SACRIFICE IN THE BRONZE AGE
AEGEAN AND NEAR EAST
A POSTSTRUCTURALIST APPROACH

VOL. III: APPENDICES F-J

This Thesis is submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of doctor in Philosophy

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APPENDIX F

NEAR EASTERN BURIALS
Abu Salabikh Grave 1

Grave dug into the floor of Room 39, Area E, with a vertical rectangular shaft measuring 2.6m x 1.6m. One human skeleton found, from absence of weapons interpreted as possibly female. Matting or reeds was found over the body, with associated grave goods, including silver jewellery, cosmetic shells, 112 conical bowls and 29 spouted jars. Between a group of pottery and the feet were the skeleton of an adult female sheep, disjointed before burial, and some bones from a younger animal, probably a year-old goat. The assemblage of animal bones also included an ox-hoof-core, a sheep/goat mandible and fish bones in a bowl. The grave may be associated with the priestly personnel.

**Human remains**
One skeleton found, from absence of weapons could be a female.

**Faunal remains**
Sheep, adult female, disjointed before burial. Young animal, probably goat. Hoof-core from ox. Mandible, sheep/goat. Fish bones.

**Period**
ED IIIA

**Source(s)**
Postgate and Moorey 1976.  
Postgate 1980.  
Abu Salabikh Grave 3

Robbed grave located in the centre of Room 50, Area E, containing evidence of two individuals: one young female and one robust male. A sheep mandible by the legs was probably part of the grave goods. Other grave goods include pottery, a copper ring, a cosmetic shell, a flint blade and a pebble.

Human remains  Two individuals: young female and robust male.

Faunal remains  Sheep mandible.

Period  Late ED III

Source(s)  Postgate 1985: 3, 42-44.
Abu Salabikh Grave 20

A simple infant’s grave with only a conical bowl and, placed behind the head, a complete gazelle horn core still attached to part of the skull.

**Human remains**
One infant.

**Faunal remains**
Gazelle horn core and part of skull.

**Period**
ED III

**Source(s)**
Clutton-Brock and Burleigh 1978.
Postgate 1980: 75.
Postgate 1985: 3, 62.
Abu Salabikh Grave 27

Burial under floor of inhabited building (in Room 39 of Southern Unit) contained goat bones, including forelimb bones, interpreted as being interred as offerings with the human burial.

Human remains None recorded.

Faunal remains Goat bones, including forelimb bones. Pig’s jaw. Ox bones. Equid bone.

Period ED III

Abu Salabikh Grave 34

Grave contained gazelle horn core.

**Human remains**  
Infant, c. 1 year old.

**Faunal remains**  
Gazelle horn core, tip missing.

**Period**  
ED III

**Source(s)**  
Clutton-Brock and Burleigh 1978.  
Postgate 1985: 3, 87.
Abu Salabikh Grave 37

A simple rectangular pit, measuring 1.25m x 1.55m, dug into upper layers of Room 102, possibly intramural, contained a human skeleton, a jar, a 'gravestone', and sheep bones as grave goods.

**Human remains**
One human skeleton.

**Faunal remains**
Sheep bones.

**Period**
ED III

**Source(s)**
Postgate 1985: 3, 89-90.
A heavily disturbed shaft, dug from Room 101, probably intramural, with an uncertain number of human interments. The animal remains recorded are bones of sheep (including limb bones, vertebrae and teeth of adult), a young bovid and less substantial fragments of pig and equid. The grave also contained possible evidence for a wicker bier or coffin and had fine matting against the sides.

**Human remains**  
At least one human skeleton.

**Faunal remains**  
Sheep bones, adult, including limb bones, vertebrae and teeth.  
Bones from bovid, young.  
Pig bones.  
Equid bones.

**Period**  
ED III

**Source(s)**  
Postgate and Moorey 1976: 151.  
Clutton-Brock and Burleigh 1978.  
Postgate 1980.  
Postgate 1985: 3,90-96.
In western corner of Courtyard 41 was found a shaft providing access to a tomb chamber, most of the contents robbed. Compared to Abu Salabikh Grave 1 - part of the same group, which were possibly graves of en-priestesses. The grave contained bones of an adult sheep, including the hind quarters with both hind legs, interpreted as interred as offerings with the human burial. The grave was inadequately recorded during excavation, so no proper plan was made, and the position of most items, including the sheep bones, was not recorded.

**Human remains**
One human skeleton.

**Faunal remains**
Bones of sheep, including hind quarters with both hind legs.
Pig, equid, sheep, goat, ox bones.

**Period**
ED IIIA

**Source(s)**
Postgate and Moorey 1976: 151f.
Clutton-Brock and Burleigh 1978.
Postgate 1985: 3,101-104.
Abu Salabikh Grave 62

Shallow oval cut containing the remnants of a child’s grave. The grave goods were a few beads and a couple of simple pots, one of which contained bones from a small animal, possibly fetal.

Human remains  Child.

Faunal remains  Small animal, possible fetal.

Period  ED III

Source(s)  Postgate 1985: 3, 118-119.
Abu Salabikh Grave 68

In grid bt 6G46 and 6G56, close to the surface, containing the skeleton of a man (over 21 yrs), with a single jar and a sheep’s mandible (interpreted as possible meat-offering).

Human remains  One male, over 21 yrs.

Faunal remains  Sheep mandible.

Period  ED III

Source(s)  Postgate 1985: 3, 122-123.
Abu Salabikh Grave 73

In Room 62. Includes Grave 71 (probably robbed and unrobbed end of the same grave). The east end (71), disturbed, contained much scattered pottery and human bones, as well as a cosmetic shell, fragments of pig, sheep/goat, and an equid tooth. A human bone was also found inside a conical bowl. The west end (73), undisturbed, contained human bones, including skull fragments, part of a pig’s skull and pottery vessels, including conical bowls.

### Human remains
Scattered, representing at least one human skeleton.

### Faunal remains
Pig bones, including skull fragments.
Sheep/goat bones.
Equid tooth.

### Period
Mid ED III

### Source(s)
Abu Salabikh Grave 80

Almost undisturbed grave under the floor of Room 102 (floor afterwards replastered and room remained in use). Some confusion with Grave 89. The grave contained a single human burial, not further identified, though lack of jewellery and presence of weapons have suggested a man to the excavators. The animal bones in the grave consist of sheep bones - a hind foot inside a conical bowl associated with the patella of a large ox and a human infant bone, and a sheep’s skull. The grave goods include two cockleshells with cosmetic pigments, pottery comprising 135 conical bowls and seven spouted jars, three copper items and tools/weapons higher in the fill.

**Human remains**
One human skeleton, suggested male based on lack of jewellery and presence of weapons.

**Faunal remains**
Sheep bones, including hind foot and skull. Ox bone, patella, large.

**Period**
ED II

**Source(s)**
Clutton-Brock and Burleigh 1978.
Postgate 1980.
Postgate 1985: 3,140-149.
In Room 14, Area A. A single human skeleton was found with bowls and a small bottle (containing bones from fish), a spouted jar, possibly a bitumen basket and a flint blade. A layer of fill was on this, and on top of this a layer of reeds(?), with a deliberately broken spouted jar on top. Then another layer of fill with two pottery vessels on top - then filled in completely.

**Human remains**  
One human skeleton.

**Faunal remains**  
Fish bones.

**Period**  
ED II or late ED I

**Source(s)**  
Postgate 1985: 149-152.
Abu Salabikh Grave 82

Undisturbed, tightly cut pit, close to the surface containing the skeleton of an adult female, over 21 years. Traces of matting were found below the skeleton. Finds consist of beads around the neck, a copper pin near the head, a small jar, a cosmetic shell and an animal jaw, possibly of sheep/goat. An animal bone was also found inside the jar placed at the head (not examined by expert). The sheep/goat bones were interpreted by the excavators as being interred as offerings with the human burial.

**Human remains**  
Skeleton of adult female, over 21yrs.

**Faunal remains**  
Animal bones, including jaw bone, possibly sheep/goat.

**Period**  
ED III

**Source(s)**  
Clutton-Brock and Burleigh 1978.  
Postgate 1980.  
Grave with one adult with two young babies. The grave included the complete skeleton of a bird the size of a sand-grouse or quail, which seems to have been part of the contents of a bitumen basket. A horn core (perhaps sheep) was deliberately placed across the top of the thighs of the human skeleton.

**Human remains**
Adult with two young babies.

**Faunal remains**
Bird, size of sand-grouse or quail.
Horn-core, perhaps sheep.

**Period**
ED III?

**Source(s)**
Postgate 1980.
Grave dug beneath the floor of Court 58 (in Area A) in a large administrative building, probably a temple or palace. Two equid skeletons were found lying side by side with heads against the west end of the chamber, 1.7 m below the floor. No human remains were discovered in situ, but a few scattered bones were recorded. A second pair was discovered behind the first two in more recent excavations and a fifth equid was found S of the second pair suggesting a considerable more complicated scheme than originally thought. Finds include ceramic vessels, possible meat offerings, copper vessels, two cylinder seals, precious beads, a copper toilet set, two cosmetic shells, a small, rough triangle of copper (over the right eye of the southern equid) and a small organic item (over the left eye of the northern equid).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human remains</th>
<th>No human remains discovered in situ, though a few scattered ones.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faunal remains</td>
<td>Five equids, probably <em>E.asinus</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Level IB, middle of ED III, c. 2450 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source(s)</td>
<td>Postgate 1982.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Postgate and Moon 1982.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Postgate 1986.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zarins 1986.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Grave located in Room 86, on the southwest side of Court 85, perhaps a “reception room”. Grave 176 was heavily disturbed at the north end, with a pit dug into it, Grave 183; the south end was intact. Many objects from the burial had been thrown back into the pit, including pottery, animal and human bones, a large gold bead, fragments of metal and stone items. At the original level against the west side of shaft was a “meat offering” consisting of a pelvis and part of a back-bone, probably of a sheep. Other finds in the south end include jewellery, a dress ornament, a stone jar, a conch shell, pottery and seals.

Human remains  Nothing remaining.

Faunal remains  Animal bones. 
               Pelvis and part of back-bone, probably sheep.

Period  ED III, from the pottery

Source(s)  Postgate and Moon 1982: 130-131.
Al Hiba Burial

A burial of a human and an equid was found in association with Area C building complex, immediately to the south of exterior wall. Grave goods included several ceramic cups. Interpreted by Hansen as a rider and his mount.

Human remains
One adult male (method of identification unclear).

Faunal remains
Equid, identified as *hemionus onager*, wild, mature male.

Period
ED IIIB

Source(s)
Hansen 1973: 70.
Zarins 1986.
F 19  al-’Usiyah Tomb

A stone-built chamber tomb with a ramp into structure which contained several interior chambers. The tomb was disturbed in antiquity, and apparently at least three, possibly four, equids had been tossed outside the front of the tomb where the excavators found them in association with a copper rein-ring surmounted by a bird.

Human remains  ?

Faunal remains  Three or four equids. Remains too poor for analysis.

Period  ED III pottery

Source(s)  Roaf and Postgate 1981.
Zarins 1986.
F 20 Assur Grab 18

The human bones were in a very bad condition - below them were found sheep bones. Other finds include weapons and pottery, including a bowl with bird bones.

Human remains
- Human bones in very bad condition.

Faunal remains
- Sheep bones.
- Bird bones.

Period
- End of Ur III

Source(s)
The human bones were very disturbed. In the rubble and above the finds were many animal bones. Finds include gold and silver jewellery, pottery, seals, weapon and beads.

**F 21 Assur Grab 20**

Human remains  Human bones very disturbed.

Faunal remains  Animal bones.

Period  Old Assyrian, 1900-1500 BC

Source(s)  Haller 1954: 10.
F 22  Assur Grab 23

Grave with non-adult human skeleton with animal bones. Finds include pottery vessels and a few copper items.

Human remains  Non-adult human skeleton.

Faunal remains  Animal bones.

Period  Old Assyrian, 1900-1500 BC

Source(s)  Haller 1954: 11.
Assur Tomb 16

Tomb with at least three periods of burials - one skeleton along the east wall; two along the west side; and the newest burial along east wall. Near the entrance, in the middle of the burial chamber, were the leg and hoof bones of a lamb. Finds include pottery and a terracotta idol.

Human remains
One skeleton along east wall.
Two along the west side.
Newest burial along east.

Faunal remains
Sheep, leg and hoof bones.

Period
Old Assyrian to Middle Assyrian (latest burial Middle)

Source(s)
Haller 1954: 102-103.
Assur Tomb 35

Double tomb used repeatedly over a period of time, with at least six human skeletons. In the south corner was a pile of sheep bones. Finds include pottery, gold, seals and weapons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human remains</th>
<th>At least 6 human skeletons.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faunal remains</td>
<td>Sheep bones.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Built Old Assyrian, used through to Middle Assyrian period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source(s)</td>
<td>Haller 1954: 112-113.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tomb measuring 2.65m x 1.13m, finds include pottery, leather remains, remains of wooden objects, a spearhead, and, on a ‘roundtable’, dried meat and sheep bones.

**Human remains**  No info about the human remains.

**Faunal remains**  Sheep bones.

**Period**  MBA

**Source(s)**  du Buisson 1948.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human remains</th>
<th>No info about the human remains.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faunal remains</td>
<td>Sheep bones, calcined.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>BA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Source(s) | du Buisson 1948. |
Tomb measuring 3.85m x 1.25m, with finds of a ‘table’ with sheep bones, a ‘bed’, a wooden dish, a dagger, a spearhead and an axe.

Human remains  No info about the human remains.

Faunal remains  Sheep bones.

Period  BA

Source(s)  du Buisson 1948.
Baghouz Tomb Z 121

Tomb measuring 3.60m x 1.17m, with the finds of a ‘bed’, a ‘table’ with sheep bones, a wooden dish, pottery, an axe, a dagger, leather and silver fragments.

Human remains  No info about human remains.

Faunal remains  Sheep bones.

Period  BA

Source(s)  du Buisson 1948.
F 29 Baghouz Tomb Z 122

Tomb measuring 2.80m x 1.16m, finds include a ‘bed’, a ‘table’, sheep bones, pottery, an axe, a dagger, a lance and a clay jar stopper.

Human remains  No info about human remains.

Faunal remains  Sheep bones.

Period  BA

Source(s)  du Buisson 1948.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Human remains</strong></th>
<th>No info about human remains.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Faunal remains</strong></td>
<td>Sheep bones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>BA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>du Buisson 1948.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tomb measuring 2m x 0.95m, finds include a ‘bed’, pottery, a bowl and sheep bones.

**Human remains**  No info about human remains.

**Faunal remains**  Sheep bones.

**Period**  BA

**Source(s)**  du Buisson 1948.
Baghouz Tomb Z 144

Tomb measuring 3m x 1.15m, finds include a ‘bed’, a ‘table’, pottery and sheep bones.

Human remains  No info about human remains.

Faunal remains  Sheep bones.

Period  BA

Source(s)  du Buisson 1948.
### F 33 Baghouz Tomb Z 145

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human remains</th>
<th>No info about human remains.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faunal remains</td>
<td>Sheep bones.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Period**: BA
- **Source(s)**: du Buisson 1948.
Baghouz Tomb Z 202

Tomb measuring 3.60m x 1.10m, finds include a ‘bed’, pottery and sheep bones.

**Human remains**  
No info about human remains.

**Faunal remains**  
Sheep bones.

**Period**  
BA

**Source(s)**  
du Buisson 1948.
F 35 Baghouz Tomb Z 203

Tomb height 1.10m, finds include a ‘bed’, two flasks, two bracelet and one sheep bone.

Human remains
No info about human remains.

Faunal remains
Sheep bone.

Period
BA

Source(s)
du Buisson 1948.
F 36  Baghouz Tomb Z 218

Tomb measuring 2.70m x 1m, finds include pottery and sheep bones.

Human remains  No info about human remains.

Faunal remains  Sheep bones.

Period  BA

Source(s)  du Buisson 1948.
The human skeleton was found in a vaulted mudbrick tomb with a domical roof, but the mudbricks had disintegrated and the vault had collapsed. Bones of sheep were found at the foot of the skeleton, and the rest of the grave goods consisted of copper pins, a copper adze, a copper dagger, unpainted pottery, beads and a faience cylinder seal.

Human remains
One human skeleton.

Faunal remains
Sheep bones.

Period
Between ED and Sargonid periods, c. 2900-2500 BC

Source(s)
Mallowan 1937: 127.
Chagar Bazar Grave 154

A corbel-vaulted mudbrick grave (robbed) containing three human burials, animal bones (including sheep bones), three spears, pottery and beads.

Human remains  Three human skeletons.

Faunal remains  Animal bones, including sheep bones.

Period  Early 2nd millennium, 1900-1600 BC

Source(s)  Mallowan 1937: 122.
            Philip 1995: 149.
Burial cavities below Building Q in Area Q consisting of a complex of underground interconnecting cavities dug into the limestone. The tomb is made up of a dromos and three hypogea - B1, B2, and C. The bones of a ‘large herbivore’ (being analysed) found with golden bands - “must have decorated its harness”. Vases with animal offerings were also found in B2.

**Human remains**
One male?

**Faunal remains**
Large herbivore.
Animal bones.

**Period**
MB II, 1750-1700 BC

**Source(s)**
Matthiae 1980b.
Burial cavities below Building Q in Area Q consisting of a complex of underground interconnecting cavities dug into the limestone. The tomb of the Princess consists of a dromos and a burial chamber (Hypogeum A). The female skeleton was found on the bottom step of the dromos, badly damaged, with many pieces of fine jewellery. The tomb also contained 70 bowls, jugs and jars, mostly piled up against the eastern wall. Among these were strewn many animal bones.

**Human remains**
One adult female.

**Faunal remains**
Animal bones.

**Period**
MB II, 1825-1750 BC

**Source(s)**
Matthiae 1980b.
Matthiae 1984: 24-25.
Recently disturbed grave with a shaft and two chambers. In Chamber A were bone fragments from a mature male, aged 40-60, and a mature female, aged 40-60. The bones very scattered and indicate a previous layer. Chamber B also contained scattered bone fragments, including those of an adult male, aged 30-40, and an adult female, aged 20-30. Animal bones from sheep and goat were found, including an ulna with cutmarks, and dog bones representing the whole animal.

**Human remains**
In Chamber A were bone fragments from a mature male, aged 40-60, and a mature female, aged 40-60. The bones very scattered and indicate a previous layer. Chamber B also contained scattered bone fragments, including those of an adult male, aged 30-40, and a female, aged 20-30.

**Faunal remains**
Sheep: scapula, humerus, radius, 3 iliac bones, 3 femora. Sheep/goat: 2 mandible bones, humerus, 2 radii, 1 ulna with cutmarks - representing MNI 5: 1 infant, 3 juvenile (sheep), 1 adult (sheep). Dog: (whole animal) right and left mandible, 7 vertebrae, sacrum, scapula, left and right humerus, left and right femur, left and right tibia, calcaneus, talus, metatarsus.

**Period**
2500-2100 BC

**Source(s)**
Halawa Grave H-21

Shaft and tomb chamber, with two extra lower rooms, chamber length of 4.20m. The tomb was recently disturbed, but still in fairly good condition. Bones from six human individuals were all found in the main chamber: three men (aged 30-40, 20-30 and 15-18), two women (aged 20-30 and 40-60) and a two-four year old child. And disturbed bones from previous burials: one mature adult male, one young male, one sub-adult male, one mature female, one adult female. Finds of two sheep/goat teeth, precise findspot not recorded in report.

| Human remains                                                                 | Bones from 6 human individuals were all found in the main chamber: 3 men (aged 30-40, 20-30 and 15-18), 2 women (aged 20-30 and 40-60) and a 2-4 year old child. Disturbed bones from previous burials: 1 mature adult male, 1 young male, 1 sub-adult male, 1 mature female, 1 adult female. |
| Faunal remains                                                                | Sheep/goat teeth.                                                                                   |

| Period  | 2500-2100 BC |
| Source(s)| Orthmann 1981: 51, 67-68, 98, pl 9 and 29. |
Grave with two chambers. Chamber A contained scattered bone fragments representing two males, one female and one child. Chamber B contained scattered bone fragments representing two adult males, aged 30-60, one adult female, aged 30-40. Animal bones from cattle, sheep, goat, gazelle and mouse are recorded from this grave.

**Human remains**
- Chamber A: bone fragments scattered, 2 males, 1 female and 1 child.
- Chamber B: bone fragments scattered: 2 adult males, aged 30-60, 1 adult female, aged 30-40.

**Faunal remains**
- Cattle bones, MNI 2, incl. 1 calf.
- Sheep/goat: numerous, including humerus with cutmarks. Representing MNI 6, including 1 infant goat, 2 juvenile sheep, 1 subadult sheep, 2 adult sheep and goat. Gazelle: femur. Sand mouse: cranium bone.

**Period**
- 2500-2100 BC

**Source(s)**
F 44 Halawa Grave H-31

Grave with human bones in very fragmentary state of preservation, representing about 25 individuals, including at least 18 adults. Animal bones from cattle, sheep, goat, gazelle and mallard are recorded.

**Human remains**  Human bones in very fragmentary state of preservation, representing about 25 individuals, including at least 18 adults

**Faunal remains**  Cattle: bones representing at least 1 inf-juv animal. Sheep/goat: bones representing at least 7 animals, including 1 inf-juv, 4 juv-subad sheep, and 2 adult sheep. Gazelle: bones representing at least 2 animals: 1 juv, 1 adult. Mallard: MNI 1.

**Period**  2500-2100 BC

**Source(s)**  Orthmann 1981: 68-70, 99.
Recently disturbed, but still in good condition, shaft and chamber, with one extra lower chamber. Very fragmentary bones from six humans were found in the debris of the main chamber: two adult men (aged 20-40), one mature man (aged 40-60), one adult woman (aged 30-40), one youth (aged 14-16, probably female), one child (aged 8-12). In a previous layer in the western niche of the main chamber were bones from a 14-15 year old girl, and in the southern side chamber, from another girl, aged 13-15. The animal bones found consist of the radius and ulna from a sheep, and two teeth and a vertebra from a sheep/goat. Findspots for the animal bones are not noted in the report.

| Human remains | Fragmentary bones from 6 humans in debris of main chamber: 2 men (20-40), 1 mature man (40-60), 1 woman (30-40), 1 youth (14-16, probably female), 1 child (8-12). In a previous layer in W niche of the main chamber were bones from a 14-15 yr old girl; in the S side chamber, girl, 13-15 yrs. |
| Period | 2500-2100 BC |
| Source(s) | Orthmann 1981: 52, 70, 100, pl. 30. |
Halawa Grave H-37

Grave with 12 humans: four males aged 40-60, two males aged 20-40, one male aged 50-70, three females aged 20-40, one female aged 18-25 and one child aged 10-13. Animal bones found in the grave include bones from cattle, sheep, goat, gazelle and hare.

Human remains

Faunal remains
Cattle: MNI 1 juv.
Sheep/goat: MNI 5, including 2 inf-juv sheep, 1 juv goat, 2 adult sheep.
Gazelle: humerus.
Hare: iliac bone.

Period
2500-2100 BC

Source(s)
Orthmann 1981: 70, 100, pl. 35.
Unplundered, small tomb chamber, 2.80 x 2.40m, with an irregular outline. On the floor of the chamber were two human skeletons - one man and one young (probably) woman. With the man was found eight bronze pins and two bronze dagger blades, and with the woman one bronze pin. Two vessels groups were also found with the skeletons, including bowls and cups. At a higher level above the skeletons, but still clearly part of the contents of the tomb, were found three equid skeletons, identified as two female *E.asinus* and one male, probably also *E.asinus*. The bones were in a bad state of preservation, but nevertheless judged to represent whole animals.

**Human remains**  Two human skeletons - one man and one young (probably) woman.

**Faunal remains**  Three equids. *E.asinus*. Two female, one male.

**Period**  2200-2100 BC

Inside Houses 10, a simple burial of an adult wrapped in matting. In front of the head of the human was the skeleton of an animal, ‘apparently a dog’ (not shown on the drawing). There were two large groups of pottery, one under the body and near the feet, the other at the head end of the grave; vessels include conical bowls, goblets and spouted jars.

Human remains  One adult.

Faunal remains  Animal, perhaps dog.

Period  ED

Source(s)  Delougaz et al. 1967: 79-80.
Inside Houses 9, a simple burial of one adult and two children, with traces of reed matting around the large skeleton, with which most of the objects were associated. Part of a fish skeleton was found near the skull and some pottery. Finds include more pottery, a stone stand, remains of a reed basket having contained food and a bottled drink (not entirely certain that the latter belongs to this burial).

**Human remains**
One adult, two children.

**Faunal remains**
Part of fish skeleton.

**Period**
ED

**Source(s)**
Delougaz *et al.* 1967: 84-86.
Inside Houses 3, a simple burial of one adult, the skeleton covered with coarse blackened matting. Also traces of fine white matting. Finds include pottery (including conical bowls), a copper pin and shell container with pigment traces. Numerous animal bones, 'fowl or animal', were scattered among the pottery.

Human remains  
One adult.

Faunal remains  
Animal bones, perhaps bird.

Period  
ED

Source(s)  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human remains</th>
<th>Unclear - bones representing several humans.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Faunal remains | One equid.  
|               | Three bovids. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>ED II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Source(s) | Gibson 1972: 83-86.  
|           | Moorey 1978.  
|           | Zarins 1986. |
In 'Y' Sounding, Y 406. Ten metres northeast of and 1.5m below this complex were found four equids identified as asses, and 0.50m below these, a four-wheeled vehicle. It is uncertain if the animals were directly associated with the vehicle - a bovid mandible was also found below the equids and in front of the vehicle.

Possibly also human sacrifice, as several human skeletons were found in some of the tombs, but circumstances of excavation makes this very hard to determine, and evidence as such is doubtful.

**Human remains**  
Unclear.

**Faunal remains**  
Four equids *E.hemionus* or *E.asinus*.  
One bovid mandible.

**Period**  
ED II

**Source(s)**  
Gibson 1972: 83-86.  
Moorey 1978.  
Zarins 1986.
Chariot and animal burial containing equids, three two-wheeled vehicles, a rein-ring and bovids. Finds include copper objects (dagger, ladle, saw, needle and goads), copper and ceramic vessels. Unpublished sketch (seen by Zarins) indicates the equids were laid on the right side of the four wheels. The rein-ring was in place on the pole and just in front of it appears to be the remains of the bovids. Possibly also evidence of human sacrifice, as several human skeletons found in some of the tombs, but circumstances of excavation makes this very hard to determine.

Human remains  Unclear

Faunal remains  Equids.
               Bovids.

Period        ED II

Source(s)     Gibson 1972: 83-86.
               Moorey 1978.
               Zarins 1986.
Shaft from which two chambers contained the two earliest burials (skeletons 7 and 8), shaft continued to be used for at least three more burials, two of them not excavated. At least two uses of the shaft. Fish bones found in bowls with skeleton 6. The burial chamber for skeletons 2-4 held three human skeletons, one equid and three sheep (one a lamb), and one sheep’s head intentionally removed. Skeleton 2 may have been interred slightly later than 3 and 4. Reconstructed as equid and one sheep and lamb interred with skeletons 3 and 4, while the last sheep with skeleton 2. Equid thought more likely to be associated with skeleton 4 because of associated spear and copper and stone bowls, though actually situated closer to skeleton 3, with associated pin and cosmetic shells.

Human remains
At least 5 human skeletons in shaft.
3 human skeletons in chamber.

Faunal remains
Fish bones.
One equid.
Three sheep, one a lamb, one with head removed.

Period
ED - Late Akkadian (skeleton 2 Late Akkadian)

Source(s)
Nippur Burial 16

Oval cut, almost 1m deep, with adult skeleton. Funerary goods include conical bowls, bowls and a jar. Three bowls standing upright were found to contain fish bones.

**Human remains**  
One adult skeleton.

**Faunal remains**  
Fish bones.

**Period**  
ED - Akkadian

**Source(s)**  
McMahon 2006: 43.
Tomb complex apparently completely preserved from the time of destruction of the above palace (c. 1340 BC), consisting of four chambers cut into the rock below, and accessed by ladders; two ‘ancestor’ cult statues with offering bowl were placed in front. Apparently the burial place for royal dynasty of Qatna, in use for 300-350 years. The human bones are almost all jumbled, possibly suggesting rituals involving these bones - both men and women were buried, and the bones represent the remains of at least 17 individuals. The inventory consists of more than 2000 objects, including stacks of pots with traces of food and drink, among them animal bones. Biomolecular analysis of c. 200 vessels showed traces of degraded animal fat in most of them. The excavator considers this not a closed burial chamber, but a banquet hall which was used regularly to honour the ancestors.

**Human remains**  
Male and female buried, at least 17 individuals. Also an ossuary.

**Faunal remains**  
Animal bones and fat.

**Period**  
MB IIA, c. 1340 BC, Hurrian, possibly destroyed by Hittites

**Source(s)**  
Lange 2005.  
Mukherjee et al. 2007.  
Pfälzner 2007.
Tell Abu Qasim Tomb

A number of graves were discovered among which was a typical ED III / early Old Akkadian burial with associated equids.

Human remains ?

Faunal remains Equids. Not identified by expert.

Period ED III / early Old Akkadian

Source(s) Zarins 1986.
Rectangular pit measuring 2.25m x 1.45m containing the skeleton of a woman, aged c. 25. The skeleton was accompanied by bones of an offering animal, probably a lamb. Other grave goods include 16 pottery vessels, two silver pins, 35 beads and two cylinder seals.

**Human remains**  
Skeleton of woman, aged c. 25.

**Faunal remains**  
Animal bones, probably sheep.

**Period**  
Mitanni

**Source(s)**  
Infant burial in a big jar in a shallow pit, accompanied by a smaller vessel. The jar also contained two small bronze bracelets, four earrings, as well as five beads of shell and stone. At the rim and bottom of the jar were scattered animal bones, including the skull of a sheep/goat.

Human remains  Infant.

Faunal remains  Animal bones, including sheep/goat skull.

Period  Post-Akkadian, end of third millennium

Source(s)  Bieliński 2000.
Tell Arbid Area SS Mitanni Grave

Richly furnished Mitanni burial with the poorly preserved skeleton of a woman. Finds include 16 pottery vessels (one plate, two jugs, two large jars, four small jars, one potstand, three beakers), a glass cup, a bronze pin, a bronze earring, cylinder seals and 230 beads. The bones of a small animal was found near a large bowl.

Human remains

Poorly preserved skeleton of a woman, aged 20-30.

Faunal remains

Sheep/goat: 99 bones, from at least four animals, aged a few months - 2 yrs. Entire body of at least one. Pig: 11 bones, at least one animal, aged 4-5 months. Cattle: 10 bones, from at least one animal, aged c. 24 months. Dog (?): 3 bones (perhaps fox or jackal). Gazelle: 1 bone. Hare: 8 bones, at least two individuals, one young, one adult. Rodent, probably mouse: 18 bones. Dove: 3 wing bones. Redwing: 5 bones. Crested lark: 1 bone. Frog: 3 bones.

Period

Mitanni, 15-14th c. BC

Source(s)

Tell Banat Tomb 1

Two long and arched chambers and two tunnels (one dead end, one not fully investigated). The tomb contained the remains of multiple, disarticulated burials, of at least five individuals: four adults and one subadult, two over 45, one female (all in very poor condition). Single use of structure. Isolated bones, some of which animal, were found east of the main burial, as well as a large bos bone in the upper layers of C2. Animal bones also found within pots, interpreted as food offerings. Other finds include pottery, beads, weapons and pins.

**Human remains**
Human remains in very poor condition - multiple, disarticulated burials. Min 5 individuals - four adults, one subadult. Two over 45. One female.

**Faunal remains**
Animal bones, including ox.

**Period**
2600-2400 BC

**Source(s)**
Earth-cut rectangular burial chamber with two niches, containing at least two individuals, possibly three. One male, 18-25, one female, age undetermined. Evidence of burning on the human bones, and animal bones also found, sometimes mixed with human bones. Finds include pottery, bronze blades and pins, and beads.

**Human remains**
At least two individuals, possibly three. One male, 18-25, one female, age undetermined.

**Faunal remains**
Animal bones.

**Period**
Beginning of Period III, third quarter of third millennium BC

**Source(s)**
Porter and McClellan 1998.
Tell Banat Tomb 7

Measuring 8m x 10m, the tomb consists of five interconnected chambers and dromos with entrance, and is part of a complex of buildings and a platform. In Chamber F, the principal room, was the highest concentration of objects, including an ostrich eggshell vessel, lapis lazuli bottle stoppers and a stone dish. A wooden coffin (disintegrated) was in the middle. Below it were animal bones, pots, alabaster jars, gold studs and stone inlay pieces.

Human remains

Faunal remains
Animal bones.

Period
Second half of the third millennium BC

Source(s)
McClellan and Porter 1999.
Porter 2002b: 156.
Tell Banat White Monument

Also known as Tell Banat North: a conical mound with two phases, with White Monument II encased by White I. Inside it small mounds of heaped soil and stone interpreted as tumuli, in them again disarticulated human and animal bones and pottery. White Monument I: 100m in diameter and 20 m high, artificially constructed mound, in horizontal stages. Construction fill deposits contained a clay ball, human and animal bones, pots and other objects. The bones were placed in the monument while it was being built - none were cut into surface afterwards. Deposits of bones and finds are interpreted as ritually placed, as secondary burial.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human remains</th>
<th>Disarticulated human bones.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faunal remains</td>
<td>Animal bones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In Monument A: 40% equid (possibly onager and half-ass); second-most common being cattle bones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No equid bones in Monument B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>White M I: c. 2600-2450 BC, White M II: c. 2450-2300 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source(s)</td>
<td>McClellan and Porter 1999.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Porter 2002a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Porter 2002b.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Tell Brak TC Oval Burial**

Burial in sounding in east courtyard of TC Oval, containing seven humans (including three babies, two adults and one juvenile), possibly placed in reed matting. Many large sherds were part of the burial, though no complete pots. Two or more donkeys were placed on top of the humans, apparently partly disarticulated as they lack hind legs, and their were heads separated from the body.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human remains</th>
<th>Seven humans (incl three babies, two adults and one juvenile).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faunal remains</td>
<td>Donkeys, at least two.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Mid to late third millennium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>Emberling and McDonald 2003: 48.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A c. 2m deep rectangular shaft and a roughly circular, dome-shaped chamber, c. 5m in diameter contained both human and animal bones, though their state of preservation was extremely poor. The animal bones probably come from sheep/goat. Other grave goods include ceramic pots, beads, a cylinder seal, a copper ring, and pins. The tomb was looted.

**Human remains**  Unclear how many people - very bad state of preservation.

**Faunal remains**  Animal bones, probably sheep/goat (awaiting analysis).

**Period**  Third quarter of third millennium

**Source(s)**  [http://www.jezireh.org/sweyhat_home.html](http://www.jezireh.org/sweyhat_home.html)
Tell es-Sweyhat Tomb 2

A roughly circular hole 3m in diameter contained at least two humans, along with animals (or animal parts), including sheep and cattle. Other finds include a copper pin, copper earrings, and pottery vessels. The tomb was looted.

**Human remains**  
At least two humans.

**Faunal remains**  
Animal bones, including sheep and cattle.

**Period**  
Third quarter of third millennium

**Source(s)**  
Tell es-Sweyhat Tomb 5

An oval chamber measuring 3.9m x 4.9m contained the remains of at least 10 individuals. Two of the skeletons were found articulated, and probably represent the latest burials, while the rest were seemingly tossed aside. The animal bones found include sheep, goat, pig and bird bones, interpreted as ‘offerings’ by the excavators. A sheep/goat skull was found with bird’s eggs set in its eye socket, and another was placed in the centre of the chamber and surrounded by four stones. The many other finds include pins, daggers, axheads, a javelin point, cylinder seals, a model wagon, beads, and over 100 pottery vessels. The only vessel where remains were recovered contained the bones of a large number of birds roughly the size of modern pigeons.

| Human remains | Two articulated human skeletons, one female, one probably female. Three complete skulls and fragments of at least five others, so the tomb contained at least ten individuals. |
| Faunal remains | Sheep, goat, pig and bird bones. Two sheep/goat skulls. Bird’s eggs. Frog bones. |
| Period | Third quarter of third millennium |
**F 69 Tell Madhhur Grave 6F**

Only the lower chamber was found, with some courses of mudbrick providing irregular definition. It was disturbed by an Islamic pit and graves. Finds include 11 pottery vessels, two cosmetic shells, a bronze cup and bronze spearhead. In the northern part was found "a pile of animal bones which may have been part of a food offering." No human bones found as the southern end of the chamber was destroyed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human remains</th>
<th>No human bones found as southern end of chamber destroyed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faunal remains</td>
<td>Animal bones.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>3rd millennium, contemporary with 6G</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source(s)</td>
<td>Roaf 1984.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tell Madhhur Grave 6G

Grave in two parts. A large pit in the west end destroyed most of one, and possibly a second equid skeleton. The upper chamber contained the remains of at least 42 vessels, two bronze chisels, two bronze pins, a bronze bracelet, a bronze arrowhead fragment, and a grindstone. The lower chamber contained in the north end a bronze spearhead and some animal bones, probably of a small sheep, pottery vessels, a lapis lazuli bead, a bronze dish, a bronze cup, a bronze vessel, two cockleshells with black and white pigment, a bronze adze, and a pin. Most of the human burial was destroyed, but a few skull fragments and teeth were discovered.

Human remains  A few skull fragments and teeth.

Faunal remains  One or two equids. Not identified by expert. Animal bones, perhaps sheep.

Period  Early Old Akkadian, c. 2200 BC

Source(s)  Roaf 1984.
           Zarins 1986.
**F 71 Tell Madhhur Grave 7D**

Rectangular pit measuring 2.2m x 4.4m, part of complex tomb structure which was cut into ED I town levels. Later Islamic graves destroyed the human skeleton and part of an equid skeleton. One equid was found next to a large bitumen-covered reed basket, its head destroyed, and further south was a less well-preserved equid. Two fish skeletons and mammal bones, perhaps from sheep/goat, were also found in the tomb. Other finds include 12 ceramic vessels, a bronze arrowhead and a bronze chisel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human remains</th>
<th>Disturbed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Faunal remains | Two equids, probably donkeys (not examined by expert).  
Two fish skeletons.  
Mammal bones, perhaps sheep/goat. |
| Period | ED II or III |
| Source(s) | Killick and Roaf 1979.  
Roaf 1984.  
Zarins 1986. |
A large pit measuring 6.5m x 4.3m, relatively intact, and cut into an ED deposit, contained a young adult male and two complete equids with a neonatal dog between them. Other finds include food offerings, semi-precious beads, two bronze pins, one bronze cosmetic set, one bronze dagger (found across the waist of the man), three bronze vessels, 48 ceramic vessels and, in the backfill, five bronze arrowheads, three bronze blades and five bronze chisels.

Human remains
One adult male.

Faunal remains
Two equids: one c. 2.5 years old, the other probably over 20 years old. Domestic donkey or donkey/onager hybrid. Not possible to sex the equids. Canid, newborn or foetal, domestic puppy or jackal. Mammal/fish bones.

Period
ED III or early Old Akkadian, c. 2300 BC

Source(s)
Killick and Roaf 1979.
Roaf 1982.
Roaf 1984.
Clutton-Brock 1986.
Zarins 1986.
Philip 1995.
F 73 Tell Razuk Burial 12

A burial pit with side chamber containing the human burial, cut into ED I occupational layer. Two equid skeletons were found articulated next to each other, apparently as if yoked, but with no evidence of or space for a vehicle. Other finds include one spearhead, one copper blade, one saw, three chisels, one spear-point, eight ceramic jars, two lapis lazuli beads, one spindle whorl, one strainer and one ceramic vessel support.

Human remains  Unclear - one human skeleton, perhaps male.

Faunal remains  Two equids, E.asinus.

Period  Early Akkadian

Source(s)  Gibson 1981: 73-75.
Zarins 1986.
Philip 1995.
F 74 Tell Razuk Grave 7

Secondary burial with human and animal bones. The bones were all jumbled, so moved from elsewhere - assumed that animal bones belong to animal offering from original grave.

**Human remains**  Unarticulated, apparently from one human.

**Faunal remains**  Animal bones.

**Period**  Ur III / Isin-Larsa period

**Source(s)**  Gibson 1981: 80.
Tell Selenkahiye Grave under Q26

A shaft providing access to two tomb chambers, with the complete skeleton of a slaughtered ox and a complete skeleton of a dog. No information about the contents of the tomb chambers themselves.

Human remains

Faunal remains

- Ox.
- Dog.

Period

c. 2400-2300 BC

Source(s)

van Loon 1979: 105-106.
Tell Sungur A Grave

Grave with mud-brick wall along one side, pottery by the feet of the human skeleton, the bones of a decapitated small animal between the pots and the deceased, and two copper arrow-heads.

Human remains
One adult skeleton.

Faunal remains
Small animal, decapitated.

Period
OB

Source(s)
Roaf and Postgate 1979.
Tell Sungur B Grave 16

Grave pit with adult human skeleton, and a jar and a bowl, containing animal bones, interpreted as food offering for the dead.

**Human remains**  
Adult human skeleton.

**Faunal remains**  
Animal bones.

**Period**  
Kassite, 15th-13th c. BC

**Source(s)**  
Matsumoto and Yokoyama 1989.  
Yokoyama and Matsumoto 1990.
Grave pit with adult human skeleton and animal bones beside the head. Only grave good was a necklace.

**Human remains**  
Adult human skeleton.

**Faunal remains**  
Animal bones.

**Period**  
Kassite

**Source(s)**  
Matsumoto and Yokoyama 1989.
**Tell Sungur B Grave 74**

Grave pit with adult human skeleton, and some animal bones, probably dog, were found in front of the abdomen. Two jars as the grave goods.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human remains</th>
<th>Adult human skeleton.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faunal remains</td>
<td>Animal bones, probably dog.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Period**

Isin-Larsa period

**Source(s)**

Matsumoto and Yokoyama 1989.
Tell Umm el-Marra Installation A

Installation consisting of a rectangular room with mudbrick benches, which was part of the elite tomb complex; a subsidiary feature north of Tomb 1. In the structure were found four equid skeletons, a skull and postcranial remains of a human infant, and sherds of a cylindrical ceramic stand in the upper debris, possibly used in connection with some ritual.

**Human remains**
A skull and postcranial remains of human infant.

**Faunal remains**
Four complete equid skeletons, male, 3 aged 9-13, one aged 4-5.
Four equid skulls.

**Period**
EB, 2500-2200 BC

**Source(s)**
Installation consisting of a 1m deep subterranean mudbrick structure divided into two chambers, which was part of the elite tomb complex; a subsidiary feature between Tomb 1 and Installation A. Each compartment contained an equid skeleton without their skull, and at the top of the western wall, in a gap in the brick course, were two equid skulls and a spouted jar. Each compartment also had also three puppies, and in the south compartment was a human infant. There were also bones of sheep/goat (possibly from joints of meat) and a third equid skull.

Human remains
Four infant skeletons.

Faunal remains
Two complete equid skeletons, male, one aged 20, the other also old, but not quite 20.
One juvenile equid skull.
Canids, six, very young.
Sheep/goat bones.

Period
EB, 2500-2200 BC

Source(s)
Schwartz et al. 2006: 625.
Tell Umm el-Marra Installation C

Installation which was part of elite the tomb complex; a subsidiary feature partly below Tomb 1, contained the skeleton of a headless equid, standing upright. Excavations at same level to the south and west revealed more equid bones and a dog skeleton; these were probably also part of Installation C.

Human remains

One human infant skeleton.

Faunal remains

Two complete equid skeletons, male.
Two equid skulls, one aged 20, the other younger.
One adult dog.

Period

EB, 2500-2200 BC

Source(s)

Schwartz et al. 2006: 625.
### Tell Umm el-Marra Installation D

Installation which was part of elite the tomb complex; a subsidiary feature south of Tomb 1, at a higher elevation than Installation C. In it were a minimum of six equids of advanced age, and five equid skulls. Two equid skulls were also found against the wall of Tomb 1, along with a spouted jar and fragments of an infant skull.

| **Human remains** | Fragments of infant skull. |
| **Faunal remains** | Two complete male equid skeletons, aged over 20 and 15-20. Extremeties and skulls of at least four more equids. |
| **Period** | EB, 2500-2200 BC |
| **Source(s)** | Schwartz *et al.*, 2003.  
Another installation below Installations C and D, 3 x 3m, of stone and mud-brick walls, contained four complete male equid skeletons, placed in eight different, narrow chambers (the animals were bisected, with fore-quarters in one chamber and hind-quarters in another). The articulated hind-quarters of another equid was also found.

Human remains

Faunal remains
Four complete male equids, aged c. 5.
Hind-quarters of another equid.

Period
c. 2500-2200 BC

Source(s)
Weber 2008: 504.
Beneath and west of Installation E was a stone platform abutting the east wall of Tomb 8, not yet completely excavated and heavily disturbed by stones fallen from the wall of the tomb. It contained bones of at least four equids.

**Human remains**

Corresponding human burial uncertain.

**Faunal remains**

Remains of five equids, including skulls of three. Aged 3-3.5, three male and one probably male.

**Period**

c. 2500-2200 BC

**Source(s)**

Weber 2008: 504.
Tell Umm el-Marra Tomb 1

An intact rectangular stone structure measuring 2.6m x 3.8m with a mudbrick superstructure, with three layers: The top layer contained two mid-late teens, probably females, each with a baby at their knee. The grave goods included gold objects, beads, lapis lazuli, a seal, cosmetic shells, and sheep/goat bones, some in a shallow bowl. The middle layer contained two men and one infant, with less rich offerings, such as silver objects, pottery and a dagger. Between the men were sheep/goat bones and pottery. To the east near the entrance was the skeleton of a baby, pottery and two sheep/goats. The bottom layer contained a single adult, the bones disturbed by later burial. Grave goods included silver objects, pottery and sheep bones with cutmarks. An equid was found against the E wall of Tomb 1.

Human remains
Top: two mid-late teens, prob females, each with baby at knee.
Middle: two men and one infant.
Bottom: single adult individual, gender uncertain, bones disturbed by later burial

Faunal remains
Sheep/goat bones from animals 2-6 months, less than 1 yr, 1-2yrs and subadult. Forelimbs, one with cutmarks.
Equid skeleton, skull missing.

Period
c. 2300 BC, built and used during 2500-2200 BC

Source(s)
Milstein 2006.
Schwartz et al. 2006.
Tell Umm el-Marra Tomb 3

Stone substructure with mudbrick superstructure, measuring c. 7.7m x 3.5m, with the walls preserved to c. 1.15-1.35m. The contents were much disturbed, with broken pottery scattered human and animal bones, and almost all ceramic finds. The humans remains represent at least one adult and one adolescent. The many animal bones were mainly from sheep/goat of various ages, and some with cutmarks, but bones from geese, duck, dog, equid, cattle, weasel and frog are also recorded. One human bone also had cutmarks.

**Human remains**  
At least one adult and one adolescent.

**Faunal remains**  
Sheep/goat, variety of ages, some with cutmarks.  
Goose, duck, dog, equid, cattle, weasel, frog.

**Period**  
EBA, beginning of 25th c. BC

**Source(s)**  
Schwartz *et al.* 2006: 609-610.  
Tell Umm el-Marra Tomb 4

Not completely intact tomb, but less disturbed, measuring c. 6.80m x 4.25m, with 2m high stone walls and evidence of corbelling. Two phases of use, each with an earth floor: The lower layer contained three human skeletons: one male, one female(?), both quite disturbed, and one middle-aged/older female (secondary: found in a cluster with the skull on top, perhaps in wooden box). Finds include pottery and metal objects. The upper layer was c. 50cm higher than the lower floor and contained three individuals: one female with jewellery, beads and pottery; one male (part of secondary group of bones with pins, a comb, silver vessels and pottery; one child, of later date, c. 21cm above floor, with bone objects and pottery. Toggle pins and a bronze ceremonial spearhead were also found. Animal bones from both levels were sheep/goat (generally subadult/younger, cutmarks mainly on older ones), geese, duck, bovid, canid, equid, frog and shrew.

Human remains
- Lower: 3 individuals. Adult male, middle-aged (?) female, both quite disturbed, female, middle aged/older - secondary: cluster w skull on top, perhaps in wooden box. Upper: 3 individuals. Adult female (adv age). Adult male, secondary group of bones. Child, of later date, c. 4-5 yrs.

Faunal remains
- Sheep/goat, mainly subadult/younger, cutmarks mainly on older ones
- Bones from geese, duck, bovid, canid, equid, frog, shrew.

Period
- Lower: c. 2400 BC. Upper: mid 24th c. BC

Source(s)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human remains</th>
<th>Adult male strewn, incomplete infant skeleton.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faunal remains</td>
<td>Sheep/goat, some cutmarks. Bones from bird, duck, geese, hare, pig, fox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>EB III period, c. 2500 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source(s)</td>
<td>Schwartz <em>et al.</em> 2003.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The largest of the Tell Umm el-Marra tombs, some parts destroyed and disturbed by the construction of Tomb 7. It contained traces of a coffin, belonging to an adult male, and the cobble floor had fragments of sheep and goat bones embedded between the cobbles. A deposit of sheep/goat bones was also found between the coffin and the western wall, with a small bronze dagger below it. Other finds include gold and silver pins, beads and bronze fragments. Also bones from frogs - unclear if deliberate. In the debris 0.65m above the floor were the partial remains of a young dog, and at 1.50m above were disarticulated human bones - the latter probably date to the period of tomb 7.

**Human remains**  
Adult male.

**Faunal remains**  
Sheep/goat, representing cuts of meat from 3-4 animals, some with cutmarks.  
Frog bones.

**Period**  
Mid 3rd millennium

**Source(s)**  
Almost square stone structure, roofed with large limestone slabs, part of larger structure. Two adult human skeletons and a large amount of caprid bones found in the tomb. Finds also include much pottery - 1045 intact pieces, and many bronze objects, including axes, blades and pins.

**Human remains**
Two adult human skeletons.

**Faunal remains**
Goat bones.

**Period**
Mid-late third millennium

**Source(s)**
Thureau-Dangin and Dunand 1936.
Roobaert and Bunnens 1999.
Burial Vault located inside a building, probably residential, consisting of a rectangular chamber, 2.65 x 1.60m, 2.85m below the floor. Along the wall to the right of the door were three large jars, thought to be for libations. In front of the door, in a 0.80 x 0.80m space delimited by a low wall of stones had been placed a small deposit containing three lamps, two cups, pebbles, silver and bone fragments and animal bones, especially from sheep. The chamber itself had two burial layers, the top one with 8 human skeletons, and the pottery included a small Cypriot flask dating the layer to the 15th c. BC. In the lower layer, the skulls and bones had accumulated in along the S wall, with one in its original position along the west wall. The offerings included a Cypriot dagger bent to make a bracelet-shape.

Human remains  Top layer: 8 human skeletons, not further identified.  
Lower layer: unidentified number of mostly inarticulated human skeletons.

Faunal remains  Animal bones, including sheep bones.

Period  Lower layer starting as early as 18th c. BC
Upper layer and end of use: 15th c. BC

Source(s)  Schaeffer 1938b: 213-222.
Larnax burial with pottery, alabaster pin and a saucer containing the bones of a very small bird or animal.

Human remains
Unclear - one human skeleton?

Faunal remains
Bones of small bird or animal.

Period
OB / Larsa?

Source(s)
Woolley and Mallowan 1976: 207.
Ur Mausoleum of Ur III Kings

Mausoleum with two tomb chambers, one certainly for the king, the other contained a number of bodies. The chambers were closed at the same time, and could not later be re-opened - burials in both part of the same ritual.

Human remains
Uncertain number of human skeletons.

Faunal remains

Period
Ur III

Source(s)
Woolley 1931: 345-359.
Hrouda 1971: fig. 53.
Larnax burial with two clay coffins, one inverted over the other. Outside the coffin were quite a few offerings, including three saucers containing sheep's bones.

**Human remains**  Unclear.

**Faunal remains**  Sheep bones.

**Period**  ED IIIA

**Source(s)**  Woolley 1934: 151.
One of the 16 'royal' tombs; the actual chamber was not found, but the pit/shaft, with two layers of matting (the lower one being the floor), between them it was undisturbed. At the level slightly higher than the bottom of the shaft was found the skeleton of an ox with traces of wood and a copper reign ring - possible from a wagon or chariot. In the pit were also skulls of three more oxen, though no human remains were discovered. Other finds include weapons, jewellery, beads, axes, gold, a seal, a dagger, a toilet set, copper objects, stone vases, and a copper pan.

**Human remains**

None.

**Faunal remains**

Cattle, one complete and three skulls.

**Period**

ED IIIA

**Source(s)**

Woolley 1934: 46-53.
Reade 2001: 23.
One of 16 royal tombs, with plundered stone-built tomb chamber. In a narrow trench across the northeast wall were the bones of three men armed with spears, and a fourth in the dromos - interpreted as soldiers. In the west corner of the main chamber was the burial of man, in south corner another burial, and towards the middle another skull, most likely belonging to the primary burial, and wearing a diadem, so perhaps female (probably not servant as they usually not found with this type of diadem). Finds, considered poor, include calcite vase, beads, pottery, an axe, a razor, wood remains, copper vessels, a silver bowl, limestone bowls and jewellery.

Human remains
6 skeleton, 5 males, 1 possibly female.

Faunal remains

Period
ED IIIA

Source(s)
Woolley 1928a: 429-431.
Woolley 1934: 53-57.
One of the 16 ‘royal’ tombs: a stone-built structure with four chambers and cement floors. The dromos was undisturbed and had ten copper spears in a row, found above human skeletons, perhaps five of them, though so decayed that difficult to tell - interpreted as ‘soldiers’. In Chamber C a human skull was interpreted as an ‘attendant’, and in a supposed post-hole was a copper bowl which contained a quantity of animal bones, including some large bones which had been broken so as to extract the marrow. Chamber D contained at least four human bodies. Finds include the Standard of Ur, beads, a shell, staff-heads, razors, a hair-ring, pins, copper vessels, a calcite vase, a ladle, a tumbler, a necklace, plaques, gold and silver vases, seals, tweezers, a bronze adze, a gaming board and a gold cup.

Human remains
In dromos: perhaps 5 human skeletons (badly preserved). One skull in Chamber C, at least 4 skeletons in Chamber D.

Faunal remains
Animal bones, some large and broken.

Period
ED IIIA

Source(s)
Woolley 1928a: 431-434.
Woolley 1934: 57-62.
A burial pit with a tomb chamber in the northwestern side; the chamber made of limestone rubble and burnt brick on top. At the foot of the dromos were found six ‘soldiers’, with copper helmets and spears, and two wagons or chariots, each drawn by three cattle, assisted by one ‘groom’ and two ‘drivers’. Northeast of the wagons, the whole floor was covered in human bodies, the bones mainly decayed - a total of 63 human skeletons were found in the pit, both men and women, with weapons, beads, jewellery (including gold head-dresses) and other objects. Down the middle of the passage leading to the chamber was a mass of animal bones (interpreted as sacrificial). The many other finds in the pit included more weapons, including gold ones, lyres and wooden chests. The main chamber had been looted in antiquity, and only the depression of the body remained. Finds included silver model boat, gaming board, weapons, and jewellery.

**Human remains**

Total of 63 human skeletons, adult male and female.

**Faunal remains**

Animal bones, large amount, unidentified.
Six ox skeletons.

**Period**

ED IIIA

**Source(s)**

Woolley 1954.
Reade 2001: 22.
Unlooted tomb chamber and pit, located below PG 789. The chamber contained an open wooden bier with the ‘queen’ (c. 40 yrs), and next to her, two ‘attendants’, one female, and another skull was found against the southwestern wall. The grave goods included very fine regalia and many offerings of all sorts. In the pit were found more human skeletons - five bodies side by side with copper daggers at their waist and one or two cups in a sloping trench. Below these was matting, under which was another group of skeletons, of 10 ‘women’ with gold, lapis lazuli, carnelian head-dresses and a lyre or harp. In the entrance to the pit was a wooden sledge chariot with two oxen (first mistakenly identified as asses) and four ‘grooms’ at their heads.

Human remains
- Main burial: adult female.
- 2 female ‘attendants’.
- 5 skeletons on slope.
- Group of 10 women.
- 4 ‘grooms’.

Faunal remains
- Two cattle.

Period
- ED IIIA

Source(s)
- Woolley 1928a: 439-446.
- Woolley 1934: 73-91, 400-402.
- Woolley 1954.
One of the 16 ‘royal’ tombs, the tomb was plundered, but the filling was undisturbed. Three layers, all with human bodies. In the filling under a reed layer were a few small model boats and animal bones, including shin-bones and teeth of cattle. A wooden coffin was found with body disturbed inside; an associated broken skull was interpreted as probably that of an ‘attendant’. Under the filling of mixed earth was a floor of hard yellow clay with 40 human bodies, bones in decayed condition, with few belongings. Other finds in this ‘poor’ death pit include bowls and copper weapons. Another floor of hard yellow clay was below the death pit - with some clay pots on it.

Human remains  Three layers of human bodies - number unclear, at least 42 skeletons.

Faunal remains  Animal bones, including cattle (shin bones and teeth).

Period  ED IIIA

Source(s)  Woolley 1934: 91-97.
           Reade 2001: 22.
Tomb with several layers and fillings. The upper, shaft part, had two compartments, the NE one with at least two skeletons (including Burial B), a wooden box with daggers and a seal, and a patch of black wood ash mixed with animal bones and teeth. Below the foundations of the cross-wall was found Burial A, along with many pottery sherds, including an ‘offering table’, and animal bones. One of the layers below this contained much ash and pottery, including complete saucers with animal bones. The lower, domed tomb, with a chamber and forecourt, contained one woman and four men - the woman interpreted as the main occupant, with her attendants. In the forecourt were three human skeletons, one sheep, one unidentified animal, one goat and animal bones in saucers. The tomb and shaft contained many rich finds, including much pottery, gold, carnelian and lapis lazuli objects.

**Human remains**
One adult, probably female, 4 adult males.

**Faunal remains**
Animal bones.
4 sheep.
1 goat.
Bones in saucers.

**Period**
ED IIIA

**Source(s)**
Woolley 1954.
Woolley 1982: 84.
Described with PG 1151 and 1156, as these may be the burials belonging to the death pit, but Woolley seems to favour that the royal burial with the pit was not actually found, and these were two cut into it. The pit contained 58 human bodies, with very poor objects with them.

Human remains 58 human bodies.

Faunal remains

Period ED IIIA

Source(s) Woolley 1934: 168-171.
Reade 2001: 23.
Royal Tomb. Only the small pit and dromos were found, which contained a chariot or wagon with two animals, probably bovids (first wrongly identified as asses), ‘groom’ and ‘driver’. Below them was a layer of matting over which were strewn the skeletons of an ox and three sheep. The tomb may have been part of PG 1237.

Human remains
Two adults, possibly male.

Faunal remains
Four cattle.
Three sheep.

Period
ED IIIA

Source(s)
Woolley 1934: 107-111.
Zarins 1986.
Reade 2001: 23.
One of the 16 ‘royal’ tombs; the largest stone-built tomb consisting of two chambers, dromos and shaft, floor with smooth layer of white cement. The tomb was robbed. In it were found a few fragments of human bone, and some teeth and bones of sheep in chamber A.

**Human remains**  
A few fragments of human bones.

**Faunal remains**  
Sheep bones and teeth.

**Period**  
ED IIIA

**Source(s)**  
Reade 2001: 19.
Ur PG 1237 ‘Great Death Pit’

The tomb chamber was plundered, but the ‘death pit’ was found intact. Near the entrance were six male ‘servants’ with knives or axes, lined up against the wall; in front of them was a great copper basin, and by it the bodies of four female harpists. The rest of the pit contained 64 ‘ladies of the court’, each with fine dress, in relatively well-ordered rows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Source(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ED IIIA | Woolley 1934: 113-124.  
Woolley 1954.  
Woolley 1982: 76.  
Reade 2001: 23. |

Human remains 6 adult males, 64 adult females.

Faunal remains

Appendix F - Near Eastern Burials
F107  Ur PG 1332

One of the 16 ‘royal’ tombs, only the ‘death pit’ found, consisting of two layers of human bones separated by a layer of earth. There were 23 bodies in the upper layer, and 20 in the lower layer. One possible lyre player in the lower layer.

Human remains  23 bodies in upper layer, 20 in lower layer.

Faunal remains

Period  ED IIIA

Source(s)  Woolley 1934: 124-128.
Reade 2001: 22.
Simple rectangular pit lined with matting and a human body in matting. The tomb was undisturbed. In the open space at the head end of the pit was a clay saucer and by it a number of broken bones and teeth of sheep/goat, interpreted as remains of meat. Other finds include necklaces, beads, earrings, bracelets and pottery.

Human remains  One human skeleton.

Faunal remains  Sheep/goat bones and teeth.

Period  ED III

Source(s)  Woolley 1934: 175-176.
A pit containing a man in a wooden coffin, with offerings inside and outside, including vases, jewellery and weapons. Outside the coffin, on the northeast side, were two complete skeletons of sheep/goat, one above the other, head to tail, their bones in a very bad state of preservation.

**Human remains**  
One male skeleton.

**Faunal remains**  
Two complete sheep/goat.

**Period**  
ED III

**Source(s)**  
Shaft and dromos, with a floor covered with reed matting, and on it two bodies. Also a clay vase against which was part of a sheep’s jaw (no. 8 on the plan). The skeleton of a young girl was found in a coffin, but this burial is apparently separate from the other two, in a different layer. Woolley thinks the principal burial with the other two skeletons was not found.

Human remains  Two skeleton on floor.
               One young female in coffin.

Faunal remains  Sheep jaw.

Period          ED III

Source(s)       Woolley 1934: 178-180.
One of the 16 ‘royal’ tombs containing a pit with a wooden coffin and a ‘death pit’. The tomb was robbed. In the coffin (itself unplundered) was a male skeleton with fine finds. Outside the coffin were four human bodies, with matting on the floor and over the bodies. A diorite bowl containing animal bones was also found.

**Human remains**
In coffin (itself unplundered) a male skeleton. Outside coffin, four human bodies.

**Faunal remains**
Animal bones in bowl.

**Period**
ED IIIA

**Source(s)**
Woolley 1934: 128-130.
One of the 16 ‘royal’ tombs consisting of a chamber and shaft, the skeleton of a man against the northeast wall, 40-50 yrs. A broken clay offering table was found with the skull of a sheep/goat on the tray, as well as saucers with vegetable remains and animal bones - “small food dishes for the use of the dead”.

**Human remains**
Body of man against NE wall, 40-50 yrs.

**Faunal remains**
Sheep/goat skull.
Animal bones.

**Period**
ED IIIA

**Source(s)**
Woolley 1934: 130-133, 405.
One of the 16 ‘royal’ tombs consisting of a shaft and single-chambered stone structure - the smallest of the royal tombs. Inside the chamber was a wooden coffin with a male skeleton; the finds were relatively poor, and the coffin itself may have been looted. Outside the coffin were two female skeletons and one male - presumably ‘attendants’, and in the small forecourt in front of the door were many animal bones of sheep/goats.

**Human remains**
- Wooden coffin with male skeleton.
- Two female skeletons and one male.

**Faunal remains**
- Sheep/goat bones.

**Period**
- ED IIIA

**Source(s)**
- Woolley 1934: 133-134, 405-406.
Plundered rectangular shaft with three human burials, and one skull. One skeleton was in a wooden coffin, and against the side of the coffin were the bones of a sheep. Finds include pottery, a model boat, jewellery and weapons.

Human remains  Three human burials, and one skull. One skeleton in wooden coffin.

Faunal remains  Sheep.

Period  ED III

Source(s)  Woolley 1934: 190-192.
Shaft grave with burials A-R in it. Roughly in the middle of shaft was a rectangular enclosure with mud-brick sides and mud floor. ‘In this enclosure was sooty earth, and with this remains of matting, animal bones and teeth, and charred grain; the enclosure must therefore have been a place of offerings.’ Burial R is interpreted as the most important burial, found in a coffin inside the enclosure, containing a man, 45 yrs or older. Offerings include pots, jewellery and a bitumen model boat. Burial N was a child wrapped in matting, with clay vases, and near the foot of the grave, teeth and fragments of the skull of ‘an ox or cow’. The grave also had five fireplaces (1-5 on the plan) and a small altar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human remains</th>
<th>Burial R interpreted as most important burial - this in coffin inside enclosure. Male 45 yrs or older. Burial N was a child wrapped in matting.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faunal remains</td>
<td>Animal bones and teeth. Ox skull and teeth fragments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>ED III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shaft grave. 1.40m below the top was a layer of matting on which was a burial with offerings in a coffin of matting - at the feet of the body were some bird bones. Underneath were more layers of matting with earth and burials between them. Lower down, above some burnt earth, there were scattered sheep's bones against the northwest side of the shaft (not clear what burials or layer of burials these might belong to). Burial 13 was directly northwest of the coffin, and c. 1m from it were the skeletons of three goats on top of each other and more goats at the same level, south of the partition wall. Apparently also two skeletons of gazelles in this grave, but unclear precisely where.

**Human remains**  
Human skeleton in coffin.  
More skeletons between layers of matting and earth.

**Faunal remains**  
Bird bones.  
Goats, more than three.  
Two gazelles.

**Period**  
ED III

**Source(s)**  
APPENDIX G

NEAR EASTERN SACRIFICIAL SPACE
Superimposed remains of 17 temples. The floor of Temple XIV had a thick deposit of ashes, animal bones and pottery sherds, interpreted as sacrificial remains. In Temple XVI were found bones and ashes ‘of burnt sacrifice’ against the north-west face of a smaller element of stone block. The lowest floor in court (B) of Temple XII showed signs of burning towards the east corner and was littered with ashes and animal bones both burnt and unburnt. Burnt offerings of Temple XVI shifted from outer room of sanctuary to the courtyard.

Faunal remains  Animal bones.

Period  Phases from 3200 - 1140 BC

Source(s)  Woolley 1950: 2-21.
            Woolley 1955, 33-90.
Many layers of temples on top of each other - designated with the letters D-E-F-G-H, with D as the top one. Andrae imagines that a basin in middle of the cultroom was used for slaughtering sacrificial animals - not clear what this is based on. In the E layer was a layer of debris with much ash and animal bones, understood as belonging to E, and being from offerings.

Faunal remains  Animal bones.

Period  Ur III - Middle Assyrian, c. 1600-1000 BC

Source(s)  Andrae 1935.
Andrae 1938: 73-80.
van Driel 1969.
Hrouda 1971: fig. 52.
Bár 2003.
Lloyd and Müller 2004: fig. 46c.
Ascalone 2007: 299.
Ebla Sacred Area of Ishtar

The ‘Sacred Area’ includes Temple P2, Monument P3 (some sort of open cult place) and favissae (cisterns with ritual deposits). The favissae consisted of three distinguishable layers, with a clear chronological sequence. They contained ceramic vessels with burnt animal bones, and some with animal fat. In the Sacred Area were also found dog burials, disarticulated sheep and skulls of humans and goats.

Faunal remains
Animal bones.
Animal fat.
Dog skeletons.
Disarticulated sheep bones, goat and human skulls.

Period
MB I - MB II

Source(s)
Marchetti and Nigro 1997.
Ebla Sanctuary B2 different structure and type than other sacred buildings at Ebla; quite large. Contained altars and offering tables for blood sacrifices, and a possibly some connection with cult of the dead is suggested. Close to Temple B1. Also had special rooms for the ‘preparation’ of food and celebration of a ‘banquet’.

Faunal remains

**Period**  
Mardikh IIIB, MB II

**Source(s)**  
Matthiae 1980a.  
del Olmo Lete 1993.
Ebla Temple N

The largest temple in the Lower City; a simple building with a single chamber oriented to the east. Three great slabs of basalt, one "certainly an offering table for blood sacrifices".

Faunal remains

Period  Mardikh IIIA-B, MB I - MB II

Source(s)  Matthiae 1980a.
G 6 Ischali Kititum Temple

Complex with several sanctuaries, and also non-temple functions. In court, suggestion of animal remains, perhaps blood. There were fire places for cooking, cooking facilities for many people, and a possible ‘slaughterhouse’ with butcher’s block, as well as a kitchen.

Faunal remains  

Period OB, c. 1850 BC

Source(s) Hill et al. 1990: 38-76.
Khafajah O 43 Small Temple

Temple or shrine on Mound A consisting of 9-10 building periods, from ED I-III. Shown here is building period 3, which includes the cella with altar at the short end, furthest away from the door, as well as a vestibule with circular offering table. It is dated to the ED I period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Source(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ED I - ED IIIA</td>
<td>Delougaz and Lloyd 1942: 104-112.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heinrich 1982: 122-123.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Faunal remains
Khafajah Temple Oval

Temple on Mound A consisting of three Building Periods, best preserved in First Building Period. The temple has two oval enclosure walls, one inside the other, c. 5m apart. Between the two walls is “House D” and a forecourt. House D is probably the private residence of the high priest, placed between town and temple. It has a small, private sanctuary, L 43:4 with an altar. The inner wall has rooms running along the inside of the wall, a courtyard and a platform with a presumed temple (not actually preserved). The courtyard has an altar and offering tables (different amounts depending on the period). In the First building period, a refuse pit was in the western part of the courtyard, Delougaz refers to the kind from animal sacrifice. In the Second building period, footprints from humans and animals were found near the platform, altar and offering tables; Delougaz suggests the structures were for preparing/slaughtering animals. From the Third building period was found a reed basket with bones, mainly animal, and pots and beads, possibly representing a burial, but perhaps more likely a sacrificial deposit.

Faunal remains
Animal bones.

Period
ED, Sumerian

Source(s)
Delougaz 1940.
Mari Dagan Temple

Cella with cult installations, including podium, stone blocks and slaughtering places for animal offerings - bones found in big terracotta coffin nearby. Bronze lions also found. Foundation deposits found in three corners, with bronze finds, beads and other small finds.

Zimri-Lim (?)
Ur III/ OB-OA
Parrot 1938: 22-27.
Hrouda 1971: fig 56.

Faunal remains
Animal bones.

Period
Zimri-Lim (?)
Ur III/ OB-OA

Source(s)
Parrot 1938: 22-27.
Hrouda 1971: fig 56.
**G 10  Mari Ishtar Temple**

Temple with three layers, A-C (plan from Level A). Cult installations such as recipients for libations, altar, offering table and podia. Several foundation deposits were found in the walls, including one in the north-west corner of Cella 18 (no. 1089) which contained a bronze peg and the bones of a small animal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faunal remains</th>
<th>Bones of small animal.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Period**  ED II - ED IIIA and into the second millennium BC

G 11  Mari Ninhursag Temple

Two parts, placed back to back, one with a court towards Dagan Temple, the other with a court south. Storeroom contained beads, small plaques, and bones from small animals. Foundation deposits also found.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faunal remains</th>
<th>Animal bones.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Ur III period</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
G 12  Mari Ninnizaza Temple

Temple with benches, kitchen with ovens, courtyard and votive figurines. Plan showing the cella.

Faunal remains  ?

Period  ED III

Source(s)  Parrot 1967: 22-34.
Foundation deposits with animal bones were found in the following locations: Vestibule 156 (cattle, sheep/goat), Great Court 81 (cattle, sheep/goat, fish), Room 81 (sheep/goat), Room 62 (sheep/goat, gazelle), Room 3 (sheep/goat, gazelle), Room 5 (sheep/goat, fish) and Room 61 (sheep/goat). The bones were very fragmentary, with less than 20% identifiable.

Faunal remains Cattle, sheep/goat, gazelle and fish bones. Less than 20% identified due to poor state of preservation.

Period OB, beginning of 2nd millennium

Source(s) Parrot 1959: 258-260.
Ellis 1968: 142-143.
The Kassite Temple, En level III: room/cella 13, against the wall opposite the doorway an offering stand or altar, 1m wide, 1.20m deep, 95cm high. Rebuilt and added to many times. Built of unstemped baked bricks in mud mortar. Offering stand, table, and hearth with black ash. Cella 18 with freestanding altar (3.30m wide, 3.50m deep) and benches or offering stands (45-65cm wide, 60-70cm high). Altars interpreted as enclosed burning places, most important feature of the temple. Either cooking or offering places. Probably continuation from Ur III levels. Temple's purpose most likely feeding the gods. 'Divine kitchen', food prepared in temple and carried to the ziggurat. Nothing to suggest meal taken in the temple itself.

Period  Ur III and Kassite period

Source(s)  McCown 1952.
McCown and Haines 1967.
Hrouda 1971: fig. 65.

Faunal remains  ?
Nippur Inanna Temple

Temple with foundation deposits, as well as both residential and administrative features (the nine rooms around courtyard 13 appear to have constituted the administrative centre of the temple).

Faunal remains

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Source(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ur III</td>
<td>Zettler 1991.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Small temple with many levels, probably founded in late ED I, rebuilt many times and used until and including Akkadian period, deity not known. Plan showing Level V. Level VIII: plan now that of temple. Courtyard 131, antecellae 123, 124, cella 107 with unbaked clay altar. Hearth in 133. Level V: Temple rebuilt, same outline. Kitchen in loci 119, east corner of courtyard. Also ablation place and ramp in front of altar/offering table. Level V: ED II or III. Temple walls rebuilt, plan developed from VI. Ablation place, kitchen, courtyard, cella the same. Locus 110 with ablation place, brick stand and offering table/altar. Level IV: ED III. Walls completely rebuilt. Altar, offering table, no hearth. Courtyard 64: large hearth. Oval oven in the kitchen. Floor 2 of cella: long offering table against northeast wall, freestanding offering table in centre, box altar near south corner. Level III. Same general plan. 67 ablation place. Statuettes possibly buried beneath floor (or outside - not clear).

Faunal remains

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>ED I to Akkadian - many levels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Source(s) McCown et al. 1978.
G 17 Nuzi Temple Group

Akkadian level: here shown is level F, with two temples - cellae in G 29 and G 53. An altar with ashes was recorded. 15th c. BC: G 29 belonging to Ishtar. Rich finds, including figurines, lions, beads and gold. Plundered. G 53 belonging to Teshub.

Faunal remains

Period Akkadian and 15th c. BC

Source(s) Heinrich 1982: 152-153, 216, 221.
In the palace of the OB period of Shamshi-Adad, above door of Room 22 was an ox skull framed by stones. Interpreted as ‘Opfergabe’.

Faunal remains  Ox skull.

Period  OB

Source(s)  Strommenger 1994.
In Single Shrine I (shown here) was a limestone slab at altar, possibly for sacrifices, and in the annex, in D 17:2, was found bones from pig (jawbone) and sheep (hip-joint socket, humeri, tibiae), dated ED III. Further, in D 16:10, Court north of the temple were bones from fish and onager (humerus, jawbone, metacarpus, teeth), dated ED III or later. Possible remains of sacrifice before foundation of Single Shrine III altar. And among the traces of later Akkadian rebuilding was a deposit of bones in a position considered to be beneath the pedestal for the god’s statue. Bones from fish, birds, and gazelle horns still attached to frontal bone. There was also a kitchen for preparing sacred food.

Faunal remains
- Pig, jawbone. Fish bones. Sheep, hip-joint socket, humeri, tibiae.
- Onager, humerus, jawbone, metacarpus, teeth.
- Bird bones. Gazelle horn.

Period
- ED III - Akkadian

Source(s)
- Frankfort 1934: 40-46.
- Hilzheimer 1941: 49.
- Delougaz and Lloyd 1942: 192-205.
This temple includes three shrines; Shrine I had small animal bones at the altar, along with many other items, including beads.

Faunal remains  Animal bones.

Period  ED II

Source(s)  Delougaz and Lloyd 1942: 172-192.
G 21 Tell Asmar Gimilsin Temple

Temple closely associated with the palace, though only functioning as temple in the earliest levels of the complex. Measuring 28m², with walls generally over 3m thick and still standing 4m high. An ash layer found beneath the cella is interpreted as from sacrificial ceremony for consecrating site before building (though not to do with animals, and no foundation deposits found). Some drains probably associated with the cult are suggested to be for libations, and possibly blood sacrifice.

Faunal remains

Period

Before 2000 BC. Ituria governor under Shu-Sin of Ur.

Source(s)

Frankfort 1933: 1-29.
Frankfort et al. 1940.
Hrouda 1971: fig. 51.
Monumental complexes in areas FS and SS, likely temples and associated buildings. Both complexes show ritual closure, this including human remains in SS, and in FS, deposition of six donkeys, a dog, humans (possibly three), and pile of gazelle horns and pig’s skull. These are marked on the plan as ES. Other ritual deposits include jewellery, weapons and tools. The closure also seems to have included some ritual burning (though not of animals).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faunal remains</th>
<th>Six donkeys. One dog. Pig, skull. Gazelle horns.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Level 5 closure ascribed to Naram-Sin (2254-2218 BC) or one of his Akkadian predecessors.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This small single-room temple (8 x 4.75m) includes a free-standing structure which may have been an altar or offering table with evidence of burning. A recess in the floor was a receptacle for liquids, possibly blood from sacrificial animals. Level 6 also infant burials before the construction of each building phase.

Faunal remains

Period Level 5: c. 2700 BC

Tell Brak Mitanni Temple

A 16m wide and 18m long temple, situated very close to the Mitanni Palace, with installations most likely for altar or offering table.

Faunal remains: Caprid horn.

Period: Mitanni, after 16th c. BC

**G 25  Tell Leilan Temple**

Building level II temple probably a rebuilding of previous, larger building level III Temple. This would be one of the biggest temples at the time, Room 10 the antecella. The floors of building level II littered with animal bones and potsherds, as well as carbonised wheat, barley and other seeds - interpreted as the remains of daily cooking and eating. Possibly a ‘langraum’ temple, though not certain, because whole plan not entirely recovered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faunal remains</th>
<th>Animal bones.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Second millennium, known to be in use during Shamshi-Adad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>Weiss 1985a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tell Mozan *abi* Pit

**Sacrificial pit, thought to be a channel to the underworld.** Consists of a circular chamber with a square antechamber. Remains from dozens of animals, including 60 piglets, 20 puppies, 60 sheep/goats, 20 donkeys. Some animals were carefully slaughtered, while others were sacrificed whole. Especially sheep seem to have been eaten, while lambs and birds were given entirely as food offering. Dogs and piglets not usually food offering, so may have different sacrificial purpose, e.g. purificatory. Layers of minimal compaction suggests limited access.

**Faunal remains** 60 piglets, 20 puppies, 60 sheep/goat (some with cutmarks), 20 donkeys, birds.

**Period** Main phase c. 2300 BC, Hurrian

**Source(s)** Kelly-Buccellati 2002.
Buccellati and Kelly-Buccellati 2004b.
Collins 2004.
Lawler 2008.
### G 27  Tell Umm el-Marra Acropolis East

A complete equid skeleton was found in the blocking of the doorway to the Acropolis East.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faunal remains</th>
<th>Equid.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>MB II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>Schwartz <em>et al.</em> 2003: 345.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tell Umm el-Marra Houses

Equid bones were interred in the stone foundations of houses in MB Tell Umm el-Marra.

Faunal remains  Equid bones.

Period  MB II

Source(s)  Schwartz et al. 2003: 345.
Tell Yelkhi Level III Temple

Isolated, rectangular temple. A small room, 31, leads from outside into a central courtyard, 8. From here access to main cella, 5, behind which is an archive room, 6. Smaller cella, 9, with circular podium and altar. Tablets found inside relate to divination, especially hepatoscopy (examination of victim's liver). Finding of animal bones in 31 - interpreted as butchering taking place here, and sheep and goats sacrificed in chamber 9. Bones of large cattle also found in chamber 5. Traces of hearths in room 8 suggests meat cooked for culinary purposes. Bones of sheep and goat (roasted) also found in 6, apparently used as kitchen as well as archive at times.

Faunal remains Animal bones, including cattle, sheep and goat bones.

Period OB, Time of Hammurabi, c. 1750 BC

Source(s) Invernizzi 1980: 36-37.
G 30 Tell Yelkhi Level VI Temple

Cella and large altar with ‘sacrificial’ podia. Sacred function of courtyard 79, and evidence of rites in 71 and 90. Also contained mudbrick podium and three small, round pits with traces of ashes - sacrificial function and podium also used for sacrifice and purification of sacred area. Sand considered pure, used as foundation. Many babies inhumed below floor of 73 in unfired clay jars.

Faunal remains

Period End of third millennium BC

Source(s) Bergamini et al. 1985.
Residence of the entu priestess containing temple, sanctuary and small shrines. Section C (lower right) is a temple to the goddess Ningal. Cella C 27, court C 7. Rooms B 33-35 is a kitchen, apparently serving the whole complex, and both humans and deities (though perhaps not the temple part). The kitchen included a table with cuts and scratches apparently used for cutting meat. Section A 11-29 contains a sanctuary (A 18 and 19 being the cella) - deity is not certain, but Weadock suggests it may be the priestess’ deified father. Section B 1-4 contains several small shrines. C7 Also contained cemetery of dead entus (female), which were venerated, at least for as long as 50 years after their death. A 5-10 were living quarters.

Faunal remains

Period

Mainly Ur III - Isin Larsa, but also earlier and later periods

Source(s)

Woolley 1927: 407-408.
Weadock 1975.
A ‘public chapel’ - apparently a religious building with status in between the private house shrines and the state temples, likely funded by private citizens but used publicly. Mostly situated on corners like this one, which is on the corner of ‘Straight Street’ and ‘Church Lane’. In court (2) is an altar, and against the northeast wall, a well-preserved skull of a water-buffalo. Statuettes were found in the Sanctuary (4), including one with a dedication to the goddess Hendur-sag.

Faunal remains  Water-buffalo, skull.

Period  OB

ED: Eanna ziggurat: Ziggurat with temple kitchens - some animal bones found - fish bones and bones from small animal. Also fireplaces and altars. Ur III period: over ED ziggurat. Surrounded by inner and outer wall with row of rooms between them. Court of Nannar first appears (outside the main wall, in front of ziggurat). Possible temple kitchens in room 1-6, though not clear. Altar in forecourt.

Faunal remains
Animal bones.
Fish bones.

Period
ED - Ur III - OB - Middle Babylonian

Source(s)
Woolley 1932: 369-374.
Woolley 1939.
APPENDIX H

NEAR EASTERN GYLPTIC
Appendix H - Near Eastern Glyptic

H 1

Banquet scene

Provenance  Iraq
Findspot    Ur, PG 1237
Period      ED, earlier part of the Royal Cemetery period
Source(s)   Woolley 1934: no. 23.
            Amiet 1961: no. 1191.

H 2

Banquet scene

Provenance  Iraq
Findspot    Ur, PG 337
Period      ED, earlier part of the Royal Cemetery period
Source(s)   Woolley 1934: no. 27.
            Amiet 1961: no. 1185.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appendix H - Near Eastern Glyptic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>H 3</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Banquet scene</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provenance</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Findspot</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **H 4**                          |
| **Banquet scene**                |
| **Provenance**                   | Iraq |
| **Findspot**                     | Ur, PG 580 |
| **Period**                       | ED III? Early part of Royal Cemetery period |
| **Source(s)**                    | Woolley 1928a: pl. XI.4.  
                                     Woolley 1934: no. 98.  
                                     Amiet 1961: no. 1184. |
Banquet scene

Provenance  Iraq
Findspot  Ur, PG 221
Period  ED III? Later part of the Royal Cemetery period
Source(s)  Woolley 1934: no. 138.
          Amiet 1961: no. 1187.

Banquet scene

Provenance  Iraq
Findspot  Ur, PG 800 (U.10939)
Period  ED IIIA, c. 2600 BC
Source(s)  Woolley 1934: no. 16.
          Amiet 1961: no. 1182.
          Collon 1987: no. 521.
          Aruz 2003: no. 60a.
Appendix H - Near Eastern Glyptic

H 7

Banquet scene

Provenance  Iraq
Findspot Ur
Period ED III
Source(s) Amiet 1961: no. 1186.

H 8

Banquet scene

Provenance  Iraq
Findspot Ur
Period ED III
Source(s) Woolley 1934: no. 17.
Amiet 1961: no. 1183.
Wiseman 1962: pl. 25b.
Appendix H - Near Eastern Glyptic

**H 9**

Banquet scene

**Provenance**  Iraq

**Findspot**  Ur, PG 37

**Period**  ED III

**Source(s)**  Woolley 1934: no. 34.
Wiseman 1962: pl. 25d.

**H 10**

Banquet scene

**Provenance**  Iraq

**Findspot**  Ur, PG 1237, body 7

**Period**  ED, earlier part of the Royal Cemetery period

**Source(s)**  Woolley 1934: no. 22.
Amiet 1961: no. 1194.
**H 11**

Banquet and contest scene

**Provenance**
- Iraq

**Findspot**
- Ur, PG 357

**Period**
- ED III? Earlier part of the Royal Cemetery period

**Source(s)**
- Woolley 1934: no. 38.

---

**H 12**

Banquet and contest scene

**Provenance**
- Syria

**Findspot**
- Mari, palace, Court XXVII, part of "Treasure of Ur"

**Period**
- ED IIIB, c. 2400-2250 BC

**Source(s)**
- Aruz 2003: no. 87a.
H 13

Banquet and contest scene

Provenance: Iraq
Findspot: Ur
Period: ED III
Source(s): Wiseman 1962: pl. 24a.

H 14

Banquet and contest scene

Provenance: Syria
Findspot: Mari, Treasure of Ur
Period: Late ED, c. 2500 BC
Source(s): Weiss 1985b: no. 53.
H 15

Banquet and boat scene

Provenience: Iraq
Findspot: Tell Suleimeh, 265/607, Room 16, L.IV. IM 97769
Period: ED period
Source(s): Werr 1992: no. 16.

H 16

Table and seated human figure

Provenience: Syria
Findspot: Tell Brak. Site TD top (north-west sector; no datable context)
Period: ED III, peripheral Early Dynastic style.
Source(s): Buchanan 1966: no. 810.
**H 17**

Table and seated figures

**Provenance**  Syria

**Findspot**  Tell Brak, 'JPN, terrace, - 1 m' (no datable context)

**Period**  ED III

**Source(s)**  Buchanan 1966: no. 813.

**H 18**

Table and human figures

**Provenance**  Iraq

**Findspot**  Tell Brak, Site ER (context probably Akkadian)

**Period**  ED III

**Source(s)**  Buchanan 1966: no. 814 and drawing.
Appendix H - Near Eastern Glyptic

H 19

Banquet scene

Provenance  Syria
Findspot  Mari
Period  ED III, c. 2400 BC
Source(s)  Hammade 1994: no. 344.

H 20

Banquet scene

Provenance  Syria
Findspot  Tell Chuera, area 1D, street of Domestic Quarter
Period  Late 3rd millennium BC, Early Syrian Elaborate Style
Source(s)  Stein 2006: fig. 28.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>H 21</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provenance</strong></td>
<td>Syria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Findspot</strong></td>
<td>Mari, outside Ishtar Temple, house of East sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Pre-sargonid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>Parrot 1956: 193.</td>
</tr>
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<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provenance</strong></td>
<td>Iraq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Findspot</strong></td>
<td>Ur, PG 834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Sargonid period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>Woolley 1934: no. 334.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Animal held before ?shrine and altar

**Provenance**
- Iraq

**Findspot**
- Ur

**Period**
- Akkadian / Ur III

**Source(s)**
- Collon 1987: no. 826.

Worshipper holding animal at ?shrine

**Provenance**
- Unprovenanced

**Findspot**

**Period**
- Post-Akkadian, after 2200 BC

**Source(s)**
25

Deity holding human above box, human holding fox

Provenance: Syria
Findspot: Mari
Period: ED II, c. 2600 BC
Source(s): Hammade 1994: no. 338.

26

Animal on platform

Provenance: Iraq
Findspot: Kish, Grave 7.
Period: ED
Source(s): Amiet 1961: no. 1465.
Animal on its back

**Provenance**: Iraq

**Findspot**: Khafajeh, B-G 26-30, Top layer

**Period**: Akkadian

**Source(s)**: Amiet 1961: no. 1466.

---

Animal on its back

**Provenance**: Unprovenanced

**Findspot**

**Period**: Second half of third millennium

**Source(s)**: Amiet 1961: no. 1467.
Presentation scene

Provenance
Iraq

Findspot
Ur, PG 384

Period
Sargonid period

Source(s)
Woolley 1934: no. 363.
van Buren 1951: fig. 25.

Presentation scene

Provenance
Iraq

Findspot
Tell Asmar, Houses IVa

Period
Akkadian

Source(s)
Frankfort 1933: 42, and 40-43.
Frankfort 1955: no. 644.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provenance</strong></td>
<td>Iraq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Findspot</strong></td>
<td>Kish KM121. From YWN at 1 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Akkadian period, c. 2350-2000 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>Buchanan 1966: no. 367. van Buren 1951: fig. 22.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provenance</strong></td>
<td>Unprovenanced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Findspot</strong></td>
<td>Akkadian period, c. 2350-2000 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>Buchanan 1966: no. 381.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
H 33

Presentation scene

Provenance: Iraq
Findspot: Kish K963. From C10 at 2(3)
Period: Akkadian period, c. 2350-2000 BC
Source(s): Buchanan 1966: no. 382.

H 34

Presentation scene

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot: 
Period: Akkadian period, c. 2200 BC
Source(s): Buchanan 1966: no. 385.
Haussperger 1991: no. 34.
Felli 2006: fig. 84.
Appendix H - Near Eastern Glyptic

**35**

**Presentation scene**

**Provenance** Unprovenanced

**Findspot**

**Period** Akkadian period, c. 2350-2000 BC

**Source(s)** Buchanan 1966: no. 387.

---

**36**

**Presentation scene and ?altar**

**Provenance** Unprovenanced

**Findspot**

**Period** ED III

**Source(s)** Frankfort 1939: pl. XVk.
    van Buren 1951: fig. 6.
H 37

Presentation scene

Provenance Unprovenanced

Findspot

Period Akkadian

Source(s) Ward 1910: p. 80, fig. 214.
Delaporte 1920: p. 69, D 21.
van Buren 1951: fig. 9.

H 38

Presentation scene

Provenance Iraq

Findspot Khafajah, Mound A, surface

Period Akkadian

Source(s) Frankfort 1933: no. 423.
H 39

Presentation scene

Provenance  Unprovenanced
Findspot
Period  Akkadian, c. 2200 BC
Source(s)  Frankfort 1939: fig. 31.
          Collon 1987: no. 537.
          Felli 2006: fig. 76.

H 40

Presentation scene

Provenance  Iraq
Findspot  Tell Asmar, Houses IVb
Period  Early Akkadian, c. 2200 BC
Source(s)  Frankfort 1933: no. 593.
          Frankfort 1939: fig. 35.
          van Buren 1951: fig. 19.
          Felli 2006: fig. 82.
<table>
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<th><strong>H 41</strong></th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Presentation scene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provenance</strong></td>
<td>Iraq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Findspot</strong></td>
<td>Tell Asmar, Houses IVb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Early Akkadian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>Frankfort 1933: no. 577.</td>
</tr>
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<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Presentation scene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provenance</strong></td>
<td>Iraq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Findspot</strong></td>
<td>Tell Asmar, surface Houses IVa or b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Akkadian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>Frankfort 1955: no. 600.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**H 43**

Presentation scene

Provenance: Iraq
Findspot: Tell Asmar, Houses IVA
Period: Akkadian
Source(s): Frankfort 1955: no. 662.

**H 44**

Presentation scene

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot:
Period: Akkadian
Source(s): Frankfort 1939: pl. XVIII.
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**H 45**

Presentation scene

Provenance: Unprovenanced

Findspot

Period: Akkadian

Source(s): Frankfort 1939: pl. XXd.

Hroudá 1971: pl. 53.

**H 46**

Presentation scene and ?altar

Provenance: Unprovenanced

Findspot

Period: Akkadian

Source(s): Frankfort 1939: pl. XXe.

van Buren 1951: fig. 13.

Haussperger 1991: no. 56.

Appendix H - Near Eastern Glyptic
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H</th>
<th>47</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Findspot</td>
<td>Kish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Akkadian, c. 2220-2159 BC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Source(s) | Frankfort 1939: pl. XXj.  
Aruz 2003: no. 143. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H</th>
<th>48</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Unprovenanced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Findspot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Akkadian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source(s)</td>
<td>Frankfort 1939: pl. XXIIc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
H 49

Presentation scene and libation

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot: 
Period: Akkadian
Source(s): Frankfort 1939: pl. XXIVf.
Frankfort 1955: no. 987.

H 50

Presentation scene

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot: From peripheral regions
Period: 2300-1800 BC
Source(s): Frankfort 1939: pl. XXXIXi.
**Presentation scene**

**Provenance**  Iraq

**Findspot**  Tell Asmar

**Period**  Akkadian

**Source(s)**  van Buren 1951: fig. 15.
Frankfort 1996: fig. 96A, pl. XXb.

---

**Animal on ?altar and boat scene**

**Provenance**  Iraq

**Findspot**  Tell Asmar

**Period**  Late ED

**Source(s)**  Amiet 1961: no. 1438.
Collon 1987: no. 830.
**H 53**

Animal being cut before seated figure

**Provenance**
Unprovenanced

**Findspot**
Akkadian

**Period**
Akkadian

**Source(s)**
Collon 1987: no. 831.

---

**H 54**

Presentation scene

**Provenance**
Unprovenanced

**Findspot**
Akkadian, 22nd c. BC

**Period**
Akkadian

**Source(s)**
Hammade 1987: no. 61.
**H 55**

Presentation scene and ?altar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provenance</th>
<th>Unprovenanced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Findspot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Akkadian, 22nd c. BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source(s)</td>
<td>Hammade 1987: no. 63.</td>
</tr>
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**H 56**

Presentation scene

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provenance</th>
<th>Syria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Findspot</td>
<td>Ugarit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Akkadian, 2300-2200 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source(s)</td>
<td>Hammade 1994: no. 349.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
H 57

Presentation and libation

Provenance  Unprovenanced
Findspot
Period  Akkadian
Source(s)  Buchanan 1981: no. 454.

H 58

Presentation and libation

Provenance  Unprovenanced
Findspot
Period  Akkadian, c. 2260 BC
Source(s)  Buchanan 1981: no. 455.
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**H 59**

Presentation scene

Provenance: Unprovenanced

Findspot

Period: Akkadian

Source(s): Buchanan 1981: no. 472.

**H 60**

Presentation scene

Provenance: Unprovenanced

Findspot

Period: Akkadian

Source(s): Buchanan 1981: no. 473.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H 61</td>
<td>Presentation scene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provenance: Unprovenanced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Findspot: Akkadian</td>
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<td>Source(s): Buchanan 1981: no. 475.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H 62</td>
<td>Presentation scene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provenance: Iraq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Findspot: Ur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Period: Akkadian, c. 2200 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Source(s): Felli 2006: fig. 80.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
H 63

Presentation scene

Provenance  Unprovenanced
Findspot
Period  Akkadian, c. 2200 BC
Source(s)  Felli 2006: fig. 81.

H 64

Presentation scene

Provenance  Tablet part of the ‘Mesag’ archive
Findspot
Period  Akkadian, c. 2200 BC
Source(s)  Felli 2006: fig. 83.
Presentation to Shamash

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot: Unprovenanced
Period: Akkadian, c. 2200 BC
Source(s): Fell 2006: fig. 85.

Presentation and plowing scene?

Provenance: Iraq
Findspot: Tell Suleimeh 361, Grave 63, Sounding, L. IX
Period: ED
Source(s): Werr 1992: no. 17.
H 67

Presentation scene

Provenance
Iraq

Findspot
Tell Suleimeh 622/564. Room 3, L. IV

Period
Akkadian

Source(s)
Werr 1992: no. 66.

H 68

Presentation scene?

Provenance
Iraq

Findspot
Ur

Period
ED III

Source(s)
Wiseman 1962: pl. 27b.
Presentation scene

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot: 
Period: Akkadian
Source(s): van Buren 1951: fig. 18.
Collon 1982b: no. 144.

Presentation scene

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot: 
Period: Akkadian
Source(s): Collon 1982b: no. 159.
Suter 1991/93: fig. 5.
**H 71**

Presentation scene

Provenance: Unprovenanced

Findspot

Period: Akkadian or later

Source(s): Collon 1982b: no. 163.

---

**H 72**

Presentation scene

Provenance: Unprovenanced

Findspot

Period: Akkadian

Source(s): Collon 1982b: no. 193.
**H 73**

Presentation scene

Provenance: Unprovenanced

Findspot

Period: Akkadian


**H 74**

Presentation scene

Provenance: Unprovenanced

Findspot

Period: Akkadian

Source(s): Collon 1982b: no. 214.
H 75

Presentation scene

Provenance  Unprovenanced
Findspot
Period  Akkadian
Source(s)  Collon 1982b: no. 219.

H 76

Presentation scene

Provenance  Iraq
Findspot  Ur, PG 559
Period  Akkadian
Source(s)  Woolley 1934: no. 189.
          Collon 1982b: no. 223.
          Haussperger 1991: no. 51.
H 77

Presentation scene

Provenience Unprovenanced

Findspot

Period Akkadian

Source(s) Collon 1982b: no. 229.

H 78

Table with ?food

Provenience Iraq

Findspot Ur

Period Akkadian

Source(s) Collon 1982b: no. 303.
Appendix H - Near Eastern Glyptic

**H 79**

Presentation scene

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot: 
Period: Akkadian
Source(s): Porada 1995: 56-77, fig. 40.

**H 80**

Presentation scene

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot: 
Period: Mid second millennium
Source(s): van Buren 1951: fig. 17.
H 81

Hero with animal and deities

Provenance  Unprovenanced
Findspot
Period  OB, c.1850 BC, reign of Sumulael, to c.1700 BC reign of Abieshu
Source(s)  Buchanan 1966: no. 499.

H 82

Presentation scene

Provenance  Unprovenanced
Findspot
Period  OB, c.1850 BC, reign of Sumulael, to c.1700 BC reign of Abieshu
Appendix H - Near Eastern Glyptic

H 83

Human ritual killing? and presentation scene

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot: Babylonian
Period: CB?
Source(s): Ward 1883: fig. 13.

H 84

Figures at ?offering table

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot
Period: Early Old Syrian Style, c. 1850 BC
Source(s): Buchanan 1966: no. 855.
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<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Early Old Syrian Style, c. 1850 BC</td>
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<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>Buchanan 1966: no. 856.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Worshipper holding up gazelle</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Unprovenanced</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Findspot</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>c. 1850 - 1600 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>Buchanan 1966: no. 857.</td>
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Appendix H - Near Eastern Glyptic

H 87

Presentation scene

Provenance  Unprovenanced

Findspot

Period  c. 1850 - 1600 BC

Source(s)  Buchanan 1966: no. 864.

H 88

Presentation scene

Provenance  Iraq

Findspot  Ur, PG 59

Period  Sargonid period

Source(s)  Woolley 1934: no. 353.
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<td><strong>Presentation scene</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Provenance</strong></td>
<td>Unprovenanced</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Findspot</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>OB, c. 1850-1750 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>Collon 1995: 102, fig. 82c.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Provenance</strong></td>
<td>Iraq</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Findspot</strong></td>
<td>Tell Asmar, Trench E</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Old Babylonian, Larsa?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>Frankfort 1955: no. 770.</td>
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<td>H 91</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Provenance</strong></td>
<td>Iraq</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Findspot</strong></td>
<td>Ischali, Shamash Temple</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>OB, Late Larsa or OB</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>Frankfort 1955: no. 941.</td>
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<td><strong>Provenance</strong></td>
<td>Unprovenanced</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Findspot</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>First Babylonian Dynasty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>Frankfort 1939: pl. XXVIIa. Kenna 1960: fig. 4.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### H 93

**Description:** Presentation scene

**Provenance:** Unprovenanced

**Findspot:**

**Period:** First Babylonian Dynasty

**Source(s):** Frankfort 1939: pl. XXVIIb.  
van Buren 1951: fig. 32.

---

### H 94

**Description:** Presentation scene

**Provenance:** Unprovenanced

**Findspot:**

**Period:** First Babylonian Dynasty

**Source(s):** Frankfort 1939: pl. XXVIIId.
Appendix H - Near Eastern Glyptic

**H 95**

Presentation scene

Provenance: Unprovenanced

Findspot: 

Period: First Babylonian Dynasty

Source(s): Frankfort 1939: pl. XXVIIIj.

**H 96**

Presentation scene

Provenance: Unprovenanced

Findspot: 

Period: First Babylonian Dynasty

Source(s): Frankfort 1939: pl. XXIXb.
Appendix H - Near Eastern Glyptic

H 97

Presentation scene

Provenance  Unprovenanced
Findspot
Period  First Babylonian Dynasty
Source(s)  Frankfort 1939: pl. XXXa.

H 98

Presentation scene

Provenance  Unprovenanced
Findspot
Period  OB, c. 19th c. BC
Source(s)  Collon 1987: fig. 168.
<table>
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<td><strong>Provenance</strong></td>
<td>Unprovenanced</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Findspot</strong></td>
<td>Eshnunna?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>OB, Mari period, Ipiq-Adad II, 1835-1795 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>Collon 1987: fig. 170.</td>
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<td><strong>Provenance</strong></td>
<td>Unprovenanced</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Findspot</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>OB, c. 1800 BC</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>van Buren 1951: fig. 30. Collon 1987: fig. 174.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
H 101

Presentation scene?

Provenance  Unprovenanced
Findspot
Period  OB, First Syrian Group, probably 19th c. BC

H 102

Figure holding animals by hindleg before seated figure

Provenance  Import
Findspot  Thbes, Greece
Period  2nd millennium, Cypriot style
Source(s)  Collon 1987: fig. 519.
**H 103**

- **Presentation scene**: 
- **Provenance**: Unprovenanced
- **Findspot**: Isin-Larsa
- **Period**: 1868-1861 BC
- **Source(s)**: Collon 1987: no. 538.

**H 104**

- **Presentation scene**: 
- **Provenance**: Unprovenanced
- **Findspot**: 
- **Period**: 19th-18th c. BC
- **Source(s)**: Collon 1987: no. 634.
H 105

Presentation scene and human ritual killing?

Provenance
Unprovenanced

Findspot

Period c. 18th c. BC

Source(s) Collon 1987: no. 832.

H 106

Presentation scene?

Provenance
Unprovenanced

Findspot

Period Early OB

Source(s) Collon 1987: no. 833.
**H 107**

Presentation scene

Provenance: Unprovenanced

Findspot: Unspecified

Period: OB, 18th c. BC

Source(s):
- Collon 1990: no. 6.
- Wiseman 1959: no. 46.

**H 108**

Presentation scene

Provenance: Iraq

Findspot: Impressions found during excavations at Mari

Period: Time of Zimri-Lim, up to c. 1760 BC, and later in the 18th c. BC

Source(s):
- Porada 1985: fig. 19.
- Collon 1987: fig. 191.
- Collon 1990: no. 11.
H 109

Presentation scene
Provenance Unprovenanced
Findspot
Period OB, 18-17th c. BC, probably just after 1740 BC
Source(s) Collon 1990: no. 39.

H 110

Presentation scene
Provenance Import
Findspot Random find, from Jiophyrakia, central Crete
Period OB, 19th-18th c. BC
Source(s) CMS II,2: no. 206.
**H 111**

Animal offering to seated god

- **Provenance**: Import
- **Findspot**: Mochlos, Crete, House tomb A
- **Period**: 19th c. BC
- **Source(s)**: CMS V, suppl.1B: no. 332.

---

**H 112**

Presentation scene

- **Provenance**: Unprovenanced
- **Findspot**: Unspecified
- **Period**: 18th c. BC, Old Syrian with Mesopotamian influence
- **Source(s)**: Hammade 1987: no. 143.
H 113

Man carrying rabbit

Provenance Unprovenanced
Findspot
Period 16th c. BC, Old Syrian with Egyptian influence
Source(s) Hammade 1987: no. 150.

H 114

Presentation scene

Provenance Syria
Findspot Mari
Period Isin-Larsa, Early Old Syrian, c. 2000-1900 BC
Source(s) Hammade 1994: no. 356.
**H 115**

Presentation scene

**Provenance**  
Syria

**Findspot**  
Found Mari palace, ‘appartement privés’

**Period**  
Early Old Syrian, 1900-1750 BC

**Source(s)**  
Weiss 1985b: no. 87.  
Hammade 1994: no. 358.

**H 116**

Presentation scene

**Provenance**  
Syria

**Findspot**  
Tell Brak

**Period**  
Kassite, c. 1700-1600 BC

**Source(s)**  
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<td><strong>Provenance</strong></td>
<td>Unprovenanced</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Findspot</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Late Neo-Sumerian, Isin-Larsa (possibly a bit later)</td>
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<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>Buchanan 1981: no. 702.</td>
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<td><strong>Findspot</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
H 119

Presentation scene

Provenance
Unprovenanced

Findspot

Period
Early OB

Source(s)
Buchanan 1981: no. 749.

H 120

Presentation scene

Provenance
Unprovenanced

Findspot

Period
Rim-Sin 4, 1819 BC

Source(s)
Buchanan 1981: no. 770a-c.
H121

Presentation scene

Provenance Unprovenanced
Findspot
Period Rim-Sin, 1822-1763 BC
Source(s) Buchanan 1981: no. 772.

H122

Presentation scene

Provenance Unprovenanced
Findspot
Period Rim-Sin, 1822-1763 BC
Source(s) Buchanan 1981: no. 778a-b.
Bull-man carrying kid - presentation?

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot:  
Period: OB
Source(s): Buchanan 1981: no. 937.

Presentation scene

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot:  
Period: OB
Source(s): Buchanan 1981: no. 941.
H 125

Presentation scene

Provenance
Unprovenanced

Findspot

Period
OB

Source(s)
Buchanan 1981: no. 943.

H 126

Presentation scene

Provenance
Unprovenanced

Findspot

Period
OB

Source(s)
H 127

Presentation scene

Provenance Unprovenanced
Findspot
Period OB
Source(s) Buchanan 1981: no. 945.

H 128

Presentation scene

Provenance Unprovenanced
Findspot
Period OB
Source(s) Buchanan 1981: no. 946.
H 129

Presentation scene

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot: 
Period: OB
Source(s): Buchanan 1981: no. 947.

H 130

Presentation scene

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot: 
Period: OB
Source(s): Buchanan 1981: no. 950.
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<td><strong>Findspot</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Buchanan 1981: no. 951.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unprovenanced</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Findspot</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
H 133

Presentation scene

Provenance | Unprovenanced
--- | ---
Findspot | 
Period | OB
Source(s) | Buchanan 1981: no. 954.

H 134

Presentation scene

Provenance | Unprovenanced
--- | ---
Findspot | 
Period | OB
Source(s) | Buchanan 1981: no. 960.
H 135

Presentation scene and human ritual killing?

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot: Late OB, Ammitana, 1683-1647 BC
Period: Late OB, Ammitana, 1683-1647 BC
Source(s): Buchanan 1981: no. 1002a-c.

H 136

Presentation scene

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot: Late OB, c. 1730-1600 BC
Period: Late OB, c. 1730-1600 BC
Source(s): Buchanan 1981: no. 1036a-c.
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H 137

Presentation scene

Provenance Unprovenanced
Findspot
Period Late OB, c. 1730-1600 BC
Source(s) Buchanan 1981: no. 1069.

H 138

Presentation scene

Provenance Unprovenanced
Findspot
Period Late OB, c. 1730-1600 BC
Source(s) Buchanan 1981: no. 1070.
Appendix H - Near Eastern Glyptic

**H 139**

Presentation scene

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot: 
Period: OB, 19th c. BC
Source(s): Seidl 2006: fig. 261.

**H 140**

Presentation scene

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot: 
Period: Babylonian, before Hammurabi
Source(s): Porada 1957: fig. 5, pl. XXXI 10a-b.
H 141

Presentation scene

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot: 
Period: First quarter of 2nd millennium
Source(s): Haussperger 1991: no. 37.

H 142

Presentation scene?

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot: 
Period: OB
Source(s): Klengel-Brandt 1986: fig. 11.
H 143

Presentation scene

Provenance: Unprovenanced

Findspot: Unprovenanced

Period: OB, c. 1800 BC

Source(s):
- Porada 1995: fig. 78.

H 144

Presentation scene

Provenance: Unprovenanced

Findspot: Unprovenanced

Period: OB

Source(s):
- Suter 1991/93: fig. 6.
H 145

Presentation scene

Provenance
Unprovenanced

Findspot

Period
OB

Source(s)

H 146

Presentation scene

Provenance
Syria

Findspot
Alalakh, in remnants of N wall-box of level VII temple

Period
Alalakh VII, 1780-1750 BC

Source(s)
Appendix H - Near Eastern Glyptic

H 147

Presentation scene
Provenance Unprovenanced
Findspot
Period OB
Source(s) Ravn 1960: 44-45, no. 40.

H 148

Presentation scene
Provenance Unprovenanced
Findspot
Period OB
Source(s) Ravn 1960: 45-46, no. 41.
Appendix H - Near Eastern Glyptic

**H 149**

Presentation scene

Provenance Unprovenanced
Findspot
Period OB
Source(s) Ravn 1960: 46-47, no. 42.

**H 150**

Presentation scene

Provenance Unprovenanced
Findspot
Period OB
Source(s) Ravn 1960: 47-48, no. 43.
Appendix H - Near Eastern Glyptic

H 151

Presentation scene

Provenance Unprovenanced
Findspot
Period OB
Source(s) Ravn 1960: 48-50, no. 44.

H 152

Presentation scene

Provenance Unprovenanced
Findspot
Period OB
Source(s) Ravn 1960: 51, no. 46.
H 153

Presentation scene

Provenance  Unprovenanced
Findspot
Period  OB
Source(s)  Ravn 1960: 51-52, no. 47.

H 154

Presentation scene

Provenance  Unprovenanced
Findspot
Period  Late OB
Source(s)  Ravn 1960: 52-53, no. 48.
H 155

Presentation scene

Provenance  Unprovenanced
Findspot
Period  Akkadian
Source(s)  Haussperger 1991: no. 28.

H 156

Figures at table with stag's head - treaty?

Provenance  Unprovenanced
Findspot
Period  Middle Assyrian
Source(s)  Collon 1995: 115, fig. 93c.
Appendix H - Near Eastern Glyptic

H 157

Presentation scene?

Provenance: Syria
Findspot: Perati, chamber tomb 142, Greece
Period: 1500-1000 BC
Source(s): Collon 1987: fig. 319.

H 158

Figures holding animals by hindleg

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot: 
Period: 1500-1000 BC
Source(s): Collon 1987: fig. 325.
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<td><strong>Presentation to Shamash</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Provenience</strong></td>
<td>Iraq</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Findspot</strong></td>
<td>Al Rimah (Site C), Assyrian</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Middle Assyrian level</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>Parker 1975: no. 10.</td>
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<td><strong>Provenience</strong></td>
<td>Syria</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Findspot</strong></td>
<td>Ugarit, surface, ‘Aegean quarter’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Mitanni style, Middle Syrian period, 1500-1300 BC</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>Weiss 1985b: no. 121.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
H 161

Presentation scene?

Provenance: Syria
Findspot: Ugarit, base of dromos to Tomb VII
Period: Ugarit Récent 2, 1450-1350 BC
Source(s): Schaeffer-Forrer 1983: 45-46.

H 162

Figure carrying animal

Provenance: Syria
Findspot: Ugarit, Tomb VI
Period: Ugarit Récent 2, 1450-1350 BC
H 163

Presentation scene

Provenance  Syria
Findspot  Ugarit
Period  Ugarit Récent 2, 1450-1350 BC
Source(s)  Schaeffer-Forrer 1983: 50-51.

H 164

Presentation scene?

Provenance  Syria
Findspot  Ugarit
Period  Ugarit Récent 2, 1550-1450 BC
Source(s)  Schaeffer-Forrer 1983: 152-153.
H 165

Deity carrying gazelle

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot: 16th c. BC
Period: 16th c. BC

H 166

Deities and animal on structure

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot: From before 1900 to sometime after 1800
Period: From before 1900 to sometime after 1800
Source(s): Buchanan 1966: no. 828.
**H 167**

Human figures and animal on structure

Provenance: Unprovenanced

Findspot: Unprovenanced

Period: From before 1900 to sometime after 1800

Source(s): Buchanan 1966: no. 829.

---

**H 168**

Animal on structure and seated human figure

Provenance: Unprovenanced

Findspot: Unprovenanced

Period: Akkadian / Ur III

Source(s): Buchanan 1966: no. 843.
Collon 1987: fig. 123.
H 169

Ox on structure and seated figure

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot: Cappadocian, 17th c BC
Source(s): Hammade 1987: no. 126.

H 170

Animal on structure and seated figure

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot: Syrian, provincial, c. 2000 BC
Source(s): Frankfort 1939: pl. XLk.
Animal on altar and seated figure

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot: Syrian, provincial, c. 2000 BC
Period: Syrian, provincial, c. 2000 BC
Source(s): Buchanan 1981: no. 1175.

Human ritual killing?

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot: OB
Period: OB
Source(s): Ward 1889: fig. 6.
H 173

Human ritual killing?

Provenance Unprovenanced
Findspot Babylonian
Period OB
Source(s) Ménant 1883: 152, fig. 95.
Ward 1889: fig. 7.

H 174

Human ritual killing?

Provenance Unprovenanced
Findspot Babylonian
Period OB
Source(s) Ménant 1883: 153, fig. 96.
Ward 1889: fig. 8.
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<td>Unprovenanced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Findspot</td>
<td>Babylonian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>OB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source(s)</td>
<td>Ward 1889: fig. 9.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H 176</th>
<th>Human ritual killing?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Unprovenanced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Findspot</td>
<td>Babylonian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>OB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source(s)</td>
<td>Ward 1889: fig. 10.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
H 177

Human ritual killing?

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot: Babylonian
Period: OB?
Source(s): Ward 1889: fig. 11.

H 178

Human ritual killing?

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot: Babylonian
Period: OB?
Source(s): Ward 1889: fig. 12.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>H 179</th>
<th>H 180</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provenance</strong></td>
<td>Unprovenanced</td>
<td>Unprovenanced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Findspot</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>OB, time of Hammurabi</td>
<td>Time of Apilahanda of Carchemish, 18th c. BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>Buchanan 1981: no. 796</td>
<td>Collon 1987: no. 541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Human ritual killing?
H 181

Human ritual killing?

Provenance: Unprovenanced

Findspot: 

Period: c. 2000 BC

Source(s): British Museum display, author's picture.

H 182

Heroes at standard

Provenance: Unprovenanced

Findspot: 

Period: 1350-1250 BC

Source(s): British Museum display, author's picture.
**H 183**

Symmetrical lions

- **Provenance**: Iraq
- **Findspot**: Fara
- **Period**: ED II or ED IIIa
- **Source(s)**: Martin 1988: no. 449. Martin 1989: fig. 25d.

**H 184**

Bull-man and animals

- **Provenance**: Syria
- **Findspot**: Royal Palace G at Ebla
- **Period**: 2400-2200 BC
- **Source(s)**: Porada 1985: fig. 14.
Appendix H - Near Eastern Glyptic

H 185

Chariot with equids

Provenance  Syria

Findspot  Minet el-Beida, trench 25.IV, topographic point 1

Period  Second half of second millennium

Source(s)  Yon 2006: 128-129, no. 8.
APPENDIX I

NEAR EASTERN ICONOGRAPHY
I 1 Wall-painting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provenance</th>
<th>Syria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Findspot</td>
<td>Court 106, Palace of King Zimri-lim, Mari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Time of Hammurabi, first quarter of 18th c. BC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Strommenger 1964: 421, pl. 164.  
Kahane 1969: 74.  
I 2 Wall-painting

Provenance Syrira

Findspot Court 106, Palace of Zimri-lim, Mari

Period Time of Hammurabi, first quarter of 18th c. BC

Source(s) Parrot 1958b: 21-22.
Moortgat 1969: 71-72, pl. 203.
Kahane 1969: 75.
3 Wall-painting

Provenance  Syria

Findspot  Alalakh, palace, ‘Yarim-Lim salon’

Period  Alalakh VII, 1780-1750 BC

Source(s)  Woolley 1955: 231, pl. XXXIIIb.
4 Votive plaque

Provenance: Iraq

Findspot: Ur, giparu

Period: ED III, c. 2500-2400 BC

I 5 Votive plaque

Provenance  Iraq

Findspot   Khafaje, Temple Oval I, House D

Period  ED

Source(s)  Amiet 1961: no. 1223.
           Strommenger 1964: 393, pl. 45.
           Hrouda 1971: pl. 33.
           Frankfort 1996: 68.
6 Votive plaque

Provenance  Iraq

Findspot  Khafajeh, Sin Temple, Level IX

Period  ED IIIA, c. 2550-2400 BC

Source(s)  Amiet 1961: no. 1222.
Aruz 2003: no. 32.
I 7 Votive plaque

Provenance  Iraq

Findspot  Nippur, Temple of Inanna

Period  ED II

Source(s)  Hansen 1963: pl. V.
           Pritchard 1975: no. 78.
## 8 Votive plaque

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provenance</th>
<th>Iraq</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Findspot</td>
<td>Nippur, Temple of Inanna, in two different rooms of Level VII B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>ED IIIA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Source(s)      | Hansen 1963: pl. VI.  
Pritchard 1975: no. 79. |
1 9 Votive plaque

Provenance     Iraq
Findspot       Tell Chokha
Period         ED
Source(s)      Rumaidh 2000: fig. 74.
I 10 Votive plaque

Provenance: Iraq
Findspot: Nippur
Period: ED
Source(s): van Buren 1951: fig. 11.
I 11 The Royal Standard of Ur

Provenience  Iraq

Findspot  Ur, Royal Cemetery, Grave 779, Chamber 9

Period  ED, c. 2600 BC

I 12 Great Lyre inlay

Provenance  Iraq

Findspot  Ur, Tomb 789

Period  ED IIIA, c. 2550-2400 BC

Source(s)  Woolley 1934: pl. 105.
Woolley 1954: pl. 11.
Porada 1995: fig. 58.
Aruz 2003: no. 58.
I 13  Shell plaque from lyre

Provenance  Iraq
Findspot  Ur
Period  ED
Source(s)  Woolley 1934: pl. 104.
I 14 Inlay piece

Provenance  Syria
Findspot  Mari
Period  OB
Source(s)  Pritchard 1975: no. 82.
### I 15 Inlaid panel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provenance</th>
<th>Syria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Findspot</td>
<td>Mari, Shamash Temple and temple, northeast of massif rouge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>ED III, c. 2550-2250 BC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Source(s)    | Parrot 1954: 163, pl. XVIII.  
               Pritchard 1975: no. 77.  
               Weiss 1985b: no. 49.  
               Aruz 2003: no. 96. |
I 16 Ivory panel

Provenance: Syria

Findspot: Mari, Shamash Temple

Period: ED III, c. 2550-2250 BC

Source(s): Parrot 1954: 163, pl. XVIII.
I 17 Ivory panel

Provenance: Syria

Findspot: Mari, Shamash Temple

Period: ED III, c. 2550-2250 BC

Source(s): Parrot 1954: 163, pl. XVIII.
I 18 Blau Monuments

Provenance  Unprovenanced
Findspot  Purchased on the market, named after previous owner
Period  c. 3000-2900 BC
Source(s)  Amiet 1961: pl. 48b-d.
Strommenger 1964: 382, pl.15.
Wiseman 1969.
Collon 1995: fig. 34.
Aruz 2003: no. 9.
I 19 Inlaid box-lid

Provenance: Iraq

Findspot: Ur, Shub-ad's tomb

Period: ED

Source(s): Woolley 1934: pl. 103.
### I 20 Terracotta mould

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provenance</th>
<th>Unprovenanced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Findspot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>OB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source(s)</td>
<td>British Museum display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provenance</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Findspot</td>
<td>Ur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Ur-Nammu, 2112-2095 BC (Ur III)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provenance</strong></td>
<td>Iraq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Findspot</strong></td>
<td>Ubaid, Temple of Ninhursag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>2500 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>British Museum display.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 23 Bronze bovid hoof

Provenance: Iraq
Findspot: Ur
Period: 2500 BC
Source(s): British Museum display.
I 24 Gold ‘amulet’

Provenance: Iraq
Findspot: Ur
Period: ED
Source(s): Woolley 1934: pl. 142.
I 25  Lapis lazuli ‘amulet’

Provenance  Iraq
Findspot  Ur
Period  ED
Source(s)  Woolley 1934: pl. 142.
I 26 Rein ring

Provenance  Iraq

Findspot  Ur, PG 800

Period  ED IIIA

Source(s)  British Museum display
            Woolley 1934: xii, pl. 166.
I 27 Model tower

Provenience  Syria
Findspot  Tell Brak
Period  Mid to late third millennium
Source(s)  Emberling and McDonald 2003: figs. 52-53.
I 28 Figurines

Provenance  Iraq

Findspot  Tell Asmar

Period  OB

Source(s)  Frankfort et al. 1940: figs. 116-117.
I 29  Sacrificial model animals

Provenance  Iraq

Findspot  Tell Asmar

Period  OB

Source(s)  Frankfort et al. 1940: fig. 119e.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Provenance</strong></th>
<th>Iraq</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Findspot</strong></td>
<td>Telloh (Sarzec's excavations)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Period</strong></td>
<td>Shulgi, 2094-2047 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>Suter 1991/93: figs. 1-3.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I 31 Terracotta plaque

Provenance  Iraq
Findspot Telloh
Period Ur III - OB
Source(s) Suter 1991/93: fig. 4.
I 32 Statue

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot: Probably Ischali
Period: Old Babylonian Period, 18th-17th century BC
Source(s):
http://oi.uchicago.edu/museum/highlights/meso.html
http://oi.uchicago.edu/i/highlights/OIM_A7119.gif
http://oi.uchicago.edu/i/highlights/OIM_A7119_c.gif
I 33 Statue

Findspot

Period

Provenance

Source(s)

Unprovenanced

Probably Ischali

Old Babylonian Period, 18th-17th century BC

http://oi.uchicago.edu/museum/highlights/meso.html
http://oi.uchicago.edu/i/highlights/OIM_A7120.gif
http://oi.uchicago.edu/i/highlights/OIM_A7120_c.gif
I 34  Cup

| Provenance | Iraq |
| Findspot   | Tell Agrab, Shara Temple |
| Period     | Jamdat Nasr/Early Dynastic I, c. 3100-2750 BC |

Source(s)  
http://oi.uchicago.edu/museum/highlights/meso.html  
http://oi.uchicago.edu/i/highlights/OIM_A17948_c2.gif  
http://oi.uchicago.edu/i/highlights/OIM_A17948_c1.gif
I 35 Relief plaque

Provenance: Iraq

Findspot: Ur, against door of Hendur-sag chapel

Period: OB

Source(s): Woolley and Mallowan 1976: 173, pl. 64 no. 2.
I 36 Relief plaque

Provenance: Iraq
Findspot: Ur
Period: OB
Source(s): Woolley and Mallowan 1976: 175, pl. 70 no. 57.
I 37 Terracotta lung model

Provenance       Syria

Findspot         Ugarit, House of the Magician-Priest

Period           LBA

Source(s)        Schaeffer 1969: 102, fig. 6.
I 38 Liver model

Provenance Unprovenanced
Findspot
Period OB
Source(s) Farber 1995: fig. 2.
I 39 Clay liver model

Provenance  Syria
Findspot  Mari
Period  OB
Source(s)  Dalley 1984: fig. 42a.
I 40 Clay liver model

Provenance  Syria
Findspot  Mari
Period  OB
Source(s)  Dalley 1984: fig. 42b.
I 41 Clay liver model

Provenance  Syria
Findspot      Mari
Period        OB
Source(s)     Dalley 1984: fig. 42c.
I 42 Clay liver model

Provenance  Syria

Findspot  Mari

Period  OB

Source(s)  Dalley 1984: fig. 42d.
I 43 Miniature ivory liver model

Provenance  Syria
Findspot    Ugarit
Period      Second half of second millennium BC
Source(s)   Yon 2006: no. 26.
I 44 Liver model

Provenance: Syria
Findspot: Emar
Period: Late Middle Assyrian period, 1320-1200 BC
Source(s): Weiss 1985b: no. 165.
I 45 Liver model

Provenance  Syria
Findspot      Alalakh
Period        Alalakh VI, 1750-1595 BC
Source(s)     Gadd 1955.
Terracotta liver model

Provenance: Syria

Findspot: Ugarit, S Acropolis, House of the Magician-Priest, Tablet Room

Period: LBA

Source(s): Yon 2006: 155, no. 42.
I 47  Terracotta liver model

Provenance  Syria

Findspot  Ugarit, House of the Magician-Priest

Period  LBA

Source(s)  Schaeffer 1969: 114, fig. 14.2.
APPENDIX J

NEAR EASTERN TABLETS
J 1 4NT 175 Nippur tablet

Provenance: Iraq
Findspot: Nippur
Period: Ur III

McCown *et al.* 1978: 73.

Intrusive into NT [North Temple] IV:
Ur III list of animals as offerings to the cultic torch and the goddess Nin-sun. Reverse destroyed except for traces at the ends of some lines.
Offerings for a three-day banquet for goddesses Bēlat-šuḫner and Bēlat-terraban:

1 grain-fed ox, 4 grain-fed sheep,  
2 lambs,  
1 small goat, (and)  
1 lamb for the ...;  
1 large goat, (and)  
beer for drinking for Meslamtae  
(for) the first day.

1 grain-fed ox, 2 grain-fed sheep,  
1 large, grain-fed goat, (and)  
2 grain-fed small goats  
for the ...;  
1 sheep (and) 1 goat  
as offerings for the ‘Place of Disappearance’;  
(for) the second day.

1 grain-fed sheep (and)  
1 grass-fed sheep  
(for) the third day.

(All this is for) the banquet of Bēlat-šuḫner  
and Bēlat-terraban.  
On the 11th day of the month  
withdrawn by Apilliya.  
The month: ezem-má-an-na.
Boeufs et moutons d'offrande régulière, de chaque jour, de toute l’année, pour Anu, Antu, Ištar, Nanâ et les dieux demeurant au Bit-rêš, à l’Éš-gal et à l’É-šar-ra le sublime-\textit{parakku} de la tour à étages d’Anu, qui, du 1er Nisan jusqu’au 30 Adar, au grand repas du matin seront offerts:

Au grand repas du matin de toute l’année, 7 moutons de première qualité, gras, purs, (5) âgés de deux ans, ayant mangé de l’orge; 1 mouton \textit{kalû}, d’offrande régulière, gros, (nourri) de lait: en tout 8 moutons d’offrande régulière; 1 grand boeuf, 1 veau de lait et 10 moutons, gros, venant (en qualité) après les (autres), n’ayant pas mangé d’orge: en tout, au grand repas du matin de toute l’année, 18 moutons, dont 1 mouton \textit{kalû}, d’offrande régulière, (nourri) de lait; 1 grand boeuf; 1 veau de lait. Sur le boeuf et le(s) mouton(s) tandis qu’ils sont égorgés, le porte-glaive dira l’oraison (suivante):

Secondement, sur le boeuf et le(s) mouton(s), tandis qu’ils sont égorgés, le [grand] porte-glaive à Anu, Antu, la «grande étoile» (Jupiter) et Dilbat (Vénus) dira (l’oraison) de vie (?), à aucun autre dieu il ne la dira.

(Au) petit repas du matin, les offrandes régulières d’Anu, Antu et des dieux de leurs temples, du Bit-rêš, de l’Éšgal et du sublime-\textit{parakku}, (offrandes) de toute l’année: 6 moutons, gras, purs, âgés de deux ans, ayant mangé de l’orge; (15) 1 mouton d’offrande régulière, gros, (nourri) de lait et 5 moutons, gros, venant (en qualité) après les (autres), n’ayant pas mangé d’orge; 1 grand boeuf; 8 agneaux; 5 canards ayant mangé de la farine de…..; 4 sangliers de cannaie: 30 (oiseaux) \textit{marratu}, 20 (oiseaux) TU-KIL, 3 oeufs de \textit{lurmu}, 3 oeufs de cane.

En tout, chaque jour, toute l’année, pour 1 jour, aux 4 repas: 21 moutons de première qualité, gras,
(25) purs, âgés de deux ans, ayant mangé de l’orge; 4 moutons \textit{kalû}, d’offrande régulière, (nourris) de lait;
25 moutons de qualité inférieure, venant (en qualité) après les (autres), n’ayant pas mangé d’orge; 2 grands boeufs

\textit{Appendix J - Near Eastern Tablets}
ANET 383, Hymn to Ishtar

Provenance
Findspot: None given in original publication
Period: Latter part of First Dynasty of Babylon, c. 1600


The king their favorite, beloved of their hearts,
Magnificently offers to them his pure sacrifices.
Ammiditana, as the pure offering of his hands,
Brings before them fat oxen and gazelles.
Prayer to the gods of the night:

O Ursa major, goat (star), and the bison,
Stand by, and then,
In the divination which I am making,
In the lamb which I am offering,
Put truth for me.
Story of Idrimi, King of Alalakh:

For seven years I lived among the Hapiru-people. (Then) I released birds (to observe their flight) and looked into (the entrails of) lambs (and found) that after seven years Adad had become favorable to me.

... 

And I placed my country on a firm footing and made my towns as they were before like ... As to the cultic regulations which the gods of Alalakh had established, and the sacrifices and offerings which our forefathers had performed for them, I have constantly performed them exactly as they had performed them and now I have entrusted (the responsibility for) them to my son Adad-nirari.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Findspot</th>
<th>Provenance</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Praise of Enlil and his temple
Certain priestly offices chosen by divination:

No *lumah*, no *nindingir* would be chosen by the sheep omen.
Shulgi in Ur, entering the temple of Sin:

He entered the Ekishnugal,
Filled with abundance the great stall, the house of Sin,
Slaughtered there oxen, multiplied (the slaughtering of) sheep,
Made resound there the drum and the timbrel,
Took charge there of the tigi-music, the sweet.
I, Shulgi, the all bountiful, brought there bread-offerings
Divine revelations: Akkadian letter written by an official at the court of Mari, sending it to Zimri-Lim (apparently absent from Mari):

This is what this man saw in his dreams and then recounted to me. ... (50) The man who told me this dream was to offer a *pagrum*-sacrifice to Dagan, and so I did not send him on.
From the governor of Terqa to Zimri-Lim:

(13) [The day I sent th]is tablet of mine [to] my lord, [.. the ecstatic o]f Dagan ad[dressed me] as follows: “Dagan se[nt me] concerning the performance of the sacrifice [for the dead]. (20) Write to your lord that in the coming month, on the fourteenth day, the sacrifice for the dead is to be performed. Under no circumstances are they to omit this sacrifice.” This is what this man said to me. (25) I now hereby write to my lord. May my lord do what in accordance with his deliberation pleases him.
Perhaps related to *kinkum*-festival:

on the day when ... the ... are performed(?), one donkey will be killed.
J 12  ARM II 37 / ANET 482

Provenance  Syria
Findspot     Mari
Period       Zimri-Lim, OB

Pritchard 1958: 261.

Donkey being sacrificed in connection with treaty:

To my lord say: Thus Ibal-II, thy servant. The tablet of Ibal-Adad from Aslakka reached me and I went to Aslakka to “kill an ass” between the Hanu and Idamaras. A “puppy and lettuce” they brought, but I obeyed my lord and I did not give the “puppy and lettuce”. I caused the foal of an ass to be slaughtered. I established peace between Hanu and Idamaras.
J 13  ARM III 40/ ANET 624e

Provenience  Syria
Findspot      Mari
Period        Zimri-Lim, OB

Pritchard 1969: 624 text e.

From the governor of Terqa to Zimri-Lim:

Moreover, the day I sent this tablet of mine to my lord, [an ec]
static of Dagan (10) came and addressed me as follows: “The
god sent [me]. Hurry, write to the ki[ng] that they are to offer the
mortuary-sacrifices for the sha[de] of Yahdun-Li[m].” This is what
this ecstatic (20) said to me, and I have therefore written to my
lord. Let my lord do what pleases him.
J 15 ARMT IX 51

Provenance  Syria
Findspot    Mari
Period      OB

Dalley 1984: 80.

Fattened ox for religious offering.
Speak to Yasmah-Addu, thus Asqudum your servant. When I arrived in Terqa, Tarim-shakim arrived too, and I asked him: ‘Has Zunan taken the omens for the safety of the land and the fortress yet?’ He answered me saying: ‘He has not’. So on the occasion of the census this month I returned to Saggaratum with him and I took the omens for the safety of the city of Saggaratum for the next six months, and the omens were that it would be safe. Then straight away I took them also for ... Terqa, Suprum and Mari, and now I am writing a complete report immediately to my lord. When I took the omens in Saggaratum for the monthly offering and for the offering of my lord, I looked at the liver and saw that the left part of the ‘finger’ was detached, and that the middle ‘finger’ of the lungs was to the right side, a favourable formation. May my lord rejoice!
J 16  As. 30:T.55

Provenience  Iraq
Findspot    Tell Asmar
Period  OB, Larsa period

Frankfort et al. 1940: 183.

One sheep for the temple of Tishpak on the sacrifice day of the giguru.

[giguru being a special kind of temple in which the entu of the god serves].
J 17  As. 30:T.68

Provenance  Iraq
Findspot  Tell Asmar, palace
Period  OB, Larsa period

Frankfort *et al.* 1940: 183.

A sheep for é-tispaka
J 18  BIN III 221

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot: Archives of Puzris-Dagan
Period: Ur III

Limet 1993: 250.

3 moutons gras, excellents
1 bêlier gras, excellent
(pour) Nanna, *siskur* dans le Palais,
le roi étant entré;
à Nippur
Offerings destined for Uruk:

1 lamb for the entrance of the shrine,
1 grain-fed sheep as a regular offering and 1 lamb for the entrance of the *gipar*-building,
1 lamb for Nanâ,
and a second lamb for the entrance of the *gipar*-building for the first day of the month.
1 grain-fed lamb as a regular offering and a third lamb for the entrance of the *gipar*-building for the second day of the month.
Disbursed for Uruk in the month maš-dâ-gu₂ (Š45).
J 20 CT 48 100

Provenance: Unprovenanced
Findspot: Probably Sippar
Period: OB

Thalon 1978: 56.

un veau d'un an pour le *kispum* du mois d'Abum
J 21  CUA 70

Provenance  Iraq
Findspot  Sippar
Period  Ammidtana’s 18th years. OB, 17th c. BC
  Thalon 1978: 55-56.

1 goat
which before the chair
of Sīsum was slaughtered (?),
1 ewe
for offerings for the dead (kispum).
Herdsman:
Ištar-....;
to his account
it will be charged.
Month Abum, 21st day.
Year (when) Ammi-ditana, the king
upon the great order
of Utu, his lord, (etc.).
J 22 Death of Gilgamesh

Provenance
Findspot
Period OB or later; Gilgamesh likely ED II, c. 2600 BC

His beloved wife, his beloved son, the ... wife, his
beloved concubine, his musician, his beloved entertainer,
his beloved chief valet, his beloved ... , his beloved
household, the palace attendants, his beloved caretaker,
in his(?) purified place (tomb?) within Uruk, he
laid them down with him. Gilgamesh, the son of Ninsun,
weighed out their offerings ... , gifts ... , and presents ... 
at the place of libations ... poured out beer.
Death of Ur Nammu

Sumerian text, possibly composed before 2000.
Kramer 1967.

62. [Oh shepherd Ur-Nammu, what (?) woe!
63. .... at the "brow' of the land,
64 The..of Ninsun stood by in (all) her(>) allure(?) !
65. Who accompanied . . follow(?) at (her) side in (?) tears,
66. In .. her(?) unknown place, their boat sank(?),
67 .. by dike(?) (and) ditch, it was split asunder,
68 its pole (and(??)) rudder were shattered,
69 the board(?) was demolished(?), its lock was split asunder,
70 two-faced(?) was crushed(?), was turned(?) into bitter(?) dust (?),
71. .... were seated(?) by his side asses(?) were buried with him,
72. The . . of this land crossed over(?) with him, the dogs of the
land were inimical(?).
73. He arrived in the Netherworld, the desolate(?),
74. The chariot was covered with ..., the road turned and twisted
(? it could not go further(?),
75. The chariot was covered with .., the road turned and twisted
(?), it could not go further(?),
76. My king presented gifts to the gods of the Netherworld, the
seven,
77. The išib, the lumaḫ, (and) the gutug who had died,
78 The king, (his) coming- the dead nindingir chosen by oracle,
79. Ur-Nammu, (his) coming, they announced to the people, a
tumult arose in the Netherworld.
80 The king slaughters oxen, multiplies sheep,
81 They seated Ur-Nammu at a huge banquet-
82. Bitter is the food of the Netherworld, brackish is the water of
the Netherworld!
83. The righteous king-his heart "knew" the gods of the
Netherworld,
84. The king offers the gifts of the Netherworld as sacrifices,
85. Ur-Nammu offers the gifts of the Netherworld as sacrifices:
86. Perfect oxen, perfect kids (and) fattened sheep.... ,
87. A mace, a large bow, a quiver, an arrow, a fine(?)-toothed
knife,
88. A varicolored leather bottle, worn at the loin,
89. To Nergal, Enlil of the Netherworld,
90 The shepherd Ur-Nammu offers as sacrifices in his palace.

List continues with similar gifts to deities; no more animals.
J 27  DP 199

Provenance: Iraq
Findspot: Lagash
Period: c. 2300 BC

Cohen 1993: 60.

Festival:

Governor’s wife offered a sheep to Ninmar and a sheep (at) the é-tûr (for the festival) amar-a-si-ga.
J 24  DP 44

Provenance  Iraq
Findspot  Lagash
Period  c. 2300 BC.

Cohen 1993: 55.

Festival:

Records offering of flour, a sheep and fish (no deities mentioned) during the night of the first day, when the new moon appeared. During the next day, more offerings [not specified].
J 25  DP 62

Provenance  Iraq
Findspot   Lagash
Period  Pre-sargonid, c. 2300 BC

Cohen 1993: 47.

Celebration of the Festival of the Barley Consumption of Ningirsu:

The next day, sheep and goats offered to Baba, Igalim, MesanDU, Ninshubur, Lugalemush and by the abzu-gú-i7-da and the canal of the steppe. On third day, Ningirsu and Baba received sheep. On the fourth day, a goat offered at the place of the Lama-genie of Baba in the Etarsirsir
Apparently of offerings at the funeral of Ninenise, the wife of Urtarsirsira:

I.
1. 1 woman’s garment (of the wool from) barley-eating sheep,
2. 1 long nig2-lam2-garment,
3. 1 boxwood bed with thin legs,
4. 1 chair, being open(-work?), of boxwood,
5. 1 sledge (of threshing-sledge type) of boxwood,

II.
1. 1 team female kunga2-equids,
2. 1 bronze hand-mirror,
3. 1 ... of bronze,
4. 1 Akkadian copper luxury(?) container,
5. 1 copper ... luxury(?) item,
6. 1 small bun2-di-bowl,

III.
1. (these things) are the ensi2’s.
2. 1 slave girl,
3. 1 pot perfumed oil,
4. 1 pot ghee,
5. 1 ... -garment,
6. 1 ... -garment,
7. 1 bar-dul5-garment that ties at the neck,
8. 1 bar-dul5-garment, a spreading thing,

VIII.
1. When Urtarsirsira,
2. the son (of Lugalanda),
3-5. was burying his wife Ninenise,
6. Lugalanda,
7. the ensi2
8. of Lagas
9. allotted (these objects) to him. 5(th year).
J 28  Drehem tablet

<table>
<thead>
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<td>Findspot</td>
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Cohen 1993: 142.

Offerings probably intended for the á-ki-ti celebration at Gaeš:

6 grain-fed oxen, 13 grass-fed sheep, and 1 goat as mašdaria-offerings for the place of the entu-priestess of Nanna in Gaeš; via PN; on the 7th day.
(17) [During the month of Niqali on] the 25th [day], all of the gods and the Šaššabēnātu-spirits go out (in procession). […] Dagan Lord of the Brickwork goes out, his face covered. Two calves and six sheep provided by the king, with [two(?)] sheep provided by the city, proceed in front of Dagan.

(18) They offer to Dagan one gallon and one quart of (barley-)mash bread, [one quart] of barley bread, one flagon and one bowl of wine provided by the king.

(19) Additionally, one gallon and one quart of (barley-)mash bread, [one quart] of barley bread, one flagon, and one jar are provided by the House of the Gods.

(20) One gallon of (barley-) mash bread, four gallons of barley bread, and four storage jugs are provided for the people. They sacrifice to Dagan one calf and (one) pure lamb. The people consume their hearts at the ḫarsu stones. At the temple of […]..

(21) They bring out Bēlet-ekalli, and the moon- and sun-gods of the palace in procession to the gate of the upright stones.

(22) One calf and ten sheep provided by the king proceed in front.

(23) They offer before (these gods) three gallons and three quarts of (barley-)mash bread, three quarts of barley bread, three jars and three bowls of wine.

(24) One gallon of (barley-) mash bread, four gallons of barley bread, and four storage jugs (of drink) provided by the palace are provided for the people.

(25) Total: 4 calves and 40 sheep for the consecration.

(26) After eating and drinking, they rub all of the stones with oil and blood.

(27) In front of the great gate of battle they perform a sacrificial homage for all the gods with an ewe, two pair of thick loaves made of (barley-)mash bread, and one jar provided by the king.

(28) That one ewe is to be burned for all of the gods. The breads, the beverages, and the meat go back up into the town.

…….

(29) [When the citizens of Emar] consecrate the zukru festival […]

(30) Total: 700 lambs (and) 50 calves.
J 30  Emar 446, text for six months

Provenance  Syria
Findspot  Emar (Meskeneh-Qadimeh)
Period  14th c. BC


(6) they gather. On the [14th] day,
(7) they set aside [a lamb for Dagan]. […]
(8) On the 15th day, Dagan goes [out in procession…]
(9) a sheep which the nuppûḫannû men give […]
(10) the […]-men [consume].
(11) On the [very] same day, [‘NIN.URTA of the] Amit [Gate]
(12) goes out in procession.
(13) They give […] (to someone, some provision) provided by
(?) the House of the Gods.
(14) […] (and)] and a sheep provided by the nuppûḫannû men
[precede him].
(15) The [divine] axe [follows him], and
(16) the whole populace […].
(17) They place [the…].
(18) On [(a day?…)], they set aside [a lamb(?)].
(19) On the [very same] day […] proceeds into the great gate
of [(some god’s)] temple.
(20) Two sheep in the temple […]
(21) [(Some participants)] consume the bread and beer from
the House [of the Gods].
...
(26) [The diviner] receives […] (and)] the right breast for […].
(27) The hide, hide the head(?), [(and)…]
(28) belong to the diviner.
(29) The leader and the people of the countryside eat [and
drink] [(some food)].
(30) In the temple of [(‘NIN.URTA or Išḫara)…]
(31) they slaughter the ox, and [they give (some parts) to]
(32) ‘NIN.URTA of Išḫara’s temple.
(33) They offer (some part) […].
(34) The […]-meat and the hocks (are) for the leader, and they
give [the …-meat]
(35) to the slaughterer.
(36) The kinsmen of Udḫa’s temple [(and)…] receive [(some
part)].
(37) The leaders and the whole populace consume the breast
before Išḫara.
(38) The House of Gods(?)(and) the diviner receive the head.

Appendix J - Near Eastern Tablets
J 31  Emar 452, text for individual month

Provenance  Syria
Findspot  Emar (Meskeneh-Qadimeh)
Period  14th c. BC


(1)  During the month of Abî on the day of declaration...
(3)  On the third day: one quart of second-quality flour, barley, 
[(…), (one)] flagon, and one jar provided by the House of the 
Gods;
(4)  one female kid provided by the *nuppuḫannû* men; … [...], 
cedar oil, barley, ghee,
(5)  one hundred (shekels) of aromatics, one standard vessel, 
one brick of figs, ten pomegranates, [(and)] raisins provided by 
the palace – they offer to Aštart of the *abu*.
(6)  On the same day: one quart of (barley-) mash, two quarts 
of second-quality flour, [one(?)] standard vessel, one dove, fruit, 
and oil belong to the offering to Mount Šinapši.
...
(31)  On the 25th day: one-half gallon of (barley-) mash, two 
gallons of barley flour, one storage jug provided by the House of 
the Gods; one standard vessel, one brick of figs, ten 
pomegranates,
(32)  one sheep provided by the *nuppuḫannû* men, and one 
dove – they offer to the *abû* of the House of Assistance. On the 
very same day:
(33)  two *sabbutto* loaves, second-quality flour, one dove, and 
fruit – they give to the *abû* of *NIN.KUR*’s temple.
(34)  On the very same day: (with) one gallon of barley flour, 
two quarts of second-quality flour, one flagon, two sheep
(35)  Provided by the king, one standard vessel, and twenty-five 
Hurrian(??) birds – they perform the greater sacrificial homage at 
the cemetery gate.
___________
(36)  On the 26th day: two gallons of barley flour, two(?)
storage jugs, twelve sheep provided by the *nuppuḫannû* men, 
five sheep provided by the shepherds,
(37)  and one juglet of oil – they offer to all of the gods, up to 
the time of barring the doors at(?) the gate. Then they bar the 
doors.
(38)  On the very same day: one gallon and one quart of 
(barley-) mash, one gallon of second-quality flour, two gallons of 
barley-flour, two storage jugs, and one standard vessel of wine 
provided by the palace;
(39)  one ox, one sheep, one gazelle, one bird, honey, oil, 
ghee, and fruit – they offer to the *abû* of the palace.
J 32  Emar 463, text for individual month

Provenance: Syria
Findspot: Emar (Meskeneh-Qadimeh)
Period: 14th c. BC


(1) On the day of opening the doors, they distribute among the gods one sheep, one gallon of [...].

(4) On the next day, [they perform] the greater sacrificial homage for(?) [...].
(5) One hundred thick loaves, two storage jugs, one [...] vessel, [...],
(6) and seventy doves – they distribute among the gods. In the evening,
(7) they sacrifice one dove to Dagan. They fill the goblets provided by the city.

(8) At night, they burn one water-bird, honey, and ghee.
(9) One gallon of (barley-) mash is for goblets. One quart of (barley-) mash is for the breads. One quart of [(barley-) mash] (10) is for the thick loaves. (Also,) one sheep and one standard vessel of wine.

(11) On the very same day, after the sun is lit, one sheep is provided by the nuppūṭannū men.
(12) One gallon of (barley-) mash, one quart of (barley-) mash, three standard vessels for the goblets, ten [figs(?)], pomegranates, the breads and the beers are provided by the House of the Gods.

(19) On the 18th day:
(20) two sheep provided by the king, one for(?) the ambašši, two birds,
(21) one calf provided by the city, [... of] the ambašši,
(22) one ox and one sheep provided by the city, [...], beer, one gallon
(23) and one quart of barley flour, one [...]-vessel, one standard vessel of wine,
(24) one quart of (barley-) mash, and one jar provided by the House of the Gods – (25) are for the hiyaru of the storm-god. The bread and the beers are provided by the [...]-men.
[Rites(?)] of the zukru. When Emar
(2) gives the zukru to Dagan:
(3) During (the month of) Zarati, [on] the 15th day, they set aside
a lamb for Dagan.
(4) On the 15th day, the Šaggar(-day) – the very same day –
[Dagan] goes out in procession, his face uncovered.
(5) [The divine axe] goes behind him. Two sheep [provided by]
the city(?) are in their midst,
(6) one with(?) the divine axe. [They go out in procession]
[between] the upright stones.
(7) [...] goes out between the upright stones.
(8) On the 15th(?) day, they […] between the upright stones […].
(9) [...] On the [very] same day,
(10) […] oxen, the roasted meat, (they) must not […] Dagan, they
cover his face above (?).
(11) […] ^NIN.KUR, to […] they set aside for the gods.
(12) […] the sacrificial homage(?) (is) at/for […] and the divine
axe
(13) [follows him.] They lift these up (for procession) between the
upright stones.
(14) […] to (some deity) […]. They anoint the upright stones with
blood and oil.
(15) […] The people(?) of Emar(?)] eat and drink.
(16) […] […] the upright stone of ^NIN.URTA
(17) […] [...] Dagan Head of the zukru
(18) […] […] If the lambs
(19) […] they prepare, (and) they gather (them) to the temple of
Dagan.
(20) […] he/she comes, and
(21) […] they set aside oil [for] the gods and the sanctuaries.
(22) […] items and the (divine) axe
(23) […] one sheep (and) one calf before the upright stone
(24) [of dNIN.URTA(?)] between the upright stones
(25) to(?) […] in its midst, two food-offerings(?)
(26) […] and the ḫarṣu stones […] they throw down in its midst, and
(27) [the sarmātu-]women(?) consume the ox, the sheep, the
bread, (and) the beer before Dagan.
(28) On the seventeenth day just as (on) the [15th(?)] day,
(29) Dagan and the gods and the divine axe,
(30) [the ox and sheep(?)] go out in procession [to] the upright
stones. They eat (and) drink. On
(31) the evening of the [very] same day, the sanctuaries(?) are
(in) the return.
A tablet of the rites for the kizzu-festival of the city of Satappu (to Dagan):

When young and old of the city of Šatappu observe the kizzu-festival for Dagan, on the day of (ritual) purification using aromatics, they perform the purification (rites) while bread and beer (are) on the offering-tables of the gods of the city. [The same rule for] the diviners; the same rule for the chief (temple) administrator. They lay out Ninkur (upon the bed) in his (i.e., Dagan’s) temple. They make an offering of one ox and one sheep to Ninkur. The female-crier makes her noises. They perform the rites involving the ox and sheep before Ninkur. They set up four offering-tables. Concerning these (tables), they erect them on the open ground: one offering-table for Dagan, one offering-table for Išḫara and Ninurta, and two offering-tables for Alal and Amaza.

10. On the second day they make an offering of meat and thick loaves (upon each of the four offering-tables set up the previous day outside). They distribute one of the offering-table loaves to the gods of the city of Šatappu. They offer up two sheep over the censer which is (back) inside the temple (in the bedchamber). They perform their rites before the gods. The men supplied by the king for the purification on the third day may eat and drink within his (Dagan’s) temple. And on that third day they make the standard offering of two sheep for them (i.e., Dagan and Ninkur). The high-priestess of Baʿal, the high-priestess of the city of Sumu, and the high-priestess of the city of Šatappu take [... from] their (own) offering-tables the standard offering of pitches of barley beer and ...-containers and set them by the four offering-table loaves (outside the temple of Dagan). Throughout the day they place (these offerings) before the gods. They (also) set out an offering of a white bread and a white bread made with fruits.

21. On the fourth day they lift up Ninkur (from the bed) and the bride (i.e., Ninkur) is presented (to everyone) during the evening. Thereupon they bring bread and beer to the temple of Udha. The singers enter and serenade Šuwala and Ugur. Their (i.e., the gods’) rites are performed. The singers reenter and the men supplied by the king for the (ritual) purification take (the remaining) three offering-table loaves. The king of the land purifies the diviner and the chief (temple) administrator using the ḫukku-­bread and the pitcher of barley-beer. He hands over thirty silver ... to Ereškigal.
kizzu-festival to Ereshkigal:

On the day of (ritual) purification of the kizzu-festival of Ereškigal they consecrate (the statue of) Ereškigal with ḫukku-bread, white bread made with fruits, and pitchers of barley-beer (on the offering table). They slit the throat of an ox and four sheep in the residence of the master of the house (i.e., Dagan). On the second day (they perform) the rites involving the ox and the rites involving the sheep. (They offer) four offering-table loaves and four white breads, including among them a white bread made with fruits. The singers walk in (and stand) before the offerings. They (the priests) make an offering before Ereškigal. They fill the cups of the gods with wine and barley-beer. They fill seventy vessels with barley-beer before Ereškigal. They set seventy ḫukku-breads and seventy ...-cuts of meat in front of them (i.e., the seventy vessels). At this point they present four of the(se) vessels (to the gods). They distribute the (other sixty-six) vessels (to) all the men supplied by the king to perform the (ritual) purification. Each of the men supplied by the king to perform the purification goes back to his own home to eat and drink. The holy men (i.e., the priests?) take (from the remaining) four offering-tables, as (had the others) previously.
kizzu-festival for Ea:

On the day of (ritual) purification of the *kizzu*-festival of Ea they consecrate (the statue of) Ea while ḫukku-bread, a white bread made with fruits, and pitchers of barley-beer (are on the offering-tables). On the second day they sacrifice one ox, six sheep and a lamb. They proceed along with the singers from the residence of the master of the house (Dagan) to the temple of Ea. They sacrifice an ox and sheep to Ea. They perform the *divine rit[ies (?)]* before Ea. They make an offering to [Ea] of four offering-table loaves and four white breads, including among them a white bread. They fill (the cups of the gods) with wine and barley-beer. They fill seventy vessels (with barley beer) by the door to the temple of Ea. Before them they put out four ḫukku-breads, the beef and the mutton. They present four vessels to Ea. All of the men supplied by the king to perform the purification give a gift of silver to Ea in the residence of the master of the house.
kizzu-festival for Išḫara and Ninurta:

[On the day] of (ritual) purification of the (kizzu)-festival [of Išḫar] a and Ninurta they purify (their statues) while one ḫukku-bread, a white bread made with fruits, and [...] pitchers of barley-beer (are on the offering-tables). They bathe them. They knead(?) by hand seventeen strips (of dough from) milled flour to make thick ḫukku-loaves and fifteen strips (of dough from) ...-flour to make thick round-breads - a total of thirty-two dough strips. They give Išḫara and Ninurta a bucket of bitters, a bucket of sweets, a bucket of barley-beer, two (regular) sacrificial sheep, two ewes, and two ...-sheep. They [give] [...] seven offering-table loaves, seven white breads made with fruit and a basket (of other breads). They give Ninurta a white bread made with fruits and one basket of (other) breads. They give Išḫara two offering-table loaves and one pitcher of barley-beer.

17. And all the men and women of the city, each and every one of them, takes in their presence the breads made from thirty of those dough strips and the buckets (of bitters, sweets and barley-beer). They get a servant-girl to bake (breads) using (some of) the sweets (from the bucket). They take hold of the ḫukku-bread and the pitchers of barley-beer and the men supplied by the king to perform the purification [...] eat and drink. They carry away the sacred breads and offering-tables. [They return] Išḫara and Ninurta to the temple of Dagan.
J 38 Inscription on statue of Agum kakrime

When in Babylon the great gods by their holy pronouncement had decreed the return to Babylon of Marduk, Lord of Esagila and Babylon, I, in order that Marduk would turn for me his face toward going to Babylon, prayed to Marduk with (cries of) woe and wails, made plans, paid heed, and so I turned Marduk's face toward the taking of him to Babylon and thus came to the aid of Marduk who loves my reign. By means of the (sacrificial) lamb of the diviner I made enquiry of Shamash (the sungod) the king, and so sent to a faraway land, the land of the Haneans and so they (i.e. the Haneans) verily led hither by the hand Marduk and Sarpanitum, who loves my reign, To Esagila and Babylon I verily returned them. To a house which Shamash had confirmed for me (as suitable) in the enquiry (by divination) I verily took them back.
Festival of Dumuzi:

1 grain-fed sheep for the new moon,
1 grain-fed sheep and 1 grass-fed sheep for the Chariot of Day 6,
2 grain-fed sheep and 1 grass-fed sheep for the Chariot of Day 7,
1 grass-fed sheep for the full moon of the 15th day,
the monthly *satukku*-offering;
1 grain-fed goat for the má-sar-sar-e boat,
(on behalf of?) Šulgi;
1 grain-fed sheep for the new moon,
1 grain-fed sheep for the Chariot of Day 6,
1 grain-fed sheep for the Chariot of Day 7,
1 grass-fed sheep for the full moon of the 15th day,
the monthly *satukku*-offering;
1 grass-fed sheep brought to the ...-courtyard (kisal-e11-e)
1 grain-fed sheep for the má-sar-sar-e boat,
(on behalf of?) Amar-Suen;
total: 9 grain-fed sheep and 5 grass-fed sheep;
*satukku*-offerings on behalf of(?) Šulgi Amar-Suen;
[withdrawn by] Ālulu.
J 40  Jena no. 160

Provenance
Findspot
Period  Pre-sargonic

Cohen 1993: 85.

List of offerings for the Sacred Mound festival, ezem-du6-kù, and the gusisu-festival:

6 goats and 5 spears(?), for the du6-kù festival; 5 goats, [x] pigs, and 1 ... for the gusisu-festival, Ur-gu, the land registrar, brought in(?).
Speak to Hatnu-rapi, thus Zimri-Lim. I have read your letter which you sent to me. In the past you have often written that we should meet in Qattuna, saying: ‘You there, bring (troops) upstream as far as Qattuna; and I here shall lead out the kings my allies who enjoy good relations with me; let us kill donkey foals; let us put the “oath of the gods” between us.’ You often wrote these words to me.
J 42  K (OBTR) 200

Provenience    Iraq
Findspot       Tell al Rimah
Period         OB


One spring lamb, offering of Iltani to Ishtar of Qatara... one lamb, offering of Iltani to Sin (the moon god).
J 43  Letter A 2094

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Finet 1993: 137.

Comme ([k]i-ma) nous avons tué nos ânons concernant l’Ugarit dans le temple (ou: en présence) d’Adad d’Aleph

[remainder lost]
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Birot 1980 (extract).

1 Au soir du premier jour du mois d’Addar
2-3 le kispum (sera offert) dans la ville et ses environs
4 Le “repas” ayant quitté le palais
5-7 un mouton sera sacrifié dans la salle des trônes aux lamassātum de Sargon et de Narām-Sin;
8 un mouton sera sacrifié au ...
9 Avant l’arrivée du roi,
10 le sacrifice de la salle des trônes étant accompli
11 et les viandes ayant été cuites,
12 les meilleures viandes seront présentées à Šamaš:
13 tant qu’elles n’auront pas été présentées à Šamaš,
14 le kispum ne sera pas offert.
15 Après qu’elles auront été présentées à Šamaš,
16-18 le kispum (sera offert) à Sargon et à Narām-Sin,
19-21 aux Hanéens yaradu et aux membres (de la tribu) de Numhā et ...
22-23 Ce kispum ayant été offert;
24 le sacrifice du roi et des mu[škēnu]
25 dans les temples [...]
26 sera offert.
27 Av[ant] que (?) par la porte [...] le roi, le (lendemain) matin
29-30 [...] offrira le kispum...............

Appendix J - Near Eastern Tablets
Tablet listing large quantities of sheep as offerings to various gods, beginning with Enlil, continuing with the expected Lagash deities. The list concludes with a goat for “the chariot which proceeds at the front(?) of his (procession).”
Festival offerings (perhaps kin-dInanna festival):

Royal offerings for the temple of Enlil: 1 grain-fed sheep for the funerary-shrine of Ur-Nammu, [...] and 21 lambs for Enlil, 1 lamb for Enlil’s throne and 1 lamb for the Hursaggalama;

Royal offerings for the temple of Ninlil: 2 two year old cows and 2 lambs for Ninlil, 1 lamb for the throne of Enlil, 1 lamb for Nanna, 1 ewe and 1 lamb for Nintinugga, 1 ewe for Nisaba, 1 ewe for Ninhursag and [ ] for the harp.

The Great Offering: 1 lamb for Ningagia, 1 goat each for Ninhursag, Ninurta, Inanna, Šu-Sin, Lugalbanda and Enki, 1 lamb each for Suen, Šulgi, Ninsun and Nintinugga and two lambs for the Sacred Mound.
á-ki-ti festival in Gaeš. During the day Belat-suhner and other deities travelled by barge from Ur to Nanna in Gaes at the a-ki-ti, where there probably was a ritual lustration of Nanna’s statue, followed by ceremonies wherein the visiting gods paid homage to Nanna:

1 ewe and 1 goat for the temple of Bēlat-šuḫner (at the occasion) of her going on Nanna’s boat for the á-ki-ti; 1 grain-fed sheep as an offering to Nanna in the á-ki-ti; 2 grain-fed sheep, 1 duck, 2 ...-birds, 5 turtle-doves, 1 small reed-(fed) hog bred for roasting for the “place of the king” at Karzida; 2 lambs for the offering for the Place of Disappearance; [...]
Festival provisions:

[...] for the *akiti-šunumun* (šà-á-ki-t[i]-šu-numun-na); 1 grass-fed ox for Enlil and 1 grass-fed cow for Ninil - it is a black ox - for the offering at daybreak at the entrance of the king in Nippur.

J 49  PTS 816

Provenance: Iraq
Findspot: Drehem
Period: Ur III

Cohen 1993: 73.

Malt Consumption festival:

2 high-quality, grain-fed sheep for Ningirsu in Girsu,
2 third-quality, grain-fed sheep for Nanše in Nina, (and)
1 grain-fed, fat-tailed sheep for Nindara in Keš
(for) the Malt Consumption festival for Girsu.
Festival at Nippur:

1 two-year old cow for Enlil (and)
1 two-year old cow for Ninlil
(for) the Great Offering.
1 two-year old cow (as) the offering for the Place-of-Utu,
2 high-quality grain-fed oxen, 5 grain-fed oxen, (and) 1 (two)-year old cow for Enlil,
2 high-quality grain-fed oxen, 5 grain-fed oxen, (and) 1 (two)-year old cow for Ninlil,
1 two-year old cow for the Sacred Mound,
1 grain-fed ox for the lustration of Nintinugga,
1 grain-fed ox for Ninhursag,
1 grain-fed ox for Inanna, (and)
1 grain-fed ox for Nintinugga
withdrawn (for) the ešes-(festival) on the fifth day (of the month).
1 two-year old ox for Enlil (and)
1 two-year old ox for Ninlil
(for) the Great Offering
withdrawn on the sixth day (of the month).
IA. (1) At that time, the king is to offer a sacrifice in the ḫmn-sanctuary (of?) (2) […] and he will put his sandals (back?) on.

B. (3) At that time, the king is to offer a sacrifice to ʾlluʾibī (4) in the DB: a snout and a neck, a shekel of silver (5) and a shekel of gold.
C. The same plus a bull and a ram (6) as a burnt-offering to ʾlluʾibī.
D. And as a peace-offering: (7) the same.
E. A ram for ʾllu as a burnt-offering.
F. (8) And as a peace-offering: the same; two birds (9) for Šammu.

IIA. (10) And on the next day, in the QR[…] (11) the king [must] look upon [X-deity] (12) […].

Reverse

B. (13′) […] FALL FIVE[…] (14′) in the [-]R a neck and STR[…] (15′) […] seven star-ornaments (16′) and thir[ty] shekels of gold.
C. (17′) HEAD [    ] fif(18′)teen S[TR?   ].
D. (19′) And they certainly must not be taken outside (lit. “exit”).
E. (20′) But you will be free (of further cultic obligations).
IA. (1) Sacrificial liturgy for the Gods-of-the-Land.

________

B. (2) A shield of precious metals (3) for 'Ilu'ibī; a bull and a ram (4) as a burnt-offering.
C. And as a peace-offering: (5) two bulls and two (6) rams for 'Ilu'ibī;
(7) for 'Ilu a ram;
(8) for Ba'lu a ram;
(9) for Dagan a ram;
(10) for Yariḫu a ram;
(11) for Yammu a ram;
(12) for the Auxiliary-Gods-of-(13)Ba'lu a ram;
(14) for 'Anatu Hablay a ram;
(15) for 'AMŠRT a ram;
(16) for the Circle-of-'Ilu (17) and the Assembly-of-Ba'lu (18) a cow;
(19) for Sapunui a cow;
(20-21) twenty-two times (is this set of offerings to be performed).
D. (23) Whatever is left over (22) is for the chariot-runners.
Provenance: Syria
Findspot: Ugarit
Period: Kingdom of Ugarit, 1200-1185 BC


A. (1) A ewe as a ṯ-sacrifice; a dove, also as a ṯ-sacrifice; a ewe, also as a ṯ-sacrifice; (2) two kidneys and a liver (of?) a bull and a ram for 'Ilu.
B. (3) A cow for the 'Ilāhūma; for Ṭukamuna-wa-Šunama a ewe; (4) for Rašap a ewe as a burnt-offering.
C. And as a peace-offering: two ewes (5) for [ʾ]lāhū; a bull and a ram for the 'Ilāhūma; a cow for the 'Ilāhūma; (6) for Ba'lu a ram; for 'Atiratu a ram; for Ṭukamuna-wa-Šunama a ram; (7) for 'Anatu a ram; for Rašap a ram; for the Circle of 'Ilu and the Assembly of Ba'lu (8) a cow; for Salimu a cow; and in the flames the heart (9) as a roast-offering for the 'Ilāhūma and for the Ba'alūma; dṯt-grain and emmer, (10) fifteen full measures of each (also for the 'Ilāhūma and the Ba'alūma?);
D. As a presentation-offering, half this (also for the 'Ilāhūma and the Ba'alūma?); for Ba'lu of Sapunu a ram; (11) for Tirātu a ram; for 'Ilatāma Ḫāniqatāma two ewes; (19) for Kassite Yariḫu a cow; and for Ġalmatu a ram; (20) and thirty times (is this set of offerings to be performed).

C. Then you will descend from the altars: (21) A cow for Balatu-Bahatīma; two birds (22) for the Ināšu-ʾIllma (as burnt-offering?).

Appendix J - Near Eastern Tablets
Section V
(26') Bring near the donkey of “rectitude”: rectitude of the son of Ugarit: and [well-being of the foreigner within the walls] of Ugar<it>,
(27') and well-being of YM’AN,
and well-being of ῾RMT,
and well-being of[      ]
(28') and well-being of Niqmaddu;
whether your “beauty” be altered:
be it according to the statement of the Qa[tien,
be it according to the statement of the DDM]Y,
(29') be it according to the statement of the Hurrian,
be it according to the statement of the Hittite,
be it according to the statement of the ‘Alashian,
be it according to the sta[tement of GBR,]
be it according to the statement of (30') your oppressed ones,
be it according to the statement of your im[po
erished ones,
be it according to the statement of QRZBL;
whether your “beauty” be altered:
(31') be it in your anger,
be it in your im[patience,
be it in some turpitude that you should commit;
(32') whether your “beauty” be altered:
as concerns the sa[c]rifices
or as concerns the ῥ-sacrifice.
The sacrifice, it is sacrifices,
the ῥ-sacrifice, it is offered,
(33') the slaughtering is done.
May ot be b[or]ne to the father of the sons of ‘Ilu,
may it be borne to the Circle-of-(34')the-Sons-of-‘Ilu.
<to the Assembly-of-the-Sons-of-‘Ilu >,
to Tukamuna-wa-Šunama;
here is the donkey.

Appendix J - Near Eastern Tablets
D. And as a peace-offering: [two] e[wes] (14) for 'Ilāhu;
a bull and a ram for the 'Ilāhūma;
a c[ow] for the 'Ilāhūma;
(15) for Bālū a ram;
for 'Aṭiratu [a ram];
for Ṭukamuna-wa-Šuna[ma a ram];
(16) for 'Anatu a ram;
for Rašap a ram;
[for the Circle] of ḪIlu and the Assembly of [Bālū] (17) a cow;
for Ṣalimu [a cow];
and in the flames the heart (18) as a roast-offering for the 'Ilāhū
[ma] and for the Bālūma,
full jars of [dtt-grain and of] (19) emmer: thirty (also for the
'Ilāhūma and the Bālūma ?).

E. [...] MT as an entry-offering (20) that one takes to the [royal
palace (or: that the king's palace will take): one dabḥu-sacrifice,
oil perfumed with myrrh, (21) oil perfumed with various spices,
honey, kidney(s), and a c[i][ty]-dove, (22) and two HT.

F. And in the GR, four[teen] (23) jars of wine, half a measure of
flour [...]... 

a ram (25) for Gaimatu;
a ram and a [L-] for Yariḫu;
(26) a cow for Nikkal;
[a cow for Ba"]latu-Ğalatīma;
(27) two birds for the ḪInāšu-"]Ilīma;
a c[ow] (28) for the 'Ilāhū[ma];
a ewe for Ša[pšu;
a cow for Raš(29)ap as a burnt-offering.

K. (37) And (do the same?) at the temple of Ba"]latu-Bātifma-
Rāmīma, and in order to do so ascend (38) [the a]ltars.

VA. On the fifth day (of the festival of the full moon), in the temple
of 'Ilu: one shekel[el of sil(39)ver], a liver, and (one) dabhu-sacrifice
[...] (40) [for] 'Aṭiratu;
two birds for the ḪInāšu-"]Ilīma.

VIII .... 

B. (50) At that time, the king [will offer a sac]rifice to PRGL-
ŠQRN on the roof, (51) where there will be dwelling branches, fo
[ur] on one side, four on the other: a ram as a burnt-offer[ing].

C. (52) A bu[ll] and a ram as a peace-offering, to be repeated
seven times.
IA. (1) When ᾱṯartu-Ḫurri enters the “mound”(-room) (2) of the palace: put on a feast in the temple of the (3) Star Gods.
B. As a tarūmatu-offering: (4) a garment and a tunic, a ῦšpǵt-garment, (5) three shekels of gold (in the form of) a traveler’s (6) scale.
C. A ram, a bull, and three (7) sheep/goats as a šlmm-sacrifice: seven times (8) for the (Star?) Gods, seven times for Kōṭaru.

IIA. (9) On the next day, the Gaṭarūma will enter (10) the royal palace: a shekel of gold (11) for Šapšu and Yariḫu;
for Gaṭaru (12) a shekel of pure silver;
a snout and a neck (13) for ᾱnatu.
B. A shekel of gold (14) for Šapšu and Yariḫu;
for Gaṭaru two (15) [sh]ekels of pure [silver];
a snout and a neck (16) [for x-deity;
for ḫlu-Bêti a bull and a ram.

C. (17) […]M for the Gaṭarūma.

D. (18) […] for ᾱnatu also.


F. (20) […] for ᾱnatu also.

G. (21) […] to SLM.

H. (22) "--[(-)]"-1 will clothe.

I. (23) The king will go take the gods.

J. (24) Everyone will follow the gods on foot; (25) the king himself [will go] on foot. (26) seven times for all of them.
A. (1) [...] T SLḪ, a neck as š-sacrifice.
B. And [two] livers (2) [...].
C. [...] MM: two rams and a bull for [ʾA]natu.
D. (3) [...] a ram;
   for ʿlu a ram;
   for Baʿlu a ram;
   for Dagan a ram;
   (4) [...] for ʾAṯtura and ʾAṭtapal a cow;
   for Ṣapunu a ewe;
   (5) [...] a bull;
   for ʾAnatu a cow.
II
A. On the third day of the month: dates
   (6) [...] (for) ʿlu a ram;
   for Baʿlu a ram;
   for Aṯiratu a ram;
   for Yammu a ram;
   for Baʿlu-Kanapi a cow;
   (7) [...] a cow;
   for Ṣapunu a ewe as a burnt-offering.
B. And as a peace-offering: (8) [...] a bull for Baʿlu and Aṯiratu;
   two birds for the Ināšu-(9)ʾḷīma.
C. [...] T within the temple a cow.
D. When the sun sets, [the king] will be free (of further cultic obligations).
III.
(10) [On the fo]urteenth day, the king will wash himself clean.
J 57  RS 1.019

Provenance  Syria
Findspot    Ugarit
Period      Kingdom of Ugarit, 1200-1185 BC

Pardee 2002: 117-119

I. (1) [X-number of?] birds (2) [as a sacrifice] for the Family of Ba῾lu;
(3) [three birds (4) [and a ram fo]r Ba῾latu-Bahatīma;
(5) three pairs of sandals for Dagan; (6) [as well as one/some X] and two ipd-garments;
(7) for Šapšu a bird-catching net;
(8) a bull is put in fire (9) for Ba῾lu;
(10) a HQRN and a young bull for [‘Ati]ratu;
(11) two [birds] for R[...];
(12) one bird in the Ḥ’M[N-sanctuary];
two (or: three) (13) on the day of the sacrifice of the Family [of X-divinity];
(14) one for (= in honour of?) MZY son[ of X];
(15) one for the slaughter-offering of the Mountain;
(16) one for ‘Aṭṭartu-Šadî;
(17) four birds (18) (for = in honour of?) Gittu-Ṯarrumanni;
(19) one (for = in honour of?) Salḥu.
I. (1') In the sacrificial pit of Rašap-MHBN: a ram (2') as a burnt-offering and a plated bowl?.
IIA. (3') On the next day, in the sacrificial pit of Hiyyāru: (4') thirty-eight sheep/goats (5') and seven bulls.
B. (6') In the temple of Ba῾lu of Ugarit: two rams.
III. (7') On the next day, for Rašap-MLK (8') a bull and a ram; for Ba῾latu-(9') Bahlatima a ram from ᾿Iťtaqabu (10') and a ram from Nakabūma and a ram from (11') Gittu-Miliki, and a ram (of no particular origin).
IV. On the next day, (12') for Kōṯaru two (rams?).
V. On the next day, (13') as tzǵ-sacrifices: two rams and a young bull from (14') HZ.
VI. (15') In the month of Hiyyāru, on the day of the new moon: (16) a bull and a ram for Ba῾latu-Bahatīma.
VII. (17') On the fourteenth day, for Ba῾lu, (18') offerings from the RK-taxes.
VIII. (19') On the eighteenth day, the king will (20') wash himself clean.
IX. (21') On the next day: a tzǵ-sacrifice in the sacrificial pit of ᾿Sa῾punu;
(22') object(s) cast of silver, two shekels of gold, two rams for Bittu-Bēti.
(23') A bull and a ram as a burnt-offering; a bull as a peace-offering (24') for Ba῾lu.
A bird for ᾿Sa῾punu;
(25') a neck and a ram for Rašap-Bibitta;
(26') two birds for ᾿Ināšu-῾Ilīma;
(27') […]two ewes
IA. (1) ... for Rašap-Ḥagab, two birds (2) for ῾Ināšu-῾Ilīma as a burnt-offering.
B. (3) For Yaddubuʾilu a cow; for Yaʾa(4)rimpilu a cow;
(5) for ᾿Ammutāru a cow;
a neck (6) and a ram for Rašap-MHBN (7) as a burnt-offering.
C. Two birds [for ῾Ināšu] (8) [῾Ilīma ...].
D. (9) Daughters(10) the king, the royal palace [...] (11) a
ram for Pidar.
E. (12) In the royal palace [...] (13) sheep/goats in the ḪMN-
sanctuary, a ram in the sanctuary, (14) in the upper room, a ram
in the ḪMN-sanctuary of Nikkal, (15) a ram in the KBM.
F. And a singer shall sing (16) the song, several times, before
(17) the king.
G. Open the king’s hand: (18) a cow.
IIA. On the eighth day of the month of Gannu: (19) [a n]eck.
four(20)teen ewes, (21) and seven cows, and a(22)ll the fish
soup, in the garden.
B. (23) The recitation having been repeated in the garden, then
the
(24) king will be free (of further cultic obligations).
III. On the twenty-second day, (25) the foodstuffs are to be set
aside.
IV. On the (26) twenty-fifth day, the king will wash himself (27)
clean.
V. That night the throne is to be (28) prepared.
VIA. On the next day, the foodstuffs may be removed (lit. “they
will exit”);
(29) nine sheep/goats and a bull [...], (30) a goose (of?) ‘IŠ ‘M,
‘AR’-[?], two ewes and a cow [...] (31) for ῾Arsay.
B. Repeat the recitation (32) and the king will be free (of further
cultic obligations).
IA. (1) On the fourteen[th day of the month] (2) the king will wash himself clean.
IIA. (3) On the day of the full moon (4) two bulls are to “fall” (be felled) (5) for Yariḫu.
B. A feast for Balifetime[ Sapunu: (6) two ewes and a cit[y] dove;
(7) and two kidneys and a ram for RM↓; (8) and a liver and a ram for Šalimu.
C. A liver (9) (of?) a bull and a ramfor Ba’lu of Sapunu;
(10) a ewe for Sapunu as a burnt-offering.
D. And in the temple of Ba’lu of Ugarit: (12) some/two KKD and a neck;
for ’Ilu’ibî (13) a cow;
for ’Ilu a ram;
for Ba’lu a ram;
for ’Anatu of (14) Sapunu a bull and a ram;
for Pidray a ram (15) as a burnt-offering.
F. And as a peace-offering: for ’Ilu’ibî a ram;
(16) for Ba’lu of Ugarit a ram;
for Ba’lu of Aleppo a ram;
for ’Anatu of Sapunu a bull (18) and a ram;
for Pidray a ram;
for Dadmiš a ram.
G. (19) And in the opening: for ’Ilu’ibî a ram;
(20) for Ba’lu a bull and a ram;
(21) for Dagan a ram;
for the Auxiliary-Gods-of-(22) Ba’lu a ram;
for ’Anatu a ram;
for Rašap a ram (23) as a peace-offering.

H. (24) And as a presentation-offering: for ’Ilu a ram.
I. (25) For ’Anatu-HLŠ two rams;
(26) for the Gaṭarûma the left GS[B of (27) two bulls and a bull
and a ram
(28) as a burnt-offering.
J. And as a peace-offering: the same;
(29) for Ba’lu of Sapunu, among the tamarisk(s), (30) thirty times;
a ram for the QZRT (31) of the table of Ba’latu-Bahatîma.
IIIA. (32) On the day after next: a cow for Ba’lu (33) of Sapunu;
one/some HL[B and a liver (of?) a e[w]e (34) for Sapunu;
[X-offering for?] Ba’lu of Ug[arit...].
B. (35) For ’Ilu’ibî a cow;
for Ba’lu of (36) Ugarit [a ram;
for A]nat of Sapunu [X-offering] (37) r" ŠL'^-”[...].
IA. (1) The god PRZ. For the space of (2) three days, the king enters the LGZ.
B. (3) Sacrifice: for 'Ene 'Attanni (the god, the father);
   (4) for Ilu;
   for Tettub;
   for Kumarbi;
   (5) for Ku legality,
   for the god of PRZ(N),
   (6) for Nikkal.
C. As a burnt-offering, birds (7) all cut into pieces.
D. A ram for Yarihu (8) as a peace-offering.
E. Sacrifice: for 'Ene 'Attanni (the god, the father);
   (9) for Ilu;
   for Tettub;
   for Ku legality,
   (10) for Ku legality,
   a ram for Eya;
   [for 'Attabi];
   (11) for the god 'Arde;
   [for ...];
   (12) for Timegi;
   [for ...].
II. (13) On the next day, [...] (14) two bulls [...].
III. (15) On the third day, DQR of H[...];
   (16) seven bulls to the debit account of (17) the god Milku;
   seven ew<es>, (18) perfect ones, of 'Attaru Šadî;
   (19) this is the bride-price that you will requ(20)st of him.
   And to 'Ibbu (21) you will transmit it in full.
   As for her, from her (22) own cattle, she is not required to repay anything on this account.
IA. (1) In the month of [X, on the day of] _______
(2) the new moon, HDRḠL R[…];
(3) two rams in the ḤMN-sanctuary, and a shekel of (4) silver,
and a bowl of dirt-clods for Ba῾latu-(5)Bahatīma;
a ram and two birds for Ḳnāšu-(6)Ilima.
B. Then the sons of the kings and the daugh[ters of] (7) the king
will ascend seven times.
IIA. (8) On the third day, the gods ascend to the ḤMN-sanctuary.
B (9) When the sun sets, the king will be free (of further cultic
obligations).
III. (10) [On the s]eventh day after the new moon, the [kin]g (11)
will wash himself clean.
IV. On day eight?, two/some 'IY[-], (12) food (grain?), a shekel of
silver, and a jar (13) of wine for ᾿Aṯtartu Ḫurri.
V. On the elev(14)enth day, when the sun rises, the (15) king will
be free (of further cultic obligations).
VI. On the thir(16)teenth day, the [kin]g will wash (17) himself
clean.
VIIA. On the four(18)teenth day, the Gaṯarāma will descend to
the (19) MṢD;
B. two rams for the Gaṯarāma,
C. (20) and the recitation of the Gaṯarāma is to be repeated,
D. (21) and the qdš-official will sing.
VIII. On the fift(22)eenth day, as a presentation-offering, for ῾Ilu a
ram;
for Ba῾lu of Ṣapu(23)nu a ram;
for Ba῾lu of Ugarit a ram;
two [rams] (24) for ᾿Iyatru;
two rams for Bittu-Bêti […];
for ᾿Ilatu-Magdali a ram, and ᾿AḠT[…] (26) and seven cows and
fou[r](27)teen ewes.
IX. On the six[teen](28)th day, a ram for Bittu Bêti, and[…].
X. (29) On the seventee[nth] day […] ῾ILN, three/thirt[y…].
[…]
J 65 RS 24.260

Provenance Syria
Findspot Ugarit
Period Kingdom of Ugarit, 1200-1185 BC


IA. (1) At the time the king is (2) to sacrifice to ῥUšhařā Ḫulmiẓți (3) inside the temple of ἸIlu-Bêti: (4) a ram for Ḫulmiẓți (5) and a turtle-dove for QLḤ (6) Purify the hands (of the participants) (7) in the sanctuary of ἸIlu-Bêti; (8) the woman/women may eat (of the sacrificial meal)

B. (9) A ram for ἸIlu-Bêti as a peace-offering; (10) all may eat of it.

C. (11) (Again) within the temple: libations; (12) a ram for ῥUšhařā Ḫulmiẓți

D. (13) And a turtle-dove for QLḤ.
One day.
IA. (1) In the month of Ḫabluatu, on the seventh day: (2) a ram for Ba῾lu-R῾KT [...].
B. (3) and in the temple of Ba῾lu of Ugarit [...].
C. (4) When the sun sets, the king will be free (of further cultic obligations).
IIA. On the seventeenth day, the king will wash himself clean.
B. (6) A cow in the sanctuary of Ḫlu;
a cow for the Ba῾lu-deities;
(7) a cow for Galmu;
two ewes and a cow (8) for GLMTM – the preceding beasts are
to be sacrificed at the house of the ṭā῾iya-priest.
C. (9) Next you shall illumine the house of the Ḫ-room of the
temple of Ba῾lu of (10) Ugarit: a lamb and a city-dove; (11) these
belong to the category of the ṭa῾ū-sacrifice.
IIIA. On the eighteenth of Ḫabluatu, (12) a bull for the MDGL of
Ba῾lu of Ugarit.
B. (13) A flame-sacrifice and a presentation-offering the king (14)
must sacrifice at the temple of Ḫlu: a neck for Ḫ [...];
(15) a neck for Ba῾lu [...];
(16) and a donkey for [...]
(17) [...] 

(...18'-19') [...] 
IV. (20') On the fourth day: birds.
V. On the fifth day: bir(21')ds and a liver and a ram as a burnt-
offering for Ba῾lu of (22') Ugarit in the temple.
VIA. On the seventh day: you shall bring (23') the purifiers near.
B. When the sun sets, (24') the king will be free (of further cultic
obligations).
C. Behold the oil of well-being of (25') Ba῾lu, libation-offering for
the benefit of the Malakūma, of the best quality.
D. (26') When a strong foe attacks your gate,
a warrior (27') of your walls,
You shall lift your eyes to Ba῾lu and say:
(28') O Ba῾lu, if you drive the strong one from our gate, (29') the
warrior from our walls.
A bull, (30') O Ba῾lu, we shall sanctify,
a vow, O Ba῾lu, (31') we shall fulfill;
a firstborn, O Ba῾lu, we shall sanctify.
(32') a htp-offering, O Ba῾lu, we shall fulfill,
a feast, O Ba῾lu, we shall (33') offer;
To the sanctuary, O Ba῾lu, we shall ascend,
that path, O Ba῾lu, (34') we shall take.
And Ba῾lu will h[ear] [your] prayer:
(35') He will drive the strong foe from your gate.
J 67   RS 24.284

Provenance  Syria
Findspot  Ugarit
Period  Kingdom of Ugarit, 1200-1185 BC

I
A.
1. In the day, two bulls [...]  
2. (one/some/as) NBST for Yariḫu.
B.
For Ba῾lu of [Ṣapunu]  
3. two ewes and(?) a cit[y] dove -  
4. it is a ṭ-sacrifice;  
two kidneys, also as a ṭ-sacrifice;  
5. and two livers for K [...]  
6. for RMS a ram  
and a ram for Šalt[mu.]

C.
7. For Ba῾lu of Ṣapunu a bull and [a ram]  
8. as a burnt-offering;  
a bird for Sapunu.  
D.
9. And as a p[eace off]ering: for Ba῾lu of Ṣa[punu]  
10. a bull and a ram;  
for Ṣa[punu a bird.]  

E.
11. In the temple of Ba῾lu of Ugarit:  
12. for ['Ilu]'ibī a c[ow;]  
13. [...]  
14. [...]  
15. [fo]r Š [...]  
16. for Ba῾lu a ram;]  
17 for [...]  
18. for ['Anatu of Ṣapunu]  
19. a bull and a ram;]  
20. for [Pidar/Pidray a ram as a burnt-offering.]  

F.
21. And as a peace-o[f]ering:  
22. for 'Ilu]'ibī a ram;]  
23. for Ba῾lu of U[garit a ram;]  
24. for Ba῾lu of Aleppo [a ram;]  
25. for Yariḫu a ram;]  
26. for ‘Anatu of Ṣapunu]  
27. a bull and a ram;  
28. for Pidar a ram;  
29. [fo]r Dadmiš a ram.
RS 24.291

Provenance: Syria
Findspot: Ugarit
Period: Kingdom of Ugarit, 1200-1185 BC


IA. (1) On the nineteenth day of the month, (2) you are to prepare the bed of Pidray with the king’s bed-covers.

B. (4) Sacrifice: for the god (5) Talanni a cow; for Hebat a ram;
(6) for SB'R a cow;
(7) for Daqqitu a cow;
(8) for the Hudena (and) the Hudellurra a/two/some ewe(s);
(9) for the HNNGD a ewe;
(10) for Nubadig a ewe;
(11) for Tagi a ewe;
(12) for Keldi ewe.

IIA. (13) On the next day, two rams (14) for Hebat; and for 'Ināšu-'Ilīma (16) the same;
and, before (17) the night, birds.

B. (18) For the god Talanni a cow;
(19) for 'Allani a cow;
(20) for Hebat a cow;
(21) for 'Ināšu-'Ilīma the same.

IIIA. (22) On the third day, for the god Talanni (23) (and) for 'Allani two rams;
(24) (for) 'Ināšu-'Ilīma the same.
B. (25) Before nightfall, you will remove (26) the bed.

C. (27) When the sun sets, (28) the king is free (of further cultic obligations).
IA. (1) Sacrifice for the gods of Mount Ṣapunu: [for 'Ilu‘ibī a bull and a ram];
(2) for 'Ilu a bull and! A ram;
[for Dagan a bull and a ram;
for Ba‘lu of Ṣapunu a bull and a ram];
(3) also for Ba‘lu (no. 2) a bull and a ram;
[also for Ba‘lu (no. 3) a bull and a ram
also for Ba‘lu (no. 4) a bull and a ram];
(4) also for Ba‘lu (no. 5) a bull and a ram;
[also for Ba‘lu (no. 6) a bull and a ram;
also for Ba‘lu (no. 7) a bull and a ram];
(5) for 'Arṣu-wa-Šamūma a ram;
for the Kōṭarā[tu] a ram;
for Yarihū [a ram];
for ['Aṭṭa]ru a ram;
(6) for Ṣapunu a ram;
for Kōṭaru a ram;
for Pidray a ram;
for Mountains-and-the-Waters-of-the-Abyss a ram;
(7) for 'Āṭiratu a ram;
for 'Arṣay a ram;
for Šapsu a ram;
for 'Arṣay a ram;
for 'Aṭṭartu a ram;
(8) for 'Ušḥaraya a ram;
for the Auxiliary-Gods-of-Ba‘lu a ram;
for Rašap a ram;
for Dadmiš a ram;
(9) for the Assembly-of-the-Gods a ram;
for Yammu a ram;
for [Kin]nāru a ram;
two bulls, two birds, a cow: as a burnt-offering.
...

D. (18) When 'Aṭṭartu-Šadi enters the royal palace: [...] (19) two sk-garments, seven mšlt-garments, four ḫpn-garments [...] fifty-three RKB (of?) RTN, three hundred units of wool [...] a lg-measure of perfumed oil, two/some SR', two ūspgt-garments, PL [...] a kt-measure of liquid honey.
E. And you will reci[te...]
Funeral for king including seven sacrifices.

1. Document of the sacrificial liturgy of the Shades.
2. You have been called. O Rapaʿūma of the Earth.
3. You have been summoned, O Assembly of Didānu;
4. 'ULKN the Rapaʿu has been called,
5. TRMN the Rapaʿu has been called,
6. SDN-wa-RDN has been called,
7. TR 'LLMN has been called.
8. They have called the Ancient Rapaʿūma.
9. You have been called. O Rapaʿūma of the Earth.
10. You have been summoned, O Assembly of Didānu;
11. King 'Ammittamru has been called,
12. King Niqmaddu has been called as well.
13. O Throne of Niqmaddu, be bewept,
14. And may tears be shed over the footstool of his feet.
15. Before him they must beweep the king's table,
16. Each must swallow down his tears:
17. Desolation and desolation of desolations!
18. Be hot, O Ṣapšu,
Yea, be hot, O Great Light.
On high Ṣapšu cries out:
20. After your lords, from the throne,
21. After your lords descend into the earth,
22. Into the earth descend and lower yourself into the dust:
23. Under SDN-wa-RDN,
24. Under TR 'LLMN,
Under the Ancient Rapaʿūma;
25. Under King 'Ammittamru,
26. Under King Niqmaddu as well.
27. Once and perform the tʰ-sacrifice,
Twice and perform the tʰ-sacrifice,
28. Thrice and perform the tʰ-sacrifice,
Four times and perform the tʰ-sacrifice,
29. Five times and perform the tʰ-sacrifice,
Six times and perform the tʰ-sacrifice,
30. Seven times and perform the tʰ-sacrifice.
31. You shall present bird(s) of well-being:
32. Well-being for 'Ammurāpi', well-being for his house;
33. Well-being for Tarriyelli, well-being for her house;
34. Well-being for Ugarit, well-being for her gates.
J 58 RS 6.021 (Inscribed stone stele)

Provenance: Syria
Findspot: Ugarit
Period: Kingdom of Ugarit, 1200-1185 BC


Sacred stele that Tarriyelli offered to Dagan: mortuary sacrifice; and a bull for food.
J 59  RS 6.028 (Inscribed stone stele)

Provenance  Syria
Findspot  Ugarit
Period  Kingdom of Ugarit, 1200-1185 BC


Mortuary sacrifice that ‘Uzzînu
offered to Dagan his lord;
[and a b]ull with the plow
Three preliminary days of offerings to royal ancestors:

Ovine offerings on the first day at the ki-gú-ka for the deceased governor, Enentarzi, on the second day at the ki-a-nag for Enentarzi and at the é-ki-SÌL-la for Dudu, the chief administrator of the temple of Ningirsu, and on the third day at the gú-šu-RIN-na for Enentarzi.
“The pilgrims from Girsu began their celebration by slaughtering a lamb at the Kisurra-dike, a ritual lustration by the pilgrims at the onset of their journey. Then occurred the slaughtering of a sheep at the ê-PA, followed by the departure for Lagaš. The next day the Girsu pilgrims those setting out from Lagaš in their preliminary activities. The day began with ceremonies by the Ambar-canal, where the pilgrims from Girsu offered up a goat by the “Small Chariot.” Those from Lagaš brought to the Ambar-canal ten gir-breads, as well as the standard offering of emmer beer and dark beer, barlet, emmer, oil, dates, a food mixture and a goat. This opening ceremony may have been a ritual lustration for the Lagaš pilgrims at the onset of their celebration, paralleling that of the Girsu pilgrims at the Kisurra-dike. The ritual chariot was probably used in the procession for conveying the statues of the gods; these offerings at the chariot guaranteeing a safe journey. Thereafter the pilgrims made offerings in Lagaš to Ningirsu at the Bagara-shrine, to Inanna at the ibgal-shrine, to Nanše of Šapa, and at the funerary shrines (ki-a-nag) of Lagaš. The next day, which one text (RTC 47) calls the “Day of the Transporting of the Barley,” was spent at the ê-PA, outside of Lagaš proper … where offerings were made to Nanše.”

Third day: in Nina: inhabitants offer to Nanše, family and retinue, standardised offerings of emmer beer and dark beer, barley, emmer, oil, dates, a food mixture, fish and perhaps an animal or two. Offerings also at the funerary shrines of Nina, to various statues and shrines.
Festival provisions for Uruk: “destined for Uruk; provisions for the festival of the Boat of An”. Five days of celebration with offerings to Inanna and Ninsun, major deities of Uruk:

22nd: 5 grain-fed sheep for Inanna for the Great Offering (sízkur-gu-la);
23rd: 5 grain-fed sheep for the midnight offering, 2 grain-fed sheep for the dawn offering for Inanna in(?) the Boat of An (“Inanna šà má-an-na);
24th: 1 grain-fed sheep for Inanna;
25th: 4 grain-fed sheep and 1 large grain-fed goat as the regular offering for Inanna, 1 grain-fed sheep for Ninsun in(?) the city and 1 grain-fed sheep for Ninsun in(?) the city as the midnight offering, and 1 grain-fed sheep for the dawn offering;
26th: 1 grain-fed sheep.
J 75  Stele inscription

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Weadock 1975: 103.

Fragmentary stele entu priestess Enanedu describes statue she has made, presumably of Ningal, followed by a list of regular offerings including beer, flour, bread and meat.
20th of the month: Sheep as night offering, calves during the day

21st of the month: Offerings to the full pantheon in the Enlil and Ninlil temples of Ekur complex.
Ninlil temple: 1 lamb each for Nusku, Ninurta, Enlil, the Hursaggalama, two lambs for Ninlil, 1 ewe and 1 lamb for Nanna, 1 ewe each for Nisaba, Nintinugga and Ninhursag.
The great offering (sízkur-gu-la): 2 lambs for the Sacred Mound, 1 ewe each for Ninhursag, Nusku, Ninurta, Inanna, Ninsun, Lugalbanda, Enki, Nintinugga.
1 lamb for the Great Door (kâ-gu-la)
The MÙŠ.MÙŠ-offering: 4 ewes for the MÙŠ.MÙŠ of the Enlil temple, 1 ewe each for the oracle(?) (IGI.GÁL), for Ningagia, for the cedar plow(?) (giseren-KU), and for the dais (bára-ri-a).
Royal offerings: 2 ewes and 1 lamb each for Nusku and Sadaranunna.
Royal offerings for the temple of Enlil: 1 lamb each for Nusku, Ninurta and Ninlil, 2 goats for the Gate of Enlil, 1 ewe for Kalkal, 1 lamb and 1 goat for the abzu of Enlil, 48 ewes, 1 lamb and 1 goat for Enlil, 2 ewes and 1 lamb for the Husaggalama, and 2 ewes for the royal statue.
Royal offerings for the temple of Ninlil: 1 lamb and 1 goat for the abzu of Ninlil, 36 sheep, 13 goats and 1 lamb for Ninlil, 2 sheep and 1 lamb for Nanna, 1 goat for the footstool, 1 sheep each for Nisaba and Nintinugga, 2 goats for the stool, 1 goat each for the harp and for the chariot, 1 sheep each for Ur-Suen and Enlillazi, 1 goat for the plow, and 3 sheep for the royal statue.
Offerings with honey-wine: 5 sheep, 3 female lambs and 4 young goats for the Sacred Mound, 1 lamb each for Nanna and Inanna.
22nd of the month: climax of festival, chief god Ninurta (Lugalgusisu). The Great Offering:
Ninlil temple: 1 lamb each for Nusku, Ninurta, Enlil, the Hursaggalama and Ninlil, 1 ewe and 1 lamb for Nanna, 1 ewe each for Nisaba, Nintinugga and Ninhursag
Royal offerings: 1 ewe and 1 lamb for Ninurta, 1 ewe and 1 goat for Ninnibru, 1 lamb each for Nusku and Sadaranunna.
Offerings of 1 sheep each for Lugalgusisu and Memešaga, the en-priest of Nina.
Offerings with fish: 1 lamb each for Enlil and Ninlil.
Offerings for the še-kin-ku5-festival for two consecutive years:

one ox as a satukku offering for Šara and one ox as a royal burnt offering;
two grain-fed oxen as royal mašdaria-offerings.
A Summa-El, fils d'Iddin-Marduk, dis (ceci): Ainsi (parle) Ammi-Ditana. On aura besoin de lait et de beurre pour le *kispum* du mois d'Abum. Dès que tu auras vu cette tablette, qu'un de tes commissaires vienne prendre 30 vaches et 60 *qa* de beurre et qu'il se rende à Babylone. Jusqu'à ce que soit accompli le *kispum*, qu'il garde le lait, qu'il n'y touche pas! Qu'il se hâte de venir!
J 79  TM 1730 rev. 7:6-13

| Provenance | Syria |
| Findspot   | Ebla  |
| Period     | Mardikh IIB1, EBA IVA, c. 2400-2250 BC |


1 shekel of silver (for) 1 bracelet, a she-goat (for) the “ritual bath” (in) the “great temple” of [geographical name] for the enthronement of the king.
Offerings for kin-\textsuperscript{d}Inanna festival:

2 grain-fed sheep and 3 grain-fed ...-sheep for Enlil,
2 grain-fed sheep for the throne (of Enlil) and
2 grain-fed sheep and 3 grain-fed ...-sheep for Ninlil:
sheep for the nightly offering.

2 grain-fed sheep and 1 large grain-fed goat for An and
2 grain-fed sheep and 1 large grain-fed goat for Inanna:
the uzu-a-bal offering and (this amount ...) more.

3 grain-fed sheep for An and
3 grain-fed sheep for Inanna:
the royal offering and this amount twice more.

For the festival kin-\textsuperscript{d}Inanna ... in Nippur.
Recording grave goods of Bilalla and his wife Lalla, including equids and chariot. One team of equids yoked to the chariot:

180 gur barley
(from) House of M.,
120 gur barley
(from) House of N.,
is the price of a field
of Billalla.
1 harness-donkey
1 ...-chariot,
1 ...-cloth,
1 head-draping(?),
1 chest-draping(?),
1 ...-garment,

The list further includes more garments, copper and silver objects, and lapis lazuli.
Fell the sheep!
Cut off the head of the sheep!
Let the blood vessels (of the neck) drip!
(Sum.) The sheep - the leg blood should be done.
(Akk.) One expresses the (blood of the) sheep.
(Sum.) The sheep - the blood vessels should be done.
(Akk.) One expresses the (blood of the) sheep.
Roast the hooves(!) and the tail!
Pull out the shoulder and rib cuts!
Roast (Akk. boil) the shoulder cut!
Place (it/ them) on the table!
Wash the large omentum in water!
Arrange it on the table!
Inspect the intestines!
Pull out the intestines!
Separate out the intestines!
Pull out the connective tissue (?)!
Clear the feces from the colon (Akk. rumen) and wash it in water!
Inspect the liver (?)!
Pull out the ligament(s) of the heart (?)!
Cut up the flesh!
Cut up the flesh!

remainder broken
Midnight offerings (á-giš-sa₉-a) in Ur at the du₆-úr-mound and at the Ekišnugal, followed by the daybreak offering to Nanna (probably at the Ekišnugal):

2 lambs for the du₆-úr-mound and 1 ox, 2 lambs and 1 goat for the temple of Nanna ... in Ur. 1 sheep and 1 lamb as the midnight offering to Nanna; 2 lambs as the daybreak offering to Nanna; 1 two-year old cow, 1 sheep and 1 lamb from the ... building(?) and 1 reed-fed pig from the preserve as the nightly Great Offering for Nanna at the á-ki-ti. Disbursed in the 11th of the month á-ki-ti as royal offerings.
Allotment of oxen for ceremonies comprising the funerary offerings to the deceased Ur-Nammu:

2 oxen: provisions for the abum (observance); 1 ox: provisions for the Festival of Ninazu, 1 ox: provisions for the Festival of AN. HUL; (all these are) the provisions for the funerary offerings (ki-an-nag) for Ur-Nammu.
Festival provisions:

8 grain-fed quality sheep, 12 grain-fed rams, 28 grass-fed sheep, and 2 lambs for the mašdaria-offering for the šunumun-festival and the Great Festival; 25 grain-fed quality sheep and 1 lamb for the mašdaria-offering for the šekinku-festival; ... for the šunumun-festival.
J 87  Ur and Sippar extispicy texts

Provenance  Iraq
Findspot    Ur and Sippar
Period      OB

Jeyes 1989.

Typical formulae of the texts:

If [whatever feature on the liver]
then [whatever outcome]

- e.g. dark spot, hole
- e.g. death of somebody, unsuccessful campaign...
1 calf, offspring of a wild bull, unweaned - Enlil;
4 oxen, grain-fed, head ox (?)
6 oxen, grain-fed, 1 cow, offspring of a wild bull, unweaned
1 calf, offspring of a wild bull
4 sheep 20 goats
1 fleeced sheep, grain-fed
2 sheep, offspring of a mountain sheep, grain-fed, good, second-rate
2 adult goats, offspring of a mountain-goat, good, grain-fed, second-rate
1 nanny-goat, offspring of a mountain-goat, good, grain-fed, second-rate - Ninlil;
1 ox, grain-fed, head ox(?) - Nanna, in the Ninlil Temple.
Festival of harnessing the oxen.
Supervisor: Enlil-zi-sagal.
21st day of the month.
Issued by Su-Mama.
(Date: 21.ii.Amar-Suen Year 7)
[Note on edge:] 14 oxen 10 sheep.
J 88 VAT 64-5

Provenance: Iraq
Findspot: J88
Period: Reign of Ammisaduqa


Two gazelles, to consecrate the house, for Annabu, daughter of the king.