



# KUML

ÅRBOG FOR JYSK ARKÆOLOGISK SELSKAB  
1954

# KUML

ÅRBOG FOR JYSK ARKÆOLOGISK SELSKAB

1954

*With Summaries in English*

---

UNIVERSITETSFORLAGET I AARHUS

1954

*Forside:*  
Bronzealderhøj ved Ali, Bahrain

*Redaktion:*  
P. V. GLOB

*Udsendt med støtte fra:*  
Den Grevelige Hielmstjerne-Rosencroneske  
Stiftelse

*Copyright 1953*  
*by*  
*Jysk Arkæologisk Selskab*

---

Printed in Denmark  
by  
Aarhus Stiftsbogtrykkerie A/S

Clicheer:  
Hammerschmidt — Århus

## INDHOLD

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| <i>P. V. Glob</i> : Plovbilleder i Val Camonica .....              | 7   |
| <i>Poul Kjærum</i> : Striber på kryds og tværs .....               | 18  |
| <i>Sylvest Grantzau</i> : Stenalderens grubedrift .....            | 30  |
| <i>Oscar Marseen</i> : En træeske af ler .....                     | 50  |
| <i>K. Høgsbro Østergaard</i> : En trehovedet Gud .....             | 55  |
| <i>Kristian Jeppesen</i> : Arkitekten i antiken .....              | 78  |
| <i>P. V. Glob</i> : Bahrain .....                                  | 92  |
| <i>P. V. Glob</i> : Flintpladser i Bahraíns ørken .....            | 106 |
| <i>T. G. Bibby</i> : Fem af Bahraíns hundrede tusinde gravhøje ... | 116 |
| <i>P. V. Glob</i> : Templer ved Barbar .....                       | 142 |
| <i>T. G. Bibby</i> : Tyrebrønden .....                             | 154 |
| <i>P. V. Glob</i> : Bahraíns oldtidshovedstad .....                | 164 |
| Jysk Arkæologisk Selskab .....                                     | 170 |

## CONTENTS

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| <i>P. V. Glob</i> : Plough Carvings in the Val Camonica .....                       | 15  |
| <i>Poul Kjærum</i> : Criss-cross Furrows .....                                      | 27  |
| <i>Sylvest Grantzau</i> : Stone Age Mining .....                                    | 47  |
| <i>Oscar Marseen</i> : A Wooden Box in Pottery .....                                | 53  |
| <i>K. Høgsbro Østergaard</i> : A Three-Headed God .....                             | 75  |
| <i>Kristian Jeppesen</i> : The Architect in Antiquity .....                         | 90  |
| <i>P. V. Glob</i> : Bahrain – Island of the Hundred Thousand<br>Burial-Mounds ..... | 100 |
| <i>P. V. Glob</i> : The Flint Sites of the Bahrain Desert .....                     | 112 |
| <i>T. G. Bibby</i> : Five among Bahrain's Hundred Thousand Grave-<br>Mounds .....   | 132 |
| <i>P. V. Glob</i> : Temples at Barbar .....   | 150 |
| <i>T. G. Bibby</i> : The Well of the Bulls .....                                    | 160 |
| <i>P. V. Glob</i> : The Ancient Capital of Bahrain .....                            | 167 |

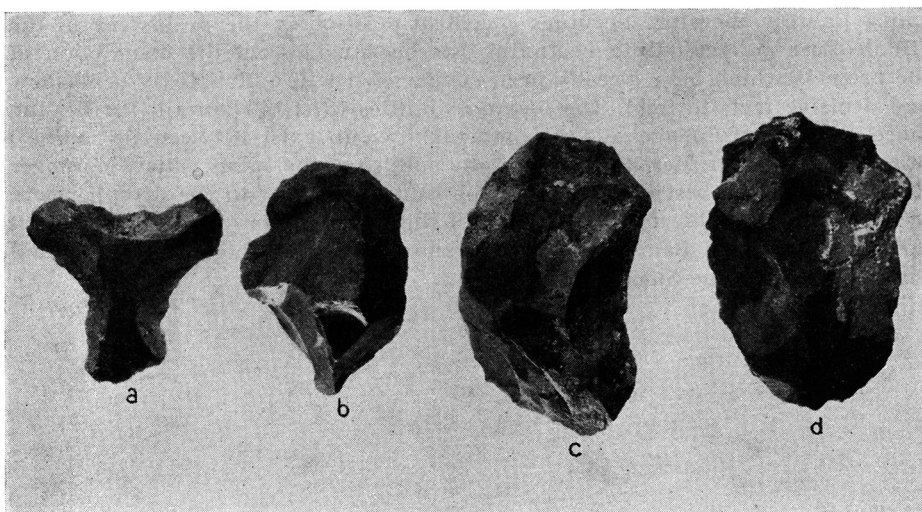


Fig. 1. Flintredskaber fra fund nr. 25. a treoddet skive, b kærnestykke, c-d skiver. C.  $\frac{2}{5}$ .  
 Flint implements from site no. 25. a three-pointed flake, b core, c-d flakes. About 2 : 5.

## FLINTPLADSER I BAHRAINS ØRKEN

AF P. V. GLOB

Praktisk talt i alle egne af verden findes tilhuggede stenredskaber fra et eller andet tidsrum inden for den halve million år, som menneskets ældste kulturer omfatter, spor af jægerfolk, der har bevæget sig over vidtstrakte områder, følgende vildtets veje. Da flint og flintagtige stenarter har tjent som materiale til jagtvåben og redskaber, skulle mulighederne for at finde sådanne på Bahrain være gode, da klipperne, som danner øens grundvold, består af gullig og grå kalksten fra eocæn tid med mange flintlag. Trods eftersøgning har tidligere ekspeditioner ikke fundet det mindste spor fra stenalderen.

Det lykkedes imidlertid »Dansk Arkæologisk Bahrain-Ekspedition« allerede under de første rekognosceringer at finde et antal flintpladser i øens sydvestlige ørkenstrækninger. Ved fortsatte gennemvandringer af betydelige områder fandtes flere nye pladser både i den sydvestlige ørken, samt to nordvestligt på øen og tre på og ved øens højeste punkt, Jabal Dukhan, således at det samlede antal kom op på 12 lokaliteter. Se s. 94, fig. 2).

Alle pladserne er åbne. Den tilhuggede flint fandtes, hvor blæst havde blottet den gamle overgrund, som de fleste steder i kystområderne er dækket af metertykke sandlag eller høje klitter. Nogen mulighed for stratigrafisk adskillelse mellem de forskellige flintkulturer, der er repræsenteret, foreligger derfor ikke. Flere af fundene er imidlertid gjort indenfor meget begrænset plads, omfattende en enkelt flintsmedie, så man for nogles vedkommende kan afgøre samhørigheden mellem de enkelte typer. På øens bjerg findes en mindre nordvendt kule, hvori en prøvegravning dog ikke gav fund ældre end islamitisk tid. Inden for dette område findes også en hel del ly, fremspringende klippeflader, hvorunder stenalderjægere meget ofte havde deres bosteder, men sådanne er endnu ikke fundet. Her ligger en opgave for fremtidige undersøgelser.

Hovedmassen af flintsagerne, der er af en klar mørkebrun eller lysebrun, mat flint, viser samme kulturpræg. Det er næsten udelukkende grove skiver og spåner, samt knuder med forskellig tilhugning og retouche. Regulære flækker findes så godt som ikke, kun nogle enkelte, der er hugget ved et sideslag og ikke som vanligt fra enden. Hovedindtrykket af fundene, med undtagelse af et par (fig. 4-5), er derfor, at de tilhører en mellempalæolitisk skivekultur. Nogle få genstande er af klar, gennem-

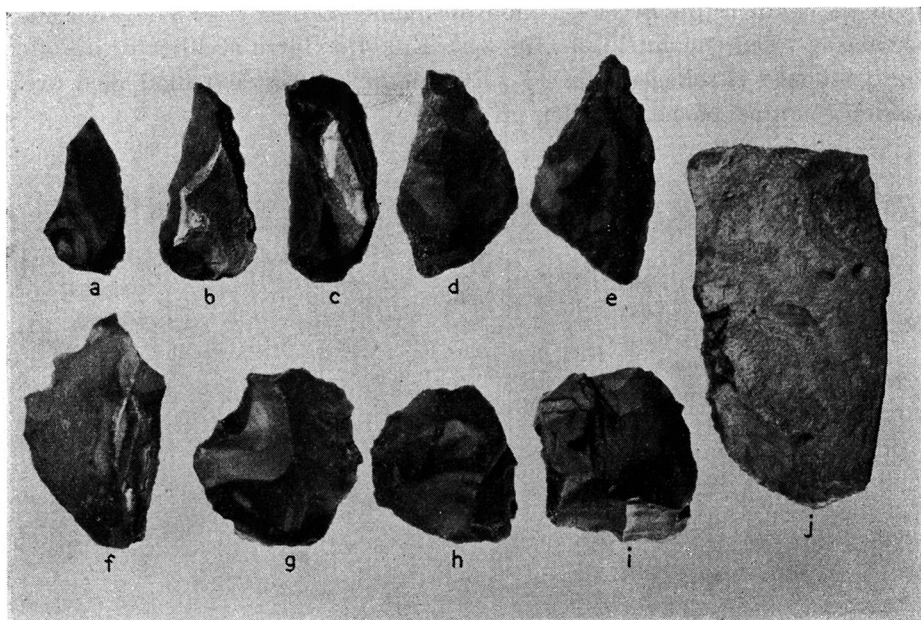


Fig. 2. Flintredskaber fra fund nr. 24 (a-c og f-i), nr. 29 (d og j), nr. 37 (e). a midtstikkel, b-c spånknive, d fladehugget blad, e spidst tilhugget skive, f-g spån og skive med takket skrabeæg, h-i tilhuggede kærner, j skive med skrabeæg. C.  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

Flint implements from sites no. 24 (a-c and f-i), no. 29 (d and j), and no. 37 (e). a centre burin, b-c flake knives, d surface flaked blade, e flake chipped to a point, f-g chip and flake with toothed scraping edge, h-i retouched cores, j flake with scraper edge. About 1 : 3.

sigtig hvid eller gråhvid flint og tilhører sandsynligvis neolitisk tid eller senere. Ialt består fundmaterialet fra de 12 pladser af c. 300 redskaber, samt c. 3000 spåner og afslag fra flinttilvirkningen.

Tilsyneladende adskiller et af de fund (nr. 25), der er gjort midt på øen, sig fra de øvrige, ved forekomsten af nogle svære skiver med grov kanttilhugning (fig. 1 c-d), der har et levalloisien-agtigt præg<sup>1</sup>). Sammen med dem er fundet et par kærnestykker, tilspidset ved grov tilhugning i den ene ende (fig. 1 b), samt en skive udhugget som en treddet stjerne (fig. 1 a).

Karakteristisk for de øvrige fund er de på fig. 2 og 3 afbildede flintsager. Dominerende på de fleste pladser er de svære flintkærner med grov tilhugning, der danner skarpe eller takkede sidekanter (fig. 2 h-i), en type, der har sine nærmeste paralleller i den indiske Sohan-kultur<sup>2</sup>). Endvidere findes en række grove, flækkelignende spåner med ingen (fig. 2 c) eller ringe tilhugning langs en af sidekanterne (fig. 2 b), der findes tilsvarende i Sohan-kulturen<sup>3</sup>). Almindelige er desuden spåner eller skiver, der ved grov retouchering i den ene side har fået en savtakket kant (fig. 2 f-g og fig. 3 a-c). Fundene indeholder kun en enkelt typisk midtstikkel (fig. 2 a), samt en kraftig, spidst tilhugget skive med tresidet form (fig. 2 e). På de fleste af pladserne findes skiveskrabere, enten med en jævnt retoucheret æg modsat slagbuleenden (fig. 3 d) eller med skrabeæg i den ene sidekant (fig. 3 e). Enkelte større stykker er desuden forsynet med skrabeæg (fig. 2 j). Et unicum er et skævt blad med overfladetilhugning på begge sider (fig. 2 d).

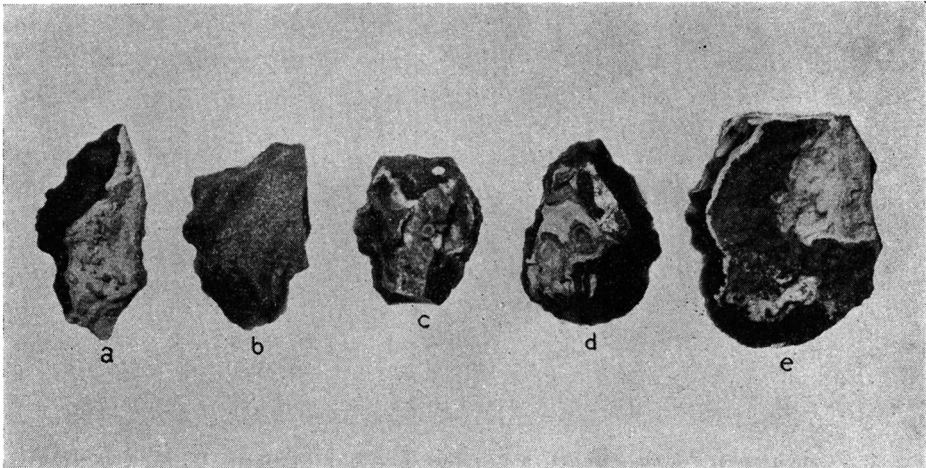


Fig. 3. Flintredskaber fra fund nr. 26 (a-d) og no. 4 (e). a-c spåner med takket skrabeæg, d-e skiveskrabere. C.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Flint implements from sites no. 26 (a-d) and no. 4 (e). a-c chips with toothed scraping edge, d-e flake scrapers. 1 : 2.

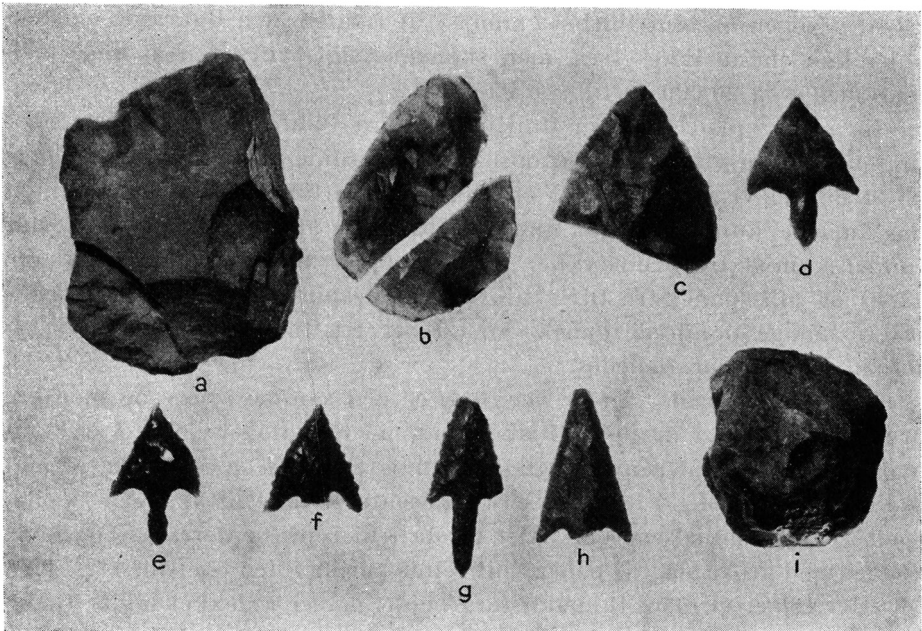


Fig. 4. Flintsager fra fund nr. 27. a skive, b-c forarbejder til pilespidser, d-h pilespidser, i tilhuggersten. C.  $\frac{2}{3}$ .

Flint implements from site no. 27. a flake, b-c blanks for arrowheads, d-h arrowheads, i hammerstone. About 2:3.

De mange tilhuggede kærnestykker samt spånerne giver den dominerende flintkultur på Bahrain en stor lighed med den indiske Sohan-kultur, hvis bopladser ligger tæt i en række floddale i det nordvestlige Punjab<sup>2</sup>). De ældste fund er mellem 400.000 og 200.000 år gamle, men kulturen kan følges langt frem i tid, udover sidste istidsperiode, og har en stor udbredelse i det nordvestlige Indien<sup>4</sup>). De for det ældste afsnit karakteristiske kærneredskaber, der er hugget af rullesten<sup>5</sup>), kendes ikke fra Bahrain. Derimod har de ovenfor omtalte fund megen lighed med den yngre fase af Sohan-kulturen, selv om afvigende typer også forekommer som eksempelvis de afrundede moustérienlignende (fig. 3 d) og de svære levalloisien-lignende skrabere (fig. 1 c-d og 2 j), samt redskaberne med den savtakke kant (fig. 3 a-c). Helt udenfor falder det fladehuggede blad (fig 2 e), der bl. a. kendes fra yngre Jabrudien<sup>6</sup>), hvor også de små spidst tilhuggede spåner (fig. 5 a-b) (Mikro-Moustérien) findes<sup>7</sup>). Til yngre palæolitikum eller senere må enkelte pilespidser, dannet af en tilspidset flække med skafttunge tilhugget fra forsiden, henføres (fig. 5 c).

Det meget blandede inventar synes således at spænde over et betydeligt tidsrum, repræsenterende flere kulturgrupper, hvori den indiske yngre Sohan-kultur er dominerende, men med indslag fra en levalloisien-moustérienpræget kultur, der bl. a. er fremtrædende i fund fra Palæ-



stina<sup>8</sup>). Nogen absolut tidsbestemmelse af fundene fra Bahrains oldstenalder kan endnu ikke gives, men skønsmæssigt synes den at ligge mellem 50.000 og 20.000 år tilbage i tiden.

En særlig plads mellem flintfundene fra Bahrain indtager en samling pilespidser (fig. 4). De er opsamlet på en lille plads, kun omfattende c. 30 m<sup>2</sup>, og viser utvivlsomt en flintsmeds arbejdsplads for en enkelt dag, måske kun for nogle timer. Udover de afbildede stykker består fundet kun af tre brudstykker af forarbejder til pilespidser (som fig. 4 b-e) og 115 spåner fra tilvirkningen af pilespidser. På pladsen lå endvidere mange hundrede ganske små fliser fra fladehugningen af spidserne, der ikke opsamledes.

Det flintmateriale, der er benyttet, er den samme lysere og mørkere brune flint, som i de palæolitiske fund, med undtagelse af to stykker, hvoraf det ene er af gennemsigtig grå flint (fig. 4 b) og det andet af mat rødlig flint (fig. 4 g). I fundet er repræsenteret flere af stadierne i pilespidsernes tildannelsesproces. Det første trin repræsenteres af en skive, hugget med grove slag og påbegyndt retouchering i den ene side (fig. 4 a). Derefter følger et mere fuldendt forarbejde, der er knækket under fladehugningen og derfor kasseret (fig. 4 b). På det tredje forarbejde er fladehugningen fuldført, men ved udhugningen af modhagerne eller den sidste fladehugning er den nederste del ved et uheld sprunget af og stykket derfor kasseret (fig. 4 d). Endelig har vi de fuldt færdige pilespidser (fig. 4 e-f), men disse er måske blevet kasseret på grund af skævheder og derfor blevet liggende på pladsen. På de tre sidste stykker (fig. 4 f-h) er mindre stykker blevet afbrudt ved den sidste fintilhugning. Fundet fuldstændiggøres ved, at også flintsmedens værktøj, en lille kuglerund flintknold (fig. 4 i) med knusemærker på begge sider, blev optaget, den eneste tilhuggersten på pladsen. Denne sten, der har været brugt til afkløvning af skiverne og den første grovere tilhugning, levendegør på enestående måde flintsmedens arbejde. Kun ét redskab mangler, en dyretand eller en knogle, der har været brugt ved fuldendelsen af pilespidserne. Dette redskab er forlængst smuldret bort på pladsen, hvis flintsmeden da ikke har stukket redskabet i sin skindtaske, inden han drog videre på jagt med de nyhuggede pile.

Nogen dateringsmuligheder giver fundpladsen ikke. Den ligger ved samme gamle kystlinje, hvor de palæolitiske redskaber blev opsamlet (side 94, fig. 2 nr. 27). Lignende pilespidser forekommer i fund fra Mesopotamien i 3. årtusinde f. Kr.<sup>9</sup>), men typen er gammel, kendes helt tilbage til palæolitisk tid i Vesteuropa<sup>10</sup>), medens der i Ægypten findes lignende typer, forarbejdet af den samme grå eller brune flint, som er brugt på Bahrain, i agerbrugskulturer fra slutningen af det 5. årtusinde<sup>11</sup>). Måske tilhører disse pilespidser også på Bahrain en tidlig agerbrugskultur, hvor jagt sammen med kornavl spillede en rolle for befolkning-

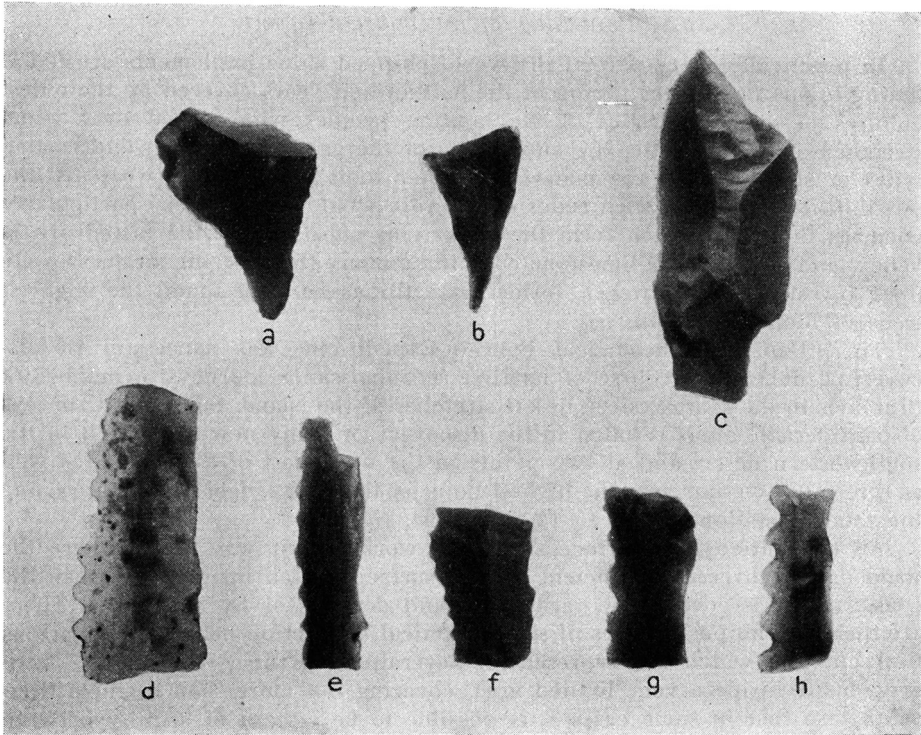


Fig. 5. Flintsager fra fund nr. 4 (a og d), nr. 28 (b og e-h) og nr. 29 (c). a-b borespids, c tanget pilespids, d-h segltænder. C.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Flint implements from sites no. 4 (a and d), no. 28 (b and e-h) and no. 29 (c). a-b awls, c tanged arrowhead, d-h sickle teeth. About 1:1.

gens ernæring. At korndyrkning har fundet sted viser en række segltænder (fig. 5 d-h), der foruden de afbildede kendes fra det sydvestlige kystområde i endnu et fund (nr. 24). De er alle lavet af brun flint med undtagelse af een, der er af lysegrå, gennemsigtig flint (fig. 5 d), og til dannet af smalle flækker, hvoraf een er en karakteristisk rygflække (fig. 5 e), den første flække, der huggedes af blokken, efter at denne havde fået sin tilhugning. De har været anbragt flere sammen i række og indsat som æg i et seglblad af andet materiale, ben, træ eller ler. Et lyst og glinsende slid på tandsiden viser sliddet af kisel fra det afhøstede korn. Segle af den sammensatte type, hvori segltænderne fra Bahrain har været anbragt, kendes fra de tidlige agerbrugskulturer i Mesopotamien og Ægypten, hvor de har en lang levetid, så nøjere datering af disse stykker kan ikke gives. At der i tidligere tid har været bedre mulighed for kornhøst på Bahrain end nu om dage, synes mørke kulturstriber under bronzealderens gravhøje at vise. De vidner om større nedbør, da højene opførtes. At man allerede da havde anlagt overrislings-systemer, er ikke udelukket.

★

### *The Flint Sites of the Bahrain Desert.*

In practically every part of the world chipped stone implements are found dating to one or another period of the half-million years covered by the oldest cultures of man, the relics of the hunting peoples who ranged over wide-stretched areas, following the movements of the game. Since flint and related types of stone formed the material of their tools and hunting weapons, the possibilities of finding such relics on Bahrain would appear to be particularly good, as the cliffs which form the underlying substance of the island are of yellow and grey Eocene limestone containing many flint-bearing strata. Despite their investigations, however, former expeditions had not found the slightest trace of Stone Age man.

The "Danish Archeological Bahrain-Expedition" was successful in discovering, during the course of its first reconnaissance journeys, a number of flint sites in the southwestern desert stretches of the island. Subsequent surveys of considerable areas resulted in the discovery of many new sites, both in the southwestern desert and at two points in the northwest of the island, as well as three sites on and near the highest point of the island, Jabal Dukhan, raising the total of stations found to 12 (cf. p. 94, fig. 2).

All the stations are surface sites. The worked flint was found where the wind had uncovered the ancient ground surface, which in most places in the coastal areas is covered by yard-thick sand deposits or by high cliffs. There are therefore no possibilities of stratigraphical distinction between the various flint cultures which are represented. Several of the discoveries were, however, made inside a very limited area, covering not more than a single flint-smithy, so that in some cases it is possible to be certain of affinity between the various types found. On the mountain in the centre of the island there is a small cave, facing north, in which, however, a sondage produced no objects earlier than the Islamic period. Within this area there are also a large number of shelters, projecting ledges of rock, beneath which Stone Age hunters very often established their dwellings, but such settlements have not yet been found. There is here a subject for future investigations.

The great majority of the objects of flint, which is a clear dark-brown in colour or else an opaque light-brown, show the same cultural characteristics. They consist almost entirely of rough flakes and chips, as well as cores with various degrees of flaking and retouche. Regular blades are scarcely ever found, only some few struck with a blow from the side and not, as is usually the case, from the end. The main impression given by the specimens collected, with a very few exceptions (Figs. 4-5), is therefore that they belong to a Middle Palæolithic flake culture. A few specimens are of a clear transparent white or greyish white flint, and probably belong to the Neolithic period or later. In all, the material found consists of about 300 implements from the 12 sites, as well as about 3000 chips and swarfs from the flaking process.

One of the sites (no. 25), discovered in the centre of the island, would appear to diverge from the remainder, by the appearance of some massive flakes with coarse edge-flaking (Fig. 1 c-d), which is reminiscent of Levalloisian work<sup>1</sup>). Together with these were found two cores, pointed by means of coarse flaking at one end (Fig. 1 b), as well as a flake chipped into the shape of a three-pointed star (Fig. 1 a).

The flint implements illustrated in figs. 2 and 3 are characteristic of the remaining discoveries. Most of the sites are dominated by the massive flint cores with rough shaping, forming sharp or jagged edges (Fig. 2 h-i), a type

which finds its closest parallels in the Indian Sohan culture<sup>2</sup>). In addition a series of crude bladelike flakes are found, with very little (Fig. 2 b) or no (Fig. 2 c) flaking along one edge, corresponding to specimens found in the Sohan culture<sup>3</sup>). Flakes and chips are also common in which crude retouching along one side has produced a sawtoothed edge (Fig. 2 f-g and Fig. 3 a-c). The discoveries include only one typical centre burin (Fig. 2 a), as well as one massive flake of triangular form worked to a point (Fig. 2 e). Flake scrapers were found on the majority of the sites, either with an evenly retouched edge at the opposite end to the bulb of percussion (Fig. 3 d) or with a scraping edge on one of the sides (Fig. 3 e). A certain number of larger pieces of flint are also provided with a scraper edge (Fig. 2 j). A unique specimen is an oblique blade with surface flaking on both sides (Fig. 2 d).

The large number of worked cores and chips gives this dominating flint culture on Bahrain a close resemblance to the Sohan culture of India, of which the settlements lie thickly in a series of river valleys in northwest Punjab<sup>2</sup>). The earliest discoveries are 400,000-200,000 years old, but the culture can be traced for a very considerable period up to the close of the last Ice Age and extends over a great part of northwest India<sup>4</sup>). The core implements worked from pebbles<sup>5</sup>) which are typical of the earliest phase of this culture are not known in Bahrain. On the other hand the discoveries described above have a close resemblance to the later phase of the Sohan culture, even though atypical specimens also occur, such as the rounded Mousterian-like scrapers (Fig. 3 d) and the massive scrapers of Levalloisian character (Fig. 1 c-d and 2 j), as well as the implements with sawtoothed edge (Fig. 3 a-c). Completely foreign to the Sohan culture is the surface-flaked blade (Fig. 2 e), which is known from other cultures including the later Jabrudian<sup>6</sup>), where the small chips worked to a point (Micro-Mousterian; Fig. 5 a-b) are also found<sup>7</sup>).

A Late Palæolithic date, or later, must be ascribed to certain arrowheads, fashioned from a pointed blade with the tang flaked from the front (Fig. 5 c).

The very varied inventory thus appears to span a considerable period of time, representing a number of culture groups, among which the Indian Late Sohan culture predominates, though with an inmixture of a culture under Levallois-Mousterian influence, such as is strongly represented in discoveries in Palestine<sup>8</sup>) and elsewhere. An absolute date for the artifacts belonging to Bahrain's Old Stone Age cannot yet be given, but at a reasonable estimate the dating would appear to lie between 50,000 and 20,000 years ago.

A distinct position among the flint objects from Bahrain must be accorded to a collection of arrowheads (Fig. 4). They were all collected on a little site, covering not more than 30 square yards, and they represent beyond a doubt the chipping site of one flintsmith for a single day, or perhaps for only a few hours. In addition to the objects illustrated the complete find consists only of three fragments of semifabricata for arrowheads (similar to Fig. 4 b-e) and of 115 chips from the working of the arrowheads. On the site lay in addition many hundreds of extremely small flakes from the surface flaking of the arrowheads. These were not collected.

The raw flint which is here used is of the same light and dark brown type as is found in the palæolithic inventory, with the exception of two specimens, the one of a transparent grey flint (Fig. 4 b) and the other of a dull reddish flint (Fig. 4 g). The collection contains representatives of several of the stages in the manufacturing process of the arrowheads. The first step is illustrated by a flake, struck roughly off and showing a commenced retouche on one side

(Fig. 4 a). Next comes a more finished preparatory piece, which broke in the course of the surface flaking and was therefore discarded (Fig. 4 b). On the next preparatory blank the flat flaking was completed, but during the final stage of this flaking or while chipping the barbs out the bottom of the blank was accidentally broken off and the piece discarded (Fig. 4 d). Finally we have the completed arrowheads (Fig. 4 e-h), but these were perhaps rejected because of lack of balance and were allowed to remain on the site. In the case of the last three specimens (Fig. 4 f-h) small pieces had been broken off in the course of the final flaking. The discovery was made complete by the finding of the flintsmith's chipping tool, a little spherical flint pebble (Fig. 4 i), with the traces of striking on both sides. This was the only chipping stone on the site, and it was used for striking off the flakes and for the first rough shaping. Its discovery illustrates in a uniquely vivid manner the work of the flintsmith. Only one tool is missing, the animal tooth or the bone with which the final flaking of the arrowheads was carried out. This tool must have perished from the site long ago, unless the flintsmith replaced it in his skin pouch, before he continued his hunting with his newly fashioned arrows.

The site provides no possibilities for dating. It lies by the same ancient coastline along which the palaeolithic implements were picked up (p. 94, fig. 2, no. 27). Similar arrowheads occur in Mesopotamia in the third millenium B. C.<sup>9</sup>), but they are of an ancient type, known in western Europe back to palaeolithic times<sup>10</sup>), while they are found in similar forms in Egypt, fashioned of the same grey or brown flint as is used in Bahrain, from the agricultural communities of the end of the fifth millenium<sup>11</sup>). It is possible that these Bahrain arrowheads also belong to an early agricultural stage, where the population lived on the products of the chase as well as by the growing of crops. That the cultivation of corn was practised is shown by the discovery of a series of toothed sickle blades (Fig. 5 d-h), which, in addition to the illustrated specimens, are known from one further site (no. 24) in the southwestern coastal area. They are all fashioned of brown flint with the exception of one, which is of a light grey, transparent flint (Fig. 5 d), and they are formed from narrow blades, of which one is a typical keeled blade (Fig. 5 e), the first blade struck off a core after it had been flaked into shape for striking. Several of these small blades were used together, set in a row to form a cutting edge in a sickle of some other material, bone, wood or earthenware. A bright and sparkling surface on the toothed edge shows where the sickle edge has been worn by the silica contained in the harvested cornstalks. Sickles of this composite character, to which the sickle teeth found in Bahrain have belonged, are known from the early agricultural communities of Mesopotamia and Egypt, where they were in use for a long period, making it impossible to ascribe an exact date to these specimens. That there were better conditions for the cultivation of corn on Bahrain in ancient days than at the present day is suggested by the presence of dark layers of cultivable earth under the tumuli of the Bronze Age. They bear witness to a greater rainfall at the period when the tumuli were raised - though it is not impossible that a system of irrigation had already been introduced.

*P. V. Glob.*

## NOTER

<sup>1)</sup> D. A. E. Garrod and D. M. A. Bate: *The Stone Age of Mount Carmel*, pl. XXXV og XXXVI (Oxf. 1937). <sup>2)</sup> V. D. Krishnaswamy: *Stone Age India*, fig. 6, nr. 4–11, *Ancient India*, nr. 3, 1947. <sup>3)</sup> se note 2, fig. 6, nr. 20–24 og nr. 27–31. <sup>4)</sup> Stuart Piggot: *Prehistoric India*, 1950, s. 31. <sup>5)</sup> se note 2, fig. 5. <sup>6)</sup> Alfred Rust: *Die Höhlenfunde von Jabrud*, T. 38, 1. Neumünster 1950. <sup>7)</sup> se note 6, T. 61, 29–36. <sup>8)</sup> se note 1, pl. XXXIII–XXXVII. <sup>9)</sup> Fund fra Tel Billa og Ur i Iraqs Nationalmuseum. <sup>10)</sup> V. Gordon Childe: *Prehistoric Migrations in Europe*, s. 24, fig. 10. Oslo 1950. <sup>11)</sup> Fund fra El-Fayyoun i museet i Cairo. J. Vandier: *Manuel D'Archéologie Égyptienne*. T. I, s. 93, fig. 62, nr. 28 (Paris 1952).