Eski Mosul Dam Salvage Project Excavations of the Polish Center of Archaeology, University of Warsaw

Tell Rijim, Iraq

The Middle Bronze Layers

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CATALOGUE OF THE MBA POTTERY FROM TELL RIJIM

PREFACE

The present publication was originally part of the author's Ph.D. thesis entitled "The Upper Valley of the Tigris in the Middle Bronze Age", written under the supervision of Prof. Piotr Bieliński of the Institute of Archaeology at the Warsaw University. Both, the dissertation and the publication, could not have been written without his cooperation and help, not to mention the permission to work on the excavated material. In preparing the manuscript of the thesis, the author had the opportunity to take advantage of a grant (1H01G03412) from the Polish Republic's Committee of Scientific Research. All the drawings are by Mr. Marek Puszkarski, the photos by Dr. Franciszek M. Stępniewski and Mr. Andrzej Reiche.

While working on the material from Tell Rijim, the author made use of unpublished documentation and manuscripts of excavation reports to be printed from all the regions of northern Mesopotamia. The author would like to express his sincere gratitude to the following scholars who kindly made these materials available to him: Dr. Peter Spanos (University in München—Tell Aga Hammad as-Saghir, Tell Durdarra); Prof. Joan and David Oates (Cambridge University—Tell Rimah, Tell Brak); Dr. Warwick Ball (information on explorations in the Zummar region on the Tigris); Dr. Julian Reade (British Museum—Tell Taya); Prof. Reinhard Ditmann (Freie Universität Berlin—Ashur, 1987–1988 seasons); Prof. Jean-Marie Durand (CNRS Paris—Tell Mu-hammad Diyab) and Mr. A. Reiche (National Museum in Warsaw—Tell Nemrik).

The final publication would not have been possible without Iwona Zych who translated Polish text into English and Paweł Dąbrowski who type-set the text and prepared the publication for printing.

Last, but not least, I should like to thank my wife, Irena, who was the *spiritus movens* of this publication.

INTRODUCTION

Polish excavations at Tell Rijim were a part of an international rescue excavations program *Eski Mosul Dam Basin Salvage Project*, later dubbed *Saddam Dam Basin Salvage Project*. The project was started in 1980, but the Polish Mission joined it in 1984, when a lot of work had already been done in the endangered area.

A short visit paid to the Eski Mosul region by Professor W. Chmielewski, then the Director of the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology, Warsaw University in 1983 was enough to bring about the Polish involvement in the Eski Mosul region and the chosen area of Raffan village for future research. The mission went to Iraq soon after, in May 1984. The field director of the mission was Dr. Piotr Bieliński (who led the mission throughout) and who was accompanied by Dr. Ryszard F. Mazurowski, responsible for a palaeolithic survey in the vicinity of Raffan plain. Both were from Warsaw University and they were accompanied by Mr. Andrzej Reiche from the National Museum in Warsaw and Mr. Danun Younis, representing the State Organisation of Antiquities. The centre of the excavation, which lasted from May 15 till June 17, 1984, was Tell Raffan, a small site of chalcolithic Uruk culture. The site, which was located close to the river and entirely covered by a modern cemetery, turned out to be extremely damaged. All the four trenches dug during the season revealed only scanty remnants of the settlement, with no structural remains preserved on the tell (Bieliński 1987, 18; Reiche 1990, 655). The only existing structure, a chamber grave, was located on the slope of the tell. Already, after two weeks of work, it was clear that the results of the soundings were not very promising and Dr. Bieliński decided to look for another site.

His attention was caught by two sites located in the vicinity of Raffan Uliyah village, which was the base of the mission: Tell Rijim, located about 1.2 km to the west, and Tell Sa'ud, about 400 m to the east (Pl. 3). Finally Tell Rijim Omar Dalle, most probably identical with Tell Rijim Shabib, the first on the project map (cf. below, chapter I.2 Settlement history in the Raffan microregion), was chosen for the excavations, despite the fact that it was apparently affected by erosion more than the other site.

After obtaining all necessary permits from the local authorities the first two soundings A and B, 10 by 5 meters big, were dug on Tell Rijim at the very end of May of 1984 (Pl. 4).[1] Both revealed remnants of stone foundations just below the present surface of the ground. Distinctive Neo-Assyrian, Khabur Ware and Ninevite 5, both painted and incised pottery pointed to the multicultural character of the site. A 1.5 m sounding dug in the south-west corner of Trench A revealed remnants of the late 4th millennium cultures, without reaching the virgin soil. These promising results after only 3 weeks fieldwork on Tell Rijim were reasons for suspending the excavation at Tell Raffan and concentrating on the research of the first site.

The next campaign started on March 18 and lasted till May 22, 1985. As in the preceding season, Dr. Bieliński was the field director of the mission and the staff was composed of Dr. Mazurowski (continuing his palaeolithic survey), Ms. Dorota Ławecka, Mr. Franciszek M. Stępniowski, the present author (all Warsaw University) and Mr. Muhammad Zaki (inspector of the State Organisation of Antiquities).

The Spring turned out to be a rainy one which resulted in a sudden rise of water in the Tigris in April. This high water caused the blocking of overflows in the nearly finished Eski Mosul Dam which resulted in a small scale inundation. This affected mainly the southern part of the Salvage Basin. High flood water covered several sites (for a short time) stopping for instance the excavations on Khirbet Khattuniyah and flooding some dig-houses. The Raffan Uliyah village, located on a high spot, was not affected, but the water rose nearly 8 meters, partly overflowing the site of Tell Raffan and destroying totally the other, lower located village, Raffan Sufflah. The work on Tell Rijim, located on the highest part of the plain, was not affected, despite two days when the level of the water was rising at a rate of 1 meter in 5 hours and the mission was considering evacuation before the rising water would cut off the only road leading from the village to Jebel.

There were a number of new trenches started during the spring campaign of 1985 raising the total area of the excavations to over 400 square meters (Pl. 4). Trench A was extended to the east by the section labelled A1 covering altogether 175 square meters. The work was also continued in trench B, without enlarging its area. Trench C was located on the northern slope of the tell. Its purpose was to check the full stratigraphic sequence of the site. The work there was organised in four steps, relating to different remnants found during the excavations. Two smaller trenches (D and E) were located on the highest part of the mound between Trenches A and B.

After the spring campaign, it was clear that the site would be inundated before next spring, i.e. before the scheduled following season of fieldwork could take place. Promising finds of the season, including some cylinder seals of Neo-Assyrian date and many pottery vessels were enough to convince the University authorities in Warsaw of the necessity for another field season.

The mission returned to the site in the Autumn of the same year. The only change in its composition was replacing Dr. Mazurowski by Mr. Reiche from the National Museum in Warsaw, who had worked in the Raffan region before 1984. The fieldwork of this season lasted from September 23 till November 22, 1985.

The main field activities consisted of enlarging Trench B and connecting all the existing trenches together, except for Trench C. The first task was commenced by starting Trench G and subsequently extending Trenches B and G to the south and west to an area of 220 square meters. The second task constituted of digging Trench F, which connected Trenches A1 and

[1] The first campaign on Tell Rijim lasted from May 28 till June 17, 1984.

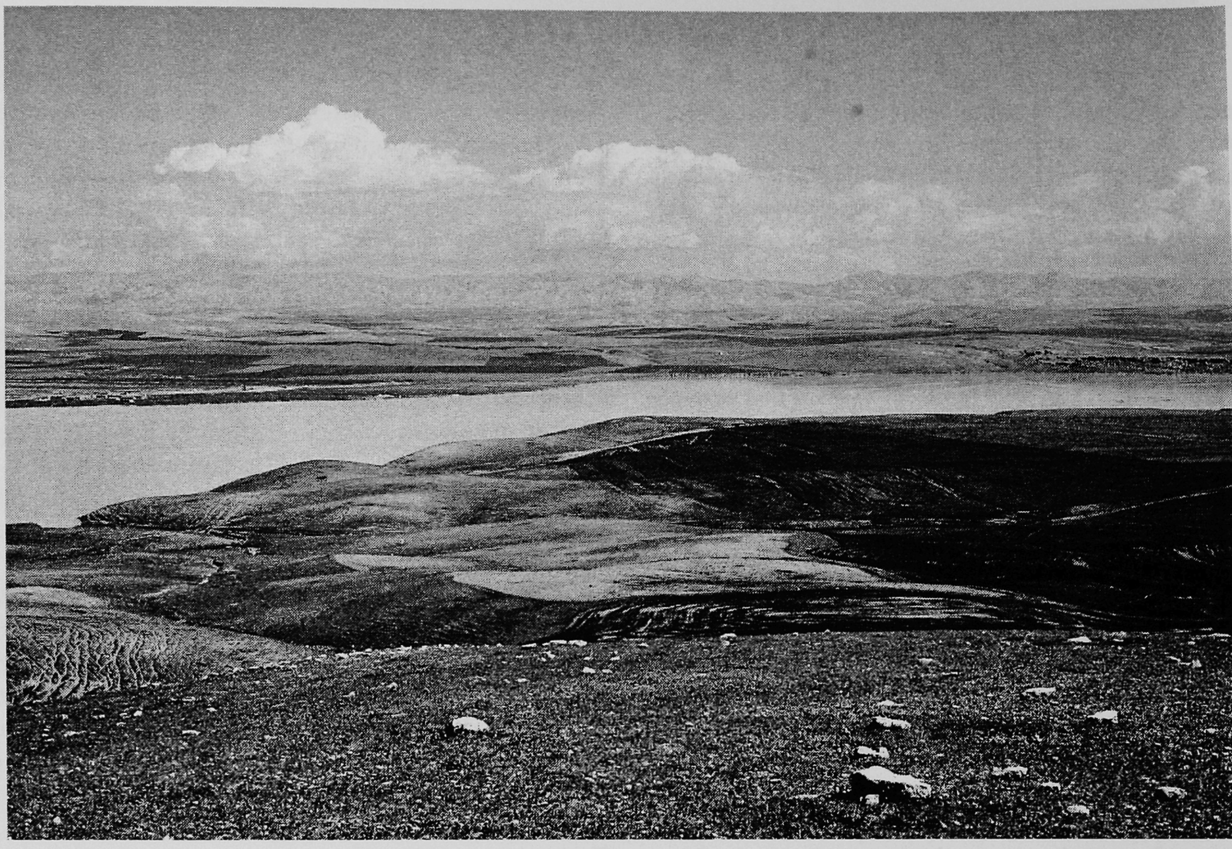

Fig. 1. Tell Rijim seen from a hill south of the site. The tell is located between the tent and the river.

E (Pl. 4). In this way an area of over 500 square meters was unearthed in the central part of the tell.

The Autumn of 1985 concluded the field research on the site, which was submerged by water in the Spring of 1986. Some of the pottery material stored in Mosul was studied in 1987 by the present author and Mr. W. Bogusz (both of whom were members of a mission excavating a Pre-pottery Neolithic site of Nemrik 9). During this season the whole assemblage of Middle Bronze Age pottery was recorded. The remaining unrecorded pottery, mainly of Ninevite 5 and Neo-Assyrian dates, was lost when the Gulf war started in 1990.[2]

LOCALISATION AND STRATIGRAPHY

Tell Rijim lies on the western bank of the Tigris, on a small plain located about 25 km north-west of Eski Mosul (Pl. 2, 3). The site covers a flat hill formed by the IVth riverine terrace, about 28 m above the mean water level of the Tigris (Fig. 1). The tell itself is much smaller; the virgin soil was reached only 2.5 meters below the present surface of the ground.[3]

The tell is ovoid in outline: about 250 meters long and 100 meters wide (Pl. 4) and aligned along the shore of the river. All the trenches were set in the western part of the site (only this part is shown on Plate 4), characterised by a higher elevation than the eastern part of the site (Fig. 2). There is no doubt that this elevation difference resulted from the incline slope of the terrain, which in the whole microregion slopes east. The eastern, lower part of the tell was only surveyed, but in somewhat unsystematic way. In the excavated part of the site, very little of late, 1st millenium AD, pottery was found, while the oldest sherds collected in the eastern part of the site came from the 1st millenium BC (Neo-Assyrian period). It seems, that the site developed from the location on a bank of a small ravine in the late 4th millenium BC to the east in the 1st millenium AD.

Altogether 8 main periods of occupation were identified during the excavations on the tell. They were divided in some cases by shorter periods when the site was deserted (Table 1). The site, when abandoned, was subject to a strong erosion process which caused a remarkable damage to the remnants of constructions affecting mainly easily perishable mudbrick walls and exposed stone foundations.[4] Consequently, when

[2] The only final report on the Tell Rijim excavations published concerns find from a Sassanid cemetery (Kaim 1995). A number of interim reports was published in international and Polish journals, relating the course of the excavations and mentioning the most significant finds (Bieliński 1987, 1987a, 1987b, 1992, 1992b, Mazurowski 1987, Reiche 1990, 653–663). The Tell Rijim excavations were referred to in several lectures given in the international conferences (by Dr. P. Bieliński (*Ninevite V Culture Conference*, Yale 1990 and the present author *The Form of the Old Assyrian Settlement on Tell Rijim*, 39e RAI, Heidelberg 1992; *Land Use in the Upper Tigris Valley: The Raffan Plain*, RAI 41e, Berlin 1994).

[3] A more elaborate description of the natural conditions may be found in chapter I.1 Natural conditions, below.

[4] Such a situation was encountered in the Spring of 1985 in Trench A1. Before digging was started some upright stone plates were noticed on the surface of the tell. After removing the subsurface layer they turned out to belong to foundations of the upper Neo-Assyrian layer.

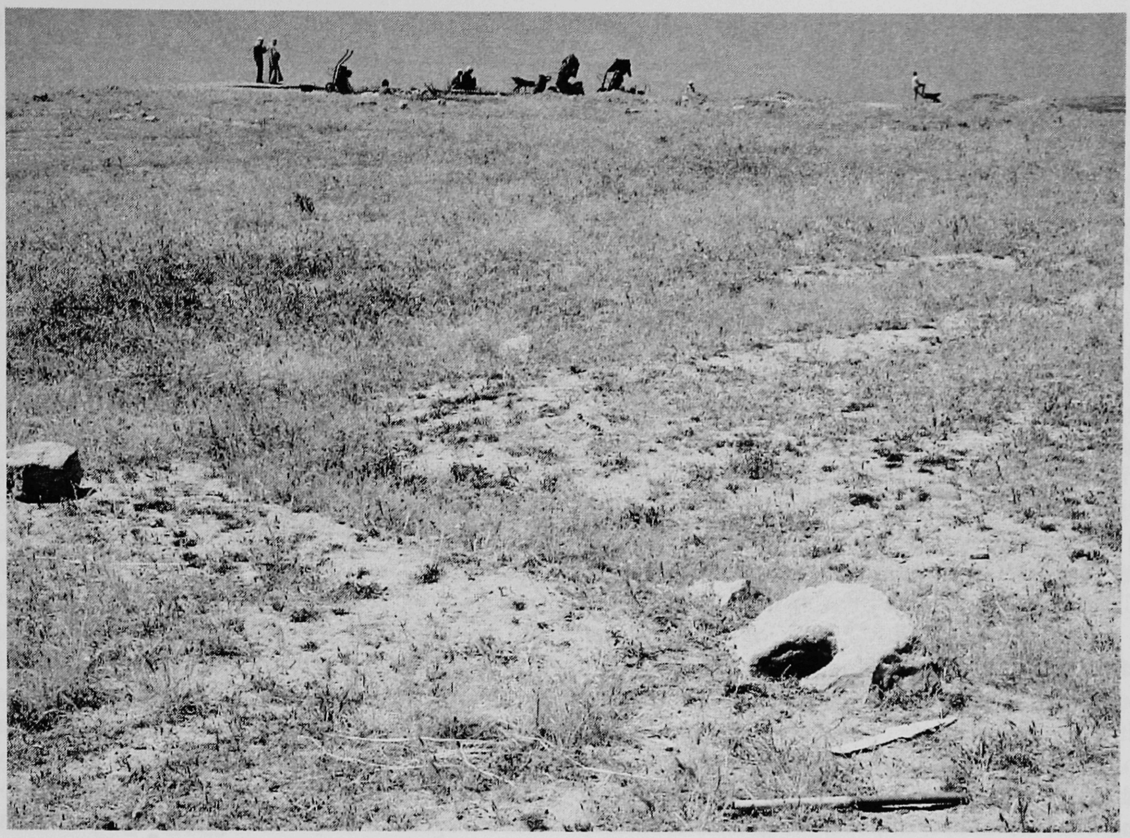

Fig. 2. Eastern part of Tell Rijim. The top of the tell is visible in the background.

Table 1: Stratigraphy of Tell Rijim.

Period	Date	Activity	Layers
Modern	?	cemetery	12
Sassanid	230–640 AD	cemetery	11
Neo-Assyrian	850–750 BC	settlement	9–10
Middle Assyrian	1300–1200 BC	settlement	8
Mitanni	1500–1400 BC	settlement	7
Middle Bronze	1700–1500 BC	settlement	3–6
Ninevite 5	2700–2500 BC	cemetery	2
Late Uruk	3200–3100 BC	settlement	1

the site was resettled after a period of abandonment, new constructions were set on the same level, and sometimes even lower than the remnants of an earlier period, especially on the slopes of the tell. That exceptional situation was even more complicated by additional damage caused by grave pits dug on the site at least in Sassanid and Modern times. The pits were about 1.5 to 2 meters deep, thus they cut through all the deposits, in many cases reaching the virgin soil. A large number of these graves was identified in Trenches D, E, F and partly B. Consequently most of the deposits in these trenches were classified as of a disturbed character and without stratigraphic significance. Small patches of undisturbed strata survived only along the preserved wall fragments and on stone pavements, but in many cases they could not be recognised during the exploration and consequently finds from these spots were mixed with finds from, for instance, grave pits. It was necessary to relate field drawings, showing the position of graves, with drawings of the structural remnants and of sections to sort out the undisturbed contexts, which could be safely analyzed and dated.

It was in fact good luck that the stratigraphic Trench (C) located on the north slope of the tell was dug in an area which avoided the already mentioned damage caused by the grave-digging. Consequently, the western wall of the trench and walls of steps 2 and 1 constituted a sound base for the stratigraphic framework (Pl.7). On the other hand only the most ancient settlement periods were discovered in the trench (layer 1—Late Uruk period and layers 3–6—Middle Bronze Age). For the later part of the sequence it was necessary to employ less clear sections of other Trenches: B (northern and western wall—Pl. 6), A–A1 (western wall), A1–F (southern wall) and G–F (northern wall). A complete stratigraphic sequence was not found preserved in any trench, thus the overall stratigraphy, presented in

Table 2: Relation of the stratigraphy of the site with a layers sequence within the trenches.

Layer	Period	A–A1	B–G	C	D	E	F
12	Modern	–	+	–	+	+	+
11	Sassanid	–	–	–	+	+	–
9–10	Neo-Assyrian	+	+	–	?	–	+
8	Middle Assyrian	+	+	–	+	–	+
7	Mitanni	?	+	–	+	–	–
5–6	MBA younger	+	+	+	+	+	+
3–4	MBA older	+	+	+	+	+	?
2	Ninevite 5	+	–	–	–	?	+
1	Late Uruk	?	–	+	–	–	+

Table 1 was in fact reconstructed by comparing local sequences discovered in trenches spread over the northern and central parts of the site (Table 2).

Only the MBA layers were present in all the trenches. The other periods seem to have limited occurrence, which may partly result from the conditions on the site. This may be the situation in the case of the Ninevite 5 cemetery. Only two undisturbed graves were found in Trenches A1 and F. However, judging from the number of pottery fragments abundant in all the trenches save for Trench C, it may be assumed that the cemetery covered a large part of the site but that other graves did not survive later activities. On the other hand it seems that both the structures of the Late Uruk period and the Sassanid graves occupied only limited space on the tell. The Mitannian period seems to be represented only by some alterations and additions to the latest MBA layer, and was extremely difficult to identify. The Middle and Neo-Assyrian constructions seem to be remarkably large structures, occupying probably only the top and the eastern part of the tell and leaving a lot of open space around and, maybe, between the constructions.

The exploration of the archaeological strata was carried out mainly by means of mechanic layers 5 or 10 cm thick, covering all the area of a trench. When architecture was unearthed or structures like pits noticed, the method of digging was changed. Pits were explored separately. Also Loci cut out by the walls were explored separately, but as it was difficult to recognize archaeological strata while digging, again mechanical layers were employed. The grave pits turned out to be difficult to recognise as well. In most cases it was in fact impossible before stones covering the body were cleared. Consequently, in many cases even layers explored within the rooms and corresponding to floor layers have to be sometimes treated as disturbed, because they had been cut by grave pits, which we were not able to notice during the exploration. This limits the chronological importance of the finds from Tell Rijim, as about 75% of pottery tags have to be treated as disturbed. This problem will be referred to again in chapter II.1 below.

I. Morphology and Ecology of the Raffan Microregion

The Polish contribution to the international effort of the Saddam Dam Basin Salvage Project consisted of three seasons of fieldwork carried out in a remote region located on the western bank of Tigris, in the vicinity of village called Raffan Uliyah.
This part of the valley of the Tigris has distinctive topographical features, differentiating it from sections located to the north and to the south. In the northernmost part of its valley the Tigris is a typical mountain river, flowing down in a deep canyon enclosed by high mountain ranges. The valley is rarely wider than 2 km and neighbouring mountains reach over 1000 m in height. The only possible way to leave the river valley is to take even narrower valleys of its tributaries: Batman Su, Garzan Su and Bohtan Su. A significant change in the character of the valley may be observed some 40 km north of Iraqi-Turkish border, where the Tigris flows through a narrow gorge between Tur Abdin, and Çudi Dag, the southernmost ranges of the Taurus mountains, into the piedmont region. It is still quite narrow, rarely exceeding 4 km, but this time it is cutting into hilly plains rolling to the north-east in the direction of Zagros, and south-west toward Khabur Triangle and Sinjar. The valley is still quite deep. Thus the communication between the river and plains is possible only by means of a wadi cut by seasonal and perennial streams. This uniform character is maintained for over 150 km until the region of a present village of Eski Mosul, where the Saddam Dam was constructed some 15 years ago. This part of the river, for the sake of convenience, will be described as the Upper Tigris Valley (not to be mistaken for the Tigris Canyon further north). South of Eski Mosul, the river changes its character again. The valley becomes wider, reaching about 10 km in width in the region of Mosul, 20 km to the south. The borders of the river's valley are no longer an obstacle to communication with regions located to the east and to the west of the river.

A considerable part of the Upper Tigris Valley was the subject of an archaeological rescue program caused by the construction of a dam intended to form an artificial lake 80 km long and up to 15 km wide. It consequently made inundation of the southern part in the Upper Tigris Valley, from Eski Mosul to the Turkish border.

As already mentioned, the width of the valley in this part was from 2 to 5 km. The river was meandering gently cutting into the alluvial deposits forming the lowest river terrace and separating sections of the valley located alternatively on the eastern and western banks of the river. These regions, called in the following section, microregions, were limited on one side by the river and on the other by a steep slope marking the border of the valley, and were rarely wider than 2 and longer than 10 km. They were usually flat and suitable for agriculture. Numerous settlements identified before and during the salvage project witness that men intensively exploited the potential of these microregions for at least 7 thousand years.

Remains from all the main archaeological periods were present in the region covered by the rescue project, starting from the Lower and Middle palaeolithic (Mazurowski 1987), through to the pre-pottery neolithic B (Nemrik 9 site just above the water level of the artificial lake) and to better known cultures of Halaf, Ubaid, Uruk and those of historical periods. During the introductory survey 149 archaeological sites of different date were identified by the Iraqi archaeologists, and a number of sites were added later. This resulted from small regional surveys carried out by some archaeological missions, for instance by the Mission of the British Archaeological Expedition to Iraq in region of Tell Abu Dhahir (Ball, in print).

I.1. The Topography of the Raffan Microregion

The Raffan microregion was located on the western bank of the Tigris, more or less in the central part of the valley to be flooded. It was most probably a microregion more isolated than any of the microregions of this part of the Tigris Valley, with the Tigris to the north-east and the rocky hills of Jebel Butmah rising over 400 m above the river valley to the south-west (Fig. 3). At the north-western and south-eastern ends of the plain, the river was flowing directly under the rocky cliffs of Jebel, preventing all communication along the river for a larger part of the year. The communication in the other directions was difficult too. The Tigris in this part has a character of a mountain river with a strong current making every attempt to cross the river a risky matter, even when the water was low. The hills may be crossed easily by foot, but even experienced footmen need at least 4 hours to get to the plain on the opposite side of the hills.[1]

The present day Plain of Raffan was composed of two parts. The first one was barely trapezoid in outline with its base turned to the mountains and the remaining sides marked by the river. Its length was about 3,400 m and its width not more than 1,200 m. Geomorphologically it corresponds to the lowest (4th) terrace, composed of gravel and pebbles conglomerate (Mazu-rowski 1987, 20). The terrain was remarkably higher in the western part of the terrace, rising about 25 m above the river and sloping down to about 6 m in the central part of the plain and a mere 3 m in the east. The other part was a significant piece of land abutted to this plain by a recent bent of the Tigris forming a peninsula some 1,200 m long and 500 m wide. Its surface was only 1.5–2 m above the water table of the river. It seems that this part of the plain was formed in recent times. The old bank of the river was still visible in the terrain in the shape of a low (not more than 1.5 m high) slope running in a more or less straight line from the site of Tell Sa'ud to the village of Raffan Sufflah. The site of Khirbet al-Moulali is located along this slope, in a place which would be deprived of running water if the river bend already existed at this place. Moreover not a single

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[1] At the time when Polish mission was working in the region there was a country road crossing the hills. In the Spring of 1985 we had a chance to observe that after 10-hours rain it was impossible to use it for another 3 days, even for 4 wheels drive cars.

Fig. 3. Raffan plain and Jebel Butmah seen from Tell Rijim over Trenches D and A1.

archaeological site was found in the flat part of the Tigris bend. All this makes me believe, that the bend was formed in relatively recent times, and surely after the settlement at Khirbet al-Moulali, dated to 12th century AD, was abandoned.

Thus it may be assumed that in Antiquity the surface of Raffan Plain was limited to the higher part of the modern plain, equalling in fact the IVth river terrace. The area of this terrace was about 285 hectares. As the archaeological sites occupied some space and there was a wadi crossing the plain from the south to the north, 280 hectares of arable fields seem to be the maximum area of ground which could be exploited for agricultural purposes.

I.2 The Settlement History

Prior to the establishment of the salvage project in 1980, five archaeological sites were identified in the Raffan plain during the survey undertaken by the Northern Directorate of the State Organization for Antiquities and Heritage. According to the project map[2] there were: Kabr al-Badawi (no. 50—period[3] XVIII), Tell Masud (no. 51—period XVIII), Tell Rijim Shabib the First (no. 52—periods V and XII), Khirbet al-Arqub (no. 53—period XVII–XVIII) and Raffan Uliyah Cemetery (no. 137—period XVIII) (Pl. 3).

In 1984 and 1985 the Polish Mission visited all the sites in order to verify their location and chronology. It turned out that some of the sites were given names differing from those used by the local population. Because they appeared in the preliminary report under their local names, the correlation between them has to be mentioned. Some of the sites appeared to lie in slightly different places than was shown on the map, but this might be expected in the case of a sketch map which the project map was. Three sites were identified beyond any doubt: No. 50—called locally Khirbet al-Moulali, No. 51—Tell Sa'ud, No. 137—Tell Raffan. Site No. 52—Tell Rijim Omar Dalle was identified as lying in the western corner of the plain, not in its centre. Khirbet al-Arqub could not be identified in the field, although in the village of Raffan Uliyah, a few fragments of abbasid sherds were found, suggesting that a small site could have once stood in the place now occupied by the modern village. All four identified sites were subsequently the subject of archaeological excavations by the Polish Mission, or by our Iraqi colleague, Mr. Muhammad Zaki Abdelkarim.

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[2] Archaeological Sites at the Mosul Dam Reservoir.

[3] The interpretation of the period designations causes some problems. The legend of the map informs that the period designations follow these used on the "Archaeological Map of Iraq", issued by the State organization of Antiquities in 1972. According to this second map Old Assyrian period should bear designation X, and Kassite/Middle Assyrian XI. On the project map there were many XI designations, but, surprisingly not a single X. This makes me believe, that a system presented by Haik in the introduction to the list of archaeological sites of Iraq (Haik 1968, 1972, 7) was employed. According to it, Latin number designations should be read as follows: X—Old Babylonian and Isin-Larsa, XI—Old Assyrian and Kassite, XII—Imperial Assyrian (covering both Middle and Neo-Assyrian periods).

Tell Rijim. The topography and the history of research on the site have already been described in the introduction. Here only the sequence will be summed up to give the idea of the periods covered by the archaeological remains identified on the site. The lowest layer, located directly on the virgin soil, revealed fragments of a few buildings accompanied by Late/Terminal Uruk pottery, similar to the ones discovered in the lowest layer of Tell Muhammad Arab, downstream of the Tigris river. During the 3rd millennium BC no settlement existed on the tell. For some time in the earlier part of this millennium, the mound was used as a cemetery by the Ninevite 5 culture people (layer 2). In the 2nd millennium BC a new settlement was constructed on the top of the tell. Four subsequent archaeological layers revealed remnants of mud brick constructions built on the stone foundations accompanied by characteristic Khabur Ware pottery (layers 3–6). This settlement continued through the Mitannian and Middle Assyrian periods (layers 7–8). At the end of the 2nd millennium BC the site was abandoned again. Two subsequent strata (9–10) are dated to the Neo-Assyrian period. Later in history, the site was used again to bury the dead. One group of graves may be dated to the Achaemenid or Sassanid period (Kaim 1995). The other belonged, most probably, to modern times.

Tell Raffan. Excavations at Tell Raffan were limited to four small soundings dug in the Summer of 1984 (Bieliński 1987, 1987b, 1992). The tell, measuring only 60 by 40 and about 1 m high, was nearly totally covered with a modern cemetery of a Raffan Uliyah village. Three of the soundings were dug in small spaces left between the graves. In all of them, remnants of an archaeological layer 10 to 35 cm thick was identified. It was so damaged by erosion and river flooding (proved by a river sediment strata found in a geological trench located on the steep bank of the river just beside the tell), that no remains of constructions were preserved. Fragments of northern Uruk pottery similar to finds from Tell Gawra and a few flint and obsidian blades were found in this single layer. The fourth sounding was dug on the north-eastern slope of the mound. A single chamber grave of the same period was discovered there containing three plain ware cups.

Tell Sa'ud. The site was located on the eastern bank of a small wadi beside a place where it joins the Tigris river. The tell was composed of two parts: a flat hill of dimensions 120 by 75 m, about 2 m high, and a conical mound of 15 m diameter and 4 m high located in its eastern part. The mound was excavated by Mr. Muhammad Zaki Abdelkarim from the Iraqi State Organization for Antiquities and Heritage in 1985 (Abdelkarim 1987). The work started in the Spring by digging a step trench covering the northern slope of the conical mound down to the former flood plain. In the Summer and Autumn other trenches were dug in the western part of the tell. The top layer of the conical mound was pierced by the grave pits, containing burials from modern times. They were dug into Neo--Assyrian remnants, which were identified only in this part of the site. The flat part of the mound consisted of strata from the 2nd millennium BC. At least two architectural layers were identified there, one containing Middle Assyrian and the other Khabur Ware pottery. The most interesting find in this first layer was a large rim fragment of a storage vessel with a cylinder seal impressed on the upper surface of the rim before the firing of the vessel (Abdelkarim 1987, Fig. 13) (see Appendix E). Despite the fact that it was impressed twice on the preserved fragment of the pot it turned out to be difficult to read.

As the seal was impressed on the vessel before its firing, and because the size of the vessel was so big that it would be extremely difficult to transport it into the Raffan region, I assume that the vessel was locally made and the person using the seal was an inhabitant of Tell Sa'ud settlement.

The report of Mr. Muhammad Zaki also mentions a Ninevite 5 layer present at Tell Sa'ud. This is unfortunately not true. The pottery shown in his report (Abdelkarim 1987, Fig. 8–9), was found on Tell Rijim. It was photographed by mistake, as both missions were occupying the same dighouse.

Khirbet al-Moulali. The site located in a shallow depression to the south-east of Tell Sa'ud was excavated by Mr. Muhammad Zaki Abdelkarim from the Iraqi State Organization for Antiquities and Heritage (Abdelkarim 1987a). The excavations took place in the Spring of 1985 and exposed five ruined buildings of a small medieval village. The free-standing houses were constructed of stones joined with a calcium mortar, which was also used for the floors. The pottery found comes from the Abbasid period (8th–13th centuries AD). A coin of a Adal ibn Nasreddin Allah, king of Mosul, dated to 1180 AD which was found in the largest of the houses (Abdelkarim 1987a, Fig. 8–9), suggests dating this village in the later part of this period, i.e. 12th–13th centuries AD.

Summary. The excavations on Tell Rijim and soundings dug on all the other sites in the Raffan microregion allow us to reconstruct the history of human settlement in this region (Table 3).[4] The earliest village was laid down in the later part of the 4th millennium BC. The settlers most probably came from the eastern bank of the Tigris, as the pottery they were using shows close affinities with Tell Gawra layers XI–IX (Bieliński, 1987, 18). The site was much damaged by erosion and it is not possible to tell how long it was occupied. Only a century or two later a new settlement was established on Tell Rijim. Its culture had a different origin—it recalled one of many sites of Late/Transitional Uruk identified in the whole northern part of the Tigris Valley (Gut 1996, Roaf 1998). This settlement was also abandoned after only one or two centuries of occupation. A large cemetery of Ninevite 5 culture is the only proof of the occupation of the Raffan microregion in the 3rd millennium BC. No settlement of this period was found on the other sites in the microregion. It is possible that the village might have been located in the other part of Tell Rijim, as the excavations covered only the highest, western part of the mound. The site extended further to the east, but on the surface of this part of the mound only late, i.e. Neo-Assyrian and Post-Assyrian sherds, were found. The other possibility is that the village was located to the south of the part excavated by the Polish Mission. Both do not seem very likely, as the Ninevite 5 pottery is easily identifiable, due to its characteristic decoration. No remains dating from the 3rd millennium BC were found in the Raffan microregion.

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[4] The palaeolithic settlement summarised by Mazurowski (1987) will be excluded from our considerations here.

Table 3: History of the settlement in the Raffan Microregion. (s = settlement, cm = cemetery)

Period	Date (BC)	Tell Rijim	Tell Raffan	Tell Sa'ud	Khirbet al-Moulali	Raffan Uliyah
Late Uruk	3400–3200	—	s	—	—	—
Terminal Uruk	3100–3000	s	—	—	—	—
Ninevite 5	2800–2600	cm	—	—	—	—
Middle Bronze	1750–1550	s	—	s	—	—
Mitanni	1450	s	—	?	—	—
Middle Assyrian	1250–1100	s	—	s	—	—
Neo-Assyrian	850–750	s	—	s	—	—
Sassanid	200 AD	cm	—	—	—	—
Islamic	1100–1300 AD	—	—	cm	s	s?

Table 4: The area covered by settlement on archaeological sites in Raffan microregion in hectares.

Period	Date (BC)	Tell Rijim	Tell Raffan	Tell Sa'ud	Khirbet al-Moulali
Late Uruk	3400–3200	—	0.25	—	—
Terminal Uruk	3100–3000	0.25	—	—	—
Middle Bronze	1750–1550	0.26	—	0.85	—
Mitanni	1450	0.20	—	?	—
Middle Assyrian	1250–1100	0.20	—	0.85	—
Neo-Assyrian	850–750	0.75	—	0.10	—
Islamic	1100–1300 AD	—	—	—	1.0

The 2nd and the beginning of the 1st millennium BC were periods of the most intensive settlement in the Raffan microregion. Tell Rijim was occupied through all this period, maybe with the exception of two or three centuries at the turn of the 2nd millennium, and another settlement existed in the eastern part of the plain, on Tell Sa'ud. The pottery from this second site is not published, thus one may only wonder whether the periods of existence of both villages overlap. On the other hand, as Tell Rijim seem to be continuously occupied from ca. 1750 to 1150 BC there have to be two settlements existing contemporaneously in the region at least through some decades of the Khabur Ware and Middle Assyrian periods.

A similar situation is found in the Neo-Assyrian period. Both, Tell Rijim and Tell Sa'ud, reveal the remains of this period, but again it is difficult to establish whether they were occupied at the same time. The pottery from two Neo-Assyrian layers at Tell Rijim is quite early (9th–8th century BC) and the pottery from Tell Sa'ud is not published.

The latest periods present in the Raffan microregion were Post--Assyrian (Sassanid) and Islamic. The first one was identified in the form of a cemetery present at the top Tell Rijim. The settlement of this period was clearly located in the eastern part of the site, but was not excavated. In the Islamic period the settlement moved to the eastern part of the plain, to Khirbet al-Moulali, and, probably Raffan Uliyah village. The muslim graves on Tell Rijim and Tell Sa'ud are impossible to date, but at least the second one may be contemporary with the Khirbet al-Moulali settlement.

The area of all the excavated settlements in different periods is summarised in Table 4. It is clear that even in periods of the most intensive settlement, when two sites existed in the Raffan microregion at the same time, their surface hardly exceeded 1 hectare. This observation is valid for the 2nd and the 1st millennium BC and for the Medieval period. As the figure of about 1 hectare of space covered by settlements repeats itself through the millennia, it seems to be reasonable to assume, that this figure is a meaningful one.

It was stated above, that the Raffan microregion was isolated to a degree that it had to be self-reliant as far as agricultural production was concerned. It may be assumed that the villages located in the Raffan microregion were self-reliant also in other fields. For instance a pottery kiln found on the slope of Tell Rijim (see below, chapter II.5) shows that the pottery was produced at the site itself. Of course it does not mean that the region was totally isolated. But at least items of every-day use and food should have been produced locally, and only small quantities of other items transported from outside when needed.[5] If this assumption is a justified one, then the number of persons living in the region and the size of the area of the settlements should be influenced by the potential to produce food in the microregion. Fortunately, the topography of the terrain provides information which is usually missing, when one starts to consider the subsistence area of the settlements, i.e. the upper possible limit of terrain which was used for food production purposes. In the case of the Raffan plain this terrain was sharply delineated by the river and mountains and amounted to 280 hectares.

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[5] Arabic historian Ibn Wahšija of 9 century AD in his *Book of Nabatean Agriculture*, instructs that there should be a potter, carpenter and smith residing in every village, to spare the farmers time for going to the city to obtain their products (Samarraie 1972, 46).

I.3 Conditions of the agricultural production

The natural conditions did not seem to change much, comparing the early historic times and the present. There were three centuries long periods of a change toward more arid conditions around 3000, 2200 and 1300 BC (Butzer 1995, 138). The results of these changes were temporary reductions of the oak woodland zones in the mountains, seen in the pollen samples from Lake Van in Turkey and Lake Zeribar in Iran. (Butzer 1995, 136). No drastic changes in the flora of the region occurred though before the first centuries AD with a Byzantine time deforestation (Gilbert 1995, 162). In this situation, it is possible to combine todays observations on climate with the evidence of ancient flora and fauna as researched by palaeo-botanists and archaeozoologist.

The climate today of the north-eastern part of Iraq may be divided into several zones running parallelly to the Tigris river. Their contours are in fact determined by the mean yearly rainfall lines, which in this part of Mesopotamia run from north--east to south-west. The 400 mm line runs south-west of Tigris, and follows more or less the line of the Jebel Butmah range. The Tigris Valley from Mosul to the north is thus located in a zone with an annual rainfall of from 400 to 600 mm (Wirth 1962, Abb. 1).[6]

The assumed ancient vegetation of the Upper Tigris Valley belonged to the dwarf shrubland—steppe class (Van Zeist et al. 1991, 32, Fig. 4) with trees and shrubs mainly occupying the valleys of rivers and streams. The woodland zone would start only about 20 km to the north, with the first ranges of the Kurdistan Mountains (van Zeist et al, Fig, 45). The research of ancient flora and ancient natural conditions in the Saddam's Dam Salvage Project area was carried out only on some sites (Karrana 3, Khirbet Derak, Kharabeh Shattani, Nemrik 9), and only in some cases were results of this research published (Lasota-Moskalewska 1992, Boessenck et al. 1993, Constantini et al. 1993, Croft 1995).

Unfortunately samples of bones from both Hassuna and Halaf periods from Kharabeh Shattani consisted of very small bones and the only large sample available is a mixed Halaf and Achaemenid material. In the neolithic strata gazelle and aurochs (wild cattle) bones were found, and in the mixed level also bones of the onager (Croft 1995, 166). The first and the third animal is typical for the steppe environment, while aurochs may be expected more in woodlands.

The data from Tell Karrana 3 characterise the situation at the end of the 4th millennium BC. The number of animal bones found is relatively small (Boesseneck et al. 1993, Tab. 1). Among them only a few bones of wild animals were identified. They belonged to the gazelle, onager, fox and hare species. The species mentioned seem to be typical for the steppe-type of environment. This impression is further stressed by the plant remains. They included numerous seeds, wild grasses, meadow plants, and noxious weeds growing usually on cultivated fields. (Con-stantini et al. 1993, 240–1). Fragments of carbonized wood coming from poplar and tamarisk may originate from trees growing in wadis, along streams or along the Tigris bed, while ash and oak seem to belong rather to a woodland type of vegetation. All the sites also yielded bones of domesticated pigs, which points to a rather wet climate, as these animals are not able to stand arid conditions.[7] It seems therefore, that the character of the vegetation in this region had not considerably changed between ca. 7000 BC (Nemrik 9) and 3000 BC (Karrana 3).

No plant remains were collected during the Polish excavations on Tell Rijim. Animal bones were gathered but were never subjected to analysis as a whole assemblage (Fig. 4). This was due to the fact that, in most cases, disturbed layers were excavated. It was thus impossible to form a collection of bones representing a single period, not to mention a single layer. The processing of the whole material would thus give a general picture of a 4 thousand years long history of Tell Rijim and not relating to any specific period.

I.4 The subsistence of the Raffan microregion

It may be assumed that the main sources of food production were agriculture and animal husbandry. Both these branches of a subsistence system may be quite accurately described due to the relatively good knowledge of the Mesopotamian traits of food production in the 3rd and 2nd millennium BC.

The main crops planted were barley and wheat (in that order), with barley occupying about 6 to 10 times more fields' surface than wheat and giving about double the harvest (Röllig 1997; Zaccagnini 1975, 182–95). The other cultivated plants, like linseed or pulses, although known already in the 3rd millennium BC (Renfrew 1985), apparently did not play a significant role in the total of agricultural production.

The mean productivity of crops for the northern Mesopotamia is, unfortunately, difficult to established. The only reliable sources (i.e. the texts) are missing in this remote region of Mesopotamia. The only group of sources, which may apply to it are Middle Assyrian and Nuzi tablets, all dated to 15th–12th centuries BC. They come from the several regions of the northern Mesopotamia: Lower Khabur Valley (Dur-Katlimmu), the region between Tell Rimah and Ashur (Freydank 1994, n. 19) and finally in the vicinity of Kirkuk (Nuzi).[8] It seems that the Tell Rimah region is closer to the Eski Mosul as far as the natural conditions are concerned. The text in question is VAT 18900, listing harvest of 600 *ikū* (ca. 216 ha) of fields located in the vicinity of Nemed-Ištar (Fraydank 1994, 21–22). The total of the grain which was

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[6] There is quite large yearly variability of the rainfall figures in the region, but it seems, that the actual yearly rainfall was never much lower than 300 mm, allowing the rainfed agriculture even in the most dry years (Wirth 1962, 18–21, Abb. 9, 10).

[7] For instance pig bones are nearly entirely missing on the sites located on the Syrian Euphrates, Balikh and Khabur.

[8] These sources would be disputed more fully in a forthcoming paper: "Productivity of the Mesopotamian Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in the Late 3rd and the 2nd Millennium BC".

Fig. 4. Tell Rijim, bones from a distal part of onagers leg.

sent to the granary was 1,460 *imēru*, i.e. 126,800 liters,[9] pointing to net productivity of 1 hectare of field equalling 587 liters of barley. As the natural conditions in the Tigris Valley in the Sinjar region seem to be very close, or even slightly less favourable, in the case of this second region it may be safely assumed that the productivity of fields in the Raffan microregion was about 600 liters of barley per hectare.

With about 280 hectares of the agricultural land available in the Raffan microregion, the grain production potential may be easily established. It has to be assumed first that the fields were used according to a one year fallow system, i.e. only about half of the fields will be sown in every year, to sustain their fertility (Postgate 1989, 144 for the Neo-Assyrian times, but this practice had to apply for the earlier periods too). Thus yearly only 140 hectares could be safely used for cultivation. With an average yield of 600 liters of grain, the harvest equalled 84,000 litres of barley. Not all the grain was used for human consumption. Some had to be used as seed (usually 30 *qa* per 1 *ikű* of field, i.e. about 70 liters per hectare—Freydank 1994, 29), some as a fodder for animals—about 1,2 litre per working animal per day through 6 months of the year (Röllig 1997). The number of working animals needed is more difficult to determine. The plough oxen (and sometimes cows) were usually used in teams of 2, 3, 4, 6 or 8 animals. The amount of fields worked with a team varied, and depended on the number of animals in a team and on the field conditions (Stol 1995, 186–91). The figures given are from 50 to 180 *ikű* i.e. from 18 to 65 hectares. Hard work e.g. opening of a new field resulted in the assignation of the smallest parts of fields. It seems that the standard measure was a 108 *ikű* for a team composed of six animals. Thus 39 hectares of field would need the work of six animals (oxen or less likely cows) and would cost 1,300 liters of barley corn as animal fodder. Summing up the amount of grain which would have to be kept for sowing and for animals, we will get a figure of 9,800 liters of seed and 4,550 liters of animal fodder. As the storage losses reach about 25% of the stored grain (Adams 1981, 86), the seed and fodder figures have to be raised by 33% to allow for spoilage. The total amount of a grain which should be saved for later to allow the cultivation of the fields in the following year would equal 19,000 liters of grain. Consequently an amount of 65,000 liters of grain would have been left for consumption.

How many persons may live on this amount of grain? There are two possible approaches to establish this number. The first one is based on the mean modern nutrition level. In the early 60-ties it equalled about 2,000–2,400 kcal per person daily in the countries of the Middle East.[10] As the energy needs calculated for these countries were at a slightly higher level than the consumption for our considerations, we assume 2,500 kcal daily as an expected nutrition level. This means that a person

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9 Assuming that 1 *imēru* in this period holds 80 liters (Postgate 1978).

10 Afganistan—2,080, Egypt—2,390, Iran—2,010, Iraq—2,140, Jordan—2,230, Lebanon—2,420, Saudi Arabia—1,850, Sudan—2,030, Syria—2,350. The necessary nutrition level was established at 2,185 (Sudan) to 2,425 Kcal (Jordan, Lebanon) (cf. Nestel 1969, Tab. 2).

Table 5: The proportion of domestic animal bones from the sites located in the Piedmont area of northern Mesopotamia.

Site	Period	Caprides	Bovines	Pigs	Reference
Gritille	Mid 3rd	63,7%	11,9%	17,7%	G.Stein 1987
Kurban H.	Mid-3rd	70,1%	9,3%	17,9%	Wattenmaker 1987
Karrana 3	3000	71,8%	7,6%	19,2%	Boesseneck et al. 1993
Kurban H.	2000	49,0%	15,6%	27,1%	Wattenmaker 1987
Dinkha	Early 2nd	58,6%	28,5%	7,9%	Gilbert et al. 1977

should consume 912,500 kcal during a year. The caloric value of barley ranges between 3,300 and 3,350 kcal/kg (Russell 1988, 53). Using the lower figure to convert the necessary amount of calories into grain we get 276.5 kg of grain. This has to be converted into liters. There are different conversion rates quoted in the literature; for our purposes, a rate of 1 kg = 1.4 l will be accepted.[11] Thus, the necessary amount of grain will be 387 liters of grain or 450 if an allowance for spoilage during storing is added. Because the amount of grain will diminish gradually during the whole year, the spoilage factor may be lowered to 16,7%. Thus 65,000 liters of grain will be enough for 144 persons.

The other possible approach is to establish the consumption of that time. It may be done by analysing the height of monthly š e. b a rations given in Mesopotamia to workers employed mainly in palaces or temples. Their height was different for different categories of workmen: i.e. for men, women, boys and girls (also old people were receiving rations). They could also vary within the category, depending on the position held within the palace or temple administration (Milano 1984). The mean man allowance was about 60 liters of barley per month, 30 liters for a women, 20 for a boy and 15 for a girl. Accepting the view of David Oates that a typical Mesopotamian family was composed of 6 persons: husband, wife, two boys and two girls (Oates 1968, 45), the income was about 360 to 300 liters of grain per family member. As this figure is slightly lower than the one reached by the evaluation of the nutritional needs of a man, the results of calculations presented before will be considered as a safe guess of the nutritional needs of men and subsequently used in the following determination of the nutritional capacity of the Raffan microregion.

There were also other sources of food besides agriculture. Garden and orchard cultivation, which surely existed, is impossible to evaluate. An important role was played by animal husbandry. As already mentioned, no animal remains from Tell Rijim were ever analyzed, thus the attempt to establish the size of herds may seem in vain. Still there is a good starting point for this.

Keeping cattle was necessary for agriculture. Bovines were the only animals which could be effectively used for the work in the fields. They also produced a natural fertilizer. The number of working animals was already established when the grain expenses for performing cultivation were calculated. It was 6 animals for a 39 hectare field. Probably a 140 hectare field was cultivated every year in the Raffan microregion and therefore at least 21 working animals would be necessary. Not necessarily all of them had to be oxen—there is evidence from written sources that sometimes cows were also used, mainly in large teams consisting of 4 or 6 animals. It seems therefore that 15 oxen would be enough to provide the necessary working power. The proportion between oxen, cows, bulls and young animals may be also found in the texts. The best example is probably a tablet TCL II 5499 from Ur III period, published by Gelb (Gelb 1967). The proportion between adult animals is 10 cows to 7 males, which are described in the text as bulls, however to be used on the fields, they clearly have to be castrated. Of course at least one bull had to be preserved to allow breeding, continuation and growth of the herd. It seems that in Mesopotamia, one breeding bull was kept for 30 to 60 cows (Stol 1995, 182–3), but in such a remote region as Raffan it seems plausible that at least two bulls would be kept. That means that of the 7 males mentioned above, 1 animal will be kept as a breeding bull, and the others were castrated, giving 6 oxen. To reach the number of 15 oxen, which was considered as a necessary minimum for the Raffan microre-gion, we have to multiply the number of the animals mentioned in the text Gelb had studied by 2.5. Then we reach the number of 15 oxen, 2 or 3 bulls, 25 cows, and 35–40 young animals (in their 1st, 2nd and 3rd year of life). The total herd would thus consist of about 80 animals.

One can only guess at the number of goats, sheep and pigs. Again some guidelines may be found, in the proportion of the number of bones of these animal found on the sites located in the same climatic zone and with the same natural conditions.

The data from the 3rd millennium BC sites form a coherent picture of the animal bones proportion, with caprides making up 64–72% of the assemblage, bovines at 7.5–12% and pigs at 18–19%. The 2nd millennium sites show a different distribution, with capride bones much less abundant. The difference between the percentage of bovines and pigs between Kurban Hüyük and Dinkha Tepe may be caused by the fact that the second site is located quite high in the mountains, in the vicinity of Urmia Lake in Iran, where the climate made it harder to support pigs.

11 A full discussion concerning the problems of volume-weight conversion of grain is presented in: Foxhall et al. 1982.

Table 6: A reconstructed nutritional balance of the Raffan microregion, 3rd millennium BC.

Source	Amount	kcal
The nett production of grain	65,000 liters	153,000,000
Production of caprides herds	560	15,400,000
Production of bovines herds	80	7,600,000
Production of pigs herds	160	33,600,000
TOTAL		209,600,000
Nutrition needs: 912,500 kcal per person—ca. 230 persons		

Table 7: A reconstructed nutritional balance of the Raffan microregion, 2nd millennium BC.

Source	Amount	kcal
The nett production of grain	65,000 liters	153,000,000
Production of caprides herds	440	12,100,000
Production of bovines herds	80	7,600,000
Production of pigs herds	200	42,000,000
TOTAL		214,700,000
Nutrition needs: 912,500 kcal per person—ca. 235 persons		

It would be therefore safer to propose two different proportions: one for the 3rd and another for the 2nd millennium BC. The first one with caprides at 70, bovines at 10 and pigs at 20% will give us the following number of animals in the Raffan microregion (assuming that the herd of bovines consisted of 80 animals): 560 sheep and goats, 80 cattle, 160 pigs. For the 2nd millennium BC I will propose a proportion of 55:20:25. Then the number of animals may be reconstructed as follows: 440 sheep and goats, 80 cattle and 200 pigs. That number of animals had to affect the nutritional balance of the Raffan microregion, especially because pigs were kept only for meat to contribute to the subsistence of the region. According to Russell, the production of meat and milk of a herd composed of 100 cattle, equals 9,500,000 kcal per year (Russell 1988, Tab. 6). For the caprides, the same figure is much lower, equalling only 2,750,000 kcal per year. The production of the herd of 100 pigs was not given by Russell, but it may be established by multiplying the nutritional value of pork meat by the amount of kilograms of meat which may be taken from a single animal. In the case of present-day pigs, it amounts to about 100 kg (Gilbert *et al.* 1977, 334). The nutritive value of pork meat ranges from 8,130 to 1,300 kcal per kg, depending on the quality of the meat and the fat content. Pigs then were smaller than modern ones, reaching only 0.70 to 0.90 meter of height. Consequently it does not seem that they were able to give 100 kg of meat. An assumption will be made, that meat production of a single animal was 60 kg. As far as the nutritive value of meat is concerned, a figure of 3,500 kcal per kg will be accepted, slightly lower than the value of modern low fat meat.

The nutritional balance of the Raffan microregion according to its agricultural potential and minimum number of animals herded is presented in Tables 6 and 7.

It has to be emphasised that our balance did not take into for three additional sources of food, i.e. hunting, fishing and gathering. The fishing activities may be assumed only from the presence of the Tigris, which flowed along all the archaeological sites in the Raffan microregion. Gathering may be assumed from the presence of *Unio tigridis* shells, which were found in moderate numbers in all layers of Tell Rijim. Finally, hunting is proven by a lower part of a leg belonging to onager (*Equus hemionus*)[12], found on Tell Rijim in a pit dated to the Terminal Uruk period (Fig. 4). As all the bones from the hoof to the knee (or hock) were preserved, it may be assumed that it was cut off from the whole body of hunted animal at the site, and consequently, that at this moment of the site's history, onagers were hunted in the immediate vicinity of Tell Rijim. Transporting the whole body of an onager over a long distance would be difficult to achieve. In such a situation, the animal is usually divided at the spot where it was killed, and only the meat was transported to the settlement for consumption. Given that hunting, fishing and gathering were possible methods of obtaining food, it is impossible to determine their effect on the nutritional balance of the Raffan microregion.

12 The species identification was done by Professor Lasota-Moskalewska from Warsaw University. I would like to thank her for her help.

I.6 Summary

The population of the Raffan microregion may be estimated at ca. 230–235 persons judging from the capacity of this region to produce food. This estimate is based on field production shown by the cuneiform texts and the assumption that a one year fallow system was employed and the minimum possible number of animals needed for agricultural purposes. A margin of 20 persons should be taken into account considering factors which were not included in my analysis, like the production from gardens, fishing, hunting and, finally, the possibility that more animals than listed above were kept in the microregion. On the other hand it seems that the resources mentioned could not significantly change the nutritional capacity of the region. Then the figure of 250 has to be considered as a safe guess of the maximum population of the historic settlements discovered on the Raffan plain, at least in the periods when the region was intensively exploited.

II. The Middle Bronze Age architecture

II.1. Stratigraphy of Middle Bronze Age layers

Trench C on the northern slope constituted the principal source of information on the stratigraphic sequence. Middle Bronze Age material appeared in four archaeological layers, of which only the three lower ones had architecture. The lowest layer (3 in Table 1) consisted of a single unit (Loc. 11 in Pl. 8). Slightly above it (Layer 4), feature stone foundations (Loci 14 and 11) and mudbrick walls identified in Trench wall C–W and C–S1. Since some of the elements of the layer 3 structure were used in the foundations of the layer 4 architecture, it should be assumed that the time separating them was quite short indeed. The remains of these two layers were uncovered on a small area, explaining the paucity of ceramic material from the mentioned structures.

The best preserved architectural remains were those of layer 5. They consisted of four units belonging to houses 1 and 2, uncovered in the southern part of the trench. The topmost layer with material from the Middle Bronze Age (Layer 6) was a pottery dump covering the ruins of earlier structures on the entire explored surface of the trench (Fig. 5).

Middle Bronze Age potsherds occurred in all of the remaining trenches, but actual architectural remains from the period could be discerned only in a few places. The biggest complex of structures was uncovered in the combined Trenches B–B1–G–G1–E–E1 (Pl. 5, 9). It was used for a long period of time as indicated by the presence of two stone pavements covering the courtyard, which is part of it. Revealed on the pavement were the remains of some carelessly executed stone foundations of a wall together with another corresponding pavement. On the grounds of the pottery these structures should rather be connected with the Mitannian layer (7). The architectural remains from the Khabur period were also found in Trenches D (two building levels) and A.

The difficulty of identifying the exact stratigraphical connection between Trench C and the other parts of the site has already been discussed above. The only way to do so is by comparing the local pottery assemblages. The ceramic finds were grouped in sets (tags) coming most often from the exploration of a single unit by means of mechanical layers. Unfortunately, due to considerable destruction of the site, most of the assemblages thus formed are hardly homogenous in cultural terms. Consequently, only a small part of the ceramic material could be used for chronological research: only 94 tags of a total of 470 originated from undisturbed contexts (including 27 from the level of a pottery dump in Trench C). Of this number 50 tags

Fig. 5. Tell Rijim, Trench C2–3. Fragment of a ceramic dump from layer 6, the "scorpions" level. Pieces of the vessel with scorpions (type G 33) visible in the upper part of the photo; in the foreground, a completely preserved bowl of M 17 type.

came from Trench C and they were considered the starting point for creating a ceramic stratigraphy.[13]

The relations between pottery found in the structures in layer 5 and the ceramic dump of layer 6 allow them to be treated jointly from the point of view of periodization. The finds from other parts of the site admit such an interpretation. The highest layer of architectural remains uncovered in the Trenches B–G betrays signs of long use.[14] It can thus be assumed that this period corresponds to the existence of houses 1 and 2 in the northern part of the tell (layer 5) and the ceramic dump superimposed on their ruins (Layer 6).

Relics of the earlier period mainly consist of wall foundations executed of small stones with numerous Khabur Ware potsherds mixed in. They clearly belong to a layer under the foundations of buildings from the younger period, hence they were automatically assigned to an earlier epoch made up of the chronologically not so very distant layers 4 and 3.

In conclusion then, the division into four layers will be used practically only in reference to Trench C. For the rest of the site a two-period division will be used: older period corresponding to layers 3 and 4, and younger period corresponding to layers 5 and 6 in Trench C.

II.2. Building Materials

In similarity to other sites from the area of northern Mesopotamia, the buildings on Tell Rijim were erected of three principal building materials: stone, clay and wood.

The majority of the architectural remains found during excavations were structures of stone, mainly wall foundations and pavements of courtyards and streets.

In building foundations, blocks of irregular broken limestone were used, less often undressed boulders. The size of the material used ranges from stone debris to blocks up to 0.75 m long. For pavements, irregular flat stones or slabs not exceeding 1 m either way were used. The nearby rocky hills were presumably the source of building material (rocky outcrops are also present on the bank of the Tigris, at the foot of the tell), but the actual quarry was not located.

Clay was used primarily to produce mudbrick, although in a few cases we found structures made of tamped clay (*ta'uf* in Arabic). It also served as a bonding material for stone foundations and mudbrick walls, and was used for making floors and most probably plastering walls.

Relatively few examples of mudbrick survive on the tell. There are at least two reasons for this: First, between periods of settlement, the site was subjected for many centuries to erosion which destroyed mudbrick structures first, especially as the mudbrick used on Tell Rijim was generally of poor quality. The other reason was that later structures and burial shafts destroyed earlier habitation. Sections of a brick wall were identified only in Trenches A and C. A number of different brick sizes were in use: 0.34×0.34 m and 0.12–0.14×0.40–0.46 m (layer 5, Trench C, Loci 15–17—Pl. 9), 0.3×0.3 m (layer 4, Trench C. Loc. 14—Pl. 9), 0.38×0.38 m (younger period, "thick wall", Trench A–A1—Pl. 11).

Another example of clay used as a building material is a potter's kiln erected of mudbrick and baked in the process of being used (Trench C1–Pl. 12, Fig. 22 and 23).[15]

No remains of wooden structures were found in the excavations. However, a look at modern housing built in the traditional technique of stone and mudbrick seems to indicate that wood was used primarily for the roofs.

II.3. Building Technology

Stone structures. Stone foundations were 0.75 m wide as a rule. Most often they were erected of two courses of stone, each consisting of two rows of bigger stones to form the face on either side, filled in with smaller stones, debris, potsherds. The same was used to even out the foundation in readiness for erecting a structure of bricks on top of it.

Foundations of the kind described here occurred in most structures from the Middle Bronze. However, in a few cases foundations of a different structure were observed.

In Trenches B, E, A1, the face of some of the foundations was formed of small stones (under 10 cm in length) and inside they were filled with stone debris and considerable quantities of potsherds (Fig. 6 and 9). This type of foundation was made up of only one course of stones and originated as a rule from the earliest Khabur layers.[16]

A different kind of stone structure was found in Trench B–B1. The foundation closing the courtyard of the uncovered building on the east (Loc. 21, Pl. 9, Fig. 10 and 11) rose some 4–5 courses of stone (i.e., ca. 0.75 m) above the pavement level; this is considerably higher than in the case of all the remaining uncovered foundations. Building this high foundation must have had in view the purpose of increased durability of a free-standing wall exposed to the vicissitudes of climate on both sides.

Two foundation walls identified in Trenches B1 and D were built of boulders primarily. The stones were laid transversally to the course of the wall so that the short sides of the longest

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13 A listing of ceramic analogies connecting different layers, in particular trenches, is shown in Appendix A.

14 The best evidence to support this view is constituted by the two successive pavements in the courtyard of the building uncovered in Trench B (Loc. 21).

15 See below p. 39.

16 An exception is the layer 4, brick wall seen in trench wall C–S2 (Pl. 7).

Fig. 6. Tell Rijim, Trench A1. Fragment of pebble and potsherd foundations, found to the east of the defense wall from the younger settlement phase.

of them could form the face of the foundation on either side (Fig. 16). In this case, the different wall structure might be proof of a different dating (Layer 7—Mitannian).

In places where the door openings should be, a big stone slab was inserted to serve as a threshold. In a few cases stones with depressions were found, the depressions serving perhaps to accomodate a hinge of a door; however, a door-socket has survived in place only in the case of the structure in Trench B1 (Loc. 22) (Fig. 8).

Cobblestones covered the open domestic areas, such as courtyards and passages. For the street surfaces a small- and medium-size stone was used (up to 0.3 m in length). Courtyards were paved employing a slightly different technique, which is easiest to observe in the case of the huge courtyard in Trench B–B1 (Loc. 21). Big and very big stone slabs were used as flagstones (the biggest is 0.95×0.6 m) and the intervening space between the fitted slabs was filled with small and very small stones, as well as up-ended slabs of stone and potsherds, e.g. in front of the entrance to Loc. 22 (Pl. 9, Fig. 10, 11, 12).

Brick structures. Brick walls in various states of preservation have been uncovered in Trenches A–A1 ("thick wall") and C (dwellings).

Building walls were erected of two rows of square bricks laid side by side so the transversal joints between bricks correspond. It did not prove possible to find out how particular courses of bricks were interconnected. In the case of partition walls of Loc. 15–17, a combination masonry and *pisé* technique was applied (discussed below).

The "thick" wall found in Trench A–A1 was erected of brick on a low stone foundation. Particular courses were interconnected by bricks, which in every second course corresponded to half a square brick and caused the rest of the bricks to be moved by half-a-brick width in the horizontal plane. This led to bricks in the next course above to cover the four corners of bricks lying in the course below (Fig. 18). An untypical element, on the other hand, were "orthostats" or bricks stood up on end and facing the stone foundation and lowest courses of bricks (Fig. 19). As the bricks have not survived on the section of the outer face of this wall that was uncovered, it is unclear whether it was similarly arranged.

Pisé. The *pisé* technique occurred only in connection with brick structures. Clearing the walls of Loc. 15, 16 and 17 (layer 5, Pl. 8, Fig. 13) we found that only the faces of the walls were made of bricks measuring 0.44–0.46×0.12–0.14 m. The space between the bricks was filled with tamped earth. It has not been determined whether the walls were first made in the pisé technique and then faced with brick or else whether a brick boarding was first erected and filled in later with earth.

Fig. 7. Tell Rijim, Trench C1. View from the west onto the ruins of structures in layers 3 and 4. In the foreground, walls dividing Loci 13 and 12; Loc. 12 in the background.

II.4. STRUCTURES OF THE OLDER PERIOD (LAYERS 3–4) (PL. 8)

Only one of the unearthed units can be attributed beyond all doubt to Layer 3. It is Loc. 11 the Trench C. (Pl. 8, Fig. 7 and 8). The stone foundations of three walls of this unit survived and what is most probably the corner of the wall on the southern perimeter, was preserved just under the south trench wall. The room was 2.70×2.15 m. To judge by a big stone slab, which might have been the threshold, the doorway was positioned in the north-eastern corner and led east onto a paved space (Loc. 13) of unknown dimensions.

In Layer 4, Loc. 11 underwent a reconstruction that fundamentally changed its character. A new foundation, barely 0.40 cm wide, was erected on top of the old foundation of the eastern wall. It covered the threshold of the earlier layer and ran straight south, disregarding the partition wall that had closed Loc. 11 in the earlier design (Pl. 8, Fig. 7 and 8). Loc. 12, located further south, was erected of mudbrick on stone foundations, the walls surviving to a height of ca. 0.5 m above the lower of two clay floors. Fragments of three walls were uncovered giving an idea of the unit's length (2.60 m); while the width proved difficult to measure, it could be reconstructed at slightly over 2 m judging by the size of the neighboring Loc. 14. About 1 m further east there was yet another mudbrick wall without a stone foundation;[17] its relation to Loc. 13 and the foundations of Loc. 11 observed below was not determined.

Also, a small fragment of an unit uncovered in the north-eastern corner of Trench D (Loc. 28, see Pl. 10 and Fig. 17) belongs in all probability to the older period. The only part uncovered inside the limits of the trench was a corner of two walls raised on a stone foundation; no floor nor any kind of furnishing was discovered and pottery was uncharacteristically scarce.

Attributable to the older period were some short sections (rarely more than 2 m long) of wall foundations made of small stones and considerable quantities of potsherds (Pl. 5). This architectural evidence was uncovered in Trenches A1 (east of the "thick wall", Pl. 11), B (in Loc. 4, Pl. 9, Fig. 15) and E (north of Loc. 9, Pl. 9, Fig. 9). The surviving remains follow the same orientation as walls in other layers of the Middle Bronze, yet they are too fragmented for a reconstruction of the layout, appearance and purpose of these structures to be possible. Their attribution to the older period depends on an analysis of the stratigraphical relations with foundations of the later period (in a few places they were erected from a lower level), but it is unclear whether they actually belong to the older Khabur Ware period or another layer not evidenced in the stratigraphical trench. A different construction technique of the foundations of these walls speaks against the former of the two possibilities, while the orientation of the walls would seem to bear it out. A Middle Bronze Age date is, however, beyond all doubt considering the Khabur Ware potsherds that were found among the building material.

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17 Its presence is evidenced in the trench wall (C–S2, see Pl. 7), but it failed to be identified during explorations.

Fig. 8. Tell Rijim, Trench C1. Loc. 11 and 12 from the south. The threshold and door socket to a room in layer 3 and a later, more narrow wall.

II.5. Structures of the Younger Period (Layers 5–6)

II.5.1. Courtyard Building (Pl. 9)

The biggest architectural complex discovered on Tell Rijim is an extensive structure uncovered in Trenches B, B1, E1, G and G1. Part of it was a big paved courtyard (Loc. 21) together with a building standing on it (only a fragment of one unit, Loc. 22, was uncovered). The complex extended to the west and perhaps also the south, but the latter part of the building was not investigated.

The stone-wall girdled courtyard was at least 14.5[18] by 10 m big (at least that much of it was found inside the trench); its dimensions are impossible to reconstruct in full as it had the general shape of an irregular rectangle. The eastern wall was reinforced with three irregularly placed buttresses, each 0.8 wide and respectively 0.7, 1.2 and 0.85 m long (Fig. 10 and 11). A number of possible explanations of this phenomenon can be put forward: that all of the courtyard walls were of stone and originally still higher, requiring buttresses to stabilize a wall erected in this technique; that, and this seems less probable, the wall was no higher than what was discovered; and finally that the wall on the inside had a kind of roof or arcade supported on the buttresses. In the north-eastern corner, the thickness of the northern wall was increased up to 1.40–1.60 m over a section almost 2 m long, forming a solid corner reinforcement that may have served as an additional support for such a roof construction.

At the moment of discovery, the courtyard had a stone paving surviving over part of its surface, principally along the east and north walls and in the neighborhood of the north wall of Loc. 22; it had once undoubtedly covered the entire area except perhaps for a limited space in the north-eastern corner which is set apart by a line of stones running in a semicircle reaching some 0.1 m above the general level of the pavement. The courtyard was used for a long time. The evidence for this is in the form of an earlier, also paved occupational level, remains of which were discovered alongside the eastern courtyard wall some 0.3 m below the later pavement.[19]

The building standing in the courtyard is known only from a small part (4.5×1.2 m) of a compartment that was excavated (Loc. 22, see Fig. 11 and 12). It has a number of features that distinguish it from other structures explored on Tell Rijim. The courtyard exit was located in the east end of the northern wall; its location is marked by a threshold slab measuring 1.1×0.7 m. On the outside the doorway was accentuated by a pair of buttresses on either side of it (one is an extension of the longitudinal

18 The eastern wall was 14.5 m long, if the reconstructed south-eastern corner was really situated in the position identified in Pl. 9.

19 Marking the last phase of use in the courtyard is a fragmentary pavement in the south-eastern corner of the space, found covering the southernmost buttress of the eastern wall of Loc. 21. Connected with this occupational level in the courtyard (and presumably Loc. 22) is a stone foundation running east–west, made of pebbles of elongated form. A foundation of similar structure and analogous material was also found on the stone pavement of the courtyard in Trench D (Loc. 25). In both cases we are dealing with the latest occupational phase of the Middle Bronze Age structures, possibly marking a transition to the Mitannian period (Layer 7).

Fig. 9. Tell Rijim, Trench E1. Walls of Loc. 9 from the younger (big blocks of stone) and the older MBA settlement phase (small stones and pebbles).

Fig. 10. Tell Rijim, combined Trenches B, B1, E1, G. View from the north-west onto the building with courtyard.

Fig. 11. Tell Rijim, Trench B–B1. View from the west onto the entrance to Loc. 22 and the stone floor in front of the entrance.

wall). These buttresses were ca. 0.75 m wide and projecting ca. 0.70 m from the wall face. The unit wall between the buttresses is evidently thicker: 1.0–1.1 m compared to the 0.7–0.75 m elsewhere. To the right of the entrance, a stone with a round worked depression, presumably the door socket, was inserted in the courtyard pavement. If this were the case indeed, it would be a rare case of a door being mounted on the outside of a wall and opening outside by the same. In Middle Eastern architecture, ancient as well as contemporary, doors tend to open inside the room. The floor of Loc. 22, as of all the other units on the site, was a simple ground floor with the only installation being a small bin in the very corner of the unit, to the left of the doorway (Fig. 12). The bin was made of thin slabs of a white stone (3–5 cm thick) and measured 0.4×0.3 m with a depth of 0.15 m. The location of this "box" could suggest a door socket, but the size and rectangular shape speaks out against such an interpretation. It is much more probable that the bin had held a foundation deposit, an idea at least justified in the case of a building like this one, situated in the center of an extensive courtyard and distinguished from other structures found on the tell. However, since the "box" was found empty, there is no evidence to corroborate this hypothesis.

It is impossible to determine with certainty the function of the architectural complex described above. A free-standing building in the center of a vast paved courtyard had to be functionally different from the surrounding structures. The buttress-framed doorway recalls an arrangement known from the chapel of House 10 at Haradum (Kempinski 1992), although the Haradum chapel had a straight axis entrance. Other evidence for the function comes from the finds. A big group of the pottery found on the courtyard is constituted by cylindrical pie-crust pot-stands. These are usually considered as stands for vessels with rounded bottom or very narrow foot that precluded their standing upright.[20] The size of the pot-stands (diameter ranging from 10 to 12 cm) suggests a medium-size vessel being placed upon them. Seventeen whole or practically whole pot-stands were found in the courtyard, as well as numerous fragments. Nowhere else on the tell was there such a concentration of these artifacts.[21] Therefore, while the presence of such a number of objects of this type does not explain the function of the complex as a whole, it does emphasize its difference from other structures discovered on the site.

II.5.2. Houses 1 and 2 (Pl. 8)

Structures from Trench C constitute the only recorded room complexes which can be taken for dwellings. House 1 consists of Loci 15, 16 and possibly 17, House 2 of Loci 18 and 19. In both cases, the excavated area is only part of a bigger structure. I will begin a detailed analysis of both buildings with the better preserved House 1, which had brick walls standing to a height of ca. 0.5 m (Fig. 13, 14).

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[20] Finds from the temple at Haradum on the Euphrates indicate that the pot-stands used in this building were intended to support flat-bottomed bowls (Kempinski 1987, 51).

[21] At Tell Rimah, pie-crust pot-stands were found frequently, but not exclusively, in the courtyards (sector C, Layer 5—Mitannian period, and Layer 4—Middle Assyrian period, see C. Postgate et al. 1997, 236, 238, 255–75).

Fig. 12. Tell Rijim, Trench B–B1. Entrance to Loc. 22. Stone slab serving as threshold, door socket visible on the outside; on the inside, a foundation deposit box.

Fig. 13. Tell Rijim, Trench C2–3. Remains of layer 5. Brick walls of House 1 in the western part; stone foundations of House 2 in the eastern end; traces of a paved street on the north.

Fig. 14. Tell Rijim, Trench C2–3. Stone foundations of House 2, view from the north-east. Brick walls of House 1 in the background.

To the north, House 1 was limited by a paved open space (street 2) and to the east by House 2. The southern and western confines of the building were not determined. The entrance was in the north wall of Loc. 15 and measured 0.9 m in width. Threshold consisted of two flat stones set in line with the wall face; their upper surface is about 0.1 m above the stone pavement. The entrance led to a small rectangular room, 1.4×2.6 m (Loc. 15). Another bigger rectangular room (Loc. 16; 2.7×3. 2 m) was found to the south of it, behind a partition wall. No entrance to this room was identified. Loc. 17 was found east of Loc. 16; a small section of it was located in the south-western corner of the trench but was not explored for reasons of difficult access. Hence, it remains unclear whether it was a separate unit or part of House 1. In favor of the former theory, but hardly decisive, is the absence of any traces that could represent an extension of the wall separating Loci 15 and 16 and no door in the western walls of Loc. 15 and 16. All the rooms in House 1 had dirt floors and no installations of a regular kind were uncovered.

Only the stone foundations survive of House 2 located further east. It consisted of at least two rooms (Loci 18 and 19). Unit 18, which lies to the north, is ca. 2.5 m wide and of unknown length; the dimensions of unit 19 could not be reconstructed. Absolutely no evidence was found of function, furnishings or passages.

II.5.3. OTHER STRUCTURES

Structures of the younger Middle Bronze Age layers were also discovered in Trenches B, D and E. In each case, the area explored was merely a fragment of a bigger unit, mainly due to the state of preservation. Consequently, all these structures will be discussed together under this sub-heading.

In Trench B, an additional space was found abutting the wall of the courtyard (Loc. 21) to the north (Loc. 4, see Pl. 9 and Fig. 15). This wall, as well as its stone foundation, are not interlocking with the courtyard fence wall. The northern and western walls do not end within the trench confines, making it impossible to reconstruct the room size. Neither was there any clear floor level, presumably because the accumulations inside the room had been disturbed by modern grave-digging.

The next unit (Loc. 9) was uncovered in Trench E–E1. Its western wall delimits a paved passageway on the east; the southern wall has not survived while the easterm one was not uncovered (Pl. 9 and Fig. 20). Its presumable course is indicated by the corner of Loc. 23 lying further east. Had Loc. 9 covered the entire described area, its length would have been ca. 4.6 m. Flat buttresses on the outside of its walls is a characteristic element. One such buttress is in the north wall, another in the west one, on the side with the paved passage.

As already stated above, another unit was observed further to the east (Pl. 9). Only the south-western corner survives of this space, the rest having been completely damaged by graves and later structures. Loc. 23. was quite certainly part of another structure than Loc. 9. The thickness of walls differs between the two (0.7–0.8 m in Loc. 9, 0.5–0.6 m in Loc. 23), as does the position of the latitudinally running partition walls. This is the

Fig. 15. Tell Rijim, Trench B. General view of Loc. 4 from the north. Foundations from the older settlement phase on the west; big pieces of pottery connected with the occupational level of the younger period. The skeletons come from a modern-day cemetery.

Fig. 16. Tell Rijim, Trench D. Stone pavement of Loc. 25 with Mitannian layer (?) foundations on top of it, seen from the south. Further to the north, the walls of Loc. 26 and 27.

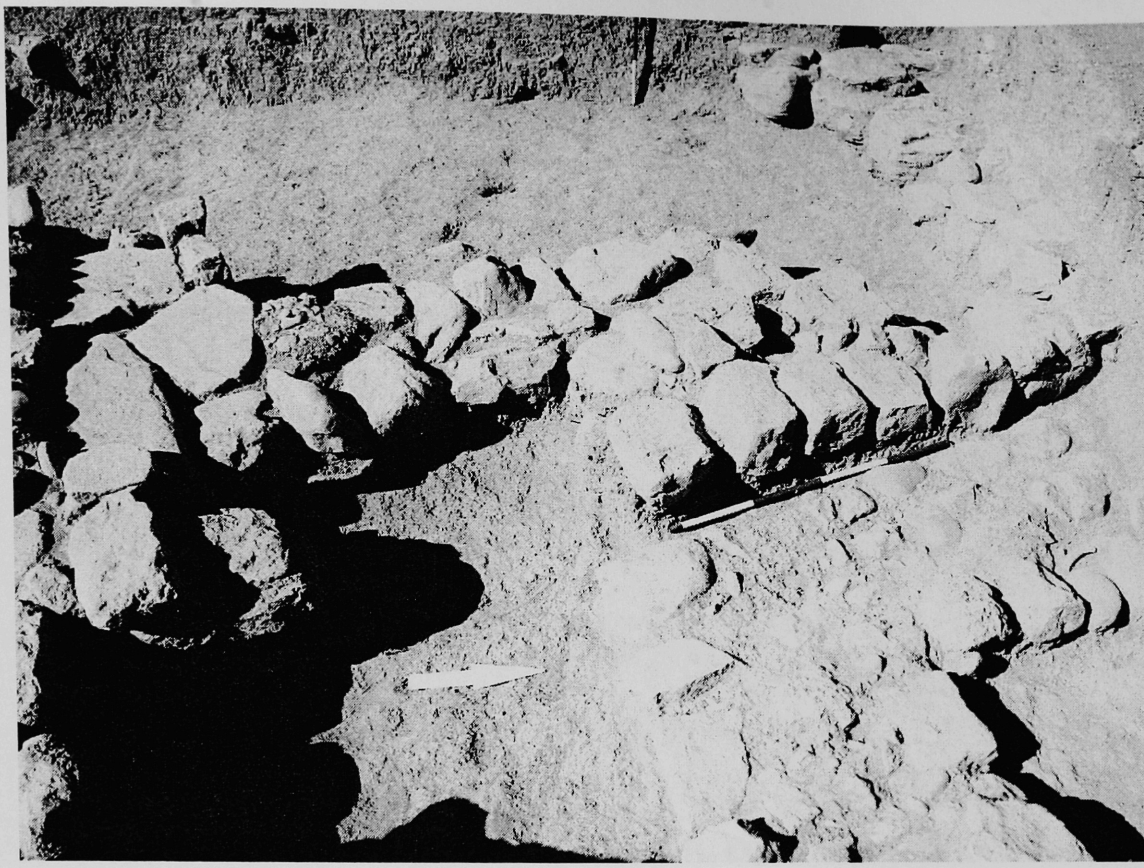

Fig. 17. Tell Rijim, Trench D. Remains of structures from the north end of the trench, seen from the east. The corner belongs to the older phase (Loc. 28); the two parallel walls to the younger one (Loc. 26 and 27).

only space where remains of installations were uncovered in situ: fragments of a rectangular oven of baked clay. Three concentrations of potsherds were located in its neighborhood, lying directly on the dirt floor (tags nos. 151, 152, 153).

The nature and arrangement of the area north of Loc. 9 are difficult to determine. Two hypotheses are possible: Either this entire area was an open space or else it was divided into two and the western part was left without a roof. In the latter case, the "buttress" in the northern wall of Loc. 9 and the poorly preserved corner of a stone foundation under the north trench wall of Trench E would constitute traces of a partition wall. Evidence of the character of the western end of this space (Loc. 24) could be provided by a remnant of stone pavement found in about the center of the area. On the other hand, not one slab of stone, which could have been part of such a pavement, has survived in the immediate neighbourhood of the northern wall of Loc. 9. It cannot be excluded, however, that the wall "corner" under the northern trench wall is merely a buttress corresponding to the buttress in the Loc. 9 wall and in that case, the space would have been one big, presumably open, courtyard or square.

In the northern and eastern part of Trench D, fragments of three rooms (Loci 25, 26 and 27) were discovered, all of them belonging to the younger settlement period. (Pl. 10). Loc. 25 measured at least 4×3.5 m. Its southern wall was not preserved, while the eastern one was concealed behind the eastern trench wall. Of the west wall nothing but a single row of foundation stones have survived, precluding a determination of the thickness of this wall. The entire space was paved with big- and medium-size slabs of stone (Fig. 16).

North of Loc. 25, fragments of stone foundations were discovered belonging to two units, the dimensions of which are difficult to reconstruct (Fig. 16 and 17). Loc. 26, which lies in the north-eastern corner, had a west wall of ca. 0.65–0.7 m thick. The south wall foundation had been totally destroyed, but its position is indicated by the surviving edge of the pavement in Loc. 25. The eastern and northern walls are concealed inside the trench walls. Unit 27, lying further west, has been preserved only in the central part of the trench. Its eastern wall, ca. 0.6–0.65 m thick, leaned on the wall of Loc. 26. On the north it disappeared in the trench wall, on the south, it joined an east–west wall which was at the same time the south wall of Loc. 27 and the northern one of Loc. 25. Unfortunately, the destruction of this wall west of the corner of Loc. 25 leaves no grounds for a reconstruction of the size and shape of this room. No evidence of a floor was discovered. Neither were there any installations belonging to the furnishing of the space.

II.5.4. THE NORTH–SOUTH WALL (PL. 11)

A section of a very wide wall was unearthed in the eastern part of the tell (Trench A–A1). Its approximately longitudinal orientation paralleled the existing structures found on the tell. The northern end had been eroded away, while the southern one disappeared in the Trench A1 wall. Its course further on is not clear; all that can be said for sure is that no trace of such a wall was identified in the northern part of the tell.

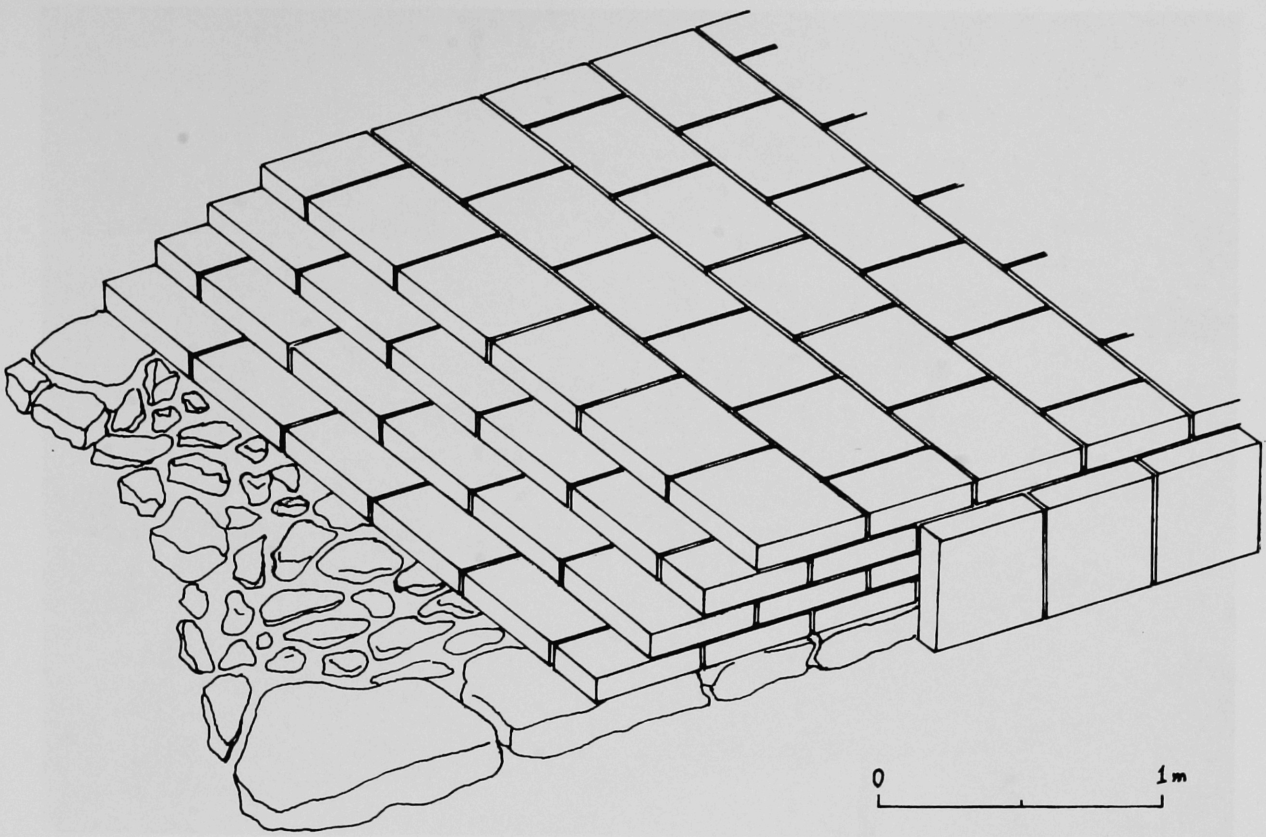

Fig. 18. Tell Rijim. Mudbrick bond of defense wall in Trench A–A1.

Fig. 19. Tell Rijim, Trench A1. Fragment of a defense wall visible under the foundations of structures from the Neo-Assyrian period. Surviving on the right, a mudbrick structure with brick "orthostats".

Fig. 20. Tell Rijim, Trench E1 and G. View from the south onto Street 1 and Loc. 9 lying to the east of it.

The surviving fragment of the wall is ca. 2.20 m wide at the foundation level. The foundation was of one course of stone, the two wall faces made up of medium-size and big stones (the biggest reach 0.6×0.5 m in size). The core was filled with smaller stones, although occasionally a big block reaching 0.5 m in length also occurs. Raised on this low foundation was a brick superstructure discussed in detail above (II.3. Brick structures, see Fig. 19). Therefore, the full width of the wall could have been even bigger than that of the foundations and may have reached ca. 2.4 m.

Stone foundations of structures belonging to the younger Middle Bronze Age layers were found only to the west of the said thick wall.[22] I presume, therefore, that this wall was part of the fortifications. A defense wall of similar structure was discovered at Tel Hammad Aga as-Saghir (Spanos 1988, pp. 80f., Abb. 15; Spanos 1990, pp. 108f., Abb. 3,9; Spanos 1992, pp. 96f., Abb. 5,6). It was identified there in three different trenches. The building technique and the width (ca. 2.5 m)[23] correspond exactly to the wall on Tell Rijim.

The course of the Tell Rijim fortifications cannot be traced easily, but it can be assumed that further to the south there was a section of the wall that led westward, closing off the area of the settlement. As no evidence of this wall came to light in Trench C, it is to be assumed that on the north and possibly also on the west access to the settlement was protected by the high river escarpment.

II.5.5. Plan of the Younger Period Settlement

In two Trenches, C and E, narrow paved spaces were unearthed. These were most probably streets. The first of these (Street 1) was 1.6 m wide and ran between Loc. 21 and Loc. 9 (Pl. 9). The other one, uncovered north of Loci 15 and 18, ran at the very edge of the tell, on the riverside (Pl. 8). The poor condition of the architecture surviving in the central part of the tell did not permit the course of any streets to be traced there. However, considering that streets have been observed in two different and distant parts of the settlement, it should be assumed that a grid of streets had covered the entire site. The presence of fortifications also speaks in favor of such a system. They delimited the settlement and enforced a certain uniform orientation of the structures built inside its perimeter (Pl. 5). In view of the closed space inside the defense wall, buildings had to be raised in close contact with each other (see the situation in Trenches C and D), making it necessary to trace a grid of streets enabling access to all the structures inside the settlement.[24]

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[22] East of this wall only two fragments of a one-course foundation of pebbles and potsherds occurred and were connected with the earlier phase in the existence of the settlement, see above p. 13.

[23] The fragment discovered in Trench Schnitt II measured 4.5 m in width. As a gate was discovered in this part of the wall, the thickness refers in all probability to the bastion flanking the gateway (Spanos 1988, Abb. 15).

[24] Another argument in favor of crowded architecture is the building to which Loc. 22 belongs. It was raised on a paved square with a wall running on all four sides. Presumably, the perimeter wall was the only way in which to preserve its free-standing character.

Fig. 21. Tell Rijim, Trench C-1. Pottery kiln chamber with the grid visible. View from the north.

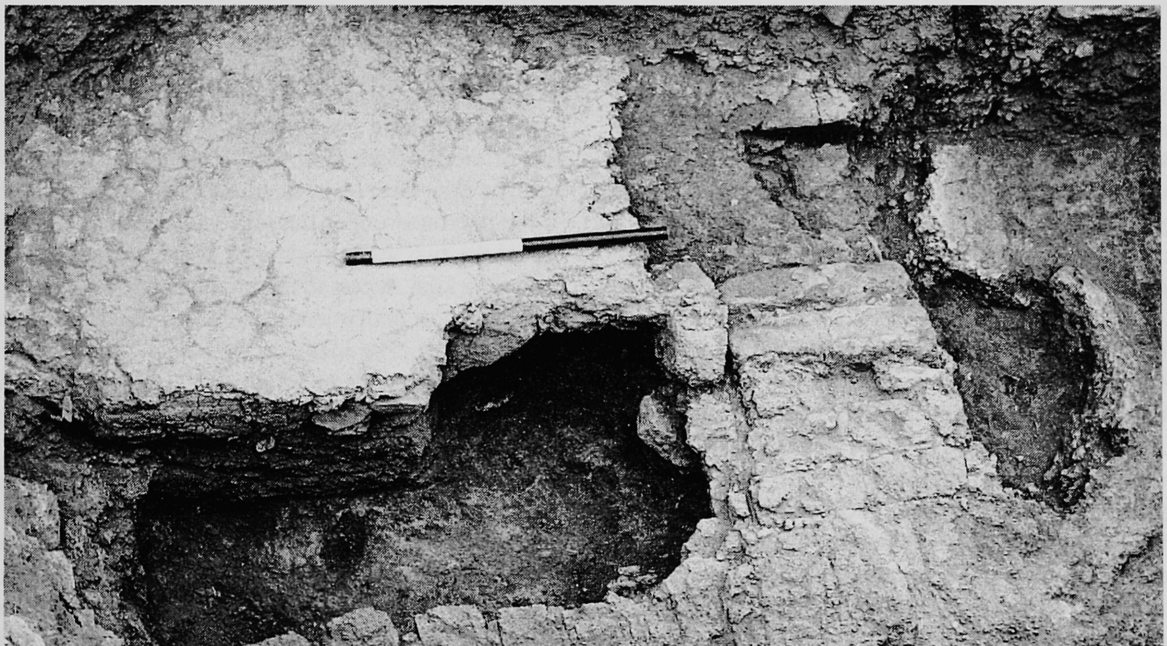

Fig. 22. Tell Rijim, Trench C. Pottery kiln in the northern part of the trench. Structure of the fire chamber after three-fourths of the grid have been removed.

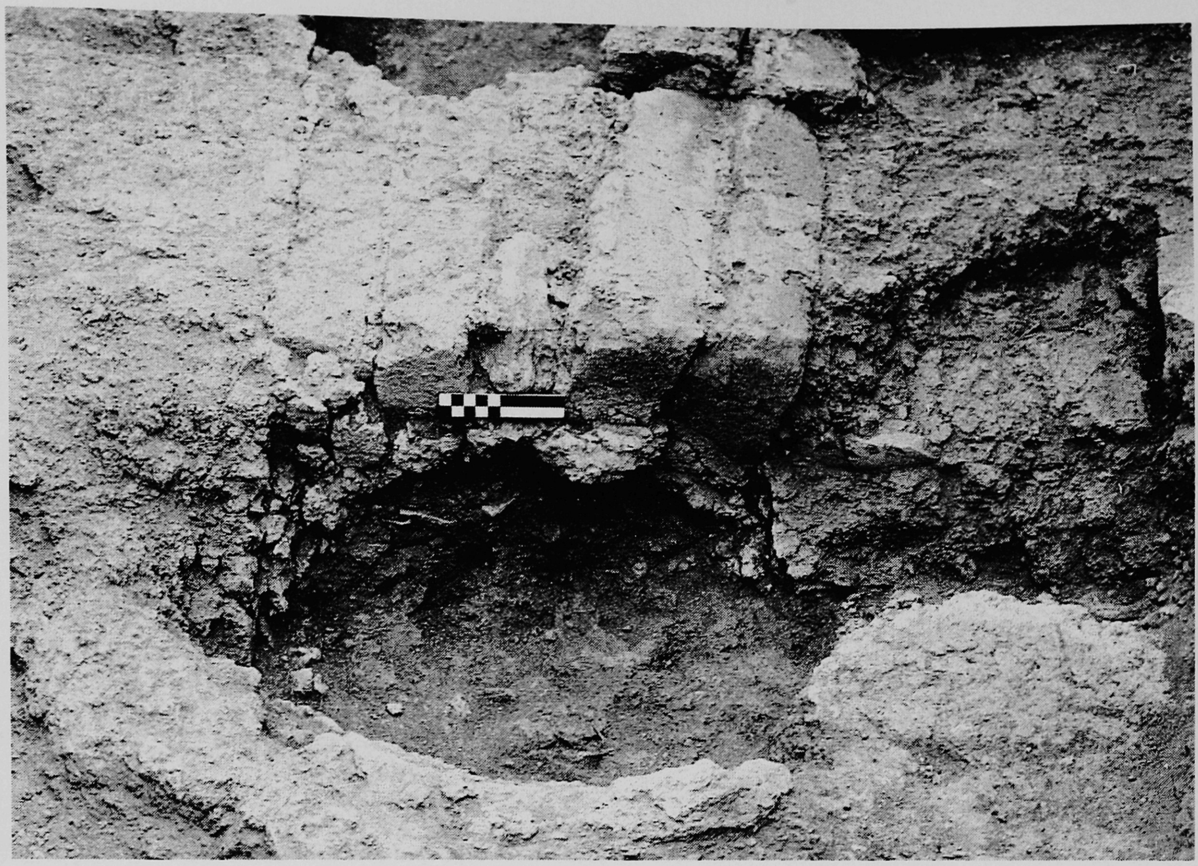

Fig. 23. Tell Rijim, Trench C. Pottery furnace in the northern part of the trench. Opening leading to the fire chamber.

II.6. Pottery kiln

The sole pottery kiln uncovered comes from the northern part of the stratigraphic Trench C (Pl. 8 and 12). It was built inside a small pit situated on the high slope falling toward the Tigris. Most of the furnace chamber has been eroded away, only some small fragments of walls having been preserved. The bottom part, most probably filled with earth shortly after having been abandoned, has survived in good condition.

The kiln follows a circular plan with a diameter of 2.1 m (Fig. 18, 21). Mudbrick was used in its construction, the walls being half-baked and the grid fully baked as a result of the firing processes. The chamber walls have survived only in the southern and central part of the kiln, the north end having been totally destroyed by erosion. The highest surviving fragment measures 0.5 m above the level of the grid. The chamber walls are inclined toward the center, suggesting that the upper part should be reconstructed as a dome no more than 1 m high. The grid was horizontal and like the walls was plastered with a fine mud plaster with gypsum added. The grid had openings in it releasing hot air from the fire chamber. The biggest of these apertures (some 0.2 m in diameter) was positioned in the very center of the grid floor. The remaining five openings were set at regular intervals around the circumference; all are semicircular in shape, measuring ca. 0.2×0.08 m. The grid was supported partly on a wide footing of the chamber walls and partly on a mudbrick structure measuring 0.34–0.38×0.12×0.08 cm. Its central part constituted the main air channel running north–south, which was presumably, at the same time, the upper part of the fireplace (Fig. 22). Inclined brick walls delimited it; a flat arch cleared in each one of them brought the hot air to the apertures under the kiln walls. Another flat arch connected the two walls mentioned above existed in the northern end of the kiln. Access to the fire chamber was through a round hole ca. 0.5 m in diameter, located on the northern side of the kiln (Fig. 23). The idea was presumably to make use of the north-easterly winds to achieve better draught during the firing process. Exploration of the kiln interior below the level of the grid was not completed, so the depth of the fire chamber cannot be determined.

The kiln uncovered on Tell Rijim is reministant in plan as well as grid and firing chamber structure of the ceramic kilns uncovered on other sites from the same period in Mesopotamia. Comparable furnaces have been uncovered at Tell Munbaqat on the middle Euphrates (ancient Ekalte) in the "Ibrahims Garten" sector and come from the beginning of the 2nd millennium BC. The bigger one had a rectangular stoking chamber which was connected with the round firing chamber by openings arranged in four parallel rows (Machule et al. 1990, 30, Abb. 15, 16 a–d).[25] Another kiln, found slightly lower down, also had a round firing chamber but the hot-air vents were pierced alongside the walls. In the central courtyard of

[25] A furnace of this type was also discovered in 1977 (Kretz 1987).

the palace at Tell Asmar (Eshnunna), in a layer preceding the reign of Ilu-shu-ili (ca. 2000 BC), the bottom part of a pottery kiln was uncovered, mainly the grid and stoking chamber below it. The hot air flowed through openings in the grid running alongside the walls of the kiln and in three parallel rows (Frankfort et al 1940, 9, Fig. 2). A similar arrangement of the apertures is encountered in a slightly smaller kiln uncovered at Tell Habuba Kabira on the middle Euphrates (Kohlmeyer 1973, 56-8, Abb. 20–21). In this case, the grid is oval in shape. A single row of openings runs through the middle, transversally to the rectangular stoking chamber, while the remaining apertures are set alongside the walls.

The other furnaces from Eshnunna were of a much more complicated structure. They were found built into the cella of a temple of Gimilsin (Frankfort et al. 1940, 50–2, Fig. 39–40, Pl. X) and originate from the reign of Bilalama (ca. 1975 BC). The similarity to our kiln concerns solely the structure of the stoking chamber vault and the hot-air channels leading to it. The other of the mentioned kilns had a chimney, distinguishing it diametrically from the Tell Rijim find.

Pottery kilns were also discovered at Nuzi, in layer III on the north-eastern ridge of the tell (Starr 1939, pp. 54–5, 238–40, Fig. 36, Pl. 22B). Only the rectangular stoking chamber has survived with an arched vault in which two wide cracks had been left, leading presumably to the openings in the now lost grid.

It should be noted that pottery kilns of the 2nd millennium BC have come to light at a number of other sites investigated in consequence of the Saddam Dam Salvage Project on Tell Thuwaij and Tell Anza. Unfortunately, they have yet to be published.

There can be no doubt that the Tell Rijim furnace presents several typical attributes of pottery kilns from the first half of the 2nd millennium BC. Its presence on the site indicates beyond any sensible doubt that the pottery found at the site (at least a vast majority of it) was produced locally. It is impossible to say, however, whether the potter was a Tell Rijim settlement inhabitant or else a wandering craftsman selling his skills in a few or several settlements in the vicinity.

III. Pottery Of The Middle Bronze Age layers

III.1. Introduction

Potsherds great and small were the most common small finds from the site. A total of ca. 58,000 was recorded over the course of three field campaigns. Of this number some 8,500 pieces constituted characteristic elements like rim or bottom parts and decorated body sherds. The plain sherds (not characteristic) were counted and discarded. Ultimately, some 2,100 pottery fragments were fully recorded. The rest, mainly decorated body sherds, very small and small rim fragments were rejected. Potsherds of Middle Bronze Age date constituted some 38% of this number.

For the needs of the present publication, the Middle Bronze Age pottery has been discussed in three categories: fabric, form and decoration. In view of the disturbed stratigraphy, it seemed most important to reconstruct the whole repertory of Middle Bronze Age pottery appearing at Tell Rijim. The catalogue of forms, as well as the descriptions, includes all the fragments from undisturbed contexts (see above, I.1 and Appendix A) and also finds from other assemblages on the grounds of form and/or decoration dated to the Middle Bronze Age.

III.2. Ceramic production technology

III.2.1. Pottery fabrics

Usually, the clay used for ceramic production is subject to a long preparation process. Processing is intended to create a fabric with plastic properties appropriate for forming a vessel and holding the shape while being dried, fired and used.[26] Temper is added for this purpose; its task is to improve the plastic properties of the clay (mineral inclusions) and to help shape the vessel on the potter's wheel (organic inclusions). The most frequent organic inclusion is straw chaff (thick inclusions) and dung (thin inclusions). As far as the mineral inclusions are concerned, sand is the most frequently used (thin inclusions 0.1–0.4 mm), but crushed stone (limestone, basalt, granite) and finely crushed ceramics are also possible.

The organic inclusions in the clay matrix can be observed in the break, and more rarely on the surface of the vessel, as tiny voids left after the particles of chaff have been charred into nothingness during the firing process. The mineral inclusions can be seen as different-color lumps in the uniform clay matrix. Most inclusions are identifiable to the naked eye, but it is best to use a ×30 microscope for the purpose.[27]

With respect to the Tell Rijim material, observations were made with the naked eye fortified with a ×5 magnifying glass. Verification, carried out in Warsaw on a group of some 50 fragments[28], has shown that some of the field recording, which was made by several persons, was incorrect and while it is presently impossible to ascertain how much, it unfortunately puts into doubt the results of the matrix composition descriptions. Consequently, the proposed division of the Middle Bronze Age pottery by clay matrix composition should be treated with some care.

In terms of the kind of clay paste used, the pottery from layers 3, 4, 5, and 6 on Tell Rijim can be divided into 17 principal groups:

Paste 1 characterized by the use of a well levigated fine clay without any visible inclusions or else with a small quantity of small organic or mineral inclusions, which are de facto impurities of the clay itself.[29] The breaks are practically of one color, from orange to beige.

Paste 2 also characterized by a fine and well levigated clay containing fine grains of sand or sand with a lot of glance. The matrix was fired an orange-to-beige color and was uniform in the break.

Paste 3 is like Paste 2 with respect to the clay used except for small pieces of organic material, which can be found in it. After firing the matrix turns orange-to-chocolate and is usually uniform in color.

Paste 4 is a well levigated clay with fine sand grains and organic remains present in it. The vessels are fired orange-to--pale brown, the color of the break is uniform, rarely two--colored (with the inside surface darker).

Paste 5 again uses the same fine and well levigated clay as the previous pastes, with large quantities of fine mineral inclusions (sand, glance or lime). Vessels are fired from brick--red to pale brown with a single- or two-colored break (the inside surface is always darker).

Paste 6 is made of a fine clay with abundant fine and thick mineral (sand and lime) and clearly less organic inclusions. Vessels are fired from red-brown to grayish-beige. The break usually has a sandwiched-in darker streak.

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[26] See the methods of ancient Egyptian potters described in Arnold 1993, pp. 12–14.

[27] In the opinion of Dr. M. Daszkiewicz of the Ceramic Analyses Lab of Warsaw Polytechnic, a considerable part of the substances that were identified in the field as fine mineral inclusions are de facto part of the clay matrix (oral information).

[28] The study collection of Tell Rijim pottery is a gift of the State Organization of Antiquities and Heritage of the Arab Republic of Iraq to the Middle East Archaeology Department of the Institute of Archaeology of Warsaw University.

[29] With regard to Pastes 2–4 there is sometimes doubt whether the identified inclusions were used intentionally. The descriptions made in the field were more qualifying in nature and do not allow for such evaluations to be made.

Table 8: Frequency of particular kinds of ceramic fabric at Tell Rijim (only rim fragments taken into account).

No temper	Paste 1 **7**				Total **7**
Plant temper predominant	Paste 3 **17**	Paste 7 **144**	Paste 8 **9**	Paste 14 **9**	Total **179**
Mineral temper predominant	Paste 2 **74**	Paste 5 **26**	Paste 6 **18**		Total **118**
Various temper equilibrium	Paste 4 **187**	Paste 9 **29**	Paste 11 **3**	Paste 15 **4**	Total **223**
Kitchen Ware	Paste 16 **21**	Paste 17 **4**			Total **25**

Paste 7 is fine, well levigated, and tempered with fine mineral temper (most often sand, lime less frequently) and considerable quantities of fine and medium organic temper (from 1 to 3 mm in length). The vessels are fired from dark red through brown to grayish-yellow. The breaks are of a single uniform color or else they are bipartite (with darker inside surface of a pot) and tripartite (sandwiched-in darker streak).

Paste 8 well or moderately well levigated clay, tempered with thickly cut chaff (from 2 to 5 mm in length) and fine mineral inclusions (sand or lime). The break is usually tripartite with darker streak, of a color from purple-red to grayish-brown.

Paste 9 is well levigated clay with inclusions of fine and medium-fine chaff (from 1 to 3 mm in length) as well as fine and medium-thick mineral material (lime). The break is red to orange, most likely one-colored.

Paste 10 is a fine clay with small amounts of organic temper and thick mineral inclusions (lime). The vessels are mainly tripartite in the break. Colors from a grayish-red to olive with a darker streak inside.

Paste 11 is a fine clay with medium and big organic temper (exceeding 5 mm in length). The mineral temper is in the form of medium and big grains of lime. Tripartite break, reddish, less often greenish.

Paste 12 coarse-grained clay with coarse organic temper (3 to 5 mm) and a medium to coarse mineral temper (lime). Tripartite break, gray-red, gray-brown or olive.

Paste 13 fine clay with temper as in Paste 4 but with finely crushed ceramics added. Tripartite of uniform color, red or brown.

Paste 14 fine clay with temper like in Paste 3, but with finely crushed ceramics added. Tripartite break, reddish or orange.

Paste 15 coarse clay, not very well levigated with coarse temper made up of organic and mineral (lime) elements, and coarse crushed ceramics.

Paste 16 coarse clay with fine organic temper, coarse and very coarse mineral temper (granite or Mosul alabaster, grains of diameter up to 3–4 mm). Uniform color break, brown or red, often gray or black because of refiring by use.

Paste 17 fine or coarse clay with mineral temper as in Paste 16, and a medium-size organic temper (up to 2 mm in length). Uniform color or tripartite break, brown or red, frequently gray or black because of refiring.

A few of the pastes mentioned above (e.g. Pastes 10, 12 and 13) were represented by just one example and so it was difficult to decide whether they were the effect of an accidental composition of the components or that the examination was done on a piece of potsherd varying in composition from the other fragments.

Overall, five principal groups of fabrics can be distinguished (see Table 8):
- without temper (Paste 1);
- with plant temper in the dominance (Pastes 3, 7, 8, and 14);
- with mineral temper in the dominance (Pastes 2, 5, and 6);
- with mineral and organic temper in equilibrium (Pastes 4, 9, 11 and 15);
- Kitchen Ware fabric (with very coarse mineral temper) (Pastes 16 and 17).

What is interesting is the predominance of vessels made of fabrics with an equal proportion of mineral and organic temper. This hardly corresponds to the traditional definition of Middle Bronze Age pottery. According to Mallowan (1937, 104) the period's characteristic Khabur Ware was characterized by a coarse organic temper in the clay among other things. Hrouda (1972, 29) similarly describes the "older" Khabur Ware, writing of the "younger" one that it is characterized by a predominance of fine mineral temper. This view has been often repeated in the literature (see Pfälzner 1995, 38, 46). Meanwhile, J. Oates believes (C. Postgate et al. 1997, 53) that the size and kind of temper used depends principally on the size and purpose of the vessel.[30] Upon analyzing the Tell Rijim material, I have come to the same conclusion. Since values given in Table 8 are the first published juxtaposition of

[30] Tell Rimah has yielded examples of "wine jars" which were made of a fabric without any vegetal temper. These big painted jars were found in the palace (Sector C) dated by texts to the 18th century BC (C. Postgate et al 1997, 72).

this kind for north-eastern Mesopotamia, it is difficult to ascertain how typical the Tell Rijim proportions are. It is beyond doubt, however, that it is different from what has commonly been accepted as the technical properties of the ceramics from the Middle Bronze Age.

III.2.2. Forming the vessels

Practically all the vessels from the Middle Bronze Age on Tell Rijim were formed on the potter's wheel. In the case of the small and medium-size vessels, they were all made without exception on the fast-turning wheel. Only the very big vessels were formed on a slow-turning wheel using the band technique. In the case of some big jars and pots, the excess clay in the bottom part of the body was scraped away, leaving the characteristic traces so common on the big vessels of the period. It can be assumed as the typical way of forming vessels in the early 2nd millennium BC (J. Oates, p.c.).

In infrequent cases, vessels made on the potter's wheel were further modeled by hand or with the use of various tools. Most of the pie-crust pot-stands belong to this category. They were given a cylindrical shape on the fast-turning wheel, after which the "flounce" on the bottom edge was modeled by hand. Interestingly, two methods of forming were also used for the zoomorphic vessels (types I 11 and I 12). The wheel-turned shallow bowl was given a hand-formed animal head and legs. The same technique was applied in the case of a vessel of type I 2 with three little legs.

Bowls of M 37 and M 38 type, pot-stands of P 8 type and a sieve of I 5 type were also hand-formed. We also have a single example (form I 4) of a vessel formed in a mold (see C. Postgate et al. 1997, 65).[31] This constitutes a total of 9 vessels which were not formed on the wheel, or approximately 1.5% of the Middle Bronze Age pottery assemblage from Tell Rijim.

III.2.3. Surface finishing

In most cases the surface of pottery vessels from Middle Bronze Age layers at Tell Rijim was not subject to any special treatment. The surface of a wheel-made pot was smoothed while still on wheel with a sheaf of straw (the effect of such treatment was a surface that was described in the field records as "smeared") or a wet hand (the effect being described in field records as "wet-smoothed"). The quantity and fraction of temper was frequently responsible for the final appearance of the surface. A coarse temper was often visible on the surface of the vessel, giving an impression of coarseness despite smoothing.

In a few cases the vessel surface was actually smoothed and burnished to achieve a shine that was easily observable to the naked eye. This kind of finishing treatment is present on all the cooking ware pots, as well as on three bowl fragments (types M 16, M 20 and M 28) which represent the tableware category referred to in the literature as gray burnished ware. It is distinguished by a gray, sometimes olive color and very strong shine both inside and outside. Vessels of this kind are encountered on all sites with Khabur Ware, although their frequency, as compared to painted wares, is much smaller. On small sites, like the ones investigated as part of the Saddam Dam Salvage Project, finds of this ware were occasional at the best. Tell Rimah stands on the other pole with bowls of this type occurring in the hundreds (C. Postgate et al. 1997, Fig. 24).

The surface of the vessel is often covered with a thin coat of a paler clay. In most cases it is not an intentional slip but rather a self-slip which forms on the vessel during drying and firing (see Pfälzner 1995, 32). With regard to most painted pots an actual slip occurs, discernible in the break as a different color layer some 0.2 mm thick and always a shade lighter than the fired vessel.

III.3. Vessel forms

The Middle Bronze Age pottery was divided by form into 6 principal groups. The most important distinctive elements were: diameter-to-height ratio, body profile, and in the case of the pot-stands also purpose. All the vessel bottoms were classified separately, including also the bottoms of fully preserved pots.

The first group marked with the letter M consisted of cups, bowls and big bowls. The diameter of vessels of this group is clearly bigger than the height. The next group are pot-stands (letter P). The third, marked with the letter D, includes jars and beakers. Again, the distinctive characteristic is the height-to-diameter ratio with height clearly exceeding diameter, and in the case of the jars, a body profile featuring a distinctly marked neck. Belonging to the fourth group (letter G) are vessels with a rim diameter close to the height and no neck distinguishable in side view. Included in the fifth group are all the vessel bottoms (letter "S" designation) including bases and ring-bases. Finally, found in the last group are vessels not fitting any of the other categories, e.g. sieves, zoomorphic vessels etc (designated with the letter I).

The forms of vessels will be discussed following a set scheme: description of vessel form with special attention to rim and base (if preserved), number of sherds belonging to a given type, size of vessels determined by the rim diameter and height from the bottom to the edge of the rim (if whole vessel is surviving), the presence and character of the decoration and the number of decorated fragments, parallels from other sites in Mesopotamia, dating (taking into consideration the remarks in chapter III.4.5.2). A full list of potsherds together with information on archaeological context and technological description is given in the plates with drawings of the pottery. Appendix B gathers all the data on the stratigraphical distribution of particular ceramic forms.

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[31] The method is described in detail in Arnold 1993, 23–5.

III.3.1. Cups and Bowls (M) (Pl. 13–19)

M 1 (Pl. 13a–b). Deep cup with bulging body, the maximum width occurring at mid height. Everted, rounded or sharp-edged rim. Low foot with base ring, flaring to the outside.[32] 29 frgm. Diameter 8–12 cm, height 7.8–8.2 cm (2 pcs). Decoration:[33] C—10 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date[34]	References
Ashur			
Nabu temple	101		Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 59;1
Baqaq 1			
	5	KH	Youssuf et al. 1987, Fig. 14;4
Brak			
HH	3/4	M	Brak 1, Pl. 190;204
Chagar Bazar			
TD, G.3	1C[35]	XVII	Mallowan 1936, Fig. 17;1
BD, G.117	1	XVII	Mallowan 1937, Fig. 24;7
Gawra			
	?	?	Speiser 1935, Pl. LXXIII;181
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	III	KH	Spanos p.c.
X	IVb–e	KH	Spanos p.c.
XII		KH	Spanos p.c.
Leilan			
acropolis	II	2qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 14;3
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1	5	KH	Faivre 1992, Fig. 25;1
Op. 5	IX	lKH	Faivre p.c.
Rimah			
C	5	M	J.Oates p.c.
Shamlu			
	5	M?	Janabi 1961, Pl. 4;5
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

Dating:[36] 18th–15th century BC

M 2 (Pl. 13c). Slender cup with rounded body, maximum width at two-thirds height. Rim everted. 4 frgm. Diameter 8–10 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Billa			
	4	aft. 1900	Speiser 1933, Pl. LVIII;4
Chagar Bazar			
BD, G.117	1C	XVII	Mallowan 1937, Fig. 23;3
BD, G.141	1B	2hXVIII	Mallowan 1937, Fig. 24;9
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
Hangtiefschnitt	VII	KH	Spanos p.c.
VI	?	KH	Spanos p.c.
Leilan			
acropolis	II	2qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 67;6–7
acropolis	III	1qXVIII	Fig. 68;2

Dating: 18th–16th centuries BC

M 3 (Pl. 13d). Cup with cylindrical body. Sharp edge marking passage from body to angled shoulder. Rim everted. Foot and ring base without everted edge, set in the center of a shallow conical bottom. 4 frgm. Diameter 9.5–12 cm, height 7.2 cm (1 pc). Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel	221		Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 57;4
	230		Taf. 68;9
Brak			
TB	OB	OB	Brak 1, Pl. 191;248
HH	6	wM	*loc. cit.*
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVb[37]	KH	Spanos p.c.
Jigan			
C–G4	2a	KH	Fuji 1987, Fig. 5;8
Leilan			
acropolis	III	1qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 79;4
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1	5	KH	Faivre 1992, Fig. 25;17
Start. Sound.	?	?	*op. cit.* Fig. 26;7
Oper. 1, dom 5	VIII/VII	M	Faivre p.c.
Rimah			
A	4	eOB	Rimah, Pl. 59;542

Dating: 19th–14th centuries BC

M 4 (Pl. 13e). Cup with carination on the maximum width. Shoulders inclined inward, rim edge slightly everted. 22 frgm. Diameter 8–14 cm. Decoration: R—3 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Brak			
HH	8	lOB	Brak 1, Pl. 190;205,206
AL	OB	OB	Brak 1, Pl. 193;291
TW	OB	OB	Brak 1, Pl. 190;207
Chagar Bazar			
TD, G3	1c	XVII	Mallowan 1936, Fig. 17;2
BD, G106	1b	2pXVIII	Mallowan 1937, Fig. 17;4
Hama			
	H3	c.1750	Fugmann 1958, Fig. 120; 2C903, 2C961, 2C971
	H2	XVII	*ibid*. Fig. 124;2C909
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVe	KH	Spanos p.c.
Muhammad Diyab			
			Faivre 1992, Fig. 26;4
Rimah			
C	6	OB(Hp)	Rimah, Pl. 79;889
C	C5–6	OB–M	Rimah, Pl. 79;896
A	A1–4	MA–SB	Rimah, Pl. 79;896
Thuwaij			
B	2	KH	Fuji *et al*. 1989–90, Fig.7;17

Dating: 19th–16th centuries BC

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32 This vessel type may have been modelled in imitation of metal vessels. See find in a grave of the Karum II period at Kültepe (the vessel found there had an arched handle) (Özgüç 1986, 73, Pl. 127,1).

33 The kinds of decoration are discussed below, on pages 57–64.

34 In the tables on the following pages abbreviations listed below will be used in the column with heading "Date":

UR3—Ur Dynasty II period
SA—Old Assyrian period
MBA—Middle Bronze Age
ZiL—reign of Zimrilim
SzA—reign of Shamshi-Addu I
KH—Khabur Ware period
N—Nuzi Ware period
NA—Neo-Assyrian period
e—early
l—late
IL—Isin-Larsa period
SB—Old Babylonian period
Hp—reign of Hammurabi
IpA—reign of Ipik-Adad II
Ip—reign of Ibal-pi-el II
M—Mitannian period
MA—Middle Assyrian period
h—half
q—quarter

Roman numbers refer to centuries BC.
The dates quoted always refer to the dating given in excavation reports.

35 As regards Chagar Bazar, the following designations of layers from the Middle Bronze Age have been used (see Mallowan 1937, 114; 1947, 87): 1A corresponds to 1 early (from Shamshi-Addu to Hammurabi, ca. 1800–1750 BC); 1B to 1 early intermediate (1750–1700); 1 C to 1 Intermediate (1700–1600); and 1 D to 1 late (1600–1500).

36 See remarks in chapter III.5.2. Dating and description of ceramics from other sites in north-eastern Mesopotamia, pp. 68–71.

37 Decoration of type Q on the walls.

M 5 (Pl. 13f). Shallow cup with vertical walls and practically flat bottom on a high foot. Flat rim edge, thickened on the inside, floor with slight indentation in the middle of the bottom. Ring base minimally everted.[38] 14 frgm. Diameter 6–15 cm, height 3.0–5.9 cm (2 pcs). Decoration: N+Q—12 frgm., Q—2 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur		OA	Haller 1954, Pl. IIf
Nabu Tempel	102, 210, 221		Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 6;5,6,9
Leilan acropolis	III	1qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 14;1

Dating: 18th century BC (and after?)

M 6 (Pl. 13g). Shallow cup with vertical walls and flat bottom on a high foot. Rim diameter slightly bigger than that of the body. Vertical part of wall massive. Upper edge rounded and everted. 1 frgm. Diameter 13 cm, height 5.2 cm. Decoration: N. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur Nabu Tempel		101	Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 6;11
Muhammad Diyab Oper. 1 dom 4	IX	KH	Faivre p.c.
Rimah A	3	pOB–OB	Rimah, Pl. 40;212

Dating: 18th–16th centuries BC

M 7 (Pl. 14a–b). Miniature shallow cup with carinated body. Body diameter equal to that of vessel. Small depression under the everted rim. Base in the form of a low foot with everted and sometimes upturned ring. 8 frgm. Diameter 7.5–10.5 cm, height 3.6 cm (2 pcs.). Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Dinkha	?	?	Hamlin 1971, Fig. 3P, right
Hammad Aga as-Saghir XII	VII	KH	Spanos p.c.
X	IVb,f	KH	Spanos p.c.
Haradum	3B1	2qXVII	Haradum I, Fig. 124;15

Dating: 17th century BC

M 8 (Pl. 14c). Shallow miniature cup with slightly rounded bottom and obvious carination. Upper part of walls either vertical or inclined inward. Rim everted, sometimes as a horizontal ledge. 5 frgm. Diameter 6–8 cm. Decoration: N—1 frgm., R—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Beydar J		N	Bretschneider 1997, Tf. V;1
Brak HH	7	eM	Brak 1, Pl. 190;210
Fisna	4	KH	Fuji 1987, Fig. 9;19
Hammad Aga as-Saghir II Ost		KH	Spanos 1990, Abb. 19;1[39]
Leilan acropolis	II	2qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 18;1
Muhammad Diyab	VII	M	Faivre p.c.
Rimah A	3	OB	J. Oates p.c.
Taya C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

Dating: 18th–15th centuries BC

M 9 (Pl. 14d). Deep bowl with bulging body. Diameter bigger than the diameter of the slightly thickened and rounded inward rim. Flat bottom with very deep groove imitating a ring base. 1 frgm. Diameter 10 cm, height 8.8 cm. Decoration: F. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Brak HH	10	OB	Brak 1, Pl. 191;245
Rimah C	1–6	MA–OB	Rimah, Pl. 62;581

Dating: 19th–16th centuries BC

M 10 (Pl. 14e). Shallow carinated bowl with practically vertical walls and everted rim. Part below carination is angled toward the base. 1 frgm. Diameter 17 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Alalah	V,IV,I	XVI–XV, XIII	Wooley 1954, typ 7a, Pl. CIX;7
Asmar		IpA	Delougaz 1952, Pl. 140; A111.210
Ashur		OA	Haller 1954, Pl.II i,s
Nabu Tempel	102		Lamprichs n.d., Taf. 34;11
Nabu Tempel	221		Taf. 4;11
Basmusian	II	MA(?)	Soof 1970, Pl.XXX;10
Billa	4–3	XIX–XV	Spanos p.c.
Dinkha	C–D	KH	Hamlin 1971, Fig. 3R
Hama	G	1550–1450	Fugmann 1958, Fig. 143;O30
Hammad Aga as-Saghir[40] X	V	KH	Spanos p.c.
Hammam et-Turkman	VII-2	MBA	Curvers 1988, Pl.125;30
Haradum	3B1	2qXVII	Haradum I, Fig. 123;2
Nippur WB	IIc	IKas	Gibson *et al.* 1978, Fig. 63;1–2
Nuzi NE ridge	II	N	Starr 1939, Pl. 89;BB
Rimah A	1	MA	Rimah, Pl. 31;66

Dating: 19th–13th centuries BC

[38] Gypsum vessels produced in Syro-Palestine (known from Pella and Minet el-Beida, cf. Ben-Dor 1944, type E, pp. 105–06; Sparks 1996, Fig. 3.3) may have been the model for this type of cup.

[39] The illustration in Spanos 1990 mistakenly identified as "Hangtiefschnitt, Phase 7".

[40] On three or four legs.

M 11 (Pl. 14f). Bowl with rounded body. Rim edge in widest place emphasized externally by a thickened roll. 3 frgm. Diameter 15–17 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel		210	Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 17;8
Hama			
	H	1900–1750	Fugmann 1958, Fig. 110; 3F897 Pl. X;5B894
	G	1550–1450	*ibid.* Fig. 143;O487,
Hamidiya			
	M	M	Hamidiya 2, Taf. 3;24.10
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVb	KH	Spanos p.c.
Terqa			
F	3 (floor)	XVI–XV	Buia 1993, Fig. 47e
F	5 (fill)	ZiL	*ibid.* Fig. 102c

Dating: 18th–14th centuries BC

M 12 (Pl. 14g). Deep conical bowl. Walls turn inward immediately under the rim. Externally thickened rim has top edge cut at an angle and dropping toward the outside. 10 frgm. Diameter 10–22 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel		210	Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 5;15
Bi'a			
younger palace		XIX/XVIII	Einwag 1993, Abb. 4;17
Billa			
	4	aft. 1900	Speiser 1933, Pl. LVI;8
Dinkha			
		KH	Hamlin 1971, Fig. 3T, left
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
Hangtiefschnitt	VII		Spanos p.c.
Leilan			
palace	2	3qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 16;3
Nippur			
Scribal quart. TA	VI	IKas	McCown *et al.* 1967, type 44, Pl. 97;16
Terqa			
F	5 (floor)	ZiL	Buia 1993, Fig. 109d

Dating: 19th–17th centuries BC, but the Nippur example is Late Cassite.

M 13 (Pl. 14h). Shallow bowl with straight, slightly flaring walls and obvious carination. Rim diameter bigger than body diameter. Everted rim, flat on top, externally rounded. 1 frgm. Diameter 17 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVf	KH	Spanos p.c.

Dating: 17th–16th centuries BC

M 14 (Pl. 14i). Shallow bowl with rounded body. Upper part of walls bent inward, lower part conical. Everted rim forms flat ledge with rounded or sharp outer edge. Flat ring base obviously everted and upturned at the end. 3 frgm. Diameter 12.5–14 cm, height 5.4 cm (1 pc.). Decoration: R—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Temple		221	Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 4;1
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVd	KH	Spanos p.c.
Hangtiefschnitt	VII		Spanos p.c.

Dating: 17th century BC

M 15 (Pl. 14j). Shallow bowl with double carination. Body diameter equal to that of rim. Everted rim, resembling the top part of the letter "S" in cross-section. Ring base, flat or as a low foot. 8 frgm. Diameter 11.5–21 cm, height 6–5.4 cm (3 pcs.). Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Billa[41]			
	4	aft. 1900	Spanos p.c.
Fisna			
	4	KH	Fuji 1987, Fig. 9;17
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVe–f	KH	Spanos p.c.
Hangtiefschnitt	III, VII	KH	Spanos p.c.
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1	5	KH	Faivre 1992, Fig. 21;3

Dating: 18th–16th centuries BC

M 16 (Pl. 15a–b). Flat bowl. Sharp-edged carination on the maximum body width. Internally thickened rim is obviously everted with rounded top surface. Low ring base or foot made by removing some of the clay from the vessel bottom. 13 frgm. Diameter 14–36 cm, height 6.7–5.1 cm (2 pcs.). Decoration: A—4 frgm., M—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
		NA	Haller 1954, Pl. VI j,ba,bc Hrouda 1957, Pl. 9,3
Bi'a			
younger palace		XIX/XVIII	Einwag 1993, Abb. 5;15
Billa			
	3	XVI–XV	Spanos p.c.
Chagar Bazar			
TD, G3	1c	XVIII	Mallowan 1936, Fig. 17;14
Khatuniyah			
	8	2 mill.	Green p.c.
Dinkha			
	B–C	KH	Hamlin 1974, Fig. V;50
Jessary			
D	1b	KH	Numoto 1990, Fig. 6;92,105
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
II	IX–X	KH	Spanos p.c.
II Ost, defence wall		KH	Spanos p.c.
X	II, IVe	KH	Spanos p.c.
XI, defence wall		KH	Spanos p.c.
Leilan			
acropolis	III	1qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 7;5
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1	5	KH	Faivre 1992, Fig. 21;5–6
Op. 3, house E	7a	M	Faivre p.c.
Niniveh			
		MA	Thompson *et al.* 1931, Pl. XXXIV
Rimah			
A	A3	OB	Rimah, Pl. 45;278
C	C5–6	M	Rimah, Pl. 45;278

Dating: 19th–14th centuries BC

[41] Possibly a model for the type.

M 17 (Pl. 15c). Deep bowl with carination at maximum body width. Body diameter smaller than that of rim. Flat ledge rim inclined inward. Bottom flat with base in the form of a groove. 3 frgm. Diameter 13–24 cm, height 9.6 cm. Decoration: N—2 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Temple		210,222	Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 41;2
Brak			
HN	1	KH	Matthews *et al.* 1994, Fig. 15;6–7
Dinkha			
	C–D	KH	Hamlin 1974, Fig. II;10b,11, III;29
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
V	I		Spanos p.c.
Hangtiefschnitt	III	KH	Spanos p.c.
Rimah			
A	A3,	OB	Rimah, Pl. 45;276[42]
C	C5–6a	M–lOB	Rimah, Pl. 45;276, 277
Sheih Hammad			
		M	Pfälzner 1991, 7.A

Dating: 18th–15th centuries BC

M 18 (Pl. 16a). Carinated bowl with everted ledge rim, dropping to the outside. Walls above carination vertical or flaring outward. 12 frgm. Diameter 15.5–35 cm. Decoration: A—4 frgm., N—1 frgm., Q—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Alalah			
	X,V	XXII,XVI	Wooley 1955, typ 9b, Pl. CIX
Ashur			
		OA	Haller 1954, Pl. II n Miglus 1996, Taf. 61a; Ass21505l
Nabu Tempel	102		Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 9;7
Billa			
	4	aft. 1900	Speiser 1933, Pl. LVI;5
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	III, IVb,d	KH	Spanos p.c.
Jigan			
A	III	KH	Ii *et al.* 1984–85, Fig. 9;115
Leilan			
acropolis	II	2qXVIII	Frane 1996, Fig. 1;4, 39;4
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1	5	KH	Faivre 1992, Pl. 21;1
Nemrik			
		MA	Reiche p.c.
Nuzi			
Pit L4	IIB	preN	Starr 1939, Pl. 62;L
	II	N	Starr 1939, Pl. 92;I
Rimah			
A	A3,	OB	Rimah, Pl. 44;262
C	C4–6	M–OB	Rimah, Pl. 42;240; 44;262
Terqa			
F	4 (fill)	Hp	Buia 1993, Fig. 75c
Thuwaij			
B	2	KH	Fuji *et al.* 1989–90, Fig. 7;15
C	1a	KH	Numoto 1996, Fig. 4;13

Dating: 19th–14th centuries BC

M 19 (Pl. 16b). Flat carinated bowl. Wall above carination vertical. Ledge rim inclined inward. 5 frgm. Diameter 16–25 cm. Decoration: A—3 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
		OA	Haller 1954, Pl. II, o
Bderi			
S	5c	M	Pfälzner 1995, Taf. 22;b
Dinkha			
	A–D	KH	Hamlin 1974, Fig. II;1B
Gawra			
	III	M	Speiser 1935, Pl. LXXIII;175
Muhammad Arab			
	a–b	M	Pfälzner 1995; Taf. 189;e
Nuzi			
			Starr 1939, Pl. 62;R, 87;R
Shemshara			
		XVIII	Hamlin 1974, p.148
Rimah			
A, C	A3, C5	M–OB	Rimah, Pl. 44;261

Dating: 18th–15th centuries BC

M 20 (Pl. 16c). Shallow carinated bowl. Walls above carination flaring outward. Rim cut at an angle, dropping inward, thickened externally. 1 frgm. Diameter 22 cm. Decoration: Q. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel		210	Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 6;12; 31;3
Muhammad Diyab			
	IX	KH	Faivre p.c.

Dating: 18th–17th centuries BC

M 21 (Pl. 16d). Deep bowl with rounded walls. Rim on biggest bulge of body, everted, formed as a horizontal ledge with convex top surface. 6 frgm. Diameter 17–25 cm. Decoration: A—4 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Billa			
	4	aft. 1900	Spanos, p.c.
Brak			
HH	2,4	M	Brak 1, Pl. 188;174
HH	6,7,8	lOB–eM	Brak 1, Pl. 188;160,174; 190;227
Khatuniyah			
	8/7	2h2mill.	Green p.c.
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
Hangtiefschnitt	VII	KH	Spanos p.c.
Haradum			
	3B1	2qXVII	Haradum I, Fig. 111;7
Leilan			
acropolis	III	1qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 7;1
Mari			
quartier E	OB	XVIII	Parrot 1956, Fig. 110;931
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1 house 5	VIII	KH/M	Faivre p.c.
Op. 3 house A	7b	wM	Faivre p.c.
Nippur			
WC1	II	XIII	Zettler 1993, Pl. 78b
Nuzi			
Šilwa-Tešub's house	I	N	Starr 1939, Pl. 84;B
Rimah			
A	A3	OB	Rimah, Pl. 42;232,238
C	C4–6	M–OB	Rimah, Pl. 42;238
Sheih Hammad			
	Ca	XII	Pfälzner 1995, Taf. 110;d

Dating: 18th–12th centuries BC

[42] With flat bottom.

M 22 (Pl. 16e). Shallow bowl with rounded walls. Rim at biggest bulge of body, formed as a inward inclined ledge. 2 frgm. Diameter 21 cm. Decoration: A—2 frgm. Analogies

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel		102	Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 24;2
Basmusian			
	IV	KH	Soof 1970, Pl. XLIII;4
Bderi			
S	5	M	Pfälzner 1995, Taf. 8;b
Billa			
	3	XVI–XV	Spanos p.c.
Gawra			
	IV	UR3?	Speiser 1935, Pl.LXXIII;183
Terqa			
SG4	15	1q2mill.[43]	Kelly-Buccellati *et al.* 1977,

Dating: 20th–14th centuries BC

M 23 (Pl. 17a). Bowl with flaring, straight walls. Rim shaped as a poorly accentuated roll with undercutting. Flat bottom, slightly concave with a shallow groove. 7 frgm. Diameter 13–23 cm, height 8.1 cm (1 pc.). Decoration: L—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
hA6I Gr[21]		OA	Miglus 1996, Taf. 52;Ass 21410I_2
Fakhar			
	II	N	Khalisi 1970, Pl. 19;TF660
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 3	7a	M	Faivre p.c.

Dating: 17th–14th centuries BC

M 24 (Pl. 17b). Bowl with rounded walls. Body diameter slightly bigger than the diameter of the flatly cut off rim. Obvious traces of turning on the wheel inside the vessel. 5 frgm. Diameter 17–22 cm. Decoration: L—3 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Billa			
		4	aft. 1900 Spanos p.c.
Brak			
Eye temple?		UR3?	Mallowan 1947, Pl. LXVI;10
AL	10	OB	Brak 1, Pl. 185;90
Muhammad Diyab			
	VII	M	Faivre p.c.

Dating: 20th–15th centuries BC

M 25 (Pl. 17c). Shallow bowl with rounded walls. Rim cut off horizontally, decorated externally with a few wide grooves. Bottom with low base ring. 6 frgm. Diameter 18–25 cm, height 6.2 cm—1 frgm. Decoration: L—5 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel		102	Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 20;5
Brak			
AL[44]	10	OB	Brak 1, Pl. 188;170,171
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVb,e,f	KH	Spanos p.c.

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
Hangtiefschnitt	VII		Spanos p.c.
Haradum			
	3A	3qXVII	Haradum I, Fig. 114;14
Leilan			
city wall	4	XIX	Frayne 1996, Fig. 9;6
Nippur			
Scribal Quart.	TA XI–X	OB	McCown *et al.* 1967 type 32, Pl. 93;10
Taya[45]			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

Dating: 19th–16th centuries BC

M 26 (Pl. 17d). Bowl with straight sides. Walls bend inward right under the rim, which is in the form of a rounded roll. Flat bottom, slightly concave. 1 frgm. Diameter 15.5 cm, height 6.6 cm. Decoration: L. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Brak			
ER		1700	Mallowan 1947, Pl. LXXIV;3
Chagar Bazar			
	1–2	3/2mill.	Mallowan 1936, Fig. 9;1,11
Dinkha			
	B–D	KH	Hamlin 1974, Fig. IV;38b
Gawra			
	IV	aft. 1900	Speiser 1935, Pl. LXXII;165
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
II	XI	KH	Spanos p.c.
X	IVe	KH	Spanos p.c.
Nippur			
WC1	I	X–VIII	Zettler 1993, Pl. 86;I
Rimah			
A, C	A1, 2c, C1–5	NA–eM	Rimah, Pl. 61;570
Terqa			
F	5 (fill)	ZiL	Buia 1993, Fig. 102g

Dating: 18th–10th centuries BC

M 27 (Pl. 17e). Shallow bowl with rounded walls, slightly flaring toward the top. Rim externally thickened and rounded. Bottom in the shape of a narrow, externally flaring ring base. 1 frgm. Diameter 15 cm, height 7.3 cm. Decoration: L. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Fakhar			
	II	N	Khalisi 1970, Pl. 19;TF450
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 3	5	MA	Faivre p.c.
Nuzi			
Šilwa-Tešub's house	I	N	Starr 1939, Pl. 89;B,R
Rimah			
C	C5b	eM	Rimah, Pl. 53;432[46]

Dating: second half of 16th–13th centuries BC

M 28 (Pl. 18a). Shallow bowl. Under the rim the walls bend at a sharp angle and form a conical body. Rim edge thickened, rounded. Below the rim several horizontal grooves of different depth. 5 frgm. Diameter 19–24.5 cm. Decoration: L—1 frgm. Analogies:

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43 Revision of the dating given in the publication follows J. Tubb's suggestion (1980).
44 Both vessels of grey burnished ware.
45 Differently shaped base.
46 The example from Tell Rimah has the bottom cut off with string. Bottoms of this kind did not occur at Tell Rijim at all.

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel		222	Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 20;3
Billa			
	3	XVI–XV	Spanos p.c.
Bderi			
S	2	1hXI	Pfälzner 1995, Taf. 140;c,d
Brak			
HH	1	MA	Brak 1, Pl. 181;15, 182;41
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVe	KH	Spanos p.c.
XI, defence wall		KH	Spanos p.c.
Rimah			
C	C2–3	MA	J. Oates p.c.

Dating: 17th–11th centuries BC

M 29 (Pl. 18b). Shallow bowl with straight walls. Rim edge cut off at an angle, dropping outwards and accentuated on the underside with a slight ridge. 1 frgm. Diameter 14 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Billa			
	3	XVI–XV	Spanos p.c.
Brak			
HH	3/4	M	Brak 1, Pl. 187;143
HH	2–6	M, eM	Pl. 187;151
HH	2,8	M,OB	Pl. 190;212
Jigan			
Pit 1		N/M	Ii *et al.* 1984–85, Fig. 28;19
Rimah			
C	C2–4	M	Rimah, Pl. 36;149
A, C	A3, C4	OB,M	Pl. 52;421
C	C6	Hp	Pl. 42;235

Dating: 18th–15th centuries BC (very common in 16th–15th centuries BC)

M 30 (Pl. 18c). Shallow bowl with bulging body, maximum width being at two-thirds of the vessel's height. Everted rim, flattened on top. 12 frgm. Diameter 9.5–15 cm. Decoration: C—1 frgm., L—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Bderi			
N	2–3	M	Pfälzner 1995, Taf. 5;b
Fisna			
	4	KH	Fuji 1987, Fig. 9;17
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
II	VI	KH	Spanos p.c.
Leilan			
acropolis	II	2qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 14;2, 18;3

Dating: 17th–15th centuries BC

M 31 (Pl. 18d). Deep conical bowl with straight sides. Walls bend inward immediately under the rim. Wide ledge rim with top concave.[47] 1 frgm. Diameter 24 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel		221	Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 5;12
Nabu Tempel		230	Taf. 24;7
Brak			
HH	8b	lOB	Brak 1, Pl. 190;217
Khatuniyah			
	8	2mill.	Green p.c.

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Leilan			
acropolis	III	1qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 17;1

Dating: 18th–15th centuries BC

M 32 (Pl. 18e). Deep carinated bowl. Walls vertical above the carination line. Flat ledge rim with angled profile on the underside. 5 frgm. Diameter 16–27 cm. Decoration: A—1 frgm., C+O—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel		210, 221, 222, 230	Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 11;6
Baqaq 1			
	5	KH	Youssuf *et al.* 1987, Fig. 15;2
Leilan			
akropolis	"x"	XVIII	Weiss *et al.* 1990, Fig. 15;2
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1 house 2	IX	KH	Faivre p.c.

Dating: 18th–17th centuries BC

M 33 (Pl. 18f). Deep carinated bowl. Walls vertical above carination line. Ledge rim inclined inwards, slightly concave on top, semi-rounded on the outside. 3 frgm. Diameter 13–20 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel		102	Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 12;8
Billa			
	3	XVI–XV	Speiser 1933, Pl. LXII;2
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1 house 4	VII	M	Faivre p.c.

Dating: 16th–14th centuries BC

M 34 (Pl. 18g). Shallow bowl with rounded walls. Rim edge horizontal. Shallow depression under rim. 1 frgm. Diameter 18 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel		101, 221	Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 15;1
Dinkha			
		KH	Hamlin 1971, Fig. 3A, 3 from right
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVb	KH	Spanos p.c.
Nuzi			
palace	II	N	Starr 1939, Pl. 88;N
Taya			
C	II	NA	Reade p.c.
Ur			
		XX–XVIII	Wooley *et al.* 1976, Pl.102;22a

Dating: 17th–10th? centuries BC

M 35 (Pl. 19a). Semi-globular bowl with rounded rim edge. Inside one of the vessels a short convex band attached, possibly a handle. 3 frgm. Diameter 16–21 cm. Undecorated. No analogies.

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[47] Potsherd distorted during firing by excessively high temperatures.

M 36 (Pl. 19b). Shallow hand-made bowl. Thick-walled with straight walls, slightly flaring outward. Thickened rim, rounded on top and externally. Flat bottom. 2 frgm. Diameter 18–28 cm, height 5–7 cm. Decoration: CC—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Rimah			
A, C	A3,C6a	OB–lOB	Rimah, Pl. 48;329,334[48]

Dating: 19th–16th centuries BC

M 37 (Pl. 19d). Flat thick-walled and hand-made bowl. Vertical walls, everted outside in upper part of vessel. Rim shaped like a flat thick ledge. Bottom flat. 2 frgm. Diameter 30.5–31 cm, height 4.5–7 cm. Decoration: CC—1 frgm., CC+DD—1 frgm. No analogies.

M 38 (Pl. 19c). Flat plate with rounded walls. Rim at biggest bulge of body, externally thickened and rounded. Top surface cut off flat. 1 frgm. Diameter 35 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel		101	Lamprichs n.d Taf. 2;8
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
Hangtiefschnitt	IV	KH	Spanos p.c.
Hammam et-Turkman			
	VIIIA	M/MA	Smit 1988, Pl. 145;18
Leilan			
acropolis	II	2qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 4;1

Dating: 18th–12th centuries BC

M 39 (Pl. 19e). Very deep bowl with slightly rounded body. Dropping ledge rim. 2 frgm. Diameter 50–74 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Dinkha			
	D	KH	Hamlin 1974, Fig. III;12
Hammam et-Turkman			
	VII,2	MBA	Curvers 1988, Pl. 124;21
Leilan			
acropolis	II	2qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 21;2
Rimah			
C	C6a	lOB	J. Oates p.c.

Dating: 18th–16th centuries BC

III.3.2. Pot-stands (P) (Pl. 20–23)

P 1 (Pl. 20a). Pot-stand shaped like a truncated cone.[49] Upper edge everted and thickened; bottom edge formed like a pie crust.[50] 4 frgm. Diameter 9–14.5 cm, height 12.5–17.4 cm (2 pcs.). Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Ishtar Tempel	G[51]		Andrae 1922, Taf. 19;52
Brak			
HH	1	1400	Mallowan 1947, Pl. LXVII;7
HH	2	M	Brak 1, Pl. 215;658
Hweish			
	1	M	Pfälzner 1990, Abb. 1;m
Rimah			
A, C	A4–5, C5b	eM, eOB	Rimah, Pl. 93;1119

Dating: 20th–14th centuries BC

P 2 (Pl. 21a). High pot-stand widening toward the bottom. Upper edge in the form of a flat ledge, bottom edge rounded. Above the bottom edge, inside and outside, finger-impressed vertical depressions in imitation of the "pie-crust" effect. 1 frgm. Diameter 14 cm, height 15.5 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Brak			
HH	2	M	Brak 1, Pl. 215;663
Jigan			
B		N	Fuji 1987, Fig. 6;79
Rimah			
A, C	A3–5, C4–5	OB–w OB, M	Rimah, Pl. 94;1129
A, C	A3, C4–5	M–OB	Rimah, Pl. 94;1127[52]

Dating: 20th–14th centuries BC

P 3 (Pl. 21b). High pot-stand close to a cylinder in shape. Upper edge in the form of a wide dropping ledge. Bottom part of walls slightly bent inward, the edge formed like an irregular "pie-crust". 6 frgm. Diameter 8.5–11 cm, height 15–17.9 cm—5 pcs. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Brak			
HH	1	MA	Brak 1, Pl. 215;662
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
I		?	Spanos 1988, Abb. 22;4–5 *idem*, p.c.
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

Dating: 18th–13th centuries BC

P 4 (Pl. 22a). Squat pot-stand resembling a cylinder in shape. Upper edge in the form of a flat wide ledge. Bottom of vessel widened slightly, the edge formed as an irregular "pie-crust". 6 frgm. Diameter 10–11 cm, height 12.7–13.5 cm—7 pcs. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Baqaq 1			
	4	OA	Yussuf 1987, Fig. 11;2
Brak			
HH	2	M	Brak 1, Pl. 216;672

48 Altogether 32 examples of vessels of this type have been uncovered at Tell Rimah.

49 Two similar pot-stands were found in the palace at Mari, room no. 100 (Parrot 1959, 135 f., Fig. 93, no. 1023, 1024). Whether "pie-crust" and, if so, of what type cannot be determined from the schematic drawing available.

50 Pot-stands of this type are presented in the literature as having a "pie-crust" finishing of the bottom edge (e.g. Hamlin 1972, Brak 1, Rimah) and the same of the top edge (e.g. Wooley 1955, Pl. CXVII, 84c; Pfälzner 1990, Abb. 1,m; Eichler et al. 1990, Taf.20, 295.2). Without engaging in a discussion, I have adopted C. Postgate's suggested positioning; at Tell Rimah she apparently found several vessels of this kind standing *in situ* with the "pie-crust" directed downward (C. Postgate et al, in print, commentary to Pl. 94).

51 Described among the finds from layer G despite the fact that it was actually found in the foundations of a structure of Salmanazar III (Andrae 1922, 49).

52 "Pie-crust" and ledge formed in a similar way, but the cross-section different.

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
I		?	Spanos p.c.
Rimah			
A, C	A3, C4–5	M,OB	Rimah, Pl. 93;1107,1109, 1115
A, C, D	A2–3, C5, D4	M–OB	Rimah, Pl. 94;1123
Thuwaij			
B	2	KH	Fuji *et al.* 1989–1990, Fig. 7;20

Dating: 18th–14th centuries BC

P 5 (Pl. 20b). Squat cylindrical pot-stand. Upper edge in the form of a flat wide ledge. Bottom edge cut off, shaped like a "pie-crust" with deep semicircular depressions ca. 1 cm wide and set 1 cm apart. 1 frgm. Diameter 12 cm, height 14.4 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
I		?	Spanos p.c.

Dating: Impossible to date.

P 6 (Pl. 22b). Pot-stand very close to a cylinder in shape. Upper edge in the form of a flat ledge with inclined upper surface. Bottom part of vessels flares. Edge is rounded. Delicate and regular "pie-crust". 1 frgm. Diameter 10 cm, height 13.2 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Alalah			
	II	XIV–XIII	Wooley 1955, Pl. CXVII;84c
Brak			
HH	2	M	Brak 1, Pl. 215;670
HH	2–5a	M	Pl. 216;290
Hamidiya			
sq. 41/37	M	M	Hamidiya 2, Taf. 20;295.2
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1, house 1	VII	M	Faivre p.c.
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

Dating: 17th–13th centuries BC

P 7 (Pl. 23a). High pot-stand close to a cylinder in shape. Ledge on upper edge. Bottom edge with everted "pie-crust"). 3 frgm. Diameter 9–10 cm, height 13.3–17.3 cm (3 pcs.). Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Thuwaij			
B	2	KH	Fuji *et al.*, 1989–90, Fig. 7;19

Dating: 19th–16th centuries BC

P 8 (Pl. 23b). Low ring-shaped pot-stand with bulging walls.[53] One edge is rolled inside, the other is thinned out into a sharp edge. 4 frgm. Diameter 8–12 cm, height 3.1 cm (1 frgm). Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel		230	Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 18;9
Nabu Tempel		210, 222, 223	Taf. 25;1[54]
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
	V	I	Spanos p.c.
Muhammad Diyab			
			Faivre p.c.
Rimah			
A, C	A3, C3–5	OB,M	Rimah, Pl. 95;1163
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

Dating: 19th–15th centuries BC

P 9 (Pl. 23c). Upper part of cylindrical pot-stand. Rim edge cut at an angle, inclined inward. 5 frgm. Diameter 9.5–14.5 cm. Decoration: A—1 frgm. No analogies.

P 10 (Pl. 23d). Upper part of cylindrical pot-stand. Everted rim, edge thickened. Top surface inclined downward and out. 2 frgm. Diameter 14 cm. Undecorated. No analogies.

P 11 (Pl. 23e). Bottom part of cylindrical pot-stand. Bottom edge thickened at the rim, cut off in the horizontal plane. 1 frgm. Diameter 13 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Rimah			
C	C4–5	eMA, M	Rimah, Pl. 95;1160
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

Dating: 17th–14th centuries BC

P 12 (Pl. 47d). Upper part of big biconical pot-stand. Rim everted in the form of a massive horizontal ledge with rounded edge. At the very bottom of the preserved fragment the walls spread out to vertical.[55] 2 frgm. Diameter 16–26 cm. Decoration: A—1 frgm, C—1 frgm. Analogies:[56]

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel			Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 51;5
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
Hangtiefschnitt	VI		Spanos 1990, Abb. 16;9
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 2	IX	KH	Faivre p.c.
Sabi Abyad[57]			
		MA	Rossmeisl 1989, Fig. XII.8;85
Sheih Hammad			
	A,a–e	XIII	Pfälzner 1995, Taf. 72;b

[53] Stands of this type are sometimes interpreted as terracotta scrapers for forming ceramics, for example (Lyonnet, oral communication). However, none of the 4 fragments from Tell Rijim reveals any traces of use on the edge that might have been a blade. On the other hand. Prof. Pfälzner from the University of Tübingen has suggested considering these objects as stands, on which the ceramic production was placed inside the pottery kilns (Pfälzner, oral communication).

[54] The cited fragment had been classified together with the bowls. It corresponds, however, to type P 8 both in the shape of the underturned edge, the fabric (fine with fine organic temper) and size (diameter 6.6 cm).

[55] For this reason the vessel was not counted among the bowls.

[56] Only the analogy from Tell Hammad Aga as-Saghir refers to the whole form, the others exclusively to rim shape.

[57] The fragment includes only the vessel rim.

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Terqa			
F	5 fill	ZiL	Buia 1993, Fig. 121f

Dating: 18th–13th centuries BC

Many small fragments of ledges and "pie crusts" were also discovered, but could not be joined to the bigger pieces of pot-stands described above. In themselves, they are too small to be assigned to specific types, especially since the site has yielded various combinations of top and bottom edge. A total of 26 ledge fragments were discovered and 31 "pie-crusts". One of the fragments bears painted decoration of type A on the ledge.[58] All the fragments are listed in the tables accompanying the pottery drawings.

III.3.3. Beakers and jars (D) (Pl. 24–33)

D 1 (Pl. 24a). Beaker with a carination at mid-height. Bottom of vessel rounded, walls above line of carination straight, inclined inward. Rim simple, ever so lightly everted. 5 frgm. Diameter 6–9 cm. Decoration: D—1 frgm, Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Muhammad Diyab			
Strat. Sound.		?	Faivre 1992, Fig. 26;3

Dating: Impossible to date.

D 2 (Pl. 24b). Beaker with sharp-edged carination low on the body. Walls above carination practically vertical, rim everted. 2 frgm. Diamater 7–8 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Alalah			
	V,IV,II	XVI–XIV	Wooley 1955, Pl. CXVII;94A
Asmar			
	XIX		Delougaz 1952, Pl. 153;B. 236.300, B.237.100
Bderi			
N	3b	M	Pfälzner 1995, Taf. 46;e
Billa			
	3	XVI–XV	Speiser 1933, Pl. LXII;7
Brak			
HH	1	1400	Mallowan 1947, Pl. XXVII;3
HH	5	M	Brak 1, Pl. 198;445
Dinkha			
	A–D		Hamlin 1974, Fig. I;12,13 Hamlin 1971, Fig. 2A, right
Haradum			
	3C	4qXVIII	Haradum I, Fig. 88;8
Jidle			
	3	1600	Mallowan 1946, Fig. 10;13, 11;11
Jumbur			
	4	CH	Yussuf 1987b, Fig. 29b, 34b
Kültepe			
			Özgüc 1953, p. 253.
Nippur			
Scribal Quart.TA			McCown *et al.* 1967, Pl. 5;5–6
Nuzi			
temple	F		Starr, Pl. 62;S, 63;A
temple	E–A		Pl. 76;U, 73;H,L, 74;A, 75;K, 76C,D
Rimah			
A, C	A2a, C5	M	Rimah, Pl. 80;900–1

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Shemshara			
	?	XVIII	Hamlin 1971, s. 151

Dating: 19th–13th centuries BC

D 3 (Pl. 24c). Beaker with concave shoulder. Walls flare to an everted, either rounded or obliquely cut off rim. 7 frgm. Diamater 7.5–13 cm. Decoration: C—1 frgm., T—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Alalah			
	V–II	XVI–XIII	Wooley 1955, type 93b, Pl. CXVII
Billa			
	3	XVI–XV	Spanos p.c.
Brak			
HH	2	1400	Mallowan 1947, Pl. LXXVII;3
HH	2–4	M	Brak 1, Pl. 196;398
Chagar Bazar			
BD	1c	XVII	Mallowan 1937, Fig. 21;3; 22;5
BD, G121	1c	XVII	Mallowan 1947, Pl. LXXXII; 12,13,16
Dinkha			
	B		Stein 1940, Pl.XXI,1 Hamlin 1974, Fig. I,5b
Gawra			
	IV	XVIII	Hamlin 1974
Hammad Aga as-Sahir			
I,II	I,IV	KH	Spanos p.c.
IX	VII	KH	*idem* 1990, Abb. 17;8
X	III,IVe,V		*idem* p.c.
Haradum			
	3B1–A	2–3qXVII	Haradum I, Fig. 95;7,12
Leilan			
palace	2	3qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 83;3
Rimah			
A, C	A3, C5 –6a	OB,M	Rimah, Pl. 73;775,782,787; 80;905
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

Dating: 18th–13th centuries BC

D 4 (Pl. 24d). Beaker with walls flaring to an everted rim with flat top surface. 3 frgm. Diameter 8–10 cm. Decoration: C—3 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Brak			
HH	surface		Brak 1, Pl. 201;472
Dinkha			
		KH	Hamlin 1971, Fig. 2A, 4 from left
Jigan			
A	3b	KH	Fuji 1987, Fig. 4;32
Haradum			
	3C	4qXVIII	Haradum I, Fig. 89;2
Muhammad Diyab			
	IX–VI	KH–MA	Faivre p.c.

Dating: 18th–13th centuries BC

D 5 (Pl. 24e). Beaker with bulging body and flaring neck walls. Everted rim, rounded. 5 frgm. Diameter 6–8.5 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

[58] Some similar pot-stands from Tell Rimah show a bitumen-like paint decoration on the ledge end (C. Postgate et al. 1997, 73 and Pl. 93;1111, 1117). In the case of the Tell Rijim example the paint was poorly preserved and it was impossible to check its character.

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	III, IVe	KH	Spanos p.c.
Jigan			
C	2	KH	Fuji 1987a, Fig. 5;6
Leilan			
acropolis	II	2qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 54;1
Taya			
C	II	NA	Reade p.c.

Dating: 18th–16th centuries BC

D 6 (Pl. 24f). Beaker with straight walls. Rim edge everted, with ledge, rounded. 3 frgm. Diameter 8–13 cm. Decoration: C. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
		MA	Haller 1954, Taf.II ax
Billa			
	III	XVI–XV	Speiser 1933, Pl. XL;5
Dinkha			
		KH	Hamlin 1971, Fig. 2A, 5 from left
Haradum			
	3B1	2qXVII	Haradum I, Fig. 76;4
Leilan			
acropolis	II	2qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 57;1
Mari			
quartier E	OB	XVIII	Parrot 1956, Fig; 108;906
Nippur			
Scribal Quart.TA	VIII–VI	Kass	McCown *et al.* 1967, Pl. 98;5
Rimah			
C	5–6a	M–lOB	Rimah, Pl. 74;784, 75;813

Dating: 18th–13th centuries BC

D 7 (Pl. 24g). Beaker of cylindrical shape. Ribbing on the walls is the effect of turning on the wheel. Rim edge with ledge, rounded on top and sharply undercut on the bottom. 1 frgm. Diameter 9 cm. Decoration: C. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	V	KH	Spanos p.c.
Khatuniyah			
	8	2mill.	Green p.c.
Leilan			
acropolis	II	2qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 52;5
Rimah			
C	6a	lOB	Rimah, Pl. 74;789

Dating: 18th–16th centuries BC

D 8 (Pl. 24h). Jar with rounded body. Shoulders concave, neck narrowing toward the top, rim gently everted and rounded. 1 frgm. Diameter 10.5 cm. Decoration: R. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
II	VI		Spanos p.c.[59]
Ishchali			
	IV–III	IL/OB	Delougaz 1952, Pl. 184; C.547.320, 85;C.556.320
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1, g1438	IX	KH	Faivre p.c.

Dating: 20th–17th centuries BC

D 9 (Pl. 24i). Beaker or jar with cylindrical neck. Rim is practically vertical, externally thickened and rounded. 2 frgm. Diameter 7–13 cm. Decoration: W—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
Hangtiefschnitt	III	KH	Spanos 1990, Abb. 15;5 *idem* p.c.
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1, g1631	IX	eKH	Faivre p.c.
Rimah			
A, C	A2–3, C5	M–OB	Rimah, Pl. 74;783

Dating: 19th–15th centuries BC

D 10 (Pl. 24j). Jar with wide cylindrical neck. Neck low, rim everted, rounded. 10 frgm. Diameter 9–17 cm. Decoration: D—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Billa			
	3	XVI–XV	Speiser 1933, PL. LX;6
Brak			
WP		1450	Mallowan 1947, Pl. LXVI;13
HH	3–5	M	Brak 1, Pl. 195;362,363,383
HN	1	KH	Matthews *et al.* 1994, Fig. 15;8
Hamidiya			
sq. 41/37	H3–4	M	Hamidiya 2, Taf. 15;174.4
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVc	KH	Spanos p.c.
Haradum			
	3B2	1qXVII	Haradum I, Fig. 101;8
Leilan			
acropolis	III	1qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 81;3
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1 house 1	VII	M	Faivre p.c.
Nuzi			
palace	I	N	Starr 1939, Pl. 74;I–J
Rimah			
A	3	OB	Rimah, Pl. 74;779
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.
Terqa			
SG4	11	1h2mill.	Kelly-Buccellati *et al.* 1977, Fig. 18;4–41

Dating: 18th–15th centuries BC

D 11 (Pl. 25a). Jar with narrow neck and sloping shoulders, which flare to form the rim. Rim edge cut off flat, externally thickened slightly. 5 frgm. Diameter 14.5–21 cm. Decoration: C—2 frgm., C+T—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Brak			
HH	2	M	Brak 1, Pl. 204;514
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVd	KH	Spanos p.c.
Muhammad Arab			
	e–f	MA	Pfälzner 1995, Taf. 192;b

Dating: 17th–13th centuries BC

D 12 (Pl. 25b). Jar with narrow, slightly flaring neck. Rim edge everted, forming a narrow ledge with rounded top. 3 frgm. Diameter 13.5–16.5 cm. Decoration: A—1 frgm., C—1 frgm. Analogies:

[59] Similarity only in the neck and rim part.

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Bderi			
S	2	M	Pfälzner 1995; Taf. 49;c
Brak			
HH	2–5	M	Brak 1, Pl. 195;366; 197;420
Fakhar			
	II	N	Khalisi 1970, Pl. 22;TF105
Leilan			
acropolis	"x"	XVIII	Weiss *et al.* 1990, Fig. 15;6
	II	2qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 90;2
Muhammad Diyab			
	VIII–IX	KH–M	Faivre p.c.
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

Dating: 18th–14th centuries BC

D 13 (Pl. 25c). Jar with horizontal shoulders turning directly into an everted, thinned rim. 2 frgm. Diameter 12.5–17 cm. Decoration: T—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Muhammad Diyab			
	IX	KH	Faivre p.c.

Dating: 18th–17th centuries BC

D 14 (Pl. 25d). Small jar with sloping shoulders turning directly into an everted, cut-off rim. 1 frgm. Diameter 9 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1	5	KH	Faivre 1992, Fig. 8;2

Dating: 17th–16th centuries BC

D 15 (Pl. 25e). Jar with low neck and sloping shoulders. Rim edge everted, shaped like a ledge with flat top surface. 1 frgm. Diameter 9 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Leilan			
acropolis	II	2qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 90;3
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1	5	KH	Faivre 1992, Fig. 8;13
Rimah			
C	3,5	MA,M	Rimah, Pl. 82;955,958

Dating: 18th–13th centuries BC

D 16 (Pl. 25f). Jar with low, flaring neck. Rim edge everted, rounded. 2 frgm. Diameter 15–24.5 cm. Decoration: C—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Brak			
HH	5	M	Brak 1, Pl. 206;549
Gawra			
	III	M	Speiser 1935, Pl.LXXIII;177
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
Hangtiefschnitt	VII		Spanos 1990, Abb. 16;3
Rimah			
C	6a–6	eOB–OB	Rimah, Pl. 88;1030

Dating: 18th–14th centuries BC

D 17 (Pl. 25g). Jar with low flaring neck and sloping shoulders. Rim edge thickened, rounded on top, profiled on the outside. 5 frgm. Diameter 17–28.5 cm. Decoration: C—1 frgm., T—1 frgm., CC—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel		101, 221	Lamprichs n.d. Taf.82;2
Imikuşagi			
	12–13	KH	Sevin 1987, Res. 22d
Mozan			
A	A3	KH	Buccellati *et al.* 1988, Fig. 26;MI82
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1, house 5	IX	KH	Faivre p.c.

Dating: 18th–17th centuries BC

D 18 (Pl. 25h). Jar with low flaring neck. Rim thickened, rounded, with upper surface sloping down and out. 3 frgm. Diameter 14–24 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel		102	Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 84;9
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVe	KH	Spanos p.c.
XII, wall		KH	Spanos p.c.
Haradum			
	3D	2qXVIII	Haradum I, Fig. 77;1
Leilan			
acropolis	II	2qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 70;2
Muhammad Diyab			
	IX–VIII	KH–M	Faivre p.c.
Nippur			
Scribal Quart.TA	J–L	XIII–XII	McCown *et al.* 1967, Pl. 90;17
Rimah			
A	2a–4	eM–eOB	Rimah Pl. 81;936, 90;1051
C	5	M	90;1051
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

Dating: 18th–15th centuries BC

D 19 (Pl. 26a). Big jar with rounded shoulders and accentuated turning into wide cylindrical neck. Rim everted, shaped like a wide thinned ledge. 1 frgm. Diameter 26 cm. Decoration: E—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Bi'a			
younger palace		XIX/XVIII	Einwag 1993. Abb. 8;7
Haradum			
	3B2	1qXVIII	Haradum I, Fig. 94;11
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1, house 4	IX	IKH	Faivre p.c.
Munbaqat			
Aussenstadt		MBA/ LBA	de Feyter 1989, Fig. 2;16

Dating: 19th–15th centuries BC

D 20 (Pl. 26b). Big jar with rounded shoulders turning smoothly into concave neck. Rim edge everted in the form of a ledge, rounded on top and thinned toward the edge. 13 frgm. Diameter 11–25 cm. Decoration: A—2 frgm., C—7 frgm., T+R—1 frgm., V—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
		OA	Haller 1954, Pl. I;al
Nabu Tempel	101,210,221		Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 84;8
fC6V, Gr[13]		OA	Miglus 1996, Taf. 47;Ass 7036e
Billa			
	4	aft. 1900	Speiser 1933, Pl. LIX;4, LVIII;9
Brak			
HH	8	IOB	Brak 1, Pl. 193;303
Chagar Bazar			
BD G108	1c	XVII	Mallowan 1937, Fig. 16;13
BD	1c	XVII	Mallowan 1937, Fig. 21;9,10
Dinkha			
		KH	Hamlin 1971, Fig. 2E, 2nd from right
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
II	VI	KH	Spanos p.c.
V	I	KH	Spanos p.c.
X	II,IVb,d	KH	Spanos p.c.
Leilan			
acropolis	III	1qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 93;3
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1, g899	5	KH	Faivre 1992, Fig. 10;4
Op. 1, house 4	IX	IKH	Faivre p.c.
Op. 1, house 5	VIII	KH/M	Faivre p.c.
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

Dating: 19th–16th centuries BC

D 21 (Pl. 26c). Jar with low cylindrical neck turning into sloping shoulders. Wide ledge rim strongly sloping down and out. 5 frgm. Diameter 18.5–26 cm. Decoration: B—1 frgm., C—2 frgm., AA—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Aqab			
pit		MA?	Davidson *et al.* 1981, Fig. 4;18
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVb,d	KH	Spanos p.c.
Hangtiefschnitt	V	KH	*idem* 1990, Abb. 15;9
Mumbaqat			
NE Gate	5b	LBA	Orthmann *et al.* 1974, Abb.41;7
Rimah			
C	7	SzA	Rimah, Pl. 90;1052
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

Dating: 18th–12th centuries BC

D 22 (Pl. 27a). Jar with concave neck. Rim edge with depression on the inside, everted and thickened, shaped like a horizontal ledge. 2 frgm. Diameter 24.5–36 cm. Decoration: C—1 frgm., AA—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVf	KH	Spanos p.c.
Leilan			
city wall	1?	2hXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 90;4
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1, house 2	5A	KH/M	Faivre p.c.
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

Dating: 18th–16th centuries BC

D 23 (Pl. 27b). Bulbous jar with rounded shoulders gently turning into concave neck. Flaring upper part of neck. Rim edge internally thickened, rounded. Depression on the inside, just under the rim; externally, a profiled ridge. 1 frgm. Diameter 13.5 cm. Decoration: P+AA. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Mari			
A[60]	2	ZiL	Lebeau 1983, Fig. 7;4
Megiddo			
	XII–X	1750–1550	Loud 1948, Pl. 27;3

Dating: 18th–16th centuries BC

D 24 (Pl. 27c). Slender jar with cylindrical neck and strongly accentuated turning into sloping shoulders and body. Rim everted, thickened, rounded on top and with external ridge. 2 frgm. Diameter 11–12 cm. Decoration: C—1 frgm., K—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Chagar Bazar			
BD, G141	1b	2hXVIII	Mallowan 1937, Fig. 21;12
BD, G125	1b	2hXVIII	23;10 (shoulders)
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	VI	KH	Spanos p.c.[61]
Leilan			
acropolis	III	1qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 100;5
Nuzi			
temple	F	1h2mill.	Starr 1939, Pl. 70;B

Dating: 18th–17th centuries BC

D 25 (Pl. 27d). Jar with wide cylindrical neck. Rim everted, thickened. Top surface slopes inward, external surface has a profiled depression. 1 frgm. Diameter 27.5 cm. Decoration: B. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Brak			
HH	4/5	M	Brak 1, Pl. 214;643
Imikuşagi			
	12–13	KH	Sevin 1987, Res. 22b
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1	5	KH	Faivre 1992, Fig. 8;15
Thuwaij			
C	1b	KH	Numoto 1996, Fig. 4;21

Dating: 18th–15th centuries BC

D 26 (Pl. 28a). Big jar with steep rounded shoulders and low neck. Thick wide ledge rim with flat top. 6 frgm. Diameter 20–29 cm. Decoration: F—1 frgm., K+AA—1 frgm., C+AA—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
		KH	Hrouda 1957, Taf. 3;3
Brak			
		Ak/UR3	Mallowan 1947, Pl. LXV;4
Dinkha			
		KH	Hamlin 1971, Fig. 2E, 1 from right

[60] Analogies only for rim shape.
[61] Rim profiled in a slightly different manner.

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
I	I	?	Spanos p.c.
X	IVb	KH	Spanos p.c.
XII, wall		KH	Spanos p.c.
Leilan			
acropolis	III	1qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 89;2
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1, house 5	IX–VIII	KH–M	Faivre p.c.
Nuzi			
house of Šilwa-Teszub	I	N	Starr 1939, Pl. 66;A
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.
Terqa			
F	6 floor	SzA	Buia 1993, Fig. 167b

Dating: frequent in 20th–16th centuries BC, occurs until the 13th century BC

D 27 (Pl. 28b). Big jar with low, gently flaring neck. Rounded shoulders. Rim everted, shaped like an inwardly sloping ledge, externally rounded. 1 frgm. Diameter 34 cm. Decoration: AA—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Brak			
HH	8	IOB	Brak 1, Pl. 214;639,646
Jessary			
D	1a	KH	Numoto 1990, Fig. 6;118
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVf,V	KH	Spanos 1990, Abb. 18;7
Hammam et-Turkman			
	VIIIA	M/MA	Smit 1988, Pl. 151;71
Muhammad Diyab			
	IX–VIII	KH–M	Faivre p.c.

Dating: 17th–14th centuries BC

D 28 (Pl. 29a). Big bulbous jar with rounded shoulders and low cylindrical neck. Rim externally thickened, rounded, flat on top. 2 frgm. Diameter 17.5–29 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Leilan			
acropolis	"x",II	1hXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 84;2, 85;1
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1, g1223	IX	KH	Faivre p.c.

Dating: 18th–16th centuries BC

D 29 (Pl. 29b). Big jar with sloping shoulders and cylindrical neck. Rim everted, rounded, with flat top edge. 2 frgm. Diameter 27 cm. Decoration: V—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Leilan			
acropolis	II–III	XIX/XVIII	Weiss 1985, 13
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 2, street	IX	KH	Faivre p.c.
Nuzi			
NE Gr20A	II	eN	Starr 1939, Pl. 64C

Dating: 19th–15th centuries BC

D 30 (Pl. 30). Big bulbous jar with rounded shoulders and low cylindrical neck. Rim thickened, top surfaces externally sloping. 2 frgm. Diameter 19–22 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Dinkha			
		KH	Hamlin 1971, Fig. 2E, 1 from right
Jigan			
A	III	KH	Ii *et al.* 1984–85, Fig. 9;121

Dating: 18th–16th centuries BC

D 31 (Pl. 31a). Jar with low, narrowing neck and accentuated turning into the shoulders. Rim externally thickened, rounded, with flat top surface. 4 frgm. Diameter 22–29.5 cm. Decoration: A—1 frgm., T—1 frgm. No analogies.

D 32 (Pl. 31b). Big jar with low, wide neck and straight shoulders. Rim everted, cut off flat on top, externally thickened. 6 frgm. Diameter 20–37 cm. Decoration: CC—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel		090	Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 78;7
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVb,d	KH	Spanos p.c.
Hangtiefschnitt	V	KH	Spanos p.c.
Haradum			
	3A	3qXVII	Haradum I, Fig. 63,3; 67;3
Leilan			
Op. 5	1	XVIII–XVII	Weiss *et al.* 1990, Fig. 21;6

Dating: 18th–17th centuries BC

D 33 (Pl. 31c). Jar with low, cylindrical neck turning into sloping shoulders. Rim edge thickened, obliquely sloping down and out, profiled on the outside. 1 frgm. Diameter 38.5 cm. Decoration: AA+BB. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
Hangtiefschnitt	VII	KH	Spanos p.c.

Dating: 18th–17th centuries BC

D 34 (Pl. 31d). Big jar with flaring neck. Rim strongly thickened externally, profiled, top edge flat. 1 frgm. Diameter 43 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Bi'a			
younger palace		XIX/XVIII	Einwag 1993, Abb. 8;15
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	VI	KH	Spanos p.c.
Hangtieffschnitt	IX	KH	Spanos p.c.
Rimah			
A	3–4	OB–eOB	Rimah, Pl. 89;1040
Thuwaij			
B	2	KH	Fuji *et al.* 1989–90, Fig. 7;10

Dating: 19th–17th centuries BC

D 35 (Pl. 31f). Jar with low cylindrical neck. Ledge rim with flat top surface and rounded edge. 2 frgm. Diameter 30–35 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Rimah			
A	3	OB	Rimah, Pl. 88;1015

Dating: 18–17 centuries BC

D 36 (Pl. 31e). Jar with sloping shoulders and very low neck. Ledge rim, angular profiling and slightly sloping down and out. 3 frgm. Diameter 24.5–30 cm. Decoration: V—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel		221,223	Lamprichs n.d. Taf 56;1
Jessary			
A	3–2	N–MA	Numoto 1990, Fig. 2;43,51
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
II	VII	KH	Spanos p.c.
II Ost, wall		KH	*idem* 1990, Abb. 21,4
X	III,IVc	KH	*idem* p.c.
Muhammad Diyab			
	IX	KH	Faivre p.c.
Thuwaij			
C	1b	KH	Numoto 1996, Fig. 4;24

Dating: 18th–16th centuries BC[62]

D 37 (Pl. 32a). Squat jar with low, cylindrical neck. Narrow ledge rim with flat top, gently sloping inward, and angularly profiled edge. 2 frgm. Diameter 14–38.5 cm. Decoration: C—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Nuzi			
house of Zike	I	N	Starr 1939, Pl.71;D
Rimah			
A, C	A2,C2–3	M,MA	Rimah, Pl. 82;953
A	2a–b	M	Rimah, Pl. 86;988
C	5–6	M–IOB	Rimah, Pl. 86;991,993

Dating: 16th–13th centuries BC

D 38 (Pl. 32b). Jar with wide, gently flaring neck. Rim thickened, externally rounded. 4 frgm. Diameter 19–26 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Gawra			
	III	M	Speiser 1935, Pl. LXXIII;174
Muhammad Diyab			
	IX–VIII	KH–M	Faivre p.c.

Dating: 18th–15th centuries BC

D 39 (Pl. 32c). Jar with sloping shoulders and narrowing neck. Rim externally thickened, rounded. 7 frgm. Diameter 14.5–23 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Bderi			
N	2–3	M	Pfälzner 1995, Taf. 47;f
Brak			
HH	4–5	M	Brak 1, Pl. 195;361

Dating: 15th–14th centuries BC

D 40 (Pl. 32d). Jar with low, flaring neck and sloping shoulders. Rim rounded, externally gently thickened. 8 frgm. Diameter 12–24 cm. Decoration: T—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Aqab			
pit		MA?	Davidson *et al.* 1981, Fig. 4;20
Dinkha			
		KH	Hamlin 1974, Fig. XIIa
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X		IVf	Spanos p.c.

Dating: 17th–12th centuries BC

D 41 (Pl. 33a). Jar with concave neck. Rim externally thickened and rounded on top, undercut below. 2 frgm. Diameter 10.5–30 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVc	KH	Spanos p.c.
Leilan			
palace	2	3qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 59;6
Nuzi			
house of Šilwa-Teszub	I	N	Starr 1939, Pl. 71;E
Muhammad Diyab			
	IX	KH	Faivre p.c.

Dating: 18th–13th centuries BC

D 42 (Pl. 33b). Jar with wide, gently flaring neck. Rim thickened, flat on top, externally rounded. 5 frgm. Diameter 16–27 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel		101	Lamprichs n.d. Taf.78;6
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVb	KH	Spanos p.c.
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

Dating: 18th–17th centuries BC

D 43 (Pl. 33c). Jar with low, cylindrical neck and steep shoulders. Rim edge thickened, rounded, obvious ridge formed on the outside. 5 frgm. Diameter 22–25 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Bderi			
S	4e2	M	Pfälzner 1995; Taf. 53;6
Dinkha			
	D–A	KH	Hamlin 1974, Fig. VI;2
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVd	KH	Spanos p.c.
Hammam et-Turkman			
	VIIIA	M/MA	Smit 1988, Pl. 151;72
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1, house 4	IX	IKH	Faivre p.c.
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.
Terqa			
F	3	XVI–XV	Buia 1993, Pl. 66b

Dating: 17th–14th centuries BC

D 44 (Pl. 33d). Jar with gently flaring neck. Rim everted, rounded on top, vertically straight on the outside. 3 frgm. Diameter 16–28.5 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

62 Small pot-sherd from Tell Jessary may have been in a secondary stratigraphic position. All the other examples point to an early date.

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Khatuniyah			
	8	2mill.	Green p.c.
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
II Ost, wall		KH	Spanos p.c.
Hammam et-Turkman			
	VIIIA	M/MA	Smit 1988, Pl. 151;64

Dating: 17th–14th centuries BC

D 45 (Pl. 33e). Slender jar with cylindrical neck. Rim externally gently thickened, rounded top. 4 frgm. Diameter 18.5–25 cm. Undecorated. No analogies.

III.3.4. Pots and barrels (G) (Pl. 34–41)

G 1 (Pl. 34a). Pot with rounded bottom part of body and concave shoulders narrowing toward the rim. Rim edge thickened, everted. Ring base. 3 frgm. Diameter 10–11 cm, height 12.5 cm (1 pc). Decoration: C—1 frgm., E—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Brak			
HH	surface		Brak 1, Pl. 191;244
Fisna			
	4	KH	Fuji 1987, Pl. 9;20
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVf	KH	Spanos p.c.

Dating: 17th century BC

G 2 (Pl. 34b). Pot with rounded shoulders converging to the rim. Rim edge externally thickened, rounded. 1 frgm. Diameter 16.5 cm. Decoration: K. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Billa			
	4	aft. 1900	Speiser 1933, Pl. LIX;5

Dating: probably 19th–18th centuries BC

G 3 (Pl. 34e). Biconical pot. Rim edge thickened, externally rounded. 24 frgm. Diameter 7.5–15 cm. Decoration: A—1 frgm., B—1 frgm., C—8 frgm., F—5 frgm., G—1 frgm., H—6 frgm., C+R—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel	221 (floor 12a)		Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 54;1
Bi'a			
younger palace		XIX/XVIII	Einwag 1993, Abb. 6;21,27
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVa,c	KH	Spanoc p.c.
Hangtiefschnitt	IV	KH	*idem* 1990, Abb 15;6
Leilan			
acropolis	II/III	XIX/XVIII	Weiss 1985, 13
Muhammad Diyab			
Strat. sound.	IX	KH	Faivre 1992, Fig. 26;4, *idem* p.c.
Rimah			
A, C	A2–3, C2–5	MA–OB	Rimah, Pl. 61;572[63]
A, C	A2–3, C5–7	M–OB	Rimah, Pl. 79;890–3

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

Dating: 19th–17th centuries BC

G 4 (Pl. 34d,e). Small pot with straight sloping shoulders. Rim edge cut off at an angle. Depression on rim inside. 1 frgm. Diameter 10 cm. Decoration: F. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel	222 101		Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 54;4 Taf. 69;4
Leilan			
acropolis	II	2qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 80;1
Brak			
HH	3/4	M	Brak 1, Pl. 190;204
Haradum			
	3B1	2qXVII	Haradum I, Fig. 100;7

Dating: 18th–13th centuries BC

G 5 (Pl. 34f, g). Pot with practically straight walls in the upper part of the body. Very narrow shoulders turning into a gently flaring rim with rounded edge. 4 frgm. Diameter 9–11.5 cm. Decoration: F—2 frgm., J—1 frgm., R—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel	222,230 210,221–3,230		Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 68;4,6 Taf. 69;6,8
Brak			
HH	10	OB	Brak 1, Pl. 193;300
Jigan			
	II	KH/N	Fuji 1987, Fig.4;38
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
V	II	KH	Spanos p.c.
Leilan			
acropolis	II/III	XIX/XVIII	Weiss 1985, 13
Nippur			
		OB	McCown *et al.* 1967, Pl.94;5 (Type 35)
Nuzi			
	II	N	Starr 1939, Pl. 78;E
Rimah			
A, C	A2c, C5–6	M, OB	Rimah, Pl.79;894,897
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

Dating: 19th–14th centuries BC

G 6 (Pl. 34c) Biconical pot. Rim thickened, profiled on the outside. 2 frgm. Diameter 15–17,5 cm. Decoration: C—1 frgm., F—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Jessary			
A	4	KH	Numoto 1990, Fig. 2;52
Leilan			
acropolis	II	2qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 71;1
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1	5	KH	Faivre 1992, Fig. 25;9
Rimah			
A, C	A3–4, C4–6a	OB–M	Rimah, Pl. 60;566
A, C	A3, C6–7	OB	*op.cit.* Pl.79;895

63 Much bigger vessel with thicker walls.

Dating: 19th–14th centuries BC

G 7 (Pl. 35a). Pot with bulging body. Ornament emphasizing the point of biggest bulge. Concave shoulders turning into flaring rim. Rim edge cut off at an angle or rounded. 5 frgm. Diameter 7.5–11 cm, height 9.4 cm (1 pc). Decoration: S—5 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Alalah			
	IV, II	XIV, XIII	Wooley 1955, type 21b, Pl. CX
Brak			
HH	surface		Brak 1, Pl. 191;243
HH	10	OB	Brak 1, Pl. 191;247
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVe,f	KH	Spanos p.c.
XI, wall		KH	Spanos p.c.
Jigan			
C	2c	KH	Fuji 1987a, Fig. 5;7
Leilan			
acropolis	II–III	1hXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 71;4,8, 72;1
palace	2	3qXVIII	Fig. 71;8
Mozan			
K	1	KH	Buccellati *et al.* 1988, Fig. 26;M1–83
Muhammad Diyab			
	IX–VIII	KH–IKH	Faivre p.c.
Rimah			
A, C	A4, C5b–7	eM–eOB	Rimah, Pl. 79;879,880
Taya			
C	IV–III	XIX–XVIII	Reade p.c.

Dating: 19th–16th centuries BC[64]

G 8 (Pl. 35b). Miniature vessel with straight walls, weakly accentuated shoulders and gently flaring neck. Rim edge everted. 1 frgm. Diameter 4 cm. Decoration: Q. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Asmar			
		IL	Delougaz 1952, Pl. 171; C.226.540
Ashur			
		OA	Haller 1954, Taf. I;ax
Billa			
	4	aft. 1900	Speiser 1933, Pl. LVII;3
Chagar Bazar			
BD	1d	XVI	Mallowan 1937, Fig.15;12, 20;5
BD	1a–c	XIX–XVII	Mallowan 1947, Pl. LXXXII; 12,13,16
Dinkha			
	B	KH	Hamlin 1974, Fig. I;5b
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1	5	KH	Faivre 1992, Fig. 25;20

Dating: 20th–16th centuries BC

G 9 (Pl. 35c). Squat pot with globular body turning smoothly into rounded shoulders, Rim slightly everted, edge rounded. 2 frgm. Diameter 11–19 cm. Decoration: B—1 frgm., V—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel		101	Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 57;1
Brak			
HH	10	OB	Brak 1, Pl. 191;246
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
Suchschnitt 2	?	KH	Spanos p.c.
XII wall		OA	Spanos p.c.
Leilan			
lower town	?	?	Frayne 1996, Fig. 68;3
Mari			
A	1	?[65]	Lebeau 1983, Fig. 1;7
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1	5	KH	Faivre 1992, Pl. 19;4–5
Op. 5	VIII	KH/M	Faivre p.c.

Dating: 18th–15th centuries BC

G 10 (Pl. 35e). Wide pot with narrow concave shoulders. Rim edge thickened, rounded or slightly flattened. 2 frgm. Diameter 19.5 cm. Decoration: R—1 frgm., S—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel		230	Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 59;7,9
Billa			
	3	XVI–XV	Spanos p.c.
Brak			
HH	10	OB	Brak 1, Pl. 191;249
Chagar Bazar			
BD, G94	1d	XVI	Mallowan 1937, Fig. 22;11
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	V,VI	KH	Spanos p.c.
Jigan			
C, G4	2a	KH	Fuji 1987a, Fig. 4;8
Leilan			
acropolis	III	1qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 71;5
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1	5	KH	Faivre 1992, Fig. 25;14
Op. 1, house 4	IX	KH	Faivre p.c.
Rimah			
A, C	A3, C5b–6	eM,OB	Rimah, Pl.79;881
Thuwaij			
B	2	KH	Fuji *et al.* 1989–90, Fig. 7;16

Dating: 18th–15th centuries BC

G 11 (Pl. 35d). Pot with bulbous body, the ornament running at the point of the biggest bulge. Narrow shoulders turning into a narrow ledge rim. 8 frgm. Diameter 7–15 cm. Decoration: R—1 frgm., S—7 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Brak			
TB	OB	OB	Brak 1, Pl. 193;296
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
Hangtiefschnitt	X	KH	Spanos p.c.
Leilan			
acropolis	III	1qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 72;7
Muhammad Diyab			
	IX	KH	Faivre p.c.

Dating: 19th–17th centuries BC

G 12 (Pl. 35f). Pot with slightly bulging walls and very narrow shoulders. Rim shaped as a horizontal, thinning ledge. 2 frgm. Diameter 21–32.5 cm. Decoration: Y—2 frgm. Analogies:

[64] Only the Alalakh examples are clearly younger: 14th–13th centuries BC.
[65] Layer later than the second half of the 17th century BC (Beyer 1983, 38–44, 57–8).

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVd, VI	KH	Spanos p.c.

Dating: 17th century BC

G 13 (Pl. 35g). Pot with conical body and narrow concave shoulders. Horizontal, thinning ledge rim. 4 frgm. Diameter 21–25 cm. Decoration: R—1 frgm., S—1 frgm., C+R—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
II Ost, wall		KH	Spanos p.c.
V	I	KH	Spanos p.c.
X	II, IVd–f	KH	Spanos p.c.
Leilan			
acropolis	"x", III	1qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 76;2, 77;2
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 2, street	IX	KH	Faivre p.c.
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

Dating: 18th–16th centuries BC

G 14 (Pl. 36a). Pot with practically vertical walls at the point of the biggest bulge. Narrowing below the rim, which is shaped like a horizontal thinning ledge. 3 frgm. Diameter 23.5–36.5 cm. Decoration: C+R—1 frgm., C+Y—1 frgm., C+Z+CC—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Dinkha			
	D	KH	Hamlin 1974, Fig. VII;16
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVc, V	KH	Spanos p.c.

Dating: 17th century BC

G 15 (Pl. 36b). Pot with practically straight walls and weakly accentuated shoulders. Ledge rim with rounded top surface. 1 frgm. Diameter 22 cm. Decoration: R—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Brak			
AL	?	OB	Brak 1, Pl. 193;297
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVd–f, V	KH	Spanos p.c.
Muhammad Diyab			
	?	KH	Faivre p.c.
Ur			
		XX–XVIII	Wooley *et al.* 1976, Pl.104;37

Dating: 19th–17th centuries BC

G 16 (Pl. 36c). Pot with narrow sloping shoulders. Horizontal ledge rim with rounded top. 3 frgm. Diameter 28–33 cm. Decoration: C—1 frgm., R—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Brak			
AL	OB	OB	Brak 1, Pl. 193;301
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVd,f	KH	Spanos p.c.
Leilan			
acropolis	II	2qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 74;4, 75;3

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1, street	IX	KH	Faivre p.c.
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

Dating: 18th–17th centuries BC

G 17 (Pl. 36d). Pot with short sloping shoulders. Horizontal profiled ledge rim. 3 frgm. Diameter 28–33 cm. Decoration: C+R. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	III,V		Spanos p.c.
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1, house 4	IX	IKH	Faivre p.c.

Dating: 17th–16th centuries BC

G 18 (Pl. 36e). Pot with distinct, concave shoulders. Rim everted, slightly thickened and cut off at an angle inwardly. 2 frgm. Diameter 15–27 cm. Decoration: S—1 frgm., C+R+T—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	V	KH	Spanos p.c.
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1	IX	eKH	Faivre p.c.

Dating: 19th–17th centuries BC

G 19 (Pl. 36f). Vessel with vertical walls and very strongly emphasized passage to concave shoulder. Wide horizontal ledge rim. 2 frgm. Diameter 26.5–35.5 cm. Decoration: C+R—1 frgm., C+S—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Brak			
HH	10	OB	Brak 1, Pl. 193;295
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVf	KH	Spanos p.c.
Leilan			
acropolis	"x"	XVIII	Weiss *et al.* 1990, Fig. 15;10

Dating: 18th–17th centuries BC

G 20 (Pl. 37a). Vessel with very wide concave shoulders. Thickened ledge rim, relatively narrow. 6 frgm. Diameter 12–24 cm. Decoration: C—2 frgm., R—2 frgm., C+R—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel	101, 102, 210		Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 66;4
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	VI	KH	Spanos 1992, Abb. 18;9
Leilan			
acropolis	III	1qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 72;3
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1, house 2	5A	KH/M	Faivre p.c.
Rimah			
C	4–6	M–OB	Rimah, Pl. 60;549
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

Dating: 18th–15th centuries BC

G 21 (Pl. 37b). Pot with broad, slightly concave shoulders. Narrow, horizontal, thinned ledge rim. 10 frgm. Diameter 20–28.5 cm. Decoration: C—1 frgm., R—1 frgm., A+R—1 frgm., C+R—1 frgm., E+R—2 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
II Ost, wall		KH	Spanos 1990, Abb. 21;2
X	IVb	KH	Spanos p.c.

Dating: 17 century BC

G 22 (Pl. 37c). Pot with rounded body and weakly accentuated shoulders. Very thick ledge rim, slightly rounded, and narrowing to the outside. 3 frgm. Diameter 27–33 cm. Decoration: C—1 frgm., C+R—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Brak			
HH	2	M	Brak 1, Pl. 212;615
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

Dating: 18th–13th centuries BC

G 23 (Pl. 37d). Pot with high sloping shoulders. Thickened rim, shaped as a narrow ledge with flat top surface. 4 frgm. Diameter 34–24 cm. Decoration: A—1 frgm., T—1 frgm., C+R—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Brak			
HN	1	KH	Matthews *et al.* 1994, Fig. 15;2
Chagar Bazar			
BD G204	1d	1450	Mallowan 1947, Pl. LXXXI;5
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
Hangtiefschnitt	IV, VII, VIII		Spanos 1990, Abb. 15;7 17;3 18;15
Jessary			
A	4	KH	Fuji 1987b, Fig. 4;6
Leilan			
acropolis	III	1qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 60;6
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1 house 4	IX	KH	Faivre p.c.
Sheih Hammad			
		M	Pfälzner 1991, Taf. 46c

Dating: 18th–15th centuries BC

G 24 (Pl. 37e). Pot with sloping shoulders converging on rim. Wide angular ledge rim, gently sloping down and out. 3 frgm. Diameter 21.5–32 cm. Decoration: A+R—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Brak			
HH	4–6	M	Brak 1, Pl. 214;642
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
XII	I–IV	KH	Spanos 1992, Abb. 20;3
Hangtiefschnitt	X	KH	*idem* p.c.
Haradum			
	3D	2qXVIII	Haradum I, Fig. 74;7
Leilan			
acropolis	III	1qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 70;5
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1 house 4	IX	IKH	Faivre p.c.
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.
Ur			
		XVIII	Wooley *et al.*, 1976, Pl. 108;79

Dating: 18th–15th centuries BC

G 25 (Pl. 37f). Pot with weakly emphasized shoulders turning into low flaring neck. Rim everted, rounded. 1 frgm. Diameter 28 cm. Decoration: C+R. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Bderi			
S	5e2	M	Pfälzner 1995, Taf. 46;c
Dinkha			
	D–A	KH	Hamlin 1974, Fig. VII;18 Hamlin 1971, Fig. 4l, left
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IV–V	KH	Spanos 1992, Abb. 18;5
Hangtiefschnitt	V, VII	KH	Spanos p.c.
Mozan			
K	1	KH	Buccellati *et al.* 1988, Fig. 26;M1–83

Dating: 18th–15th centuries BC

G 26 (Pl. 38a). Pot with well defined oblique shoulders. Rim with ledge sloping inwards. 2 frgm. Diameter 20–25,5 cm. Decoration: C+S—1 frgm., E+R—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel	101,102,210, 221,222		Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 73;1
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVe,f	KH	Spanos p.c.
Hangtiefschnitt	IX	KH	Spanos p.c.

Dating: 18th–17th centuries BC

G 27 (Pl. 38b). Vessel with wide shoulders converging to rim. Rim edge shaped like wide ledge, strongly inclined inward. 1 frgm. Diameter 23,5 cm. Decoration: C+R. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel	221,222		Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 60;7,8
Brak			
HH	6	eM	Brak 1, Pl. 193;309; 214;647
HH	8	lOB	Brak 1, Pl. 202;481
HH	10	OB	Brak 1, Pl. 193;307
Dinkha			
	C	KH	Hamlin 1974, Fig. IX;30
Hammam et-Turkman			
	VII,5	MBA	Curvers 1988, Pl. 134;123
Muhammad Diyab			
	IX	KH	Faivre p.c.
Rimah			
A, C	A3–4, C6	OB	Rimah, Pl. 60;563
C	5b–6	eM–OB	Rimah, Pl. 88;1019

Dating: 19th–16th centuries BC

G 28 (Pl. 38c). Barrel with vertical, slightly bulging walls. Wide ledge rim sloping inwards. 1 frgm. Diameter 28.5 cm. Decoration: C—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel	101		Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 65;2
Brak			
HH	1/2,4/ 5,6	M	Brak 1, Pl. 191;260,261,271
HH	8b	lOB	Pl. 191;262

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVd	KH	Spanos p.c.
Muhammad Arab			
	a–b	M	Pfälzner 1995, Taf. 190;a

Dating: 17th–14th centuries BC

G 29 (Pl. 38d). Straight-sided barrel. Horizontal ledge rim, thickened underneath. 4 frgm. Diameter 29–38 cm. Decoration: C—2 frgm., A+R—1 frgm., C+R—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
F	IIIa	KH	Dittmann 1990, Abb. 4;a–b

Dating: Dating impossible.

G 30 (Pl. 38e). Barrel with straight sides rounding off toward the bottom. Horizontal rounded ledge rim. 2 frgm. Diameter 24–35 cm. Decoration: A+R—1 frgm., E+R—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Brak			
HN	1	KH	Matthews *et al.* 1994, Fig. 15;1
Haradum			
	3D	2qXVIII	Haradum I, Fig. 116;1
Leilan			
palace	1	XVII?	Frayne 1996, Fig. 26;2
acropolis	"x"	XVII	Fig. 29;1
Nuzi			
house of Šilwa-Tešub	I	N	Starr 1939, Pl. 75;L

Dating: 18th–13th centuries BC

G 31 (Pl. 38f). Barrel with straight sides, gently flaring. Horizontal profiled ledge rim. 1 frgm. Diameter 28.5 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Bderi			
S	5c	M	Pfälzner 1995, Taf. 28;b
Jessary			
A	2	N/MA	Numoto 1990, Fig. 2;40
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
V	I	KH	Spanos p.c.
Nuzi			
NE	II	N	Starr 1939, Pl. 80;C
Sheih Hammad			
	A,a–e	XIII	Pfälzner 1995, Taf. 76;a

Dating: 15th–13th centuries BC

G 32 (Pl. 39). Bag-shaped barrel. Rounded bottom. Horizontal ledge rim with rounded edge. 4 frgm. Diameter 32–75 cm, height 64.5—1 pc. Decoration: A—1 frgm., R—1 frgm., Y—2 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Bderi			
S	5c	M	Pfälzner 1995, Taf. 26;c
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
V	I	KH	Spanos p.c.
IX	IV	KH	Spanos 1990, Abb. 13;1
X	III,IVd	KH	Spanos p.c.[66]
Hweish			
	1	M	Pfälzner 1990, Abb. 1k
Muhammad Diyab			
	IX?	KH?	Faivre p.c.
Op. 3, house A	7a	M	Faivre p.c.
Rimah			
C	1–5	NA–M	Rimah Pl. 64;605
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

Dating: 18th–8th centuries BC

G 33 (Pl. 40a, Fig. 28). Barrel with upper part of walls straight and bottom part rounding off toward the bottom. Bottom convex with channel base. Horizontal ledge rim, thinning to the outside. Bottom part of vessel distorted during firing. 1 frgm. Diameter 39 cm, height 37 cm. Decoration: DD. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel	210,221,222		Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 42;3,4,6
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVf	KH	Spanos p.c.
Hangtiefschnitt	VII	KH	Spanos 1990, Abb. 17;2
Haradum			
	3D	2qXVIII	Haradum I, Fig. 73;2
Leilan			
acropolis	"x"	XVIII	Weiss *et al.*, Fig. 15;8
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 5	IX	pKH	Faivre p.c.
Rimah			
A, C	A3, C5–6	M–OB	Rimah, Pl. 64;618;[67] 91;1057[68]
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade 1968, Pl. LXXXVII;31
Thuwaij			
B	2	KH	Fuji *et al.* 1989–90, Fig. 7;12
Ur			
		XX–XVII	Wooley *et al.* 1976, Pl.103;34

Dating: 19th–16th centuries BC

G 34 (Pl. 40b). Big barrel with straight sides. Thick ledge rim with angular edges. 1 frgm. Diameter 45 cm. Decoration: C+Z. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Der Hall			
	2	N	Fuji 1987, Fig. 17;5
Dinkha			
	B	KH	Hamlin 1974, Fig. IX;26
Hammam et-Turkman			
	VII,4	MBA	Curvers 1988, Pl. 129;83
Haradum			
	3B2	1qXVII	Haradum I, Pl. 62;2
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 5	VI	MA	Faivre p.c.
Rimah			
A	1	MA (N)	Rimah, Pl. 91;1055
Terqa			
F	4 (fill)	Hp	Buia 1993, Fig. 88;a–b

Dating: 18th–13th centuries BC

[66] Decoration with moldings of semicircular section.
[67] Rim edge worked differently: upper edge of ledge horizontal.
[68] This vessel has a double ridge below the rim. The painted decoration in this case is very rich, consisting of a broken line on the ledge and painted bands on the body. In two cases, the space between the horizontal bands is filled with color dots and the band between the ridges has a frieze of stylized birds.

G 35 (Pl. 40c). Pot with slightly bulging walls converging toward the rim. Horizontal ledge rim with flat top. 6 frgm. Diameter 29–50 cm. Decoration: B—1 frgm., C—2 frgm., C+R—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Brak			
HH	4,2	M	Brak 1, Pl. 202;480; 213;624
HH	8	IOB	Brak 1, Pl. 193;304
HN	1	KH	Matthews 1995, Fig. 21;10
Khatuniyah			
	8	2mill.	Green p.c.
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
I	I		Spanos p.c.
X	IVe	KH	Spanos p.c.
Hammam et-Turkman			
	VII,3	MBA	Curvers 1988, Pl. 134;117
Haradum			
	3D–A	XVIII–XVII	Haradum I, Fig. 78;3,8
Leilan			
acropolis	II	2qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 102;1
Munbaqa			
Aussenstadt		MB/LBA	de Feyter 1989, Fig. 5;1
Terqa			
F	3(fill)	XVI–XV	Buia 1993, Fig. 52;a

Dating: 18th–14th centuries BC

G 36 (Pl. 41a). Vessels with walls converging gently toward the rim. Horizontal ledge rim with rounded edge. 1 frgm. Diameter 64 cm. Decoration: C. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
F	IIIa	KH	Dittmann 1990, Abb. 4;a–b
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
V	II	KH	Spanos p.c.
Haradum			
	3A	3qXVII	Haradum I, Fig. 75;11
Jessary			
A	4	KH	Fuji 1987b, Fig. 4,4
Muhammad Diyab			
		KH	Faivre p.c.

Dating: 17th–16th centuries BC

G 37 (Pl. 41b). Straight-sided barrel. Rim thickened on both sides, edge rounded. Bottom side accentuated with a horizontal undercutting. 2 frgm. Diameter 54–55 cm. Decoration: C—1 frgm., R—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Jessary			
D	1	KH	Numoto 1990, Fig. 6;116
Jigan			
A	IIIb	KH	Fuji 1987, Fig. 4;35

Dating: 18th–16th centuries BC

G 38 (Pl. 41c). Vessel with sides gently converging toward the rim. Rim externally thickened, rounded. Top surface falling inward. 1 frgm. Diameter 55 cm. Undecorated. No analogies.

G 39 (Pl. 41d). Basin with gently converging sides. Relief ridge marking inside edge of rim. Rim externally thickened, shaped as a profiled ledge. 3 frgm. Diameter 55–83.5 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
V	II	KH	Spanos p.c.
X	IVf	KH	Spanos p.c.

Dating: 17th century BC

G 40 (Pl. 41e). Vessel with slightly bulging walls. Horizontal, externally rounded ledge rim, inwardly sloping. 3 frgm. Diameter 29.5–67 cm. Decoration: C+R—1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel	101		Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 92;3
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1, house 4	IX	IKH	Faivre p.c.

Dating: 16th century BC (?)

III.3.5. Bottoms and Bases (S) (Pl. 42–47)

S 1 (Pl. 17d). Flat bottom, slightly concave in the center. Clearly accentuated edge marks turning into beginning of side walls. 1 frgm. Diameter 8 cm. See Type M 26. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
		OA	Haller 1954, Pl. II;m
Nabu Tempel	102, 223		Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 119;5
Billa			
	3	XVI–XV	Spanos p.c.
Brak			
HH	2	M	Brak 1, Pl. 185;85
Haradum			
	3B2–1	1hXVII	Haradum I, Fig. 104;1, 105;1, 124;1–2,25–6
Rimah			
C	5	M	Rimah, Pl. 83;452

Dating: 17th–13th centuries BC

S 2 (Pl. 17a). Flat bottom, slightly concave in the center. Shallow depression at the point where the walls begin. 1 frgm. Diameter 11 cm. See Type M 23. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Jessary			
D	1	KH	Fuji *et al.* 1989–90 Fig. 11;5
Muhammad Diyab			
	VII	M	Faivre p.c.

Dating: 18th–14th centuries BC

S 3 (Pl. 17d). Flat bottom, with clear depression by the edge making it resemble a ring base. Walls turning up markedly, rounded in the bottom part of the body. 7 frgm. Diameter 2.6–5.6 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Dinkha			
	C	KH	Hamlin 1974, Fig. I;9
Fisna			
	3	N	Fuji 1987, Fig. 9;8
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
V	II	KH	Spanos p.c.
IX		KH	*idem* 1990, Abb. 12;4

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	III, IVe,f	KH	Spanos p.c.
XII, wall		KH	*idem* p.c.
Hangtiefschnitt	V, VII, VIII	KH	*idem* 1990, Abb. 17;7–8, *idem* p.c.
Leilan			
acropolis	III	1qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 110;4
Jigan			
A	III	KH	li *et al.* 1984–85, Fig. 9;129
Muhammad Diyab			
	?	2mil	Faivre 1992, Fig. 29;2
Nuzi			
house of Šilwa-Tešub	I	N	Starr 1939, Pl. 74;A
NE	II	N	Starr 1939, Pl. 78;N
Rimah			
A	3	OB	Rimah, Pl. 59;537

Dating: 18th–13th centuries BC

S 4 (Pl. 42b). Flat bottom, slightly concave in the center. Groove, triangular in section, engraved around edge in imitation of a ring base.[69] 16 frgm. Diameter 9–17 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Billa			
	4	aft. 1900	Speiser 1933, Fig. LIX;4
Dinkha			
		KH	Hamlin 1974, Fig. XIId
Fisna			
	3	N	Fuji 1987, Fig. 9;8
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
V	I	KH	Spanos 1990, Abb. 12;4
X	IVb, V	KH	*idem* p.c.
Hangtiefschnitt	III	KH	*idem* p.c.
Hangtiefschnitt	VII	KH	*idem* 1990, Abb. 17;3
Haradum			
	3D	2qXVIII	Haradum I, Fig. 134;7
Rimah			
C	5	M	Rimah, Pl. 101;1223
A	3I	IOB	Rimah, Pl. 46;292
Sheih Hammad			
A	a–e	XIII	Pfälzner 1995, Taf. 95;b
Taya			
C	IV	XIX	Reade p.c.

Dating: 19th–13th centuries BC

S 5 (Pl. 15a, 15d, 42c). Flat bottom with very low ring base accentuated with a shallow groove on the bottom. 11 frgm. Diameter 7.6–17.5 cm. See Types M 16, M 17. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
		OA	Haller 1954, Pl. II;b
		NA	Haller 1954, Pl. VI;bb,bc
Billa			
	3	XVI–XV	Spanos p.c.
Brak			
HH	2	M	Brak 1, Pl. 187;140
HH	10	OB	Brak 1, Pl. 190;222
Jessary			
D	1a–c	KH	Numoto 1990, Fig. 6;122,123
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
I	I	?	Spanos p.c.
II	VI, IX–X	KH	Spanos p.c.
V	II	KH	Spanos p.c.
IX	?		Spanos p.c.
X	IVc,d	KH	Spanos p.c.
Haradum			
	3B2	1qXVII	Haradum I, Fig. 122;1,8
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1, house 2	5A	KH/M	Faivre p.c.
Rimah			
A	2	M	Rimah, Pl. 45;270
A, C	A3I, C6	IOB	Rimah, Pl. 43;244,245; 44;254–5,258,260, 45;270–4,278,281, 64;613
A, C	A3, C7	OB	Rimah, Pl. 42;233; 43;249; 45;267; 52;419

Dating: Highly common in the 18th–16th centuries BC, occurs still in the New Assyrian period.

S 6 (Pl. 14d, 14j). Flat bottom with very low ring base. Base marked with a semicircular depression on the inside and a vertical surface on the outside, distinguishable from the rest of the vessel. 2 frgm. Diameter 10–18.5 cm. See Types M 9 and M 15. For analogies and dating see Type S 5 and below.

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Billa			
	3	XVI–XV	Spanos p.c.
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
VII	VII	KH	Spanos p.c.
Leilan			
acropolis	sub "x"	1qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 114;2

Dating: 18th–15th centuries BC

S 7 (Pl. 42d). Flat bottom. Shallow depression next to edge imitating ring base. 20 frgm. Diameter 7.5–22 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
		OA	Haller 1954, Pl. I;ao
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVc,f	KH	Spanos p.c.
XII wall		KH	Spanos p.c.
Jigan			
A	IIIb	KH	Fuji 1987, Fig. 4;33,34
Muhammad Diyab			
	?	2mill.	Faivre 1992, Fig. 29;1
Op. 5, small temple	IX	XVIII	Faivre p.c.
Rimah			
A	2c–3	eM–OB	Rimah, Pl. 40;201; 88;1025
C	6a	IOB	Rimah, Pl. 40;201; 88;1025
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

Dating: 18th–16th centuries BC

S 8 (Pl. 43a). Gently rounded bottom of the channel base type.[70] A thickening of the wall imitates a ring base. 22 frgm. Diameter 7.2–15 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
			Hrouda 1957, Taf. 8;4
Nabu Tempel	210,222		Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 120;5
Billa			
	4	aft. 1900	Speiser 1933, Pl. LVII;7
	3	XVI–XV	Spanos p.c.
Der Hall			
		N	Fuji 1987, Fig. 17;7
Gawra			
	IV	UR3?	Speiser 1935, Pl.LXXII;170
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVc	KH	Spanos p.c.

[69] One of the fragments has an opening 18 mm in diameter worked in it.
[70] A type of bottom when a single or double groove imitates a base ring is referred to as a channel base.

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Jessary			
A	2	N	Fuji 1987b, Fig. 4;10
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1, G1528	IX	KH	Faivre p.c.
Rimah			
A	3	OB	J.Oates, p.c.
C	6	Hp	Rimah, Pl. 90;1046,1049
C	6a	IOB	Pl. 64;618,[71] 87;1011, 88;1021

Dating: 20th–15th centuries BC

S 9 (Pl. 31a). Gently rounded bottom of the channel base type, with double shallow depressions. See Type G 33. 4 frgm. Diameter 6.2–16.5 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel	210,221		Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 103;3
Brak			
HH	8	IOB	Brak 1, Pl. 214;640
Rimah			
C	6	Hp	Rimah, Pl. 90;1043
Thuwaij			
C	1a	KH	Numoto 1996, Fig. 4;28

Dating: 18th–16th centuries BC

S 10 (Pl. 43b). Egg-shaped bottom. Channel base executed by means of a groove in the vessel walls. 11 frgm. Diameter 6–23.5 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Billa			
	4	aft. 1900	Speiser 1933, Pl. LIX;1
Der Hall			
	3	KH	Fuji 1987, Fig. 17;7
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
XII		KH	Spanos p.c.
Rimah			
A	3	OB	Rimah, Pl. 64;615
Taya			
C	IV	XIX	Reade 1968, Pl. LXXXVII;28
Thuwaij			
B	2	KH	Fuji *et al*. 1989–90, Fig. 7;12

Dating: 19th–17th centuries BC

S 11 (Pl. 43c). Globular bottom, ring base marked with two shallow concentric grooves. 24 frgm. Diameter 8–17 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Rimah			
A	5,4	eOB	Rimah, Pl. 59;539; 89;1041[72]

Dating: 20th–19th centuries BC

S 12 (Pl. 13f, 13g). Base formed by adding a ring to the flat bottom; the ring is massive next to the vessel bottom and thin and everted at the edge. 2 frgm. Diameter 4.5–5.2 cm. See Types M 5 and M 6. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVf	KH	Spanos p.c.
Leilan			
acropolis	III	1qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 117;5
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1, house 2	5A	M	Faivre 1992, Fig. 25;17
Nuzi			
NE	II	N	Starr 1939, Pl. 89;S
Rimah			
C	6	OB	Rimah, Pl. 100;1218

Dating: 18th–14th centuries BC

S 13 (Pl. 14i). Ring base added to flat bottom part of vessel. Ring is very low and strongly everted. Edge of base upturned. 2 frgm. Diameter 4 cm. See Type M 14. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Billa			
	3	XVI–XV	Spanos p.c.
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVb,e	KH	Spanos p.c.
Hangtiefschnitt	VIII	KH	*idem* 1990. Abb. 18;11-12

Dating: 17th–15th centuries BC

S 14 (Pl. 14a). Low ring base added to flat bottom part of vessel. Edge of base rounded without being upturned. 4 frgm. Diameter 2.3–5.5 cm. See Type M 13. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
II Ost, wall		KH	Spanos p.c.
VII	?		Spanos p.c.
X	IVf	KH	Spanos p.c.

Dating: 17th century BC

S 15 (Pl. 13d). Low ring base added to flat bottom part of vessel. Ring is vertical, forming a low foot. Edge of base gently upturned. 1 frgm. Diameter 4 cm. See Type M 3. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Jigan			
C, G1	2	KH	Fuji 1987, Fig. 5;4
Leilan			
acropolis	II	2qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 117;1

Dating: 18th–16th centuries BC

S 16 (Pl. 13b, 14a). Vessel bottom thickened at the center to form a low base. The base ring is strongly everted and its edge bent to horizontal and rounded. 12 frgm. Diameter 3.6–5.6 cm. See Type M 1 and M 7. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Billa[73]			
	3	XVI–XV	Spanos p.c.
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVf	KH	Spanos p.c.
Muhammad Diyab			
	VII	M	Faivre p.c.

[71] With a hole in the center of the bottom.
[72] Hole in the center of the bottom.
[73] Base of a shouldered beaker.

Dating: 17th–14th centuries BC

S 17 (Pl. 43d). Slightly sloping ring with upturned edge added to a rounded bottom. 5 frgm. Diameter 3.2–6.2 cm. See Type M 12. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Gawra			
	?	?	Speiser 1935, Pl. LXXIII;181

Dating: Impossible.

S 18 (Pl. 13a). Ring added obliquely to rounded bottom to form a foot. Inside the foot, in the very center, a conical knob. Smooth turning from foot to vessel walls. Cut base edge. 9 frgm. Diameter 3.0–4.8 cm. See Type M 1. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

Dating: 18th–16th centuries BC

S 19 (Pl. 17e, 35a). Bottom with rather high ring added quite obliquely. External edge of base cut off at an angle. 17 frgm. Diameter 3.5–5.2 cm. See Type M 28 and G 7. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Billa			
	3	XVI–XV	Spanos p.c.
Chagar Bazar			
TD,G3	Ic	XVII	Mallowan 1936, Fig. 17;14
Hammam et-Turkman			
	VIIIA	M/MA	Smit 1988, Pl. 150,58
Jigan			
C	2a	KH	Fuji 1987a, Fig. 5;7,8
Mari			
palace		XVIII	Parrot 1959, Fig. 88;915, 89; 3rd row left
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 5	IX	IKH	Faivre p.c.
Nuzi			
NW	III	N	Starr 1939, Pl. 78;F
house of Šilwa-Tešub	I	N	Starr 1939, Pl. 87;R
Rimah			
A	2c	eM	Rimah, Pl. 72;747
C	6a	IOB	Rimah, Pl. 72;746; 74;801; 75;811,813
C	7	OB	Rimah, Pl. 79;879

Dating: 18th–14th centuries BC

S 20 (Pl. 43e). Bottom with quite high ring added at an angle. Outer edge of base cut off obliquely. Bottom of vessel of uniform thickness. 9 frgm. Diameter 4.0–7.2 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Chagar Bazar			
TD,G3	1c	XVII	Mallowan 1936, Fig. 17;2
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVf	KH	Spanos p.c.
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 5, small temple	IX	IKH	Faivre p.c.

Dating: 17th–16th centuries BC

S 21 (Pl. 34a). Thick oblique ring added to vessel bottom, which reaches practically the edge of base level. Ring edge rounded. 8 frgm. Diameter 5–7 cm. See Type G 1. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Rimah			
C	5b	eM	Rimah, Pl. 74;799

Dating: turn of the 16th century BC

S 22 (Pl. 44a). Bottom with practically flat underside. Added ring very low and thin, everted. 5 frgm. Diameter 3.6–4.6 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Brak			
HH	7	eM	Brak 1, Pl. 204;521
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVa,c	KH	Spanos p.c.
XII, wall		KH	Spanos p.c.
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

Dating: 18th–16th centuries BC

S 23 (Pl. 44b). Globular bottom. Attached ring is low and relatively wide, rounded. 3 frgm. Diameter 5–6.5 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	III,IVc,e	KH	Spanos p.c.
Hangtiefschnitt	V,VIII	KH	*idem* 1990, Abb. 18;13
Rimah			
C	6a	IOB	Rimah, Pl. 74;810
A	3	OB	Rimah, Pl. 74;800

Dating: 18th–16th centuries BC

S 24 (Pl. 44c). Vessel with globular body. Low vertical rounded ring. Surface inside base flat. 9 frgm. Diameter 4–6 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Brak			
HH	7	eM	Brak 1, Pl. 195;376
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	IVa–b	KH	Spanos p.c.
Ibrahim Bayis			
D	III	NA	Amin *et al.* 1950, Pl. VII;22
Jessary			
A	1	N	Fuji 1987b, Fig. 4;9
A	1	MA	Numoto 1990, Fig. 2;45

Dating: 16th–13th centuries BC

S 25 (Pl. 44e). Vessel with globular body and very thick part near the bottom. Base formed as a low narrow cylinder with shallow, irregular depressions underneath.[74] 11 frgm. Diameter 3.2–9.0 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Baqaq 1			
			Youssuf et al. 1987, Fig. 14;4
Billa			
	3	XVI–XV	Speiser 1933, Pl. LX;2

[74] Most probably a shouldered beaker type bottom, see Type S 29.

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Brak			
HH[75]	4–7	M–eM	Brak 1, Pl. 195;373
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1, house 4	IX	IKH	Faivre p.c.
	VII	M	Faivre p.c.
Rimah			
C	5,6a	M–IOB	Rimah, Pl. 72;741 73;756 75;816–7
A	3I	IOB	Rimah, Pl. 75;805

Dating: 16th–14th centuries BC

S 26 (Pl. 44d). Base with high straight ring; inside the base the bottom is flat. On the outside the joining between ring and body walls marked with an obvious depression. 6 frgm. Diameter 3.6–4.5 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Fisna			
	4	KH	Fuji 1987, Fig. 9;14
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	II,III	KH	Spanos p.c.
Leilan			
acropolis	II–III	1hXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 119;4–5
Muhammad Diyab[76]			
Op. 1, house 2	5A	KH/M	Faivre p.c.
Op. 1,	IX	eKH	Faivre p.c.
Rimah			
C	5	M	Rimah, Pl. 74;795
Terqa			
F	3	XVI–XV	Buia 1993, Fig. 68b

Dating: 18th–15th centuries BC

S 27 (Pl. 44f). Low ring base. Bottom of vessel inside the base clearly thinner than elsewhere. 13 frgm. Diameter 3.6–7.0 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
F	IIIa	IKH	Dittmann 1990, Abb. 4a
Nabu Tempel	110, 221		Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 120;1
Bderi			
S	5e2	M	Pfälzner 1995, Taf. 61;g
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	III, IVa	KH	Spanos p.c.
Hweish			
	1	M	Pfälzner 1990, Abb. 1;r
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 3, house E	7a	M	Faivre p.c.
	IX	KH	Faivre p.c.
Nuzi			
house of Šilwa-Tešub	I	N	Starr 1939, Pl. 73;J, 74;I
NE	II	N	Starr 1939, Pl. 84;D
NW	II	N	Starr 1939, Pl. 85;G,H
Rimah			
C	4,5	MA,M	Rimah, Pl. 34;113; 36;147; 40;204,206; 43;242
D	3	MA	Rimah, Pl. 28;8

Dating: Starting in the 17th century BC, but mainly in 15th–13th centuries BC

S 28 (Pl. 44g). Bottom rounded with vertical ring base formed. Part of the bottom projects below the base surface. 1 frgm. Diameter 2.8 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
		OA	Haller 1954, Pl. I;ac

Dating: approximately 19th–15th centuries BC

S 29 (Pl. 44h). Bulbous vessel with a straight-sided rounded ring base.[77] Inside the ring, the bottom is rounded. 16 frgm. Diameter 3.0–8.5 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Billa			
	3	XVI–XV	Spanos p.c.
Mari			
palace		XVIII	Parot 1959, Fig. 89;926
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1, g1438	IX	KH	Faivre p.c.
Op. 5, g1795	VIII	KH/M	Faivre p.c.

Dating: 18th–15th centuries BC

S 30 (Pl. 44i). Low base with straight-sided rounded ring. The bottom inside the base is flat or with a depression inside the ring. 1 frgm. Diameter 8.3 cm. See type M 16. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
		NA	Haller 1954, Taf. V;ah
Bderi			
S	5c1	M	Pfälzner 1995, Taf. 61;d
Billa			
	4	aft. 1900	Spanos p.c.
Leilan			
acropolis	II	2qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 112;1
Mari			
palace		XVIII	Parrot 1959, Fig. 89;924

Dating: 19th–8th centuries BC

S 31 (Pl. 45a). Low ring base formed on the flat bottom of a vessel with rounded body. Ring well marked, narrow, rounded in section. 4 frgm. Diameter 4–7 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Billa			
	4	aft. 1900	Speiser 1933, Pl. LIX;5
Brak			
WP		1450	Mallowan 1947, Pl. LXVI;13
HH	2–4	M	Brak 1, Pl. 185;88; 196;399,400
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	II,III,IVf,V	KH	Spanos p.c.
XII wall		KH	*idem* 1992, Abb. 20;3
Haradum			
	3B2	1qXVII	Haradum I, Fig. 95;3
Rimah			
A	3	OB	Rimah, Pl. 73;775

Dating: 19th–14th centuries BC

S 32 (Pl. 17c). Low ring base formed on a flat bottom. Base clearly marked externally, rounded, obliquely profiled on the inside. 1 frgm. Diameter 8.8 cm. See Type M 25. Analogies:

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75 Smaller vessel with thinner walls and a clearly smaller bottom diameter.
76 The floor inside the base slopes to base level.
77 Most probably a shouldered beaker type of vessel (see Spanos 1992a).

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
		NA	Haller 1954, Taf. VI;aa,ah,ax,
Brak			
HH	2,3,4	M	Brak 1, Pl. 186;97,111; 187;145
HH	4,6	M,wM	Pl. 187;141
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 3, temple D	7	M	Faivre p.c.

Dating: Starting from the 16th century BC until the Neo--Assyrian period.

S 33 (Pl. 15b). Very low ring base of circular section, formed on a vessel with gently convex bottom. Bottom projects below base level. 2 frgm. Diameter 7.0–8.2 cm. See Type M 16. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Rimah			
A	3	OB	Rimah, Pl. 54;471,473
A	4	eOB	J. Oates p.c.
Thuwaij			
B	2	KH	Fuji *et al.* 1989–90, Fig. 7;14,15

Dating: 19th–17th centuries BC

S 34 (Pl. 45b). Ring base formed obliquely inside, rounded outside. Vessel walls inside base thinned, bottom slightly sloping toward the center. 9 frgm. Diameter 6–11 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
F	IIIa	KH	Dittmann 1990, Abb. 4a
Nabu Tempel	101,210,221		Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 118;4,7
Billa			
	4	aft. 1900	Speiser 1933, Pl. LIX;2
Dinkha			
	D–A	KH	Hamlin 1974, Fig. I;2
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
	surface		Spanos p.c.
Hammam et-Turkman			
	VIIIB	MA	Smit 1988, Pl. 156;18
Haradum			
	3C	4qXVIII	Haradum I, Fig. 87;6–7
Leilan			
acropolis	III	1qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 113;1
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 5, g1795	VIII	KH/M	Faivre p.c.
Nuzi			
NW	II	N	Starr 1939, Pl. 74;B–C
Rimah			
A	3I	lOB	Rimah, Pl. 74;794
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

Dating: 18th–13th centuries BC

S 35 (Pl. 45d). Bottom formed in imitation of a ring base. Slightly concave underneath, on the outside forms a straight surface imitating the side of a ring. 15 frgm. Diameter 5–7.4 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
V	I	KH	Spanos p.c.

Dating: most probably 16th–15th centuries BC

S 36 (Pl. 45c). Vessel with slightly concave bottom. Base edge profiled like an oblique molding with marked edges, projecting from the vessel surface. 1 frgm. Diameter 10 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Brak			
HH	6	M	Brak 1, Pl. 195;375
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	III	KH	Spanos p.c.
Hangtiefschnitt	VIII	KH	Spanos p.c.

Dating: 18th–15th centuries BC

S 37 (Pl. 45e). Ring base formed obliquely on the inside, rounded on the outside, distinguished from the vessel walls. Bottom flat with a slight knob on the underside sometimes. 11 frgm. Diameter 4.6–11.0 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel	221 (floor 12a)		Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 109;7
Billa			
	3	XVI–XV	Spanos p.c.
Brak			
HH[78]	2–5	M	Brak 1, Pl. 186;92,110
HH	4	M	Brak 1, Pl. 195;369
HH	8	lOB	Brak 1, Pl. 207;567
Hamidiya			
sq. 41/43	H3	M	Hamidiya 1, Taf. 92;1068.1
sq. 41/37	H3–4	M	Hamidiya 2, Taf. 26;1059.3
Leilan			
acropolis	II	2qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 6;4
Muhammad Diyab			
	VII	M	Faivre p.c.
Nuzi			
house of Šilwa-Tešub	I	N	Starr 1939, Pl. 85;D
Rimah			
A	2	M	Rimah, Pl. 1;16; 81;933
Sabi Abyad			
		MA	Rossmeisl 1989, Fig. XII.11;112

Dating: 16th–13th centuries BC, single case from the 18th century BC.

S 38 (Pl. 45f). Vessel with flat bottom and a channel type of base marked by a shallow depression on the outside and a wide one on the inside. 2 frgm. Diameter 3.4–16.0 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Jessary			
D	1a	KH	Numoto 1990, Fig. 6;126
Rimah			
A	3	OB	Rimah, Pl. 78;877

Dating: 18th–17th centuries BC

S 39 (Pl. 46a). Flat bottom (string-cut?) The turning of walls into bottom modeled externally to resemble a ring base. 6 frgm. Diameter 6–10 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
		OA	Haller 1954, Pl. I;aw,ay
		NA	*op.cit.* Pl. VI;au$_3$
Dinkha			
	D–A	KH	Hamlin 1974, Fig. I;13; II;2; III;18,19; IV;35b; V;51

[78] All the cited examples are bases of flat plates.

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
V	I	KH	Spanos p.c.
Leilan			
acropolis	III	1qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 112;4
Muhammad Diyab			
	?	2h2mill.	Faivre 1992, Fig. 29;6
Rimah			
A	2	M	Rimah, Pl. 32;82
Terqa			
F	5 (floor)	ZiL	Buia 1993, Fig. 135e

Dating: From the 18th century BC until the Neo-Assyrian period.

S 40 (Pl. 46b). Vessel with rounded bottom with attached ring base. Ring on outside modeled vertically, on inside smoothly turning into bottom, rounded. 10 frgm. Diameter 5–11 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
		NA	Haller 1954, Taf. VI;i,p,q,af, ag,ap,ax
Nabu Tempel	210		Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 115;3
Billa			
	3	XVI–XV	Spanos p.c.
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
II	VI		Spanos p.c.
Khatuniyah			
	8	2mill.	Green p.c.
Rimah			
C	1	NA	Rimah, Pl. 56;493
C	3	MA	Rimah, Pl. 40;203
C	5	M	Rimah, Pl. 74;783
A	3l	eM	Rimah, Pl. 64;611
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

Dating: From the 18th century BC until the Neo-Assyrian period.

S 41 (Pl. 46c). Ring base formed on a gently rounded bottom. Ring triangular in section. 8 frgm. Diameter 5–11 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Haradum			
	3A	3qXVII	Haradum I, Fig. 111;8, 121;3–5
Muhammad Diyab			
	VII	M	Faivre p.c.
Rimah			
A	3	OB	Rimah, Pl. 44;222; 54;472

Dating: 18th–14th centuries BC

S 42 (Pl. 46f). Ring base formed on a gently rounded bottom. Ring edge sharply modeled. 6 frgm. Diameter 4–6 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Billa			
	3	XVI–XV	Spanos p.c.
Haradum			
	3C–B1	4qXVIII–2qXVII	Haradum I, Fig. 74;2–3
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1	IX,VII	eKH,M	Faivre p.c.
Rimah			
A, C	A1,C3	MA	Rimah, Pl. 35;124; 83;961

Dating: 18th–13th centuries BC

S 43 (Pl. 46g). Base modelled as a wide knob spreading toward the bottom, sometimes a bit concave underneath. 2 frgm. Diameter 2.4–4.5 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
		MA	Haller 1954, Pl. II;ak
Billa			
	3	XVI–XV	Speiser 1933, Pl. LX;1
Brak			
HH	1	1350	Mallowan 1947, Pl. LXVII;14
HH	2	1450	*op.cit.* Pl. LXXVII;5
HH	2–5	M	Brak 1, Pl. 194;342; 195;371–2
Der Hall			
		N	Fuji 1987, Fig. 17;6
Fisna			
	3	N	Fuji 1987, Fig. 9;14
Jigan			
B		N	Fuji 1987, Fig. 6;71,74
Nuzi			
	VII	eN	Starr 1939, Pl. 78;C
Rimah			
C	6	OB	Rimah, Pl. 73;771
Ur			
		Kass	Woolley 1965, Pl. 46,89

Dating: 18th–12th centuries BC

S 44 (Pl. 46d). Bottom with flat and slightly concave underside. The vessel walls next to the base form a vertical plane with an irregular surface. 4 frgm. Diameter 2.0–3.5 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Brak[79]			
HH	2	M	Brak 1, Pl. 206;562
Hamidiya			
sq. 41/37	H3–4	M	Hamidiya 2, Taf. 25;1029.3,

Dating: 15th–13th centuries BC

S 45 (Pl. 46e). Bottom shaped as a very flat and wide knob. The vessel displays evidence of intentional breaking, presumably with the purpose of turning it into a lid. 1 frgm. Diameter 4.2 cm. No analogies.

S 46 (Pl. 47b). Vessel on three or four high legs,[80] attached to the bottom part of the body. Legs practically vertical, round in section, gently bent outward above the point of support. 1 frgm. See Type I 2. No analogies.

III.3.6. Others (I) (Pl. 47–8)

I 1 (Pl. 47a). Flat-bottomed vessel in the form of a bowl with gently flaring walls. Rim everted with top surface sloping gently inward. Rim edge rounded. A strip handle attached to top of rim, possibly reaching the vessel bottom (see Delougaz 1952, Pl. 168; C.011.201; Speiser 1935, Pl. XXIXb = LXXV, 212; Starr 1939, Pl. 95, B; McCay 1925, Pl. LII, 25, 26; Watelin 1934, Pl. I; 14). 1 frgm. Diameter 26 cm, height (without handle) 11.5 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

[79] Sherd from a very flat vessel, most probably a plate.

[80] Only a small fragment of the vessel with one leg was found.

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Haradum			
	3A	3qXVII	Haradum I, 104;2[81]
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1	5	KH	Faivre 1992, Pl. 15;3
Op. 1, house 4	IX	IKH	Faivre p.c.
Nuzi			
SW	II	N	Starr 1939, Pl. 83;A[82]
Rimah			
C	5	M	Rimah, Pl. 66;642[83]

Dating: 18th–14th centuries BC

I 2 (Pl. 47b). Shallow bowl with rounded bottom. Rim edge cut off flat on top, shallow depression below it. Three or four legs instead of base (see S 46). 1 frgm. Diameter 20 cm, height 7.1 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X	V	KH	Spanos p.c.
Rimah[84]			
A	1c–2a	MA–M	Rimah, Pl. 68;680
Rimah			
A, C	A2,C5	M	Rimah, Pl. 100,1200
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

Dating: 18th–14th centuries BC

I 3 (Pl. 47c). Flat bowl with sloping walls rounding off gently to a flat bottom. Evidence of broken foot. 1 frgm. Diameter 29. Undecorated. Analogies:[85]

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Billa			
	3	XVI–XV	Spanos p.c.
Rimah			
A, C	A3, C5–6	M–OB	Rimah, Pl. 46;335
Terqa			
F	3 (floor)	XVI–XV	Buia 1993, Fig. 61a
	5 (fill)	ZiL	*op. cit.*, Fig. 127d

Dating: 18th–15th centuries BC

I 4 (Pl. 47e). Sieve in the form of a globular bowl. Rim cut off flat. Irregularly placed holes of ca. 3 mm diameter. 1 frgm. Diameter 13 cm, height 7.1 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Haradum			
	3B1	2qXVII	Haradum I, Fig. 117;6

Dating: 17th century BC

I 5 (Pl. 47f). Sieve in the form of a bowl with rounded walls and delicate carination below the rim. Rim edge slightly thickened, rounded on top (resembling Type M 36). Holes with a ca. 5 mm diameter arranged in horizontal rows. 1 frgm. Diameter 14 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Bderi			
N	3	M	Pfälzner 1995, Taf. 59;c
Leilan			
palace	2	3qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 106;1
Rimah			
A, C	A2a–3, C5–6a	eM–OB	Rimah, Pl. 92;1094

Dating: 18th–14th centuries BC

I 6 (Pl. 48a). Sieve in the form of a globular bowl. Rim edge thickened, externally rounded. Openings of 3 mm diameter arranged in more or less horizontal rows. 1 frgm. Diameter 11 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Leilan			
acropolis	III	1qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 107;1
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.
Terqa			
F	6 (fill)	SzA	Buia 1993, Fig. 185b

Dating: 18th century BC

I 7 (Pl. 48b). Bag-shaped sieve, most probably once equipped with a strip handle. Openings of ca. 1 mm diameter irregularly placed only in the lowest part of the vessel. 1 frgm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Muhammad Diyab[86]			
Op. 3, house A	7a	M	Faivre p.c.

Dating: 15th–14th centuries BC

I 8 (Pl. 48c). Sieve in the form of a bowl with rounded bottom and sloping walls. Rim edge rounded. Openings of a diameter from 2 to 4 mm arranged in horizontal rows on the walls and bottom of this hand-made vessel. 1 frgm. Diameter 7 cm, height 3 cm. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Bazmusian			
	4	KH	Soof 1970, Pl. XXIX;4
Fakhar			
	II	N	Khalisi 1970, Pl. 20;TF243
Rimah			
A, C	C3, A1–4	MA–eOB	Rimah, Pl. 92;1077

Dating: 17th–13th centuries BC

I 9 (Pl. 48d). Narrow conical vessel with round hole in thick bottom. Rim slightly thickened with flat upper surface and a groove on the outside. It is presumably a ceramic ending of a bellows funnel. 1 frgm. Diameter 7.5 cm, height 9.7 cm. Undecorated. Analogies:

81 Without handle.
82 Analogy only for the rim and wall shape. The vessel from Nuzi did not have any handles.
83 Analogy only for the rim and wall shape. The vessel from Rimah did not have a handle, but instead it was equipped with a ring base.
84 Analogy for rim shape.
85 All the analogies refer to rim shape and not to the fact of having three legs.
86 The vessel from Muhammad Diyab is a flat plate.

Fig. 24. Tell Rijim. Zoomorphic vessels, I 10 (right) and I 11 (left).

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Dinkha			
		KH	Hamlin 1971, 118[87]
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 3, house A	7a	M	Faivre p.c.[88]
Rimah			
A	A4	eOB	Rimah 1, Pl. 67;673
C	C6	lOB	Rimah 1, Pl. 67;673

Dating: 19th–14th centuries BC

I 10[89] (Pl. 48e, Fig. 24 right). Zoomorphic vessel representing an unidentified animal. The front part of the vessel with the head and one leg of the animal survives. The vessel had the form of a round bowl or pot standing on three conical legs (ca. 1.2 cm high). A tube-like head was attached to the regular body and, on top of it, obliquely projecting ears were formed. The mouth of the vessel ran through the head. Surviving dimensions: 8 cm long, 7.4 cm wide, 6.2 cm high. The upper part of the vessel was decorated with lines radiating to its top. One of these lines starts on the snout of the animal and runs on top of the head. The decorated part is bounded by a single horizontal line. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Bazmusian[90]			
	3	MA	Soof 1970, Pl. XIV(1) lower row, 2nd from right, XXXVIII,4
Brak[91]			
HH	pre2	M	Brak, Fig. 100, Pl. 209;598
	1	MA	Brak, Fig. 101 Pl. 209;599
Rimah[92]			
C	5b	eM	J. Oates p.c.

Dating: 16th–13th centuries BC

I 11[93] (Pl. 48f, Fig. 24 left). Zoomorphic vessel in the form of an unidentified animal. Bottom part of the vessel surviving, modelled like an oval bowl with tubular neck attached on one side. A horizontal channel runs all through the neck and opens into the vessel. The vessel was a bowl (to judge by a small fragment of the rim) supported on three legs of unknown height. Dimensions: 8.6 cm long, 5 cm wide, 3.4 cm high. Decorated with red-painted geometric design consisting of vertical and horizontal straight lines. No analogies.

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87 The funnel described in the text was not illustrated.

88 The vessel from Muhammad Diyab has straight walls with painted decoration of D type and a hole in the bottom. It presumably had a base which was broken off already in antiquity. The hole in the bottom might be secondary in effect.

89 See Bieliński 1990, p. 52, Fig. 3–4.

90 Decorated with a combination of engraved and incised motifs.

91 Analogies are for the shape of the animal's head and its positioning on the vessel. Both vessels from Tell Brak are fragments of kernoi (see also D. Oates et al. 1997, Pl. 209; 600), ring-shaped vessels with small cups on the top. Through holes in their bottoms the cups were joined with the ring-shaped tube and the mouth in the form of an animal's head. A similar vessel fragment was discovered in Layer III at Tell Billa (Spanos, oral communication). In this case only the outlet in the shape of a ram's head and a small part of the ring-shaped body survive. Our objects seem to be a simplified version of the same functional arrangement: the liquid was poured inside the body of the vessel through quite a wide opening, a fragment of which has survived in the case of vessel I 11. As in the case of the kernoi from Tell Brak, the outlet hole pierced in them slopes downward from the head of the animal, as if meant to let the liquid flow out of the vessel.

92 Possibly a piece of a zoomorphic vessel. Surviving is one leg and a small part of the body with traces of pink paint.

93 See Bieliński 1990, p. 52f., Fig. 1–2.

III.4. Decoration

Decorated pots designated as Khabur Ware constitute a considerable part of any Middle Bronze Age pottery assemblage from north-eastern Mesopotamia. Red- and brown-painted bands and triangles were the distinctive criterion that allowed M.E.L. Mallowan to distinguish this ware during his investigations in of Khabur Triangle in north-eastern Syria (Mallowan 1936, 102–3). An examination of the Tell Rijim material has shown that the painted decoration on vessels was supplemented with engraving and in some cases even relief ornaments (either molded or attached as appliqués). Quite frequent examples of combined forms of decoration (for example, painted and incised) will be discussed separately at the end of this chapter. As some of the recorded decoration schemes are very popular, references to analogously decorated vessels will be provided only in instances of less typical or completely untypical ornaments. Appendix C gives a concordance list of decoration type, pottery and stratigraphy, while Appendix D contains a summary of chronological distribution of decoration types.

III.4.1. Painted decoration

Paint was always applied before firing. Depending on the firing conditions, it turned a color from red and red-brown to brown and olive-brown. In instances of uneven firing, the paint on the better-fired side was of a different color than on the less well fired one. The paint was probably applied with a small brush. On some vessels the decoration is very fine, the lines straight and of even width. In most cases, however, it was executed hurriedly and carelessly (e.g. Pl. 28a). Drops of paint on the inside walls of some of the vessels also testify to this (Pl. 32a).[94] The paint is well preserved as a rule, although where poorly fired, it may peel and become detached. Fortunately, detached paint leaves a slightly discolored negative on the vessel surface, permitting a reconstruction of the decoration. The majority of decorated pots is adorned with one color of paint. In a single case (decoration O) two colors of paint were observed. Perhaps we are dealing with the same paint but characterized by a different consistency.

A (Pl. 16a, 16b, 16d, 16e). Single painted band decorating the rim of the vessel (often only the upper rim surface). Analogies: common (including Tell Brak, Chagar Bazar, Leilan).

B (Pl. 27d). Rim decorated with a single color band which descends onto the neck or shoulder on the outside. Analogies:[95]

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Chagar Bazar			
BD	1b,c	2hXVIII–XVII	Mallowan 1937, Fig. 22;4,9
Hawa			
		KH	Ball *et al.* 1989, Fig. 29;5
Leilan			
acropolis	II	1qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 19;5, 85;3 91;3–4

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Mozan			
		KH	Buccellati *et al.* 1988, Fig. 26;M1/82
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1	5A	CH/M	Faivre 1992, Fig. 8;7,11, 9;1,2, Faivre p.c.
Op. 2	IX	CH	Faivre p.c.
Taya			
C	IV	2hXIX	Reade 1968, Pl. LXXXVII,28

C (Pl. 24f, 24g). Parallel color bands on the rim and neck/body. Analogies: common (including Tell Brak, Tell Chagar Bazar, Ashur, Tell Rimah).

D (Pl. 24a). Parallel color bands on neck and shoulders, rim plain. Analogies: common (including Ashur, Tell Brak, Leilan, Chagar Bazar, Rimah).

E (Pl. 26a). Parallel lines on rim or only on the neck and shoulders. Some horizontal bands occur on the biggest bulge of the body or just below. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
		CH/N	Hrouda 1957, Taf. 7;6,9; 8;7–10, 14–18, 20; 9;8
Chagar Bazar			
BD	1b–c	2hXVIII–XVII	Mallowan 1937, Fig. 22;4,9, 10,14; 23;13
TD	–	ca.1450	Mallowan 1947, Pl. LXXXI;6
Dinkha			
		KH	Hamlin 1974, Fig. XIIc
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
	IV–VI, X	KH	Spanos 1992, Abb. 18;7; p.c.
Hasanlu			
	VI	ca. 1500 –1250	Dyson 1965, Fig. 13, top row
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1,	IX	CH	Faivre 1992, Fig. 7;4, 9;3–4, 10;5,10, Faivre p.c.
Op. 2, street	IX	CH	Faivre p.c.
Op. 5	5a	ICH	Faivre p.c.
Rimah			
C	6	Hp	Rimah, Pl. 90;1049
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.
Thuwaij			
B	2	CH	Fuji *et al.* 1989–90, Fig. 7;11

F (Pl. 34c, 34e, 34g). Band decorated with triangles on shoulders or neck. The triangles filled with parallel or hatched oblique lines. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Basmusian			
	4	KH	Soof 1970, Pl. XXXIII
Brak			
HH	8	IOB	Brak 1, Pl. 190,206
AL	OB	OB	Brak 1, Pl. 193;307
HN	1	KH	Matthews 1996, Fig. 17

[94] Joan Oates is of the opinion (D. Oates et al. 1997, 64–65; C. Postgate et al. 1997, 52) that the traces, which look as if excess paint had been flicked off inside the vessel, constituted a separate kind of decoration. Traces of this type were discovered at Tell Rimah on vessels bearing very fine decoration. Oates is of the opinion that in case of such well executed vessels they could not have been the effect of carelessness. At Tell Rijim, drops of paint inside vessels occurred only on the carelessly executed examples. It does not seem viable to speak of a specific kind of decoration in this case nor of marking products from specific pottery workshops or particular potters for that matter (C. Postgate et al. 1997, 52).

[95] In the cited examples, type B decoration has further horizontal bands added to it, like in type C.

Fig. 25. Tell Rijim. Painted decoration of type G.

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Chagar Bazar			
TD	1b–c	2hXVIII –XVII	Mallowan 1936, Fig.16;5, Mallowan 1937, Fig. 21;2, 3,4, 24;14; Mallowan 1947, Pl. LXXXII;15
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
II,IV,VI,VII			Spanos p.c.
Fakhariyah			
		KH	Hrouda 1961, Abb. 16a,e
Leilan			
acropolis	II–III	XIX–XVIII	Weiss 1985, p.13
Mozan			
		KH	Buccellati *et al.* 1988, Fig. 26;M1–80
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1, house 5	IX	KH	Faivre p.c.
Op. 2, street	IX	KH	Faivre p.c.
Nuzi			
	I	XV–XIV	Starr 1939, Pl.70;B
Rimah			
A, C	A3,C6	OB	Rimah, Pl. 79;889–91,893–5
A	4	eOB	Rimah, Pl. 60;563
Taya			
C	IV–III	XIX–XVIII	Reade 1968, Pl. LXXXVII; 26,29

G (Pl. 50f, Fig. 25). Band decorated with triangles on the shoulder or neck. The triangles filled with parallel or hatched oblique lines. Single color circles in the light-color fields between triangles. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ailun[96]			
		KH	Moortgat 1956, Abb. 9

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Bi'a			
younger palace		XVIII	Strommenger 1991, Abb. 5
younger palace[97]		XIX/XVIII	Einwag 1993, Abb. 9;1
Brak			
HH	7,8	lOB	Brak 1, Pl. 191;250,264; 192;284,286; 193;306
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
IV			Spanos p.c.
Hawa			
surface		KH	Ball *et al.* 1989, Fig. 23;8,12
Rimah			
C	6	Hp	Rimah, Pl. 90;1046
A	3	OB	J. Oates p.c.

H (Pl. 25e). Rim decorated with color bands; color triangles in a band on the neck or shoulders. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Fakhariyah			
		N	Hrouda 1961, Abb. 9k, 13f[98]
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
IV, V			Spanos p.c.
Leilan			
acropolis	III	1qXVIII	Frayne 1996 Fig. 57;1
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1, house 4	IX	eKH	Faivre p.c.
Rimah			
A, C	2–3l	eOB–M	Rimah, Pl. 79;887,894
C	6a	lOB	Rimah, Pl. 58;514

I[99] Neck and shoulders decorated with horizontal bands. Two or more horizontal registers filled with triangles composed of parallel oblique lines. Analogies:

[96] Two bands filled with triangles and circles.
[97] Painted horizontal bands and dots, engraved triangles.
[98] Color triangles are "suspended" from a horizontal line painted on the vessel wall.
[99] The motif did not occur on any characteristic fragments, only on jug shoulders.

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Westabschnitt	lower	KH	Hrouda 1991, Abb. 20, top left
Brak			
AL	OB	OB	Brak 1, Pl. 193;299
Chagar Bazar			
G1	1	KH	Mallowan 1936, Fig. 17;5
BD	1c	XVII	Mallowan 1937, Fig. 21;9, 23;5
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
X			Spanos p.c.
Leilan			
acropolis	"x"	XVIII	Weiss *et al.* 1990, Fig. 15;5
Rimah			
A	3–4	OB	J. Oates p.c.
C	6a/5b	IOB	J. Oates p.c.

J (Pl. 34f). Single color lines on the rim, below it a band filled with vertical color dashes; still further below, a few horizontal lines. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
IV, VII			Spanos 1990, Abb. 17,6
Hawa			
surface		KH	Ball *et al.* 1989, Fig. 23;3
Rimah			
A	3	OB	Rimah, Pl. 76;838

K (Pl. 27c, 34b). Parallel lines on the shoulders and on the neck and shoulders. One of the lighter bands between the painted lines filled with color dots or circles. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Hamad Aga as-Saghir			
II–X			Spanos 1988, Abb. 21,1; Spanos 1990, Abb. 17;3, 5, 18;14,15, 21;4 Spanos p.c.
Hawa			
surface			Ball *et al.* 1989, Fig. 23;9
Jessary			
	4	eKH	Fuji 1987b, Fig 4,6, Numoto 1990, Fig.2,52
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1	IX	KH	Faivre p.c.
Op. 5	?	KH	Faivre p.c.
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

L (Pl. 17). The entire vessel painted red or brown inside and outside. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Jigan			
		KH	Fuji 1987, Fig. 6,80

M (Pl. 15b). Rim edge decorated on top with more or less regularly spaced dots or lines. Color dot in the center of the floor inside the vessel.[100] No analogies.

N (Pl. 13f, 13g). Rim edge decorated on top with dots or dashes. No dot inside the vessel. At times the rim is decorated with concentrations of dashes and plain sections. Analogies: common (including Ashur, Tell Billa, Tell Brak, Niniva, Nuzi, Tell Leilan, Tell Rimah, Tell Taya).

O (Pl. 50d). Top of wide ledge rim decorated with a broken line forming a zigzag. Fields on the outside of the line filled with different color paint. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Barri			
		KH	Pecorella 1990, Pl. 79;b
Billa			
	4	aft. 1900	Speiser 1933, Pl. LIX;3
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
IV, VII			Spanos, p.c.
Hamidiya			
sq. 39/43	H1/3	?	Hamidiya 2, Taf. 42;4006,4
Haradum[101]			
	3C	4qXVIII	Haradum I, Fig. 71;2, 72, 73;1
Jigan			
		KH	Fuji 1987, Fig. 17;5
Leilan			
acropolis	"x"	XVIII	Weiss *et al.* 1990, Fig. 15,2
Rimah			
C	6a	IOB	J.Oates, p.c.

P (Pl. 27b, Fig. 26). Entire vessel surface covered with red paint except for a single rather wide band left in the color of the slip on the shoulders. No analogies.[102]

EE (Pl. 50e). Neck and shoulders decorated with horizontal bands. Alternately narrow and wide rectangles are painted in a register in the shoulders. The narrow rectangles are filled with horizontal lines, the wide ones with criss-crossing oblique lines. The register on the body has triangles filled in the center part with horizontal lines, oblique lines on either side. No analogies.

III.4.2. Incised decoration

The second most frequent kind of decoration. The designs are made in the still soft clay surface using a sharp, pointed tool. Incised lines run horizontally, sometimes forming a not very wide band filled with shallow parallel grooves. Incised decoration variants appear on vessels independently, but also together with other kinds of ornaments, primarily with painted decoration (see below).

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[100] Flat bronze bowl from the Karum II layer in Kanesh (Özgüc 1986, Pl. 126 a–b) has an everted rim decorated with incisions and a prominent knob in the center. Types M and N appear to be an imitation of the described metal vase decoration.

[101] Decoration executed as incised.

[102] An unpublished fragment of a jug from layer V on Tell Hammad Aga as-Saghir might be an example of analogous decoration (Spanos, oral communication). Painted decoration covers the rim edge, below it a band left in the color of the clay and further down the surface again covered with paint down to the edge of the fragment. It is difficult to be sure whether it is only a very wide band or whether the whole vessel was covered with paint. Another possible analogy is vessel TR 5051 found in layer C6 (Old Babylonian period) at Tell Rimah (C. Postgate et al. 1997, Pl. 85;985). The vessel was covered with a pale slip. The rim and upper part of the shoulders, as well as the spiked bottom up to one-fourth of the vessel's height were brushed with a black bitumen-based paint. A similar decoration is widespread in the middle part of the Euphrates Valley, e.g. on the cemetery at Baghouz (du Mesnil 1948, Pl. LXV, bottom row on the left, LXVII, bottom row on the right, Pl. LXXIII, top and center rows) and at Mari (Leabeau 1983; Fig. 9;1). It also occurs in Babylonia (Nippur—McCown et al. 1967, Pl. 98;9). A variant of this decoration was also noted on a vessel from layer III at Tell Billa (16th–15th centuries BC—Spanos, oral communication). The paint covers the neck and bottom of the vessel up to 1/3 of the height. A so-called potter's mark, shaped like the Greek letter *phi*, is painted in a light-color field.

Fig. 26. Tell Rijim. Painted decoration of type P – jar of type D 23.

Q (Pl. 13f). Vertical part of body wall covered entirely with shallow, parallel grooves. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
		OA	Haller 1954, Pl. II;a,b,c
Nabu Tempel	210,221–3		Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 6, 32;11–13;
Brak			
AL	10	OB	Brak 1, Pl. 189;178
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
VI,VII			Spanos p.c.
Leilan			
acropolis	II–III	1hXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 14;1–2, 25;1–2
city wall	4	XIX	Frayne 1996, Fig. 49;1
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1, G.		KH	Bachelot 1992, Fig. 4;4
	IX	KH	Faivre p.c.

R (Pl. 26b). A few or a dozen incised lines forming a band parallel to the rim surface. The decorated surface is not distinguished in any other way from the rest of the vessel. Analogies: common (including Ashur, Tell Brak, Tell Hammam et--Turkman, Haradum, Tell Rimah, Tell Taya).

S (Pl. 35d). A few (from 3 to 7) parallel shallow grooves, partly superimposed, decorating a convex molding on the vessel surface. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel	102		Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 54;9,10
Chagar Bazar			
TD G.119	1b	2hXVIII	Mallowan 1937, Fig. 22;13
Dinkha			
		KH	Hamlin 1974, Fig. III;12ab, VIII;22a,c, IX;28

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Hamad Aga as-Saghir			
IV–VIII,X			Spanos 1992, Abb. 19;8, Spanos p.c.
Hawa			
surface			Ball *et al.* 1989, Fig. 15;26, 27, 24;22
Jigan			
C		KH	Fuji 1987, Fig. 4;28, Fuji 1987a, Fig. 4;7
Leilan			
acropolis	II–III	XVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 71;3,5–8, 72;5–7, 73;2,4, 74;2–3
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1, G.		KH	Bachelot 1992, Fig. 4;6
Op. 1	IX	KH	Faivre 1992, Fig. 11;2–3
Op. 1, houses 3,4	IX	KH	24;23, 25;13–16, Faivre p.c.
Op. 2, street	IX	KH	Faivre, p.c.
Rimah			
C	6	OB	Rimah, Pl. 79;881
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

T (Pl. 26b, 37d). A single deep groove running at the base of the neck, profiled to make one of the walls perpendicular to the vessel axis and the other to the rim surface. Analogies: common.

U (Pl. 50c). A band some few centimeters wide contained between two horizontal incised lines is filled with an also incised wavy line. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Asmar			
		IIL	Delougaz 1952, Pl. 190;D. 044.510
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel	101, 102		Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 58;3,5
Abu Hafur East			
	4	M	Reiche p.c.

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Bderi			
N	4–3	M	Pfälzner 1995, Taf. 26;e, 28;a
N	5	M	Taf. 29
S	5c2,e	M	Taf. 38, 41;d, 42,b
Bazmusian			
	3	MA	Soof 1970, Pl. XLII;1–2
Bi'a			
younger palace		XIX–XVIII	Einwag 1993, p. 45
Dinkha			
		KH	Hamlin 1974, Fig. XIV;n
Fisna			
	3	N	Fuji 1987, Fig. 9;13
Geoy			
I	D	MBA	Brown 1951, Fig. 23;153
Hamidiya			
sq. 41/37	H3–4	M	Hamidiya 2, Taf. 35;3014.3
sq. 20/23	H2–5	M/MA	Hamidiya 2, Taf. 35;3014.3
Hammam et-Turkman			
	VIIIA	M	Smit 1988, Pl. 150;56
Haradum			
	3D–A	XVIII –XVII	Haradum I, Fig. 66;4, 68;5–8, 79;3, 80;5, 84;2,4, 86;5,9, 88;3, 99;1,
Jidle			
	3	1600	Mallowan 1946, Fig. 10;13
Leilan			
city wall	4	XIX	Frayne 1996, Fig. 32;4
Muhammad Arab			
	a–b	M	Pfälzner 1995, Taf. 190;a
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1,	5A	KH/M	Faivre, p.c.
Op. 2, Street	IX	KH	Faivre, p.c.
Op. 3, House A	7a	M	Faivre, p.c.
Op. 5		KH	Faivre, p.c.
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade 1968, Pl.LXXXVII;31
Terqa			
SG4	15	1q2mill.	Kelly-Buccellati *et al.* 1977, Fig. 6, 16,4–32=Pl. IV,15; 10;4–14

V (Pl. 29b, 38c). A few (usually 3) grooves, ca. 1 mm wide, running parallel around the whole vessel every few millimeters. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur		OA,MA, NA	Haller 1954, Pl. I;ad, II;ad, ae, III;a,b,i,k,v
Brak			
AL	OB	OB	Brak 1, Pl. 193;291; 214;637
HH	6	M	Brak 1, Pl. 214;642
Chagar Bazar			
	1	XIX–XVI	Mallowan 1936, Fig. 17,8
Dinkha			
			Hamlin 1974, Fig. I;9,11, VIII;22a,b,c, IX;31,35, X;29b
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
IV			Spanos 1990, Abb. 12,4; Spanos 1992, Abb. 18,5
Hammam et-Turkman			
	VII	MBA	Curvers 1988, Pl. 138;159, 139;162
Haradum	3D–A	XVIII –XVII	Haradum I, Fig. 74;7–8, 75;2, 7,11,12
Leilan			
acropolis	II	2qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 30;3, 44;2
palace	2	3qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 23;3
Muhammad Diyab			
Op.1	IX	KH	Faivre p.c.
Op. 5	5a	IKH	Faivre p.c.
Op. 5, small temple	5b	XVIII	Faivre p.c.
Nuzi			
	I	XV–XIV	Starr 1939, Pl. 73;G, 75;A, 76;X, 79;CC,EE, 87;R
Rimah			
			D. Oates 1970, Pl. IX;19

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Rimah			
C	6a	IOB	Rimah, Pl. 88;1021–2
A	3	OB	J. Oates p.c. Rimah, Pl. 65; 629, 90;1052
A	4	eOB	Rimah, Pl. 60;550
Sha'abu			
	4		Hussian 1987, Fig. 6

W (Pl. 24j). Single groove running around the vessel, letter V or U section, created by removing some of the clay. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Leilan			
acropolis	II	2qXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 28;1–3, 30;1
acropolis	"x"	1hXVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 29;1–2
palace	1–3	XVIII	Frayne 1996, Fig. 26;1–2, 27;1–2, 30;4
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1, house 2	5a	KH	Faivre p.c.
Op. 5, sm. temple	5a	XVIII	Faivre p.c.
Nuzi			
	I	XV–XIV	Starr 1939, Pl. 71;A,B,D, 72;B, 73;F,I,K, 74;A,C,E–I, 75;B,H,L,R, 6;D,H,U,CC, 79;DD, 80;A,H, 81;F, 82;A

III.4.3. Relief decoration

It is most often relief molding formed on the vessel surface when turning on the wheel. One or a few moldings run on the body, parallel to the rim edge. This kind of decoration is frequently supplemented with impressed decoration.

Y (Pl.39). Moldings rectangular in section, ca. 1 cm wide. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
III,IV			Spanos p.c.
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1, house 4	IX	KH	Faivre p.c.
Nuzi			
	I	XV–XIV	Starr 1939, Pl. 64–67
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

Z (Pl. 40b). Single molding semi-circular in section, adorned additionally with molded depressions or formed to be wavy (oblique depressions). Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Bderi			
S	5c, 4b	M	Pfälzner 1995, Taf. 28;b, 32;d
N	2–3	M	*idem*, Taf. 33
Brak			
HH	2	M	Brak 1, Pl. 212,610
HH	4–2	M	Brak 1, Pl. 212;609,611, 613–5,621; 213;625,627, 632,
HH	8	IOB	214;641
Dinkha			
	B, C, D		Hamlin 1974, Fig. VIII;22
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
IV			Spanos 1992, Abb. 19;5,9
Haradum			
	3C–B	4qXVIII– 2qXVII	Haradum I, Fig. 60;1–2; 61; 62;2,7
Muhammmad Diyab			
			Faivre 1992, Fig. 18;3–4

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Muhammmad Diyab			
Op. 3, house E	7a	M	Faivre p.c.
Nuzi			
	I	XV–XIV	Starr 1939, Pl. 63;P,Q, 64;C, 67;A
Rimah			
			D.Oates 1970, Pl. IX;12
C	2–3	MA	Rimah, Pl. 89;1033; 95;1150;1155
A	2	M	Rimah, Pl. 61;575,577; 66;636–7
C	6a	IOB	Rimah, Pl. 65;630,632–3
Taya			
C	III	XVIII	Reade p.c.

AA (Pl. 26c, 27b). Neck or base of neck worked to form a sharp-edged ridge. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
		NA	Haller 1954, Pl. III;i,ai,az
Brak			
HH	8	IOB	Brak 1, Pl. 214;644
Chagar Bazar			
G.1	1b–c	2hXVIII –XVII	Mallowan 1936, Fig. 14;5,10
Der Hall			
			Fuji 1987, Fig. 17;12
Dinkha			
			Hamlin 1974, Fig. I;8, VII;23
Fisna			
			Fuji 1987, Fig. 9;21
Hammam et-Turkman			
	VII	MBA	Curvers 1988, Pl. 130–35, 139;163,169
Haradum			
	3D–A	XVIII–XVII	Haradum I, Fig. 62;7; 63;3,5–8, 67;3, 78;1–3
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1, house 5	IX	KH	Faivre p.c.
Op.1, houses 1–3	VII	M	Faivre p.c.
Nuzi			
	I	XV–XIV	Starr 1939, Pl. 68;B,J,K,L, 69;D

BB (Pl. 31c). Rim forming a ledge with notched top surface. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Ashur			
Nabu Tempel	102		Lamprichs n.d. Taf. 40;6; 44,7; 48;2
Beydar			
J		N	Bretschneider 1997, Tf. V;7
Billa			
	3	XVI–XV	Spanos p.c.
Hadidi			
		MBAIIA –B	Dornemann 1992, Fig. 6;2–5, 16;1,4,6, 18;14, 19;1–3,5
Hammad Aga as-Saghir			
VII			Spanos p.c.
Hammam et-Turkman			
VII		MBA	Curvers 1988, Pl. 136;138–42, 141;199
Haradum			
	3C,A	4qXVIII–3qXVII	Haradum I, Fig. 67;8, 68;4–9

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Muhammad Diyab			
Op. 1 G.899		KH	Bachelot 1992, Fig. 3;3
Op. 1	IX	KH	Faivre p.c.
Munbaqa			
		LBA	Machule *et al.* 1990, Abb. 10;5
Sha'abu			
	3	N/MA	Hussian 1987, Fig. 5
Taya			
C	IV	XIX	Reade 1968, Pl.LXXXVII;28

III.4.4. Impressed decoration

Most frequent as an addition to relief decoration. Sometimes nail impressions or a wavy forming of the surface of the relief molding described above (decoration type W or X).

CC (Pl. 19b, 31b). Nail impressions decorate the rim edge on the outside and inside, moving onto the top or forming a band around the vessel. Analogies:

Site, Sector	Layer	Date	References
Nuzi			
NW	II	N	Starr 1939, Pl. 82;G

III.4.5. Appliqué decoration

Appliqué zoomorphic decoration occurred in only two cases. The previously modelled animal or its part was attached to the ready vessel before firing. Appliqués were sometimes adorned with impressions or additionally painted black (with a bitumen-based paint).

DD. Two examples of vessels decorated with appliqués were found in the excavations. As they differ quite substantially, they will be discussed separately.

1. Fragment of a flat bowl (type M 37—Pl. 19d, Fig. 27) with an appliqué shaped like a ram's head placed on the inside of the vessel wall. The head is executed in the round, the horns made of separate rolls of clay and attached to the head on the same level as the unmarked ears. They turn down and toward the head to touch the base of the horns on the inside. Neither the eyes nor snout and nostrils have been marked. The head is preserved whole with only the middle parts of the horns broken off. The closest analogy comes from Tell Hamidiya[103] (Eichler et al. 1990, p. 269, Abb. 49). Decoration in the shape of a ram's head can be found at Tell Rimah (D. Oates 1972, Pl. XXXII c = C. Postgate et al. 1997, Pl. 20f; Pl. 64;614)—inside the vessel; Ashur (Klengel-Brand 1978, no. 634, Taf. 19); Tell Hammad Aga as-Saghir (Spanos 1992, Abb. 20;1); Tell Hammam et-Turkman, in layer VII (Curvers 1988, Pl. 142, 209) and Haradum (Kempinski-Lecomte 1992, Fig. 130;4)—outside the vessel. With the exception of the last mentioned, the ram's heads are also spouts; in our case, the object is merely decorative.[104]

[103] The head is broken off at the base of the neck in such a way that it is impossible to determine whether it was part of a figurine or an element of a vessel. As I am not aware of any figurines with horns modeled in this manner, I should think it is rather an appliqué that we are dealing with here. The object comes from the Hellenistic-Parthian layers, but the analogies point to an earlier date.

[104] A ram's head was also found in front of the entrance to Temple 2 in layer IV (Khabur period) at Tell Bazmusian (Soof 1970, IM 60291, Pl. XV, XVII). It was presumably also an element of a vessel, an ornate spout as in the case of Tell Hamad Aga as-Saghir and Tell Rimah.

Fig. 27. Tell Rijim. Bowl Ri 1138 with appliqué decoration in a shape of a ram head.

2. Practically whole pot (Type G 33—Pl. 40a, Fig. 28), big, with a complicated decoration. The rim is in the form of a flat everted ledge. About 6 cm below the rim there is a relief ridge running around the vessel. Four representations of animal pairs and four images of snakes adorn the vessel walls. The snakes, which are relatively frequent on 3rd millennium BC Mesopotamian pots,[105] wind their way up the vessel walls. Their plastic heads appear on the rim, as if peeking inside the vessel. Three of the four antithetical pairs of animals survive, two representing fighting scorpions, the third—some more or less unidentified quadrupeds.[106] While scorpions and pairs of scorpions are practically as frequent as images of snakes[107], quadrupeds are rare.[108] The snakes and scorpions were further adorned with combination of molded and painted decoration. The abdomen and tail of the scorpions and the backs of the snakes are decorated with short impressions that are transversal to the abdomen's axis. A dark pigment was infused into these depressions. Presumably it was an organic substance, possibly bitumen, and not paint. The same substance was used for the scorpions' legs and the quadrupeds' eyes. The closest analogy is constituted by a fragment of a similar vessel (vessels?) discovered in layer 4 at Tell Jumbur (Youssif 1987, Fig. 11, 28). We see here a few representation of snakes winding their way up the vessel, as well as pairs of fighting scorpions. Also in the case of the vessel from Tell Jumbur, the appliqués reveal the presence of decoration, which is a combination of molded and painted designs using a dark paint. The similarity between our fragment and the pieces from Tell Jumbur is such that it justifies the thesis about a single workshop having produced the two pieces.

As said above, the tradition of decorating the walls of vessels with appliqué representations of snakes and scorpions is characteristic of the second half of the 3rd millennium BC. However, the finds from Tell Rijim and Tell Jumbur show that the same motifs were still used in the Middle Bronze. True, they had been enriched with images of quadrupeds, but there is no doubt about their close proximity to vessels of the end of the previous millennium. The analogies to Tell Bazmusian discussed above, as well as those from Nuzi, confirm that vessels decorated with appliqué representations of animals were not rare in the 2nd millennium BC.

It is believed that vessels decorated with appliqués of scorpions and snakes should belong to the furnishings of sanctuaries. This concept is based on finds made in temples, such as the Snake Chapel and the temple of Nabu at Eshnunna on the Diyala (Delougaz 1952, 121–2) or the Ishtar Temple in Mari (Parrot 1956, 231). A consequence of such an interpretation of the purpose of relief vessels are attempts to identify the relation between the vessel decoration and the deity worshipped in a given place. The chthonic nature of both represented animals raises

105 Ayoub 1982, 26–29; for more recent finds see Hamlin 1971, 132 (no illustration) (Dinkha Tepe), Spanos 1992, Abb. 19;9 (Tell Hamad Aga as-Saghir) Reade, (oral communication, Tell Taya).

106 An analogous representation of animals is to be observed on a decorated vessel found in Temple F at Nuzi (Starr 1939, Pl. 58). The big jar is adorned with a combination of relief, engraved and impressed decoration. A number of relief moldings ornamented with finger impressions runs around the vessel. A band between moldings on the shoulder is filled with engraved decoration—a whole series of cows and/or goats, and a figure with an ax in hand, perhaps a shepherd. The only animal rendered in a different technique (appliqué on the vessel surface) is a lion attacking one of the cows. The manner, in which the head, body and tail is represented, resembles the images from Tell Rijim, but the paws are different, closer to natural in proportion.

107 See note 105.

108 A big piece of vessel with appliqué animals (leopards and goats) was found at Tell Bazmusian (Rania plain). Similarly as in the case of our vessel, winding snakes formed the frame for the animal images. The object comes from Temple 2 in Layer IV, dated to the first half of the 2nd millennium BC (Soof 1970, 73, Pl. XV, XVI). Another piece with an appliqué goat was discovered on the same site in layer III, Middle Assyrian (Soof 1970, Pl. XV, XXXVII,1).

Fig. 28. Tell Rijim. Appliqué decoration on a barrel of G 33 type (layer 6).

no doubt. Both are commonly recognized as linked to the Ishtar cult. Meanwhile, in texts scorpions are always linked to the goddess Ishara (RIA 5, 177). In the instance of the snake, the situation is not as clear. In one of the texts the *bašmu* snake is also connected with Ishara (CAD, B, 141b). In Babylonian kudurru texts, the snake appears as a symbol of the god Ishtaran from Der (Seidl 1968, 34–5, 155). While we cannot be certain that the vessel from Tell Rijim belonged to the furnishings of a local temple, its presence suggests the presence of a place of the cult. Whatever the case, a vessel of such richness of decoration, despite some deficiencies (firing in a high temperature caused a deformation of the bottom) was certainly a luxury vessel.

III.4.6. Combined decoration

Some of the vessels were decorated using a combination of two or more techniques. There is no question that incised and painted decoration occurs together most often. In the case of painted decoration, it is mainly decoration variants C and E, and in the case of incised decoration, it is type P, Q, R, S, T and also relief decoration AA. A full list of combined types of decoration with the vessel type thus decorated is presented in Appendixes C and D. Combining different techniques of decoration seems to be another typical trait of the MBA pottery.

III.5. Dating Middle Bronze Age pottery

III.5.1. Characteristic of the pottery assemblage from Tell Rijim

The pottery assemblage from layers 3–6 on Tell Rijim counts a total of over 900 characteristic pieces, of which over 300 are bottoms (see Table 9).

Vessel forms. The repertory of vessel forms consists of almost 150 different shapes. Twelve of these constitute pot--stands, 11 belong to the "Other" category, and the rest are divided about equal between bowls, jars and pots.

Cups (M 1–8) deserve special attention in the bowl group. There is 80 of them in all, so they make up more than 10% of the entire assemblage of the rim fragments. On no other Khabur Ware site have they been found in such number. Most of them, for example the bulbous cups M 1 and M 2, the flattened cups M 3 and M 4 and miniature cups M 8, are typical examples of pottery of the early 2nd millennium BC. Cup M 5 (represented on Rijim by 14 objects) is known from 18th century BC context from Tell Leilan. Vessels of this kind have been found during surveys (Ball et al. 1989, Fig. 24;12; Lyonnet, p.c.) and have always been qualified as belonging to the Middle Bronze Age. Among the remaining open vessel categories, a coherent group is formed by medium-sized bowls of the M 15, M 16, M 18, M 19, M 21, M 22 and M 30 types. There are 58 of them and all are typical examples of pottery from the discussed period. The remaining kinds of bowls, most frequently of small size, occurred in just a few cases. The cup on high foot M 6, deep bowl M 9, carinated bowl M 13 and M 20, painted bowl M 27, shallow bowl with straight sides M 29 and deep bowl M 31 and M 34 are represented by single pieces, even if frequently whole vessels. Most of them are known from at least a few other sites. Only in the instance of two forms: the globular bowl M 35 and plate M 37, no analogies of any kind could be found.

Practically all the pot-stands belong to a type commonly described as "pie-crust". For a long time it was recognized as a form typical of the Mitannian Ware period, used also in Middle Assyrian times (D. Oates et al. 1997, 75). Meanwhile already the finds from Dinkha Tepe should have suggested an earlier date for pot-stands of this type. Authors of the report on the pottery from Tell Rimah have arrived at this conclusion (C. Postgate et al. 1997, 73, Fig. 43). The pot-stands with the characteristic "pie-crust" effect occurred there already in layer A4, which corresponds to the period of construction of the Old Babylonian temple and is dated to the earlier part of the reign of Shamshi-Addu I. Somewhat over 20 of these vessels were found in layers from the Old Babylonian period, and over 50 in the terminal phase of this period (layer 6a in Sector C). They enjoyed the biggest popularity in the Mitannian period (ca. 150 examples from Sector C), while being practically no less popular in Middle Assyrian layers (ca. 100 pieces). At Tell Taya also a few pot-stands of this type were found in layer 3, dated by texts to the rule of Shamshi-Addu I. It seems that the pie-crust type of pot-stand underwent an evolution over time. A high and relatively thin-walled form of the first half of the 2nd millennium BC was characterized by a wide horizontal ledge and a fine well-made "pie-crust". Pot-stands of the Middle Assyrian period are lower and are characterized by thick walls, as well as narrow and very narrow ledges with a carelessly executed "pie-crust", which is sometimes simply an unevenly worked lower edge of the vessel. Pot-stands with depressions molded by some hard object (type P 5) should rather be linked with the first half of the 2nd millennium BC.

Only 7 pot-stands do not belong to the "pie-crust" type. Four of these are low ring stands forming a separate group designated as type P 8. No analogies could be found in the published material, but examples are known among the unpublished finds from Ashur, Tell Hammad Aga as-Saghir, Tell Rimah and Tell Taya. On the latter three sites, they were found in context with Khabur Ware.[109] Finally, two fragments (type P 12) belong to the biconical type of pot-stand that was popular also later. Similarly as the only fully preserved pot-stand of this type from the Middle Bronze Age (Spanos 1990, Abb. 16;9), the bigger of the two examples from Tell Rijim is adorned with painted decoration (type E).

Jars should be divided into four categories: beakers, narrow--necked jars, wide-necked jars and storage jars.

Beakers are not a very numerously represented category on Tell Rijim. Nine variants of the form (D 1–9) were distinguished on the basis of 31 vessel fragments. Most belong to types relatively poorly known outside Tell Rijim. Only the carinated beaker D 2 and the beakers with everted rim D 3 and D 6 have been recorded at more than five sites. On the

Table 9: Number of types ceramic fragments belonging to each type.

	Bowls	Stands	Jars	Pots	Bases	Others
Number of types	39	12	45	40	46	11
Number of vessels	207	36+27[a]	158	131	334[b]	11

[a] Small ledge rim fragments which could not be connected to any larger piece of vessel or among themselves (see p. 62).
[b] Including bottoms of complete vessels from the Bowl and Pot categories.

[109] On their presumed purpose, see note 54 above.

other hand, type D 2, which is best evidenced in the comparative material, occurred in only two examples from Tell Rijim. The practically total absence of shouldered beakers from Tell Rijim is interesting to note. It is commonly considered as a key Khabur Ware form (Spanos 1992a, Oguchi 1997, Fig. 1;22–9, 35–9, 41, 48, 49). Meanwhile, at Tell Rijim, only one single piece, i.e., a bottom of type S 29, see Pl. 44h, can be attributed with full certainty to this type (analogous vessel from Tell Billa, layer 3—Speiser 1933, Pl. LX;3). It is difficult to provide an explanation for the absence of these vessels from Tell Rijim.

The most frequent group of jars is made up of medium-size vessels with relatively narrow necks of types D 11–16, D 20, D 23, D 24 and D 39–45 (64 fragments). Forms D13 and D14 featuring a very low neck, found on Tell Rijim only in a few examples, are known only from Tell Muhammad Diyab. Also jars D 23 and D 24 need a broader commentary. Vessels of this type have a similarly finished rim edge. It is rather typical of the Euphrates Valley (Mari, Terqa, Haradum) although strict analogies can be identified in but a few cases only. It is possible that what we have here is a local version of a model that had come from the south. The same could be true of the decoration of the only vessel of Type D 23. It cannot be excluded that the inspiration in this case was a habit that was widespread on the Euphrates of applying bitumen to the neck and bottom part of the vessel.[110]

Most of the D 38 to D 45 jar fragments represented Kitchen Ware. They were made of a clay matrix characterized by a specific content (Pastes 16 and 17). It is interesting that in most of these categories, one will find vessels made of a different kind of clay that precluded their use for cooking purposes. Therefore, functional differences affected the execution technology, not the shape of the vessel. The small number of cited analogies concerns mainly the vessels made of "ordinary" clay. Middle Bronze Age Kitchen Ware is practically unknown. Few vessels of this kind have been described in the recent publications of pottery from Tell Rimah and Tell Brak. More attention was devoted there to the cooking vessels of the Mitannian period. They are characterized by the same content of the clay matrix and a very similar treatment of the surface, while the forms are different. Mitannian cooking pots have rounded walls cut outwards at a right angle just below the rim. That type of vessel failed to appear in layers 3–6 at Tell Rijim.

Storage jars include forms D 19 and D 26–36. They all occurred on Tell Rijim as singular examples, the best represented of these, D 26, coming in 6 fragments. Beside forms D 28 and D 30, we are dealing with shapes that are well known from the region of north-western Mesopotamia.

The pots can be divided into three groups. The first is a small vessel of a diameter rarely exceeding 15 cm (forms G 1–11). It features an everted, poorly emphasized rim. Functionally, they presumably constituted a complement of the cups and beakers, forming the corpus of tableware. Forms G 1, G 2 and G 11 do not find many analogies on other sites. The others are widespread.

The second group of pots consists of vessels with a ledge rim and adorned shoulders (forms G 12–27). The pots are of medium size (rim diameters of 15 to 30 cm) and decorated as a rule. All the fragments from this group have numerous analogies on other sites from the Middle Bronze Age.

Forming the third group are barrels. These are vessels with straight sides converging on the bottom (forms G 28–40), big, with a rim diameter of between 30 and 70 cm. Most find analogies in the known Middle Bronze Age material, but similarities with Mitannian Ware and even Middle Assyrian pottery are equally frequent.

Bottoms can generally be divided into 6 groups. The first is constituted of flat bottoms, like forms S 1–2 and S 39 (only 8 examples in all). The small size of this group is surprising, especially as further west, e.g. in Tell Muhammad Diyab (Faivre 1992), Tell Leilan (Frayne 1996) and Tell Arbid (Bieliński, oral communication), this kind of bottom is most popular. The reason for the small number of flat bottoms identified on Tell Rijim might be difficulties with attributing this kind of bottom to the Middle Bronze Age layers.

The next three groups of bottoms are typical of Khabur Ware. The first includes forms S 3–7 and counts 56 whole vessels and fragments. They are characterized by flat or practically flat bottoms, in which a ring base has been marked with a depression. This kind of bottom is especially characteristic of bowls (see Types M 9, M 16 and M 17). The next big group is formed of bottoms S 8–11 (59 fragments). It belongs to a type called a channel base in English language literature. One or two parallel incisions are made on the rounded bottom part of the vessel. The ring thus formed is clearly above the lowest point of the vessel and hence is of no functional importance. This kind of bottom is typical of the big and medium-sized jars and pots. The last group of bottoms characteristic of the Middle Bronze Age are high, footed bases. It covers forms S 15, S 16, S 18 (22 fragments in all). In all the cases, the bottoms belong to cups (see Types M 1, M 3 and M 7).

The remaining bottoms reveal connections with both Khabur and Mitannian Ware traditions. Most of the fragments belong to the most numerous group of ring bases. In the case of the last group (forms S 43 and S 45, and to some extent form S 25) we are dealing most probably with forms that developed into the knob bases that were typical of the Mitannian and Middle Assyrian periods.

Decoration. In terms of the decoration, the pottery from Tell Rijim is practically no different from North Mesopotamian Khabur Ware assemblages. The painted decoration repeats motifs that are all known from other sites, the sole exception being the stylized animal images. The simplest decoration A consists of only a painted band on the rim edge, the most complicated of the decoration types: G, I and EE, are found on the opposite end of the spectrum. The latter especially, consisting of a register of triangles filled with differently positioned lines and another register composed of rectangles filled with a grid (Pl. 50e), refers to the best traditions of decorating

[110] See the discussion of the decoration of type P in note 102 on p. 59.

Table 10: Ceramic material from layers 3–6 at Tell Rijim split by form category and decoration type.

	Painted	Incised	Painted + Incised	Molded	Impressed	Appliqué	Not Decorated	Total
Bowls	49 23.67%	10 4.83%	13 6.28%	–	2 0.97%	1 0.48%	132 63.38%	207
Stands	4 6.35%	–	–	–	–	–	59 93.65%	63
Jars	34 21.52%	11 6.96%	4 2.53%	4 2.53%	2 1.27%	–	103 65.19%	158
Pots	45 34.35%	31 23.66%	29 22.14%	4 3.05%	–	1 0.76%	21 16.03%	131
Others	2 18.18%	–	–	–	–	–	9 81.81%	11
Total	134 23.51%	52 9.12%	46 8.07%	8 1.40%	4 0.70%	2 0.35%	324 56.84%	570

Khabur Ware in Ashur or Tell Chagar Bazar. However, it is only the choice of motifs that I am referring to, as the exact combination found on the sherd from Tell Rijim is absolutely unique.

More attention is due to decoration types K and L. The latter, which required the entire open-form vessel to be covered with a red or brown paint inside and outside, is almost unique in all of northern Mesopotamia. The only other known example of such decoration comes from Tell Jigan. It is possibly a local decoration concept that was popular in only a small region limited to the valley of the Upper Tigris. To some extent it may be an imitation of gray polished ware well known from other Khabur Ware pottery sites and nearly totally absent on Tell Rijim. A similar line of reasoning concerns K decoration (one of the bands between horizontal lines is filled with color dots). This decoration, which appears on Tell Rijim in 3 examples, is very frequent only at Tell Hammad Aga as-Saghir and Tell Taya. It was found occasionally in the Tigris Valley (Tell Jessary) and west of it (Tell Hawa, Tell Muhammad Diyab) indicating that it, too, was a regional motif, although occurring on a larger territory than the previous one. Any more definite conclusions in both cases should await the final publication of results from investigation on other sites in the Saddam Dam Basin Salvage Project.

The choice of incised, impressed and relief decoration appearing on the Tell Rijim pottery corresponds fully to what was found on other sites in northern Mesopotamia and the Middle Euphrates Valley. The only motif that is quite rare at Tell Rijim is decoration U (only two small sherds). As it seems to come rather from north-western Mesopotamia, its rarity is hardly a suprise.

As already mentioned, the Tell Rijim pottery assemblage can be deemed a typical example of painted Khabur Ware from northern Mesopotamia. However, the finds from layers 3–6 included many undecorated fragments. The issue of decorated to undecorated proportions in the Khabur Ware has not been a subject of separate discussion until now (see Koliński 1998).[111] Hamlin in his publication of pottery from Dinkha Tepe determined that decorated vessels constituted 14% of the whole assemblage (Hamlin 1974, 123). But there can be no doubt that part of the decorated vessels from Dinkha Tepe (e.g. Hamlin 1974, Fig. XIII) belongs to a different, Iranian ornamenting tradition and cannot be considered as examples of Khabur Ware. Of 104 forms only 9 were identified as characteristic of Khabur Ware (Hamlin 1971, 135). In any case, the site lies far from the main region in which Khabur Ware is amply represented and for this reason alone it cannot be considered as representative. Contradicting this suggestion are the results of a recent study of the early 2nd millennium pottery from Tell Leilan. Determinations made on an asemblage composed of 3,267 sherds have given similar figures: only 7.6% of analysed diagnostic sherds are painted, and 3.9% bear incised decoration (Frayne 1996, 74, 77, 143). The Leilan sample presents a different structure: Of 20 general shape types, there are only 3, which are never decorated.

The frequency of different decoration techniques and proportions to undecorated pottery in particular classes of vessel forms from Tell Rijim are presented in Table 10. The most frequently decorated category are pots: in five cases out of six their surface was decorated. Jars and bowls were decorated with equal frequency: one out of each three. The group which was decorated sporadically at best are the pot-stands. All in all, decoration was found on practically half the recorded rim fragments. Painting was the most frequent form of decoration. Incised motifs and a combined decoration consisting of painted and incised elements occurred with a similar frequency, yet even summarily treated, it was inferior in number to the solely painted ware. In total, painted motifs appeared on 30% of the vessels and incised ornaments on 15%.

It seems that the decoration types mentioned above as well as some of the ceramic forms, such as the straight-sided pot,

111 Neither is it covered in the publications of pottery assemblages of the 2nd millennium BC from Tell Rimah (C. Postgate et al., 1997) and Tell Brak (D. Oates et al. 1997).

carinated bowl and some of the jars, were common to all of the ceramic assemblages known from northern Mesopotamia, including the valley of the Middle Euphrates. Consequently, one is led to assume that the phenomenon of Khabur Ware, which as an indigenous ware covers only a part of this vast region,[112] was indeed a local modification of the standard North Mesopotamian pottery of the period. The most important testimony in favor of this hypothesis is the presence of numerous ceramic forms, which south and west of the Ras el-Ain-Ashur line are decorated with incised motifs alone and north and east of it with painted ones. Another characteristic is the frequent combining of incised and painted decoration, instead of replacing one with the other. This kind of decoration, which is typical of Khabur Ware, is also very popular on Tell Rijim (see chapter III.4.6.). Finally, the same shapes are sometimes decorated and sometimes not, inspite of an identical paste being used for the execution of the vessel (cf. Frayne 1996, 77).

III.5.2. Date and description of pottery from other sites in north-eastern Mesopotamia

Dating the occupation of particular layers on Tell Rijim requires an understanding of the ceramic chronology and the dating of small finds (see III.6. Small finds from the Middle Bronze Age). In order to discuss the ceramic chronology at Tell Rijim, it will be necessary to discuss the stratigraphy and dating of several of the most important sites located in northern and primarily north-western Mesopotamia. Some of them are known from reports published dozens of years ago. Later discoveries led to a revision of the dating suggested by the authors of these reports. Particular attention should be devoted to the sites, which have not been published as yet, the pottery from which the author has had the opportunity to study in person.

Ashur (Qalat Sherqat). One of the most important sites in northern Mesopotamia, which throughout the period in question served as a major political center in the region. From the point of view of pottery investigations, it is very poorly known. Movable finds from the early excavations were described only in reference to the uncovered architecture (e.g. Andrae 1922). The one bigger assemblage of pottery was shown in the form of much simplified drawings, considerably reduced in size, published at the end of a volume devoted to the tombs (Haller 1954). Decorated vessels were discussed more extensively and were better illustrated in a monograph devoted to painted pottery from northern Mesopotamia (Hrouda 1957), but it was in truth a publication of only a part of the ceramic assemblage which found itself in the Vorderasiastiches Museum in Berlin.

All of the pottery published then came from burials. It was dated on the grounds of the stratigraphical positioning of the graves themselves and thanks to the presence in the burial groups of characteristic ceramics, like Nuzi Ware, for example. No attempt at a seriation of the burial gifts was made.

Hrouda's and Dittmann's stratigraphic excavations in the late eighties have not been published. The present author has had access to a catalogue of 2nd millennium BC pottery originating from Dittmann's 1987 explorations near the Nabu temple. The catalogue contains all the characteristic fragments found during that field season and ascribed to the 2nd millennium BC (Lamprichs, unpublished). The stratigraphic references follow those proposed by P. Larsen in an unpublished study.[113] Their relation to the description of layers included in the preliminary report (Dittmann 1990) is given on page 17 of Lamprichs' catalogue. Four sets of finds have been distinguished in this study: layers 101–102 (corresponding to Dittmann's younger layer III), 210 (older IIIa), 221–3 (older III b) and 230 (older III c).

To judge by catalogued ceramic material, the layers in question were considerably disturbed. It is hardly surprising considering that the investigated area was located in the center of a metropolis that was intensively inhabited in all of the 2nd and most of the 1st millennium BC. Obviously, only the latest material in any given layer is of any use as dating material. And so, bowl shapes characteristic of the early 1st millennium BC appeared in layer 101. Typically Middle Assyrian plates with a thickened and horizontally formed rim edge were discovered in layers 101 and 102. Jars with thickened and rounded edges, typical of the same period, were found in layers 101 and 221, knob bases with concave bottom in layer 101, and conical bases in layers 102 and 221. From the same layers come typically Mitannian carinated plain-walled bowls, as well as bowls with a deep groove under the rim edge and above the carination (they appeared in the Mitannian layer on Tell Rijim and Tell Nemrik (Reiche, oral communication). Obviously, there can be no doubt that layers 101–221 originate from the later part of the 2nd millennium BC. Layers 222, 223 and 231 are even more difficult to date. The described vessel forms did not appear in them, but they do not seem to be much older. The characteristically Mitannian flat plates with painted burnished band are absent from them, as is Nuzi pottery and Khabur Ware (except for a few pieces). Also missing from the assemblage are so typical of the early 2nd millennium BC shouldered beakers or the dozens of flat bowls formed on a mold that are known from Tell Rimah.[114]

Considering all of the above, the entire ceramic assemblage from Ashur should be treated as of uncertain date and hence of little use in dating the finds from Tell Rijim.

Tell Billa. The excavations at Tell Billa had been carried out parallel with the exploration of Tepe Gawra, as part of the same research program. Despite very interesting discoveries made on Tell Billa, the concentrated research effort, following E.A. Speiser's departure from the post of head of the expedition, was centered on Tepe Gawra. In spite of declarations of returning to Tell Billa, archaeologists have not resumed work at the site.

The 2nd millennium BC pottery from Tell Billa was summarily discussed by Speiser (1933). Merely a few vessels from layer 4 were shown (Speiser's dating: after 1900 BC) and

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112 The Khabur triangle, Jebel Sinjar, the Tigris Valley from the issue of Batman Su right down to Mosul and the area east of the Tigris, perhaps all the way to western Azerbaijan (Oguchi 1997, Fig. 2; Oguchi 1998).

113 Stratigraphie des Schichten II und III der Berliner Ausgrabungen in Assur, Berlin 1992.

114 Cf. section devoted to Tell Rimah.

a few dozen from layer 3 (Speiser: 16th–14th centuries BC). Layer 2 belonged to the Middle Assyrian and layer 1 to Neo--Assyrian times, clearly demonstrated by the cuneiform texts.

During a stay in München the present author had the opportunity to see copies of the unpublished field records of the pottery from this site.[115] Poorly represented pottery from layer 4 confirms the general picture presented by Speiser. A small number of the vessels with painted decoration and a series of forms referring in shape to pottery from layer 5 permits the assumption that we are dealing with material from the very beginnings of the 2nd millennium BC. Among the vessels from layer 3, discussed by Speiser, there were many examples of vessels with the typical decoration of Mitannian times. Meanwhile, the unpublished material yields many vessel forms, primarily shouldered beakers, but also bowls and jars typical of the Khabur Ware period. On the other hand, apart from beakers decorated in the Nuzi style originating from burials, we fail to find other forms that are considered typical of this period, for example, the Mitanni plates (flat plates with a wide band of red burnished paint on the rim). Consequently, it seems only proper to revise Speiser's suggested dating by at least a century. Layer 3 would thus be dated to the 17th–15th centuries BC.

Tell Brak. The 2nd millennium BC layers were discovered mainly in the part of the mound marked with the letters HH. Investigations in this sector were began by Mallowan in 1938, followed by fieldwork in the eighties carried out by David Oates. A sequence of 10 archaeological layers was identified, covering a period from ca. 1800 BC (layer 10) to Middle Assyrian times of the turn of the 13th century BC (D. Oates et al. 1997, 1–22).

The oldest pottery was found in an Old Babylonian[116] pit uncovered in sector AL and in the sub-surface layer in sector TW. The oldest layers in sector HH (10–9) are also dated to the Old Babylonian period. In most of the trenches in sector HH no architectural traces corresponding with these two layers were found. Layer 8 with the ruins of houses with arched vaulting is referred to as Late Old Babylonian. In absolute dates, it should correspond to the 16th century BC. Layer 7 with the remains of dwellings belongs to the Mitannian period (early 15th century BC). In layer 6, a Mitannian temple and palace was erected. Layer 5 consisted of three occupational phases in the units south of the palace, and a thick layer of debris covering it, coming from another part of the site (possibly an older palace). This phase also witnessed a renovation of the palace, during which the facade with small engaged columns in niches was abandoned (D. Oates et al. 1997, Figs 8, 10). Layers 4 and 3 correspond to the use of the palace after the renovation and end with a layer of burning. In the opinion of D. Oates, it is connected with the military expeditions of Adad-nirari I and dates to ca. 1280 BC. Layer 2 is the latest Mitannian layer, ending in another destruction of the palace, presumably by Salmanazar I (dated by dendrochronology to after 1228 BC). The latest layer, of Middle Assyrian date, was formed after the site had been abandoned for a short period of time. The structures erected in place of the Mitannian palace took advantage of some of its walls (D. Oates et al. 1997, 1–37, Tab. 1–2).

A separate issue is correlating the stratigraphy of Mallowan's excavations with D. Oates's results. In the opinion of the latter, Mallowan's layer 4 corresponds to layers 8–10 (Old Babylonian) from the eighties' excavations, layer 3 to layers 6–7 (erection of palace and temple), layer 2 to layers 4–5 (older occupational phase of palace and temple), and layer 1 to layers 3–2 (younger occupational phase of temple, 13th century BC) (D. Oates et al. 1997, 22–3, Tab. 2).

Tell Chagar Bazar. The investigations conducted in the thirties cleared a sizable part of a settlement from the first half of the 2nd millennium BC. An archive of cuneiform tablets uncovered in one of the houses provided names of eponyms permitting a date in the last years of the reign of Shamshi-Addu I (Veenhof 1984; Whiting 1990, 211). It belongs to the early period of layer 1. Not one vessel from this house was illustrated in the excavation report and the connection with Khabur Ware is confirmed merely by Mallowan's remark that the tablets had lain on big pieces of pottery painted with red bands (Mallowan 1947, 82). Most of the presented pottery comes from burials, mainly from an early transitional and transitional periods (see note 8). It is noteworthy that the late layer 1 included Mitannian times as a piece of Nuzi Ware was found in it (Mallowan 1936, Fig. 27;20). Consequently, it was used longer than the dates 1600–1500 BC given in the excavation report (see Mallowan 1956, 20). It is difficult, however, to know whether the dates for the other layers also need revision.

Tell Hammad Aga as-Saghir. The site lies barely 30 km away from Tell Rijim. Not surprising that the ceramic analogies between the two places are considerable. The settlement sequence at Tell Hammad Aga as-Saghir covers a period from the middle of the 3rd to the middle of the 2nd millennium BC. Investigations were conducted in a number of sectors. Of biggest importance were the finds from sectors X and XII, where a sequence of residential architecture attached to the city fortifications was uncovered. Four construction phases were distinguished (III to VI) with numerous occupational levels. The sector known as "Hangtiefschnitt" helped to identify the stratigraphy of periods preceding the fortified settlement on the top of the mound. Spanos believed that an uninterrupted settlement sequence was present here, covering a period of over half a millennium, from the Khabur Ware period until Akkadian times.[117] Leaving aside the interesting issue of a ceramic sequence of the turn of the 3rd millennium BC, it should be noted that the published preliminary report does not bring a satisfactory synthesis of the stratigraphy. The purity of the Khabur Ware period ceramic assemblage is put into doubt by a few characteristically Middle Assyrian pieces, for example, a clay cone, *sikkatu* (Spanos 1988, Abb. 19;1; 1990, Abb. 10;1) and the "pie-crust" pot-stands of late form (Spanos 1988, Abb. 22; 4,5). Finally, grounds are lacking for an absolute dating of the settlement period on Tell Hammad Aga as-Saghir. Consequently, the only material which can be of help in dating the Tell Rijim finds is the pottery from sectors X–XII, where a closed sequence of the artifacts from each occupational levels is available. A series of complete vessels found on the floors (including many shouldered beaker type

[115] The original documentation is held in the archives of the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania.
[116] D. Oates consistently uses the term "Old Babylonian" to refer to the first half of the 2nd millennium BC in northern Mesopotamia.
[117] See Spanos 1990, 122. Layer 12 yielded a grave containing among other things an Akkadian style cylinder seal.

vessels and painted jars and pots) is characteristic of the Khabur Ware period. Particular pieces correspond to the examples of Khabur Ware pottery of period 3 in Oguchi's terminology (1997, Fig. 2). Consequently, layers III–IV should be dated to between 1700 and 1600 BC.

Haradum The Khirbet ed-Diniyeh site on the Middle Euphrates, some 90 km south of Mari, is exceptionally important for studies on Middle Bronze Age ceramics. Built about 1775 BC, the settlement existed for over 150 years, until it was destroyed and abandoned about 1628 BC (Kempinski 1992, 36). All four settlement layers from this period are dated by cuneiform texts containing year dates of the rulers of Mari (Zimri-Lim) and Babylon (Samsu-iluna, Abi-Eshuh, Ammiditana and Ammisaduka). Consequently a comprehensive, extensive (practically half the settlement area was uncovered) corpus of pottery is very well dated.

Despite an almost complete absence of Khabur Ware on this site (Kempinski 1992, Pl. XXII;2), the recurring vessel forms and types of incised decorations make it impossible to underestimate the importance of the site for studies on the pottery of northern Mesopotamia. Analogies between the Tell Rijim and the Haradum material should be considered therefore as a basis for dating the pottery from our site.

Tell Leilan (Shehna/Shubat-Enlil). The site is located in the eastern part of the Khabur Triangle, about 30 km north-east of Tell Brak. Early 2nd millennium ruins were excavated on the Acropolis and Lower Town mainly in the eighties. A recent dissertation by Frayne (1996) examines pottery found in the context of two subsequent temples found on the top of the tell, and in two Lower City sectors, where remains of a royal palace and a fragment of a city wall were located.

The importance of the Leilan assemblage results from two factors. First most of the excavated pottery comes from a relativly short period of time, covering less than century. Both in the temple and in the palace cuneiform texts were found, which date precisely the pottery. The three sectors considered by Frayne in her thesis need separate consideration.

The acropolis excavations uncovered part of a very substantial temple with rich architectural decoration. It was constructed in layer III, and its construction is ascribed to Shamshi-Addu I. It seems that the temple was constructed sometime at the end of the 19th century, and level III contains pottery from the first quarter of 18th century BC. In the Level II a reconstruction of the temple was started. It seems that a part of the temple was not finished and this fact is connected with the death of this king around 1775 BC. Most of the pottery from level II belongs to the second quarter of the same century, when temple was finished and partly rebuilt. Around 1750 the temple was abandoned, and later activities (level 1) consisted of squatter ocupation (Frayne 1996, 38–49).

The Lower Town Palace was another building activity of Shamshi-Addu in Shubat-Enlil. The earliest phase, level 4, belongs to the reign of this king, i.e., the first quarter of the 18th century BC. It seems that also the level 3 palace was erected by the same ruler, probably corresponding with renewed building activities on the acropolis. This structure was destroyed probably when Shubat-Enlil was conquered after Shamshi-Addu's death. A new palace was constructed on top of the older walls this time by kings of the Apum, who ruled Shehna between 1761 and 1728, when the city was conquered and finally destroyed by Samsu-iluna of Babylon (Frayne 1996, 39–54).

The third sector revealed a fragment of a city wall, constructed probably also by Shamshi-Addu. There were three other phases of settlement discovered there, with domestic structures of phase 1 belonging to the 19th century BC discovered under the city wall.

The assemblage of Period I pottery covers nearly all of the 18th century BC, save for its last quarter. A characteristic feature of this assemblage is a relatively small number of painted pottery (also very few pots decorated with more complicated decoration were found). Incised wavy line decoration (type U at Tell Rijim) is nearly totally absent here, a surprising thing considering relative abundancy of this decoration at Tell Arbid (Bieliński, oral communication). A form which is totally missing in the assemblage are pot-stands and channel bases appear only sporadically.

Tell Muhammad Diyab. The site is located in the eastern part of the Khabur Triangle, barely a few kilometers from Tell Leilan. The town was settled throughout the 2nd millennium BC (periods MD IX–VI). Architectural traces of this period were discovered in all the trenches on the main mound, but stratigraphy studies on a bigger scale were carried out only in the case of the "operation" 1, 3 and 5 sectors.

"Operation 1" contained remains of the Mitannian period—MD VII (fragment of a big building) and a sequence of private houses from periods VIII and IX (turn of the Khabur and Mitannian period and the Khabur Ware period. At least 3 occupational phases were identified in the houses which existed in both periods (Castel, oral communication). However, there is no evidence for an absolute dating of these dwellings. In the preliminary reports, the layer containing Khabur Ware ceramics was designated as level 5.

In "Operation 3", remains of a building from the second half of the 2nd millennium BC were uncovered. Just under the surface, below the erosion layer, burials and ruins of Middle Assyrian date were observed (MD VI period—layers 5 and 6). In one of the buildings of this period, a Middle Assyrian tablet was found, dated by the name of an otherwise unknown eponym. In layer 7, which is divided into two phases, a complex of habitations and a small temple of Mitannian date were uncovered (period VII). The settlement of phase 7a was destroyed presumably in effect of a raid, leaving whole sets of pottery, as well as glass, faience and frit objects on the floors. A trial pit down to the preceding layer (8) provided too little of the ceramic material for a determination of whether it was Mitannian or earlier (Sauvage, oral communication).

In "Operation 5" situated on the highest part of the mound, a small fragment of a big structure was uncovered. It may be from the Middle Assyrian period (layer 4). Below it a complex of religious structures was discovered, consisting of a bigger and smaller temple standing side by side. Between them there was a courtyard, with additional rooms opening off it (layer 5). Unfortunately, the dating of the complex is difficult in view of later pits disturbing the original stratigraphy and the fact that a piece of tablet dated on palaeographic grounds to the 17th century BC was found in secondary context. Only in the corridor next to the smaller temple a few vessels were found that could be linked to its use. They belong to the MD IX period, although they seem later than the pottery of the same period from operation 1 (Faivre, oral communication). Older architectural remains were discovered in trial pits under the floor of the bigger temple. Parts of two buildings with very thick walls were uncovered, separated by a layer reflecting a period of abandonment. Khabur Ware was found on both levels.[118]

The ceramic assemblage from Muhammad Diyab seems to be typical of the Khabur Triangle, as evidenced by numerous similarities with the material from Tell Chagar Bazar, as well as the Polish excavations on Tell Arbid.[119] Much less parallels can be drawn between this material and the vessels found further east (e.g. Tell Hawa or the Tigris Valley) and south (e.g. Tell Rimah and Tell Taya). We are presumably faced with evidence of regional diversification of the pottery in the period discussed. However, neither a catalogue of these differences nor an understanding of why they had occurred will be possible until the final reports from many explored sites in north-eastern Mesopotamia have been published.

Tell Rimah. The excavations on Tell Rimah were conducted in three sectors marked with the letters A, C and D. As the stratigraphy differed in each case, they will be discussed separately.

Perhaps the best known building on Rimah, a temple dedicated to an unknown deity, was uncovered in sector A. The structure which refers in plan to South Mesopotamian examples, was used with only slight modifications until the Middle Assyrian period. The latest remains come from the New Assyrian period, which is marked as LA in the pottery publications (temple on the eastern slope of the temple mound). The latest settlement level preserved in the central part of the tell was layer A1. A number of private houses was discovered here, including pottery typical of Middle Assyrian times. An exact dating of this layer to the first half of the 13th century BC is possible thanks to private archives found in it. One of the cuneiform tablets from the archives had the name of an eponym from the reign of Salmanazar I (1275–1254 BC). The latest phases of use of the grand temple (layer A2) were identified below it. They bear evidence of violent destruction and erosion, suggesting that this part of the site had been abandoned for a while. The pottery found in this layer dates this phase of the temple to Mitannian times. The layer below belongs already to the Khabur Ware period. Layer 3 started together with the finishing and some modifications of the original temple structure in the reign of Hammurabi. Its erection D. Oates ascribes to the times of Shamshi-Addu I. Further cuneiform tablets come from this layer, but, unfortunately, they can be dated only generally, based on the form of the signs (Dalley et al. 1976, 165). The first phase of the temple is dated by Oates to the reign of Shamshi-Addu I merely on the grounds of "historic probability" (Oates 1982, 91–2). Its raising belongs to layer 4, which also included the private houses found under its foundations. Khabur Ware was also common in this layer. Lower layers were studied only on the slopes of the temple mound. The artifacts found there were attributed to three phases, of which the latest (phase 3) corresponds to layer A4, while phase 2 (marked as A5) originates from the end of the 3rd millennium BC and phase 1 (layer A6) is connected with the end of the Early Dynastic period (C. Postgate et al. 1997, 21–29).

Explorations in sector C lying between the temple mound and the fortifications revealed a sequence of layers which also included the most important periods of the 2nd millennium BC. The highest settlement layer (C1) was composed of Neo--Assyrian houses. Below them were the Middle Assyrian structures in sequence (C2–4) superimposed on a Mitannian building (C5). Level C6a constituted a very interesting layer in view of the "kitchen", as it was called, that was found there. Its importance lies in the fact that it yielded an assemblage of close to 100 vessels combining the characteristic features of Khabur and Nuzi Wares (Oates 1972, 85; C. Postgate et al. 1997, 34–36). The building along with the small finds belongs to the "Late Old Babylonian" period and is to be dated presumably to the 16th century BC. In layer C6, the remains of the palace of the rulers of Tell Rimah were discovered. Cuneiform archives found in rooms II and VI of the palace allow its construction to be dated to the period after the conquest of northern Mesopotamia by Zimri-Lim and later Hammurabi. An interesting group is the so-called "wine archive". It was found in a room full of big jars decorated with painted bands, referred to in the publication of the pottery as "wine jars". The earliest layer C7, superimposed on virgin soil and dated to the reign of Shamshi-Addu I, includes the rooms of an earlier structure which was later incorporated into the palace (C. Postgate et al. 1997, 30–40).

The last sector to be investigated throughly was sector D. A sequence of structures of the second half of the 2nd millennium BC (layer D3—Middle Assyrian and D4—Mitannian) was uncovered; the earlier layers were not explored.

The repertory of pottery shapes and decoration from Tell Rimah includes a series of forms that are typical of the Khabur Triangle and the Tigris Valley, but also many vessel forms characteristic of the south, mainly the Middle Euphrates Valley. The latter include flat bowls/plates featuring a characteristic execution—shaped by hand or in a mold[120] with only the rim finished on the wheel. Vessels of this type are usually of a gray or olive color and are burnished. Of immense importance for studies on 2nd millennium BC ceramics are also numerous comparisons of the frequency of particular kinds of vessels, surface treatment and decoration in consecutive layers. Unfortunately, similarly as in the volume devoted to the

[118] Unfortunately, this pottery was not represented in the documentation the present author had the opportunity to see during a stay in Paris.

[119] The drawing documentation of the 1996 and 1997 field seasons and pottery samples brought to the Institute of Archaeology of Warsaw University were made available to the author by Professor Piotr Bieliński.

[120] This method of forming vessels has been described in detail by Arnold (1993, 23–5).

same period at Tell Brak, the authors of the publication do not distinguish between pottery found in the primary occupational levels and the usually small fragments found in secondary or even tertiary position in the fill of layers from the end of the 2nd or first half of the 1st millennium BC. This is a serious hindrance for dating the pottery types as well as for remarks concerning their distribution.

Tell Taya. The site lies 10 km north of Tell Rimah and a mere 30 km south-west of Eski Mosul. It was inhabited mainly in the 3rd millennium BC. The settlement in the period here of interest was reduced to just the citadel, a round mound a little over 100 m in diameter, partly eroded by a nearby stream. In layers IV and III remains of pottery designated as Khabur Ware were found. Akkadian tablets come from layer III. On some of them, dated by the names of the *limu* eponyms, there are impressed seals of officials of Shamshi-Addu I, dating the layer to the beginning of the 18th century BC. Consequently remains of a rectangular platform and surrounding houses which were uncovered in layer IV have to come from the 19th century BC or perhaps even earlier. Reade (1968, 257) believes that the settlement in this layer was used for a short period of time only. In layer III, a part of the citadel was already occupied by a large edifice, probably a temple. Paved courtyards were attached to it on the south and east; other units opened off the other sides of this courtyard. All the structures show evidence of renovation and repair. Reade thought this layer to have lasted some 100 years, meaning that it corresponded to the 18th century BC. The settlement was then abandoned and the next settlement erected almost a thousand years later, in the Neo-Assyrian period.

Due to texts from layer III, the beginning of layer III would be connected to the reign of this ruler, but it is unclear how long the building erected at this date remained in use. To judge by the presence of some pottery forms, such as the "pie-crust" pot-stands, it could have lasted for more than 100 years. I believe it more tenable to date this layer to the 18th and 17th centuries BC. Also of interest are the numerous differences between the pottery assemblages from Tell Taya and Tell Rimah, which are just 10 km away. The mold-formed bowls, so popular on Tell Rimah, failed to appear here and the repertory of painted pottery is much richer. All this brings the 2nd millennium BC pottery from Tell Taya closer to the region on the Tigris and the valley amid hills joining Assyria with the Khabur Triangle.[121]

Terqa (Tell Ashara). The site lies on the Middle Euphrates some 60 km north of Mari. Like Haradum, it is already outside the core area for the appearance of Khabur pottery. Excavations brought to light barely twenty some fragments with the painted decoration characteristic of the Khabur Ware. The reason why this site falls within the sphere of my interest is the published settlement sequence dated by texts (Buia 1993). I am referring to the exploration of sector F.

Nine settlement layers were discovered in this part of the site. Layer 7 is dated to the reign of Yachdun-Lim in Mari. A tablet with his name was found not in a settlement layer, however, (Buia 1993, 8–9, 47), but is dated in consequence of attributing layer 6 to the times of Shamshi-Addu I. In this case, the dating is based on a tablet with the name of a month connected with the administration of this ruler (Buia 1993, 8, 39–43). From the next layer (5) come texts connected with the rule of Kibri-Dagan, a governor of Zimri-Lim from Mari (Buia 1993, 31–32). Buia connected the subsequent layer with Babylonian occupation following the conquest of Mari by Hammurabi (Buia 1993, 30). Finally, layer 3 yielded texts from the so-called kingdom of Khana, which existed in this part of the Euphrates Valley in the 16th and 15th centuries BC (after the conquest and razing of Babylon by Mursilis of Hatti in 1595/4 BC).

Not surprisingly, the pottery from sector F at Tell Ashara corresponds to the repertory of forms known from Haradum. But analogies with Tell Rimah are frequent, especially with regard to the plate and bowl forms. Analogies to Tell Rijim, while less frequent, concern some of the forms of bowls, big pots and jars. Importantly, Buia's publication distinguishes sherds found on occupational levels from those recovered from the fill of the rooms. This adds importance to material which comes from a stratigraphic sequence that is already so well dated by texts.

III.5.3. Dating the ceramic assemblage from Tell Rijim

The presented Middle Bronze Age ceramic assemblage is exceptionally difficult to date in view of the damages, described earlier, caused by erosion and the activities of later inhabitants of the site (see II.2. Situation and stratigraphy). It has been pointed out already how relatively few fragments come from undisturbed stratigraphic contexts. Hence the need to look for ceramic analogies so far abroad, in such a broad territorial and chronological frame. In this chapter I shall concentrate on dating ceramic assemblages from particular layers based on the chronological determinations made for specific types of vessels discussed in part III.4.4. Of the considerable number of fragments, only those are of dating significance that occurred at Tell Rijim in one layer only and were short-lived at other sites.

Dating the older period. The best dating material for the older period at Tell Rijim are sherds of vessels used in the construction of foundation walls found in trenches A1, B and E (see II.3.3. Structures of the older period and Pl. 10 and Fig. 18) as well as the pottery from Loc. 11, 12, 13 and 14 in Trench C. In the latter case, it should be stated that only two potsherds were found immediately upon the floor.

Among the vessels from the foundation walls, a beaker with concave neck (D 13), jar of type D 25, pot with emphasized shoulders (G 18) and barrel (G 28) (Pl. 51) deserve special attention. All are represented by single fragments. The D 13 jar occurred only on Tell Muhammad Diyab where it comes from a layer dated to the 18th–17th centuries BC. The G 18 type pot, also known from Tell Muhammad Diyab and from Tell Hammad Aga as-Saghir, is dated to the 19th–17th centuries BC. The jar

[121] Thanks to cuneiform texts it is known that Tell Rimah (most probably Qattara) and Tell Taya (most probably Karana) were the urban centers of a single small state. All the more surprising then are the differences in the ceramic repertory described above.

Table 11: Dating of the older Middle Bronze Age settlement period on Tell Rijim.

<table>
<tr><th>Shape</th><th>20 c.</th><th>19 c.</th><th>18 c.</th><th>17 c.</th><th>16 c.</th><th>15 c.</th></tr>
<tr><td>D 13</td><td></td><td></td><td>||||||||||</td><td>||||||||||</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>D 25</td><td></td><td></td><td>||||||||||</td><td>||||||||||</td><td>||||||||||</td><td>||||||||||</td></tr>
<tr><td>D 26</td><td>||||||||||</td><td>||||||||||</td><td>||||||||||</td><td>||||||||||</td><td>||||||||||</td><td>||||||||||</td></tr>
<tr><td>G 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>||||||||||</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>G 12</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>||||||||||</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>G 18</td><td></td><td>||||||||||</td><td>||||||||||</td><td>||||||||||</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>G 19</td><td></td><td></td><td>||||||||||</td><td>||||||||||</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>G 28</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>||||||||||</td><td>||||||||||</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

type D 25 is of a very popular form, but then the chronological framework for its occurrence is broader (18th–15th centuries BC). Barrels of type G 28 are found in layers from the 17th to 14th centuries BC.

The forms from floors and fill of layer 3 and 4 in Trench C include a big painted jar D 26, biconical pot G 1 and pots G 12 and G 19. The jar of D 26 type belongs to the classic repertory of Khabur Ware and occurs on North Mesopotamian sites in the 20th to 16th centuries BC. Forms G 1 and G 12 are much more important, both coming from the floor of a room in layer 4. Despite few analogies, they can be dated to the 17th century BC exclusively. The dating of pot G 19 is similar: 18th–17th centuries BC.

On the grounds of this presentation the date to be suggested for the older period of settlement on Tell Rijim should fall between 1700 and 1600 BC. The 17th century is the only period in which all these ceramic forms occurred (see Table 11). Sherds found in the fill of structures belonging to the older settlement period confirm this dating.[122] Once we add to this the body fragments of jars bearing a complicated decoration typical of the older forms of Khabur pottery (decoration types G, I, K and EE) from the 18th and 17th centuries BC (see Hrouda 1957; D. Stein 1984; Oguchi 1997), we may start considering the suggested dating for the older settlement period as pretty well grounded in fact.

Younger period—layer 5. With regard to layer 5, we shall be interested mainly in the pottery found inside Houses 1 and 2 in Trench C. Unfortunately, most of the assemblage from these structures comes from the fill. In none of the rooms was the original floor level cleared along with the material belonging to it. A great many of the ceramic forms from layer 5 were also discovered in layer 6. It might be proof of a very short time separating the forming of these two layers. On the other hand, most of the pieces in question are very small and may have found their way into layer 6 as a result of erosion or some other factors (human activity for one). It is all the more probable that the group of well preserved vessels from layer 6 appears to be later than these sherds (see below, discussion of layer 6 dating).

Forms that can be considered as characteristic of layer 5 include cups M 1, miniature bowls M 7, shallow bowls M 36 and M 37, plates M 38, beakers of D 7 and D 8 types, jars with narrow necks D 11 and D 14, storage jars D 33 and D 35, and Kitchen Ware D 43, pots with straight rim G 10, pots with a ledge rim G 20, G 21, G 24, G 25, barrels G 30, G 39 and G 40, as well as bottoms S 18 and S 22 (see Pl. 52). Of this whole group, to judge by the analogies, forms M 7, D 8, D 33, D 35, G 21 and G 39 go out of use by the end of the 17th century BC and forms M 36, D 14, G 40, as well as S 18 and S 22 are not used after 1500 BC. All the remaining shapes start appearing in the 17th or 18th centuries BC and are still in use in the Late Bronze Age. Consequently, by comparison of the occurance and disappearence of these two groups of the shapes it is the end of the 17th and 16th centuries BC which seems to be the right date for the layer 5 pottery from Tell Rijim (see Table 12).

It appears from the above that layer 5 on Tell Rijim cannot be older than the late 17th century BC and should have ended before the end of the 16th century. The presence of forms that were becoming obsolete in the 17th century speaks in favor of dating layer 5 to the first half of the 16th century, that is, in approximation, to the years 1600–1550 BC.

Dating of layer 6. The ceramic material ascribed to layer 6 comes, without exception, from the ceramic dump covering the eroded ruins of houses from the earlier layer. Twelve complete vessel and many smaller fragments were discovered in an area measuring some 30 square meters (Pl. 53). Most of these 12 vessel forms are unique on the site and are of special significance for attempting to determine the date of this layer. This group includes footed cup M 6, deep bowl M 9 and flat carinated bowl M 10. We should also add forms, such as the shallow bowls M 15 and M 16, and the carinated beaker D 1, all of which were represented by a few examples in the dump. Some of these shapes, i.e., M 6, M 9 and M 15, are known from other sites from the 18th to 16th centuries BC period. Others, like M 10, M 16, G 5, G 6, S 2, S 6 and S 12 enjoyed popularity between the 17th and the 16th centuries BC. Keeping this in mind, it seems justifiable to date layer 6 to the end of the 16th century BC (1550–1500 BC) (see Table 13). The vessel with appliqué decoration (G 33) will be excluded from the discussion. Being a luxury product, vessel of this kind

[122] The periods of occurrence of forms M 4, M 19, M 21, P 8, D 10, D 20, D 21, D 30, D 36, G 14, G 18, G 23, S 4, S 10, S 25 and S 26 always cover the 17th century BC. In three cases (G 14, G 18, S 10), they no longer appear after that. The presence of bowl M 24 is also interesting as it is evidenced on other sites in 20th–18th centuries BC contexts.

Table 12: Dating of layer 5 pottery from Tell Rijim.

Shape	19 c.	18 c.	17 c.	16 c.	15 c.	14 c.	13 c.
M 7, G 21, G 39			■				
D 8	■	■	■				
D 33, D 35		■	■				
M 36	■	■	■	■			
D 14			■	■			
G 40				■			
S 18, S 22		■	■	■			
G 10, G 20, G 24, G 25		■	■	■	■		
M 1, D 7		■	■	■	■		
D 43			■	■	■	■	
M 38, D 11			■	■	■	■	■

Table 13: Dating of layer 6 pottery from Tell Rijim.

Shape	18 c.	17 c.	16 c.	15 c.	14 c.	13 c.
M 6	■	■	■			
M 9	■	■	■			
M 10	■	■	■	■	■	■
M 15	■	■	■			
M 16	■	■	■	■	■	
G 5	■	■	■	■	■	
G 6	■	■	■	■	■	■
S 2	■	■	■	■	■	
S 6	■	■	■	■		
S 12	■	■	■	■	■	

may have been in use for long periods of time before becoming broken and discarded.

It should be kept in mind that in other sectors it turned out impossible to identify layers reflecting the division into layers 5 and 6. Consequently we have discussed solely the younger settlement period. Arguments in favor of the contemporaneity of buildings in trenches B, D, E and G have already been cited above (see chapter II.2. and Appendix A). I would like to add that the pottery from layers 5 and 6 in trench C corresponds almost entirely to vessels found along with structures of the younger period in the remaining trenches. Consequently, the younger period should be dated to ca. 1600–1500 BC. An additional argument in favor of such a date is the presence of structures linked to the Mitannian period (layer 7). Foundation walls of this layer were discovered in trenches B and D. In each case, they referred to existing structures of the younger settlement period, not only in terms of wall orientation, but also by their being attached to presumably still standing earlier buildings. The latter fact might favor extending the time horizon of the younger settlement beyond the year 1500 BC.

III.6. Small finds from the Middle Bronze Age

The relative fewness of small finds (compared to Neo-Assyrian levels, for example) is caused primarily by the heavy destruction of the Middle Bronze Age layers. Consequently, only one object (plaque Ri 6195, found in Loc. 16 of layer 5) can be said to be of Middle Bronze Age provenance with all certainty. The remaining finds were attributed to the first half of the 2nd millennium BC on the grounds of analogous artifacts found at other sites. These objects are 3 pieces of clay figurines, a clay whorl and two other objects that are difficult to interpret.

Plaque Ri 6195 (Pl. 49a, Fig. 29). A flat slightly obliterated plaque of an oval, elongated shape. Lower part broken off. Dimensions: 6.5. cm long, 3.3 cm wide, 1.2 cm thick. A frontal representation of a standing female figure on the front. The hands, perhaps holding an object of some kind, are folded on the abdomen. The hair-do and the jewelry — necklace and bracelets, draw attention. Lower part is broken off at the hips. The back is plain, somewhat rounded, bearing the manufacturer's finger impressions. The object was found in the fill or on the floor of Loc. 16 of House 1.

The plaque is of a type that was common in this period: a frontally presented standing naked goddess with hands folded on the abdomen or supporting the breasts. This type of plaque has

Fig. 29. Tell Rijim. Relief plaque with a representation of a naked goddess, Ri 6195, House 1, Layer 5.

been the subject of a number of monographs (Contenau 1914, van Buren 1930, Opificius 1961, Blocher 1987). A common feature of these plaques is the precise rendering of the elaborate hair-do and the jewelry worn by the goddess. Unfortunately, the commonness of these artifacts hinders the dating of our piece. The dates mentioned in the monographs cited above are included in the period starting with Ur III and ending on Kassite times, but the majority originate from the Old Babylonian period. The nearest analogies come from Ishchali (Hill et al. 1990, Pl. 34q, temple of Kititum, period IB, before the reign of Ipiq-Adad II, ca. 1840 BC), Isin (Hrouda et al. 1992, Taf. 46, IB 1912), Larsa (Parrot 1968, 227f., Fig. 20, 21), Nippur (McCown et al. 1967, Pl. 127, 4; Scribal Quarter, end of Isin-Larsa period), Tello (Genouillac 1936, Pl. 121c = Opificius 1961, no. 97; no. 103; Barellet 1968, nos. 386, 387, 388, 389, 392), Ur (Wooley et al. 1976, Pl. 68, no. 38—Isin-Larsa, 39—end of 19th century BC; Wooley 1965, Pl. 30, no. 8, 15—Kassite period) and Uruk (Ziegler 1962, no. 361, Abb. 187; Lenzen et al. 1963, 42, Taf. 30g—19th century BC). From Khafaja comes a mold used in impressing plaques of the type of interest to us here (Delougaz 1990, Pl. 61f., temple of Sin, period before the conquest of Tuttub by Samsu-iluna in 1726 BC).

Human head, Ri 241 (Pl. 49b, Fig. 30). Dimensions: 4 cm high, 3 cm wide, 2.8 cm thick. Broken off at the base of the neck. Very schematic representation: plastically rendered ears and nose, eyes only impressed circles with a dot inside. In the upper part of the circle of the left eye traces of a white paste, which originally emphasized the eye contours. Bottom part of face damaged. Trench A, loc. 16, presumably layer 8.

Similar very schematic heads were categorized by L. Badre in her MA IV,3 group (Badre 1980). Analogous finds come from Tell Mardih/Ebla (sector D, layers 4–7, Middle Bronze—Badre 1980, 203f., Pl. XII) and Alalah (layer 5, early part of Late Bronze Age—Badre 1980, Pl. XVII).

Bull, Ri 8490 (Pl. 50a). Animal figurine with ends of horns and all four legs broken off. Dimensions: 4.2 cm long, 2.7 cm high, 2.7 cm wide. Quadruped with schematically marked legs and head. The horns permit an identification with a bull or cow. The only rendered anatomical detail is the tail. Trench D, disturbed layer.

Unidentified quadruped, Ri 238 (Pl. 50b, Fig. 31). Animal figurine missing front part of body and head. Back legs and tail surviving, but insufficient to identify species. Dimensions: 4.8 cm long, 3.1 cm high, 2.5 cm wide. Trench B, Loc. 4, disturbed context.

Animal figurines, especially cattle and sheep, are another common type of find, which is very widespread in all of northern Mesopotamia in the early 2nd millennium BC. As all these figurines were handmade, their shape and modeling are quite often a factor of chance, making any exact parallels difficult to find. Similar figurines have occurred in large numbers on

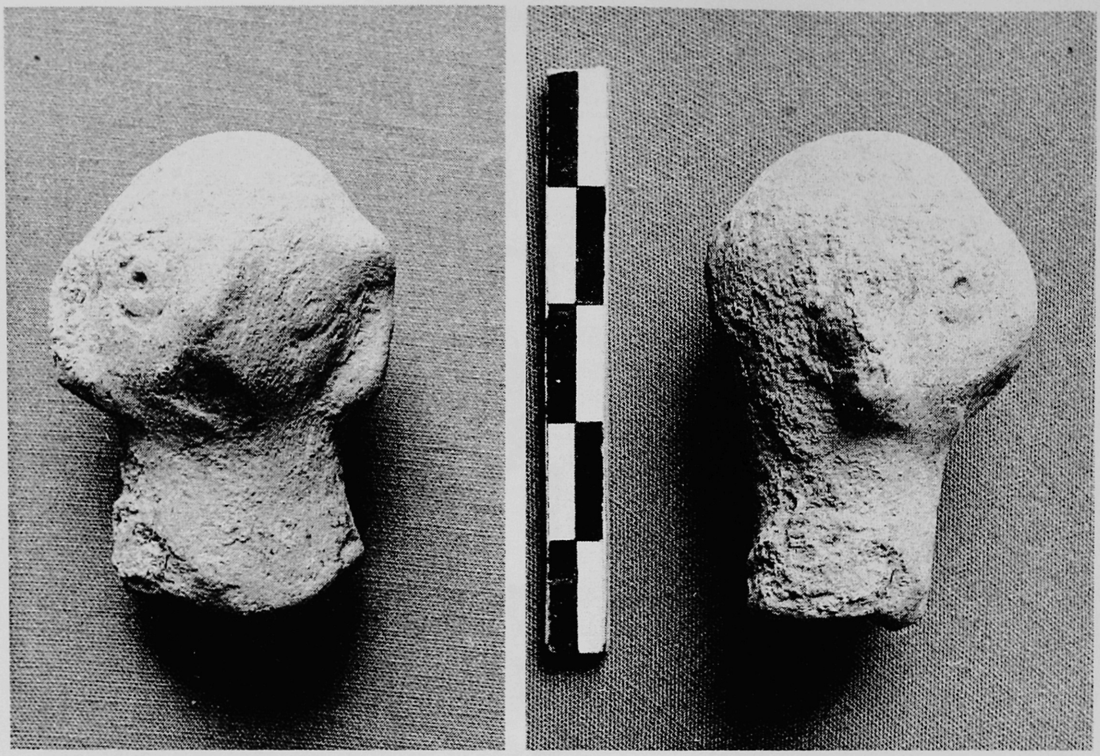

Fig. 30. Tell Rijim. Terracotta human head, Ri 241.

Fig. 31. Tell Rijim. Animal (a bull?) figurine, Ri 238.

sites like Tell Billa (Speiser 1937), Tell Hammad Aga as-Saghir (Spanos 1988; 1990; 1992; oral communication), Tell Jumbur (Toma 1987, Fig. 31), Tell Arbid (Bieliński, oral communication), Tell Hamidiya (Eichler et al. 1990, Abb. 17), Tell Brak (Matthews 1995, 98), Mari (Parrot 1956, Pl. LXIX; 398, 530, 655, 659), Tell Hamida (Zimansky, oral communication).

Figurine fragment (?), Ri 1998 (Pl. 49c). Nodule of fired clay shaped like an irregular parallelopiped with one plane broken away, perhaps the bottom part of a schematic human figurine. The other possible interpretation is a crudely made andiron. Dimensions: 7 cm long, 4.7 cm wide, 4.2 cm thick. Trench C, subsurface layer.

Whorl, Ri 6266 (Pl. 49e). Bottom surface flat, top globular. Dimensions: 3.5 cm in diameter, 1.9 cm high. Hole pierced (diameter 7 mm). Trench G, younger period. Whorls from the 2nd millennium BC are very rarely illustrated in publications.

Fig. 32. Tell Rijim. Unidentified object, Ri 2281.

An analogous whorl was found in layer IV at Tell Jumbur (Youssif 1987, Fig. 16;3).

Unidentified object, Ri 2281, Pl. 49d, Fig. 32). Long artifact with round section, both ends broken off. Dimensions: 8.5 cm long, maximum diameter 5.7 cm, minimal 2.2 cm. Trench C, upper part of ceramic dump (layer 6).

The object resembles in shape the clay *sikkatu* "nails" of later times (see e.g. Starr 1939, Pl. 97J, L, N; 98, A–D; Spanos 1988, Abb. 19;1), possibly used to decorate interior walls.[123] In the opinion of M. Sauvage from UPR 193 CNRS in Paris, single objects of this shape might have been used to close rooms. In sector 3 at Tell Muhammad Diyab, the Mitannian period layer yielded objects of a shape resembling *sikkatu*. Their position close to the door indicates that they had been placed in the wall in the vicinity of the door. The door was closed by latching a rope or thong attached to the door onto a "nail" head projecting from the wall (Sauvage, oral communication). A similar door closing was recently discovered in a Middle Assyrian building at Tell Sabi Ayad (Akkermans 1998, 12).

III.6.1. Dating of the small finds

The small finds from the Middle Bronze Age layers can be divided into two categories: the common finds, typical of the early 2nd millennium BC (plaque and animal figurine) and the atypical ones which are often difficult to interpret (the remaining artifacts) and, consequently, impossible to date. They add nothing new to our knowledge of the absolute chronology of layers 3 to 6 on Tell Rijim.

III.7. Summary: the nature of the settlement on Tell Rijim in the Middle Bronze Age

Three seasons of excavations on Tell Rijim, a site lying on the Tigris River, have given insight into the development of the settlement in the 2nd millennium BC. The first structures were erected at the turn of the 18th century BC. A few rooms were raised at the time on the northern edge of the site; other structures have been found scattered in the southern and eastern part of the site. The settlement, which was of the irregularly planned open village type, lasted for about a hundred years. This date based on an analysis of ceramic type occurrence is confirmed by the presence of two architectural layers identified in sector C.

About 1600 BC the village underwent a decided transformation. The younger period settlement still covered a small area. Its extent from east to west, a distance of some 40 m, is determined by the fortification wall on the east and a deep ravine falling toward the river on the west. The north–south extent cannot be determined exactly. A definite boundary on the north is the high bank of the Tigris. In trench G, some 50 m away to the south, remains of Middle Bronze Age structures were uncovered; the ruins are presumed to extend further to the south. On this axis, the settlement must have been between 50 and 100 m long (the full width of the site), although 65 m seems most justified by the site topography. This gives a surface only insignificantly exceeding a quarter of a hectare in area. A dense architecture filled this enclosed space. All the buildings were raised on solid stone foundation walls. The communication

[123] See room L 5 in the palace at Nuzi (Starr 1939, 59, 151, Fig. 21).

inside the village took place on paved roads; there also existed open surfaces paved with flagstones. Indeed a complete change of settlement plan and its organization had taken place.

The modest dimensions suggest that Tell Rijim was indeed a very small village or even a single farm or manor. The former possibility seems highly improbable. First, it is difficult to explain the massive fortification wall that was identified on the site. Secondly, a reconstruction of an already existing village does not require a change of plan and organization; it may be achieved by restoring or enlarging older buildings and adding new structures in free places. Finally in the case of a village it would be expected that the buildings inside the settlement would be more uniform in character. Meanwhile Tell Rijim features a structure that is clearly distinguished by its form, that is, a building standing in a paved, wall-enclosed courtyard, ruins of private dwellings, finally evidence of other paved courtyards and alleys. A functional differentiation follows in the wake of a formal one; testifying to it is a concentration of certain types of finds in singular buildings, like the pot-stands found in the courtyard of the building described above. Zoomorphic vessels, as well as a vase decorated with appliqué motifs of snakes and scorpions are the objects most frequently connected with a cultic context only. Should this interpretation be correct, it could be assumed that a religious structure, even if of the smallest size, had existed inside the settlement.

On the other hand, there is no doubt that Tell Rijim was not a local administration center. Situated in a small plain some 280 ha in area (cf. chapter Morfology and Ecology of Raffan Microregion) its possible sustenance (and governance) district had to be limited to this very region. Meanwhile, there was another, even larger settlement located in the vicinity, namely Tell Sa'ud.

Also, an interpretation of the MBA settlement from the younger period on Tell Rijim as a farm does not make more sense. The plan of the settlement and the presence of a substantial defense wall point to a developed form of social organization in the settlement.

It was already proposed by the present author to interpret the settlement of the younger period as a *dimtu* settlement, or rather a forerunner of *dimtu* settlements well known from the Nuzi region (Koliński 1996). The reasons for this interpretation are: presence of defensive structures and a comparative wealth of the village combined with its small size. This change, dated to the turn of 17th century BC, fits well into the changes of settlement pattern observed in northern Mesopotamia at the turn of the Middle Bronze period.[124] The change, characterised by an increase in the number of the smallest settlements (under 0.5 ha of area) in all of northern Mesopotamia, may be convincingly connected with the occurrence of *dimtu* and *dunnu* type settlements, which the cuneiform texts from the later 2nd millennium BC testify to.[125] The chronological difference between the younger period of the Middle Bronze settlement at Tell Rijim and Nuzi and the Middle Assyrian textual evidence does not seem to be substantial. As a matter of fact, some *dimtu* settlements were known in northern and central Babylonia already in Old Babylonian times, as witnessed by letters, as well as legal and administrative texts.

If the interpretation of Tell Rijim as a *dimtu* settlement is correct it would be the oldest *dimtu* settlement known from the archaeologic record. It is in fact one of a very few excavated settlements, which may be tentatively identified with *dimtu*. Finally, it would be the only case, of an existing village being turned into a *dimtu* settlement.

Even if this interpretation goes to far, the excavations in the Middle Bronze layers of Tell Rijim have yielded evidence, which has added a great deal to our knowlege of north-eastern Mesopotamia in the earlier part of the 2nd millennium BC. The domestic architecture plans, although by no means complete, differ considerably from the published plans from Tell Hammad Aga as-Saghir, the only site located in this part of Mesopotamia to have buildings of this period unearthed to a larger extent. Also in the case of big cities, like Ashur, Shehna/Shubat-Enlil, Tell Rimah or Tell Taya, the domestic architecture is practically unknown.

The MBA pottery, composed of decorated Khabur Ware and plain vessels, corresponding very closely as far as the production technique and the forms of the pottery are concerned, constitute a large assemblage, which may be easily compared with pottery collections from other sites in northern Mesopotamia. The Leilan, Rimah and Brak collections of ceramics, coming in most cases from well dated context offer insight into the composition and regional differences between the assemblages characteristic of the official and religious buildings in large cities. The Tell Rijim assemblage is the first fully published collection of North-East Mesopotamian MBA pottery of coming from small a site. It is also the first published assemblage from the Saddam Dam Basin Salvage Region.[126] It allows for comparisons of pottery coming from different parts of northern Mesopotamia, leading to a recognition of the regionalization of Khabur Ware, considered until now as ununiform pottery decoration style, at least in its main distribution zone, covering the Khabur Triangle and the upper part of the Tigris Valley (Oguchi 1997, Nigro 1998). This will likely be a starting point for new consideration of the origin and development of Khabur Ware and a better understanding of the Middle Bronze Age culture of northern Mesopotamia.

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124 Cf. the present author's lecture "The Hinterland of Assyria: The Upper Tigris Valley in the Second Millennium BC" presented at 44e RAI in Venice, in 1997.
125 A separate study of the *dimtu* settlements of 2nd millennium Mesopotamia is being prepared for publication by the present author.
126 The MBA pottery from Japanese excavations in the same region was the subject of as yet not published Ph. D. thesis by H. Oguchi.

ABBREVIATIONS

AfO — Archiv für Orientforschung, Wien.

AJA — American Journal of Archaelogy, Norwood.

Amurru 1 — Durand J.-M. (ed.), Amurru 1. Mari, Ébla et les hourrites. Dix ans de travaux. Actes du Colloque Intérnationale (Paris, mai 1993), Paris 1996.

AoF — Altorientalische Forschungen, Berlin.

BAH — IFAPO, Bibliothčque Archéologique et Historique, Paris.

BaF — Baghdader Forschungen. Berlin.

BaM — Baghdader Mitteilungen, Mitteliungen des Deutches Archaeologisches Institut. Abteilung Baghdad. Berlin.

BAR — British Archeological Reports International Series, Oxford.

BASOR — Bulletin of the American School of Oriental Research, Jerusalem.

Beydar — Lebeau M., Suleiman A., Tell Beydar. Three Seasons of Excavations (1992-94). A Preliminary Report. Subartu III, Turnhout 1997.

Brak I — Oates D., Oates J., McDonald H., Excavations at Tell Brak I. The Mitanni and Old Babylonian Periods, McDonald Institute Monographs, Cambridge-London 1997

BSA — Bulletin for Sumerian Agriculture, Cambridge.

Chuera 1 — Orthmann W. (ed.)., Ausgrabungen in Tell Chuera in Nord-Ost Syrien I, Vorbericht über die Grabungskampagnen 1986 bis 1992, Saarbrücken 1995.

DAI — Deutsches Archaologisches Institut.

Fs. Lachemann — Morrison M.A., Owen D.I., (ed.), Studies on the Civilization and Culture of Nuzi and the Hurrians in honour of Ernest R. Lachemann, Winona Lake 1981.

Fs. Strommenger — Hrouda B., Kroll S., Spanos P.Z., Von Uruk nach Tuttul. Eine Festschrift für Eva Strommenger. Studien und Aufsätze von Kollegen und Freunden. München-Wien 1992.

Fs. van Loon — Haex O.M.C., Curvers H.H., Akkermans P.P.M.G., To the Euphrates and Beyond. Archaeological studies in honour of Maurits N. van Loon, Rotterdam 1989.

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HSAO — Heidelberger Studien zum Altes Orient, Heidelberg.

IFAPO — Institut Francais du Archeologie du Proche Orient.

JAOS — Journal of American Oriental Society, New Haven.

JESHO — Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient, Leiden.

JNES — Journal of Near Eastern Studies, Chicago.

L.A.A.A. — Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology. University of Liverpool.

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MARI — Mari. Annales des Recherches Interdisciplinaires, Paris.

MDOG — Mitteilungen des Deutches Orient-Gesselschaft, Berlin.

N.A.B.U. — Nouvelles Assiriologiques Breves et Utilitaires, Paris.

OIC — Oriental Institute Communications, Chicago.

OIP — Oriental Institute Publications, Chicago.

RAI — Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale.

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SEPOA	Societe pour l'Etude du Proche Orient Ancien, Paris.
SMS	Syro-Mesopotamian Studies, Malibu.
TAVO	Tübinger Atlas der Vorderen Orient.
Tell Karana 3	Wilhelm G., Zaccagnini C. (ed.), Tell Karana 3, Tell Gikan, Tell Khirbet Salikh, Baghdader Forschungen 15, Meinz 1993.
WVDOG	Wissenschaftlische Veroffentlischungen des Deutches Orient-Gesselschaft, Berlin.
ZA	Zeitschrift für Assyriologie und Vorderasiatische Archaologie, Berlin-New York

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APPENDIX A
POTTERY LINKS BETWEEN MBA LAYERS OF DIFFERENT TRENCHES

In the sector columns the numbers on the left give a tag number, figures in brackets number of pottery fragments (if higher than one). On the right side a character of the context is described with following symbols: SL—"scorpions" layer, cp—concentration of pottery fragments, ppf—foundation made of pebbles and pottery fragments, L.—*Locus*, St.—Street, H.—House, DF—defence wall.

In Table 1 smaller characters designate analogies in layer 5, while italics analogies from the older period of the settlement.

In Table 2 smaller characters designate analogies in layer 6, while italics analogies from the older period of the settlement.

In Table 3 italics are used to mark comparisons in the younger period of the settlement.

1. LAYER 6

Form	Trench C		Trenches A–A1		Trenches B–E1–G		Trenches E–F		Trench D	
M1	186	SL	64	by DF	70	L.21				
	308(2)	H. 1			107(3)	L.21				
	311(2)	H. 2			138	L.21				
					202(2)	L.21				
M5	143	SL	405	cp			378	cp		
M15	121(2)	SL			246	L.9				
	174	SL								
	183	SL								
	444	SL								
M16	121(2)	SL			246	L.9				
	143	SL								
	433	SL								
	448	SL								
	381	–								
M18	143	SL			335(2)	St.1				
	188	SL								
	85	*L.13*								
M25	158	SL			335	St.1				
	308	H. 1								
	311	H. 2								
M30	143	SL			107	L.21				
	444	H. 2			138	L.21				
D31	433	SL	453	by DF						
D42	76	SL			250	L.21				
	158	SL								
	448	SL								
G3	121	SL			70	L.21				
	158	SL								
	452	SL								
	425	H. 2								
	66	*L.12*								
G13	121	SL	*443*	*ppf*	209	L.21				
S4	77	SL			335(x2)	St.1				
	121	SL			344	L.21				
	183	SL								
	308(2)	H. 1								
	156(2)	*L.11-3*								
S5	77	SL			246	L.9	153(2)	L.23		
	308	H. 1								
	311	H. 2								
S8	433	SL	64	by DF						
S11	77	SL			107	L.21	151	L.23		
					250	L.21	153	L.23		
					335	St.1				
S29	76	SL			393	St.1			358	cp

2. LAYER 5

Form	Trench C		Trenches A–A1		Trenches B–E1–G		Trenches E–F		Trench D	
M1	308(2)	H. 1	64	by DF	70	L.21				
	311	H. 2			107(3)	L.21				
	186	SL			138	L.21				
					202(2)	L.21				
M16	381	-			246	St.1				
	121(2)	SL								
	433	SL								
	448	SL								
M25	308	H. 1			335	St.1				
	311	H. 2								
	158	SL								
M30	444	H. 2			107	L.21				
	143	SL			138	L.21				
P top	311	H. 2			250(2)	St.1				
					344	L.21				
					408(5)	L.21-2				
D11	308	H. 1			246	L.9				
D20	308	H.1			160	L.21	151	L.23		
	444	*in wall*			202	L.21				
D40	311	H. 2			115	L.21				
					250	L.21				
D43	308	H. 1			138	L.21				
	311	H. 2								
G3	425	H. 2			70	L.21				
	121	SL								
	158	SL								
	452	SL								
	66	*L.12*								
G17	308	H. 1							345	L.25
	392	H. 1-2								
G21	392	H. 1-2			408(2)	L.21-2			270	L.26
	425	L.18-9								
G30	444	L.18-9			335	St.1				
S3	308	H. 1			250	L.21				
	385	*L.14*								
S4	308(2)	H. 1			335(2)	St.1				
	183	SL			344	L.21				
S5	308	H. 1			246	L.9	153(2)	L.23		
	311	H. 1								
	167	SL								
S8	308	H. 1	64	by DF						
	311	H. 2								
	433	SL								
	85	*L.13*								
S11	308(2)	H. 1			107	L.21	153(2)	L.23		
	77	SL			250(2)	L.21				
	119	SL			335(2)	St.1				
	143(2)	SL			344	L.21				
S20	308	H. 1					358	cp	338	L.25-7
S22	311	H. 2			309	L.9				
S25	308(2)	H. 1					358	cp		
	381	section								
	385	*L.14*								
S29	311	H. 2			393	St.1	358	cp		
	76	SL								
	85	*L.13*								
S44	361	-	279	by DF	309	L.9				

3. THE OLDER PERIOD OF THE SETTLEMENT (LAYERS 3–4)

Form	Trench C		Trenches A–A1		Trenches B–E1–G		Trenches E–F		Trench D	
M18	85	L.13			335(2)	St.1				
D10	66	L.12	64	by DF						
D20	444	wall H. 2			160	L.21	151	L.23		
	308	H. 1			202	L.21				
D26	156	L.11-2			435	ppf				
D37	433	SL			435	ppf				
D39	444	wall L.18							265	L.27
G1	58	L.12			355	L.21				
	85	L.11								
G3	66	L12			70	L.21				
	121	SL								
	425	H. 1								
G13	121	SL	443	ppf	209	L.21				
S3	385	L.14			250	L.21				
	308	H. 1								
S4	156(2)	L.11-3			335(2)	St.1				
					344	L.21				
S21	58	L.11	95	DF					265	L.27

APPENDIX B
STRATIGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF POTTERY TYPES

Chronological designations. "Older period" consists of layers 3 and 4. As attributing of archaeological finds to these layers was possible only in Trench C, the figures noting numbers of fragments coming from these layers refers to the sherds found in Trench C only. Fragments from other trenches were included into a row labelled "Younger period". As it was not possible to ascribe them to layers 3 or 4 their presence in these two rows was indicated only by question marks, if there were no fragments coming surely from the said layer, of plus, if some sherds could be safely connected with this layer. Entry "2+" is to be understood—more than two fragments.

Fragments coming from layers 5 and 6 in Trench C and these belonging to "Younger period" in other trenches were treated similarly.

Row "kiln" refers to sherd found in the fill of kiln. They are not connected with the use of the kiln itself, but with period before its chamber was filled with earth and sherds brought down the slope by erosion.

Row "not stratified" relates to fragments found in disturbed contexts, or in stratified contexts of later layers, i.e. in the secondary stratigraphic position.

CUPS AND BOWLS (n=207)

	M 1	M 2	M 3	M 4	M 5	M 6	M 7	M 8	M 9	M 10	M 11	M 12	M 13	M 14	Total
Older period	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
layer 3	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
layer 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Younger period	14	1	1	–	3	1	4	2	1	1	–	1	1	–	30
layer 5	5+	–	1	–	?	–	3	?	–	–	–	?	?	–	9+
layer 6	1+	–	–	–	1+	1	1	?	1	1	–	?	?	–	6+
Kiln	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Not stratified	15	3	2	13	10	–	4	4	–	–	3	9	–	3	66
Total	29	4	4	14	14	1	8	6	1	1	3	10	1	3	99

	M 15	M 16	M 17	M 18	M 19	M 20	M 21	M 22	M 23	M 24	M 25	M 26	M 27	M 28	Total
Older period	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	6
layer 3	–	–	–	1	?	–	?	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3+
layer 4	–	–	–	–	?	–	1+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1+
Younger period	6	6	1	4	1	–	2	1	1	1	4	–	–	4	31
layer 5	?	1	–	?	1	–	2	–	–	1	2+	–	–	2	9+
layer 6	5+	5+	1	2+	–	–	–	1	1	–	1+	–	–	2	18+
Kiln	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
Not stratified	2	7	1	7	3	1	2	1	5	2	2	1	1	1	36
Total	8	13	3	12	5	1	6	2	7	5	6	1	1	5	75

	M 29	M 30	M 31	M 32	M 33	M 34	M 35	M 36	M 37	M 38	M 39	Total	Total M
Older period	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	10
layer 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	?	–	–	?	5+
layer 4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	?	–	–	1+	2+
Younger period	1	4	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	10	71
layer 5	?	1	–	?	–	–	?	1	–	1	–	3+	21+
layer 6	?	1	–	?	–	1	?	–	–	–	–	2+	26+
Kiln	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4
Not stratified	–	8	–	3	3	–	2	1	1	–	2	20	122
Total	1	12	1	5	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	33	207

POT-STANDS (n = 67[1])

	P 1	P 2	P 3	P 4	P 5	P 6	P 7	P 8	P 9	P 10	P 11	P 12	Top	Bottom	Total
Older period	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2+
layer 3	–	?	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1+
layer 4	–	?	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	?
Younger period	1	–	3	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	–	1	13	18	12+31
layer 5	?	–	?	?	–	?	?	–	?	?	–	?	1+	?	1+
layer 6	?	–	?	?	–	?	?	–	?	?	–	?	?	?	?
Kiln	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Not stratified	3	–	3	5	1	–	1	3	3	1	–	1	13	13	21+26
Total	4	1	6	6	1	1	3	4	5	2	1	2	26	31	36+57

[1] Many small fragments of flanges and "pie crusts" could not be assigned to specific types, especially since the site has yielded various combinations of top and bottom edge. As the upper and lower rim fragments may come from the same vessel, the more numerous lower rim fragments were added in the table below as better reflecting the original number of vessels.

JARS AND BEAKERS (n = 158)

	D 1	D 2	D 3	D 4	D 5	D 6	D 7	D 8	D 9	D 10	D 11	D 12	D 13	D 14	D 15	Total
Older period	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2
layer 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	?	–	–	1+
layer 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	?	–	–	?
Younger period	4	2	2	2	–	1	1	1	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	17
layer 5	1	?	?	?	–	?	1	1	–	–	1+	?	–	1	–	5+
layer 6	3	?	?	?	–	?	–	–	–	–	?	?	–	–	–	3+
Kiln	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not stratified	1	1	5	1	5	2	1	–	2	9	3	2	1	–	1	32
Total	5	3	7	3	5	3	2	1	2	10	5	3	2	1	1	53

	D 16	D 17	D 18	D 19	D 20	D 21	D 22	D 23	D 24	D 25	D 26	D 27	D 28	D 29	D 30	Total
Older period	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	5
layer 3	–	–	–	–	?	?	–	–	–	?	?	–	–	–	–	?
layer 4	–	–	–	–	?	?	–	–	–	?	1+	–	–	–	–	1+
Younger period	1	1	1	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	11
layer 5	?	?	?	–	1+	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	?	?	2
layer 6	?	?	?	–	?	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	?	?	1+
Kiln	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
Not stratified	1	4	2	1	8	2	2	1	2	–	3	1	1	1	1	30
Total	2	5	3	1	13	5	2	1	2	1	6	1	2	2	2	48

	D 31	D 32	D 33	D 34	D 35	D 36	D 37	D 38	D 39	D 40	D 41	D 42	D 43	D 44	D 45	Total	Total D
Older period	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	11
layer 3	–	?	–	–	–	?	?	–	?	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1+
layer 4	–	?	–	–	–	?	?	–	?	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1+
Younger period	2	1	1	–	2	–	1	1	1	3	–	4	3	–	1	20	48
layer 5	?	?	1	–	1+	–	–	?	?	1+	–	?	2+	–	–	5+	12+
layer 6	1+	?	–	–	?	–	1	?	?	?	–	3+	?	–	1	6+	10+
Kiln	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3
Not stratified	1	4	–	1	–	2	–	3	5	5	2	1	2	3	3	32	94
Total	4	6	1	1	2	3	2	4	7	8	2	5	5	3	4	57	158

POTS (n = 131)

	G 1	G 2	G 3	G 4	G 5	G 6	G 7	G 8	G 9	G 10	G 11	G 12	G 13	G 14	Total
Older period	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	7
layer 3	?	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	?	–	1+
layer 4	1+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	?	1	4+
Younger period	1	1	5	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	1	–	2	–	15
layer 5	?	?	1+	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	?	–	?	–	3+
layer 6	?	?	3+	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	?	–	1+	–	7+
Kiln	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Not stratified	–	–	16	1	3	1	5	–	1	1	7	–	1	2	38
Total	3	1	24	1	4	2	5	1	2	2	8	2	4	3	62

	G 15	G 16	G 17	G 18	G 19	G 20	G 21	G 22	G 23	G 24	G 25	G 26	G 27	G 28	Total
Older period	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	4
layer 3	–	–	–	?	1	–	–	–	?	–	–	–	–	?	1+
layer 4	–	–	–	?	–	–	–	–	?	–	–	–	–	?	?
Younger period	1	1	3	–	1	3	6	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	19
layer 5	?	?	2+	–	1	3	2+	?	–	2	1	–	–	–	11+
layer 6	?	?	?	–	–	–	?	?	–	–	–	–	–	–	?
Kiln	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	3
Not stratified	–	2	–	1	–	2	4	1	3	1	–	2	–	–	16
Total	1	3	3	2	2	6	10	3	4	3	1	2	1	1	42

	G 29	G 30	G 31	G 32	G 33	G 34	G 35	G 36	G 37	G 38	G 39	G 40	Total	Total G
Older period	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
layer 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2+
layer 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4+
Younger period	–	2	1	2	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	1	12	46
layer 5	–	1+	?	?	–	?	?	–	?	?	1	1	3+	17+
layer 6	–	?	?	?	1	?	?	–	?	?	–	–	1+	8+
Kiln	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6
Not stratified	3	–	–	2	–	–	5	1	1	–	1	2	15	69
Total	3	2	1	4	1	1	6	1	2	1	2	3	27	131

OTHERS (n = 11)

	I 1	I 2	I 3	I 4	I 5	I 6	I 7	I 8	I 9	I 10	I 11	Total
Older period	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**
layer 3	–	–	?	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	?
layer 4	–	–	?	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	?
Younger period	–	**1**	–	**1**	–	–	**1**	**1**	–	**1**	**1**	**6**
layer 5	–	?	–	?	–	–	?	?	–	?	1	1+
layer 6	–	?	–	?	–	–	?	?	–	?	–	?
Kiln	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not stratified	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	4
Total	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**11**

FOOTS AND BASES (n = 334)

	S 1	S 2	S 3	S 4	S 5	S 6	S 7	S 8	S 9	S 10	S 11	S 12	Total
Older period	–	–	**1**	**2**	–	–	**4**	**1**	**1**	**2**	–	–	**11**
layer 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	?	–	?	?	–	–	?
layer 4	–	–	1	2	–	–	2+	1	?	?	–	–	6+
Younger period	–	**1**	**2**	**8**	**7**	**2**	**5**	**4**	**2**	**4**	**13**	**1**	**49**
layer 5	–	–	1+	2+	2+	–	4	2+	–	4	2+	–	17+
layer 6	–	1	?	3+	2+	2	1	1+	2	–	3+	1	16+
Kiln	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	**3**	–	–	**2**	–	**6**
Not stratified	1	–	4	6	4	–	10	14	1	5	7	1	53
Total	**1**	**1**	**7**	**16**	**11**	**2**	**20**	**22**	**4**	**11**	**22**	**2**	**119**

	S 13	S 14	S 15	S 16	S 17	S 18	S 19	S 20	S 21	S 22	S 23	S 24	Total
Older period	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	–	–	**2**
layer 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	?	–	–	–	?
layer 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1+	–	–	–	1+
Younger period	–	**1**	–	**10**	**2**	**6**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**33**
layer 5	–	?	–	3+	?	3+	?	?	?	1+	?	1	8+
layer 6	–	?	–	2+	1+	?	?	1	?	?	?	2	6+
Kiln	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	–	–	–	**2**
Not stratified	2	3	1	2	3	3	13	4	5	3	2	6	47
Total	**2**	**4**	**1**	**12**	**5**	**9**	**17**	**9**	**8**	**5**	**3**	**9**	**84**

	S 25	S 26	S 27	S 28	S 29	S 30	S 31	S 32	S 33	S 34	S 35	S 36	Total
Older period	**1**	**1**	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**3**
layer 3	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
layer 4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Younger period	**4**	**1**	**4**	–	**4**	–	–	**1**	**1**	**1**	–	–	**16**
layer 5	2+	1	?	–	1+	–	–	–	–	?	–	–	4+
layer 6	?	–	?	–	1+	–	–	1	1	?	–	–	3+
Kiln	**1**	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**
Not stratified	5	4	8	1	11	1	4	–	1	8	15	1	59
Total	**11**	**6**	**13**	**1**	**16**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**9**	**15**	**1**	**80**

	S 37	S 38	S 39	S 40	S 41	S 42	S 43	S 44	S 45	S 46	Total	Total S
Older period	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	**17**
layer 3	–	–	?	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	?	2+
layer 4	–	–	–	?	–	–	–	–	–	–	?	8+
Younger period	**1**	**1**	–	–	**2**	–	**1**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**10**	**108**
layer 5	?	?	–	–	?	–	?	?	–	?	?	29+
layer 6	?	?	–	–	?	–	?	?	1	?	1+	26+
Kiln	–	–	–	**1**	**1**	**1**	–	–	–	–	**3**	**13**
Not stratified	10	1	6	8	5	5	1	1	–	–	37	196
Total	**11**	**2**	**6**	**10**	**8**	**6**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**51**	**334**

GROSS TOTAL

	Bowls	Pot-Stands	Jars	Pots	Others	Bases	Total
Older period	**10**	**2**	**11**	**12**	**1**	**17**	**53**
layer 3	5+	1+	1+	2+	?	2+	11+
layer 4	2+	?	1+	4+	?	8+	11+
Younger period	**71**	**12+31**	**48**	**46**	**4**	**108**	**291+31**
layer 5	21+	1+	12+	17+	1+	29+	81+
layer 6	26+	?	10+	8+	?	26+	70+
Kiln	**4**	**1**	**3**	**6**	–	**13**	**27**
Not stratified	121	21+26	94	69	4	196	505+26
Total	**206**	**36+57**	**158**	**131**	**11**	**334**	**877+57**

APPENDIX C
THE POTTERY DECORATION TYPES ACCORDING TO THE STRATIGRAPHY OF THE SITE

Chronological designations. "Older period" consists of layers 3 and 4. As attributing of archaeological finds to these layers was possible only in Trench C, the figures noting numbers of fragments coming from these layers refers to the sherds found in Trench C only. Fragments from other trenches were included into a row labelled "Younger period". As it was not possible to ascribe them to layers 3 or 4 their presence in these two rows was indicated only by question marks, if there were no fragments coming surely from the said layer, of plus, if some sherds could be safely connected with this layer. Entry "2+" is to be understood—more than two fragments. Fragments coming from layers 5 and 6 in Trench C and these belonging to "Younger period" in other trenches were treated similarly.

Row "kiln" refers to sherd found in the fill of kiln. They are not connected with the use of the kiln itself, but with period before its chamber was filled with earth and sherds brought down the slope by erosion.

Row "not stratified" relates to fragments found in disturbed contexts, or in stratified contests of later layers, i.e. in the secondary stratigraphic position.

PAINTED DECORATION

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	C+O	EE	Total
Older period	**4**	**2**	**2**	–	–	**2**	–	–	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**11**
layer 3	?	?	?	–	–	1+	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
layer 4	1+	?	1+	–	–	?	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2+
Younger period	**14**	**1**	**21**	**1**	**1**	**5**	–	–	–	–	**1**	**8**	**1**	**3**	–	–	**56**
layer 5	3+	1	8+	1	?	–	–	–	–	–	?	5+	–	?	–	–	18+
layer 6	7+	–	2+	–	?	5	–	–	–	–	?	2+	1	2+	–	–	17+
Kiln	–	–	**1**	–	–	**1**	–	**1**	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**4**
Not stratified	9	2	33	1	1	3	1	6	(1)	1	1	3	–	2	1	(1)	66
Total	**28**	**5**	**57**	**2**	**2**	**11**	**1**	**7**	**(1)**	**1**	**2**	**13***	**1**	**5**	**1**	**(1)**	**135+(2)**

( ) decorated body sherds
* plus 4 bottom fragments, all not stratified

INCISED DECORATION

	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	R+T	Total
Older period	–	**1**	**1**	**1**	–	–	–	–	**3**
layer 3	–	1	?	?	–	–	–	–	1+
layer 4	–	–	?	?	–	–	–	–	?
Younger period	**1**	**6**	**1**	**1**	–	**2**	–	**1**	**12**
layer 5	–	1+	1	?	–	?	–	?	2+
layer 6	1	?	–	?	–	?	–	?	1+
Kiln	–	**1**	–	**1**	–	–	–	–	**2**
Not stratified	5	11	13	3	–	2	1	–	35
Total	**6**	**19**	**15**	**6**	**(2)**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**52+(2)**

( ) decorated body sherds

PLASTIC, IMPRESSED AND APPLICATED DECORATION

	Y	AA	AA+BB	Total	CC	Total	DD	Total
Older period	**2**	–	–	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**
layer 3	–	–	–	–	?	?	?	?
layer 4	2	–	–	2	?	?	?	?
Younger period	–	–	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
layer 5	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–
layer 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Kiln	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not stratified	2	3	–	6	2	2	–	–
Total	**4**	**3**	**1**	**8**	**5**	**5**	**2**	**2**

COMBINED DECORATION

	A+R	B+R	C+O	C+R	C+R+T	C+S	C+T	C+Y	C+Z	C+AA	E+R	K+AA	N+Q	P+AA	Total
Older period	–	–	–	**1**	**1**	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4
layer 3	–	–	–	–	?	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1+
layer 4	–	–	–	1	?	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2+
Younger period	**1**	**1**	–	**6**	–	–	1	1	1	–	2	–	3	–	16
layer 5	1	1	–	3+	–	–	?	?	?	–	1+	–	1+	–	7+
layer 6	–	–	–	1+	–	–	?	?	?	–	?	–	?	–	1+
Kiln	**1**	–	–	**2**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4
Not stratified	1	–	1	6	–	1	–	1	1*	1	1	–	8	1	22
Total	**3**	**1**	**1**	**15**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**12**	**1**	**46**

* in combination with decoration CC

APPENDIX D
THE POTTERY DECORATION
ACCORDING TO THE VESSEL TYPES AND LAYERS

Chronological designations. "Older period" consists of layers 3 and 4. As attributing of archaeological finds to these layers was possible only in Trench C, the figures noting numbers of fragments coming from these layers refers to the sherds found in Trench C only. Fragments from other trenches were included into a row labelled "Younger period". As it was not possible to ascribe them to layers 3 or 4 their presence in these two rows was indicated only by question marks, if there were no fragments coming surely from the said layer, of plus, if some sherds could be safely connected with this layer. Entry "2+" is to be understood—more than two fragments. Fragments coming from layers 5 and 6 in Trench C and these belonging to "Younger period" in other trenches were treated similarly.

Row "kiln" refers to sherd found in the fill of kiln. They are not connected with the use of the kiln itself, but with period before its chamber was filled with earth and sherds brought down the slope by erosion.

Row "not stratified" relates to fragments found in disturbed contexts, or in stratified contexts of later layers, i.e. in the secondary stratigraphic position.

PAINTED DECORATION

DECORATION A

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
M 16	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	4	M	8
M 18	–	–	–	3	?	2+	–	1	4	N, Q	8
M 19	1	?	?	1		1	–	1	3	–	2
M 21	2	?	1+	2	2	–	–	–	4	–	2
M 22	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–
M 32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	C+O	3
P 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	4
P 12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	D	–
P top	–	–	–	1	?	?	–	–	1	–	9
D 12	–	–	–	1	?	?	–	–	1	C	1
D 20	1	?	?	1	1	–	–	–	2	7xC, V, T+R	2
D 31	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	T	2
G 3*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	B, 8xC, 5xF, G, 6xH, C+R	1
G 23	1	?	?	–	–	–	–	–	1	T, C+R	1
G 32	–	–	–	1	?	?	–	–	1	R, 2xY	–
TOTAL	**5**	**?**	**1+**	**14**	**3+**	**7+**	**–**	**9**	**28**		

* Possibly a more complicated pattern—paint was preserved only inside.

DECORATION B

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
D 21	1	?	?	–	–	–	–	–	1	2xC, AA	1
D 25	1	?	?	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
G 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	A, 8xC, 5xF, G, 6xH, C+R	1
G 9	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	V	–
G 35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2xC, C+R	2
TOTAL	**2**	**?**	**?**	**1**	**1**	**–**	**–**	**2**	**5**		

DECORATION C

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
M 1	–	–	–	4	2+	?	–	6	10	?	18
M 30	–	–	–	1	?	?	–	–	1	L	10
P 12	–	–	–	1	?	?	–	–	1	A	–
D 3	–	–	–	1	?	?	–	–	1	T	5
D 4	–	–	–	2	?	?	–	1	3	–	–
D 6	–	–	–	1	?	?	–	–	1	–	2
D 7	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
D 11	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	2	?, C+T	2
D 12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	A	1
D 16	–	–	–	1	?	?	–	–	1	–	1
D 17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	T, CC	2
D 20	–	–	–	1	?	?	–	6	7	2xA, V, T+R	2
D 21	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	B, AA	1
D 22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	AA	–
D 24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	K	–
D 37	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1
G 1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	E	2
G 3	–	–	–	3	1+	1+	–	5	8	A, B, 5xF, G, 6xH, C+R	1
G 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	F	–
G 16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	R	1

DECORATION C *(cont.)*

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
G 20	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	2xR, C+R	1
G 21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	C+R	1
G 22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
G 28	1	?	?	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
G 29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	B, C+R	2
G 36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
G 37	–	–	–	1	?	?	–	–	1	R	–
TOTAL	**2**	**?**	**1+**	**21**	**8+**	**2+**	**1**	**33**	**57**		

DECORATION D

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
D 1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	4
D 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	9
TOTAL	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**1**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**2**		

DECORATION E

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
D 19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
G 1	–	–	–	1	?	?	–	–	1	C	2
TOTAL	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**?**	**?**	**–**	**1**	**2**		

DECORATION F

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
M 9	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
D 26	1	?	?	–	–	–	–	–	1	?, C+AA, K+AA	2
G 3	1	1	–	2	–	2	1	1	5	A, B, 8xC, G, 5xH, C+R	1
G 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
G 5	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	J, R	–
G 6	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	C	–
TOTAL	**2**	**1+**	**?**	**5**	**?**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**11**		

DECORATION G

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
G 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	A, B, 8xC, 5xF, 6xH, C+T	1
Sherds E-F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2		
TOTAL	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3**	**3**		

DECORATION H

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
D 15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
G 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	6	A, B, 6xC, 5xF, G, C+T	1
TOTAL	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**6**	**7**		

DECORATION I

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
Sherd A	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1		
TOTAL	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**1**		

DECORATION J

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
G 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2xF, R	–
TOTAL	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**1**		

DECORATION K

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
D 24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	C	2
G 2	–	–	–	1	?	?	–	–	1	–	–
TOTAL	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**?**	**?**	**–**	**1**	**2**		

DECORATION L

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
M 23	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	6
M 24	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	3	–	2

DECORATION L (*cont.*)

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
M 25	–	–	–	4	2+	1+	–	1	5	–	–
M 26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
M 27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
M 28	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	4
M 30	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	C	10
TOTAL	**1**	**1**	**–**	**8**	**5+**	**2+**	**1**	**3**	**13**		

DECORATION M

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
M 16	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	4xA	8
TOTAL	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**–**	**1**	**–**	**–**	**1**		

DECORATION N

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
M 6	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
M 8	–	–	–	1	?	?	–	–	1	Q, R	3
M 17	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	1
M 18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4xA, Q	7
TOTAL	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3**	**?**	**2+**	**–**	**2**	**5**		

DECORATION O

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
M?*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
TOTAL	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**1**		

* Fragment too small to be qualified to shape type category (qualified as sherd C), decoration O combined with painted decoration C.

DECORATION P

Only in combination with molded decoration.

DECORATION EE

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
Sherd D	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1		
TOTAL	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**1**		

INCISED DECORATION

DECORATION Q

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
M 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	12xN+Q	–
M 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	N, R	3
M 18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4xA, N	7
M 20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
G 8	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
TOTAL	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**–**	**1**	**–**	**5**	**6**		

DECORATION R

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
M 4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	11
M 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	N, Q	3
M 14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2
D 8	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
G 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2xF, J	–
G 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	S	–
G 11	–	–	–	1	?	?	–	1	1	7xS	–
G 13	–	–	–	1	?	?	–	–	1	S, C+R	1
G 15	–	–	–	1	?	?	–	–	1	–	–
G 16	–	–	–	1	?	?	–	–	1	C	1
G 20	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	2xC, C+R	1
G 21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
G 32	–	–	–	1	?	?	–	–	1	A, 2xY	–
G 37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	C	–
TOTAL	**1**	**1**	**–**	**6**	**1+**	**?**	**–**	**11**	**19**		

DECORATION S

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
G 7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–
G 10	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	R	–
G 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	R	–
G 13	1	?	?	–	–	–	–	–	1	R, C+R	1
G 18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
TOTAL	**1**	**?**	**?**	**1**	**1**	**–**	**–**	**13**	**15**		

DECORATION T

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
D 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
D 13	1	?	?	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
D 17	–	–	–	1	?	?	–	–	1	C, CC	2
D 31	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	A	2
D 40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	7
G 23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	A, C+R	1
TOTAL	**1**	**?**	**?**	**1**	**?**	**?**	**1**	**3**	**6**		

DECORATION U

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
Sherd A	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1		1	
Sherd B		no information								1	
TOTAL	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**2**		

DECORATION V

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
D 20	–	–	–	1	?	?	–	–	1	2xA, 7xC, R+T	2
D 29	–	–	–	1	?	?	–	–	1	–	1
D 36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2
G 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	B	–
TOTAL	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2**	**?**	**?**	**–**	**2**	**4**		

DECORATION W

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
D 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1
TOTAL	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**1**		

DECORATION R+T

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
D 20	–	–	–	1	?	?	–	–	1	2xA, 7xC, V	2
TOTAL	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**?**	**?**	**–**	**–**	**1**		

MOLDED DECORATION

DECORATION Y

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
G 12	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
G 32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	A, R	–
TOTAL	**2**	**–**	**2**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2**	**4**		

DECORATION Z

Only in combination with painted decoration.

DECORATION AA

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
D 21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	B, 2xC	1
D 22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	C	1
D 27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
TOTAL	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3**	**3**		

DECORATION AA+BB

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
D 33	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1		
TOTAL	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1		

DECORATION CC

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
M 36	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
M 37	1*	?	?	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
D 17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	C, T	2
D 32	1	?	?	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	5
TOTAL	2	?	?	1	1	–	–	3	5		

* Combined with appliqué decoration (DD).

APPLIQUÉ DECORATION

DECORATION DD

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
M 37	1	?	?	–	–	–	–	–	1	CC	–
G 33	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
TOTAL	1	?	?	1	–	1	–	–	2		

COMBINED DECORATION

DECORATION A+R

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
G 21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2
G 24	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	2xC, C+R	–
G 29	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
TOTAL	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	3		

DECORATION B+R

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
G 30	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	C+R	1
TOTAL	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1		

DECORATION C+O

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
M 32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	A	3
TOTAL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1		

DECORATION C+R

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
G 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	A, B, 8xC, 5xF, G, 6xH	1
G 13	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	R, S	1
G 14	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	C+Y, C+Z+CC	–
G 17	–	–	–	1	?	?	–	–	1	–	2
G 19	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	C+S	–
G 20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2xC, 2xR	1
G 21	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	C	1
G 22	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	A, T	1
G 23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
G 25	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
G 27	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
G 29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2xC, A+R	–
G 30	–	–	–	1	?	?	–	–	1	B+R	–
G 35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	B, 2xC	2
G 40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2
TOTAL	1	–	1	6	3+	1+	2	6	15		

DECORATION C+R+T

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
G 18	1	?	?	–	–	–	–	–	1	S	–
TOTAL	**1**	**?**	**?**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**		

DECORATION C+S

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
G 19	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	C+R	–
G 26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	E+R	1
TOTAL	**1**	**1**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**3**		

DECORATION C+T

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
D 11	–	–	–	1	?	?	–	–	1	2xC, ?	1
TOTAL	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**?**	**?**	**–**	**–**	**1**		

DECORATION C+Y

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
G 14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	C+R, C+Z+CC	–
G 34	–	–	–	1	?	?	–	–	1	–	–
TOTAL	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**?**	**?**	**–**	**1**	**2**		

DECORATION C+Z

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
G 14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1*	1	C+R, C+Y	–
G 34	–	–	–	1	?	?	–	–	1	–	–
TOTAL	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**?**	**?**	**–**	**1**	**2**		

* Combined with decoration CC.

DECORATION C+AA

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
D 26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	F, K+AA, ?	2
TOTAL	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**1**		

DECORATION E+R

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
G 21	–	–	–	2	1+	?	–	–	1	C+S	–
G 26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1		
TOTAL	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2**	**1+**	**?**	**–**	**1**	**2**		

DECORATION K+AA

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
D 26	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	F, C+AA, ?	2
TOTAL	**1**	**–**	**1**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**		

DECORATION N+Q

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
M 5	–	–	–	3	?	1+	1	8	12	2xQ	–
TOTAL	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3**	**?**	**1+**	**1**	**8**	**12**		

DECORATION P+AA

Type	Older	(Layer 3)	(Layer 4)	Younger	(Layer 5)	(Layer 6)	Kiln	Not stratified	Total	Other decoration	Other not decorated
D 23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
TOTAL	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**1**		

Appendix E
The seal impression from Tell Sa'ud
(by Rudolph Mayr)

The seal probably belongs to the First Kassite Northern group, in the classification system of Matthews (Matthews 1990), best documented on sealings from Nuzi (Porada 1947). It shows two male figures, both of a type that is conventionally identified as the king, facing a female figure, conventionally called an interceding goddess. The figure on the left holds a weapon, while the next one holds an unusual device, perhaps a plough. On seals of this kind, scenes with three figures are uncommon, and one rarely encounters two figures in the posture of the male figure here (but see Matthews no. 93), though they are differentiated by different kind of dress. The open dress of the central figure is known to appear on the same seal as the interceding goddess (Matthews 1990, 78). The symbols in the field are also unusual, and uncertain; perhaps one is bucranium. Over the scene runs a separate frieze of three symbols, probably animals. Neither edge of the seal is preserved, so it is not clear how much is missing at either end. Possibly the first sign of each line is preserved, at least in part, but a sign is probably missing at the end of each. In sum, this seal belongs to a type that is well attested, but presents several details that are new. There is no basis for determining whether it is earlier or later than the glyptic material from Nuzi, but its date should not differ from that group by very much.

Despite the fact that inscription was impressed twice on the preserved fragment of the pot, it turned out to be difficult to read. It may be that the inscription is a fake, being the invention of the stonecutter, or a bad copy of an inscription of another seal. The tentative reading of the seal provided by Dr. L. Sassmannshausen from Tübingen University is as follows:

1 Nu-hi-mi-bar-iš
2 [x?]-a?-ti-^{d}x
3 [x]-a-ti-na-zi
4 [I]R$_3$? TAR-la-rum

The first two lines seem to contain names and the fourth one the function of the proprietor of the seal (servant of TARlarum).

Fig. 33. The impression of the Cassite style cylinder seal on a pottery vessel from Tell Sa'ud (drawing by R. Mayr).

Plates

Maps and plans

Catalogue of the MBA pottery from Tell Rijim

1. Ashur
2. Tell Aqrah
3. Niniveh
4. Tell Billa
5. Tepe Gawara
6. Tellul et-Thalathat
7. Tell Taya
8. Tell ar-Rimah
9. Tell Khoshi
10. **Saddam Dam Salvage Project Area**
11. Tell Hammad Aga as-Saghir
12. Hamide
13. Tell Leilan
14. Tell Muhammad Diyab
15. Tell Hamidiya
16. Tell Barri
17. Tell Brak
18. Chagar Bazar
19. Tell Arbid
20. Tell Mozan
21. Tell Ailun
22. Tell Fakhariyah
23. Girnavaz Höyük
24. Tell Bazmusian
25. Nuzi
26. Usiyeh
27. Mari
28. Terqa
29. Tell Fadghami
30. Tell Ta'aban
31. Tell Bderi
32. Tell Bi'a
33. Tell Hammam at-Turkman
34. Tell Sahlan
35. Tell Mardikh
36. Alalakh
37. Sultantepe
38. Asagi Yarimaca
39. Tilmen Höyük
40. Gedikli Höyük
41. Sakce Gözü
42. Lidar Höyük
43. Imikusagi
44. Kültepe
45. Dinkha Tepe
46. Hasanlu
47. Pisdeli Tepe
48. Tepe Gondavelah
49. Kulera Tepe
50. Muhammad Shah Tepe
51. Gird-i-Khusrau

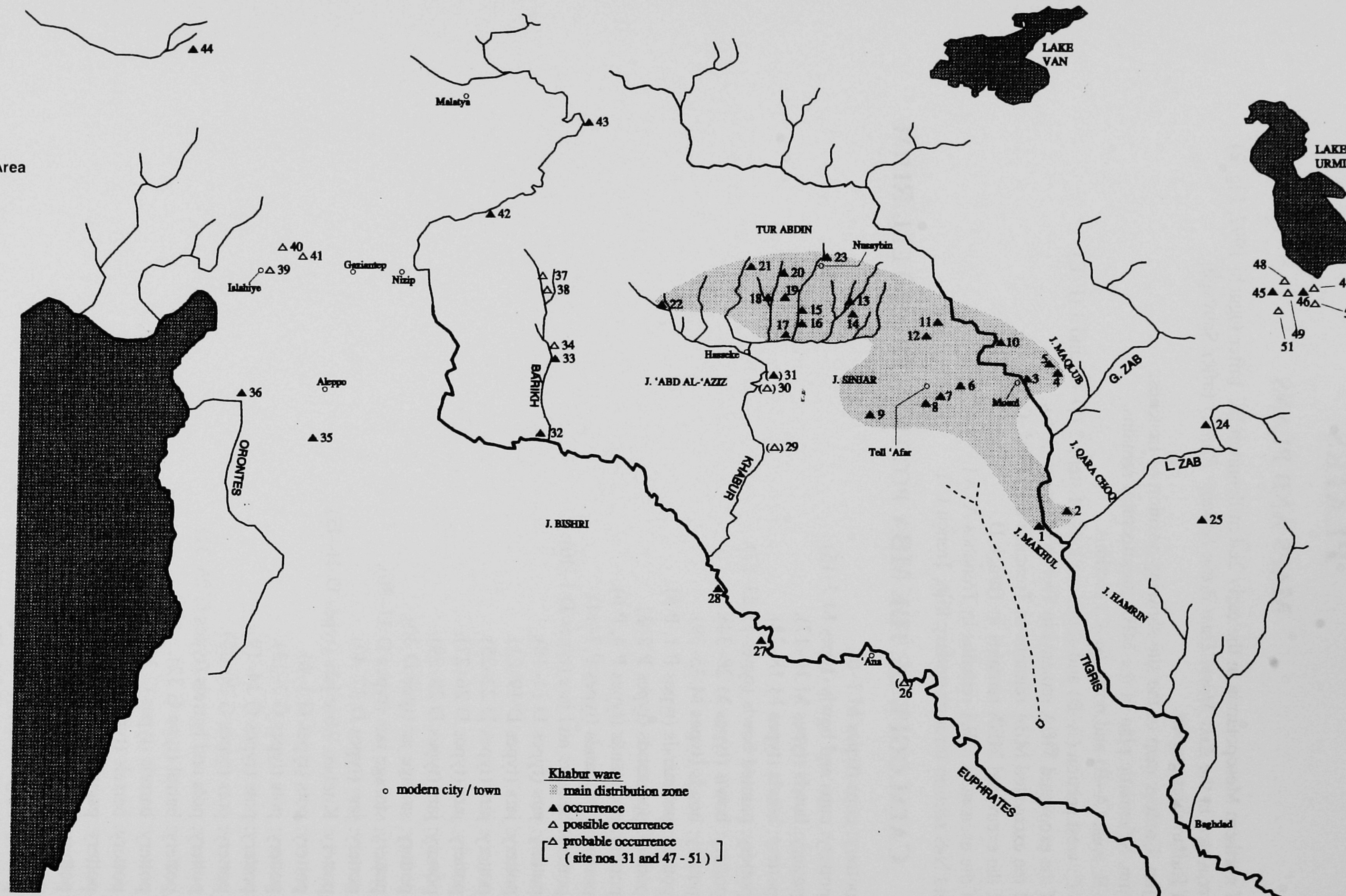


Plate 1. Map of northern Mesopotamia in the early 2nd millennium BC (after Oguchi 1997, Fig. 2).

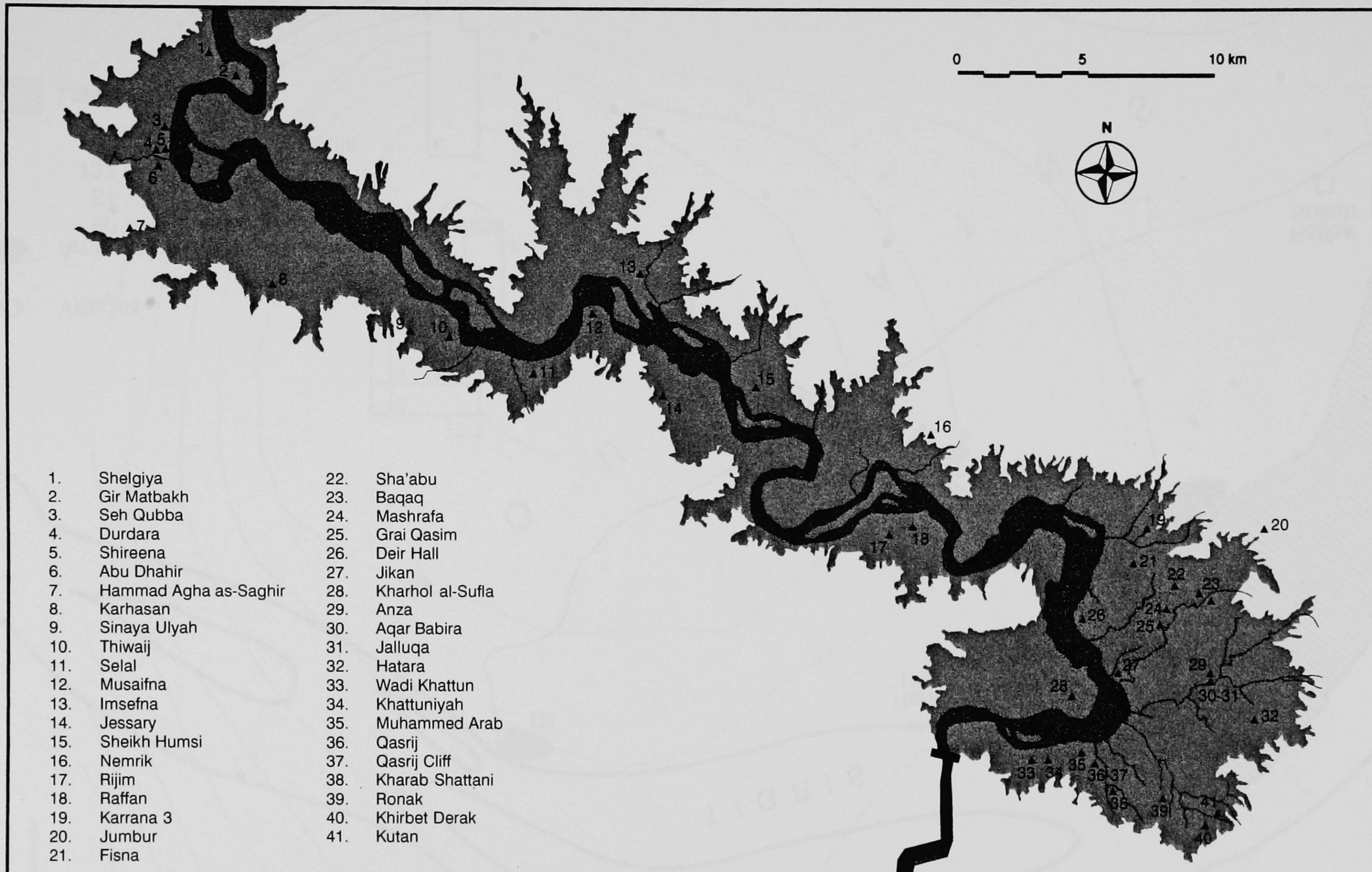


Plate 2. Sites excavated in the *Eski Mosul Dam Basin Salvage Project* (after Sauvage).

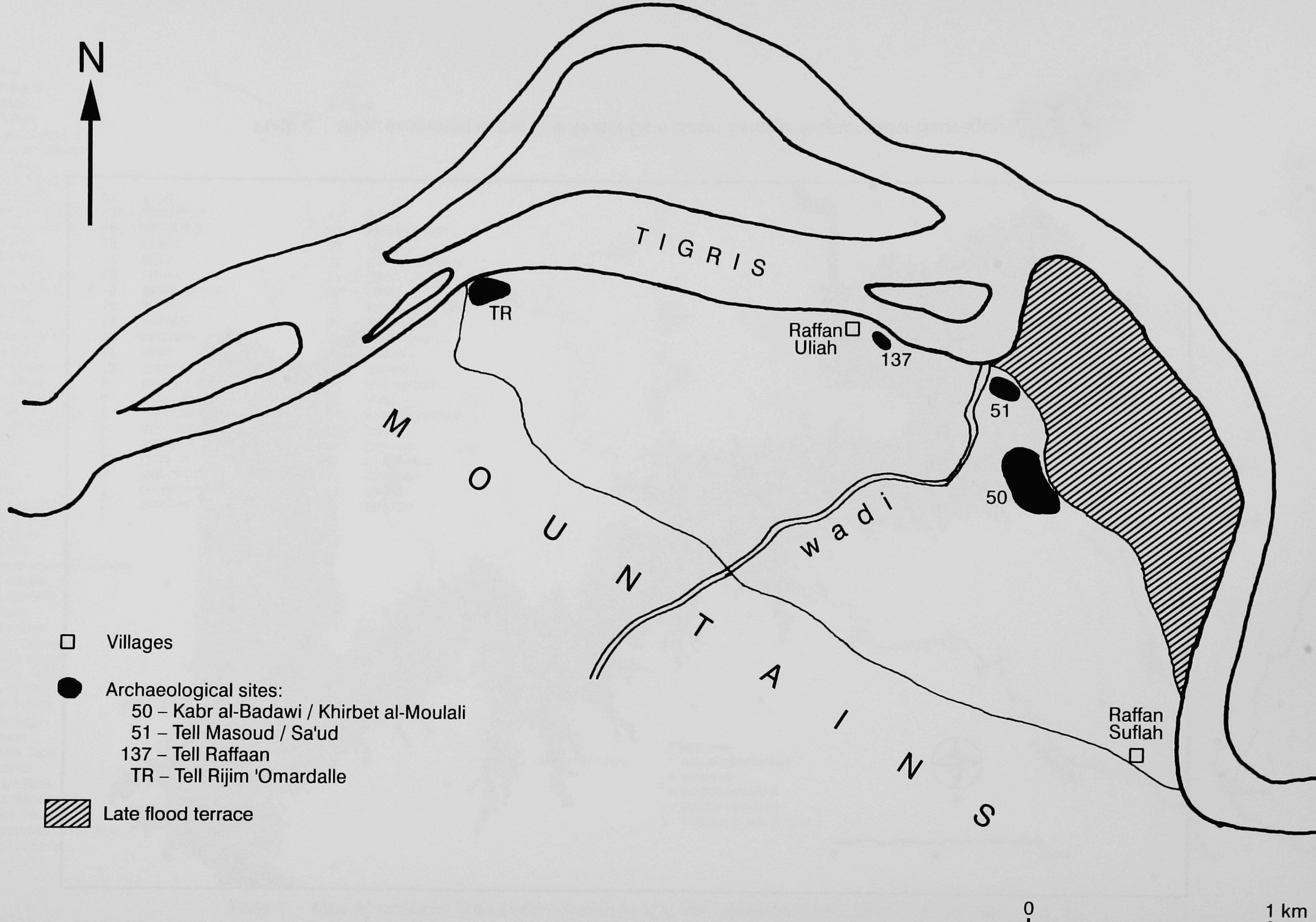


Plate 3. Map of Raffan microregion.

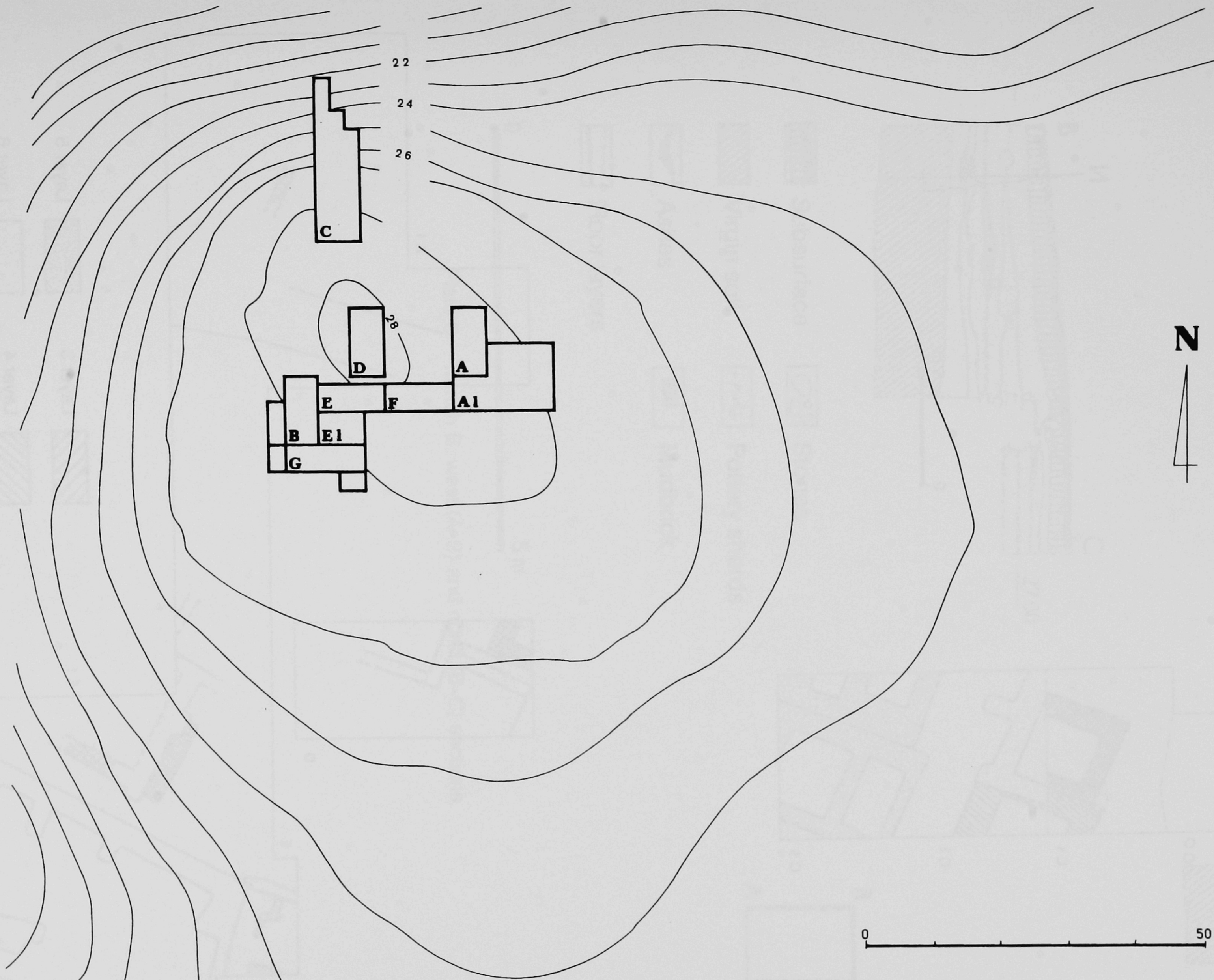


Plate 4. Tell Rijim. Contour map of the site showing position of trenches.

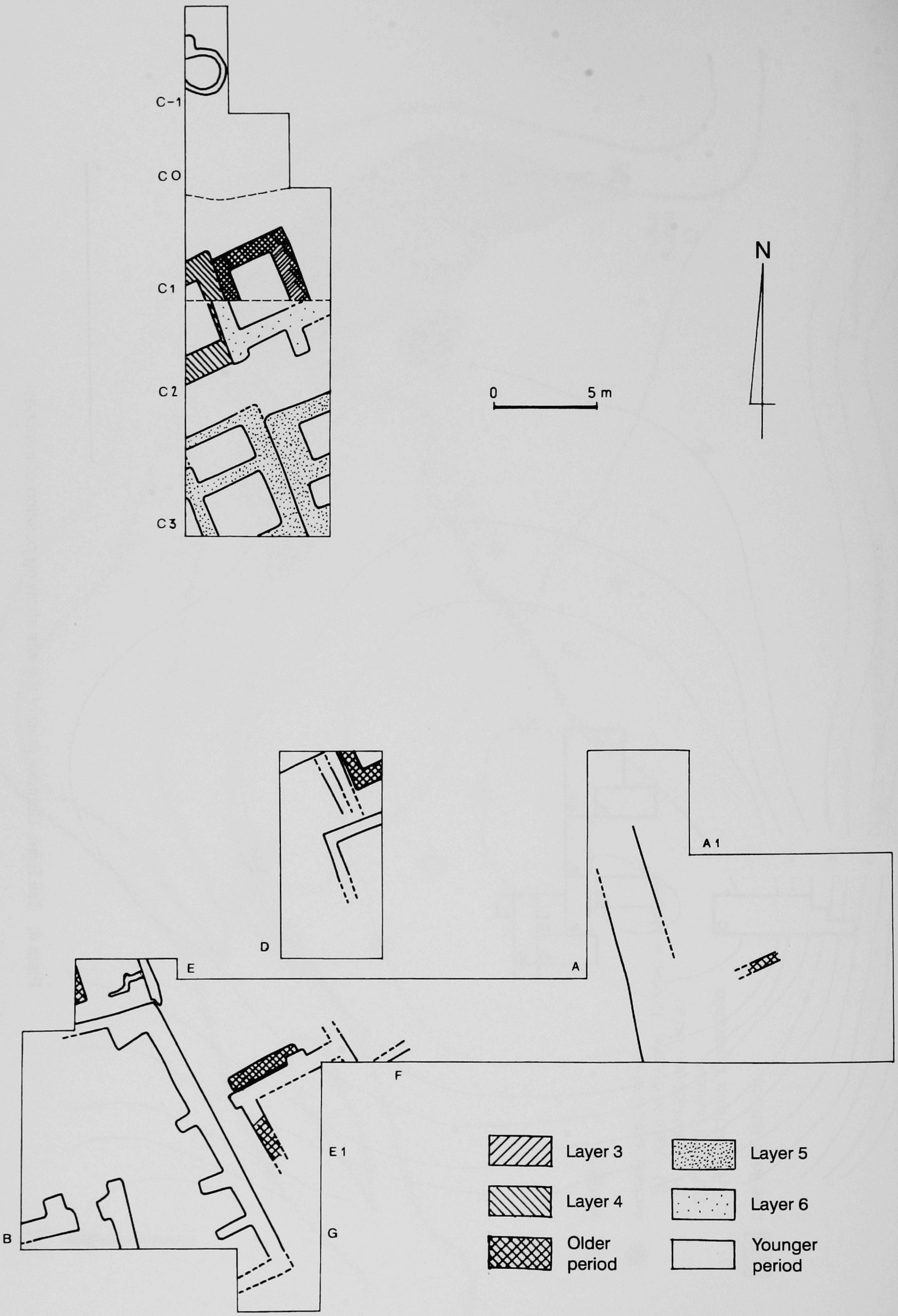


Plate 5. Tell Rijim. Schematic plan of the MBA architectural remains.

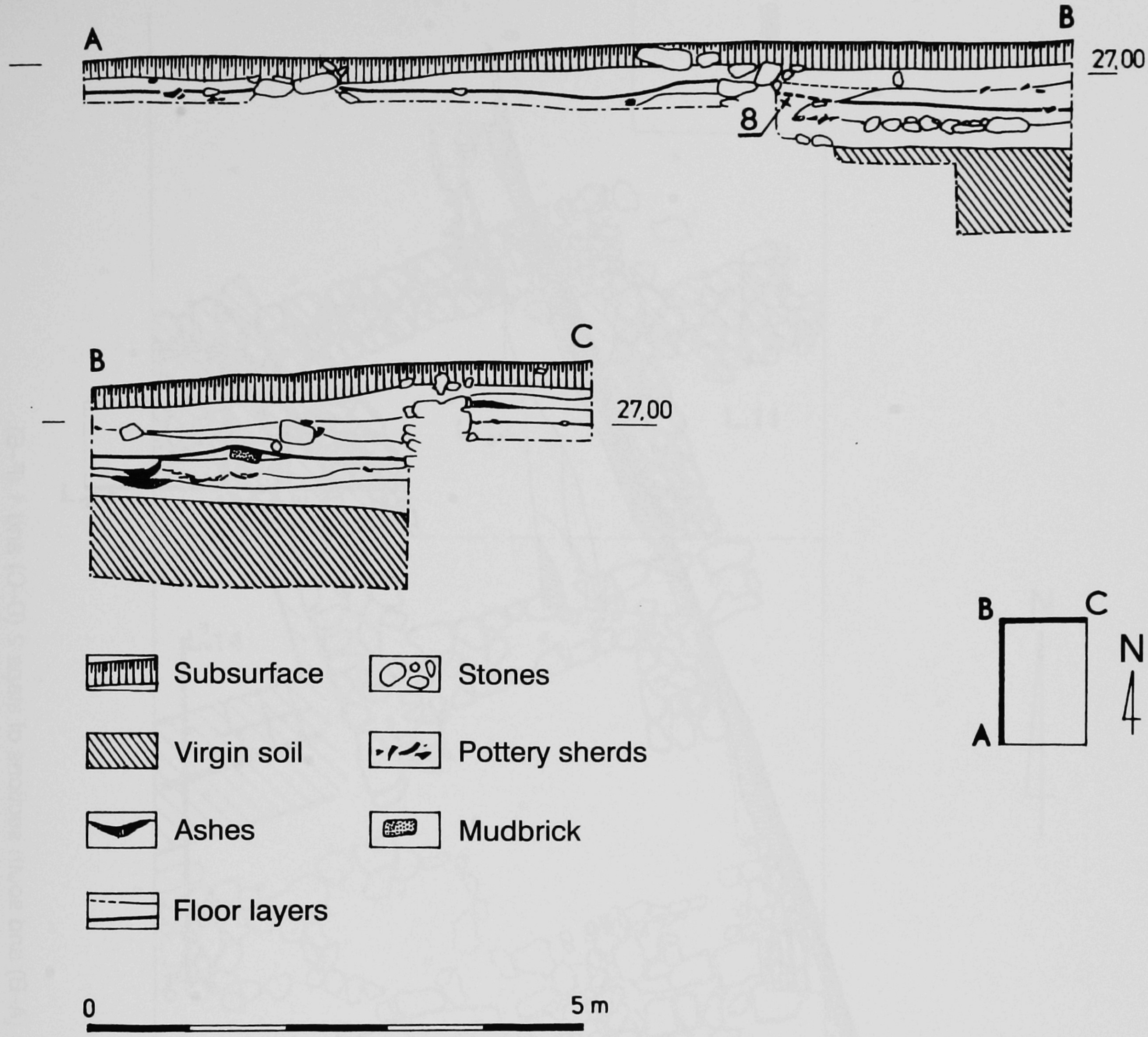


Plate 6. Trench B: west (A–B) and north (B–C) sections.

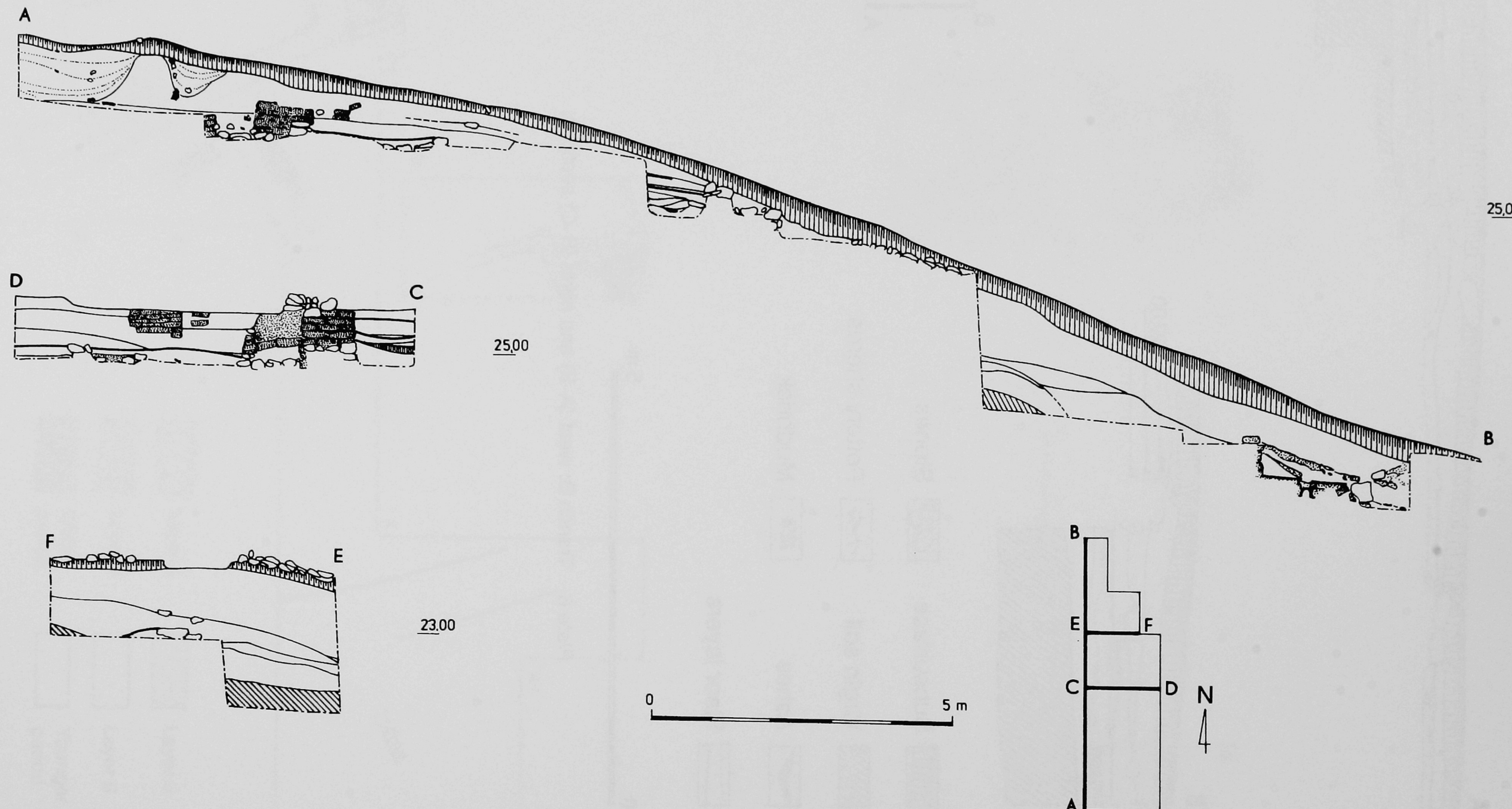


Plate 7. Trench C: west section (A–B) and south sections of steps 2 (D–C) and 1 (F–E).

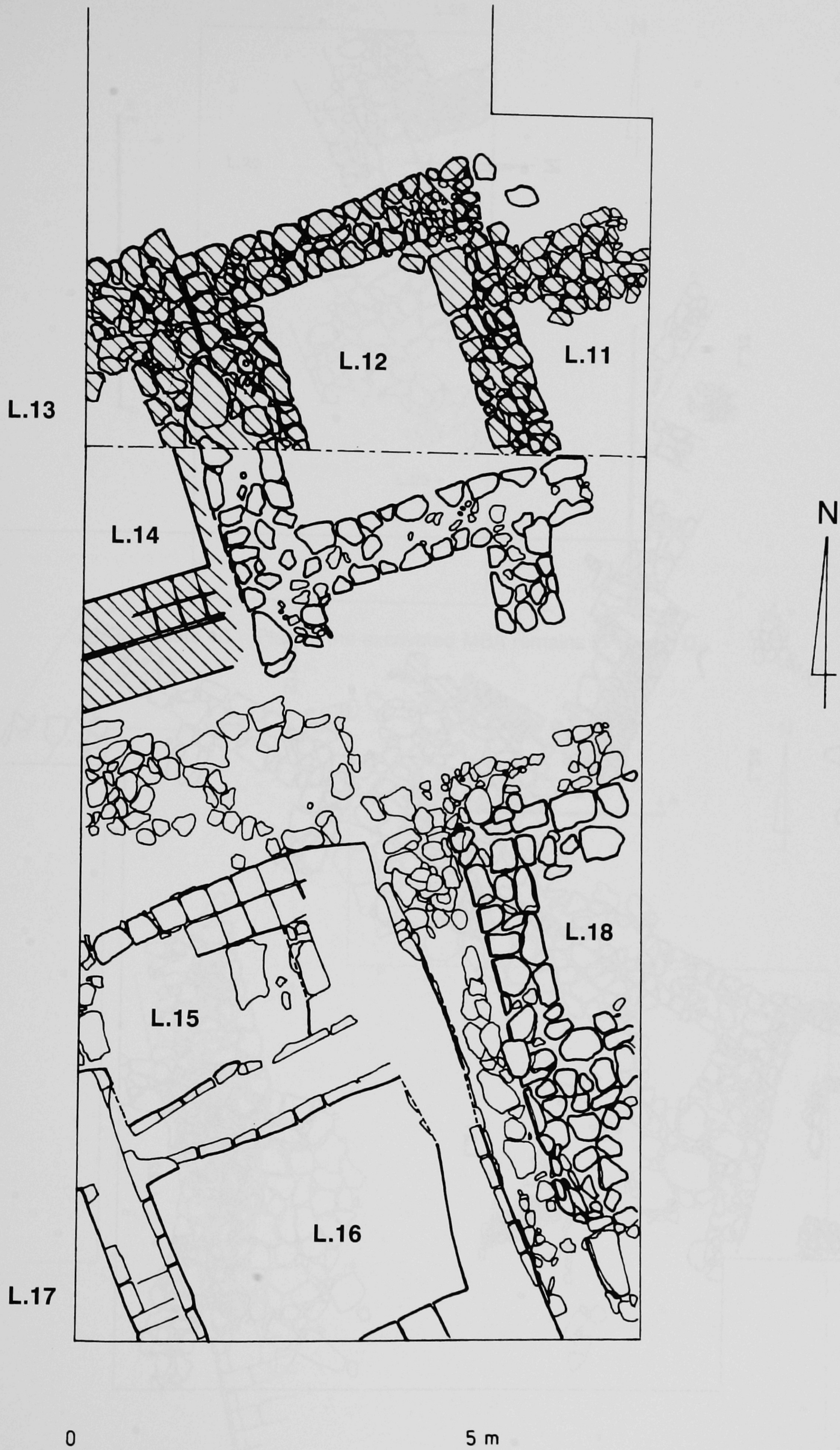


Plate 8. Plan of the excavated MBA remains in Trench C (layers 3–6).

Plate 9. Plan of the excavated MBA remains in Trenches B–B1–E1–G–G1.

Plate 10. Plan of the excavated MBA remains in Trench D.

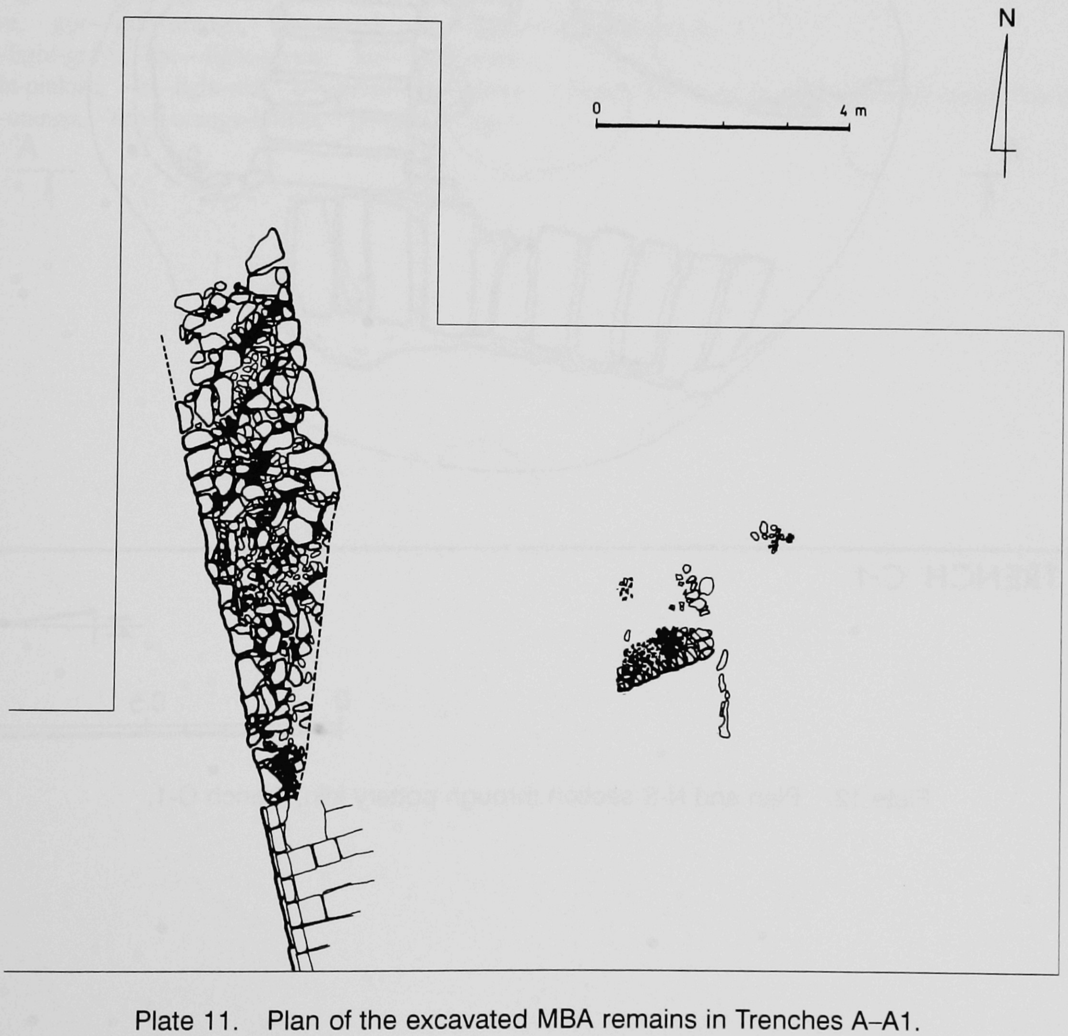


Plate 11. Plan of the excavated MBA remains in Trenches A–A1.

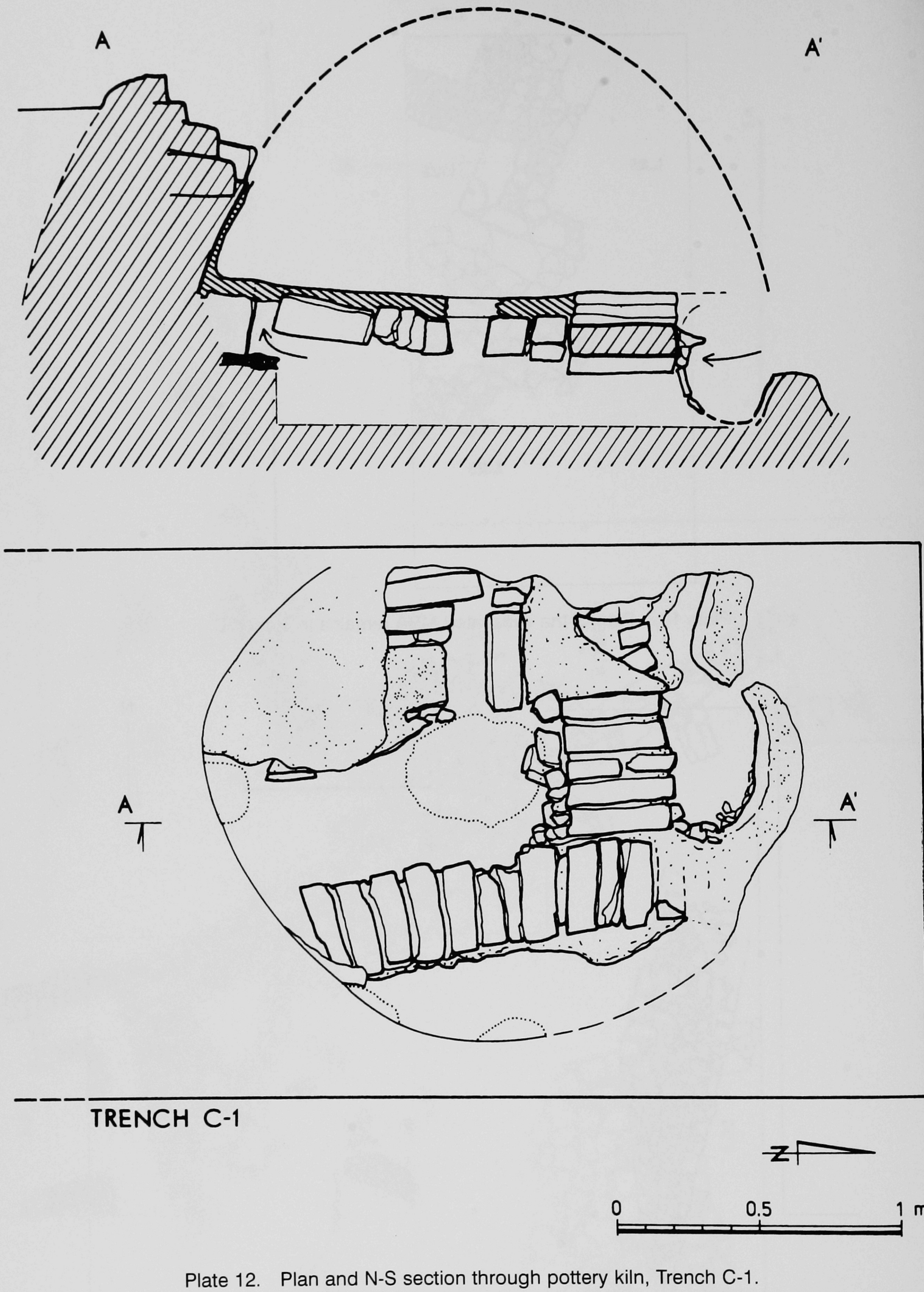


Plate 12. Plan and N-S section through pottery kiln, Trench C-1.

Catalogue of the MBA pottery from Tell Rijim

Headers of the colums in tables accompanying pottery drawings

1. Inventory number (+ marks joining sherds)

2. Tag number

3. Trench (e stands for extension)

4. Archaeologic context: L.—*Locus*, ppf—pottery-pebble foundation, cp—concentration of pottery fragments, SL—"Scorpions' Layer", St.—Street, H.—House, DF—defence wall.

5. Layer: O—Older period, Y—Younger period, M—mitannian layer.

6. Shaping of the vessel (H—by hand, FW—on fast wheel, SW—on slow wheel).

7. Colour of break (listed from outside): b—brown, bf—buff, bl—black, blo—black-olive, br—brown-red, bs—brownish, c—cream, db—dark-brown, dg—dark-grey, do—dark-olive, dr—dark-red, g—grey, gb—grey-brown, gn—green, gng—greenish-grey, gns—greenish, go—grey-olive, gor—gray-orange, gs—greish, lb—light-brown, lg—light-grey, lgn—light-green, lor—light-orange, lps—light-pinkish, lr—light-red, o—olive, ob—olive-brown, or—orange, orb—orange-brown, p—pink, pg—pinkish-grey, ps—pinkish, r—red, rs—reddish, v—violet, y—yellow, yb—yellow-brown, yg—yellow-grey, ygn—yellow-green, w—white.

8. Paste (cf. chapter III.2.1.)

9. External surface treatment: a—rough, b—smeared, c—wet-smoothed, d—burnished, Ps—slip, Pss—self-slip, Pw—wash.

10. External surface colour (according to Munsell Soil Color Chart)

11. Decoration (cf. chapter III.4.)

12. Colour of painted decoration (according to Munsell Soil Color Chart)

13. Diameter of rim or bottom of the vessel (in centimeters).

14. The height of the vessel (only if preserved).

15. Remarks

Note: "nd" used in columns 7–10 means "no description".

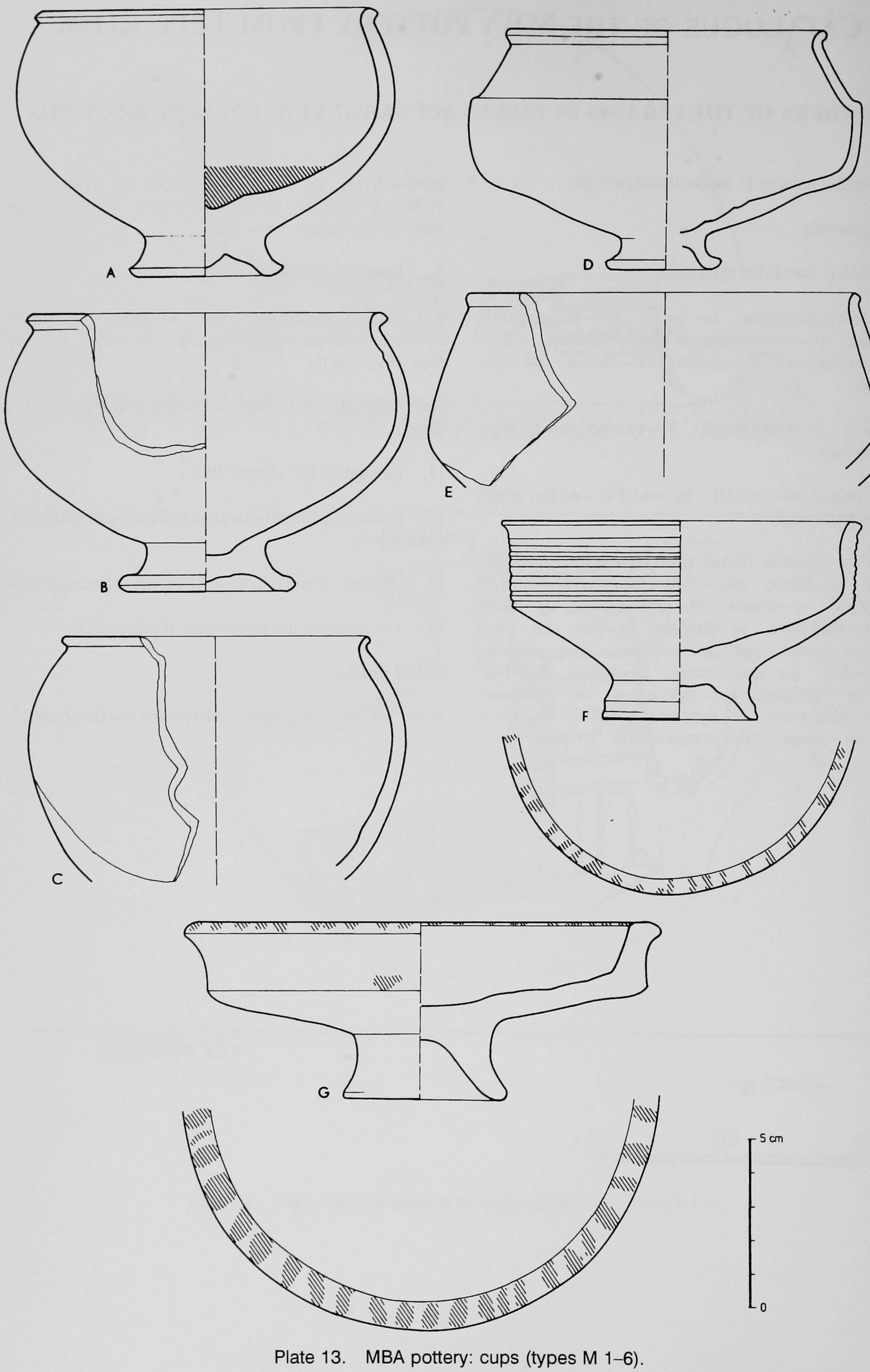


Plate 13. MBA pottery: cups (types M 1–6).

M 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
117	6	B	–	–	FW	?	4	?	?	–	–	9.5	–	
123	6	B	–	–	FW	gs/g	4	bPs	5Y8/2	–	–	10	–	
124	6	B	–	–	FW	bf//bf	4	bPs	2,5Y8/2	–	–	10	–	
186	12	B	L.4	–	FW	?	2	?	?	C		9	–	
426	51	C	–	–	FW	gns	4	bPs	5Y8/3	C	5YR4/1	9	–	
460	53	C2	–	–	FW	gns/bf	2	cP	10YR7,5/3	C	2,5YR5/4	10	–	
464	54	C2	–	–	FW	rs	4	bPs	5Y8/3	–	–	8	–	
920	64	A	by DF	Y	FW	bf/ps	4	cPs	2,5Y8/2	–	–	10.5	–	
1180	70	B	L.21S	Y	FW	rs	2	cPs	10YR8/2	?	10R6/6	10	7.8	Pl. 13b
1265	73	C3	–	–	FW	bf	4	cP	10YR8/3	C	7,5YR6/2	12	–	
1697	90	D	–	–	FW	lgn	4	c	5Y8/2	–	–	10	–	
1976	105	E	–	–	FW	ygn	4	c	5Y7/2	–	–	9	–	
2039	106	C3	–	–	FW	lr/ps	4	bP	2,5Y8/2	C	c	11.5	–	
2049	106	C3	–	–	FW	ps	4	cP	2,5Y8/2	C	c	9.5	–	
2065	107	B	L.21S	Y	FW	y/bf	2	cP	5Y8/2	C	7,5YR7/2	11	–	
2066	107	B	L.21S	Y	FW	ps/b	2	cP	10YR8/3	C	5YR5/4	10	–	
2082	107	B	L.21S	Y	FW	bf/ps	4	cPss	10YR8/3	–	–	9	–	
2805	130	E	–	–	FW	c	4	cPss	10YR8/3	–	–	12	–	
2992	137	E	–	–	FW	bf/ps	4	cPss	10YR8/3	–	–	9	–	
3050	138	B	L.21N	Y	FW	c	3	cPs	10YR7/2	–	–	9	–	
3615	186	C2	SL	6	FW	c	3	cPs	10YR7/2	–	–	11.5	8.2	Pl. 13a
3775	202	B	L.21	Y	FW	lb	2	b	7,5YR7/4	–	–	12	–	
3780	202	B	L.21	Y	FW	or	2	cPs	5YR8/2	–	–	10	–	
5632	308	C2	H.1	5	FW	lgn	4	cPs	2,5Y8/2	–	–	11	–	
5656	308	C2	H.1	5	FW	bf	4	bPs	7,5YR8/4	–	–	10,5	–	
5677	308	C2	H.1	5	FW	c	2	b	7,5YR7/5	C	5YR5/6	11	–	
5969	311	C2	H.2	5	FW	br	4	cPs	5YR7/3	–	–	10	–	
5988	311	C2	H.2	5	FW	lb/b/lb	2	bPs	10YR7/4	C	5YR6/3	10	–	
6110	313	F	–	–	FW	c/bf	4	bPs	2,5Y8/2	–	–	9	–	

M 2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
785	60	C1	–	–	FW	bf	4	bPss	10YR7,5/4	–	–	10	–	
898	64	A	by DF	Y	FW	lb	4	cPss	10YR8/3	–	–	9	–	
1540	84	C1	–	–	FW	bf	5	bPss	2,5Y8/2	–	–	8	–	
4590	266	F	–	–	FW	db	4	cPs	10YR8/2	–	–	9	–	Pl. 13c

M 3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1580	85	C1	L.13	3	FW	c	4	cPss	7,5YR7/4	–	–	12	–	
?	114	C2	–	–	FW	?	4	bPss	2,5Y8/2	–	–	10	–	
4988	283	F	–	–	FW	gn	2	c	5Y6/5-8/3	–	–	9.5	7.2	Pl. 13d
5665	308	C2	H.1	5	FW	bf	4	cPs	10YR8/2	–	–	12	–	

M 4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
250	20	A	L.6	8	FW	bf/p/g/bf	4	bPss	10YR8/3	–	–	9	–	
264	25	B	L.4	–	FW	?	4	?	?	–	–	9.5	–	
334	34	A	L.6	8	FW	bf	4	bPs	10YR8/3	–	–	11–14	–	
945	66	C1	L.12	3	FW	ps	4	bPss	10YR8/3	R	–	10	–	
1489	83	C0	–	–	FW	c	4	aPss	10YR8/3	–	–	9	–	
1494	83	C0	–	–	FW	c	4	cPss	7,5YR8/2	–	–	9	–	
1508	83	C0	–	–	FW	bf	5	cPs	7,5YR7,5/4	–	–	9	–	
1513	83	C0	–	–	FW	bf/ps/bf	7	cPss	10YR7/3	R	–	8	–	
1542	84	C1	–	–	FW	lb	4	cPss	2,5Y8/2	–	–	9	–	
1828	96	D	–	–	FW	p	4	bPss	2,5Y8/2	–	–	10	–	
2058	106	C3	–	–	FW	ygn	4	bPss	2,5Y8/2	R	–	9	–	
2264	113	E	–	–	FW	lb	7	bPss	10YR8/3	–	–	10	–	
5172	301	A1	–	–	FW	bf/or	4	bPs	10YR8/3	–	–	12	–	
5173	301	A1	–	–	FW	or/ps/or	4	bPs	7,5YR/4	–	–	12	–	Pl. 13e

M 5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1177	12	B	L.4	–	FW	lb	1	c	5YR7/4	Q	–	ca. 7	–	
1930	101	B	L.4	–	FW	or/lb	2	cP	7,5YR7/6-5Y8/2	N+Q	2,5YR5/6 -5YR4/2	10.5	5.9	Pl. 13f
3313	143	C3	SL?	6?	FW	y/ps	4	bPs	10YR8/4	N+Q	5YR4/3	15	–	
3353	148	C-1	–	–	FW	or	2	cPs	7,5YR8/4	N+Q	5YR6/6	10	–	
3954	222	C0	–	–	FW	nd	nd	nd	nd	N+Q		14	–	
3955	222	C0	–	–	FW	or	4	bPs	7,5YR8/4	N+Q	?	11	–	
3958	222	C0	–	–	FW	nd	nd	nd	nd	N+Q		12	–	
4205	234	F	–	–	FW	br	4	cPs	7,5YR7,5/4	N+Q	2,5YR6/6	10.5	–	
4742	269	D	–	–	FW	lgn	4	c	5Y8/2	Q	–	6	3	
6272	325	F	–	–	FW	y/lps	5	cPs	2,5Y8/3	N+Q	2,5YR5/4	?	–	
7170	366	A1	–	–	FW	br	5	cPs	10YR8/4	N+Q	2,5YR6/6	10.5	–	
7276	375	C	Kiln	?	FW	ps/bf	?	cPs	5YR6,5/4	N+Q	5YR6/6	10–11	–	
7318	378	F	cp	?	FW	bf/lr	4	?Ps	10YR8/4	N+Q	10R5/4	10	–	
7956	405	A1	cp	?	FW	bf	2	cPs	2,5Y8/4	N+Q	?	11	–	

M 6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8165	433	C2	SL	6	FW	c	7	cP	2,5Y8/2	N	7,5YR5/5	13	5.2	Pl. 13g

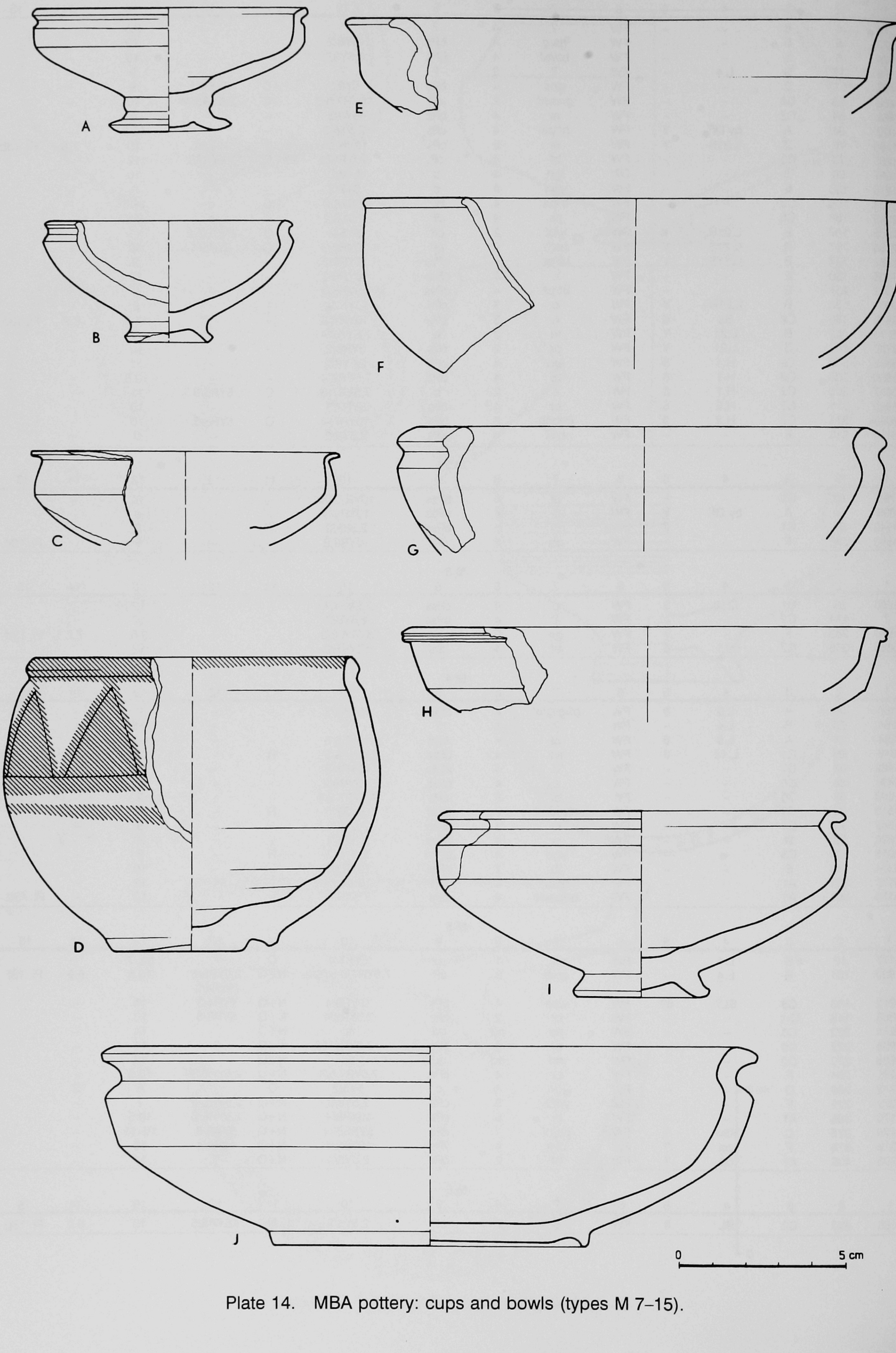


Plate 14. MBA pottery: cups and bowls (types M 7–15).

M 7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1230	72	A1	–	–	FW	gn	1	b	7,5YR8/4	–	–	10.5	–	
1600	86	D	–	–	FW	dgn	2	b	10R6/6	–	–	7.5	3.6	Pl. 14b
1837	96	D	–	–	FW	lg	4	b	2,5Y7,5/0	–	–	ca. 8	–	no rim
3258+	142	C3	SL	6	FW	or	2	cPs	10YR7/3	–	–	8	3.6	Pl. 14a
3260	143	C3	SL	6										
4497	261	E1	–	–	FW	bf	4	cPs	7,5YR8/4	–	–	8	–	
5682	308	C2	H.1	5	FW	ps	4	cPs	10YR8/3	–	–	8	–	
5953	311	C2	H.2	5	FW	br	2	cPs	7,5YR8/2	–	–	8	–	
5964	311	C2	H.2	5	FW	lor/br	4	cPs	7,5YR8/4	–	–	8	–	

M 8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
207	13	B	L.4	–	FW	?	1	?	?	R	–	6	–	
1687	90	D	–	–	FW	lb	2	b	2,5Y8/2	–	–	8	–	Pl. 14c
3100	138	B	L.21	Y	FW	br	4	c	2,5Y8/2	N	5YR7/8	8	–	
4742	269	D			FW	gns	4	c	5Y8/2	Q	–	6.5	3	
6310	330	G	–	–	FW	jp/lor	2	cPs	2,5Y8/2	–	–	7.5	–	
6818	344	G	L.21	Y	FW	bf/ps/bf	4	cPs	5YR7,5/4	–	–	8	–	

M 9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8152	433	C2	SL	6	FW	g	2	a?	10YR4/2	F	10YR4/2	10	8.8	Pl. 14d overburned

M 10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8164	433	C2	SL	6	FW	gb	4	b	5Y4/1	–	–	17	–	Pl. 14e

M 11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5171	301	A1	–	–	FW	c/b/c	2	cPs	7,5YR8/5	–	–	17	–	
6472	333	C1	–	–	FW	b	2	aPs	7,5YR7/4	–	–	15	–	Pl. 14f
6290	327	A1	–	–	FW	or/bf/or	4	b	7,5YR7/4	–	–	16	–	

M 12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
?	8	B	L.3	–	FW	?	4	?	?	–	–	?	–	
220	15	A	L.6	?	FW	?	4	?	?	–	–	18	–	
222	15	A	L.6	?	FW	?	3	?	?	–	–	13	–	
267	28	A	L.6	8	FW	?	9	?	?	–	–	22	–	
1398	77	C2E	–	–	FW	lb/or	4	cPs	10YR8/4	–	–	21	–	
1946	105	E	–	–	FW	lb	7	cPs	7,5YR8/4	–	–	13.5	–	Pl. 14g
2803	130	E	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	–	–	15	–	
2804	130	E	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	–	–	14	–	
3776	202	B	L.21	Y	FW	db	2	cPs	5YR8/3	–	–	10	–	
4398	249	A1	–	–	FW	lb/b/lb	4	bPs	10YR8/3	–	–	12.5	–	

M 13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3777	202	B	L.21	Y	FW	c	2	?cPs	5YR8/4	–	–	17	–	Pl. 14h

M 14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5	1	surface		–	FW	?	4	?	?	R	–	14	–	
8	1	surface		–	FW	?	3	?	?	–	–	13.5	–	Pl. 14i
203	13	B	L.4	–	FW	gns	4	cPss	5Y8/2	–	–	12.5	5.4	

M 15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1300+	74	C2	SL	6	FW	b	4	bPs	5Y8/2	–	–	18.5	6	Pl. 14j
2403+	119	C2	SL	6										
2516	121	C2	SL	6										
1749+	93	C2	–	–	FW	c	2	cPs	2,5Y8/2	–	–	20	5.4	
2405	114	C3	–	–										
2343	114	C2	–	–	FW	or/db/or	4	cPs	5YR8/3	–	–	17.5	–	
2522	121	C2	SL	6	FW	or/b	4	cPs	10YR8/3	–	–	21	–	
3589	174	C2	SL	6	FW	or/p	2	bPs	2,5Y8/3	–	–	19	–	
3605	183	C3	SL	6	FW	y	4	cPs	5Y8/4	–	–	11.5	–	Pl. 43d
4346	246	E1	L.9	Y	FW	c	6	cPs	10YR7/3,5	–	–	19	–	
8287	444	C2	SL	6	FW	c	2	cPs	2,5Y8/3	–	–	16	–	

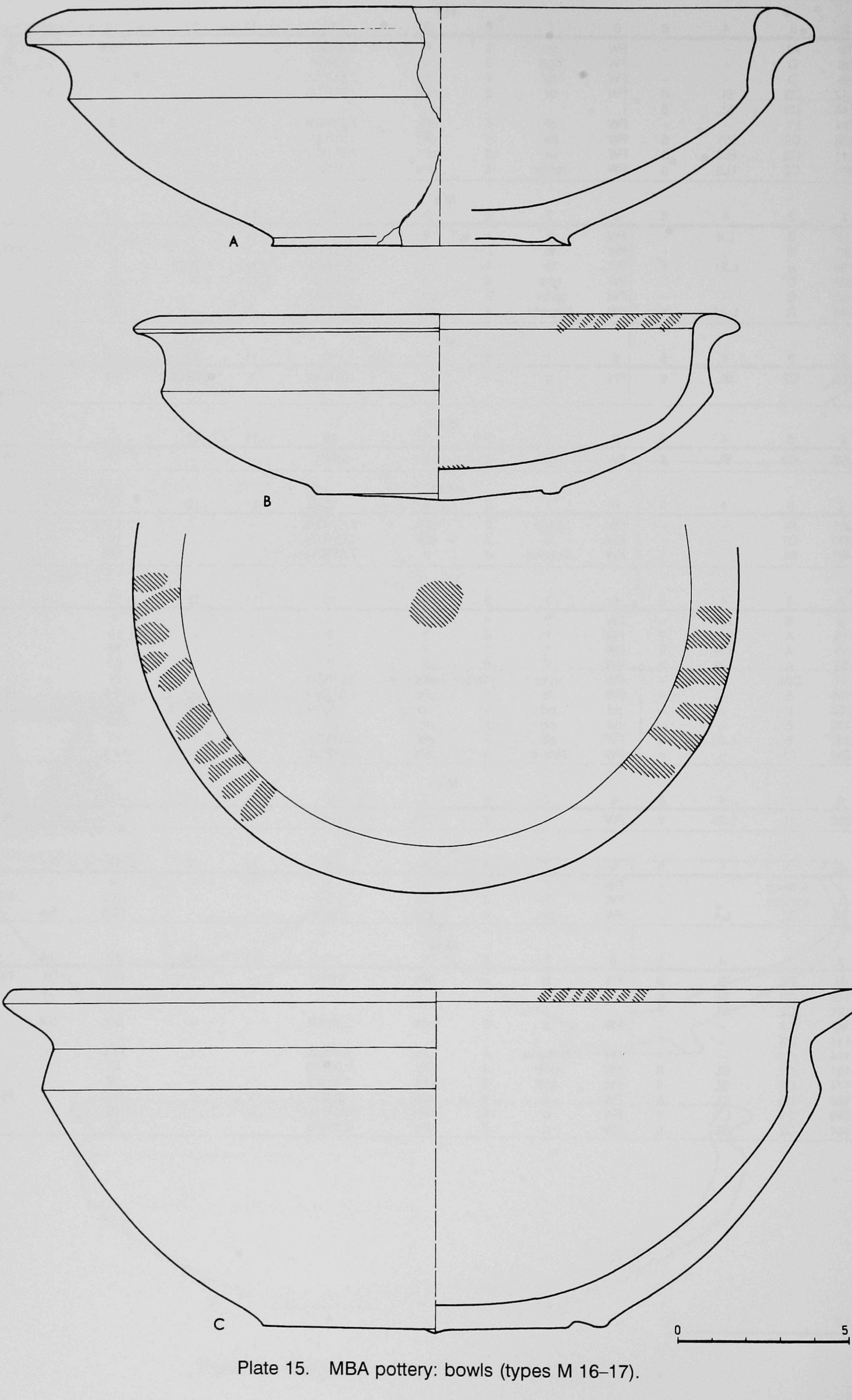


Plate 15. MBA pottery: bowls (types M 16–17).

M 16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
42	1	–	surface	–	FW	lb/gb/lb	9	bPs	7,5YR7,5/4	–	–	26	–	
86	3	B	–	–	FW	lb	7	b	10YR8/4	–	–	36	–	
249	20	B	L.4	–	FW	db/o/db	7	b	5YR6/4	–	–	24	–	
461	53	C2	–	–	FW	dr/bf/dr	4	bPs	5YR8/4	A	2,5YR5/6	23	–	
2515	121	C2	SL	6	FW	c/b/c	4	b	10YR7/4	–	–	30	–	
2518	121	C2	SL	6	FW	or/lb/or	6	cPs	10YR8/4	–	–	28	–	
2608	124	A1	–	–	FW	ygn/gns/y	7	bPs	5Y8/2	A	7,5YR3/2	22.5	–	
3300	143	C3	SL	6	FW	lb	4	cPs	2,5Y8/3	M	5YR4/3	16	5.1	Pl. 15b
4348	246	E1	L.9	Y	FW	gns	7	c	2,5Y8/6	–	–	20	6.7	Pl. 15a
5019	288	A1	–	–	FW	bf/lb/bf	5	cPs	5YR7/4	–	–	14	–	
7432	381	C2/3	–	5	FW	y-rs	5	c	5Y8/3	–	–	23	7.8	
8159	433	C2	SL	6	FW	lb	7	c?Pw	2,5Y8/2	A	5YR5/5	25	–	
8398	448	C2	SL	6	FW	lb/rs/lb	7	cPs	10YR8/3	A	5YR5,5/4	18	–	

M 17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
221	14	B	–	–	FW	?	4	?	?	N	?	14	–	
3589	167	C3	SL	6	FW	lb	4	cPs	7,5YR8/4	N	7,5R6/5	24	9.6	Pl. 15c
6704	336	C	Kiln	?	FW	lgn	2	cPs	5Y7/2	–	–	13	–	

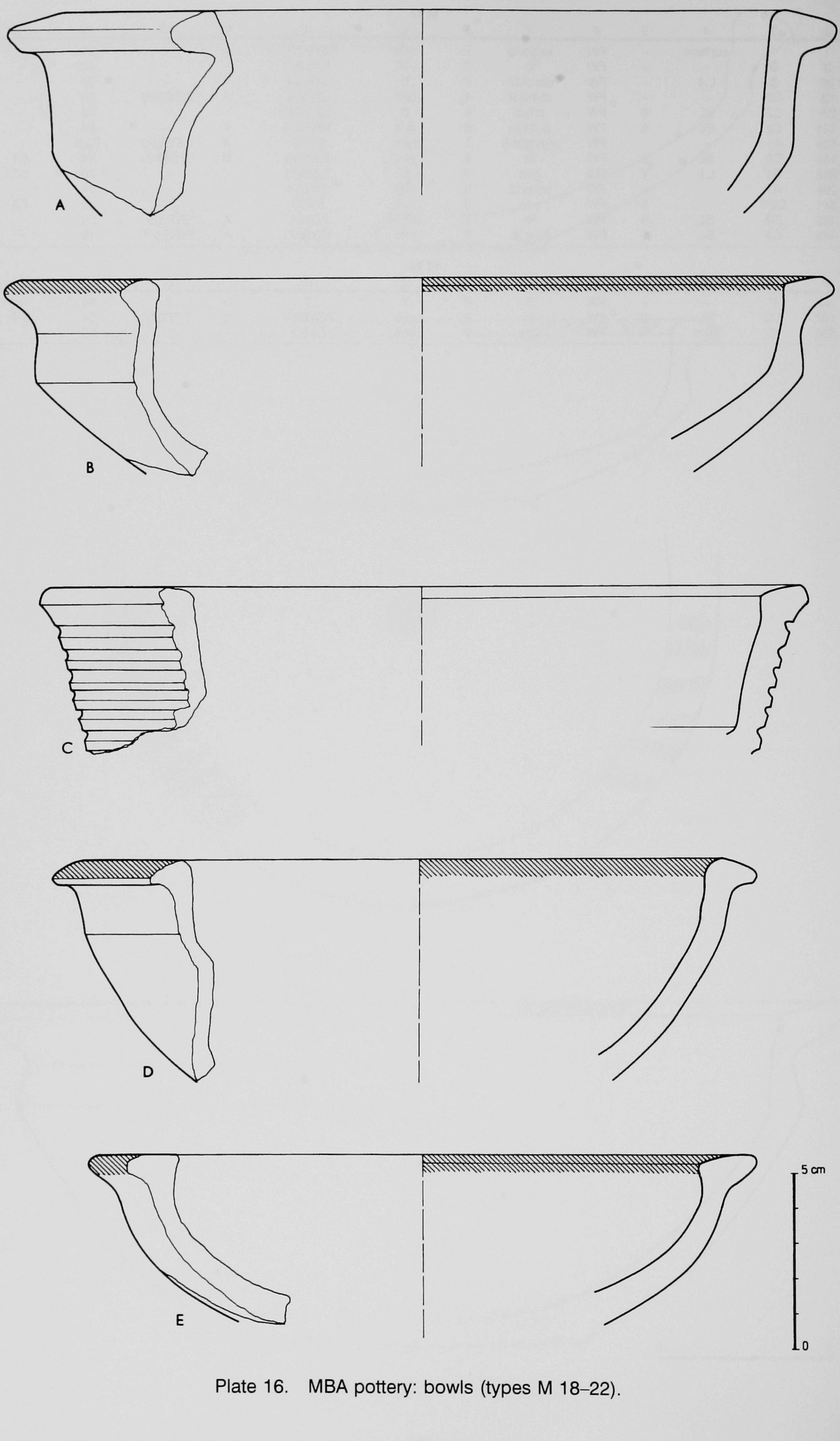


Plate 16. MBA pottery: bowls (types M 18–22).

M 18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
73	2	A	–	–	FW	or/db/or	9	cPs	2,5YR6/4	–	–	28	–	
1142	14	B	–	–	FW	bf/ps	4	cPs	10YR8/3	–	–	21	–	
1153	18	B	L.4	–	FW	go	6	cPs	5Y7/2	–	–	25	–	
1547	85	C1	L.13	3	FW	lb	4	bPs	7,5YR8/4	–	–	21	–	
?	96	D	–	–	FW	or/b/or	6	cPs	7,5YR7/6	–	–	15.5	–	
?	96	D	–	–	FW	g/dgn/g	4	cPs	7,5YR6/5	Q	–	22	–	
2010	106	C3	–	–	FW	lb/gb/lb	6	bPs	10YR8/4	N	?	17	–	
2018	106	C3	–	–	FW	lb/c/lb/or	6	c	7,5YR8/4	A	5YR5/4	19.5	–	
2275	114	C3	–	–	FW	lb/g/lb	5	c/d	10YR4,5/3	–	–	20	–	Pl. 16a
3287	143	C3	SL	6	FW	or/db	8	cPw	10YR8/4–2,5Y8/4	A	10R4/6	22	–	
3620	188	C3	SL	6	FW	b/y/c/y	9	aPs	5Y8/2	A	10YR3/1,5	32	–	
6613	335	E1	St.1	Y	FW	bs/rs	7	bPs	2,5Y8/2	A	7,5YR4/4	22.5	–	
6616	335	E1	St.1	Y	FW	lb/rs/lb	9	bPs	5Y8/3	–	–	35	–	

M 19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
165	8	B	L.3	–	FW	bf/g/bf	3	c	7,5YR8/2	–	–	16	–	
778	60	C1	L.11–12	O	FW	ps	4	c	5Y6/6	A	7,5YR5/4	21	–	Pl. 16b
1862	97	C0	–	–	FW	bf/ps/bf	7	bPs	5Y8/2	A	?	22.5	–	
2949	137	E	–	–	FW	lb	7	bPs	2,5Y8/3,5	–	–	21	–	
3122	139	C2	–	5	FW	y/lb/or	7	cP	2,5Y8/2	A	5YR5/6	25	–	

M 20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5546	306	F	–	–	FW	g	5	d	5Y5/1	Q	–	22	–	Pl. 16c

M 21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1017	67	C	–	–	FW	b/gn/b	4	cPc	10YR8/6	–	–	20	–	
2234	113	E	–	–	FW	lb	7	cPs	7,5YR8/6	–	–	22.5	–	
5621	308	C2	H.1	5	FW	lb/ps/lb	7	bPs	10YR7,5/2	A	5YR4/1	25	–	
5626	308	C2	H.1	5	FW	b	3	cP	5Y8/2	A	10YR4/2	17	–	Pl. 16d
7914	397	C2	sub H.2	4?	FW	bf/c	7	b	2,5Y7.5/2	A	10YR5/2	19	–	
8286	444	C2	Wall H.2	O	FW	gns	7	cP	5Y8-7/2-3	A	10YR6/3	17	–	

M 22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
112	6	B	–	–	FW	br	7	bPs	7,5YR8/4	A	5YR6/4	?	–	
2523	121	C2	SL	6	FW	y/db/b/db/y	4	cPw	10YR8/4	A	5YR5/8	21	–	Pl. 16e

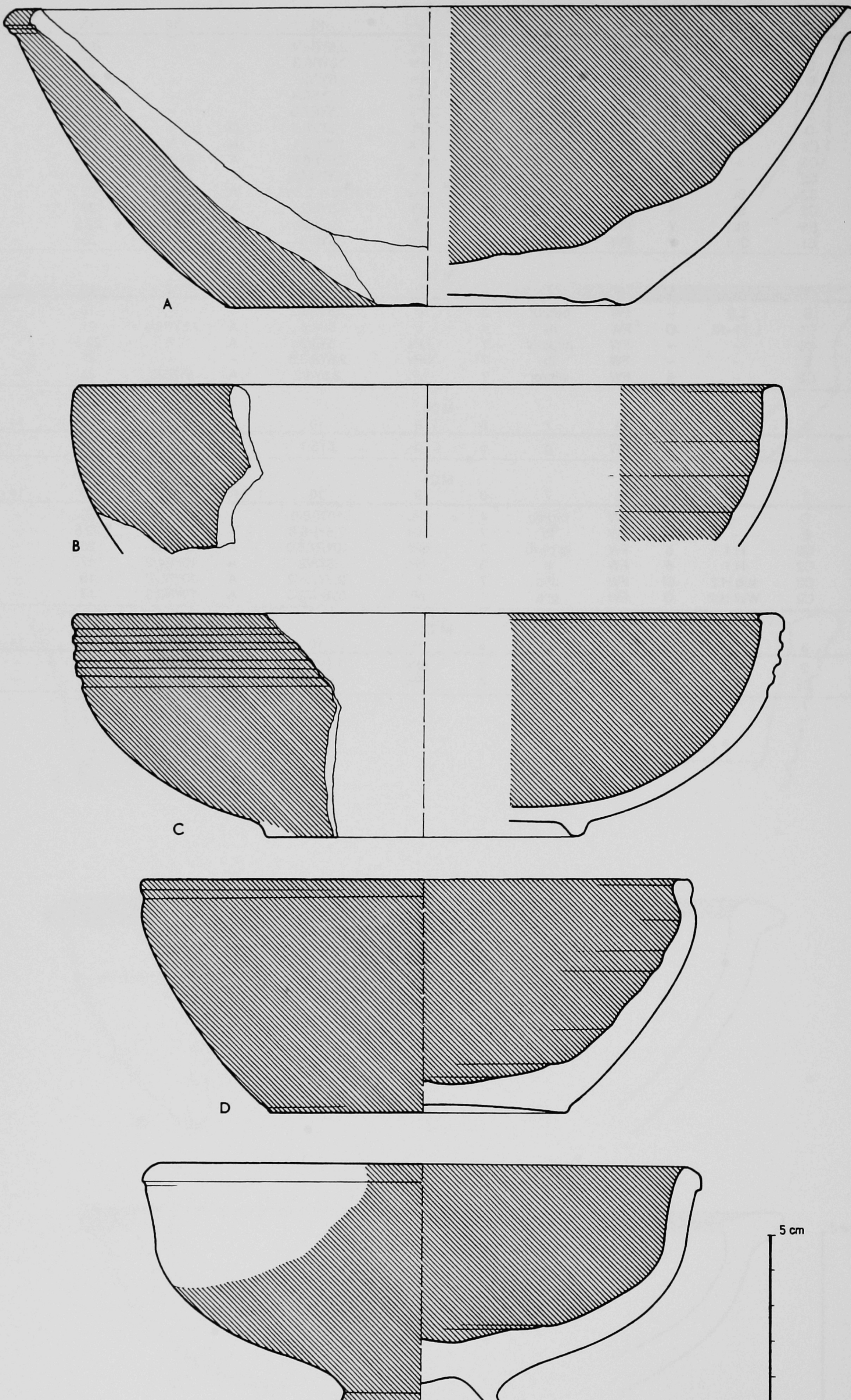


Plate 17. MBA pottery: painted bowls (types M 23–27).

M 23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1569	85	C1	L.13	3	FW	gb/g	9	bPss	10YR7/3	–	–	19.5	–	
1607	86	D	–	–	FW	yb	3	c	7,5YR6/6	–	–	17	–	
3624+	190	C2	SL	6	FW	y/or/y	5	c	?	L	5YR5/6	23	8.1	Pl. 17a
8155+	433	C2	SL	6										
3970	222	C0	–	–	FW	dgn	7	cPs	2,5YR6/6-5YR7/8	–	–	15	–	
4341	245	A1	–	–	FW	dgn	6	cPs	10YR8/4	–	–	16	–	
6089	313	F	–	–	FW	db	7	cPs	7,5YR7,5/4	–	–	13	–	
6473	333	C1	–	–	FW	b/g/b	3	b	10YR6/3	–	–	16.5	–	

M 24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
145	7	B	–	–	FW	lb	4	cPs	10YR7/4	–	–	17	–	
3891	215	A1	L.7	–	FW	lb/?	7	cPs	10YR8/3	–	–	21.5	–	
3942	221	C2	L.11–12	3	FW	or/b	4	a	?	L	7,5YR5,5/6	22	–	
5679	308	C2	H.1	5	FW	bf	4	a	?	L	10YR5/1 -7,5YR5/0	19	–	
7277	375	C	Kiln	?	FW	bf/rs/bf	7	b?	?	L	5YR4,5/3	20	–	Pl. 17b

M 25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
31	1	surface		–	FW	bf/ps/bf	4	c	10YR6/1	–	–	20	–	
1296	74	C2	–	–	FW	lb/db	5	b	?	L	5YR4,5/3	22	–	
3480+	158	C2	SL	6	FW	lb	4	b	?	L	5YR6/4	18	6.2	Pl. 17c
7767	392	C2	SL	6										
5635	308	C2	H.1	5	FW	lr/or	4	c	?	L	2,5YR6/6	19	–	
5973	311	C2	H.2	5	FW	c	4	c	?	L	5YR6-4/6-3	19	–	
6628	335	E1	St.1	Y	FW	or/lb/or	6	c	?	L	5YR5-6/6-4	25	–	

M 26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1929	100	B	L.4	–	FW	lb/or	7	cPs	2,5Y8/2	L	7,5YR4/2-4	15.5	6.6	Pl. 17d

M 27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1932+	101+	B	L.4	–	FW	or/lb	11	cPs	10YR8/6	L	5YR5/4-6	15	7.3	Pl. 17e
4000	223	B	L.4	–										

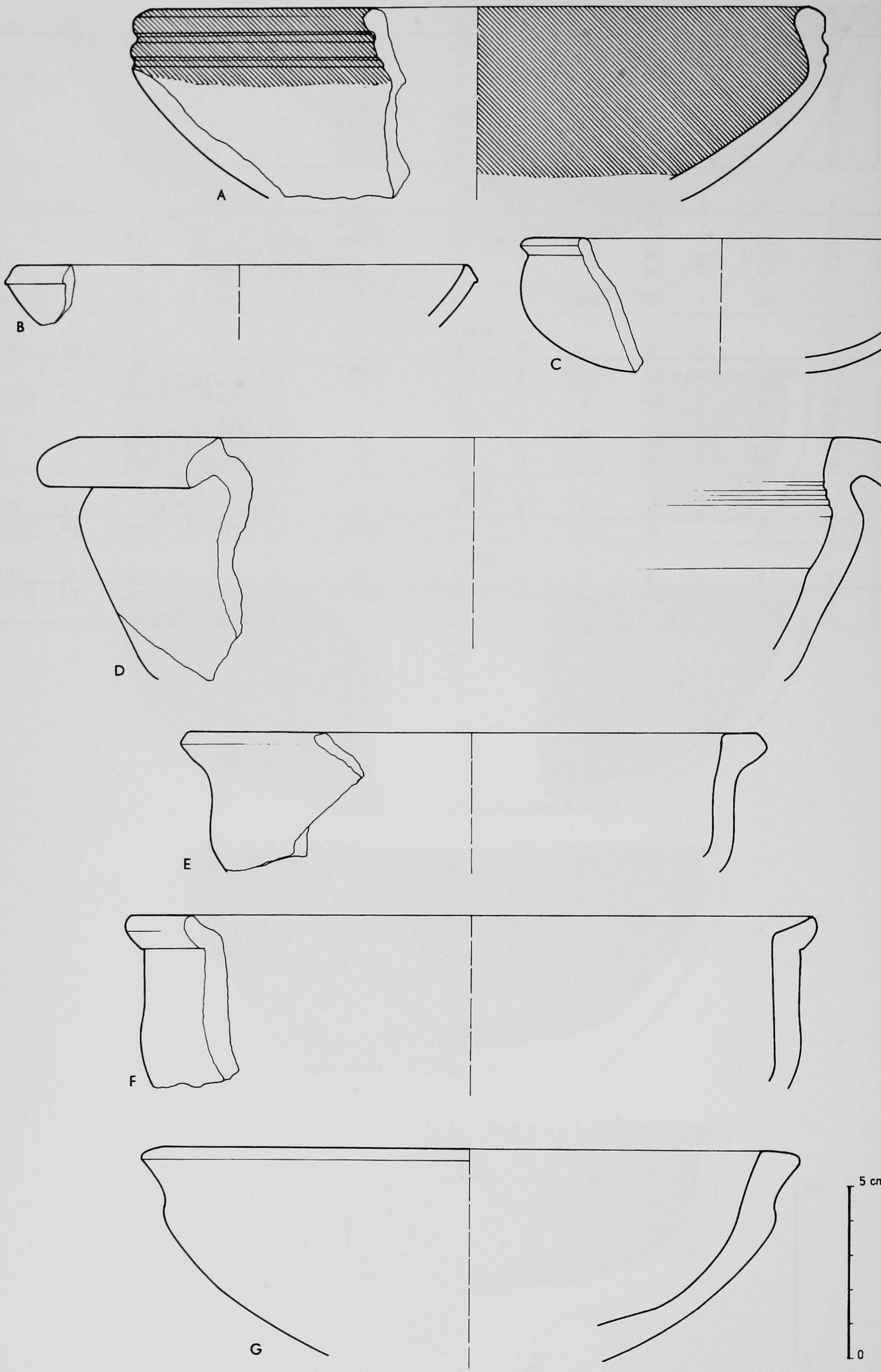


Plate 18. MBA pottery: bowls (types M 28–34).

M 28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
40	1	surface		–	FW	db/bf/g/bf/db	4	b	2,5YR6/4	–	–	?	–	
3590	168	C2	SL	6	FW	bf/rs	5	cPs	2,5Y8/2	–	–	28	–	
5615	308	C2	H.1	5	FW	g/o/lg/o/g	4	dPs	10YR7/1	–	–	23	–	
5965	311	C2	H.2	5	FW	lb/g/lb	2	c	?	L	5YR4/1	19	–	Pl. 18a
8412	452	C2	SL	6	FW	bf/ps	7	cPs	5Y8/2	–	–	24.5	–	

M 29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4540	265	D	L.27	Y	FW	bf	2	b	2,5Y8/3	–	–	14	–	Pl. 18b

M 30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
116	6	B	–	–	FW	lb	7	b	7,5YR8/4	–	–	12	–	
228	15	A	L.6	–	FW	?	3	?	?	–	–	9.5	–	
1685	90	D	–	–	FW	gns/lb	4	cPss	2,5Y8/2	–	–	11.5	–	Pl. 18c
1696	90	D	–	–	FW	bf/ps/bf	4	cPss	7,5YR7/4	–	–	10	–	
1841	96	D	–	–	FW	lr	4	cPss	7,5YR8/4	–	–	11.5	–	
2065	107	B	L.21	Y	FW	bf/rs	2	bPss	10YR8/7	C	2,5YR6/4	11	–	
3040	138	B	L.21N	Y	FW	ps	4	bPss	7,5YR7/4	–	–	11	–	
3298	143	C3	SL	6	FW	dg/g	2	cPs	10YR8/2	–	–	15	–	
4142	233	E1	–	–	FW	bf/bs/bf	4	cPs	10YR7,5/3	–	–	11.5	–	
4143	233	E1	–	–	FW	bf/ps	4	cPs	10YR8/3	–	–	13	–	
4222	234	F	–	–	FW	br	7	bPs	10YR8/3	–	–	13.5	–	
?	444	C2	H.2	5	FW	lb	2	b	?	L	5YR5/4	14	–	

M 31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7915	397	C2S	L.18–19	4?	FW	ps	7	aPs	2,5Y7/2	–	–	24	–	Pl. 18d

M 32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2190	112	C0	–	–	FW	bf/ps	4	cPs	2,5Y8/2	A	2,5Y5/4-6/6	27	–	
5009	284	F	–	–	FW	or/c/lb	7	b	7,5YR7/4	–	–	26.5	–	
6399	332	D	–	–	FW	or/c/or	9	bPw	10YR8/2	C+O	5YR4/3	22	–	
6716	336	C	Kiln	?	FW	c/g/bf/ps	7	b	7,5YR7/4	–	–	20.5	–	
8322	446	B	L.21	Y	FW	lb/ps/lb	7	cPs	2,5Y8/2	–	–	16	–	Pl. 18e

M 33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
90	4	B	–	–	FW	ps/rs/ps	7	bPs	10YR8/2	–	–	13	–	
165	8	B	L.3	–	FW	?	3	?	?	–	–	?	–	
1258	73	C3	–	–	FW	lb/rs/lb	4	cPs	2,5Y8/2	–	–	20	–	Pl. 18f

M 34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8395	448	C2	SL	6	FW	gor/ps/gor	7	cPs	5Y8/2	–	–	18	–	Pl. 18g

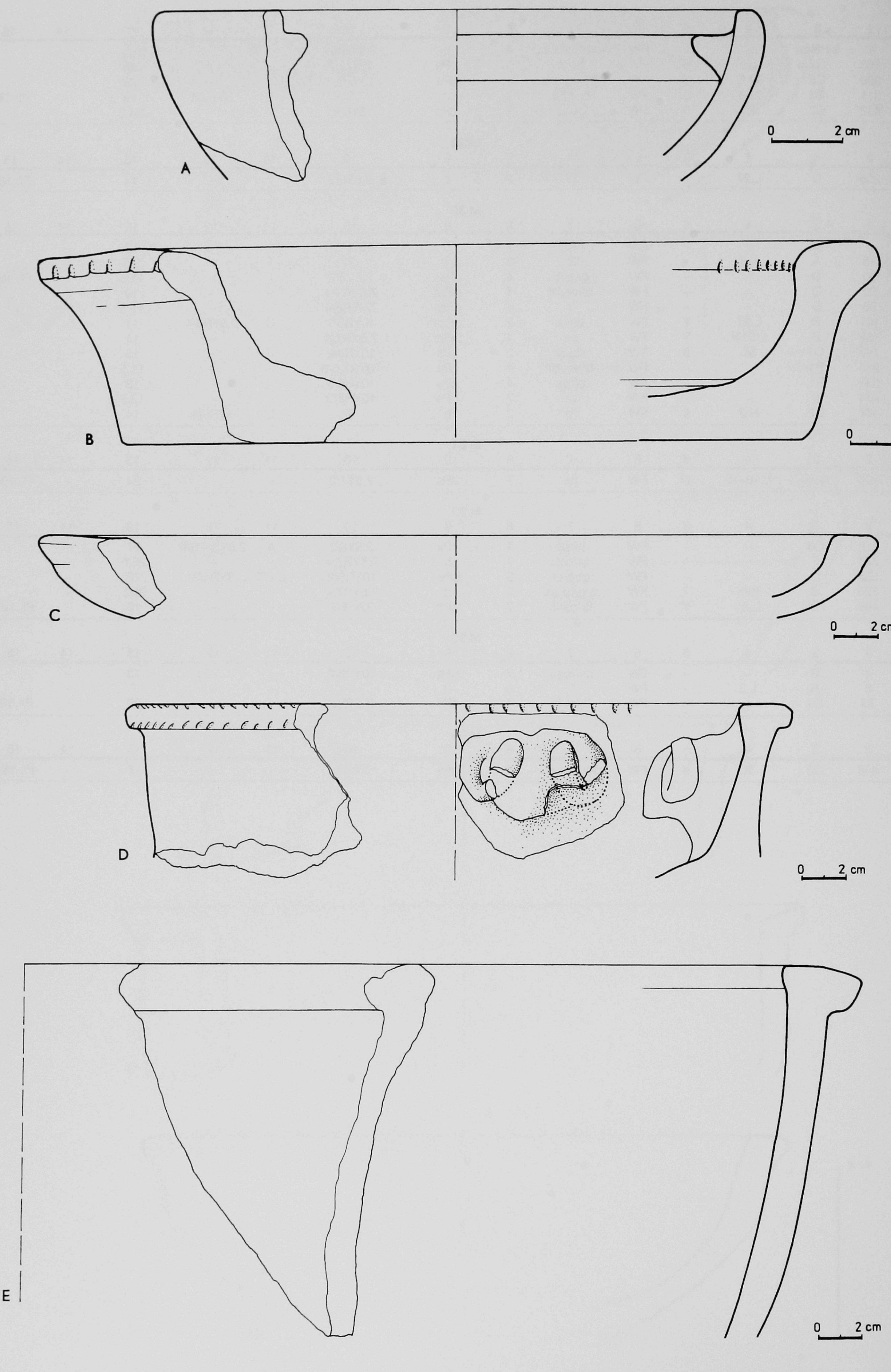


Plate 19. MBA pottery: bowls (types M 35–39).

M 35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1158	18	B	L.4	–	?	b/o/b	8	b	10YR6/2	–	–	21	–	
305	35	A	–	?	H	ob/dg	17	d	10YR4	–	–	?	–	
7840	393	G	St.1	Y	H	dgn	9	cPs	10YR7,5/4	–	–	16	–	Pl. 19a

M 36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5954	311	C2	H.2	5	FW	lb/g/lb	11	cPs	7,5-10YR8/4	CC	–	28	7	Pl. 19b
6092	313	F	–	–	FW	ps/bf	8	bPs	5Y8/2	–	–	18	5	

M 37

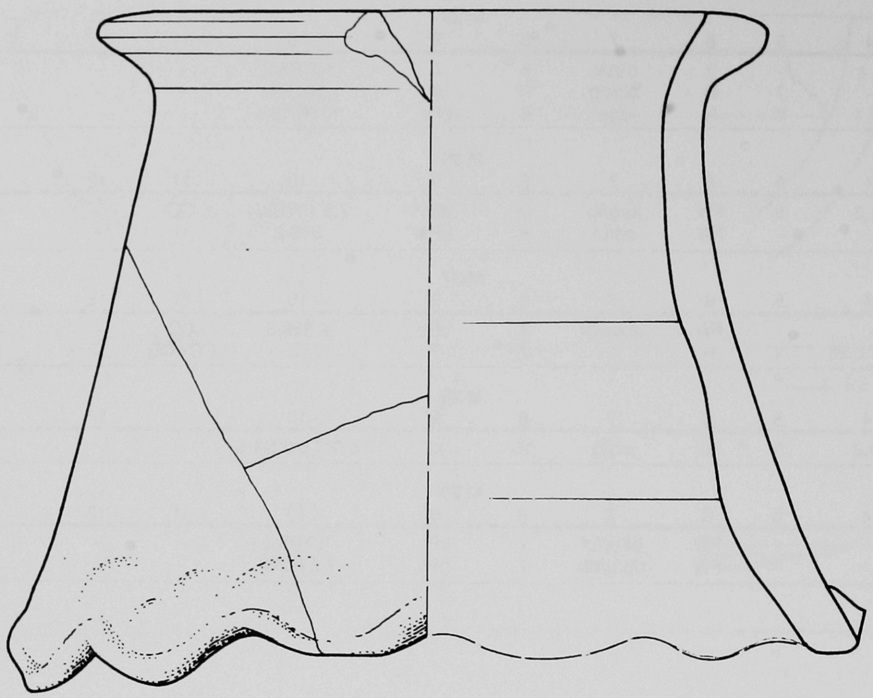
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1499	83	C0	–	–	FW	bf/ps/bf	4	bPs	2,5Y8/3	CC	–	30.5	–	
8406	449	D	Wall L.28	Y	H	?	7	?	?	CC+DD	–	31	–	Pl. 19c

M 38

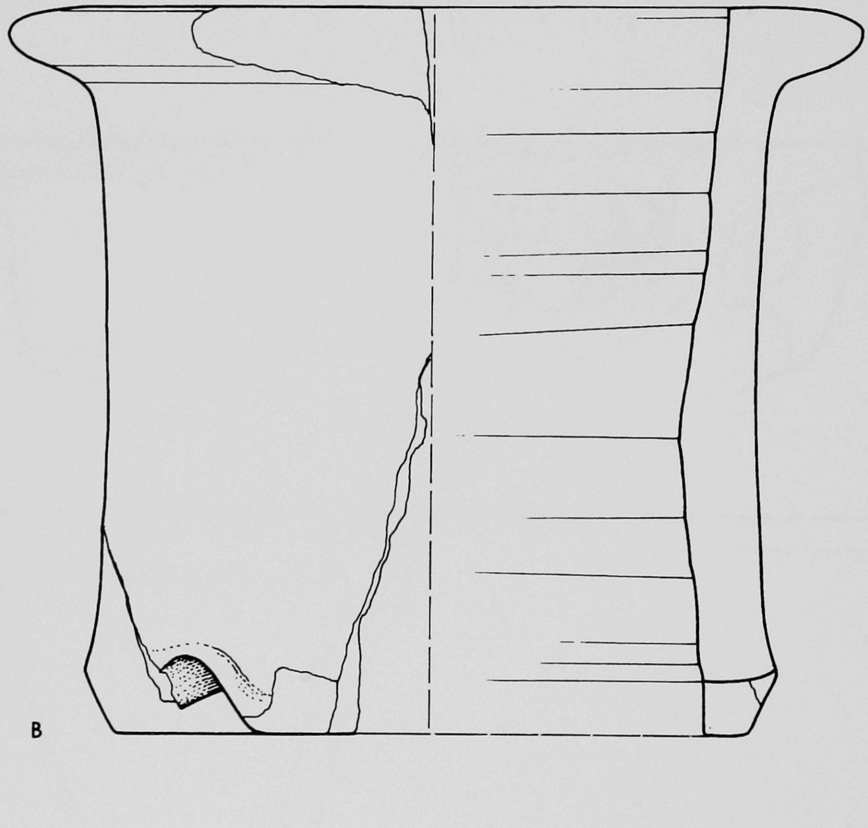
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5956	311	C2	H.2	5	H?	ob/g	16	d	5YR7,5/3-5/1,5	–	–	35	–	Pl. 19d

M 39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
109	6	B	–	–	FW	bf/br/bf	7	bPs	10YR8/2	–	–	50	–	
6939	356	A1	–	–	FW	db/b/db	7	bPs	7,5YR8/3	–	–	74	–	Pl. 19e



A



B

Plate 20. MBA pottery: pot-stands (types P 1, P 5).

P 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
337	5	B	–	–	FW+H	ys	6	b	5Y7/3		–	11	12.5	Pl. 20a
338	10	B	L.4	–	FW+H	bf/ps/bf	4	bPs	5Y7,5/2	–	–	9	17.4	
208	14	B	L.3–4	–	FW+H	z/ygn/z	12	bPs	5Y7/3	–	–	9.5	–	
?	335	E1	St.1	Y	FW+H	br	7	bPs	10YR8/4	–	–	14.5	–	

P 5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2196	112	C0	–	–	FW+H	bf	6	c	10YR8/4	–	–	12	14.4	Pl. 20b

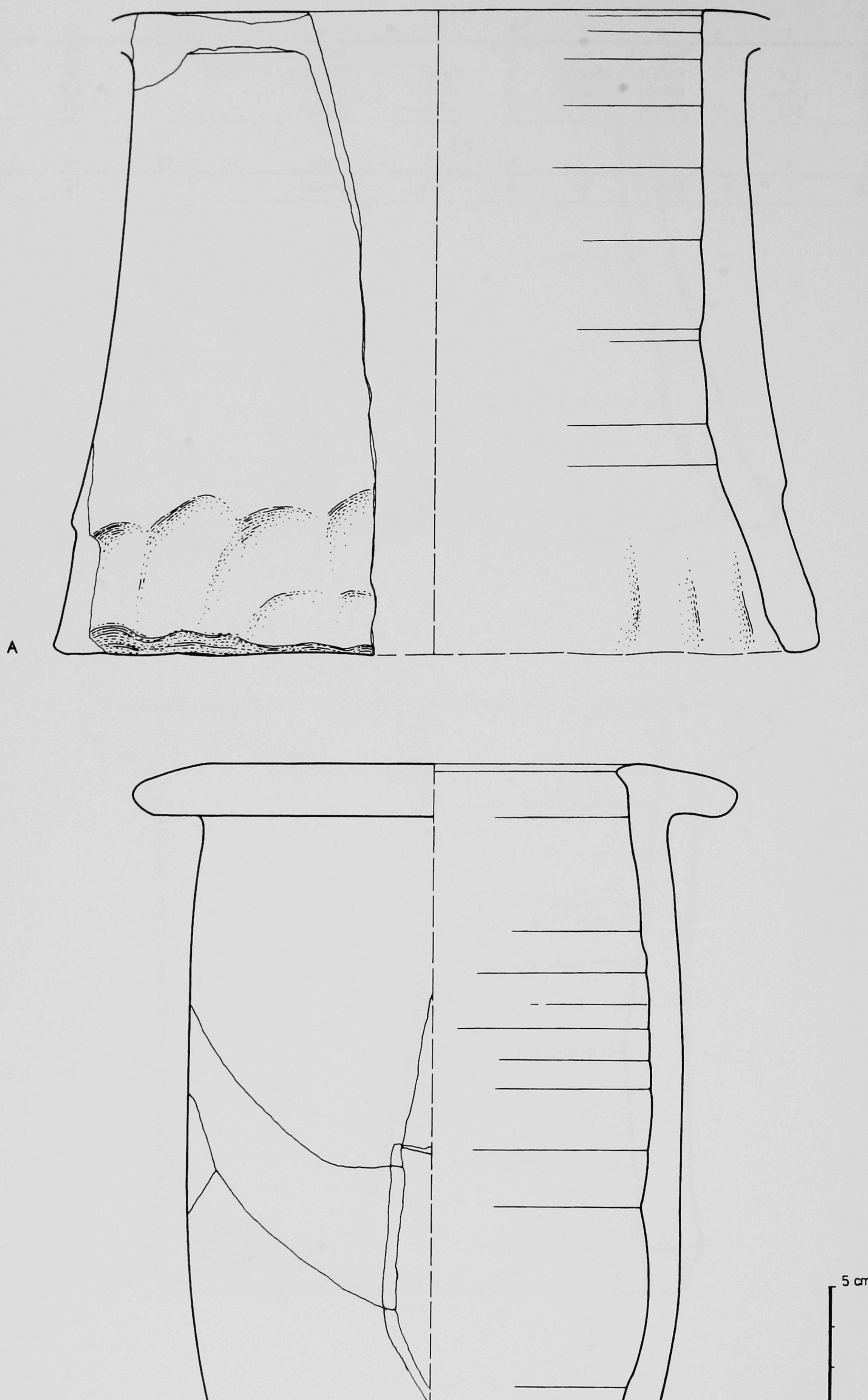


Plate 21. MBA pottery: pot-stands (types P 2–3).

P 2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4043	224	A	DF	S	FW+H	r	9	bPs	2,5YR8/2,5	–	–	14	15.5	Pl. 21a

P 3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4024	5	B	–	–	FW+H	yz	4	b	5Y8/3	–	–	9	17.5	Pl. 21b
341	6	B	–	–	FW+H	?	4	?	?	–	–	8.5	–	
1067	68	B	L.4	–	FW+H	blo/yb/blo	4	b	5Y8/3	–	–	10	16.4	
2593	115	B	L.21	Y	FW+H	blo/yb/blo	7	a?Ps	5Y8/3	–	–	9	17.9	
4050	138	B	L.21	Y	FW+H	blo/lb/blo	4	aPs	5Y7/2	–	–	11	15.0	
4057	138	B	L.21	Y	FW+H	gs/ys/gs	4	bPs	5Y8/3	–	–	11	17.7	

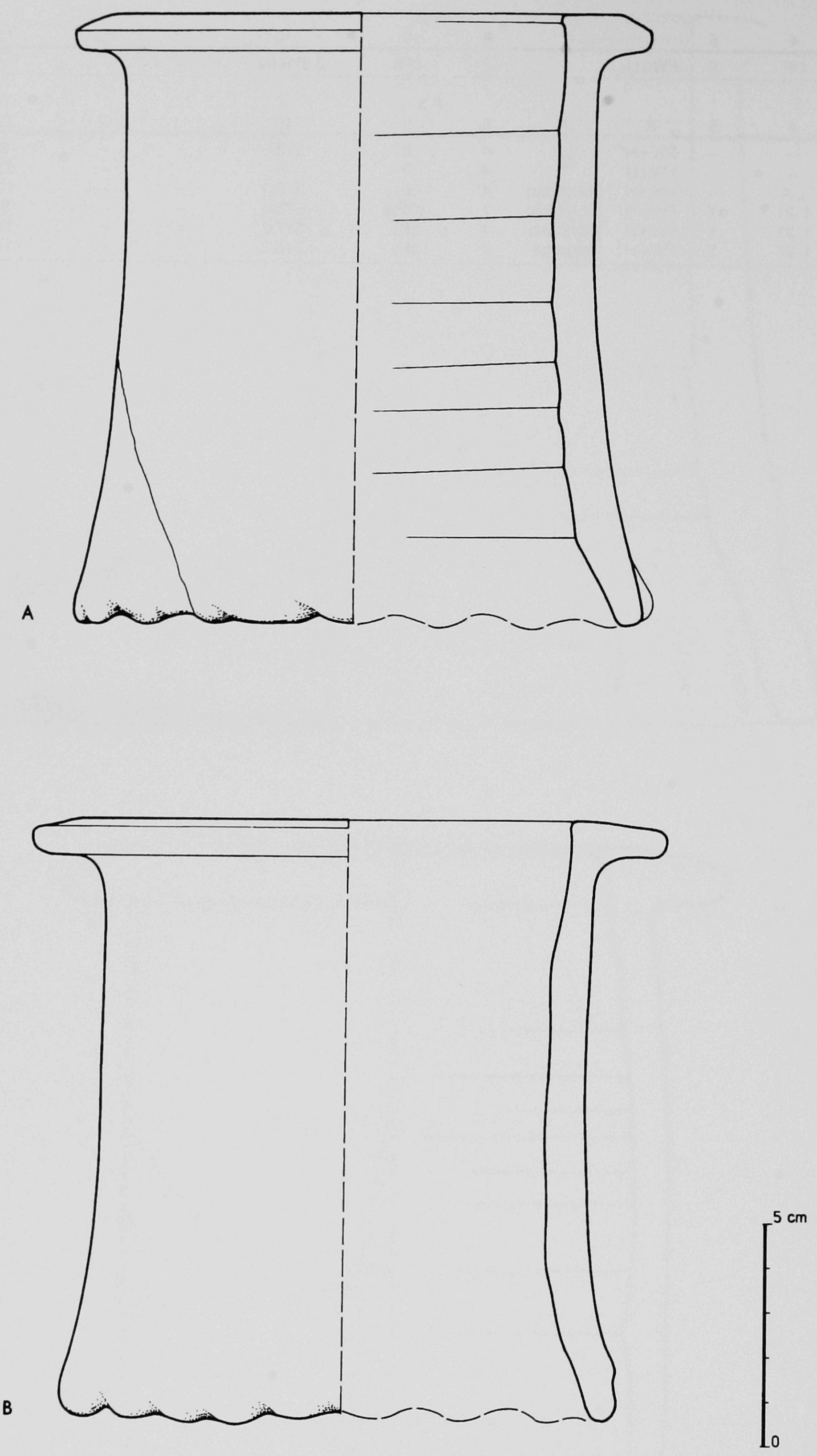


Plate 22. MBA pottery: pot-stands (types P 4, P 6).

P 4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
262	25	B	L.4	–	FW+H	pb/ps	7	c	10YR8/3	–	–	11	13.0	Pl. 22a
4056	138	B	L.21	Y	FW+H	rs/gs/rs	7	a	10YR8/4	–	–	10	13.4	
4125	233	E1	–	–	FW+H	lb/g/lb	4	a	10YR7/4	–	–	11	13.5	
6332	331	G	–	–	FW+H	bf	?	aPs	10YR7/3	–	–	11	13.5	
6352	331	G	–	–	FW+H	bf	4	bPs	10YR7/5	–	–	10	12.7	
6362	331	G	–	–	FW+H	bf	4	aPs	10YR8/2	–	–	11	13.0	

P 6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
?	408	Be	L.21	Y	FW+H	bf	7	aPs	10YR7/3	–	–	10	13.2	Pl. 22b

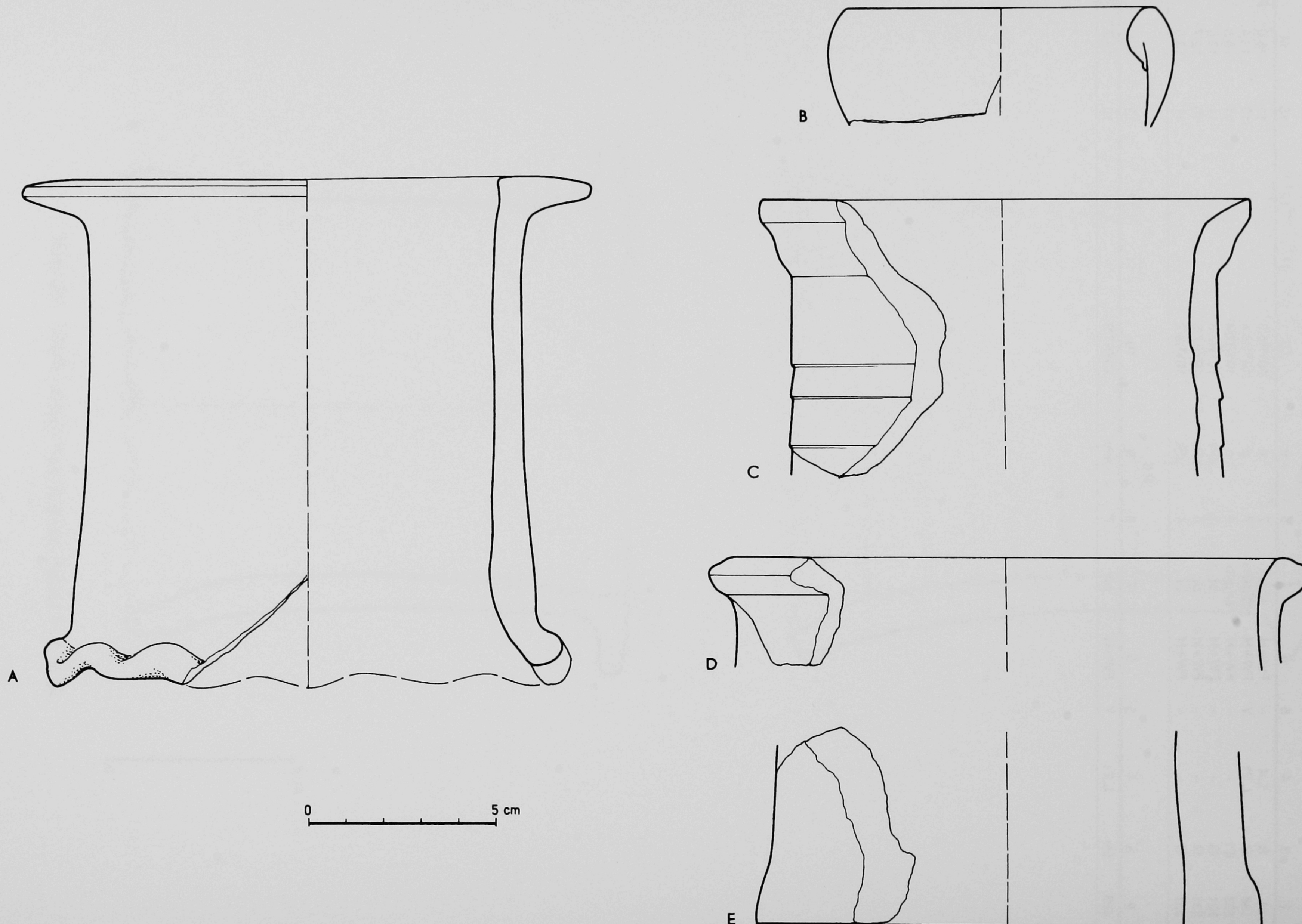


Plate 23. MBA pottery: pot-stands (types P 7–11).

P 7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4025	5	B	–	–	FW+H	yz	4	c	5Y8/3,5	–	–	9	17.2	
4444	250	E	L.21	Y	FW+H	bf	4	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	9.5	17.1	Pl. 23a
7985	408	Be	L.21–22	Y	FW+H	bf	14	aPss	10YR8/2	–	–	10	13.3	

P 8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
960	65	C1	L.11–12	3	H	lb	4	cPs	7,5YR8/4	–	–	8.5	–	
2587	122	C0	–	–	H	k	4	cPs	5Y8/2	–	–	12	–	
3850	211	B	L.4	–	H	bf	4	a	5Y7/2	–	–	10	–	
6084	313	F	–	–	H	or/o/or	2	a	7,5YR8/4	–	–	8	3.1	Pl. 23b

P 9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
135	7	B	–	–	FW	?	7	?	?	–	–	13	–	Pl. 23c
1209	74	C2	–	–	FW	br	7	bPs	5Y8/1,5	A	7,5YR3,5/2	9.5	–	
1962+	105+	E	–	–	FW	or/lb/or	7	bPs	7,5Y8/2	–	–	12	–	
2241	113													
4447	250	E1	L.21	Y	FW	lb/gs/lb	7	bPs	5YR8/2	–	–	12	–	
?	446	B	L.21	Y	FW	c/lb/c	3	a	10YR8/3	–	–	14.5	–	

P 10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2081	107	B	L.21	Y	FW	gb	4	bPs	10YR7,5/4	–	–	14	–	Pl. 23d
4981	283	F	–	–	FW	b/bl/b	14	bPs	5Y8/2	–	–	14	–	

P 11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7273	375	C	Kiln	?	FW	r/yo/bl	6	d?	5YR4/5	–	–	13	–	Pl. 23e

Upper rim of types P 4 and P 5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4037	17	B	L.4	–	FW	b/g/b	9	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	16	–	
4042	91	B	L.21	Y	FW	lb	7	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	15	–	
4045+	91	B	L.21	Y	FW	b/g/b	7	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	16	–	
3768	202													
3823	209	B	L.21	Y	FW	lb	7	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	15	–	
?	396	G	–	–	FW	b/g/b	7	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	18	–	
?	396	G	–	–	FW	b/bs/b	7	a	10YR8/4	–	–	18	–	
?	396	G	–	–	FW	gs/b	7	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	18	–	
?	396	G	–	–	FW	b/g/b	6	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	15.5	–	
?	408	Be	L.21–22	Y	FW	lb	7	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	15	–	
?+	408+	Be	L.21–22	Y	FW	bs/pw/bs	8	aPs	10YR8/4	A	lb	14.5	–	
?	446	G	L.21	Y										

Upper rim of types P 2, P 3, P 6 and P 7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
268	6	B	–	–	FW	o/do/lb/o	4	bPs	5Y7/4	–	–	15	–	
4036	14	B	L.4	–	FW	y/z/y	?	aPs	5Y8/2	–	–	13.5	–	
4127	233	E1	–	–	FW	bs	14	bPs	5Y8/2	–	–	13	–	
4129	233	E1	–	–	FW	lb	14	a	5Y8/2	–	–	14	–	
4445	250	E1	L.21	Y	FW	bf/rs/bf	?	aPs	5Y8/2	–	–	15	–	
4448	250	E1	L.21	Y	FW	rs	14	aPs	2,5YR8/2	–	–	14	–	
4502	261	E1	–	–	FW	b/gns/b	7	aPs	2,5Y8/2	–	–	14	–	
?	311	C2	H.2	5	FW	gns/z/gns	15	bPs	5Y8/3	–	–	15	–	
?	330	G	–	–	FW	lb	15	aPs	5Y8/2	–	–	17	–	
?	331	G	–	–	FW	lb	8	a	7,5YR8/4	–	–	15	–	
?	344	G	L.21	Y	FW	b/gs/b	7	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	15	–	
?	383	Be	–	–	FW	b/gs/b	7	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	17	–	
?	408	Be	L.21–22	Y	FW	b/gs/b	7	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	14	–	
?	408	Be	L.21–22	Y	FW	dgn/y/dgn	7	bPs	5Y8/2	–	–	15	–	
?	408	Be	L.21–22	Y	FW	bl/b/bl	7	bPs	10YR8/2,5	–	–	16	–	
?	408	Be	L.21–22	Y	FW	b/ps/b	7	bPs	5Y8/3	–	–	15.5	–	
?	408	Be	L.21–22	Y	FW	b	6	aPs	10YR8/3,5	–	–	15	–	

Lower rim of types P 1, P 3, P 4 and P 6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
340	8	B	L.3	–	FW+H	?	?	?		–	–	13	–	
368	8	B	L.3	–	FW+H	dgn/y/dgn	12	bPs	5Y8/2	–	–	12.5–14.5	–	oval
4027	8	B	L.3	–	FW+H	b/lg/b	7	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	15	–	
339	10	B	L.4	–	FW+H	bf/ps/r/bf	4	b/c?Ps	5Y8/2	–	–	13	–	
4033	10	B	L.4	–	FW+H	b	7	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	16.5	–	
4040	91	B	L.21	Y	FW+H	b	?	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	14	–	
4041	91	B	L.21	Y	FW+H	b	7	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	11	–	
4043	91	B	L.21	Y	FW+H	b	7	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	12	–	
?	331	G	–	–	FW+H	b	7	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	15	–	
?	331	G	–	–	FW+H	b/g/b	7	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	13	–	
?	331+	G	–	–	FW+H	b/lg/b	7	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	12	–	
?	344	G	L.21	Y										
?	333	C1	–	–	FW+H	b/lg/b	7	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	16	–	
?	383+	Be	–	–	FW+H	b/lb/b	7	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	15	–	
?	408	Be	L.21–22	Y										
7897	396	Ge	–	–	FW+H	y	14	b	5Y8/2	–	–	14	–	
?	396	Ge	–	–	FW+H	b/g/b	7	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	13.5	–	
?	396	Ge	–	–	FW+H	b/g/lb	7	bPs	10YR8/4	–	–	13.5	–	
7894	396	Ge	–	–	FW+H	b/go/b	7	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	15	–	
?	408	Be	L.21–22	Y	FW+H	b	7	bPs	10YR8/4	–	–	13.5	–	
?	408	Be	L.21–22	Y	FW+H	b	7	bPs	10YR8/4	–	–	17	–	
?	408	Be	L.21–22	Y	FW+H	b	7	bPs	10YR8/4	–	–	14	–	
?	408	Be	L.21–22	Y	FW+H	b	7	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	16	–	
?	408	Be	L.21–22	Y	FW+H	b	7	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	17	–	
?	408	Be	L.21–22	Y	FW+H	b	7	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	14	–	

Lower rim of type P 5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
?	335	E1	St.1	Y	FW+H	db	7	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	15.5	–	
7472	383+	Be	–	–	FW+H	b/lb/b	7	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	14	–	
?	408	Be	L.21–22	Y										
7895	396	G	–	–	FW+H	b/g/lb	7	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	15	–	
?	408	Be	L.21–22	Y	FW+H	lb	7	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	13	–	
?	408	Be	L.21–22	Y	FW+H	b/lg/b	7	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	19	–	
8014	408	Be	L.21–22	Y	FW+H	b/lg/b	7	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	15	–	
?	408	Be	L.21–22	Y	FW+H	b/lg/b	7	aPs	10YR8/4	–	–	14	–	
?	408	Be	L.21–22	Y	FW+H	b/lg/b	7	aPs	?	–	–	15	–	

Lower rim of type P 7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
269	8	B	L.3	–	FW+H	blo/yb/blo	9	bPs	5Y8/2,5	–	–	14	–	

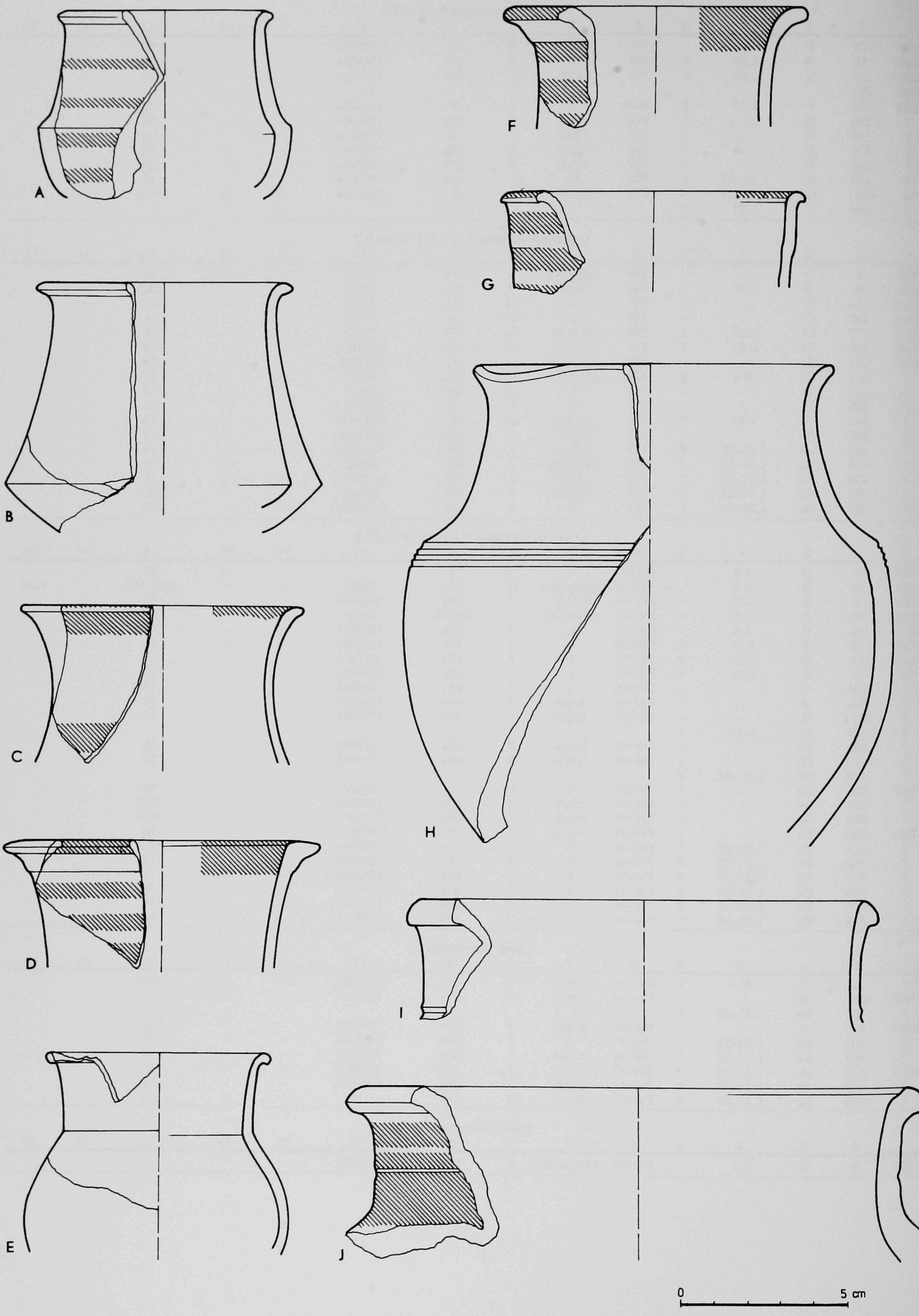


Plate 24. MBA pottery: beakers and jars (types D 1–10).

D 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1330	74	C2	–	–	FW	lb	5	b	10YR7/2	–	–	7	–	
3285	143	C2	SL	6	FW	gns	4	c	5Y8/2	–	–	5	–	
3477	158	C2	SL	6	FW	bf/db	4	cPs	7,5YR8/2	–	–	9	–	
5659	308	C2	H.1	5	FW	db	4	cPw	7,5YR7/4	D	2,5YR6/4	6	–	Pl. 24a
8151	433	C2	SL	6	FW	lb	4	cPs	7,5YR8/4	–	–	7	–	

D 2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1485	78	D	–	–	FW	bf	4	Ps	10YR8/1	–	–	8	–	
3081+	138	B	L.21	Y	FW	bf/or/bf	2	bPs	5Y8/2,5	–	–	7	–	Pl. 24b
3781	202	B	L.21	Y										

D 3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
218	14	B	L.3–4	–	FW	?	4	?	?	T	–	12	–	
1123	20	1	L.6	–	FW	db/b/db	7	dPs	2,5YR4/4	–	–	12	–	
408	51	C	–	–	FW	g/lb/g	2	b	7,5YR8/2,5	–	–	11.5	–	
1829	96	D	–	–	FW	c/or/c	2	b	10YR8/3,5	–	–	13	–	
2075	107	B	L.21	Y	FW	c	2	bPw	10YR8/3,5	C	2,5YR5/6	7.5	–	Pl. 24c
2644	124	A1	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	–	–	?	–	
5823	309	E1	L.9	Y	FW	lb	5	aPs	10YR7,5/3	–	–	8	–	

D 4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1713+	91+	B	L.21	Y	FW	gb/g/lb	2	bPw	7,5YR8/3	C	2,5Y3/2	8	–	
3080	138	B	L.21	Y	FW	or/lb/or	2	bPw	5Y8/2	C	5Y3/2	8	–	Pl. 24d
1950	104	C3	–	–	FW	lb/g/lb	2	bPw?	2,5Y8/2	C	?	10	–	

D 5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5171	301	A1	–	–	FW	c/b/c	2	cPs	7,5YR8/5	–	–	17	–	
6472	333	C1	–	–	FW	b	2	aPs	7,5YR7/4	–	–	15	–	Pl. 14f
6290	327	A1	–	–	FW	or/bf/or	4	b	7,5YR7/4	–	–	16	–	

D 6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1465	78	D	–	–	FW	bf	4	cPs	10YR8/1	–	–	8	–	
3509	159	C0	–	–	FW	lb/or	2	bPs	7,5YR8/2	–	–	13	–	
4429	250	E1	L.21	Y	FW	orb	4	b	2,5Y7/2	C	10YR4/1	9	–	Pl. 24f

D 7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1465	78	D	–	–	FW	bf	4	cPss	10YR8/1	–	–	7	–	
7777	392	C	L.16–17	5	FW	y	1	b	2,5Y8/4	C	10R5/3	9	–	Pl. 24g

D 8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7953	404	C2	H.2	5	FW	bf/ps	4	cPs	2,5Y8/3	R	–	10.5	–	Pl. 24h

D 9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
496	54	A	L.6	8	FW	c	4	bPs	5Y8/3	–	–	7	–	
607	56	A1	–	–	FW	bf/p/bf	4	bPs	5Y8/2	W	–	13	–	Pl. 24i

D 10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
433	52	C1	–	–	FW	gns	4	bPs	5Y8/2,5	–	–	14	–	
463	53	C2	–	–	FW	db/lb	7	bPs	2,5Y8/3	–	–	17	–	
865	64	A	by DF	Y	FW	db	7	bPs	10YR8/4	–	–	12	–	
985	66	C1	L.12	3	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd			?	–	
1483	83	C0	–	–	FW	ps	7	bPs	10YR8/2,5	–	–	14	–	
1662	89	C0	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd			?	–	
2457	120	C0	–	–	FW	r/c/bl/c/r	9	bPw	10YR8/4	D	7,5YR7/6	16	–	Pl. 24j
2461	120	C0	–	–	FW	bf	2	b	10YR7,5/4	–	–	9	–	
2462	120	C0	–	–	FW	lb/db/lb	5	b	7,5YR7,5/4	–	–	12	–	
2632	124	A1	–	–	FW	gns	4	bPs	5Y8/2,5	–	–	?	–	

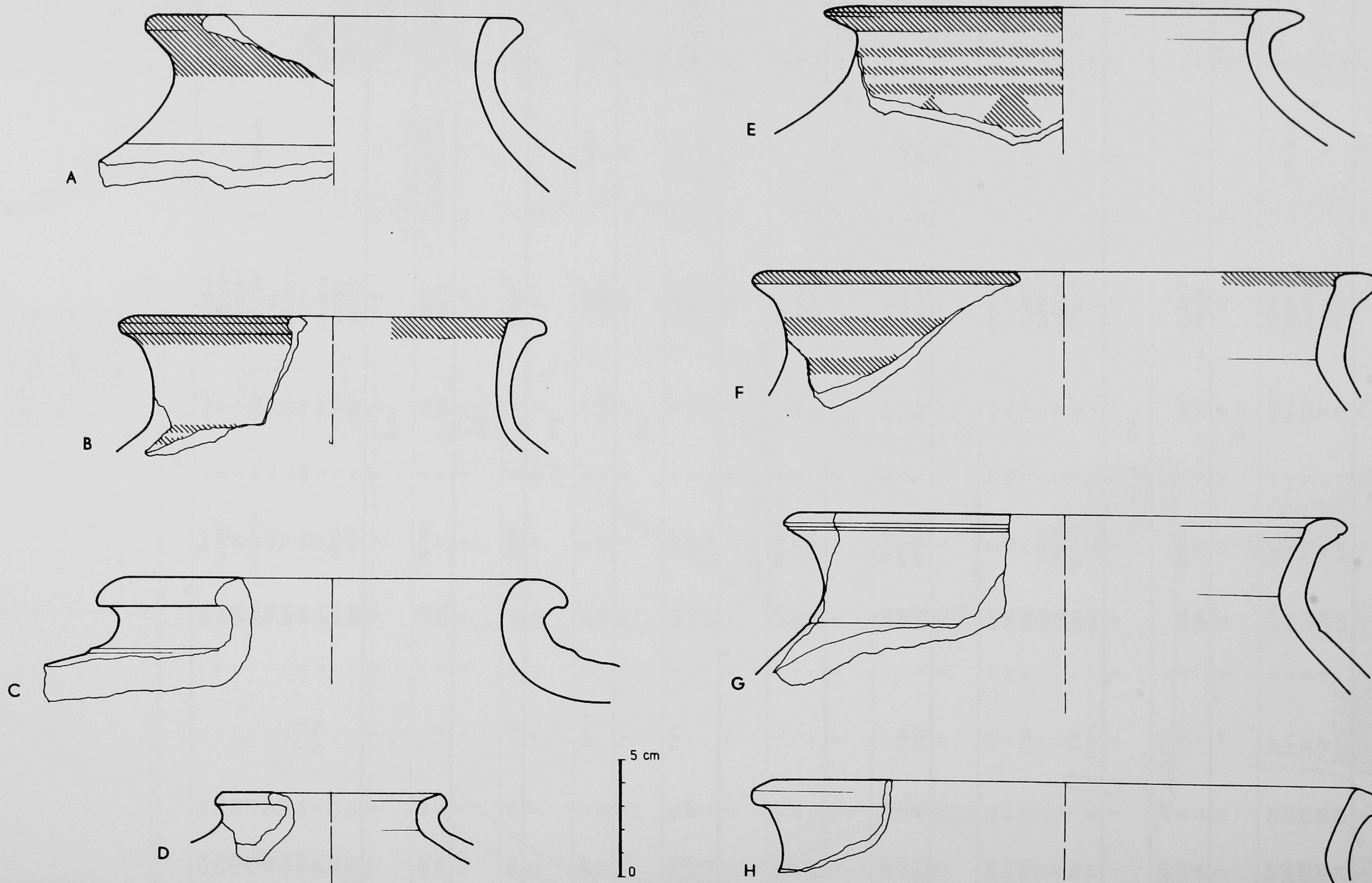


Plate 25. MBA pottery: jars (types D 11–18).

D 11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1029	67	C	–	–	FW	lb/ps/lb	7	bPs	10YR8/4	–	–	21	–	
1893	97	C0	–	–	FW	ygn	7	bPw	5Y8/2	?	10YR3/2	19.5	–	
4349	246	E1	L.9	Y	FW	lb/ps/lb	7	bPw	5Y8/2,5	C+T	b	15	–	Pl. 25a
4762	271	F	–	–	FW	b/p	7	?Pw	5Y8/1,5	C	7,5YR4/2	17.5	–	
5630	308	C2	H.1	5	FW	lb	4	bPw	10YR8/3	C	2,5YR6/8	14.5	–	

D 12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2289	114	C3	–	–	FW	bf/b/bf	7	bPw	5Y8/2	C	10YR3/2	16.5	–	Pl. 24b
3856	212	B	L.4	Y?	FW	bf/r/bf	7	bPw	10YR8/2	A	5R4/2	13.5	–	
5501	303	E	–	–	FW	b/o/b	7	b	10YR7,5/4	–	–	14.5	–	

D 13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3337	148	C-1	–	–	FW	db	7	b?	5YR7/5	–	–	12.5	–	
8268	443	A1	ppf	O	FW	lb/g/bf/b/lb	14	cPs	7,5YR7/4	T	–	17	–	Pl. 25c

D 14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5999	311	C2	H.2	5	FW	db	6	bPs	5YR7,5/3	–	–	9	–	Pl. 25d

D 15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3900	213	C1–3	–	–	FW	lb/r/lb	9	bPw	2,5Y8/2	H	7,5YR5/4	19	–	Pl. 25e

D 16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
329	39	A	–	–	FW	do	4	bPs	10YR8/3	–	–	15	–	
3760	202	B	L.21	Y	FW	y/ps/y	7	bPw	5Y8/1,5	C	10YR3/1,5	24.5	–	Pl. 25f

D 17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
155	8	B	L.3	–	FW	g/gb	8	cPs	2,5Y6/2	–	–	20.5	–	
2770	130	E	–	–	FW	c/or/c	4	bPs	5Y8/3	CC	–	17.0	–	
3034	138	B	L.21	Y	FW	bf/ps/bf	7	bPs	5Y8/3	T	–	22	–	Pl. 25g
4490	261	E	–	–	FW	lb/ps/lb	7	bPs	2,5Y8/2	–	–	?	–	
4637	267	D	–	–	FW	lb/bf/ps/bf/lb	7	bPw	2,5Y8/2	C	5YR5/3	28.5	–	

D 18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
234	18	B	L.4	–	FW	nd	nd	nd	nd			24	–	Pl. 25h
282	31	A	by DF	Y	FW	nd	nd	nd	nd			15	–	
821	61	A1	–	–	FW	bl/g	2	b	10YR4/1	–	–	14	–	

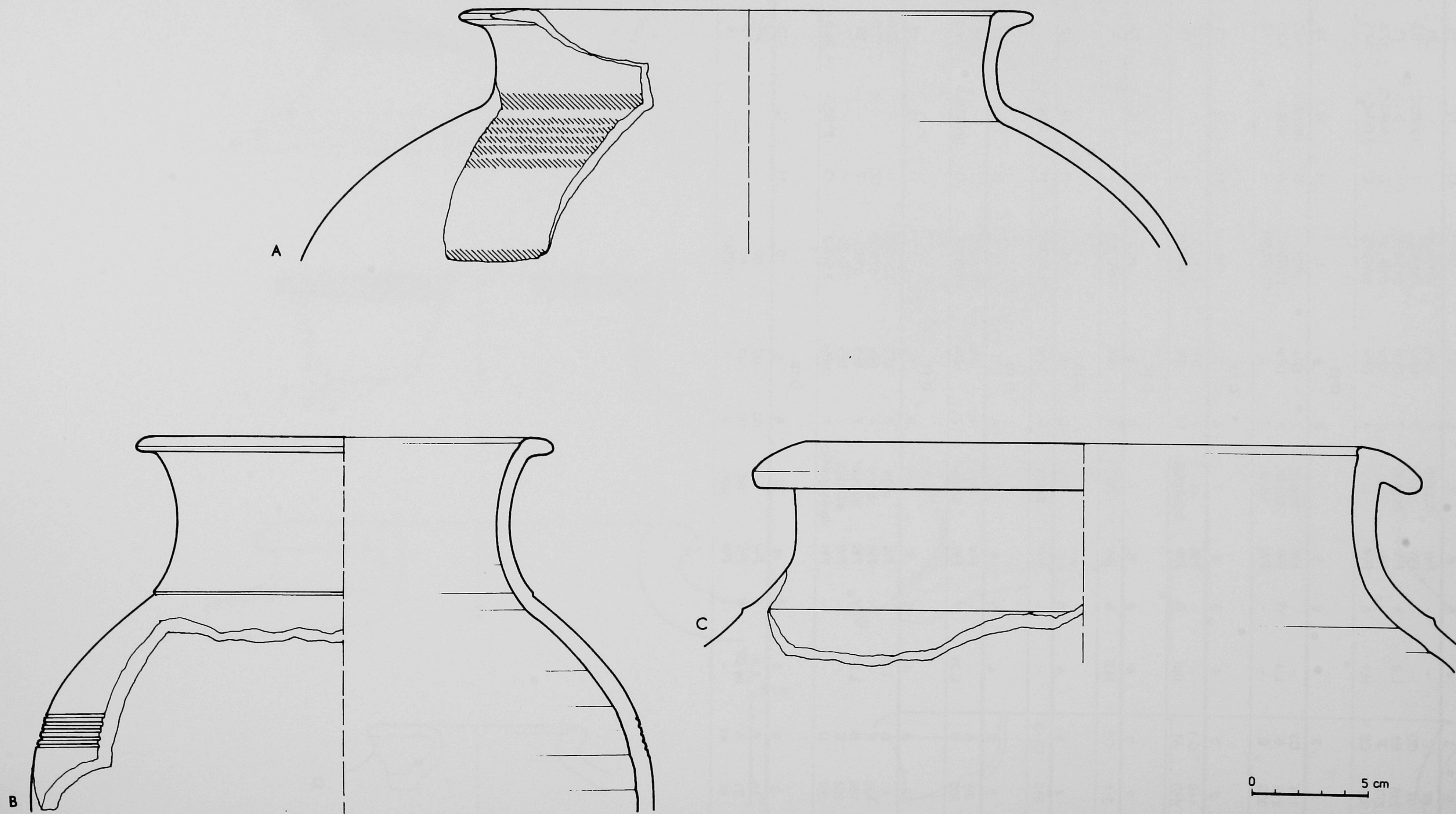


Plate 26. MBA pottery: jars (types D 19–21).

D 19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3343	148	C-1	–	–	FW	c/ps/c	2	bPw	5Y8/3	E	5YR3/2	26	–	Pl. 26a

D 20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1750	93	C2	–	–	FW	b/bf/b	4	bPw	7,5YR7/2	C	2,5YR5/6	14	–	
1897	97	C0	–	–	FW	b/db/lb	4	cPw	2,5Y8/2	C	?	24	–	
1942	104	C3	–	–	FW	or/lb/b	5	bPw	7,5YR8/4	C	5YR5/4	11	–	
2197	112	C0	–	–	FW	bf/ps/bf/y	7	bPw	5Y8/2	C	5Y4/1	25	–	
2614	124	A1	–	–	FW	gns/gn/gns	4	b	5Y8/3	C	10YR4/1-6/3	13	–	
3401	151	E	L.23	Y	FW	c/g/c	7	bPs	5Y8/3	T+R	–	16.2	–	Pl. 26b
3524	160	B	L.21	Y	FW	lb	2	bPw	7,5YR8/2	C	5YR6/6	14	–	
3772	202	B	L.21	Y	FW	b	4	bPs	10YR8/3	V	–	20	–	
4375	248	A1	–	–	FW	lb	7	cPw	10YR8/2	C	5YR6/6	15.5	–	
4386	249	A1	–	–	FW	bf/db/bf	7	bPs	10YR8/3	–	–	20	–	
5623	308	C2	H.1	5	FW	g	7	cPw	5Y8/2	A	5Y3,5/1	?	–	
6119	313	F	–	–	FW	lb	5	cPs	10YR8/3	–	–	11	–	
8295	444	C2	Wall H.2	O	FW	db	2	cPs	10YR8/4	A	7,5YR6/4	15	–	

D 21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1177	12	B	L.4	–	FW	lb/br/lb	4	bPs	10YR8/3	C	10YR4/1	24.5	–	
1293	74	C2	–	–	FW	lb	7	bPs	2,5Y8/2	AA	–	24.5	–	Pl. 26c
5614	308	C2	H.1	5	FW	lb/ps/lb	7	bPs	5Y8/2	–	–	25	–	
6691	336	C-1	Kiln	?	FW	rs/g/rs	9	cPw	10YR8/2,5	C	5YR5/5	26	–	
8296	444	C2	Wall H.2	O	FW	gb	4	cPs	10YR8/3	B	10YR5/1	18.5	–	

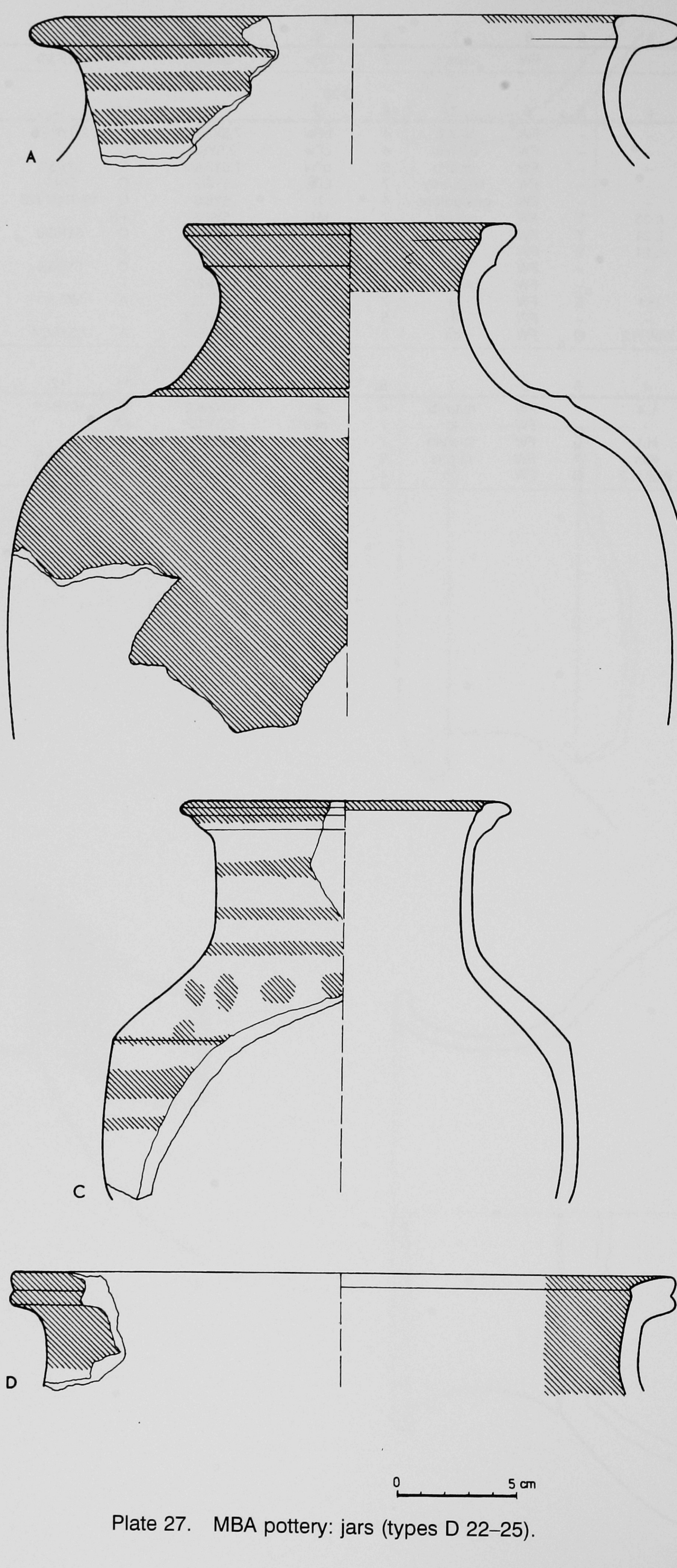


Plate 27. MBA pottery: jars (types D 22–25).

D 22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1939	104	C3	–	–	FW	lb/ps/lb	7	bPs	2,5Y7,5/3	AA	–	36	–	
4485	261	E1	–	–	FW	bf/ps/bf	9	bPw	5Y8/2	C	5Y3/1	24.5	–	Pl. 27a

D 23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5565	306	F	–	–	FW	or/ps/or7	bPw	2,5Y8/3		P+AA	10YR3/3	13.5	–	Pl. 27b

D 24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
129	7	B	–	–	FW	db	4	bPs	10YR8/3	C	5YR5,5/6	12	–	
130	7	B	–	–	FW	r	4	cPw	10YR7,5/3	K	10R3/2	11	–	Pl. 27c

D 25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8173	435	E	ppf	O	FW	bf	6	bPs	10YR8/2	B	?	27.5	–	Pl. 27d

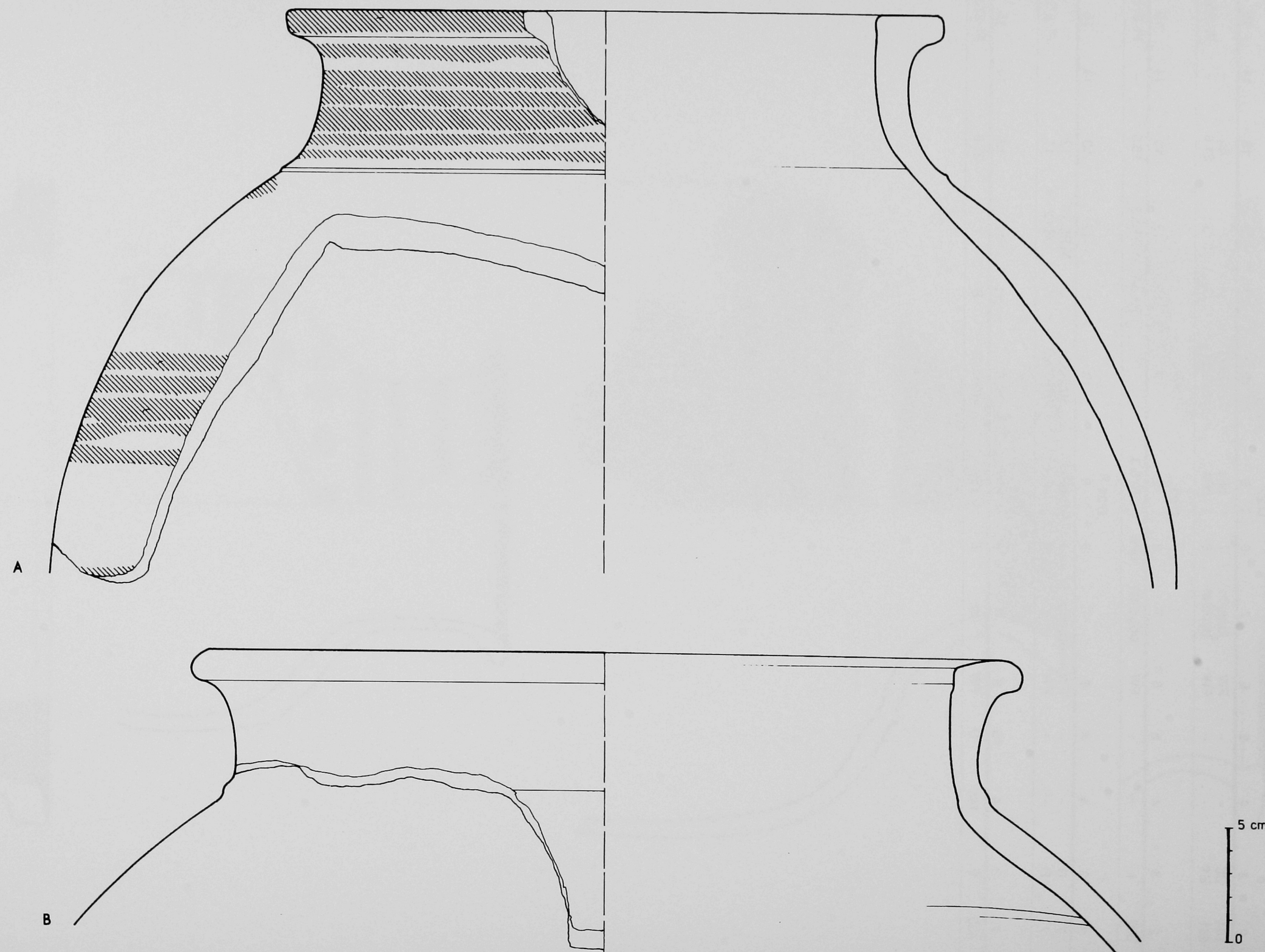


Plate 28. MBA pottery: jars (types D 26–27).

D 26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
137	7	B	–	–	FW	ps	4	bPs	5Y8/2	–	–	26	–	
1014	67	C	–	–	FW	?/?/?	2	cPw	5YR7/6	?	?	?	–	
2274	114	C3	–	–	FW	lb/ps/lb	9	bPw	5Y8/2	C+AA	?	26	–	
3456	156	C1	L.11–12	4	FW	?/?	7	cPw	5Y7/6	K+AA	5YR3/3	26	–	Pl. 28a
6697	336	C-1	Kiln	?	FW	db	2	bPs	5YR7/4	–	–	20	–	
8168	435	E1	ppf	E	FW	?	4	cPs	10YR8/4	F	2,5YR3/1	29	–	

D 27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2276	114	C2	–	–	FW	b	5	b/cPs	5Y8/1,5	AA	–	34	–	Pl. 28b

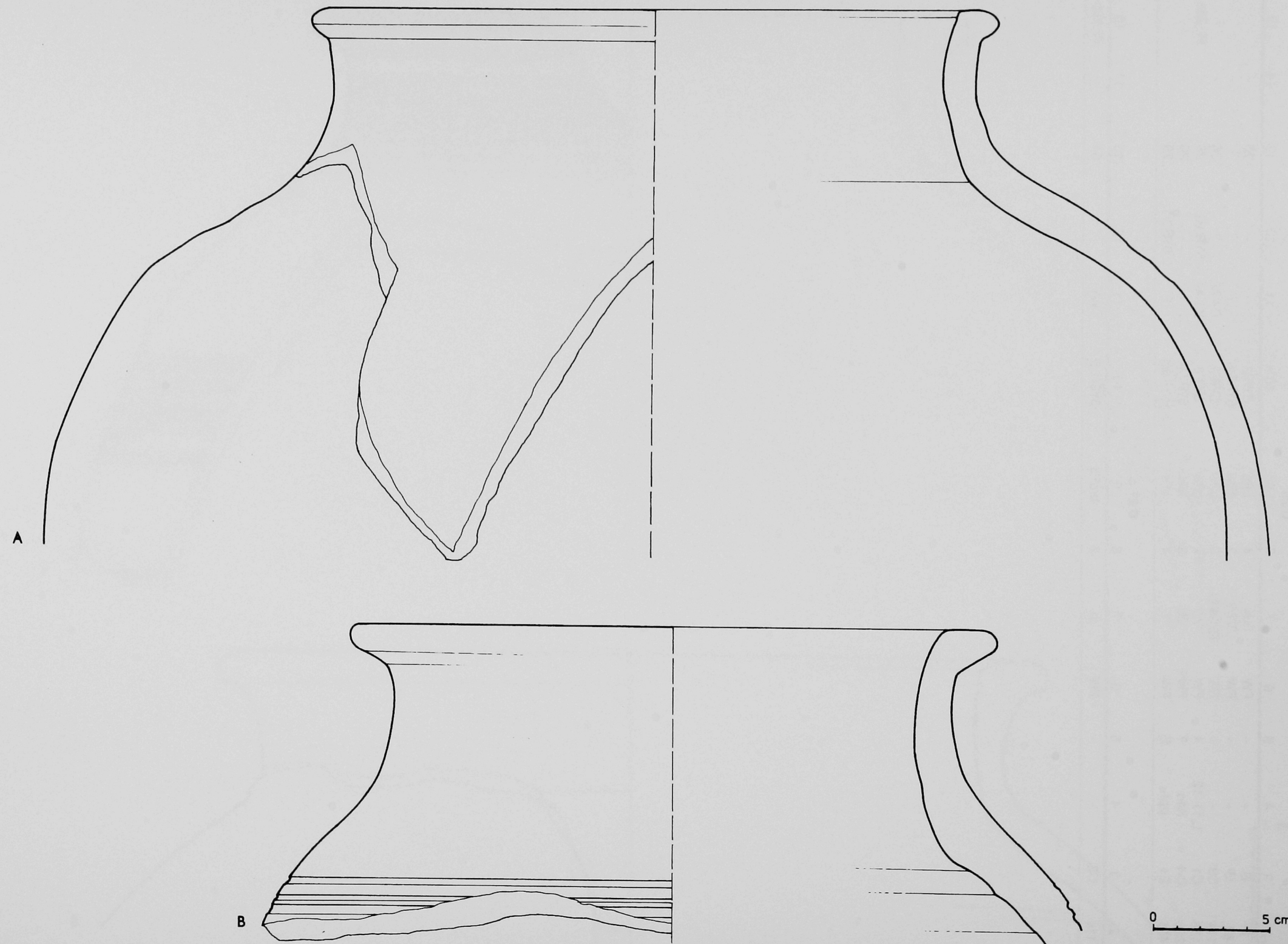


Plate 29. MBA pottery: jars (types D 28–29)

D 28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1291	74+181,8	C2	SL	6	FW	r/p/b	8	bPs	2,5Y8/2	–	–	29.5	–	Pl. 29a
8362	447	D	–	–	FW	lb/o/bl/o/lb	4	c	5YR7/6	–	–	17.5	–	

D 29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1673	90	D	–	–	FW	g/ps/g	7	bPs	2,5Y8/2,5	–	–	?	–	
3857	212	B	L.4	Y?	FW	?/?	3	bPs	10YR8/3	V	–	27	–	Pl. 29b

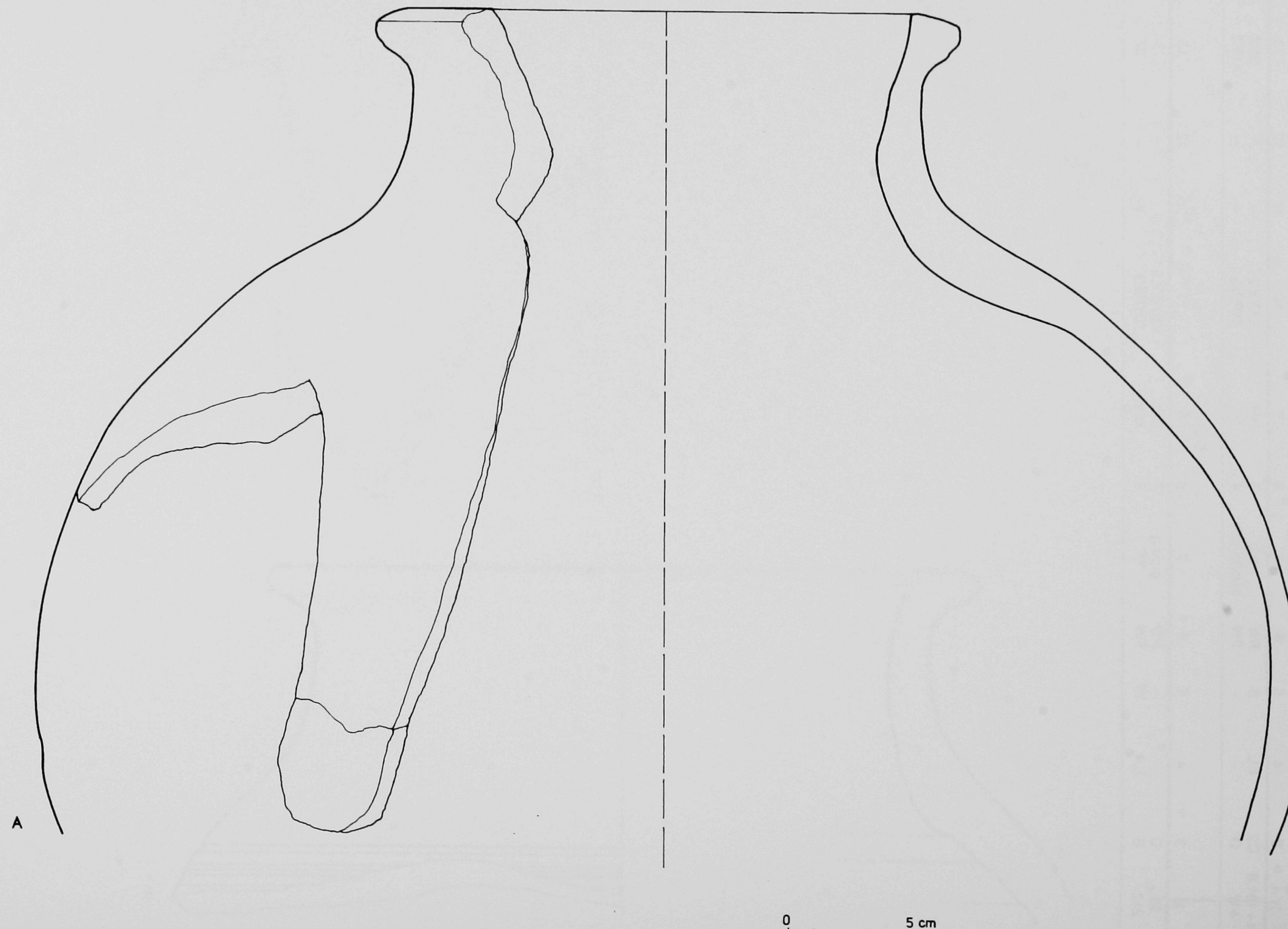


Plate 30. MBA pottery: storage jar (type D 30).

D 30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1784	96	D	–	–	FW	c/g/c	7	a	2,5Y7,5/2	–	–	22	–	
3855	212	B	L.4	Y?	FW	db/r	7	b/cPs	10YR7,5/2	–	–	19	–	Pl. 30a

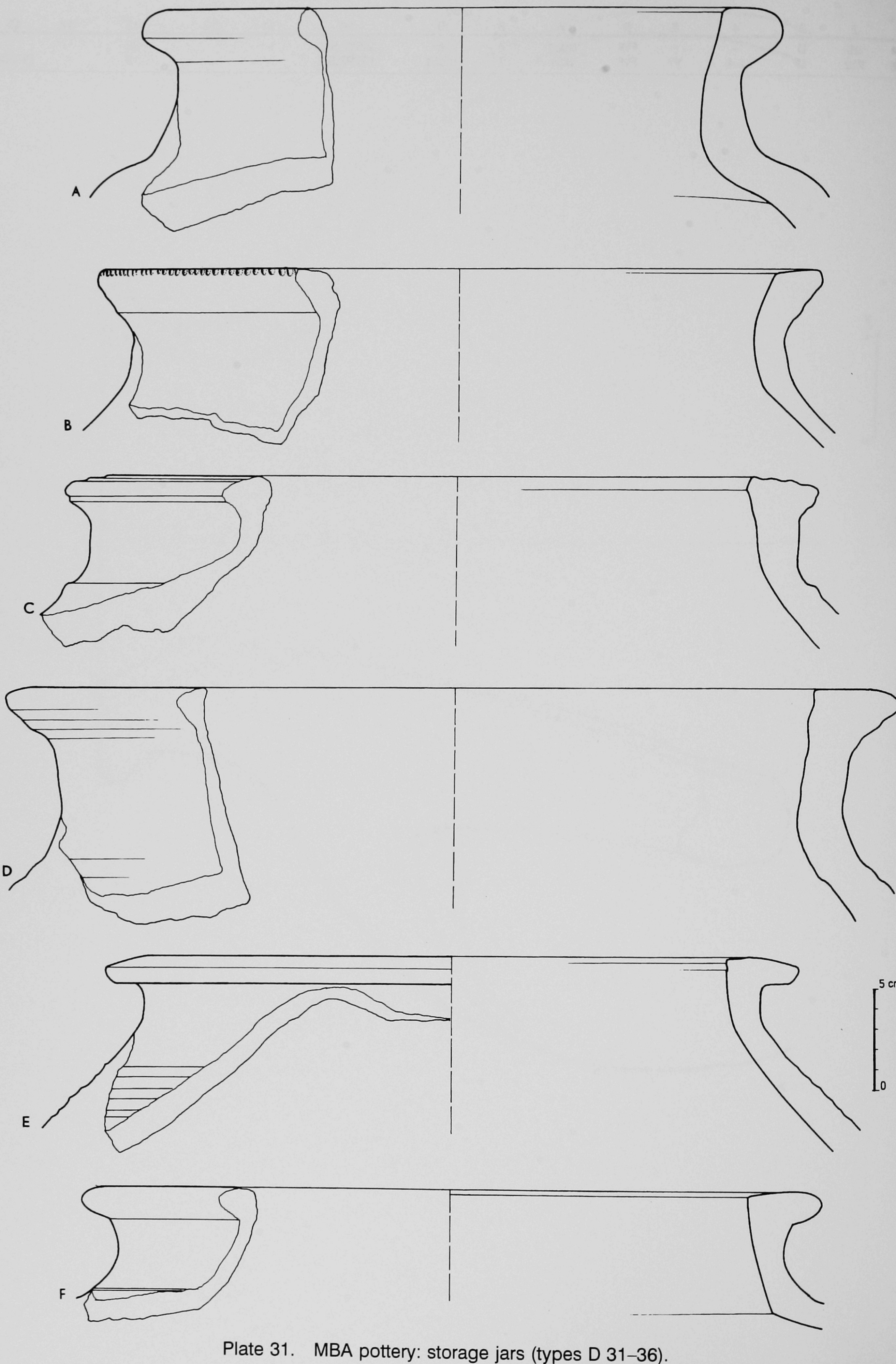


Plate 31. MBA pottery: storage jars (types D 31–36).

D 31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3433	154	D	–	–	FW	g/ps/g	5	bPs	2,5Y8/3	–	–	29.5	–	Pl. 31a
7441	382	C-1	Kiln	?	SW	b/o/g/o/r	17	c	5YR7/7	T	–	22	–	
8162	433	C2	SL	6	FW	db/o/db	2	aPs	2,5Y7/2	A	7,5YR3/0	26.5	–	
8431	453	A1	by DF	Y	FW	gn	7	bPs	5Y8/2	–	–	24.5	–	

D 32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1415	77	C2	–	–	SW	do, b/o	9	d	7,5YR7/4-10YR5/1	–	–	20	–	
1417	77	C2	–	–	FW	do/blo/do	9	d	2,5Y5,5/2	–	–	21	–	
1423	77	C2	–	–	FW	b/go/b	9	d	7,5Y6/4,5	–	–	23	–	
1985	106	C3	–	–	FW	db/g/db	7	Ps	10YR8/3	–	–	37	–	
7988	408	Be	L.21–22	Y	FW	db	2	c	7,5YR6/4	–	–	21	–	
8169	435	E1	ppf	O	FW	lb/db/lb	13	cPw	7,5YR7/2	CC	–	35.5	–	Pl. 31b

D 33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5619	308	C2	H.1	5	FW	lb/ps/lb	1	bPs	2,5Y8/3	AA+BB	–	38.5	–	Pl. 31c

D 34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8566	462	F	Pit	7?8?	FW	r/g/r	7	bPs	10YR8/2	–	–	43	–	Pl. 31d

D 35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6999	358	F	–	Y	FW	lb/gb/lb	14	aPs	2,5Y8/2	–	–	35	–	Pl. 31f
7768	392	C2	H.1–2	5	FW	db/bl/g	16	aPs	10YR8/1	–	–	29.5	–	

D 36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
97	4	B	–	–	FW	gng	7	b	10YR8/3,5	–	–	26–30	–	
411	51	C	–	–	FW	bf/ps/bf	3	bPs	2,5Y8/2	V	–	30	–	Pl. 31e
7174	366	A1	ppf	O	FW	lb	4	bPs	2,5Y8/2	–	–	24.5	–	

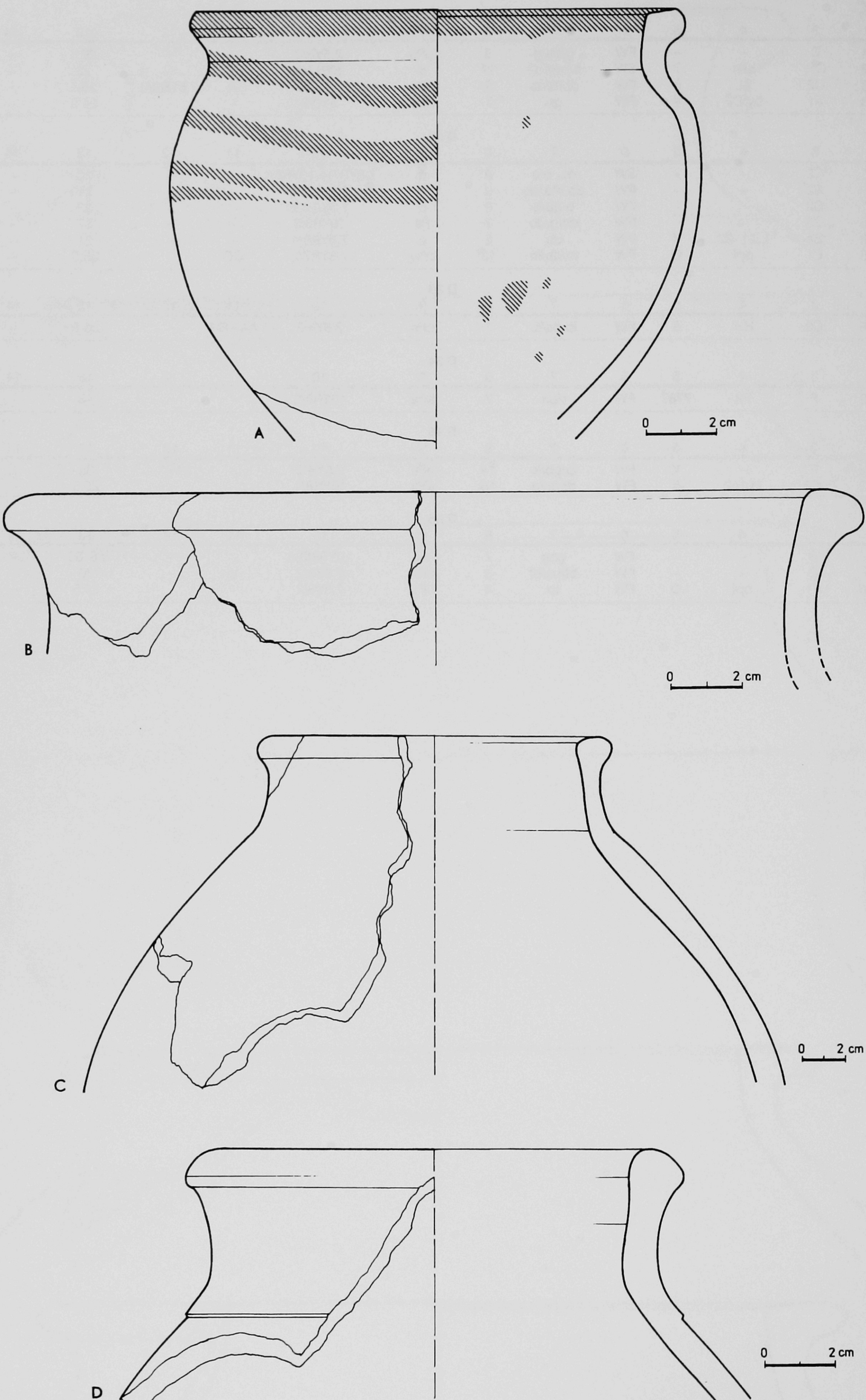


Plate 32. MBA pottery: jars (types D 37–40).

D 37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8150	433	C2	SL	6	FW	lb	7	bPw	10YR7/3	C	5YR5/4	14	–	Pl. 32a
8176	435	E/E1	ppf	O	FW	pg/lb	5	bPs	10YR7/2	–	–	38.5	–	

D 38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1479	83	C0	–	–	SW	b/o/b	16	c	5Y7/3	–	–	23.5	–	
1848	97	C0	–	–	SW	b/go/b	16	d	5YR7/6	–	–	24	–	
3037	138	B	L.21	Y	SW	r/b/g/b/r	16	d	2,5YR6/3	–	–	26	–	Pl. 32b
4791	271	F	–	–	SW	b/g/b	16	b	2,5YR5/4	–	–	19	–	

D 39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
54	2	surface		–	H	?	9	?	?		–	–	14.5	–
418	51	C	–	–	SW	b/bl/b	17	d	7,5YR6,5/2	–	–	23	–	
1416	77	C2	–	–	SW	g/lb/g	9	?	10YR7/2	–	–	16.5	–	
4537	265	D	L.27	Y	FW	p/bf/b	7	bPs	10YR8/2	–	–	21	–	
4546	269	D	–	–	FW	db	7	b	7,5YR7/4	–	–	15.5	–	
5010	284	F	–	–	FW	lb/r/lb	7	bPs	2,5Y8/2	–	–	14.5	–	Pl. 32c
8290	444	C2/3	Wall L.18	O	SW	ob	17	c	7,5YR4,5/2	–	–	21	–	

D 40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1266+	73	C3	–	–	SW	o/lb	16	d	7,5YR5,5/4	–	–	24	–	
2286	114	C3	–	–										
1764	94	C3	–	–	FW	p/lr/p	2	b	2,5Y8/3	–	–	14	–	
2285	114	C3	–	–	SW	o/lb	16	c	2,5Y8/2	–	–	22	–	
2379	115	B	L.21	Y	SW	b/o/b	9	c	7,5YR6/4	–	–	21.5	–	
3153	140	A1	–	–	FW	gns	8	b	2,5Y8/3	T	–	12	–	Pl. 32d
3333	148	C-1	–	–	SW	db/o/db	16	d	2,5YR6/4	–	–	22	–	
4427	250	E1/B	L.21	Y	SW	lb/b/lb	16	b	7,5YR7/4	–	–	20	–	
5960	311	C2	H.2	5	SW	b/g/b	5	c	5YR7/5	–	–	24	–	

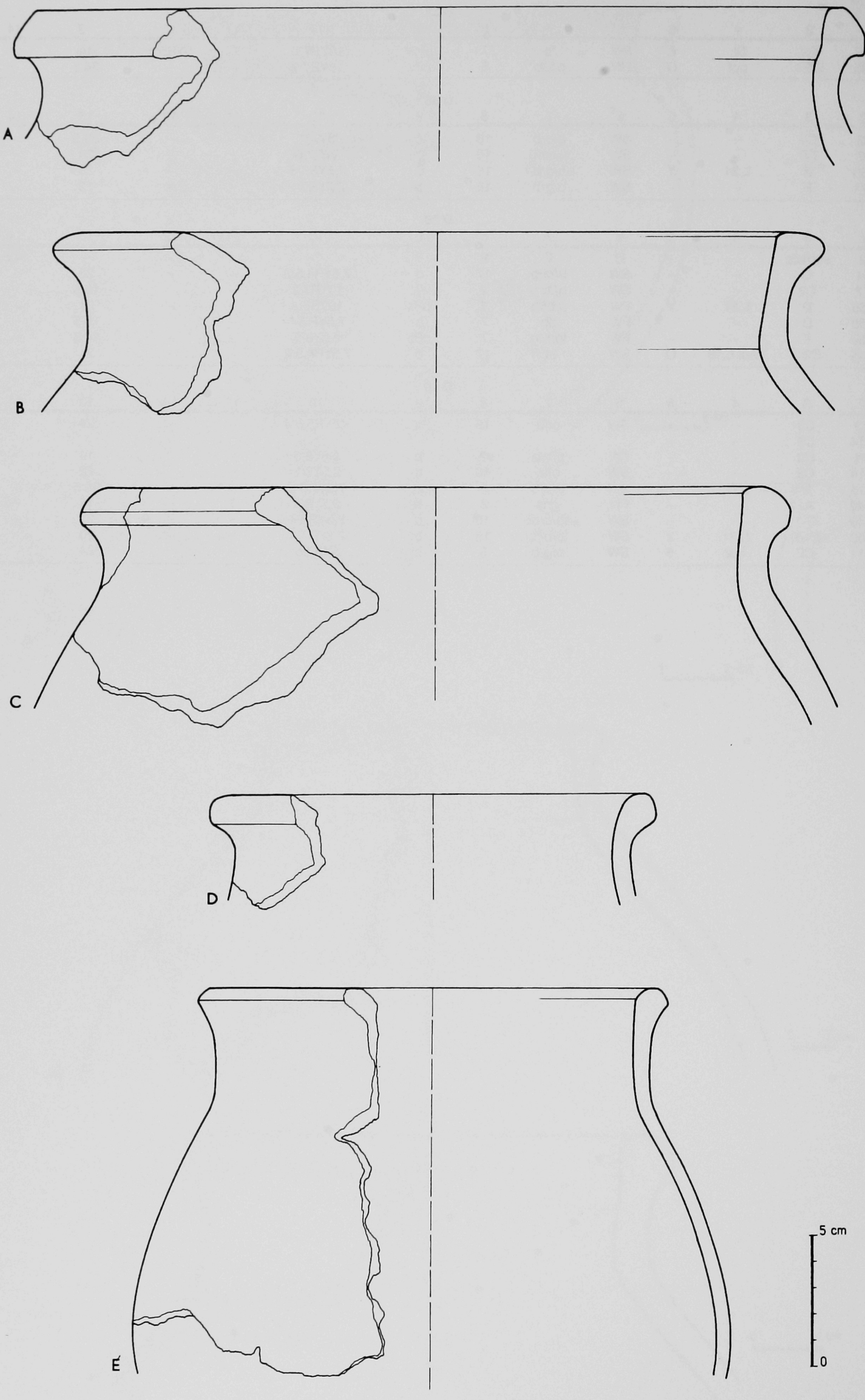


Plate 33. MBA pottery: Kitchen Ware jars (types D 41–45).

D 41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4245	234	F	–	–	FW	g/ps/g	4	b	5YR5/4	–	–	10.5	–	
4639	267	D	–	–	SW	bf/o/bf	16	c	7,5YR8/3	–	–	30	–	Pl. 33a

D 42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
422	51	C	–	–	FW	lb	7	a	5YR6/6	–	–	16	–	
1377	76	C2	SL	6	SW	go/o/lb	16	c+d	2,5Y7/2	–	–	22	–	
3481	158	C3	SL	6	SW	r/o/r	16	d	5YR8/4	–	–	24	–	
4441	250	E1	L.21	Y	SW	o, bf	9	cd	7,5YR6/3	–	–	27	–	Pl. 33b
8399	448	C2/3	SL	6	SW	lb/bf/lb	16	c	7,5YR7/4-10YR6,5/2	–	–	21	–	

D 43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1474	83	C0	–	–	SW	b/bf/b	16	d	5YR6/4	–	–	23	–	
1478	83	C0	–	–	SW	b/o/b	16	d	10YR7/3	–	–	23.5	–	
3056	138	B	L.21	Y	SW	b/o/bl/o/b	5	d	7,5YR5/2	–	–	22	–	
5612	308	C2	H.1	5	SW	b/go/b	16	c	5YR6/6	–	–	25	–	Pl. 33c
5963	311	C2	H.2	5	SW	b/go/b	16	d	2,5YR6/6	–	–	25	–	

D 44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2721	129	D	–	–	SW	b/o/b	16	c	5YR7/4	–	–	16	–	Pl. 33d
3334	148	C-1	–	–	SW	b/g/bf	16	c	5YR7/7	–	–	21.5	–	
4108	231	F	–	–	SW	b/o/b	16	c	5YR6/4	–	–	28.5	–	

D 45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1325	74	C2	–	–	SW	b/bl/b	17	d	7,5YR6/4	–	–	25	–	
1475	83	C0	–	–	SW	b/o/b	9	d	7,5YR7/2	–	–	24	–	
2210	112	C0	–	–	SW	b/o/b	9	c+d	2,5Y6/4	–	–	22	–	
1418+	77+	C2	–	–	SW	r/yb/r,br	9	c	top 2,5YR6/7 bottom 2,5YR4/2	–	–	18.5	–	Pl. 33e
3596	171	C2	SL	6										

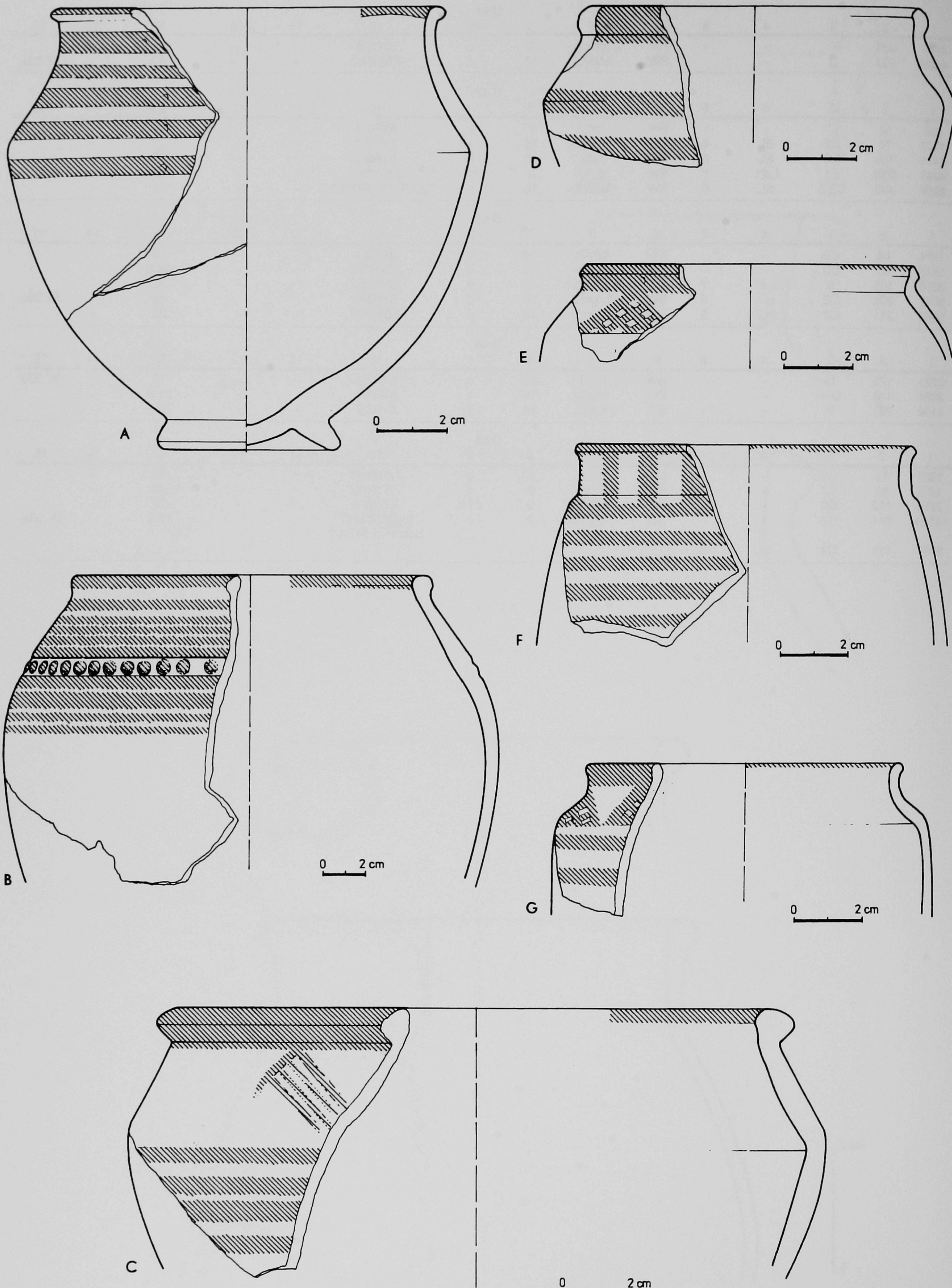


Plate 34. MBA pottery: pots (types G 1–6).

G 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
440+	52	C1	–	–	FW	lb/g/lb	4	b	7,5YR7,5/4	C	5YR6/5	11	12.5	Pl. 34a
750	58	C1	L.12	4										
1576	85	C1	L.11	4-3	FW	bf/lb	4	bPs	10YR7,5/3	–	–	10	–	
6806+	344	G	–	Y	FW	db	5	bPs	2,5Y7/3	E	5YR3/4	11	–	
6930	355	G	L.21	Y										

G 2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1710+	91	B	L.21	Y	FW	r	5	bPw	7,5YR7,5/4	K	5YR5/8	16.5	–	Pl. 34b
3762+	202	B	L.21	Y										
4422	250	E1	L.21	Y										

G 3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	1	Surface		–	FW	?	1	?	?	H	?	9.5	–	
78	3	B	–	–	FW	?	2	?	?	H	?	8.5	–	
134+	7	B	–	–	FW	?	4	?	?	C	?	8.5	–	
187	12	B	L.4											
410	51	C	–	–	FW	bf	4	cPs	10YR8/1	–	–	15	–	
567	56	A1	–	–	FW	lb	4	bPw	7,5YR8/4	B	10YR5/1	12	–	
996	66	C1	L.12	3	FW	ps	4	bPw	2,5Y8/2	F	7,5YR6/4	9	–	
1045	67	C	–	–	FW	lg/ps/lg	4	cPw	2,5Y8/2	C	5YR5/3	9	–	
1101	69	A1	–	–	FW	gns/b	7	bPw	10YR7/3	F	?	11	–	
1190	70	B	L.21	Y	FW	bf/ps	4	bPw	2,5Y8/2	C	2,5Y5/0-–10YR5/4	10	–	
1276	73	C3	–	–	FW	bf/or	4	cPw	10YR8/3	C	5YR4/4	10	–	
1832	96	D	–	–	FW	lb/ps/lb	4	cPw	7,5YR8/3	C	10YR4/1	10	–	
2237	113	E	–	–	FW	bf	7	bPw	2,5Y8/2	G	5Y3/1	11	–	
2304	114	C2	–	–	FW	lb/b/lb	4	cPs	5Y8/3	C+R	5YR4/0	14	–	
2550	121	C2	SL	6	FW	bf/ps/bf	7	bPw	10YR8/3	F	5YR4/1	7.5	–	
3488	158	C2	SL	6	FW	ps	9	bPw	10YR8/3	C	5YR4/1	9.5	–	Pl. 34d
3950	222	C0	–	–	FW	db	4	cPw	5YR7/4	H	2,5YR6/6	9	–	
4212	234	F	–	–	FW	?	4	cPw	?	H	?	?	–	
4218	234	F	–	–	FW	bf	4	cPw	7,5YR7.5/6	A	2,5YR5,5/6	9	–	
6705	336	C-1	Kiln	?	FW	rs	2	b	7,5YR7/4	H	5YR4/1	8	–	
6708	336	C-1	Kiln	?	FW	bf/ps/bf	4	cPw	10YR8/2,5	F	?	9	–	
7582	387	F	–	–	FW	or	2	bPs	7,5YR8/4	C	2,5YR3/6	10	–	
8103	425	C2	H.2	5	FW	?	4	cPs	2,5Y8/2	C	5Y2,5/1	8	–	
8411	452	C2	SL	6	FW	lb	2	b	7,5YR7/3	F	5YR4/1	9	–	
8490	460	D	–	–	FW	b	2	cPw	5YR7/6	H	2,5YR5/8	10	–	

G 4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7706	390	D	–	–	FW	bf	2	bPs	2,5Y8/2	F	10YR4/1	10	–	Pl. 34e

G 5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1405	77	C2	SL	6	FW	db	4	cPw	2,5YR6/4	F	2,5YR5/6	9	–	Pl. 34g
1980	106	C3	–	–	FW	c/bf	2	bPw	10YR8/3	J	7,5YR4/2	11.5	–	Pl. 34f
2814	130	E	–	–	FW	c/bf/c	2	b	2,5Y8/3	R	–	9	–	
4588	266	F	–	–	FW	r	2	bPs	10YR8/3	F	5YR4/4	10	–	

G 6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
525	55	C2	–	–	FW	ps/lb	4	bPw	2,5Y8/2	C	7,5YR6/4	15	–	
8161	433	C2	SL	6	FW	y/ps/y	7	bPw	5Y7,5/3	F	10YR3/1	17.5	–	Pl. 34c

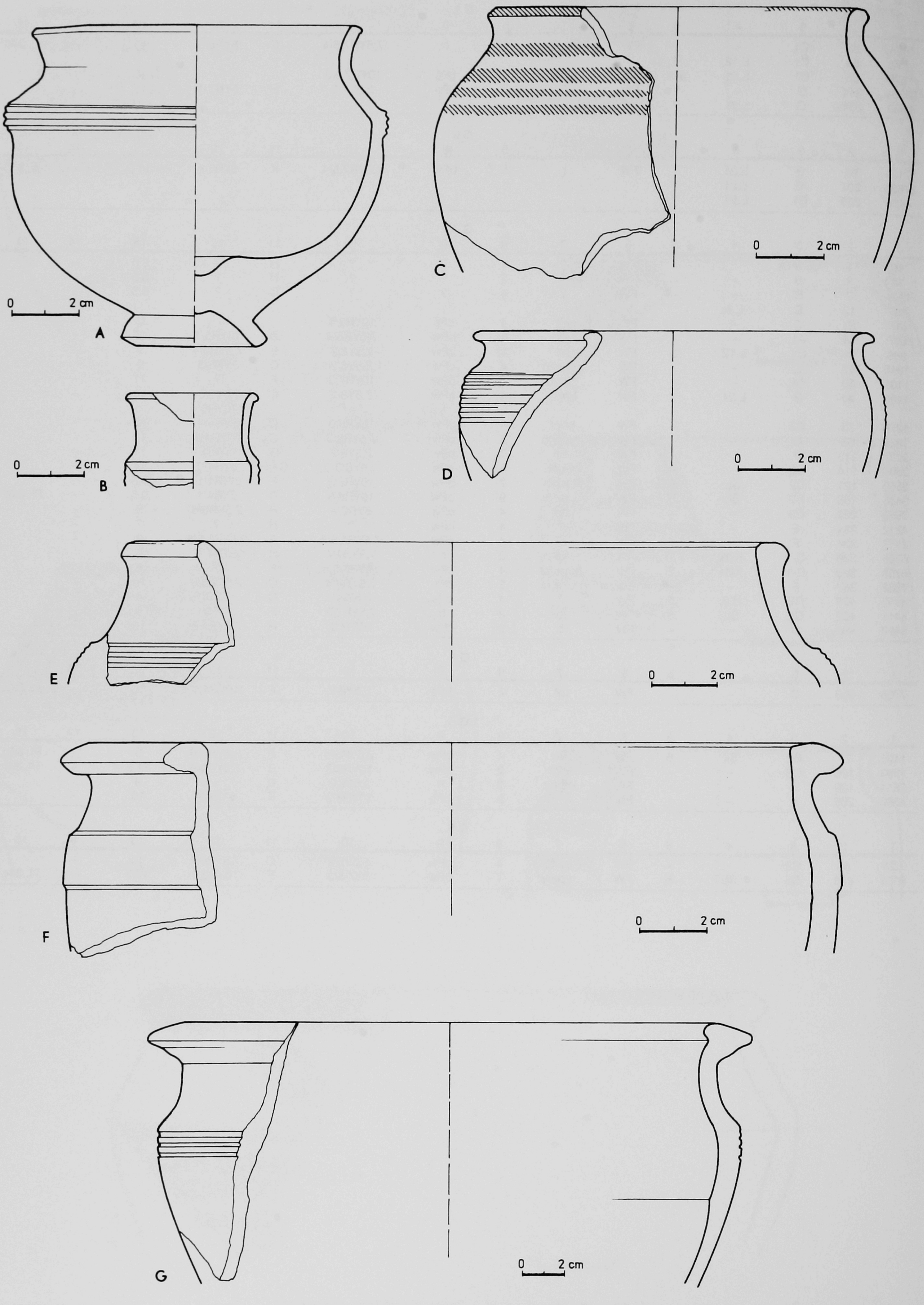


Plate 35. MBA pottery: pots (types G 7–13).

G 7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1760	94	C3	–	–	FW	bf	4	bPs	10YR8/3	S	–	7.5	–	
1920	97	C0	–	–	FW	ps/g	4	Ps	10YR8/3	S	–	9.5	–	
1931	101	B	L.4	–	FW	gns	4	cPs	5Y8/2	S	–	10	9.4	Pl. 35a
2215	112	C0	–	–	FW	bf/ps	1	Ps	10YR7,5/3	S	–	10	–	
4589	266	F	–	–	FW	r	2	b	5YR7/6	S	–	11	–	

G 8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2421	119	C2	SL	6	FW	y	4	cPs	2,5Y8/2	Q	–	4	–	Pl. 35b

G 9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
545	56	A1	–	–	FW	db	7	bPs	10R6/6	V	–	19	–	
8291	444	C2	H.2	5	FW	bf	7	b?	10YR8/2	B	traces	11	–	Pl. 35c

G 10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1859	97	C0	–	–	FW	db	4	bPs	7,5YR7/4	R	–	19.5	–	Pl. 35e
5982	311	C2	H.1	5	FW	r	2	cPs	2,5Y8/2	S	–	11	–	

G 11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
425	51	C	–	–	FW	gns/g/gns	2	bPs	5Y8/4	S	–	13	–	
1600	86	D	–	–	FW	go	3	cPs	5Y5/1	S	–	15	–	
1690	90	D	–	–	FW	gns	4	cPs	5Y8/3	S	–	8.5	–	
1840	96	D	–	–	FW	bf/ps	4	cPs	7,5YR8/4	S	–	7	–	
1916	97	C0	–	–	FW	lb	4	cPs	10YR8/3	S	–	14.5	–	
2050	106	C3	–	–	FW	db	4	cPs	10YR8/3	S	–	11.5	–	Pl. 35d
3188	141	C3	–	–	FW	b	4	cPs	10YR8/4	S	–	?	–	
7986	408	Be	L.21–22	Y	FW	lb	2	cPw	5YR8/4	R	–	12.5	–	

G 12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3455	156	C1	L.11–13	4	FW	lb/gs/lb	4	bPs	10YR7,5/2	Y	–	32.5	–	
8297	444	C2	L.18–19	4?	FW	lb/b	2	bPs	7,5YR7/4	Y	–	21	–	Pl. 35f

G 13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1167	19	A	–	–	FW	gns	5	b	5Y8/2	–	–	21	–	
2521	121	C2	SL	6	FW	or/lb/or	2	cPw	7,5YR8/2	C+R	2,5YR5/8	22	–	Pl. 35g
3821	209	B	L.21	Y	FW	b/lb/or	7	cPs	7,5YR7/6	R	–	25	–	
8267	443	A1	ppf	O	FW	db	4	cPs	2,5Y8/2	S	–	22	–	

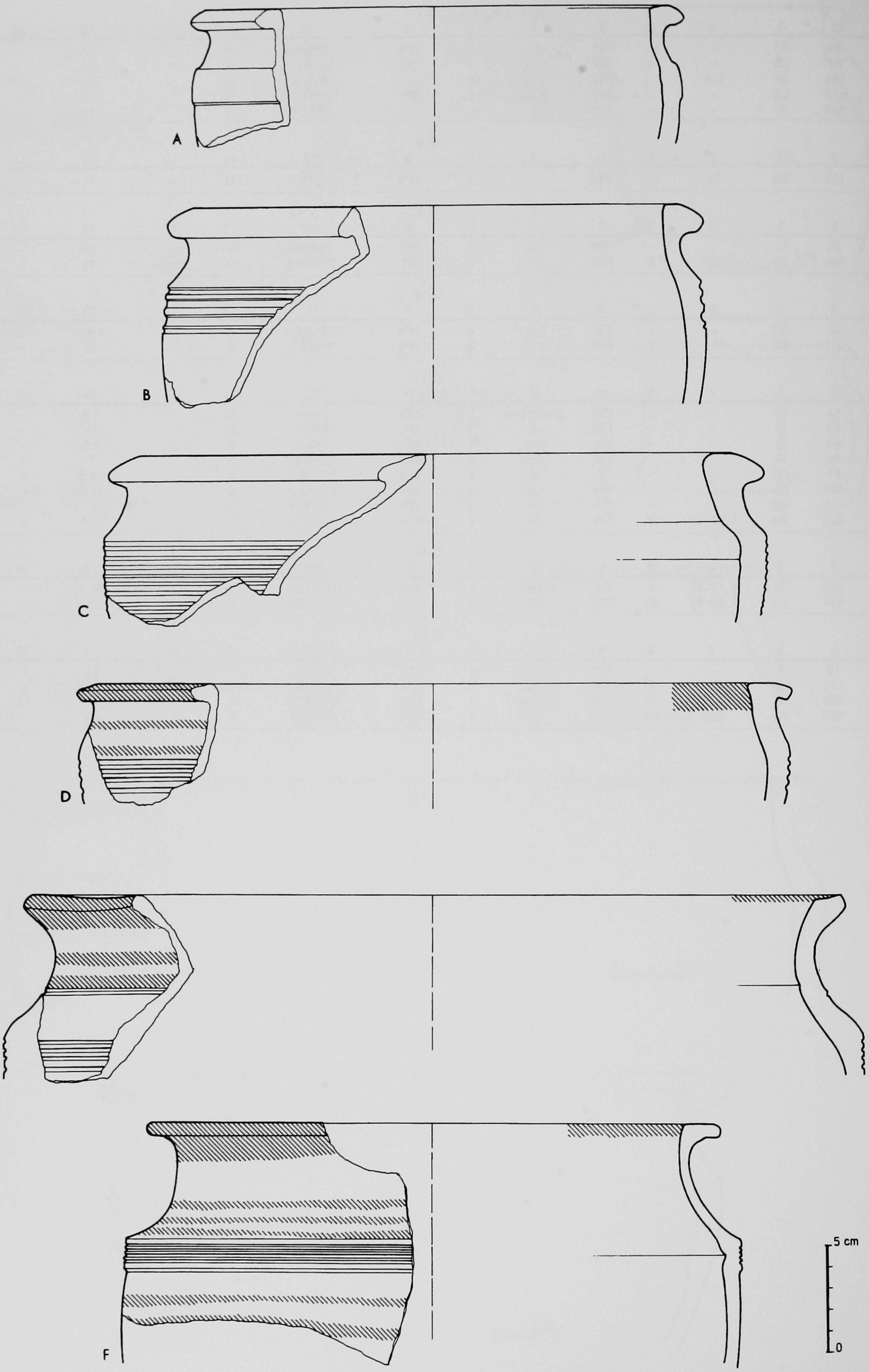


Plate 36. MBA pottery: pots (types G 14–19).

G 14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
585	56	A1	–	–	FW	db	4	bPw	7,5YR8/4-7/2	C+Z+CC	5YR7/4--6/6	30	–	
1984	106	C3	–	–	FW	b/g/b	7	bPw	10YR7,5/3	C+Y	5YR6/4	36.5	–	
8088	425	C2	L.11	4	FW	c/b/c	2	cPw	10YR8/3	C+R	5YR3/1	23.5	–	Pl. 36a

G 15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6620	335	E1	St.1	Y	FW	db/or	7	cPs	10YR8/3-2,5Y8/2	R	–	22	–	Pl. 36b

G 16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
332	45	A	L.6	8	FW	lb	7	bPs	10YR8/3,5	–	–	33	–	
3513	159	C0	–	–	FW	rs/lb/rs	7	bPw	10YR8/2	C	2,5YR5/5	32.5	–	Pl. 36c
6622	335	E1	St.1	Y	FW	db/lb	4	bPs	10YR8/2	R	–	28	–	

G 17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5618	308	C2	H.1	5	FW	bf/rs	7	bPs	2,5Y8/2	–	–			
?	345	D	Wall L.25	Y	FW	b/rb/b	4	cPs	10YR8/2	C+R	10YR3/1	32.5	–	Pl. 36d
7789	392	C3	H.1–2	5	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	?	–			

G 18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
?	435	E1	ppf	O	FW	bf/db/bf	2	bPs	10YR8/2	C+R+T	?	27	–	Pl. 36e
8432	453	A1	–	–	FW	db	4	c	10R6/8	S	–	15	–	

G 19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5672	308	C2	H.1	5	FW	gns/lb/gns	7	bPw	2,5Y8/2	C+R	7,5YR4/2	35.5	–	Pl. 36f
7062	361	C1	L.12	3	FW	db	7	bPw	2,5Y8/2	C+S	7,5YR6/4	26.5	–	

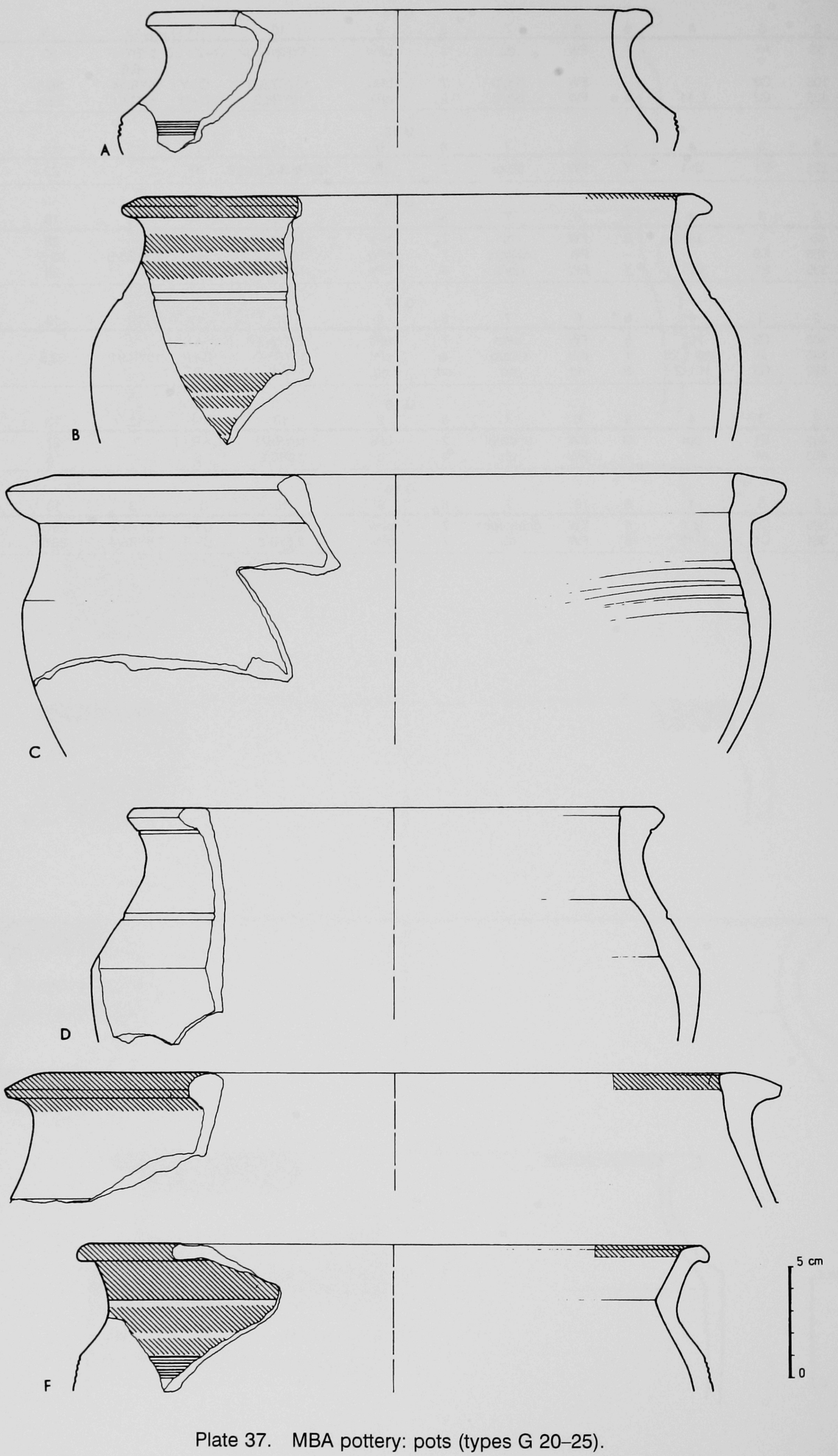


Plate 37. MBA pottery: pots (types G 20–25).

G 20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11	1	surface		–	FW	?	2	?	?	R	–	12	–	
1851	97	C0	–	–	FW	lb/g	7	bPw	2,5Y8/2,5	C+R	5YR5.5/6	17.5	–	
5640	308	C3	H.1	5	FW	lb/r/lb	4	bPw	10YR8/2	C	10YR5/1	15	–	
6698	336	C-1	Kiln	?	FW	lb/or/lb	7	bPs	10YR7/3	R	–	22	–	Pl. 37a
7769	392	C2/3	L.17,19	5	FW	or	7	bPs	5Y8/3	–	–	24	–	
8030	410	C3	H.1–2	5	FW	b/ob/b	6	cPs	10YR8/4	C	7,5YR3/1	13	–	

G 21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
270	29	A	–	–	FW	bf/gns/bf	4	cPs	7,5YR7/4	–	–	28	–	
1896	97	C0	–	–	FW	or/lb/r/lb/or	2	cPs	7,5YR8/4	A+R	5YR5/6	25.5	–	
3331	148	C-1	–	–	FW	db/b/rb	4	cPw	5YR8/4	C	2,5YR4/8	24	–	
4486	261	E1	–	–	FW	ps	7	bPs	5Y8/2	R	–	21	–	
4754	270	D	L.26	Y	FW	lb/gb/lb	6	cPs	10YR8/3	–	–	28.5	–	
7762	392	C3	L.16–17	5	FW	db	7	bPw	10YR8/3	C+R	5YR5,5/6	27	–	Pl. 37b
7838	393	G	St.1?	Y	FW	g/bl/g/lb	7	bPw	10YR7,5/2	E+R	10YR4/2	27	–	
7995	408	Be	L.21–22	Y	FW	db	7	bPs	7,5YR8/4	–	–	28	–	
7998	408	Be	L.21–22	Y	FW	db	4	bPs	2,5Y8/2	–	–	20	–	
8102	425	C3	L.18–9	5	FW	b	2	bPw	10YR8/3	E+R	5YR5/4	25.5	–	

G 22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1849	97	C0	–	–	FW	lb/db/lb	4	cPw	10YR8/3	C	5YR4/3	27	–	
3035	138	B	L.21	Y	FW	b	4	bPc	10YR8/3	–	–	31	–	Pl. 37c
7436	382	C-1	Kiln	?	FW	db	7	bPw	2,5Y8/2	C+R	?	33	–	

G 23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
405	51	C	–	–	FW	or/db/or	7	b	10YR7/3	T	–	24	–	Pl. 37d
4186	234	F	–	–	FW	lb/g/ps/g	7	bPw	2,5Y7,5/2	C+R	2,5Y4/0	30	–	
4374	248	A1	–	–	FW	b/gs/b	7	bPs	7,5YR7/4	–	–	34	–	
?	435	E	ppf	O	FW	b/db/b	2	bPw	10YR8/3	A	5YR4/2	28	–	

G 24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1124	20	A	L.6	8?	FW	db	4	bPs	5YR8/4	–	–	21.5	–	
5650	308	C3	H.1	5	FW	lb/db/lb	7	bPs	10YR8/2	–	–	32	–	
8294	444	C3	L.18–19	5	FW	b/db/b	4	bPw	10YR8/3	A+R	7,5YR4/2	32	–	Pl. 37e

G 25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5977	311	C3	H.2	5	FW	lb/b/lb	7	cPw	5Y8/2	C+R	7,5YR6,5/2	28	–	Pl. 37f

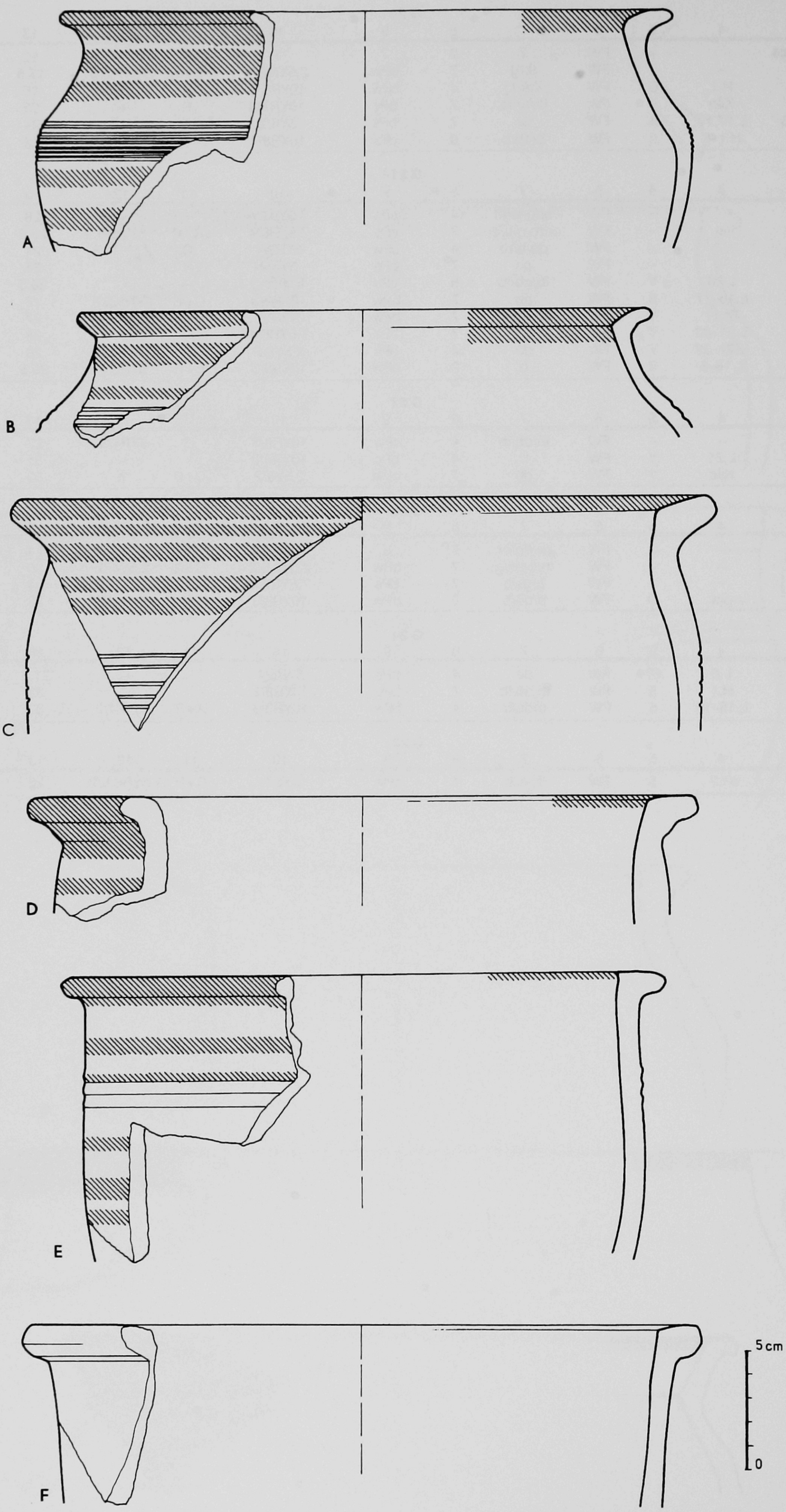


Plate 38. MBA pottery: pots and barrels (types G 26–31).

G 26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2001	106	C3	–	–	FW	db/b/db	4	cPw	10YR7/4	C+S	?	20	–	Pl. 38a
2707	129	D	–	–	FW	or	7	cPw	10YR8/2	E+R	5YR5/4	25.5	–	

G 27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7435	382	C-1	Kiln	?	FW	db	4	cPs	10YR8/3	C+R	5YR3/2	23.5	–	Pl. 38b

G 28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8174	435	E	ppf	O	FW	yb/db/yb	6	cPw	10YR8/4	C	10YR4/2	28.5	–	Pl. 38c

G 29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1903	97	C0	–	–	FW	bs/ps	7	bPs	7,5YR8/2	C	2,5YR5/6	36–38	–	
2177	112	C0	–	–	FW	or/b/or	3	cPs	5YR7/6	C+R	2,5YR4,5/8	29	–	Pl.38d
4201	234	E	–	–	FW	lb/g/lb	9	bPw	7,5YR8/3	C	5YR6/6	34	–	
7434	382	C-1	Kiln	?	FW	db/gb/db	7	cPs	10YR8/2	A+R	10YR5/1	33	–	

G 30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6619	335	E1	St.1	Y	FW	gns/g/gns	9	bPw	5Y8/2	C+R	10YR4/2	24	–	Pl. 38e
8298	444	C3	L.18–19	5	FW	b/g/b	4	bPs	10YR8/3	B+R	5YR5/4	35	–	

G 31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5812	309	E1	L.9	Y	FW	b/lb/b	7	aPs	5YR7/3	–	–	28.5	–	Pl. 38f

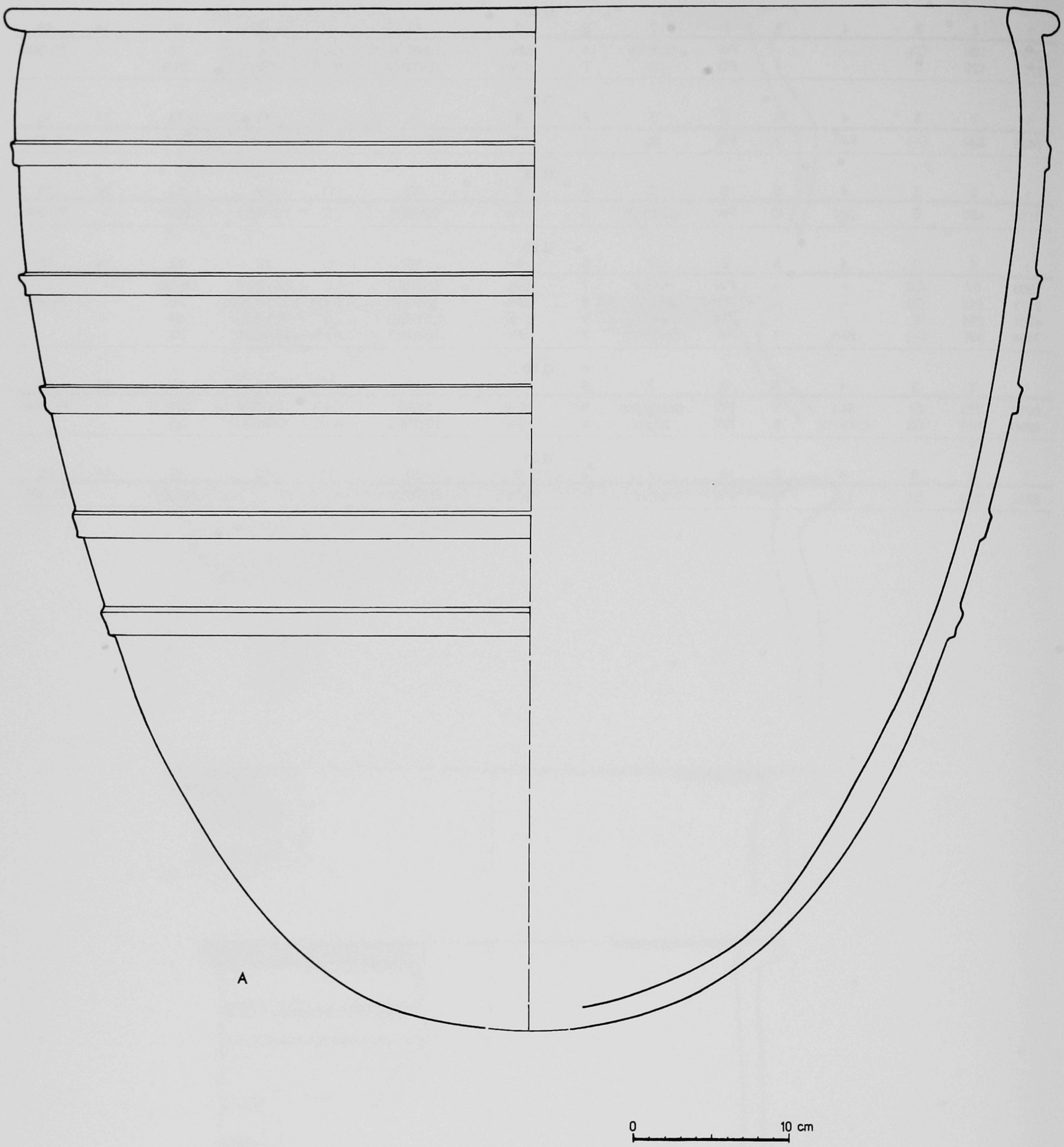


Plate 39. MBA pottery: barrel (type G 32).

G 32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1426	78	D	–	–	FW	b	13	a	5YR7/8	Y	–	60	64.5	Pl. 39
3867	213	C1/3	Section	?	FW	b	14	cPs	2,5Y8/2	Y	–	75	–	
7417	380	G	Floor	Y	FW	or/ps/or	7	bPw	2,5Y8/2	A	10YR4,5/2	36	–	
7419	380	G	Floor	Y	FW	b/gb/b	7	aPs	10YR7/4	R	–	32	–	

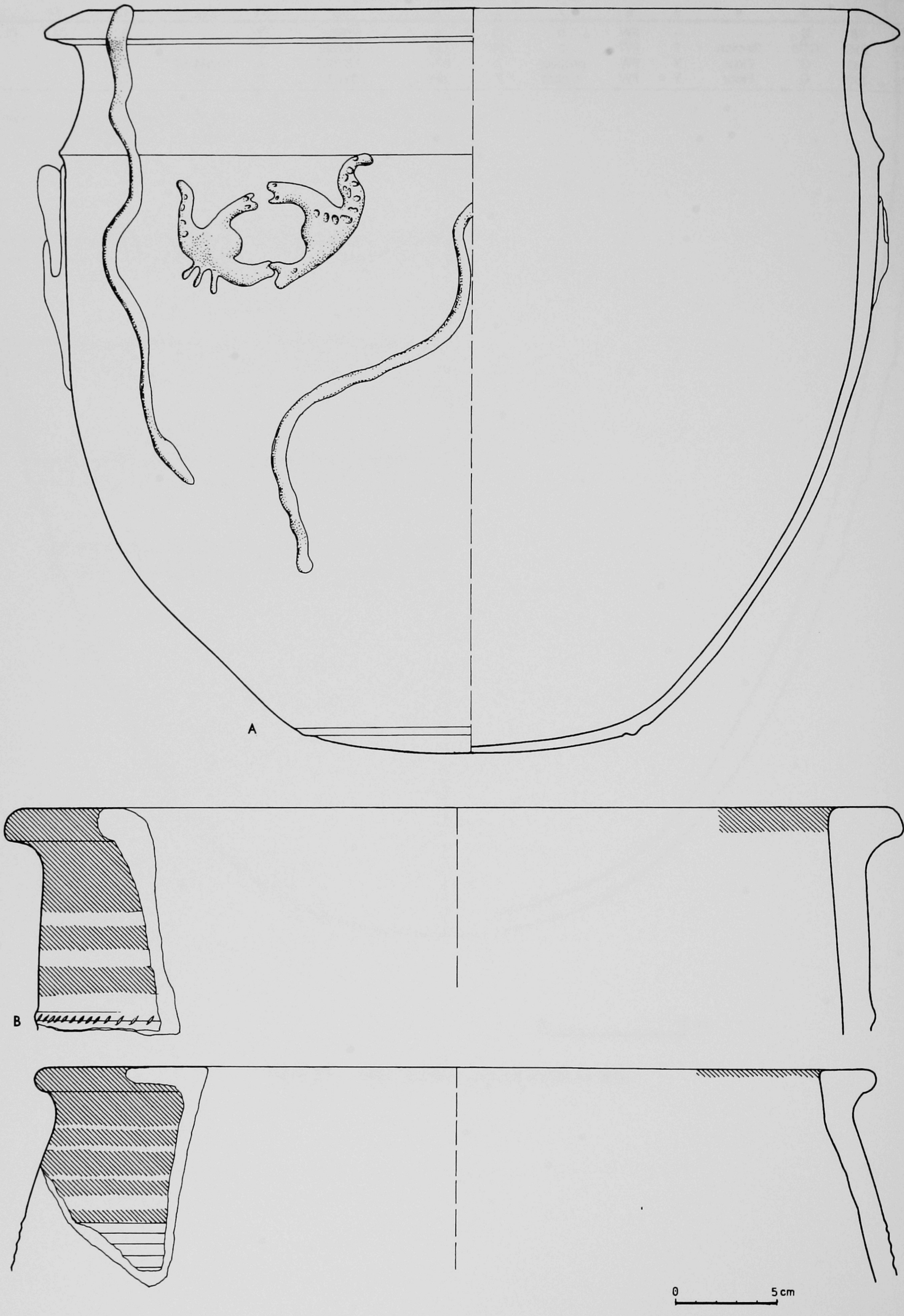


Plate 40. MBA pottery: barrels (types G 33–35).

G 33

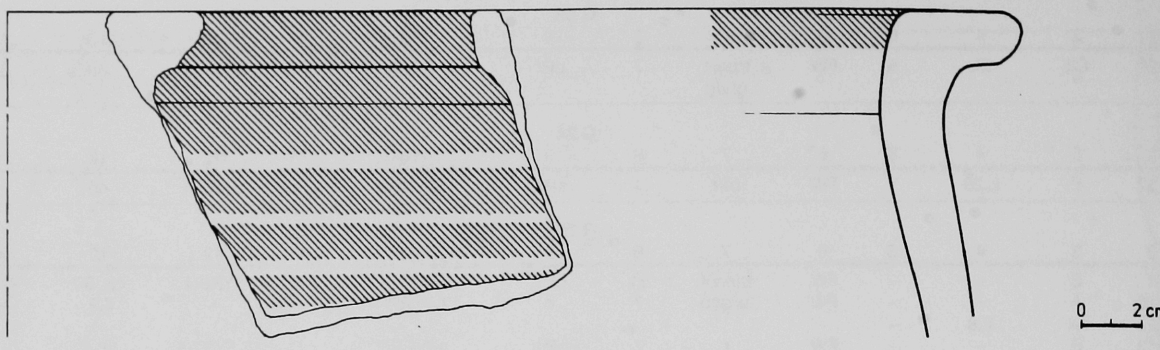
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2530	121	C3	SL	6	FW	r/ps/r, g/v/g	7	bPs	5Y7/4	DD	bitumen	39	37	Pl. 40a

G 34

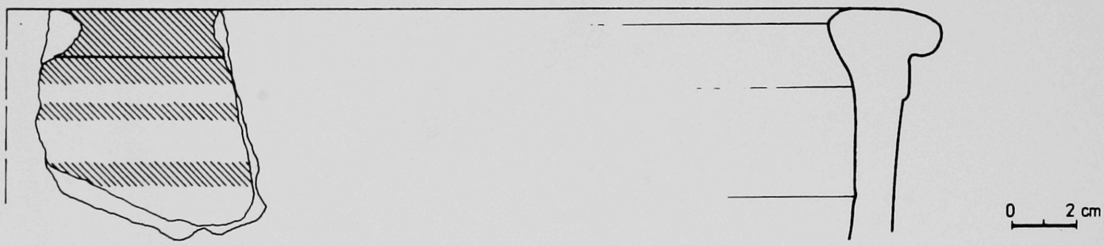
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3420	153	E	L.23	Y	FW	bf/r	4	aPw	10YR8/2	C+Z	5YR5/4	45	–	Pl. 40b

G 35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
89	4	B	–	–	FW	bf/r/bf	11	bP?	?	B	5YR6/4	ca. 50	–	
2155+	110	A	–	–	FW	lb/g/lb	7	c	7,5YR7/4	–	–	29	–	
2833	132	A1	L.8	–										
2225	113	E	–	–	FW	r	7	bPw	10YR8/2	C	7,5YR7/5	36.5	–	
2706	129	D	–	–	FW	or/r/or	7	bPw	10YR8/3	C	10YR4/1	37.5	–	
2711	129	D	–	–	FW	lb/ps/lb	8	bPw	5Y8/3	C+R	5Y4/1	40.5	–	Pl. 40c
5610	307	D	Wall L.25	Y	FW	r	7	bPs	2,5Y8/4	–	–	30.5	–	



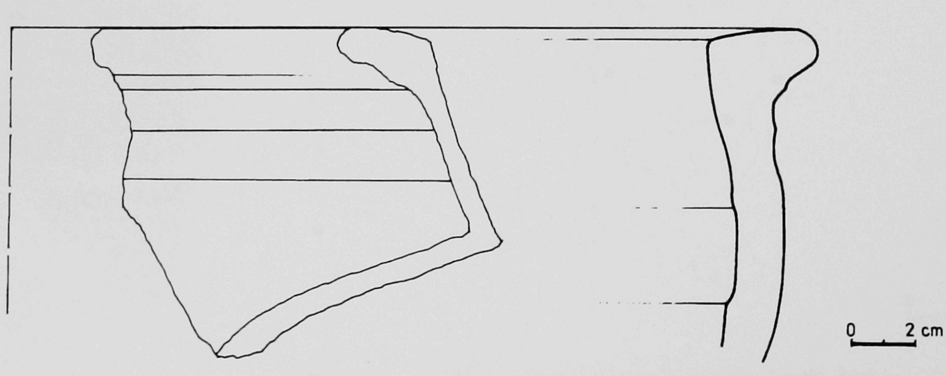
A



B

C

D



E

Plate 41. MBA pottery: barrels (types G 36–40).

G 36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4137	233	E1	–	–	FW	b/rs/ps/rs/p	7	bPw	5Y8/2	C	2,5Y5/2	64	–	Pl. 41a

G 37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3428	153	E	L.23	Y	FW	r/lb/r	10	aPw	5YR6,5/6	C	2,5YR5,5/6	55	–	Pl. 41b
4139	233	E1	–	–	FW	gns	9	b	5Y8/2	R	–	54	–	

G 38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5807	309	E1	L.9	Y	FW	lb/ps/lb	7	b	2,5YR8/2	–	–	55	–	Pl. 41c

G 39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4093	231	F	–	–	FW	lb/r/or	7	?Ps	10YR8/3	–	–	55	–	
5959	311	C3	H.2	5	FW	ps	15	cPs	5Y8/2	–	–	83.5	–	Pl. 41d

G 40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5654	308	C3	H.1	5	FW	ygn/gns	15	b	5Y8/2,5	–	–	49	–	Pl. 41e
5901	310	A1	–	–	FW	r/g/r	4	bPs	10YR8/2-5YR8/3	–	–	65	–	
7698	390	D	–	–	FW	db	2	bPw	7,5YR7/4	C+R	5YR5/4	29.5	–	

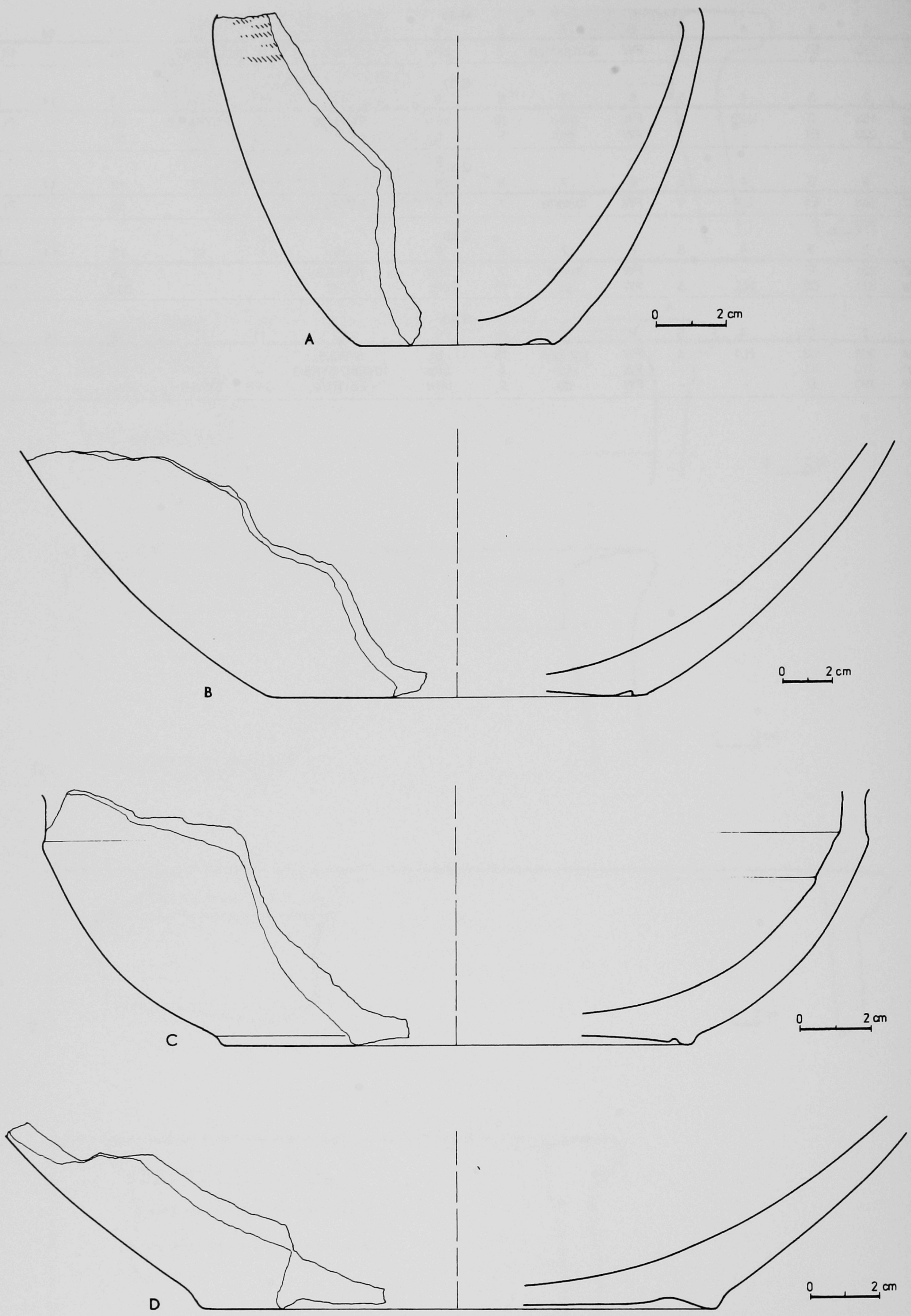


Plate 42. MBA pottery: pseudo-rim bases (types S 3–5 i S 7).

S 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
1929	100	B	L.4	–	FW	or/lb	11	cPs	10YR8/6	8	6.6	Type M 27, Pl. 17d

S 2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
3624	190	C2	SL	6	FW	y/or/y	5	c	?	11	8.1	Type M 23, Pl. 17a

S 3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
490	54	A	–	–	FW	bf/or	4	bPs	5Y7/3	3.2	–	
4132	233	E1	–	–	FW	lb	2	bPs	white	5.6	–	
4425	250	E1	L.21	Y	FW	lb/ps/lb	2	bPs	5Y8/2,5	5.2	–	
5674	308	C2	H.1	5	FW	y	3	bPs	2,5Y8/3	3	–	
6354	331	G	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	?	–	
7460	383	Be	–	–	FW	lb	7	bPw	5Y8/3	5,2	–	Decoration C?, 5YR4/3, Pl. 42a
7489	385	C2	L.14	4	FW	y	2	b	5Y8/2,5	2,6	–	

S 4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
746	57	C	–	–	FW	gb	4	bPs	10YR8/4	15	–	
1384	77	C2	SL	6	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	17	–	
2290	114	C2	–	–	FW	bf/lb	7	c	5Y8/2	17	–	
2526	121	C2	SL	6	FW	rs/o	7	c	7,5YR6,5/6	13	–	
2780	130	E	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	17	–	
3328	148	C-1	–	–	FW	lb/ps/gs/ps/lb7	bPs	2,5Y8/3		9	–	
3453	156	C1	L.11–13	4	FW	lb/ps/lb	7	bPs	7,5YR7/6	14	–	
3456	156	C1	L.11–13	4	FW	?	7			14	–	hole d. 18mm in the bottom
3612	183	C2	SL	6	FW	bf/b/ys	7	bPs	5Y8/2	10	–	
4780	271	F	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	14	–	
5646	308	C2	H.1	5	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	11	–	
5663	308	C2	H.1	5	FW	gns	7	c	5Y8/2	14	–	Pl. 42b
6617	335	E	St.1	Y	FW	bf/bl/b	7	b	5Y8/1,5	15	–	drips of paint inside
6625	335	E	St.1	Y	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	11	–	
6812	344	G	L.21	Y	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	14.5	–	
7290	376	G	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	13	–	

S 5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
142	7	B	–	–	FW	bf/rs/bf	4	bPs	7,5YR7,5/4	13	–	
1406	77	C2	SL	6	FW	or/bf/or	4	b	7,5YR7/5	14	–	
1944	104	C2	–	–	FW	db/ps/pg/ps	4	b	5YR7/5	8	–	
2710	129	D	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	17.5	–	
3265	153	E	L.24	Y	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	11.5	–	
3423	153	E	L.23	Y	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	17.5	–	
3589	167	C3	SL	6	FW	lb	4	cPs	7,5YR8/4	10	9.7	Type M 17, Pl. 15d
4063	230	A1	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	11	–	
4348	246	E1	L.9?	Y	FW	gns	9	c	2,5Y8/6	7.6	7.6	Type M 16, Pl. 15a
5648	308	C2	H.1	5	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	10.5	–	
5980	311	C2	H.2	5	FW	bs/ps/rs	7	bPs	5Y8/1,5	17	?	

S 6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
1300+	74	C2	SL	6	FW	b	4	bPc	5Y8/2	18.5	6	Type M 15, Pl. 14j
2403+	119	C2	SL	6								
2516	121	C2	SL	6								
8152	433	C2	SL	6	FW	g	2	a?	10YR4/2	10	8.8	Type M 9, Pl. 14d

S 7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
1157	18	B	L.4	–	FW	lb	7	b	2,5Y8/2	14–15	–	
279	31	A	Floor	?	FW	g	7	c	10YR7/3	9	–	
536	56	A1	–	–	FW	bf/lb	2	bPs	5Y8/3	22	–	
1242	73	C3	–	–	FW	lg	7	bPs	5Y8/2,5	15	–	Pl. 42d
1596+	86	D	–	–	FW	gb/b	2	b	5YR8/4	11.6	–	
1672	90	D	–	–								
1992	106	C3	–	–	FW	gns/w/gns	4	b	5Y8/2,5	11	–	
2204	112	C0	–	–	nd					?	?	
2702	129	D	–	–	nd					12	–	
3451	156	C1	L.11–13	O	nd					9	–	
3471	158	C2	SL	6	nd					8	–	
4239	234	F	–	–	nd					12	–	
5080	294	C2	St.2?	Y	FW	gns/ys	7	b	5Y7/2	16	–	
5641	308	C2	H.1	5	nd					10	–	
5652	308	C2	H.1	5	nd					11	–	
5990	311	C2	H.2	5	nd					13	–	
6006	311	C2	H.2	5	nd					15.5	–	
6898	348	D	sub L.25	S?	nd					16	–	
6932	355	G	–	–	nd					10	–	
7272	375	C-1	Kiln	?	nd					7.5	–	
7487	385	C2	L.14	4	FW	rs	9	b	7,5YR8/4	15	–	
7493	385	C2	L.14	4	nd					10	–	

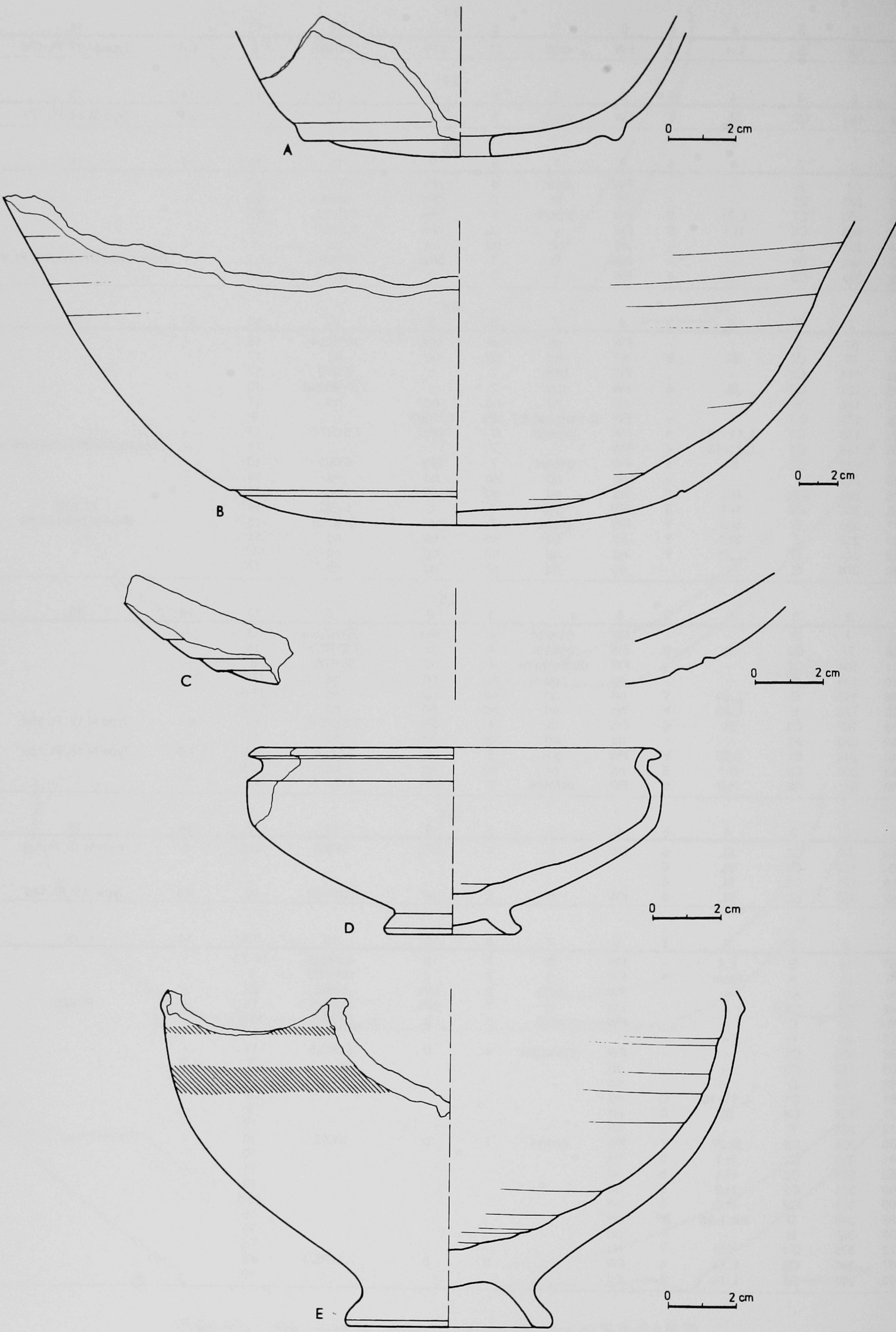


Plate 43. MBA pottery: channel bases and foots (types S 8, S 10–11, S 17, S 20).

S 8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
131	7	B	–	–	FW	db	4	b	5YR7/6	7.5	–	
861	64	A	by DF	Y	FW	br/rs/br	7	bPs	2,5Y7,5/2	14	–	
1427	78	D	–	–	FW	lb/gb/lb	2	bPs?	5Y8/2	7.2	–	
1562	85	C1	L.13	3	FW	w	2	b-c	10YR7/2,5	6	–	
1795	96	D	–	–	FW	b	4	b	7,5YR7,5/4	13	–	
2009	106	C2	–	–	FW	or/b/or/b/or	2	bPs?	2,5Y8/3	10	–	
3437	155	C0	–	–	FW	bf/b/bf	5	b	10YR8/3	9	–	Pl. 43a, hole d. 18 mm
3452	156	C1	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	10	–	
3979	223	B	L.4	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	8	–	
4131	233	E1	–	–	FW	db	7	b/c?	2,5Y8/2	15	–	
4527	263	A1	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	10.5	–	
4586	266	F	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	11	–	
5556	306	F	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	11.5	–	
5562	308	C2	H.1	5	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	14	–	
5983	311	C2	H.2	5	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	14.5	–	
6203	317	C-1	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	10	–	
6469	333	C1	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	10.5	–	
6703	336	C-1	Kiln	?	FW	bs/db/bs	7	bPs	5Y8/2	11	–	
6727	336	C-1	Kiln	?	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	15	–	
7181	366	A1	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	13	–	
7254	367	C-1	Kiln	?	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	10.5	–	
8154	433	C2	SL	6	FW	b	7			10	–	

S 9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
2379	114	C2	–	–	FW	bf	7	b	2,5Y8/3	6.2	–	
2530	121+	C2	SL	6	FW	r/ps/c, g/v/g	7	bPs	5Y7/4	16.5	37	Type G 33, Pl. 40a
3606	183	C2	SL	6	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	6.5	–	
6896	348	D	?	S?	FW	lb/br	7	bPs	7,5YR7,5/3	8	–	

S 10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
153	8	B	L.3	–	FW	lb	7	a	5YR6,5/4	14	–	
787	60	C1	L.11–12	O	FW	gb	4	bPs?	7,5YR8/4	6	–	
1301	74	C2	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	14	–	
1945	104	C3	–	–	FW	gb/db/gb	4	b-cPs	7,5YR8/4	11	–	
3435	155	C0	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	17	–	
3800	203	C1	L.13?	O	FW	gb/db	7	bPs	2,5Y8/3	23.5	–	Pl. 43b
5558	306	F	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	17	–	
5613	308	C2	H.1	5	FW	bf/ps/bf	7	cPs	5Y8/2	10	–	
5671	308	C2	H.1	5	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	6	–	
5962	311	C2	H.2	5	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	18	–	
7793	392	C2	L.17,19	5	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	13	–	

S 11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
753	59	D	–	–	FW	lb/b	4	bPs	2,5Y8/4	13	–	Pl. 43c
1383	77	C2	SL	6	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	12.5	–	
1857	97	C0	–	–	FW	y/gns/y	5	b	5Y8/3	15	–	
2070+	107	B	L.21	Y	FW	gb/b/gb	5	bPs	5Y8/2,5	16	–	
2378	115	B	L.21									
2401	119	C2	SL	6	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	14	–	
2704	129	D	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	8	–	
3267	143	C3	SL	6	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	15	–	
3329	148	C1	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	16	–	
3408	151	E	L.23	Y	FW	db/b/db	7	bPs	10YR7/5	17	–	
3430	153	E	L.23	Y	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	13	–	
4158	233	E1	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	15	–	
4424	250	E1/B	L.21	Y	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	13.5	–	
4426	250	E1/B	L.21	Y	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	17	–	
5622	308	C2	H.1	5	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	11	–	
5624	308	C2	H.1	5	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	13	–	
6132	313	F	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	14	–	
6480	333	C-1	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	14	–	
6624	335	E1	St.1	Y	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	12.5	–	
6631	335	E1	St.1	Y	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	10.5	–	
6718	336	C-1	Kiln	?	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	16.5	–	
6811	344	G	L.21	Y	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	10	–	
7442	382	C-1	Kiln	?	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	12	–	

S 12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
1930	101	B	L.4	–	FW	or/lb	2	cP	7,5YR7/6-5Y8/2	5.2	5.9	Type M 5, Pl. 13f
8165	433	C3	SL	6	FW	r	7	cP	2,5Y8/2	4.5	5.3	Type M 6, Pl. 13g

S 13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
203	13	B	L.4	–	FW	gns	4	cPss	5Y8/2	4	5.4	Type M 14, Pl. 14i
4134	233	E1	–	–	FW	w	2	bPs	5Y8/2	4	–	

S 14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
1161	19	A	L.5	–	FW	bf/lb/bf	4	bPs	5Y8/3	5.5	–	
415	51	C	–	–	FW	gns	2	bPs?	7,5YR8/4	4.3	–	
1600	86	D	–	–	FW	bl	2	b	10R6/6	2.3	3.6	Type M 7, Pl. 14b
2077	107	B	L.21	Y	FW	lb/g/b	2	b	7,5YR7/4	4.6	–	

S 15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
4988	283	F	–	–	FW	gn	2	c	5Y6/5-8/3	4	7.2	Type M 3, Pl. 13d

S 16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
1389	77	C2	SL	6	FW	gb	2	b	5YR7/4	5	–	
1981	106	C3	–	–	FW	gns	4	cPs	5Y8/3	3.6	–	
2068	107	B	L.21	Y	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	?	–	
2086	107	B	L.21	Y	FW	lb	2	b	7,5YR8/4	4	–	
3260	143	C3	SL	6	FW	or	2	cPs	10YR7/3	3.8	3.6	Type M 7, Pl. 14b
3615	186	C3	SL	6	FW	r	3	cPs	10YR7/2	4.4	8.7	Type M 1, Pl. 13b
5627	308	C2	H.1	5	FW	or	4	bPs	10YR8/4	3.8	–	
5644	308	C2	H.1	5	FW	gns/c/gns	2	b	5Y8/3	5.3	–	
6336	331	G	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	?	–	
6629	335	E1	St.1	Y	FW	b	2	bPs	7,5YR7,5/4	?	–	
7426	381	C2	–	Y	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	?	–	
7797	392	C2	L.16–17	5	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	5.6	–	

S 17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
178	10	B	L.2	–	FW	br	4	b?Ps	10YR8/3	4.5	–	
505	54	A	L.6	–	FW	c/y	2	bPs	7,5YR8/4	5	–	
1692	90	D	–	–	FW	lb/jr/lb	2	b	5YR7/3	3.2	–	
3605	183	C3	SL	6	FW	y	4	cPs	5Y8/4	3.7	5.5	Type M 15, Pl. 43d
5810	309	E1	L.9	Y	FW	?	2	?	?	6.2	–	

S 18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
1180	70	B	L.21	Y	FW	rs	2	cPs	10YR8/2	4.8	7.8	Type M 1, Pl. 13a
1240	73	C3	–	–	FW	y	3	cPs	5Y8/3	4	–	
1938	104	C3	–	–	FW	lb	4	cPs	5YR7/3	3.8	–	
2076	107	B	L.21	Y	FW	or/lb/or	5	bPs	5Y8/3	3	–	
4035	228	E	–	–	FW	bf	2	b	10YR8/2,5	4.4	–	
5639	308	C3	H.1	5	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	4.2	–	
5643	308	C3	H.1	5	FW	lb/yb/lb	2	b	5YR7/6	4.3	–	
5645	308	C3	H.1	5	FW	db	4	b	7,5YR7/4	4.6	–	
7990	408	Be	L.21–22	Y	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	?	–	

S 19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
260	23	B	L.4	–	FW	?	4	cPs	10YR8/3-7,5YR7/4	4.5	–	
527	56	A1	–	–	FW	gns/g/gns	7	bPs	5Y8/3	5.2	–	
1931	101	B	L.4	–	FW	c	4	cPs	5Y8/2	4	9.4	Type G 7, Pl. 35a
1932+	101	B	L.4	–	FW	or/lb	11	cPs	10YR8/6	5	7.3	Type M 27, Pl. 17e
4000	203	B	L.4	–								
1970	105	E	–	–	FW	b	6	cPs	7,5YR8/4	4	–	
2615	124	A1	–	–	FW	db	4	cPs	5YR7/6	4.5	–	
2669	127	A1	–	–	FW	gns/gng/gn	7	b	5Y8/3	5	–	
2708	129	D	–	–	FW	lb	4	bPs	2,5YR8/2	3.5	–	
3405	151	E	L.23	Y	FW	y/b/or	5	bPs	7,5YR8/4	?	–	
4363	247	A1	–	–	FW	b	2	bPs	5YR6.5/6	3.6	–	
4381	249	A1	–	–	FW	lb/or/lb	2	b	10YR8/3	4.5	–	
4504	261	E1	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	?	–	
4524	263	A1	–	–	FW	or/b/or	2	bPs	7,5YR8/4	4.6	–	
4525	263	A1	–	–	FW	b	2	b	5YR7/5	3.7	–	
4700	268	E1	L.9?,L.24?	Y	FW	b	2	bPs	5Y8/3	3.6	–	
5815	309	E1	L.9	Y	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	?	–	
6993	358	F	–	Y?	FW	g	2	b	10YR5/1	4.8	–	

S 20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
5642	308	C2	H.1	5	FW	y/bf/y	7	b	10YR8/6	4	–	
6076	313	F	–	–	FW	bf	4	b	10YR7,5/4	7	–	
6082	313	F	–	–	FW	y/lb/y	3	bPs	7,5YR8/4	4	–	
6264	325	F	–	–	FW	lb	4	b	5Y8/4	4	–	
6696	336	C-1	Kiln	?	FW	lb/g/lb	7	bPs	5YR7,4/4	7.2	–	
6712	336	C-1	Kiln	?	FW	lg/lb/lg	2	bPs	10YR8/3	6.5	–	
6778	338	D	L.25–6,28	Y	FW	lb/b	2	bP	7,5YR8/3	6	–	Decoration C, Pl. 43 e
6936	356	A1	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nnd	7	–	
7000	358	F	–	Y?	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	4	–	

S 21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
440+	52	C1	–	–	FW	lb/g/lb	4	b	7,5YR7,5/4	5.2	12.5	Type G 1, Pl. 34a
750	58	C1	L.11	4								
1458	78	D	–	–	FW	bf/lb/bf	2	bPs	7,5YR8/4	5.4	–	
1486	83	C0	–	–	FW	gns	6	b	5Y8/2	5.6	–	
1661	89	C0	–	–	FW	lb	2	b	7,5YR7,5/4	7	–	
1770	95	A	DF	O	FW	go	2	b	7,5YR7/4	5	–	
2445	120	C0	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	5.6	–	
4731	265	D	L.27	Y	FW	lb	4	b	10YR8/3	5.5	–	
7193	366	A1	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	?	?	

S 22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
1175	12	B	L.4	–	FW	ps	4	cPs	5YR8/4	3.6	–	
3439	155	C0	–	–	FW	or/lg/or	2	bPs	2,5Y8/4	5.5	–	
5818	309	E1	L.9	Y	FW	or	2	bPs	5Y7,5/4	4.2	–	
5972	311	C2	H.2	5	FW	bf/lb/bf	7	bPw	2,5Y8/2	4.6	–	Pl. 44a
6075	313	F	–	–	FW	g	4	b	5Y8/4	4	–	

S 23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
304	35	A	–	–	FW	db	5	cPs	10YR8/6	6.5	–	
3425	153	E	L.23	Y	FW	bf/lb/bf/lb	5	bPs	7,5YR7,5/4	6.5	–	Pl. 44b
3436	155	C0	–	–	FW	y/ps/lb	3	bPs	5Y8/3	5	–	

S 24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
1856	97	C0	–	–	FW	gb/b	2	bPs	7,5YR8/4	6	–	
3597	172	C3	SL	6	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	7	–	
3608	183	C3	SL	6	FW	bf/r/bf	3	bPs	5Y8/3	4.5	–	Pl. 44c
4400	249	A1	–	–	FW	yg	7	bPw	10YR8/3	6	–	Decoration L, 5YR4/2
5664	308	C3	H.1	5	FW	pg/g/pg	2	bPs	10YR7,5/3	4	–	
5910	310	A1	–	–	FW	y/lb/y	4	bPs	2,5Y8/4	5	–	
5911	310	A1	–	–	FW	b	2	bPs	7,5YR8/4	3.2	–	
6330	331	G	–	–	FW	or	3	bPw	7,5YR8/2	?	?	Decoration L, 7,5YR5/2
7981	407	F	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	?	?	

S 25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
179	11	A	–	–	FW	nd	nd	nd	nd	5	–	
3137	140	A1	–	–	FW	lb	7	bPs	7,5YR7,5/4	9	–	
3964	222	C0	–	–	FW	or/db/or	1	bPs	7,5YR7,5/4	5	–	
5617	308	C3	H.1	5	FW	b	2	bPs	7,5YR8/4	3.2	–	
5673	308	C3	H.1	5	FW	gns	2	b	5Y8/4	4	–	
6305	330	G	–	–	FW	lb	2	b	7,5YR8/4	4.2	–	
6724	336	C-1	Kiln	?	FW	bf	2	bPs	7,5YR7.5/4	4	–	Painted dot inside
6865	347	G	–	–	FW	b	2	b	5YR7/6	4	–	
6995	358	F	–	Y?	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	?	–	
7425	381	C3	Section	Y	FW	c	5	b	2,5Y8/2,5	5.4	–	Pl. 44e
7490	385	C2	L.14	4	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	?	–	

S 26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
1746	92	D	–	–	FW	g	2	b	7,5YR6,5/2	4.5	–	
4582	266	F	–	–	FW	or/bf/or	2	bPs	7,5YR7,5/4	4	–	
5653	308	C3	H.1	5	FW	c/y/c	5	b	5Y8/3	3.6	–	
6073	313	F	–	–	FW	or	2	bPs	10YR8/3,5	4	–	Pl. 44d
6124	313	F	–	–	FW	or	2	b	7,5YR8/4	4	–	
6237	320	C1	L.11	3	FW	or/bf	5	bPs	7,5YR8/4	4.5	–	

S 27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
1111	15	A	L.6	8	FW	bf/ps/bf	4	bPs	5Y8/2	6	–	
1813	96	D	–	–	FW	gn	2	b	5Y8/2,5	3.6	–	
2199	112	C0	–	–	FW	lb/gb/lb	2	bPs	10YR7,5/3	4	–	
2829	132	A1	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	4	–	
3990	223	B	L.4	Y	FW	gb	2	bPs	7,5YR8/3	4	–	
3995	223	B	L.4	Y	FW	b	2	b	7,5YR8/4	4	–	
4084	231	F	–	–	FW	db/gb	7	bPs	2,5Y8/2	7	–	
4135	233	E1	–	–	FW	y/b/lb	2	b	5YR8/4	4.2	–	
4594	266	F	–	–	FW	lb	2	bPs	5YR7/4	4	–	Pl. 44f
6618	335	E1	St.1	Y	FW	y	2	bPs	5Y8/3	4	–	
6717	336	C-1	Kiln	?	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	?	–	
6937	356	A1	–	–	FW	lb	?	?	?	5.2	–	Decoration L, 10YR5/3,5
6996	358	F	–	Y	FW	bf	2	b	10YR8/2,5	6	–	
7912	397	C3	–	–	FW	bf/lb/bf	4	bP	7,5YR7/4	4.8	–	Decoration L, 10YR4/1

S 28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
4770	271	F	–	–	FW	gb/g	3	bPs	7,5YR7,5/4	2.8	–	Pl. 44g

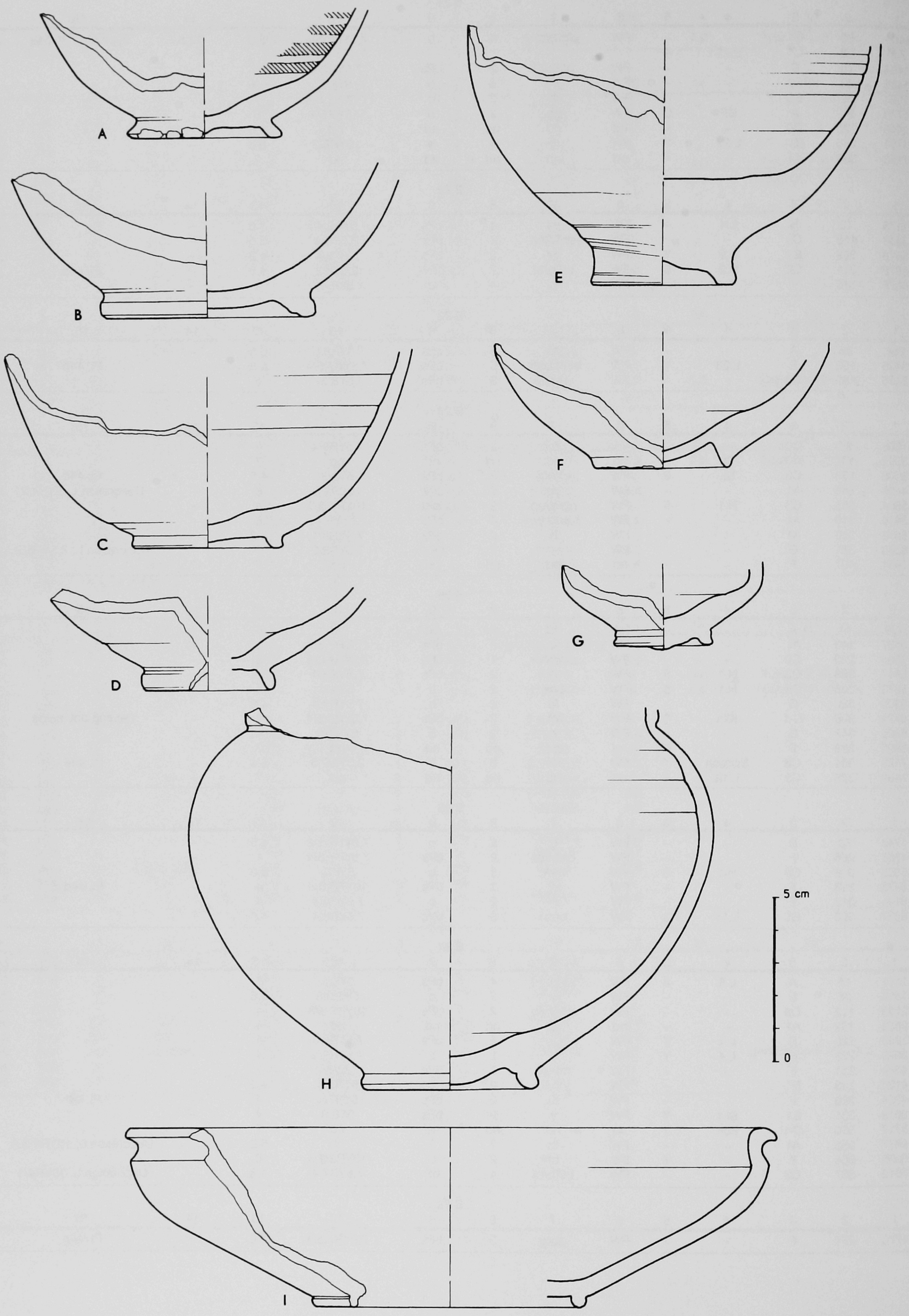


Plate 44. MBA pottery: ring bases (types S 22–30).

S 29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
179	11	A	–	–	FW	?	?	?	?	4.6	–	
204	13	B	L.4	–	FW	?	3	?	?	4	–	
304	35	A	–	–	FW	?	6	?	?	6.6	–	
493	54	A	L.6	8	FW	c	7	bPs	5Y8/3	6	–	
1361	76	C3	SL	6	FW	c	3	b	5Y8/3	6	–	
1549	85	C1	L.13?	3	FW	b	7	c	5YR6/6	6	–	
1996	106	C3	–	–	FW	gb/b/gb	3	b	5YR7/5	8.5	–	
2321	114	C3	–	–	FW	ps/lb/ps	2	bPs	10YR8/4	5.2	–	
2447	120	C0	–	–	FW	c/gb/c/gb/c	2	b	10YR8/4	6	–	
3332	148	C-1	–	–	FW	o/lb	2	b	5YR7/4	4.8	–	
3442	155	C0	–	–	FW	b	2	bPs?	7,5YR8/3	3	–	
4026	228	E	–	–	FW	gns	2	?	5Y8/3	3	–	
5551	306	F	–	–	FW	bf/lb	7	bPs	10YR7,5/4	4.2	–	
5958	311	C3	H.2	5	FW	b	7	bPs	5Y8/3	6	–	
7000	358	F	–	Y	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	?	–	
7853	393	G	St.1	Y	FW	lb	5	bPs	10YR8/3,5	5.4	–	Pl. 44h

S 30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
1749+	93	C2	–	–	FW	r	2	c	2,5Y8,2	8.3	–	Type M 15 Pl. 44i
2405	114	C3	–	–								

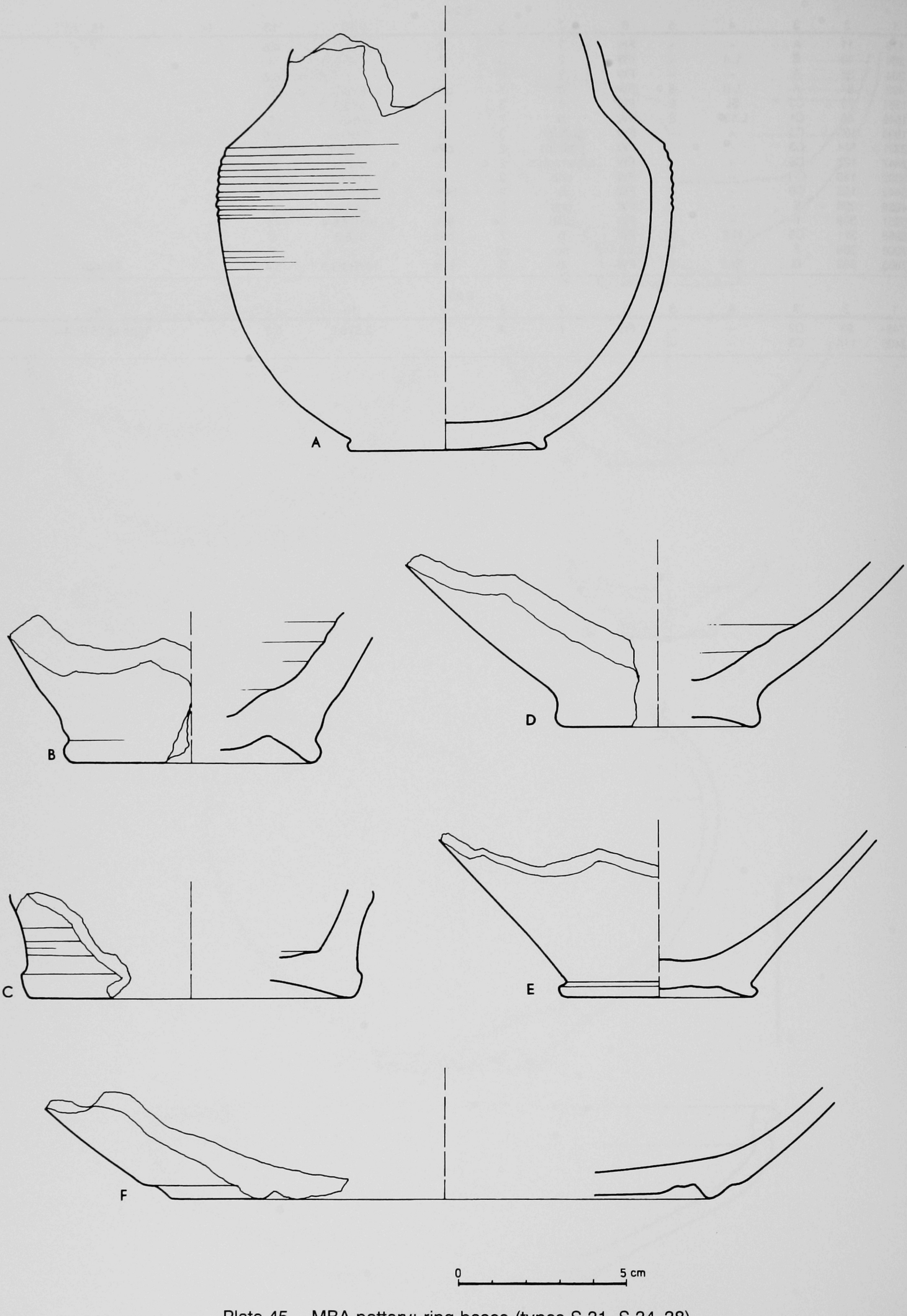


Plate 45. MBA pottery: ring bases (types S 31, S 34–38).

S 31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
602	56	A1	–	–	FW	or/lb/or	7	bPs	5Y8/3	7	–	
2025	106	C3	–	–	FW	b/gb	2	cPs	5YR7/4	6	–	Pl. 45a
2794	130	E	–	–	FW	bf	2	bPs	10YR8/3	4	–	
2795	130	E	–	–	FW	or	1	bPs?	10YR8/3	4	–	

S 32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
3480+	158	C2	SL	6	FW	lb	4	b	?	9	6.2	Type M 25 Pl. 17c
7767	392											

S 33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
1852+	97	C0	–	–	FW	lb/bf/lb	4	b	7,5YR7,5/4	8.2	–	
2203	112	C0	–	–								
3300	143	C3	SL	6	FW	lb	4	cPs	2,5Y8/3	7	5.1	Type M 16, Pl. 15b

S 34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
1135	14	B	–	–	FW	br	7	bPss	7,5YR8/4	8–9	–	
2867	133	C0	–	–	FW	lb/ps	4	bPs	10YR8/4	7.5	–	
3136	140	A	–	–	FW	bf/g/bf	7	bPs	10YR8/3	8	–	Pl. 45b
4235	234	F	–	–	FW	lb/bf/g/bf/lb	7	b	2,5YR6/6	11	–	
5161	301	A	DF	Y	FW	lb/db/lb	4	bPs	7,5YR8/4	8.5	–	
5897	310	A1	–	–	FW	ygn	7	b	5Y8/3	6	–	
6334	331	G	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	6.5	–	
6345	331	G	–	–	FW	lb	7	b	7,5YR8/4	11	–	
6406	332	D	–	–	FW	gns	7	b	2,5Y8/4	10	–	

S 35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
6	1	surface		–	FW	?	4	?	?	6.5	–	
261	24	A	L.6	–	FW	o	7	b/c?	5Y7/2	6.5	–	
530	56	A1	–	–	FW	gns	7	bPs	5Y8/3	7.4	–	
3840	211	B	L.4	?	FW	y	3	b	2,5Y8/3	6	–	Pl. 45d
5168	301	A	–	–	FW	lb/gb/lb	2	b	2,5YR7,5/3	?	–	
6099	313	F	–	–	FW	y	3	b	2,5Y8/3	5	–	
6225	319	A1	–	–	FW	r	2	bPs	10YR8/3,5	?	–	
6264	325	E	–	–	FW	lb	7	bPs	10YR8/5	?	–	
6483	333	C1	–	–	FW	r	2	bPs	7,5YR6,5/4	?	–	
7134	365	F	Pit 1	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	?	–	
7509	386	E	–	–	FW	r	2	bPs	10YR8/3,5	?	–	
7581	387	F	–	–	FW	lb/gr/lb	4	b	7,5YR8/3	6.5	–	
7588	387	F	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	?	–	
7653	388	E	–	–	FW	bf/lb/bf	4	b	7,5YR7,5/4	?	–	
7657	388	E	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	?	–	

S 36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
2784	130	E	–	–	FW	gns	4	bPs	2,5Y8/4	10	–	Pl. 45c

S 37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
1120	12	B	L.4	–	FW	?	4	?	?	6	–	
1143	14	B	–	–	FW	ps/bf/ps	7	bPs	2,5Y8/2	5	–	
1127	20	A	L.6	8	FW	bf/ps	7	c	7,5YR8/6	6	–	
1134	22	A	L.6	8	FW	lb/o/lb	11	cPs	7,5YR7/4	6	–	
1108	25	B	L.4	–	FW	db	4	cPs	5YR8/4	8	–	
837	64	A	–	Y	FW	gb/b/gb	7	b	2,5Y6/4	11	–	
1437	78	D	–	–	FW	lb/b	4	bPs	7,5YR8/4	4.8	–	
1815	96	D	–	–	FW	lb	2	bPs	2,5Y8/2	5.2	–	
1971	105	E	–	–	FW	lb	4	b	7,5YR7,5/4	4.6	–	
3805	205	C2	–	–	FW	gns	7	b	5Y8/3	5.8	–	Pl. 45e
4111	232	A	DF	–	FW	gb	7	b	10YR7,5/2	5.5	–	

S 38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
1595	86	D	–	–	FW	lb/b/lb	4	bPs?	2,5YR7/4	16	–	Pl. 45f
4043	229	D	L.25	Y	FW	c	5	bPs	2,5Y8/3	3.4	–	

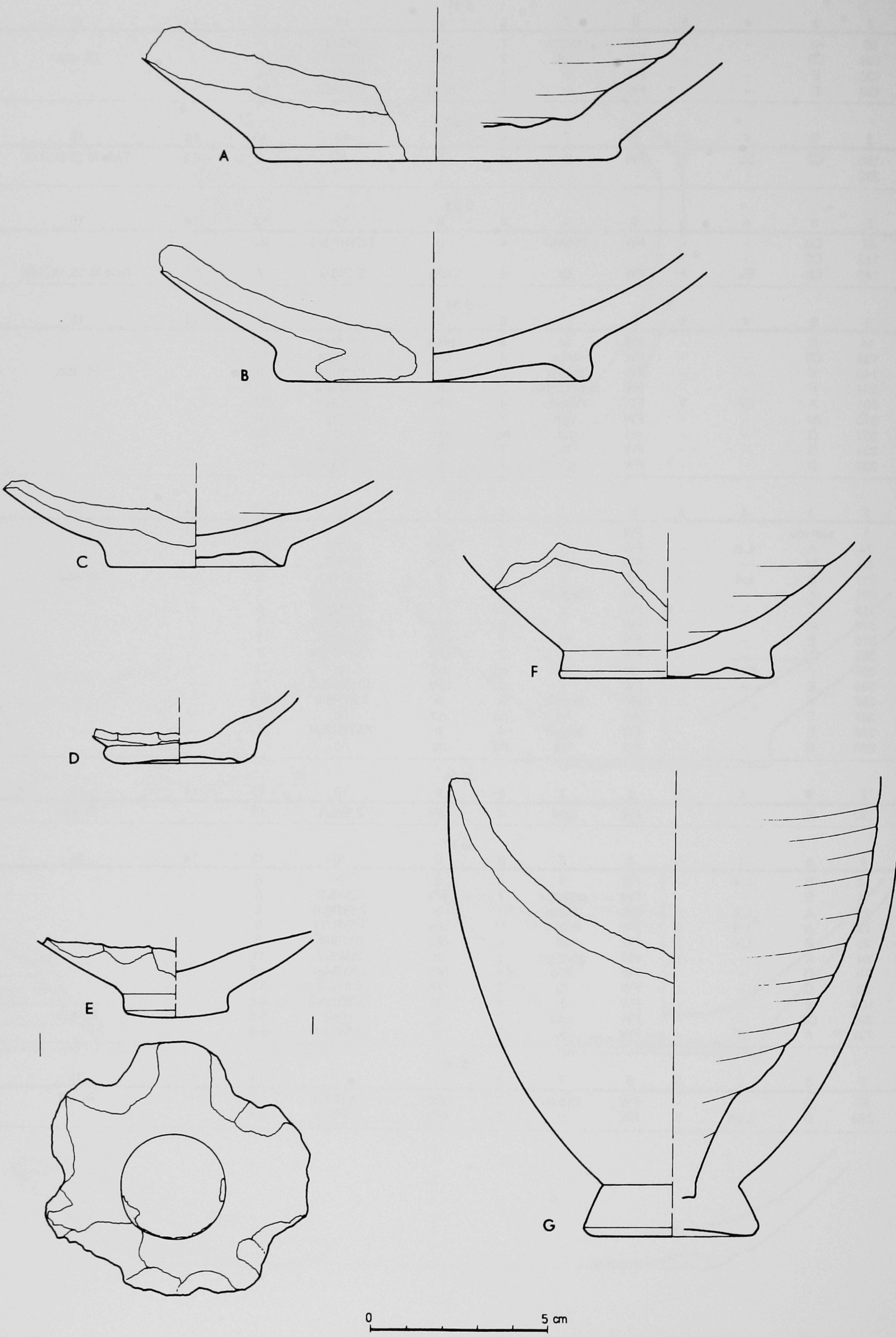


Plate 46. MBA pottery: bases (types S 39–45).

S 39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
575	56	A1	–	–	FW	bf/lb/bf	4	bPs	7,5YR7/4	10	–	Pl. 46a
749	57	C	–	–	FW	lb	2	bPs	10YR8/3	6	–	
2668	127	A1	–	–	FW	db	3	bPs?	5YR7/5	7.8	–	
5166	301	A/A1	–	–	FW	bf/lb/bf	2	bPs	7,5YR7,5/4	6	–	
5242	302	E	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	?	–	
7166	396	Be	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	?	–	

S 40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
541	56	A1	–	–	FW	b	2	aPs	7,5YR8/4	5	–	
2863	133	C0	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	?	–	
4256	234	F	–	–	FW	or/c/or	7	bPc	10YR8/3	11	–	Pl. 46b
5216	302	E	–	–	FW	b/db	2	bPs	10YR8/3	5.3	–	
6086	313	F	–	–	FW	bf/lb	2	bPs	5Y8/2,5	10	–	
6207	317	C-1	Kiln	?	FW	lb	7	bPs	2,5Y8/2-4	6.5	–	
6250	323	F	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	?	–	
6264	325	F	–	–	FW	lb	2	bPs	10YR8/5	5	–	
6329	331	G	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	9	–	
7065	361	C1	L.12,13?	O	FW	lb/b	2	bPs	7,5YR8/4	8.8	–	

S 41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
1022	67	C	–	–	FW	gn	7	b	10YR7/3	11	–	
1763	94	C3	–	–	FW	lb	4	b	7,5YR7,5/4	5	–	
3043	138	B	L.21	Y	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	?	–	
4924	276	A1	DF	Y	FW	or/lb/or	5	b	10YR8/4	5	–	
5906	310	A1	–	–	FW	or/lb/or	7	bPs	7,5YR7,5/4	5	–	
6717	336	C-1	Kiln	?	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	12	–	
6968	357	A–A1	–	–	FW	c	1	bPs	10YR8/3,5	6	–	
6971	357	A–A1	–	–	FW	c	1	bPs	10YR8/4	?	–	

S 42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
1076	69	A1	–	–	FW	b	2	b	5YR7/6	4	–	
1496	83	C0	–	–	FW	lb/b/db	2	b	7,5YR7/4	6	–	Pl. 46f
2440	120	C0	–	–	FW	or	2	bPs	5Y8/3	5.6	–	
2446	120	C0	–	–	FW	or/lb/or	1	bPs	2,5Y8/3	6	–	
6714	336	C-1	Kiln	?	FW	b/gb/b	2	bPs	5YR8/3,5	5	–	
7134	365	F	Pit 1	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	?	–	

S 43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
1635	86	D	–	–	FW	gb/b/gb	2	b	10YR7,5/3	2.4	–	
4947	279	A1	by DF	Y	FW	ygn	7	b	5Y8/3,5	4.5	–	Pl. 46g

S 44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
3902	217	C0	–	–	FW	or/b/or	2	bPs	5YR8/4	3.5	–	Pl. 46d
4960	279	A1	byDF	Y	FW	gns/c	2	b	5Y8/3	2.6	–	
5832	309	E1	L.9	Y	FW	bf	4	b	7,5YR7/3	2	–	
7071	361	C1	–	–	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	?	–	

S 45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
8293	444	C2	SL	6	FW	r	2	bPs	10YR8/3	4.2	–	Pl. 46eS

S 46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15
8325	446	G	L.21	Y	?	db	5	bPs	7,5YR8/4	20	7.1	Type I 2, Pl. 47b

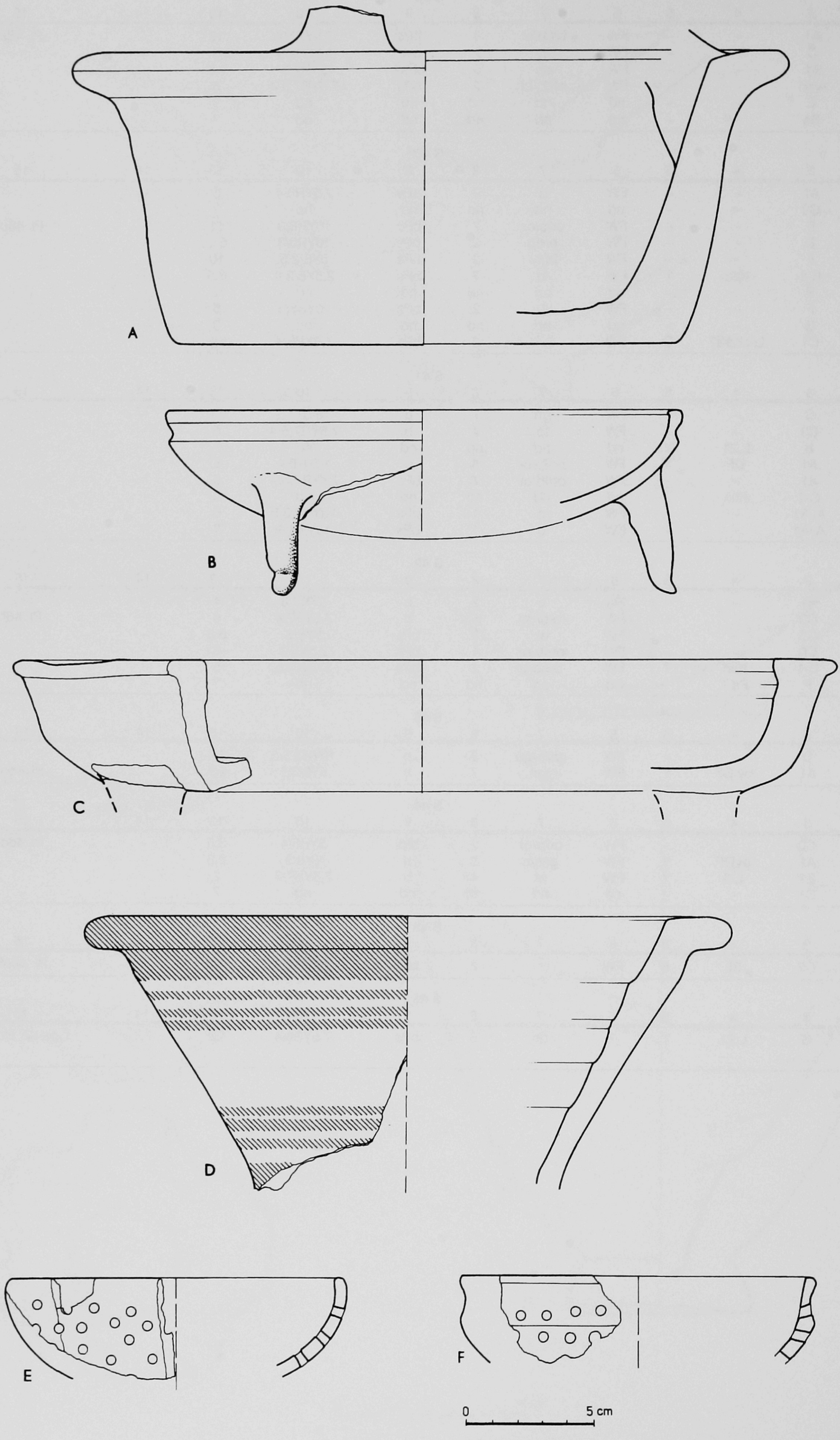


Plate 47. MBA pottery: others (types I 1–5).

I 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2277	114	C3	–	–	FW+H	p	5	bPs	10YR8/3	–	–	26	11.5	Pl. 47a height till rim

I 2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8325	446	G	L.21	Y	FW+H	db	5	bPs	7,5YR8/4	–	–	20	7.1	Pl. 47b

I 3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7161	366	A1	ppf	O	H	db	7	bPs	2,5YR8/3	–	–	33	5.3	Pl. 47c height of body

P 12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1117	15	A	L.6	–	FW	gns	4	bPs?	2,5YR8/2	A	db	16	–	
7879+	396+	Ge	–	–	FW	b/db/b	14	cPw	5YR7/6	C	2,5YR5/6	26	–	Pl. 47d
8001	408	Be	L.21–2	Y										

I 4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6233+	335	E1	St.1	Y	SW	bf	2	?Ps	2,5YR8/2	–	–	13	–	Pl. 47e
7834	393	G	–	–										

I 5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2041	106	C3	–	–	FW+H	b	4	b	7,5YR7/4	–	–	14	–	Pl. 47f

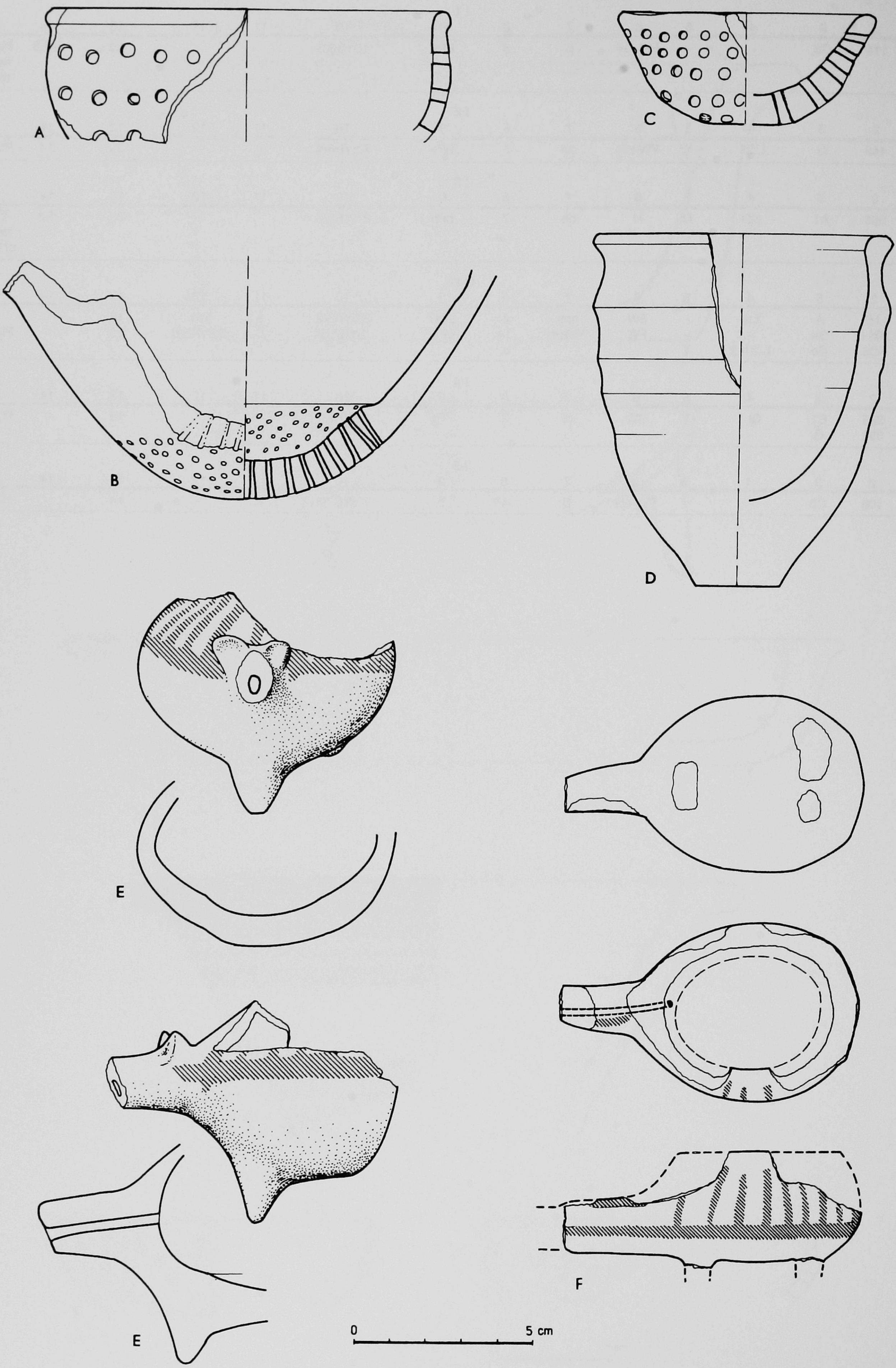


Plate 48. MBA pottery: others (types I 6–11).

I 6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7461	383	Be	–	–	FW+H	bf/ps/bf	4	b	7,5YR8/4	–	–	11	–	Pl. 48a

I 7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2380+ 7999	115 408	B Be	L.21 L.21–22	Y Y	FW+H	r	7	bPs	10YR8/3	–	–	?	–	Pl. 48b

I 8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6222	319	A1	by DF	Y	H	lb/bf/lb	4	?	10YR7/4	–	–	7	–	Pl. 48c

I 9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2278	114	C3	–	–	FW+H	db	7	b/cPs	5YR8/4	–	–	7.5	9.7	Pl. 48d

I 10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4327	242	E1	L.9	Y	FW+H	db	7	aPw	10YR8/2	painted	2,5YR 5,5/8	–	6.2	Pl. 48e

I 11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4326	241	C2	H.1?	5	FW+H	nd	nd	nd	nd	painted	?	–	–	Pl. 48f

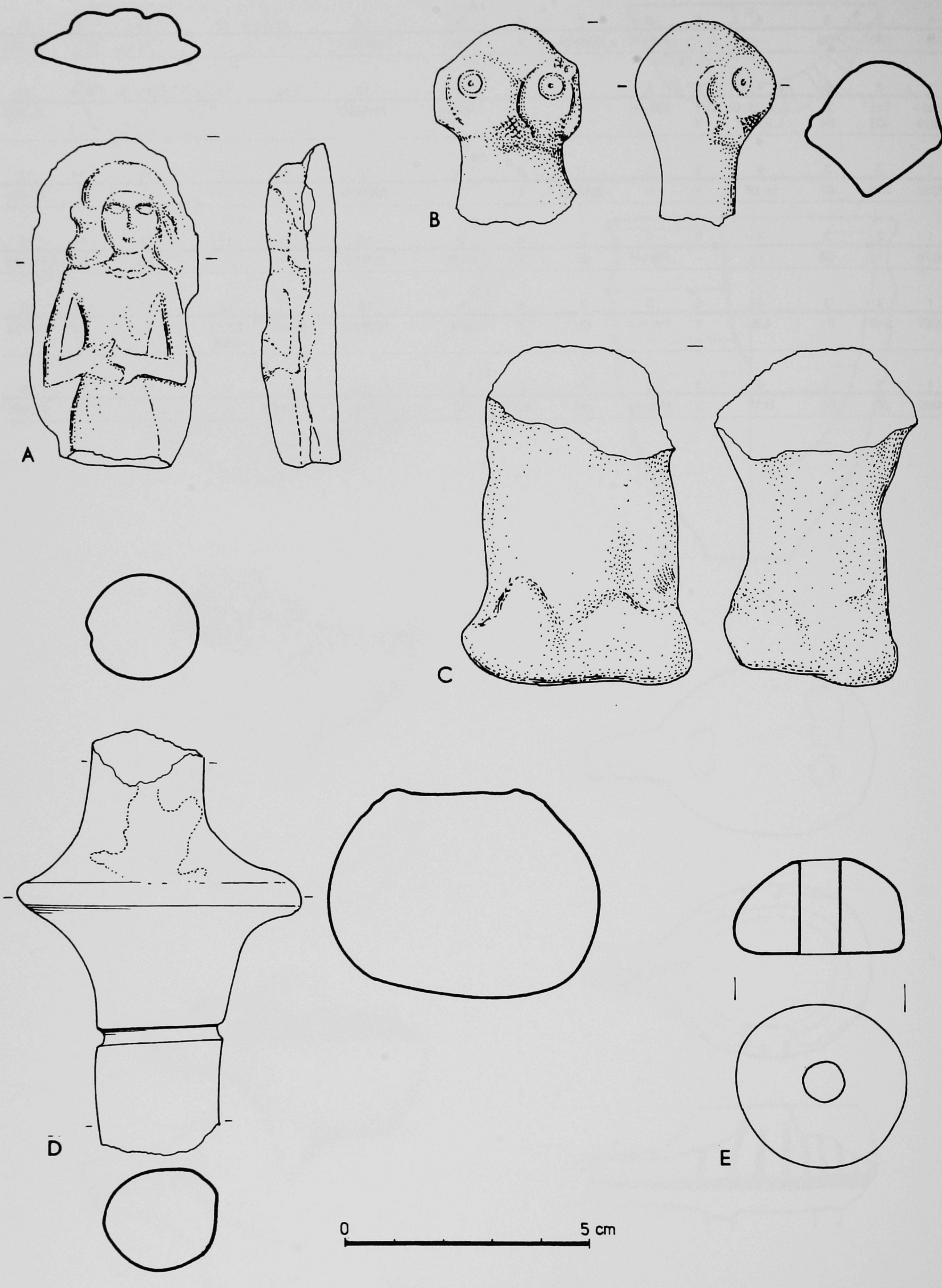


Plate 49. Small finds and decorated sherds of the MBA period.

PLAQUE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6195	315	C2	L.16	5	H	gn	7	?Pss	2,5Y8/2	–	–	l. 6.5 w. 3.3 th. 1.2		Pl. 49 a

HEAD OF HUMAN FIGURINE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
241	20			–	H	g	nd	nd	nd	traces of white intarsion		h. 4.0 w. 3.0 th. 2.8		Pl. 49 b

FRAGMENT OF FIGURINE (?)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1998	106	C	–	–	H	db	7	a	g to dg	–	–	l. 7.0 w. 4.7 th. 4.0		Pl. 49c

UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2281	114	C	–	–	H?	bf	?	cPss	10YR8/4	–	–	l. 8.5 diam. 5.7–2.2		Pl. 49d

SPINDLE WHORL

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6256	324	G	–	Y	H	?	?	Pss	2,5Y8/3	–	–	diam. 3.9 h. 1.9		Pl. 49e

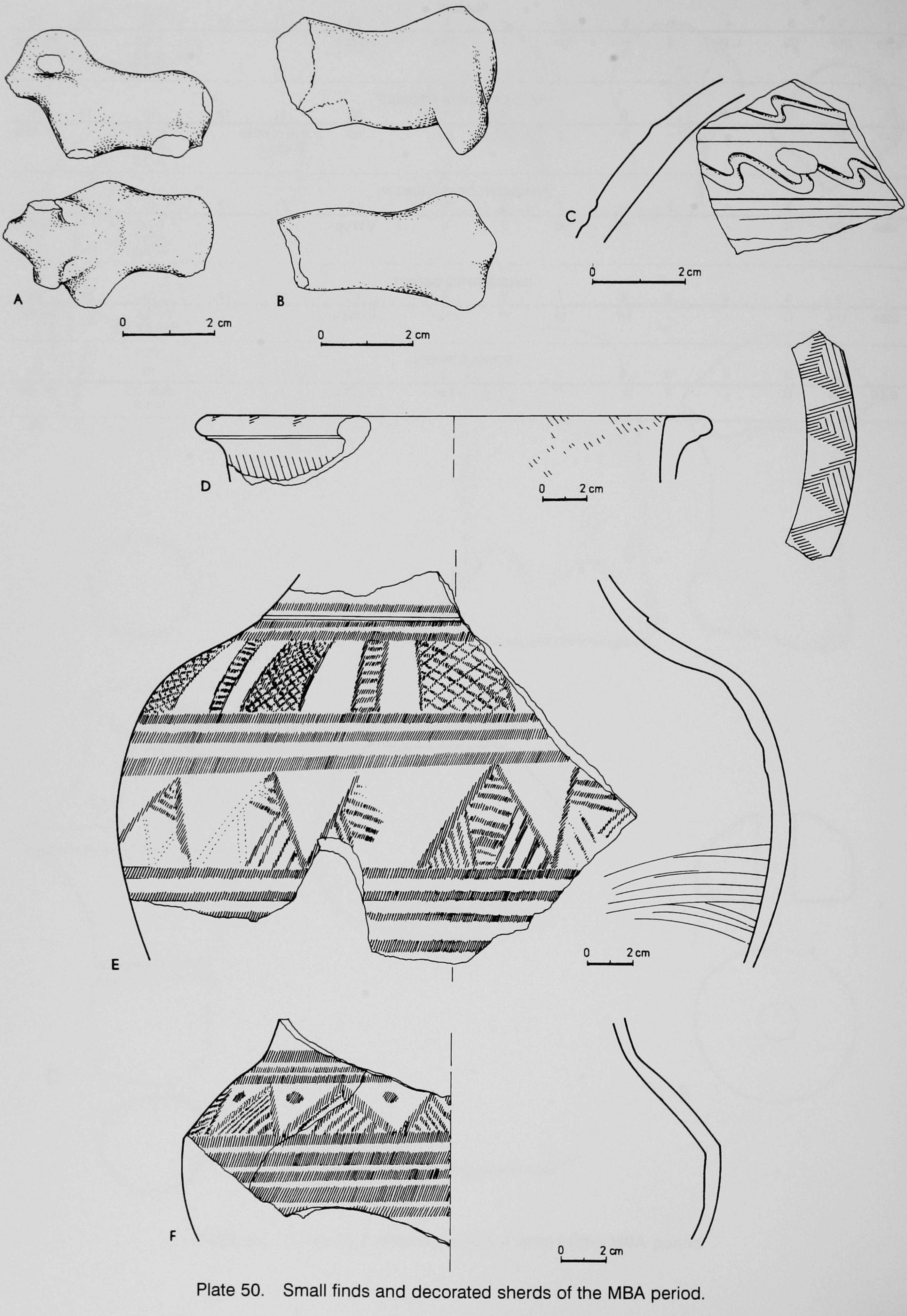


Plate 50. Small finds and decorated sherds of the MBA period.

ANIMAL FIGURINE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8490	417	D	–	–	H	nd	nd	nd	nd	–	–	l. 4.2 h. 2.7 w. 2.7		Pl. 50a

ANIMAL FIGURINE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
218	18	B	L.4	–	H	dg	1	a	7,5YR4/0	–	–	l. 4.8 h. 3.1 w. 2.5	–	Pl. 50b
6754	337	E	–	–	H	nd	nd	nd	nd	–	–	l. 4.0 h. 2.5 w. ?		

SHERDS A–B

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
99	5	B	–	–	FW	g	4	bPs	10YR7,5/3	U	–	?	–	Pl. 50c

SHERD C

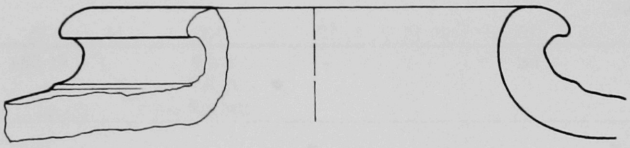
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6399	332	D	–	–	FW	or/r/or	7	bPw	10YR8/2	O	5YR4/3, 5YR6/5	22	–	Pl. 50d

SHERD D

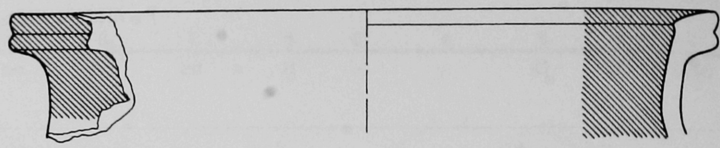
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6284+ 6991	326+ 358	F F	– –	– –	FW	rs/db/rs	7	cPw	10YR8/3	EE	5YR5/4	?	–	Pl. 50e

SHERDS E–F

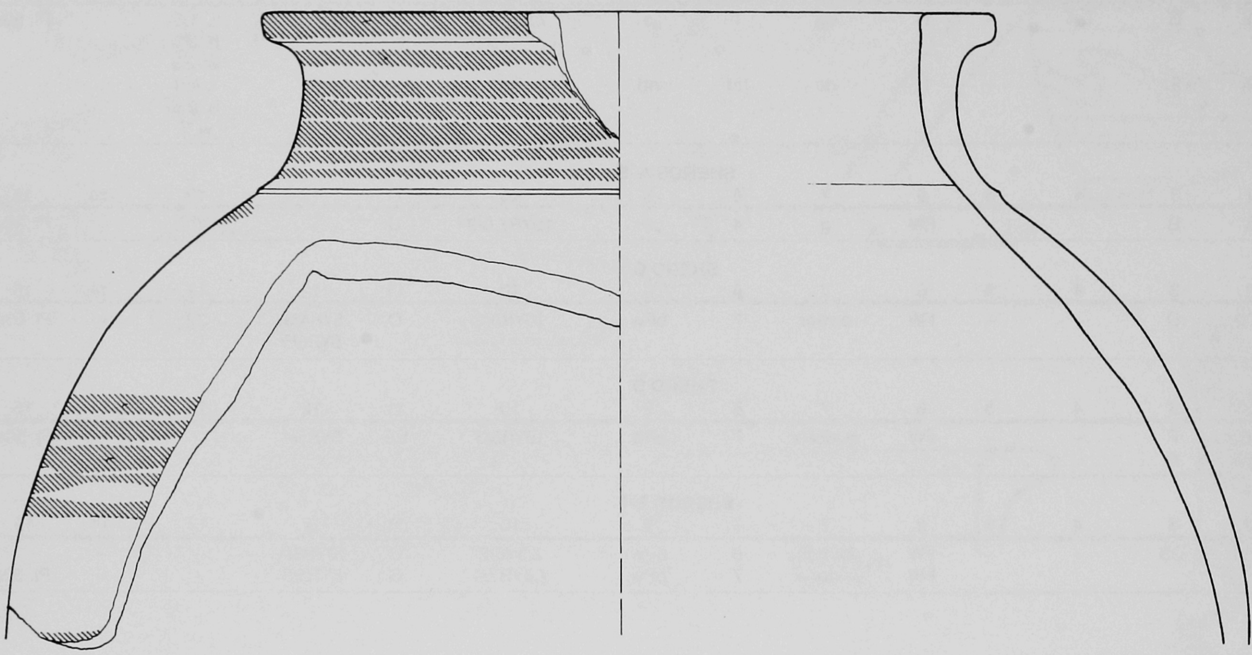
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1994	106	C3	–	–	FW	lb/rb/lb	6	bPw	2,5Y8/2	G	10YR3/1	–	–	
no number					FW	lb	7	bPw	7,5YR7/4	G	5YR5/8	–	–	Pl. 50f



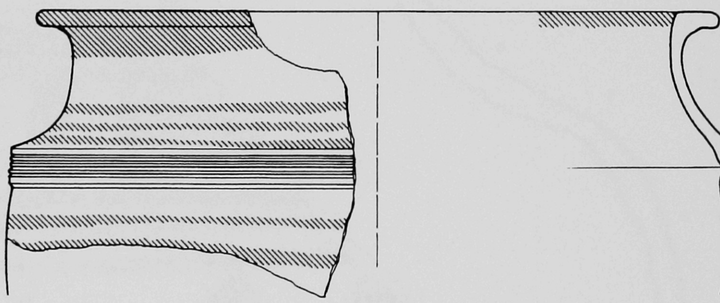
D 13 (Pl. 25c)



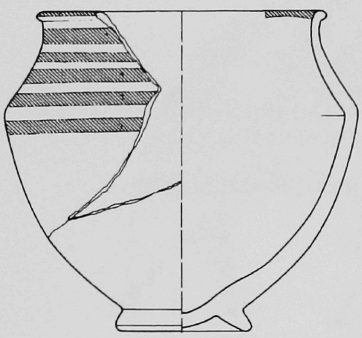
D 25 (Pl. 27d)



D 26 (Pl. 28a)

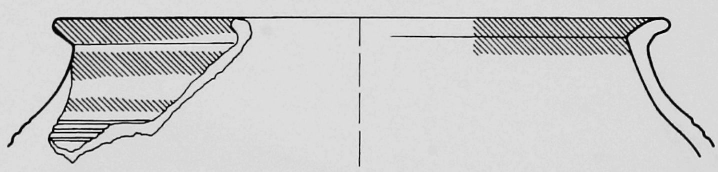


G 19 (Pl. 36f)



G 1 (Pl. 34a)

G 12 (Pl. 35f)



G 27 (Pl. 38b)

Plate 51. Tell Rijim. Pottery types attested only in the older period of the MBA settlement.

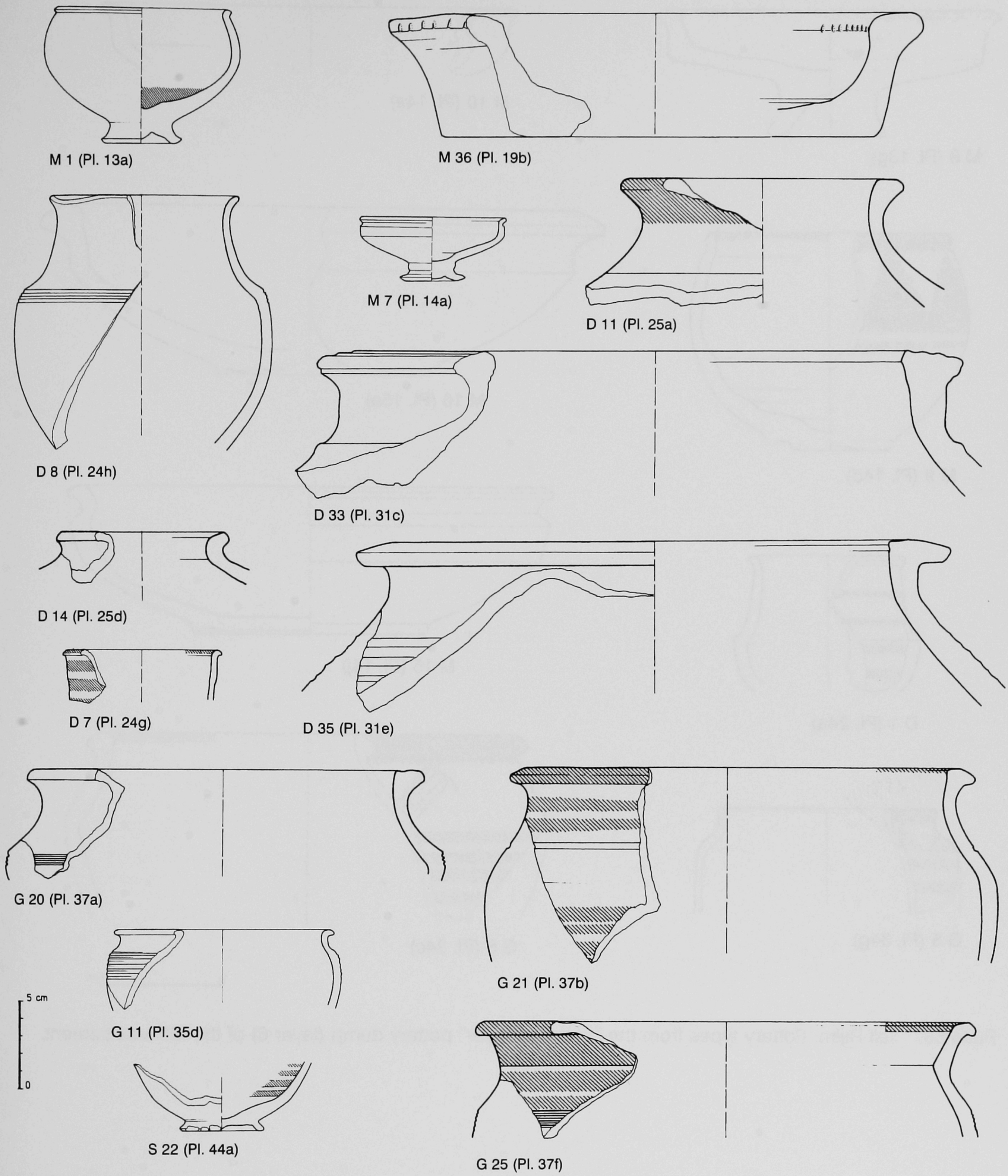
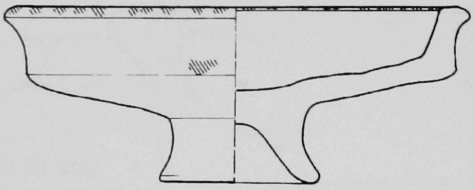
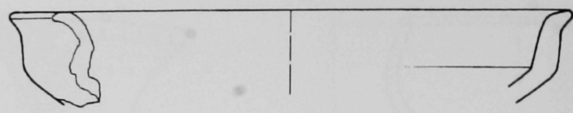


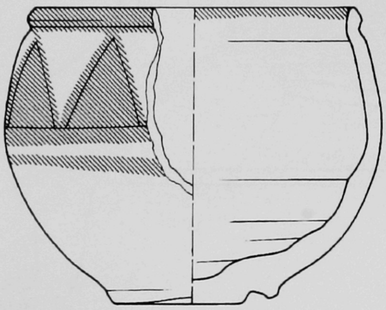
Plate 52. Tell Rijim. Pottery types from Houses 1 and 2 (layer 5) of the MBA settlement.



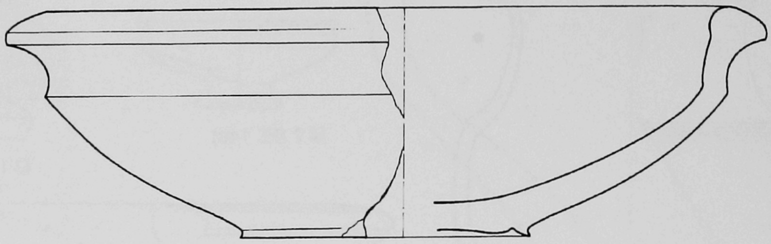
M 6 (Pl. 13g)



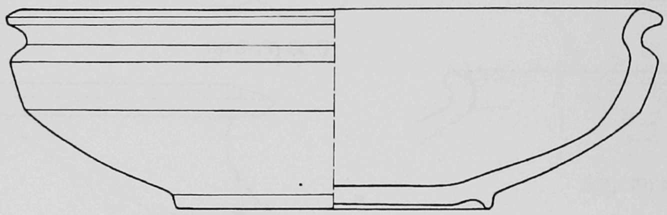
M 10 (Pl. 14e)



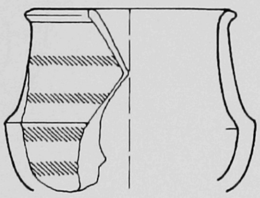
M 9 (Pl. 14d)



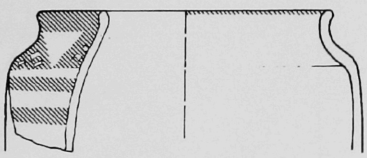
M 16 (Pl. 15a)



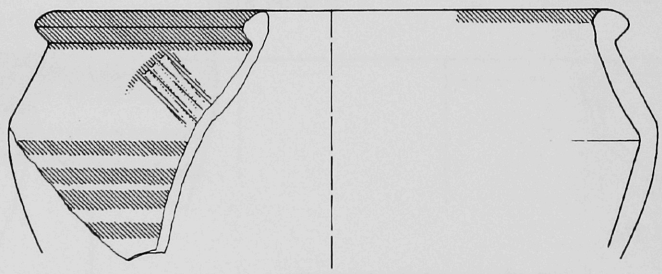
M 15 (Pl. 14j)



D 1 (Pl. 24a)



G 5 (Pl. 34g)



G 6 (Pl. 34c)

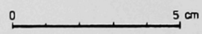


Plate 53. Tell Rijim. Pottery types from the “scorpion layer” pottery dump (layer 6) of the MBA settlement.