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***A KERMA ANCIEN* CEMETERY  
IN THE NORTHERN DONGOLA REACH  
Excavations at site H29**

by

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Front cover: General view over the excavations in Area (A) looking north.  
Back cover: The tomb monument set over grave (A)534.

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***A KERMA ANCIEN* CEMETERY  
IN THE NORTHERN DONGOLA  
REACH**

**Excavations at site H29**

## *Dedication*

*To Vivian Davies, Honorary Chairman of the Sudan  
Archaeological Research Society 1991-2012, in recognition  
of his immense efforts to facilitate archaeological activities in  
Sudan by the Society, among them the excavations of  
the cemetery described in this volume.*

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

In January 1993 the Sudan Archaeological Research Society began a survey in the northern Dongola reach of the Nile. The concession awarded to the Society by the National Corporation for Antiquities and Museums was on the east bank of the Nile from Mulwad in the south to Eimani in the north, that is between latitude 18° 35' N and 19° 20' N, and from the river to the desert plateau, a maximum distance of 18km. Within this area the terrain is basically flat with the only substantial permanent elevation provided by the sandstone outcrop of Barquat Kuluf. Other more transitory elevation is provided by substantial dunes, many of barchan type, which attain a maximum height of more than 15m. Several north-south dune belts extend through the area. Towards the northern end of the concession a low-lying depression, the Seleim Basin, is a continuation of the Kerma Basin. Elsewhere the very gently undulating alluvial plain, material deposited by the Nile over many millennia, dominates but there are in a few places old gravel river terraces and some palaeochannel beds which are still a visible feature of the landscape.

During the archaeological survey some 450 sites were discovered of which about 150 showed evidence of use during the Kerma period, approximately 2500-1450 BC (Welsby 2001, 572-589). The settlements were very clearly concentrated in certain areas, along the banks of the Nile, along palaeochannels to the east, and adjacent to the Seleim Basin. During the Kerma period the Nile channel split close to present day el-Ugal with the main channel approximately following the course of the present-day river. The eastern channel, the Alfreda Nile, after flowing roughly north for about 8km split again, the two branches, the other known as the Hawawiya Nile, merging again having formed an island approximately 28km long and up to 6km wide. The combined channel, the Seleim Nile, then runs north roughly parallel with the main stream which it rejoins somewhere in the region of Kerma but certainly before Tombos where the river is hemmed in by the granitic intrusion which forms the Third Cataract (Figure 1.1).

The Hawawiya Nile would appear to have been the first of these eastern Nile channels to become moribund. Today the channel is rarely visible as a topographical feature and the Kerma sites along its banks show evidence of a decline in their frequency after the *Kerma Ancien*. The more easterly channel however, appears to have continued to be a resource to the resident population sustaining sedentary occupation along its banks into the *Kerma Classique* period and, in a few instances, through the New Kingdom into the early Kushite period. In this region it is clear that cemeteries were not placed by each settlement but that several settlements shared the same burial ground which were set back from the river presumably beyond the agricultural zone. Along the Alfreda Nile these cemeteries appear to have been spaced approximately 7km apart.

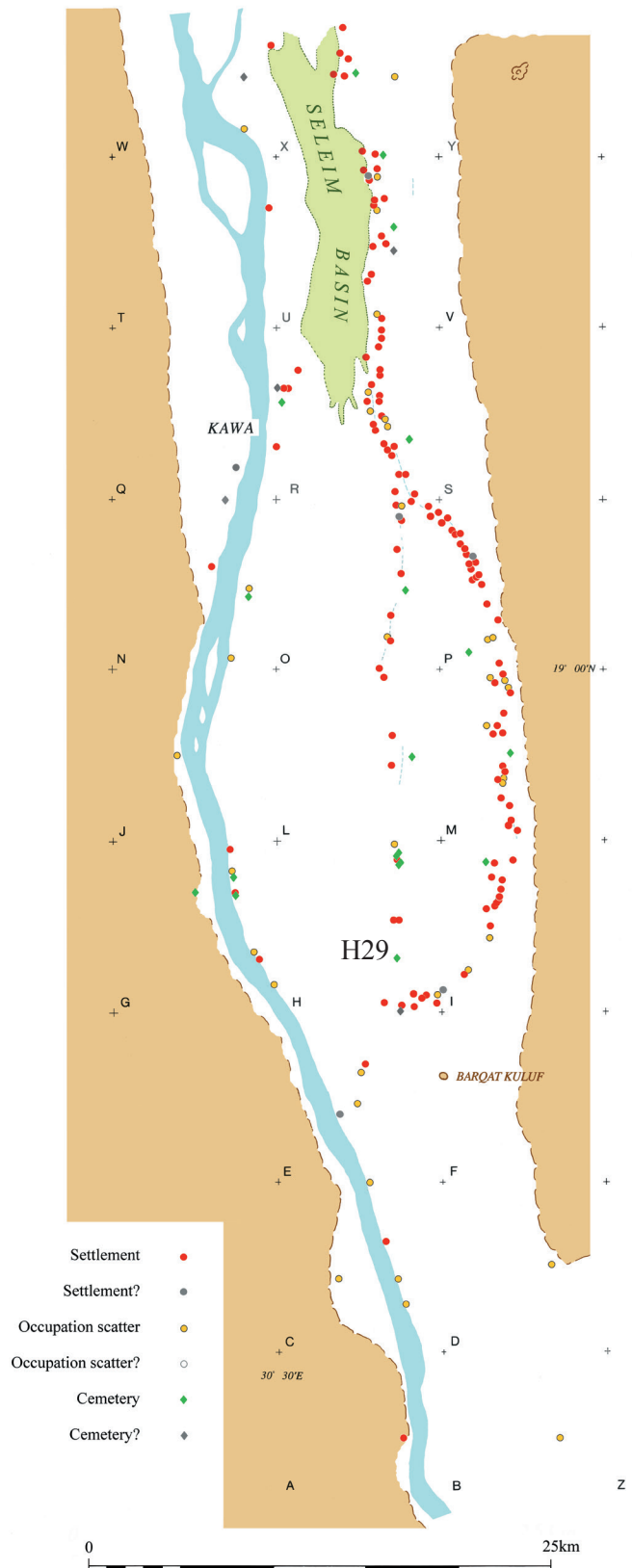


Figure 1.1. The Northern Dongola Reach with location of the Kerma period sites discovered during the 1993-1996 survey (after Welsby 2001, fig. 14.2).

The point of diffluence of the Hawawiya and Alfreda Niles is not immediately apparent on the surface today nor is the first 4.5km of the Hawawiya's northerly course. Along this section of the river no settlements have been noted. Approximately 4.5km downstream of the diffluence a string of settlements begins and extends to the confluence with the Alfreda Nile. Along the southern reach of the Hawawiya Nile settlements were recorded set at intervals of 4.9km, 3km, 5.1km, 1.6km and 3.2km and were found on both sides of the river. Associated with these were seven cemeteries of which four appear to be exclusively of the *Kerma Ancien* period, from south to north sites H29, H5, L1 and O16. H3 and H4 were also utilised in the *Kerma Moyen* while H6 arrears to have been exclusively of that later period (Figure 1.2). Of these the cemetery at H29 stands out as it is, for several kilometres around, the sole survivor of the *Kerma Ancien* settlement pattern. By analogy with all the other Kerma cemeteries in the Northern Dongola reach it must have served the population of villages and hamlets close by but these do not appear to have survived.

When discovered in the winter of 1995-6 the cemetery at site H29 was the best preserved of that period in the survey area. It retained remains of its tomb monuments visible on the surface (Plates 1.1 and 1.2) although by 2011 some of these had been severely damaged (Plate 1.3). A modern pit had been dug very close to the cemetery, the type of pit, usually about 4m square and more than 4m deep, within which diesel water pumps are set to tap into the Nubian sandstone aquifer and extract water for irrigation. The juxtaposition of the pit and the cemetery mound was not by chance. Elsewhere in the survey area



Plate 1.2. The tomb monument associated with grave (A)466 as it survived at the time of the survey in the winter of 1995-6.



Plate 1.3. Already by 2011 the extremely well preserved monument of grave (A)466 had been severely damaged presumably by people or animals walking across the site.



Plate 1.1. General view over the main mound during the survey in the winter of 1995-6.

settlement and cemetery mounds were partly flattened and farms laid out on their tops with plots terraced down the slopes (Plate 1.4). This presumably would have been the fate of H29. Such development is catastrophic for the archaeological remains. The team visited one *Kerma Ancien* cemetery at site R3 which had suffered this fate. All around the edge of the partly flattened mound the bulldozer had deposited a wealth of fine pottery sherds, the cemetery itself was under crop.

The project to excavate site H29 was conceived partly as a rescue mission to record it in detail before its de-

struction which could have happened very quickly at any time. It was also a research project. Very few Kerma cemeteries of the early period have been excavated and even fewer in their entirety. Many *Kerma Ancien* graves have been excavated at Sai and at Kerma while the only completely excavated cemeteries with graves of that period are those at Kumbur a little north of Akasha and at site NE-36-F/4-K-203 near Birti in the Fourth Cataract. Elsewhere *Kerma Ancien* graves have been noted and in some cases a few have been excavated as at Kadruka (6 graves), sites O16 (9 graves), L1 (2 graves) and P37(36



Plate 1.4. Recent damage to a Neolithic cemetery in the Northern Dongola Reach prior to the development of the mound for farming.

graves) in the northern Dongola Reach and at various sites in the Fourth Cataract region.

Partial excavation of any cemetery raises considerable issues of interpretation and there is much to be gained by total excavation. The rescue component at site H29 made total excavation imperative. The excavation of the cemetery was deemed timely as it coincided with a renewed interest in the earlier phases of use of the Eastern Cemetery at Kerma and serves to give a perspective on *Kerma Ancien* funerary culture from the rural heartlands to compare with the practices current in the metropolitan cemetery.

Between 16<sup>th</sup> December 2011 and 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2012 the whole of the cemetery at H29 was excavated along with the small mound to the south designated Area B (Figure 1.3, Plates 1.5 and 1.6).<sup>1</sup> In Area A 98 grave pits

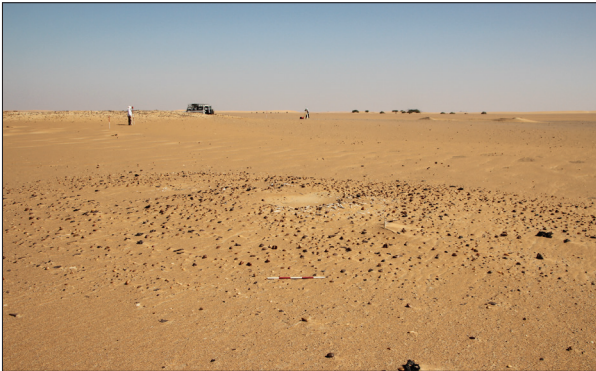


Plate 1.5. General view over the small mound, Area B.



Plate 1.6. A robbed grave in Area B.

<sup>1</sup> The two mounds are approximately 63m apart centre to centre.

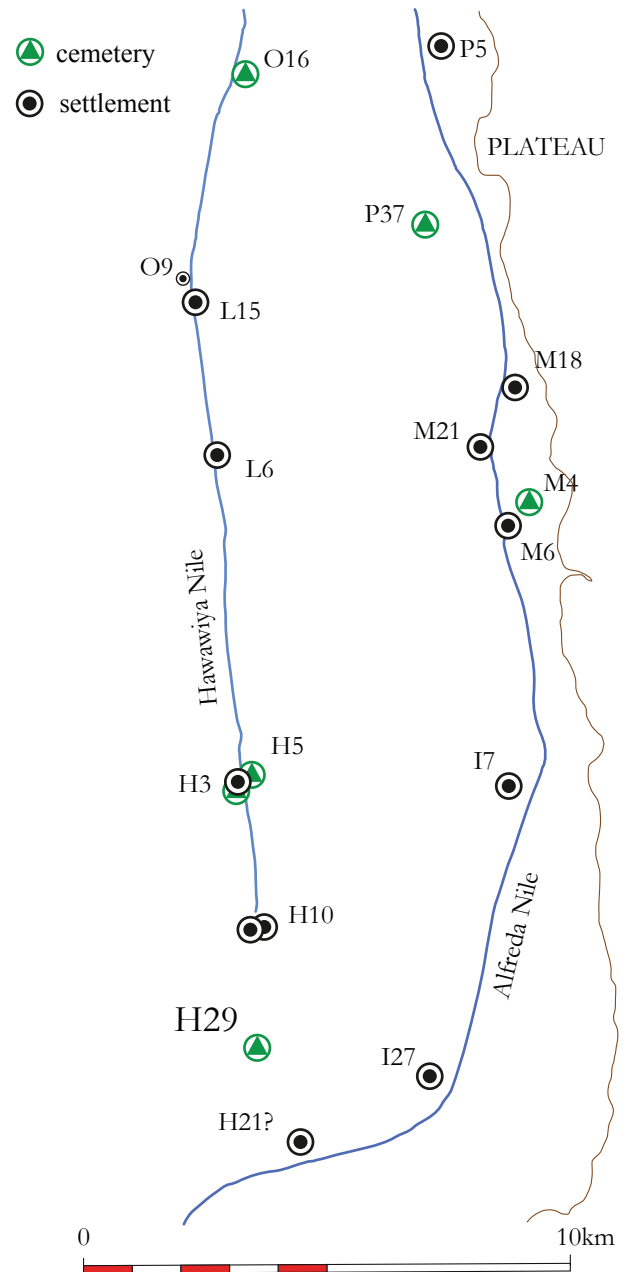


Figure 1.2. Sites of Kerma Ancien date along the upper reaches of the Alfreda and Hawawiya Niles.

ranging in depth from 140mm to 2.55m were investigated. Area B had suffered very badly from erosion and the base of only one grave, itself much disturbed, was excavated. The excavation team, for logistic reasons, occupied the dig house in the village of Kasura necessitating a 40km drive across the desert each way per day ferrying our workforce of 14 men, many of whom have worked on the SARS excavations at Kawa for many years. The archaeological team (Plate 1.7) comprised:

Abdelhai Abdelsawy (NCAM inspector, archaeologist)  
 Sarah Bosman (archaeologist)  
 Stacey Hackner (physical anthropologist)  
 Ruth Humphreys (archaeologist)  
 Anna Pieri (physical anthropologist)  
 Derek Welsby (director, photographer, surveyor)  
 Isabella Welsby Sjöström (pottery specialist)

Figure 1.3. Contour plot of the site before excavation with the outline of the excavation areas and the tomb monuments, only parts of some of which were visible on the surface (scale 1:500, contour interval 100mm).

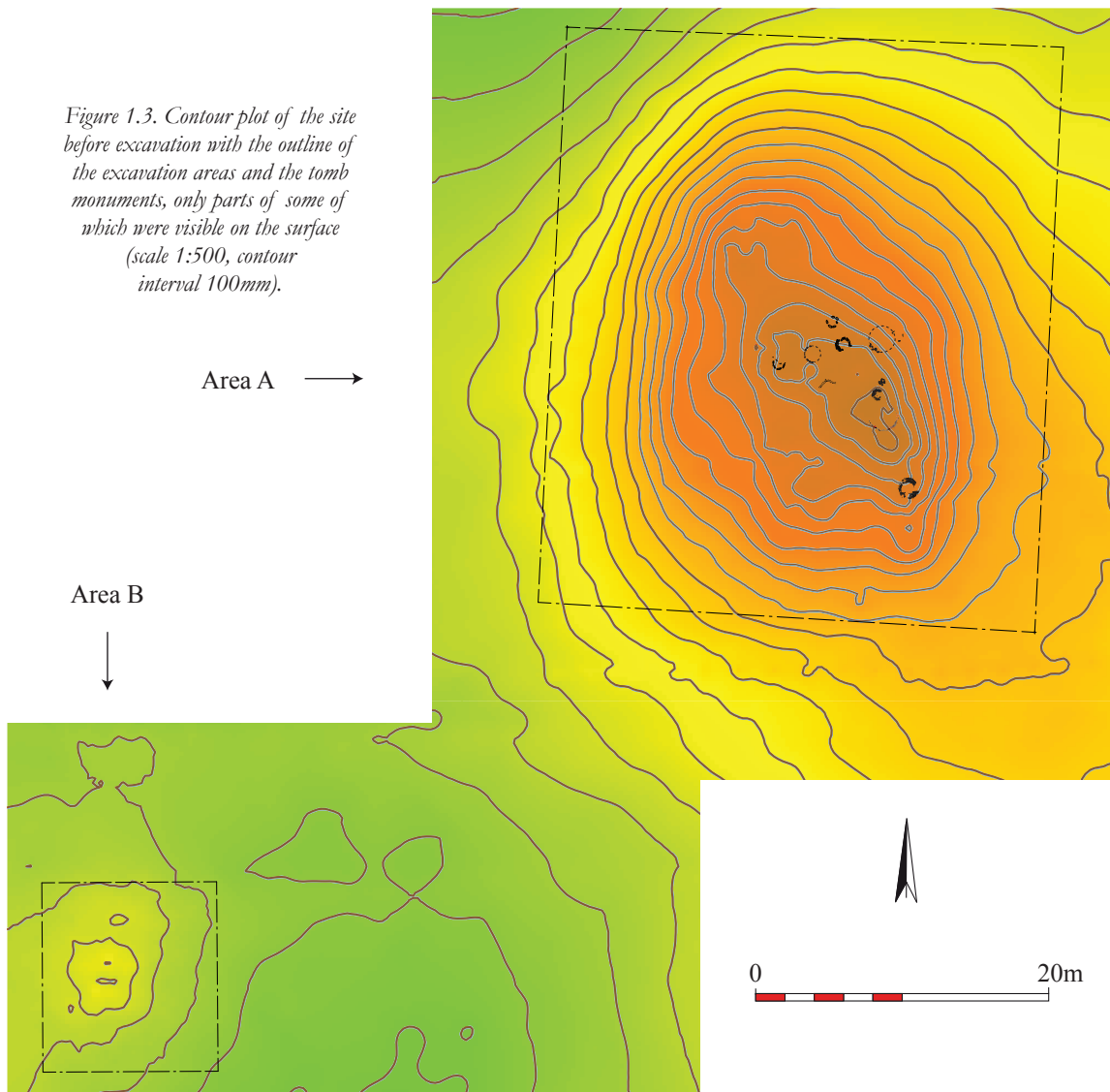


Plate 1.7. The H29 excavation team (photo: A. Pieri).

Daniel Antoine (physical anthropologist) joined the team, for one month, Paul Major (archaeologist) for two weeks and Rebecca Bradshaw (archaeologist) for one week. Haitham Mohammed Abdurahman Elimam replaced Abdelhai for a short period during the season as NCAM inspector. Mohammed Ibrahim Mohammed was the project's cook.

The cemetery was set in the middle of an extensive flat

plain with large barchan dunes to the north. The season was extremely windy which caused immense problems during the excavations. Sand was almost continuously sweeping across the site covering in a few moments painstakingly cleaned skeletons. In an attempt to address this problem a palm-frond fence was placed on the northern side of the excavations (Plate 1.8) while tents were erected over individual graves (Plate 1.9) with others excavated whilst largely covered by corrugated iron sheets.

### Location of the finds

The small finds including the *stelae* along with the more substantial remains of pottery vessels are housed in the store of Jebel Barkal Museum at Kareima. The human and animal bone, floral and soil samples and some pottery sherds were donated to the Sudan Archaeological Research Society by the National Corporation for Antiquities and Museums and passed on to the British Museum for permanent curation.

### Authorship

The fieldwork was conceived, organised and directed by the main author who was also in charge of the post-

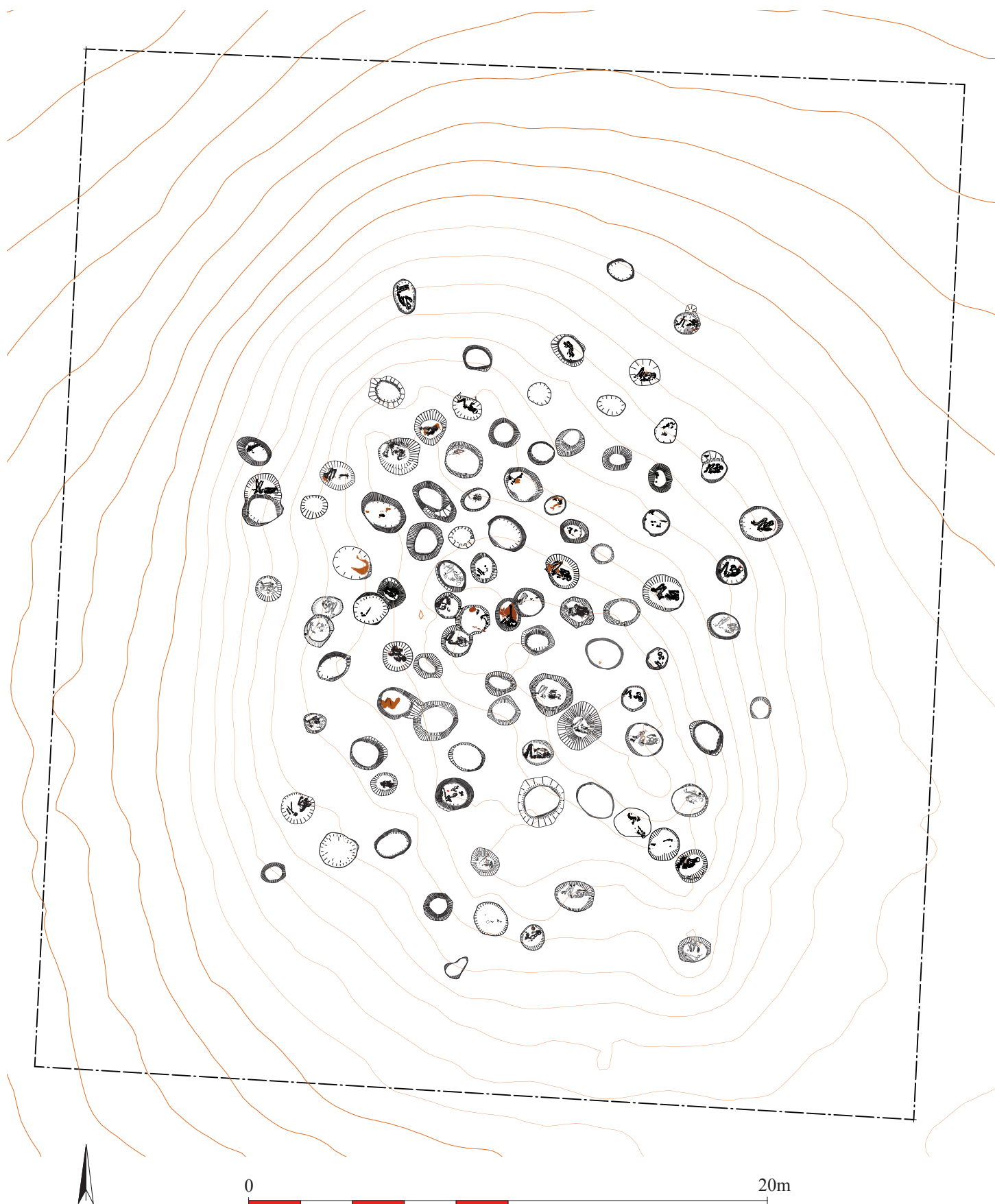


Figure 1.4. Contour plot of Area A before excavation with the outline of the excavation trench. The grave cuts, all of which lay a little beneath the surface, are underlaid on the plan (scale 1:500, contour interval 100mm).



Plate 1.8. A fence of palm fronds was erected on the upwind side of the excavations which mitigated to some extent the force of the wind and trapped some of the sand which caused so much of a problem during excavation (photo: A. Pieri).



Plate 1.9. To facilitate excavation of graves during the very high winds tents were erected.

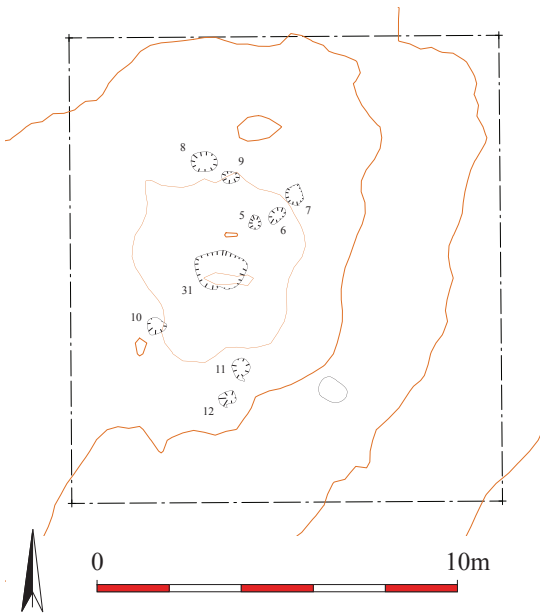


Figure 1.5. Contour plot of Area B before excavation with the outline of the excavation trench and location of the features subsequently excavated (scale 1:500, contour interval 100mm).

excavation activities. He directly authored the following sections:

1. Introduction
2. The Excavations
4. The Small Finds
9. Discussion

edited the other sections and produced the final pdf for printing.

## Acknowledgements

The project was made possible through the cooperation and assistance of the National Corporation for Antiquities and Museums in Khartoum which granted the licence to excavate and facilitated the work in many ways. Our inspector Abdelhai Abdelsawi was invaluable in our dealings with the local authorities. The project would like to thank SARS for its support for all stages of this

project. It was funded by grants from the Institute for Bioarchaeology, The British Museum and the Patrons of the Society.

Special thanks go to the archaeological team who worked hard in often very trying conditions on site and to our friends and employees from Kasura who did all the hard physical work of excavating as well as much of the painstaking work of cleaning skeletons often down very deep and very small holes. Assistance with the drawing up of the plans has come from a number of volunteers, among them Silke Henkele, Khadija McBain and particularly Sandra Rowntree. Patricia Spencer diligently copy-edited the volume. The translation of the summary from English into Arabic was kindly undertaken by Murtada Bushara Mohamed, Director of the Jebel Barkal Museum.

Skeletons were provisionally aged and sexed in the field by Anna Pieri and Stacey Hackner.<sup>2</sup> The detailed physical anthropological study was undertaken by Rebecca Whiting.

<sup>2</sup> This data was used in the compilation of the article on *Kerma Ancien* cemeteries, published in the Proceedings of the 13<sup>th</sup> International Conference for Nubian Studies in Neuchâtel (Welsby 2018). The data was substantially revised during the production of the final report included in this volume.

**TABLE 1.1. INVENTORY OF THE GRAVES EXCAVATED IN AREA (A).**

oes = ostrich eggshell      skeleton orientation = head to feet      skeleton position = degree of flexing      Indet. = indeterminate sex  
Age categories of the sub-adults. Infancy: 0-1 years; Early childhood: 2-5 years; Late childhood: 6-10 years; Puberty: 11-15 years; Adolescent: 16-19 years

Grave no.	Shape at surface (m)	Depth (m)	Sk no.	Sk orient.	Sk position	Sex/age	Grave goods			Robbed	Superstructure type			Grid
							Pottery	Jewellery	Other		Stelae in situ	Stelae in fill	Concentric circles	
(A)64	Oval 1.13 x 0.94	1.65	(A)70	-	-	Adult Female?		Beads, faience		Yes, totally				C2
(A)65	Oval 1.56 x 1.4	1.62	(A)71	-	Medium?	Adult Female?	Bowl, <i>in situ</i> ?			Yes, upper body				B2/C2
(A)66	Oval 0.9 x 0.76	1.31	(A)72	W-E???	-	Juvenile				Yes, totally		1 frag		A1/B1
(A)67	Oval 1.55 x 1.22	1.88	(A)75	-	-	Adult Male?				Yes, totally		1 complete, 1 almost complete		B2
(A)68	Circular Ø 1.15	0.31	(A)76	45°	Tightly	Adult Indet.		Pendant, shell		Yes				B1
(A)69	Circular Ø 1.16	1.59	(A)79	ENE-WSW	Medium	Puberty				Yes, all body apart from legs, twice		3 frags		A2/A3
(A)73	Circular Ø 1.23	2.32	(A)78	55°	Tightly	Adult Indet.								B2
(A)81	Oval 1.1 x 0.9	2.2	(A)82	NE-SW	-	Infancy	Bowl			Yes				A3
(A)95	Circular Ø 1.35	1.69	(A)96	87°	Medium	Adult Male?				Yes		2 frags		C1/C2
(A)131	Oval 1.22 x 1	0.78	(A)147	-	-	Late childhood		Beads; ring, wood		Yes				E4
(A)137	Circular Ø 1.01	0.97	(A)150	-	-	Puberty				Yes, most of body		Yes		D4
(A)138	Oval 1.2 x 1	0.65	(A)148	-	-	Early childhood				Yes		2 frags		D4/E4
(A)139	Circular Ø 1.12	0.82	(A)144	-	-	Early childhood		Cowrie		Yes, totally				E3
(A)140	Circular Ø 1.08	0.52	(A)151	76°	Tightly	Adult Male?		Beads; cowrie		No				E4/E5

Grave no.	Shape at surface (m)	Depth (m)	Sk no.	Sk orient.	Sk position	Sex/age	Grave goods			Robbed	Superstructure type			Grid
							Pottery	Jewellery	Other		Stelae in situ	Stelae in fill	Concentric circles	
(A)141	Oval 1.3 x 1.04	1.1	(A)152	S-N	Tightly	Adult Female?				Yes, thorax		Yes		F3/F4
(A)142	Oval 1.52 x 1.43	1	(A)149	86°	Tightly	Puberty				Yes, not disturbed?				D5
(A)143	Oval 0.98 x 0.79	0.18	(A)156	75°	Medium	Early childhood		Bracelet, ivory		Yes, head, hands & feet				E4
(A)158	Oval 1.02 x 0.7	0.86	(A)159	-	-	Adult female?			Grasses	Yes, totally				F4
(A)162	Oval 0.98 x 0.72	0.53	(A)163	E-W	Medium	Adult Female?		Cowrie	Grasses	Yes, lower body				F4
(A)167	Oval 1.24 x 1.01	0.35	(A)168	78°	Tightly	Puberty								E4
(A)174	Oval 1.09 x 0.74	0.4	(A)175	109°	Loosely	Early childhood								E3
(A)184	Oval 1.06 x 0.76	0.6	(A)185	-	-	Adult Female?		Beads, ivory		Yes, totally		1 frag		E4
(A)194	Oval 1.45 x 1.11	2	(A)195	86°	Tightly	Adult Indet.			Rocker stamp	Yes, not disturbed		3 frags		A3/A4
(A)196	Circular Ø 1.2	1.92	(A)303	-	-	Adult Indet.		Beads		Yes, totally				B3
(A)207	Oval 1.48 x 1.03	2.12	(A)496	-	-	Adult Male?				Yes, totally		2 frags		E1
(A)212	Oval 1.45 x 1.1	2.04	(A)219	-	-	Adult Female?				Yes, totally		1 complete		D2
(A)224	Oval 1.28 x 0.78	1.6	(A)225	156°	Medium	Adult Indet.				Yes, not disturbed				F2
(A)235	Oval 1.75 x 1.23	1.88	(A)487	'E-W'	-	Adult Male?				Yes, totally		1 complete, 5 frags		D2
(A)258	Oval 1.45 x 1.25	0.57	(A)259	126°	-	Early childhood				Yes, lower body & legs				A3
(A)261	Oval 1.52 x 1.27	1.95	(A)262	-	-	Adult Female?		Beads		Yes, totally				C4

Grave no.	Shape at surface (m)	Depth (m)	Sk no.	Sk orient.	Sk position	Sex/age	Grave goods			Robbed	Superstructure type			Grid
							Pottery	Jewellery	Other		Stelae in situ	Stelae in fill	Concentric circles	
(A)265	Oval 1.03 x	1.61	(A)266	E-W?	-	Adult Indet.				Yes, totally				C3
(A)269	Oval 1.61 x 1.32	2.11	(A)289	-	-	Adult Indet.		Beads	Vessel, travertine	Yes, totally		7+ frags		D3
(A)276	Oval 1.8 x 1.55	2.1	(A)400	-	-	Adult Male?		Beads, faience	Disc, ivory	Yes, totally		6 frags		C2/C3
(A)293	Oval 1.23 x c. 0.88	1.16	(A)524	c. 160°	?	Adult, Male?				No				C3/D3
(A)296	Oval 0.85 x 0.52+	0.62	(A)295	-	-	Early childhood				Yes, extensively				D2/D3
(A)297	Oval c. 1.18 x 0.88	1.64	(A)294	-	-	Infancy		Beads		Yes, totally				D2/E3
(A)298	Oval 1.15 x 1.06	1.04	(A)299	'E-W'	Tightly	Adult Indet.								D3
(A)314	Circular Ø 1.24	1.56	(A)393	98°	Tightly	Adult Female					Yes			C2/C3
(A)317	Oval 1.51 x 1.39	1.33	(A)320	-	-	Adult Male?		Beads	Chalk	Yes, totally				D2
(A)318	Circular c. 1.18 x 1.15	1.86	(A)316	'SE-NW'	Loosely	Adult Indet.		Beads	Ivory	Yes, extensively				C3/D3
(A)328	Oval 1.21 x 1.01	1.97	(A)329	75°	Medium/tightly	Adult Female		Beads, faience		Yes, not disturbed		frags		D5
(A)336	Circular Ø 0.93	0.14	(A)330	-	-	Puberty				Yes, totally				E3
(A)339	Oval 1.4 x ?	0.55	(A)340	91°	Medium	Adult Female		Beads, ocs		Yes, not disturbed				D1/E1
(A)343	Oval 1.5 x 1.28	1.99	(A)344	69°	Medium	Adult Female?		Beads, faience, ocs		Yes, arms				B2/B3
(A)345	Oval 1.5 x 1.12	1.61	(A)346			Adult Female?			Rocker stamp	Yes, partly				C4/C5
(A)347	Circular 0.85 x 0.81	1	(A)388	-	-	Infancy				Yes, totally				C5

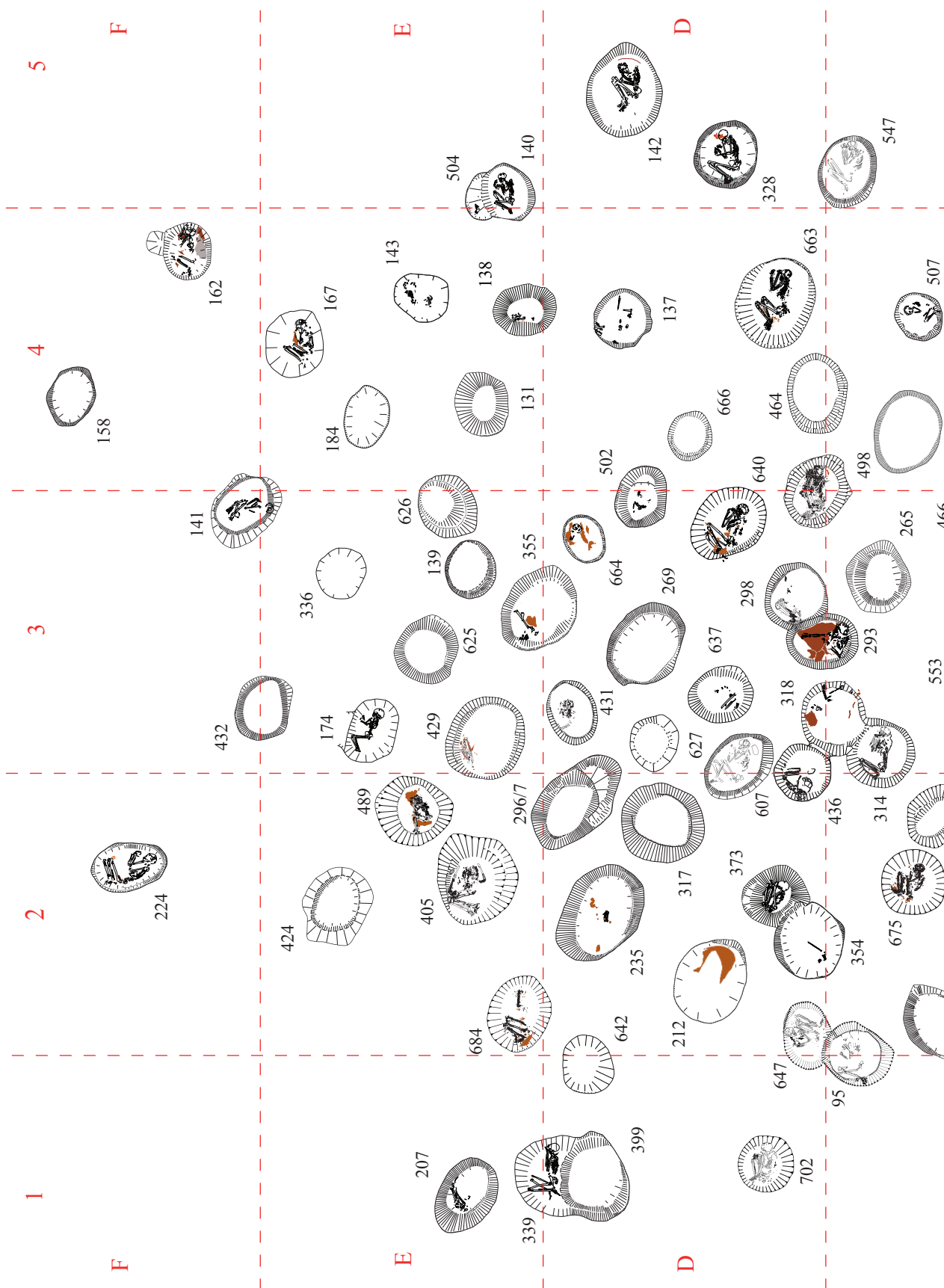
Grave no.	Shape at surface (m)	Depth (m)	Sk no.	Sk orient.	Sk position	Sex/age	Grave goods			Robbed	Superstructure type			Grid
							Pottery	Jewellery	Other		Stelae in situ	Stelae in fill	Concentric circles	
(A)349	Oval 1.45 x 1.17	1.78	(A)350	-	-	Adult Indet.		Beads		Yes, totally		frags		B3
(A)354	Oval 1.28 x 1.1	1.27	(A)368	-	-	Adult Female?				Yes, totally		1 complete		C2/D2
(A)355	Oval 1.42 x 1.01	0.78	(A)357	-	-	Adult Male		Beads		Yes, pelvis, upper body, skull		1 frag		D3/E3
(A)373	Oval 1.2 x 1.1	1.61	(A)384	121°	Tightly, very	Adult Female?		Pendants, x 2		No				D2
(A)377	Oval 1.46 x 1.3	2.54	(A)394	?	Tightly	Adult Male?				Yes, pelvis, upper body, skull				B4
(A)386	Oval 1.64 x 1.53	1.27	(A)387	99°	Tightly	Adult Female?	Jar			Yes, upper torso				B4
(A)391	Oval 1.7 x 1.56	1.75	(A)392	-	-	Adult Male?				Yes, totally				B4
(A)399	Oval 1.46 x 1.3	1.96	(A)511	W-E?	-	Adult Female?		Beads		Yes, extensively				D1
(A)401	Oval 1.4 x 1.28	1.87	(A)600	-	Loosely	Late childhood			Polished stones	Yes, extensively		5 frags		C2
(A)405	Oval 1.56 x 1.36	1.33	(A)476	80°	Loosely	Adult Male			Palette, stone Spoon, bone	Yes, skull		9 frags		E2
(A)424	Circular Ø 1?	0.92	(A)425	-	-	Adult Male?				Yes, totally				E2
(A)429	Oval 1.45 x 1.2	1.63	(A)430	-	-	Adult Male?		Beads	Bead decorated hide	Yes, extensively		6 frags		E3
(A)431	Oval 1.22 x 0.85	1.5	(A)479	87°	Loosely	Infancy		Bead		Yes, not disturbed				D3
(A)432	Oval 1.4 x 1.1	1.89	(A)447	-	-	Adult Female?				Yes, totally				E3/F3
(A)434	Oval 1.08 x 0.96	1.75	(A)452	99°	Medium	Adult Indet.	Bowl			Yes, arm, spine				B3
(A)436	Circular Ø c. 0.95	1.19	(A)453	219°	Tightly	Late childhood	Bowl	Beads	Grasses	No				D2/D3

Grave no.	Shape at surface (m)	Depth (m)	Sk no.	Sk orient.	Sk position	Sex/age	Grave goods			Robbed	Superstructure type			Grid
							Pottery	Jewellery	Other		Stelae in situ	Stelae in fill	Concentric circles	
(A)438	Oval 1.18 x 0.98	0.82	(A)485	89°	Medium	Adult Female?			Pot sherd	No				B3/C3
(A)445	Oval 1.1 x 0.84	1.09	(A)446	-	-	Adult Male?				Yes, arms, hands, feet, skull				C3
(A)464	Oval 1.48 x 1.3	1.85	(A)463	-	-	Adult Male?				Yes, totally			Yes	C4/D4
(A)466	Oval 1.52 x 1.4	1.95	(A)483	93°	Medium	Adult Male				Yes, hands, feet, skull			Yes	C3
(A)472	Oval 1.13 x 0.88	1.88	(A)484	N-S	Medium	Adult Indet.		Beads	Pot sherds	Yes, body not disturbed			Yes?	A4
(A)489	Oval 1.39 x 1.2	1.56	(A)495	71°	Medium/tightly	Early childhood				No				E2
(A)498	Oval 1.23 x 1.03	1.95	(A)480	E-W	Tightly, very	Adult Indet.				No	Yes			C3/C4/ D3/D4
(A)502	Oval 1.28 x 0.92	1.27	(A)503	c. 110°	Medium/tightly	Early childhood				Yes, upper body, skull		frags		D3/ D4
(A)504	Oval 0.83 x 0.43+	0.3	(A)506	-	-	Early childhood		Beads		Yes, extensively				E4/E5
(A)507	Circular Ø 0.89	1.6	(A)529	N-S	Tightly	Late childhood		Pendant, stone		No				C4
(A)521	Circular Ø 1.23	0.98	(A)522	'E-W'	-	Adult Female?								B4
(A)528	Oval 1.42 x 1.28	1.77	(A)533	c. 86°	Tightly	Adult Female		Beads, oes, faience, labrets	Polished stone	Yes, body not disturbed			Yes	B4/C4
(A)534	Circular Ø 1.02	1.27	(A)546	96°	Loosely	Early childhood		Beads	bucranium				Yes	C4
(A)543	Oval 1.18 x 1.02	2.5	(A)557	73°	Tightly	Adult Male?			Palm fronds	Yes, not disturbed			Yes	A4/B4
(A)544	Circular 1.85 x 1.78	1.54	(A)552	?	Medium	Puberty				No?				C3/C4
(A)547	Oval 1.32 x 0.95	0.96	(A)558	100°	Medium	Adult Female?				No				C5/D5

Grave no.	Shape at surface (m)	Depth (m)	Sk no.	Sk orient.	Sk position	Sex/age	Grave goods			Robbed	Superstructure type			Grid
							Pottery	Jewellery	Other		Stelae in situ	Stelae in fill	Concentric circles	
(A)553	Oval 1.34 x 1.16	1.52	(A)559	-	-	Adult Indet.				Yes, totally				C3
(A)607	Oval 1.1 x 0.8	1.67	(A)644	102°	Tightly	Adult Indet.		Beads	Pot sherd					D2/D3
(A)625	Circular Ø 0.96	1.25	(A)635	-	-	Infancy		Beads		Yes, totally				E3
(A)626	Oval 1.1 x 0.95	0.76	(A)639	-	-	Early childhood		Beads		Yes, totally		1 complete		E3/E4
(A)627	Oval 0.95 x 0.75	0.32	(A)628	-	-	Adult Female?		Beads		Yes, totally				D3
(A)631	Oval 1.1 x 0.85	1.32	(A)632	-	-	Early childhood		Beads		Yes, totally				C2
(A)637	Oval 1.02 x 0.89	0.62	(A)636	N-S	Tightly	Adult Female?		Bead		Yes, upper body, skull				D3
(A)640	Oval 1.47 x 1.27	1.23	(A)649	111°	Medium	Adult Indet.		Beads		No	Yes			D3
(A)642	Oval 1.06 x 0.92	0.44	-	-	-	-								D1/D2
(A)647	Oval 1.29 x 0.85	0.85	(A)650	c. 348°	Tightly, <sup>1</sup> very	Adult Female?		Beads, ocs		No				D1/D2
(A)652	Oval 0.86 x 0.82	1.08	(A)659	c. 90°	Tightly	Adult Indet.				No				C1/C2
(A)661	Oval 1.09 x 0.99	0.52	(A)660	86°	Tightly	Infancy				Yes, not disturbed				B2
(A)663	Oval 1.62 x 1.41	1.7	(A)691	c. 90°	Medium	Adult Female?		Bead		No	Yes			D4
(A)664	Oval 0.89 x 0.72	1.79	(A)692	'E-W'	-	Infancy		Beads		Yes, extensively				D3
(A)666	Oval 0.86 x 0.81	1.28	(A)678	-	-	Infancy		Beads, white & blue; bangle, ivory		Yes, totally		4 frags		D4

<sup>1</sup> Buried on left side.

Grave no.	Shape at surface (m)	Depth (m)	Sk no.	Sk orient.	Sk position	Sex/age	Grave goods			Robbed	Superstructure type			Grid
							Pottery	Jewellery	Other		Stelae in situ	Stelae in fill	Concentric circles	
(A)675	Circular Ø 1.17	1.32	(A)690	117°	Tightly	Adult Female?				No				C2
(A)684	Oval 1.34 x 1.04	0.66	(A)689	c. 96°	Medium	Adult Female				Yes, upper body & skull				D2/E2
(A)693	Circular Ø 1	0.45	(A)696	69°	Medium	Early childhood	Bowl	Beads		No				A3
(A)702	Circular Ø 1.10	0.66	(A)705	108°	Tightly, very	Adult Male?				No				D1



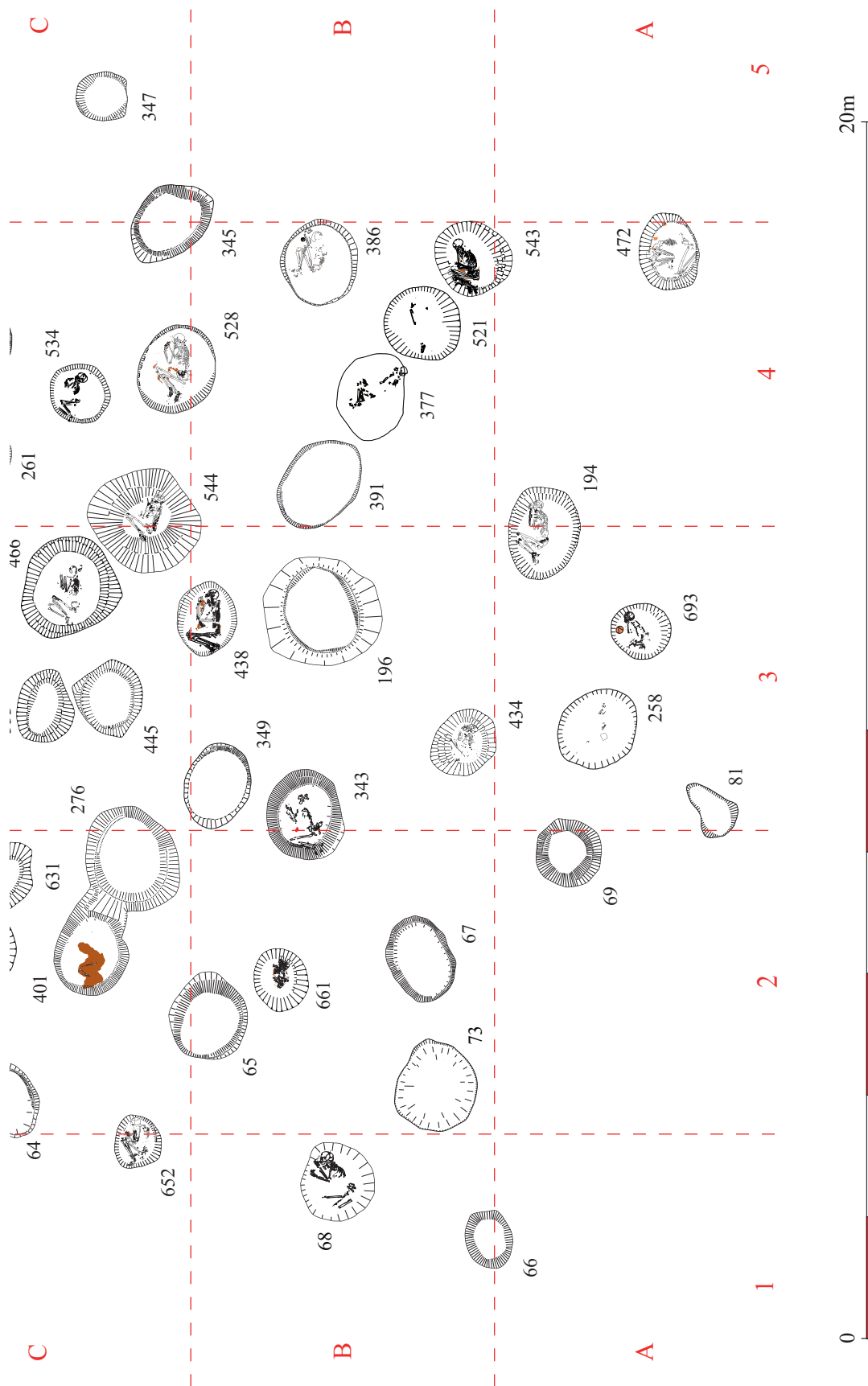


Figure 1.6. Graves in Area A (scale 1:100).