1N 134 Two baked-clay spindle whorls near pelvis; d. 3.3 and 4.4, th. 2.6 and 2.7 cm.
- 1B 95. Intrusive into TA (NW) post-I; earth burial; female child slightly contracted in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1N 127 Beads at neck: 2 of type 2a (l. 7, d. 5 mm.) in white frit and lapis lazuli, 7 of type 4a (l. 6–9, d. 3–5 mm.) in white shell (6) and yellow frit
- 1B 96. Intrusive into TA 8 post-I; earth burial; adult male extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 97. Intrusive into TA 8 post-I; earth burial; adult extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest

PRIVATE HOUSES IN THE SCRIBAL QUARTER

- 1B 98. Intrusive into TA post-I (location not recorded); earth burial; skeleton extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 99. Intrusive into TA post-I (location not recorded); earth burial; adult male extended in dorsal position, oriented west
1N 130 Carnelian bead of type 1*b*; l. 8, d. 11 mm.
- 1B 100. Intrusive into TA (NW) post-I; earth burial; adult male extended in dorsal position oriented southwest
1N 128 Iron ring with circular bezel (d. 1.5 cm.) on left hand; d. 2.3 cm.
- 1B 101. Intrusive into TA 13 I; earth burial; adult female medium contracted on left side, oriented west
1N 219 Bronze ring at knees; d. 2.1 cm.
1N 227 Pot at head, type 72 (see Pl. 105)
- 1B 102. Intrusive into TA post-I (location not recorded); earth burial; adolescent contracted in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 104. Intrusive into TA (NE) post-I; adult male extended in dorsal position in unbaked-brick "box" of burial 1B 114, oriented southwest
- 1B 105. Intrusive into TA (NE) post-I; earth burial with unbaked-brick gabled covering; adult slightly contracted on right side, oriented northeast
1N 152 Pot at head, type 60 (see Pl. 102)
- 1B 106. Intrusive into TA (NE) post-I; wood coffin; adult male extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 107. Intrusive into TA (NE) post-I; wood coffin edged with unbaked bricks; adult male extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
Discard Glass bottle near pelvis
- 1B 108. Intrusive into TA (NE) post-I; wood coffin; adolescent extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 109. Intrusive into TA 7 post-I; jar burial; child medium contracted on right side, oriented southwest
1N 145 Gold earring (Pl. 151:8)
- 1B 110. Intrusive into TA (NE) post-I; earth burial; adult and infant extended in dorsal position oriented southwest and northeast respectively
1N 151 Beads at right leg of adult: 1 of type 1*a* (d. 6 mm.) in black frit, 7 of type 2*a* (l. 8, d. 4 mm.) in gray-black (6) and green-white frit
1N 149 Bronze ring (d. 2.4 cm.) with oval bezel (1.5 × 0.9 cm.) and green-blue frit bead of type 1*b* (l. 8, d. 9 mm.) at neck of infant
1N 148 Rounded conical glass weight with indented base on skull of adult; d. 2.7, h. 2.3 cm.
1N 150*a-b* Two baked-clay dice on skull of adult, markings (deeply incised dots surrounded by impressed annulets) arranged as on modern dice; 1.4 and 1.5 cm. on a side
- 1B 111. Intrusive into TA 8 post-I; earth burial; adolescent female extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
1N 146 Beads at feet: 2 of type 5*a* (l. 2-4, d. 15-22 mm.) in yellow frit and white shell, 1 of type 1*a* (d. 6 mm.) in gray-brown frit
- 1B 112. Intrusive into TA 8 post-I; earth burial; skeleton (legs only excavated) probably extended in dorsal position, oriented south
1N 153 Glass bottle at feet
- 1B 113. Intrusive into TA (NE) post-I; wood coffin edged with unbaked bricks; skeleton extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
Discard Glass bottle near pelvis
- 1B 114. Intrusive into TA (NE) post-I; unbaked-brick "box"; skeleton extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest

THE BURIALS

127

- 1B 115. Intrusive into TA (SE) post-I; earth burial; adult male (upper part only) in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 116. Intrusive into TA (SE) post-I; earth burial; skeleton extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 117. Intrusive into TA (NW) post-I; earth burial; adolescent extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
Discard Iron anklet on left leg
- 1B 118. Intrusive into TA (NW) post-I; earth burial; adult male extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 119. Intrusive into TA (NW) post-I; earth burial; child extended in dorsal position, oriented south
- 1B 120. Intrusive into TA 10 I; earth burial; child tightly contracted on right side, oriented southeast
- 1B 121. Intrusive into TA 9 I; earth burial; adult female medium contracted in dorsal position, oriented northeast
- 1B 122. Intrusive into TA 9 I; burial in unbaked-brick wall with baked bricks leaning in from one side to form cover; adult male medium contracted in dorsal position, oriented southeast
1N 204 Pot, type 60 (see Pl. 102)
1N 208 Bowl (Pl. 103:14)
- 1B 123. Intrusive into TA post-I; unbaked-brick "box" with unbaked-brick gabled covering; adult extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 124. Location not recorded; skull only
- 1B 125. TA I intrusive into TA 11 II; earth burial; adult medium contracted on right side, oriented northeast
1N 205 Bronze ring with oval bezel (7 × 10.5 mm.); d. 2.3 cm.
1N 193 Pot (Pl. 106:2)
1N 209 Pot (Pl. 104:19)
1N 210 Pot, type 72 (see Pl. 105)
1N 211 Pot (Pl. 105:7)
1N 207 Rectangular black stone polisher; 3.6 × 5.8 × 3.9 cm.
- 1B 126. Intrusive into TA 8 I (location not recorded); puppy
Discard Beads
- 1B 127. TA post-I intrusive into TA 10 II; oval tub oriented east-west, empty
- 1B 128. Intrusive into TA 8 II; earth burial; adolescent tightly contracted on right side, oriented southeast
- 1B 129. TA I intrusive into TA 17 II; earth burial; female child tightly contracted on left side, oriented northeast
Discard Bead anklet
1N 261 Two bronze earrings at left ear; d. 2.9 and 3 cm.
1N 266 Jar at head (Pl. 105:10)
1N 269 Vase at head (Pl. 103:26)
1N 271 Bowl at head (Pl. 103:4)
- 1B 130. TA I intrusive into TA 17 II; jar burial; adult tightly contracted on left side, oriented northeast
1N 268 Pot (Pl. 102:4)
1N 270 Bowl, type 67 (see Pl. 103)
Discard Saucer
- 1B 131. Intrusive into TA 8 II; earth grave lined with baked bricks; adult male tightly contracted on right side, oriented northeast
- 1B 132. Intrusive into TA 8 II; oval tub oriented northeast-southwest, empty
- 1B 133. Intrusive into TA 8 II; oval-tub burial; female child medium contracted on left side, oriented northwest
Discard Frit beads at neck
1N 263 Bronze anklet on left leg; d. 3.9-4.3 cm.

PRIVATE HOUSES IN THE SCRIBAL QUARTER

- 1B 134. TA I or later intrusive into TA 28 I 3; double-jar burial (Pl. 160 *A*) in unbaked-brick tomb (TA 3 I); adult male medium contracted on right side, oriented northeast; cloth shroud, cloth sash at waist, traces of leather perhaps indicating shoes, breeches, shirt, and cap
 1N 233 Bowl at shoulder, type 66 (see Pl. 103)
 1N 234 Pot at shoulder (Pl. 102:2)
- 1B 135. TA I intrusive into TA 8 II; earth burial; female child medium contracted on right side, oriented northwest
 1N 262 Bronze anklet on each leg; d. 4.6 cm.
 1N 267 Pot at head, type 72 (see Pl. 105)
- 1B 137. Intrusive into TA 10 II; unbaked-brick "box"; skeleton slightly contracted in dorsal position, oriented northeast
 2N 101*a-b* Bronze anklet on each leg; d. 5.5 cm.
 2N 99 Pot at feet (Pl. 105:9)
 2N 100 Horse-and-rider figurine at feet (Pl. 131:2)
- 1B 138. TA I intrusive into TA 10 II; oval-tub burial; child tightly contracted on right side, oriented southeast
- 1B 139. TA I intrusive into TA 11 II; oval-tub burial; child tightly contracted on right side, oriented northwest
- 1B 140. TA I intrusive into TA 11 II; unbaked-brick "box" with single course of bricks as cover; skeleton tightly contracted on right side, oriented southeast
 Discards Bowl at head and cup at feet
- 1B 141. Intrusive into TA 20 I; earth burial; adult male extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 142. Intrusive into TA (SW) post-I; earth burial; adult male extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 143. Intrusive into TA (SW) post-I; earth burial; adult male extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 144. Intrusive into TA (SW) post-I; earth burial; adult male extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 145. Intrusive into TA 20 I; earth burial; adult male extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 146. Intrusive into TA 20 I; earth burial; adult male extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 147. Intrusive into TA (SE) post-I; earth burial; adult extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 148. Intrusive into TA (SW) post-I; earth burial; adult extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 149. Intrusive into TA (SW) post-I; earth burial; adult female extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 150. Intrusive into TA (SW) post-I; earth burial; male extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 151. Intrusive into TA 21 post-I; earth burial; adult female extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
 2N 88 Glazed white frit bead of type 5*a*; l. 1, d. 1.4 cm.
 2N 87 Perforated bronze disk; d. 2.6, th. 0.1 cm.
- 1B 152. Intrusive into TA (SW) post-I; earth burial; adult male extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 153. Intrusive into TA (SW) post-I; earth burial; adult male (lower part only) extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 154. Intrusive into TA (SW) post-I; earth grave (contents not recorded) oriented southwest
- 1B 155. Intrusive into TA 22 I; slipper coffin oriented southeast; adult male (legs only)
- 1B 156. Intrusive into TA 22 I; slipper coffin (Pl. 160 *B*) oriented northeast; adult male (legs only)

THE BURIALS

- 1B 157. Intrusive into TA 20 I; long tub (Pl. 159 *E*) with inverted long tub as lid, remains of matting; adult female slightly contracted in dorsal position, oriented southwest
 2N 205 Saucer at feet, type 66 (see Pl. 103)
 2N 248 Pot near pelvis, type 60 (see Pl. 102)
 2N 59 Alabastrum on lid (Pl. 107:17)
 2N 60 Steatite spindle whorl on lid (Pl. 156:10)
 2N 61 Stone spindle whorl on lid; d. 1.9, h. 0.85 cm.
- 1B 158. Intrusive into TA 20 I; earth burial; adolescent female slightly contracted on right side, oriented southwest
 2N 70 Saucer at feet, type 65 (see Pl. 103)
 2N 74 Saucer near pelvis
 2N 71 Bone palette (Pl. 153:31)
 2N 75 Seventeen glazed plano-convex insets; d. 9-17, th. 5-8 mm.
- 1B 159. Intrusive into TB 38 A; earth burial; adult male tightly contracted in dorsal position, oriented southwest
 2N 206 Bowl inverted over skull (Pl. 103:9)
- 1B 160. Intrusive into TB 38 A; slipper coffin oriented southwest; adult male and female, disturbed
- 1B 161. Intrusive into TB 27 C; earth grave oriented northeast-southwest; child, disturbed
 Discard Two stone beads of type 4a (l. 2, d. 1 cm.), one with incised lines, at shoulder
 2P 99 Pot at shoulder, type 45A (see Pl. 98)
- 1B 162. TA I intrusive into TA 36 II; unbaked-brick "box"; adolescent in medium contracted position, oriented north
 2N 152 Bronze ring on left hand; d. 2.1 cm.
- 1B 163. TA I intrusive into TA 39 II; earth burial; female child in medium contracted position, oriented east
 2N 193 Light blue-green frit beads at neck: 2 of type 1b (l. 3, d. 4 mm.) and 9 of type 4a (l. 6, d. 2 mm.)
 2N 185 Three bronze anklets, two on one leg and one on other; axes 5.5 and 5.8, 4.7 and 5.1, 4.3 and 4.8 cm.
 Discard Two bronze rings
 2N 202 Bowl at head, type 67 (see Pl. 103)
 2N 203 Pot at head, type 60 (see Pl. 102)
- 1B 164. TA I intrusive into TA 37 II; earth burial; adult male in medium contracted position, oriented northeast
 2N 207 Bowl (inverted over 2N 208), type 66 (see Pl. 103)
 2N 208 Pot near pelvis, type 60 (see Pl. 102)
- 1B 165. TA III 1 or II intrusive into TA 34 III 2; upright jar burial; female child
 2N 194 Eight beads of type 1b (l. 4, d. 6 mm.) in green glaze (4), white glaze (3), and carnelian
 2N 186 Two bronze anklets; d. 5.3 and 5.5 cm.
 2N 204 Pot (Pl. 102:9)
- 1B 166. TA II intrusive into TA 34 III; upright jar burial; skeleton fragmentary
 2N 195 Two white glaze beads of irregular shape; l. 6, d. 6 mm.
 Discard Several broken beads
- 1B 167. Intrusive into TB 38 A; skull only
- 1B 168. TA II intrusive into TA 32 III; "bathtub" burial; adult male in tightly contracted position, oriented northeast
 2N 932 Pot at feet, type 61 (see Pl. 102)
 2N 967 Pot at feet, type 60 (see Pl. 102)
 2P 273 Bowl (inverted over 2N 932), type 48 (see Pl. 100)
 2D 217 Oval green stone near knees, lentoid in cross section
 Discard Animal bone near elbow

PRIVATE HOUSES IN THE SCRIBAL QUARTER

- 1B 169. TA II intrusive into TA III; earth burial with matting; adult male slightly contracted on left side, oriented northwest; coarse cloth fragments
 2N 226 Cylinder seal at head (Pl. 114:6)
- 1B 170. TA II intrusive into TA III; earth burial; female child medium contracted on right side
 2N 239 Thirty-five carnelian disk beads at head (e.g. Pl. 150:41)
 2N 244 Beads at neck: ca. 60 fused into 17 fragments of type 1b (l. 3, d. 4 mm.) in silver, 1 of type 4a (l. 7, d. 5 mm.) in carnelian, 11 of type 5a (l. 4, d. 4.5 mm.) in shell
 2N 240 Oval silver anklet on each leg; axes 3.8 and 4.3 cm.
 2N 242 Two gold earrings (see Pl. 151:7)
 2N 243 Gold nose ring (Pl. 151:9)
 2N 241 Two silver rings; d. 2.5 cm.
 2N 245 Pot near pelvis (Pl. 101:12)
 2N 246 Pot at head, type 60 (see Pl. 102)
 2N 247 Bowl at head (Pl. 103:13)
- 1B 171. Intrusive into TB 62 A; earth burial; adult male (upper part only) in dorsal position, oriented west
 2N 229 Beads near left elbow: 3 of type 1b (l. 1.1–1.9, d. 1.7–2.2 cm.) in incised (2) and plain shell, 4 of type 2a (l. 1.4–2, d. 1.2–1.8 cm.) in incised shell (2) and glazed frit, 2 of type 5a (l. 0.7, d. 3.6 cm.) in shell, 1 of type 4b (2 cm. square, th. 1.6 cm.) in glazed frit
 2N 230 Stamp seal near left elbow (Pl. 116:17)
- 1B 172. TA II intrusive into TA 50 III; unbaked-brick "box" with traces of palmwood covering; adult male medium contracted on right side, oriented northeast
 2N 1059 Pot in front of chest (Pl. 102:5)
 Discards Bowl in front of chest and flint in hand
- 1B 173. TA II intrusive into TA 51 III; "bathtub" burial; adult male tightly contracted on left side, oriented northeast
 2N 890 Bowl at head, type 48 (see Pl. 100)
 2N 930 Pot at head, type 61 (see Pl. 102)
 2P 141 Cup at feet, type 55 (see Pl. 100)
- 1B 174. Intrusive into TB 56 D; double-jar burial; adult male medium contracted in dorsal position, oriented east
 2N 940 Vase at feet (Pl. 98:16)
 Discard Vase at feet
- 1B 175. TA II intrusive into TA 53 III; earth burial; child tightly contracted on right side, oriented northwest
- 1B 176. TA II intrusive into TA 57 III; earth burial; adult male in medium contracted position, oriented south
 2P 183–84 Pots in front of chest, type 60 (see Pl. 102)
- 1B 177. TA III intrusive into TA 51 IV; upright jar burial; adult male tightly contracted on right side, oriented east
 2N 1079 Pot in front of chest, type 58 (see Pl. 101)
 2P 256 Pot in front of chest (Pl. 102:10)
 Discards Beads at neck, bowl in front of chest, and incised awl at knees
- 1B 178. TA II intrusive into TA 64 III; "bathtub" burial; adult female tightly contracted on right side, oriented northeast
 2N 310 Agate bead of type 2c (l. 13, h. 8, th. 7 mm.) at wrist
 2N 318 Beads at wrist: 7 of type 2a (l. 6, d. 5–6 mm.) in white frit, 1 of type 3c (l. 6, d. 6 mm.) in stone, 1 of type 4a (l. 5, d. 3 mm.) in turquoise
 2N 308 Bronze fibula at chest (Pl. 151:21)
 2N 309 Scaraboid stamp seal at wrist (Pl. 114:7)
 2N 5 Pot at feet (Pl. 104:10)

THE BURIALS

- 2N 1078 Pot at feet, type 58 (see Pl. 101)
 2N 311 Bronze bowl at feet (Pl. 108:18)
 Discard Animal bone at head
- 1B 179. TA III 1 intrusive into TA 51 III 2; "bathtub" (Pl. 157:14) burial; adult male tightly contracted on left side, oriented northeast
 2N 929 Pot near pelvis, type 61 (see Pl. 102)
 2P 323 Pot at shoulder, type 58 (see Pl. 101)
- 1B 180. TA III intrusive into TA 51 IV; "bathtub" burial; adult male tightly contracted on right side, oriented northeast
 2N 931 Pot at feet, type 61 (see Pl. 102)
 2N 1072 Cup near foot of burial tub, type 55 (see Pl. 100)
 2N 305 Bronze bowl near pelvis
- 1B 181. TA III 1 intrusive into TA 51 III 2; "bathtub" (Pl. 157:12) burial; adult female tightly contracted on right side, oriented southeast
 2P 240 Jar at elbow
 2N 298a Alabastrum at knees (Pl. 107:15)
 2N 298b Clay stopper for 2N 298a
 2N 348 Bone spatula at knees, one end pierced; l. 11, w. 2.6, th. 0.15 cm.
- 1B 182. Intrusive into TB 65 or 41 D; double-jar burial oriented northwest-southeast; adult male
 2N 977 Bowl (Pl. 97:21)
 2N 978 Pot (Pl. 98:10)
 2N 1082 Goblet (Pl. 98:11)
 Discards Two vases outside burial jars and animal jawbone
- 1B 183. TA III 2 intrusive into TA 63 IV; "bathtub" with unbaked-brick lid; adult male tightly contracted on left side, oriented southeast
 2N 1019 Vase at back, type 62 (see Pl. 102)
- 1B 184. Intrusive into TA 13 I; earth burial; adult male medium contracted on left side, oriented west
 2N 980 Bowl at head (Pl. 103:15)
- 1B 185. Intrusive into TA 16 II; earth burial; adult male tightly contracted on right side, oriented northwest
 Discard Large bowl inverted over skull
- 1B 186. Intrusive into TB 68 D; earth burial; skeleton tightly contracted on right side, oriented southeast
 Discard Bronze pin at chest
- 1B 187. TA II intrusive into TA 65 III; earth burial; adult male tightly contracted on right side, oriented southeast
 2D 220 Iron single-edged blade at shoulder
 2N 341 Iron pike at back of head (Pl. 154:24)
 2D 218 Rectangular rubbing stone near pelvis; l. 12, w. 2.7-4.3, th. 3.1 cm.
- 1B 188. Intrusive into TB 71 D; upright jar (Pl. 89:6) burial; infant in contracted position
- 1B 189. TA II or I intrusive into TA 68 III; jar burial; child, disturbed
- 1B 190. TA II intrusive into TA 68 III; jar burial; adult male tightly contracted on left side, oriented east
- 1B 191. TA III 1 or II intrusive into TA 66 III 2; "bathtub" burial; adult male medium contracted on left side, oriented northeast
 2N 1081 Bowl at feet (Pl. 103:18)
- 1B 192. Intrusive into TB 75 D; double-jar burial; adult male tightly contracted on left side, oriented northeast
 2N 1084 Pot outside burial jar (Pl. 98:5)
- 1B 193. Intrusive into TB 64 D; double-jar burial oriented northwest-southeast; skeleton disturbed
- 1B 194. Intrusive into TA 62 B 1; slipper coffin; skeleton disturbed

- 1B 195. TA III 1 or II intrusive into TA 64 III 2; earth burial; adult female tightly contracted on right side, oriented west
 2P 239 Pot at pelvis (Pl. 105:5)
 2P 281 Bowl at knees, type 52 (see Pl. 100)
 2P 282 Bowl at right arm, type 52 (see Pl. 100)
- 1B 196. TA II intrusive into TA 71 III; earth burial; male child tightly contracted on right side, oriented southeast
- 1B 197. Intrusive into TB 62 B 1; earth burial; adolescent extended in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 198. TA II or I 3 intrusive into TA 64 III; earth burial; adult female tightly contracted on right side, oriented west
 2N 327 Bead of type 3*d* at neck; l. 7, d. 10 mm.
 2N 326 Two bronze rings at head; d. 1.9 and 2.1 cm.
 2N 328 Iron tweezers (Pl. 156:2)
 2N 1063 Dish at feet (Pl. 103:20)
 2P 242 Pot at head, type 60 (see Pl. 102)
- 1B 199. TA II or I intrusive into TA 66 III; "bathtub" burial; skeleton tightly contracted on left side, oriented east
 2N 879 Bowl (Pl. 100:5)
- 1B 200. TA II or I intrusive into TA 66 III; "bathtub" burial; adult male tightly contracted on left side, oriented northeast
 2N 304 Bronze bowl at right hand (Pl. 108:17)
- 1B 201. TA II intrusive into TA 64 III; "bathtub" with palmwood lid; adult female on right side, oriented southeast
 Discard Beads near chest
 2N 306 Fibula near chest; 3 × 4.2 × 1.1 cm.
 2N 294 Bronze ring in front of skeleton (Pl. 151:11)
 2P 296 Pot near chest, type 58 (see Pl. 101)
 2N 307 Bronze bowl at head (Pl. 108:11)
- 1B 202. TA post-I intrusive into TA 68 III; double-jar (see Pl. 157:15) burial, inner and outer surfaces of jars coated with bitumen, juncture of two jars sealed with fine clay, funnel bottom of each jar sealed with bitumen, 3-ply rope wrapped four times around one jar (for lowering into place?); adult male medium contracted on left side, oriented east; shroud of thin fine fabric in four or more layers and covering of heavy coarse fabric
 2N 679 Five clay "plugs" at face (e.g. Pl. 156:18)
 2N 1102 Bitumen staff head and wooden staff fragment extending from thigh bones beyond shoulder (Pl. 154:7)
 2N 963 Pot above pelvis, type 60 (see Pl. 102)
 2N 364 Silver bowl above pelvis (Pl. 108:9)
 2N 362 Bronze rod at shoulder; l. 15.8, d. 0.4 cm.
 2N 363 Bronze hooked rod above pelvis (Pl. 156:28)
 Discards Fragments of silver vessel above pelvis, spatula at face, leather cut into flower designs at neck, folded leather object at right elbow, and animal skeleton in front of chest
- 1B 203. TA II intrusive into TA 57 III; earth burial; adult male (skull only)
 2N 964 Pot, type 60 (see Pl. 102)
- 1B 204. TA II intrusive into TA 46 III; "bathtub" with inverted "bathtub" as lid; adult medium contracted on right side, oriented northeast
- 1B 205. TA III 1 intrusive into TA 46 III 2; bowl burial; infant female
 Discard Anklet
- 1B 206. TA II intrusive into TA 71 III 1; "bathtub" burial; adult tightly contracted on left side, oriented northeast
 2D 279 Bronze ring at right hand
 2N 388 Pot at pelvis, type 58 (see Pl. 101)

THE BURIALS

- 2N 377 Bronze bowl at head (Pl. 108:13)
 Discard Animal bone at shoulder
- 1B 207. TA II intrusive into TA 66 III (exact location not recorded); upright jar burial; male child tightly contracted on left side, oriented northeast
- 1B 208. TA III 2 intrusive into TA 51 IV; earth burial; female child (leg bones only)
 2N 352 Two bronze anklets; axes 4.6 and 5.1, 4.4 and 4.7 cm.
- 1B 209. TA III intrusive into TA 86 IV; "bathtub" burial; adult male tightly contracted on right side, oriented northeast
 2N 1 Pot at pelvis (Pl. 101:8)
 2N 368 Bronze bowl near hands (Pl. 108:15)
 2N 371 Bronze vase near hands (Pl. 108:16)
 2N 365-66 Bronze balance pans near hands (e.g. Pl. 153:3)
 2N 367 Bronze "nail" above knees (Pl. 153:5)
 2N 369 Bronze sleeve above knees (Pl. 153:4)
 2N 370 Bronze ring inside 2N 369 (Pl. 153:6)
 Discard Fragments of iron near hands
- 1B 210. TA III 2 intrusive into TA 76 IV; bowl burial; infant female tightly contracted in dorsal position
 2N 652 Bronze anklet; d. 6 cm.
 2N 976 Pot at pelvis (Pl. 102:14)
- 1B 211. TA III intrusive into TA 87 IV; earth burial; adolescent male tightly contracted on right side, oriented southwest
- 1B 212. TA III intrusive into TA 87 IV; earth burial; adult female slightly contracted on right side, oriented northwest
- 1B 213. TA III intrusive into TA 78 IV; upright jar burial; female child medium contracted on left side, oriented south
 2N 399 Three bronze bracelets near hands; d. 5.4, 5.2, and 5.2 cm.
 Discard Beads (with bracelets)
- 1B 214. Intrusive into TB 78 (stratification uncertain); upright jar burial; female tightly contracted on right side, oriented northeast
 2P 351 Bowl containing carbonized wood in wreath-like form and bound with reeds
- 1B 215. TA III 2 intrusive into TA 81 IV; double-jar (see Pl. 157:8) burial; male child tightly contracted on right side, oriented north
- 1B 216. TA III or II intrusive into TA 91 IV; jar burial oriented southeast; female child tightly contracted on right side
 2N 412 Beads at neck: 2 of type 1a (d. 8 mm.) in frit on bronze wire, 5 of type 1b (l. 6, d. 8 mm.) in carnelian, 43 of type 2a (l. 10-23, d. 5-8 mm.) in agate (14), chalcedony (12), carnelian (8), amethyst (7) and yellow frit, 6 of type 2c (l. 10-20, h. 7-12, th. 5-7 mm.) in carnelian (4), crystal, and chalcedony, 9 of type 3b (l. 6, d. 10 mm.) in amethyst, 28 of type 4a (l. 14-26, d. 5-7 mm.) in white frit (15), colored frit (9), lapis lazuli (3), and bronze, 6 of type 5a (l. 2.5-4, d. 7 mm.) in carnelian, 1 plano-convex oval (11 × 13, th. 5 mm.), 1 silver coil (l. 4, d. 7 mm.), 1 in amethyst (Pl. 150:27), 1 in crystal (Pl. 150:32)
 2N 408a Bronze anklet; axes 4.3 and 5.1 cm.
 2N 408b Bronze earring (Pl. 151:5) and silver earring (Pl. 151:6)
 2N 1026 Pot at feet (Pl. 105:6)
- 1B 217. TA III intrusive into TA 91 IV; "bathtub" burial; adult male tightly contracted on left side, oriented northwest
- 1B 218. TA III intrusive into TA 78 IV; double-jar burial; adult tightly contracted on right side with cloth over skull, oriented northwest
- 1B 219. TA III intrusive into TA 78 IV; double-jar burial, joint between jars covered with unbaked bricks; adult male tightly contracted in dorsal position, oriented southeast; leather fragments at feet and cloth fragments

PRIVATE HOUSES IN THE SCRIBAL QUARTER

- 1B 220. TA III 2 intrusive into TA 78 IV; jar burial; adult female tightly contracted on left side, oriented south
 2N 397a-b Beads at back of neck: 6 of type 1a (d. 7-13 mm.) in carnelian (4), black striated stone, and yellow frit, 23 of type 2a (l. 7-17, d. 6-9 mm.) in chalcedony (7), agate (10), frit (3), white stone, alabaster, and turquoise, 4 of type 2c (l. 10, h. 9, th. 5 mm.) in banded chalcedony (3) and frit, 1 of type 3b (l. 8, d. 12 mm.) in carnelian, 3 of type 4a (l. 8-19, d. 4-5 mm.) in carnelian (2) and white stone, 6 of type 5a (l. 2-7, d. 8-12 mm.) in carnelian (2) and varicolored stones, 1 in quartz (Pl. 150:28), 1 in agate (Pl. 150:29)
 2N 419 Cylinder seal at head (Pl. 113:14)
 2N 420 Cylinder seal at head (Pl. 113:13)
 2N 421 Cylinder seal at back of neck (Pl. 113:12)
 2N 880 Bowl (Pl. 100:17)
 Discard Leather pouch at knees
- 1B 221. TA III intrusive into TA 78 IV; jar burial; adult male tightly contracted on right side, oriented northeast
- 1B 222. TA III intrusive into TA 83 IV; earth burial; skeleton tightly contracted on right side, oriented north
- 1B 223. TA III intrusive into TA 82 IV; jar burial; adult male tightly contracted on left side, oriented east
 2N 430 Bronze fibula with cloth fragment at head (Pl. 151:20)
- 1B 224. TA III 2 intrusive into TA 75 IV; jar burial (Pl. 159 D) with bowl covering opening; child tightly contracted on right side, oriented south
- 1B 225. TA III 2 intrusive into TA 79 IV; jar burial; female child tightly contracted on left side, oriented south; cloth fragments at knees
 2N 424b Carnelian beads at neck: 1 of type 1a (d. 7 mm.), 2 of type 2a (l. 15, d. 8 mm.), 2 of type 3b (l. 5, d. 9 mm.), 1 of type 5a (l. 3, d. 6 mm.)
 2N 424c Numerous cream-colored and green frit beads of type 5a (l. 1.5, d. 2.5 mm.) found in front of face in groups separated by larger black frit beads
 2N 424a Bronze earring; w. 9, h. 16 mm.
- 1B 226. TA III intrusive into TA 95 IV; jar burial; infant contracted in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 227. TA III intrusive into TA 76 IV; "bathtub" (Pl. 157:13) with palmwood lid, plastered with mud and reeds; adult male tightly contracted on right side, oriented northeast
 2N 375 Bronze bracelet at right hand (Pl. 151:15)
 2D 306 Fragmentary bronze fibula at chest
 2N 1020 Vase at shoulder (Pl. 102:15)
 2N 374 Bronze vase at pelvis (Pl. 108:19)
 2N 376 Bronze bowl at pelvis (Pl. 108:10)
 Discard Animal bone at pelvis
- 1B 228. TA post-III intrusive into TA 96 IV; jar burial with bowl covering opening; adult female tightly contracted on right side, oriented north; fragments of cloth in fine cordlike weave
- 1B 229. TA III intrusive into TA 96 IV; jar burial; adult male tightly contracted on left side, oriented north; cloth fragments
 2N 966 Pot at head, type 60 (see Pl. 102)
- 1B 230. TA III or II intrusive into TA 96 IV; jar burial; female child tightly contracted on right side, oriented southeast
 Discard Frit beads
- 1B 231. TA III intrusive into TA 60 IV; earth burial; adolescent male tightly contracted on right side, oriented southeast
- 1B 232. TA III intrusive into TA 91 IV; jar burial oriented east-west; adolescent male, disturbed

THE BURIALS

- 1B 233. TA III intrusive into TA 91 IV; earth burial; adult female tightly contracted on left side, oriented south
 2N 410 Beads at neck: 1 of type 1a (d. 8 mm.) in frit, 3 of type 1b (l. 5-6, d. 7-8 mm.) in carnelian (2) and frit, 6 of type 2a (l. 11-14, d. 7-8 mm.) in glazed frit (5) and carnelian, 6 of type 3b (l. 5-8, d. 8-11 mm.) in carnelian (4) and frit, 13 of type 4a (l. 12-15, d. 3-6 mm.) in green frit (12) and shell, 8 of type 5a (l. 3, d. 8 mm.) in carnelian, 1 frit demon-head pendant (Pl. 147:10)
 2N 411 Beads at wrist: 15 of type 1a (d. 4-7 mm.) in frit, 12 of type 5a (l. 2.5-5, d. 5-7 mm.) in carnelian (10) and bone, 1 stylized glazed head (6 × 7, h. 10 mm.)
 2N 975 Pot at shoulder, type 58 (see Pl. 101)
 2N 1089 Bowl at right hand (Pl. 103:1)
 2N 391 Bronze rod near hands; l. 11.7, d. 0.25-0.35 cm.
- 1B 234. TA III intrusive into TA 95 IV; jar (top part only) burial oriented north-south; female child, fragmentary
- 1B 235. TA IV intrusive into TA 73 V; double-jar (see Pl. 157:11) burial, joint between jars covered with potsherds; adult male tightly contracted on left side, oriented east
 2N 2 Pot, with cloth stopper, at head (Pl. 101:10)
- 1B 236. TA III intrusive into TA 91 IV; double-jar burial; adult male tightly contracted on right side, oriented northeast; cloth shroud
- 1B 237. TA III intrusive into TA 101 IV; jar burial; infant medium contracted on right side, oriented northeast
- 1B 238. TB I 2 intrusive into TB 152 II; bowl burial with inverted bowl as cover; infant tightly contracted on left side, oriented east
- 1B 239. TB I 2 intrusive into TB 152 II; bowl burial with inverted bowl as cover; infant medium contracted on right side, oriented northwest
- 1B 240. TB I 2 intrusive into TB 152 II; bowl burial with inverted bowl as cover; infant
- 1B 241. TB I 2 intrusive into TB 152 II; bowl burial with inverted bowl as cover; infant tightly contracted on right side, oriented southwest
- 1B 242. TB I 2 intrusive into TB 152 II; bowl burial with inverted bowl as cover; infant medium contracted on left side, oriented south
- 1B 243. TB I 2 intrusive into TB 152 II; bowl burial with inverted bowl as cover; infant tightly contracted on left side, oriented east
- 1B 244. TB I 2 intrusive into TB 152 II; bowl burial with inverted bowl (Pl. 88:2) as cover; infant tightly contracted on left side, oriented southeast
- 1B 245. TB I 2 intrusive into TB 152 II; bowl burial with inverted bowl as cover; infant tightly contracted on right side, oriented south
- 1B 246. TA IV intrusive into TA 73 V; jar burial; adult female tightly contracted on right side, oriented southeast; impressions of three kinds of cloth in earth
 Discards Two beads at wrist, animal bone, and fish bone
- 1B 247. TB I intrusive into TB 22 II; earth burial; adolescent medium contracted on right side, oriented northeast
 2N 926 Pot at chest (Pl. 94:7)
 2P 396 Pot at chest (Pl. 90:15)
- 1B 248. TB I 2 intrusive into TB 108 II; earth burial; adult male medium contracted on right side, oriented northeast
 2P 408 Pot at head (Pl. 92:1)
- 1B 249. TB II intrusive into TB 153 III; unbaked-brick "box" (see Pl. 158 A) oriented north-west-southeast; adult, fragmentary and probably disturbed
 2P 496 Beaker (Pl. 95:15)
 Discard Jar, type 19A (see Pl. 87)

PRIVATE HOUSES IN THE SCRIBAL QUARTER

- 1B 250. TA II intrusive into TA 101 IV; unbaked-brick "box" with palmwood cover; adult male tightly contracted on left side, oriented northeast
 2N 3 Pot at head, type 58 (see Pl. 101)
 2N 20 Pot at chest (Pl. 106:6)
 2N 1025 Bowl at head (Pl. 103:3)
 Discard Shell fish
- 1B 251. TA III intrusive into TA 101 V; jar burial; skeleton medium contracted on right side, oriented northwest
- 1B 252. TB II intrusive into TB 153 III; unbaked-brick "box" (see Pl. 158 A) oriented northwest-southeast; no skeletal remains
 Discards Jar and bowl
- 1B 253. TB II intrusive into TB 153 III; unbaked-brick "box" (see Pl. 158 A) oriented northwest-southeast; empty
- 1B 254. TA IV intrusive into TA 75 V; jar burial; adult female tightly contracted on left side, oriented southeast
 2P 546 Pot at head, type 60 (see Pl. 102)
- 1B 255. TA IV intrusive into TA 75 V; double-jar burial; adult male tightly contracted on left side, oriented east; cloth sash of twisted strands at waist
- 1B 256. Intrusive into TA 125 VI; jar (Pl. 157:2) burial oriented northwest; infant in contracted position
- 1B 257. Intrusive into TA 125 VI; jar burial with inverted bowl (Pl. 97:14) as cover; adult female tightly contracted on left side, oriented northwest
- 1B 258. TA IV intrusive into TA 125 VI; jar burial; adolescent male tightly contracted on right side, oriented southeast; leather fragments over cloth at knees
 Discard Beads at neck
- 1B 259. TA V intrusive into TA 124 VI; jar (Pl. 157:4) burial with baked brick over mouth of jar; female child tightly contracted in dorsal position, oriented northwest
 Discard Beads under pelvis
 2P 464 Cup outside burial jar, type 56 (see Pl. 100)
- 1B 260. TA V intrusive into TA 124 VI; jar burial with potsherds over mouth of jar; child tightly contracted on left side, oriented northwest; leather fragments on leg
 2D 535 Beads at feet
- 1B 261. TA V intrusive into TA 127 VI; double-jar burial; adult female medium contracted on right side, oriented northeast
 2N 536 Bronze ring with rectangular cross section (1 × 6 mm.) at hand; d. 1.6 cm.
- 1B 262. Intrusive into TA 127 VI; double-jar burial oriented northeast-southwest; skeleton disturbed
- 1B 263. Intrusive into TA 125 VI; jar burial oriented southeast-northwest; no skeletal remains
 2P 616 Small pot
- 1B 264. Intrusive into TA 125 VI; earth burial; adult male slightly contracted on right side, oriented northeast
 Discard Animal jawbone at back of head
- 1B 265. Intrusive into TA 125 VI; earth burial; adult female tightly contracted on right side, oriented northwest
 Discard Iron ring at right hand; d. 2.2 cm.
- 1B 266. TA IV intrusive into TA 125 VI; jar burial; adult female tightly contracted on right side, oriented northeast
- 1B 267. TA V intrusive into TA 125 VI; earth burial; adult male medium contracted in dorsal position, oriented northwest
 2D 466 Fragment of iron fibula at head
 2D 465 Iron wire at head; d. 4 mm.
 2N 491 Cylinder seal at chest (Pl. 113:8)

THE BURIALS

137

- 1B 268. TA IV intrusive into TA 127 VI; "bathtub" with baked-clay lid; adult male tightly contracted on left side, oriented southeast
 2N 14 Pot at left hand (Pl. 101:9)
 2N 531 Iron arrowhead at chest (Pl. 154:16)
- 1B 269. TA IV intrusive into TA 127 VI; "bathtub" burial; adult female medium contracted on left side, oriented southeast
 2N 571 Frit bead near pelvis (Pl. 147:2)
 2N 572 Beads near pelvis: 2 of type 1e in buff clay, with green and white glaze (Pl. 150:43) and with rosette of white glaze circles (d. 2.1 cm.), 1 of type 2d (l. 1.8, d. 1.2 cm.) in agate, 4 of type 3b in frit (e.g. Pl. 150:44), 1 plano-convex bone disk, 1 three-way frit separator (Pl. 150:22), 1 plano-convex yellow-brown stone pendant (w. 15, h. 19, th. 3 mm.)
 2N 573 Beads near pelvis: 1 of type 1a (d. 1 cm.) in agate, 1 of type 1b (l. 7, d. 11 mm.) in blue composition, 1 of type 1e (d. 12, th. 6 mm.) in white frit, 65 of type 2a (l. 7-10, d. 5-7 mm.) in amethyst, 1 of type 3b (l. 9, d. 12 mm.) in yellow frit, 1 of type 3d (l. 6, h. 18, th. 5 mm.) in brown frit, 1 of type 3e (l. 4, h. 11, th. 3 mm.) in green frit, 3 of type 4a (l. 12-15, d. 4-8 mm.) in yellow frit (1) and in white and light blue frit with incised lines, 3 in frit (Pl. 150:25, 30, 31), 1 frit scaraboid (Pl. 150:40)
 2N 601a-b Beads near pelvis: 7 of type 1a (d. 6-11 mm.) in agate (5), carnelian, and chalcedony, 24 of type 1b (l. 3-8, d. 5-12 mm.) in light green frit (10) and carnelian, 18 of type 2a (l. 7-16, d. 4-8 mm.) in chalcedony (17) and amethyst, 2 of type 2c (l. 11, h. 9-11, th. 7 mm.) in carnelian and chalcedony, 1 of type 2e (l. 15, h. 13, th. 7 mm.) in chalcedony, 4 of type 3b (l. 4-5, d. 6-11 mm.) in carnelian, 1 of type 5a (l. 2, d. 6 mm.) in light green frit; 1 plano-convex oval (12 × 14, th. 6 mm.) in amethyst
 2N 569 Frit demon-head pendant near pelvis (Pl. 147:11)
 2N 570 Stone pendant near pelvis (Pl. 150:49)
 2N 574 Plano-convex stone ring setting; d. 13, th. 4 mm.
 2N 537a-b Two bronze fibulae, one at right shoulder and one near pelvis; w. 3.3, h. 2.1, th. 0.7 cm.
 2N 627a One complete and one incomplete bronze fibula near pelvis; w. 5.9, h. 3.8, th. 0.8 cm. (complete specimen)
 2N 627b Bronze circlet at left hand; d. 2.3 cm.
 2N 478 Cylinder seal near pelvis (Pl. 116:1)
 2N 480 Cylinder seal near pelvis (Pl. 113:10)
 2N 480 Cylinder seal near pelvis (Pl. 113:10)
 2N 568 Scaraboid stamp seal near pelvis (Pl. 113:11)
 2N 968 Pot at feet
 2P 493 Small pot at feet
 2N 627c Bronze drill point; l. 3.4, w. 0.6, th. 0.2 cm.
 Discard Animal bone at chest
- 1B 270. Intrusive into TA 123 VI; unbaked-brick "box"; adolescent female medium contracted on right side, oriented northwest
 2N 603a-b Beads and 6 shell rings (d. 2.1, th. 0.2 cm.) extending from skull to pelvis: ca. 600 beads of type 1a (d. 2-3 mm.) with golden (ca. 300) and greenish glaze, 3 of type 1b (l. 3, d. 4.5 mm.) in yellow-white frit, ca. 60 of type 5a (l. 1, d. 6 mm.) in shell
 2N 937 Pot at head, type 45A (see Pl. 98)
 Discard Pot at head, type 45A (see Pl. 98)
- 1B 271. TB II intrusive into TB 143 III; earth burial with matting around body; female child medium contracted on right side, oriented southwest
 2P 737 Pot at head, type 19A (see Pl. 87)

PRIVATE HOUSES IN THE SCRIBAL QUARTER

- 1B 272. Intrusive into TA 131 VI; earth burial; adolescent male slightly contracted on right side, oriented southeast
- 1B 273. Intrusive into TA 125 VI; double-jar burial; adult female medium contracted on right side
 2N 617 Bronze ring; d. 2.3 cm.
 Discard Fish scale
- 1B 274. TA V intrusive into TA 125 VI; double-jar (see Pl. 157:3) burial oriented northwest-southeast and extended by unbaked bricks placed between jar mouths; adult male, disturbed
 Discard Iron point
- 1B 275. TA V intrusive into TA 125 VI; double-jar burial; adult female tightly contracted on left side, oriented northeast
 2N 969 Small pot
 2N 971 Pot (Pl. 102:13)
 2P 540 Pot outside burial jar
- 1B 276. TB III intrusive into TB 196 IV 1; jar burial; infant tightly contracted on left side, oriented northwest
 2N 466a Figurine near left hand (Pl. 126:3)
 2N 466b Figurine near left hand (Pl. 126:2)
 Discard Two ovoid clay cylinders with disks on top
- 1B 277. Intrusive into TA 125 VI; jar (Pl. 175:6) burial; adolescent female tightly contracted on left side, oriented east
 2N 1050 Pot at chest (Pl. 98:7)
- 1B 278. Intrusive into TA 124 VI; jar (Pl. 157:5) burial; female child tightly contracted on left side, oriented north
 2N 604a Beads: 1 of type 2f (l. 11, h. 7, th. 4 mm.) in white frit, 4 of type 4a (l. 5, d. 5-6 mm.) in white (3) and yellow frit, 2 disks (l. 6, h. 9, th. 3 mm.) in yellow frit, 14 in frit (e.g. Pl. 150:26, 33-39)
 2N 604b Silver nose ring (cf. Pl. 151:9)
- 1B 279. Intrusive into TA 126 VI; jar (Pl. 157:10) burial; female child tightly contracted on right side, oriented northwest; leather fragments, shroud of thin fine fabric, covering of heavy coarse fabric
- 1B 280. TA V intrusive into TA 128 VI; jar (Pl. 157:9) burial with remains of twisted reeds and bitumen (cover?); infant tightly contracted in dorsal position, oriented southwest
- 1B 281. TA V intrusive into TA 128 VI; upright jar (Pl. 157:7) burial with baked brick over mouth of jar; infant tightly contracted on right side, oriented northeast
- 1B 282. TB III intrusive into TB 203 IV 1; earth burial; adolescent medium contracted on right side, oriented northwest
 Discard Fragment of bronze cup near hands; h. 11 cm.
- 1B 283. Intrusive into TA 125 VI; jar burial with unbaked bricks in front of and closing mouth of jar; adult female tightly contracted on left side, oriented east
 2N 618 Two bronze rings on left hand, rectangular in cross section; d. 2.3 and 2.4 cm.
- 1B 284. Intrusive into TA 125 VI; earth burial; adult male tightly contracted on right side, oriented northwest
- 1B 285. Intrusive into TA 127 VI; double-jar burial; skeleton tightly contracted on right side, oriented northeast
- 1B 286. Intrusive into TA 127 VI; earth burial; skeleton disturbed
- 1B 287. TB III intrusive into TB 208 IV 1; earth burial; adult male, disturbed
 2N 30 Jar (Pl. 86:10)
 2N 945 Vase, type 14A (see Pl. 84)
 2N 948 Vase, type 14A (see Pl. 84)

THE BURIALS

139

- 2P 632 Vase, type 14A (see Pl. 84)
 2P 635 Vase (Pl. 84:10)
- 1B 288. TB III intrusive into TB 210 IV 1; earth burial; skeleton slightly extended on right side, oriented southwest
 2N 1057 Pot at hands
 Discard Animal bone at knees
- 1B 289. TB III intrusive into TB 203 IV 1; earth burial; infant slightly contracted on left side, oriented southwest
 2N 610 Beads: 2 of type 2a in stone and shell; 1 of type 4a in shell
 2N 592 Frog pendant (Pl. 147:5) and two pot-shaped pendants (e.g. Pl. 147:6)
 2N 822 Three bronze bracelets; d. 4, 4.5, and 5.4 cm.
 2N 619 Bronze ring; d. 1.3 cm.
 Discard Eight shell rings; d. ca. 1.5 cm.
- 1B 290-91. TB III intrusive into TB 213 IV; unbaked-brick "box" with unbaked bricks at ends and existing house wall on one side (Pls. 158 B and 157:1); adult male and female facing each other in medium contracted positions, oriented northwest
 2N 32 Vase (Pl. 85:4)
 2N 990 Vase, type 15 (see Pl. 85)
 2N 1023 Pot
 2N 1045 Saucer (Pl. 82:20)
 2N 1046 Saucer, type 8B (see Pl. 82)
 2N 1064 Vase (Pl. 84:13)
 2N 1075 Vase, type 14B (see Pl. 84)
 2P 668 Vase, type 14B (see Pl. 84)
 2P 671-74 Saucers, type 8B (see Pl. 82)
 2P 676-80 Saucers, type 8B (see Pl. 82)
 2P 683-92 Saucers, type 8B (see Pl. 82)
 2P 694 Vase, type 14B (see Pl. 84)
 2P 695 Saucer
 2P 696 Jar, type 19A (see Pl. 87)
 2P 698 Jar (Pl. 86:11)
 2P 699 Vase
 2N 34 Calcite bowl (Pl. 107:10)
- 1B 292. TB III intrusive into TB 210 IV 2; earth burial; adult (upper part only) on right side, oriented west
 2P 743 Jar at back
 Discards Three saucers at back
- 1B 293. TB IV 1 intrusive into TB 199 IV 2; earth burial; child medium contracted on right side, oriented northeast
 2N 1104 Pot at pelvis (Pl. 90:14)
- 1B 294. TB IV 1 or III intrusive into TB 203 IV 2; earth burial; adult male tightly contracted on right side, oriented northwest
- 1B 295-97. TB III intrusive into TB 216 IV 1; earth grave containing three skeletons: adult (1B 295) medium contracted on left side, adolescent (1B 296), and fragments (1B 297)
 2N 1077 Pot (Pl. 90:1)
 2N 1069 Vase, type 14B (see Pl. 84)
 2P 726 Saucer-plate (Pl. 88:10)
 2P 728 Vase, type 14B (see Pl. 84)
 2P 730-31 Vases, type 14B (see Pl. 84)
- 1B 298. Intrusive into TA 138 VII; double-jar burial (Pl. 159 C); adult male tightly contracted on right side, oriented north
 2N 936 Pot outside burial jars, type 45A (see Pl. 98)
 2P 755 Pot outside burial jars, type 45A (see Pl. 98)

PRIVATE HOUSES IN THE SCRIBAL QUARTER

- 1B 299. TB III intrusive into TB 222 IV 2; earth grave lined with matting; adult male tightly contracted on right side, oriented east
 2P 748 Pot at head
 2P 746-47 Saucers at head, type 8B (see Pl. 82)
 2P 749 Saucer at head, type 8B (see Pl. 82)
 2P 750 Vase at head, type 14B (see Pl. 84)
 2P 751 Saucer at head, type 8B (see Pl. 82)
 2P 752 Vase at head, type 14B (see Pl. 84)
 2P 762 Vase at head
 2P 764 Vase at head
 2N 562 Bronze blade at feet (Pl. 155:6)
- 1B 300. TB III intrusive into TB 70 IV 1; earth burial; female child slightly contracted on right side, oriented northeast
- 1B 301. TB III intrusive into TB 230 IV 1; earth burial; child medium contracted on right side, oriented northwest
 2N 953 Saucer at hands, type 8B (see Pl. 82)
 2N 772 Alabaster jar at chest (Pl. 107:8)
- 1B 302. TB III intrusive into TB 224 IV 1; earth burial; female child extended in dorsal position, oriented southeast
 Discards Shell beads, fragment of bronze bracelet, and jar
- 1B 303. TA VI intrusive into TA 138 VII; earth burial; adult slightly contracted on left side, oriented northwest
 2N 933 Pot at head, type 45A (see Pl. 98)
- 1B 304. TA VI intrusive into TA 136 VII; unbaked-brick "box"; adult male medium contracted on right side, oriented southeast
 2N 941 Vase at head (Pl. 98:15)
 2P 766 Vase at head, type 47 (see Pl. 98)
- 1B 305. TB III intrusive into TB 191 IV 1; earth burial; adult male medium contracted on left side, oriented south
- 3B 1. TA VI intrusive into TA 139 VII; jar burial; adult male, disturbed, oriented northeast
- 3B 2. TA VI intrusive into TA 147 VII; earth burial; adult male in tightly contracted position, oriented south
 3N 150 Beads at neck: 7 of type 2a in mottled gray, green, black, and white stone, 1 of type 2d in white frit, 1 of type 3d in turquoise; l. 0.7-2.2, d. 0.5-1.1 cm.
- 3B 6. TA VI or V intrusive into TA 139 VII; jar burial; adult female in tightly contracted position; oriented northeast
 Discard Carnelian beads at wrist: 1 of type 1a (l. 7, d. 9 mm.), 1 of type 2a (l. 4.5, d. 6 mm.)
 3N 22 Pot (Pl. 98:8)
- 3B 7. TA VI intrusive into TA 147 VII; earth burial; skeleton (skull missing) medium contracted on right side, oriented southwest
 3N 30 Beads near finger bones: 4 of type 1a (l. 5, d. 6.5 mm.) in white frit, 6 of type 2a (l. 4, d. 5 mm.) in carnelian, 9 of type 4a (l. 4, d. 5 mm.) in sheet gold
 Discards Bronze pin on chest and fragmentary lead or silver anklet (d. 11 cm.) on each leg
 3N 27 Cylinder seal at hand (Pl. 113:7)
- 3B 8. TA VI intrusive into TA 146 VII; double-jar burial; adult female in medium contracted position, oriented southeast
 3N 7a-b Chalky white composition beads at neck: 45 of type 1a (d. 6-7 mm.), several of type 5a (l. 2-3, d. 3-4 mm.), 34 like Pl. 150:16, 26 like Pl. 150:17

THE BURIALS

- 3N 34 Bronze anklet on each leg; d. 8.6 cm.
 3N 29 Gold nose ring (Pl. 151:10)
 3P 6 Pot at head, type 45A (see Pl. 98)
 3P 10 Vase at head, type 47 (see Pl. 98)
- 3B 9. TB IV 2 intrusive into TB 240 V 1; earth grave lined with matting; adolescent female medium contracted on right side, oriented west
 3N 12 Crystal nose(?) bead at left nostril; l. 1.05, d. 1.3 cm.
 3N 37 Beads at neck: 4 of type 1a (l. 4.5–9, d. 6.5–9 mm.), 1 of type 1b (l. 4.5, d. 6.5 mm.), 2 of type 2a (l. 6–9, d. 5 mm.), and 1 of type 3b (l. 5, d. 7 mm.) in carnelian; 1 of type 1c (l. 15, h. 12, th. 5 mm.) and 1 of type 2a (l. 10, d. 4 mm.) in chalcedony; 10 like Pl. 150:12, 2 like Pl. 150:11, and 2 like Pl. 150:14 in gold
 3N 39 Etched carnelian bead (Pl. 150:10)
 3N 41 Bronze bracelet on each arm; d. 5 and 4.4 cm.
 3N 42 Three bronze finger rings on right hand; d. 2.2 cm.
 3P 7 Vase at head, type 14B (see Pl. 84)
 3P 8 Pot at head (Pl. 83:8)
 Discard Large jar at foot
- 3B 10. TB IV 1 intrusive into TB 248 V 1; earth burial; adult female tightly contracted on left side, oriented northwest
 Discards Jar, awl, and needle
- 3B 11. TA VI intrusive into TA 139 VII; earth burial; adult male tightly contracted on right side, oriented southeast
- 3B 12. TB IV 1 intrusive into TB 216 IV 2; earth burial; child tightly contracted on right side, oriented southwest
- 3B 13A–B. TB III intrusive into TB 204 IV 2; earth burial; adult male (A) on right side and adult female (B) on left side in medium contracted positions, oriented northwest (A) and southwest (B)
 3D 19 Bronze finger ring on hand of female; d. 2.3 cm.
 3P 14 Pot at head of female, type 12 (see Pl. 83)
 3P 23 Jar at feet of male, type 18 (see Pl. 86)
 3P 24 Jar at feet of female, type 19B (see Pl. 87)
 Discard Broken jar at feet of male
- 3B 14–15. TB IV 1 intrusive into TB 200 IV 2; earth burial; adult female (3B 14) on left side and adult with matting (3B 15) on right side in tightly contracted positions; oriented southeast (3B 14) and northwest (3B 15)
 3D 188 Three metal finger rings on right hand of female
 3D 189 Metal finger ring on right hand of male
 3P 28 Pot at heads (Pl. 91:1)
 3P 29 Pot behind head of male (Pl. 83:17)
- 3B 16. Intrusive into TB IV 2 (location not recorded); earth burial; adult, disturbed
- 3B 17. TB IV 1 or III intrusive into TB 203 IV 2; earth burial; adult male medium contracted on right side, oriented northeast
- 3B 18. TB IV 1 intrusive into TB 216 IV 2; earth burial; adult female medium contracted on right side, oriented southwest
- 3B 19. TB IV 2 intrusive into TB 246 or 247 V 1; earth burial; hand only
 3N 104 Bronze bowl at hand (Pl. 108:6)
- 3B 20A–B. TB IV 2 intrusive into TB 241 V 1; earth grave lined with matting; adult male tightly contracted on left side and adult female slightly contracted on right side, oriented northwest, female facing male with hands holding his head
 3N 129 Beads: 1 of type 4a (l. 13.1, d. 4.5 mm.) in carnelian, 1 (l. 8, d. 8 mm.) in gold (cf. Pl. 150:11)

PRIVATE HOUSES IN THE SCRIBAL QUARTER

- 3N 106 Bronze bracelet on each arm of female; d. 8.1 cm.
 3N 108 Two gold earrings on female (e.g. Pl. 151:2)
 3N 109 Gold headband on female (Pl. 151:23)
 3D 193 Bronze ring on female's right hand
 3P 58 Jar outside foot of grave (Pl. 87:4)
 3P 59 Jar outside head of grave (Pl. 87:9)
 3P 60-64 Saucers behind female's feet, type 8 (see Pl. 82)
 3P 65 Pot at female's head (Pl. 83:11)
 3P 66 Pot at female's head; h. 10.2, rim d. 5.3, body d. 9.2, base d. 4.6 cm.
 3P 67 Jar outside foot of grave (Pl. 86:9)
 3P 68 Jar outside foot of grave
 3P 69 Saucer outside foot of grave, type 8 (see Pl. 82)
 3N 105a Bronze bowl on female's chest (Pl. 108:5)
 3N 105b Incomplete bronze rod in 3N 105a; l. 9.3, d. 0.5 cm.
 3N 135 Bronze jar (Pl. 108:7)
- 3B 21. TB IV 2 intrusive into TB 247 V 1; earth burial; female medium contracted on left side, oriented northeast
 Discards Two earrings
 3N 78 Two bone rings (d. 2 cm.) and yellow stone bead of type 2c (l. 1.7, h. 1.2, th. 1 cm.)
 3D 192 Bronze finger ring on left hand
 3N 79 Bronze pin (cf. Pl. 152:7); l. 8.5, head d. 0.8 cm.
 3N 70 Cylinder seal in front of chest (see opp. Pl. 110)
 3P 70-71 Jar at back and jar at feet, type 18 (see Pl. 86)
 3P 72 Vase at feet, type 14B (see Pl. 84)
- 3B 22. TB IV intrusive into room SW of TB 243 V 1; earth burial; adult female (skull only)
 3P 53 Jar (Pl. 87:12)
 3P 54 Sieve, type 6 (see Pl. 82)
 3P 55-56 Vases, type 14B (see Pl. 84)
 3P 57 Saucer
 Discard Saucer
- 3B 23. TB IV 1 intrusive into TB 240 V 1; earth burial; adult female medium contracted on right side, oriented west
- 3B 24. TB IV intrusive into TB 240 V 2; earth burial; adult female(?) medium contracted on right side, oriented northeast
 3N 199 Bronze anklet; d. 12.2 cm.
 3D 252 Bronze nose ring
 Discards Beads at wrist (2 carnelian, 1 shell), bronze toe ring, vase at pelvis, and jar at feet
- 3B 25. TB V 1 intrusive into TB 241 V 2; earth burial; skeleton (lower part of legs only) on side
 3P 162 Bowl (Pl. 83:7)
 3P 163 Vase, type 14A (see Pl. 84)
 3P 164 Pot, type 12 (see Pl. 83)
 3P 165 Vase, type 14A (see Pl. 84)
 Discards Saucer and three vases
- 3B 26. TB IV intrusive into TB V 1 (location not recorded); earth burial; adult male medium contracted on right side, oriented southwest
 3P 116 Jar at head
 Discard Saucer at head

THE BURIALS

143

- 3B 27. TA VIII intrusive into TA 153 X 2; long-tub (Pl. 158 *E*) burial; male, disturbed, oriented southeast
- 3B 28. Intrusive into TA VIII; earth burial; adult female tightly contracted on right side, oriented southeast
3P 133-34 Vases at head, type 47 (see Pl. 98)
Discard Pot at head
- 3B 29A-B. TA VII 2 intrusive into TA VIII; earth burial; adult male and adult female, disturbed
- 3B 30. TB V 1 or IV 2 intrusive into TB 240 V 2; earth burial; adult male medium contracted on right side, oriented northeast
3N 142 Cylinder seal (see opp. Pl. 109)
- 3B 31. TA VII 2 intrusive into TA VIII; jar (Pl. 99:9-10) burial; female(?) child slightly contracted on left side, oriented southwest
- 3B 32. Intrusive into TA VIII; jar burial; infant, oriented northwest
- 3B 33. Intrusive into TA VIII; jar (Pl. 99:3) burial; child, oriented northwest
- 3B 34. Intrusive into TA VIII; earth burial; adult female slightly contracted on right side, oriented northwest
- 3B 35. Intrusive into TA VIII; earth burial; adult male (skull only)
- 3B 36. Intrusive into TA VIII; jar burial; female child, oriented northwest
- 3B 37. TA VIII intrusive into TA 144 X 1; unbaked-brick "box" with brick covering (Pl. 158 *D*); adult, oriented southeast
- 3B 51. TB V 1 intrusive into TB 240 VI; earth burial; adult medium contracted on right side, oriented northwest
- 3B 52. TB V 1 intrusive into TB 240 V 2; earth burial; skeleton tightly contracted on right side, oriented northwest
- 3B 56. TB V 1 intrusive into TB 261 VI 1; earth burial; child (skull only)
3D 269 Beads
3N 197 Bronze bracelet, rectangular in cross section (7 × 2 mm.); d. 4 cm.
3D 270 Fragmentary bronze ring
- 3B 57. TB V 2 intrusive into TB 240 VI 1; earth burial; adult male medium contracted on left side, oriented northwest
3D 295 Bead and shell
- 3B 58. TB V intrusive into TB 240 VI; earth burial; adolescent female medium contracted on left side, oriented southeast
3D 294 Cylindrical bead
- 3B 60. TB V 2 intrusive into TB 240 VI 1; earth burial; right arm only
3D 313 Bead
- 3B 61. TB V 2 intrusive into TB 240 VI 1; earth burial; adult male, oriented southwest
3D 312 Twelve cylindrical beads near pelvis
- 3B 62. Intrusive into TB 248 VI (exact location not recorded); earth burial; adult male (skull only)
- 3B 63. TB VI or V intrusive into TB 273 VII (exact location not recorded); earth burial; adolescent slightly contracted on right side, oriented northwest
3P 326 Vase at head (Pl. 84:3)
3P 327 Vase at feet, type 15 (see Pl. 85)
3P 328 Pot at head (Pl. 85:14)
- 3B 64. TB X or IX intrusive into TB 297 XI 1 (exact location not recorded); earth burial; adolescent female(?) medium contracted in dorsal position, oriented northwest
3P 496 Pot at head (Pl. 80:14)
- 3B 67. TB XI intrusive into TB 298 XII; earth burial with matting; adult male medium contracted on right side, oriented west

PRIVATE HOUSES IN THE SCRIBAL QUARTER

- 3B 68. TB XI intrusive into TB 298 XII; earth burial with matting; adult male medium contracted on left side, oriented southwest
 3D 683 Blue frit tubular bead
 3D 682 Bone ring
 3D 684 Incomplete bronze pin; l. 12.2, d. 0.5 cm.
 Discards Four saucers and two jars at head, two saucers and six jars at feet
 3N 472 Black stone weight, oval in cross section (8 × 9 mm.); l. 1.9 cm.
- 3B 69. TA XII intrusive into TA 220 XIII; earth burial with matting; adolescent medium contracted on right side, oriented northwest
- 3B 70. TA XII intrusive into TA 220 XIII; earth burial with matting; adolescent slightly contracted on right side, oriented northwest
 Discard Jar at head
- 3B 71. TA XII intrusive into TA 241 XIII; earth burial; adult female medium contracted on left side, oriented southeast
 3N 488 Beads at neck: 4 of type 1a (d. 6–9 mm.) in white frit and carnelian, 2 of type 2a (l. 9–12, d. 5–7.5 mm.) in white stone and carnelian, ca. 100 of type 5a (l. 1, d. 4 mm.) in black stone
 3P 581 Jar at head
- 3B 72. TA XII intrusive into TA 239 XIII; earth burial with matting; child medium contracted on left side, oriented northwest
 3P 582 Vase at head, type 40 (see Pl. 96)
- 3B 73. TA XII intrusive into TA 225 XIII; earth burial with matting; adult male medium contracted on right side, oriented northwest
 3P 575 Vase at head
 3P 580 Pot at head
- 3B 74. TA XII intrusive into TA 226 XIII; earth burial with matting; adult male medium contracted in dorsal position, oriented northeast
 Discard Jar at head
- 3B 75. TA XI 1 intrusive into TA 233 XII; earth burial; child slightly contracted on left side, oriented northwest
 Discards Pot at head and pot at foot
- 3B 92. TA XII or XI intrusive into TA 243 XIII; earth burial with matting; child, oriented northwest
 3P 585 Pot
 3P 586 Pot (Pl. 90:16)
 3P 587 Pot

The following burials were not given numbers.

- Intrusive into TB 273 VIII
 3P 346–47 Vases (Pl. 85:2–3)
 3P 348 Vase
 Intrusive into TB 285 VII 1; bowl (Pl. 82:12) burial with inverted bowl as cover; infant
 Intrusive into TA XII
 3P 571 Jar (Pl. 89:14)
 3P 614 Vase
 Intrusive into TA 202 XI; upright jar burial; infant
 Intrusive into TA 214 XI; eight upright jar (e.g. Pl. 89:8–10) burials; infants
 Intrusive into TA 188 X 4; three upright jar (e.g. Pl. 89:5, 7) burials; infants
 Intrusive into TA 166 X 2; upright jar (Pl. 89:11) burial; infant
 Intrusive into TA 78 IV; jar burial
 2P 328 Bowl (Pl. 100:10)

OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

By DONALD E. McCOWN

THE STRUCTURAL REMAINS

From our excavations in TB it became apparent that this area was settled not long before the Akkadian period. It is not certain whether the lowest level reached in TB (XIII) represents the Early Dynastic or the Akkadian period (see p. 40). In the next two levels (TB XII–XI), which were definitely Akkadian, the houses were small and irregular in plan, the most striking feature being that both plano-convex and flat rectangular bricks were used in their construction. Whether the few foundation walls preserved in TB X represented the Akkadian or the Gutian period is uncertain, but there were no indications of anything that should be dated to the Gutian period. Apparently all but the foundations in level X were destroyed when the area was cleared for the construction of the earliest building of the Ur III period.

In the earlier Ur III levels of TB (IX–VI) the excavated area was filled with one large house (*J*) containing a shrine at levels IX–VII (see pp. 39 f.). During the occupation of level V, house *J* was gradually abandoned, but its northwestern part was replaced by a new house (*I*) of good size. The marked change from the small irregular dwellings of the Akkadian period to such large and well planned structures as house *J* suggests greater wealth during the Ur III period and no doubt reflected the wealth of the Third Dynasty of Ur, which was exemplified at Nippur particularly by the many new temples and donations to the gods and the great offerings those gods received.

In the earliest Isin-Larsa level of TB (III) the property lines changed markedly, and much of the area apparently was unoccupied. However, the establishment of a street indicated an area plan that continued through many rebuildings. At TB level II the area was solidly built up again and property lines were established anew, to remain essentially unchanged until the end of the Old Babylonian period. Of course there was some change, but there was no radical alteration in the general character of the area nor in the general level of prosperity. The houses in both TA and TB, however, were smaller and more cheaply built than contemporary houses at Ur.

The Kassite period was poorly represented in the excavated areas (see pp. 68 f.). There was evidence that TA was unoccupied for a time before the establishment of a Kassite settlement at level VIII. No tablets were found in TA VIII, but levels VII and VI can be loosely dated by receipts (2NT 718 and 2NT 693) bearing the names of Nazimurutash(?) and Burnaburiash respectively. The uniformity of the pottery from all three levels suggests that the occupation of the lowest level (VIII) likewise was late in the Kassite period.

Following a lapse of time between the abandonment of the houses in TA VI and the building of the houses in TA V, architectural continuity was strong. The houses were substantial but not so expensively built as the normal houses in Babylon, where baked bricks were used extensively. Although TA III saw the end of the Assyrian period and TA II the ascendancy of the Neo-Babylonian period and the advent of Achaemenian rule, these changes were not reflected in the structural remains. Despite the architectural continuity, the people no doubt were subject to the turmoil of the struggles between Babylonia and Assyria. An example of this aspect of life is revealed by a group of tablets¹²⁶ from a cache (2NT 280–307) comprising a family archive found in TA 52 III. It tells of a desperate famine in Nippur when the city was blockaded during the war between the Assyrians and the first Neo-Babylonian king. Free children, particularly girls, whose parents were unable to feed them, were sold to a merchant who

¹²⁶ See A. L. Oppenheim, "'Siege-documents' from Nippur," *Iraq* XVII (1955) 69–89.

in some way had stocks of food. The sale was made so that the young ones would be saved from starvation, since it was not the custom for free children to be sold into slavery.

Although a significant number of changes in material culture occurred with Achaemenian rule, few of our finds show influence from Iran, the Achaemenian homeland. There is an Achaemenian cylinder seal in bead form (Pl. 114:10), and a green stone plate (Pl. 107:16) would be much more at home in Achaemenian Persepolis than in Babylonia. The actual number of Achaemenian Persians in Babylonia was not large, and no doubt their cultural influence did not penetrate into ordinary Babylonian life. The more interesting, therefore, was a burial (Pl. 160 A) in which traces of leather shoes, pants, and head covering suggested the type of dress worn by the Medians or certain far-eastern subjects of the Achaemenians.

HOUSE CHAPELS

In Ur III levels of TB three houses contained rooms that were used as chapels: room 281 in house *J* at levels IX–VII, room 197 in house *I* at level IV, and room 222 in house *G* at level IV. Since a hearth in the central part of the room was apparently an essential feature of these chapels (see pp. 39 f.), I believe that room 214 in TB house *H* (level IV) may be identified by its hearth as a chapel and that an altar was located at the unexcavated end of the room (see Pl. 59). In the Isin-Larsa levels of TB there was no conclusive evidence of house chapels. Niches and benches were found in some dwellings, but it was uncertain whether they served domestic or ritual purposes. The most likely candidates as chapels were room 169 in TB III (see p. 55) and room 10 in TB house *B* at level I 2 (see p. 58). In room 169 a small table in one corner and a long bench with reed impressions on its front face may have been altars, while in room 10 a baked-brick platform at the base of a niche suggested a ritual spot. Six little cylindrical vessels of pottery type 27 (see Pl. 91) found together in room 142 of TB house *D* (level II) may indicate ritual use of the room, which was otherwise undistinguished. It is possible that there was a public chapel adjoining street 42 in TB II and I, for rooms 114 (TB II) and 93 (TB I) each contained a niche. The head and torso of a fairly large statuette of a god (Pl. 146: 1) were found in room 114, while the lower part was found in room 93 (see p. 96).

A chapel at Telloh, which is ascribed to the Third Dynasty of Ur, has several niches in its walls and possibly an altar in one corner.¹²⁷ Chapels were characteristic of the private houses of the Larsa period at Ur.¹²⁸ The typical features there were a benchlike altar at one end of the room, a pillar-like base against the altar, and a niche in the wall behind the altar. At the opposite end of the room there was usually a burial vault with multiple interments. A public building at Tell Harmal¹²⁹ and a private house at Tell al-Dhibai,¹³⁰ both dated to the Old Babylonian period, each contained a chapel with an altar similar to that in TB house *G* at Nippur (see p. 52).

There is no doubt that some private houses were planned with one room that served as a chapel. The room was not necessarily used exclusively for that purpose, however. At Nippur, for instance, the shrines were in rooms that served also as the family gathering place. The various chapel types shared only one feature—a bench or a pillar-like structure that served as an altar and was usually located on a short wall in or near a corner of the room. Other features, such as hearths at Nippur and burial vaults at Ur, were particular rather than general.

To judge from the texts, house chapels were for the worship of the family god or the personal god of the householder. There is some indication that the family god merged with the ancestors,

¹²⁷ Room XII of the "temple de Nina" (Gen. *Telloh* II 14–15 and Pl. XVIII), which is considered a private house of the Neo-Sumerian period by Parrot (*Tello*, pp. 277–78 and Fig. 57).

¹²⁸ *AJ* VII 399–400 and XI 362–67.

¹²⁹ *Sumer* II 24 and Fig. 4 (room 33).

¹³⁰ *Sumer* V 178 and Pl. III A.

which would explain the presence of burials in house chapels. It is highly probable that by the time of the Third Dynasty of Ur every man of standing had his own personal god,¹³¹ and thus it is not surprising that his means of religious expression should be tangibly represented by chapels in houses. Later, when personal gods were accepted as commonplace, the Babylonians may have found a more ordinary and less special way to worship them, so that house chapels were no longer necessary.

BURIAL CUSTOMS

It is unfortunate that we did not find more and richer burials to supplement our knowledge of the objects used in the houses of the Scribal Quarter. The custom of burial below the floors in private houses was practiced from at least the Early Dynastic period onward. In addition there were cemeteries as late as Akkadian times, and our excavations suggested that they may well have existed in later periods also.

None of the Ur III burials found in the Nippur houses were in inverted tubs or vaulted brick tombs such as were predominant at Ur.¹³² The rarity of adult burials attributed to Isin-Larsa levels at Nippur suggests that adults were buried in open areas either within or outside the city. The few that were within the houses were so poor that they would seem to have been burials of servants or slaves. Burials of the Ur III, Isin-Larsa, and Old Babylonian periods were mostly in earth graves, which were sometimes lined with matting and rarely contained numerous or valuable gifts. Perhaps Nippur differed from other cities in its burial customs, but it is equally probable that the more well-to-do, continuing an earlier custom, buried their dead in cemeteries outside the city. The assumption that cemeteries existed may also explain the two concentrations of infant burials at Nippur, one Isin-Larsa and one Old Babylonian. Eight infants were buried in bowls with inverted bowls as lids (1B 238-45) in TB 152 II, and eight infant burials (unnumbered) were in jars in TA 214 XI (see p. 144). Perhaps if we knew the daily purpose of the burial rooms at Nippur and other cities where such concentrations have been found (see p. 120), or if their location next to house chapels could be established, there would be a clue as to the reason for the practice. In any case, it is likely that such rooms do not imply epidemics or some occult ritual. It is more probable that just as adults were buried in cemeteries, so infants were buried in particular rooms of certain houses.

The Kassite burials indicated a change in burial customs at Nippur. Interment of adults in jars became the practice and was to be continued in succeeding centuries, although other types of coffins were introduced in later periods. Beginning in the Assyrian period there were burials in coffins shaped like bathtubs (see p. 119). Most were fairly rich in burial gifts. Especially in the "bathtub" burials, but in other later types as well, metal vessels, mostly of bronze but also of silver, were not rare. These were burials of ordinary people who were rich, as indicated particularly in their use of metal, as no others had been in the preceding centuries—a sign not only of local wealth but also of Babylonia's position in the great empires.

THE RESIDENTS OF THE SCRIBAL QUARTER

It is interesting to speculate about the people who lived in the Scribal Quarter. For example, a group of tablets (2NT 647 and 651-54) found in the debris above TB IV 1 may identify house *E* at level III 2 as belonging to a certain Kunanna whose activities are dated to the reign of Ishmedagan (2NT 652). He was a *nishakku* priest (2NT 652), and some of the documents record his receipts (2NT 647, 652) and expenditures (2NT 653). He was involved in the activi-

¹³¹ See Landsberger, "Die geistigen Leistungen der Sumerer," Ankara Üniversitesi, *Dil ve Tarih-Coğrafya Fakültesi Dergisi* III (1944/45) 155; Thorkild Jacobsen in Henri Frankfort *et al.*, *The Intellectual Adventure of Ancient Man* (Chicago, 1946) pp. 205-6.

¹³² *AJ* VI 390-91 and VII 401.

ties of the *ribana* granary (2NT 653), and his accounts were of barley, dates, oil, and beer. Some of these products went to the gods Nusku (2NT 654) and Martu (2NT 651) as well as to the "woodshed," which represented another temple activity. These were not Kunanna's private records but temple administrative documents which he must have kept at home. Thus it may be assumed that temple officials were living in the Scribal Quarter around the beginning of the Isin-Larsa period. Isolated tablets from TB levels II (2NT 22 and 541), I (2NT 399), and E (2NT 169 and 221) record temple offerings and suggest that temple officials were still living in the Scribal Quarter in the Old Babylonian period.

The large number of literary and lexical texts, including school tablets, give additional clues concerning the residents of the Scribal Quarter. A few examples were found in TB IV but the majority came from the Isin-Larsa and Old Babylonian levels, especially TB II-I and TA XI. Although many of the houses contained only business documents, a very large number of literary and lexical texts were found in TA house *F* (see p. 64). In room 205 at level XI a bench in floor 2 had broken tablets in its fill and a little box at its southwest corner was formed of whole tablets used as bricks (see Pl. 160 *E*). Tablets were irregularly strewn in the earth used to raise the level of room 205 to floor 1, on which many tablets were found against and near the northeast wall (see Pl. 160 *F*). In room 191 there was a solid fill of tablet clay and tablet fragments from floor 1 of level XI to floor 4 of level X (see Pl. 160 *D*). Plate 160 *C* shows tablets edging the mouth of a pot sunk in floor 4.

Studies of the tablets from the previous excavations at Nippur have provided convincing evidence that the lexical texts were the products of schoolboys at various stages in their learning.¹³³ The literary texts too were copies by students, for even the best of them contain errors made presumably by boys whom we would consider at the university level. Evidence is also provided by occasional colophons on literary tablets, such as "hand of Ninurtamushtal, junior scribe" at the end of a "book" of proverbs.¹³⁴ The majority of our literary and lexical tablets, then, were probably produced by schoolboys who were learning Sumerian. They were found in private houses but did not belong to the private libraries of scribes or scribal students, since many of them had been discarded, thrown away, or used as fill.

An attractive hypothesis is that collections of tablets of this type were kept in small private schools that were operated in the homes of scribes.¹³⁵ In TB 121 II 2 round tablets that had been used for exercises were thickly strewn in the earth as if they had been tossed out by schoolboys after classes were dismissed. There is, however, no textual evidence for private schools. The written information concerns the *edubba*, the formal institution of education.¹³⁶

From a survey of the known find-spots of school tablets¹³⁷ it is apparent that no such find-spot can with certainty be identified as an *edubba* and that, as at Nippur, tablet concentrations were usually in private houses. However, this evidence does not indicate whether or not individual scribes conducted small schools in their homes. The most obvious argument against this possibility is provided by the find-spots of the concentrations of tablets at Nippur. In Old Babylonian levels concentrations were found in at least four houses, three of which adjoined one another. One would not expect three schools to be located so close together. It seems desir-

¹³³ See Edward Chiera, *Lists of Personal Names from the Temple School at Nippur* (PBS XI 1 [1916]) pp. 22-23, and *Sumerian Lexical Texts from the Temple School at Nippur* (OIP XI [1929]) p. 1.

¹³⁴ See *The University Museum Bulletin* XVII 2 (Philadelphia, 1952) Fig. 18.

¹³⁵ Cf. C. J. Gadd, *History and Monuments of Ur* (London, 1929) p. 175.

¹³⁶ See Samuel Noah Kramer, "Schooldays: A Sumerian composition relating to the education of a scribe" (*Journal of the American Oriental Society* LXIX [1949] 199-215).

¹³⁷ Sippar (see V. Scheil, *Une saison de fouilles à Sippar* [Le Caire, 1902] pp. 33-34), Kish (see *Ex. Kish* I 87-93), Tell Harmal (see *Sumer* II 24), Larsa houses at Ur (see e.g. *AJ* XI 365-66).

able, therefore, to seek another explanation for concentrations of school texts, and perhaps this may be found in the *edubba* text referred to above (see n. 136). Lines 1–11 are translated by Kramer as follows:

“Schoolboy, where did you go from earliest days?”
 “I went to school.”
 “What did you do in school?”
 “I read my tablet, ate my lunch,
 prepared my tablet, wrote it, finished it; then
 my prepared lines were prepared for me
 (and in) the afternoon, my hand copies were prepared for me.
 Upon the School’s dismissal, I went home,
 entered the house, (there) was my father sitting.
 I spoke to my father of my hand copies, then
 read the tablet to him, (and) my father was pleased. . . .”

This passage shows that schoolboys took their tablets home, and I favor the view that the tablets in our concentrations were the work of individual boys who lived in the various houses where the tablets were found. I further suggest that these boys were the sons of temple or state officials who were *edubba* alumni, as were schoolboys of the Ur III period.¹³⁸

So few tablets were found in the Kassite levels at Nippur that it is doubtful whether scribes were living in the Scribal Quarter at that time. The Assyrian, Neo-Babylonian, and Achaemenian levels, however, revealed signs of activity by schoolboys. Their products are generally of a practical character, that is, sign lists and lexical lists, and include only a few literary texts. More important than the contents of these tablets is the evidence that the Scribal Quarter was again occupied by scribes.

¹³⁸ See Kramer, “The Sumerian school: A pre-Greek system of education,” in George E. Mylonas (ed.), *Studies Presented to David Moore Robinson I* (St. Louis, 1951) 241–42.

III

THE SOUNDINGS

THE STRUCTURAL REMAINS

By RICHARD C. HAINES

DURING our third season at Nippur (1951/52) we made soundings in the Religious Quarter in an effort to locate important buildings that lie beyond the excavations already made around the ziggurat. These soundings are designated by letters (preceded by "S" in Pl. 5). Those that revealed structural remains warranting further investigation were expanded in subsequent seasons and will be covered in the reports on the buildings thus brought to light. Soundings A and I, immediately southwest of the ziggurat, led to the excavation of the southwestern part of the Ekur and its enclosing wall. Sounding B, southwest of the ziggurat but beyond the Ekur enclosure, developed into the temple of Inanna. Sounding E (see Pl. 3 A), at the extreme northwestern part of the Religious Quarter, led to the excavation of the North Temple.

SOUNDING C

Sounding C (Pl. 161 A) was laid out north of sounding B on the northern slope of a rounded spur which extended from a ridge along the northeastern bank of the river bed. It was a trench 3.5 m. wide and 12 meters long. Five building levels, ranging from the Islamic down to probably the Parthian period (see p. 153), were excavated; they all contained walls of private houses, but the walls of one level had little relation to those of any other level. The floors were poorly preserved and were recognizable only because of the ash layers on them. The walls were built of various sizes of unbaked bricks laid in mud mortar. It was particularly noticed that the bricks in levels II and III were made with a small amount of straw and contained a great quantity of sand. The levels were numbered in the order in which they were cleared and are described here in the same order.

Little was preserved at level I, whose floor (el. 90.50 m.) was less than a meter below the surface. A curved unbaked-brick wall extending from the west side of the trench partially enclosed an area with an ash floor.

At level II a street about 3 meters wide ran diagonally across the trench between two partially excavated rooms. The walls (70–90 cm. thick) were built of unbaked bricks ($27 \times 27 \times 20$ cm.), and the rooms were lined with casings (20 cm. thick) of broken baked bricks. Both walls and casings were founded at the floor level, which varied from el. 89.75 m. at the south to el. 89.50 m. at the north.

At level III a street occupied approximately the same position, although its orientation was slightly changed. The walls (70–90 cm. thick) were built of unbaked bricks measuring $42 \times 42 \times 13$ cm. in the house south of the street and $37 \times 37 \times 11$ cm. in that to the north. The floors varied from el. 89.05 m. to el. 88.95 m.

The wall fragments encountered at level IV did not suggest any particular kind of building. At el. 88.25 m., somewhat above the general floor level, a wall fragment of unbaked bricks

THE STRUCTURAL REMAINS

151

(25 × 35 × 15 cm.) projected from the east side of the trench. At the general floor level (el. 87.95 m.) we found two wall fragments and a thin enclosure wall built with bricks standing on edge; the unbaked bricks in these walls measured 35 × 35 × 11 cm.

The only structural feature at level V (el. 86.25 m.) was a wall built of unbaked bricks (40 × 40 × 12 cm.) laid with open vertical joints. A pit (2 × 3 m.) dug to el. 84.60 m. produced nothing of interest, and the trench was abandoned.

SOUNDING D

Sounding D (see Pl. 3 A) was located on the northeastern side of a spur extending northwestward from the central part of the Religious Quarter (see Pl. 5). It was approximately 4 by 10 meters in area and was excavated to a depth of almost 11 meters (Pl. 49 E). It contained artifacts ranging from the Parthian(?) to the Kassite period (see p. 153). The structural remains (Pl. 161 B) consisted of partially excavated rooms of private houses. In some levels the walls were fragmentary and in others they were well preserved, but the plot was too small to reveal the various building activities in this area of the Religious Quarter.

Level I was represented by two ash floors (el. 93.85 m. and 92.85 m.) and a wall fragment of unbaked bricks (32 × 32 × 10 cm.).

Level II was represented by an ash floor (el. 91.65–91.80 m.), but no structural remains were found.

Level III (el. 90.90 m.) contained a wall built of unbaked bricks measuring 32 × 32 × 11 cm.

Level IV (el. 90.10 m.) contained three partially excavated rooms. The walls were built of unbaked bricks measuring 32 × 32 × 11 cm.

Level V (el. 89.45 m.) contained a wall across the east end of the plot.

Level VI (el. 88.50 m.) contained two partially excavated rooms. The walls were built of unbaked bricks measuring 30 × 30 × 12 cm.

Level VII was represented by two floors. At floor 1 (el. 87.30 m.) walls on the west, north, and east were built of unbaked bricks (31 × 31 × 11 cm.) and were covered with a thick coating of reddish mud plaster. They apparently enclosed a large open area which had a thick layer of ashes on the floor. At floor 2 (el. 87.80 m.) the western half of the enclosed area was occupied by two rooms, one completely and the other partially excavated. The smaller, completely excavated, room had a niche in the north wall and doorways in the east and south walls. The walls at this level were built of unbaked bricks (29 × 29 × 10 cm.) and covered with a thin coating of reddish mud plaster.

At level VIII (el. 86.70 m.) were the walls of a partially excavated room built of unbaked bricks 28–30 cm. square and 10 cm. thick.

At level IX (el. 86.25 m.) the excavation area was reduced to 4 × 5 meters. The walls were built of unbaked bricks measuring 34 × 34 × 10 cm. Two circular bins built of mud plaster were unburned.

Below level IX the excavation area was again reduced, to 1.80 × 3.5 m., and no architectural remains were found. Levels X–XIII were at els. 86.10 m., 85.55 m., 85.10 m., and 84.70 m. respectively. At el. 83.80 m. the excavation was terminated.

SOUNDING F

We made this sounding (Pl. 161 C), southwest of sounding E, to determine whether the well defined edge of the spur extending northwestward from the center of the Religious Quarter indicated the course of the enclosure wall. Sounding F was abandoned when it became apparent that sounding E should be enlarged.

SOUNDING G

Sounding G covered an irregularly shaped area northeast of the ziggurat on the northeast slope of a northwest-southeast ridge. This area had been greatly disturbed, the present series of ridges being due more to ancient dumps than to denudation of ancient structures. The four building levels encountered in sounding G (Pl. 161 *D*) represented the Parthian period down to the Early Dynastic period (see pp. 155 f.), and the whole was covered by loose fill dumped in the area in post-Parthian times.

The only wall of Parthian construction (level I) was at the southwestern end of the excavation and was probably part of a fortification wall. Two courses of unbaked bricks ($33 \times 33 \times 22$ cm.) were preserved below about 2 meters of loose dump-like fill. Since only the northeast face of the wall was found, its width is unknown, but, if the southwest face of the Parthian wall found in sounding H is considered part of the same construction, the resulting wall thickness is just over 6 meters. In sounding G the Parthian wall cut deeply into the walls of two earlier periods and was founded (at el. 90.45 m.) about 1.75 m. below the preserved top of an earlier wall (Pl. 161 *F*).

Level II was represented by one face of a wall of unknown thickness superimposed on, and aligned with, a lower one. The level II wall was built of unbaked bricks ($16 \times 24 \times 8$ cm.) laid in alternating courses of headers and stretchers and was set (at el. 91.55 m.) upon a foundation of baked bricks ($17 \times 24 \times 8$ cm.). The foundation projected 15 cm. beyond the wall face and was flush with the face of the lower wall. A layer of charred wood (2.5–5 mm. thick) separated the two constructions. No floors or objects could be associated with level II. In fact, there was nothing to indicate the date of the construction except the size of the baked bricks used in the foundation. In the temple of Enlil and in the private houses of the Scribal Quarter square baked bricks were used in pavements from the Ur III through the Achaemenian period; however, in the Old Babylonian houses we found five pavements with rectangular baked bricks of the same size as those used here: TB house *C-2* at level D and TA houses *E, H, J, and K* at level X. Square baked bricks also were used during the Old Babylonian period, but in no other period did we find rectangular baked bricks in common use. Half-bricks are not included in this category because they were used only in conjunction with, and had the same length as, square bricks. Thus we can suggest that the structure founded at level III was in all probability rebuilt during the Old Babylonian period.

At level III we found the northwestern end of a room which may have been part of a public building or of a casemated enclosure wall; the width (*ca.* 4.5 m.), however, suggests that the former idea is the more plausible. The walls, built of unbaked bricks ($16 \times 24 \times 8$ cm.) laid in alternating courses of headers and stretchers, were placed (at el. 90.20 m.) upon a four-course foundation of unbaked bricks which projected 30–42 cm. beyond the wall faces. A blocked doorway (1.50 m. wide) in the northwest wall was not carried upward into the level II rebuilding. No floors or artifacts were found which might indicate the period of construction, but the size of the unbaked bricks would indicate that it was during or just following the Third Dynasty of Ur.

At level IV (el. 87.95–88.30 m.) the area was occupied by private houses of the Early Dynastic period. We removed the mud plaster and articulated the bricks of a small part of the southeast wall of locus 3 and found that it was built of unbaked plano-convex bricks ($14 \times ? \times 4-6$ cm.) laid in a herringbone pattern. In two flat courses separating the herringbone bands the bricks were laid as headers, but in no place did we expose the full length of the bricks.

THE OBJECTS

153

SOUNDING H

Sounding H (Pl. 161 *E*) was located directly south of sounding G on the opposite slope of the same northwest-southeast ridge. The dig was limited at the northeast by a Parthian wall founded at el. 89.05 m. and preserved to the surface of the mound, which was about 2 meters higher. At the east corner of the excavation this wall turned southwestward and was traceable for an additional 5.50 m. along the southeastern face of the trench.

The Parthian wall was built over private houses of the Early Dynastic period. There were two floor levels (el. 88.12 and 87.65 m.), with a general rebuilding about 25 cm. below the upper floor. The mud-plastered walls were built of unbaked plano-convex bricks (16 × 19 × 4-6 cm.) laid in a herringbone pattern. Two flat courses separated the herringbone bands; the bricks were laid as headers in the lower flat course and as stretchers in the upper one.

SOUNDING K

We made this sounding in the plain northeast of sounding D in an attempt to reach virgin soil. It consisted of five pits, each about 3 meters square, which are described by Dr. McCown on page 156.

THE OBJECTS

By DONALD E. McCOWN

SOUNDING C

This sounding was made because the configuration of the surface suggested an extension of the ziggurat enclosure wall. In it were found remains from presumably Parthian to Islamic times, though no exact dating evidence came to light. We penetrated to el. 84.60 m., where green-glazed sherds of probably Parthian type were still being found.

	LEVEL I		
3N 62	Glass vase (Pl. 163:5)	3N 132	Jewish incantation bowl (Pls. 163:3, 167 B)
3D 718	Neck of glass bottle; d. 2.4 cm.	3N 133	Jewish incantation bowl (Pls. 166 B, 167 A); d. 17.9, h. 7.4 cm.
3D 719	Incomplete glass bottle; d. 2.1, h. 4.8 cm.	3N 134	Jewish incantation bowl (Pl. 166 A); d. 16.7 cm.
3D 720	Incomplete glass dish; d. 10, h. 3.8 cm.	3P 113	Jar (Pl. 163:2)
3N 65	Bone figurine (Pl. 163:11)	3P 114	Pitcher (Pl. 163:4)
3N 112	Bone figurine similar to 3N 65; h. 7 (incomplete), w. 3.4, th. 0.9 cm.	3P 124	Pot (Pl. 162:14)
3D 98	Iron knife	3P 125	Saucer (Pl. 162:13)
3N 58	Bone spindle whorl, plano-convex, three concentric circles on convex surface; d. 2.7, th. 0.9 cm.		LEVEL IV
		3D 196	Incomplete male figurine
	LEVEL III		LEVEL V
3N 130	Jewish incantation bowl (Pls. 163:1, 164 D, 165)	3N 140	Diorite chisel (Pl. 163:12)

SOUNDING D

At the lowest elevation (83.80 m.) reached in this sounding (level XIII) the debris was Kassite, and level X likewise was Kassite. The pottery of levels IX and VIII appeared to be Assyrian. A slipper coffin and a long tub with oval ends (l. 166, w. 45, h. 16 cm.) were found at level I. The presence of the slipper coffin suggests that this level may be Parthian.

A shaft to the east and slightly separated from the rest of the sounding seemed outside the habitation area. According to elevation its level A corresponded to level VIII of the main sounding, level D to XI, and level E to XII. All the pottery from level C down was coated with green as if it had lain in water. On the basis of the sherds level B is Assyrian, level C is Assyrian and Kassite, level E and probably those below are Kassite. On floor D was found a figurine, preserved from base to neck (h. 10.9, w. 4.3 cm.) similar to that shown on Plate 125:7.

	LEVEL I		
3P 137	Pot (Pl. 162:12)	3N 164	Bronze semicircular strap handle; w. 8, h. 7, th. 0.9 cm.
3D 210	Glazed pot fragment	3D 248	Three firing tripods
3D 201	Animal figurine head	3NT 115	Tablet
3D 209	Bone spatula		
3D 200	Clay spindle whorl		
	LEVEL IV		LEVEL VIII
3P 170	Saucer (Pl. 162:11)	3N 213	Pot (Pl. 162:9)
3D 218	Female figurine fragment	Discards	Sherds of pottery types 44, 47, 52, 56, and 57 (see Pls. 97, 98, 100, and 101)
3D 212	Figurine head	3N 170	Light blue-green glazed frit cylinder seal, design similar to that shown on Pl. 113:8 but with stylized tree between figures; h. 2, d. 0.9 cm.
3D 217	Incomplete male horse-and-rider figurine	3D 244	Glazed sheep figurine head
3N 148	Bronze chisel? (Pl. 163:8)	3D 245	Animal figurine head
	LEVEL V	Discard	Camel figurine fragment
3D 229	Incomplete female figurine	3N 171	Thirty-five beads: types 1 <i>b</i> in turquoise, 2 <i>a</i> short in carnelian, amethyst, agate, calcedony, and yellow, black, and gray composition, 2 <i>f</i> in hematite, turquoise, lapis lazuli, and black stone, 3 <i>b</i> in carnelian and amethyst; also 1 bead in brown and white agate, l. 1.8, h. 1.2, th. 0.8 cm. (cf. Pl. 150:27)
3D 228	Painted head of horse figurine		
Discard	Camel figurine head	3D 319	Glazed-frit disk pendant
	LEVEL VI	3D 267	Incomplete whetstone
3D 227	Animal figurine	3D 268	Baked-clay spindle whorl
3N 159	Bronze earring (Pl. 163:10)		
3D 230	Bone spatula		
	LEVEL VII		LEVEL IX
3N 161	Bowl, type 44 (see Pl. 97)		
3P 194	Cup (Pl. 162:4)		
3P 195	Cup	Discard	Sherd of pottery type 56 (see Pl. 100)
Discards	Sherds of pottery types 44, 51, and 55 (see Pls. 97 and 100)		
3N 156	Horse-and-rider figurine with rider missing; horse l. 12, h. 11, th. 4 cm.		LEVEL X
3N 173	Beads: 2 amethyst (type 3 <i>b</i>), 2 agate (type 2 <i>c</i>), 1 turquoise and 1 carnelian (type 5 <i>a</i>), 1 yellow frit with transverse white band (type 2 <i>a</i> short)	Discards	Sherds of pottery type 43 and probably types 45 and 47 (see Pls. 97-98)
			LEVEL XI
3N 165	Stone animal-head pendant; h. 2, w. 1.5, th. 0.9 cm.	3P 283	Bowl (Pl. 162:2)
3N 203	Iron knife with two rivet holes for handle (cf. Pl. 155:2); l. 17 (incomplete), w. 1.8, th. 0.8 cm.	Discards	Sherds of pottery types 39, 43, and 45 (see Pls. 95, 97, and 98)
		Discard	Kassite pot-stand fragment
			LEVEL XIII
		Discards	Sherds of pottery types 43, 46, and 47 (see Pls. 95 and 98)

THE OBJECTS

155

- | BURIALS | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| 3B 38. | Level V intrusive into VI; jar burial oriented northwest-southeast; adult female, disturbed
3N 207 Pot (Pl. 162:8)
3N 209 Pot (Pl. 162:7)
3P 196 Bowl (Pl. 162:10)
3P 202 Bowl, type 44 (see Pl. 97)
3P 205 Pot, type 60 (see Pl. 102)
3P 218 Pot, type 60 (see Pl. 102) | 3B 44. Level VII 2 intrusive into VIII; earth burial; probably adolescent female (skull only)
3N 172 Bronze bracelet, plano-convex in cross section; d. 6.5 cm. |
| 3B 39. | Level V intrusive into VI; earth burial; adult, female(?) medium contracted on right side, oriented south
3N 200 Bronze bracelet; d. 5.1 cm.
3N 154a Bronze pin (Pl. 163:7)
3N 154b Bronze pin (Pl. 163:9)
3N 155 Pot with greenish glaze on neck and shoulder and silver glaze on body, type 58 (see Pl. 101) | 3B 45. Level VII 2 intrusive into VIII; oval-tub (Pl. 162:3) burial oriented northeast-southwest, impressions in bitumen of two bands of reeds (to secure matting cover?); age and sex of skeleton uncertain
3N 212 Pot (Pl. 162:5)
3D 721 Bronze bowl fragment |
| 3B 41A-B. | Level VII 1 intrusive into VII 2; oval-tub (l. 75, w. 61, h. 60 cm.) burial oriented northeast-southwest; two adult males
3P 212 Pot
3P 213 Pot, type 60 (see Pl. 102) | 3B 46. Level VII 2 or 1 intrusive into VIII; jar burial; adolescent female contracted in dorsal position, oriented northeast
3N 168 Thirty-five beads (type 2a very short), some in yellow frit but most in red composition with oxidized green surface
3P 207 Bowl, type 48 (see Pl. 100)
3P 208 Vase (Pl. 162:6) |
| 3B 42. | Level VII 2 intrusive into VIII; "bathtub" burial; adult male tightly contracted on left side, oriented south | 3B 49. Level VII 2 or 1 intrusive into VIII; upright jar burial; adult, probably female |
| 3B 43. | Level VII 2 intrusive into VIII; upright jar burial; female child
3N 167 Two bronze anklets (d. 5.2 cm.), 2 bronze bracelets (d. 3.7 cm.), beads: white frit (type 1a), 1 frit (type 2f), 23 hard red composition (mostly type 3b, some roughly type 5a)
3P 215 Pot, type 60 (see Pl. 102) | 3B 50. Level VII 2 intrusive into VIII; "bathtub" burial, covering of palm planks with top coating of bitumen; skeleton medium contracted in dorsal position, oriented south
3N 206 Bronze bowl (Pl. 163:6)
3B 59. Level VII 2 intrusive into VIII; upright jar burial; child
Discard Bronze bracelet |

SOUNDINGS G AND H

Various soundings were made in the confusing ridges northeast of the ziggurat. Most of this area is covered with dumped material which must have been brought up from levels as early as Early Dynastic I, for numerous sherds of reserved-slip ware were found here. It was not our purpose to learn how this debris took its present form, but it seemed as though deep trenches or fosses had been dug inside the line of the outer Parthian wall after the wall was built and that the excavated material had been thrown up in ridges.

Undisturbed levels were found in only one ridge, where soundings G and H were located. In sounding G a Parthian wall of fortification size overlay an earlier massive wall which may be part of the Ur III enclosure wall of the Religious Quarter. The latter was superimposed on Early Dynastic walls with a floor at el. 88.10 m. In sounding H Parthian bricks extended to

the top of the Early Dynastic walls whose floor was at el. 88.10 m. In both soundings the architecture was that of private houses, but little was found in the rooms. There were some sherds, particularly of oblique-sided bowls, and one small vessel (Pl. 162:1). There were also a few small animal figurines of brown lightly baked clay (e.g. 3D 479) and a bone polisher (3D 478). A flint sickle (Pl. 163:13) was found high in the Early Dynastic fill of a room in level IV of sounding G.

SOUNDING K

We dug five shafts (K 1-5), each 3 meters square, in the plain a short distance northeast of sounding D in an attempt to reach virgin soil.

A good floor of ocher-red earth was found at el. 80.40 m. in K 1. A short distance above the floor there was a layer of sherds (*ca.* 10 cm. thick) with Early Dynastic I and II chalice bases at the bottom. Neither the sherd layer nor the red floor extended very far in any direction. A roundel (Pl. 164 B) was found 10 cm. below the floor in what seemed to be disturbed earth. The undisturbed earth below the floor was sandy and contained sherds of beveled-rim bowls. Clay was encountered at el. 78.80 m., and 40 cm. above the clay an incomplete 'Ubaid baked-clay sickle (3D 604) was found.

In K 2 we found a floor or hard surface with Kassite sherds at el. 80.15 m. Clay was reached at el. 79.90 m.

Little was found in K 3, the only significant object being a fragment of an 'Ubaid figurine (Pl. 164 C) just above the clay at el. 79.75 m.

In K 4, the most northeasterly of the shafts, we dug to el. 78.95 m. without reaching virgin soil. Nothing was found save for a fair number of 'Ubaid sherds (Pl. 164 A) near the bottom of the shaft. They were not sufficiently numerous to indicate the site of a settlement. Rather, they gave the impression of being on the plain not very far from habitations. The upper two sherds of the group illustrated are more characteristic of Hajji Muhammad design than of that of the 'Ubaid period.

K 5, the most southeasterly of the shafts, was excavated only to el. 81.00 m., about 3.50 m. below the present plain level. It contained nothing of interest.

THE TOPOGRAPHY OF EASTERN NIPPUR

By DONALD E. McCOWN

Basic to the following conclusions is the elevation of the plain in and around the eastern part of Nippur in early times. In sounding K sterile clay was encountered at el. 78.80-79.90 m. The plain level in Kassite times was at el. 80.15 m., and the present level is at 84.35-84.65 m. Below the ziggurat court the plain level was at el. 79.64 m. if we accept Fisher's base level¹ as the original plain level and equate his elevation of about 8.30 m. for the Naramsin courtyard pavement with our elevation of 87.94 m. Even if there was some variation in the original surface level, the average elevation of virgin soil must have been about 79.00 m., so that the plain had built up only about a meter by Kassite times. Most of its rise to the present level occurred in more recent times.

It seems clear that the northeastern part of the Religious Quarter did not rise above plain level and was not occupied. The only sounding in this area indicated that it was always an open field except in K 1, where a floor, probably late Protoliterate, was found at el. 80.40 m. It is likely that the 'Ubaid settlement was in the plain between sounding D and a large break in the Religious Quarter enclosure wall² to the east. This presumption is based on the impression

¹ See Fisher, Pl. 17.

² See *ibid* p. 20.

given by the 'Ubaid sherds found in K 4 (see above) and the likelihood that the earth used for Parthian bricks containing 'Ubaid sherds came from a deep hole now represented by the break in the enclosure wall.³

The spur in which sounding D was located is no doubt of late origin since at el. 83.80 m. the debris in the sounding was of Kassite date. Farther to the south, in sounding C, sherds of Parthian or later type at el. 84.60 m. suggested that the mound here started to build up even later than the spur containing sounding D. Outside the area of the Inanna temple, Old Babylonian sherds were found below el. 83.55 m. Thus it would seem that the area between the ziggurat and the North Temple consisted of open fields at plain level until the later part of the second millennium.

Before the second millennium there was occupation in the North Temple area and northeast and southwest of the ziggurat. In the North Temple area the Akkadian level was at el. 87.50 m. Northeast of the ziggurat, in soundings G and H, the tops of the highest Early Dynastic walls were at el. 89.95 m., while the floors were at el. 88.10 m. Southwest of the ziggurat, below the Ur III Inanna temple, the Early Dynastic remains were at el. 89.00 m.

Thus we may picture the Religious Quarter before the Third Dynasty of Ur as a walled area largely at plain level except for occupied areas around the North Temple, the holy spot of Enlil, and house areas flanking it to the northeast and southwest.

³ See *ibid.*

INDEX OF CATALOGUE NUMBERS

In the "allocation" column B stands for Iraq Museum, Baghdad, C for Oriental Institute Museum, Chicago, D for "discarded," and P for University Museum, Philadelphia. Objects which have an allocation but no museum number have been kept for study but not accessioned. The location of objects for which no allocation is given is at present unknown.

CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.	CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.
1N 1	p. 107	P	51-6-287	1N 60	p. 100	P	51-6-248
1N 4	p. 100	C	A28769	1N 62	p. 121	C	A28786
1N 5	p. 100			1N 65	p. 124	B	
1N 6	Pl. 115:1	C	A28770	1N 66	p. 123	B	55045
1N 9	Pl. 114:11	P	51-6-316	1N 67	p. 123	C	A28789
1N 11	p. 120	P		1N 68	p. 122	C	A28790
1N 13	p. 110	B	55080	1N 69	p. 111	P	
1N 14	Pl. 150:42	C	A28772	1N 70	p. 123	P	51-6-365
1N 16	Pl. 115:5	B	55068	1N 71	p. 111	B	
1N 17	p. 111			1N 74	p. 111	B	
1N 18	p. 111	P		1N 75	p. 111	B	55064
1N 19	p. 111	P	51-6-300	1N 76	p. 111	C	A28791
1N 20	p. 104	B		1N 77	p. 111	C	A28792
1N 21	p. 110	P	51-6-239	1N 78	p. 111	B	
1N 22	p. 107	B	55075	1N 81	p. 122	B	55065
1N 23	p. 122			1N 82	p. 100	B	
1N 24	p. 121	C	A28773	1N 85	p. 121	B	
1N 25a-b	p. 122	P	51-6-363	1N 86	p. 123	P	51-6-56
1N 26	p. 122	B		1N 87	Pl. 105:3	C	A28793
1N 27	p. 122	P	51-6-256	1N 88	p. 125	B	
1N 28	p. 122	B	55063	1N 89a	p. 125	B	
1N 29	p. 122	C	A28774	1N 89b	p. 125	C	A28794
1N 31	Pl. 97:19	P	51-6-31	1N 90	p. 125	P	51-6-366
1N 32	p. 122	B		1N 92	Pl. 104:22	B	55060
1N 33	p. 121	B		1N 93	p. 123	B	55077
1N 34	p. 108	C	A28775	1N 97a-b	p. 122	P	51-6-364
1N 37	p. 111	C	A28777	1N 98	p. 104	B	
1N 38	p. 111	C	A28778	1N 99	p. 103	P	
1N 39	p. 111	B		1N 101	p. 124	B	55117
1N 40	p. 122	C	A28779	1N 102	Pl. 104:5	P	51-6-40
1N 41	p. 108	P	51-6-288	1N 103	p. 123	B	
1N 43	p. 121	B		1N 104	p. 93	P	51-6-195
1N 44	p. 121	C	A28780	1N 105	p. 111	C	A28796
1N 45	p. 121	B		1N 106	p. 99	B	
1N 46	p. 121	C	A28781	1N 107a-b	p. 125	B	55079
1N 47	p. 121	B	55078	1N 109	p. 107	C	A28798
1N 48	p. 121	P	51-6-276	1N 112	p. 125	C	A28800
1N 50	Pl. 116:7	C	A28782	1N 114	Pl. 150:47	B	
1N 52	Pl. 104:4	P	51-6-54	1N 117	p. 108	B	55073
1N 55	Pl. 104:17	P	51-6-41	1N 118	p. 108	C	A28801
1N 56	p. 99	C	A28785	1N 119	Pl. 132:3	B	55037
1N 59	p. 108	B		1N 120	p. 125	C	A28802

INDEX OF CATALOGUE NUMBERS

159

CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.	CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.
1N 122	p. 108	B		1N 208	Pl. 103:14	C	A28829
1N 123	p. 107			1N 209	Pl. 104:19	P	51-6-92
1N 124	p. 111	P	51-6-221	1N 210	p. 127	C	A28830
1N 127	p. 125	B		1N 211	Pl. 105:7	P	51-6-90
1N 128	p. 126	C	A28804	1N 212	opp. Pl. 119	B	55095
1N 129	p. 125	P		1N 213	opp. Pl. 119	C	A28831
1N 130	p. 126	B		1N 216	Pl. 103:16	C	A28833
1N 131	p. 125	B		1N 219	p. 126	C	A28835
1N 133	p. 76			1N 222	p. 93	C	A28836
1N 134	p. 125	B		1N 223	Pl. 103:23	C	A28837
1N 142	p. 100	B	55097	1N 225	p. 107	C	A28838
1N 144	Pl. 156:21	B	55050	1N 226	p. 99	B	55046
1N 145	Pl. 151:8	B	55105	1N 227	p. 126	B	
1N 146	p. 126	P	51-6-367	1N 228	p. 117	B	55029
1N 147	p. 102	C	A28807	1N 229	Pl. 103:6	B	
1N 148	p. 126	C	A28808	1N 230	p. 117	B	55058
1N 149	p. 126	B		1N 231	Pl. 156:17	B	55069
1N 150a	p. 126	B	55076	1N 232	p. 117	B	
1N 150b	p. 126	P	51-6-301	1N 233	p. 128	P	51-6-10
1N 151	p. 126	C	A28809	1N 234	Pl. 102:2	C	A28839
1N 152	p. 126	C	A28810	1N 235-36	pp. 107, 117	B	55071-72
1N 153	p. 126	B	55052	1N 237	Pl. 103:11	C	A28840
1N 157	p. 108	C	A28812	1N 238	p. 117	B	
1N 158	Pl. 103:25	B	55089	1N 239	pp. 112, 117	B	
1N 159	Pl. 104:12	C	A28813	1N 240	p. 117		
1N 160	p. 100	B	55051	1N 243	Pl. 103:24	P	51-6-55
1N 161	p. 107	B		1N 244	pp. 104, 117		
1N 162	p. 111	C	A28814	1N 246	Pl. 92:5	P	51-6-83
1N 163	p. 111	B		1N 249	Pl. 104:20	B	
1N 164	p. 100	B		1N 250	pp. 111, 117	B	55066
1N 166	Pl. 114:9	C	A28815	1N 251	Pl. 143:5	B	55036
1N 167	Pl. 149:5	B	55106	1N 252	pp. 104, 117	C	A28842
1N 168	p. 103	P	51-6-227	1N 253	Pl. 132:1	B	55040
1N 169	Pl. 116:13	B	55042	1N 254a	p. 103	B	
1N 170	Pl. 147:17	B	56240	1N 256	p. 107	B	
1N 178	pp. 106, 117	C	A28820	1N 257	p. 105	B	
1N 179	Pl. 131:1	P	51-6-181	1N 258	pp. 107, 117	B	55049
1N 183	p. 100	P	51-6-397	1N 259	pp. 106, 117	B	55043
1N 184	Pl. 115:14	B	55067	1N 261	p. 127		
1N 185	pp. 111, 117	B		1N 262	p. 128	B	
1N 186	Pl. 156:23	C	A28822	1N 263	p. 127		
1N 187	Pl. 154:17	P	51-6-262	1N 265	Pl. 104:3	P	51-6-38
1N 188	pp. 99, 117	C	A28823	1N 266	Pl. 105:10	C	A28845
1N 189	pp. 107, 117	B	55070	1N 267	p. 128	B	55056
1N 190	p. 117	B	55039	1N 268	Pl. 102:4	P	51-6-60
1N 193	Pl. 106:2	B	55055	1N 269	Pl. 103:26	P	51-6-59
1N 194	p. 107	P	51-6-286	1N 270	p. 127	B	55062
1N 195	p. 106	B		1N 271	Pl. 103:4	C	A28846
1N 197	Pl. 155:12	B	55044	1N 272	Pl. 102:18	P	51-6-32
1N 198	p. 117			1N 273	Pl. 103:22	C	A28847
1N 199	Pl. 97:20	C	A28825	1N 274a	pp. 110, 117	B	
1N 203	Pl. 102:1	B	55061	1N 275	Pl. 103:10	P	51-6-1
1N 204	p. 127	P	51-6-58	1N 276	Pl. 104:16	B	55054
1N 205	p. 127			1N 278	p. 106	B	
1N 206	p. 120	C	A28827	1N 279	p. 117	B	
1N 207	p. 127	C	A28828	1N 281	Pl. 32:1	P	51-6-392

INDEX OF CATALOGUE NUMBERS

CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.	CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.
1N 283	p. 76	B	55084	2N 45	Pl. 125:8	B	
1N 284	p. 76			2N 46	p. 112	P	51-6-224
1N 285	p. 76	B	55086	2N 49	Pl. 152:13		
1N 290	pp. 76, 117			2N 50	p. 100	C	A28861
1N 291	pp. 76, 117	B	55090	2N 51	p. 93	C	A28862
1N 292	p. 117	B	55082	2N 53	Pl. 139:4	B	
1N 293	pp. 76, 117	B	55083	2N 56	Pl. 153:28	B	55887
1N 294	p. 117			2N 57	Pl. 149:4	B	
1N 295	pp. 76, 117			2N 59	Pl. 107:17	P	51-6-212
1N 296	p. 24	B	55089	2N 60	Pl. 156:10	B	55937
1N 297	p. 117			2N 61	p. 129	C	A28863
1N 298	pp. 76, 117			2N 62	Pl. 115:10	B	56040
1N 299	pp. 76, 117	B	55087	2N 63	Pl. 116:14	P	51-6-318
1N 300	p. 76	B	55085	2N 64	Pl. 33:3	B	55833
1N 301	p. 117			2N 65	Pl. 33:5	P	51-6-403
1N 303	pp. 76, 117	B	55088	2N 66	Pl. 153:1	B	
1N 306-7	p. 117	B	55093-92	2N 68	p. 99	P	51-6-281
				2N 69	Pl. 142:5	C	A28864
2N 1	Pl. 101:8	C	A28849	2N 70	p. 129	B	55834
2N 2	Pl. 101:10	C	A28850	2N 71	Pl. 153:31	P	51-6-291
2N 3	p. 136	P	51-6-94	2N 72	Pl. 107:16	P	51-6-211
2N 4	p. 116	B	55837	2N 74	p. 129	B	55765
2N 5	Pl. 104:10	B	55845	2N 75	p. 129	C	A28865
2N 6	Pl. 101:3	C	A28851	2N 76	Pl. 152:12	B	55980
2N 7	Pl. 92:11	B	55885	2N 77	p. 107	B	
2N 8	Pl. 84:6	C	A28852	2N 79	p. 24	B	56002
2N 9	Pl. 89:1	P	51-6-74	2N 80	p. 113	B	
2N 10	Pl. 101:13	P	51-6-49	2N 82	p. 24	C	A28866
2N 11	Pl. 92:6	B	55820	2N 83-84	p. 24	B	
2N 12	Pl. 101:16	B	55807	2N 85	Pl. 30:11	P	51-6-283
2N 13	Pl. 101:19	B	55846	2N 86	Pl. 115:12	C	A28867
2N 14	Pl. 101:9	B	55840	2N 87	p. 128	P	51-6-260
2N 17	Pl. 106:7	C	A28853	2N 88	p. 128	B	
2N 18	Pl. 91:6	B	55824	2N 89	p. 110	B	
2N 19	Pl. 97:14	B		2N 91	Pl. 135:10	P	51-6-129
2N 20	Pl. 106:6	B	55806	2N 92	Pl. 88:20	B	55789
2N 21	Pl. 102:8	C	A28854	2N 93	Pl. 152:5	C	A28869
2N 22	Pl. 104:14	C	A28855	2N 94	Pl. 91:16	B	55788
2N 23	Pl. 102:6	B	55810	2N 95	Pl. 33:4	B	55923
2N 24	Pl. 102:3	P	51-6-24	2N 99	Pl. 105:9	B	55782
2N 25	Pl. 83:5	C	A28856	2N 100	Pl. 131:2	C	A28870
2N 26	Pl. 83:4	B	55827	2N 101a	p. 128	P	51-6-249
2N 27	Pl. 28:13	B		2N 101b	p. 128	C	A28871
2N 28	Pl. 28:14	B	55772	2N 104	Pl. 100:6	P	51-6-12
2N 29	Pl. 88:5	B		2N 105	p. 107	B	
2N 30	Pl. 86:10	B	55812	2N 108a-b	p. 121	B	
2N 31	Pl. 92:4	B	55778	2N 109	Pl. 106:5	P	51-6-61
2N 32	Pl. 85:4	C	A28857	2N 110	Pl. 136:7	B	
2N 33	Pl. 92:12	B	55831	2N 111	Pl. 132:2	B	55876
2N 34	Pl. 107:10	B	56004	2N 112	Pl. 130:12	P	51-6-134
2N 35	Pl. 103:12	P	51-6-5	2N 114	Pl. 125:12	B	
2N 37	p. 20	C	A28858	2N 116	p. 23	P	51-6-140
2N 38	p. 20	B	55883	2N 117	Pl. 125:10	B	
2N 39	Pl. 28:1	P	51-6-87	2N 118	p. 22	P	51-6-127
2N 40	p. 100	C	A28859	2N 124	Pl. 154:19	B	55907
2N 43	Pl. 131:3	C	A28860	2N 125	Pl. 152:11	B	55978

INDEX OF CATALOGUE NUMBERS

161

CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.	CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.
2N 126	Pl. 154:12	C	A28874	2N 198	Pl. 116:16	P	51-6-317
2N 127	p. 104	B	55943	2N 201	Pl. 115:16	B	56031
2N 128	p. 104	B		2N 202	p. 129	B	55801
2N 129	Pl. 116:9	B	59054	2N 203	p. 129	C	A28898
2N 131a	Pl. 151:14	B	56013	2N 204	Pl. 102:9	C	A28899
2N 131b-c	Pl. 151:13, 12	B	56014	2N 205	p. 129	B	55775
2N 132	Pls. 30:10, 31:8	B	55984	2N 206	Pl. 103:9	B	55813
2N 133	p. 22	B	55986	2N 207	p. 129	B	55774
2N 134	p. 22	C	A28875	2N 208	p. 129	P	51-6-42
2N 135	p. 22	P	51-6-390	2N 209	Pl. 126:1	B	55863
2N 136	p. 22	P	51-6-242	2N 210	Pl. 125:5	B	
2N 138	p. 24	C	A28876	2N 211	Pl. 115:19	B	56024
2N 139	Pl. 154:5	B	55918	2N 213	Pl. 154:3	C	A28900
2N 140	Pl. 29:2	B	56007	2N 214	Pl. 154:15		
2N 141	Pl. 33:1	C	A28877	2N 215	Pl. 141:12	P	51-6-200
2N 142	Pl. 153:37	B	55926	2N 216	Pl. 156:19	B	55940
2N 143	p. 101	B		2N 217	p. 103	P	51-6-241
2N 144	p. 24			2N 218	p. 103	P	51-6-278
2N 145	Pl. 116:4	B	56022	2N 219	p. 105	B	
2N 146	Pl. 115:3	C	A28878	2N 220	p. 100	P	51-6-398
2N 147	p. 104	B	55921	2N 221	Pl. 116:3	C	A28901
2N 148	Pl. 153:17	P	51-6-270	2N 222	Pl. 115:9	B	56045
2N 149	p. 102	C	A28879	2N 223	Pl. 115:2	B	56049
2N 150	Pl. 156:9	P	51-6-226	2N 224	Pl. 116:5	C	A28002
2N 151	Pl. 147:14	B		2N 225	Pl. 114:3	B	56058
2N 152	p. 129	B		2N 226	Pl. 114:6	B	56048
2N 153	p. 106	B		2N 227	p. 107	P	51-6-85
2N 154	p. 22	B		2N 228	Pl. 133:3	B	55965
2N 155	p. 24	P	51-6-266	2N 229	p. 130	B	56000
2N 157	p. 24	C	A28880	2N 230	Pl. 116:17	B	56055
2N 160	Pl. 30:7	B	55913	2N 232	Pl. 121:6	B	
2N 162	Pl. 33:2	B		2N 233	Pl. 153:33	B	
2N 163	p. 112	B		2N 234	Pl. 156:4	P	51-6-233
2N 165	Pl. 153:35	P	51-6-395	2N 235	Pl. 156:13	B	55949
2N 166	Pl. 153:18	B	55975	2N 236	p. 106	P	51-6-112
2N 167	p. 104	B	55948	2N 237	p. 106	C	A28903
2N 168	Pl. 116:8	C	A28884	2N 238	Pl. 143:4	B	55861
2N 170	Pl. 114:10	B	56050	2N 239	p. 130	P	51-6-369
2N 171	Pl. 121:7	B		2N 240	p. 130	B	56020
2N 172	Pl. 114:4	C	A28886	2N 241	p. 130	C	A28904-5
2N 174	p. 23	C	A28887	2N 242	Pl. 151:7	B	56010
2N 175	p. 106	C	A28888	2N 243	Pl. 151:9	C	A28906
2N 178	Pl. 155:3	B	56017	2N 244	p. 130	B	
2N 179	Pl. 30:3	C	A28891	2N 245	Pl. 101:12	C	A28907
2N 181	Pl. 149:13	C	A28892	2N 246	p. 130	P	51-6-91
2N 183	Pl. 155:2	C	A28893	2N 247	Pl. 103:13	C	A28908
2N 184	p. 24	B		2N 248	p. 129	B	
2N 185	p. 129	B	55933, 56015	2N 251	Pl. 127:7	P	51-6-153
				2N 252	Pl. 31:4	B	55872
2N 186	p. 129	B	55934	2N 253	Pl. 141:10	B	55879
2N 187	Pl. 153:10	B		2N 254	Pl. 130:14	B	
2N 188	p. 99	C	A28894	2N 255	Pl. 141:13	C	A28910
2N 189	Pl. 151:19	B		2N 256	p. 110	P	
2N 193	p. 129	P	51-6-368	2N 257	Pl. 30:8	P	51-6-261
2N 194	p. 129	C	A28897	2N 258	Pl. 30:6	P	51-6-265
2N 195	p. 129	B		2N 259	p. 107	B	55904

INDEX OF CATALOGUE NUMBERS

CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.	CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.
2N 260	p. 104	B	55942	2N 318	p. 130	P	51-6-370
2N 261	p. 104	P	51-6-228	2N 319	p. 22	B	
2N 262	cf. Pl. 108:8	B		2N 320	p. 100	C	A28927
2N 263	Pl. 30:9	C	A28911	2N 321	Pl. 29:6	B	55912
2N 264	Pl. 29:3	P	51-6-253	2N 322	Pl. 153:16	B	
2N 265	Pl. 30:4	B	55898	2N 324	Pl. 112:3	C	A28928
2N 266	p. 22	C	A28912	2N 325	p. 100	C	A28929
2N 267	Pls. 30:5, 32:4	B	55897	2N 326	p. 132	B	55930
2N 268	p. 22	P	51-6-263	2N 327	p. 132	C	A28930
2N 269	Pl. 30:1	B		2N 328	Pl. 156:2	P	
2N 270	p. 106	B	56018	2N 329	p. 101	B	55981
2N 271	p. 107	B	55977	2N 331	Pl. 141:7	C	A28931
2N 272	Pl. 153:12	B	55906	2N 332	Pl. 124:1	P	51-6-114
2N 273	p. 23	C	A28913	2N 333	Pl. 130:4	B	
2N 274	p. 99	B		2N 334	Pls. 147:19, 156:6	P	51-6-235
2N 275	p. 104	C	A28914	2N 336	p. 106	B	
2N 276	Pl. 141:11	B	55924	2N 337	Pl. 156:12	B	55944
2N 278	Pl. 31:6	B	56039	2N 338	Pl. 149:16	P	51-6-113
2N 279	Pl. 112:7	B	56026	2N 339	Pl. 127:6	C	A28932
2N 280	p. 109	C	A28915	2N 340	Pl. 155:8	B	56016
2N 281	Pl. 114:5	B	56051	2N 341	Pl. 154:24	C	A28933
2N 282	p. 24	B	55985	2N 342	Pl. 147:3	B	
2N 283	p. 23	C	A28916	2N 343	Pl. 29:4	B	55893
2N 284	Pl. 156:5	B		2N 344	Pl. 156:22	C	A28934
2N 285	Pl. 114:2	C	A28917	2N 345	Pl. 115:15	B	56053
2N 287	Pl. 151:17	B	56003	2N 347	Pl. 125:9	B	55859
2N 288	Pl. 114:8	B	56044	2N 348	p. 131	C	A28935
2N 289	Pl. 116:11	B	56061	2N 349	Pl. 112:10	P	51-6-332
2N 290	p. 104	C	A28919	2N 350	Pl. 154:6	B	55896
2N 291	Pl. 153:27	C	A28920	2N 351	Pl. 108:12	C	A28936
2N 292	Pl. 115:8	P	51-6-330	2N 352	p. 133	C	A28937
2N 293	Pl. 115:17	P	51-6-326	2N 353	Pl. 127:5	B	
2N 294	Pl. 151:11	C	A28921	2N 354	p. 23	B	
2N 296	Pl. 140:9	P	51-6-199	2N 355	p. 110	C	A28938
2N 297	Pl. 31:7	B	55958	2N 356	p. 23	B	
2N 298 _a	Pl. 107:15	B	56006	2N 357	Pl. 153:29	B	
2N 298 _b	p. 131	B	56006	2N 358	Pl. 147:13	B	55935
2N 299	Pl. 147:15	B	55957	2N 359	Pl. 32:3	B	
2N 300	Pl. 114:1	B	56057	2N 360	p. 23	B	
2N 301	Pl. 112:9	B	56034	2N 361	Pl. 102:7	C	A28939
2N 302	Pl. 112:8	B	56033	2N 362	p. 132	B	55915
2N 303	Pl. 112:2	C	A28922	2N 363	Pl. 156:28	C	A28940
2N 304	Pl. 108:17	C	A28923	2N 364	Pl. 108:9	P	51-6-244
2N 305	p. 131	P	51-6-255	2N 365	p. 133	B	55894
2N 306	p. 132	B		2N 366	Pl. 153:3	B	55894
2N 307	Pl. 108:11	B	55889	2N 367	Pl. 153:5	B	
2N 308	Pl. 151:21	B	55929	2N 368	Pl. 108:15	B	55890
2N 309	Pl. 114:7	B	56056	2N 369	Pl. 153:4	C	A28941
2N 310	p. 130	C	A28924	2N 370	Pl. 153:6	C	A28942
2N 311	Pl. 108:18	P	51-6-254	2N 371	Pl. 108:16	B	55895
2N 312	Pl. 154:14	B		2N 372	Pl. 29:1	C	A28943
2N 313	Pl. 155:4	P	51-6-279	2N 373	p. 106	B	
2N 314	Pls. 147:18, 156:3	B	55954	2N 374	Pl. 108:19	C	A28944
2N 315	Pl. 154:4	C	A28925	2N 375	Pl. 151:15	B	
2N 316	p. 22	C	A28926	2N 376	Pl. 108:10	B	55891
2N 317	Pl. 156:20	P	51-6-377	2N 377	Pl. 108:13	B	55888

INDEX OF CATALOGUE NUMBERS

163

CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.	CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.
2N 378	Pl. 133:5	B	55864	2N 445	Pl. 109:11	B	56043
2N 379	Pl. 154:1	C	A28945	2N 447	Pl. 31:5	C	A28955
2N 380	Pl. 146:1	B	55882	2N 448	Pl. 110:2	B	56021
2N 381	p. 24	C	A28946	2N 449	Pl. 110:1	B	56041
2N 382	Pl. 31:1	B	55855	2N 450	Pl. 111:3	P	51-6-335
2N 383	Pl. 143:3	B	55875	2N 451	Pl. 150:24	C	A28956
2N 384	p. 98	C	A28947	2N 452	Pl. 135:5	B	
2N 385	p. 22	B		2N 453	Pl. 111:4	C	A28957
2N 386	Pl. 30:2	B	55902	2N 454	Pl. 111:5	P	51-6-333
2N 387	Pl. 108:14	B	55892	2N 455	Pl. 152:14	B	55947
2N 388	p. 132	P	51-6-93	2N 456	Pl. 110:6	P	51-6-325
2N 389	Pl. 138:9	B	55865	2N 457	Pl. 110:11	C	A28958
2N 390	Pl. 142:8	P	51-6-204	2N 458	Pl. 110:4	B	
2N 391	p. 135	P	51-6-402	2N 459	Pl. 111:1	B	56028
2N 392	Pl. 146:2	B		2N 460	Pl. 115:13	P	51-6-327
2N 393	Pl. 107:14	P	51-6-213	2N 461	Pl. 110:9	C	A28959
2N 394	Pl. 108:8	B	56011	2N 462	Pl. 154:2	B	55903
2N 395	Pl. 144:2	B		2N 463	Pl. 153:8	B	55899
2N 396	Pl. 137:10	B		2N 464	Pl. 29:10	C	A28960
2N 397	p. 134	{B P		2N 465a	Pl. 150:6	B	56009
2N 398	p. 24	P	51-6-371	2N 465b	p. 101	B	56009
2N 399	p. 133	B	51-6-230	2N 466a	Pl. 126:3	C	A28961
2N 400a	Pl. 155:11	B	55931	2N 466b	Pl. 126:2	C	A28962
2N 400b	p. 103			2N 467	Pl. 148:1	B	55858
2N 401	Pl. 111:12	C	A28948	2N 468	Pl. 116:2	P	51-6-336
2N 402	pp. 109, 115	P	51-6-236	2N 469	pp. 21, 25	B	55856
2N 403	pp. 101, 115	P	51-6-401	2N 471	Pl. 147:9	C	A28963
2N 405	p. 22	C	A28949	2N 472	opp. Pl. 137	B	
2N 406	pp. 109, 115	B	55956	2N 473	pp. 21, 25	P	51-6-315
2N 407	Pl. 113:9	P	51-6-322	2N 474	Pl. 145:1	B	55959
2N 408a	p. 133	C	A28950	2N 475	Pl. 110:10	C	A28964
2N 408b	Pl. 151:5-6	P	51-6-245	2N 476	Pl. 151:4	P	51-6-246
2N 409	p. 21	P	51-6-274	2N 478	Pl. 116:1	B	56037
2N 410	p. 135	C	A28951	2N 479	Pl. 110:12	P	51-6-334
2N 411	p. 135	B		2N 480	Pl. 113:10	B	56047
2N 412	p. 133	C	A28952	2N 481	Pl. 111:7	B	56032
2N 414a	Pl. 152:8	B		2N 482	Pl. 111:10	B	56030
2N 414b	p. 107	P	51-6-251	2N 483	Pl. 110:3	P	51-6-324
2N 415	p. 105	B		2N 484	Pl. 147:12	B	55962
2N 416	p. 24	P	51-6-223	2N 486	Pl. 115:7	B	56023A
2N 417	Pl. 156:7	P	51-6-238	2N 487	pp. 106, 115	P	51-6-303
2N 418	p. 100	B	56012	2N 488	Pl. 111:8	B	56038
2N 419	Pl. 113:14	P	51-6-323	2N 489	Pl. 115:11	B	56023B
2N 420	Pl. 113:13	P	51-6-321	2N 490	Pl. 111:9	B	56027
2N 421	Pl. 113:12	B	56025	2N 491	Pl. 113:8	C	A28965
2N 424a-c	p. 134	B		2N 492	Pl. 113:5		
2N 425	Pl. 115:4	B	56029	2N 493	Pl. 113:6	C	A28966
2N 427	Pl. 111:14	P	51-6-328	2N 495	Pl. 134:5	B	55867
2N 429	p. 100	C	A28954	2N 496	Pl. 31:3	C	A28967
2N 430	Pl. 151:20	B	55928	2N 497	Pl. 147:16	C	A28968
2N 431	Pl. 116:15	P	51-6-319	2N 498	p. 21	P	51-6-222
2N 434	Pl. 29:8	B	55910	2N 499	p. 109		
2N 437	Pl. 142:9	B		2N 501	Pl. 154:23	C	A28969
2N 438	Pl. 126:5	B		2N 502	Pl. 137:4	C	A28970
2N 439	Pl. 146:1	B	55882	2N 505	Pl. 29:11	B	
				2N 506	Pl. 29:13	P	51-6-268

INDEX OF CATALOGUE NUMBERS

CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.	CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.
2N 507	p. 114	P	51-6-389	2N 568	Pl. 113:11	C	A28994
2N 509	Pl. 151:16	B	55932	2N 569	Pl. 147:11	P	51-6-378
2N 510	p. 114	P	51-6-386	2N 570	Pl. 150:49	P	51-6-379
2N 511	pp. 20, 25	B	55854	2N 571	Pl. 147:2	B	55998
2N 512	pp. 21, 25	C	A28971	2N 572	p. 137	P	51-6-376
2N 513	Pl. 132:7	P	51-6-305	2N 573	p. 137	C	A28995
2N 514	Pl. 119:6	C	A28972	2N 574	p. 137	P	51-6-299
2N 515	Pl. 129:6	B	55866	2N 575	Pl. 150:46	B	55922
2N 516	Pl. 29:12	B	55914	2N 577	Pl. 150:23	C	A28997
2N 517	Pl. 156:16	B	55939	2N 581	p. 99	C	A28999
2N 518	Pl. 29:9	B	55960	2N 582	p. 22	B	55917
2N 519	p. 24	B	56019	2N 584	p. 100	P	51-6-247
2N 521	Pl. 150:20	C	A28973	2N 585	p. 98	P	51-6-381
2N 522	Pl. 111:13	B	56052	2N 586	p. 98	B	55989
2N 523	Pl. 110:5	P	51-6-329	2N 590	p. 98	C	A29001
2N 524	Pl. 111:6	C	A28974	2N 591	p. 115	B	
2N 525	Pl. 115:18	B	56036	2N 592	Pl. 147:5-6	B	55996
2N 526	pp. 21, 25	C	A28975	2N 594	p. 99	C	A29002
2N 527	p. 104	B		2N 595	Pl. 150:21	P	51-6-384
2N 528	p. 21	C	A28976	2N 600	p. 105	P	51-6-293
2N 529	Pl. 152:9	B		2N 601a	p. 137	B	55988
2N 531	Pl. 154:16	B		2N 601b	p. 137	C	A29004
2N 532	Pl. 142:7	B		2N 602	Pl. 147:1	B	56001
2N 533	p. 109	C	A28977	2N 603a	p. 137	B	55992
2N 534	Pl. 116:12	P	51-6-320	2N 603b	p. 137	C	A29005
2N 535	p. 109	C	A28978	2N 604a	p. 138	C	A29006
2N 536	p. 136	P	51-6-282	2N 604b	p. 138	B	
2N 537a	p. 137	P	51-6-259	2N 606	p. 115	C	A29007
2N 537b	p. 137	C	A28979	2N 609	Pl. 147:8	B	55991
2N 538	p. 21	B	55995	2N 610	p. 139	B	
2N 539	Pl. 116:10	B	56059	2N 613	p. 114	B	55990
2N 541	p. 24	B		2N 614	p. 114	B	
2N 542	Pl. 111:11	C	A28981	2N 615	p. 114	C	A29010
2N 543	Pl. 111:2	C	A28982	2N 616	p. 100	B	
2N 544	Pl. 156:8	C	A28983	2N 617	p. 138	C	A29011
2N 545	Pl. 29:14	P		2N 618	p. 138		
2N 546	p. 109	B		2N 619	p. 139	B	
2N 547	p. 109	B	55963	2N 620	p. 23	P	51-6-396
2N 548	Pl. 115:6	B	56042	2N 621	p. 100	B	
2N 549	Pl. 110:13	B	56046	2N 622	p. 98	B	55994
2N 550	p. 109	C	A28984	2N 624	p. 21	B	55982
2N 551	Pl. 155:10	C	A28985	2N 625	p. 100	B	
2N 552	Pl. 153:9	B	55941	2N 626	p. 103	B	55901
2N 553	Pl. 118:18	B		2N 627a-c	p. 137	C	A29012
2N 554	p. 20	B	55961	2N 628	p. 21	B	55972
2N 555	p. 20	P	51-6-269	2N 629	p. 22	C	A29013
2N 556a	pp. 108, 115	B		2N 630	Pl. 29:5	C	A29014
2N 556b	pp. 108, 115	C	A28986	2N 631	p. 20	B	55973
2N 557	p. 109	P	51-6-243	2N 632	p. 24	B	55974
2N 558	Pl. 154:13	P	51-6-267	2N 633	p. 24	B	55976
2N 559	p. 24	C	A28987	2N 634	p. 21	P	51-6-297
2N 560	Pl. 116:6	B	56060	2N 635	p. 22	P	51-6-218
2N 561	p. 24	B	55909	2N 637	p. 20	B	
2N 562	Pl. 155:6	P	51-6-264	2N 638	p. 115	B	
2N 563	p. 22	C	A28988	2N 639	p. 103	B	
2N 567	Pl. 150:48	B		2N 640	Pl. 155:5		

INDEX OF CATALOGUE NUMBERS

165

CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.	CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.
2N 641	p. 103			2N 715-16	pp. 108, 114	B	
2N 642	p. 100	B	55919	2N 717	pp. 108, 114	P	51-6-234
2N 643	Pl. 152:6	P	51-6-271	2N 718	p. 109	P	51-6-237
2N 644	Pl. 154:18	C	A29017	2N 719	pp. 103, 115	P	51-6-229
2N 645	opp. Pl. 110	B		2N 721	p. 22	B	55969
2N 646	p. 101	P	51-6-400	2N 722	p. 111	B	55938
2N 647	p. 101	B		2N 723	p. 111	P	51-6-205
2N 648	pp. 101, 114	B	55916	2N 724	p. 111	B	
2N 650	p. 24	C	A29018	2N 725	p. 108	B	55952
2N 651	p. 103	B	55900	2N 726	p. 109	C	A29040
2N 652	p. 133	B		2N 727	p. 110	B	55946
2N 653	Pl. 132:8	B		2N 728	p. 110	P	51-6-225
2N 654	p. 20	B		2N 729a-b	p. 109	B	55953
2N 655	p. 103	B	55966	2N 730a	pp. 105, 114	C	A29041
2N 656	p. 103	C	A29019	2N 730b	p. 109	B	
2N 657-58	p. 103	B	55967-68	2N 735	Pl. 153:15	P	51-6-216
2N 659	p. 21	C	A29020	2N 736	Pl. 154:26	P	51-6-219
2N 661	p. 110	C	A29021	2N 738	p. 112	C	A29046
2N 662	p. 103	C	A29022	2N 739	Pl. 126:12	C	A29047
2N 663	pp. 112, 115	B		2N 740	Pl. 148:4	B	55970
2N 664	p. 110	C	A29023	2N 741	p. 117	C	A29048
2N 665	p. 102	C	A29024	2N 744	Pl. 130:13	C	A29050
2N 666	pp. 112, 116	B		2N 758	p. 116	P	51-6-130
2N 667a	pp. 112, 116	P	51-6-220	2N 761	Pl. 125:11	B	
2N 667b	pp. 110, 116	B	55945	2N 762	Pl. 125:6	B	
2N 668	p. 102	P	51-6-290	2N 763	Pl. 125:7	B	55860
2N 669	p. 102	B		2N 764	Pl. 138:4	B	
2N 670	p. 102	P	51-6-393	2N 765	Pl. 125:13	P	51-6-150
2N 672	Pl. 29:7	C	A29025	2N 767	Pl. 126:6	C	A29055
2N 673-74	p. 21	B		2N 768	Pl. 136:6	P	51-6-138
2N 675	p. 20	B	55911	2N 769	Pl. 131:9	P	51-6-146
2N 676	p. 21	P	51-6-273	2N 772	Pl. 107:8	B	56005
2N 677	p. 21	C	A29026	2N 773	p. 20	B	
2N 678	p. 105	B		2N 776	Pl. 141:9	C	A29057
2N 679	Pl. 156:18	C	A29027-	2N 778	p. 21	P	51-6-198
			28	2N 779	p. 115	B	
2N 681	p. 106	P	51-6-284	2N 780	Pl. 144:1	C	A29058
2N 683	p. 21	B		2N 782	Pl. 124:3	B	
2N 685	p. 20	P	51-6-362	2N 783	Pl. 123:2	P	51-6-119
2N 686	p. 21	C	A29030	2N 784	p. 115	C	A29059
2N 688	p. 101	B	55979	2N 785	Pl. 124:2	B	
2N 689	p. 105	C	A29031	2N 789	Pl. 127:1	B	
2N 690	p. 111	P	51-6-206	2N 790	Pl. 138:3	B	
2N 691	p. 111	B		2N 791	Pl. 136:5	C	A29060
2N 693-94	p. 111	B		2N 792	p. 92	C	A29061
2N 695	Pl. 122:13	P	51-6-161	2N 793	Pl. 136:4	P	51-6-135
2N 696	Pl. 140:8	B	55878	2N 795	p. 92	B	
2N 697	p. 21	C	A29032	2N 796	Pl. 132:6	P	51-6-306
2N 700	Pl. 149:12	C	A29033	2N 797	p. 92	P	51-6-139
2N 701	Pl. 127:3	C	A29034	2N 798	Pl. 136:1	P	51-6-148
2N 709	p. 109	P	51-6-240	2N 799	Pl. 129:8	P	51-6-117
2N 710	p. 109	B		2N 800	Pl. 130:7	B	55868
2N 711	p. 108	C	A29038	2N 802	Pl. 123:1	C	A29062
2N 712	pp. 108, 117	B	55955	2N 803	Pl. 123:7	B	
2N 713a-g	pp. 108, 117	B	55950-51	2N 806	Pl. 123:6	B	55869
2N 714	p. 109	C	A29039	2N 807	Pl. 123:3		

INDEX OF CATALOGUE NUMBERS

CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.	CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.
2N 819	p. 93	B		2N 938	Pl. 98:4	B	55818
2N 820	Pl. 144:8	B		2N 940	Pl. 98:16	B	55779,
2N 822	p. 139	B					55788
2N 826	Pl. 129:4	P	51-6-179	2N 941	Pl. 98:15	P	51-6-52
2N 828	Pl. 130:1	B	55874	2N 943	Pl. 84:7	B	
2N 829	Pl. 129:5	B	55870	2N 944	Pl. 84:8	C	A29095
2N 830	p. 115	P	51-6-121	2N 945	p. 138	B	
2N 833	Pl. 129:7	C	A29069	2N 946	p. 115	P	51-6-71
2N 834	Pl. 126:11	P	51-6-151	2N 948	p. 138	C	A29096
2N 835	p. 114	B		2N 951	Pl. 82:23	B	
2N 836	p. 115	B		2N 953	p. 140	P	51-6-25
2N 847	p. 93			2N 954	Pl. 88:7	C	A29099
2N 848	Pl. 143:6	C	A29071	2N 955	p. 116	B	
2N 849	Pl. 141:8	P	51-6-194	2N 956	p. 116	P	51-6-18
2N 858	Pl. 126:4	B		2N 957	Pl. 88:6	P	51-6-23
2N 859	Pl. 144:7	B		2N 958	Pl. 104:8	B	55797
2N 863	Pl. 130:2	B		2N 959	Pl. 104:6	C	A29100
2N 866	Pl. 128:8			2N 960	Pl. 104:18	P	51-6-39
2N 867	Pl. 131:11	B	55871	2N 961	Pl. 104:7	C	A29101
2N 871	Pl. 131:10	C	A29076	2N 962	Pl. 104:13	B	55805
2N 872	Pl. 129:9	P	51-6-116	2N 963	p. 132	B	55808
2N 873	Pl. 103:2	B	55835	2N 964	p. 132	B	55811
2N 874	Pl. 100:14	B	55836	2N 966	p. 134	P	51-6-98
2N 879	Pl. 100:5	B	55802	2N 967	p. 129	C	A29103
2N 880	Pl. 100:17	C	A29078	2N 968	p. 137	B	55849
2N 882	p. 93	B		2N 969	p. 138	B	55848
2N 884	Pl. 137:1	B	55862	2N 970	Pl. 101:14	C	A29104
2N 885	Pl. 126:7	P	51-6-149	2N 971	Pl. 102:13	C	A29105
2N 886	Pl. 149:17	P	51-6-203	2N 972	Pl. 101:1	B	55850
2N 888	Pl. 133:1	C	A29081	2N 973	Pl. 101:11	B	55842
2N 890	p. 130	B	55769	2N 974	Pl. 101:2	P	51-6-97
2N 892	Pl. 100:2	B	55770	2N 975	p. 135	B	55841
2N 902	p. 116	B		2N 976	Pl. 102:14	B	55844
2N 903	p. 116	C	A29083	2N 977	Pl. 97:21	B	55851
2N 906	Pl. 100:8	B		2N 978	Pl. 98:10	C	A29106
2N 907	p. 116	C	A29085	2N 979	Pl. 148:6	B	55814
2N 908	Pl. 100:11	B		2N 980	Pl. 103:15	P	51-6-9
2N 910	Pl. 97:18	C	A29086	2N 984	p. 117	P	51-6-3
2N 912	p. 116	B	55783	2N 985	Pl. 88:13	B	55815
2N 913	Pl. 95:6	B	55787	2N 986	Pl. 88:12	P	51-6-70
2N 914	Pl. 96:10	C	A29087	2N 989	Pl. 84:5	B	55794
2N 916	Pl. 95:18	B	55828	2N 990	p. 139	P	51-6-79
2N 917	Pl. 89:2	C	A29088	2N 991	p. 114	C	A29109
2N 919	Pl. 100:21	C	A29089	2N 992	p. 115	P	51-6-67
2N 920	Pl. 95:9	B	55781	2N 993	p. 115	B	
2N 922	Pl. 98:12	B	55785	2N 994	p. 115	C	A29110
2N 926	Pl. 94:7	C	A29090	2N 995	Pl. 91:7	B	
2N 927	Pl. 94:8	B	55830	2N 996	Pl. 91:8	P	51-6-69
2N 928	Pl. 94:6	B	55829	2N 997	Pl. 91:9	B	
2N 929	p. 131	P	51-6-43	2N 999	Pl. 91:10	B	
2N 930	p. 130	C	A29091	2N 1000	Pl. 101:4	B	55839
2N 931	p. 131	B		2N 1002	p. 116	B	55816
2N 932	p. 129	B	55795	2N 1003	p. 115	C	A29111
2N 933	p. 140	P	51-6-53	2N 1007	Pl. 82:11	B	
2N 936	p. 139	B	55817	2N 1010	Pl. 102:19	C	A29113
2N 937	p. 137	B		2N 1016	Pl. 101:5	C	A29517

INDEX OF CATALOGUE NUMBERS

167

CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.	CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.
2N 1017	Pl. 102:16	P	51-6-48	2N 1097	Pl. 88:22	P	51-6-62
2N 1018	Pl. 83:16	B	55819	2N 1098	Pl. 87:7	P	51-6-77
2N 1019	p. 131	B	55776	2N 1101	Pl. 87:3	B	55809
2N 1020	Pl. 102:15	C	A29115	2N 1102	Pl. 154:7	C	A29138
2N 1021	Pl. 104:15	B	55804	2N 1103	Pl. 100:18	B	
2N 1022	Pl. 90:3	B	55853	2N 1104	Pl. 90:14	P	51-6-80
2N 1023	p. 139	P	51-6-78				
2N 1024	Pl. 100:9	C	A29116	2D 5	p. 100	D	
2N 1025	Pl. 103:3	C	A29117	2D 75	p. 116	P	51-6-159
2N 1026	Pl. 105:6	B	55796			{C	A29151
2N 1027	Pl. 97:16	P	51-6-13	2D 94	Pl. 31:9	{P	51-6-252
2N 1031	Pl. 103:8	P	51-6-209			{B	
2N 1032	Pl. 88:9	B		2D 100	p. 105		
2N 1034	p. 115	B		2D 101	p. 107		
2N 1044	Pl. 82:21	C	A29121	2D 103	p. 107		
2N 1045	Pl. 82:20	B	55766	2D 119	p. 107		
2N 1046	p. 139	B		2D 132	p. 100	D	
2N 1048	Pl. 95:13	C	A29122	2D 140	p. 23		
2N 1049	Pl. 95:8	B		2D 142	p. 22		
2N 1050	Pl. 98:7	P	51-6-46	2D 143	p. 107		
2N 1052	Pl. 103:5	B	55832	2D 144	p. 117		
2N 1053	Pl. 104:1	B	55825	2D 156	p. 116	D	
2N 1055	Pl. 90:4	C	A29123	2D 157	Pl. 121:5	C	A29153
2N 1057	p. 139	B	55798	2D 158	pp. 105, 117		
2N 1059	Pl. 102:5	P	51-6-44	2D 168	Pl. 120:6	P	51-6-357
2N 1061	Pl. 90:2	P	51-6-75	2D 169	Pl. 120:2	C	A29154
2N 1062	Pl. 105:4	P	51-6-95	2D 173 ^a	Pl. 119:17	C	A29155
2N 1063	Pl. 103:20	B	55847	2D 173 ^b	Pl. 121:10		
2N 1064	Pl. 84:13	P	51-6-72	2D 183	pp. 112, 115		
2N 1065	Pl. 84:12	B		2D 189	p. 99		
2N 1066	p. 115	C	A29125	2D 193	p. 23		
2N 1067	Pl. 88:15	P	51-6-64	2D 196	Pl. 102:12	P	51-6-99
2N 1068	Pl. 88:17	B	55800	2D 210	p. 112		
2N 1069	p. 139	B	55791	2D 212	p. 23		
2N 1071	Pl. 100:20	C	A29126	2D 213	Pl. 121:4		
2N 1072	p. 131	B	55826	2D 216	p. 112		
2N 1075	p. 139	C	A29127	2D 217	p. 129		
2N 1076	p. 114	P	51-6-81	2D 218	p. 131		
2N 1077	Pl. 90:1	C	A29128	2D 219	Pl. 102:11	C	A29156
2N 1078	p. 131	B	55838	2D 220	p. 131		
2N 1079	p. 130	C	A29129	2D 241	p. 105		
2N 1080	Pl. 100:15	C	A29130	2D 246-47	p. 22		
2N 1081	Pl. 103:18	B	55777	2D 248	Pl. 120:1		
2N 1082	Pl. 98:11	C	A29131	2D 252	p. 112		
2N 1083	Pl. 91:15	C	A29132	2D 259	p. 103		
2N 1084	Pl. 98:5	B		2D 260	p. 112		
2N 1086	p. 115	C	A29133	2D 267	p. 102		
2N 1088	Pl. 95:17	P	51-6-63	2D 268	p. 20		
2N 1089	Pl. 103:1	C	A29134	2D 279	p. 132		
2N 1090	Pl. 100:3	C	A29135	2D 298	p. 92	P	51-6-132
2N 1091	Pl. 100:4	B	55803	2D 303	p. 22		
2N 1092	Pl. 103:7	P	51-6-6	2D 306	p. 134		
2N 1093	Pl. 97:17	B		2D 309 ^a	pp. 107, 115	D	
2N 1094	Pl. 88:16	B		2D 309 ^b	pp. 103, 115		
2N 1095	p. 116	C	A29136	2D 311	p. 99	D	
2N 1096	Pl. 88:18	P	51-6-16	2D 312	p. 103		

INDEX OF CATALOGUE NUMBERS

CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.	CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.
2D 314-15	p. 22			2D 603	p. 112		
2D 316	p. 103			2D 606-7	p. 114		
2D 317	p. 104			2D 619	p. 112		
2D 318	opp. Pl. 119	C	A29157	2D 620	opp. Pl. 119	P	51-6-345
2D 319	p. 24			2D 621	p. 112		
2D 321	opp. Pl. 119	C	A29158	2D 631	p. 114	D	
2D 324	p. 103			2D 633	pp. 107, 115		
2D 328a	Pl. 119:14	C	A29159A	2D 634	p. 115		
2D 328b	Pl. 119:13	C	A29159B	2D 636	pp. 110, 114		
2D 329a	Pl. 119:16	C	A29160A	2D 638	p. 107		
2D 329b	Pl. 119:18	C	A29160B	2D 640	p. 110		
2D 329c	Pl. 120:3	P	51-6-337	2D 646	p. 111		
2D 330c	Pl. 119:12	C	A29161C	2D 648	p. 115	D	
2D 330d	Pl. 119:11	C	A29161D	2D 650	pp. 111, 114		
2D 336	p. 24			2D 652	p. 106		
2D 343	p. 102	D		2D 655	Pl. 118:17	P	51-6-348
2D 349	pp. 104, 115			2D 656	pp. 110, 115		
2D 361	p. 103			2D 657	p. 115	D	
2D 366	Pl. 119:8	P	51-6-342	2D 659	pp. 103, 115		
2D 369	opp. Pl. 119	C	A29164	2D 660	p. 115		
2D 379	p. 115			2D 668	Pl. 119:4		
2D 390	Pl. 133:2			2D 672	p. 114	C	A29172
2D 400-401	p. 115			2D 673	p. 114	D	
2D 406	Pl. 127:2	P	51-6-147	2D 674	pp. 106, 114	D	
2D 408	p. 112			2D 675	p. 114		
2D 435	p. 104	D		2D 678	Pl. 118:19	C	A29173
2D 446	p. 115			2D 679	p. 115		
2D 463	p. 21			2D 683a-b	p. 115	P	51-6-346
2D 465-66	p. 136			2D 684	p. 115		
2D 481	p. 24			2D 685	Pl. 119:7		
2D 482	p. 101			2D 694-95	p. 115		
2D 490	p. 115	D		2D 698	pp. 99, 115		
2D 497	p. 102			2D 704	p. 115	D	
2D 515	p. 102	D		2D 711	p. 102		
2D 517-18	p. 21			2D 712	p. 115		
2D 522	p. 21			2D 718	p. 111		
2D 523	p. 20			2D 725	p. 112		
2D 531	p. 21			2D 727	p. 114	D	
2D 534	p. 101			2D 739	p. 101	D	
2D 535	p. 139			2D 740	p. 107		
2D 550	p. 24			2D 748	p. 112		
2D 556	Pl. 123:4	C	A29165	2D 756	Pl. 119:3		
2D 563-65	p. 114			2D 757	p. 102		
2D 574	p. 106			2D 760	pp. 100, 114		
2D 578	p. 102	D		2D 761	p. 114		
2D 579a	Pl. 118:16	P	51-6-347	2D 766a	opp. Pl. 119	C	A29174
2D 579b	p. 114	C	A29167	2D 768	p. 100		
2D 579c-d	p. 114			2D 785	p. 101		
2D 581	opp. Pl. 119	C	A29168	2D 787	p. 115		
2D 583	opp. Pl. 119	C	A29169	2D 795	p. 105		
2D 586	p. 114	P	51-6-164	2D 803	p. 100		
2D 588a-b	Pl. 121:3, 2	P	51-6-355	2D 804	p. 102		
2D 591	p. 114			2D 806	p. 106	D	
2D 592	pp. 110, 114			2D 811	p. 21	D	
2D 600	p. 102			2D 812	Pl. 119:1	P	51-6-349
2D 602	Pl. 118:19	C	A29170	2D 814	Pl. 119:2		

INDEX OF CATALOGUE NUMBERS

169

CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.	CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.
2D 818	Pl. 119:5	C	A29178	2P 156	Pl. 101:7		
2D 820-21	p. 22			2P 159	p. 116	D	
2D 822	Pl. 31:2			2P 164	Pl. 105:1	D	
2D 823	Pl. 121:1	P	51-6-356	2P 166	Pl. 100:1	D	
2D 824	opp. Pl. 119	C	A29180	2P 175	Pl. 100:12	D	
2D 825	p. 106	D		2P 178	Pl. 100:23	D	
2D 851	p. 110	D		2P 179-81	p. 117	D	
2D 856	p. 22			2P 183-84	p. 130	D	
2D 859	p. 22	D		2P 185	Pl. 101:18	D	
2D 861	Pl. 129:3			2P 191	Pl. 103:19	D	
2D 863	p. 102	D		2P 192	Pl. 100:16	D	
2D 866	p. 101			2P 194	Pl. 100:13	D	
2D 867	Pl. 119:9	P	51-6-304	2P 201	Pl. 97:13	D	
2D 868	Pl. 119:10	C	A29181	2P 202	Pl. 28:3	C	A29142
2D 875	Pl. 107:13	D		2P 203	Pl. 28:6	P	51-6-29
2D 876	Pl. 107:9	D		2P 206	Pl. 95:2	D	
2D 877	Pl. 107:12	D		2P 209-10	p. 116	D	
2D 878	Pl. 107:11	D		2P 215	p. 116	D	
				2P 220	Pl. 92:8	D	
2P 1	Pl. 105:8			2P 231	Pl. 96:6	D	
2P 2	Pl. 104:9			2P 235	Pl. 94:1	D	
2P 5	Pl. 105:2			2P 236	Pl. 102:17	D	
2P 6	Pl. 104:21			2P 238	Pl. 98:14	D	
2P 10	Pl. 89:4	D		2P 239	Pl. 105:5	D	
2P 18	Pl. 92:14			2P 240	p. 131	D	
2P 32	Pl. 103:17	D		2P 242	p. 132	D	
2P 49	Pl. 28:12	C	A29139	2P 243	Pl. 95:19	D	
2P 51	Pl. 28:8	D		2P 249	Pl. 101:15	D	
2P 52	Pl. 28:7			2P 256	Pl. 102:10	D	
2P 53	p. 23	C	A29140	2P 263	Pl. 28:10	C	A29143
2P 54	p. 23	P	51-6-33	2P 268	Pl. 88:8	D	
2P 55	Pl. 28:5	C	A29141	2P 269	p. 116	D	
2P 56	Pl. 28:4	P	51-6-32	2P 273	p. 129	D	
2P 57	p. 23	P	51-6-34	2P 274	Pl. 83:15	D	
2P 58	Pl. 96:5	D		2P 281-82	p. 132	D	
2P 65	Pl. 28:15	D		2P 283	Pl. 100:7	D	
2P 66	Pl. 90:5			2P 285	Pl. 28:11	D	
2P 67	Pl. 101:20	D		2P 289	Pl. 82:15	D	
2P 70	Pl. 103:21			2P 293-95	p. 115	D	
2P 72	Pl. 106:1	D		2P 296	p. 132	D	
2P 76	p. 116	D		2P 299	Pl. 92:15	D	
2P 77	Pl. 104:2	D		2P 300	Pl. 87:2	D	
2P 99	p. 129	D		2P 322	Pl. 92:13	D	
2P 100	Pl. 28:16	P	51-6-86	2P 323	p. 131	D	
2P 103	Pl. 91:11	D		2P 324	Pl. 97:15	D	
2P 104	Pl. 28:9	D		2P 325	Pl. 100:19	D	
2P 105	p. 116	D		2P 327	Pl. 97:7	D	
2P 106	Pl. 102:20	D		2P 328	Pl. 100:10		
2P 109	Pl. 101:6	D		2P 329	p. 22	D	
2P 119	Pl. 82:14	D		2P 335	p. 115	D	
2P 133	p. 116			2P 336	p. 22	D	
2P 136	p. 116	D		2P 337	Pl. 94:4	D	
2P 138	Pl. 101:17	D		2P 341	p. 115	D	
2P 141	p. 130	D		2P 346	Pl. 90:11	C	A29144
2P 148	p. 116	D		2P 351	p. 133	D	
2P 150	Pl. 104:11	D		2P 368	Pl. 28:2	D	

INDEX OF CATALOGUE NUMBERS

CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.	CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.
2P 370	Pl. 88:14	P	51-6-110	2P 616	p. 136	D	
2P 382	Pl. 88:4	C	A29145	2P 631	Pl. 82:22		
2P 395	p. 115	D		2P 632	p. 139	D	
2P 396	Pl. 90:15	D		2P 635	Pl. 84:10		
2P 399-401	p. 115	D		2P 638	Pl. 90:8	C	A29149
2P 403	Pl. 91:3	D		2P 643	Pl. 88:2		
2P 408	Pl. 92:1	D		2P 646-49	pp. 21, 25	D	
2P 410	Pl. 90:6	P	51-6-102	2P 652	pp. 21, 25	D	
2P 411	Pl. 90:12	C	A29146	2P 653	p. 21	D	
2P 413	Pl. 88:3	D		2P 655	p. 115	D	
2P 414	Pl. 92:17	D		2P 668	p. 139	D	
2P 424	Pl. 95:14	D		2P 671-74	p. 139	D	
2P 427	Pl. 92:3	D		2P 676-80	p. 139	D	
2P 433	Pl. 98:1	D		2P 683-92	p. 139	D	
2P 436	Pl. 98:9	D		2P 694-96	p. 139	D	
2P 443	Pl. 89:3	D		2P 698	Pl. 86:11	D	
2P 446	Pl. 97:12	D		2P 699	p. 139	D	
2P 448	p. 20	D		2P 711	Pl. 92:7	C	A29150
2P 458	Pl. 97:11	D		2P 726	Pl. 88:10	D	
2P 460	Pl. 87:1	D		2P 728	p. 139	D	
2P 462	Pl. 82:19	D		2P 730-31	p. 139	D	
2P 464	p. 136	D		2P 737	p. 137	D	
2P 467	Pl. 97:10			2P 743	p. 139	D	
2P 476	Pl. 97:6	D		2P 744	p. 115	D	
2P 481	Pl. 97:8	D		2P 745	Pl. 89:12	D	
2P 485	Pl. 86:3	D		2P 746-52	p. 140	D	
2P 493	p. 137	D		2P 755	p. 139	D	
2P 496	Pl. 95:15			2P 762	p. 140	D	
2P 504	Pl. 98:13	D		2P 763	p. 115	D	
2P 511	p. 21	D		2P 764	p. 140	D	
2P 512	Pl. 95:12	D		2P 766	p. 140	D	
2P 513	Pl. 84:11	D		2P 774	Pl. 89:6		
2P 514	p. 21	D					
2P 517	Pl. 83:10	D		2NT 1	p. 76	B	57823
2P 521	Pl. 89:13	P	51-6-103	2NT 3	p. 76	B	
2P 526	Pl. 88:11	C	A29147	2NT 22	p. 148	B	57825
2P 527	Pl. 92:9	D		2NT 29	p. 76	B	57827
2P 540	p. 138	D		2NT 44	p. 75	B	57829
2P 542	p. 114	D		2NT 54	p. 75	B	58943
2P 546	p. 136	D		2NT 61	p. 76	B	57830
2P 550	Pl. 84:2	D		2NT 68	p. 24	B	
2P 554	Pl. 83:9	D		2NT 70	p. 24	B	57832
2P 557	Pl. 91:14	P	51-6-76	2NT 71	p. 75	B	57833
2P 564	p. 114	D		2NT 72	p. 23	B	
2P 571	p. 114	D		2NT 74	p. 23	B	57835
2P 572	Pl. 90:10	P	51-6-106	2NT 83	p. 75	B	57838
2P 576	p. 114	D		2NT 130	p. 75	B	57849
2P 578	p. 114	D		2NT 132	p. 23	B	57851
2P 579	Pl. 84:15	P	51-6-105	2NT 145	p. 76	B	57854
2P 580	Pl. 90:9	P	51-6-107	2NT 148	p. 23	B	
2P 582	p. 114	D		2NT 155	p. 117	P	55-21-34
2P 583	p. 115	D		2NT 165	p. 76	B	57860
2P 588	Pl. 85:5	D		2NT 169	p. 148	B	57861
2P 591	p. 114	D		2NT 179	p. 76	B	57867
2P 603	Pl. 87:5	D		2NT 189	p. 116	C	A29958
2P 615	Pl. 91:2	D		2NT 196	p. 116	P	55-21-42

INDEX OF CATALOGUE NUMBERS

171

CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.	CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.
2NT 207	p. 116	P	55-21-43	2NT 443	p. 75	B	
2NT 209	p. 116	P	55-21-44	2NT 445	p. 23	P	55-21-72
2NT 211	p. 116	P	55-21-46	2NT 448-49	p. 75	B	58012-13
2NT 216	p. 116	B		2NT 450	p. 115	P	
2NT 217	p. 116	P	55-21-47	2NT 470	p. 75	B	58018
2NT 218	p. 116	B	57877	2NT 476	pp. 21, 25	B	58021
2NT 219	p. 116	P	55-21-48	2NT 477	pp. 20, 25	B	58022
2NT 220	p. 116	B	57878	2NT 488	p. 25	B	56098
2NT 221	p. 148	B	57879	2NT 492-93	pp. 21, 25	B	58025-26
2NT 222	p. 76	B	57880	2NT 540	p. 75	B	58038
2NT 223	p. 116	B	57881	2NT 541	p. 148	B	58039
2NT 224	p. 116	B		2NT 546	p. 75	B	58043
2NT 225	p. 116	P	55-21-49	2NT 547	pp. 21, 25	B	58044
2NT 238	p. 116	B	57886	2NT 551	pp. 21, 25	P	55-21-79
2NT 242	p. 116	C	A29966	2NT 552	pp. 21, 25	P	55-21-80
2NT 243	p. 116	C	A29967	2NT 555	p. 75	C	A29993
2NT 244	p. 116	B	57889	2NT 556	p. 75	P	55-21-81
2NT 256-58	p. 116	B		2NT 557-73	p. 75	C	A29994-
2NT 260	p. 76	B	57891				A30010
2NT 278	p. 116	B	57899	2NT 574	p. 75	P	55-21-82
2NT 279	p. 116	B	58951	2NT 575	p. 75	P	55-21-83
2NT 280-307	pp. 76, 145	B	57900-	2NT 576-80	p. 75	C	A30011-15
			57927	2NT 581	p. 75	B	58972
2NT 311	pp. 76, 77	B	57931	2NT 586	p. 75	P	55-21-84
2NT 312	p. 117	P	55-21-59	2NT 592	p. 75	C	A30018
2NT 315	p. 117	B		2NT 596	p. 75	P	55-21-173
2NT 316	p. 117	C	A29973	2NT 598	p. 75	P	55-21-90
2NT 323	p. 75	B	57939	2NT 600	pp. 20, 25	B	58045
2NT 325	p. 76	B	57941	2NT 601	p. 75	P	55-21-91
2NT 327	p. 76	B	57943	2NT 602	pp. 21, 25	P	55-21-92
2NT 329	p. 75	B	57945	2NT 610	p. 21	P	55-21-94
2NT 330	p. 76	B	57946	2NT 612	pp. 20, 25	P	55-21-95
2NT 342	p. 76	B	57953	2NT 614	p. 74	C	A30025
2NT 346	p. 116	B	57955	2NT 615	p. 74	C	A30026
2NT 351	p. 116	B	57960	2NT 616	p. 75	C	A30027
2NT 352	p. 116	B		2NT 619	pp. 21, 25	P	55-21-96
2NT 361	p. 116	B	57963	2NT 621	p. 74	C	A30031
2NT 362	p. 116	B	58952	2NT 622	p. 74	C	A30032
2NT 369	p. 116	B	57968	2NT 623	p. 74	P	55-21-97
2NT 374-75	p. 75	B	57972-73	2NT 627	p. 75	P	55-21-101
2NT 381	p. 116	C	A29978	2NT 628	p. 75	P	55-21-102
2NT 382	p. 116	B	57976	2NT 631	p. 114	P	55-21-105
2NT 383	p. 116	B		2NT 632	pp. 74, 114	P	55-21-106
2NT 384	p. 116	C	A29979	2NT 633	pp. 74, 114	P	55-21-107
2NT 386	p. 23	B	57977	2NT 634	pp. 74, 114	P	55-21-108
2NT 387	p. 23	B		2NT 635	p. 114	P	55-21-109
2NT 392	p. 116	B		2NT 636	pp. 74, 114	P	55-21-110
2NT 393	p. 116	P	55-21-64	2NT 637	p. 114	C	A30033
2NT 394	pp. 75, 116	B	57979	2NT 638	p. 114	P	55-21-111
2NT 395	p. 116	B	57980	2NT 639	pp. 74, 114	C	A30034
2NT 399	p. 148	B	57983	2NT 640	pp. 74, 114	P	55-21-112
2NT 400-402	pp. 76, 77	B	57984-86	2NT 641	p. 114	P	55-21-113
2NT 409	p. 115	P	55-21-67	2NT 642	p. 114	C	A30035
2NT 416	p. 75	B	57991	2NT 643	p. 114	C	A30036
2NT 419	p. 75	B	57994	2NT 645	p. 114	P	55-21-114
2NT 439	p. 75	B		2NT 646	p. 114	P	
2NT 442	p. 75	B	58011				

INDEX OF CATALOGUE NUMBERS

CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.	CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.
2NT 647	pp. 75, 147	P	55-21-115	3N 4	Pl. 125:4	C	A29369
2NT 648	p. 74	P	55-21-116	3N 6	Pl. 153:13	B	
2NT 651	pp. 75, 147 f.	P	55-21-118	3N 7	p. 140	{C	A29371
2NT 652	pp. 75, 147	C	A30038			{P	53-11-331
2NT 653	pp. 75, 147 f.	C	A30039	3N 8	p. 111	C	A29372
2NT 654	pp. 75, 147 f.	C	A30040	3N 9	p. 109	B	
2NT 658	p. 74	C	A30044	3N 10	Pl. 134:2	B	
2NT 663	p. 75	P	55-21-121	3N 11	Pl. 152:3	C	A29373
2NT 665	p. 115	P	55-21-123	3N 12	p. 141	C	A29374
2NT 668	p. 75	P	55-21-125	3N 14	Pl. 110:7	B	
2NT 671	p. 74	P	55-21-126	3N 15	Pl. 153:11	B	56487
2NT 672	p. 74	C	A30049	3N 16	Pl. 155:9	B	
2NT 676	p. 74	C	A30052	3N 17	Pl. 150:18	P	53-11-332
2NT 678	p. 115	C	A30054	3N 18	Pl. 130:10	C	A29375
2NT 685	p. 75	P	55-21-129	3N 19	Pl. 151:18	P	53-11-308
2NT 689	p. 75	P	55-21-133	3N 20	Pl. 152:10	B	56514
2NT 690	pp. 74, 115	P	55-21-134	3N 22	Pl. 98:8	C	A29376
2NT 691	p. 115	C	A30057	3N 24	Pl. 135:6	B	
2NT 692	p. 115	C	A30058	3N 25	p. 103	B	
2NT 693	pp. 76, 77, 145	C	A30059	3N 26	Pl. 110:8	B	56489
2NT 694	p. 74	C	A30060	3N 27	Pl. 113:7	B	56490
2NT 695	p. 74	C	A30061	3N 29	Pl. 151:10	C	A29378
2NT 696	p. 75	C	A30062	3N 30	p. 140	B	56524
2NT 704	p. 75	P	55-21-138	3N 31	Pl. 139:15	B	
2NT 706	p. 74	P	55-21-140	3N 32	Pl. 144:3	B	
2NT 707	p. 74	P	55-21-141	3N 34	p. 141	B	56530
2NT 709	p. 74	C	A30066	3N 37	p. 141	C	A29379
2NT 711	p. 74	C	A30068	3N 39	Pl. 150:10	B	
2NT 712	p. 74	C	A30069	3N 41	p. 141	C	A29381
2NT 718	pp. 76, 77, 145	C	A30074	3N 42	p. 141	B	
2NT 726	p. 74	P	55-21-148	3N 43	p. 105	B	
2NT 727	p. 74	P	55-21-149	3N 44	p. 98	B	56525
2NT 728	pp. 22, 41	P	55-21-150	3N 47	p. 99	B	56507
2NT 729	p. 74	P	55-21-151	3N 48	Pl. 109:8	B	56491
2NT 764	p. 75	C	A30085	3N 50	Pl. 129:1	B	56475
2NT 765	p. 75			3N 51	Pl. 143:10	C	A29383
2NT 766-68	p. 75	C	A30086-	3N 52	p. 108	C	A29384
			88	3N 53	Pl. 109:5	C	A29385
2NT 769	p. 75	P	55-21-159	3N 55	Pl. 109:7	B	56492
2NT 770	p. 75	P	55-21-160	3N 56	opp. Pl. 109	P	53-11-354
2NT 771	p. 75	P	55-21-161	3N 58	p. 153	B	
2NT 772	p. 75	P	55-21-162	3N 61	Pl. 128:5	B	
2NT 773	p. 75	P	55-21-163	3N 62	Pl. 163:5	C	A29388
2NT 774-76	p. 75	C	A30089-	3N 64	Pl. 122:10	B	56474
			92	3N 65	Pl. 163:11	P	53-11-277
2NT 777	p. 75	P	55-21-164	3N 66	Pl. 149:15	B	56484
2NT 778	p. 75	P	55-21-165	3N 68	Pl. 143:12	P	53-11-101
2NT 779	p. 75	P	55-21-166	3N 69	Pl. 109:6	B	56494
2NT 780	p. 75	P	55-21-167	3N 70	p. 142	B	
2NT 781	p. 75			3N 71	Pl. 86:2	B	
2NT 782	p. 75	P	55-21-168	3N 73	Pl. 128:9	P	53-11-69
2NT 788	p. 75	P	55-21-171	3N 74	Pl. 109:9	B	56495
				3N 77	p. 108	B	
3N 1	p. 107	B		3N 78	p. 142	P	53-11-329
3N 2	Pl. 151:22	C	A29368	3N 79	p. 142	C	A29390
3N 3	Pl. 142:4	B		3N 80	Pl. 85:15	B	

INDEX OF CATALOGUE NUMBERS

173

CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.	CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.
3N 81	Pl. 84:20	B	56541	3N 154a	Pl. 163:7	P	53-11-304
3N 82	Pl. 145:2	B	56505	3N 154b	Pl. 163:9	P	53-11-305
3N 83	Pl. 107:5	B		3N 155	p. 155	P	53-11-267
3N 85	p. 104	B		3N 156	p. 154	P	53-11-108
3N 86	Pl. 86:1	C	A29391	3N 157	p. 109	B	
3N 87	Pl. 128:13	B		3N 159	Pl. 163:10	B	
3N 88	p. 109	B		3N 160	Pl. 150:45	C	A29411
3N 90	Pl. 153:36	B		3N 161	p. 154	B	
3N 91	opp. Pl. 110	P	53-11-355	3N 162	Pl. 138:8	B	
3N 92	opp. Pl. 110	C	A29392	3N 164	p. 154	B	
3N 93	Pl. 149:18	P	53-11-352	3N 165	p. 154	P	53-11-348
3N 94	p. 108	B		3N 166	Pl. 109:4	B	
3N 95	p. 108	P	53-11-17	3N 167	p. 155	P	53-11-309
3N 96	p. 102	P	53-11-295	3N 168	p. 155	B	
3N 97	p. 108	B		3N 170	p. 154	B	56498
3N 98	Pl. 109:10	B	56496	3N 171	p. 154	C	A29412
3N 99	p. 104	P	53-11-167	3N 172	p. 155	B	
3N 100	Pl. 156:14	C	A29393	3N 173	p. 154	P	53-11-333
3N 102	Pl. 132:5	P	53-11-81	3N 174	Pl. 135:3	B	
3N 103	Pl. 150:9	B		3N 175	p. 110	B	
3N 104	Pl. 108:6	C	A29394	3N 176	Pl. 155:1	C	A29413
3N 105a	Pl. 108:5	B		3N 179	Pl. 140:7	C	A29415
3N 105b	p. 142	B		3N 180	Pl. 156:11	C	A29416
3N 106	p. 142	P		3N 187	Pl. 152:7	P	53-11-303
3N 107	Pl. 134:6	B	56460	3N 192	Pl. 138:2	B	56469
3N 108	Pl. 151:2	B	56517	3N 193	opp. Pl. 142	B	
3N 109	Pl. 151:23	B	56518	3N 194	Pl. 140:4	P	53-11-103
3N 112	p. 153	B		3N 195	Pl. 109:3	C	A29420
3N 121	p. 94	B		3N 197	p. 143	B	
3N 122	p. 106	C	A29397	3N 198	p. 101	P	53-11-299
3N 123	Pl. 153:32	B		3N 199	p. 142	B	56531
3N 125	Pl. 153:14	B		3N 200	p. 155	B	
3N 126	Pl. 125:1	P	53-11-60	3N 201	Pl. 152:2	B	
3N 127	Pl. 154:9	C	A29398	3N 203	p. 154	C	A29423
3N 128	Pl. 153:7	C	A29399	3N 206	Pl. 163:6	B	56529
3N 129	p. 141	P	53-11-325	3N 207	Pl. 162:8	B	56546
3N 130	Pl. 163:1	B	56544	3N 209	Pl. 162:7	C	A29424
3N 132	Pls. 163:3, 167B	C	A29400	3N 212	Pl. 162:5	B	56550
3N 133	Pls. 166B, 167A	C	A29401	3N 213	Pl. 162:9		
3N 134	Pl. 166A	B		3N 216	Pl. 143:9	C	A29427
3N 135	Pl. 108:7	B		3N 219	Pl. 113:2	P	53-11-359
3N 136	Pl. 88:23	B	56551	3N 220	Pl. 133:4	C	A29428
3N 139	Pl. 154:11	C	A29402	3N 223	p. 100	B	
3N 140	Pl. 163:12	P	53-11-27	3N 226	Pl. 148:7	B	
3N 141	Pl. 150:13	B		3N 227	Pl. 137:2	P	53-11-91
3N 142	p. 143	B		3N 228	Pl. 126:10	B	
3N 143	Pl. 113:4	B	56497	3N 229	Pl. 128:12	C	A29430
3N 144	Pl. 113:3	P		3N 230	p. 105	B	56510
3N 145	Pl. 154:8	C	A29403	3N 232	Pl. 128:2	B	56473
3N 146a-e	p. 109	C	A29404-8	3N 234	p. 110	C	A29432
3N 148	Pl. 163:8	C	A29410	3N 236	Pl. 128:11	C	A29434
3N 149	p. 110	P	53-11-19	3N 239	Pl. 128:15	B	
3N 150	p. 140	B		3N 240	Pl. 109:1	B	
3N 151	Pl. 137:7	B	56463	3N 241	Pl. 136:3	B	
3N 152	Pl. 141:6	P	53-11-124	3N 242	Pl. 122:4	C	A29436
3N 153	Pl. 154:10	B	56535	3N 243	Pl. 124:7	B	

INDEX OF CATALOGUE NUMBERS

CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.	CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.
3N 244	p. 113	B		3N 319	Pl. 137:3	C	A29453
3N 245	Pl. 128:1	B		3N 320	Pl. 153:2	C	A29454
3N 246	Pl. 143:11	B		3N 322	Pl. 82:4	P	53-11-177
3N 247	Pl. 135:8	B	56466	3N 325	Pl. 151:24	P	
3N 248	Pl. 132:4	B		3N 326	Pl. 156:15	B	
3N 249	p. 114	P	53-11-65	3N 327	p. 105	C	A29455
3N 250	Pl. 147:4	B		3N 329	pp. 104, 116	P	53-11-283
3N 251	Pl. 143:8	B	56470	3N 330	p. 109	P	53-11-16
3N 252	Pl. 122:5	B		3N 331	Pl. 139:12	B	
3N 256	Pl. 107:6	P	53-11-9	3N 332	p. 99	B	56519
3N 258	Pl. 137:6	B	56462	3N 333	Pl. 117:10	C	A29457
3N 259	Pl. 135:4	C	A29439	3N 335	Pl. 150:8	B	
3N 260	Pl. 130:11	B		3N 336	p. 108	B	
3N 261	Pl. 128:14	P	53-11-77	3N 337	Pl. 133:7	B	
3N 262	Pl. 129:2	B		3N 338	Pl. 137:8	C	A29458
3N 263	Pl. 144:5	B		3N 339	Pl. 152:1	B	
3N 264	Pl. 109:2	P	53-11-360	3N 340	Pl. 142:10	P	
3N 266	p. 100	B		3N 341a	Pl. 153:26	D	
3N 269	Pl. 135:2	B				B	
3N 271	Pl. 112:14	B	56500	3N 341b	p. 105	{C	A29459
3N 276	Pl. 137:5	B				{P	53-11-351
3N 277	Pl. 134:1	P	53-11-86	3N 342	Pl. 108:3	B	
3N 279	Pl. 136:9	B	56467	3N 343	p. 116	P	53-11-138
3N 280	p. 92	C	A29440	3N 344	p. 108	B	
3N 282	Pl. 112:11	C	A29441	3N 345	Pl. 136:2	B	
3N 283a	p. 109	B	56509	3N 346	Pl. 156:24	B	
3N 283b	p. 109	P	53-11-21	3N 347	Pl. 156:25	B	
3N 284	p. 109	P	53-11-22	3N 348	p. 106	B	
3N 285a-b	p. 98	B	56526	3N 350	p. 108	B	
3N 286	p. 109	B		3N 351	opp. Pl. 137	C	A29460
3N 287	Pl. 136:10	P	53-11-98	3N 352	p. 100	B	
3N 288	Pl. 139:1	B		3N 353	p. 99	P	53-11-324
3N 289	Pl. 135:11	C	A29442	3N 354	Pl. 151:1	P	53-11-322
3N 290	Pl. 134:7	C	A29443	3N 357	p. 105	C	A29462
3N 291	Pl. 127:10	C	A29444	3N 358	Pl. 122:3	C	A29463
3N 292	Pl. 138:6	P	53-11-94	3N 359	Pl. 152:4	B	56533
3N 293	Pl. 112:13	C	A29445	3N 360	Pl. 149:9	B	
3N 294	Pl. 113:1	B	56501	3N 361	Pl. 156:26	C	A29464
3N 295	Pl. 127:12	C	A29446	3N 362	Pl. 150:7	B	56520
3N 297	Pl. 124:4	B	56478	3N 366	p. 101	B	
3N 298	p. 109	P	53-11-18	3N 367	Pl. 154:22	B	
3N 299	p. 109	B		3N 368	Pl. 154:21	C	A29465
3N 300	p. 104	P	53-11-168	3N 369	p. 106	P	53-11-302
3N 303	Pl. 134:9	B	56468	3N 370	Pl. 156:27	C	A29466
3N 304	Pl. 127:9	B		3N 371	Pl. 148:11	B	
3N 305	Pl. 135:9	C	A29449	3N 374a	Pl. 108:2	B	
3N 306	p. 106	B	56532	3N 374b	Pl. 108:1	B	
3N 307	Pl. 112:12	B	56502	3N 375	Pl. 127:11	B	56461
3N 308	Pl. 130:5	C	A29450	3N 376	Pl. 155:7	P	53-11-306
3N 310	Pl. 140:3	B		3N 377	Pl. 135:1	P	53-11-92
3N 313	Pl. 148:8	B		3N 378	Pl. 134:8	B	
3N 314	Pl. 124:6	P	53-11-83	3N 379	Pl. 143:2	P	53-11-96
3N 315	Pl. 144:4	P	53-11-99	3N 380	Pl. 143:1	B	
3N 316	Pl. 133:6	B		3N 381	Pl. 164B	B	56488
3N 317	Pl. 163:13	B	56575	3N 384	Pl. 154:20	P	53-11-292
3N 318	Pl. 149:10	P	53-11-134	3N 385	p. 100	P	53-11-326

INDEX OF CATALOGUE NUMBERS

175

CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.	CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.
3N 386-87	p. 96	B	56521-22	3D 19	p. 141	C	A29620
3N 389	p. 109	B		3D 24	Pl. 150:19	D	
3N 390	p. 109	P	53-11-15	3D 25	p. 102	P	53-11-282
3N 391	Pl. 138:5	B	56464	3D 26	p. 102	P	53-11-284
3N 393	Pl. 150:15	B		3D 28	Pl. 118:15	B	
3N 394	p. 109	C	A29467	3D 30	opp. Pl. 119	B	
3N 395	Pl. 122:2	B		3D 31	opp. Pl. 120	P	53-11-365
3N 396	Pl. 139:3	C	A29468	3D 32	Pl. 120:18	C	A29624
3N 399	Pl. 112:5			3D 36	p. 102	B	
3N 400	p. 109	B		3D 41	Pl. 125:2	B	
3N 408	p. 110	P	53-11-20	3D 50	Pl. 120:15	C	A29627
3N 411	Pl. 139:5	C	A29474	3D 52	Pl. 120:17	P	53-11-366
3N 412	Pl. 137:9	C	A29475	3D 54	Pl. 120:16	P	53-11-368
3N 415	Pl. 112:6	C	A29476	3D 67	p. 89	B	
3N 416	p. 109	C	A29477	3D 71	p. 101	P	53-11-281
3N 417	Pl. 145:3	C	A29478	3D 76	Pl. 149:2	C	A29629
3N 418 _a	Pl. 108:4	C	A29479	3D 77	p. 100	C	A29630
3N 419	Pl. 144:6	C	A29481	3D 78	p. 98	P	53-11-340
3N 421	p. 99	B		3D 79	p. 101	B	
3N 422	p. 105	C	A29482	3D 80	p. 110	P	53-11-28
3N 423	Pl. 136:8	C	A29483	3D 84	Pl. 128:6	C	A29631
3N 424	Pl. 112:4	B	56503	3D 91	p. 100	P	53-11-314
3N 427	Pl. 153:20	B	56515	3D 98	p. 153	B	
3N 428	Pl. 153:19	P	53-11-278	3D 99	p. 111	B	
3N 429	Pl. 127:4	B		3D 101	p. 110	B	
3N 430	Pl. 144:9	C	A29485	3D 102	p. 112	C	A29637
3N 432	Pl. 142:2	B	56483	3D 109	Pl. 139:10	B	
3N 434	Pl. 133:8	B	56472	3D 114	opp. Pl. 118	B	
3N 443	Pl. 112:1	B	56564	3D 115	Pl. 118:14	B	
3N 448	Pl. 111:15	P	53-11-362	3D 124	Pl. 118:9	P	53-11-369
3N 449	Pl. 156:1	P	53-11-316	3D 125	Pl. 118:11	P	53-11-370
3N 450	Pl. 141:3	B		3D 128	Pl. 123:5	B	
3N 451	Pl. 141:2	P	53-11-111	3D 131	p. 105	C	A29640
3N 452	Pl. 144:11	B	56485	3D 138	Pl. 139:16	B	
3N 454	Pl. 153:34	P	53-11-293	3D 140	p. 98	B	
3N 455	Pl. 154:25	C	A29491	3D 142	p. 101	B	
3N 457	Pl. 141:1	B		3D 145	opp. Pl. 118	B	
3N 459	Pl. 153:30	B		3D 146	Pl. 118:12	B	
3N 461	Pl. 138:7	B		3D 148	Pl. 122:12	P	53-11-367
3N 463	opp. Pl. 137	P	53-11-93	3D 149	p. 111	B	
3N 464	Pl. 130:3	B	56476	3D 151	opp. Pl. 118	D	
3N 465	p. 106	C	A29492	3D 153	Pl. 140:6	C	A29643
3N 466	Pl. 111:16	C	A29493	3D 156	p. 111	B	
3N 467	Pl. 147:7	C	A29494	3D 158	Pl. 124:8	C	A29644
3N 468	p. 109	P	53-11-25	3D 163	Pl. 118:13	P	53-11-364
3N 469	Pl. 138:1	P	53-11-90	3D 165	p. 100	B	
3N 472	p. 144	C	A29495	3D 168	Pl. 122:11	B	
3N 488	p. 144	B		3D 170	p. 111	C	A29647
3N 502	p. 99	C	A29505	3D 172	Pl. 118:6	D	
				3D 174	Pl. 118:8	D	
3D 1	Pl. 125:3	P	53-11-59	3D 175	Pl. 120:13	C	A29648
3D 8	Pl. 140:2	P	53-11-132	3D 177	Pl. 118:5	D	
3D 9	p. 111	B		3D 182	Pl. 149:6	C	A29650
3D 10	p. 111	P	53-11-148	3D 188-89	p. 141	B	
3D 11	p. 102	B		3D 192	p. 142	B	
3D 16	p. 111	C	A29618	3D 193	p. 142	P	53-11-315

INDEX OF CATALOGUE NUMBERS

CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.	CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.
3D 196	p. 153	C	A29652	3D 349	Pl. 148:10	C	A29700
3D 198	p. 92	B		3D 352	pp. 112, 114	C	A29703
3D 199	Pl. 131:7	C	A29653	3D 353	p. 114	B	
3D 200	p. 154	P	53-11-151	3D 354	Pl. 122:6	B	
3D 201	p. 154	B		3D 355	opp. Pl. 118	B	
3D 205	Pl. 120:14	B		3D 357	p. 101	P	53-11-296
3D 207	Pl. 139:14	P	53-11-114	3D 358	p. 100	P	53-11-313
3D 209	p. 154	C	A29656	3D 359	p. 114	P	53-11-34
3D 210	p. 154	B		3D 361	opp. Pl. 118	P	53-11-375
3D 212	p. 154	P	53-11-78	3D 363	Pl. 118:1	C	A29704
3D 217-18	p. 154	B		3D 366	opp. Pl. 118	B	
3D 224	p. 98	C	A29658	3D 367	p. 113	B	
3D 226	p. 112	P	53-11-23	3D 369	pp. 110, 113	B	
3D 227	p. 154	B		3D 370	p. 114	P	53-11-377
3D 228	p. 154	P	53-11-112	3D 371	p. 114	P	53-11-158
3D 229	p. 154	P	53-11-63	3D 372	Pl. 122:7	B	
3D 230	p. 154	B		3D 373	Pl. 149:14	P	53-11-153
3D 242	Pl. 124:9	B		3D 374	p. 113	P	53-11-70
3D 244	p. 154	P	53-11-126	3D 375	p. 114	C	A29705
3D 245	p. 154	P	53-11-113	3D 377-78	p. 113	B	
3D 246	Pl. 134:3	C	A29661	3D 379	p. 113	P	53-11-145
3D 247	p. 105	D		3D 381	p. 100	P	53-11-312
3D 248	p. 154	{B P	53-11-159	3D 386	p. 111	P	53-11-150
3D 252	p. 142	B		3D 388	Pl. 140:5	C	A29709
3D 254	p. 104	B		3D 389	Pl. 139:11	B	
3D 255	p. 101	B		3D 394	pp. 89, 114	B	
3D 256	p. 89	P	53-11-82	3D 395	p. 114	B	
3D 257	Pl. 118:10	B		3D 396	p. 114	P	53-11-85
3D 258	Pl. 118:7	C	A29664	3D 397	p. 114	B	
3D 259	Pl. 128:4	P	53-11-131	3D 399	Pl. 128:10	B	
3D 263	p. 110	B		3D 402-3	pp. 104, 114	B	
3D 267	p. 154	B		3D 404	Pl. 117:12	B	
3D 268	p. 154	P	53-11-147	3D 405-6	p. 114	B	
3D 269	p. 142	C	A29665	3D 408	Pl. 130:8	P	53-11-79
3D 270	p. 142	C	A29666	3D 409	Pl. 120:7	B	
3D 284	p. 111	C	A29674	3D 410	Pl. 124:5	C	A29712
3D 286	Pl. 118:4	B		3D 412	Pl. 142:3	B	
3D 294-95	p. 142	B		3D 413	Pl. 144:10	B	
3D 296	p. 98	C	A29679	3D 416	p. 111	C	A29713
3D 306	Pl. 118:3	C	A29685	3D 418	p. 113	P	53-11-380
3D 310	opp. Pl. 118	C	A29688	3D 419	p. 113	D	
3D 311	Pl. 151:3	P	53-11-327	3D 420	p. 113	P	53-11-381
3D 312	p. 143	P	53-11-341	3D 424	p. 105	B	
3D 313	p. 143	P	53-11-342	3D 434	Pl. 130:9	C	A29715
3D 314	Pl. 140:1	B		3D 441	p. 103	P	53-11-29
3D 317	Pl. 122:8	C	A29689	3D 443	Pl. 120:11	B	
3D 319	p. 154	C	A29690	3D 450	Pl. 131:8	B	
3D 321	Pl. 118:2	B		3D 460	Pl. 141:4	C	A29723
3D 322-23	p. 111	B		3D 462	Pl. 127:8	B	
3D 326	Pl. 122:9	C	A29692	3D 468	p. 99	B	
3D 335	p. 111	C	A29694	3D 470	opp. Pl. 133	P	53-11-89
3D 337	Pl. 128:7	C	A29696	3D 471	Pl. 126:9	B	
3D 345	Pl. 126:8	C	A29698	3D 474	Pl. 130:6	C	A29725
3D 347	opp. Pl. 118	B		3D 475-76	p. 106	B	
3D 348	Pl. 128:3	B		3D 478	p. 156	B	
				3D 479	p. 156	P	53-11-115

INDEX OF CATALOGUE NUMBERS

177

CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.	CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.
3D 480	p. 111	B		3D 649	Pl. 139:7	B	
3D 481	p. 89	B		3D 650	p. 102	P	53-11-280
3D 482	p. 101	C	A29726- 27	3D 651	p. 102	B	
				3D 652	p. 104	C	A29770
3D 484	Pl. 117:11	B		3D 653	p. 102	B	
3D 487	Pl. 120:5	B		3D 654	Pl. 117:2	B	
3D 490	p. 106	C	A29730	3D 659	p. 98	P	53-11-344
3D 491	p. 101	C	A29731	3D 661	Pl. 164C	B	
3D 492	p. 105	B		3D 663	Pl. 117:1	P	53-11-390
3D 495	Pl. 143:7	C	A29732	3D 666	Pl. 119:15	P	53-11-391
3D 496	Pl. 131:5	B		3D 669	Pl. 135:7	B	
3D 500	p. 101	C	A29734	3D 671	Pl. 139:6	C	A29773
3D 502	p. 98	P	53-11-349	3D 672	Pl. 149:8	C	A29774
3D 508	Pl. 122:1	B		3D 676	p. 111	C	A29775
3D 511	Pl. 139:9	B		3D 679	p. 110	P	53-11-26
3D 512	Pl. 117:5	C	A29735	3D 682	p. 144	P	53-11-328
3D 518	Pl. 141:5	P	53-11-118	3D 683	p. 144	C	A29778
3D 520	Pl. 117:4	P	53-11-385	3D 684	p. 144	C	A29779
3D 526	p. 111	B		3D 686	Pl. 134:4	B	
3D 528	Pl. 139:13	B		3D 687	Pl. 122:14	P	53-11-39
3D 532	p. 106	P	53-11-171	3D 713	Pl. 107:7	D	
3D 533	p. 116	B		3D 714	Pl. 107:1	P	53-11-13
3D 534	Pl. 131:6	C	A29738	3D 715	Pl. 107:4	C	A29552
3D 536	p. 110	B		3D 716	Pl. 107:2	B	
3D 537	Pl. 149:7	C	A29739	3D 717	Pl. 107:3	C	A29582
3D 540	Pl. 117:8	D		3D 718-20	p. 153	D	
3D 550	Pl. 139:8	P	53-11-128	3D 721	p. 155	D	
3D 551	Pl. 117:7	B					
3D 557	p. 116	B		3P 1	Pl. 97:9	B	
3D 558	p. 111	B		3P 4	Pl. 99:6	P	53-11-161
3D 560	p. 100	C	A29746	3P 5	Pl. 100:22	C	A29509
3D 561	p. 113	B		3P 6	p. 141	C	A29510
3D 567	p. 110	B		3P 7	p. 141	P	53-11-247
3D 568	p. 110	C	A29747	3P 8	Pl. 83:8	B	
3D 569	Pl. 117:9	B		3P 9	Pl. 84:9	C	A29510A
3D 579	Pl. 117:6	C	A29751	3P 10	p. 141	P	53-11-249
3D 587	p. 113	B		3P 12	Pl. 83:14	C	A29511
3D 588	p. 113	C	A29753	3P 13	Pl. 85:11	P	53-11-179
3D 589	p. 112	P	53-11-24	3P 14	p. 141	P	53-11-218
3D 592	Pl. 131:4	B		3P 16	Pl. 82:18	B	
3D 596	opp. Pl. 117	P	53-11-387	3P 17	Pl. 99:5	B	
3D 598	Pl. 140:10	P	53-11-127	3P 23-24	p. 141	D	
3D 599	p. 111	B		3P 28	Pl. 91:1	B	
3D 604	p. 156	B		3P 29	Pl. 83:17	D	
3D 610	p. 100	B		3P 30	Pl. 84:14	B	
3D 612	Pl. 117:3	P	53-11-388	3P 35	Pl. 86:8	P	53-11-246
3D 613	p. 113	P	53-11-389	3P 53	Pl. 87:12	B	
3D 614	p. 113	B		3P 54	p. 142	P	53-11-207
3D 615	p. 112	C	A29759	3P 55	p. 142	B	
3D 624	p. 110	B		3P 56-57	p. 142	D	
3D 625	Pl. 142:1	B		3P 58	Pl. 87:4	D	
3D 626	Pl. 139:2	C	A29761	3P 59	Pl. 87:9	D	
3D 629	Pl. 142:6	P	53-11-165	3P 60-61	p. 142	B	
3D 637	Pl. 120:4	B		3P 62	p. 142	D	
3D 644	p. 100	B		3P 63-64	p. 142	B	
3D 646	opp. Pl. 117	B		3P 65	Pl. 83:11	C	A29513

INDEX OF CATALOGUE NUMBERS

CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.	CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.
3P 66	p. 142	P	53-11-239	3P 208	Pl. 162:6	B	
3P 67	Pl. 86:9	D		3P 212-13	p. 155	D	
3P 68	p. 142	D		3P 214	Pl. 94:14	C	A29532
3P 69	p. 142	B		3P 215	p. 155	C	A29533
3P 70-71	p. 142	D		3P 217	Pl. 94:13	B	
3P 72	p. 142	C	A29514	3P 218	p. 155	B	
3P 73	Pl. 87:10	D		3P 230	Pl. 85:6	D	
3P 86	Pl. 86:14	B		3P 237	Pl. 82:10	B	
3P 89	Pl. 85:8	B		3P 240	Pl. 83:20	B	
3P 90	Pl. 82:8	D		3P 242	Pl. 83:18	B	
3P 91	Pl. 82:16	B		3P 252	Pl. 83:21	B	
3P 92	Pl. 82:9	B		3P 253	Pl. 84:1	C	A29538
3P 93	Pl. 83:12	B		3P 269	Pl. 86:12	P	53-11-251
3P 94	Pl. 82:17	C	A29516	3P 270	Pl. 87:11	C	A29543
3P 95	Pl. 83:6	C	A29517	3P 271	Pl. 86:5	B	
3P 100	Pl. 99:4	D		3P 273	Pl. 83:3	P	53-11-187
3P 105	Pl. 93:3	B		3P 279	Pl. 85:10	C	A29545
3P 113	Pl. 163:2	P	53-11-263	3P 280	Pl. 93:5	P	53-11-172
3P 114	Pl. 163:4	B		3P 283	Pl. 162:2	B	
3P 115	Pl. 99:7	D		3P 304	Pl. 80:6	P	53-11-212
3P 116	p. 142	P	53-11-255	3P 305	Pl. 84:19	B	
3P 118	Pl. 98:6	P	53-11-257	3P 307	Pl. 95:3	B	
3P 120	Pl. 99:2	D		3P 309	Pl. 93:8	C	A29547
3P 121	Pl. 99:1	B		3P 312	Pl. 84:4	B	
3P 124	Pl. 162:14	B		3P 315	Pl. 83:19	B	
3P 125	Pl. 162:13	P	53-11-188	3P 320	p. 113	B	
3P 127	Pl. 98:2	B		3P 321	Pl. 86:7	C	A29550
3P 133-34	p. 143	D		3P 322	Pl. 85:7	C	A29551
3P 137	Pl. 162:12	P	53-11-269	3P 323-24	p. 114	D	
3P 143	Pl. 98:3	P	53-11-231	3P 326	Pl. 84:3	B	
3P 149	Pl. 93:6	B		3P 327	p. 143	D	
3P 155	Pl. 99:3	D		3P 328	Pl. 85:14	B	
3P 156 _a	Pl. 99:8	C	A29523	3P 329	Pl. 83:2	C	A29553
3P 156 _b	Pl. 99:9	C	A29523A	3P 330-31	p. 113	D	
3P 157	Pl. 99:10	C	A29524	3P 332-33	p. 114	D	
3P 160	Pl. 95:1	C	A29525	3P 334-36	p. 113	D	
3P 161	Pl. 93:9	B		3P 337	p. 114	D	
3P 162	Pl. 83:7	C	A29526	3P 340	Pl. 84:16	P	
3P 163	p. 142	B		3P 343	Pl. 82:13	B	
3P 164	p. 142	C	A29527	3P 344	Pl. 85:12	P	
3P 165	p. 142	B		3P 345	Pl. 84:17	C	A29555
3P 166	Pl. 96:12	C	A29528	3P 346	Pl. 85:2	C	A29556
3P 167	Pl. 93:12	P	53-11-208	3P 347	Pl. 85:3	B	
3P 170	Pl. 162:11	B		3P 348	p. 144	P	53-11-253
3P 177	Pl. 89:11	D		3P 350	Pl. 86:6	C	A29557
3P 188	Pl. 93:10	P	53-11-204	3P 351	Pl. 87:8	D	
3P 193	Pls. 87:14, 148:2	D		3P 352	Pl. 80:4	D	
3P 194	Pl. 162:4	C	A29530	3P 353	Pl. 82:12	B	
3P 195	p. 154	B		3P 355	Pl. 84:21	P	53-11-273
3P 196	Pl. 162:10	P	53-11-203	3P 356	Pl. 83:13	B	
3P 197	Pl. 94:10	P	53-11-264	3P 357	Pl. 80:7	B	
3P 198	Pl. 95:11	D		3P 358	Pl. 85:16	C	A29558
3P 202	p. 155	B		3P 359	Pl. 85:13	D	
3P 204	Pl. 95:7	B		3P 361	Pl. 82:7	D	
3P 205	p. 155	B		3P 362	Pl. 92:18	B	
3P 207	p. 155	C	A29531	3P 365	Pl. 80:16	B	

INDEX OF CATALOGUE NUMBERS

179

CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.	CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.
3P 366	Pl. 80:1	P	53-11-194	3P 488	Pl. 80:15	C	A29587
3P 368	Pl. 94:16	P	53-11-174	3P 489	Pl. 80:2	B	
3P 369	Pl. 96:9	P	53-11-242	3P 490	Pl. 80:18	C	A29588
3P 371	Pl. 80:3	C	A29561	3P 491	Pl. 80:8	C	A29589
3P 372	Pl. 94:9	C	A29562	3P 492	Pl. 95:4	C	A29590
3P 373	Pl. 93:2	B		3P 495	Pl. 81:5	D	
3P 374	Pl. 93:7	D		3P 496	Pl. 80:14	P	53-11-262
3P 375	Pl. 97:4	B		3P 497	Pl. 80:5	B	
3P 378	Pl. 95:10	P	53-11-240	3P 499	Pl. 81:3	P	53-11-260
3P 382	Pl. 93:14	D		3P 500	Pl. 80:11	B	
3P 383	Pl. 97:3	D		3P 501	Pl. 81:10	P	53-11-275
3P 384	Pl. 94:2	D		3P 502	Pl. 80:9	B	
3P 387	Pl. 90:13	B		3P 503	Pl. 80:13	B	
3P 388	Pl. 93:4	P	53-11-189	3P 506	Pl. 81:6	P	53-11-261
3P 390	Pl. 94:15	P	53-11-235	3P 511	Pl. 80:12	C	A29593
3P 394	Pl. 93:13	C	A29565	3P 512	Pl. 81:2	C	A29594
3P 395	Pl. 97:5	C	A29566	3P 518	Pl. 90:18	B	
3P 396	Pl. 93:1	B		3P 520	Pl. 91:17	P	53-11-270
3P 398	Pl. 94:11	D		3P 521	Pl. 91:13	B	
3P 404	Pl. 96:1	P	53-11-186	3P 522	Pl. 81:9	C	A29596
3P 406	Pl. 96:7	B		3P 524	Pl. 85:1	D	
3P 408	Pl. 88:19	P	53-11-185	3P 525	Pl. 81:7	B	
3P 411	Pl. 96:8	C	A29570	3P 526	Pl. 91:12	C	A29597
3P 412	Pl. 96:11	D		3P 527	Pl. 92:2	P	53-11-182
3P 415	Pl. 162:1	B		3P 533	Pl. 95:16	B	
3P 420	Pl. 96:3	C	A29573	3P 547	Pl. 91:4	B	
3P 422	Pl. 96:2	P	53-11-241	3P 552	Pl. 91:5	B	
3P 424	Pl. 94:5	P	53-11-225	3P 553	Pl. 90:7	C	A29602
3P 429	Pl. 84:18	P	53-11-180	3P 554	Pl. 82:5	P	53-11-176
3P 430	Pl. 94:3	C	A29576	3P 560	Pl. 81:8	C	A29603
3P 436	Pl. 89:5	C	A29579	3P 561	Pl. 82:6	C	A29604
3P 437	Pl. 89:7	D		3P 563	Pl. 92:10	B	
3P 439	Pl. 88:1	C	A29580	3P 567	Pl. 81:4	B	
3P 441	Pl. 148:9	B		3P 569	Pl. 82:2	P	53-11-175
3P 442	Pl. 148:9	C	A29581	3P 570	Pl. 80:17	B	
3P 443	Pl. 148:9	B		3P 571	Pl. 89:14	C	A29606
3P 444	Pl. 94:17	B		3P 572	Pl. 81:1	P	53-11-271
3P 448	p. 116	B		3P 574	Pl. 90:17	B	
3P 449	Pl. 95:5	P	53-11-214	3P 575	p. 144	B	
3P 450	p. 116	D		3P 580	p. 144	C	A29607
3P 451-53	p. 116	B		3P 581-82	p. 144	B	
3P 458	Pl. 97:1	D		3P 585	p. 144	D	
3P 459	p. 116	D		3P 586	Pl. 90:16	C	A29608
3P 461	Pl. 148:3	B		3P 587	p. 144	P	53-11-256
3P 462-63	p. 116	D		3P 614	p. 144	D	
3P 464	p. 116	P	53-11-245				
3P 465	p. 116	B		3NT 1	p. 74	C	A30100
3P 472	Pl. 80:10	B		3NT 3	p. 74	C	A30102
3P 474	Pl. 82:1	B		3NT 6	p. 114	C	A30105
3P 477	Pl. 89:8	D		3NT 7	p. 114	C	A30106
3P 478	Pl. 97:2	P	53-11-377	3NT 9	p. 74, opp. Pl. 118	C	A30107
3P 479	Pl. 93:11	C	A29584A				
3P 482	Pl. 94:18	P	53-11-230	3NT 10	p. 74	C	A30108
3P 483	Pl. 89:9	D		3NT 12	p. 74	P	55-21-201
3P 484	Pl. 89:10	D		3NT 18	p. 74	P	55-21-207
3P 486	Pl. 82:3	B		3NT 24	opp. Pl. 119	C	A30109

INDEX OF CATALOGUE NUMBERS

CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.	CAT. NO.	REF.	ALLOCA- TION	MUS. NO.
3NT 27	p. 74	C	A30112	3NT 174	pp. 74, 114	B	58352
3NT 31	opp. Pl. 119	P	55-21-212	3NT 184	p. 76	B	58358
3NT 32	opp. Pl. 119	C	A30116	3NT 185	p. 76	B	58359
3NT 33	p. 74	P	55-21-213	3NT 188	p. 113	B	58360
3NT 35	p. 74	P	55-21-215	3NT 189	p. 114	B	58361
3NT 39	p. 74	P	55-21-219	3NT 190	pp. 74, 114	B	58362
3NT 40	p. 74	P	55-21-220	3NT 191-92	p. 114	B	58363-64
3NT 41	p. 74	C	A30117	3NT 194	p. 113	B	58366
3NT 43-46	p. 74	C	A30119-	3NT 197	p. 74	B	58369
			22	3NT 202	p. 74	B	58374
3NT 49	p. 74	P	55-21-221	3NT 208	p. 76	B	58378
3NT 50	p. 74, opp. Pl. 118	P	55-21-222	3NT 221-23	p. 76	B	58384-86
				3NT 233	Pl. 120:12	B	58393
3NT 53	p. 74	P	55-21-224	3NT 246	p. 76	B	58401
3NT 54	p. 74	P	55-21-225	3NT 265	p. 116	C	A30189
3NT 55	p. 74	P	55-21-226	3NT 266	p. 116	C	A30190
3NT 56	p. 74, opp. Pl. 118	P	55-21-227	3NT 267	p. 116	P	55-21-291
				3NT 268	p. 116	C	A30191
3NT 58	p. 74	P	55-21-229	3NT 269	p. 116	P	55-21-292
3NT 60	p. 74	C	A30126	3NT 270	p. 116	P	55-21-293
3NT 78	p. 76	P	55-21-235	3NT 271	p. 116	P	55-21-294
3NT 79	opp. Pl. 120	P	55-21-236	3NT 272	p. 116	P	55-21-295
3NT 82	opp. Pl. 120	P	55-21-238	3NT 273	p. 116	P	
3NT 83	p. 76, opp. Pl. 120	C	A30136	3NT 274	p. 116	C	A30192
				3NT 275	p. 116	P	55-21-296
3NT 84	p. 76	C	A30137	3NT 276	p. 116	P	55-21-297
3NT 86	p. 76	C	A30139	3NT 283	p. 116	C	A30194
3NT 87	p. 76	P	55-21-239	3NT 816	p. 76	B	58733
3NT 88	p. 76	P	55-21-240	3NT 817-19	p. 116	B	58734-36
3NT 89	p. 76	P	55-21-241	3NT 823	opp. Pl. 120	B	58740
3NT 90	p. 76	P	55-21-242	3NT 834	pp. 75, 77	B	58747
3NT 91	p. 76	P	55-21-243	3NT 842	pp. 75, 77	B	58753
3NT 92	p. 76	P	55-21-244	3NT 855	pp. 75, 77	B	58765
3NT 94	p. 76	C	A30142	3NT 863	p. 76, Pl. 120:8, 10	B	58773
3NT 95	p. 76	P	55-21-245				
3NT 96	p. 76	P	55-21-246	3NT 864-67	p. 76	B	58774-77
3NT 97	p. 76	{C P	A30143 55-21-247	3NT 869	p. 76, Pl. 120:9	B	58779
3NT 114	p. 76	P	55-21-255	3NT 870-72	p. 76	B	58780-82
3NT 115	p. 154	C	A30151	3NT 876	p. 76	B	58786
3NT 116	p. 74	P	55-21-256	3NT 884	p. 76	B	58794
3NT 155	p. 76	C	A30168	3NT 885-86	p. 116	B	58795-96
3NT 159	p. 76	B	58346	3NT 887	p. 116	P	
3NT 167	p. 76	B	58347	3NT 889	pp. 75, 77		

GENERAL INDEX¹

- Abu Hatab, 89, 91
 account tablets, 25, 147-48
 Achaemenian period, viii, 34, 37, 71, 77-79, 82, 84, 87, 92, 119, 145-46, 149, 152
 Adadshumusur, 14-16, 29
 Agum Kakrime, 27
 Akkadian period, viii, 25, 34, 35, 38, 40-43, 77-82, 93, 145, 157
 altars, 13-15, 28, 31, 33, 39, 47, 48, 55, 65, 145
 Altman, Charles B., xix
 Amarsin, 74, 75
 Amin, Mahmud al-, vii
 Andrae, Walter, xix
 anthropometrical study, 117 (n. 107)
 ape figurines, 84, 93
 'Aqar Quf, 84
 Arameans, 93
 arches, 51, 56, 61, 65, 66, 71
 Artaxerxes, 76
 Ashurbanipal, 1, 18, 20, 27, 29, 76
 Asil, Naji al-, viii
 Assur, 79
 Assyrian period, vii, 1, 2, 18-19, 27, 35, 38, 69-71, 77-79, 82-84, 95, 119, 145, 147, 149, 153-54

 Babylon, 62, 78, 79, 84, 87, 89, 92, 119-20, 145
 baked bricks in houses, 34-36, 38, 42-49, 51, 53-60, 62-73, 145-46, 152
 balance, 102
 Baqir, Taha, 39
 barley, carbonized, 52
 bas-relief, 13
 basket, reed, 53
 baths, 34, 39, 43, 55, 58, 72
 "bathtub" burials, 119, 147
 bead types, 96
 Belibni, 76
 bell, baked-clay, 113
 benches, 15, 16, 28, 33, 40, 42, 43, 47, 51, 55, 58, 60, 64-66, 72, 146
 bent-axis plan, 2, 5, 28
 bins, 16, 42, 48, 52, 60, 66, 70, 151
 bitumen-bedded bricks, 2, 13, 16
 bitumen coating, 4, 11, 13-17, 46, 48, 51, 72, 73, 119-20
 bitumen pad in front of altar, 48
 bitumen utensil, 112
 bovine figurine, humped, 93
 bovine skeletons, 19, 32
 bread ovens, 17, 38, 39, 43, 47-49, 58, 60-62, 64, 66, 67, 71
 bricks: bonding of, 2, 6, 7, 13, 17, 18, 35, 36, 42, 51, 55, 66, 118, 152-53; boxes made of, 13, 42, 64, 65; rings built of, 9, 10, 30; sand in, 150; sizes of, 1-4, 6, 8, 9, 12-16, 18, 19, 34-36, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 58, 63, 65-68, 72, 118, 150-53; *see also* baked, flat, and plano-convex bricks
 Buchanan, Briggs, 82
 bull-man, 92
 burial vaults, 57, 146
 burials, contents of, 120-44
 Burnaburiash, 26, 27, 76, 77, 145
 burning places, 28-31, 33
 burnished pottery, 78
 Bursin, 11, 26, 75
 buttresses, 5, 12, 13, 16

 Caldwell, Joseph, vii
 Cambyses, 76
 camel figurines, 93
 canted floors, 7
 catalogue numbers of objects, xxi
 cattle figurines, 93
 cellae, 5, 13-16, 28, 31, 33
 cemeteries, 73, 117, 147
 central rooms, 37-40
 chapels, 39, 83, 96, 145-47; *see also* shrines
 Chiera, Edward, 29, 148
 circular constructions, 9, 10, 29-31, 48, 151
 clerestories, 37, 45
 climate, 37
 cloth bag, 98
 conflagrations, *see* fires
 Coon, Carleton S., vii
 Coon, Lisa, vii
 corbeling, 62, 66
 courtyards, 34, 36-38, 40
 cuneiform tablets in houses, 65, 112, 147-49
 cylinder seals, use of, 82-83
 Cyrus, 76

 Damiqilishu, 75
 damp courses, 54-57, 60, 66
 Darius, 76
 Delougaz, Pinhas, xix
 Der, 87, 89, 120
 digging tool, 112
 Director General of Antiquities of Iraq, vii, viii
 divine food, preparation of, 30-33
 door sockets, 2, 3, 9, 13, 15, 18, 36, 42, 45-47, 49, 56, 60, 61, 63, 65, 70-73; metal covering on —, 2
 doors, 2, 36, 71
 doorways, 2, 5, 27, 28, 36, 56
 double houses, 57-59
 drains, 3, 4, 10-12, 17, 19, 34, 35, 37, 39, 44, 47, 48, 50-52, 54, 57, 58, 70-72
 dry wells, 34

¹ [It should be noted that, but for minor exceptions, the subjects covered by headings in the Table of Contents are not repeated in the Index, nor are the contents of representative houses (pp. 113-17), the contents of the burials (pp. 120-44), and the objects from the soundings (pp. 153-55) indexed.—Ed.]

- Early Dynastic period, viii, 5, 10, 27, 28, 30-33, 40, 77, 80, 91, 96, 145, 147, 152-53, 155-57
 Ebeling, Erich, 29
 E-Enlil, 29-30
 Egypt, 78, 79, 82
 Ekiur, 26
 Ekur, 4-5, 12, 13, 16, 18, 20, 25-27, 29-30, 41, 47, 150
 Ekurezagin, 29
 Ekurigibarra, 29
 Ekurzagin, 29
 E-Ningursu, 29
 Eninnu, 29
 Enlil, buildings dedicated to, 4, 26, 29-30, 32
 Enlilbani, 75, 77
 entrance to Enlil temple, 10, 13, 28
 Esarhaddon, 27

 Falkenstein, Adam, 29
 family archive, 145
 "family" rooms, 37-40, 146
 famine in Nippur, 145
 figurines, significance of, 83-84, 86-87, 91, 95
 figurines in niches, 84, 91
 fire pits, 4, 8, 25, 31
 fires in buildings, 3, 36, 50-53
 fish-net sinkers, 112
 Fisher, Clarence S., vii, xix, 10, 19, 25, 26, 62, 63, 156
 flat bricks, 35, 40, 42, 145
 food for the gods, preparation of, 30-33
 footings, 2, 3, 5-7, 27; false —, 7
 forked implements, bronze, 112-13
 foundation deposits, 5
 foundations, 10, 12-13, 17, 18, 34, 36, 43, 44, 49, 50, 54-58, 60, 64-67, 152; triangular openings in —, 66, 67; *see also* substructures
 Frankfort, Henri, xix, 2, 81, 147
 frog figurine, 93
 furnace, 67

 gabled grave, 118
 Gadd, C. J., xx, 148
 game board scratched in pavement, 18
 Gandash, 27
 gateway, towered, 26
 Genouillac, Henri de, xix
 Giguu, 29
 glazed pottery, 78-79, 153
 gray pottery, 78
 greenish-gray wash on plaster, 2, 13, 16, 59
 grinding stones, 112
 Gutian period, 43, 145
 gutters in streets, 7, 10
 gypsum, 3, 4, 46

 Haines, Irene, vii, viii
 Haines, Richard C., v, vii-ix, xii, 1, 34, 150
 Hajji Muhammad pottery design, 156
 Hammurabi, 75, 76
 Hansen, Donald P., v
 Hauser, Elizabeth B., v
 Haynes, John Henry, 4
 hearths, 9, 10, 13, 15, 31, 37-40, 42, 45-48, 51-53, 58, 73, 146
 Heidel, Alexander, 95
 Heinrich, Ernst, xix

 Hellenistic period, 120
 herringbone bond, 35, 42, 152-53
 Hildebrandt, Frank, vii
 Hill, Harold D., xix
 Hilprecht, H. V., vii, xix, 1, 4, 7, 10, 17, 20, 25-27, 57, 63
 holes in floors, 3, 45
 horse figurines, 93
 horse-and-rider figurines, 83, 84, 89, 91-92
 house plan on tablet, 4, 41

 Ibbisin, 74, 75, 77, 79
 Iddindagan, 75
 Ilumailu, 76
 Ilushuilia, 28
 Inanna temple at Nippur, viii, 84, 150
 inscriptional evidence, 25-27, 29-30, 74-77, 147-49
 iron nails in coffins, 118
 irrigation canals, 35
 Ishchali, 96
 Ishmedagan, 75
 Isin-Larsa period, 8, 9, 11, 12, 26-28, 31, 37, 40, 54-62, 75, 77, 78, 80-82, 85-87, 90-92, 96, 118, 120, 145-48
 Islamic period, 117-18, 150, 153

 Jacobsen, vii, viii, xix, 147
 Jewish incantation bowls, 153
 Johns, Agnes S., 89

 Kadashmanenlil, 1, 19
 Kandalanu, 76
 Kassite period, vii, viii, 1, 2, 7-19, 26-28, 30, 31, 35, 37, 63, 68-69, 77, 78, 82, 84, 87, 88, 93, 119-20, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153-54, 156-57
 Khafajah, 27, 30, 39, 98
 King, Leonard W., 96
 Kish, 78, 148
 kitchen temples, 10, 32-33
 Koldewey, Robert, 84, 89
 Kraeling, Carl H., viii
 Kramer, Samuel Noah, 148-49
 Kudurenlil, 1, 14, 16, 17, 27, 29
 Kunanna, 147-48
 Kurigalzu, 1, 26

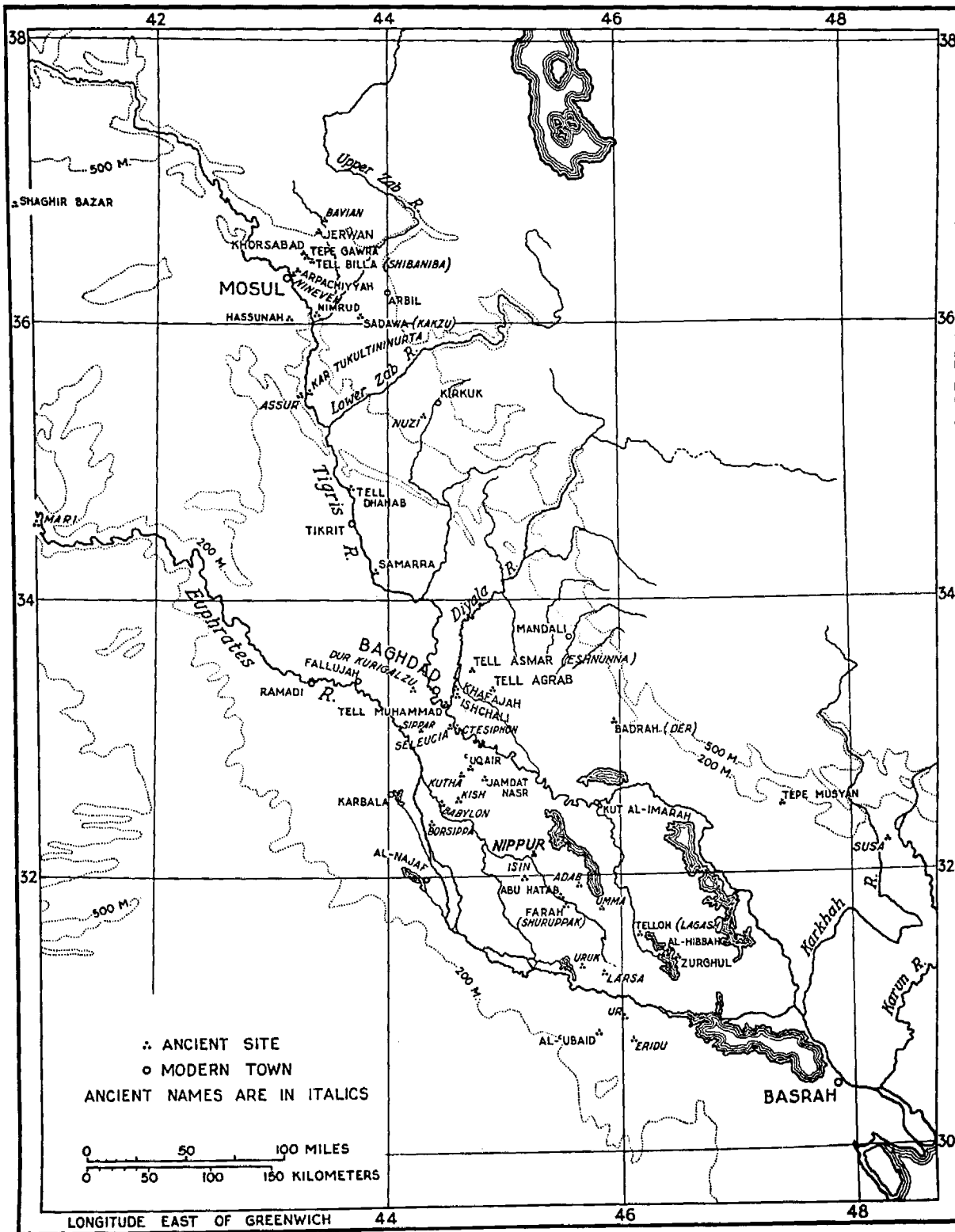
 Lagash, 5, 27, 29, 81
 Landsberger, Benno, 82-84, 147
 Langdon, Stephen, xix
 Larsa, 62
 Larsa period, 15, 32, 39, 75, 78, 84, 87, 92, 96, 120, 146, 148; *see also* Isin-Larsa period
 lattices for windows, 36, 112
 Layard, Austen Henry, vii
 Legrain, Leon, xx, 27
 Lenzen, Heinrich J., 6, 29
 lexical tablets, 25, 148-49
 libation place, 31, 33
 lighting, 2, 37, 45
 literary tablets, 148-49
 Lloyd, Seton, xix
 locus numbers, xxi, 34
 loom weights, 112
 Loud, Gordon xix
 lower temples, 32-33
 Lugalnigba, 4, 25
 Lutz, H. F., 29

GENERAL INDEX

- McCown, Donald E., v, viii-x, xii, 25, 74, 77, 117, 145, 153, 156
- McCown, Garnet, vii
- magic, 82-83, 91, 93-95
- main rooms, *see* central rooms
- Mallowan, M. E. L., 61
- manikin, baked-clay, 94
- map of Religious Quarter on tablet, 26
- Mari, 30
- marriage of Tammuz and Inanna, scene representing, 84
- mathematical tablet, 25
- matting: in burials, 117-18; on floors, 3, 4, 45, 53; in wall construction, 6, 35, 50, 52, 58, 64, 67, 72
- Median type clothing in burial, 146
- Meissner, Bruno, xix, 87, 88, 92, 102
- Melishihu, 1, 14, 29
- metal vessels, 78, 79, 147
- miniature shrines, figurines in, 84, 91
- model shovel handle, 112
- molds, 112-13
- mortar, mud, 2, 6, 13, 15, 16, 19, 35, 150
- musical instruments carried by figurines, 85, 87, 88, 93
- Mustafa, Muhammad Ali, vii, viii, 39
- Nabonidus, 76
- Naramsin, 1, 3, 4, 7, 25, 26
- Nazimurutash, 76, 77, 145
- Nebuchadrezzar I, 1, 13, 14, 17, 27, 29
- Nebuchadrezzar II, 1, 18, 27, 76
- Nebupolassar, 76
- necklace counterbalance on figurines, 85, 86, 89
- Neo-Babylonian period, 1, 18, 27, 33, 71, 77-79, 82, 87, 119-20, 145, 149
- Neo-Sumerian period, 146
- niches, 13, 14, 27, 31, 33, 39, 40, 45-48, 51, 56, 71, 72, 146, 151
- Nineveh, 78
- North Temple at Nippur, viii, 150, 157
- Nuffar, vii
- offering-bearer figurines, 91
- offering places, 30-31
- offering stands, 13, 15, 28, 33
- Old Babylonian period, viii, 11, 27, 30, 35, 37, 40, 62-68, 75, 77, 78, 80-82, 84, 87-92, 95, 96, 118-19, 145-48, 152, 157
- Oppenheim, A. Leo, 145
- orientation of skeletons, 117-18, 120
- oven, 59; *see also* bread ovens
- painted bricks, 4
- painted plaster, 63
- painted pottery, 78
- palm logs for roofing, 36-37, 45
- palmwood-covered burials, 118-19
- paneled reed screen, 15
- Parrot, André, xix, 78, 80, 87-89, 91, 92, 146
- Parthian period, 1, 9, 18, 19, 119, 150-53, 155, 157
- Persepolis, 79, 146
- Peters, John Punnett, vii, 26
- Phoenicia, 79
- plano-convex bricks, 3, 4, 35, 40, 42, 47, 145, 152-53
- plaster: gypsum-and-sand, 46; mud, 2, 4, 6-8, 10-16, 19, 36, 40, 151-53
- platforms, 4, 8, 9, 13, 15, 17, 28, 30, 31, 39, 46, 53, 56, 58, 60, 63-65, 67, 71, 146
- polishing stones, 53, 112
- Porada, Edith, 82
- pottery classification, 77-78
- pounding stones, 112
- private chapels, 39, 83, 146-47; *see also* shrines
- Protoliterate period, 27, 30, 80, 156
- public building, 152
- public chapel, 96, 145
- querns, saddle, 53
- Rainey, Froelich, viii
- "reception" rooms, 37, 46
- recessed entrance, 5, 13
- red-slipped pottery, 78
- reed basket, 53
- reed holes in floor, 3
- reed impressions in bench, 55, 146
- reed matting, *see* matting
- reed screen, paneled, 15
- Religious Quarter, vii, viii, 26, 150, 155-57
- Reuther, Oscar, xix
- revetments, *see* socles
- Rimsin, 75, 76
- roof debris, 36, 51
- roof spans, 37, 45, 72
- room usage, 38, 40
- saddle querns, 53
- Safar, Fuad, vii
- Samsuiluna, 75-77
- sand: in bricks, 150; in floors, 46; in plaster, 46
- Sargon, 76
- scaraboids, 82, 83
- school tablets, 148-49
- schools, 148-49
- screen, paneled reed, 15
- sculpture, 13, 18, 95-96
- seated figurines, 87, 88
- Sennacherib, 76, 78
- Shamashshumukin, 76
- Sharkalisharri, 4, 25, 26
- sheep figurines, 93
- shell-ring girdles, 98
- shrines, 39, 40, 44-47, 51, 53, 55, 84, 91, 145
- Shuilishu, 75
- Shulgi, 8, 74, 75
- Shusin, 32, 74, 75
- Sineribam, 75
- Siniddinam, 75, 77
- Sinsharishkun, 76
- Sippar, 148
- sleeping rooms, 38
- slipper coffins, 118, 153
- Smithsonian Institution, vii
- socles, 10-12, 16, 17, 28
- Soden, Wolfram von, 29
- Spycket, A., 86
- staff heads, 112
- stairways, 13, 14, 19-20, 26, 41, 52, 57, 60, 61, 65, 66, 70
- stamped bricks, 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 11, 13-20, 25-27, 34, 47, 48, 56
- standards flanking temple entrance, 10
- statues, 18, 95-96
- Steele, Francis R., vii, viii

- Steele, Mary Elizabeth, vii
stone, rarity of, 79
stone vessels, 79, 146
stoves, 38, 48, 52, 59, 61, 62, 67, 72
straw tempering, 2, 4, 35, 36, 150
street chapel, 96
streets, 7, 10–12, 16–17, 40, 42, 43, 54, 59, 60, 62, 63, 66–69, 145, 150
substructures of temples, 2, 5–7, 27
Sumerian temple plan, 28
sump pits, 8, 14, 31
Sumuil, 75
Swindler, Daris Ray, 117
- tables, 13, 15, 39, 40, 45–47, 51, 55, 67, 146
Tablet Hill, vii, 62
Tell Asmar, 28, 30, 39, 41, 55, 84, 87, 89, 91, 92
Tell al-Dhibā'ī, 39, 92, 146
Tell Harmal, 39, 78, 146, 148
Tell al-Lahm, 78, 119–20
Tell Shaghir Bazar, 61
Telloh, 78, 87, 89, 91, 146
Third Dynasty of Ur, *see* Ur III period
Thureau-Dangin, François, 5, 27, 29
toilets, 39
tomb in house, 73, 119
towers, 16, 26
town planning, 41, 42, 44, 54, 62, 69, 72, 145; *see also* streets
triangular openings in foundations, 66, 67
tripartite plan, 5
troughs, *libn*, 53, 66
tubes, baked-clay, 25
tweezers, 113
- ‘Ubaid period, 156–67
University Museum, Philadelphia, vii, viii
University of Pennsylvania, vii, viii, 34
Ur, 5, 10, 15, 26–28, 30–33, 39, 40, 51, 75, 79, 81, 84, 87–89, 92, 96, 119–20, 146–48
Ur III period, viii, 1, 2, 4–11, 13, 19, 25–32, 35, 37–41, 43–54, 56, 75, 77, 78, 80–82, 84–93, 96, 120, 145–47, 149, 152, 155
Urbau of Lagash, 5
Urnammu, vii, 1, 5–11, 13, 17, 19, 20, 25, 26, 29, 32, 47, 48, 50, 75
Urninurta, 1, 8, 11, 20, 26, 75
Uruk, 6, 29, 30, 32, 33, 84, 119–20
usual ware, definition of, 78
- Van Buren, E. Douglas, xx, 88, 95
vaults, *see* arches *and* burial vaults
ventilation, 37, 45
virgin soil, 34, 40, 153, 156
- Warka, *see* Uruk
wash on plaster, 2, 13, 16, 59, 63
washrooms, *see* baths
waterproofing, *see* bitumen coating
Welker, Marian, viii
wells, 34, 35
Whitney, Harry P., viii
windows, 2, 36
wood, 10, 15, 36, 118–19, 152
Woolley, C. Leonard, xx, 39, 51
worshiper figurines, 87–88, 91
- Xerxes, 75, 76
- ziggurat of Enlil, vii, viii, 4, 19–20, 26, 27, 151
ziggurats, temples alongside, 6, 28–32

PLATES



MAP OF MESOPOTAMIA

PLATE 2

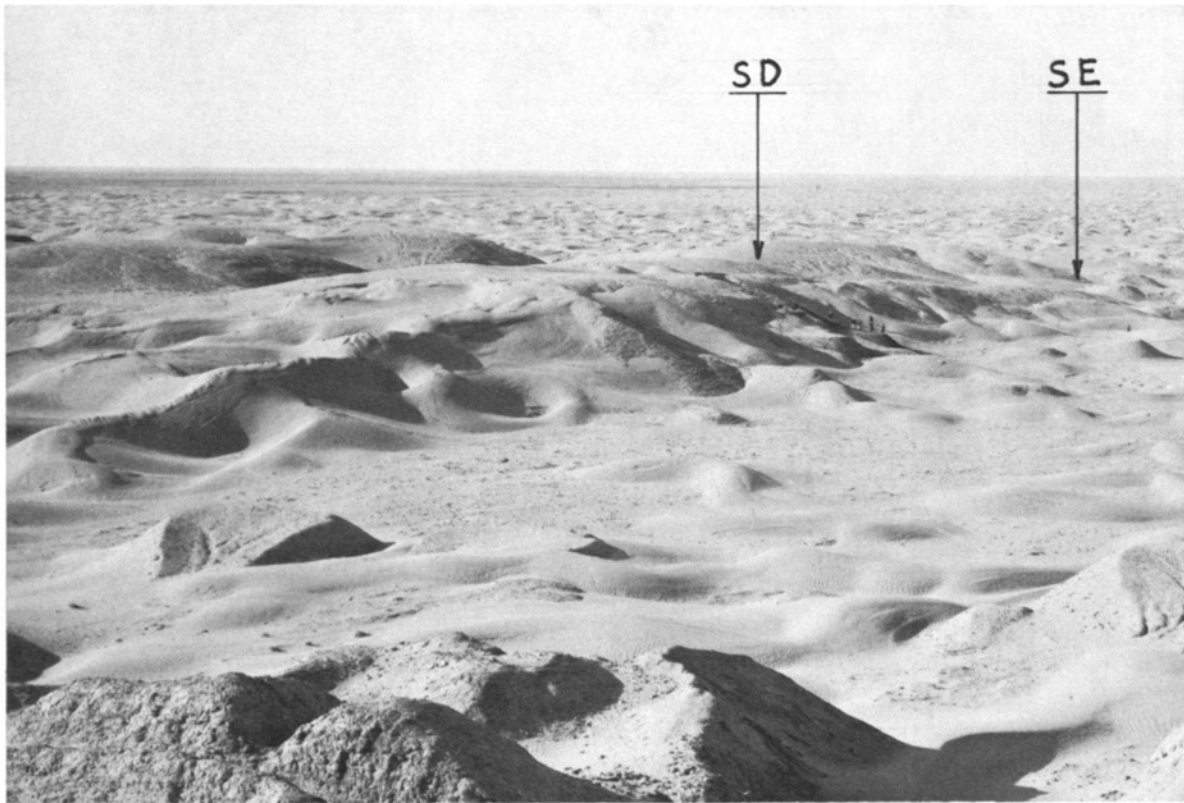


A

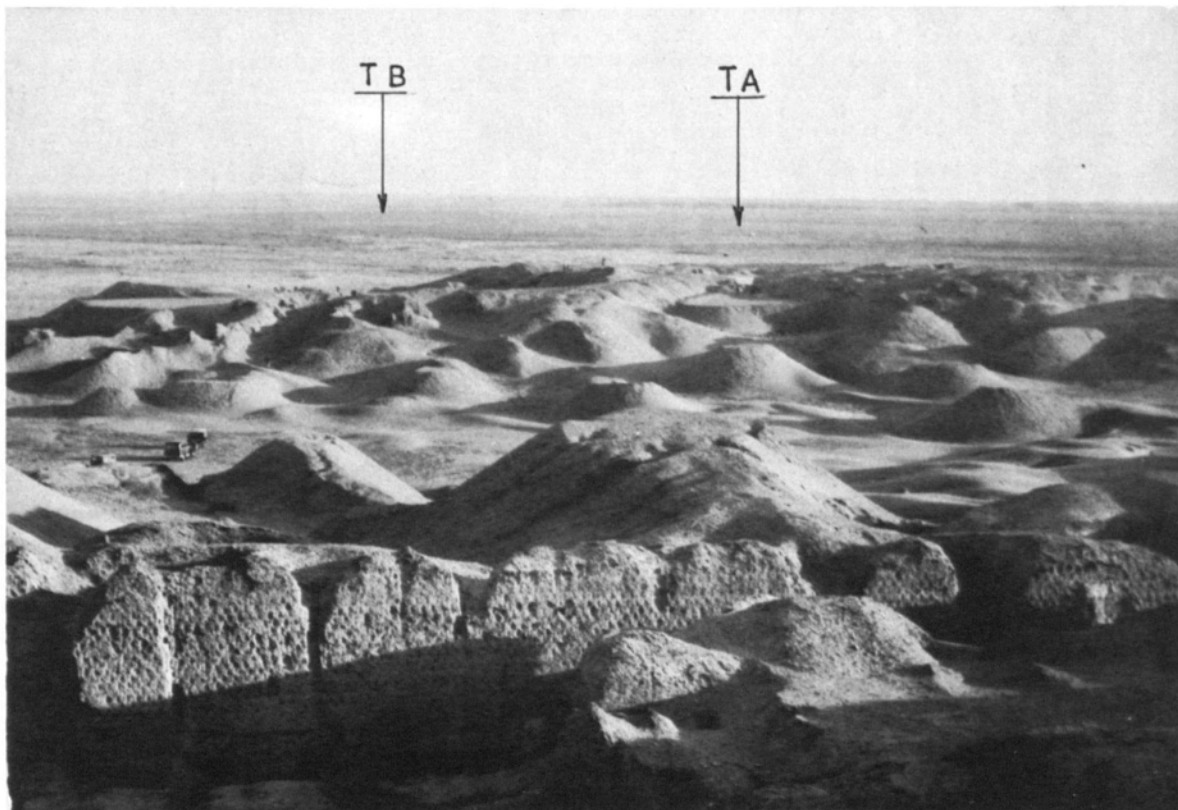


B

A. ZIGGURAT OF ENLIL, FROM WEST. B. ZIGGURAT AND TEMPLE OF ENLIL, FROM SOUTHEAST



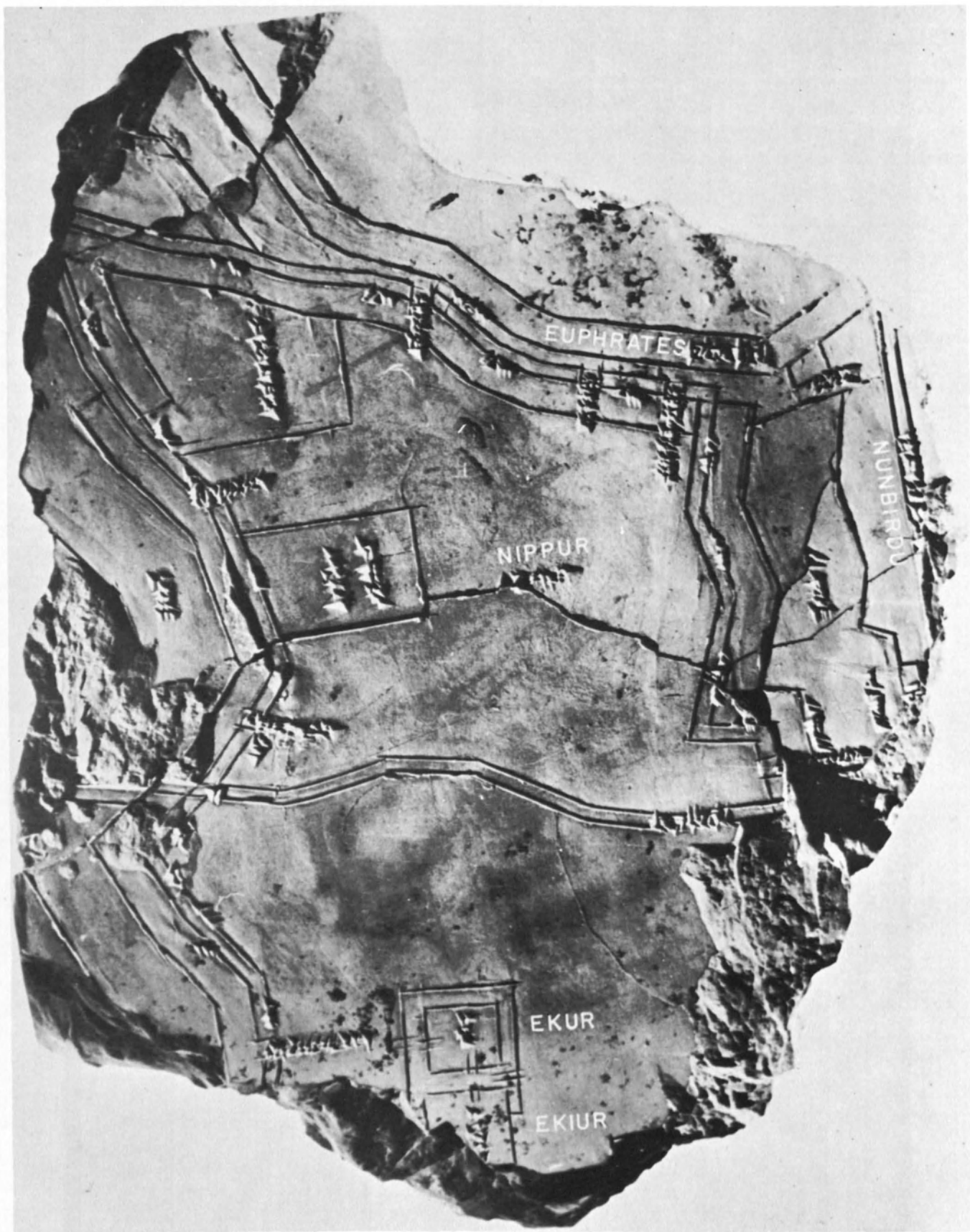
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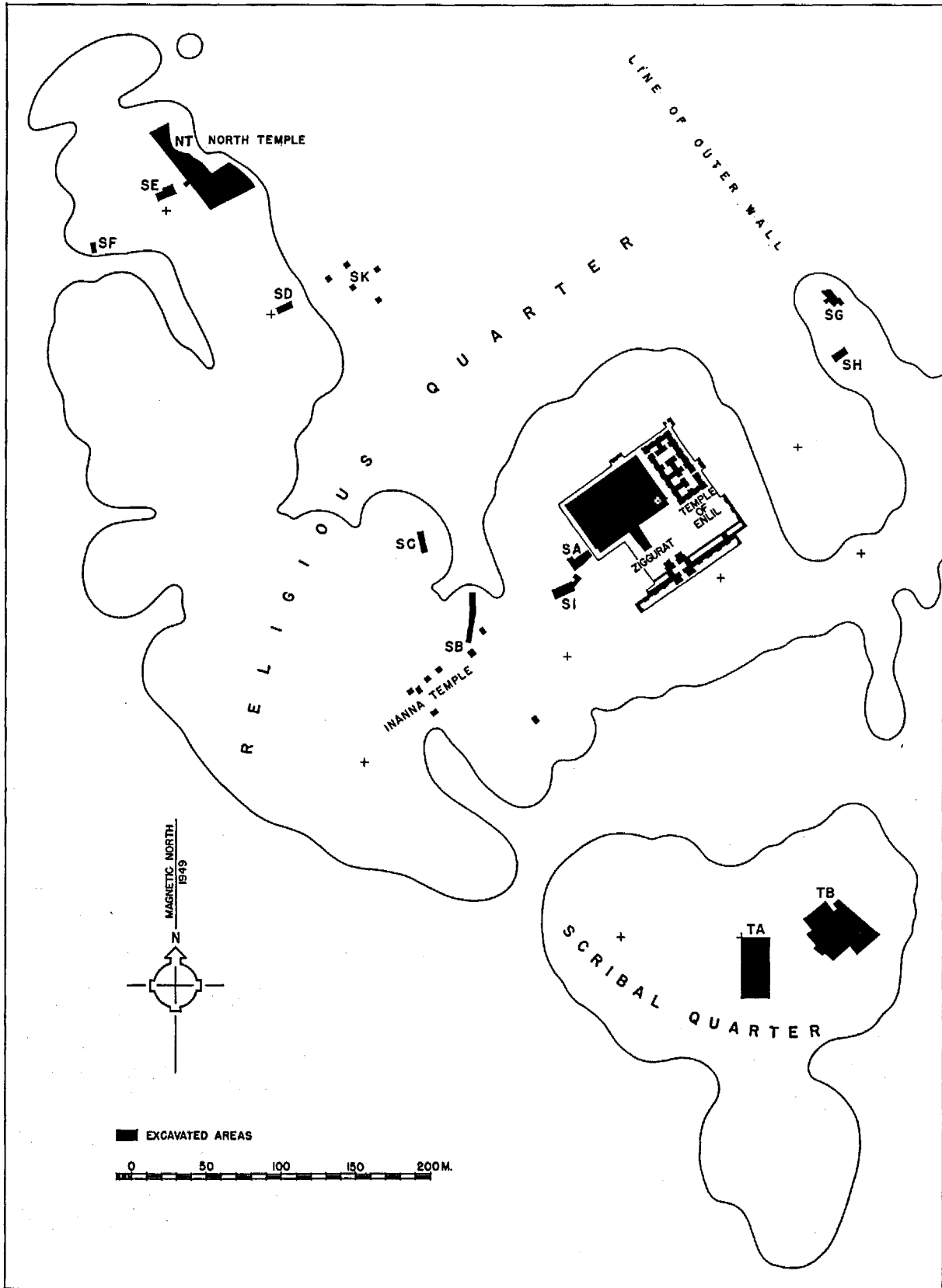
B

A. NORTHWEST CORNER OF RELIGIOUS QUARTER, LOOKING NORTHWEST FROM ZIGGURAT.
B. SCRIBAL QUARTER, LOOKING SOUTH FROM ZIGGURAT

PLATE 4



MAP OF NIPPUR ON TABLET IN THE HILPRECHT COLLECTION OF THE FRIEDRICH-SCHILLER UNIVERSITY AT JENA. APPROXIMATELY ACTUAL SIZE



PLAN OF EASTERN NIPPUR SHOWING EXCAVATED AREAS

PLATE 6



A

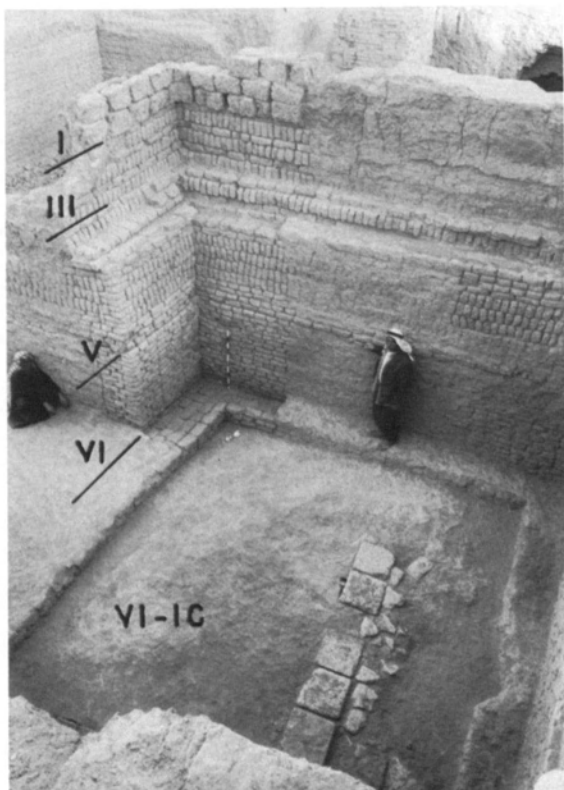


B

ENLIL TEMPLE AT EN LEVELS V AND VI, LOOKING (A) NORTHWEST AND (B) SOUTHEAST



A



B



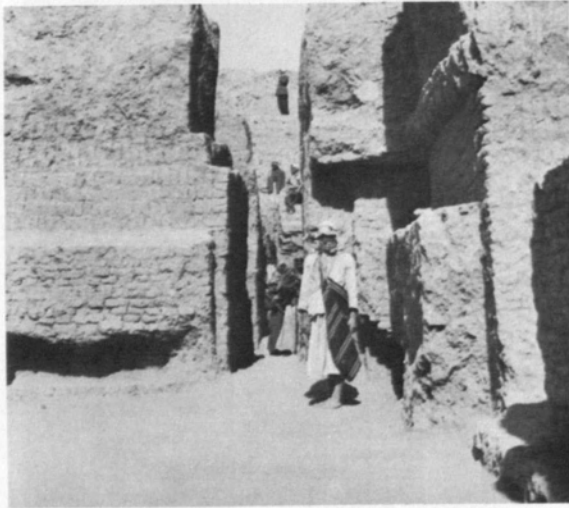
C

ENLIL TEMPLE. A. ENTRANCE. B. ROOM 17. C. FIRE PITS BENEATH ROOM 17, LOOKING SOUTHEAST

PLATE 8



A



B



C

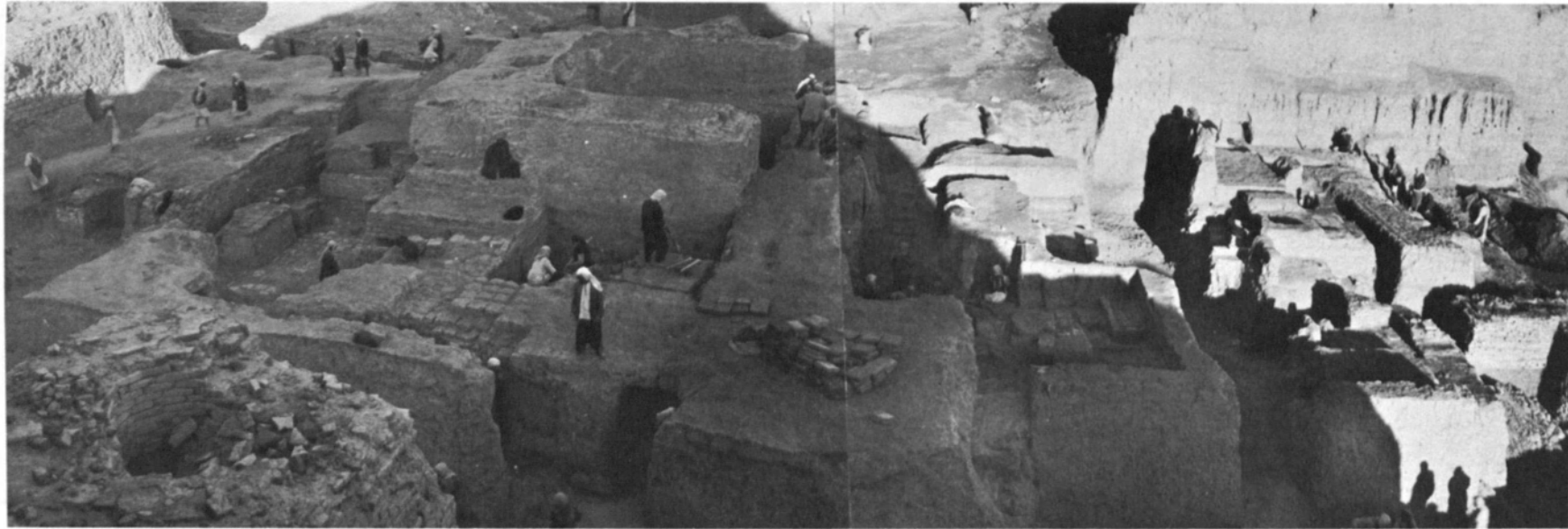


D



E

ENLIL TEMPLE. A. PAVING IN ROOM 16, FLOOR V 1, LOOKING EAST. B. FALSE FOOTING IN ROOM 18, FLOOR V 2, LOOKING NORTHWEST. C. PAVING IN ROOM 17, FLOOR V 1, LOOKING SOUTH. D. FILL IN ROOM 13 ABOVE FLOOR V 2, LOOKING SOUTHWEST. E. BAS-RELIEF IN FILL ABOVE DOOR SOCKET IN ROOM 14, EN LEVEL III



A



B



C

ENLIL TEMPLE AT EN LEVEL III. A. GENERAL VIEW, LOOKING NORTHEAST. B. OFFERING STAND OR ALTAR IN ROOM 14, LOOKING NORTH. C. STEPS RISING FROM ROOM 13, LOOKING NORTHWEST

PLATE 10



A



B



C

ENLIL TEMPLE AT EN LEVEL III. A. ROOM 13, LOOKING NORTH. B. REED SCREEN IN ROOM 10, LOOKING NORTHEAST. C. SOUTHEAST END OF ROOM 18, LOOKING SOUTH



A



B



C



D



E



F

ENLIL TEMPLE AT EN LEVEL III. *A.* PHASE 3 OF ALTAR IN ROOM 13, LOOKING SOUTH. *B.* PHASE 1 OF ALTAR IN ROOM 13, SOUTH CORNER FROM WEST. *C.* NICHED APPENDAGE OF ALTAR IN ROOM 13, LOOKING SOUTHEAST. *D.* WORKMAN CLEANING BROKEN POT. *E.* ALTAR IN ROOM 18, PARTIALLY DESTROYED TO SHOW CONSTRUCTION, LOOKING EAST. *F.* A BOY WHO CARRIED DEBRIS FROM TEMPLE

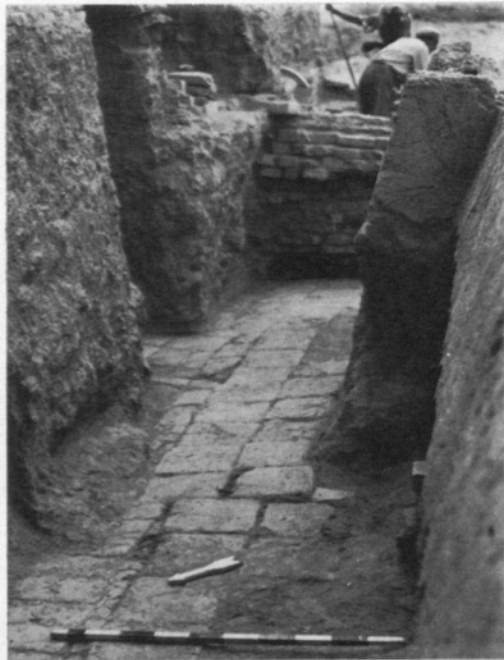
PLATE 12



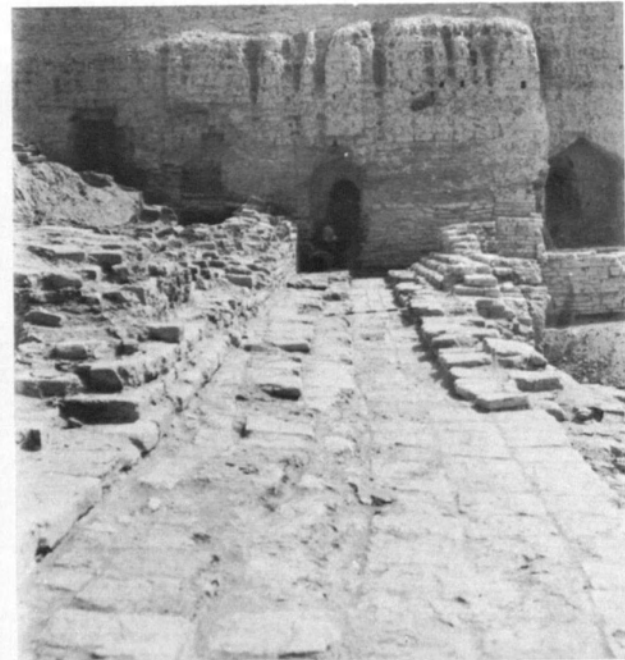
A



B



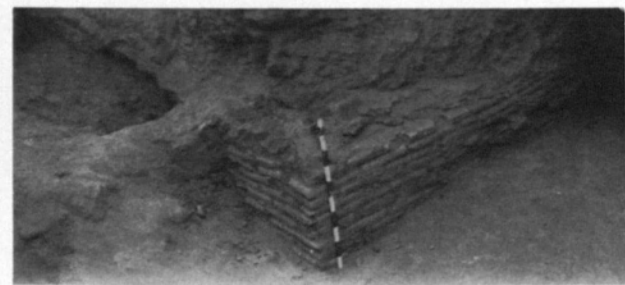
C



D



E

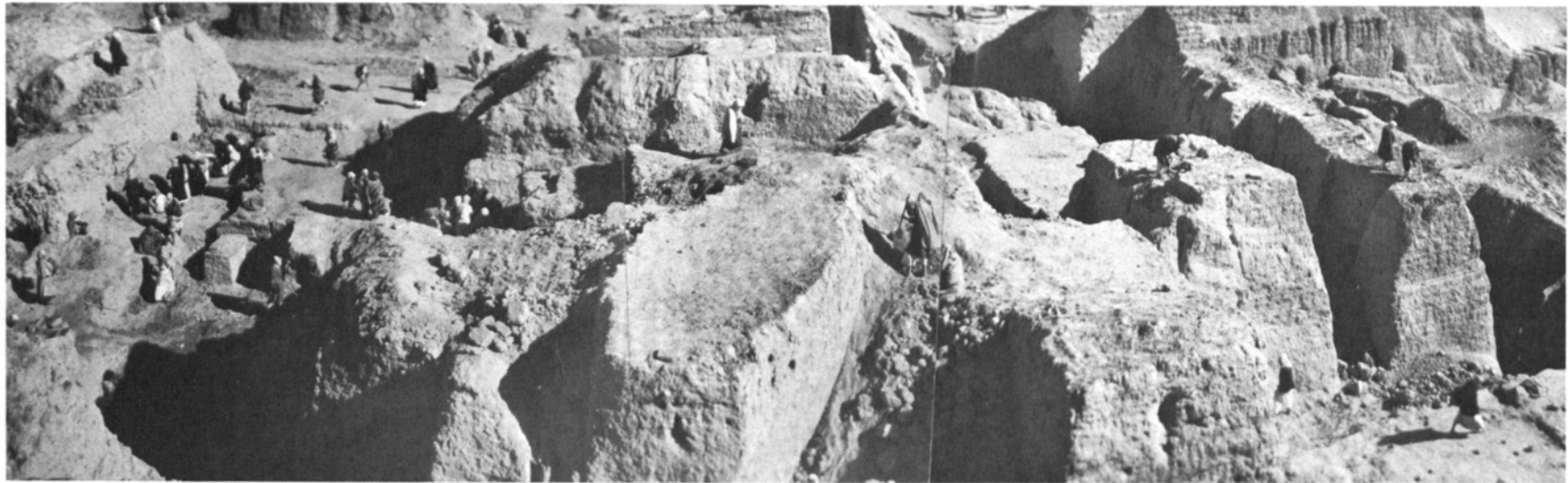


F

ENLIL TEMPLE. A. EXTERIOR FACE OF NORTHEAST WALL OF EN LEVEL II SUPERIMPOSED ON WALL OF EN LEVEL III. B. ROOM 13, FLOOR V 1, WITH SUMP PIT AND TWO FIRE PITS, LOOKING NORTHEAST. C. SOUTHEAST END OF STREET 12, WITH TEMPLE WALL OF EN LEVEL (at right) AND PAVING OF FLOOR V 1, LOOKING SOUTHEAST. D. STREET 22, WITH BAKED-BRICK SOCLES OF EN LEVELS III (at left) AND IV (at right), LOOKING NORTHEAST. E. FOUNDATION OF EN LEVEL III REBUILDING SHOWING ABOVE EN LEVEL III PAVING IN STREET 12, LOOKING NORTHWEST. F. BAKED-BRICK SOCLE OF EN LEVEL III AT NORTH CORNER OF TEMPLE



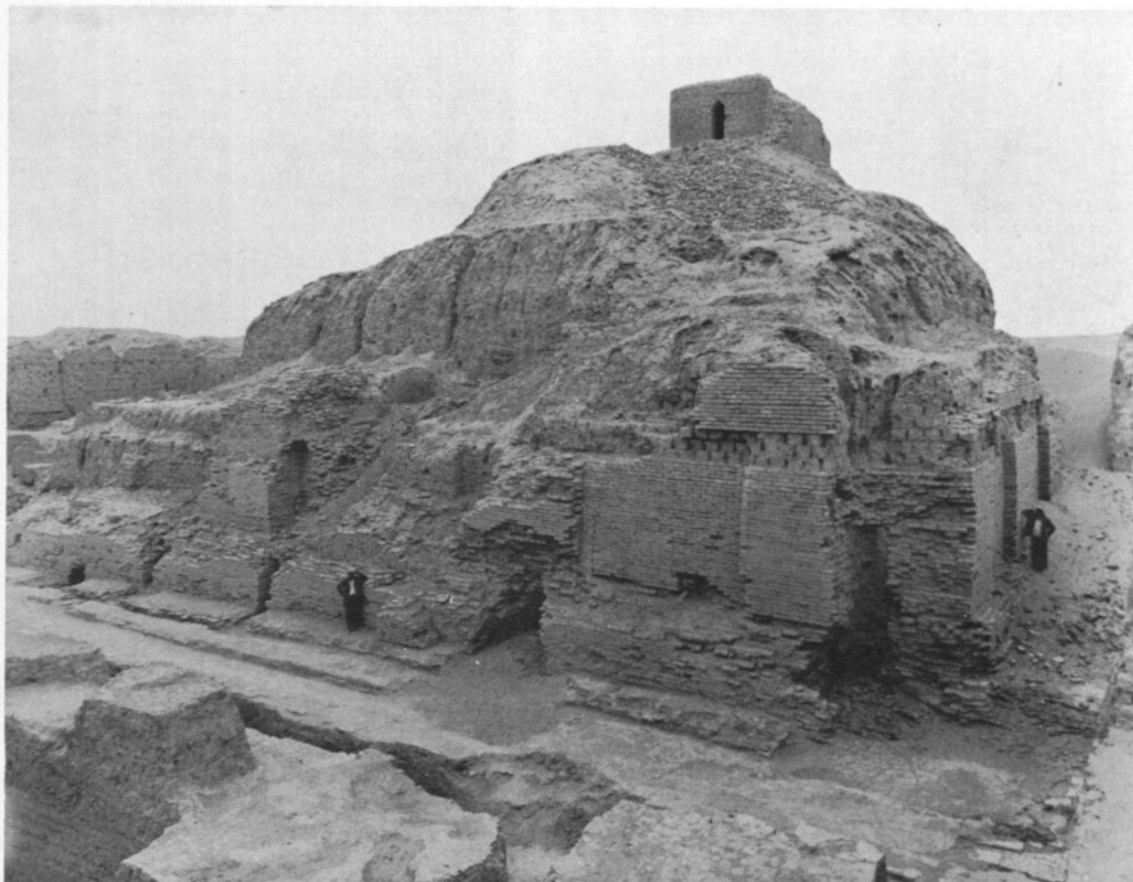
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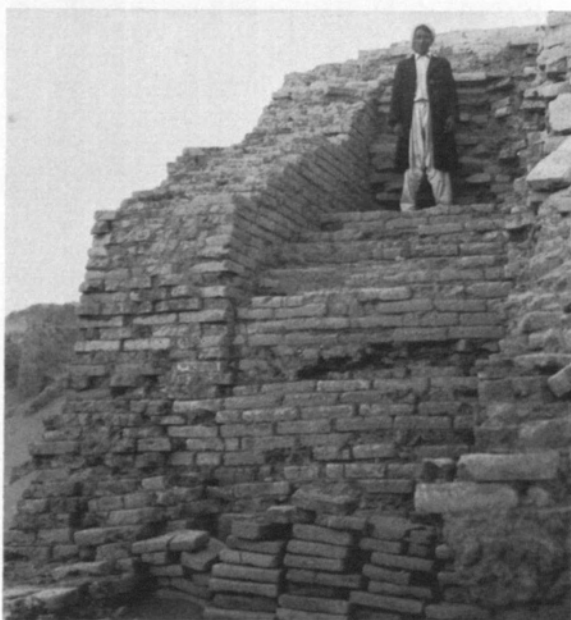
B

ENLIL TEMPLE AT EN LEVELS (A) II AND (B) I, LOOKING NORTHEAST

PLATE 14



A

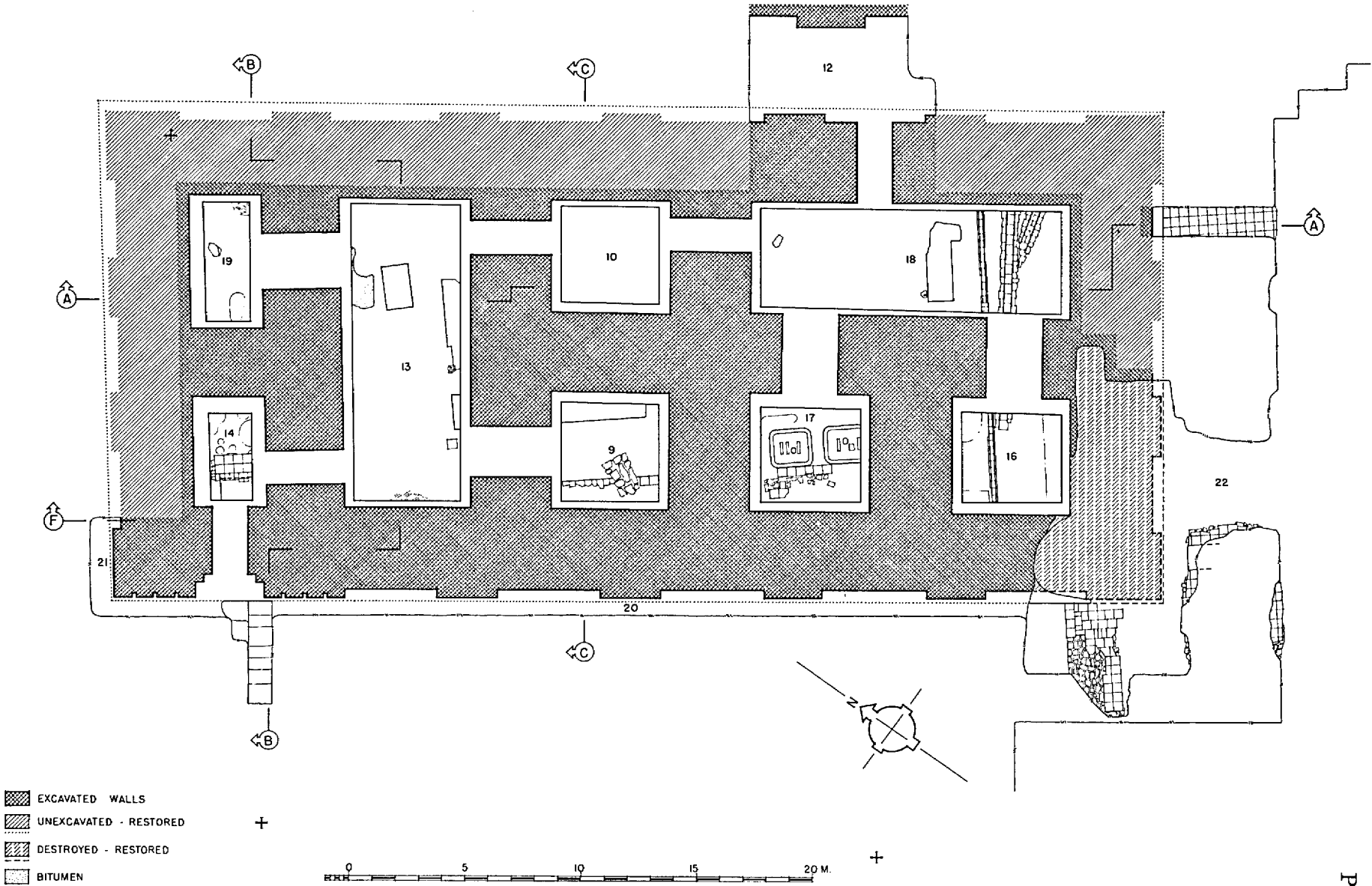


B

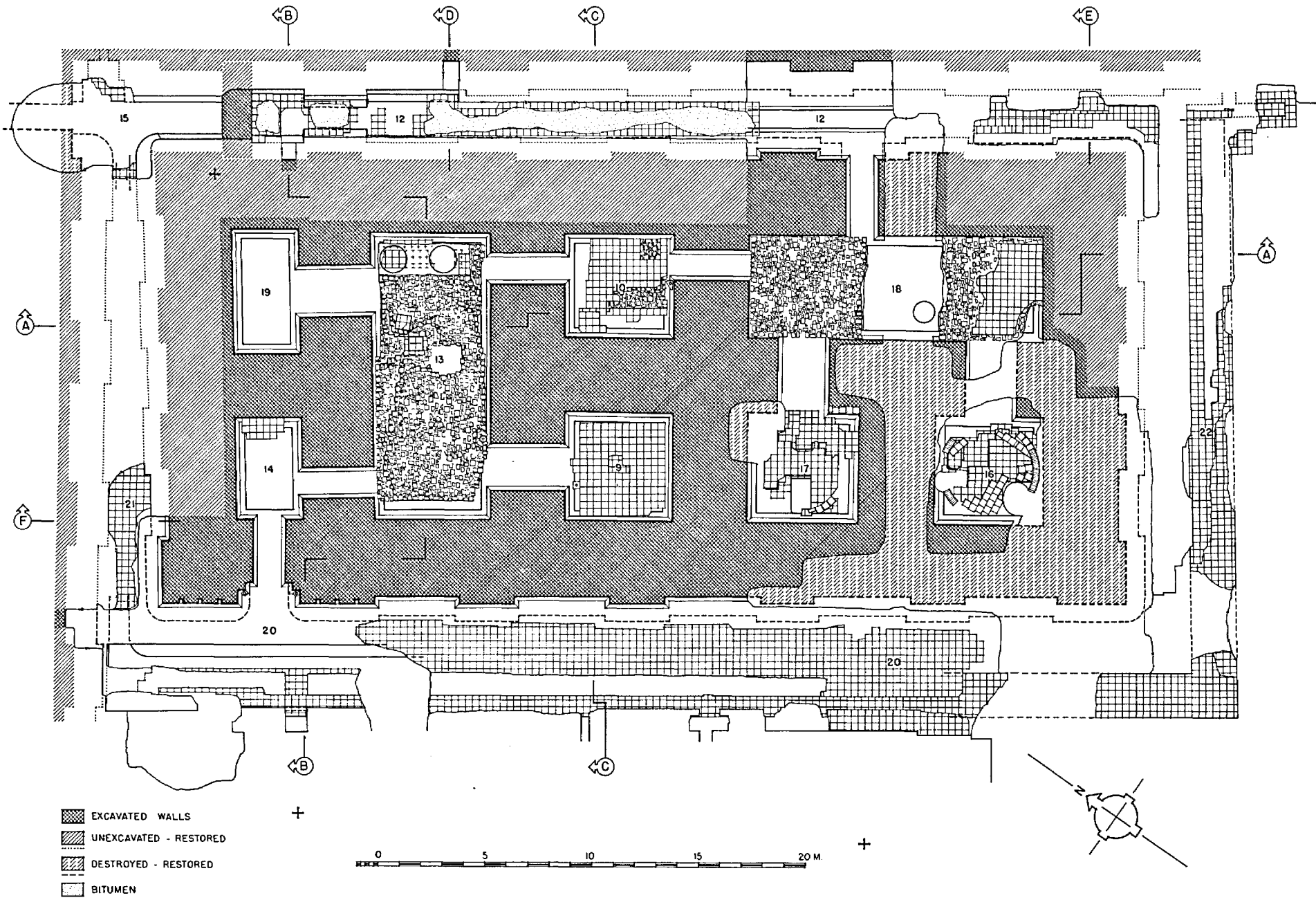


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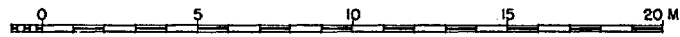
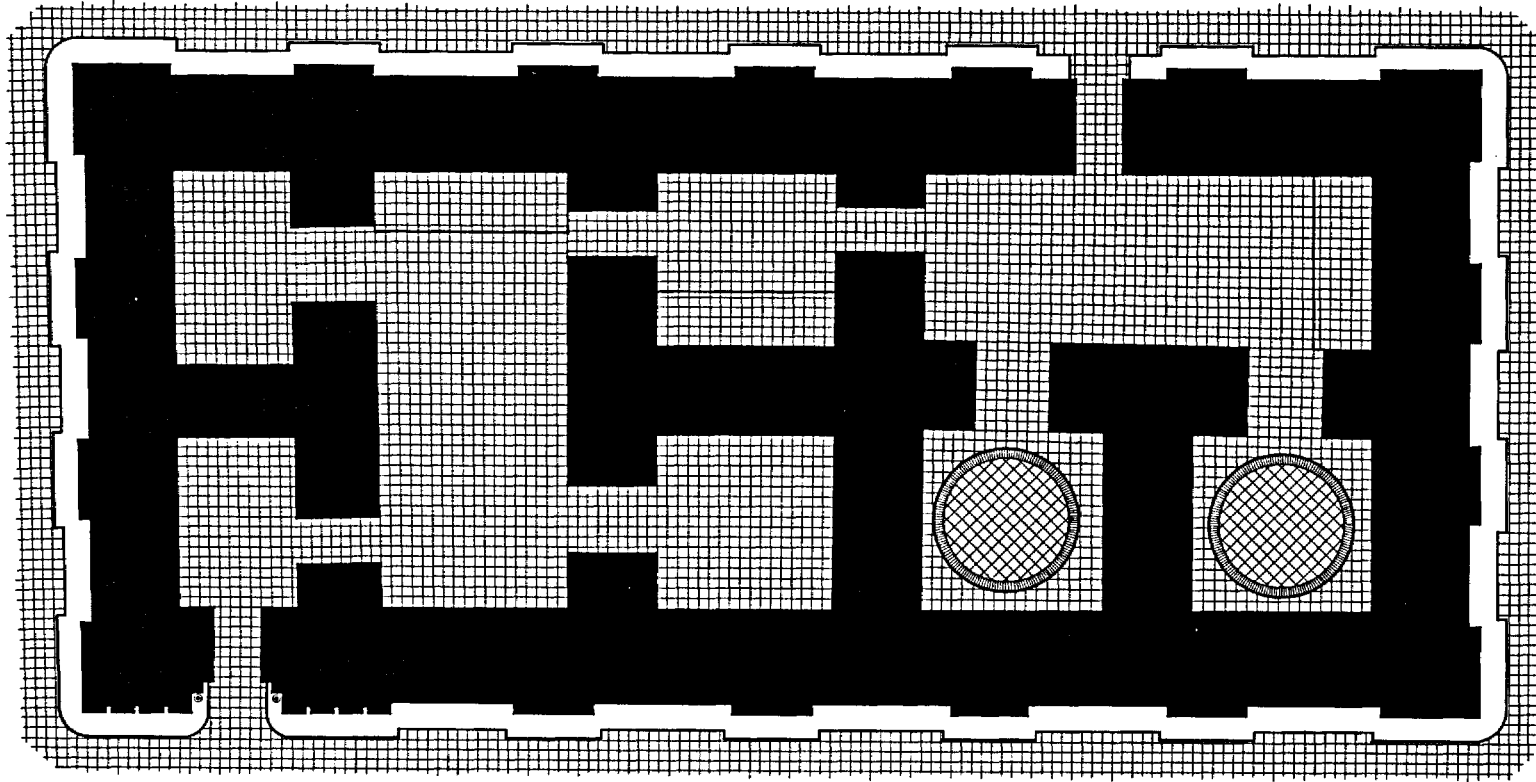
ZIGGURAT OF ENLIL. A. GENERAL VIEW, LOOKING SOUTHWEST. (Lowest baked-brick casing is Kassite, middle one is Assyrian, and highest one is Parthian.) B. STAIRWAY AGAINST SOUTHEAST FACE, LOOKING SOUTHWEST. C. INNER CHEEK OF STAIRWAY, LOOKING WEST



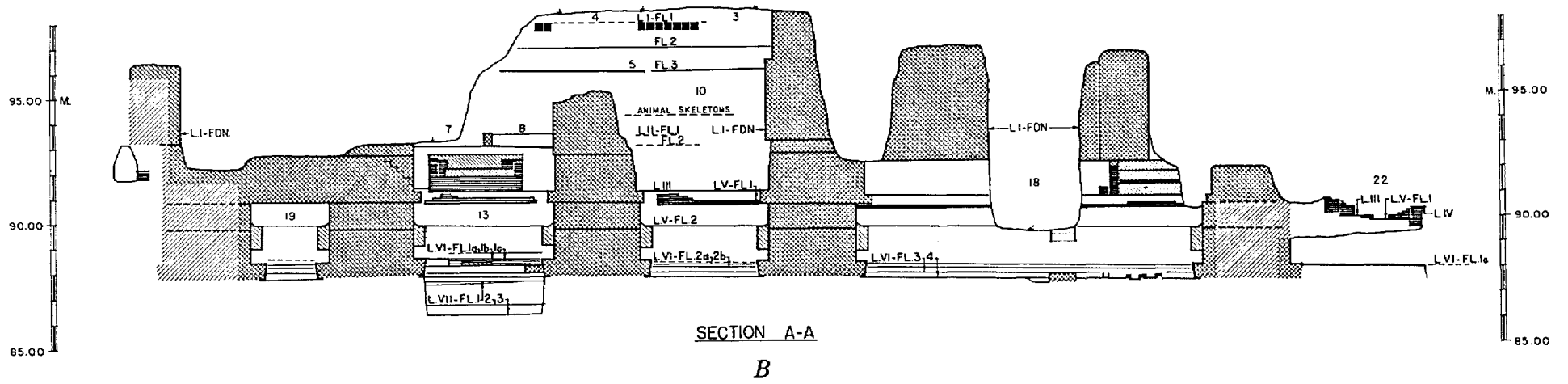
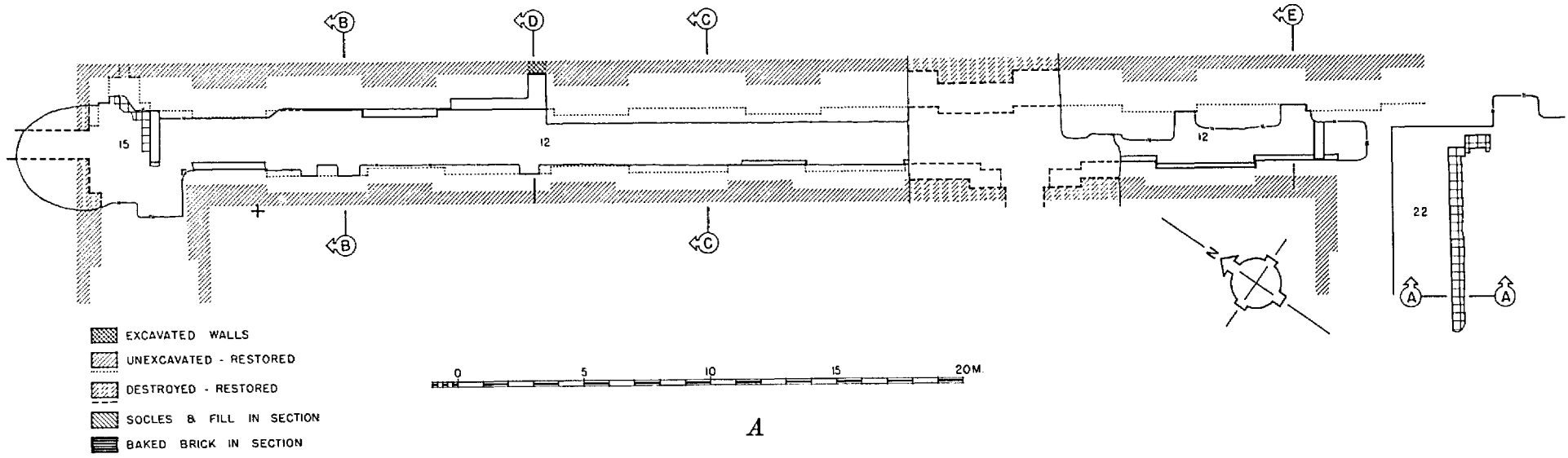
ENLIL TEMPLE. PLAN OF EN LEVEL VI



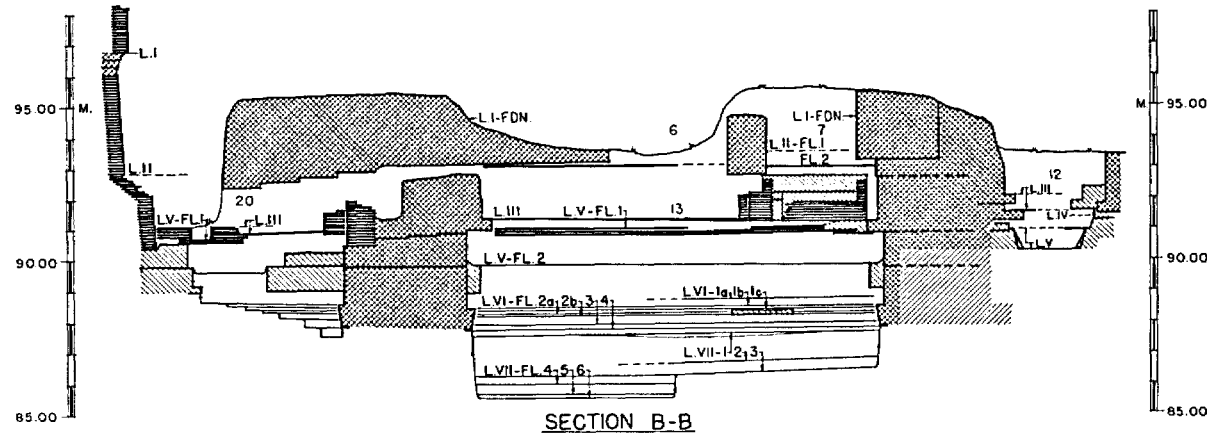
ENLIL TEMPLE. PLAN OF EN LEVEL V



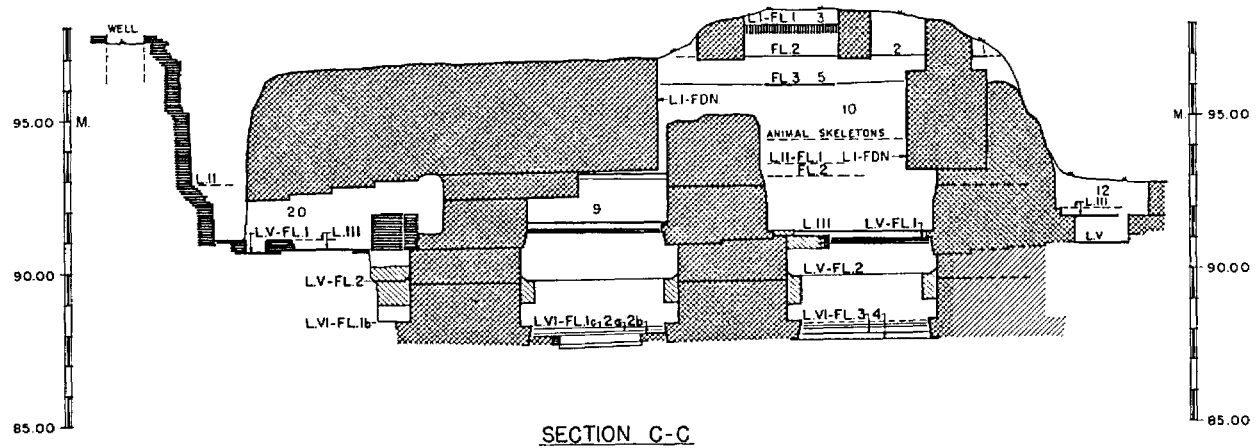
ENLIL TEMPLE. RECONSTRUCTED PLAN OF EN LEVEL V



ENLIL TEMPLE. A. PLAN OF EN LEVEL IV. B. SECTION A-A



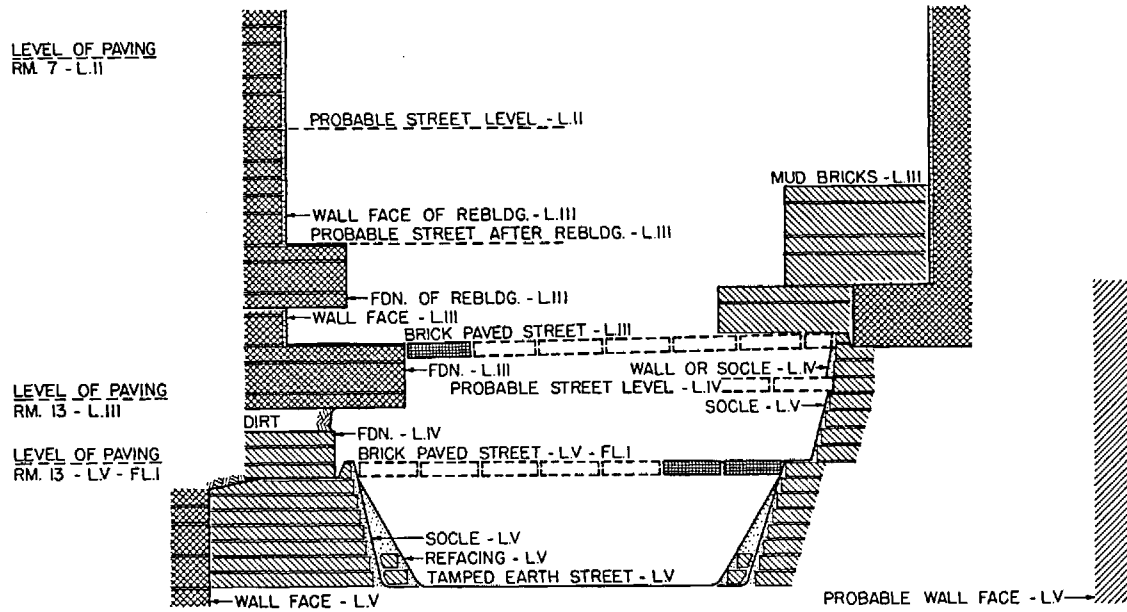
SECTION B-B



SECTION C-C

ENLIL TEMPLE. SECTIONS B-B AND C-C

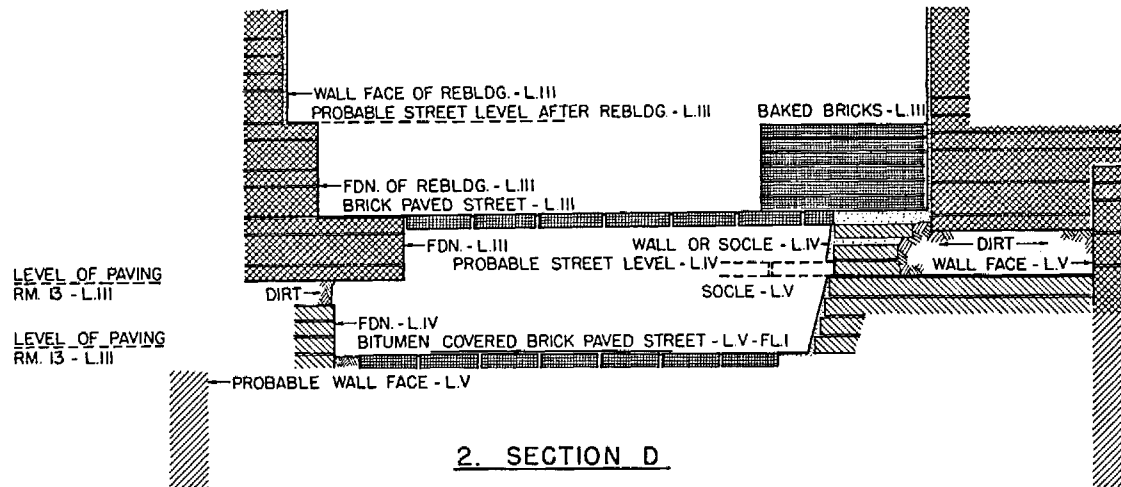
PLATE 20



ELEVATION 90.00

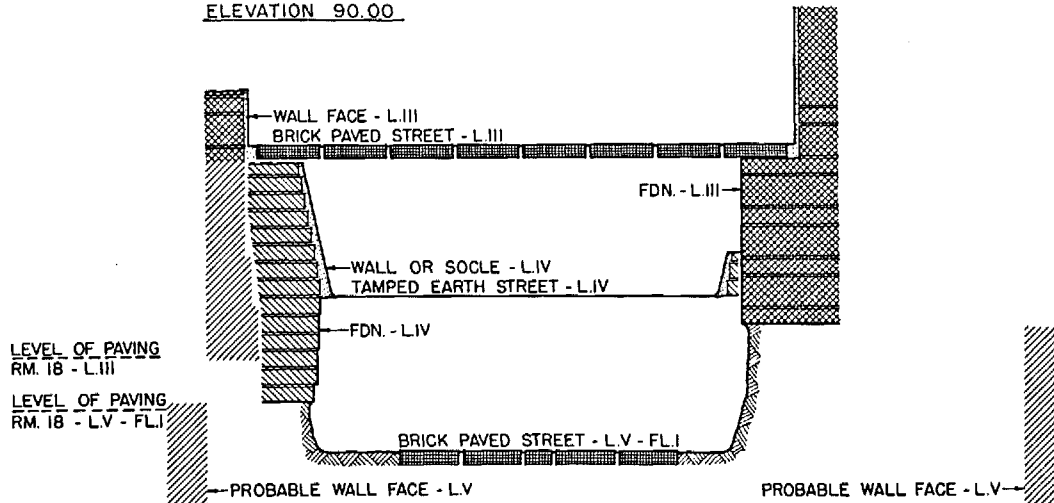
1 SECTION B

LEVEL OF EARTH FLOOR
RM. 13 - L.V - FL.2



2. SECTION D

ELEVATION 90.00



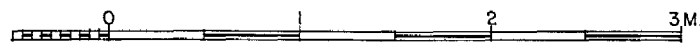
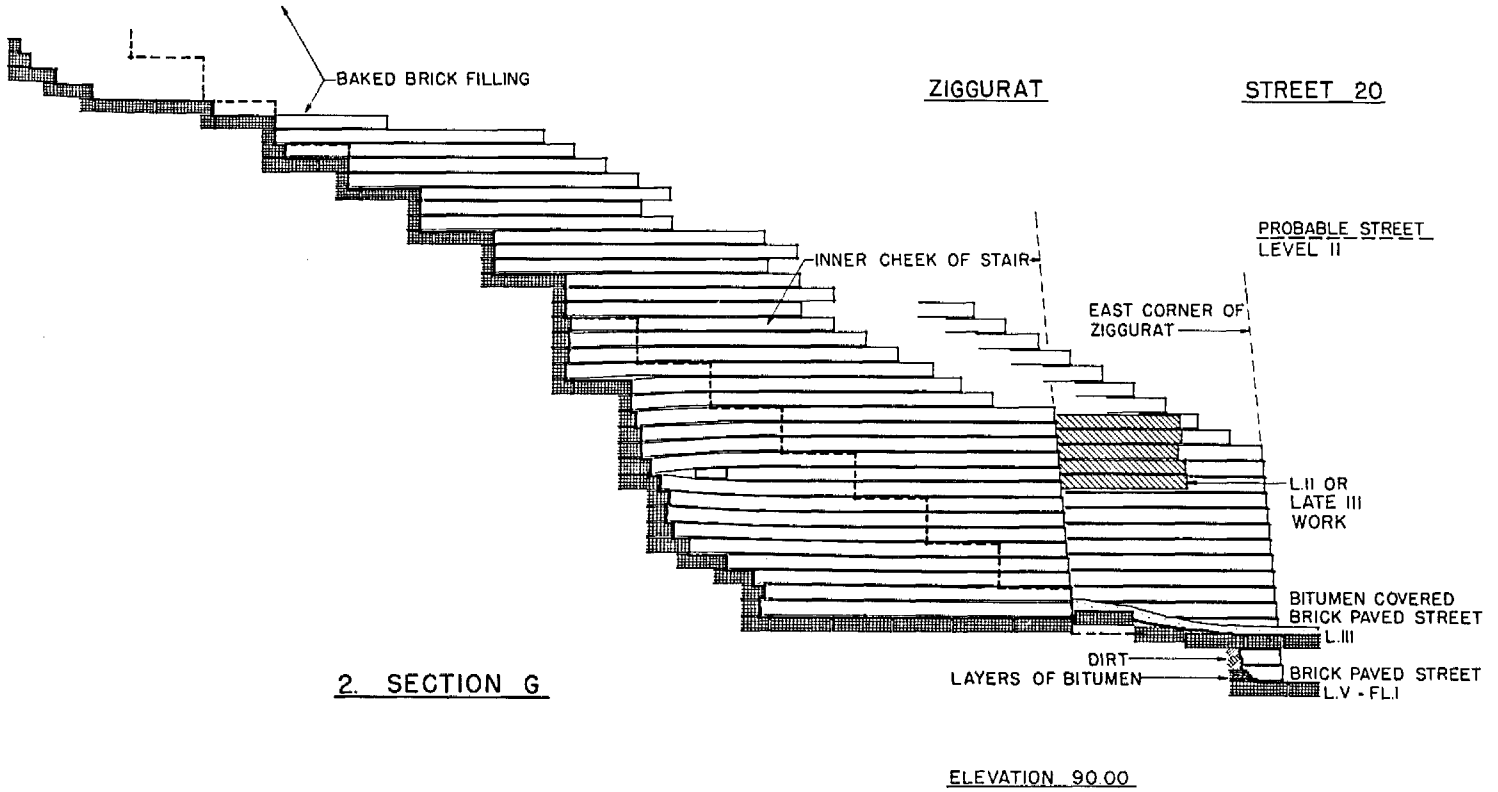
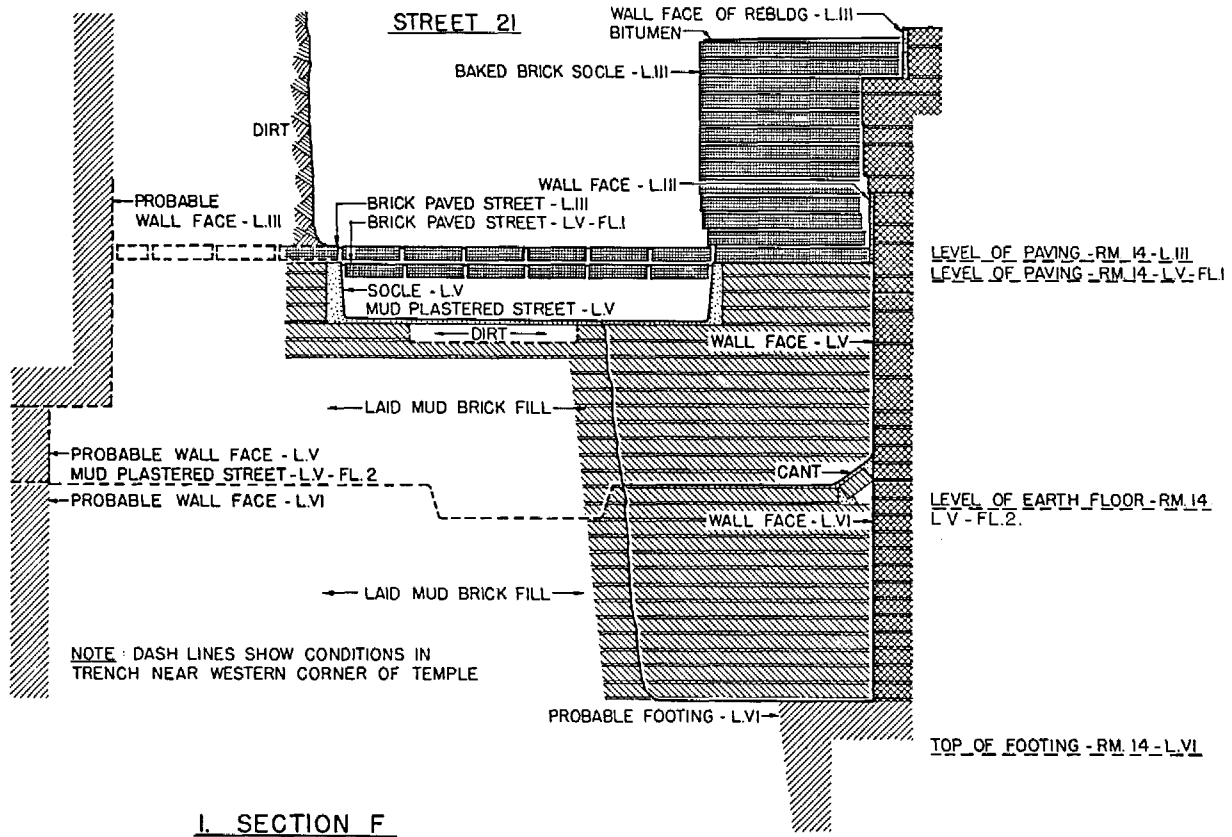
ELEVATION 90.00

3. SECTION E

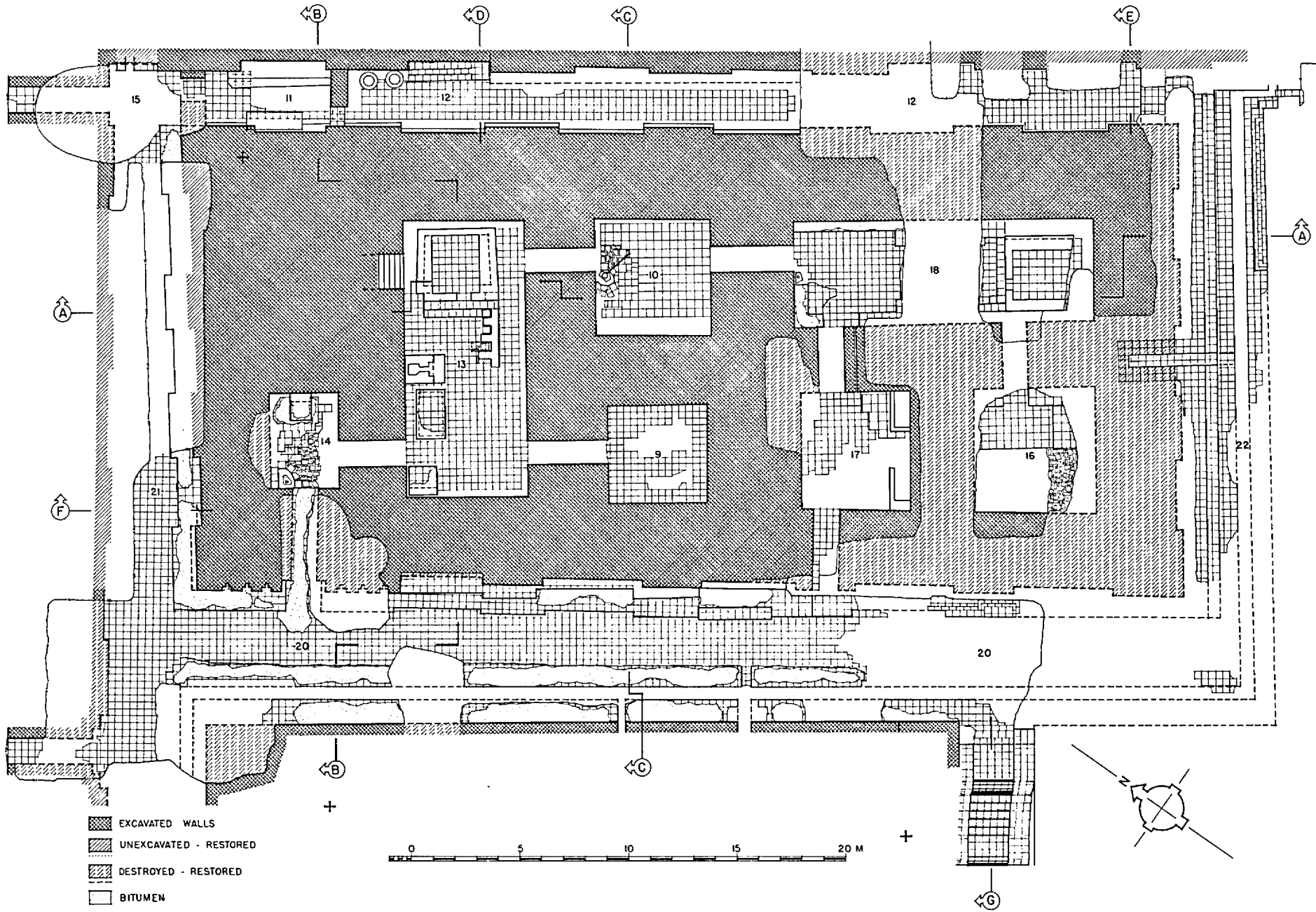
LEVEL OF EARTH FLOOR
RM. 18 - L.V - FL.2



ENLIL TEMPLE. SECTIONS OF STREET 12

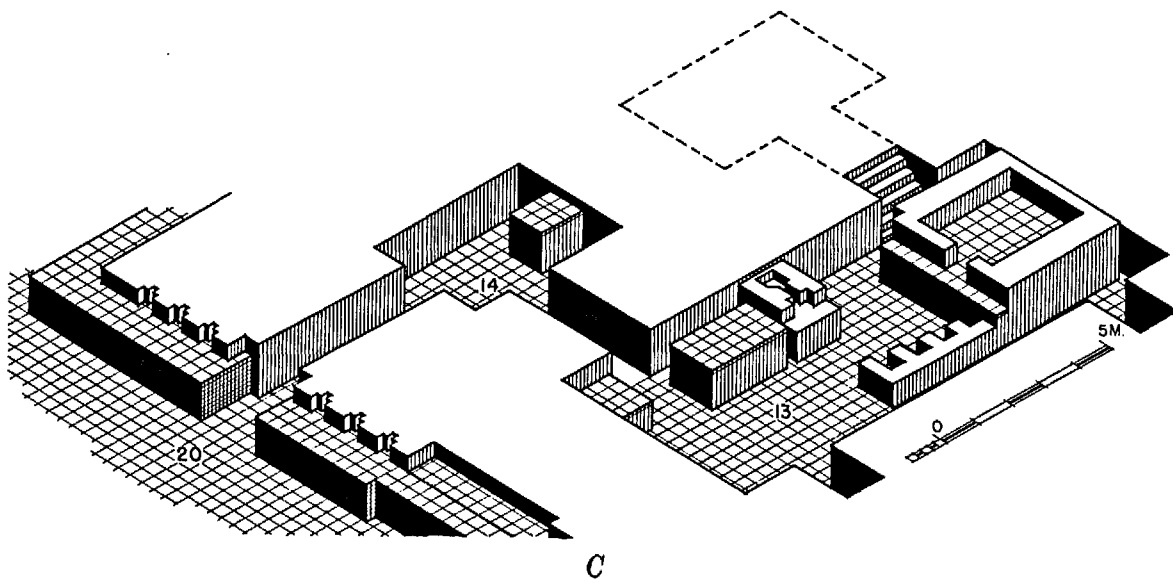
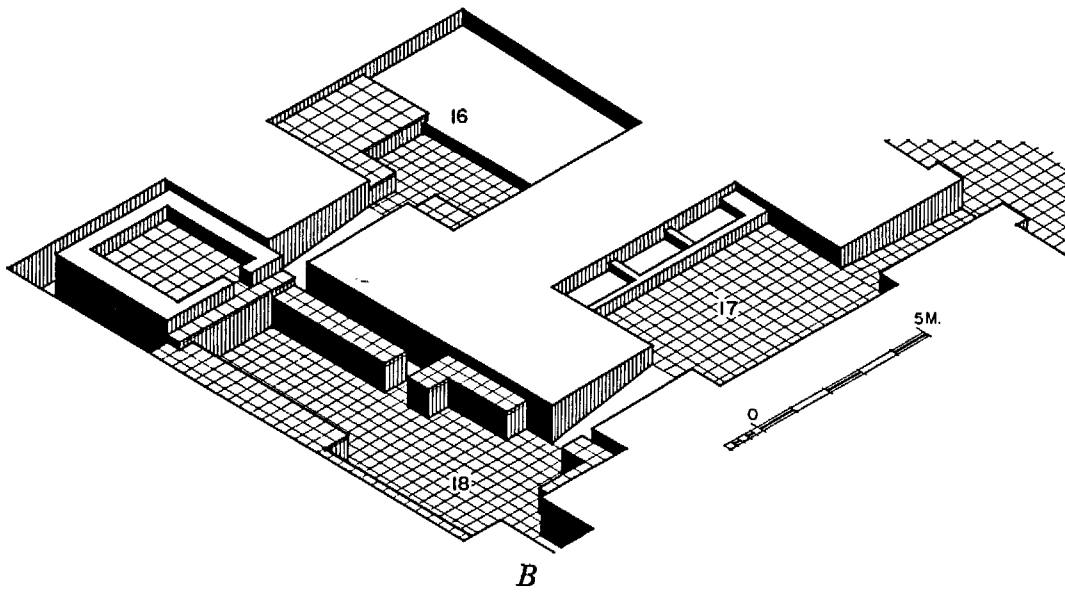
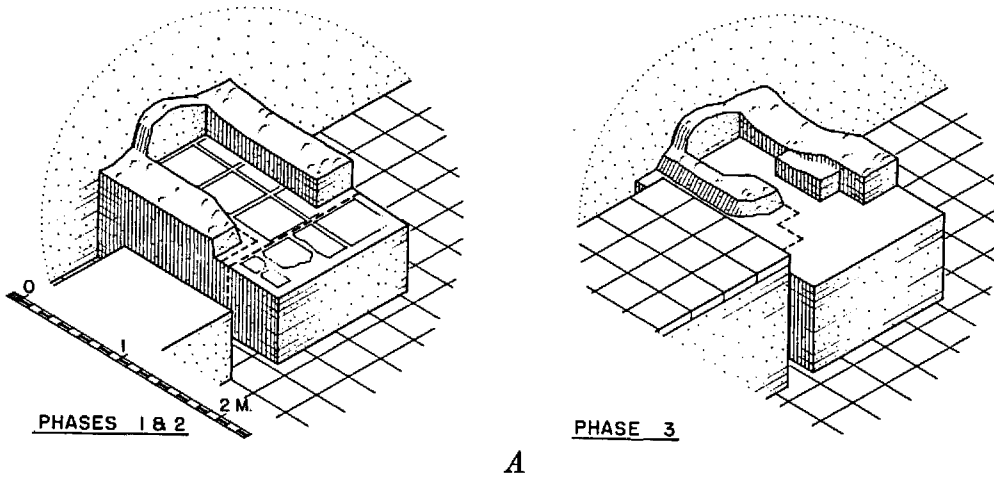


SECTIONS OF ENLIL TEMPLE AND ZIGGURAT STAIRS



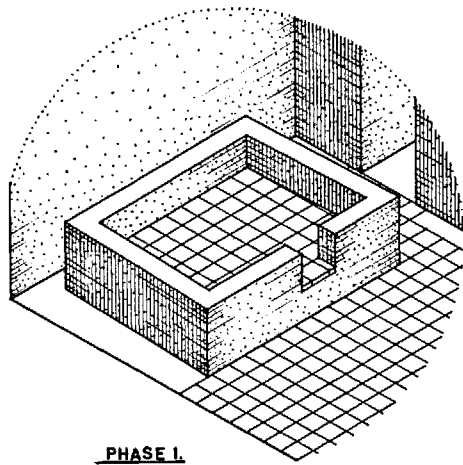
- EXCAVATED WALLS
- UNEXCAVATED - RESTORED
- DESTROYED - RESTORED
- BITUMEN

ENLIL TEMPLE. PLAN OF EN LEVEL III



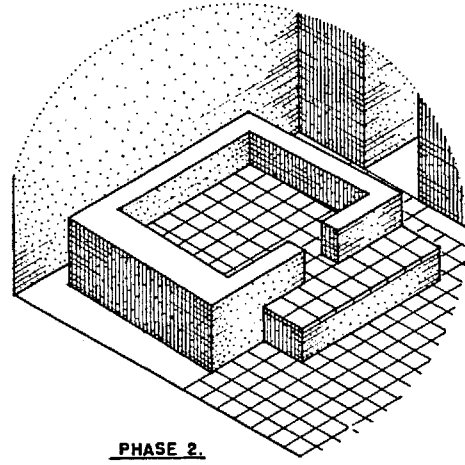
ENLIL TEMPLE AT EN LEVEL III. ISOMETRIC SKETCHES OF (A) HEARTH IN ROOM 13, (B) ROOMS 16-18, AND (C) ROOMS 13-14

PLATE 24



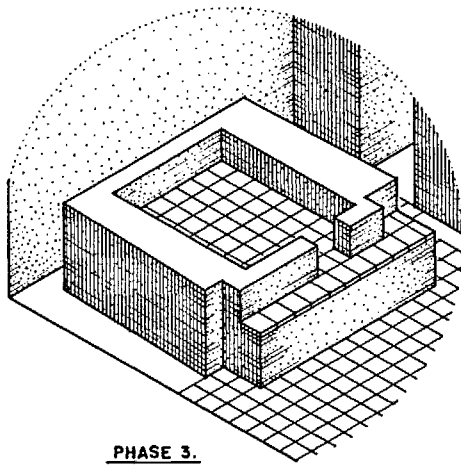
PHASE 1.

A



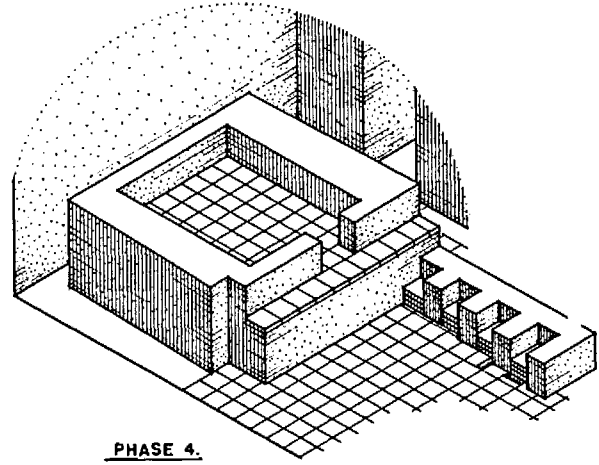
PHASE 2.

B



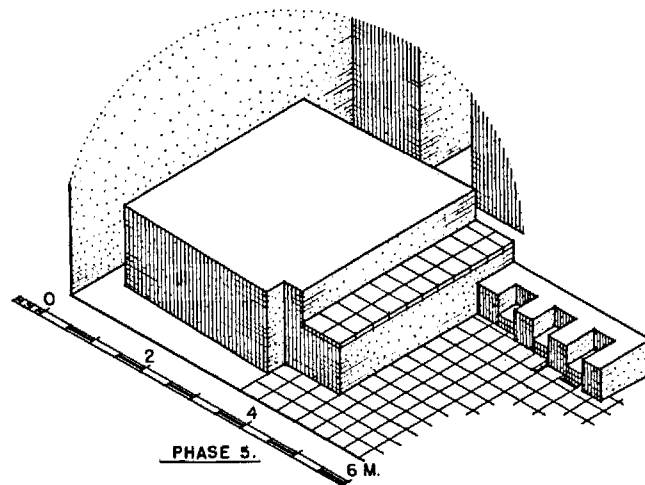
PHASE 3.

C



PHASE 4.

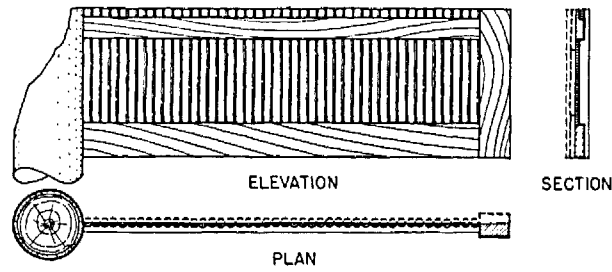
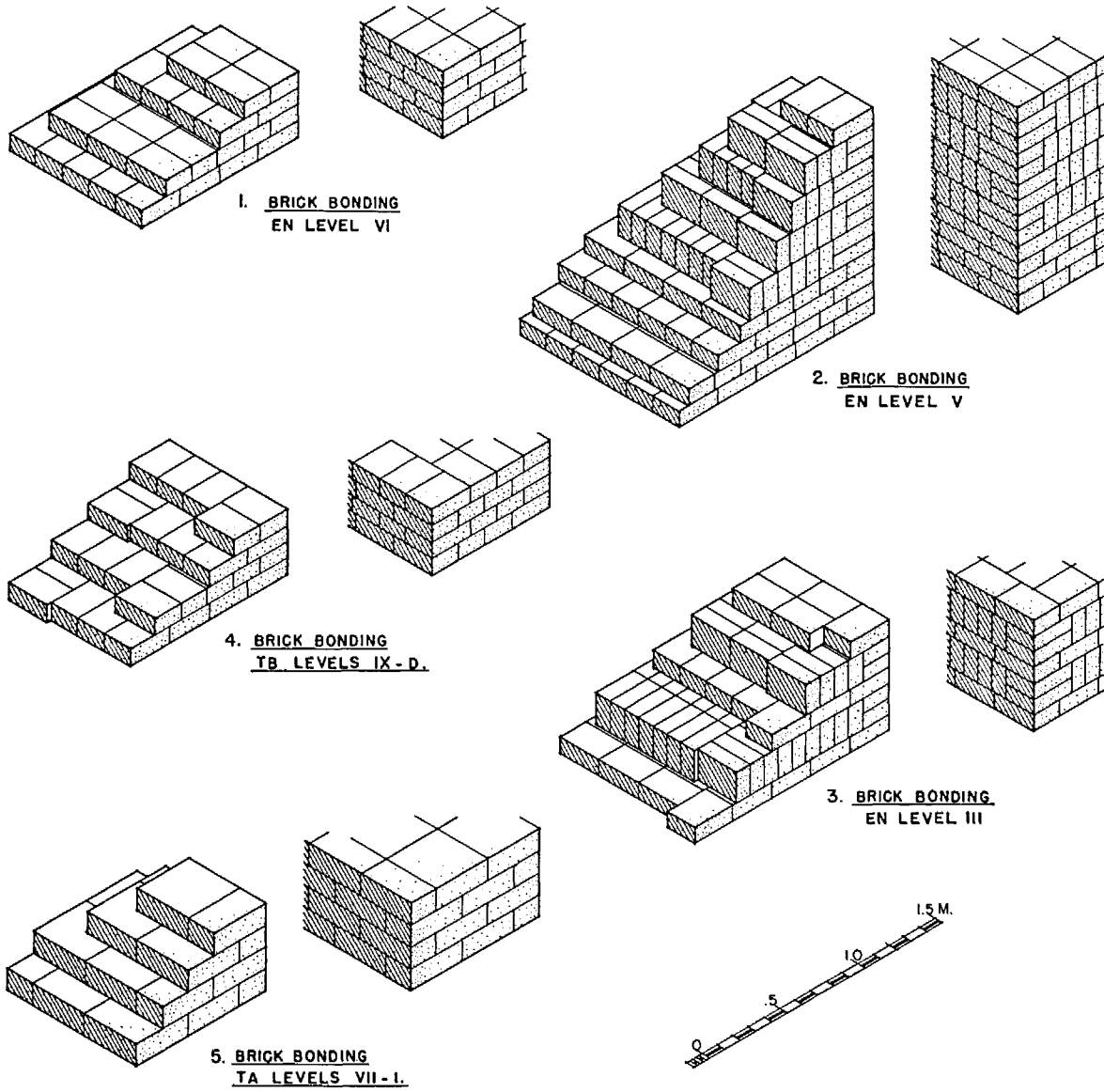
D



PHASE 5.

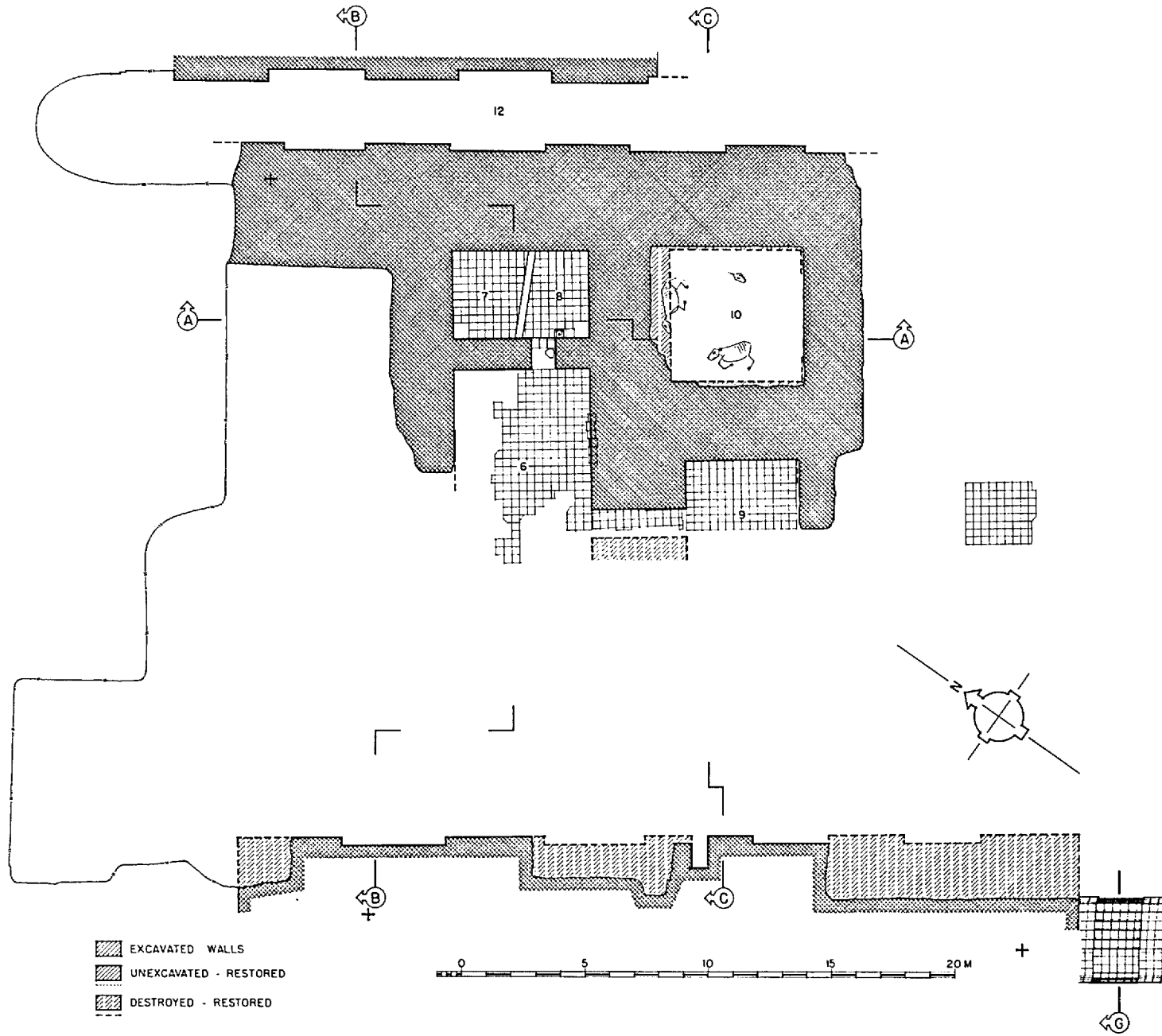
E

ENLIL TEMPLE AT EN LEVEL III. ISOMETRIC SKETCHES OF ALTAR IN ROOM 13

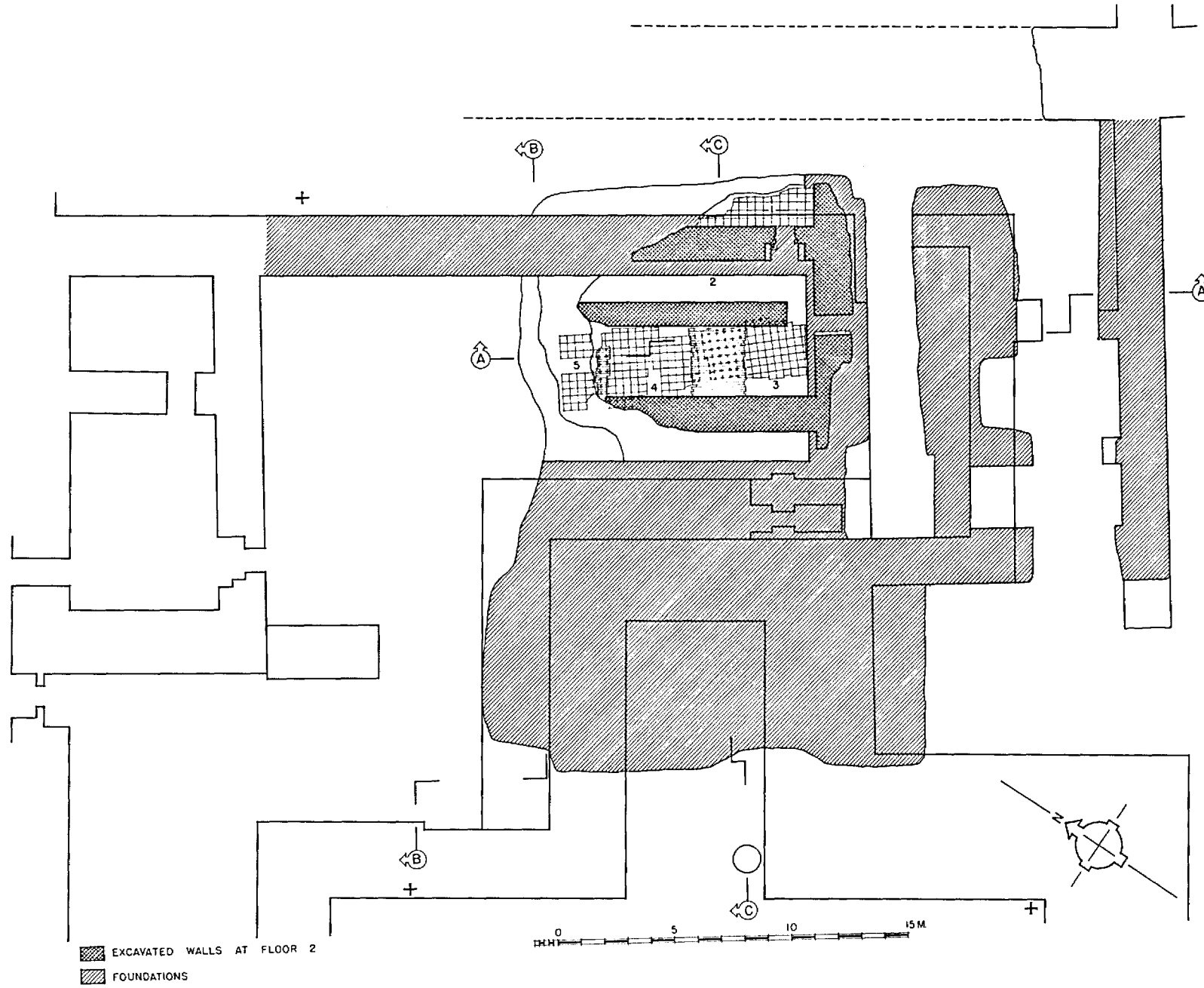


6. REED SCREEN IN ROOM 10 OF TEMPLE
EN LEVEL III



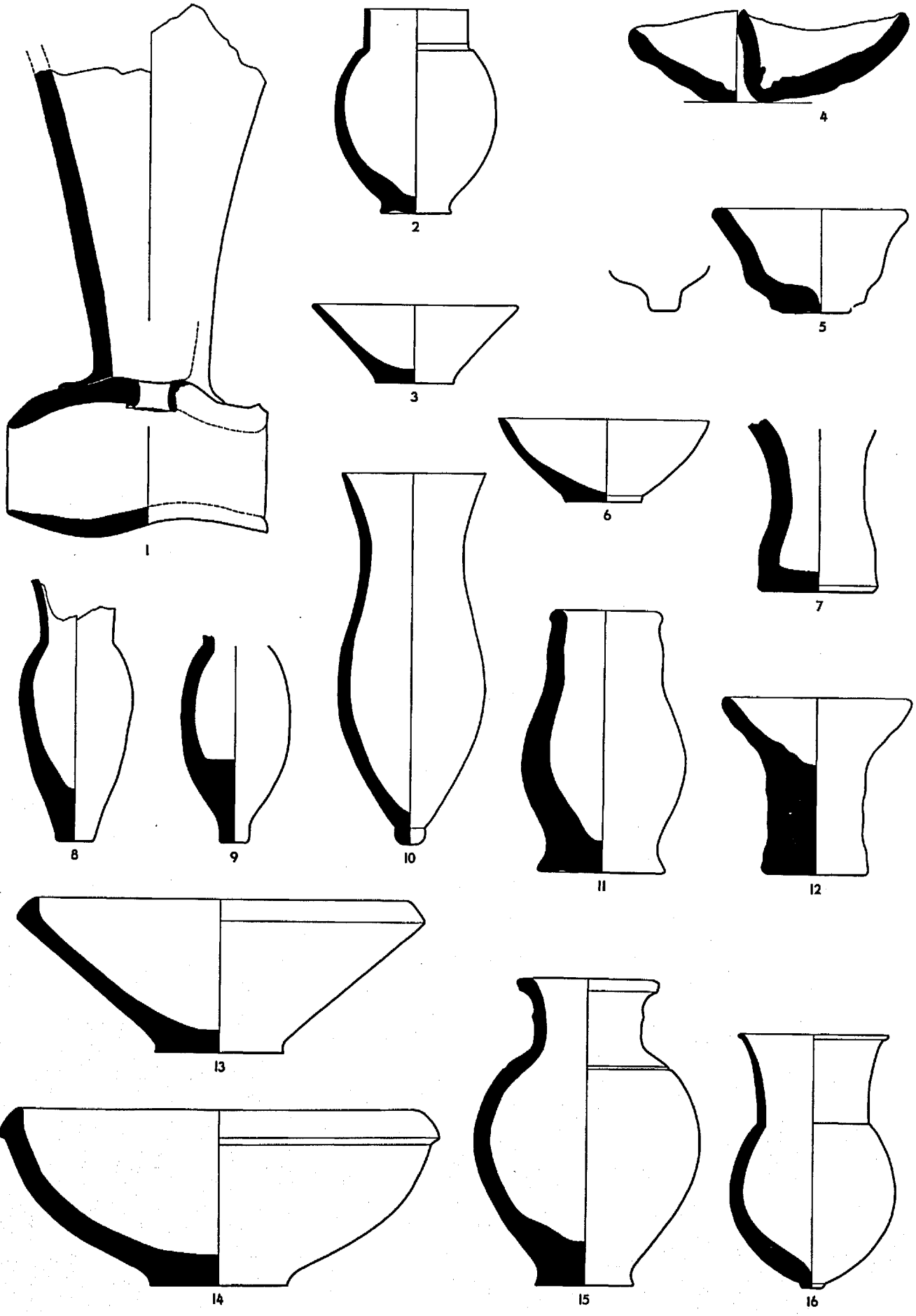


ENLIL TEMPLE. PLAN OF EN LEVEL II



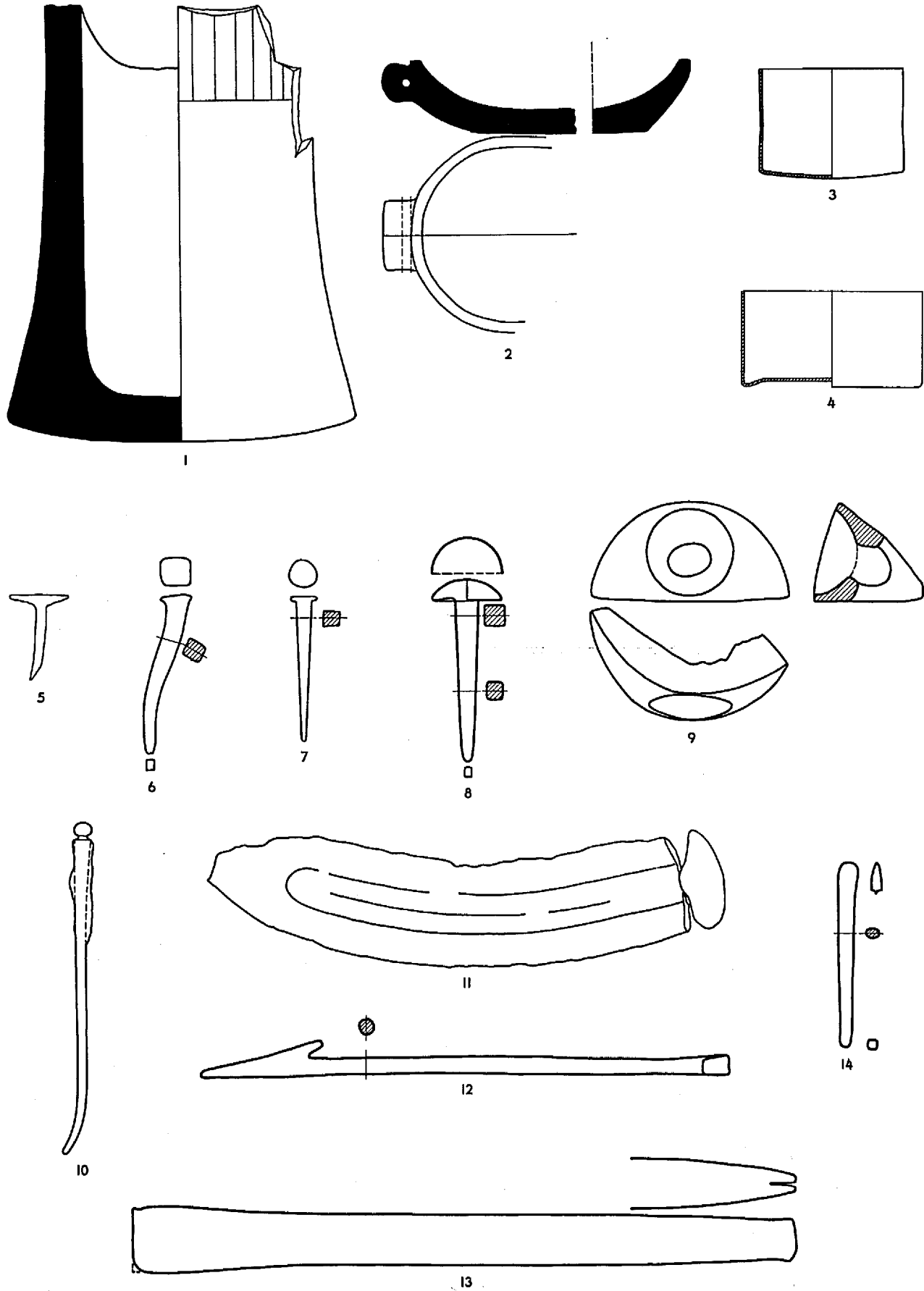
STRUCTURES ABOVE ENLIL TEMPLE. PLAN OF EN LEVEL I

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	2N 39	En 13 VII 5	Tan ware with rare plant temper, buff slip covering all surfaces; inverted cone of vertical element circular in cross section turning oval at join with horizontal element, mouth at right of lower element not a true circle; vertical and horizontal parts separately wheel-made and joined by hand; max. preserved h. 24.5, max. preserved d. of cone ca. 13; lower element l. 12.0, d. 7.5; two examples (2N 37-38) found with it, varying only in dimensions
2	2P 368	En 12 V or IV	Usual ware (see p. 78 for definition), buff slip
3	2P 202	En 18 V or IV	Usual ware, buff slip. Same form found in TB IV 1 (Pl. 88:5)
4	2P 56	En 13 III	Two examples of some 50 small bowls found in filling behind altar (see Pl. 32:2); usual ware, usually buff slip; bowls varying in form as in type 43 (see Pl. 97) but more carelessly made, no rim exactly circular or level; some wheel-made, others apparently handmade; irregularly flat bottom not circular and squeezed into ridge; h. 3.5-4.8, d. 7.5-10.0. Some examples are very similar to sea shells in appearance, as may have been intended. One rim is rounded triangular in plan, and clear traces of sooting at two corners indicate use of bowl as lamp.
5	2P 55	En 13 III	
6	2P 203	En 18 III	Usual ware, buff slip; found in filling of altar
7	2P 52	En 13 III	Tan ware, plain surface; found in filling behind altar (see Pl. 32:2)
8	2P 51	En 13 III	Usual ware, buff slip; found in filling behind altar (see Pl. 32:2)
9	2P 104	En 17 III	Usual ware, buff slip
10	2P 263	En 14 III	Reddish ware, buff slip; found in baked-brick box around door socket (see p. 13); cf. Nippur pottery types 46 and 62 (see Pls. 98 and 102). General type known from Babylon (Innenstadt, Fig. 9 o [Kassite]) and Tell Billa (MJ XXIII [1932-33] Pl. LXVI 7 [Assyrian])
11	2P 285	En 13 III	Usual ware, buff slip, string-cut base; found in niched appendage of altar (see p. 14)
12	2P 49	En 13 III	Usual ware, buff slip, string-cut base
13	2N 27	En 8 II 2	Pinkish-buff surface; found 50 cm. below floor; type found in TA IV-II also (see Pl. 100:11)
14	2N 28	En 8 II 2	Tannish ware, buff slip; found 50 cm. below floor
15	2P 65	En 10 II 1	Usual ware
16	2P 100	above En 10 II	Tan ware, buff slip (cf. pottery type 62 on Pl. 102); found just above animal skeletons (see p. 19)



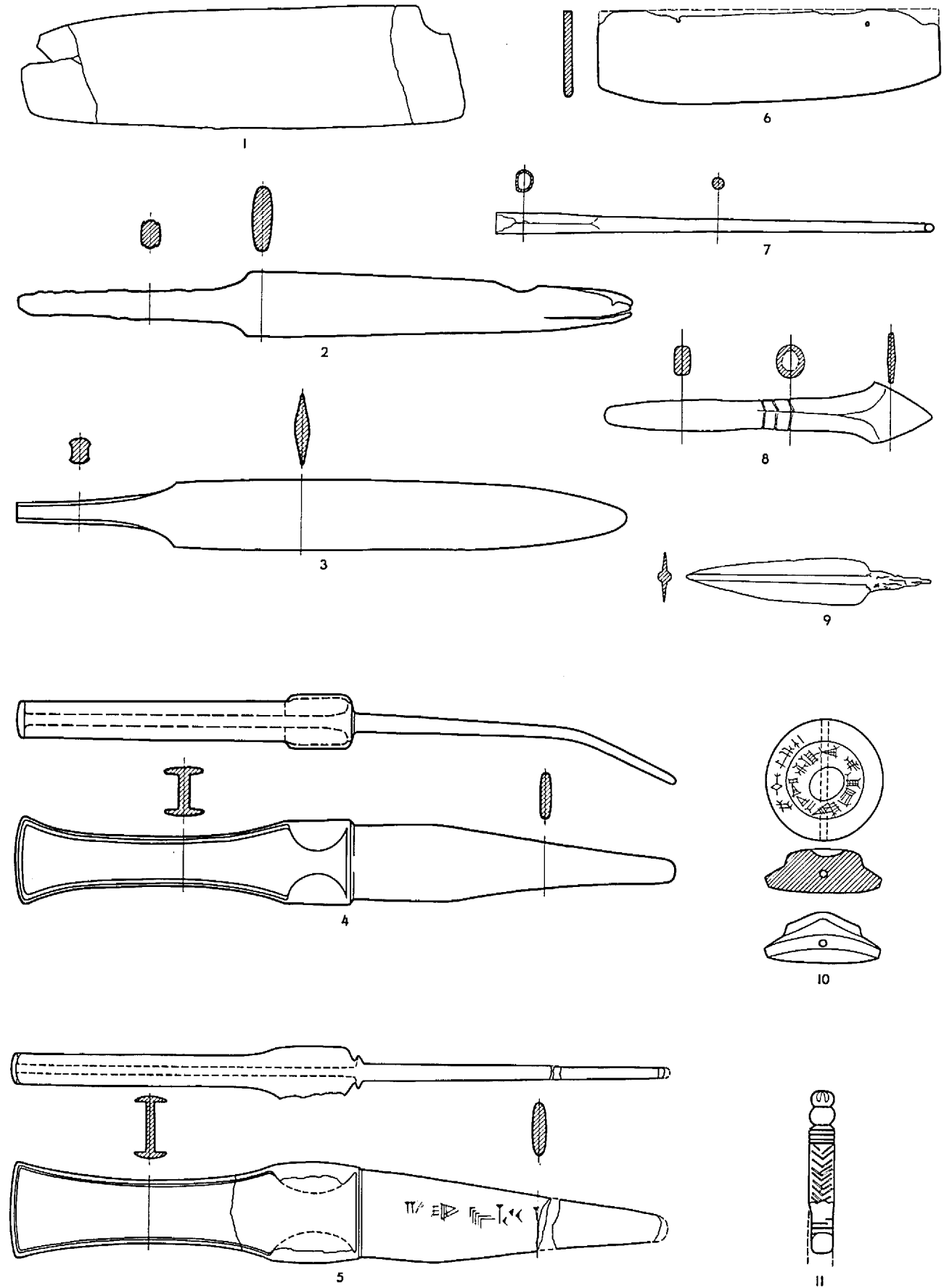
POTTERY FROM ENLIL TEMPLE. SCALE, 2:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	2N 372	En 16 III	Calcite vessel, buff with brown mottling; found in pit probably sunk from En III; dated by inscription of Lugalzagesi (cf. BE I, No. 87) to immediately before the Akkadian period
2	2N 140	En 9 II	Dish of veined calcareous stone; found 30 cm. below floor 2
3	2N 264	En 18 III	Bronze cup, possibly shoe of doorpost (see p. 2) found on stone door socket at southwest jamb of doorway to En 10
4	2N 343	En 13 III	Bronze cup, possibly shoe of doorpost (cf. No. 3) because of proximity to entrance from En 14; found at base of corner of offering stand against southwest wall
5	2N 630	En 13 VI 2	Bronze nail
6	2N 321	En 18 VI	Bronze nail
7	2N 672	En 20 V 2	Bronze nail
8	2N 434	En 13 VI 4	Bronze nail
9	2N 518	En 13 VI 2a	Limestone eye inlay
10	2N 464	En 13 VII 3	Bronze pin
11	2N 505	En 14 VI 2	Baked-clay sickle blade; found in ash-filled pit
12	2N 516	En 13 VI 1b	Bronze harpoon
13	2N 506	En 16 VI 4	Bronze chisel
14	2N 545	En 13 VI 2b	Bronze chisel



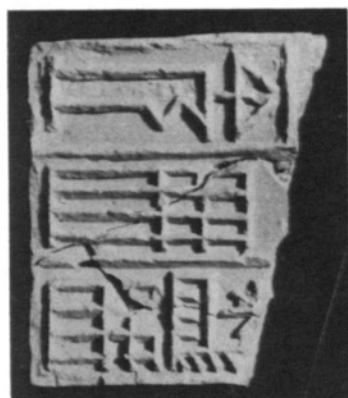
OBJECTS FROM ENLIL TEMPLE. SCALES, 2:5 (1-2) AND 1:2

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	2N 269	En 17	Bronze blade; th. 0.15; found between En V I and III pavements
2	2N 386	En 18 III	Bronze two-edged blade with broken tip; found on bench north of doorway to En 17
3	2N 179	En 18 III	Bronze two-edged blade; found on northwest bench
4	2N 265	En 17 V I	Bronze knife, blade not sharp; l. 24.0, w. at blade top 2.6, l. of handle 12.0
5	2N 267	En 17	Bronze knife with inscription: 'nig'-ga é-kur-r[a], "property of Ekur" (see Pl. 32:4); found between En V 1 and III pavements
6	2N 258	En 18 III	Bronze blade, back edge incomplete
7	2N 160	En 13 III	Bronze javelin(?) head with broken point; found along southeast side of altar
8	2N 257	En 18 III	Bronze point with blunt-edged tip
9	2N 263	En 18 III	Bronze arrowhead, tang oxidized but probably circular in section; found under east corner of altar
10	2N 132	En 9 III	Black-brown and white agate eye stone with inscription: ^d En-lil lugal-a-ni-ir ^m Ku-ri-gal-zu a-mu-na-ru (see Pl. 31:8); found 25 cm. below En II 2 paving
11	2N 85	En 6 II	Top of bone pin



OBJECTS FROM ENLIL TEMPLE. SCALE, 1:2

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	2N 382	En 18 VI 1c	Fragmentary Sharkalisharri brick stamp
2	2D 822	En 20 VI 2b	Fragment of impression of Akkadian seal
3	2N 496	En 13 VI 2b	Potsherd; buff ware, plain surface, snake with incised eyes (at left) and body with incised scale marks (to right) coiled around pronged projection which may represent tail of second snake; 3.7 x 4.9, th. 0.6
4	2N 252	En 17	Baked-clay plaque fragment; tan ware; th. 1.2; found between En V 1 and III pavements
5	2N 447	En 20 V 1	Baked-clay plaque fragment; tan ware, buff slip; man's side locks with curled tips, oblique and vertical objects on his chest, his left arm down with hand grasped by left hand of goddess, two rows of vertical strokes on neck of goddess, texture of her gown indicated, end of her left sleeve at hand, right arm behind man's shoulder; th. 0.9
6	2N 278	En 18 III	Frit cylinder seal; h. 2.2, d. 1.0; found at corner of northeast bench
7	2N 297	En 17 III	Diorite sculpture fragment with part of eyeball, eyebrow, and wavy hair; h. 8.1, w. 10.0, th. 3.9; found in pit. Chevron markings on eyebrow suggest Ur III as most probable date (cf. Encyclopédie photographique de l'art I 229, 237, 243 B, 244 A [woman with similar hair line], and 263 B-C [attributed to Ur III by Parrot, Tello, p. 236 and Fig. 47b]), but this type of eyebrow is found also on a head (Enc. photo. de l'art I 257 A-B) that is considered late Old Babylonian.
8	2N 132	En 9 III	Agate eye stone (see Pl. 30:10)
9	2D 94	En 18 III	Bronze sheeting with repoussé (lower center) and incised designs; one piece complete (5.2 x 8.3); found on bench near west corner of room and on floor near benches on southwest and northeast sides. Upper left: figure with two barred bands across it (above) and part of animal(?) with bent legs; upper right: quadruped; lower left: small feline with curled tail seated below rear part of larger animal; lower right: animal with curled tail; lower center: fish tail



1



2



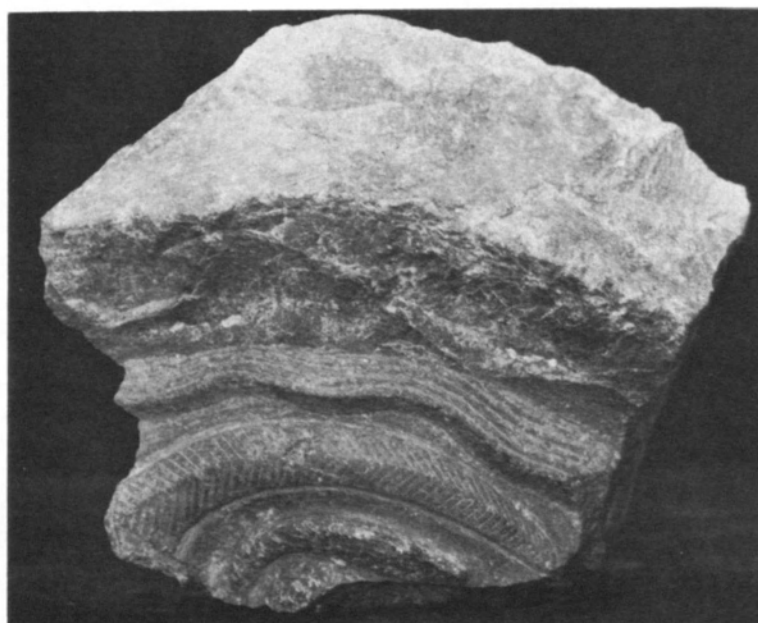
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4



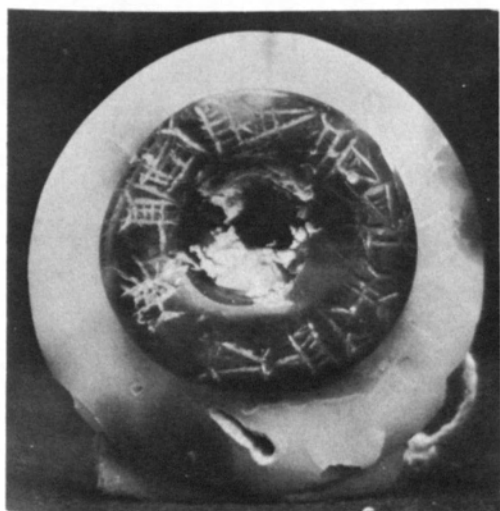
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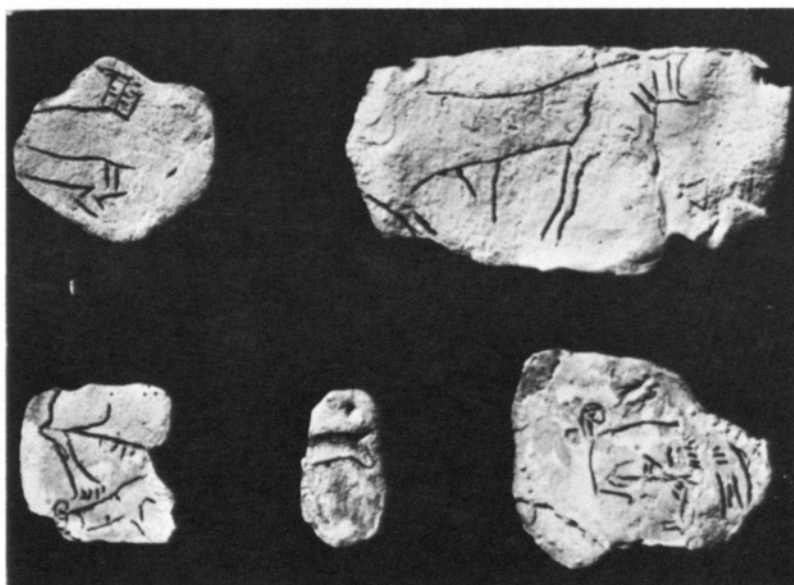
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6



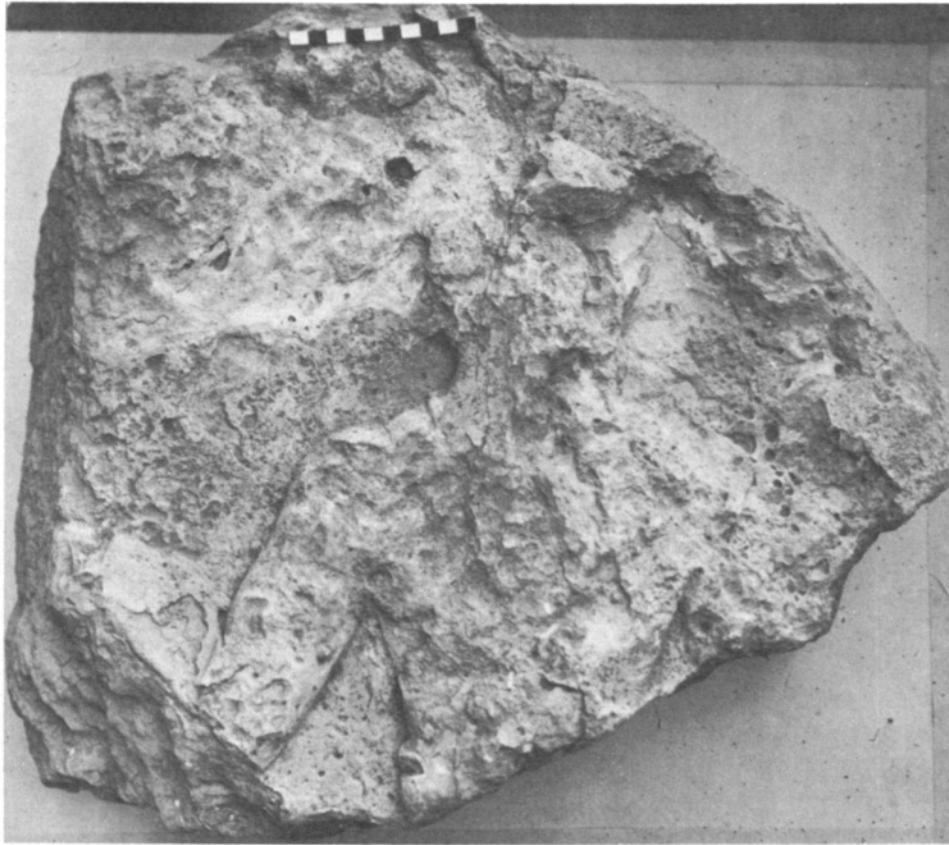
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9

OBJECTS FROM ENLIL TEMPLE. SCALES, 1:2 (1, 3), 3:2 (8), 2:3 (9), AND 1:1

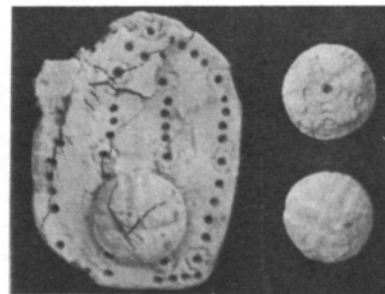
No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	1N 281	En 14 III	Limestone bas-relief fragment; h. 45.0, w. 50.0, th. 5.0-9.0 from right to left sides; found above door socket (see p. 13), sculptured side up, and probably used as foundation block for a second, and consequently late, Kassite door socket. Lower edge rough and broken; vertical edge on left has finished surface; top edge from above and left of head and on to right seems original; curved line from right to above head would carry over to surface at extreme left were it not that center top projects above this plane and perhaps was not finished and cut off. Surface of figure lost except for section at top of head, back part of neck and narrow area on top of shoulder and upper edge of left arm, narrow band along lower edge of arm, left side of body from break halfway to armpit, irregular area at front of body up to right armpit; only preserved details are a ridge from left shoulder starting obliquely to right and a vertically fluted ridge extending from left side of waist horizontally to right side; positions of left arm, shoulder strap, and belt recall figures on Naramsin stele, but headdress must have differed. This is probably a fragment of an Akkadian stele, for it is not comparable with later reliefs.
2		En 13 III	Pottery found in filling behind altar (see Pl. 28:4,5,7,8)
3	2N 359	En 13 III	Unbaked-clay game board with three disks or counters; grayish buff; board: l. 7.2, w. 5.3, th. 1.8; counters: d. 2.4, th. 1.1; each counter decorated with impressed cross, one with barred band around edge and barred cross; found in bowl (2N 360) behind altar at level of last phase (see p. 14). Such boards are dated to late Assyrian times in Mesopotamia and no doubt derive from Egypt, where they are first known in the 9th to 12th dynasties (see Gadd, "An Egyptian game in Assyria," Iraq I [1934] 45-50). A steatite specimen from Ur was found in a house of the Persian period (AJ XII [1932] 391 and Pl. LXXIV 2). All the examples assigned to the Assyrian period are dated on stylistic grounds. There is no stratigraphic reason to date our specimen later than the early 12th century. For a reconstruction of the game played on such boards, see Alfred Joseph Hoerth, Jr., "Gameboards in the Ancient Near East" (Unpublished Master's dissertation, University of Chicago, 1961) chap. ii.
4	2N 267	En 17	Inscribed bronze knife (see Pl. 30:5)



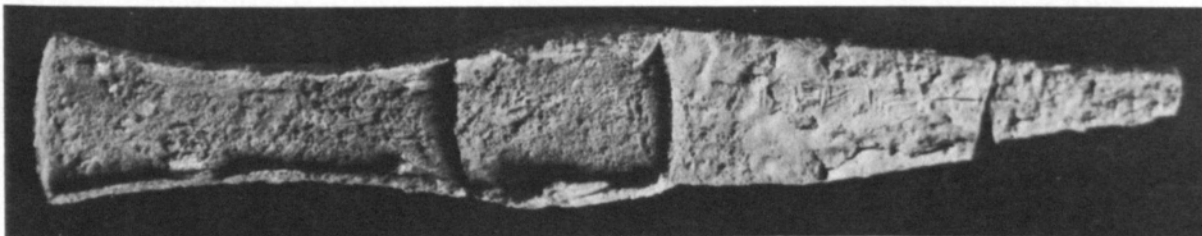
1



2



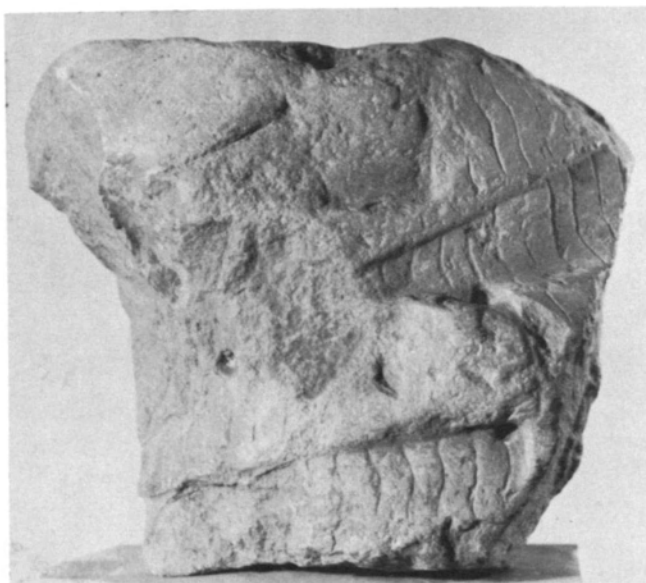
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4

OBJECTS FROM ENLIL TEMPLE. SCALES, 1:4 (1), *ca.* 1:10 (2), 1:2 (3), and 2:3 (4)

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	2N 141	En 8 II	Torso of limestone statue (see p. 18); circular-sectioned dowel hole for head, right shoulder bare, left arm covered by robe to wrist, no traces of modeling on left hand, dowel holes above and below wrist, right arm probably extended obliquely up from elbow toward beard with dowel holes flanking wrist; h. 17.0, w. 21.0, th. 10.0; found in debris in doorway to room 6
2	2N 162	En 8 II	Stamp-seal impressions showing crossed antelopes standing on rear legs, heads turned to rear; found 20 cm. above floor 2
3	2N 64	En 5 I 3	Potsherd; buff ware with black painted Hercules and hydra
4	2N 95	En I	Bronze dog figurine; h. 3.8, l. 3.4, w. 1.0; found among bricks of foundation west of room 5 and lower than level of its pavement
5	2N 65	En 3 I 1	Bronze beard tip with flat back; max. th. 1.6



1



2



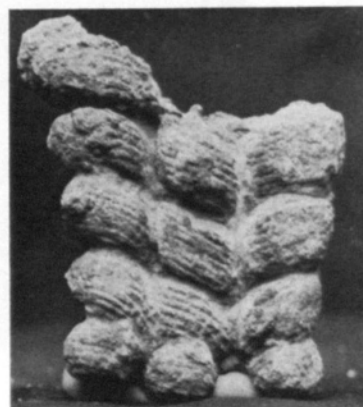
1



3



4



5

OBJECTS FROM ENLIL TEMPLE. SCALES, 2:5 (1), 1:2 (3), AND 1:1

PLATE 34



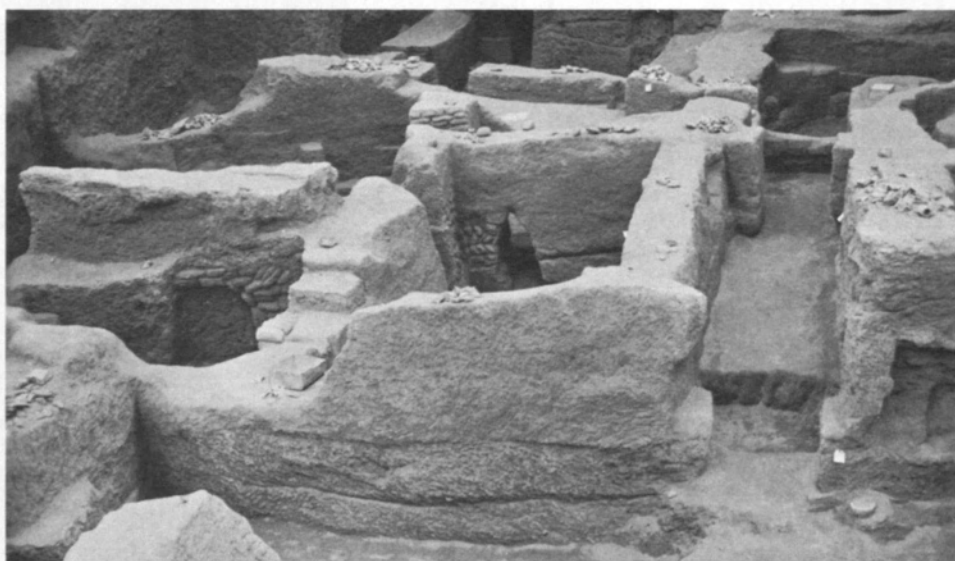
A



B



C



D



E

AREA TB OF SCRIBAL QUARTER. A. UNBAKED BRICKS OF LEVEL XII WITH WALL OF LEVEL XI 4 ABOVE, LOOKING EAST. B. UNBAKED FLAT BRICKS IN NORTHEAST WALL OF ROOM 301, LEVEL XI 2, LOOKING NORTH. C. UNBAKED PLANO-CONVEX BRICKS IN SOUTHWEST WALL OF ROOM 305, LEVEL XI 2, LOOKING SOUTHWEST. D. LEVEL XI, LOOKING SOUTHEAST. E. LEVEL XI, LOOKING NORTHWEST



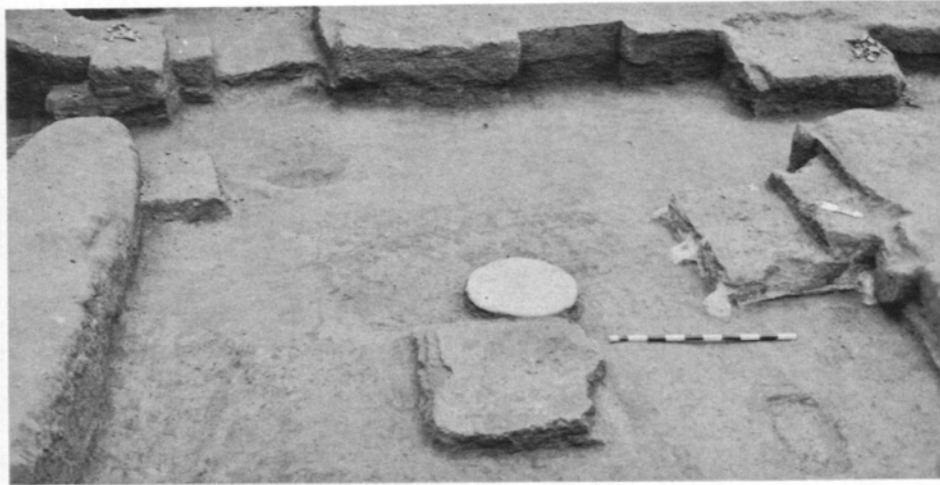
A



B

TB LEVEL IX. A. GENERAL VIEW, LOOKING SOUTHEAST. B. ROOM 281, FLOOR 2, LOOKING NORTHEAST

PLATE 36



A



B



C

HEARTHES AND TABLES OR ALTARS IN ROOM TB 281. A. LEVEL VII.
B. LEVEL VIII. C. LEVEL IX 1, LOOKING SOUTHWEST



A



B

TB LEVEL VIII. A. GENERAL VIEW, LOOKING SOUTHEAST. B. TABLE OR ALTAR IN ROOM 281, FLOOR 2

PLATE 38



A



B

TB LEVELS (A) VII, LOOKING SOUTHEAST, AND (B) VI, LOOKING EAST



A



B



C



D

TB LEVEL V. A. GENERAL VIEW, LOOKING EAST. B. COURTYARD 237. C. WEST CORNER OF EXCAVATED AREA, SHOWING BREAD OVEN IN ROOM 264, BRICKWORK AT WEST CORNER OF ROOM 232, AND DOOR SOCKET IN WEST CORNER OF COURTYARD 207 OF HOUSE I AT LEVEL IV (*upper center*). D. GENERAL VIEW, LOOKING WEST

PLATE 40



A



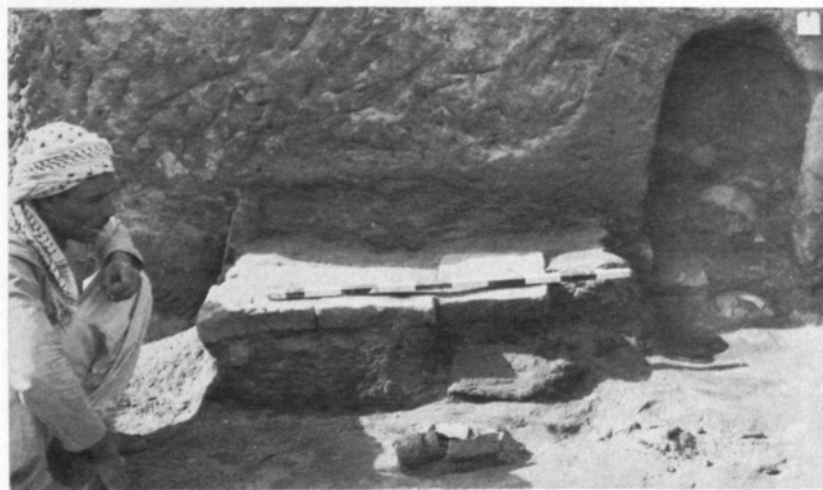
B



C



D



E



F

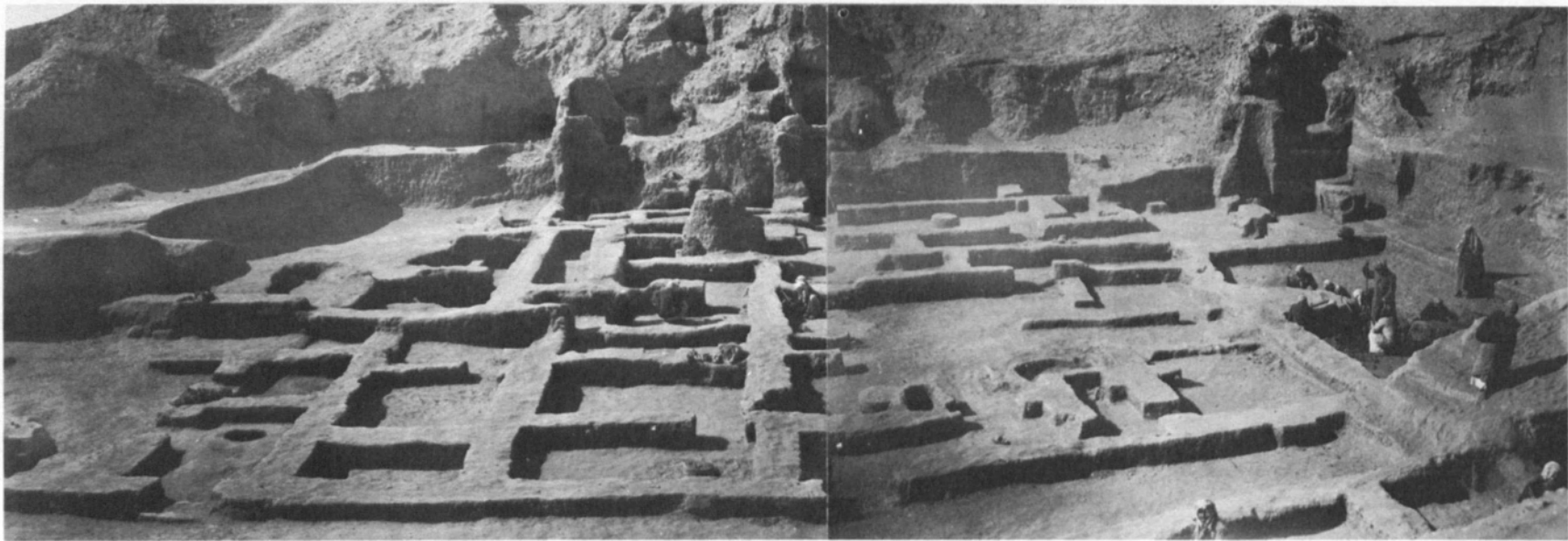
TB LEVEL IV 2. A. HEARTH IN ROOM 197, LOOKING EAST. B. POT AND POT-STAND IN ROOM 195.
C. SHRINE IN ROOM 222, LOOKING WEST. D. TABLETS FOUND IN POT IN ROOM 195.
E. BENCH AND NICHE IN ROOM 197. F. EXAMPLE OF BRICK BONDING IN WALL



TB LEVEL IV, LOOKING NORTHEAST



A



B

TB LEVELS (A) III AND (B) II 1, LOOKING SOUTHWEST



A



B

TB LEVELS (A) I 2 AND (B) E, D, AND C, LOOKING NORTHEAST

PLATE 44



A



B

AREA TA OF SCRIBAL QUARTER, LOOKING NORTH. LEVELS (A) XV-XII, WITH TOP OF XV WALL APPEARING AT LOWER RIGHT IN DEEP EXCAVATION, AND (B) XI



A



B

TA LEVELS (A) XI AND (B) X 3, LOOKING SOUTH

PLATE 46



A



B

TA LEVELS (A) VIII AND (B) X 3-IX, LOOKING NORTHEAST



A



B



C

TA LEVEL X. A. HOUSE F, LOOKING NORTHEAST. B. HOUSE H, LOOKING NORTH. C. HOUSE G, LOOKING NORTHEAST

PLATE 48



A



B

TA LEVEL XII, HOUSE K. A. GENERAL VIEW, LOOKING EAST. B. STAIRWAY IN ROOM 198



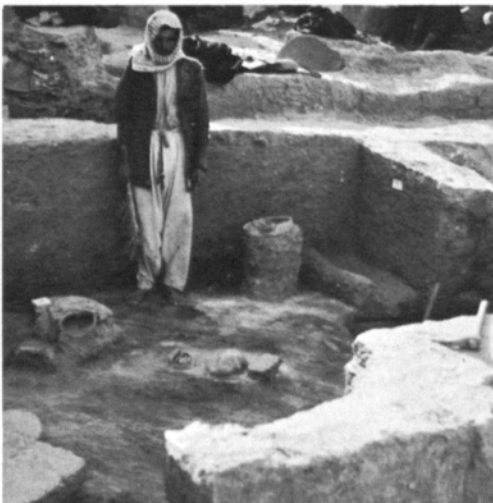
A



B



C



D



E

A. STAIRWAY IN ROOM 198 AT TA LEVEL XI 2. *B.* STAIRWAY IN ROOM 188 AT TA LEVEL X 4.
C. OPENING IN FOUNDATION AT TA LEVEL X. *D.* ROOM 173 AT TA LEVEL X 1,
LOOKING SOUTH. *E.* SOUNDING D, LOOKING NORTHEAST



A

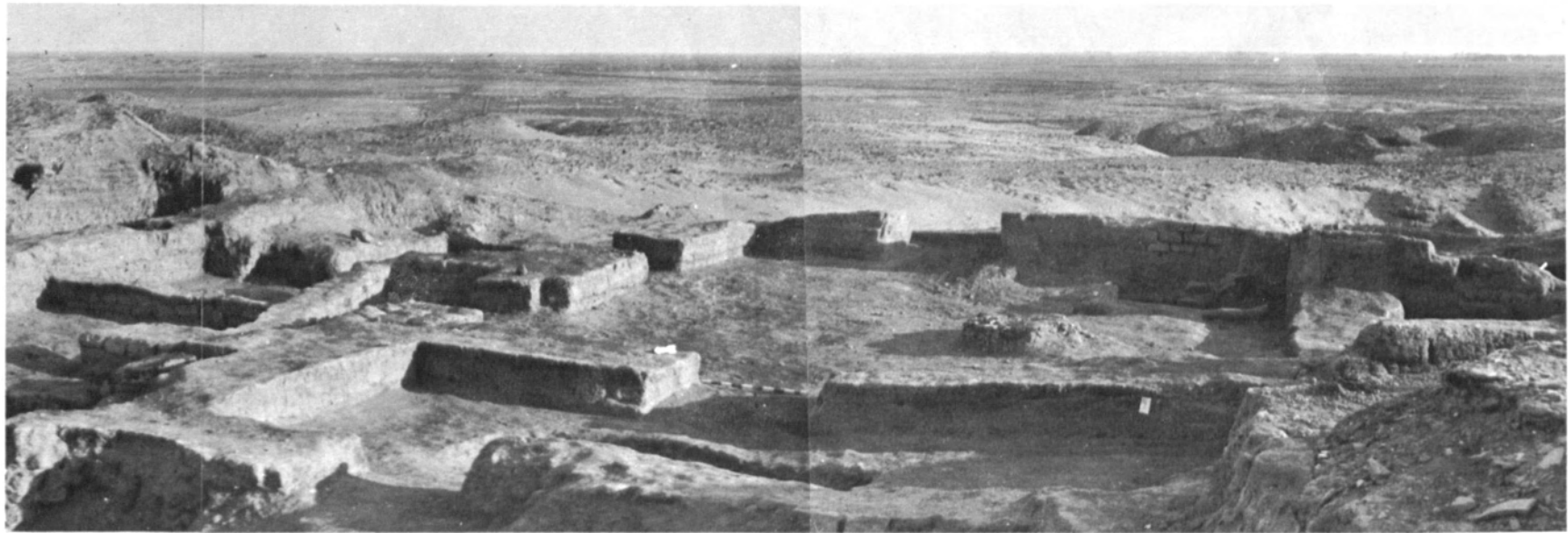


B

TA LEVELS (A) VII, LOOKING NORTH, AND (B) IV, LOOKING SOUTH

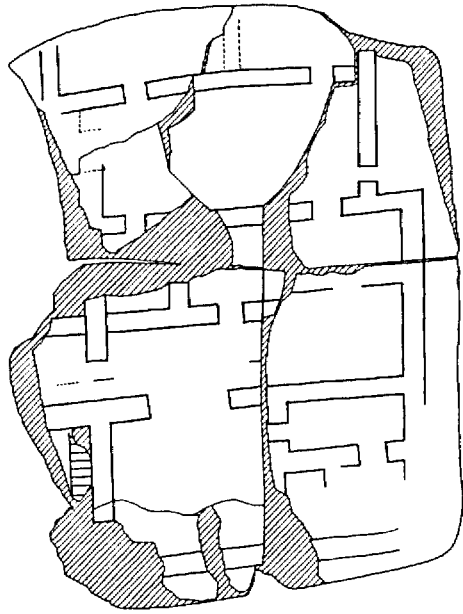


A



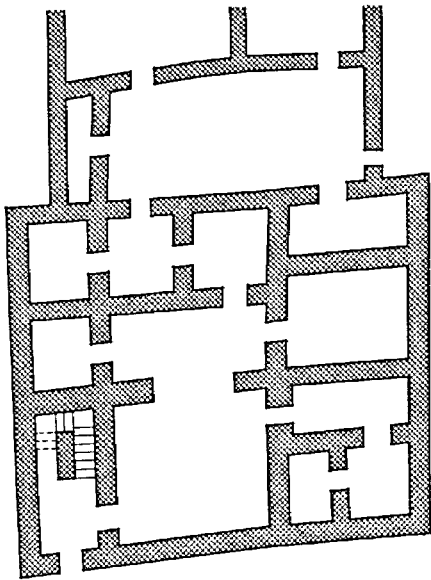
B

TA LEVELS (A) III, LOOKING SOUTH, AND (B) I, LOOKING SOUTHEAST



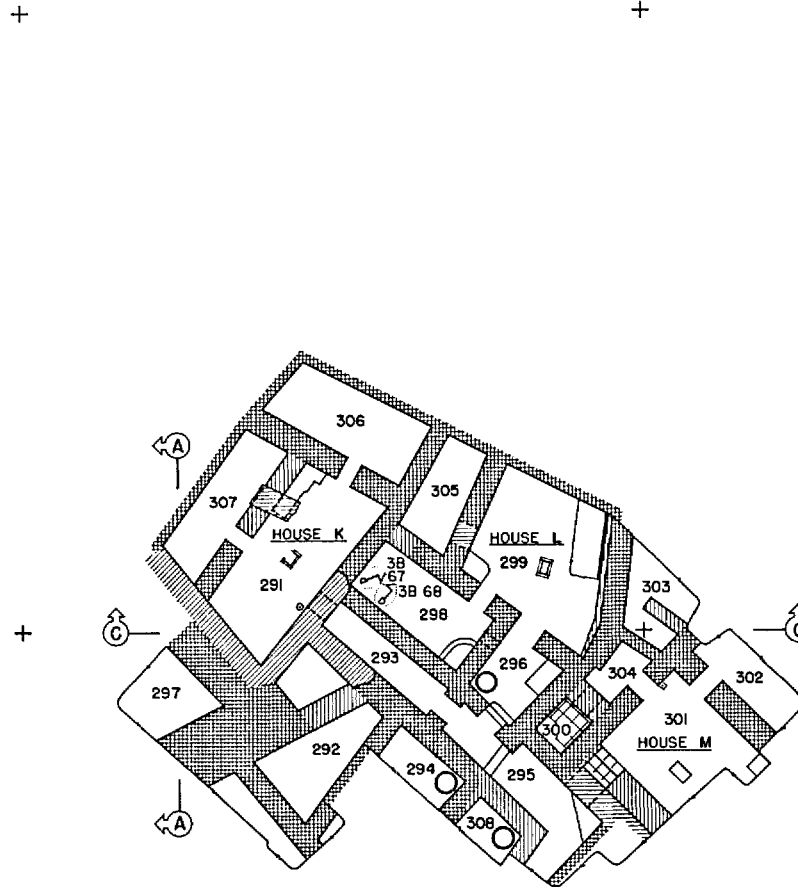
DRAWING OF AKKADIAN CLAY TABLET 2NT 728
SCALE 4:5






A

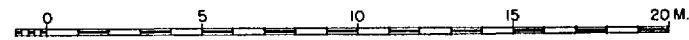
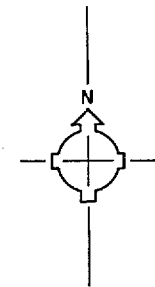


RECONSTRUCTION OF HOUSE PLAN ON CLAY
TABLET 2NT 728 SCALE 4:5

B

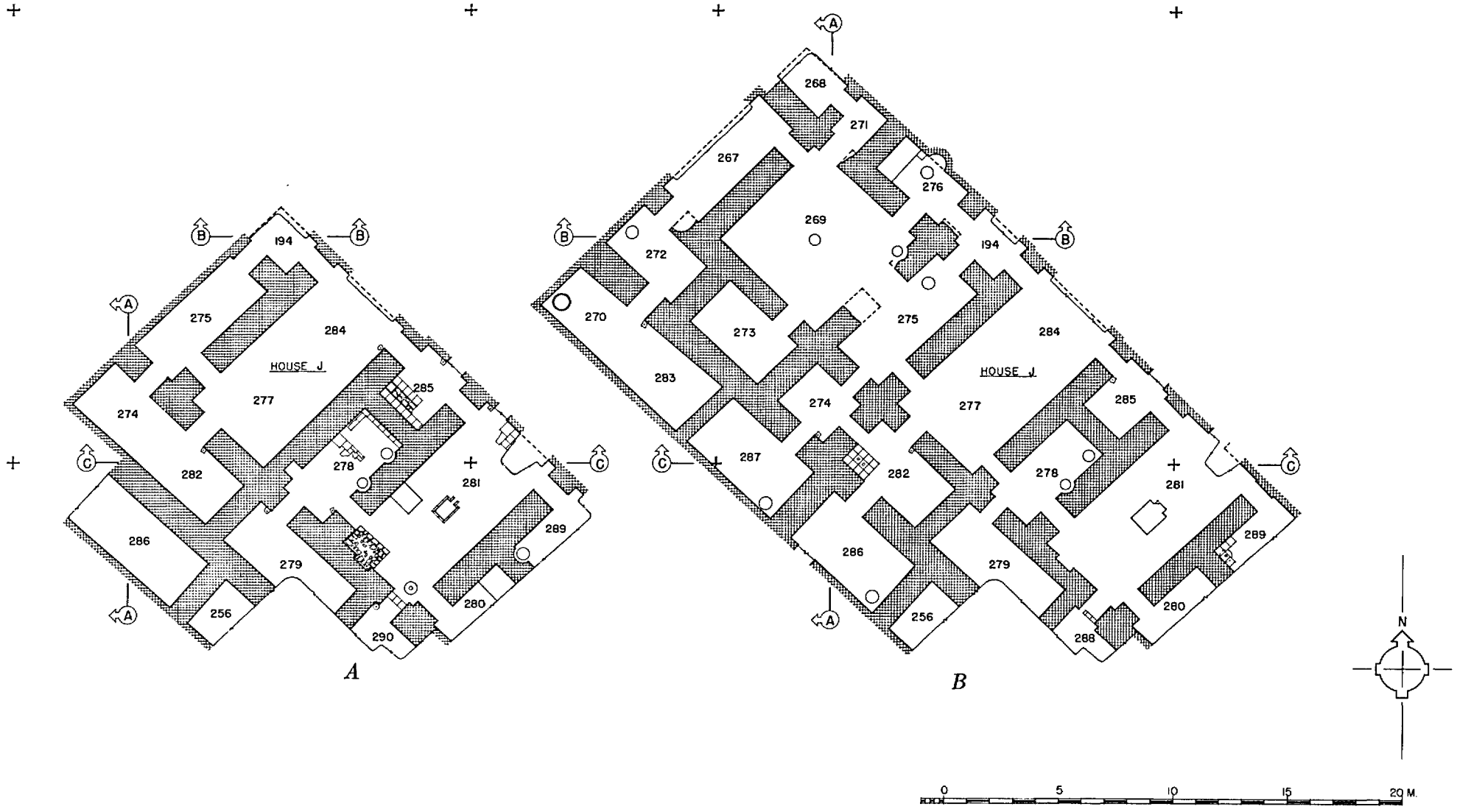


-  LEVEL X
-  LEVEL XI FLOOR I
-  LEVEL XI FLOORS I, 2, & 3
-  LEVEL XI FLOORS 2 & 3
-  LEVELS XII & XIII



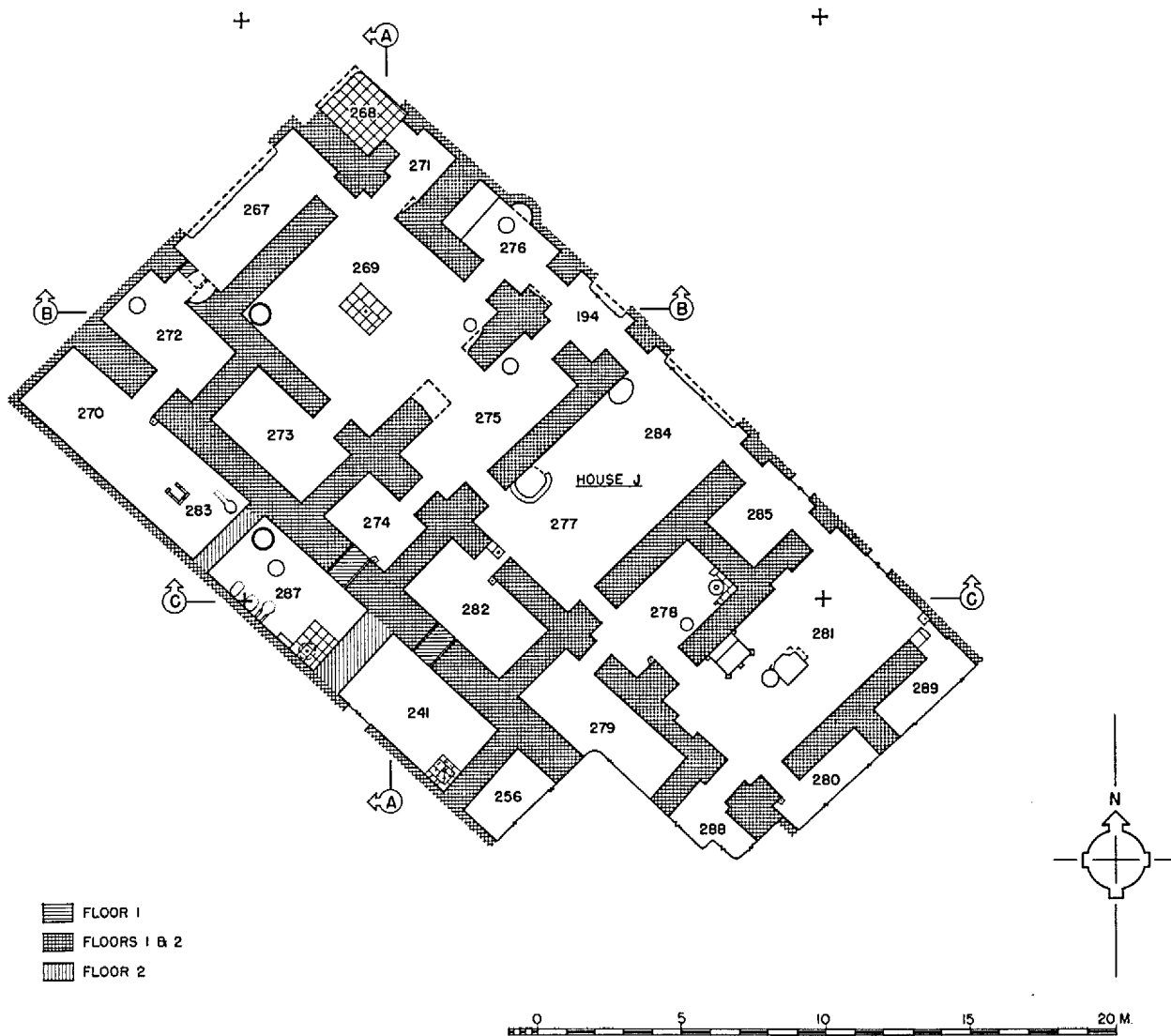
C

A. TABLET 2NT 728. B. RECONSTRUCTION OF HOUSE PLAN ON TABLET 2NT 728. SCALE, 4:5. C. PLAN OF TB LEVELS XIII-X

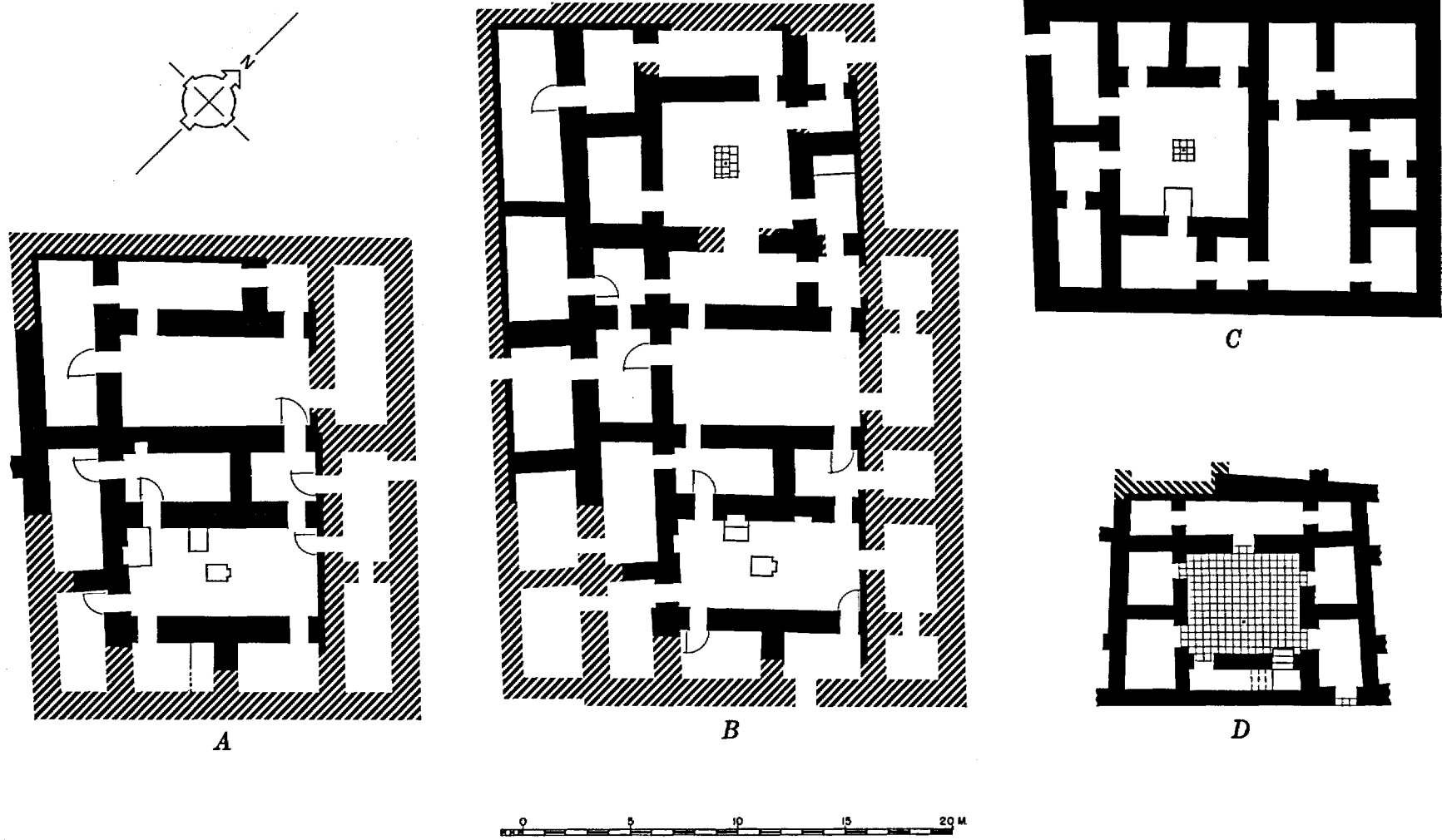


PLANS OF TB LEVELS (A) IX AND (B) VIII

PLATE 54



PLAN OF TB LEVEL VII

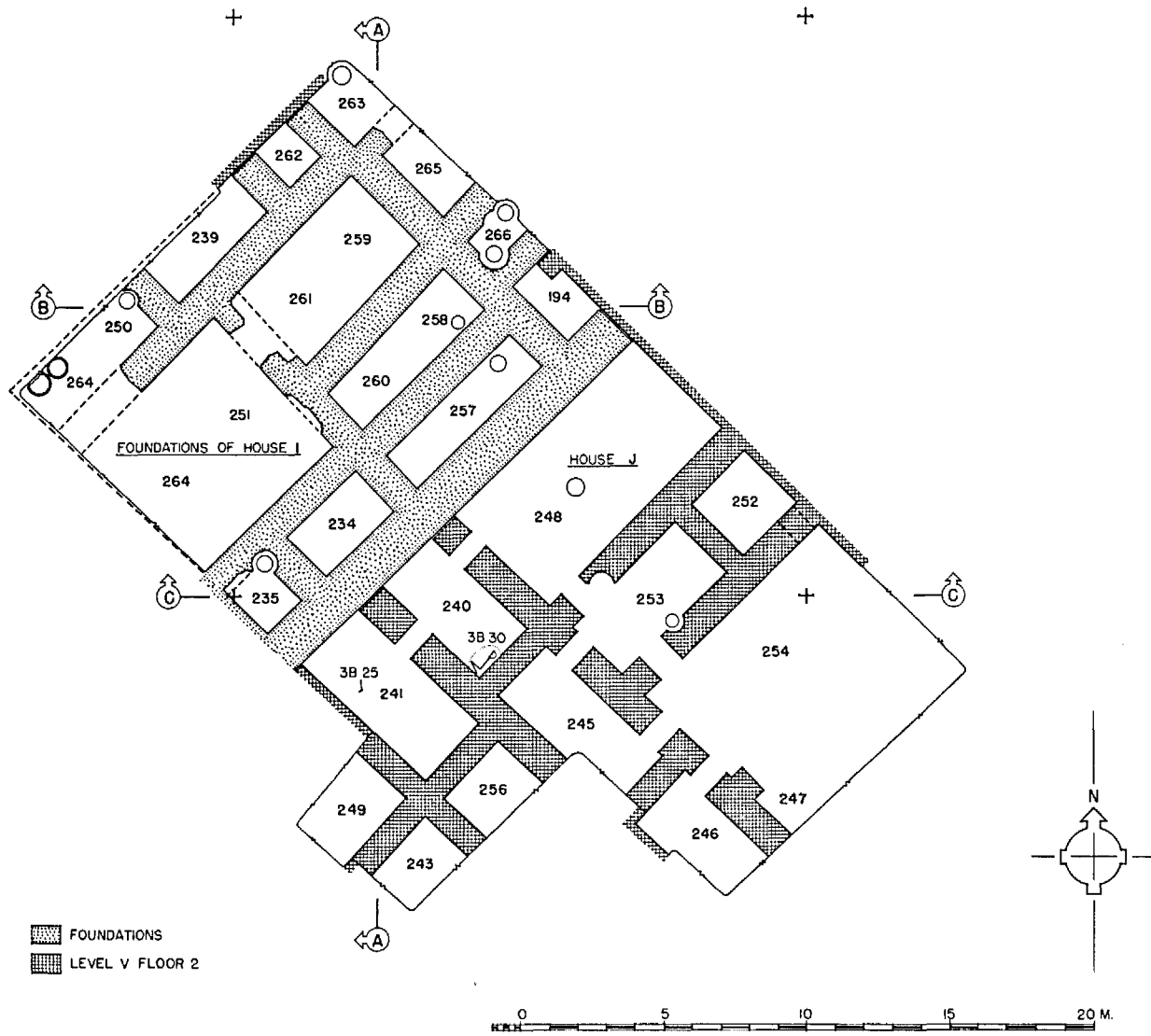


RECONSTRUCTED PLANS OF TB HOUSES. A. HOUSE *J* AT LEVEL IX. B. HOUSE *J* AT LEVELS VIII-VII. C. HOUSE *I* AT LEVEL V 1. D. HOUSE *D* AT LEVEL II

PLATE 56

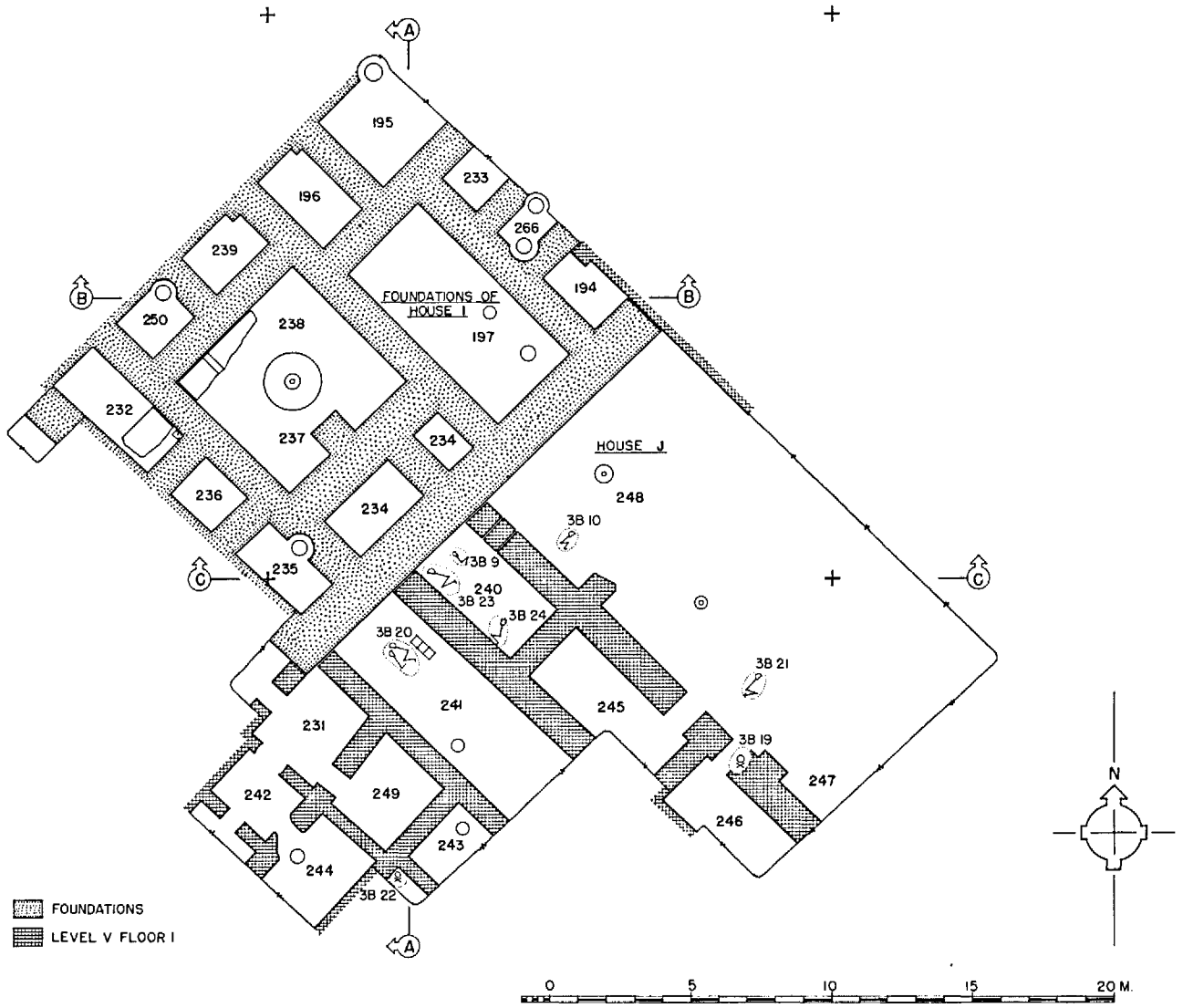


PLAN OF TB LEVEL VI



PLAN OF TB LEVEL V 2

PLATE 58



PLAN OF TB LEVEL V 1



PLAN OF TB LEVEL IV



PLAN OF TB LEVEL III



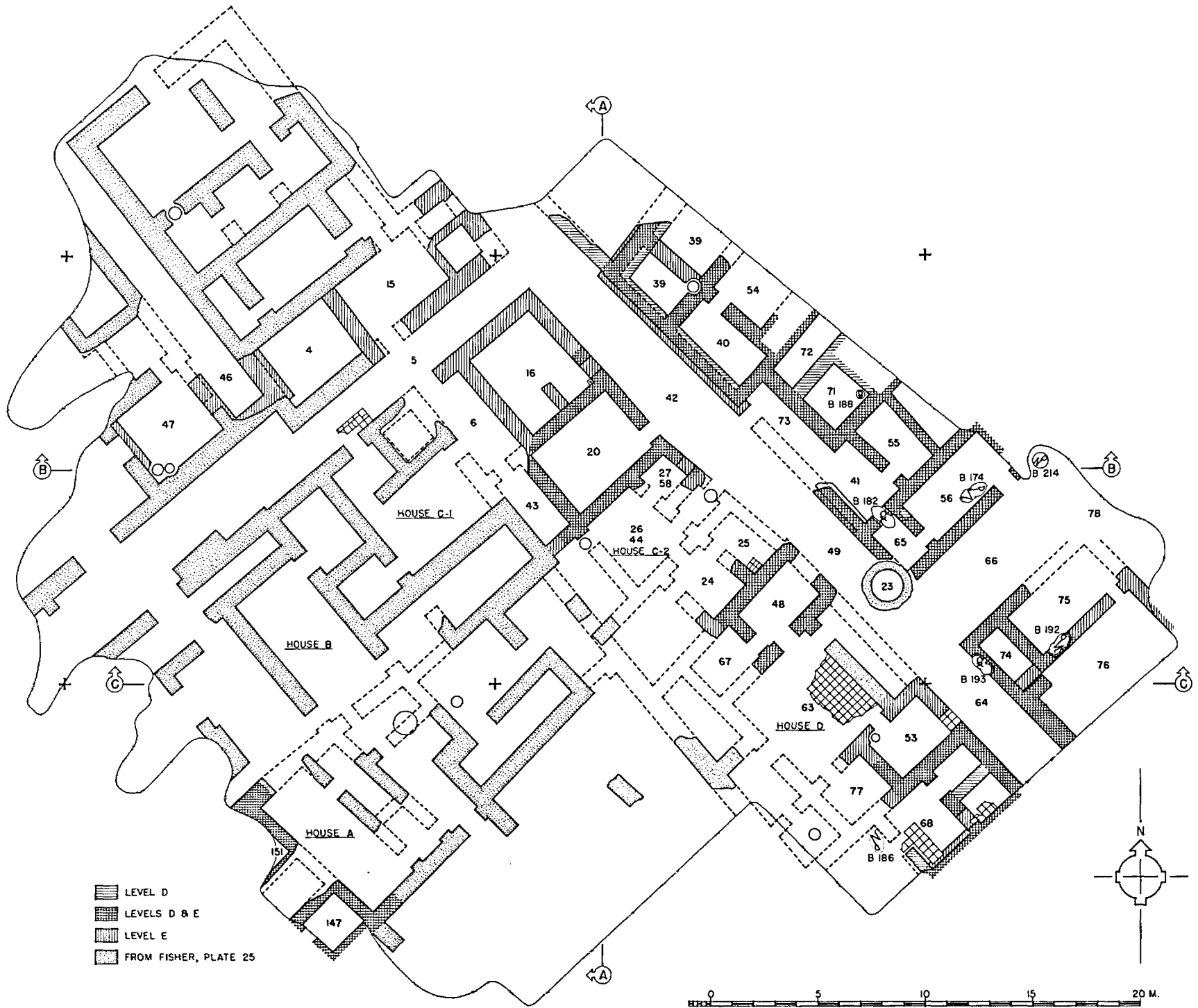
PLAN OF TB LEVEL II



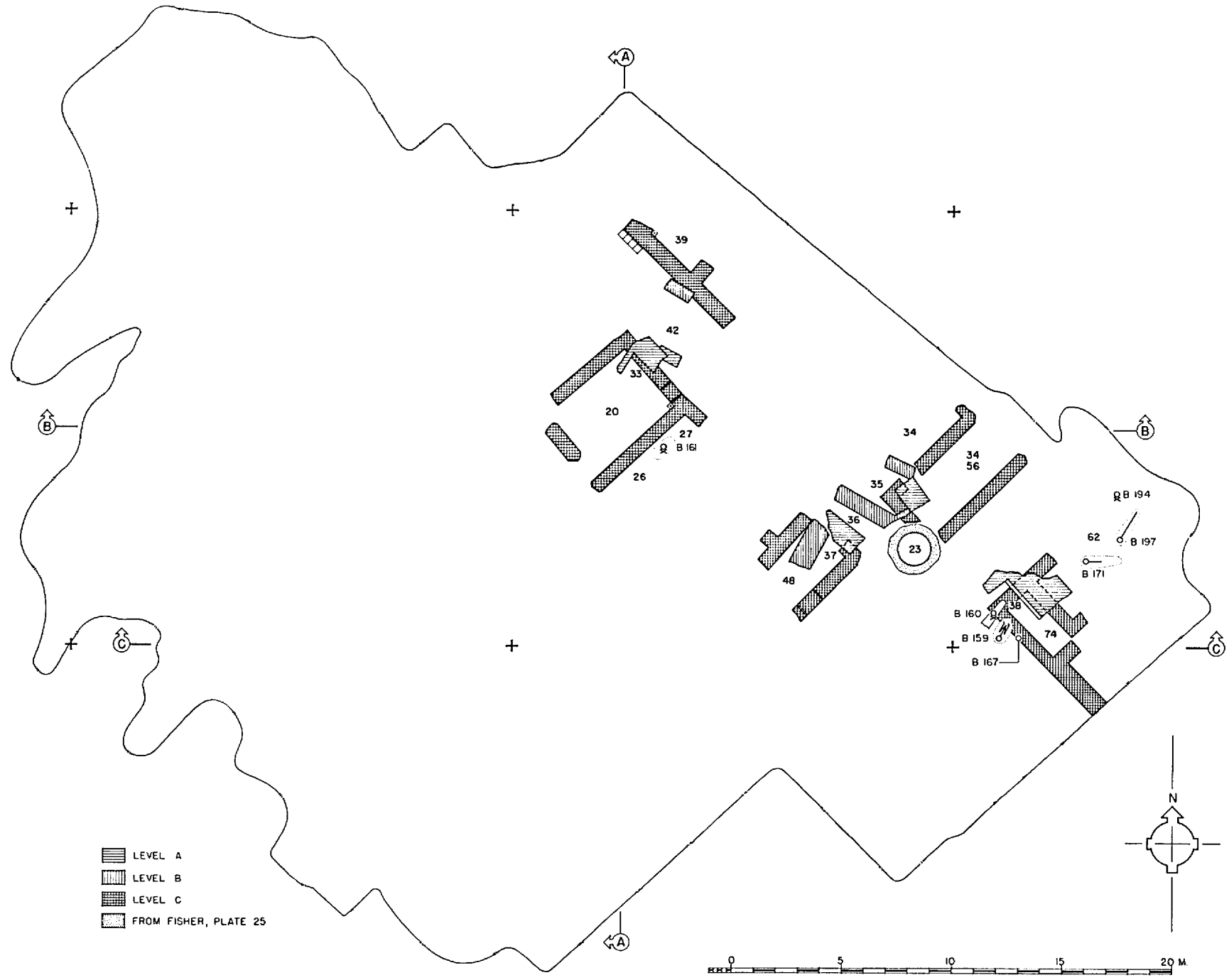
PLAN OF TB LEVEL I 2



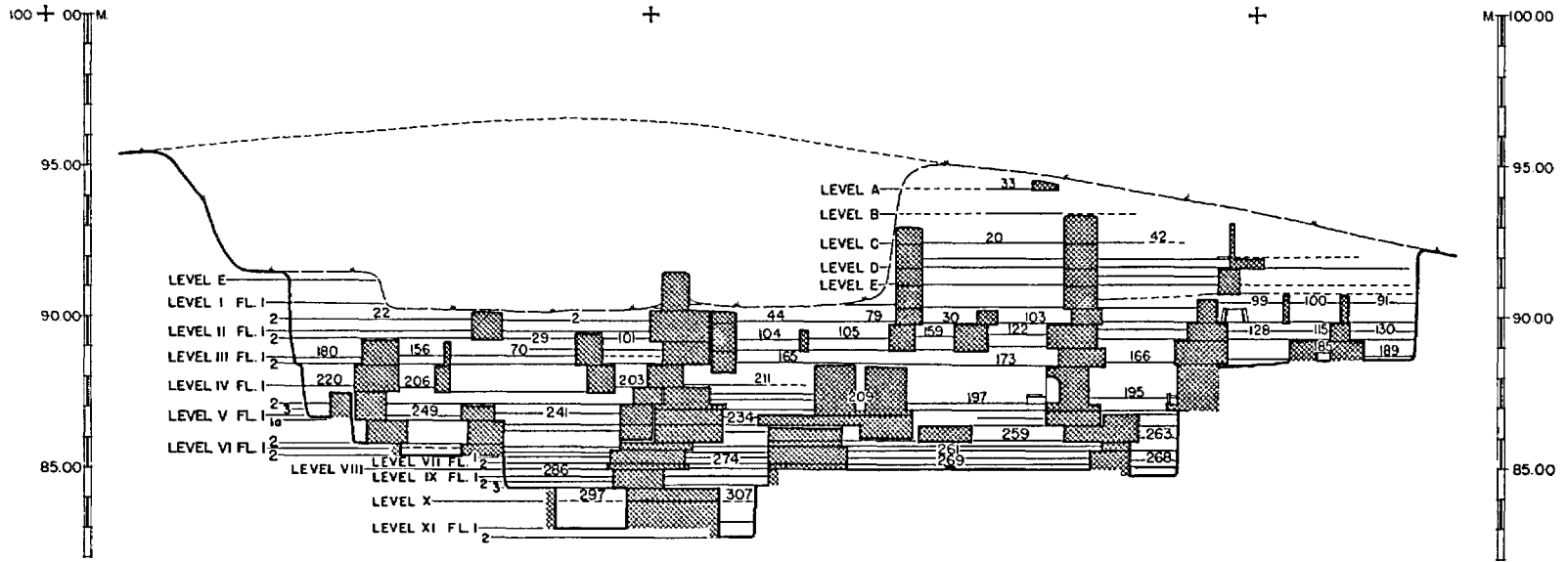
PLAN OF TB LEVEL I 1



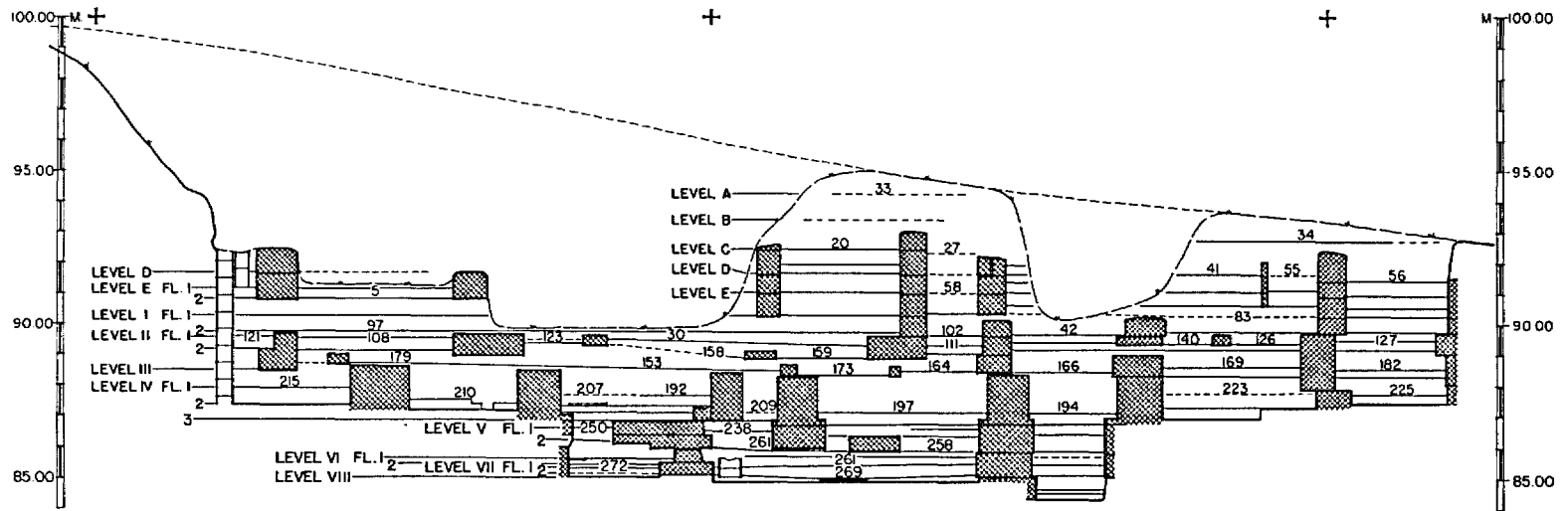
PLAN OF TB LEVELS E AND D



PLAN OF TB LEVELS C, B, AND A

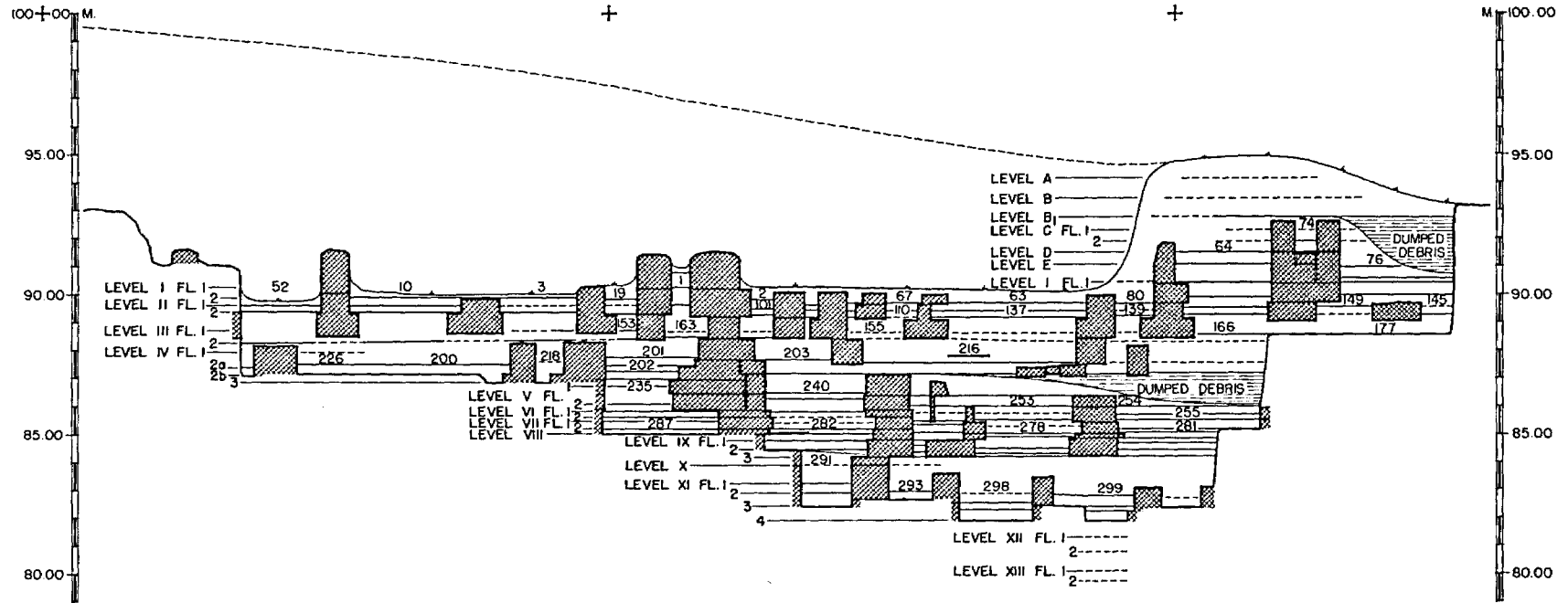


TB SECTION A-A



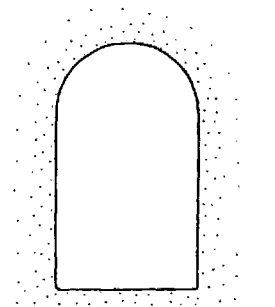
TB SECTION B-B

TB SECTIONS A-A AND B-B

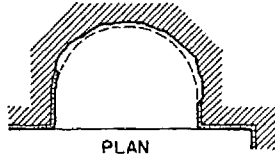


TB SECTION C-C

PLATE 68



ELEVATION

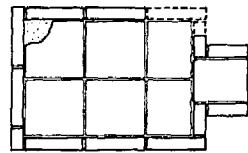


PLAN

1. NICHE IN ROOM TB 197
LEVEL IV, FL. 2.

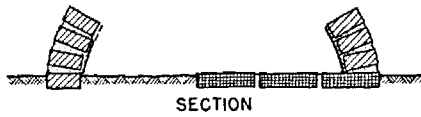


SECTION

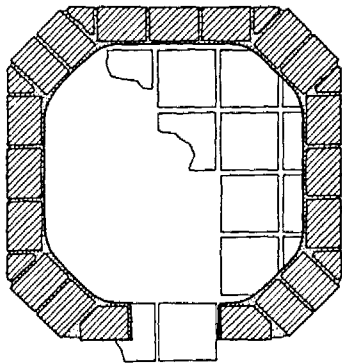


PLAN

2. HEARTH IN ROOM TB 197
LEVEL IV, FL. 2.

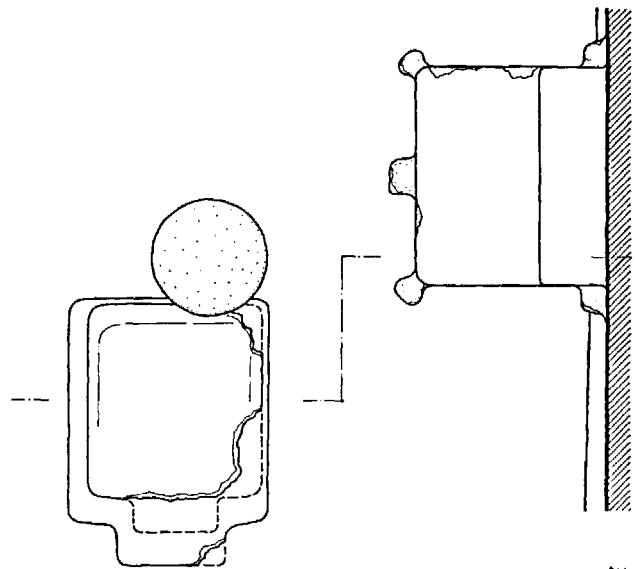
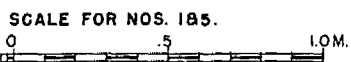
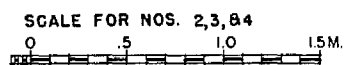


SECTION

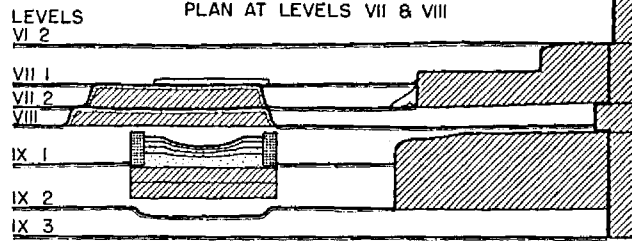


PLAN

3. OVEN IN ROOM TB 89, LEVEL I, FL. 2.

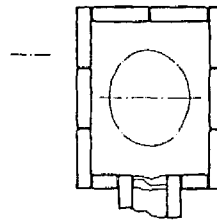


PLAN AT LEVELS VII & VIII

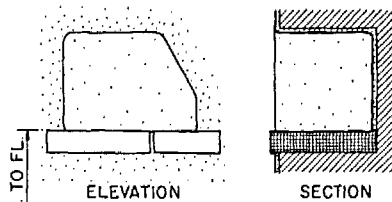


SECTION

4. HEARTHS AND ALTARS IN ROOM TB 281
LEVELS VII-IX.



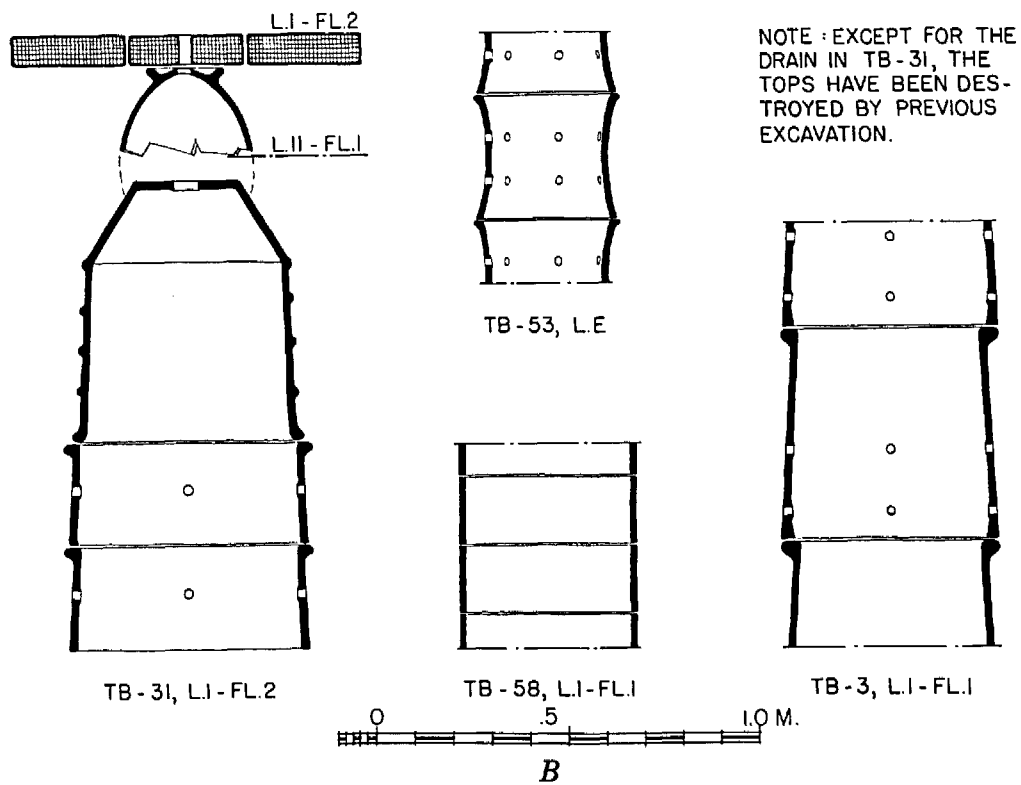
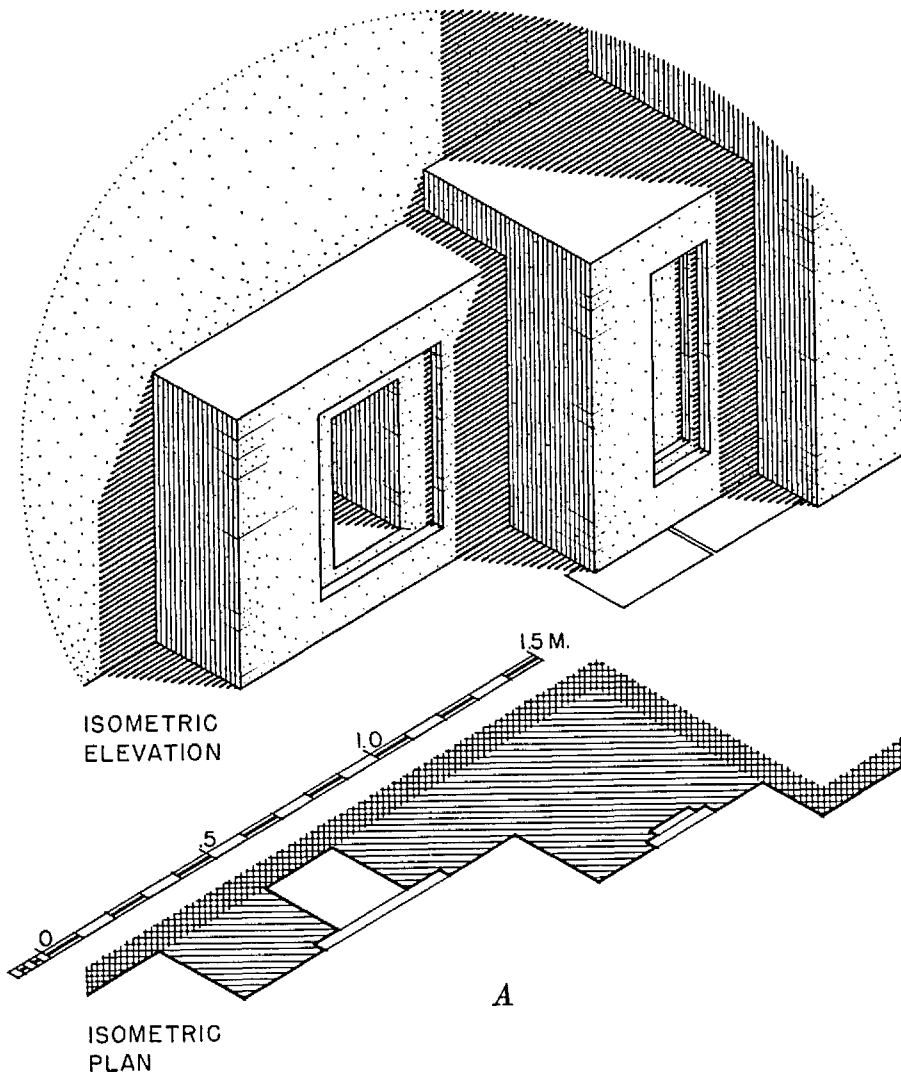
PLAN AT LEVEL IX



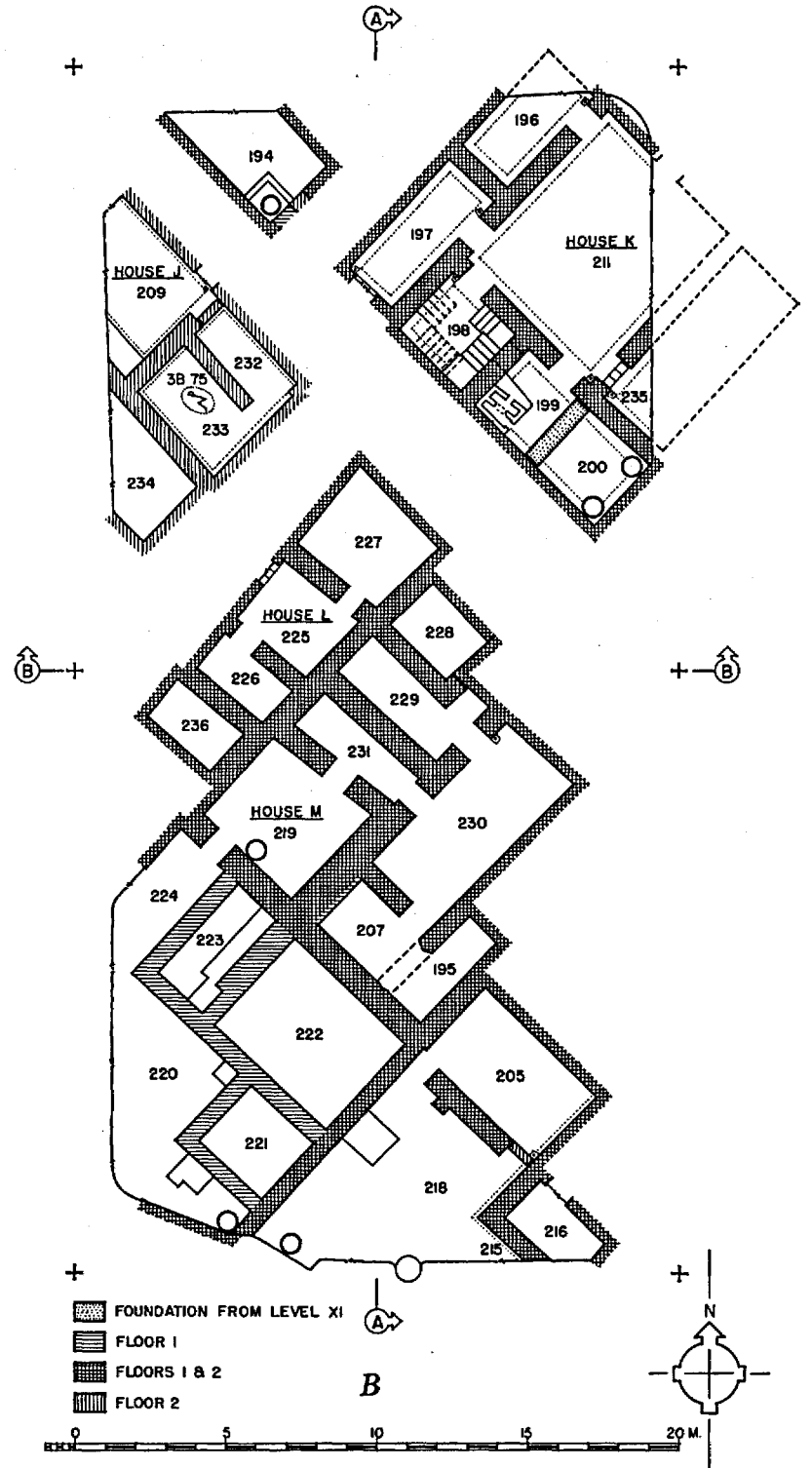
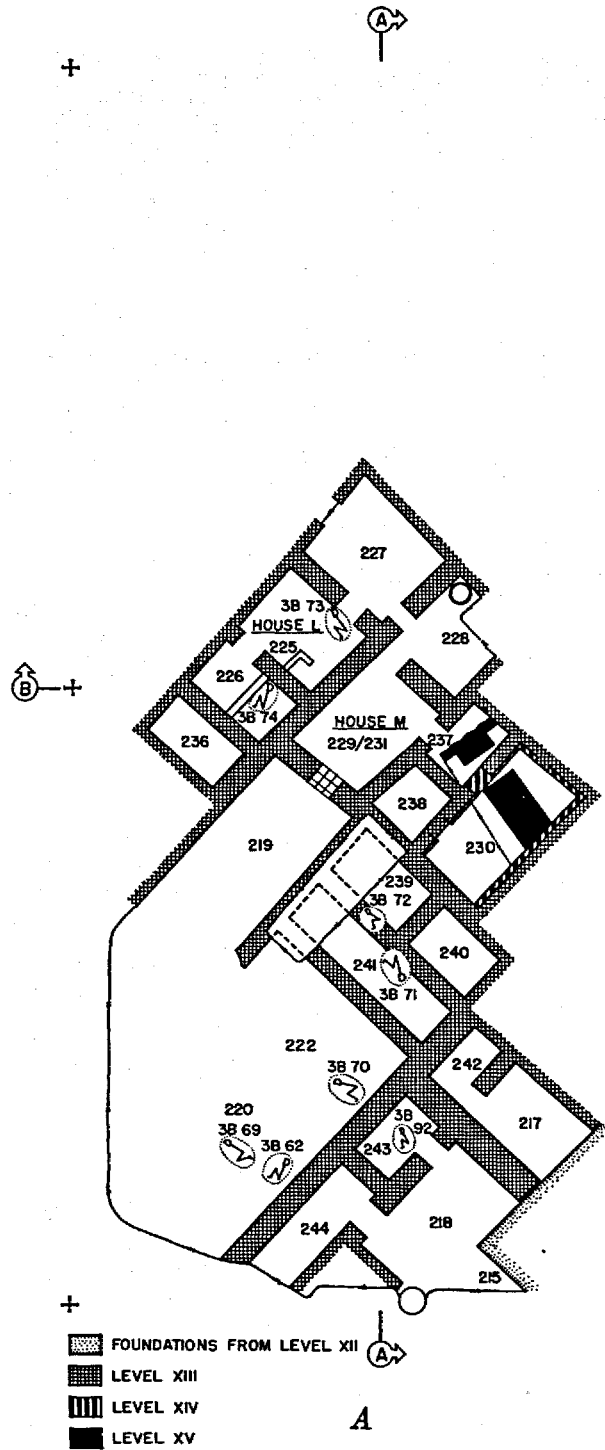
ELEVATION

SECTION

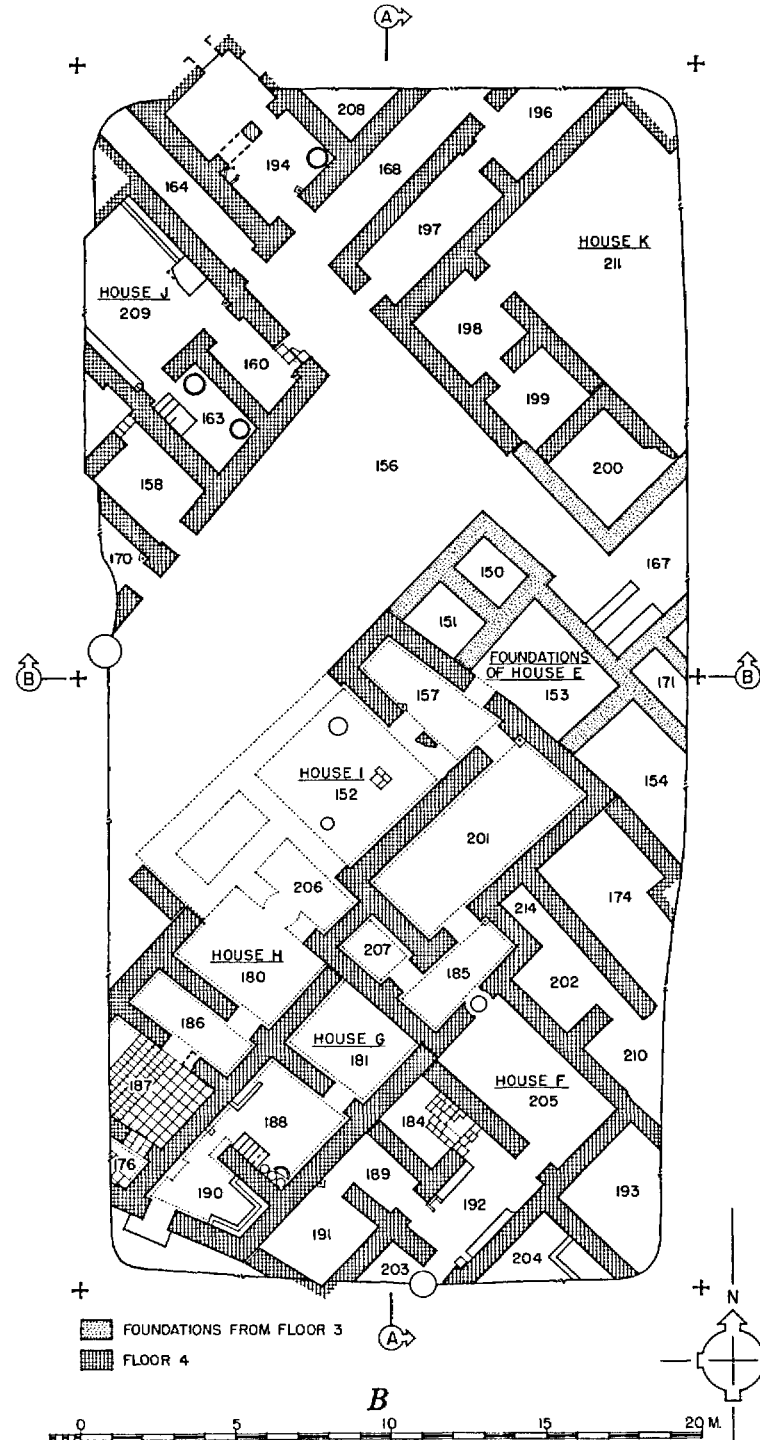
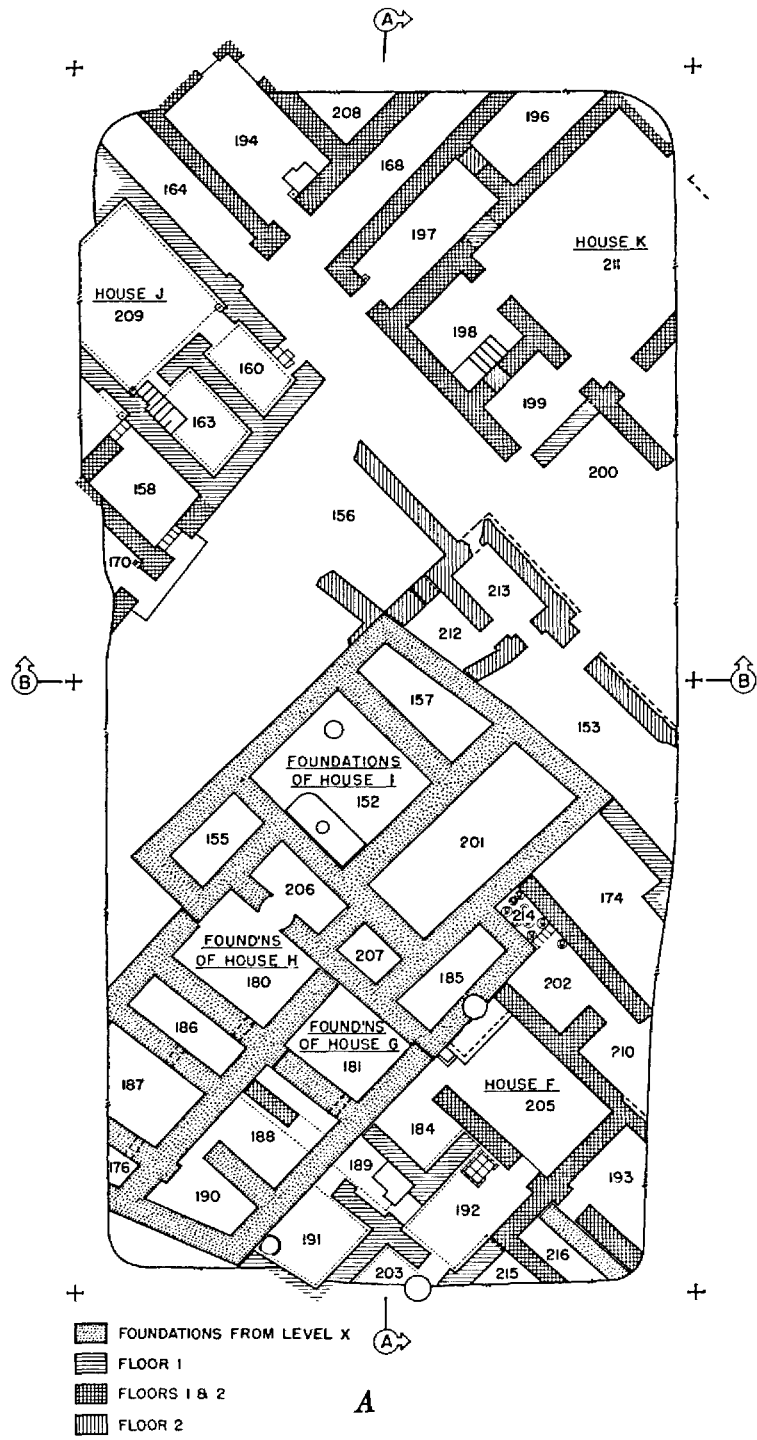
5. NICHE IN ROOM TB 56
LEVEL I, FL. I.



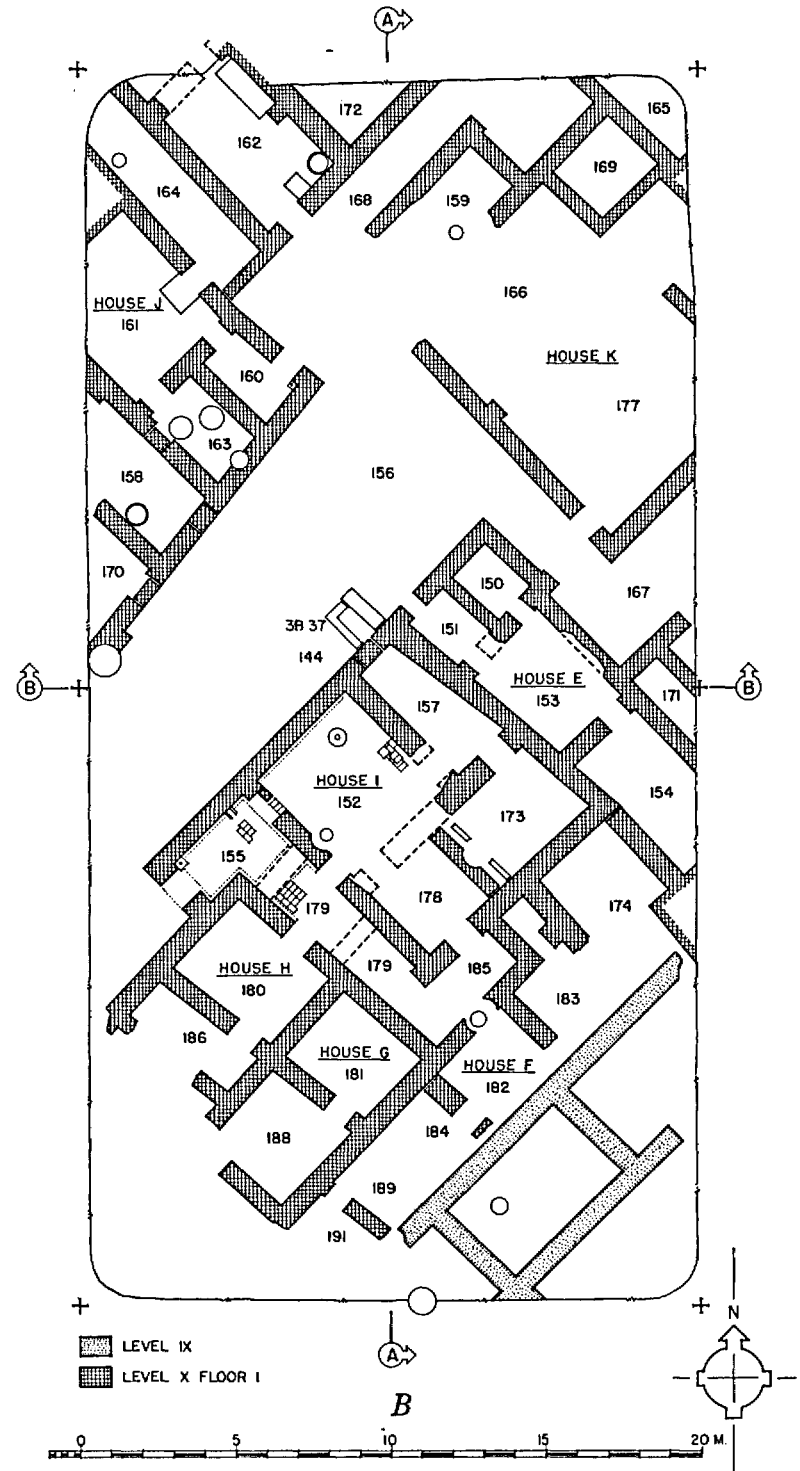
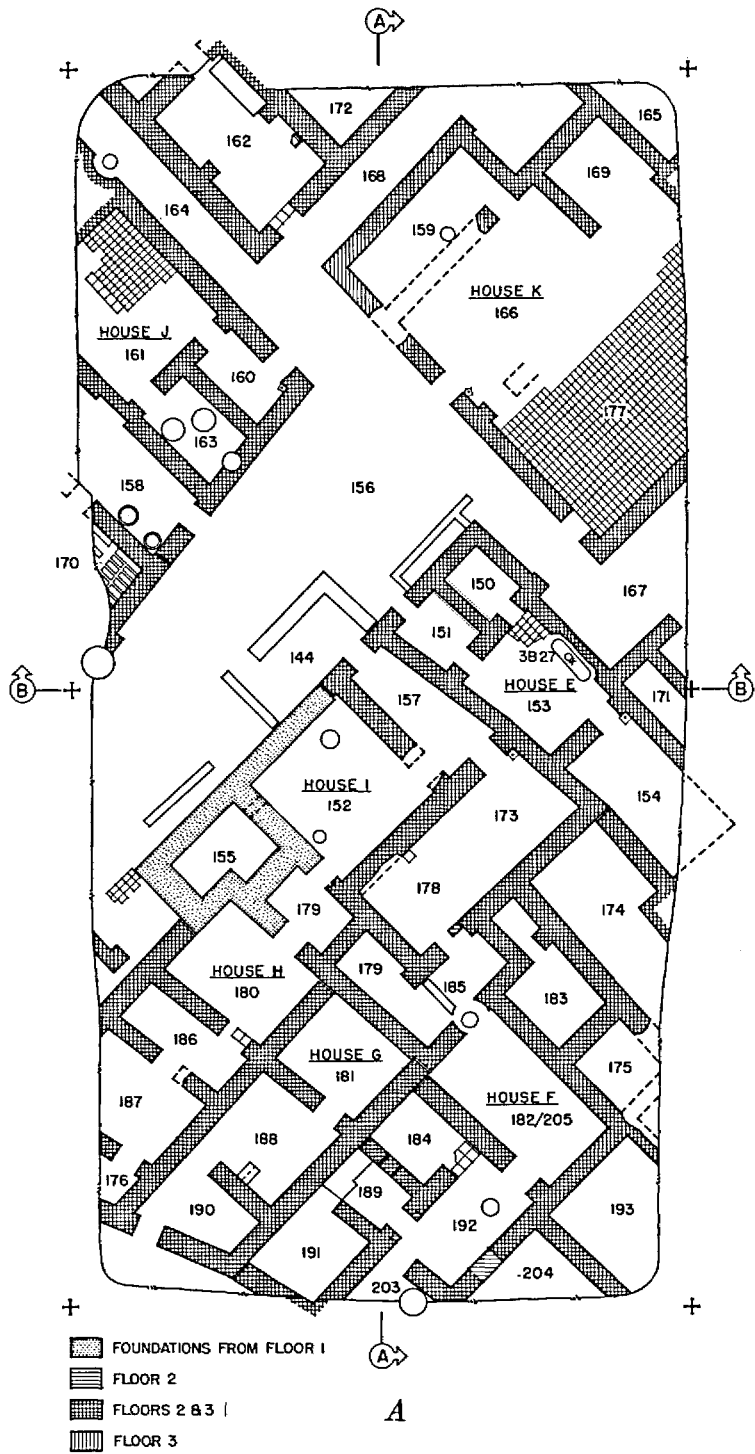
A. SHRINE IN ROOM 222, TB LEVEL IV 2. B. SECTIONS OF TYPICAL VERTICAL DRAINS IN TB



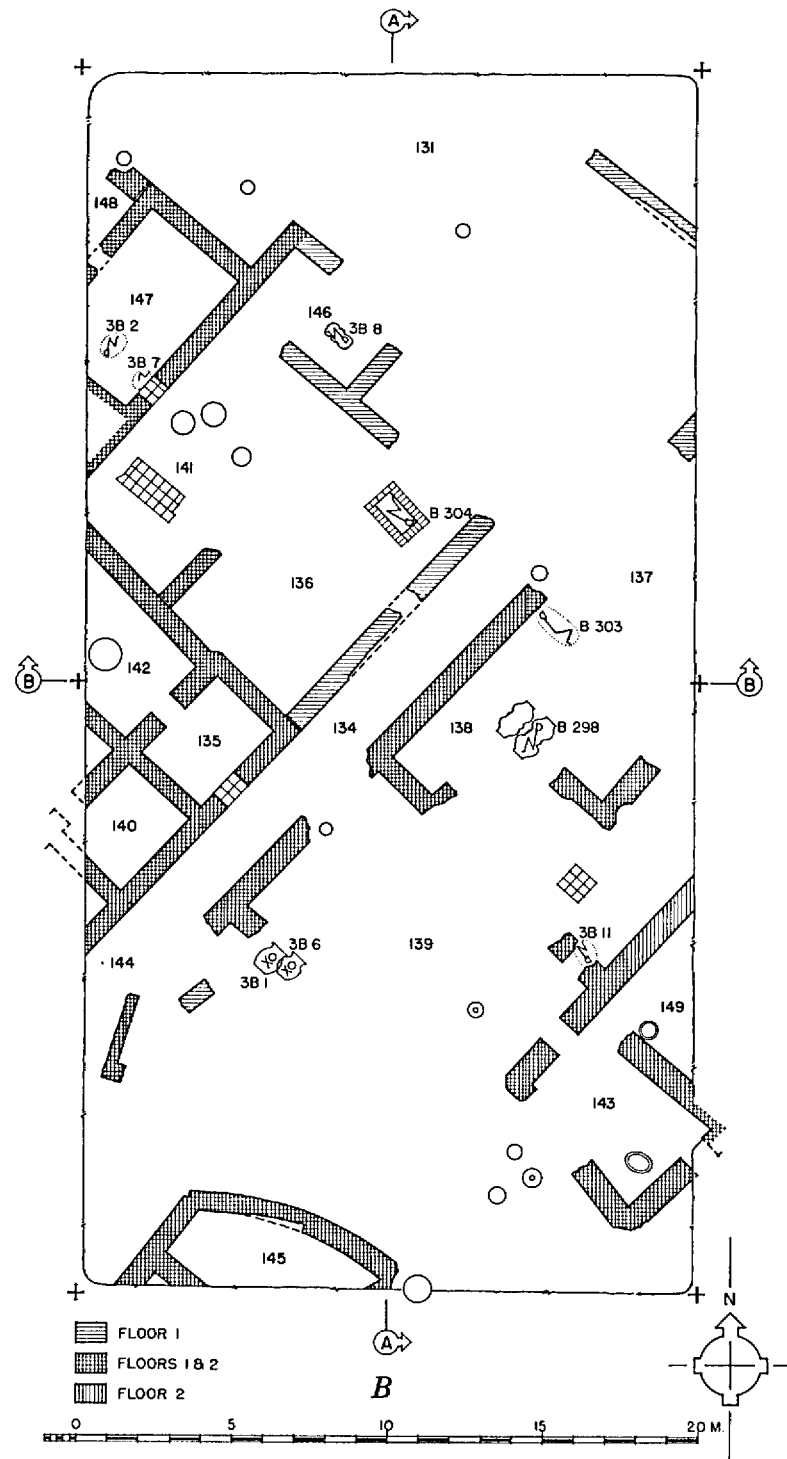
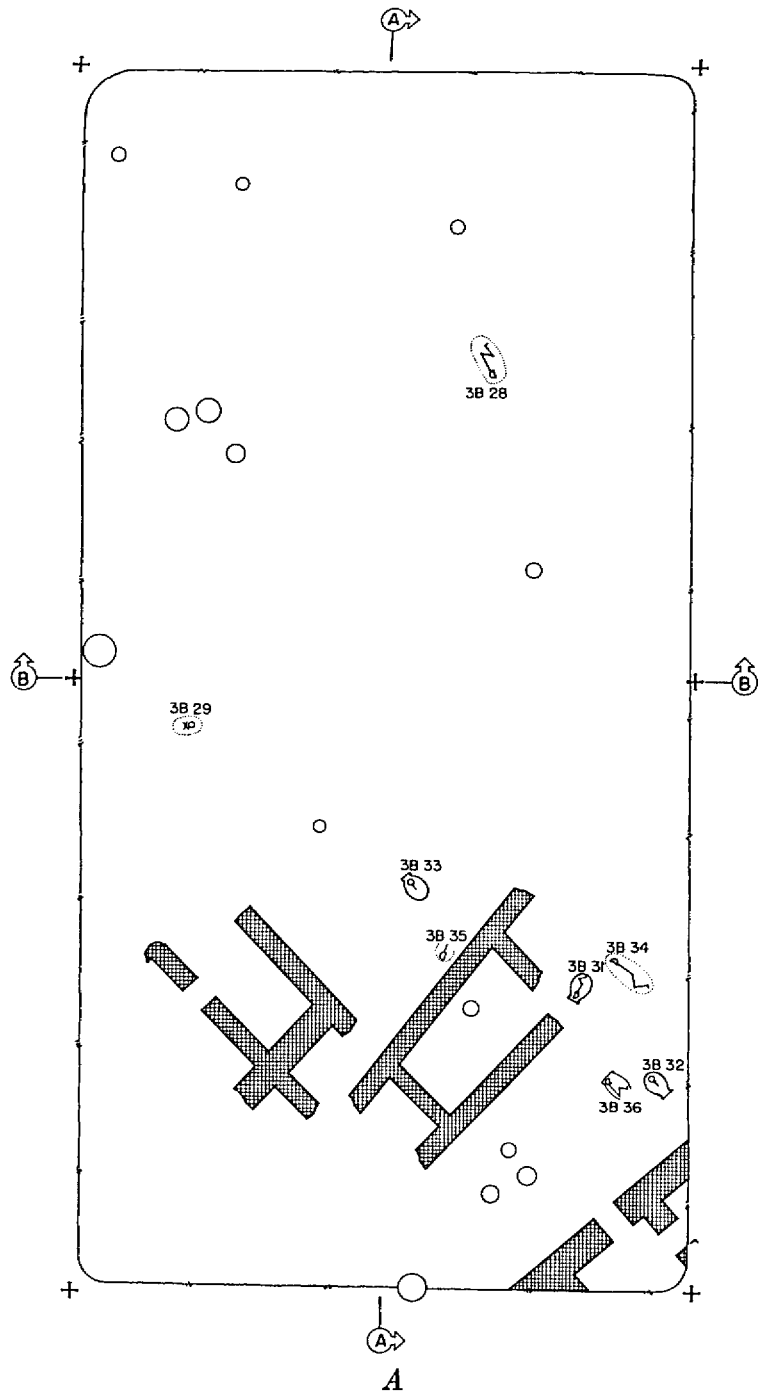
PLANS OF TA LEVELS (A) XV-XIII AND (B) XII



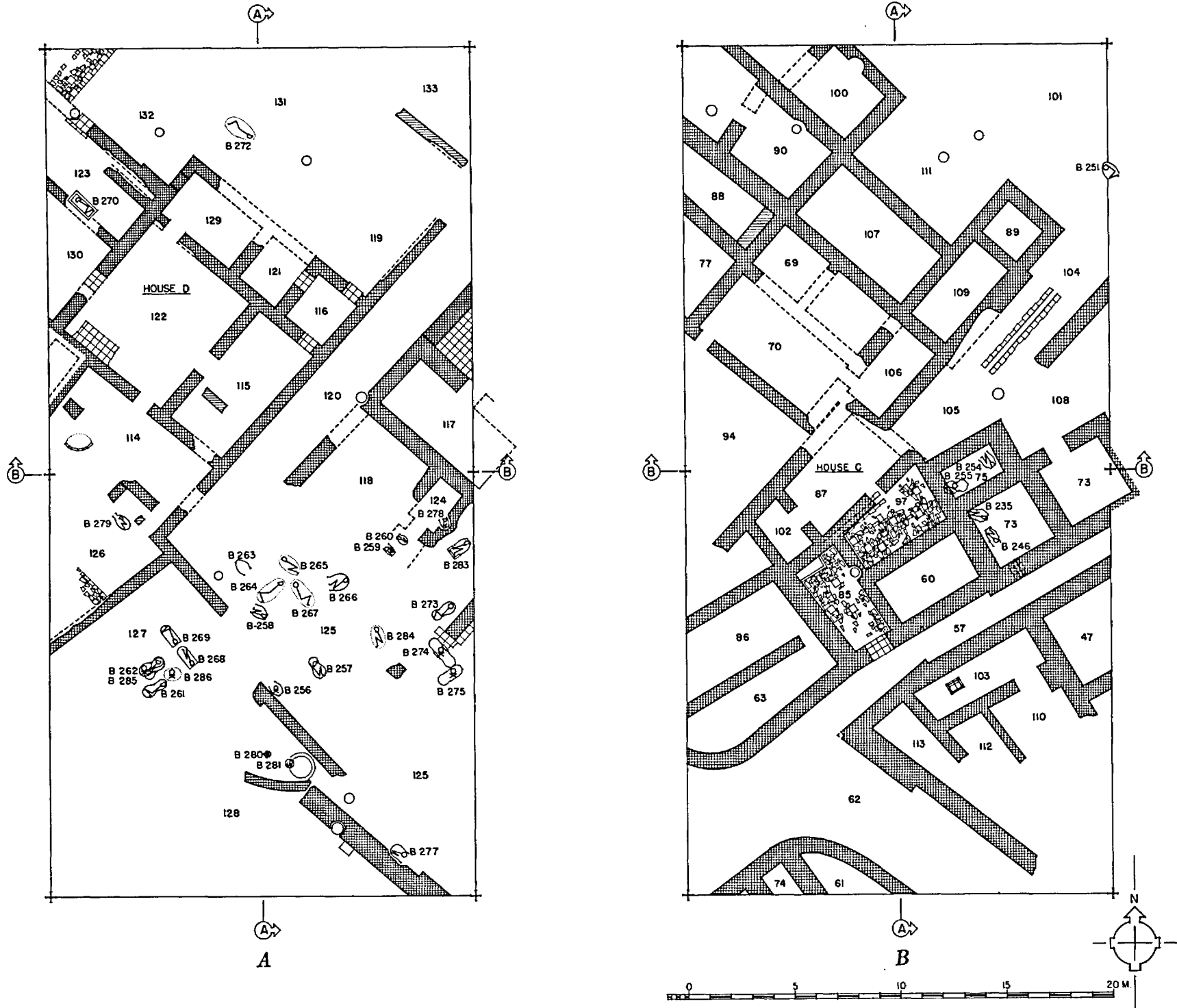
PLANS OF TA LEVELS (A) XI AND (B) X 4



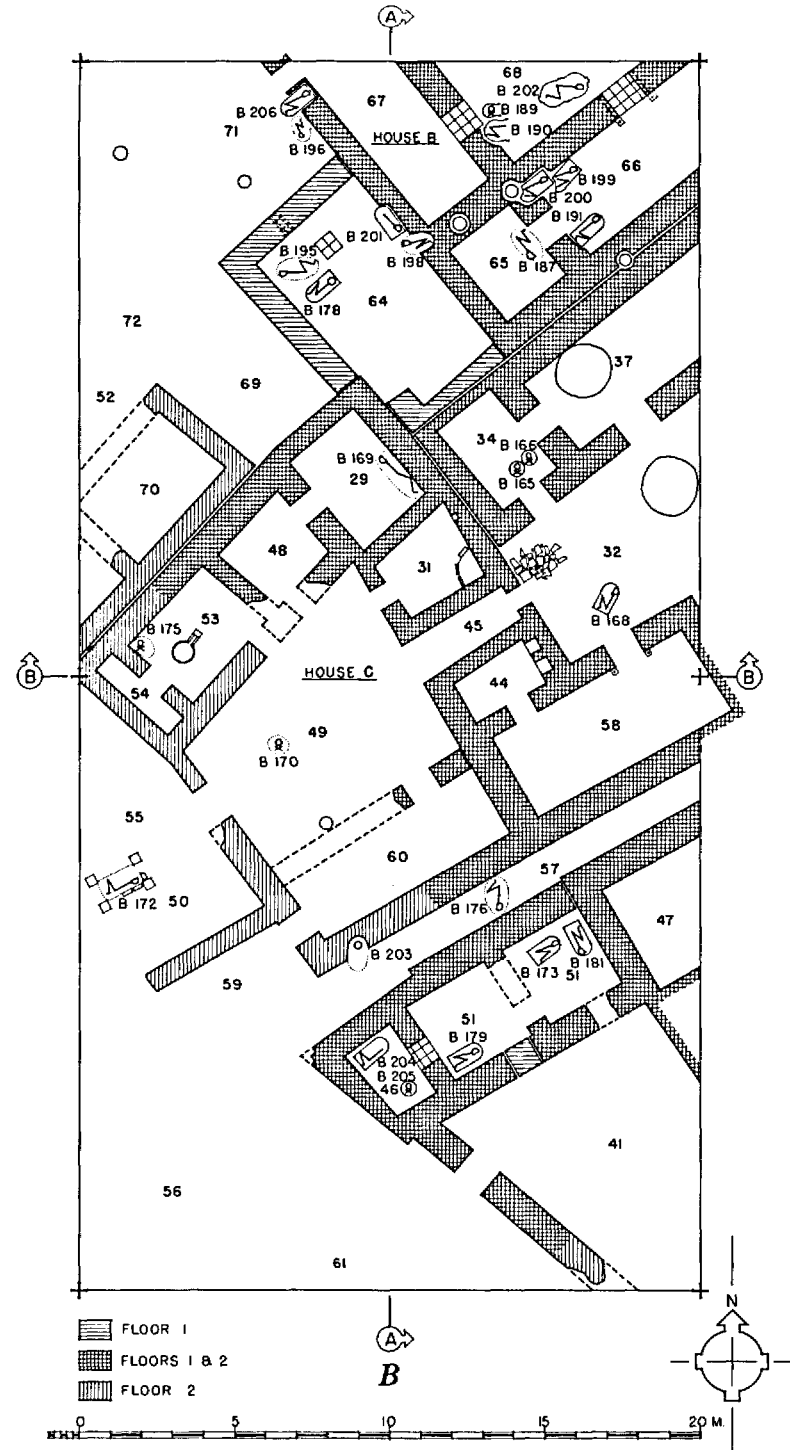
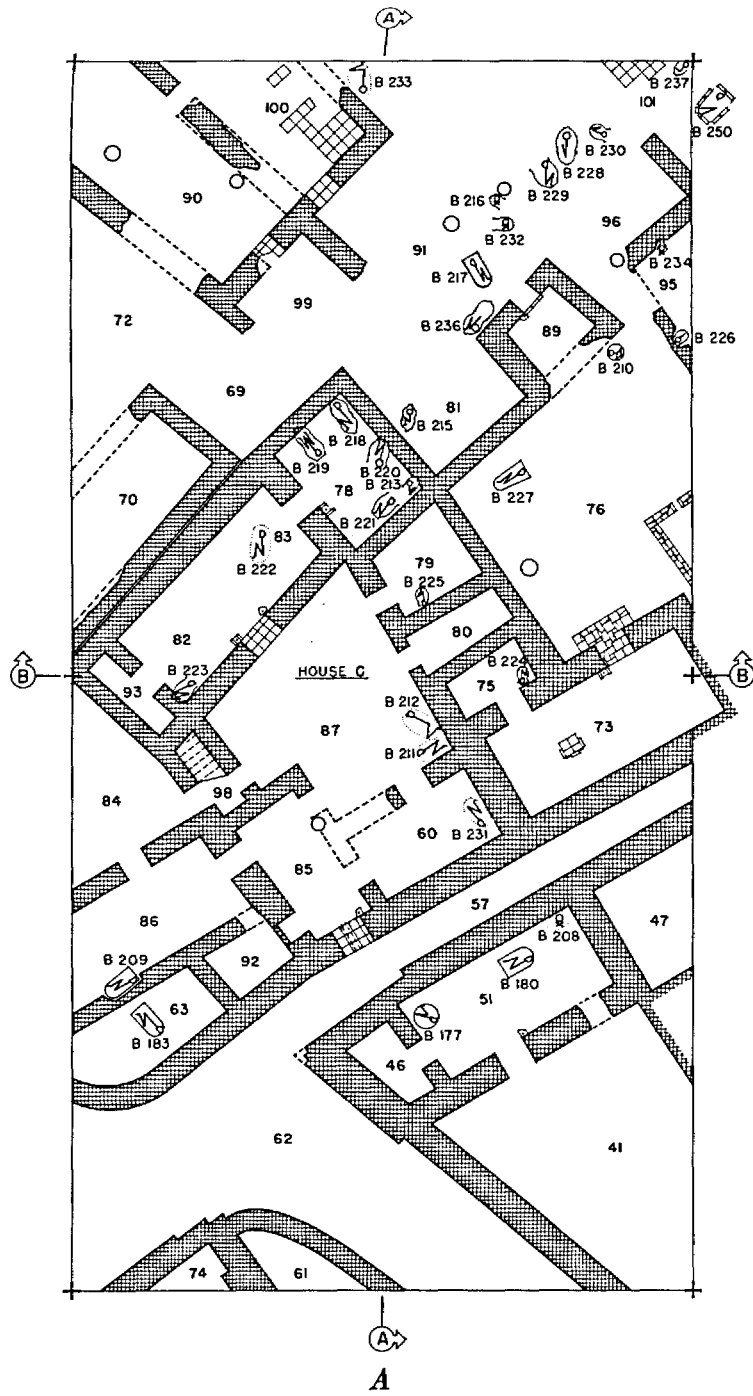
PLANS OF TA LEVELS (A) X 3-2 AND (B) X 1-IX



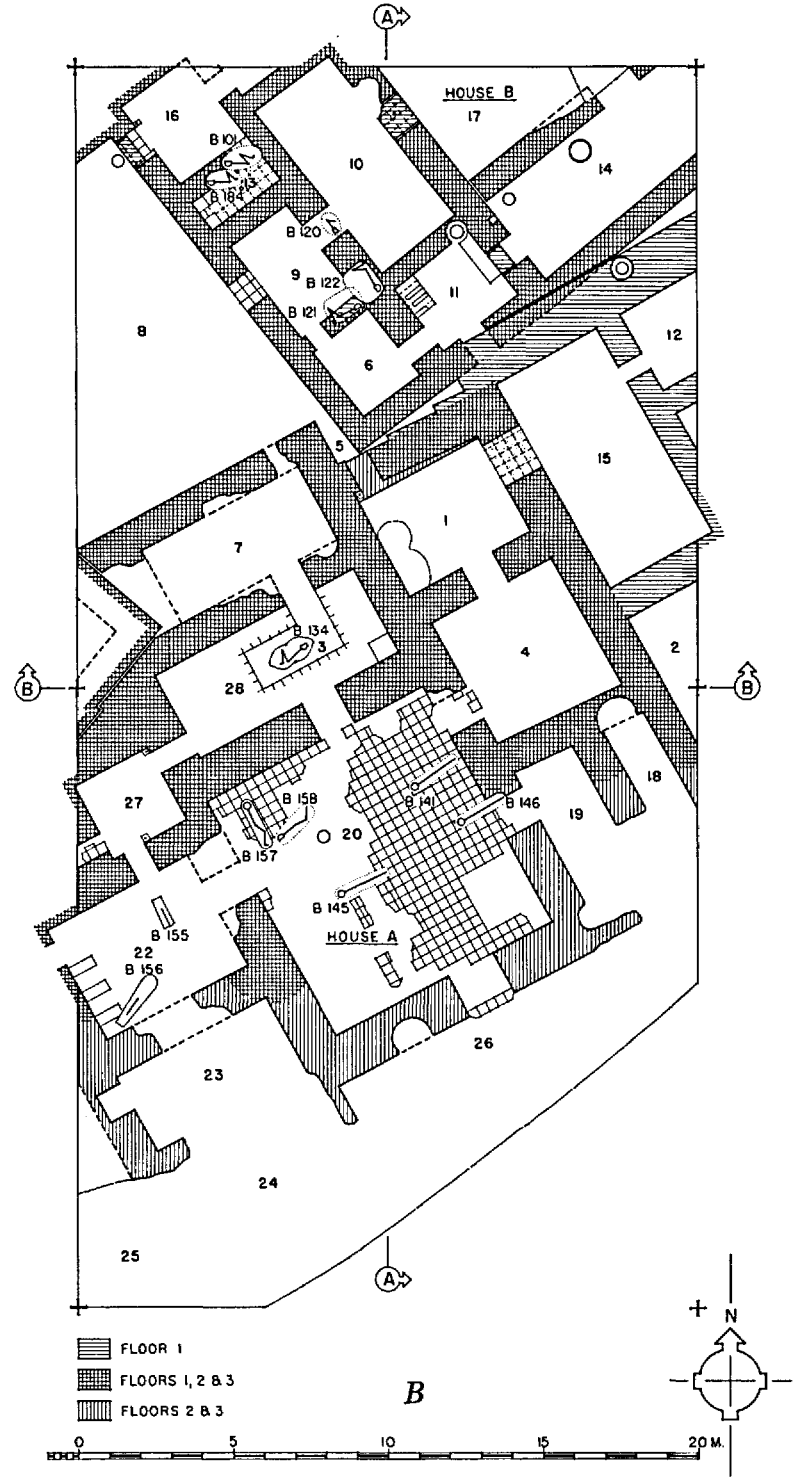
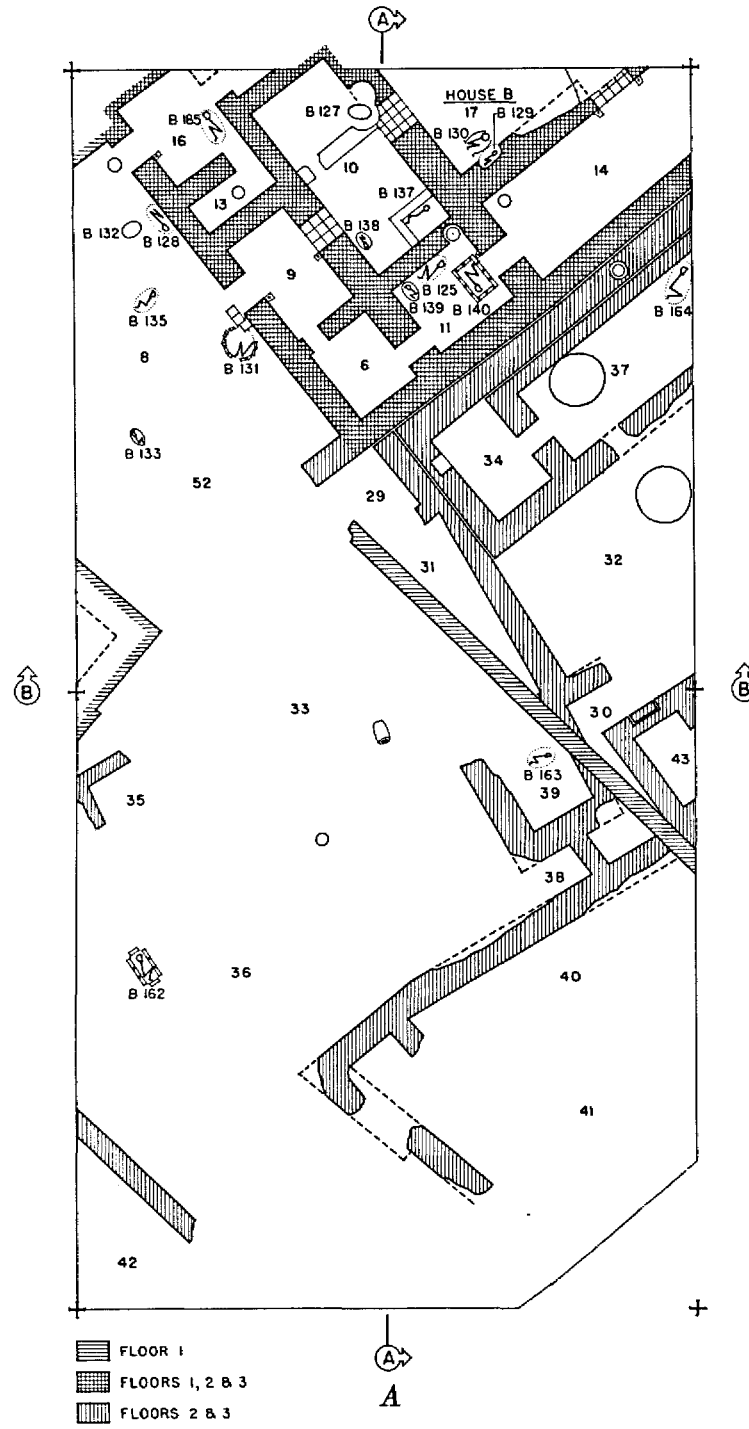
PLANS OF TA LEVELS (A) VIII AND (B) VII



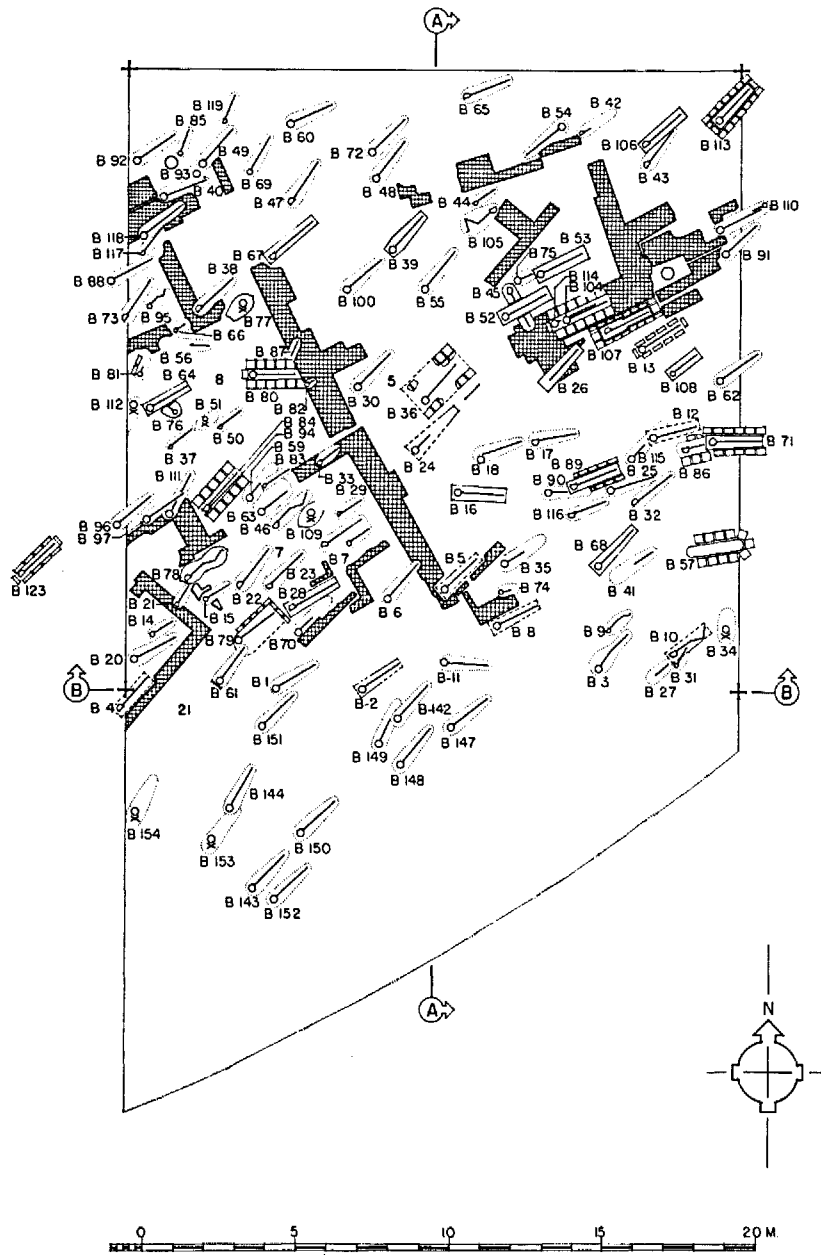
PLANS OF TA LEVELS (A) VI AND (B) V



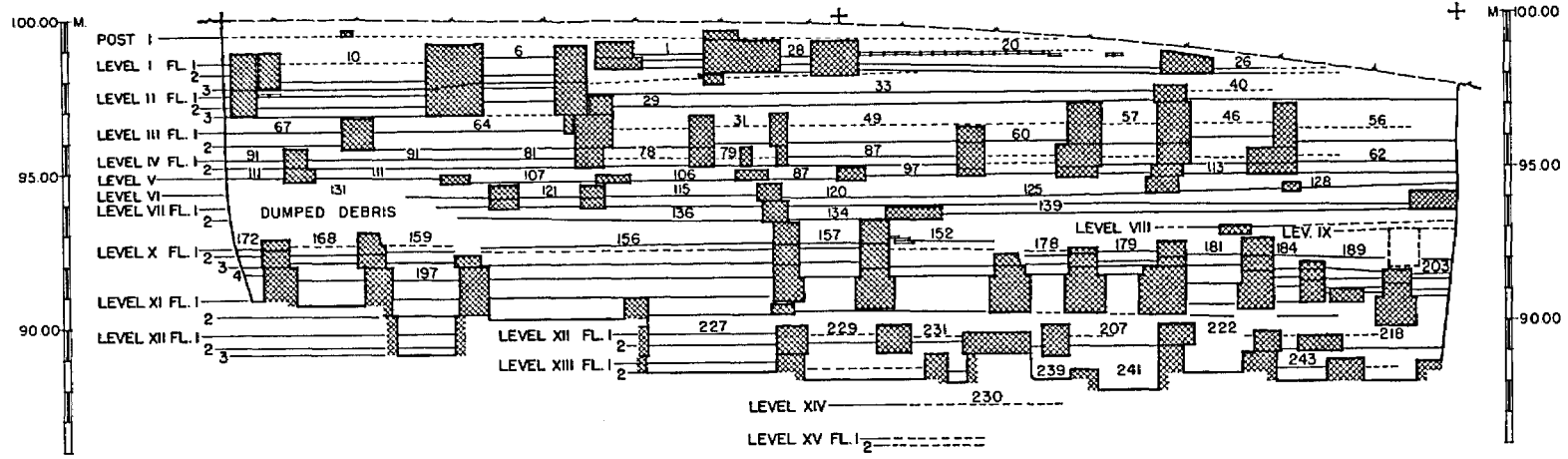
PLANS OF TA LEVELS (A) IV AND (B) III



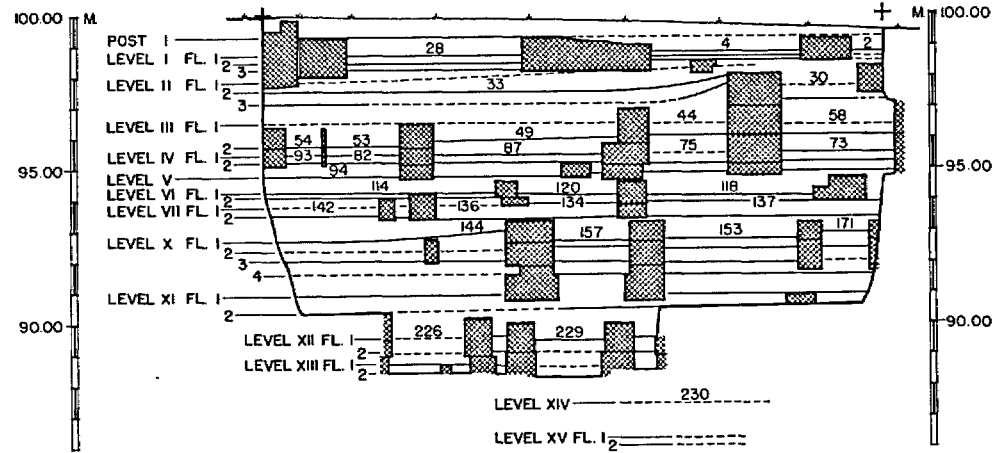
PLANS OF TA LEVELS (A) II AND (B) I



PLAN OF TA LEVEL POST-I

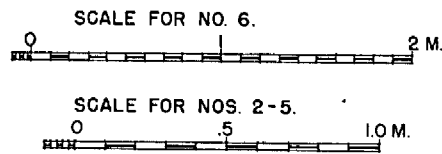
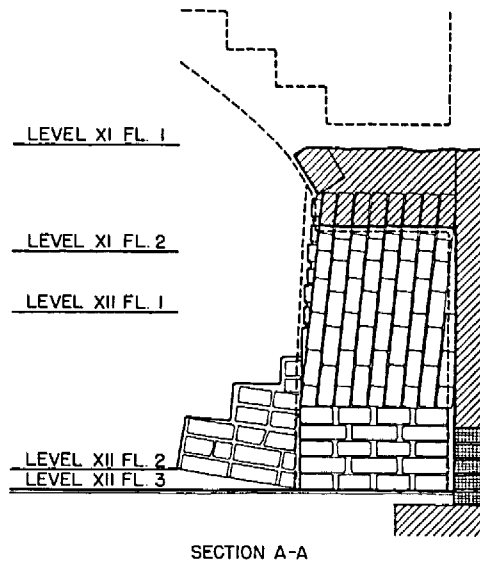
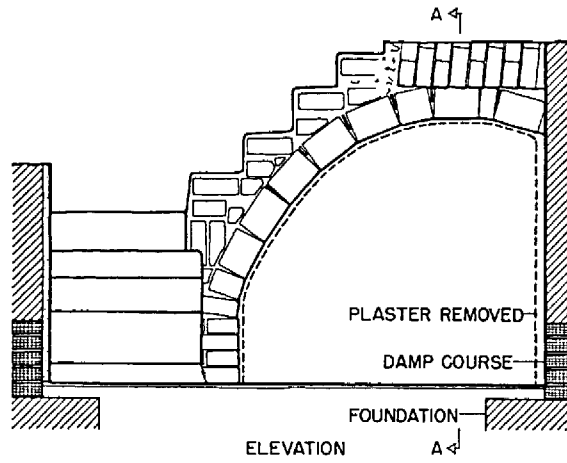
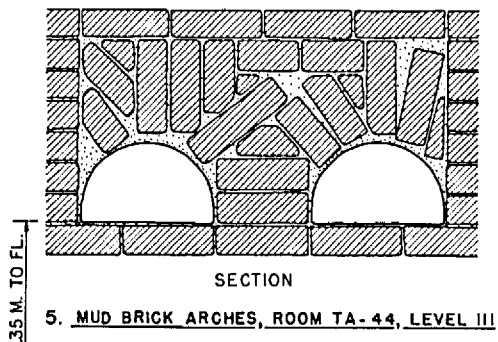
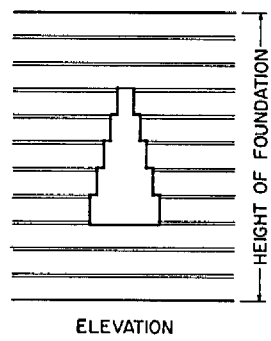
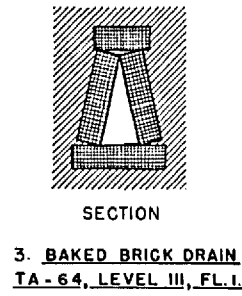
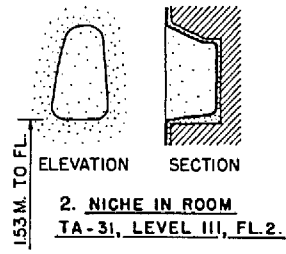


TA SECTION A-A

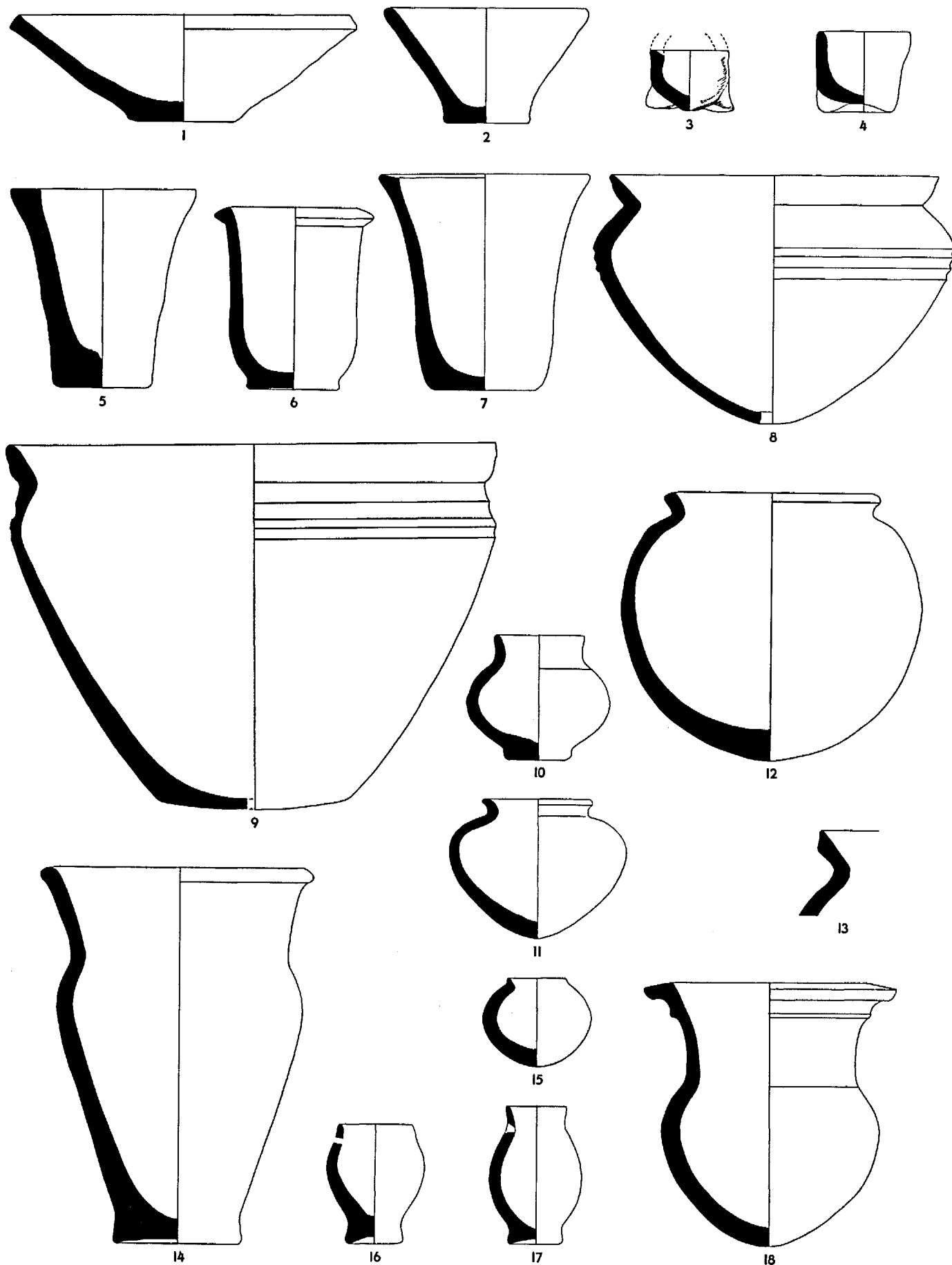


TA SECTION B-B

TA SECTIONS A-A AND B-B

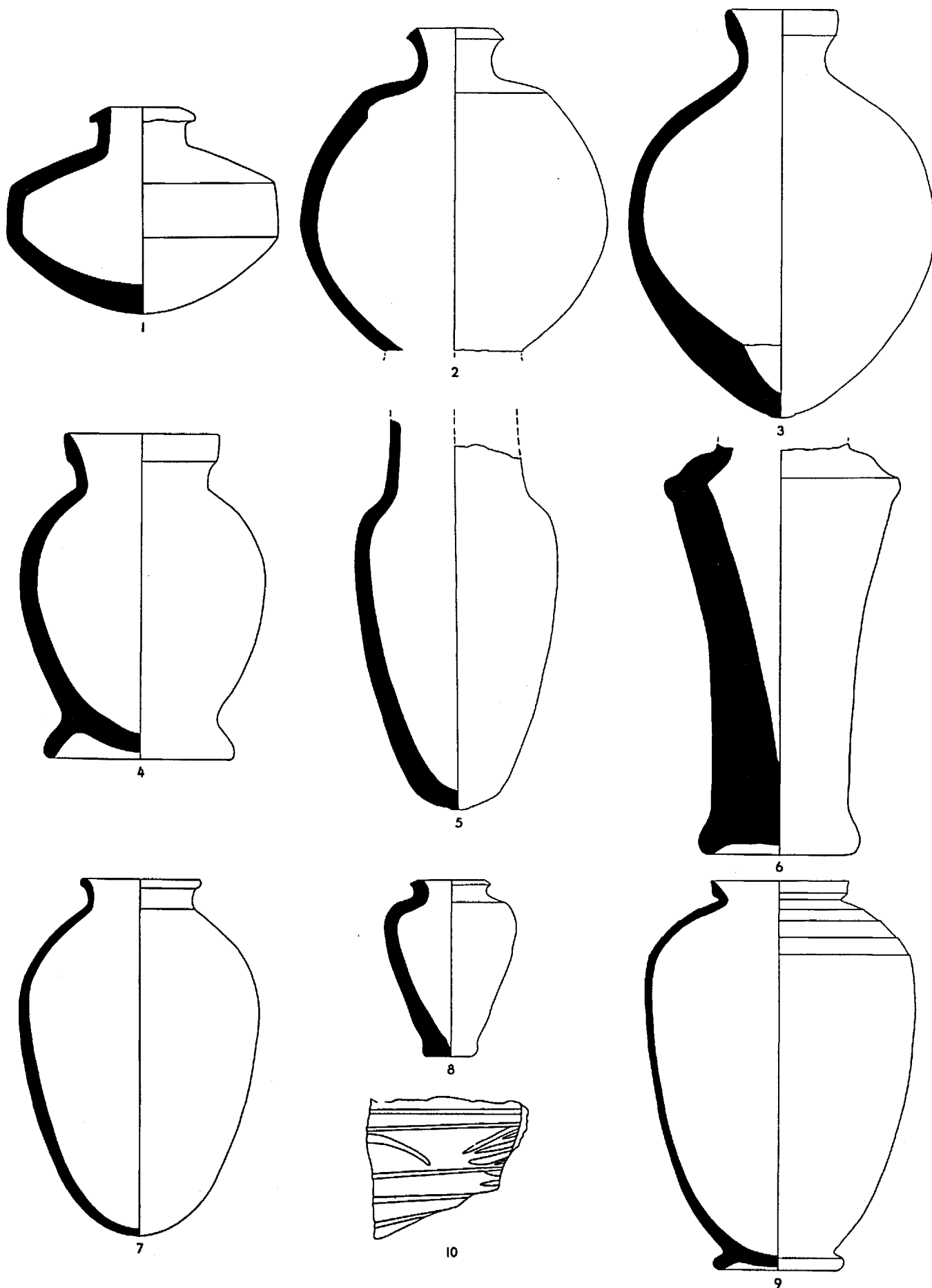


No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Type	Range and Frequency of Type	Remarks
1	3P 366	TB XI 1	1	Typical in TB Akkadian levels, 3 sherds in TB IX, single sherds in later levels	Usual ware, usually buff or buff-slipped surface; flat to slightly discoid base; carelessly made. Probably developed into type 7 (see p. 78). Cf. possibly OIP LXIII B.032.200b (Protoimp. to Larsa)
2	3P 489	TB 292 XI 1			Tan ware, plain surface with buff-fired spot; string-cut base
3	3P 371	TA 174 X 4	2	1 each in TB XII, TB VII 2,	Usual ware, buff or buff-slipped surface; handmade; one with simple incised pattern below rim; four legs; inverted rim and flat base of squared plan in TB IV 1, slightly inverted rim in TB I 2; basket handle in TA X 4; h. 2.9-3.7, d. 3.3-5.0
4	3P 352	TB 277 VII 2	2	TB IV, TB I, TA XIII, TA X	
5	3P 497	TB 291 XI	3	3 in TB XI, 1 in TB VIII,	Buff ware, three examples overfired and greenish, plain surface; shapes as illustrated, string-cut base; irregularly made; h. 8.4-9.8, d. 7.8-10.0. Cf. OIP LXIII B.084.210 (ED III to Akk.)
6	3P 304	TB 275 VII 1 in drain from IV 2	3	1 in TB VII, 1 in drain from TB IV 2	
7	3P 357	TB 284 VIII	3		
8	3P 491	TB XI 1			Funnel; beige ware, buff slip inside and outside, lower part scraped outside. Cf. UE II, pottery type 235 (Akk.), for shape
9	3P 502	TB XI 1			Tan ware, plain surface, lower part scraped inside and outside; bowls of same general shape with variations in modeled rim (ledge or wedge) found in TB IX-V. Cf. UE II, pottery type 235 (Akk.), for shape
10	3P 472	TB 305 XI 1			Brown ware, greenish-buff slip inside and outside. Cf. OIP LXIII B.574.220c (ED III)
11	3P 500	TB XI			Tan ware, plain surface. Cf. OIP LXIII B.543.520 (Akk.); UE II, pottery type 41b (Akk.)
12	3P 511	TB 299 XI 1	4	3 in TB XI	Buff or tan ware, plain or buff-slipped surface, lower part usually hand-worked and scraped outside; one with longer neck; h. 11.0-14.4, d. 12.8-16.5. Cf. OIP LXIII B.543.520 (Akk.); UE II, pottery type 41b (Akk.)
13	3P 503	TB XI 1	4		
14	3P 496	TB X or IX burial 3B 64			Buff ware, plain surface; probably handmade, irregular in places. Cf. OIP LXIII B.175.224, B.176.220b, B.176.224 (ED III to Akk.)
15	3P 488	TB 292 XI 1			Tan ware, plain surface; handmade
16	3P 365	TB XI 1			Tan ware, buff slip; two perforations opposed; handmade
17	3P 570	TB 299 XII 1			Tan ware, buff slip; two perforations opposed; probably handmade
18	3P 490	TB 291 XII	5	1 in TB XII, 5 in TB XI	Usual ware, plain or buff-slipped surface; h. 10.8-14.1 (ca. 12.0 normal), d. 9.9-12.8 (11.0-12.0 normal). Probably developed into type 14 (see p. 78). Cf. OIP LXIII B.556.540 (Akk.); UE II, pottery type 44 (Akk.)



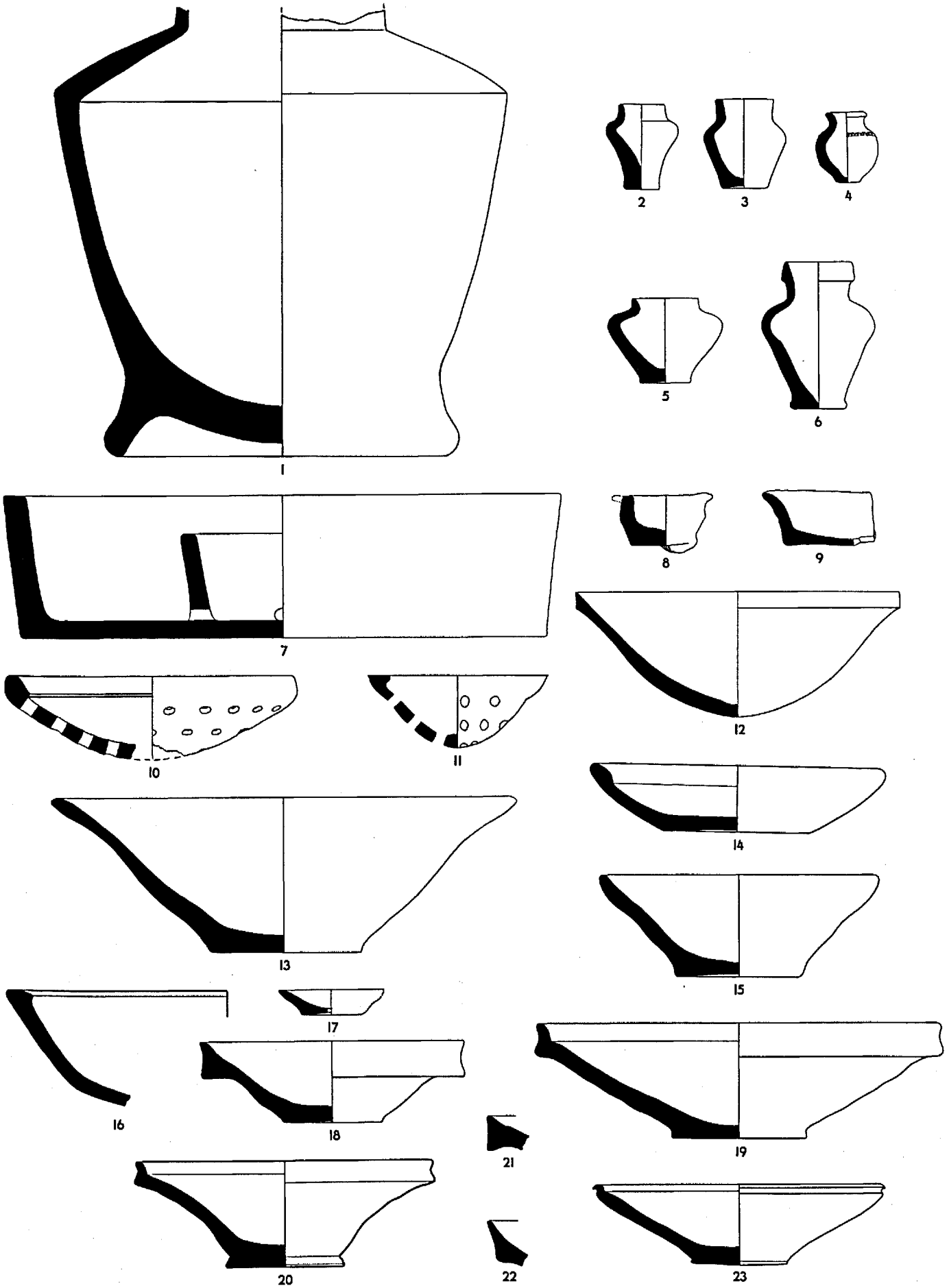
POTTERY FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALE, 2:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	3P 572	TB 299 XII 2	Tan ware, buff slip inside and outside. Cf. OIP LXIII B.633.570, B.634.570 (ED III to UR III)
2	3P 512	TB XI 1	Tan ware, buff slip inside neck and outside. Cf. UE II, pottery type 49a (ED III)
3	3P 499	TB 291 XI 1	Tan ware, buff slip on shoulder, neck, and inside rim
4	3P 567	TB 298 XI 2	Buff ware, plain surface. Cf. OIP LXIII C.655.340a (ED III); UE II, pottery types 139 (Akk.), 144 (ED III)
5	3P 495	TB 297 XI 1	Tan ware, buff slip. Cf. UE II, body of pottery type 173 (ED III)
6	3P 506	TB 299 XI 1	Tan ware, buff slip. Cf. UE II, pottery type 234 (ED III)
7	3P 525	TB 300 XI 1	Tan ware, buff slip fired red on one side
8	3P 560	TB 298 XI 3	Light brown ware, plain surface
9	3P 522	TB XI 1	Tan ware, buff slip. Another specimen found in TB XI 1; similar ridging on shoulder found through TB V 2. Cf. OIP LXIII D.466.360 (Protoimp. to Akk.); UE II, pottery type 197 (Akk.)
10	3P 501	TB XI 1	Brownish-tan ware, gray surface, incised decoration probably filled with pinkish paste; d. of cylindrical body ca. 12



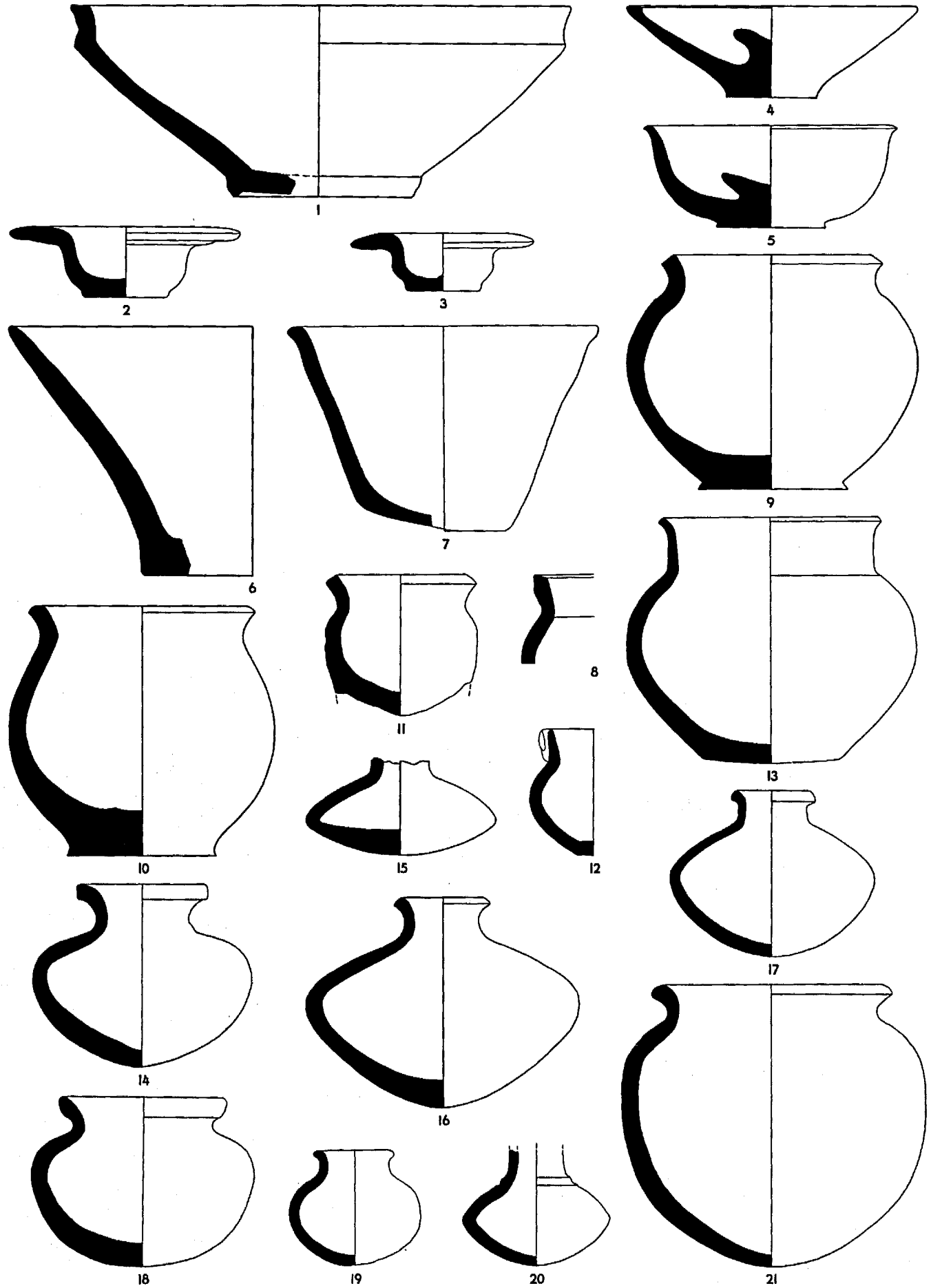
POTTERY FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, 1:5 (7, 9) AND 2:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Type	Range and Frequency of Type	Remarks
1	3P 474	TB 292 XI 1			Tan ware, buff slip inside neck and outside. Cf. OIP LXIII, bodies of C.515.370a, C.525.370a (ED I-III); UE II, body of pottery type 158 (Akk.)
2	3P 569	TB 299 XII 1			Buff surface; string-cut base
3	3P 486	TB XI			Tan ware, plain surface; handmade
4	3N 322	TB XI 1			Tan ware, plain surface, incised decoration; handmade
5	3P 554	TB 301 XI 2			Buff ware, plain surface
6	3P 561	TB 298 XI 3			Tan ware, thin buff slip
7	3P 361	TB 281 VII 1			Buff ware with common vegetal temper and occasional small pebbles, plain surface, smoothed but somewhat irregular, bottom rough; two perforations in inner ring; probably handmade
8	3P 90	TB 251 V 2			Buff ware, plain surface; string-cut base
9	3P 92	TB V 1			Buff ware, plain surface; rectangular in cross section; handmade; mended with bitumen
10	3P 237	TB 240 VI 1	6	3 in TB VI, 3 in TB IV, 1 in TB III; sherds in TB IX and VII	Sieve; usual ware, buff or buff-slipped surface; convex bottom, rounded or squared-off rim with inner modeling; h. 2.6-4.0, d. 8.5-13.6. Cf. OIP LXIII B.032.500 (ED III and Larsa); UE II, pottery type 248 (Akk.)
11	2N 1007	TB 192 IV 1	6		
12	3P 353	unnumbered burial in TB 285 VII 1			Tan ware, light red slip inside and outside, bottom rough and scratched; burial bowl (see p. 120)
13	3P 343	TB 282 VII 2	7	11 in TB VIII, 11 in TB VII, 4 in TB VI, 1 in TB V, 10 in TB IV, 5 in TB III, 19 in TB I, 4 in TB E, 1 in TB D, 1 in TA XI, 10 in TA X, 5 in TA VIII, 1 in TA VII; sherds in TB IX	Usually tan ware with some plant temper, buff-slipped or rarely plain tan surface; flat, low disk, or rounded (once) base, frequently string-cut, rim forms as illustrated; rather carelessly made; h. 2.0-7.1 (4.0-5.0 normal), d. 8.0-24.0 (11.0-14.0 normal). Probably developed from type 1 (see p. 78). Examples from Old Babylonian levels of TA (cf. No. 15 for shape) smaller and shallower than those from Ur III and Isin-Larsa levels: h. 2.8-5.9 (3.5-4.5 normal), d. 9.2-13.8 (10.0-12.0 normal). This was one of the three commonest shapes found in the Old Babylonian levels at Nippur. Found also at Tell al-Lahm (Sumer V, Pl. IV 7 [Ur III?]), Abu Hatab (Fara, Fig. 64 F 1492), Diyala sites (OIP LXIII B.001.200a, B.031.200, C.001.200 [Protoimp. to Old Bab.])
14	2P 119	TB 24 E 2	7		
15	2P 289	TB 48 I 1	7		
16	3P 91	TB 245 V 2			Red ware, plain surface, roughly horizontal burnish
17	3P 94	TB 248 V 1			Buff surface; string-cut base
18	3P 16	TB IV 2	8A	1 in TB VII, 15 in TB VI, 5 in TB V, 7 in TB IV; sherds in TB IX-VII	Usually tan ware with some plant temper, buff-slipped or more rarely plain surface; flat or slight to pronounced disk usually string-cut base, obliquely straight to sinuous wall frequently with horizontal ledge below "shoulder," rim grooved and usually vertical (No. 19) or more rarely inleaning or outleaning (No. 22) or with unusual variations (Nos. 21, 23); rather carelessly made. Type 8A: h. 2.8-4.6 (3.5 normal), d. 10.0-20.0 (14.0-15.0 normal), rim h. 0.9-3.2 (2.0-2.5 normal). Type 8B: h. 3.2-6.5 (4.0 normal), d. 10.0-30.0 (13.0-18.0 normal), rim h. 0.9-2.0 (1.0-1.5 normal). Found also at Tell al-Lahm (Sumer V, Pl. IV 2, 6 [Akk. to Ur III]), Abu Hatab (Fara, Fig. 64 F 2867 [Old Bab.]), Warka (UVB VI, Fig. 7 W 14925c [Larsa]), Diyala sites (OIP LXIII B.151.210 [Akk. to Larsa])
21	2N 1044	TB 197 IV 2	8A		
22	2P 631	TB 205 IV 2	8A		
19	2P 462	TB 10 II 2	8B	2 in TB VIII, 8 in TB VI, 6 in TB V, 38 in TB IV, 36 in TB III, 10 in TB II, 3 in TB I, 2 in TB E; sherds in TB IX	
20	2N 1045	TB III burial 1B 290-91	8B		
23	2N 951	TB 10 II 1	8B		



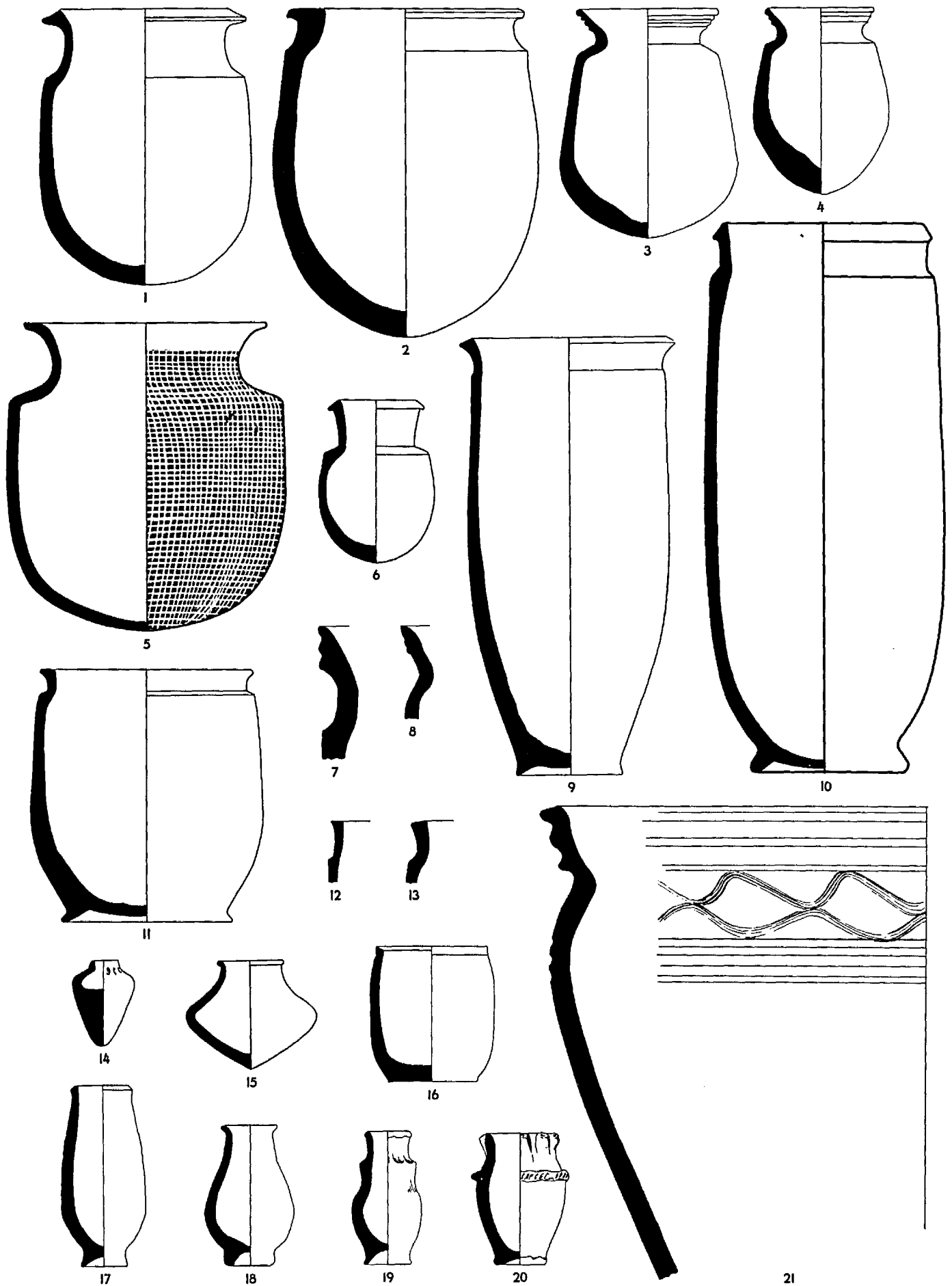
POTTERY FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, 1:5 (7, 12) AND 2:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Type	Range and Frequency of Type	Remarks
1		TB VI 1	9	2 in TB VI, 3 in TB V	Usual ware, usually buff slip; h. 9.0, d. 23.0-30.0; similar bowls with wedgelike rims (cf. OIP LXIII C.084.310) found in TB VI-V
2	3P 329	TB 285 VII 2	10	10 in TB VII, 2 in TB VI; sherds in TB VIII	Tan ware, buff slip; string-cut base; h. 2.6-3.4, rim d. (measurable on only three) 8.7-10.8, body d. 4.0-5.8. Cf. OIP LXIII B.061.210 (Akk. to Larsa)
3	3P 273	TB 248 VI 2	10		
4	2N 26	TB 202 IV 1	11	2 in TB IV; sherds in TB VIII and VI	Saucer-lid, grasp inside; tan ware, plain or buff-slipped surface; dimensions as shown. Cf. OIP LXIII, Pl. 114 a (Akk.)
5	2N 25	TB 209 IV 2	11		
6	3P 95	TB V 1			Flaky dark gray ware, plain light gray surface
7	3P 162	TB V 1 burial 3B 25			Tan ware, buff slip inside, irregular outside
8	3P 8	TB IV 2 burial 3B 9	12	1 in TB V, 6 in TB IV, 1 in TB III	Tan or buff ware, buff or buff-slipped surface; string-cut base; h. 9.6-11.7, d. 12.2-13.6 (one with h. 5.6, d. 10.5). Cf. OIP LXIII B.644.220 (Akk.)
9	2P 554	TB IV 2	12		
10	2P 517	TB IV 1	12		
11	3P 65	TB IV 2 burial 3B 20			Tan ware, plain surface
12	3P 93	TB 248 V 1			Buff ware, plain surface; loop handle 4.3 long; handmade
13	3P 356	TB 269 VIII			Buff ware, plain surface
14	3P 12	TB IV 1	13	6 in TB IV, 1 in TB I	Tan ware, buff slip; h. 7.5-9.8, d. 9.0-13.0. Normal shape as illustrated by No. 16, No. 15 perhaps representing different type. Cf. OIP LXIII B.664.540 (ED I to Akk. and Larsa)
15	2P 274	TB 65 I 2	13		
16	2N 1018	TB 197 IV 1	13		
17	3P 29	TB IV 1 burial 3B 14-15	13		
18	3P 242	TB VI 1			Buff ware, plain surface
19	3P 315	TB 282 VII 2			Buff ware, plain surface; handmade
20	3P 240	TB 248 VI 1			Gray ware, probably traces of buff slip on shoulder and neck
21	3P 252	TB 240 VI 2			Tan ware, buff slip



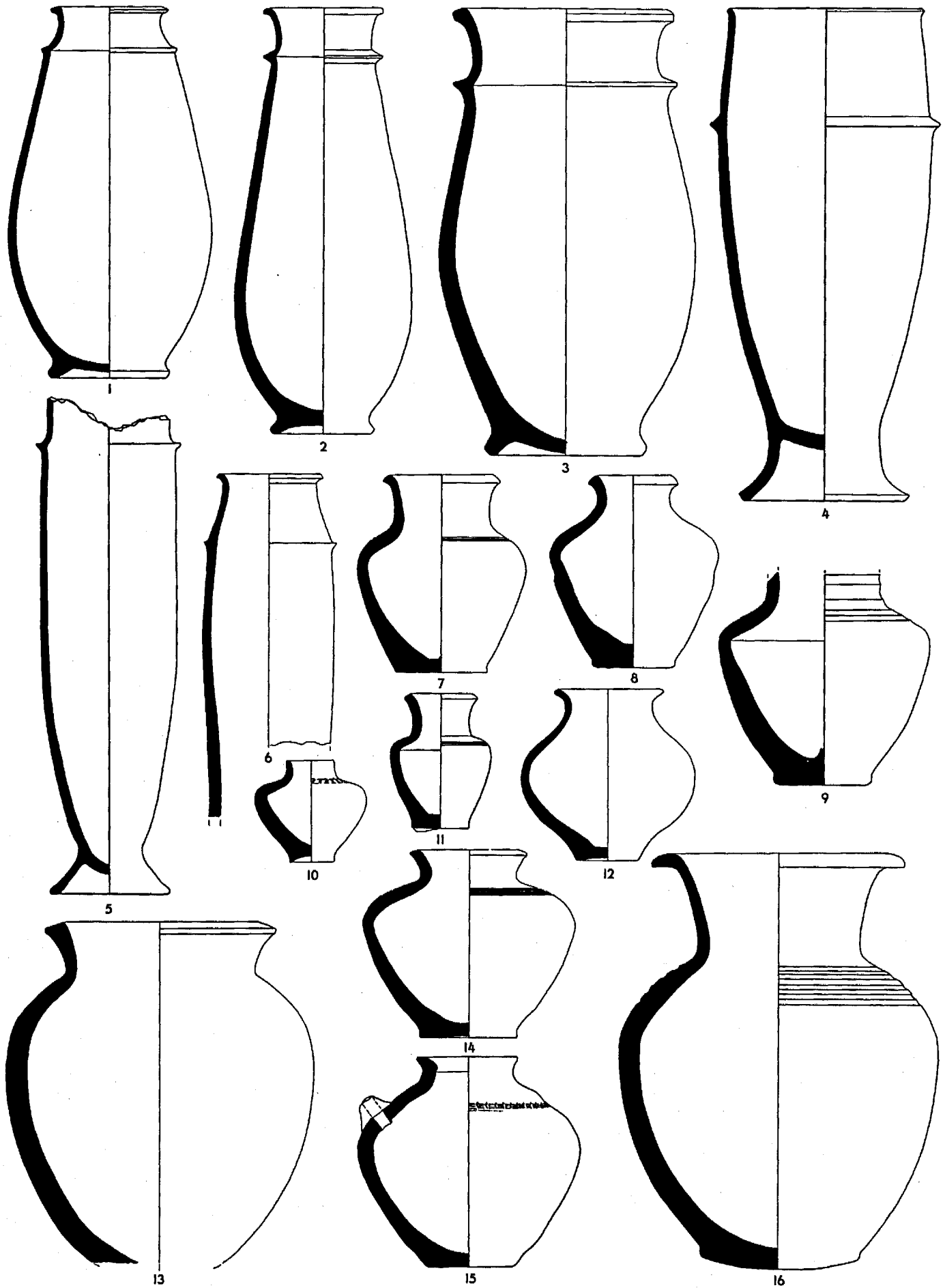
POTTERY FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALE, 2:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Type	Range and Frequency of Type	Remarks
1	3P 253	TB 240 VI 2	14A	1 in TB XI, 2 in TB VII, 2 in TB VI, 1 in TB VI or V, 2 in TB V, 9 in TB IV, 3 in TB III, 1 in TB II	Usual ware, tan (40%) or buff or buff-slipped surface; burnish in TB IV 2: one (No. 5) with lattice burnish through buff slip to brownish clay below and one with spaced burnish, horizontal on rim and vertical from neck to bottom outside on light red slip; burnish on plain tan surface in TB III: one with spaced vertical and one with vertical on side and horizontal on shoulder, neck, and rim; fairly well made; h. 8.1-25.0 (12.0-19.0 normal), d. 6.0-14.0 (9.0-12.0 normal), one miniature with h. 8.0, d. 5.5. Developed from type 5 (see p. 78). Type 14A: convex base, neck usually concave but sometimes short to tall cylindrical or simply tapered. Type 14B: low ring or disk base, cylindrical to moderately oval body (except No. 9), concave or fairly short cylindrical neck, rim forms as shown. Found also at Ur (UE II, pottery types 224-25 [Akk.]), Telloh (Parrot, Tello, Figs. 55:3379, 56:1359 [Ur III]), Abu Hatab (Fara, Fig. 60 F 1924), Tell al-Dhiba ⁱ (Sumer V, Pls. IV 3, V 18 [Old Bab.]), Tell Shaghir Bazar (Iraq IX [1947] Pl. LXXXII 12, p. 253) Diyala sites (OIP LXIII B.225.540, B.645.540b, C.565.540 [ED III to Akk.], B.207.310, B.646.340, C.043.510, C.206.510, C.226.540 [Larsa])
2	2P 550	TB 192 IV 1	14A		
3	3P 326	TB VI or V burial 3B 63	14A		
4	3P 312	TB 267 VII 1	14A		
5	2N 989	TB 214 IV 2	14A		
6	2N 8	TB 214 IV 2	14A		
7	2N 943	TB IV 2	14A		
8	2N 944	TB 14 II 1	14A		
9	3P 9	TB IV 1	14B		
10	2P 635	TB III burial 1B 287	14B		
11	2P 513	TB 167 III 2	14B	11 in TB IV, 14 in TB III, 4 in TB III or II	
12	2N 1065	TB 51 III	14B		
13	2N 1064	TB III burial 1B 290-91	14B		
14	3P 30	TB 231 V 1			Buff surface, incised decoration; handmade
15	2P 579	TB 213 IV 2			Tan ware, buff slip; probably handmade
16	3P 340	TB 274 VIII			Tan ware, plain surface
17	3P 345	TB VIII or VII dump			Buff surface; handmade
18	3P 429	TB 289 VII 2			Beige ware, buff slip outside; very irregular shape; handmade
19	3P 305	TB 278 VII 1			Tan ware, buff slip; handmade
20	3N 81	TB IV wall			Tan ware, plain rough surface; ten false spouts; handmade
21	3P 355	TB 270 VII 2			Tan ware, buff slip, incised decoration



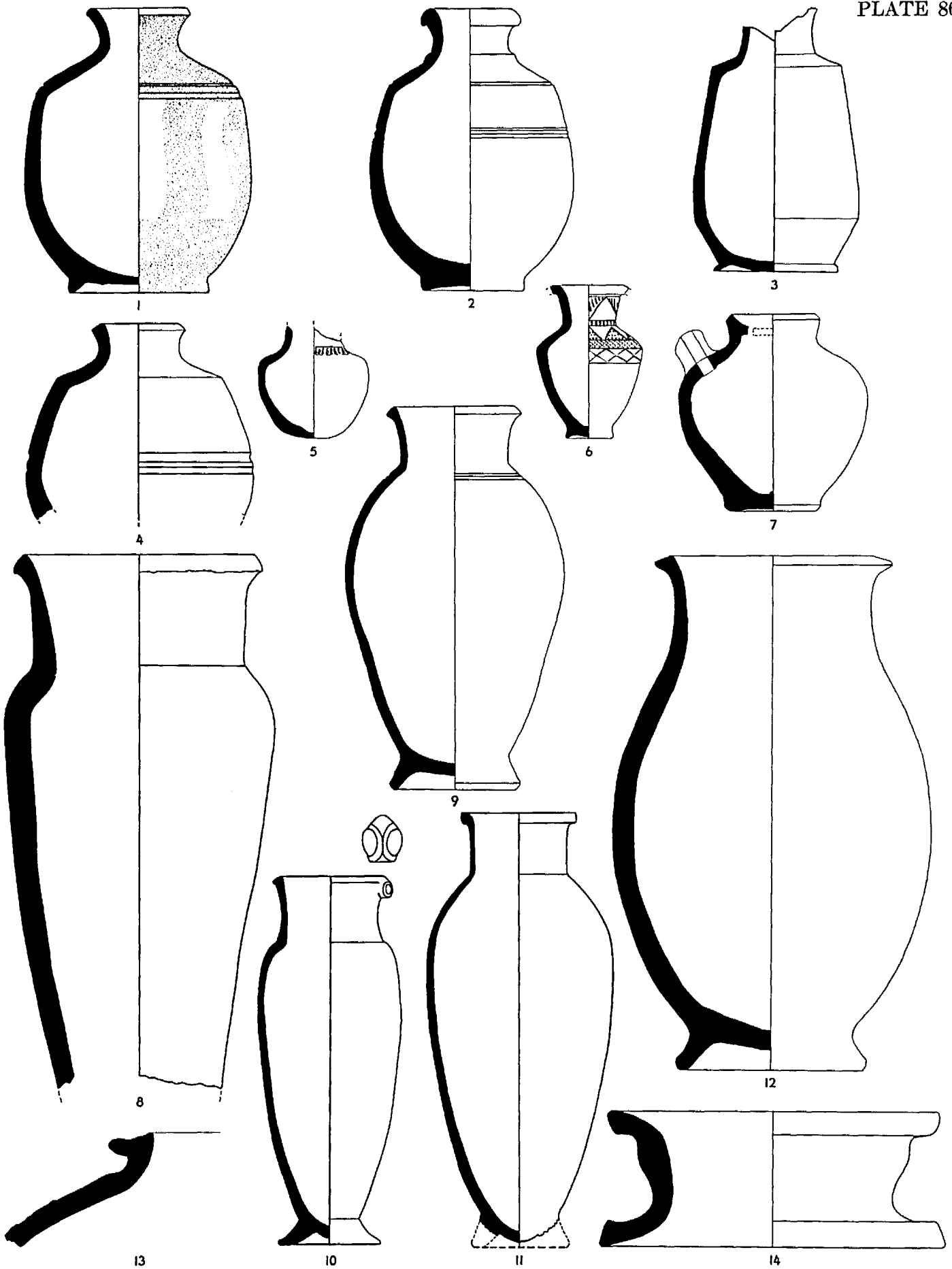
POTTERY FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALE, 2:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Type	Range and Frequency of Type	Remarks
1	3P 524	TB 291 XI 1	15	1 in TB XI, 2 in TB VIII, 5 in TB VII, 3 in TB VI, 1 in TB VI or V, 2 in TB V, 1 in TB IV, 2 in TB III; sherds in TB IX	Usually tan ware, usually plain or buff-slipped surface, No. 6 with closely spaced vertical burnish on buff slip and No. 4 with spaced vertical burnish below rim outside; variations in shape as shown; h. 20.0 to over 45, d. 11.8-19.4, base d. 9.2-12.5. Cf. OIP LXIII C.208.440 (Larsa), C.777.340 (Akk.); UE II, pottery type 75 and perhaps 76 (mainly Akk.)
2	3P 346	unnumbered burial in TB 273 VIII	15		
3	3P 347	unnumbered burial in TB 273 VIII	15		
4	2N 32	TB III burial 1B 290-91	15		
5	2P 588	TB 198 IV 2	15		
6	3P 230	TB 256 V 2	15		
7	3P 322	TB 284 VII 2	16	1 in TB VIII, 1 in TB VII, 2 in TB VI, 4 in TB V, 3 in TB IV	Tan or buff ware, usually buff or buff-slipped surface; variations in neck height and diameter as shown by Nos. 7-8, No. 9 being an extreme variant; h. 9.2-10.2, d. 8.0-9.9. Cf. OIP LXIII B.545.220c (ED I-III and Larsa); UE II, pottery type 120a (Akk.)
8	3P 89	TB V 1	16		
9		TB V 1	16		
10	3P 279	TB VI 1			Buff surface; handmade
11	3P 13	TB IV 2			Beige ware, buff slip
12	3P 344	TB 256 IX 1			Tan ware, buff slip
13	3P 359	TB 269 VIII			Tan ware, buff slip inside neck and outside
14	3P 328	TB VI or V burial 3B 63			Tan ware, plain surface
15	3N 80	TB 248 V 2			Buff surface, probably plain, incised decoration
16	3P 358	TB 269 VIII			Buff ware, plain surface, spirally grooved shoulder. Dull brown band at neck with six vertical bands extending from it to band at base seems too irregular for design and may be a bitumen stain.



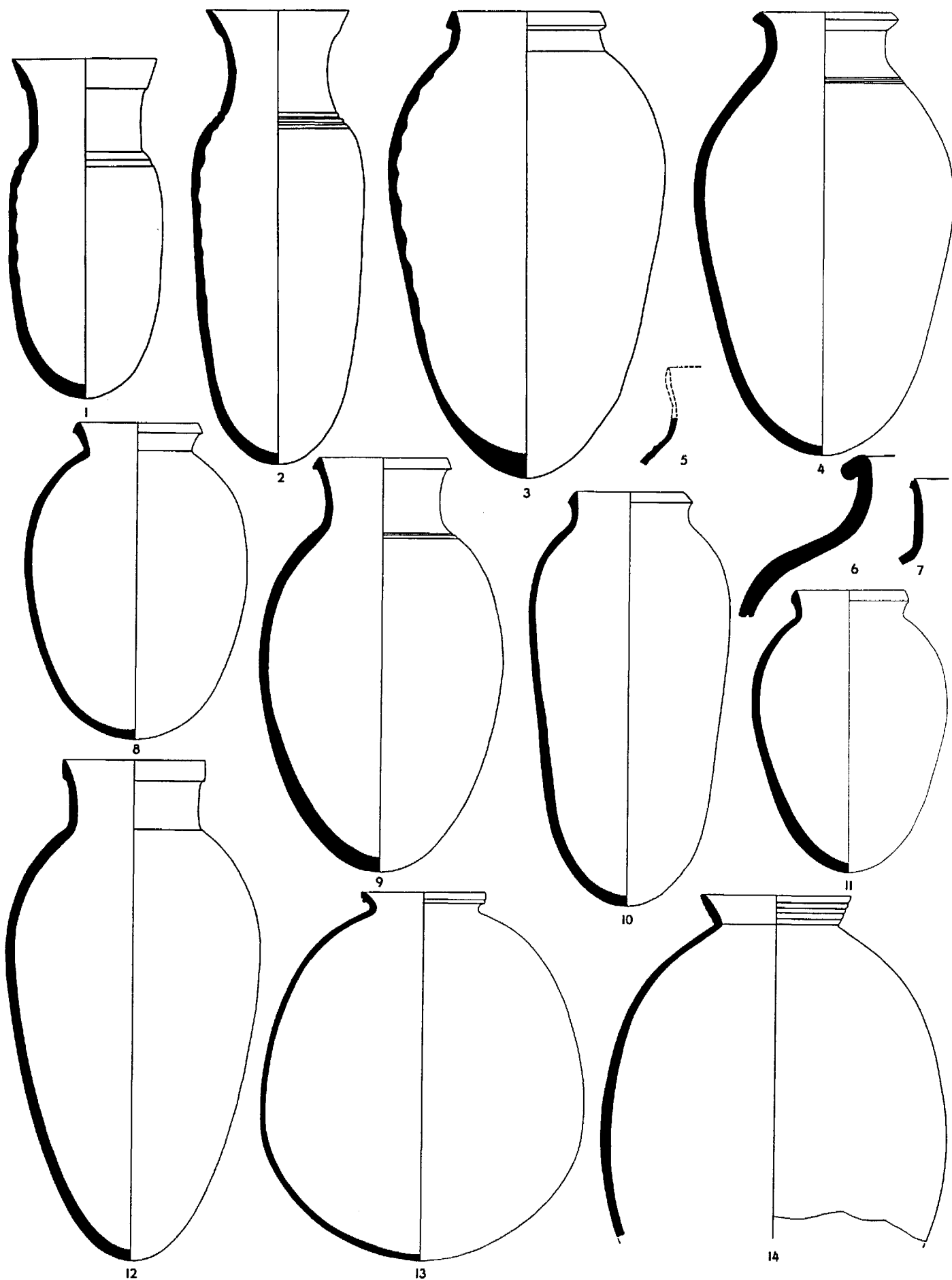
POTTERY FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, 1:5 (1, 2, 5) AND 2:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Type	Range and Frequency of Type	Remarks
1	3N 86	TB 231 V 1	17	1 in TB VI, 3 in TB V, 1 in TB IV	Tan ware, buff slip, No. 1 with carelessly executed black-brown painted design of verticals and irregular loop; h. ca. 13, d. 8.0-11.0. Cf. OIP LXIII B.705.370, B.706.370 (Larsa or later)
2	3N 71	TB 235 V 2	17		
3	2P 485	TB 206 IV 1	17		
4		TB V 1	17		
5	3P 271	TB 240 VI 2			Tan ware, plain surface, incised decoration; handmade
6	3P 350	TB 285 VIII wall			Tan ware, plain surface, incised decoration; handmade
7	3P 321	TB 270 VII 2			Greenish-buff ware, plain surface; strainer neck
8	3P 35	TB 207 IV 2			Tan ware, plain surface
9	3P 67	TB IV 2 burial 3B 20	18	4 in TB IV, 4 in TB III	Tan ware, buff slip outside; body shapes as illustrated, two other rims (from TB IV 2 and III 2) like that of No. 9; h. 36.5 to over 40, d. 17.5-21.0, base d. 11.0-13.0, base h. ca. 3
10	2N 30	TB III burial 1B 287	18		
11	2P 698	TB III burial 1B 290-91	18		
12	3P 269	TB 240 VI 2			Tan ware, buff slip, rough and scratched below shoulder
13		TB VI			Tan ware, buff slip that is very thick and rugose outside on shoulder (see Pl. 148:5); another such sherd found in TB VI and one in TB IV
14	3P 86	TB 231 V 1			Tan ware, buff slip



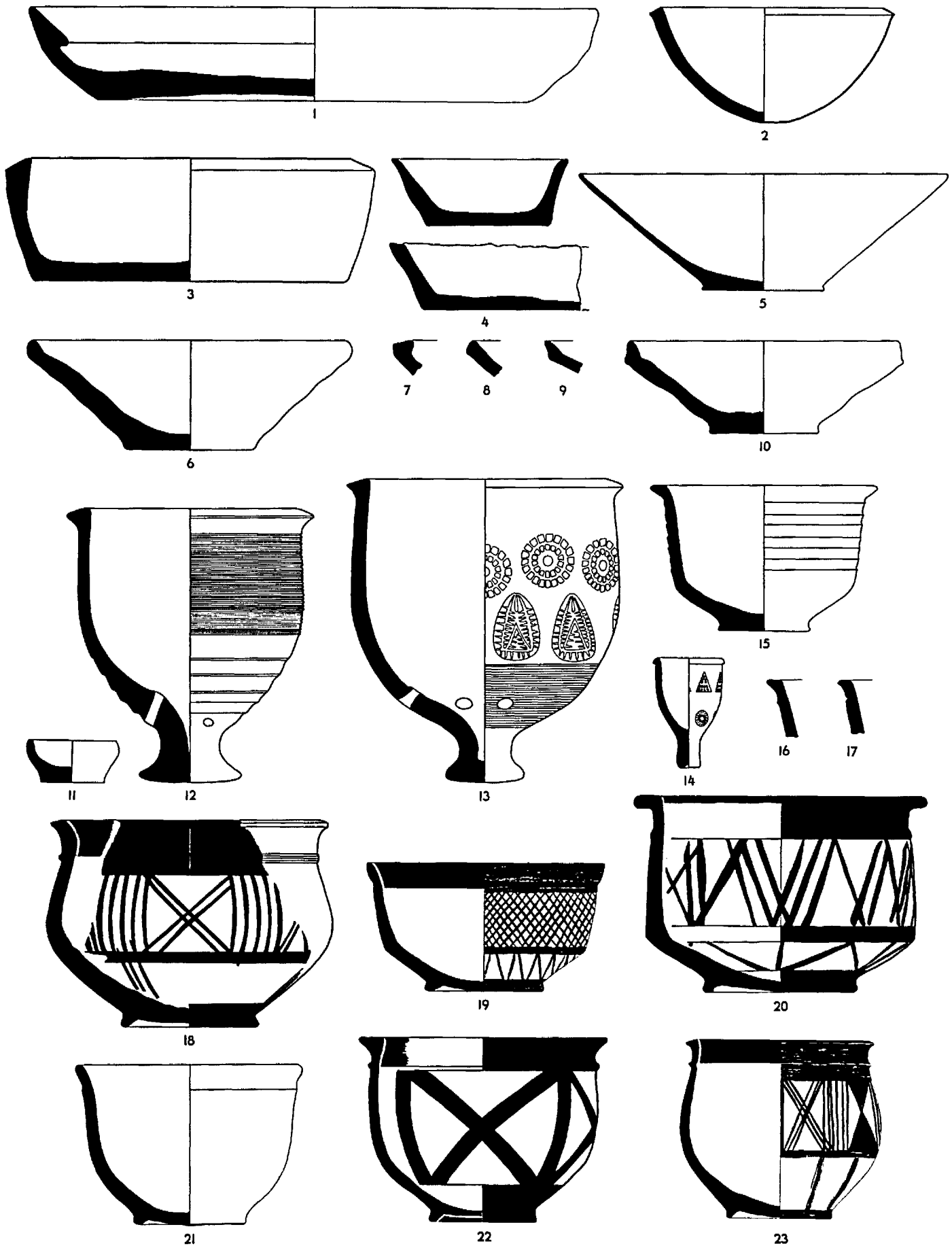
POTTERY FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, 1:5 (9-11) AND 2:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Type	Range and Frequency of Type	Remarks	
1	2P 460	TB 51 II 2	19A	2 in TB IV, 4 in TB III, 7 in TB II, 2 in TA XII 1 in TB VII, 2 in TB VI, 13 in TB IV, 2 in TB III, 2 in TB II	Usual ware, buff or buff-slipped surface, not infrequently irregularly colored from uneven firing, occasionally incised grooves on shoulder in TB III-II; usually fairly tall neck, rim forms as illustrated. Type 19A: wide mouth; h. 32.0-51.0, d. 15.0-21.0. Type 19B: wider mouth; h. 27.0-48.0 (40.0 normal), d. 19.0-26.0, one with h. 64.0, d. 44.0. Found also at Ur (AJ VI, Pl. LXc), Kish (Ex. Kish I, Pl. XXXII 1, 3 [incorrectly called Neo-Bab. on p. 92]), Telloh (see Parrot, Tello, Pl. 60 [Larsa]), Warka (UVB VI, Fig. 7 W 15255a [Larsa]), Diyala sites (OIP LXIII C.547.640 [Larsa])	
2	2P 300	TB 134 II 1	19A			
3	2N 1101	TB 70 IV 1	19B			
4	3P 58	TB IV 2 burial 3B 20	19B			
5	2P 603	TB 167 III	19B			
6		TB 22 II	19B			
7	2N 1098	TB 228 IV 1	19B			
8	3P 351	TB 267 VII 1	19B			
9	3P 59	TB IV 2 burial 3B 20	19B			
10	3P 73	TB IV 1	19B			
11	3P 270	TB 248 VI 1	19B			
12	3P 53	TB IV burial 3B 22	19B			
13		TB V 2				Tan ware, buff slip
14	3P 193	TB 234 V 1				Tan ware, buff slip, large vegetal temper moderately common; probably wheel-made, but many scraping marks inside; bears cuneiform inscription: "175 5/6 sila" (see Pl. 148:2)



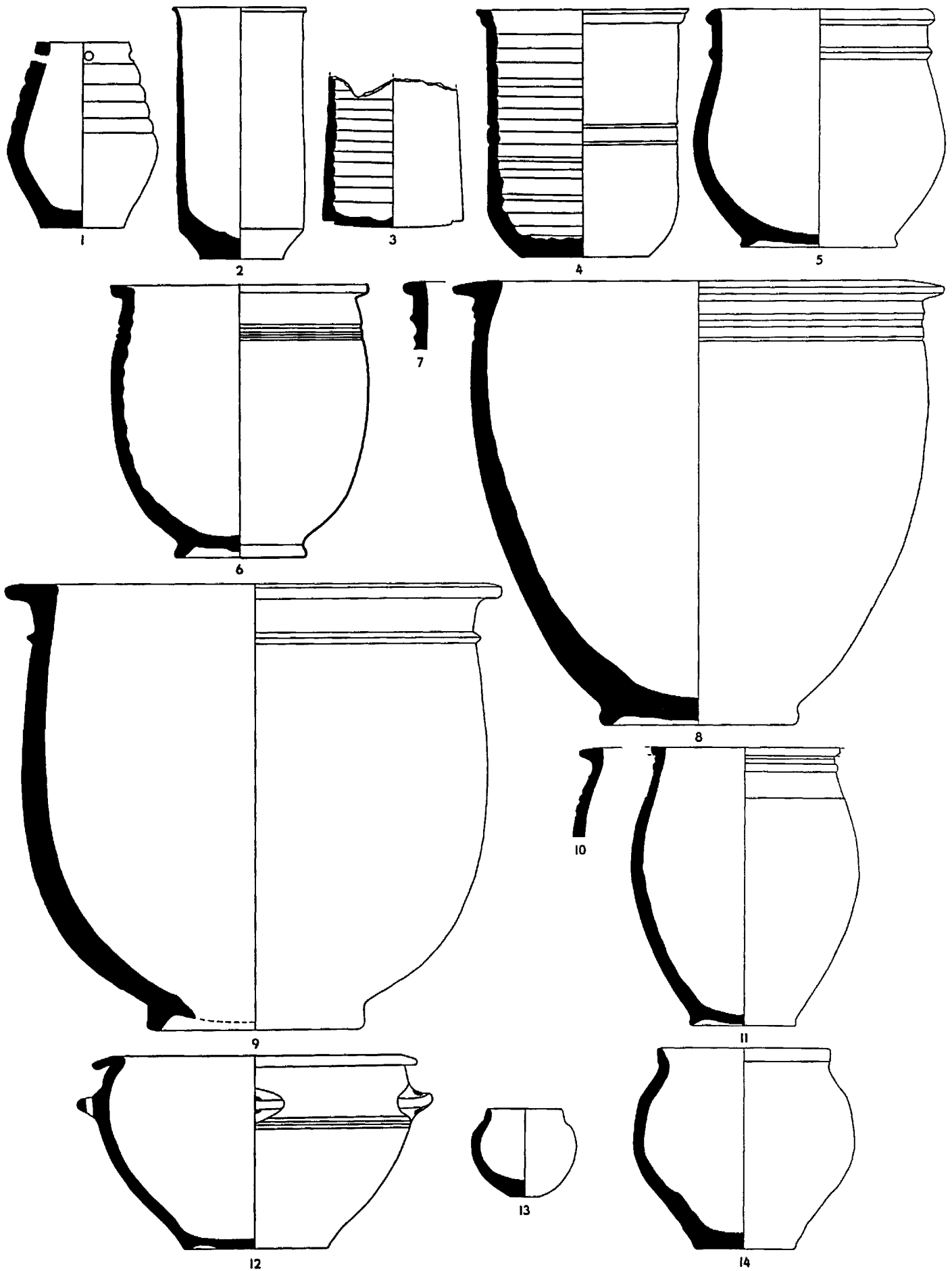
POTTERY FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, 1:10 (13, 14) AND 1:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Type	Range and Frequency of Type	Remarks
1	3P 439	TA 188 X 4	20	1 in TA X; sherds in TA XII-X	Usual ware but crumbly with considerable plant temper, buff or buff-slipped surface; h. 3.0-4.6, d. 22.0-27.0 and 34.0
2	2P 643	TB I 2 burial 1B 244			Usual ware, buff slip; lid of double-bowl burial (see p. 120)
3	2P 413	TB 172 III 1			Brown ware, buff slip
4	2P 382	TB 121 II 2			Tan ware, buff slip; handmade
5	2N 29	TB 220 IV 1			Tan ware, buff slip
6	2N 957	TB 171 III	21	5 in TB III, 3 in TB II, 17 in TB I, 3 in TB E, 1 in TB D, 6 in TA X	Usual ware, plain or buff-slipped surface; flat or slightly discoid base, usually string-cut, fairly straight or slightly concave wall, rounded or partly carinated rim with more or less pronounced groove inside which distinguishes this type from type 7; carelessly made, irregularly fired; h. 3.0-6.0 (4.0-5.0 normal), d. 9.5-16.0 (11.0-13.0 normal), less shallow in Isin-Larsa levels. Found also at Babylon (Innenstadt, Fig. 2a-c [Old Bab.]), Warka (UVB VI, Fig. 7 W 14576c [Larsa])
7	2N 954	TB 60 III	21		
8	2P 268	TB 76 E 2	21		
9	2N 1032	TB 10 II	22	7 in TB III, 6 in TB II, 1 in TB I, 1 in TB D or C	Usual ware, tan or buff-slipped surface; flat to slightly discoid or disk base, frequently string-cut, straight to slightly concave wall (No. 9 unusual); usually rather carelessly made, not uncommonly irregularly fired to mottled buff and pinkish surface; h. 4.0-6.0, d. 11.0-17.5 (13.0-14.0 normal). Found also at Telloh (Gen. Telloh II, Pls. XXXIII 852 and 110, XXXV 748)
10	2P 726	TB III burial 1B 295-97	22		
11	2P 526	TB 199 IV 1			Brownish-buff ware, buff slip; handmade
12	2N 986	TB 183 III	23	5 in TB III, 3 in TB II; sherds in TA XIII or XII	Chalice lids; usual ware, buff or buff-slipped surface, four decorated with incised grooves and four with stamped triangles and rosettes (see Fara, Pl. 73h and p. 142, for similar stamped motifs at Abu Hatab); d. 11.5-13.5, h. 11.5-14.5, and one miniature (No. 14).
13	2N 985	TB 185 III	23		
14	2P 370	TB 157 II 2	23		
15	2N 1067	TB 63 I 1	24	9 in TB I, 7 in TB E, 8 in TB D, 12 in TA XI-X, 1 in TA X; sherds in TA XII	Tan ware with traces of plant temper, buff slip outside and sometimes inside; flat base (No. 15) unusual, incurved to vertical to everted upper wall, rim forms as shown, ridge or groove usual below rim; 31 with painted decoration; h. 5.7-17.0, d. 11.0-19.4
16	2N 1094	TB 22 I 1	24		
17	2N 1068	TB 66 I 1	24		
18	2N 1096	TB 55 E 1	24		
19	3P 408	TA 174 XI 1	24		
20	2N 92	TB 20 D	24		
21		TA X 2	24		
22	2N 1097	TB 59 I 2	24		
23	3N 136	TA 178 X 3	24		



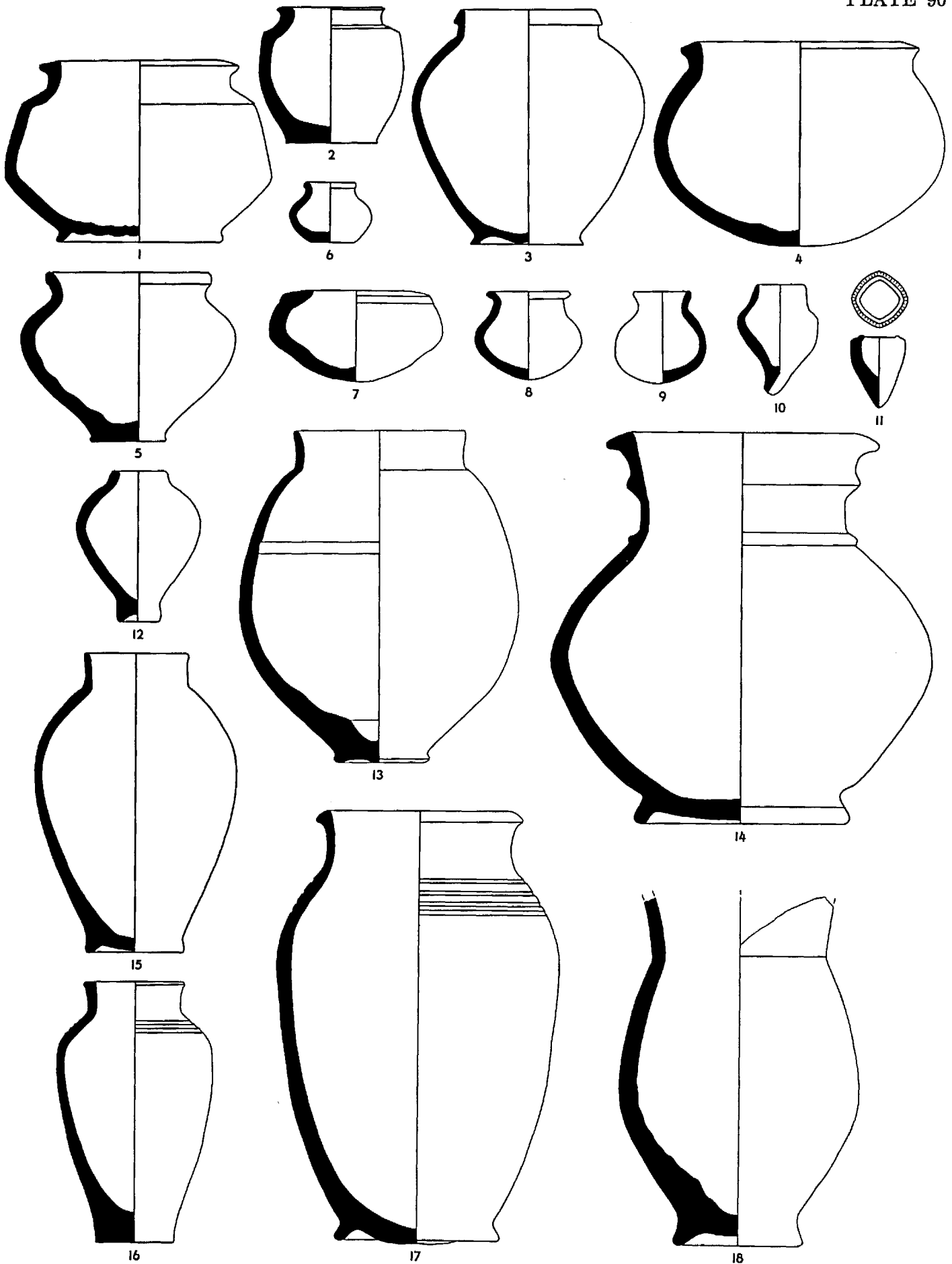
POTTERY FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, 1:5 (3, 22, 23) AND 2:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Type	Range and Frequency of Type	Remarks
1	2N 9	TB 200 IV 1			Light brown ware, plain surface
2	2N 917	TB 136 II 2			Tan ware, buff slip
3	2P 443	TB 177 III			Tan ware, buff slip
4	2P 10	TB 12 II			Tan ware, buff slip, two incised lines
5	3P 436	unnumbered burial in TA 188 X 4	25	1 in TB D, 2 in TA XII, 4 in TA XI, 5 in TA X	Usually plain buff (No. 6 greenish buff); usually low ring but occasionally flat base, other variations in shape as shown; h. 21.0-29.0, rim d. 21.0-31.0, body d. 21.9-29.6; frequently used for infant burials. Cf. OIP LXIII C.043.310, C.225.310b
6	2P 774	TB burial 1B 188 (intru- sive in D)	25		
7	3P 437	unnumbered burial in TA 188 X 4	25		
8	3P 477	unnumbered burial in TA 214 XI	25		
9	3P 483	unnumbered burial in TA 214 XI	25		
10	3P 484	unnumbered burial in TA 214 XI	25		
11	3P 177	unnumbered burial in TA 166 X 2	25		
12	2P 745	TB 191 IV 1			Tan ware, buff slip
13	2P 521	TB 196 IV 1			Buff surface; handmade
14	3P 571	unnumbered burial in TA XII			Tan ware, plain surface



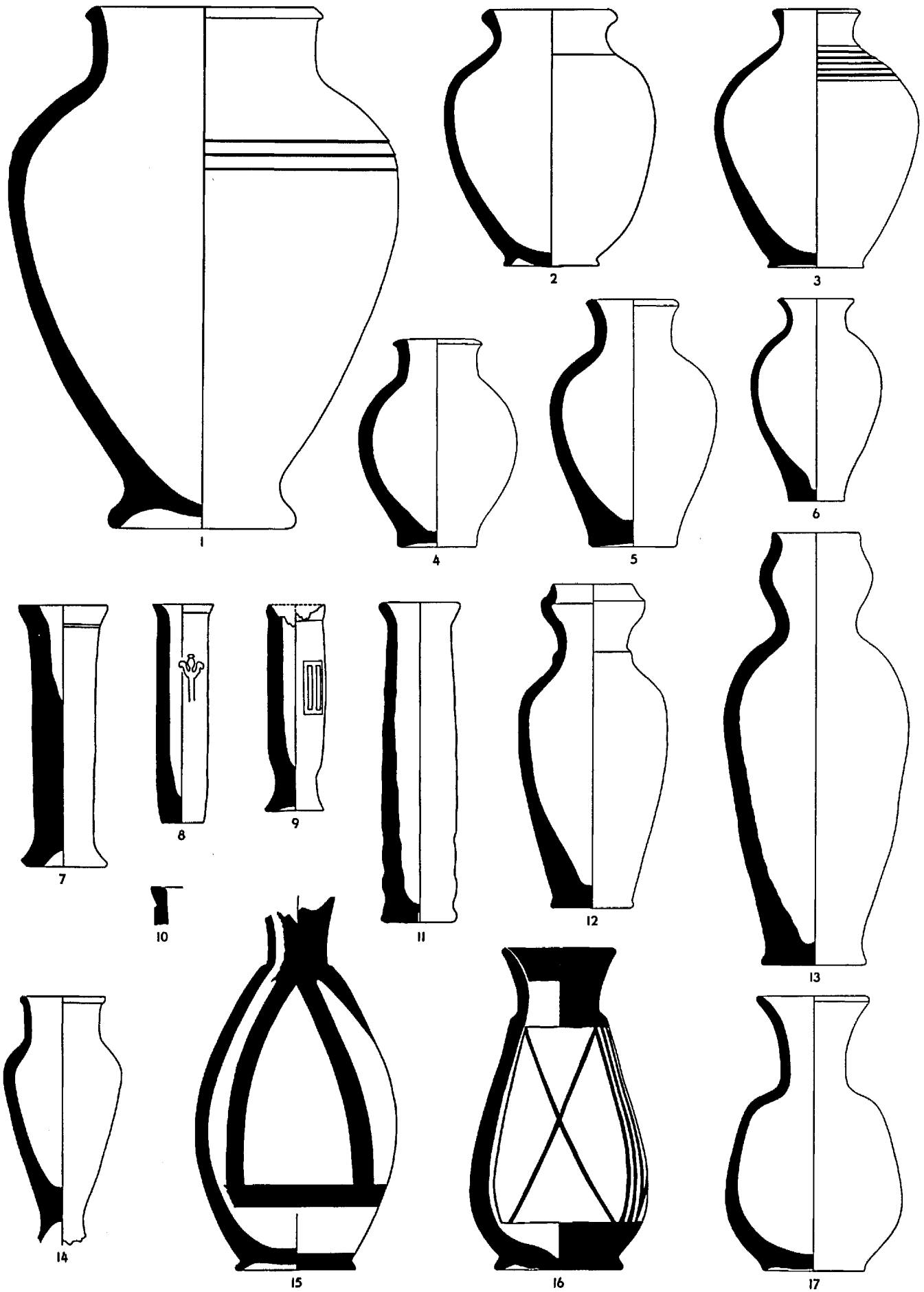
POTTERY FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER AND THE ENLIL TEMPLE AREA. SCALES, 1:5 (4-6, 10-12) AND 2:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Type	Range and Frequency of Type	Remarks
1	2N 1077	TB III burial 1B 295-97			Tan ware, plain surface
2	2N 1061	TB 197 IV 1			Tan ware, plain surface except for irregular buff patches; another example, without incised lines, found at TB IV 1
3	2N 1022	TB 210 IV 1			Yellow-brown ware, buff slip
4	2N 1055	TB 228 IV 1			Tan ware, plain surface; another example found in TB III burial
5	2P 66	TB 2 I 1			Tan ware, buff slip
6	2P 410	TB 167 III			Tan ware, plain surface; handmade
7	3P 553	TA 220 XIII 2			Tan ware, plain surface
8	2P 638	TB 209 IV 1			Beige ware, buff surface; handmade
9	2P 580	TB 207 IV 1			Tan ware, buff slip outside; handmade
10	2P 572	TB 206 IV 1			Buff ware, plain surface; handmade
11	2P 346	TB 153 III			Buff ware, plain surface, incised decoration; handmade
12	2P 411	TB 144 II 2			Buff surface; handmade
13	3P 387	TA 205 X 3	26	2 in TA XIII, 1 in TA XI, 1 in TA X	Usual ware, buff or buff-slipped surface, three with painted rim bands, one with four dots painted on shoulder, one with three incised grooves on shoulder; h. 15.8 and 24.8-33.0, d. 13.6 and 16.1-20.7. Cf. OIP LXIII C.556.320
14	2N 1104	TB IV 1 burial 1B 293			Tan ware, buff slip inside neck and outside; found with sherd lid. Cf. UE II, pottery type 124 (Akk.)
15	2P 396	TB I burial 1B 247			Greenish-brown ware, buff slip
16	3P 586	TA XII or XI burial 3B 92			Tan ware, buff slip
17	3P 574	TA 228 XIII 2			Tan ware, buff slip; another example found in TA XII burial (h. 30.0, d. 18.0)
18	3P 518	TA 205 XII 1			Tan ware, buff slip



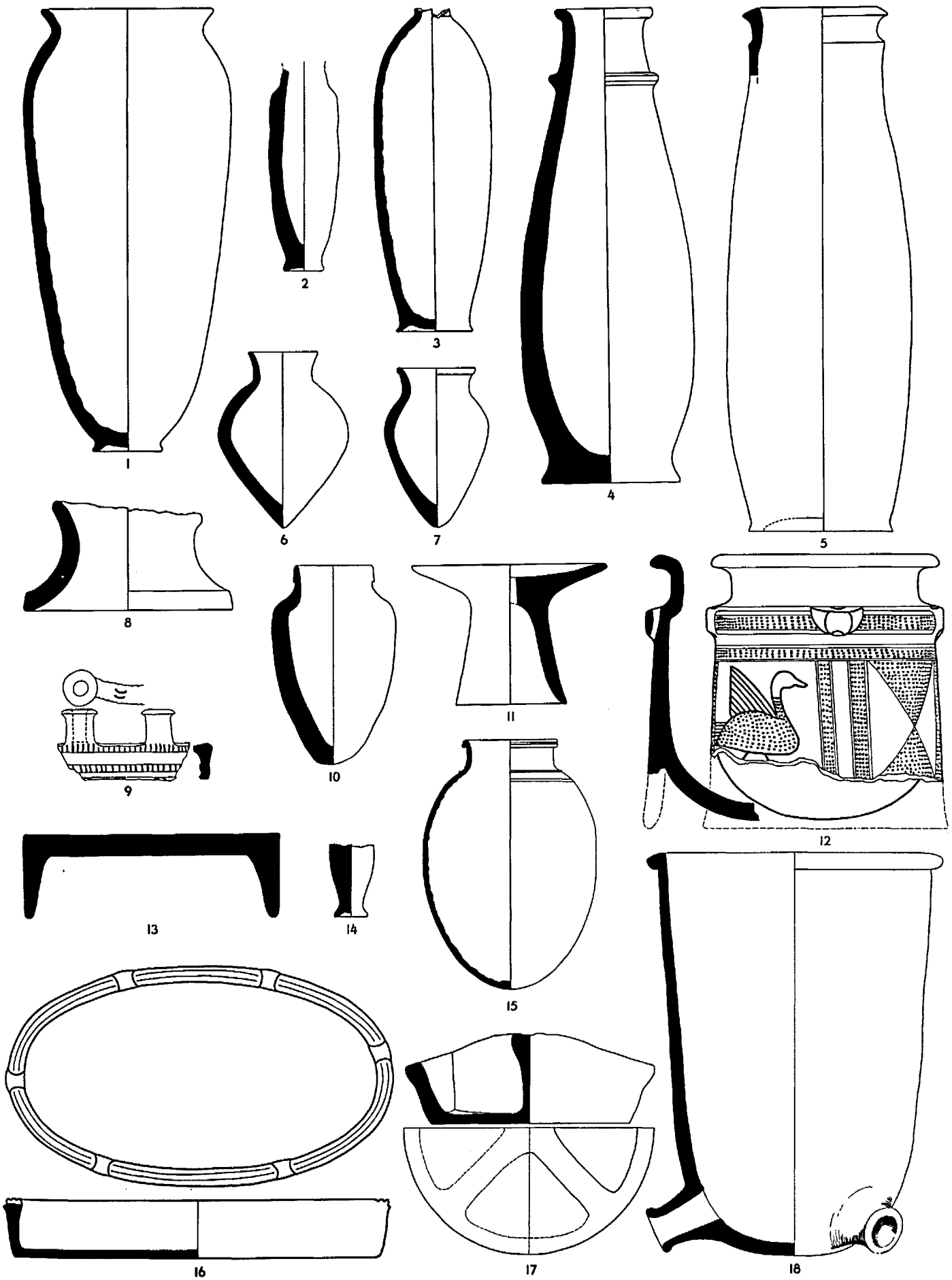
POTTERY FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, 1:5 (3, 15) and 2:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Type	Range and Frequency of Type	Remarks
1	3P 28	TB IV 1 burial 3B 14-15			Tan ware, buff slip. One example from TB III burial (h. 17.5, d. 14.6); another from TB III (h. 22.0, d. 12.5) with six comb-incised lines at top of shoulder
2	2P 615	TB 210 IV 1			Tan ware, buff slip; found with bowl used as lid
3	2P 403	TB 154 III			Brownish ware, buff slip
4	3P 547	TA 218 XIII 2			Tan ware, whitish-buff slip. Cf. OIP LXIII B.505.270b
5	3P 552	TA 220 XIII 2			Tan ware, whitish-buff slip
6	2N 18	TB 131 II 1			Brownish ware, buff slip
7	2N 995	TB 142 II 1	27	1 in TB III, 7 in TB II, 2 in TB I, 3 in TA XII, 1 in TA XI, 1 in TA X	Usual ware, plain tan or buff-slipped surface, decorated with incised line at base or rim, Nos. 8-9 with stamp-impressed symbols, one (from TA XII 3) with two parallel vertical lines 3.0 long on body; splayed, usually concave, foot; handmade or wheel-made; h. 9.2-14.0, d. 2.8-4.2 (3.5 normal)
8	2N 996	TB 156 III 1	27		
9	2N 997	TB 51 I 2	27		
10	2N 999	TB 30 I 2	27		
11	2P 103	En 12 III	27		
12	3P 526	TA XIII 1			Tan ware, buff slip; string-cut base
13	3P 521	TA 217 XIII 1			Tan ware, buff slip; string-cut base
14	2P 557	TB 198 IV 1			Tan ware, buff slip; handmade, surface irregular and moderately rough
15	2N 1083	TB 55 E 1	28	1 in TB E, 2 in TB D, 1 in TA XIII, 1 in TA XIII or XII, 1 in TA X	Usual ware, buff or buff-slipped surface, painted decoration (except on one from TB), design on example from TA X similar to that on No. 15; h. 12.5-15.1, d. 8.0-9.5. Similar shapes found at Tell al-Dhiba'i (Sumer V, Pl. IV 4 [Old Bab.]), Kish (Ex. Kish I, Pl. XXXII 1, top left [incorrectly called Neo-Bab. on p. 92]), Diyala sites (OIP LXIII B.656.320, B.787.320, C.787.340 [Larsa])
16	2N 94	TB 41 D	28		
17	3P 520	TA 217 XIII 1	28		



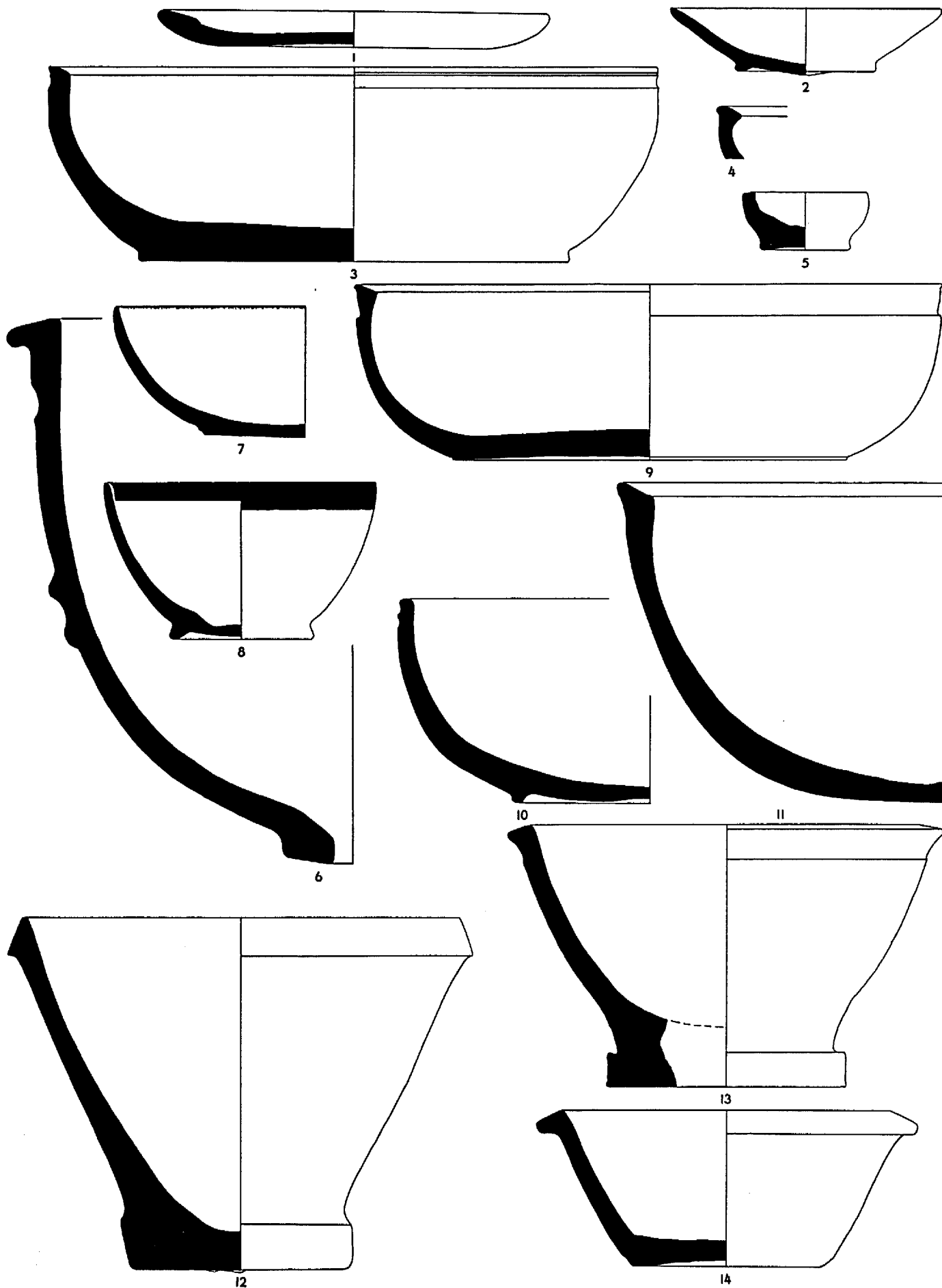
POTTERY FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, 1:5 (2, 11, 14) AND 2:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Type	Range and Frequency of Type	Remarks
1	2P 408	TB I 2 burial 1B 248			Greenish-buff ware, plain surface
2	3P 527	TA XIII			Tan ware, buff slip outside; handmade
3	2P 427	TB 156 III 1			Tan ware, buff slip
4	2N 31	TB 209 IV 1			Buff ware, plain surface
5	1N 246	TB 70 III 1			Tan ware, buff slip
6	2N 11	TB 68 I 1			Tan ware, buff slip
7	2P 711	TB 206 IV 1			Tan ware, buff slip; handmade
8	2P 220	TB 74 I 1			Tan ware, buff slip
9	2P 527	TB 191 IV 1			Pinkish ware, buff slip; found in brick fill
10	3P 563	TA 226 XIII 2			Tan ware, traces of thin buff slip outside; handmade
11	2N 7	TB 223 IV 1			Brown ware, buff slip; handmade
12	2N 33	TB 212 IV 1			Soft greenish-gray ware with some grit temper, wet-smoothed surface, white-filled incised design of four panels with two alternating motifs. Found also at Telloh (Parrot, Tello, Fig. 61 [Larsa]), Diyala sites (OIP LXIII, Pl. 122 and p. 119 [Larsa])
13	2P 322	TB 93 I 2	29	1 in TB I, 4 in TA XII, 4 in TA XI or X, 2 in TA X	Small "table" with two legs (No. 13 only) or three evenly spaced legs; usual ware, buff slip
14	2P 18	TB 12 II 1			Tan ware, mottled brown and buff surface; handmade
15	2P 299	TB 68 I 1			Brownish-buff ware, greenish-buff slip inside and outside
16		TB 30 II 2			Greenish-buff ware with plant temper, wet-smoothed but rather rough surface
17	2P 414	TB 131 II 2			Compartmented vessel; dark brown ware with considerable plant temper, buff slip
18	3P 362	TB IV 1 drain			Tan ware with considerable plant temper, plain or buff-slipped surface; other examples (h. 40.0, d. 31.0), with more flaring rim, used as backfill in TB VII 1 drain



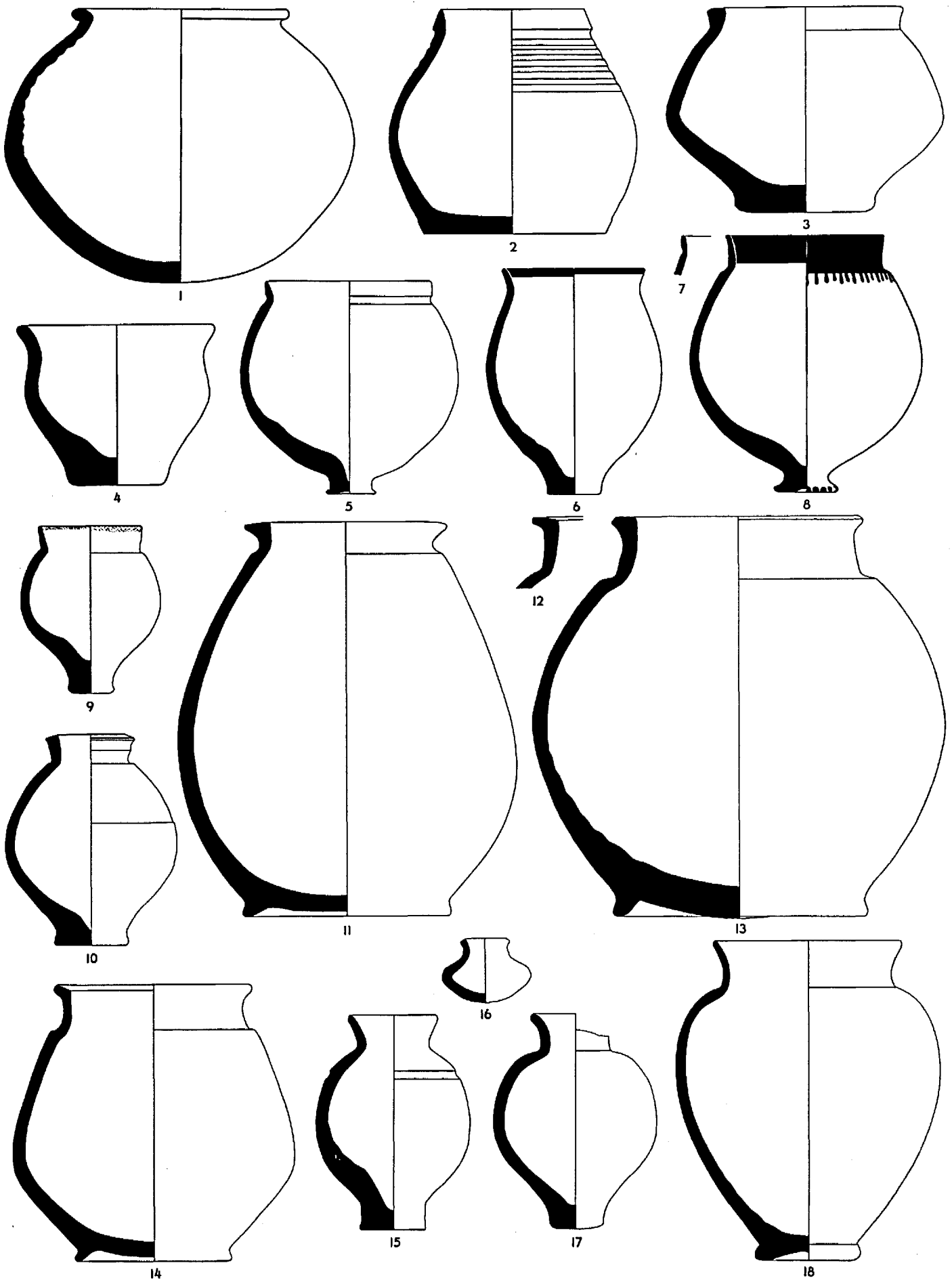
POTTERY FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, 1:5 (3, 9, 13, 18), 1:10 (15-17), AND 2:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Type	Range and Frequency of Type	Remarks
1	3P 396	TA 205 X 4			Tan ware, buff slip
2	3P 373	TA 202 X 4			Tan ware, buff slip; h. 2.9-3.2, d. 13.0-15.0
3	3P 105	TA X	30	3 in TA X; sherds in TA XI	Usual ware, buff or buff-slipped surface; h. 3.7-9.2, d. 20.0-29.0
4	3P 388	TA 174 X 4	30		
9	3P 161	TA 173 X 3	30		
5	3P 280	TA 193 X 2			Tan ware, buff slip outside
6	3P 149	TA 178 X 3			Tan ware, buff slip, incised wavy line in broad space above lower ridges
7	3P 374	TA 202 X 4	31	3 in TA X	Low ring, slightly discoid, or dished base; h. x d. 8.5 x 14.4, 7.3 x 13.0, 6.2 x 18.2
8	3P 309	TA 188 X 4	31		
10	3P 188	TA 166 X 2	32	1 in TA X; sherds in TA XI-X	Usual ware, buff or buff-slipped surface, usually a narrow groove below rim (as on Pl. 93:7); h. 5.7-10.0, d. 24.0-34.0
11	3P 479	TA 214 XI 1	33	3 in TA XI	Used for infant burials; tan ware with medium plant temper, buff slip; bottom scratched and hand-finished; h. 13.0-15.0, d. 31.0-32.0
12	3P 167	TA 183 X 2	34	4 in TA X; sherds in TA XII-XI	Buff or greenish-buff ware with considerable plant temper, plain surface; usually string-cut base; h. 11.4-16.5, d. 20.8-36.4
13	3P 394	TA 154 X 4	34		
14	3P 382	TA 158 X 4	34		



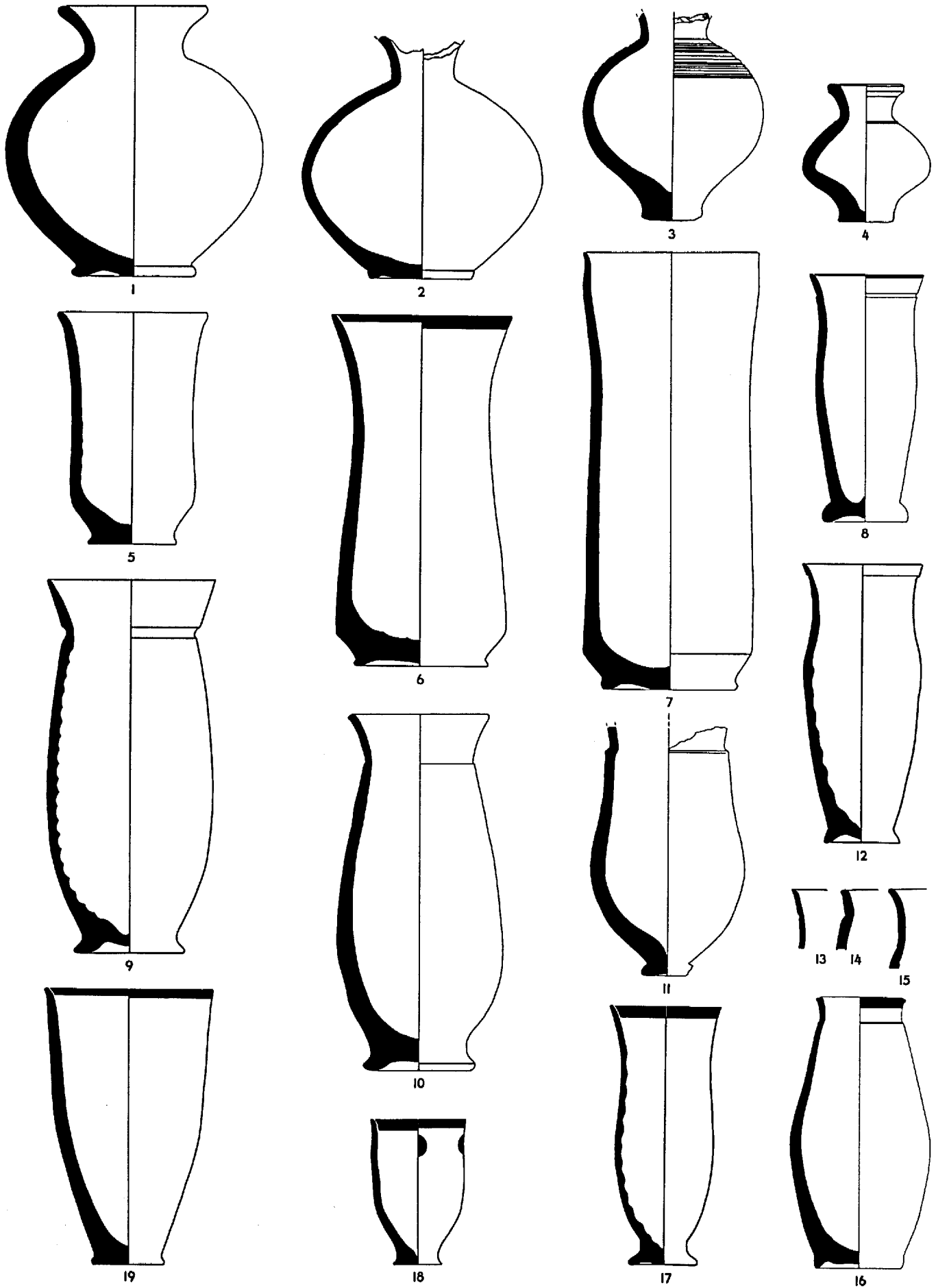
POTTERY FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, 1:5 (14) AND 2:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Type	Range and Frequency of Type	Remarks
1	2P 235	TB 76 E 2			Light brown ware, buff slip
2	3P 384	TA 205 X 3			Tan ware, buff slip, scored
3	3P 430	TA 181 X 4 foundation			Tan ware, plain surface
4	2P 337	TB 147 D			Tan ware, buff slip
5	3P 424	TA 186 X 4	35	1 in TB II, 2 in TB I, 2 in TB E, 1 in TB D, 3 in TA XI, 7 in TA X	Usual ware, buff slip; one from TA with painted decoration at rim as on No. 8, three from TB with painted rim band; variations in shape as illustrated, two with button base from TA X, remainder from TA with string-cut base, four from TA with groove on neck as on No. 5 but with tapered rim; well made; h. 10.0-11.4, d. 8.5-10.5, and one larger (No. 8). Found also at Kish (Ex. Kish I, Pl. XXXII 2 [Old Bab.]), Tell Shaghir Bazar (Iraq IX, Pl. LXXXII 6, 17 [late Old Bab.]), Diyala sites (OIP LXIII B.176.220a [Larsa])
6	2N 928	TB 147 D	35		
7	2N 926	TB I burial 1B 247	35		
8	2N 927	TB 66 E 1	35		
9	3P 372	TA 163 X 4			Beige ware, buff slip, black-brown paint
10	3P 197	TA 144 X 3			Buff surface. Cf. OIP LXIII B.505.270, B.506.270
11	3P 398	TA 202 XI 1	36	1 in TB E, 1 in TB D, 1 in TA XII, 1 in TA XI, 5 in TA X	Usual ware, buff or buff-slipped or sometimes fine white surface; generally a squat body with low max. diameter; h. 10.7-27.4, d. 13.5-27.4 and 34.4, two with d. slightly greater than h.
12		TA X 3 or 2	36		
13	3P 217	TA 181 X 2	36		
14	3P 214	TA 181 X 2	36		
15	3P 390	TA 174 X 4			Tan ware, buff slip. Cf. OIP LXIII B.505.270, B.506.270
16	3P 368	TA 182 X 3			Tan ware, buff slip inside rim and outside; handmade
17	3P 444	TA 181 XI 1			Buff ware, thick buff slip outside
18	3P 482	TA 214 XI 1			Tan ware, buff slip. Cf. OIP LXIII C.585.320



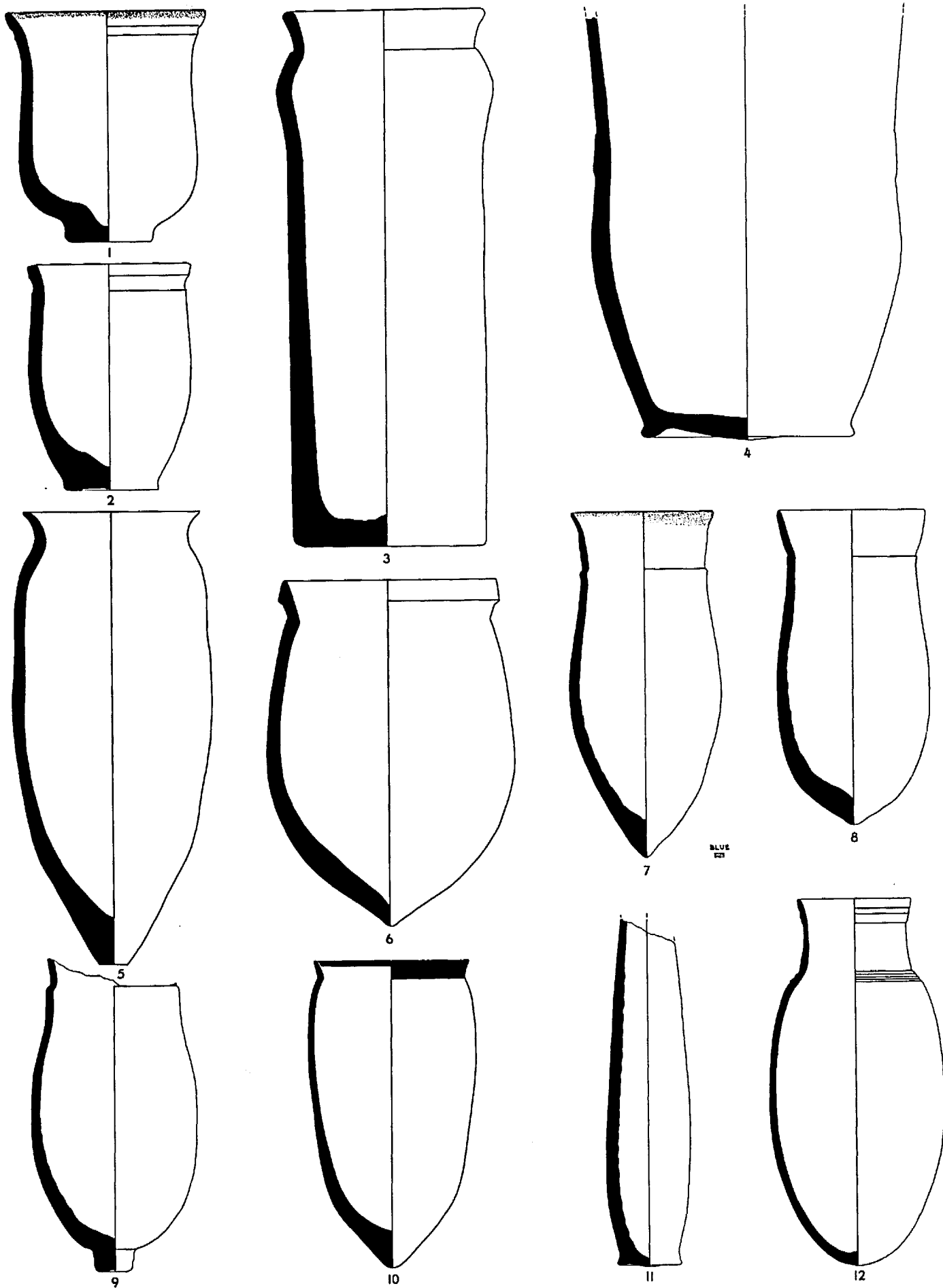
POTTERY FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, 1:5 (1, 11) AND 2:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Type	Range and Frequency of Type	Remarks
1	3P 160	TA 178 X 3	37	1 in TB E, 3 in TA X	Tan ware, plain or buff-slipped surface except for light red slip once, fairly close vertical burnish on buff slip on No. 1; h. 12.7, body h. 7.0-10.5, d. 9.1-12.2
2	2P 206	TB 75 E 2	37		
3	3P 307	TA 188 X 4			Tan ware, buff slip, concentric scorings on shoulder Buff surface
4	3P 492	TA XI			
5	3P 449	TA 184 XI 1	38	1 in TB II, 1 in TB I, 1 in	Usual ware, buff slip, three with painted rims; low ring or rarely flat base, concave to straight cylindrical side; h. 10.7-20.5, d. 6.5-10.0. Cf. OIP LXIII B.236.200, B.237.100, B.237.200
6	2N 913	TB 74 I 1	38	TB E, 1 in TB D, 2 in TA	
7	3P 204	TA 181 X 2	38	XI, 2 in TA X; sherds in	
				TA XII	
8	2N 1049	TB 22 I 1	39A	2 in TB III, 1 in TB II, 2 in	Usually tan ware with small amount of fine plant temper, usually buff-slipped surface outside and sometimes partially inside, 15 with dark painted rim band and No. 18 with painted designs; fairly well made. Type 39A: low ring base, long ovoid body, fairly short neck set off by groove or ridge, usually simple tapered rim; h. 13.0-29.0, d. 7.0-13.4. Type 39B: low ring base, bell-shaped body, tapered rim; name (reversed) impressed on example from TA XII 1 (Pl. 148:3); h. 22.0-27.0, d. 10.0-13.0 (11.0 normal) tending to become narrower above TA X 4. Typical Old Babylonian shape. Type 39C: slight disk base, conoid body, tapered rim; h. 11.2-14.5, d. 7.7-8.2. Found also at Ur (AJ VI, Pl. LXc [type 19A]), Kish (Ex. Kish I, Pl. XXXII 1, 3 [incorrectly called Neo-Bab. on p. 92]), Telloh (Parrot, Tello, Fig. 60:3902 [Larsa]), Warka (UVB VI, Fig. 7 W 14576b [Larsa]), Diyala sites (OIP LXIII C.228.340b; cf. B.226.720b-c)
9	2N 920	TB 77 I 1	39A	TB I, 1 in TB E, 4 in TA	
10	3P 378	TA 163 X 4	39A	XII, 3 in TA XI, 5 in TA X	
11	3P 198	TA 181 X 2	39A		
12	2P 512	TB 170 III	39A		
13	2N 1048	TB 53 E 1	39A		
14	2P 424	TB 182 III 1	39A		
15	2P 496	TB II burial 1B 249	39A		
16	3P 533	TA 234 XII 1	39A		
17	2N 1088	TB 56 E 1	39B	1 in TB II, 3 in TB I, 1 in	
				TB E, 2 in TA XII, 6 in	
				TA XI, 12 in TA X	
18	2N 916	TB 83 I 2	39C	3 in TB I, 2 in TB E, 3 in	
19	2P 243	TB 67 I 2	39C	TA XI, 1 in TA X	



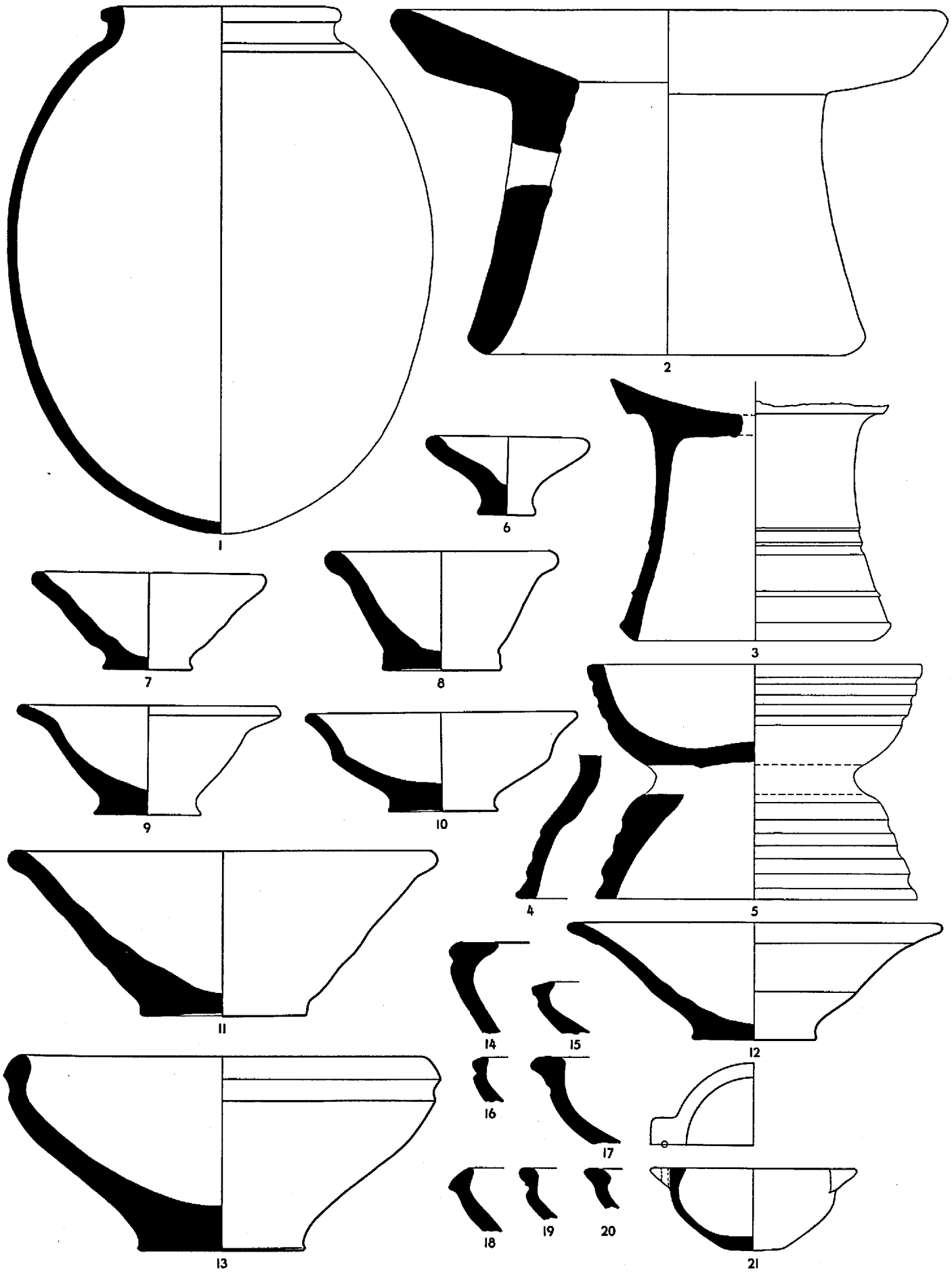
POTTERY FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, 1:5 (8, 12-17) and 2:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Type	Range and Frequency of Type	Remarks
1	3P 404	TA 205 X 4			Tan ware, probably traces of red-brown slip inside. Cf. OIP LXIII B.246.200b
2	3P 422	TA 206 X 4			Tan ware, buff slip
3	3P 420	TA 179 X 1			Tan ware, plain surface
4		TA X 2			Buff ware, plain surface. Cf. OIP LXIII C.225.310b with similar raised band on body
5	2P 58	TB 45 I 1	40A	1 in TB I, 2 in TA XIII, 4 in TA XI, 1 in TA X 4 foundation	Usual ware, buff or buff-slipped surface, three with painted rim band. Type 40A: h. 19.8-21.1, d. 9.2-10.2. Type 40B: h. 11.9, d. 8.8. Type 40C: h. 14.8-16.4, d. 7.0-7.8. Cf. OIP LXIII B.226.720
6	2P 231	TB 77 I 1	40B	1 in TB I, 1 in TA X	
7	3P 406	TA 205 X 4	40C	1 in TB E, 1 in TA XI, 5 in TA X	
8	3P 411	TA 163 X 4	40C		
9	3P 369	TA 156 X 4	40C		
10	2N 914	TB E	40C		
11	3P 412	TA 211 XI 1			Tan ware, buff slip
12	3P 166	TA 173 X 1			Shape doubtless derives from type 19A and continues into the Kassite period



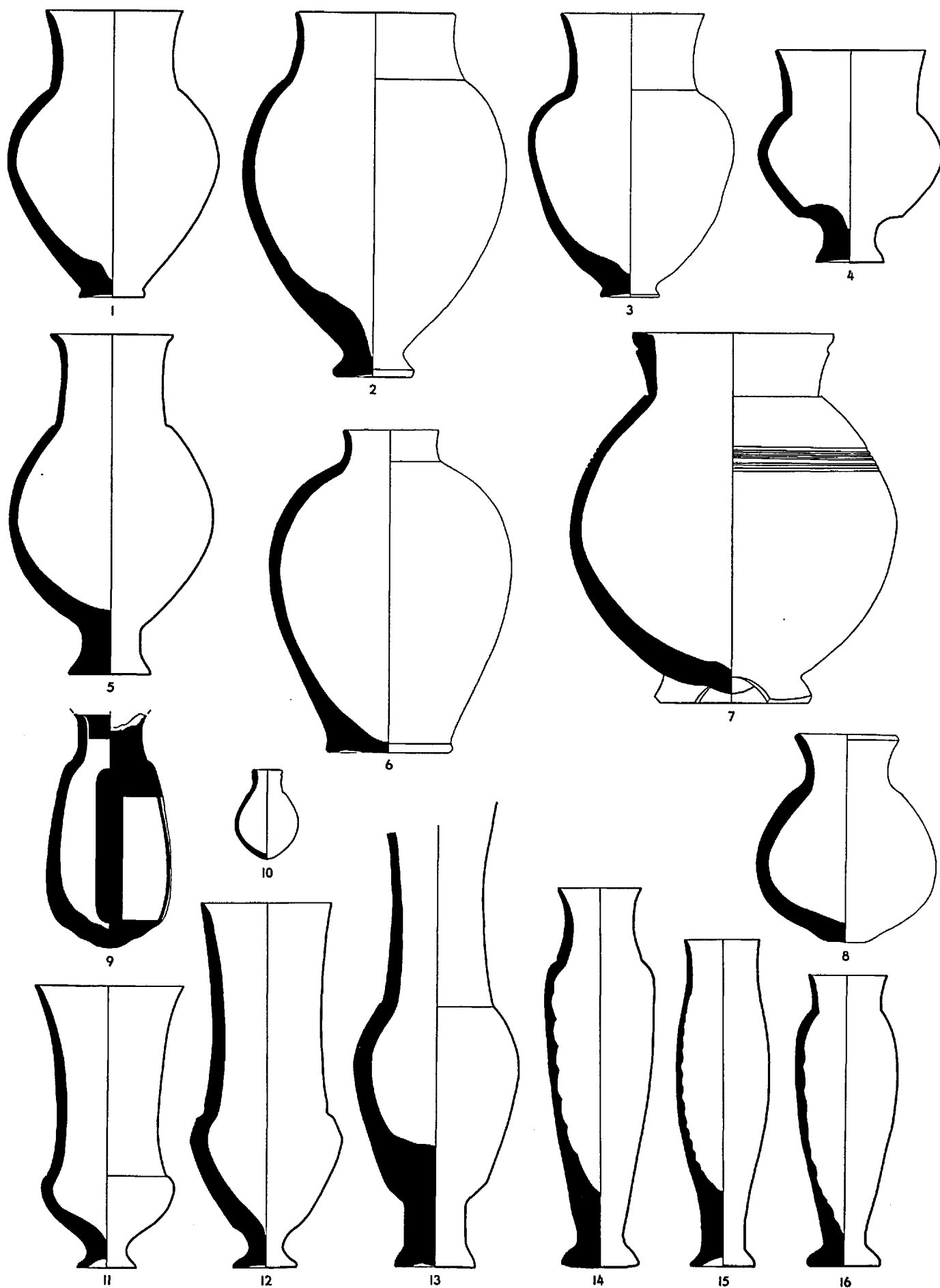
POTTERY FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER, SCALES, 1:5 (11, 12) AND 2:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Type	Range and Frequency of Type	Remarks
1	3P 458	TA 187 X 4			Similar rims fairly common in TA XII-X
2	3P 478	TA 194 X 4	41	4 in TB X; sherds in TB XI	Footed stand; buff ware, plain surface; two with perforated top; h. 16.5-25.0, d. 27.0-30.0
3	3P 383	TA 158 X 4	41		
4	3P 375	TA 174 X 4	42	1 in TA X 4 foundation, 1 in TA X	Usual ware, buff slip
5	3P 395	TA 174 X 4 foundation	42		
6	2P 476	TA 130 VI	43A	1 in TB B, 2 in TA VII, 12 in TA VI, 1 in TA V	Usual ware, buff slip; base frequently string-cut, Nos. 6 and 8 less usual in shape than No. 7; carelessly made; h. 4.5-5.7, d. 10.0-13.0, and one miniature (No. 6); an example from En 13 III 1 similar to No. 6 but with cylindrical pedestal 5 cm. high
7	2P 327	TA 94 V	43A		
8	2P 481	TA 116 VI	43A		
9	3P 1	TA 146 VII	43B	12 in TA VII-VI, 1 in TA IV	Usual ware, buff or buff-slipped surface; sinuous to carinated side; fairly well made; h. 3.2-5.0, d. 10.6-15.0
10	2P 467	TA VI	43B		
11	2P 458	TA 121 VI	43C	2 in TA VII, 2 in TA VI	Usual ware, buff slip; h. (with rim d. 17.0-19.0) 5.0-6.8, d. 17.0-34.0. Type 43 found also at 'Aqar Quf (see Iraq Supplement, 1945, Pl. XXIII:I-IV [Kassite]), Babylon (Innenstadt, Fig. 9 a-c, Pl. 58:49c [Kassite])
12	2P 446	TA 115 VI	43C		
13	2P 201	TA 63 IV	44	1 in TA VII, 2 in TA VI, 1 intrusive in TA VI, 2 in TA IV, 3 in TA III, 2 in TA II, 2 in TA I	Usual ware, buff or buff-slipped surface (two from TA III 1 plain gray); disk or flat base; h. 6.0-8.0 (9 specimens), 9.0, 11.0, and 13.0, d. 16.0-19.0 (6), 21.0-22.5 (4), 28.0, and 29.0. Found also at Babylon (Innenstadt, Pl. 73:125b [probably Neo-Bab.], Pl. 73:177b and Fig. 114:2 [probably Achaemenian]), Nineveh (AAA XX [1933] Pl. LXXVI 1 [post-Assyrian])
14	2N 19	TA burial 1B 257 (intrusive in VI)	44		
15	2P 324	TA 86 IV	44		
16	2N 1027	TA 127 VI	44		
17	2N 1093	TA 58 III 1	44		
18	2N 910	TA 30 II	44		
19	1N 31	TA I	44		
20	1N 199	TA 6 II	44		
21	2N 977	TB burial 1B 182 (intrusive in D)			Silvery-blue glaze; two lug handles



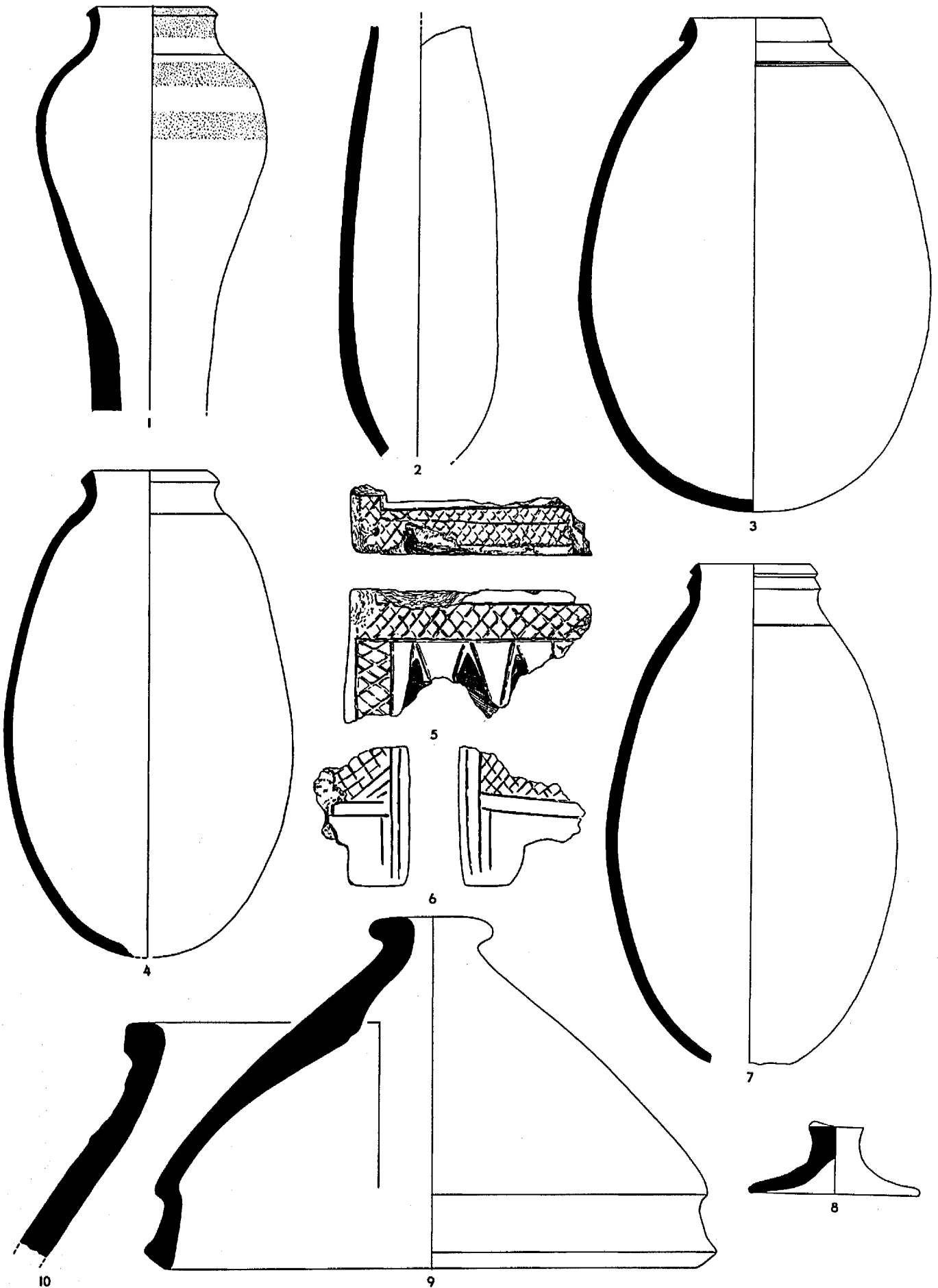
POTTERY FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, 1:5 (1, 3) AND 2:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Type	Range and Frequency of Type	Remarks
1	2P 433	TA 115 VI	45A	1 intrusive in TB C, 16 in TA VIII-VII, 2 intrusive in TA VII, 7 in TA VI, 1 intrusive in TA VI, 1 in TA V, 1 in TA IV	Usual ware, usually buff-slipped surface. Type A: h. 12.1-18.5, d. 9.5-13.3. Type B: h. 8.6-11.0, d. 6.0-12.0. Type C: also with taller foot; h. 16.0-17.0, d. 8.0-9.0. Found also at Tell al-Dhiba'i (Sumer V, Pl. IV 9-11 [Old Bab. to Kassite]), 'Aqar Quf (see Iraq Supplement, 1945, Pl. XXIII:I, second from right [Kassite]), Babylon (Innenstadt, Fig. 2 i [Old Bab.], Fig. 9 k and Pl. 52 c 3 [Kassite]), Warka (UVB VII [1936] Pl. 26 a, r [Neo-Bab. ?]), Nineveh (AAA XX, Pl. LXXIV 11 [Assyrian]), Tell Billa (MJ XXIII, Pl. LXVI 6 [Assyrian])
2	3P 127	TA VIII	45A		
3	3P 143	TA VIII	45A		
4	2N 938	TA 115 VI	45B	7 in TA VII-VI	
5	2N 1084	TB burial 1B 192 (intrusive in D)	45C	1 intrusive in TB D, 1 in TA VI; sherds in TA VIII-VII	
6	3P 118	TA 144 VII 1			Tan ware, buff slip
7	2N 1050	TA burial 1B 277 (intrusive in VI)			Greenish-buff surface; three legs
8	3N 22	TA VI or V burial 3B 6			Buff ware, well preserved glaze, mainly light red-brown but also yellowish and traces of blue-green
9	2P 436	TA 118 VI			Brown ware, buff slip, black paint; probably intrusive from Old Babylonian level
10	2N 978	TB burial 1B 182 (intrusive in D)			Light blue-green glaze weathered mainly to yellowish tone
11	2N 1082	TB burial 1B 182 (intrusive in D)	46A	1 in TB E, 1 intrusive in TB D, 2 in TA X; sherds in TA VIII-VI	Usual ware, buff or buff-slipped surface. Type 46A: turnip-shaped body; h. 13.0-14.0 (once 17.0), d. 6.0-7.5. Type 46B: ovoid body, base also like that of No. 12 (once with biconoid button); max. preserved h. 22.0, body h. 6.0-11.5, d. 6.3-11.0. Found also at Tell al-Dhiba'i (Sumer V, Pl. IV 2 [Old Bab.], 6 and 8 [probably Kassite]), Tell Aqrah (Sumer VI [1950] 63-64 and Pls. VIII 1-2, IX 8-9 [probably late 2d millennium B.C.]), 'Aqar Quf (Iraq Supplement, 1945, Pl. XXIII:I-IV [Kassite]), Babylon (Innenstadt, Fig. 9 h, m [Kassite])
12	2N 922	TB 56 E 1	46A		
13	2P 504	TA 119 VI	46B	1 in TA VII, 2 in TA VI	
14	2P 238	TB 76 (stratification uncertain)	47	1 intrusive in TB D, 1 in TB C, 13 in TA VIII-VI, 3 in TA VI, 2 in TA V	Usual ware, buff slip usual; variations in shape as illustrated; size range of various shapes: h. 27.5-28.5, d. 9.7-11.7 (cf. No. 16), h. 21.5-36.0, d. 9.0-10.5 (cf. No. 14), h. 29.5-31.0, d. 9.0 (cf. No. 15). Found also at Tell al-Lahm (Sumer V, Pl. IV 1 [Old Bab. or Kassite]), 'Aqar Quf (Iraq Supplement, 1945, Pl. XXIII:I, III [Kassite]), Babylon (Innenstadt, Fig. 9 f-g, Pls. 47:11c, 13a and 48:17, No. 1, 24a-b, 27a [Kassite])
15	2N 941	TA VI burial 1B 304	47		
16	2N 940	TB burial 1B 174 (intrusive in D)	47		



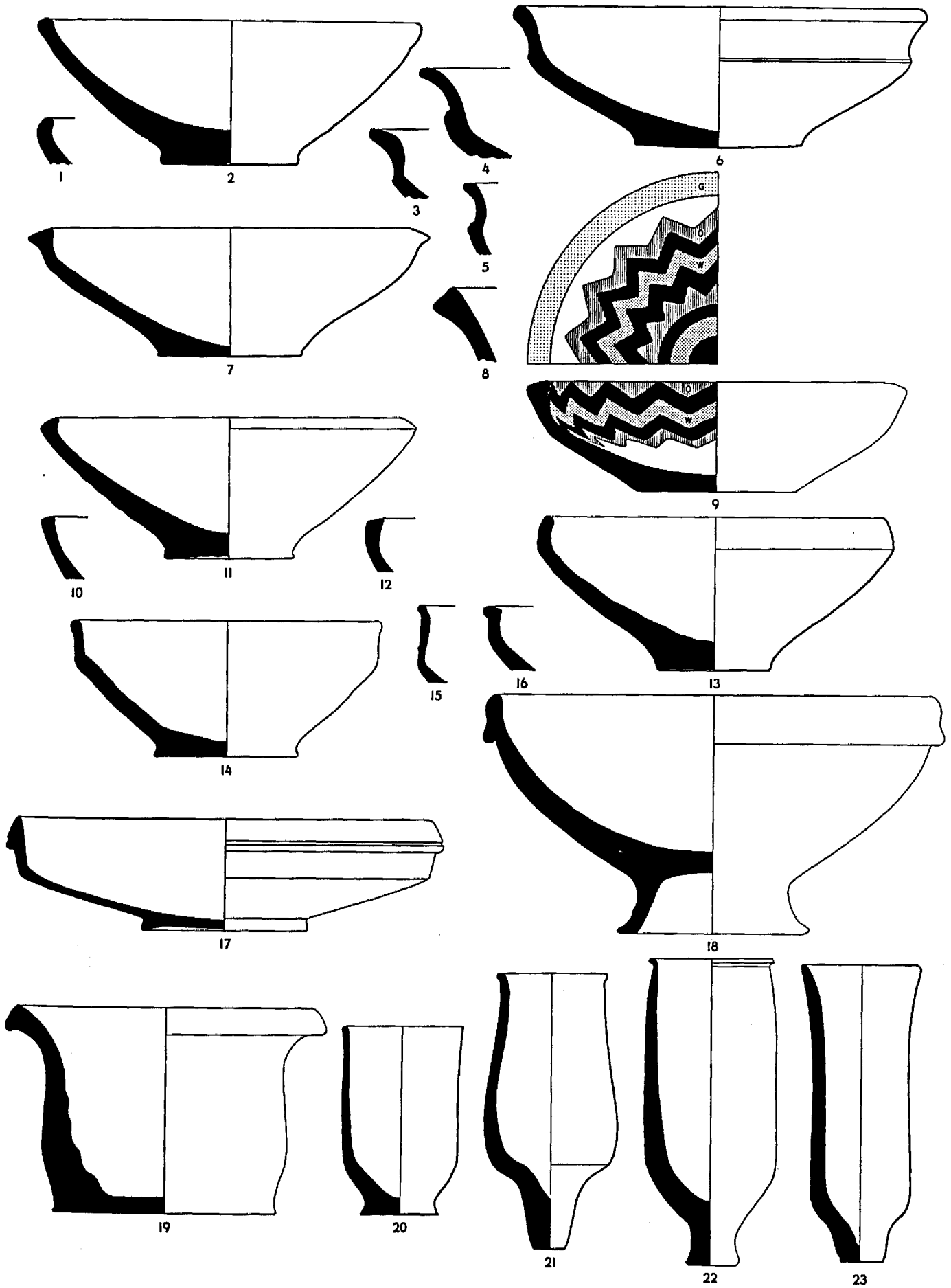
POTTERY FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, 1:5 (6, 14-16) and 2:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	3P 121	TA 144 VII 2 drain	Buff ware, yellowish-buff surface, light red paint
2	3P 120	TA 144 VII 2 drain	Buff ware, plain surface
3	3P 155	TA burial 3B 33 (intrusive in VIII)	Burial jar; buff ware, plain surface
4	3P 100	TA VII 1 drain	Beige ware, buff slip
5	3P 17	TA VII 1	Braziers or incense burners (see also Pl. 102:11-12); gray-green ware with gray surface and light tan ware with buff slip; shallow incised decoration (but slots of No. 5 are 1.5 deep)
6	3P 4	TA VI	
7	3P 115	TA VII 1 drain	Usual ware, buff slip; seven such jars (rim d. 10.0-16.0) from TA VII, six with same type of rim (d. 12.0-16.5) but with moderately tall neck from TA VII. This type of rim may well derive from Old Babylonian jar rims.
8	3P 156a	TA VIII	Buff surface, string-cut top
9	3P 156b	TA VII 2 burial 3B 31	Lid of burial jar; tan ware, buff slip
10	3P 157	TA VII 2 burial 3B 31	Burial jar; beige ware, buff slip; bitumen from below rim to low shoulder ridge, traces of cloth or rope just below rim



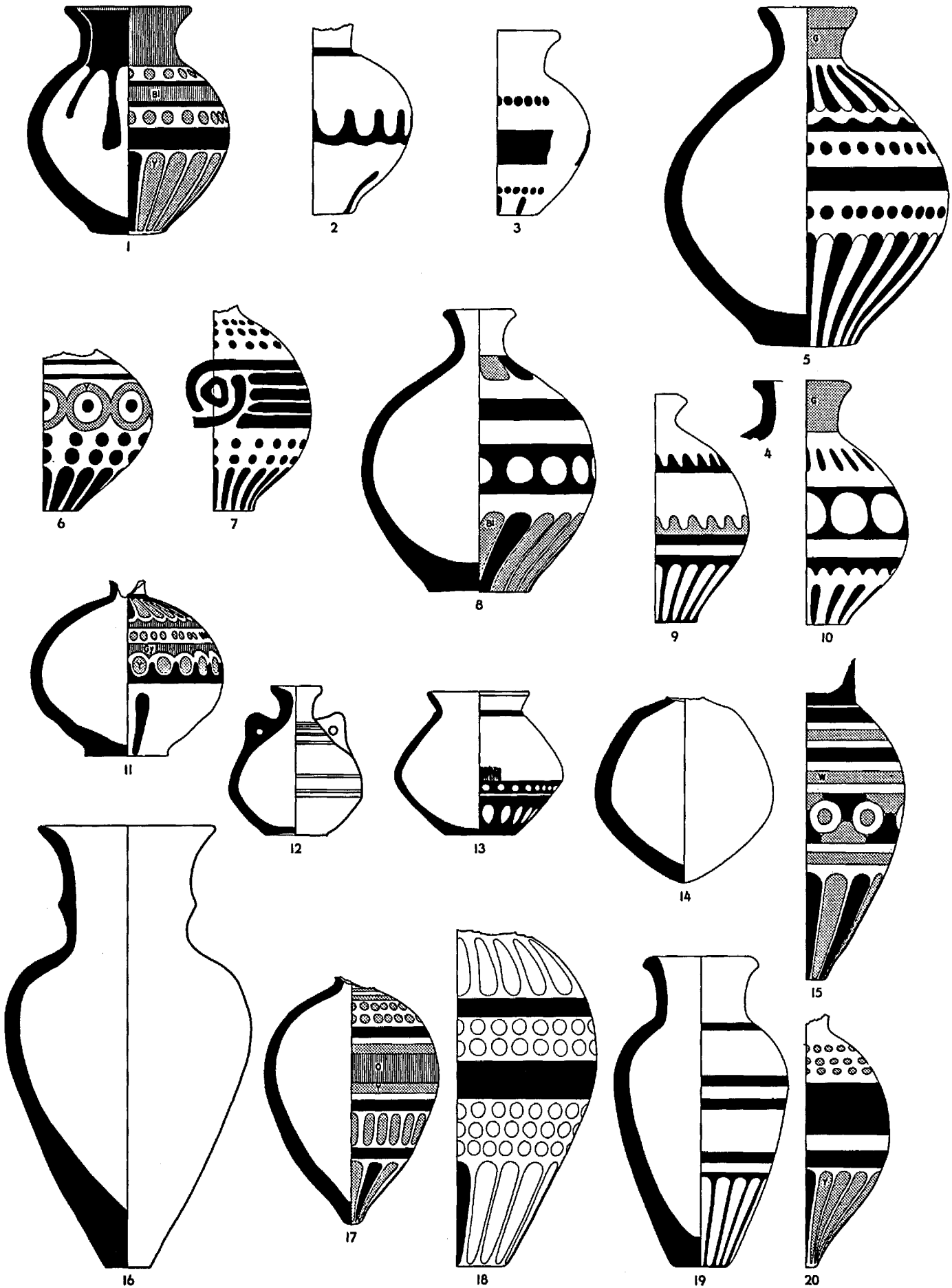
POTTERY FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, 1:5 (1, 2, 4), 1:10 (3, 8), AND 2:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Type	Range and Frequency of Type	Remarks
1	2P 166	TA 61 IV	48	5 in TA IV, 7 in TA III, 8 in TA II, 1 in TA I	Tan ware with considerable plant temper, buff slip, usually inside as well as outside; base usually string-cut, form as in No. 2 with rim varying through vertical to incurved as in No. 1; rather roughly made with rim often not exactly circular; h. 6.0-7.5, d. 15.0-18.5. Found also at Babylon (Innenstadt, Fig. 18 d [middle Bab.-Ass.])
2	2N 892	TA 61 IV	48		
3	2N 1090	TB 12 (stratification uncertain)	49	1 in TA IV, 2 in TA III, 1 in TA II or I, 2 in TA I	Usual ware, buff or buff-slipped surface, once tan, twice gray (once in TA IV); flat, dished, low disk, or low ring base, rim usually simply rounded; h. 5.3-8.5, d. 14.5 (3 specimens) and 20.0 (2), with one miniature (h. 4.5, d. 10.0). Found also at Tell al-Lahm (Sumer V, Pl. III 8 [later than Neo-Bab.]), perhaps Aqrah (Sumer VI 63-64 and Pl. IX 1, 3 [probably late 2d millennium B.C.])
4	2N 1091	TA 60 IV	49		
5	2N 879	TA II or I burial 1B 199	49		
6	2N 104	TA I	49		
7	2P 283	TA 72 IV	50	1 in TA VII, 4 in TA IV, 1 in TA III	
8	2N 906	TA 101 IV	50		
9	2N 1024	TA 79 IV	50		Tan ware, buff slip or glazed burnished red slip; No. 9 with whitish base glaze, dark blue-green band on rim, and orange, gray (rendered in black), and white zigzags inside (top orange zigzag of plan = bottom orange of section); h. 5.0-6.0 (once 8.0), d. 18.0-19.0 and 30.0. Found also at Nineveh (AAA XX, Pl. LXXVI 2 [Assyrian]), Tell al-Lahm (Sumer V, Pl. III 9)
10	2P 328	unnumbered burial in TA 78 IV	51	1 in TA IV, 1 intrusive in TA IV, 1 in TA II	Usual ware, buff slip; disk or convex base; h. 6.7-7.0, d. 16.0-17.8
11	2N 908	TA 38 II	51		
12	2P 175	TA 63 IV	51		
13	2P 194	TA 39 II	52	1 in TA III, 2 in TA III or II, 3 in TA II	Usual ware, buff or buff-slipped surfaces; slight variations in inner profile of rim; h. 7.0, d. 17.0-18.5
14	2N 874	TA 40 II	53	2 in TA IV, 1 in TA III, 1 in TA II	Tan ware, buff slip, plain or with gray-white glaze; flat or disk base, rim also tapered; h. 5.3-7.0, d. 9.8-16.3
15	2N 1080	TA 64 III 2	53		
16	2P 192	TA 63 IV	53		
17	2N 880	TA III 2 burial 1B 220	54	2 in TA III	Usual ware, buff slip
18	2N 1103	TA 49 III 2	54		
19	2P 325	TA 51 IV			Tan ware, buff slip
20	2N 1071	TB 75 (stratification uncertain)	55	1 in TA V, 1 in TA IV, 5 in TA III, 1 in TA II	Usual ware, buff or buff-slipped surface; rim rarely in-leaning or slightly everted; h. 7.5-11.0, d. 4.5-6.0
21	2N 919	TA 66 III 2	56	2 in TA VII, 4 in TA V, 2 in TA IV, 6 in TA III, 1 in TA II	Tan or buff ware with plant temper, buff or buff-slipped surface; extremes of shape range illustrated, rim rarely wider than body, base formed of irregular rod of clay rather carelessly made; h. 12.5-14.0, d. entirely a prototype of an Assyrian form
22	3P 5	TA 145 VII	56		
23	2P 178	TA 56 III 2	56		



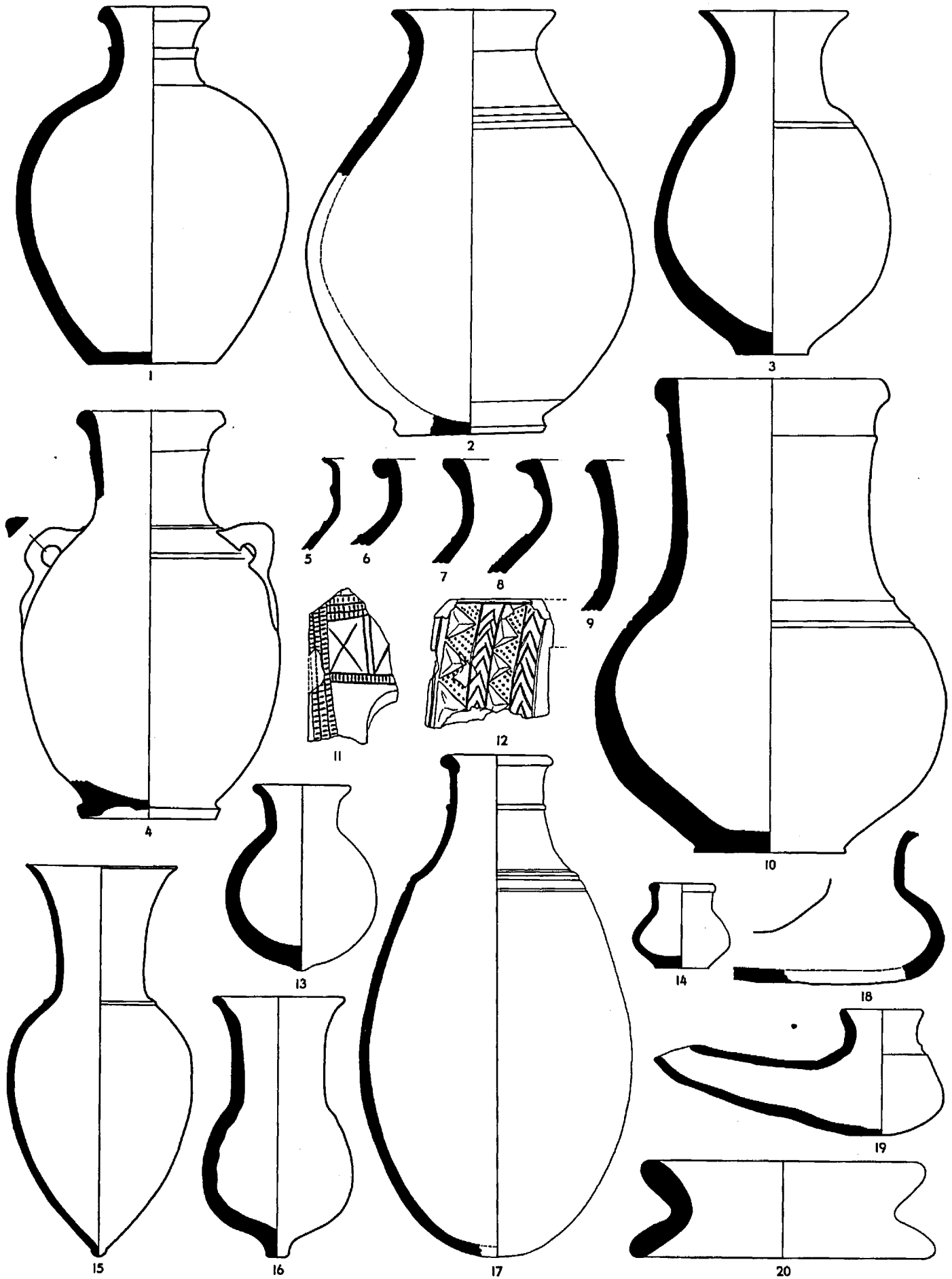
POTTERY FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALE, 2:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Type	Range and Frequency of Type	Remarks	
1	2N 972	TA 55 III 2	57	1 in TA V, 1 in TA IV, 3 in TA III	Usually buff ware, now silver-blue or white glazed surface with designs on four; h. 8.5-10.5, d. 8.5-9.5. Details: No. 1 has white base glaze with design in gray-blue, yellow, and brown; No. 2 has silvery base glaze with design in brown (mostly obliterated) and traces of yellowish green, four brown petals preserved at bottom, neck brown inside; No. 3 has white base glaze, perhaps apple green originally, with design in brown. Found also at Babylon (Innenstadt, Fig. 18 a [middle Bab.-Ass.], Pl. 74:135a and 139a [Neo-Bab.]), Assur (Farb. Ker. Fig. 8 b)	
2	2N 974	TA 51 III 2	57			
3	2N 6	TA 73 IV	57			
4	2N 1000	TA III	58	2 in TA IV, 11 in TA III, 6 in TA II	Usually buff ware with bluish or greenish glaze (two with plain surface), blue-green shoulder with whitish body found mainly in TA II, designs found only in TA III and IV; h. 7.0-18.0, d. 6.0-13.5. Details: No. 5 colors were not recorded; No. 6 has greenish base glaze with design in yellow-green and brown; No. 7 has blue base glaze with design in yellow; No. 8 has pale gray base glaze with green rim and low-relief design in light blue and brown; No. 9 has blue base glaze with design (mostly obliterated) in yellow and green; No. 10 has a grayish-white base glaze with blue-green neck and orange design; No. 11 has blue base glaze with design (largely lost at base) in yellow, gray, and brown. Found also at Tell al-Lahm (Sumer V, Pl. IV 13 [Achaemenian]), Babylon (Innenstadt, Figs. 9 d-e [Kassite], 18 c and g [middle Bab.-Ass.], Pls. 47:10a [early Kassite], 58:49e [late Kassite], 73:125c and 183b [probably Neo-Bab.]), Assur (Farb. Ker. Pl. 17d-e [late Assyrian]), Deve Hüyük (AAA VII [1914-16] Pl. XXVI B [Persian])	
5	2N 1016	TA 31 III 2	58			
6	2P 109	TA 29 III 2	58			
7	2P 156	TA 53 III 2	58			
8	2N 1	TA III burial 1B 209	58			
9	2N 14	TA IV burial 1B 268	58			
10	2N 2	TA IV burial 1B 235	58			
11	2N 973	TA 75 III 2	58			
12	2N 245	TA II burial 1B 170	58			
13	2N 10	TA 70 IV				Buff slip, red band at neck, body design in light brown
14	2N 970	TA 31 III 2				Brownish ware, buff slip
15	2P 249	TA 70 IV or III	59			1 in TA IV, 1 in TA IV or III, 3 in TA III, 1 in TA II, 1 in TA I
16	2N 12	TA 49 III 2	59			
17	2P 138	TA 49 III 2	59			
18	2P 185	TA 49 III 2	59			
19	2N 13	TA 38 II	59			
20	2P 67	TA 29 I	59			



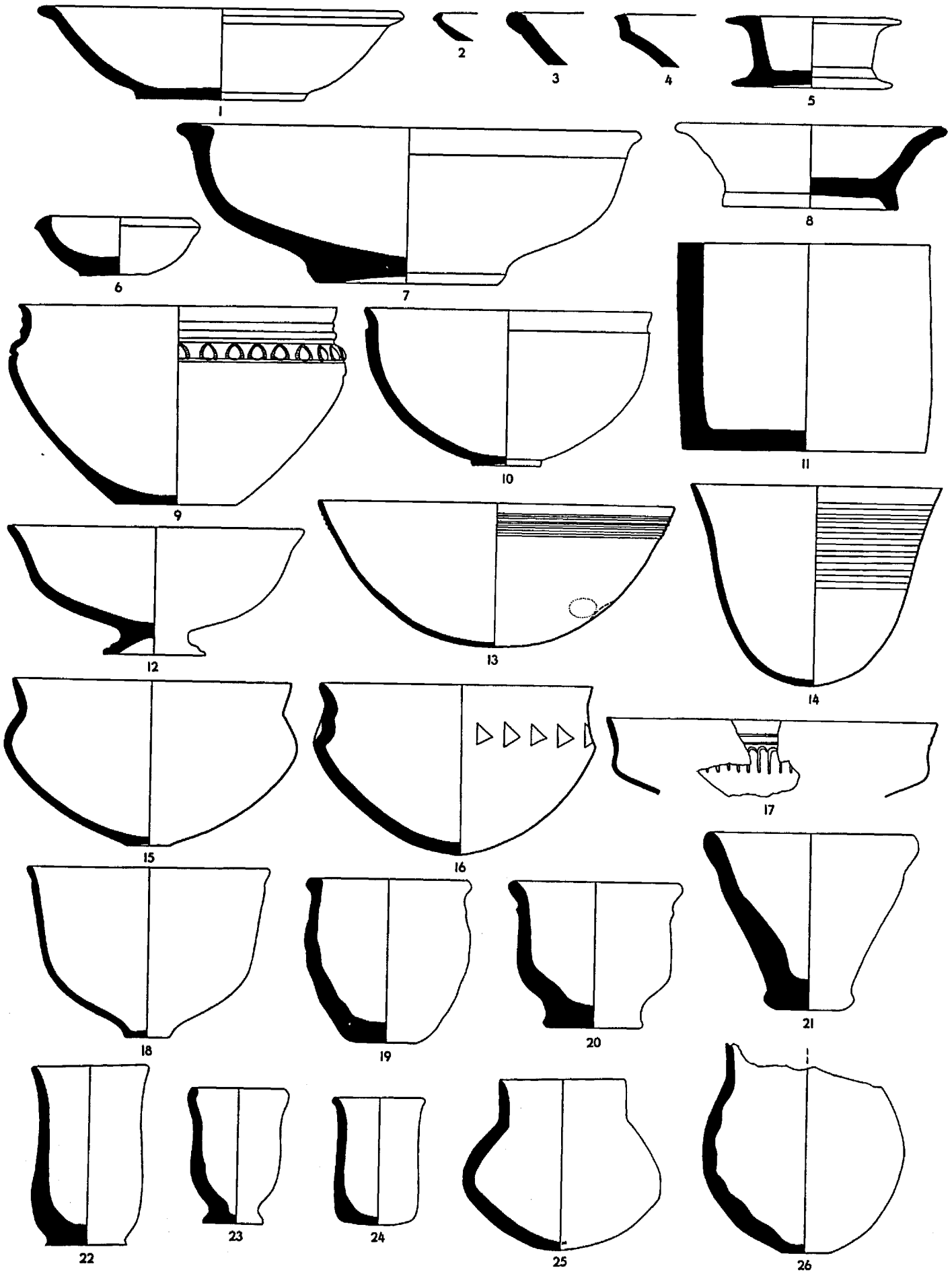
POTTERY FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALE, 2:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Type	Range and Frequency of Type	Remarks
1	1N 203	TA 8 I 3	60	1 in TB C or B, 3 in TA IV, 4 in TA III, 1 in TA III or II, 8 in TA II, 1 in TA II or I, 3 in TA I, 1 in TA I or later, 2 intrusive in TA I, 5 in TA post-I, 1 intrusive in TA post-I	Buff or tan ware, buff or buff-slipped surface, three glazed; flat, disk, or low ring base, globular body, neck shapes as shown, rim more often slightly thickened than modeled, neck ridges only in TA II and later, incised lines on shoulder and at neck join in TA IV and later; h. 9.6-28.0 (16.5-20.0 most common), d. 8.8-22.0 (12.0-17.0 most common). Found also at Tell al-Lahm (Sumer V, Pls. III 1-6 and IV 16 [Neo-Bab. and later], Babylon (Innenstadt, Fig. 18 i [middle Bab.-Ass.], Fig. 114:1 and Pl. 73:168 and 177a [post-Achaemenian], Pls. 73:183a [probably post-Achaemenian] and 84:179 and 183b [post-Neo-Bab.]
2	1N 234	TA I 1 or later burial 1B 134	60		
3	2N 24	TA 91 IV	60		
4	1N 268	TA I burial 1B 130	60		
5	2N 1059	TA II burial 1B 172	60		
6	2N 23	TA 51 III 2	60		
7	2N 361	TA 46 III 2	60		
8	2N 21	TA 6 II	60		
9	2N 204	TA III 1 or II burial 1B 165	60		
10	2P 256	TA III burial 1B 177	61	3 in TA III, 2 in TA II (all from graves)	Usual ware, buff or buff-slipped surface, usually flat or slightly convex base, globular or more ovoid body; usually ridges (1-3) on neck, one ridge at neck base, at least one incised groove on shoulder; h. 19.0-23.0, d. 15.5-17.5
11	2D 219	TB dump			Braziers or incense burners (see also Pl. 99:5-6); tan ware and buff ware, buff-slipped surface, incised decoration. Cf. Innenstadt, Fig. 20 (middle Bab.-Ass.); UVB IV, Pl. 13 h (Neo-Bab.)
12	2D 196	TA 8 II			
13	2N 971	TA V burial 1B 275			Silver-white base glaze with four evenly spaced orange bands from base to neck
14	2N 976	TA III 2 burial 1B 210			Silver-blue to yellow-green glaze
15	2N 1020	TA III burial 1B 227	62	1 in TA V, 1 in TA IV, 4 in TA III	Usual ware, buff or buff-slipped surface; shape of No. 15 more usual than that of No. 16; h. 11.0-12.5 (3 specimens), 18.5 (2), and 20.0, max. d. 7.0-7.5 (3), 9.0 (2), and 11.2. Found also at Babylon (Innenstadt, Pl. 73:117 [10th cent. B.C.]), Nineveh (AAA XX, Pl. LXXIV 16-17 [7th cent. B.C.]), Khorsabad (OIP XL, Pl. 63:237 [presumably Sargonid])
16	2N 1017	TA 83 IV	62		
17	2P 236	TA 55 III 2			Greenish-buff ware, probably plain surface
18	1N 272	TA 8 II	63	1 in TA IV, 2 in TA III, 3 in TA II, 3 in TA I	Lamps; usual ware, buff or buff-slipped surface, two with greenish glaze from TA III; shapes as shown, spout either horizontal or obliquely raised, trace of handle at back on one from TA III; h. 5.5-9.0, d. 5.8-9.0. Found also at Babylon (Innenstadt, Fig. 32 [Neo-Bab.]), Kish (Ex. Kish I, Pl. XXV 2 [Neo-Bab.]), Khorsabad (OIP XL, Pl. 63:248-49 [presumably Sargonid])
19	2N 1010	TA 29 III 2	63		
20	2P 106	TA 34 III			Tan ware, buff slip



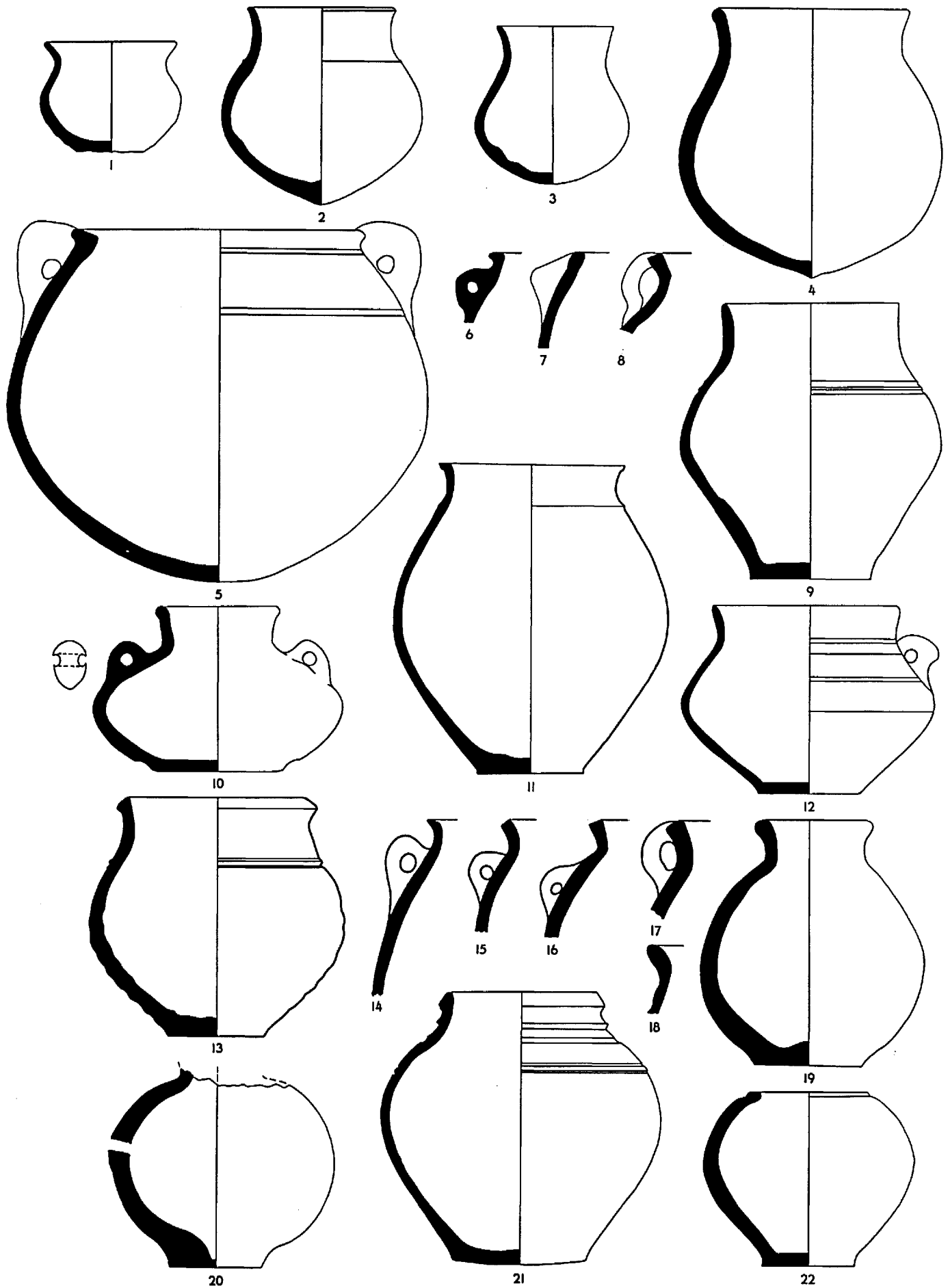
POTTERY FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, 1:5 (17) AND 2:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Type	Range and Frequency of Type	Remarks
1	2N 1089	TA III burial 1B 233	64	1 in TA III, 2 in TA II, 1 in TA I	Usual ware, buff-slipped or glazed surface; flat or low ring base, sinuous profile, everted rim; h. 4.3-5.9, d. 17.6-23.0; similar to type 50
2	2N 873	TA 32 II 1	64		
3	2N 1025	TA II burial 1B 250	64		
4	1N 271	TA I burial 1B 129	64		
5	2N 1052	TA 40 II			Tan ware, buff slip
6	1N 229	TA 10 II			Perhaps a lamp with broken spout; tan ware, buff slip outside and traces inside
7	2N 1092	TA 61 IV			Gray ware, plain surface
8	2N 1031	TA 20 I 1	65	2 in TA III, 1 in TA I, 1 intrusive in TA I	Usual ware, usually buff slip, once with light green glaze; flat, slightly discoid, or low ring base; h. 2.0-4.4, d. 10.3-14.0
9	2N 206	TB burial 1B 159 (intrusive in A)			Light brown ware, buff slip
10	1N 275	TA 9 II			Tan ware, plain surface
11	1N 237	TA 11 II			Usual ware, plain surface
12	2N 35	TA 52 II			Tan ware, buff slip
13	2N 247	TA II burial 1B 170	66	3 in TA II, 4 in TA I, 2 intrusive in TA I	Fine untempered buff ware, wet-smoothed surface, band of incised lines below rim (except once); usual shape (No. 14) with h. 7.5-10.0 and d. 12.0-14.0, two with h. 7.0 and 8.5, d. 17.0 and 22.5; No. 13 unique at Nippur. Found also at Tell al-Lahm (Sumer V, Pl. III 7 [Achaemenian]), Ur (AJ X 319 [from "graves of the Persian period" and described as "unglazed bowls very beautifully turned and often of egg-shell thickness"])
14	1N 208	TA burial 1B 122 (intrusive in I)	66		
15	2N 980	TA burial 1B 184 (intrusive in I)	67	4 in TA II, 3 in TA I, 1 intrusive in TA I	Usually buff ware but occasionally tan, surface usually buff but once tan and once with buff slip, usually with impressed or incised decoration as illustrated (see also Pl. 148:6) and sometimes with incised groove or well spaced finger-tip impressions at point of max. diameter; base as shown or pointed; h. 6.0-8.0, d. 12.5-13.5 and once 16.0
16	1N 216	TA 8 II	67		
17	2P 32	TA 27 I 1	67		
18	2N 1081	TA III 1 or II burial 1B 191			Buff surface, four or five grooves around rim down to 1.2 from lip
19	2P 191	TA 38 II			Tan ware, buff slip
20	2N 1063	TA II or I 3 burial 1B 198			Greenish to silver glaze
21	2P 70	TA 18 I			Brownish ware, buff slip
22	1N 273	TA 8 I	68	1 in TA II, 2 in TA I	Usual ware, buff slip; cylindrical to slightly flaring body; h. 5.7-8.7, d. 4.6-5.6
23	1N 223	TA 8 I	68		
24	1N 243	TA 14 II	68		
25	1N 158	TA 7 I 1			Buff surface
26	1N 269	TA I burial 1B 129			Tan ware, buff slip



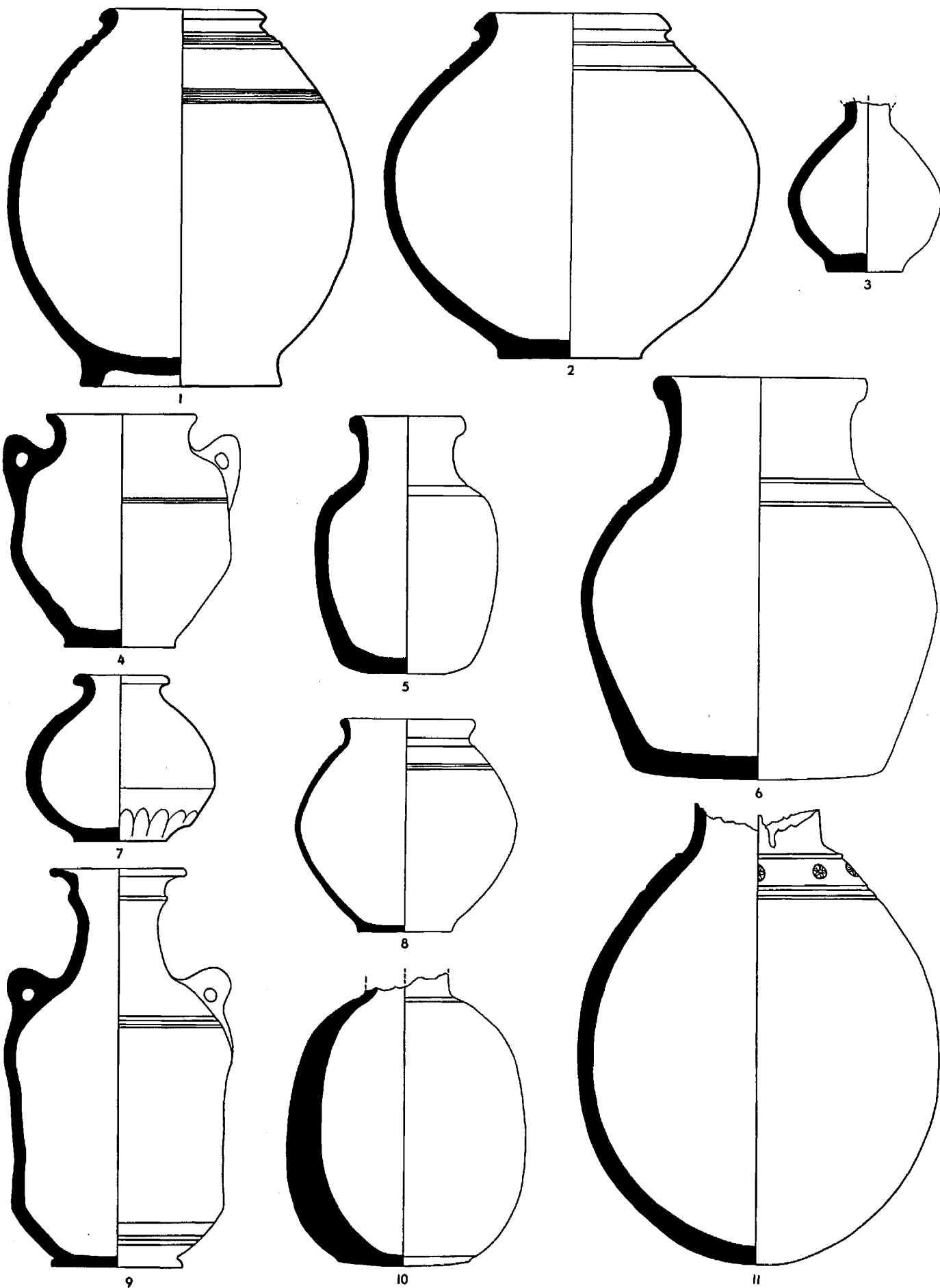
POTTERY FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, 1:5 (9, 12) AND 2:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Type	Range and Frequency of Type	Remarks
1	2N 1053	TA 37 II			Buff ware, plain surface
2	2P 77	TA 40 II			Tan ware, buff slip
3	1N 265	TA 10 II			Buff surface
4	1N 52	TA post-I			Tan ware, buff slip
5	1N 102	TA post-I	69	3 in TA I, 1 in TA post-I	Usual ware, buff or bluff-slipped surface; h. 9.6-15.8, d. 11.5-19.1
6	2N 959	TA 24 I 1	69		
7	2N 961	TA 28 I 3	69		
8	2N 958	TA 24 I 3	69		
9	2P 2	TA 24 I 3			Buff ware, plain surface
10	2N 5	TA II burial 1B 178			Dark blue-green glaze
12	1N 159	TA 7 I 2			Tan ware, buff slip
11	2P 150	TA 36 II	70	1 in TA III, 3 in TA II, 2 in TA I, 2 in TA post-I	Usual ware, usually buff-slipped surface, incised grooves on shoulder occasionally; flat or slightly discoid base; h. 8.8-16.0, d. 10.0-16.5
13	2N 962	TA 23 I 3	70		
14	2N 22	TA 36 II	70		
15	2N 1021	TA 53 III 2	70		
16	1N 276	TA 14 II	70		
17	1N 55	TA post-I	70		
18	2N 960	TA 23 I 3	70		
19	1N 209	TA I burial 1B 125			Buff ware, light green to dark blue-green glaze
20	1N 249	TA 14 II			Tan ware, plain surface; hole punched through side
21	2P 6	TA 23 I 3			Buff ware, plain surface; nine bronze finger rings (e.g. Pl. 151: 12-14) found inside
22	1N 92	TA post-I			Buff ware, plain surface



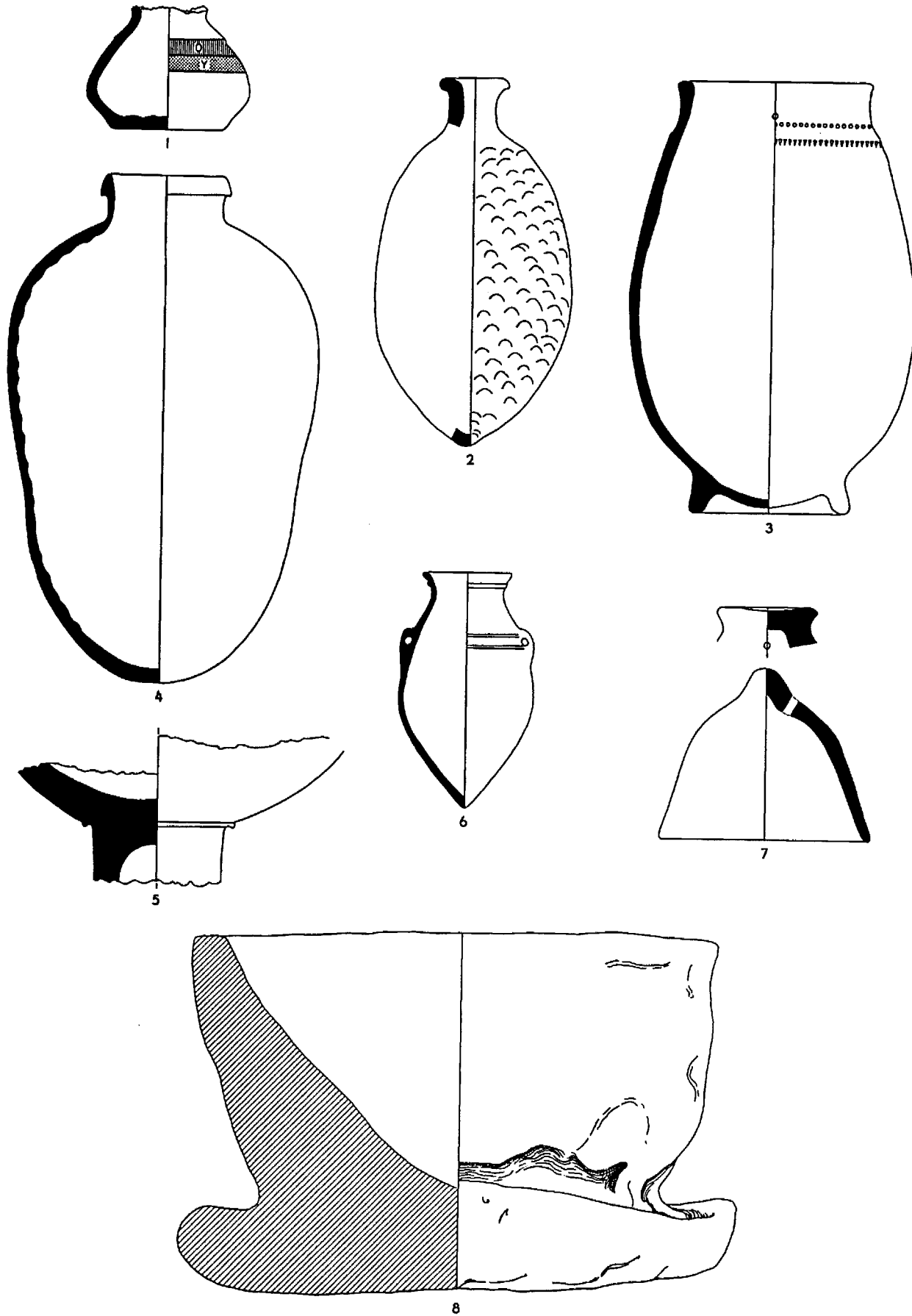
POTTERY FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALE, 2:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Type	Range and Frequency of Type	Remarks
1	2P 164	TA 50 III 1	71	2 in TA III, 3 in TA I	Usual ware, buff or buff-slipped surface; slightly discoid or wide ring base, globular to more ovoid body; h. 32.5-43.5, d. 32.0-41.5. Cf. Innenstadt, Figs. 19 (middle Bab.-Ass.) and 29a (Neo-Bab.)
2	2P 5	TA 24 I 3	71		
3	1N 87	TA post-I			Buff ware, mottled light green glaze
4	2N 1062	TA 23 I 3			Buff ware, silver-white base glaze, light blue-green glaze on neck and rim
5	2P 239	TA III 1 or II burial 1B 195			Usual ware, buff slip
6	2N 1026	TA III or II burial 1B 216			Usual ware, buff slip
7	1N 211	TA I burial 1B 125	72	5 in TA I, 1 intrusive in TA I, 2 in TA post-I	Usually buff but occasionally tan ware, green, pale grayish-white, or blue-green glaze, three with buff or buff-slipped surface; shape as illustrated, but three with short cylindrical neck, "relief" on illustrated specimen unique; h. 6.5-8.5, d. 7.0-9.0. Found also at Tall al-Lahm (Sumer V, Pl. IV 12 [later than Neo-Bab.]), Babylon (Innenstadt, Fig. 18 f [middle Bab.-Ass.]), Nineveh (AAA XX, Pl. LXXIV 12 [Assyrian?] and 13 [Assyrian]), Assur (see Farb. Ker. Fig. 8 b [8th-7th centuries])
8	2P 1	TA 24 I 3			Greenish-buff ware, plain surface
9	2N 99	TA burial 1B 137 (intrusive in II)			Buff slip; another specimen of this shape with pale green glaze
10	1N 266	TA I burial 1B 129			Buff ware, blue-green glaze
11		TA 8 I			Buff ware, plain surface, seven stamped rosettes on shoulder



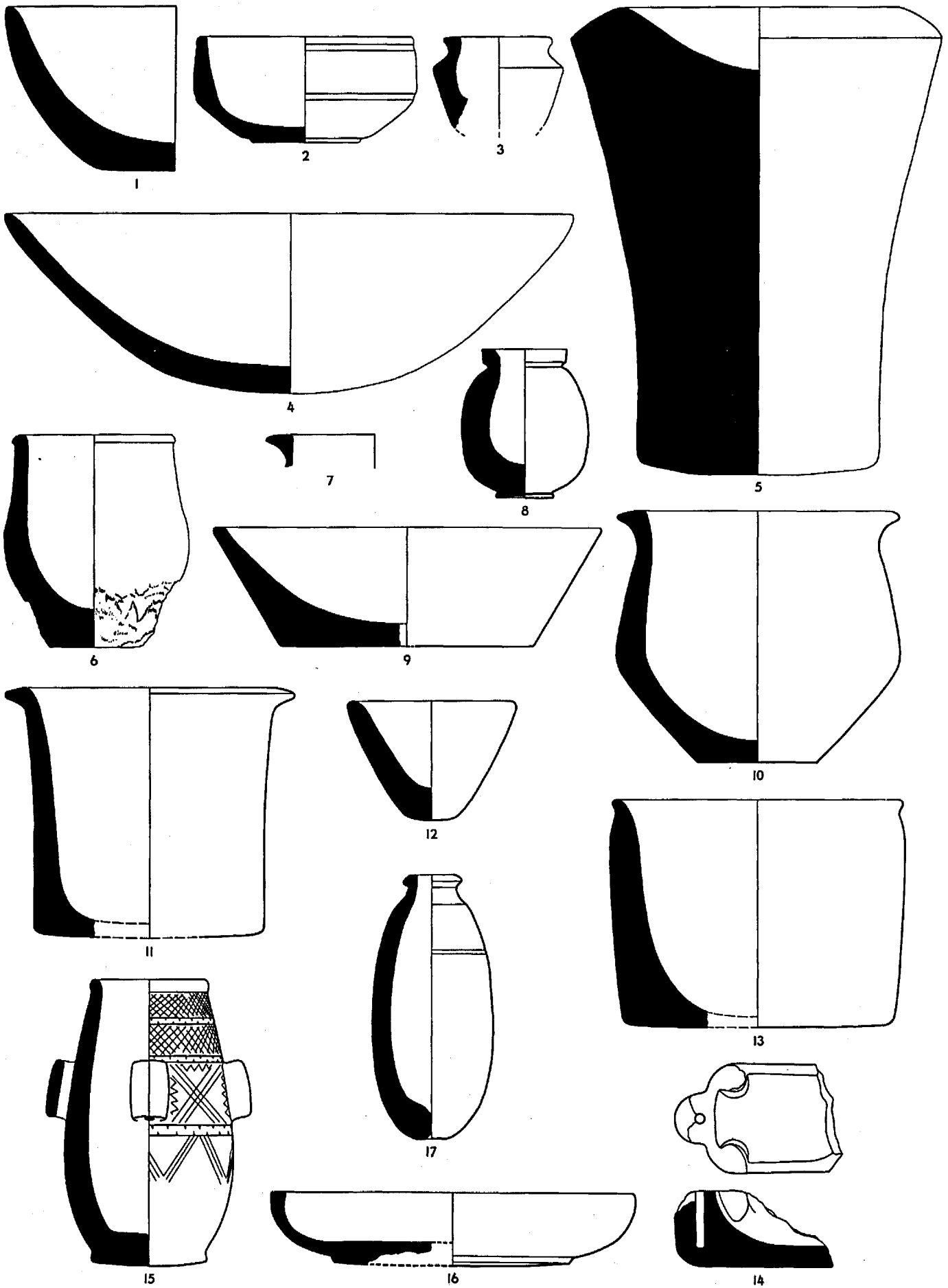
POTTERY FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, 1:5 (1, 2, 5, 8, 11) AND 2:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	2P 72	TA 36 II	Buff ware, white base glaze with orange band above light buff band
2	1N 193	TA I burial 1B 125	Buff ware, dark green glaze on neck and rim, light green glaze on body, incised decoration under glaze
3		TA 64 III 1	Buff ware, plain surface
4		TA 14 I 1	Tan ware, buff slip
5	2N 109	TA 8 II	Light brown ware, dark red slip with traces of slightly spaced horizontal ring burnish outside
6	2N 20	TA II burial 1B 250	Buff surface
7	2N 17	TA 6 II	Bell; tan ware, buff slip
8		TB 241 V 1	Bitumen utensil; irregular uneven surface with fair amount of large vegetal temper; oval in section (rim width 18.2, base width 18.5) with inner profile forming a rather sharp V



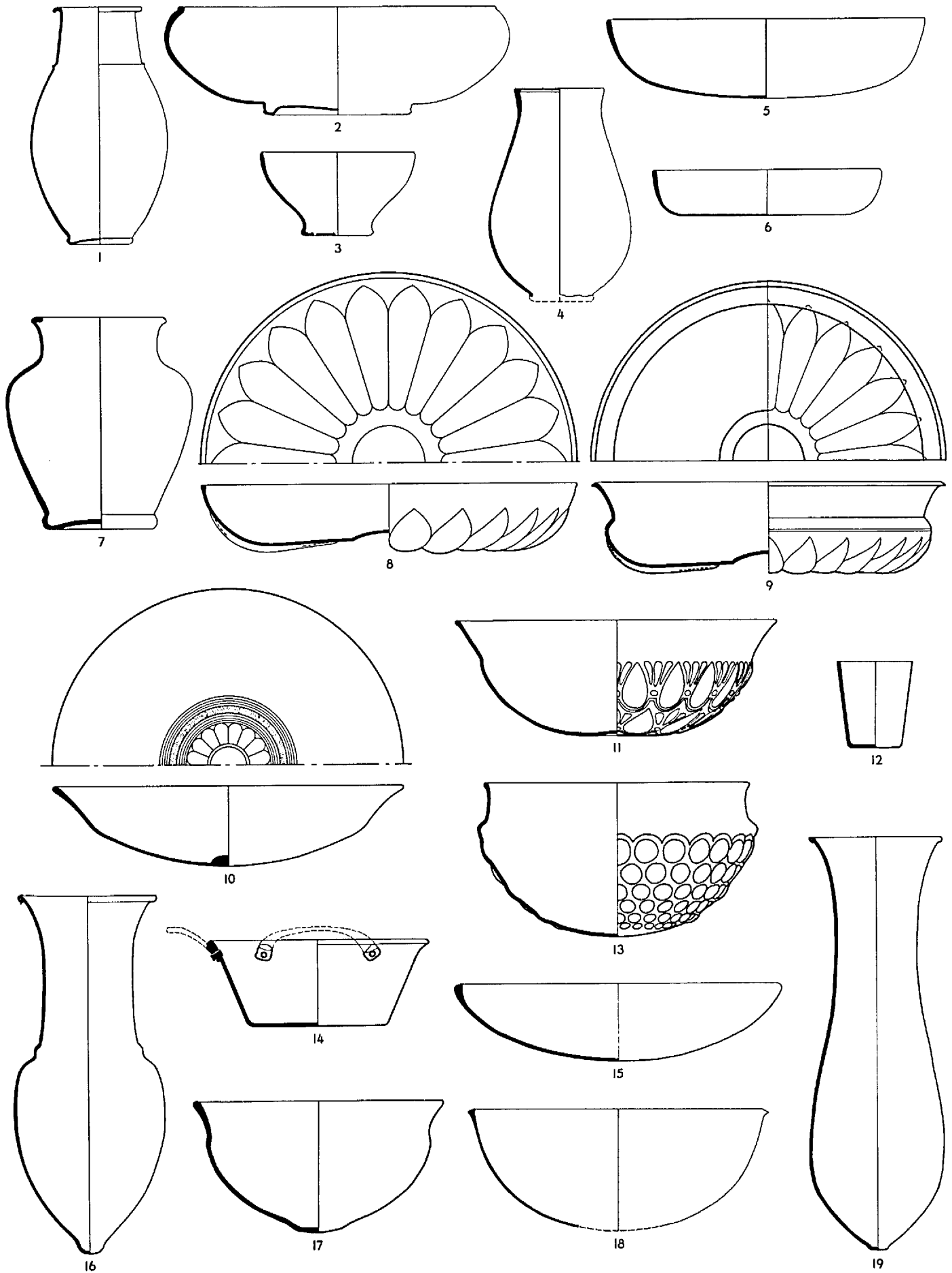
POTTERY, BAKED-CLAY BELL, AND BITUMEN UTENSIL FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER.
SCALES, 1:5 (4), 1:10 (3), AND 2:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	3D 714	TB 207 IV 2	One of seven examples (cf. UE II, stone vessel types 19-22, for range of shapes); two of grayish stone, five of light-colored limestone; one with h. 2.5 and d. 7.5, others with h. 6.5-7.5 (once 15.8) and d. 12.5-22.5; stratification: 1 in TB VIII, 1 in TB VII 1, 3 in TB V, 2 in TB IV 2
2	3D 716	TB 286 VIII	Vertically banded white and cream-colored alabaster, smooth inside, polished outside
3	3D 717	TB IX dump	Light buff alabaster, smooth
4	3D 715a-b	TB 274 VII 2 and TB 286 VIII	Light greenish-gray with some dark gray bands, smooth
5	3N 83	TB 231 V 1	White limestone mortar, smooth, polish on beveled top edge
6	3N 256	TB 240 VI 1	Gray to light yellow-brown gypsum, base eaten and flaked
7	3D 713	TB IV	Ivory-buff alabaster, smooth; cf. UE II, stone vessel type 64
8	2N 772	TB III burial 1B 301	Pale greenish alabaster
9	2D 876	TB 66 E 1	Fragment
10	2N 34	TB III burial 1B 290-91	Whitish calcite
11	2D 878	TB 51 III 2	Whitish calcite or alabaster
12	2D 877	TB 31 II 2	Pinkish "marble"
13	2D 875	TB 24 E 2	Whitish calcite
14	2N 393	TA 101 V	Cream-colored alabaster
15	2N 298a	TA III 1 burial 1B 181	Alabaster with clay stopper (2N 298b)
16	2N 72	TA 20 I	Light green with gray veins
17	2N 59	TA post-I burial 1B 157	Alabaster; cf. Innenstadt, pp. 28-29 and Fig. 31 (Neo-Bab. and Achaemenian)



STONE VESSELS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALE, 2:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	3N 374b	TB 291 XI 1	Bronze, crushed (drawing reconstructed); found inside No. 2
2	3N 374a	TB 291 XI 1	Bronze, crushed (drawing reconstructed); found on mouth of jar similar to that shown on Pl. 81:9
3	3N 342	TB 291 XI 1	Bronze strainer; central hole surrounded by six holes
4	3N 418a	TB 296 XI 1	Bronze, crushed (drawing reconstructed); found inside bronze bowl (h. 4.5, d. 14.5; not illustrated) that covered mouth of jar
5	3N 105a	TB IV 2 burial 3B 20	Bronze, crushed (drawing reconstructed)
6	3N 104	TB IV 2 burial 3B 19	Bronze
7	3N 135	TB IV 2 burial 3B 20	Bronze, crushed (rim and base d. accurate)
8	2N 394	TA 46 IV	Lead. Similar jar in bronze (2N 262) found in TA III 2 (max. h. 4.8, d. ca. 14.4)
9	2N 364	TA post-I burial 1B 202	Silver. Similar shape found at Deve Hüyük (AAA VII, Pl. XXI 4)
10	2N 376	TA III burial 1B 227	Bronze
11	2N 307	TA II burial 1B 201	Bronze. For similar repoussé patterns see Iraq I, Pl. XVII c and p. 136 (from Tell Barghuthiat); AAA VII, Pl. XXI (from Deve Hüyük)
12	2N 351	TA 73 IV	Bronze
13	2N 377	TA II burial 1B 206	Bronze. Similar shape found at Deve Hüyük (AAA VII, Pl. XXI 2)
14	2N 387	TA III	Bronze, two handles. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> Pl. XXI 13
15	2N 368	TA III burial 1B 209	Bronze
16	2N 371	TA III burial 1B 209	Bronze. Cf. pottery type 62 (Pl. 102)
17	2N 304	TA II or I burial 1B 200	Bronze
18	2N 311	TA II burial 1B 178	Bronze
19	2N 374	TA III burial 1B 227	Bronze. Similar shapes found at Warka (UVB V, Pl. 18 a) and Deve Hüyük (AAA VII, Pl. XXI 15)



METAL VESSELS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALE, 2:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	3N 240	TB 269 VIII	Blackish-green stone, chipped at each end; l. 2.3, d. 1.1; presentation scene, probably with altar before seated god
2	3N 264	TB 276 VIII	Black baked clay; concave; l. 2.5, d. 1.2-1.4; possibly in Akkadian or older tradition; inscription: Ur-dingir-ra (written in reverse)
3	3N 195	TB 287 VII 1	Light green stone; l. 3.0, d. 1.3-1.4; presentation scene, chipped at rear foot of worshiper
4	3N 166	TB 251 VI 1	Chalky white composition; l. 2.9, d. 1.5-1.6; presentation scene
5	3N 53	TB 242 V 1	Gray stone; l. 1.8, d. 1.0
6	3N 69	TB 258 or 259 V 2	Mottled tan and buff stone; l. 3.2, d. 1.9-2.0; Akkadian
7	3N 55	TB 197 V 1	Black-green stone; slightly concave; l. 2.4, d. 1.2; presentation to standing goddess, inscription almost illegible
8	3N 48	TB V 1	Tan clay; l. 2.6, d. 1.4
9	3N 74	TB V 1	Black stone, chipped; l. 2.7, d. 1.4; presentation scene, inscription: (i) UD.UD-ga (ii) dumu Lugal-LAL.RIN
10	3N 98	TB V 1	Tan baked clay; l. 2.7, d. 1.4. White composition cylinder seal (3N 56), l. 2.5 (incomplete), d. 1.65, with presentation to seated divinity and inscription, found below TB 239 V 1; badly worn specimen of gray limestone (3N 142), l. 2.5, d. 1.5, with presentation to seated god and probably swanlike bird to right of god's head, found in TB V 1 or IV 2 burial 3B 30
11	2N 445	TB 196 IV 2	Pinkish limestone; l. 3.7, d. 2.5; Akkadian



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CYLINDER SEALS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. APPROXIMATELY ACTUAL SIZE

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	2N 449	TB 210 IV 2	Lapis lazuli; l. 1.35, d. 0.75
2	2N 448	TB 209 IV 2	Red stone; l. 1.5, d. 0.9 (see p. 80)
3	2N 483	TB 219 IV 2	Pink-brown limestone; l. 2.4, d. 1.3; bird and scorpion, deriving from Akkadian glyptic. Cf. OIP LXXII, No. 706
4	2N 458	TB 193 IV 2	Limestone; l. 3.2, d. 1.6 (see p. 80)
5	2N 523	TB 199 IV 1	Gray-buff limestone, chipped, worn; l. 3.0, d. 1.8; Akkadian. Cf. Frankfort, Cylinder Seals, pp. 128-29 and Pl. XXII g, i
6	2N 456	TB 197 IV 2	Light gray limestone; l. 2.8, d. 1.6; inscription: (i) Ba-zi (ii) DUMU UR. ^d EN.ZU (iii) RA-GAB
7	3N 14	TB IV 2	Black stone, chipped; elements to left of tree perhaps represent long-necked bird above scorpion
8	3N 26	TB IV 2 wall	Gray stone with pale reddish tone in part, badly worn; l. 2.9, d. 1.55; presentation scene, probably rampant lion to right of seated figure. Additional cylinder seals found in TB IV 2: 2N 645 (room 214), stone, badly worn, l. 2.3, d. 1.2, two figures at left and seated figure at right; 3N 70 (burial 3B 21), black stone, worn, l. 2.9, d. 1.4, presentation to seated figure (no throne) in flounced gown and traces of 2-column inscription; 3N 91 (room 222), greenish-brown steatite, worn, l. 2.3, d. 1.0, presentation to seated deity, crescent as fill, and space for inscription; 3N 92, buff stone, broken and worn, l. 2.9, d. 1.6, presentation to seated deity and crescent as fill
9	2N 461	TB 212 IV 1	Dark green stone, probably steatite; l. 2.5, d. 1.7; Early Dynastic II
10	2N 475	TB 208 IV 1	Greenish-black steatite, worn; l. 1.6, d. 0.95
11	2N 457	TB 196 IV 1	Limestone; l. 3.1, d. 1.5; worn design with man fighting lion before seated figure obscured by secondarily incised bird, loop, and inscription: (i) [Ur?]- ^d Sul-pa-ê (ii) DUMU Lú- ^d INNIN
12	2N 479	TB 199 IV 1	Black stone, worn; l. 1.9, d. 1.0
13	2N 549	TB 214 IV 1	White marble; l. 2.3, d. 1.0; inscription: (i) Ur- ^d En-líl-lâ (ii) DUMU Ur- ^d Nin-[tu?]



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CYLINDER SEALS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. APPROXIMATELY ACTUAL SIZE

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	2N 459	TB 216 IV 1	Diorite; l. 2.9, d. 1.6; inscription: (i) d(?)i(?)-bi [d ^{EN} .ZU] . . . (ii) Na-sa ₆ (?) . . . ARÁD.[ZU]
2	2N 543	TB 216 IV 1	Greenish-gray steatite; l. 1.5, d. 0.8. Cf. OIP XLIII 203, Fig. 102 e and g (=OIP LXXII, Nos. 742 and 732), for lion showing Akkadian influence
3	2N 450	TB 197 IV 1	Cream-white stone, l. 1.6, d. 0.7. Cf. OIP LXXII, No. 716 (Isin-Larsa style); Parrot, Tello., pp. 257-58 and Pl. XXX 354 (Ur III)
4	2N 453	TB 225 IV 1	Hematite, one bronze cap preserved; l. 2.4, d. 1.4. Cf. seal from Der (Sumer I 2, Pl. I, left column, 5th from top [Old Bab.]) for style and part of design
5	2N 454	TB 225 IV 1	Gray stone; l. 2.4, d. 1.1. Cf. Fara, Pl. 78 k (from Abu Hatab) for standard
6	2N 524	TB IV 1	Lapis lazuli; l. 2.0, d. 0.9
7	2N 481	TB 190 III	Greenish-gray stone; l. 1.9, d. 0.9
8	2N 488	TB 187 III	Limestone; l. 2.5, d. 1.2
9	2N 490	TB 188 III	Bronze; l. 2.6, d. 1.05
10	2N 482	TB 128 III	Steatite; l. 2.0, d. 1.2
11	2N 542	TB 169 III	Lapis lazuli; l. 1.4 (incomplete), d. 1.0; inscription: (i) [x-r]a(?) - tum (ii) [ARAD] EN.KI or [GEME] EN.KI
12	2N 401	TB 110 II 2	Gray-brown steatite, worn; l. 2.0, d. 1.1 (see p. 80)
13	2N 522	TB 116 II 2 wall	Schist; l. 2.3 (incomplete), d. 1.55
14	2N 427	TB 141 II 1	Greenish-brown steatite, worn; l. 2.15, d. 1.1
15	3N 448	TA 241 XIII 2	White marble, worn; l. 2.15, d. 1.7; Protoliterate
16	3N 466	TA 230 XIII 2	White stone, probably gypsum; not perforated; l. 2.8, d. 1.1; worshiper, inscription: (i) d ^{En} -lil-me-x (ii) DUMU A-ḫi-a-am-šī



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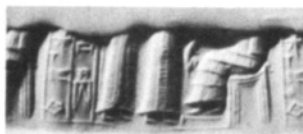
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CYLINDER SEALS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. APPROXIMATELY ACTUAL SIZE

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	3N 443	TA 209 below XII 3 floor (probably XIII 1)	Brown-black stone, worn; l. 2.2, d. 0.8; worshiper(?) in pose of introducing deity
2	2N 303	TB 91 I 2	Gray limestone; l. 3.25, d. 2.0; cf. seal from Der (Sumer I 2, Pl. I, left column, 4th from top)
3	2N 324	TB 65 I 1	Gray limestone, l. 2.0, d. 0.9
4	3N 424	TA 196 XII 3	Dark red stone, worn; l. 2.85, d. 1.6; offering scene with many fill elements
5	3N 399	TA 218 XII 2	Greenish-black stone, worn; l. 2.4, d. 1.1; presentation scene with tutelary deity behind worshiper, fill of man and lion
6	3N 415	TA 223 XII 2	Shell; l. 3.2, d. 2.0; presentation scene; earlier than level XII (cf. Pl. 110:12)
7	2N 279	TB 75 E 2	Black stone; l. 2.5, d. 1.5
8	2N 302	TB 76 E 2	Bone(?); l. 2.3, d. 1.2 (see pp. 80 f.)
9	2N 301	TB 20 E 1 wall	Gray-green stone; l. 2.8, d. 1.6; inscription: Ad-da ARÁD En-líl-lá; Akkadian
10	2N 349	TB 74 D	Black steatite, worn; l. 2.8 (incomplete), d. 1.6; inscription: (i) x-x- ^d ŠEŠ.[KI] (ii) DUMU I-din(?)- ^d Da-[gan(?)] (iii) ARÁD ^d MAR.TU
11	3N 282	TA XI or X 4 dump	Black-brown baked clay; l. 2.5, d. 1.2-1.3; worship of god, numerous fill elements
12	3N 307	TA 187 X 4 foundation	Brown baked clay, lower edge chipped, surface flaked; l. 2.7, d. 1.3-1.4; animal to left of standard, phallic male with tail to right, part of surface lost to left and above standard
13	3N 293	TA 205 X 3	Chalky white composition, ends broken, surface flaked; l. 3.7, d. 1.7; presentation scene
14	3N 271	TA 153 X 3 foundation	Hematite; l. 2.8, d. 1.4-1.55; inscription: (i) Ma-zi-ja (ii) DUMU.SAL ^d EN.ZU-e-ri-ba-am (iii) GEME ^d AMAR.UD (iv) ^d Sar-pa-ni-tum



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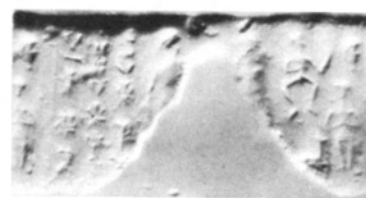
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CYLINDER SEALS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. APPROXIMATELY ACTUAL SIZE

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	3N 294	TA 208 X 4	Light gray stone, badly worn, edges chipped; l. 2.8, d. 1.3; Early Dynastic
2	3N 219	TA 188 X 2	Dark gray stone, worn, chipped at top; l. 2.6, d. 1.3; goddess worshipping god, fill elements
3	3N 144	TA X 1	White frit, traces of pale blue on surface, upper edge chipped; l. 2.1, d. 0.9; recumbent deer
4	3N 143	TA 184 X 1	Gray stone; l. 2.0, d. 1.0; god with two figures
5	2N 492	TA 125 VI	Blue composition; l. 2.0, d. 1.1
6	2N 493	TA 125 VI	Glazed frit, now white, worn; l. 2.4, d. 1.1
7	3N 27	TA VI burial 3B 7	Black stone, slightly worn; l. 2.9, d. 1.6; presentation scene, inscription: (i) ^m A-bu-um-wa-qar (ii) DUMU É.LÚ.TI
8	2N 491	TA V burial 1B 267	Pale blue-green frit; l. 1.9, d. 1.0
9	2N 407	TA 103 V	Light blue glazed frit; l. 2.0, d. 1.0
10	2N 480	TA IV burial 1B 269	Hematite; l. 2.2, d. 0.8; Old Babylonian style (see p. 82)
11	2N 568	TA IV burial 1B 269	Scaraboid stamp seal; fairly bright green glaze; l. 1.5, w. 1.1, th. 0.7
12	2N 421	TA III 2 burial 1B 220	Limestone, fractured; l. 2.7, d. 1.65; Akkadian
13	2N 420	TA III 2 burial 1B 220	Frit, glaze now white; l. 2.7, d. 1.3
14	2N 419	TA III 2 burial 1B 220	Light blue glazed frit; l. 2.7, d. 1.1



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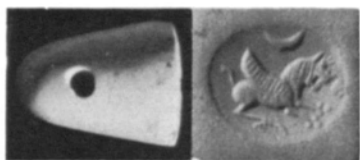


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No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	2N 300	TA 51 III 2	Stamp seal; cream-colored stone; l. 2.1, d. 1.6 x 1.75
2	2N 285	TA 56 III 2	Stamp seal; lapis lazuli; l. 1.75, w. 1.5, th. 0.7
3	2N 225	TA 50 III 1	Stamp seal(?); grayish baked clay; l. 2.55, d. 1.8 x 2.0
4	2N 172	TA 57 III 1	Cylinder seal; dark gray steatite, badly worn; l. 1.8, d. 1.1; Early Dynastic
5	2N 281	TA 52 III 1	Cylinder seal; light brown baked clay; l. 2.2, d. 1.4; found with tablets (see p. 76)
6	2N 226	TA II burial 1B 169	Cylinder seal; frit, trace of blue glaze; l. 1.7, d. 0.6. Cf. PBS XIV, Nos. 644-48; Frankfort, Cylinder Seals, Pl. XXXIV g; OIP XL, Pl. 57:83 and 86
7	2N 309	TA II burial 1B 178	Scaraboid stamp seal; green glazed frit; l. 1.4, w. 1.0, th. 0.6
8	2N 288	TA 9 II	Cylinder seal; baked clay, badly worn, possibly originally glazed; l. 4.4, d. 1.25; probably either late Kassite or Assyrian
9	1N 166	TA 8 I	Cylinder seal; carnelian; l. 2.5 (incomplete), d. 1.2; Neo-Babylonian rather than Achaemenian in style
10	2N 170	TA I	Cylinder seal; brown and white agate; l. 4.6, d. 1.3
11	1N 9	TA post-I	Stamp seal; light tan baked clay; l. 3.3, d. at ends 0.7 and 1.9; perhaps used for decorating pottery



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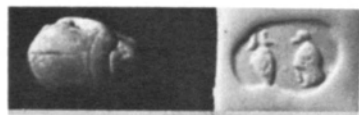
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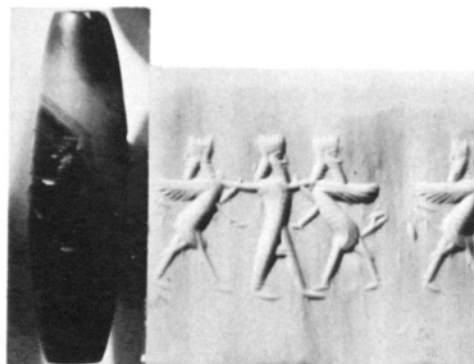
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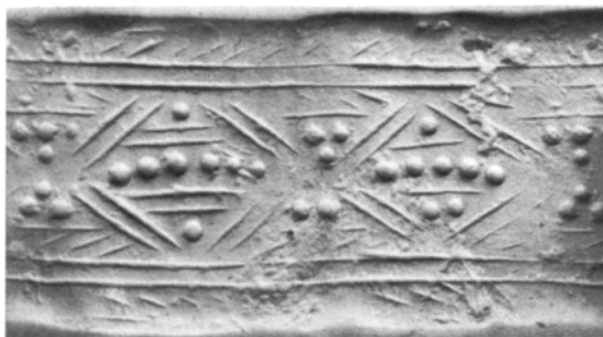
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CYLINDER SEALS AND STAMP SEALS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, *ca.* 2:3 (11) AND *ca.* 1:1

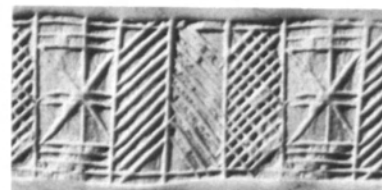
No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	1N 6	Outside excavations	Black stone; l. 4.8, d. 2.5
2	2N 223	TB dump	Gray limestone; l. 1.9, d. 0.6
3	2N 146	Nippur vicinity	Bone; slightly oval in cross section; l. 2.4, d. 1.1 and 1.3
4	2N 425	En 15 (stratification uncertain)	Gray stone; l. 2.4, d. 1.5; two rearing animals on each side of unidentified object, human figure grasping animal with left hand and raising weapon in right hand
5	1N 16	Outside excavations	White stone; l. 1.9, d. 0.9; crossed lions attacking rearing animals, lozenge(?) in field
6	2N 548	TB dump	Black diorite; l. 1.6, d. 0.8; presentation scene, serpent and scorpion in field
7	2N 486	TB 213 IV 1	Gray limestone; l. 2.5, d. 1.4; presentation scene, crescent and disk in field between enthroned deity and minor goddess, bird and scorpion in field behind worshiper (cf. Pl. 110:3)
8	2N 292	TB 77 I 1	Shell, badly worn; l. 3.05, d. 1.05; presentation scene with only seated divinity and part of worshiper(?) preserved
9	2N 222	TB dump	Black stone, badly worn; l. 1.95, d. 1.1; presentation scene, crescent(?) in field between seated deity and worshiper, three-column inscription effaced
10	2N 62	TB surface	Gray stone, worn or poorly cut; l. 2.4, d. 1.1; presentation scene, crescent in field, illegible inscription
11	2N 489	TB dump	Gray diorite, badly worn; l. 2.0, d. 1.1; presentation scene, disk in field between worshiper and enthroned deity, nude goddess(?) and some object(?) behind enthroned deity
12	2N 86	TB dump	Hematite; l. 2.2, d. 1.1; figure in pose of god with mace before goddess, standard with lion-head terminals, vessel, and "ball-staff" between figures, inscription: (i) ^d Šamaš (ii) ^d A-a
13	2N 460	TB dump	Hematite; l. 2.1, d. 1.1; god with mace before sun god (mostly destroyed), nude goddess, animal (monkey, mongoose, or jerboa) seated(?) on stand
14	1N 184	TB dump	Hematite; l. 2.1, d. 0.9; nude goddess, god(?) with crook, goddess, animal as on No. 13, and worshiper(?)
15	2N 345	TB dump	Lapis lazuli, broken; l. 1.0 (incomplete), d. 0.6; lower portion of four figures and "ball-staff"
16	2N 201	TB	Frit or baked clay, surface chipped; l. 2.3, d. 1.1; worshiper(?), goddess, and god(?) facing right, unidentified object in field
17	2N 293	TB dump	Frit; oval in cross section; l. 3.8, d. 1.25 and 1.45; sacred tree and leaping horned animal, crescent above animal, drill hole and some object(?) below animal
18	2N 525	En old dump	Frit; l. 2.5, d. 1.1; kneeling archer, quadruped on bent foreleg, arrow(?) piercing animal's body, reversed crescent above animal's tail
19	2N 211	TA dump	Frit; l. 1.8, d. 1.0; bearded archer shooting serpent



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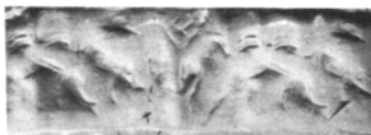
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No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	2N 478	TA IV burial 1B 269	Frit cylinder seal; l. 1.9, d. 1.0; winged creature facing right, seated monkey facing left, drill hole between figures (cf. Pl. 113:8)
2	2N 468	En old dump	Black stone cylinder seal, badly worn; l. 2.05, d. 0.95; tree(?), standard(?), and figure(?)
3	2N 221	TA	Baked-clay cylinder seal; l. 1.7, d. 1.0; crudely cut linear design
4	2N 145	En old dump	Frit cylinder seal; crudely cut linear design
5	2N 224	TB dump	Conical stamp seal; greenish-buff stone, broken; d. 2.8, h. 0.8; quadruped facing left, plant frond or antlers above
6	2N 560	En dump	Button stamp seal; marble; d. 2.2, h. 1.15
7	1N 50	En dump	Oval stamp seal; mottled green stone; l. 2.2, w. 1.8, h. 0.8; irregular drill-hole design
8	2N 168	TA II	Oval stamp seal; buff stone, chipped; l. 2.9, w. 2.2, h. 0.8 (incomplete); linear design
9	2N 129	TB dump	Circular stamp seal; gray stone, chipped; w. 1.85, h. 0.8; linear design, perhaps stylized animal
10	2N 539	En old dump	Oval stamp seal; gray stone, broken; l. 3.4 (incomplete), w. 2.6, h. 0.9; linear design
11	2N 289	TB 66 E 1	Oval stamp seal; chalcedony; l. 3.5, w. 2.4, h. 1.15; linear design, perhaps stylized animals
12	2N 534	TB	Oval stamp seal; black stone, broken; l. 2.85 (incomplete), w. 2.2, h. 1.15; linear design with four serpents, two entwined
13	1N 169	TB II 1	Circular stamp seal; alabaster, broken; d. 3.9, t. 2.3; probably file of animals with drill-hole bodies and incised legs
14	2N 63	TB surface	Button stamp seal; frit; d. 2.5, h. 1.0; quadruped facing right
15	2N 431	TA dump	Scarab; frit; l. 1.8, w. 1.2, h. 0.6; scorpion
16	2N 198	TB 52 II 1	Pyramidal stamp seal; worshiper with raised hands facing left before symbols; intrusive
17	2N 230	TB post-A burial 1B 171	Stamp seal; crystal; l. 1.8, w. 0.6, h. 1.6; geometric design



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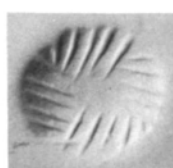
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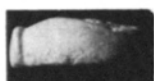
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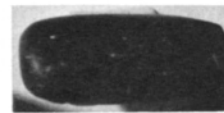
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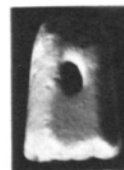
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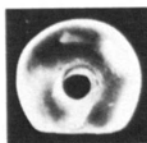
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No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	3D 663	TB XII dump	Struggle of animals and anthropomorphous figures; Akkadian; same subject on two seal impressions (3D 596 and 646) found in TB 299 XII 1
2	3D 654	TB 299 XI 3	Struggle of animals and anthropomorphous figures; Early Dynastic
3	3D 612	TB 299 XI 1	Akkadian design
4	3D 520	TB 292 XI 1	Sun god between gates; Akkadian
5	3D 512	TB 298 XI 1	Struggle of bull and man, inscription: (i) [i(?)-'li(?)'-ku(?)'-ub(?)'-ri(?)]' (ii) [dumu] x-x-lum (iii) [sange(?) é(?)] ^d En-líl-lá-ka
6	3D 579	TB 300 XI 1	Struggle of animals and anthropomorphous figures; Early Dynastic. Another Early Dynastic seal impression (3D 613) showing this subject found in TB 299 XI 1
7	3D 551	TB 291 XI 1	Houselike structure with part of human figure next to it
8	3D 540	TB 291 XI 1	
9	3D 569	TB 299 XI 1	Probably Early Dynastic
10	3N 333	TB 284 IX 3	Struggle of animals and anthropomorphous figures; Akkadian
11	3D 484	TB VIII wall	Seated god with rays(?) issuing from upper part of body
12	3D 404	TB 281 VII 2	Design unclear except for deity with leg projecting from robe. Tablet (3NT 188) with impression showing presentation to god and crescent as fill found in TB 279 VII 2



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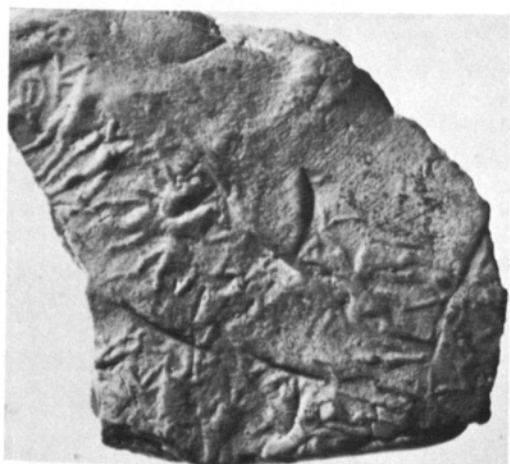
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SEAL IMPRESSIONS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. APPROXIMATELY ACTUAL SIZE

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	3D 363	TB 278 VII 1	Presentation scene
2	3D 321	TB VII 1	Struggle of animal and anthropomorphous figures (cf. Pl. 109:5). Other sealings from TB VII, apparently showing Akkadian versions of same subject: 3D 366 (TB VII dump) with man and lion and trace of inscription, 3D 418 (TB 277 VII 2), 3D 375 (TB 282 VII 2), 3D 361 (TB VII 2 dump), 3D 347 (TB 274 VII 1)
3	3D 306	TB 248 VI 1	Presentation(?) scene with trace of seated figure, inscription (with small male figure as fill below): (i) [Ur-g]á-gi ₄ -a (ii) [dub]-sar (iii) [dumu] Nam-ḥa-ni (same name in No. 6 below). Two other impressions with presentation scenes found in TB VI 1, one with traces of two-column inscription (3D 355, from room 247) and one with feet of seated god apparently resting on animal (3D 310, from room 248)
4	3D 286	TB VI dump	Inscription: (i) [L]ú-bala-šag ₅ -ga (ii) [dumu Lu]gal-má-gur ₈ -ri (iii) GA ₅ .ŠU.D]U ₈ ^d En-líl(-lá)
5	3D 177	TB 245 V 2	Part of presentation scene with two gods before seated figure. Another sealing found in TB V 2 (3D 151, from locus 251) with presentation scene and inscription: (i) [Ur]-šag ₅ -ga-[mu] (ii) [du]mu Lugal-ka-gi-na
6	3D 172	TB V 2	Presentation scene, inscription: (i) 1) [. . .]- ^d EN.ZU (2) [lugal k]ala-ga (3) [lugal] ŠEŠ.ABK ^I -ma (4) [lugal] ^d ub-[d]a-limmu-ba (ii) 5) Ur-gá-gi ₄ -a (6) dub-sar (7) dumu Nam-ḥa-ni (8) arád-zu
7	3D 258	TB 241 V 2	Presentation scene with figure at right seated on standing bovine, monkey, gesturing figure, worshiper with arms at waist, long-necked bird facing tutelary deity with arms raised (see p. 80)
8	3D 174	TB V 2	Struggle of animals and anthropomorphous figures with lion at left facing left and man facing right holding rampant animal
9	3D 124	TB V 1	Presentation scene with vase (upper part preserved) and crescent or crescent and disk between tutelary deity and seated deity. Another impression with presentation scene and crescent as fill (3D 145) found in TB V 1 and tablet (3NT 50) with impression showing presentation to god or king found in TB 240 V 2
10	3D 257	TB 241 V 2	Linear design
11	3D 125	TB V 1	Struggle of animals and anthropomorphous figures
12	3D 146	TB V 1	Struggle of animals and anthropomorphous figures
13	3D 163	TB IV 2b	Presentation scene with fill of crescent with rayed disk, inscription: (i) ^d Šul-gi-í-[líl] (ii) dumu Bu-[. . .]. Tablet (3NT 56) with impression showing presentation to king found in TB IV 2a
14	3D 115	TB IV 2	Seated figure(?) and other elements. Another impression (3D 114) with seated figure, also with traces of inscription, found in TB IV 2
15	3D 28	TB IV 2b	Worshiper at left of seated figure, indistinct traces of standard flanked by two bull-men at left of worshiper. Tablet (3NT 9) bearing seal impression also found in TB IV 2b, presentation to god or king and space for inscription
16	2D 579a	TB 197 IV 2	Presentation scene, inscription: (i) ^d Šul-gi-í-líl (ii) ARÁD . . . -ki(?). Another seal impression (2D 579b) from same locus showing seated figure in flounced robe, also a tablet (3NT 6) with seal impression showing figure walking left
17	2D 655	TB 214 IV 2	Presentation scene, inscription: (i) [. . .]- ^d Da-m[u] (ii) [DUB.SAR(?)] (iii) [DUMU] Lú- ^d INNIN
18	2N 553	TB 214 IV 2	Triangular label with illegible inscription
19	2D 602 and 678	TB 197 IV 1 and 2	Presentation scene with worshiper followed by tutelary deity approaching king holding cup and seated on high-backed chair, lion beside chair, inscription: (i) ^d En-líl-lá-AN.SU(?) (ii) DUB.SAR (iii) DUMU Lugal-IGI+DUB-T[í(?)] (iv) EGIR ^d En-líl-lá-ka



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No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	2D 812	TB 222 IV 2	Struggle of animals and anthropomorphous figures, inscription: (i) Lú-[. . .] (ii) DUMU . . . [. . .] (iii) ARAD ^d SU-i-[li-su]. Other sealings found in TB IV 2: 2D 620 (court 200), showing presentation scene with crescent, standard with side loop and triangular head, man led by goddess, figure seated on throne; 2D 683a (room 209), with man led by goddess and illegible inscription; 2D 824 (locus 227), with two figures before enthroned figure and horned animal facing throne. Tablets bearing seal impressions found in TB IV 2a: 3NT 24, with presentation to god or king; 3NT 31, with inscription; 3NT 32, with crescent and inscription
2	2D 814	TB 216 IV 2	Part of inscription, standing figure, standing figure wrestling with bull
3	2D 756	TB 214 IV 2	Presentation scene, inscription: (i) [^d UTU(?)] (ii) ^d A-a
4	2D 668	TB 210 IV 1	Presentation scene with worshiper and tutelary deity preserved, inscription: (i) ^d Nin-si ₄ -an-na (ii) ^d Ne-[x]
5	2D 818	TB 224 IV 1	Presentation scene with seated deity, crescent, partially preserved standing figure, tutelary deity
6	2N 514	TB 196 IV 1	Figure in flounced robe seated on imbricate throne, inscription: (i 1) [. . .] (2) [lugal SES].AB ^{KI} -ma (3) [lugal] ub-da-Zimmu-ba (ii) . . . (last line) arád-[zu]. Also found in TB IV 1: 2D 581 (room 196), probably showing struggle between animals and anthropomorphous figures and with inscription: (i) EN.ME(?).LI(?).[x] (ii) DUB.[SAR] (iii) DUMU AN[. . .]; 2D 583 (room 192), triangular label with figure seated on stool faced by standing figure and illegible inscription; 3D 30, with introducing deity and net pattern with dots
7	2D 685	TB 153 III 2	Seated ruler, inscription: (i 1) . . . (2) . . . (3) LUGAL ⁱ -si-in ^{ki} (4) Ur- ^d Sul-pa-ê (ii 5-8) illegible. Two other sealings found in TB III 2: 2D 369 (locus 153), with man and goddess and inscription: (i) ^d SIPA (ii) 'ù' [^d Ni]n-tin-ug ₅ -ga; 2D 766a (room 190), with remnants of scene with bull-man(?) and inscription: (i) ^d En-líl-[. . .] (ii) 'DUMU' LUGAL-[. . .]
8	2D 366	TB 124 II 2	Presentation scene, crescent as fill
9	2D 867	TB 12 II 1	Unperforated, rounded rectangular in section; inscription on opposite face also
10	2D 868	TB 12 II 1	Remnants of scene with nude female figure and male figure facing right
11	2D 330d	TB 120 II 1	Presentation scene with worshiper followed by tutelary deity facing seated figure, curious standard with bull legs, inscription: (i) A-ab-ba-kal-la (ii) U ₅ .ME ^d NIN-líl-lá (iii) DUMU ^d Nin-líl-zi(?)-mu
12	2D 330c	TB 120 II 1	Same as No. 11
13	2D 328b	TB 120 II 1	Same as Nos. 11-12
14	2D 328a	TB 120 II 1	Lower part of robed figure, bar with lobe. Additional sealings from TB II 1: 1N 212 (room 1), with lion-headed mace on pole and two figures to right of it; 1N 213 (room 1), showing standing figure with rays issuing obliquely down from waist, seated figure, and monkey as fill element; 2D 318 (room 143), with inscription: (i) [. . .-m]a-an-sum (ii) [. . .] . . . EL (iii) . . .- ^d Da-m'u'; 2D 321 (room 108), with oblique crosshatching and irregularly spaced dots
15	3D 666	TA 222 XIII	Struggle of animals and anthropomorphous figures
16	2D 329a	TB 72 I 2	Inscription almost illegible
17	2D 173a	TA 78 (stratification uncertain)	Same as Nos. 11-13
18	2D 329b	TB 72 I 2	Inscription almost illegible



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No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	2D 248	TB 93 I 2	Divine figure resting foot on animal, worshiper carrying offering
2	2D 169	TB 66 I 1	Inscription illegible
3	2D 329c	TB 93 I 2	Presentation scene with tutelary deity behind worshiper, indistinct inscription
4	3D 637	TA 211 XII 3	Struggle of animals and anthropomorphous figures
5	3D 487	TA XI	Tutelary deity with arms raised, horned animal, standing figure, illegible inscription. Tablet (3NT 823) bearing impression with presentation to ruler and inscription found in TA XI dump
6	2D 168	TB 75 D	Stamp-seal impression
7	3D 409	TA XI or X 4	Worshiper facing nude goddess
8	3NT 863	TA 174 X 4 foundation	Impression on tablet envelope; inscription with worshiper at right and another figure at left, bull-man at left holding erect ibex with head to rear, turbaned god at right
9	3NT 869	TA 174 X 4 foundation	Impression on tablet; turbaned worshiper facing god with leg protruding from robe, probably nude "hero" to right of god
10	3NT 863	TA 174 X 4 foundation	Impression on tablet; bull-man holding inverted ibex with foot on its neck
11	3D 443	TA 174 X drain	Presentation scene, inscription
12	3NT 233	TA 203 X 3	Impression on tablet; worshiper carrying indistinct object and facing deity, crescent with disk and small human figure standing on pedestal, inscription. Tablets with impressions also found in TA 185 X 1: goddess with arms raised facing inscription (3NT 79, 3NT 83); long-robed high-hatted figure facing right with right arm at waist and left arm raised, inscription (3NT 82)
13	3D 175	TA VIII	Two flies or birds, inscription
14	3D 205	TA VIII	Inscription not clear
15	3D 50	TA VII 2	Lower part of figures preserved
16	3D 54	TA VII	Seated figure facing left, inscription
17	3D 52	TA VII	Impression of crudely cut seal
18	3D 32	TA VII 2	Tall figure facing right, inscription. Impression (3D 31) with seated figure facing left and inscription found in TA VII 1



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No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	2D 823	TA 138 VII	Presentation scene with tutelary deity following turbaned worshiper carrying animal to standing god with leg protruding from robe and foot resting on stool, crescent with rayed disk and monkey between worshiper and deity, standard behind god; Old Babylonian style, perhaps from seal reused in Kassite period (see Frankfort, Cylinder Seals, p. 154)
2	2D 588b	TA 117 VI	
3	2D 588a	TA 117 VI	Kassite design, inscription illegible
4	2D 213	TB 62 B dump	Kassite design, inscription: ^d Iš kur ^d Ša-la-bi[-da]
5	2D 157	TA 49 III 2	Inscription illegible
6	2N 232	TA 50 III 1	Stamp-seal impression
7	2N 171	TA 42 II	Inscription illegible
8		Unknown	Inscription: (i) Lugal-ḫa-ma-[ti(?)] (ii) A[rad(?)] ^d Lugal-mar [ad(?)-da(?)]
9		Unknown	Presentation to king, inscription: (i 1) ^d I-bi- ^d EN.ZU (2) Zugal kala-ga (3) lugal ŠEŠ.ABki-ma (4) lugal ^d ub-da-limmu-ba (ii 5) . . . (6) GA ₅ .ŠU.[DU ₈] (7) arád-[zu]
10	2D 173B	TB 78 (stratification uncertain)	



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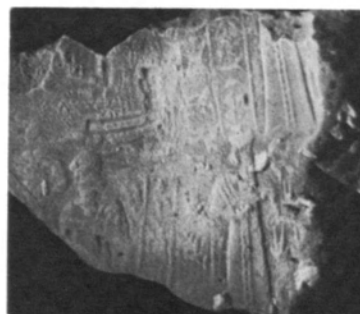
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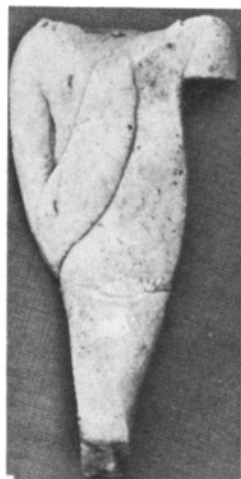
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SEAL IMPRESSIONS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. APPROXIMATELY ACTUAL SIZE

No.	Cat. No.	Locus
1	3D 508	TB 291 XI 1
2	3N 395	TB 299 XI 1
3	3N 358	TB XI 1
4	3N 242	TB 282 VIII
5	3N 252	TB 281 VII 1
6	3D 354	TB 282 VII 2
7	3D 372	TB 284 VII 2
8	3D 317	TB VI dump
9	3D 326	TB 248 VI 2
10	3N 64	TB V 1
11	3D 168	TB V 2
12	3D 148	TB IV 2a
13	2N 695	TB 214 IV 2
14	3D 687	Surface



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No.	Cat. No.	Locus
1	2N 802	TB 214 IV 2
2	2N 783	TB 199 IV 1
3	2N 807	TB 213 IV 1
4	2D 556	TB 192 IV 1
5	3D 128	TB IV 2
6	2N 806	TB 18 III
7	2N 803	TB 108 II 1



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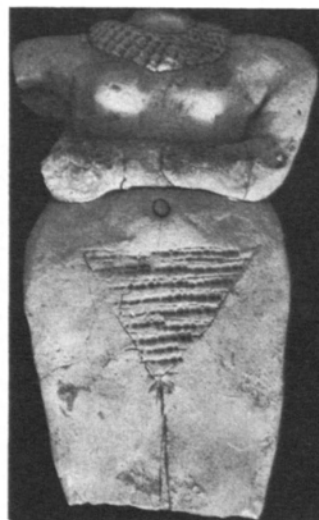
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HANDMADE BAKED-CLAY NUDE FEMALE FIGURINES FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALE, *ca.* 2:3

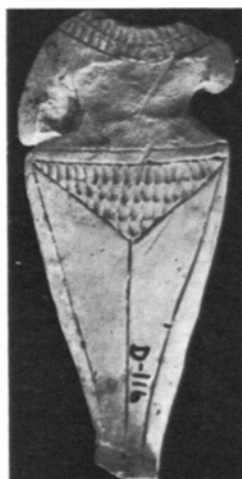
No.	Cat. No.	Locus
1	2N 332	TB 6 I 1
2	2N 785	TB 57 I 2
3	2N 782	TB 55 E 2
4	3N 297	Surface
5	3D 410	Surface
6	3N 314	TB 281 IX 1
7	3N 243	TB 194 VIII
8	3D 158	TB 248 V 2
9	3D 242	TB 251 V 2



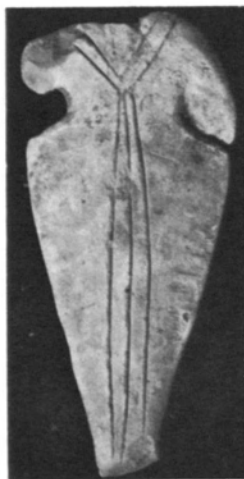
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HANDMADE BAKED-CLAY NUDE FEMALE FIGURINES FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, *ca* 1:1 (4) AND *ca.* 2:3

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	3N 126	TA VIII	Female worshiper (see p. 88); headdress, representing fold of cloth with longitudinal incisions on top to rear, added; preserved h. 8.1
2	3D 41	TA VI	Female worshiper (see p. 88); probably clothed, trace of girdle or skirt line at waist, "V" neck line; preserved h. 7.0
3	3D 1	TA 145 VII 1	Nude nursing female (see p. 87); three anklets on each leg; right arm of child raised; preserved h. 7.3
4	3N 4	TA VII	Chain of small circles extending up from vertical band along edge of hair; preserved h. 5.6
5	2N 210	TA dump	Nude nursing female (see p. 87)
6	2N 762	TA 41 IV	Probably nude nursing female (see p. 87)
7	2N 763	TA dump	Nude female with arms at sides (see p. 87)
8	2N 45	TA I	Nude female with hands clasped below breasts (see p. 87)
9	2N 347	TA 75 IV	Poor impression (see p. 87)
10	2N 117	TA 20 I 3	Female worshiper (see pp. 87 f.)
11	2N 761	TA dump	Female tambourine-player (see p. 88)
12	2N 114	TB 34 B	Female tambourine-player (see p. 88)
13	2N 765	TA dump	Nude female with hands clasped below breasts (see p. 87)



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No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	2N 209	TB 67 I 1	Musician carrying harp with hands resting on its lower end; mold-made. Similar figures found at Babylon (Innenstadt, Pl. 6 h [Old Bab.]), Kish (Gen. Kich I, Pl. VI 1), and elsewhere (YOSR XVI, Nos. 1037-38 and 1040); harpists also shown on Old Bab. plaques from Ishchali (OIC No. 20, Figs. 72 b and 74)
2	2N 466b	TB III burial 1B 276	Mother and child presumably; unbaked light brown clay; handmade; unusual type
3	2N 466a	TB III burial 1B 276	Same as No. 2
4	2N 858	TB 41 E	Female seated figure; mold-made
5	2N 438	TB 128 II 2	Female, presumably clothed; buff ware, buff surface; handmade; left arm broken below elbow, right foot missing; unusual type; fragments of two similarly seated figures, though feet not indicated, found in TB IV 1. Cf. Innenstadt, Pl. 6 c (Old Bab.); YOSR XVI, No. 130 (from Ur); Meissner, Kleinplastiken, Pl. IV A29 (probably from Nippur)
6	2N 767	TB 190 III	Fragment of nude female with plaque background; mold-made
7	2N 885	TB 200 IV 2	Nude female with plaque background; mold-made
8	3D 345	TB 270 VII 1	Nude female with plaque background; mold-made
9	3D 471	TA 200 XI 1 foundation	Female wearing cloth over head and necklāce; preserved h. 2.8; mold-made; unusual type
10	3N 228	TB 269 VII 2	Nude female with plaque background; mold-made
11	2N 834	TB 207 IV 2	Nude female with plaque background; mold-made
12	2N 739	TB 120 II 1	Nude female seated on four-legged "throne" topped by heads with pellet eyes and beak; tan ware, buff slip; handmade; figure broken off at knees and waist, clay backing rising behind (see Pl. 149:1 for drawing); unusual type



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BAKED-CLAY UNUSUAL FEMALE FIGURINES AND MOLD-MADE NUDE FEMALE FIGURINES WITH PLAQUE BACKGROUND FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, *ca.* 1:1 (1, 6, 12) AND *ca.* 2:3

No.	Cat. No.	Locus
1	2N 789	TB 12 III
2	2D 406	TB 184 III
3	2N 701	TB 122 II 1
4	3N 429	TA 196 XII 3
5	2N 353	TB 87 I 2
6	2N 339	TB 83 I
7	2N 251	TB 47 E
8	3D 462	TA 153 XI 2
9	3N 304	TA 205 XI 2
10	3N 291	TA 185 XI 1
11	3N 375	TA XI
12	3N 295	TA VIII wall



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MOLD-MADE BAKED-CLAY NUDE FEMALE FIGURINES WITH PLAQUE BACKGROUND FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, *ca.* 1:1 (2) AND *ca.* 2:3

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	3N 245	TB 282 VIII	Seated figure; tan ware, buff slip; broken parts: seat leg, right arm at wrist, left arm at forearm (originally extended across body to vertical piece rising from right arm), right foot
2	3N 232	TB 241 VII 1	Seated figure with rear support (cf. Pl. 149:2); tan ware, buff slip; wearing turban, dress broken where it originally extended in sheet from left shoulder to just beyond swathed left hand, some sort of band along edge of beard; preserved h. 12.2
3	3D 348	TB 267 VII 1	Possibly a rider
4	3D 259	TB 241 V 2	Seated figure (side view); belt at back, anus and genitalia represented
5	3N 61	TB 258 or 259 V 2	Seated figure playing flute; mouth and top of flute broken away; projection for sitting
6	3D 84	TB IV 2a	Miniature seated figure
7	3D 337	Surface	Seated figure
8	2N 866	TB dump	Seated figure
9	3N 73	TB V 2	Seated figure; perforated from anus through top of head, holes in arms, top of head chipped at left front
10	3D 399	TB 281 VII 1	Typical figurine with oblique incised lines on skirt
11	3N 236	TB VII 1	Typical figurine with vertical incised lines all over skirt
12	3N 229	TB 275 VII 2	Unusual figurine (see p. 90)
13	3N 87	TB IV 2	Head with hair and eyes; tip of nose broken
14	3N 261	TB 255 VI 1	Fragment of typical figurine with unusual headdress
15	3N 239	TB 278 VII 2	Typical figurine, perhaps with plaque background (see p. 90)



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No.	Cat. No.	Locus
1	3N 50	TB V 1
2	3N 262	TB V 1 wall
3	2D 861	TB 222 IV 2
4	2N 826	TB 204 IV 1
5	2N 829	TB 195 IV 1
6	2N 515	TB 196 IV 1
7	2N 833	TB 209 IV 2
8	2N 799	TB 178 III 1
9	2N 872	TB 179 III



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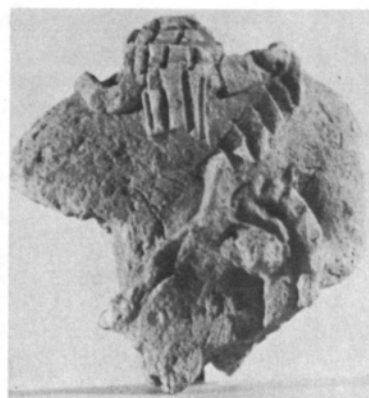
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TYPICAL HANDMADE BAKED-CLAY MALE FIGURINES FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, *ca.* 1:1 (5, 8) AND *ca.* 2:3

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	2N 828	TB 50 II 2	Usual type in unusual attitude
2	2N 863	TB 120 II 1	Usual type with flat-topped turban and hair showing at sides (see p. 90)
3	3N 464	TA 226 XIII 1	Unusual type (see p. 90)
4	2N 333	TB 5 I 1	Usual type with shoulder strap and "choker" beard (see p. 90)
5	3N 308	TA 191 X 4	Possibly of usual type (see p. 90)
6	3D 474	TA 214 XI 2	Unusual figure (see p. 90)
7	2N 800	TB 76 D	Usual type in unusual attitude
8	3D 408	TA 168 X 4	Possibly of usual type (see p. 90)
9	3D 434	TA 156 X 4	Unusual figure (see p. 90)
10	3N 18	TA VII	Light brown ware, plain surface; head complete with beard, arms apparently forward, legs apparently extended as if figure is seated
11	3N 260	TA VIII	Male figurine, incomplete; h. 8.5
12	2N 112	TB 34 B	Head of bearded worshiper
13	2N 744	TA 81 IV	Worshiper
14	2N 254	TA 41 IV	Worshiper with spade beard



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HANDMADE (1-10) AND MOLD-MADE (11-14) BAKED-CLAY MALE FIGURINES FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, *ca.* 1:1 (5, 14) AND *ca.* 2:3

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	1N 179	TA 17 II	Horse-and-rider type (see p. 91)
2	2N 100	TA burial 1B 137 (intrusive in II)	Horse-and-rider type
3	2N 43	TA I 1	Male worshiper (see p. 91)
4	3D 592	TA XII 1	Base with deep cavity, fingers preserved on one side; preserved h. 6.1
5	3D 496	TA 180 XI 2 foundation	Roughly conical with cupped base; head broken away, arm stubs only; preserved h. 4.1
6	3D 534	TA 205 XI 2	Cylindrical body, pinched nose; arms, base, and headdress broken; preserved h. 5.7
7	3D 199	TA 168 X 2	Oval in section; slightly projecting stumps at leg tips
8	3D 450	TA 153 X 3 foundation	Pinched nose on cone; base chipped; h. 4.6
9	2N 769	TB 144 II	Cylindrical body; incised triangle on chest suggesting beard, two pellet-like breasts
10	2N 871	TB 109 II 1	Head with unusual type of headdress, perhaps female (cf. PBS XVI, No. 28, with shawl of similar material); another such cap found in same level
11	2N 867	TB 134 II 2	Male head with headdress of type found at Tell Asmar (see OIP XLIII 209 and Figs. 115 d, 117 d)



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MISCELLANEOUS BAKED-CLAY FIGURINES FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, *ca.* 1:1 (10) AND *ca.* 2:3

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	1N 253	TA 8 II	Mask fragment; th. 1.8
2	2N 111	TA 33 II	Head with flat back; buff ware, buff surface; leonine face, ruff at neck, two hornlike crests on top; mold-made; h. 7.0, w. 4.4, th. 4.8. Cf. YOSR XVI, Nos. 1111-14
3	1N 119	TA I	Separate complete head; buff clay, buff surface; right eyeball and beard tip chipped; handmade; h. 4.0, w. 3.4, th. 5.9
4	3N 248	TB 270 VII 2	Mask; tan ware, buff slip; perforated through eye and ear; mold-made; preserved h. 6.2
5	3N 102	TB V 1	Mask; tan ware, buff slip; eyebrows and nose modeled, eyes formed of applied disks perforated to back, holes in nostrils; handmade; preserved h. 5.7
6	2N 796	TB 211 IV 2	Mask; indications of teeth below lowest ridge, complete perforation above right eyebrow and through right eye and nostril; th. 1.0. Cf. Gen. Telloh II, Pl. 97:2b and 5 (considered Ur III by Parrot, Tello, p. 240); YOSR XVI, Nos. 1048-61
7	2N 513	TB 207 IV 2	Mask; th. 2.7
8	2N 653	TB 136 II foundation	Mask; eye perforated to back; mold-made; th. 3.0



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BAKED-CLAY MASKS AND HEADS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALE, *ca.* 2:3

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	2N 888	TB 175 III	Head of crude figurine; brown to blackish ware; rounded rectangular section; annulet eyes (one lost), indentation for mouth, two rows of dots for necklace; handmade
2	2D 390	TB 153 III	Pubic area of crude female figurine; brown to blackish ware; handmade
3	2N 228	TA 51 III 2	Egyptian pendant; glazed; seated figure, perforation at back of neck; h. 2.4, th. 0.6
4	3N 220	TB 270 VII 1	Tan ware, traces of buff slip; introduction scene; pick mark on skirt of goddess
5	2N 378	TB 142 II 1	Introduction scene; goddess carrying same symbol as that on Pl. 138:9. See Meissner, Kleinplastiken, Pl. VI A44, for poorer impression from same mold; 3D 470, from TA 211 XI 1, similar
6	3N 316	TB 280 IX 2	Seated figure; tan ware, buff slip; surface scaled and pitted; rear support formed of sheet of clay
7	3N 337	TB 274 or 284 IX	Seated figure holding object ending in bulb at bottom; tan ware, plain surface rear stand of chair broken away
8	3N 434	TA 220 XIII	Seated figure with clasped hands and holding object; bushy hair on each shoulder, cape with oblique lines over left upper arm, flounced skirt, lion throne with probably a standard above head of each lion



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MISCELLANEOUS BAKED-CLAY FIGURINES AND PLAQUES AND GLAZED PENDANT FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, *ca.* 1:1 (1, 3) AND *ca.* 2:3

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	3N 277	TA 153 XI 2	Thick fragment, figure probably seated; baked; handmade
2	3N 10	TA VII 2	Enthroned figure; baked; right hand with bracelets holding rod, pillow (unclear) below feet and on back of reclining animal which is probably full face with ears on either side; probably intrusive
3	3D 246	TA 167 X 3	Fragment of chair figure; baked; feet and skirt with one flounce; preserved h. 3.6
4	3D 686	TA 236 XIII 2	Baked
5	2N 495	TB 201 IV 1	Artist's working piece; fine light brown clay of type used for tablets, unbaked; h. 9.3, w. 7.0, th. 2.9; crown and face (mostly lost) applied to surface of slab which had been incised so that added clay would adhere; presumably whole figure so applied; divinity probably female to judge by necklace counterbalance down back
6	3N 107	TA XI	Goddess with wings and bird feet; baked, red paint on crown and wings; h. 12.8, preserved w. 6.6
7	3N 290	TA 156 X 4	Goddess with wings; baked; upper part of right wing and feet broken
8	3N 378	TA XI	Goddess with wings; baked; V-shaped projection below feet with toes indicated, phallus on either side, wing tip or hand to left of goddess
9	3N 303	TA 205 XI 2	Baked; preserved h. 8.5



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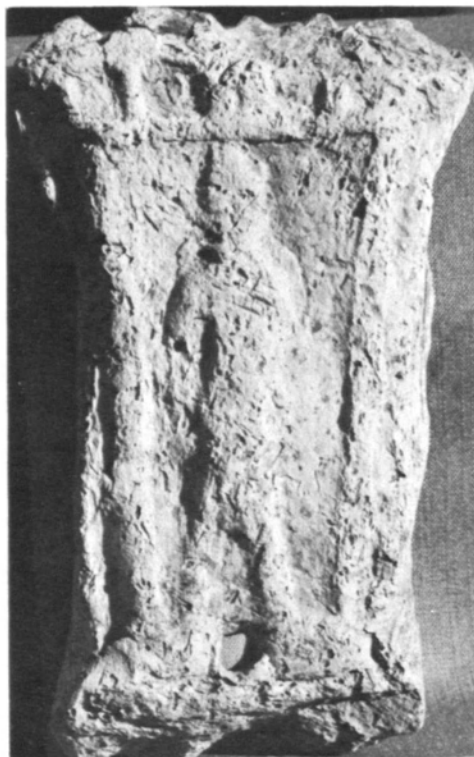
No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	3N 377	Probably TA XI	Left foreleg of animal missing; w. 7.1
2	3N 269	TA 167 X 4	Figure holding small triangular object; base of postlike projection at feet broken; daggers on skirt, two bracelets
3	3N 174	TA 153 X 2	Probably chariot shield; broken at top and bottom; preserved h. 14.1
4	3N 259	TA 177 X 1	Preserved h. 6.2
5	2N 452	TB 220 IV 1	Lower part of figure carrying two indistinguishable objects, that on right with vertical groove
6	3N 24	TB IV 2a	Tan ware, buff slip; preserved h. 9.2
7	3D 669	TA 220 XIII	Figure with spade beard holding lion-headed scepter in each hand
8	3N 247	TB 282 VIII	Man and "demon"; tan ware, buff slip; chipped; h. 8.8
9	3N 305	TA 206 X 4	W. 8.1
10	2N 91	TA 24 I	Male figure with long beard and side locks ending in spirals, right arm ending in hand holding object or in exaggerated fist, left hand grasping rod which bends horizontally and then vertically, three horizontal ridges across waist, three ridges at knees visible on right side only; w. 5.3, th. 1.2. Comparable figure from Telloh (YOSR XVI, No. 652) much older unless, as is probable, our plaque was intrusive in TA I
11	3N 289	TA XI or X 4	Figure with odd tresses extending from high up on head, which is abraded and may not have worn crown; weapon with sickle-like end at left shoulder



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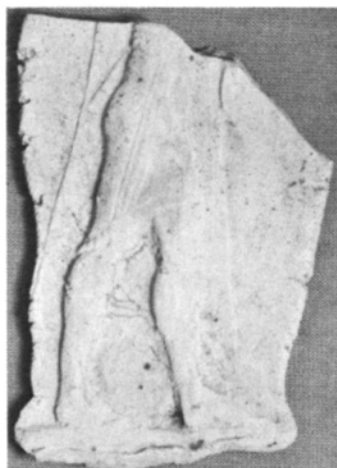
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No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	2N 798	TB 208 IV 1	Figure holding staff, apparently with leaf top, in each hand; vertical lines on belt (just above break); sex uncertain
2	3N 345	TA 205 XI 2	Figure with long side locks and no ears; weapon rising from each hand at waist
3	3N 241	TB 269 VIII	Head of bull-man probably holding pole; tan ware, traces of buff slip
4	2N 793	TB 153 III	Bull-man
5	2N 791	TB 29 II 2a	Bull-man holding pole; projection at back of base forming ledge for support
6	2N 768	TB 52 III 2	God with horned headdress
7	2N 110	TB 45 II 1	God with horned headdress
8	3N 423	TA 218 XIII 1	Bull-man holding pole
9	3N 279	TA 153 probably X 3 foundation	Bull-man holding pole; ring of pole broken
10	3N 287	TA 199 XI 2	Head of bull-man



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BAKED-CLAY PLAQUES FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALE, *ca.* 2:3

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	2N 884	TB 217 IV 1	Male and female in embrace; male bearded, diagonal band from his left shoulder to waist, hand (no doubt of female) on his right shoulder, his left hand grasping her wrist, his right arm not visible; female with loop of hair at back continuing down in long braid, choker necklace, vertical lines on dress representing pleats, left arm not visible. The attitude of the embrace must have been so well understood that the unrealistic portrayal of arms and hands had no significance for the viewer. Cf. YOSR XVI, No. 709; AJ V, Pl. VIII 2, bottom row, 2d from right
2	3N 227	TB 284 VII 2 and TB 277 VIII	Tan ware, ocher-red slip or stain; all edges (except at right) and two rear legs of plaque broken; preserved h. 8.9
3	3N 319	TB 284 IX 2	Seated figure with staff in right hand and grain spike or date bough in left; buff ware, plain surface; another figure broken away at right; preserved h. 7.2
4	2N 502	TB 187 III	Nude female and bearded male in act of coitus from rear; h. 7.5, w. 5.9, th. 1.6. 2N 472, from TB 215 IV 1 (h. 7.5, w. 7.1, th. 1.8), similar; 3N 463, from TA 226 XIII 1 (h. 6.4, w. 6.0), similar except figures less bent to right. Cf. Fara, Pl. 74f; see also Sumer V, Pl. VI 8 (from Tell al-Dhiba ⁱ) and p. 182 for reference to similar plaques from Larsa levels at Tell Harmal
5	3N 276	Surface	Man and woman in chariot
6	3N 258	TA 157 X 4	Female figure with necklace; essentially complete, but surface abraded at top of head, face, breasts, right elbow, and heels; h. 9.6. 3N 351, from TA XI or X 4, similar and probably slightly larger
7	3N 151	TA 184 X 1	Erotic scene; woman's left knee chipped, left hand missing; lines on front of woman suggesting clothes, broad necklace with counterbalance below rings on neck, hair with rows of chevrons except on flying locks; poor impression of man's head, strap hanging from his necklace
8	3N 338	TA XI or X 4	Rider; tail and one rear leg of animal broken away; h. 6.5
9	3N 412	TA 218 XIII 1	God or man; w. 6.6
10	2N 396	TB 110 II	Nude female seated on back of animal with hands on animal's side



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No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	3N 469	TA 226 XIII 2	Lutist; head missing; preserved h. 8.0, w. 11.5
2	3N 192	TA 187 X 4	Man with sheep or goat slung around neck, its feet held by man's right hand; man's nose and part of animal broken away; traces of paint suggesting that man and animal were wholly painted ocher red; preserved w. 4.5
3	2N 790	TB 157 II 2	Bowlegged male. Cf. Parrot, Tello, p. 240 and Pl. 48 e (considered Ur III); YOSR XVI, Nos. 1028-30
4	2N 764	TB 105 II 1	Boatman; such scenes not unusual in Isin-Larsa period
5	3N 391	TA 218 XII 2	Lutist; h. 10.0, w. 13.6
6	3N 292	TA 197 XI 1	Charioteer; top edge chipped
7	3N 461	TA 235 XII 3	Charioteer; ledge at base; w. 7.2
8	3N 162	Surface	Charioteer
9	2N 389	TB 30 II	Same symbol carried by goddess of Pl. 133:5



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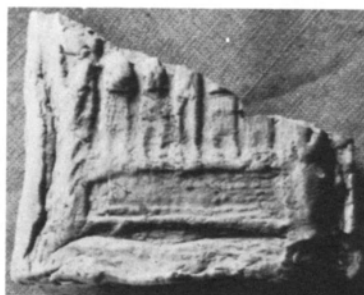
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BAKED-CLAY PLAQUES FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, *ca.* 1:1 (2, 3) AND *ca.* 2:3

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	3N 288	TA XI 1	Plaque fragment, probably with double-mace symbol; w. 8.6
2	3D 626	TA 219 XII 1	Plaque fragment; w. 5.8
3	3N 396	TA 219 XII 1	Lower part of plaque with protruding boxlike base formed of two "arms" and rope-design edging at front; preserved h. 5.6, w. 6.5, th. 4.7
4	2N 53	TA 20 I	Plaque fragment with bare legs of figure and pillar at right; th. 3.25
5	3N 411	TB XI 3	Animal figurine (see p. 93); tan ware, buff slip
6	3D 671	TB 291 XI 2	Animal figurine, short V-shaped tail; l. 5.5 (see p. 93)
7	3D 649	TB XI 3	Probably a ram; l. 7.4
8	3D 550	TB 291 XI 1	Animal figurine fragment; hole through slab forming front legs, two horizontal incisions below broken muzzle, two ears
9	3D 511	TB 279 IX 2	Animal figurine (see p. 93)
10	3D 109	TB 246 V 2	Animal figurine fragment; h. 6.2
11	3D 389	TB 277 VIII	Animal figurine; ears and feet broken, incised line down center of back, broad triangular tail
12	3N 331	TB 281 IX 2	Animal figurine; ears and tail chipped, left front leg broken, dewlap on chest, ridge between hind legs, tail obliquely on right hind leg
13	3D 528	TB 274 IX	Animal figurine; vertical ears, tail, and legs broken
14	3D 207	TB 249 V 2	Animal figurine; left ear broken, incision on one side only; cf. Pl. 139:5 for position
15	3N 31	TB 193 IV 2	Animal figurine head; tan ware, plain surface; nostrils perforated, incised mouth and eyes, forelock and horn ends broken; preserved w. 5.1
16	3D 138	TB V 1	Animal figurine; nose and front legs broken, tail incised



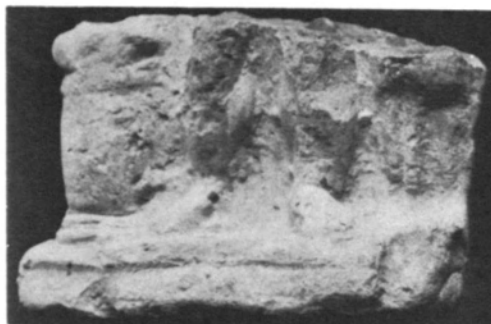
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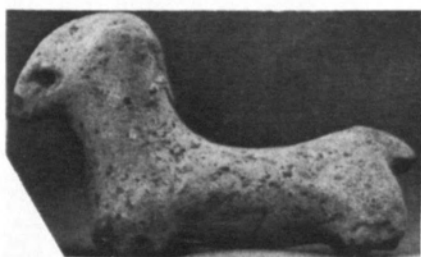
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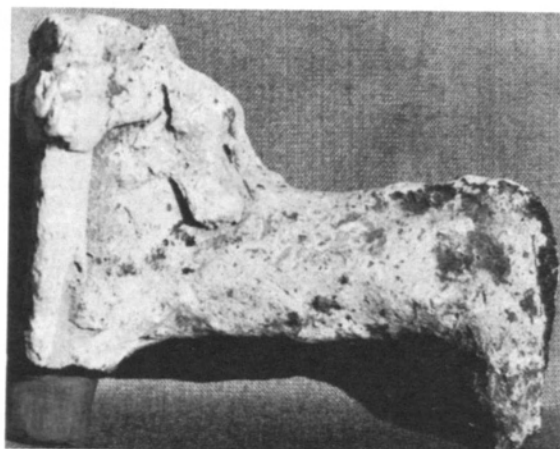
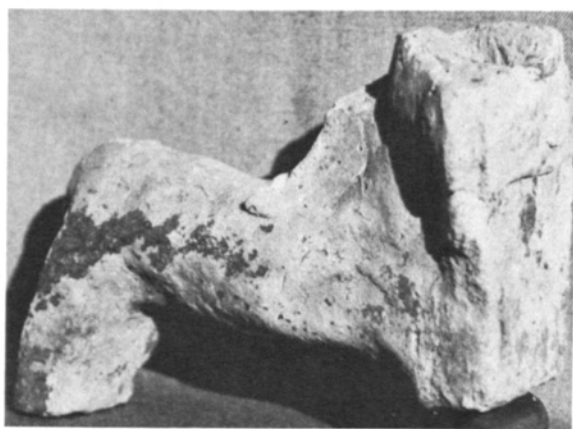
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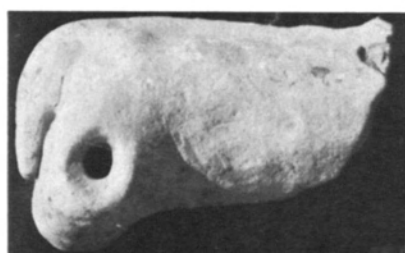
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BAKED-CLAY PLAQUES AND ANIMAL FIGURINES FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, *ca.* 1:1 (3) AND *ca.* 2:3

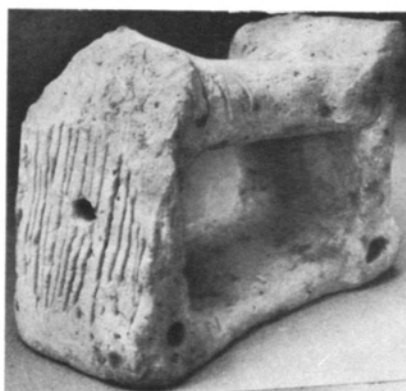
No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	3D 314	TB 240 VI 2	Thick tail between hind legs, band with applied pellets around neck, rider possibly broken from back of neck; l. 10.2
2	3D 8	TB IV 2	Tail tip broken, ridged spine; preserved l. 8.0
3	3N 310	TB 284 VII 2	Incision at each side on front; preserved l. 8.6
4	3N 194	TB 245 VI 1	Model lyre; right horn and legs broken, incision on one side only; l. 6.7
5	3D 388	TB 277 VIII	Incised line along top of head
6	3D 153	TB 251 V 2	Rider probably broken from back of neck
7	3N 179	TB VI 1	Leonine on rectangular base; preserved h. 9.6
8	2N 696	TB 153 III 2	Seated bear(?); fur indicated by applied clay on sides and under part of neck, two pendent oval lumps extending from immediately below muzzle onto chest, claws incised, tail tip broken; w. 5.0, th. 4.6
9	2N 296	TB 83 I 2	Ram with pellet eyes (one missing); handmade; l. 10.7, th. 2.9
10	3D 598	TB 220 XIII 1	Hole at anus, incised line in center of back with vertical lines at either side, top of head and legs broken; l. 5.7



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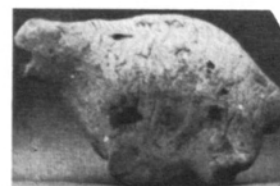
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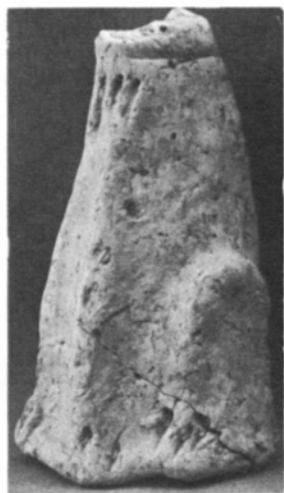


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No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	3N 457	TA XIII 2	Head missing, two incised lines around neck, four vertical strokes on throat, incisions on front paws and left hind paw; hollow; preserved h. 11.0
2	3N 451	TA XIII dump	Lower jaw chipped
3	3N 450	TA XII 1	Pellet eyes inside applied rings, longitudinal incisions on back of head; preserved h. 5.11
4	3D 460	TA 160 XI 1	Brown clay, lightly fired; star incised on right shoulder
5	3D 518	TA XI or X 4	Apparently originally with rider. Another specimen found in TA X 4 foundation
6	3N 152	TA 162 X 1	Muzzle broken; l. 7.0
7	2N 331	TB 42 I 1 wall	Seated lion(?); lower lip broken, incised line at each corner of mouth, pellet eyes, incised "collar" not extended over neck, tail formed by vertical strip on back; w. 2.6, th. 4.1. Similar figurine (2N 813) found in TB IV 2 somewhat larger, narrower slit for mouth, cavity incised at each corner of mouth, no "collar"
8	2N 849	TA 55 III 2	Camel figurine (see p. 93); l. 9.0, h. 6.4, w. 4.4
9	2N 776	TA 127 VI	Horse figurine (see p. 93)
10	2N 253	TA 16 II	Horse figurine (see p. 93); silvery white glaze
11	2N 276	TA 56 III 1	Bronze ram's head; apparently complete; use uncertain
12	2N 215	TA 37 III 2	Right leg and nose broken; w. 4.5, th. 3.6
13	2N 255	TA 56 III 2	Bear(?); right hind leg and right foreleg broken; w. 3.9, th. 3.4



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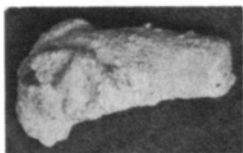
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No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	3D 625	TB XI dump	Unusual bird figurine, perhaps with small birds on top of outstretched wings
2	3N 432	TB XI dump	Bird figurine
3	3D 412	TB 285 VIII	Bird figurine
4	3N 3	TA VII	Bird figurine; light brown ware; wings applied, pellet eyes, cupped base; handmade; h. 3.8
5	2N 69	TB 10 II 1	Plaque fragment with forequarters of dog; mane on neck, curved line above head
6	3D 629	TA 218 XIII 2	Snake head on rectangular plaque; handmade
7	2N 532	TB 191 IV 1	Plaque mold; reclining bovine; th. 1.7
8	2N 390	TB 30 II	Plaque with forepart of lion; incised decoration added after molding. Very similar fragment found in TB I 2, but without incised detail on legs
9	2N 437	TB 116 II 2	Plaque with hindquarters of lion
10	3N 340	TA 205 XI 2	Lion plaque; h. 9.1. 3N 193 (incomplete, h. 8.1), from TA 193 X 2, shows a lion in much the same position, but it is crude and without details.



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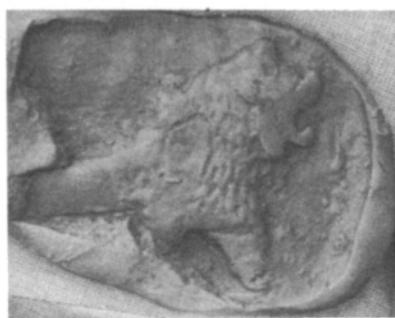
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BAKED-CLAY BIRD FIGURINES AND ANIMAL PLAQUES FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, *ca.* 1:1 (9) AND *ca.* 2:3

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	3N 380	TA XI	Plaque mold; h. 6.5
2	3N 379	TA XI	Plaque; bottom broken; w. 6.4
3	2N 383	TA 41 IV	Plaque mold; buff ware; composite creature; no details on head, wings descending on either side from back, curved tail, legs ending in talons; th. 2.8
4	2N 238	TA 52 III 1	Plaque with seated ape; th. 3.6. More crudely executed ape figurine found in TA I
5	1N 251	TA 10 II	Plaque with seated ape of phallic type; light brown ware, light brown surface; w. 3.7, th. 2.5. See Innenstadt, p. 30 and Fig. 34, for ape figurines from Neo-Babylonian level at Babylon
6	2N 848	TA 83 IV	Gazelle plaque; light brown ware, plain surface
7	3D 495	TB 279 IX 1	Model chair; preserved h. 4.6, w. 5.4
8	3N 251	TB 270 VII 1	Model chair back; preserved h. 8.0, w. 5.5
9	3N 216	TB 253 VI 2	Model chair back; preserved h. 7.0, w. 5.8
10	3N 51	TB V 1	Model chair; h. 8.5, w. 4.9
11	3N 246	TB 247 VI 1	Model chair; seat decorated with design of turtles and fish; preserved h. 4.2, w. 5.4, th. 6.0
12	3N 68	TB V 1	Model chair back



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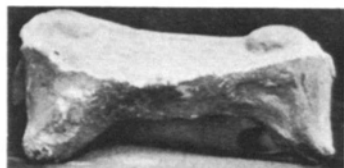


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No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	2N 780	TB 187 III 2	Model chair
2	2N 395	TB 22 II 1	Model bed
3	3N 32	TB IV 2	Model bed with unusual symbol; preserved l. 8.1
4	3N 315	TB 281 IX 2	Model bed with female pudenda; l. 14.6
5	3N 263	TA 151 X 4	Model bed with reclining nude female; tan ware, buff slip; l. 10.4, w. 5.4, h. 3.0
6	3N 419	TA 223 XII 2	Poor impression of model bed with reclining nude female; tan ware, plain surface; traces of necklace; l. 11.3, w. 16.8, h. 3.0
7	2N 859	TB 21 II 1	Model chariot (see p. 94)
8	2N 820	TB 207 IV 2	Model chariot or mannikin; buff ware (see p. 94)
9	3N 430	TA 211 XII 2	Model boat; complete except for chipping on one side; l. 15.8, w. 9.6, h. 9.0
10	3D 413	TB 285 VIII	Stern or, less likely, prow of model boat
11	3N 452	TB 301 XII 1	Model boat; complete except for broken stern(?); l. 12.4, w. 6.2, h. 5.7



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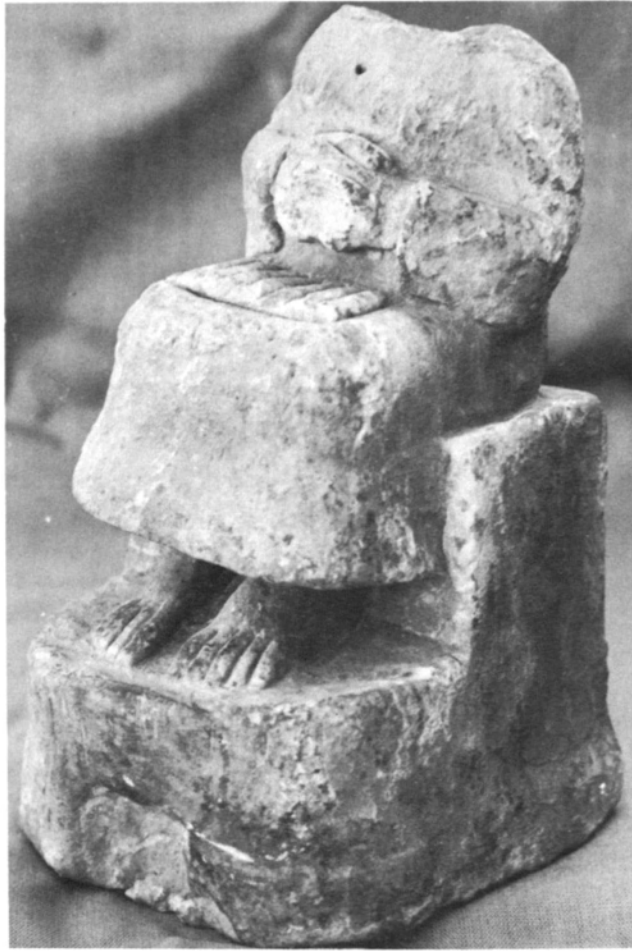


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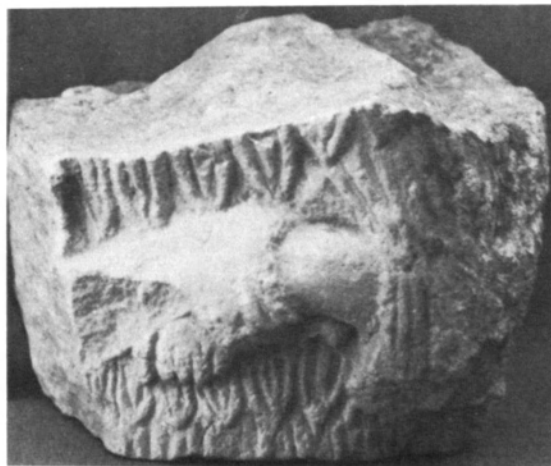
No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	2N 474	TB 214 IV 1	Whitish limestone; end of nose abraded, right fist clenching rectangular object or unfinished (see pp. 95 f.), chest bare, traces of red paint on garment and below neck; h. 5.4, w. 3.0, th. 2.4
2	3N 82	TB 231 V 1	Soft white stone; front of base and top of hands chipped, right shoulder broken away, dowel hole for head; preserved h. 15.3, w. 9.3, th. 9.3
3	3N 417	TA 231 XII 2 wall	Limestone fragment (see p. 96); all surfaces broken except front and top of left side, right hand (broken) grasping left wrist



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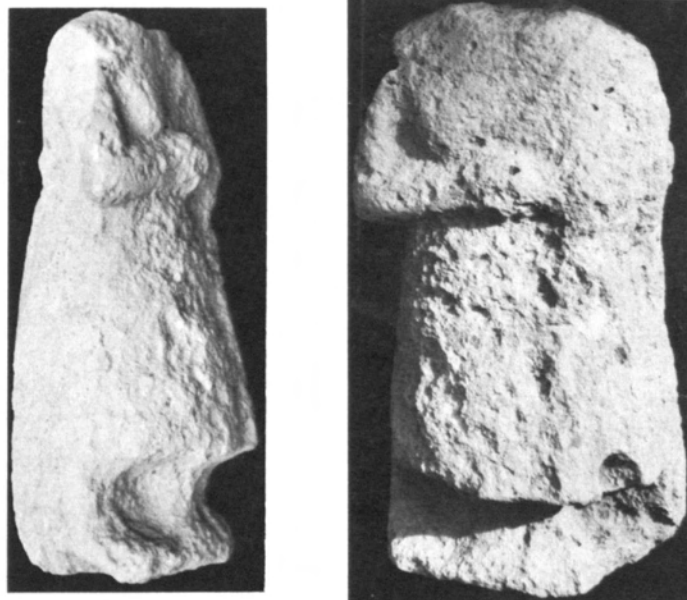
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STONE SCULPTURE FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, *ca.* 1:1 (1) AND *ca.* 2:3

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	{ 2N 380 2N 439	TB 93 I 2 } TB 114 II }	Baked-clay statuette (see p. 96); buff to tan ware with considerable plant temper; h. 34.0, seat h. 13.3, shoulder w. 13.7, seat w. 11.1; punctations on beard up to corners of mouth, incised line at left wrist, incised strokes on folds of gown, right arm broken at elbow, left hand with clenched fist holding object (broken away), six parallel folds across lap to knee tops, red and black paint
2	2N 392	TB 109 II 1	Weathered whitish limestone statue (see p. 96); right arm bare, left arm probably covered by robe; h. 22.3, w. at elbows 11.6



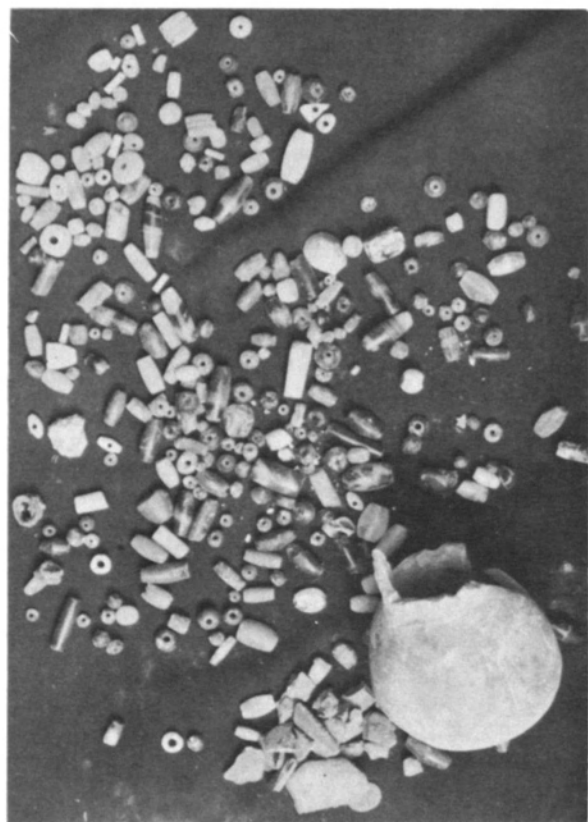
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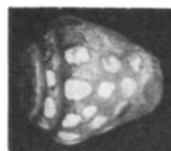
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BAKED-CLAY AND STONE SCULPTURE FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALE, *ca.* 1:3

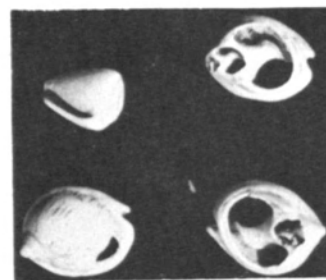
No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	2N 602	TA 126 VI	Small pot containing beads and numerous chunks of silver; found below level V floor and attributed to V
2	2N 571	TA IV burial 1B 269	Frit bead made in imitation of shell
3	2N 342	TB 65 I 2	Shells (see p. 98)
4	3N 250	TB 282 VII 2	White stone pendant, flat back
5	2N 592	TB III burial 1B 289	Shell frog pendant
6	2N 592	TB III burial 1B 289	White limestone pot-shaped pendant; another example found in same burial
7	3N 467	TA 230 XIII 2	Whitish shell pendant; broken at perforation at top; th. 0.6
8	2N 609	TB 197 IV 2	Frit pendant; stylized animal, flat back, perforated through head; th. 0.7
9	2N 471	TB 206 IV 1	Dark gray steatite demon-face pendant; flat back, perforated through top projection; th. 0.7
10	2N 410	TA III burial 1B 233	White frit demon-head pendant; Assyrian. Cf. Innenstadt, Fig. 22 and p. 24 (Neo-Bab.)
11	2N 569	TA IV burial 1B 269	Pale blue frit demon-head pendant; Assyrian
12	2N 484	TB 219 IV 2	Clay game piece; both faces incised as shown, zigzag lines around edge; th. 0.8
13	2N 358	TA 73 IV	Limestone mold for earrings
14	2N 151	TA 33 II	Baked-clay pot-firing tripod
15	2N 299	TB 68 D	Limestone duck weight; l. 14.4, wt. 6. gr.
16	2N 497	TB 10 III	Limestone duck weight; l. 4.3
17	1N 170	TB 1 I 1	Hematite boar-head weight; l. 2.2, wt. 6 gr.
18	2N 314	TB 41 E 1	See Pl. 156:3
19	2N 334	TB 75 E 2	See Pl. 156:6



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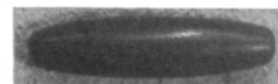
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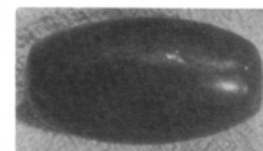
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PERSONAL ORNAMENTS AND OTHER SMALL OBJECTS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, 1:3 (1), 2:1 (9, 11), 3:1 (10), 2:3 (13, 14), AND 1:1

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	2N 467	TB 167 III wall	Incised potsherd, probably from jar shoulder; buff ware, thin red slip or wash; th. 0.7. Cf. an incised vessel of Larsa date from Larsa (RA XXX [1933] 180-81, Pl. IV) on which red, blue, and white paint was used
2	3P 193	TB 234 V 1	See Pl. 87:14
3	3P 461	TA 221 XII 1	Beaker, pottery type 39B (see Pl. 95)
4	2N 740	TA 51 IV	Fragment of glass vessel with convex bottom (shape probably like that of Pl. 107:17); white pattern on light gray. Similar line patterns found at Babylon (Innenstadt, pp. 217 and 221, Pl. 74:119)
5		TB VI	See Pl. 86:13
6	2N 979	TA 33 II	Bowl, pottery type 67 (see also Pl. 103)
7	3N 226	TB 281 VII 1	Lid; tan ware, plain surface; four snake heads in relief, flat but uneven bottom
8	3N 313	TB 284 IX 1	Baked-clay brick stamp; one corner complete, part of broad handle on back; th. 4.7
9	3P 441-43	TA XI or X 4	Fragments of baked-clay disks with grooved pattern on one surface; tan ware with considerable plant temper, one piece with thick black core, plain or buff-slipped surface; d. 50 or more, th. 2.4-3.1
10	3D 349	TA 180 X 4	Hollow theriomorphic(?) object; light brown clay like that used for tablets; flat base, convex back, finished neck
11	3N 371	TB 302 XI 1	Sherd of jar with ram on shoulder; buff ware, plain surface



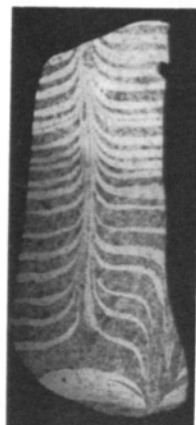
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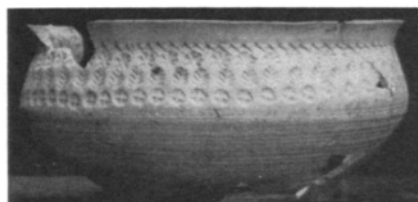
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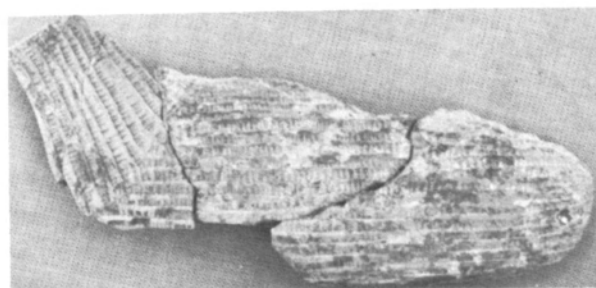
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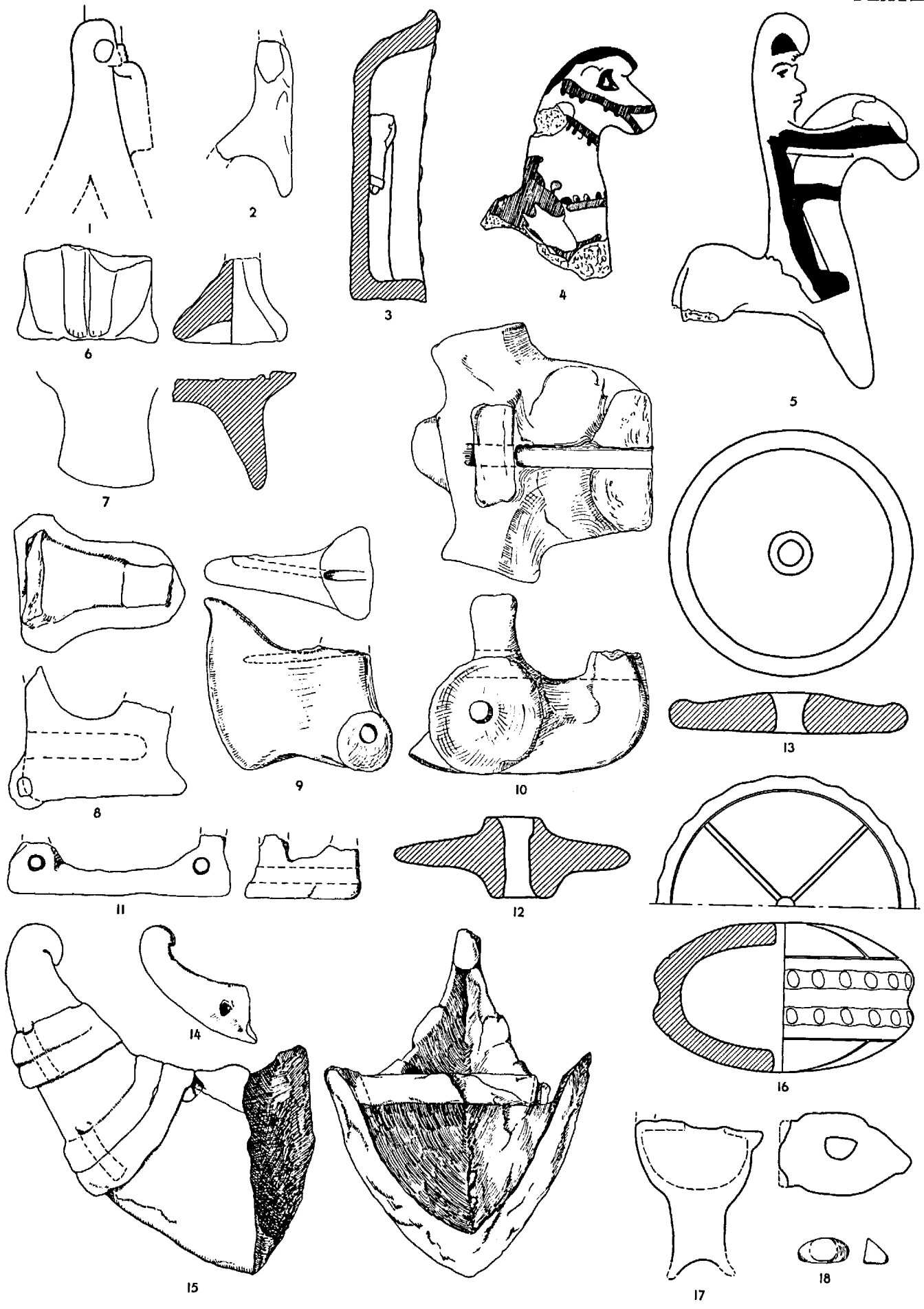
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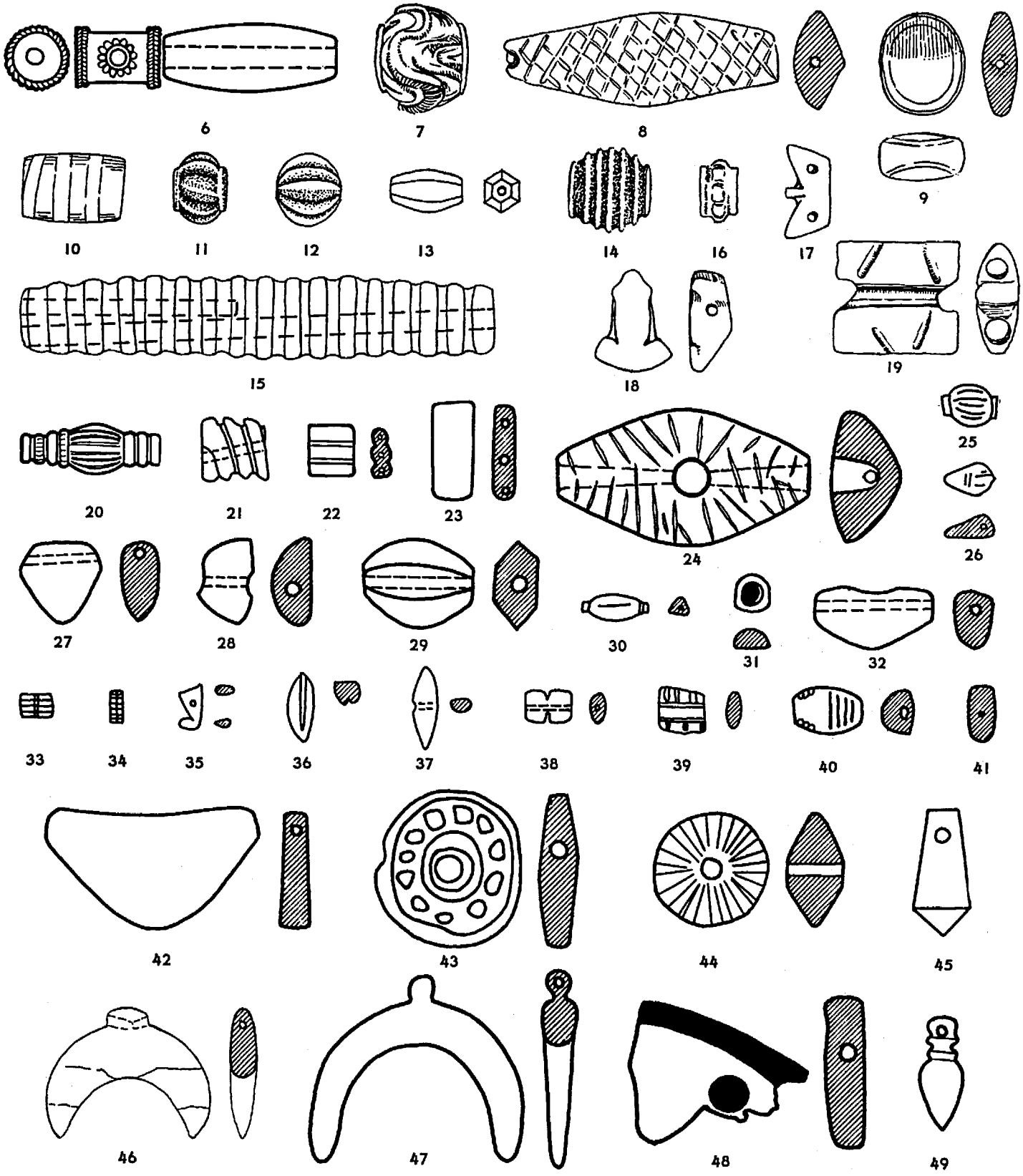
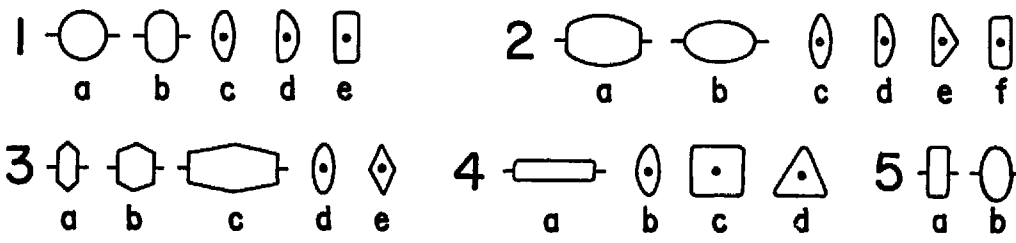
MISCELLANEOUS POTTERY, GLASS VESSEL, AND BAKED-CLAY OBJECTS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, 1:1 (3), 2:5 (6, 7), UNKNOWN (5, 9), AND *ca.* 2:3

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	2N 739	TB 120 II 1	See Pl. 126:12
2	3D 76	TB V	Side view of seated male figurine (cf. Pl. 128:2); head broken, right arm curving forward; handmade
3	2N 515	TB 196 IV 1	See Pl. 129:6
4	2N 57	TA 24 I	Horse-and-rider figurine; red and black paint (see p. 91)
5	1N 167	TA 14 I	Horse-and-rider figurine; red paint (see p. 91)
6	3D 182	TB 245 V 2	Lower part of figurine plaque with hollow oval base; handmade
7	3D 537	TB 284 IX 3	Model bed
8	3D 672	TB 291 XI 2	Model chariot (see p. 94)
9	3N 360	TB IX wall	Model chariot (see p. 94)
10	3N 318	TA 188 X 4 foundation	Model chariot (see p. 94)
11		TB VI	Four-wheeled vehicle with posts projecting at each side on each end
12	2N 700	TB 77 I 1	Model-chariot wheel (see p. 94)
13	2N 181	TA 34 III 2	Lid or model-chariot wheel
14	3D 373	TB 278 VII 2	Model boat
15	3N 66	TB 258 or 259 V 2	Model boat; unusually large
16	2N 338	TB 10 II	Baked-clay rattle with baked-clay lumps inside (see p. 107)
17	2N 886	TB 205 IV 2	Baked-clay bird whistle; tan ware, plain surface; bitumen around neck and on back, perhaps to mend head
18	3N 93	TB 258 or 259 V 2	Dark brown stone eye inlay, polished in front except on flattened area



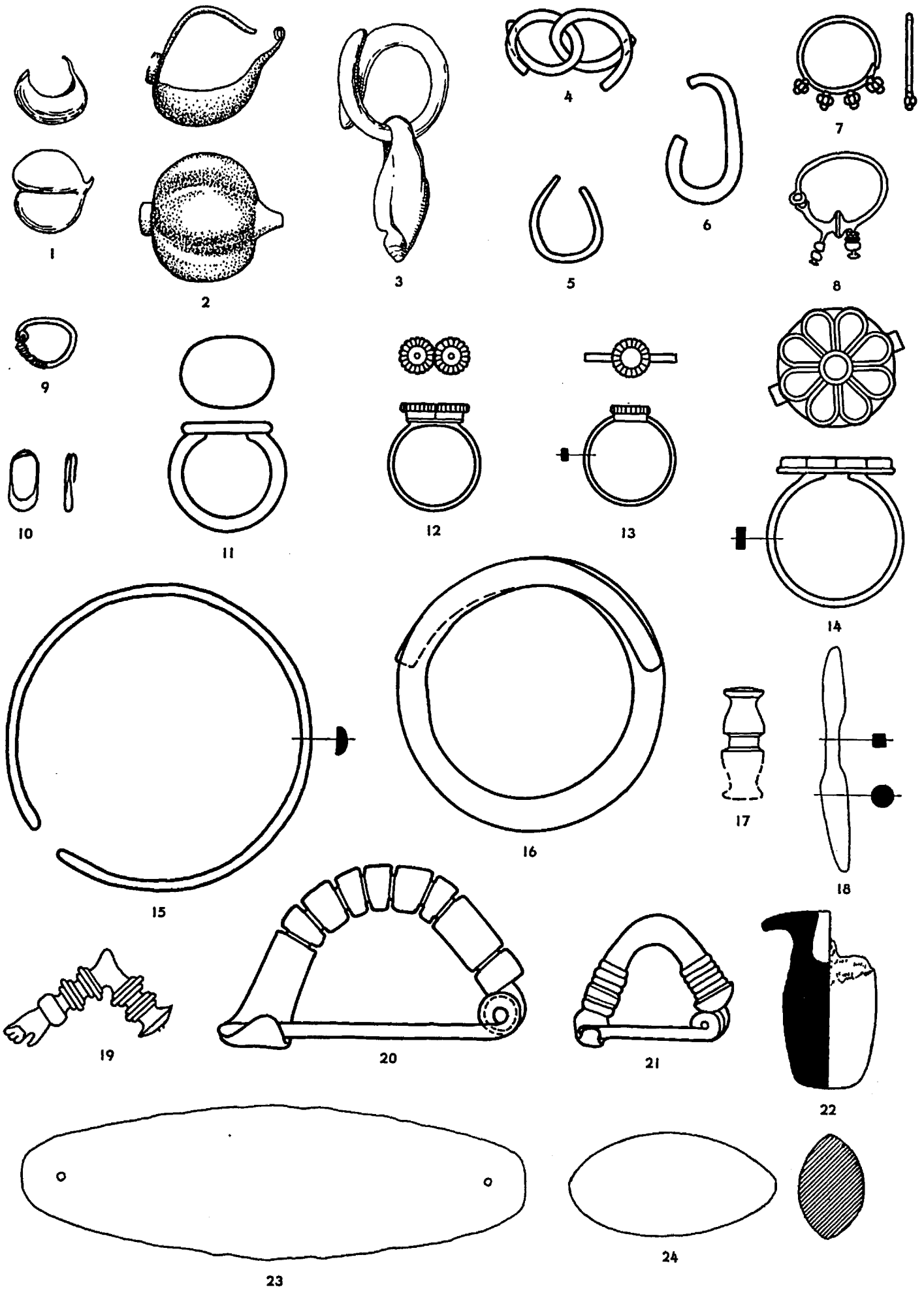
BAKED-CLAY OBJECTS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALE, 1:2

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1-5			Bead types 1-5 (see p. 96)
6	2N 465a	TB 70 IV 1	Carnelian bead, gold cap on one end (type 2b)
7	3N 362	TB 291 XI 1	Gold bead; l. 0.85, d. 1.0
8	3N 335	TB 278 IX 2	Greenish-black stone bead, convex side incised
9	3N 103	TB V 1 or IV 2	Etched carnelian bead with two white rings
10	3N 39	TB IV 2 burial 3B 9	Etched carnelian bead with three white rings
11	3N 37	TB IV 2 burial 3B 9	Gold bead
12	3N 37	TB IV 2 burial 3B 9	Gold bead
13	3N 141	TB IV wall	Amethyst bead
14	3N 37	TB IV 2 burial 3B 9	Gold bead
15	3N 393	TA XII	Whitish-brown bone or shell bead; slightly polished
16	3N 7b	TA VI burial 3B 8	One of 34 chalky white composition beads; l. 0.4, d. 0.5-0.6
17	3N 7a	TA VI burial 3B 8	One of 26 chalky white composition beads; l. 1.5, h. 0.7, th. 0.5
18	3N 17	TA 147 VII 2	Stylized frog bead of polished white stone
19	3D 24	TA VII 1	White frit bead
20	2N 521	TB 153 III 2	Dark gray frit bead
21	2N 595	TB 153 III 1	Light gray steatite bead
22	2N 572	TA IV burial 1B 269	Frit bead
23	2N 577	TA 127 VI	Lapis lazuli bead
24	2N 451	TB 197 IV 1	Dark green stone bead; incised decoration on flatter face
25	2N 573	TA IV burial 1B 269	Frit bead. Cf. Innenstadt, Pls. 47:15, No. 13, 48:16, Nos. 5-6, and 48:25, No. 4 (Kassite)
26	2N 604a	TA burial 1B 278 (intrusive in VI)	Frit bead
27	2N 412	TA III or II burial 1B 216	Amethyst bead
28	2N 397	TA III 2 burial 1B 220	Quartz bead
29	2N 397	TA III 2 burial 1B 220	Agate bead
30	2N 573	TA IV burial 1B 269	Frit bead. Cf. Innenstadt, Pl. 48:25, No. 3 (Kassite)
31	2N 573	TA IV burial 1B 269	White frit bead with black center
32	2N 412	TA III or II burial 1B 216	Crystal bead. Cf. Innenstadt, Pls. 47:11 d 7 and 58:50, No. 6 (Kassite)
33-39	2N 604a	TA burial 1B 278 (intrusive in VI)	Frit beads
40	2N 573	TA IV burial 1B 269	Frit scaraboid with oblique crosshatching on base
41	2N 239	TA II burial 1B 170	Carnelian disk bead
42	1N 14	TA surface	Agate double-eye bead
43	2N 572	TA IV burial 1B 269	Glazed buff clay bead with lines and dots in relief
44	2N 572	TA IV burial 1B 269	Frit bead
45	3N 160	TB V 2 dump	White and tan agate pendant
46	2N 575	TB 213 IV 2	Bronze pendant
47	1N 114	TA 4 I	Black and pale blue frit pendant; fragment of Egyptian eye of Horus
48	2N 567	TB 153 III	Black stone pendant
49	2N 570	TA IV burial 1B 269	Ocher-yellow stone pendant; most elaborate of several roughly drop-shaped pendants found in Assyrian levels



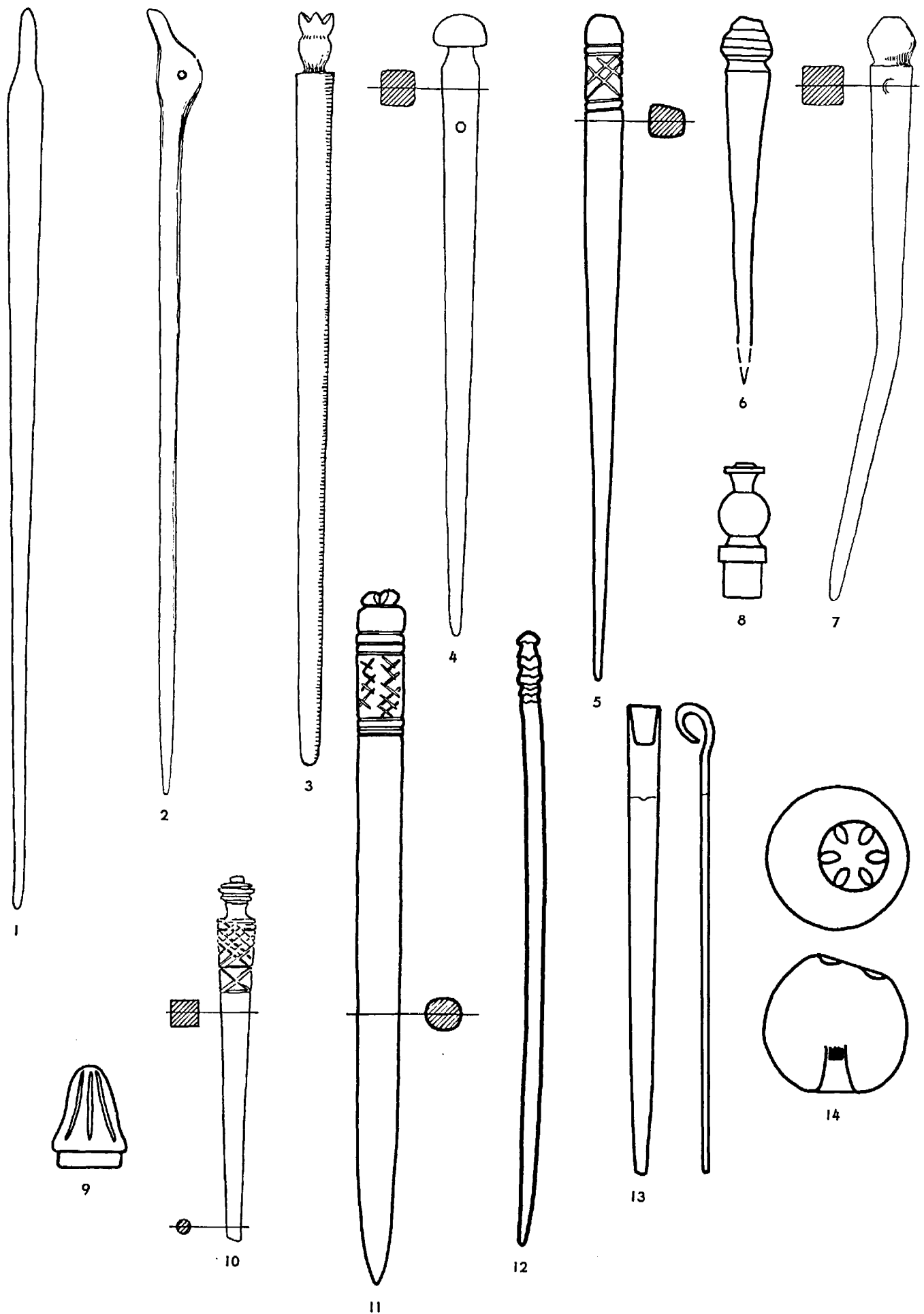
BEADS AND PENDANTS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, 2:1 (7, 9-12, 14, 45) AND 1:1

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	3N 354	TB 291 XI 1	Gold earring
2	3N 108	TB IV 2 burial 3B 20	Gold earring
3	3D 311	TB 257 VI 1	Bronze earring with shell pendant
4	2N 476	TB 206 IV 1	Earring(?) of sheet gold
5	2N 408b	TA III or II burial 1B 216	Bronze earring; circular in cross section
6	2N 408b	TA III or II burial 1B 216	Silver earring; circular in cross section
7	2N 242	TA II burial 1B 170	Gold earring. Similar specimen with three clusters found in same burial
8	1N 145	TA post-I burial 1B 109	Gold earring; plain gold bead above white frit bead on one prong, granulated gold bead above white frit bead on other prong
9	2N 243	TA II burial 1B 170	Gold nose ring probably formed of one piece of wire looped and wound back on itself
10	3N 29	TA VI burial 3B 8	Gold nose ring
11	2N 294	TA II burial 1B 201	Bronze ring
12	2N 131c	TA 23 I 3	One of seven bronze finger rings found in 2P 6 (Pl. 104:21); bezel formed of flat cylindrical platform of bronze or silver with silver circlets; insets: two red, four yellow, one red and yellow
13	2N 131b	TA 23 I 3	Bronze finger ring found in 2P 6; bezel formed of contiguous silver circlets on silver platform, green paste insets with one red and one yellow center
14	2N 131a	TA 23 I 3	Bronze finger ring found in P2 5; light green stone or paste in center of bezel, petals formed by bronze ribands containing insets: two of red stone or paste separating two groups of three in light yellow frit
15	2N 375	TA III burial 1B 227	Bronze bracelet
16	2N 509	TB 185 III	Bronze bracelet or anklet
17	2N 287	TA 49 III 2	Bone toggle
18	3N 19	TA VII 1	Bronze toggle
19	2N 189	TA 44 III 2	Bronze fibula
20	2N 430	TA III burial 1B 223	Bronze fibula
21	2N 308	TA II burial 1B 178	Bronze fibula
22	3N 2	TA VII	Earplug(?) of shell
23	3N 109	TB IV 2 burial 3B 20	Headband of sheet gold
24	3N 325	TA 180 X 4 foundation	Striated red and gray agate inset



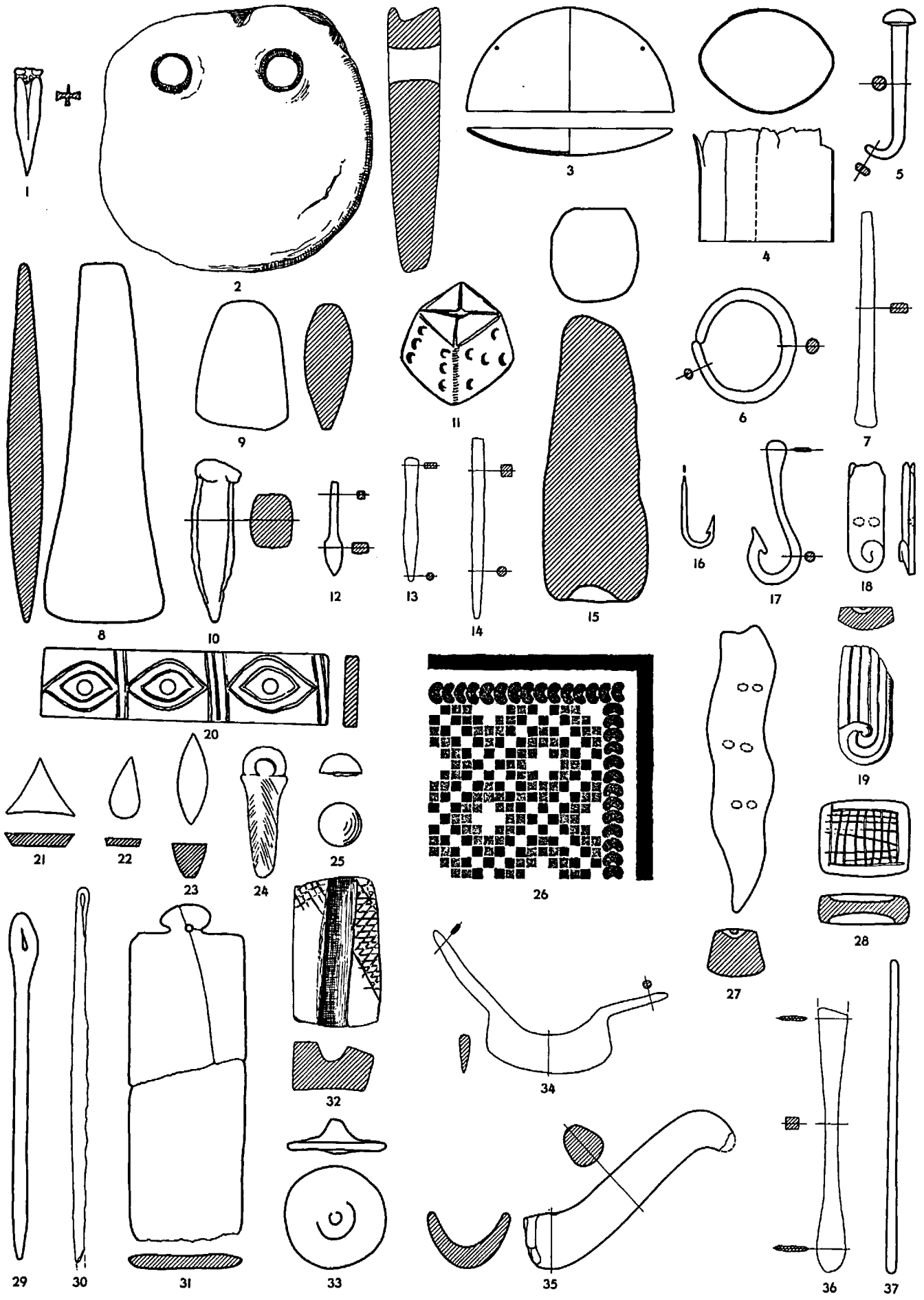
PERSONAL ORNAMENTS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, 2:1 (3, 22) AND 1:1

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	3N 339	TB XI	Bronze
2	3N 201	TB VI	Bronze; head end flattened and possibly broken
3	3N 11	TA VII	Bone
4	3N 359	TB IX wall	Bronze
5	2N 93	TB II 1	Bone. Cf. Innenstadt, Fig. 15; OIP XLIII, Fig. 127 i
6	2N 643	TB 207 IV 1	Bronze
7	3N 187	TB VI 1	Bronze
8	2N 414a	TB 143 II 1	Bronze; suggestive of pinhead though shaft apparently not broken
9	2N 529	TA 133 VI	Bronze pinhead
10	3N 20	TB 222 IV 2b	Bone
11	2N 125	TA 32 II 1	Bone; incised decoration on head
12	2N 76	TA 7 I	Bone; incised decoration on head
13	2N 49	TA 20 I	Metal
14	2N 455	TB 202 IV 1	Pinhead covered with iridescent white glaze; traces of bronze rod in hole



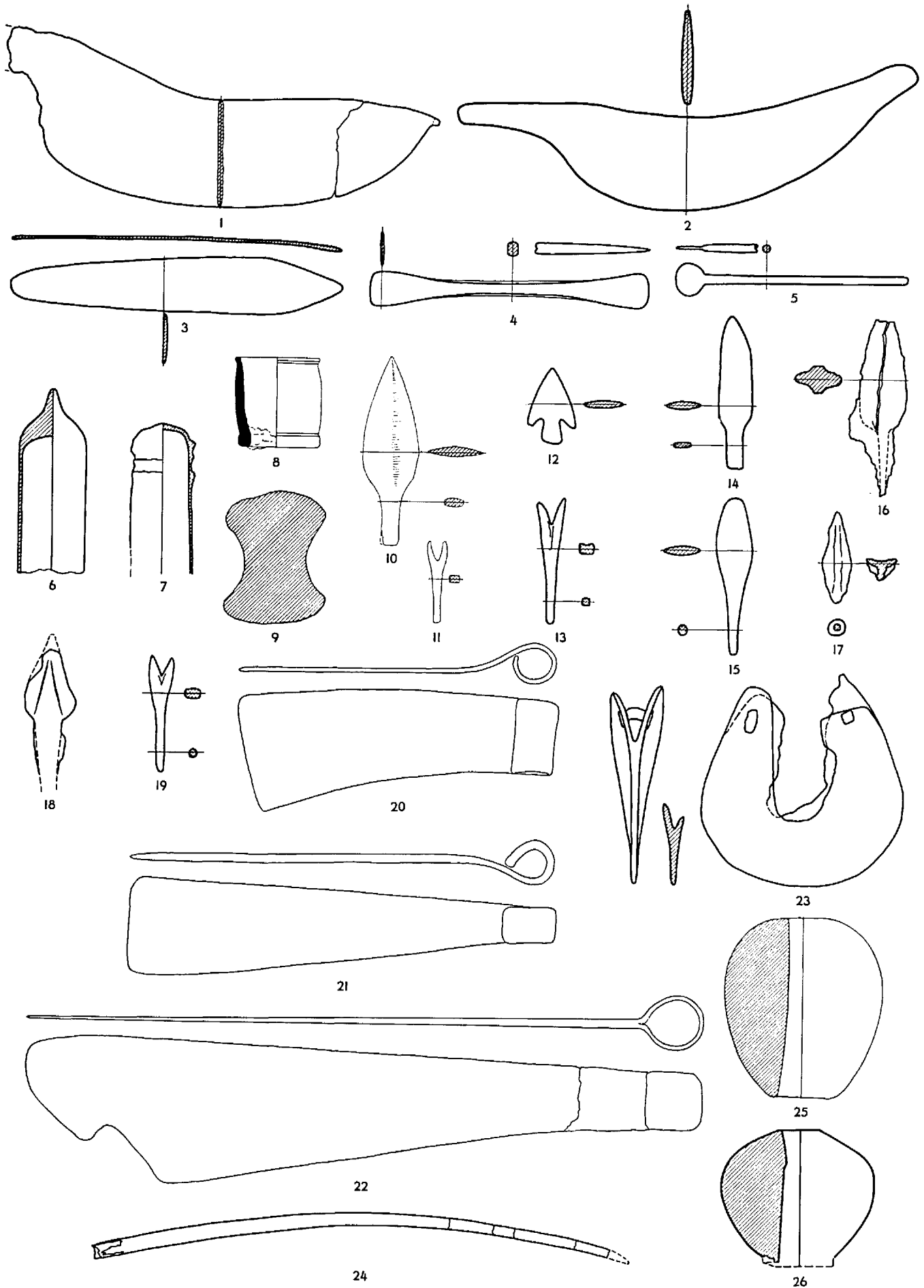
PINS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. ACTUAL SIZE

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	2N 66	TB 18 II 1	Bone awl of distinctive type found between TB IV 1 and TB II 1 in lengths of 4.0 to 6.0
2	3N 320	TB 284 IX 2	Buff ware, trace of bitumen on one side; handmade; h. 10.9, l. 10.2, th. 2.2
3	2N 366	TA III burial 1B 209	Bronze balance pan (see p. 102, n. 105)
4	2N 369	TA III burial 1B 209	Bronze sleeve (see p. 102, n. 105)
5	2N 367	TA III burial 1B 209	Bronze "nail" with hooked end (see p. 102, n. 105)
6	2N 370	TA III burial 1B 209	Bronze ring (see p. 102, n. 105)
7	3N 128	TA 174 X 1	Bronze chisel with traces of hafting at small end
8	2N 463	TB 195 IV 2	Bronze chisel
9	2N 552	TB 200 IV 1	Stone chisel
10	2N 187	TA 44 III 2	Iron chisel
11	3N 15	TA VII 2	Baked-clay die; tan ware; "2" opposite cross, "3" opposite "6," "5" opposite "4"
12	2N 272	TA 55 III 2	Bronze drill
13	3N 6	TA VII 2	Bronze drill
14	3N 125	TA 155 X 1	Bronze drill
15	2N 735	TB 203 IV 1	Stone drill head
16	2N 322	TB 6 E 1	Bronze fishhook. Cf. OIP XLIII, Fig. 106 g
17	2N 148	TB 48 C or B	Bronze fishhook with flattened tip
18	2N 166	TA 48 III 1	Bone inlay or beard inset
19	3N 428	TA 196 XII 3	Shell inlay with two loop perforations on back
20	3N 427	TA XIII or XII dump	Bone inlay; probably much earlier than TA XIII or XII
21-25	3N 341b	TB 291 XI 1	Inlays and associated objects (see p. 105)
26	3N 341a	TB 291 XI 1	Part of mosaic with composition tesserae adhering to or set into backing preserved as white film in ground; ocher red (solid black in drawing) and pale blue (stippled); too disintegrated to be recovered
27	2N 291	TB 62 B	Shell inlay; broken at top
28	2N 56	TA 23 I 2	Buff clay mold
29	2N 357	TA 90 IV	Bronze needle
30	3N 459	TB 292 XI 2	Needle; preserved l. 14.2, d. 0.4
31	2N 71	TA post-I burial 1B 158	Bone palette with traces of polish
32	3N 123	TA X	Blackish steatite polisher; reused fragment of vessel
33	2N 233	TA 49 III 2	Buff baked-clay pot lid
34	3N 454	TA VIII	Bronze razor
35	2N 165	TA 34 III 2	Baked-clay spoon; light tan ware, buff slip
36	3N 90	TB V 1	Silver spoon handle; preserved l. 9.3
37	2N 142	TB 34 B 1	Bronze rod



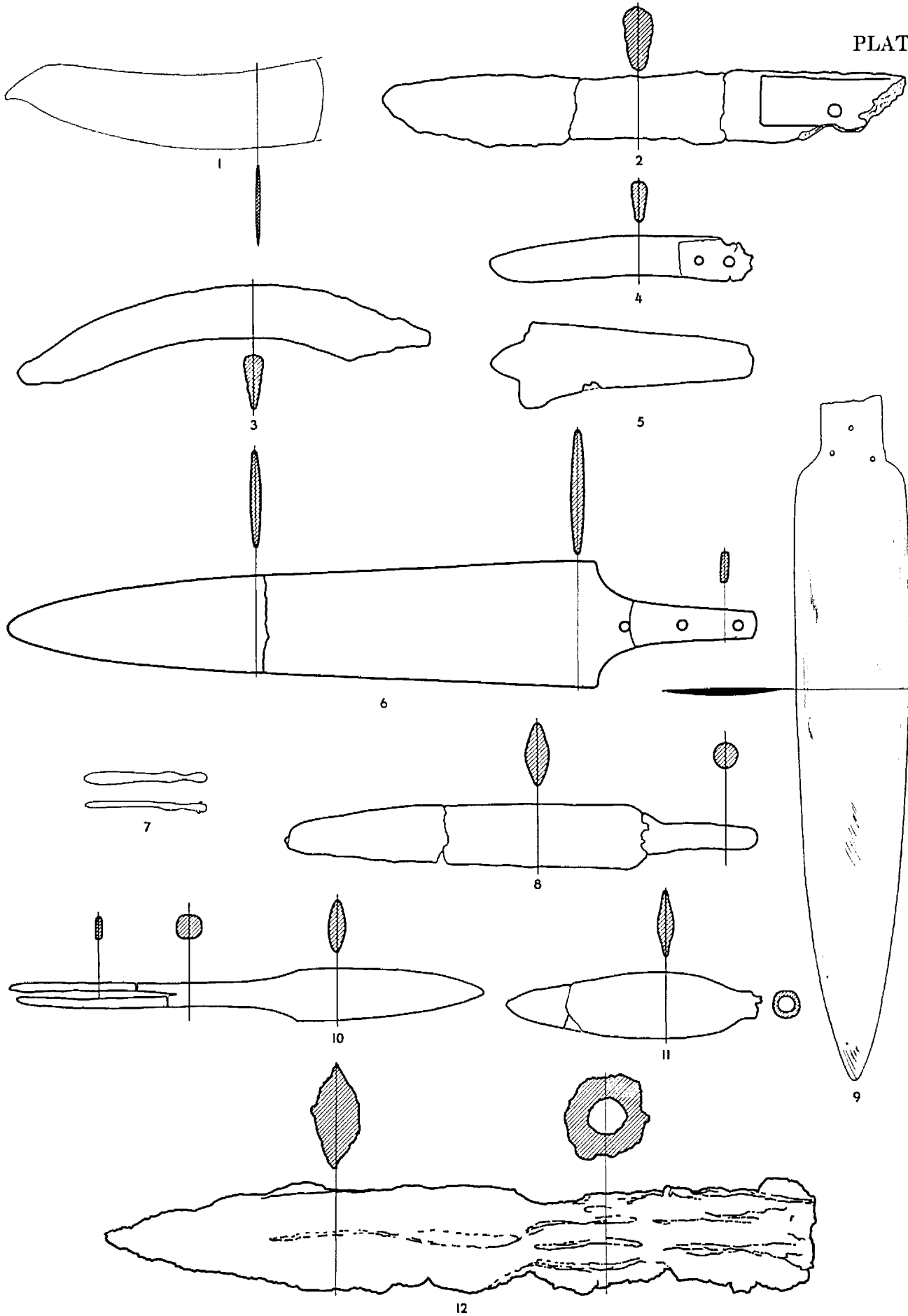
SMALL OBJECTS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, 1:1 (11, 16, 21-25), 1:4 (26), AND 1:1

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	2N 379	TB 142 II 1	Bronze sickle. Cf. OIP XLIII, Fig. 106 1
2	2N 462	TB 216 IV 1	Bronze sickle
3	2N 213	TA 37 III 2	Bone spatula; l. 12.5, w. 2.0, th. 0.1. Cf. Innenstadt, pp. 32-33 and Fig. 40 (Neo-Bab.)
4	2N 315	TB 41 E 1	Bronze spatula. Cf. OIP XLIII, Fig. 106 a
5	2N 139	TB 26 C	Bronze spatula; perhaps used for applying kohl
6	2N 350	TA 46 III 2	Bronze staff head; open end incomplete
7	2N 1102	TA post-I burial 1B 202	Bitumen staff head and wooden staff fragment
8	3N 145	TA 178 X 3	Hollow bone cylinder; probably originally on staff or stone macehead below chalky white composition since one end is filled with this material
9	3N 127	TA VIII	Toggle with irregular circular section, buff ware, handmade
10	3N 153	TA 154 X 1	Bronze arrowhead
11	3N 139	TA 179 X 1	Bronze forked implement; probably intrusive from TA VIII
12	2N 126	TB 30 II 1	Bronze arrowhead
13	2N 558	TB 153 III 2	Bronze forked implement
14	2N 312	TB 68 D	Bronze arrowhead
15	2N 214	TA 29 III 2	Bronze arrowhead
16	2N 531	TA IV burial 1B 268	Iron arrowhead
17	1N 187	TA 6 II	Bronze arrowhead
18	2N 644	TA 133 VI	Bronze arrowhead
19	2N 124	TA 37 II	Bronze forked implement
20	3N 384	TB 300 XI 1	Bronze ax; l. 12.4
21	3N 368	TB 296 XI 1	Bronze ax; l. 16.8
22	3N 367	TB 291 XI 1	Bronze ax; l. 25.9
23	2N 501	TB 206 IV 1	Bronze digging tool with blunt edge; riveted to handle. Cf. Ex. Kish I, Pl. XX 5 (center) and p. 79
24	2N 341	TA II burial 1B 187	Iron pike with traces of wood at thick end
25	3N 455	TA 222 XIII 2	Light gray to buff limestone(?) macehead
26	2N 736	TB 187 III 2	Whitish-gray oolithic stone macehead; battered base



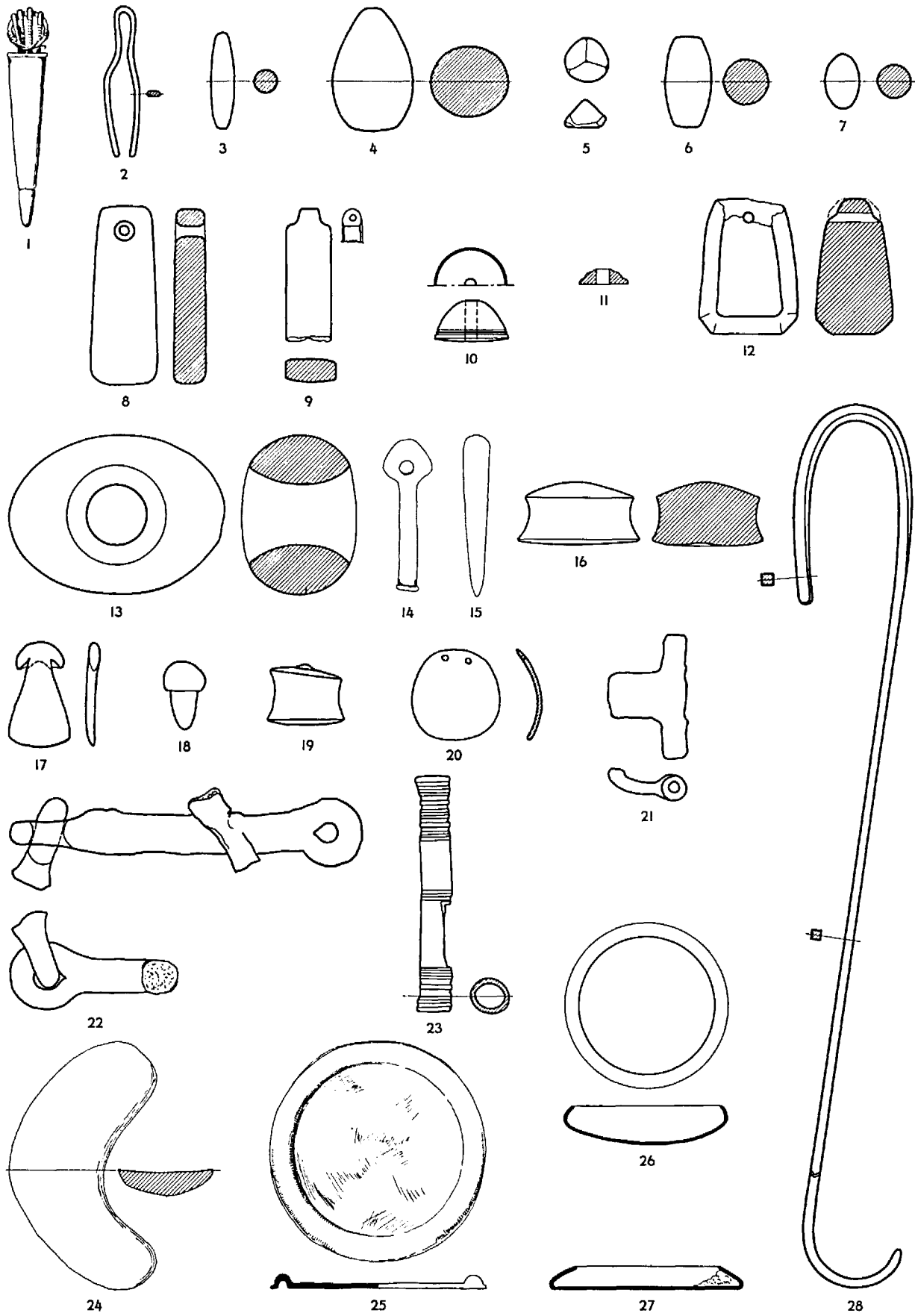
SMALL OBJECTS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, 1:5 (24) AND 1:2

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	3N 176	TA 169 X 1	Bronze single-edged blade
2	2N 183	TA 33 II	Iron single-edged blade; wood impression at handle, one rivet (0.9 high)
3	2N 178	TA 58 III 1	Iron single-edged blade
4	2N 313	TA 6 II	Iron single-edged blade; two rivets
5	2N 640	TB 70 IV 1	Bronze single-edged blade; th. 0.25
6	2N 562	TB III burial 1B 299	Bronze two-edged blade; three rivets with slightly flattened heads at haft end
7	3N 376	TB XI 1	Bronze two-edged blade with rectangular section; circular-sectioned haft with remains of rivet at top; l. 4.5
8	2N 340	TA 70 IV	Iron two-edged blade
9	3N 16	TB IV 2	Bronze two-edged blade; edges thin but not sharp, haft broken; l. 50.3, th. 0.6
10	2N 551	TA 127 VI	Iron two-edged projectile head; haft tips incomplete
11	2N 400a	TA 99 IV	Iron two-edged projectile head; socket broken
12	1N 197	TA 6 II	Iron two-edged projectile head. Another specimen found in same level



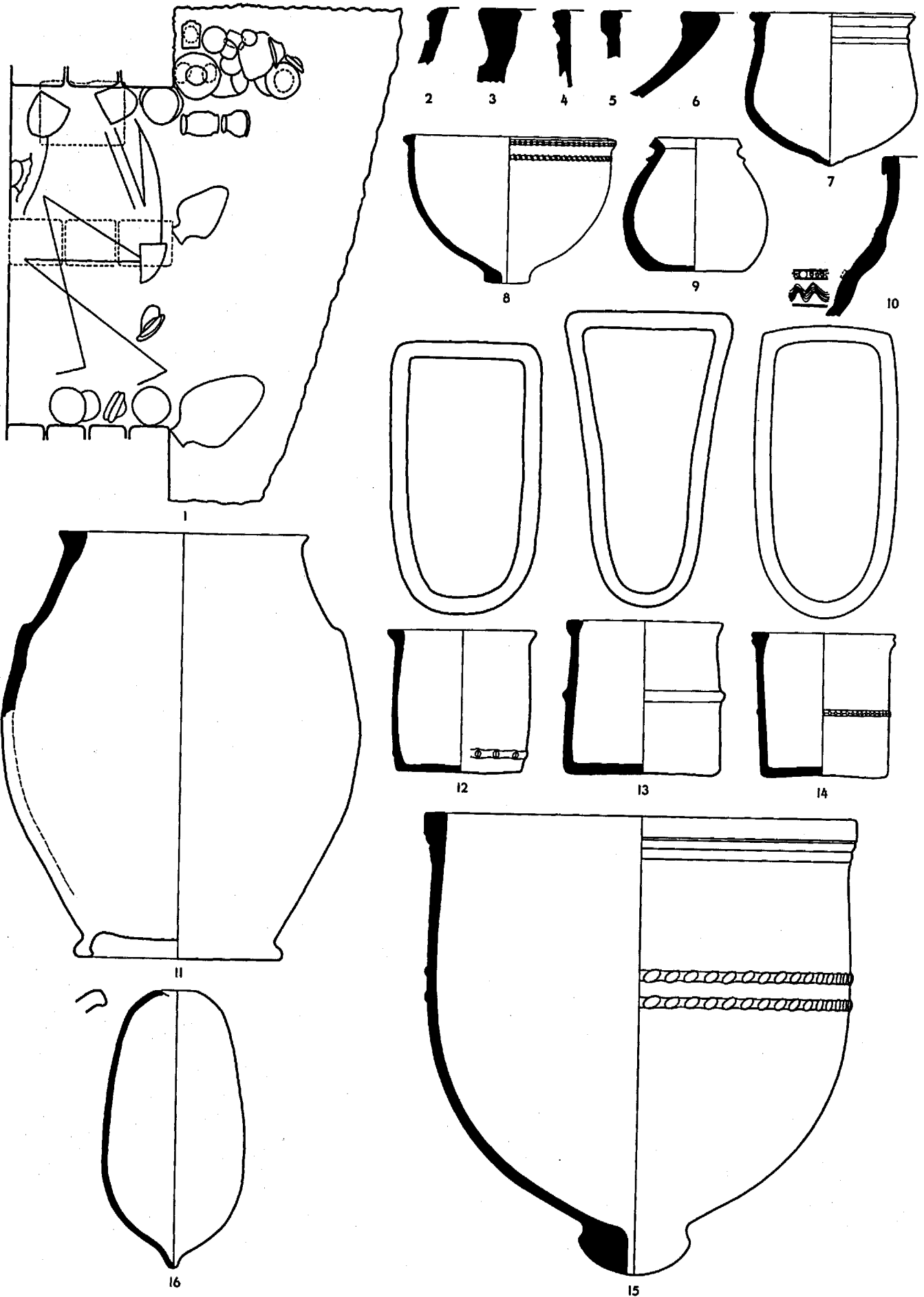
METAL BLADES FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, 1:4 (9) AND 1:2

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	3N 449	TB 299 XII 1	Bronze toilet set consisting of case and four instruments on ring
2	2N 328	TA II or I 3 burial 1B 198	Iron tweezers
3	2N 314	TB 41 E 1	Hematite lentoid weight; 6 gr. (see Pl. 147:18 for photo)
4	2N 234	TB 22 I 2	Stone egg-shaped weight; 43 gr.
5	2N 284	TB 66 I 1	Hematite weight; 4.5 gr.
6	2N 334	TB 75 E 2	Hematite barrel weight; 19 gr. (see Pl. 147:19 for photo)
7	2N 417	TB 30 II	Stone ovoid weight; 4.5 gr.
8	2N 544	TB 114 II 2	Whetstone with typical rectangular cross section
9	2N 150	TA 33 II	Whetstone with unusual top
10	2N 60	TA post-I burial 1B 157	Steatite whorl
11	3N 180	TA X	Bone whorl
12	2N 337	TB 65 I 2	Stone tool
13	2N 235	TA 52 III 1	Perforated stone hammer
14	3N 100	TB 235 V 2	One of three bronze keylike objects; head rounded rectangular in cross section
15	3N 326	TA 180 X 4 foundation	Bronze awl; tip slightly broken
16	2N 517	TB 187 III	Dark green stone object
17	1N 231	TA 13 I	Highly polished bone object
18	2N 679	TA post-I burial 1B 202	One of five tan clay "plugs" with brownish-black slip on head and in some cases on stem
19	2N 216	TA 51 III 2	Greenish-black stone object
20	2N 317	TA 16 II	Highly polished spoon bowl(?) of shell; perhaps bound to handle by means of perforations
21	1N 144	TA 8 I	Bronze hinge fragment
22	2N 344	TA 46 III 1	Iron chain(?) links
23	1N 186	TA 6 II	Polished bone object
24	3N 346	TB 292 XI 1	Tan baked-clay object; probably buff slip
25	3N 347	TB 291 XI 1	Three of ten bronze disks found near mosaic inlay (Pl. 153:26); d. 6.1-7.0; traces of decayed wood inside No. 27
26	3N 361		
27	3N 370		
28	2N 363	TA post-I burial 1B 202	Bronze hooked rod



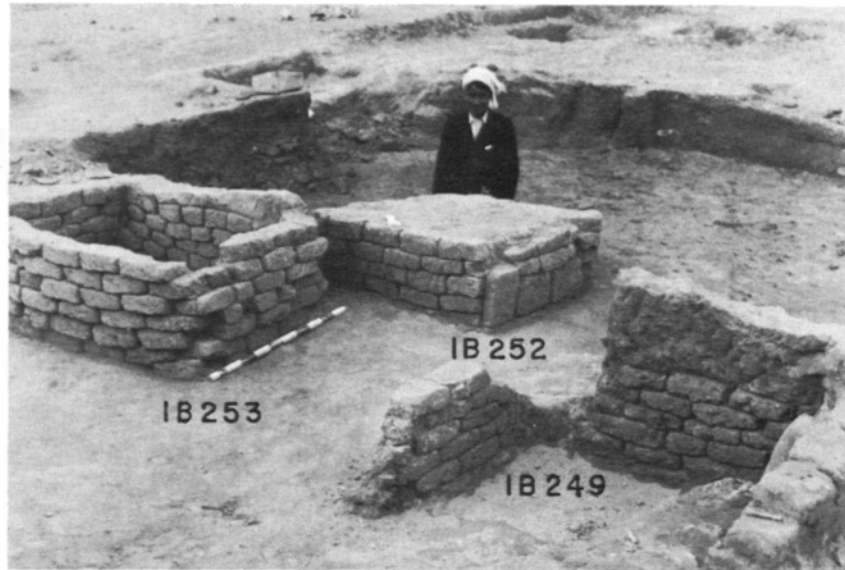
SMALL OBJECTS FROM THE SCRIBAL QUARTER. SCALES, 1:1 (11), 1:4 (22), AND 1:2

No.	Burial No.	Locus	Remarks
1	1B 290-91 (TB III)	TB 213 IV	Double burial in unbaked-brick "box" (Pl. 158 B)
2	1B 256	TA 125 VI	Burial jar
3	1B 274 (TA V)	TA 125 VI	Burial jar
4	1B 259 (TA V)	TA 124 VI	Burial jar
5	1B 278	TA 124 VI	Burial jar
6	1B 277	TA 125 VI	Burial jar
7	1B 281 (TA V)	TA 128 VI	Burial jar
8	1B 215 (TA III 2)	TA 81 IV	Burial jar
9	1B 280 (TA V)	TA 128 VI	Burial jar
10	1B 279	TA 126 VI	Burial jar
11	1B 235 (TA IV)	TA 73 V	Burial jar
12	1B 181 (TA III 1)	TA 51 III 2	"Bathtub" coffin
13	1B 227 (TA III)	TA 76 IV	"Bathtub" coffin
14	1B 179 (TA III 1)	TA 51 III 2	"Bathtub" coffin
15	1B 202 (TA post-I)	TA 68 III	Burial jar
16	1B 77	TA 8 post-I	Burial jar



PLAN OF TB BURIAL AND BURIAL VESSELS FROM TA

PLATE 158



A



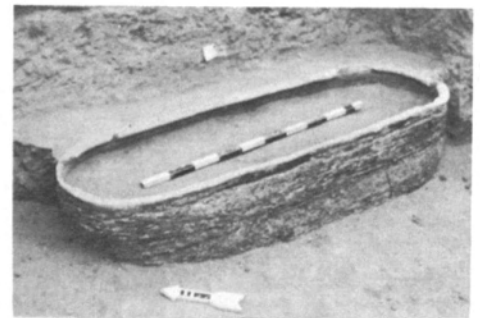
B



C



D



E

A. TB II UNBAKED-BRICK "BOX" BURIALS IN TB 153 III. B. TB III UNBAKED-BRICK "BOX" BURIAL (1B 290-91) IN TB 213 IV. C. JAR BURIALS OF INFANTS IN TA 202 (right foreground) and 214 XI. D. TA VIII UNBAKED-BRICK "BOX" BURIAL (3B 37) IN TA 144 X 1. E. TA VIII LONG-TUB BURIAL (3B 27) IN TA 153 X 2



A



D



B



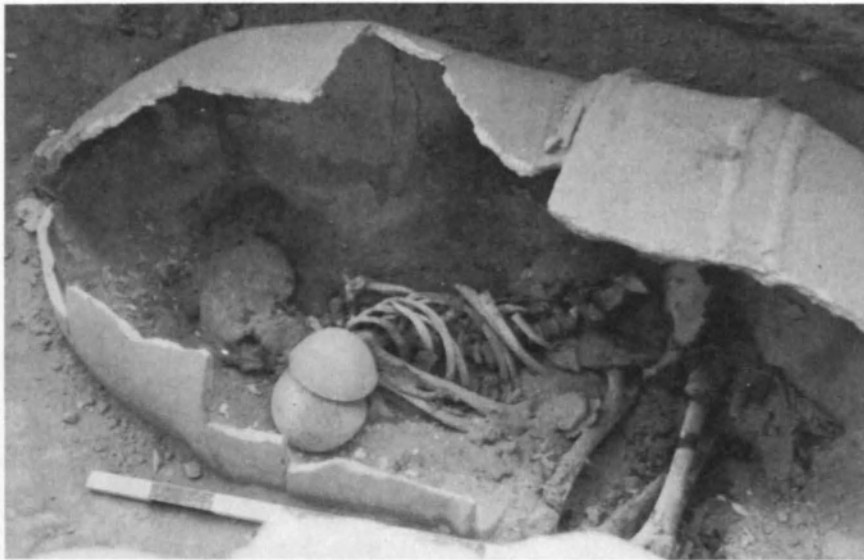
C



E

A-B. TA II BURIALS WITH BRICKWORK AND TRACES OF PALMWOOD COVERS IN TA 101 IV (1B 250) AND 50 III (1B 172) RESPECTIVELY.
C. DOUBLE-JAR BURIAL (1B 298) IN TA 138 VII. D. TA III JAR BURIAL (1B 224) IN TA 75 IV.
E. LONG-TUB BURIAL (1B 157) IN TA 20 I

PLATE 160



A



C



B



D

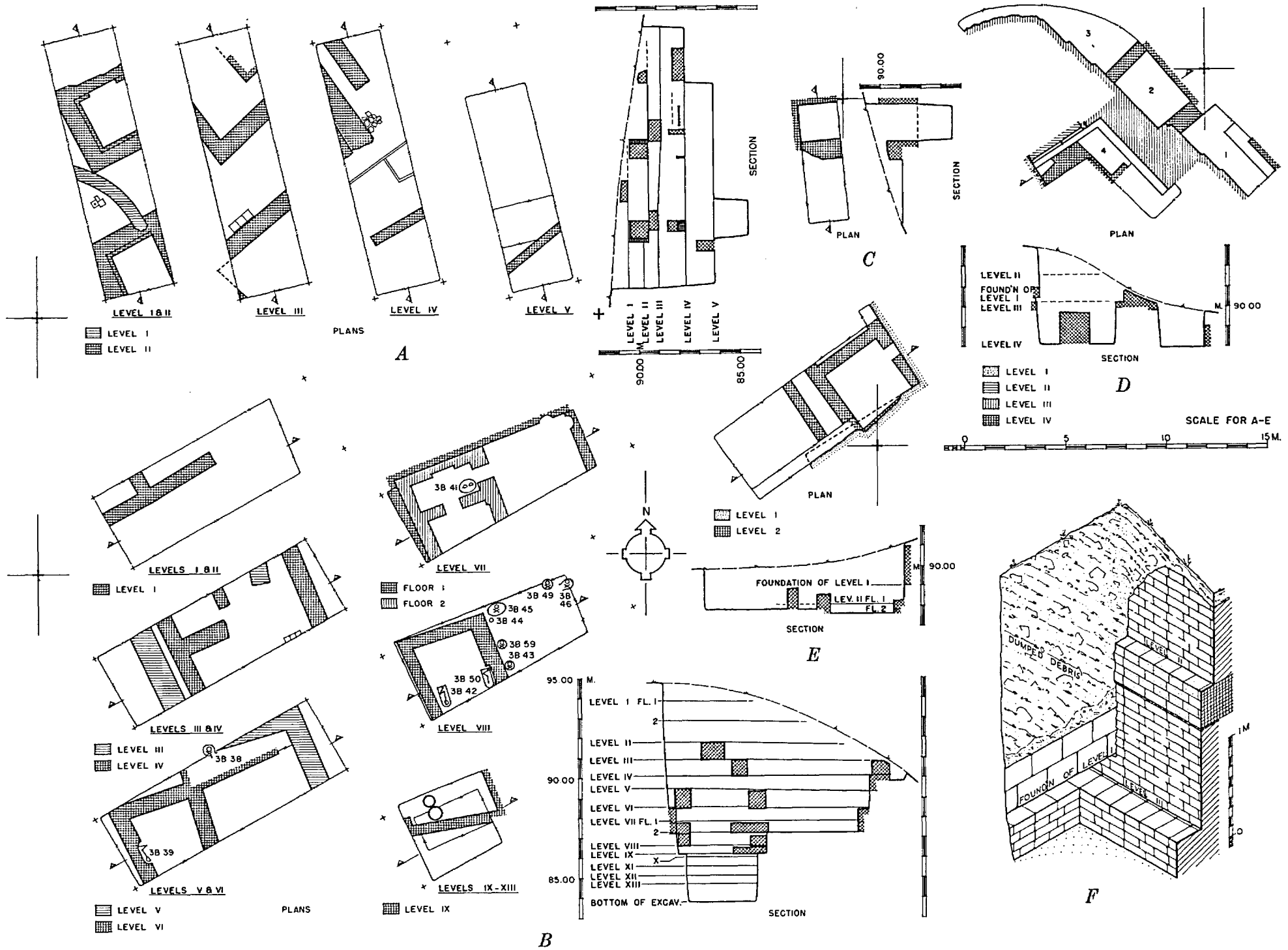


E



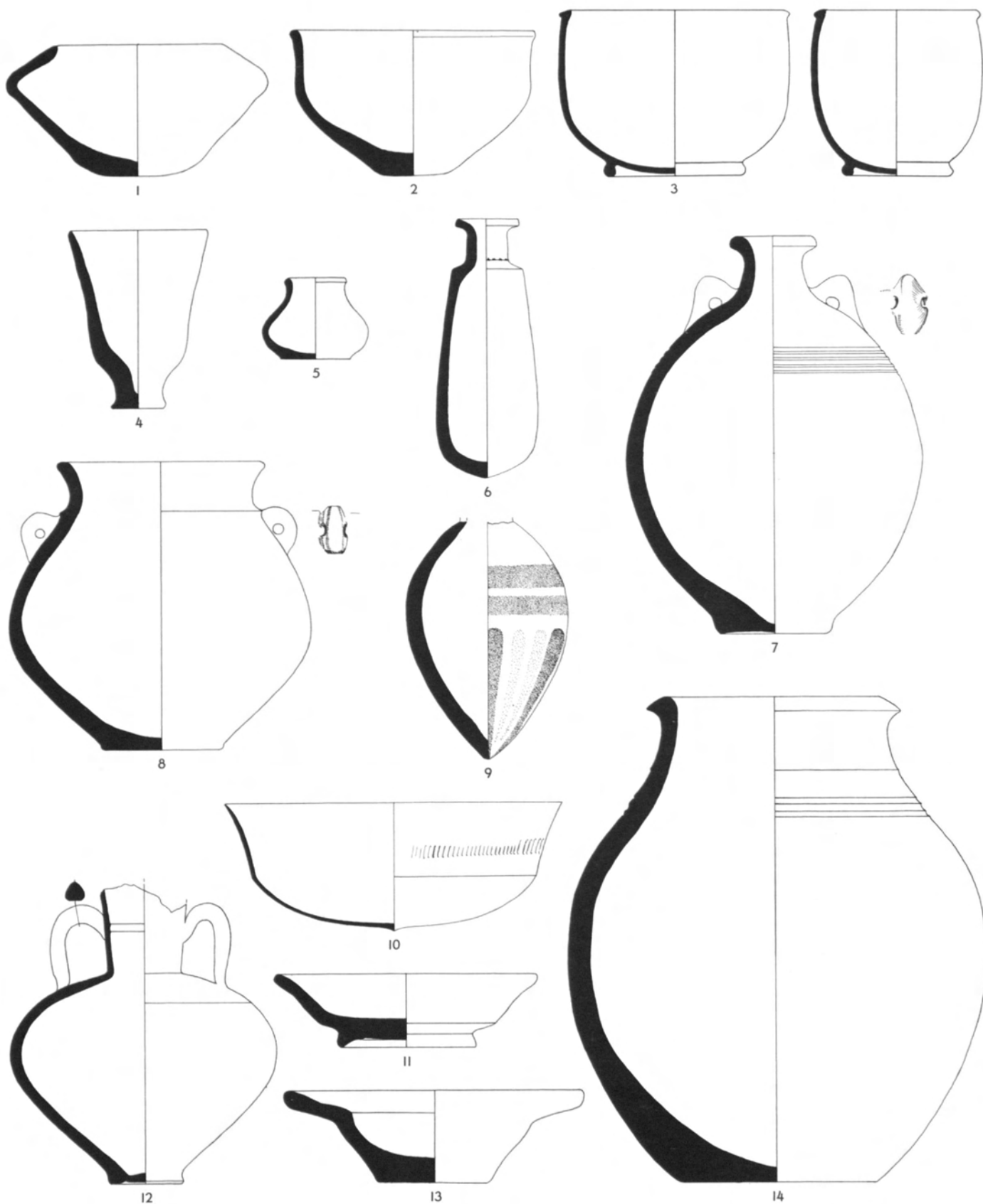
F

A. DOUBLE-JAR BURIAL (1B 134) IN TA 28 I. B. SLIPPER COFFIN (1B 156) IN TA 22 I. C. TABLETS EDGING MOUTH OF POT IN TA 191 X 4. D. TABLETS FROM FILL BELOW TA 191 X 4. E. TABLETS FORMING BOX AT SOUTHWEST END (indicated by brush) OF BENCH IN TA 205 XI 2. F. TABLETS ALONG NORTHEAST WALL OF TA 205 XI 1



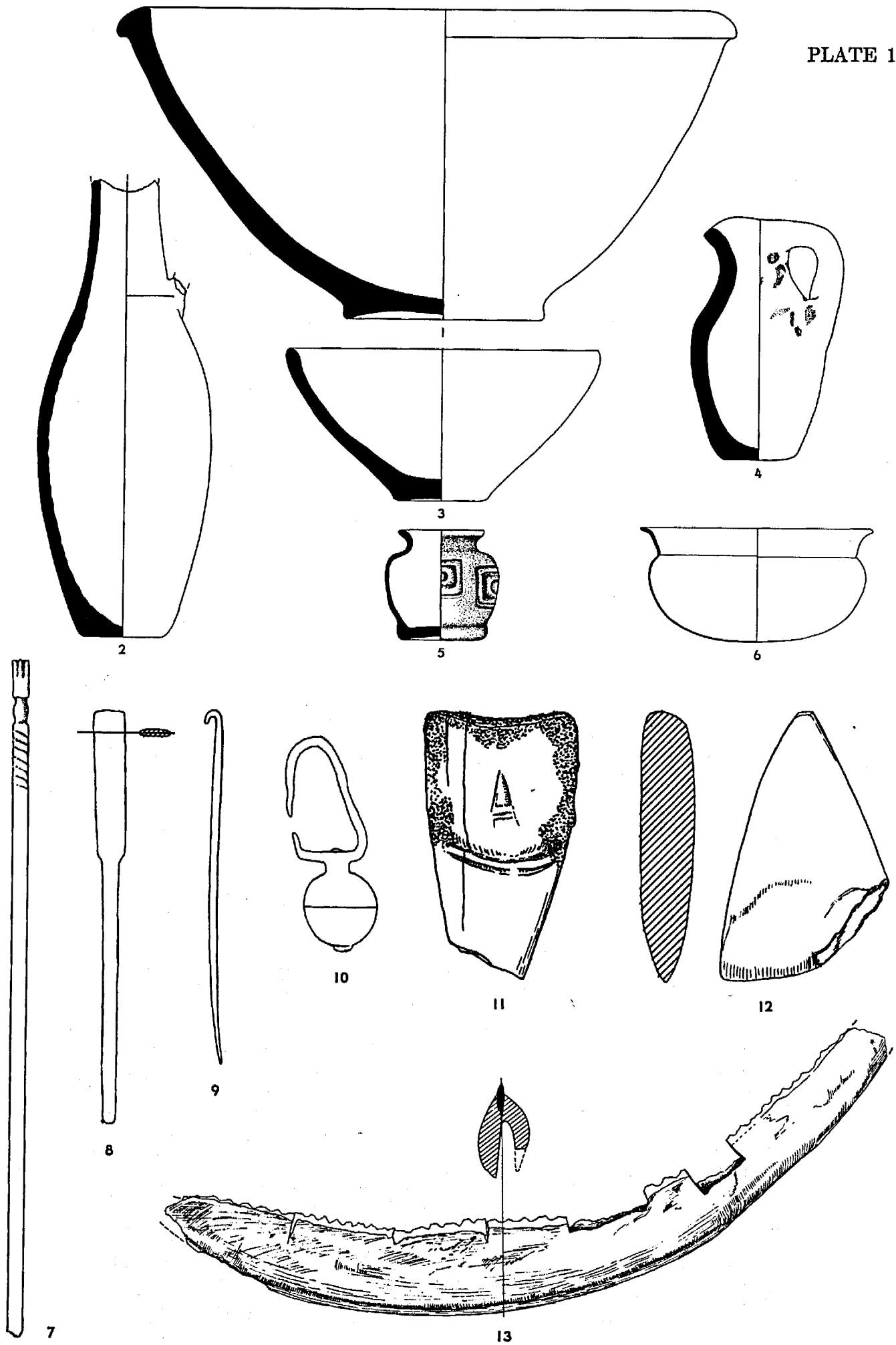
THE SOUNDINGS. A-E. PLANS AND SECTIONS. F. ISOMETRIC SKETCH OF NORTHWEST CORNER OF LOCUS 4 IN SOUNDING G

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	3P 415	SG IV	Tan ware, wet smoothed, irregularly pored base
2	3P 283	SD XI	Buff surface
3		SD VII burial 3B 45	Oval burial tub; coated with bitumen inside and out, two rows of reeds in bitumen just under rim
4	3P 194	SD VII	Tan ware, buff slip inside and on upper part outside
5	3N 212	SD VII burial 3B 45	Light yellow-brown glaze
6	3P 208	SD VII burial 3B 46	Tan ware, traces of red slip on body and possibly in band (2.3-7.5 wide) above bottom, red dots at neck join; traces of red 1.0 below rim
7	3N 209	SD V burial 3B 38	Grayish-white glaze
8	3N 207	SD V burial 3B 38	Dull but light greenish-gray glaze
9	3N 213	SD VIII	White base glaze, black and probably brown paint
10	3P 196	SD V burial 3B 38	Beige ware, wet-smoothed, partly ripple-scraped
11	3P 170	SD IV	Buff ware, light green glaze, tripod marks inside
12	3P 137	SD I	Buff ware, plain surface
13	3P 125	SC III	Tan ware, wet-smoothed
14	3P 124	SC III	Tan ware, buff slip



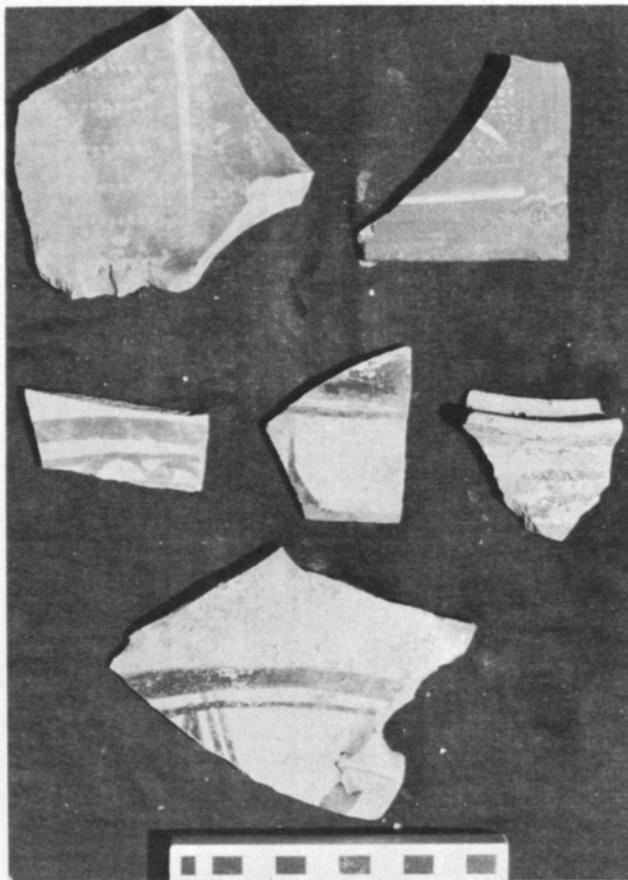
POTTERY FROM THE SOUNDINGS. SCALES, 1:20 (3) AND 2:5

No.	Cat. No.	Locus	Remarks
1	3N 130	SC III	Jewish incantation bowl; tan ware, buff slip (see also Pls. 164 D and 165); found inverted 20 cm. above floor
2	3P 113	SC III	Beige to tan ware, buff slip; found below II floor but above III walls
3	3N 132	SC III	Jewish incantation bowl; tan ware, wet-smoothed, low ribbing inside (see also Pl. 167 B); found below II floor but above III walls
4	3P 114	SC III	Buff surface, coated with bitumen inside and on rim outside, spots on neck to shoulder; found below II floor but above III walls
5	3N 62	SC I	White glass vase with six stamped motifs
6	3N 206	SD VII burial 3B 50	Bronze bowl
7	3N 154a	SD V burial 3B 39	Bronze pin
8	3N 148	SD IV	Bronze chisel(?) with circular shaft
9	3N 154b	SD V burial 3B 39	Bronze pin
10	3N 159	SD VI	Bronze earring with iron fragment through base of ball
11	3N 65	SC I	Bone figurine with traces of bitumen "hair"; h. 5.2 (incomplete), w. 2.9, th. 0.7
12	3N 140	SC V	Polished diorite chisel
13	3N 317	SG IV	Flint sickle set in bitumen which adhered to wooden handle



POTTERY AND OTHER OBJECTS FROM THE SOUNDINGS. SCALES, 2:5 (1-6), 1:1 (7-12), AND 1:2 (13)

PLATE 164



A



B



B

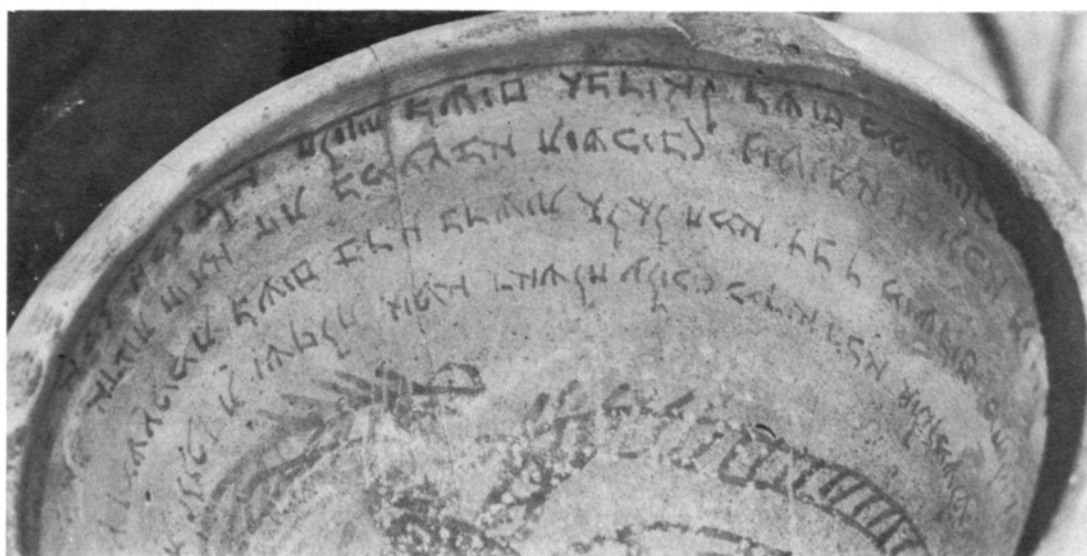
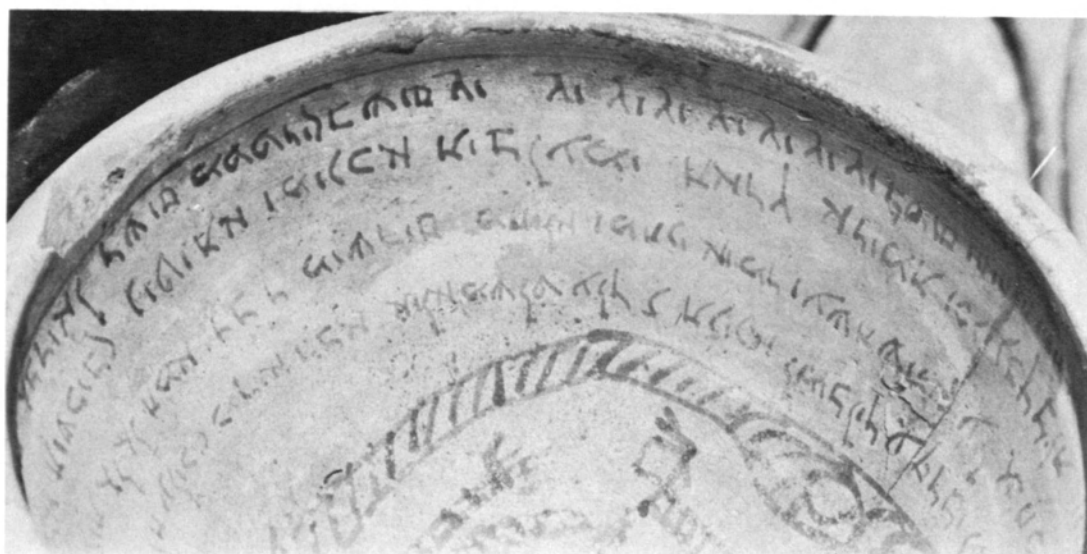


C



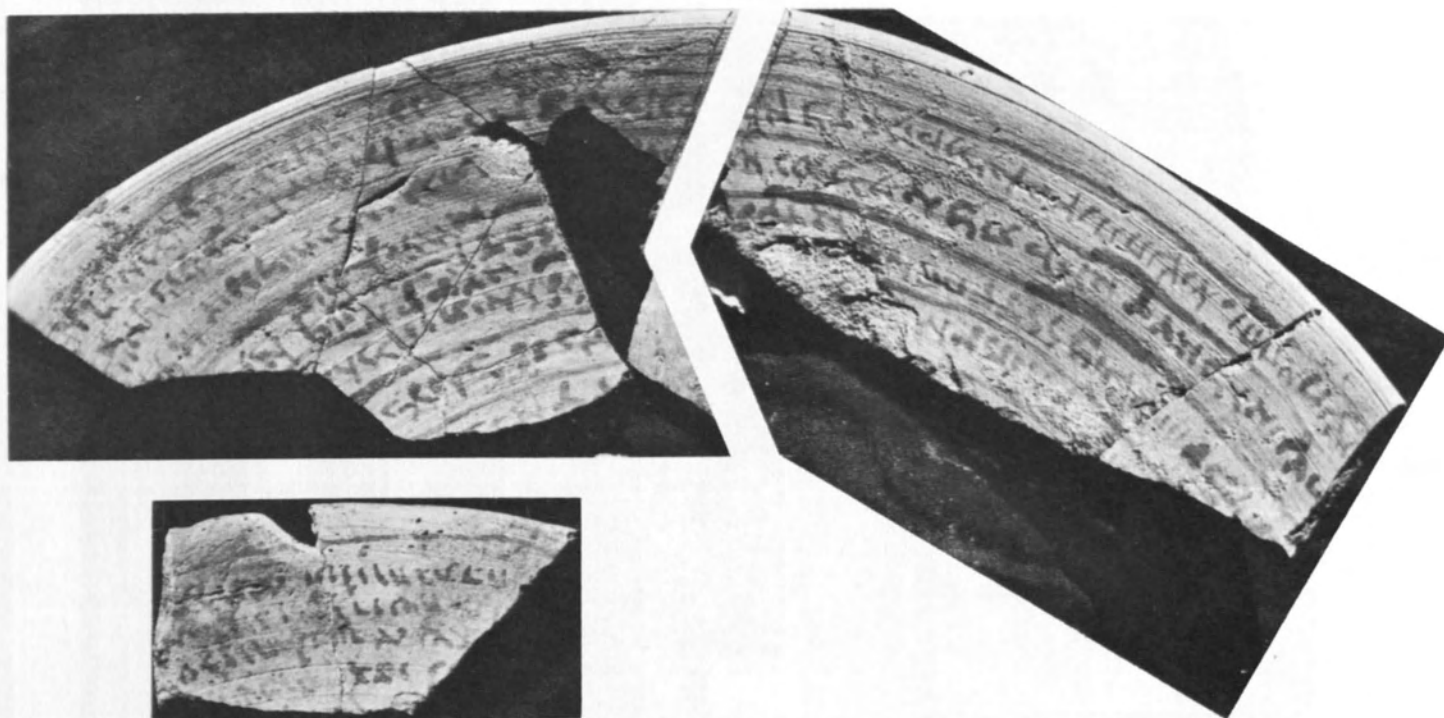
D

OBJECTS FROM THE SOUNDINGS. A. UBAID SHERDS FROM K 4. B. ROUNDEL (3N 381) FROM K 1. ACTUAL SIZE. C. UBAID FIGURINE (3D 661) FROM K 3. SCALE, 2:3. D. JEWISH INCANTATION BOWL (3N 130) FROM C III (SEE ALSO PLS. 163:1 AND 165)



JEWISH INCANTATION BOWL (3N 130) FROM SOUNDING C III (SEE ALSO PLS. 163:1 AND 164 D)

PLATE 166



A



B

JEWISH INCANTATION BOWLS 3N 134 (A) AND 3N 133 (B) FROM SOUNDING C III (SEE ALSO PL. 167 A)



A



B

JEWISH INCANTATION BOWLS 3N 133 (A) AND 3N 132 (B) FROM SOUNDING C III (SEE ALSO PLS. 166 B AND 163:3)

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