

THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE TOMB

Background

The architectural tradition of ashlar-built tombs reaches as far back as the built tombs from the Middle Bronze Age (MB) at Megiddo. The tombs of Megiddo display the main characteristics of chamber tombs in general (Gonen 1992: 153), which include an entrance shaft and a burial chamber built of receding courses of irregular stones that gradually reduce the internal space of the tomb. This, the corbelled-vault style of tomb, appears also in the MB at Ugarit. However, there it is seen side by side with another style of chamber tomb built of ashlar stones as in Tombs LVI, LVII (Schaeffer 1939a: Fig. 49).

It appears that the ashlar-built and corbelled-vault tombs exist together at Ugarit throughout the Middle and Late Bronze Ages (LB) (based on a personal correspondence with Sophie Marcheguy, a member of the French Archaeological mission at Ugarit who wrote a dissertation on the Ugarit tombs; see also, for example, the corbelled vault Tombs 103, 105 in Salles 1987: Figs. 28,33, and the ashlar-built Tombs I, XXXI, L in Schaeffer 1939a: 91, Figs. 79-80, 87). Marcheguy believes that the ashlar-built tomb is a sign of a high social rank and should be associated with wealthy families. However, she finds differences in the architectural characteristics of the Ugarit ashlar-built tombs from the MB as they relate to those of the LB. According to her, the MB ashlar Tomb LVI at Ugarit has structural errors, signs of construction incompetence that do not appear in the later ashlar tombs of the LB.

The stones of the LB ashlar-built tombs at Ugarit are of a rectangular shape, finely worked on all sides. They are laid in a precise manner, with each additional course of the long walls further protruding into the interior of the tomb; the gap left between the top courses of both long walls is covered by stone slabs. The protruding corbels were then cut and smoothed, giving the inner face of the wall a uniform, elegant appearance. The entrances to the chambers, located in the middle of one of the short walls, were high enough that those entering would not have needed to bend down.

The other dominant feature of the ashlar-built tombs is related to the cult of the dead, namely, the supplying of food and drink to the dead within the tomb (Schaeffer 1939b:49). There are several variations of installations arranged in order to carry out this ritual in the Ugarit ashlar-built tombs of the LB. One such arrangement is an opening in the ceiling through which drinks and libations were poured into the tomb, either directly above a jar embedded in the tomb's floor (Tomb VIII in Schaeffer 1939a: Fig.78) or into a pit built in the floor (Tomb L in Schaeffer, 1939a: Fig.79). Another is a window of sorts built in the walls of the tomb, through which liquids were poured and then collected in depressions or shallow tunnels in the tomb's floor and then into a built central pit (Tomb I in Schaeffer 1939a: Fig. 80). In some cases a jar was placed near such a window outside of the tomb; the contents of the jar were intended to be drunk by the dead from inside the tomb (Schaeffer 1939b:50-51).

Although there is generally a close resemblance between the ashlar-built tombs at Ugarit and those at Achziv, there does exist a gap of roughly three hundred years in their construction, and consequently differences do exist between them. These primarily involve their size, with the Ugarit tombs being larger and higher. The *dromos* of the

tombs at Ugarit is also longer and has steps; Tomb I, for example, has a 2.9 m long dromos with nine steps (Schaeffer 1939a: Fig. 80), whereas the Achziv ashlar-built tombs have a very small dromos, which is square and in two of three cases is built within a circular encasing. The entrances to the Achziv tombs are much smaller than at Ugarit, at an average size of 70 × 80 cm, and are not consistently located in the center of one of the short walls as at Ugarit, with T.N.1 being the only Achziv tomb with such an arrangement; in the other two tombs the entrance is located at the southern end of one of the short walls. The Achziv tombs also lack the other feeding arrangements as they appear at Ugarit, aside from the hole cut in the center of the tombs' roofs.

At Achziv, only T.N.1 has a gabled roof, while T.C.1 and T.C.2 have flat roofs. Although it might be assumed that the flat roofs of T.C.1 and T.C.2 represent a later architectural phase of development of ashlar-built tombs, as they do not appear at Ugarit, the ashlar-built tombs found at Enkomi on the southeast coast of Cyprus date to the 13th century BCE as in Ugarit, but have flat roofs, and are very similar to the Achziv tombs in their ashlar building style, chamber size, smaller dromos size, and cut feeding hole in the roof (Courtois & Lagarce 1986: 24-26, Fig. IV, pls. VI-XI). Thus, the two roof forms seem to be contemporary, and can be understood as stylistic variations developed from the same architectural prototype of ashlar tombs with gabled roofs from the MB. The two appear from the LB to the Iron Age and the later Phoenician and Punic world, with Achziv the only Iron Age site known so far in which both variants exist contemporaneously. This architectural background enables the understanding of the various roofing variations of different periods, like those of the 10th century BCE ashlar-built chamber tombs at Achziv and the Punic ashlar tombs with gabled roofs as found at Trayamar in Spain and dated to the 7th century BCE (Niemeyer & Schubart 1975: Fig. 12) or at Maghoga in Morocco and dated to the 6th and 5th century BCE (Ponsich 1967: Fig. 5).

The successors of the ashlar-built chamber tombs at Achziv are the shaft tombs quarried in the bedrock. In their earliest phase, dated to the end of the 10th century BCE, the Achziv shaft tombs have characteristics resembling the ashlar-built chamber tombs, such as built roofs with long stone slabs laid transversely over the burial chambers, and inward slanting walls. In their later architectural phases in the 9th century BCE, no remains of the built roofs remain and all the shaft tombs were quarried entirely underground.

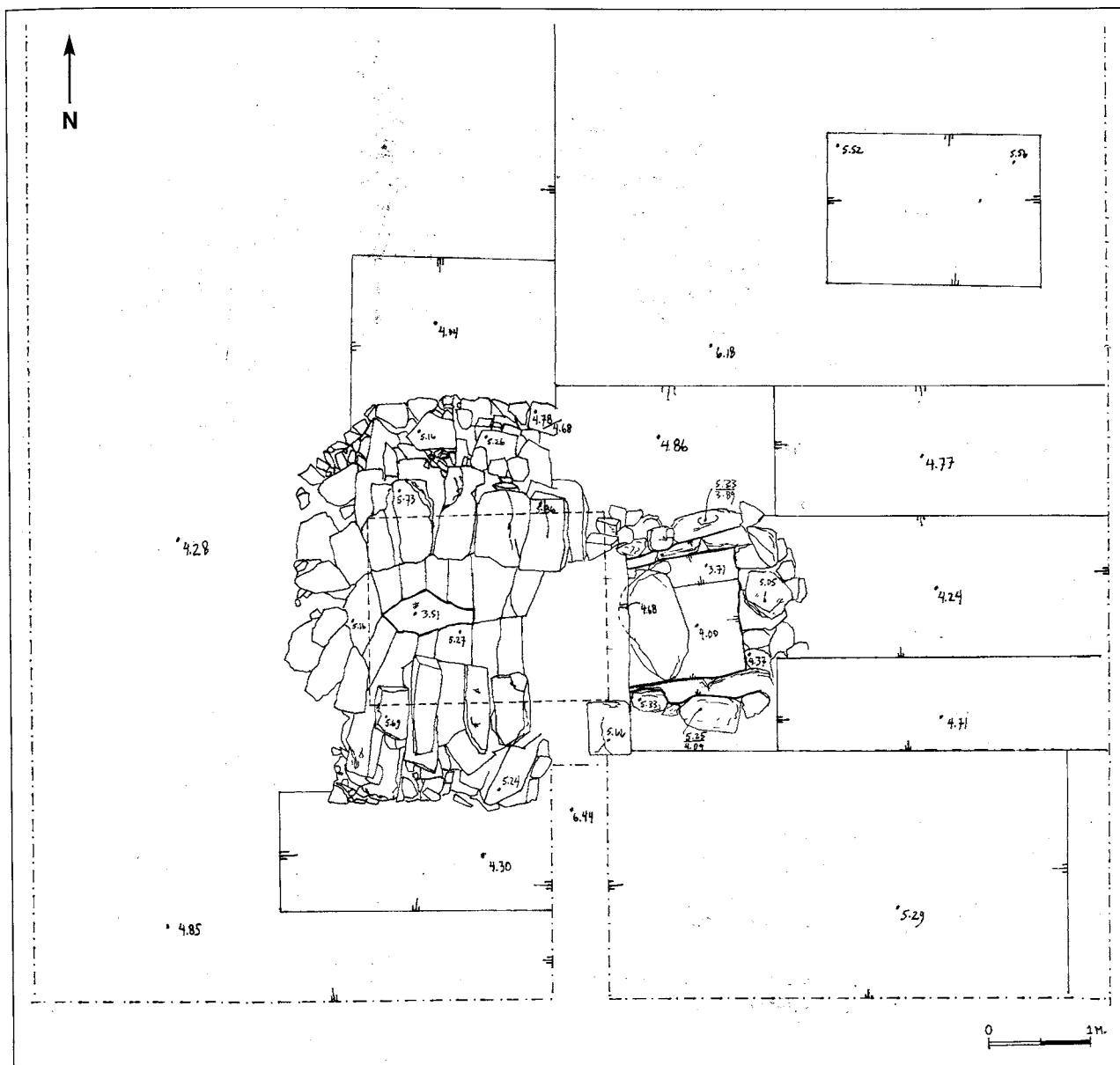
Although we do not see a continuation of the ashlar-built style in the tombs during the next centuries of the Iron Age II and the Persian period in Phoenicia, we do see their continuation in Cyprus and the Punic world. The style is seen, for example, in the 8th-7th centuries BCE tombs at Salamis on the northeastern coast of Cyprus (Karaogorhis 1969: 23-99) and in the tombs at Tamasos south of Nicosia, which, by the end of the Iron Age, display a complexity and modification characteristic of Phoenician architecture (Ohnefalsch-Richter 1895; Westholm 1941: 36-39).

The Tomb Structure (Plans 2-7)

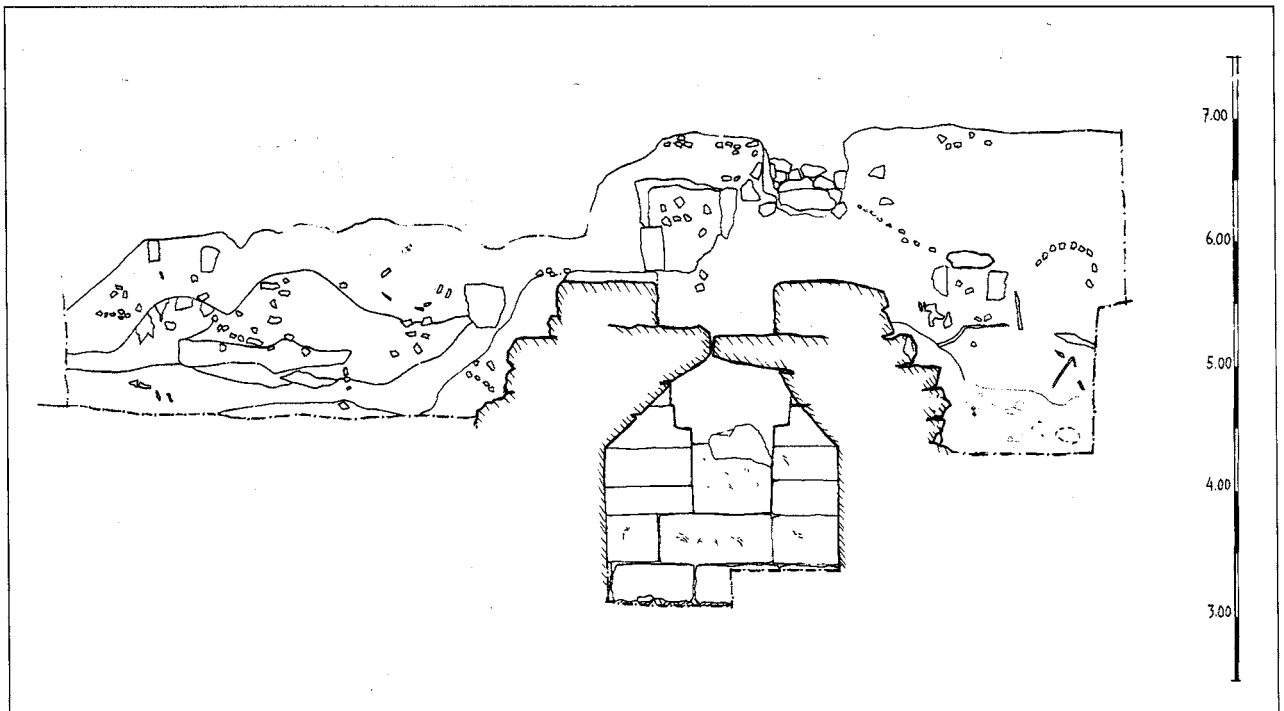
The interior of the burial chamber of T.N.1 measures 1.86 × 2.38 m. One course of stones, from 17.5-45 cm in height, comprises the foundation of the chamber, and lacks the fine dressing characterizing the other stones of the chamber. The stones of the walls are of an average size of 55 × 30 cm and were laid mostly as stretchers with clean, straight joints. The short walls have six courses of ashlar, while the long walls are built of three courses to a height of 95 cm, above which are the three courses of the gabled ceiling. The stones of the ceiling abut the short walls and covers over part of the sides of their upper three courses (Photo 7).

The gabled ceiling has three courses of well-cut and smoothly dressed stones laid as headers, with clean, straight joints, some of which are slightly diagonal, and reaches a height of 74 cm. The stones vary in width from 14 cm to 39 cm, but maintain a similar height in each course, ranging from 22 cm to slightly more than 30 cm. At the eastern end of the ceiling each course slants inward 26 cm over the course below it, while the third course slants inward 30 cm on one side and 56 cm on the other. On the western end of the ceiling the uppermost course slants inward only 10 cm on one side and 20 cm on the other. The inner faces of the stones are dressed and smoothed and afford the chamber ceiling its perfectly gabled appearance. A hole is cut through the top of the western side of the ceiling; it was first cut as a 15 cm square hole in the center of the roof, but during a later phase it was enlarged to a long narrow hole of 87 × 42 cm (Photos 8, 9). The floor level of the tomb is 1.76 m below the top of the ceiling.

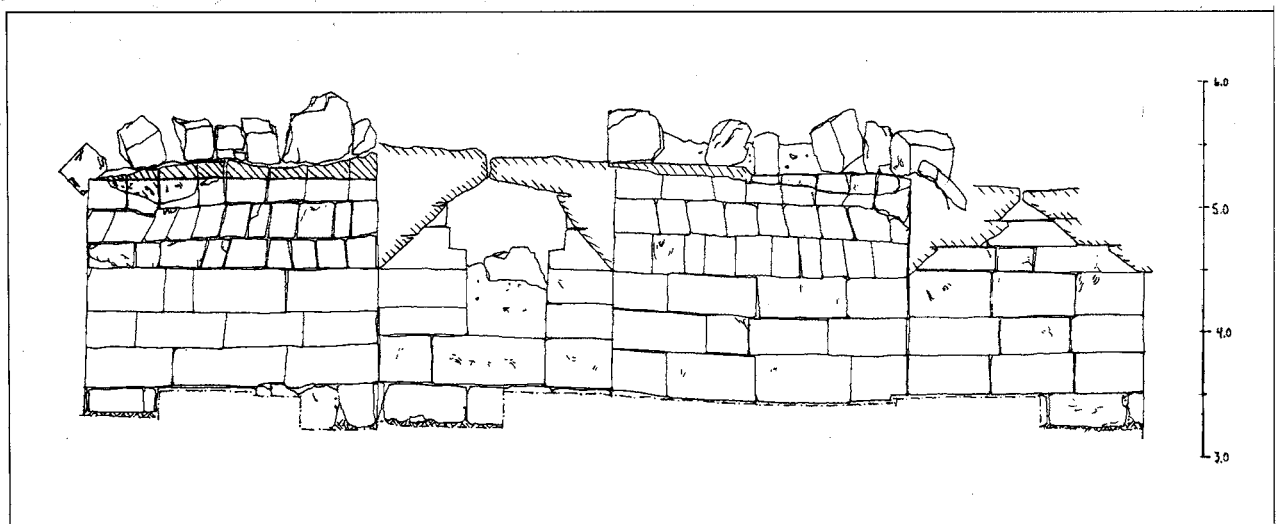
The entrance is slightly to the south of the center of the eastern wall (Photo 10). It is square, 64 × 64 cm, and 20 cm deep. The threshold is one course higher than the chamber's floor. After the last burial was placed under the



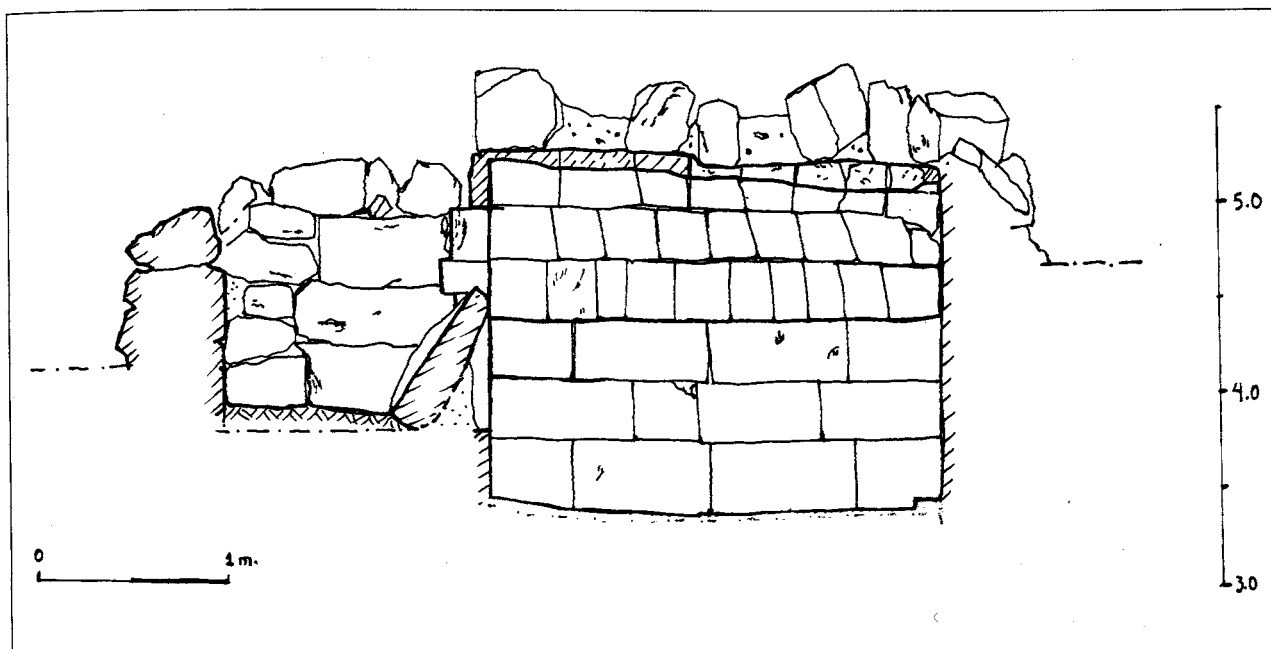
Plan 2. A plan of the chamber and the dromos of the tomb.



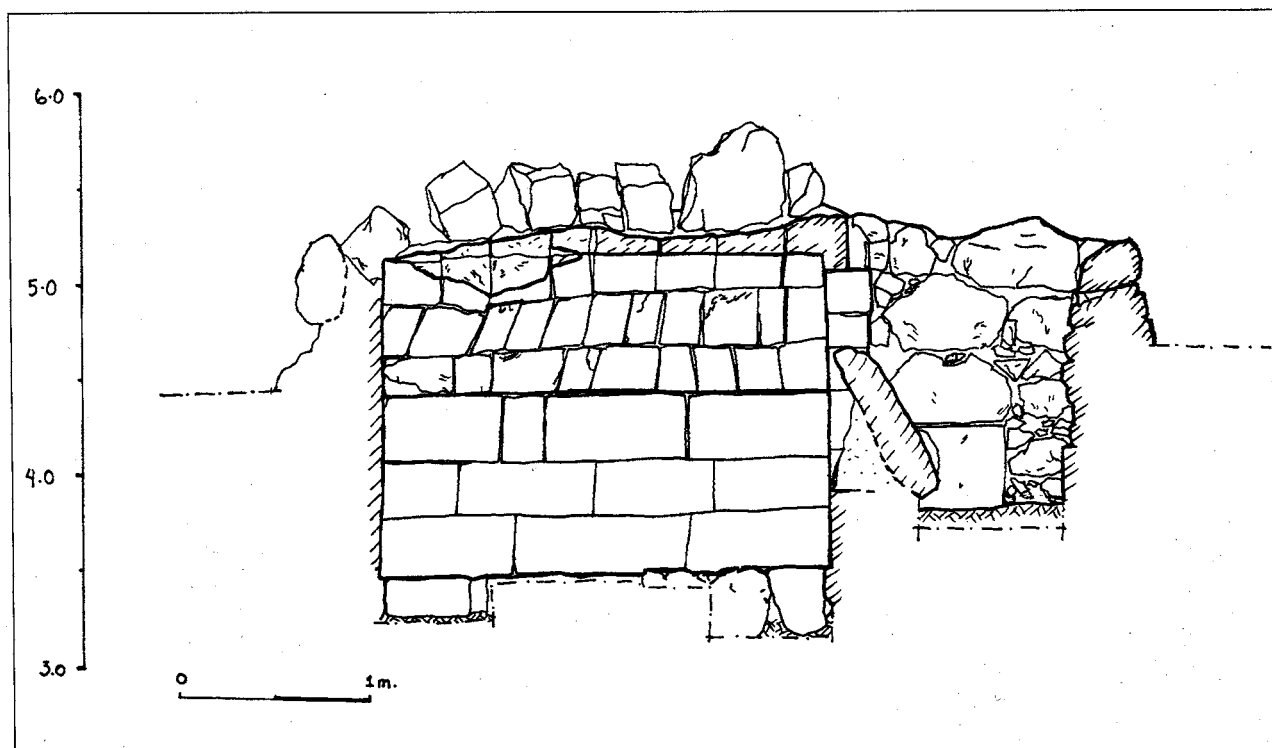
Plan 3. A north-south section of the tomb and its close surroundings.



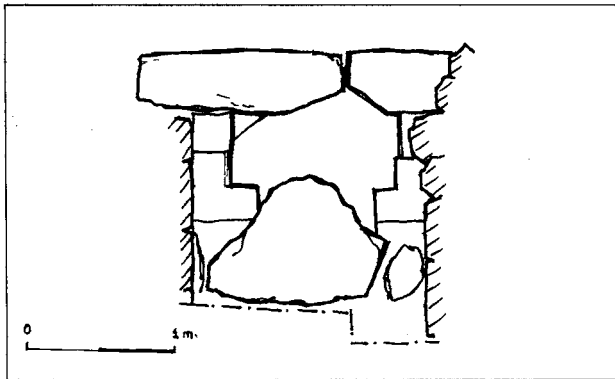
Plan 4. Sections of the four walls of the tomb.



Plan 5. An east-west section of the southern wall of the tomb and dromos.



Plan 6. An east-west section of the northern wall of the tomb and dromos.



Plan 7. A section of the dromos, looking west into the tomb's entrance.

feeding hole in the ceiling, the last users of the tomb were unable to use it as an exit and, preferring not to move the large seal stone from the tomb's entrance, pushed out two large stones built one above the other from above the entrance (Photos 11, 13). The lower stone, 85 cm long and rectangular in shape, was the lintel of the tomb's entrance; the stone above it, 87.5 cm long, 35 cm high, and somewhat triangular in shape, was the top pointed stone of the tomb's short eastern wall. This stone was found in the dromos, at the foot of the hole created above the original entrance from which it was pushed out (Photo 12).

The dromos is rectangular, 1.20 × 1.09 m and 1.5 m high, and is built on the eastern side of the tomb, not on the central axis of the tomb's chamber but slightly south of it (Photos 6, 14). The width of the walls of the dromos varies from 37-57 cm. It is built of large, partially worked rectangular stones and small to medium-sized

fill stones. The outer line of the dromos is circular. The missing stones at the southern end of its eastern wall create a narrow step, 25 cm wide, through which one could have descended about 40 cm to the dromos floor. The seal stone was found *in situ* at the tomb's entrance (Photo 15). It is a large stone of an irregular shape, 0.87 × 1.12 × 20 m.

The construction stages of the tomb can be distinguished. After the stone foundation was laid, the three courses of the four chamber walls were set in place, followed by the additional three courses on the short western wall, the three courses of the gabled ceiling over the long walls, and finally the three courses on the short eastern wall, built last in order to precisely fit the shape of the ceiling. No cement was used in the construction of the tomb, and it is built entirely of local sandstone.

The roof of the tomb was constructed with three components:

The first component consists of the well-cut ashlar stones of the chamber ceiling. These stones were laid with calculated precision in header fashion, the uppermost course of which has an average length of 1.25 m and width of 30 cm. One third of their length protrudes into the tomb's interior with no support underneath. A hole was cut in the center of the ceiling for the bringing in of food and drink for the dead.

Second, in balancing the weight of the stones of the chamber ceiling, long stones with many small and medium-sized irregular stones between them were laid on and around the stones of the ceiling in header fashion, forming a 1.15 m wide "belt" that creates a circular encasing for the entire structure and ensures its stability.

Third, two rows of long, rectangular, partially-worked stones were placed on top of the outer edge of the belt, with their short face towards the tomb's interior and their central part lying directly on top of the tomb's walls. This, the uppermost part of the tomb's roof, further stabilizes the tomb and prevents ceiling collapse when stepped upon by the visitors of the deceased.

Although the roof structure bears a general resemblance to the gabled roofs of Ugarit's ashlar tombs, at Ugarit the roofs were built of larger and longer stones sufficient for stabilizing the gabled form without the support of an additional outer belt construction and the additional stones on the top of it. Furthermore, in most of Ugarit's tombs an additional row of relatively small worked stones was laid above the seam between the two sides of the gabled roof (as in Tombs I, II, L; Schaeffer 1939a: Figs. 78-79, 87).

The manner in which the cremation burials were found in relation to the exterior of the tomb's structure indicates that the gabled roof of the tomb was above ground. The cremation burials that were found abutting the tomb's structure from the outside, including a cremation burial complex with a hearth, an urn full of cremated bones, pottery vessels and a fallen stela, were found abutting the tomb on its western side (Photos 16 – 18).

Regarding the tomb's foundation trench, although it was not revealed beneath the wide belt of the roof's step-like structure, it can be expected to have been quite a narrow trench, only to fit the stones of the tomb's walls which were laid in stretcher fashion.

STRATIGRAPHY AND DATING

The analysis of the tomb's finds, discussed below, places its construction within the 10th century BCE and indicates that it was in use for four hundred years. Although it is as yet the only family tomb found in the Achziv northern cemetery, it can be assumed that at the time of its construction it was located among other similar tombs.

Based on the finds from our excavations it seems that sometime at the end of the 10th or the beginning of the 9th century BCE the northern cemetery was transformed into a cremation cemetery. It seems that it was partially cleared of its previous tombs in creating a space for the cremation structure and for the cremation burials that surrounded it. This assumption is strengthened by the finds at the southern cemetery at Achziv, where dozens of 10th-9th centuries BCE secondary burials and burial gifts (T.C.4, T.C.2 and T.C.1, in Mazar 2001:19-74) were found. Aside from its vicinity to the settlement on one side and to the sea on the other, specific reasons as to why this area was chosen for a cremation cemetery require further study.

The discovery of T.N.1 at a relatively short distance from the cremation structure and surrounded by cremation burials indicates that the family tombs were not entirely cleared from the northern cemetery.

No cremation burials were placed originally inside T.N.1 or in any of the dozens of family tombs found in the eastern and southern cemeteries of Achziv. The cremation burials found in T.N.1, placed in the large kraters in the tomb's corners and found with two broken urns on the ground near the *in situ* burials found at the southwest corner of the tomb, are incomplete and were likely placed there after having been removed from the cremation burial ground outside the tomb. They were deposited during the tomb's last phase of use (Phase 4) at the end of the 7th-beginning of the 6th century BCE, around the time the cremation practice came to an end, as based on the finds from our excavations.

Four major phases of use were observed in the tomb:

Phase 1 (10th –beginning of 9th century BCE)

At least three burials were placed along each of the tomb's walls except the entrance wall. They were laid on the beaten earth floor (level 3.5) with their burial gifts of the 10th –beginning of 9th century BCE (for pilgrim flasks and iron weapons and tools of this phase, see Fig. 32). None of the earliest burials were found intact but many of their burial gifts were found *in situ* (Photo 19). The small pilgrim flask is the most common type of pottery vessel accompanying the burials of the first phase, and its presence in large numbers is especially interesting in light of its total disappearance from the later burial assemblages. A similar picture arose relating to the scarabs, ivories, iron weapons, iron tools, beads and pendants, which characterize the wealth of the burials of this phase and nearly or completely disappear from the finds of the later phases. Along the northern wall of the tomb were found burial gifts of a great warrior (see Fig. 29, Photos 117-122), including a long sword (reg. no. 2351.18), spearhead (reg. no. 2351.17), knife (reg. nos. 2415.1,2), dagger (reg. no. 2432), axe (reg. no. 2554) and arrowheads. An especially fine

krater (reg. no. 2257; see Fig. 2, Photo 36) found in the northwest corner of the tomb (Photo 20) and two pairs of bronze scales (reg. nos. 2539.1-4; see Fig. 27, Photos 113-116) as of a jewelry maker found to its south (Photo 21) are probably related to the burial along the western wall of the tomb. The many jewels reflecting an exceptionally high quality of workmanship discovered in the tomb may also belong to that burial.

Other finds of the early phase were found near the southeastern corner of the tomb and probably relate to the burial laid along the eastern side of the southern wall.

As was customary in the many family tombs discovered in the southern and eastern cemeteries at Achziv, when new burials were brought into the family tomb the remains of the last burials that were left in articulation along the tomb's walls were usually moved with their burial gifts to the pile of previous burials at the back of the tomb. However, the burials of the first phase in this tomb and their burial gifts were not piled in such a manner at the back of the tomb. Apparently the later burials were laid after the passage of a relatively long span of time, during which the remains of the first phase were covered over by earth and thus were not removed. Perhaps no new burials were brought into the tomb during this span because of the high social status of those buried within it. However, it can also be assumed that no more new burials were allowed in the tomb after the cemetery was changed into a cremation cemetery, sometime at the end of the 10th or beginning of the 9th century BCE.

Phase 2 (10th –beginning of 9th century BCE, with penetration of finds from Phase 3)

A shallow pit (from elevation 3.5 to 3.23 m) was dug through the floor in the northeastern corner of the tomb (Photo 22). The pit is of an elliptical shape, with a long side, measuring 90 cm, along the eastern wall of the tomb, and a short side, measuring 55 cm, along the northern wall. It descends 20 cm under the level of the tomb's floor elevation and 5 cm above the bottom of the lowest foundational course of its walls. The pit contained loose earth, easy to excavate. Three skulls were arranged in a line along the northern end of the pit and another was placed near the eastern side. The long bones (of the arms and legs) were laid in the pit with pottery and finds of the 10th – beginning of 9th century BCE (Photos 23-24), similar to those found with the burials of the first phase, such as the pilgrim flasks and the iron arrowheads. The pit was covered by burials and finds of Phase 3, which also penetrated into its contents. Therefore, finds that are related to a later period were found relating to this phase.

Given that the burials of the first phase and their burial gifts appear to have intentionally not been removed from their original burial place along the walls of the tomb, it is reasonable to assume that the secondary burials in the pit were brought from outside of the tomb. A similar phenomenon was observed in the ashlar-built tombs in the southern cemetery at Achziv, where secondary burials dated to the 10th century BCE were buried in the same kind of pits under the eastern side of the tombs' floor (T.C.1, T.C.2; Mazar 2001:49-51, 72, Fig. 26, Photos 64-65, 78). Despite the location of the pits, which were under the floor level at the base of the entrances' walls, the fact that these secondary burials were brought inside the tomb is an indication of their relative importance, probably by their familial ties to the family who owned it. It can be assumed that these secondary burials were cleared from the northern cemetery sometime in the 10th to 9th centuries BCE with its changeover to a cremation site (Mazar 2001:157).

Phase 3 (end of 9th – 7th centuries BCE)

With cremation burials gradually surrounding the tomb's structure, regular burials began once again to be deposited within it sometime towards the end of the 9th century BCE. The tomb then continued to be used as a family tomb for dozens of burials, with each previous burial and its burial gifts being piled up at the back of the tomb and at its eastern corners with the arrival of new corpses (Photos 25-30). This phase continued until the late 7th century BCE.

At the end of this phase and possibly during the next phase, remains of isolated cremation burials were brought into the tomb for secondary burial, likely from the cremation site outside. A very clear custom was observed in the eastern and southern cemeteries of Achziv, where no cremation remains were buried in the dozens of the family tombs, thus the presence of such remains in T.N.1 in its last phase of use probably reflects a new concept of a raised concern for the afterlife of the cremated individual. Such a concern is uncharacteristic of the cremation cult and likely arose when the custom of cremation became less common, only to disappear altogether.

Phase 4 (late 7th – mid- 6th centuries BCE)

Four burials (Burials A, B, C, D; see Fig. 17) are related to the fourth and final phase of the tomb's use, which lasted a few dozen years. The suggested chronology of the burials depends on their location in the tomb and the nature of their pottery assemblages. The vessels present in this phase of use that are not present in the third phase, such as the small lamps and the many variants of the unslipped trefoil rim jugs (see Fig. 15:2-4), make it possible to date it from the end of the 7th to the middle of the 6th century BCE. The pottery assemblages of each of the four burials also demonstrate time intervals between them, with an especially long interval between the third burial (Burial C) and the last burial (Burial D). The burials of Phase 4 show that the tomb was no longer used as a main family tomb, and there was no need to move these burials aside and make space for new ones.

Burial A is most probably the earliest burial among the four. It is placed along the southern part of the western wall, the most suitable and safest location for burial if no more burials were planned to be added to the pile of burials accumulated there during the third phase of use in the tomb. Found near the hand of Burial A was an unslipped trefoil rim jug (reg. no. 2013; see Figs. 17:22, 10:1, Photo 66), and near its head a red-slipped mushroom rim jug (reg. no. 2100; see Figs. 17:23, 9:4, Photo 61), both vessels dating to the 7th century BCE. This burial did not have a small lamp near its head as discovered near the heads of the other burials of this phase. A jar (reg. no. 8797; see Fig. 17:25, 3:1, Photo 37) was likely taken from this burial and added to Burial D when it was brought into the tomb.

Burial B is most probably the second burial among the four, although it is difficult to ascertain because so few vessels can be associated with it. The buriers would likely have preferred an inner location in the tomb so that the western side of the southern wall would have been preferable over the eastern side of the wall. It is possibly the third burial among the four, although the pottery assemblage of Burial C typologically precedes that of Burial D, which appears to be the very last burial in the tomb.

The identification of Burial D as such is based on the characteristics of its pottery assemblage and on its location in the center of the tomb. The burial was accompanied by a pottery assemblage lacking mushroom rim jugs or any of the red-slipped jugs and thus its assemblage represents the very end of the separation process from the previous Iron Age Phoenician tradition, and should be given a date toward the mid-6th century BCE. It was placed with the jar below the enlarged hole in the tomb's ceiling so that the dead could be directly provided with food and drink through the hole. Therefore, the hole ceased to function as an entrance to the tomb, through which new burials had been deposited during the 7th – 6th centuries BCE while the door was left blocked with remains of 7th century BCE burials piled at its foot, including a mushroom rim jug with oval body (Fig. 8:3, Photo 56) and a miniature jar (Fig. 5:2, Photo 40). A new entrance was then breached with the removal of stones above the door, and another jar (reg. no. 8762; see Fig. 17:26, 3:2, Photo 38) was left below the breach as an additional vessel into which drinks were supplied to the dead.

The tomb was used through many generations, for many burials, which were brought in and laid along its walls while the earlier burials and their burial gifts were piled aside. Thus it is difficult to determine the original location of most of the finds in the tomb. With multiple burials in such a small space it is clear that many burial gifts were moved from their original location and penetrated into earlier or later burial layers within the tomb. The conclusions must therefore not rely on a single find but on many, and on the overall picture that arises from them.



Photo 1. The northern cemetery of Achziv with the cremation structure and the tomb, looking southward to Tel Achziv (2002).



Photo 2. The northern cemetery of Achziv with the cremation structure and the tomb (1994), looking northward to Rosh Hanikra (Ras Nakora).



Photo 3. The northern cemetery of Achziv, with the round crematorium structure to the left and the tomb to the right, looking east.

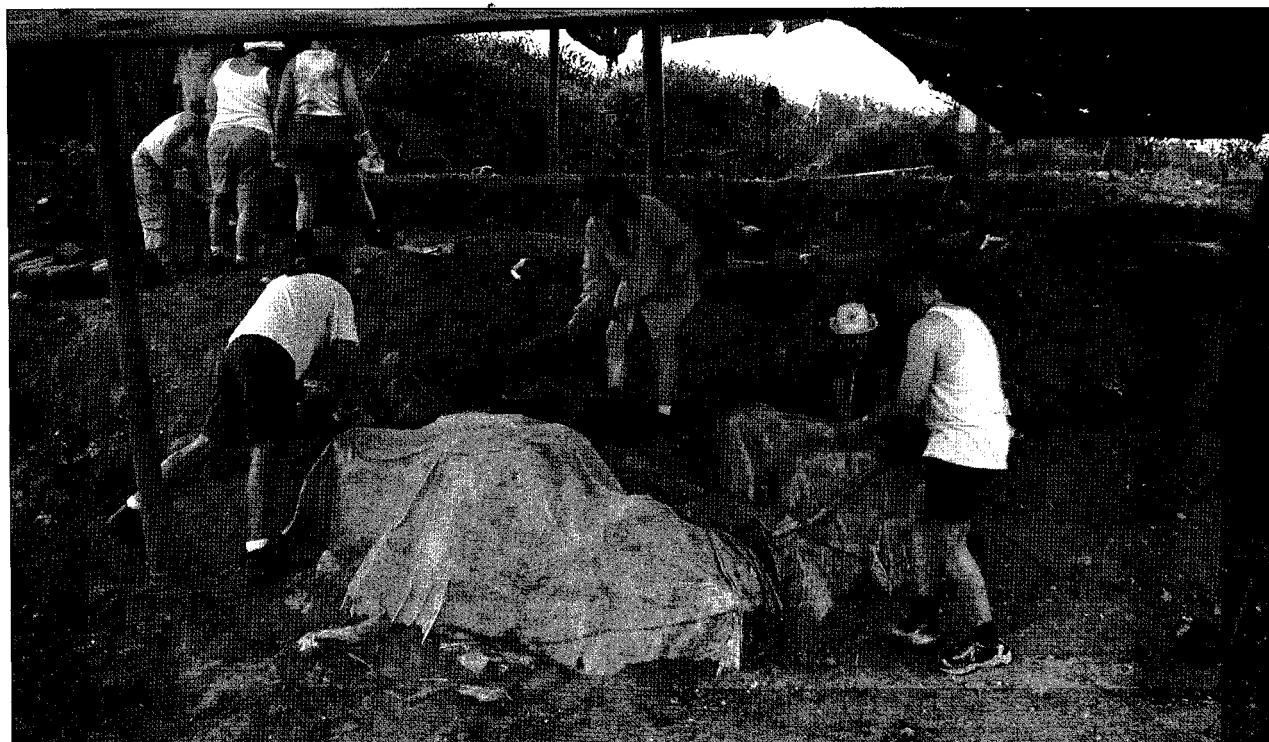


Photo 4. Uncovering the tomb at the beginning of 2002 season. The completion of the tomb's excavations waited eight years from the time of its discovery and partial excavation in 1994.

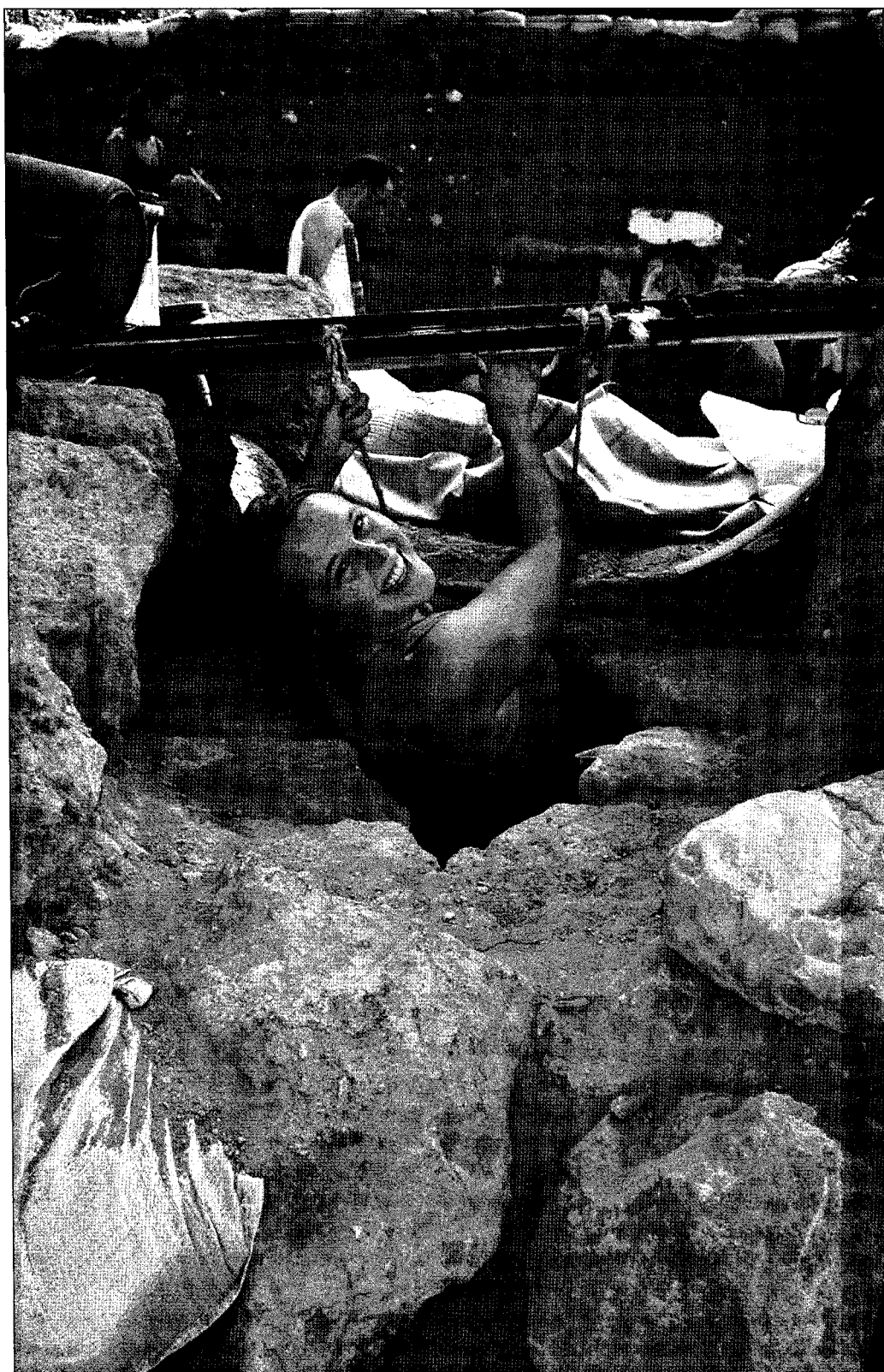


Photo 5. An excavator pulling herself up from the enlarged feeding hole in the tomb's roof at the end of a day of work.

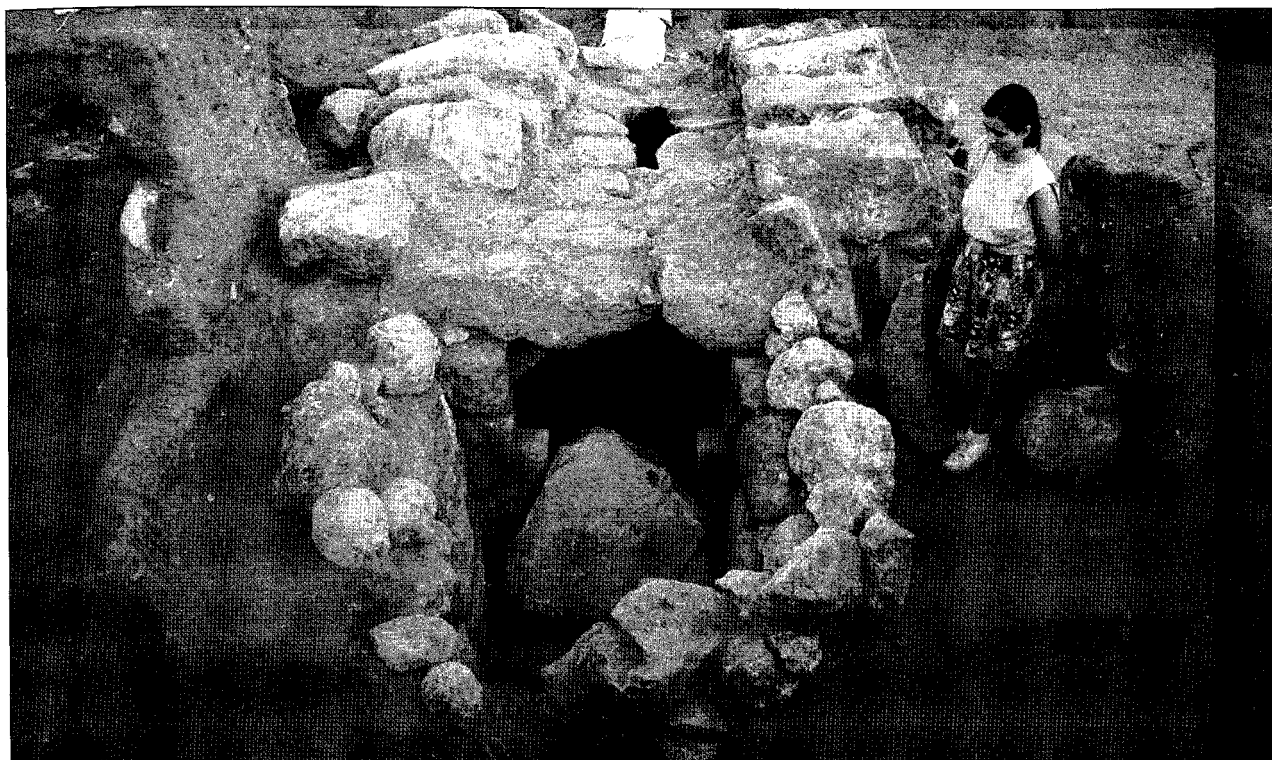


Photo 6. The structure of the tomb at the end of excavations, with the squared dromos leading to the chamber. Looking west.



Photo 7. The fine ashlar stone construction of the tomb. Looking west.



Photo 8. The roof of the tomb with the enlarged feeding hole in its center still full with earth, as found in 1994.



Photo 9. Looking up from inside the tomb through its enlarged feeding hole in the roof.



Photo 10. The blocked entrance of the tomb as uncovered in the 1994 season. Looking east.

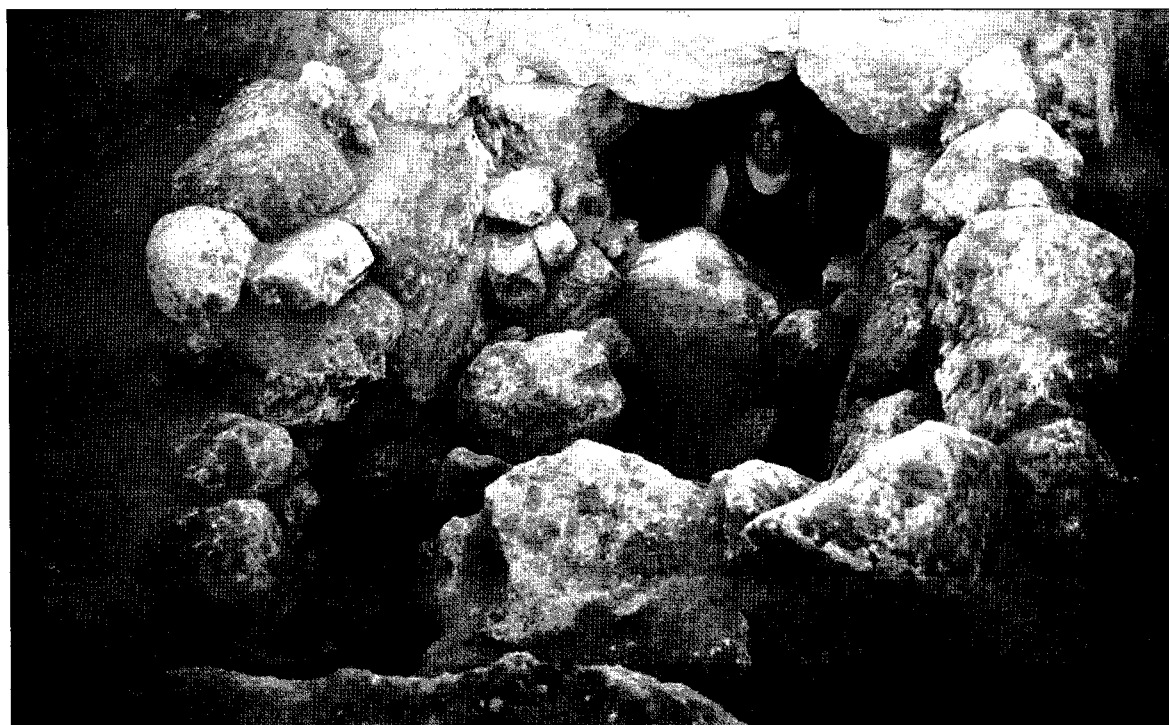


Photo 11. The breach above the blocked entrance of the tomb as seen from outside the tomb. The breach was probably made by the last buriers who could no longer use the enlarged feeding hole in the roof as an exit. Looking west.

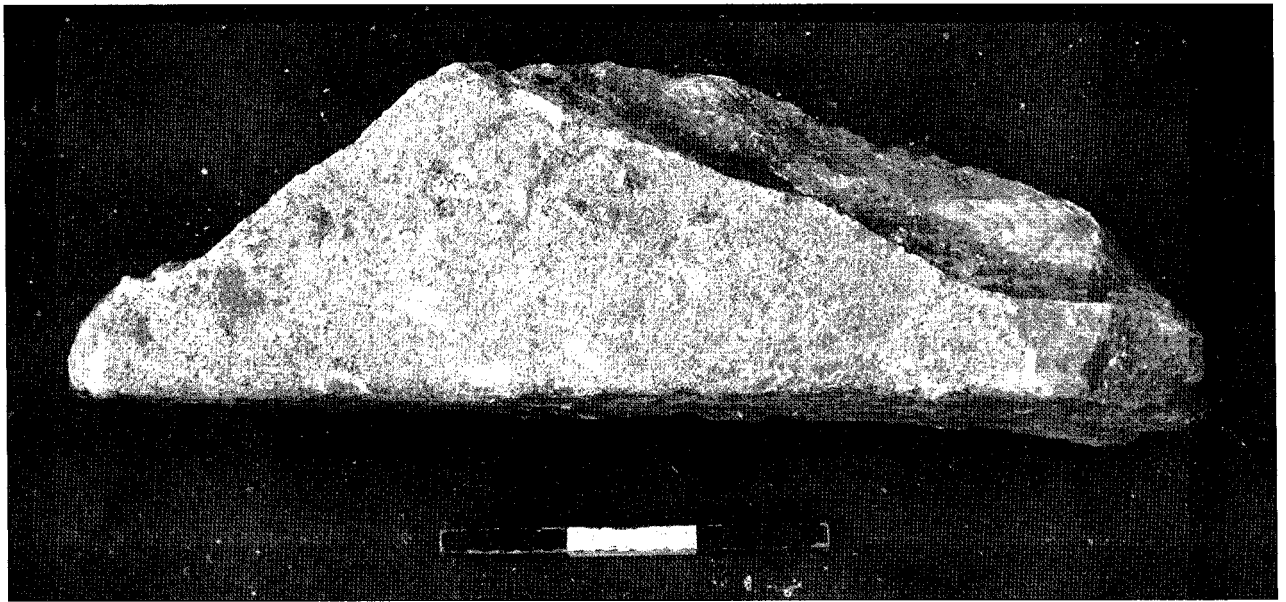


Photo 12. The gabled headstone of the eastern wall of the tomb.

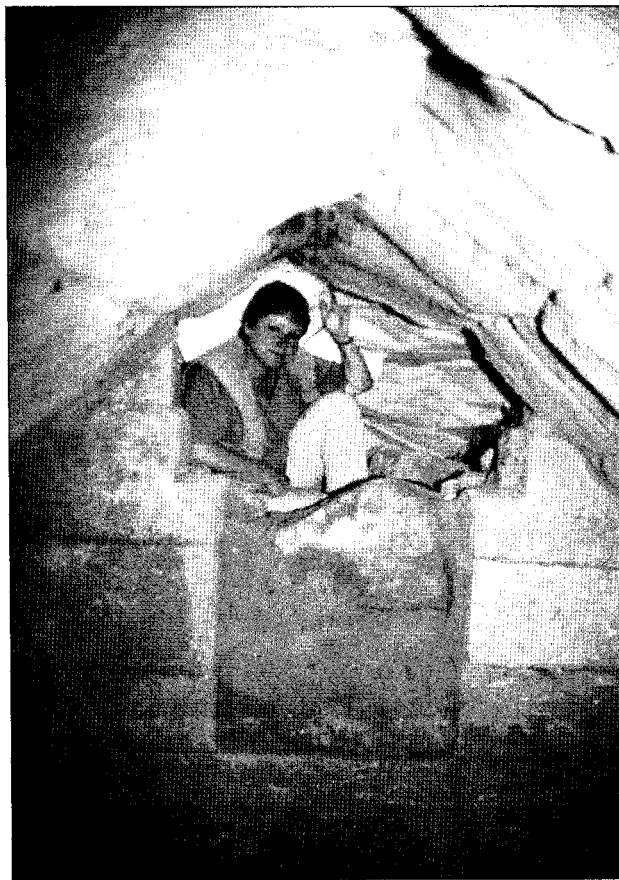


Photo 13. The breach above the blocked entrance of the tomb as seen from inside the tomb. Looking east.

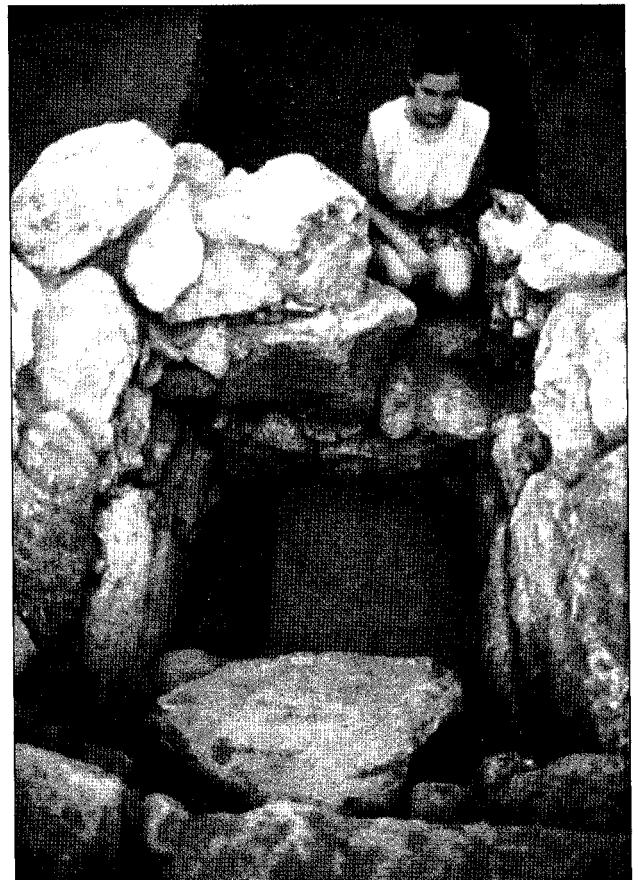


Photo 14. The dromos at the end of the excavations, looking east.



Photo 15. The seal stone of the tomb as found *in situ* blocking its entrance. Looking west.

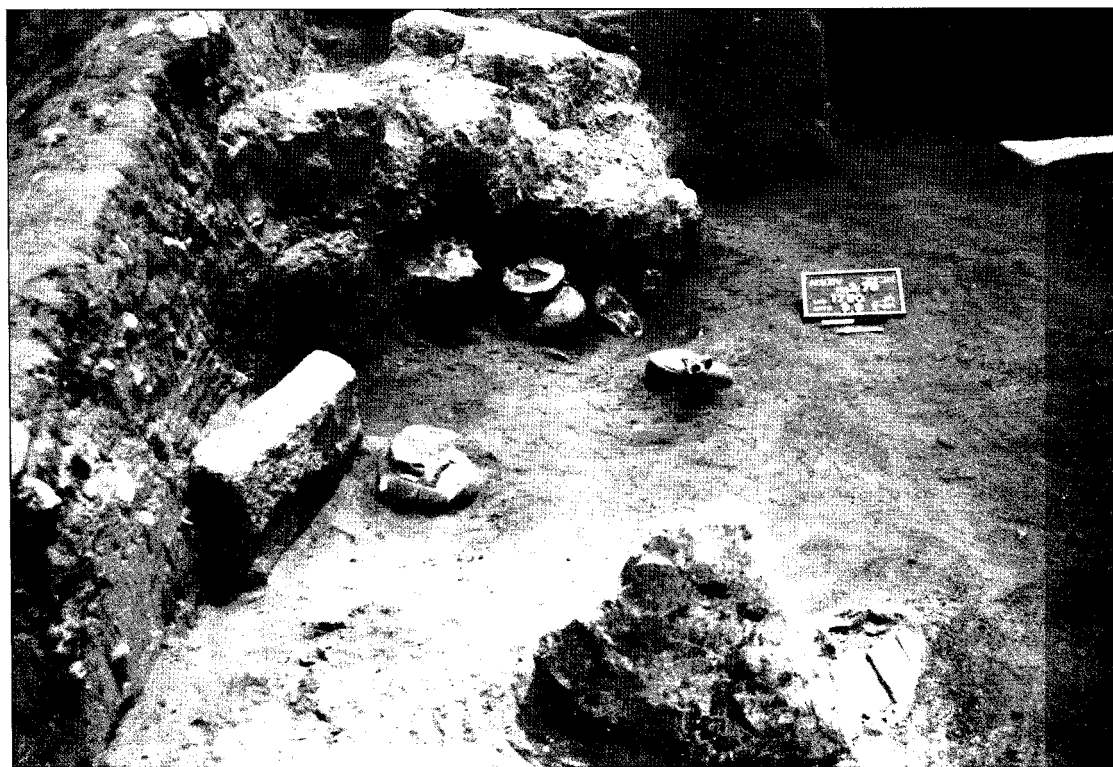


Photo 16. Cremation burials and stelae surrounding the tomb, as seen in the 1992 season. Looking west.



Photo 17. A cremation burial complex discovered adjacent to the western side of the tomb. Looking east.

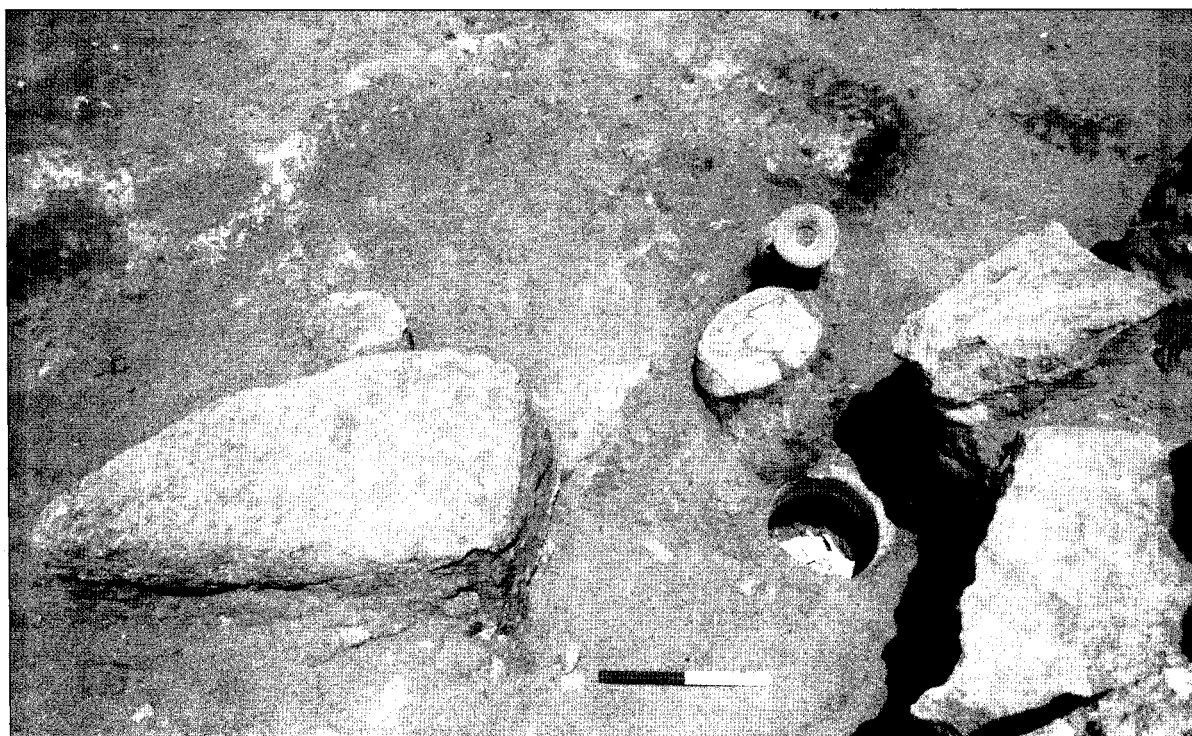


Photo 18. A cremation complex that includes a fallen stele, a large hearth, a mushroom rim jug, a Samarian bowl, and an urn with cremated bones, as found adjacent to the western side of the tomb. Looking north.

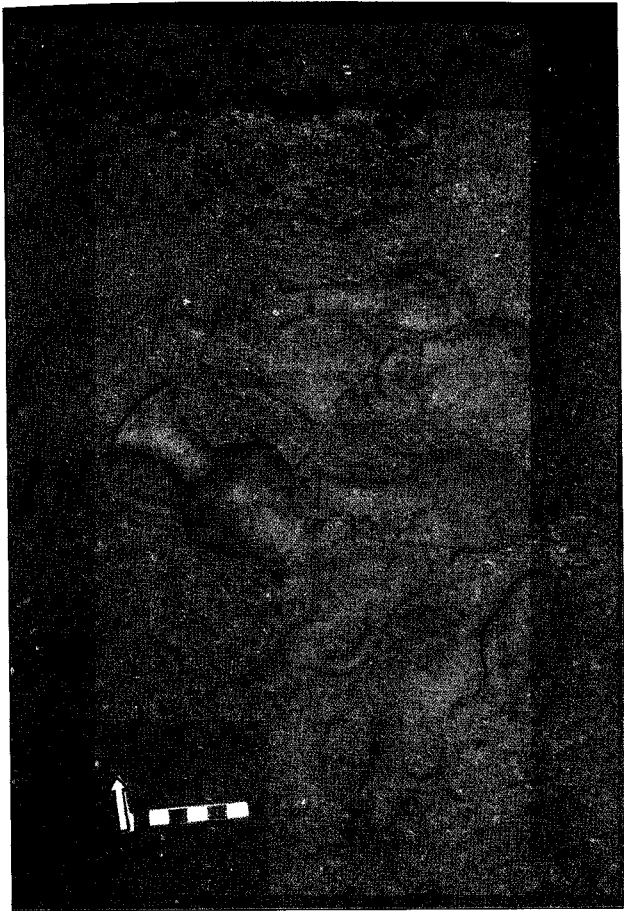


Photo 19. A concentration of pilgrim flasks and a miniature trefoil rim jug (see Fig. 6:1) as they appeared on the earliest floor of the tomb.

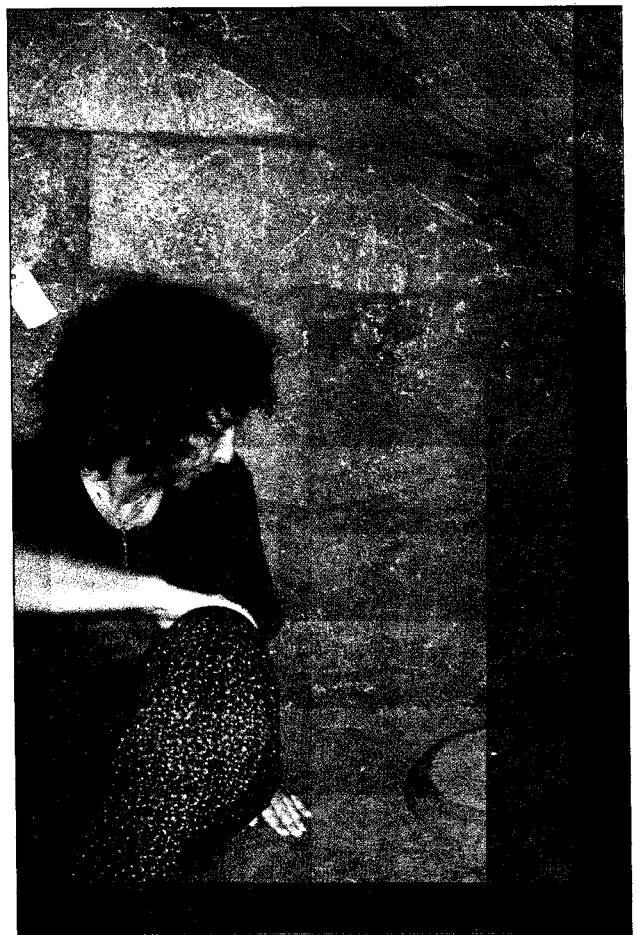


Photo 20. An elegant krater (see Fig. 2) as it appeared in the northwestern corner of the tomb.



Photo 21. The krater found in the corner on the earliest floor of the tomb, with the sword (see Fig. 29:8) to its east and the two pairs of bronze scales (see Fig. 27) to its south.

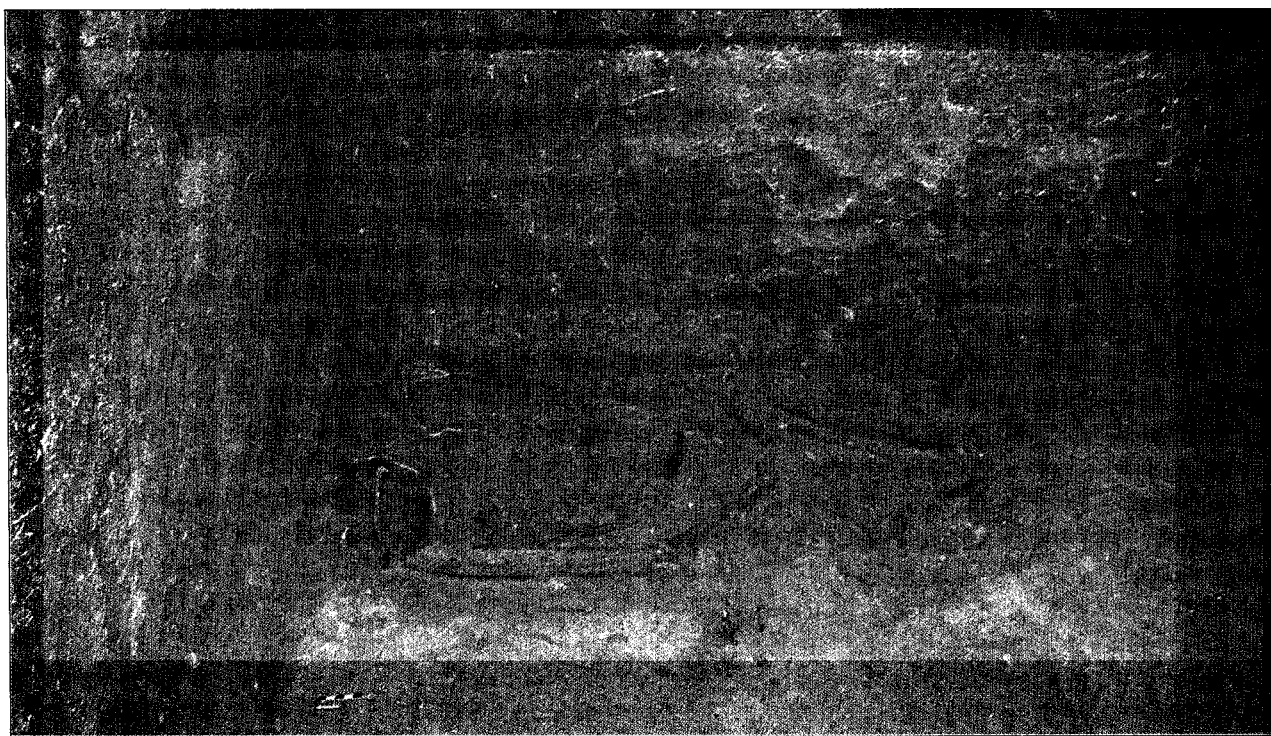


Photo 22. The pit of Phase 2, with secondary burials and burial gifts, as revealed in the northeastern corner of the tomb. Looking east.



Photo 23. Skulls and long bones of secondary burials as revealed in the pit of Phase 2. Looking east.

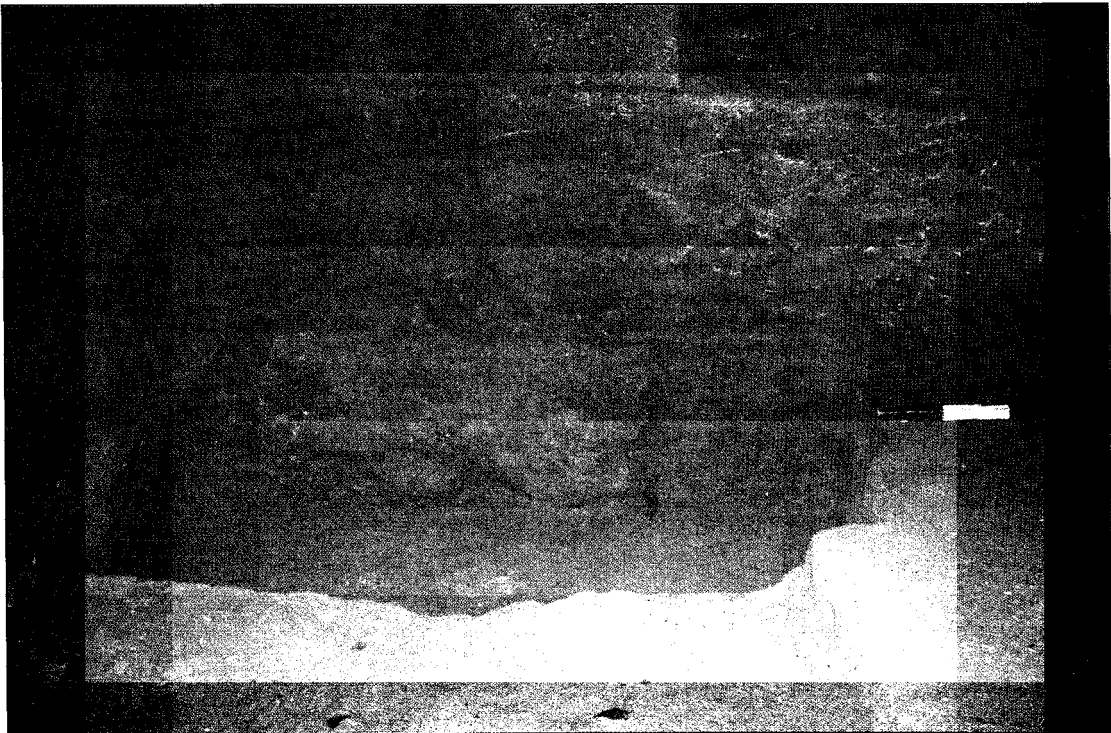


Photo 24. The pit of Phase 2 after having been emptied of its contents. The foundational course of the northern and eastern walls of the tomb is visible within the pit. Looking east.



Photo 25. Many jugs uncovered among bones and burial gifts of Phase 3, as piled at the northwestern corner of the tomb.

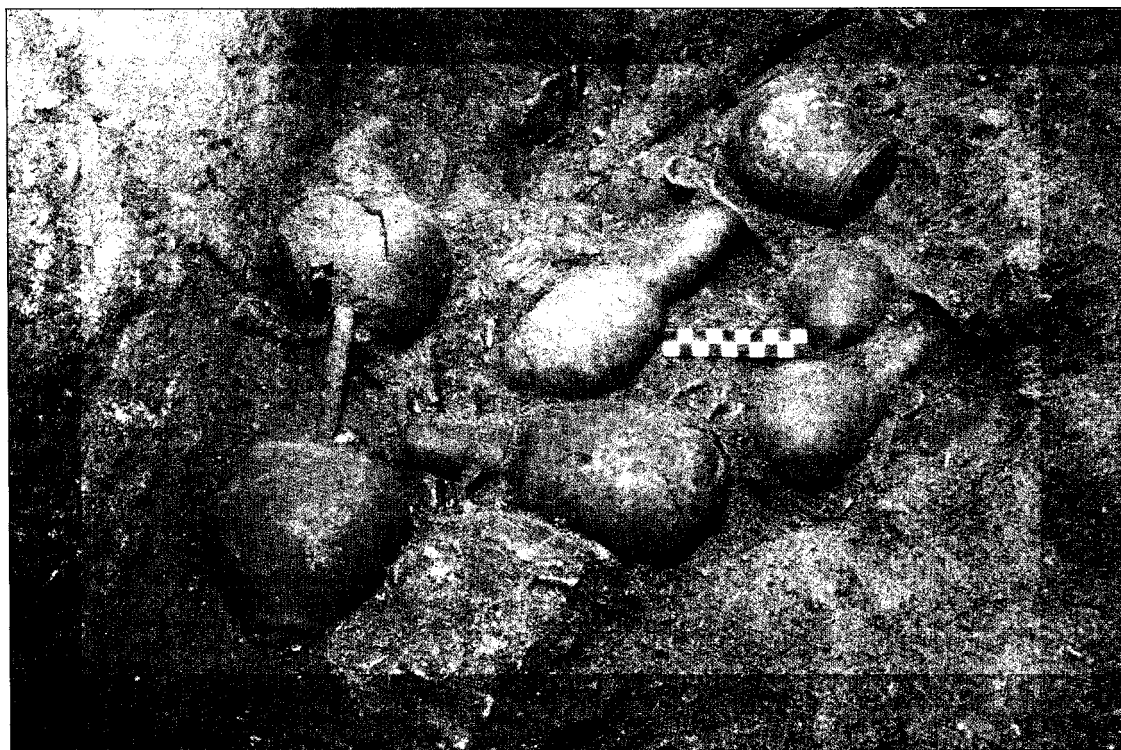


Photo 26. The bichrome or red-slipped mushroom rim jugs and red-slipped trefoil rim jugs found in a pile of Phase 3 at the northwestern corner.



Photo 27. A female mask (see Fig. 18) found among the many bones and burial gifts of Phase 3.

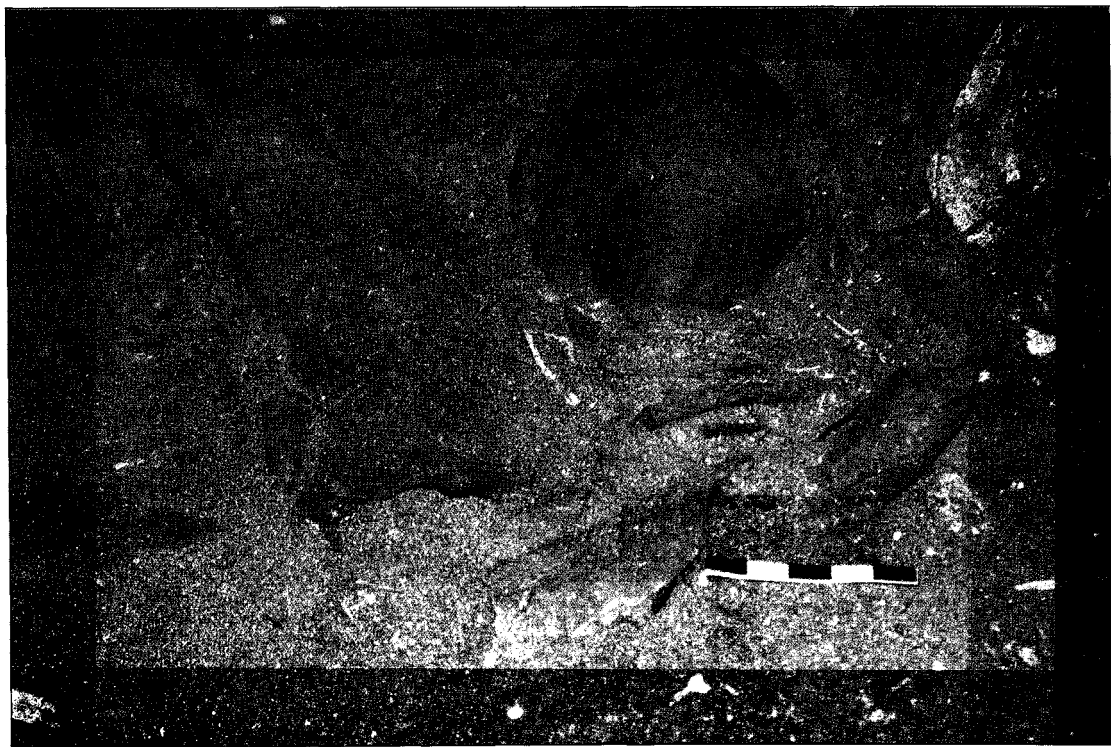


Photo 28. The mask as it appeared among bones and burial gifts of Phase 3.



Photo 29. A donkey figurine as it appeared among bones and burial gifts of Phase 3.



Photo 30. The clay model of a boat as it appeared among bones and burial gifts of Phase 3.