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The funerary space at Tell Mozan, situated strategically in the northern Syrian foothills, offers valuable insights into the mortuary practices spanning four centuries from the early to late Khabur periods. Covering 1860 m², the burial ground within Urkesh's upper town reveals a diverse array of more than one hundred burials. Analysis integrating archaeological, anthropological, and archeoethanatomical data unveils a spectrum of funerary practices, suggesting connections to family, community, or religious affiliations.

Tombs at Urkesh delineate social ranks: the majority consist of single simple pits, potentially indicating common burial practices (61%), while uncommon tombs suggest higher social status, such as those associated with fireplaces or complete animal deposits. Notably, animal remains, like those of *suidae* and *caprine*, were deliberately interred alongside human remains, possibly serving as offerings for the deceased's journey to the Netherworld.

One exceptional discovery includes equid burials with accompanying valuable offerings, suggesting purposeful associations between human and animal burials. Such associations, observed in Tell Arbid, Mohammed Diyab and Chagar Bazar, and documented in cuneiform texts, indicate varied socio-cultural traditions or individual statuses governing burial practices. Analogous cases, such as those in Shiyukh Tahtani, reinforce the significance of these burial traditions across the Middle Bronze Age in Khabur.

The intentional placement of *equidae* alongside human burials underscores the symbolic and ritualistic nature of these practices. Such findings deepen our understanding of ancient burial customs, shedding light on the complexities of belief systems and social structures in Bronze Age societies in the region. The multifaceted analysis of funerary practices at Tell Mozan enriches our comprehension of the cultural and religious landscape of Urkesh, highlighting the intricate interplay between the living, the deceased, and the divine.