

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CARLSBERG EXPEDITION TO PHOENICIA 5

# SŪKĀS IV

A Middle Bronze Age Collective Grave on  
Tall Sūkās

*By* HENRIK THRANE

Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab  
Historisk-filosofiske Skrifter 10:1



Kommissionær: Munksgaard  
København 1978



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*To the memory of Ejnar Fugmann and Frode Wisti  
both of whom shared the toils of T IV*

*Synopsis*

This report is one of a series dealing with the Carlsberg Foundation's archaeological expedition to Phoenicia and it describes the excavation in 1958–1959 of a collective grave from the *Middle Bronze Age* (second millenium BC) on *Tall Sūkās* on the *Syrian coast*. The grave contained the remains of 40 *skeletons*, the majority of which had been displaced by later burials as the grave had been used throughout a longer period of time. The *grave goods* consisted mainly of *pottery*, *jugs* and *lamps*. *Metal artifacts* were represented by *bronze weapons* and ornaments and by *silver jewelry*. The placing of the grave in Near Eastern pre-history is elucidated by studies of the archaeological finds from other sites in the coastal area from Syria to *Palestine*. The anthropological investigations of the jaws and teeth from the same find, carried out by *Verner Alexandersen*, are being published simultaneously in: *Sūkās V, A Study of Teeth and Jaws from a Middle Bronze Age Collective Grave on Tall Sūkās* (Publications of the Carlsberg Expedition to Phoenicia 6 = Biol. Skr. Dan. Vid. Selsk. 22:2, 1978).

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## I Introduction

During the excavation of the deep sounding on the centre of the plateau of Tall Sūkās in sector G 11 SW<sup>1</sup>, a Middle Bronze Age collective grave – T IV – was found<sup>2</sup>. As an exhaustive account of this conglomeration of skeletons would by its very complexity overburden the reports on the sounding<sup>3</sup>, it was deemed desirable to publish the report on T IV separately.

The grave happened to be situated right in the middle of the sounding shaft and, as this was only 4×4 m, the examination of the grave severely delayed work on the sounding. For nearly three months we had to concentrate on the grave, and the narrow working space meant that the number of workmen had to be reduced. Interesting though the grave was, it was secondary to the purpose of the sounding and so it was excavated perhaps too cursorily.

The actual digging was done by the author assisted by a couple of the more able Syrian workmen. Identifiable skeletons were measured and drawn whenever possible. However, individual bones and objects were normally lifted and taken to the expedition house without much delay so that some constellations may have been overlooked, if they existed. This was done not least to avoid clandestine work at night. The draughtsman was at first the chief architect, the late Ejnar Fugmann, but for practical reasons the work was very soon

taken over by the excavator. Photography on the site was intended more for study purposes than for publication, and only a few photographs have been selected for this report. Though the excavator may certainly be blamed for omissions, he cannot be held entirely responsible for the gaps in the record. The confused character of the grave, and the often very bewildering situations shown by the many bones found in haphazard positions seem to reflect a very intensive ancient secondary displacement of bones and antiquities alike.

The whole material was numbered successively as it was exhumed, no distinction in this respect being made between bones or objects. The material comprises numbers 1–488, which are described in the catalogue (p. 51–59). This catalogue attempts to give all available details concerning the individual numbers, i.e. the position in relation to other objects, dimensions, etc. The evaluation by physical anthropologists, where such information exists, has been incorporated in the description of the recognizable skeletons. Unfortunately, in most cases the information given in the catalogue is all that is available. The value of a catalogue such as this may be doubtful, but it seems preferable to allow readers to judge the material for themselves.

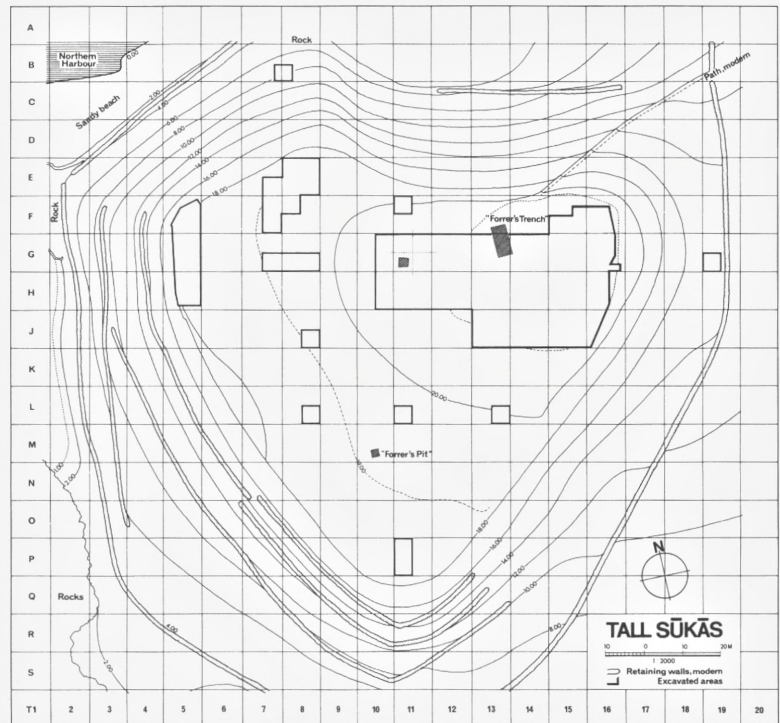
An attempt has been made to give the correct stratigraphical position of objects composed of several fragments. They are described under the highest catalogue number as this denotes the deepest level among several possibilities – in some cases sherds of the same pot were found in all levels of the grave. It is natural that sherds were transported to a higher level than the original when earlier

1: Cf. P. J. Riis, Sūkās I, 1970, fig. 4; III, 1974, fig. 2.

2: Preliminary notes by P. J. Riis appeared in AASyr 8/9 1958/59, 132, fig. 22, 10, 1960, 129 fig. 20–23.

3: Cf. P. J. Riis & H. Thrane, Sūkās III, 1974. Further volumes on the Post-Neolithic periods are in preparation.

Fig. 1. Plan of the excavations at Tall Sūkās showing G 11 SW as dark hatched area. After Sūkās III.



burials were disturbed in order to make room for new interments, while the opposite process is not likely to have occurred except perhaps in a few cases where sherds may have fallen into cavities. According to this theory, sherds from a higher level belonging to the same pot as sherds from a lower level are here described as if belonging to a pot originally located in the lower level.

The numbers of the catalogue are those also shown on the plans, figs. 2–34.

In the following, the individual recognizable skeletons are first described separately with an accompanying plan. These skeletons have been given numbers from I–XVII. In addition, general plans and descriptions of the grave are given at intervals, showing the skeletons just mentioned, as well as other finds that could not be ascribed to complete skeletons.

A special numbering was used for the skulls as they were the best indicators of the number of individuals interred in the grave.

The original plans were drawn to the scale 1:10. The objects were registered and photographed by the author and by other members of the expedition, and drawn by the late Ejnar Fugmann and the author. The animal bones were examined by mag. scient. Tove Hatting of the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen. The drawings for this publication were made by the draughtsman of the Institute of Classical and Near Eastern Archaeology in the University of Copenhagen, Mr. P. T. Christensen. I wish to express my sincere thanks to him for the very careful way in which he scrutinized the plans and controlled the concordance between plans and catalogue. I alone am responsible for any misinterpretations and mistakes made in the field.

The anthropological material is published by Verner Alexandersen in: Sūkās V, A Study of Teeth and Jaws from a Middle Bronze Age Collective Grave on Tall Sūkās (Publications of the Carlsberg Expedition to Phoenicia 6 = Biol. Skr. Dan. Vid. Selsk. 22:2, 1978).



## II Description of the Three Levels

### Level 1.

The first traces of the grave were noted in layer 17 of sector G 11 SW. This layer contained what looked like primitive walls of stones with a loose earth-fill, as well as some preserved mud bricks. There was a wall and a patch of dark earth (fire-place?) towards the north. A stone circle was observed in the western half of the trench. Among the plain, rough, field stones was a larger, rounded, flattened stone that must have come from the seashore. Layer 18 consisting of a yellow-brown earth-fill with some lime in the soil lay under the stones; a pit could be seen between the wall (mentioned above) at the northern end of the trench and a heap of stones found under the flat stone just mentioned. This pit was termed layer 19 and proved to be an oval measuring 2.70×1.90 m. The northern limit was marked by a course of stones inside the pit. These stones sloped inwards so it seems possible that the top course may have fallen into the pit. Only towards the north could any kind of stone lining of the pit be seen, but the outline of the pit was easily followed (fig. 5).

Under the stone layer in the middle of the pit was a more irregular layer of stones. The first bones and objects were found immediately under the scattered stones. A few complete pots and a group of skulls appeared first. The skulls were covered with a layer of pure, grey clay. Very soon, an extremely confusing mass of bones of arms, legs, and ribs, etc., made an appearance. Only after strenuous excavation work and study did some of the bones begin to make any sense, and a complete skeleton could be discerned.

### *Skeleton I*

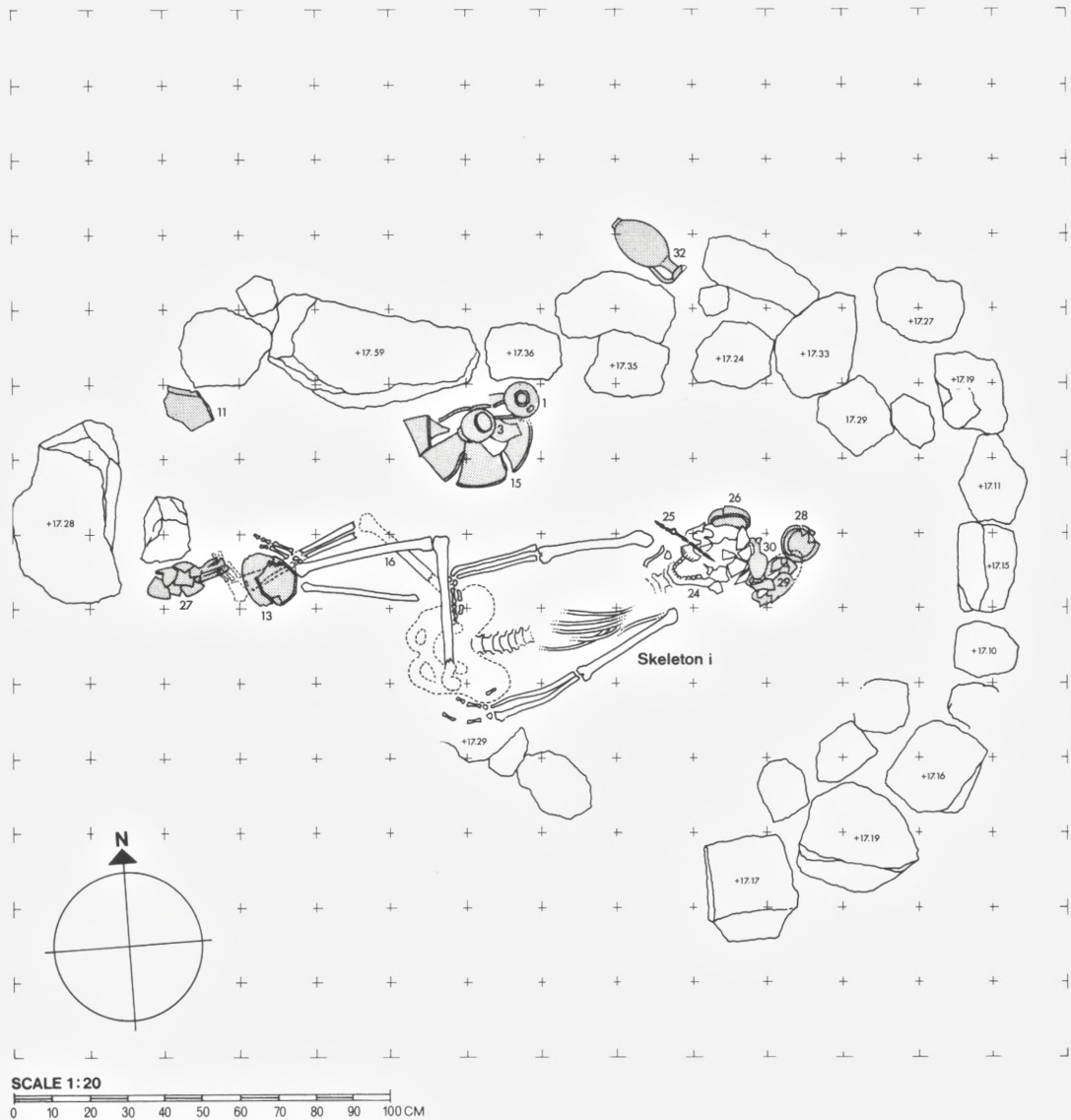
This first skeleton (figs. 2 and 7) was orientated east-west, extended on the back, with the skull towards east. Skull no. 24 was lying on the back, the face turned obliquely towards west. The jaw had dropped and rested on the spine. The skull had been broken by the stones covering it. Adult, female?

The arms were extended along the sides of the body, the right hand bent at a right angle at the pelvis, while the left hand lay just south of the pelvis. The left leg rested on the right, the left femur being on top of the right hand and femur, while the left leg pointed towards west at a right angle to the femur. The foot lay on top of pot no. 13 (fig. 6). The right femur was pushed slightly more towards south than would be the natural position, the tibia pointing towards west and the foot lying on the jug no. 27. The lower extremities were numbered 16. Female.

The front teeth were green as they had been discoloured by a bronze toggle pin no. 25 (fig. 68), which was orientated NW-SE, the tip pointing towards SE. Under the skull – towards NE – was a clay lamp no. 26 (fig. 53) with its spout underneath the back of the head. West of the skull stood a cup no. 28 (fig. 52) and under it a jug no. 29. Immediately west of 29 and slightly above it was another jug 30, (fig. 57). We have assigned pots nos. 1 and 10 to this skeleton.

### *Skeleton II*

Another skeleton (figs. 3 and 7), orientated NNW-SSE lay under skeleton I. The body was



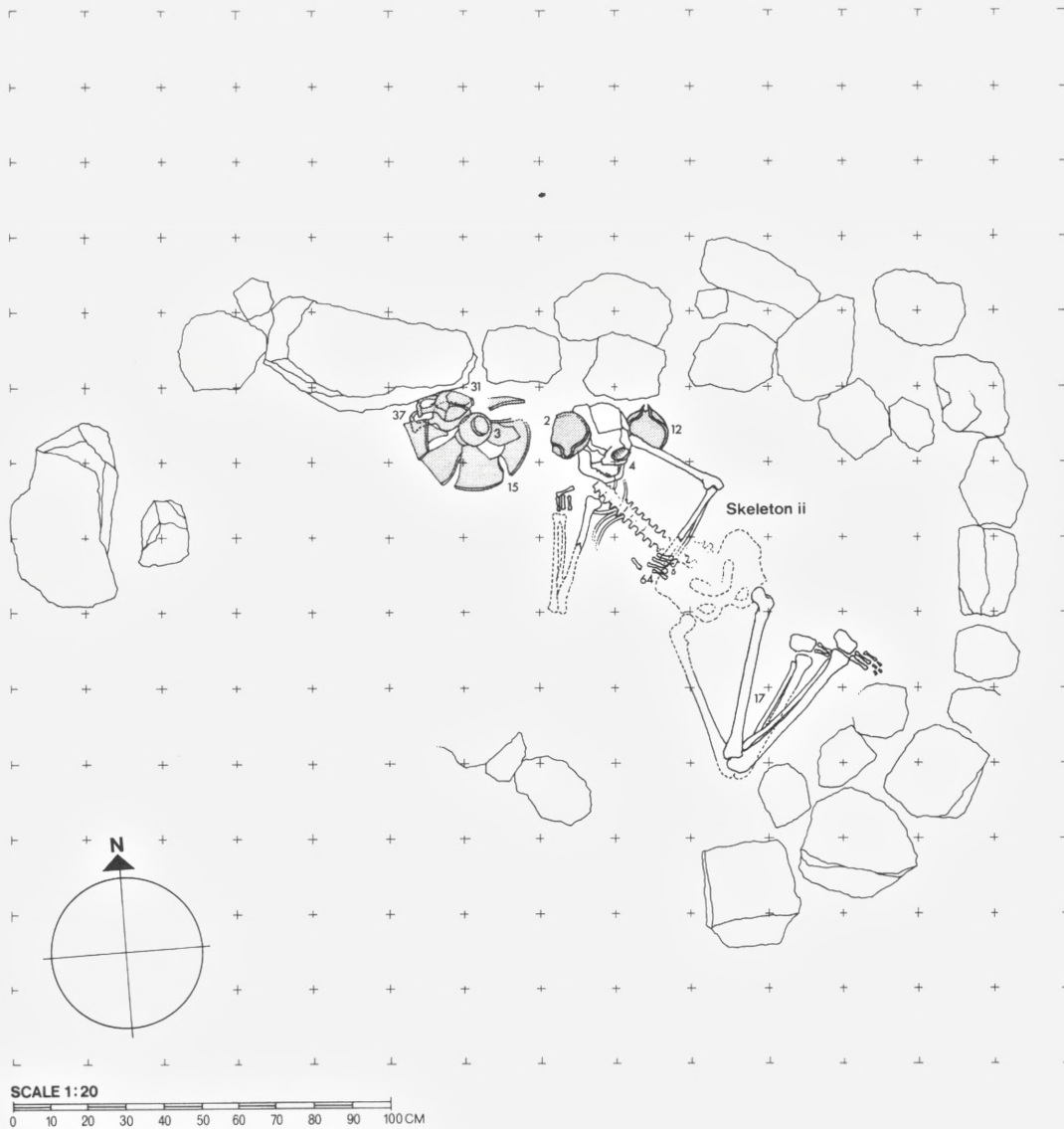
TALL SŪKĀS TOMB T.IV, LEVEL 1, PLAN 1

Fig. 2. G 11 SW T IV Plan 1, top layer.

extended on the back, the head towards the north. The skull no. 4 lay on the left side with the jaw in situ and the face towards the south. Mature male(?).

The left humerus lay along the side, the forearm across the abdomen above the pelvis; the fingers seemed to be missing. Hand no. 64 may belong here. The right arm was strongly flexed, the elbow



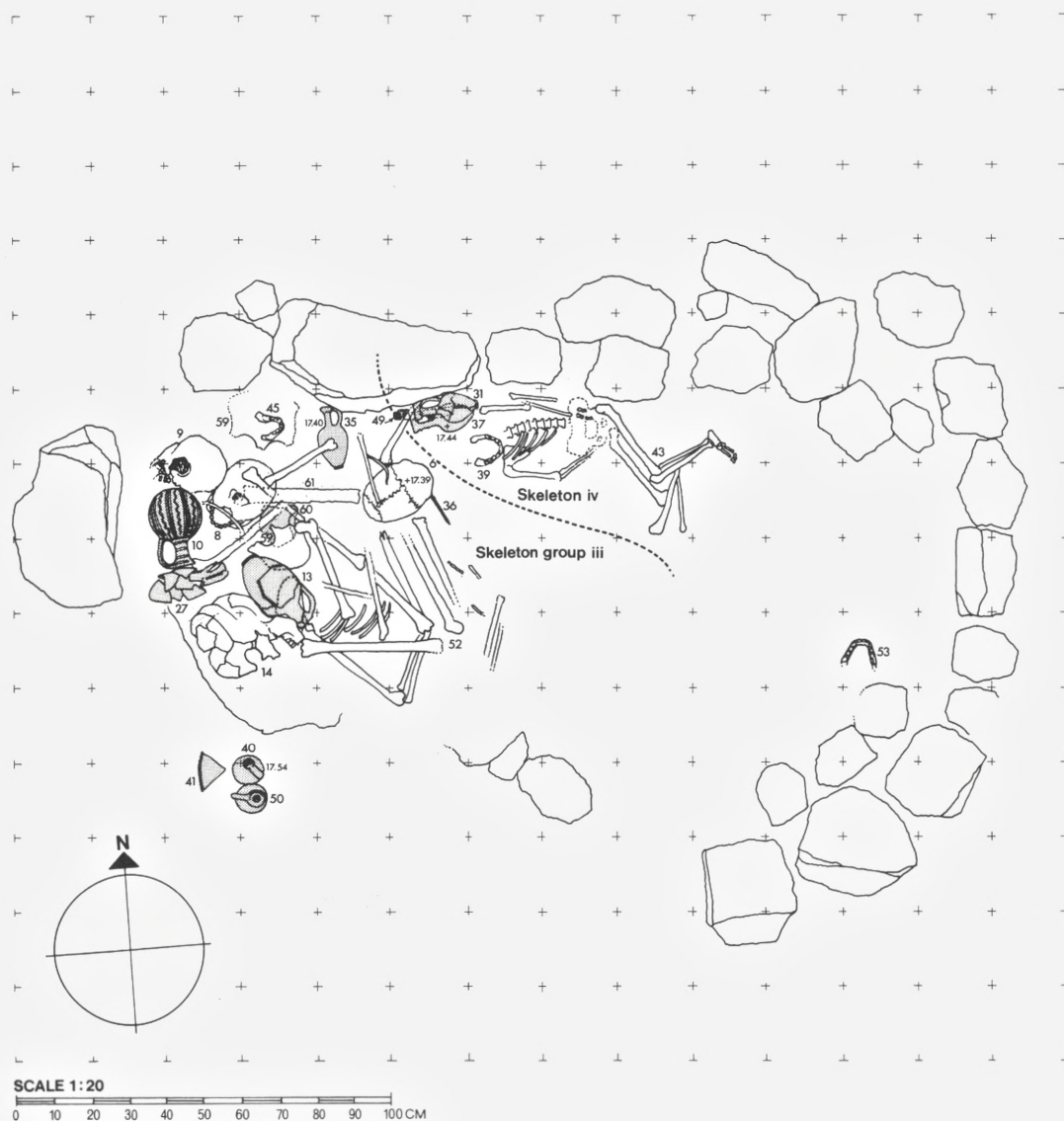


TALL SŪKĀS TOMB T.IV, LEVEL 1, PLAN 2

Fig. 3. Plan 2.

pointing away from the body, while the forearm was so flexed that the hand was level with the right shoulder. The pelvis lay underneath the skull of skeleton I.

The legs were flexed, the knees on top of each other, pointing towards south, while the feet were towards NE, the toes pointing towards SE and sloping strongly down towards east; presumably



TALL SŪKĀS TOMB T. IV, LEVEL 1, PLAN 3

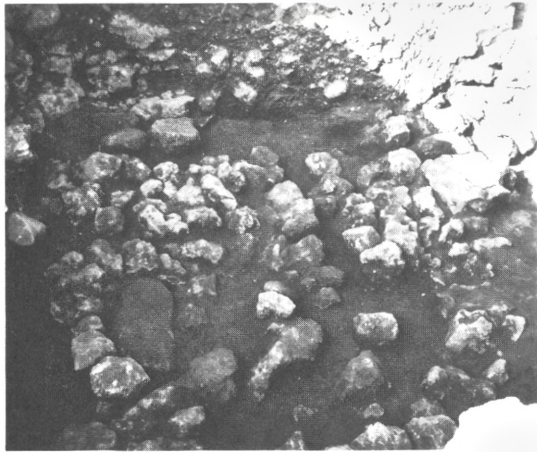
Fig. 4. Plan 3.

they were at the edge of the pit and had been placed in an awkward position. Under the neck of the skull was a clay lamp no. 12 (fig. 54), while lamp no. 2 (fig. 46) was found west of the skull and

slightly higher.

Northwest of the skull was a group of pottery, cup no. 3 (fig. 48) lay under a stone inside bowl no. 15 (figs. 9 and 50). This bowl had been broken

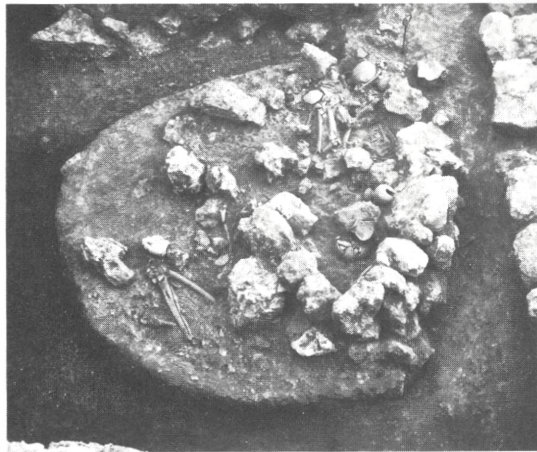




5



6



7



8



9



10

Fig. 5. G 11 SW seen from the east showing the stones above the top layer of skeletons.

Fig. 6. In the foreground jug cat. no. 12 and skull no. 14, foreground left jug no. 10, centre right jug cat. no. 13, cf. fig. 4. In the background bones no. 16 seen from the SW.

Fig. 7. Skeleton I, centre, and skeleton II left, covered by stones, seen from the east.

Fig. 8. Skull cat. no. 14 with base of jug cat. no. 13 in situ, seen from the SE.

Fig. 9. Pots cat. no. 3 inside no. 15 and 31, seen from NE, cf. figs. 2 and 4.

Fig. 10. Skeleton VI, skull cat. no. 38 underneath bones of skeletons IV-V with pot cat. no. 37 in the foreground, seen from the NE.

by the pressure of the stone. Jug no. 31 (fig. 58) was found north of no. 3, underneath it and between the bowl and the edging stones. A juglet no. 37 lay parallel to and under no. 31 (figs. 10 and 61).

We assumed that pots nos. 31 and 37 belonged to skeleton IV, while nos. 2, 3, 12, and 15 may have belonged to skeleton II.

### *Skeleton group III*

Skeleton group III is really just a group of disordered bones that must represent several individuals. It was found in the western end of the grave mixed with pots and potsherds.

Skull no. 14 was found on its right side facing south, with open mouth (figs. 4, 6 and 8). Male(?) adult. Behind the neck was a pelvis fragment (no. 59) covered by the end of a femur forming part of a group of femurs and other limb bones (no. 52). Another long bone extended from the chin of skull 14 E-W and covered a complete arm towards SE with a shoulder blade NE of the skull. The forearm of this arm was bent ca. 90° towards the north where it disappeared under further long bones (also no. 52). A group of ribs found lying in order north of the humerus of the arm mentioned probably belong to the same skeleton as this arm and to skull 14. Another humerus east of jug 13 may belong to a different skeleton.

Jug 13 (figs. 4, 6 and 8) lay orientated NNW-SSE, the mouth towards SSE. Immediately NE of the jaw of skull 14, jug no. 12 (fig. 4) lay east-west, the mouth pointing towards the east, behind the neck of the skull and partly on top of jug no. 10 (fig. 6), which was oriented north-south. The globular body of jug 10 was squeezed in between two more skulls – nos. 8 and 9 (fig. 6).

Skull no. 8 lay upside down, the face towards SW. The mandible was missing as well as the front teeth, the canines, and a few of the molars, (11 – 12-year-old child), but mandible no. 53 fits this skull.

The other skull no. 9 was found immediately north-west of and partly on top of the neck of

skull 8, facing west and lying on its right side (8-year-old child). North-east of no. 8 was a pelvis (no. 59) and on top of this a mandible no. 45, chin facing up towards east, and fitting skull no. 9. A couple of ribs as well as a long bone were found on top of the skulls.

A fourth skull no. 6 was covered by a stone and a rib. The back of the head pointed towards the west and the crown of the head was uppermost. Juvenile(?) female(?).

A broken skull no. 7, which will be described under skeleton V (fig. 11), lay next to skull no. 6.

Of the skulls described, one presumably belonged to the skeleton numbered IV, another to no. VII, VIII, or perhaps even IX, while one must belong to the body whose long bones were found in the bone heap no. 52 (described above).

### *Skeleton IV*

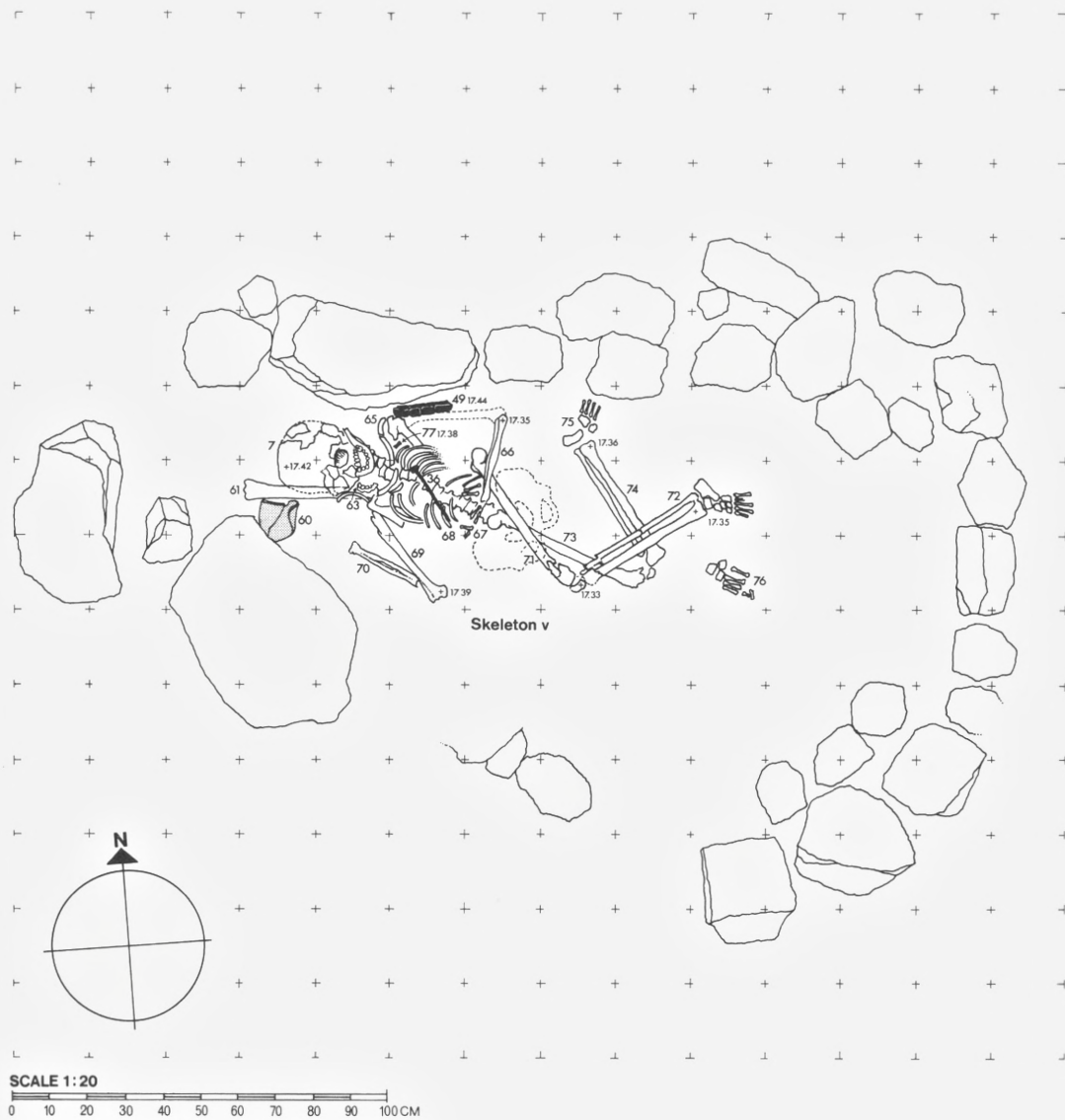
This skeleton lay extended on the back, orientated east-west with the (missing) head towards west. A skull no. 38 lay face up with open mouth (figs. 4, 10 and 15), while the spare mandible no. 39 was found on top of and east of no. 38, chin towards east with the teeth pointing upwards.

Skull 38 belonged to skeleton VI, whereas it seems that jaw 39 of a 7-year-old child belonged to skeleton IV, from which the original skull had been removed and placed in skeleton group III (vide supra fig. 4).

The arms were extended along the sides and perhaps intermingled with the arms of skeleton VI; the fingers rested on the pelvis. The femurs were bent up under the body, knees pointing towards south (fig. 14). The left knee rested on the middle of the right leg. The right leg was strongly flexed back towards the femur and the foot was in situ, toes pointing towards east. The lower extremities numbered 43 belong to a 6-year-old child. There are also the bones of a 7-year-old child among the bones of skeleton IV.

The state of the skeleton showed that it had been placed at the edge of the grave pit, ribs and arms compressed.



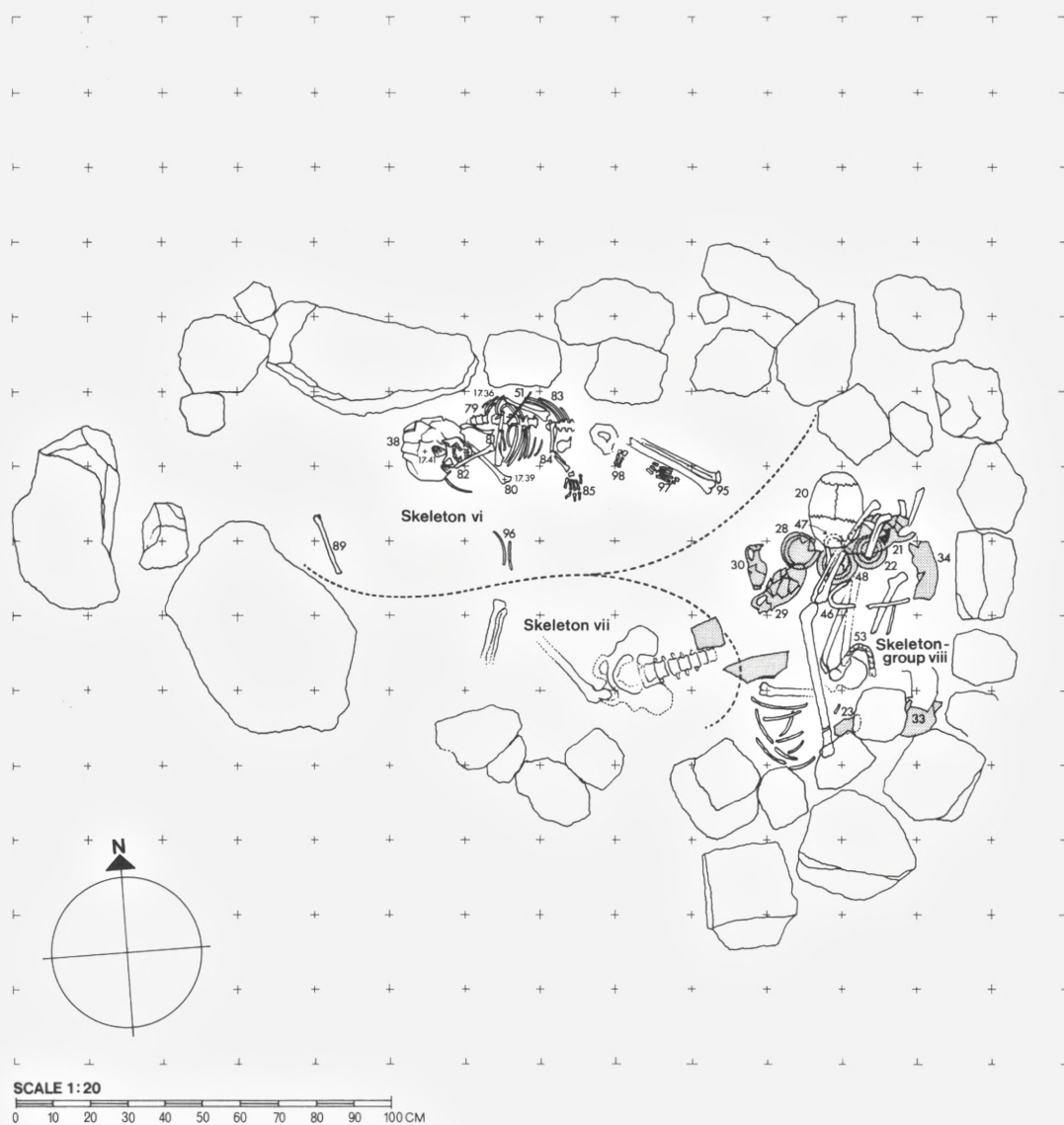


TALL SŪKĀS TOMB T.IV, LEVEL 1, PLAN 4

Fig. 11. Plan 4.

Between the left side of the skull (no. 38) and the stones at the edge was a jug no. 31 (fig. 4) and underneath this was another jug no. 37 (fig. 10). North-east of and partly underneath the mouth of

jug 37 were two sheets of silver 49a–b (fig. 63–64). The skeleton rested on the same layer as skeleton VI (vide infra p. 14). These jugs may belong to skeleton IV.



TALL SŪKĀS TOMB T.IV, LEVEL 1, PLAN 5

Fig. 12. Plan 5.

### *Skeleton V*

Orientated WNW-ESE was a skeleton lying on its back with the head towards west, the bones of a large child included (figs. 11 and 16). The skull

no. 7 lay on the back, its face slightly turned up towards east, the mandible had dropped down (figs. 15 and 17). The shoulder area was intact, the right arm (nos. 69–70) flexed with the elbow 25 cm



TALL SŪKĀS TOMB T.IV, LEVEL 1, PLAN 6

Fig. 13. Plan 6.

from the spine and the forearm bent back, on top of the right forearm (no. 90) of skeleton IX. The right hand was missing. The left humerus was not found, it may have been removed together with

skeleton III or IV. The forearm (66) pointed towards SSW, the hand resting on top of the pelvis, the fingers (67) had fallen apart. The legs had been pushed towards NNW from their original position.



The right leg (71–72) lay on top of the left (73–74). The right femur was under the left forearm (66), the knee pointing towards the south and the leg (72) pointing towards the north-east with its foot in situ. A foot (76) was found separately with the toes towards south-east. The left leg was flexed, the toes (75) in situ towards the north.

On the ribs of the left side of the chest were traces of oxydization left by the bronze pin no. 36 (figs. 11 and 70), which was found lying on the sixth to seventh ribs, orientated NW-SE. Above the shoulder blade and below the clavicle (65) was a cylinder seal no. 77 (fig. 47), above the top rib, orientated SW-NE. Above the skull was a femur no. 61, lying east-west, close to lamp no. 60. The lamp was found underneath pelvis 59. The bone and the lamp presumably belong to skeleton III. South of the mandible mentioned above was a fragment of an upper jaw no. 63.

Parts of the skeleton lay on top of skeleton VI. The skull was compressed and lay right on top of arm no. 78 (see Skel. IX), the back of the head right against a collection of broken bones towards the south.

As a comparatively rich equipment was found in situ on skeleton V, it seems possible that the silver sheets, no. 49, north of the skeleton, also belonged to this burial. The left humerus may have been removed when pots 31 and 37 were interred.

#### *Skeleton VI*

Directly under skeleton IV was a child's skeleton lying on its right side, orientated east-west, head towards west (figs. 12, 16 and 18). Skull no. 38 rested on the right side of the back of the head, facing upwards towards the south (figs. 15 and 18). The back of the skull was broken. Most of the permanent teeth were still in the jaw. The head rested against and partly below a pelvis fragment of skeleton V. The arms had fallen down or been pushed away; left humerus no. 83 lay along the side, the forearm (84) was broken and lay loose, resting on top of the vertebrae among the ribs.

Hand 85 lay on top of pelvis 62 (which is presumed to belong to skeleton IX). The right humerus (80) was under the chin and on top of a pelvis fragment. Forearm 81 lay on top of the chest, the right hand was missing. A femur (95) pointed towards south-east and the leg was bent back. The legs were missing; no. 95 seems too large for VI, while feet 97–98 may belong here, but are obviously displaced.

Over the mouth of the skull lay a forearm, no. 82. Parts of the ribs and femurs of skeleton V were found on top of skeleton VI.

A bronze pin no. 51 was found on top of the fifth-sixth ribs.

The skeleton rested on greyish, clayey earth mixed with small mud bricks, stones, and sherds, but without any bones.

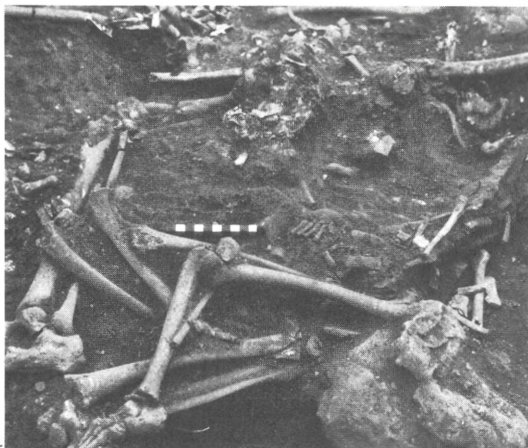
#### *Skeleton VII*

South of skeleton VI were the remains of another skeleton orientated east-west with the (missing) head towards east (fig. 12). Only the pelvis, spine and left leg could be identified. The leg was bent, knee pointing towards north and the leg pointing towards south-west at a right angle with the femur.

#### *Skeleton group VIII*

At the eastern edge of the grave pit, south-east of skeleton VI, there was a group of sherds and bones of several individuals (figs. 12 and 16). The top layer of this heap consisted of pots nos. 21, 22 (fig. 51); 28 (fig. 52); 29, 30 (fig. 57) and 48 (fig. 60), skull no. 20, jaws nos. 46, 47 and 53, some ribs towards the south, and what looked like a complete leg. The femur was N-S and the leg was strongly flexed. It lay on top of pot 48 and jaw 47 (mature adult). Partly under this femur was a pelvis and several other femurs and leg bones lying SSW-NNE. These long bones were lying along the eastern side of skull no. 20 (female adult) and a pelvis. Skull no. 20 lay on its base facing south.

On top of the centre of the group of long bones was a mandible 46 with the chin pointing towards west (belonging to skull 20). Several ribs were also



14



15



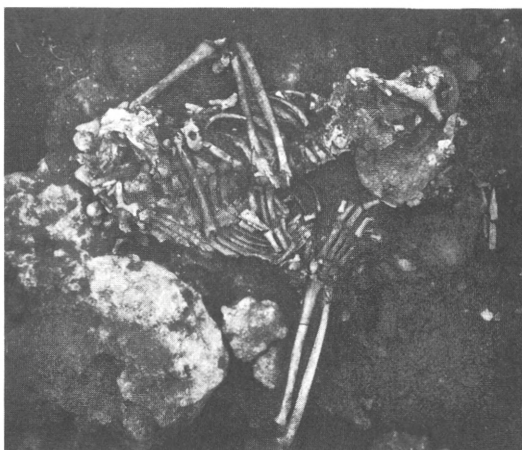
16



17



18



19

Fig. 14. Skeleton IV on top of skeleton V, seen from the NE.

Fig. 15. On the left skull cat. no. 38, on the right skull no. 7, seen from the NE.

Fig. 16. Skeleton V on top of skeleton VI, in the foreground skeletal group VIII, seen from the east.

Fig. 17. Skull cat. no. 7, seen from the NE.

Fig. 18. Skeleton VI seen from the east, in the background skeleton IX.

Fig. 19. Skeleton IX, seen from the south.



lying loose in the layer. At the edge of the pit was a mandible 53 on top of a femur and a pelvis. This mandible probably belongs to skull no. 8 (cf. skeleton group III). The sherds in this heap included sherds of pots that were found at a lower level at the same spot (cf. infra skeleton X). Nos. 29–30 may belong to skeleton V, at whose feet they were found (cf. figs. 11 and 12).

Skeletal group VIII seems to represent one or two individuals which must have been put aside when skeletons V and VI were inhumed. Perhaps parts of skeleton VII are included in group VIII.

Jug no. 100 (fig. 66) was found smashed in situ (figs. 13 and 24). Other sherds found below the top layers of sherds were nos. 101, 54–56 and a jaw 58 (fig. 13).

#### *Skeleton IX*

Under skeletons V and VI were the remains of skeleton IX (figs. 13 and 19), which was lying on top of some stones which surrounded it towards west and south. It was orientated WSW-ENE with the head towards west. The skull was missing, but it may be no. 8 or 14. The chest was preserved down to the pelvis (82), the spine being bent. The left arm was in situ, the humerus (86) pointing towards the northeast, the forearm (no. 78) bent over the chest with the hand (92) resting on the right side of the chest. On top of the left shoulder region (87) was a fragment of a pelvis. The right humerus was missing, but the forearm was in situ (no. 90), the elbow towards south and the hand (no. 91) over the lower ribs of the right side. A smaller loose, long bone (arm 89) on top of the chest may belong to skeleton VI judging by its size.

The pelvis no. 62 was rather deranged, presumably as a result of the interment of skeletons V and VI. Part of the pelvis was lying over the hand of skeleton VI, while another part was found under this hand on the same level as other pelvis parts, which presumably belong to skeleton IX.

Some vertebrae nos. 93 and 94 are more likely to belong to some other skeleton. A few sherds were found in the pelvis region.

On the plans it appears as if extremities nos. 71–76 belong to skeleton IX, but this cannot be correct as their proximal ends were found at too high a level where they overlaid skeleton VI (cf. figs. 11 and 13).

#### *Skeleton group X*

At the eastern end of the grave was a group of sherds and bones underneath skeletal group VIII (vide supra p. 14). The top layer (fig. 21) in the new heap consisted of two femurs, 110 and 112, orientated north-south and a humerus, 111, orientated east-west. Partly on top of these bones were a fibula, ribs and a shoulder blade. Partly under this shoulder blade, which was at the northern end of the humerus, was a pot no. 100 (vide supra), which had been broken by the pressure of the stones placed on top of it in order to prepare the ground for skeleton IX(?). Intermingled with the bones were sherds nos. 103, 104, 107, 122, 128, 127, 117, 119, 120, 121 and 122. No. 125 was found at a distance from the other sherds towards the northeast.

The next layer (fig. 22) included shoulder blade (129) at the base of pot no. 100, ribs under another shoulder blade 126, a tibia (114) under femurs 110 and 112, plus another femur under the middle of tibia 114. Ribs 144 were deranged (fig. 22). Yet another tibia (147) and a fibula were found under the proximal end of femur 146. More displaced were a vertebra no. 156 and a skull no. 137 facing south (fig. 25) and found between tibia 114, femur 152 and some ribs with shoulder blade 149 on top at the front. A mandible (151) was found under the southern end of bone 152. Juglet no. 148 and the neck of 118 were found at the N end of 147. Sherds nos. 134–36, 142, 155, 159, and 163–64 were also mingled with the bones.

The bottom layer comprised more long bones (fig. 23) mostly of arms nos. 173–74 and animal bones no. 172, as well as some sherds nos. 161–162, 168–171; 161 and sherd 118 were found partly under and east of the bones 147.

The thickness of the whole heap at the eastern



end of the grave including group VIII was 0.75 m, and it is worth noting that sherds from the bottom (165, 166, 170, 159–64) belonged to the same pots as sherds from the top (nos. 33, 21 and 55). This may indicate that the burial represented by skeleton X (one skeleton and a few extra bones), which must have been put aside to make room for skeleton IX, was further disrupted at a later date perhaps during the interment of skeleton VIII.

Under skeletal group X came a layer consisting of the sherds of pot no. 216 as well as of other pots. Scattered smaller stones were found in the same almost horizontal level with nearly sterile, brown, clayey earth. The skeletons and the stones against which they had been placed were found on top of this layer, which separates level 1 from level 2. At the eastern end, however, it was difficult to separate the two levels as the layer between the two was only a few centimetres thick here.

## Level 2.

### *Skeleton XI*

Under skeleton group X was a partial skeleton partly covered by stones, which may have formed some kind of frame around skeleton XII. Skeleton XI was orientated north-south, the head was missing but had been at the southern end.

The body was lying on its back, left arm outstretched, the distal end pointing slightly away from the body (humerus 202, forearm 203, hand 204). The hand was found in a rather awkward position at a right angle to the forearm, fingers pointing towards the pelvis. The right arm was also reasonably intact. It was bent so that the radius lay across the right side of the chest (humerus 199, radius 200, hand 201), the ulna was found some centimetres NE of the radius, the hand was found on top of the chest (ribs 198), shoulder blades 196–97. The pelvis was rather deranged, no. 214 seemed to be in situ but the two pelvis fragments 209 and 210 were found on the femur (206) and north of the right foot (208).

The right leg was apparently in situ, flexed with the knee towards the northeast (femur 206) leg towards northwest (207), and the foot in order (212), but displaced towards west.

The left leg was rather deranged, femur 211 was disjointed and found on top of the right femur. Tibia (212) was found at the north end of the right foot and the fibula south of the right foot. The left foot (208) was found in place, the toes pointing towards the northwest. As the left leg was found under the stone upon which skull no. 179 rested, the disarrangement seems to have been caused by the interment of skeleton XII with its stone frame. The ligaments must still have been sufficiently intact to keep the bones together to some extent when the body was moved.

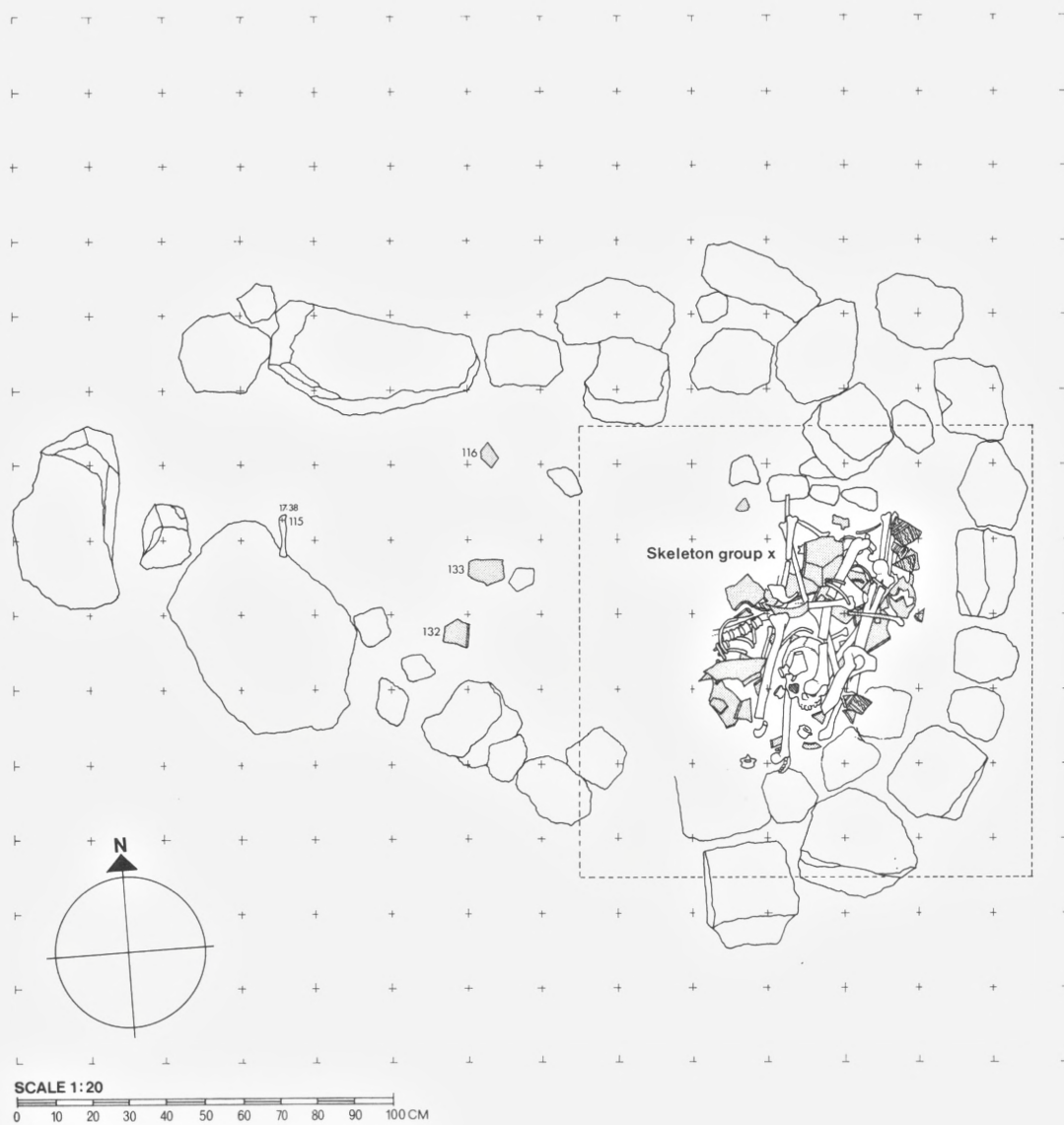
Skeleton XI rested on a quite solid stone backing and seems to have been surrounded by a stone lining towards the south, east and north. Under the skeleton a more scattered layer of stones was found.

The animal bones 172 were found spread on top of the abdomen and chest and may be an offering to the deceased, as may be a bone found on top of the left forearm.

### *Skeleton XII*

The skeleton was orientated east-west with the skull no. 42 towards east (fig. 26). It rested on the back of the head, face upwards towards west, the mandible had dropped (fig. 29–30).

The chest region was not deranged (no. 184) (fig. 27), the right humerus lay along the side of the chest (18), the forearm (181) was bent across the chest. The left humerus (no. 218) was also extended along the side of the body, while the forearm (182) was bent completely back so that the hand (183) was at the left shoulder. The fingers touched the chest. The pelvis (186) was in situ and the legs were parallel to each other. The right femur (187) rested partly on top of the left femur (191). The legs were bent with the knees towards south, the right foot (189) was quite close to the left foot (193), toes pointing west. The left leg



TALL SŪKĀS TOMB T. IV, LEVEL 2, PLAN 7

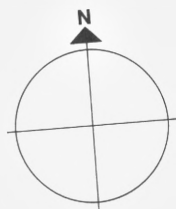
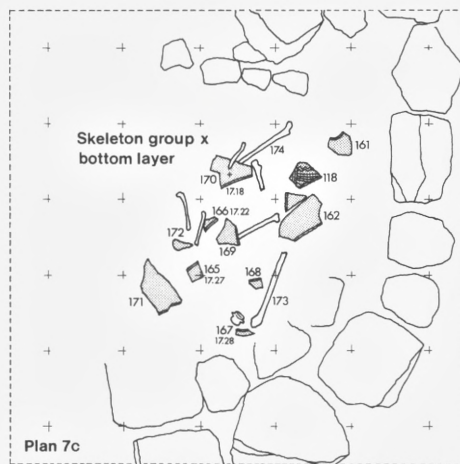
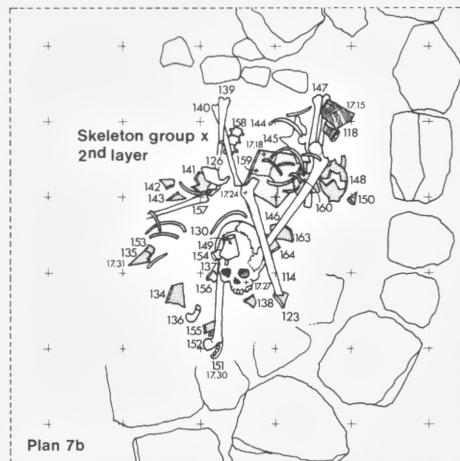
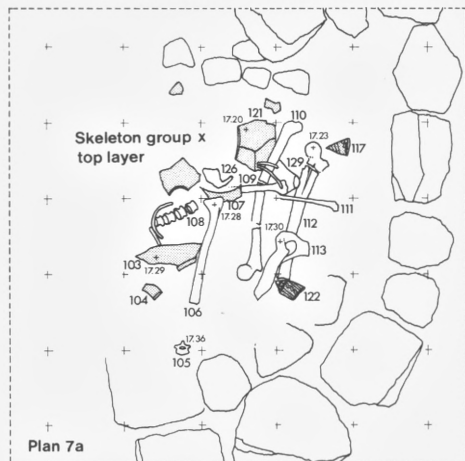
Fig. 20. Plan 7.

(192) was a few centimetres south of the right leg.

Across the fingers of the left hand lay the point of a bronze toggle pin no. 177 (fig. 69) orientated southeast-northwest with the head between the

third and the fourth left rib.

A piece of silver no. 178 (fig. 65) was found slightly to the left of the spine above the left clavicle.



SCALE 1:20  
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 CM

TALL SŪKĀS TOMB T.IV, LEVEL 2, re Plan 7

Fig. 21. Plan 7a. Fig. 22. Plan 7b. Fig. 23. Plan 7c.

Even though the chest of skeleton XI was found at a higher level than that of skeleton XII, it is clear that XII is the later of the two. The stones surrounding skeleton XII rested on the lower extremities of skeleton XI, and these seem to have been pushed aside to make room for skeleton XII.

Skeleton XII was partly covered by stones

placed rather irregularly but surrounding the head in such a way that it seemed reasonable to assume that they formed some kind of protection for the skeleton. Under the skeleton were scattered stones, and also surrounding it towards north and south were stones (figs. 29–30).





24



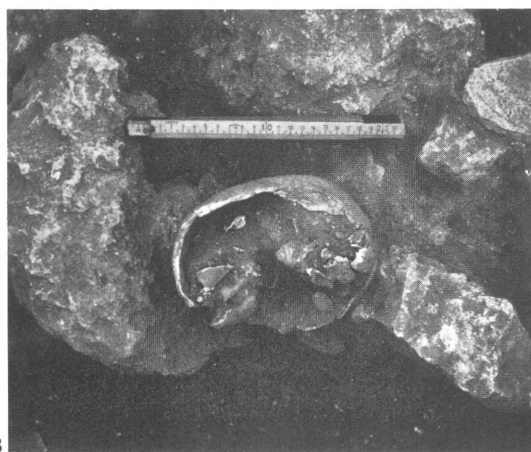
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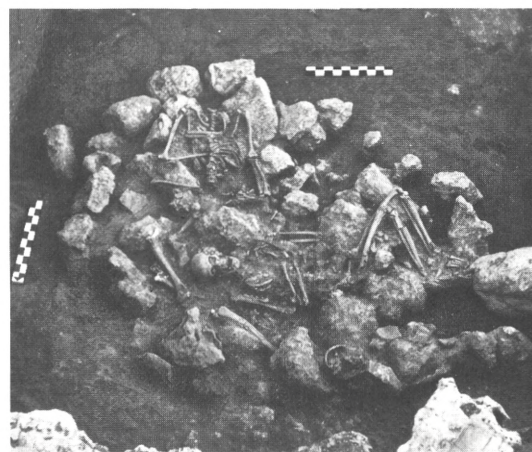
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28



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Fig. 24. Skeletal group X and pot cat. no. 100 seen from the east, cf. figs. 13 and 21-22.

Fig. 25. Skull cat. no. 137 in the background pot cat. no. 100 seen from the south.

Fig. 26. Skeleton XII, skull cat. no. 42, seen from the north.

Fig. 27. Skeleton XII seen from the north.

Fig. 28. Skull cat. no. 179 seen from the west.

Fig. 29. Skeletons XI-XII seen from the north.



TALL SŪKĀS TOMB T. IV, LEVEL 2, PLAN 8

Fig. 30. Plan 8.

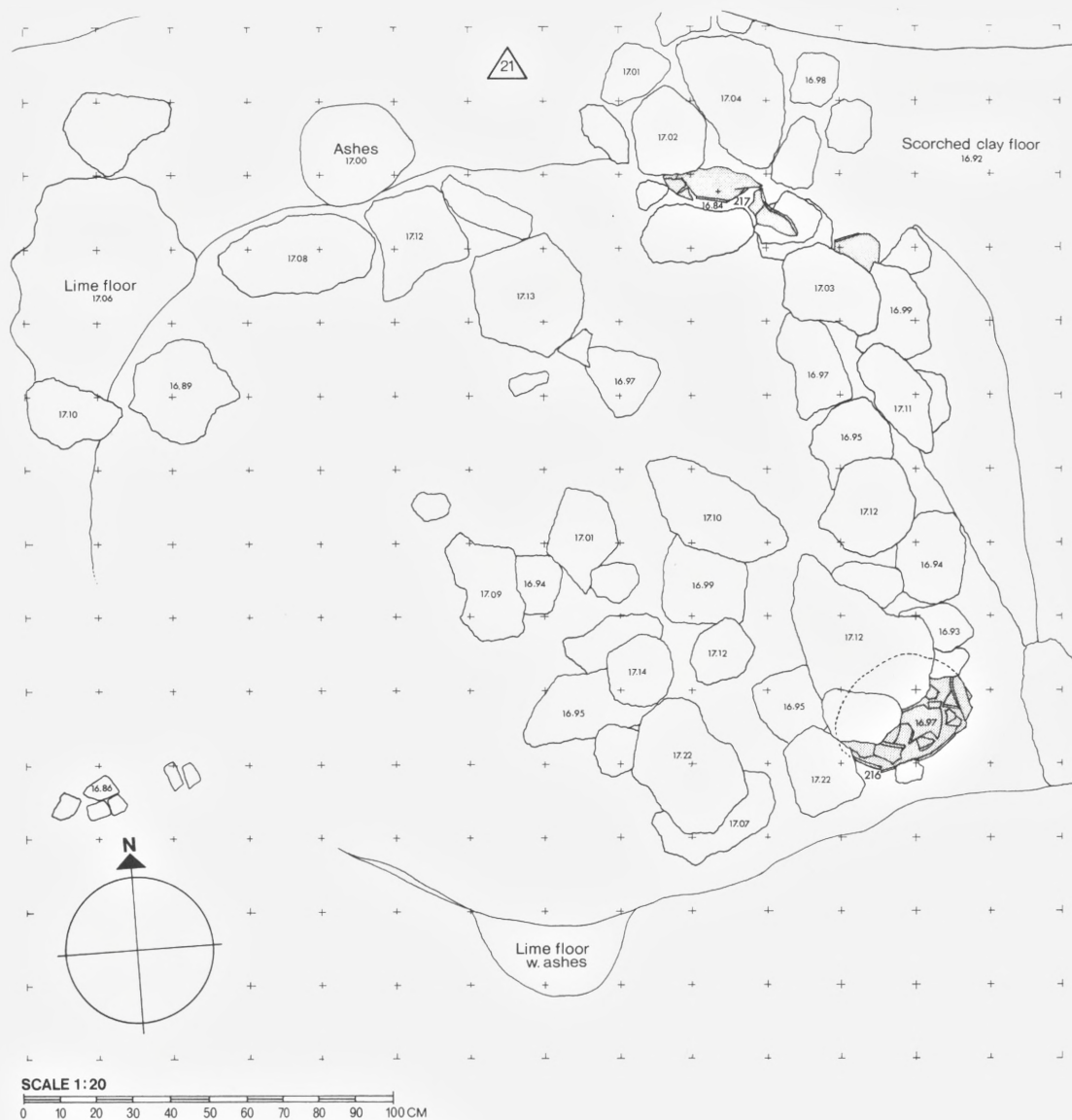
### Level 3.

Under skeletons XI and XII was a hard brown layer of sterile clay with a loose stone packing.

Under this, there was a kind of stone lining of the pit to the north and east (figs. 31 and 35).

The fill was brown earth with sherds and a few animal bones. The thickness of the layer varied





TALL SŪKĀS TOMB T. IV, LEVEL 2-3, PLAN 9

Fig. 31. Plan 9.

from 0.20 m at the eastern end to 1.00 m at the western end. A large jar fig. 71 was found crushed in situ in the southeastern corner (fig. 39). Sherds nos. 216–217 reached up through the sterile layer.

At approximately the same level as layer 21 there was a collection of sherds including the neck of a broken jug 294 standing vertically at the northern side of the grave pit. Long bones to-



TALL SŪKĀS TOMB T. IV, LEVEL 3, PLAN 10

Fig. 32. Plan 10.

wards the SW showed that the grave contained further burials, and soon the same confusing mass familiar from the top of the grave appeared.

Immediately above the new layer of bones, the

fill was darker and looser (mould), to the SE it was darker and lumpy, and separated easily from the overlying brown layer.

The bones were not very well preserved, some

were hard, others were soft and crushed, especially the skulls at the northern edge of the pit, as also the pottery. Fish bones were found scattered over the whole pit as well as animal bones, which were mixed with the human bones and the pottery.

The centre of the pit seemed to have subsided, along the southern side there was an area without finds.

On top of the pottery to the west was a layer of charcoal and calcinated flints. To the east was a group of animal bones (238–239) and skeleton XIII appeared under some long bones (fig. 32).

#### *Skeleton XIII*

The top skeleton in the new heap of bones lay extended on its back, orientated northwest-southeast with skull no. 226 resting on its left side, facing northeast. The back of the head rested against the left side of skull 241 (figs. 32 and 36–37). The chest (227) was poorly preserved.

The proximal end of the right humerus (228) rested against the face of skull 241 and was extended along the side of the chest, the forearm (229) bent at a right angle touching the right side of the spine. The hand (230) rested on the spine in the abdomen region. The left arm was fragmentary, the humerus lay with the elbow away from the chest (231), while only one of the bones of the forearm (232) survived and the hand was missing. Pelvis no. 233 was intact.

The legs were completely extended, the right femur (234) lying on top of the left leg of skeleton XIV towards the southeast. The leg (235) was outstretched as also the foot (236), resting on the left arm of skeleton XV.

The left femur (237a) was stretched towards east with the leg (237b) and the foot (240) with toes pointing towards NE.

On top of the tibia and foot was the leg of an animal 239 and a spine 238; other parts of the same animal may be those found on the chest of skeleton XV (286). This animal seems to have been interred in quite a complete, articulated state.

Under the neck of skull 226 and skull 241 was

a jug no. 250. No grave goods can be attributed to skeleton XIII with certainty, they may have been in the heap at the SW corner of the grave pit (fig. 32).

#### *Skeleton XIV*

Partly under skeleton XIII was a skeleton of which only parts could be identified. Skull 241 was lying on the back of the head, face turned upwards towards the southeast (fig. 36). The arms (331) were not found in situ but may have been in the group lying along the eastern side of the pottery group south and west of the skull. In this bone group (fig. 32) were ribs, long bones, pelvis parts and a shoulder blade (343).

This group may represent another skeleton as it included another skull no. 272 at the southern edge of the pit. A few ribs of skeleton XIV were in situ, but most of the chest had disintegrated (242), no doubt it had been displaced when skeleton XIII was interred. The pelvis (243) was in situ with the right femur (244) pointing towards SSW, the left (247) towards NE. The right leg was strongly flexed so that the leg (245) pointed northeast and the foot (246) with toes pointed east, immediately south of the left foot. The left leg lay symmetrically opposite the right leg (248) towards the south, the foot (249) with toes towards ESE. The left leg passed underneath the right leg of skeleton XIII and a loose leg 278.

If the legs had been flexed and placed with the knees up, the present position would be understandable if there had been room for the bones to collapse when the flesh decayed.

A massive heap of complete and broken pots, mainly juglets, extended from skull (241) to skull no. 272 south of it:

Jug no. 251, standing south of skull 241, jug no. 264, mouth towards the north, sherds nos. 252–253, jug no. 254 lying with mouth towards the west, sherds nos. 260 (fig. 77) and 266, 266 being the handle of the same pot as sherds 254 and 264, jug no. 257 (fig. 72), jug no. 258, found on top of



257 (fig. 73), base no. 259 of a jug like 216, sherds of a jug no. 256, sherds no. 261 (fig. 83), pot no. 273, juglet 263 and sherds no. 265.

It is hard to tell how many of the pots found in this heap belonged to skeleton XIV or to XIII. The pots may have been associated with the burial to which skull 272 belonged, but it is possible that the upper layer of relatively complete pots may have belonged to skeleton XIV (pots nos. 250–66, 337–42, 344–46, 353, 364, 366).

#### *Skeleton XV*

This skeleton was orientated east-west (fig. 32), lying extended on the back, head towards the east. Skull no. 285 lay partly on the right side up against pot 216, facing a little towards the north; the mandible had dropped down. The skull was badly crushed on the right side (fig. 39).

The ribs and vertebrae (282) were partly intact and the left arm was in situ, the humerus (284) orientated NE-SW, and the forearm (283) bent so that the end touched the upper part of the pelvis (276).

The right humerus was not found in situ, but the forearm (348) was in place, orientated NE-SW with the distal end resting on top of the pelvis (281). The legs were extended towards WNW, the left femur (279) with knee cap in situ, leg (358) slightly bent and foot (357) slightly dislodged.

The right femur (280) was nearly parallel to the left, the leg lay under the legs of skeleton XIV. The right foot was not observed. The skull rested against a large jar no. 216 (fig. 71) and towards the northeast there was a bowl no. 271 (fig. 75). Southwest of the skeleton were a forearm and some finger digitae 378, which may belong to it as a food offering. Partly under skull no. 285 was another skull, no. 335 (see below). Towards north were some long bones and ribs 350–52, which may belong to skeleton XVI. North of these was another group of pots and bones nos. 269, 290–91, 363, 372–73, 375–76.

The western end of the grave, north of the above

pottery group, was occupied by a group of bones from skeletons displaced by skeleton XIV. This group included several long bones nos. 330–31, 329 and 328, 379 and ribs 321, as well as some pottery nos. 272, 251, 262, 326, 327.

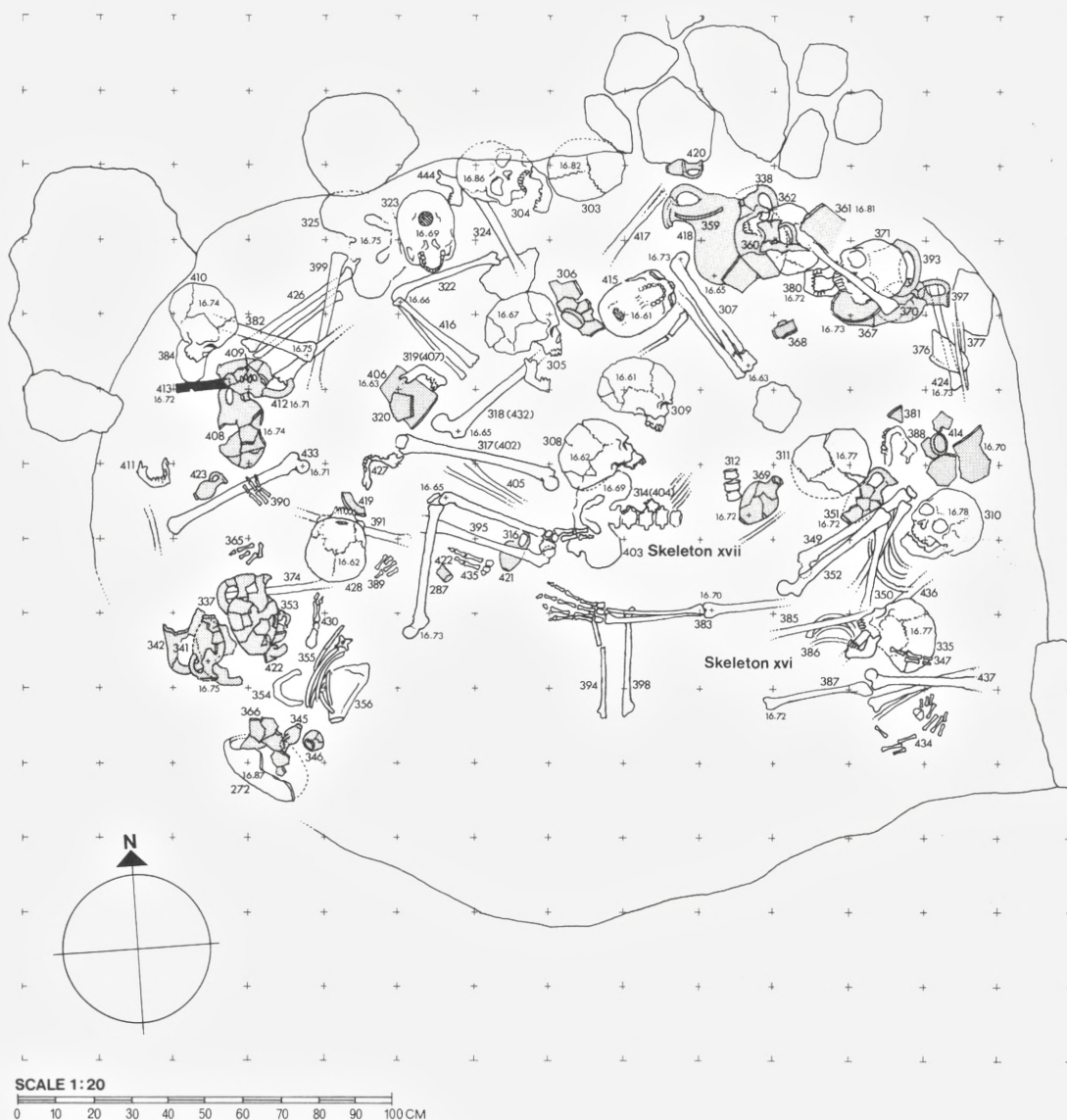
Below the first layer of bones were more long bones nos. 400, 392, 382 and arms 383, 399, 401 and pottery nos. 345–46, sherd 366, pot 353, mandible 354, shoulder blade 356 and bones of sheep and ox.

Along the northern edge of the grave was another conglomeration of long bones and skulls 303–304, 305, 323, and long bones 322–324, merging into the western group and continuing towards the east in pottery group 294–98 (fig. 32), 300, sherd 217, arm 307, pelvis 333, sherds 292, pelvis 334, sherds 268 and 306, 359, 360, skull 362, 367 humerus 370, mandible 380.

The bone layer formed a completely entangled, mixed mass.

North of skull 335 in the SE corner were further ribs and skull 310 resting on the back, facing west, with potsherds 414 north of it. Bones 436 and foot digitae 434 underneath 386–387 may belong to the same skeleton.

There was a certain tendency to find the long bones on top of the skulls and the skulls in groups of 2 (303–04, 308–09, 241 and 226). When the upper bones had been removed, as well as the recognizable skeletons XIII–XVI, more long bones appeared along the edges. Skulls 304 and 303 lay at the northern edge of the grave pit, skull 323 immediately SW of 304 with the jaw in situ facing south. Skull 305 lay 30 cm south of 304 with jaw in situ facing east. Skull 415 lay with the jaw turned upwards looking east, 10 cm east of 305; skulls 308–309 lay south of 415, skull 309 was broken as also 308, its mandible had fallen down towards the south under vertebrae 404 (skeleton XVII). Skull 311 lay towards the east, 30 cm from 309; it was thoroughly smashed. Skull 310 rested on its right side at the eastern edge of the grave, north of skull 335. At the south-western edge of the pit were some sherds 366, 346, juglet 345 (fig. 89), a man-



TALL SŪKĀS TOMB T. IV, LEVEL 3, PLAN 11

Fig. 33. Plan 11.

dible 354, ribs 355, and skull 410 broken at the edge of the pit towards NW with teeth 409. South of this skull was the bronze axe 413 (fig. 86) lying E-W and the bones 324 and 426 under skull 304.

#### *Skeleton XVI*

South of the skull of skeleton XV was a group of bones which was termed skeleton XVI for convenience. It includes a skull no. 335 looking NW



TALL SŪKĀS TOMB T.IV, LEVEL 3, PLAN 12

Fig. 34. Plan 12.

with jaw in situ on top of ribs 386 and long bones 385. Long bones 387, 437 and finger digitae 347, 434 are also included here. It is uncertain what else should be included in this group (fig. 33).

#### *Skeleton XVII*

North of skull 335 was another skull no. 310 facing upwards and with its jaw in situ. The extended arm no. 383 with hand in situ and legs 395,



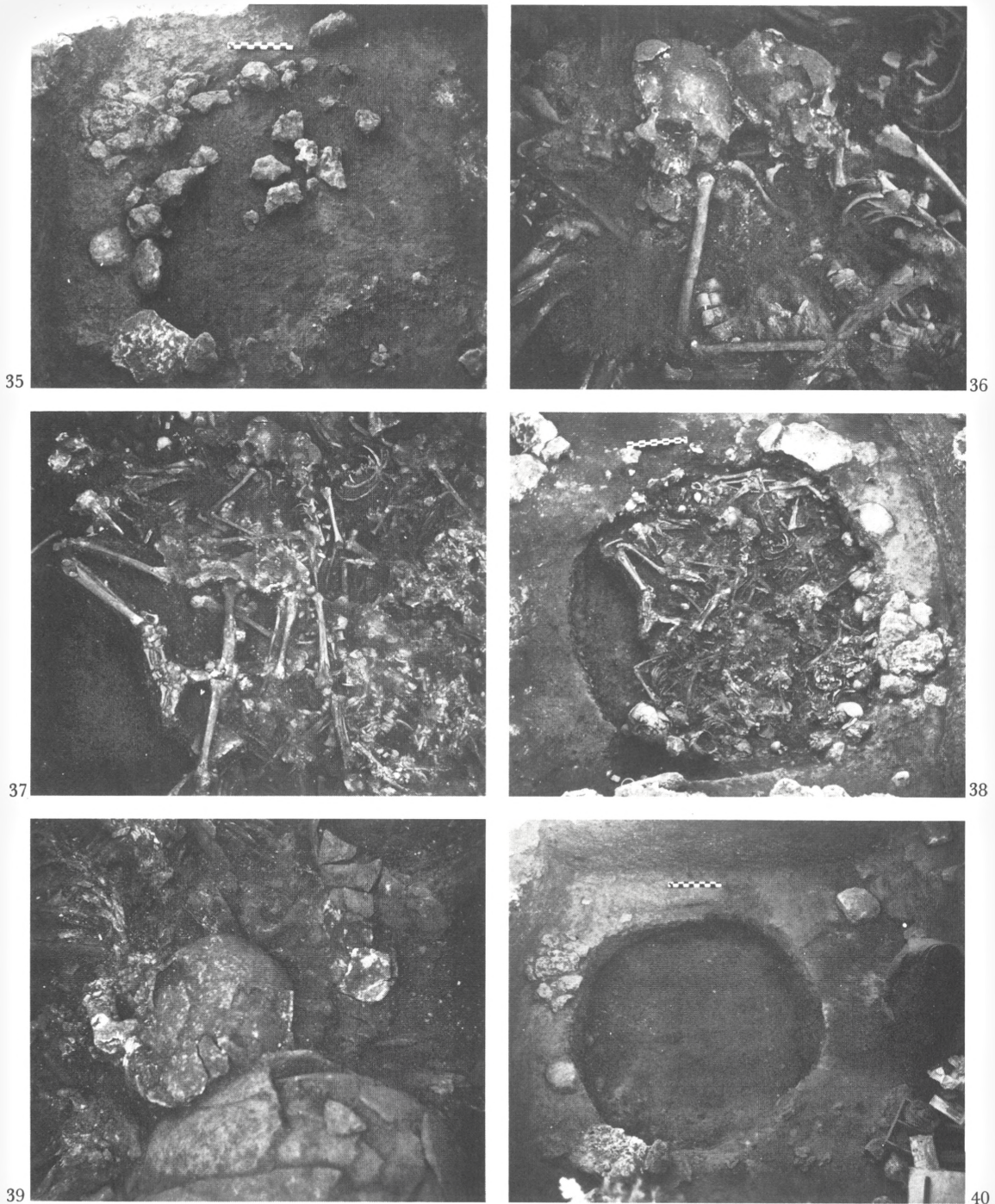


Fig. 35. The sterile layer between levels 2 and 3, cf. Fig. 31.

Fig. 36. Skulls cat. no. 226 and 241 seen from the SE.

Fig. 37. Skeleton XIII, seen from the east, cf. fig. 32.

Fig. 38. Skeletons XIV, XV, seen from the east, cf. figs. 32-33.

Fig. 39. Skull cat. no. 285 and pot no. 216 seen from the west.

Fig. 40. The bottom of the gravepit, seen from the west.

391 with feet 390 and 317, as well as pelvis 403 and spine 314 (and 312) presumably originate from the same skeleton. This seems to have been located east-west and to have been disturbed both at the feet and in the chest region (fig. 33). On top of it were bits of other skeletons, such as the flexed leg 287 and skull 428, but where these, the arms 394-398, and the bones in the southwest corner fit in we cannot tell. It was not possible to place any of the long bones 416 (forearm), fingers 390, 426, leg and femur 433 in any coherent context.

The lowest layer in the grave contained a fair number of skulls, only few other bones, and practically no artefacts (fig. 34). The skulls were placed along the edges of the pit towards north and east and, looking from the west, the first object was jaw no. 444 lying with teeth towards west. It presumably belongs to skull 443, which was found immediately NE of the mandible with its face towards north, lying on the right side. The crown of 443 touched skull no. 445, which was partly covered by no. 443. Skull 445 faced upwards.

South of no. 445 was a third skull no. 446 facing east, the crown up and resting on a sherd of the painted jar (fig. 95) no. 466.

Mandible no. 460, east of skull 466, lay with teeth upwards and chin towards south, resting partly on top of a sherd of jug 442 found in the area east of skull 445.

A third mandible no. 459 was found east of 460 and 442; a single long bone 461 lay at the edge of the pit between no. 442 and another skull 429 towards east. The latter skull was found underneath jug 418 (fig. 92), the crown towards east and the face upwards. Slightly south of no. 429 was a skull no. 447 with teeth towards northeast.

Resting on top of a long bone, partly covered, lay skull 481 with the palate upwards towards NE. South of it was a mandible no. 486 with its chin

towards SW and the teeth upwards. East of no. 481 lay the broken skull 448 against the edge of the pit resting on a sherd of jug 470 (fig. 93).

South of skull 448 was a group of bones including a flexed arm 475 with the elbow towards east, as well as a forearm with fingers connected 479. Some vertebrae and a forearm 467 plus a fragment of a palatal bone 458 lay towards SW. A fragment of a skull 476, sherds of a bowl 471 and a forearm 463 also belonged to this group. A child's skull no. 483 was found at the eastern end of the group covered by these intermingled items.

South of this group were further bones including a long bone and finger *digitae* 457 and 480 and a forearm 435. Towards south were a juglet no. 440 (fig. 97), the mouth towards south, as well as a flask 439 with the mouth towards SW.

In the centre of the grave pit were more disordered bones, towards SW, a femur 453 NS, its proximal end towards south. Skull 428 lay neck up and the teeth towards north.

Some long bones 464 at the NW end of 453, and parallel to it, partly covered a mandible 427 found with teeth towards the north.

West of this mandible, a long bone ran under a humerus 465 orientated NS with some *digitae* 450 at its southern end.

Scattered east of no. 465 were some vertebrae 456, ribs 474 and long bones 474 orientated NW-SE, a fragment of a skull 473, a mandible fragment 468 and a leg with some loose *digitae* close to no. 469.

A juglet sherd 487 rested on the bottom of the grave pit underneath the bones 474.

At the western edge of the grave pit there were some long bones. Between these and the group of skulls at the northern edge of the pit there were some bones, no. 449.



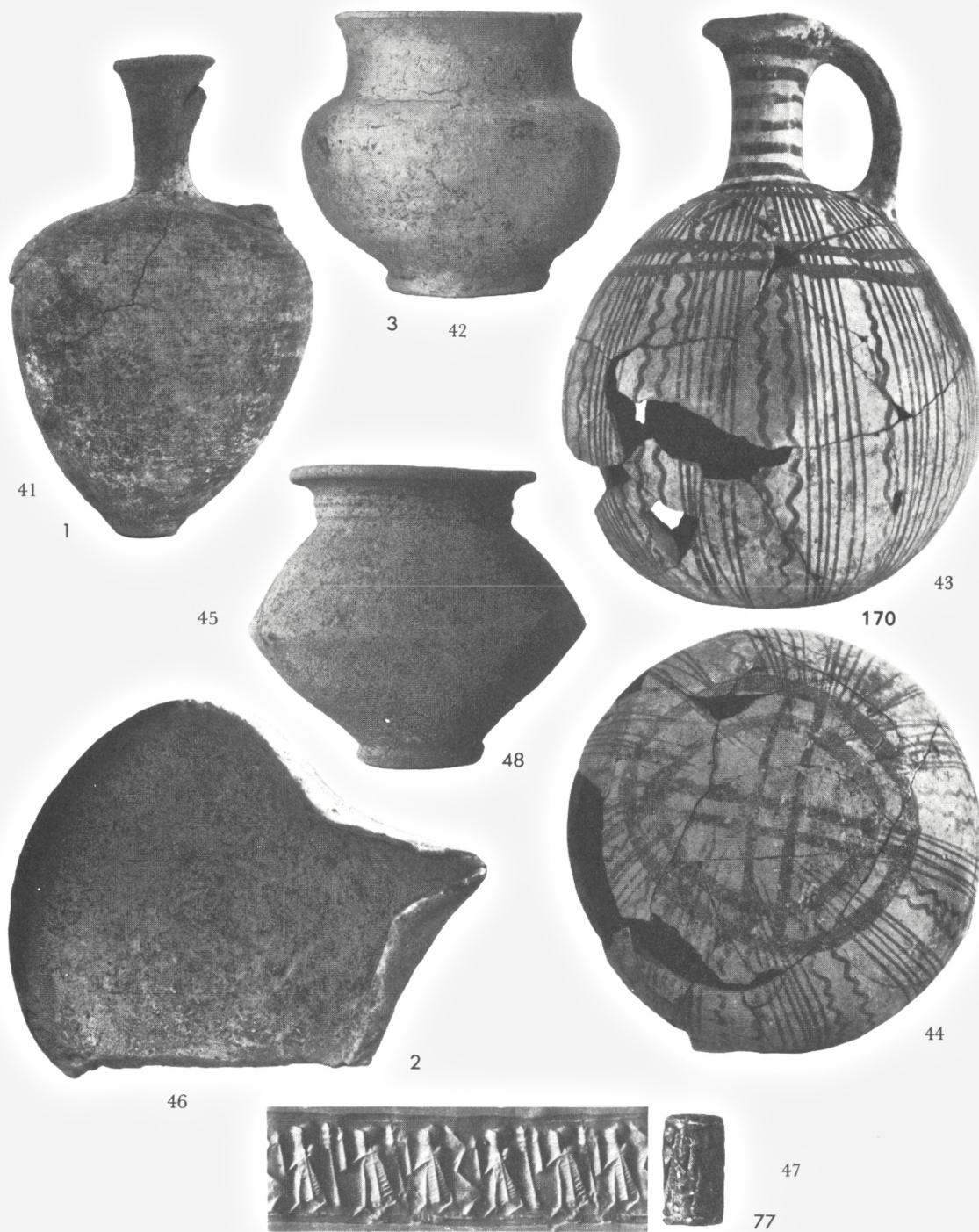


Fig. 41. The numbers on the illustrations figs. 41–104 are catalogue numbers; they are italicized here. TS 1552, *1*. Fig. 42: TS 877, *3*. Figs. 43–44: TS 1576, *170*. Fig. 45: TS 878, *48*. Fig. 46: TS 1551, *2*. Fig. 47: TS 2001, *77*; Pottery: 1:2. Figs. 43–44: 1:3. Fig. 47 steatite: 1:1.



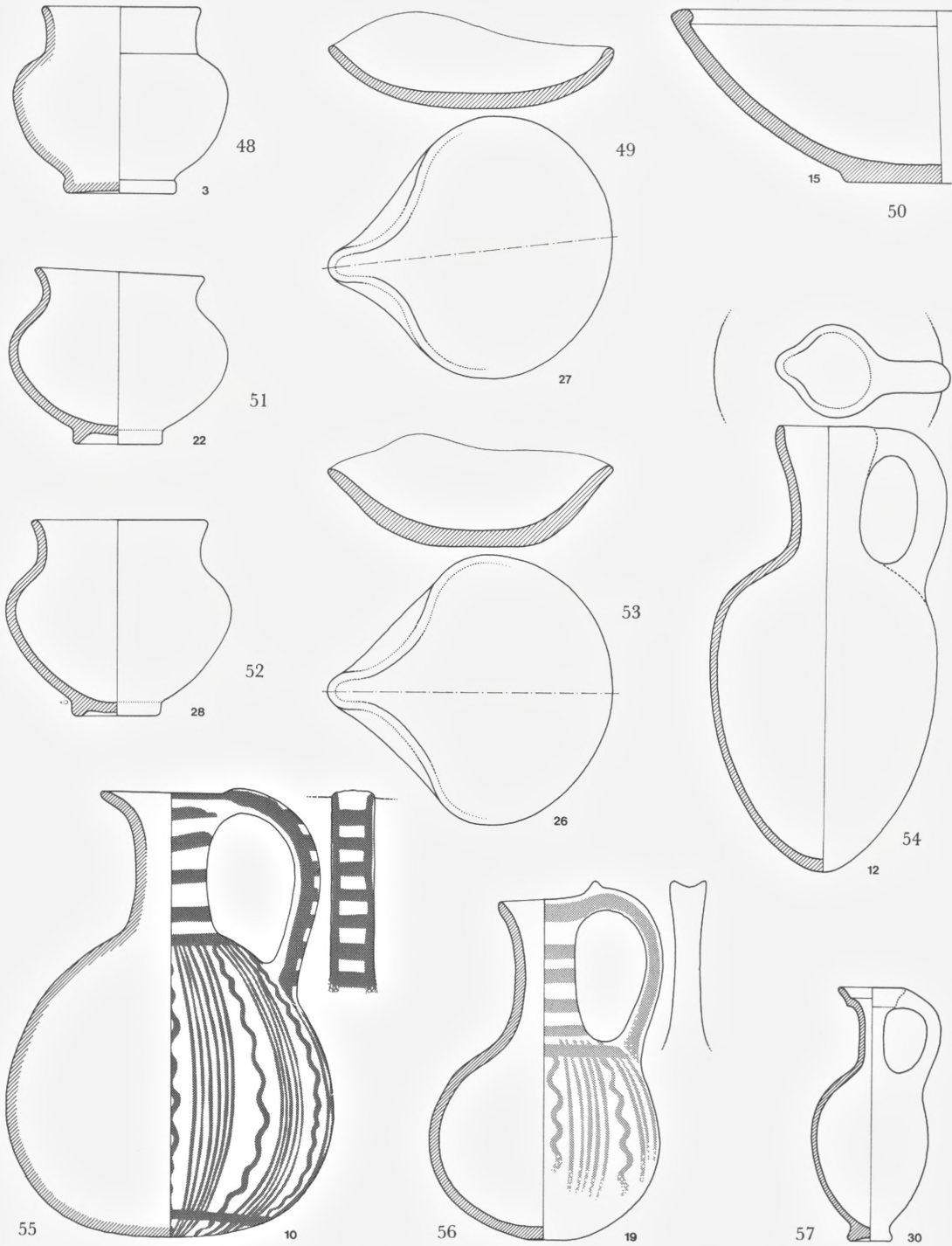


Fig. 48: TS 877, 3. Fig. 49: TS 1558, 27. Fig. 50: TS 1570, 15. Fig. 51: TS 1554, 22. Fig. 52: TS 1553, 28. Fig. 53: TS 1559, 26. Fig. 54: TS 1563, 12. Fig. 55: TS 876, 10. Fig. 56: TS 1557, 19. Fig. 57: TS 1555, 30; 1:3.

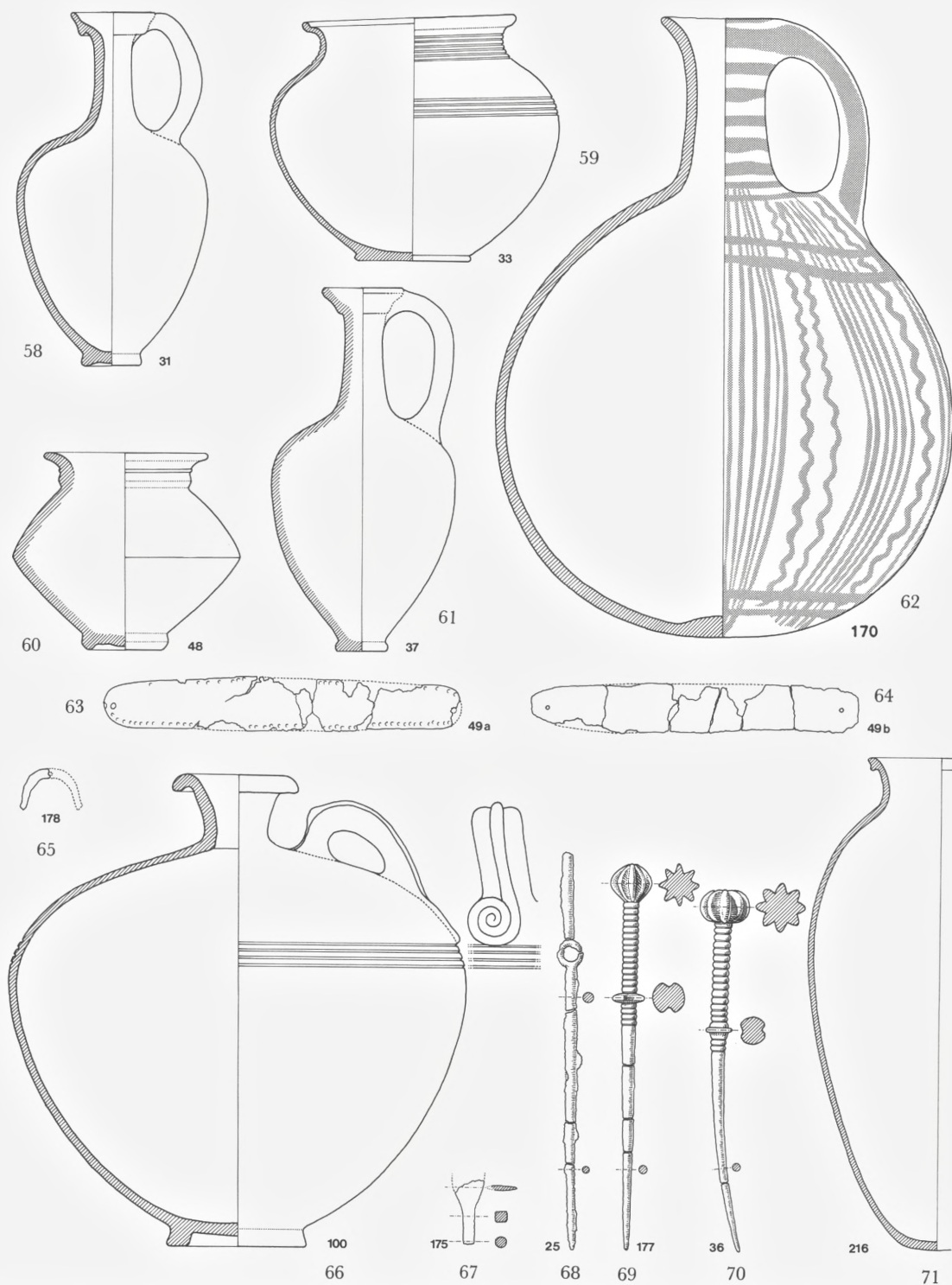


Fig. 58: TS 1571, 31. Fig. 59: TS 1560, 33. Fig. 60: TS 878, 48. Fig. 61: TS 879, 37. Fig. 62: TS 1576 etc., 170. Fig. 63: TS 880, 49a. Fig. 64: TS 881, 49b. Fig. 65: TS 2040, 178. Fig. 66: TS 1575, 100. Fig. 67: TS 1757, 175. Fig. 68: TS 875, 25. Fig. 69: TS 2053, 177. Fig. 70: TS 873, 36. Fig. 71: TS 1616, 216. Figs. 63–65 silver, 66–70 bronze, 1:3. Fig. 71: 1:6.

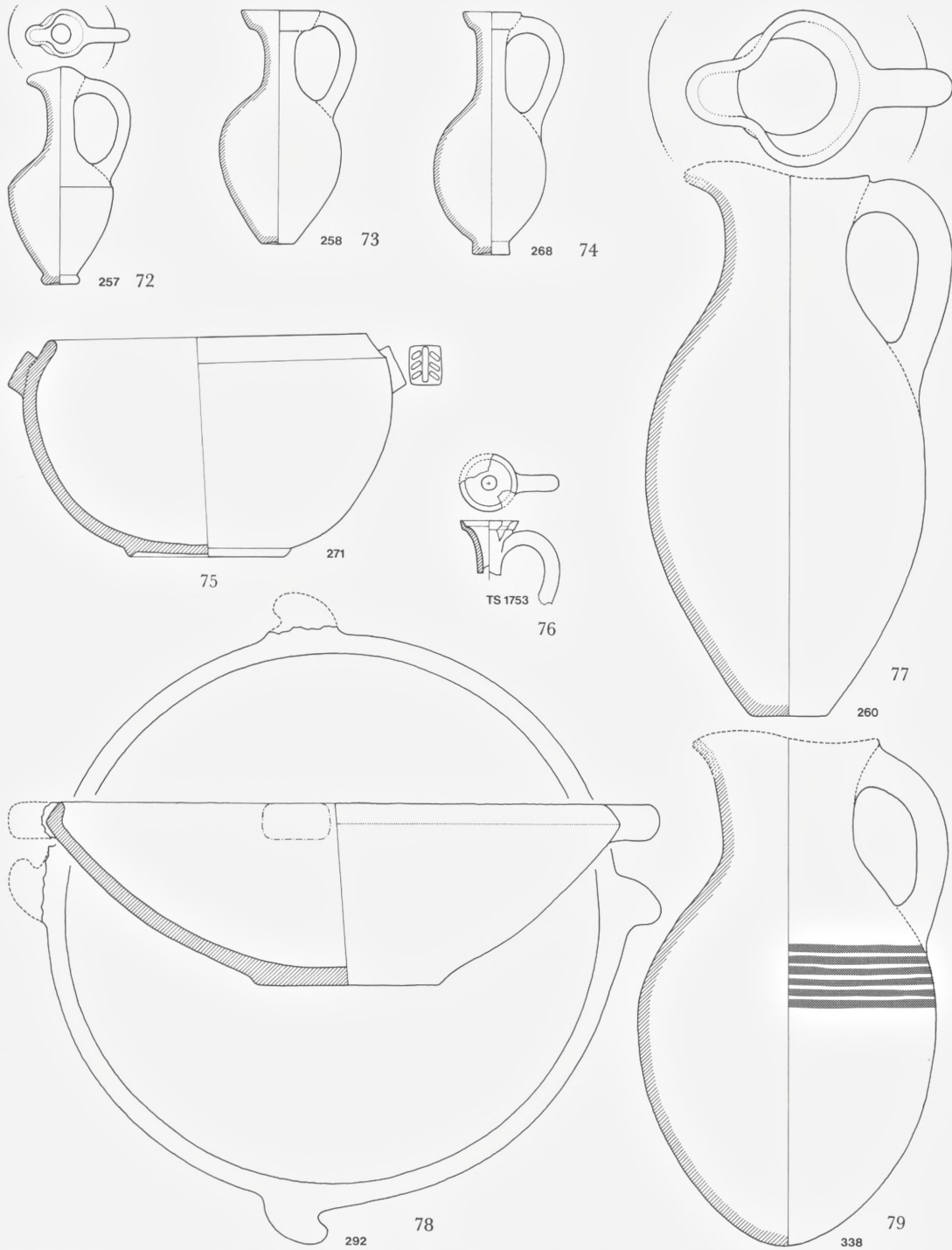


Fig. 72: TS 1588, 257. Fig. 73: TS 1590, 258. Fig. 74: TS 1598, 268. Fig. 75: TS 1593, 271. Fig. 76: TS 1753, 488. Fig. 77: TS 1613, 260. Fig. 78: TS 1605, 292. Fig. 79: TS 1599, 338, 1:3.



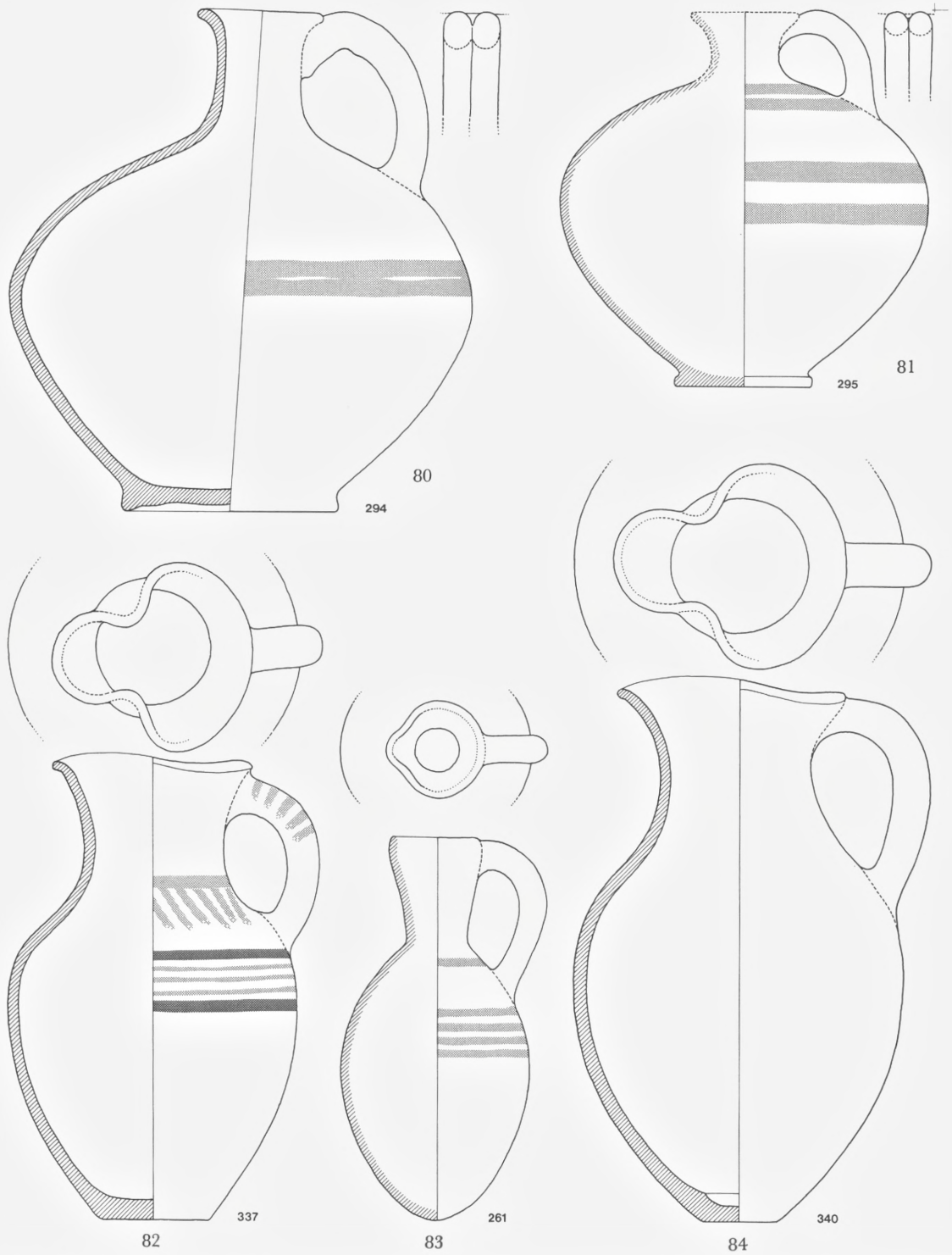


Fig. 80: TS 1634, 294. Fig. 81: TS 1621, 295. Fig. 82: TS 1646, 337. Fig. 83: TS 1591, 261. Fig. 84: TS 1618, 340, 1:3.

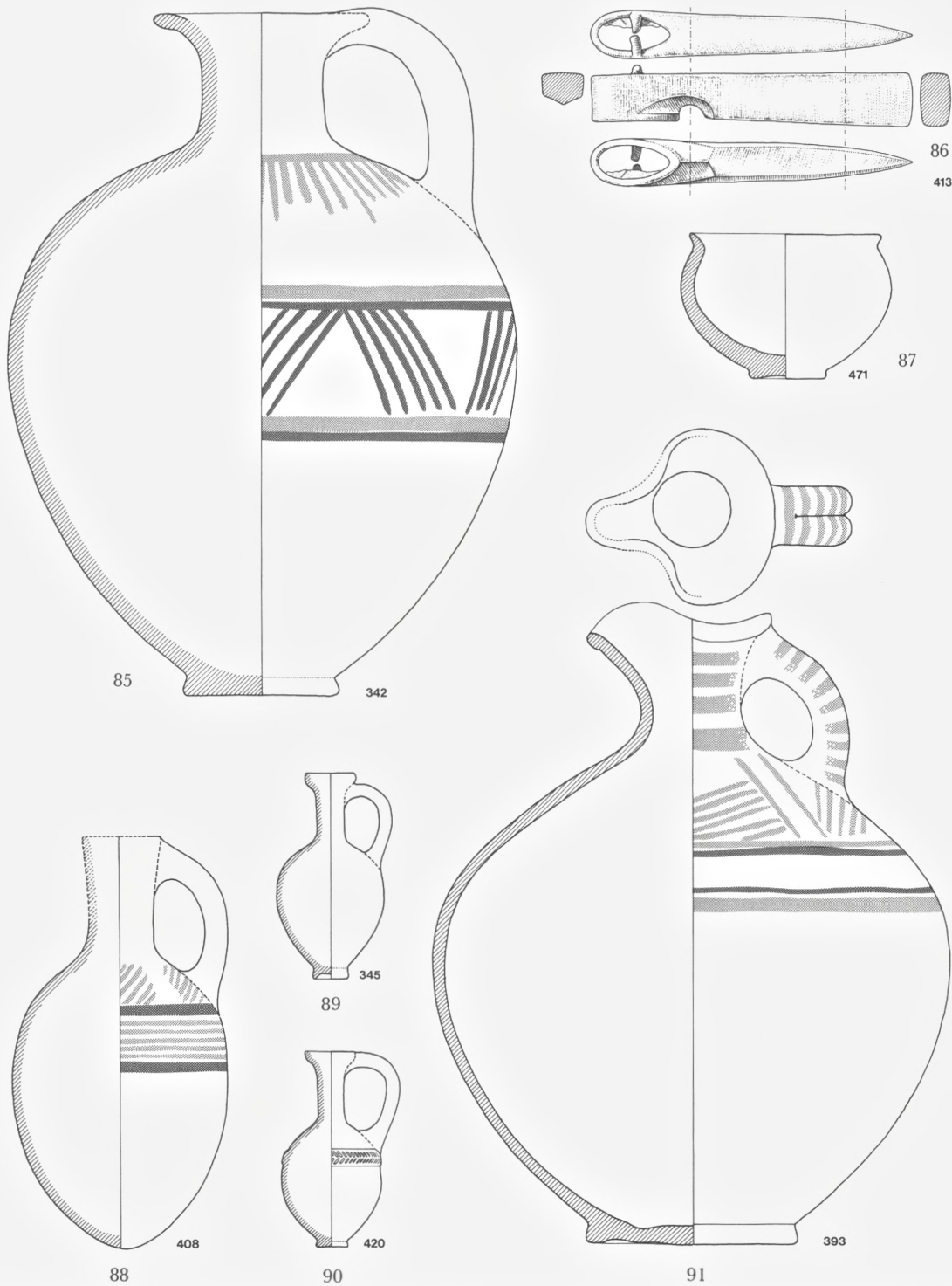


Fig. 85: TS 1647, 342. Fig. 86: TS 2125, 413. Fig. 87: TS 1612, 471. Fig. 88: TS 1608, 408. Fig. 89: TS 1602, 345. Fig. 90: TS 1609, 420. Fig. 91: TS 1617, 393, 1:3. Fig. 86 bronze.

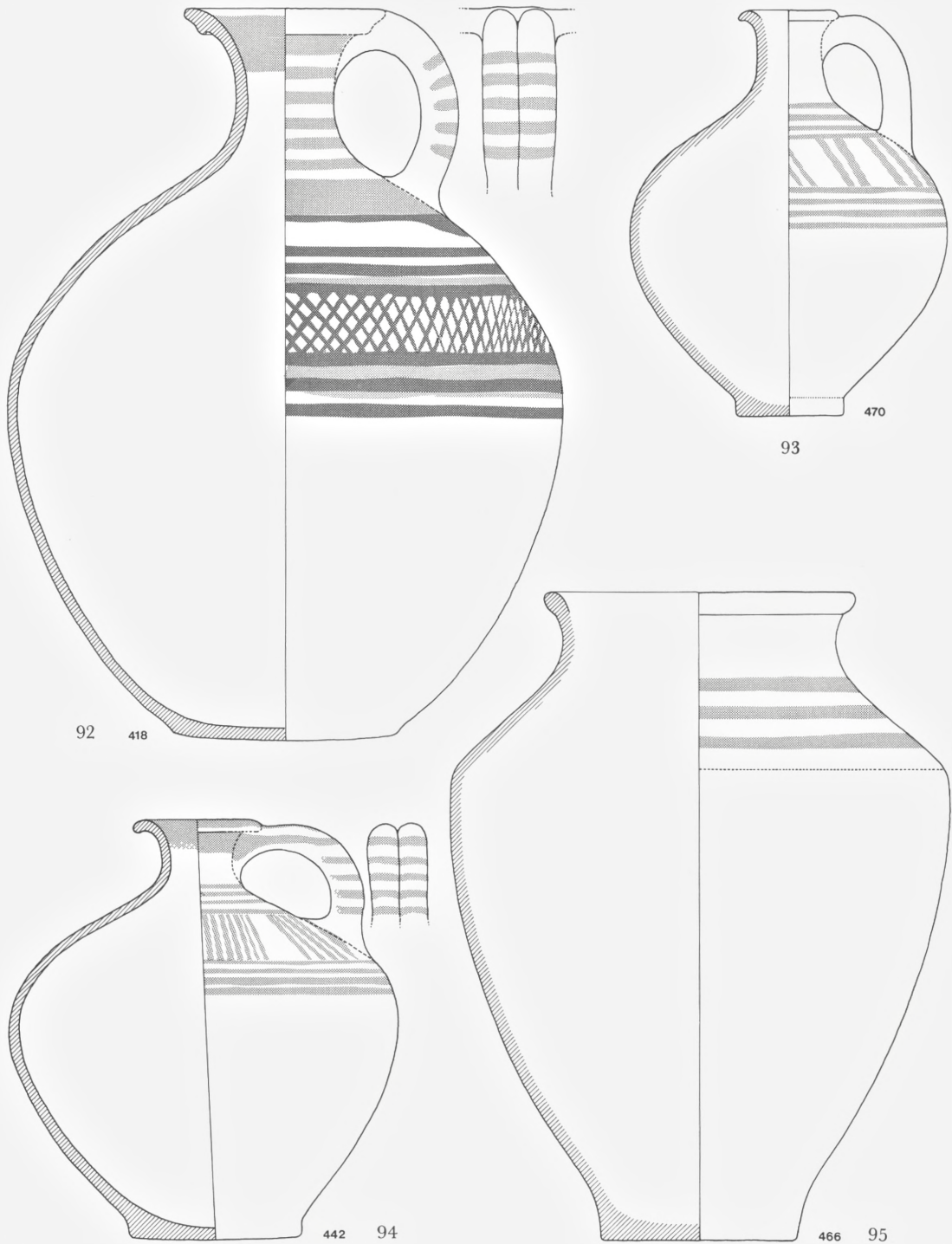


Fig. 92: TS 1615, 418. Fig. 93: TS 1619, 470. Fig. 94: TS 1614, 442. Fig. 95: TS 1648, 466, 1:3.



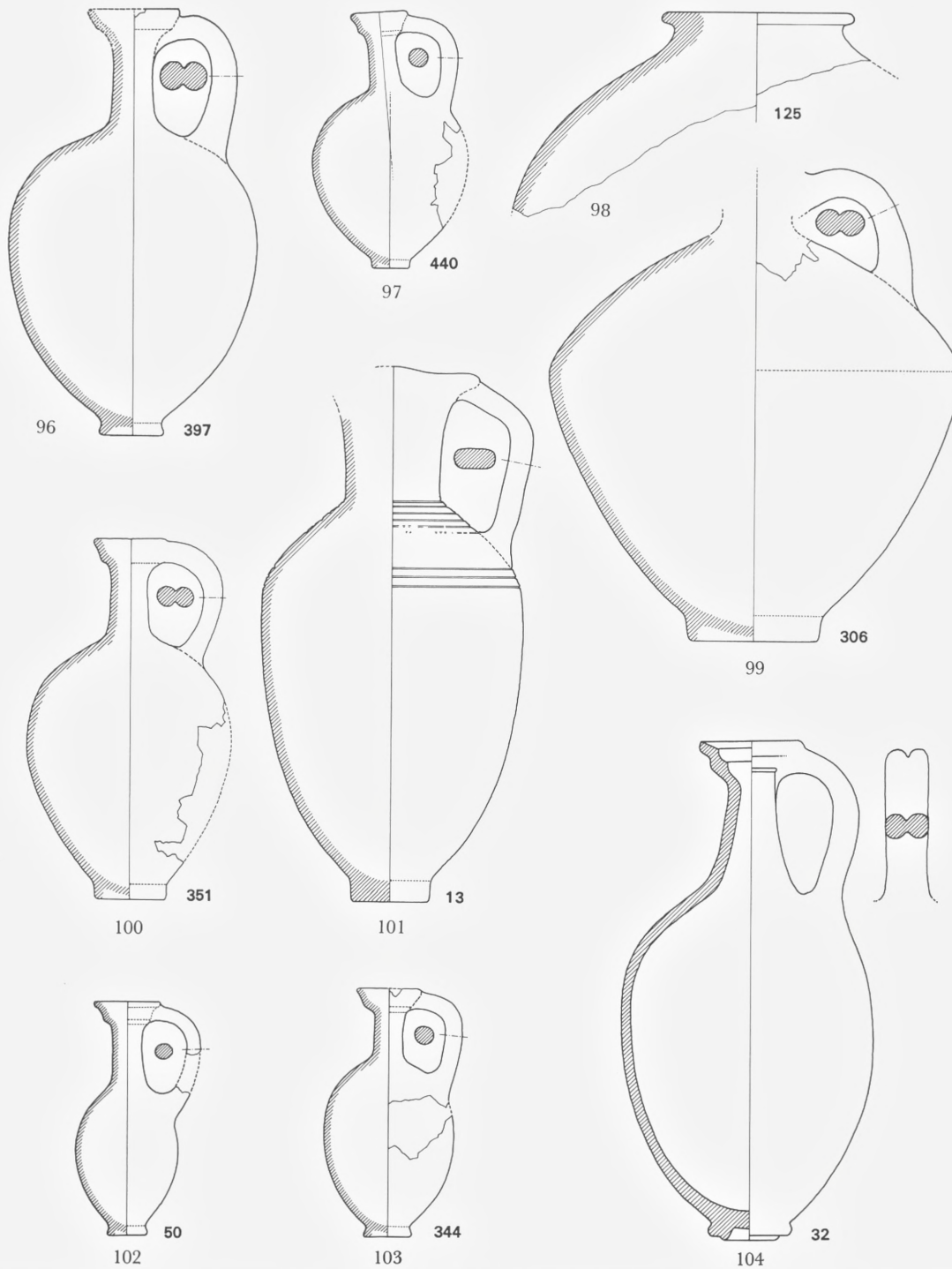


Fig. 96: TS 1604, 397. Fig. 97: TS 1622, 440. Fig. 98: TS 1577, 125. Fig. 99: TS 1633, 306. Fig. 100: TS 1631, 351. Fig. 101: TS 1561, 13. Fig. 102: TS 1556, 50. Fig. 103: TS 1597, 344. Fig. 104: TS 1572, 32, 1:3. Fig. 98: 1:3,5.

### III Typology and Chronology

#### a. *Individual types.*

Three phases based on the three levels mentioned in the preceding pages were distinguished. As appears from the distribution table fig. 107, the only genuine, typologically perceptible break is between levels 2 and 3.

When reading the typological chapter, it should be noted that no attempt has been made to exhaust the possibilities for comparisons with other sites. Such comparisons are only made for one or two reasonably fully published sites in order to provide some basic references for students wishing to pursue this line further. A full study of the typological and chronological aspects of the Tall Sūkās grave would exceed the time available to the author – and in view of the limited availability of the finds it would prove unsatisfactory in any case.

#### Metal objects

There were very few metal objects in the grave, but it is uncertain whether this paucity reflects an original poverty or is the result of the removal of earlier bronzes when the grave was re-used.

The bronze shaft-hole axe fig. 86 has straight sides and a straight cutting edge with rounded corners. The socket is oval, pointed towards the cutting edge. On top of the shaft-hole there is a transversal rivet. On the lower side of the axe there is a concavity and the cross section here is pentagonal, the underside being V-shaped. Otherwise, the cross section is rectangular. The length is 14.4 cm, the width 2.2 cm, the width of the cutting edge 2.5 cm.

This type of axe occurs in the Phoenician region, and the Tall Sūkās specimen represents the north-

ernmost distribution of the type so far. Most of the rather few finds come from Palestine where a single site has yielded no less than four specimens<sup>4</sup>.

The latest discussion of this type of axe is found in Jean Deshayes' dissertation<sup>5</sup>. He dates the type to not later than the 16th century B.C. using the finds from Ḥama and Gaza as evidence<sup>6</sup>. A fragment of a mould from Meggido level V is dated to the 11th century B.C., but Deshayes argues that it was found in a secondary context and he does not accept a date prior to MB II for the mould itself.

The rivet on top of the shaft-hole is only known from Megiddo<sup>7</sup>, which makes it probable that the

4: P. L. O. Guy, *Megiddo Tombs*, Chicago 1938, pl. 122,1 & fig. 173,1 pl. 122,2 & fig. 173,2 with the same concavity underneath as the Sūkās axe. Both these axes are from a MB II context, cf. p. 167. Pl. 118,3 and 133,4 are from mixed MB II-LB II contexts, and also show the same concavity.

5: J. Deshayes, *Les outils en bronze de l'Indus au Danube IV au II Millénaire*, Paris 1964 (OBO) I, 185 no. 1551 Byblos alias no. 2731 in J. Christophe & J. Deshayes, *Index de l'outillage, Outils en métal de l'âge du bronze des Balkans à l'Indus*, Paris 1964. Ḥama level G, E. Fugmann, *Hama II*, 1 København 1958, fig. 161 (OBO no. 1510, Index no. 2746), Kafer Gawra Index no. 2735 & 2757, Gaza OBO no. 1501, Index no. 3024, Kafer Malik Index no. 3106 & 3107, Megiddo level V, OBO no. 1505 Index no. 3132, G. Loud *Megiddo I* pl. 105,5, *Megiddo MB II*, Index no. 3180, P. L. O. Guy, *Megiddo Tombs*, Chicago 1948, p. 122,1-2, pl. 118,3, *Megiddo layer XIV*, Index no. 3181, G. Loud *Megiddo II*, Chicago 1948, pl. 182,1, *Megiddo Index* no. 3185, *Megiddo Tombs* pl. 133,4. Tall al- 'Aḡḡul, O. Tufnell, *The Courtyard Cemetery at Tell el Ajul, Palestine*, BIA 3, fig. 4, London 1962. *Levant*, Index no. 2894.

6: OBO I, 185f.

7: Deshayes (*ibid*) regards the rivet as a feature probably derived from his soustype E 1.

Sūkās axe was imported from that site or area. As no more than 14 axes are known, it is rather a question whether any definite value should be attached to such slender evidence.

Four bronze pins were found of which two are of the same type with bulbous "melon" head with eight lamellae in section like an eight-rayed star. The shank is beaded with eighteen beadings and there is a larger disc slightly more than one third down the shank. There are two oppositely placed V-shaped nicks in the edge of this disc. The two pins fig. 69–70 are not toggle pins in *sensu strictu*, as they have no transversal perforation of the shank. The indentations of the disc mentioned above may have fulfilled the same purpose as the ring or hole in the genuine toggle pins.

The length of the pins is approximately 17 cm, the head is 1.7 cm long and the beaded shanks 5.5 and 5.7 cm long, respectively, whereas the diameter of the head varies from 1.8 to 2.2 cm. The strong similarity in the shape and dimensions of the two intact pins points to a very fixed tradition – or to the same workshop. One of the pins was found in the top layer (Cat. no. 36), the other in level 2 (Cat. no. 177) – figs. 69–70.

Pins of the same type are known from Rās Šamra<sup>8</sup>. Regarding the distribution of the type, it

8: C. F. A. Schaeffer, *Ugaritica II*, Paris 1949, fig. 105 b from grave pt. 19 with ring instead of disc, found together with several other typical toggle pins. With disc, *ibid* fig. 107,3. True toggle pins cf. C. F. A. Schaeffer, *Stratigraphie Comparée et Chronologie de l'Asie Occidentale*, London 1948, fig. 49,1 Ras Shamra Ug. Moy 2; fig. 78 E, Lebanon treasure; fig. 119,1 Jericho T 19 and also AASyr. 17 T of E. 11–12.

9: K. R. Maxwell-Hyslop, *Western Asiatic Jewellery c. 3000–612 B.C.* London 1971, 98f, fig. 74 shows a golden toggle pin from Kültepe level Ib (1812–1730 B.C.) and other specimens pl. 66–67. Cf. also AASyr. 17, 1967.

10: A. Haller, *Die Gräber und Gräfte von Assur DOGWV* 65, Berlin 1954, pl. 10a, p. 10. K. R. Maxwell-Hyslop, *Western Asiatic Jewellery* 1971, 121, figs. 46 (Grave 2) and 84–86. A golden specimen found across the forehead of one of the Megiddo skeletons: Megiddo II pl. 227.

11: *Ibid*.

is worth noting that no pins of this type have been found at Jericho, Megiddo or Lachish, where a very large material from this period has been excavated. This seems to indicate that the melon-headed type belongs to the Northern Phoenician littoral area. Mrs. Maxwell-Hyslop quotes a distribution in Hittite Anatolia, Northern Syria and Palestine<sup>9</sup>. The date is clearly indicated by the Rās Šamra tombs and affirmed by the Sūkās grave inventory as being MB II.

There is also a fragment of a toggle pin proper (fig. 68) with a ring preserved in the eyelet. Unfortunately the head is missing. It comes from the upper level (Cat. no. 25).

Only the tip is preserved of a fourth pin, so it is uncertain to which type it belongs. This pin was also from the top level (Cat. no. 51).

The little flat fragment of a curved, narrow silver object with a perforation at one end may have formed a kind of pendant (fig. 65). It is from the second level (Cat. no. 172), and no parallels are known to the author.

The two silver sheets, the one plain (fig. 64), the other with a row of punched points along the edges (fig. 63), are both perforated at the ends so that they may have served as diadems or bracelets. Their position in the grave gives no indication of their original purpose. They were found in the top level (Cat. no. 49).

Similar gold sheets with decoration are known from Old Assyrian Ashur<sup>10</sup> and were known at Tall al 'Ağgūl dated to the early 16th Cent., but they continued in use during the Late Bronze Age<sup>11</sup>. Their heyday seems to have been the 14th and 13th centuries B.C. on the Western Asiatic Coast according to Mrs. Maxwell-Hyslop.

The bronze fragment (fig. 67) from the second level may belong to a tanged arrowhead (Cat. no. 175).

### Bone and stone objects.

The two bone awls from levels 2 and 3 (Cat. nos. 225 & 275) may have found their way into the



grave from the earlier settlement deposit in the same manner as several potsherds. On the other hand, there are too many awls in comparison to the number of potsherds. It would be strange if there were so many tools in proportion to so few earlier sherds.

The type of both awls is too simple, based on the shape of the bone, for any chronological significance to be attached to them.

There was only a single cylinder seal in the grave (fig. 47). This is of dark brown steatite and shows three persons wearing long robes opening at the front and with their hands raised in adoration. Between two of the figures there is a vertical zig-zag line and between the other two a tall plant. The scene is framed by a border line along the edges of the seal. The figures are cut, and the faces and details of the dress are indicated by short horizontal incisions<sup>12</sup>.

In view of the paucity of metal objects in the grave – interpreted above as the result of ancient “cleaning” of the earlier burials – it may be argued that the rarity of seals should be interpreted in a similar way.

The seal seems to be locally made; it belongs to Frankfort’s first Syrian group<sup>13</sup>.

### Pottery.

The pottery from T IV may be divided into the following groups: A jars, B beakers, C jugs, D juglets, E flasks, F platters, G bowls and H lamps. Within these groups, several types and variants can be discerned. The simplest types are the jars and lamps whereas other groups, especially the jugs and juglets, are very varied.

A. The term jar as used here covers pots of dimensions exceeding 30 cm, whose width does not exceed the height and which have no handle.

Two types are known of the tall jar with flat base and elongated oval body with everted, profiled rim.

1. The larger of the jars (fig. 71) has a soft rounded profile. It is plain and has a red slip. Cf. also fig. 98 and cat. nos. 125 and 132. This type is known from Rās Šamra, Ugarit Moyen 2<sup>14</sup> and from Megiddo MB II graves<sup>15</sup>.

2. The smaller of the two complete jars (fig. 95) is biconical with a tall lower part, a ring base and a short concave neck. Three broad horizontal lines are painted on the neck on orange burnished slip. This is obviously a somewhat finer edition of the average storage jar<sup>16</sup>. The height is only two-thirds of the height of type 1.

B. The term beaker is here applied to small pots of less than 11 cm in height. They appear square, as the height is from a fourth to a fifth less than the maximal diameter. The rim diameter corresponds to or is less than a ninth smaller than the height. The profile is curved and the rim everted, the base ring-shaped. Though only five beakers were found in the grave, they are so varied that no less than three types have been distinguished.

1. Characterized by an S-profile, clearly marked ring base, plain rounded rim, maximal diameter half-way down (figs. 51–52). Two specimens, both from the top level, form variant a. A third (fig. 48) forms variant b, which has a more cylindrical neck set off from the shoulder and the maximal diame-

12: Cat. no. 77, level 1. The seal was published in AASyr 10, 1960, 129 fig. 19.

13: H. Frankfort, *Cylinder Seals*, London 1939, pl. 41 d & I. Syrian group, similar style but different subject.

14: Ugaritica II, fig. 100,31, presumably the same vessel as C. F. A. Schaeffer et al. *Ugaritica IV*, Paris 1962 fig. 27c.

15: Megiddo II, strata XV–XIII pl. 85,12,16–19 (painted pl. 12,20–21), Megiddo Tombs grave 911 A 1, date MB II, pl. 29,12. Jericho II tomb D 9, fig. 136,3. For this and most of the following types cf. R. Amiran, *Ancient Pottery of the Holy Land*, 1970, chapter 9.

16: Cat. no. 466, sherd no. 134, may belong to this type, while sherd no. 18 is too uncharacteristic to be attributed to any specific type. It should be noted that not all the small sherds need belong to the grave goods. Some may have got into the grave fill by accident and belong to an earlier settlement deposit disrupted by the grave. This is certainly true of sherd no. 18 with its typical EBA-decoration.

ter is higher up (three-sevenths of the distance from the rim). Moreover the ring base is less marked.

Variant a has been found at Rās Šamra<sup>17</sup> and at Jericho<sup>18</sup>, while variant b occurs at Rās Šamra<sup>19</sup>, Jericho<sup>20</sup> and Megiddo<sup>21</sup>.

2. Type without pronounced neck, the rim merging directly into the convex body. The maximal diameter is two-fifths down the body. The ring base is faint but set off (fig. 87). Only one

example from the basal level is known. Slightly similar pots have been found at Jericho<sup>22</sup>.

3. This type has a biconical body, a strongly everted rim with two ribs below the mouth, and a faint ring base. The maximal diameter is half-way down (figs. 45 and 60). The only specimen of the type comes from the top level. The same type is known from Rās Šamra<sup>23</sup> and Yabrud<sup>24</sup>.

4. Characterized by an S-profile, bulging body, everted thickened rim with an interior groove, disc base. The maximal diameter is nine-eighths of the height. There are four to five horizontal grooves on the widest part of the body and five to six on the neck. The surface is stroke burnished, obliquely on the shoulder and horizontally on the body (Cat. no. 165 – fig. 59). One beaker has been assembled from sherds from levels 1 and 2. A rather similar beaker comes from Yabrud<sup>25</sup>.

- 17: Ugaritica II fig. 105,15 tomb pt. 19, Ugarit Moyen 2 ou debut de UM 3 (not an exact parallel). Also *ibid.* fig. 107,5 Ug. Moy. 2. Without ring base, Ugaritica IV fig. 5A, cf. also pl. XVI,2 and p. 306 for types from MB II grave, two graves are mentioned p. 255 and 307.
- 18: K. Kenyon, Excavations at Jericho II, London 1965, type H 2e which is like cat. no. 28, tombs B 3,124, A 38,48, B 51.
- 19: Ugaritica IV pl. XVI,3–4 with higher neck and broader body and ring base, from a grave with a pot resembling cat. no. 28 – Ug. Moy. 2.
- 20: Excavations at Jericho II, grave A 34,26, more squat than our pot. There are no really close parallels from Jericho.
- 21: Megiddo II strata XII–XI, pl. 28,10 and 36,12, Jericho II fig. 96,8–9 tomb B 38. In an exaggerated version, L. Woolley, Alalakh, Oxford 1955, pl. XCIX,e. level VII. The whole type B 1–2 range resembles Megiddo II stratum XIV pl. 14,25–28, 31–39 and pl. 15,1–4, as well as Jericho I fig. 149,8–12, tomb B 35; fig. 140,25 tomb A 34; and fig. 135,14 tomb A 38. Cf. also Abou Assaf, AASyr 17 Taf. III,1–2 and 6.
- 22: Kenyon, Jericho II, type J 1b grave A 1,50; J 3,9 type B 1a; J 3,16 type J 1b all from group I.
- 23: Ugaritica II fig. 107,21, Ug. Moy. 2 and partly also fig. 101,9.
- 24: Abou Assaf, AASyr 17 Taf III,14.
- 25: *Ibid.* Taf III,12.
- 26: Ugaritica II fig. 106,14 Ug. Rec. 1(?); fig. 105,26. Ug. Moy. 2/3; fig. 108,14 painted, Ug. Moy. 2/3; fig. 99,20. Ug. Moy. 2; fig. 107,4 and 104.
- 27: Kenyon, Jericho I tomb A 1, fig. 113,12; G 37 fig. 123,1; A 38 fig. 136,27; A 34 fig. 142,12–14 lower handle as B 35 fig. 151,5–9; B 3 fig. 161,31–34; J 1 fig. 180,10–17; G 1 ancestral fig. 191,10. Kenyon, Jericho II fig. 135 tomb D 9; fig. 236 G 73. Kenyon, Levant 1 figs. 9,13 and 13,8 groups E–F; Seger, Levant 6, fig. 6,25–28.
- 28: Megiddo II strata XII–XI, pl. 20,9; pl. 25,22; 26,1–3 and 7–9; pl. 33,17–23 especially no. 21. – Jug type 117. Megiddo Tombs pl. 39,7 tomb 37A.

C. The term jug is used for pots with a vertical handle from rim to shoulder (or on the shoulder) and with a mouth diameter of less than, or the same as the base diameter. Only the jugs with trefoil mouth have a larger mouth diameter. The neck is long and clearly marked in profile. Apart from these few general characteristics, the group includes many variations of the proportions of height and diameter, of profile, etc. The distinction between jugs and juglets is made for convenience and jugs smaller than 20 cm are here regarded as juglets.

1. The first type has an egg-shaped elongated body with pointed base. The neck constitutes ca. a quarter of the total height. The neck is long, slightly funnel-shaped with a plain rounded rim. The rim is drawn out to form a spout opposite the handle. The round handle reaches from rim to shoulder. The relationship of height to maximal diameter is 2:1, except in one case where it is 5:2.

Type 1 is found in two variants: *a*. Plain version with creamy-yellow burnish (fig. 54) known both from the top and the basal level of the grave. This variant is common at Rās Šamra<sup>26</sup>, at Jericho<sup>27</sup>, and at Megiddo<sup>28</sup> and appears to have been used



over a considerable period of time with only minor variations of the shape<sup>29</sup>.

Variant *b* has horizontal lines painted on the body supplemented by oblique strokes flanking these bands (figs. 79, 83 and 88). The paint is black on brown and white on black, and the jug is burnished on a milky-white slip. This variant has some not very exact parallels at Rās Samra<sup>30</sup>, Megiddo<sup>31</sup> and Yabrud<sup>32</sup>.

2. The second type has an S-profile, trefoil mouth and flat base. The round handle starts slightly below the rim and continues to the shoulder, the rim is plain, rounded. The maximal diameter is approximately three-fifths of the height except for one case where the diameter is half the height. As the rim diameter was not measurable on half of the jugs of type 2, the relationship between this measurement and others was not calculated.

Type 2 occurs in two variants: *a*, a plain jug (figs. 77 and 84) found in the basal level and recurring at Rās Šamra<sup>33</sup> and Megiddo<sup>34</sup>.

Variant *b* has horizontal lines painted on body and shoulder (fig. 82 and no. 340) and is burnished. One of the two representatives of this variant is painted on the handle too and has oblique lines on the shoulder as well (fig. 82).

Somewhat similarly painted jugs occur at Rās Šamra<sup>35</sup> and Megiddo<sup>36</sup>.

3. Long carinated body with convex lower part and conical shoulder, funnel neck with thick strap handle from rim to shoulder, disc base. The height is twice the maximal diameter. On the body immediately below the carination there are three horizontal grooves and other five to six on the shoulder. Red burnished slip (fig. 101). One example is known from the top level.

4. This type is characterized by a large bulging body, a short funnel neck with trefoil mouth. Externally thickened rim. The handle starts slightly below the rim, in section it resembles a figure of eight. The height is very nearly equal to the maximal width. There is painted decoration on neck, shoulder and body above the widest part as well as on the handle. One jug is burnished (fig. 93),

the others are not (figs. 91 and 81). Fig. 91 has bichrome paint. The type is known from three specimens, all from the basal level. Similar shapes occur at Yabrud<sup>37</sup>.

5. Type characterized by large bulging body with short funnel neck with externally thickened, everted rim. Handle from rim to shoulder – figure of eight in section. There is painted bichrome decoration on the neck and on the upper half of the body and handle (fig. 92). The ratio of height to maximal diameter is 4:3, rim diameter nearly one fourth of the height. Only one example known, from the basal level. It may be compared to shapes from Yabrud<sup>37</sup> (and perhaps Alalakh<sup>38</sup> as well as Rās Šamra<sup>39</sup>).

6. Jugs with squat bulging body, short concave neck with everted rounded rim and handle from rim to shoulder (figure of eight in section). The height is equal to the maximal diameter, the rim diameter is between a third and a quarter of the

29: Tufnell BIA 3 groups 4–5 all have the handle slightly below the rim. This is even more pronounced for the earlier groups. Generally speaking, the Palestinian jugs are more elongated. Kenyon, Jericho I, graves G 46, H 6, H 6 ancestral, H 13, H 18 final, H 22 and J 9.

30: Ugaritica II fig. 100,16 and 18; 108,14.

31: Megiddo II stratum XIV pl. 11,21.

32: Abou Assaf, AASyr 17 Taf III,4.

33: Ugaritica II fig. 119,4 Ugarit Recent 2; fig. 106,12. Ugarit Recent 1; fig. 100,10 Ugarit Moyen 2.

34: Megiddo II strata XIV–XII pls. 11,12–13; 20,2–3; 24,35.

35: Ugaritica II fig. 106,11; 100,14; 99,19 and 22; shape cf. fig. 100,12; decoration fig. 100,15–16; 99,18.

36: Megiddo II stratum XIV pl. 11,13. Other decoration, Megiddo Tombs pl. 29,5 tomb 911 A 1 (MB II) and pl. 31,19. Tell al-'Aḡḡul group 3 with handle well below rim – Tufnell, BIA 3 no. 34. Kenyon Jericho I, tomb A 34 fig. 141,4; G 1 final fig. 189,12 with trefoil mouth; H 11 fig. 205,7. Megiddo II pl. 25,9 and 11,12 with handle from rim pl. 25,6 and 24,35. Kenyon, Levant I fig. 15,1 plain (her group G).

37: Abou Assaf, AASyr 17 Taf III, 9, 18.

38: Shape, Woolley, Alalakh pl. CXIV,59, taller and more slender from level VII, and pl. LXXXV from level XI.

39: Ugaritica II fig. 100,7 and 26 Ugarit Moyen 2 – elongated version fig. 108,22 same date.



height, and the length of neck between a fifth and a quarter of the height. All from the basal level. The type is quite heterogeneous.

- a. Painted variant with ring base (fig. 80), one example known. Megiddo and Rās Šamra may again be quoted for parallels<sup>40</sup>.
  - b. Painted variant with disc base (figs. 85 and 94), two specimens found. One squat, the other taller (fig. 85). Similar jugs are known from Jericho and Rās Šamra<sup>41</sup>.
  - c. Plain variant with carinated body, concave shoulder and disc base, found only once (fig. 99)<sup>42</sup>.
7. This type is characterized by a squat bulging body, ring base, short funnel-shaped neck with collared rim. Short handle on shoulder, figure of eight in section, and with a thin, round, moulding coiled in a spiral at the lower end. Orange burnished slip,

four horizontal grooves immediately above the maximal diameter. The height is equal to the maximal diameter, the rim diameter is a quarter of the height and the length of the neck a seventh of the height (fig. 66). One example known, from the top level.

This type resembles jugs from Jericho<sup>43</sup> and Megiddo<sup>44</sup> and has lately acquired a special importance through the find of a similar jug in the shaft of tomb 879 at Lišt<sup>45</sup> with, i.a., Tall Yahūdiya juglets (cf. our type D 2 below). The decoration of the Lišt jug is described by Miss Cantor as an imitation of Middle Minoan IIIB<sup>46</sup>. Thus it establishes a synchronism between MM IIIB, the Syrian MB II B, and the second Intermediate period in Egypt.

8. This type has a round globular body, tall concave neck with everted rim and handle from rim to shoulder. The handle is slightly band-shaped. Rich painted decoration on neck, handle and body, burnished surface. The maximal diameter is three-quarters of the height (two-thirds on variant a), the neck is nearly one third of the height, while the diameter of the rim in proportion to the height varies from one-fifth to two-sevenths.

There are three variants:

- 40: Megiddo II stratum XI pl. 31,1-2 plain. Related to Ugaritica II fig. 100,11 and 108,22 Ugarit Moyen 2. Gezer, Schaeffer, Stratigraphie fig. 156,20 (plain).
- 41: Kenyon, Levant I fig. 2,15 (plain) reminiscent of Ugaritica II fig. 99,23 and 27 Ugarit Moyen I; cat. no. 442 is related to type VII.
- 42: I have been unable to find any parallels.
- 43: J. Garstang, LAAA 21 1934 pl. 21,13, Kenyon Jericho I, tomb A 34 fig. 141,6-7; B 3 fig. 161,5 without handle. The same profile occurs on pedestalled vases, *ibid.* H 22 fig. 218,5-10, Dame Kathleen Kenyon's type B 1a-C 2a. The coils, cf. Jericho II fig. 134,16 tomb D 9.
- 44: Megiddo II pl. 23,1-3, 10,12, 19,21-22, 31,6. Megiddo Tombs pl. 22,44-47; also with coil on handle pl. 31,20.
- 45: H. Kantor, The Relative Chronology of Egypt and its Foreign Correlations, in R. W. Ehrich ed. *Chronologies in Old World Archaeology* 1965 23 fig. 6A-B. She also cites parallels from Palestine, J. Ory QDAP 13 1947-48 fig. 14.
- 46: *Ibid.* 23.
- 47: Ugaritica II pl. XXXIX in the middle, XLIII,4; fig. 131,3 and 6-9; fig. 108,19 grave LXXXV; fig. 100,19.
- 48: Megiddo II strata XII-XI pl. 26,13; 26,7 and 34,2.
- 49: P. Åström, Middle Cypriote Bronze Age, Lund 1957 fig. VI,1-8, p. 20f, White-painted III is related, but above all fig. IX,3-5, p. 27ff white-painted III-IV "pendent line style" dated to MC II/III and III p. 212ff.
- 50: Ugaritica II fig. 108,20.
- 51: Ugaritica II fig. 100,19 Ugarit Moyen 2.
- 52: Megiddo II pl. 26,17.

a. As described, with groups of thin lines between broader lines on the body, broad vertical lines on the edges of the handle. The base is not painted (fig. 56). One jug is from the top level. Similar jugs have been found at Rās Šamra<sup>47</sup> and Megiddo<sup>48</sup> and on Cyprus<sup>49</sup>.

b. As a, plus vertical, wavy lines on the body and broad, transversal lines between vertical lines on the handle. The base is plain and marked off by a single horizontal line (fig. 55). One example only, from the top level. This variant has also been found at Rās Šamra<sup>50</sup>.

c. As b, with additional, double horizontal line below the handle and without the transversal lines on the handle. Base decorated with a double cross within a double circle (figs. 43-44 and 62). This jug was assembled from many sherds found in levels 1 and 2. This variant is known from both Rās Šamra<sup>51</sup> and Megiddo<sup>52</sup>.

9. Tall ovoid jug with conical neck and bowl-shaped rim and ring base. Figure of eight handle from rim to shoulder. The proportions conform to those of type D 1. The jug corresponds completely to the juglets of type D 1 (fig. 104) but its size is that of a jug (cf. p. 41). Only known from a single example in the top level<sup>53</sup>.

D. Juglets are defined as pots of the same proportions and characteristics as group C – jugs – but less than 20 cm in height. Several types are commonly distinguished within the MB material of the Phoenician area and an attempt has been made to follow these types.

Many of the juglets from the Tall Sūkās grave were unfortunately very poorly preserved, being made of fine, rather imperfectly baked clay. Only the major fragments such as handle, neck and base and in some cases the rim and a few body fragments were preserved when the juglets were broken in antiquity.

As the distinction is based on the profile of the body and the shape of the rim, it is often difficult to assign the fragments to a definite type.

1. Ovoid juglet with bowl rim, narrow cylindrical – conical neck and disc or faint ring base. The length of the neck is roughly a third of the height varying on both sides, the maximum diameter is half the height and is found half way up the vessel.

We may distinguish between variant a with a round handle (figs. 57, 73–74, 89, 97, 102–103) and variant b with a figure-of-eight handle (double handle) (fig. 100).

The type occurs in levels 1, 2 and 3.

There is also a third variant with impressed decoration (fig. 90).

We find examples of the type in Rās Šamra Ugarit Moyen 2<sup>54</sup>.

2. Piriform juglet like type 1 except that the maximal diameter is in one case (fig. 61) less than half the height, otherwise more than half the height (figs. 41, 58, 96).

3. Carinated piriform juglet with trefoil mouth.

There is only one complete example, the others are fragmentary so no statistics can be deduced regarding the proportions. The complete juglet fig. 72 has a rim diameter that is a quarter of its height and a maximal diameter half its height. The neck is less than a third of the height and the carination less than half way up. Ware, etc., is like that of type 1–2. All specimens come from the basal level.

The type is known from graves at Rās Šamra, in one case found together with a Kamarais cup<sup>56</sup>.

There are several juglets of uncertain type from levels 2 and 3 cf. fig. 76.

E. Flasks are really juglets without a handle. There are two flasks of the same proportions as type D I from the basal level (Cat. nos. 363 & 439)<sup>57</sup>.

F. The term platter is used for open pots with a height only a quarter of the mouth diameter, the largest diameter being at the mouth or immediately below it. O. Tufnell uses the same term<sup>58</sup>.

There are only two unequivocal platters from T IV.

53: Parallels are not quoted, cf. note 54.

54: Ugaritica II fig. 129,14–15 and 17–18, pl. XL; 100,22, 107,8 and 108,7 grave LXXXV pl. XLIV top and bottom – Ugarit Moyen 2. Megiddo II strata XIV–XI pls. 10,15, 24,14, 32,23, 33,9. AASyr 17 Taf III,8. Schaeffer, Stratigraphie fig. 73,6 and 206,25 Tall Yahoudieh.

55: Ugaritica II pl. XLIV – top and bottom – pl. XL grave LVII with D 1–3 juglets; fig. 21; fig. 100,8; 105,9,20,23, 35 grave pt. 19 figs. 107,10, 15 and 17; 108,8, grave LXXXV Schaeffer, Stratigraphie fig. 65 F–G Byblos; 73,1–3 156,14,21–22 and 32 Gezer; 206–207 Tall Yahoudieh; Megiddo II stratum XIII A–XI pls. 17,6 19,28–29 24,17–22 32,25; Kenyon, Jericho I figs. 136, 150, 161 tombs A 38, B 35, B 3 Jericho II fig. 97,15 grave B 48. D 2a recurs on Cyprus, Åström, Middle Cypriote Bronze Age, fig. XXX,19–20 black burnished ware p. 133–MC III.

56: Ugaritica II pl. XV painted and lustre cf. § 30, pl. XL grave LVII, lustre and incised, together with D 2 juglet, 2 pyxides and painted jugs like type C pl. XII, grave LXXXVI with Kamarais cup fig. 109 pl. XXXVIII; XLIV fig. 129,16,19–25; fig. 107,24; 102; 105.

57: No parallels have come to my knowledge.

58: Tufnell BIA 3.

1. Plain with convex side and internally thickened, rounded rim and disc base (fig. 50) from the top level.

Various versions of the same general type are known from Rās Šamra<sup>59</sup>, Tall al-‘Ağgūl<sup>60</sup>, Jericho<sup>61</sup> and Megiddo<sup>62</sup>.

2. Practically the same dimensions recur in the second platter. The rim is inverted and not thickened and there is a carination one cm below it. It had four handles placed at equal distances from each other. The handle knobs have the tip bent to one side when viewed from above and were presumably placed so that the tips pointed towards each other pairwise. This platter (fig. 78) comes from the basal level.

59: Ugaritica II fig. 107,23 Ugarit Moyen 2; fig. 105,19 grave pt. 19 Ug.Moy. 2 ou debut 3.

60: Tufnell BIA 3 group 2. no. 15 and 19, fig. 10,15,19.

61: Kenyon, Jericho I, G 46,115, fig. 130,1, tomb J 3 group I: group II tomb G 46,115; group III tomb A 34,208 fig. 140,3; tomb B 35 fig. 219,13; B 3 60,36 fig. 160,1-2. Also known at Yabrud, AASyr 17 Taf II, 13-14.

62: Megiddo II strata XVIII-XI pl. 10,3 and 6, 37,14 pls. 4,8, 9,6, 14,2 and 5, 16,15, 37,4 and 17. Jericho II figs. 95,1, 164,1-3, tombs B 48 and 51, Jericho I, fig. 179,1. J. Seger, Levant 6 fig. 5,1, Kenyon, Levant 1 figs. 4,1-4, 6,1-3, 8,1, 12,1 groups B, E and F. Woolley, Alalakh pl. CIX,5-6.

63: Ugaritica IV pl. XVI,9 grave RS 54 pt 1394. Taller version, *ibid* fig. 36 p. 447 Ug.Anc. 2, and Tufnell BIA 3 fig. 10,12.

64: Kenyon, Jericho I type A 10, without exactly corresponding pieces, however. The closest parallel is J 1,19. The same type of handle is found on fig. 157,2 and 160,4, cf. also the following note. Megiddo II strata XII-XI pls. 30,1 and 38,10. Hazor III-IV pl. 192,7.

65: Kenyon, Jericho I tomb G 37 fig. 127 with four handles like our specimen. In wood, fig. 202,1-2, Jericho II fig. 242 et al.

66: I have not seen any parallels for the shape or the knobs.

67: Kenyon, Jericho I, group IV tomb J 1 fig. 181 and J 12 fig. 176 and group V tomb H 13 fig. 210, H 16, fig. 81, H 22, fig. 219 and J 7 fig. 186, J 9 fig. 170, Jericho II tomb D 9 fig. 135. Kenyon, Levant 1 fig. 25.12 (LBA).

68: Megiddo II strata XIII B-XI pls. 16,19-20, 30,7-8, 38, 19, Megiddo Tombs pl. 12,10-11, 17,7-8 (LB) 23,14 (MB II) AASyr 17 Taf. IV.

69: Ugaritica II fig. 114-115.

This type is known from Rās Šamra<sup>63</sup>, from Jericho and from Hazor<sup>64</sup>. At Jericho favourable conditions have preserved several wooden platters of exactly the same type<sup>65</sup>. The relationship of the wooden platters to the pottery platters may be discussed. It can be argued that the preserved pieces distort the picture and that wooden bowls were common all along the coast where trees on the mountains could furnish the raw material. It seems quite feasible that both wood and pottery were used on all the sites from where we only know the pottery version now.

G. Bowls. There is only one bowl (fig. 75) from the basal level. It has a squat body with carination one cm below the inverted rim. There are two, opposed, rectangular knobs on the carination with a broadly grooved herringbone pattern on the face. The height is two-thirds of the rim diameter. Red-grey burnish<sup>66</sup>.

H. The term lamp covers small bowls without marked rim, whose mouth is drawn out unilaterally to form a small spout. The spout is often blackened by soot. All the Sūkās lamps belong to the type with convex base. The height is approximately one-third of the width, and the spout is formed by pressing the mouth inwards at two points.

There are five specimens from the grave, four from the top level and one from the basal level (figs. 46, 49 and 53, cat. nos. 60, 290).

The same type is common in the Phoenician area where it has been found on most of the major Middle Bronze Age sites. The latest treatment was based on the large material from the Jericho tombs, and our lamps correspond most closely to Dame Kenyon's type C 1<sup>67</sup>. There are others from Megiddo<sup>68</sup> and Rās Šamra<sup>69</sup>.



b. *Distribution of types within the grave.*

No attempt has been made to establish the physical properties of the pottery by scientific methods. The only information available relates to the surface treatment. Grooved, painted and plain wares have been distinguished, and within these main groups a distinction between burnished and non-burnished surface has been attempted (fig. 108). With respect to the painted ware, it is furthermore possible to distinguish between simple decoration with horizontal lines only and complicated decoration using combinations of horizontal lines and other motifs.

The bichrome pottery (figs. 82, 85, 88 and 91–92) does not compare very well with the group of MBA II bichrome painted ware published by Epstein<sup>70</sup>. Even the horizontally placed criss-cross band on fig. 92 contrasts with the vertical motif on her pottery<sup>71</sup>. Perhaps the present pots are earlier than those of Epstein, which would support her idea of an older tradition in north Syria<sup>72</sup>.

Grooved decoration occurs on a few examples that are all burnished except one pot (type B 3, fig. 60) where the grooves are less typical than on the other specimens. The attribution of this beaker may be questioned. Except one type G vessel from the basal level (fig. 75), all the grooved pottery is from the top level. There is one B 4 (fig. 59), one C 3 (fig. 101) and one C 7 (fig. 66). In other words, the grooved pots form a small and distinct group but are not confined to one type. It may be argued that this pottery was imported from somewhere outside the mound, but this matter needs investigation.

The majority of the plain ware is non-burnished, but as nearly every type occurs with or without burnish, it is not possible to say that certain types are burnished by preference and others not.

The number of painted pots is obviously too small for any valid conclusions to be drawn, the only variant which is exclusively burnished is C 4. Variant C 8 is the only painted type from the upper two levels, whereas there are several types

of jugs from the lower layer with painted decoration and plain editions of most of them are not known.

If the table, fig. 107, is studied the first obvious difference between levels 1–2 and 3 is the variation in the occurrence of the types. Only types A, C 1, D 1–2 and H are common to both groups, and of these type A is known from sherds only in levels 1–2 and these may have come from level 3 or other contexts<sup>16</sup>.

Not only does the table show that some types did not occur in more than one level, but it also shows that there are marked differences in the number of representatives of each type, types B 1–3 only occurring once in level 3, but 6 times in level 1. Conversely types C 1–6 were found 17 times in level 3 as against 10 times in levels 1–2. If such comparisons are to be useful, they must be counted as percentages of the total number of pots in the level. This count varies from 64 in level 3 to 29 in levels 1–2. Still excluding type A, we find that type B shows 1.56 % for level 3, 20.83 % for levels 1–2, type C gives 26.32 % for level 3 and 34.48 % for levels 1–2, type D gives 59.88 % for level 3, and 24.39 % for levels 1–2, type H 1.56 % for level 3, and 13.89 % for levels 1–2.

Of the common types, it will be seen that type C 1 occurs in the same numbers in level 3 and levels 1–2, while the percentage is much higher in levels 1–2.

The differences observed are likely to be chronological, reflecting the rise of type groups such as D during the usage of T IV, and the decline of types such as A. The finer typology gives a better picture of the rise and fall of various types; we find B 2, C 3, C 7, C 8, C 9, F 1 in level 3 as against B 1 and 3, C 2, C 4, C 5, F 2 in levels 1–2. It may be objected that the material is too small to be certain that this simple explanation is correct.

70: C. Epstein, *Palestinian Bichrome Ware*, Leiden 1966, (for Tall Sūkās cf. p. 128).

71: *Op. cit.* pls. I–II, IV–V, VII, IX, VX & XIX.

72: *Op. cit.*, 151 ff, at Tall Sūkās it seems questionable to attribute the bichrome ware to a Hurrian element.

Preferences for special types in different social groups could be one explanation for the change of types. However, until more similar material is available, let us postpone the verdict and retain the chronological explanation.

Another way of looking at the levels is to consider the number of bodies and compare this with the number of pots. Counting the skulls there are 25, possibly 28, bodies in level 3 with 64 pots to go with them, against 13 bodies in levels 1–2 with 24 pots. This gives 2.6 (or 2.3) pots per head for level 3 and 1.7 pots per head in levels 1–2, excluding the sherds of jars of type A. If we include these sherds there will be 2.3 pots per head.

The latter result makes a comparison of the variations of types reasonable, while the former result does not encourage such an undertaking. If we exclude the type A sherds, a marked change is seen in the manner of using pots as grave equipment. Had the skeleton material been thoroughly analyzed, it might have been possible to determine differences in the equipment of males and females and between adults and children. This is not possible now.

It appears that the pots were complete when they were placed at the edges of the grave. The southern part of the pit seemed to have been cleaned in order to make room for XIII–XV.

The pottery was smashed and tightly compressed towards the sides and bottom of the grave and was found in three layers.

Most of the pots were assembled from two or more sherds with a different find locality but from within the same level. There are a number of exceptions, and it is significant that nearly all of these cases combine sherds from neighbouring levels. Sherds from level 1 are thus found to combine with sherds from level 2, but not from level 3. It is worth noticing, however, that sherds from level 2 do not combine with sherds from the underlying level 3. In other words, there is a marked gap between these two levels evidenced by the pottery collections. This gap divides the levels into two main groups: A lower one consisting of level 3 and

an upper one consisting of levels 1 and 2. This gap, which of course is also very evident from the stratigraphy, is taken to indicate that there was a period of disuse corresponding to the sterile layer between levels 2 and 3 (cf. p. 21 f).

In view of the common types (C 1 and D), the gap between the two main periods of usage may not have been very long. The differences noted above in the occurrence of specific types in levels 3 and 1–2 do, however, point towards a substantial interval of perhaps a generation or two. Without more intensive study of the evolution of pottery in the MBA, the length of the break cannot be determined.

Although graves with a stratification such as T IV should be useful for setting up a finer pottery chronology for the Middle Bronze Age, I find the basis for such studies is too limited, and must thus restrict myself to the observation that the parallels cited give no clear evidence of how we may relate them to the typological differences noted in T IV. Rās Šamra does not contain all the types found in T IV, although it is the nearest site with a large contemporary material and it belongs to the same cultural area – the littoral zone of Northern Syria. All the parallels quoted belong to MBA II (c. 1900–1700 B.C.). There are ties with the Egyptian chronology and with the southern littoral sequence as well as with the Cypriote sequence. These connections do not carry us much further than MC II–III for levels 1–2.

Another point indicated by the statistics of pottery combinations is the degree of destruction of the pottery. While levels 1 and 2 contained many nearly complete pots – or at least pots which had broken on the spot – we find that the pottery of level 3 had been very thoroughly smashed and scattered over wider areas (figs. 105–106). This accords well with the evidence of the bones that give the same disordered impression. The cause may be intensified use of the grave during the period covered by level 3. This would result in a more frequent re-arrangement of the grave for later burials.

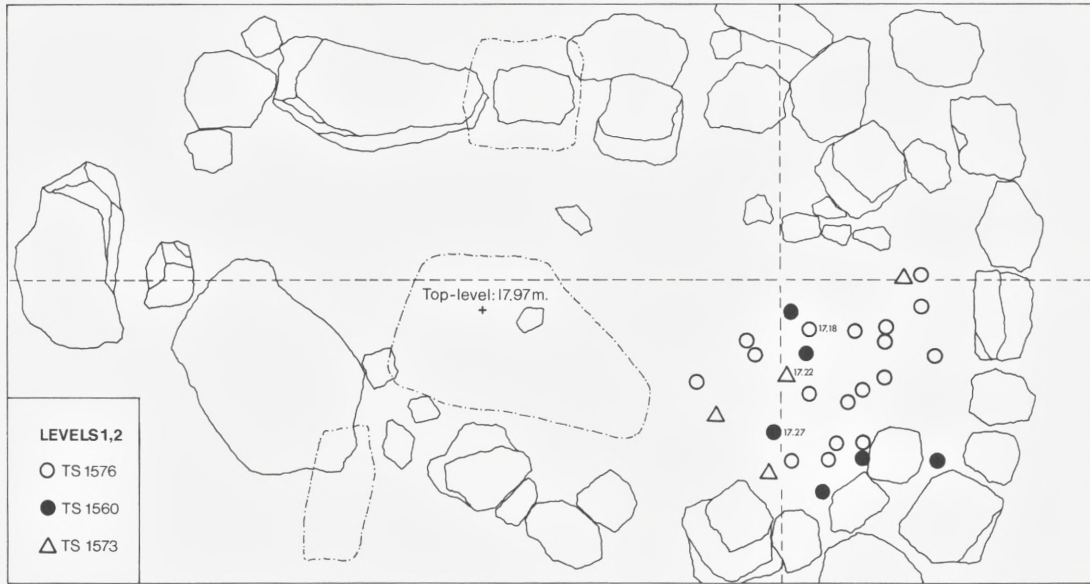


Fig. 105. Plan of the scatter of smashed pots. TS 1576 – Fig. 43. TS 1560 – Fig. 58. TS 1573 – Fig. 56.

Fig. 106. Plan of the scatter of smashed pots. TS 1632, 294. TS 1599 – Fig. 77. TS 1617 – Fig. 89. TS 1618 – Fig. 85. TS 1647 – Fig. 83. TS 1628, 341. TS 1648 – Fig. 95. TS 1605 – Fig. 78. TS 1608 – Fig. 88. TS 1623, 414. TS 1614 – Fig. 94.





## IV Summary

If we attempt to summarize the evidence, the first conclusion is the obvious one that the grave must have been used over a certain period of time. There is evidence of 41 skeletons, of which only 12 were left in recognizable order. The only skeletons in reasonable order in the lower heap (level 3) were the three latest interments. This is significant and explains the disrupted state of the earlier skeletons. These had evidently been cleared away in order to make room for the last group of burials. It seems to have been customary to arrange the long bones and skulls of the earlier skeletons along the edge of the grave pit leaving the centre free for the new burial – apart from the odd bone still lying around.

The same sequence of undisturbed skeletons upon disturbed ones is evident in the upper layers of the grave; here the earlier skeletons were arranged in groups – skeleton groups III, VIII and X.

It is puzzling, however, that some skeletons were left intact and others not. Why for instance were skeletons XIV–XV left untouched when skeleton XIII was interred? If we assume that it was the normal rite to push aside earlier corpses, we should expect to find only the uppermost skeleton in each level intact; all the others would have been disturbed in turn as the grave was filled.

It is obvious that the corpses had decayed practically completely before a new corpse was buried. Only in a few cases, as seen by the position of, e.g., forearm bones, can the ligaments be assumed to have kept the individual bones in place.

The explanation of the state of skeletons XIII–XIV may be that these three were interred so quickly after each other that the earlier corpses had not decayed completely. (There may well have

been a sort of tabu clause prohibiting the removal of corpses not entirely decayed). We may also explain the sterile layer over these last interments by the odour, which may have been too much for the inhabitants of the mound so that they sealed the pit with a layer of earth.

Actually, the archaeological evidence does not allow us to decide how rapidly the burials followed each other. Neither do the ceramics or the stratification permit any definite assumptions on this point.

Unfortunately, the disrupted character of the burials excludes any statistical information on the relationship of different types of grave goods to sex and age groups. There are only a few cases where such an attribution is at all possible, and they do not carry us beyond the individual case in question.

This is regrettable as our possibility of reconstructing the funeral rites is diminished accordingly.

The arrangement of the corpses does not make it likely that any wooden coffin or bier was used. The position of the pins proves that the deceased were dressed in garments, or at least wrapped in some kind of textile.

The construction of the grave itself is very obscure. There were no traces of any timber construction and the sides of the pit seem to have been solid enough to stand unsupported. Regarding the arrangements for closing the grave and making access for new interments, there is no evidence except for the final closure. The stones covering the grave seem to indicate that the pit was filled with earth and then covered with stones. It may well be that a similar arrangement was used at the end of each of the previous three periods of usage. An explanation of the fill layers was attempted above,

but another explanation may be that the fill layers indicate spans of time during which the grave filled in. Each level may have been in use during a certain number of years or have been used by a certain number of people. Speculation on this matter is not likely to carry us very far in view of the limited evidence from the Tall Sūkās grave.

The character and construction of the tomb seem to fall within the variations found in the Phoenician area, where the communal tombs are typical of the Middle Bronze Age. The closest similarity is found with the Rās Šamra graves as far as one can judge from the published examples<sup>73</sup>. These do not seem to have yielded quite as many skeletons or grave goods as the Tall Sūkās grave.

At Jericho<sup>74</sup>, however, graves with many burials and masses of pottery were revealed in the final publication of the grave finds. Dame Kenyon distinguishes five groups of which the first yielded from 1–9 skeletons, the second 18–19, the third group 10–14 plus two graves with 25 and 45 skeletons, respectively. The fourth group had 13–15 skeletons and part of the two large graves mentioned under III. The fifth group contained 4–14 skeletons. In other words, the large numbers of

skeletons occurred in groups III–IV. While the graves of group I–IV were multiple, successive burials, group V contained multiple, simultaneous burials. We are only concerned with multiple successive burials here, as these are what was found at Tall Sūkās. There were 17 graves of this type at Jericho.

It seems reasonable to infer that these graves belonged to a family or another closed social group, and a closer study of the skeletal remains from tombs of this kind should provide information on the composition of families, the death rate and other important questions. The deplorable state of the Sūkās material does not permit any such study. There were 10 skulls in the top level, 2 in the middle and 25 in the lower layer. Anthropological evidence is only available for the top layer, which included the remains of six adults, one juvenile and four children (6–12 years). The absence of infants is remarkable and seems to indicate that this group was disposed of in another way. The lack of infant skeletons also precludes the use of the material for population estimates<sup>75</sup>.

The preceding remarks indicate that only very limited conclusions can be drawn on the basis of the material presented here. On the other hand, a statistical treatment of similar stratified mass graves may well be able to produce results within several contexts, such as chronological and social, if pursued in full collaboration with anthropologists.

It is my hope that when such studies are attempted T IV may find its place in a broader context than that which it has been possible to present here.

73: Ugaritica II passim; IV, 229ff; Syria 1936, 139.

74: Kenyon, Jericho I. The largest graves are B 35 with 45 corpses, B 3 with 25 – both belonging to group III – J 9 with 22 and J 1 with 28 skeletons, both of group IV, and two graves of group V, namely H 13 with 29 ancestral and 6 final skeletons, and grave H 18 with 15 ancestral and 13 final. The simultaneous burials are attributed to the end of MB, and epidemic diseases to be the reason for the phenomenon.

75: Cf. Bevölkerung, Hoops Reallexikon der germanischen Altertumskunde II, 331–357, Berlin 1976.

## V Catalogue of Objects from Grave T IV.

Unless otherwise stated, all pottery is wheel-made. All measurements are given in centimeters, H. = height, W. = width, L. = length, Th. = thickness, Diam. = diameter, R. = rim, B. = base, Max. = maximal.

The measurements given are normally those that it was possible to make; if B diam. only is given, it was judged impossible to indicate H., R., Diam., or other measurements for the whole pot. The thickness of the ware was not noted and is omitted except for a few sherds.

Unless otherwise stated all bones are human,

The types are described in chapter III and only additional details are given in the catalogue; the general description of wares and shapes is given on p. 40 ff.

The value of a catalogue such as the present may be doubtful, but in order to facilitate the identification of bones and objects, which were often assembled from many sherds of different layers, I considered it preferable to present the information in this way.

The description of the objects is based upon the field recordings; it was not possible to examine them afterwards. This also explains why only a minority of the objects is illustrated – these are those that were drawn or photographed while the expedition was in Syria.

### Level 1. (figs. 2–4, 11–13, and 20–23).

1. Juglet, type D 2, red horiz. burnished slip, handle broken off in antiquity (fig. 41). – H. 15.0 cm, R. Diam. 2.8 cm, TS 1552.
2. Lamp, type H, fig. 46, right part of rim broken off in antiquity, lying on skeleton on top of skull 4, spout towards south. Red slip, handmade (?). Rim blackened by soot. – H. 5.0 cm, Diam. 12.8 cm, TS 1551.
3. Beaker, type B 1, figs. 42 and 48, lying under a large stone west of 1, on top of bowl 15. Creamy. – H. 8.5 cm, Diam. 9.6 cm, TS 877.
4. Skull belonging to skeleton II, male (?) mature (?), (35–50 years). – L. 18.5 cm, ext. W. across the eyes, 10.7 cm, L. of mandible 8.0 cm.
5. Sherds of large jar, (type A). South of and against stone layer in the northern end of pit. Globular, 2 horizontal grooves crossed by casually-made zig-zag strokes. Red slip. – H. 8.0 cm, W. 14.5 cm, TS 1565.
6. Skull belonging to skeleton group III, found under stone and rib east of mud brick, juvenile, (15–20 years) sex unknown, also fragment of another skull (female?).
7. Skull belonging to skeleton V. – Ext. W. across eyes 15.0 cm.
8. Skull lying under rib and partly under no. 9, child 11–12 years. Belongs to skeletal group III. Mandible 53 fits.
9. Skull belonging to skeletal group III, child, 8 years, joins mandible 45. Found on top of no. 8. Mandible on top of no. 10. – L. 16.4 cm, W. of right eye hollow 3.9 cm. H. from front teeth 16.6 cm.
10. Jug, type C 8, fig. 55, bottom up, mouth facing towards south, handle to west, close to skull 9. Handmade (?), burnished with matt lustrous black paint on cream. – H. 20.5 cm, Diam. 14.8 cm, TS 876.
11. Sherd, found at edge of the grave pit north of no. 9 at a higher level. Large globular jar, type A, with everted rim, red-black slip, TS 1566.
12. Jug type C 1, fig. 54, found broken under stones, base towards W, mouth towards E, underneath right foot of skeleton I. Finely burnished. – H. 20.1 cm, Diam. 10.1 cm, R. Diam. 4.2 cm, TS 1563.
13. Jug, type C 3, fig. 101, broken, base towards NNW, mouth immediately east of the jaw of skull no. 14, underneath feet 16. Disc base, trefoil mouth, three horizontal grooves on belly and five-six on shoulder, red burnished slip. – H. 22.8 cm, Diam. 11.8 cm, TS 1561.
14. Skull crushed by stones, male (?), adult (25–35 years), found underneath no. 13 and foot of skeleton, belonging to skeletal group III.
15. Platter, type F 1, fig. 50, crushed under stone, lying on top of the front teeth of skull no. 38, the northern rim resting against no. 37. Buff slip. – H. 8.2 cm, D. 23.5 cm, TS 1570.
16. Lower extremities belonging to skeleton I, found on top of no. 13–14, female. .
17. Lower extremities of skeleton II.
18. Sherds found north of stone layer inside the pit. Large jar with burnished red exterior. H. 11.0 cm, and sherd of large jar with criss-cross combed decoration running diagonally. – H. 11.3 cm, TS 1567–68.
19. Jug type C 8, fig. 56, south of skull 6, just west of stone layer spout towards south, handle down. Handmade,



- burnished creamy slip with red paint, TS 1557.
20. Skull, female, adult (25–35 years), crushed under stones at the eastern side of the grave pit, mandible missing – see no. 46.
  21. Jug type C 1, cf. no. 57, 104, 155 and 166. Crushed underneath skull 20, found right on top of no. 22, TS 1573.
  22. Beaker, type B, fig. 51, underneath no. 21, red slip. – H. 7.5 cm, D. 7.7 cm, TS 1554.
  23. Bowl, found broken, under foot 17 (lost).
  24. Skull belonging to skeleton I, female (?), adult (25–35 years). – H. from front teeth 16.2 cm, L. 19.5 cm.
  25. Bronze toggle pin, fragment, fig. 68, found on top of the nose of skull 24, tip towards SSE, head touching the lower ribs of skeleton II. Medially placed eyelet with a small ring. – L. 18.0 cm, TS 875.
  26. Lamp, type H, fig. 53, found NE of and underneath no. 24. Spout blackened by soot, buff-red burnished slip. – H. 4.8 cm, Diam. 13.0 cm, TS 1559.
  27. Lamp, type H, fig. 49, found under no. 4, bright red slip, H. 4.1 cm, Diam. 12.7 cm, soot on spout and opposite side of rim, TS 1558.
  28. Beaker, type B, fig. 52, found east of no. 27 and southwest of skull 24. Beige burnished slip. – H. 8.7 cm, R. Diam. 8.0 cm, TS 1553.
  29. Jug, type C 1, lying horizontally under no. 28, base towards NE, handle towards north, mouth towards west. Beige-washed surface. – H. 19.9 cm, D. 8.0 cm, TS 1562.
  30. Juglet, type D 1, fig. 57, lying horizontally west of no. 29, mouth towards west underneath pelvis of skeleton II. Grey burnished slip. – H. 11.3 cm, R. Diam. 3.0 cm, TS 1555.
  31. Juglet, type D 2, fig. 58, lying horizontally north of and partially underneath no. 3, between no. 15 and stone. Dark grey, burnished slip. – H. 15.7 cm, R. Diam. 4.0 cm, TS 1571.
  32. Jug, type C 9, fig. 104, found outside the stones at the northern edge of the grave pit, horizontal position, mouth towards SE, handle towards west, base towards NW. Red slip. – H. 21.8 cm, R. Diam. 4.6 cm, TS 1572.
  33. Sherd heap at the eastern edge of the pit, cf. no. 165. Beaker, type B 4, fig. 59, TS 1560.
  34. Sherd east of and below beaker 22 (lost), belongs to no. 170.
  35. Juglet, type D 2, found under arm south of stones at the northern edge of pit, spout towards north. Red burnished slip. – H. 17.5 cm, R. Diam. 3.7 cm, TS 1564.
  36. Bronze pin, fig. 70, found under and against no. 6, orientated SE-NW. – L. 16.5 cm, TS 873.
  37. Juglet, type D 2, fig. 61, lying under and parallel to no. 31, mouth towards west. Black burnished slip. – H. 16.5 cm, Diam. 8.2 cm, TS 879.
  38. Skull belonging to skeleton VI. – H. from front teeth to top of frontal bone 15.9 cm.
  39. Mandible found on top of 38, 7-year-old child, see skeleton IV.
  40. Juglet, type D 1, fragmentary, found with mouth towards north pointing upwards, handle up. Dark grey, burnished slip. – H. 14.3 cm, TS 1569.
  41. Sherds of red pot (lost).
  42. Skull belonging to skeleton XII. External W across the eyes 9.5 cm.
  43. Lower extremities of skeleton IV. Six to seven-year-old child.
  44. Lower extremities of skeleton V cf. nos. 72, 74 and 75.
  45. Mandible, chin up towards east, found on top of pelvis northeast of no. 8. Fits skull no. 9.
  46. Mandible found southeast of no. 20, chin up towards west plus pelvis parts of adult. Belongs to skull no. 20.
  47. Mandible, mature, sex unknown, found under no. 20.
  48. Beaker, type B 3, figs. 45 and 60, found standing vertically underneath front teeth of skull no. 20, south of and under no. 47. Grey, two grooves around the neck. – H. 9.0 cm, Diam. 10.2 cm, TS 878.
  49. a. Silver sheet bracelet, fig. 63, found under stone and bones of skeleton III northwest of pot 37 and partly under its mouth. – L. 16.1 cm, W. 2.5 cm, Th. 0.05 cm, TS 880.  
b. As above, fig. 64. – L. 14.8 cm, W. 2.2 cm, Th. 0.05 cm, TS 881.
  50. Juglet, type D 1 (fig. 102), found south of no. 40, right against it, mouth up, handle towards west. Black slip. – H. 10.5 cm, R. Diam. 2.7 cm, TS 1556.
  51. Bronze pin, fragment of stalk, found under the chest of skeleton VI on top of the ribs of skeleton VI, orientated north-south. – L. 10.5 cm, TS 874.
  52. Group of bones round no. 14, cf. skeleton III, female, corresponding to skull 6. Also larger bones, more likely to belong to nos. 14 or 15.
  53. Mandible found on top of pelvis. Belongs to skull 8.
  54. Sherd found under nos. 29–30, part of no. 33 (lost).
  55. Sherd of juglet type C 8 (fig. 43) no. 170, found under rib of skeleton VIII, TS 1576.
  56. Sherd, similar to no. 55, TS 1576.
  57. Jug, type C 1, see no. 166, TS 1573.
  58. Mandible found under no. 55, chin towards south, adult, sex unknown.
  59. Pelvis found on top of no. 60 and scattered towards N.
  60. Lamp, type H, found under 59. Right side of rim blackened by soot, beige slip, one third missing. – H. 3.5 cm, Diam. 12.5 cm, TS 1574.
  61. Femur.
  62. Pelvis fragment, on top of hand 85.
  63. Mandible, upper jaw, fragment, teeth up towards southwest, loose teeth found nearby just south of skull 7.
  64. Left hand of skeleton II.
  65. Left shoulder of skeleton V.

66. Left forearm of skeleton V.
67. Left hand of skeleton V.
68. Chest, ribs and pelvis of skeleton V.
69. Right humerus of skeleton V. – L. 30–31 cm.
70. Right forearm of skeleton V.
71. Left femur of skeleton V. – L. 42.0 cm.
72. Left lower leg of skeleton V. – L. of tibia 33.0 cm.
73. Right femur of skeleton V. – L. 43.5 cm.
74. Right lower leg of skeleton V. L. of tibia 34.0 cm.
75. Right foot of skeleton V.
76. Left foot of skeleton V.
77. Cylinder seal, fig. 47, found between ribs of skeleton V. Steatite (?) with cut and incised decoration, Riis, AA Syr 10, 1960, 129, fig. 21. This seal will be dealt with elsewhere in connection with the other seals from Sūkās, – L. 1.7 cm, Diam. 0.8 cm. TS 2001.
78. Arm of skeleton IX, under no. 7.
79. Ribs and vertebrae of skeleton VI.
80. Right humerus of skeleton VI.
81. Right forearm of skeleton IX.
82. Forearm on top of no. 80, skeleton VI?
83. Left humerus of skeleton VI.
84. Left forearm of skeleton VI.
85. Left hand of skeleton VI.
86. Left humerus, skeleton IX.
87. Left shoulder, skeleton IX.
88. Chest and ribs of skeleton IX.
89. Arm of child, lying on chest 88, ovis, juv., tibia and lower epiphysis, fragment of further juv. tibia.
90. Right forearm, skeleton IX.
91. Right hand, skeleton IX.
92. Left hand, skeleton IX.
93. Vertebrae.
94. Fragmentary child's vertebrae.
95. Femur (from skeleton VI?).
96. Two loose ribs.
97. Child's foot, right, under no. 95, skeleton VI.
98. Child's foot under 95, against 97, skeleton VI?
99. Vertebrae and pelvis found against 98.
100. Jug type C 7, broken, spout towards northwest (fig. 66). Globular body, ring base, short funnel neck with broad out-turned rim. 4 horizontal grooves below the handle. Orange burnished slip. – H. 21.1 cm, R. Diam. 5.6 cm, Max. Diam. 20.5 cm, TS 1575.
101. Jug, type C 8, sherds of no. 170, figs. 43–44, TS 1576.
102. Bone.
103. Sherds of large pot type A, cf. no. 125, TS 1577.
104. Sherds of jug cf. 166, type C 1, TS 1573.
105. Vertebrae.
106. Femur.
107. Sherds of beaker, type B 1, under northern end of no. 106, on top of 109, cf. no. 165 plus sherd of 33. TS 1560.
108. Vertebrae running towards 106–107.
109. Arm under 107.
110. Femur underneath 109.
111. Arm on top of 112.
112. Femur found under nos. 111 and 113.
113. Pelvis on top of 112 and 114.
114. Long bone under 110 and 113.
115. Leg of animal under 87 and over 88, ovis, juv. femur with epiphyses.
116. Sherd (lost).
117. Sherd of jug, type C 8, fig. 43, cf. 170, TS 1576.
118. Sherd of the same jug as 117, type C 8.
119. Sherds of jug, type C 1, beige smoothed surface. – H. 4.5 cm, TS 1750.
120. Sherds of jug, type C 8, cf. 170. Sherds of jug, cf. 165.
121. Side-sherds of large pot. Coarse clay, red slip, criss-cross wash. – H. 10.5 cm, TS 1580.
122. Sherds of jug, type C 8, cf. 170.
123. Sherds of jug found under 114 and 124, cf. 165.
124. Long bone (arm?).
125. Sherd of pot, includes no. 103, type A (fig. 98), jar with egg-shaped body and thickened everted rim, red slip. R. Diam. 9.8 cm, TS 1577.
126. Shoulder.
127. Sherd of jug, type C 8, cf. 170.
128. Sherds, indeterminate type, TS 1558; cf. no. 30, type D 1, TS 1555.
129. Shoulder under no. 110, on top of 112.
130. Ribs, etc.
131. Finger.
132. Sherd of large jar, type A, red slip, handmade (?). – H. 6.7 cm, TS 1578.
133. Quern stone, runner, fragment.
134. Sherd of large jar, type A, found among ribs 130. Straight shoulder, concave neck, red slip. – H. 5.0 cm, TS 1579.
135. Sherds of jug, type C 1, cf. 167, found among no. 130, TS 1573.
136. Sherds, similar to no. 135, TS 1573.
137. Skull below rib 130, belongs to skeleton group X.
138. Sherds of jug, type C 8, cf. 170. Found at front teeth of no. 137.
139. Arm.
140. Arm found below 139.
141. Sherd under 140 (lost).
142. Sherd of jug, type C 8, cf. 170.
143. Sherd of jug, type C 8, cf. 170.
144. Group of ribs above 145.
145. Pelvis underneath 124 and 144.
146. Femur, under 144 up against 145, above 147 and 148, belongs to 145(?).
147. Arm found under 145–46 and 160, above 148.
148. Juglet, type D 1, sherds under 146, includes sherds from



- 166, grey slip, neck, rim and parts of body missing. – Max. Diam. 8.0 cm, TS 1587.
149. Shoulder on top of 137.
150. Sherds of jug, type C 8, cf. 170.
151. Mandible under 152.
152. Femur under 137.
153. Group of bones incl. vertebrae found on top of 135.
154. Bones, vertebrae, etc., found under shoulder 149, partly on top of 137.
155. Sherds of jug, type C 1, cf. 166, TS 1573.
156. Vertebrae found against no. 152.
157. Humerus.
158. Vertebrae.
159. Sherd of jug, type C 8, cf. no. 170.
160. Sherd of jug, type C 8, cf. 170. Found below 146, above 147.
161. Sherd (lost).
162. Sherd of jug, type C 8, cf. 170, found under no. 147.
163. Sherd of jug, type C 8, cf. 170, similar to 162.
164. Ditto.
165. Sherd of beaker, type B 4, cf. no. 33, fig. 59, found under no. 156. The following sherds are from the same pot, 33, 54?, 107, 120, 123, 163, 164, 167. Red-grey pattern-burnished exterior, four to five horizontal grooves on belly and five to six on the neck, cf. fig. 105. – H. 11 cm, R. Diam. 9.6 cm, Th. 0.1–0.2 cm, TS 1560.
166. Sherd of jug, type C 1, found up against neck of 137, includes sherds from 21, 57, 104, 135, 136, 155. Beige clay, rim and parts of body and neck missing, H. 18.5 cm, TS 1573. Sherd of type C 1, no. 148, TS 1587.
167. Vertebrae and potsherd cf. 165.
168. Sherd of jug, type C 8 cf. 170.  
Sherd of small pot, sidesherd, convex carinated body, a horizontal, wavy line at lower end of sherd. Beige washed slip. – H. 3.0 cm, TS 1581.
169. Sherd of type C 8, cf. 170.
170. Sherd of jug, figs. 43–44 and 62; type C 8; from the same pot are sherds no. 34, 55, 56, 101, 117, 118, 120, 122, 127, 138, 142, 143, 148, 150, 159, 160, 162, 163, 164, 168 and 169. Handmade, reddish-buff, glossy paint on milky white slip (burnished)? – H. 27.6 cm, R. Diam. 4.2 cm, TS 1576. Riis, AASyr 10, 1960, 129, Fig. 20.
171. Sherd of jar, type indeterminate, very coarse, handmade(?) beige wash. – H. 8.5 cm, TS 1582.
172. Animal bones, ovis, a, adult pelvis fragm., c, juv. scapula and ilium, b, juv. femur with epiphyses, f, humerus, with both epiphyses and scapula, h, radius and ulna with epiphyses, e, humerus with epiphyses, i, 2 joining pelvis fragments, tibia and lower epiphysis, astragalus, calcaneus, sternum, 5 ribs, 10 vertebra fragments, k, femur with epiphyses and 5 vertebra fragments and 3 ribs.
173. Arm.
174. Forearm, ovis, metacarpus minus lower epiphyses.
- Level 2. (fig. 30).
175. Bronze arrowhead (?), fig. 67, found standing obliquely, head pointing up towards the southeast. Most of the blade and the tip of the tang missing. – L. 3.0 cm, Th. 0.5 cm, TS 1757.
176. Sherds, type indeterminate, inside pelvis of skeleton XII. Side of large pot, bulging body, six horizontal red-painted lines on red wash. – H. 7.0 cm, TS 1583.
177. Bronze pin, fig. 69, resting on left side of the chest of skeleton XII, over the right hand, head pointing towards northwest, point broken, but found in situ. Four fragments. – L. 17.5 cm, TS 2053. Riis AASyr. 10, 1960, 129, Fig. 23.
178. Silver fragment, fig. 65, crescentic, hammered flat, broken at perforation in the convex part. Found above left clavicle of skeleton XII. – L. 2.2 cm, TS 2040.
179. Skull found on top of stone, lying on the crown, only top preserved.
180. Right humerus of skeleton XII.
181. Right forearm of skeleton XII.
182. Left forearm of skeleton XII.
183. Left hand found under no. 177, skeleton XII.
184. Ribs and vertebrae, incl. ovis, juv. calcaneus.
185. Right shoulder of skeleton XII.
186. Pelvis of skeleton XII.
187. Right femur of skeleton XII.
188. Right leg of skeleton XII.
189. Right foot of skeleton XII.
190. Animal shoulder found under 187, ovis, ad. scapula (31,4×19,5).
191. Left femur of skeleton XII.
192. Left leg of skeleton XII.
193. Left foot of skeleton XII.
194. Sherd of jug, type indeterminate, neck fragment only, light buff, vertically burnished slip. – H. 4.6 cm, TS 1584.
195. Sherd of large jar, type A, flat base, conical body, red slip. – H. 4.5 cm, TS 1585.
196. Left shoulder of skeleton XI.
197. Right shoulder of skeleton XI.
198. Ribs and vertebrae of skeleton XI, incl. 2 vertebra fragments of ovis.
199. Right humerus of skeleton XI. – L. 31.0 cm.
200. Right forearm of skeleton XI. – L. 26 cm.
201. Right hand of skeleton XI.
202. Left humerus of skeleton XI.
203. Left forearm of skeleton XI.
204. Left hand of skeleton XI.
205. Loose finger digitae, incl. juv. astragalus of ovis.
206. Right femur of skeleton XI.
207. Right leg of skeleton XI.



208. Left foot of skeleton XI.  
 209. Pelvis fragments of skeleton XI.  
 210. Ditto.  
 211. Left femur of skeleton XI. – L. 38 cm.  
 212. Left fibula of skeleton XI.  
 213. Loose digitae on 212 (skeleton XI).  
 214. Pelvis fragments (skeleton XI?).  
 215. Sherd of large jug, type C 6 (?), with convex shoulder and everted rim, dark red-black slip. – H. 7.5 cm, TS 1586.  
 216. Jar, type A (fig. 71), standing vertically against stone in the south-eastern corner of the pit. Below skull 285 and shoulder of 282. Half of neck and rim missing. Red washed slip. – H. 45.0 cm, Diam. 23.7 cm, TS 1616. Sherd, type D 3 (?), cf. no. 259, level 3 (figs. 29 and 32) TS 1640.  
 Bos. Praemolar.  
 217. Sherd of jug, type C 6, cf. 294, found under stones in the northern edge, TS 1632.  
 Sherd cf. 362, level 3 (figs. 29 and 32).  
 218. Left humerus of skeleton XII found under and parallel to 182.  
 219. Left shoulder of skeleton XII.  
 220. Left humerus.  
 221. Right foot under 212, toes fallen apart.  
 222. Fragment of skull under 217.  
 223. Bronze fragment (lost).  
 224. Bone arrowhead, fragment (lost).  
 225. Bone awl, found east of 216, made of tubular bone, biconical perforation at the wide end. – L. 3.9 cm, Th. 0.7 cm, TS 2071.

Level 3. (figs. 32–34).

226. Skull of skeleton XIII.  
 227. Chest and vertebrae of skeleton XIII.  
 228. Right humerus, skeleton XIII.  
 229. Right forearm, skeleton XIII.  
 230. Right hand, skeleton XIII.  
 331. Left humerus, skeleton XIII.  
 232. Left forearm, skeleton XIII.  
 233. Pelvis, skeleton XIII.  
 234. Right femur, skeleton XIII.  
 235. Right leg, skeleton XIII.  
 236. Right foot, skeleton XIII.  
 237. Left femur, skeleton XIII.  
 237b. Left leg, skeleton XIII.  
 238. Animal vertebrae.  
 239. Bones of same animal as 239. Found on top of 238.  
 240. Left foot, skeleton XIII.  
 241. Skull, immediately south of skull 226, belongs to skeleton XIV.  
 242. Chest and vertebrae (identical with 288).  
 243. Pelvis, skeleton XIV.  
 244. Right femur, skeleton XIV.  
 245. Right leg, skeleton XIV.  
 246. Right foot, skeleton XIV.  
 247. Left femur under no. 234, skeleton XIV.  
 248. Left leg under no. 234, skeleton XIV.  
 249. Left foot, skeleton XIV.  
 250. Jug, type D 1, found under neck of skulls 226 and 242, cf. 326. Black burnished slip, horizontal burnish on body, vertical on neck and handle. – H. 15.4 cm, R. Diam. 3.6 cm, Max. Diam. 8 cm, TS 1630.  
 251. Juglet, type D 1, west of 241, fragmentary, red slip. – B. Diam. 1.7 cm, TS 1635.  
 Sherd of 408.  
 252. Juglet, type D 1, south of 251, fragmentary, red slip. – B. Diam. 1.2 cm, TS 1634.  
 Sherd of 297. Type D 1.  
 Sherd of 253. Type D 1.  
 253. Juglet, type D 1, east of and partly under 252, fragmentary, incl. sherd from 252. Red slip. – H. 11.5 cm, B. Diam. 1.2 cm, TS 1636.  
 Sherd of 297.  
 254. Jug, type D 2, lying over 253, includes sherds nos. 264, 266 and 306. Dark red burnished slip, fragmentary. – H. 18.5 cm, Max. Diam. 10.3 cm, TS 1625.  
 255. Juglet, type D 1, fragmentary, red slip. – H. 9.8 cm, R. Diam. 3.2 cm, TS 1589.  
 256. Juglet, type D 1, fragmentary, red slip. – H. 11.5 cm, Diam. ca. 6 cm, TS 1637.  
 Sherds, cf. no. 397.  
 257. Juglet, type D 3 (fig. 72), dark grey, burnished slip. – H. 9.7 cm, R. Diam. 2.5 cm, TS 1588.  
 258. Juglet, type D 1 (fig. 73), found on top of 257. Red, vertically burnished slip. – H. 10.6 cm, R. Diam. 5.5 cm, TS 1590.  
 259. Base of juglet, type D 3 (?), southeast of 258, includes sherds from 216. Red burnished slip. – B. Diam. 5.3 cm, TS 1640.  
 260. Jug, type C 2, fig. 77, west of 254 underneath its neck, fragmentary, red slip. – H. ca. 25.0 cm, Max. Diam. 12.7 cm. TS 1613.  
 261. Jug, type C 1 (fig. 83), compressed vertically south of 260. Creamy clay, red slip, red-painted horizontal lines, four on body and one on shoulder. H. 17.7 cm, R. Diam. 4.1 cm, TS 1591.  
 Sherd of jug 408.  
 262. Sherd of jug 338, type C 2, under 260 and 254, TS 1599.  
 263. Juglet, type D 3 (?), north of 262, fragmentary, burnished red slip, handle burnished vertically. – R. Diam. 2.6 cm, TS 1642.  
 264. Jug, type D 2, mouth towards north, under 223, partly under 261, cf. no. 254, TS 1625.  
 265. Sherd of jug, cf. 339 and 364.  
 Sherd of jug 338.

- Sherd under 264 (lost).
266. Handle of juglet (254), type D 2, TS 1625.
267. Sherd of juglet 344, type D 1.
268. Sherd of juglet, type D 1 (fig. 74), found between stones at the eastern edge of the pit. Light grey slip. – H. ca. 11.0 cm, Diam. 5.3 cm, TS 1598.
269. Jug, type C 1, fragmentary, red slip. – H. 14.0 cm, R. Diam. 2.4 cm, Max. Diam. 7.5 cm, TS 1592.
270. Tooth of animal, at the rim of no. 271, bos, molar.
271. Bowl, type G, fig. 75, standing slanting towards the north. Greyish-red burnished. Two knobs on shoulder with incised decoration. – H. 9.6 cm, Diam. 14.5 cm, TS 1593.
272. Skull compressed against spout of 273, on top of a group of finger digitae.
273. Juglet, type D 2, rim and neck missing, red slip. – H. 8.0 cm, Diam. 5.9 cm, TS 1606.
274. Fish bone.
275. Bone point found under mud brick, awl made of tubular bone. – L. 2.6 cm, W. 1.1 cm, broken at both ends, TS 2111.
276. Pelvis fragment found under 235, skeleton XV.
277. Long bone, forearm?
278. Leg over 247–8.
279. Femur under 247–48, skeleton XV?
280. Femur under 248, belongs to pelvis 281 (?) (skeleton XV?).
281. Pelvis, skeleton XV.
282. Chest and vertebrae of skeleton XV.
283. Left forearm of skeleton XV.
284. Left humerus of skeleton XV.
285. Skull belonging to skeleton XV, broken, especially at the right side.
286. Long bone over 282.
287. Femur belonging to no. 316, found under vertebrae of skeleton XIII.
288. Vertebrae and chest, see 241, pulverized.
289. Row of long bones found against pots 251–266.
290. Lamp, type H, rim blackened by soot at spout, red burnished slip. – H. 3.4 cm, Diam. 10.3 cm, TS 1594.
291. Handle of juglet 351, type D 1.
292. Platter, type F 2, fig. 78, standing at a slant, bottom up, cf. 293, 359, 366, 381, 393, 414. Red slip. – Diam. 25.8 cm, H. 8.3 cm, TS 1605.
293. Sherds of 292, found on top of skull.
294. Jug, type C 6, fig. 80, fragmentary, buff slip with red painted horizontal line on belly. – H. 23.3 cm, Diam. 22.0 cm, R. Diam. 5.7 cm, includes 217, 299, 295, 418, TS 1632.  
Sherd of 295.
295. Jug, type C 4, fig. 81, on top of 294. Fragmentary, rim missing, orange slip with red-painted horizontal lines, two on belly, two below neck, oblique stroke burnish. – H. 17.0 cm, Diam. 17.0 cm, TS 1621.  
Sherd of jug 442, type C 6.
296. Base of juglet, type D 3 (?) or D 1 (?), conical, disc base, red burnished slip. – B. Diam. 1.3 cm, TS 1643.
297. Sherd of juglet, type D 3, west of and under 296, includes sherds from 252–53, neck and rim missing, red, burnished slip. – B. Diam. 1.3 cm, TS 1639.
298. Juglet, type D 3, only rim-handle fragment, red slip. – R. Diam. 2.5 cm, TS 1645.  
Sherd of jug 408, type C 1, TS 1608.  
Juglet sherd, D 3, rim-neck only, red slip. – R. Diam. 2.5 cm, TS 1644.
299. Sherd of 342, TS 1647.
300. Juglet, type D 1, lying horizontally, red slip, rim missing. – H. 9.6 cm, Diam. 5.0 cm, TS 1600.
301. Juglet, type D 3, horizontal, base towards northeast, neck, rim and handle missing, red burnished slip. – H. 5.2 cm, Diam. 4.7 cm, TS 1626.
302. Sherd of globular jug, type C 6, with horizontally grooved surface with 1 mm interval between grooves, dark red-black slip. – H. 8.5 cm, TS 1596.
303. Skull top only.
304. Skull, mandible lying east of skull, facing upwards, chin up and teeth slanting down towards SSE. Another mandible underneath it towards east.
305. Skull, crushed, looking east, mandible towards south, neck broken against underlying stone.
306. Sherd of jug, type C 6 (fig. 99), on top of 305. Red, vertically burnished slip. – H. 21.0 cm, Diam. 18.5 cm, TS 1633.
307. Arm flexed, under 300.
308. Skull crushed, face towards east, lying on the left side. Mandible dropped down towards south under 404.
309. Skull, crushed.
310. Skull, resting on the right side, jaw towards southwest, chin up.
311. Skull, crushed, west of 290–291.
312. Vertebrae.
313. Femur with pelvis towards north, on top of jaw 308.
314. Vertebrae.
315. Long bones.
316. Tibia and foot of 287.
317. Femur.
318. Femur under jaw 305, against 317.
319. Jaw, mandible of 323 (?) (identical with no. 407).
320. Sherd (lost).
321. Ribs.
322. Arm, together with 416.
323. Skull, upside down, teeth towards south, against 322.
324. Long bone, under 304.
325. Pelvis.
326. Neck of jug 250.
327. Juglet, type D 1, grey slip, fragmentary. – H. 9.9 cm,

- Diam. 4.7 cm, TS 1595.
328. Femur lying over 327.
329. Long bone lying over 328.
330. Lower extremity.
331. Forearm.
332. Leg over 331, against 241 and 257.
333. Pelvis, under 294, over 292.
334. Pelvis under 268.
335. Skull 24 under 216 and 285, facing up towards north on its right side.
336. Femur under 328 and 329.
337. Jug, type C 2, base towards south (fig. 82), underneath jugs 254 and 251. Orange burnished slip with red and black painted lines. – H. 22 cm, Diam. 13 cm, R. Diam. 9.5 cm, TS 1646.  
Jug, cf. 414. Type C 1.
338. Jug, type C 2 (fig. 79), under 362, cf. 262, 264, 367, 408, 414, buff with six painted lines on belly, sketchy burnish, TS 1599.
339. Potsherd, cf. 340. Type C 2.
340. Jug, type C 2, fig. 84, under 339, cf. 264, 339, 364, 406. Red slip. – H. 25.5 cm, Diam. 15 cm, R. Diam. 9.0 cm, TS 1618.
341. Jug, type D 1, neck towards south, lying horizontally underneath 262, includes sherds 342, 367, 414, 419. Red surface. – B. Diam. 2.5 cm, TS 1628.  
Sherd of 466.  
Sherd of 342.
342. Jug, type C 6 (fig. 85), mouth towards west below bones, and 341. Includes 299, 341, 364, 366, 419. Red slip with red and black painted lines. – Diam. 23 cm, TS 1647.  
Sherd of jug 419.  
Sherd of 408.
343. Clavicle, femur and shoulder.
344. Base of juglet, type D 1, fig. 103, incl. 267. Dark grey, burnished slip. – H. ca. 11 cm, Diam. 5.8 cm, R. Diam. 3.1 cm, TS 1597.
345. Juglet, type D 2 (fig. 89), spout slanting towards west underneath 272 and up against 346. Red burnished slip. – H. 9.3 cm, Diam. 5.0 cm, R. Diam. 2.5 cm, TS 1602.
346. Juglet, type D 1, base down, east of 345, body only preserved, ring base, red burnished slip. – Diam. 5.7 cm, TS 1627.
347. Fingers under stone above skull 335, underneath 285.
348. Forearm of skeleton XV on top of 281.
349. Femur and tibia above ribs 350.
350. Ribs.
351. Juglet, type D 1, fig. 100, lying broken on top of the neck of skull 311, below 350 and 352, incl. 291. Black slip, horizontal burnished body, vertically burnished neck. – H. 16.2 cm, Diam. 9.3 cm, R. Diam. 3.6 cm, TS 1631.
352. Femur and tibia on top of 349.
353. Juglet, type D 2, spout towards northeast, red burnished slip. – Diam. 5.4 cm, B. Diam. 1.5 cm, TS 1629.
354. Mandible, chin up, teeth down, ovis, juv. first toe joint.
355. Ribs and vertebrae found under hand 357, incl. front tooth of bos.
356. Shoulder blade.
357. Hand, thumb towards north.
358. Leg, see 279 (?).
359. Sherd of 393.  
Sherd of 292.  
Sherd of 408.
360. Jug, type C 1, rim and handle of 393.  
Sherd of 414.
361. Sherd of 393, on top of skull 362.  
Sherd of 414.  
Sherd of 466.
362. Skull, teeth towards west.  
Sherd of 342.  
Sherd of 217.
363. Flasklet, type E, spout towards southeast, rim missing. Grey, horizontally burnished slip. – Diam. 4.5 cm, TS 1601.
364. Sherd of 466.  
Sherd of 340.  
Sherd of 342.
365. Finger digitae on top of 364.
366. Sherds under 272.  
Sherds of 342.
367. Sherd of 419.  
Sherd of 338.  
Sherd of 393.  
Sherd of 466.
368. Neck of juglet 414.
369. Juglet, type D 1, spout towards northeast, fragmentary, handle (?), black burnished slip. – B. Diam. 2.8 cm, R. Diam. 3.2 cm, TS 1603.
370. Humerus on top of 367.
371. Skull underneath 370 on top of 367.
372. Patella and leg on top of 311.
373. Humerus under 372.
374. Long bone beside 364.
375. Pelvis and other bones beside 363.
376. Shoulder.
377. Arm under and over 376.
378. Forearm and fingers.
379. Long bone.
380. Mandible, chin towards west, see 371, on top of 367.
381. Sherd of 393.  
Sherd of 292.
382. Femur.
383. Arm with hand, under 380, of skeleton XV?
384. Pelvis, etc.



385. Long bone against 335 and 285.  
 386. Ribs of skeleton XVI.  
 387. Left humerus of skeleton XVI.  
 388. Mandible, chin up, teeth down.  
 389. Finger digitae.  
 390. Finger digitae on top of 364.  
 391. Long bone.  
 392. Long bone.  
 393. Sherd of jug, fig. 91, type C 4, sherds of 359, 360, 361, 367, 381, 494a included; found over 367, base slanting down towards southeast, orange burnished slip with black and red painted lines. - H. 29.5 cm, R. Diam. 8 cm, Diam. 23 cm, TS 1617.  
 Sherd of 292.  
 394. Forearm.  
 395. Femur.  
 396. Arm cf. 383.  
 397. Juglet type D 2 (fig. 96), under 393, inside 367. spout towards east, dark red slip. - H. 19.2 cm, Diam. 11.3 cm, TS 1604.  
 Sherd of 256.  
 398. Forearm.  
 399. Long bone.  
 400. Arm.  
 401. Arm.  
 402. Left(?) femur of skeleton XVII, cf. 317.  
 403. Pelvis of skeleton XVII.  
 404. Vertebrae and ribs of skeleton XVII, identical with 314.  
 405. Arm.  
 406. Sherds of bowl(?), type indeterminate, convex body, concave shoulder and everted rim, red burnished slip, ring base, B. Diam. 5.2 cm, TS 1641.  
 Sherd of 240.  
 407. Sherd of 408.  
 408. Mandible, chin towards northeast, broken, teeth up. Jug, type C 1 (fig. 88), creamy burnished slip, black on brown and white on black paint. Includes 251, 261, 298, 342, 359, 406, 412, 414. - H. 18.5 cm, Diam. 9.5 cm, TS 1608.  
 Sherd of 412.  
 Sherd of 338.  
 409. Teeth of skull 410(?).  
 410. Skull, smashed, teeth towards south, lying on left side.  
 411. Mandible, found under stone.  
 412. Sherd, juglet, type D 2, incl. sherd 408. Red burnished slip. - H. 14.2 cm, Diam. 8.0 cm, B. Diam. 2.2 cm, TS 1624.  
 Sherd of 468.  
 413. Bronze shaft hole axe fig. 86. Riis AASyr. 10, 1960, 129, Fig. 22. - L. 14.2 cm, W. 2.2 cm, H. 2.5 cm, TS 2125.  
 414. Jug, ovoid, type C 1, red washed and burnished, fragmentary. - H. 14.4 cm, R. Diam. 2.7 cm, Diam. 7.5 cm. Includes sherds from 408, 368 and 471. TS 1623.  
 Sherd of 408.  
 Sherd of 442.  
 Sherd of jar 466.  
 Sherd of 338.  
 Sherd of 419.  
 Sherd of 292.  
 Sherd of 337.  
 415. Skull.  
 416. Forearm, lying against 407, see 322.  
 417. Long bone, lying against 359.  
 418. Jug, type C 5, fig. 92, neck towards northeast, orange slip with matt burnished black and red paint. - H. 33.5 cm, R. Diam. 8.6 cm, Diam. 25 cm, TS 1615.  
 419. Juglet, type D 1, fragmentary, red. - B. Diam. 2.5 cm, includes sherds from 341, 342, 367, 414, TS 1628.  
 Sherd of 342.  
 420. Juglet, type D 1, fig. 90, buff, burnished with impressed decoration above belly. - H. 9.0 cm, Diam. 4.5 cm, R. Diam. 2.5 cm, TS 1609.  
 421. Juglet, type D 1, red, burnished slip, fragmentary. - H. 11.1 cm, Diam. 6.3 cm, TS 1607.  
 422. Sherd of vertical straphandle from large jar, type indeterminate, convex shoulder, handmade(?), buff. - H. 7.0 cm, TS 1650.  
 423. Juglet, type D 2, red, vertically burnished slip. - H. 8.7 cm, Diam. 4.6 cm, R. Diam. 2.5 cm, TS 1610.  
 424. Arm.  
 425. Bronze bead (lost).  
 426. Leg.  
 427. Mandible, teeth up, towards north.  
 428. Skull, neck up, teeth towards north.  
 429. Skull, under 418.  
 430. Foot and vertebrae, foot against 428.  
 431. Skull under 304.  
 432. Femur.  
 433. Femurs.  
 434. Finger and toe digitae.  
 435. Finger and toe digitae.  
 436. Long bones.  
 437. Flexed leg.  
 438. Forearm.  
 439. Flask, type E, neck towards southwest, grey burnished slip. - H. 9.5 cm, Diam. 5.0 cm, R. Diam. 2.3 cm, TS 1611.  
 440. Juglet, type D 1 (fig. 97), found smashed under stone against 439, light grey slip, neck and handle vertically burnished, body horizontally burnished. - H. 11.5 cm, Diam. 6.8 cm, R. Diam. 2.8 cm, TS 1622.  
 441. Juglet, type D 1, incl. sherd of 466, red, vertically burnished slip, fragmentary. - H. 19.8 cm, R. Diam. 10.6 cm, TS 1620.  
 442. Sherd of jug, type C 6, fig. 94, incl. 295, 414, 471. Creamy slip with red paint. - H. 19.6 cm, Diam. 18.0

- cm, R. Diam. 5.5 cm, TS 1614.
443. Skull, face towards north, teeth towards west, lying on the right side.
444. Mandible of 443.
445. Skull underneath 443.
446. Skull.
447. Skull, teeth towards northeast.
448. Skull, smashed against eastern edge of pit.
449. Animal bones, capra, juv., epistrophaeus and 3 vertebrae, lower end of humerus (30,6×27,3) pelvis fragm. lower epiphysis of femur. Centrotarsale, third phalanx 2 first phalanges, 2 metacarpi, 1 metatarsus, all without lower epiphyses.
450. Foot, etc.
451. Mandible, chin up towards north.
452. Group of bones.
453. Femur.
454. Foot, etc.
455. Arm, etc., under 434.
456. Vertebrae, etc.
457. Finger digitae (?) under leg.
458. Skull, fragment of palate bone.
459. Mandible, teeth up, chin towards south.
460. Mandible.
461. Long bone, capra, juv. metatarsus without lower epiphysis.
462. Bones under 442.
463. Forearm, etc.
464. Long bones on top of jaw 427.
465. Long bone.
466. Jar, type A, fig. 95, under 446, incl. 341, 361, 364, 367, 414. Orange burnished slip, with three matt painted lines on shoulder. – H. 29.5 cm, Diam. 22.7 cm, R. Diam. 14.0 cm, TS 1648. Sherd of 441.
467. Vertebrae and forearm.
468. Jaw, fragment.
469. Leg.
470. Jug type C 3, fig. 93, found under neck of 44, buff slip with red painted lines on shoulder. – H. 18.4 cm, Diam. 14.8 cm, TS 1619.
471. Bowl, type B 2, fig. 87, base slanting down towards west. Red wash. – H. 6.5 cm, Diam. 8.5 cm, TS 1612. Sherd of 414.
472. Heap of snail shells under 445.
473. Skull, fragment.
474. Various bones.
475. Flexed arm.
476. Fragment of 473.
477. Juglet, type D 1, double handle, smashed, fragmentary, under 473. Red slip. – B. Diam. 2.7 cm, TS 1638.
478. Mandible, fragment.
479. Forearm with adjoining fingers.
480. Finger or toe digitae.
481. Skull, partly on top of 447, palate up towards northeast.
482. Skull, fragment, palate bone, teeth towards northwest.
483. Skull, top only, of child, fragment.
484. Long bones.
485. Forearm partly on top of 483.
486. Mandible.
487. Juglet, fragment type D 4, resting on the bottom of the grave pit, grey-black slip. – B. Diam. 2.1 cm, L. of handle 5.5 cm, TS 1649.
488. Juglet, type D (?). Fragm. Fig. 76, red burnished slip. – R. Diam. 2.6 cm. Not on plans. TS 1793.

From the grave fill in level 3 came more animal bones, which have not been numbered on the plans. Bos, second phalanx. From northwestern quarter, lower part of humerus of capra, three molars, three joining fragments of juv. femur minus epiphysis, horn core fragment, two upper epiphyses of tibiae of different ages. Ovis, juv. two molars, part of humerus, two joining fragments of tibia, lower end of metatarsus, astragalus. Fragm. of scapula, second phalanx, vertebra lumbalis. Lower end of juv. radius. Juv. first phalanx and lower epiphysis of mt or mc. Epiphysis of first phalanx. Vertebra of galeonid. Fragment of pectan max.

## TYPES OF POTTERY

	A	B1	B2	B3	B4	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	D1	D2	D3	E	F1	F2	G	H	?	
Level 1 . . . . .	(5)	3		48		12		13				100	10	32	30	1			15			2	23	
	(11)	22			29							19		40	40	31						26	(34)	
	(18)	28												50	50	35						27	(41)	
nos. 1-174 . . . . .	(121)			165	(119?)							170		148	148	37						60	(121)	
	(125)				166																		(128)	
	(132)																						(161)	
	(134)																							
	(171)																							
Level 2 . . . . .	194																						(176)	
nos. 175-225 . . . . .	(195)																							
(excl. 216-217)											(215?)													
Level 3 . . . . .	216	471				261	260		295	418	294				250	351	254	257	363		292	271	290	(406)
nos. 226-468 &	466					269	337		393		(302)				(251)	369	273	(259)	439					(422)
216-217 . . . . .						408	338	470		306					252	419	345		(263?)					(488)
						414	340			342					253	420	353		(296?)					
										442					255	421	397		(297)					
															(256)	440	(412)		(298)					
															258	441	423		(301)					
															268	471								
															(296?)	(487)								
															300									
															327									
															341									
															(344)									
															346									

Fig. 107. Distribution of pottery types. Numbers refer to catalogue. ( ) = fragments only, i.e. less than 1/3 preserved.



POTTERY					METAL	
PLAIN			PAINTED		Bronze	Silver
Plain	Burnished	Grooved	Plain	Burnished		
A (7)	A (1)					
B 1 2	B 1 1					
C 1 (2) 1	C 1 1	B 4 1*	C 8 1	C 8 2	3	2
C 9 1		C 3 1*				
D 1 3	D 1 (1) 1	C 7 1*				
F 1 1	D 2 4					
H 3	H 1					
? (2)						
A (1)	G ? (1)				3	1
C 6 (1)						
A 1				A 1		
B 2 1						
C 1 1	C 1 1		C 1 1	C 1 1	1	-
C 2 2	C ? (1)		C 2 1	C 2 1		
			C 3 1	C 4 2		
				C 5 1		
				C 6 1		
D 1 10	C 6 (1)	C 6 (1)	C 6 3	C 6 1		
D 2 2	D 1 (4) 6					
D 3 (1)	D 2 (1) 4					
	D 3 (4) 2					
F 2 1	D ? (2)					
	E 2					
	G 1					
	H 1					
? (1)						

Fig. 108. Distribution of pottery wares, metal, stone and bone objects. Numbers in brackets indicate pots only known as fragments, asterisks indicate grooved ware with burnish.

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