













14th International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East

ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

Architecture and archaeothanatology of two Hafit tombs at Al-Arid (Sultanate of Oman)

CHAMEL B. 1.6*, CIESIELSKI E. 2,5, BESNARD B. 3,6, CASTEL C. 4

- ¹ Institut Franis du Proche-Orient MEAE, Beyrouth, Lebanon
- ² Institut National de Recherches Archlogiques Prentives, Paris, France
- ³ Eveha Etudes et Valorisations Archlogiques, Limoges, France
- ⁴ CNRS Archrient UMR 5133, Lyon, France
- ⁵ Associated to CNRS Archlogie des Soci Miterrannnes UMR 5140, Montpellier, France
- ⁶ Associated to CNRS Archrient UMR 5133, Lyon, France

Abstract

Since 2019, the settlement site of Al-Arid (inland region, north-western Oman) has yielded important discoveries, including 99 Hafit-type tombs on the highest reliefs within a 3 km radius above the site, 9 Umm an-Nar-type tombs on the low terrace and an early Bronze Age small cemetery with 7 or 8 Hafit-type tombs settled atop a small alluvial hill overlooking the site. Two of these tombs have been excavated.

Both tombs consist of a central chamber surrounded by a circular wall built with at least two courses of large stones, and topped by large and smaller stones forming cairns. Both of them date back to the Hafit period but they have a different history, tomb 2 having been built slightly later than Tomb 1 and used for a shorter period of time.

This presentation will focus on a comparison on the results of the taphonomic studies of the two graves. Human remains are in a poor state of preservation, especially in Tomb 1, where three individuals were interred. Tomb 2 yielded ten individuals, both inside and outside the crown. The analyses indicate that both tombs yielded successive deposits, mostly disturbed primary burials, but also secondary deposits in Tomb 2.

Keywords

Al-Arid, Hafit tombs, Oman, Archaeothanatology

Session

6. Life and death: Human behaviour and practices

Workshop

A16178MP - Burial studies on the protohistoric Arabian Peninsula: current trends and perspective for future investigation

Type of paper

^{*}Corresponding author

