

## TOMBS OF THE INTERMEDIATE EARLY BRONZE-MIDDLE BRONZE AGE AT TELL AJJUL

**D**URING recent years, an increasing amount of material has been forthcoming of a period which lies between the Early Bronze Age of Palestine and the full Middle Bronze Age. The first publication of such material was from Sir Flinders Petrie's excavations at Tell Ajjul in southern Palestine, in *Ancient Gaza I* and *Ancient Gaza II*.<sup>1</sup> Petrie recognized the distinctiveness of the material and applied the name 'Copper Age.' This is appropriate in the sense that certain groups are distinguished by the frequency of weapons which are probably all copper. But it is now clear that the period comes after that conventionally known as the Early Bronze Age, and therefore suggests an anomalous technological phase. Further material was excavated by Professor W. F. Albright at Tell Beit Mirsim and the period was called by him 'Middle Bronze I.' This is also an unsatisfactory term, for the culture represented is completely different from that of the true Middle Bronze Age, the first stages of which are exemplified by the succeeding strata G-F at T. Beit Mirsim and by Petrie's Courtyard Cemetery at T. Ajjul (*AG II*). Material also appears at Tell Duweir which is in course of publication, and probably the richest site is Jericho, where both occupation on the Tell and tombs are well attested. The Jericho evidence throws into very clear relief the complete break, stratigraphical and cultural, between this phase and both the preceding Early Bronze Age and the succeeding Middle Bronze Age (see *PEQ*, 1954). In a preliminary survey of the Jericho evidence, I had already suggested the use of the term Intermediate Early Bronze-Middle Bronze Age, and the subsequent excavations have confirmed the appropriateness of the name for an intrusive culture with a minimum of connections with the preceding and succeeding phases.

The dates proposed for this phase by Professor Albright (*AASOR*, XIII) are *circa* 2100 B.C. to 1900 B.C., and he suggested that the material had links with North Syria. With these suggestions, and also with the association he proposes between the incursions into Palestine and Syria which this evidence indicates and those implied in the Egyptian Aechtungstexte (see *BASOR*, 81), I am broadly in agreement, but I do not propose to discuss the problem here. M. Dunand associates the comparable and contemporary disturbances at Byblos with the Amorites, as does also Père de Vaux, and with this also I am in agreement, taking this as the period at which was established the dual Semitic population of Palestine referred to in the Bible, the Canaanites on the coast and the plains, the Amorites in the hill country.

The growing archaeological evidence is throwing into relief the composite nature of the culture of this E.B.-M.B. phase. Evidence of the type of occupation comes only from T. Beit Mirsim and Jericho, and indicates the nomadic character of the newcomers. At T. Beit Mirsim, only the slightest structural remains were found (*AASOR*, XIII), and at

<sup>1</sup> Henceforth quoted as *AG I* and *AG II*.

Jericho the evidence suggests a camping phase, followed by a phase with houses of a slight and poor structure (*PEQ*, 1954). The evidence from the Jericho tombs suggests the presence even on this one site of at least two distinct groups among these nomads (*PEQ*, 1953).<sup>1</sup> This evidence will be discussed in detail in a forthcoming volume on the Jericho tombs, but briefly it is that there are two distinct types of tomb, with different burial customs and different types of offerings. In one the tomb chamber and shaft are small and neat; there is a single, or at most double, intact crouched burial, while the offerings with adult burials are invariably a dagger or a pin and beads, presumably the difference being between male and female; infant burials usually have no offerings, but are otherwise similar. In the other type the tomb chamber is very large and roughly cut, the shaft very deep and wide. The bones of the burial are always scattered and at least partially unarticulated, the body obviously having been exposed or temporarily buried before being placed in the tomb. The offerings consist of from one to about eight pots, mainly of a peculiar toothbrush-jar-like form which is probably funerary, for it is not found in the occupation levels. There is at present no evidence to suggest chronological differentiation between these types of burial and I am inclined to see in them two separate tribal groups within the band of nomad invaders.

Finds from other sites suggest a similar differentiation within the body of invaders. In the north, at Megiddo and in East Jordan at T. el Husn, there appears at this time an entirely different type of pottery, much more sophisticated and with clear associations with inland Syria (*Megiddo Tombs*, 877, 912 etc. and *P.E.F. Annual*, VI, Four Tombs from Jordan), but equally intrusive in Palestine. At T. Duweir and at T. Ajjul again different facies appear. The purpose of this article is to set out the characteristics of the Ajjul groups, some of the material from which is now in the Institute of Archaeology and which is here republished.

Petrie excavated two distinct 'Copper Age' cemeteries, the 100-200 cemetery east of the Tell (*AG I*) and the 1500 cemetery north of the Tell (*AG II*). Many of these tombs were considerably denuded. The records of these tombs, both published and on the tomb cards preserved at the Institute, are unfortunately most inadequate, particularly those of the 100-200 cemetery. The only plans are minute sketch plans, and in some cases sections, on the backs of the cards, and even these are often lacking, possibly because the tombs in question were denuded. These are the basis of the published plans and sections, *AG I*, Pl. LVI, and *AG II*, Pl. LIII, but the published plans do not even reproduce the sketch plans accurately, tending to give them a much more regular appearance. The records of position of bodies and bones are usually very inadequate and often lacking. Nevertheless, certain features do emerge with reasonable certainty, and these are summarized below.

#### *Tomb Types*

A. Shaft a more or less regular rectangle, with an oval chamber at its narrow end. The shaft varies in depth from 3 ft. 6 in. to 9 ft., the majority being about 7 ft. or 8 ft. The average

<sup>1</sup> The exploration of additional areas in 1955 has suggested the presence of at least two more groups, which approach more nearly to T. Ajjul in burial customs.

size of the shaft is about 6 ft. by 4 ft.<sup>1</sup> The chamber is usually low, with its diameter averaging about 5 ft. by 4 ft. In no case are door-blockings recorded, but this is not conclusive that none existed. 22 examples in 1500 cemetery, 8 in 100-200 cemetery.

- B. Probably similar, but no roof to chamber survives. Since the shaft and chamber are two separate entities on plan, the chamber was probably originally roofed. 3 examples in 1500 cemetery, 7 in 100-200 cemetery.
- C. Arcosolia type, in which there is a rectangular shaft with at its base a narrow scoop into one wall, the same length as the shaft. The base of this scoop is usually below the level of the shaft. 7 examples in 1500 cemetery.
- D. Rectangular shaft with an oval chamber on its longer side. 3 examples in 1500 cemetery.
- E. Probably similar, but no roof survives. 2 examples in 1500 cemetery.
- F. Oblong chamber, no surviving roof, slight scoop at one short end, representing shaft. 1 example in 1500 cemetery.
- G. Rounded shaft, rounded chamber. Only in a very few instances is the depth of the shaft in this type recorded. Where it is, it is shallow, about 3 ft. The shaft is usually about 5 ft. in diameter and the chamber about 5 ft. by 6 ft., but a few examples are very much larger. 19 examples in cemetery 100-200. 2 examples in cemetery 100-200 are of this general type, but the chamber is bi-lobed in plan.
- H. Plain Pit
  - 1. Rounded. The majority are 4 ft. to 5 ft. in depth, but some are as shallow as 1 ft. 6 in. The majority are about 5 ft. by 5 ft. 18 examples in cemetery 100-200, 1 in cemetery 1500.
  - 2. Rectangular. About 4 ft. to 5 ft. deep, 5 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. in dimensions. 1 example in cemetery 100-200, 2 in cemetery 1500.
- J. Rounded chamber, roof destroyed, a slab door recorded, but no mention of shaft, which presumably existed. 3 examples in cemetery 100-200.
- K. Two rounded chambers opening off a single rectangular shaft. 3 examples in cemetery 100-200.
- L. A rectangular pit, lined and probably originally roofed with stone or brick. The records are not clear as to whether in most cases there was a separate shaft with an entrance into the chamber, but in some cases there certainly was.
  - 1. Lining of dressed stone. 3 examples in cemetery 1500.
  - 2. Lining of rubble. 5 examples in cemetery 1500 and 1 in cemetery 100-200.
  - 3. Lining of mudbrick. 1 example in cemetery 1500.

Types A, B, C, D, E and F should probably be grouped together as varieties of the same general type characterised by a rectangular shaft, with type A as the predominant variety. This is the characteristic type of cemetery 1500, with altogether 15 examples in cemetery 100-200 belonging to it. The rectangular pit, type H2, with two examples from the 1500 cemetery and 1 from the 100-200 cemetery, may be associated with it. Type K with 2 chambers opening from a single shaft typologically belongs to this group from the rectangular plan of the shaft. Types G and J with rounded shafts form a separate main group, which belongs exclusively to cemetery 100-200. The rounded pit of

<sup>1</sup> It should be noted that the depths in all types may not indicate the true depth, owing to denudation.

type H1 is presumably associated with it, again belonging to cemetery 100-200, with a solitary example in cemetery 1500.

The type with the structural walls and roof, type L, is almost entirely associated with cemetery 1500, and is in keeping with the rectangular plan of the shafts in that group, but there is one example in cemetery 100-200.

Cemetery 1500 is thus very consistent and exclusive in its tomb plans, all but one of the tombs having a rectilinear surface opening. Cemetery 100-200, on the other hand, has tombs or graves predominately with a rounded surface opening, but a minority follow the plans of the 1500 group.

A study of the distribution of the different types of tombs within the cemeteries does not suggest that there is any significance in their grouping. An exception may be that the group of tombs with structural walls, type L, in itself remarkable by its contrast with the other types, forms a concentrated block in cemetery 1500, in three roughly parallel lines. The other types enclose this block on all sides, which suggests that these tombs are the earliest in this cemetery.

The siting of the 100-200 cemetery tombs seems to bear some relation to the mysterious tunnel which stretches out 500 ft. to the east from the Tell (*AG I*, Pl. LV), for all the E.B.-M.B. tombs lie to the south of it, though there are M.B. tombs on either side. On the face of it, this could be explained either by the fact that the builders of the tunnel knew of the position of the older cemetery, or *vice versa*. The former alternative actually looks more probable, for the tunnel makes a sudden loop as if to avoid the cemetery. Moreover, the tunnel seems to be associated in some way with the causeway over the great Fosse, and though the Fosse is ascribed by Petrie to the Copper Age, on analogy with other sites it almost certainly belongs to the Middle Bronze Age.

In *AG I*, sections 7-8, Petrie makes some generalizations about the types of tombs on the basis of the orientation of the shaft with reference to the chamber, and also to the association of a dagger type with one type of tomb. None of these bear examination, for in fact the orientation of tomb and chamber has no fixed rule. The only correct generalization is that the head of the burial appears to be to the east, with a few exceptions.

The burials in cemetery 1500 are with very few exceptions shown by the sketch plans to be intact, crouched, single burials. The records of the 100-200 cemetery are unfortunately much more unsatisfactory. In 22 cases there is no record at all about the burial; in 14 the tomb card is marked as disturbed; in 8 cases scattered bones are recorded, and this can be deduced with probability in 3 more cases; in 9 cases the burial is described as contracted but the tomb is marked as disturbed, which suggests the burial was not intact. In 8 cases there was apparently an intact crouched burial: of these, 2 were child burials and in one of them the body was intact but the skull missing. In the light of the Jericho evidence, it would appear very probable that the burial customs in this cemetery correspond with a very few exceptions to those of the second type of burial at Jericho (see above, p. 42), in which the bodies were exposed before burial. Those in which bones were scattered almost certainly do, while it is very probable that those recorded as disturbed also do, for there were no objects in the tombs of this period

to encourage systematic grobbing, and the offerings in fact appear to be intact, and there is no evidence of re-use. Therefore, any disturbance after the period of burial appears improbable. It may be guessed, moreover, that those tombs of which the excavator did not bother to keep a record other than the finds contained similar scattered bones. The intact crouched burials occur in tombs of type G and H 1, which are the two predominant types in this cemetery.

The distinction between the two cemeteries is maintained by differences in the grave goods. The great majority of the tombs in both cemeteries have in them a storage jar of a type which is distinctive of this period. There are two main varieties of these jars. Type B, here nos. 9-10, Petrie's type 30F, is a rather plump vessel, with a sharp-cut, wide base, an approximately cylindrical neck and an extremely vestigial ledge handle. This is confined to cemetery 1500. Type A, here nos. 6-8, Petrie's type 30G, is not unlike it, but tends to be more elongated, with a base narrower in proportion to the height of the vessel, a rim tending to flare outwards and no handles. This is largely confined to cemetery 100-200, but 3 examples are found in cemetery 1500. In addition, a similar type of jar but with the addition of a dumpy spout on the shoulder is found in both cemeteries; there is, however, again a distinction in that the 3 examples in the 100-200 cemetery have, like the plain jars there, no handles, while in the 1500 cemetery 3 have the vestigial ledge handle and 4 have no handles and are identical with the 100-200 specimens. A type which is common to the two cemeteries is a small jar with two lug handles at the base of the neck: the varieties do not seem to be identical, but only one of the 1500 cemetery examples is referred to a drawn type. In cemetery 100-200 there are in addition to the jars a few examples of shallow bowls with wide bases and slightly angled walls (Fig. 7. 1-3) and of some barrel-shaped cups (Fig. 7. 4). None of these occurs in cemetery 1500.

As far as can be judged from the specimens preserved at the Institute of Archaeology, the pottery vessels all have in common the technique that the body of the vessel was made by hand and the rim and sometimes part of the upper part of the body was added on a fairly fast wheel. The ware of all is noticeably thin, that of the jars especially so in comparison with the jars both of the Early and Middle Bronze Ages. It is well-levigated, with few large grits, and is evenly fired. The contours of the pots are even but the small irregularities due to hand-building are very plain to the touch. Characteristics which are especially noticeable in the vessels at the Institute from the 100-200 cemetery are the yellowish-drab colour of the ware, the harsh texture of the surface and its softness, for it can be scratched with a finger-nail. These last characteristics are less prominent in the 1500 specimens, but only as a matter of degree.

If any continuity is to be postulated from the Early Bronze Age, it might be claimed that the pottery of the 1500 cemetery suggests that this is the earlier, in that most of the jars have vestigial ledge handles, while those of the other cemetery have none. But since in every other respect the pottery has such a complete break with that of the preceding period, it is to be doubted whether this deduction is valid, and it may be that the distinction lies in the preceding, extra-Palestine, traditions of the two groups.

The evidence of the pottery forms may be summarized thus. Cemetery 100-200

has none of the types of vessel which occur in the 1500 cemetery, the only overlapping being in Petrie's form 33*M* (Fig. 9. 12), but even here the varieties are not identical. Cemetery 1500, on the other hand, has largely its own repertoire, but contains a few of the forms typical of cemetery 100-200.

The distinction is maintained in the weapons. Cemetery 1500 is characterized by the presence of daggers. These are in some cases the sole offering and in some are placed with a jar of Type B, nos. 9-10 (Petrie's 30*F*). Only in one instance does one occur with another type, A, nos. 6-8 (Petrie's 30*G*). The daggers are of various types, though all are narrow in proportion to their width. The types are classified below (pp. 51-52), and on pp. 53-55 are tabulated together with the tomb and pottery types. It does not appear, however, that there is any differentiation of the tomb-types in which they occur, except that with the exception of Tomb 1533, which is noted as probably disturbed, all the tombs of type L, with structural walls, contained a dagger. It can therefore be deduced that this type of tomb contained male burials.

In cemetery 100-200, there were only two daggers. Tomb 277 contained a short dagger with a curved bone handle, and Tomb 294 contained a long one, both of types which occur in the 1500 cemetery. On the other hand, in this cemetery there were two javelins with the curled top to the tang, which occur only at this period. One was found in Tomb 227 of type G2, a variety of the most common type in this cemetery, in which no record is given of the skeletal remains and thus may therefore have been scattered (see p. 44 f.). The second came from Tomb 275, for which there is unfortunately no tomb card and no published record.

The other objects were scanty. Three tombs in cemetery 1500 contained limestone rings, not published, but listed on the tomb cards as tent-weights, which seems rather improbable; as there is no indication of size, no suggestion, however, can be made. In cemetery 100-200, Tomb 198 had a fine string of carnelian beads (*AG I*, p. 3). The large ones are barrel-shaped and from their very regular finish must have been lathe-turned. Most of them have a thick white patina; the smaller ones, in all shapes from plain annular to truncated spheres, are much more irregular, and the patination is more varied. Three tombs in the 1500 cemetery had beads. 1553 had a short string of small cylindrical jasper beads, with a single carnelian of a slightly irregular barrel shape. Tomb 1546 had a string of paste beads, now white in colour, cylindrical in shape, regular in circumference, with a regular cylindrical hole, but of varying lengths: they were presumably therefore made as a rod on a central core, and then cut into lengths. They are recorded in the tomb-card as having been found at the waist of the skeleton. Tomb 1567 had a single carnelian bead, of truncated barrel shape.

The characteristics of the two cemeteries may be summarized thus. Cemetery 1500 has tombs of which the surface openings are, with a single doubtful exception, rectilinear and approximately rectangular in shape. The tombs, with very few exceptions, contain single, intact, crouched burials. The associated pottery consists of jars only, of three types, a storage jar with a vestigial ledge handle found only in this cemetery and 3 examples of a similar type without handles characteristic of the other cemetery, a similar jar with a spout, some with and some without the ledge handle, and a small jar with two

lug handles at the neck. Thus this cemetery has its own characteristic types which do not appear in the other cemetery, but also half a dozen pots of a type which do occur there. 21 out of the 51 tombs are provided with daggers, in 10 instances as the sole offering.

In cemetery 100-200, the great majority of the tombs have rounded shafts, but 19 out of 56 have a rectangular shaft. The great majority of the burials appear to consist of scattered, unarticulated or partly disarticulated bones, but there are a few intact crouched burials. The pottery offerings include more varieties than are found in the other cemetery. None of the storage jars nor the spouted jars have ledge handles. Besides these and the jar with lug handles at the neck, there are a number of shallow bowls and barrel-shaped cups. There are only 2 daggers in the whole cemetery, but on the other hand there are 2 javelins, which are not found in the 1500 cemetery.

Cemetery 1500 can thus be described as exclusive in its tomb types, method of burial of body and predominance of daggers, but has borrowed some pot types from the other cemetery. Cemetery 100-200 has borrowed some tomb types and burial methods and the occasional dagger-offering, but has its own exclusive pottery types.

There is no clear evidence as to the relation between the two cemeteries. The greater homogeneity of burial customs in the 1500 cemetery might suggest an earlier date, which might be supported on typological grounds by the presence of vestigial ledge handles on the jars, but both points are of arguable weight. There is nothing conclusive suggesting a social distinction on the grounds of richness or offerings, though it is possible that the much higher proportion of daggers in the 1500 cemetery might be evidence of a warrior aristocracy. It could also be argued that greater expenditure on burial rites can be deduced from the greater skill involved in cutting rectangular shafts, and in the somewhat greater average depth of the shafts, though actually the tomb chambers seem to be more carefully differentiated from the shafts in the types more common in the 100-200 cemetery.

Neither of these lines of argument produces conclusive results. On the whole, on present evidence it would appear more probable that two different groups in the population are indicated. This is the suggestion which appears most probable at Jericho, where the distinction is even more clear-cut. Neither of the Ajjul groups corresponds exactly with the Jericho groups. The 1500 cemetery corresponds to the E.B.-M.B. A group at Jericho (see p. 42) in the intact crouched burials and the presence of daggers, but the tomb type is quite different, and the Jericho burials are never accompanied by pots. The 100-200 cemetery corresponds to the E.B.-M.B. B group at Jericho in the probable burial custom of dismembered bodies, but though the Jericho tombs have pottery it is of a different type, a type which is represented at the Institute in pots deposited by the Palestine Exploration Fund in groups from Khirbet Samieh and a cave near Olivet—both groups unfortunately without further evidence of provenance.

As has already been said, the Jericho and T. Beit Mersim evidence suggests that the newcomers at this period were nomads. If the evidence from the Jericho and Ajjul tombs is to be interpreted as is here suggested, it would fit quite well into such a picture, of a group of invaders with a tribal background but no homogeneous culture, except in a

very broad sense, united only as invading warriors, and maintaining their own domestic traditions as they settled down.

K. M. KENYON

*Bowls*

1. Shallow, wide base. Groove on exterior rim, and faint incised line below. Pinkish-buff ware with some white grits. Surface of harsh texture, easily crumbling off, evenly fired. Traces of buff slip. Hand-made with suggestion of slow wheel-turning above level of lower groove. Tomb A. 223 (*AG I*, Pl. XXXVII, 13Y.6).
2. Similar bowl. 2 grooves below exterior rim. Similar ware. Hand-made, with rim as last. Tomb A. 115 (*AG I*, Pl. XXXVII, 6R).
3. Shallow, fairly narrow base. Yellow-buff ware, harsh texture, crumbling surface. Evenly fired. Hand-made, possibly smoothed on slow wheel. Tomb A. 103 (*AG I*, Pl. XXXIX, 22 N.6, recorded as N.8 in list).

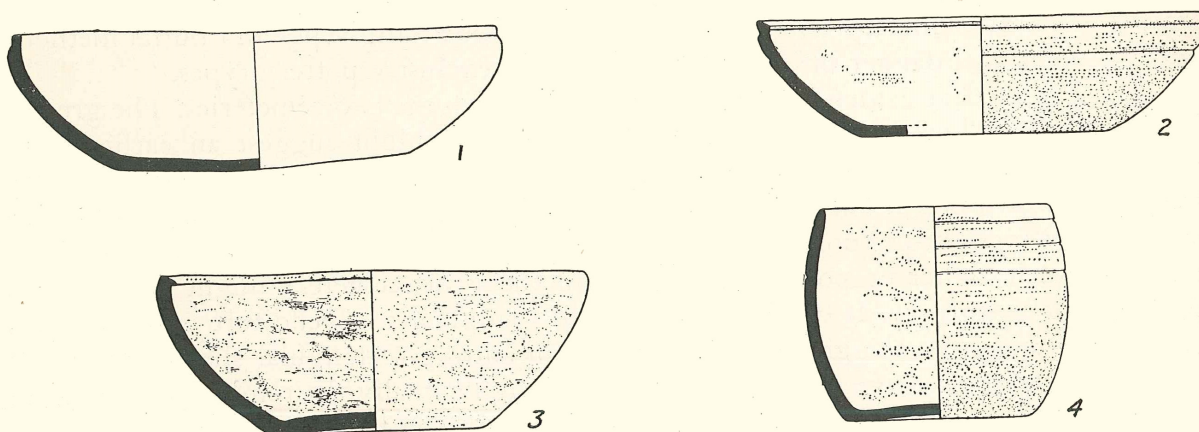


FIG. 7. Scale 1 : 4

*Cup*

4. Barrel-shaped: 3 lines incised free-hand below exterior rim. Reddish-brown ware, some white grits, evenly fired. Thin drab slip in and out, applied after incision of lines. Surface harsh in texture, crumbling, badly decayed inside. Hand-made, and probably smoothed on slow wheel. Tomb A. 244 (*AG I*, Pl. XL, Z4).

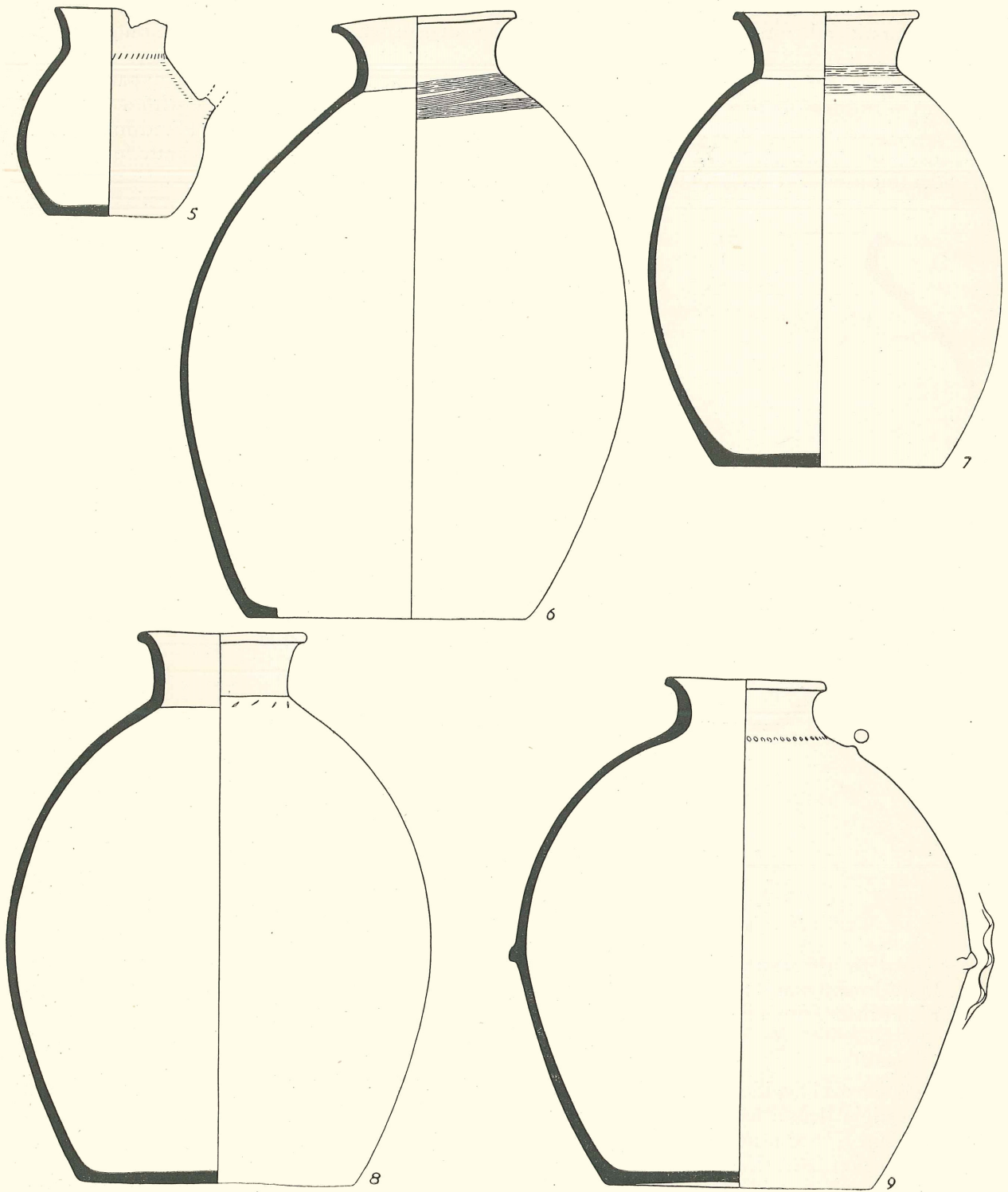
*Jars, small*

5. Small jar, globular, wide base, upright rim, handle (broken) from girth presumably to top of rim. Decorated with line of slashes at base of rim and down to base of handle. Yellow-buff ware, a few white grits, evenly fired. Harsh texture, soft surface. Hand-made, probably including rim. Not marked, and published as *AG I*, Pl. XLII, 30H. Certainly this period from ware and from cemetery 100-200 since published in *AG I*.

*Jars, Type A*

6. Ovoid, flaring rim. Faint combed lines below rim, applied free-hand with comb of about ten very fine teeth. Yellowish-buff ware, evenly fired. Soft, harsh-texture surface. Drab slip.





4—H.K.J.

FIG. 8. Scale 1 : 4

Hand-made, with rim added on wheel. Owing to thinness of ware, the vessel has sagged at the shoulder before firing, but after application of rim which has been pulled out of true. Tomb A.1116 (cf. *AG I*, Pl. XLI, 30 G.2).

7. Similar jar, smaller. Combed lines below rim, possibly applied on slow wheel, apparently in part with three-tooth and in part with two-tooth comb. Yellowish-drab ware, with a very few white grits, evenly fired. Soft, harsh-texture surface. Traces of drab slip. Hand-made, rim added on wheel. Jar unmarked and the *AG I* drawings are not sufficiently accurate for certain identification. A closely similar jar from A.198, with rim broken.

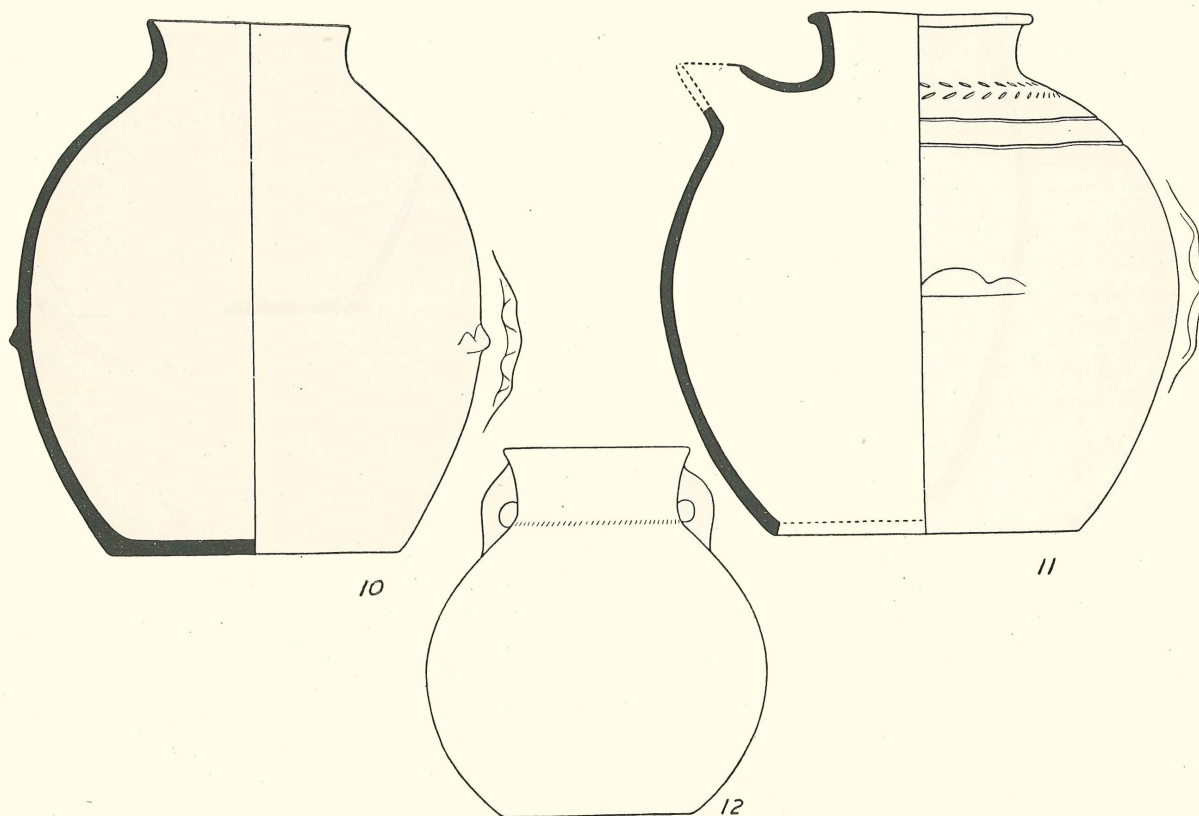


FIG. 9. Scale 1 : 4

8. Similar jar, greatest girth somewhat higher. Line of irregularly-spaced slashes at base of neck. Hard brown ware, a very few white grits. Harsh-texture surface, fairly soft. Thin, drab slip. Hand-made, rim added on wheel. Tomb A.244 (cf. *AG I*, Pl. LXI, 30 G.0).

*Jars, Type B*

9. Globular ovoid, wide base, upright neck, lip turned out. Line of blunt slashes at base of rim. 2 vestigial ledge handles. Grey-drab ware, evenly fired. Harsh-texture, fairly soft surface. Self-slip. Hand-made, upper part probably smoothed on wheel, rim added on wheel. Tomb A.1540 (cf. *AG II*, Pl. XXIX, 30F.8).
10. Plump ovoid, wide base, upright neck. 2 vestigial ledge handles. Light-grey ware, some white grits. Harsh-texture, fairly soft surface. Hand-made, possibly including rim. Not

marked, but probably is type *AG II*, Pl. XXIX, 30 F, and therefore from Tomb A.1548 or 1554, since 1556 is marked in register as not kept.

*Jar, Type C*

11. Plump, wide base, spout on shoulder, upright rim, lip turned out. Decorated free-hand below rim with a band of slashes in herringbone pattern and 2 incised lines. 2 vestigial ledge handles. Light drab ware, some white grits. Slightly harsh-texture surface, fairly hard. Hand-made but wheel-smoothed; rim wheel-made, but has sagged slightly. Tomb A.1559. (cf. *AG II*, Pl. XXIX, 30 J.9).

*Jar, Type D*

12. Jar with two lug handles at the neck. Drawn after Petrie, *AG I*, Pl. XLIV, 33 M. 7, as no example in Institute of Archaeology. Jars of varying sizes of this general form are illustrated under Type 33M.

*Dagger Types*

- I. Short blade, rounded tip, slight mid-rib, blunt hilt attachment (Fig. 10. 1, cf. *AG II*, Pl. XI, 56, from Tomb 1539).
- II. Medium length, rounded tip, no defined mid-rib, blunt hilt attachment (Fig. 10. 2, cf. *AG II*, Pl. XI, 54, from Tomb 1570).
- III. Medium length, fairly pointed, slight mid-rib, blunt hilt attachment (Fig. 10. 3, cf. *AG II*, Pl. XI, 55, from Tomb 1548 and Fig. 10. 4, cf. *AG II*, Pl. XI, 55, from Tomb 1516).

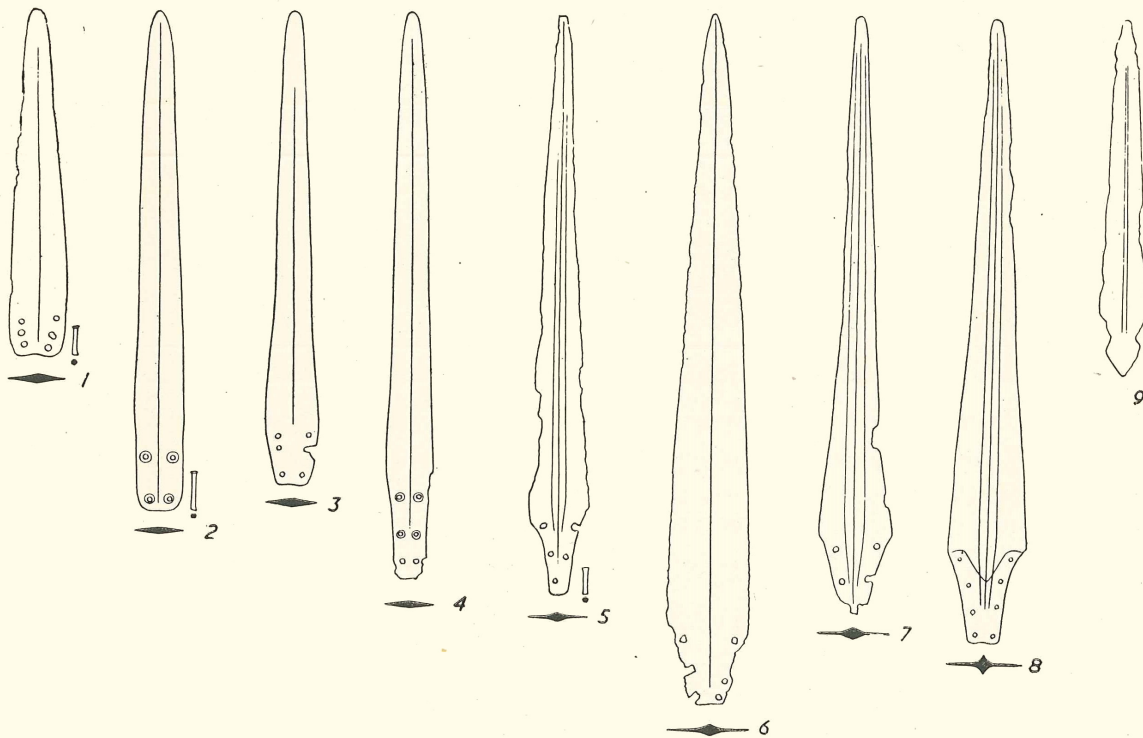


FIG. 10. Scale 1:4

- IV. Long, fairly pointed, broad shoulder, straight tapering sides, fairly pronounced mid-rib, narrowing hilt attachment (Fig. 10. 5, cf. *AG II*, Pl. XIII, 64, from Tomb 1565, and Fig. 10. 6, cf. *AG II*, Pl. XII, 61, from Tomb 1537).
- V. Medium length, pointed, broad shoulder, slightly concave sides, pronounced mid-rib, narrowed hilt attachment (not illustrated).
- VI. Long, pointed, broad shoulder, slightly concave sides, pronounced mid-rib, narrowed hilt attachment (Fig. 10. 7, cf. *AG II*, Pl. XIII, 66, from Tomb 1542).
- VII. Long, pointed, broad shoulder, straight tapering sides, pronounced mid-rib, narrowed hilt attachment (Fig. 10. 8, cf. *AG II*, Pl. XIII, 67, from Tomb 1534).
- VIII. Short, pointed, straight tapering sides, pronounced mid-rib, narrowed hilt attachment (Fig. 10. 8, cf. *AG II*, Pl. XIII, 68, from Tomb 1552).





Tomb No.	Type of Tomb	Burial Type					Pottery Types							Javelin	Dagger Types								Misc.				
		Intact Crouched	Scattered	Disturbed (sic)	Disturbed Crouched	No Record	Fig. 30 F.	Fig. 30 G.	Fig. 30 J.	Fig. 33 M.	Fig. 24 F.	Fig. 29.	Fig. 22 N.		Fig. 6 R.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII		VIII			
164	H I	I																									
165	H I		I																								
166	H I					I																					
173	G				I																						
177	G					I																					
182	H I		I																								
183	H I					I																					
185	H I					I																					
190	H I					I																					
191	H I					I																					
198	G	I																									
199	G		I																								
200	A																										
203	G	I																									
204	?																										
206	G			I																							
207	?																										
208	H I																										
217	G																										
226	G	I																									
227	G																										
234	H 2			I																							
236	H																										
239	G				I																						
240	A																										
244	A																										
248	A		I																								
249	K	I	I																								
250	B			I																							
258	B				I																						
265	B				I																						
271	K																										
273	B																										
274	B			I																							
275																											
276	B		I																								
277	H I		I																								
278	G				I																						
280	B			I																							
294	G			I																							
443	A				I																						

Beads