The Alabaster Vessels of Building 33: Shahr-i Sokhta Archaeological Campaign 2019

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Abstract
The aim of the study on the alabaster brought to light in 'Building 33' by the Italian Multidisciplinary Archaeological Project at Shahr-i Sokhta (MAIPS) directed by Prof. Enrico Ascalone, is to identify, in this preliminary phase of the research conducted from 2018 to 2019, their typology and conduct petrographic analyses to examine the mineralogical appearance, structure and fabric of the stone.

1. Introduction

The settlement of Shahr-i Sokhta is situated on a terrace between the endorheic delta of the river Hirmand to the north-east, whose headwaters are in the mountains of the Hindu Kush in Afghanistan, and one of its broad terminal lakes, the Hamun-i Hirmand to the west. The hydrographic axes of this vast plain have always been the main vectors for its inhabitants, who have traditionally supported themselves with an essentially rural economy, integrated with livestock rearing, fishing and handicraft.

Shahr-i Sokhta is located in an optimal position due to its proximity to sources of raw materials, especially stone (Costantini - Tosi 1977: fig. 334), with primary outcrops and areas of collection.

Identified around the site were numerous satellite settlements, of small dimensions, in which detritus resulting from the processing of various types of raw material, including calcite, was discovered. In Rud-i Biyaban and above all in Tepe Graziani (Ciarla 1985: 420), a village with an area of about 2 hectares 5 km east of Shahr-i Sokhta, numerous unfinished cylindrical beads, fragments of alabaster statues and detritus produced by stonemasons were brought to light.

The specialisation in production of stone artefacts in Shahr-i Sokhta seems to have reached a peak around the mid third millennium: so far two processing areas have been brought to light in the site, one of which, for the production of seals and artefacts in semiprecious stone, was located in the 'Central Quarters' (Salvatori - Vidale 1997: 77-78) and the other, for the creation of beads in turquoise and lapis lazuli, in the north-western sector (Piperno 1973; Biscione *et al*. 1974: 40-45; Bulgarelli 1981). Numerous finished materials in calcite were both used in the settlement and exported elsewhere.[1]

2. Archaeological analysis of the alabaster vessels

Distributional and quantitative analysis of alabaster artefacts from Phase II.6A-B, Phase II.5A-B and Phase III.4 found on the surface and in situ.

The 2019 archaeological campaign further added to the already large quantity of alabaster pottery found during the 2018 archaeological mission, expanding our knowledge of this material, which was used mostly for the production of vessels.

The alabaster vessels were discovered in a fragmentary condition, both on the surface during the survey of Area 33 (23 fragments) and in context during the excavation (20 fragments).

1. The site of Shahr-i Sokhta is fundamental for understanding the commercial contacts between this area and the civilisations of Sumer in southern Iraq, Elam in south-western Iran and others is the Persian Gulf and Indus Valley during the Bronze Age (Piperno - Salvatori 1982; Amiet 1986; Kenoyer 1991; Potts 1994; Lamberg-Karlovsky 1996: 128-216; Crawford 1998; Kenoyer 1998; Cortesi *et al*. 2008) In relation to their symbolic value, the alabaster artefacts make it possible to study the circulation of material goods, trade and exchange, and relations of influence and domination among the various settlements of the Near East.

Fragments of alabaster artefacts from the survey of Area 33

A detailed survey of the area that includes 'Building 33', the 'Western Building', the 'Eastern Building' and the 'House of the Courts' led to the discovery of numerous fragments of alabaster vessels and an intact bowl (SiS. 19.33.305). Most of the calcite fragments are from conical bowls of small to medium size, while a smaller number are from containers/mortars.

Catalogue number	Locus	Vessel
1	Surface	SiS.19.33.59 (Fig. 1)
2	Surface	SiS.19.33.60 (Fig. 2)
3	Surface	SiS.19.33.61 (Fig. 3)
4	Surface	SiS.19.33.62 (Fig. 4)
5	Surface	SiS.19.33.63 (Fig. 5)
6	Surface	SiS.17.33.99 (Fig. 6)
7	Surface	SiS.19.33.65 (Fig. 7)
8	Surface	SiS.19.33.66 (Fig. 8)
9	Surface	SiS.19.33.67 (Fig. 9)
10	Surface	SiS.19.33.68 (Fig. 10)
11	Surface	SiS.17.33.134 (Fig. 11)
12	Surface	SiS.19.33.70 (Fig. 12)
13	Surface	SiS.19.33.71 (Fig. 13)
14	Surface	SiS.19.33.72 (Fig. 14)
15	Surface	SiS.19.33.73 (Fig. 15)
16	Surface	SiS.19.33.74 (Fig. 16)
17	Surface	SiS.19.33.75 (Fig. 17)
18	Surface	SiS.19.33.76 (Fig. 18)
41	Surface	SiS.19.33.1
27	Surface	SiS.19.33.204 (Fig. 27)
29	Surface	SiS.19.33.229 (Fig. 29)
34	Surface	SiS.19.33.305 (Fig. 34)
35	Surface	SiS.19.33.307 (Fig. 35)

Tab. 1: distributional analysis of the alabaster artefacts found on the surface in Area 33.

Distributive and quantitative analysis of alabaster artefacts found in situ

During the second campaign, archaeological activities were conducted in the southern part of 'Building 33'.

The alabaster vessels were mostly found in the 'House of the Courts', where 12 fragments were unearthed, 8 in L.122, one in L.127, one in L.142, one in L.159 and the last in L.182. Five fragments were found in the 'Western Building', one in L.137 of the squatter phase, one in L.176 and three in L.169. The last three alabaster artefacts were found in the 'Eastern Building', all in L.149. The function of this locus is still not clear.

Catalogue number	Locus	Artefact	Dating
19	L.122	SiS.19.33.77 (Fig. 19)	2850-2620 BC 'House of the Courts'
20	L.137	SiS.19.33.78 (Fig. 20)	2620-2600 BC 'Western Building'
40	L.122	SiS.19.33.84	2850-2620 BC 'House of the Courts'
21	L.122	SiS.19.33.85 (Fig. 21)	2850-2620 BC 'House of the Courts'
22	L.122	SiS.19.33.89 (Fig. 22)	2850-2620 BC 'House of the Courts'
23	L.122	SiS.19.33.90 (Fig. 23)	2850-2620 BC 'House of the Courts'
24	L.122	SiS.19.33.91 (Fig. 24)	2850-2620 BC 'House of the Courts'
25	L.122	SiS.19.33.115 (Fig. 25)	2850-2620 BC 'House of the Courts'
26	L.122	SiS.19.33.184 (Fig. 26)	2850-2620 BC 'House of the Courts'
27	L.127	SiS.19.33.208 (Fig. 28)	2850-2620 BC 'House of the Courts'
28	L.169	SiS.19.33.234 (Fig. 30)	3000-2850 BC 'Western Building'
30	L.169	SiS.19.33.239 (Fig. 31)	3000-2850 BC 'Western Building'
31	L.169	SiS.19.33.241 (Fig. 32)	3000-2850 BC 'Western Building'
32	L.142	SiS.19.33.243 (Fig. 33)	2850-2620 BC 'House of the Courts'
36	L.159	SiS.19.33.323 (Fig. 36)	2850-2620 BC 'House of the Courts'
42	L.182	SiS.19.33.325	2850-2620 BC 'House of the Courts'
43	L.176	SiS.19.33.331	3000-2850 BC 'Western Building'
37	L.149	SiS.19.33.372 (Fig. 37)	3000-2850 BC 'Eastern Building'
38	L.149	SiS.19.33.375 (Fig. 38)	3000-2850 BC 'Eastern Building'
39	L.149	SiS.19.33.376 (Fig. 39)	3000-2850 BC 'Eastern Building'

Tab. 2: distributional analysis of the alabaster artefacts found in situ in 'Building 33'.

3. Morphology and typology

In the material from the 2018 excavation campaign[2] two main forms were identified: the truncated cone-shaped bowl and the mortar with a square cross-section.

2. See Festuccia 2019 'Studio preliminare del vasellame in alabastro dal 'Building 33' a Shahr-i Sokhta: tipología e analisi petrografiche', in Ascalone - Sajjadi 2019: 165-194.

The forms of the alabaster artefacts discovered in 'Building 33', the 'Western Building', the 'Eastern Building' and the 'House of the Courts' are the same as those identified during the research conducted at the site of Shahr-i Sokhta from 1967 to 1978 by IsMEO based in Rome[3] and since the late 1990s by the team headed by S.M.S. Sajjadi in grave goods in the necropolis[4].

Alabaster was commonly used for the production of containers of small and medium size from bowls to mortars. Regarding the morphology of the truncated cone-shaped bowls,[5] Type 1[6] is an open form, with a simple profile and a flat base, of small or medium size, with three sub-types distinguishable by the rims. The rims all belong to the category of 'indistinct rims', which do not have a clear boundary between them and the wall of the vessel and can be sharpened, flattened or rounded by the craftsman.

The type of rim in the truncated cone-shaped bowls is considered an element of distinction giving rise to three types:

Type 1a	Sharp
Type 1b	Flat
Type 1c	Round

3. A careful analysis of the craftsmanship and typology of the alabaster vessels of Shahr-i Sokhta was conducted by Ciarla from the late 1970s to the mid 1980s. The study examined 1280 fragments of calcite vessels gathered from the surface of the site of Shahr-i Sokhta and kept in the Museo Nazionale d'Arte Orientale in Rome. Of these, only 80 had a complete profile (Ciarla 1981). Discoveries of calcite vessels on the surface had been made in the first ever excavation campaign in Shahr-i Sokhta, which identified, among other items, conical bowls (Tosi 1968: 41-42, figs. 19a, g, i, and 20a) in the 'Central Quarters' (Vidale - Salvatori 1997).

4. Sajjadi 2003a *et al*. See especially the note on alabaster vessels by R. Shirazi (2002): 66-74, figs. 33, 35.

5. In the study published by Casanova on the corpus of alabaster vessels from Susa of the third and second millennia BC kept in the Louvre, the forms seen in Series XI and XII are comparable to those of Shahr-i Sokhta (Casanova 1991: 36, plates 8-9, figs. 8-10).

6. For comparisons with conical and truncated cone-shaped bowls found elsewhere, see: Susa (Mecquenem 1934: figs. 21:7, 60:26; 1943, fig. 71:11; Le Breton 1957: figs. 40: 4, 42: 1, 2, 5; Stéve - Gasche 1971: plate 15:15), Aliabad (Gautier-Lampre 1905: figs. 288, 290, 293), Shahr-i Sokhta (Ciarla 1981: figs. 3a, 4a, 4f, 4i, 8, 12; Tosi 1983a: 179, figs. 16-17), Mundigak (Jarrige - Tosi 1981: fig. 3a, third from the right), Bactria (Pottier 1984: n. 195) and Tarut (Burkholder 1984: n. 16c; Potts 1989: fig. 15 from the right). In Mesopotamia, parallels have been found in Ur (Hall - Woolley 1927: plate LXI, type XVIII; Woolley 1934: plate 176, U. 11818, U. 12673; plate 241-243, RC 13, 14, 16, 19, 20a, 24, 25; Woolley 1955: type JN 27; Woolley 1974: plate 51, Ur III type V), Girsu (Heuzev-Sarzec 1884-1912: plate 44b.1) and Sippar (Walker - Collon 1980: pl. 27-21).

The number of bowls with a sharpened rim suggests that this feature was intentionally added during the process of manufacture, whereas the rounded rim and above all the flattened rim seem to be accidental and could thus be the result of an error on the part of the craftsman during production.

In all cases the bases are flat, without feet. In some cases, the base is not perfectly flat, but slightly convex, so they would not be stable when placed on a flat surface.

The diameter and height of the vessels vary from as little as a few centimetres, 2.5 × 1.4 cm, for the smallest bowls to 20 × 30 cm, deduced from the largest fragments (Tab 3).

The bases discovered in a fragmentary condition appear to be circular; in some cases they are flat and in others slightly convex, giving clues as to their function. Some of the conical bowls discovered are of small and medium size, varying only slightly from one to the other, suggesting that they were stacked on top of each other.

The alabaster vessels with a quadrangular cross-section, interpretable as mortars e.g. SiS.17.33.134 (Fig. 23), have parallels in the 'Eastern Residential Area' and in Mundigak[7]. In this case, the shape does not appear to be distinctive from the chronological point of view.

The alabaster vessel fragments examined in our study are listed in the catalogue following the text below.

4. The manufacturing process

The entire repertoire of stone artefacts from this area is made of a highly ductile material that does not require the type of heat treatment that is absolutely necessary when working with metal and clay. Indeed, calcite lies between 1 and 2 on the Mohs scale of mineral hardness, which is based on the empirical criterion of the

7. On the vessels with a quadrangular cross-section, see Vidale - Salvatori 1997: fig. 248, 12. These are similar to those discovered in the 'Eastern Residential Area' (Tosi 1969a: fig. 234; Ciarla 1979: fig. 8) and very similar to what is seen in Mundigak in levels dated to Period IV, 1 (Casal 1961: fig. 134, 15).

Catalogue number	Form	Type
1 SiS.19.33.59 (Fig. 1)	Bowl	Rim Type 1a
2 SiS.19.33.33 (Fig. 2)	Bowl	
3 SiS.17.33.35 (Fig. 3)	Bowl	Rim Type 1a
4 SiS.17.33.21 (Fig. 4)	Bowl	
5 SiS.17.33.88 (Fig. 5)	Bowl	Rim Type 1b
6 SiS.17.33.89 (Fig. 6)	Bowl	Rim Type 1a
7 SiS.17.33.91 (Fig. 7)	Bowl	Rim Type 1a
8 SiS.17.33.95 (Fig. 8)	Bowl	Rim Type 1a
9 SiS.17.33.96 (Fig. 9)	Bowl	Rim Type 1a
10 SiS.17.33.97 (Fig. 10)	Bowl, base	
11 SiS.17.33.98 (Fig. 11)	Bowl	Rim Type 1a
12 SiS.17.33.99 (Fig. 12)	Bowl	
13 SiS.17.33.103 (Fig. 13)	Bowl, base	
14 SiS.17.33.104 (Fig. 14)	Bowl	Rim Type 1a
15 SiS.17.33.105 (Fig. 15)	Bowl	
16 SiS.17.33.128 (Fig. 16)	Bowl	Rim Type 1a
17 SiS.17.33.129 (Fig. 17)	Bowl	Rim Type 1b
18 SiS.17.33.130 (Fig. 18)	Bowl	Rim Type 1b
19 SiS.17.33.131 (Fig. 19)	Bowl	Rim Type 1c
20 SiS.17.33.132 (Fig. 20)	Bowl	
21 SiS.17.33.133	Bowl	Rim Type 1b
22 SiS.17.33.134	Mortar, base	
23 SiS.17.33.135	Bowl	
24 SiS.17.33.136 (Fig. 24)	Bowl	Rim Type 1a
25 SiS.17.33.137 (Fig. 25)	Mortar?	
26 SiS.17.33.138 (Fig. 26)	Bowl	Rim Type 1b
27 SiS.17.33.139 (Fig. 27)	Bowl	Rim Type 1a
28 SiS.17.33.141 (Fig. 28)	Bowl	

Tab 3: morphology and typology of the artefacts discovered in 2019.

ability of a harder material to scratch a softer material. It can thus be considered a soft stone, more easily shaped than other types of stone present in this area. The forms obtained from the processing of alabaster reveal the techniques used to extract the material from the calcite pebbles present in Shahr-i Sokhta. These entailed drilling, rotating the bit in one direction then the other, applying pressure that was necessarily irregular, using a range of a range of tools, probably in combination with chiselling.[8]

Zonal EDS showed that the circular grooves observed inside some samples contained residues that differed from the surrounding matrix. Consisting of concentrated aluminium and silicon compounds, these residues have a chemical composition similar to that of the local sands, which may have been used as abrasives during the reduction process. Alternatively, the residue may have become detached from the stone drill bit that was used for excavating the cavity. However, post-production and post-depositional processes may also have led to this result. In some cases, the presence of copper residues was also identified, raising questions on the use of tools made of this metal (in combination with abrasives) during the production of the calcite bowls. This aspect clearly merits a more detailed study by means of further investigations, since the copper residues may also derive from substances that were contained in the vessels, such as cosmetics.

The ESEM and EDS analyses have provided a better understanding of the drilling process, the interaction between the drill bits and the walls of the bowl, the possible combination with other techniques for the creation of the cavity (for example chiselling), the probable use of abrasives during production, and lastly the interesting relationship between abrasives and copper tools in the production of calcite bowls.

8. A recent article (Boccuti *et al*. 2015) presented the preliminary results of non-destructive investigations of the surface of 5 samples of calcite from Shahr-i Sokhta, performed in the Museo Nazionale d'Arte Orientale in Rome. The analyses were conducted by environmental scanning electron microscope (ESEM) fitted with an energy-dispersive X-ray spectrometer (EDS). The characteristics of these samples were similar to those of the alabaster vessels discovered in the excavation of 'Building 33'.

5. Provenance of the calcite

From the very start of the research, the large quantity of alabaster discovered on the surface of the buildings and in the tombs indicated the presence of quarries in the vicinity of Shahr-i Sokhta.

The nearest alabaster quarries to the site discovered to date are those of Malekh Siah Kuh near Zahedan, about 120 km from Shahr-i Sokhta, where deposits of calcite gravel and washed pebbles were discovered. The Chagai Hills in Afghanistan, about 280 km away from Shahr-i Sokhta, have secondary deposits of alabaster in the form of washed pebbles of marble-onyx contained in terraces of varying dimensions of the late Tertiary - early Quaternary, which are also found in Kuh-i Khan Nashin in the basin of the Hirmand in Pakistan, about 250 km east-north-east of Shahr-i Sokhta.

Considerable quantities of alabaster are also recorded in the veins and secondary deposits of the eastern part of Kuh-i Birjand, which separates one of the inland lakes of the deltaic basin of Sistan from the depression of Lut to the west. In that area there are low hills consisting of sediments of the Tertiary and of recent Quaternary, particularly rich in materials including rounded pebbles 15-50 cm in diameter. Sources of calcite are also relatively common in the basin of the lower Hirmand.

What needs to be highlighted in this preliminary phase of the study, with reference to the geological map, is the presence near Shahr-i Sokhta of various Pliocene and Pleistocene alluvial deposits. These are composed of pebbles of various rocks, including calcite, in some cases brought from long distances by the river Hirmand, on whose delta the settlement of Shahr-i Sokhta lies.

Sources of calcite are relatively frequent in the lower Hirmand basin, and Shahr-i Sokhta is situated in the terminal stretch of the river. The outcropping rock, exposed by exogenous agents such as tectonic movements, could shed material that is transformed into polished pebbles as it is transported by the river. In the geological map of the area, Shahr-i Sokhta lies in a stony alluvial plain, characterised by various types of sedimentary deposit, some of which contain washed pebbles. The sedimentary deposits near Shahr-i Sokhta might well have

been the sources of alabaster in the form of pebbles, representing a rich natural resource for the production of vessels in calcite.

During the survey conducted in the area of 'Building 33', a washed pebble was discovered. Of small dimensions, it was shown by petrographic analyses carried out in 2018 to be composed of alabaster.

Calcite pebbles of small and medium size might have been the main raw material used for making the vessels of Shahr-i Sokhta, where semi-processed pebbles were found on the surface.[9]

6. Conclusions

The study of the alabasters of Shahr-i Sokhta is still in the preliminary phase. The excavations performed during the archaeological campaigns have shown that most of the vessels found *in situ* in the 'House of the Courts', the 'Western Building' and the 'Eastern Building' were unearthed in administrative areas.

The morphology of the vessels is homogeneous. Mostly bowls of medium size (only one fragment of a mortar is attested), they may be distinguished by their rims into three types; Type 1a (sharp), Type 1b (flat) and Type 1c (round).

The geological map highlights alluvial sedimentary deposits in the area of Shahr-i Sokhta, with the presence of calcite pebbles. From the technological point of view, these pebbles can be associated with the vessels. Research in the wider region will help us to analyse in greater detail the quarries of this material and the process of extraction.

The new excavations confirm the fundamental role of Shahr-i Sokhta in the lithic industry and technology of the cultures of the third millennium in Iran, the valley of the Indus and southern Turkmenistan.

9. Ciarla - Bökönyi 1985: fig. 4 cylindrical, fig. 5 conical.

Catalogue of alabaster vessels 2019

Fig. 1

SiS.19.33.59	Area 33
Form	bowl
Type	1a
Description	medium-sized open truncated cone-shaped bowl, simple profile, indistinct rim, sharp at the edge
Colour	orange veining on a pale background
Condition	fragmentary
Length	6.5 cm
Width	4.5 cm
Thickness	0.8 cm
US/Locus	SiS.19.33.1/26
Level	surface

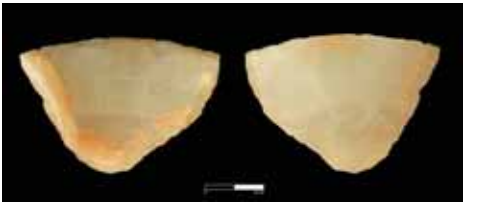

Fig. 2

SiS.19.33.60	Area 33
Form	bowl
Type	1a
Description	medium-sized open truncated cone-shaped bowl, simple profile, indistinct rim, sharp at the edge
Colour	orange veining on a pale background
Condition	fragmentary
Length	5.3 cm
Width	4.8 cm
Thickness	1 cm
US/Locus	SiS.19.33.1/17
Level	surface

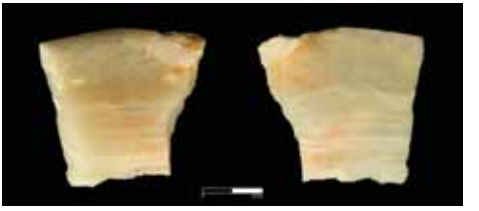

Fig. 3

SiS.19.33.61	Area 33
Form	bowl
Type	1a
Description	medium-sized open truncated cone-shaped bowl, simple profile, indistinct rim, sharp at the edge
Colour	white veining on a beige background
Condition	fragmentary
Length	4.6 cm
Width	3.1 cm
Thickness	0.5 cm
US/Locus	SiS.19.33.1/15
Level	surface

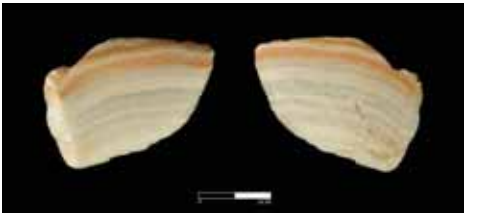

Fig. 4

SiS.19.33.62	Area 33
Form	bowl
Type	1a
Description	medium-sized open truncated cone-shaped bowl, simple profile, indistinct rim, sharp at the edge
Colour	orange veining on a beige background
Condition	fragmentary
Length	5 cm
Width	3.4 cm
Thickness	0.7 cm
US/Locus	SiS.19.33.1/7
Level	surface

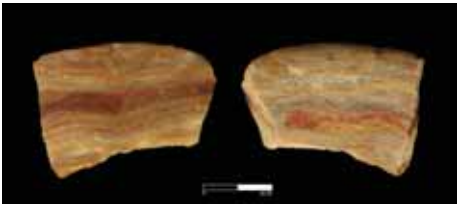

Fig. 5

SiS.19.33.63	Area 33
Form	triangular
Type	processing waste
Description	medium-sized piece of laminar processing waste
Colour	orange veining on a beige background
Condition	intact
Length	5.9 cm
Width	5.2 cm
Thickness	1.9 cm
US/Locus	SiS.19.33.1/13
Level	surface

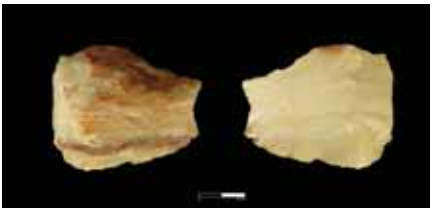

Fig. 6

SiS.19.33.64	Area 33
Form	mortar?
Type	not classifiable
Description	medium-sized cylindrical mortar, flat bottom
Colour	grey veining on white background
Condition	fragmentary
Length	3.9 cm
Width	3.8 cm
Thickness	1.5 cm
US/Locus	SiS.19.33.1/24
Level	surface

Fig. 7

SiS.19.33.65	Area 33
Form	bowl
Type	1b
Description.	medium-sized open truncated cone-shaped bowl, simple profile, indistinct rim, flattened at the edge
Colour	orange veining on a beige background
Condition	fragmentary
Length	4.2 cm
Width	3.8 cm
Thickness	0.7 cm
US/Locus	SiS.19.33.1/10
Level	surface

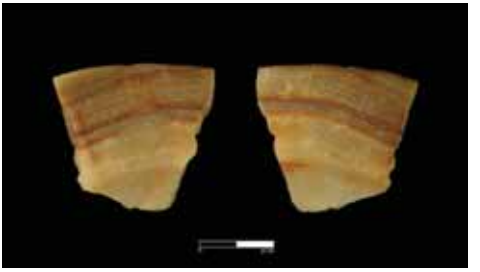

Fig. 8

SiS.19.33.66	Area 33
Form	bowl
Type	not classifiable
Description	flat small base
Colour	orange veining on a beige background
Condition	fragmentary
Length	4.5 cm
Width	2.1 cm
Thickness	0.6 cm
US/Locus	SiS.19.33.1/18
Level	surface

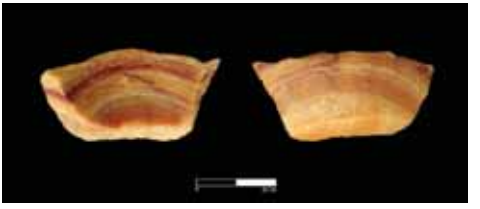

Fig. 9

SiS.19.33.67	Area 33
Form	bowl
Type	not classifiable
Description	large wall fragment
Colour	orange and beige veining on a pale background
Condition	fragmentary
Length	5.7 cm
Width	5.2 cm
Thickness	1.0 cm
US/Locus	SiS.19.33.1/9
Level	surface

Fig. 10

SiS.19.33.68	Area 33
Form	bowl
Type	1b
Description	medium-sized open truncated cone-shaped bowl, simple profile, indistinct rim, flattened at the edge
Colour	light monochrome with whitish veining
Condition	fragmentary
Length	2.5 cm
Width	2 cm
Thickness	0.7 cm
US/Locus	SiS.19.33.1/11
Level	surface

Fig. 11

SiS.19.33.69	Area 33
Form	bowl
Type	not classifiable
Description	medium-sized slightly rounded base
Colour	orange and beige veining on a beige background
Condition	fragmentary
Length	4.0 cm
Width	1.7 cm
Thickness	0.9 cm
US/Locus	SiS.19.33.1/19
Level	surface

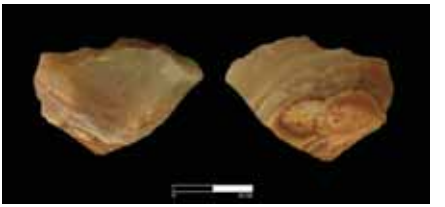

Fig. 12

SiS.19.33.70	'Building 33'
Form	bowl
Type	1a
Description	medium-sized open truncated cone-shaped bowl, simple profile, indistinct rim, sharp at the edge
Colour	white veining on a pale yellowish background
Condition	fragmentary
Length	3.2 cm
Width	4.7 cm
Thickness	0.6 cm
US/Locus	SiS.19.33.1/16
Level	surface

Fig. 13

SiS.19.33.71	'Building 33'
Form	bowl
Type	1a
Description	medium-sized open truncated cone-shaped bowl, simple profile, indistinct rim, sharp at the edge
Colour	light monochrome
Condition	fragmentary
Length	3.0 cm
Width	3.1 cm
Thickness	0.7 cm
US/Locus	SiS.19.33.1/6
Level	surface

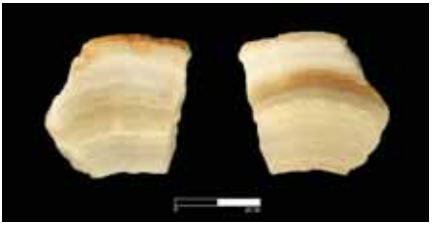

Fig. 14

SiS.19.33.72	'Building 33'
Form	mortar
Type	not classifiable
Description	simple cylindrical shape or small mortar with closed mouth, everted-flaring ring and flat base.
Colour	pink, orange and light veining
Condition	fragmentary
Length	1.5 cm
Width	2.5 cm
Thickness	0.3 cm
US/Locus	SiS.19.33.1/8
Level	surface

Fig. 15

SiS.19.33.73	'Building 33'
Form	bowl
Type	1a
Description	medium-sized open truncated cone-shaped bowl, simple profile, indistinct rim, sharp at the edge
Colour	beige and light veining on a light background
Condition	fragmentary
Length	3.1 cm
Width	1.4 cm
Thickness	0.8 cm
US/Locus	SiS.19.33.1/12
Level	surface

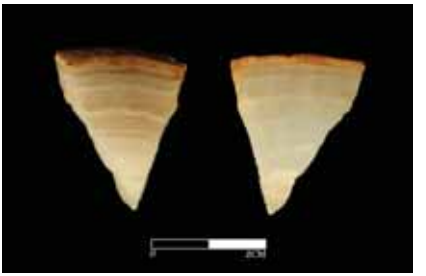

Fig. 16

SiS.19.33.74	'Building 33'
Form	bowl
Type	1a
Description	medium-sized open truncated cone-shaped bowl, simple profile, indistinct rim, sharp at the edge
Colour	white veining on a pale yellowish background
Condition	fragmentary
Length	4.1 cm
Width	2.2 cm
Thickness	0.7 cm
US/Locus	SiS.19.33.1/22
Level	surface

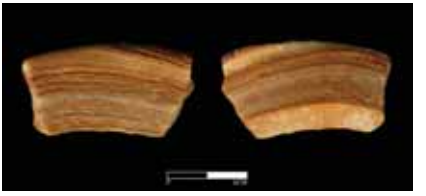

Fig. 17

SiS.19.33.75	Area 33
Form	not classifiable
Type	not classifiable
Description	medium-sized wall fragment
Colour	orange veining on a light and pale yellowish background
Condition	very fragmentary
Length	4.6 cm
Width	3.3 cm
Thickness	0.6 cm
US/Locus	SiS.19.33.1/20
Level	surface

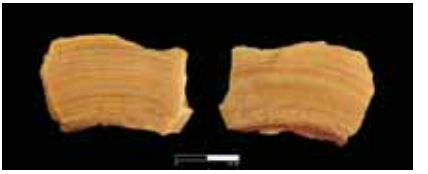

Fig. 18

SiS.19.33.76	Area 33
Form	mortar
Type	not classifiable
Description	medium-sized cylindrical mortar, everted-flaring ring and flat base
Colour	pinkish and pale veining on a beige background
Condition	fragmentary
Length	2.5 cm
Width	3.2 cm
Thickness	0.7 cm
US/Locus	SiS.19.33.1/14
Level	surface

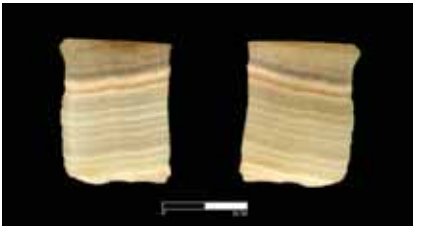

Fig. 19

SiS.19.33.77	‘House of the Courts’
Form	bowl
Type	1b
Description	medium-sized open truncated cone-shaped bowl, simple profile, indistinct rim, flattened at the edge
Colour	longitudinal Bordeaux veining on light background
Condition	fragmentary
Length	9.1 cm
Width	4.4 cm
Thickness	0.7 cm
US/Locus	L.122
Dating	2850-2620 BC

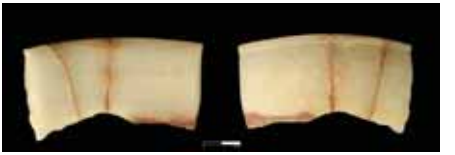

Fig. 20

SiS.19.33.78	‘Western Building’
Form	spindle whorl
Description	flat circular
Colour	pale on one side, beige on the other side
Condition	intact
Diameter	3.7 cm; diameter hole 0.9 cm
Thickness	0.9
US/Locus	L.137
Dating	2620-2600 BC
US/Locus	L.122
Dating	2850-2620 BC

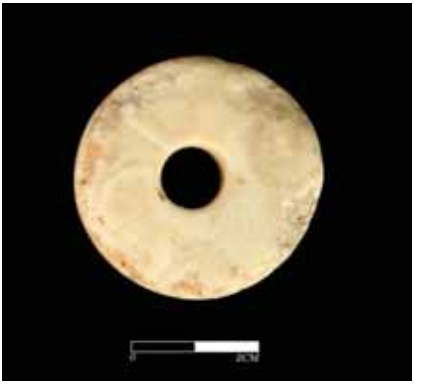

Fig. 21

SiS.19.33.85	'House of the Courts'
Form	bowl
Type	not classifiable
Description	medium-sized wall fragment
Colour	light monochrome
Condition	fragmentary
Length	4.9 cm
Width	1.5 cm
Thickness	0.7 cm
US/Locus	L.122
Dating	2850-2620 BC

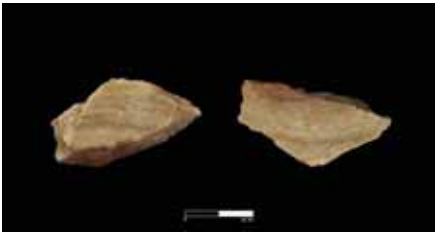

Fig. 22

SiS.19.33.89	'House of the Courts'
Form	bowl
Type	1a
Description	medium-sized open truncated cone-shaped bowl, simple profile, indistinct rim, sharp at the edge
Colour	white and grey veining on a light background
Condition	fragmentary
Length	1.8 cm
Width	2.1 cm
Thickness	0.3 cm
US/Locus	L.122
Level	cleaning/surface
Dating	2850-2620 BC

Fig. 23

SiS.19.33.90	'House of the Courts'
Form	bowl
Type	1a
Description	medium-sized open truncated cone-shaped bowl, simple profile, indistinct rim, sharp at the edge
Colour	orange and white veining on a beige background
Condition	fragmentary
Length	2.4 cm
Width	2.9 cm
Thickness	0.6 cm
US/Locus	L.122
Dating	2850-2620 BC

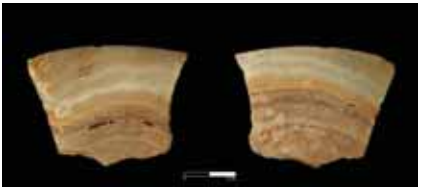

Fig. 24

SiS.19.33.91	'House of the Courts'
Form	bowl
Type	1b
Description	large open truncated cone-shaped bowl, simple profile, indistinct rim, flattened at the edge
Colour	orange veining on light background
Condition	fragmentary
Length	11.2 cm
Width	8.7 cm
Thickness	1 cm
US/Locus	L.122
Dating	2850-2620 BC

Fig. 25

SiS.19.33.115	‘House of the Courts’
Form	bowl
Type	not classifiable
Description	medium-sized wall fragment with wavy profile
Colour	monochrome light
Condition	fragmentary
Length	4.2 cm
Width	2.7 cm
Thickness	1 cm
US/Locus	L.122
Dating	2850-2620 BC

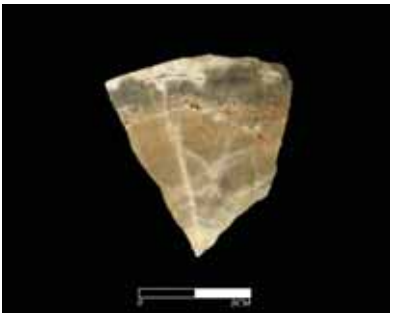

Fig. 26

SiS.19.33.184	‘House of the Courts’
Form	bowl
Type	not classifiable
Description	small wall fragment, semicircular shape
Colour	bichrome light
Condition	fragmentary
Length	4.2 cm
Width	2.7 cm
Thickness	1 cm
US/Locus	L.122
Dating	2850-2620 BC

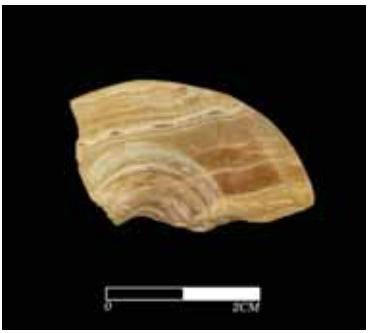

Fig. 27

SiS.19.33.204	Area 33
Form	bowl
Type	not classifiable
Description	small wall fragment, semicircular shape
Colour	bichrome light
Condition	fragmentary
Length	4.2 cm
Width	2.7 cm
Thickness	1 cm
US/Locus	cleaning-surface
Level	surface

Fig. 28

SiS.19.33.208	'House of the Courts'
Form	bowl
Type	1a
Description	medium-sized open truncated cone-shaped bowl, simple profile, indistinct rim, sharp at the edge
Colour	beige veining on a light background
Condition	fragmentary
Length	3.5 cm
Width	5.7 cm
Thickness	0.6 cm
US/Locus	L.127
Dating	2850-2620 BC

Fig. 29

SiS.19.33.229	Area 33
Form	bowl
Type	1a
Description	medium-sized open truncated cone-shaped bowl, simple profile, indistinct rim, sharp at the edge
Colour	monochrome light
Condition	fragmentary
Length	4.1 cm
Width	2.6 cm
Thickness	1.4 cm
US/Locus	cleaning-surface
Level	surface

Fig. 30

SiS.19.33.234	'Western Building'
Form	bowl
Type	not classifiable
Description	medium-sized wall fragment
Colour	beige and orange veining on a light background
Condition	fragmentary
Length	2 cm
Width	2.3 cm
Thickness	0.5 cm
US/Locus	L.169
Dating	3000-2850 BC

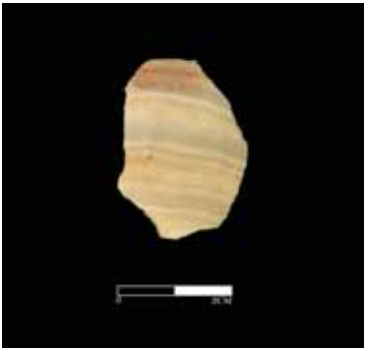

Fig. 31

SiS.19.33.239	'Western Building'
Form	bowl
Type	1a
Description	medium-sized open truncated cone-shaped bowl, simple profile, indistinct rim, sharp at the edge
Colour	orange and grey veining
Condition	fragmentary
Length	14 cm
Width	7.6 cm
Thickness	1 cm
US/Locus	L.169
Dating	3000-2850 BC

Fig. 32

SiS.19.33.241	'Western Building'
Form	bowl
Type	1a
Description	medium-sized open truncated cone-shaped bowl, simple profile, indistinct rim, sharp at the edge
Colour	beige and orange veining on a light background
Condition	fragmentary
Length	6.2 cm
Width	6.3 cm
Thickness	1 cm
US/Locus	L.169
Dating	3000-2850 BC

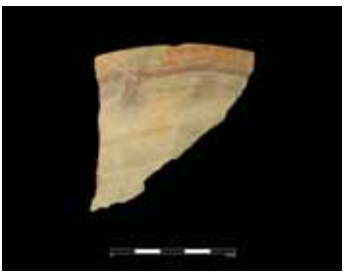

Fig. 33

SiS.19.33.243	'House of the Courts'
Form	bowl
Type	1a
Description	medium-sized open truncated cone-shaped bowl, simple profile, indistinct rim, sharp at the edge
Colour	orange and grey veining
Condition	fragmentary (4 fragments)
Length	9.1 cm
Width	10.9 cm
Thickness	1 cm
US/Locus	L.142
Dating	2850-2620 BC

Fig. 34

SiS.19.33.305	Area 33
Form	bowl
Type	1a
Description	medium-sized open truncated cone-shaped bowl, simple profile, indistinct rim, sharp at the edge
Colour	orange and veining on a light background
Condition	intact
Length	12.5 cm
Width	7.5 cm
Thickness	1 cm
US/Locus	surface
Level	surface

Fig. 35

SiS.19.33.307	Area 33
Form	bowl
Type	not classifiable
Description	medium-sized wall fragment
Colour	monochrome light
Condition	fragmentary
Length	5.1 cm
Width	2.8 cm
Thickness	1 cm
US/Locus	surface
Level	surface

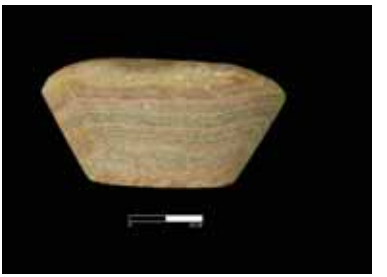

Fig. 36

SiS.19.33.323	‘House of the Courts’
Form	bowl
Type	1a
Description	medium-sized open truncated cone-shaped bowl, simple profile, indistinct rim, sharp at the edge
Colour	orange and veining on a light background
Condition	fragmentary
Length	2.9 cm
Width	3.4 cm
Thickness	0.8 cm
US/Locus	L.159
Dating	2850-2620 BC

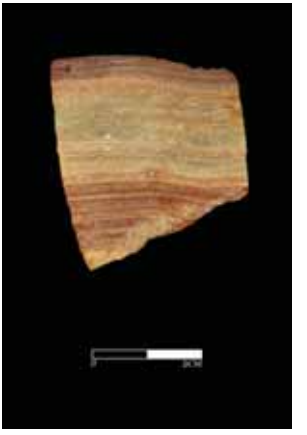

Fig. 37

SiS.19.33.372	‘Eastern Building’
Form	bowl
Type	1a
Description	medium-sized open truncated cone-shaped bowl, simple profile, indistinct rim, sharp at the edge
Colour	monochrome light
Condition	fragmentary
Length	5.0 cm
Width	2.3 cm
Thickness	0.8 cm
US/Locus	L.149
Dating	3000-2850 BC

Fig. 38

SiS.19.33.375	‘Eastern Building’
Form	bowl
Type	not classifiable
Description	medium-sized slightly rounded base
Colour	orange and beige veining on a beige background
Condition	fragmentary
Length	6.5 cm
Width	3.4 cm
Thickness	0.9 cm
US/Locus	L.149
Dating	3000-2850 BC

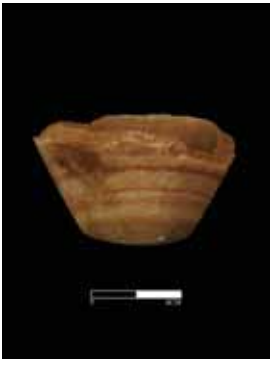

Fig. 39

SiS.19.33.376	‘Eastern Building’
Form	bowl
Type	1a
Description	medium-sized open truncated cone-shaped bowl, simple profile, indistinct rim, sharp at the edge
Colour	orange veining on a light background
Condition	fragmentary
Length	3.5 cm
Width	2.7 cm
Thickness	0.7 cm
US/Locus	L.149
Dating	3000-2850 BC

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