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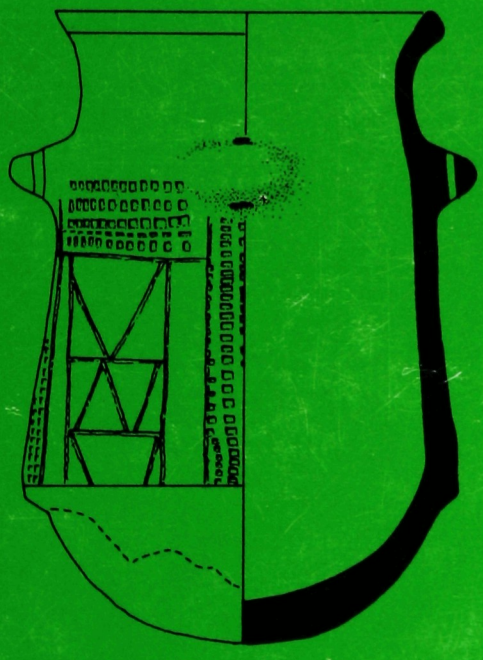
OLD BABYLONIAN POTTERY FROM THE HAMRIN

TELL HALAWA

GHASSAN TAHA YASEEN



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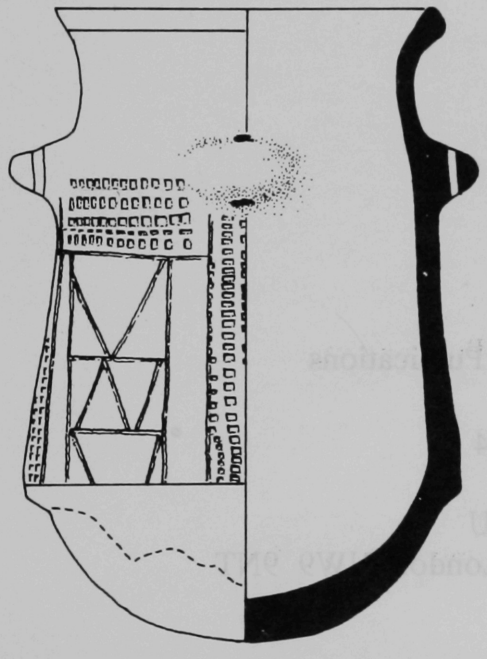

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Introduction

In August 1977, the Iraqi State Organization of Antiquities and Heritage (SOAH) issued an invitation to academic institutions and other research organizations, both at home and abroad, to join with it in an urgent programme of archaeological salvage work in the Hamrin Basin, a region of the Diyala River Basin in eastern central Iraq, where numerous ancient sites were shortly to be submerged beneath the waters of an extensive reservoir following the construction of a new dam at the Jabal Hamrin Gorge.

In response to this invitation, the University of Mosul immediately expressed its keen readiness to participate in the work, and sought guidance from the SOAH as to where its efforts might most usefully be concentrated in the limited time available. After discussions with the SOAH, it was decided that the University, represented by the staff of its Archaeological & Cultural Research Centre at the College of Arts, should select a suitable site for excavation in the north-eastern sector of the Basin, where, to the south-east of the town of Qara Tepe, a variety of large and small sites have been listed by the SOAH in the course of preliminary survey. Between September and December 1977, these sites were duly visited for the Archaeological & Cultural Research Centre by Dr Adil H. Abbu and the present writer, and as a result of their reports the decision was eventually taken to excavate the largest of the tells in the area, namely Tell Halawa (Map 1: No. 52). This large tell, which was surrounded by a scatter of lesser mounds (Tell Abu Libn, Tell Abu Tahin (Map 1: No. 47), Teil Greish (Map 1: No.51) Tell Mikalat and Tell Seidalan (Map 1: No. 46), gave the strong impression of having been an important local administrative centre, particularly during the Akkadian and Old Babylonian periods, for its surface was heavily littered with Akkadian and Old Babylonian sherds.

During the course of three seasons of excavation work, which occupied some twenty two months between February 1978 and June 1980, the University of Mosul Expedition to Tell Halawa succeeded in identifying between the summit of the mound and the local water table a total of seven superimposed occupation levels, which were numbered I-VII from the top downwards. Of these seven levels, the top most four levels, Levels I-IV, were all to some greater or lesser extent exposed horizontally, while the earlier levels, Levels V-VII, were revealed by deep sounding only. Beneath Level I, which consisted of the much eroded and very poorly preserved remains of a Partho-Sasanian settlement of uncertain status, the next three horizontally exposed Levels II-IV, proved to be of an unmistakably urban character representing a different layout from that one before. Comparison of the architecture of these three levels and their associated pottery and finds with dated discoveries in the Lower Diyala region and at sites in wider Mesopotamia made it clear that they corresponded in the main to the first quarter of the 2nd. millennium B.C., or to what in this thesis is termed pre-Empire of Babylon, Isin-Larsa phases of the Old Babylonian period, that period extending from the fall of the Third Dynasty of Ur to the fall of the First Dynasty of Babylon. Following this chronological scheme, Level VI was dated by the Expedition to a time span extending from the Ur III period into the Early Isin-Larsa phase of the Old Babylonian period, Level III to the Early Isin-Larsa phase and Level II to the Middle-Late Isin-Larsa (Early Isin-Larsa and Middle-Late Isin-Larsa here corresponding to the chronological terms "Early Larsa" and "Late Larsa" as employed by the University of Chicago Expedition to the Diyala region in the 1930's (Delougaz 1952: 114)). In common with other sites with Old Babylonian period remains in the Hamrin Basin, little if anything was identifiable as belonging to the final, First Dynasty of Babylon phase of the Old Babylonian period extending from the creation by Hammurabi of the empire of the First Dynasty of Babylon towards the end of his reign down to the fall of the Dynasty in the reign of Samsuditana (Gibson 1980: 22).

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In presenting a detailed study in this thesis of the Early-Late Isin- Larsa phase Old Babylonian pottery finds recovered from Halawa Levels II-IV (Chapter 4 with related

Tables), it will be our aim as far as possible to relate them to the comparable and still largely unpublished pottery finds made by other Expeditions at other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin as well as to such contemporary published pottery finds as have been made in the Diyala region at large and in wider Mesopotamia. To provide the necessary background data for this study, our initial three chapters will be concerned to give an account, firstly of the location and basic geography of the Hamrin Basin (Chapter 1); secondly, a gazetteer of sites in the Basin where Old Babylonian remains have been recently excavated (Chapter 2), and thirdly, a full description of Halawa Levels II-IV, of which the most exposed and impressive was Level II with its closely-packed private houses and narrow streets and alleyways dominated by an Administrative Complex (incoporating a formal audience chamber and temple), a major Public Building of some kind and a thick-walled building of a possible military character described by the Expedition as "the strong point" (chapter 3)

Chapter 1

The Geography of the Hamrin Basin (1)

1.1 Location and Relief

In recent years, specialist writers concerned with the geography and economic development of the Diyala river basin in eastern central Iraq found it convenient to divide the region into three sub-regions: the *Upper Diayala*, extending from the Darband-i-Khan gorge, dam and reservoir near the Iranian border down to the gorge through the Tun-a-Chilkana ridge near the village of Kalar; the *Middle Diyala* extending from the Tun-a-Chilkana gorge down to the gorge through the Jabal Hamrin; and the *Lower Diyala* extending from the Jabal Hamrin gorge down to the junction of the Diyala river with the Tigris river c. 13 km. to the south of Baghdad (MacDonald and Partners 1958a, 1958b, 1959; Mitchell 1959; Mitchell and Naylor 1960). Within this currently employed threefold division, the Hamrin basin is located in the Middle Diyala sub-region, where, flanked on the south-west by the Jabal Hamrin and on the north-east by the Jabal Jubbah and its southern continuation, the Jabal Qizil Ribat, it represents the last, most westerly foothill plain to be traversed by the Diyala in its long meandering decent from the Zagros mountains. That the Basin takes its name from the Hamrin (2) reflects not only the importance of that mountain as a feature in the relief of central Iraq, running diagonally NW x SE across country from the gorge at Fat-ha on the Tigris down to the Iraq-Iran border near Khanaqin, but the commanding character of its presence in relation to the local topography of the Basin. With its barren rugged slopes rising to a height of c. 212 m.above sea level in the vicinity of the Hamrin gorge, it is not only higher than the Jabal Jubbah and the Jabal Qizil Ribat, but it effectively inhibits access to the Basin from the west save via a small number of passes (most importantly the Ain Lailah, the Sakaltutan and the Kurdaruz). Within the Basin itself, which lies at c. 93 m. above sea level the only relief of any notable significance is the Nasaz, a broad low gravelly ridge, which extends northwestwards from the right bank of the Diyala between the towns of Sa'adiya (formerly Qizil Ribat) and Jalawla up towards the town of Qara Tepe at the upper end of the Basin (see Map 1). Unlike Jibals Hamrin, Jubbah and Qizil Ribat which enclose the Basin, the Nasaz becomes green with minor vegetation at the outset of spring, but most of this has been burnt off by the sun before the end of April (Gibson 1981: 13).

From its northern end, beyond the town of Qara Tepe, to its southern end near the village of Qarya Yusuf (Map 2), the Hamrin Basin measures some 40 km. in length, while in its widest parts it is between 14-15 km. across.

1.2 Rivers and Marshes

The Diyala river, the main life-giving artery of the Hamrin Basin, enters the area at Jalawla in the north-east and leaves it via the Hamrin gorge some 15 km to the south-west (3). It thus divides the area diagonally into two unequal portions, that to the north of the river being very substantially the larger. Within the Basin, the Diyala is joined near its entry into Hamrin gorge by two minor-tributaries, the Narin from the north-west and the Kurdarrah from the south-east, their respective courses running generally parallel with the base of the Jabal Hamrin (Map 1). Unlike the Diyala which flows in a wide shallow bed split into numerous braided channels, the Narin and Kurdarrah are both single channel streams of narrow width 10-15 m), which have cut down deeply (as much as 9 m) into the alluvium Basin. Of the two, the Narin which originates in the general region of Kifri to the north of Qara Tepe is the more important.

Beside the Narin, a further perennial stream flows into the northern end of the Basin which is not a tributary but an off-shoot of the Diyala. This stream stems from the main course of the Diyala at a point not far from the village of Qulaju at the south-east end of the Jabal Kumar to the north-east of Jibbal Jubbah, from whence it flows in a south-westerly direction towards the Jabal Jubbah and Qara Tepe. Cutting across the low-lying north-western end of the Jabal Jubbah opposite Qara Tepe, it waters the plain in the vicinity of the town (Admiralty, Naval Intelligence Division 1944: 85-86). on many maps this off-shoot of the Diyala is shown as "Qara Tepe Canal" (Gibson 1981: 15).

In the winter heavy rains and in the spring and early summer the melting of snow in the Zagros mountains have a strong effect on the Diyala and the streams and watercourses within its catchment area. Within the Hamrin Basin, between December and May, the Diyala, the Narin and the Kurdarrah flow high in their beds and in extreme years or after extreme events may flood the land on either side causing damage to property and cultivation. As an example of this in recent years, on 4th January 1958, after 24 hours of rain, which at Jalawla was measured at 76 mm (= 31% of the annual average for Jalawla), the Diyala overtopped its banks and swept away not only the railway bridge at Jalawla but also many houses (MacDonald and Partners 1959: Appendix I, 75).

ln the northern half of the Hamrin Basin,there are two areas which are regularly flooded with the onset of the winter rains, here mainly by run-off from the Jabal Jubbah and the Nasaz. These are low-lying areas of marshland's, the larger of which (c. 24 sq km) stretches from just south of Qara Tepe down to the village of Uyun Kheshalat, while the smaller (c. 4 sq km), somewhat further south, stretches from Tell Ababra over towards Tell Tunneirah (see Map; 1, Site Nos. 34 and 41). Already by late December both of these marsh areas have become wide sheets of water which may be crossed only on horseback via known submerged ridges. From the vantage point of Uch Tepe on the eastern periphery of the larger marsh area, Gibson (1981:13) has recently given a vivid description of conditions during and following an extreme rainfall event, which well illustrates how the marshes are transformed annually into lakes:- "During December, 1978, when we experienced thirty-four hours of continuous rain, Uch Tepe was surrounded by water and the lanes of the village were 20 to 30 centimetres deep in rapidly moving torrents. Walls of houses were undermined and collapsed. Even after the rain stopped, the water continued to pour off the Jebel Jubbah. The plain from Qara Tepe and Keshkul to Khalawiyah and Uyun Kheshalat was a lake, with only tells rising above it. For several days thereafter, water kept pouring past Uch Tepe in southwesterly direction. After the main flow had diminished the Uch Tepe tells were still surrounded by water, except for Tepe al-Atiqeh, which could be approached from the southeast side. For all of January, and part of February, we were obliged to wade to Tell Razuk and Ahmed al-Mughir".

With the coming of spring, however, the quantity of accumulated water marsh areas is rapidly and significantly reduced by evaporation leaving extensive tracts of shura (salt encrusted soil) and sabkha (damp, dark brown soil having a high content of deliquescent salts) (4). Over these saline areas during the months of summer and autumn a wide variety of grasses, sedges and other salt-tolerant plants grow in abundance, providing valuable and welcome pasturage for the numerous sheep and cattle owned by the villages round about.

1.3 Soils

In 1957-1958, Hunting Technical Services Limited were commissioned to undertake a survey of soils and land quality in the Middle sub-region of the Diyala River Basin on behalf of Sir Murdoch MacDonald and Partners, consulting engineers to the Iraq Development Board, the detailed results of which were subsequently presented to the Development Board by Sir MacDonald and Partners in the context of two lengthy confidential reports (MacDonald and Partners 1958b, 1959). In an article in the Geographical Journal 126, C.W. Mitchell and P.E. Naylor, two employees of Technical Services, have published these results in summary (Mitchal, Naylor 1960: 469-476).

As described by Mitchell and Naylor, the valley soils of the Middle Diyala (of which those of the Hamrin Basin form a major part) are very similar to those of the Lower Diyala, their parent material being composed of Bakhtiari silts, clays and gravels washed down from the soft calcareous fringing upland and overlying Fars marls and sandstones. In the more Low-lying areas, this material is additionally interstratified with further material contributed by the sub-region's rivers and man-made canals(5). At its most typical, the valley alluvium of the Hamrin Basin and the Middle Diyala in general is stoneless and fine-textured, described as "silty clay loam" on the U.S.D.A. textural triangle (United States Department of Agriculture 1951). It contains about 30 percent calcium carbonate and a small amount of gypsum, and though low in nitrogen, phosphorus and organic matter and only just adequate in potassium, it is moderately fertile. With regard to salinity, the top 1.50 m of the valley soils of the Middle Diyala are some what less saline than the top 1.50 m in the Lower Diyala (Mitchell and Naylor 1960: 471, Table I), 86 percent of the land being non-saline (0-0.3%) 10 percent moderately saline (0.35-0.65%) and 4 percent highly saline over 0.65%), notably the marsh areas in the northern part of the Hamrin Basin.

According to the U.S.D.I. Bureau of Reclamation classification system (United States Department of the Interior 1951), most of the valley alluvium in the Hamrin Basin is either Class 2 land ("moderately suitable for irrigation") or Class 3 land ("suitable for irrigation development, but approaching marginality") (Mitchell and Naylor 1960: 470, Map).

1.4 Settlement, Agriculture and Irrigation

As already noted (section 1.1), the Hamrin Basin contains three towns, namely Jalawla, Sa'adiya and Qara Tepe. Of these, Sa'adiya on the Diyala and Qara Tepe in the north have the character of rural market towns serving the villages of the Basin within their respective orbits, while Jalawla on the Diyala is a small military garrison town related to the road and rail crossing at that point. Although Jalawla derives its food supplies largely from outside its immediate locality, both Sa'adiya and Qara Tepe are surrounded by extensive areas of cultivation. Where villages and lesser places of habitation are to be seen in the Basin, other than in the immediate environs of Sa'adiya and Qara Tepe, these are for the most part scattered along the Diyala, the Kurdarrah and the Narin and around the salt marsh areas, the principal livelihood of their inhabitants being either primarily pastoral or primarily agricultural according to location.

In the Hamrin Basin, the two principal crops in order of importance are wheat (made viable by the generally low salinity of the Basin's soils) and barley, both of which are grown during the winter when almost all of the rain which falls in the area is precipitated. However, because rainfall in the Basin amounts on average to no more than 244 mm per annum (measured at Jalawla) and is often erratic, yields are generally low and crop failure frequent save where supplementary irrigation is available (Mitchell and Naylor 1960: 274). As commonly in the Lower Diyala region and in Iraq at large, the method of farming practiced is the "fallow system", whereby the land is allowed to lie fallow in alternate years in order to recover its fertility. Apart from the two major crops of wheat and barley, some small sowing of linseed and broad beans are made in the winter, but only on irrigated land.

In the summer months, when no rain falls at all, the volume of agriculture in the Basin is significantly less than in winter and is entirely based on irrigation. Most widespread throughout the Basin is the growing of summer vegetables (tomatoes, aubergine, okra, melons, cucumbers, squash, onions, beans and pulses), but some rice, cotton, sesame and maize is also planted on a small scale, especially around Qara Tepe and Sa'adiya and along the Diyala. Perennial crops in the form of fruiting trees which require irrigation throughout the year and yield during the summer are dates, citrus fruits, pomegranates, figs and mulberries, which likewise are grown on a modest scale only and are chiefly in evidence around Qara Tepe, Sa'adiya along the Diyala.

Primarily and most importantly in the Hamrin Basin, the irrigation of agricultural land is performed by means of open-headed canals stemming from the Diyala river, though seasonal wadis descending from the fringing uplands also make some contribution. During the winter, when the Diyala is at highest, water from the river flows readily into these canals which run sometimes for long distances inland. Thus, from the right bank of the Diyala near the village of Qulaju two canals run parallel with the "Qara Tepe Canal" (see 1.2) for over 20 km, eventually to water with it the area of Qara Tepe and the land to the south as far as the villages of Kashkul and Seidalan (Map 1: Sites 46 and 50). Further downstream, a great triangle of land with its apex above Sa'adiya and its base formed by the lower Narin and the lower Kurdarrah is watered by a number of left and right bank canals, of which the most notable are the Sa'adiya, the Zawiyah Saghir and the Zawiyah Kabir (left bank) and the Kahuri and the Ahmar (right bank). In the summer when the level of the Diyala is at its lowest, a much reduced volume of water is kept flowing into these canals by means of temporarily constructed stone boulder and brushwood dams. This flow is sufficient to support summer crops in the near vicinity of the river, but further inland, where the river water fails to reach, the villagers are dependent on hand-dug wells to support their limited patches of summer vegetables. These wells characteristically are large pits, five metres or so wide by seven or eight metres long and four metres deep, and though uniformly baled in the past are now commonly operated by diesel pump, each well serving an area of c. 1-2 hectares (Gibson 1981: 14). In general, such wells become excessively brackish after a few years and are abandoned (6), but some, perhaps due to their position in relation to the Basin's main ground water flow lines, remain sweet for an exceptionally long time, e.g. the principal well at Uyun Kheshalat (Gibson 1981: 14). During the summer the much reduced Narin and Kurdarrah become so salty as to be useless for agricultural purposes.

With regard to the irrigation of the Basin in antiquity, little known, but the broad distribution of ancient sites in the Qara Tepe region in land fringing the Diyala, the Narin and the Kurdarrah (Map 1) would suggest a tapping of the area's surface and ground water resources similar in kind, if not always in scale, to that of today. Certainly recent excavations in the Basin have produced evidence both of ancient irrigation channels and domestic wells (7), while here and there, both in the north and in the southern half of the Basin, vestiges of ancient canal beds and water training works may be seen on the surface (8). Whether these ancient canal beds and water training works are all of Sassanian or later date as is commonly supposed must now, following the inundation of the Basin, be a matter of speculation, but the presence of the major 3rd. - 2nd. millennium sites of Tell Yelkhi in the centre of the Basin (Map 1, No. 36) and Tell Halawa in the north-east (Map 1, No. 52) would seem to require supportive canals stemming from the Diyala on the one hand and its Qulaju village off-shoot (see 1.2) on the other (9). To what extent the crops grown from period to period in antiquity similar in kind and range to those grown in the Basin in recent times cannot yet be assessed until studies have been completed both of the text and of the ancient botanical samples recovered from the excavated sites. However, it is interesting to note that in the Old Babylonian tablets that have studied From Tell es-Sib and Tell Yelkhi (Map 1, Nos. 29 (Baradan) and 36) some mention is made of sesame, a summer crop which is dependent on irrigation for its successful cultivation (10).

1.5 Communications

In recent years, fast motor travel both through and within the Hamrin Basin has been made possible by the laying of three metalled roads. Of these the first to be laid and the most important is the Middle Diyala section of the Baghdad-Kermanshah Highway, which, after entering the Basin via the Kurdaruz Pass (to the south-east of the Hamrin Gorge) and crossing the Kurdarrah, continues generally north-eastwards through Sa'adiya and then Khanaqin on its way to the Iraq-Iran border (Map 2). The second road, which, striking further north-eastwards still, ascends to Darband-i-Khan, leaves the Baghdad-Kermanshah Highway at Sa'adiya to cross the Diyala at Jalawla, while the third road, the most recent of all, traverses the lower south-west slopes of the Jabal Jubbah to connect Jalawla with Qara Tepe. Prior to the construction of this last metalled road, traffic between Jalawla and Qara Tepe made chief use of a parallel gravelled road

running about a kilometer to the south-west through the villages of Bahizeh, Jumailah and Keshkul (Map 1), from which numerous dirt tracks branch off across the Nasaz to such interior villages of the Basin as Uyun Kheshalat and Uch Tepe (Gibson,1981: 11-12, 14). From these villages, further dirt tracks fan out north, west and south to link with other villages around the marshes, along the Narin and along the right bank of the Diyala where passage for wheeled vehicles is frequently rendered circuitous by the presence both of canal and irrigation ditches. During the winter, the rains and localised flooding make many of these tracks difficult or impassable, and at this time travellers, in the upper Basin not using the new metalled Jalawla-Qara Tepe road resort to the Nasaz, which, with its elevated gravelly surface, permits travel in all weathers.

In antiquity, the distribution of sites within the Basin (Map 1) would seem to suggest a pattern of communications not unlike that of today, with a network of minor internal tracks and at least two major transit routes. Of these latter routes, the most important by far was that now generally followed by the modern Baghdad-Kermanshah Highway which connected central Iraq with Iran and lands further to the east. Known in medieval times as the Great Khurasan Road, its line along the left bank of the Diyala is marked by numerous tells. Also marked by numerous tells, at least at its northern entry into the Basin above Tell Halawa, is a second ancient route, which descended, most probably down the western side of the Nasaz, to the Diyala (Maps 1 and 4), where, after crossing the river somewhere between Jalawla and Sa'adiya, it linked up with the great east route described above.

At times in past centuries, a route from Baghdad to Kirkuk and Mosul via Deli Abbas and the Hamrin Basin was favoured over the more direct and usual route via Baquba, Khalis and Tuz Khurmatlu. This route entered the Basin from Deli Abbas via the Sakaltutan Pass (to the north-west of the Harmrin Gorge, Map 3), to descend on the river Narin, from which it proceeded on via Qara Tepe up to Kirkuk (11).

1.6 Chapter 1: Notes

1. The topographical conditions described in this Chapter, it must be stressed, relate to the Hamrin Basin as it was before the completion of the Hamrin Dam in 1980. Since 1980, the gradual build up of water behind the Dam has led to the widespread inundation of the Basin, so that what was once largely dry land is now a vast reservoir covering somewhere in the region of 400 sq km.

2. The ancient name of the Jabal Hamrin was Ebiḫ (EN.TI) in Sumerian and Abiḫ (later also Ebiḫ) in Akkadian, (see Steinkeller 1981: 163-164 n.3) for a discussion and references in cuneiform literature. Its present name, which means "the red mountain", derives from the clays and sandstones which flank its calcareous core (Admiralty, Naval Intelligence Division 1944: 82-83). For Aramaic names for Jabal Hamrin, some of which again refer to its redness, see Francis and Awad 1952: 260.

3. The Diyala, the Ab-i-Sirwan in Iran and the Tamera in the work early Arab geographers (Sousa 1963: 269), was in antiquity called Turnat, see e.g. Frankfort, Lloyd and Jacobsen 1940: 193 for its mention in a date formula of the Old Babylonian period (No. 119) from Eshnunna.

4. For shura and sabkha soils, see Buringh 1960: 91.

5. For detailed information relating to the geology and/or sedimentation of the Middle Diyala region, see Admiralty, Naval Staff, Geographical Section of the Naval Intelligence Division 1917: 39, 41; Lees Richardson 1940; MacDonald and Partners 1959; Appendix II: Pascoe et al. 1922: 644 and Van Buren 1959: 128.

6. During his geological survey of the Jabal Hamrin and the Hamrin Basin, E.J. Pascoe (1922) noted numbers of such wells, both in use and abandoned, especially in the area around Uyun Kheshalat at northern end of the Nasaz (Map 3). Near Tell Halawa, they may be seen around the villages of Kashkul, Sajlah and Seidalan.

7. For the discovery of a buried ancient irrigation channel near Tell Gubba, see Young 1979: 15, no. 10. For the discovery of wells at various sites, see Invernizzi 1980: 41 (Tell Abu Husaini); Amin 1979: 511and Postgate and Watson 1979: 171 (Tell Baradan); and Roaf 1982: 41 (Tell Maddhur).

8. For references to the traces of old canal beds and/or water training works in the Hamrin Basin and immediately to the north near Belajo, see Young 1979: 15, no. 10; Jasim 1983 165, MacDonald and Partners 1959, Appendix I: 7, 11, Appendix II: 2; and Madhloom 1979: 585. Also, Plate 1 A-B for two views of an ancient canal bed of uncertain date near Tell Halawa.

9. That the digging and management of canals of the required length were well within the capacity of the engineers of the time need no doubted, see Adams 1958:102, 1981: 245-6; Buringh 1957: 42; Carter 1977: 13 and Goetze 1955: 127.

10 For the occurrence of sesame in the tablets from Tell Yelkhi, see Saporetti 1985: 25. For references to sesame in the tablets from Tell es-Sib, see Mustafa 1983: 49.

11. While in winter the Narin and in particular the flooded marshes beyond form a serious obstacle to travellers making for Qara Tepe after crossing the Jabal Hamrin, in summer when its level is low the river is readily fordable in some eight places (Map.3).

Chapter 2

Gazetteer of Old Babylonian Sites in the Hamrin Basin

2.1 Introduction

As a result of recent archaeological activities in the Hamrin Basin, no less than twenty-three Old Babylonian sites have been excavated. The majority of these lie to the north of the Diyala river, but five, namely Tell Suleimah, Tell al-Zawiyeh, Tell Abadah, Tell Sa'adiya and Tulul al-Khubari lie to the south (Map 4).

The Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin may be divided into two categories:

1. Agriculturally-supported settlements comprising private houses, administrative buildings, and shrines.
2. Cemeteries comprising the graves of the dead.

Although, collectively, these sites shed much light on living conditions in the region during the initial, Isin-Larsa phase of the Old Babylonian period, the same may not be said for the time when the First Dynasty of Babylon was in the ascendant. In part this is due to the fact that some of the sites were abandoned before then, but in most cases the reason for our lack of knowledge is that the topmost levels of the sites have been destroyed by natural or seriously damaged by human activity (e.g. by agriculture and the digging of graves).

Generally speaking, the Isin-Larsa phase of the Old Babylonian period is well represented throughout the Hamrin Basin and the Lower Diyala region. In addition to the twenty-three sites which have been excavated in the Hamrin Basin, ten others have been excavated in the Lower Diyala. Also about 150 additional sites have been identified in the course of surveys conducted in the Upper, Middle and Lower Diyala regions by Th. Jacobsen (I937) and R. McC Adams [1957-58] for the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago (Adams, 1965: 135-160) and by the SOAH (Iraqi State Organization of Antiquities and Heritage 1970).

Information relating to the Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin is at present being published in the journal *Iraq* (Postgate and Watson 1979; Roaf and Postgate 1981; Roaf and Killick 1983 and Killick and Black 1985) and in the journal *Sumer* (see Vol. 35 (1979) for papers presented at the International Symposium for Babylon, Assur and the Hamrin held in Baghdad, 5th-8th December 1978). However, it is to be hoped that before long considerably more information will become available as articles currently held up in the press such as those on the seasons of work conducted by the University of Mosul Expedition at Tell Halawa (Map 1, No.52) between 1978-1980 are published.

Most of the sites listed in this Gazetteer were chosen by the State Organization of Antiquities and Heritage in 1977 (Map 1), since, by reason of their position, they promised to be amongst the first to be flooded following the completion of the Hamrin Dam.

A comparative stratigraphy of the excavated Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin is shown in Chart 3.1.1.

2.1.1 Tell Ababra (Map 1, No. 34)

Tell Ababra is located in the centre of the Hamrin Basin, 700m. north-west of the village of Mahmuleh and 1.5 km from the east bank of the river Narin.

Tell Ababra comprises six small mounds, the main one having eminences as well as a flat southern portion and a more steeply sloping northern part. The dimensions of the main mound are approximately 150 x90x 5 m. Not far to the north of the main mound are two smaller mounds, both 20m in diameter. The site of Tell Ababra is surrounded by alluvial plain, except where there is a small marsh. Geological investigation of the site that its east side lies on the shore line of an ancient lake and that some of the mound is composed of natural geological deposits (Trenkwalder 1979:481).

Work at this site was carried out between 1978-79 by an Austrian archeological team from the University of Innsbruck, under the direction of Dr. Helga Trenkwalder, with Dr. Monika Ludescber as principal Archaeologist.

The site has three levels:-
Level I : Achaemenid-Parthian.
Levels II and III : Old Babylonian (Early/Middle Isin Larsa).

Both Levels II and III were represented by the remains of private houses, with which were associated a number of graves. These grave produced a few bronze artefacts (a goblet, a ring and a pin), as well as several complete pottery vessels. One of these vessels, a concave-sided cylindrical beaker with low carination and flat base is illustrated in Plate 114, No. 339. All these grave articles were typically Early/Middle Isin Larsa.

Bibliography:

Trenkwalder 1979: 480-481.
Postgate and Watson 1979: 162-163.
Roaf and Postgate 1981: 170.

2.1.2 Tell Abadah (Map 1, No. 7)

Tell Abadah lies in the southern half of the Hamrin Basin, about 12 km. south-east of Sa'adiya. The Tell, which is relatively large and oval in shape, measures some 190 x 150 x 3.50 m. It is surrounded by a broad plain. To the west of the site lies a depression representing the ancient bed of Nahrawan Canal, which runs southeastwards towards the eastern border of Iraq.

The site was excavated for the SOAH by Mr. Sabah Abboud Jasim between December 1977 and July 1978. The site represents a village and has three levels:
Level I : 'Ubaid 3.
Level II : 'Ubaid 2.
Level III : Samarra/'Ubaid 1 transitional.

The Old Babylonian period is represented by a single grave, which was found at a depth of 40 cm below ground surface in Square J7A in the north-west part of the mound. It is possible that further graves may yet be discovered. The grave, which may be attributable to the contemporary Old Babylonian settlement at either Tell Suleimah or Tell al-Zawiyeh nearby, contained a pottery jar and a small copper plate, both typical of the Middle/Late Isin-Larsa phase.

Bibliography:

Jasim 1979 : 528-529.
Postgate and Watson 1979 : 163-164.
Jasim 1983 : 165-186.
Jasim 1985 : 90, 98, 110.

2.1.3 Tell Abga' (Map 1, No. 58)

Tell Abga' lies to the south of the site of Ahmed al-Hattu (Map 1,No. 57), on the north side of the Diyala river. It is surrounded by alluvial plain and measures approximately 300 x 200 x 10.40 m. It was excavated from the end of September to the beginning of December 1978 by a team from the University of Munich, led by Dr. L. Trumpelmann.

The site has three levels:-
Level I : Partho/Sassanian.
Level II : Old Babylonian.
Level III : Akkadian.

The Old Babylonian remains were almost completely eroded, and identified by a little pottery only.

Bibliography:-
Postgate and Watson 1979 : 164
Roaf and Postgate 1981 : 170-171.

2.1.4 Tell Abu Husaini (Map 1, No. 35)

The site lies in the north-eastern part of the Hamrin Basin, near the village of Sheikh Ibrahim, south of Tell Yelkhi. It is a large oval mound, measuring some 130 x 110 x 6m, with the Nasaz ridge on one side and alluvial plain on the other.

The site was excavated by a Joint Iraqi-Italian expedition for three short seasons between 1978-79. The work was directed in turn by Dr. A. Invernizzi; Dr. G. Bergamini; Dr. S. Tusa and Dr. E. Valtz.

The stratigraphy revealed only one settlement belonging to the 'Ubaid period. Later, the site was used as a grave yard during Isin-Larsa, Neo-Assyrian, Partho-Sassanian and Islamic times. In all probability, the Isin-Larsa graves at this site belong to the settlements of Tell Yelkhi and Tell Hassan nearby.

Bibliography:
Postgate and Watson 1979 : 165.
Roaf and Postgate 1981 : 171.
Invernizzi 1980 : 19-49.
Tusa 1980.

2.1.5 Tell Abu Qasim (Map 1, No. 65)

Tell Abu Qasim is located in the north-east sector of the Hamrin Basin, about 500m to the south of the village of Uyun Kheshalat and some 25km north-west of Jalawla. Close by, about 50m to the west, is the cemetery site of Kheit Qasim.

The site is small, measuring about 100x100x2.80m, and is surrounded by flat agricultural land in that low-lying area adjacent to the Qara Tepe marshes, which is so seriously affected in times of heavy rainfall. The excavation of this site on behalf of the SOAH was undertaken by Mr. Awad al-Kassar, assisted by Miss Ilham al-Salibi and Miss Nawal al-Mutawali (Archaeologists).

Initial work was from June to August 1978, afterwards continuing throughout 1979 and into the spring of 1980. The site has four levels which were excavated by deep sounding (3 x 4 m):

Level I : Old Babylonian.
Level II : Early Dynastic.
Level III : Nineveh V/Late Jamdat Nasr period.
Level IV : Uncertain (neither Halaf nor 'Ubaid).

The best Old Babylonian remains were found in 26 graves and consisted mainly of pottery vessels, all typical of the Middle Isin-Larsa phase

Bibliography :
al-Kassar 1979 : 472-476.
Postgate and Watson 1979 :165
Roaf and Postgate 1981 ; 171

2.1.6 Tell Ahmed al-Mughir (Map 1, No. 55; SOAH File No. 331)

This is one of several ancient sites in the vicinity of the village of Uch Tepe. It lies about 500m to the west of Uch Tepe and 350m north of Tell Razuk. The site measures about 200 x 150 x 3m. In the surrounding alluvial plain it appears as a gentle hump.

The excavations at Tell Ahmed al-Mughir were conducted from 18th November to 7th December 1979 and again from 14th-31st January 1980 by a joint expedition of the Universities of Chicago and Copenhagen under the direction of Prof. McGuire Gibson, assisted by Dr. Mogens Trolle-Larsen.

The site has five levels:-
Level I : Sassanian.
Levels II and III : Kassite.
Levels IV and V : Old Babylonian (Early/Middle Isin-Larsa).
Old Babylonian Levels IV and V were identified in a 5 metre deep sounding and were represented by walls with associated pottery.

Bibliography :
Gibson 1979 : 466-467.
Postgate and Watson 1979 : 161.
Armstrong 1981 : 151-156.
Eidem 1981 : 144-146.

2.1.7 Tulul al-Khubari (Map 1, No. 15)

Tulul al-Khubari lie in the middle of an agricultural plain to the south of the river Diyala. They are nearly 2km south of Tell Suleimah and 8km west of Sa'adiya. Of the three principal mounds numbered I-III, only Tell I has been excavated. Oval in shape, it is 50 m long and about 2.50m high. Work at the Tell I was begun on 5th April 1978 under the direction of Mr. Fadhil Madhloom for the SOAH and continued into 1979.

The site has five levels:-
Levels I and II : Parthian.
Level III : Achaemenid or Parthian.
Level IV : Old Babylonian.
Level V : 'Ubaid.

Further investigation is needed to clarify the stratification at this site.

Bibliography :
Postgate and Watson 1979 : 180-181.
Dawoud 1979 : 597-598.

2.1.8 Tell al-Sa'adiya (Map 4, No. 9).

Tell al-Sa'adiya lies about half a kilometre upstream from the modern town of Sa'adiya on the left bank of the Diyala river. The Tell was excavated by a Polish expedition from the University of Warsaw, under the direction of Prof. S. Kozlowski, assisted by Dr. P. Bielinski.

The work revealed remains belonging to the 'Ubaid period. The Babylonian period was represented by graves only.

Bibliography
Roaf and Postgate 1981 : 197.

2.1.9 Tell es-Sib I (Map 1, No. 29 under Tell Baradan).

This is one of a group of mounds, namely Tell es-Sib I, Tell es-Sib II, Tell Hadad and Tell Baradan. Together, these sites may represent the Babylonian administrative centre ME.TU.RA.AN^{ki}, which later came to be known as Me-turnat. Me-turnat is mentioned in many texts from outside the Hamrin Basin, notably in the royal inscriptions of those earlier Neo-Assyrian kings who had cause to pass through the Hamrin Basin. For example, Shamshi-Adad V, on his 4th. campaign against Babylonia, crossed Mount Ebih and laid siege to Me-turnat (which he calls part of Assyria) before continuing on to cross the Diyala river (Turnat) (Postgate 1979:593; Oded 1979: 129). Latterly during the Neo-Assyrian period, Me-turnat was re-named Sirara^{ki}.

The site is situated in the middle of the Hamrin Basin about 15km south-west of Jalawla and west of the Diyala river. It measures 62 x 28 x 3m and has been seriously damaged by agricultural activity, except in the north- eastern part which has not been affected.

A first season of excavation for the SOAH was carried out at Tell es-Sib I from 1st November 1977 to 15th August 1978 by Mr. Hazim al-Najafi. Later, in February 1979, further work was directed by Mr. Na'il Hanoun, with the assistance of Mr. Jabar Khawas and Miss Rasmiah Rasheed.

The site has four levels:-
Level I : Parthian (poorly represented).
Level II : Old Babylonian (Late Isin-Larsa).
Level III : Old Babylonian (Middle Isin-Larsa).
Level IV : Old Babylonian (Early/Middle Isin-Larsa).

Of the Old Babylonian levels, Level III was the most important. It had suffered from a conflagration, the traces of which were visible in the houses. Altogether, well over 700 cuneiform tablets (including fragments) were recovered from this level, viz. about 390 from the first season and about 342 from the second. Some of these tablets dealt with economic and administrative matters, and at least two bore date formulae of King Iluni of Eshnunna (Field Nos.9 and 206). Also found in Level III were a number of Old Babylonian cylinder seals and terra-cottas, which were generally similar to cylinder seals and terra-cottas found at Tell Halawa, Tell Suleimah and Tell Yelkhi. With regard to the pottery, Level III produced a variety of Beakers, Jars, Bowls and Strainers (Pl.52 and Catalogue Nos. 338, 350, 354, 377, 386, 403, 405, 406,432, 433, 442, 445, 457, 461, 468, 488, 489, 507, 510,519, 530), all attributable to the Middle or Late phases of the Isin-Larsa period.

Bibliography :

al-Najafi	1978 : 15-16.
Hanoun	1979 : 438 429.
Postgate	1979: 593.
Postgate and Watson	1979 : 167.
Oded	1979 : 129.
al-Najafi	1980.
Hanoun	1980.
Jasim, R.	1980.
Majeed	1980.
Roaf and Postgate	1981 : 188.
al-Rawi, F.	1982 : 117-120
Mustafa, A. -	1983.

2.1.10 Tell es-Sib II (Map 1, No. 29 under Tell Baradan)

Tell es-Sib II is situated about 60 m south-east of Tell es-Sib I and stands about 2.75m above the surrounding plain. In 1980, a trench was dug into it for the SOAH by Mr. Na'il Hanoun and this revealed further remains from the Old Babylonian period. The pottery was similar to that recovered at Tell es-Sib I. The most notable shapes were Jars, Beakers and Bowls.

Bibliography :

Hanoun 1980.
Roaf and Postgate 1981 : 188.

2.1.11 Tell al-Zawiyeh (Map 1, No. 23, SOAH File No. 354)

Tell al-Zawiyeh is located in the south-western part of the Hamrin Basin, about 8km to the north-west of the town of Sa'adiya. Skirted on the north and east by the Diyala river, it takes its name from the village al- Zawiyeh, which has been built around it.

It is difficult to describe the shape of the Tell precisely, as it is pitted with many deep holes created by the removal of soil for brick-making. Also, the Diyala river has cut into part of the mound. Overall, the Tell covers about 2,500 sq.m and is 5.50m high.

A SOAH expedition, led by Mr. Nadhir al-Rawi, with the assistance of Mr. Abdul-Rahman Muhammad (Archaeologist), worked continuously at Tell al-Zawiyeh from June 1977 to April 1978.

The site has five levels:-

Levels I and II : Islamic.
Levels III and IV : Kassite.
Level V : Old Babylonian (Late Isin-Larsa).

Many graves were found in Level V, containing jewellery, beads, metal, artefacts and pottery. The pottery types were varied, but the most common were small pedestal-based jars (No.447) and ring-based jars with an ovoid body and wide mouth. Deep bowls (No. 499) and shallow bowls were also represented in Level V.

Bibliography :

al-Rawi, N. 1978: 17-22
al-Rawi, N. 1979: 455-58
Postgate and Watson 1979: 170.

2.1.12 Tell Kunj (Map 1, No. 38 under Kheit Kunj)

This tell lies approximately in the centre of the northern half of the Hamrin Basin, about 1km north-west of the village of Uyun Kheshalat. It is small, low and surrounded by alluvial plain.

Work at this site was carried out between December 1977 and January 1978 by the Metropolitan Museum of Arts and the Institute of Fine Arts New York University, Al-Hiba Expedition, in collaboration with the SOAH. Field Directors were Miss Karen Wilson-Briggs, Miss Suzanne Heim and Miss Melissa Meigham.

Within the limits of a 10.0 x 10.0m sounding, three Old Babylonian levels were identified which may be compared with the sequence at Tell Halawa (Early, Middle and Late Isin-Larsa).

The pottery at Tell Kunj was predominantly of one fabric, buff to light red in colour. Some vessels bore black-painted decoration, though incised or combed patterns were more common. Of the pottery vessels (Nos.331, 343, 346, 368, 375, 379,389,393, 412, 416, 419, 498,513, 538, 541, 542, 547), 80 examples were studied and illustrated

by the excavators in their report to the SOAH. A sherd from Level III (No.619) bore the impression of a cylinder seal with a typical Isin- Larsa presentation scene.

Bibliography :
Postgate and Watson 1979: 171-172.
Wilson-Briggs, K.; Heim, S. and Meigham, M. 1980.

2.1.13 Tell Hadad (Map 1, No. 29 under Tell Baradan)

Tell Hadad lies in the middle of the Hamrin Basin, about 350 m to east of Tell Baradan. Immediately next to it, on the east, is Tell es-Sib I. Together, Tell Hadad, Tell es-Sib I, Tell es-Sib II and Tell Baradan are probably to be identified with the Old Babylonian administrative town of Me-Turan, later Me-turnat. Towards the end of the Neo-Assyrian period, Me-turnat was re-named Sirara^{ki} (sections 2.19 and 11).

The expedition to Tell Hadad on behalf of the SOAH was directed between 1979-1980 by Mr. Na'il Hanoun. In 1981, his place was taken by Mr.Burhan Shakir.

The site has four levels:
Level I : Parthian.
Level II : Neo-Assyrian and Kassite.
Level III : Old Babylonian (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa).
Level IV : Old Babylonian (Early/Middle Isin-Larsa).

The most important discovery in Level III was an Old Babylonian temple with gypsum decoration. Some tablets from Level III included date formulae of the reigns of Ibal-pi-el II (Field No.51) and Ṣilli-Sin (Field Nos.67 and 82). Both kings ruled the kingdom of Eshnunna during the early second millennium. Other finds from Level III included terra-cotta animal and bird figurines and a cylinder seal.
The pottery (Nos.357, 360, 478) was similar to that from Tell es-Sib I and Tell es-Sib II and may be dated to the Early, Middle and Late Isin-Larsa phases.

Bibliography :
Roaf and Postgate 1981 : 77-78.
Rasheed, F. 1981b: 72-80.
Al-Rawi, F. 1982 : 117.
Mustafa, A. 1983.
Demirji 1983 : 14.
Roaf and Killick 1983 : 210-211.
Killick and Black 1985 : 220-221.

2.1.14 Tell Halawa (Map 1, No. 52, SOAH File No. 338)

Tell Halawa lies in the north-eastern part of the Hamrin Basin, about 12 km to the south-east of Qara Tepe. It is sub-circular with two eminences (Plate 3) and measures some 265 x 200 x 12 m. Surrounding it is a fertile alluvial plain .

Altogether three seasons of excavation were carried out at the site by a University of Mosul Expedition composed of members of staff of the Archaeological and Cultural Research Centre of the College of Arts. During the first two seasons, which lasted from 22nd February - 30th June 1978 and from 2nd October 1978 - 16th June 1979 respectively, the work of the expedition was generally supervised by Dr. Adil N. Abbu, with the present writer acting as principal Archaeologist. Mr. Abdul-Jabbar Abdul-Hamid served as the SOAH's full-time representative throughout, with assistance at different times from colleagues, Mr. Abbas Fathal and Mr. Husain al-Amri. Mr. Sultan Darwish acted as foreman and Dhannon Yunis acted as assistant Archaeologist. During the third season from 2nd October 1979 - 18th June 1980, the work was directed for the first half by Mr. Waleed Farhan and for the second half by the present writer, the SOAH representative being Mr. Ghalib al-Khashab.

The site has seven levels:-
Level I : Partho-Sassanian.
Level II : Old Babylonian (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa)-
Level III : Old Babylonian (Early Isin-Larsa)-
Level IV : Ur III-Old Babylonian (Early Isin-Larsa) transitional.
Level V : Late Akkadian. (Deep sounding).
Level VI : Early Akkadian. (Deep sounding).
Level VII : Early Dynastic. (Deep sounding).

For a detailed account of Levels II-IV, see Chapter 3.

Bibliography :

Abbu, A. 1979 : 331-32
Postgate and Watson 1979 : 175-76
Abbu, A. 1980a.
Abbu, A. 1980b.
Yaseen 1980 : 35-79
Yaseen and Farhan 1980.
Roaf and Postgate 1981 : 181
Yaseen (Al-Gailani Werr) 1992: 53-61

2.1.15 Tell Hassan (Map 1, No. 67)

Tell Hassan is located in the north-east part of the Hamrin Basin between Tell Yelkhi and Tell Abu Qasim at the foot of the Nasaz ridge. It is a small rounded tell, measuring approximately 70 x 70 x 1.75m, surrounded by alluvial plain.

Excavations were carried out by an Iraqi-Italian expedition to the site in April 1978 and from October 1978 into 1979. In spring 1980 work again resumed, and some stratigraphical soundings were carried out in the plain around the tell.

The site has six levels:-
Level I Sassanian.
Level IIa-b 'Ubaid.
Levels III-VI Halaf.

Graves belonging to the Early Dynastic period, the Old Babylonian period, the first half of the 1st millennium and the Parthian period, were dug into Level IIa-b. 35 Old Babylonian burials were found in the north-west part of the Tell. The majority (27)were provided with pottery and some with metal goods. In many cases, one or more vessels (mostly jars) were found or a single jar with or without a beaker. A similar tradition was found at Tell Halawa. Some squares were opened in level ground to the west and south-west of Tell Hassan:

Squares 1, 5 and 6 Old Babylonian (Levels l a-b-c).
Square 2 Early Dynastic I (Graves).
Squares 3 and 7 Uruk (Levels 1-4).
Square 4 'Ubaid.

The finds from these squares were in generally poor condition. No architectural remains were encountered.

Bibliography :

Postgate and Watson 1979 : 173-174.
Invernizzi 1980 : 19-49.
Fiorina 1980.

2.1.16 Tell Imlihiyeh (Map 1, No. 32)

The site of Tell Imlihiyeh lies on the western side of the central Hamrin Basin in the angle of low-lying land where, from the north, the river Narin joins the Diyala river. Nearby is

the village of Nuri al-Amin. From the east bank of the Narin to Tell Imlihiyeh is a distance of c. 1.0km., while from the north bank of the Diyala it is c. 4.5km.

The Tell, which extends for c. 500m from north to south, is composed of two natural hillocks of oval shape and unequal size, with a low saddle in between. The larger of the two hillocks, that to the north, stands to height of c. 5m. above the surrounding land and is c. 180m. across from east to west; the smaller is c. 3m. high and c.70m. across from east to west. Crowning the larger hillock are the ruins of a modern village.

The excavations at Tell Imlihiyeh, which were carried out between November 1978 and January 1979 by a team from the German Archaeological Institute, directed by Dr. R.M. Boehmer, revealed only one level of occupation dating to the Kassite period. This level had suffered severely from flooding and erosion over the centuries and had also been damaged by the site's recent village inhabitants.

The Old Babylonian period at Tell Imlihiyeh was represented by a single grave, which was located at a depth of 0.60m. below surface in Square 19in the north-western sector of the larger hillock. Dug into natural soil, it contained, in addition to the skeleton of the dead, a large jar, a small beaker and a small copper/bronze pin - all typical of the Middle Isin-Larsa phase.

Bibliography :
Postgate and Watson 1979 : 174-175
Schirmer 1980 : 9-32
Roaf and Postgate 1981 : 180
Boehmer and Dammer 1985 : 19-27.

2.1.17 Tell Madhhur (Map 1, No. 64; SOAH File No. 376)

Tell Madhhur lies in the north-eastern sector of the Hamrin Basin, south-east of Tell Halawa. Surrounded by fertile land, it stands to little more than 2.50m above the surrounding plain. It is less than l00m in diameter.

Excavations at Tell Madhhur were carried out between 1977-78 by the British Archaeological Expedition to Iraq, in collaboration with the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada. Dr. T. Cuyler Young Jr. and Mr. J.N. Postgate directed the work of the first season, to be followed by Mr. R Killick and Dr. M.D. Roaf for the remainder.

The excavations yielded remains from the Late 'Ubaid period and from the mid-third and second millennia B.C., as well as some Late Islamic graves. Many potsherds were discovered in a well in Trench 5E. Though these were not very distinctive, it has been suggested that they may belong to the second quarter of the second millennium B.C., because of their similarity to Kassite and Old Babylonian pottery found at neighbouring Tell Yelkhi. From our examination of the material, we were able to identify several pieces belonging to the Middle Isin-Larsa phase (Nos. 367, 502).

Bibliography :
Young and Postgate 1978 : 4-5.
Postgate and Watson 1979 : 176
Killick and Roaf 1979 : 534-542.
Roaf 1980
Roaf 1982 : 40-47.
Moon and Roaf 1984 : 128-158.

2.1.18 Tell Razuk (Map 1, No. 53)

Tell Razuk is located in the north-eastern sector of the Hamrin Basin some 500m west of the village of Uch Tepe and between Tell Ahmed al-Mughir and Tell Atiqeh. The mound stands 4 m above the plain and has a diameter of about 250 m.

Excavations were conducted by a joint expedition from the Universities of Chicago and Copenhagen under the direction of Prof. McGuire Gibson. The work started in September 1978 and continued until March 1979. The stratification at Tell Razuk can be divided into six levels. All but the topmost can be dated to the later part of Early Dynastic I and Early Dynastic II. The surface of Level I had been extensively cut with pits and graves, showing evidence of early Akkadian, Isin-Larsa, Sassanian, Medieval Islamic and fairly recent activity.

In the course of examining the ceramic material from this site in the Iraq Museum, Baghdad, several Middle Isin-Larsa vessels came to our notice (Nos.328, 373).

Bibliography :

Postgate and Watson 1979 : 177-178
Gibson et al. 1981: 28-99.

2.1.19 Tell Suleimah (map 1, No. 12, SOAH, File No. 356)

Tell Suleimah is located in the southern part of the Hamrin Basin, 1 km from the Diyala river and 3.0km downstream from the town of Sa'adiya. The usual name of the mound is Tell Suleimah, but it is also known locally as Aq-Tepe (Map 1, No.13). Surrounded by good agricultural land, it is a sub-circular mound with two eminences, the highest of which rises to 14.50m. Overall, the tell measures 280 x 240m.

The ancient name of Tell Suleimah was Awal, this name being mentioned in numerous texts of the Akkadian period that have been recovered from the site. Dr. Fawzi Rasheed, who has studied these texts, notes that Awal occurs in them more frequently than any other place name. Judging from the size of Tell Suleimah, its position on the ancient route from southern Mesopotamia to the highlands of Iran and the substantial archaeological discoveries made there, both architectural and artefacts, it must have been a place of importance (Rasheed, F., 1981a : 9-15).

In texts of the Akkadian period from Susa, Awal is mentioned several times; indeed in one, Naram-Sin is stated to have destroyed the city (Cameron 1936: 34; Steinkeller 1981: 164). Awal is again referred to in an inscription of Ilu-Shuma of Assur, in which this early second millennium king refers to his invasion of Babylonia. Beside establishing the freedom of the inhabitants of the southern plain down to the marshes, Ur and Nippur, he also brought freedom to Awal, Kismar and Der of the god Ishtaran (Sataran) across the Tigris to the east (Cameron 1936: 67-8; Larsen 1976: 63; Grayson 1972: 7-8).

If Awal has been correctly identified with Tell Suleimah, it would appear that during the Old Babylonian period the city was given a new name, for in Level I belonging to that period an inscribed brick came to light showing that the city was now called Pa-ti-ir^{ki}. This name also appears on an inscribed cylinder seal from the same level. Interestingly, while Old Babylonian tablets from Tell es-Sib I refer to a city, Patir, Awal is nowhere mentioned (Jasim, R. 1980; Mustafa, A. 1983, 302-3). That a city may change its name in the course of history is, of course, a well known phenomenon; the reason for such a change commonly being a political one. For example, it has been noted by Herzfeld that during the second millennium B.C. the land of Eshnunna became the land of Tuplash, while the city of Akshak became Opis (Herzfeld 1968: 36). That the ancient city represented by Tell Suleimah was at first called Awal and then, in the Old Babylonian period, Pa-ti-ir^{ki} is therefore perfectly feasible. A similar phenomenon has been noted with regard to the ancient city represented es-Sib I, Tell es-Sib II, Tell Hadad and Tell Baradan. Known in the Babylonian period as Me-Turan, it was later called, first Me-turant and then, towards the end of the Neo-Assyrian period, Sirara^{ki} (see sections 2.1.9 and 13).

According to Robert Adams (1965: 136, no.7) the surface sherds collected from Tell Suleimah during his 1957-58 survey ranged from the Uruk period to the Old Babylonianperiod. An earlier survey carried out by SOAH in 1951 also produced

Sassanian and Islamic material (Iraqi State Organization for Antiquities and Heritage 1970: 97).

Begun in May 1977 under the initial direction of Mr. Rabi' al-Qaisi, the SOAH excavations at Tell Suleimah were continued without significant break and under a succession of field directors until 1984. Apart from identifying meagre traces of a Parthian occupation on the south-western side of the tell, the SOAH expedition was able to explore some portion of topmost eight levels and to execute a sounding to virgin soil.

The eight levels explored were:

Level I	: Old Babylonian (Late Isin-Larsa).
Level II	: Old Babylonian (Middle Isin-Larsa).
Level III	: Old Babylonian (Early Isin-Larsa).
Level IV	: Late Akkadian - Ur III.
Level V-VII	: Akkadian.
Level VIII	: Early Dynastic III.

Prior to Level VIII, the deep sounding revealed a succession of Early Dynastic layers going back to Early Dynastic I.

Urban in character and representative seemingly of the most important period in the history of the site, the Old Babylonian levels at Suleimah were in part exposed on the summit of the mound (Levels I-II) and in part on its north-eastern side (Level III). Of the three, the best preserved was Level II, which revealed part of a large building, perhaps a palace, comprising some twenty-three rooms and a brick-paved courtyard. One of the rooms (Room 4) which faced directly onto the courtyard and preserved traces of red and black painted mural decoration, was evidently the main audience chamber, while a room, almost as large, directly behind it seemed to have served some religious purpose, judging by the elaborately decorated altar which stood in the south-east corner. Other buildings exposed in Level II were several large private houses, in which decorated altars (nine in all) were found similar to that brought to light in the large palatial building. One building, apparently wholly religious in character, was remarkable for a room with eight pairs of horns embedded in its vestigially black-painted walls. In another room of this same building, a large pottery basin was unearthed, together with a number of small pottery vessels with a perforation in the base. These vessels were tentatively interpreted by the SOAH excavators as holy water sprinklers.

Overlying Level II, Level I was chiefly distinguished by the partial remains of two large buildings. One of these, in which fourteen unbaked clay tablets were found, was seemingly centred on a large courtyard, onto which several recessed doorways faced. To the south-west of this courtyard, four steps of a baked brick staircase were located, one brick of which bore an inscription including the place-name PA.TI-IR^{ki} (see above). The second large building, which was built above the large palatial building of Leve II and was in part supported by its walls, contained at least one room of ritual significance (Room 2), since it had a mud-brick altar in the west corner and baked brick offering stand in the centre. The altar was mud-plastered and decorated on its sides with equally-spaced niches.

Altogether, over eighty furnished graves of the Old Babylonian period were found in Levels I-II, the grave goods including not only pottery but metal objects (e.g. copper/bronze beakers, plates, axe-heads, knifes, spear-heads and earrings).

Concerning the Old Babylonian pottery from Suleimah, 51 complete examples are illustrated, Nos.330, 342, 344-345, 347, 351-352, 356, 370, 372, 374, 376, 381, 383, 385, 390-391, 401-402, 404. 407-409, 413-414, 418, 420-423, 425, 428-429, 435, 437, 443, 473, 480, 490, 506, 511, 518, 522, 524-525, 533, 535, 536, 537, 539. All these items belong to the Middle and Late Isin-Larsa phases of the Old Babylonian period and are very similar to types found at Tell Halawa, Tell es-Sib I,Tell Haddad and Tell Yelkhi.

Bibliography :
Al-Athari 1978 : 4-5
Salman and Shakir 1979 : 426-427.
Salman and Shakir 1980.
Postgate and Watson 1979 : 168-169.
Roaf and Postgate 1981 : 189.
Rasheed, F. 1981a : 9-15.
Al-Gailani 1982 : 68-88.
Al-Rawi, F. 1982 : 117.
Al-Gailani 1983 : 47-50.
Demirji 1983 : 14.
Roaf and Killick 1983 : 220-221.
Killick and Black 1985 : 225.
Al-Gailani Werr 1992

2.1.20 Tell Sungur A (Map 1, No. 42)

Tell Sungur A is located in the southern central part of the Hamrin Basin, about 400m to the south-east of Tell Gubbah and to the north-east of Tell Sungur B and C. The town of Sa'adiya lies nearly 12km to the east. The site is oval in shape and measures some 190 x I40 x 3m.

The excavations at Tell Sungur A were carried out by the Japanese Archeological Expedition to the Hamrin, led by Prof. Hideo Fujii and Mr. Ken Matsumoto. The dig started in June 1978 and continued until March 1980. The upper layer in the northern section of the Tell revealed Samarra and Halaf remains.

The Old Babylonian period at Sungur A was represented by a group of four graves encountered in a sounding in the northern part of the mound. The graves contained a number of pottery vessels which belong to the Early and Middle Isin-Larsa phases of the Old Babylonian period.

Bibliography :
Postgate and Watson 1979 : 179-180.
Matsumoto 1979 : 523-524.
Fujii 1981.
Fujii 1983/4 : 199-206.

2.1.21 Tell Sungur B (Map 1, No. 42)

Tell Sungur B is close to Tell Sungur A above and lies between it and Tell Sungur C. The Tell is oval in shape, the north-eastern part of the site having been completely removed by flood action. It measures 50 x 50 x 2m.

As at Tell Sungur A, the excavations at Tell Sungur B were carried by the Japanese Archaeological Expedition to the Hamrin. Work was begun in November 1977 and continued until the beginning of March 1980.

The site has four levels:-
Level I : 'Ubaid.
Levels II-IV : Halaf.

The Old Babylonian period was represented by a number of graves, with grave goods consisting mainly of pottery vessels of Early and Middle Isin Larsa type (Nos.367, 415, 419, 424, 426).

Bibliography :
As for Tell Sungur A above.

2.1.22 Tell 'Uweisat (Map 1, North-East of No.66, Tell Sabra)
Tell 'Uweisat lies in the middle of the Hamrin Basin, south of the village of Mahmuleh. The site consists of eight small mounds clustered in two groups.

The excavations at Tell 'Uweisat were carried out by an East German archaeological expedition under the direction of Dr. Liane Jakob Rost, with Mr. Ralf B. Warke and Mr. Barthel Wesarg assisting. The work was conducted from January to April 1980. Collection of surface material indicated that this was primarily a settlement of the early second millennium B.C., but there was some evidence of a Partho-Sassanian occupation on the southern group of mounds. Excavation produced evidence of a small settlement of the first half of the Old Babylonian period (Isin-Larsa), with two main phases of building suggesting a lengthy occupation of the site. The later phase of building was destroyed by a conflagration, traces of which could be seen on the walls and floors.

The finds consisted of terra-cottas, potsherds and complete pots (Nos.327, 329, 332, 340, 341, 361, 371, 380, 384,392, 399, 400, 410, 411, 417, 444, 460, 479, 492, 497, 514, 515, 523, 540, 546). The complete pots were mostly found at 'Uweisat B and have been divided by the excavators into many categories, according to their standard of manufacture, (i.e., poor, medium and fine) (Rost 1983: 103-136). In our Judgement, these 'Uweisat vessels may be dated to the Middle and Late Isin-Larsa phases of the Old Babylonian period.

Bibliography :

Roaf and Postgate	1981 : 190
Rost	1983 : 103-136

2.1.23 Tell Yelkhi (Map 1, No.36, SOAH File No.365)
Tell Yelkhi is situated in the middle of the fertile alluvial plain in the north-central part of the Hamrin Basin, some 2.7km south of the village of Uyun Kheshalat. It is round in shape and measures some 220 x170 x 13m.

The excavations here were conducted between November 1977 and March 1980 by an Iraqi-Italian expedition, directed by Dr. Antonio Invernizzi. The stratigraphic sequence revealed was generally comparable with that at Tell Suleimah and Tell Halawa and consisted of eight levels, the topmost of which was disturbed by a recent Islamic cemetery.

Levels I & II	Kassite.
Level III	Old Babylonian (Late Isin-Larsa).
Level IV	Old Babylonian (Middle Isin-Larsa).
Level V	Old Babylonian (Early Isin-Larsa).
Level VI	Ur III-Old Babylonian (Early Isin-Larsa) transitional.
Level VII	Late Akkadian.
Level VIII	Early Dynastic III-Early Akkadian.

In so far as Old Babylonian Levels III-V were exposed, each was suggestive of a town settlement and each represented a new and distinct building phase. In Level V (Early Isin-Larsa) part of a major public building with a courtyard was found, perhaps a palace. Most notable among its rooms was a store-room (5.0 x 2.0m), which contained numerous storage jars, as well as other pottery vessels. Above the Level V building, Level IV (Middle Isin-Larsa) was represented by several comparatively thin-walled units of uncertain use and relationship.

Level III (Late Isin-Larsa), the last of the Old Babylonian levels, consisted of parts of two streets flanked by the remains of private houses. Of special interest was a small rectangular and initially isolated courtyard building, which, from the presence of an altar and circular offering stand in one of its rooms, seemed to have served as a wayside shrine. Within this building was found a number of tablets, some of which were

concerned with hepatoscopy. Of all the Old Babylonian levels, Level III-V produced the greatest quantity of pottery, together with a number of roughly-constructed pottery kilns.

For specimen items of pottery from Levels III-V at Tell Yelkhi, Nos. 333-337, 348-349, 353, 355, 358-359, 363-365, 368-369, 378, 387-388, 394-398, 427, 430-431, 434, 436, 438, 439-441, 446, 448-456, 458-459, 462-465, 467-472, 474-476, 482-487, 491, 493-496, 500-501, 503-505, 509, 512, 516-517, 520-521, 531, 534-535, 543-545 Pl. 113 ff.

Bibliography :

Invernizzi	1978 : 1-3.
Postgate and Watson	1979 : 80.
Invernizzi	1980 : 19-49.
Saporetti	1985 : 23-52.
Bergamini	1980.
Roaf and Postgate	1981 : 191-192.

CAPTER 3

The Old Babylonian Levels at Tell Halawa

3.1 Introduction

In Chapter 2, a gazetteer of the recently excavated Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin was presented, in which the successive levels, identified at each site were listed and those which belonged to the Old Babylonian period summarily described. Here it is our intention to describe the Old Babylonian levels at Tell Halawa at much greater length and in much greater detail in order to explain fully the contexts in which the pottery to be studied hereafter in Chapters 4.

At the outset of the first season in February 1978, a T-shaped 20 x 5m trial trench was initiated at the highest part of the Tell, revealed, first, the much denuded remains of a Partho-Sassanian occupation (subsequently Level I), and then the well preserved walls of what appeared to be a private house of the Old Babylonian period (subsequently House K of Level II, see 3.2.2.2). Greatly encouraged by this latter discovery, the Expedition lost no time afterwards in extending its excavation work to cover a much wider area, which eventually measured some 80 x 5m. Within this area, which was designated Area A (Pl.3), three Babylonian levels were progressively distinguished, the first of which, Level II {Middle/Late Isin-Larsa, Pls.5-6) was exposed over the full extent of Area A, while Level III (Early Isin-Larsa, Pl.16) and Level IV (Early Isin-Larsa/Ur III, Pl.18) were exposed in the northern part of Area A only.

In order to gain further insight into the stratigraphy of the Tell, the Expedition additionally executed a Deep Sounding (4.50 x 3.0m) below floor of Room No.9 of Level IV (Pl.23). This led to the discovery, before the water table was reached, of three further levels (Pl.22), viz., Level V (Late Akkadian), Level VI (Early Akkadian)and Level VII (Early Dynastic).

While work in Area A was in progress, a second area of excavation, measuring some 54.0 x 19.0m was opened up on the summit of a small eminence on the northern periphery of the Tell. This second area of excavation, which was designated Area B (Pl.3), revealed, as may be seen from our Chart 3.1.1, a stratigraphic sequence very similar to that disclosed in Area A. Again, part of this sequence was explored by a Deep Sounding (5.0 x 3.0m), which was executed down to the water table in the southern part of the area.

3.1.1 Comparative Stratigraphy of Area A and B (Tell Halawa)

Area A			Area B	
Level I	Partho-Sassanian		Parth-Sassanian	
Level II	Middle & Late Isin Larsa		Middle Isin-Larsa	Middle Isin-Larsa
Level III	Early Isin-Larsa	Early Isin-Larsa		Early Isin-Larsa
Level IV	Ur III-Early Isin -	Ur III-Early Isin		Dating uncertain

	Area A		Area B	
	Larsa	Larsa		
Level V		Late Akkadian		Late Akkadian
Level VI		Early Akkadian		Early Akkadian
Level VII		Early Dynastic		Early Dynastic

3.2 Level II: The General Layout (Plates 3-6)

As already noted, Level II was the most extensively exposed of the three Old Babylonian levels at Tell Halawa and represented a large settlement of the Middle/Late Isin-Larsa phase. Save where erosion had been active the entire extent of Area A (c.80.0 x 55.0m) at the summit of the Tell was found to be covered with a closely-spaced mass of buildings, the initial construction of which was datable to Middle Isin-Larsa times. Principal among these buildings were a number of Private Houses, an Administrative Centre Complex incorporating both a large Audience Hall ("The Great Hall") and a Temple; a major Public Building and an internal "Strong Point" or fortress building for surveillance over the town. With the arrival of the Late Isin-Larsa phase the major buildings at the northern end of Area A, namely the Administrative Centre Complex with its Temple, the Public Building and the "Strong Point" seem to have fallen into disuse and progressive ruin, whereas, by contrast the Private Houses in the central and southern part of the Area continued in active occupation, some of them showing signs of internal modification to their plans here and there (see diagonally hatched walls in the plans of Houses F, H, L/B and M on Pl.5).

The backbone, as it were, of this closely built up area revealed in Area A, Level II, was a massive mud-brick wall, which ran north-south through the middle, thus dividing the area into two parts, east and west. As exposed, it measured 70.00 m in length and 1.50m in width.To the west of the wall, access to the private houses was provided by an irregular street, Street No.33, from which five alleyways, Nos.33A, 33B, 33C, 98 and 151 led off to the left and right. Of the ten houses served by this street and its several alleyways (viz. houses A-I and 0), only five were in a good state of preservation (Houses B, F, G, Hand I), while the rest (Houses A, C, D, E and O) had suffered badly from erosion. To the east of the wall, where the effects of erosion were less serious, five or perhaps six housing units were identified, to which access was provided by four narrow corridors or alleyways, Nos. 25B, 65, 78B and 191.

Speaking in general terms, the overall layout of buildings revealed in Level II of Area A at Tell Halawa may be described as one wholly typical of the Old Babylonian period, being similar in character to contemporary urban built-up areas exposed not only in the Diyala region (e.g. Tell Asmar: Delougaz 1967, Pl.26; Tell Harmal: Baqir 1948, Fig. 1 and most recently Tell es-Sib I (Level III) and Tell Hadad (Level III): Hanoun 1980a; Tell Suleimah (Level II): Salman and Shaker 1980; and Tell Yelkhi (Level V: Bergamini 1980), but also in Mesopotamia at large (in the south, Ur: Woolley 1976, Pl.120b, 124 and in the north, Chagar Bazar: Mallowan 1937, Fig.5).

3.2.1 Private Houses (West)

In those parts of Level II, Area A, which were occupied by private houses, at least fifteen independent units were distinguished, viz., ten to the west of the great N x S wall (Houses A-I and 0) and five to the east (Houses J-N). During the occupation of these houses, not a few burials were carried out beneath their floors and courtyards. These

graves and others belong to Level II in Area A will be commented on in due course (see 3.2.7), but briefly here it may be said that they fell into three distinct categories: simple pit graves; built graves of kiln-fired or sun-dried mud-brick and pot burials, the first two styles being employed for adults, the third for babies.

3.2.1.1 House A (Rooms 46A and 46B).
This house, which lay on the south-west side of Street No.33 towards its southern end, had suffered so severely from erosion that only two of its rooms Nos. 46A and 46B, remained, their walls standing to no more than two or three mud-brick courses high. In the absence of any doorway looking onto Street No. 33, it seemed probable that the main entrance was on the south side of the building looking onto Alleyway No.33A. Of the two surviving rooms, which were rectangular in plan and of similar size (2.50 x 2.00 m), Room 46A seemed to have served as a kitchen, for a rectangular hearth was found in its south-east corner and the floor was covered with sherds, amongst which were also two stone quern fragments and a stone weight (unnumbered). In form, the hearth was similar to one found in Room 143 of the Administrative Centre Complex (see 3.2.3.1).

3.2.1.2 House B (Rooms 47, 49, 52, 55, 56 and Courtyard 48).
House B was situated next to House A on the south-west side of the Street No.33, from which it was entered directly through a doorway 0.70m wide. This doorway led into a roughly square courtyard. No.48, measuring 5.0 x 4.7m. Of characteristic Old Babylonian type, the house was small, well built and well-preserved. It was rectangular in plan and comprised five rectangular rooms, four of which (Room Nos. 47, 49, 52 and 55) were entered from Courtyard No.48 by means of single doors. These doors were between 0.60-0.70m wide and the rooms ranged in size from 2.20 x 1.50 to 4.0 x 2.40m. The walls, as discovered, were preserved to between 0.50-1.00m in height. In its general character, this house was not dissimilar to many Iraqi houses today.

With regard to archaeological finds, the two most interesting rooms were Nos.47 and 94. Room No.47, apparently a living-room, yielded a cylinder seal (Field No.61Hl), a terra-cotta figurine of a goddess (No.70Hl) and a large perforated white stone bead (Field No.74Hl), while Room 49 contained a mass of pottery fragments (unnumbered) representing a variety of small, medium and large vessels. This mass of pottery fragments, together with the presence of smoke blackening on the floor and walls (especially the east wall), suggested strongly that this room had served as the kitchen

3.2.1.3 House C (Rooms 50 and 53).
House C, like House A, had been very largely destroyed by erosion, and the two rooms which remained, Nos.50 and 53, had also been invaded by three substantial pits from Partho-Sassanian Level I. Room No.50 possessed external doorway, 0.60m wide, which faced southwards down Street No.33, into which the house projected,but the main entrance to the building was probably situated somewhere along Alleyway No.33B, since no internal doorway could be detected between Room No.50 and Room No.53. While nothing of particular interest was found in Room No.53, Room No.50 produced a cylinder seal (Field No.64H1, an ivory pin (Field No.75Hl), five anthropomorphic terra-cottas (Field Nos.69Hl, 71Hl, 72Hl, 295Hl and 296Hl) and a model boat of fired clay (Field No.66Hl, Pl.42).

3.2.1.4 House D (Rooms 54, 57 and 107).
Directly adjoining House C to the north was House D, which was also much eroded and damaged by the digging of pits from Partho-Sassanian Level I. Here only three rooms, 54, 57 and 107,were extant, but one of these, Room No.57, preserved the main entrance to the house, looking onto Alleyway No.33C. Beneath the floor of Room No.57 were found two simple pit burials with grave goods, Graves 11 and 18.

3.2.1.5 House E (Rooms 104, 105, 110 and Courtyard 112).
House E lay to the north of House D, on the opposite side of Alleyway No.33C. Due to the effects of erosion, only three rooms, Nos. 104, 105 and 110, had survived, together with what appeared to be part of a small courtyard, No.112. Although this house presented a long wall to Alleyway No.33C, it was in fact entered via two doorways looking onto Street No.33, one of which led into Room No.104 and one into Room No. 105. In Room No.105 was found a *tannur* for bread-making (diameter: 0.80m; wall thickness:0.02m), while Room No.104 produced an almost complete grey ware jar (Field 258Hl), with white-filled incised decoration and four vertically-perforated lugs at the shoulder (Pl.35C and 73, No.150).

3.2.1.6 House F (Rooms 2, 3, 4A, 4B, 14A, 14B, 15, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 26, 27, 30, 41, 62 and Courtyard 36).
House F adjoined the great N x S wall on its west side at the southern end of Street No. 33, from which it was entered by a single doorway 0.70m wide. Overall, the house comprised fourteen rooms, ranging in size from 2.50 x 1m to 7.20 x 2.50m, and a courtyard. Although the position of the doorway of a few of the rooms was obscure (viz., Rooms 4A, 14A and 62), those doorways which were found measured between 0.60-0.80m in width. Alterations to plan of the house were visible in several parts, most notably in Room Nos. 23 and 30.

With regard to discoveries of interest, Room 4A contained three pottery vats (unnumbered), arranged parallel to its north wall. These were surrounded by a number of small vessels, Beakers, Small Jars and Bowls (unnumbered) and a dense scatter of potsherds. This room may have served as a storage place, either for cereals or for water. To the west of this room, Courtyard 36 contained the remains of a large *tannur* for baking bread. The diameter of this tannur was 0.58 m and its wall thickness 0.04 m.

Another important room, No.19, which lay to the south-east of Room 4A, contained a pottery vat with ribbed and incised decoration (unnumbered). It stood adjacent to the north wall and was accompanied by a small jar (unnumbered). There was no direct evidence to indicate the purpose of this vat, but it was very likely used for water storage. Room 15/27 (6.3 x3.40 m), located to the south of Room No.4A, possessed a rectangular hearth with a narrow projection in front. This was similar to a hearth found in Room 136 at the west end of the Administrative Centre Complex (see 3.2.3 and Pl. 9A). Near this hearth, a well preserved cylinder seal (Field No.62H1) was found on the floor. The general character of this room suggested that it might have served as a sitting-room. Both Room Nos. 30 and 41 revealed the remains of a tannur, which again may have served for baking bread. Beneath the floor of Room 23 was found a small pottery pipe-drain, which led from the room into Street No.33.

Beneath the floors of House F at large six graves were found ,altogether, viz. Graves 4-8 and 26. Of these graves, 5, 6, 7 and 8 were of the simple pit type, while graves 4 and 26 were pot burials. These graves, along the large proportions of House F and its three *tannurr*, suggested that it had been the residence of a numerous family.

3.2.1.7 House G (Rooms 29, 58, 60, 90,91,100,106,108 and Courtyard 92).
House G was situated between Street No.33 on the west and Alleyway No.98 to the north. It was entered directly from these thoroughfares by two separate doorways. The first of these from Street No. 33 was 0.60m wide and led into a roughly rectangular room, No. 90; that from alleyway No.98 was 0.60m wide and led into another roughly rectangular room No.106, which measured 4.10 x 3.20 m. Found beneath the floor of Room No.106 was a simple pit burial, Grave 25.

Beside a courtyard, this house possessed eight rooms, which were either roughly rectangular or irregular in plan and ranged between 3.20 x 1.50m and 6.50 x 3.30m in size. Rooms 90 and 108 were entered directly from the house's rectangular courtyard

No. 92, which measured 5.50 x 4.20m. Their doors were between 0.60-0.70m wide. In general, the walls of this huge house were well-preserved, their extant height being between 0.50-1.80m.

The most noteworthy of all the rooms was Room No.29 which produced a unique terra-cotta figurine of a goddess (Field No.67H1). This was found inside a jar set firmly in the floor in the north-west corner. It was surrounded by pebbles, fragments of baked brick and potsherds. The mouth of the jar was capped with potsherds. The terra-cotta figurine(Height: 19cm) represented an old woman wearing a horned crown and was not dissimilar to figures of Isin-Larsa date discovered at Tell Asmar in the lower Diyala region (see e.g., Frankfort 1940, Fig.140d).

Yet another interesting room in this house was No.60, which produced numerous finds (Pl.12B). On the floor were several stone weights (Field No.214H1, 215Hl, 216H1), a variety of complete pottery vessels (Nos.11, 18, 89, 120, 136, 137, 237, 271, 272, 285, 306, 311), an unbaked clay lamp (Field No.235Hl, Pl.43), a pottery wheel (Field No.213Hl, Pl.47A second row, right), one unbaked cuneiform tablet (Field No.371Hl) and a rectangular baked brick (approx. 0.30 x 0.18 x 0.07m), the upper surface of which was divided up into nineteen squares (a game board?). Beneath the floor, near where the baked brick was found, were two pot burials (Graves 12 and 13). On the evidence of its contents, this room seemed to have been a living-room.

3-2 1.8 House H (Rooms 89, 95, 96, 97, 102, 103 and 109).
This house abutted the west side of the great N x S wall in the middle of Area A, and was separated from its two southern neighbours, House G and I by Alleyway No.98. The main entrance led from the alleyway directly into Room 103 and was 0.60m wide, but the position of the doorways throughout the rest of the house was obscure. Though part of the plan of House H had been destroyed by erosion, what remained seemed to indicate its having been a large dwelling. Most of the surviving rooms were irregular in shape, the walls preserved, standing to between 0.15 - 0.30m in height.

Altogether, four graves were found beneath the floors of the rooms viz. Graves 14, 21, 23 and 29, all of which were of the simple pit type. Room No.109 contained the remains of a large *tannur*, which was doubtless used baking bread. The diameter of this *tannur* was 0.60m and its wall thickness 0.05m.

3.2.1.9 House I (Rooms 1, 5, 10, 59, 73, 80, 83, 99 and Courtyards 61 76).
This house adjoined the great N x S wall on its west side in the middle of the built-up area and was flanked to the west by House G and to the south by House F. It was entered via alleyway No.98, which led directly into the outer courtyard, No.76, which measured 6.7 x 4.7m. In addition to courtyards. Nos.61 and 76, the house embodied eight rooms, all of which were rectangular with doors between 0.50-0.60m wide. The walls were preserved to a height of between 0.40-1.60m. As in the case of House B (3.2.1.2), the plan of this house was reminiscent of many private houses in Iraq at present time.

Two graves were found in House I, one beneath the floor of Room 99 (Grave 22) and one beneath the floor of Room 80 (Grave 27). Of these, the first was a simple pit grave; the second a pot burial sealed firmly with a pottery lid.

As regards notable small finds, Room 59, which was possibly the kitchen to judge from soot traces on the floor and west wall, produced a two-handled cooking pot (Pl.33D and No.318), while courtyard 61 produced a large pottery trough of the kind with three broad, rim-to-base handles (Pl.32C and No.321).

3.2.1.10 House 0 (Rooms 145, 148, 149 and Courtyard 146).
House O lay to the north of House H and had suffered so badly from erosion that only three rooms and part of a courtyard belonging to it remained. The main entrance to the House was seemingly on its north side, where a doorway, 0.70m wide, looked onto alleyway No.151, in which two *tannurs* for bread making had been erected. This doorway led directly int square room, No.149, measuring 2.60 x 2.50m, which in turn gave access to a room of generally similar shape and proportions, No.148. Behind, i.e., to the south of Rooms 148 and 149, was situated Courtyard 146, in which was free standing, well-preserved building, Room No.145, the foundations of which proved to be deeper than those of the rest of House 0. This building (Pl.11), which measured 2.50 x 2.25 m and stood up to 1in height, was entered via a single doorway, 0.50 m wide, on its south-west side and remarkably still retained some two-thirds of its vaulted ceiling intact. Another noteworthy feature was a window at the south end of north-west wall, which looked out onto Courtyard No.146. What purpose this free-standing originally served in relation to House O could not be determined, but it may conceivably have been used as a special store of some kind. Beneath the surface of Courtyard No.146 were found two simple pit burials (Graves 31 and 34) and one pot burial (Grave 33).

3.2.2 Private Houses (East)

3.2.2.1 House J (Rooms 21, 22, 39, 40, 42, 43 and Courtyard 45).
House J lay close to the southern edge of the Area A excavations, on the east side of the great N x S wall which bisected Level II. Although six of its rooms were preserved, together with part of a courtyard No.45, it was clear that part of its plan had been destroyed by erosion. For the most part, the surviving rooms were rectangular, their sizes ranging from 3.20 x 2.00 and 3.80 x 2.00m. While the main doorway was no longer traceable, several internal doorways were located, measuring between 0.50-0.60m in width. Only Room 39 contained any feature of note, namely a low rectangular smoke-blackened mud-brick platform, measuring 0.60 x 0.50 x 0.15m, which was located in the middle of the room's short west wall. The presence of this platform, plus a thick scattering of sherds on the floor suggested that No. 39 had served as the kitchen. Another room of interest for the objects which were found in it was Room No.22, which produced a terra-cotta chariot body (Field No. 55Hl) two terra-cotta wheels (Field Nos. 39Hl and 40H1), a terra-cotta animal figure (Field No. 321Hl) and an ornate miniature pottery vessel (Field No. 320H2, Pl.45D).

3.2.2.2 House K (Rooms 12, 13A, 13B, 16A, 16B, 20A, 20B, 25, 25A, 25B, 37 and 38).
House K lay immediately to the north of House J and was centred on Corridor 25B, with which eight of its eleven rooms communicated directly (viz., Rooms 12, 13A, 13B, 16A, 20A, 20B, 25, 25A). In size the rooms ranged between 1.90 x 1.20m and 3.30 x 2.10m, while their doorways between 0.50-0.70m wide. As preserved, the walls of the house stood between 0.60-1.80m in height.

The plan of this house was modified after a grave (Grave 9) was dug into the floor of Room No.20A, for the occupants partly demolished the between Room Nos.20A and 25A in order to make a single room. In Rooms 12 and 13A, evidence of a fire was found, which consisted of a layer of ashes with some traces of charcoal. The fire had affected the plaster of the walls, and many small finds on the floor in both rooms were smoke-blackened. In Room 37, a niche had been built into the great N x S wall. This would seem to have been used as a wall-cupboard, since a variety of broken pottery vessels (unnumbered) were found in it. In the north-west corner of Room 25A was discovered a mud-brick platform 1.0m high, on top of which was a small jar (Field No.97Hl, No. 258).

Three graves were found in House K, viz. Graves 2, 3 and 9, the first two of which were simple pit graves, while the third, Grave 9, was of the more elaborate built type.

The rooms of most interest with regard to small-finds were Room 13B, which yielded two cylinder seals (Field Nos.241H1 and 242Hl) and a terra-cotta figurine of a woman (Field No.259Hl) and Room 12, which yielded yet another cylinder seal (No.259Hl).

3.2.2.3 House L/A-B:

This house was located to the north of House K, on the east side of great N x S wall. It was somewhat similar to House K in design and was divided into two units, L/A and L/B.

Unit L/A consisted of four rooms, Nos.8, 9A, 9B and 11. It was entered directly from corridor No. 65 through a door, 0.60m wide, which led into a roughly square room, No. 9B, measuring 3.20 x 3.0m. The other rooms, 8, 9A and 11, were all rectangular in plan, and measured between 3.80 x 1.4 and 4.0 x 3.30m. Their doors were between 0.50-0.60 m wide.

Unit L/B, like Unit L/A, was reached via Corridor No.65 and consisted of seven rooms 6, 7, 63, 66, 67, 74 and a courtyard, No. 64. All seven rooms. the measurements of which ranged from 3.0 x 1.70m to 4.00 x 3.20m, were rectangular in plan and had doorways between 0.50-0.70m wide. It is not impossible that Unit L/B constituted a separate house from Unit L/A, with Room No. 81, an isolated room abutting Room No.74 of Unit L/B on Corridor No.65, perhaps having some function related to the two Units in common. The walls of Unit L/A and Unit L/B were similarly preserved to between 0.70-1.20m in height.

Three graves, all of the simple pit type, were found in House L/A-B, one, Grave 1, in Unit L/A and two, Graves 15 and 30, in Unit L/B.

3. 2. 3.4 House M (Rooms 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 75, 78A, 78B, 79, 82, 84, 85 86, 87, 88, 93, 94 and 101).

House M was situated to the east of the great N x S wall and to the north of House L/A-B, its rooms being disposed on either side of an L-shaped corridor, No. 78B. Which of the several doorways leading off this corridor was the main entrance to the house was not clear. The plan of the house had suffered somewhat from erosion, but what remained seemed to indicate a very large dwelling. It is possible, however, that what has been designated House M may in fact be the surviving parts of two houses, one consisting of Rooms 70, 71, 72, 75, 82 and 85, the other of Rooms 68, 69, 78A, 79, 87, 88,93,94, 101 and 113.

All the rooms were rectangular and measured between 2.30 x 2.00m and 4.60 x 2.20 m, while the doors were between 0.50-0.80m wide. As preserved, the walls stood to between 0.30-0.90 m in height. Altogether, five graves of the simple pit type were found beneath the floors of this house, viz., Graves 16, 17, 19, 20 and 28.

3.2.2.5 House N (Rooms 119, 123, 129A, 129B, 173, 182, 183, 185, 186,187, 188, 189, 190, 192, Corridor 191 and Open Area 176).

This house was situated to the south of the Temple (Administrative Centre Complex) and north-east of House M. Four of its rooms 123, 185,188 and 190, were situated on either side of Corridor No.191 and each had a door opening directly onto it. On the north-east side of the house, there were also two doors, which led into Rooms 182 and 173 from open area 176. All these doors measured between 0.50-0.80m in width, while the rectangular rooms to which they gave access measured between 2.4 x 1.0m and 3.10 x 2.20m. Most of the rooms of this house were intercommunicating and there was also access to House M via Room No.119, the doorway concerned being 0.70m wide. In this same Room No.119, a large deep pit capped with baked bricks was found, which may have been used either for drainage or for water storage purposes. There was also a simple pit grave beneath the floor in the north-east corner (Grave 45), which seemed to

have been inserted late in the occupancy of the house, since its insertion had caused damage to the wall surfaces adjacent.

Notable in House N was evidence of a fire, traces of which were also found in the eastern part of House K to the south (see 3.2.2.2 above). In addition to leaving a layer of ashes and charcoal, this fire had also affected not only the mud plaster on the walls of the rooms, but also such objects as the rooms contained. Of these, the most worthy of note were a terra-cotta mould (Field No.5H2, Plate 40B, right) from Room No. 119, a cylinder seal (Field No.138H2) from Room No.182, three anthropomorphic terra-cottas from Rooms 183, 185 and 187 (Field Nos.146H2, 145H2 and 150H2, Pl.40B) bottom row, third left, top row, second left and bottom row fourth left respectively) and a tall-footed pottery incense burner from Room 189 (Field No. 170H2, 41B). Beside a terra-cotta, Room 185 also produced a bronze sickle blade (Field No.176H2, Pl.46C).

3.2.3 The Administrative Centre Complex

This important and interesting complex was situated in the north part of the built-up area, to the east of the great N x S wall, its hub consisting of a central courtyard, No.138, which measured 7.10 x 6.0 m. On the west side of this central courtyard lay an audience hall ("The Great Hall"), Room 132, while to the east lay a Temple, each of these major features having its associated rooms and lesser courtyards. Surrounding the entire complex was an enclosure wall of varying thickness, part of which, on the west, consisted of a section of the great N x S wall. Although this enclosure wall presented a plain inward and outward surface throughout most of its length, those sections of it on the north-east and south-east which ran immediately adjacent to the Temple were decorated externally with broad (1.50m) shallow rectangular buttresses spaced at more or less regular intervals (1.60m)

3.2.3.1 The Great Hall and its Dependencies (Rooms 114, 115, 117, 118,120-122, 126, 130, 132, 137, 139-141, 152, 154, 193, Courtyards 124/125, 135, 138, 143, Passageway 116 and Alleyway 159).

The Great Hall (Room 132), in which the governor of the town presumably held audience, was a large impressive room measuring 9.00 x 3.50m, its floor being paved throughout with sun-dried mud-bricks. Only one other room in the whole Administrative Centre Complex was so treated , namely Room 134, immediately to the west of the Great Hall, which seemed to suggest that this second room was also one specially reserved for the use of the governor or for the use of his most senior administrative aide. Both the Great Hall and Room 134 had a spacious single room leading off ,viz. Room No.141 in the case of the Great Hall and Room 133 in the case of Room 134. If not for robing and/or rest purposes, it is possible that these subsidiary rooms may have afforded convenient storage for administrative records, for, in addition to some fifteen fragments of tablets which were found scattered over the floor of the Great Hall (Field Nos.45H2, 51H2, 53H2, 55H2-63H2), Room 141 produced an almost complete tablet (Field No.64H2) and an inscribed clay sealing (Field No.65H2). Of all the rooms apparently associated with the Great Hall, Room 136 at the extreme west end of the Complex was the largest, measuring 11.30 x 3.00 m. In as much as it had provided with an altar and a hearth installation, seemingly for burnt offerings, it appeared to have served some religious purpose (Pl.9A). The altar, which stood in the west corner of the room, was built of mud-brick and was decorated on each of its exposed sides with a doubly-recessed niche (Pl.9B and 10B). In character, it was closely similar to a number of altars found by the SOAH Expedition to Tell Suleimah in Level II at that site (Salman and Shaker 1979: 424-425, Figs.4 and 7). As to the hearth installation, this lay towards the centre of the room, a little to the east of the room's main NE x SW axis, and was covered with a layer of ashes. Also of mud-brick and with a low rectangular projection on its north-east side, it was very like a heart.

For citizens of the town wishing to gain audience with the governor in the Great Hall (Room 123), there were two possible means of entry to the Administrative Centre Complex, one from the west corner and one from the east. That from the east, the most

direct, was by way of a narrow (0.70m) alleyway, No.159, which proceeded westward between the north-east wall of the Complex and the south-west wall of the Public Building(see 3.2.4), until it came to a door in the former which opened into courtyard, No.143, measuring 3.80 x 2.80m. Featureless, save for a large rectangular hearth in its west corner, this courtyard was provided with a second door in its south corner, which opened directly into the Great Hall at its short, north-east end. In view of the secure, yet uncomplicated nature of the access afforded to the Great Hall by this route, it seems unlikely that this was the one used by the ordinary populace, but rather that used by the governor himself and visitors of rank and importance.

For those of lower, more ordinary status the more roundabout route to the Great Hall from the west corner of the Complex began at a major doorway in the great N x S wall, which opened into a long passageway, No.116. This passageway ran along the inside face of the south-west wall of the Complex for its entire length and was seemingly controlled at its beginning by custodial officials occupying a suite of three offices, Rooms 115, 120 and 154. These custodial officials, it may be guessed, directed visitors to the Complex according to the importance of their business to one of two doorways further down the passageway on the left hand side. The first of these doorways, which is likely to have been the one indicated to those whose business was considered the most important, led into a small lobby, Room 118, with an office on its west side, Room 114, presumably for a receiving official, who would have regulated such visitors' progress via Rooms 130-131, either to the high-ranking occupant of brick-paved Room No.134 (Pl.8A) or to the Great Hall itself. The second, more distant doorway, for those with lesser business to conduct, opened into a courtyard, No. 124/125, on the south-east side of which were two small offices, Rooms 137 and 193, again presumably for one or more Administrative Centre receiving officials. Here, in this courtyard, those with lesser business were doubtless required to wait until specifically directed by the officials in Rooms 137 and 193 to pass via Room 122 adjacent into the Central Courtyard of the Complex, No.138, for ultimate admission to the Great Hall through a doorway in its long south-east facade. At the far end of Passageway No.116 was a large open area, Courtyard No.135, the north-east side of which was formed by the rear wall of the Temple. What this courtyard was used for was not clear, but it is possible that it may have been used to corral livestock or to stack goods brought to the Administrative Centre for some temporary official purpose. It is perhaps not without relevance for the use to which Courtyard No.135 was put that the innermost of the two offices controlling traffic through Courtyard No.124/125, Room No.137, had a preserved window looking directly onto it.

Throughout those parts of the Administrative Centre Complex which seemed to be related to the Great Hall, Room 132, the only burial contemporary with their use was the pot burial of a baby, Grave 50, in Room 130. Likewise, small finds were also minimal, those worthy of mention, apart from the tablet fragments and clay sealing already noted from the Great Hall and Room 141, amounting to scarcely more than a few scattered complete pottery vessels and a small number of terra-cottas, viz. an anthropomorphic figurine (Field No. 20H2) from Room 114 (Pl.40, bottom row, fifth from left), part of a miniature terra-cotta bed (Field No.228H2) from Room 141 (Pl.45B), a fragmentary mould for manufacture of anthropomorphic terra-cotta figurines (Field No.17H2) from Room 120 and two terra-cotta wheels (Field Nos.102H2 and 103H2) from Room 137 (for type, see Pl.47A).

3.2.3.2 The Temple and its Dependencies (Rooms 142, 156, 170, 171, Courtyard 157 and Passageway 166).

The Temple, which was one of the most interesting features of the Administrative Centre, was situated in the east corner of the Complex, its long south-east wall running very close to and parallel with the inner face of the south-east sector of the Complex's surrounding enclosure wall. With its two-room plan composed of a square ante-cella (4.00 x 4.00m) and shallow broad cella (4.20 x 1.50m) and with its corners oriented towards the cardinal points of the compass, it was a typical example of temple architecture of the Old Babylonian period (compare, Baqir 1946, Fig.1 and Woolley

1976, Pl.120 B). Its thick mud-brick walls (generally 0.80m, increasing to 1.00m on the north-east and south-east sides of the building) were built throughout on exceptionally deep mud-brick foundations, in the course of constructing which the builders of the Temple - as was later discover- caused the destruction of much of Phase B of dwelling Unit 5 in Level III (Early Isin-Larsa) below (3.3.5 and Pl.16).

The entrance to the Temple, which was situated in the middle of building's short, north-east facade, was 1.00 m wide and triple-recessed (Pl.7 and l0A), and led directly into the ante-cella, Room 171. In the centre of the ante-cella floor, immediately in front of the door to the cella itself, Room 170, was a low, rectangular, mud-brick offering-stand or platform, measuring 1.00 x 0.75 x 0.20m, on top of which was a layer of ashes from burnt offerings. The doorway to the cella, which was 1.20m wide, was doubly-recessed in contrast to the triple-recessing of the Temple's entrance doorway, with which it stood in direct line (Pl.8B and 10A).

Of the various rooms and courtyard which lay within the eastern half of the Administrative Centre Complex, those most clearly connected with the Temple were Room 142 and Courtyard 157 with its narrow south-eastward extension, No.166, for these, proceeding one after the other from the Complex's Central Courtyard, No.138, provided the only route to the Temple both for the Centre's administrative personnel for visitors alike. The first Room 142, was entered via a doorway at the east of the central Courtyard's south-east side and was generally featureless, save for four baked bricks embeded in the middle of the earth floor to form a small square paved area - perhaps to support a piece of cult furniture. By contrast, Courtyard No.157, which, together with its extension, No.166, formed the open area in front of the Temple, was provided with a small subsidiary room, No.156, at its west end, presumably for the use of the priests, who officiated in the Temple. Whether Courtyard No.138, which lay immediately to the rear of the Temple, fulfilled any kind of role in relation to the sacred building was not clear, there being only very indirect and roundabout communication between the two, despite their close proximity. However, it is not impossible that sacrificial animals were temporarily tethered there.

While the Administrative Centre Complex was in use, it would appear that no graves were permitted in the vicinity of the Temple, save outside the Complex's enclosure wall, where, along the south-east sector in Open Are No.172, five graves were discovered, viz. Graves 40, 41, 42, 43 and 46. Of these graves, all of which were furnished with grave goods, Graves 40, 42 and 46 were simple pit burials, while Graves 41 and 43 were built graves. It is attractive to think that some of these graves may have been the graves of priests who had officiated in the Temple.

After the abandonment of the Administrative Centre Complex towards the end of the period represented by Level II (3.2 above), when any prohibition against the digging of graves within its enclosure wall would seem to have lapsed, two simple pit graves Graves 38 and 39 (Late Isin-Larsa), were dug within a short distance of each other in Courtyard No.157/166, against the inner face of the enclosure wall, opposite the Temple entrance.

As to artefact, the Temple and its dependencies within the Administrative Centre Complex produced very few, the only ones of note being a fine bronze socketed axe-head with a bird's head decoration projecting from the rear of the socket (Field No.42H2) from Courtyard No.142 and a terra-cotta plaque with three standing figures (Field No. 41H2) from Courtyard No.157 (Pl.40B, bottom row, first left).

3.2.4 The Public Building (Rooms 158, 174, 175, 177, 178, 180 and Courtyard 181).

The Public Building was situated to the north-east of the Administrative Centre Complex. Its northern half had been entirely destroyed by erosion and the precise position of its

main entrance could not be determined. Its unbuttressed exterior wall was 0.80m thick and had been built with deep foundations.

From the preserved parts of its plan, it seems likely that the building was originally rectangular, with a large courtyard No.181, on the north-west side forming its main ,if not only internal open area. On the south-east side of this courtyard was a large room, No.177, which, in its spacious proportions recalled "the Great Hall" (Room 132) in the Administrative Centre Complex, and behind this again was a further large, though somewhat narrower room, No.180. Down the south-east side of the building (length 18.70m) was a single range of four rectangular rooms, two of which, Nos.175 and 174 communicated with Room 177 and 180 respectively, while the others, Room 158 and 178 looked directly onto Courtyard 181. In the courtyard, immediately in front of the doorway of Room 178 was the funnel-shaped pottery head of a pottery pipe-drainage system which was traced southwards as far as Courtyard 157 in the Administrative Centre Complex (Pl.13A-B). Throughout the building, the preserved doors were between 0.80 - 1.00m in width, while the walls stood up to 1.50m in height.

During the excavation of this building, which seemed to the Expedition to have fulfilled some public role in the life of the town, a small number of complete vessels, as well as potsherds, were found scattered throughout its several surviving rooms and Courtyard 181. Most notable of the complete vessels were two large pots (unnumbered), in all probability water containers, which were encountered in Courtyard 181; one in the centre and one in the south corner, near the doorway to Room 158. Of the sherds, the most remarkable were, first, a rim sherd (Field No.172H2) from the floor of Room 180, with applied decoration in the form of a snake (see Pl.49P), and secondly, a column-decorated rim sherd (Field No.152H2) from Courtyard 181, with, between two rosettes, the impressed motif of a standard with streamers surmounted by a crescent on its back (Pls. 84E and 150 (No.611)). As regards other artefacts worthy of mention, virtually all were found in Courtyard 181 (viz. three cylinder seals (Field Nos.139H2, 140H2, 213H2), three anthropomorphic terra-cottas (Field Nos. 144H2, 179H2, 206H2), a terra-cotta wheel (Field No.174H2) and a stone axe (Field No.209H2)) and Room No. 158 (viz. a cylinder seal (Field No.124H2) a terra-cotta wheel (Field No.121H2).

Only three graves were identified within the Public Building, viz.Grave 44 beneath the floor of Room 175, Grave 49 in Courtyard 181 and Grave 52 beneath the floor of Room 178. Of these three graves, Grave 44 was a pot burial, Grave 49 was a simple pit burial and Grave 52, which contained bodies, was a built grave of baked brick. In the course of digging the pit Grave 52, the grave-diggers destroyed a short stretch of walling which belonged to a private dwelling (Unit 2) of Level III (Early Isin-Larsa), (Pl.16).

3.2.5 The "Strong Point" (Rooms 147, 184 and Courtyard 194).

Immediately to the west of the Public Building was a massively constructed building, the plan of which had been entirely destroyed by erosion on its north side. Because of the exceptional thickness of its outer walling (max.2.00m) and the presence of two formidable rectangular towers on its south-east side overlooking the Public Building, this great edifice was interpreted by the Expedition as a fort designed both to guard the Administrative Centre Complex and Public Building and to excise surveillance over the town in general. As in the case of the Administritive Centre Complex, the western sector of the outer walling of this building consisted of part of the great N x S wall which bisected the built-up area of Level II, while, for a distance of 9.70m its south-west wall abutted directly against the western end of the Centre's northeast-facing outer wall. Perhaps as a measure to restrict access to Corridor 159, which led to the courtyard 143 entrance of the Administrative Centre Complex (see 3.2.3.1) the south-western exterior wall of the Public Building had been extended to join with the "Strong Point's" tower-defended south-east wall.

Of the "Strong Point's" internal arrangements, only two large rooms, Nos.147 and 184, and part of a courtyard remained, though most of the north wall of Room No.184 looking onto the courtyard had been eroded away. Altogether, three contemporary graves

were found within the walls of the "Strong Point", all of which were of the simple pit type, viz.Grave 36 beneath the floor of Room 184, Grave 47 beneath the floor of Room 147 and Grave 51 below the surface of the courtyard. Amongst the grave goods interred with the occupant of Grave 51 were two excellent bronze socketed axe-heads (Pl.46B) and a bronze beaker (Pl.46C).

3.2.6 Some General Notes on Building Methods in Level II

Both the exterior and the interior walls of the buildings of Level II, Area A, at Tell Halawa were constructed of sun-dried mud-brick laid with mortar, in which chopped straw had been mixed. Their thickness varied between 0.50-1.50m and they were built on foundations similarly constructed of sun-dried mud-brick laid with the same straw-tempered mud mortar. In general, the foundations were somewhat wider than the walls which they were built to support. The sizes of the bricks used for the walls and foundations alike ranged between 0.35 x 0.35 x 0.07/0.08m to 0.40x0.4x0.07x0.08m. For their protection, the exterior and interior surfaces of the mud-brick walls were coated with several coatings of straw-tempered mud-plaster up to a thickness of some 0.5-0.10m.

The floors within the buildings and the surfaces of their courtyards and open areas were for the most part of beaten earth, over which was spread a layer of mud mixed with chopped straw. In the private houses up to three and sometimes more such floors were encountered one above the other (e.g. House K, Rooms 13A, 16A and 25A), their average thickness being c. 0.35 m. The alleyways between the buildings were mostly earth covered, but Alleyway No.98 to the west of the great N x S wall and Alleyway 25B to the east were surfaced with small stones. In most cases the ceilings of the buildings seem to have been flat, being composed of timber beams, mats and reeds topped with a layer of puddled clay. Where brick-vaulted ceilings were employed, these were construct of sun-dried, straw-tempered mud-bricks laid radially as headers with mud mortar. Most of the ceilings of House N were brick-vaulted and another notable example was Room No. 145 belonging to House 0 (Pl.11). It would seem probable that the motivation behind the construction of brick-vaulted ceilings was to save timber.

Commonly, doorways were found to be furnished with a door sill of baked brick, and it is probable that most were secured by a wooden door, the hinge-post of which turned on a stone pivot set in a baked-brick-lined door-socket in the floor.

Occasionally, windows were found still preserved, e.g. in Room 14 of House F; in Room 16A and 16B of House K; in Room No. 189 of House N and in Room 137 of the Administrative Centre Complex. Such windows were spanned by an arch built of sun-dried mud-bricks laid radially as headers with mud mortar.

3.2.7 The Level II Graves

In total, fifty-two graves were found in Area A, Level II. The majority of these had been dug beneath the floors of the buildings, while buildings were still in occupation, but some were dug in open areas,as in case of a number of graves discovered in Open Area 172, along the foot of the south-east sector of the Administrative Centre Complex's enclosure, (see 3.2.3.2). Many of the graves were found in close proximity to present ground surface, indicating clearly the extent to which Tell Halawa has suffered from rain- and wind-erosion over the centuries since the final abandonment of the site. There are three types of graves in Level II:

3.2.7.1 Simple Pit Graves

This type of grave was the commonest, consisting of a simple pit c.0.75-1.50m deep (Pl.14A-B for simple pit Graves 5 and 8 below the floor of Room 17 in House F).

3.2.7.2 Built Graves

This type was the most elaborate, the dead being interred in a small burial chamber built of kiln-fired or sun-dried mud-brick (Pl.15A for built Grave 9 below the floor of Room 20A in House K).

3.2.7.3 Pot Burials

This type of burial was used exclusively for the interment of babies, the body of the baby being placed in a jar, over the mouth of which was placed potsherd or some suitable complete vessel. The majority of such burials were encountered below the floors of the private houses (e.g. Grave 4 below the floor of Room 4A in House F; Graves 12 and 13 below the floor of Room 60 in House G and Grave 27 below the floor of Room 80 in house I).

3.2.7.4 Burial Position and Grave Goods

The usual method of burial was to lay the body on one side (either left or right), with the legs flexed. Careful attention was paid to the nature of the goods which were buried with the dead. The most important items were pottery vessels, copper/bronze artefacts, jewellery and cylinder seals.

Three types of pottery vessel were commonly included with the burial goods, namely Beakers, ring-based Jars and convex-based Jars (Chart 3.2.7.4.1). Sometimes a single Beaker was placed near the skull of the dead, or alternatively, inside one of the Jars. Beads might be found in the region of the neck, and there was often a copper/bronze ring on one of the fingers of the right hand, as well as a cylinder seal near the right wrist. A copper/bronze pin was a recurrent item near the shoulder.

3.2.7.4.1 Level II Graves, Area A, Tell Halawa. Occurrence of Beakers/Jars with Convex Base/Jars with Ring Base.

Grave No.	Room No.	Type of Vessel	Field No.	Catalogue No.
1	9A	Medium jar with ring base	147H-1	138
"	"	Small jar with ring base	168H-1	131
"	"	Large jar with ring base	$118H_1$	219
2	13A	Beaker with convex base	5H-1	3
"	"	Medium jar with ring base	12H-1	141
"	"	Medium jar with ring base	28H-1	152
3	12	Large jar with convex base	113H-1	79
"	"	Large jar with convex base	117H-1	82
"	"	Medium jar with ring base	155H-1	209
5	17	Beaker with flat base	44H-1	23
"	"	Medium jar with convex base	134H-1	94
"	"	Medium jar with ring base	115H-1	159
6	23	Medium jar with ring base	143H-1	167
7	14	Deep bowl with ring base	131H-1	289
8	17	Small jar with convex base	52H-1	68
"	"	Large jar with convex base	146H-1	102
"	"	Large jar with ring base	111H-1	236
9	20A	Medium jar with convex base	135H-1	93
"	"	Large jar with convex base	154H-1	77
10	43	Large jar with convex base	137H-1	74
"	"	Beaker with flat base	103H-1	36
11	43	Medium jar with ring base	133H-1	155
"	"	Medium Jar with ring base	144H-1	149

Grave No.	Room No.	Type of Vessel	Field No.	Catalogue No.
14	96	Beaker with pedestal base	104H-1	50
"	"	Large jar with convex base	126H-1	87
"	"	Medium jar with ring base	184H-1	186
	"	Medium jar with ring base	130H-1	205
15	63	Medium jar with ring base	156H-1	157
"	"	Medium jar with ring base	176H-1	153
17	75	Beaker with convex base	116H-1	7
"	"	Small jar with ring base	245H-1	130
18	7	Beaker with ring base (found inside jar, Field No. 125H-l)	127H-1	12
"	"	Small jar with convex base	99H-1	71
"	"	Small jar with ring base	172H-1	187
"	"	Large jar with ring base	I25H-1	224
"	"	Large Jar with ring base	112H-1	182
19	101	Large jar with convex base	136H-1	100
20	78B	Large jar with convex base	190H-1	75
21	102	Medium jar with ring base	148H-1	160
22	99	Medium jar with ring base	162H-1	162
"	"	Medium jar with ring base	151H-1	164
23	72	Large jar with convex base	122H-1	72
"	"	Medium jar with ring base	173H-1	171
25	106	Medium jar with ring base	139H-1	279
"	"	Medium jar with ring base	153H-1	178
27	80	Deep bowl with ring base	132H-1	291
"	"	Medium jar with ring base	192H-l	215
28	79	Medium jar with ring base	332H-l	208
29	95	Beaker with ring base	79H-2	9
"	"	Large jar with convex base	133H-2	107
"	"	Large jar with ring base	85H-2	183
30	64	Large jar with convex base	158H-1	101
"	"	Medium jar with ring base	163H-l	150
"	"	Beaker with flat base	249H-l	22
33	146	Large jar with convex base	lOOH-2	78
"	"	Medium jar with ring base	109H-2	181
"	"	Medium jar with ring base	99-H2	212
34	146	Medium jar with ring base	110H-2	175
"	"	Medium jar with ring base	97H-2	213
"	"	Large jar with ring base	98H-2	221
36	184	Large jar with convex base	68H-2	95
38	166	Small jar with convex base	91H-2	62
"	"	Large jar with convex base	200H-2	85
"	"	Large jar wlth convex base	128H-2	84
"	"	Beaker with pedestal base	89H-2	50
"	"	Medium jar with ring base	132H-2	214
39	"	Medium jar with ring base	129H-2	203
40	172	Large jar with ring base	108H-2	220
41	172	Medium jar with ring base	191H-2	144
"	"	Medium jar with ring base	195H-2	218
"	"	Large jar with ring base	169H-2	238
42	172	Medium jar with ring base	107H-2	135
43	172	Medium jar with ring base	197H-2	117
"	"	Medium jar with ring base	165H-2	140
"	"	Medium jar with ring base	194H-2	279
45	119	Large jar with convex base	202H-2	76
46	172	Medium jar with ring base	198H-2	179
"	"	Medium jar with convex base	201H-2	96
47	147	Large jar with ring base	187H-2	229
"	"	Large jar with convex base	188H-2	106

Grave No.	Room No.	Type of Vessel	Field No.	Catalogue No.
"	"	Medium jar with ring base	189H-2	211
51	194	Medium jar with ring base	217H-2	148
52	178	Medium jar with ring base	75H-3	196

3.3 Level III (Plates 4, 16-17)

In order to investigate Level III, below Level II, an area measuring 35.0 x 25.0m was marked out in the northern part of area A, its long axis being oriented NE x SW. This area included within it the entire eastern end of the Level II Administrative Centre Complex, including the Temple (viz. Rooms 122, 137, 142, 156, 170, 171, 193 and Courtyard /Open Areas 124, 125, 135, 138, 157 and 166), some two thirds of Corridor 159 and the surviving parts of the Public Building. In the course of excavation, all these features were removed, save for the walls of the Temple (Rooms 170-171) which were left standing (Plate 7).

As revealed, the building units in this part of Level III appeared to be of a private, domestic character, access being afforded by means of straight, narrow corridors. In general, the construction methods and materials employed were identical with those described for Level II, but at a mean thickness of 0.40m the walls of the several units were rather thin. Mud-brick sizes used ranged between 0.35 x 0.35 x 0.07/0.08m and 0.40 x 0.4 0 x07/0.08m.

3.3.1 Unit 1

This Unit was located at the north end of the excavated area, near the slope of the mound, and had been almost completely destroyed by erosion, save for a short stretch of wall facing onto Corridor 1.

3.3.2 Unit 2

This Unit, to the south of Unit 1, was centred on Corridor 2 and revealed evidence of two building phases, the later being designated Phase A, and the earlier Phase B.

Phase A was represented by ten rooms, viz. Nos.26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 38, 39, 40, and 41, of which Nos. 32, 38 and 41 were entered directly from Corridor 2. Throughout the remainder of the Unit, on either side of corridor, internal doorways (definite or presumed) provided intercommunication between the rooms. All these doorways, as well as those giving off Corridor 2, measured between 0.50-0.70m. in width. The walls of this phase were preserved to between 0.30-0.80m in height.

Phase B was represented by eleven rooms, viz. Nos.33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 and 50, which may have been abandoned when the rooms of Phase A were built. Out of these eleven rooms, no less than six, viz. Nos.34, 36, 43 44, 45 and 50 had doorways leading directly off Corridor 2 (Phase B level). On the south side of Unit 2, Phase B, Room 50 had a doorway looking in that direction too, as did Room 33. Beside the latter doorway, to the east, was a flight of mudbrick steps (four treads preserved), which showed evidence of having been refurbished with baked bricks at some stage. The various doorways of Unit 2, Phase B, were between 0.50-0.80m wide and the walls were preserved to between 0.80-2.00m. Both Room 35 and Room 44 showed evidence of having been brick-vaulted.

3.3.3 Unit 3

Unit 3 was situated to the south of Unit 2 and faced onto Corridor 3. It comprised ten rooms altogether, viz. Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 22, 23, 47 and 48, of which Nos. 11 and 14 were entered directly from Corridor 3, while internal doorways gave access to the remainder. All these doorways between 0.40-0.80m wide, while the rooms ranged in

size 1.60 x 0.80 to 3.80 x 2.20m. At the eastern end of the Unit, some of the walls of Rooms 20, 22 and 48 could be seen to be supported by the walls of an earlier building phase. In general, the walls of Unit 3 were preserved to between 0.40-0.80m in height.

3.3.4 Unit 4

Unit 4 was situated to the south of Unit 3 and faced onto Corridor 4. It consisted of four rooms only, viz. Nos.4, 5A, 5B and 9, of which three, Nos.4, 5A and 9, were entered directly from Corridor 4. The doorways of this unit were between 0.50-0.60m wide and the size of the rooms ranged between 2.00 and 2.40 x 1.80m. At least two of the walls of Room 9 were built on those of an earlier building phase. As preserved, the walls of this stood to between 0.50-0.80m in height.

3.3.5 Unit 5

Unit 5 lay to the east and south of Unit 4 and was centred on Corridor 5. As in the case of Unit 2, two building phases were clearly laid bare, the later being designated Phase A, the earlier Phase B.

Phase A was represented by eleven rooms, viz. Nos.1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 16, 17,18, 19, 21 and 30, which ranged in size between 2.10 x 1.00 and 6.70 x 4.00m. Of these rooms, Nos.1, 2, 6, 7, 17, 21 and 30 were entered directly from Corridor 5. The position of the Unit's internal doorways was obscure, and the entire southern side of the Unit had been destroyed by erosion.

Phase B was the most interesting of the two building phases since what was revealed of it directly underlay the Temple of the Level II Administrative Centre Complex (see 3.2.3.2 above). It consisted of four rooms. viz. Nos.10, 24, 25 and 49, which ranged in size from 2.40 x 0.80m to 3.20 x 3.00m. Whether they fulfilled any religious purpose, there was no evidence to say. The most important seemed to be Room 49, in as much as it was the largest (3.20 x 3.00m) and had thicker walls (i.e., 0.80m as opposed to 0.40m for the three other rooms).

3.3.6 The Graves of Level III

Five graves in all were found in Level III, of which three were pot burials (Graves 53, 54 and 57) and two were simple pits (Graves 55 and 56).

3.3.7 The Level III Small Finds

Most of the small finds from Level III were recovered from the rooms of the several Units, either from the floor or from the fill, but some were recovered from the graves. They included complete pots (Nos.83, 116, 158 and 166) and sherds, cylinder seals, terra-cotta figurines and metal and stone artefacts. By far the most spectacular find was a painted zoomorphic libation vessel in the shape of a bull (Pls.39 A-B, 111 A-E and also see 4.3.3),which was recovered from the floor of Room 26 in Unit 2 (Phase A).

3.4 Level IV (Plates 18-19).

Following the completion of work within the Level III excavation area at the northern end of Area A, a new area measuring 30.0 x 25.0m was laid out at right angles to it for the investigation of Level IV. Beside encompassing on its north-east side sloping ground from which all remains of Levels II and III had been eroded, this new area also included the greater part of the Level II "Strong Point" and the western end of Level III Unit 2. Both were removed in the course of exposing what proved to be portions of two substantial residential buildings, designated Unit 1 and Unit 2, in which evidence of two successive floors was found. In character and layout, these Units with thick walls (av. 1.0m) were quite different from any of the buildings previously uncovered in Levels II

and III. Two mud-brick sizes were used by the builders of this level, viz. 0.40 x 0.30 x 0.06/0.07m and 0.36 x 0.18 0.06/0.07m.

3.4.1 Unit 1

This Unit lay both beside and over a massive mud-brick wall (thickness 5.00-5.50m) of earlier date, which was found running NW x SE through the excavation - perhaps part of the pre-level IV town wall. Most of its rooms, viz. Rooms 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 18, 20 and 21, were rectangular in plan and measured between 2.50 x 2.25 and 7.00 x 2.70m in size. Their doorways measured between 0.60-1.05m in width and their walls were preserved up to 2.20m in height. Room 3 and 4 were distinguished from the rest in being paved with baked bricks of two different sizes, viz. 0.26 x 0.15 x 0.06m and 0.36 x 0.13 x 0.06m, while on the floor of Room 12 traces of its fallen ceiling were clearly to be seen in the form of wooden beam and reed matting impressions. In Rooms 12 and 21, cereal remains were found, showing that the former had been used for the storage of barley, while the latter had been used for the storage of wheat. Both rooms had been the scene of a fire, evidence of which was also present in adjacent Rooms 18 and 19. Room 20 revealed the remains of a *tannur*, 0.73m in diameter, the wall of which was 0.06m thick.

3.4.2 Unit 2

This Unit lay immediately to the south-east of Unit 1, the two units being separated by a common dividing wall. Twelve rooms in all were bare, either completely or partially, viz. Rooms 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17. Of these, the majority were rectangular in plan and ranged in size from 2.60 x 1.50m to 4.00 x 2.60m. Their walls were generally preserved to 2.05 m in height. Most notable of all were Rooms 7 and 8, the first being paved with baked brick (mainly fragmentary), while the second (perhaps an open area rather than a room) contained a well-preserved rectangular, mud-brick pottery kiln coated with straw-tempered mud-plaster (see 4.6 and Pls.18, 20-21).

3.4.3 The Level IV Graves

Only three graves were found in Level IV, viz. Graves 58 and 59 within Unit 1 and Grave 60 within Unit 2. Grave 58 was a built grave similar to built graves of Levels II and III and contained a number of animal bones among its grave goods. Graves 59 and 60 were of the simple pit type, with grave goods, but were very poorly preserved.

3.4.4 The Level IV Small Finds

In addition to complete pottery vessels and sherds which were recovered from the floors and from the fill of the rooms of Units 1 and 2 and from the graves, a variety of other interesting small finds came to light. These included most notably a clay cylinder seal (Unit 1, Room No.12: No.78H3), four clay sealings, of which one was inscribed (Unit 1, Room No.2: Field Nos.20a-dH2), one fragmentary cuneiform tablet (Unit 2, Room 16: Field No. 85H3) and eight terra-cotta animal and anthropomorphic figures(Unit 1, Room 3: Field No.211H2 (Anthropomorphic); Room No. 12: Field Nos. 112H3,113H3 (Animal); Unit 2, Room 13:Field Nos.76H3 (Anthropomorphic), 92H3, 94H3 (Animal); Room No. 16: Field No.105H3 (Animal); Room No.17: Field No.106H3 (Animal).

Chapter 4

The Old Babylonian Pottery From Tell Halawa

4.1 Introduction

During the course of its excavations in the Old Babylonian Levels at Tell Halawa, viz. Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa), Level III (Early Isin-Larsa) and Level IV (Ur III/Early Isin-Larsa transitional), the University of Mosul Expedition recovered and recorded well over 320 complete or near complete pottery vessels and like ceramic items (e.g., strainers, funnels etc.), drawings of which are presented in the form of a Catalogue in this thesis (Pls. 56-111). In undertaking a study of this pottery in this present chapter. It has been our aim to relate it, as far as possible, to the comparable and still largely unpublished pottery finds made by other Expeditions at other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin (Chapter 2), as well as to such relevant published finds as have been made in the Diyala region at large and in wider Mesopotamia. With special regard to the pottery finds from other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin, much generous help has been given to us by the staff of certain of the Hamrin Expeditions in the form of pot drawings, which have compiled to form a series of supplementary Plates at the end the Halawa Catalogue (Pls. 112-146). Also included in these supplementary Plates are a number of additional drawings, which we have assembled from interim reports submitted by the Expeditions to the SOAH on the progress of their work for preservation in the SOAH's archives, and from such reports as the Expeditions have already published either in the SOAH's journal *Sumer* or elsewhere. In every instance, the origin of these drawings has been acknowledged in the text matter accompanying the Plates.

While the above-described drawings constitute our prime source of reference concerning Halawa related pottery finds from other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin, we have also made use in this chapter of notes taken by us in the field during the course of visits to the various Expeditions between 1978-80, as well as of notes taken by us in 1982, when we had opportunity to examine the Old Babylonian material from the Hamrin Basin sites in the Reserve Collection store-rooms of the Iraq Museum in Baghdad.

4.2 The Distribution of the Halawa Pottery by Levels and, its Classification and Documentation

As already noted, the number of complete or near complete pot vessels and the like recovered from the Old Babylonian levels at Tell Halawa totalled well over 320. Out of these, 290 were found in Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa), 27 in Level III (Early Isin-Larsa) and 9 in Level IV (Ur III/Early Isin-Larsa transitional), figures which reflect the area of each level excavated rather than any quantitative difference in the occurrence of pottery between them. Although most of the vessels were found in the fill or on the floors of the buildings exposed, a significant fraction of the finds from each level came from graves, viz. 97 from Level II, 5 from Level III, and 1 from Level IV.

In our study of these pottery finds which follows, the system of classification which we have devised and adopted is one that is based on a threefold sorting of the material.

Firstly, we have divided the vessels and related ceramic items into a series of descriptive Categories, such as would seem appropriate to their appearance, or, in some cases, evident function, viz. Beakers, Jars, bowls, Vats, Basins, Pot-Stands, Strainers, Funnels, Coarse ware Cooking vessels, Three-handled Troughs, etc. Thereafter, within each Category, we have employed the criterion of body shape to distinguish specific

Types or series of Types, which are described in terms of solid geometry, e.g. spherical, horizontal spheroid, inverted/ovoid, conical, cylindrical etc. Within certain Categories, it will be seen that we have employed some additional feature or features in combination with body shape in order to define a given Type or Types, most notably neck width and neck height in the case of Jars. However, in the first instance throughout our emphasis has been on body shape. Lastly, within each Type, we have gone on to distinguish Sub-types according to the kind of the base selected by the potter, i.e. a convex base, a ring base, a flat base, a disk base, etc.

In the Catalogue, this classification of the pottery into Categories, Types and Sub-types is generally reflected in the arrangement of the Plates, both those which illustrate the material from Tell Halawa (Pls.56-111) and those which illustrate items from other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin (Pls.112-146). Throughout these Plates, each pot drawing has been allocated a serial number for purposes of reference (viz. Nos.1-326 for the items from Tell Halawa and Nos.327-547 for the items from other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin), while information on the scale of the drawings is given in the Plate titles. On the accompanying table each Plate are recorded certain basic data relating to each item, e.g., Field No., Iraq Museum No.(where applicable), Find-spot, Height, etc.

4.2.1 Beakers

So-called due to the generally-held view that they were used for drinking purposes, beakers, after jars, are the commonest of all vessels encountered at Tell Halawa and the other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin. Not only are they of frequent occurrence in the context of private houses, but they are found in graves, a beaker being often placed either beside the head of the dead person (Pl.15B), or inside one of the jars which constitute the basic grave furniture at this period. So favoured was the beaker among the inhabitants of the Hamrin Basin that the vessel was occasionally made of metal (Pl.46 C for a copper/bronze example from Grave 51 in Courtyard 194 of the "Strong Point", Tell Halawa, Area A, Level II).

Altogether, in the Catalogue of pot drawings, no less than fifty-one complete or near complete pottery beakers are illustrated from Tell Halawa (Pls. 56-63, 147), together with a further thirty-three from other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin (Pls.112-116). Of these, the overwhelming majority are wheel-made, the colour of their fabric after firing being mostly either Pink (7.5YR 7/4), Light Grey (10YR 7/2) or Pale Yellow (2.5Y 7/4) according to the Munsell Soil Colour Charts.

As will be seen below, a total of five different beaker types may be distinguished amongst our illustrated specimens, of which three may be further sub-divided according to the form of the base. In few instances the beakers in our Catalogue stand higher than 13.0cm., and on that account they are described as "small", but where this height is exceeded the vessels are termed "large".

4.2.1.1 Type I: Small Straight-Sided Cylindrical Beakers

Beakers of this Type may be subdivided according to the form of their base into four sub-types, viz., (a) those with a convex base, (b) those with a flat base, (c) those with a ring base and low carination and (d) those with a disk base. While sub-types (a), (c) and (d) would seem to be made only on the wheel, sub-type (b) is represented by both wheel-made and hand-made specimens.

Sub-type (a): With Convex Base

For examples of this sub-type from Tell Halawa, Pls.56:2-8 and Pls.147:548 (base fragment). All are from Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa), save for No.5, which was found in Level III (Early Isin-Larsa). These thin-walled, well made beakers exhibit a plain rim, which may be either upright, e.g. No. 5, or very slightly flaring, e.g. No.8. Only in one example, No.4, is the rim markedly flaring. Other Old Babylon sites in the

Hamrin Basin which have yielded beakers of this convex-based sub-type are Tell Ababra (e.g. Field Nos.52, 53: Iraq Museum), Tell Abu Husaini (e.g. Field No.156: Iraq Museum), Tell Hassan (e.g. Field Nos.13/1, 32/2, 33, 38: Iraq Museum),Tell Suleimah (Pls.112: 330) and Tell 'Uweisat (Pls.112: 327, 329). In the case of the beaker from Suleimah, No. 330, a slight sinuosity in profile may be seen, which occurs more pronounced in beaker No.7 from Halawa. Imperfection of another kind may be seen in the malformed convex base of beaker No.329 from 'Uweisat.

Parallels from Outside the Hamrin Basin

From the Lower Diyala region:-

Tell edh-Dhiba'i	al-Gailani 1965: Pl.1 (3B) (Middle Isin-Larsa).
Ishchali	Delougaz 1952:Pl.153, B.246-500 (Middle Isin-Larsa).

From Wider Mesopotamia:-

Tepe Gawra	Speiser 1935: Pl.LXXI: 151 (late 3rd./early 2nd.millennium B.C.).
Tell al-Rimah	Oates 1970:Pl.IX: 7 (late 3rd./early 2nd.millennium B.C.).

Sub-type (b) : With Flat Base

For examples of this sub-type from Tell Halawa, Pl.58: 15-25. All are from Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa). Compared with the overall range of beakers from Halawa and other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin, these straight-sided cylindrical beaker" of sub-type (b) are unusually poorly made, and include indeed a few thick-walled hand-made specimens, e-g. Nos.15 and 16. Because of their poor manufacture beaker have suffered further minor distortions in the course of firing, which, again, has not enhanced their appearance. However, one of the better wheel-made beakers, No.25, has been modestly embellished with a broad horizontal band of black paint immediately below the rim. While, as in the case of sub-type (a), the plain rims of these vessels may be either upright, e.g. No.20, or very slightly flaring, e.g. No.24, more flaring rims are equally apparent, e.g. No.19. Other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin at which beakers of this sub-type have been found are Tell Ababra (Field No.88: Iraq Museum), Tell Hassan (e.g. Field No.318/2: Iraq Museum) and Tell es-Sib, Pl. 114: 338.

Parallels from outside the Hamrin Basin.

Nuzi	Starr 1937: Pl. 62 D (Akkadian/Hurrian transitional)

Sub-type (c): With Ring Base and Low Carination

In the Catalogue, this sub-type is not well represented in that the only complete example, Pl.57: 10 from Tell Halawa, Level II (Middle/Late Isin Larsa), is something of an oddity in having a rather narrower ring base than is usual. Near complete normal examples, however, are illustrated from Tell 'Uweisat, Pl.113: 332, and Tell Yelkhi, Plate 113: 337, the latter being decorated with four separately-spaced incised horizontal lines immediately above the base. That comparable beakers were also in use at Tell Halawa in Level II is indicated by base fragment Nos.554-554 on Pl.147. A similar beaker to oddity,Pl.57: 10, was found in Level II (Middle Isin-Larsa) at Tell Suleimah (Field No. 227: Iraq Museum).

Parallels from outside the Hamrin Basin

From wider Mesopotamia:-

Tepe Gawra	Speiser 1935: Pl.73: 194 (late 3rd. millennium B.C.).
Chagar Bazar	Mallowan 1936: Figure 14 (Early Isin-Larsa).
Telloh	Parrot 1948: Pl.60: 996 (Middle Isin-Larsa).
Nuzi	Starr 1937: Pl.74 A (Hurrian period).

Sub-type (d): With Disk Base

This disk-based sub-type is represented in the Catalogue by example only, and would seem to be comparatively rare. It was found at Tell Halawa in Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa). Wheel-made and thin-walled, the beaker has a plain slightly flaring rim. Careless string cutting has left a small residual button of clay in the centre of the base.

4.2.1.2 Type II: Small Concave-sided Cylindrical Beakers with Low Carination

Sub-type (a): With Convex Base

In the Catalogue this seemingly rather rare sub-type is represented by one substantially complete example and a base fragment from Tell Halawa, Level II (Pl.56:1 and 147: 549), one complete example from Tell Kunj, Level II (Pl.112: 331) and one complete example from Tell Razuk Level I (Pl.112: 338). Of the three preserved beakers, the example from Tell Halawa and Tell Kunj are the most similar in their proportions, while that from Tell Razuk exhibits a broader, squatter profile, plus a plain flaring rim curiously pierced on either side by two pairs of tiny holes. By comparison, the plain rim of the Halawa beaker is only slightly flaring, while that of the Kunj beaker is upright. Below the rim of the Kunj beaker is a single decorative band of black paint.

Parallels from outside the Hamrin Basin

From the Lower Diyala region:-

Tell Asmar	Delougaz 1952: Pl.153, B. 236. 200a (Middle Isin-Larsa).
Ishchali	Delougaz 1952: Pl.153, B. 236. 200b (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa).

Sub-Type (b): With Ring Base

Although of more frequent occurrence on beakers of Type II than convex base of sub-type (a), the ring base of this sub-type is nevertheless fairly uncommon. Two examples from Tell Halawa, Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa) are shown, one of which is incomplete, Pls.57: 14 and 147: 555 (base and lower body only). While the fragmentary beaker shows no evidence of decoration, the complete example exhibits a band of black paint around its plain flaring rim. A somewhat larger version of this sub-type from Tell Yelkhi is shown on Pl.113: 336, which is decorated with closely-spaced incised horizontal lines from below its plain flaring rim to its low carination.

Parallels from outside the Hamrin Basin

From the Lower Diyala region:-

Ischali	Delougaz 1952: Pls. 153, B. 236. 300, B. 237. (Middle Isin-Larsa).

From wider Mesopotamia

Tepe Gawra	Speiser 1935: Pl. LXXIII: 176, 187 (Early Isin Larsa).
Basmusian	Abu al-Soof 1970: Pl. XXX:2 (Middle Isin-Larsa).
Nippur	McCown & Haines 1967: Pl. 95: 6 (Middle Isin-Larsa).
Nuzi	Starr 1937: Pl. 73 H (Hurrian period).

Sub-type (c) : With Flat Base

For example of this more numerous and more characteristic sub-type from Tell Halawa, Plate 59: 26-33. All are from Level II (Middle/late Isin-Larsa). While in most cases the plain rims of these beakers are only slightly flaring, in some examples, e.g. No.30, a more flaring rim style may be observed. This more flaring rim style is generally accompanied by marked concavity in the sides of the vessel. Thin-walled and well-smoothed, beakers of this sub-type may exhibit a slight polish. One example, No.33 has been decorated with a band of black paint at the rim.

Other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin which have yielded beakers of this sub-type are Tell Ababra, Pl.114: 339, Tell Abu Qasim (Field Nos.3, 14/C: Iraq Museum), Tell Kunj (Field Nos.IK19, IK23-33: Iraq Museum), Tell Hassan (Field No.19: Iraq Museum), Tell Sungur B (Field No.36: Iraq Museum) and Tell 'Uweisat, Pl.114: 340.

Parallels from outside the Hamrin Basin

From the Lower Diyala region:-

Khafajah	Delougaz 1952: Pl.153, B. 237-200 (Middle Isin-Larsa).

From wider Mesopotamia:-

Bakr-Awa	Al-Husaini 1962: Fig.8: 9 (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa).
Basmusian	Abu al-Soof 1970: Pl. XLII:9, XLIII:7 (Middle Isin-Larsa).
Tell ed-Der	de Meyer 1971: Pl.16:3; 1978: Plate 20:1 (Middle Isin-Larsa).
Kish	Gibson 1972: Fig. 34 D (Middle Isin Larsa)
Nuzi	Starr 1937: Pl. 62 Y (Akkadian / Hurrian transitional).
Ur	Woolley 1975 Pl. 113 130 (Middle Isin-Larsa).

Sub-type (d) : With Disk Base

Of all the beakers illustrated in the Catalogue, this Type II sub-type is one of the most attractive. It was also one of the most popular at Tell Halawa, for not only was it found in Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa), see Pls.60:35-38; 40:61:41; 62:44-45, 48 for complete vessels and Pls.147:556-566 for base fragments, but it was also found in Level III (Early Isin-Larsa), see Pls.60:34; 62:46-47, 49 and Level IV (Ur III/Early Isin-Larsa transitional), see Pl.60:39. Furthermore, Level II also produced two-complete "large" examples (Height 15.4cm. and 16.0cm. respectively), see Pl.61:42-43, plus the lower half of a third, see Pl.149: 597. Comparable in every detail and variation with those of sub-type (c) above, save with respect to base form, the beakers of sub-type (d) at Halawa are equally well-smoothed and finished and exhibit in many cases the same slight surface polish. Only one seriously sub-standard piece may be remarked,viz. Pl. 60:35, which has crumpled badly in the firing process. Perhaps fortuitously, black painted decoration is more in evidence on beakers of this sub-type than any other at Halawa, Pl. 62. In its simplest form, this painted decoration consists of a single band at the rim, as on Nos.46, 47, 49 from Level III (Early Isin-Larsa) and No.45 from Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa). However, rows of dots also make an appearance in Level II, either singly, as in No.48, as an accompaniment to a plain band below the rim, or doubly, as on No.44, where two rows may be seen below the rim,along with an unidentifiable motif. With regard to the " large" beakers of this sub-type, either ribs or incised-grooved lines seem to have been the favoured form or decoration rather than painted bands or rows of dots, see Pl.61:42-43 and 149:597. In the case of Nos.42 and 43 a single narrow zone of incised/grooved lines has been executed around the middle of the body, while No.597 shows five contiguous ribs above its carination, each rib being further elaborated with regularly spaced vertical "finger nail" impressions. Among the small beakers of this sub-type in our Catalogue, only one shows any kind of comparable, non-painted decoration, viz. Pl. 61:41, which has a single incised line immediately below the rim.

In addition to Halawa, other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin which have produced beakers of this sub-type are Tell Ababra (Field Nos.AB29 and AB71: Iraq Museum), Tell Abu Husaini (Field No.3/111: Iraq Museum), Tell Abu Qasim (Field No.4: Iraq Museum), Tell Kunj Pl.114: 343, 346, Tell Hassan (Field No.13: Iraq Museum), Tell Suleimah, Pl.114: 342, 344-345 and Tell 'Uweisat, Pl.114: 341.

Parallels from outside the Hamrin Basin

Nuzi	Starr 1937: Pl. 76 C, J & M (Hurrian period)
Basmusian	Abu al-Soof 1970: Pl. XXX: 3 (Middle Isin-Larsa).

Sub-type (e): With Pedestal Base

Unknown prior to the Old Babylonian period, this not very common sub-type is represented at several sites in the Hamrin Basin. In the Catalogue, one example from Tell Halawa, Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa) is illustrated on Pl. 63: 50. As in the case of

sub-types (c) and (d) above, it is thin-walled and well made generally. The rim is plain and moderately flaring.

On Pl.116, four further examples from other Old Babylonian sites the Hamrin Basin are shown, viz. Nos.356-359. Of these, the most like our Halawa beaker is No.356 from Tell Suleimah, while No.357 from Tell Haddad and Nos.358 and 359 from Tell Yelkhi are not only broader and squatter in profile but decorated to a greater or lesser degree. In the case of No. 357 from Hadad this decoration consists of a single incised line around the middle of the body, while No.358 from Yelkhi is decorated with incised lines at closely-spaced intervals from below the rim to its carination. Most elaborately decorated of all is No.339 from Yelkhi, which, in addition to a broad zone of contiguous incised lines above its carination, has a band of black paint at the rim

4.2.1.3 Type III : Small Ovoid Beakers

Beakers of this simple ovoid-bodied type are not common in the Hamrin Basin and only three examples are illustrated in the Catalogue. Wheel-made and of a fine past, they may be divided according to their base form into two sub-types, viz. (a) with a ring base and (b) with a pedestal base.

Sub-type (a) : With Ring Base

The only example of this sub-type in the Catalogue, Pl.57:99, was found in Level II (Middle/Late Isin Larsa) at Tell Halawa. It has a plain upright rim.

Sub-type (b) : With Pedestal Base

In the Catalogue, one example of this sub-type is illustrated from Tell Halawa, Pl.63: 51, and one from Tell Yelkhi, Pl.115:353. The Halawa example was found in Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa). Both vessels exhibit a plain, slightly flaring rim.

4.2.1.4 Type IV : Small Ovoid Beakers with a Tall Neck

Otherwise not unreminiscent of the ovoid-bodied, ring-based beaker classified as Type III, sub-type (a) above, beakers of this Type IV are distinguished by a tall neck of varying profile. Of the three examples from Tell Halawa, Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa) illustrated in our Volume Catalogue, viz. Pl.57:11-13, No.11 has an expanding, slightly sinuous neck, No.12 has a concave-sided cylindrical neck and No.13 has a simple, again slightly sinuous,cylindrical neck. All three vessels exhibit a plain slightly flaring rim, while the base of the neck is marked by an incised horizontal line.

Another site in the Hamrin Basin which has yielded beakers of this type is Tell Yelkhi, Pl.113: 333-335. Of somewhat broader profile, these examples are particularly notable for their elaborate incised linear decoration.

4.2.1.5 Type V : Small Ovoid "Footed" Beakers

Although not represented at Tell Halawa, beakers of this type are well in evidence at other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin, Pl.115:347-352, 354-355, where examples are illustrated from Tell es-Sib (Nos.350, 354), Tell Suleimah (Nos.347, 351-352) and Tell Yelkhi (Nos.348, 349,355). Wheel-made, these undecorated vessels with their thin convex walls, plain moderately flaring rim and well-developed narrow pedestal base or "foot" are ont only distinctive but very attractive in appearance. As above, where beakers of Type IV were observed to have some relationship to Type III in its ring-based, sub-type (a) aspect, these Type V Beakers may also be related to Type III in its pedestal-based sub-type (b) aspect.

4.2.2 Jars

That jars formed the major part of the production of the potters at Tell Halawa and elsewhere in the Hamrin Basin during the Old Babylon period, there can be no doubt,

since their occurrence far exceeds that of any other category of vessel. The most numerous of all pottery items in the houses (Pl.12B), they were also a prominent and important element in the grave (3.2.7 and Pls.14A-B and 15A-B), a fortunate circumstance which has led to the preservation of many complete specimens. No less than 211 complete or almost complete jars are illustrated from Tell Halawa, Levels II-IV (Pls.64-102), together with a further 117 from other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin (Pls.117-138). In the overwhelming majority of cases, these jars are wheel-made, their standard of manufacture ranging generally from good to medium. However, a few poorly-made examples would appear to be hand-made.

As will be seen below, body shape together with the character of the neck has been employed to divide the jars into twelve types, which, where relevant, have been further divided into sub-types according to the form of the base. With regard to the size of jars, the terms: Miniature, Small, Medium and Large have been applied as follows:- Miniature = below 7.0cm in height; Small = between 7.0 and 13.9cm in height; Medium = between 14-0 and 27.9cm in height and Large = 28.0cm and over in height.

4.2.2.1 Type I: Spherical Jars with a narrow neck of medium height. Size range: Small only

This type is represented in the Catalogue by two Small convex-based examples, one from Tell Halawa, Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa), see Pl.64:63, and one from Tell Yelkhi, Pl.118:368. Both jars have a narrow concave-sided cylindrical neck of medium height, but in the case of the Halawa example the concavity of the neck is less pronounced. As a result, the rim of the Halawa jar is only very slightly flared, whereas that of the Yelkhi jar is markedly so. In contrast to the plain rim of the Halawa jar,that of the Yelkhi jar is externally-bevelled. Also the Yelkhi jar is decorated with two grooved lines at the base of the neck and a broad zone of contiguous incised lines around the upper half of the body.

4 2 2.2 Type II : Spherical Jars with a medium-to-wide neck of low-to-medium height. Size range: Small and Medium

Jars of this Type are divisible into four sub-types according to the form of the base: (a) those with a convex base, (b) those with a ring base, (c) those with a flat base and (d) those with a disk base.

Sub-type (a) : With Convex Base

Although this type was not found at Tell Halawa, the Catalogue illustrates a Medium-sized example from Tell Yelkhi, Pl.117:366. It has a wide, very short neck with a flared externally-thickened rim.

Sub-type (b) : With Ring Base

This sub-type is represented in the Catalogue by two Small examples and one of Medium size. Of the two Small examples, one is from Tell Halawa, Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa), Pl.76:121, while the other is from Tell Yelkhi, see Pl.120:378. Both have short necks of medium width, but, while that of the Halawa jar is straight-sided with an externally- thick rim, that of the Yelkhi jar is concave-sided with a flared rim. In the case of the Medium-sized jar, which was found at Tell Suleimah, Pl.125: 408, the neck is very slightly flared in profile and has a slightly flared rim. Below this rim is a broad horizontal band of ribbed decoration.

Sub-type (c) : With Flat Base

This sub-type is represented in the Catalogue by five Small examples: one from Tell Halawa, Pl.94: 246, two from Tell Suleimah, Pl.127: 418 and 128: 423 and two from Tell Sungur B, Pl.127: 415 and 128: 424.
Unfortunately, the example from Halawa, which was found in Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa), has lost its entire rim and much of its neck. However, enough of the neck

remains to show that it was of medium width, concave-sided and decorated at the base with a single horizontal rib.

As to the examples from Suleimah and Sungur B, all of which are complete, some variation may be seen in the height, width and shape of their necks, though a flared rim is standard. For example, while the neck of No.418 from Suleimah is short, wide and concave-sided, that of No.423 from same site is by contrast very short, of medium width and flared.

Sub-type (d) : With Disk Base

This sub-type is represented in the Catalogue by one Small example from Tell Halawa, Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa), Pl.97: 260. It has a width concave-sided neck of medium height, with a flared externally-thickened rim.

While no similar Small jars from other Old Babylonian sites in Hamrin Basin are illustrated in the Catalogue, it is possible to note at least one disk-based and spherical-bodied jar of Medium size which was found at Tell Suleimah, Pl.129: 435. Unusually without a neck, this jar displays an inward-sloping rim which is externally-thickened and bevelled.

4.2.2.3 Type III: Horizontal Spheroid Jars with a narrow neck of low-to-medium height. Size range: Small

Jars of this Type are divisible into two sub-types according to the form of the base: (a) those with a convex base and (b) those with a flat base

Sub-type (a) : With Convex Base

As our Volume II Catalogue amply illustrates, horizontal spheroid jars of this sub-type were well represented at Tell Halawa, examples being found in Level IV (Ur III/Early Isin-Larsa transitional), Pl.64: 60, in Level III (Early Isin-Larsa), Pl.64: 55, and especially in Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa), Pls. 64: 56-59, 61-64 and 65: 65-70 (also Pl.26, rows 1-3 for photographs). Wheel-made and well finished (for a rare exception, see No. 61, which has been crudely manufactured by hand), these characteristically Small-sized vessels are commonly well rounded at the waist (e.g. No.66), but some (e.g. No.62) may be more angular to the extent that, in extreme cases (e.g. No.58) the body shape becomes almost biconical. Although not a few of the Halawa jars are incomplete in that most, if not all of the neck is missing, it would seem from those examples that are intact that this feature was standard and of narrow width, of low-to-medium height (cf. Nos.55 and 68) and concave-sided. As to the rim, this would seem to have been usually flared, with some rims being either thickened externally (No.59) or bevelled (No.60).

Other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin which have yielded jars of this kind are Tell Kunj, Pl.117: 362, Tell Sungur B, Pl.117: 364 and Tell Yelkhi, Pl.117: 363 and 365.

Parallels from outside the Hamrin Basin

From the Lower Diyala region:-

Tell edh-Dhiba'i	Mustafa 1949:Pl.V:23-24, 27 (Early/Middle Isin-Larsa
Tell Asmar	Delougaz 1952: Pl.144, A.604.520 (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa).
Ischali	Delougaz 1952: Pl.145, A.663.520(Early/Middle Isin-Larsa).

From wider Mesopotamia:-

Tell al-Rimah	Oates 1970: Pl.IX: 6 (Ur III/Isin-Larsa).
Chagar Bazar	Mallowan 1936 : Pl.LXXXV: 17, 19-20 III/Isin-Larsa).
Nipur	McCown and Haines 1967: Pl.83:14, 16-17 (Ur III).
Telloh	Parrot 1948: Figs.56:2543, 3613 (Ur III)
Ur	Woolley 1976: Pl.170:62, 65 (Early/Middle Isin-Larsa).

Sub-type (B) : With Flat Base

Horizontal spheroid jars of this sub- type would seem to be uncommon in the Hamrin Basin during the Old Babylonian period. In the Catalogue, one example is illustrated from Tell Halawa, Pl.95:251, one from Tell Suleimah, Pl.129:429. Neither vessel is complete, the upper part of its neck having been broken away.

The jar from Halawa was found in Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa) and preserves the stump of an unusual shoulder-to-rim(?) handle. Though of a coarse light grey fabric (Munsell 2.5Y 7/2), it is decorated with three horizontal incised lines, one at the base of its concave-sided neck and two around the upper part of the body. The Suleimah example (without a handle) is similarly decorated with several horizontal incised lines around the upper half of the body.

4.2.2.4 Type IV : Horizontal Spheroid Jars with a medium-to-wide neck of low-to-tall height. Size range: Small

Jars of this Type are divided into three sub-types according to the form of the base: (a) those with a ring base, (b) those with a flat base and (c) those with a disk base.

Sub-type (a) : With Ring Base

In the Catalogue, two examples of this sub-type are illustrated from Tell Halawa, one with a wide ring base from Level IV (Ur III/Early Isin-Larsa transitional), Pl.77:124, and one with a narrow ring base from Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa). Both jars have a neck of medium width, but while that of the Level IV jar is short and straight-sided with a plain upright rim, that of the Level II jar is of medium height, with a plain upright rim, concave-sided and flared at the rim. Strikingly, the Level II jar is decorated with abroad band of black paint at the rim, with a horizontal row of dots below.

Sub-type (b) : With Flat Base

Although this sub-type was not found at Tell Halawa, the Catalogue illustrates two examples with necks of medium width from other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin, namely Tell Suleimah, Pl.129:428. and Tell 'Uweisat, Pl.127:417. While the jar from Suleimah short, straight-sided neck with a plain upright rim, that from 'Uweisat has a tall straight-sided neck with an upright externally-thickened rim. The jar from Suleimah is decorated with a single grooved line about its waist.

Sub-type (c) : With Pedestal Base

In the Catalogue, this sub-type is represented by one example only, which was found at Tell Halawa in Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa), Pl.99:269. It has a wide concave-sided neck with a flared rim and around the base of the neck is a single incised line. The fabric of this vessel, which is Light Grey in colour (Munsell 5Y 7/2), is rather coarse.

4.2.2.5 Type V: Horizontal Spheroid/Inverted Piriform Jars with a wide neck of medium-to-tall height. Size range: Small.

Jars of this distinctive Type, which was chiefly in vogue in Mesopotamia during Akkadian and Ur III times (see references below) would seem to have had some minor continuation in the Hamrin Basin during the Old Babylonian period in that two examples were found at Tell Halawa. According to the classification system adopted in this thesis, these may be divided according to the form of the base into two sub-types: (a) a convex-based sub-type and (b) a pointed based sub-type.

Sub-Type (a) : With Convex Base

The one example of this sub-type from Tell Halawa in the Catalogue was found in Level IV (Ur III/Early Isin-Larsa transitional), Pl.100:274. The body is of horizontal hemispheroid shape, if somewhat angular at the waist, and has a tall, wide, flaring neck, with a single decorative rib immediately below the rim.

Sub-type (b) : With Pointed Base

Represented, as in the case of sub-type (a) above, by one example only from Tell Halawa, the jar of this sub-type was found in Level II (Middle/ Isin-Larsa), Pl.100: 275. Similarly well made, but with an inverted piriform body and pointed base, it has a wide concave-sided neck of medium height, with two contiguous decorative ribs immediately below its flared rim.

Parallels to Type V outside the Hamrin Basin

From the Lower Diyala region:-

Tell Asmar	Delougaz 1952: Pl.163, B.645.540a (Early Isin-Larsa).

From wider Mesopotamia:-

Tepe Gawra	Speiser 1935: Pl.LXIX:130 (Akkadian).
Kish	Gibson 1972: Pl.34 G (Akkadian).
Nippur	McCown and Haines 1967: Pl. 80): 18 (Akkadian).
Nuzi	Starr 1937: Pl.52 G (Akkadian).
Telloh	Parrot 1948: Pl.56: 606, 2403, 3769 (Ur III)

4.2.2.6 Type VI : Inverted Piriform/Ovoid Jars (Broad Profile) with neck of medium width and medium height- Size range: Small, Medium and Large

Jars of this Type, which in body shape display a whole range of fine gradations between piriform and ovoid, are the commonest of all those that have been found at Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin. According to the form of the base, they are divisible into five sub-types: (a) those with a convex base, (b) those with a ring base, (c) those with a flat base, (d) those with a disk base and (e) those with a pedestal base.

Sub-type (a) : With Convex Base

As is clearly illustrated in the Catalogue, the jars of this sub-type which occurred most frequently at Tell Halawa were Large in size, Pl.66:74 and 76; 67:77-81; 68:82-84; 71:95-100 and 74:108, while Small-sized examples, see (possibly) Pl.65:71, and Medium-sized examples, Pl.69:89 and 70:93-94, were uncommon. All were recovered from Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa), save Large jar No.83, which was found in Level III (Early Isin-Larsa).

To describe the jars of Large size first, these vessels, which may be as tall as 40.0cm, see No. 108, generally exhibit a concave-sided neck of medium width and height with a flared externally-thickened and bevelled rim, see e.g. Nos.77-81. However, less commonly a straight-sided neck of like width, height and rim style has been imparted by the potter, as may be seen from Nos.96 and 97,the first of which unusually has a rim of upright stance as opposed to the normal flaring rim. Though often plain, e.g. Nos.77-81, these Large jars may show some measure of decoration, this being either incised/grooved linear (on the neck and upper half of the body only), e.g. Nos.95 and 102, or black painted, e.g. No.108 (palm Tree). All are wheel-made to a good standard, their fabric being medium-to-coarse with grit inclusions. Other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin which have produced Large-sized jars of this sub-type are Tell Ababra (Field Nos.29,56 and 57: Iraq Museum), Tell Kunj, Pl.119:375 (painted : three crosses), Tell Hassan Field Nos.12, 17, 32/2, 33/1, 34/1, 35/1,36/1, 38, 309, 310/A, 311/A, 317/2: Iraq Museum), Tell Madhhur, Pl.117:367 (plain), Tell Razuk, Pl.119:373 (incised/grooved), Tell Suleimah, Pl.119:374 (incised/grooved), Tell 'Uweisat, Plate 118:371 (incised/grooved).

As to the Small and Medium-sized examples, aside from the presence of an unusual transversely-pierced vertical lug at the base of the neck of medium jar No.89 and the use of ribbed as opposed to incised/grooved decoration on Medium jar No.93, all are closely comparable with Large jars in our Catalogue, viz. Medium jar No.93 with Large jar No.97; Medium jar 94 with large jar No.100 and Medium jar 89 with Large jar No.98. Whether jar No.71, which may again be compared with Large jar No.98, is really a

Small or a Medium sized vessel must be a matter of uncertainty, as, with a preserved height of 10.2cm, its entire neck is missing. For a Medium-sized jar of this sub-type from Tell Suleimah, see Pl.118:370 (incised/grooved).

Parallels from outside the Hamrin Basin

From the Lower Diyala region:-

Tell Asmar	Delougaz 1952: Pl.195, D.556.640 (Middle Isin-Larsa
From wider Mesopotamia	
Nippur	McCown and Haines 1967: Pl.87:3-4, 8-12. (Ur III). Pl.92:15 (Middle Isin-Larsa).
Nuzi	Starr 1937: Pl.63 R. S (Hurrian period).
Telloh	Parrot 1948: Pl.61:1115, 3603 (Middle Isin-Larsa).
Ur	Woolley 1976:Pl.105:47-49; 106:57b-c (Early/Middle Isin-Larsa).

Sub-type (b) : With Ring Base

As in the case of sub-type (a) above, the Catalogue provides ample evidence of the popularity of this next, ring-based sub-type at Tell Halawa during the Old Babylonian period. Here, however, the predominant occurrence was of Medium-sized jars, see Pls.79:138-145; 80:146-154; 81:156-163; 82:164-169;83:170-174; 84:179-181;86:196-197; 87:200, 203-207 and 88:208-214,while Small examples, Pl.75: 111-117; 78:133; 85:185; 86:190-192 and 91:231-233, and Large examples, Pl.84:182; 89:222-223; and 92:236, though well represented, were not so numerous. Save for small jar Nos.116 and 192 and Medium jar Nos.158, 166 and 196, which were found in Level III (Early Isin-Larsa), all these jars were recovered from Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa).

To describe firstly the Medium-sized jars, the overwhelming majority of these thin-walled wheel-made vessels are of a very competent manufacture and finish, their fabric exhibiting medium-to-coarse grits. Only rarely do poor examples occur such as No.141, which has been badly formed, and No.185 which has been distorted by over-firing. usually of medium width and height, the necks of these jars are most commonly either concave-sided, e.g. No.159, or flared, e.g. No.143, but occasionally a straight-sided cylindrical neck may be observed, No.154. Where the neck is concave-sided or flared. the rim may be either flared and plain,e.g. Nos.159 and 143,flared and thickened externally. e.g. Nos.167 and 208 or flared and externally-thickened and bevelled, Nos.209 and 212. In the case of those jars with a straight-sided cylindrical neck, the rim may be upright and plain, No.144 or upright and externally-thickened, No.154. Although most Medium-sized jars of this sub-type seem to have been left plain, a small proportion show some measure of decoration, which may be incised/grooved linear, e.g. Nos.195 and 203, or ribbed, Nos.208-214. Other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin which have produced plain and/or decorated Medium-sized jars of this sub-type are Tell Ababra (Field Nos.28, 74 and 75: Iraq Museum); Tell Abu Qasim (Field Nos.1, 10/B, 13/A, 13/B and 15/B: Iraq Museum); Tell es-Sib (Field Nos.202, 208, 247, 327, 328 and 332: Iraq Museum); Tell Kunj, Pl.122:389, 393; Tell Suleimah, Pls.122: 390-391 and 123:401; Tell 'Uweisat, Pl.122:392 and 123:400 and Tell Yelkhi: Pls.122:394-396 and 123:397-398.

With regard to the Small- and Large-sized jars of this sub-type, both exhibit the same preference on the part of the Halawa potters for a concave-sided or flared neck with a flared rim. In the case of the Small jars, the rim may be either plain, Nos.116 and 233 or externally-thickened, Nos.115 and 191, while in the case of the Large jars, it may be either plain, No.222. or externally-thickened and bevelled, No.182. As with the Medium-sized jars of this-sub-type, a proportion of the Small and Large show some form of decoration. This may be incised/grooved linear, Nos. 191 (Small) and 223 (Large), incised/grooved linear and black painted, Nos. 231 (Small) and 236 (Large), painted, No. 233 (Small), or ribbed, No. 222 (Large). The Catalogue contains no examples of Small jars of this sub-type from other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin, Large jars are illustrated from Tell Suleimah, Pl.125:409 and Tell 'Uweisat, Pl.125: 410-411.

Parallels from outside the Hamrin Basin

From the Lower Diyala region:-

Tell Asmar	Delougaz 1952: Pl.184, C.555.320(Middle Isin-Larsa).
Tell edh-Dhiba'i	al-Gailani 1965: Pl.1:7 (Middle Isin- Larsa).
Ishchali	Delougaz 1952: Pl.184, C.547.320; Plate 185,C.556.320 (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa).

For wider Mesopotamia:-

Tell ed-Der	de Meyer 1978: Pl.23:9 (Middle Isin-Larsa).
Nippur	McCown and Haines 1967: Pls.86:9, 12; 91:2 (Ur III); Pls.9:17; 94:18 (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa).
Nuzi	Starr 1937: Plate 72 E (Hurrian period).
Ur	Woolley 1976:Pl.106:57a-c,112-122(Middle/Late Isin-Larsa).

Sub-type (c) : With Flat Base

This sub-type is represented by several Small jars only. Three of those illustrated were found at Tell Halawa Level II (Middle/Late Isin Larsa), Pls.93:240, 242 and 95:253, while the rest come from Tell Suleimah, Pl.128:422, Tell Sungur B, Pl.128:426 and Tell Yelkhi, Pl.129:430, 434. Among these jars, where the neck is complete, the tendency is clearly towards a concave-sided or flared neck of medium width and height with a strongly flared rim, see Nos.240 and 242 from Halawa and No.426 from Sungur B. However, in the case of jar No.253 from Halawa, the neck though concave-sided, is barley of medium height and the rim is only very slightly flared. Though most of the jars are plain, No.253 Halawa and No.434 from Yelkhi exhibit black-painted decoration on the upper half of the body, while No.430 from Yelkhi (in so far as it is preserved) is covered all over with pricked and scratched decoration.

Sub-type (d) : With Disk Base

Two Small examples of this sub-type from Tell Halawa are illustrated, Pl.97:261-262. No.261, which was found in Level III (Early Isin-Larsa), has lost the upper part of its neck and rim, but No.262 from Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa) is complete. Its neck is flared, with a flared rim.

Sub-type (e) : With Pedestal Base

This sub-type was found at Tell Halawa in Small-size:both in Level III (Early Isin-Larsa), Pl.99:270, and in Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa), Pl.98:265-267 and 99:271-272. Where complete, the necks of these jars are mostly either concave-sided or flared, with a flared rim, and their bases are slightly wide. Two jars in particular, Nos.266 and 267 (the neck of which is broken), are rather poorly made in contrast to the others, which are of a medium to good standard of manufacture. Where these jars are decorated, viz. Nos.270-272, this decoration is of the most modest incised/grooved linear kind and confined to the neck and/or upper part of the body.

Other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin, which have produced Small-sized examples of this sub-type are Tell es-Sib, Pl.133:461 and 468, Tell 'Uweisat, Pl.133:460, and Tell Yelkhi, Pl.130:439, 132-454, and 133-459, 462-467. Save for No.462 from Yelkhi, the bases of these jars are generally rather narrower than those of the Halawa examples, indicating perhaps a slightly later date for their manufacture within the Old Babylonian period (Late Isin-Larsa). Noteworthy too is the occasional use of horizontal ribbed decoration on the neck, No. 467 from Yelkhi and No.468 from es-Sib.

Although no examples of Medium- or Large-sized jars of this sub-type were found at Tell Halawa, two Medium-sized jars from Yelkhi are illustrated, Pl.131:452 and 134:472, and one Large from Suleimah, Pl.134:473.

Parallels from outside the Hamrin Basin

From the Lower Diyala region:-

Tell Asmar	Delougaz 1952: Pl.157, B.536.270; Pl.158 B.545.220c. (Early/Middle Isin-Larsa); Pl.157, B.535.220, B.536.240a; Pl.159, B.546.260 (Middle Isin-Larsa).
Ishchali	Delougaz 1952: Pl.159, B.546.240 (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa).
Khafaje	Delougaz 1952: Pl.160, B.656.720 (Late Isin-Larsa).

From wider Mesopotamia:-

Nippur	McCown and Haines 1967: Pl.90:16; 91:7;94; 10, 15, 17 (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa).
Ur	Woolley 1976: Pl.109:87b; 110:101, 103, 105-106; 112:120a (Middle Late Isin-Larsa).

4.2.2.7 Type VII : Inverted Piriform/Ovoid (Broad Profile) with a wide neck of low-to-medium height. Size range: Small, Medium (rare) and Large (rare)

Of comparatively common occurrence both at Tell Halawa and at Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin at large, jars of this Type are divisible according to the form of the base into six sub-types: (a) those with a convex base, (b) those with a ring base, (c) those with a flat base, (d) those with disk base, (e) those with a pedestal base and (f) those with a knob base

Sub-type (a) : With Convex Base

Three jars of this sub-type from Tell Halawa are illustrated in the Catalogue, one Small, Pl.70:90, and two Large, Pl.66:75 and 72:103. All were found in Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa).

The Small jar has a concave-sided neck of medium height with a slightly flared rim. The Large jars, on the other hand, both display a slightly short concave-sided neck with a flared externally-thickened and bevelled rim. Both Small jar No.90 and Large jar No.103 have a band of incised/grooved linear decoration at the base of the neck.

Sub-type (b): With Ring Base

Of all the Type VII jars found at Tell Halawa, this ring-based sub-type in Small size was the most numerous, a fact which is well reflected in the Catalogue, Pls.76:119 and 77:128 for two examples from Level III (Early Isin-Larsa) and Pls.76:118, 120-123, 125-127,129; 85: 186-189; 91: 230, 234 and 102:282 for sixteen examples from Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa). While the jars from Level III, Nos.119 and 128, possess a wide ring base, as do most of the later jars from Level II, the presence of a few slightly narrow bases among the Level II jars, No.120, may suggest the beginnings of a tendency towards narrower ring bases by the potters during the latter half of the Isin-Larsa period.

Either flared or concave-sided, with a plain flared rim, the wide necks of these jars are most commonly of medium height, Nos.125-129. However, sometimes a short neck is found, Nos.118-119. Jar No.230 with its short, straight-sided neck and plain upright rim is a rarity. Where not left plain, jars of this sub-type at Halawa exhibit either painted decoration, Nos.230, 234 and 282, or incised/grooved linear decoration, Nos.186-189. In both cases, the decoration is confined to the neck and/or upper half of the vessel.

Other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin where Small jars of this sub-type have been found are Tell Kunj, Pl.120:379 and 126:412, Tell es-Sib, Pl.120:377, Tell Suleimah, Pl.120: 376, 381 and Tell 'Uweisat, Pl.120:380. As at Halawa, plain, painted and incised/grooved jars are represented, e.g. No.377 from es-Sib (plain), No. 371 from Kunj (painted) and No.379 again from Kunj (incised/grooved). However, another style of decoration, namely ribbed, may also be seen on No.381 from Suleimah, which as a vessel, is also noteworthy in having a short, straight-sided neck with an upright, externally thickened and bevelled rim.

Although the major production of jars of this sub-type at Tell Halawa and elsewhere in the Hamrin Basin during the Old Babylonian period was within the Small range, some production of Medium-sized vessels is demonstrated by two examples from Tell Halawa, Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa), Pls.86:197 and 88:215 and one from Tell Yelkhi, Pl.122 : 388 .

Parallels from outside the Hamrin Basin

From the Lower Diyala region:-

Tell edh-Dhiba'i	al-Gailani 1965: Pl.1:1.9 (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa).
Khafaje	Delougaz 1952: Pl.160, B.556.720 (Late Isin-Larsa) .

From wider Mesopotamia:-

Nippur	McCown & Haines 1967: Pl.94:18 (Late Isin-Larsa).
Nuzi	Starr 1937: Pl.73 F, J (Hurrian period).

Sub-type (c): With Flat Base

As with sub-type (b) above, the preferred size for jars of this sub-type at Tell Halawa was evidently Small. Altogether, eight examples are illustrated, all of which were found in Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa), Pls.93:239, 241, 243, 94: 247 and 95: 248-250, 252 (for a photograph of No.250, Pl.26, fifth row, centre left). In general, their standard of manufacture is good, but two examples, Nos.239 and 241 are rather poorly made. Of medium height in all cases, the necks of these Small jars are either flared or concave-sided, with a flared rim. Where some kind of decoration has been added, this is either painted, No.252, incised/grooved linear, Nos.248-250, or ribbed, see No.247. No Medium-sized examples were found at Tell Halawa, but the possibility of their existence is suggested by the discovery of one such at Tell es-Sib, Pl.129:432.

Other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin which have produced Small jars of this sub-type are Tell Kunj, see Pl.127:416, Tell Suleimah, see Pls.127:420-421 and 128:425 and Tell Sungur B, Pl.127:419. Though closely comparable to the Halawa jars on most points, these jars have a somewhat shorter neck.

Sub-type (d): With Disk Base

Seven examples are illustrated of this sub-type, all from Tell Halawa. One, Pl.96:255, was found in Level III (Early Isin-Larsa), while the rest, Pls.96:254, 256-259; 97:263, were found in Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa). As with sub-types (b) and (c) above, the necks of these jars are characteristically either flared or concave-sided,with a flared rim. One example, however, No.258, has a neck which is only very slightly flared,so that the rim is upright. No.263 (neck missing) is decorated with two horizontal rows of dots in black paint around the upper part of the body.

Sub-type (e): With Pedestal Base

Two examples of this sub-type are illustrated from Tell Halawa: one from Level III (Early Isin-Larsa), Pl.98:264, and one from Level II (Middle/Late Isin Larsa), see 99: 273. Both are of Small size and both have a short flared neck and flared rim. In the case of No. 264, however, the flaring of the neck and the rim is slight. While No.264 is plain, No.273 is decorated with two bands of black paint, one at the rim and one below the base of the neck.

Other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin which have yielded Small jars of this sub-type are Tell es-Sib, Pls.130:442, 445 and 123:457, Tell al-Zawiyeh, Pl.131:447, Tell Suleimah, Pl.130:443, Tell 'Ueisat, Pl.130:444 and Tell Yelkhi, Pl.130:440-441 and 132:455-456,458. Most of these examples resemble those from Halawa in the possession of a short flared neck, but in the case of No.445 from es-Sib, No.447 from al-Zawiyeh and No. 444 from 'Uweisat the neck is of medium to tallish-medium in height. Also, the neck of No.444 is concave-sided as opposed to flared in profile. No.457 from es-Sib and Nos.455-456 and 458 from Yelkhi all exhibit incised/grooved linear decoration on the upper half of the body.

Sub-type (e): With Pedestal Base

Two examples of this sub-type are illustrated from Tell Halawa: one from Level III (Early Isin-Larsa), Pl.98:264, and one from Level II (Middle/Late Isin Larsa), Pl.99:273. Both are of small size and both have a short flared neck and flared rim. In the case of No.264, however, the flaring of the neck and the rim is slight. While No.264 is plain, No.273 is decorated with two bands of black paint, one at the rim and one below the base of the neck.

Other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin which have yielded Small jars of this sub-type are Tell es-Sib, Pl.130:442, 445 and 132:457, Tell al-Zawiyeh, Pl.131:447, Tell Suleimeh, Pl.130:440-441 and 132:455-456, 458. Most of these examples resemble those from Halawa in the possession of a short flared neck, but in the case of No.445 from es-Sib, No.447 from al-Zawiyah and No.444 from 'Uweisat the neck is of medium to tallish-medium in height. Also, the neck of No.444 is concave-sided as opposed to flared in profile. No.457 from es-Sib and Nos.455-456 and 458 from Yelkhi all exhibit incised/grooved linear decoration on the upper half of the body.

The apparent absence of Medium-sized jars of this sub-type at Halawa and elsewhere in the Hamrin Basin may perhaps be due to the instability of pedestal style of base as a support for vessels with a height of 14cm and over .

Parallels from outside the Hamrin Basin

From the Lower Diyala region:-

Tell Asmar	Delougaz 1952: Pl.151, B.175.720; Pl.170, C.175.720 (Middle Isin-Larsa).
Tell edh-Dhiba'i	al-Gailani 1965: Pl.1:15 (Middle Isin-Larsa).
Ishchali	Delougaz 1952: Pl.151, B.175.760; Pl.170, C.176.720 (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa).

From wider Mesopotamia:-

Nippur	McCown & Haines 1967: Pl.90: 1 (Middle Isin-Larsa).

Sub-type (f) : With Knob Base

No example of this sub-type was found at Tell Halawa, and it would seem to have been rare throughout the Hamrin Basin. Three Small examples only are illustrated, all of which come from Tell Yelkhi, Pl.135: 475-477. Excellently made in every respect down to their well-formed knob base, these Small plain jars exhibit a flared neck and rim, the neck being short in the case of No.476 and of medium height in the case of Nos.475 and 477. As has been remarked with regard to sub-type (e) above, it is unlikely that larger than Small size jars of this sub-type were produced by the potters in view of the essentially very narrow character of the knob base form.

4.2.2.8 Type VIII : Inverted Piriform/Ovoid Jars (Slim Profile) with a medium-to wide neck of low-to-tall height. Size range: Small (rare), Medium and Large

Compared with the inverted piriform/ovoid jars of Types VI and VII above (4.2.2.6-7), those of this Type are noticeably slimmer in profile. Of fairly common occurrence in the Medium and Large size range, both at Tell Halawa and at other Old Bablyonian sites in the Hamrin Basin, they may be divided according to the form of the base into four sub-types: (a) those with a convex base, (b) those with a ring base, (c) those with a flat base and (d) those with a pedestal base.

Sub-type (a) : With Convex Base

Jars of this sub-type are witnessed at Tell Halawa by Large-sized examples only, Pls.66:72-73, 68:85-87, 74:106-107 and 101:278. All were found in Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa) and range up to 40.0cm. plus in height. Characteristically, the neck of these jars is concave-sided and of medium width and height, the rim flared and thickened and bevelled externally. Though commonly plain, jars of this sub-type

sometimes exhibit simple incised/grooved linear decoration, on the upper part of the body, see e.g. No. 106, or painted decoration, No.107 (Palm tree motif). For a comparable Large jar with simple incised/grooved linear decoration from Tell Suleimah, Pl.118:372.

Sub-type (b): With Ring Base

Although three small-sized examples of this sub-type are illustrated from Tell Halawa, Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa), Pl.78:130-132, plus a fourth from Tell Suleimah, Pl.121:385, there can be no doubt that, both at Halawa and at other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin, the greatest production by the potters was Medium- and Large-sized vessels. Despite this, the Small jars, which exhibit either a medium or tallish flared neck with a flared rim, are of good manufacture and of attractive appearance. In the case of the Suleimah example. No.385, a single incised/grooved line has been added at the base of the neck by way of decoration.

With regard to the more numerous Medium- and Large-sized examples of this sub-type the majority of those illustrated in our Catalogue were likewise found in Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa), see for the Medium size, Pls.78:135-137, 83:175, 84:177-178, 86:198, 87:199, 202; 89:216-217, 101:280 and for the Large size, Pls.84:183, 89:219-220, 90:224- 225, 229, 92:237, 238. However, a few earlier examples are also illustrated, viz. two from Level IV (Ur III/Early Isin-Larsa), see Pls.84:176 (Medium), 90: 228 (Large) and one from Level III (Early Isin-Larsa), see Pl.87:201 (Medium).

Of the two sizes, the Large jars would appear to show least variation in the form of the neck and the rim; the neck being of medium width and height and either concave-sided or flared (Nos. 237 and 238), while the rim is flared and externally thickened and bevelled. The Medium-sized jars, on the other hand, though commonly exhibiting a concave-sided or flared neck with a flared rim (Nos. 135 and 216), may also, on occasion, show a cylindrical straight-sided neck with a plain upright rim, No.202. A Medium-sized jar with a particularly uncommon neck form is No.280, which has a wide convex-sided neck with an upright rim. For the most part, where Medium- and Large- sized jars of this sub-type are decorated, the decoration is of a fairly simple incised/grooved linear kind, Nos.216 (Medium) and 220 (Large). However, incised/grooved linear decoration combined with painted decoration may also occur, see Nos.237-238 (Large), as well as incised/grooved decoration combined with pricked decoration, see No.201 (Medium).

Other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin which have yielded Large- and Medium-sized examples of this sub-type are Tell es-Sib, Pls.121:386, 124:403, 406, Tell Suleimah, Pl.121:383, 124:402, 404, Tell 'Uweisat, Pls.121:384, 123:399 and Tell Yelkhi, Pl.121:387. Of these vessels, the most noteworthy perhaps are Large jar Nos.403 and 406 from Tell es-Sib in that their necks carry simple ribbed decoration.

Parallels from outside the Hamrin Basin

From the Lower Diyala region:-

Tell Asmar	Delougaz 1952: Pl.171, C.228-340a (Middle Isin-Larsa).
Tell edh-Dhiba'i	al-Gailani 1965: Pl.1:5-6 (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa).
Ishchali	Delougaz 1952: Pl.166, B.788.320; Plate 184 C.547.320; Pl.185, C.557.170, C. (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa).

From wider Mesopotamia:-

Bakr-Awa	al-Husaini 1962: Fig.7:9 (Late Isin-Larsa).
Basmusian	Abu al-Soof 1972: Pl.22:TF.645 (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa) .
Kish	Gibson 1972: Fig.34f (Ur III/Early-Middle Isin-Larsa) Fig.35b (Late Isin-Larsa).
Nippur	McCown &Haines 1967: Pl.86:10-11, 95:8-9, 12 (Middle Isin-Larsa), Pl.95:10, 16 (Late Isin-Larsa).
Ur	Gibson 1978: Fig.61:5 (Middle Isin-Larsa). Woolley 1976: Pl.107:72a, 108:77, 82a (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa).

Sub-Type (c) : With Flat Base

In the absence of examples of this sub-type from Tell Halawa, two examples are illustrated from other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin. One was found at Tell es-Sib, see Pl.129:433, the other at Tell Yelkhi, see Pl.128:427. Both are of Medium size and have a slightly flared neck, but, whereas the neck of the Yelkhi example is of medium height, that of the es-Sib is short. The es-Sib jar displays a modest degree of incised/grooved linear decoration on the upper half of the body and at the base of the neck.

Sub-type (d): With Pedestal Base

As in the case of sub-type (c) above, no example of this sub-type was found at Tell Halawa, though, it would seem to have enjoyed some popularity at Tell Yelkhi, both in Small size, Pl.130:438, 131:446, 448 and 134: 469-471, and in Medium size, see Pl.131: 449-451. Whether of Small size or Medium, these jars exhibit a wide, either concave-sided or flared neck, with a flared rim, but the height of neck is subject to some variation from piece to piece, as may be seen by comparing the slightly short neck of Small jar No. 438 with the tall neck of Medium jar No.469. Where not left plain, these jars carry one or two lines of incised/grooved decoration at the base of the neck, see Medium jar Nos.469-471. Apart from the foregoing jars from Tell Yelkhi, our Catalogue also illustrates a single Medium-sized example of this sub-type from Tell es-Sib, Pl.138:489.

Parallels from outside the Hamrin Basin

From the Lower Diyala Region:-

Tell Asmar	Delougaz 1952: Pl.157, B.535.220 (Middle Isin-Larsa).
Tell Harmal	Naji 1961: Fig.3:286 (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa).
Ishchali	Delougaz 1952:Pl.152, B.226.720 (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa).

From Wider Mesopotamia:-

Kish	Gibson 1972: Fig.35c (LateIsin-Larsa)
Nippur	McCown & Haines 1967: Pl.90:16 (Middle/Late Isin Larsa).
Ur	Woolley 1976: Pl.111:113 (Late Isin-Larsa).

4.2.2.9 Type IX : Vertical Piriform/Ovoid Jars (Broad Profile) with a neck narrow-to-medium width and medium-to-tall height. Size range: Small

Jars of this Type are of rare occurrence at the Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin. Only three examples are illustrated, all of which are ring-based and of Small size. One, the least striking by reason of its lack of decoration,was found at Tell Halawa in Level III (Early Isin-Larsa), Pl.75:110, while the other two, both elaborately black painted, were discovered at Tell Suleimah, Pl.126:413-414. Although the neck of Suleimah jar No.413 is missing from the point where it formerly merged with the body,there is no indication that this vessel was in any way different from its fellow, No.414, which has a tall narrow flared neck with a flared rim. By contrast, the Halawa jar, No.110, displays a cylindrical neck of medium height and width with a plain upright rim.

Parallels from outside the Hamrin Basin

From the Lower Diyala region:-

Tell edh-Dhiba'i	Mustafa 1949: Pl.IV:4 (Middle Isin-Larsa)
Ishchali	Delougaz 1952: Pl.166, B.766.320a. B.766.320b (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa).

From wider Mesopotamia:-

Tell ed-Der	de Meyer 1978: Pl.22:1 (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa).
Mari	Parrot 1959 : Fig.90:766, 785 (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa).
Nippur	McCown & Haines 1967: Pl.91:15-16 (Late Isin-Larsa).

4.2.2.10 Type X : Vertical Ovoid Jars (Broad Profile) with a wide neck of low-to-medium height. Size range: Small and Medium

Jars of this distinctly uncommon type would seem to be divisible according to the form of the base into three sub-types: (a) those with a ring base, (b) those with a flat base and (c) those with a pedestal base.

Sub-type (a): With Ring Base

Three examples of this sub-type are illustrated from Tell Halawa, two of which are of Small size, Pl.102:284-285 and one of Medium size, Pl.78:134. All were found in Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa), and all exhibit a wide, short, flared neck. As opposed to Nos.134 and 284, which are plain and have a plain flared rim, No.285 exhibits a zone of incised/grooved linear decoration above the waist and a flared "collared" rim.

Another Old Babylonian site in the Hamrin Basin which has produced examples of this sub-type of Medium size with incised/grooved and/or ribbed decoration is Tell Yelkhi,see Pl.137:485-487. In the case of Nos.486 and 487, the rim is only very slightly flared and is thickened and bevelled externally

Parallels from outside the Hamrin Basin

from the Lower Diyala region:-

Tell edh-Dhiba'i	al-Gailani 1965: Pl.1:8 (Middle Isin-Larsa).
Ishchali	Delougaz 1952: Pl.169, C.044.310(Middle/Late Isin-Larsa).
Khafaje	Delougaz 1952: Pl.171, C.225.310b (Late Isin-Larsa).
From wider Mesopotamia:-	
Bakr-Awa	al-Husaini 1962: Fig.7:12-13 (Late Isin- Larsa).
Nippur	McCown & Haines 1967: Pl.89:6 (Middle Isin-Larsa), 89:5, 8-9 (Late Isin-Larsa).
Nuzi	Starr 1937: Pl.73 F, J (Hurrian period).
Ur.	Woolley 1976: Pl.104:37, 108:79 (Middle/I Isin-Larsa).

Sub-type (b) With Flat Base

Only one example of this rare sub-type is illustrated. This was found at Tell Halawa in Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa), Pl.102:286.Of Medium size, it has a wide, short, flared neck with a flared rim and displays two separately-spaced incised/grooved lines above the waist

Sub-type (c) : With Pedestal Base

Again, as for sub-type (b) above, the Catalogue shows only one example of this equally rare sub-type, Pl.98:268. It was found at Tell Halawa in Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa), and is of Medium size. The neck is wide, short and flared, with a flared rim.

4.2.2.11 Type XI: Vertical Ovoid Jars (Slim Profile) with a medium-to-wide neck of medium height. Size range: Medium and Large

Jars of this Type are divisible into three sub-types according to the form of the base: (a) those with a convex base, (b) those with a ring base and (c) those with a pedestal base.

Sub-type (a): With Convex Base

Two Medium-sized examples of this sub-type are illustrated, one of which was found at Tell Halawa in Level III (Early Isin-Larsa), Pl.101:277, and one at Tell Suleimah, Pl.138:490. Unhappily, the neck of the Halawa jar is largely missing, but some idea of its original appearance may fairly be gained from the Suleimah jar, which has a slightly wide, concave-sided neck of medium height, with a flared externally thickened rim. Both jars are plain. Another Old Babylonian site in the Hamrin Basin which has produced examples of this sub-type is Tell es-Sib (e.g. Field Nos. 192 and 240: Iraq Museum).

Sub-type (b): With Ring Base

This sub-type, compared with sub-type (a) above, is rather more common, four examples from Tell Halawa being illustrated. Of these, one is Medium-sized, see Pl.101:279, while the rest are Large, see Pl.89:221 and 90:226-227. Slightly wide in width and of medium height, the flared necks of these exhibit a variety of flared rim forms, e.g. externally-bevelled, No.221; externally-thickened and flattened horizontally, No.227 and externally-thickened and bevelled, No.226. Without exception the Large jars bear measure of incised/grooved and/or ribbed decoration.

Another Old Babylonian site in the Hamrin Basin which has yielded jars of this sub-type with incised/grooved and/or ribbed decoration is Tell es-Sib, Pl.124:405-407. All three illustrated examples of Large size.

Parallels from outside the Hamrin Basin

From the Lower Diyala region:-

Tell edh-Dhiba'i	Mustafa 1949- Pl.IV:3, V:18 (Middle Isin-Larsa).
Tell Harmal	Naji 1966: Pl.1 (Middle Isin-Larsa)
Ishchali	Delougaz 1952: Pl.189, c.757.340 (Middle Isin-Larsa).

From wider Mesopotamia:-

Nippur	McCown & Haines 1967: Pl.81:2, 92:4 (Ur III).
Telloh	Parrot 1949: Pl.55:614 (Ur III).
Ur	Woolley 1976: Pl.108:82b (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa)

Sub-type (c): With Pedestal Base

This uncommon sub-type was not found at Tell Halawa, but two examples from Tell Yelkhi are. One of Medium size, see Pl.131:453, has lost its rim and the upper half of the neck, but the other, of Large size, see Pl.134:474, is complete, having a slightly flared neck of medium width and height, with a flared externally-thickened rim. While the Medium-sized jar is plain, the Large jar is decorated with a single rib below the rim and a single incised/grooved line below the base of the neck.

4.2.2.12 Type XII: Cylindrical Jars with a wide neck of low height. Size range: Medium & Large

Jars of this straight-sided cylindrical Type are rare. Only two examples are illustrated: one of Medium size was found at Tell Halawa in Level II (Middle/late Isin-Larsa), Pl.101:281, the other, of Large size, was found at Tell Yelkhi, Pl.138:491. Both jars are plain, with a ring base and a short, wide, flared neck with a flared rim. While the rim of the Halawa jar is plain, that of the Yelkhi jar is bevelled externally. Of the two jars, that from Halawa is the most competently made.

Parallels from outside the Hamrin Basin

From the Lower Diyala region:

Ischali	Delougaz 1952: Pl.152, B.207.310b; Pl.171C.228.340b (Middle/Late Isin Larsa).

From wider Mesopotamia:

Bakr-Awa	al-Husaini 1962: Fig.8:9 (Ur III/Early Isin-Larsa).
Nippur	McCown & Haines 1967: Pl.84 :10 (Middle Isin-Larsa).
Ur	Woolley 1976: Pl.107:72b, 110: 93 (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa).

4.2.2.13 Miniature Jars

Compared with the large numbers of Small, Medium and Large-sized jars which were manufactured by the Old Babylonian potters at Tell Halawa, the occurrence of Miniature jars, i.e. jars of less than 7.0cm. in height, is minimal in the extreme. Only five examples of such Miniature vessels come from Halawa, one of which was found in Level III (Early Isin-Larsa), see Pl.75:109, while the rest were found in Level II (Middle/Late

Isin-Larsa), see Pl.64:53-54 and 94:244-245. As might be expected, these several pieces represent diminutive versions of jar Types, which were popular in the larger size ranges, viz. No.53 = Type III, sub-type (a), No.54 = Type VI, sub-type (a), No.109 = Type VI, sub-type (b) No.244 = Type VI, sub-type (b) and No.245 -Type VI,sub-type(c). However in contrast to the larger jars of the Types to which they belong, their standard of manufacture is far less even, ranging from very poor, Nos.54 and 109, to adequate, No.53, to very fine, Nos.244-245. In fact, Nos.244 and 245 are not only very well made, but they have also been embellished with a zone of incised/grooved decoration at the base of the neck. This extreme variation in quality doubtless reflects the degree to which such vessels were visualised as being of practical utility, the poorer examples being intended perhaps as no more than playthings for children.

With regard to Miniature jars from other Old Babylonian sites in Hamrin Basin, one is from Tell Hadad, Pl.117=360 Type VIII, sub-type (a), one from Tell Suleimah: Pl.130:437 - Type VI, sub-type (e), one from Tell Yelkhi, Pl.130:436 = Type VI, sub-type (e) and one from Tell 'Uweisat, Pl.117-360 = Type III, sub-type (a). All examples are plain.

4. 2. 3. Bowls

In the inventory of domestic pottery vessels produced by the Old Babylonian potters of the Hamrin Basin, bowls, as might be expected, form an important category, ranking third in terms of popularity after jars and beakers. Altogether, nineteen complete or near complete examples are illustrated from Tell Halawa, Pl.103-107, while 46 are illustrated from other Hamrin sites Pl.140-144 and 146. Like jars and beakers, bowls were evidently considered to be of such usefulness that they were occasionally included with jars and beakers in the graves of the dead, Pl.103:289-291 from Tell Halawa, Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa) .

As is described below, three bowl types may be distinguished, viz. I: Hemispherical; II: Conical and III: Conical with a high carination, all of which may be divided into sub-types according to the form of the base. As is the case of jars, they exhibit a variety of rims and are predominantly wheel-made. Few are decorated, but where decoration occurs, it is of the common incised/grooved linear kind.

4.2.3.1 Type I: Hemispherical Bowls

Bowls of this Type may be sub-divided according to the form of the base into six sub-types: (a) those with a convex base, (b) those with a ring base (c) those with a flat base, (d) those with a disk base, (e) those with pedestal base and (f) those with a tripod base. While those of sub-types (a), (d) and (f) are thin-to-medium walled and made of clay containing fine or fine-to-coarse grit inclusions, those of sub-type (b) are thick walled and made of clay with fine-to-coarse grit inclusions. In the case of the thin walled vessels, they are generally well smoothed and may even show some degree of burnishing.

Sub-type (a) With Convex Base

Hemispherical bowls of this convex-based sub-type would seem to be something of a rarity in the Hamrin Basin during the Old Babylonian period and are represented by three examples only, Pl.104: 497-498 and 500. Of these, No.497 from Tell 'Uweisat and No.498 from Tell Kunj are generally similar to one another, both as regards their depth in relation to their width and as regards the form of the rim, which is upright and externally thickened. No.500 from Tell Yelkhi, by contrast, is shallow in in relation to its width, has a plain upright rim and is decorated with a broad horizontal band of multiple incised ("combed") lines.

Su-type (b): With Ring Base

For two examples of this sub-type from Tell Halawa, Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa), Pl.103:287 and 289. No.287, a fairly shallow bowl, exhibits a plain flared rim, while

the other, No.289 has an outward-tilted T-shaped rim. Other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin which have produced like bowls are Tell es-Sib, Pl.142:507 and 510, Tell Kunj, Pl.142:513, Tell Suleimah Pl.142:511, Tell 'Uweisat Pl.142:514 and Tell Yelkhi Pl.142:509 and 512. Of these, three display a plain rim (Nos.507 and 510 from Tell es-Sib and No.512 from Tell Yelkhi); two a T-shaped rim (No.511 from Tell Suleimah and No.514 from 'Uweisat), one an inverted rim (No.513 from Tell Kunj) and one a horizontal rim (No.509 from Tell Yelkhi).

Parallels from outside the Hamrin Basin

From the lower Diyala region:-

Tell edh-Dhiba'i	al-Gailani 1965: Pl.I:13 (Middle / Isin- Larsa).
Ishchali	Delougaz 1952: Pl.169, C.043.310 (Middle/ Isin-Larsa).

From wider Mesopotamia:-

Tepe Gawra	Speiser 1935: Pl.LXXIII:183 (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa). Kish Gibson 1972: Fig.34G (Ur III/Isin-Larsa)
Nippur	McCown & Haines 1967: Pl.83:2-3; 88:21 (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa).
Telloh	Parrot 1948: Pl.56:852 (Ur III).
Ur	Woolley 1976: Pls.101:9; 109:13 (Middle/ Late Isin-Larsa).

Sub-type (c): With Flat Base

While Tell Halawa produced none, representative examples of this sub-type are illustrated from four Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin, namely Tell es-Sib Pl.143:519, Tell Hadad Pl.143:528, Tell Suleimah Pl.143:518 and 524 and Tell Yelkhi Pl.143:517 and 520-521). Save for one of the bowls from Tell Yelkhi, No. 520 which has a flared T-shaped rim, all the rest have a plain rim, which may flared, see No. 528, slightly curving, see Nos. 518-519 and 524, or upright with horizontal flattening, see No. 517. Remarkably, No. 528 from Tell Hadad has a wide V-shaped groove around the upper half of the body.

Sub-type(d): With Disk Base

No example of this disk-based sub-type was found at Tell Halawa, and it would seem to have been rather rare in the Hamrin Basin at large. Only one example from Tell Yelkhi is illustrated, Pl 143:529, and this displays an upright externally bevelled rim.

Sub-type (e): With Pedestal Base

In contrast to the other hemispherical bowl sub-types found at T Halawa, viz. sub-type (b) above and sub-type (f) below, the bowls of this sub-type are remarkably thick-walled and heavy. Two examples are illustrated from Level III (Early Isin-Larsa), Pl.106:298-299, and three from Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa), Pl.106:297 and 300-301. For the most part upright or slightly curving, their rims are flattened either horizontally, e.g. Nos.297 and 298, or at an angle inwards ("bevelled internally"), Nos.300 and 301. An exception is No.299, which exhibits a slightly flared horizontal rim.

Representing this sub-type elsewhere in the Hamrin Basin during Old Babylonian period are two examples from Tell Yelkhi, Pl.144: 534-535. Noticeably, neither is thick-walled and No.535 is decorated with a series of evenly-spaced horizontal incised lines below the rim to just above the base. While the rim of No.534 is upright and plain, that of No.535 is slightly flaring and both thickened and angularly- flattened externally.

Parallels from outside the Hamrin Basin

From the Lower Diyala region:-

Ishchali	Delougaz 1952: Pl.169, C.042.200 (Ur III)

From wider Mesopotamia:-

Nippur	McCown & Haines 1967: Plate 94:4 (Late Isin- Larsa).
UR	Woolley 1967: Pl.101:12C, 14 and 36(Middle/Late Isin-Larsa).

Sub-tpye (f) : With Tripod Base

Three examples of this sub-type are illustrated, one from Tell Halawa, Pl.107:304, also Pl.30B, top right for photograph) and two from Tell Yelkhi Pl.146:543-544. Found in Level II at Halawa (Middle-Late Isin-Larsa), No.304 displays an curving angularly-flattened rim, while Nos.543 and 544 from Yelkhi display different rims again, viz. a flared symmetrically-thickened and horizontally-flattened rim in the case of No.543 and a flared externally-thickened angularly-flattened rim in the case of No.544.

4.2.3.2 Type II : Conical Bowls

Bowls of this type may be divided according to the form of the base into four sub-types: (a) those with a convex base, (b) those with a flat base, (c) those with a pedestal base and (d) those with a tripod base.

Sub-type (a) With a Convex Base

No examples of this sub-type were found at Tell Halawa, and it would seem to be rare throughout the Hamrin Basin during the Old Babylonian period. The only example is from Tell al-Zawiyah, Level V (Late Isin-Larsa), where it was recovered from a grave. Shallow in relation to its width, the bowl has a flaring asymmetrically-thickened rim.

Sub-type (b) With Flat base

While this sub-type was absent at Tell Halawa, the Catalogue Illustrate several shallow and deep examples from Tell Suleimah Pl.141:506; 143:522-523 and Tell Yelkhi Pl.503-504). All have a flared rim, which may be plain (No.522-523), symmetrically-thickened (No.503) or internally-thickened (No.504 and 506).

Sub-type (c): With Pedestal Base

Of all the conical bowl sub-types, this is the best represented both at Tell Halawa and throughout the Hamrln Basin during the Old Babylonian period. Five examples are illustrated from Tell Halawa, Pl.105:292-296, one of which was found in Level IV (Ur III/Isin-Larsa transitional) and four in Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa). Although one, No. 292 from Level II, is notably shallow, the others are fairly deep. While No.294 from Level IV and Nos.292 and 295 from Level II exhibit a plain flared rim, Nos.293 and 296 from Level II have a horizontal rim.

As for examples from other sites in the Hamrin Basin, one comes from Tell es-Sib Pl.144:530, four from Tell Suleimah, Pl.144:532-533, 536-537 and one from Tell Yelkhi , Pl.144:531. In general, these closely resemble the bowls from Tell Halawa, but Nos.536 and 537 from Tell Suleimah are worthy of particular note for their exceptional depth and the horizontal-flattening of their flared rims.

Sub-type (d): With Tripod Base

This sub-type, which is represented by one example from Tell Halawa, Pl.107:302 (and also Pl.30B, bottom left, for a photograph), is clearly a conical version of the hemispherical bowls classified as Type I, sub-type (f). Found in Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa), it has a plain flared rim.

4.2.3.3 Type III: Conical Bowls with a high carination

Bowls of this Type may be divided according to the form of their base into five sub-types: (a) those with a ring base, (b) those with a trumpet base, (c) those with a flat base, (d) those with a pedestal base and (e) those with tripod base.

Sub-type (a) With Ring Base

Three examples of this sub-type are illustrated from Tell Halawa, Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa), Pl.103:288 and 104:290-291. All three are deep and thin-walled, but display some variety in the form and stance of the rim, which is plain and flared in case of

No.288, upright and externally-thickened in the case of No.290, and flared with external thickening and horizontal flattening in the case of No.291.

Other Old Babylonian sites which have yielded bowls of this sub-type are Tell Suleimah Pl.142:508 and Tell 'Uweisat Pl.142:515. As regards the rims of these examples, that of No. 508 from Suleimah is plain and inward-sloping, while that of No.515 from 'Uweisat is plain and flared.

Sub-type (b): With Trumpet Base

Bowls of this sub-type with a trumpet base, i.e. a separately shaped and attached base of conical form and variable height creating the effect of more or less exaggerated ring base, are not common in the Hamrin Basin during the Old Babylonian period and only two examples from Tell Yelkhi are illustrated, Pl.142:516 and 146:546. Of these, No.516 has a fairly low base and a tall flaring rim, while No.546 has a high base and an upright externally-thickened rim. No such bowls were found at Tell Halawa.

Sub-type (c): With Flat Base

Although no examples of this sub-type were found at Tell Halawa, one from Tell Suleimah, Pl.143:527 and one from Tell Yelkhi Pl.143:526. Both bowls have a flared rim, that of No.527 from Suleimah being horizontally-flattened.

Parallels from outside the Hamrin Basin

From the Lower Diyala region:-

Tell edh-Dhiba'i	al-Gailani 1965: Pl.1:12 (Middle Isin- Larsa).
Ishchali	Delougaz 1952: Pl.140, A.111.210; Pl.150, B.151.210 (Early Isin-Larsa).

From wider Mesopotamia:-

Basmusian	Abu al-Soof 1970: Pl.XXX:6 (Middle Isin-Larsa).
Tepe Gawra	Speiser 1935: Pl.LXXII:164-165 (Ur III/Early Isin-Larsa).
Kish	Gibson 1972: Fig.34A (Ur III/Isin-Larsa)
Nippur	McCown & Haines 1967: Plate 82:18 (Ur III), 19(Middle Isin-Larsa); Pl.88:10 (Middle Isin-Larsa)
Nuzi	Starr 1937: Pl.62 L (Akkadian/Hurrian transitional)
Telloh	Parrot 1948: Pl.56:1110 (Ur III).
Ur	Woolley 1976: Pl.101 8b (Middle Isin- Larsa).

Sub-type (d): With Pedestal Base

Two examples of this sub-type, which was unrepresented at Tell Halawa, are illustrated. One was found at Tell Kunj Pl.144:538, the other at Tell Suleimah Pl.144:539. While the rim of No. 539 from Suleimah is upright and externally-thickened, that of No.538 from Kunj is flared and both thickened and angularly-flattened externally.

Parallel from outside the Hamrin Basin

Ur	Woolley 1976: Pl.101:8c (Early-Middle Isin- Larsa).

Sub-type (e): With Tripod Base

Two examples of this sub-type from Tell Halawa are illustrated, Pl.107:303 and 305 (also Pl.30B, bottom right and top left for photographs). Both are from Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa) and both display an inverted rim .

4.2.4 Vats

Large. deep, wide-mouthed and with a convex base that may be either perforated with a small central hole or unperforated, these vessels represent a noteworthy item in the Old Babylonian pottery range both at Tell Halawa and at other sites in the Hamrin Basin, Pl.35 and 145:540-542. Here tentatively described as "vats", the purpose for which they were primarily designed is not altogether clear, but the filtration and cool storage of drinking water would seem to be a strong possibility. Occasionally at Tell Halawa,

unperforated vessels of this kind were found buried up to the rim in the floor of a room, e.g., Level IV (Ur III/Isin-Larsa transitional) palatial Unit 1, Room 3 (south corner), Pls.12A and 18 and Level III (Early Isin-Larsa) private domestic Unit 2 (Phase B), Rooms 37 (west corner) and 45 (west corner), Pl.16, in which context they may have served as small convenient water reservoirs for general household usage. That vessels of this description could in some localities be used for the burial of babies is witnessed by finds of Ur III Early/Isin-Larsa date reported from Telloh in southern Mesopotamia (de Genouillac 1936: Pl.XXXIII:803), but nothing of the sort was encountered at Halawa, nor to our knowledge, at any of the other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin.

Wheel-made in the majority of cases and from clay containing medium-to-coarse grits, these vessels are in general well finished, the body below the rim being commonly embellished with a modest zone of incised/grooved and/or ribbed decoration. Altogether, two types may be distinguished on the basis of body shape, viz., Type I: Hemispherical, and Type II: Inverted Semi-Ovoid.

4.2.4.1 Type I: Hemispherical. with Convex Base

At Tell Halawa vats of this hemispherical type were represented by sherds only. However, a complete example was found in Level III at Tell Kunj, Pl.145:542. Below its slightly inverted externally-bevelled rim are incised two horizontal wavy line bands, while the perforation in its perforated convex base is framed by an incised circle.

4.2.4.2 Type II: Inverted Semi-Ovoid, with Convex Base

For a complete example of this semi-ovoid type from Tell Halawa, Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa), as well as a substantial base fragment, Pl.34 (complete vessel) and Pl.36, top row, centre and 149:160 (fragment). Below the slightly inverted externally-bevelled rim of the complete vessel is an incised wavy line band, followed by a single finger- tip indented rib. In the case of the base fragment, the central perforation is framed by an incised circle.

Other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin which have produced examples of this semi-ovoid type, with similar incised and/or ribbed decoration below the rim, are Tell Kunj, Level II (Field Nos. 1KP84 lKP196: Iraq Museum reserve collections) and Level III, Pl.145:541 and Tell 'Uweisat, Level I, Pl.145:540. A circle like that on the Halawa base fragment has been incised around the perforation in the base of the 'Uweisat vessel.

Parallels from outside the Hamrin Basin

From the Lower Diyala region:-

Tell Asmar	Delougaz 1952: Pl.190, D. 044.510 (Middle Isin-Larsa).

From wider Mesopotamia:-

Telloh	de Genouillac 1936: Pl.XXXIII:803 (Ur III/Early Isin-Larsa)
Tell ed-Der	de Meyer 1971: Pl.25:1 (Middle Isin-Larsa)
Nuzi	Starr 1937: Pl.81 F (Hurrian period).

4.2.5 Basins

Vessels of this description are not common in the Old Babylonian period and they are also rare both before and after. At Tell Halawa, two were found, one in Level IV (Ur III/Early Isin-Larsa transitional) and one in Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa). In contrast to the later piece, which has plain upright walls and is rimless (Pl.110:324), the earlier displays convex walls decorated with a single rib immediately below an external-bevelled rim (Pl.110:325). Both basins are thick-walled and thick-based and both are of a Light Grey fabric (viz. Munsell 10YR 8/2 and 2-5Y 7/2 respectively).

Parallels from outside the Hamrin Basin

From wider Mesopotamia:-

Nippur	McCown & Haines 1967: Pl.88:3 (Early/Middle Isin-Larsa).
Nuzi	Starr 1937: Pl.83 A & C (Hurrian period).
Ur	Woolley 1976: Pl.101:2a (Early/Middle Isin-Larsa).

4.2.6 Pot Stand

At Tell Halawa only three pot stands were found Pl.109:314-316, all in Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa). Wheel-made clay containing medium-to-coarse grits, they are both slightly thick-walled and diverse in form. Apart from possessing in common the two features of a hole in the base and a rim diameter somewhat in excess of 20cm., they exhibit striking differences from one another in almost every other respect from shape to the presence or non-presence of decoration. This lack of type uniformity is strongly underlined yet again by a pot stand found in Old Babylonian (Middle Isin-Larsa) context at Tell 'Uweisat Pl.146: 546, which, with its shallow hemispherical body and thick tall ring base is wholly unlike any of the Halawa pieces.

Although pot stands are little in evidence during the Old Babylonian period,both within the Hamrin Basin and outside (cf. Nippur, McCown & Haines 1967 : Pl.92:8 (Early/Middle Isin-Larsa) and Ur, Woolley 1976: Pl.113: 138 (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa), their use seems to have revived later, at least at Nuzi, from which site numerous examples belonging to the Hurrian period have been published (Starr 1937: Pl.93 (C,D,G,H) and 94 (B,G,U,I).

4.2.7 Strainers

In our Volume II Catalogue of pot drawings seven strainers, plus one doubtful example, are illustrated from Tell Halawa (Pl.108:306-313), as well as five from other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin (Pl.139:492-496). Some of the Halawa items are also reproduced in photograph (Plate 31).

A typical item of household pottery during the Old Babylonian period, these strainers have the general appearance of small shallow bowls, through the bottom and sides of which numerous small holes have been pierced from the interior. Most commonly they are wheel-made, but occasionally some particularly poorly made example may suggest manufacture by hand.

Amongst the strainers presented, only two distinct types may be identified, viz. Type I: Hemispherical/Hemispheroid without a neck, and Type II: Hemispherical with a neck. Of these types, Type I is the most common and characteristic.

4.2.7.1 Type I: Hemispherical/Hemispheroid Strainers

Amongst the strainers of this Type, two sub-types may distinguished according to the form of the base, viz. (a) those with a convex base and (b) those with a flat base.

Sub-type (a): With Convex Base

For examples of this sub-type from Tell Halawa, Pl.108:306-311. All are from Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa), save one No.307, which was found in Level III (Early Isin-Larsa). This last piece is in fact the "doubtful" example of a strainer from Halawa mentioned above, for not only does it stand out from the rest by reason of its pronounced horizontal rim, but it exhibits only two perforations. It is conceivable that this idiosyncratic piece may not be a strainer, but some kind of lid,with perforations for purposes of ventilation.

The crudest of the strainers grouped under this sub-type is No.306 (also, Pl.31, top row, left), which, with its coarse thick walls, may be hand-made. Unlike wheel-made

Nos.308-311, with their flattened curving rims, its rim is inverted and slightly bevelled inwardly.

Other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin which have yielded strainers of this Convex-based sub-type are Tell 'Uweisat (Pl.139:492) and Tell Yelkhi (Pl.139 493-496).

Parallels from outside the Hamrin Basin

From the Lower Diyala region:-

Tell Asmar	Delougaz 1952: B.001-200b; C.031-300 (Early/Middle Isin-Larsa).

From wider Mesopotamia:-

Nippur	McCown & Haines 1967: Pl.85:10-11 (Ur III).
Nuzi	Starr 1937: Pl.95 J, M & P (Hurrian period)
Tell Taya	Reade 1968: Pl.LXXXV:16 (Akkadian or Ur III).

Sub-type (b): With Flat Base

This sub-type with a flat base would seem to be rare, not only in the Hamrin Basin, but outside. Only one example, Pl.108:313, was found at Tell Halawa in Level III (Early Isin-Larsa). Wheel-made, it has the same flattened curving rim as the majority of the strainers of sub-type (a) above.

4.2.7.2 Type II : Hemispherical with Neck

This Type, represented by a single example from Level IV (Ur III/Early Isin-Larsa) at Tell Halawa, Pl.108:312, would seem, like Type I, sub-type (b) above, to be very rare, having seemingly no parallel either within the Hamrin Basin or outside. Wheel-made, with a perfectly conventional hemispherical body shape, it is rendered most unusual by possession of a high, flaring, concave-sided neck with a flaring rim.

4.2.8 Funnels

The sole example of a funnel from Tell Halawa Pl.109:317 was found in Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa). With a hemispherical bowl and cylindrical spout, it is rather roughly made and thick. The bowl is decorated with three contiguous horizontal ribs and in colour the fabric is Light Grey (Munsell 2--5Y 7/2). A not dissimilar pottery funnel has been published from Nuzi, dated to the Ur III/ Isin-Larsa transitional period (Starr 1937: Pl.56 U).

4.2.9 Coarse Ware Cooking Pots

To represent this class of coarse, hand-made cooking ware, three complete examples have been included in the Catalogue, viz. two (Pls.33 C-D & 109:318-319) from Tell Halawa, Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa) and one, Pl.146:547, from Tell Kunj, Level III (Early Isin-Larsa). All three are thick-walled and poorly fired, the clay of which are made containing numerous medium-to-coarse grits. In the case of the two pieces from Tell Halawa, the larger is medium sized, with a spherical body and two thick vertical loop handles rising from the shoulder to the rim on either side, while the smaller is a small-sized flat-based pot with four crudely fashioned ledge handles at mid-height around its straight inward-sloping sides. The pot from Tell Kunj, though similar to the smaller Halawa piece in body shape, has by contrast a convex base and two unperforated lug handles one on either side of the rim.

4.2.10 Three-handled Troughs

Altogether, four of these large, heavy, thick-walled vessels were found at Tell Halawa, Pl.32 A-D and 110:320-322, all in Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa). Hand-made in a rather rough and ready manner of clay containing numerous medium-to-coarse grits, they consist of shallow, concave-sided, circular, flat-bottomed tray or basin, from the rim of which three broad, equally-spaced, ribbon handles loop inwards and downwards to meet

together in the middle of the vessel's bottom, their conjoined ends forming a central cup-like feature. This central cup may be laterally pierced by a single round perforation, Pl.32 B & D), or by as many as three perforations, Pl.32 C, or it may be without perforation at all, Pl.32A,. In addition to these four Halawa vessels, yet another has been found in the Hamrin Basin in Level II (Middle Isin-Larsa) at Tell Suleimah (Field No. 451; Iraq Museum).

Exactly what purpose these vessels were designed to serve is something of a problem. In discussing a number of them from contexts of varying date from Early Dynastic III to Early/Middle lsin-Larsa found by the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago Expedition during the course of its excavations in the Diyala region between 1930-1938, Delougaz sought to identify them as "braziers" (Delougaz 1952: 100-101, 108, 114, Pl.116-118, see C. 011-201b, C.011-201a; D.201-201a, D.201-201b). However, other excavators have expressed different opinions. For example, Starr, who found two such vessels in Hurrian period context at Nuzi, saw them as ingeniously "goose-neck pot stands" (Starr 1937: Plate 95 A-B), while Speiser, who found one liberally covered with incised decoration in Stratum IV (Middle/late Isin-Larsa) at Tepe Gawra, thought his was "a (pottery) basket with three handles" (Speiser 1935: 58, Plate LXXV: 212). In our view, the clue to the true use of these large vessels is provided by a diminutive model version from the site of Bismaya in southern Mesopotamia (see Delougaz 1952: 112, Plate 116b), to which the ancient potter has added, between the handles, the small solid figures of three rams (all well preserved save one). In each case the animal has its forelegs set squarely within the vessel and where completely preserved seems to be drinking or feeding from the vessel's central cup. This model would seem to demonstrate, therefore, that these vessels were used as troughs for small livestock, and the fact that at Halawa all our examples were found within private houses would seem in keeping with such a conclusion.

4.2.11 Four-footed Vessel for Grain Rubbing(?)

This large, thick, shallow, hemispherical vessel with four stubby feet, Pl.47B and 110:323, is hand-made and the only one its kind from Tell Halawa. It was found in Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa). Judging from the marked grittiness of its hard Light Grey fabric (Munsell lOYR 8/2), it may have been used for rubbing grain.

4.3 Special Pottery Items

Amongst the Old Babylonian pottery vessels from Tell Halawa illustrated, three are of special interest by reason of their striking appearance and unusual character.

4.3.1 Grey Ware Four-lugged Jar with White Paste-filled Decoration

This Grey Ware with its distinctive white gypsum paste-filled incised. impressed and pricked decoration has been found at numerous sites in Mesopotamia (e.g. at Tell Asmar: Delougaz 1952: Pls.123 (f-g and k), 124 (a, c and e) and 125 (b-c); at Nippur: McCown and Haines 1967: Pl.92 and Telloh (Parrot 1948: Fig. 61 O), as well as at Susa in Elam (Parrot 1961: Fig.298b Amiet 1966: Fig.198). Most commonly and characteristically, it is represented by a type of wide-mouthed, short-necked cylindrical jar of medium size and slightly upward-tapering profile, having a series of pierced lugs at the shoulder and a "concealed" convex base. The concealment of the base here referred to, was achieved by the secondary application during manufacture of a tall ring base, which also made it possible for the jar to stand firmly upright. Often this tall ring base is missing through subsequent breakage, but scar indicating its former presence may generally be seen encircling the convex base. Fired most probably in a reducing atmosphere, vessels of this grey ware are mostly wheel-made and thin-walled, their fabric exhibiting fine-to-medium grit inclusions. Such parts of their surface as are not covered by decoration are generally well smoothed.

At Halawa, two sherds of this ware were found in Level III (Early Isin-Larsa), while a substantially complete jar with four vertically-pierced lugs at the shoulder was found in Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa). While the two sherds display a variety of incised, impressed and pricked motifs popular in Mesopotamia during the opening centuries of the 2nd millennium B.C.(viz.double concentric circles (with a dot in the centre), dots, herring-bone pattern, chevron bands, etc., Pl.35A-B), the jar, also typically, is decorated around the body with a metopic or panelled frieze, here comprising three panels, two of which contain incised triangles, the third what appears to be a sitting long-necked bird (a goose?), also incised, Pl.35C and 73: 105. In between and above these panels are incised framing rectangular areas filled with pricked stippling, apparently executed with a multi-toothed comb-like implement. Although most of the gypsum-paste filling has fallen from the decoration on the jar, Pl.35C, it is well preserved in the case of the two shreds, Pl.35 A-B.

Other finds of this Grey Ware from Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin include a number of sherds from Tell Yelkhi (Invernizzi, personal communication) and two complete lugged jars, one from Tell Sungur B (Field No.31 IM. 8971) and one from Tell Suleimah (Field No.322Sul, IM. 83901, Pl.55. The jar from Tell Suleimah is exceptionally fine and well preserved, the principal panel of its metopic scheme of decoration containing a boat in which stand several tall pole-like standards, each surmounted by a crescent on its back. This "boat with standards" motif has also been found on Grey Ware jars from elsewhere in Mesopotamia, e.g.Tell Asmar (Delougaz 1952: Pl.125 d) and Telloh (Parrot 1948: Fig.6d) .

At what centre or centres in Mesopotamia this striking and unusual ware was produced has not been established.

4.3.2 Four-lugged Jar

This most unusual jar from Level II, Area A, at Tell Halawa (Field No.108Hl: IM. 86064) was found in the fill of Room 72 of House M, during the first season of the University of Mosul's excavations (for photographs and a drawing, Pls.24 (top right), 28B and 70:92. Wheel-made and of a pale buff-white fabric with fine-to-medium grit inclusion, it stands to a height of 17.8 cm. and is thus of medium size according to the classification system employed for jars in this book (see 4.2.2). Vertical ovoid in body shape, it has a convex base, which is encircled by a prominent scar, Pl.28 B, suggestive of the former presence of some applied feature, now broken away. The neck, which is of medium height, is flared, with a flared and horizontally-flattened rim, while the shoulder carries four equally-spaced and vertically-pierced lugs for the purpose of suspension. Much decorated by its maker, the jar exhibits three horizontal ribs around the neck, while its body is covered with a pattern of tightly-spaced incised cross-hatching down to the scar around the base.

Although by its fabric colour and surface decoration, this jar is easily to be distinguished from four-lugged Grey Ware jars of the kind discussed immediately above (see 4.3.1) and illustrated on Plates 35C and 55, one cannot but be impressed by the several points which it shares with them in common, namely size, general body shape, four lugs at the shoulder and, most tellingly, the scar around the base. Indeed, it is very difficult to believe that the potter who fashioned this jar was consciously thinking of four-lugged Grey Ware jars at the time and intended his jar to serve a like purpose.

For somewhat similar jars from outside the Hamrin Basin, see:

Nippur	McCown & Haines 1967, Pl.84:5 (Ur III)
Ur	Woolley 1976: Pl.113: 127a, 127b (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa).

4.3.3 Zoomorphic Libation Vessel

Of pottery items recovered from the Old Babylonian levels at Tell Halawa, the painted zoomorphic libation vessel found on the floor of Room 26 of Unit 2 in Level III (Early Isin-Larsa) is the most striking and interesting, Pl.39A-B, 111:326 A-E. Made in the

form of a large, round-bodied, male quadruped with a long tail and short stumpy legs, it would seem to represent either some species of equid or, much more probably in our view, a bull. Unfortunately, the head of the animal which would have made its identification certain is missing. Also missing is its left foreleg and some part of its tail.

Access to the hollow interior of the vessel is afforded by a circular hole in the middle of the back, while the presence of a hole in the thickness of the animal's neck indicates that its head fulfilled the role of a spout.

With regard to the black painted decoration which the vessel bears, this would seem to represent an elaborately embroidered(?) cloth, which covers the back, chest and hind-quarters of the animal. Made fast by broad bands which pass between the hind legs of the animal at the back and under its chest at the front, Pl.111: 326B-E, the cloth is decorated: at the rear with a series of plain vertical lines; at the sides with two ornate matching panels, each filled with three inverted, concave-sided, cross-hatched triangles, and at the front with two large human eyes (complete with eyelashes and eyebrows) framed between two areas of horizontal lines, Pl.111: 326A-E.

Although the use of zoomorphic libation vessels is one of considerable antiquity in Mesopotamia (see e.g. Yasin 1970: Plate XXII and Fig.38 (Samarra period); Mallowan 1935: 75, Fig.42:14 (Halaf period); Jasim 1985: Fig.49-C, 'Ubaid period) and Delougaz 1952: Pls.25B and 26 (Jamdat Nasr period), the most immediately relevant vessels for comparison with our Halawa specimen must be one in the shape of a pig, which was recently found in Old Babylonian context at Tell Sungur B (Field No.30, IM.89710), and six others (plus two fragments) in the shape of lions (?), which were found in Hurrian context at Nuzi (Starr 103 L, 104 A-B and 105 A-E). Likewise highly relevant must be the numerous libation vessels in the shape of lions, caprids, etc. found in the houses of the Old Assyrian merchants in the early 2nd millennium B-C. merchant quarter (karum) at Kultepe/Kanesh in Anatolia (Alkim 1968: 151-152, Pl.94-95; Bittel 1976: 85-89, Figs.64-66, 68-69).

4.4 Pottery Repairs

Although the pottery finds from Levels II-IV at Tell Halawa leave no doubt that seriously damaged vessels were customarily thrown away as no longer usable, vessels with only minor damage, such as a chip or a crack, evidently thought worthy of rough repair. For the most part, the repair medium favoured was bitumen which was employed as a filler for small holes, chips and open cracks and as a smeared sealant for hairline cracks.

Two examples of such bitumen repairs are illustrated from Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa), one of which concerns a small tripod bowl (Type II/d), see Pl.30B (bottom row, left), the other a small disk-based jar (Type VI/d?), Pl.36 (top row, left) now represented by the lowermost part of its body and base only. In the case of the bowl. a crack in the base has been filled and smeared with bitumen, while in the case of the jar a plug of bitumen has been employed to make good a large chip missing from one side of the disk base.

Apart from bitumen, gypsum plaster was also used occasionally to repair pottery vessels. Pl.28A illustrates a medium-sized convex-based jar (Type VI/a), the broken neck of which has been repaired and reinforced with a supportive collar of gypsum plaster. This jar, again from Level II (Middle/Late Isin-Larsa), was found in a grave (Grave 16) beneath the floor of Room 73 in House I, Area A (see 3.2.1.9).

4.5 Decoration: Introduction

In proceeding now to describe the ways in which the Old Babylonian potters of Tell Halawa and elsewhere in the Hamrin basin were accustomed to decorate their pottery, we must be careful to observe that only a part, perhaps less than half of their production was thus treated, the rest being left entirely plain and without ornament. The truth of this may not be seen only from the photographs which constitute Pl.23-34 and 52-54, but also,

with even greater clarity, from the pot drawings which make up Pl.56-148, for out of 547 items there presented no less than 327 are undecorated (viz. 190 items out of 326 from Tell Halawa, Levels II-IV, and 137 items out of 221 from other contemporary excavated sites in the Basin).

Although that proportion of the pottery which was decorated was decorated in a simple manner and often rather roughly, the variety of methods used is fairly extensive, for in addition to incised/grooved, ribbed and painted decoration, we also find pricked, impressed/indented and applied. While the first three might be used individually as the sole method of decoration, as well as in combination with one another (e.g. ribbed and incised/grooved, incised/grooved and painted etc.), the latter three seem generally to have been employed only in combination with one or more other methods of decoration (e.g. incised/grooved and pricked, ribbed and applied, ribbed and impressed/indented etc., etc.). While, generally speaking most of these forms of decoration seem to have been executed at the "wet" stage of production, with the potters using a variety of simple tools as well as their fingers and finger nails, some may have been executed at the "leather hard" stage shortly before the firing process. Only in the case of painted decoration it was carried out after firing had taken place (see 5.8).

4. 5. 1 Incised/Grooved Decoration

This method of decoration is the commonest of all those favoured by the potters, who made use of a variety of pointed tools ranging from the sharp to the fairly blunt to produce straight horizontal lines, wavy lines and a range of miscellaneous conventional motifs. Although little used beakers and bowls, this form of decoration is much in evidence on jars.

Horizontal Lines

This very simple form of decoration consisted of one, two, three or more straight lines, which run horizontally around the vessel. On jars such lines are located on the neck and/or upper body, while on beakers and bowls they may be executed anywhere from just below the rim downwards. In the case of two or more lines, these may sometimes be executed separately, sometimes contiguously. In the case of multiple (i.e. 4 or more) contiguous lines, these seem sometimes to have been produced by a single-pointed tool and sometimes by a multiple-pointed tool ("combed").

For examples of vessels with this form of decoration figured in the Plates see:-

4.5.1.1 One Horizontal Lines

Beakers		
(below Rim)		
Pl. 16:41	Type II/d	Halawa, Level II
(At base of neck)		
Pl. 57:13	Type IV	Halawa, Level III
Pl. 57:11-12	Type IV	Halawa, Level II
(At middle of body)		
Pl. 116:357	Type II/e	Haddad, Level III
Jars (small)		
(Below rim)		
Pl. 137:481	Type XII	Yelkhi
(At middle of neck)		
Pl. 85:186	Type Vii/b	Halawa, Level II
(At base of neck)		
Pl.99:269	Type IV/4c	Halawa, Level II
Pl. 86:192	Type IV/b	Halawa, Level III
Pl. 85:185	Type/VI4b	Halawa, Level II
Pl. 99:272	Type/e	Halawa, Level II
Pl. 95:248-250	Type VII/c	Halawa, Level II

Pl. 121:385	Typen VIII/b	Suleimeh
Pl. 134:469-471	Type VIII/d	Yelkhi
(Between base of neck and shoulder)		
Pl. 133:466	Type VI/e	Yelkhi

Jars (Medium)
(At base of neck)

Pls. 86:197; 87:200, 203	Type Vi/b	Halawa, Level II
Pls. 87:202; 101:280	Type VIII/b	Halawa, Level II
Pl. 121:386	Type VIII/b	es-Sib
Pl. 124:407	Type XI	Suleimeh
(Between base of neck and shoulder)		
Pls. 87:204, 206-207	Type VI/b	Halawa, Level II
Pl. 123:397	Type VI/b	Yelkhi
Pl. 133:464	Type VI/e	Yelkhi

Jars (Large)
(At base of neck)

Pl. 90:225	Type VIII/b	Halawa, Level II
(Between base of neck and shoulder)		
Pl. 90:228	Type VIII/b	Halawa, Level II

4.5.1.2 Two Horizontal Lines

Beakers (Large)
(At middle of body : closely-spaced)

Pl. 61:43	Type II/d	Halawa, Level II
(At middle of body : contiguous)		
Pl. 61:42	Type II/d	Halawa, Level II

Jars (Small)
(One at base of neck and one at shoulder : separate)

Pl.99:271	Type VI/e	Halawa, Level II
(At base of neck: closely-spaced)		
Pl. 85:189	Type VII/b	Halawa, Level II
(At shoulder: closely-spaced)		
Pl. 99:270	Type VI/e	Halawa, Level II
(Between base of neck and shoulder: contiguous)		
Pl. 85:184	Type VII/b	Halawa, Level II

Jars (Medium)
(One below rim and one at base of neck: separate)

Pl.129:432	Type VII/c	es-Sib, Level III
(One at base and one at middle of body:separate)		
Pl.87:199	Type VIII/b	Halawa, Level II
(At base of neck : closely-spaced)		
Pl. 121:367	Type VIII/b	Yelkhi
(At middle of body: closely spaced)		
Pl. 102:286	Type X/b	Halawa, Level II
(At base of neck: contiguous)		
pl. 134:472	Type VI/e	Yelkhi
Pl. 86:198; 89:216-217	Type VIII/b	Halawa , Level II
(Midway between base of neck and shoulder: contiguous		
Pl. 116:370	Type Vi/a	Suleimeh, Level II
Pl. 123:399	Type VIII/b	'Uweisat
(At shoulder: Contiguous)		
Pl. 125:411	Type VI/b	'Uweisat
Pl. 137:483	Type XII	Yelkhi

Jars (Large)
(At base of neck : contiguous)
Pl. 71:95 , 98 Type VI/a Halawa, Level II
(Midway between base of neck and shoulder: contiguous)
Pl. 72: 102 Type VI/a Halawa, Level II
(At shoulder: contiguous)
Pl. 71:96 Type VI/a Halawa, Level II
Pl. 118: 371 Type VI/a 'Uweisat
Pl.98:223 Type VI/b Halawa, Level II

4.5.1.3 Three Horizontal Lines

Jars (Small)
(One at base of neck, separate: two midway between base of neck and shoulder, closely-spaced)
Pl. 95:251 Type III/b Halawa, Level II
(Midway between base of neck and shoulder: closely-spaced)
Pl.86:190 Type VI/b Halawa, Level II
Pl. 133:461 Type VI/e es-Sib, Level III
Pl. 120:380 Type VII/b 'Uweisat
(At shoulder: closely-spaced)
Pl. 133:459 Type VI/e Yelkhi
(Two below rim, contiguous: one at base of neck, separate)
Pl. 102:382 Type VI/b Suleimah

Jars (Large)
(Below rim to above middle of body: separate)
Pl. 90:226 Type XI/b Halawa, Level II
(At base of neck: contiguous)
Pl. 90:224 Type VI/b Halawa, Level II

4.5.1.4 Multiple (i.e. 4 or more) Horizontal Lines

Beakers
(From below rim to low carination : closely-spaced)
Pl. 116:358 Type II/e Yelkhi
(Above base: closely-spaced)
Pl. 113:337 Type I/c Yelkhi
(From below rim to low carination: closely-spaced and contiguous)
Pl. 113:336 Type II/b Yelkhi
(Below rim, contiguous: one line, separate, at base of neck)
Pl. 113:335 Type IV Yelkhi

Jars (Miniature)
(At base of neck: contiguous)
Pl. 94:245 Type VI/c Halawa, Level II
(From base of neck to shoulder: contiguous)
Pl. 94:244 Type IV/b Halawa, Level II

Jars (Small)
(Below rim, closely-spaced: two lines at shoulder. closely-spaced)
Pl. 132:445 Type VII/e Yelkhi
(From below rim to shoulder: contiguous)
Pl. 129:429 Type III/b Suleimah
(At base of neck: contiguous)
Pl. 86:191 Type VI/b Halawa, Level II
Pl. 133:465 Type VI/e Yelkhi
Pl. 70:90 Type VII/a Halawa, Level II

(From base of neck to shoulder: contiguous)
Pl. 120:379 Type VII/b Kunj, Level III
Pl. 132:458 Type VII/e Yelkhi
(Midway between base of neck and shoulder: contiguous)
Pl. 132:454 Type VI/e Yelkhi
Pl. 133:460 Type VI/e 'Uweisat, Level II
Pl. 85:187-188 Type VII/b Halawa, Level II
(At shoulder: contiguous)
Pl. 132:457 Type VII/e es-Sib, Level III
(At shoulder, contiguous: two lines at base of neck, contiguous)
Pl. 118:368 Type I Yelkhi
(Around upper body: contiguous)
Pl. 102:285 Type X/a Halawa, Level II

Jars (Medium)
(Below rim contiguous)
Pl. 137:482 Type XII Yelkhi
(At base of neck: contiguous)
Pl. 86 :196 Type VI/b Halawa, Level III
Pl. 86: 195 Type VI/b Halawa, Level II
(From base of neck to shoulder: contiguous)
Pl. 86:194 Type VI/b Halawa, Level II
Pl. 123 :400 Type VI/b 'Uweisat, Level
(At shoulder, contiguous: one line below rim, separate)
Pl. 129:433 Type VIII/e es-Sib, Level III
(At shoulder, contiguous, one line at base of neck separate)
Pl. 70:94 Type VI/a Halawa, Level II
(Around upper body: contiguous)
Pl. 137:485 Type X/a Yelkhi
(At base of neck: contiguous)
Pl. 72:101 Type VI/a Halawa, Level II
Pl. 72:103 Type VII/a Halawa, Level II
(At base of neck, contiguous: one line at shoulder, separate)
Pl. 71:99 Type VI/a Halawa, Level II
(At shoulder: contiguous)
Pl. 72:104 Type VI/a Halawa, Level II
(At shoulder, contiguous: one line at neck, separate)
Pl. 71:100 Type VI/a Halawa, Level II
(Two sets of three contiguous lines around upper body, separate)
Pl. 124:405 Type XI/b es-Sib, Level II

Bowls
(Midway between rim and base of neck: contiguous)
Pl. 140:500 Type I/a Yelkhi

4.5.1.5 Wavy Lines

As a decorative motif, the incised/grooved horizontal wavy line is one which is generally found encircling the upper half of such sizeable vessel as vats and certain types of medium- and large-sized jars. In this setting, it is almost always framed between horizontal ribs or between incised/grooved lines or both. Examples of vats and jars so decorated figure on Pl.34, 87:201, 137:487 and 145:540-542, but the most varied illustration of the use and character of the wavy line is afforded by the sherd material on Pls.48(I), 49(A-J) and 50(H-K). These sherds show that the wave line could be executed by the potters with varying degrees of care, either as a succession of gentle undulations, Pl. 49A, or a succession of rounded zigzags, Pl.49H or meanders, Pl. 49C. In some cases, the tool used was evidently a fairly blunt single-pointed one producing a grooved wavy line, Pl.49G, in others it was clearly a multi-pointed tool designed to produce a multi-linear or "combed" wavy line, Pl.49B. Though occurring singly, Pl.34, wavy lines are commonly executed in pairs, Pl.49:A-B,D-H.

4.5.1.6 Miscellaneous Motifs

While horizontal and wavy lines constitute the two most common incised/grooved motifs to be seen on decorated pottery vessels at Tell Halawa, other incised motifs were also used by the potters as-elements in what were often extremely elaborate multi-registered schemes devised to decorate the upper body of certain types of medium- and large-sized jars. A visual idea of the variety of these miscellaneous incised motifs is best given by the sherd material on Pl.51:A-H, R-M (see also Pl. 150 for drawings). In most cases, the sole tool used would appear to have been a sharp single-pointed one, but in one case, Pl.51G, a multi-pointed tool was clearly employed.

For purposes of convenient listing here, the incised motifs illustrated on Pl.51 may be divided into two categories: those which form major decorative zones and those which form dividing bands in between.

Motifs Forming Major Zones
1. Diagonal Cross-hatching, Pl.51 A, E.
2. Linked Hollow Diamonds, Pl.51 G (= Pl.150:604).
3. Linked Diagonally Cross-hatched Straight-sided Triangles, Pl.51A, E.
4. 0verlapping Straight-sided Triangles (?), variously hatched, Pl.51B (=Plate150:611).
5.LinkedConvex-sidedTriangles,within ternalrectilinear patterned, Pl.51C (= Plate 150:616), D (= Pl.150:617); also Pl.50 F (=Pl.150:605).
6.Horizontally Hatched Rectangles (as part of a variously-filled multi-panelled zone), see Pl.51 M.

Motifs forming a Dividing Band
7. Single Vertically Hatched Band, Pl.51A, E; also Pl.87:201.
8. Multiple Vertically Hatched Bands, Pl.51L.
9. Single Herring-bone patterned Band, Plate 51A, D (= Pl.150:617), E, F (= Pl.150:615), H; also Pl.150-618.

4.5.2 Ribbed Decoration

This method of decoration, whereby, at the"wet stage" of manufacture, the potters used their fingers or some blunt, round-ended tool to fashion one or more raised horizontal ribs on the vessel surface, is one which is most commonly to be observed on medium- and large-sized jars, though it may occur on small-sized jars also. As in the case of incised/grooved linear decoration, ribs were not infrequently combined by the potters with other favoured forms of decoration, [Pl.49 A-E (ribbed and incised /grooved); Pl.49 0 (ribbed, indented and applied), Pl.50A-C (ribbed and indented) and Pl.50 J (ribbed, indented and incised/grooved)], but their popular use alone and the varying manner of their deployment is amply illustrated by the following examples listed from the Catalogue:-

4.5.2.1 One Horizontal Rib

Jars (Small)		
(Base of neck)		
Pl. 94:246	Type II/c	Halawa, Level II
Jars (Medium)		
(Below rim)		
Pl. 98:216	Type VI/b	Halawa, Level II
Pl. 124:406	Type VIII/b	es-Sib, Level III
Basins		
(Below rim)		
Pl. 110:325		Halawa, Level IIV

4.5.2.2 Two Horizontal Ribs

Jars (Medium)
(One below rim and one at base of neck, separate)
Pl. 123:401 Type VI/b Suleimah. Level III
(Below rim: contiguous)
Pl. 88:208, 210 Type VI/b Halawa, Level II

Jars (Large)
(Below rim: contiguous)
Pl. 124:403 Type VIII/b es-Sib, Level III

4.5.2.3 Three Horizontal Ribs

Jars (Medium)
(From below rim to base of neck: closely-spaced)
Pl. 88: 211-212 Type VI/b Halawa. Level II
(Two below rim, contiguous: one at base of neck, separate)
Pl. 88: 213 Type VI/b Halawa, Level II

Jars (large)
(from below rim to base of neck: separate)
Pl. 71: 97 Type VI/a Halawa Level II

4.5.2.4 Multiple (i.e. 4 or more) Horizontal ribs

Jars (Small)
(From below rim to base of neck: unevenly spaced)
Pl. 133:468 Type VI/e es-Sib, Level III
Pl. 133:466-467 Type VI/e Yelkhi
(From base of neck to shoulder: contiguous)
Pl. 120:381 Type VII/b Suleimah
Pl. 94:247 Type VII/c Halawa, Level II

Jars (Medium)
(From below rim to base of neck: contiguous)
Pl. 88:209, 214 Type VI/b Halawa, Level II
Pl. 125:410 Type VI/b 'Uweisat
Pl. 125: 408 Type VI/b Suleimah

Jars (Large)
(Two contiguous below rim: two separate at middle and base of neck)
Pl. 134:473 Type VI/e Suleimah. Level II
(From below rim to base of neck: contiguous)
Pl. 125:400 Type VI/b Suleimah

4.5.3 Painted Decoration

Of all the forms of decoration which may be seen on pottery from Tell Halawa, Levels II-IV, and other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin, painted decoration is the only one which was executed after the firing process (see 5. 8). Ranging from black to dark grey in colour and of matt appearance, the paint used was almost certainly bituminous in character and was applied with some kind of brush. As will be seen below, the decorative schemes used are commonly of great simplicity, consisting merely of one or more plain bands or one or more rows of dots, these motifs sometimes being combined together. Occasionally, animal, vegetal and symbolic/geometric motifs occur, either alone, in series, or in combination with bands and/or rows of dots. While painted decoration seems primarily to have been reserved for beakers and small jars, it is also found somewhat rarely on medium and large jars, either alone or in combination with some other form of decoration, e.g incised/grooved, ribbed, etc., of the painted vessels,

only one is not listed below, namely the elaborately painted zoomorphic libation vessel from Room 26 of Unit 2 in Level III (Early Isin-Larsa), for full details of which see 4.3.3 above.

4.5.3.1 Painted Decoration using one form of decorative motif

Bands
Beakers
(One horizontal band at rim)

Pl. 57:14	Type II/b	Halawa, Level II
Pl. 59:33	Type II/c	Halawa, Level II
Pl. 62:46-47, 49	Type II/d	Halawa, Level III
Pls. 62:45; 147:564	Type II/d	Halawa, Level II

(one Horizontal band below rim)

Pl. 58:25	Type I/b	Halawa, Level II
Pl. 112:331	Type II/a	Kunj, Level II

Jars (small)
(Two horizontal bands: one at rim and one at base of neck)

Pl. 99:273	Type VII/e	Halawa, Level II

(Three horizontal bands: one at base of neck, one at shoulder and one in between).

Pl. 129:434	Type VI/c	Yelkhi

(One horizontal band at base of neck, plus diagonal bands crisscrossed on body).

Pl. 126:413	Type IX	Suleimeh

Dots
Jars (small)
(Horizontal row of dots between base of neck and shoulder)

Pl. 91:230	Type VI/b	Halawa, Level II

(Two horizontal rows of dots: one at base of neck and one at shoulder).

Pl. 95:252	Type VII/c	Halawa, Level III
Pl. 97:263	Type VII/d	Halawa, Level II

Vegetal Motifs
Jars (Large)
(Single "Palm tree" on body)

Pl. 74:108	Type VI/a	Halawa, Level II
Pl. 74:107	Type VIII/a	Halawa, Level II

Geometric Motifs
Jars (Small)
(Single circle at shoulder)

Pl. 91: 233	Type VII/b	Halawa, Level II

Jars (Large)
(Three crosses between neck and shoulder : equally spaced horizontally)

Pl. 119:375	Type VI/a	Kunj, Level II

4.5.3.2 Painted Decoration using more than one form of decorative motifs

Bands and Dots
Beakers
(Horizontal band at rim with horizontal row of dots below)

Pl. 62:48	Type II/d	Halawa, Level I]

Jars (Small)
Horizontal band at rim with horizontal row of dots below)

Pl. 91:235	Type IV/a	Halawa, Level I

Horizontal band at rim with two horizontal rows of dots below)
Pl. 126:412 Type VII/b Kunj, Level II
Horizontal band at shoulder with vertical bands rising from it at regular intervals to intersect a horizontal row of dots above)
Pl. 95:253 Type VI/c Halawa, Level II

Bands and Animal Motifs, etc.
Jars (Small)
Horizontal band at rim with pendent motifs of uncertain identity, one being perhaps a caprid)
Pl. 91: 234 Type VII/b Halawa, Level II

Dots and Animal Motifs
Beakers
(two horizontal rows of dots below rim and animal(?) motif)
Pl- 62:44 Type II/d Halawa, Level II

Animal Motifs and Symbols, etc.
Jars (Small)
(Frieze around body composed of caprid, two crescent-surmountend staffs and other motifs of uncertain identity)
Pl. 126:414 Type IX Suleimah

4.5.3.3 Painted Decoration combined with other forms of decoration

Bands, with incised/Grooved decoration
Jars (Small)
One horizontal band at rim, plus single incised/grooved horizontal line at base of neck)
Pl. 91:231 Type VI/b Halawa, Level II

Jars (Large)
(Two horizontal bands: one at rim and one at base of neck, with connecting vertical bands at regular intervals, plus single incised/grooved horizontal line between base of neck and shoulder)
Pl. 92:236 Type VI/b Halawa, Level II

Dots and Symbolic/Geometric Motifs, with incised/grooved decoration
Jars (Small)
(Two rows of dots framing row of vertical crescents between middle of neck and middle of shoulder, plus zone of multiple contiguous incised/grooved horizontal lines at shoulder).
Pl. 91: 232 Type VI/b Halawa, Level II

Symbolic/Geometric Motifs, with incised/grooved decoration
Jars (Large)
(Cross on upper body, plus single incised/grooved horizontal between base of neck and shoulder)
Pl. 92: 237 Type VIII/b Halawa, Level II
(Vertical crescent below rim, plus two contiguous incised/grooved horizontal lines at shoulder)
Pl.92: 238 Type VIII/b Halawa, Level II

4.5.4 Impressed/Indented Decoration

This method of decoration, which involves the pressing of tools or performed die into the vessel surface at "the leather hard" stage of manufacture, is one which seems generally to have been used by Halawa potters in combination with other methods of decoration. In its commonest manifestation, it was much used by them to modify the appearance of ordinary ribbed decorations in order to create a more elaborate effect than that conveyed by plain ribbing alone. In many cases, the effect sought would seem certainly to have

been that of a raised "twisted rope" band, or bands in the case multiple ribbing, Pl.48: A,C,K, and L, where the ribs on the sherds concerned have been diagonally indented at closely-spaced intervals with a fine crescent-shaped tool (? the potter's finger nail), or alternatively Plate 50G, where the sole preserved rib has been impressed diagonally with the cylindrical shaft of a different tool (? the side of the potter's finger)). In other cases, however, where a thick blunt-ended tool of some sort has been used, the intention of the potter is not so clear and may have lain more in the direction of a "raised broken line" (see Pl.49O),or a "raised beaded band" (Pl.50I and K-N), according to the degree of space between the indentations.

Beside using the method under discussion to modify and transform appearance of ribbed decoration, the Halawa potters also used it on occasion for individual motifs, e.g. Double Concentric Circles (with or without a pricked central dot), Pl.51: A, E-F; Staffs with Streamers surmounted by a Crescent, Pl.48 E-F; Multiple Crescents one above the other, 51: I (= Pl.150:613) or Rosettes, Pl.48: E (= Pl. 150: 612). Although no evidence of the use of cylinder seals to decorate or otherwise mark pottery vessels was found at Tell Halawa, a most interesting example was discovered by the American Expedition at Tell Kunj, Pl.151: 619 A-B.

4.5.5 Pricked Decoration

As a form of decoration, pricking with a sharply pointed tool would seem to have been one which the Old Babylonian potters of the Hamrin Basin preferred to use in combination with one or more other forms of decoration favoured by them. As specimen examples of the kind of motifs that might be executed by pricking, the following may be cited from the Plates:-

Horizontal Lines
Plate 87:201, for two closely-spaced pricked lines, above firstly, an incised vertically cross-hatched band, and secondly, a horizontal, doubly-incised wavy line.

Vertical Lines
Plate 129:430 for a single closely-spaced zone of pricked vertical lines between a pricked horizontal wavy line and a zone of "decorative scratching".

Wavy Lines
Plate 129:430 for one horizontal pricked wavy line, above firstly, a zone of closely-spaced pricked vertical lines, and secondly a zone of "decorative scratching". Likewise Pl.49 M for one horizontal pricked wavy line above three incised horizontal lines, vertically cross-hatched,and Pl.49 N for one horizontal pricked wavy line above a zone of contiguous indented ribs.

Random Stippling
Pl.51 M for stippling in two of three incised metopic panels, and Plate 150:609 for a circular area of pricked stippling flanked and bisected by incised strokes. In addition to the above, instances of the use of pricked decoration, a sharp pointed tool was commonly used to prick the centres of impressed double concentric circles, see Pl.51A, and 150:615 and 618.

4.5.6 Applied Decoration

This kind of decoration, which consists of the application of a separately shaped clay element to the "wet" vessel surface in order to produce an ornamental feature in relief, occurs most commonly at Halawa in the form of " Columns". It also occurs much less commonly in the form of "snakes".

4.5.6.1 Columns

The decorative elements, here described as "columns", consist of short cylinders of clay, sometimes slightly hollowed and flaring at the top, which are arranged at regularly-spaced intervals around the mouths of large, short-necked jars, the shaft of each column being pressed to the neck and upper body of the vessel so as to rise flush with its rim, Pl.48 A-J. For some reason, not as yet clear, each column is pierced vertically, generally once, Pl.48 A-I, but occasionally three times, Pl.48 J. Although this form of applied decoration is preserved only amongst the sherd material from Tell Halawa, it has been found on complete vessels both at Tell Kunj (Field Nos. IK17 and IK205: Iraq Museum) and at Tell Suleimah (Field No. 470Sul: Iraq Museum). For this applied "column" decoration outside the Hamrin Basin, see:-

From the Lower Diyala region:-

Tell Asmar	Delougaz 1952: Pl.127 (Middle Isin-Larsa)
Tell edh-Dhiba'i	al-Gailani 1965: Pl.2:25 (Early/Middle Isin-Larsa).

From wider Mesopotamia:-

Tell ed-Der	de Meyer 1978 :Pl.23:6 (Middle Isin-Larsa)
Kish	Gibson 1972: Fig.34B (Ur III/Isin-Larsa)
Ur	Woolley 1976: Pl.113:127-129 (Middle Isin-Larsa).

"False Columns"

On jars of the same kind as those decorated with true applied columns, a form of neck decoration is occasionally to be seen which may have been intended to imitate,or at least to suggest the idea of applied columns. Because of this possibility, a brief description of it has been reserved until here, though strictly it should have been noted under our earlier section 4.4.4: Impressed/Indented Decoration.

To give some clear idea of this decoration, photographs of four specimen rim sherds have been included on Pl.48, see items K-M. Of these sherds, the best and most successful without doubt are M and N, where the effect of a succession of closely-spaced columns has been created by the forceful pressing of some spatula square-ended tool into thick clay of the neck, just below the rim. In the case of sherds K and L, the potter would seem to have had no such tool to hand and has merely used his thumb and forefinger.

4.5.6.2 Snakes

This applied decoration consists of one or more, crudely fashioned snakes, which are positioned on the upper part of the vessel to be ornamented as though wriggling towards and over the rim, Pl.49 0-P. Again, at Halawa, this decoration is preserved only amongst the shred material. However, at Ishchali in the Lower Diyala region two pottery vats with applied snake ornament were found by Delougaz in a small shrine of the Larsa phase (Delougaz 1952: 119, 121-122 (E.244-310 and E.544-310). In the case of both of these vessels, four pairs of snakes were spaced more or less equally around the rim. In the opinion of Delougaz, such snake ornament was probably of ritual significance, given the religious nature of the building in which the vats came to light.

4.6 The Halawa Pottery Kiln

During the course of excavations in the Old Babylonian levels at Tell Halawa only one pottery kiln was brought to light (for a previous mention, see 3.4.2). This was found in the west corner of an only partially exposed room or courtyard, No. 8, in Unit 2 of Level IV (Ur III/Early Isin-Larsa transitional; for plan see Pl.18).

Of rectangular, almost square plan (2.20 x 2.00m) and built of sun-dried mud-bricked coated with straw-tempered mud-plaster, the kiln was readily recognisable, as an example of the so-called double-chambered updraught type, which may be traced back in Mesopotamia to at least Halaf times (Alizadeh 1985: 43). Well preserved to a little over

the height of its combustion chamber (0.85m), the kiln still retained a large portion of the grate, which separated the combustion chamber from the former oven chamber above. To channel the upward passage of the hot gases from the combustion chamber during firing, this grate was perforated with three parallel rows of more or less regularly-spaced circular holes (thirteen preserved in all), each hole having a diameter of approximately 13.0cm., Pl.20-21. With regard to the actual combustion chamber itself, most of which was sunk below the floor of Room/Courtyard No.8, this was provided with a parabolic arch-shaped stoke-hole (max. Width: 0.60m) on the north-east side, in front of which was a short trench to facilitate the insertion of fuel, Pl.20. At the east corner of the kiln, to the left of the stoked-hole, was projecting rectangular buttress-like feature, 0.40cm. wide.

In addition to this kiln at Halawa, pottery kilns of Old Babylonian date have also been found in at least two other sites in the Hamrin Basin (Invernizzi 1978: 2; 1980:34) and Tell al-Zawiyah (Al-Rawi 1979 :456). At the latter site, where several kilns were found in Level V (Late Isin-Larsa), one still contained a number of complete jar, as well as a piece of baked clay bearing a cylinder seal impression.

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Introductory Notes

The Halawa field Numbering system

In the field registers of the University Expedition to Tell Halawa, the number allocated to each successive registered small find consists of three elements: (i) the serial number of the find, (ii)0 the letter 'H' for Halawa and (ii) the number 1, 2 or 3 after the 'H' to indicate the season concerned. Thus, the field number 31H2 signifies that the small find so numbered is the thirty-first small find to be recorded in the Halawa Field Register during the Expedition's Second season.

Where the letter 'S' occurs before a number of similar type, it signifies that the item so numbered is a "sample" reserved for study purposes.

Catalogue Abbreviations

Co.	Corridor
G.	Grave
I.M.	Iraq Museum (Baghdad)
L.	Level
R.	Room
Sc.	Scale

Find-spot Description

While the find-spot description of most of the Halawa items here catalogued consists, in the first instance, of a Room or other architectural setting, in those instances where the architectural setting of a find was obscured owing to erosion or for some other reason the Grid Square in which it was found has been given instead, see especially items from Level III 9 for plan, see Pl.16) and Level IV (for plan, see Pl.18). In the section of the catalogue devoted to pottery items from other Old Babylonian sites in the Hamrin Basin, the find-spot descriptions are as given by the excavator.

In view of the Large number of rooms excavated in Halawa, level II, a concordance is given in the fellowing pages, in which each room is related to the building to which it belongs.

R. No.	Building	Location	Plan
1	House I	Room	5
2	House F	Room	5
3	House F	Room	5
4A	House F	Room	5
4B	House F	Room	5
5	House I	Room	5
6	House L/B	Room	5
7	House L/B	Room	5
8	House L/A	Room	5
9A	House L/A	Room	5
9B	House L/B	Room	5
10	House I	Room	5
11	House L/A	Room	5
12	House K	Room	5
13A	House K	Room	5
13B	House K	Room	5
14A	House F	Room	5
14B	House F	Room	5
15	House F	Room	5
16A	House K	Room	5
16B	House K	Room	5
17	House F	Room	5
18	House F	Room	5
19	House F	Room	5
20A	House K	Room	5
20B	House K	Room	5
21	House J	Room	5
22	House J	Room	5
23	House F	Room	5
24	House F	Room	5
25	House K	Room	5
25A	House K	Room	5
25B	House K	Room	5
26	House F	Room	5
27	House F	Room	5
28	N.A.		
29	House G	Room	5
30	House F	Room	5
31	N.A.		
32	House L/B	Room	5
33	Area A. SW	Street	5
33A	Area A.SW	Alleyway	5
33B	Area A.SW	Alleyway	5
33C	Area A.SW	Alleyway	5
34	N.A.		
35	W.House F	Room	5
36	House F	Courtyard	5
37	House K	Room	5
38	House K	Room	5
39	House J	Room	5
40	House J	Room	5
41	House F	Room	5
42	House J	Room	5
43	House	Room	5
44	N.A.		
45	House J	Room	5
46A	House A	Room	5
46B	House A	Room	5
47	House B	Room	5
48	House B	Courtyard	5
49	House B	Room	5
50	House C	Room	5
51	S. House A	Room?	5
52	House B	Room	5

R.No.	Building	Location	Plan
53	House C	Room	5
54	House D	Room	5
55	House B	Room	5
56	House B	Room	5
57	House D	Room	5
58	House G	Room	5
59	House I	Room	5
60	House G	Room	5
61	House I	Courtyard	5
62	House F	Room	5
63	House L/B	Room	5
64	House L/B	Courtyard	5
65	House L/B-A	Corridor	5
67	House L/B	Room	5
68	House M	Room	5
69	House M	Room	5
70	House M	Room	5
71	House M	Room	5
72	House M	Room	5
73	House I	Room	5
74	House L	Room	5
75	House M	Courtyard	5
76	House I	Courtyard	5
77	N.A.		
78A	House M	Room	5
78B	House M	Room	5
79	House M	Room	5
80	House I	Room	5
81	House L/A-B	Room	5
82	House M	Room	5
83	House I	Room	5
84	House M	Room	5
85	House M	Corridor	5
86	House M	Room	5
87	House M	Room	5
88	House M	Room	5
89	House H	Room	5
90	House G	Room	5
91	House G	Room	5
92	House G	Courtyard	5
93	House M	Room	5
94	House M	Room	5
95	House H	Room	5
96	House H	Room	5
97	House H	Room	5
98	Area A	Alleway	5
99	House I	Room	5
100	House G	Room	5
101	House M	Room	5
102	House H	Room	5
103	House H	Room	5
104	House E	Room	5
105	House E	Room	5
106	House G	Room	5
107	House D	Room	5
108	House H	Room	5
109	House H	Room	5
110	House E	Room	5
111	N.A.		
112	House E	Courtyard	5
113	House M	Room	5
114	A.C.C.	Room	6
115	A.C.C.	Room	6
116	A.C.C.	Passafeway	6

R. No.	Building	Location	Plan
117	A.C.C.	Room	6
118	A.C.C.	Room	6
119	A.C.C.	Room	6
120	A.C.C.	Room	6
121	A.C.C	Room	6
122	A.C.C.	Room	6
123	A.C.C.	Room	6
124	A.C.C.	Courtyard	6
125	A.C.C.	Courtyard	6
126	A.C.C.	Room	6
127	W. S. P.	Courtyard	6
128	N.A.		
129A	House N	Room	6
129B	House N	Room	6
130	A.C.C.	Room	6
131	A.C.C.	Room	6
132	A.C.C.	Room	6
133	A.C.C.	Room	6
134	A.C.C.	Room	6
135	A.C.C.	Courtyard	6
136	A.C.C.	Room	6
137	A.C.C.	Room	6
138	A.C.C.	Courtyard	6
139	A.C.C.	Room	6
140	A.C.C.	Room	6
141	A.C.C.	Room	6
142	A.C.C.	Room	6
143	A.C.C.	Courtyard	6
144	A.C.C.	Room	6
145	House O	Room	6
146	House O	Courtyard	6
147	S.P.	Room	6
148	House O	Room	6
149	House O	Room	6
150	N.A.		
151	Araea A-NW	Alleyway	6
152	A.C.C.	Room	6
153	A.C.C. W	Room	6
154	A.C.C.	Room	6
155	A.C.C.	Room	6
156	A.C.C.	Room	6
157	A.C.C.,	Courtyard	6
158	Pub. B.	Room	6
159	Area A. NW	Alleyway	
160	N.A.		
161	N.A.		
162	N.A.		
163	N.A.		
164	N.A.		
165	N.A.		
166	A.C.C.	Passageway	6
167	N.A.		
168	N.A.		
169	N.A.		
170	A.C.C.	Temple C.	6
171	A.C.C.	Temple C.	6
172	A.C.C.	Open Area	6
173	House N	Room	6
174	Pub. B.	Room	6
175	Pub. B.	Room	6
176	House N	Open Area	6
177	Pub. B.	Room	6
178	Pub. B.	Room	6
179	S.P. - E.	Room	6

R. No.	Building	Location	Plan
180	Pub. B.	Room	6
181	Pub. B.	Courtyard	6
182	House N	Room	6
183	House N	Room	6
184	S.P.	Room	6
185	House N	Room	6
186	House N	Room	6
187	House N	Room	6
188	House N	Room	6
189	House N	Room	6
190	House N	Room	6
191	House N	Courtyard	6
192	House N	Room	6
193	A.C.C.	Room	6
194	S.P.	Courtyard	6

CATALOGUE

The Old Babylonia Pottery from Tell Halawa

Nos. 1-326

PL. No.	No.	I.M. No.	Site	Field No.	Find Spot	Ht. cm	Source &Commentry
56	1			204-1	R.104	10.4	
56	2			134-1	R-17, G.5	11.0	
56	3	86004		5-1	R. 13A; G.2	11.2	
56	4			24-1	R.9	11.0	
56	5			45-3	SQ.ID; G.56	11.4	
56	6	86139		283-1	R.81	12.0	
56	7	86070		116-1	R.75; G.17	12.0	
56	8	86005		6-1	R.5	13.6	
57	9	86580		79-2	R.95; G.29	11.6	
57	10	86440		106-2	R.174		
57	11			236-1	R.60	10.6	
57	12	86077		127-1	R.157; G.18	12.2	
57	13	89331		18-3	SQ.4D; L.III	12.6	
57	14			163-2	R.182	9.2	
58	15			261-1	R.13B	8.00	
58.	16	86045		81-1	R.14A	8.4	
58	17	86458		9-2	R.121	9.4	
58	18	86079		129-1	R.60	10.8	
58	19			80-1	R.150	10.8	
58	20	86094		152-1	R.54	11.8	
58	21	86047		83-1		12.0	
58	22			249-1	R.64; G.30	12.6	
58	23	86140		285-1	R.103	13.0	
58	24	86026		44-1	R.17; G.5	13.2	

PL. No.	No.	I.M. No.	Site	Field No.	Find Spot	Ht. cm	Source &Commentry
58	25	86044		76-1	R.49	9.6	
59	26	86483		162-2	R.182	8.6	
59	27	86106		169-1	R.13A	9.0	
59	28	86430		76-2	R.153	9.8	
59	29			218-2	R.184	9.8	
59	30			216-2	R.192	10.0	
59	31			77-1	R.47	10.4	
59	32	86012		17-1	183	11.2	
59	33			164-2	R.183	9.8	
60	34			15-3	CO.1	7.6	
60	35			195-1	R.72	7.6	
60	36			131-2	R.153	8.6	
60	37	86025		34-1	R.38	9.6	
60	38	86059		103-1	R.43	9.8	
60	39	89348		74-3	R.14	10.4	
60	40	86577		136-2	R.147	11.2	
61	41	86133		268-1	R.22	10.4	
61	42	86009		13-1	R.22	15.4	
61	43	86579		232-2	R.181	16.0	
62	44			211-1	R.72	9.0	
62	45			6-2	R.113	9.4	
62	46			9-3	CO.I; L.III	9.4	
62	47			68-3	R.7; L.III	10.2	
62	48	86578		229-2	R.122	10.4	

PL. No.	No.	I.M. No.	Site	Field No.	Find Spot	Ht. cm	Source &Commentry
62	49			67-3	R.34; L.III	11.0	
63	50	86437		89-2	R.166. G.38	12.0	
63	51	86060		104-1	R.96; G.14	12.2	
63	52			23-1	R.29	11.2	
64	53			26-2	R.141	6.8	
64	54	86432		80-2	R.13A	7.0	
64	55			89-3	R.35	7.2	
64	56			30-2	R.148	7.2	
64	57			243-1	R.29	7.2	
64	58			31-2	R.149	7.2	
64	59	86569		181-2	R.177	7.6	
64	60			95-3	R.12	8.4	
64	61			95-1	R.14	7.6	
64	62	86438		91-2	R.166; G.38	8.2	
64	63	86001		2-1	R.19	8.8	
64	64			49-1	R.19	8.8	
65	65	86003		4-1	R.9; G.1	9.0	
65	66	86570		161-2	R.182	9.2	
65	67			100-2		9.2	
65	68	86029		52-1	R.17;G.8	9.4	
65	69	68108		177-1	R.49	10.2	
65	70	86134		270-1	R.13B	10.4	
65	71			99-1	R.57; G.18	10.2	
66	72			122-1	R.103; G.23	28.8	

PL. No.	No.	I.M. No.	Site	Field No.	Find Spot	Ht. cm	Source &Commentry
66	73			165-1	R.96; G.14	30.8	
66	74	86085		137-1	R43; G.10	31.2	
66	75			190-1	R.78; G.20	32.4	
66	76			202-2	R.119; G.45	32.8	
67	77	86096		154-1	R.20A; G.9	33.6	
67	78			100-2	R.146; G.33	33.6	
67	79	86067		113-1	R.12; G.3	34.0	
67	80			57-1	R.12	34.4.	
67	81			187-1	R78; G.20	35.2	
68	82	86071		117-1	R.12; G.3	36	
68	83	89339		47-3	SQ.E1; G.56	36.4	
68	84			128-2	R.166; G.38	38	
68	85			200-2	R.166; G.38	38	
68	86	86086		138-1	R.109	40	
68	87	96076		126-1	R.96; G.14	43.2	
69	88	86571		233-2	R.184	11.2	
69	89	86074		124-1	R.60	20	
70	90			121-1	L.II.	7.6	
70	91	89334		34-3	R.7	16	
70	92	86064		108-1	R.72	17.8	
70	93	86083		135-1	R.20A; G.9	24	
70	94	86082		134-1	R.17; G.5	27.6	
71	95	86498		68-2	R.46;G.33	27.6	
71	96	86559		201-2	R.172; G.46	28	

PL. No.	No.	I.M. No.	Site	Field No.	Find Spot	Ht. cm	Source &Commentry
71	97	86101		160-1	R.14; G.7	29.6	
71	98			199-2	R.178	30.8	
71	99			123-1	R.46	30.9	
71	100	86084		136-1	R.101; G.19	31.2	
72	101	86099		158-1	R.64; G.26	32.8	
72	102			146-1	R.17; G.8	32	
72	103	86112		191-1	R.26	35.2	
72	104	86601		87-2	R.149	44	
73	105	86129		258-1	R.104	17	
74	106			183-2	R.147; G.47	44.8	
74	107	86499		133-2	R.96; G.29	35.6	
74	108	86100		159-1	R.54	40	
75	109			70-3	R.11; L.III	5	
75	110			39-3	R.19, L.III	8.2	
75	111			18-1	R.14	10	
75	112			7-1	R.2	10	
75	113			45-1	R.19	14	
75	114			193-2	R.181	17.2	
75	115			110-1	R.28	17.6	
75	116			43-3	SQ.1D; G.55; L.III	19.2	
75	117			197-2	R.176; G.43	19.6	
76	118			44-2	R.153	9.6	
76	119			41-3	R.19	9.6	
76	120			370-1	R.60	10.2	

PL. No.	No.	I.M. No.	Site	Field No.	Find Spot	Ht. cm	Source &Commentry
76	121			154-2	R.182	10.2	
76	122			15-1	R.4	10.4	
76	123			96-2	R.129	11	
77	124			88-3	R.16	10.6	
77	125			178-1	R.41	11	
77	126			42-1	R.14	11.2	
77	127			16-1	L.II	12.6	
77	128			19-3	SQ.3D; L.III	13	
77	129			272-1	R.13A	13.4	
78	130	86125		245-1	R.75; G.17	11.8	
78	131	86105		168-1	R.9A; G.1	12	
78	132			8-1	R.3	12.4	
78	133			101-1	R.57	12.5	
78	134	86046		82-1	R.36	14.2	
78	135	86441		107-2	R.172; G.42	14.8	
78	136			171-1	R.60	15	
78	137	86103		166-1	R.60	22.4	
79	138			147-1	R9A; G.1	16.8	
79	139			182-1	R.70	16.8	
79	140	86482		156-2	R.176; G.43	17.2	
79	141	86008		12-1	R.13A; G.2	17.3	
79	142			194-1	R.54	18.8	
79	143			150-1	R.49	18.4	
79	144	86557		191-2	R.172; G.41	18.4	

PL. No.	No.	I.M. No.	Site	Field No.	Find Spot	Ht. cm	Source &Commentry
79	145	86020		30-1	R13A, G.2	19.2	
80	146	86010		14-1	R.4	14.4	
80	147			217-1	R.6	16.4	
80	148	86487		217-2	R.194; G.51	20	
80	149	86090		144-1	R.43; G.10	20	
80	150			163-1	R.64; G.30	19.2	
80	151	86063		107-1	R.81	20	
80	152	86018		28-1	R.13A; G.2	20	
80	153			176-1	R.63; G.15	21.6	
80	154	86019		24-1	R.17; G.5	22	
81	155			133-1	R.43; G.10	18.4	
81	156			150-1	R.49	18.8	
81	157			156-1	R.63; G.15	20	
81	158			44-3	SQ.1D; L.III; G.55	20.7	
81	159	86069		115-1	R.17; G.5	20.8	
81	160			148-1	R.101; G.21	21.6	
81	161	86018		28-1	R.13A; G.2	21.2	
81	162			162-1	R.99; G.22	21.6	
81	163	86021		32-2	R.148	22	
82	164			151-1	R.99; G.22	18.8	
82	165			210-1	CO.25B	20	
82	166			46-3	SQ.1D; G.56	21.2	
82	167	86089		143-1	R.23; G.6	22.8	
82	168			184-1	R.96; G.14	23.2	

PL. No.	No.	I.M. No.	Site	Field No.	Find Spot	Ht. cm	Source &Commentry
82	169			257-1	R.46	22.8	
83	170			111-2	R.129	12.8	
83	171			173-1	R.103; G.23	14.4	
83	172	86135		271-1	R.13A	15	
83	173			38-2	R.149	18.2	
83	174	86439		105-2	R.137	20	
83	175			110-2	R.146; G.34	22	
84	176			86-3	SQ.6A; G.58	22.8	
84	177			149-1	R.106; G.25	22.8	
84	178	86095		153-1	R.106; G.25	14.4	
84	179			198-2	R.172; G.46	25.2	
84	180			161-1	R.14; G.7	24.4	
84	181			109-2	R.146; G.33	15.2	
84	182			112-1	R57; G.18	28	
84	183			85-2	R.95; G.29	36.4	
85	184	86126		247-1	R.103	10.2	
85	185	86014		20-1	R.6	11	
85	186	86488		153-2	R.190	11.2	
85	187			172-1	R.57; G.18	11.5	
85	188			11-2	R.114	11.5	
85	189			157-2	R.183	12.2	
86	190			7-2	R.119	7.6	
86	191	86000		1-1	R.4	8.4	
86	192			27-3	SQ.2A; L.III	12.7	

PL. No.	No.	I.M. No.	Site	Field No.	Find Spot	Ht. cm	Source &Commentry
86	193	86558		104-2	R.173	14.8	
86	194	86065		109-1	R.81	20	
86	195	86489		84-2	L.II	18,8	
86	196			75-3	CO.2; G.52; L.III	20.4	
86	197			58-1	R.14	20.4	
86	198			33-1	R.7	24.8	
87	199	86013		19-1	R.1	18-4	
87	200	86062		106-1	R.82	17.6	
87	201	89345		66-3	R.35	18.4	
87	202			284-1	R.9	20	
87	203	86490		129-2	R.157; G.39	21.4	
87	204			120-1	L.II	21.6	
87	205			130-1	R.96; G.14	23.6	
87	206			130-2	R.127	25.2	
87	207			142-1	R.57	26	
88	208	86149		332-1	R.79; G.28	17.2	
88	209	86097		155-1	R.12; G.3	21.6	
88	210			59-1	R.9A	22	
88	211			189-2	R.147; G47	22.4	
88	212			99-2	R.146; G.33	22.8	
88	213			97-2	R.146; G.34	23.2	
88	214	86492		132-2	R.166; G.38	27.8	
88	215	86113		192-1	R.80; G.27	27.7	
89	216	86496		67-2	R.148	26	

PL. No.	No.	I.M. No.	Site	Field No.	Find Spot	Ht. cm	Source &Commentry
89	217	86030		60-1	R.12	26.4	
89	218			195-2	R.172; G.41	28	
89	219	86072		118-1	R.9A; G.1	28.8	
89	220			108-2	R.172; G.40	28.8	
89	221	86494		98-2	R.146; G.33	29.6	
89	222	86022		34-1	R.9	29.2	
89	223			70-2	R.148	34.8	
90	224	86075		125-1	R.57; G.18	34.8	
90	225	86073		119-1	L.II	36	
90	226	86577		186-2	R.147; G.47	35.6	
90	227	86087		139-1	R.106; G.25	38	
90	228	89354		87-3	SQ.6A; L.IV; G.58	58	
90	229			187-2	R.147; G.47	40	
91	230			338-1	R.66	8.6	
91	231			238-2	R.181	11	
91	232			190-2	R.147	22.4	
91	233			141-1	R.57; G.18	22.8	
91	234	86007		11-1	R.22	12	
91	235			234-2	R.207	12.2	
92	236	86066		111-1	R.17; G.8	32.4	
92	237	86078		128-1	R.60	36.4	
92	238			196-2	R.176; G.41	36.4	
93	239			160-2	R.183	10	
93	240	86582		29-2	R.148	11	

PL. No.	No.	I.M. No.	Site	Field No.	Find Spot	Ht. cm	Source &Commentry
93	241			95-1	R.39	11	
93	242	86574		74-2	R.153	11	
93	243			183-2	R.119	11	
94	244	86121		233-1	R.90	5	
94	245			273-1	R.13B	6.5	
94	246			274-1	13B	13.6	
94	247	86581		90-2	R.25	15.4	
95	248	86480		155-2	R.190	8.8	
95	249			158-2	R.183	10.4	
95	250			159-2	R.181	11.1	
95	251			8-2	R.93	11.8	
95	252	86573		182-2	R.186	4.6	
95	253			202-1	R.20a	11.2	
96	254	86132		267-1	R.13b	8.6	
96	255			20-3	SQ.4D; L.III	9	
96	256			278-1	R.13b	9.6	
96	257			96-1	R.39	10.6	
96	258			97-1	R.25	10.6	
96	259			331-1	R.14	12.6	
97	260	86572		73-2	R.162	9	
97	261			12-3	CO.1; L.III	9.6	
97	262	86056		93-1	R.68	10	
97	263			98-1	R.39	11	
98	264			24-2	L.III	8.3	

PL. No.	No.	I.M. No.	Site	Field No.	Find Spot	Ht. cm	Source &Commentry
98	265			174-1	R.67	9	
98	266	86057		94-1	R.26	9.4	
98	267			26-1	R.13A	10	
98	268	86091		145-1	R.5	17.7	
99	269	86104		167-1	R.75	8.4	
99	270	89331		14-3	CO.1; L.III	9.2	
99	271	86054		91-1	R.60	9.4	
99	272			201-1	R.60	10.2	
99	273			337-1	R.12	10	
100	274	89350		79-3	R.16; L.IV	8.4	
100	275	86117		203-1	R.12	10	
100	276			31-1	R.14	12	
101	277	89346		69-3	R.14	23.6	
101	278	86602		75-2	L.II	30.4	
101	279			194-2	R.176; G.43	20.8	
101	280			137-2	R.172	23.2	
101	281			185-2	R.147; G.47	26.5	
102	282	86058		102-1	R.106	11.9	
102	283	86017		25-1	R.28	13	
102	284	86436		82-2	R.160	13.8	
102	285			246-1	R.60	9.9	
102	286	86465		127-2	R.146; G.31	17.2	
103	287	86024		36-1	R.6	5.2	
103	288			373-1	L.II	6	

PL. No.	No.	I.M. No.	Site	Field No.	Find Spot	Ht. cm	Source &Commentry
103	289	86081		131-1	R.14; G.7	8.2	
104	290			132-1	R.80; G.27	10.6	
104	291	86598		66-2	R.146; G.33	9.6	
105	292			92-2	R.149	4	
105	293			206-1	L.II	4.4	
105	294			80-3	R.12; L.IV	5.8	
105	295			116-3	R.153	6.5	
105	296			35-1	R.3	7.5	
106	297			184-2	R.200	3.4	
106	298			33-3	R.1	3.8	
106	299			65-3	R.14; L.III	4.7	
106	300	86120		232-1	R.82	5	
106	301	86023		37-1	R.3	5.4	
107	302	86461		32-2	R.148	2.7	
107	303	86484		167-2	R.179	4.5	
107	304			38-1	R.19	4.5	
107	305	86138		279-1	R.13B	4.9	
108	306			208-1	R.60	2.8	
108	307			73-3	R.48	4	
108	308	86002		3-1	R.2	4.6	
108	309	86052		88-1	R.112	5.2	
108	310			286-1	R.61	3.8	
108	311	86051		87-1	R.60	6	
108	312	89352		81-3	R.12	9	

PL. No.	No.	I.M. No.	Site	Field No.	Find Spot	Ht. cm	Source &Commentry
108	313	89332		25-3	R.4; L.III	4.8	
109	314			47-1	R.8	13.4	
109	315	86604		203-2	R.135	17.6	
109	316			277-1	R.66	18	
109	317			81-2	R.13A	20	
109	318	86463		69-2	L.II	22	
109	319	86102		164-1	L.II	10.9	
110	320	86603		177-2	R.183	8	
110	321	86098		157-1	R.61	7.6	
110	322	86560		40-2	R.97	11.2	
110	323	86111		189-1	R.111	8	
110	324			330-1	R.13B	8	
110	325			103-3	SQ.6B; L.IV	19.5	
111	326	89340		53-3	R.26; L.III	16.5	

CATALOGUE

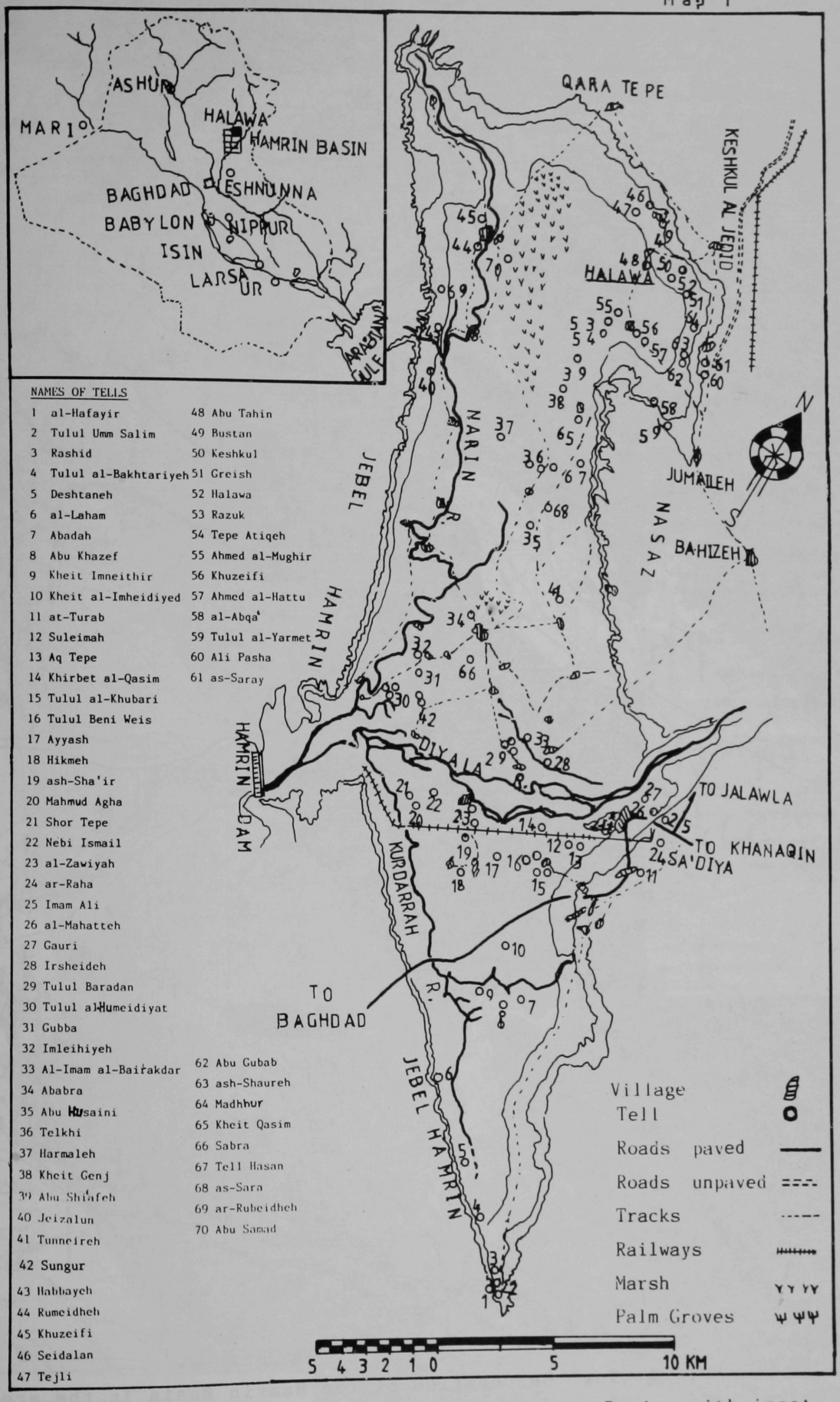
Pottery from other Old Babylonian Sites in the Hamrin Basin

Nos. 327-547

PL. No.	No.	I.M. No.	Site	Field No.	Find Spot	Ht. cm	Source &Commentry
112	327		Uweisat			8.4	Sumer, 1983, p.135, fig.46
112	328		Razuk	Uc.184	Loc.43, pit; L.I	8.6	Uch Tepe I
112	329		Uweisat	14	S.E. Exc.; L.II	9	Sumer, 1983, p.123, fig.31
112	330		Suleimeh	188		10	Iraq Museum
112	331		Kunj	IK 244	Loc.8; L.II	10	Metropolitan Museum & Institute of Fine Arts
113	332		Uweisat			8.4	Sumer, 1983, p.135, fig.46B
113	333		Yelkhi	HY 72		10.2	Italian Expedition
113	334		Yelkhi	HY 117	Area A, R.20	11	Italian Expedition
113	335		Yelkhi	HY 79		11.4	Italian Expedition
113	336		Yelkhi	HY 261		11.2	Italian Expedition
113	337		Yelkhi	HY 259	Area A, R.18	13.2	Italian Expedition
114	338		es-Sib	284	L.III	12.8	Iraq Museum
114	339		Ababra	AB87		12.8	University of Innsbruck Expedition
114	340		Uweisat	13	R.8; L.I	10.5	Sumer, 1983, pl.123, fig.30
114	341		Uweisat	15	R.3; L.II	9	Sumer, 1983, p.124, fig.33
114	342		Suleimeh	320	R.66; L.II	10	Iraq Museum
114	343		Kunj	IK 78;	L.III; Loc.12	10.2	Metropolitan Museum & Institute of Fine Art
114	344		Suleimeh	82		10.8	Iraq Museum
114	345		Suleimeh	17		10.6	Iraq Museum
114	346		Kunj	IK.212	L.III; Loc.19	11.4	Metropolitan Museum & Institut of Fine Arts
115	347		Suleimeh	15	R.31; L.I	11.2	Iraq Museum
115	348		Yelkhi	HY150		11.6	Italian Expedition
115	349		Yelkhi	HY.398		12	Italian Expedition
115	350		es-Sib	297		12.4	Iraq Museum

PL. No.	No.	I.M. No.	Site	Field No.	Find Spot	Ht. cm	Source &Commentry
115	351		Suleimeh	25		12.5	Iraq Museum
115	352		Suleimeh	2		12.6	Iraq Museum
115	353		Yelkhi	HY.107		12.6	Italian Expedition
115	354		es-Sib	241		12.8	Iraq Museum
115	355		Yelkhi	HY.104		13	Italian Expedition
116	356		Suleimeh	18		11.4	Iraq Museum
116	357		Hadad	11	L.III	7.7	Iraq Museum
116	358	87445	Yelkhi	HY.182	Area B; R.33	10.6	Italian Expedition
116	359		Yelkhi	HY.250	Area B; R.33	8	Italian Expedition
11,	360		Uweisat	24	R.6; L.II	6.2	Sumer, 1983, p.125, fig.39
117	361		Hadad	4		4.7	Iraq Museum
117	362		Kunj	IK.14	W.Sq.; SW	6.6	Metropolitan Museum & Institute of Fine Art
117	363		Yelkhi	HY.34	Area A; R.20	8	Italian Expedition
117	364		Sungur B.	6	G.97; L.II	10.5	Japanese Archaeological Expedition
117	365	87439	Yelkhi	HY.103	Area A; R.20	11.8	Italian Expedition
117	366		Yelkhi	HY.23	Area A; R.23	16	Italian Expedition
117	367		Madhhur		Well in Trench 5E	25.3	British Archaeological Expedition
118	368	89203	Yelkhi	HY.380	Area A; R.28/3	10.3	Italian Expedition
118	369		Yelkhi	HY.245	Area B; R.12/2	19.6	Italian Expedition
118	370		Suleimeh	1037	W. Unit; L.III;	25.8	Iraq Museum
118	371		Uweisat	6	L.II	34.7	Sumer, 1983, p.121, fig.23
118	372		Suleimeh	72		39.6	Iraq Museum
119	373		Razuk	Uc.131	G.7; L.I	38.4	Uch Tepe I, pl.100:1
119	374	83815	Suleimeh	42	R.12; L.I	45	Iraq Museum

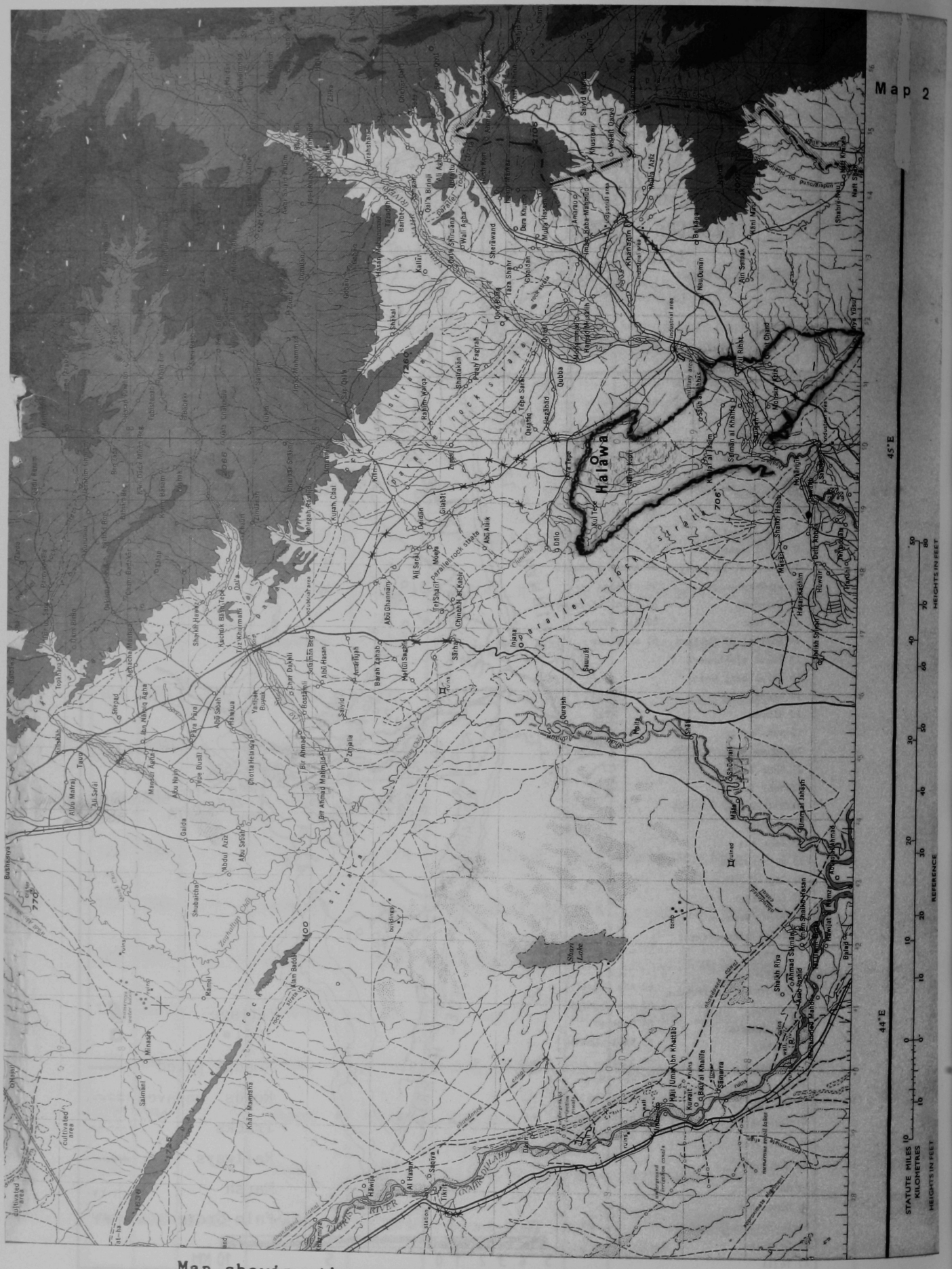
PL. No.	No.	I.M. No.	Site	Field No.	Find Spot	Ht. cm	Source &Commentry
119	375		Kunj	IK.27	W. Sq.; Loc.5; L.II	36	Metropolitan Museum & Institute of Fine Art
120	376		Suleimeh	26		10.6	Iraq Museum
120	377		es-Sib	285	L.III	11.4	Iraq Museum
120	378		Yelkhi	HY.117	Area B; R.20	13.2	Italian Expedition
120	379		Kunj	IK.118	Loc.19; L.III	9.6	Metropolitan Museum & Institute of Fine Art
120	380		Uweisat	21	Courtyard; L.I	10.2	Sumer, 1983, p.125, fig.36
120	381		Suleimeh	80		13.2	Iraq Museum
120	382		Suleimeh	175		12	Iraq Museum
121	383		Suleimeh	82	R.33; L.I	14	Iraq Museum
121	384		Uweisat	19	R.4; L.II	16.6	Sumer, 1983, p.124, fig.34
121	385		Suleimeh	96		12	Iraq Museum
121	386		es-Sib	239		17.6	Iraq Museum
121	387		Yelkhi	173		18.4	Italian expedition
122	388		Yelkhi	208		16.2	Italian Expedition
122	389		Kunj	IK.174	Loc.2; L.II-III	19.2	Metropolitan Museum & Institute of Fine Arts
122	390		Suleimeh	1025	R.37; L.III; G.154	19.6	Iraq Museum
122	391		Suleimeh	1019	R.37; L.III; G.154	20	Iraq Museum
122	392		Uweisat	20	L.II	20.8	Sumer, 1983, p.125, fig.35
122	393		Kunj	IK.147	L.II-III; G.IKB1	20.8	Metropolitan Museum & Institute of Fine Arts
122	394		Yelkhi	HY.21	Area A; R.20	24	Italain Expedition
122	395		Yelkhi	HY. 196/4	Area B; R.16; G.5	24	Italian Expedition
122	396	87432	Yelkhi	HY.73/1	Area A; G.65	24	Italian Expedition
123	397		Yelkhi	HY.319	Area B; R.4	18.8	Italian Expedition
123	398		Yelkhi	HY.272	Area A; R.28/1	18.4	Italian Expedition



NAMES OF TELLS

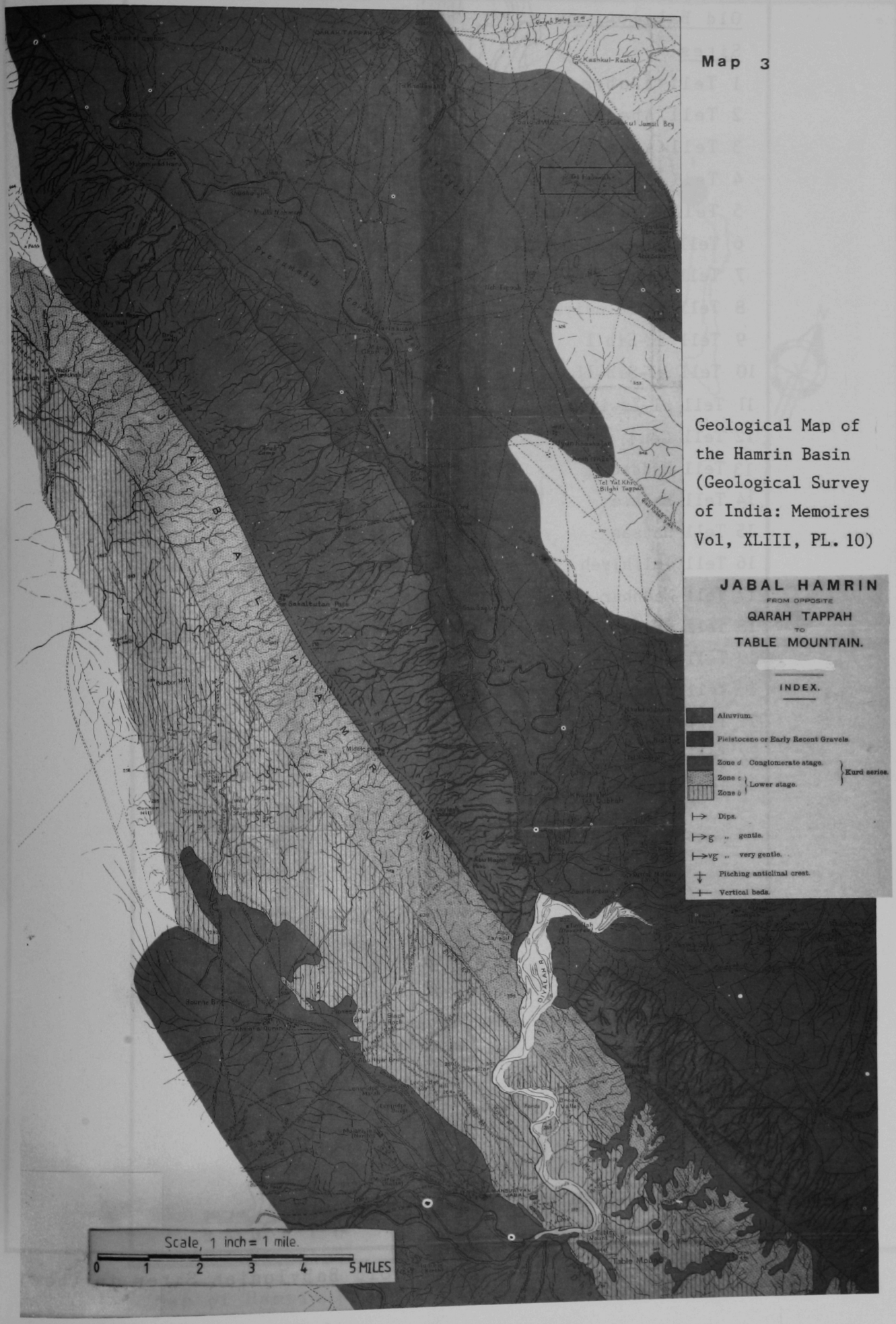
1 al-Hafayir
2 Tulul Umm Salim
3 Rashid
4 Tulul al-Bakhtariyeh
5 Deshtaneh
6 al-Laham
7 Abadah
8 Abu Khazef
9 Kheit Imneithir
10 Kheit al-Imheidiyed
11 at-Turab
12 Suleimah
13 Aq Tepe
14 Khirbet al-Qasim
15 Tulul al-Khubari
16 Tulul Beni Weis
17 Ayyash
18 Hikmeh
19 ash-Sha'ir
20 Mahmud Agha
21 Shor Tepe
22 Nebi Ismail
23 al-Zawiyah
24 ar-Raha
25 Imam Ali
26 al-Mahatteh
27 Gauri
28 Irsheidch
29 Tulul Baradan
30 Tulul al-Humeidiyat
31 Gubba
32 Imleihiyeh
33 Al-Imam al-Baifakdar
34 Ababra
35 Abu Husaini
36 Telkhi
37 Harmaleh
38 Kheit Genj
39 Abu Shi'afeh
40 Jeizalun
41 Tunneireh
42 Sungur
43 Habbayeh
44 Rumeidheh
45 Khuzeifi
46 Seidalan
47 Tejli
48 Abu Tahin
49 Bustan
50 Keshkul
51 Greish
52 Halawa
53 Razuk
54 Tepe Atiqeh
55 Ahmed al-Mughir
56 Khuzeifi
57 Ahmed al-Hattu
58 al-Abqa'
59 Tulul al-Yarmet
60 Ali Pasha
61 as-Saray
62 Abu Gubab
63 ash-Shaureh
64 Madhhur
65 Kheit Qasim
66 Sabra
67 Tell Hasan
68 as-Sara
69 ar-Rubeidheh
70 Abu Samad

Map of the Ancient Sites of the Hamrin Basin, with inset showing the location of the Hamrin Basin in Iraq.

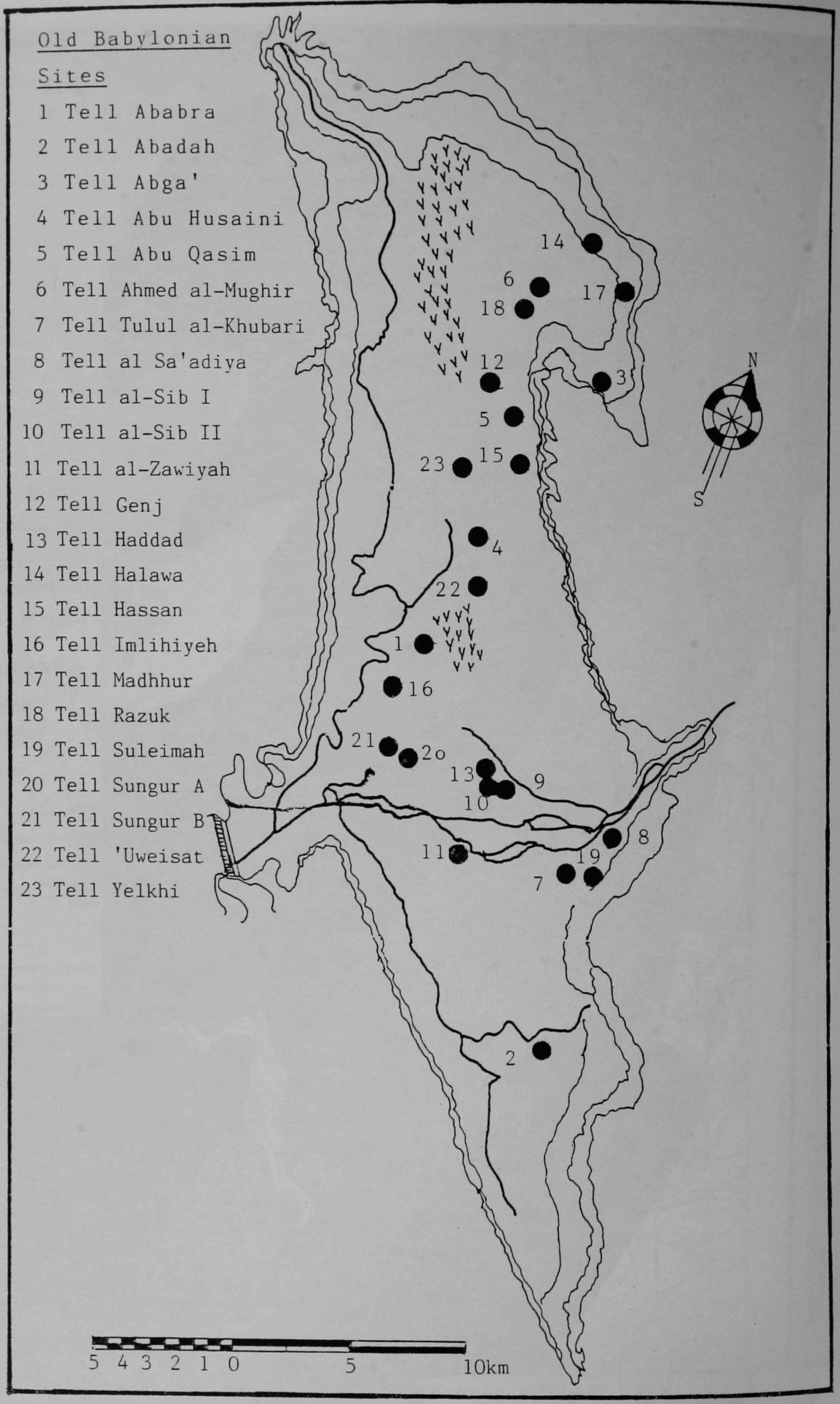


Map showing the position of the Hamrin Basin in the area.
Extract from sheet 427 B, Kirkuk, U. K. Ministry of Defence, Directorate of Survey Map Series 1404, World (Edition 3-GSGS), Scale I: 500,000.

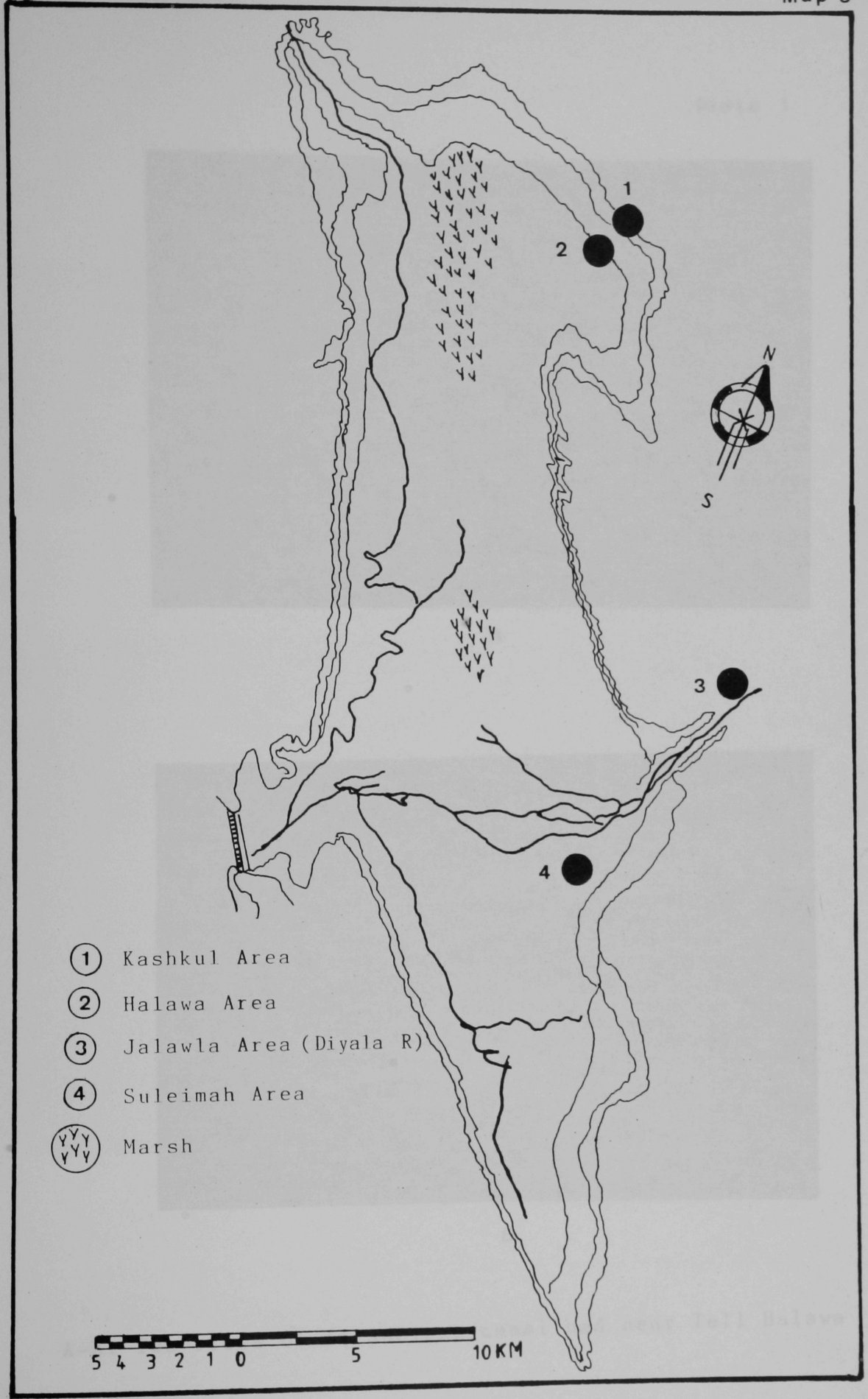
Map 3



Geological Map of the Hamrin Basin (Geological Survey of India: Memoires Vol, XLIII, PL. 10)



Map showing the location of Old Babylonian Sites in the Hamrin Basin.



Map of Hamrin Basin showing areas from which Soil Samples 1 - 4 were taken.

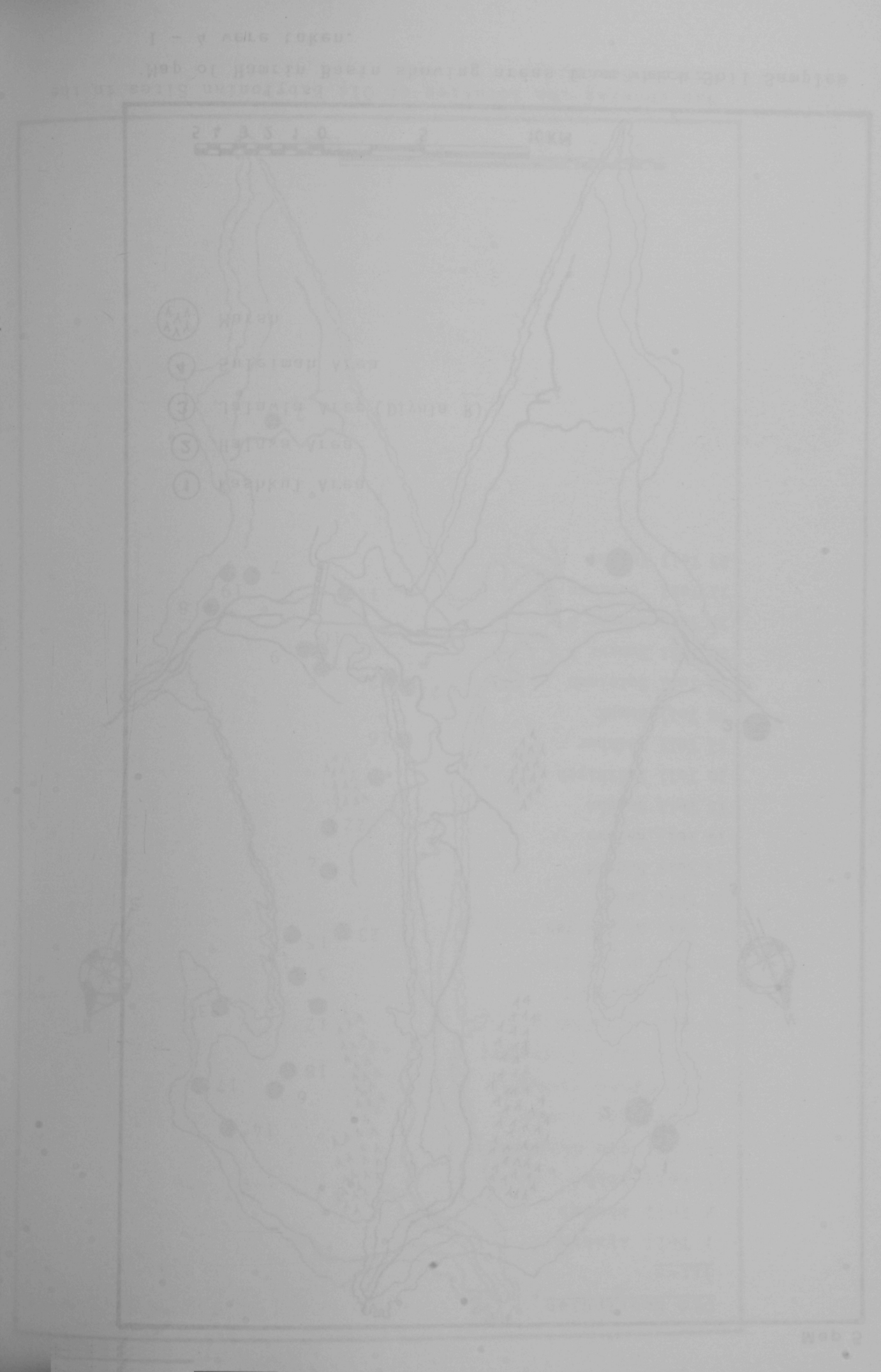
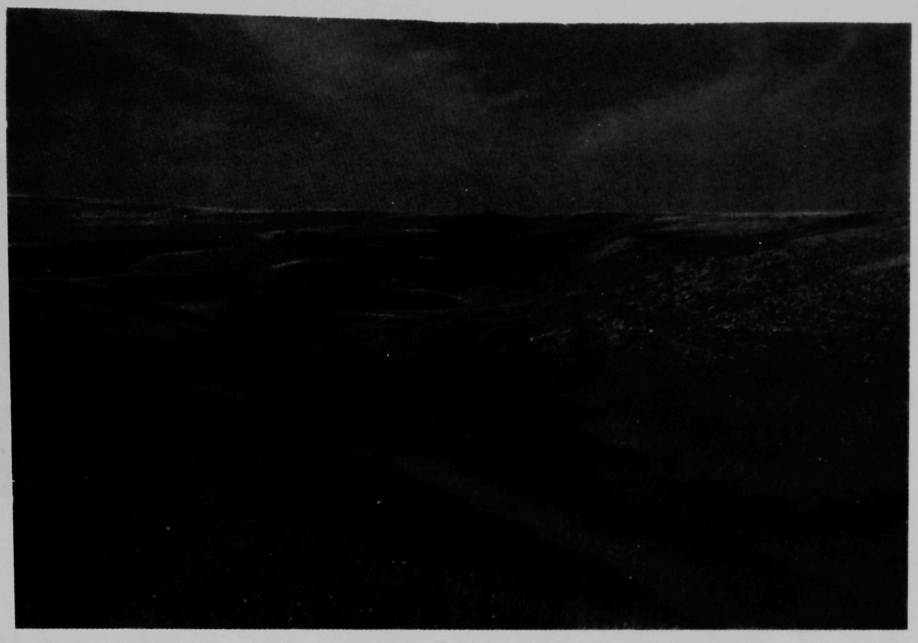


Plate 1



A

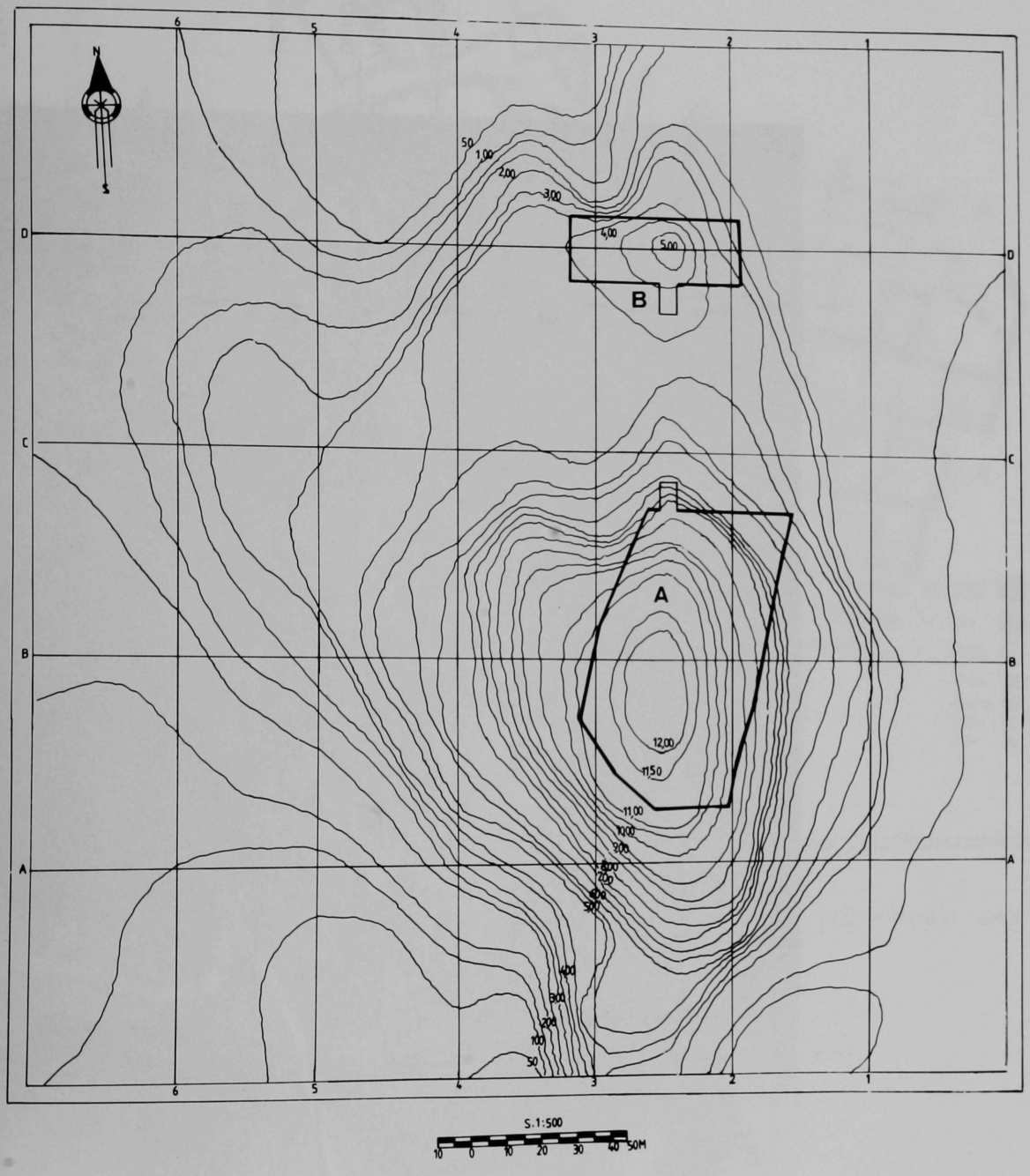
B

A-B. Two views of an ancient canal bed near Tell Halawa

A

B

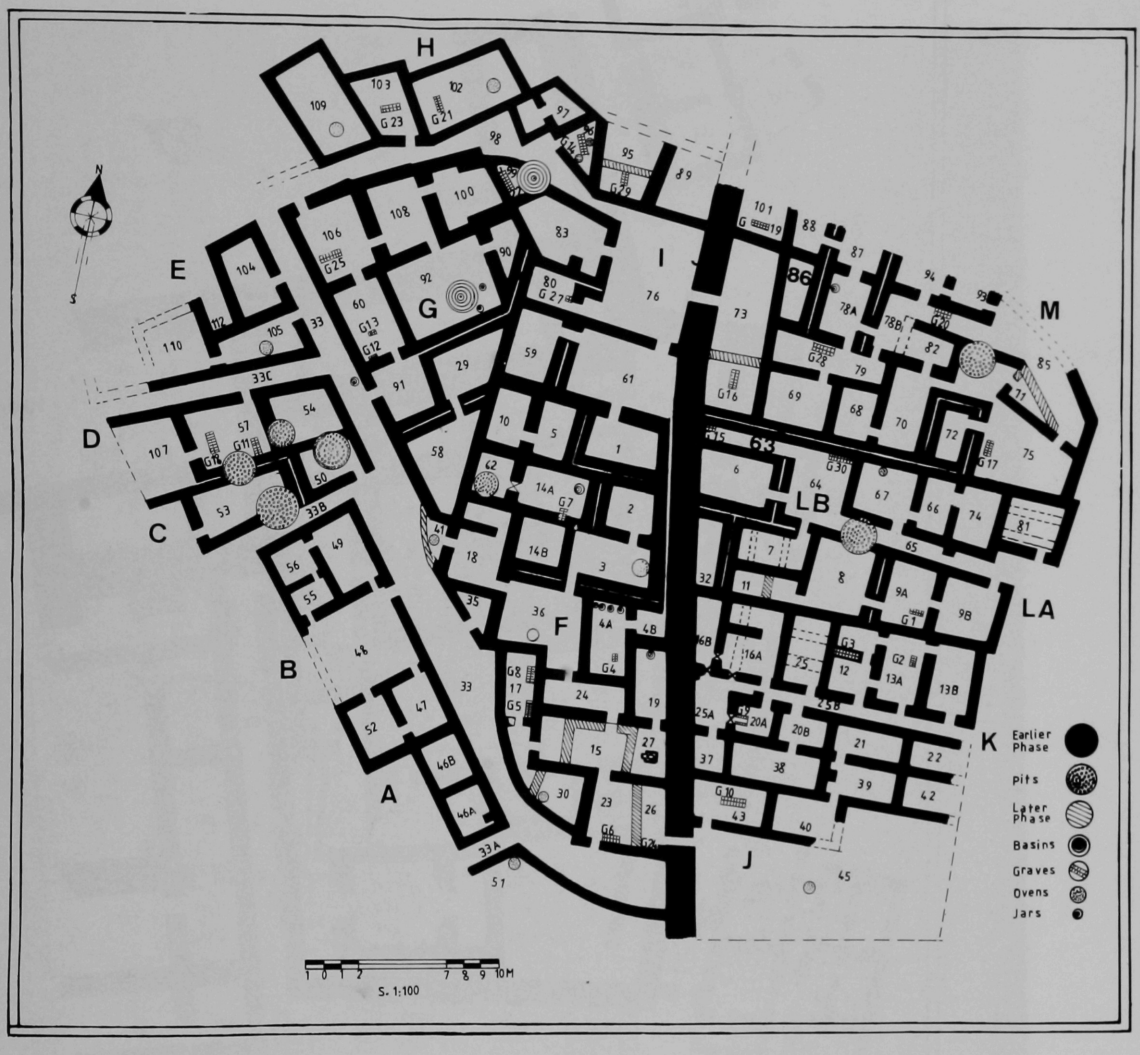
Tell Halawa before the commencement of excavation in 1978.
A: View from the North. B: View from the North-East.



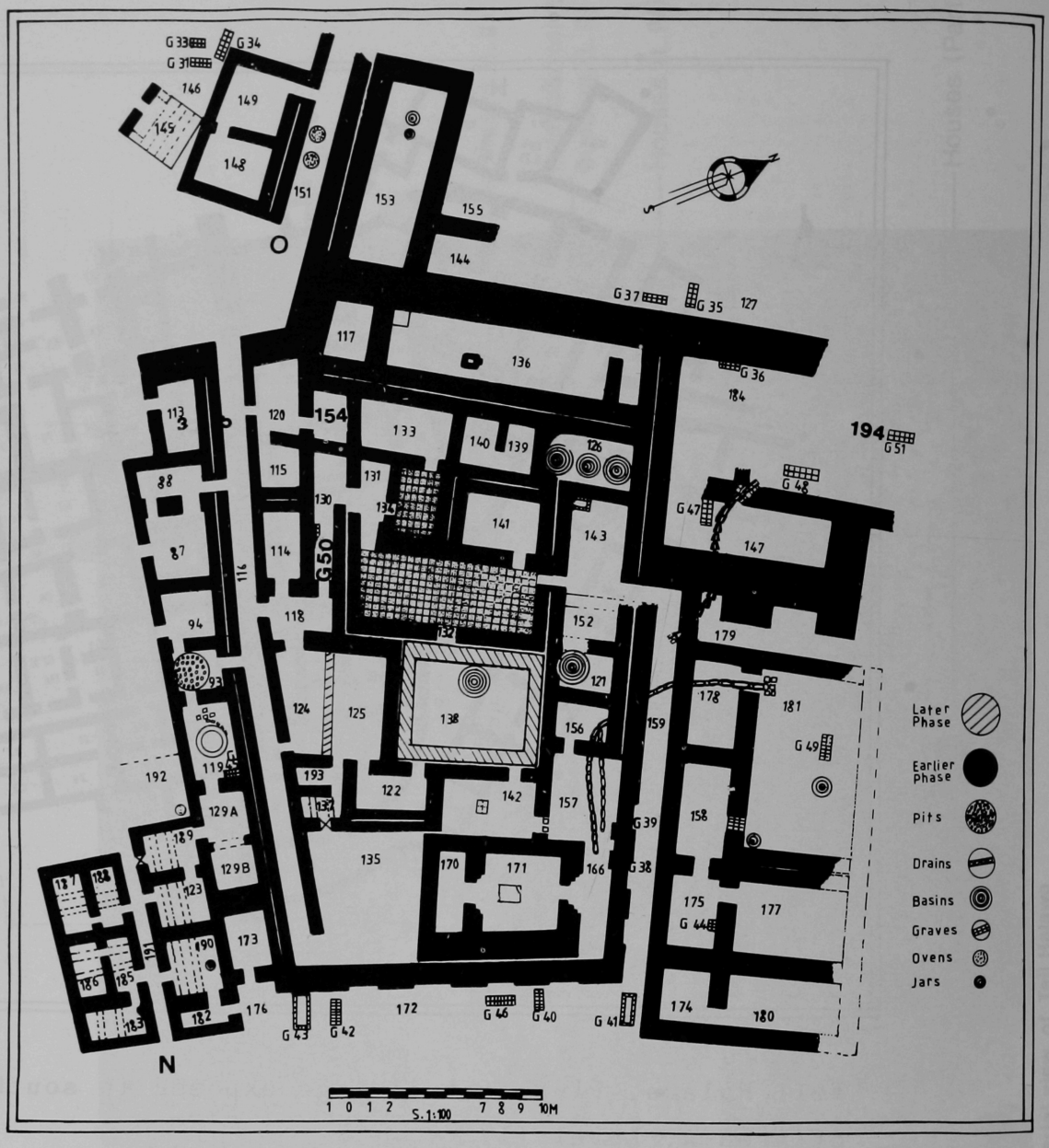
Contour Plan of Tell Halawa with excavation areas A and B outlined.

Oblique aerial view of Tell Halawa

Plate 4



Tell Halawa. Plan of buildings exposed in southern part of Area A, Level II.



Tell Halawa. Plan of buildings exposed in northern part of Area A, Level II (cf. Rooms 88,87,94,93 for join with Plan on Plate 5).

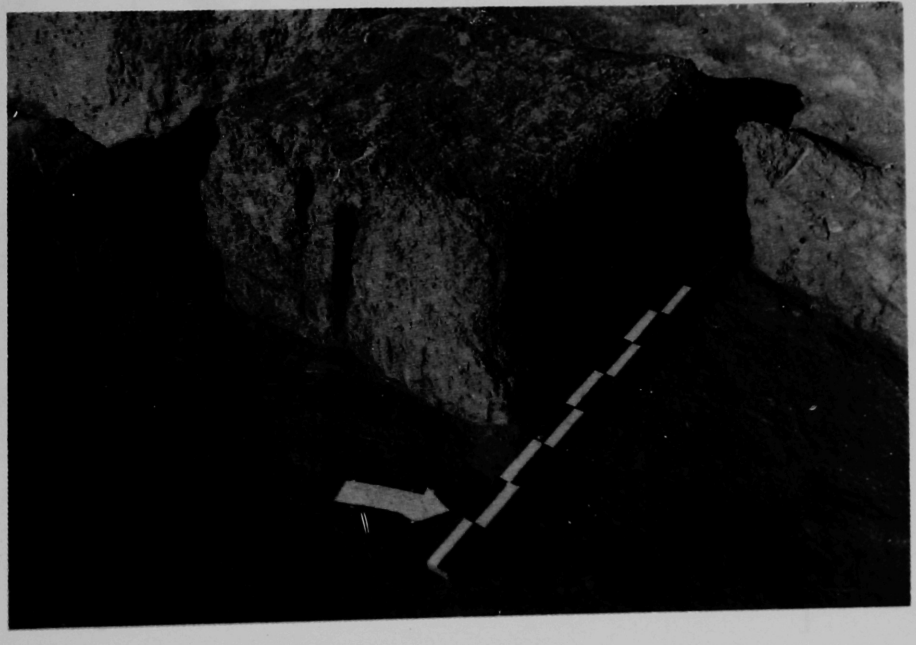
Tell Halawa, Area A. View of Level II Temple stratified above buildings of Level III.

A

B

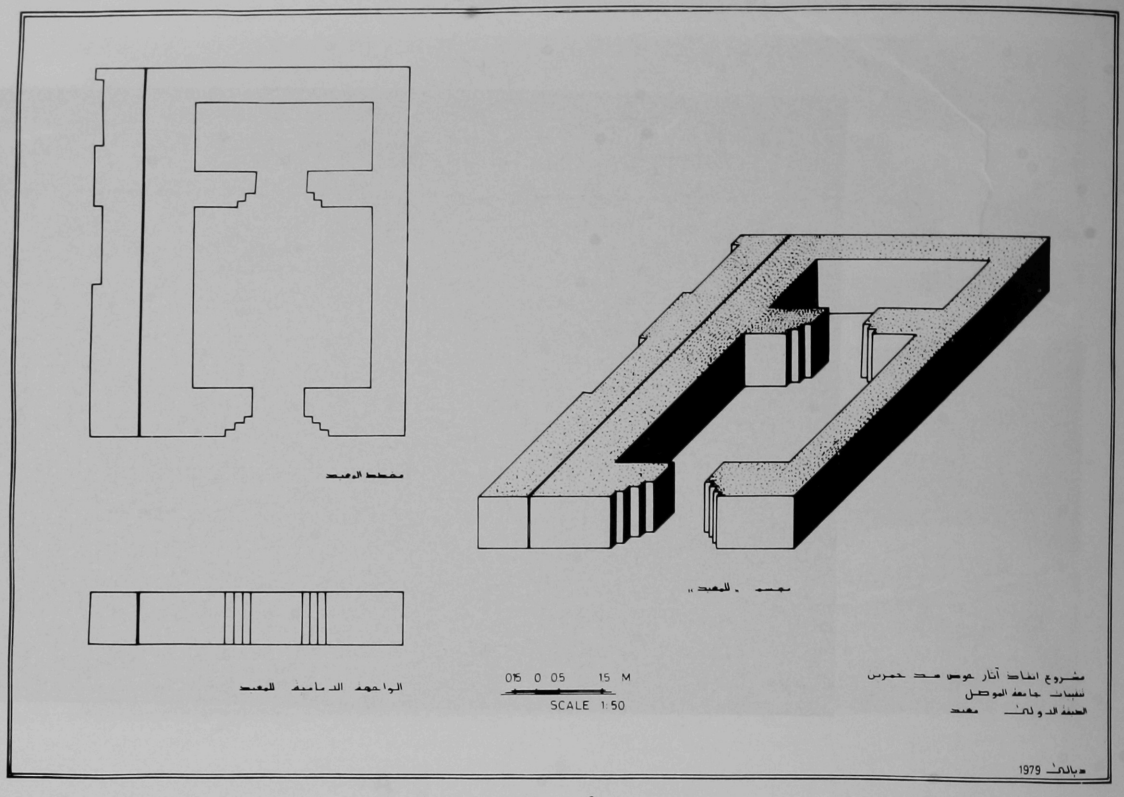
Tell Halawa. Area A, Level II. A: View of Rooms 130-32 and 134 in Administrative Building. B: View of the interior of the Temple from the entrance, showing the Ante-Cella (Room 171) with its offering-stand and the Cella (Room 170) beyond.

A

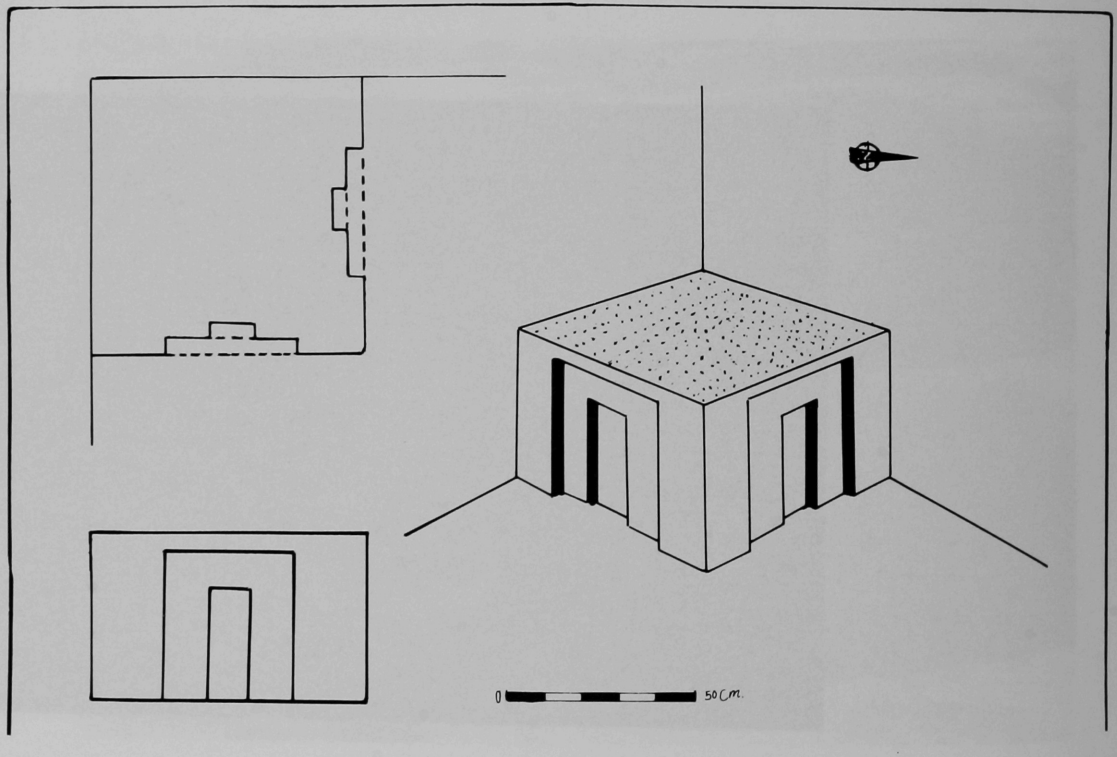


B

A-B. Tell Halawa. Area A, Level II. Room 136 of Administrative Building. A: View from North-East end showing panel-decorated mud-brick altar in West corner and off-center offering-stand. B: Detail view of mud-brick altar in West corner showing doubly-recessed panel decoration.

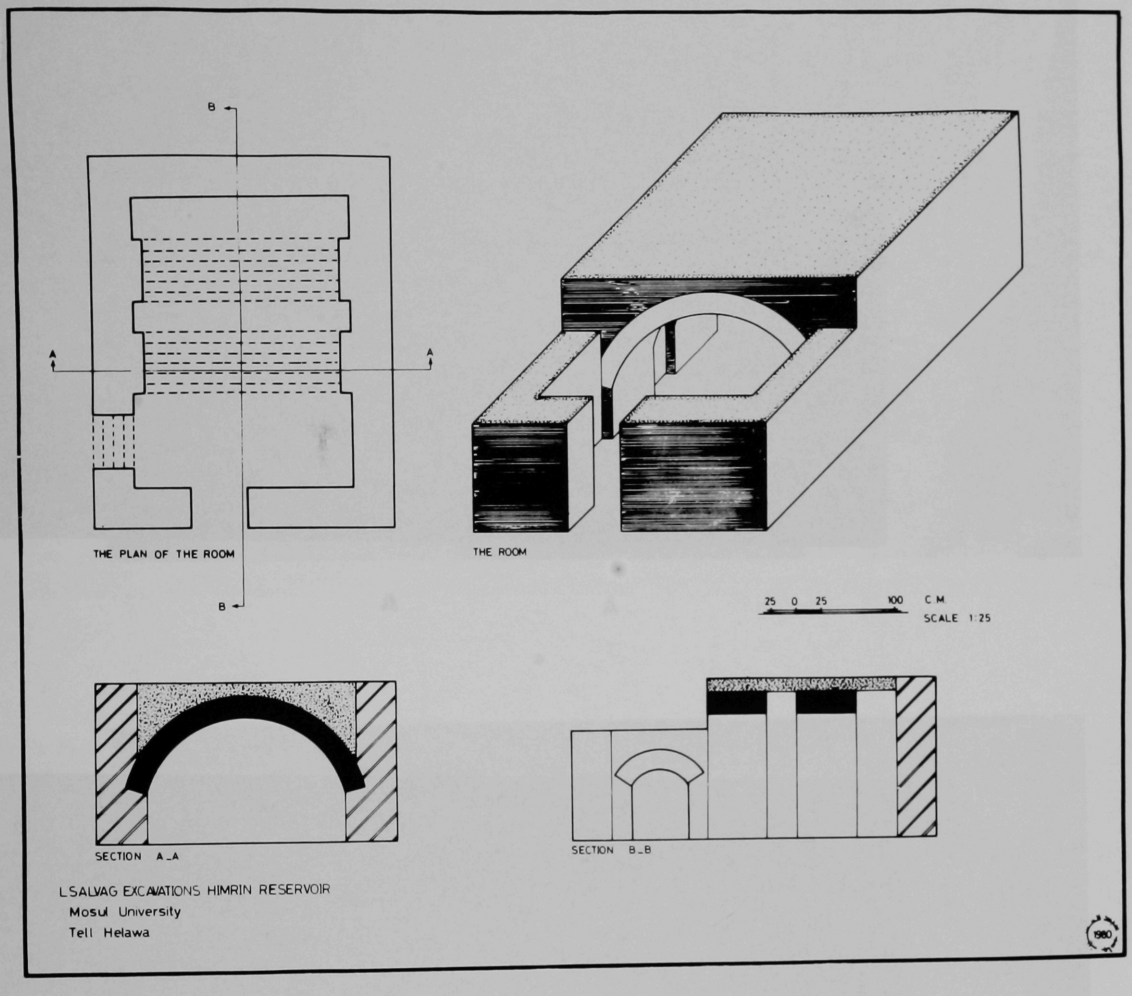


A



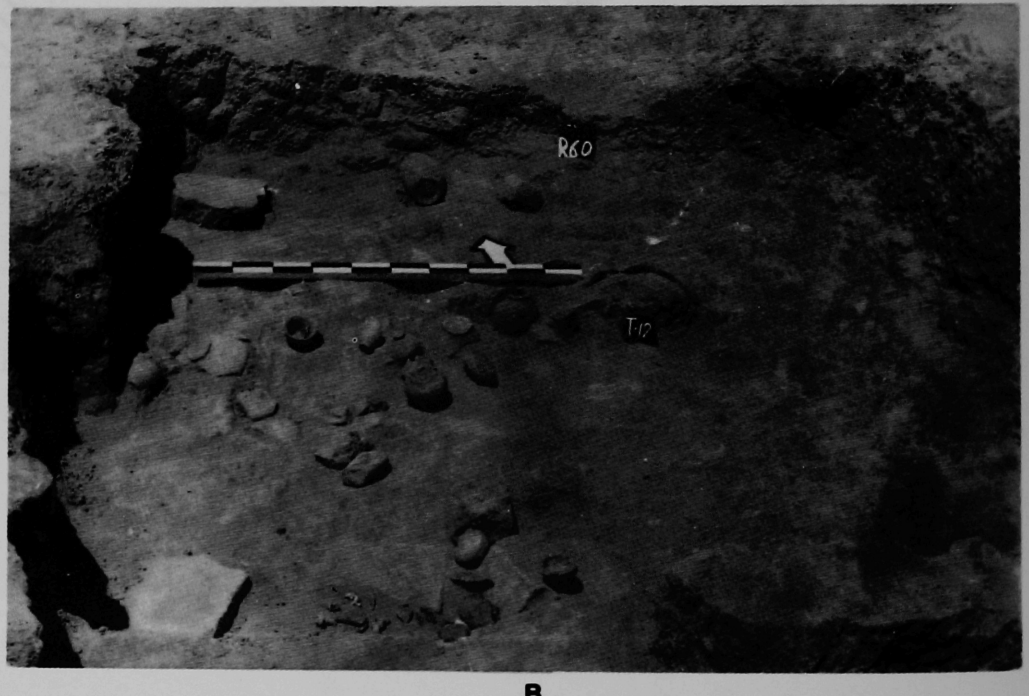
B

Tell Halawa. Area A, Level II. A: Plan, frontal elevation and isometric view of Temple (170, 171) as preserved. B: Plan, elevation and isometric view of corner altar in Room 136 of Administrative Building.



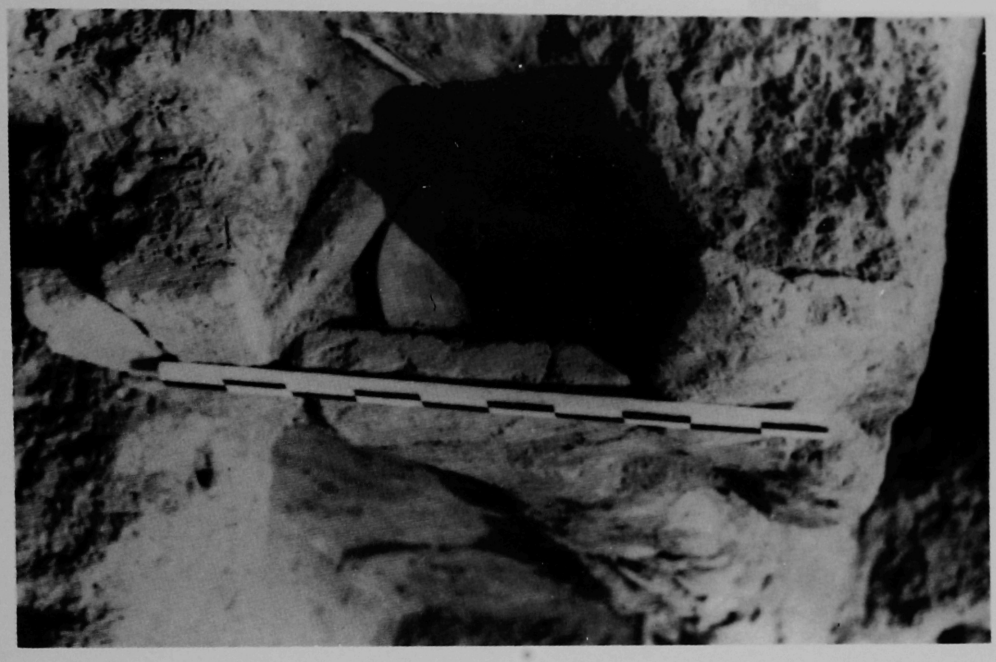
Tell Halawa. Area A, Level II. plan, sections and isometric view of well-preserved barrel-vaulted mud-brick Building (Room 145).

A



B

Tell Halawa. Area A. A: View of Room 3, Level IV, showing baked brick paving and a large pottery vat sunk in the South corner. B: View of Room 60, level II, showing scattered pots and sherds.

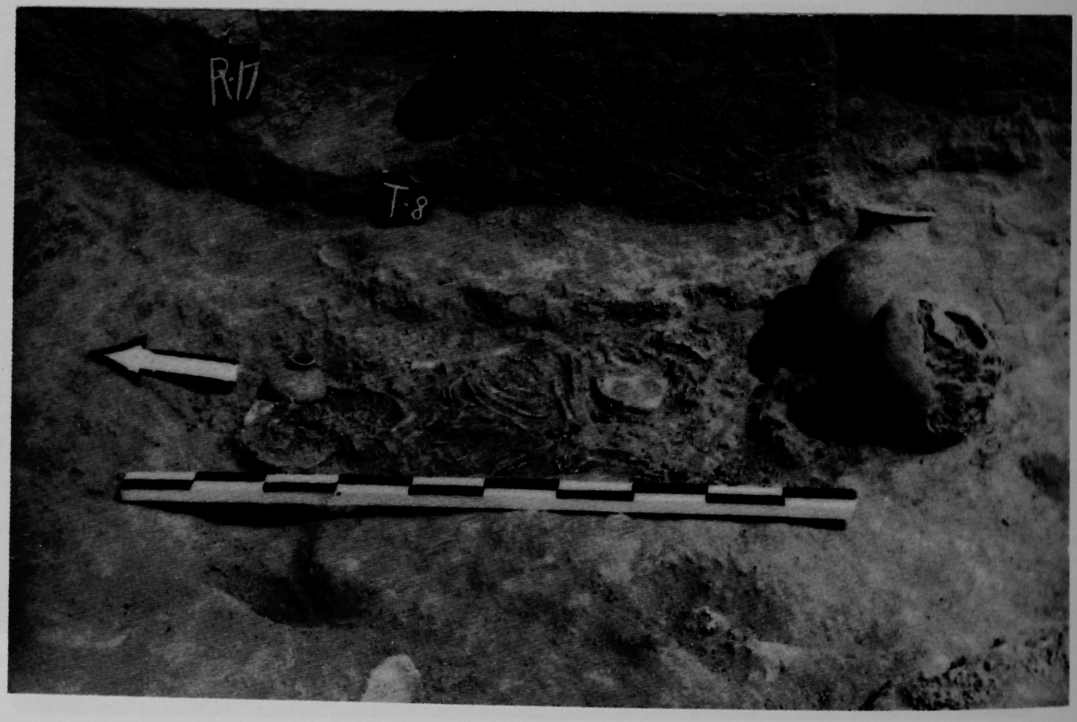


A

B

Tell Halawa. Area A, Level II. A: Funnelled head of pottery drain in West corner of Room 181. B: Bifurcated subsurface continuation of same pottery drain beneath Rooms 156 and 157.

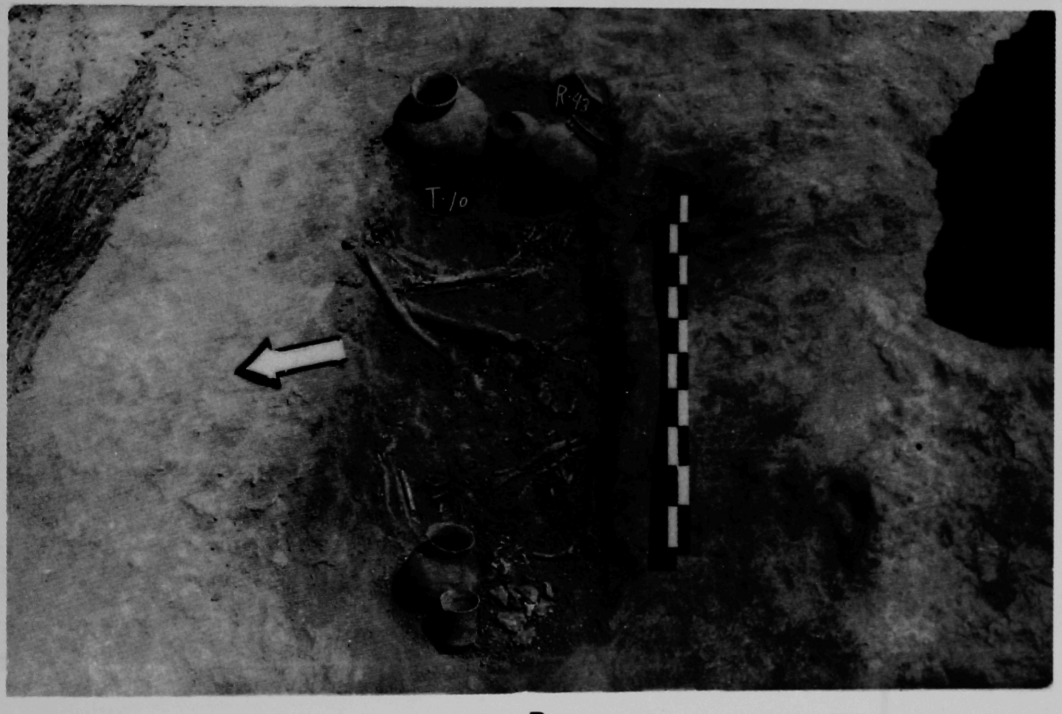
A



B

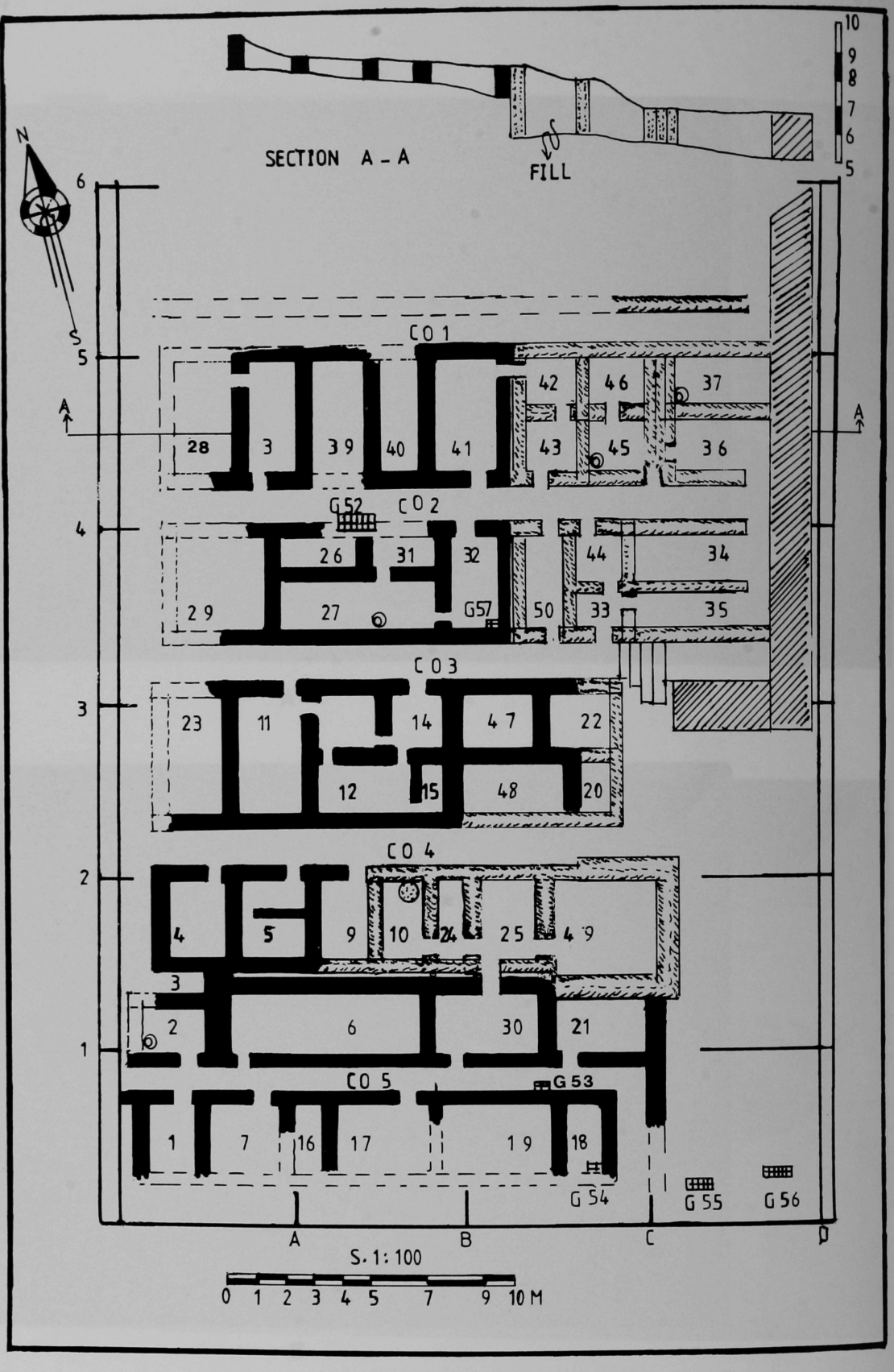
Tell Halawa. Area A, Level II. specimen graves showing accompanying pottery grave goods. A: Grave 5 in Room 17. B: Grave 8 in Room 17.

A

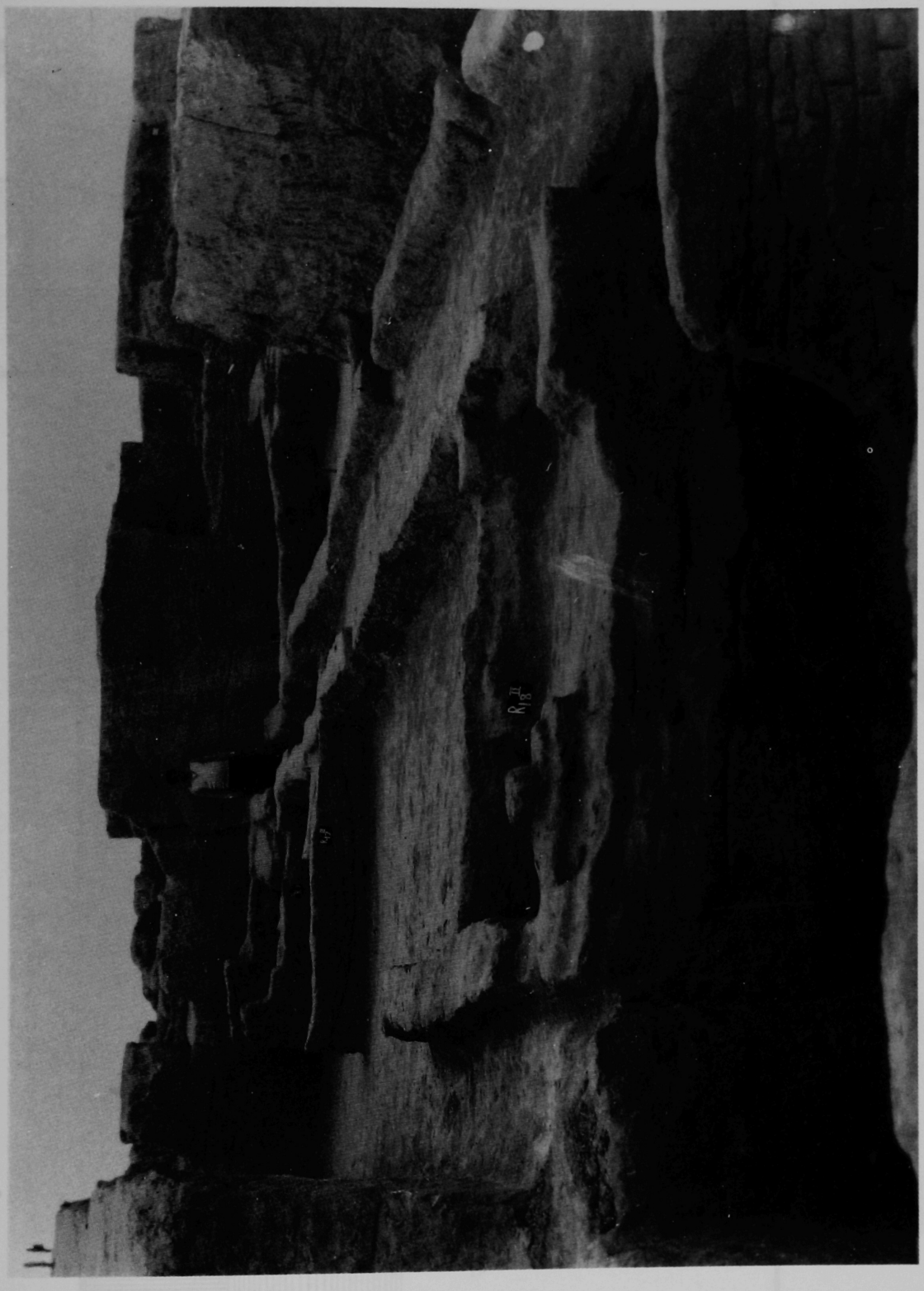


B

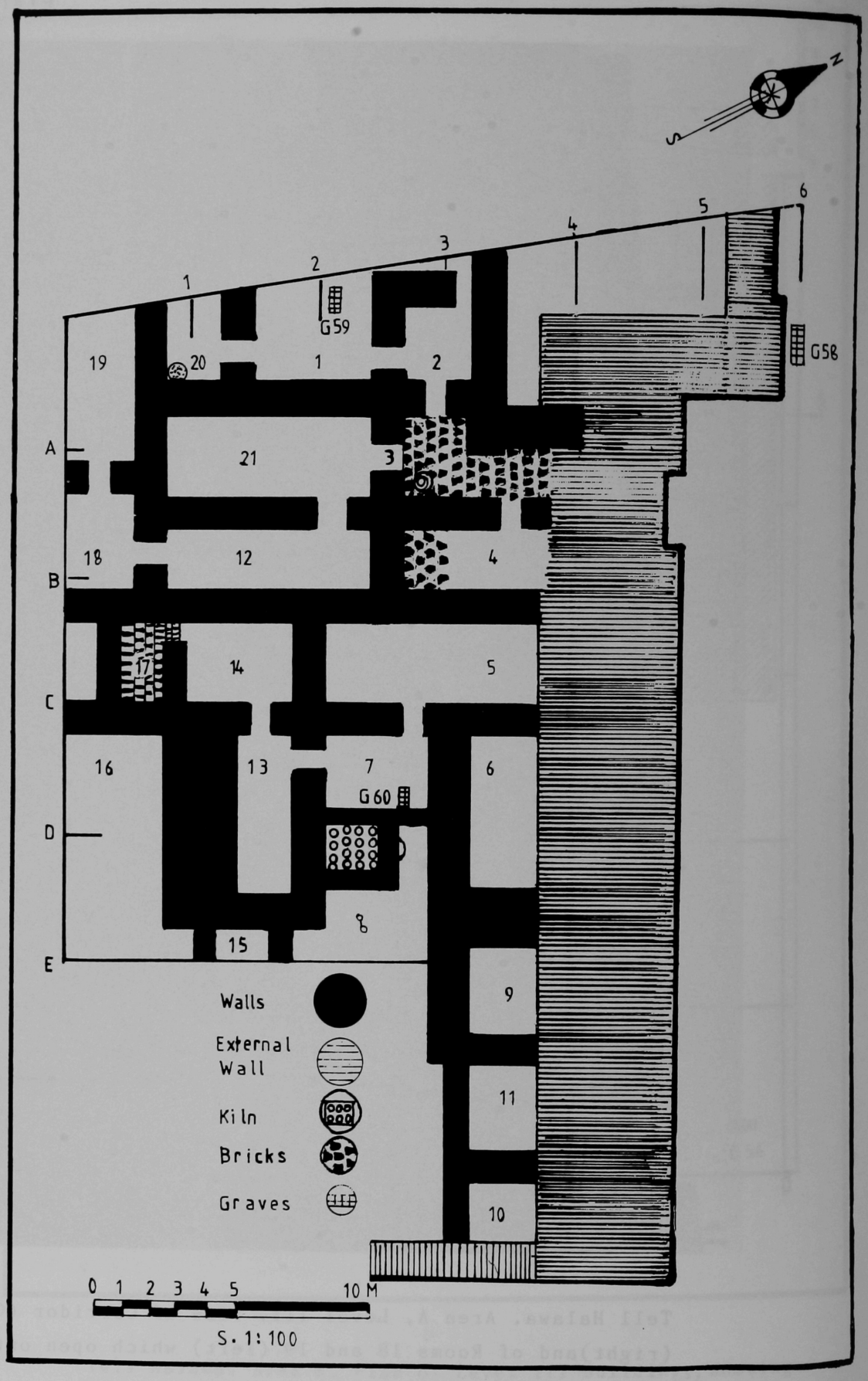
Tell Halawa. Area A, Level II. Specimen graves showing accompanying pottery grave goods. A: Grave 9 in Room 20 A. B: Grave 10 in Room 43.



Tell Halawa. Area A. Plan of Level III buildings, showing two successive constructional phases. The earlier phase is indicated by hatching, the later by solid black.

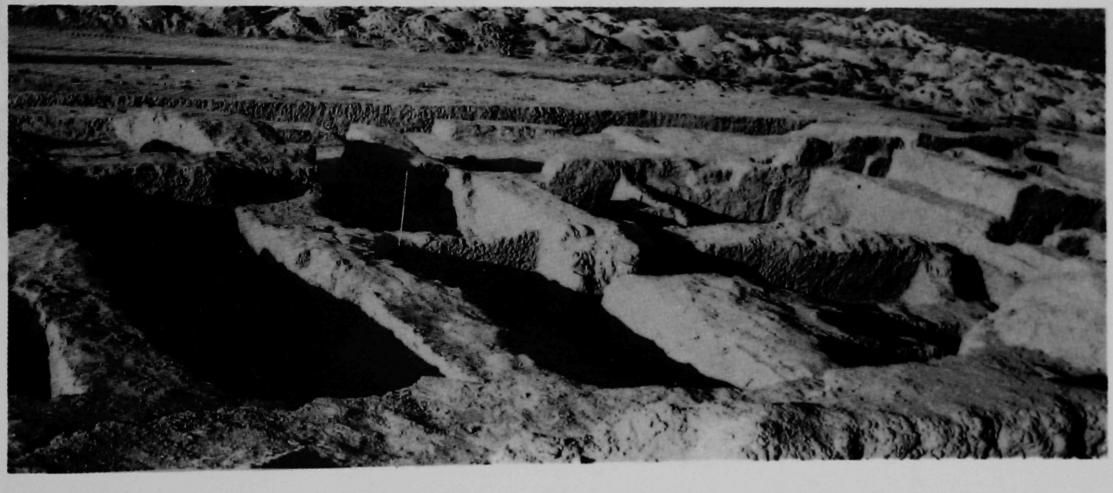


Tell Halawa. Area A, Level III. View of Corridor (CO) 5 (right)and of Rooms 18 and 19 (left) which open onto it.



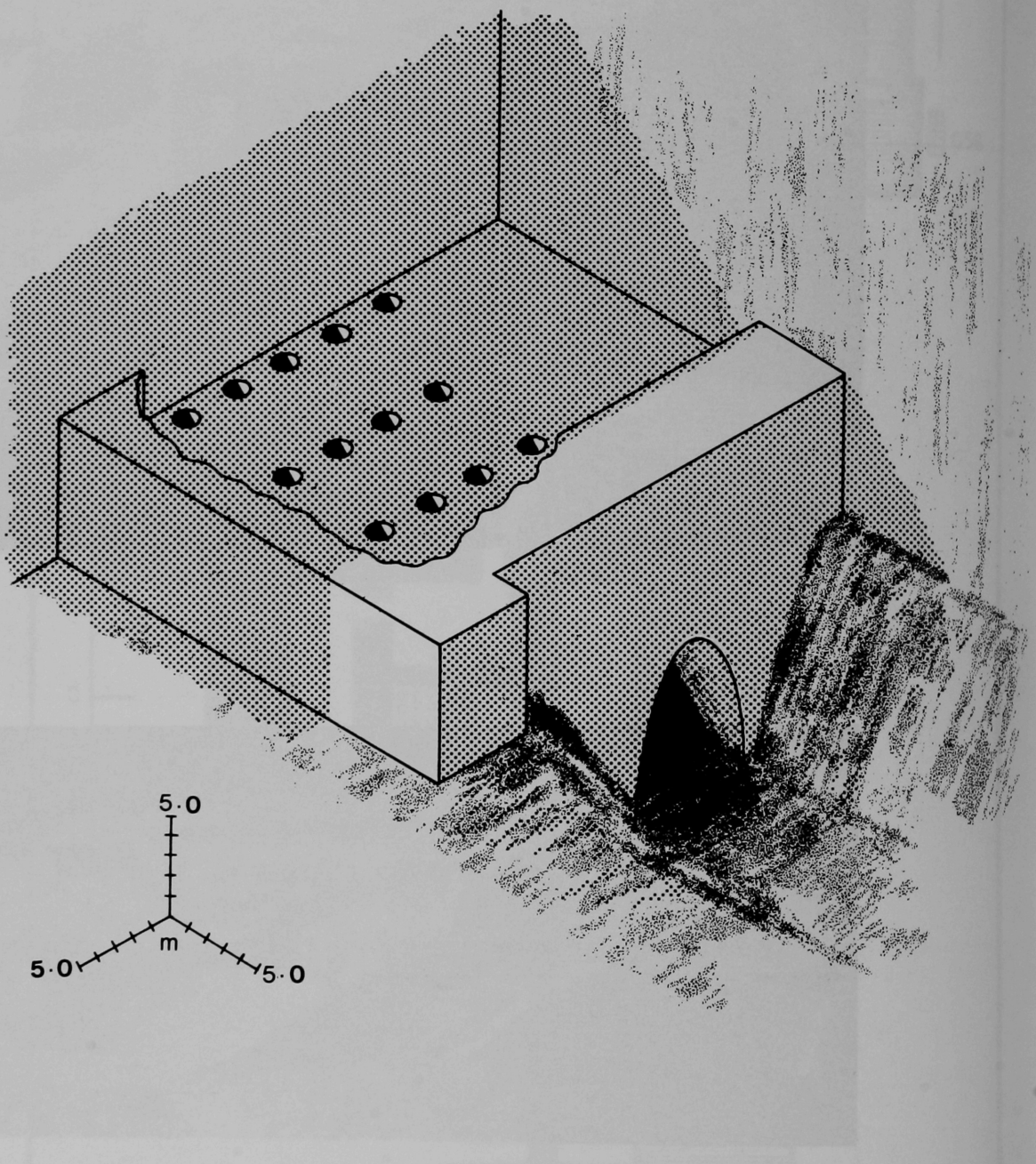
Tell Halawa. Area A. Plan of Level IV. buildings flanked by part of earlier town wall. Rooms 3, 4 and 17 are paved with baked brick. Room 8 contains a pottery kiln.

A

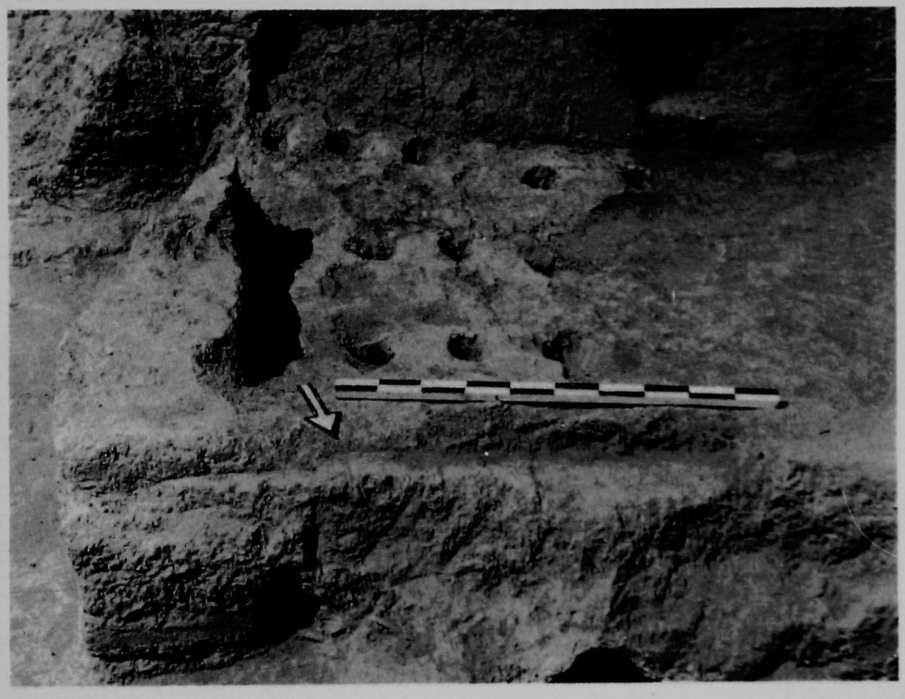


B

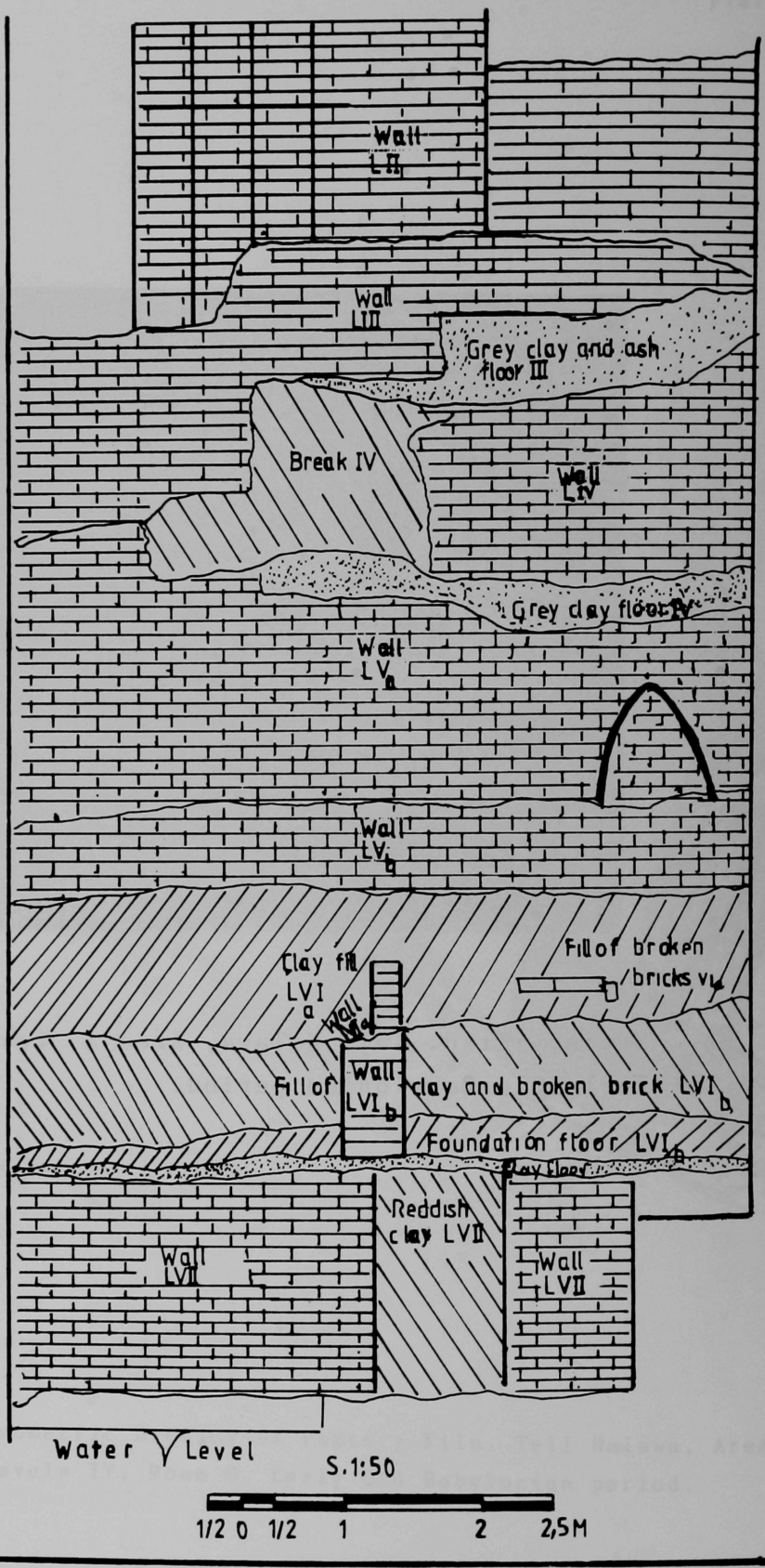
Tell Halawa. Area A, Level IV. A: View from the South of Rooms 12 (right) and 21 (left). B: View from the South-West across Rooms 12 -14 (middle ground) and 5 and 7 (far ground).



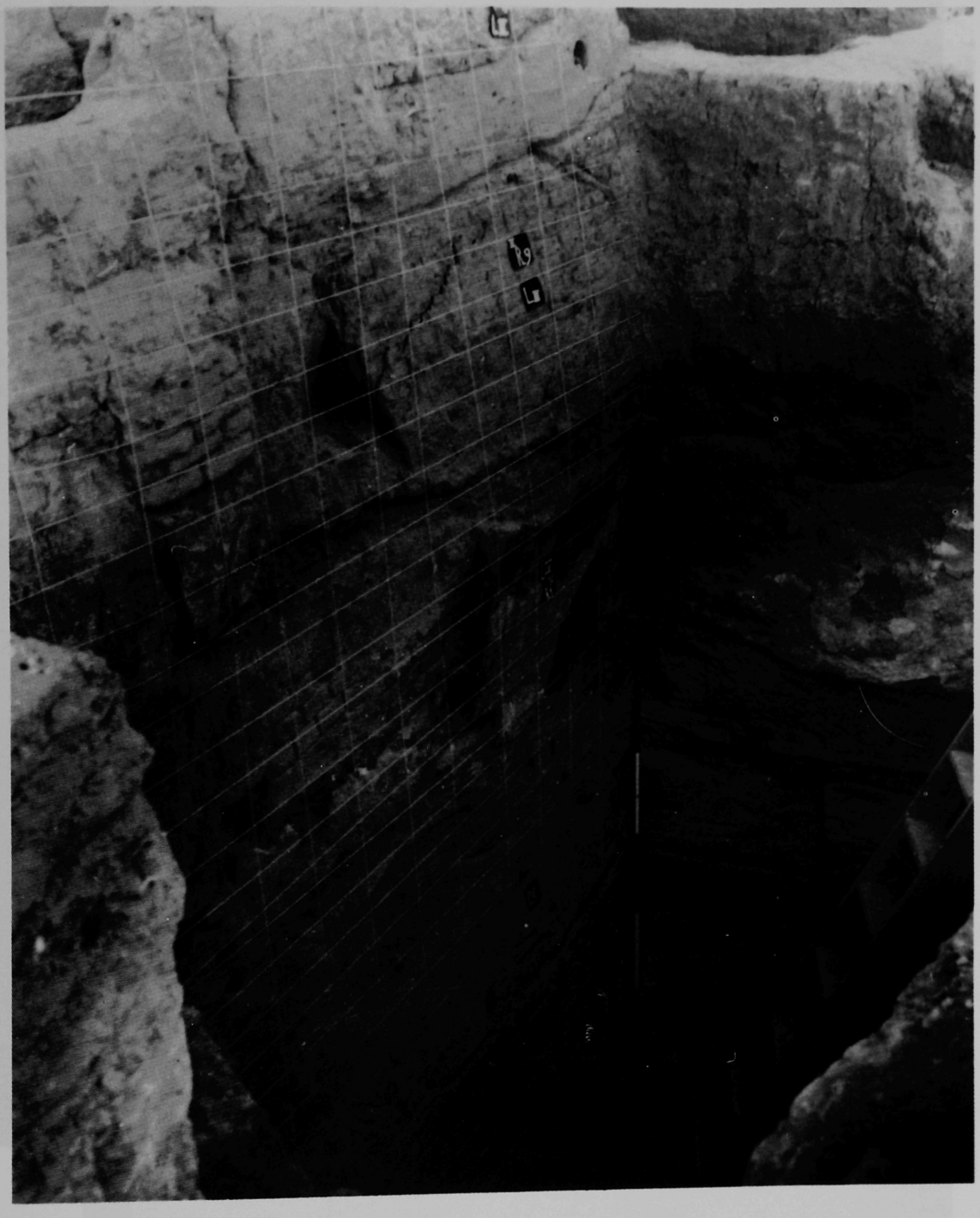
Isometric Drawing of Pottery Kiln. Tell Halawa, Area A, Levels IV. Room 8. Early Old Babylonian period.



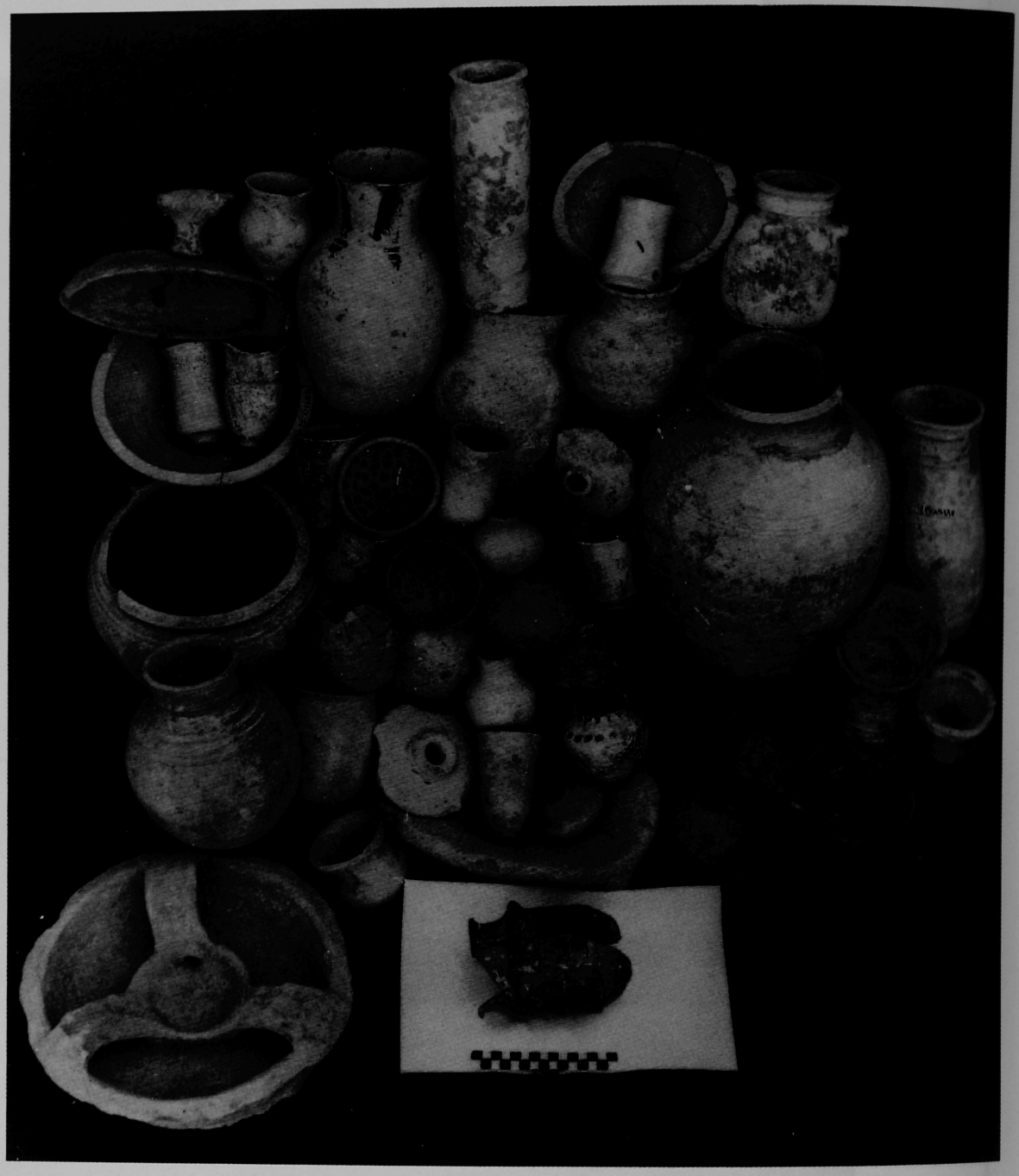
Pottery Kiln. Tell Halawa, Area A, Level IV, Room 8.
Early Old Babylonian period.



Tell Halawa. Area A Deep Sounding. Section (south-west side) showing sequence of levels from Early Dynastic I (L. VII) to the Old Babylonian period (L. II).

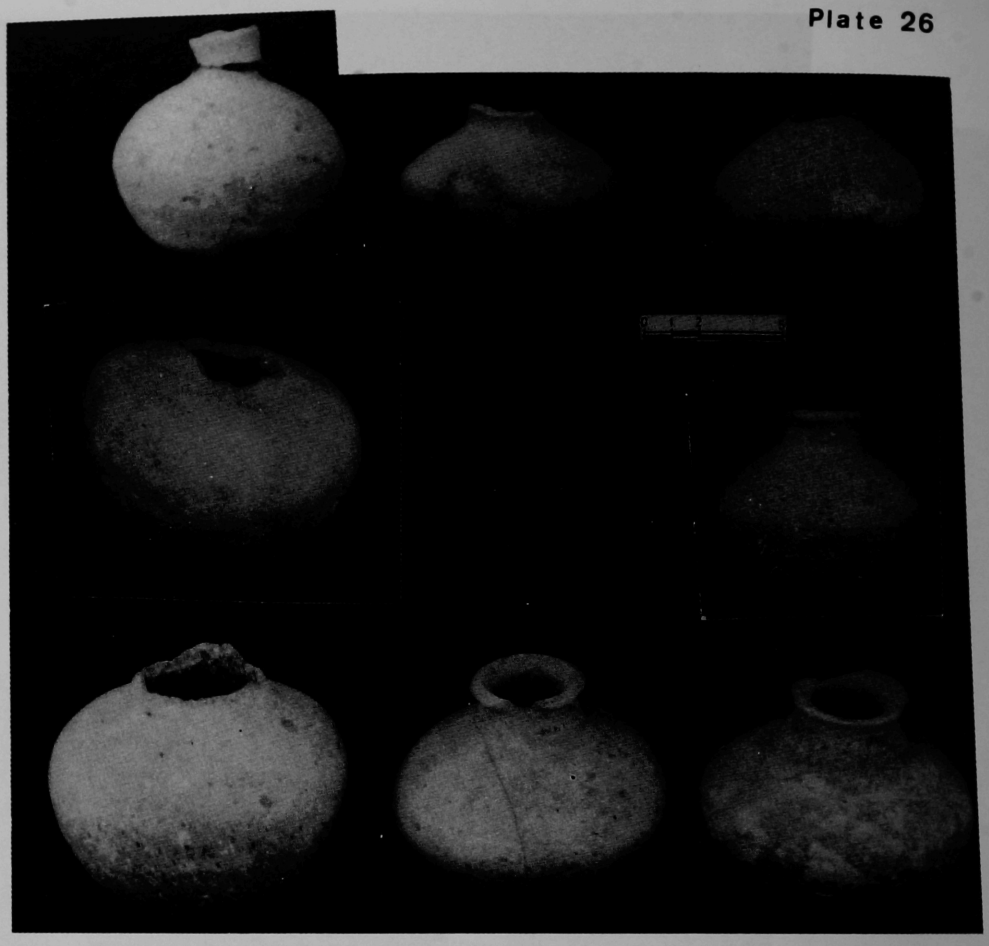


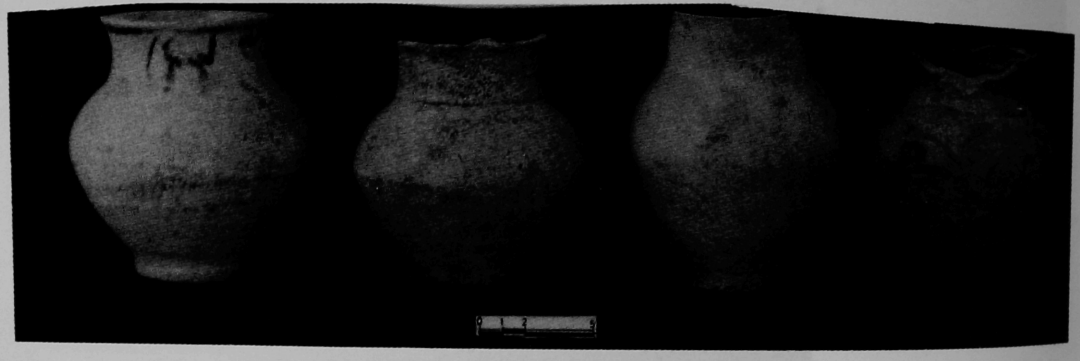
Tell Halawa. Area A Deep sounding. View of South-West side.



An Assemblage of Old Babylonian Pottery Types from Tell Halawa, Area A. Level II.

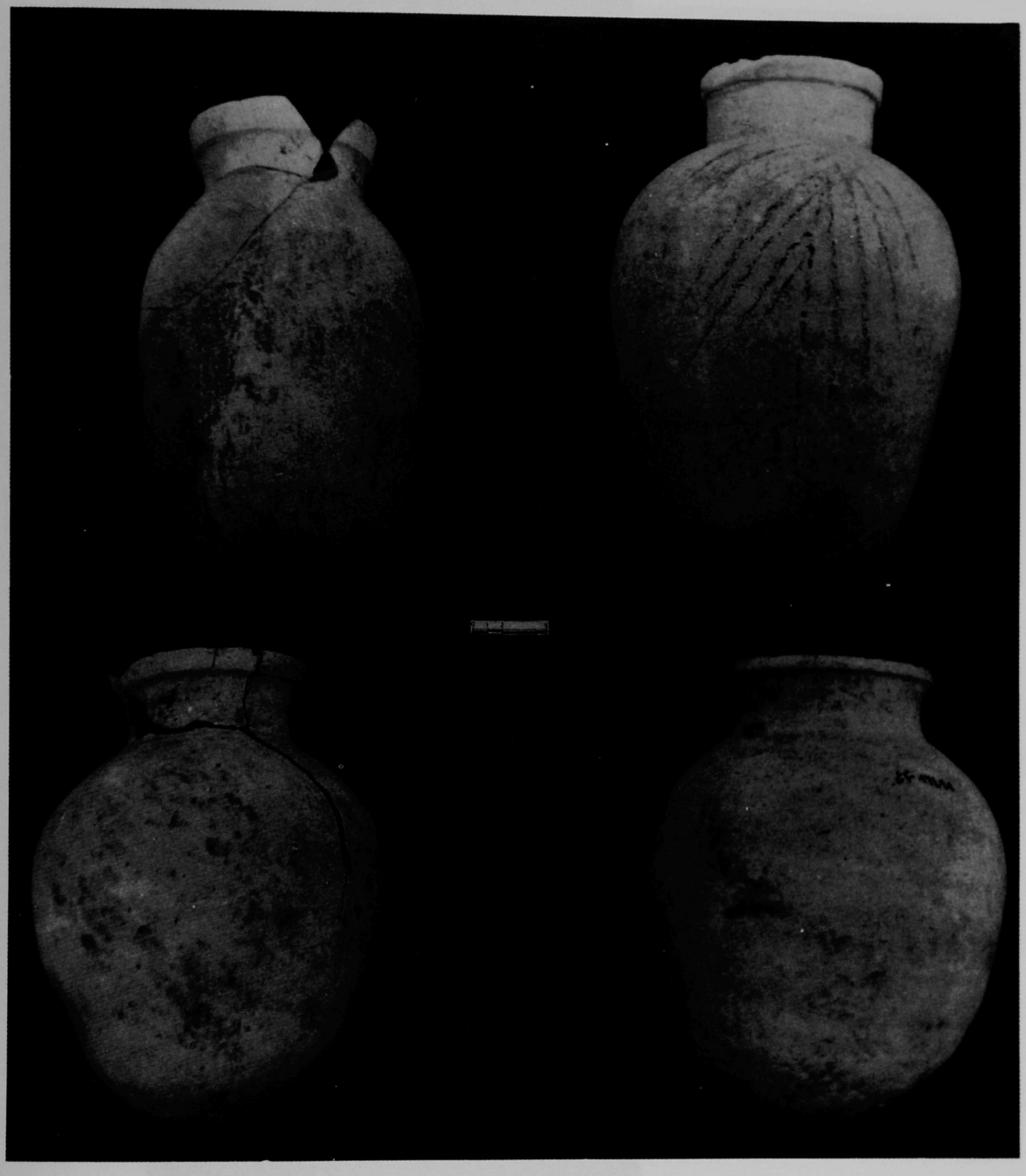
Specimen Beakers, including three with painted decoration (first row, right; second row, left; third row, right). Tell Halawa Area A. Level II.





Specimen Jars, small (various bases: convex, ring, flat). One with painted "animal" design (fifth row, left). Tell Halawa, Area A. Level II.

Plate 27



Specimen convex-based jars, large (one with painted "tree" design). Tell Halawa, Area A. Level II.

A

B

A: Jar, repaired at neck with gypsum plaster.
B: Jar, with four vertically-pierced lugs and incised cross-hatched decoration. Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian period.

A

B

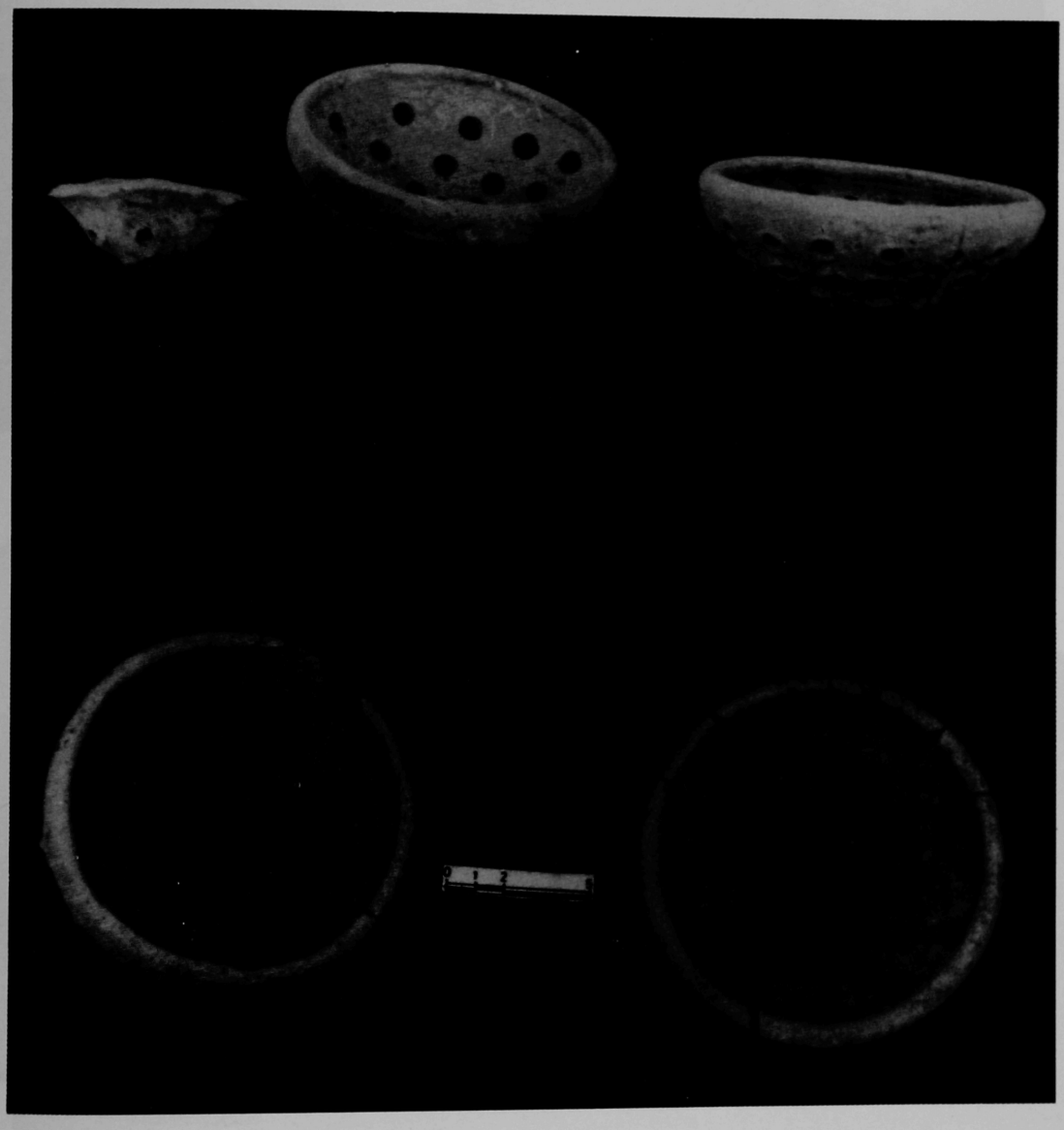
C

Jars, small with ring base. A-C: Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.

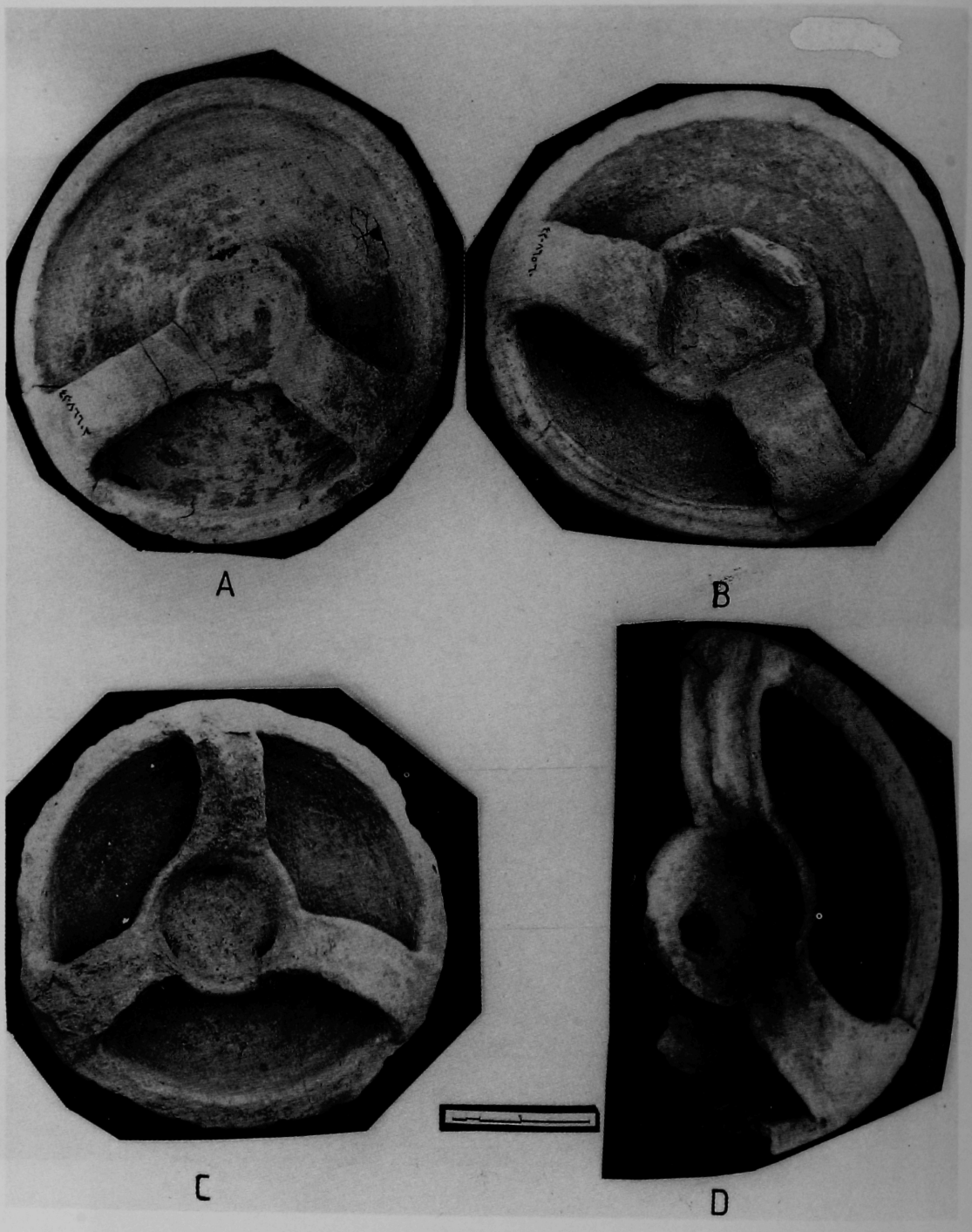
A

B

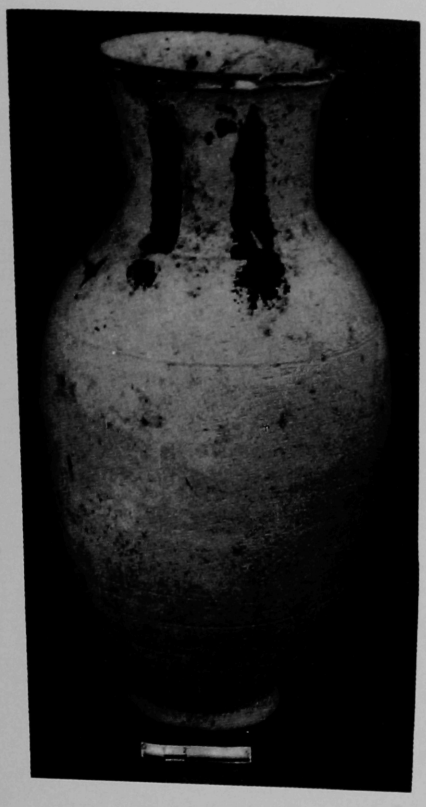
Specimen Shallow Bowls, small. Tell Halawa, Area A. Level II.
A: Flat- and Ring-based. B: Tripod-based.



Strainers. Tell Halawa, Area A. Level II.



Large Vessels of type with three broad rim-to-base "handles" conjoined to form a central cup, with or without perforation. A. Cup unperforated. B. Cup with single perforation. C-D. Cup with three perforations. Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



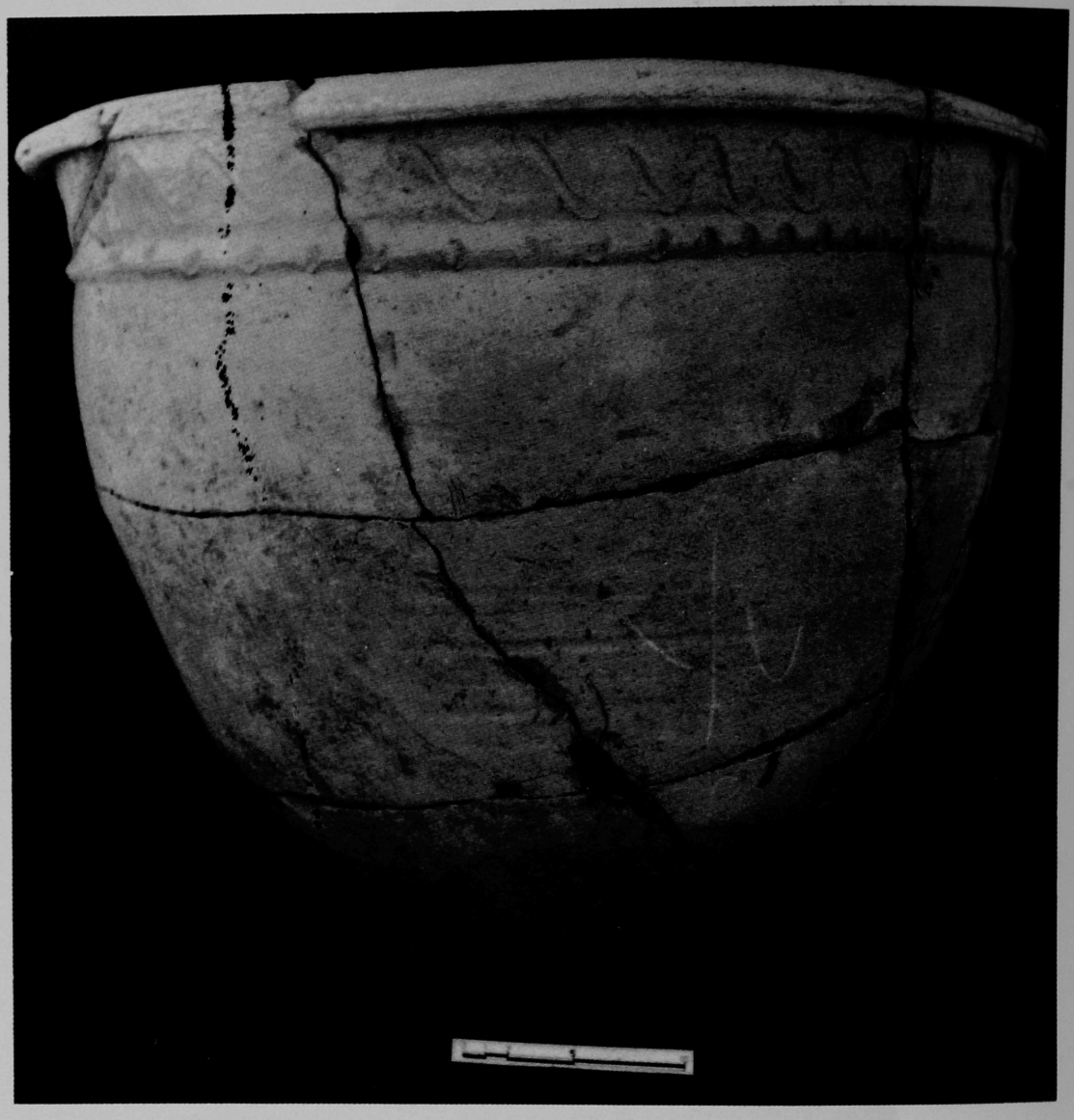
A

B

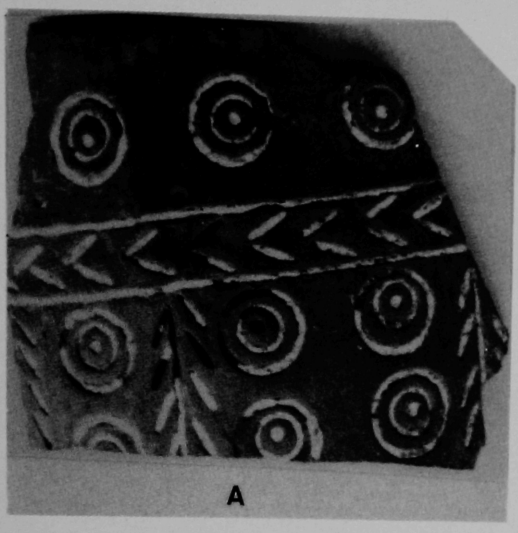
C

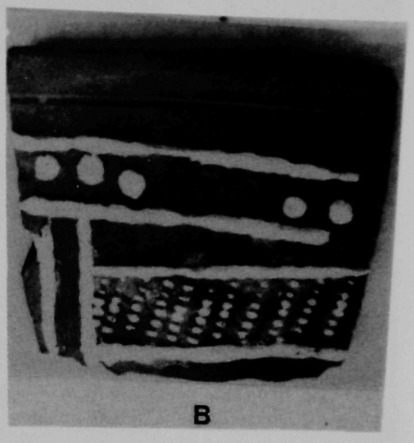
D

Assorted Vessels. Tell Halawa, Area A. Level II.
A: Ring-based Jar with paint on rim, neck and shoulder.
B: Large cylindrical jar. C: Coarse flat-based Cooking Pot with four unperforated lugs. D: Convex-based Cooking Pot with two handles.

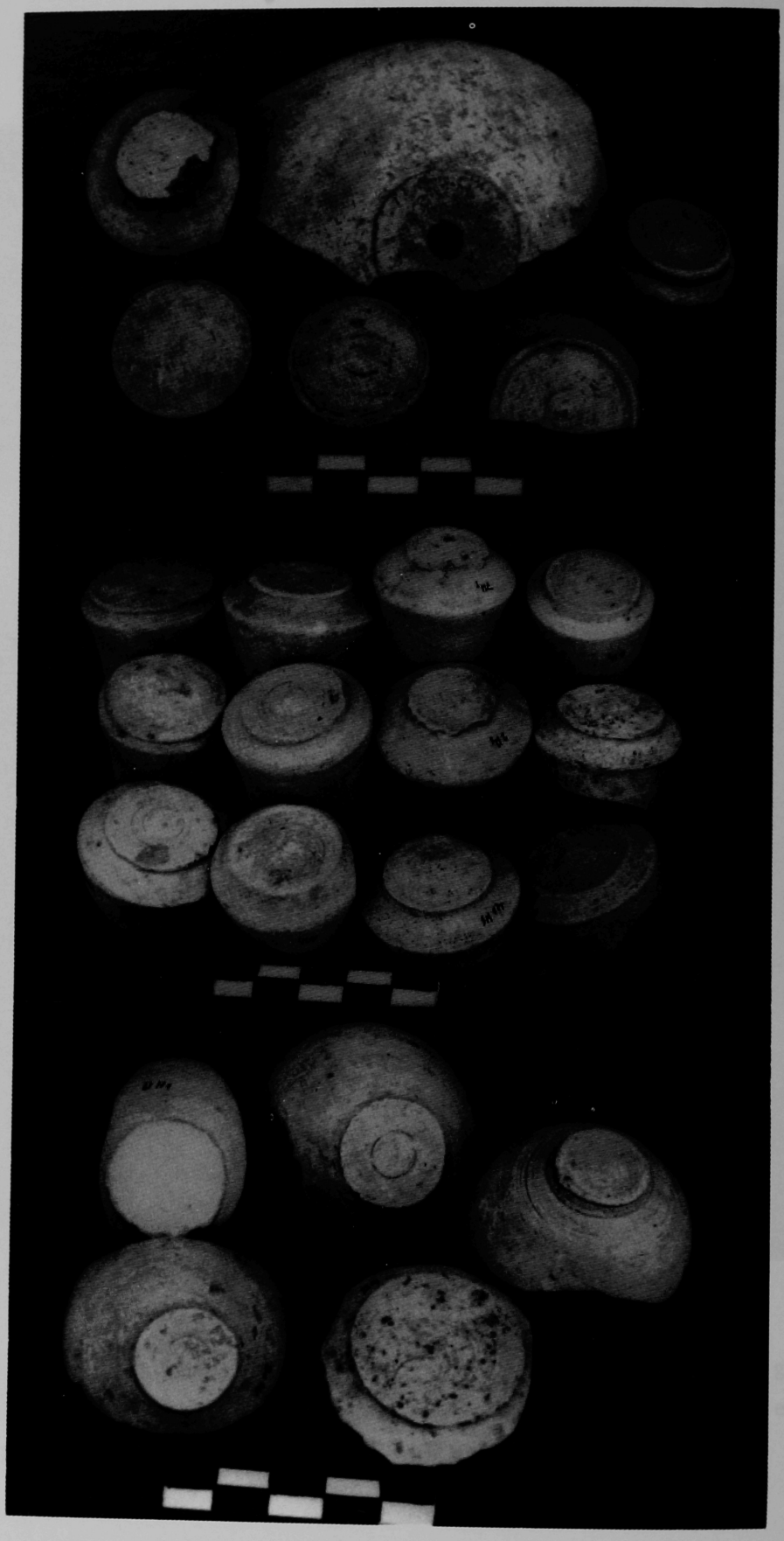


Large Pottery Vat with ribbed "finger print" and zig-zag decoration. Perforated convex base. Tell Halawa, Area A. Level II.





Grey Ware. A-B: Two sherds with White-filled Decoration. C: Jar with four vertically-pierced Lugs and White-filled Decoration. Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



Specimen Base Sherds (flat, disk, ring, and pedestal: one perforated). Tell Halawa, Area A. Level II.

Specimen Base Sherds (flat, disk, ring, and pedestal)
Tell Halawa, Area A. level II.

The Sherd Yard. Tell Halawa excavation. 1978 Season.

A

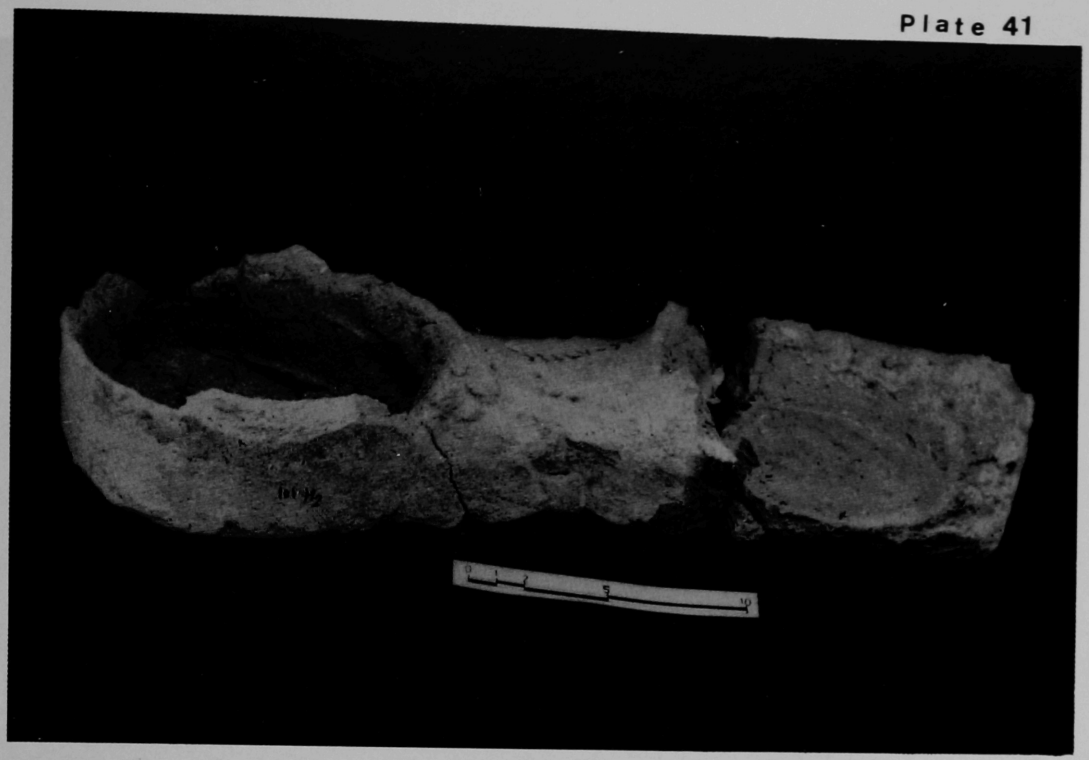
B

A-B: Two views. Painted Zoomorphic Libation Vessel (IM. 89340). Tell Halawa, Area A (Level III). Old Babylonian period.

A

B

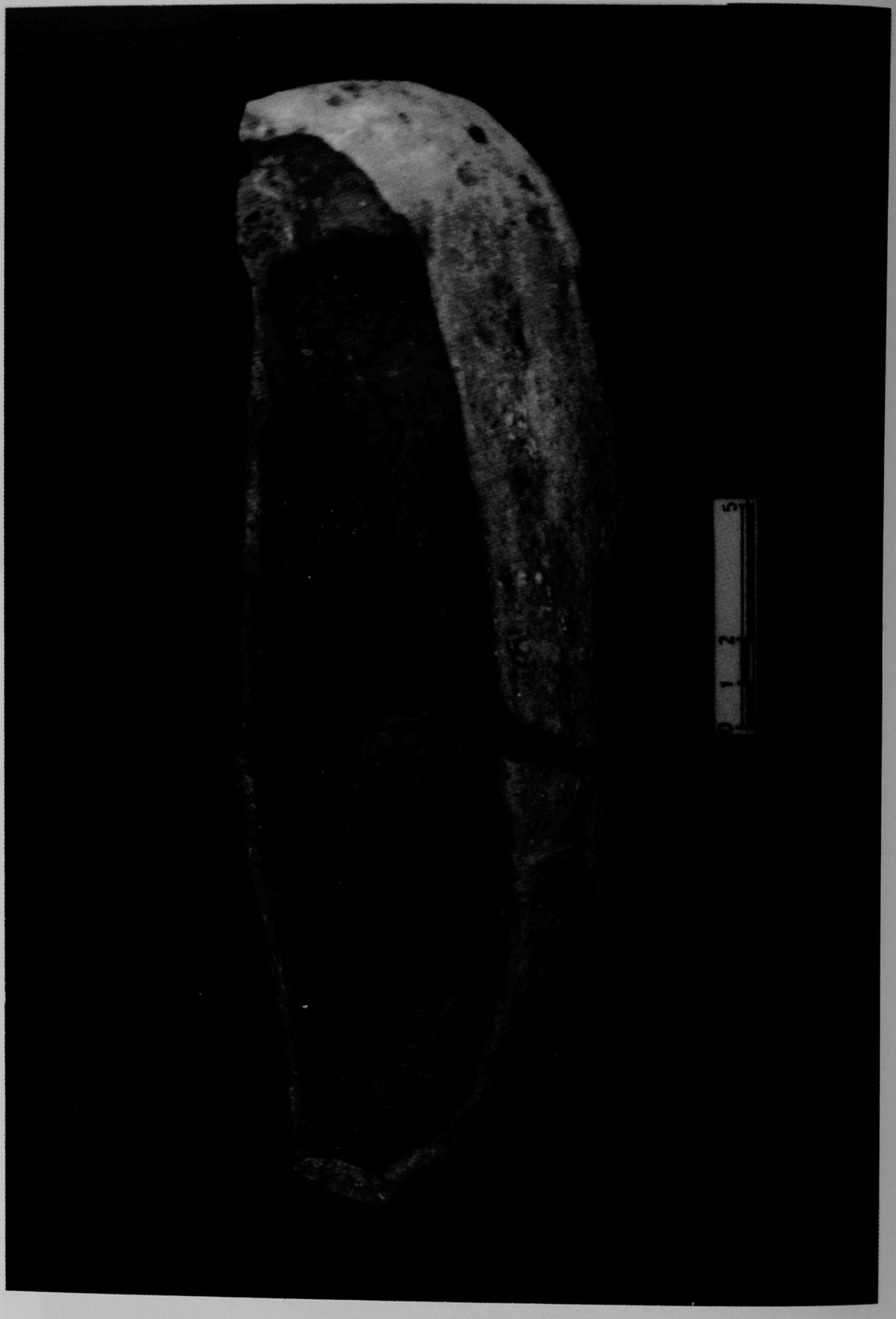
A: Cylinder Seals, with impressions. Tell Halawa, Area A, Levels II-V. B: A selection of Terracottas, together with a mould (right). Tell Halawa, Area A. Levels II-III.



A

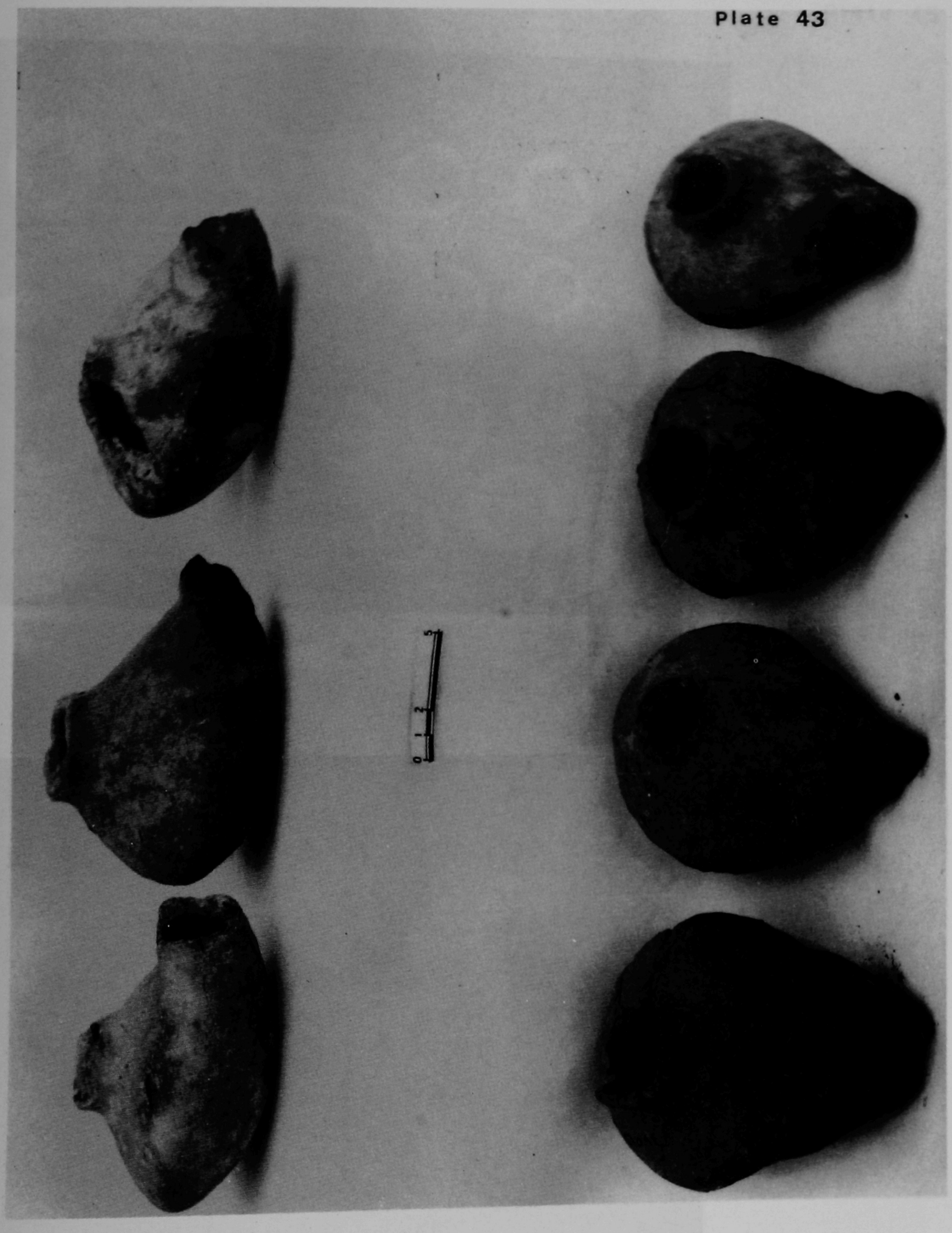
B

Pottery Incense burners. Tell Halawa, Area A. Level II. Top: Horizontal, with two bowls. Bottom: Vertical, with ribbed pedestal and bowl.

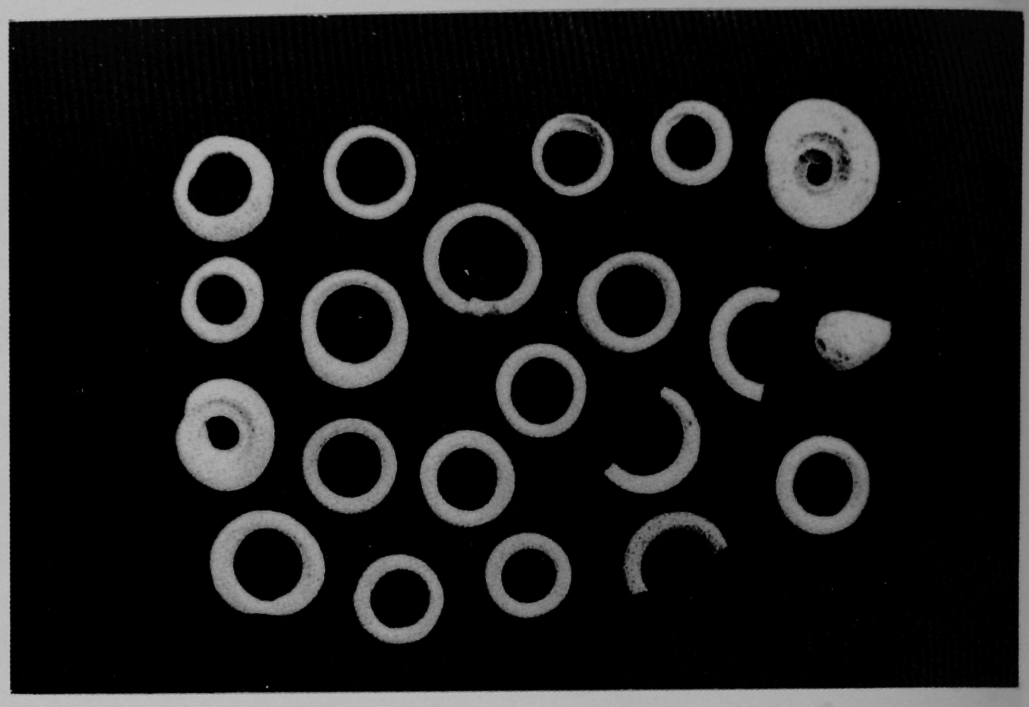


Model Boat. Coarse ware. Field No. 66 H_1. IM. 86036.
Tell Halawa, Area A. Level II.

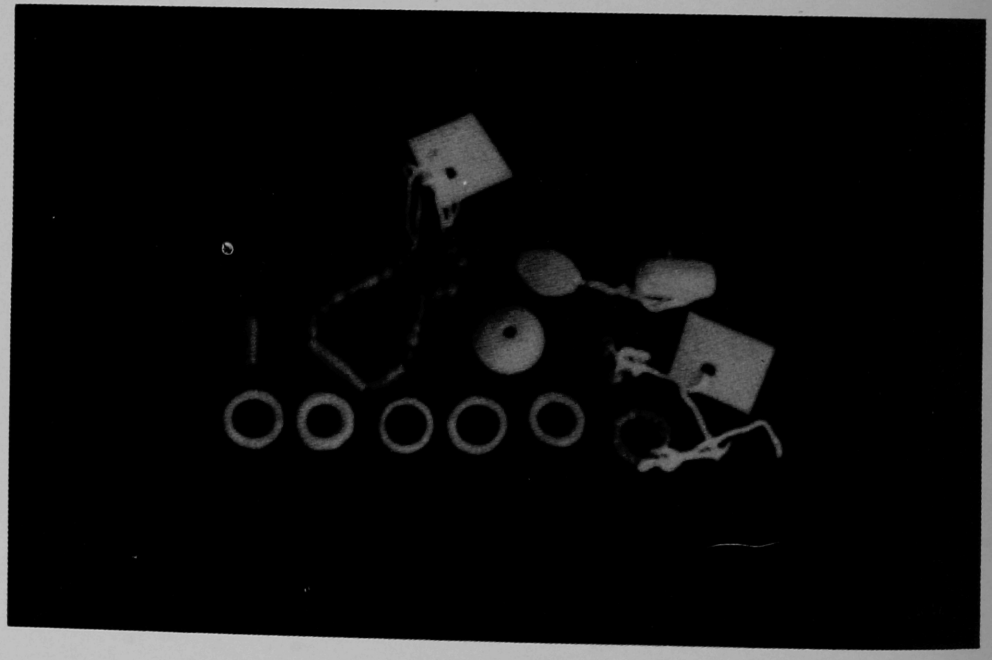
Plate 43



Clay Lamps. Tell Halawa, Area A. Level II.



A

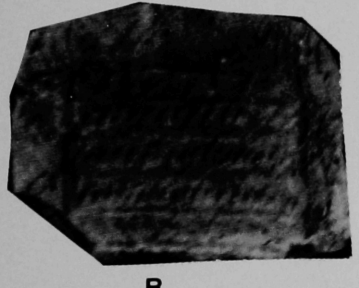


B

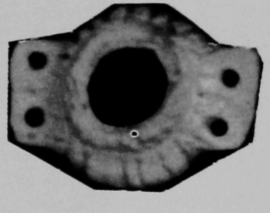
A: Shell "rings" and other shell beads. Tell Halawa, Area A. Levels II-III. B: Miscellaneous stone beads, together with five "rings" of shell and two of copper/bronze. Tell Halawa, Area A. Levels II-III.

A

C

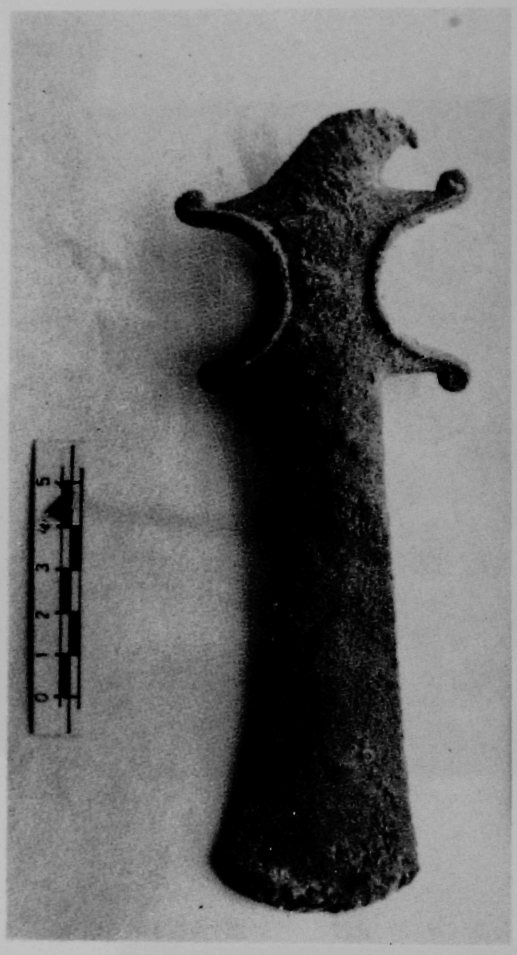


B



D

Miscellaneous Pottery Items.
A. Rattle in shape of Bird. B. Fragment of Model Bed.
C. Stand with flat base. D. Ornate Miniature Vessel
with doubly-perforated ledge handles.
Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian period.



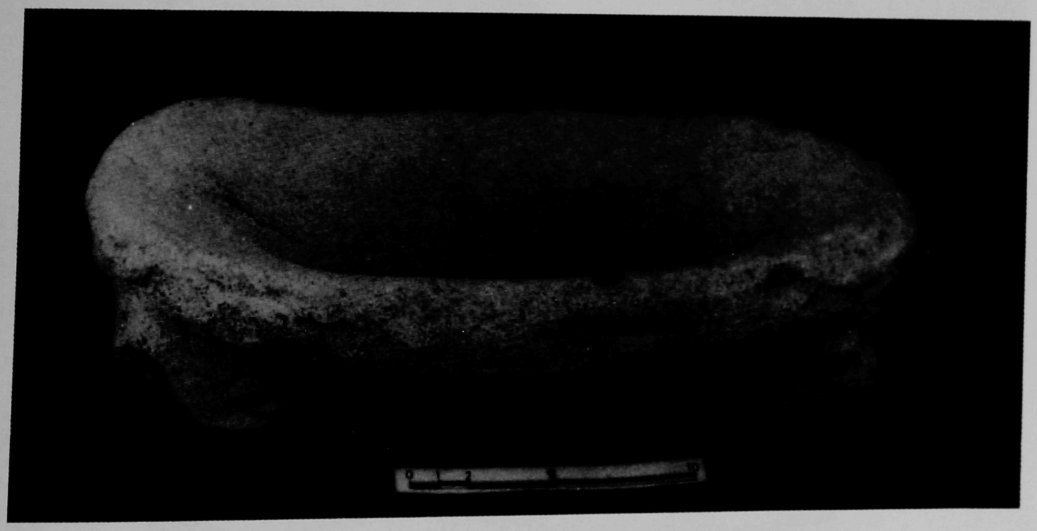
A

B

C

Copper/bronze Artefacts. Tell Halawa, Area A. Level II.
A-B: Socketed Axe-heads. C: A beaker and Sickle Blade.

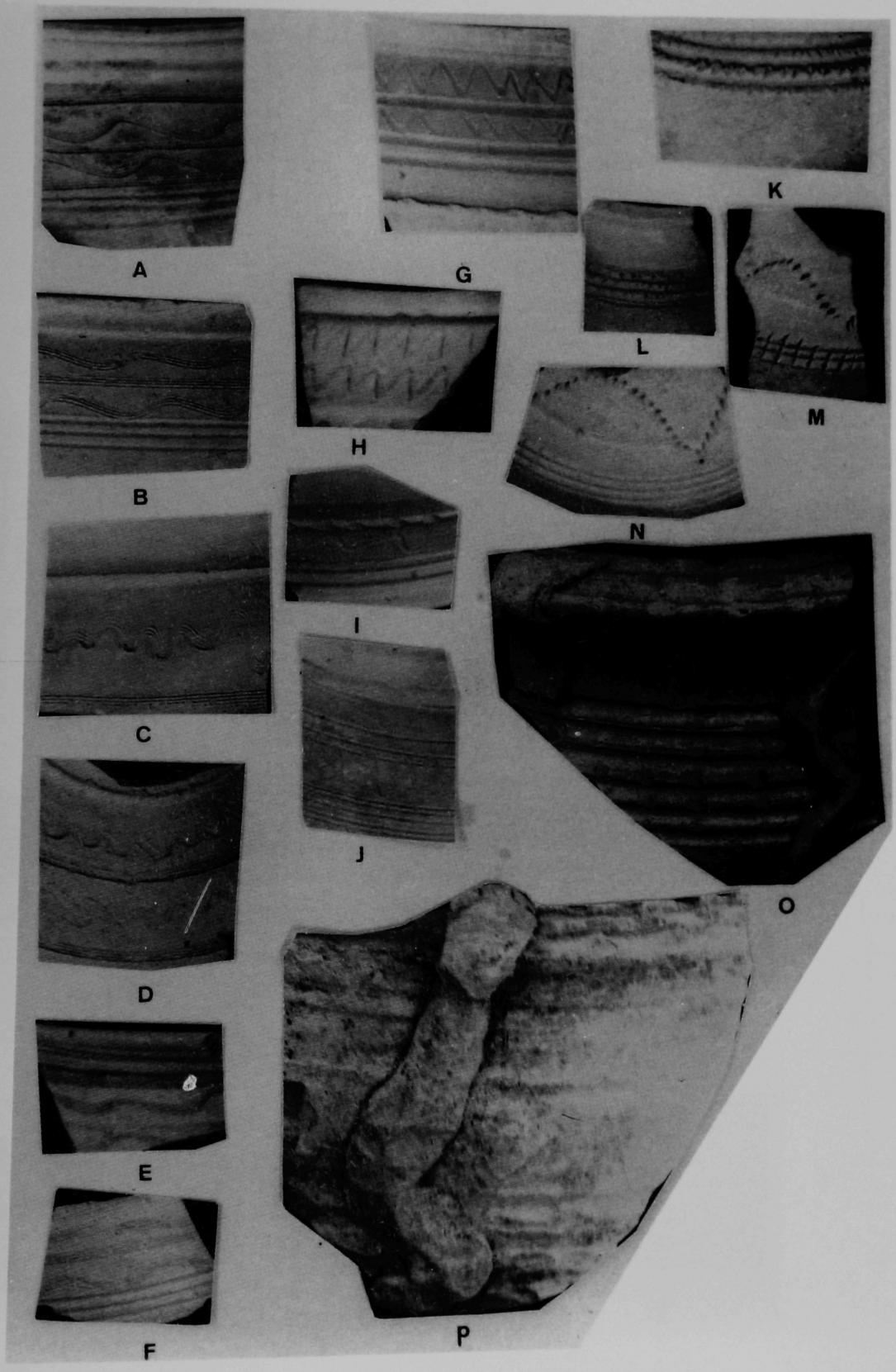
A



B

A: Terracotta "Wheels". Tell Halawa, Area A. Level II.
B; Shallow four-footed vessel for rubbing grain. Hard gritty ware. Tell Halawa, Area A. Level II.

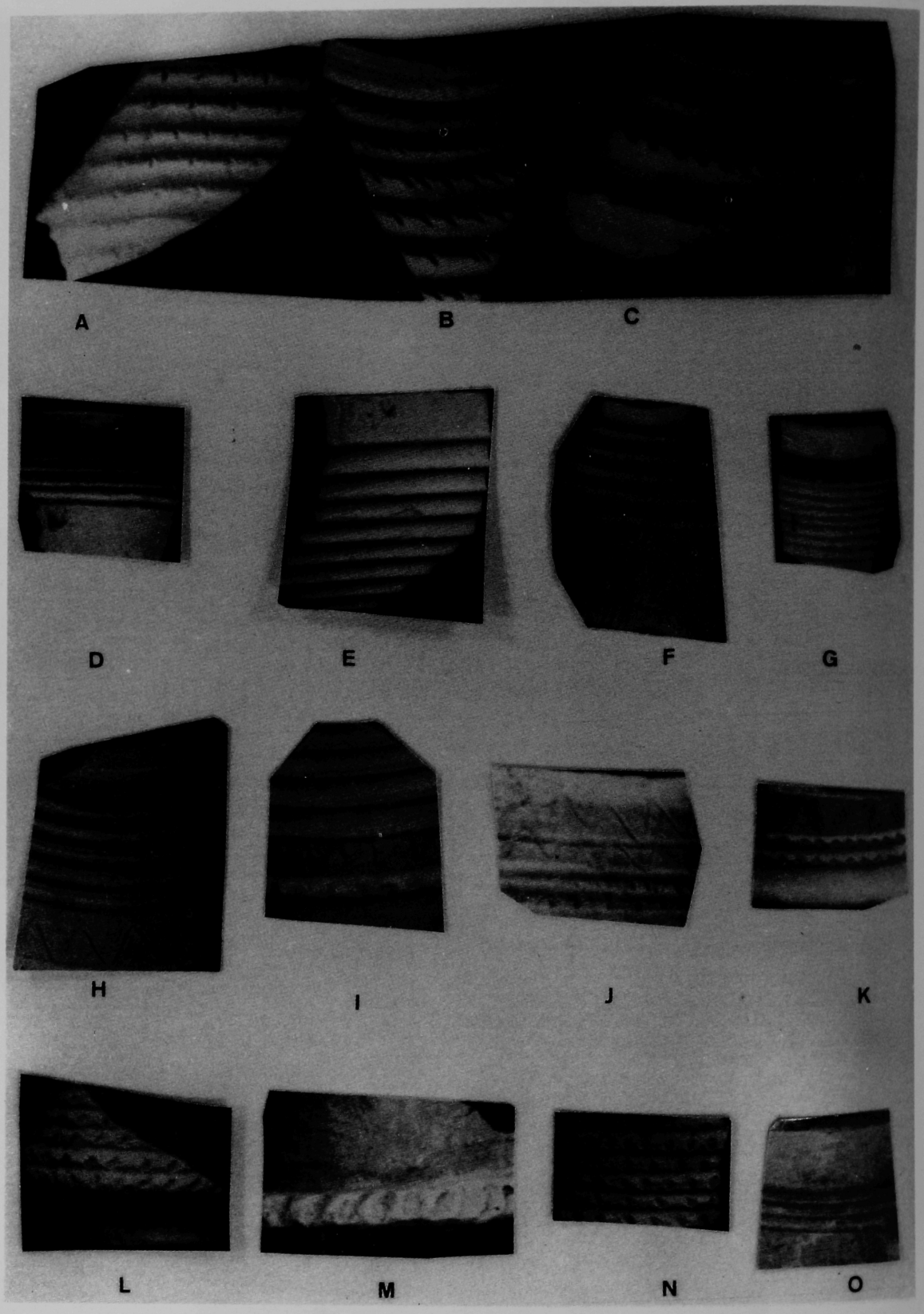
A-O: Types of Pottery Decoration: Columns and Column-inspired. Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



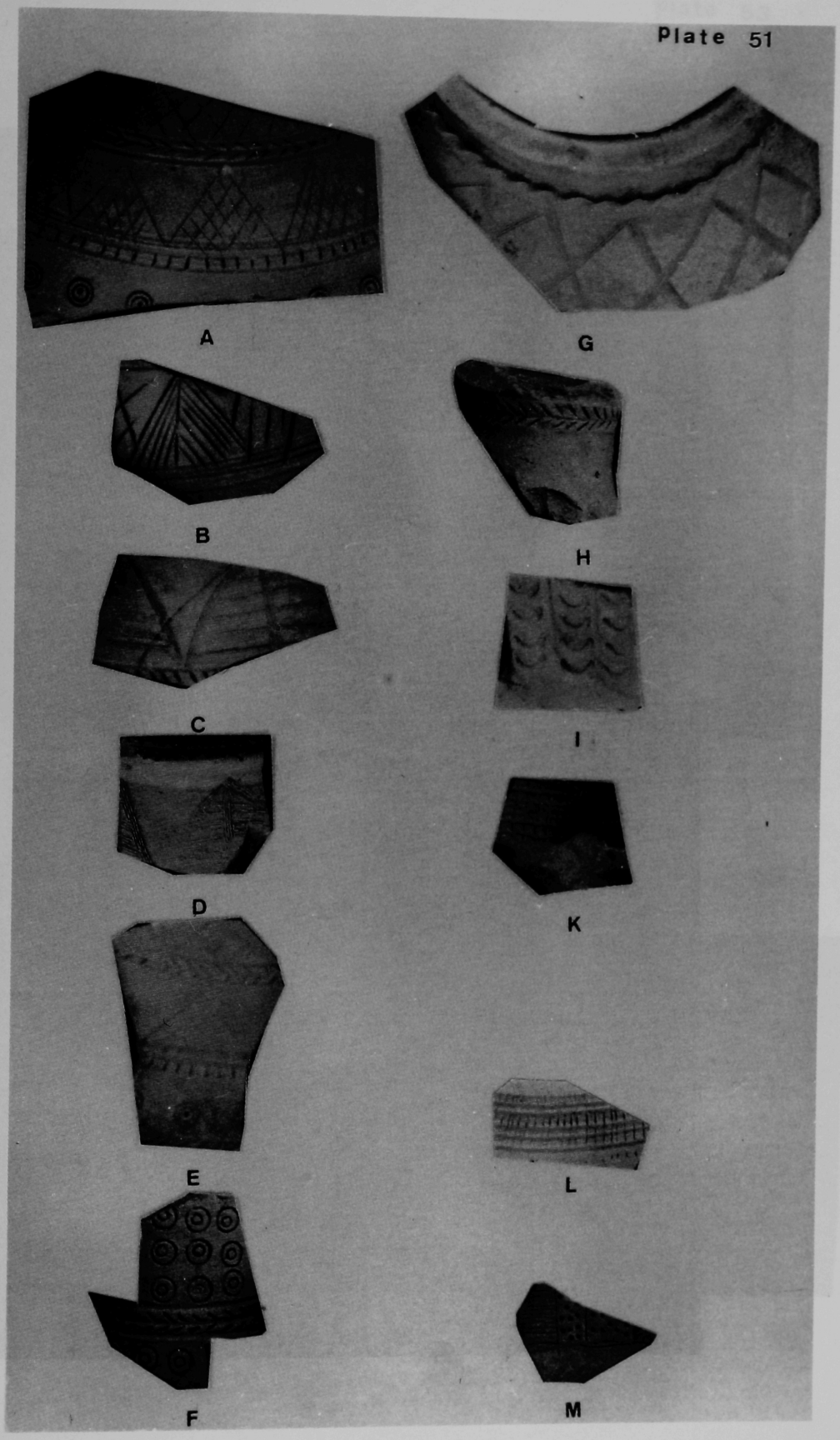
A-N: Types of Pottery Decoration: various.

O-P: Types of Pottery Decoration: applied Snakes.

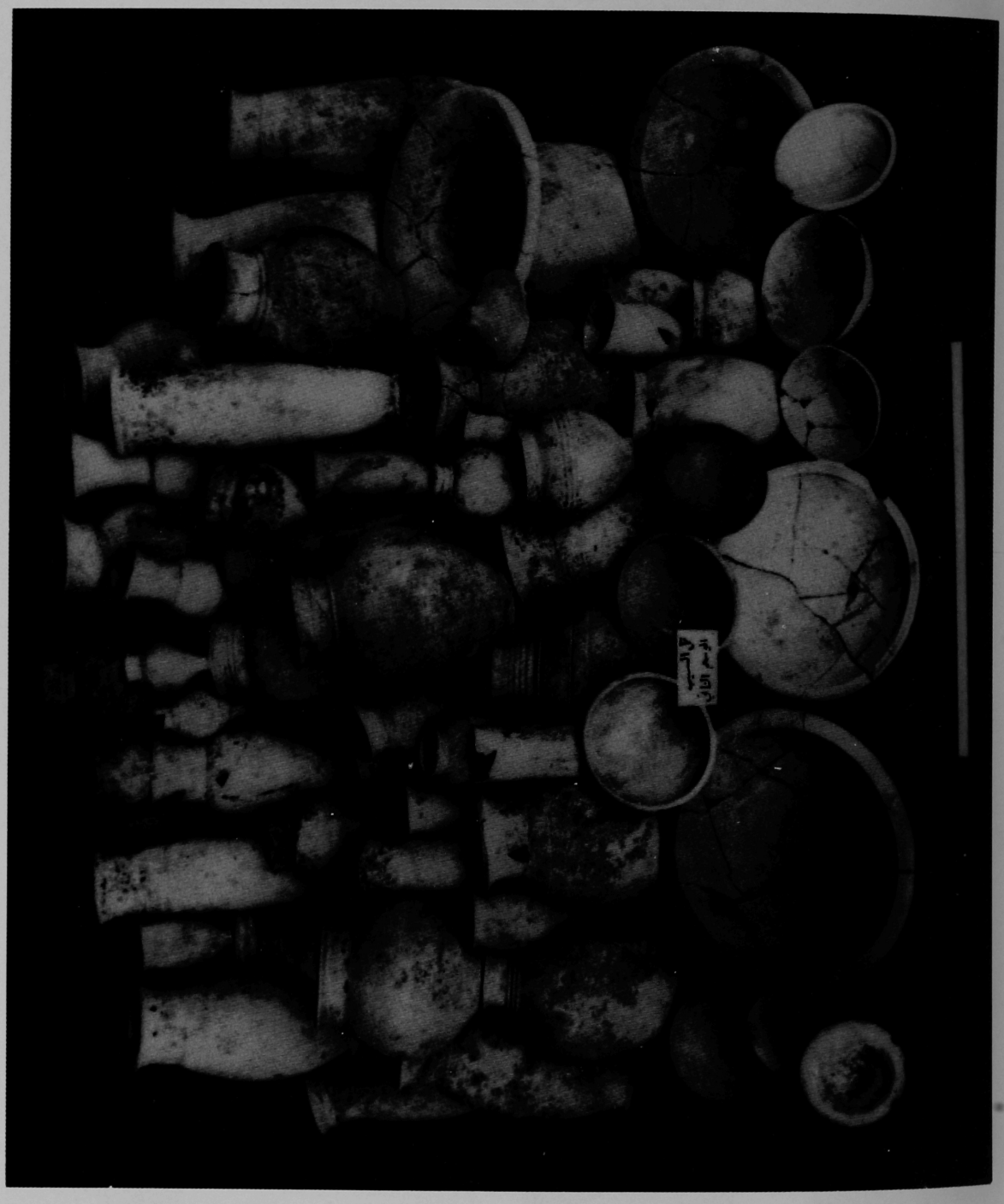
Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



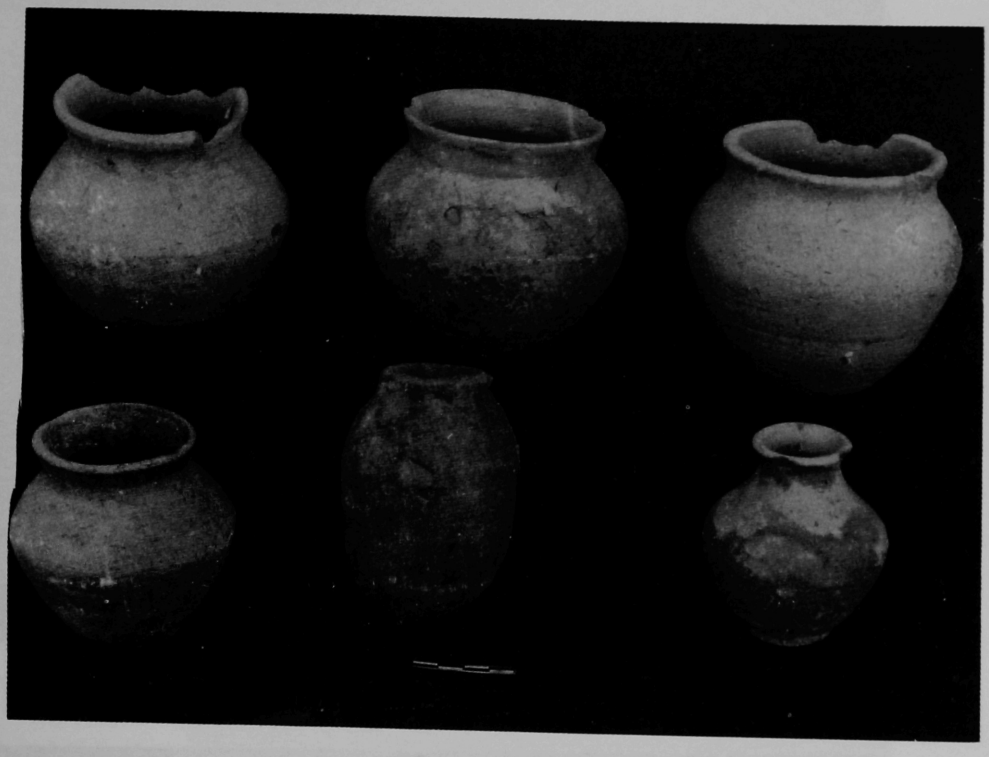
A-O: Types of Pottery Decoration: various.
Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



A-M: Types of Pottery Decoration: various.
Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



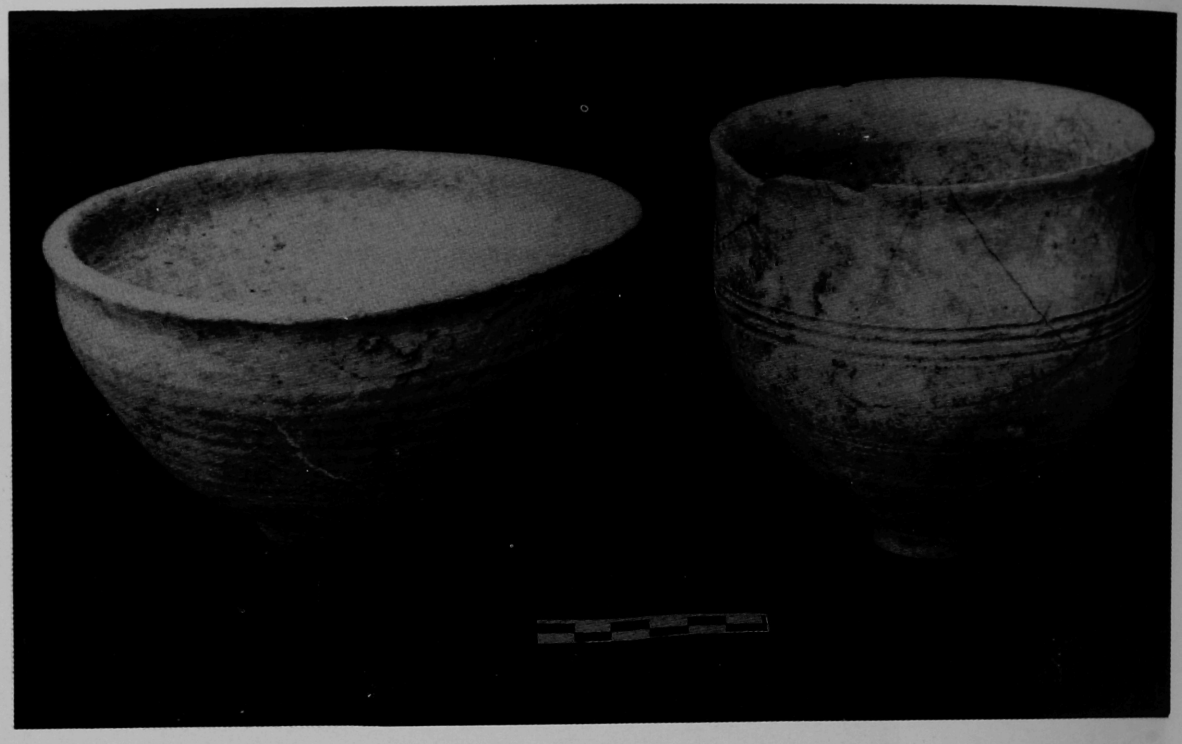
An Assemblage of Old Babylonian Pottery Types from Tell al-Sib.



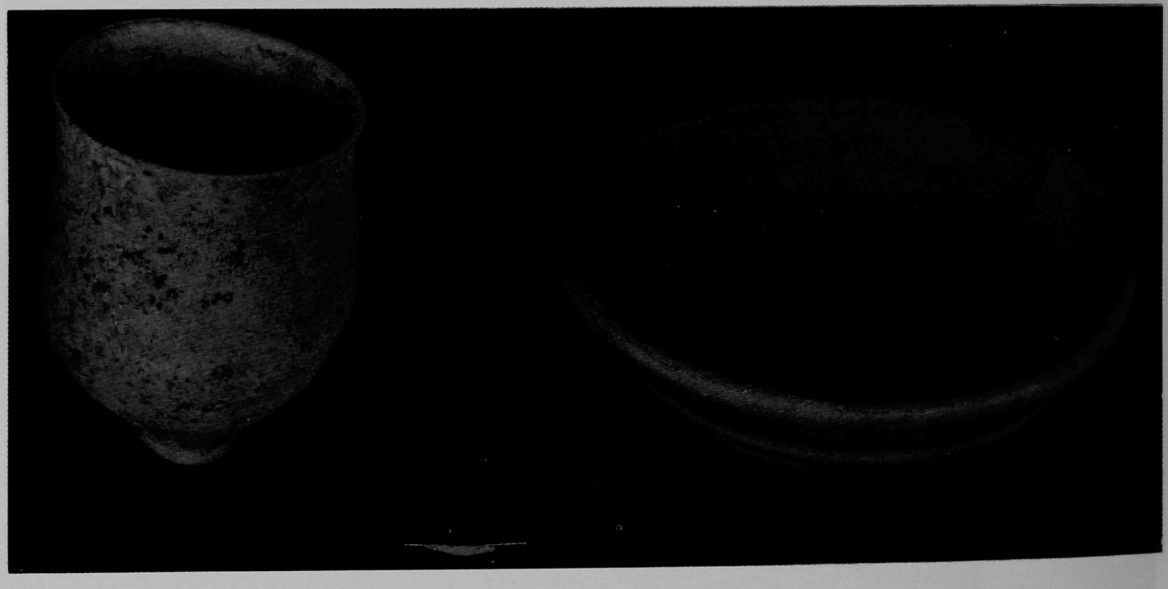
A

B

Jars, small and medium. A. Tell Suleimah. B. Tell al-Zawiyeh. Old Babylonian period.

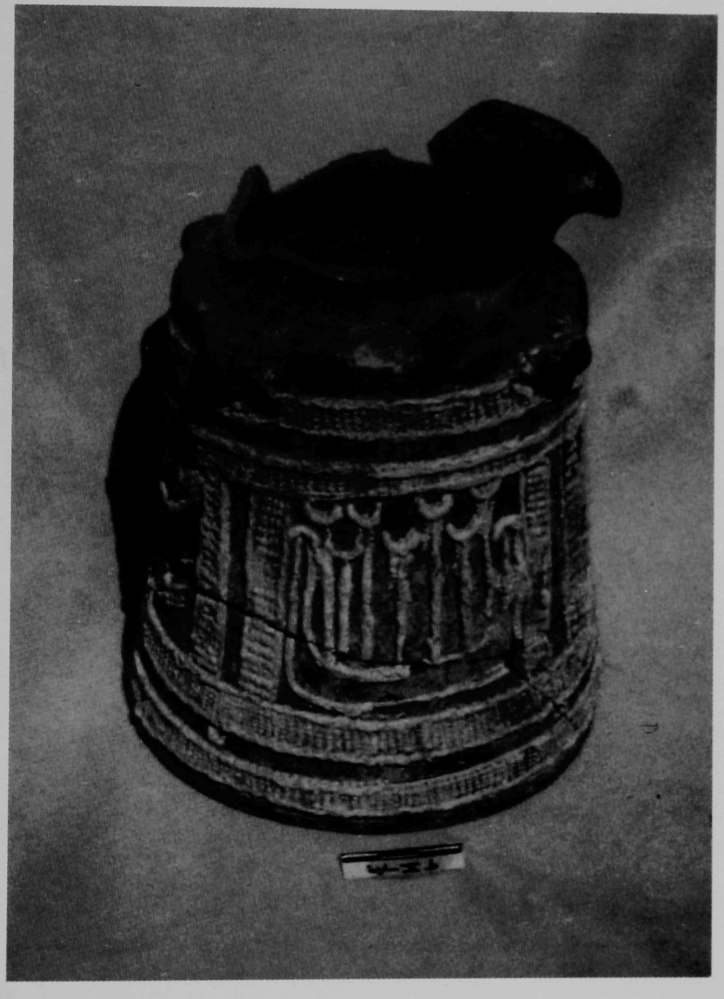


A

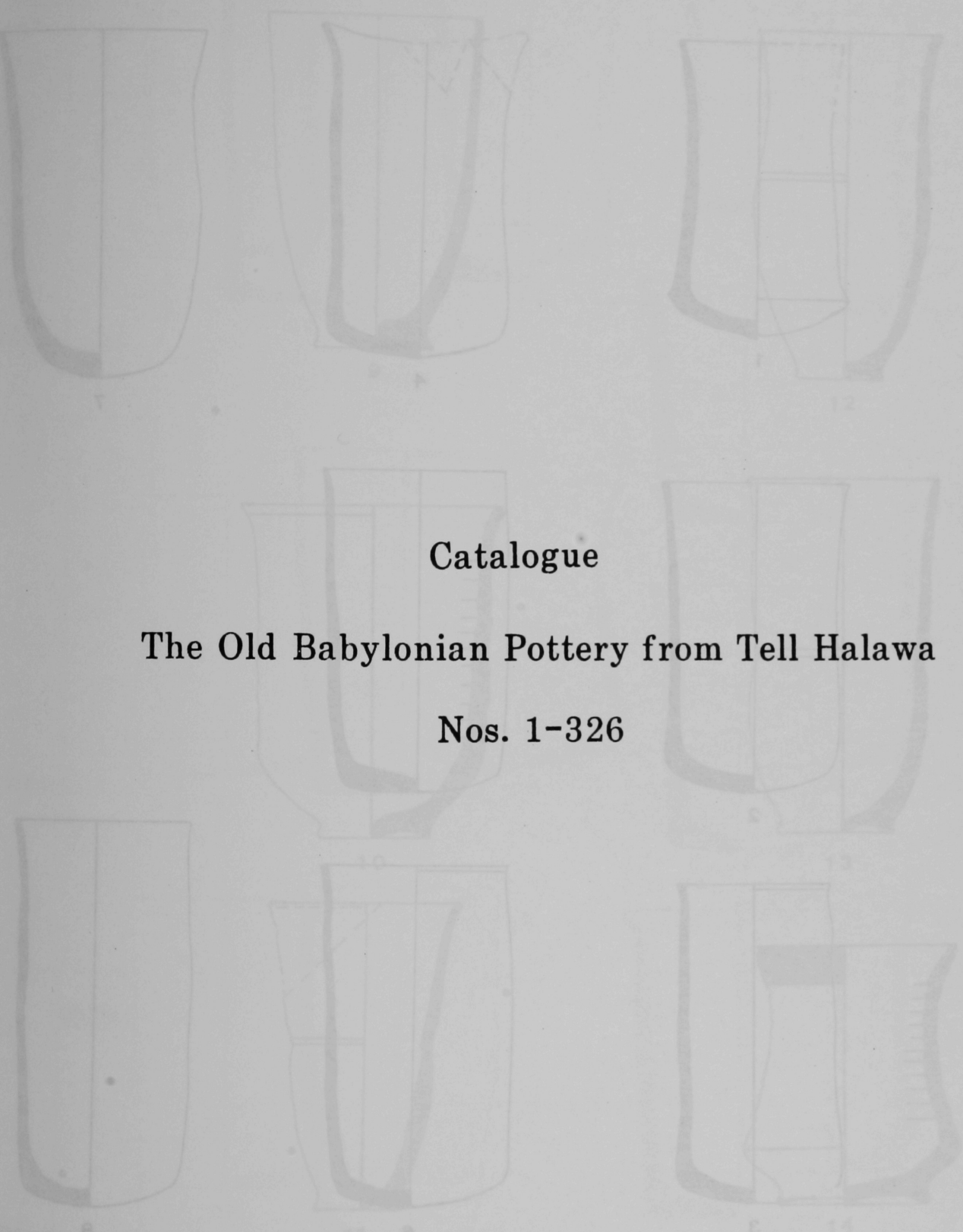


B

Specimen Deep Bowls from (A) Tell al-Zawiyeh and (B) Tell al-Sib. Old Babylonian period.



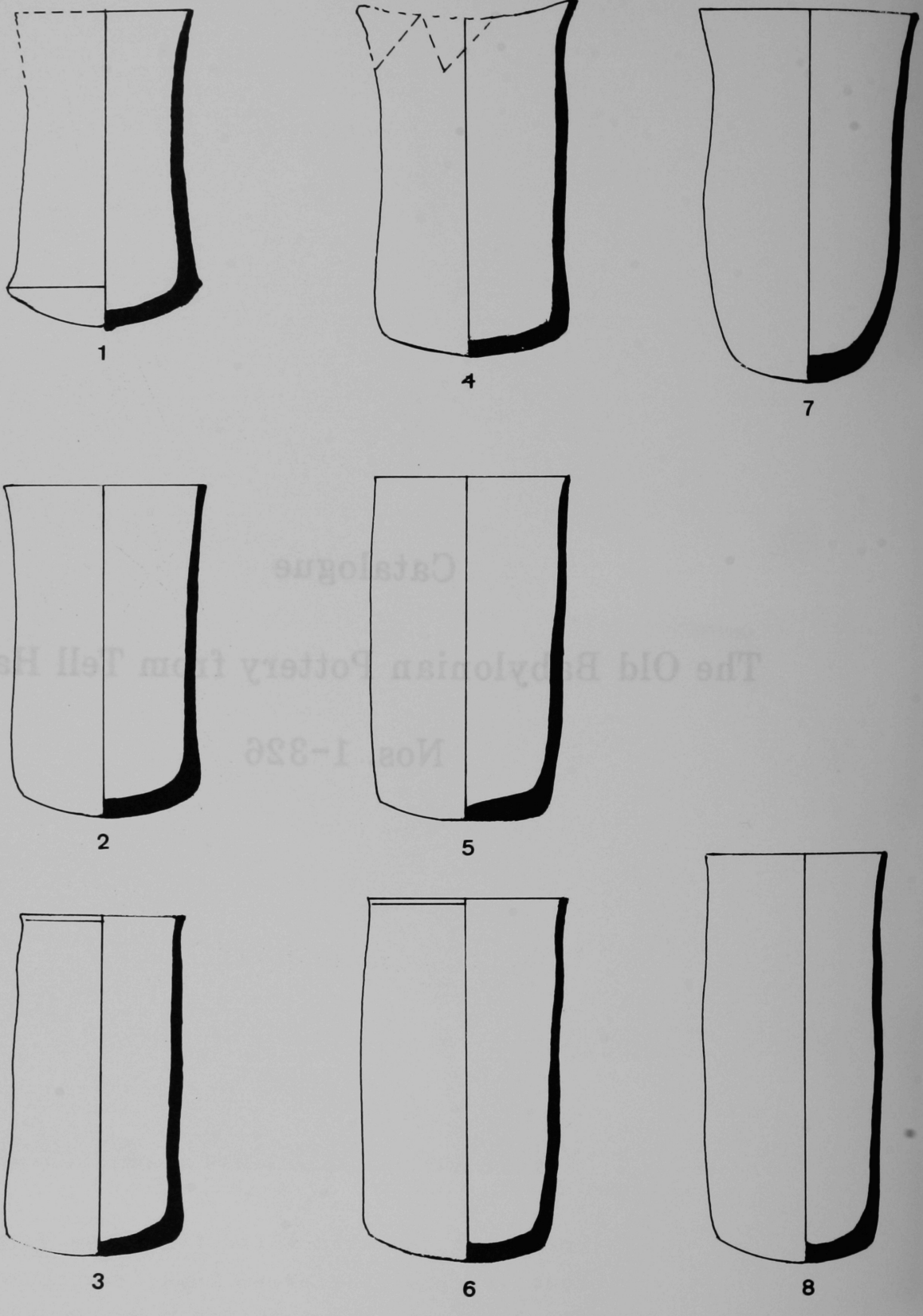
Grey Ware jar with White-filled Decoration and Four vertically-pierced lugs. Tell Suleimah. Old Babylonian period. Field No. 322Sul. IM. 83901. Find-spot: R. 92 (L.II).



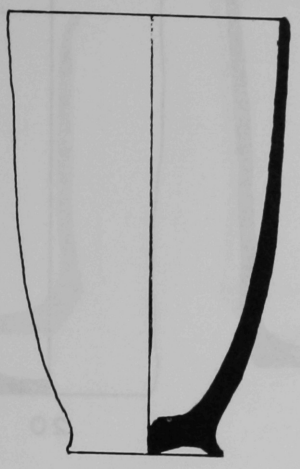
Catalogue

The Old Babylonian Pottery from Tell Halawa

Nos. 1-326



Beakers. 1-8: Small, with convex base (Sc. 1:2).
Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



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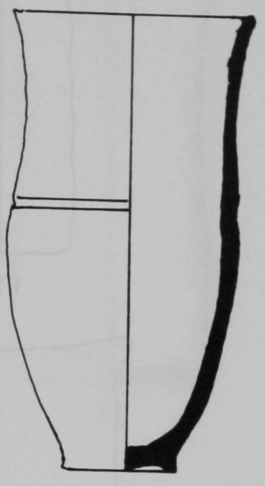

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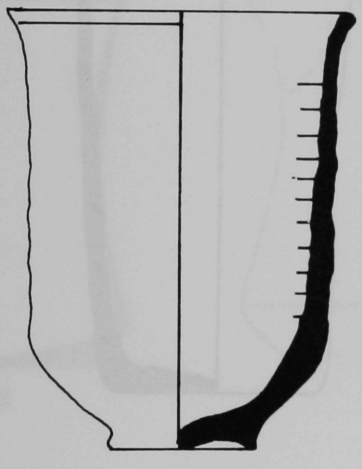

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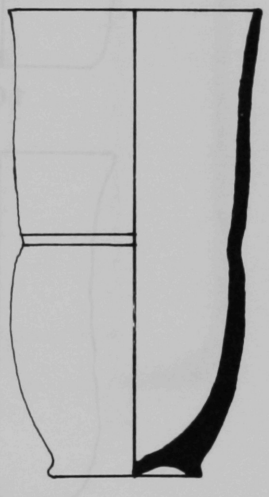

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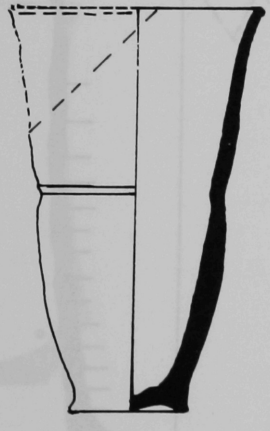

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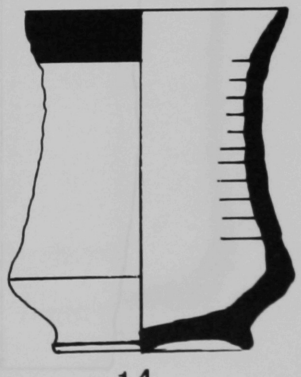

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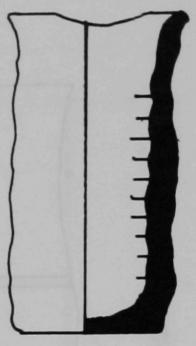
Beakers. 9-14: Small, with ring base (Sc. 1:2).
Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.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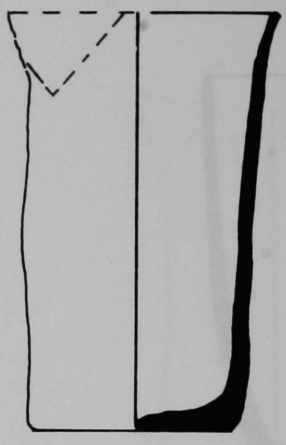
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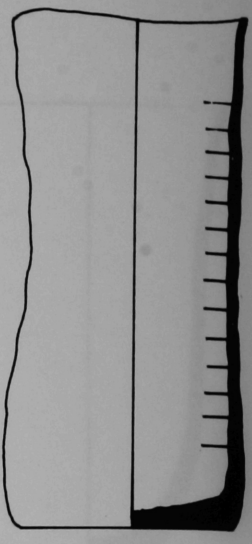
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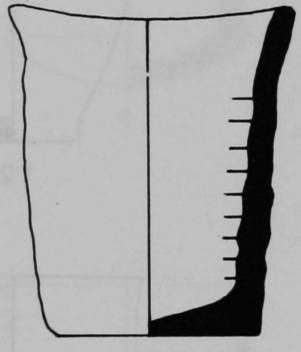
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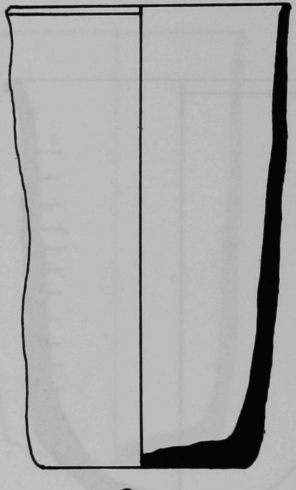
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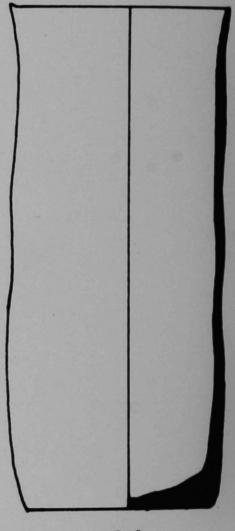
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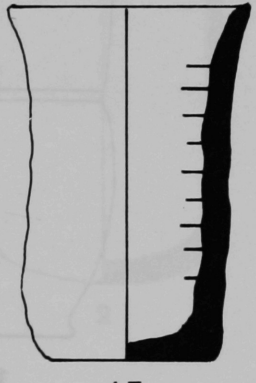
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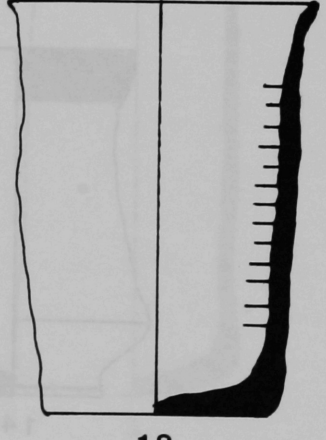
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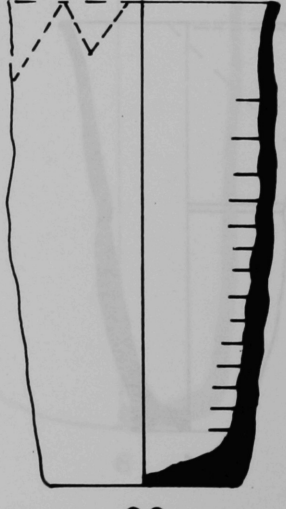
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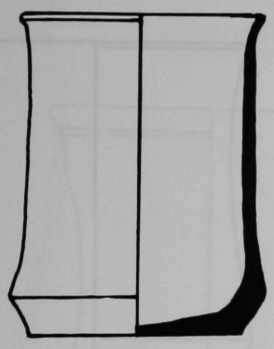
25

Beakers. 15-25: Small, with flat base (Sc. 1:2).
Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



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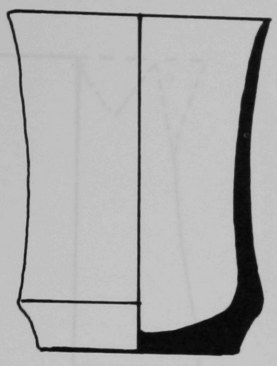

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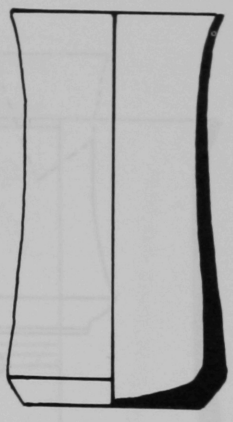

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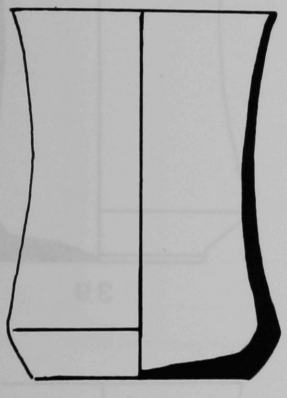

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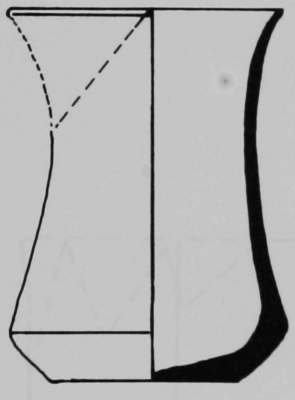

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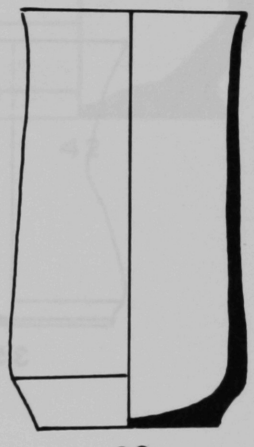

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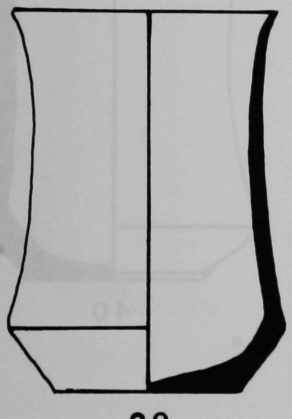

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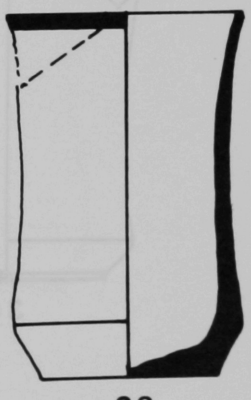

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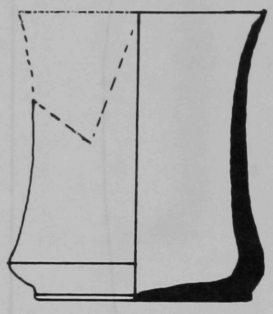
Beakers. **26-33**: Small, with flat base and low carination (Sc. 1:2). Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



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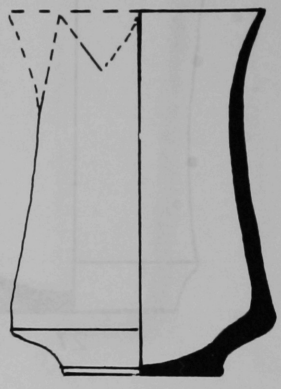

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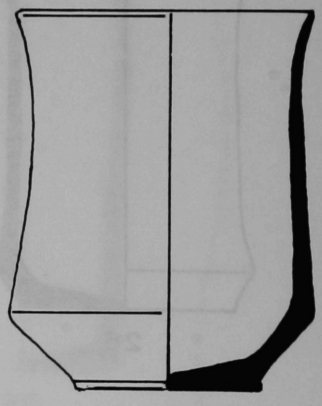

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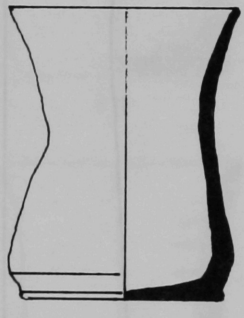

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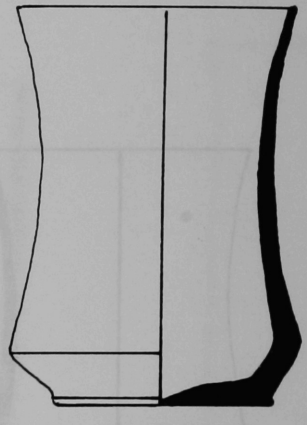

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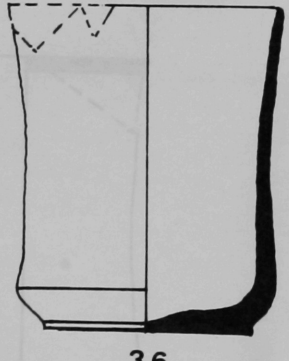

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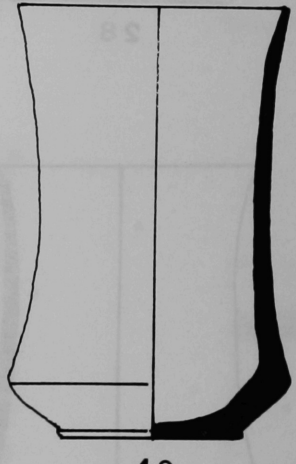
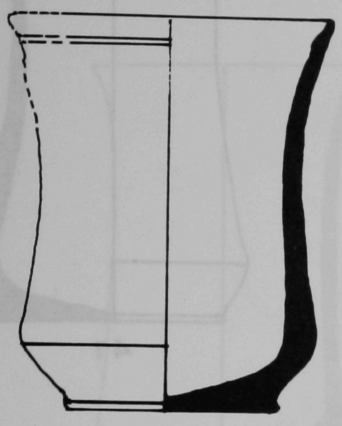


40

Beakers. **34-40**: Small, with disk base and low carination (Sc. 1:2). Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



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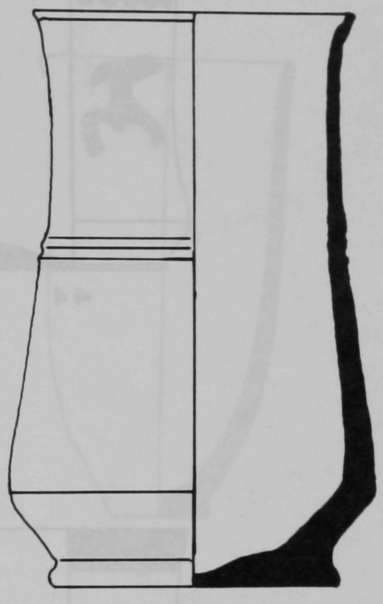

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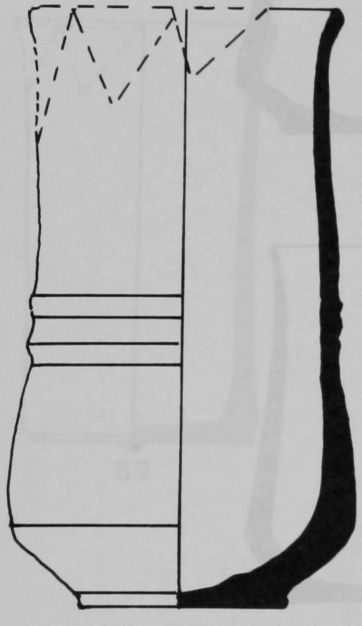
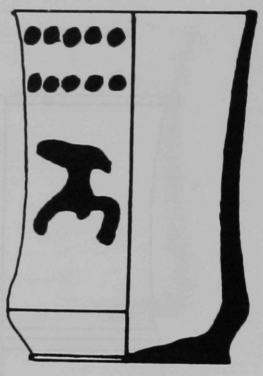


43

Beakers. 41: Small, with disk base (Sc. 1:2).
42-43: Large, with disk base (Sc. 1:2). Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



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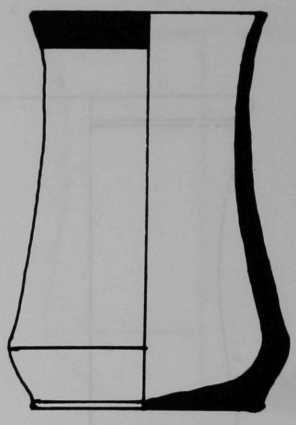

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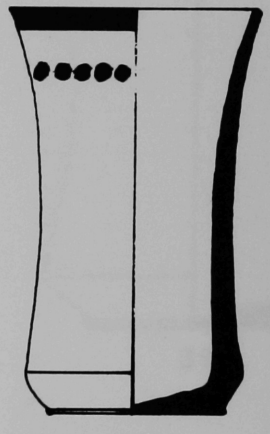

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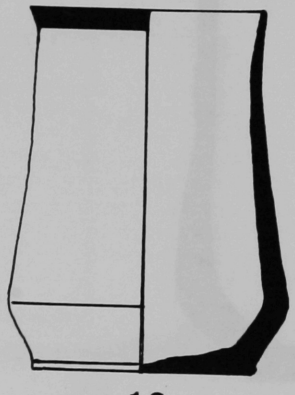

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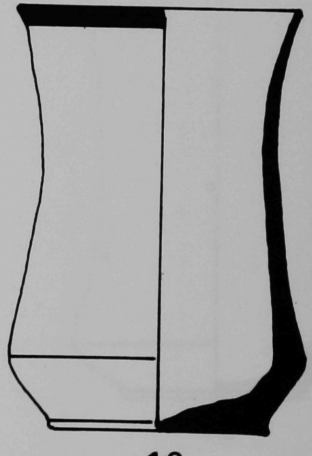

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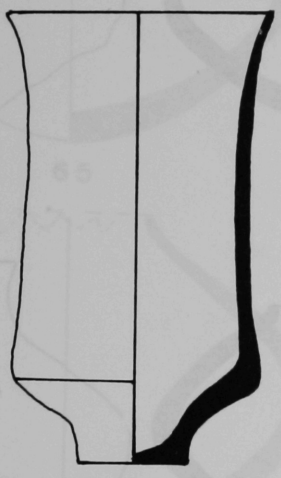
Beakers. **44-49**: Small, with disk base and painted decoration (Sc. 1:2). Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



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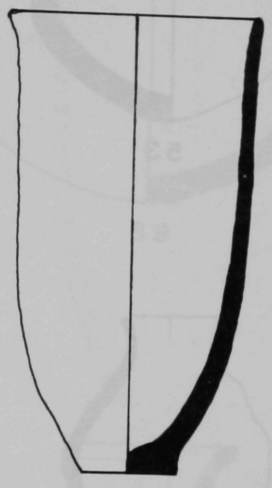
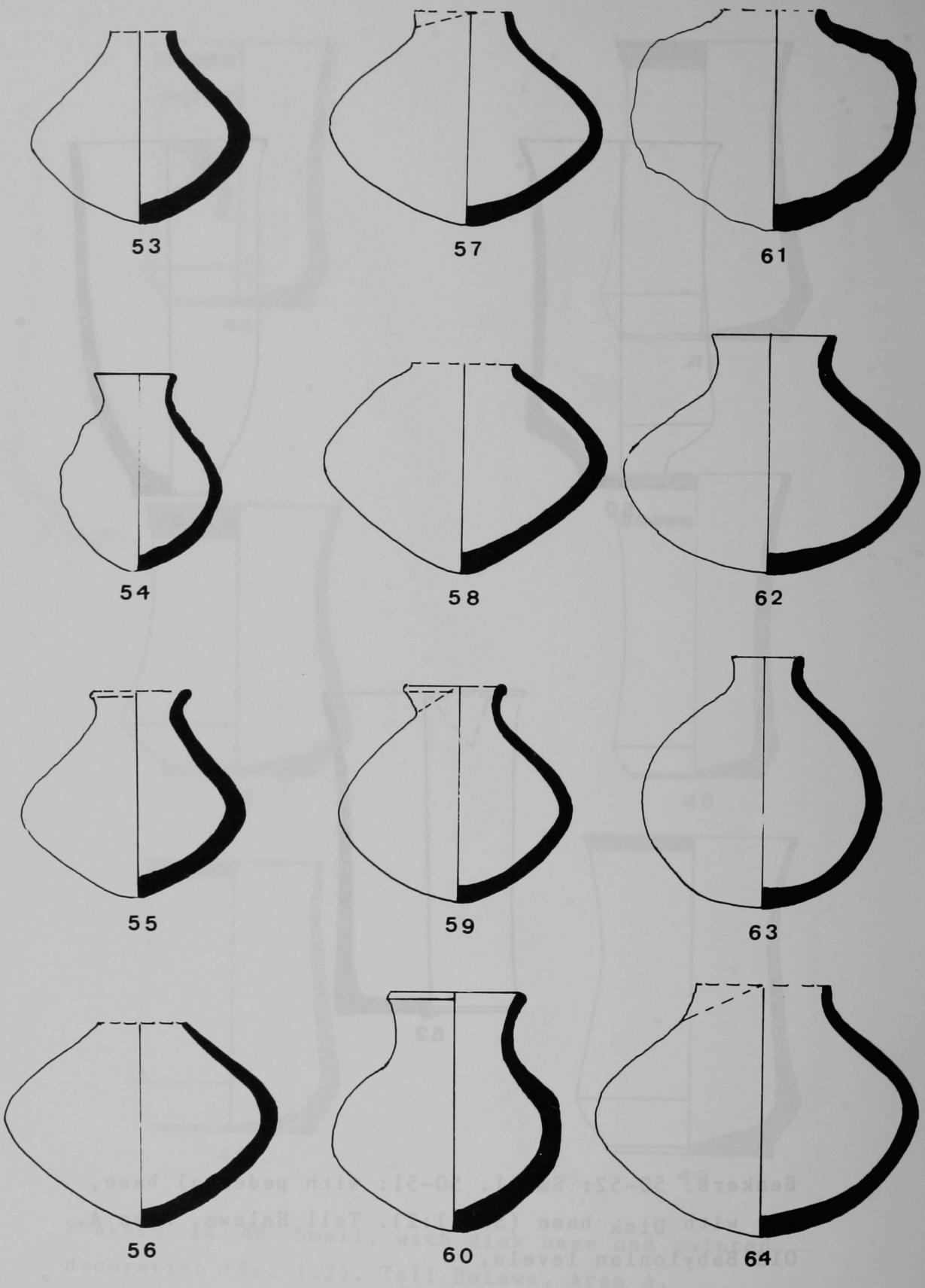


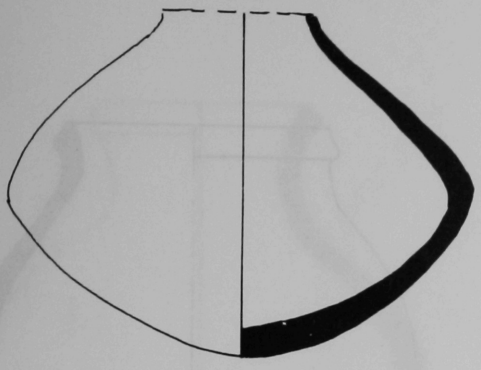
51

52

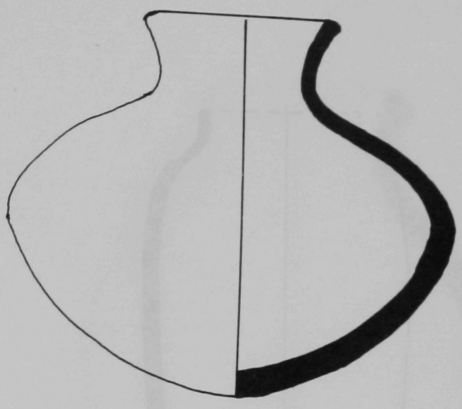
Beakers. 50-52: Small. 50-51: with pedestal base, 52: with Disk base (Sc. 1:2). Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



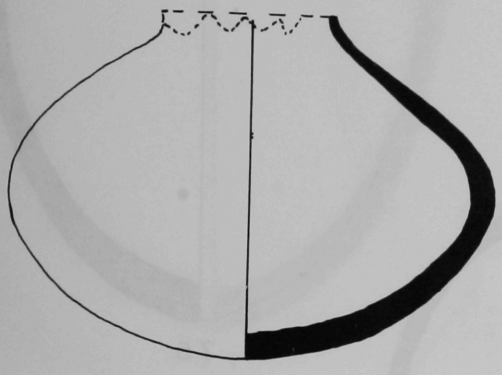
Jars. 53-54: Miniature, with convex base (Sc. 1:2). 55-64: Small, with convex base (Sc. 1:2). Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



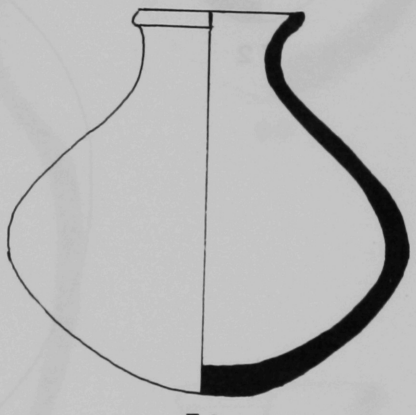
65



69



66



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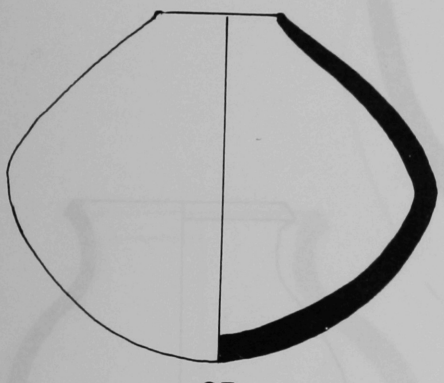
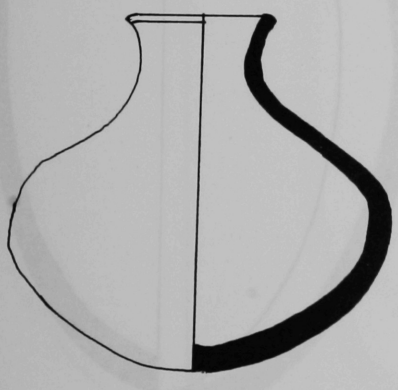
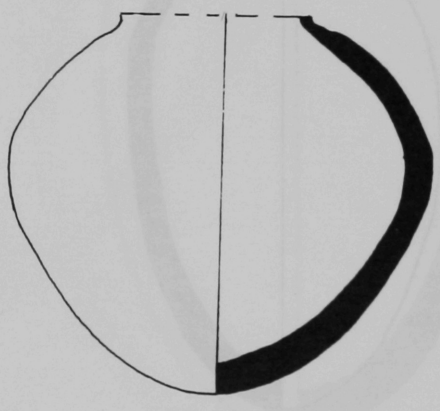


67

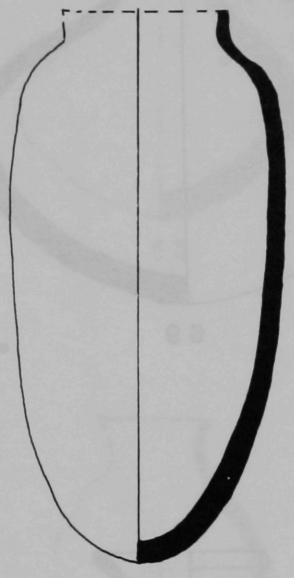


68



71

Jars. 65-71: Small, with convex base (Sc. 1:2).
Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



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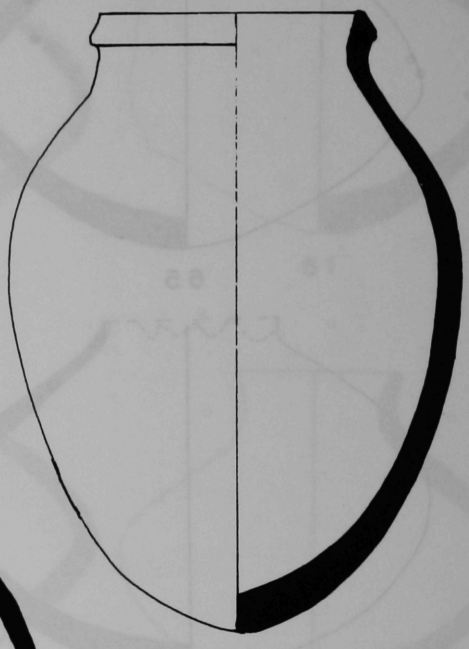
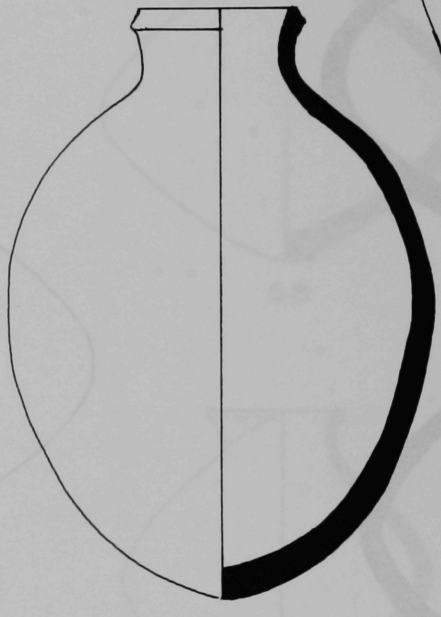
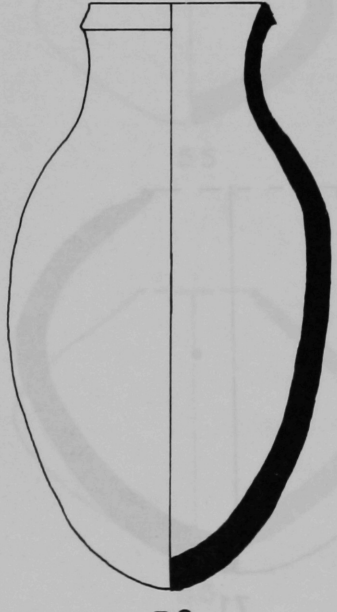


75



74



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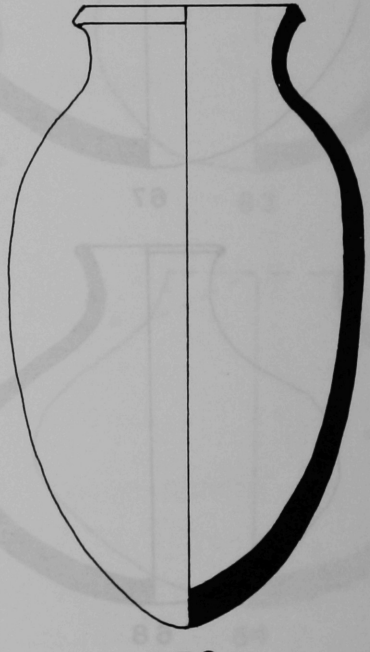
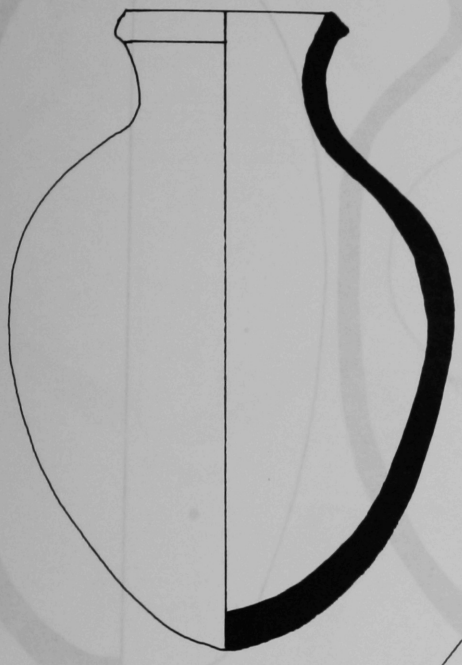


76

Jars. 72-76: Large, with convex base (Sc. 1:4).
Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



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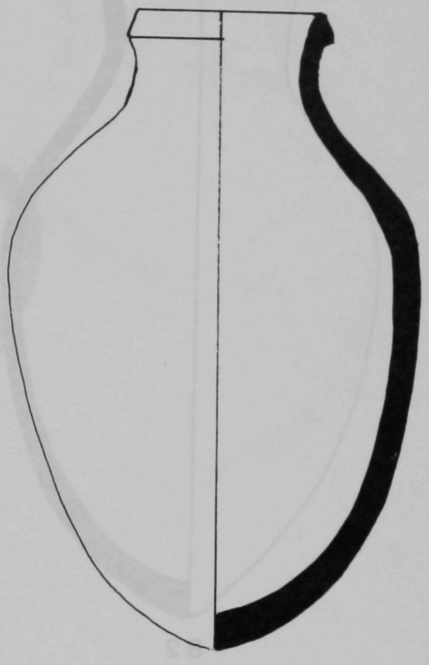

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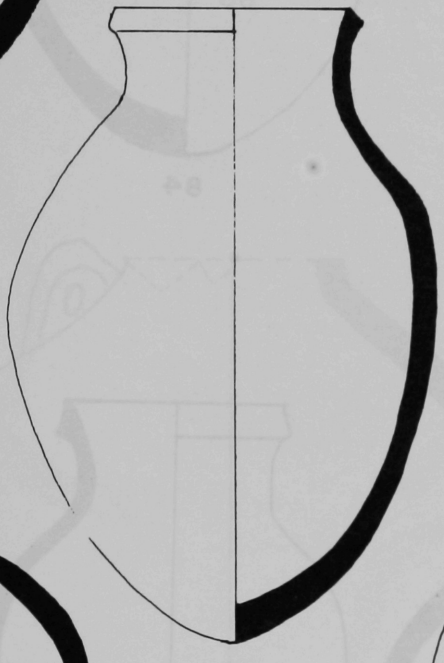
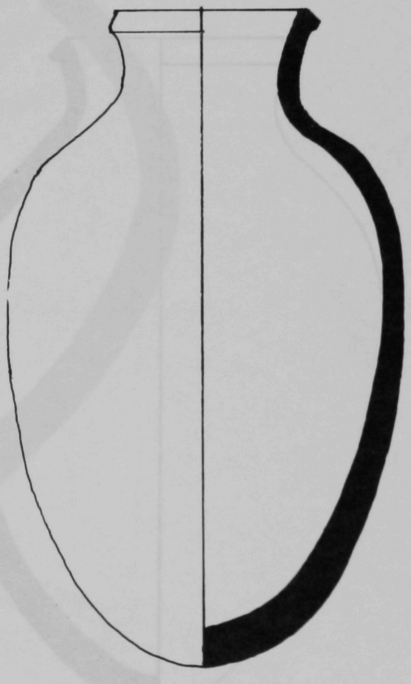


79

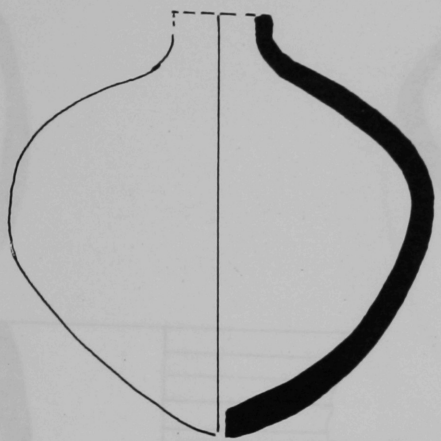
78



81

Jars. 77-81: Large, with convex Base (Sc. 1:4).
Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.

Jars. 82-87: Large, with convex base (Sc. 1:4).
Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



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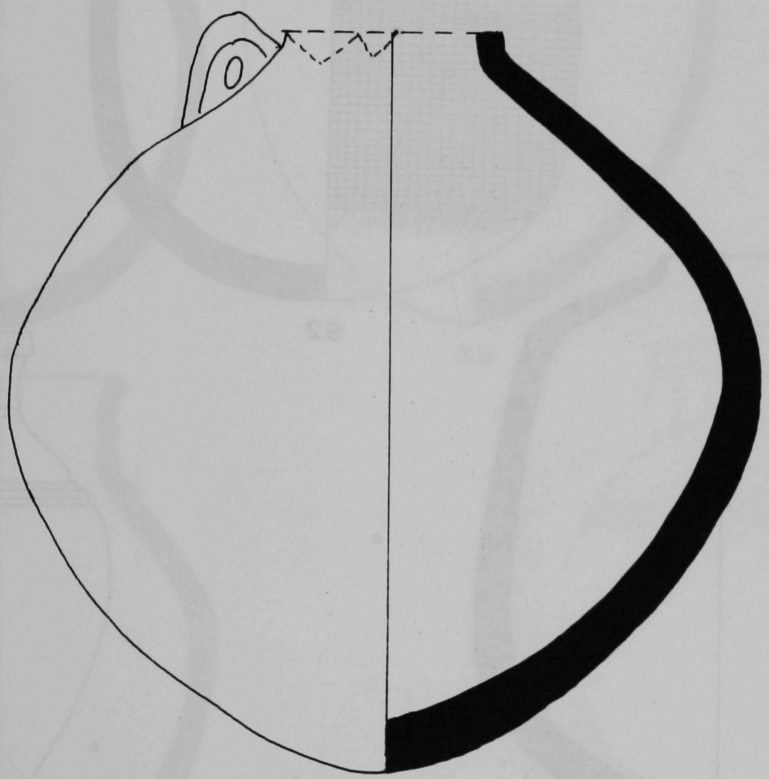
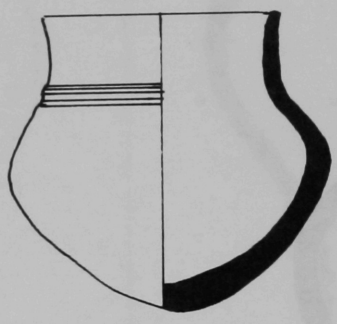


89

Jars. 88: Small, with convex base and perforation (Sc. 1:2). 89: Medium, with convex base (Sc. 1:2). Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



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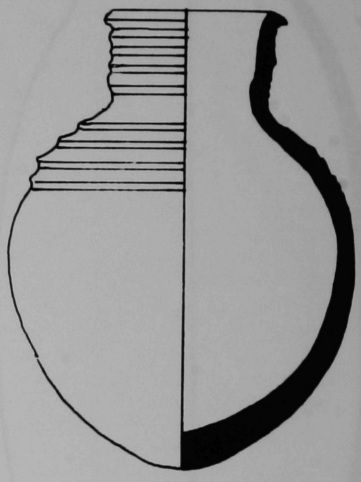
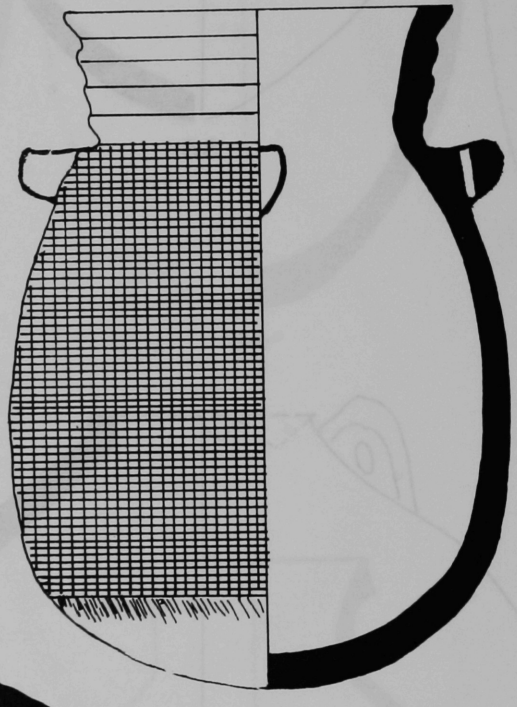
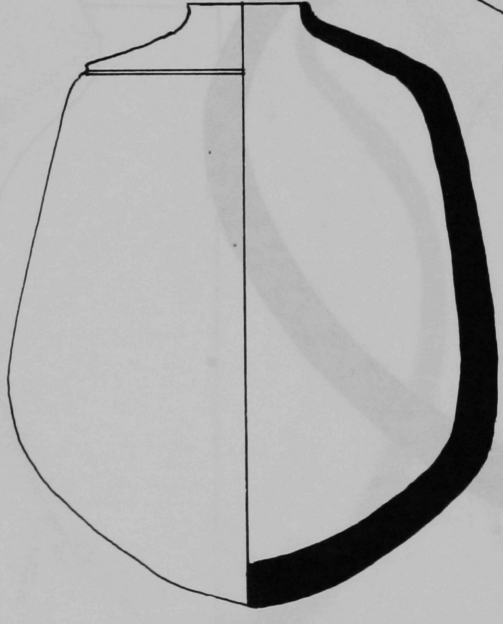


93



92



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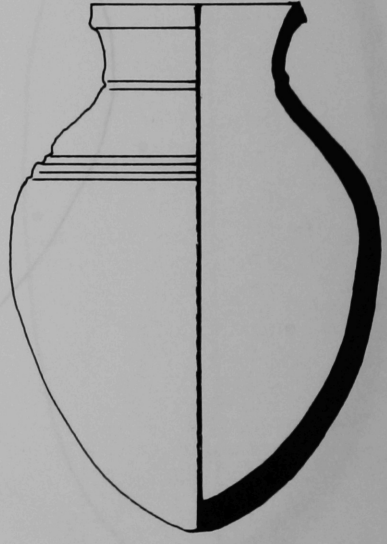
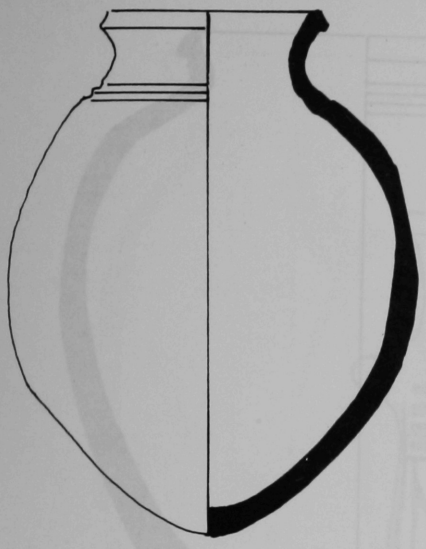


94

Jars. 90: Small, with convex base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:2). 91-94: Medium, with convex base and linear and incised decoration (91-92: Sc. 1:2; 93-94: Sc. 1:4) Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



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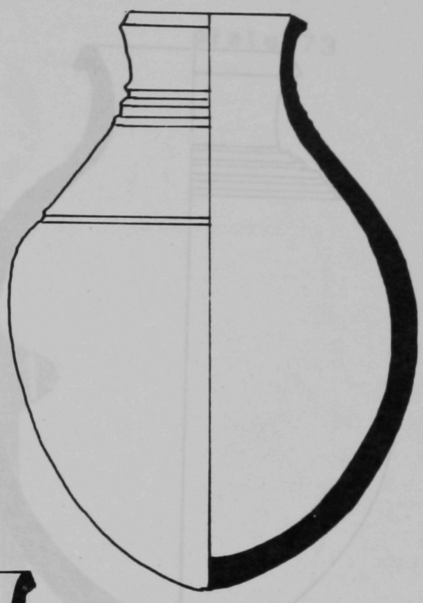

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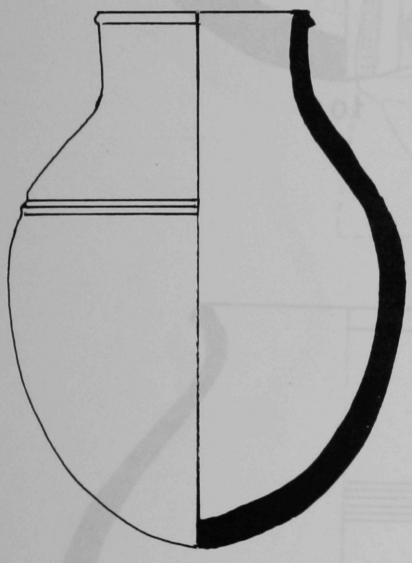
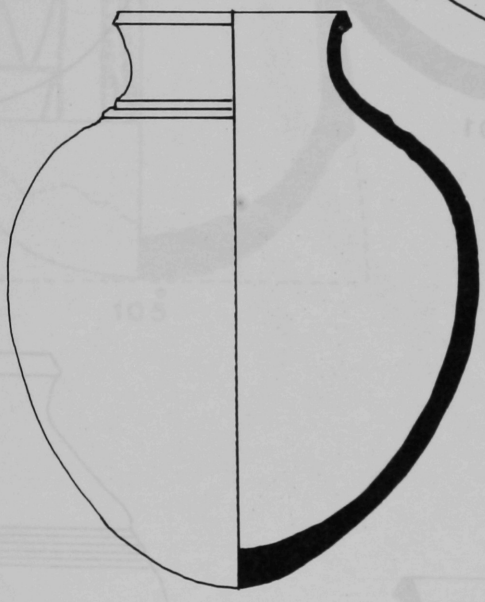
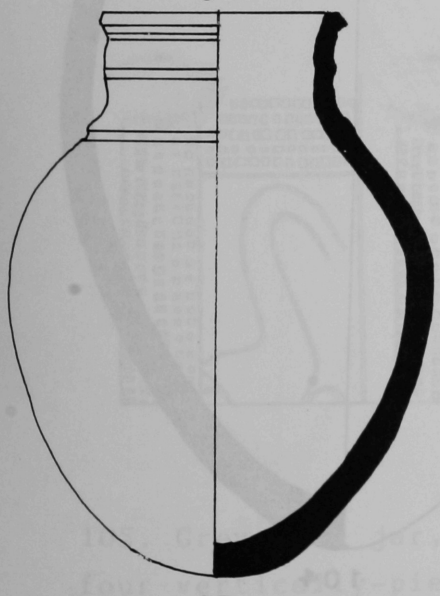


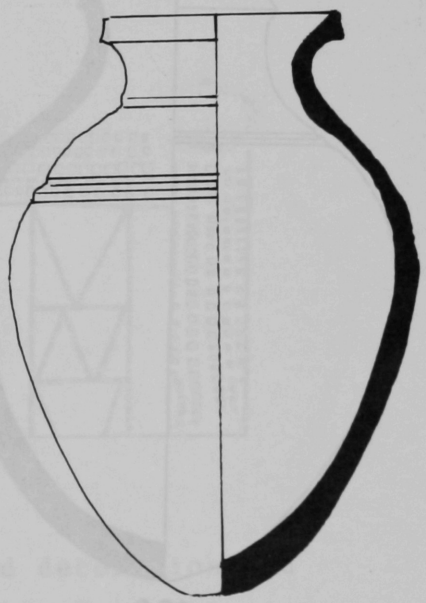
96



98

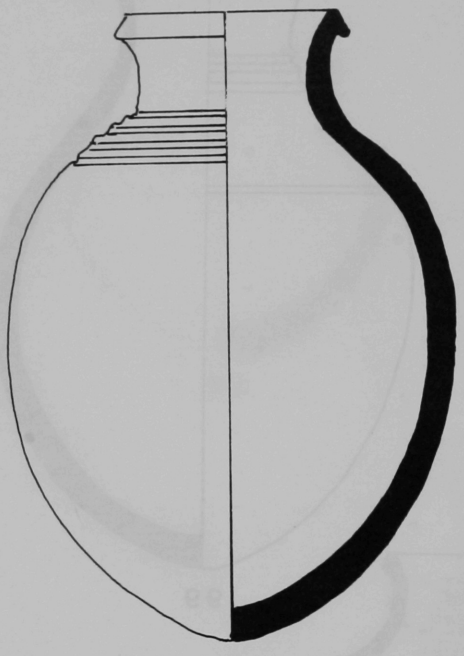


97



100

Jars. 95-100: Large, with convex base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:4). Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



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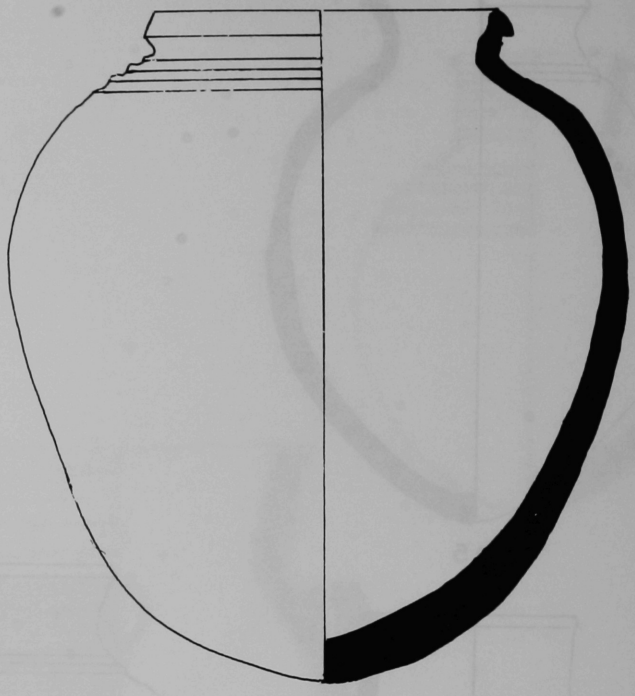
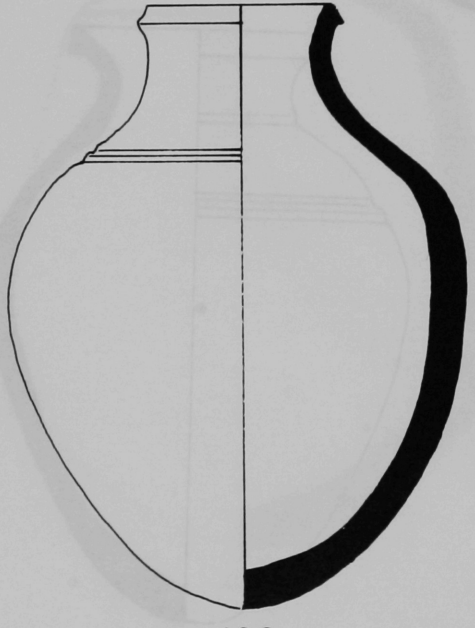


103



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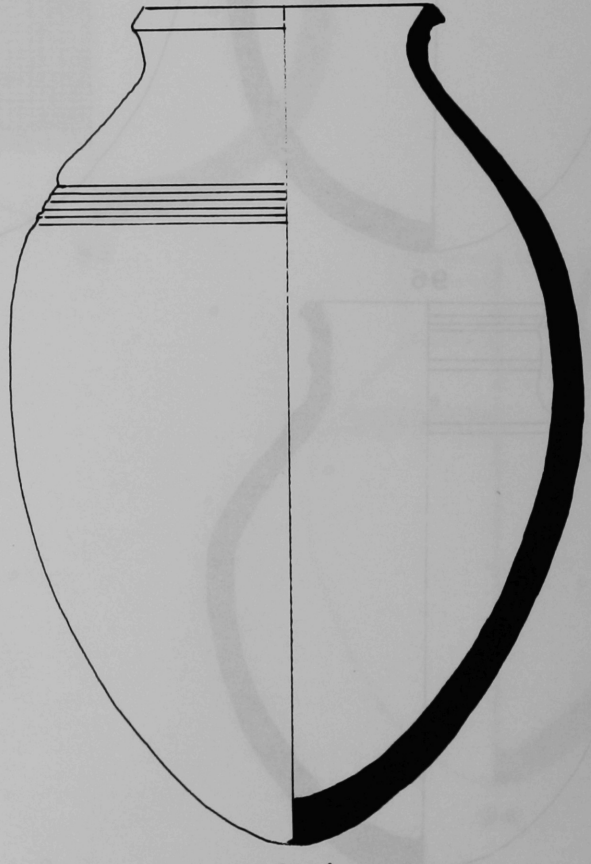
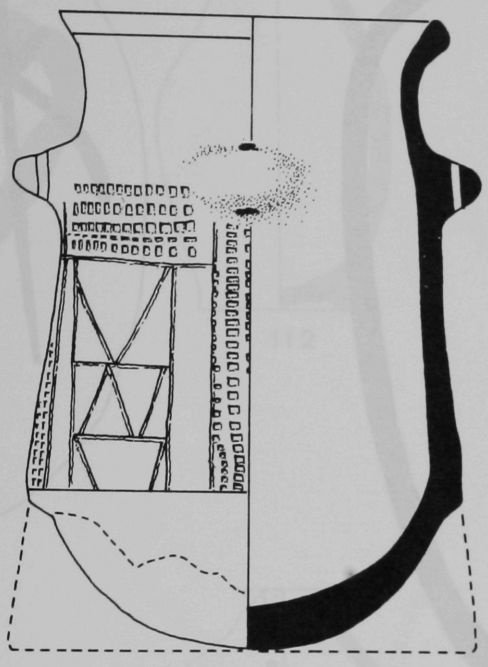
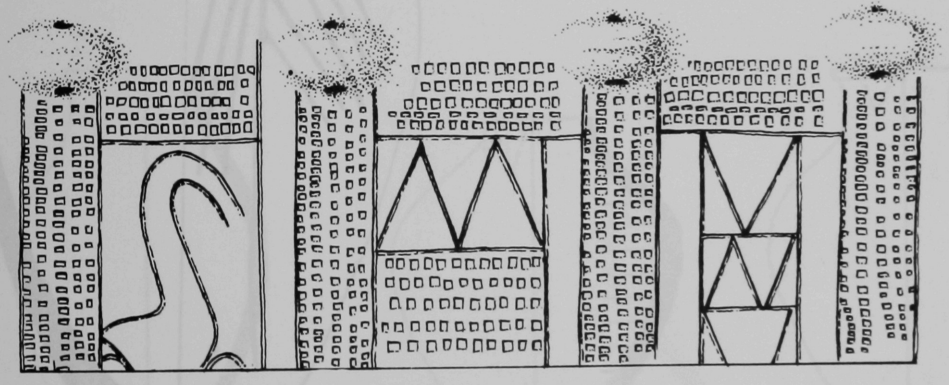


104

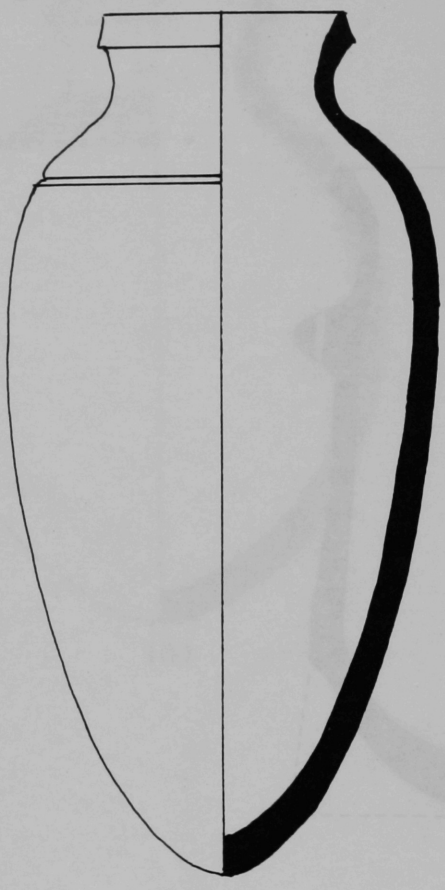
Jars. 101-104: Large, with convex base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:4). Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



105



105. Grey ware jar, with white-filled decoration and four vertically-pierced lugs (Sc. 1:2). Tell Halawa, Area A. Level II (Old Babylonian).

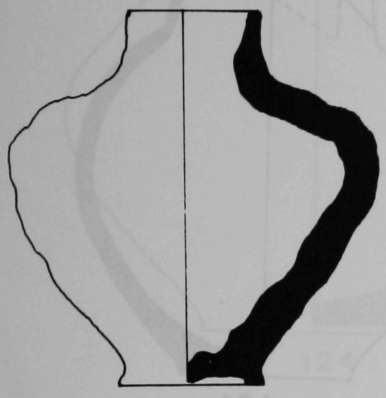


106

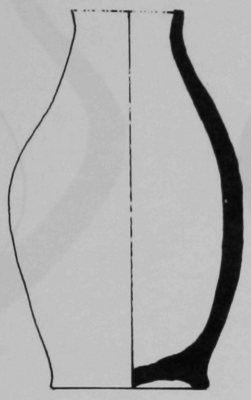
107

108

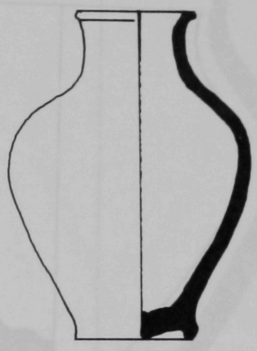
Jars. 106-107: Large, with convex base and linear and painted decoration (Sc. 1:4). Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



109

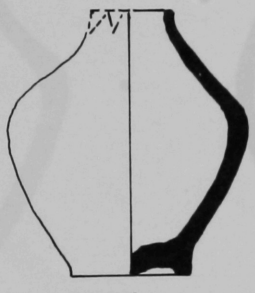


112

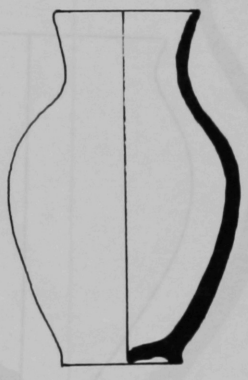


115

110

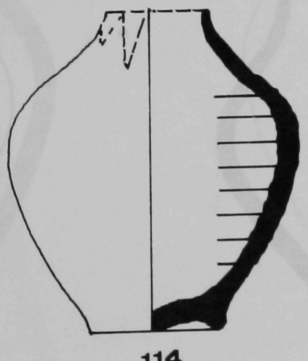


113

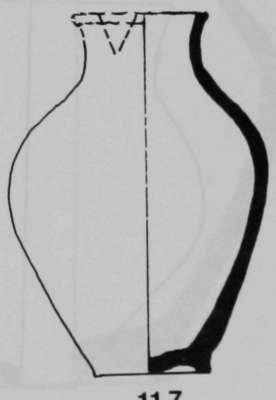


116

111

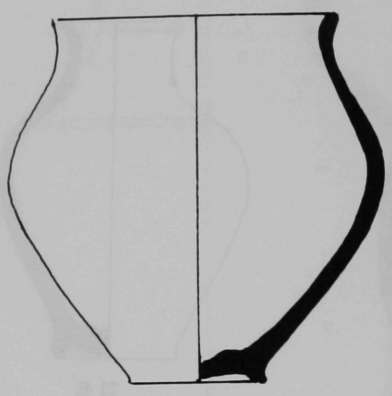


114

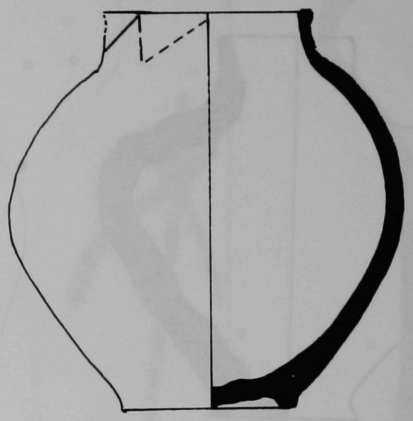


117

Jars. 109: Miniature. with ring base (Sc. 1:1).
110-117: Small, with ring base (Sc. 1:2).
Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



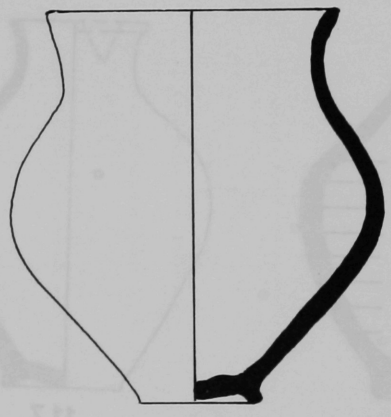
118



121

119

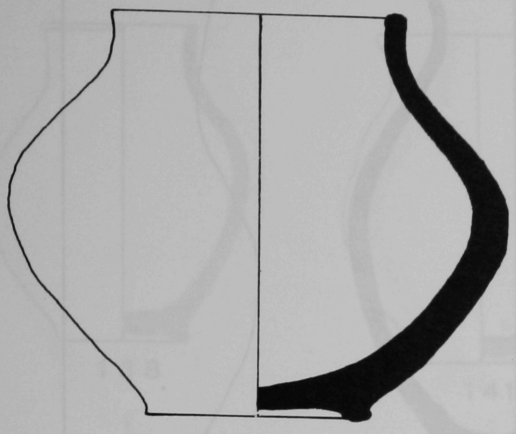
122



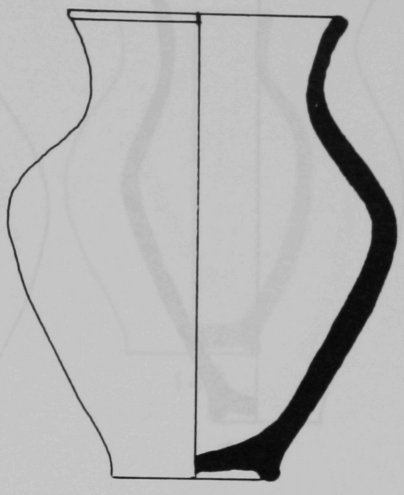
120

123

Jars. 118-123: Small, with ring base (Sc. 1:2).
Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



124



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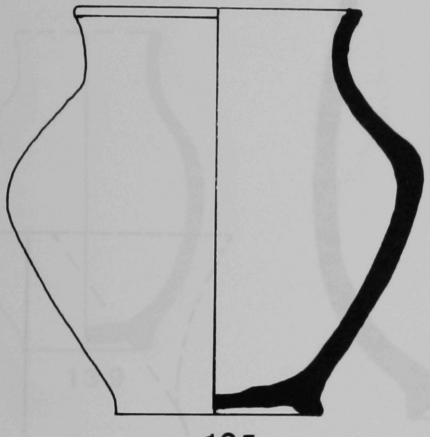


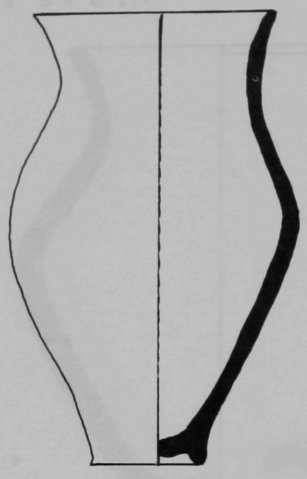
125

128

126

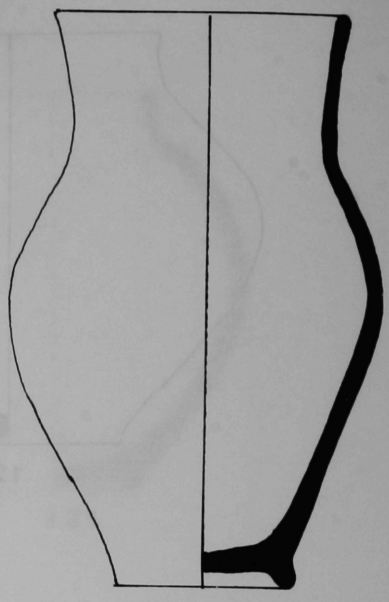
129

Jars. 124-129: Small, with ring base (Sc. 1:2).
Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



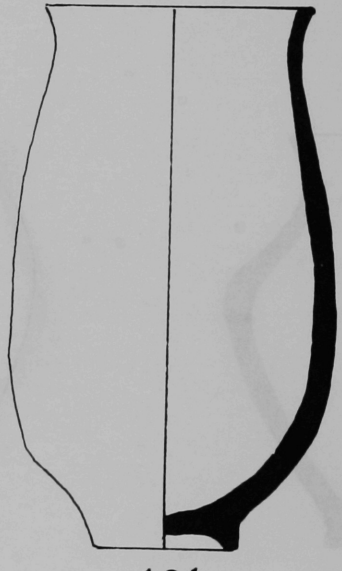
130

133

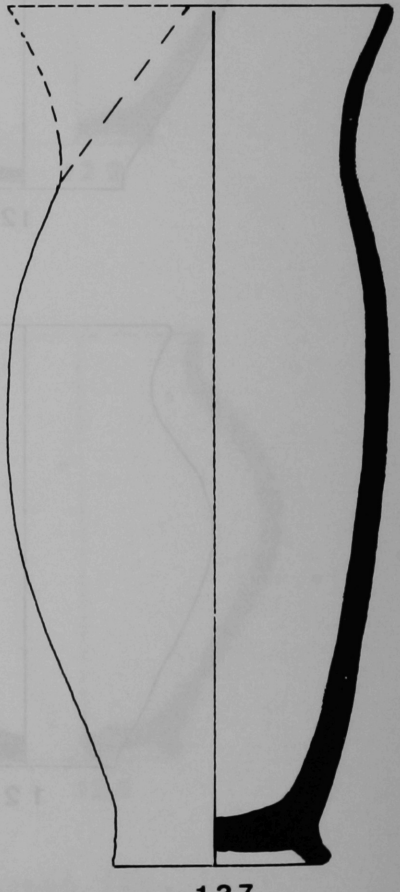


136

131

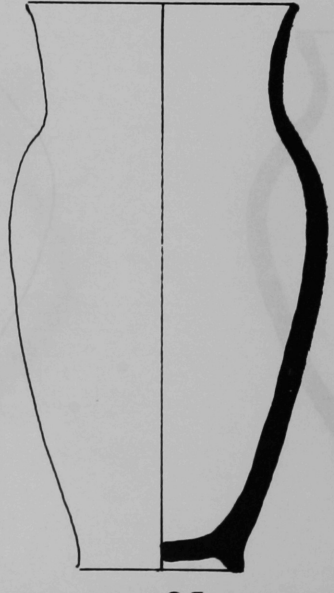


134



137

132

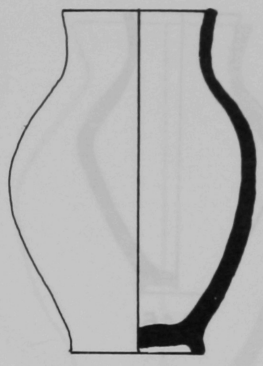


135

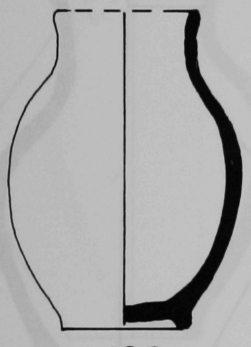
Jars. 130-133: Small, with ring base (Sc. 1:2).
134-137: Medium, with ring base (Sc. 1:2).
Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.

138

141

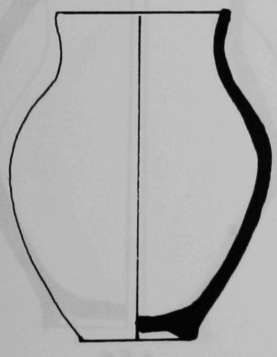


143

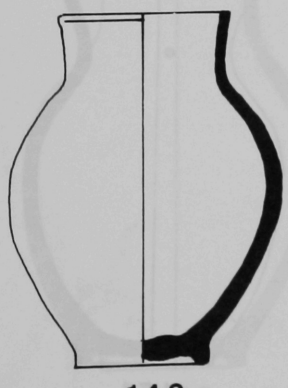


139

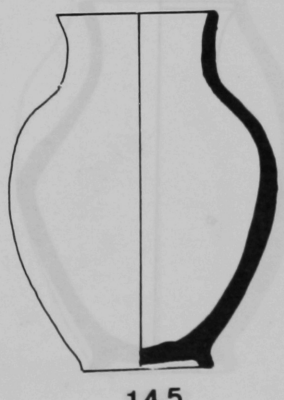
144



140

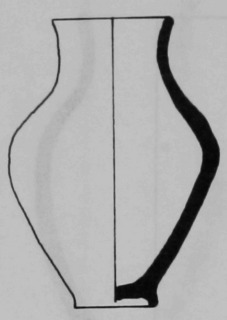


142



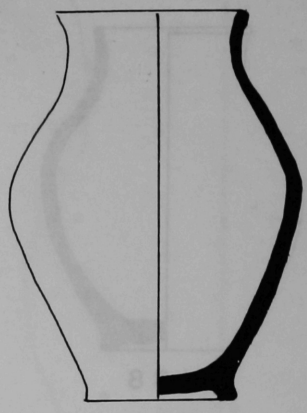
145

Jars. 138-145: Medium, with ring base (Sc. 1:4). Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.

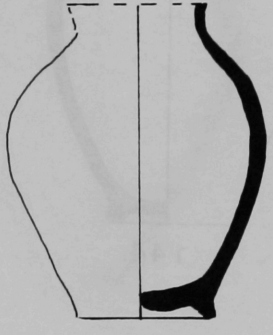


146

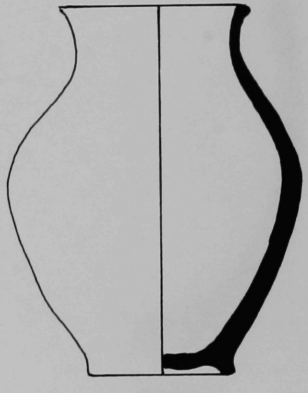
149



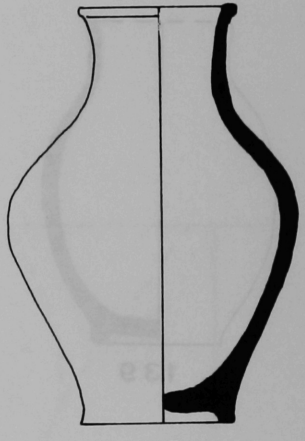
152



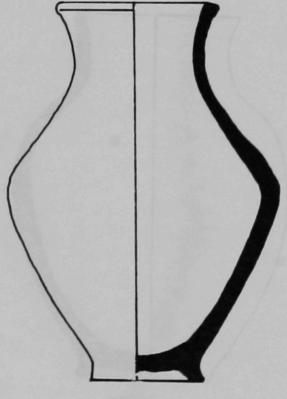
147



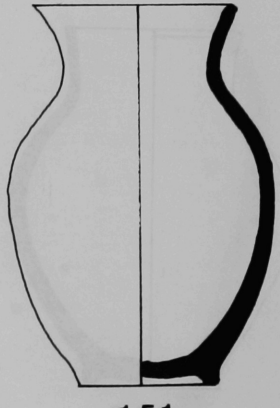
150



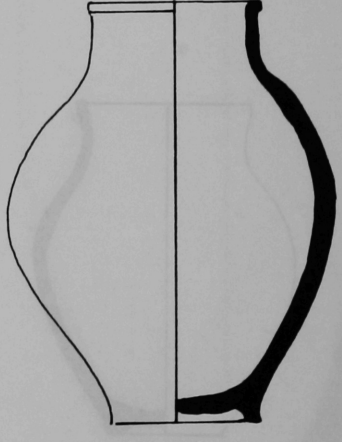
153



148

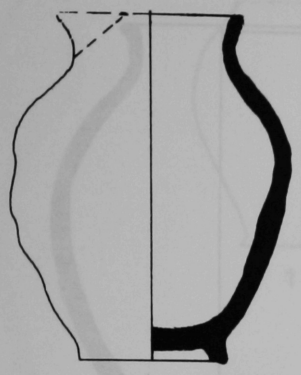


151

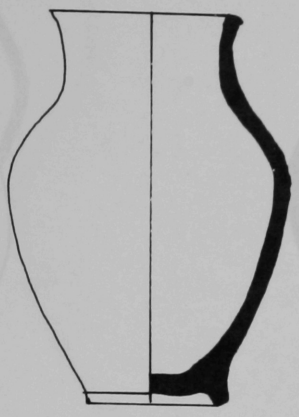


154

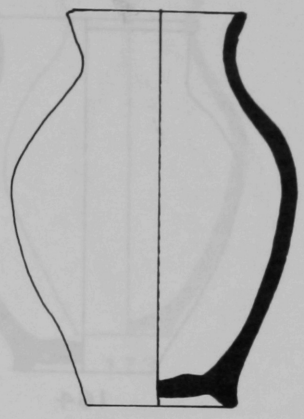
Jars. 146-154: Medium, with ring base (Sc. 1:4).
Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



155

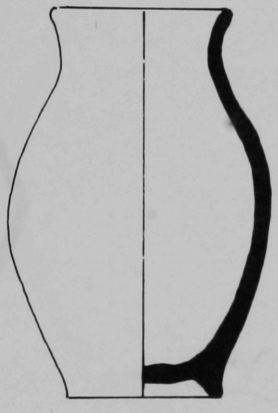


158



161

156



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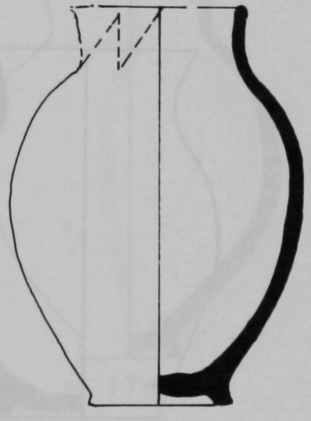
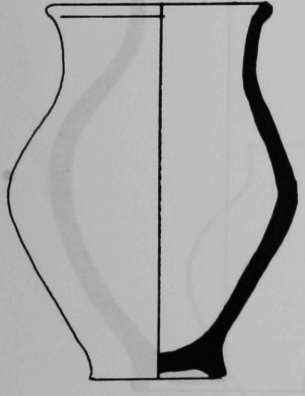
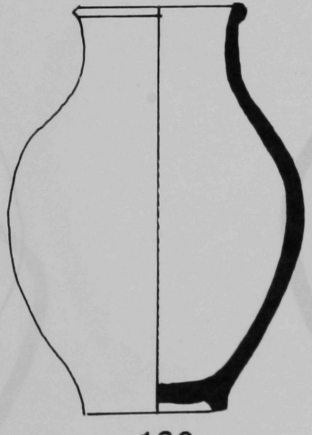


162



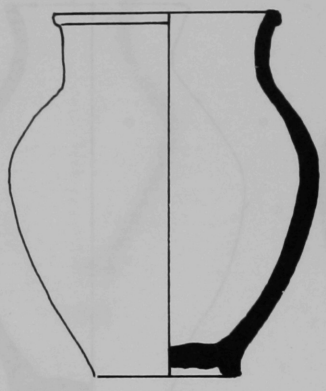
157



160

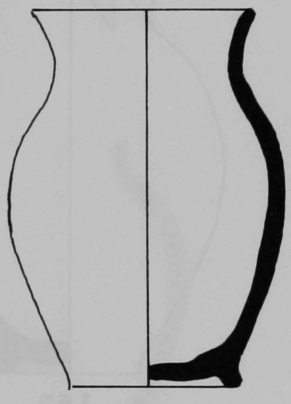
163

Jars. 155-163: Medium, with ring base (Sc. 1:4). Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



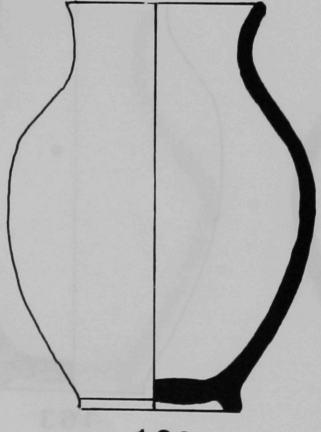
164

167

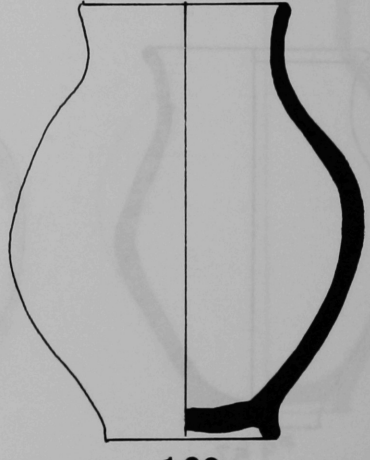


165

168



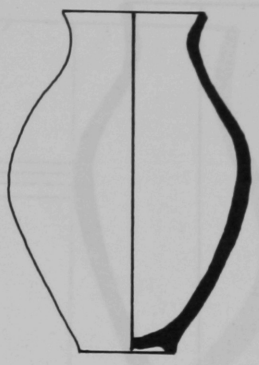
166



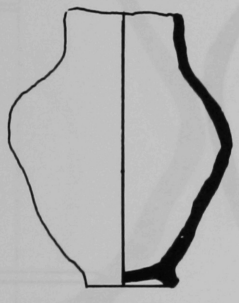
169

Jars. 164-169: Medium, with ring base (Sc. 1:4). Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.

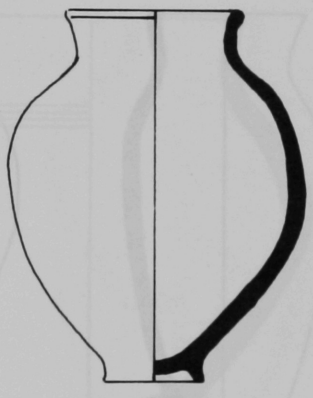
170



173

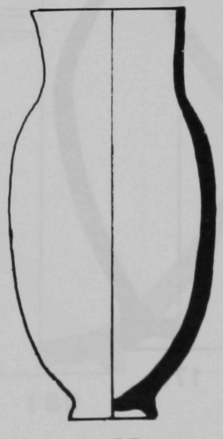


171



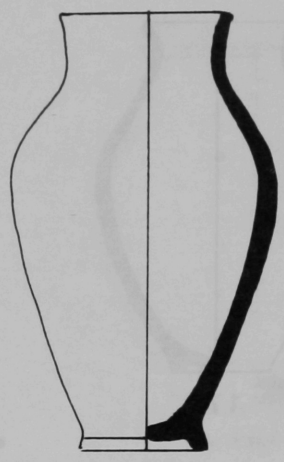
174

172

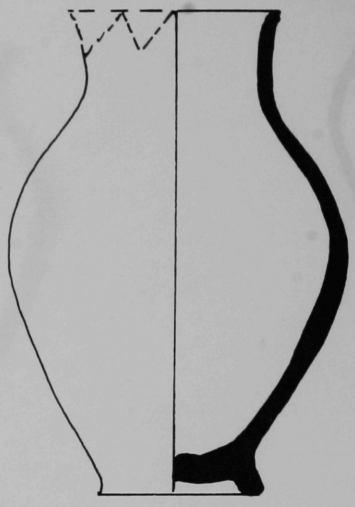


175

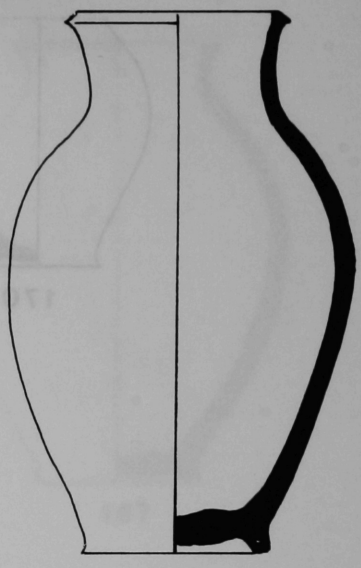
Jars. 170-175: Medium, with ring base (Sc. 1:4).
Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



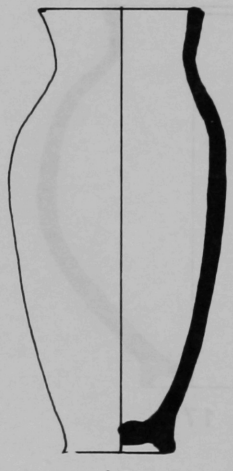
176



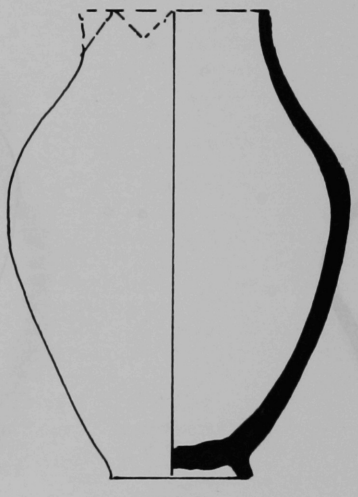
179



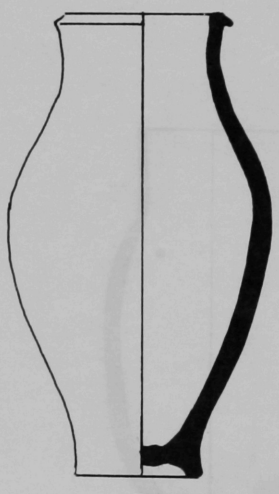
182



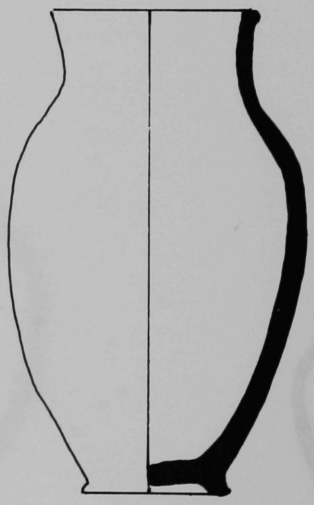
177



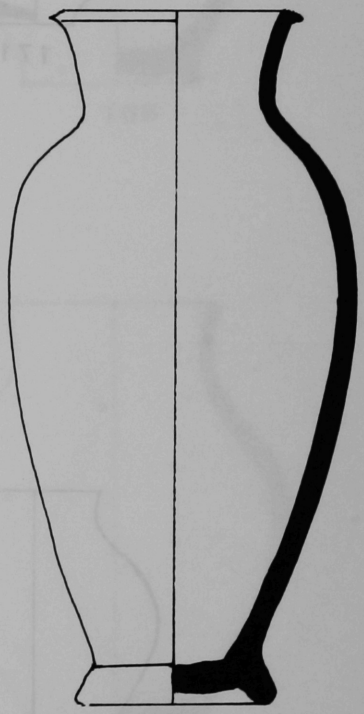
180



178

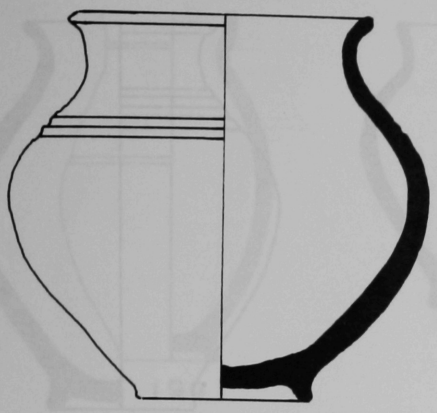


181

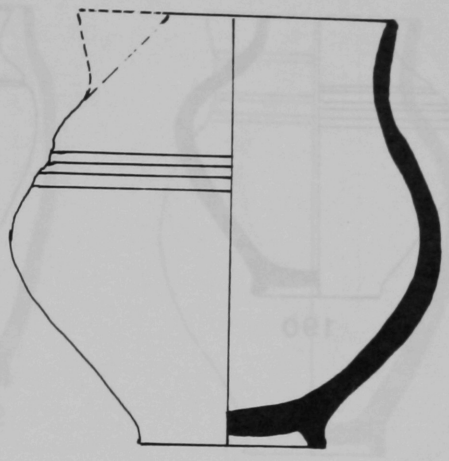


183

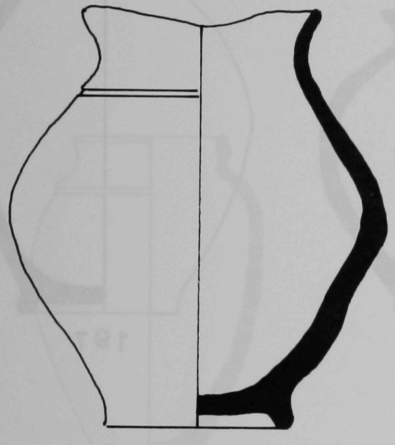
Jars. 176-181: Medium, with ring base (Sc. 1:4). 182-183: Large, with ring base (Sc. 1:4). Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



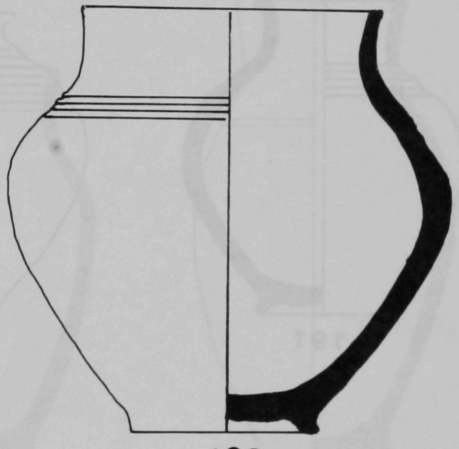
184



187

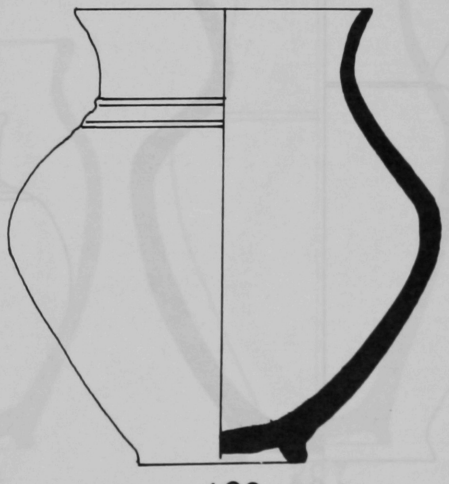


185



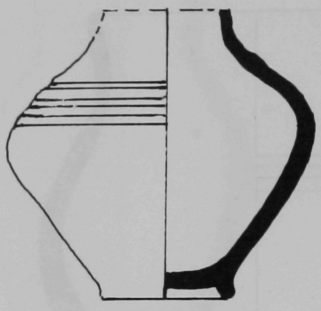
188

186

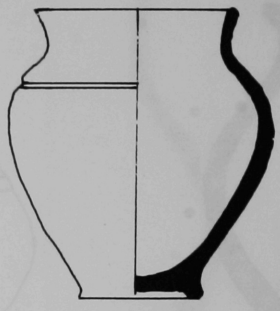


189

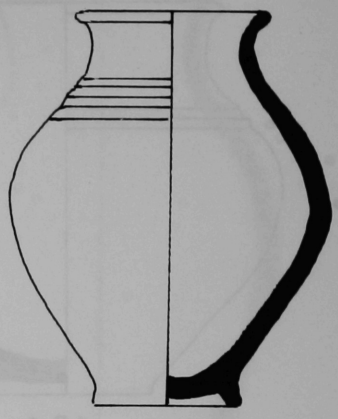
Jars. 184-189: Small, with ring base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:2). Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



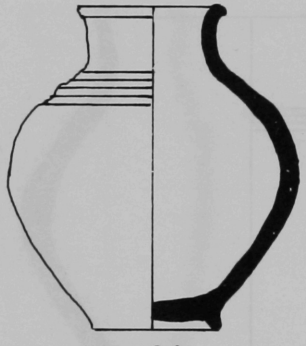
190



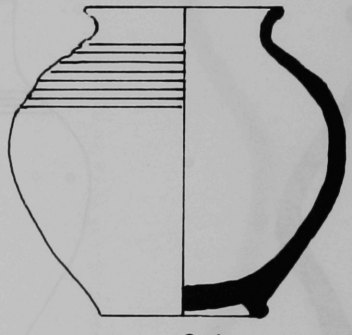
193



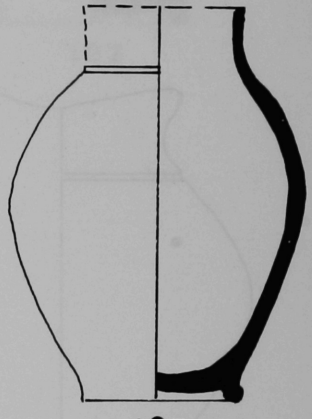
196



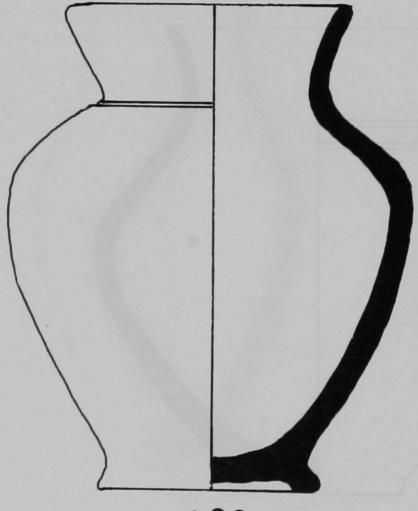
191



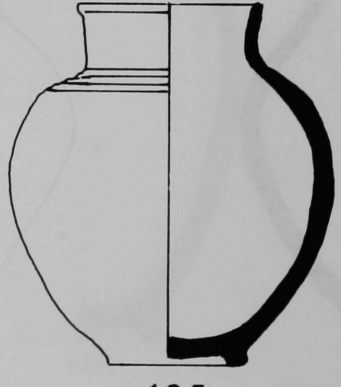
194



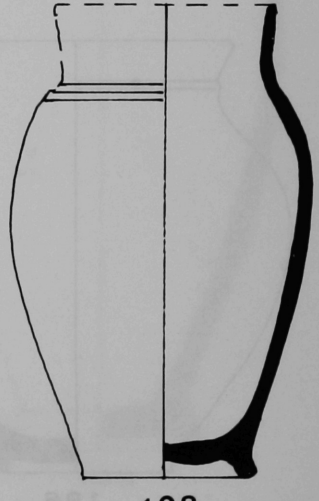
197



192

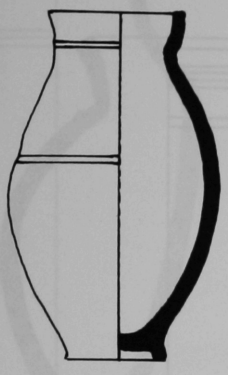


195



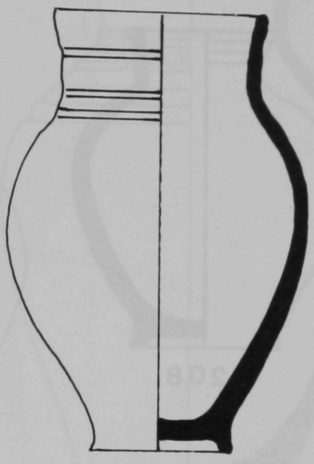
198

Jars. 190-192: Small, with ring base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:2). 193-198: Medium, with ring base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:4). Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.

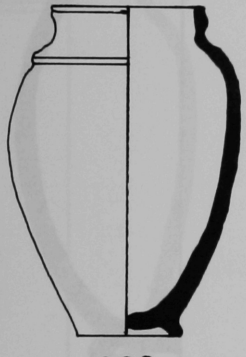


199

202



205



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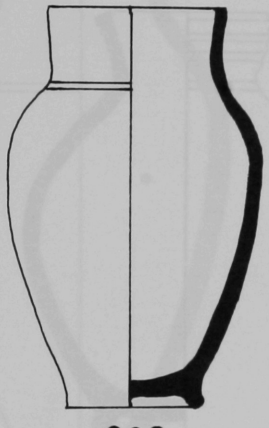

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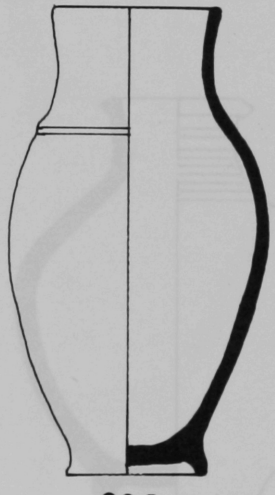

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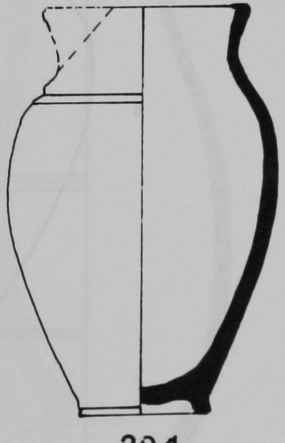
201



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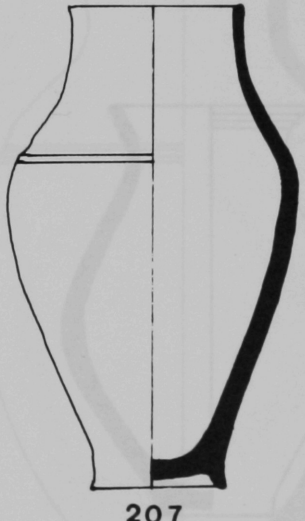
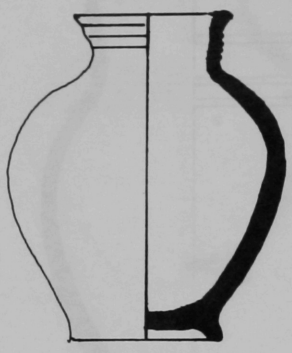
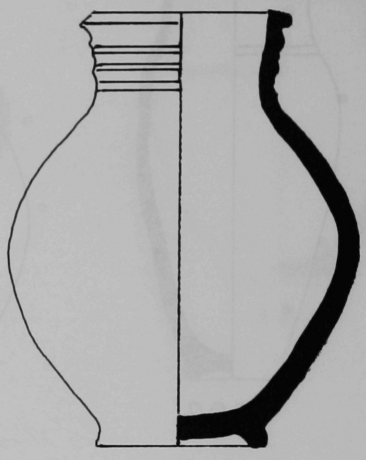


207

Jars. 199-207 : Hedium, with ring base and linear decoration (Sc. 1 : 4) .
Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



208



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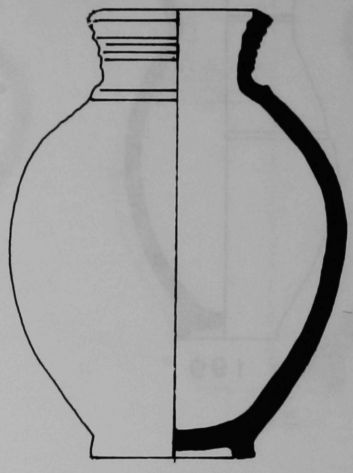

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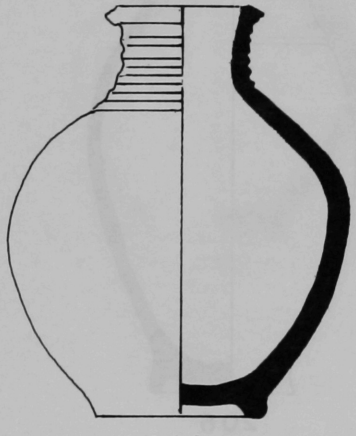

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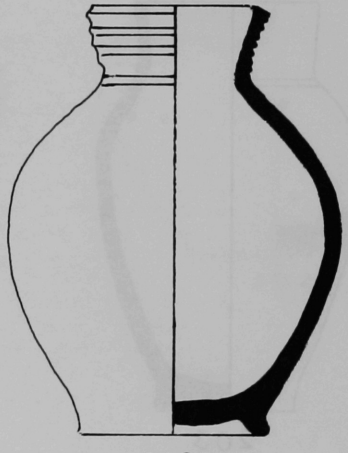

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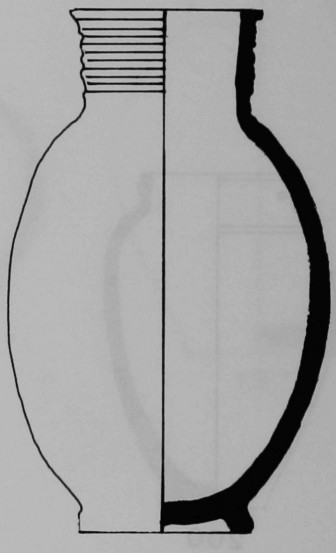
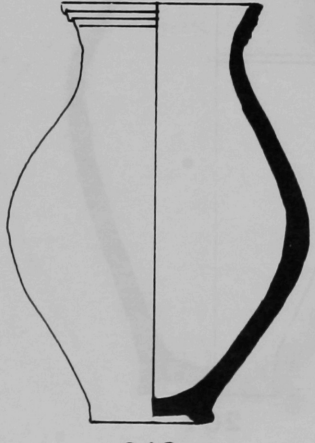


214



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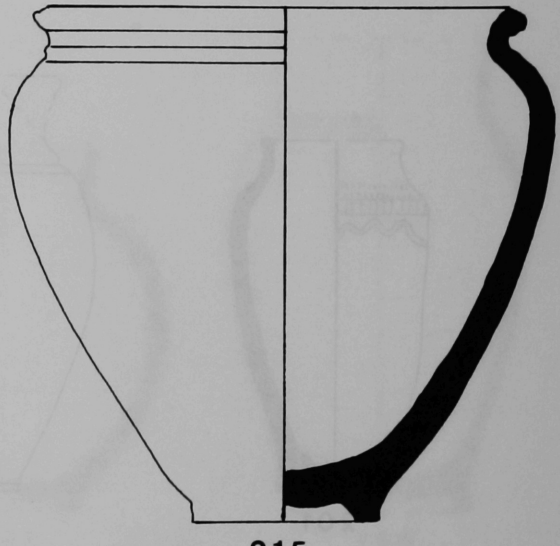
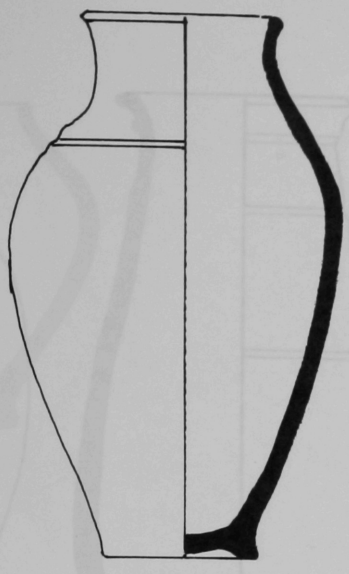


215

Jars. 208-215: Medium, with ring base and linear and ribbed decoration (Sc. 1:4). Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.

216



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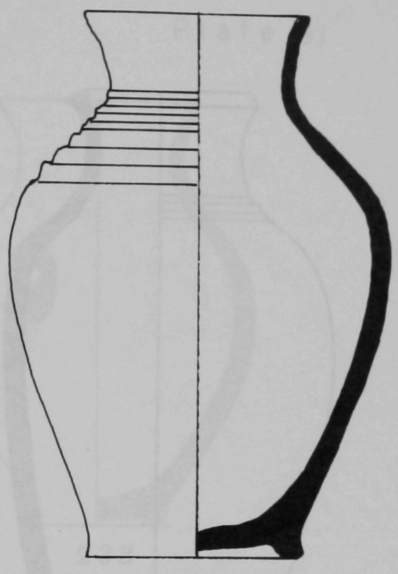

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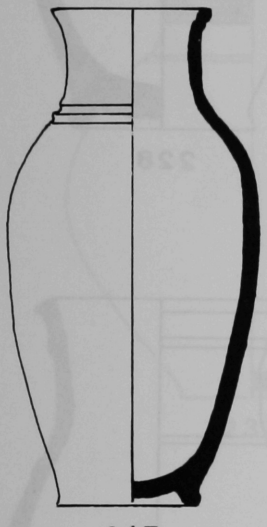

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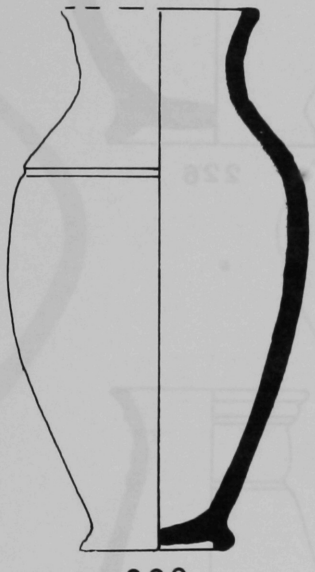

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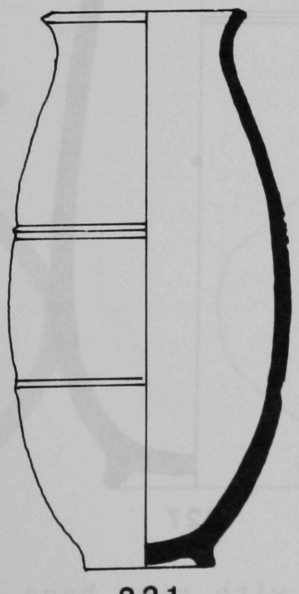
218



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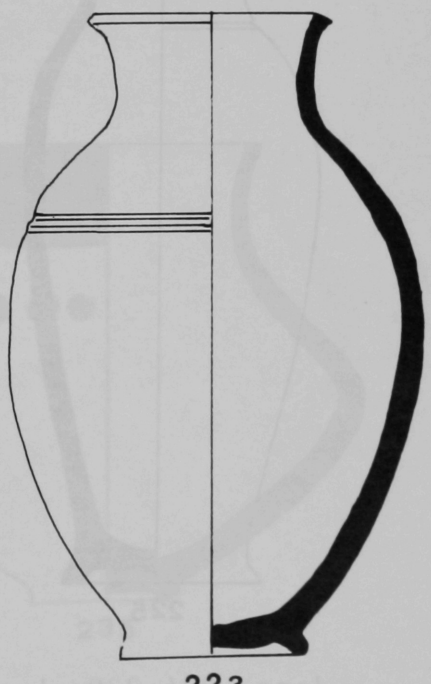
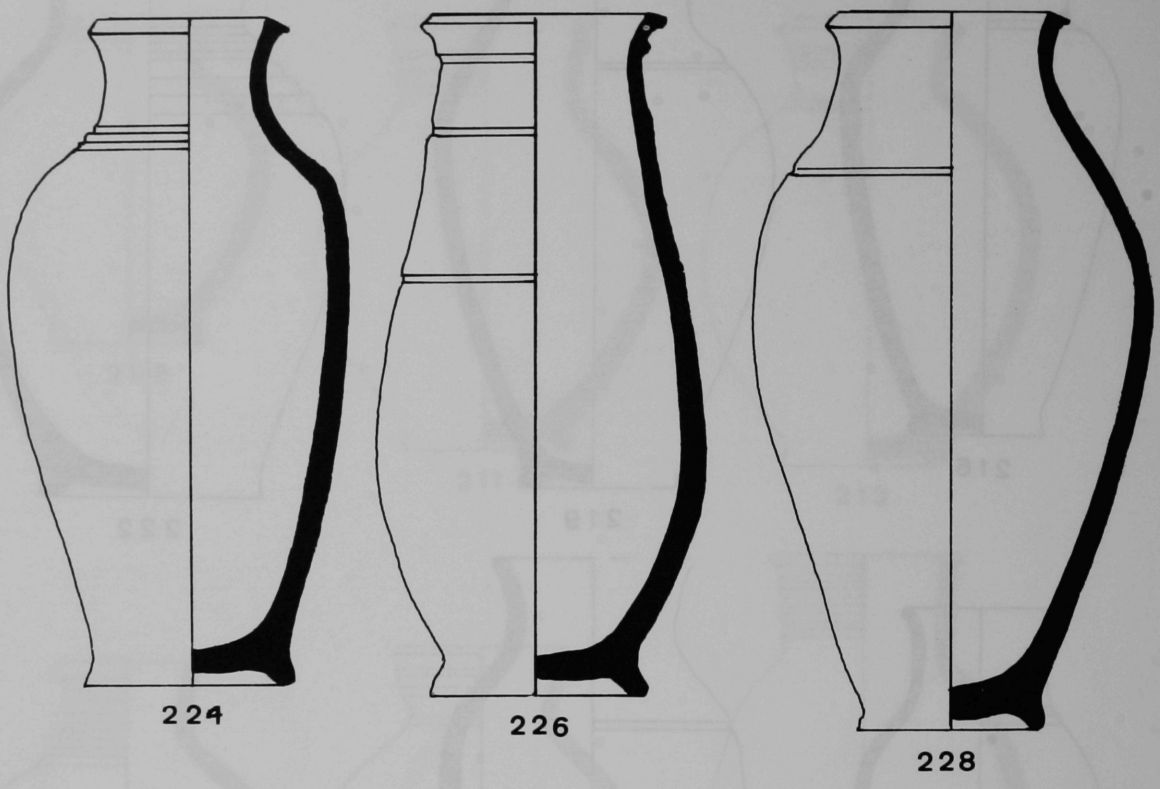
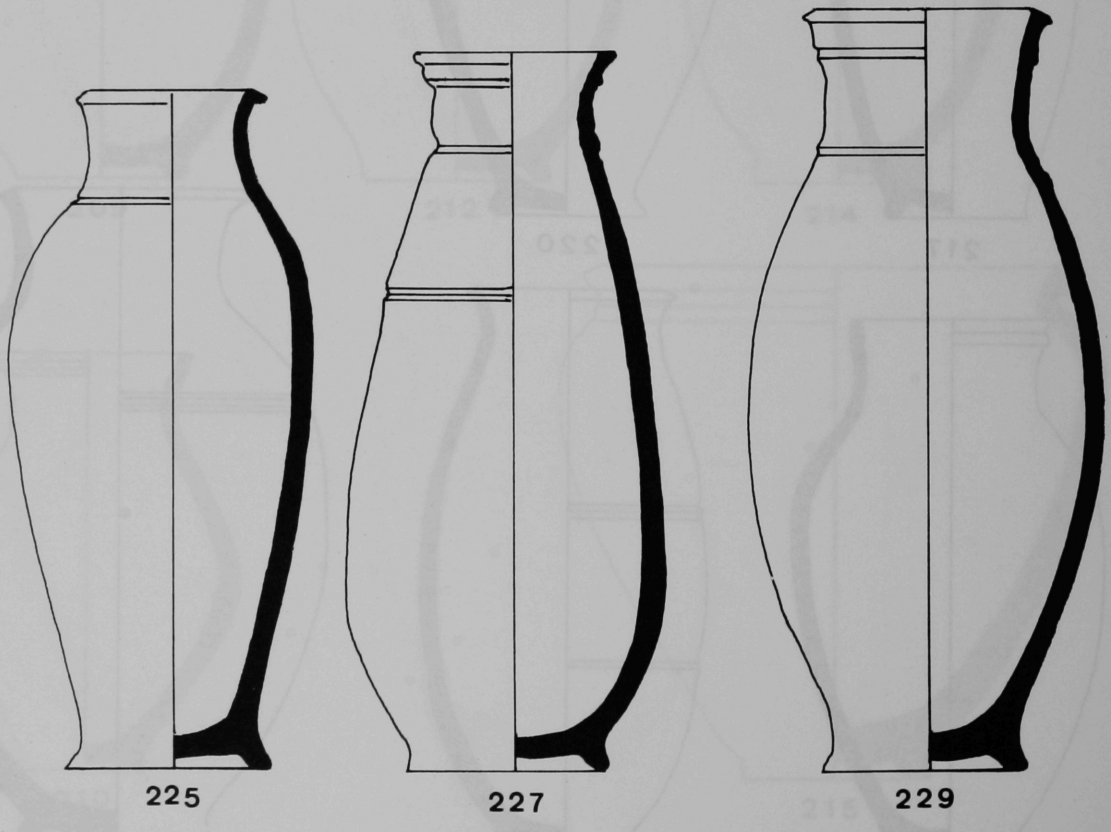


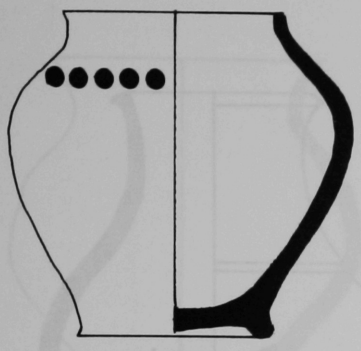
223

Jars. 216-218: Medium, with ring base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:4). 219-223: Large, with ring base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:4). Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.

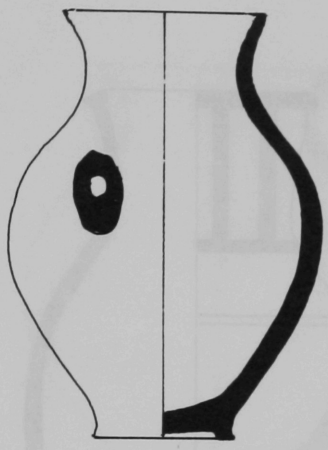




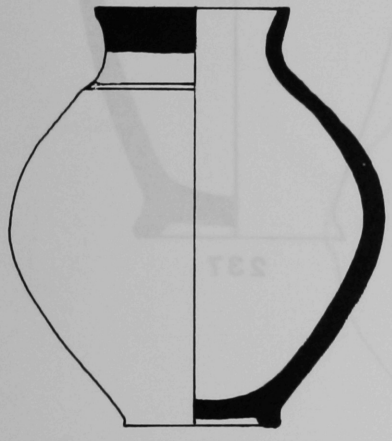
Jars. 224-229: Large, with ring base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:4). Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



230



233



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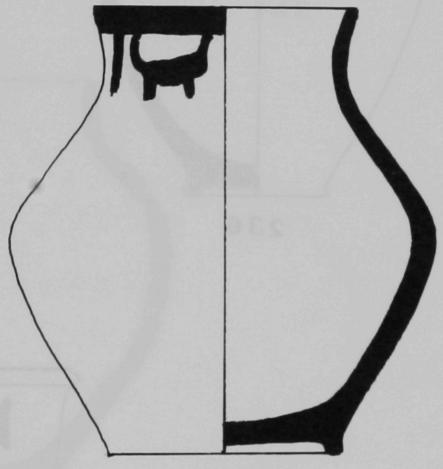
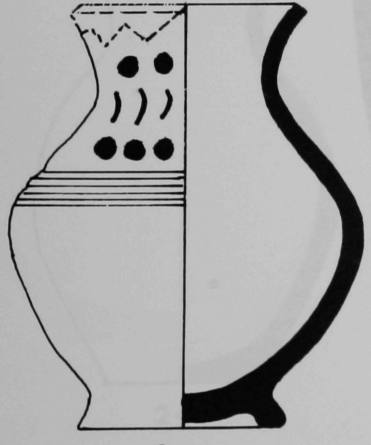
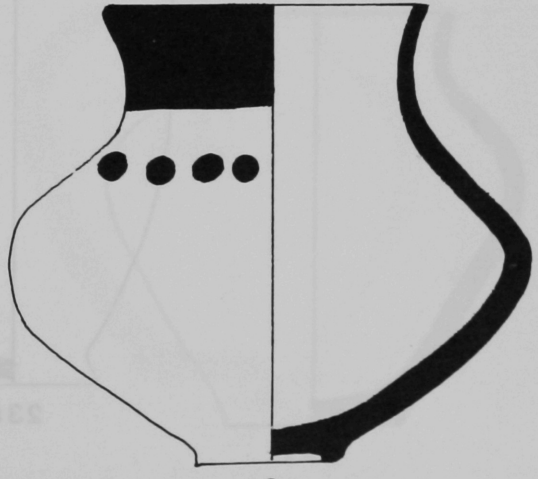


234

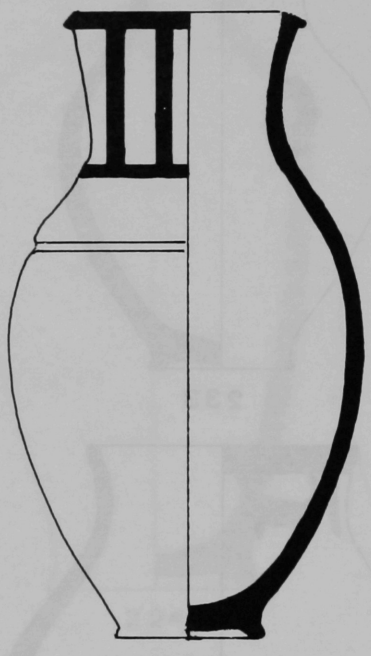


232

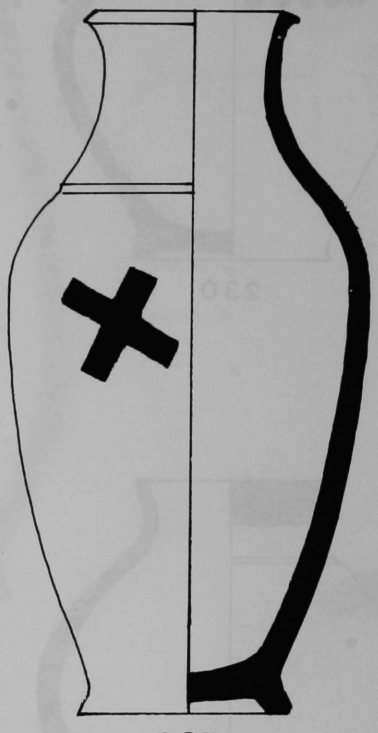


235

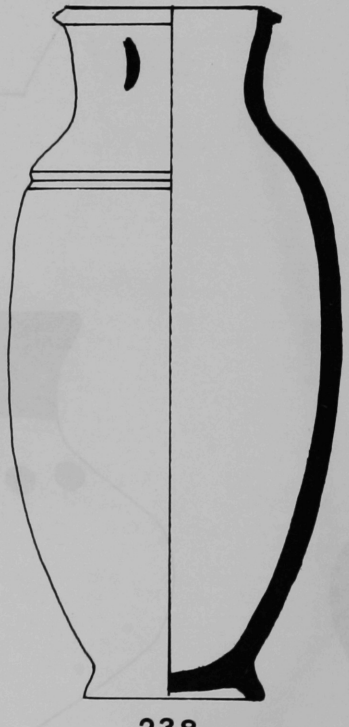
Jars. 230-231, 234-235 Small and 232-233 Medium with ring base and painted decoration (Sc. 1:2). Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



236

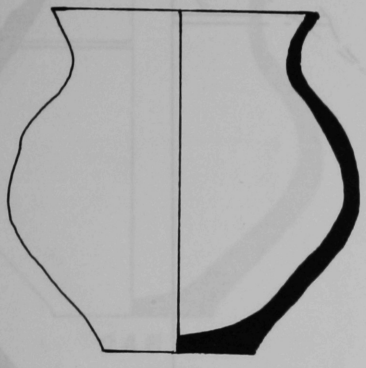


237



238

Jars. 236-238: Large, with ring base and linear and painted decoration (Sc. 1:4). Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



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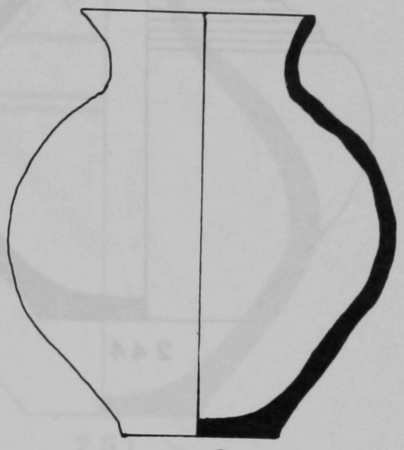
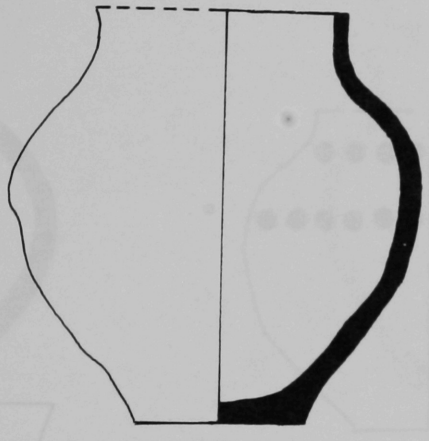


242



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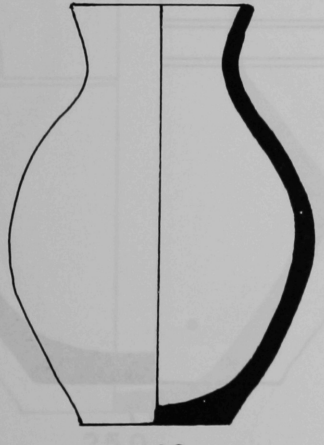
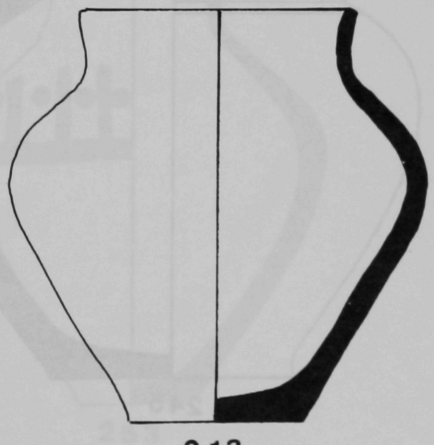
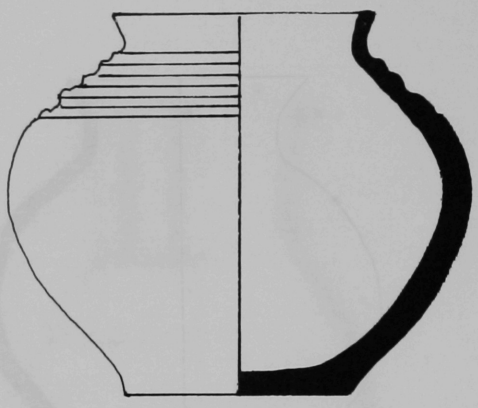


240

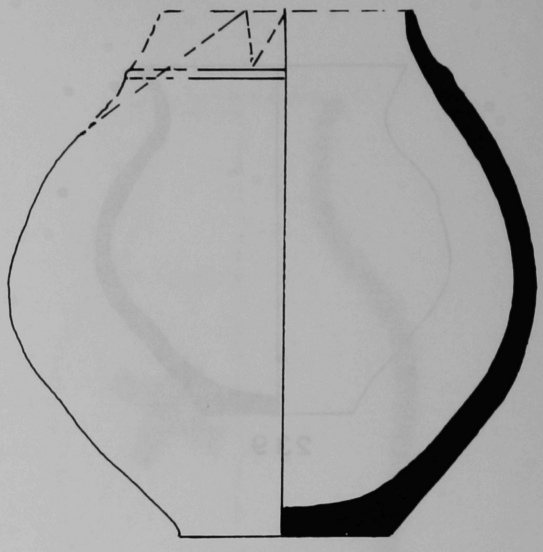


243

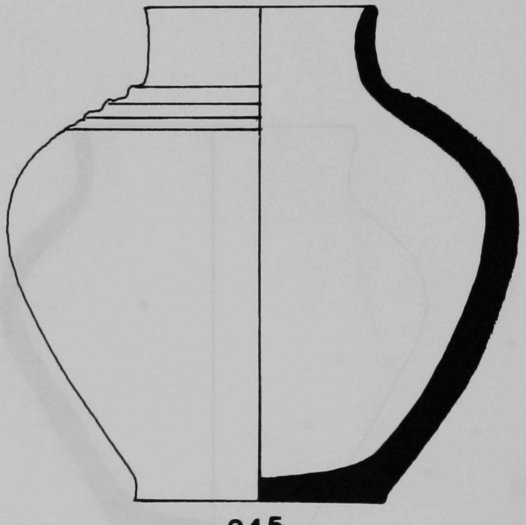
Jars. 239-243: Small, with flat base (Sc. 1:2).
Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



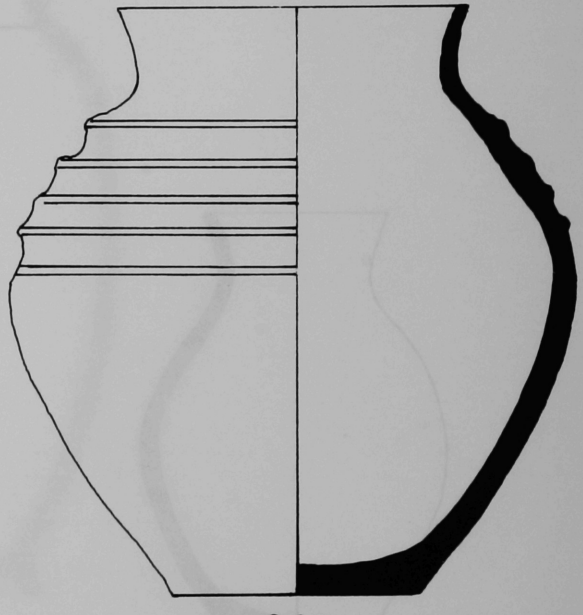
244



246

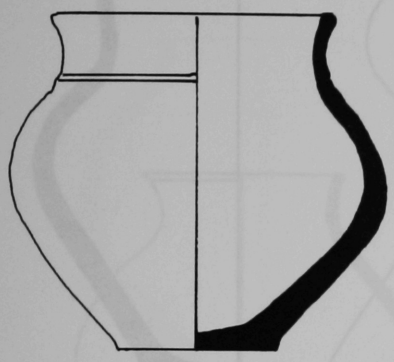


245

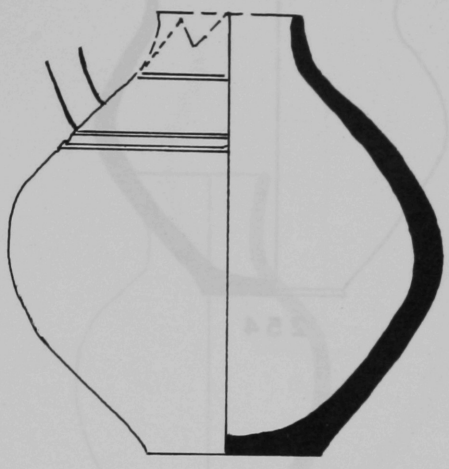


247

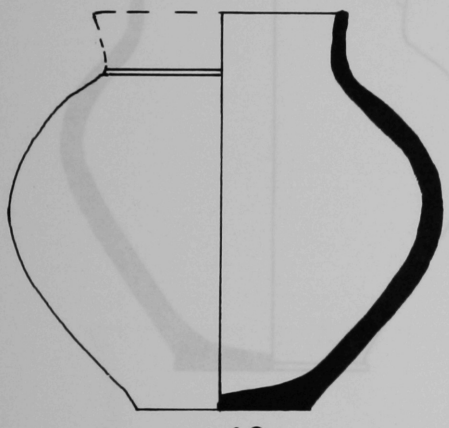
Jars. 244-245: Miniature, with flat base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:1). 246-247: Small, with flat base and linear and ribbed decoration (246: Sc. 1:2; 247: Sc. 1:1). Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



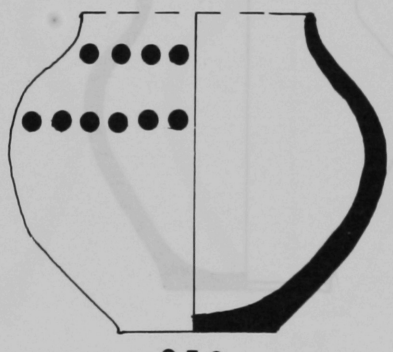
248



251



249



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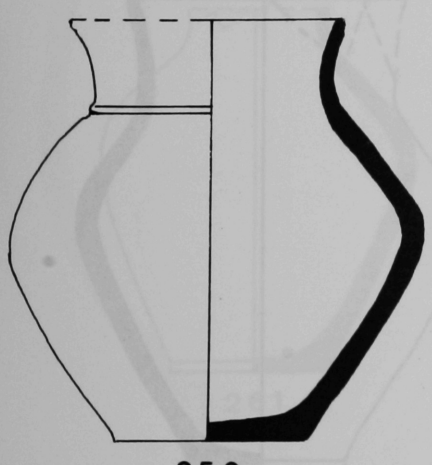

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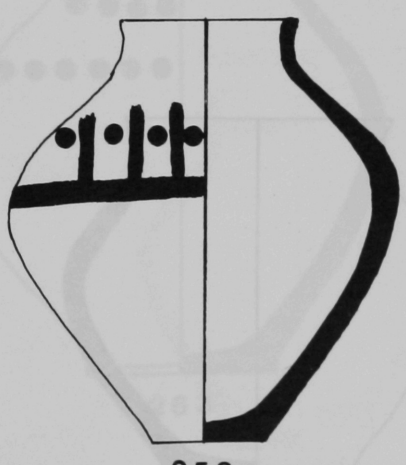
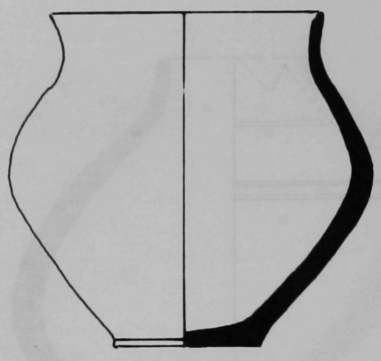
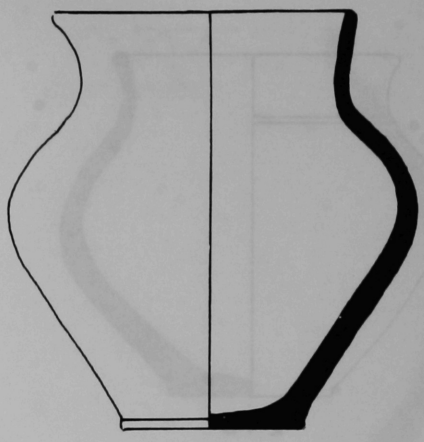


253

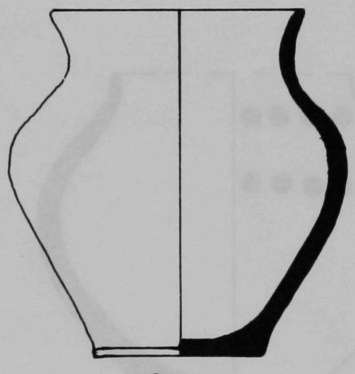
Jars. 248-253: Small, with flat base and linear and painted decoration (Sc. 1:2). Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



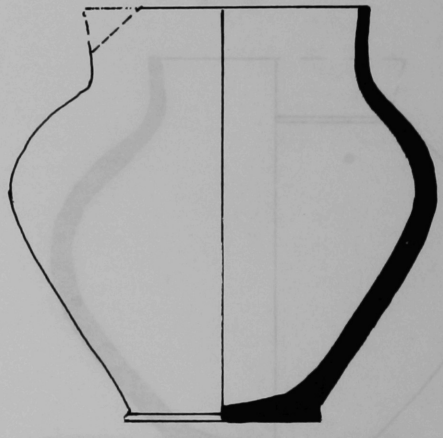
254



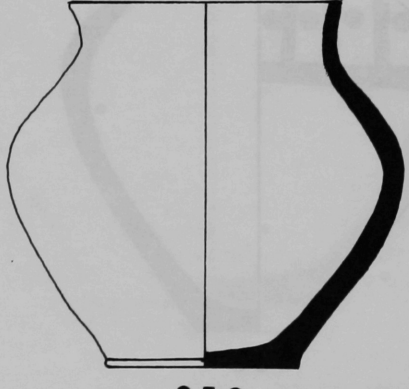
257



255



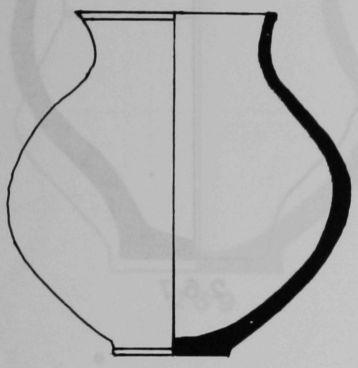
258



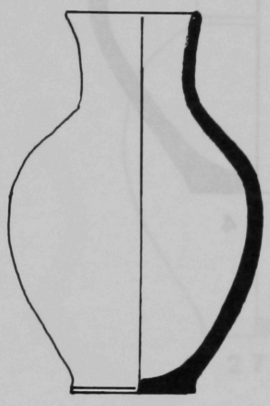
256

259

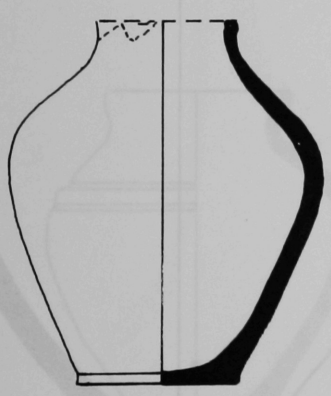
Jars. 254-259: Small, with disk base (Sc. 1:2).
Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



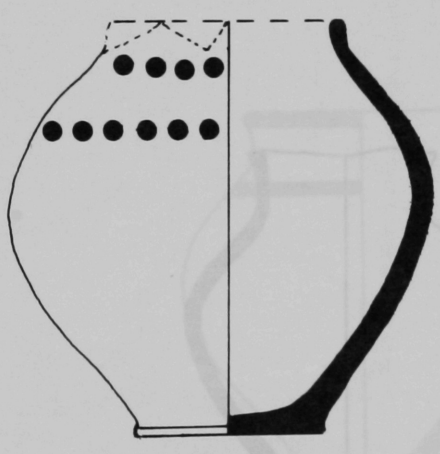
260



262

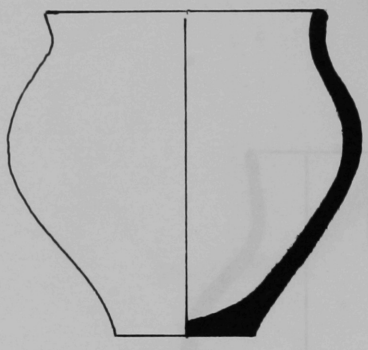


261

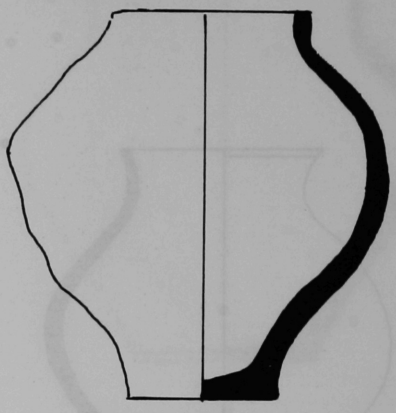


263

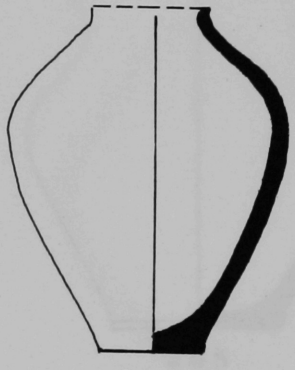
Jars. 260-263 : Small, with disk base (Sc. 1:2). Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



264

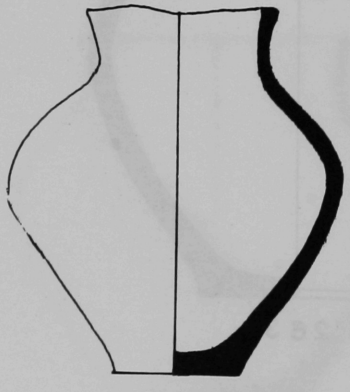


267



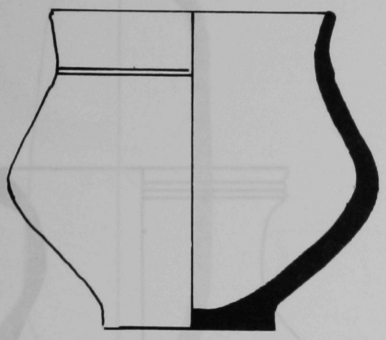
265

268

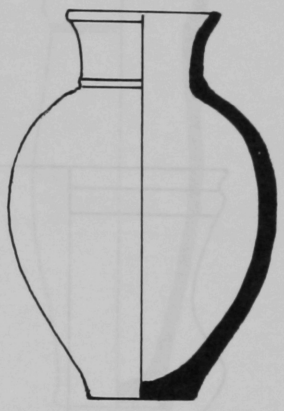


266

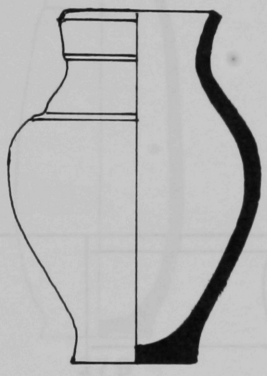
Jars. 264-267: Small, with pedestal base (Sc. 1:2).
268: Medium, with pedestal base (Sc. 1:2).
Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



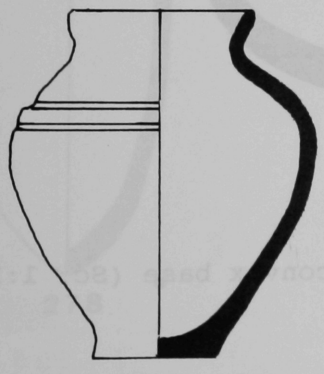
269



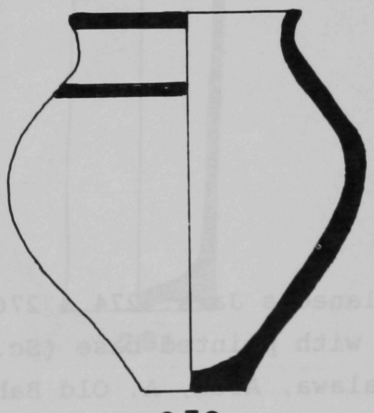
272



271

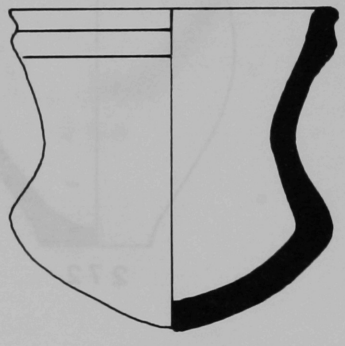


270

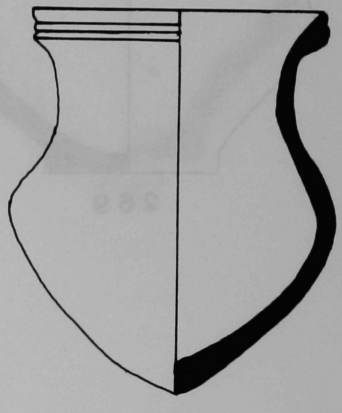


273

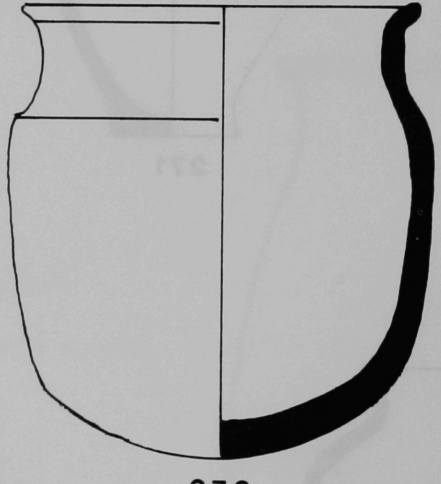
Jars. 269-273: Small, with pedestal base and linear and painted decoration (Sc. 1:2). Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



274

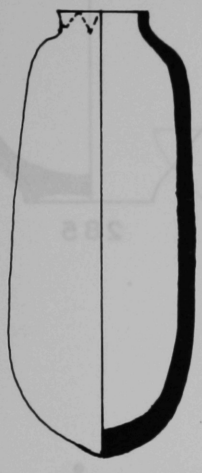


275

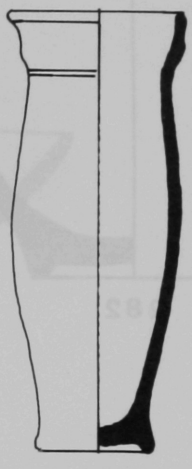


276

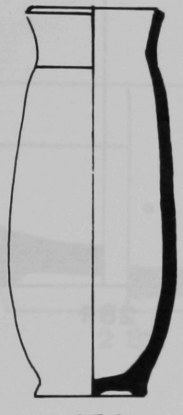
Miscellaneous Jars. 274 & 276 : Small, with convex base (Sc. 1:2). 275 : Small, with pointed base (Sc. 1:2).
Tell Halawa, Area, A. Old Babylonian levels.



277

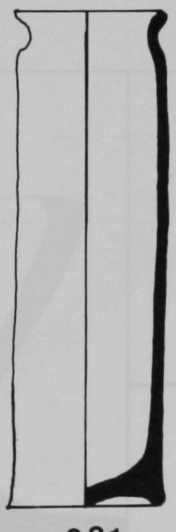


280



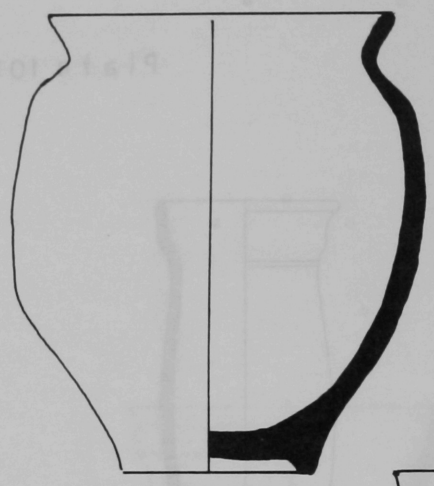
279

278

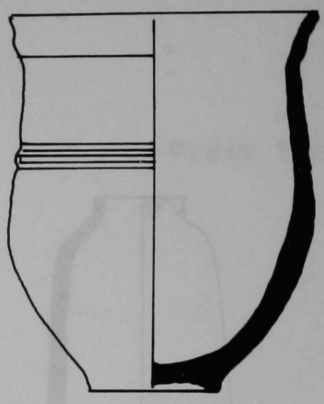


281

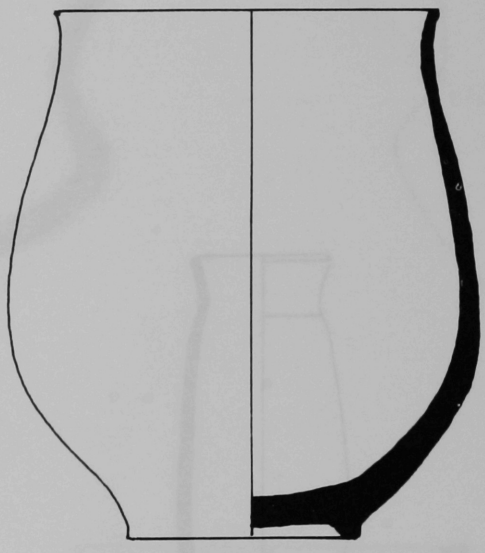
Miscellaneous Jars. Medium, with convex base (Sc. 1:4). 278 : Large with convex base (Sc. 1:4). 279-281 : Medium, with ring base (Sc. 1:4).
Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



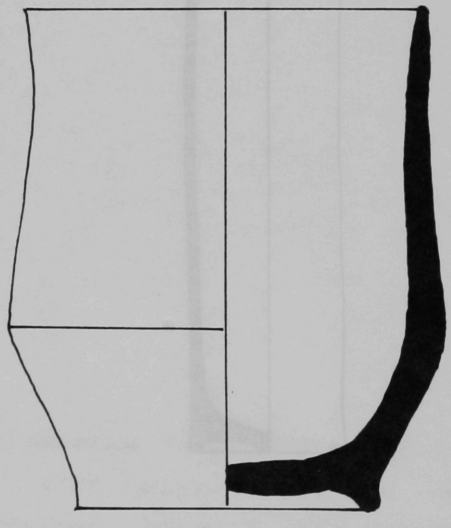
282



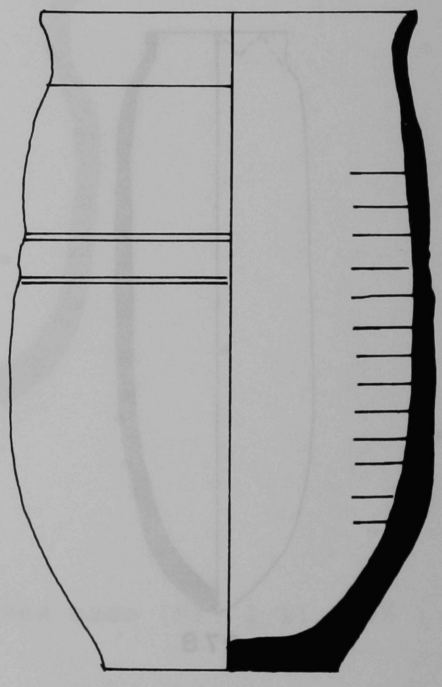
285



284

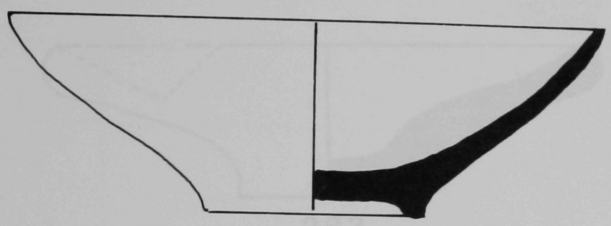


283

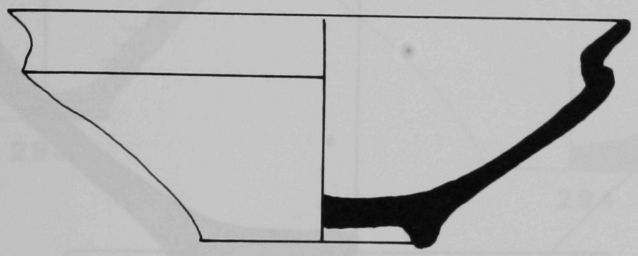


286

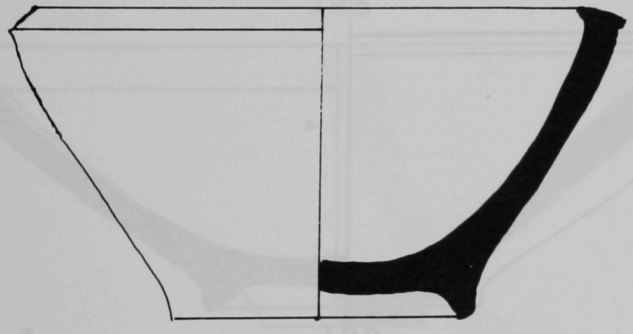
Miscellaneous vessels. 282-285: Small, with ring base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:2). 286: Medium, with flat base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:2). Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



287

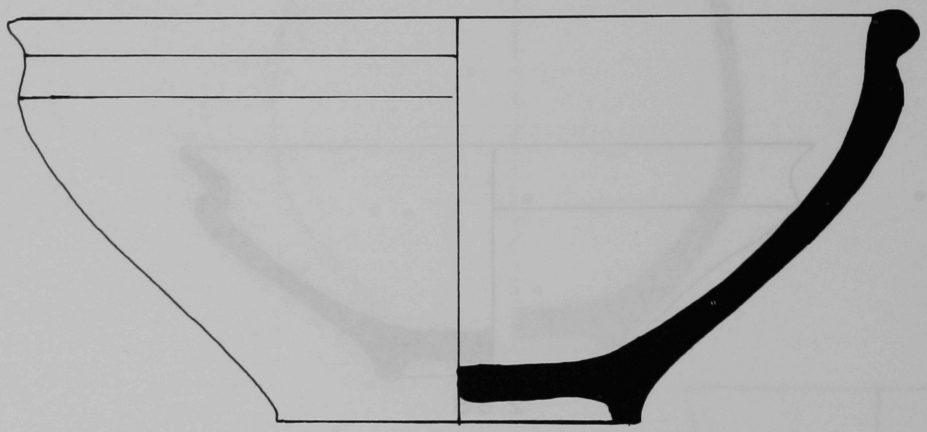


288



289

Bowls. 287-288: Shallow, with ring base (Sc. 1:2). 289: Deep, with ring base (Sc. 1:2). Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.

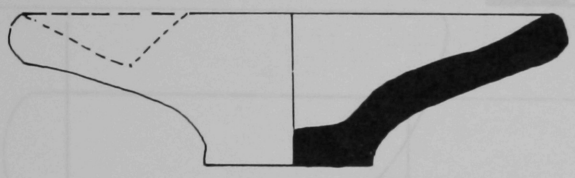


290

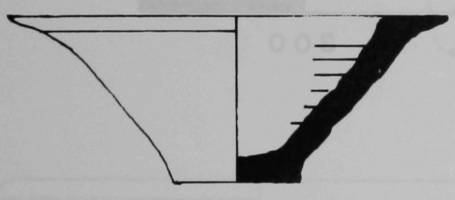
291

Bowls. 290-291: Deep, with ring base (Sc. 1:2).

Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.

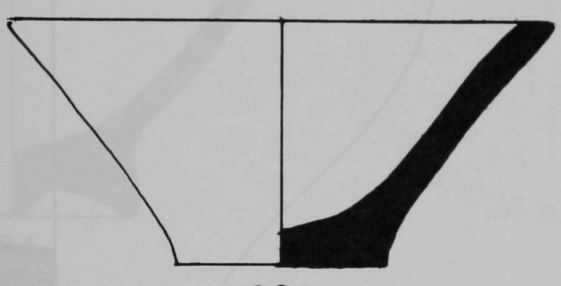


292

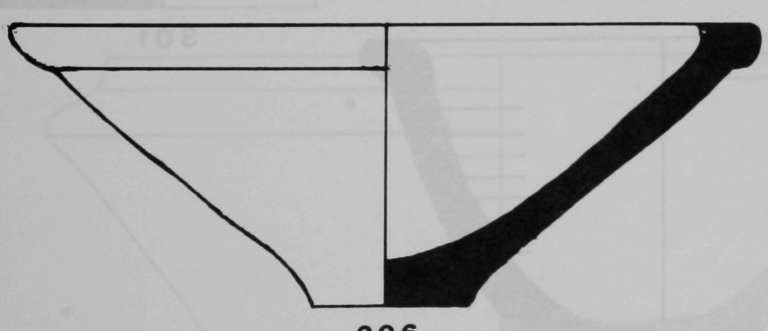


293

294



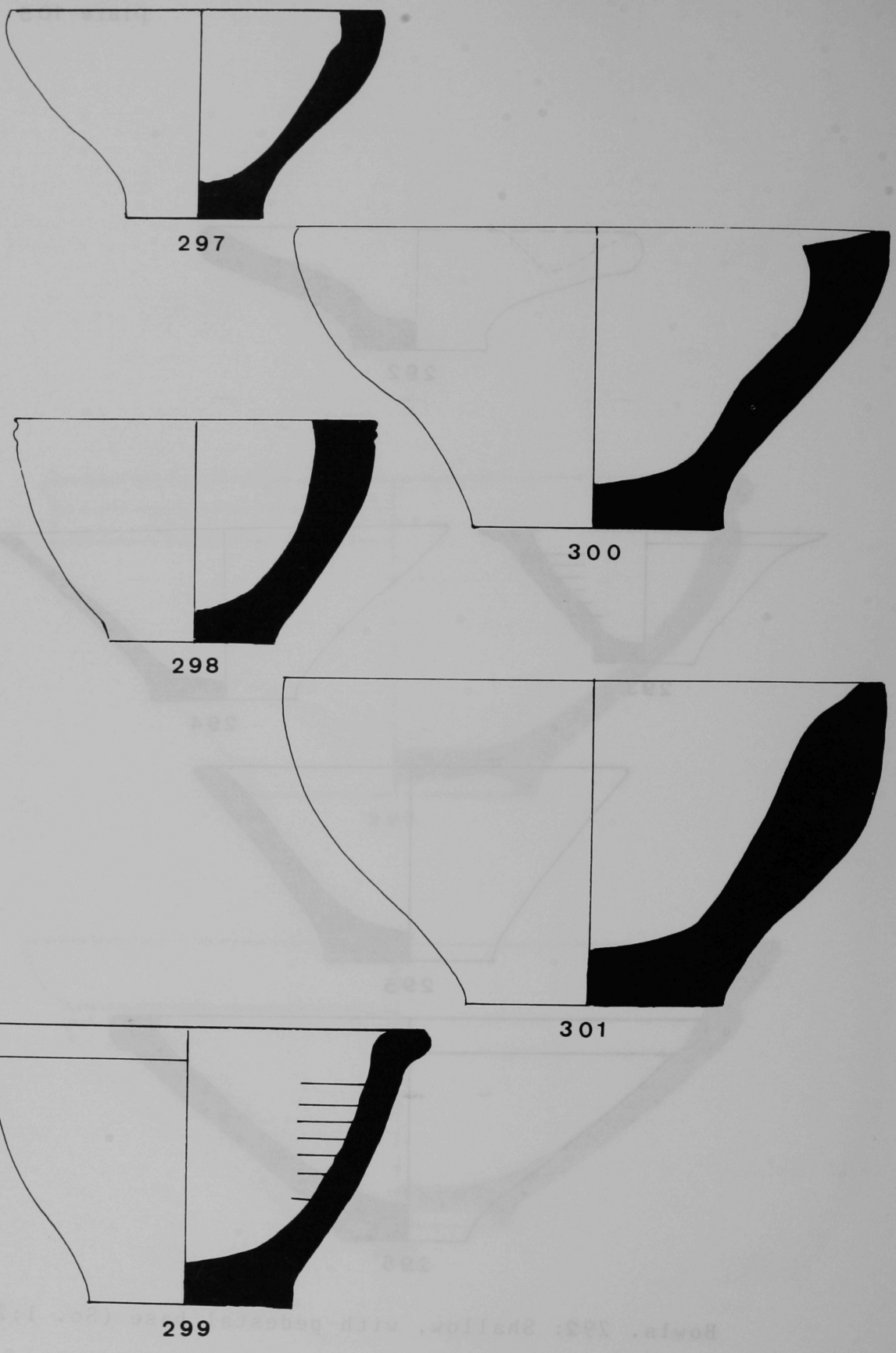
295



296

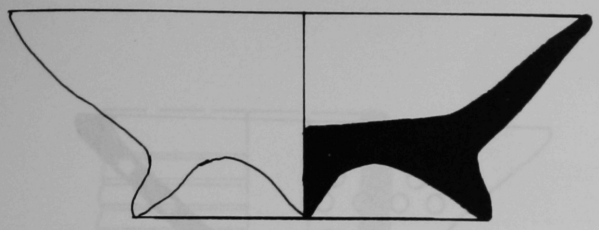
Bowls. 292: Shallow, with pedestal base (Sc. 1:2); 293-296: Deep, with pedestal base (Sc. 1:2).

Tell Halawa, area A. Old Babylonian levels.

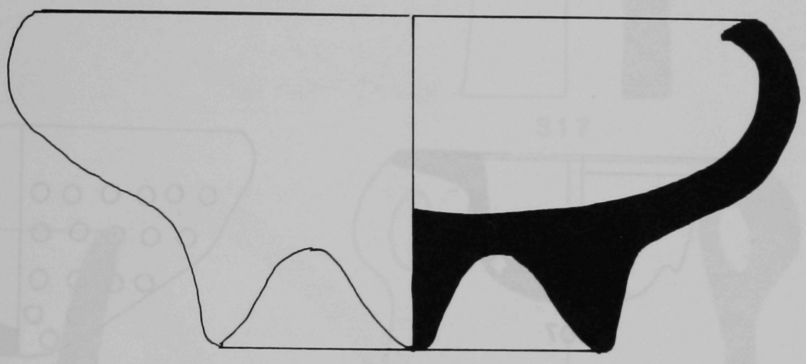


Bowls. 297-301: Deep, with pedestal base (Sc. 1:2).

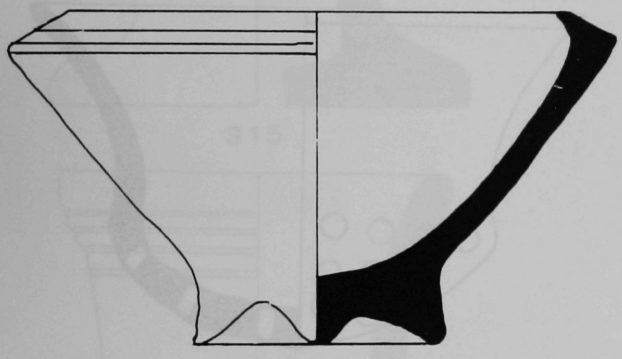
Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



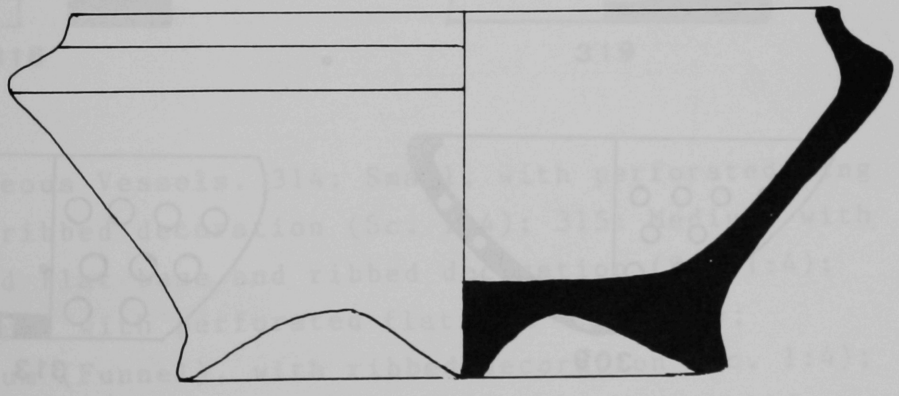
302



303

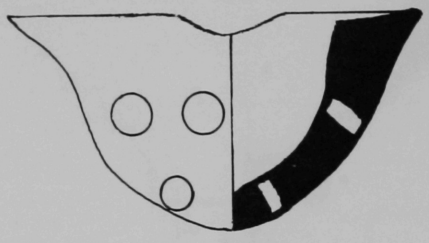


304

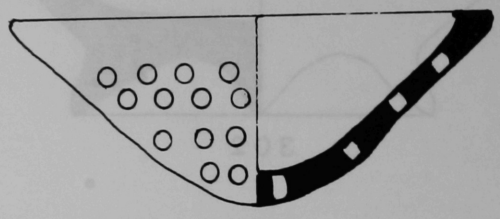


305

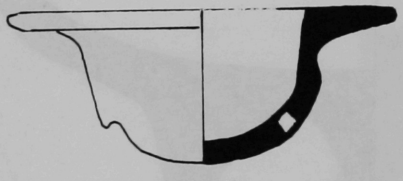
Bowls. 302-303: Shallow, with tripod base (Sc. 1:1).
304-305: Deep, with tripod base (Sc. 1:1).
Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



306



310



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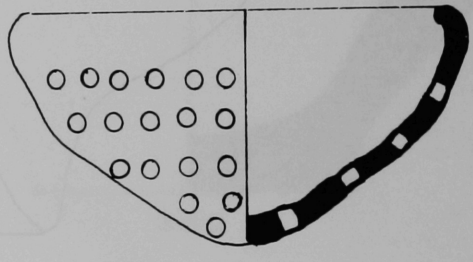

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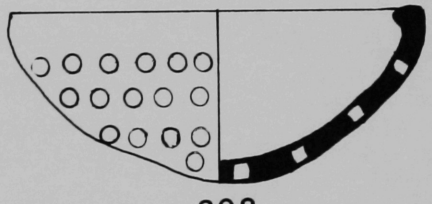
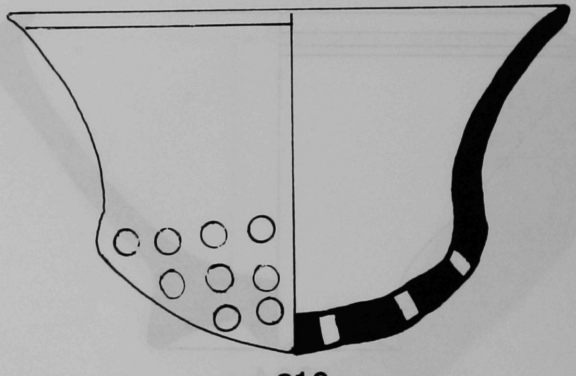
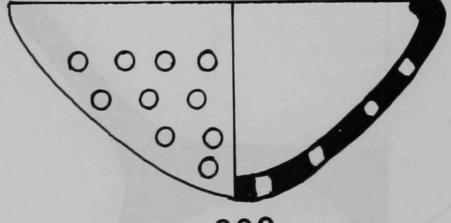


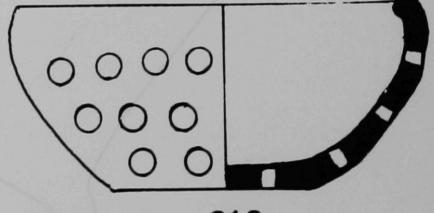
308



312

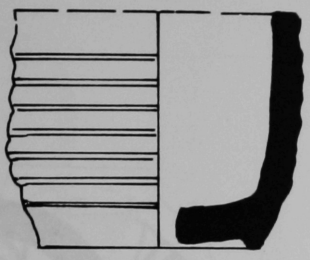


309

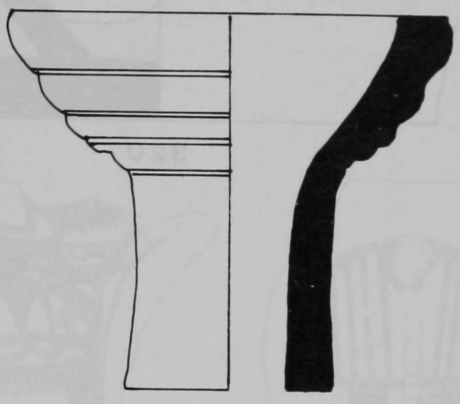


313

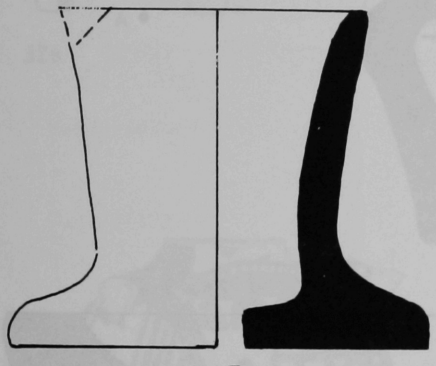
Strainers. 306: with convex base (Sc. 1:1); 307-312: Idem (Sc. 1:2); 313: with flat base (Sc. 1:2). Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



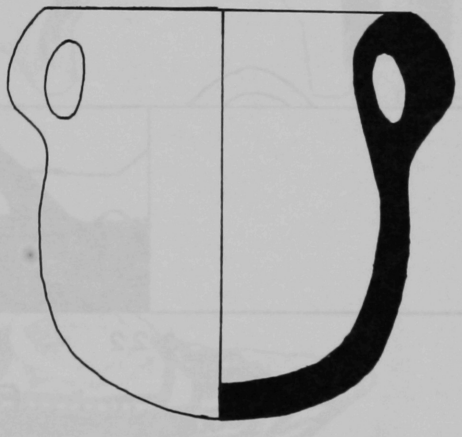
314



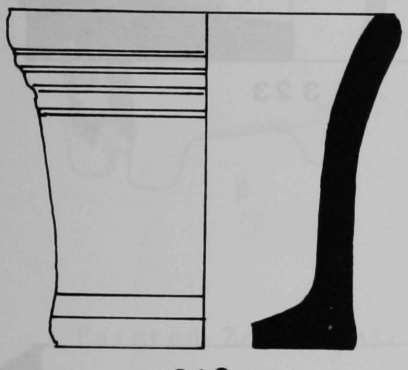
317



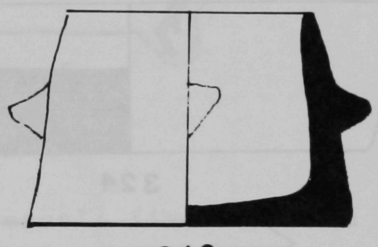
315



318

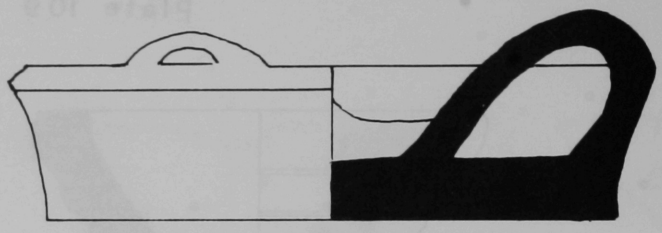


316

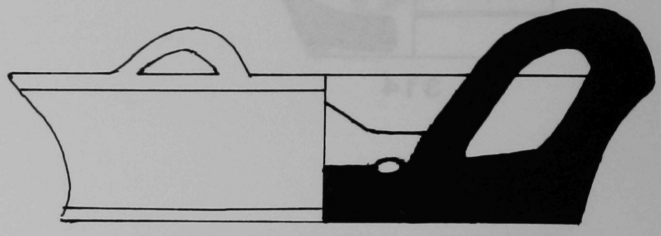


319

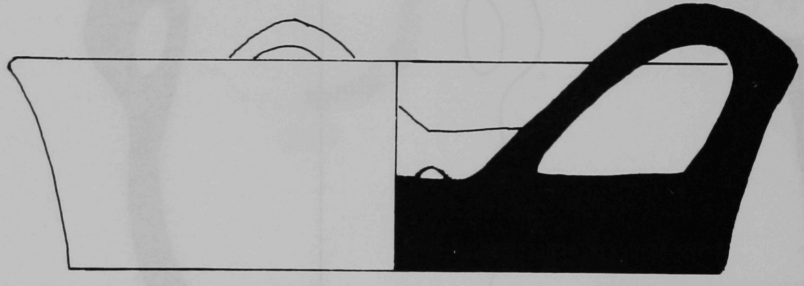
Miscellaneous Vessels. 314: Small, with perforated ring base and ribbed decoration (Sc. 1:4); 315: Medium, with perforated flat base and ribbed decoration (Sc. 1:4); 316: Medium, with perforated flat base (Sc. 1:4); 317: Medium (Funnel), with ribbed decoration (Sc. 1:4); 318: Medium, with convex base and two rim-to-shoulder vertical handles (Sc. 1:4); 319: Small, with flat base and four ledge handles(Sc. 1:4). Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



320



321



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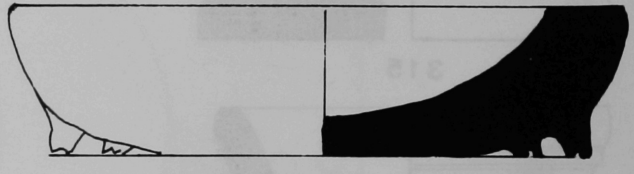

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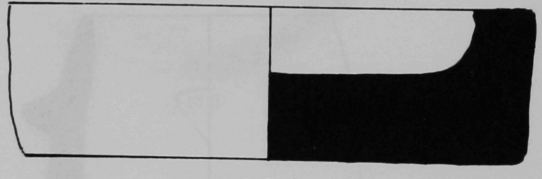

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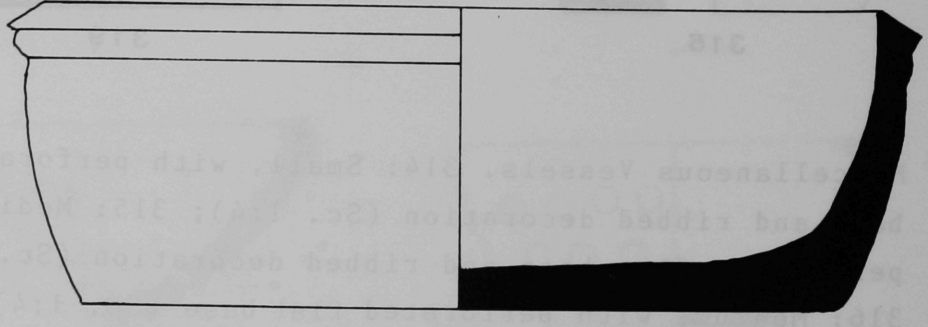
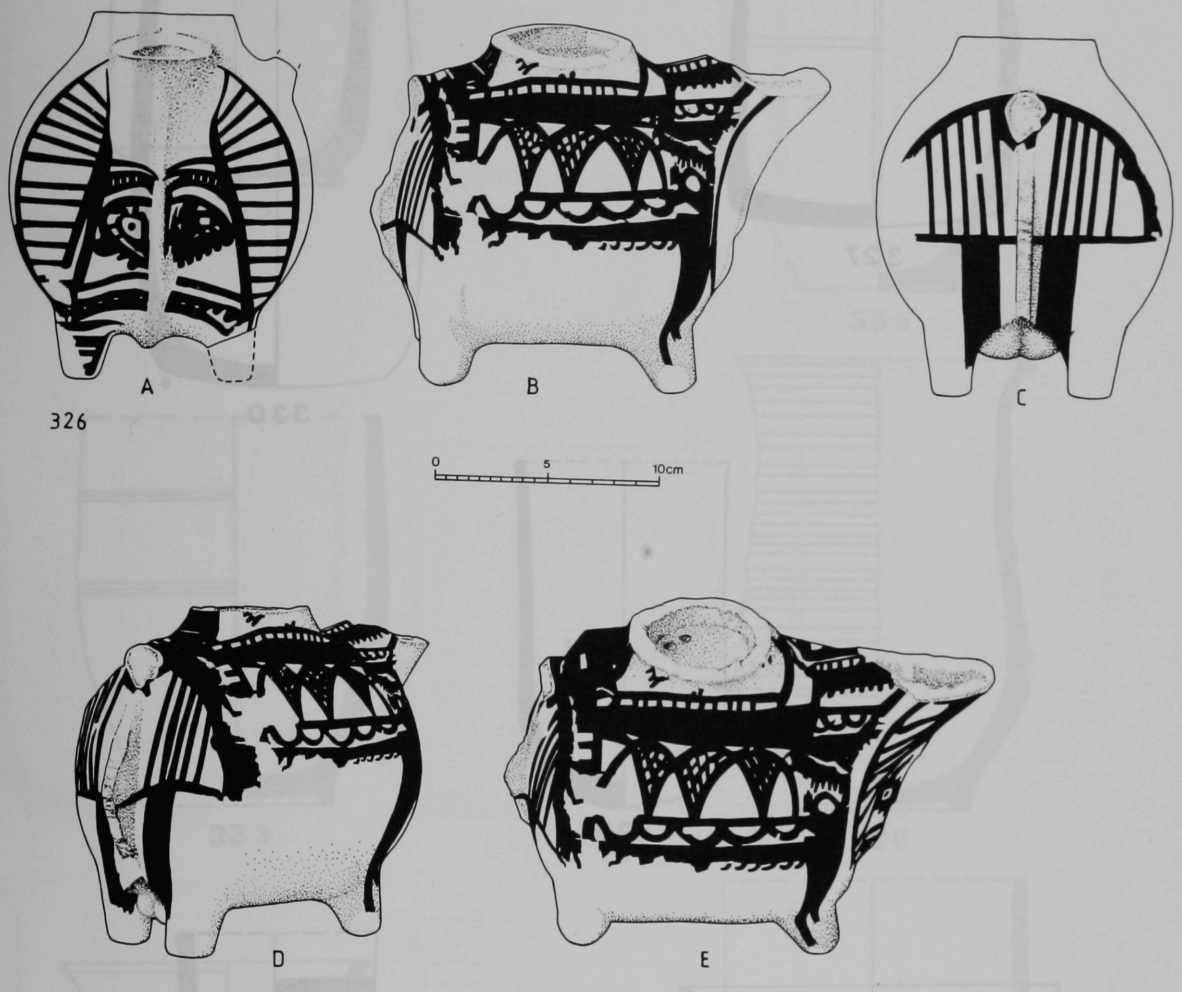
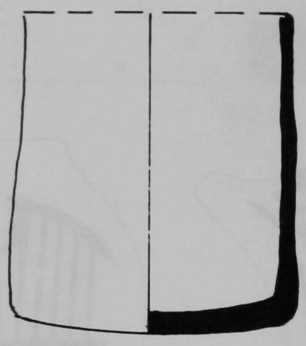


325

Miscellaneous Vessels. 320-322: Large, with flat base and three broad internal rim-to-base "handles" (Sc. 1:4); 323: Large, with four-footed base (Sc. 1:4); 324: Large, with flat base (Sc. 1:4); 325: Idem (Sc. 1:5). Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.

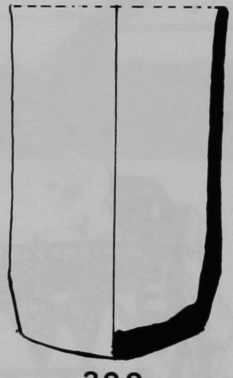


Painted Zoomorphic Libation Vessel: five views (a - e).
Tell Halawa, Area A. Level III (Old Babylonian).



327

330



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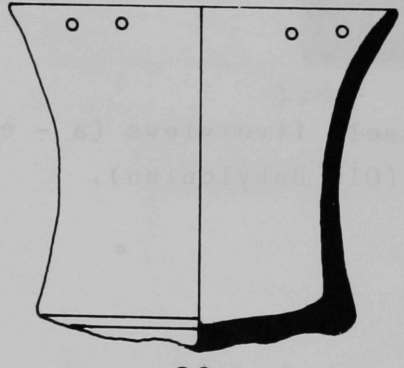

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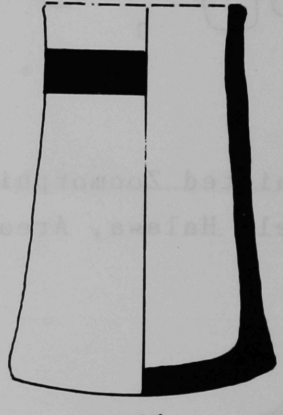
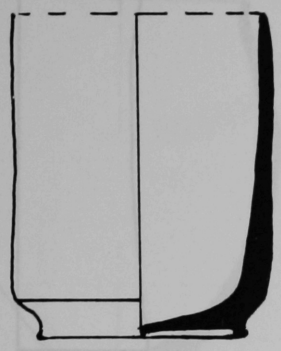


331

Beakers. 327, 329-330: Small, with convex base (Sc. 1:2); 328: Small, with convex base and four small perforations near rim (Sc. 1:2); 331: Small, with convex base and painted decoration. Hamrin Basin: various sites. Old Babylonian period.



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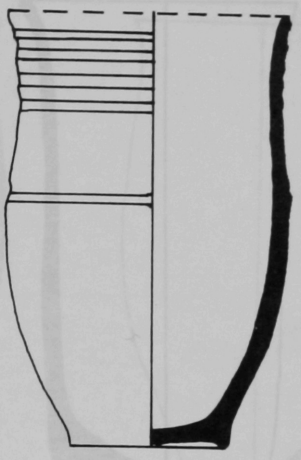

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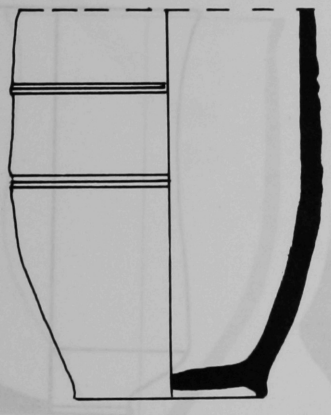

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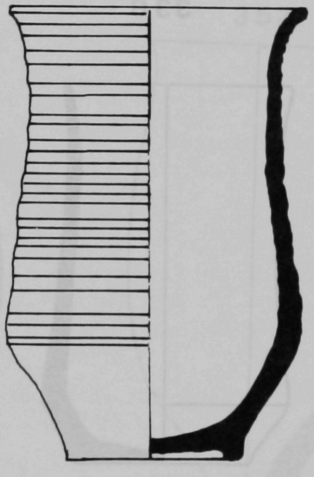

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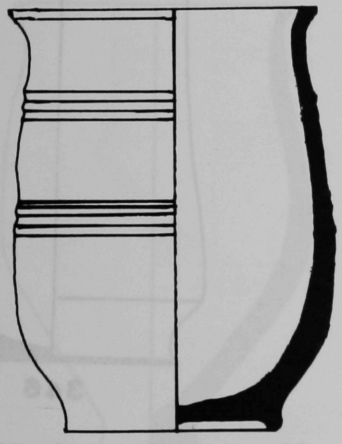

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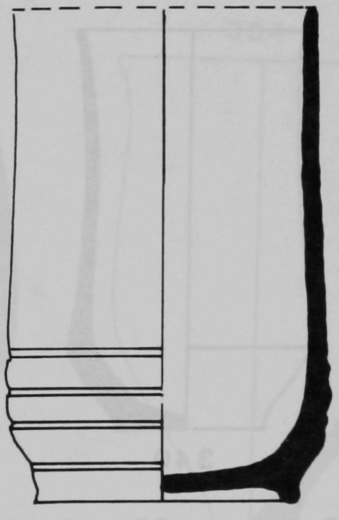
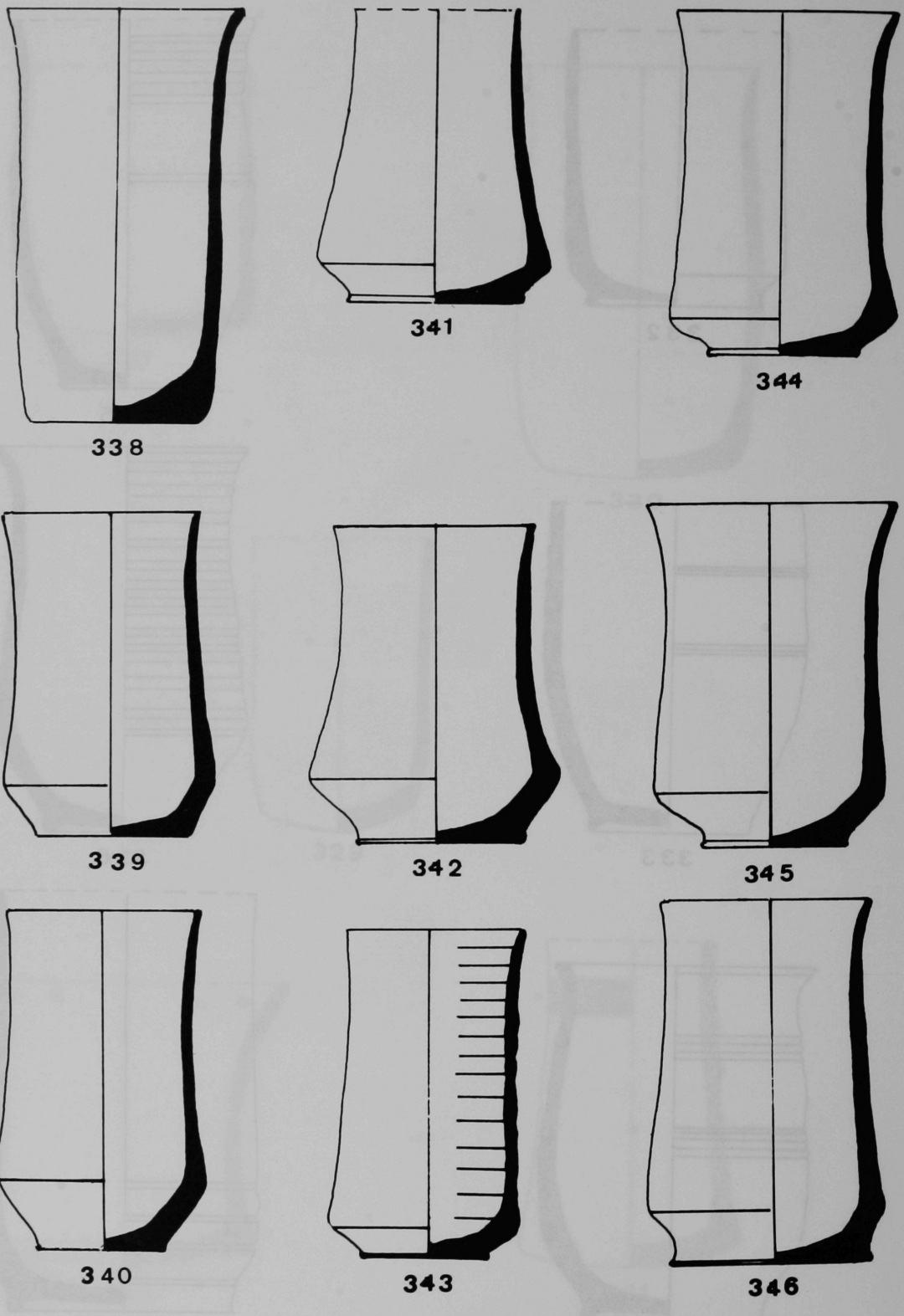
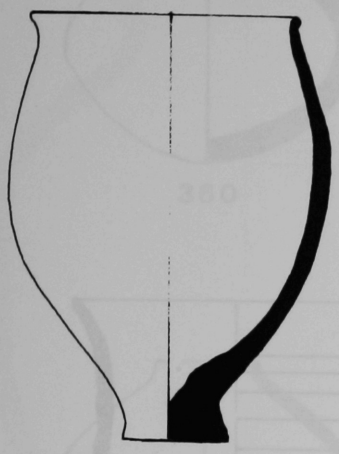


337

Beakers. 332: Small, with ring base and low carination (Sc. 1:2); 333-337: Small, with ring base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:2). Hamrin Basin: various sites. Old Babylonian period.



Beakers. 338: Small, with flat base (Sc. 1:2); 339-340: Small, with flat base and low carination (Sc. 1:2); 341-346: Small, with disk base and low carination (Sc. 1:2). Hamrin Basin: various sites. Old Babylonian period.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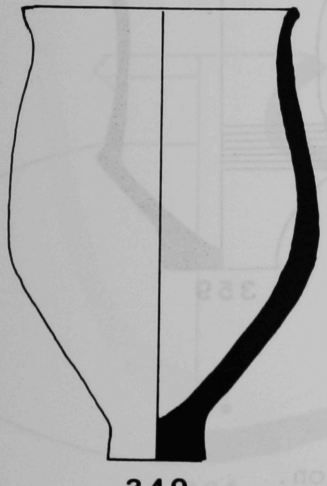
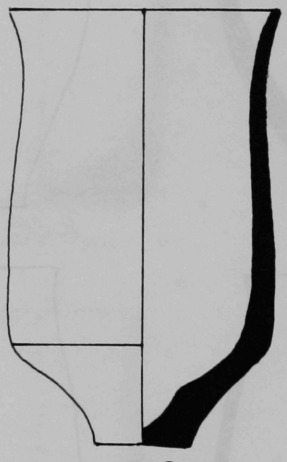

349

352

355

Beakers. 347-355, with pedestal base (Sc. 1:2).
Hamrin Basin : various sites. Old Babylonian period.



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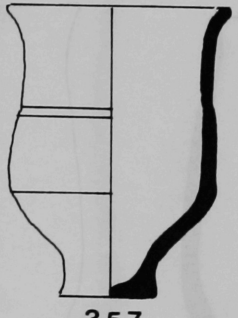
358



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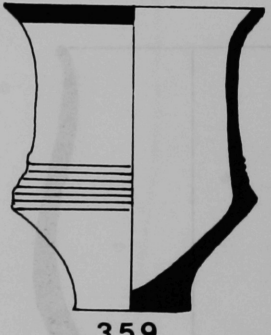
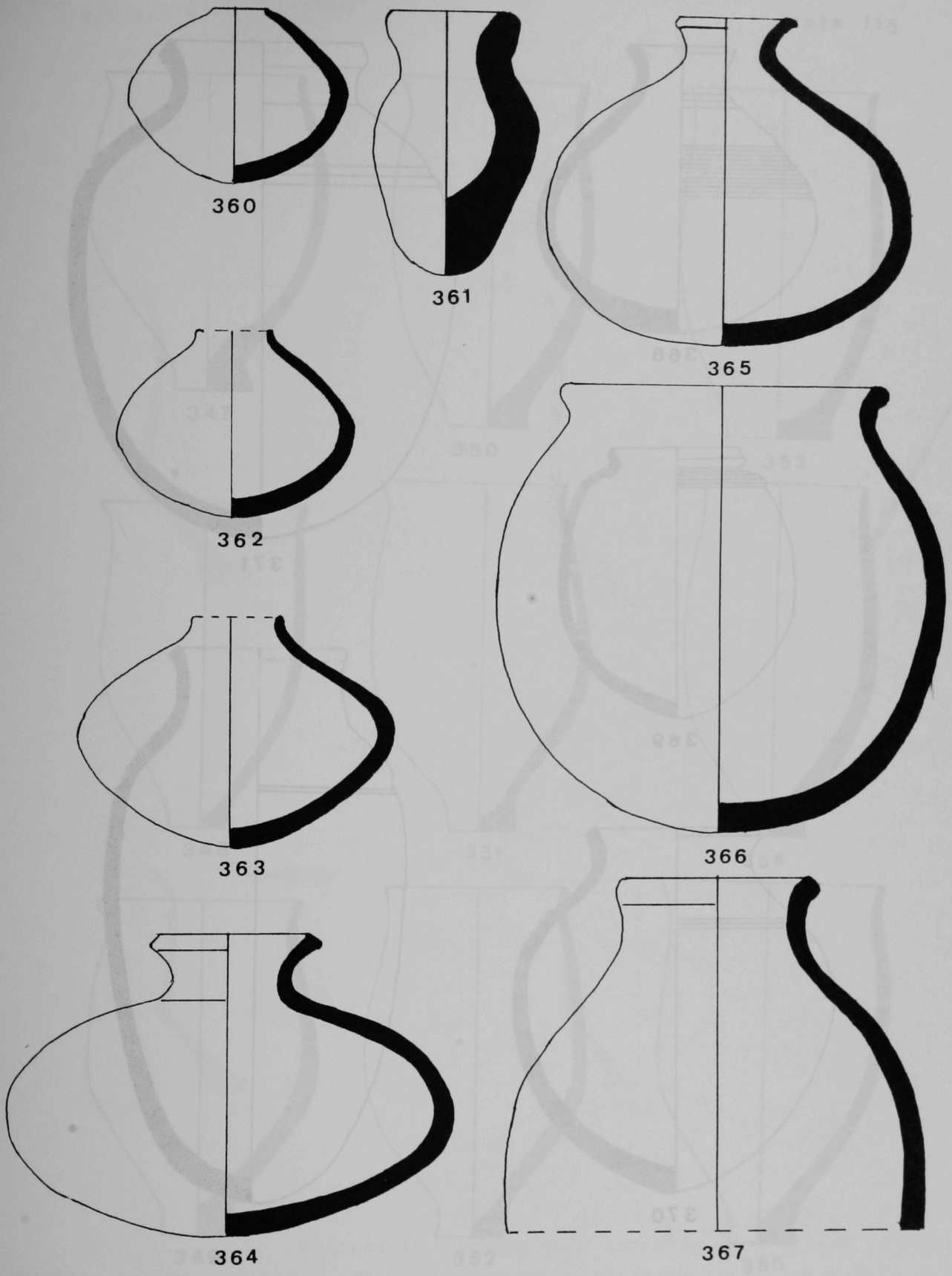
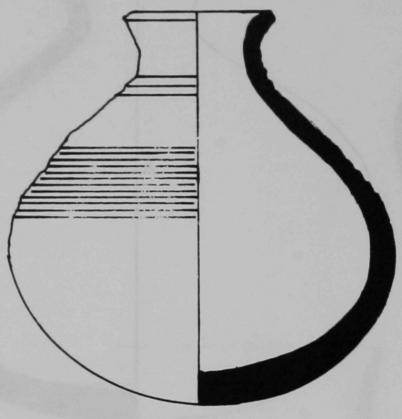


359

Beakers. Small, with pedestal base and low carination.
365: Plain; 357-358 : with linear decoration; 359 : with linear and painted decoration (Sc. 1:2). Hamrin Basin : various sites. Old Babylonian period.



Jars, with convex base. 360-362: Miniature (361: Sc. 1:1; 360 & 362: Sc. 1:2); 363-365: Small (Sc. 1:2); 366: Medium (Sc. 1:2); 367: Large (Sc. 1:4). Hamrin Basin: various sites. Old Babylonian period.



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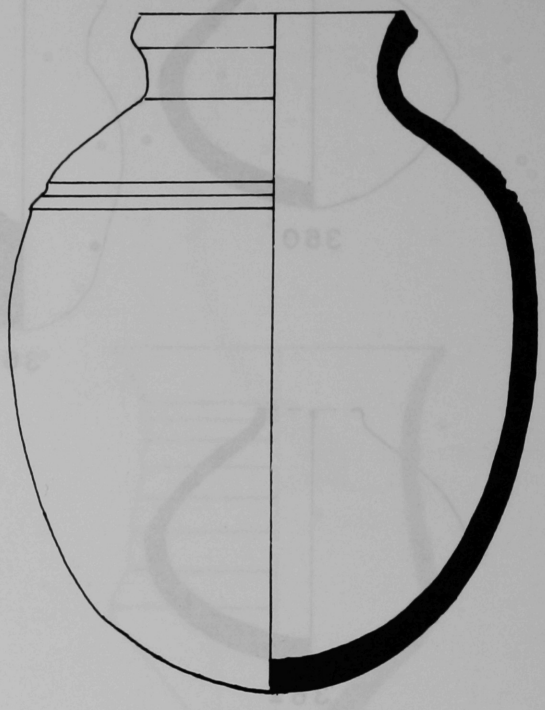

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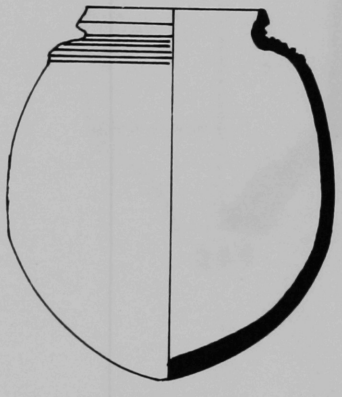

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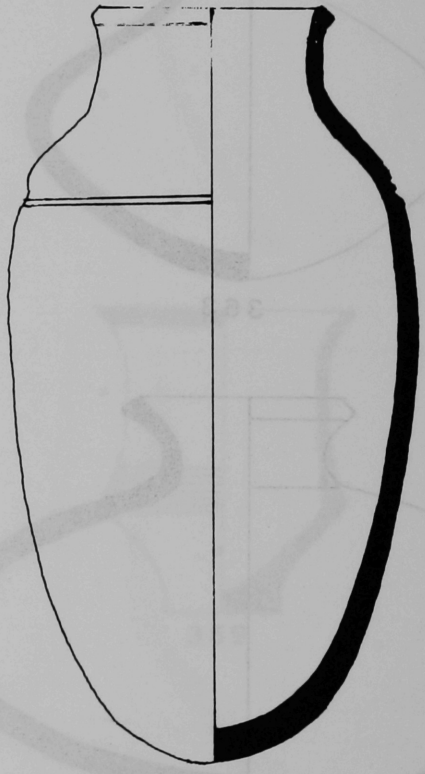

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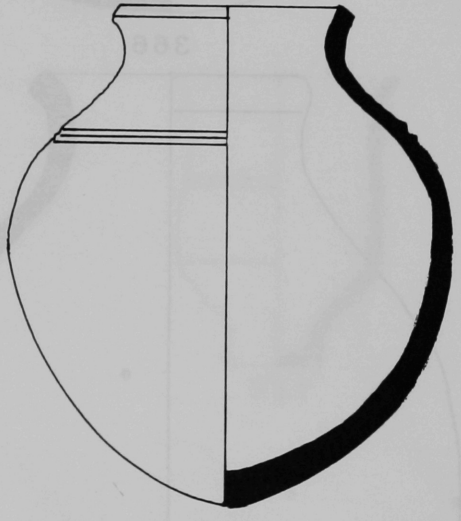
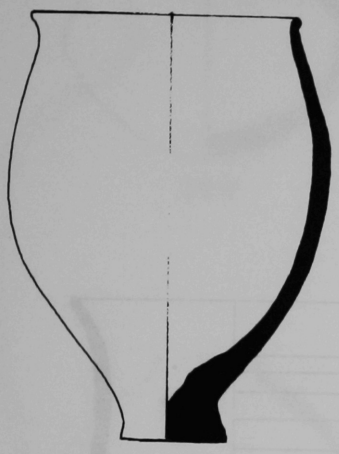
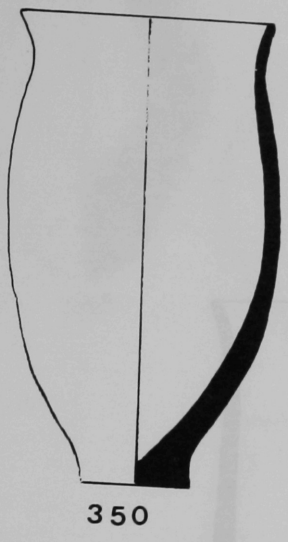
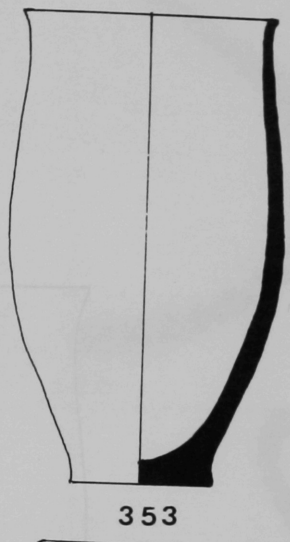


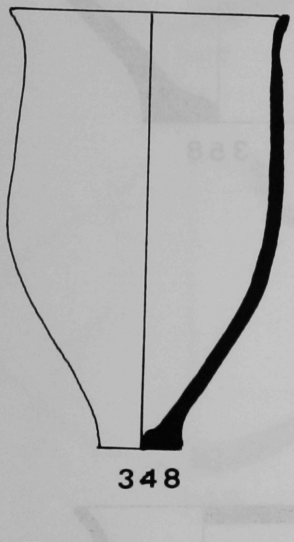
370

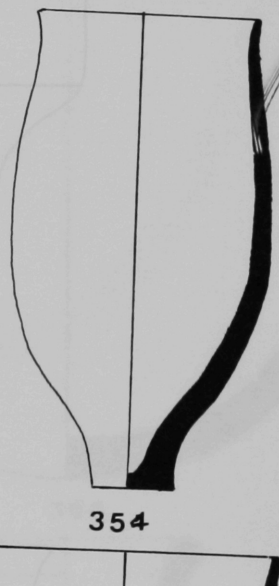
Jars. 368: Small, with convex base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:2); 369-370: Medium, with convex base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:4); 371-372: Large, with convex base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:4). Hamrin Basin: various sites. Old Babylonian period.

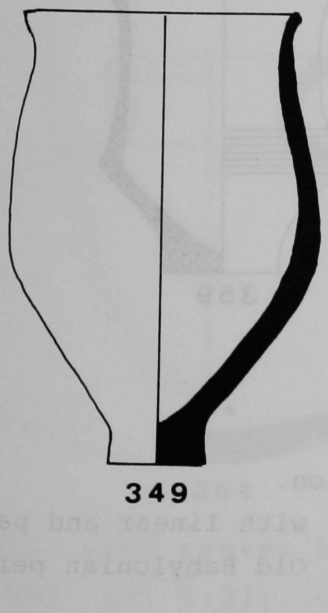




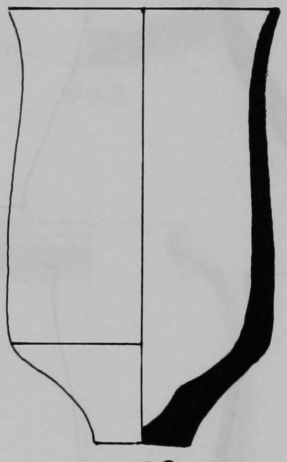








Beakers. 347-355, with pedestal base (Sc. 1:2).
Hamrin Basin : various sites. Old Babylonian period.



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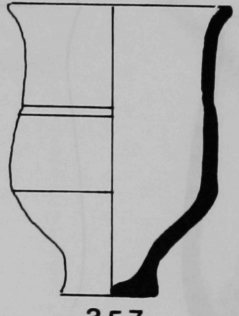

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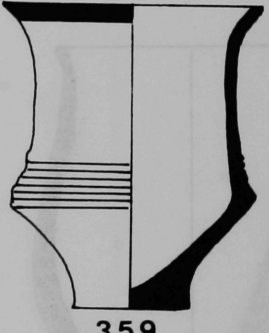
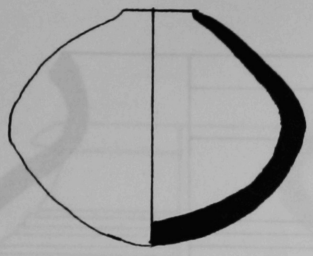


359

Beakers. Small, with pedestal base and low carination.
365: Plain; 357-358 : with linear decoration; 359 : with linear and painted decoration (Sc. 1:2). Hamrin Basin : various sites. Old Babylonian period.



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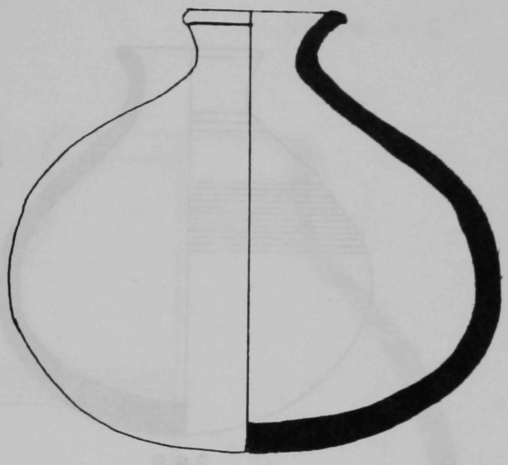

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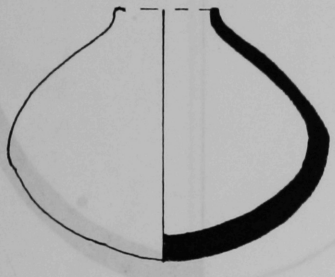

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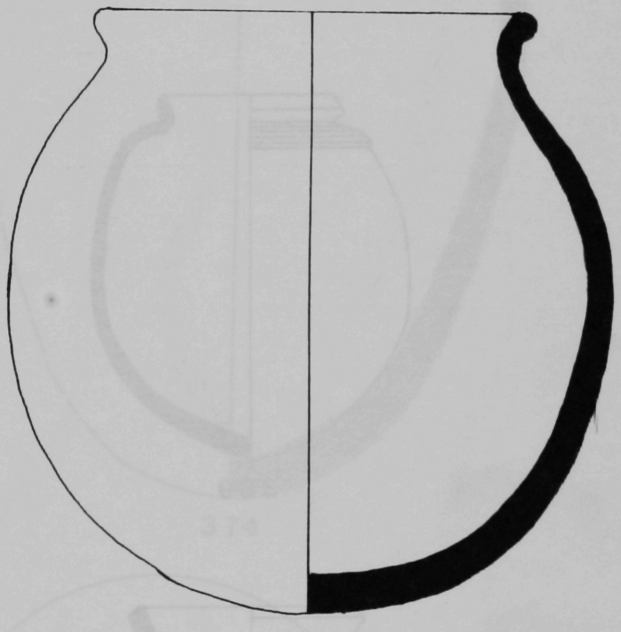

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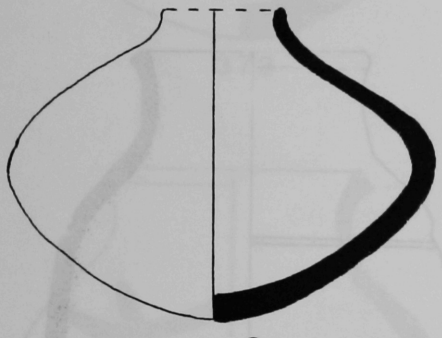

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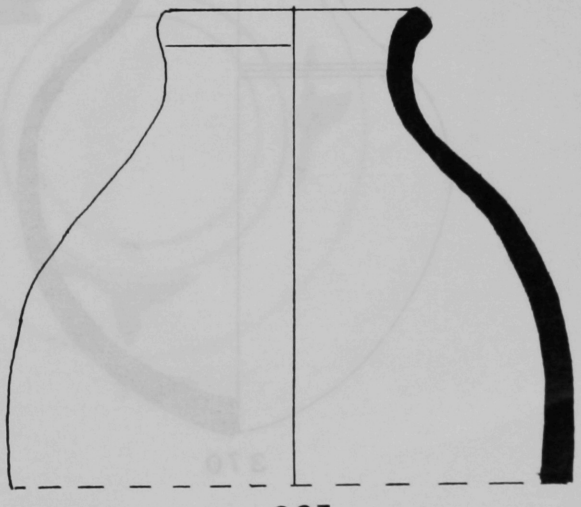
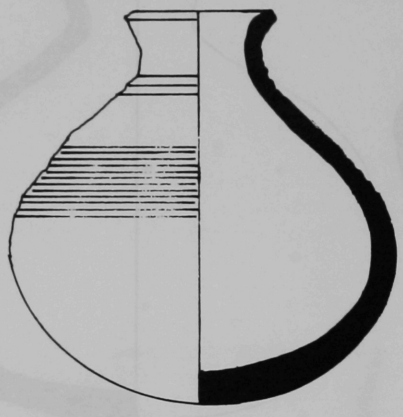
364



367

Jars, with convex base. 360-362: Miniature (361: Sc. 1:1; 360 & 362: Sc. 1:2); 363-365: Small (Sc. 1:2); 366: Medium (Sc. 1:2); 367: Large (Sc. 1:4). Hamrin Basin: various sites. Old Babylonian period.



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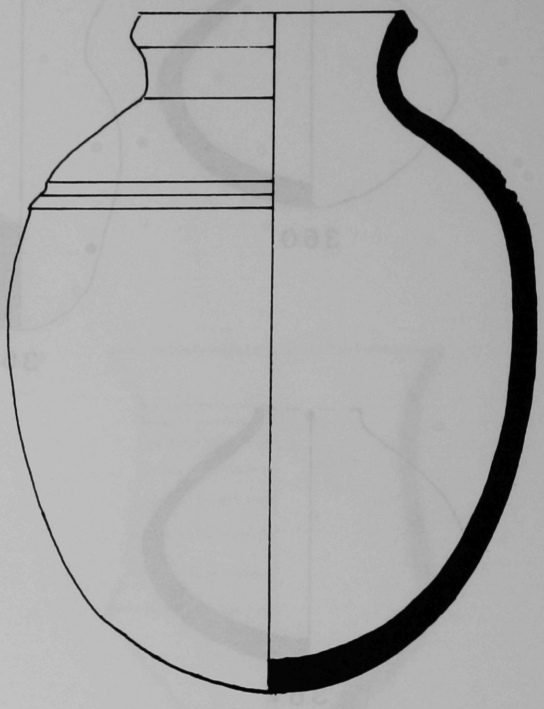

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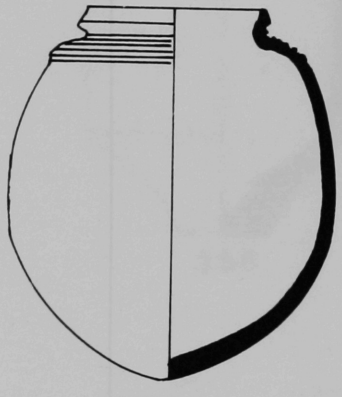

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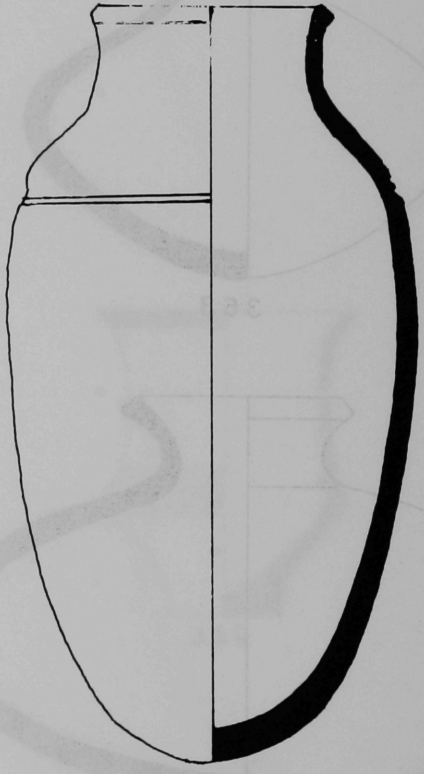

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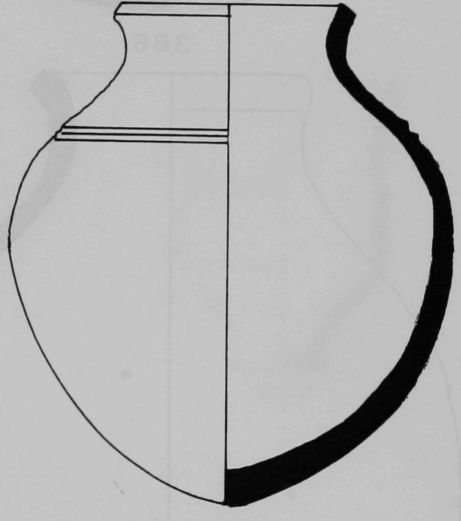
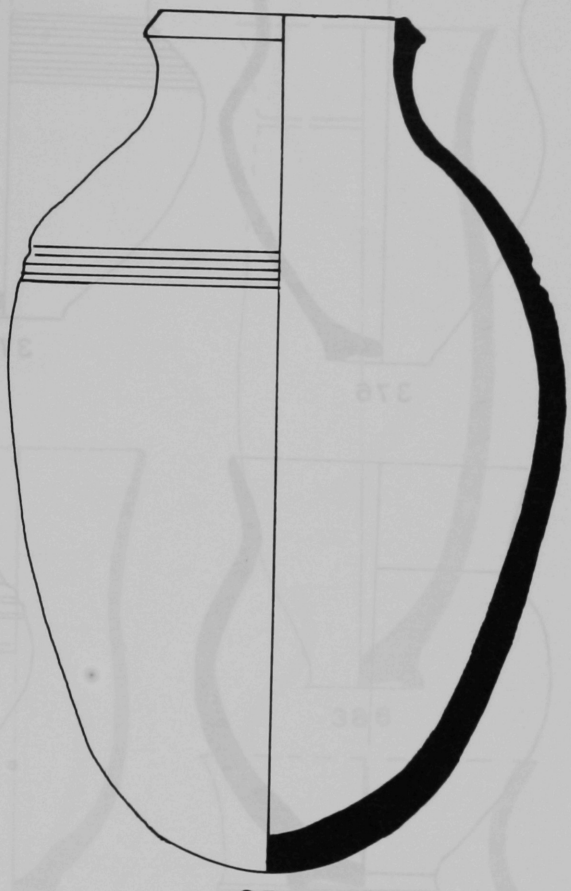


370

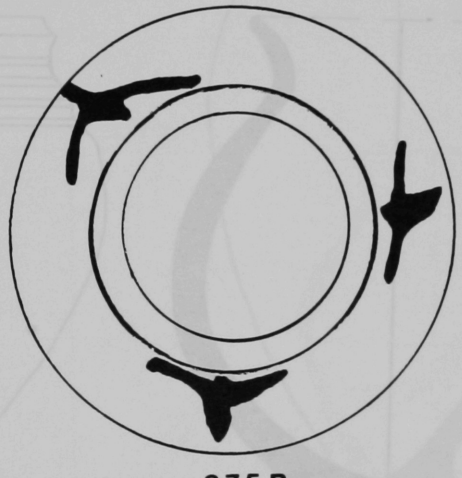
Jars. 368: Small, with convex base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:2); 369-370: Medium, with convex base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:4); 371-372: Large, with convex base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:4). Hamrin Basin: various sites. Old Babylonian period.

373



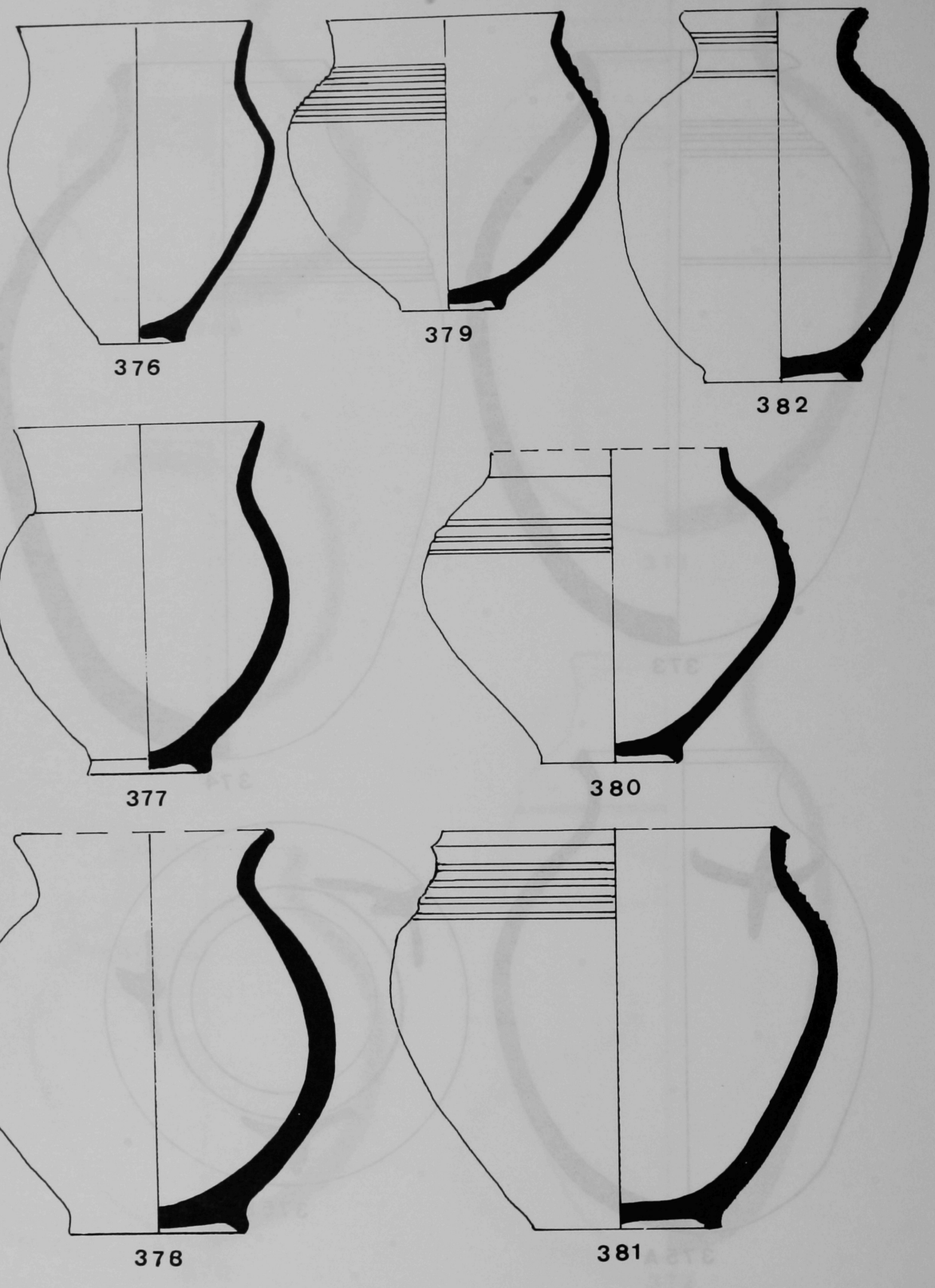
374

375A

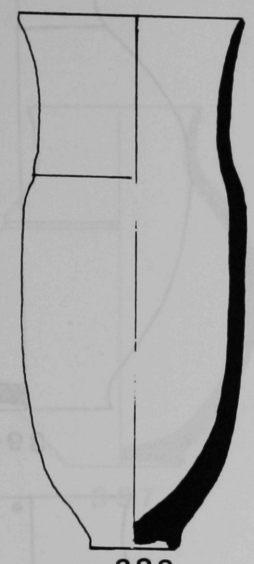


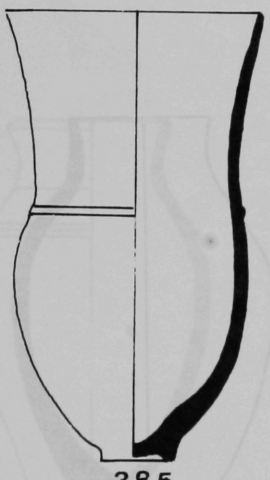
375B

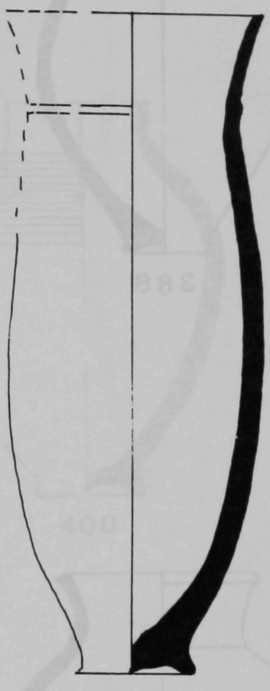
Jars. 373-374: Large, with convex base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:4); 375: Large, with convex base and painted decoration (Sc. 1:4). Hamrin Basin: various sites. Old Babylonian period.

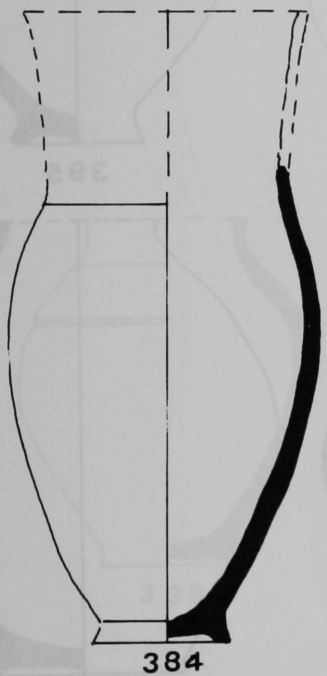


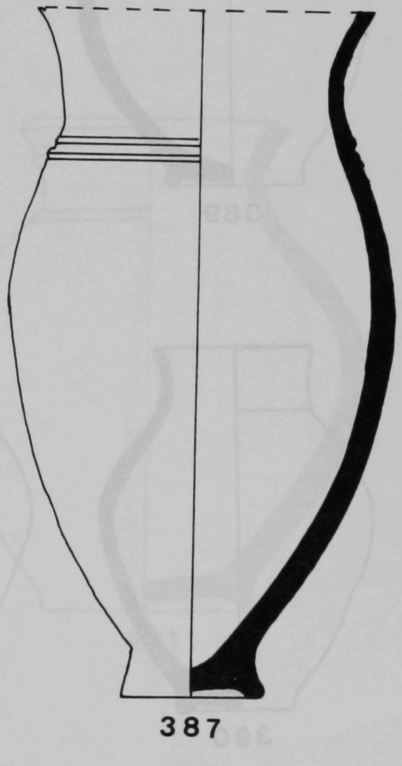
Jars. 376-378 : Small, with ring base (Sc. 1:2); 379-382 : Small, with ring base and linear and ribbed decoration (Sc. 1:2).
Hamrin Basin : various sites. Old Babylonian period.



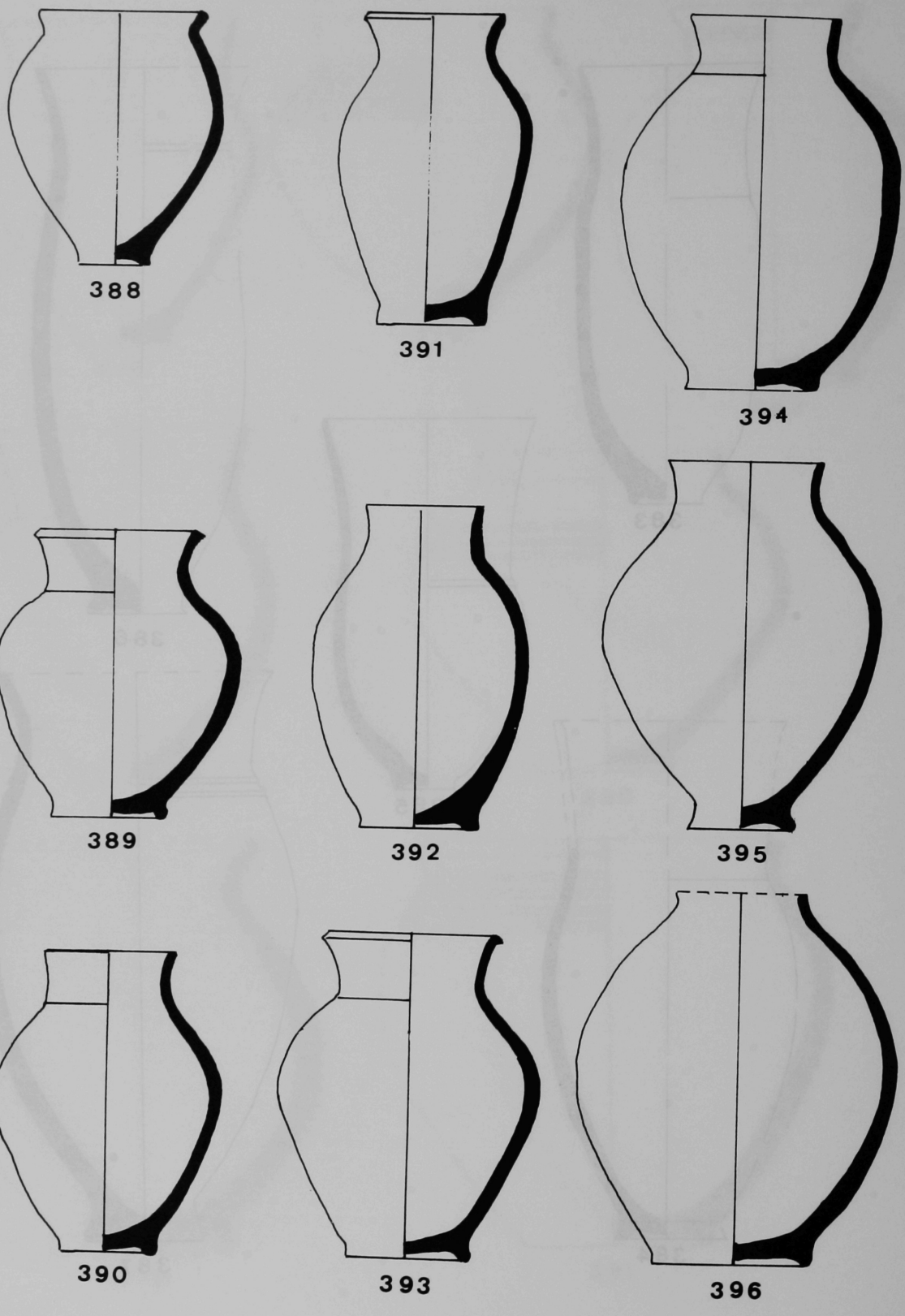




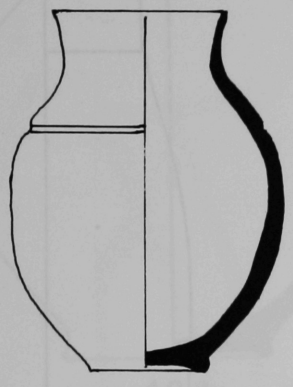




Jars. 383-384 : Medium, with ring base (Sc. 1:2) 385: Small, with ring base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:2); 386-387: Medium, with ring base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:2).
Hamrin Basin : various sites. Old Babylonian period.



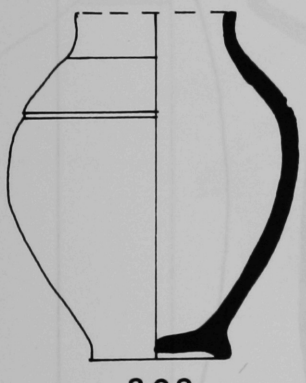
Jars. 388-396 : Medium, with ring base (Sc. 1:4).
Hamrin Basin : various sites. Old Babylonian period.



397

400

399



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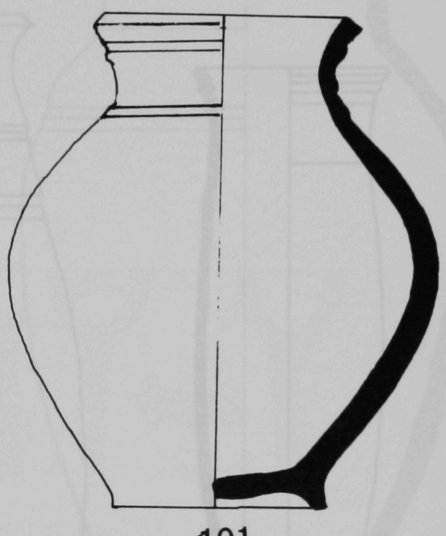
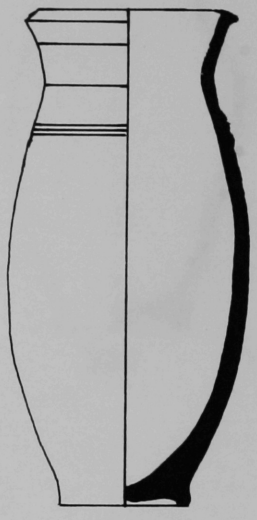


401

Jars. 397-401 : Medium, with ring base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:4).
Hamrin Basin : various sites. Old Babylonian period.

402



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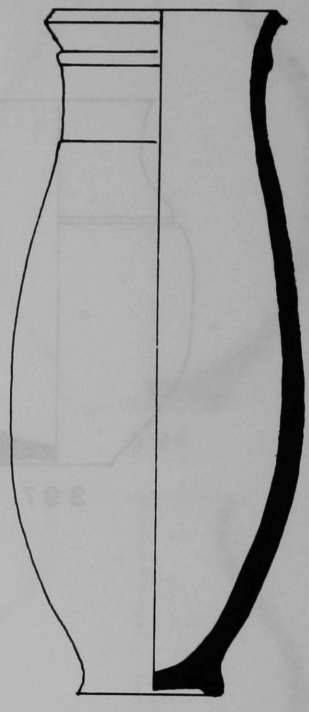

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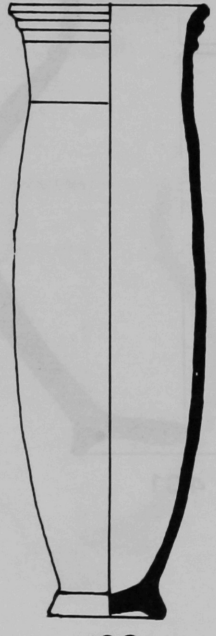

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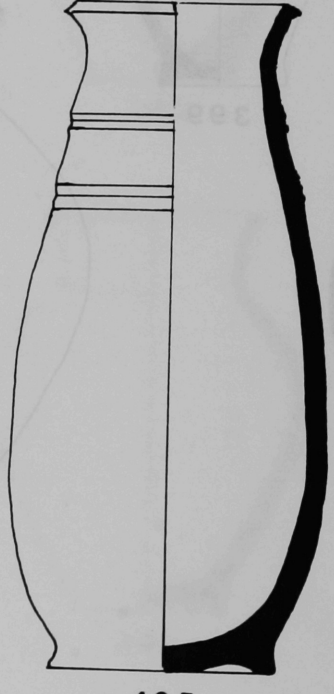

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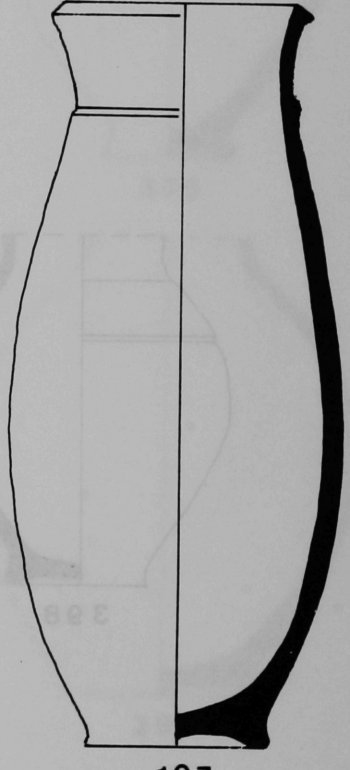
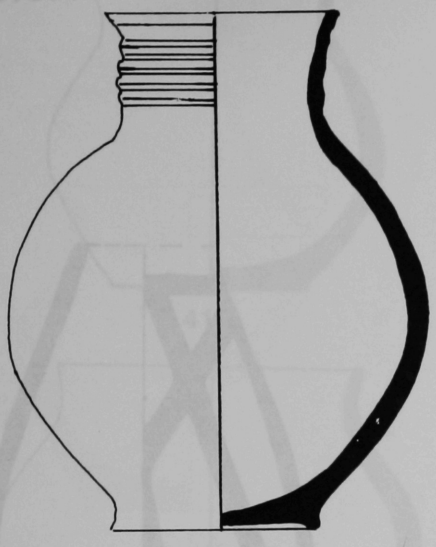


407

Jars. 402: Medium, with ring base (Sc. 1:4); 403, 405-407: Large, with ring base and linear and ribbed decoration (Sc. 1:4); 404: Medium, with ring base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:4). Hamrin basin: various sites. Old Babylonian period.



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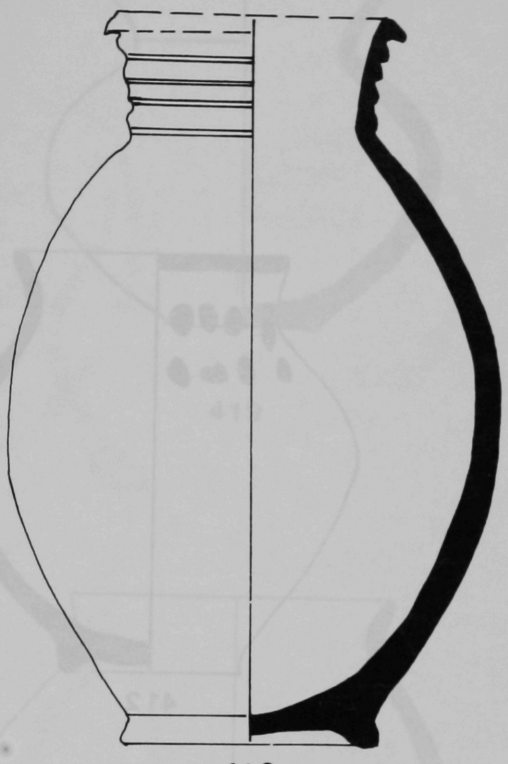

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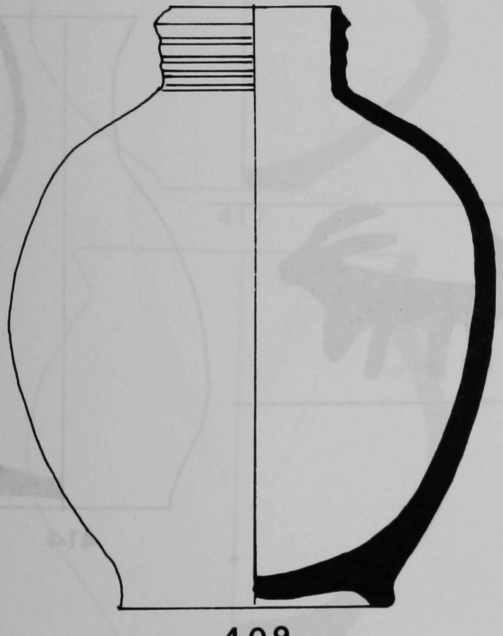

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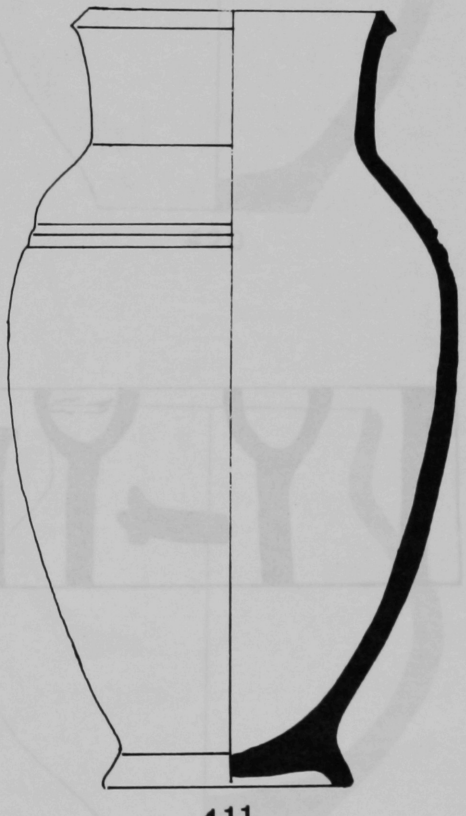
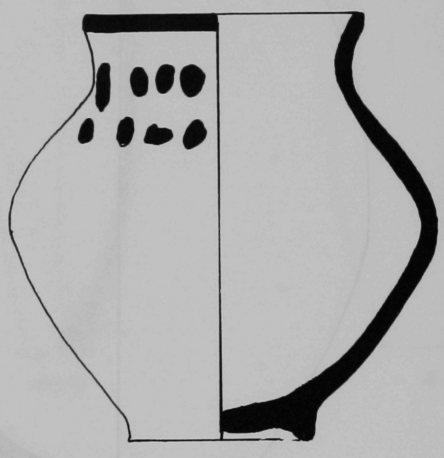


411

Jars, 408, 410-411 : Medium, with ring base and ribbed and linear decoration (Sc. 1:4); 409 : Large, with ring base and ribbed decoration (Sc. 1:4). Hamrin Basin : various sites. Old Babyloian period.



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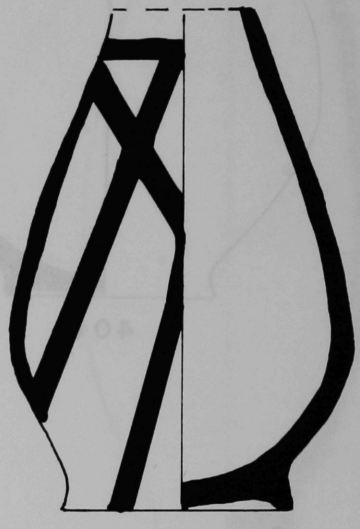

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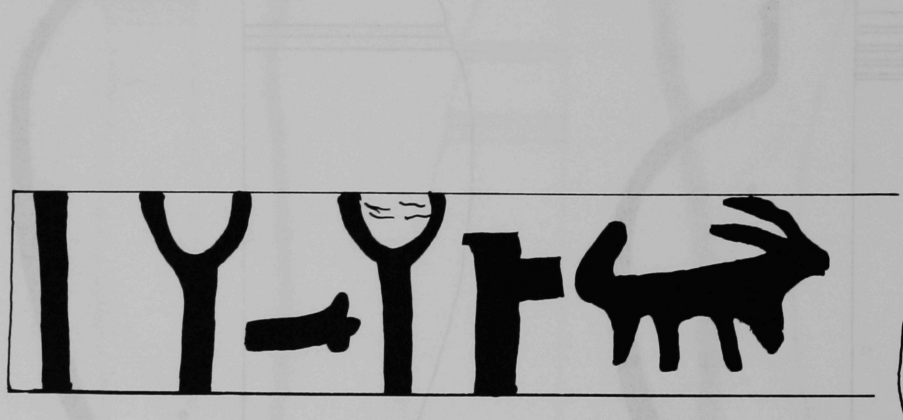
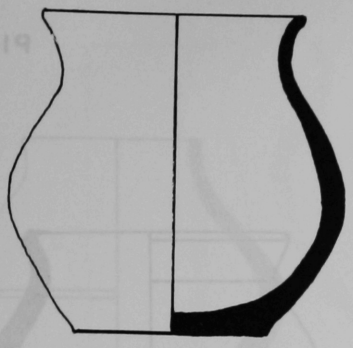


414

Jars. 412-414: Small, with ring base and painted decoration (Sc. 1:2). Hamrin Basin: various sites. Old Babylonian period.



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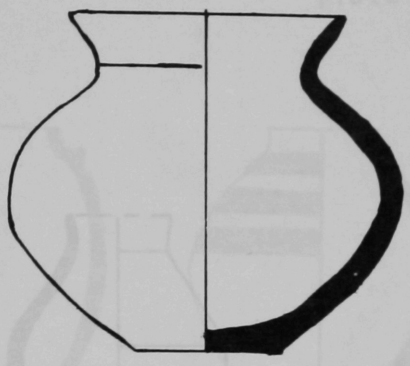

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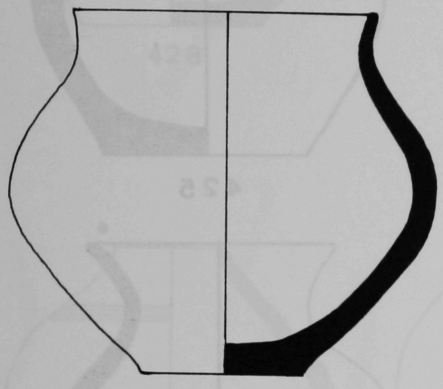

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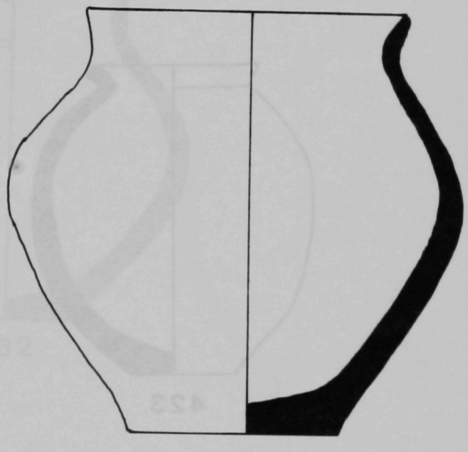

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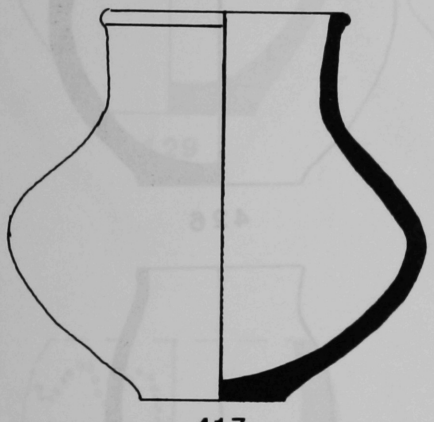

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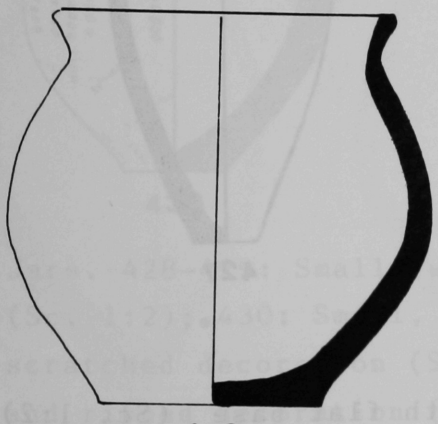

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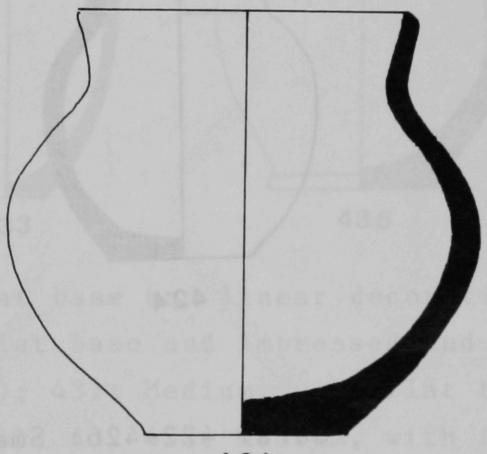
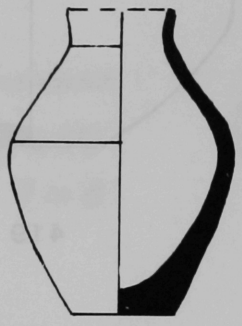


421

Jars. 415-421: Small, with flat base (Sc. 1:2).

Hamrin Basin, various sites. Old Babylonian period.



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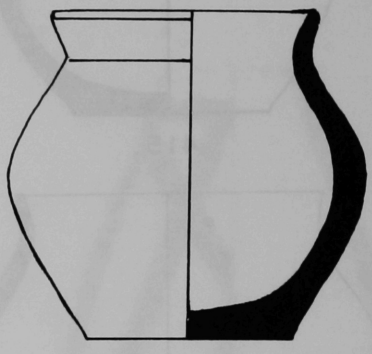

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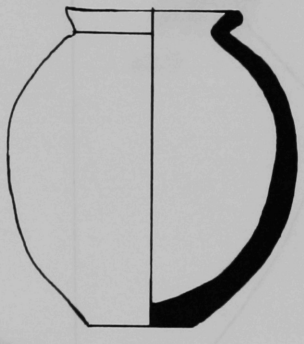

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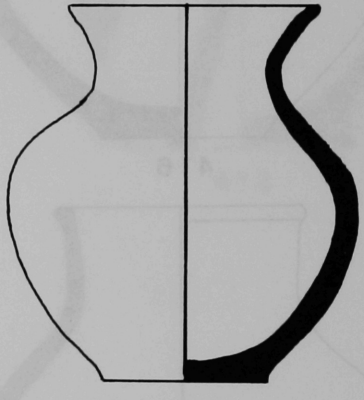

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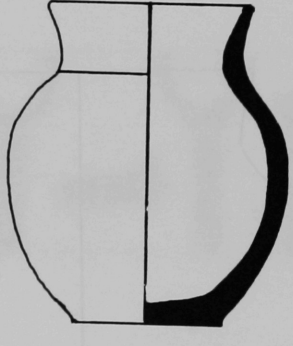

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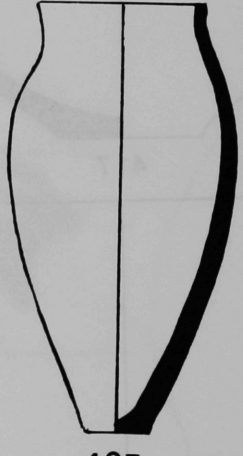
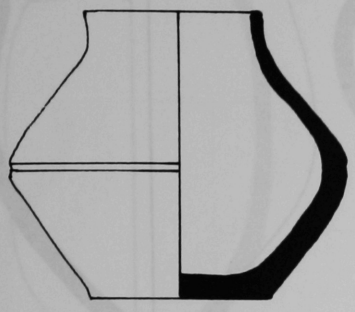


427

Jars. 422-426: Small, with flat base (Sc. 1:2);
427: Medium, with flat base (Sc. 1:4).
Hamrin Basin, various sites. Old Babylonian period.



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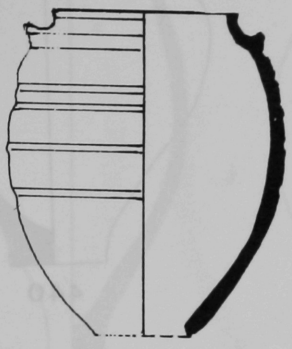
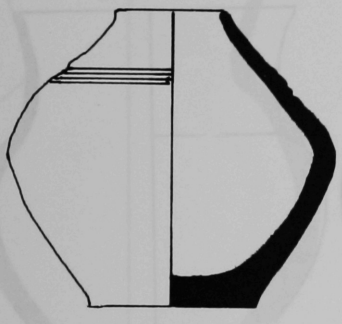


431

434



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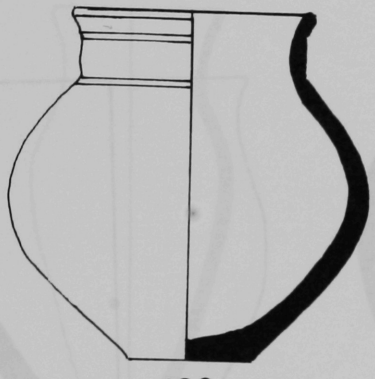

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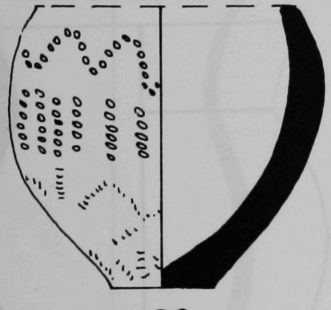

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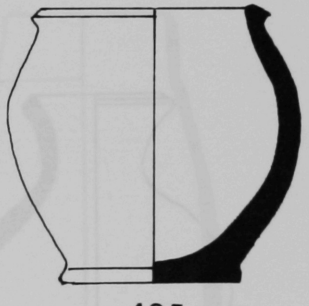
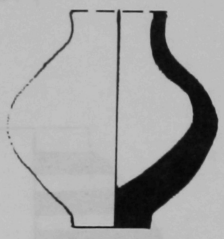
433



435

Jars. 428-429: Small, with flat base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:2); 430: Small, with flat base and impressed and scratched decoration (Sc. 1:2); 431: Medium, with flat base (?) and ribbed decoration (Sc. 1:4); 432-433: Medium, with flat base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:4); 434: Small, with flat base and painted decoration (Sc. 1:2); 435: Medium, with disk base (Sc. 1:4). Hamrin Basin, various sites. Old Babylonian period.



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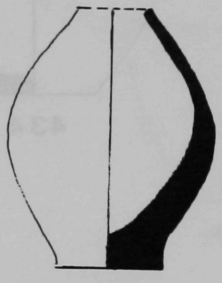
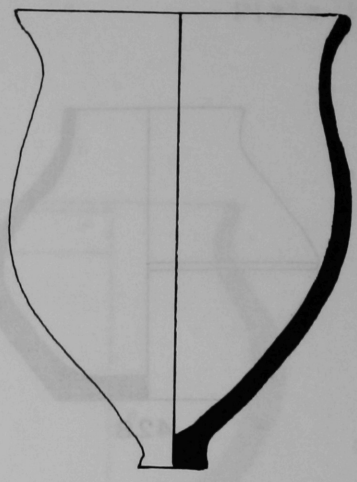


437

440



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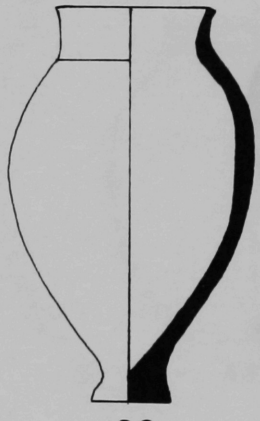

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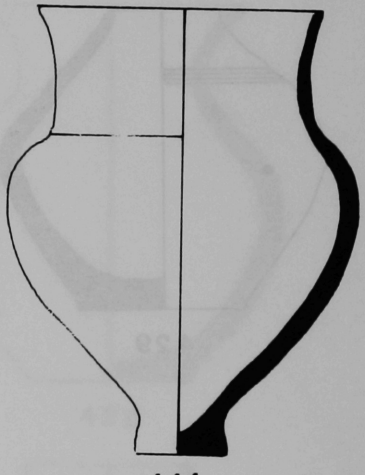

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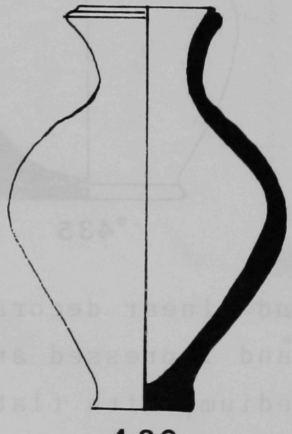

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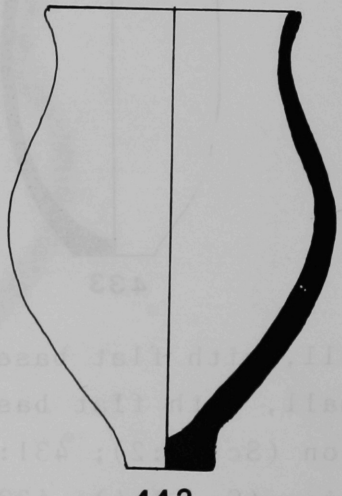

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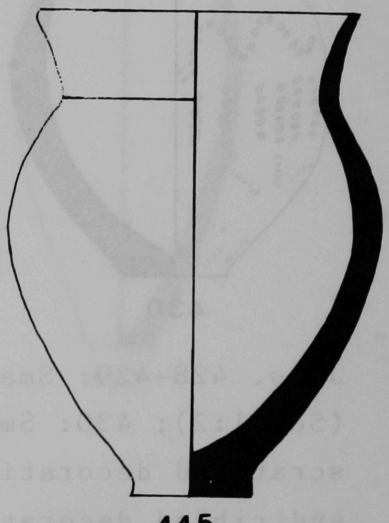
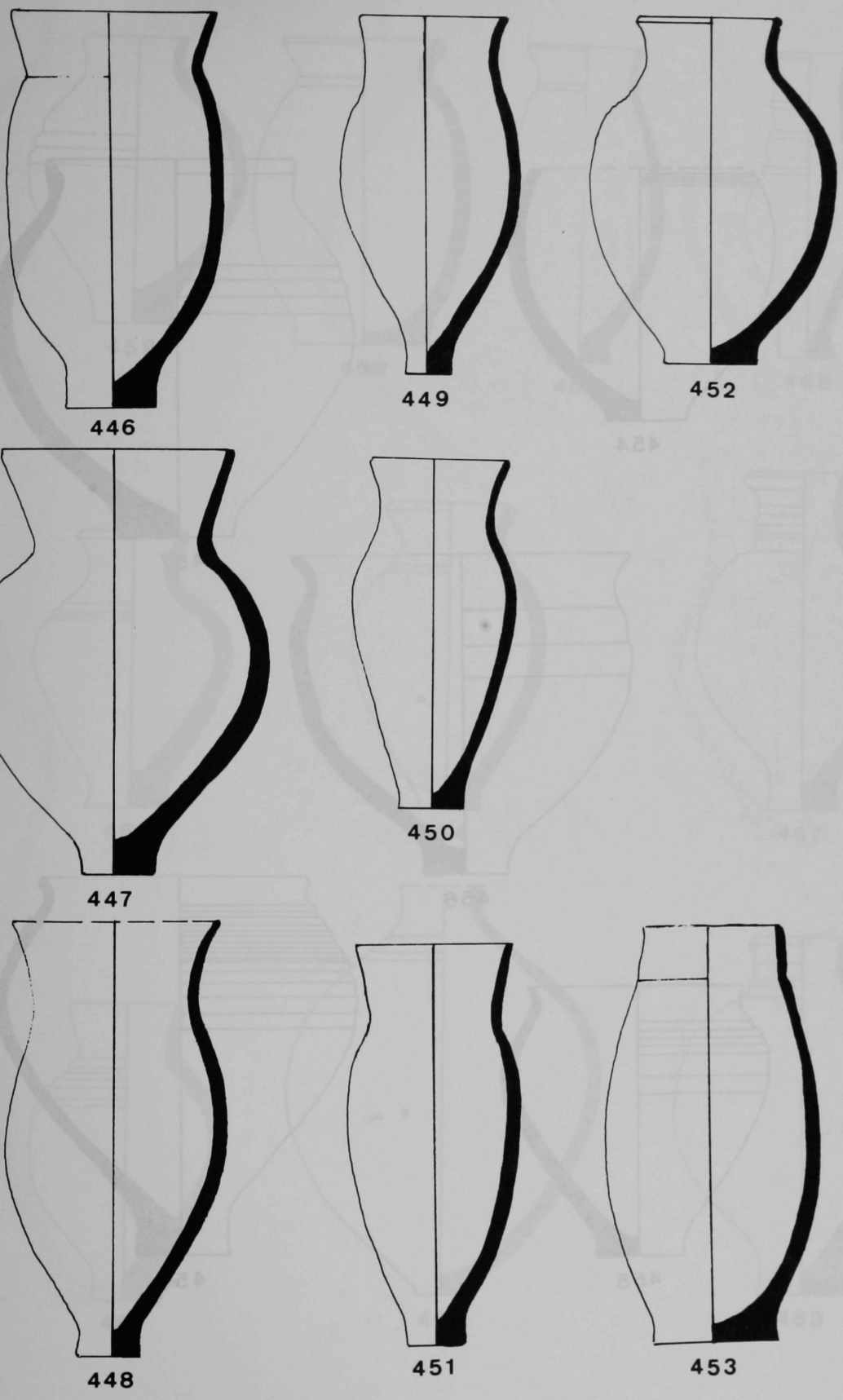


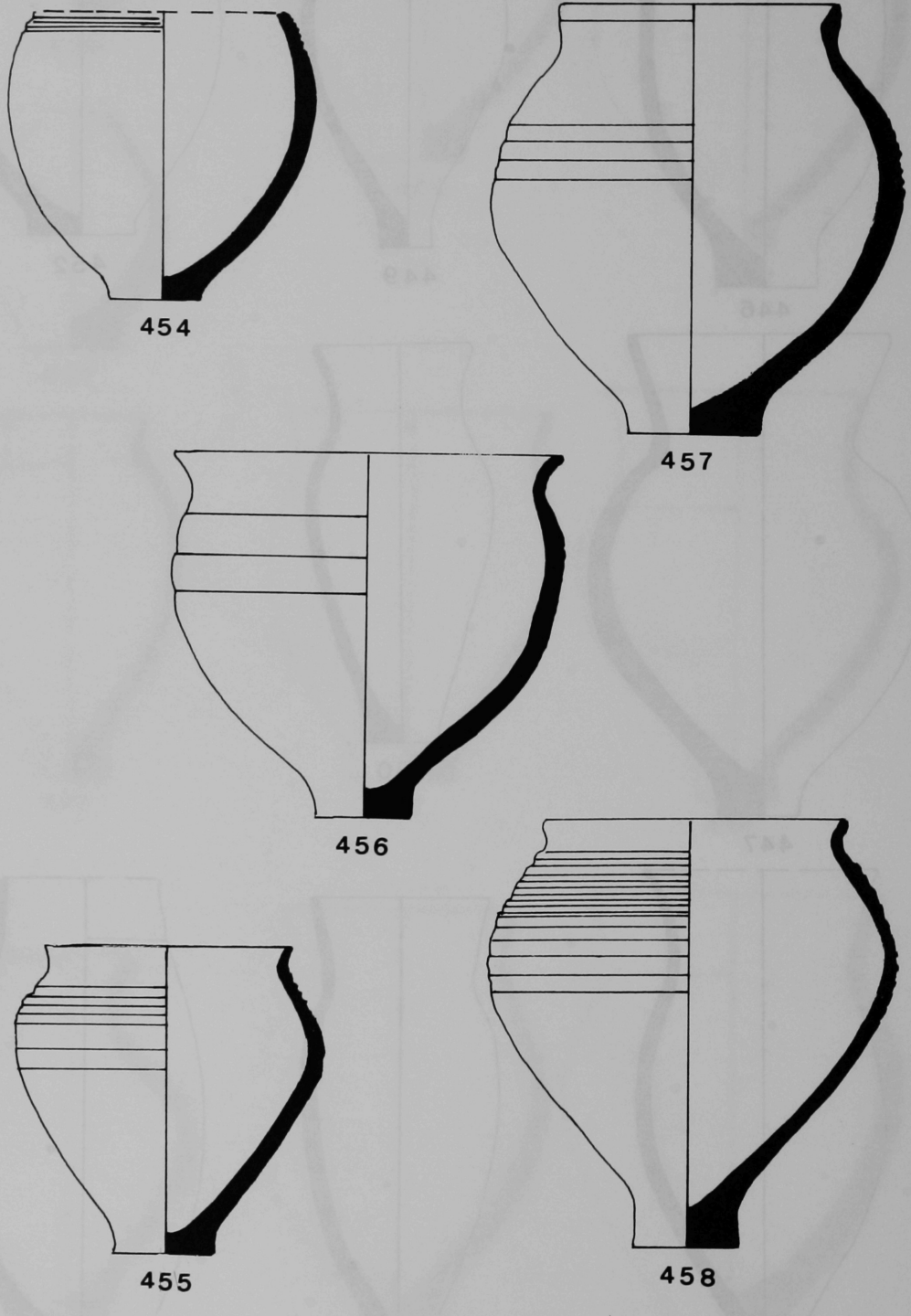
445

Jars. 436-437 : Miniature, with pedestal base (Sc. 1:2); 438-445 : Small, with pedestal base (Sc. 1:2).

Hamrin Basin : various sites. Old Babylonian period.

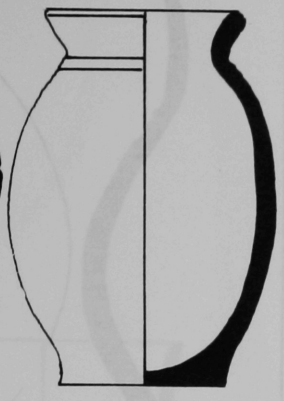


Jars. 446-448: Small, with pedestal base (Sc. 1:2); 449-453: Medium, with pedestal base (Sc. 1:4). Hamrin Basin, various sites. Old Babylonian period.



Jars. 454-458: Small, with pedestal base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:2). Hamrin Basin, various sites. Old Babylonian period.

459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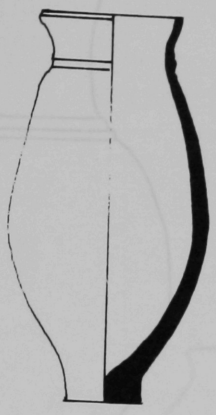
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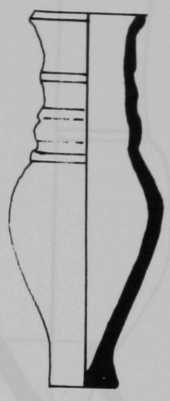
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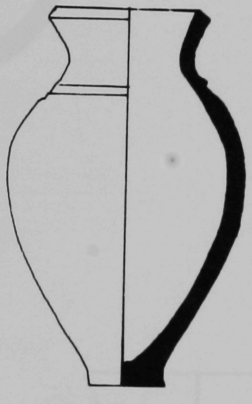
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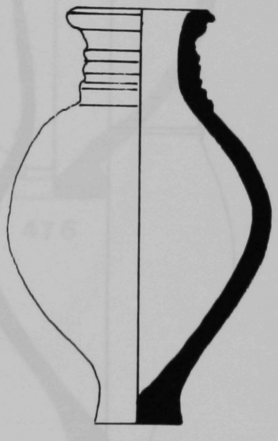
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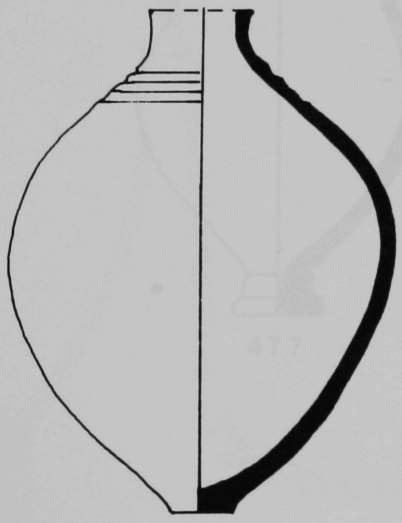
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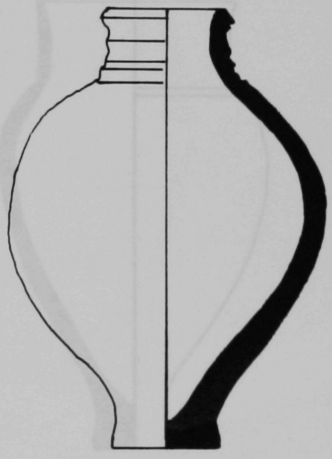
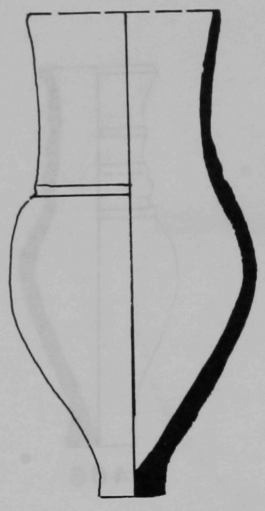

468

Jars. 459-465 : Small, with pedestal base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:2); 466-468 : Small, with pedestal base and ribbed decoration (Sc. 1:2). Hamrin Basin, various sites. Old Babylonian period.



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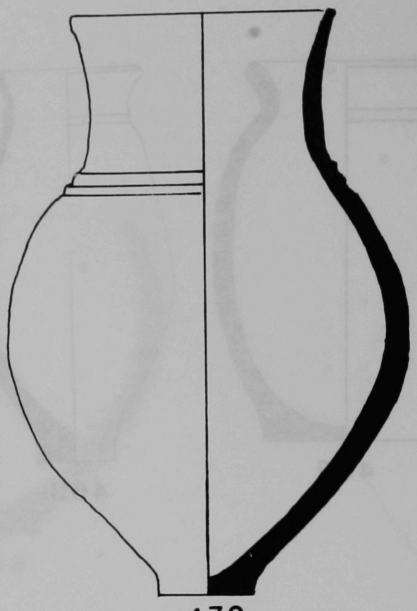

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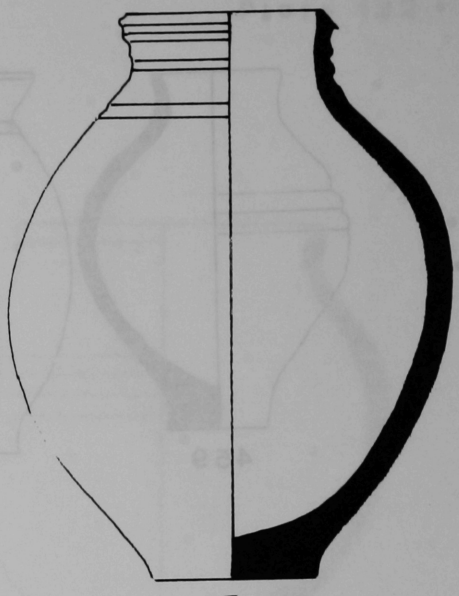

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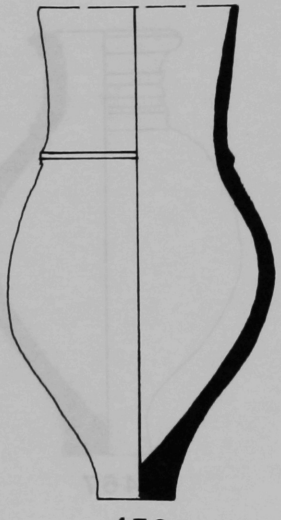

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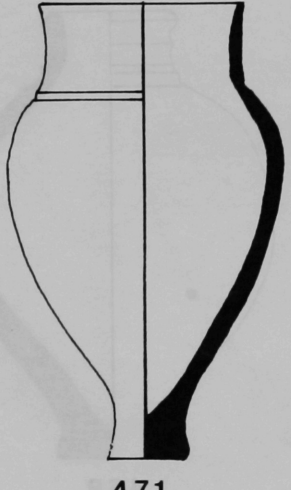

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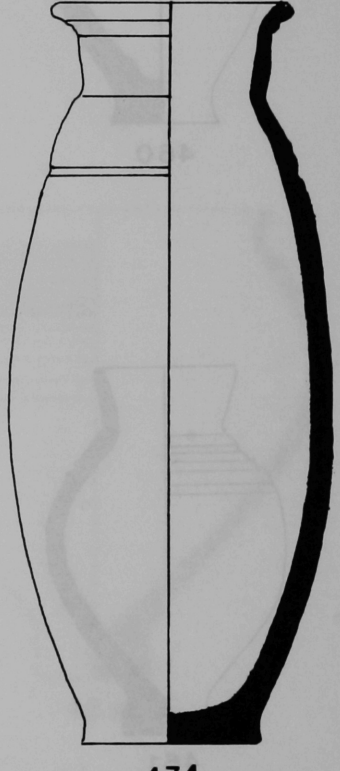
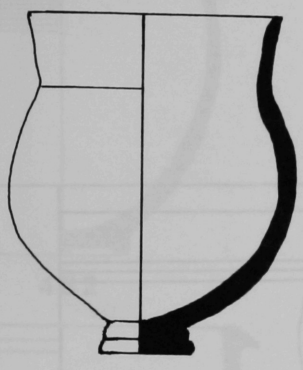


474

Jars. 469-471: Small, with pedestal base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:2); 472: Medium, with pedestal base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:2); 473-474: Large, with pedestal base and linear and ribbed decoration (Sc. 1:4). Hamrin Basin, various sites. Old Babylonian period.



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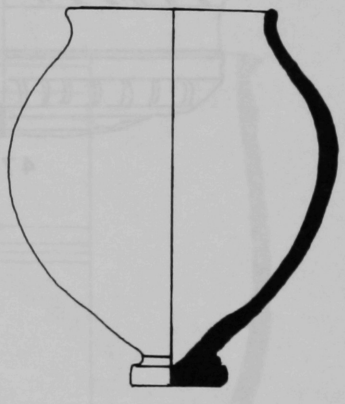
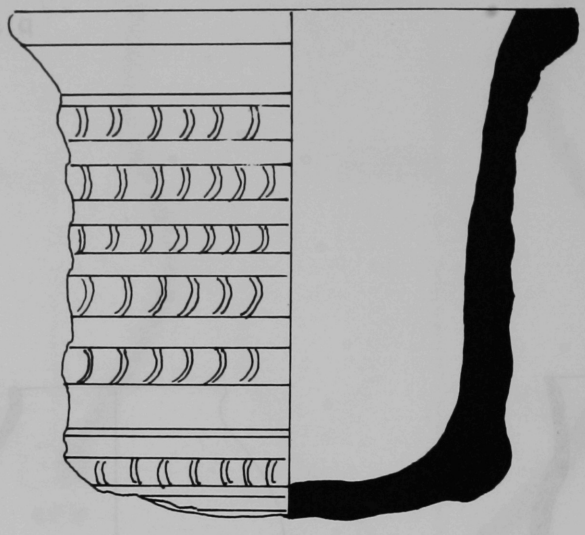


476

477

Jars. 475-477: Small, with, with Knob base (Sc. 1:2). Tell Yelkhi. Hamrin Basin. Old Babylonian period.



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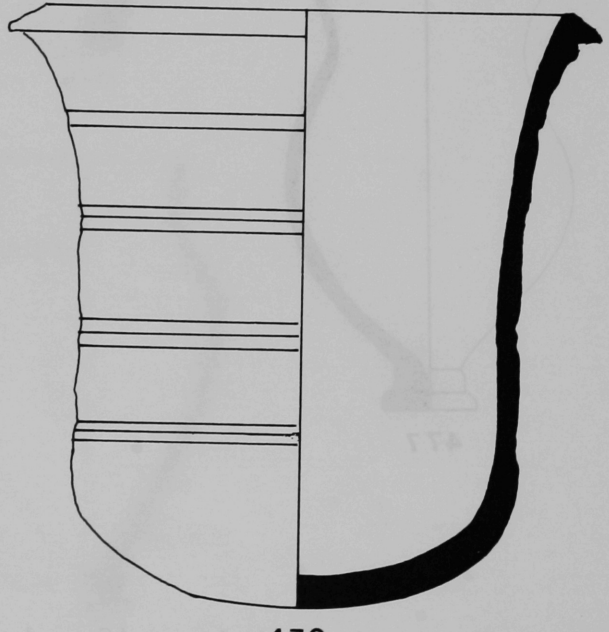
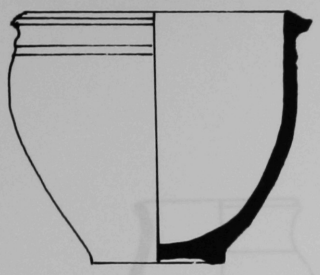


479

Miscellaneous vessels. 478: Small, with convex base and ribbed decoration (Sc. 1:2); 479: Medium, with convex base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:2); 480: Small; with ring base and linear and ribbed decoration (Sc. 1:2). Hamrin Basin, various sites. Old Babylonian period.



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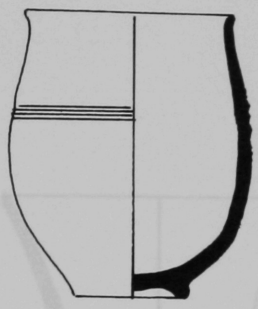

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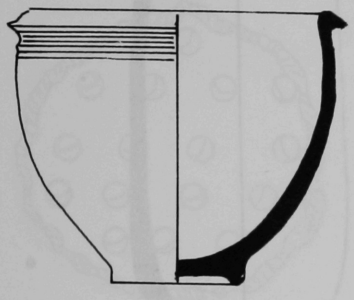

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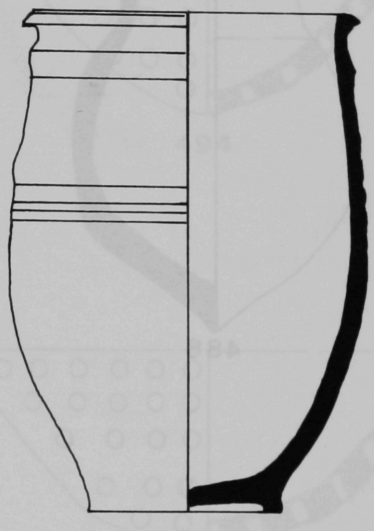

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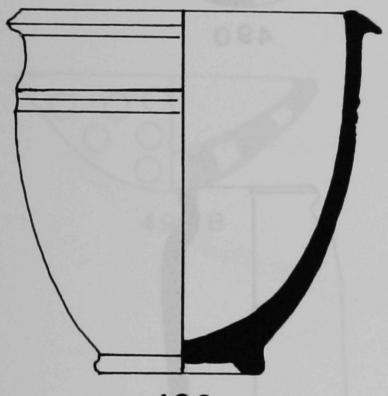

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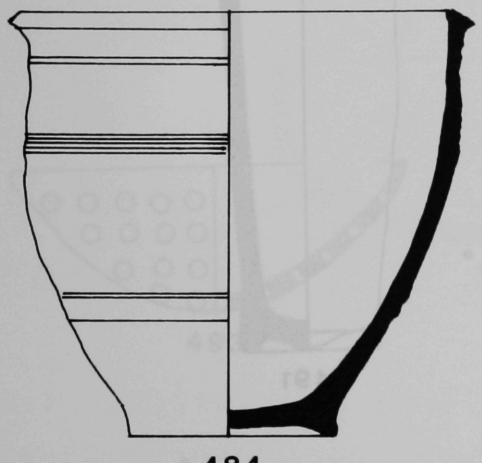

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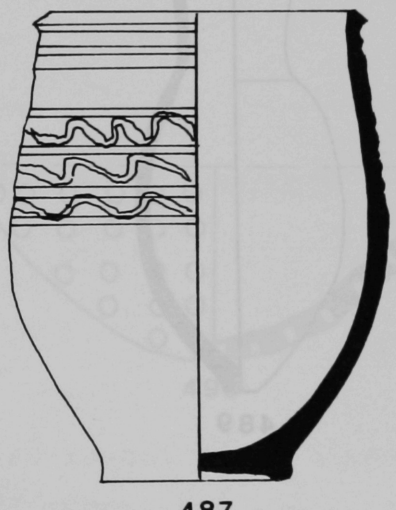
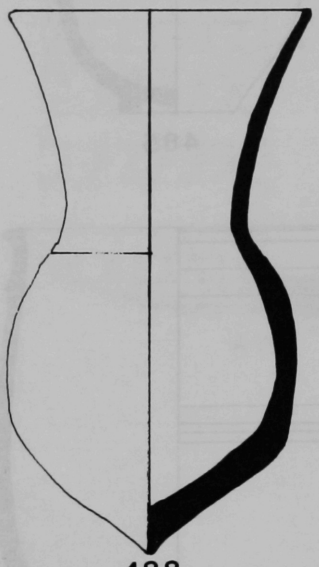


487

Miscellaneous vessels. 481: Small, with ring base and linear decoration (Sc. 1:4); 482-486: Medium, with ring base and linear and ribbed decoration (Sc. 1:4); 487: Medium, with ring base and linear and scratched decoration (Sc. 1:4). Tell Yelkhi, Hamrin Basin. Old Babylonian period.



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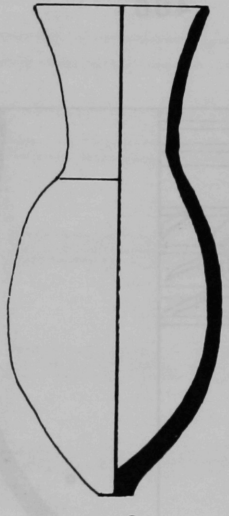

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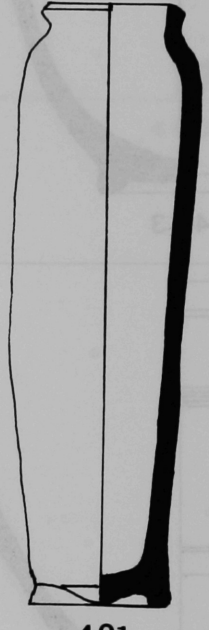
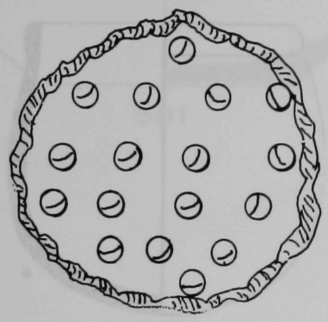


491

Miscellaneous vessels. 488: Small, with pointed base (Sc. 1:2); 489: Medium, with pedestal base (Sc. 1:4); 490: Medium, with convex base (Sc. 1:4); 491: Large, with ring base (Sc. 1:4). Hamrin Basin, various sites. Old Babylonian period.



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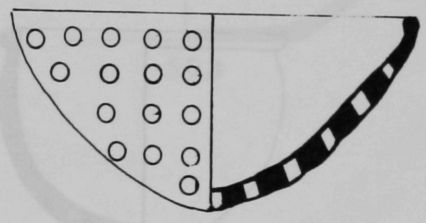

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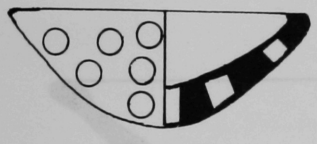

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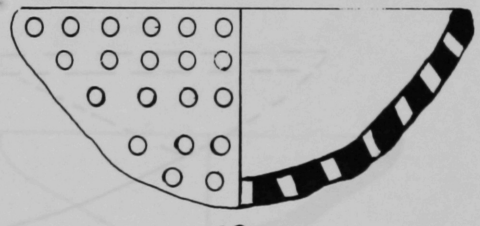

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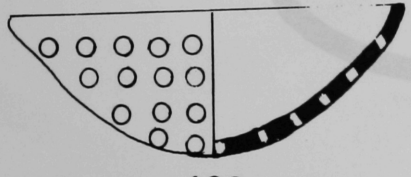

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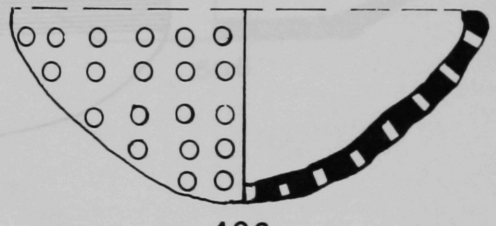
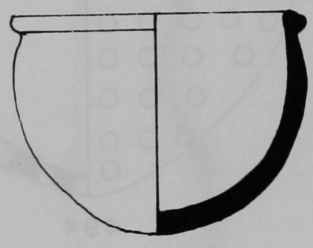


496

Strainers. 492-496: with convex base (Sc. 1:2).
Hamrin Basin, various sites. Old Babylonian period.



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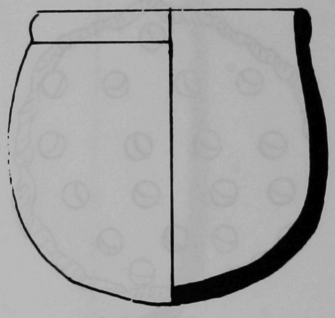

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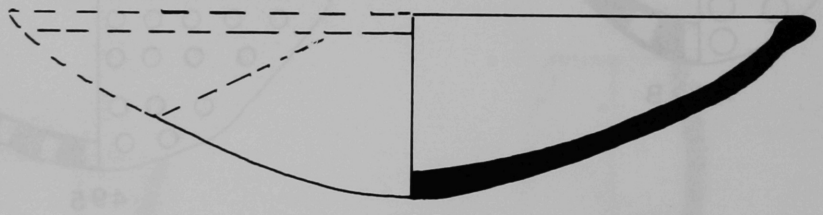

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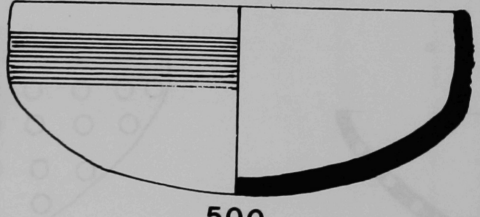
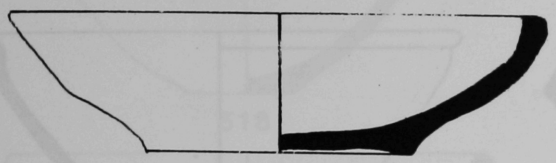


500

Bowls, with convex base. 497-498: Deep (497: Sc. 1:4, 498: Sc. 1:2); 499: Shallow (Sc. 1:2); 500: Shallow, with linear decoration (Sc. 1:2). Hamrin Basin: various sites. Old Babylonian period.



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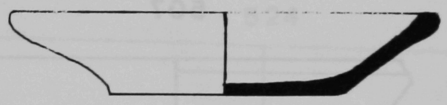

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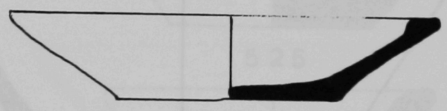

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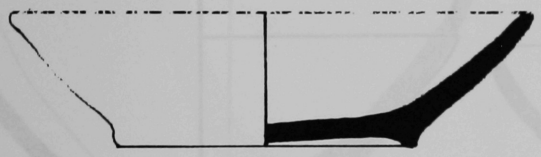

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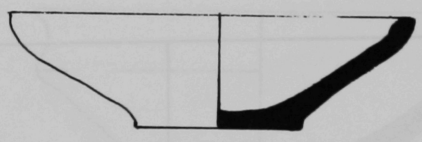

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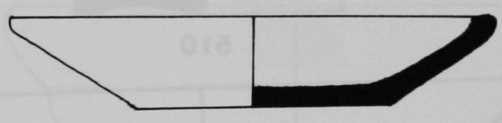
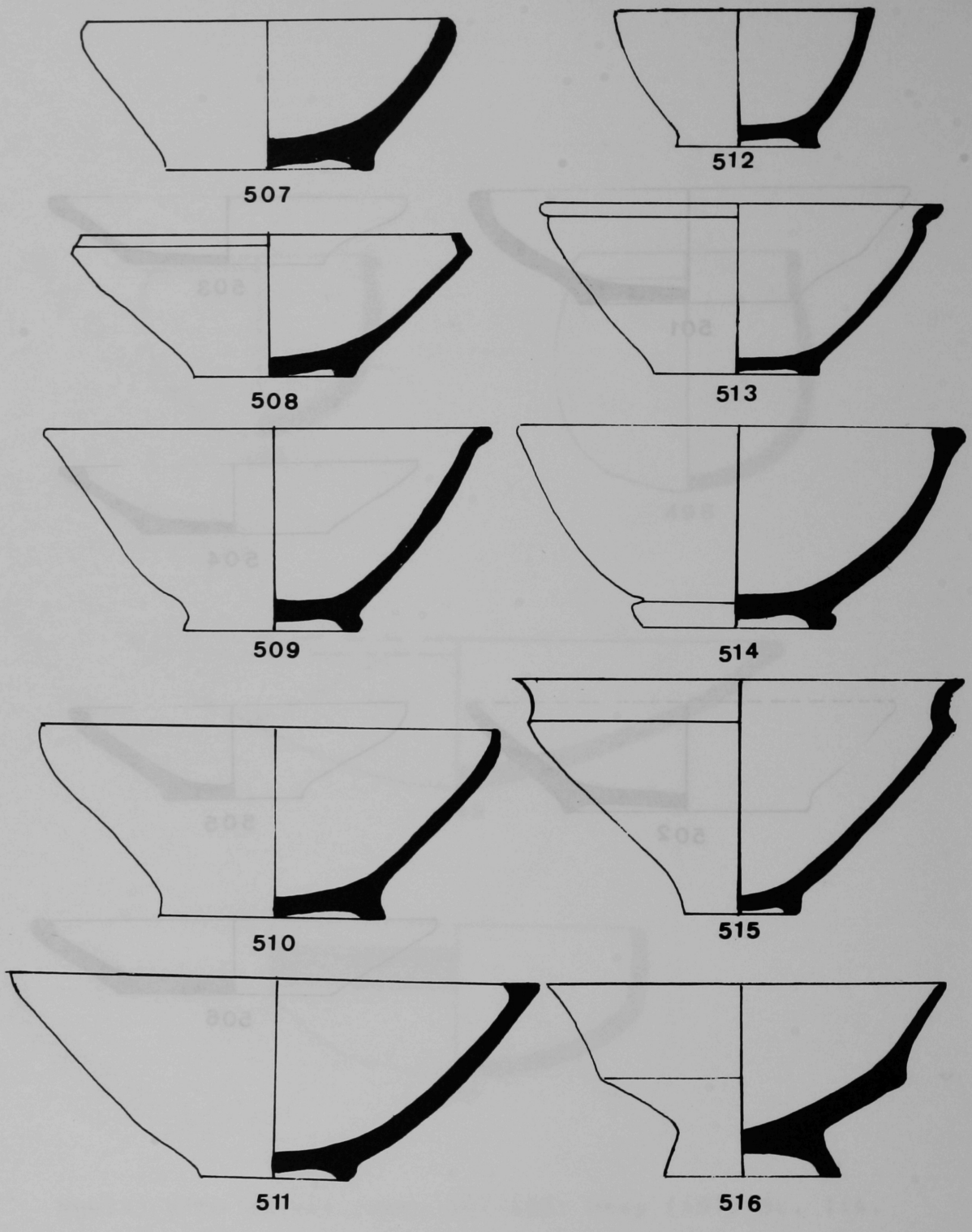
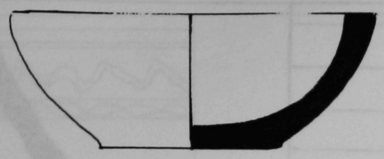


506

Bowls. 501: Shallow, with ring base (Sc. 1:4); 502: Shallow (?) with ring base (Sc. 1:2); 503-506: Shallow, with flat base (Sc. 1:4). Hamrin Basin, various sites. Old Babylonian period.



Bowls. 507-511: Deep, with ring base (Sc. 1:2); 512-513: Deep, with ring base (Sc. 1:4); 514: Idem (Sc. ?); 515: Deep, with ring base and carination (Sc. ?); 516: Deep, with trumpet base and carination (Sc. 1:2). Hamrin Basin, various sites. Old Babylonian period.



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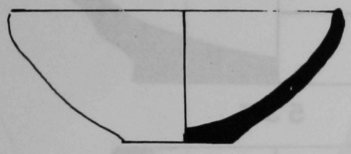

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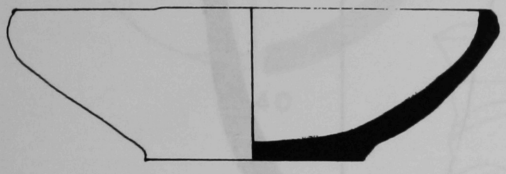

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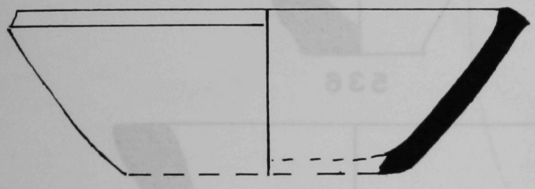

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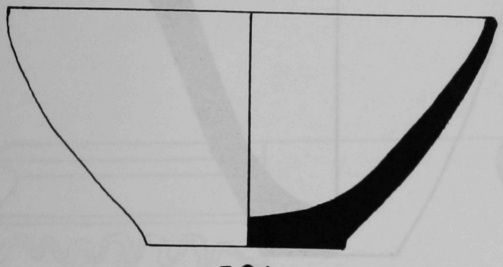

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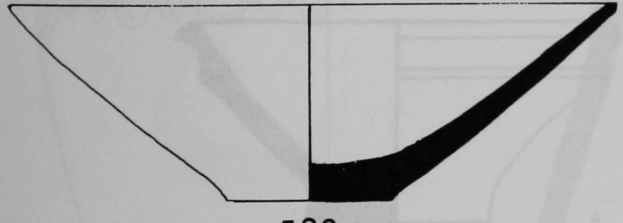

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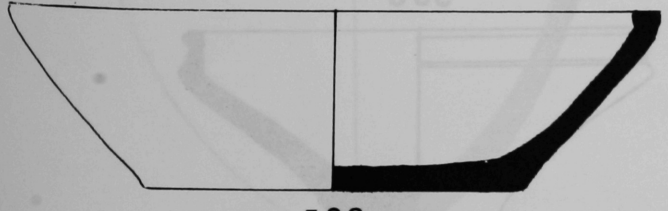

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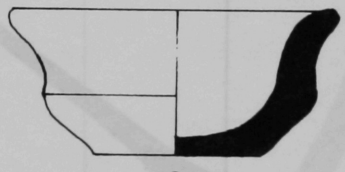

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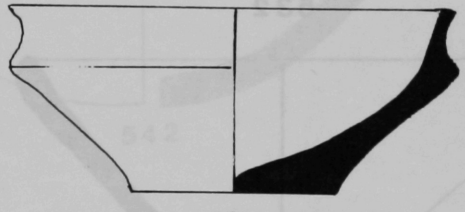

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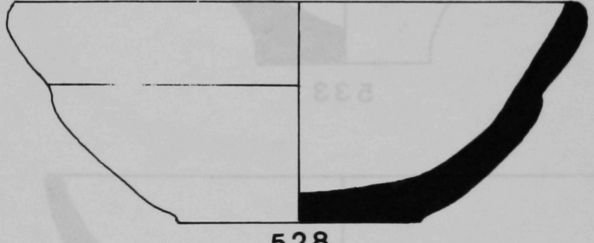

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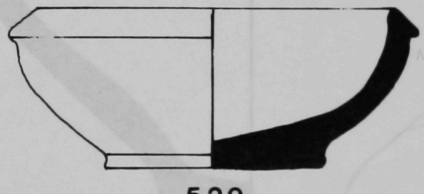
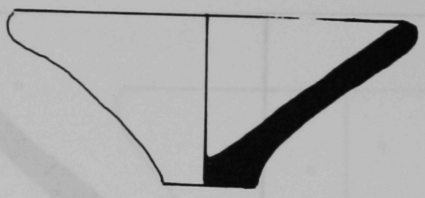


529

Bowls. 517-519, 521-522, 524-525: Deep, with flat base (Sc. 1:2); 520: Deep, with flat base (?) (Sc. 1:2); 523: Idem (Sc. ?); 526-528: Deep, with flat base and carination (Sc. 1:2); 529: Deep, with disk base (Sc. 1:2). Hamrin Basin, various sites. Old Babylonian period.



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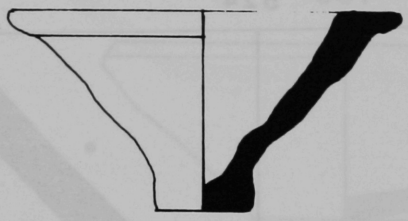

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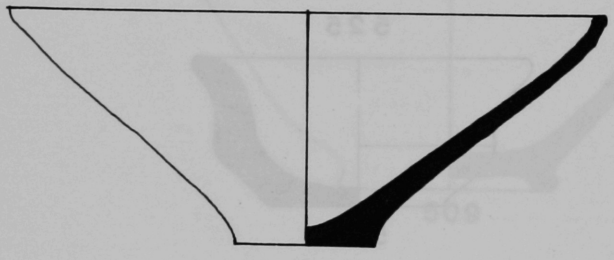

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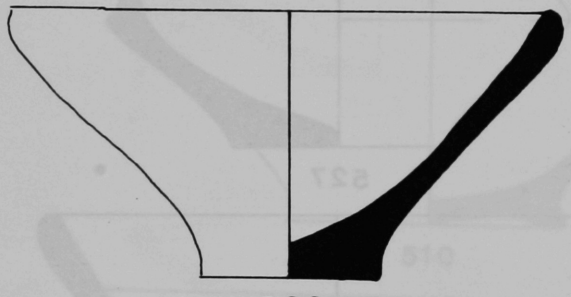

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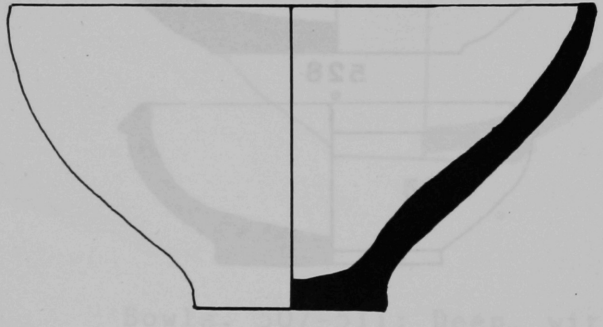

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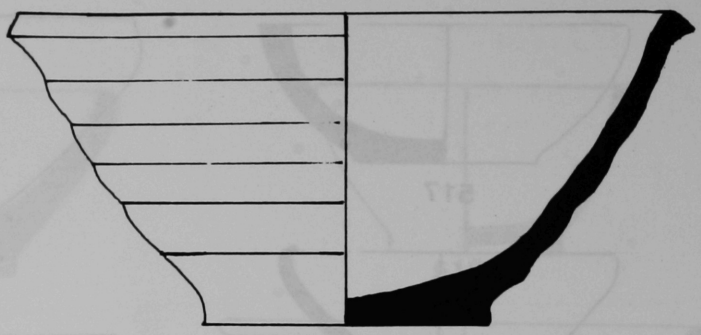

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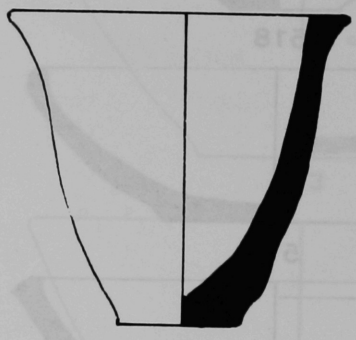

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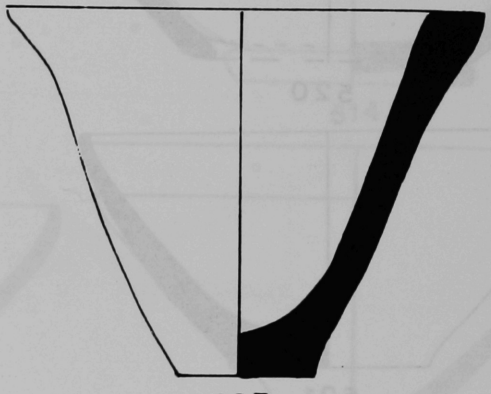
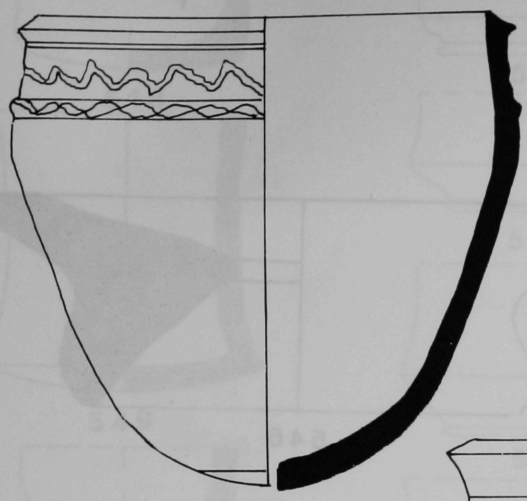


537

538

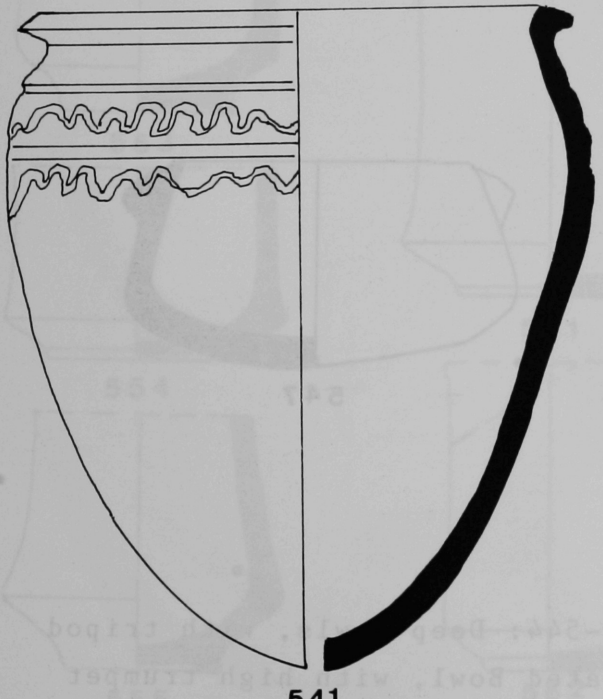
539

Bowls. 530-537: Deep, with pedestal base (Sc. 1:2);
538-539: Deep, with pedestal base and carination (Sc. 1:2).
Hamrin Basin, various sites. Old Babylonian period.



540

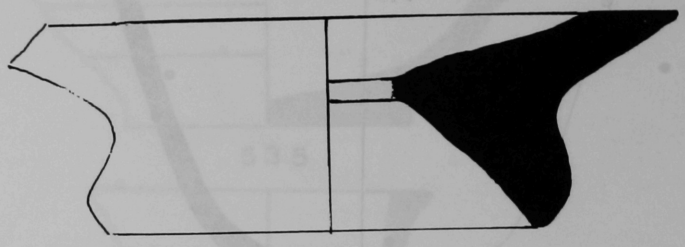
542



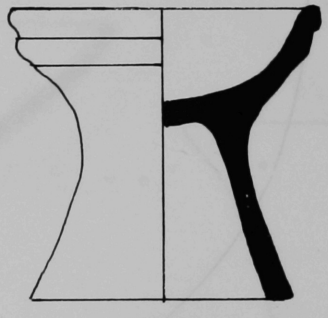
541

Vats, with perforated convex base. 540 : with indented ribbed and incised/grooved linear decoration. 541-542 : with incised/grooved linear decoration. (Sc. 1:4). Hamrin Basin : various sites, Old Babylonian period.

543



546



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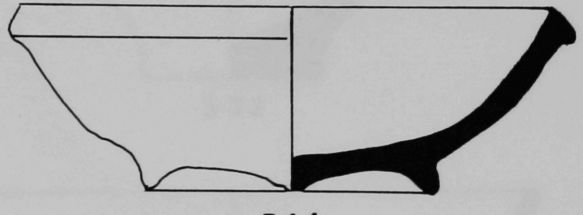

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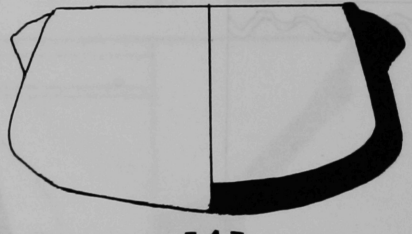
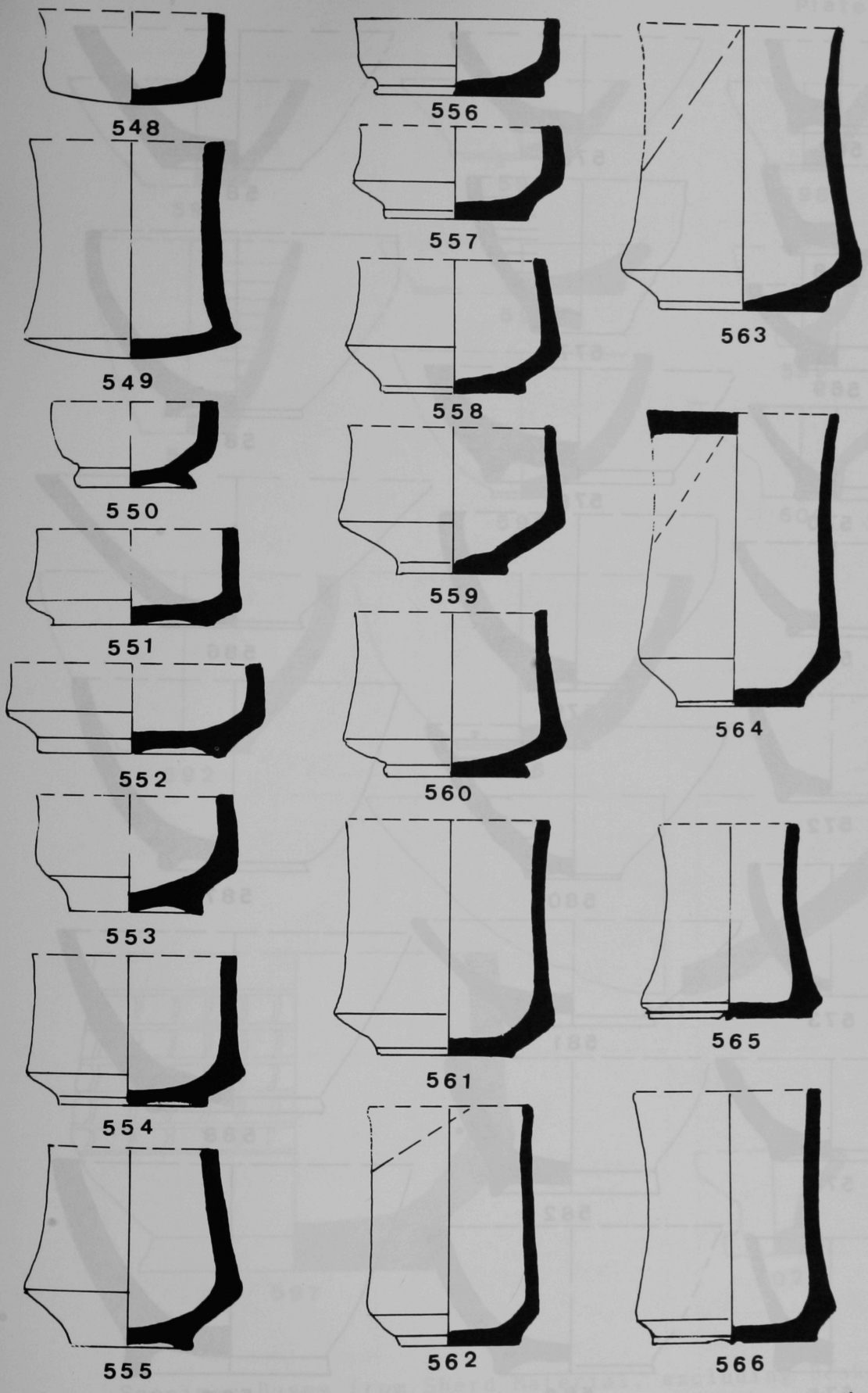
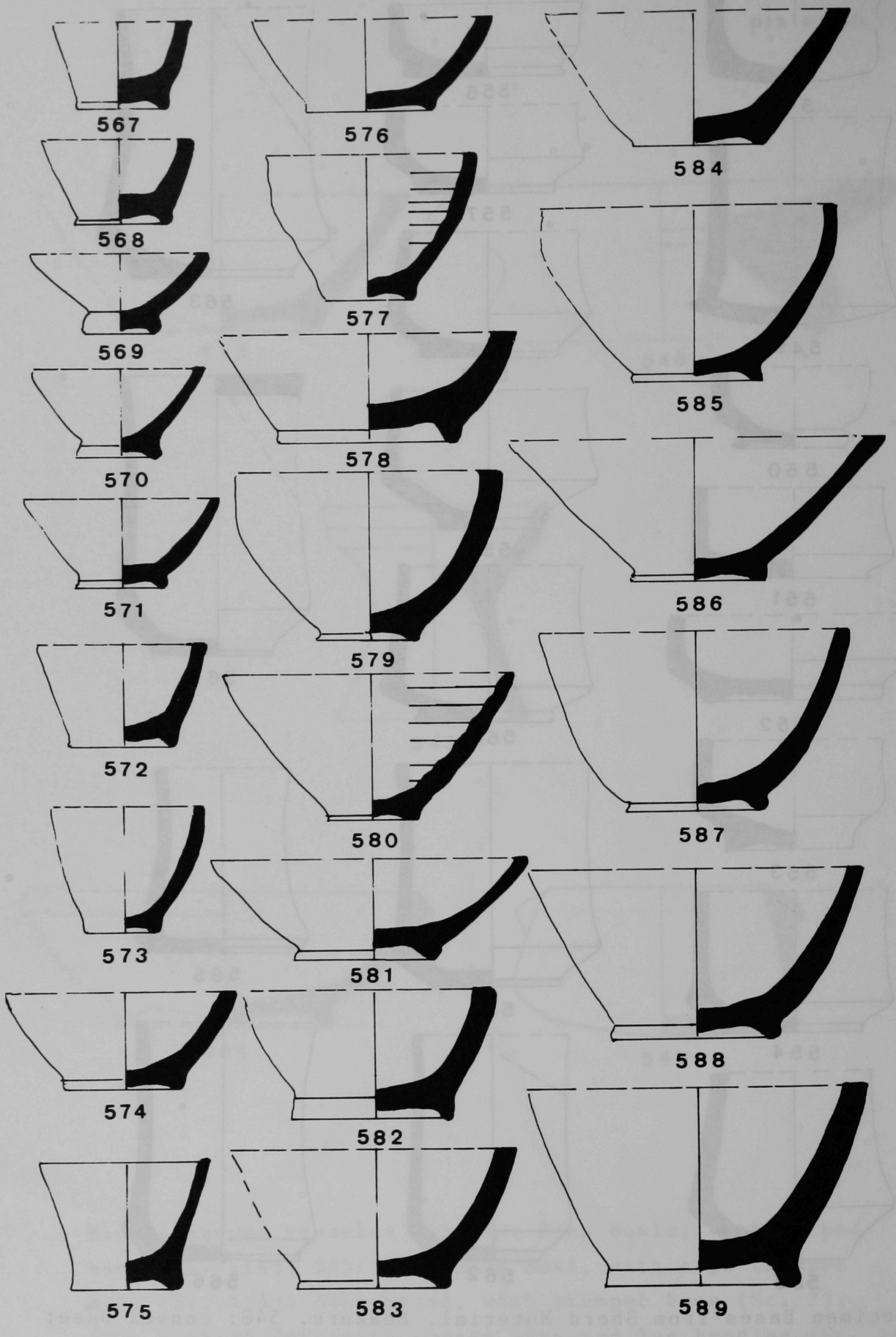


547

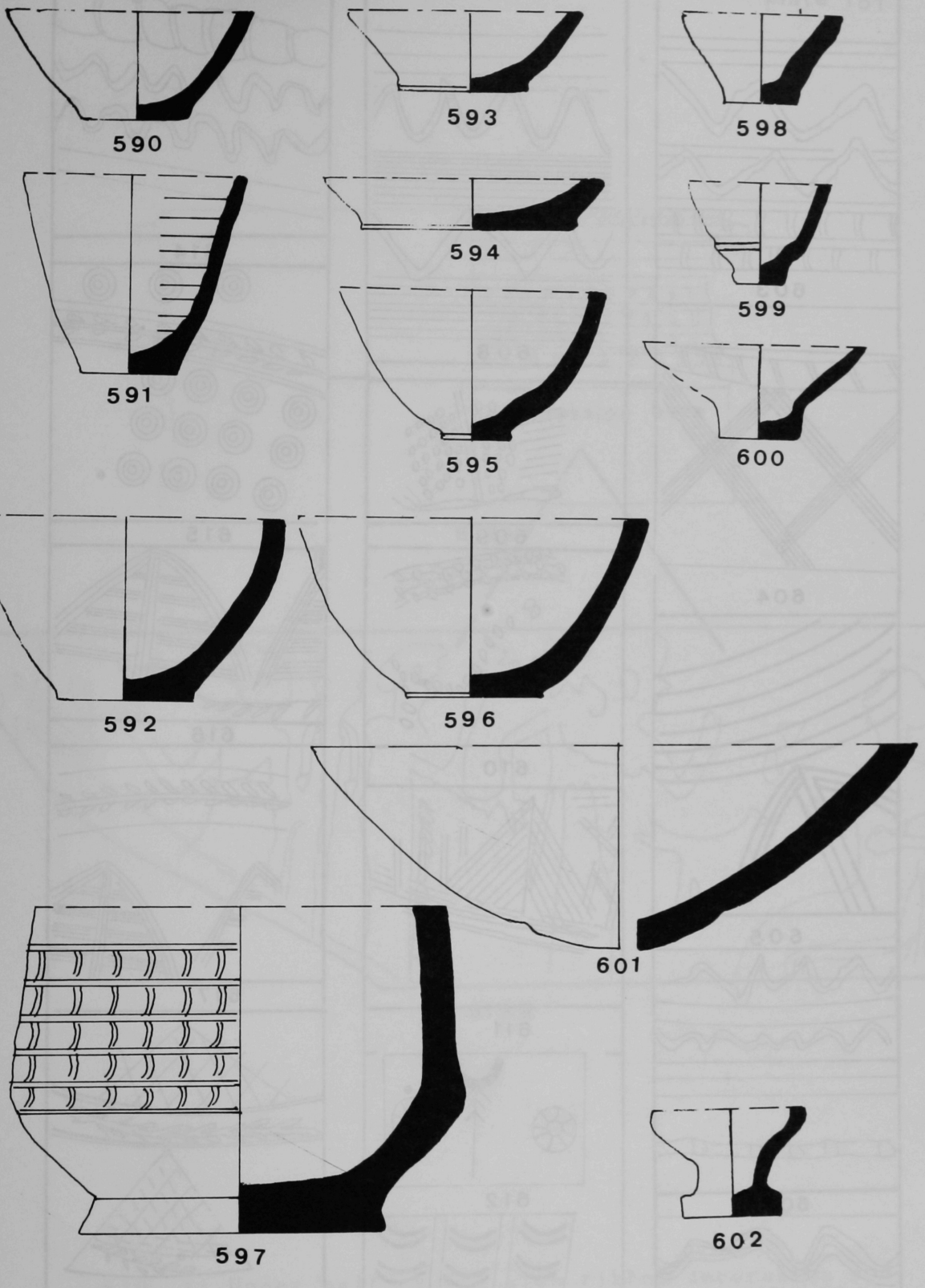
Miscellaneous vessels. 543-544: Deep Bowls, with tripod base (Sc. 1:4); 545: Carinated Bowl, with high trumpet base (Sc. 1:4); 546: Stand, with trumpet base (Sc. ?); 547: Cooking Pot, with convex base and lug handles (Sc. 1:4) Hamrin Basin, various sites. Old Babylonian period.



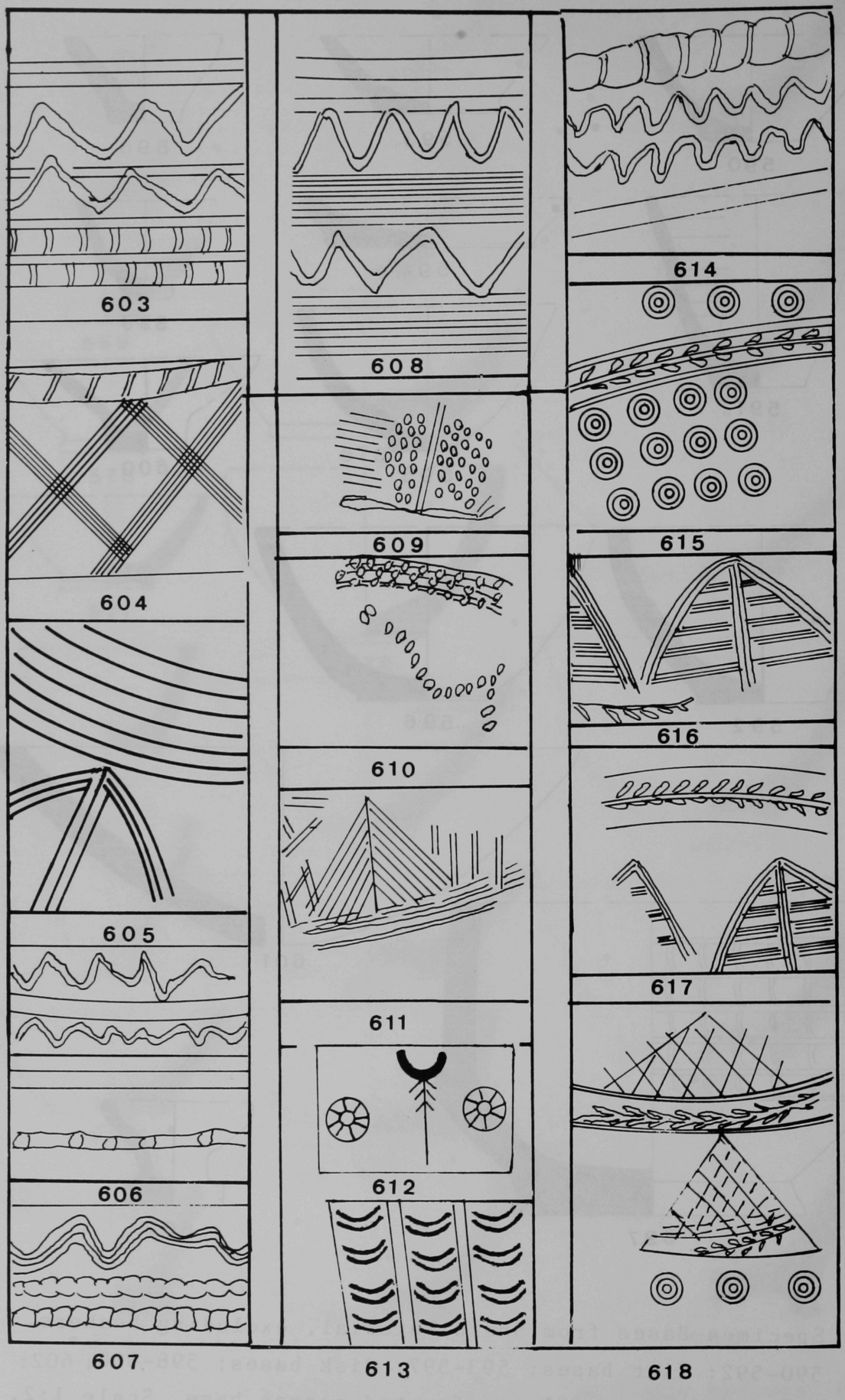
Specimen Bases from Sherd Material. Beakers. 548: convex base; 549: convex base with carination; 550-555: ring bases; 556-363: disk bases; 564: disk base with painted decoration;565-566: disk bases with small knob. Scale 1:2. Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



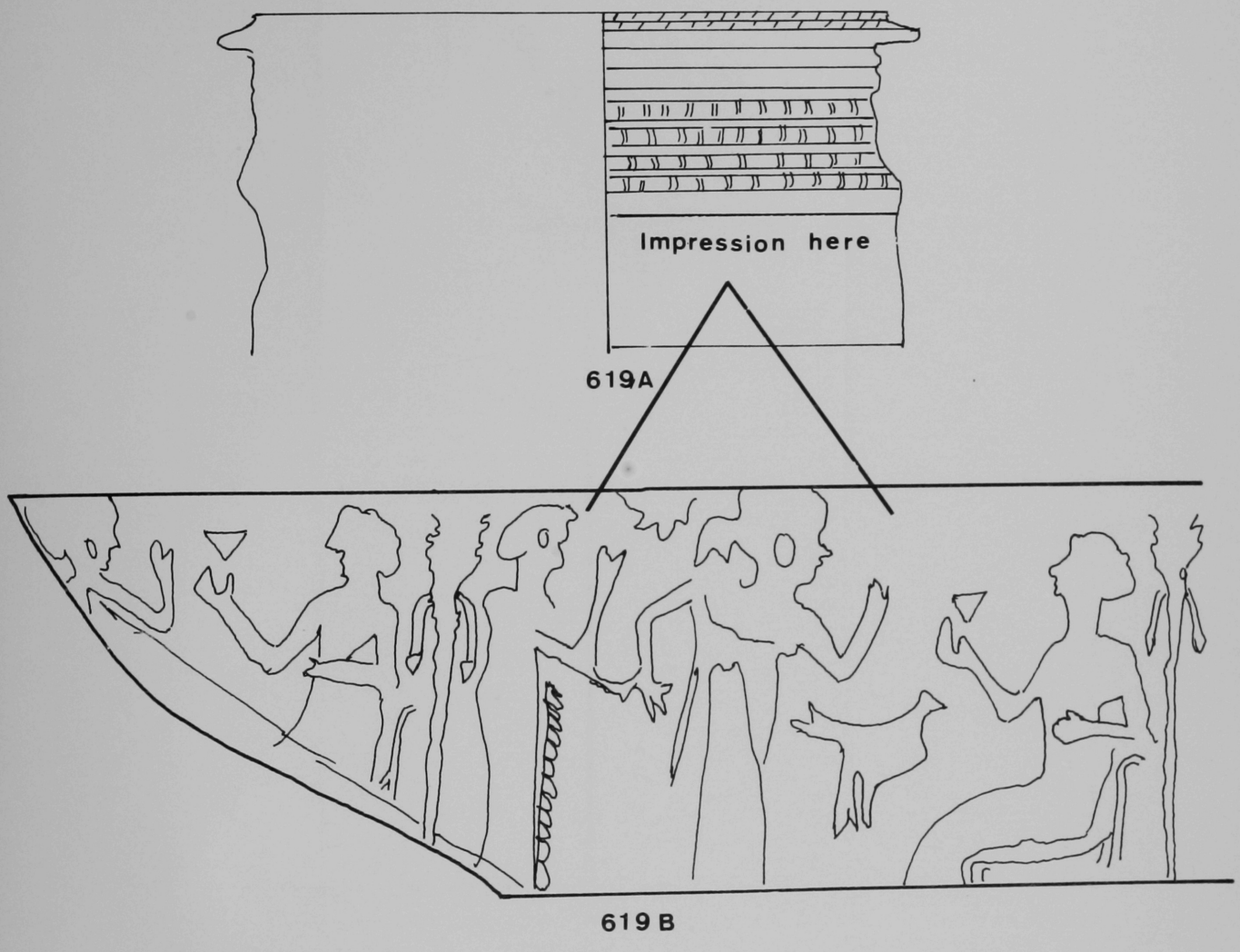
Specimen Bases from Sherd Material, excluding Beakers. 567-589: ring bases. Scale 1:2. Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian levels.



Specimen Bases from Sherd Material, excluding Beakers. 590-592: flat bases; 593-597: disk bases; 598-600; 602: pedestal bases; 601: perforated convex base. Scale 1:2. Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian period.



603-618: Specimen Body Decoration. Tell Halawa, Area A. Old Babylonian period.



619. A: Upper half of Pot with ribbed decoration and cylinder seal impression.
B: Drawing of cylinder seal impression. Tell Genj. Old Babylonian period.