

# **Excavations at Shahr-i Sokhta: Graveyard 2014-2015**

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## **1. Introduction**

The 14th season of excavations and surveys in Shahr-i Sokhta began on November 15, 2014, and ended on January 15, 2015. During the excavations, a total of 1200 m<sup>2</sup> of the site was surveyed and excavated. About 750 m<sup>2</sup> of the excavations lay within the residential area, 125 m<sup>2</sup> in five test trenches and 600 m<sup>2</sup> in Workshop 26. In the necropolis only two trenches of approximately 200 m<sup>2</sup> were fully excavated and three older trenches of 120 m<sup>2</sup> were reopened and re-examined, resulting in the discovery of some new graves (Figs. 1-2).

After a series of geo-archaeological surveys, areas with architectural remains were prepared for excavation. The evidence included remnants of walls and architectural complexes such as the traces of rectangular structures seen on the surface. In addition, three 5 × 5 m test trenches were excavated in areas believed to have architectural traces: Test Trench 22 in square NRI, located in the north of the necropolis; Test Trench 23 in square XOE located in the northwest of the Eastern Residential Area; and Test Trench 24 in square YHW, about 100 m north of Test Trench 23. No considerable remnants were found in Workshops 22, 23, 24 and 27, although some architectural structures such as a pavement and east-west oriented walls were found in Workshop 25. The excavations concentrated on Workshop 26 (Fig. 3).

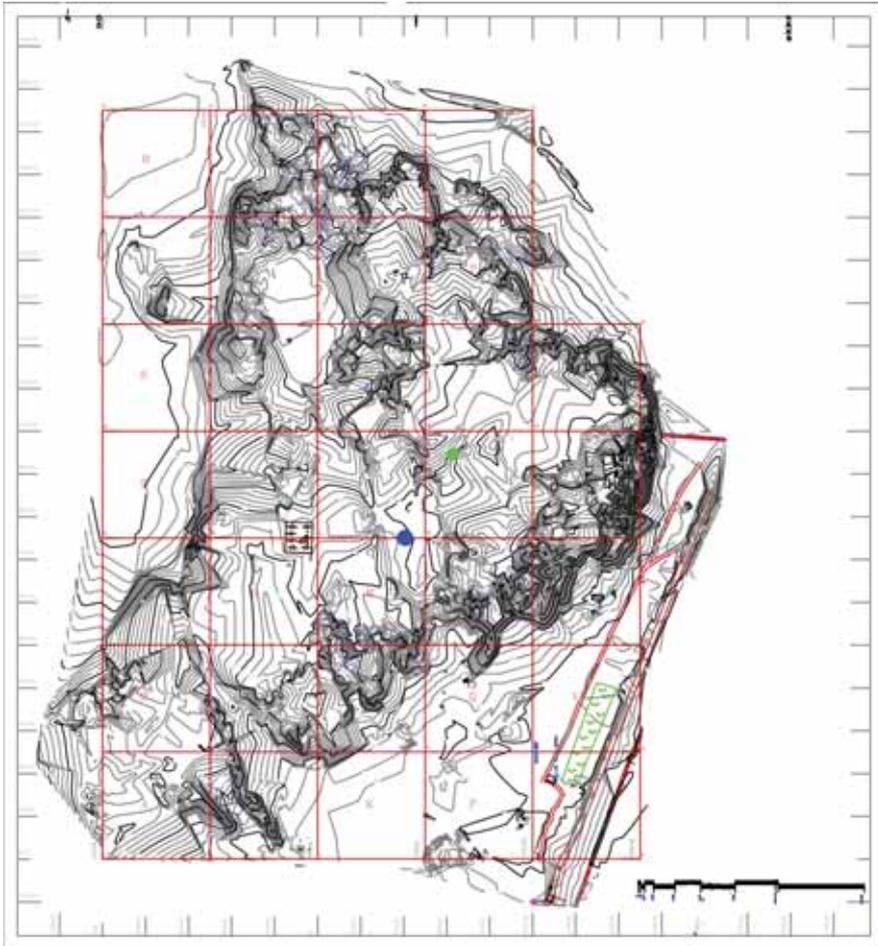


Fig. 1: location of excavated area in 2014-2015. Blue dot: graveyard, red dot: residential area.

This workshop was selected for excavation on the basis of the results of the surface surveys and visual recognition of structures above ground. Overfired black pottery fragments from Period IV were collected on the ground during the surface surveys. Here, the excavation started in nine squares, aiming to find architectural structures from Period IV. During the excavation, Workshop 26 was found to consist of a broad, east-west oriented corridor formed by two parallel walls, each about 1 m thick and 50 m long. Facing each other on the inside of each of these

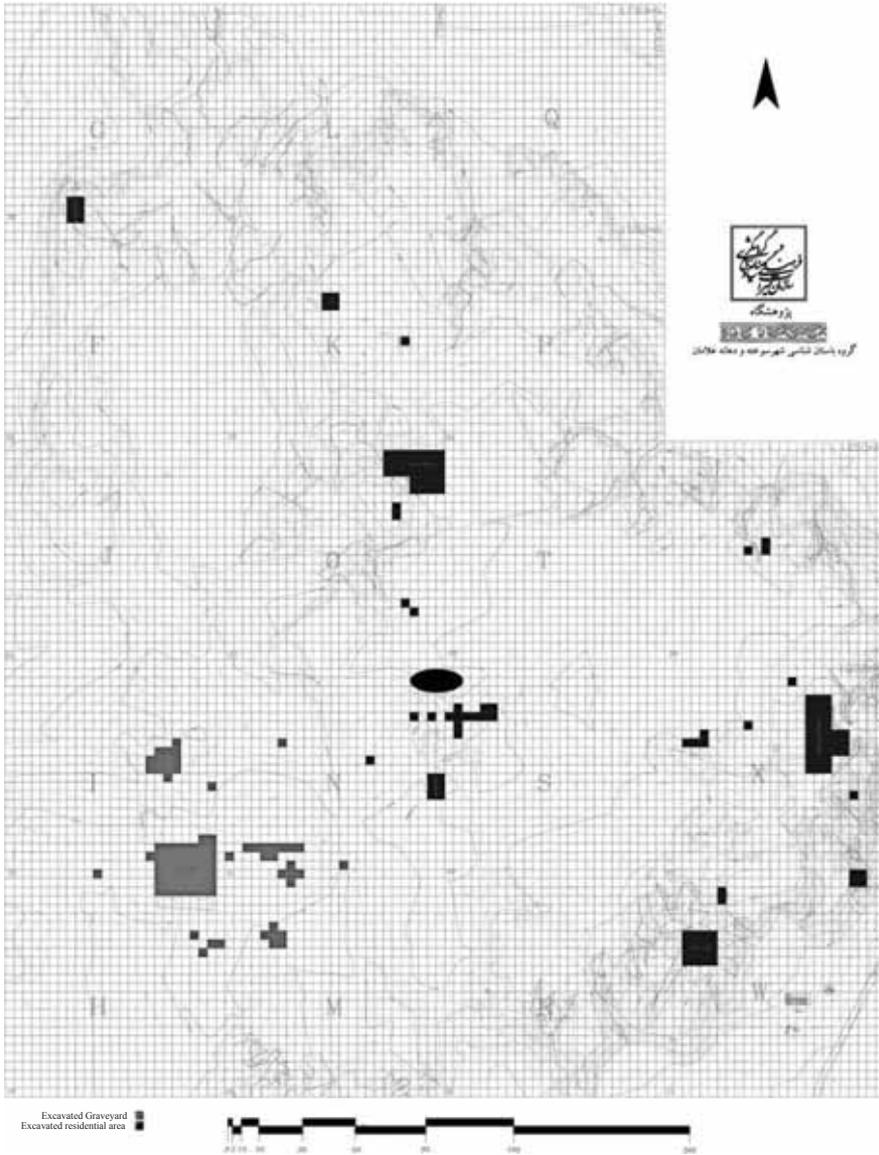


Fig. 2: excavated Trenches. Black: residential area. Gray: Graveyard.

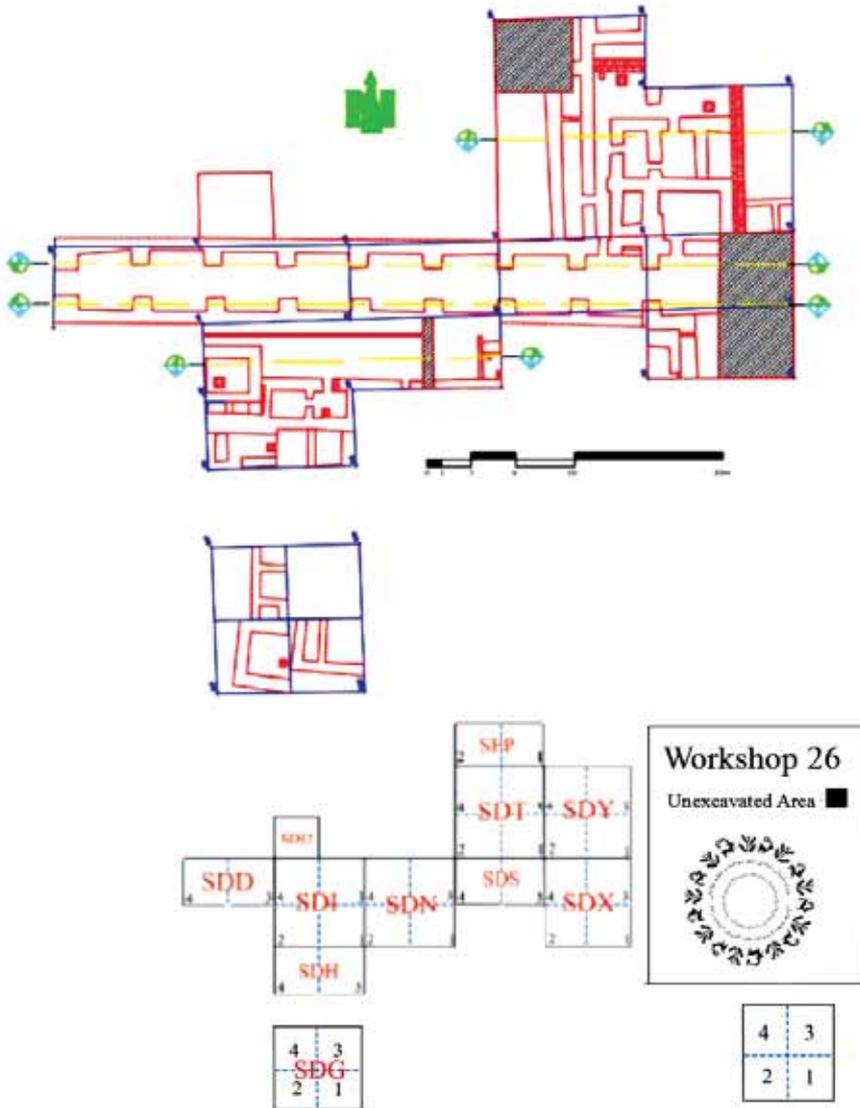


Fig. 3: Workshop No 26. General Plan.

two walls was a series of 9 buttresses measuring  $1 \times 1$  m. Spaced approximately 3.5 m apart, they appeared to function as partitions. Externally, on both the north and south sides of this corridor, there are storage rooms. It is noteworthy that this type of architecture had never been seen before in Shahr-i Sokhta.

## 2. Excavations in the Necropolis

With an area of 25 hectares, the necropolis of Shahr-i Sokhta is considered one of the largest Bronze Age necropoleis in the Middle East (Fig. 4). For thousands of years, regional watercourses and the changing volume of Hamun lake have affected the western and south-western sections of the site, destroying many graves. It is estimated that the necropolis contains from 37500 to 40000 graves. Although over 1100 graves have been excavated, no grave from the final phases of Period IV or the early phases of Period I have been found, and almost all the excavated graves belong to the phases of Periods II and III. In 2015, excavations were carried out in 5 trenches with an area of 320 square metres in the northern part of the necropolis. (Fig. 5). Trenches NAV, NFF and NFP were 100 square metres each while Trenches MJT and NFK were 10 square metres each. A total of 77 burials were recovered from these trenches. The highest concentration of graves, 35, was found in Trench NFP. (Fig. 6) In structural terms, 54 graves were of the bipartite type, (Fig. 7) 15 were simple pits (Fig. 8), 5 were catacombs (Fig. 9) and 3 were of other or unknown types. (Fig. 10). A total of 84 skeletons of different sexes and ages were recovered, together with 519 grave goods.

The northern and central sections of the necropolis differ in terms of the structure of the graves. In the northern section, two trenches yielded 5 catacomb graves, which is rare in Shahr-i Sokhta. One of them contained over 70 objects and there are believed to have been even more objects made of organic materials that have perished through the ages.

During the excavation of these graves, hundreds of different grave goods were found, among which were marble, ceramic, clay, leather and metal objects. One of the most interesting is a small white marble/gypsum jar of a form unknown in Shahr-i Sokhta, probably an imported item.

The pottery of the northern part of the necropolis also differs from that of the central part. While the vessels of the central part of the necropolis mostly consist of unpainted cylindrical Buff Ware jars, Grey Ware bowls and pear-shaped beakers, in the northern part of the necropolis the vessels consist of large painted flower pots, large painted jars, and medium-sized Buff Ware bowls. In this area the female graves contained a number of polychrome jars with the same forms and motifs as those found in other sections.

The excavations found a type of jar with a lid, which had already been found in previous campaigns. It seems that the function of this type of jar was to keep yeast dough. Analysis of the material inside 3 jars of this type showed the presence of coarse wheat flour or groats, confirming the validity of this theory.

Another significant point is that this type of vessel has probably been produced continually until recent times. A good example is the Khamiru (from the Persian Khamir = dough) vessels in Iranian Baluchistan that were made at least until a few years ago.

Another interesting item found in one of the graves is a painted leather sheet. There are two controversial interpretations of the motif on this artefact, found on the floor of Grave 9034 beneath the skeletons of the buried individuals. According to the first, it shows a row of females wearing V-neck shirts, while the other interpretation considers the design to be a series of geometric triangular forms.

Another group of objects worthy of mention is the incense burners inside the catacomb graves. In previous seasons, examples of these burners were found in the form of fragments of clay items without any indication of their function. The recent campaign unearthed a number of complete samples in catacomb graves consisting of a clay stand or base, a bronze plate, and a small firebox made of raw clay. Inside the cavity of the burner were the remains of very thin burned wooden sticks and ash.

A total of 16 of these objects have been found. Since the bronze plates were placed between the base and the firebox, they remained hidden from view,

becoming visible only as a result of the fracture or wear of the incense burner body.

Six different types of incense burners have been found:

1. Ceramic. Composed of a legged pottery vessel and a fire box. Only one sample of this type has been found.

2. Metal burner with clay firebox.

3. Integrated base and plate. Only one sample of this type has been reported.

4. Cylindrical base, metal plate and firebox. Most of the incense burners found are of this type.

5. Burners with a conical base, very similar to the previous group. It is possible that the conical bases were formed by the erosion of the original cylindrical bases.

6. Integrated burners. In this group, the clay base and firebox, together with the metal plate, together form an integrated burner. This is the only item found in residential areas of the site.

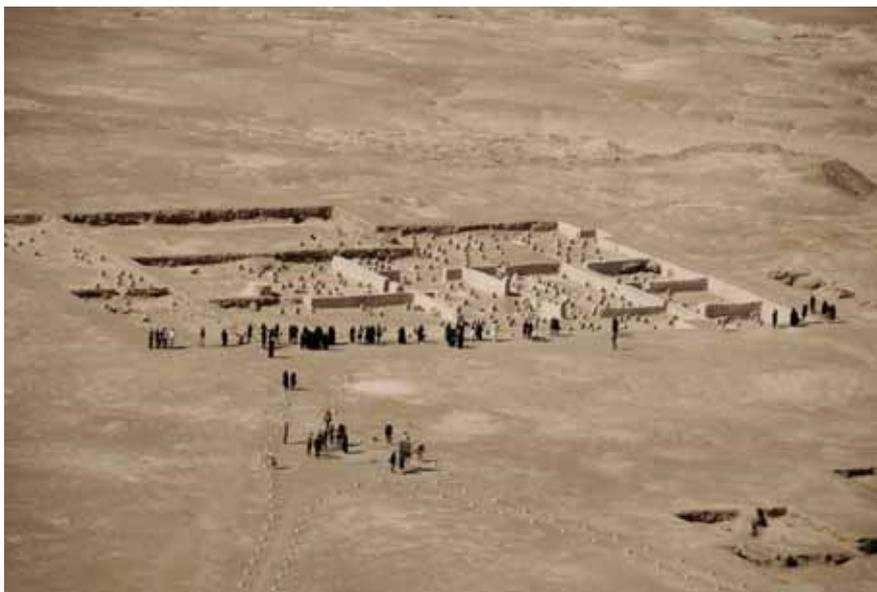


Fig. 4: aerial photo, central part of the graveyard.

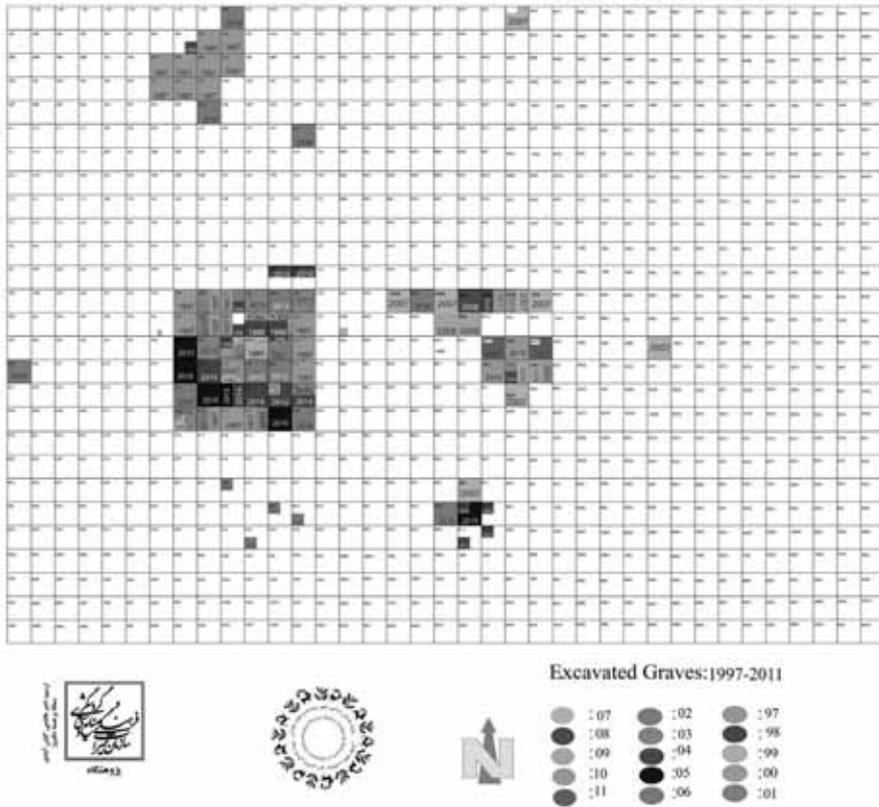


Fig. 5: excavated trenches of graveyard marked by years of excavation (1997-2011).

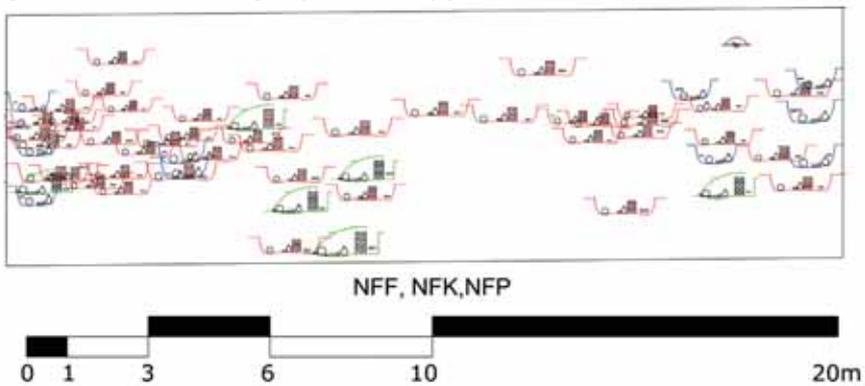


Fig. 6: concentration of the graves in squares NFF, NFK, NFP.



Fig. 7: A: burial No. 9032, an example of bipartite graves. B: bipartite grave No. 9031 (Catacomb grave with a collapsed roof?).



Fig. 8: burial No. 8524, an example of a simple pit.

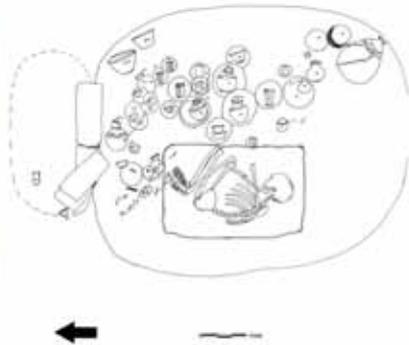


Fig. 9: burial No 9034, an example of a catacomb grave.

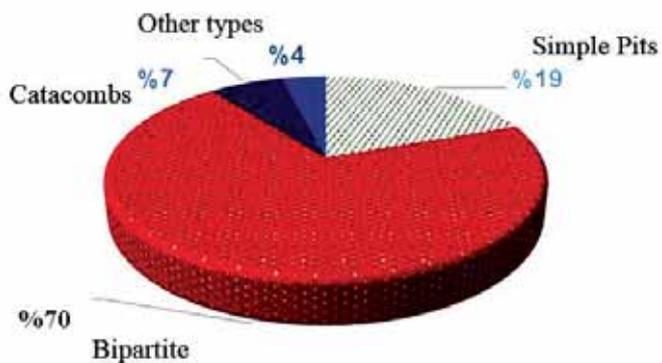


Fig. 10: grave types found during excavations 2014-2015.



Fig. 11: different types of marble vessels: 1. Bowl, Grave NAV 8303/4; 2. Bowl, Grave NEP 9016/2; 3. Mortar, Grave No. NEP 9005/10; 4. Small jar, Grave No. NFF 8906/ 5 (photo M. Rahmani).



Fig. 12: large painted Buff Ware. Cylindrical Jars, Paint color: brown (photo M. Rahmani).



Fig. 13: large painted Buff Ware Jars. Paint color: brown (photo M. Rahmani).



Fig. 14: polychrome lidded *Khamiro* from burial No.9034.



Fig. 15: right: a *Khamiro* from present-time Baluchistan, left: *Khamiro* from Shahr-i Sokhta (photo M. Rahmani).



Fig. 16: painted leather sheet. G.N.9034 (photo M. Rahmani).

## Excavated trenches

### Trench NFP

The excavations in trench NFP yielded new cultural data, including new types of graves with mud brick pavements and mud brick dividing walls. New beliefs are reflected in the arrangement of grave goods inside the graves. A total of 35 graves were excavated in this trench (Figs. 21-23).

One of the most interesting burials in this trench is Grave 9034. The individual was buried with a carpet and a rectangular wooden structure lined with plaster similar to an open wooden coffin. One side of the grave was covered with a piece of white and black painted leather (Figs. 9, 16).



Fig. 17: the main components of incense burners. Types of firebox Nos. 1, 2, 3; mirrors Nos. 4, 5, 6; bases, 7, 8, 9 (photo M. Rahmani).

Four catacomb graves were found very close to each other in NFP (Fig. 22), Again, the vessels found in these graves were unlike those found in other parts of the necropolis. Given the great similarity between the objects of these graves, it is believed that the owners of these four catacombs were members of the same family. They included: oval Grave 9025 in the southwest of the trench, containing an adult skeleton and 35 objects (29 ceramic vessels, 2 metal artefacts, 1 stone

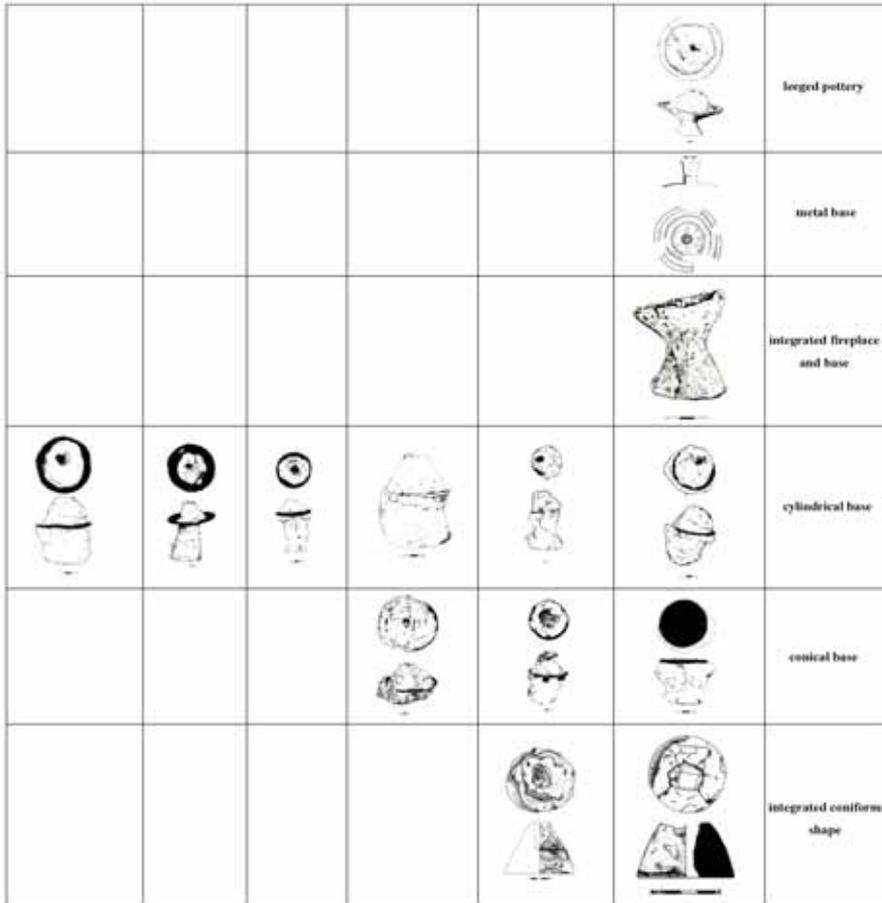


Fig. 18: different typology of incense burners.

artefact, 2 beads), and Grave 9029, in the northeast corner of the trench, which is oval-shaped with a mud brick partition in the southeast corner made out of 6 mud bricks laid in three rows longitudinally. Grave 9029 contained one human skeleton (male) that was laid in a foetal position on the left side with a southeast-northwest orientation and 28 objects. Grave 9031, in the western half of the trench and oval-shaped, was closed by a wall on the south-eastern side with 15 mud bricks laid longitudinally and transversely in 6 rows. This grave had one adult



Fig. 19: incense burners: grave Nos.: 1. G.N 25/9122.; 2. G.N.9130; 3. G.N.8303 (photo M. Rahmani).



Fig. 20: incense burners: grave Nos: 4. G.N.9024; 5. G.N.9029; 6. G.N.8620 (photo M. Rahmani).

skeleton buried in a foetal position on the left side, with a southeast-northwest orientation. Other than the skeleton, the grave contained 53 objects including 49 ceramic vessels, 1 metal object, 1 stone object and 2 beads. Grave 9034 is located on the eastern side of the trench. The closing wall was installed on the north side of the grave and has 8 rows of mud bricks laid longitudinally (in two lines) and transversely. This grave had one adult skeleton buried in a foetal position on the left side with a south-north orientation. It contained 43 donative objects including 37 ceramic vessels, 2 metal artefacts, 1 stone artefact and 1 bead. A small marble jar or vase with an intricate structure was unearthed in Grave NFF 8906. The object, which was made out of plain white (no veining) marble, is 16.5 cm high and its rim is only 2.5 cm across (Figs. 22-24).

### **Trench NAV**

This 10 × 10 m trench is located approximately 40 m east of the central part of the necropolis. About 90 m<sup>2</sup> of this trench had been excavated to a depth of 80 cm in 2013 and the rest was excavated in the 2015 campaign (Fig. 27) According to the records, the trench surface was covered in gravel without vegetation or cultural materials. A total of 12 graves (8404-8414) were found including 4 simple pits and 8 type 2 or bipartite burials (Figs. 28-29). In total, 6 adult and 8 child skeletons plus 32 objects were recovered from these graves (Fig. 30). Most of the grave goods were found in Graves 8403, 8404, 8405 and 8407, the last of which had the most objects. Grave 8411 had the least objects and Graves 8408, 8409, 8410, 8412 and 8413 had no objects. Another aspect of this trench is that there were two graves with headless skeletons buried in no apparent relationship to each other. Due to the existence of a soft upper layer, the preservation of these graves was not good, with the majority of the skeletons severely decayed and powder-like. The trench had no special structural or burial characteristics and was in line with the burial tradition of Shahr-i Sokhta in general. The excavation was continued to a depth of 150 cm.

### **Trench MJT**

This 10 × 10 m trench is located about 80 m east of the Central part of the

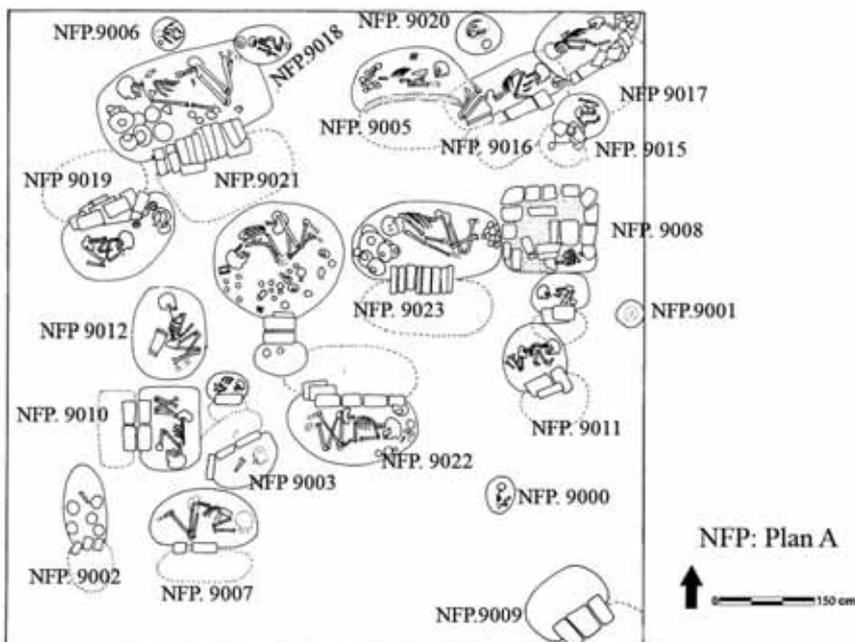


Fig. 21: Trench NFP. Distribution of the graves.

necropolis. The total surface area of this trench had been excavated to a depth of 150 cm in the 2009 season. In the 2015 campaign, 10 m<sup>2</sup> of the trench was re-excavated to a depth of 181 cm and three new bipartite burials (Figs. 31-32) were unearthed. The trench surface was covered with gravel with no vegetation or cultural materials. Two adults and one child skeletons, together with 38 objects, were found in these graves (Figs. 33-35). Due to the existence of a stiff and impermeable layer over the graves, their preservation status was quite good and all the skeletons were intact. The trench had no special characteristics regarding the structure and type of the burials and was in line with the general tradition of Shahr-i Sokhta.

### Trench NFK

This 10 × 10 m trench is located about 60 m east of the central part of the necropolis. In previous campaigns 3 graves had been found in this trench. In 2015,

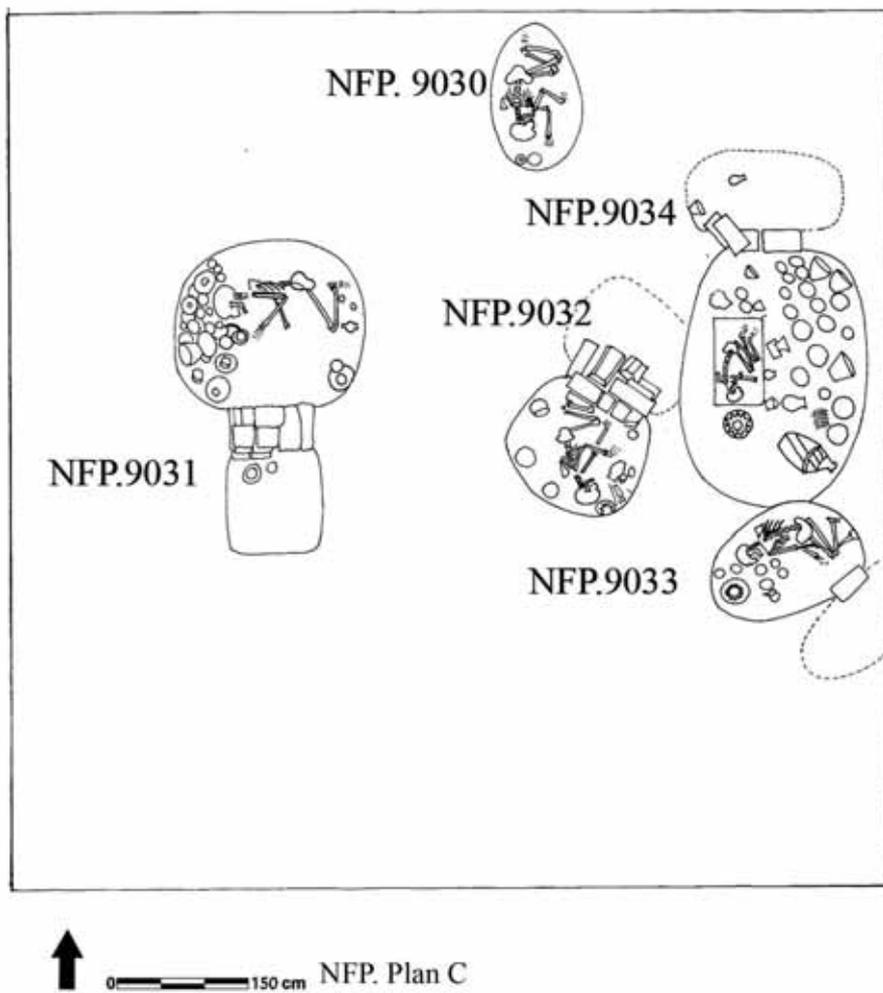


Fig. 22: NFP. Catacomb graves.

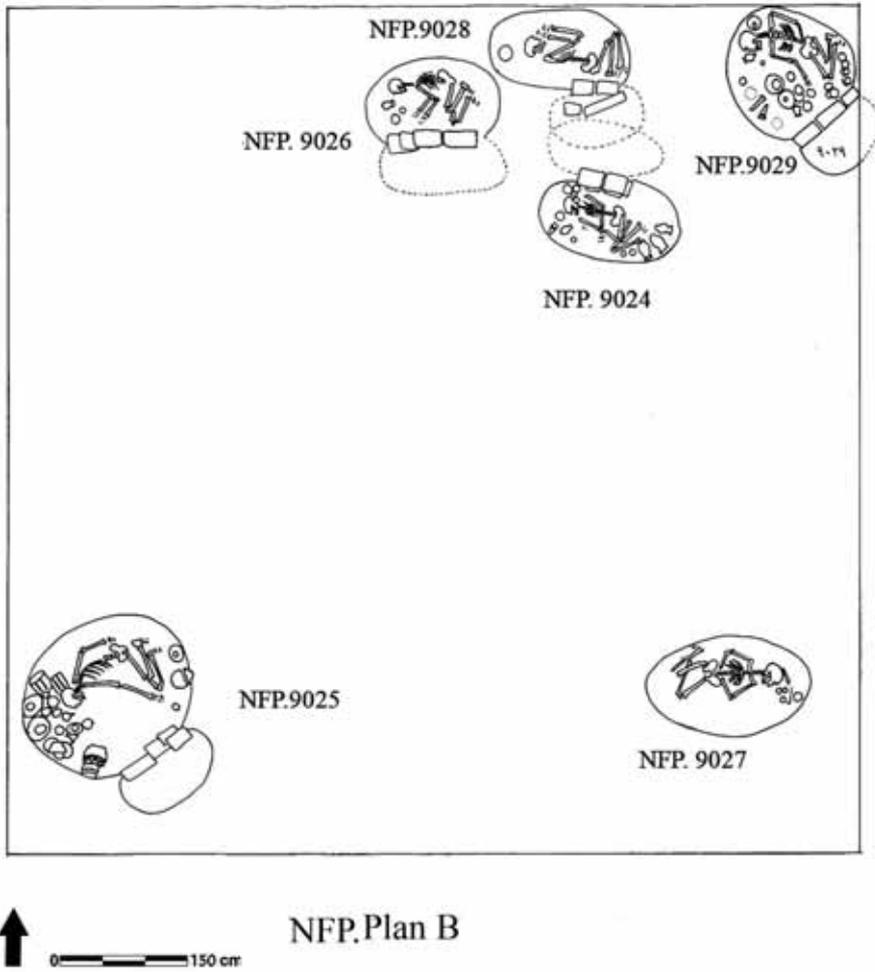


Fig. 23: Trench NFP. Bipartite graves.



Fig. 24: NFP. Grave goods. 1. Painted Buff Ware cylindrical flower vase. Light brown geometric decoration, G.N.9025/22; 2. Painted Buff Ware cylindrical flower vase. Dark brown geometric decoration, G.N.9027/25; 3. Painted Buff Ware bowl. Internal black painted decoration. 4. Alabaster cosmetic bottle, G.N.9032/8; 5. Painted Buff Ware jar. Brown geometric decoration, G.N.9021/1; 6. Painted Buff Ware deep bowl. Red zoomorphic decoration. G.N.9032/1; 7. Marble small bowl. G.N.9005/10; 8. Painted Buff Ware small jar. Black geometric decoration, G.N.9019/20; 9. Plain Buff Ware plate. G.N. 9022/11 (Photo M. Rahmani).



Fig. 25: NFP. Grave goods: 1. Painted Buff Ware jar, brown color combination of geometric and zoomorphic decoration. G.N.9025/30; 2. Painted Buff Ware pear shaped beaker. Brown color geometric decoration. G.N.9019/21; 3. Painted Buff Ware pear shaped beaker. Brown color zoomorphic decoration. G.N.9019/12; 4. Plain Buff Ware twine small jar. G.N. 9023/12; 5. Clay/bronze incense burner. G.N.9029/48; 6. Bronze stamp seal. G.N.9025/35 (photo M. Rahmani).



Fig. 26: NFP. Grave goods. 1. Polychrome jar. Brown-red colour geometric decoration, G.N.9025/30; 2. Painted Red Ware jar. Brown colour geometric decoration. G.N.9018/1; 3. Polychrome bulbous shaped small jar. Red-brown color geometric decoration. G.N. 9005/00; 4. Painted bulbous shaped small jar. Brown color geometric decoration. G.N.9016/3; 5. Painted Grey Ware bowl. Internal/external black color geometric decoration. G.N.9021/10; 6. Painted Buff Ware beaker. Brown color geometric decoration. G.N. 9019/13; 7. Plain Buff Ware bowl. G.N.9005/13 (photo M. Rahmani).

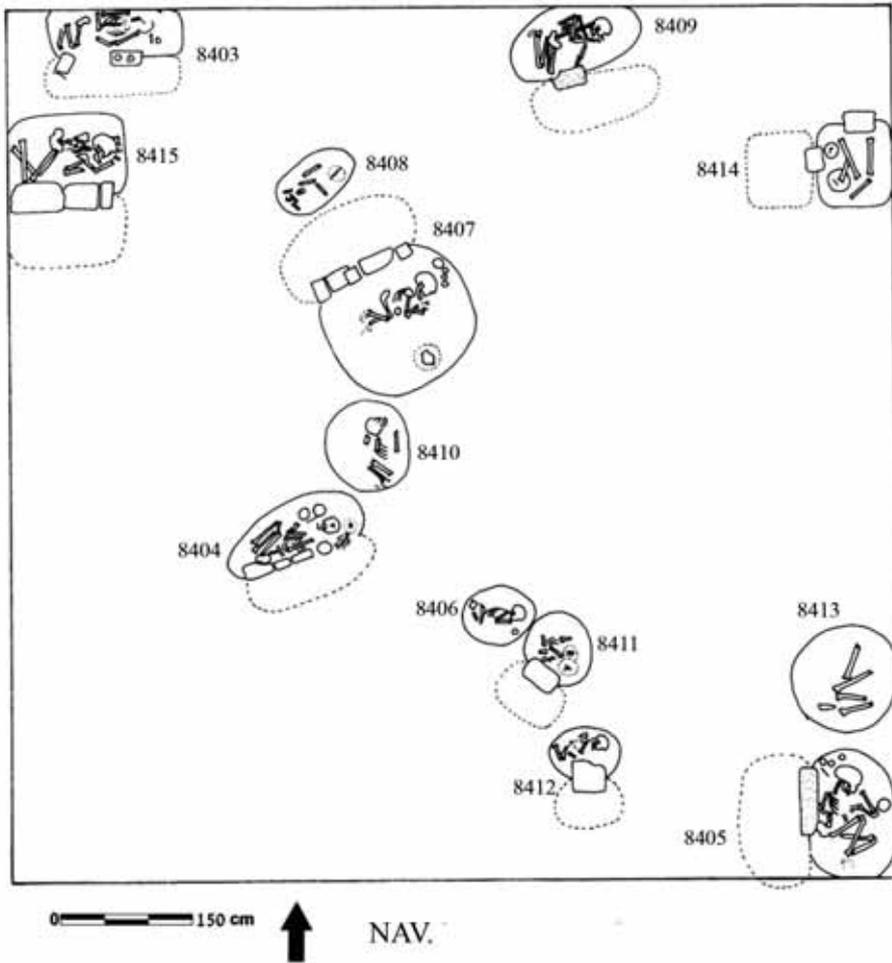


Fig. 27: Trench NAV. Distribution of the graves.

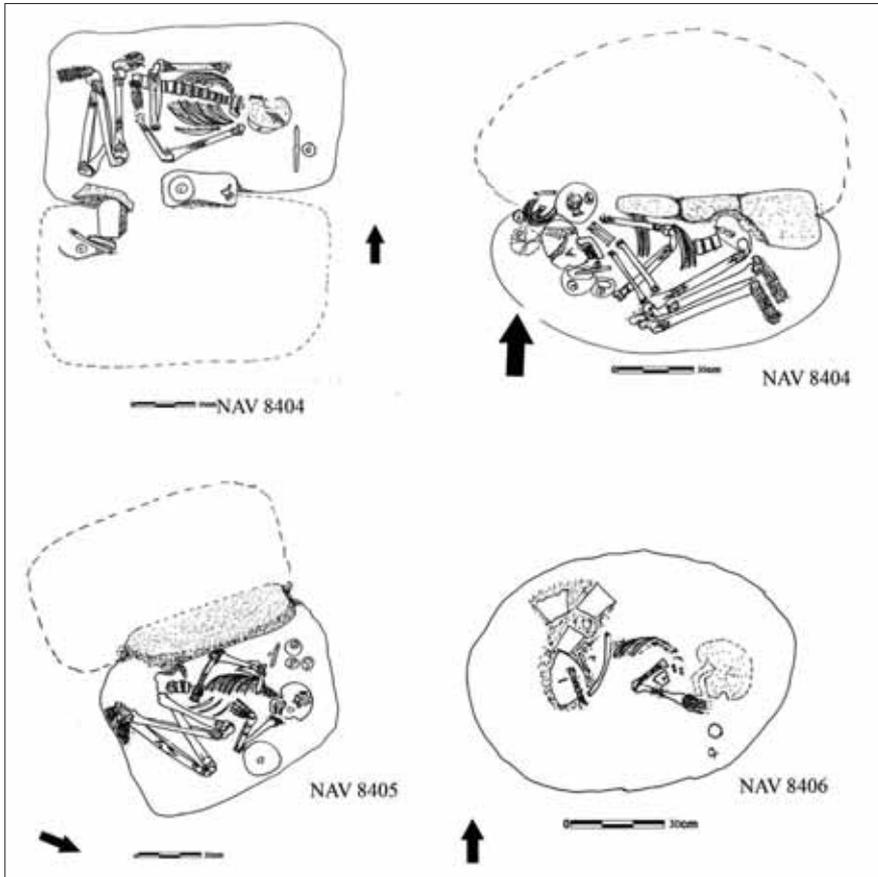


Fig. 28: Trench NAV. Bipartite graves.

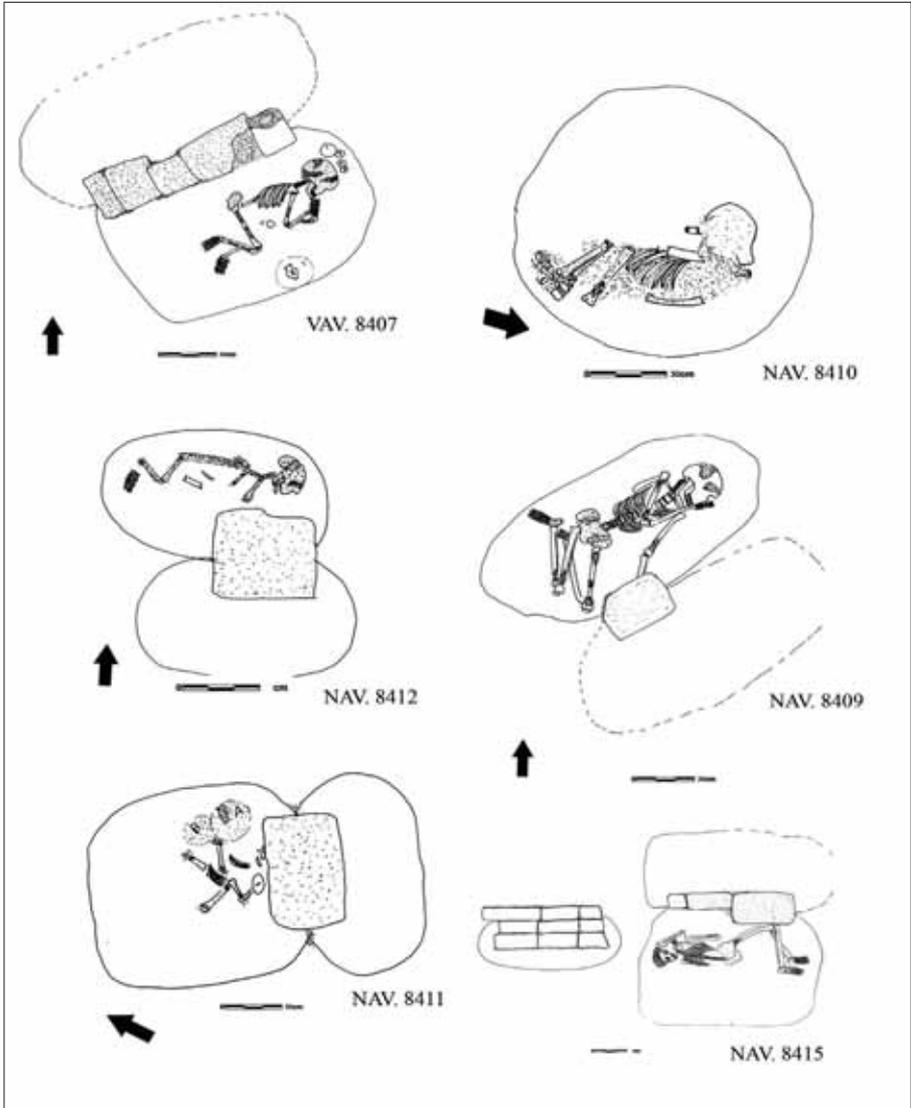


Fig. 29: Trench NAV. Bipartite and simple pit (8406) graves.



Fig. 30: Trench NAV. Grave goods. Plain Buff Ware bowl: 1. G.N.8403/1; 2. G.N.8407/2; 3. G.N.8404/2; painted Buff Ware bowls. Internal brown colour decoration; 4. G.N.8410/1; 5. G.N.8405/5; painted Buff Ware pear shaped beaker. Brown geometric decoration: 6. G.N.8404/3; painted Buff Ware small jar. Brown geometric decoration; 7. G.N.8405/3; bichrome cylindrical beaker. Light brown and red colour geometric decoration; 8. G.N.8405/1; 9. G.N.8505/4; 10. G.N.8404/5 bronze pins (photo M. Rahmani).

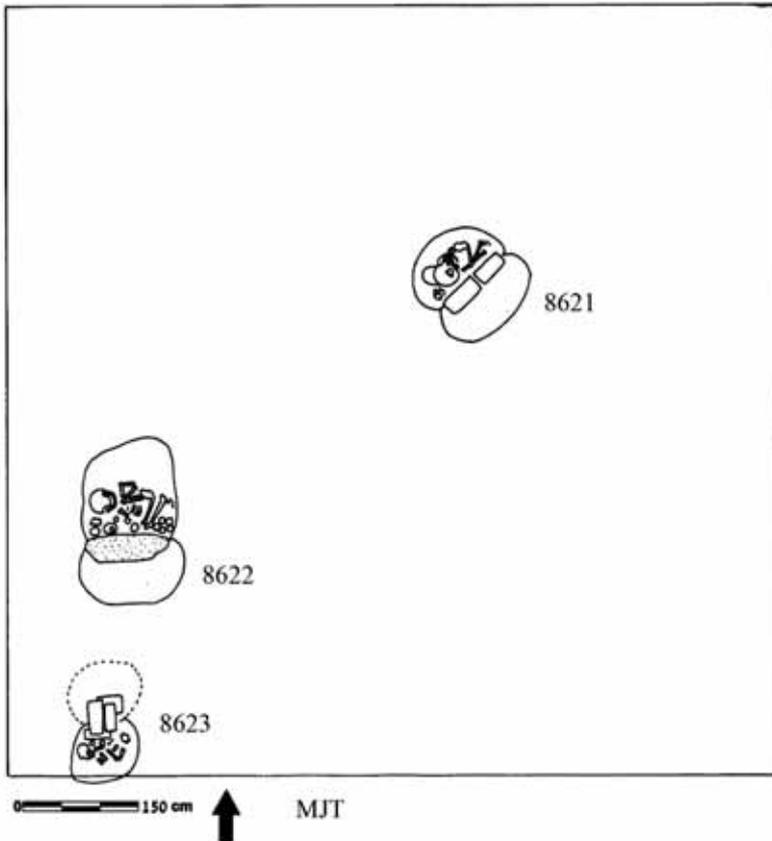


Fig. 31: Trench MJT. Distribution of graves.

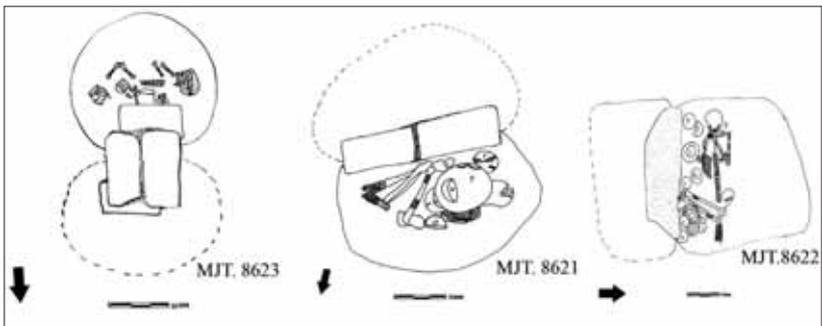


Fig. 32: Trench MJT. Bipartite graves.



Fig. 33: Trench MJT. Grave pottery. Plain Buff Ware bowls: 1. G.N.8621/5; 2. G.N.8622/2; 3. G.N.8622/5; 4. G.N.8622/9; 5. G.N.8722/18; 6. G.N.8622/25; Painted Buff Ware deep bowls. Light brown-dark brown geometric decoration; 7. G.N.8622/4; 8. G.N.8622/6; 9. G.N.8622/7; 10. G.N.8622/8; 11. G.N.8622/13; 12. G.N.8622/24 (photo M. Rahmani).



Fig. 34: Trench MJT. Grave pottery. 1. G.N.8616/ 1; 2. G.N.8621/1; 3. G.N.8622/15; 4. G.N.8622/19. Painted Buff Ware jars. Paint color light brown (No. 2 light red); 5. G.N. 8623/2; 6. G.N.8623/6; 7. G.N.8623/4. Painted Buff Ware beakers. Paint light brown (photo M. Rahmani).



Fig. 35: Trench MJT. Necklace. 1. G.N.8623/5a. Bone (?) Beads; 2. G.N.8623/5b. Limestone, lapis lazuli, turquoise and cornelian (photo M. Rahmani).

it was re excavated to a depth of 210 cm and four new graves were unearthed (Fig. 36; G.N.8820, 8821, 8822 and 8823). Two of these were type 1, i.e. simple pits, and the other two were type 2 or bipartite (Fig. 37). Three adult and one child skeletons, together with 25 donative objects, were found in these graves (Fig. 38). Grave 8823 was the richest while Grave 8822 was devoid of grave goods. Due to the stiff and impermeable layer over the graves, their preservation status was quite good and the skeletons were intact. The trench had no particular characteristics regarding the structure and type of the burials and was in line with the general tradition of Shahr-i Sokhta.

### **Trench NFF**

This 10 × 10 m trench is located about 50 m east of the central part of the necropolis. It was excavated to a depth of 180 cm. The trench surface was covered with gravel and had no vegetation or cultural materials. During the excavations a total of 19 graves were unearthed, numbered 8900-8918 (Fig. 39). Structurally, one grave is type 1/simple pit (G.N. 8912. Fig.40); 16 type 2/bipartite (Figs. 40-41); one type10/pottery grave (G.N. 8904) and one type 4/catacomb (Figs. 41-42) A total of 25 skeletons and 137 objects were found in these graves. Grave 8913, with a total of 73 objects (69 pottery vessels; 1 metal artefact, 1 bead and 2 stone artefacts) was the richest grave, while Graves 8901, 8902 and 8907 were devoid of grave goods. Rarely for Shahr-i Sokhta, this bipartite grave was reopened on separate occasions to bury 6 individuals. Due to the existence of a soft upper layer, the preservation of these graves was not good, with the majority of the skeletons severely decayed and powder-like.

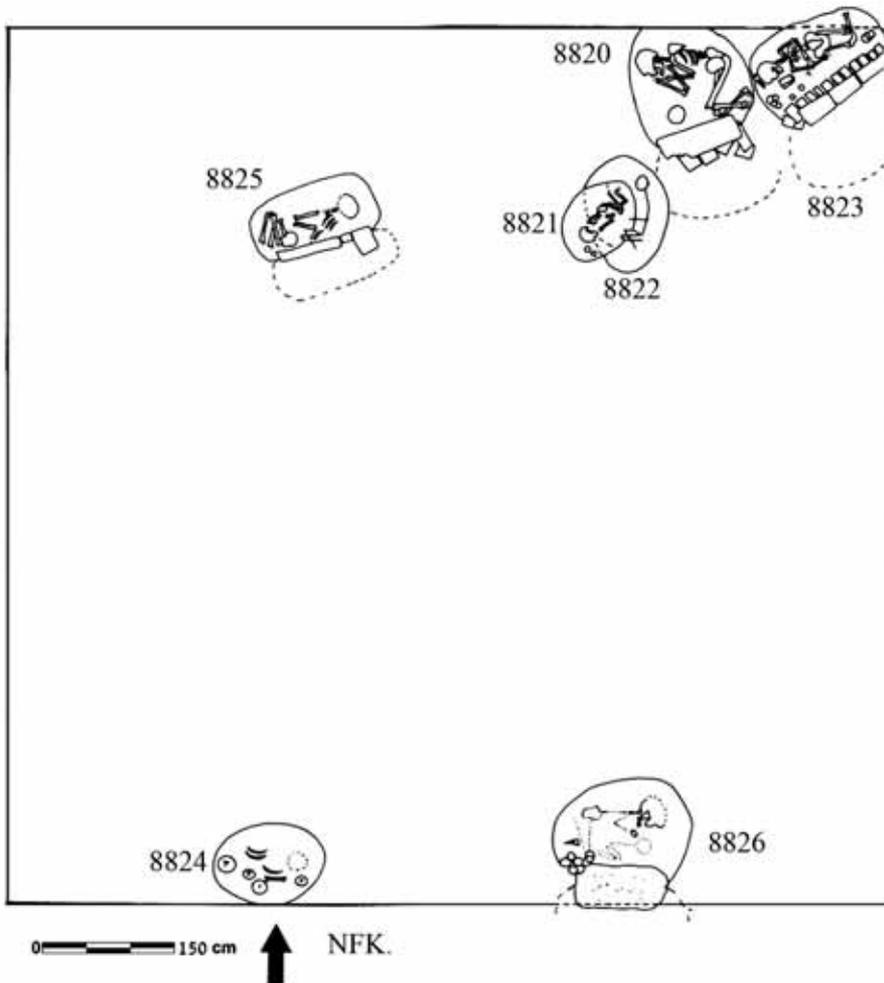


Fig. 36: Trench NFK. Distribution of the graves.

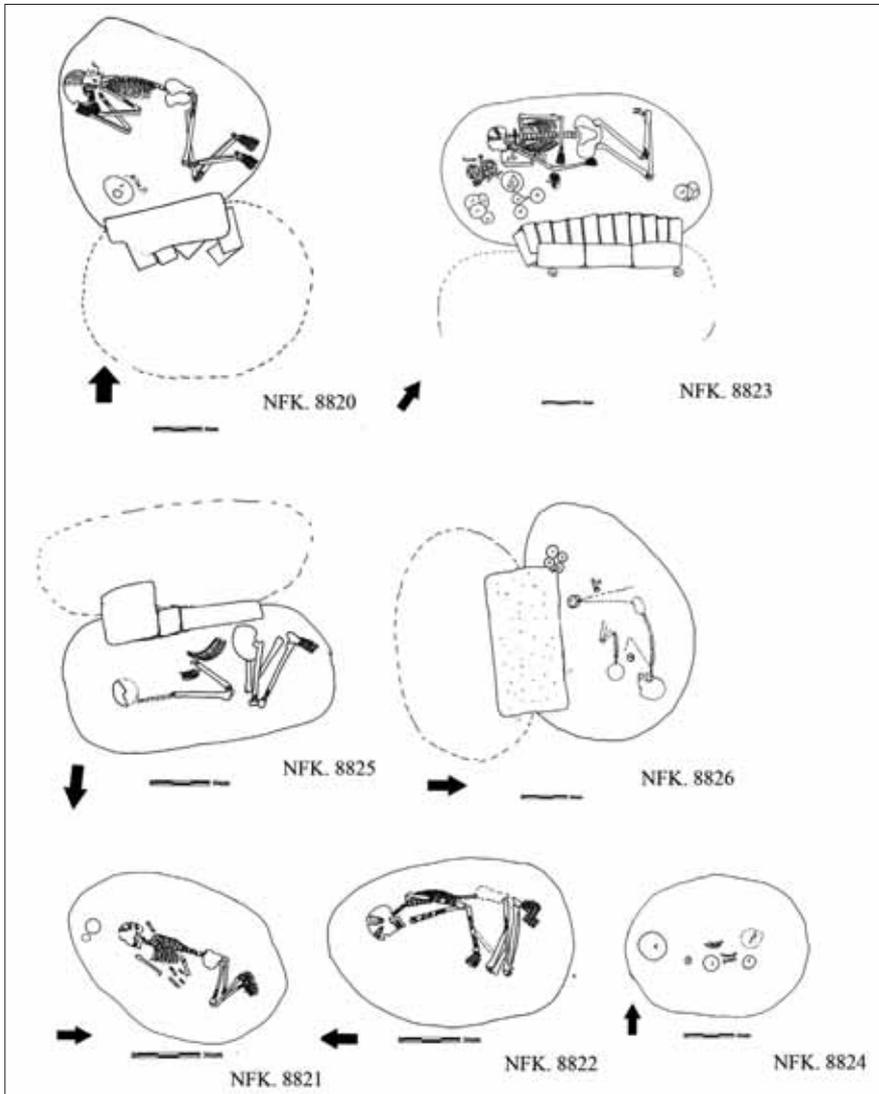


Fig. 37: Trench NFK. Bipartite and simple graves.



Fig. 38: trench NFK. Grave good. 1. G.N.8825. Marble mortar; 2. G.N.8823. Marble bowl; 3. G.N.8823, Plain Buff Ware tea pot; 4. G.N.8826. Marble cosmetic bottle; 5. G.N.8823. Bronze tool; 6. G.N.8823. Bronze tool warped inside a mat fragment (photo M. Rahmani).

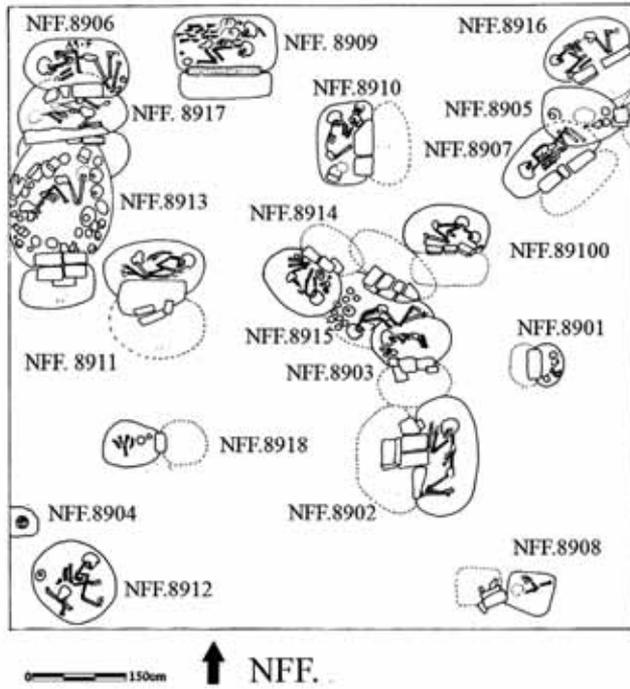


Fig. 39: Trench NFF. Distribution of graves.

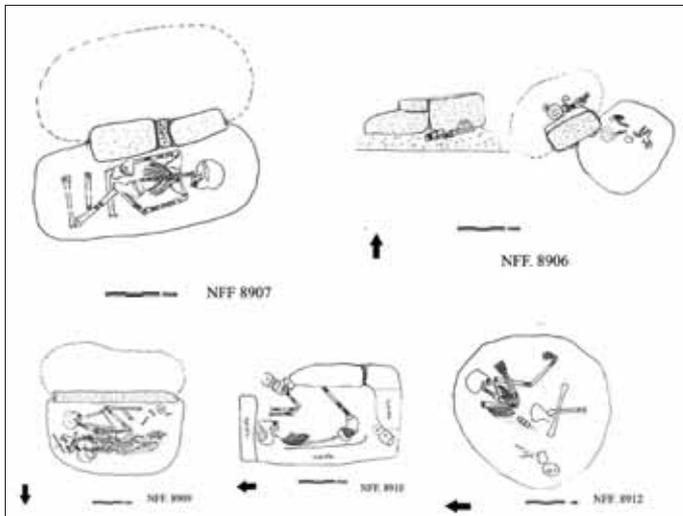


Fig. 40: Trench NFF. Bipartite and simple pit (8912) graves.

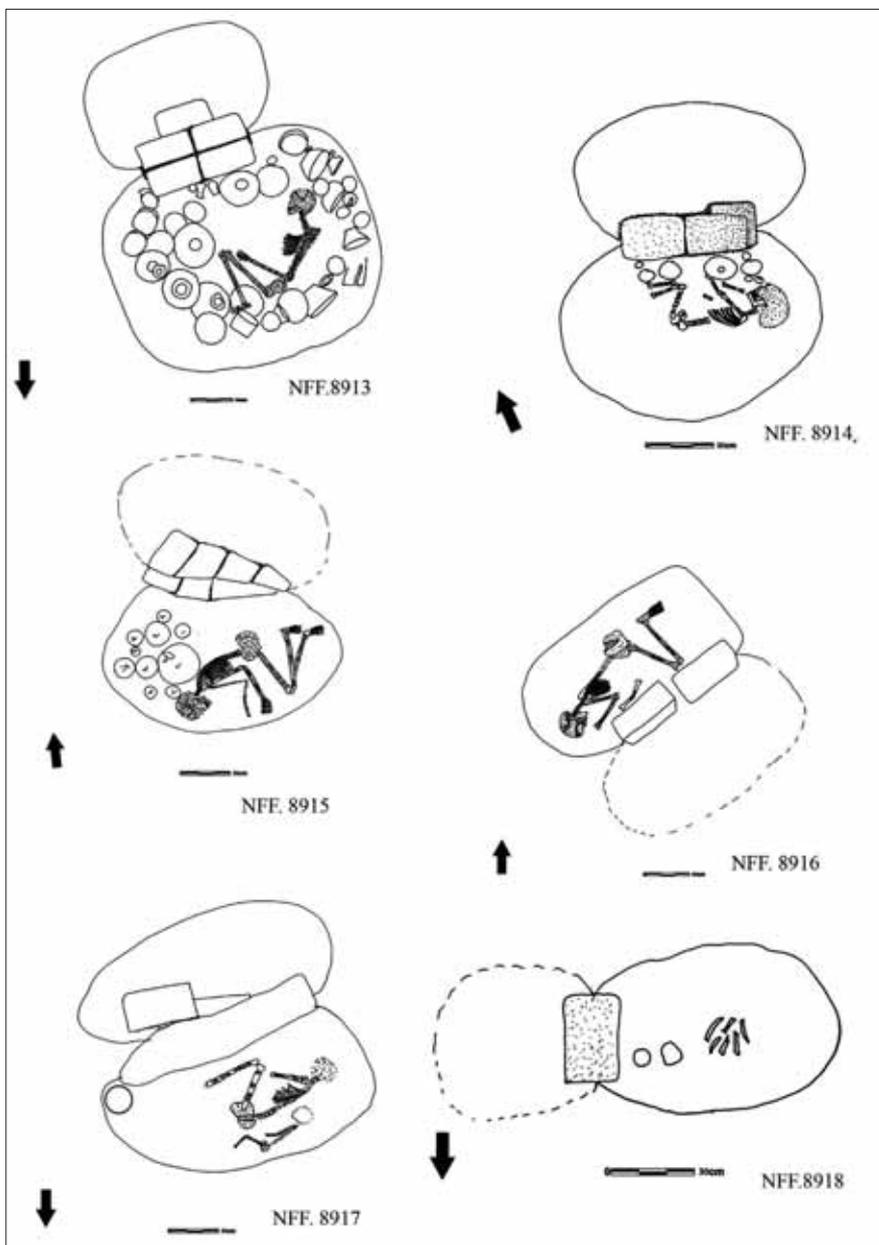


Fig. 41: Trench NFF. Bipartite and catacomb type (8913) graves.

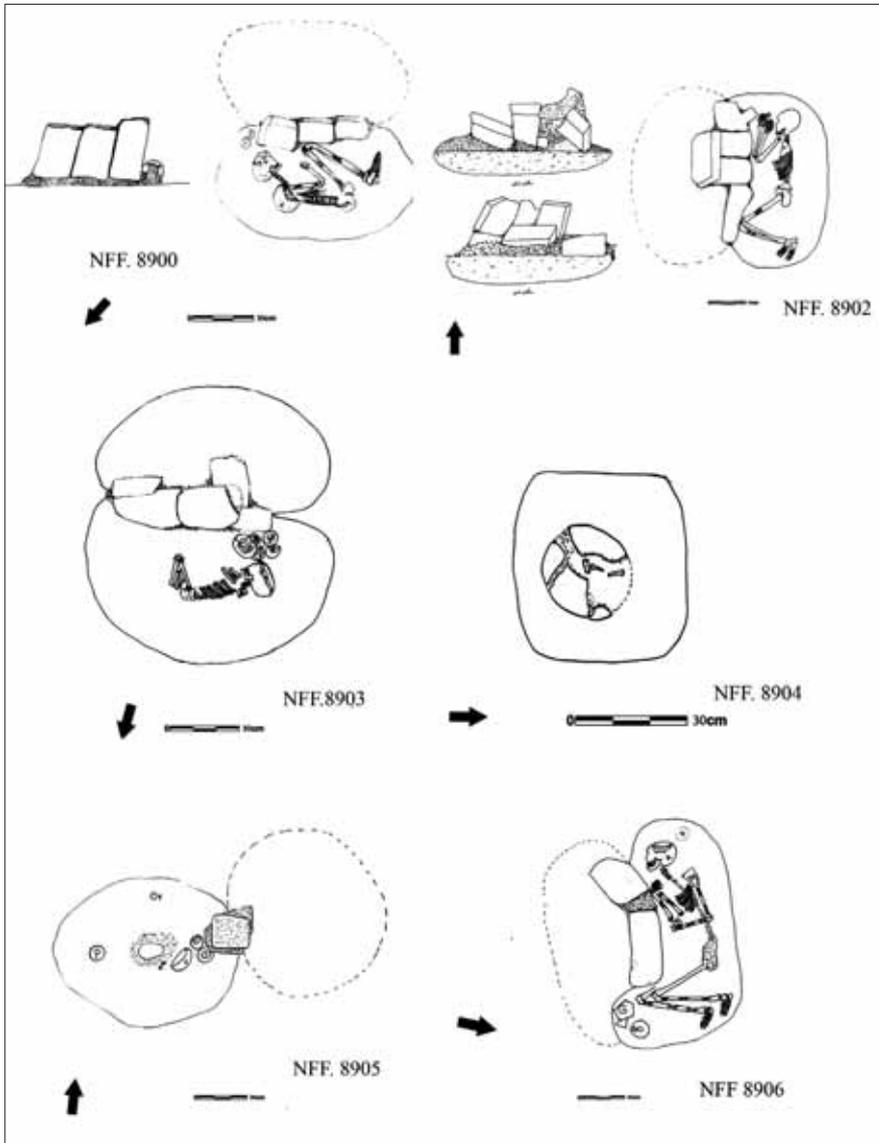


Fig. 42: Trench NFF. Bipartite and pottery type (8904) graves.



Fig. 43: Trench NFF. G.N.8913. Pottery vessels (photo M. Rahmani).



Fig. 44: Trench NFF. Painted Buff Ware cylindrical and pear shaped beakers; 1. G.N.8913/6; 2. G.N.8913/45; 3. G.N.8913/28; 4. G.N.8903/1; 5. G.N.8918/1; 6. G.N.8914/6; 7. G.N.8915/5; 8. G.N.8914/4; 9. G.N.8908/2 (photo M. Rahmani).

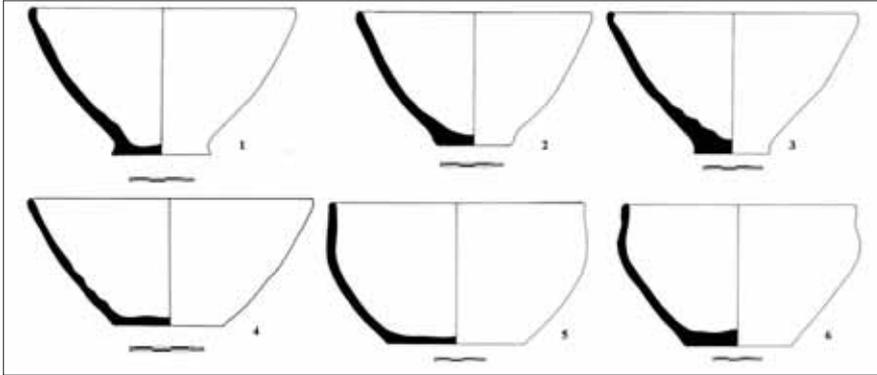


Fig. 45: Buff Ware plain bowl: conical shaped body, exterior extended flat base; 1. 9029/17; 2. G.N.9029/22; 3. G.N.9029/33; truncated-conical bowl with convex wall and flat base; 4. 9032/1; cylindrical-conical bowl with straight rim and flat base; 5. 9029/20; cylindrical-conical bowl with slightly flared rim and flat base; 6. G.N.9029/1.

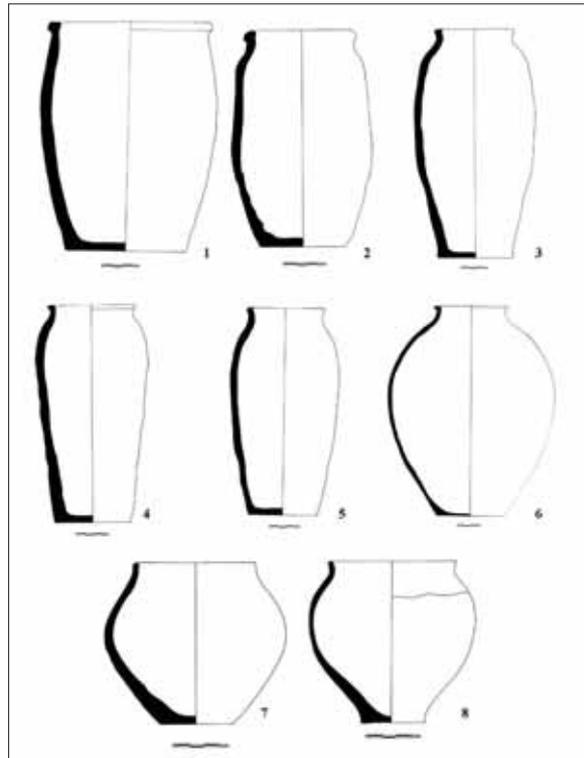


Fig. 46: plain Buff Ware jars: ogival shaped jar with thickened rim and low sub-cylindrical neck flat base: 1. G.N.9029/3; ogival shaped jar with thickened rim flat base; 2. G.N.9014/5; cigar-shaped jar with flaring rim: 3. G.N.9014/3; 4. G.N.9024/4; 5. G.N.9032/3; globular jars with flaring very low neck and flat base; 7. G.N.9031/25; 8. G.N.9034/4; globular large jar with flaring low neck and flat base 9. G.N.9021/1.

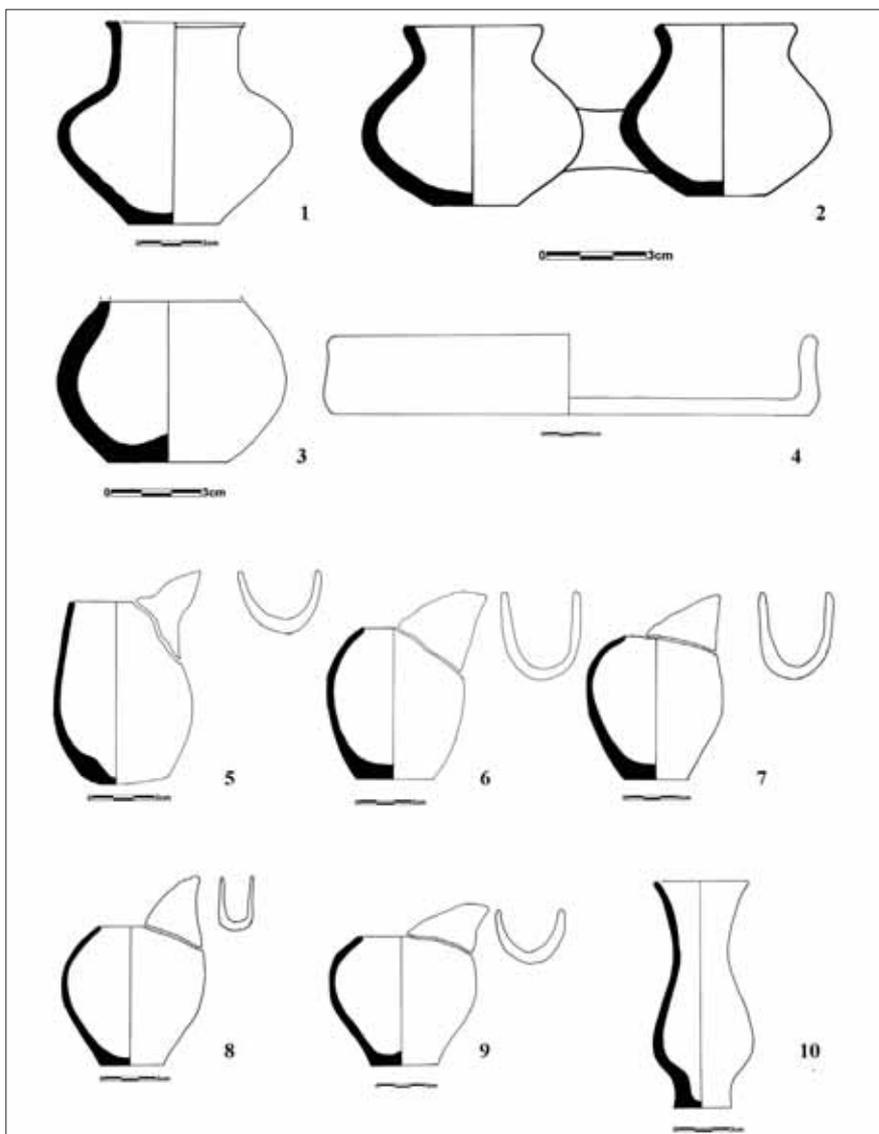


Fig. 47: plain Buff Ware small jars and beakers: small jar with long neck and flaring rim; 1. G.N.9023/15; small twin jar with short neck and flaring rim; 2. G.N.9023/12; small pot, close mouth; 3. G.N.9019/2; medium size circular shape tray; 4. G.N.9022/11: spouted cylinder-conical beaker with flat base; 5. G.N.9034/37; 6. G.N.9034/6; 7. G.N.9031/50; 8. G.N.9025/15); 9. G.N.9031/20; pear shaped beaker with flaring rim and raised cylindrical foot: 10. G.N.9023/12.

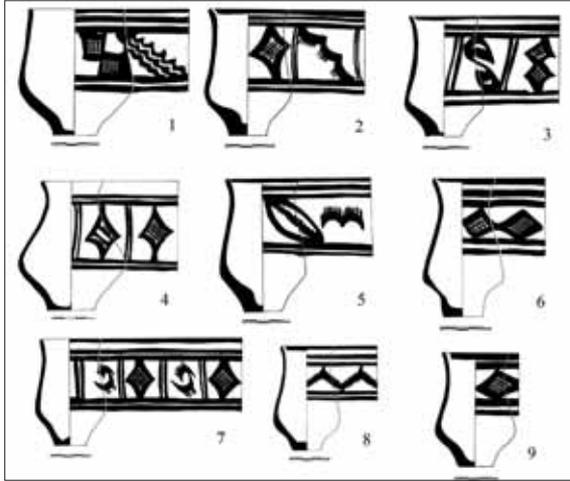


Fig. 48: painted Buff Ware: pear shaped beaker with flaring rim and raised foot. Brown painted decoration: 1. G.N.9034/19; 2. G.N.9032/5; 3. G.N.9031/5; 4. G.N.9031/19; 5. G.N.9025/4; 6. G.N.9012/2; 7. G.N.9019/3; 8. G.N.9016/4; 9. G.N.9012/2.

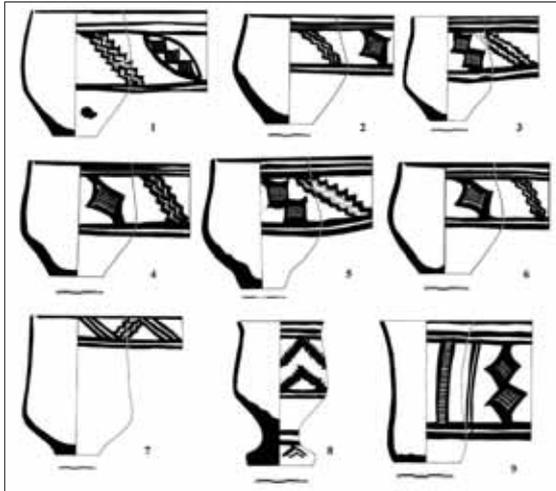


Fig. 49: painted Buff Ware: pear shaped beaker with flaring rim and raised foot. Brown painted decoration; 1. G.N.9016/6; 2. G.N.9031/22; 3. G.N.9034/35; 4. G.N.9031/1; 5. G.N.9034/13; 6. G.N.9031/27; G.N.9026/1; cylinder-conical cup on low truncated-conical stand. Brown painted decoration; 8. G.N.9031/1; cylindrical beaker with slightly flaring rim and flat base. Brown painted decoration; 9. G.N.9024/10.

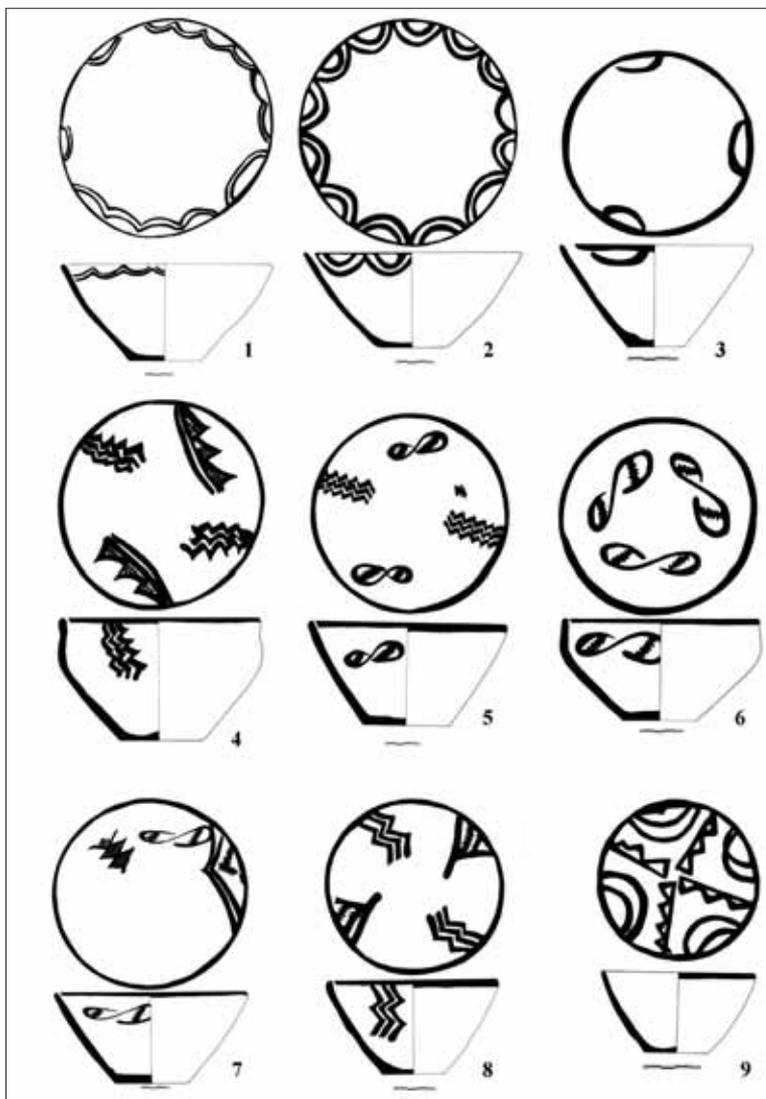


Fig. 50: painted Buff Ware bowls: truncated-conical bowl with slightly thickened rim, strait wall and flat base. Light brown painted decoration on the interior: 1. G.N.8904/1; 2. G.N.9023/6; 3. G.N.9015/1, 4, 6. Cylinder-conical bowl with flaring rim and flat base. Light brown painted decoration on both inside and outside; 4. G.N.9024/5; 6. G.N.9031/8; truncated-conical bowl with slightly thickened rim, strait wall and flat base. Light brown painted decoration inside and outside: 5. G.N.9031/23; 7. G.N.8915/2; 8. G.N.9031/3; 9. G.N.9027/1.

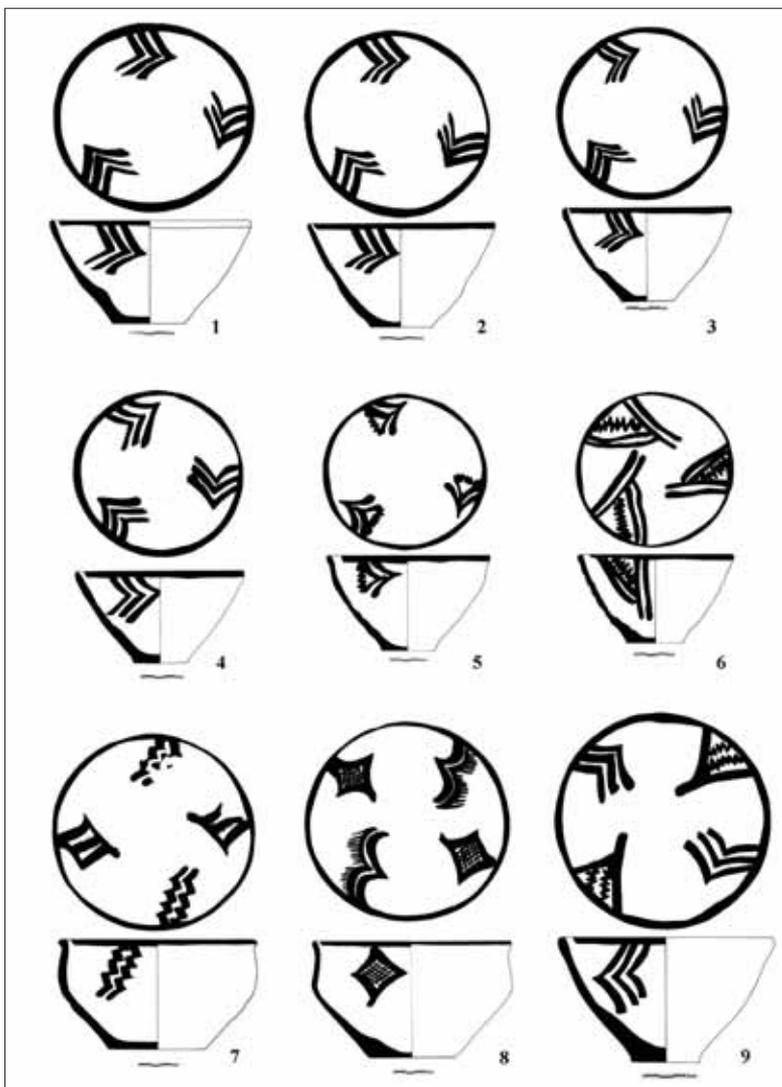


Fig. 51: painted Buff Ware bowls: truncated-conical bowl with slightly thickened rim, strait wall and flat base. Light brown painted decoration on the interior: 1. G.N.9025/19; 9. G.N.9031/33; truncated-conical bowl with slightly thickened rim, strait wall and flat base. Light brown painted decoration inside and outside 2. G.N.9025/5; 3. G.N.9025-9; 4. G.N.9031/1; 5. G.N.9034/18; 6. G.N.9034/16; cylinder-conical bowl with flaring rim and flat base. Light painted decoration on both inside and outside; 7. G.N.8405/1; 8. G.N.9024/16.

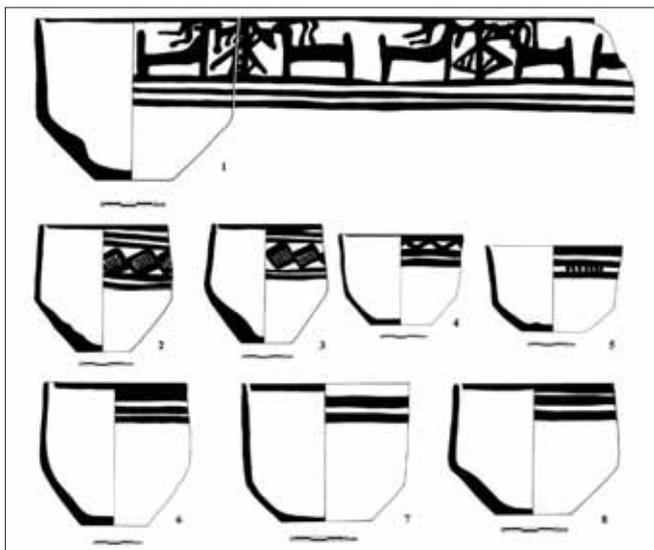


Fig. 52: painted Buff Ware bowls: deep bowls, conical shape, flat base. Light painted inside and outside: 1. G.N.9032/1; 2. G.N.9025/13; 3. G.N.9015/1; 4. G.N.9002/8; 6. G.N.9002/1; 7. G.N.9013/1; 8. G.N.9023/11; Deep bowls, conical shape, flat base. Light brown paint outside: G.N.9021/6.

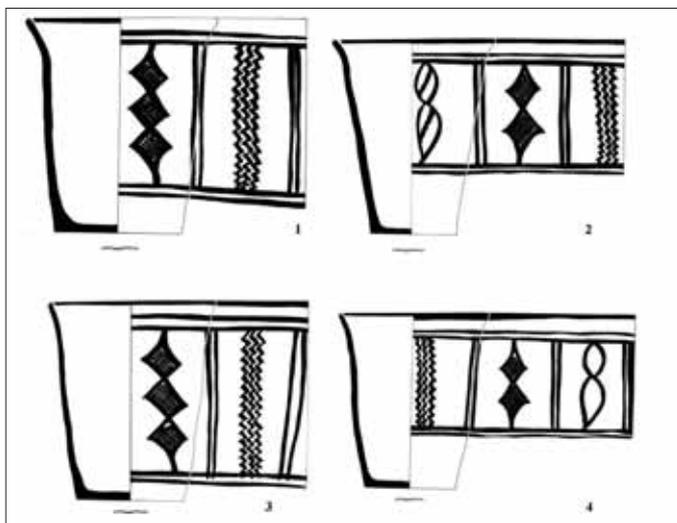


Fig. 53: painted Buff ware flower vase: cylindrical shaped body with flaring rim. Brown paint: 1. G.N.9029/26; 2. G.N.9029/25; 3. G.N.9029/6; 4. G.N.9029/5.

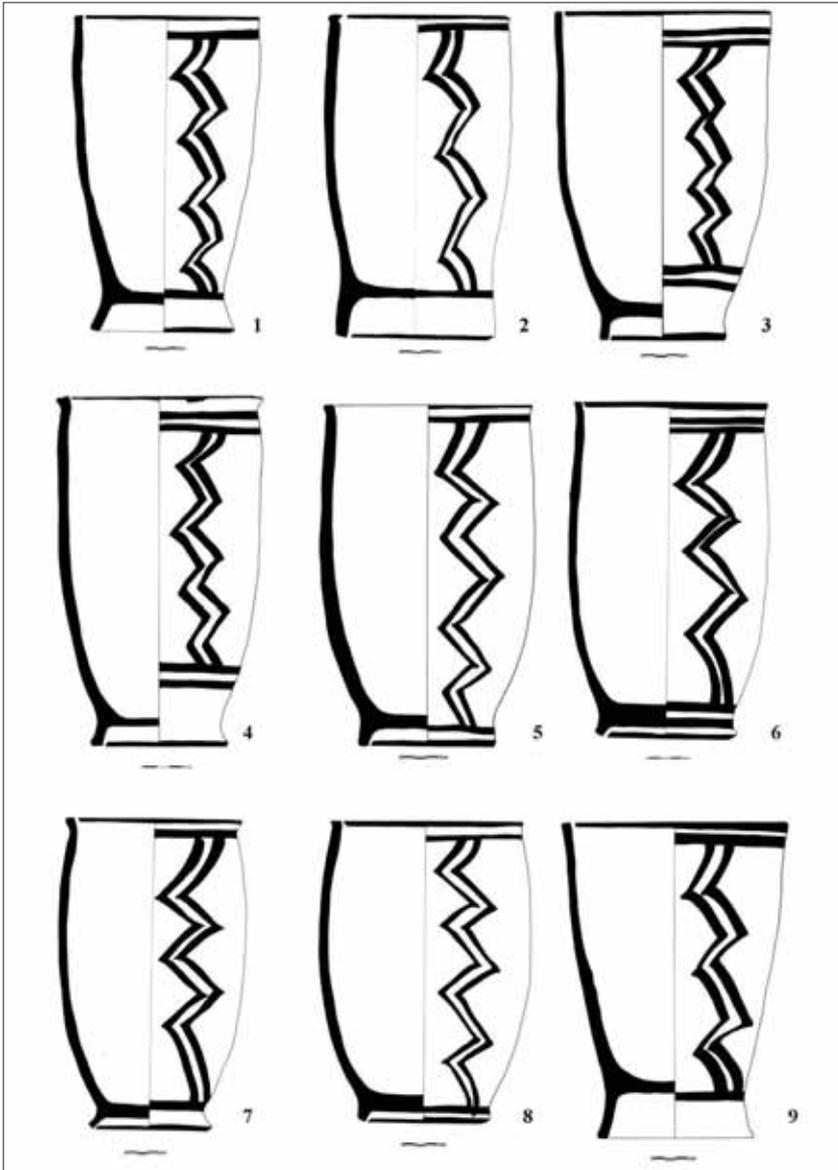


Fig. 54: painted Buff Ware jars: cylindrical shaped body. Low extended flat base. Brown paint outside: 1. G.N.9034/30; 2. G.N.9034/23; 3. G.N.9025/16; 4. G.N.9026/26; 5. G.N.9031/26; 6. G.N.9031/39; 7. G.N.9031/40; 8. G.N.9031/49; 9. G.N.9034/9.

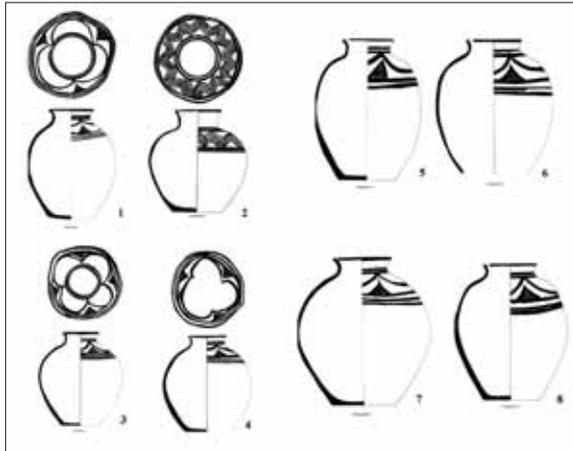


Fig. 55: painted Buff Ware (lightly green) jars: globular large jars with flaring low neck and flat base. Brown paint decoration: 1. G.N.9031/16; 2. G.N.9029/1; 3. G.N.9025/24; 4. G.N.9031/41; 5. G.N.9034/20; 6. G.N.9034/14; 7. G.N.9031/41; 8. G.N.9034/36.

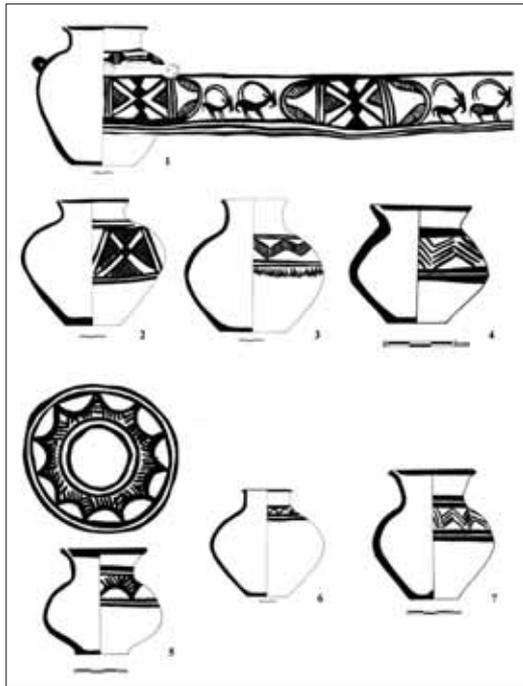


Fig. 56: painted Buff Ware vessels: globular small jar with flaring rim on low cylindrical neck and flat base. Black decoration: 1. G.N.9025/30; globular small jar with flaring rim on low cylindrical neck and flat base. Brown decoration; 2. G.N.8621/1; 4. G.N.9025/31; globular small jar with flaring rim on low cylindrical neck and flat base. Brown decoration: 3. G.N.8914/1; 5. G.N.9016/3; 6. G.N.9021/9; 7. G.N.9031/4.

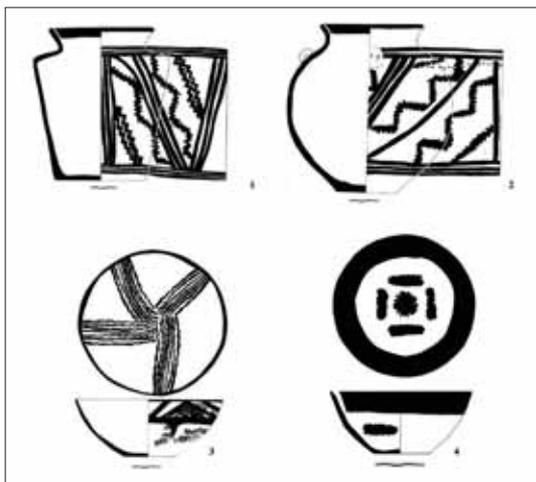


Fig. 57: polychrome and painted Grey Ware vessels: cylindrical shaped polychrome jar: globular shaped polychrome jar, red and light brown paint: 1. G.N.9019/1; biconical polychrome jar, flared rim, slightly raised base. Green, brown and light brown paint G.N.9034/2; truncated-conical grey ware bowl with convex wall and flat base. Black painted decoration both inside and outside: 3. G.N.8621/3; 4. G.N.9031/10.

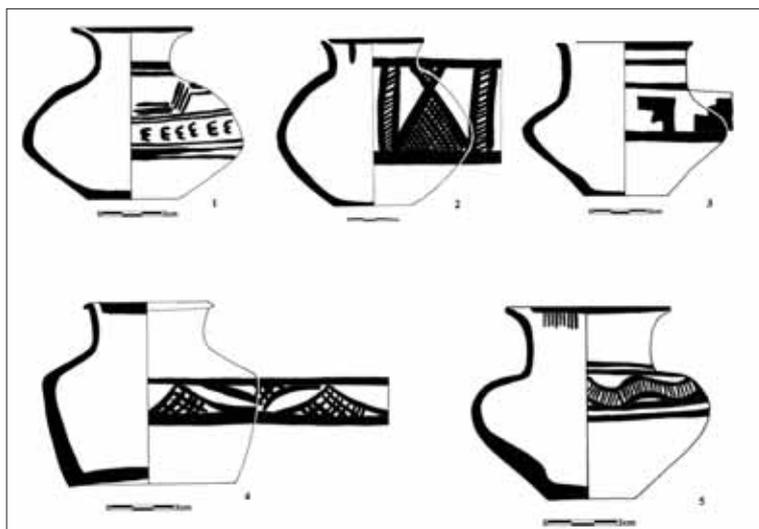


Fig. 58: painted Red Ware vessels: biconical small jar, flared rim, flat base, black painted decoration; G.N.9034/5; G.N.9021/13; biconical small jar, distinct shoulder, cylindrical high neck, flared rim, flat base. Black painted decoration: 3. G.N.9021/11; 4. G.N.9025/32; biconical small jar, distinct shoulder, cylindrical high neck, flared rim, flat base. Black painted decoration 5. G.N.9018/12.