

style: pleated kilt opening in front, flat conical cap, long beard, and hair hanging in braids on the shoulders. They carry round shields and a curved wooden axe with a crescent-shaped copper blade—the University Museum has an original blade from the Ur cemetery. The ladies of Kish wore their hair in a loop over the neck, tied across the forehead by a gold band, with ringlets hanging before the ears. Musicians clapped in cadence sounding-blades in the form of horns.

When the royal power passed to Sumerian Uruk, the Kish palace must have been ruined, and was later used as a cemetery, probably at the same time as the royal tombs were dug in the Ur cemetery. There is a striking similarity between their funerary furniture—both earlier than the First Dynasty of Ur, and evidently than Sargon of Agade. Almost every tomb at Kish had a characteristic handled jar, the so-called "granny pot." The handle developed out of the spout, flattened and decorated with an incised feminine figure reduced to the essentials. Besides the jar, clay offering tables—rather than braziers—are the most common pieces of furniture, and are found again in a larger area, wherever the Sumerian culture extended—from Ur in the south to Ashur in the north, and to Mari along the Euphrates in the west.

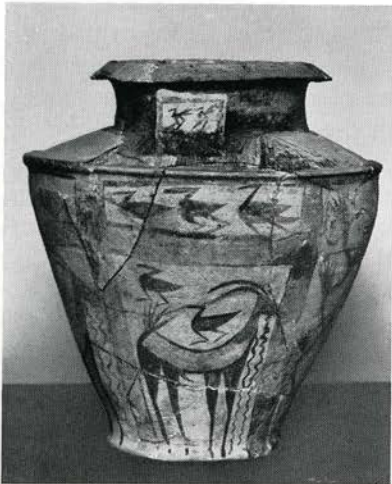
## Fâra

The hero of the Flood, Uta-napishtum, the Sumerian Noah, lived at Shuruppak (Fâra), a city on the old Euphrates, half way between Nippur and Uruk. Fâra is well represented in the Babylonian Section of the University Museum by two magnificent heads in copper (*Figure 29*) found on the site in 1900 by H. V. Hilprecht, then visiting Nippur. These so-called Markhur goats' (properly antelopes') heads, bequeathed to the Philadelphia Museum of Art, have been graciously lent to the University Museum. The heads, cast in the hollow, have exquisitely modelled horns, eyes and nostrils. The eyes are inlaid, made of shell and lapis. Four spots on the neck and four across the nose are inlaid roundels of shell with a red central dot. A triangular piece is inlaid in the forehead. For beauty and skill these masterpieces compare well with the animal heads of al-'Ubaid and of the royal tombs at Ur: the silver gazelle head; the silver cow and lioness heads; the silver stag of

the boat-shaped lyre; the bearded bulls' heads of gold, cast or plated, which decorated other lyres; and finally, the rampant goat in the bush, a polychrome work blending metal and mosaic, gold, copper, shell and lapis.

The excavation of Fâra begun by the Germans (1902-3) was resumed for a short season in 1931 by Dr. Erich Schmidt representing the University Museum.

Traces of a great flood have been found also at Ur. A deposit more than three metres thick of water-laid sand, covering the remains of the al-'Ubaid period, was discovered by Mr. Woolley at the bottom of the great pit in the Royal Cemetery. The original sea-level was 4.50 m. below it.



*Figure 28.* Painted jar of the Jemdet-Nasr type. Goats, birds, plants, in black and red, are framed in rectangular panels.  
Found at Khafaje



*Figure 29.* The "Markhur Goat's Head in Copper" found at Fâra in 1900 by Prof. H. V. Hilprecht