

The River Qoueiq, Northern Syria and its Catchment

Studies from the Tell Rifa'at Survey 1977-79

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Part II

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CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

J. Matthers

In 1977, 11th-25th October, the writer had the privilege of making a survey in Northern Syria under the sponsorship of the Institute of Archaeology, London University. Permission was obtained from the Syrian Department of Antiquities to look at the area within the triangle of Aleppo-Bab-Aazaz. With the writer were Burhan Nissani, the representative from the Department of Antiquities, together with the following students from Aleppo University: Nabil Hadad, Paul Sabbagh and Imad al Zarif. The results of this season were published (Matthers et al. 1978, pp. 119ff.).

From this preliminary season, it became obvious that the area could only be understood in the light of its river systems. So from starting as a study of the area around Tell Rifa'at, it became a study of the River Qoueiq and its catchment. Money was raised for this work and from 16th September until 6th October, 1978, the following team worked on this project: J. Matthers, J. Mellaart (consultant specialist in early ceramics), Helen Thomas (specialist in flints), Turhan Kamil (specialist in the Hittite presence in Northern Syria), and John Waywell (surveyor). We also had the assistance of Burhan Nissani, the representative from the Department, as well as the help of some general assistants, and several students from Aleppo University. During the 1978 season, we attempted to visit all the sites along the Qoueiq, from the Turkish border until it disappears into the Al-Matah, south of Aleppo, as well as the sites in the catchment of the Qoueiq.

What could not be completed in 1978 was finished between 11th and 26th April, 1979. Staff on this third season were J. Matthers (archaeologist)₂ P. Dorrell (geomorphologist) and E. Wickens (surveyor). The task of representative of the Department of Antiquities was shared by B. Nissani and S. Sha'ath. Three or four local people made up the field force. In 1979, apart from concentrating on an environmental study of the river and on scale drawings of several of the sites, we were able to finish visiting the sites along the length of the Qoueiq and its catchment.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Sincere gratitude must be given to the sponsor of the three seasons of survey, namely the Institute of Archaeology, London University. The fact that they also sponsored the excavations at Tell Rifa'at, 1956-1964, shows how deeply they have been involved in the archaeological exploration of the area.

Much help and kindness was received from the Syrian authorities. In Damascus, much assistance was received from Dr. A. Bahnassi (Director-General of the Department of Antiquities and Museums), Dr. A. Bounni

(Director of Excavations in Syria) and Kassem Toueir of the Department. In Aleppo, we were helped by Wayid Khyata, Mahmoud Heretani, Shewki Sha'ath and others.

We also owe much gratitude to our financial contributors for the 1978 and 1979 seasons. The following is a list of the contributions received:

- £200 £300
£100.*
£100
- £500 £700
lem - £300 £500
- £250 -
- £100 £150
£150
- £200 £300
- £200
- £750 £500
- £1000 -
- £700 £350
- £200 £200
£100 - £500 £700 Lem - £300 £500 - £150 £300 - £250 - - £100 £150 - £200 £300 - £200 £300 - £200 £300 - £750 £500 - £1000 - - £700 £350

^{*} In 1980 they very generously gave \$A 250 towards publication expenses.

The 1977 season was financed privately and was assisted by a travel grant from the Tell Nebi Mend excavations and the use of the Land Rover belonging to the excavations of Tell Nebi Mend and Tell Brak.

Many thanks are due also to the specialists who have contributed to the fieldwork or to the publications. The Institute of Archaeology was represented by the two members of the staff: Mr. P. Dorrell (1979), and by Mr. J. Mellaart (1978): and by several post-graduate students: Mr. J. Matthers (1977-79), Mr. T. Kâmil (1978), Miss H. Thomas (1978) and Mr. J. Tubb. The University College very kindly provided us with the surveyors: John Waywell(1978) and Ernest Wickens (1979). The survey was backed up by specialists who were unable to be in the field but who have worked on the material and prepared it for publication. The list of contributors to this volume gives their names.

Much assistance also was given by M. Pierre Khoury and his family of Azizie, Aleppo, as well as by Pere C. Hechaime S.J. and the Jesuit community in Azizie, Aleppo. Dr. Andrew Moore gave much help to us in 1979. Apart from visiting Tell Qaramel on our behalf, he managed to arrange transport of the material to London. The help give to us in 1977 by the Tell Nebi Mend and Tell Brak expeditions has already been mentioned above.

PUBLISHED SURVEYS WEST OF THE EUPHRATES

Before outlining the methods used in our survey, it seems appropriate to give a short account of surveys previously published west of the Euphrates and in particular of any work done in our area. We note 17 surveys covering the land west of the Euphrates published to date:

- Mesnil du Buisson 1930, pages 160f. in which the author dealt with sites in the vicinity of Qatna.
- 2. <u>Lassus 1935</u>. This survey dealt with some sites to the north-east of Hama.
- 3. <u>Braidwood 1937</u>. In this, still the most completely published, the author studied 178 sites in the Amuq plain and along the river Afrin.
- 4. <u>Seton-Williams 1942</u>, pages 8ff. the authors surveyed 114 sites within the triangle of Aleppo-Membij-Meskene.
- Mouterde and Poidebard 1945. A study of the road system based on Chalcis.
- 6. Riis 1948, pages 25-26, in which 3 sites near Hama were studied.
- 7. <u>du Plat Taylor 1950</u>, pages 53-64, in which the author examined sites around Sakje Gozu.
- 8. Tchalenko 1958, in which the author made intense searches for byzantine remains.
- 9. <u>Liverani 1965</u>, page 107f., in this survey, the Italian expedition studied the sites around Tell Mardikh.
- 10. Rihaoui 1965, page 99f., Van Loon 1967 page 1f.1. These surveys covered the area in the Euphrates Valley to be flooded in the Tabqa project.
- 11. <u>Buccellati 1967</u>, pages 305-6. A team from the University of California studied the central area of Syria, including the Jebel Bishri area.
- 12. Alkim 1969, page 280f. This Turkish expedition surveyed the Amanus range and the Kara Su. Unfortunately the publication is not of sufficient detail to be of any use.
- 13. Archi, Peccorella and Salvini 1971. They made a survey in the region of Gazientep in Turkey.
- 14. Courtois 1973, pages 53ff. In this survey the French expedition studied the sites along the Orontes between Hama and Lake Beloua, in the Ghab and Roudj Valleys.
- 15. De Maigret 1974, pages 249ff. This publication shows what the author found from a surface exploration on Tell Munbatah.
- 16. <u>Kuschke 1976</u>. This outlines the author's survey in the north end of the Biqa, above Baalbek.
- 17. De Maigret 1978, pages 83ff. In this Survey, the Italian expedition visited the sites in the area of Al-Matah

PAST WORK IN THE AREA

The first major excavation to have taken place in our area was that by Bedrich Hrozny at Tell Rifa'at in 1924-25. The only published reports of this excavation appeared in the rather obscure Central European Observer (Hrozny 1926a, page 511ff., 1926b, page 527ff.). The only other publication was Novakova 1971, Volumes I and II. It presented more than 400 figurines found by these excavations of Hrozny which were stored in Prague.

Excavations were continued at the same site by Dr. V. Seton-Williams in 1956, 1960 and in 1964, under the sponsorship of the Institute of Archaeology, London University. So far only two preliminary reports have appeared (Seton-Williams 1961, page 68ff., Seton-Williams 1967, page 16ff.). The aut hor has had the good fortune to prepare this material for publication yet to appear, and so is able to present some of it here for the first time.

Apart from these excavations certain soundings have been made in the area. In Aleppo, several soundings were made on the Citadel Hill in the 1920s and 1930s. Unfortunately no adequate publications resulted from these works. There are only brief notes in <u>Syria</u> or in the <u>Revue Archeologique Syrienne</u> (Baurain 1923, page 180ff., Dussaud 1931a page 95ff., 1931b page 43ff., Ploix de Rotrou 1932a page 7ff., 1932b page 111ff., and Dussaud 1934 page 300ff.).

In 1951 the Dutch made a sounding at Tell Akhtareine. A preliminary report was produced (Van der Meer and Hillen 1951-2 pages 191ff.).

Another sounding has been made recently by the Department of Antiquities with Antoine Suleiman as director at Annsar (Ansari). The excavations found some occupation levels of the MB period, with a tomb of the EB IV period. It has yet to be published.

Finally two inscribed stone monuments were found in the area. The Aramaic or Melqart stele was found at Braij er Rih (Breidj) (Dunand 1939 page 65ff.) and that in Hittite Hieroglyphic at Jekke (Barnett 1948 page 122ff.).

METHODS USED IN THE SURVEY 1977-79

In the survey of the River Qoueiq and its catchment, the following procedures were followed:

- 1. The map used was the French 1:50,000. We attempted to visit all the sites in our area marked on that map. Only nine sites were found which had not been already shown on that map. To avoid confusion we have retained the French transliteration of the place-names as found on that map, even though they sometimes seem clearly wrong.
- 2. At each site we tried to get as complete a descriptive and photographic record as possible of the site and its surroundings. For a full verbal record we filled in the form shown in Figure 3. While this was being done the majority of the group were collecting from the surface flints, sherds and other diagnostic objects. For the sherds, only rims, bases or otherwise meaningful pieces were retained, the unmarked body sherds were discarded. The retained pieces were later cleaned, marked with provenance and a rough field reading made (Figure 4).
- 3. Apart from the Tell Kadrich kiln dump and the various mounds of Tell Berne, no attempt was made to separate material according to different parts of the tell. Owing to the uncertainty of how far erosion had mixed material, we felt that the difficulty of this procedure would be out of all proportion to its usefulness.

4. The Surveyors in 1978 and in 1979 managed to draw contoured maps of 13 of the sites along the River Qoueiq. They are shown in Chapter 2 of this volume (Figures 39, 40a, 41-52). (This makes 14 but one site is in 2 plans.)

The shortcomings of such a survey are obvious:

- 1. Sites varied in the extent to which they could be studied according to the present use made of the mound: what was it built upon? Was the surface ploughed or grass covered? Was it much pitted by natural gulleys or by holes dug by the villagers? And so on.
- 2. Owing to the chance nature of every survey, negative evidence is of little value. It is possible that we could have missed any period at any site. In the same way, quantity is not very meaningful. We can only base any conclusions on what we actually found at any site.

In the light of these shortcomings, it seems advisable to publish the material as soon as possible, and to continue the work on what was brought back and by controlled excavation at the sites.

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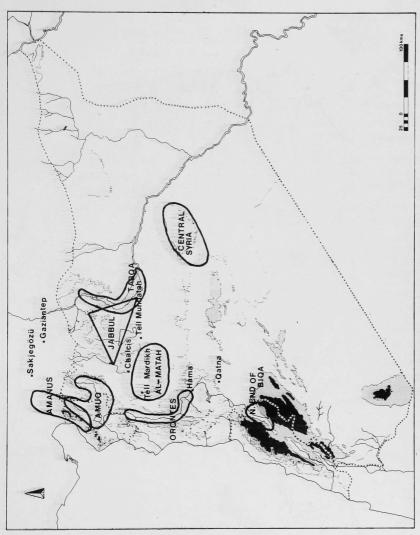


Fig. 1 Map showing the various surveys held West of the Euphrates.

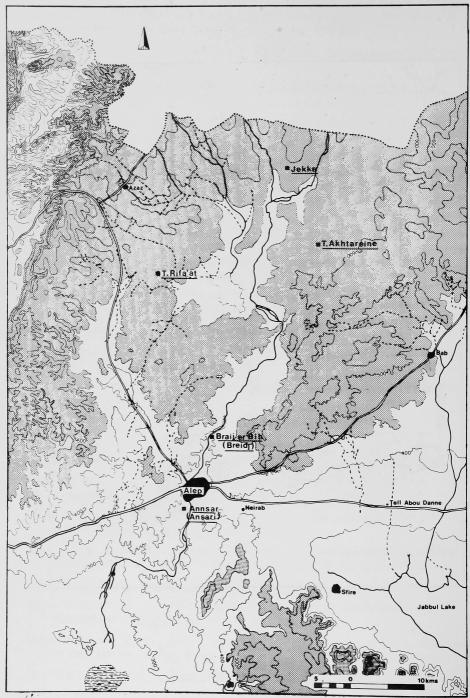


Fig. 2 Map showing the past work in the area of survey.

TELL RIFA'AT 1978 SITE NAME/No .: Date: SITE LOCATION (How Find?) Photographs: Plans: Map References: SITE DESCRIPTION Large/Medium/Small General Shape/Type: Dimensions: a. Height b. Length c. Width Special Features: Conditions of Site: (Natural/Human Erosion; Cultivated/not) SITE SURROUNDS General Situation: Access: Bedrock, Soil: Water: Natural Vegetation: Present Land Use: Special Features: Team Size: Sample Size SURVEY Time: Density of Finds: REMARKS

Fig. 3 The form used to get a verbal description of each site.

Diagnostic Material Found Suggested Date. , Fig. 4 The form used for the rough field call at each site.

CHAPTER II: THE SITES

John Matthers,

Photographs by J. Matthers and P. Dorrell plans by John Waywell and Ernest Wickens

The 1977-79 survey produced the following record.

A. In Verbal Description

- Tell Aajar. Visited in 1977, 1978 and in 1979. Photograph, Figure 7a.
 Tell rises <u>c</u>. 30.0 metres above surrounding plain, Lower city
 extends on east side. Little erosion damage. Village to south. Building development on south-east.
- 2. Tell Aanib. Visited in 1977.

 No ancient tell visible. A modern village built on a limestone outcropping.
- 3. Tell Aar. Visited in 1978. Photograph, Figure 7b.
 Rises about 18.60 metres above the surrounding plain. Medium size conical mound with a terrace on the south side. Small cutting on the north face. The surface has suffered from grazing. The lower part of the tell is ploughed up. Village is some way north.
- 4. El Aareime (Erine). Visited in 1977. Photographs, Figures 20 a, b and c. Consists of ruins, including the remains of stone walls and of a cistern. On a spur in the hills. On the east it has a commanding view, but on the west is indefensible.
- Aazaz. Visited 1977, 1978 and in 1979. Photograph, Figure 8b.
 Tell rising almost 40 metres above surrounding plain. Much eroded and built into by modern town.
- 6. Tell Ahmar. Visited in 1978. Photograph, Figure 34a.

 Tell rises to about 10.50 metres. Some erosion on north and west sides. There is a police station on the highest point and a cemetery on the east end. There is a small village to the south-east and much agriculture in the surrounding country.
- 7. Ain et Tell. Visited in 1977, 1978 and in 1979. Photograph, Figure 8c. The tell is completely covered by modern industrial buildings. The Expedition only had access to a relatively small area (of about 10 x 10 metres), but it provided a good section across that part of the tell. The cut was presumably made for house foundation. A good site to get the sequence for the early occupation of Aleppo.
- Ain Fuwwar. Visited 1978. Photograph, Figure 21b.
 The tell is <u>c</u>. 2 km south of Tourhleu and rises gently to <u>c</u>. 10 m above surrounding plain. Little erosion so little pottery on surface.
 Tell regular in form. Quarry to west.

- 9. Tell Akhtareine. Visited in 1978 and 1979. Photographs, Figures 9 and 10a. Photogrammetric drawing of part of wall's elevation figure 38. Tell is c. 26 m above surrounding plan. Little erosion, although a large village almost encirles it. A large stone wall of up to c. 10 m high goes around the base of the tell, and is incorporated into the houses.
- 10. Alep—Tell el-Akabe. Visited 1977. Photographs, Figures 11a and 12a.

 Tell is north of Bab Antakya and is covered with houses.
- Alep-Citadel. Visited 1977. Photographs Figures 10b and 11b.
 A large mound in the centre of the City.
- 12. Alep—Tell es Soda. Visited 1977. Photograph, Figure 12b.

 Mound to south of Bab Kennisrin, covered with houses.
- 13. Annsar (Ansari). Visited 1979. Photograph Figure 13b.

 A flat site just south of Aleppo. The Syrian Department of Antiquities had recently excavated here, so no sherds were collected. As yet unpublished.
- 14. Tell Archaq. Visited 1978, 1979. Photograph Fig. 13c, pla. Fig. 39.
 Rises to c. 18 m above surrounding plain. There are extensions on north and east and a large village encroaches on the north-west side of the tell. The tell is much eroded.
- 15. Tell Ares. Visited in 1979.

 A low oval mound of about 8-10 m high. The tell is much eroded, the area has been ploughed and half of the top of the tell has been shaved by it. There are some cut blocks of stone on the site.
- Bach Keuy. Visited 1977.
 No ancient tell visible. Modern stone-built village on limestone outcropping.
- 17. Tell Bahouerte. Visited in 1978 and 1979. Photograph Fig. 15a and plans 40a, 40b and 41.
 Tell rises at least 35 m above surrounding plain. Erosion only on south where a road has been built. Otherwise untouched. Village is some distance to south.
- 18. Bahouerte Site A. Visited 1979. Photograph, Fig. 14b.

 A small site found in the wadiside about 1200 m north-east of Tell,
 Bahouerte. Site covered for 2 m by present plain. Site eroded out
 by cutting of wadi.
- 19. Bahouerte Site B. Visited 1979. Photograph, Fig. 16a.

 It was found in the wadi side about 1.50 km north-east of Tell

 Bahouerte. It is below the present flood plain, a low tell of 5-6 m
 high. It was exposed by cutting of the modern wadi.
- 20. Tell Banat. Visited in 1978. Photograph, Fig. 16b.
 A small site 1-2 km south of Tleitine, west of the road between
 Mareaa Ans Tleitine. At most rises to 5 m. It has been ploughed
 and used for crops. Not on the French map.

- 21. Tell Bararhite. Visited 1978 and 1979. Photographs, Figs. 16c and 17a.

 Rises c. 24 m above surrounding plain. Much erosion in centre on top of mound, which exposed large mud brick walls. There is also erosion all around the foot of the tell.
- 22. Tell Battal Chimali. Visited 1978 and 1979. Photograph, Fig. 17b.
 Rises to <u>c</u>. 20 m above the surrounding plain, eroded at north and south ends. Village at some distance to north-west.
- 23. Beka. Visited in 1978.
 A small late flat site by roadside about 2 km to east of Tell Hailane.
- 24. Tell Berne. Visited 1978 and 1979. Photograph, Fig. 17c; plan, Fig. 42.

 This tell consists of 3 large mounds and the bridging between them.

 The three tells are on the north-east, the south and the west. There is much erosion of the west tell. There is a large village by the south tell. An excellent place for finding the early ceramic sequence of this part of Syria. It is hoped that Mr. J. Mellaart will obtain the necessary permit to excavate here.
- 25. Tell Bouhaira. Visited in 1978 and 1979. Photograph, Fig. 18b.
 Tell rises to <u>c</u>. 5 m in middle of cultivated area. No village or town very close. El Bouhairo means lake, as this area is flooded during the winter.
- 26. Braij Er Rih (Breidj). Visited 1978. Photograph, Fig. 18c. A stone-built village. Signs of many earlier foundation walls, but no traces of Iron Age occupation.
- 27. Tell El Cadi. Visited in 1978. Photograph, Fig. 19a.

 A small tell rising to about 5.60 m above the surrounding plain.

 Completely ploughed over.
- Tell Chair. Visited in 1978 and 1979. Photograph, Fig. 15b; plan, Fig. 43.
 A large tell rising at least to 28 m above the surrounding plain.
 Large village at foot of tell on south. Erosion on west side. Stone structures still in use on west side. A cemetery on south side.
- 29. Tell Dabiq. Visited 1978 and 1979. Photograph, Fig. 19b; plan, Fig. 44.
 Rises to over 19 m above plain. Some erosion on north. River is very close on east side. It is really two mounds with a saddle between; the north mound with the water tower is the larger and has very steep sides. There is a Weli in the area between the two mounds.
- 30. Douabiq. Visited 1978. Photograph, Fig. 19c.

 Modern village has been built on top of mound, which rises <u>c</u>. 10 m
 above the surrounding plain. There is much erosion on the east
 side.
- 31. Doudiane. Visited 1979.

 Tell very much eroded, having been built on by the village. Almost taken away by local people.

- 32. Tell Fafine. Visited 1977 and 1978. Photograph, Fig. 21a; plan, Fig. 45.

 Tell of c. 23 m above plain. Much eroded by the town or village which surrounds it.
- 33. Tell Hailane. Visited 1977 and 1978. Photographs, Figs. 21c and 22a; plan; Fig. 46.
 Rising to c. 20 m in height. Lower extensions to east and south.
 Ruins of stone buildings on south. No town or village near the site.
 The tell has suffered little from erosion. Foundation walls visible on top of tell with only Middle Bronze pottery present. Seems a good place to explore the MB and earlier periods. The water source for Alep is just north of the tell.
- 34. Hammamat. Visited 1978. Photograph, Fig. 22b.

 A flat site not marked on the French map. It is east of Tell Fafine and within sight of it. It is near a water pump, and has Roman shaft tombs in it.
- 35. Tell Haourane. Visited 1979.

 A low tell of about 50 m diameter and rising 3-4 m high. Site has been ploughed over. Access is difficult as track has been cut by several irrigation ditches.
- 36. Haouar enn Nahr. Visited 1978. Photograph, Fig. 23a.

 A medium size tell with a modern village on top of it. Much erosion of the tell has taken place. 2 small mounds with cemeteries on the top of them lie to the east of the tell.
- 37. Tell Ilbol. Visited in 1977, 1978 and 1979. Photograph, Fig. 23b.

 Tell about 11 m high. It is much eroded on north, east and west.

 The modern village is close to three sides of tell.
- 38. Tell Ja'adiyeh. Visited 1978. Photograph, Fig. 23c.
 Site not on French map. It rises to c. 6 m high. It is sprawling mound, much eroded by local people digging to collect sherds to make plaster for their ovens etc.
- 39. Jekke. Visited 1978 and 1979. Photograph, Fig. 24a.

 In 1939 a Hittite hieroglyphic Inscription was found here. A thorough search on two occasions failed to produce any sign of Iron Age remains, but there is much re-used masonry in the houses.
- 40. Tell Jibbine. Visited 1977.

 A modern stone-built village on a limestone outcropping, with no ancient tell visible.
- 41. Tell El-Jijane. Visited 1977 and 1979. Photograph, Fig. 24b; plan, Fig. 47.
 Tell of c. 24 m high. Lower extensions to north and west. Erosion east. Village to south.
- 42. Tell Jisr. Visited 1979.

 A small mound of <u>c</u>. 60 m in diameter, rising to 5-6 m high. The surrounding land is ploughed. There is some grass on the tell as well as some cut blocks of masonry, suggesting that it was once the

- site of a bridge across the river. Access today is difficult, as one is cut off by water.
- 43. Jisr Es Smouqa. Visited 1978. Photograph, Fig. 24c. A medium-sized tell, completely covered by the modern village. It lies close to the channel which joined the River Tafchine and El Bouhairo to the River Qoueiq.
- 44. The Railway Cutting Opposite Khirbet Kadim. Visited 1979. Photographs Fig. 25b and c.

 A site discovered in the Qoueiq Valley, c. 3 km above Khan Tounane. The ancient deposits have been cut through by the railway leaving many flints exposed.
- 45. Tell, Kadrich. Visited 1978 and 1979. Photographs, Figs. 26a, 26b and 27a; plan, Fig. 48.
 A large tell rising to c. 22 m high. At the south end it has been dug into, disclosing a kiln dump from E.B.IV. The village comes up to the tell on the north-east and south sides. There is a cemetery on the north-west side.
- 46. Tell Kaffine. Visited 1977, 1978 and 1979.
 Tell <u>c</u>. 27 m high. Lower extension on south. Little erosion despite village lying to south of tell.
- 47. Tell Karmine. Visited 1977, 1978 and 1979. Photograph, Fig. 27b.

 Tell c. 18.5 m high, with lower extension to the east. On the lower level of the tell there are the remains of stone structures.
- 48. Tell Kassihe. Visited 1977 and 1978. Photograph, Fig. 27c.

 A small tell c. 5 m high. It has been ploughed over and appears as a gentle rise in a cultivated area. No village or town is very close.
- 49. Tell Khibi. Visited in 1977 and 1978. Photograph, Fig. 28a.

 A small tell of <u>c</u>. 9 m high. It appears as a gentle rise in a cultivated area. There are remains of stone walls on its west side. As many periods are present in surface finds, it would be an excellent site for total excavation.
- Tell Maled. Visited 1977, 1978 and 1979. Photograph, Fig. 28c; plan, Fig. 49.
 A large tell c. 25 m high. Large lower extensions to west and to south. Erosion on east exposed earlier levels. Village to north. An excellent place for obtaining a sequence of the area, especially for the 2nd millennium.
- 51. Tell El Malek. Visited in 1977 and 1978. Photograph, Fig. 29a.

 A small tell <u>c</u>. 5 m high. Area has been ploughed over, and so appears as a gentle rise in a cultivated area. No town or village very close.
- 52. Khirbet Mareaa. Visited 1978. Photograph, Fig. 29b.

 A flat site heavily ploughed and cut by the road.
- 53. Tell Mouslemiye. Visited in 1978. Photograph, Fig. 29c; plan, Fig. 50. (Village some distance away.)

A sprawling mound, <u>c</u>. 14 m high. It is mostly grass-covered and has suffered little erosion.

- 54. Tell Nef. Visited 1978. Photographs, Figs. 30a and 30b.

 An ancient tell which has been truncated to form the east end of the barrage. It stands at present <u>c</u>. 8 m above water level. A 4 m wide trench has been cut through the tell. By the water's edge, the remains of house foundation walls appear.
- 55. Nisbine. Visited 1977.

 No ancient tell is visible. There is a modern stone-built farm, which contains much re-used ancient masonry.
- 56. Tell Noubbol. Visited 1978.

 A farge tell standing to <u>c</u>. 19 m. The modern houses have encroached on all sides and there has been much erosion.
- 57. Ouardiye. Visited 1978.

 Probably not an ancient site. There are modern houses and wall foundations of previous dwellings. The few ancient sherds are probably imported.
- 58. Qara Keupru. Visited 1978. Photograph, Fig. 7c.
 A large tell rising to c. 16 m high. Partially covered by houses of the modern village. Much erosion has taken place.
- 59. Qara Mazra'a. Visited in 1978. Photograph, Fig. 31a.

 A tell of c. 11 m high. A lot of erosion has taken place. Among the ruins there is a lot of basalt stone. The site is surrounded by rich agricultural land. It has a lower extension to the south.
- 60. Tell Qaramel. Photographs, Figs. 31b and 31c; plan, Fig. 51.

 Visited 1977, 1978 and 1979.

 Tell 20 m high. Large lower extension to south. Much eroded on west and north sides. Village and railway on the west. Found an excellent layer of PPNA flints on the site. Dr. A. Moore confirmed this for us. We hope he can find the time and obtain the necessary permit to examine the mound further.
- 61. Qol Srouj. Visited 1978. Photograph, s Figs. 32a and 32b.

 An irregular mound, rising to <u>c</u>. 7 m high. The north end is covered by a modern cemetery. The tell is partly built over by the modern village. On the site there are the remains of a Roman house, and another building with an arabic inscription.
- 62. Tell El Qoubli. Visited 1979. Photograph, Fig. 37b.

 Tell rising to <u>c</u>. 20 m high. Heavily eroded. It lies on the edge of a narrow flood plain. Uncultivated.
- 63. Tell Qrah. Visited 1977.

 No ancient remains visible, only a modern stone-built village on a limestone outcropping.
- 64. Tell Rail. Visited 1978.

 Tell rising to c. 12 m high. A well on the highest point and village encroaching on the lower level. Various remains of earlier buildings in the cut masonry on the site. School buildings and cemetery on south-west.

- 65. Tell Ramousse. Visited 1979. Photograph, Fig. 34b.

 A large tell to the south of Aleppo just off the narrow Qoueiq valley.

 Little erosion at the site.
- 66. Rasm. Visited 1979.

 A flat site at the point where the valley broadens out south of Aleppo, recognized by scatters of sherds and flints on surface.
- 67. Tell Rifa'at. Visited 1977, 1978 and 1979. Photograph, Fig. 34c.

 The largest tell in the area of survey, rises to c. 36 m at its highest point. There has been much erosion though the excavation trenches are still visible. It is now completely surrounded by the town.
- 68. Sanndara. Visited 1979.

 On a slight rise in the ground, any ancient tell is now completely covered by the modern village. It is difficult to find traces of the tell beneath.
- 69. Tell Sfeir. Visited 1978. Photograph, Fig. 35a.

 Tell rises to c. 13 m. Lower extension to south. The highest point on the north, with erosion on north-east and east sides. Base of mound ploughed up.
- 70. Tell Sidjaraz. Visited 1978.
 Small tell to west of Aazaz, it appears as a small rise in a ploughed field.
- Sounbol. Visited 1978.
 Ancient site completely covered by a modern village,
- 72. Tell Sourane (Aazaz). Visited 1978. Photograph, Fig. 35c.

 A large tell <u>c</u>. 17 m high. It is completely surrounded by houses and is much eroded.
- 73. Tell Es Souss. Visited in 1977. Photograph, Fig. 36a.

 A medium-sized mound, seems to be a pile of stones from the local quarry as there is no sign of human occupation.
- 74. Tell Soussine. Visited 1977.

 No ancient tell visible. A modern stone-built village on a limestone outcropping.
- 75. Tell Tleilat. Visited 1978.

 A flat site east of Tell Fafine and next to the river Qoueiq. It is in a ploughed area.
- 76. Tourhleu. Visited 1978.

 A large sprawling tell, rising to <u>c</u>. 10 m high, and covered by the modern town/village. Little erosion.
- 77. Yel Baba (Sheik Ri'ah). Visited 1977, 1978 and 1979. Photograph,
 Fig. 36c.
 A large tell rising to 25.50 m. It has two peaks. There is some erosion at the base of the tell to north-west. Village is to the west.
- 78. Tell Zahmoul. Visited 1979. Photograph, Fig. 37b.

 Elongated and truncated tell, rising to <u>c</u>. 25 m. Much eroded on river side.

- 79. Tell Zaitane. Visited 1978 and 1979. Photograph, Fig. 37c; plan, Fig. 52.

 Irregular crescent-shaped tell with the modern town/village and cemetery on it. Height 6.19 m. Eroded along the edges.
- 80. Khirbet Es Zouaine. Visited 1977.

 No tell, but rather a scatter of stone ruins on a limestone outcropping.

The following sites are strictly outside the area of the River Qoueiq or its catchment. We visited them in 1977 and rather than discard the information about them, we include it as an appendix:

- 81. Tell Aarane. Visited in 1977. Photograph, Fig. 8a.

 A large tell rising to c. 30 m high. Much eroded exposing large mud brick walls. Surrounded by the houses of a town/village.
- 82. Bab Citadel. Visited 1977. Photograph, Fig. 14a.

 No ancient remains visible, only a modern village on a spur in the rock.
- 83. Tell Botnan. Visited 1977. Photograph, Fig. 18a.

 Tell rising to c. 31 m high. Lower extension to north. Much eroded on west. No village nearby.
- 84. Tell Maksour. Visited 1977. Photograph, Fig. 28b.

 A tell rising to <u>c</u>. 9.50 m high. Much eroded on west where village lies.
- 85. Tell Qoubessine. Visited 1977. Photograph, Fig. 37a.

 Tell rising to <u>c</u>. 16.50 m high. So badly eroded that there is a danger of it disappearing entirely.
- 86. Tell Rahhal. Visited 1977. Photograph, Fig. 33b.

 Tell rising to 16.50 m. Eroded on west. Surrounded by village.
- 87. Tell Sourane (Bab). Visited 1977. Photograph, Fig. 35b.

 Tell rising to c. 8.50 m high. Lower extension to the west.

 Eroded on its east side. Village to south.
- 88. Tell Soussine. Visited 1977. Photograph, Fig. 36b.

 Tell rising to 14.50 m. Lower extension to south where the modern village is built. There is much erosion around the base of the tell.

The rough field readings for each mound have been omitted on purpose. They now give way to the judgement of the experts. A chart will be made comprising their results, and thus rendering useless any quick field analysis.

- B. <u>In Photographic Record</u>. They are contained in Figs. 7-37. Figs. 8c, 10c, 13a, 14b, 14c, 16a, 17c, 25b, 25c, 33a, were taken by P. G. Dorrell; Fig. 34c was taken from the archives for Tell Rifa'at 1956-64; the rest were take taken by J. Matthers.
- C. <u>In The Mapping of Some Sites.</u> The surveyors planned thirteen sites. They both come from University College London; in 1978 the surveyors

were J. Waywell, and in 1979 E. Wickens. They have written explanatory notes about their plans and their methods. They have also provided legends for their plans and a note about the photogrammetric study of the wall at Tell Akhtareine.

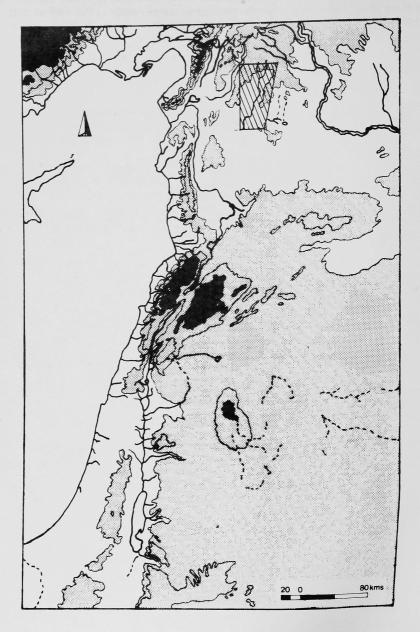


Fig. 5 Map showing relative position of 1977-79 survey

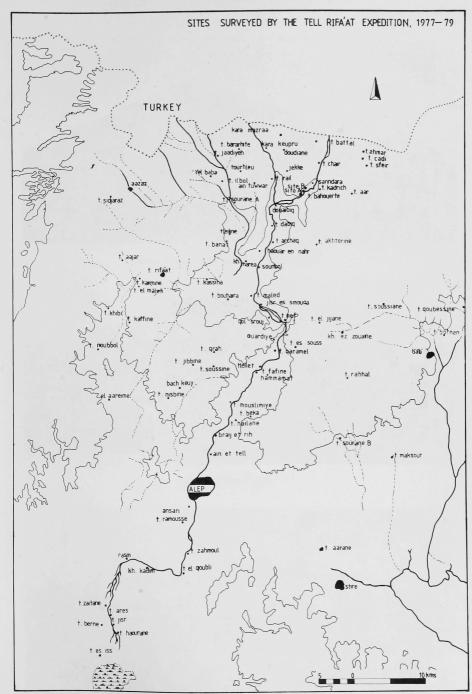


Fig. 6 Map showing each site of the 1977-79 survey



Fig. 7a T. Aajar from north-west.



Fig. 7b Tell Aar



Fig. 7c Tell Qara Keupreu



Fig. 8a Tell Aarane



Fig. 8b Aazaz



Fig. 8c Ain et Tell

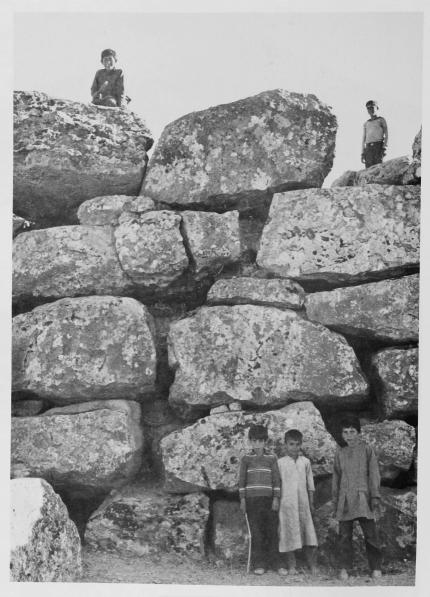


Fig. 9 Tell Akhtareine



Fig. 10a Tell Akhtareine



Fig. 10b Aleppo Citadel, entrance



Fig. 11a Aleppo: Tell el Akabe



Fig. 11b Aleppo Citadel: deep sounding on top

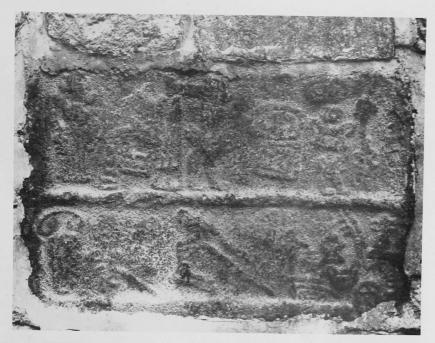


Fig. 12a Aleppo Tell el Akabe: Hittite Hieroglyphic inscription



Fig. 12b Aleppo: Tell es Soda

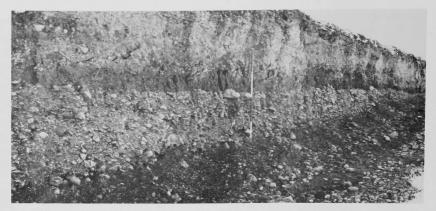


Fig. 13a Aleppo-Damascus road; about 15 kms outside Aleppo



Fig. 13b Annsar (Ansari).



Fig. 13c Tell Archaq



Fig. 14a Bab Citadel



Fig. 14b Bahouerte Site A

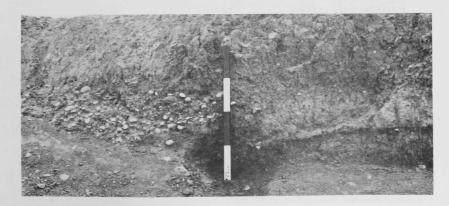


Fig. 14c Wadi bank north of Tell Bahouerte showing gravel layer



Fig. 15a $\,$ Tell Bahouerte with dry Nahr Qoueiq in foreground



Fig. 15b Tell Chair with Nahr Qoueiq and dam



Fig. 16a Bahouerte Site B



Fig. 16b Tell Banat



Fig. 16c Tell Bararhite



Fig. 17a Tell Bararhite



Fig. 17b Tell Battal



Fig. 17c Tell Berne



Fig. 18a Tell Botnan



Fig. 18b Tell Bouhaira



Fig. 18c Braij er Rih (Breidj)

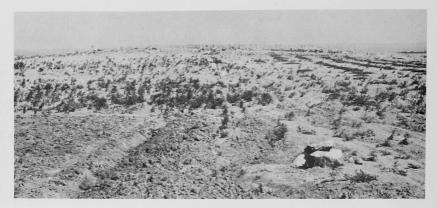


Fig. 19a Tell Cadi



Fig. 19b Tell Dabiq



Fig. 19c Douabiq



Fig. 20a El Aareime (Erine)



Fig. 20b View from El Aareime to west

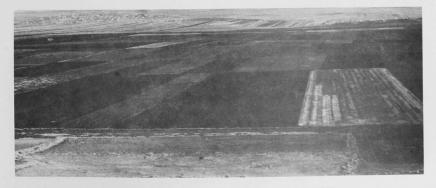


Fig. 20c View from El Aareime to east



Fig. 21a Tell Fafine



Fig. 21b Ain Fuwwar



Fig. 21c Tell Hailane



Fig. 22a On the top of Tell Hailane



Fig. 22b Hammamat in the foreground with Tell Fafine in the background



Fig. 23a Tell Haouar enn Nahr



Fig. 23b Tell Ilbol



Fig. 23c Tell Ja¹ adiye



Fig. 24a Jekke



Fig. 24b Tell El-Jijane

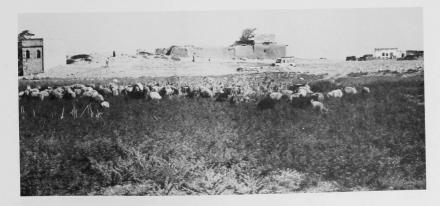


Fig. 24c Tell Jisr es Smouqa



Fig. 25a The Bridge at Jisr es Smouqa



Fig. 25b The Railway cutting opposite Khirbet Kadim



Fig. 25c $\,$ The Railway cutting opposite Khirbet Kadim



Fig. 26a Tell Kadrich, the kiln dump



Fig. 26b Tell Kadrich, pottery from the kiln dump



Fig. 27a Tell Kadrich



Fig. 27b Tell Karmine



Fig. 27c Tell Kassiha



Fig. 28a Tell Khibi

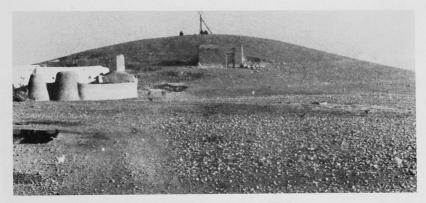


Fig. 28b Tell Maksour



Fig. 28c Tell Maled



Fig. 29a Tell El-Malek



Fig. 29b Khirbet Mareaa



Fig. 29c Tell Mouslimiye



Fig. 30a Tell Nef



Fig. 30b Tell Nef, The dam side with the exposure of wall lines



Fig. 31a Qara Mazraa



Fig. 31b Tell Qaramel, west side of Tell with pits



Fig. 31c Tell Qaramel, from south view of tell



Fig. 32a Qol Srouj



Fig. 32b Remains of building on Qol Srouj



Fig. 32c Tell Zahmoul



Fig. 33a The River Qoueiq just north of Tell Bahouerte



Fig. 33b Tell Rahhal



Fig. 34a Tell Ahmar



Fig. 34b Tell Ramousse



Fig. 34c Tell Rifaat



Fig. 35a Tell Sfeir



Fig. 35b Tell Sourane (Bab)



Fig. 35c Tell Sourane (Aazaz)



Fig. 36a Tell Es Souss



Fig. 36b Tell Soussiane



Fig. 36c Yel Baba (Sheikh Rijah)



Fig. 37a Tell Qoubessine



Fig. 37b Tell El Qoubli



Fig. 37c Tell Zaitane

A NOTE ON THE PHOTOGRAMMETRICALLY PLOTTED ELEVATION OF PART OF THE FORTIFICATION WALL AT TELL AKHTAREINE (Fig. 38)

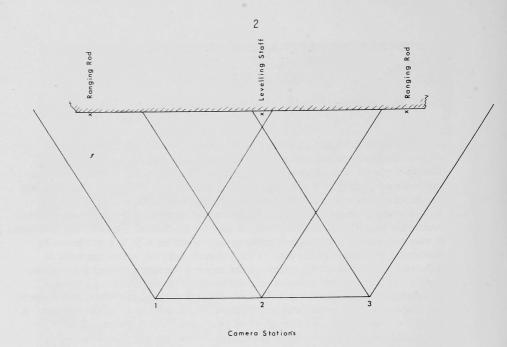
Ernest Wickens

This expedition had no intention of carrying out any photogrammetric survey and the decision to do so at Tell Akhtareine was quite spontaneous. The photography was taken with a non-metric Pentax K. M. camera, with an approximate principal distance of 28 mm, mounted on a tripod. The accuracy limitations of this wide-angle non-metric camera were considered to be acceptable when compared with the positional differences that might accumulate due to the rugged nature of the subject and the ill-defined edges of the boulders. It was considered that the inevitable errors would be kept to a minimum by containing the image of the wall (a long narrow subject) within the area of minimum distortion at the centre of the camera format. Errors in position, due to a poorly defined interior or relative orientation, were not expected to be significant because the deviations of the wall from a vertical plane were not large when compared with the distance of the camera from the subject. It appeared from discussions on site that an approximately scaled diagram or key would prove as useful as an accurately scaled drawing produced by expensive and sophisticated photogrammetric equipment. It would only seem worth using precise photogrammetric equipment if such equipment were in the locality for another task.

Three photographs were taken to cover the area of interest. The centre photograph covered the whole of the subject.

The camera base (line joining the camera stations) was made approximately parallel to the mean face of the wall and the camera was kept at approximately the same height above the ground for each exposure. Control was provided by positioning a vertical ranging rod against the face of the wall at each end of the section to be photographed. A vertical levelling staff was positioned on the face of the wall at the point common to all three photographs. The horizontal distances between the ranging rods and levelling staff were measured. The distances between the three camera stations and between the camera stations and the ranging rods and levelling staff were also measured as an additional check on scale.

Plotting was carried out at University College London on a Williamson Multiplex instrument which conveniently has a nominal principal distance of 28 mm which is the same as that of the taking camera. The checks in scale permitted by the redundancy of distances measured in the field did not reveal any major errors. The vertical on both pairs of photographs was established by using the levelling staff which covered the full height of the wall. The rotation in azimuth was achieved by assuming that the two ranging rods and



the levelling staff lay in a plane. It is considered that significant errors would not, in this case, be generated by this assumption.

It is emphasised that the method used, though not expected to give a result of high accuracy, has achieved a result which is satisfactory when considering the nature of the subject and the possible uses to which the resultant drawing may be put. With relatively imprecise archaeological subjects of this nature, particularly where there is little depth involved, it is doubtful if measured drawings are in any way more informative than enlarged and rectified photographs. However, this is for archaeologists to decide in the light of experience.

In conclusion, it is recommended that any archaeologist who considers that he may like to use a non-metric camera for carrying out similar work should first consult an experienced photogrammetrist. An insoluble problem can soon be generated if one does not have an understanding of the basic geometry of photogrammetry.

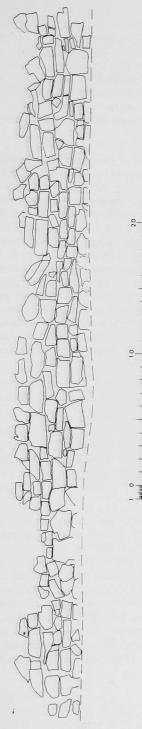


Fig. 38 Tell Akhtareine, part of the wall plotted photogrammetrically.

Metres

NOTES ON THE SURVEYS CONDUCTED FOR THE 1978 and 1979 TELL RIFA'AT EXPEDITION

J. Waywell and E. H. Wickens

The most efficient method of surveying sites of this nature would appear to be by photogrammetric methods using aerial photographs. However, this is only practicable where existing photographs of a suitable scale are available as it would generally be far too expensive for an archaeologist to commission aerial photography for his own particular project. A suitable scale of photography would be between 1:7000 and 1:10,000. Even if suitable photography were available a surveyor would need to visit each site in order to provide ground control which would be a minimum of two quite long and identifiable measured distances and the difference of height between four identifiable points around the perimeter of the area to be surveyed. Except in the case of an exceptionally rugged or irregular tell it would not take a great deal longer to survey sufficient discrete points to allow the shape of the tell, together with any significant modern features, to be plotted. Photogrammetry would certainly be more suitable for irregular tells, and where time in the field is limited, would more faithfully record minor irregularities, modern building and other artificial features on all tells.

In the case of the tells selected for survey on this expedition no aerial photography was available and purely ground survey techniques were used.

A tacheometric traversing technique using vertical staff tacheometry was employed during both seasons although the two surveyors approached the problem in different ways. Methods of observing, adjusting and plotting a tacheometric traverse are described in most standard textbooks on land surveying (e.g. <u>Textbook of Topographical Surveying</u>, H. S. M. O. 1965; or <u>Principles of Surveying</u>. J. Olliver and J. Clendinning, Van Nostrand Rheinhold Company, 1978).

In the 1978 season a Wild telescopic alidade was mounted on an APAI Polar Alidade. The telescopic alidade was used to take staff readings and vertical angles from which distances and differences of height were calculated. The direction of any selected point with respect to a reference point was recorded on the polar alidade by means of pinpricks in a stable drawing material. A new piece of stable material was required at each station. On each of these sheets was then plotted, at the required scale, the distance, obtained from the tacheometric observations, to each of the observed points. The reduced height was noted beside the point. These individual sheets were then combined, using the traverse data, to produce a sheet containing a series of spot heights covering the complete site. These spot heights were then interpolated to provide contours.

In the 1979 season transport was by air and the surveying equipment had to be kept to a minimum. A Wild telescopic alidade was again used but on a basic plane table in the traditional manner. Distances and differences of height were obtained by the same tacheometric technique but the directions were recorded by drawing a numbered pencil tick on the sheet of stable material. A single sheet of material was used for each site. After reduction the scaled distances were plotted on the field sheet together with their respective height values and contours were interpolated.

During both seasons the amount of time available for surveying each tell was very limited but, as most of the tells selected had very uniform gradients, the contouring could be carried out from a minimum number of spot heights positioned at discrete points.

All tells were plotted at the agreed scale of 1:1000 except the large multiple tell, Tell Berne, which was plotted at 1:2000 in order to ensure that it would fit on the plane table in a single sheet. A contour interval of two metres was chosen for all but one site because it showed clearly the features required without giving a false impression of the precision of the techniques employed. Because of the flat nature of Tell Bahouerte (East Part) single metre contours were interpolated in order to bring out the form of the old water courses. In all cases the tacheometric spot heights can only be guaranteed to ± 0.20 metres. An arbitrary height datum was chosen for each individual tell. On many tells there are permanently beaconed triangulation stations for which the absolute heights were unfortunately not available but the beacons generally proved very useful as a check on orientation from the various stations on a traverse.

The following tells were surveyed:

1978	1979	
Hailaine	Jijane	
Mouslimiye	Berne	
Fafine	Zaitane	
Qaramel	Bahouerte (East Part)	
Maled	Kadrich	
Dabiq	Chair	
Bahouerte (West Part)		
Archag		

Dirt Road	=====
Railway	
, Buildings	
Buried Pipe —	
Contours (metres)	34
Permanently Beaconed Triangulation Station	△ Beacon
Disused Triangulation Station	• Old Trig
Slopes or Erosion	111111111
Sand or Shingle	
Boulders	00000
Spot Height (metres)	• 123.5
Telegraph Pole	•TP

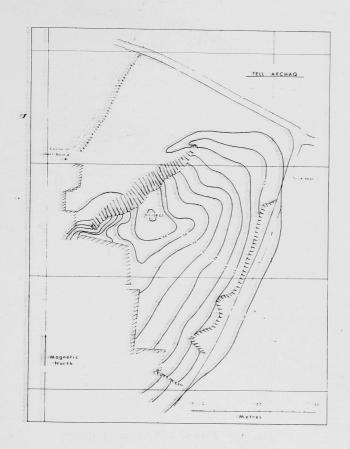


Fig. 39 Plan of Tell Archaq.

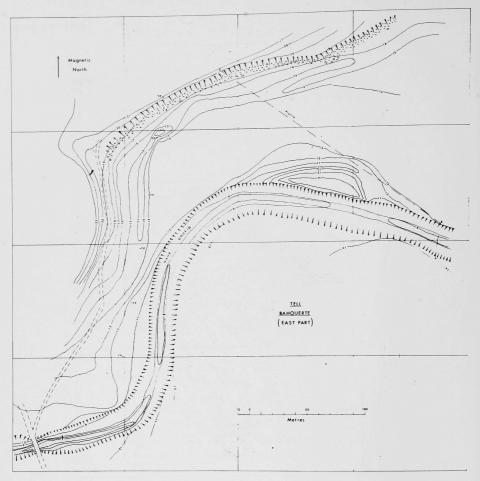


Fig. 40a Plan of Tell Bahouerte (East)

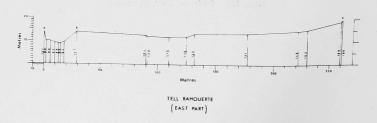


Fig. 40b A profile across Tell Bahouerte (East)

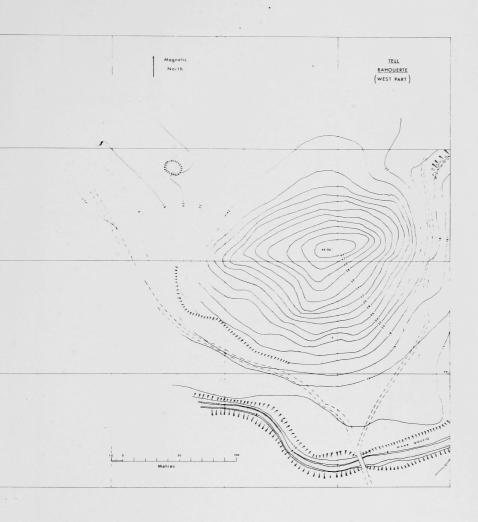


Fig. 41 Plan of Tell Bahouerte (West)



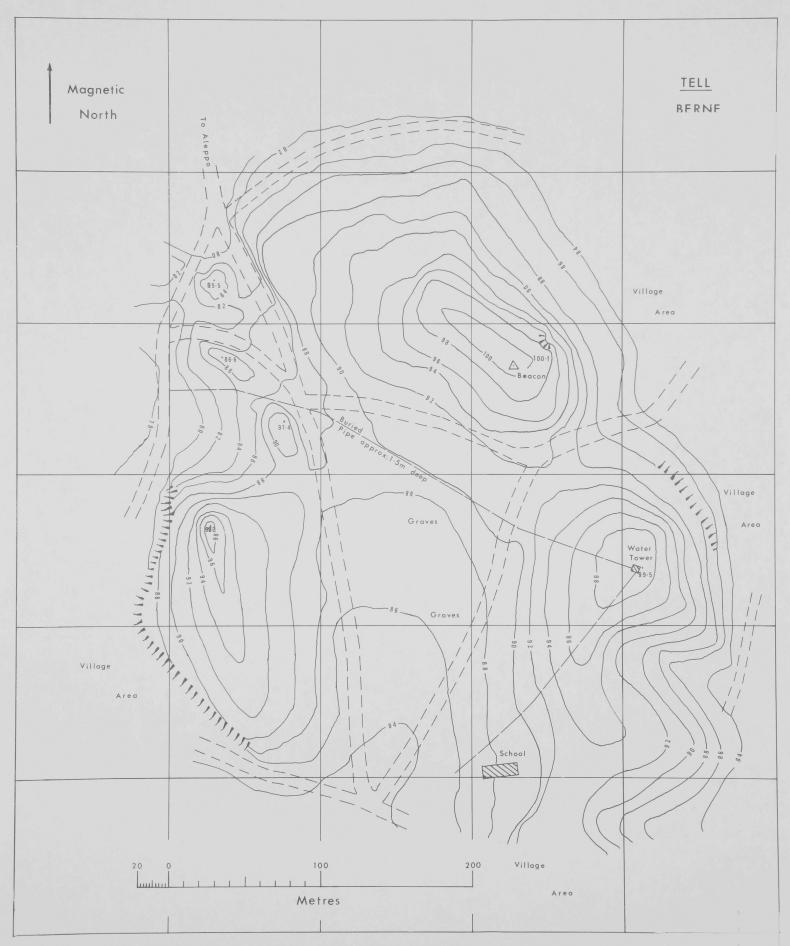


Fig. 42 Plan of Tell Berne



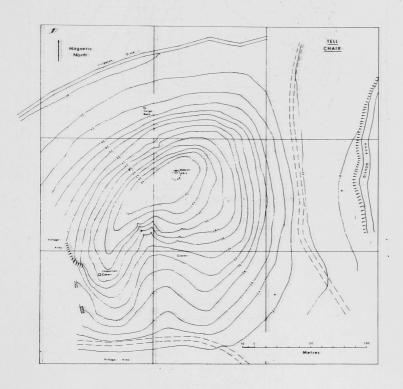


Fig. 43 Plan of Tell Chair

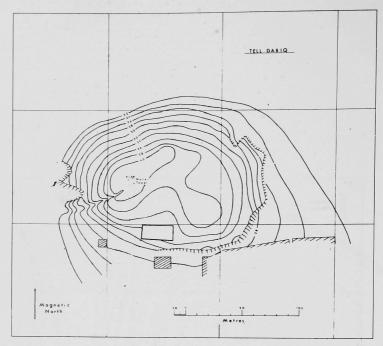


Fig. 44 Plan of Tell Dabiq

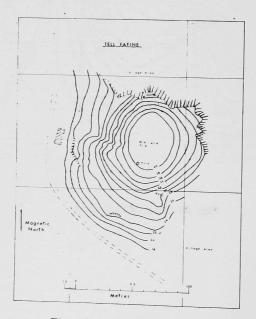
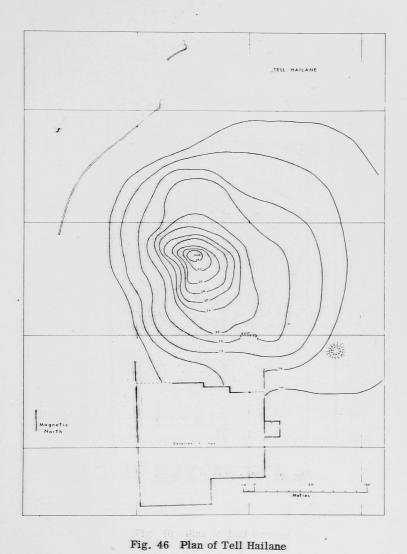


Fig. 45 Plan of Tell Fafine



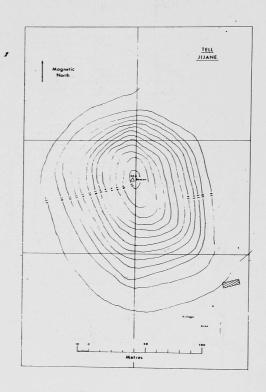


Fig. 47 Plan of Tell el-Jijane

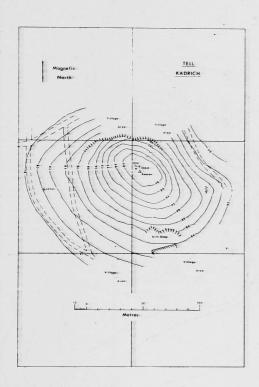


Fig. 48 Plan of Tell Kadrich

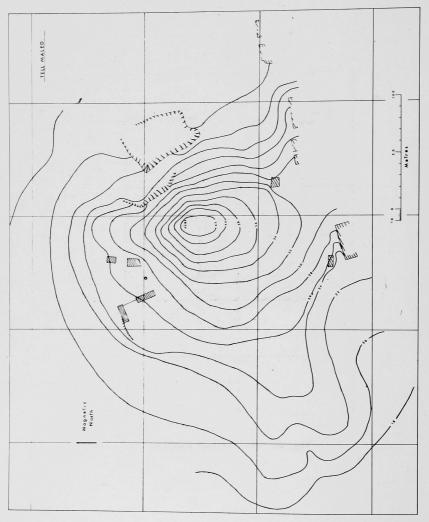


Fig. 49 Plan of Tell Maled

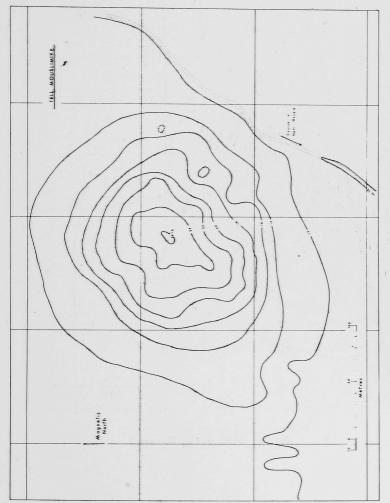


Fig. 50 Plan of Tell Mouslimiye

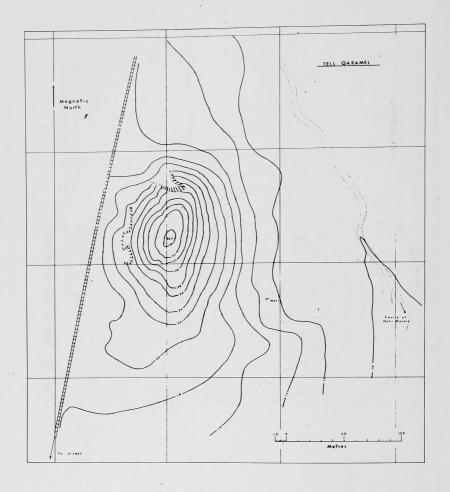


Fig. 51 Plan of Tell Qaramel

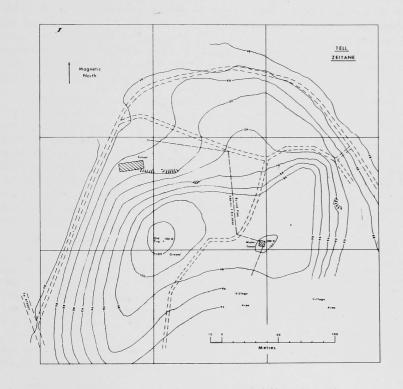


Fig. 52 Plan of Tell Zaitane



CHAPTER III: THE QOUEIQ VALLEY the physical background

P. G. Dorrell

The basin of the Nahr el Qoueig extends from approximately 37S CA 38 in the north (on the UTM grid system) to CV 28 in the south. The basin is thus about 100 km north to south, while its east to west extent is some 40 km at the Turkish border, narrowing to 25 km near Aleppo. Within the catchment the river is just over 135 km in length from its most northerly headwater to its debouchment into the salt flat of El Matah, 30 km south of Aleppo. The valley is bounded by ridges of higher ground to east and west, and drops approximately 250 m between the Turkish border and Matah.

Almost all the river's tributaries rise in an area of Quaternary flood basalt which covers Eocene limestone on the southernmost flank of the Gaziantep Plateau, the Kurd Dagh (Brinkmann 1976 p. 92). They flow initially southeast, following the trend of the country (Tolun 1975) then turn south or southwest on to the Syrian plateau. The mountain front, more or less along the Turkey-Syria border, possibly marks the edge of an uplift zone in the Gaziantep-Adiyamam foredeep. This part of the Syrian plateau, the Aleppo steppe, is marked by north-to-south internal drainage systems down a spine of country 50-70 km wide between steeper, western streams draining to the Mediterranean via the Lake of Amuq, and the gentler, eastern dip to the Euphrates valley.

Within Syria two major tributaries join the Qoueiq. The more northerly of the two, the Halep Arki, joins from the north-east at Douaibiq, CA 48, and the other, the Nahr el Tafchine from the north-west at Jisr el Smouqa, CA 34. The present confluence is canalized, and the position of the original junction cannot be traced on the ground. This tributary flows first out into a flat, shallow valley, El Bouhaira, some 35 sq km in area, and this in turn is connected with the Qoueiq by a shallow exit about 500 m wide. At present the valley is drained and under cultivation but formerly it may have acted as a playa for the Tafchine, contributing run-off to the Qoueiq only when the valley-bottom was flooded and the channel over-topped.

Stream-flow throughout the system is intermittent and appears to be strongly dependent on local rainfall in the Turkish hills. Because of the relative impermeability of the bedrock of the headwaters region, it is probably ineffective as a reservoir rock, and surface run-off predominates. On the Syrian plateau limestone the groundwater table is at present within a few metres of the valley floor during the rainy season (October to March) but irrigation water is abstracted on a vast scale by means of tube-wells and by pumping from the channel itself, and the summer water-table is now many tens of metres down in the rock. Flow is also now regulated by a reservoir and dam at Tell Nef. Quite apart from allowing for fluctuations in base-supply, it is difficult to estimate the summer water-supply before such abstraction became widespread, although the Admiralty Handbook (in 1943) does comment

on the number of wells and springs in the valley at that time. (Naval Intelligence Division 1943 p. 49,) There are in some areas discontinuous concretionary layers in marly levels immediately above the limestone which indicate sub-surface evaporation from the water-table in hot weather.

However important the Qoueiq may have been for settlement water-supply and for watering stock, as far as agriculture is concerned the whole valley is well within the Mediterranean Savanna zone of rain-fed cultivation. The regional isohyets run almost north and south, parallel with the Ansariya and Amanus ranges. The 300 m isohyet runs to the south and east of Aleppo (the city itself has a mean annual rainfall of 380 mm on 56 rain-days) and the 600 m isohyet to the north and west. The inter-annual reliability is 65 per cent, high for the Levant (Beaumont 1976 p. 349).

These figures are no more than the roughest guide to past climates, and an even slighter indication of past agricultural potential. However, the balance of evidence in the Levant suggests that, while absolute rainfall was very much less than it is now in North Syria during the last Full Glacial, during the last ten thousand years there has been little ecologically significant variation from the regime of the present day (Butzer 1978 p. 9). Moreover, owing to the local topography, the isohyets run fairly close together, and any minor fluctuation in rainfall would therefore affect only a narrow band of country.

The greater part of the valley is at present under extensive cereal cultivation, using supplementary irrigation. However, the traditional agricultural system for this zone involves a three-year rotation: wheat or barley, spring crops (chick-peas and lentils), and fallow (Van Liere 1965 p. 12). The field crops occupied the best valley land while the poorer hill-slopes carried grapes, fig, olive, and pistachio.

Limitations to the extent of intensive cultivation in antiquity seem more likely to have been the result of a lack of productive, easily-worked soils than of a lack of rain-fall. What little evidence there is of the chronology of the valley alluviation (see below) indicates that accumulation of the friable, homogeneous valley fill occurred gradually in post-Neolithic times. The extent and value of the soils of the earliest period of settlement is unknown. Presumably the fill only reached its present extent in the Roman to Mediaeval periods.

The plateau limestone is gently folded and, in the southern part of the basin, faulted in a north-west/south-east trend. To a large extent the morphology and wadi-patterns conform to the dip of the bed-rock, giving a landscape of low hills and wide shallow valleys. The river makes one abrupt change of direction in the south, an east-to-west dogleg south of Aleppo, which offsets the line of the valley westward by some 8 km. This might have resulted from an early river-capture and there is a wadi, the Abou Chelam, which is in the right position to have effected it, but it seems more likely that the change of direction was due to the Qoueiq following a fault on the Aleppo zone alignment. The river here flows through a shallow gorge between limestone bluffs (Fig. 25C). Although this part of the valley was beyond the area which was closely surveyed for sites, in one place (Kadim) a slope, either a terrace fragment or a detritus cone, was discovered. The slope had been trenched and disturbed by a railway cutting, but sufficient tools and fragments were found to

suggest that early sites might exist along the foot of the free-face (Fig. 25B).

The more northerly stretches of the valley are extensively lined with unconsolidated gravel. In some places this lies directly on the limestone bedrock, in others it is exposed as a stream-bed deposit (Figs. 25A & 25B). Since it is exposed only in wadis and in occasional wells and road-cuttings, the deposit's lateral extent cannot be determined. Its position suggests that it forms a part of, or was derived from the Neogene Plateau Gravel which extends over wide areas of northern Syria and the Jazira (Van Liere 1960 p. 45). In only two places, both near Tell Bahouerte CA 4949, were patches of conglomerated gravel found. Elsewhere it is loose, and presumably derived and resorted by stream action and, where it lies upon younger deposits, entrained in the wadis. Traces of this gravel can still be found, mixed with limestone rubble, lining small valleys and filled wadi channels exposed along the line of the Damascus road 10-15 km south of Aleppo (Fig. 13A).

This gravel is of archaeological interest since in places it contains many palaeolithic tools, both Acheulian and Levallois-Mousterian. Unfortunately the small patches of conglomerate revealed no embedded tools and it was not therefore possible to determine if either industry was contemporary with, or earlier than, its consolidation. Tools of the earlier industry are heavily rolled and patinated, as is much of the gravel, while the Levallois-Mousterian flints, though patinated, are relatively unrolled, and the group contains a considerable element of small tools and chips. This is not conclusive evidence, but it does suggest that the Acheulian formed a part of the consolidated gravel and had travelled with the gravel before its emplacement, and that the Levallois-Mousterian was deposited on the conglomerate and shared only the washing-out and subsequent fairly short-distance movement of the gravel.

The valley gravel underlies, or where it has become entrained, lies upon a dark red/brown alluvial silt (Fig. 14C). Nowhere does this silt appear to be very thick; the maximum exposure found was 4-5 m and enquiries among local farmers engaged in well-digging suggested that, on average only 3-4 m of silt lie above the limestone in the valley. Although this is a thin stratum compared with alluvial silts in the larger valley systems of the region, the wide, shallow valleys of the Qoueiq basin and the corresponding width of the flood-plains encompass an immense quantity of material.

One, and in places two old surfaces, the upper one of which has the appearance of a palaeosol, were observed in the valley fill in widely separated areas. We were fortunate enough to discover two sites (Sites A (Fig. 14B) and B (Fig. 16A), both between Tell Bahouerte CA 4949 and Tell Chair CA 5254) which go some way toward dating one of the surfaces, and consequently provide evidence for the chronology of the valley fill. Site A, in the eastern wadi bank some 500 m east (upstream) of Tell Bahouerte, consists of a concentration of neolithic sherds together with some fragile bone and charcoal (proving the artifacts to be in situ). This site rests directly upon the upper of the two old surfaces, some 1.5-2 m below the present ground surface.

The other site is rather more complex. It appears to be a small tell, now exposed only as a section in the wadi bank, approximately 1 km northeast of Bahouerte. The exposed section is some 100 m in length; its base

is masked by detritus and may originate below the present wadi-bed. The tell has been buried by alluvium to a depth of 4-5 m and its summit truncated by stream action to the level of the velley floor. The two sites indicate that in this area there has been post-neolithic alluviation to at least the present valley-floor surface.

This valley-floor does not now represent the true flood-plain of the Qoueiq. The stream is flowing in an incised channel and building a flood-plain within this channel (Fig. 33A). Presumably this has occurred because of the decrease in stream-flow in recent years due to take-off for irrigation, and because of partial canalisation. Where the valley narrows, immediately north and south of Aleppo, the incision is not so deep and the river still flows approximately at the valley-floor level. Further south, where the river flows across a very low-angle plain around Tell Berne, it is still relatively unincised (or, of course, incised and refilled), in spite of extensive canalisation. In this area three small tells of late Roman to Islamic date were found on the valley surface and very close to the existing course. A number of now-disused bridges which appear to be 18th-19th century A.D. in date still span the river, and their approaches correspond very closely in height with the valley surfaces (Fig. 25A). It is reasonable to assume therefore that the general valley surface dates at least from late Roman times and was relatively unchanged until recently.

Throughout the valley there are traces of cut-offs and abandoned meanders. They have an average depth of 1.5-2 m below the general surface and presumably mark a stage or stages of the stream before it eroded, or was canalised. to its present level. As was mentioned earlier, some of these channels are lined with gravel, implying a period of upstream erosion and stream-flow sufficient to transport the material to its present position. One cannot say how far the present wadi levels in the northern valley have resulted from natural down-cutting, and how far from deliberate deepening. Certainly the spoillevees along the present banks are far too small to account for the volume of fill removed, though large enough to spread a confusing number of artifacts from the gravel on to the valley surface. It may well be that the initial artifacial deepening (there is little sign of channel straightening in the north) encouraged faster and less impeded stream flow and thus abetted natural linear erosion. In a few locations tributary channels exist, graded to the present level of the stream, but again it is not easy to say whether these are entirely post-canalisation.

The summits of hills and the steeper slopes throughout the area are largely stripped of superficial deposits, to an extent depending on slope and aspect (Fig. 25B). In a few places there are residual pockets of soil material on otherwise bare upper slopes, suggesting that such places did once carry a soil mantle. This process of erosion may have taken place over a long period, or in several phases, and cannot be dated with any accuracy. Given the reasonable assumption that the lost soil now forms a part of the valley fill, the evidence above suggests that the process took place sometime between the Neolithic and the Roman periods. Such limits are so wide as to be almost meaningless, but perhaps they can be narrowed a little by the observation that nowhere was the material found as a separate stratum in or over the general fill. It must therefore have been subject to at least the last phase of resorting between the Site A deposition and the cutting of the meander channels.

At one upper slope site, Ain at Tell, 5 km north of Aleppo, there are the remains of a fully developed soil horizon of the Terra rossa type underlying the Neolithic strata, indicating that mature soils of the limestone were developed at least as early as this (Fig. 8C). Since the valley soils throughout the catchment are fully and intensively cultivated, undisturbed soil horizons are rare. All that can be said is that ancient, rubified soils existed on the limestone, while the few palaeosols in the valleys have the appearance of valley alluvial soils.

The Qoueiq seems always to have been a closed, inland drainage system, without the strong controls on down-cutting and aggradation exercised by changing sea-levels. There are therefore, none of the flights of terraces found on such larger rivers as the Orontes and the Euphrates. Apart from the multi-period valley fill and the modern surface, the sole depositional feature observed was a single terrace, only ploughed-out traces of which remain, standing some 3 m above present valley-floor level. This was noticed in the restricted stretches of valley immediately north and south of Aleppo. However, canalisation and intense cultivation have so modified the valley cross-profile that no undisturbed valley-side morphology could be found.

On the basis of these scanty observations a very tentative depositional history of the valley can be constructed, which will undoubtedly have to be modified in the light of future work.

- 1. Spread of plateau gravel incorporating Acheulian artifacts.
- 2. Consolidation of the gravel.
- Period of relative stability during which Levallois-Mousterian tools were deposited on the conglomerate.
- 4. Solution of the conglomerate with washing-out and entrainment of the gravel.
- 5. Establishment of Site B and growth of the first alluvial fill.
- 6. Pause in growth and formation of lower valley surface.
- 7. Period of aggradation partly burying Site B.
- 8. Pause in growth, formation of upper palaeosol and establishment of Site A.
- 9. Period of further aggradation, possibly by valley flooding rather than by stream deposition, and burial of Site A. (Flooding is suggested only because any sort of aggressive stream action would probably have disturbed or destroyed Site A.)
- 10. Meandering stream action across flood-plain with erosion of up-stream gravel deposits and deposition in channel-beds. Truncation of top of Site B, probably in Late Roman to Early Islamic times.
- 11. Meander incision and canalisation.
- 12. Formation of flood-plain within incised channel.

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CHAPTER IV:

THE FLINT INDUSTRIES OF THE NAHR QOUEIQ VALLEY

L. Copeland

The flint and stone artifacts under study here were collected from the surface of tells north of Aleppo during the 1977-1979 surveys carried out by J. Matther, and his colleagues. The finds were made mainly by Miss H. Thomas (prehistorian) and Mr. Peter Dorrell (geomorphologist), both of the London Institute of Archaeology; the latter provided additional collections from the fluviatile deposits of the River Qoueiq and its tributaries. Miss Thomas washed, marked and classified the material, and prepared a preliminary report before she was obliged to withdraw. I have been asked to prepare this final report and I propose to base it on Miss Thomas' text, expanding where necessary and providing additional illustrations.

A total of 2,609 artifacts from 44 findspots forms the present sample (Fig. 53). Some of these sites were occupied in several of the phases of prehistory when flint was in common use, but in many other sites the collections are small and do not provide datable artifacts. The conclusions as to the dates of, and cultures represented at, any one site are entirely based on the typology and condition of the artifacts, by comparison with sequences at excavated sites in the Levantine, Syro-Cilician and North Syrian regions. Many of these have C14 dates, and the chronological framework used here will be based on them.

It will be appreciated that such a framework will be of uneven precision, due to the very different time-scales involved; for example certain tool-types are known to have been in use for about 500 years (notch-based arrowheads), while those of the Middle Paleolithic lasted for about 60,000 years. Another problem stemming from the exclusive use of typological comparisons is that, even when we know the span of time a certain type of tool was used, this can sometimes include more than one prehistoric cultural phase; an example is the use of Byblos Point and Amuq Point types of tanged arrowhead, which lasted from the Pre-Pottery Neolithic through to the end of the Pottery Neolithic and beyond (e.g. at Ras Shamra: de Contenson 1977, 1-23); only a large sample from excavated levels could reveal stylistic differences, or different proportions, which could be used to separate these phases (e.g. at Byblos; J. Cauvin 1968, p. 59ff. and Mureybet IV; M-C. Cauvin 1974, pp. 59-61). Fortunately, in the case of the Qoueig tells, the sherd collections form a second line of evidence, and where these are lacking, their absence is itself of significance.

When the collections include Paleolithic material, these are divided into groups according to period, and within these into series, according to patina, degree of rolling, etc. This is a method used over the last few years by Père F. Hours and myself when dealing with very similar materials from

	Paleo	lithic		Neolith			colithic	Post-Neolithic		
Sites	Lower	Middle	PPNA	PPNB	Amuq A/B	Amuq C-E	Amuq F & later	artifacts		
Aar						0		-		
Aazaz								-		
Ahmar								5		
Anmar Ain et-Tell								23		
Ain Fuwwar	,							13		
Akhtareine								9		
Archag								25		
Bahouerte								223		
Bahouerte site B								_		
Banouerte site B								21		
Barahite	?							50		
Battal Chimali	•							68		
Battai Chimaii Berne							10 10 10 1	11		
Bouhaira								48		
el-Cadi								2		
Chair								44		
							_	20		
Dabiq Fafine							_			
Hailane								30		
Hammamat								1		
Houar enn-Nahr								14		
Ilbol								14		
Jaadiye					1.7 GB 18		1146 90	17		
Jekke								5		
Jisr es-Smouga								12		
Kadim					the Park			10		
Kadrich					1441120			15		
Karmine					- 101			3		
Kassiha								1		
Maled								0		
Mouslimiye										
Nef								7		
								14		
Ouardiye								2		
Qara Keupru								6		
Qara Mazraa Qaramel		180 300						2		
			98 S.F 35							
Qolsrouj Rail								2		
Sidjaraz								5		
Sfeir								-		
Tleilat						-	OF SHOOL			
Yel Baba					-	-		4		
	Na va Alexander		- 3.0 7 (-	20		
Zahmoul								6		
							Total und	ated 754		

fluviatile deposits, including those from the neighbouring valley of the River Sajour. 1

As regards the periods and phases to which I will assign the artifacts, I am able to draw on the results of another body of research; a synthesis of 10th-4th millennium chronology in the Middle East, now nearing completion for publication (Hours et al. forthcoming) as well as on an earlier work (Hours et al. 1973). In brief, these periods are the following:

Lower Paleolithic: Late Acheulean material found, derived, in the fluviatile deposits of the Qoueiq, dating very probably to the Riss (Penultimate Glacial/Pluvial) or to the Last Interglacial, c. 130,000 years b.p.

Middle Paleolithic: Levalloiso-Mousterian material found in the same context, but originally dating from the first part of the Last Glacial/Pluvial, before 40,000 bc; there may be an earlier facies at one site, which could refer to the final part of the Acheulean.

Post-Paleolithic: Here we may distinguish five phases:

- 1) Early Pre-Pottery Neolithic (PPNA), C14 dated at Mureybet Phases II-III to c. 7,600 years B. C. (J. Cauvin 1977; see note 2).
- 2) <u>Late Pre-Pottery Neolithic (PPNB</u>), very poorly attested here, but dated at nearby sites to between 7,000-6,000 B.C. (e.g. Abu Hureyra, Later Aceramic; Moore 1978).
- 3) Pottery Neolithic of Syro/Cilicia, or Amuq A and Amuq B phases, dated at Mersin and Ras Shamra to around 6,000 B. C. -5,000 B. C., named from Tell Judaidah on the Amuq Plain (Braidwood & Braidwood 1960; note 3).
- 4) <u>Late Neolithic/Chalcolithic</u>, C14 dated at other sites to between 5,000-4,000B.C., e.g. at Ras Shamra IVA-IVC and IIIC (de Contenson 1977, pp. 22-23). Comprises Amuq C (Halaf), Amuq D (Transitional) and Amuq E (Ubaid) phases (note 4).
- 5) Post Amuq E, or Late Chalcolithic/Early Bronze etc. Comprises the Amuq F to J phases (Braidwood and Braidwood op. cit.). Dates begin around 3,600.

On Table 1 the sites which have provided flint samples are listed alphabetically; columns 1-7 represent the periods named above, with a solid line indicating the presence of securely dated artifacts and a dotted line those less securely attributable. Undatable artifacts are indicated in column 8 and they are not referred to again; however they are memorable for the extraordinary range of kinds of stone, flint and chert used to make artifacts. Some varieties surely derive originally from the Taurus, brought down, as pebbles, by the streams.

The Lower Paleolithic

Good and characteristic samples occur at T. Chair and T. Bahouerte, smaller samples at Yel Baba and Qara Keupru; all are found in the upper Qoueiq valley fluviatile formations (see P. Dorrell <u>infra</u> for discussion of these), on the surface of which the tells appear to have been built. Almost

all the artifacts have been transported from their original location and rolled in the river gravels; those on the surface were sometimes incorporated into the occupation-deposits of the tells, either accidentally (i. e. in soils used for making mud-bricks) or by intent, in the case of the numerous specimens of re-used pieces. Exactly the same situation is seen in the Sajour valley, where many tells are also located on the river terraces. The Lower Paleolithic artifacts are recognisable not only by their typology but also by their rolled, abraded and polished condition, and by a deep yellow or honey-coloured patina; this seems to have affected all kinds of flint and chert, from black to colourless, equally. Once again, the same patina is seen on the Sajour artifacts, and in fact it also characterised the Paleolithic river-terrace artifacts of the Orontes and Euphrates Rivers and their trubutaries (Besançon et al. 1978, 1980a and 1980b).

At Tell Chair there seem to be two series, the older one having a deep reddish-brown patina and very rolled condition, with new cortex forming in the facet ridges (Figs. 57 & 58). Three bifacial tools (two handaxes and a pick) were found here (Fig. 57, 4 & 5), and two, or perhaps all three, belong to this older series. Typologically the artifacts resemble material from the Riss terraces along the River Orontes at Jraibiyat and the Acharne Plain, and from the Middle Euphrates Riss terrace at Abou Jemaa (Map, Fig. 61); however this small sample could as well date to a later, Final Acheulean stage (Hours, 1979) in the Riss/Wurm.

It is difficult to say whether the second series at Tell Chair belongs to the Lower or to the Middle Paleolithic; it consists of heavy flakes with plain butts (Fig. 59, 1-3 & 5), no handaxes, and bipolar and unipolar prismatic cores as well as some radially prepared (Levallois) cores; these have a deep vellow patina, but are not as heavily rolled or battered as the first group. A few flakes are pointed or nearly pointed, and this series resembles some assemblages found on the Upper Syrian Euphrates at Jaada, and attributed by my colleagues (Besançon et al. 1980b) and myself (Copeland, in prep.) to a facies of Final Acheulean of Levallois Debitage; this would preceed the well-known Levalloiso-Mousterian of the Middle Paleolithic. Other instances have recently been reported: Douara Basin Locality 38, an open site near Palmyra (Akazawa 1979) and at El-Kowm (Cauvin, Cauvin & Stordeur 1979), although here points are more common. It is therefore very interesting to find something similar on the Qoueiq. Akazawa has suggested that Locality 38 represents a factory for cores; since a rich source of raw material is present in the flint pebbles at Chair and Jaada, a similar suggestion could be made for these sites.

Although no intact handaxes were found at the other three Qoueig sites, there were a good number of heavy flakes with radial or one-axis preparation and plain butts, struck by proto-Levallois methods from cores similar to those present with comparable patina.

Similar material may be present at Tell Ahmar, T. Hailane, T. Ilbol, T. Jaadiye, Jekke, Jisr es-Smouqa; the assemblages consists, however, of indeterminate rolled flakes, heavily patinated and battered.

An inventory of all Paleolithic material is given in Table 2, Fig. 54.

Fig. 54 Table 2 Paleolithic flint distribution, by period

	Cores			Flakes							Tools				
Sites with Paleolithic artifacts	Prismatic	Lev. Radial	Lev. 1-axis	Discoid etc.	Lev. Point	Lev. blade	Lev. flake	Non-Lev.	Cortex	Indeterm.	By-products	Racloirs	Var. Tools	Bifaces & Picks	Total
Ahmar	_	_			_	_	_	3	_						3
Bahouerte (L)	_	_	_	-	_	_	8	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	8
Bahouerte (M)	2	1	7	5	4	_	13	38	20	96	11	1	1		199
Banat	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	6	_	_	_	_	7
Barahite	_		_	_	_	_	2	3	_	7	_	_	_	_	12
Battal Chimali	_	_		_	_	_	3	10	_	_	_	_	_	_	13
Chair (L)	5	1	1	1	_	_	_	46	46	_	9	2	_	3	114
Chair (M)	1	3	7	2	6	1	11	5	2	_	6	_	_	_	44
Dabiq	1	_	_	-	_	_	1	_	_	4	-	_	_	-	6
Fafine	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	-	_	_	-	1
Hailane	_	_	_	_	_	_	2	_	_	14	_	3	_	_	19
Ilbol	-	_	_	_	_	_	1	3	2	_	_	_	_	_	6
Jaadiye	1	_	_	-	_	_	_	3	_	2	1	_	_	_	7
Jekke	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	-	-	2	_	_	_	_	2
Jisr es-Smouga	_	_	-	-	_	_	_	_	_	2	_	_	_	-	2
Kadim	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	2	_	_	_	_	2
Karmine	_	1	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	1
Kassiha	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	2		_	_	-	2
Mouslimiye	_	_	_	1	_	_	1	1	_	_	1	_	_	-	4
Nef	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	3	_	_	_	_	3
Qara Keupru	_	_	1	_		_	1	6	5	_	3	_	_	_	16
Qara Mazraa		_	_	_	_	_			_	1	_	_	_	_	1
Qaramel			_	_		_	1		_	_	_	_	_	_	11
Rail			_	_				_	_	2	_	_	_	_	2
Sidjaraz		_	_	_		1	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	11
Sfeir	100	1	_	_	1020		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1
Tleilat	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	3	_	_	_	_	3
Yel Baba	_	_	_	1	-	_	_	1	3	_	4	_	_	1	10
								1		T	otal :	Pale	olith	nic	490

L = Lower, M = Middle

Acheulian material has been reported in some abundance at open sites such as Dtlltk and Kartal north of the Qoueiq headwaters area, around Gaziantep (Map, Fig.61) but only general descriptions are available (Atasayan 1939; Erguvanli 1946; Bostanci 1961), so that we cannot say what connections might have existed between the Qoueiq and Sajour Acheuleans and those of the Gaziantep area. Other Acheulian occurrances have been reported to the west, both at the mouth of the Orontes at Altindere near Antioch (Şenytirek 1961) and in

a stream-valley on the left bank of the Orontes at Altinozu (Şenyurek and Bostanci 1958 p. 158). Neither groups are as yet well geomorphologically dated.

The Middle Paleolithic

Typical Levalloiso-Mousterian material, as this is known from dated cave sites in the Levant, occurs, derived, in the gravels of the Qoueiq at the following sites: Tell Bahouerte, T. Banat, T. Barahite, T. Battal Chimali, T. Chair, T. Dabiq, T. Hailane, T. Ilbol, Qara Keupru, T. Mouslimiye, T. Sidjaraz and possibly at Khirbet Kadim (Table 2) (Fig. 54).

The artifacts consist of Levallois flakes and points, Levallois and discoidal cores, non-Levallois preparation-flakes, etc. (Fig. 60). All are rolled, with smooth ridges, battered edges and yellow patina. The Levallois flakes have finely-faceted butts (Fig. 60,1-3) and were struck off cores prepared by both radial (Fig. 60,5) and one-axis (Fig. 60,6) methods. It is difficult to place these artifacts securely as coming from either early or late Middle Paleolithic phases, but on the whole they seem more applicable to the later stages, broadly dating to 50,000-40,000 bc. Similar material at Jerf Ajla, near Palmyra, is C14 dated to c. 43,000 bc. (Coon 1957, p. 290).

Nearer to the Qoueiq, Middle Paleolithic material was found at several river terrace sites in the Sajour Valley, incorporated into conglomerates which also contained rolled Acheulean material. It was assumed that the Riss terrace had been eroded and incorporated into that of the Würm, so that the artifacts were mixed (Besançon et al. 1980b). At only two sites, Helwanji and Mahsannli, were Levalloiso-Mousterian artifacts found alone; their typology suggested a late Mousterian phase, but the samples were very small (Copeland in prep.). To the west of the Qoueiq a cave site overlooking the Afrin Valley was reported by A. Moore (p. c., 1978); the artifacts are Levalloiso-Mousterian. Further west still, the caves at Mağracik have been excavated and 'Upper Levalloiso-Mousterian' was found below Upper Paleolithic in one, the First Cave (Şenyurek and Bostanci 1958, pp. 159-165). The Neanderthal population of this area was fairly widespread, therefore, but we do not know whether the cave-dwellers and the river-valley hunters were related, nor whether our finds represent riverside occupation sites or temporary hunting camps.

In addition to the sites mentioned above, rolled or abraded artifacts, possibly Mousterian, occurred at the following sites: Tell Ahmar, T. Fafine, T. Jaadiyeh, T. Jisr es-Smouqa, Jekke, Qara Mazraa, T. Karmine, T. Kassiha, Kadim, T. Nef, T. Qaramel, T. Rail and T. Sfeir.

The Upper and Epi-Paleolithic

With the exception of a single artifact there is no sign in any of the collections of Upper Paleolithic material. In this the Nahr Qoueiq resembles many other areas of the Northern Levant which have been surveyed; Upper Paleolithic sites are known only at Magracik, already mentioned, and at Jerf Ajla (not strictly in the Levant). Epi-Paleolithic sites occur slightly more often, but not west of the Euphrates Valley (Nahr el-Homr, Roodenberg, 1976; Abu Hureyra, Moore, op. cit., Mureybet I (Cauvin op. cit.). The one artifact is either a broad nucleiform burin or narrow bladelet core of Aurignacian

aspect (or alternatively a bipolar bladelet core re-used as a burin), but it is not possible to base an Upper Paleolithic phase at Khirbet Tleilat on this one anomalous piece, shown on Fig. 64, 3.

The Early Pre-Pottery Neolithic (PPNA)

This phase is clearly represented at Tell Qaramel, but may also occur at Kadim and Tleilat, although for the moment this is not certain. Since 8th millennium sites are rare, and since there is a good sample of 505 artifacts, 227 of which are retouched tools, at Tell Qaramel, I propose to treat this site in some detail. Some of the artifacts were collected by A. Moore on a visit he made in 1979, which he kindly contributed to our sample.

Although there are a few artifacts which seem to be of later date (see below), this is a very homogeneous assemblage of small blades and bladelets made of glossy, black and brown flint, with narrow punctiform butts, which have been struck from prismatic cores by Upper Paleolithic flint-knapping techniques (i. e. soft hammer). The raw material consisted of pebbles of black flint, with a thick chalk cortex and white flint underneath. Obsidian was rarely used—only 10 pieces appeared, all of a grey or colourless type, presumably from the Ciftlik/Açigöl sources; of course, there is no guarantee that the obsidian and all the flint are contemporary, but other sites have green and brown obsidian as well as grey.

The Qaramel collection can be dated by the presence of Khiyamian Points or notch-based arrowheads—early types which are known only from Pre-Pottery Neolithic A sites of Palestine and Syria (M-C. Cauvin 1974); some of these have C14 dates as follows (taken from a larger number of dates):

Mureybet Phase I: <u>c</u>. 8,018 B.C. (P. 1220); Epi-Natufian Mureybet Phase II: <u>c</u>. 7,954 B.C. (P. 1222): Proto-Neolithic El-Wad Cave B1: 7,845 B.C. Epi-Natufian Jericho, middle of PPNA layers: 7,632 B.C. (P-377)

Of the sites which contain Khiyamian Points, the closest to Qaramel and so the most relevant is Mureybet, where the arrowheads and other tools have been studied by M-C. Cauvin (J. Cauvin 1977, 1978; M. C. Cauvin & D. Stordeur 1978); see note 2.

Classification of the artifacts from Tell Qaramel (Figs. 62 & 63)

Cores (9) Unusually sparse, and most pieces fragmentary. Recognisable are pyramidal and prismatic blade and bladelet cores (Fig. 63, 19) on pebbles. One small Naviform Core (Fig. 63, 18) is present (when larger this type is typical of the later pre-pottery culture—PPNB); at Mureybet this type of core does not occur before Phase III, so that this artifact could refer to the few pieces of later Qaramel material, already mentioned.

Products of flint-knapping (27). Waste products consist of burin spalls, refreshment-flakes and core-tablets crested blades, as well as one clear, and two more dubious, examples of the microburin technique. Unretouched blades and bladelets outnumber the flakes almost 2-to-1 and most flakes are minute eclats de taille. All the blades are medium to small in size, and grade into bladelets which form about 35% of the blades. Almost all have linear or punctiform butts, narrow proximal ends, and many (e.g. Fig. 63, 2, 7, 24 etc.)

were struck off the core at an angle to the axis of the blade ("offset debitage" of M. Newcomer, 1972), a trait common in Middle East late Paleolithic sites (e.g. Ksar Akil).

Many pieces are in fragments—either butt, tip, or mid-section; these seem to have been deliberately broken into short lengths, and three fracturing methods were used: 1) a burin blow from the edge of the blade, on the thickness; 2) a blow on the central ridge on the dorsal surface (Figs. 62, 28-30 and 64, 21)—which produces a negative or positive scar on the thickness, as in side-blow flake-blades (L. Braidwood 1958a); 3) by making two small nicks or notches on alternate sides of the width (Fig. 63, 14), and then snapping the remaining width; this often leaves a small hinge fracture on the dorsal surface (Fig. 69, 9). In the case of (1), the scar of the removed spall often runs down the edge of the blade, forming a kind of blunt back, seen in several sickle-blade elements (Fig. 64, 11).

At least 113 pieces are virtually unclassifiable, due to burning and breakage.

Obsidian (10) The presence of burin spalls, refreshment flakes and core fragments shows that obsidian was worked at the site, but none of the other pieces are tools; they consist of blade and bladelet segments, some with 'use retouch'. Every piece is of pale grey type.

Arrowheads (21) (Fig. 62,1-19). There are three styles, based on the form of the tang, defined by M-C. Cauvin at Mureybet (Van Loon collection; M-C. Cauvin & D. Stordeur 1978).

1) Khiyamian Points or Notch-base Arrowheads (9) Types 6 and 10 of M-C. Cauvin

In these, the tang is an integral part of the piece, separated only by two opposed notches from the rest and not reduced in width. The base has a retouched truncation, sometimes concave. At Qaramel there are two intact pieces, 6 butt ends and the rest have missing tips. The drawings show the variations on the theme (Fig. 62, 1-7).

2) Concave-tang Points, types 29 and 33 of M-C. Cauvin (10)

These have a small stubby tang, formed on the central axis by opposed concave retouches; the base is often rounded (Fig. 62, 11-18).

3) Blade arrowhead with fully developed shouldered tang (1 specimen) (form 25 of M-C. Cauvin)

These are similar to those found at Abu Hureyra (Earlier Aceramic); the retouched tang is longer and more distinct than in our type (2), above (Fig. 62, 18).

At Mureybet the first type formed more than 50% of the arrowheads in the lower levels. By the end of Phase III the second type outnumbers the first, having been quite rare earlier. As to the third type, although a few were found even in the lowest of Van Loon's levels, it characterises the latest stage (levels XII-XVII), as follows:

In Levels I (base) to VII it amounts to 5%

In Levels IX-XI it amounts to 8%

In Levels XI-XVII it rises to 34%

On this basis, one could suggest that Qaramel best corresponds to Mureybet's lower levels (I-XI of Van Loon), which are equivalent to Cauvin's Phase II and start of Phase III.

Two other pointed pieces (Fig. 62, 8 & 9) appear to be leaf-shaped arrow-heads of M-C. Cauvin's type 1. Fig. 62, 10 is the only specimen to have opposed lateral notches as well as a tang.

Sickle-blade elements (27) Fig. 63, 9-11 & 14-17

With these tools, as well as all the other types mentioned below, we cannot be sure that all belong to the earliest phase at Qaramel, since the styles remain very similar at both pre-pottery and early pottery sites. Only specimens with sickle-sheen (whether used for reaping cereals or some other plant) are counted.

Twenty are plain blade segments, butts, or tips (Fig. 63, 11, 13 & 14); they have been broken by snapping (usually with opposed nicks forming a guide), or by a kind of burin-blow (Fig. 63, 17), just as at Mureybet. Another seven have slight retouch on the break surface, or a very simple truncation (2-3 facets) (No. 16); truncations may be more frequent at Mureybet (Cauvin & Stordeur op. cit., pp. 69-71).

The lustre may appear on one (e.g. No. 16) or two (e.g. No. 15) edges. The edges are not retouched into teeth but usually both surfaces present an irregular, torn appearance with flat or abrupt facets here and there—no doubt due to rough usage (e.g. Nos. 13 & 14). Some specimens have nibbled parallel retouch, often near the base (No. 17), on one or both surfaces of the edge opposed to the one with lustre. One or two have more distinct inverse retouch and six have very fine teeth (e.g. No. 14)—these could well belong to a later phase.

At Mureybet in the upper levels of Van Loon, invasive retouch appears on the sickle elements. Since no specimen from Qaramel has this feature, it is another indication that Qaramel refers to Phase II-III at Mureybet.

Presumed sickle blades (32)

These have exactly the same typology and appearance as the above, but are without lustre. Twelve have one end simply truncated, 17 are snapped at both ends (No. 13) and two butt sections are pointed proximally by parallel abrupt retouch (a characteristic Mureybet type, when with sheen), e.g. Nos. 25 & 26.

Truncated Pieces (6) and Backed and Truncated Pieces (2)

These have no lustre. Although such types are technically more typical of Late Neolithic/Chalcolithic phases, this group is made on the same delicate narrow-based blade and bladelet types as the above two groups, only the truncation and backing retouch being more distinct.

Borers (17) Fig. 63, 1,3-5

Seven are on flakes, 10 on blades/bladelets. Our sample is not clearly divisible into the three groups distinguished at Mureybet (Cauvin and Stordeur op. cit., p. 63). Five have bilateral and tip retouch (nos. 1 & 3), two have unilateral and tip retouch and six are retouched only at the tip (nos. 4 & 5). The 'becs' are retouched only at the locus of the sharp point. No invasive retouch is seen on any specimen.

Scrapers (16) Fig. 62, 17-23, 25 & 27

Compared to the excellent flake scrapers of Mureybet (op. cit., pp. 43-50), this is a rather poor group. Most are fragmentary, but there seem to be three types of retouch:

- 1) Parallel, abrupt distal retouch, done on the thickness of thin flakes (nos. 21 & 22).
- 2) Semi-sbrupt, invasive retouch with larger, scalar facets (nos. 25 & 27).
- 3) "Steep-scraper retouch"; one specimen, 2 cm high, on a nodule or thick flake (Fig. 63, 20):

Raçloirs and Raclettes (5) Fig. 62, 24 & 26

The side-scrapers are rather indistinct, only one being bilateral. Two raclettes are illustrated.

Burins (12) Fig. 63, 6 & 12

Five are on flakes or chunks, four on blades or re-used sickle-elements. Five are dihedral burins, of which two are <u>hec-de-flute</u> (no. 6), two straight-oblique (nos. 9 & 10). Three are on truncations (8 & 12) and the other five are on break surfaces or the butts of flakes. They seem quite in keeping with Mureybet types.

Notches and Denticulates (8) (7) (Fig. 63, 21-23)

Not a homogeneous or typical group; it is possible that some are not contemporary while others may be fragments of borers or sickle-blades. Six notches are lateral (no. 22), one is distal, 1 is multiple, while the denticulates consist of one distal, 1 bilateral (no. 21), 1 distal and lateral and two fragments. This tool-type is so far not illustrated at Mureybet.

<u>Composite Tools</u> (8) (Fig. 62, 17; Fig. 63, 2)

Three are end-scraper/borers, one on a sickle fragment (Fig. 63, 2). Two are borers with notches; one is a burin/scraper, one a multiple tool—burin, backed knife, notch; the last is a backed knife with notch.

The end-scraper/borers are interesting, as this type forms 30% of the tools collected at Fakhariyah (L. Braidwood 1958b), but there they were larger and had inverse retouch; they also appear to be a PPNB type in the Sajour area (Besançon et al., 1980b), and at Abu Hureyra in the Later Aceramic (Moore 1975, Fig. 4, 11).

Splintered Pieces (3)

This type is not mentioned at Mureybet, but there are at least three clear, and two more dubious, specimens at Qaramel. They are said to represent pieces hit at both ends at once, as though supporting an artifact on an anvil.

Variously retouched blades and bladelets (54)

Even if some of the retouch on some pieces (especially the 'nibbled' group of 17 pieces) is accidental (podolithic), this is still a large group. A similarly large group occurs at Mureybet (lames et lamelles retouchées marginale) in every level (for example, 15.9% at the base (level 1), 21% in IV, 16% in VIII, 26% in X, 13% in XIV, 10% in XVII; Cauvin & Stordeur op. cit., pp. 6-7).

However, they included in this group our 'Presumed Sickle blades'; if the latter were added to this group the total would form 31% of the tools at Qaramel. (This percentage is affected by the absence at Qaramel of certain distinctive types, such as the erminettes of Mureybet.)

Divers (3)

One is a possible 'Magzalia' sickle blade with projection one end for hafting (Bader 1979), and two are possible arrowhead fragments

We have mentioned the generally Upper Paleolithic techniques of blade production found in the Qaramel assemblages; it is curious that another common feature—abrupt truncating retouch, especially abundant in Epi-Paleolithic industries—is so rare here.

Given that a surface collection cannot precisely mirror the industry it represents, it is clear that Qaramel material is closely comparable to that of Mureybet Phases II and III—with the exception of errinters which are lacking at Qaramel; however, these distinctive tools occur mainly in the lowest levels at the former (Phases 1 (Natfuian) and II) so that we may have here an indication (contrary to that provided by the arrowheads and sickles) of lateness in terms of Van Loon's levels. For this and other reasons it seems best to equate Qaramel with the middle levels of Van Loon—i. e. levels IX-XI, always bearing in mind that more than one phase could be present in the collection.

In any case we are dealing with the span of time corresponding to the end of the PPNA and start of PPNB in Levant terms. Besides Mureybet, the neighbouring site of Shaikh Hassan is said to have a Phase II industry (p. c. J. Cauvin), but the phase is otherwise not known in Northern Syria, even at Abu Hureyra. To the north, one might suggest connections with Aşikli Hüyük, which has an early pre-pottery of Levant type, with small blade-arrowheads and concave-tanged arrowhead types (Todd 1966). One could expect it to turn up at Cayonti in the unexcavated lowest levels, just exposed this year (p. c. R. Braidwood). To the south, contemporary but somewhat different cultures occur at Jericho, Gilgal, Bab edh-Dhra and the Negev (J. Crowfoot-Payne 1976; Bar Yosef, p. c.; C. Bennett, in press; A. Marks and T. Scott 1976, respectively). However, it is difficult to be precise here, given the long gap between the PPNA and the PPNB at Jericho—the time when (apparently)

occupation continued in the north. It is gratifying that such a rare occurrence was found during the Qoueiq survey in an hitherto unknown area of occupation.

Other possible pre-pottery sites

The Qaramel assemblage of small blades of black-brown flint is in such contrast to the bulk of the Qoueiq collections that it is tempting to attribute similar groups, when encountered, to the pre-pottery, the two most possible examples being from Tleilat and Kadim, with a third from T. Berne.

At Tleilat, which is very near Garamel, there is a small group of 14 artifacts (Fig. 64,1-4&13), half of which are of black-brown flint and obsidian; these include an obsidian notched-base fragment (Fig. 64,2), perhaps a concave-tanged arrowhead, 3 flakes and two truncated bladelets as well as the double nucleiform burin already mentioned. The other seven pieces are the usual melange of recent and rolled indeterminate flakes.

At Kadim there is a much better sample of 73 artifacts (Fig. 64,5-12 and 14-22) from what may amount to a ruined early site. According to the account of P. Dorrell, a little way upstream the Qoueiq enters a limestone gorge, and in the immediate vicinity of the site there is a row of caves which have not been thoroughly examined. In front of these is what might be a river-terrace, truncated by a railway-cutting. The artifacts were found in the section of this cutting. More disturbance was caused by bridge-building and other Mediaeval works.

Although the tools are not diagnostic, they are technically and physically identical to those of Qaramel; they include, however, some unique pieces of mauve (heat-treated?) flint (Fig. 64, 5 & 6), such as is known from Jericho (J. Crowfoot Payne, op. cit.). There are two lustred and five presumed sickle elements (Nos. 7 & 8), a leaf-shaped small blade (No. 14) which may be an arrowhead of M-C. Cauvin's type 1 (as shown in her Fig. 4, 1, op. cit.), 2 dihedral and 3 truncation burins (Nos. 5-7 & 9-11), 4 borers, 4 truncated bladelets (No. 12), 3 indeterminate scrapers (No. 19), 3 notched pieces, 15 slightly nibbled blades/bladelets (Nos. 15-18), 8 knapping products and 19 unretouched blades (4), bladelets (11) and flakes (9). Of the 3 cores one was a typical unipolar bladelet core (No. 20), and one a quartz disc or chopper (No. 22); a typical Levallois flake of quartz had also been used as a scraper). This site seems worthy of further study.

At Tell Bahouerte an enigmatic tool-type was found—the so-called 'core for side-blow blade-flakes' (see below and Note 8); at eastern sites it dates broadly to around 6,000 B.C. T. Berne is discussed below.

As to the question of a possible PPNB phase on the Qoueiq, apart from the naviform core at Tell Qaramel there is no convincing evidence for this phase at any site, except possibly Tell Hailane, where, although arrowheads are present, no Neolithic pottery has been reported. (Tanged arrowheads are certainly present at other sites, but pottery is present as well and (as mentioned), Amuq and Byblos Point arrowhead types span the Pottery Neolithic (Amuq A and B) phases as well as the Aceramic.) It is strange that, so far, we know of no PPNB site west of the two clusters, one on the Euphrates and the other on the Balikh, with only two exceptions: Molla Assad on a Sajour

tributary (with Naviform cores, white ware etc.), found in 1979 (Basançon $\underline{et\ al}$., 1980b), and Ras Shamra VC.

The Pottery Neolithic, Amuq A and Amuq B

Since the sherd collections so clearly attest the presence of Amuq A and B phases on the Goueiq, as described by Mellaart (infra), I am going to assign to these phases all the Neolithic flint material not so far discussed (Table 3). Since there was a hiatus to the east around 6,000 B.C., when the pre-pottery Euphrates, Balikh and Chamiya sites were abandoned (Moore 1979; Copeland 1979; see Note 5) we must turn to the west where models for these 6th millennium phases occur on the Amuq Plain at Tell Judaidah and Hammam Cave (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960). The earliest levels at the former which could be excavated (from below the water table) produced a culture with dark burnished pottery, a Levantine stone and flint industry called Syro-Cilician, corresponding broadly to that seen from Mersin to Byblos along the Mediterranean littoral (Note 6). Following the A phase, a later period began about 5,500 B.C. with similar lithics but some changes in the ceramics; Amuq B lasted until about 5,000 B.C.; perhaps not all of it is present at Judaidah. Several other Amuq tells (e.g. Davutpasha and Gültepe) have surface material of this period (R. Braidwood 1937).

On the Qoueiq these phases seem to be present at Tells Ain et-Tell, Aazaz, Bahouerte, Bahouerte A and B, Hailane, Kadrich, Maled, Qaramel, Tleilat and Zahmoul (Table 3)(Fig. 55) represented by specimens of Byblos and Amuq Points as defined by J. Cauvin, 1966 (Note 7), and by a blade industry in black and brown flint not too different from that of the pre-pottery sites. We may note that at Tell Judaidah, the Amuq A blades also have narrow proximal ends and punctiform butts; however in Amuq B they seem less Upper Paleolithic-like, the butt ends becoming wider.

An arrowhead fragment from T. Aazaz has the characteristic bulbous tang (Fig. 66, No. 1) of Ras Shamra VB ("Ugarit Points" for de Contenson 1977, p. 14); this level is dated to 5,736 years B. C. Bulbous tangs are also seen on Amuq arrowheads (Fig. 30, 3, p. 56 of Braidwood & Braidwood op. cit.), both on in situ specimens and on those intrusive in Phases F and G (op. cit., p. 247), as well as in the mixed material of Dhahab. The majority of Qoueiq specimens are fragmentary, but Byblos Points with straight tangs (Fig. 66, 2 & 5) can be distinguished at Zahmoul and Qaramel, while Bahouerte and Qaramel have Amuq Point fragments (Fig. 66, 6). c.f. Fig. 59, 3 of Braidwood & Braidwood. At Hailane, Aazaz and Qaramel, tip fragments (Nos. 7, 8 & 11) show the characteristic flat thinning retouch at the tip on the ventral surface. At T. Maled there is a javelin fragment (Fig. 66, 4) and finally a specimen from Bahouerte may be a reworked arrowhead without tip retouch (No. 9); as in Fig. 60, 2 of Braidwood & Braidwood op. cit.

At Tell Judaidah and Ras Shamra VB the sickle-blades are blade segments, mainly unretouched as in the pre-pottery phases; some specimens have fine teeth (Fig. 67, No. 11), sometimes on the inverse surface. Similar types are seen at Bahouerte, Kadrich, Berne and Hailane where the 'black-brown flint' sample is sizeable, and these sites have a good number of presumed sickle-blade elements, broken by snapping on small notches, some of which have oblique truncations (No. 7) and some have abrupt or other retouch on the

back (Fig. 67,5,7-11). Many pieces are burned. Other tools consist of endor flake-scrapers (No. 12), burins (No. 4), denticulates and notches, with borers not so frequently seen. The cores are unipolar and pyramidal, none resembling the ridge-backed type shown on Fig. 372 of Braidwood & Braidwood (a descendant of the Naviform?). Four of these sites also have an obsidian component, and for the first time we meet green and brown obsidians (from the Lake Van area sources?) at Bahouerte (see also Note 8), Maled, Ain-et-Tell and Berne.

Unfortunately, none of the samples are large enough for a more detailed analysis to be made, but we can assume that the Amuq A/B folk used the same knapping techniques and the same flint as their predecessors; certain types are strangely rare or absent—only two stone axes were found, at Ain et-Tell and T. Jaadiyeh. Although without arrowheads, the following sites could also have had an Amuq A/B occupation: Tells Ain Fuwwar, Akhtareine, Archaq, Berne, Chair, Fafine, Houar en-Nahr, Jaadiye, Kadim, Mouslimiye, Nef and Sidjaraz; the best sample comes from Tell Berne, a cluster of mounds near Kadim where there was an unusually large number of obsidian blades and bladelets (brown, grey and green), and where (although the sherds indicated a Halaf phase), the delicate black-brown flint industry predominated—perhaps an accident of collecting. There were also tools of obsidian at Berne, Archaq (an Anatolian-like pressure-flaked fragment (Fig. 69, 6) and a piece of ground obsidian), Fafine, Maled and Nef.

Beside the Amuq sites and Ras Shamra VB & VA, early pottery phases occur also at Sakce Gözü Levels I and II (Taylor et al. 1950), Janoudiyah, a surface site overlooking the Orontes valley (de Contenson 1969) and Mersin levels 33-24 (Garstang 1955). However, considerable regional difference begin to appear at this time; white ware arrives on the coast (Ras Shamra VA and Sukas) but does not seem to appear in the Amuq. Until about 5,000 B.C., however, the flint industry seems to remain stable over the whole region, even though eastern obsidian tool-types begin to appear (Note 8).

The Late Neolithic/Chalcolithic-Amuq C, D and E Phases

After about 5,000 B.C. it becomes less and less easy to distinguish phases by using flint typology. At this time begins the influence of the painted pottery cultures of the East—Halaf and Ubaid, which had a flint artifact repertoire of only a few types, mainly sickle-blades. 'Miserable' and 'banal' are some of the terms used in the literature to describe it. These influences seem to have overwhelmed the late Neolithic folk of our area, or at least their way of life altered so that their old traditions and tool-types became redundant; as indicated in Note 4, this effect is not sopronounced to the south or on the coast, where the Neolithique Moyen and Recent of Byblos continued from c. 5,000-4,000 B.C., and where the change in the flint industry did not occur before the Récent phase, or c. 4,500 B.C. We have C14 dates for these periods as follows: at Ard Tlaili in the Bekaa (Kirkbride $1969) \ of from \ 4,890 \ B. \ C. \ to \ 4,710 \ B. \ C. \ (equivalent to Amuq C and Ras$ Shamra IV C-B); from Ras Shamra itself: 4,600 B.C. between IVB and IVA (Late Halaf, Transitional to Ubaid) and 4,184 B.C. for the top of IIIC (start of Ubaid, equivalent to Amuq D). For the Amuq E phase (Ubaid) there is a C14 date from T. Sukas of 3,960 B.C. but the material is not published and

a date of 3,595 B. C. from Qalaat al-Mudig IV (Bounni et al. 1974; Collon et al. 1975). At this time in the Amuq, with which it would be more appropriate to compare the Qoueiq material, the sites have disturbed levels (First Mixed Range at Judaidah), small exposures (Kurdu), unpublished material (T. es-Sheikh) and even surface collections (Karaca Shaikh Ali). The Cilician sites are not helpful (from Amuq C on, Mersin relates to Anatolian sites such as Can Hassan 2B3, which dates to about 4,800 B.C.; French 1964). Even at Ras Shamra there are problems with the phases equivalent to Amuq E/F (Note 9a). Nevertheless, the Qoueig has clear connections with the above cultures at several points, and there are certain trends that obtain throughout the region-e.g. there is a change in the type of flint favoured (see de Contenson 1969, p. 48); now, coarse-grained cherts and silicious limestones are popular, perhaps because longer blades could be made from them. A kind of neo-Levallois technique is used (Cauvin 1968, p. 173) but the flakes usually have broad, plain butts. Broad blades with trapezoidal or triangular section (Canaanean blades) are used to make the ubiquitous sickle elements, gradually at first and increasing, as well as becoming larger, with time. In the same phase, pressure-flaking on tools other than arrowheads (which have virtually disappeared) becomes common, e.g. on sickle elements (seen at Bahouerte and Kadrich; Fig. 66, 13 & 14); pressure-flaking combined with grinding or polishing occurs at several sites as well as on the Qoueiq (Kadrich, our Fig. 70,8) for instance at Byblos Eneolithique (equivalent to Amuq F, as shown in Fig. 78 of Cauvin op. cit.), or at Judaidah (Braidwood and Braidwood op. cit., Fig. 161,13), also in Phase E. Bifacial pressure-flaking also appears at the same time, seen at Tell Berne as well as at the coastal sites ('Minet ed-Daliah Points' at Byblos Enéolithique Ancien and Ras Shamra IIIB3; Note 9b). A ground obsidian fragment came from Archaq; see below.

On the Qoueig, the sites which had Amug A/B phases also produced Amug C-E types; in addition, the latter occur at: Tells Aajar, Aar, Banat, Barahite, Battal Chimali, Bouhaira, Dabiq, Ilbol and Sfeir. Some attributes typical of the C-E Phases, in addition to the pressure-flaking already mentioned, can be singled out for special mention: sickle elements with abruptly retouched, crescentic backs (Tells Aajar, Archaq, Bahouerte (Fig. 69,12), Houar, Maled, Sidjaraz and Sfeir); sickle elements with ovoid section formed by alternate inverse and direct retouch, as in Amuq E (at Tells Aazaz (Fig. 69, 3), Akhtareine, Bahouerte, Haour, Ilbol and Nef (Fig. 69, 1&2); prepared discoidal and 'Levallois' cores (at Bouhaira, Maled and others); large, asymmetrical borers or drill bits (at Tells Akhtareine, Bahouerte (Fig. 69, 10) and Hailane); symmetrical borers or narrow picks, rods, fabricators etc. (at Akhtareine (Fig. 67, 3), Archaq, Nef, Hailane, Maled (Fig. 67, 1), Qaramel and others (Fig. 67, 6 from Bahouerte); limestone tools (Tells Barahite, Hailane and Qaramel); pressure flaking on sickle elements-c.f. Braidwood and Braidwood Fig. 475; fan-scrapers (Fig. 70, 1) occur in both the Neolithique Récent and Enéolithique of Byblos (Cauvin op. cit., pp. 168 & 197) and 'limaces' and steep-, all-round scrapers (Fig. 67, 2) in the latter (there was a fanscraper at T. Maled, a limace at T. Bahouerte). Finally, a unique piece of pressure-flaked obsidian from Archaq suggests Anatolian connections; it is of a dense, black and striated type of obsidian (Fig. 69, 6).

Table 4, Fig. 56, shows the material considered to be of Chalcolithic or Bronze Age date.

The Post-Amuq E Phases (Late Chalcolithic-Bronze Ages) (Fig. 56)

These comprise Amuq F (dated at Korucutepe levels 30-44 to c. 3,400 B. C.: Van Loon 1978) through Amuq J at Judaidah and the Amuq sites, i.e. well into the Bronze Ages. The same terminology is not used at the other sites, making correlations difficult. However, the Amuq in Phase F again sees a change in the lithics (Braidwood & Braidwood op. cit., p. 245); the teeth on the sickle elements are now more pronounced (as in our Fig. 70, 2, 3 & 7), alternate retouch is more common and the ends are often snapped rather than truncated (p. 247). In Phase G there is a recurrence of intrusive Amuq A/B material, such as was noted by the excavators in Phase F (op. cit. p. 247); to me, this appears to include pre-pottery types, e.g. a notched base arrowhead (Fig. 246, 11) and a Cayonu-like projectile point (Fig. 11,6; see Note 10). However, we know that very refined arrowheads, albeit of a different style, do appear rarely in the Early Bronze, e.g. at Ras Shamra IIIA1 (Contenson 1969, p. 73). Square, abruptly-retouched 'chocolate bar' scrapers occur, e.g. at Ras Shamra IIIA2 or 'Bronze Ancien 2' (de Contenson 1969, p. 61 and p. 62), and these resemble a piece from T. Bahouerte. The Canaanean blades (Fig. 70, 4) are probably the most characteristic feature of most late flint industries, although special tool-kits (e.g. for bead-making) can be expected, one being in the Tell Hadidi workshop now under study (R. Miller, in press).

On the Qoueiq, many of the tells already occupied in the previous phases are still inhabited, e.g. Tells Bahouerte, Battal Chimali, Bouhaira, Haour en-Nahr, Jaadiya, and possibly also Tells Banat, Ilbol, Maled and Nef. In addition, new sites occur at Kadim, Qaramel and perhaps several more; however, the collections from these having been undiagnostic, I have placed the artifacts in column 8 of Table 1, Fig. 53. It is surprising that Ain et-Tell produced so little late material; it was known since the 1940s as having 'Enéolithique' (it is no. 4 on Burkhalter's inventory of 1946-1948, and he gives as reference Pallary and Neophytus 1914). Perhaps it has been too much disturbed by modern installations, yet good collections of earlier sherd material were found. Alternatively, the Enéolithique may refer to the latter, since this term was used by French workers to include the Neolithic up until about 1952.

Summary and conclusions

The maps on Figs. 61, 65 and 68 show the distribution of the cultures through time, at least as indicated from the flint collections, both on the Qoueiq and over the northern Syrian regions; such distribution maps can give only an approximate idea as to the original density of sites, even in surveyed areas, and may give a very misleading picture of those areas which have not yet been surveyed (e.g. S.W. and S.E. of Aleppo). However, so far as the Qoueiq drainage basin is concerned, we can see that it was a favoured region in many prehistoric phases.

For the Paleolithic, there is good evidence (even though the material is derived) that the valleys were exploited both by Acheulean and Mousterian hunters of the Late Pleistocene; no doubt they were drawn thither by such factors as the permanent water supply, the availability of flint and other lithic materials, the relatively (for the Middle East) heavy rainfall, and by the

presence of a variety of game which inhabited, probably seasonally, the Qoueig area which is at the junction of two ecological (mountain and steppe) zones.

The earliest clearly attested occupation site <u>in</u> <u>situ</u> would be Tell Qaramel, where an early Aceramic Neolithic culture (seemingly already agricultural) occurred, dated elsewhere in the Levant to the 8th millennium and contemporary with the Pre-Pottery Neolithic A of Jericho and Mureybet II-III.

The later Neolithic cultures—whether late aceramic (PPNB) or early pottery (Amuq A/B)—are more numerous, and the sites seem to cluster along the banks of permanent streams or of major tributaries. The number of diagnostic tools is not large, but the recognisable types are the same as those of other northern Levant sites of the 6th millennium; there are also traces—at the moment hard to pin down—of Anatolian types. From the pottery we know that these cultures are related to the Amuq rather than to the Euphrates area (where incised and impressed pottery does not occur); did they pass through the Afrin Valley, where 'Judaidah XIV' sites occur, e.g. Mahmutliye or Turundah (Braidwood 1937) via the Aazaz-Afrin pass through the Jebel Semaan, or using the more southerly Aleppo-Amuq Plain route? If so, in which direction? Can we detect hints of eastern contacts in the 'core for side-blow blade-flakes' discussed in Note 8? The Bahouerte specimen seems to be the westernmost one now known.

For the post-Neolithic phases, the sherd evidence is of more value than the flint artifacts, which began to decline in variety and to become more standardised, making precise datings somewhat speculative. Nevertheless, types identical to others in Chalcolithio assemblages from stratified sites occur in abundance in the Qoueig region, and there is no reason to doubt that the area continued to be occupied throughout the 5th-4th millennia, and, probably more densely, later (in the 3rd millennium). There are hints that, in these times, the way of life was more like that followed in the east; some types typical of the coastal Chalcolithic/Early Bronze were not found (Note 11) and this appears to hold good also for the pottery (no Khirbet el-Kerak Ware). If this is so, it may be that cultural, or alternatively, climatic, "frontiers" had shifted—from east of the Qoueig basin in the Neolithic, to west of it in the Chalcolithic. By this time, the same technical stage had been arrived at by flint-knappers across the whole region, and it is clear that considerable interchange was taking place between cultures, whether from coastal or inland regions.

To conclude I would like to thank John Matthers and his colleagues for the opportunity to study this very interesting collection from Northern Syrian sites.

Notes

1. The work on the Sajour allows certain conclusions to be reached concerning the Qoueiq material. The river and several tributaries were surveyed in 1979 by Besançon, Sanlaville, Hours, de Contenson and Copeland as part of a C. N. R. S. research project (R. C. P. 438) into Quaternary river terraces and the prehistoric artifacts they contain; previously, four of us studied the Nahr el Kebir, the Middle Orontes, Upper and Middle

- Syrian Euphrates and the River Balikh terraces, all containing abundant artifacts of the last two glacial cycles (Sanlaville 1979; Besançon et al. 1978, 1980a and 1980b, Hours 1979 and in prep., Copeland 1979 and in prep.; Copeland and Hours in prep.).
- 2. Mureubet has been twice excavated, first by Van Loon, who distinguished 16 levels, I (at the base) to XVI; the flint material was turned over to M-C. Cauvin for study. The second excavator was J. Cauvin who found both earlier and later material—so that the site was continuously occupied through the 9th-7th millennia. He distinguished four main phases and subphases, Phase I at the base being Natufian, with II, III and IV representing both early and late accramic cultures (Phases II-IV represent Van Loon's I-XVII), the whole dating by C14 to between c. 8,500-6,900 years B.C. (uficalibrated Libby).
- 3. The original excavation levels of Tell Judaidah (XIV-I) were incorporated into the lettered series of Phases A-J in the final publication of 1960. Although stratigraphically insecure in some periods (C-E), the Amuq sequence provides a useful and relevant chronology for the pottery Neolithic and some later phases. It is not known what lies beneath the lowest waterlogged excavation level in JK3 at Judaidah, which had not reached virgin soil.
- 4. While the coastal site of Ras Shamra is not environmentally relevant to the Qoueik, the excavated early levels do provide another sequence of phases in situ—including some which (in the Amuq) are mixed—with a very useful series of C14 dates. The last excavation in Sondage SH of 1976 allowed previous interpretations to be refined and the early phases to be better understood (de Contenson 1977). The basal level, VC, is accramic, VB and VA are the pottery Neolithic, local equivalents to Amuq A and Amuq B; the 'Chalcolithic' cultures are represented by levels IVC, IVB, IBA, IIIC and IIIB, h-e, which are equivalent to Amuq phases C, D and E, the Halaf and Ubaid periods. Above IIIB is a 1.20 m thick deposit (couches d-a) which could be Amuq F or an Uruk equivalent; see also Note 9a. In level IIIA begin the Bronze Age levels.
- 5. The Euphrates sites are Mureybet (Cauvin 1977), Abu Hureyrah (Moore 1979). Those on the Balikh are Tell Aswad, Tell Breilat, Tell Mafraq Slouq and perhaps Tell Mounbateh (Copeland 1979, with references); the first three are pre-Amuq A 'intermittent or erratic pottery' sites which I equate with the pottery in pits at Abu Hureyra and (on the surface) at Mureybet (p. c. A. Moore). The next clearly defined occupations on this part of the Euphrates are Halafian, and the same seems to apply along the Sajour where (unlike the Qoueiq), Amuq A/B materials have not yet been found. N.B. In spite of the use of the term 'Chalcolithic' for Amuq C and D, these phases are contemporary with 'Neolithic' sites further south, e.g. the Neolithique Moyen and Recent of Byblos and Ard Tlaili.
- 6. The long sequence at both sites are useful for cross-checking cultural trends through time, since, even though there are local traits, for example connections to Palestine and the Beqaa at Byblos, to the Hatay at Mersin, they formed a coastal ensemble in the overall, as the Braidwoods noted (c.f. 'Syro-Cilicia').

- 7. Briefly, the Amuq Point types are elongated, of willow-leaf form, and pointed at both ends, without shoulders. The Byblos Point variants have shouldered tangs on the axis, without barbs or wings; for details see J. Cauvin 1968, p. 59, as well as M.-C. Cauvin (describing a nearer-to-hand group of arrowheads from Mureybet Phase IV), 1974b, p. 60.
- 8. An example from Bahouerte is the small obsidian tool illustrated on our Fig. 69,13. It is a blade section, deliberately truncated to leave negative bulbs of percussion on the thickness at each end. It occurs in Iraq's early pottery Neolithic sites and in the Syrian Jazirah (Bouqras and the Balikh sites, of immediately pre-Amuq A date). The fact that it appears to be made of eastern obsidians, as well as its curious distribution, suggest a connection with the obsidian trade rather than with cultural influences from the east; see discussion with all references in Copel and (1979, Paleorient vol. 5).
- 9a. These are too complex to go into here (at least 8 different sondages have produced final Chalcolithic material and these have never been correlated or even placed on the overall grid), but it is clear from the illustrations that certain diagnostic types occur in level IIIB of SH (and its differently-named equivalents in the other sondages) such as Minet-ed-Daliah Points, Tell esh-Shaikh ware, bow-rims etc., and it would be most helpful to have a published synthesis with plans and sections of Chenet's, Kuschke's, Courtois' and de Contenson's findings. I would like to think that lower IIIB corresponds to Amuq E, the upper part to Amuq F, as stated in Note 4.
- 9b. See J. Cauvin, op. cit., pp. 178-180, also de Contenson, 1970, pp. 14-15. A range of pressure-flaked bifacial tools was made at the small site of Minet edh-Dhalia on the Ras Beirut coast; their forms are distinctive enough to be instantly recognisable when encountered at other sites. At Ras Shamra several specimens were found in lower level IIIB and at Byblos others occurred in the Enéolithique Ancien level; this places them at c. 4,000-3,5000 B.C.
- 10. Cayont material is unpublished but a similarly rod-like piece resembling Amuq A/B and Janoudiyeh specimens of Amuq Points was illustrated (Cambel & Braidwood 1970, p. 55). If the notched base piece from Dhahab is extrusive from some as yet undiscovered pre-pottery deposit, this may be attributed to what I call the Fakhariyah effect: the use (by later peoples) of soil taken from Neolithic occupation deposits, for the purpose of making mud bricks. It is seen at Tell Fakhariyah (L. Braidwood 1958b) and other sites, including e.g. Nippur, in Iraq (p. c. McG. Gibson).
- 11. The virtually missing element in the Qoueiq collections is the heavy-duty (axe, adze, chisel) component found so abundantly in Levant sites, and thought (e.g. by Cauvin (1958) and Kirkbride (in press)) to represent wood-working tool-kits either for tree-felling or carpentry. It is interesting that the same element is missing (or rare) at several contemporary and ecologically equivalent inland sites, so far unpublished (Arjoune, the Sajour sites, Shamseddine) and at Qalaat el-Mudiq IV (Collon et al. 1975); does this mean that the Qoueiq and other inland areas were not forested in the 5th-4th millennia B. C.?

1. STONE

Axes and adzes (2): Both are made from a fine-grain, hard blue-grey stone by pecking at the butt and polishing at the tip. One from Tell Jaadiyeh measures $7.0 \times 4.5 \times 2.3$ cm, and has a rounded bit; the butt end is narrower and roughly trapezoidal in section, forming a blunt point. The other, from Ain et-Tell, measures $5.5 \times 2.4 \times 2.3$ cm, and is a narrow, roughly oblong celt or adze with oblique bit and blunt-pointed butt, square in section. Polished axes in hard stone appear in the 7th millennium in North Syrian sites and last for several thousand years. Two almost identical specimens are illustrated from Abu Hureyra by Moore, 1975, Fig. 8, nos. 2 and 3, although our pieces are slightly smaller.

Hammerstones and pounders (4): The two hammerstones are battered globular flint cobbles and come from Maled and Hailane. The two pounders are made of a fine-grain hard grey-green stone. One, from T. Aar, is polished all over but is broken in mid-section; it is ovoid in section at the break and narrower at the flattened tip. The other comes from T. Hailane.

<u>Pendants and beads</u> (2): From T. Qaramel comes a flat green pendant fragment of polished steatite; it has three pierced holes at one end and the trace of another hole at the other (broken) end, suggesting that it was a spacer-bead. However, the partly polished break-surfaces and the presence of one intact hole indicate that it was re-used as a pendant. Spacer-beads were probably a post-Neolithic invention.

The second piece is a white stone pendant cut in a curve to resemble a boar's tooth and pierced for suspension from two sides, coming from T. Bahouerte. It is bevelled at the outer edge and measures 3.7 x 1.0 x 0.6 cm. Similar (but decorated) pendants are known from Halaf sites.

Palette fragments? (2): Two flat, smooth fragments from Hailane and Jaadiyeh.

<u>Polishers</u>? (2): A red, oblong stone from Qaramel and a black, rounded oblong pebble from Bahouerte, each with one flat, smoothed surface.

Whorls (1): Half of a grey, fine-grain stone spindle-whorl from Qaramel; Fig. $66,\ 12.$

2. BONE

Awls (2): There are two polished bone awls, one from T. Archaq, the other from Bahouerte Site B, made from the halved metapodials of small ruminants, the distal end with 'pulley' used as a handle, the point made mid-way down the length. The Bahouerte B (intact) specimen has a sharp, limited point and measured 5.2 cm long.

'Lissoirs' (1): This is a rib fragment from Bahouerte site B; it appears to have been polished on one surface and may have been used as a smoother. None of the edges are present.

Bone awls of the 'pulley' type begin in the pre-pottery era and last for some time (D. Stordeur, 1976).

3. GLASS

A bracelet fragment from T. Qaramel; two bottle-glass chipped pieces from Kadim, and the fragment of a (?)Roman glass plate from Banat.

4. SHELL

A pierced bivalve shell from Bahouerte.

5. PIERCED SHERDS

One of these 'loom-weights' is from T. Berne South, made from a light red, pebble-burnished ware with broken edges all round, pierced from both surfaces. The other is from T. Berne also, and is made from a black, unburnished, hand-made sherd with finger-marks showing on one surface and ridges (from flattening of the coils?) on the inside surface; the edges are neatly cut and smoothed and the piercing was done from both surfaces.

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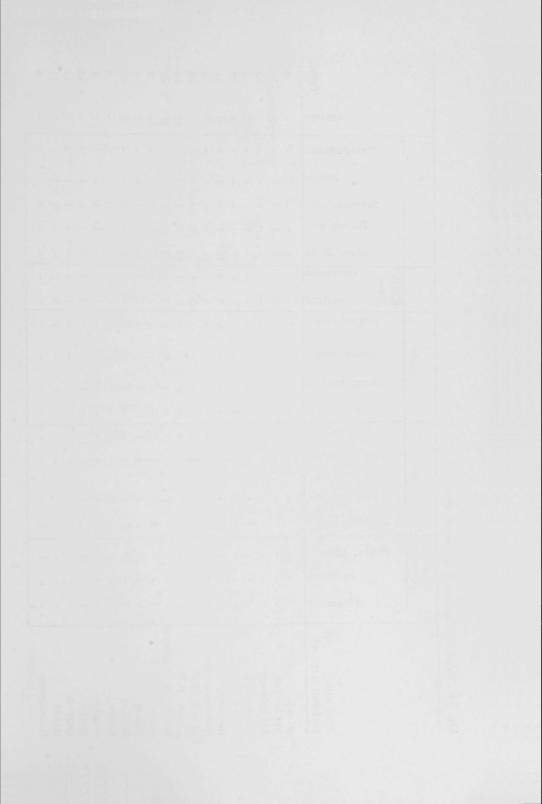


Fig. 55: Table 3 Neolithic flint distribution

	Total	4	10	က	3	13	81	4	10	66	44	6	5	13	2	9	83	15	111	9
	Obsidian	ı	က	1	1	4	00	2	2	22	16	1	1	1	1	2	1	က	က	1
	Notch/Dentic.	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	-	အ	2	1	1
	Burins	1	_	1	ı	ı	2	1	1	2	1	-	i	1	1	1	3	-	-	1
	Scrapers etc.	1	,	ı	1	1	00	1	1	-	က	,	1	က	1	г	2	1	-	က
	Borers etc.	1	1	1	1	г	-	1	1	1	ı	ı	ı	1	1	П	4	1	ı	1
	Misc. Tools	2	2	. 1	1	2	16	2	1	14	က	ı	ı	က	1	ı	9	1	1	1
	Presumed	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	П	-	Н	1	2	1	1	1	20	9	က	1
	Sickle Elem. Lustred	- 1	2	1	1	1	က	ı	2	-	2	ı	1	1	1	-	2	П	_	1
	Arrowheads 3	2	1	1	1	ı	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	2	ı	1	1	1	-	1
Tools	Arrowheads 2	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	1	ı	ı	1	ı	ı	1	ı	ı	1	ı	1
To	Arrowheads 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı	ı	1	ı	1	1	13	1	1	1
	Pick, etc.	1	ı	1	1	-	ı	1	ı	1	ı	-1	1	1	1	1	ī	ı	ı	1
	By-products	1	1	1	1	1	က	1	ı	3	П	_	-	1	1	1	01	ı	1	1
ses	Unret. bladelets	1	1	1	1	ı	ı	1	က	1	ı	-	1	1	1	1	11	1	ı	ı
Flakes	Unret. blades	1	1	1	1	1	23	1	ı	20	17	2	1	1	1	1	4	ı	ı	ı
	Unret. flakes	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	1	1	သ	1	က	1	1	11	_	1	2
Cores	Other; frags.	1	1	_	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	2	1	,	
	Naviform	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı
	Prismatic	1	,1	2	ı	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Sites with Neolithic Artifacts	Aazaz	Ain et-Tell	Ain Fuwwar	Akhtareine	Archag	Bahouerte	Bahouerte Site B	Berne, N. E.	Berne, N. W.	Berne, S. & general	Chair	Fafine	Mailane	Haour	Jaadiye	Kadim	Kadrich	Maled	Mouslimiye

Compared Compared	
117 81 44 27 - 9 10 1 27 32 65 19 23 14 20 10 8 9 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 9 10 1 27 32 65 19 23 14 20 10 8 9 9 1 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 9 9 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Other, mags.
117 81 44 27 - 9 10 1 27 32 65 19 23 14 20 10 1	
1 3 3 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 2	
1 - 1?(obsid.) 1 1 1 - 1 - (1)	
1 - 1?(obsid.) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	

Arrowhead types: 1 = Notched based
2 = Concave tanged
3 = Shouldered tanged

Fig. 56: Table 4 Post-Neolithic flint distribution

		al	12	2	4.	2	4	12	62	2	12	16	30	20	43	19	7	9	21	7
	Total																			
	Ob	sidian	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı	1	1	П	1	က	1	1	1	1	1
	Pressure-f	flaking	1	1	1	1	1	1	(1)	1	1	1	1	-	'	1	1	1	(1)	1
	,	Notch	- 1	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
	Backed knife		1	1	П	1	t	1	2	ı	ı	1	1	1	က	1	1	1	ı	1
	Various Ret.		1	1	1	1	1	က	17	1	2	1	4	4	00	1	က	-	7	-
	Denticulates		. 1	1	1	1	1	,	4	1	4	1	က	2	П	2	-	1	ı	1
	Borer	s etc.	ı	1	_	1	ı	1	က	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	-	1
	Burins		1	1	1	1	П	ı	2	1	1	1	4	-	ı	1	ı	1	1	1
	Scrapers etc.		1	1	1	-	1	2	12	1	ı	4	9	1	œ	7	П	1	-	1
	Pick/fabricator etc.		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
	Pre	sumed	1	1	1	1	Н	4	2	1	1	. 83	-	_	2	-	1	•	2	-
Tools	Dentio	culated	1	1	П	1	ı	П	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
To	Trunc. and	Backed	2	Н	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	က	2	2	2	1	ı	П	-	-
		t. ret.	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	1	ı	1	က	ı	ı	1	ı	1	1	1
Flakes	t. blades crested)																			
FIE	Unret.			·					4			ŀ	•	2	5					1
-						_			2	က	_	,		4	-	-		4	_	1
Cores	Frags.,		1	1	1	1	1	ı	က	1	1	က	1	ı	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ö		Cores	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	က	1	œ	2	-	1	အ	2
		Sites with Post- Neolithic Artifacts	Aar	Aazaz	Ain et-Tell	Ain Fuwwar	Akhtareine	Archaq	Bahouerte	Bahouerte B	Banat	Barahite	Battal Chimali	Berne	Bouhaira	Chair	Dabiq	Fafine	Hailane	Haour

												,	
Total	2	10	4	14	2	34	111	10	2	co	15	က	401
Obsidian	1	1	4	1	_	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pressure-flaking	1	1	i	(1)	1	(1)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
, Notch	1	1	1	_	-	က	c 1	1	1	1	1	1	
Backed knife	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	ı	1	
Various Ret.	ı	4	4	4	1	1	2	1	ı.l	-1	2	-	thic
Denticulates	-	1	1	က	1	2	-	က	ī	1	1	1	Veoli
Borers etc.	1.	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	ı	ı	_	1	st-1
Burins	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	_	1	1	1	1	Total Post-Neolithic
Scrapers etc.	4	2	1	1	1	က	г	4	1	1	-	-	Tot
Pick/fabricator etc.	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	
Presumed	1		1	2	1	က	ı	1	1		1	1	
Denticulated	- 1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	ì	
Trunc. and Backed	1	-	1	2	1	က	-	1	-	-	1	1	
Bilat. ret.	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	
Unret. blades (inc. crested)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		-	
Unret. flakes	4	1	ı	1	ı	2	1	1	1	2	9	1	
Frags., chop.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		_	1	1	
Cores	î	2	1	2	1	10	2	-	1	1	4	1	
Sites with Post- Neolithic Artifacts	bol	faadiye	adim	Kadrich	Kassiha	Maled	Nef	Qara Keupru	Sidjaraz	Sfeir	Yel Baba	Zahmoul	

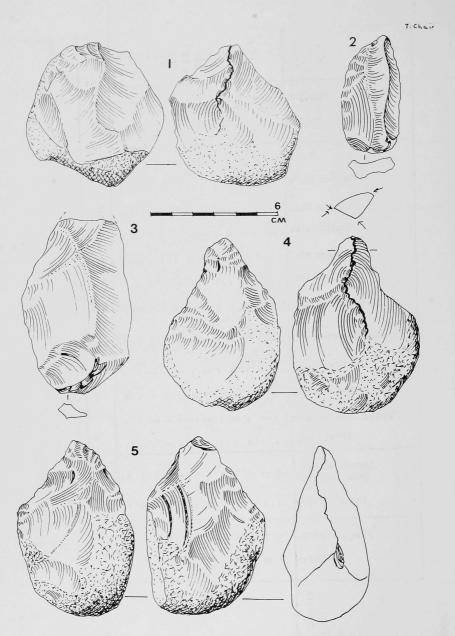


Fig. 57 Acheulean, older series; Tell Chair gravels: 1, Chopper; 2, Racloir; 3, Flake; 4, Trihedral pick; 5, Biface, short amygdaloid type; all very rolled and heavily patinated.

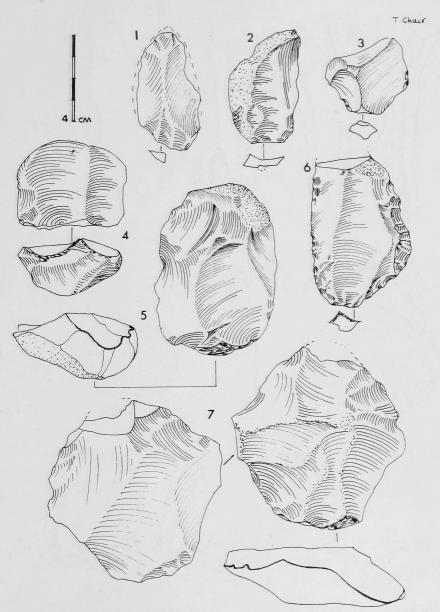


Fig. 58 Acheulean, Tell Chair gravels: 1, Flake; 2, Cortex-backed blade; 3, Preparation-flake; 4, One-axis core with prepared striking-platform; 5, Radially-prepared core; 6, Racloir on elongated flake; 7, Discoid core.

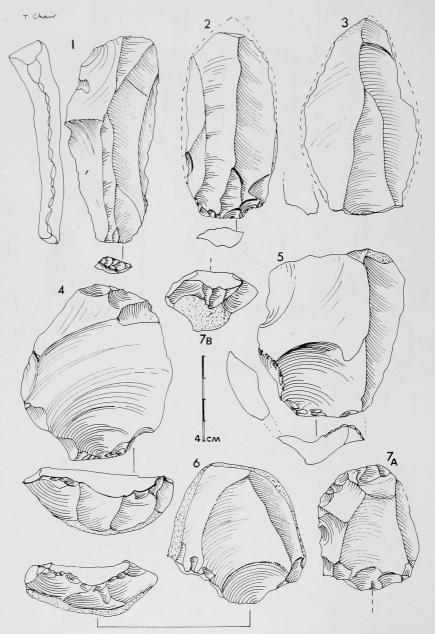


Fig. 59 Tell Chair gravels; Paleolithic—1-3,5; Middle Paleolithic—4, 6-7a & 7b (7b is platform of 7a): 1, Flake from bipolar, one-axis core; 2 and 3, Flakes from one-axis cores; 4, Broad Levallois flake core; 5, Atypical broad Levallois flake; 6, Levallois one-axis point core; 7, Radially-prepared Levallois core.

T. Bahoverte

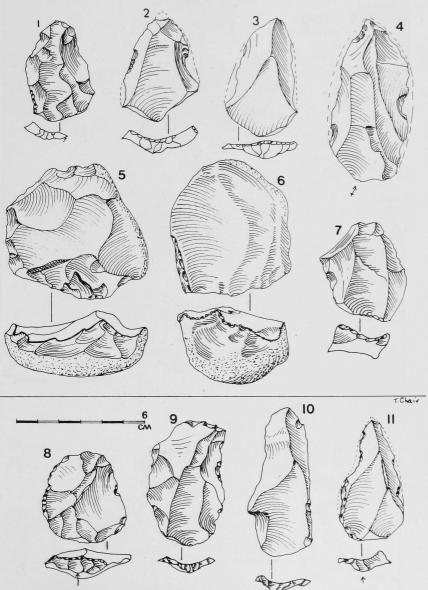


Fig. 60 Middle Paleolithic; 1-7, Tell Bahouerte; 8-11, Tell Chair gravels: 1, 3-4, 8-9, Typical Levallois flakes from radially-prepared cores; 2, 10 and 11, Levallois flakes and a point from one-axis cores (note no. 3, a 'Kelb flake' from revolved discoidal core with flat area over butt); 5, Exhausted radial core; 6, Prismatic core.

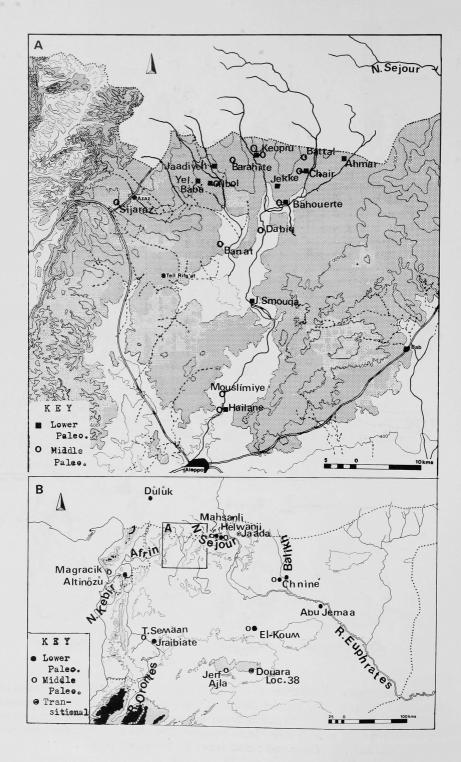


Fig. 61 Maps showing Paleolithic findspots mentioned in the area in A.

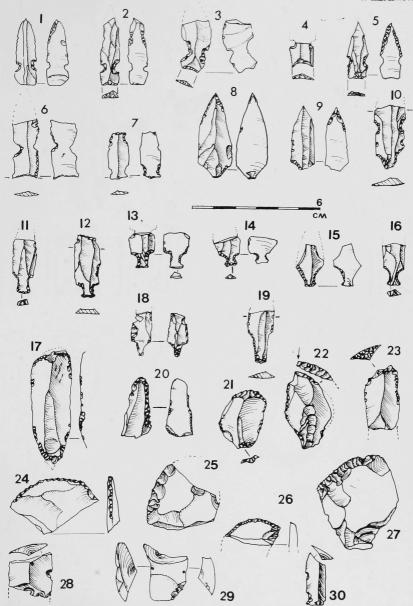


Fig. 62 Pre-pottery Neolithic; all from Tell Qaramel except no. 26, from Kadim: 1-7, Notch-based arrowheads; 8-9, Arrowheads with minimal tangs; 10, Arrowhead fragment with 2 sets of notches; 11-16 & 18, Concave retouched tang arrowheads; 17, Composite, end-scraper with borer; 19, Shouldered, straight-tanged arrowhead; 20-23, End-scrapers; 24, Raclette (compare with 26); 25 and 27, Flake-scrapers; 26, Raclette (Kadim); 28-30, Pieces truncated by dorsal surface, leaving negative bulb on the thickness.



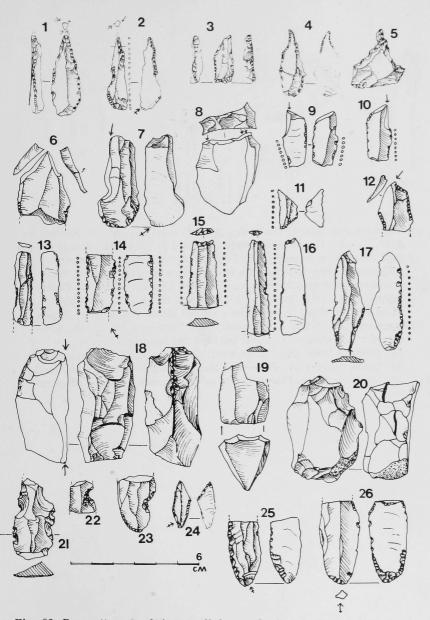
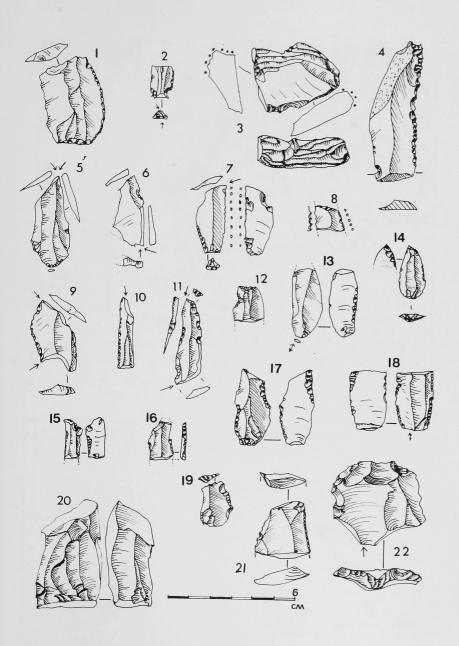


Fig. 63 Pre-pottery Neolithic: Tell Qaramel: 1, 3-5, Borers; 2, Composite end-scraper/borer on re-used sickle element; 6, 9-10, Dihedral burins, 9 & 10 on re-used sickle elements; 7, 8 & 12, Truncation burins, 8 double; 11, 14-17, Lustred sickle elements, 15 & 16 on truncated blades; 13, 25 & 26, presumed sickle elements; 18, Naviform core, side, upper and back views; 19, Prismatic core fragment, 20, Steep scraper; 21-23, Notched pieces; 24, Microlith (note 'offset debitage').

Fig. 64 Probably Pre-Pottery Neolithic: Tleilat, nos. 1-4 and 13; Kadim, 5-5-12, 14-22. 1, Retouched blade truncated by blow from dorsal surface ('side-blow method'); 2, Possible notched-base arrowhead fragment in grey obsidian with bipolar retouch on truncation; 3, Narrow bipolar bladelet core or double nucleiform burin; 4, Denticulate; 5, 6, 9-11, Burins (5 & 6 mauve flint; 9 & 11 are double; 11 on a truncation); 7, Burin on a reused sickle element; 8, Sickle fragment; 12, Notch on truncated blade fragment; 13, 15-18, Presumed sickle elements, no. 17 perhaps the base of a borer; 14, Possible leaf-shaped arrowhead; 19, Truncated blade segment; 20, Bladelet core; 21, Retouched blade section truncated as in no. 1; 22, Levallois flake of Quartz, faceted butt, made by radial preparation.





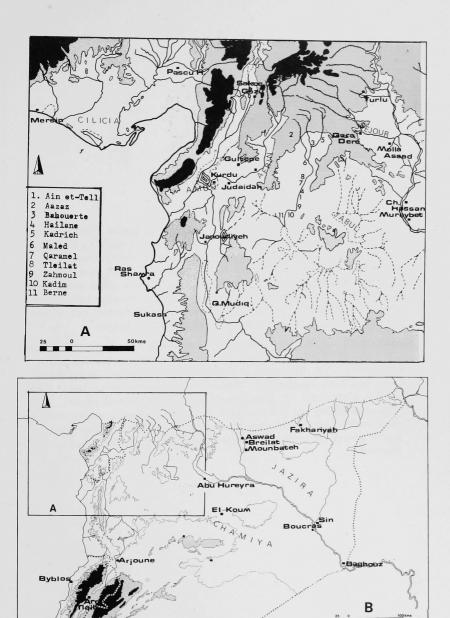
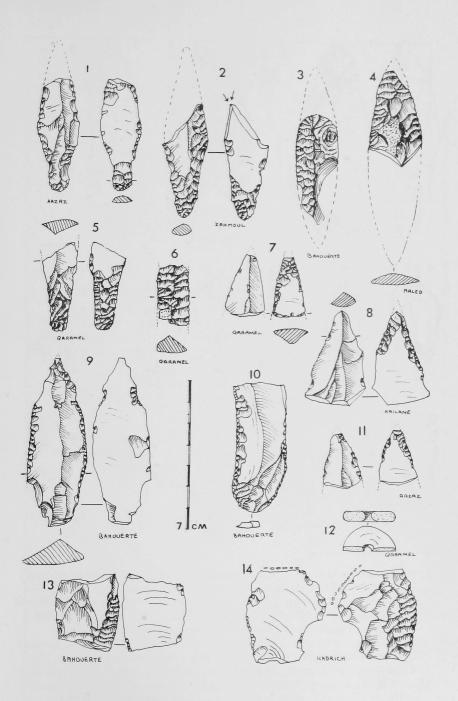


Fig. 65 Maps showing Neolithic findspots mentioned in the text, the Qoueiq area in A.

Fig. 66 Pottery Neolithic; 1-8 and 11, Arrowheads: 1, Ugarit Point with bulbous tang (Aazaz); 2, Byblos Point fragment re-used as a burin (Zahmoul); 3, Burned fragment of Amuq Point, perhaps reworked as an end scraper (Bahouerte); 4, Pressure-flaked fragment reconstructed as a javelin (Maled); 5, Tang of Byblos Point (Qaramel); 6, Pressure-flaked fragment (or Amuq Point?); reverse side unretouched (Qaramel); 7, 8 and 11, Tips of arrowheads with characteristic retouch only on reverse (Qaramel, Hailane, Aazaz);

Other tools: 9, Borer on what may be a broken arrowhead (Bahouerte); 10, Thin blade with flat lateral retouch, perhaps a sickle element (Bahouerte); 12, Fragment of a spindle-whorl of grey, fine-grain stone similar to one from T. Ramad level I (de Contenson 1964, Plate i IA, 10) (Qaramel); 13, Thin, broad blade-segment with lateral pressure-flaking and nicks at each 'corner', perhaps a sickle element (Bahouerte); 14, Sickle-element on thin, broad blade-segment; the lustre covers the upper third of the ventral surface, indicated by o's (Kadrich).



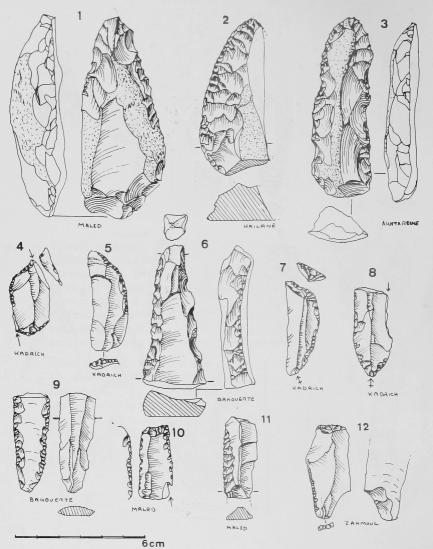
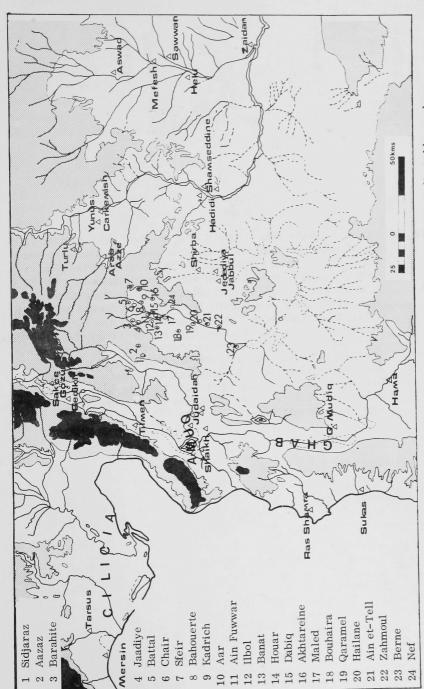


Fig. 67 Artifacts of Late Neolithic/Chalcolithic type; no. 6 possibly earlier.

1, Pick-like tool (Maled); 2, Fragment of a steep-sided pressure-flaked tool (Hailane); Limace or steep-sided pick, or possibly a chisel (Akhtareine); 4, Double burin on truncations (Kadrich); 5, Backed knife on blade with faceted butt; 6, Abruptly retouched reamer/fabricator with oblong section and battered point (Bahouerte); perhaps a pre-pottery type, c.f. Cafer Harabesi near Malatya (Ozdoğan 1977, p. 57 and p. 102); 7, Crescentic backed and truncated piece, perhaps a sickle element (Kadrich); 8, Dihedral burin on a broken, retouched blade (Kadrich); 9, Butt end of blade with inverse bilateral flat flaking (Bahouerte); 10, Burin on a utilised (but unlustred) truncated blade section (Maled); 11, Pressure-flaked fragment, one end perhaps thinned by burin blows (Maled); 12, End-scraper on retouched flake with faceted butt, perhaps deliberately thinned (Zahmoul).



Map showing Chalcolithic and later sites mentioned in the text, the Qoueik sites indicated by numbers. Qouek sites indicated by numbers. Fig. 68

Fig. 69. Various artifact types, 6, 13 and 14 in obsidian, the rest flint; probably Chalcolithic except for the obsidian pieces which could be Neolithic. 1, Presumed sickle element with bilateral inverse retouch (Nef); 2, Atypical sickle element with lustre on the short edge (Nef); 3, Sickle with alternate retouch and trapezoidal section (Aazaz); 4, Backed knife (Bahouerte Site B); Denticulated, truncated piece (Yel Baba); 6, Pressure-flaked obsidian scraper fragment (Archaq); 7, Toothed sickle element (Bahouerte); 8, Discoid scraper on a Levallois core (Bahouerte); 9, Blade section truncated by 'nick' method (Kadrich); 10, Heavy borer on retouched blade (Bahouerte), 11, Blade-core (Bahouerte); 12, Crescentic blade section, presumed to be a sickle element (Bahouerte); 13, "Core for side-blow blade-flakes" in obsidian as mentioned in Note 8; 14, Same, on a slightly wider segment with notch.

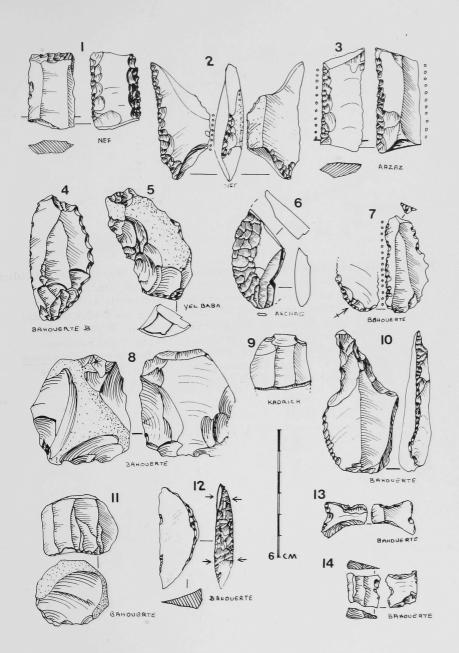
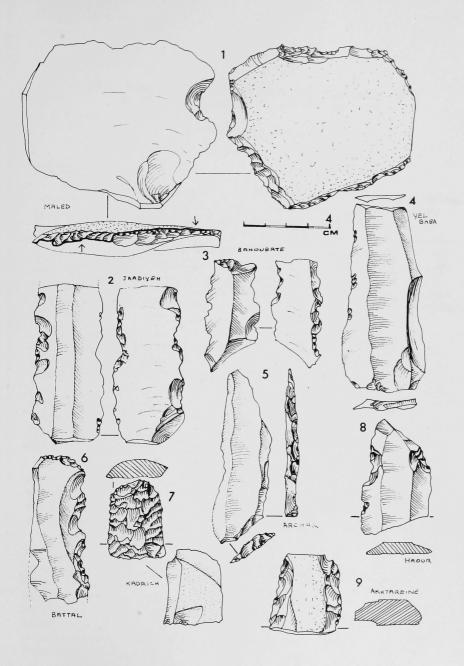


Fig. 70 Late Chalcolithic—Bronze Age artifact types: 1, Fan-scraper (Maled); 2, Coarsely-denticulated Canaanean blade section (Jaadiyeh); 3, Truncated and coarsely retouched blade (Bahouerte); 4, Very thin and broad Canaanean Blade (Yel Baba); Backed and doubly truncated blade section, presumed sickle element (Archaq); 6, Scraper on coarsely denticulated blade (Battal); 7, Fragment with pressure-flaking covering one surface, the ventral surface having been ground (Kadrich); 8, Notched Canaanean blade (Haour); 9, Cortex blade with bilateral abrupt retouch and inverse retouch (Akhtareine).





THE PREHISTORIC POTTERY FROM THE NEOLITHIC TO THE BEGINNING OF E.B. IV (c. 7000-2500 B.C.)

James Mellaart

Introduction

The Qoueiq survey, directed by John Matthers, of which I had the privilege of being a member in 1978 filled an awkward gap in our knowledge of North Syria. Previous archaeological surveys had been made all around; in the Amuq or the plain of Antioch to the west and the Gaziantep region to the north both in Turkey; the Jabbul and Euphrates region immediately to the east and in the area of the Matah marsh and the Orontes valley and coastal plain to the south and southwest. Only the region around Aleppo had been left untouched by archaeological exploration, an omission now remedied by the survey of the river valley of the Qoueiq in which the city of Aleppo is situated (see Map XXVI), Fig. 200).

An archaeological survey is of very little scientific use if the basic material, in most cases potsherds, found during that survey remain unpublished in extenso. Unfortunately this has been the fate for all the surveys mentioned. Inadequate classification likewise greatly diminishes the value of distribution maps; Tell Judaideh XIV e.g. covers Amuq phases A-E, a period now thought to have lasted a mere three thousand years, equivalent to other authors "neolithic-chalcolithic", which is equally vague. "Bronze Age", if undivided similarly tells one little that is significant, given the standard subdivision into a minimum of seven phases.

Some of these defects are of course unavoidable for in the pioneering days of the nineteen-thirties when the Amuq and Jabbul surveys were made hardly anything was known of the early sequence in Syria and far flung parallels were established with Mesopotamia, usually on very little evidence, a method of correlation not confined to Syria, but equally applied in Turkey or Iran.

Soundings in a number of mounds, usually on too limited a scale to establish anything more than a rough stratigraphy, helped to set up a series of phases with typologically well-defined assemblages of pottery, flints, etc. for the Amuq sequence A B. C, etc. described in exhaustive detail by the Braidwoods in 1960. Excavations in the plain of Antioch, vol. I, an indispensable guide to the intricacies of the ceramic assemblages of the area, but based, as the authors are at constant pain to emphasize, on a very patchy stratigraphical record derived from inadequate soundings on five mounds; Çatal Hüyük, Tell al Judeideh, T. Tayinat, T. Dhahab and T. Kurdu.

This is, however, the best we have except for H. de Contenson's sounding at Ras Shamra on the coast, the sequence of which, published so far only in preliminary, but instructive reports, roughly confirms the Amuq sequence. Although it also gives one a number of radiocarbon dates, essential to modern

excavations, the thinness of some of the deposits encountered, as in the Amuq sites, suggests once more that one is dealing with a somewhat telescoped and probably incomplete record, when compared with the massive deposits of contemporary Neolithic and Chalcolithic remains found elsewhere as at Catal Huyuk and Mersin in Turkey or at Arpachiyah in Iraq, to mention but a few well-known sites. As the structure of mounds, until recently, was ill understood and as the old concept of a tell as a neatly layered cake has in fact turned out to be the exception rather than the rule it is unlikely that a single sounding, or worse still, a step-trench on the invariably rubbishy edge of a mound can ever present a realistic picture of a full sequence. At best they represent only a rough stratigraphical picture of what assemblage follows what; for a full picture large scale excavation, and not just in one area of the site, is essential to establish shifting occupation, local gaps, etc. Up to the present day this sort of excavation has not been carried out on a pre- Early Bronze Age IV site anywhere in Syria west of the Euphrates valley and until this is done our knowledge of the early periods in Syria's prehistory will necessarily remain defective as to stratigraphical precision. Excavations of this nature are urgently needed in North Syria side by side with large scale digs on "one-period" sites, witness the spectacular success of Mureybet, Tell Abu Hureira, Jebel Aruda and Tell Habuba Kebira South and Bouqras in recent years.

Returning to our immediate subject, dating of the material from the Qoueig survey is based on typology, as in the Amuq or on stratigraphy from sites like Ras Shamra, Hama, Qal'at el Moudiq, etc. I propose to use a series of Qoueiq A, B, C, etc. to stress the similarities, very evident with the Amuq material in the next valley, but not wholly identical; hence the prefix "Qoueig". It is just because of the differences, sometimes slight, at other times profound that I prefer to present a typological sequence as based on our material, rather than label it as Amuq A, B, C, D, etc. It may be or look similar, but its date need not be exactly the same and it therefore seems preferable to present a parallel series and illustrate it in full. In spite of an overall unity, certain differences are present in the Qoueig material, as there probably would also be in the Jabbul material, if we knew more about it. Those differences could be important and help us to differentiate various cultural provinces, such as certainly exist during the Early Bronze Age III and IV with different groups in the Euphrates valley, the Amuq, the coastal plain, the Ebla-Aleppo (Matah-Qoueiq region) and the Gedikli Orange ware province to the north. Drawing attention to regional differences is frequently more important than stressing what may be superficial similarities. If in future the differences appear to be insignificant they can easily be eliminated, the reverse process is laborious, time consuming and frequently impossible for lack of precise evidence. I therefore choose the former alternative, even if it may seem over-punctilious to some of my colleagues.

Finally a word about statistics. Sites in the Qoueiq valley are not buried in the alluvium derived from mountain ranges as in the Amuq, or the Orontes valley and virgin soil was visible along the greater part of the valley. This may account for the large number of sites with Neolithic and Chalcolithic sherds as compared to other areas. Early material of this same period was present at a number of sites disturbed by modern activities (road building, mudbrick making, building, etc.); other intact sites, covered by thick layers

of later material may have been occupied at the same period, even if no trace of it can now be found. Distribution maps are therefore deceptive; they may not represent a true picture, which should always be borne in mind. They represent a minimum of sites, possibly falling well short of the real number. Furthermore comparison of let us say 20 Halaf sites with 30 EB3 sites ignores the fact that the first period covered nearly a thousand, the second a mere four hundred years. It does not mean that there was an increase of fifty percent! Having conducted field surveys for nearly thirty years, I am fully aware of what they can and cannot tell us, and it might be salutary to reiterate some of these points.

- 1. The ideal time for a field survey is of course after rain, when the maximum amount of well-washed sherds litter the surfaces of mounds, and when flint and obsidian sparkles in the sunshine. Summer and autumn conditions with plenty of dust are not felicitous for surveys.
- 2. River cuts and man-made destruction of mounds help and horrify the archaeologist, yet they often offer the only glimpse of early materials, probably distorting the distribution maps.
- 3. Present day occupation of ancient mounds, common in our area, have a detrimental effect on the chances of recovering material through covering the site with modern muck, or as in the case of T. Noubbol by removing pot-sherds for re-use in oven floors.

In other words, present conditions severely affect the validity and usefulness of the results of a field survey. To get the best result, several visits under different climatic conditions are advisable. During the Qoueiq survey this was possibly at only a few sites: Berne, Ain et Tell, Maled, Archaq and Bahouerte, hence their prominence in our archaeological record.

The evidence (sherds, etc.) has no stratigraphical implication whatsoever without excavation—a hole or cut at the side of a mound dug by villagers is useless, as edges of mounds serve as rubbish dumps. On not a few sites during our survey, one found a jumble of later pottery below earlier sherds, or "mixed deposits". Surveys can rarely establish stratigraphy from cuts at the often pitted edges of mounds, hence the uselessness of step-trenches. Earlier material may surface on mounds; e.g. at T. Rifa'at V. Seton Williams reports Ubaid and Halaf sherds in level VI, yet scouring around the base of the mound one sherd of fine Neolithic was found, and another obvious Neolithic sherd surfaced at Tell Atchanah (Alalakh) in the Amuq, whose sequence is generally thought to have started only in E.B. IV!

On not a few occasions flints or minute Halaf sherds appeared high up on mounds, evidently out of stratigraphic context and almost certainly the contents of later mudbrick made from earlier deposits (e.g. Nef, QolSrouj, Qaramel, Chair, Bararhite, Battal). This is, of course, a well known phenomenon in the Near East and such sherds are often described as "extrusive", like the pattern burnished sherds at Tarsus (and Mersin) in Cilicia. They tell us nothing about the stratigraphical context in which they are found, but may point to earlier and unsuspected layers of the mound or to the presence of a neighbouring site where the bricks were made.

And dealing with sherds, it should always be remembered that people living on tells, whenever they made holes and pits for rubbish disposal would have dug up earlier material, thus confusing the stratigraphy. Sometimes this earlier material clearly influenced later design in painted pottery; as in the case of the multiple brush ware painted pottery of phase G, etc. which is clearly based on Syrian Ubaid (phase E) designs. Such transmissions of design over long periods, puzzling to us, are easily explained when one remembers that those who made them were sitting on ancient tells and were thus familiar with earlier products, provided they had eyes and were observant. Readaptions of designs are sometimes matched by the reappearance of ancient shapes, probably for the same simple reason.

To illustrate the material from the early periods (pre EB IV) I have taken 1000 sherds and drawn them, photographs of sherds reproduced in black and white and much reduced being of little archaeological value without profiles.

I have been guided not by statistics, but by the need to illustrate what I think fit and representative, giving due emphasis to badly known groups (A-D) and cutting down on endlessly repetitive types like simple bowls and jar rims (E and F). The table presented below is both a guide to the material illustrated and fairly representative of the material found; i.e. the bulk of the pottery collected belonged to the Neolithic and Chalcolithic, whereas that of the EB 2 and 3 periods was sparse on the ground. EB I, however, was both extremely common and uncommonly dull.

These figures for the number of sites it should be remembered are only approximate for in many cases it is impossible to draw rigid lines between various groups; A and B, B and C probably overlap to mention but an obvious example. Similarly the plain wares of G continue, on Amuq evidence, into H and some F wares may still occur in G. Greater sophistication can only be obtained by large scale excavation under rigid modern conditions; for the time being we have to put up with uncertainties. One has, after a prolonged study of the material, a strong feeling that one is dealing with a continuous ceramic development in the Qoueiq valley without any clear foreign influences in the periods concerned. This does not, however, exclude ideas and techniques or designs borrowed from neighbours. Clearly definable imports are extraordinary rare and do not exceed half a dozen pieces among a thousand

Qouei q phas	Number of sites	Period	Potsherds nos.	Total illustrated
A	26 / 22 certain	Middle Neolithic	1-130	130
В	22, 15 certain	Late Neolithic	131-207	78
C	25	Early Chalcolithic	208-425	217
D	12 certain	Middle Chalcolithic	426-566	149
E	22	Late Chalcolithic	567-725	158
F	32	Early Bronze 1	726-823	97
G	29	Early Bronze 2	824-908	85
Н	32	Early Bronze 3	909-1000	91

sherds. I do not regard the Early Halaf of phase C as intrusive from beyond the Euphrates contrary to common opinion, nor do I regard the matt-painted wares of phase E, commonly called Syrian Ubaid as of Mesopotamian origin. Both groups in my opinion are local products, as much at home in our area as they are beyond the Euphrates.

In the same way, of course, modern boundaries are not those of the period with which we are concerned and there is a continuum of culture from North Syria up to the Taurus mountains from phase F-J with Syrian influences alternating with Anatolian ones at various periods.

Finally a note on comparisons. These are part and parcel of the reconstruction of a chronology of excavated sites; to extend this to surface material, unstratified, is less rewarding, as a secure basis for stratigraphy is still lacking in inland Syria. As the Amuq sequence is our basis for classification, further precision is at present impossible to attain, and would result in pure speculation.

THE EARLY NEOLITHIC PERIOD (Map I) (Fig. 175).

In 1960 Braidwood in his publication of the Amuq material excavated between 1935 and 1938 offered the suggestion that the Amuq A pottery was too accomplished not to have had predecessors. Some ten years later J. Cauvin made a step trench on the mound of Tell Assouad (Aswad) where Mallowan had made a sounding in the nineteen-thirties finding Halaf (Le Miere 1979). Situated some twenty kilometres south of Tell Abyad on the Syro-Turkish border on the Nahr el Turkman, a branch of the Balikh, a step trench revealed some eight successive (pre-Halaf) phases, numbered from top to bottom I-VIII, homogeneous in culture, but with pottery only found in the two lowest levels, VII and VIII, above virgin soil. The entire sequence apparently falls in Cauvin's late PPNB, dated by radiocarbon method to c. 6600-6000 b.c. (uncalibrated). Two C14 dates come from level III. 1 8620±120 b.p. (Mc 865) i.e. 6670±120 b.c. and level VIII. 18450±120 (Mc 864) i.e. 6500 b.c. ±120. This would make the Assouad pottery about 500 years earlier than that of Amuq A (put at c. 6000 b.c. (uncalibrated). I shall call this pottery Early Neolithic, Amuq and Qoueiq A pottery Middle and Amuq and Qoueiq B Late Neolithic.

The Early Neolithic Assouad ware is handmade, buff ware with a reddish surface and fired at a temperature of $730-800^{\rm O}$, i.e. it is not highly fired. It is coil-built, from calcareous clay (calcite). Three main classes exist; class B, straw tempered and with a smoothed surface; class C, the commonest likewise with straw, but polished and D, the least common, also polished but without straw temper. Classes A, coarse straw tempered ware, F, painted ware and G possibly slipped ware consists each of half a dozen or fewer sherds.

The bulk of the vessels are holemouth jars, burnished only on the outside and with flat bases. The walls are usually about 1 cm thick. For lifting these vessels a cordon below the rim is typical in B ware; vertical small handles below the rim occur in C and D as well as knobs.

This light coloured Early Neolithic ware looks like the ancestor of the North Syrian A ware, especially the Coarse simple ware and the Dark-faced burnished ware of Amuq A. The earlier pottery, however, bears no decoration and is light coloured, and in that respect comes closer to the light-coloured A ware of the Qoueiq. Plastic cordons or bands below the rim, ledge handles and knobs happily survive into Amouq A and are not unknown in Qoueiq A.

So far, however, this Early Neolithic pottery has not yet been found west of the Euphrates, but it is not inconceivable that it lies at the base of many Neolithic tells in the Qoueiq area.

Another phenomenon of this Early Neolithic period is "White ware", a mixture of potash and marl, used like clay and baked to produce rather large and heavy vessels. In inland Syria it makes its appearance in Late PPNB but on the Syrian coast it appears only in the Late Neolithic (Ras Shamra VA, Neolithic T. Sukas and Byblos Ancient Neolithic). No "White ware" was found in the Amuq, nor in the Qoueiq. The distribution of these various features is shown in Map I. (Fig. 175).

THE MIDDLE NEOLITHIC PERIOD

Middle Neolithic pottery is both well-developed and widespread in the valley of the Qoueiq and may be present at some 25 sites. See Tables of occurrences A and B (Fig. 201), for lists of sites and detailed breakdown of various ceramic classes, and distribution maps II and III (Figs. 176-177). Previously known MN sites in neighbouring territory are T. al Judeidah, T. Dhahab, a cave deposit in Wadi al Hammam in the Amuq plain, Ras Shamra VB and possibly Hama M. These Amuq A wares as they were called consisted mainly of Dark-faced burnished ware; washed impressed ware and coarse simple ware forming but a small percentage of the ceramic bulk.

On the Qoueig sites, coarse simple ware, a descendant of Assouad ware is, if not quite absent, very rare and only occurs at T. Bouhaira an early site which was apparently not occupied during the Late Neolithic (B) period. Pottery identical to that found at T. Bouhaira was abundant at T. Bahouerte and between them these two sites probably give us the best idea of Qoueiq A wares, which though close to Amuq A present several differences. In the first place there is the rarity of coarse simple ware and the features that go with it; plastic bands below the rim, ledge handles and knobs, none of which were found in the Qoueiq. In small quantities we have a coarse straw tempered incised ware, much straw tempered impressed ware, sometimes with a red wash and as the main bulk a Monochrome grit tempered burnished ware, the equivalent of the Dark-faced burnished ware, but predominantly light coloured, and sometimes bearing impressed design. Attention should be drawn to the very fine thin overfired variant, often with mottled colour effects that appear to predominate among the smaller vessels and which as far as I can see was not recorded in the neighbouring Amuq. This special class, which is very brittle and hence fragmentary, suggests the presence of sophisticated firing techniques which could easily have given rise to the fine light coloured Halaf ware of phase C. Finally one might note that at T. Bouhaira monochrome unburnished holemouth cooking pots of a light grey colour also appear, the ancestor of a long series.

Generally speaking, the Qoueiq A wares are a sophisticated group of superfine, fine and impressed coarse wares, mostly light coloured, comparable to Amuq A, yet not identical, which may in part be due to use of different clays. Much of the pottery could be interchanged without anybody being able to tell from where it came. This, one might say brother and sister relationship between the Amuq and the Qoueiq separated only by the wooded hills of the Jebel es Smaane will persist throughout the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods and well into the Early Bronze Age.

To illustrate the material I have been guided by the following considerations; with surface material it would be both boring and repetitious to treat the pottery site by site and I have therefore chosen the most representative pieces and the largest in order to get some idea of the various shapes. I have on purpose avoided repetition, but drawn variants on the other hand as no two hand-made pots are quite the same. All decorated pieces have been illustrated, but I have refrained from drawing a sheet of ornaments for these must always be seen in connection with the pot they decorate, and not in abstraction. I have also omitted full reconstruction of vessels, i.e. the lower parts as in most cases we do not have the lower parts which fit onto the rims. Moreover bases are very rare and it is by no means certain that they were all flat, in which case we should probably have found many more. Details about fabric are contained in the caption. Black and white photographs of potsherds, heavily reduced I find to be almost useless as they cannot show profiles and in my opinion drawings, however time consuming are still the best form of illustrating early pottery. As it is easier to refer to sherd 263 than to e.g. Fig. 19:35 I have numbered all the sherds illustrated in this report consecutively from 1-100.

Monochrome burnished ware with impressed designs (1-15 and 108)

Only two of these pieces (1, 108) are black burnished, the rest vary from brown, red or grey to buff. The shapes include hole-mouth vessels, jars with more open orifices, bowls of various shapes and a small more or less globular jar shape with short necks, already slightly everted. The decoration is impressed or excised (1) and is frequently not confined to a band around the rim but spreads to the upper part of the vessel (1,5,7,8,13,15) unlike similar decoration in Cilicia.

Parallels: Amuq A (Braidwood 1960), figs. 26 (Tell al Judeidah, 27 T. Dhahab) Amuq B (<u>ibid</u>.) fig. 49 (Tell al Judeidah) Ras Shamra (H. de Contenson 1962, V A = Amuq B, fig. 27.

It would appear that both in the Amuq and at Ras Shamra impressed designs continue, or at the latter site only first appear on monochrome burnished ware bowls in the Late Neolithic B phase, side by side with pattern burnish, a B feature. Without excavations this point cannot be settled for the Qoueiq material; what happens further west is no guide to what happened there and a combination of pattern burnish and excised or impressed decoration on the same vessel as attested in Amuq B (Braidwood 1960), fig. 50 (Judeidah) and Ras Shamra VA (Contenson 1962, fig. 26 or Contenson 1973 fig. 6 (Ras Shamra IV C) has not appeared in the Qoueiq valley, although there is plenty of evidence for B fabrics with pattern burnish. One explanation would be that in the

Qoueiq impressed decoration was more or less confined to phase A (the Middle Neolithic) but one cannot be sure.

If the impressed monochrome grit-tempered burnished wares are rare, the same can not be said for the next class; the grit and straw tempered rather coarse ware with allover impressed designs.

Coarse impressed ware, plain or red washed (16-56)

The bulk of this class consists of jars, like no. 15?, but there are a number of bowls probably of the type shown in no. 14. In the absence of rims such as were found in Amuq A (Braidwood 1960, figs. 28 and 29 from T. al Judeidah and T. Dhahab respectively) the shapes of most of these jars cannot be reconstructed. Many of the pieces are just plain smoothed ware, others have a smoothed red wash, some are burnished and the finest have burnished washes or slips and reserve bands of impressed decoration (38,43) in one case with chevrons, reminding one of Yarmukian ware of Palestine and Lebanon. This same pottery also appears in the Amuq in both phases A and B (Braidwood 1960, figs. 28,29 and 54) and at Ras Shamra VB = Amuq A and VA = Amuq B (Contenson 1977, figs. 5 and 6). I am prepared to accept that its time range in the Qoueiq valley is similar, spanning both A and B phases (Middle and Late Neolithic) for the obvious reason that many of its motifs which are not quite as haphazardly arranged as one might think from a first glance when translated into paint form a not inconsiderable proportion of the patterns found on the Early Halaf pottery of phase C, the Early Chalcolithic. If this form of decoration, widespread in the Qoueiq valley was still in use during the Late Neolithic (B) phase, the new use of paint attested for that phase might easily have drawn on the old patterns by translating them into attractive new designs. By the C phase, there is no evidence for the use of these rather coarse but elaborately decorated vessels. They had obviously gone out of use.

Coarse buff or reddish buff incised ware jars (57-68)

A rare example of coarse simple ware (63) with a liberal admixture of straw is the nearest to that class in Amuq A. In the same group fall coarsely incised pieces of jars, similar to Amuq B coarse incised ware (Braidwood 1960, fig. 42), two thirds of which carry a red-orange slip, missing in the Qoueiq examples, which therefore could belong to the previous phase, a suggestion supported by the fact that one of them (62) came from Tell Bouhaira, where B material is missing altogether. Once again chronological precision is unobtainable. One might note that many of the simple designs are quite neat and foreshadow similar designs in pattern burnish of Late Neolithic phase B and Early Halaf painted of phase C, which is probably not fortuitous.

The Monochrome burnished wares (69-98) Fine ware

The fine grit tempered, hardfired and often mottled thin wares of T. Bouhaira and Bahouerte are illustrated by numbers 68-98. They consist almost entirely of a limited number of shapes: deep cups, wider and shallower bowls, jars with tall and short necks and larger open bowls, some with flat bases.

The application of a wash or slip is virtually unknown, as is the use of straw as a temper and colours are predominantly in the lighter shades; black burnished vessels are an extreme rarity, in contrast to phase **B**, where they are one of the most distinctive classes, linked to the pattern burnished group. Bright reds, washed or slipped are equally inconspicuous.

This rather limited repertoire of shapes of the monochrome group is of course matched by the contemporary decorated wares illustrated above and it would appear that the potters of the Middle Neolithic Qoueiq valley were not much given to experimentation with a large number of potshapes, such as e.g. seem more prevalent in the Amuq (Braidwood 1960, figs. 22-25 (Judeidah), fig. 27:1-32) T. Dhahab, all Amuq A. It is in the monchrome wares that the differences between Qoueiq and Amuq are perhaps most easily seen, though it must be remembered that excavations might easily swell the number of comparisons. Nevertheless, the number of Neolithic sherds found during the survey should have given an indication of greater diversity, had such existed and as Braidwood never gave any account of which types are common and which are rare, comparisons cannot be made.

Comparisons with Ras Shamra suffer from the lack of illustrated profiles, the few published photographs show stronger links with the Amuq than with the Qoueiq, as might be expected on geographical grounds.

The question of dating again arises; the jars with high collars (81-88) on purely typological grounds are closer to those of Amuq B (Braidwood 1960, fig. 47:10-18) than those of Amuq A (ibid.; fig. 24:6,7) but against this one can argue that they could have started somewhat earlier further east, or reflect local preferences; the dark burnished B wares of the Amuq (ibid. figs. 43-47) are by no means identical to the Qoueiq B assemblage. Those links as there are, and they are quite close, are in the more special decorated classes, the pattern burnished and the early painted wares; the simpler stuff evidently went its own way.

Unburnished monochrome ware of phase A? (99-103)

These deserve little comment, but the large size suggests that these vessels may have served as cooking pots. Essentially they are a rougher version of the burnished ware. No. 99 came from T. Bouhaira, which we suspect was deserted before phase B.

A-B monochrome burnished wares (104-130)

A group of sherds from Ain et Tell (North Aleppo) from an excavation for a modern building (104-115) clearly illustrate the dilemma of deciding whether they belong to phase A or to phase B. Neither the impressed black ware sherd (108) nor the finely burnished holemouth rim with raised hand below the rim (111) are decisive, the latter occurring in both Amuq A and B (Braidwood 1960, fig. 22; 16,17 (A) and fig. 44; 15-20 (B). The fine holemouth vessels (104-7) look early, so do the flat bases (113-114), yet the fine burnish on the jars (112, 126) could be the predecessors of pattern-burnishing of phase B and the jars (?) (123,124) could also be compared to the straight-mouthed vessels of Amuq B (Braidwood 1960, fig. 44). One could therefore argue for a Late Neolithic (phase B) date, especially as there was plenty of pattern

burnish from the site, but no other impressed wares but for sherd 108, and none of the clinky overfired ware like that of Bouhaira or Bahouerte. On the other hand later features like burnished washed or slips (116-121) or the bold rims of jars with or without red and black burnished slips from Bahouerte site B (later than the bulk of the Bahouerte (A) material) are missing at Ain et Tell. The possibilities that some wares on excavation will turn out to be late A or early B of course exist, hence our hesitant use of the term A-B. Some very fine thin sherds 104-107, brilliantly burnished, from Ain et Tell, are quite clearly phase A and for the time being nos. 104-114 and 127 I would prefer to regard as phase A-Middle Neolithic, leaving open the question of whether 116-125 and 127-130 could not be phase B-Late Neolithic. Overlaps in pottery are of course a well known phenomenon, but they can hardly ever be satisfactorily decided upon without excavation. This short discussion is necessary because of the dearth of monochrome wares that can be assigned to phase B without hesitation.

LATE NEOLITHIC: QOUEIQ B

Although basically a continuation of Amuq A, Amuq B, stratified only at Tell al Judeideh and Ras Shamra VA, introduces two new forms of decorated pottery; pattern burnished ware and early painted ware, which also feature prominently on the sites of the Qouweiq valley together with a very fine black burnished ware, and less obvious brown and red wares. These probably represent the non-pattern burnished monochrome ware and are not singled out as such in the Amuq report, but figure in Braidwood 1960, fig. 47 and are described as typical of the better potting of phase B (ibid. p. 76 and 77). This may be applicable to the Amuq, but not to the Qoueiq, where the A wares were just as accomplished.

Early painted pottery (131-139)

A number of small jars and bowls of various sizes were decorated with red paint on a burnished greyish buff or pale red wash or surface, a not altogether successful experiment as there is little contrast. The motifs consist entirely of vertical or diagonal bands and multiple wavy lines and a horizontal band surrounds the rim. The same pottery occurs in the Amuq (Braidwood 1960, fig. 55) at Judeidah, where some of it is considered to be non-local (ibid. p. 80).

The same hard fired orange-red ware but without painting also occurs (140-142) both burnished or smoothed, but it cannot be said to be common.

Fine monochrome burnished jars, usually black (143-156)

As this is the only black pottery in the prehistory of the Qoueiq valley it was easily recognisable on a dozen sites. Some of it is jet black, but colours range from dull black to grey and even to brown and dark red, the same range as that of the pattern-burnished group to which it clearly belongs. On some jar necks a simple vertical burnish is seen (152, 153, 155, 156) a sort of pseudo-pattern burnish, different from the real stuff in that it employs only vertical and horizontal strokes as on some of the earlier A ware (e.g. 109, 112, 126) and not the typical diagonal hatching of phase B. All the fragments recovered are those of jars with everted necks; the bowls which one would

expect to go with them are probably the pattern-burnished ones, and the pattern burnished body sherds from jars probably belonged to these vessels (cf. Braidwood 1960, fig. 81:2).

Fine monochrome burnished ware with pattern burnish (157-187)

Pattern burnishing is produced by applying pressure with a tool to an already lightly burnished surface and in every case the marks of this process are visibly superimposed on those of the field. The effect is that of a darker shade on a lighter one, black on grey, dark red on light red, etc., more striking than that of the contemporary painted ware. The colour range is neatly varied, black, grey, brown, beige, red and the bulk of the patterns, neatly framed by bands and panels, are all rectilinear; vertical or diagonal lines, chevrons and cross hatching exhaust the repertoire. The shapes are few; cups, small bowls, a few holemouth jars, jars with everted or collared necks, large bowls and cylindrical strainers (161,162,183) with diameters to fit over the necks of jars.

The origin of this form of decoration probably lies in the burnishing pattern of the previous phase; sherd 160 from T. Bouhaira already produced the hatched effect in simple burnishing, but not yet framed or set off in dark on light.

Two <u>incised</u> sherds in grey ware from T. Berne (178-9) probably belong to this same phase and show still another technique to produce the same decorative effect of showing a pattern in a different shade on a dark vessel.

Both in the Amuq (Braidwood 1960, figs. 51,79-81) and at Ras Shamra VA and IV C (Contenson 1962, figs. 26,27 (VA), Contenson 1973, fig. 6 (IV C)) pattern-burnished ware is characteristic and is sometimes combined with excision (Braidwood 1960, fig. 50; Contenson, 1973, fig. 6), something not found in the Qoueig.

Monochrome burnished and unburnished ware; miscellaneous shapes (188-207)

These include two cylindrical jar rims (188,189) three bow-rim jars (191-193) a low pedestal for a heavy bowl (194) and a set of mainly unburnished holemouth pots (195-207). The latter range from A-C in the Amuq and bow-rims are usually attributed to phase D both there and at Ras Shamra, but though we have rich evidence for D wares in the Qoueiq including bow-rims, the examples here illustrated are quite different in fabric and are unlikely to be as late as D. The pedestal is interesting; again these are far more common in phase D (see below) but pedestals, open in the centre or with holes cut out of the side, occur in B contexts in the Amuq (Braidwood 1960, fig. 52:17 (unburnished) cf. fig. 82:22 (mixed context)) and Contenson 1962, fig. 27, bottom left).

DISTRIBUTION OF MIDDLE AND LATE NEOLITHIC POTTERY (Maps II-IV) (Figs. 176-178)

Maps II and III show the present distribution of Middle Neolithic (A) monochrome burnished and the impressed or incised decorated wares, which are of course complementary. Maps IV and V show the pattern burnished class and the Early painted ware of the Late Neolithic (B). As some of the A wares are possibly still in use during phase B, the total of Late Neolithic sites may

be greater than that shown on the maps. As distribution maps always show a minimum of sites (those from which material somehow reached the surface) no great reliance should be placed on them for statistical purposes, the more so as the length of both Middle and Late Neolithic are quite unknown in the Qoueiq or Amuq plains. At Ras Shamra (Contenson 1977, 22-23) a few C14 dates exist, from which H. de Contenson suggest an uncalibrated timescale of c. 6000-5750 for the A phase, 5750-5250 for the B phase and c. 5250-4300 for the Halaf phase (C and D). This would suggest that the Late Neolithic is twice as long as the Middle Neolithic, which I some how doubt. Moreover the date of c. 6000 is a guess, not a C14 date, which could be linked to an old C14 date from Mersin of c. 6000 b.c. for the beginning of the Middle Neolithic there, which certainly everyone agrees should be equated with Amuq A. The preceding Early Neolithic or PPNC as we have already seen is put between 5500 and 6000 on the basis of radiocarbon dating by J. Cauvin (Cauvin 1977, 47-48, 1978, 143-145). For a chronological table see fig. 202.

Map VI shows the Qoueiq area in relation to its neighbours during Middle and Late Neolithic, here grouped together because of the chronological uncertainties like the date of the top levels of El Kowm and Tell Abu Hureira which contain pottery of the dark burnished class, or the initial date for Byblos Néolithique Ancien, Hagoshrim or the Coastal Neolithic of north Palestine.

What the map shows clearly is the existence of a Ceramic Neolithic from the Taurus Mountains in the north to Palestine, the origins of which we assume lie in the recently discovered Early Neolithic of sites like T. Assouad (see Map I) in Syria, Çatal Hüyük (Konya) in Anatolia, and Ganjdareh and Tepe Guran in the Zagros Mountains of Iran.

Returning to areas nearer the Qoueiq; A wares are certainly present in the Amuq, Ras Shamra, Hama M, the Jabbul and T. Turlu north of Carchemish. Sakcagözű I, however has different black to brown incised pottery of a different tradition, but the Cilician material is closely linked to that of North Syria, as well as to Çatal Hüyük in the Konya Plain.

Pattern-burnished B wares occur outside the Qoueiq, at T. al Judeidah in the Amuq, at Ras Shamra VA-IV C, at Qalat el Moudiq and Hama M on the Orontes, at T. Shirbah and T. Sabaine in the Jabbul, at Sakcagozu II and unstratified at Tarsus and Mersin, where they may be imports. The situation in the Euphrates valley and beyond in the Jezireh is not clear, but the grey burnished wares reported from Chagar Bazar (14-12) T. Agab and Tell Halaf itself (Altmonochrom) suggests that the equivalents of A and B wares extend a long way east and northeast and imported A ware is found at Umm Dabaghiyah south of the Jebel Sinjar in Iraq.

This very wide distribution of pre-Halaf (C) monochrome burnished wares then suggests, in spite of distinct regional variations a certain ceramic unity on which the immediately following and spectacular Halaf distribution was evidently based. As for the appearance of Early painted ware, in the Late Neolithic, in the Amuq, Qoueiq and at Ras Shamra VA, its appearance is also matched elsewhere; e.g. at Mersin in Cilicia where similar simple painted pottery appears from level 27 onwards; as well as at Bouqras on the Euphrates and very strongly at Umm Dabaghiyah in north Iraq, in each case pre-dating the appearance of Halaf wares (Kirkbride 1971-75; Akkermans et al.; AAAS

forthcoming; Akkermans and Roodenberg 1979, p. 162; Mellaart 1975, p. 139; Contenson 1977, fig. 7.

EARLY HALAF OR EARLY CHALCOLITHIC; QOUEIQ C

The main features of Qoueiq C pottery are the appearance on some twenty-five sites of Early Halaf ware accompanied by monochrome burnished wares. The earlier A and B wares disappear as in the Amuq (Braidwood 1960, p. 138).

Differences in clay and paint, which can be glossy or matt gave rise to Braidwood's theory of a limited number of true Halaf imports from the Jezireh being locally copied, yet in Halaf style, a view also shared by de Contenson (Contenson 1973, pp. 23-4, figs. 7,8) at Ras Shamra IV C, and repeated by most other scholars (Mellaart 1975, 160,162). Ismail Hijjara's reexcavation of Arpachiyah, near Ninive, for long the only stratified Halaf site, R. Munchaev and N. Merpert's excavations at three Yarim Tepe's in the Jebel Sinjar and a new Halaf survey by I. Hijjara have thrown much new light on the Halaf culture, its periodization and its geographical divisions (Hijjara 1980). Considerable modifications must now be made in the light of this new evidence and the view that Syria west of the Euphrates was not affected by Halaf developments until what used to be called "Middle Halaf" (TT 10-7) must be abandoned; according to I. Hijjara, the Qoueiq C Halaf belongs to his First and Second phase long before Mallowan's "Middle Halaf", which is now late phase four! See the chronological table, fig. 202. Moreover, local variations in shape, paint and designs within the vast Halaf province are such that the division of pottery into "true Halaf" and "local or imitation Halaf" is no longer valid. There is therefore no reason to suggest that when Halaf pottery turns up on nearly every early site in the Qoueiq valley it should not be regarded as a local product. This makes northwest Syria part and parcel of the Early Halaf province and greatly simplifies the trade contacts on its periphery with non-Halaf areas like Lebanon, Palestine, or Cilicia.

The success of the Early Halaf painted pottery was such that for the first time the monochrome wares become relatively unimportant and earlier decorated wares like Early painted ware, impressed, incised and pattern burnished wares disappear, many of their motifs absorbed in the new gaily painted pottery. The monochrome burnished wares also take on a new look; while most of the Early Halaf vessels are of small size, the need for larger vessels was met by sturdier monochrome burnished bowls which have little in common with the old "dark burnished ware tradition" and frequently imitate Halaf shapes. For smaller vessels, such as cups and bowls a new red burnished ware was created, distinguished from its grey or greyish brown counterpart by the use of straw temper. Whereas both burnished wares are clearly of local tradition they mark a new departure with the use of a slip, a use of straw, an often crackled burnished surface and most important of all a dependence on the new painted ware shapes. There can be little doubt that during the Early Halaf period it is the painted ware that is the luxury product.

Monochrome red slipped burnished ware (208-221)

This is rather soft fired buff ware, straw tempered with black cores and a red burnished, often crackled slip.

Shapes are generally small and the number of types are few. This pottery is easily confused with Early Bronze Age Red Burnished ware, except that it is much better burnished.

Greyish-black slipped or unslipped burnished ware (222-248)

In the Qoueiq valley at least, this is the most common monochrome pottery that can be assigned to phase C. It is probably a development of the fine black wares of phase B, now put to a more common use. Grit temper is still the more frequent, but straw also appears, though never by itself. Slipped or unslipped the burnish is high, but the old pattern burnish is no longer found. On black wares, of course, black cores are common and one might well wonder whether at a period when purely oxidised buff/orange ware pottery was made as as a luxury ware (Early Halaf painted ware), the desire for red and grey burnished wares—as common pottery—with straw admixtures and lower reduced firing temperatures was not deliberate.

This class of pottery seems to have supplied the medium range shapes: carinated bowls (222-228), plates or dishes (229-234), larger bowls (235-240), a small bowl (241), a pedestal (242) and a characteristic set of bowls with everted rims of all sizes (243-248) with profiles common in the painted ware. Parallels: Amuq C (T. Kurdu) Braidwood, 1960, fig. 105-106. As always the simpler wares between the Qoueiq and the Amuq vary in bulk, yet have a number of shapes in common.

Early Halaf painted ware (249-425)

The dominant feature of the Qoueiq C = Early Halaf wares is the painted pottery, illustrated here to the fullest extent of 175 potsherds (omitting duplications and those minute fragments—very numerous—that did not add anything to the repertoire of patterns). I have tried to reconstruct as many vessels as possible, thus giving some idea of the shapes, and then illustrating the residue, mainly body sherds of jars, according to individual sites.

Even a quick glance at the painted pottery shapes (249), shown without the decoration, convinces one that we are dealing with local development and most if not all, can be found in the preceding B assemblage, as in the Amuq (Braidwood 1960, p. 146). Although statistics have little meaning in surface assemblages it should be pointed out that painted pottery seems far more common than monochrome ware in the Qoueiq C phase, whereas at stratified T. Kurdu the painted ware amounted to only 34-45% (ibid. 143-6).

As for the fabric, it is like that from the Amuq (<u>ibid</u>. 143-46). Handmade of apricot-buff, buff or even whitish clay, often with no visible grits, it is hard and sometimes overfired which process produces a sombre colour, and crazing and flaking of the paint. Fully oxidised, black cores are absent. A vitrified piece from T. Berne (276) shows local production as the piece is warped and useless. Surface colours are usually those of the clay, slip is uncommon. The paint is usually a red-brown but can vary from buff and orange to deep brown and black, even in a single stroke (polytone effect). Applied to a smoothed or self slipped surface, it can be matt or glossy or as some would have it glazy. Some pieces are deliberately polychrome, black (brown) and red (in various shades) being applied to a lighter surface. Black on red may form a special subclass with unimaginative patterns

on red may form a special subclass with unimaginative patterns (281-284). At T. Aqab in the Khabur it is said to mark the transition to Ubaid (T. Davidson, unpublished thesis), but whether this is the same ware is not clear.

Comparisons with the Amuq C material (Braidwood 1960, figs. 85-89, the unstratified "First mixed range" from Judeideh and figs. 114-117, from stratified T. Kurdu; 124 sherds in all compared to the 175 illustrated sherds from the Qoueiq, show that the C material is essentially the same. That from Ras Shamra IV C (Contenson 1962, fig. 24; 1973, figs. 7-9) seems less closely related, but this may be due to the paucity of illustrated material.

Numerous parallels can be established with the Early Halaf pottery from the kilns at Yunus outside Carchemish (Dirvana 1944) which is after all only 60 km away from the Qoueiq and linked to it by the open plain of Tilbeşar. The hundred illustrated sherds from Yunus, as well as the pages of patterns (ibid., pls. LXXVII-LXXXII) also illustrate many motifs not so far encountered further west possibly forming a link—Carchemish lies on a Euphrates crossing—between the Jezireh and Northwest Syrian Halaf provinces. Certain motifs from Yunus; vertical bucrania separated by dots (ibid., pl. LXX 6 and 7, LXXI, 3, LXXXII, 10 recur at T. Berne (280) and bucrania, dots and stars (ibid. pl. LXXXIII.7) also occurs at T. Archaq (395) and possibly at T. Kadrich (322) and T. Kurdu (Braidwood 1960, fig. 116,3), to quote but a few complicated designs.

The designs on the Early Halaf pottery of the Qoueiq, the Amuq and Yunus are on the whole very simple geometric patterns, but with a good sprinkling of bucrania (bulls' heads) used vertically or horizontally with the tips of the horns touching each other. Bucrania now turn out to be a hallmark of Early Halaf and their distribution in the west is illustrated on Map XI, fig. 185.

A comparison of Early Halaf geometrical patterns with the designs used on the impressed wares, mainly of the Middle Neolithic (A) wares and with the designs of the pattern-burnished wares of Late Neolithic (B) pottery leaves one in little doubt about continuity in design. The patterns on no. 1 and 250 are closely similar to choose but one obvious example; and it would appear that much of the Neolithic motifs were simply translated into paint during the Early Halaf period. For the animal heads the absence of prototypes is so far missing in Northwest Syria, but analogies exist further east and west where plastically rendered animal heads are found on pottery as far apart as Umm Dabaghiyah in North Iraq and Hacilar in Western Anatolia, which in the following period (Halaf in the east, Early Chalcolithic in the west) are then replaced by painted animal heads, the so-called bucrania, moufflon heads, accompanied occasionally on Halaf ware, and others, by human figures, complete animals, such as deer and onagers, birds, leopards, snakes etc. The existence of wall-paintings on Neolithic sites like Umm Dabaghiyah, Bouqras and of course, Çatal Hüyük in Anatolia clearly point to the origin of this class of decoration in an earlier large-scale medium, just as Greek vase painting is based on frescoes.

In a report devoted to the results of the Qoueiq survey, the complex interaction of the various art forms developed during the Neolithic, and synthesized on the painted Early Halaf pottery, cannot be further elaborated;

nor would an exhaustive list of comparative patterns be of any great value without the benefits of a well-established stratigraphic chronology which does not yet exist. The illustrations speak for themselves; all that remains to be provided is some commentary on the distribution of the few classes of Early Halaf pottery, in and around our area.

Distribution

The distributions of Early Halaf painted ware in the Qoueiq valley covers some twenty-five sites (Map VII, Fig. 181), nine of which produced sherds with bucrania (Map VIII, Fig. 182). Density of settlement was obviously considerable, being greater than in both the previous and the following periods of the Neolithic and Chalcolithic. By contrast, the distribution of monochrome burnished ware (Map IX, Fig. 183) and that of unburnished grey cooking pots (Map X, Fig. 184) is probably under-represented, a good reminder of the shortcomings of surveys.

Map XI Fig. 185 shows schematically the presently known distribution of Early Halaf in the Levant with Ard Tiaili in the Beqa'a as the southernmost site, though the Halaf sherds found there may be imports into a region of Byblos Néolithique Moyen culture. Early Halaf pottery in Cilicia is likewise imported. Beyond the northernmost limit of the map Early Halaf pottery certainly reaches Samsat on the Euphrates: chronological imprecision prevents us from knowing when exactly its imports penetrated beyond the Taurus mountains into the plains of Malatya and Elazig.

QOUEIQ D WARES: LATER HALAF PERIOD OR MIDDLE CHALCOLITHIC

When first found stratified at Tell Kurdu in the Amuq between Halaf and Ubaid, the D assemblage was envisaged as a transition between these two better known groups (Braidwood 1960, p. 157). Subsequent excavations at Ras Shamra have modified this definition and it was found to cover a considerable period of time, spanned by Ras Shamra IV B and IV A, sandwiched in between Halaf (Ras Shamra IV C) and Early Ubaid (Ras Shamra IIIC) (Contenson 1973, p. 15ff. and 1962, 492-496). With "Halaf" in northwest Syria redefined as Early Halaf, the D wares are evidently roughly comparable in time to the Later Halaf phases of the Jezirah, including at least the whole of Mallowan's Middle and Late Halaf, TT 10-5, and Hijjara's phase 4, if not also 3. As already mentioned H. de Contenson has proposed a date of c. 5250-4300 for the entire Halaf period at Ras Shamra, and a C14 date of 4710 ±130 for later Ard Tlaili could mark the boundary between C and D assemblages, pending confirmation.

Extremely little material for the D assemblage has yet been published (Braidwood 1960, figs. 121-131; Contenson 1962, figs. 22-23; Contenson 1973, figs. 10,11,17) Mellaart 1966, fig. 6) so that any additional material is very welcome.

The Qoueiq survey yielded monochrome typical D burnished wash ware from ten new sites, with possible D painted wares adding another two. This is of course only half the number of sites with Early Halaf wares, but as so little is known about the later Halaf painted pottery in this area, the number of sites of this period could well be larger.

The ceramic characteristic of the D phase is the, perhaps only apparent, rarity of painted ware, and an overwhelming bulk of burnished wash ware of bright red, brown, orange, buff and rarely olive grey and black colour (Braiwood's "wiped burnished ware" [a term I shall not use] and his "red wash ware"). In contrast to the previous period large shapes now become common and the presence of sandy coarse wares some with rather clumsy painted decoration, the appearance of pedestals and large basins present an altogether different picture from that of the neat Early Halaf in the same region. It bears no relation to the Later Halaf with its meticulously fine painting in the Jezireh and North Iraq.

Burnished red wash ware (426-486)

This is the most typical ware of the period and is well fired buff or orange buff ware with white or black grits covered with an often lustrous wash, applied it would seem with a brush and then burnished more often than not. The marks of burnishing are frequently seen also on the vessel where they continue beyond the upper part of the vessel to which the wash had been applied. The colour of the wash is most often a bright red or orange red, but deep red, dark and light brown and a vivid yellow are by no means rare; olive grey and black are. As the wash is applied by brush there are a number of cases where the pot is painted rather than "washed" (440) and the distinction between burnished wash and painted ware becomes irrelevant.

This superior and striking product is evidently an updated version of the monochrome burnished red and grey wares of the previous phase, but much better made (no straws) and fully oxidised (no grey or black cores). It would appear that the potters tried to give these, on the whole somewhat, larger vessels the coloured appearance of Early Halaf pottery without the elaborate patterning.

The shapes also continue a fair number of traditional Halaf types; simple bowls (426-446); large bowls with characteristic and frequently exaggerated everted rims (447-474), some of which may have stood on squat pedestals (474), and short necked medium sized jars (476-479). Fragments of pedestals are not uncommon (475, 483-486), one of which (485) is made of brilliantly red-slipped "white ware". Lids (481-2) also occur.

Among the coarser pottery is a painted jar with enormously thick walls (480) obviously in imitation of a stone vessel decorated with vertical bands of matt brown to red paint, as well as the base of another (480a). Bands of the same coarse paint also decorate coarse pedestals (487-490). Large bowls with flaring sides had matt red painted bands, smoothed and only rarely (495) burnished (491-4) and 496-499).

Painted wares (500-537)

The amount of painted pottery, that we attribute to this period is not large and as hardly any specimens have parallels among the published painted D ware from T. Kurdu or Ras Shamra, some of the attributions may well turn out to be mistaken. Some could be earlier, i.e. C ware, but I doubt if any should be assigned to the following E phase, of so-called Syrian Ubaid.

The attributions are typological on the basis of clay, the use of the burnished wash and similarities in shape. Parallel bands of paint are the chief characteristic, sometimes with some additional patterns on the rim (500-502). These three could be earlier, but do not look it; the deep bowls (503-4) with sloppy painting look like D ware, so do the jar fragments, some with bowrims (505-508) and the smaller striped jars with typical burnished wash (509-514).

The unburnished black on red vessels (515-517), matt-painted, do not look like Early Halaf, nor do the two bichrome painted sherds (518-9), or the clumsily painted group of sherds illustrated as numbers 520-537 or the spouted neck (541).

Miscellaneous sherds

Among these are a pedestal with internal ribs (538) funnels in typical D ware from Berne, with an exact parallel from Bahouerte (539), a particularly coarse fragment in whitish ware from T. Berne, which could be a fragment of a husking tray, in which case it would probably be much earlier: a jar with red burnished slip (524), a huge buff jar rim (545); a set of sandy buff bowls with red wash along the rim (542-3), two basins with unmistakable burnished wash (546-7) and some coarse smoothed bowls or basins (548-552), one with a ledge handle. A corrugated sherd from T. Berne is not illustrated.

Straw-faced very coarse ware (553-566)

This group of sherds, with shapes not unlike the coarser wares of the D assemblage, basins, holemouth jars, bow-rims etc. may or may not belong to this period. They are unlikely to be earlier, nor do they resemble the straw faced ware of phase F, and if they do not belong to D, they might be the sole representatives of coarse ware of phase E (Syrian Ubaid) about which nothing was learnt during the Qoueig survey.

Comparisons

There can be little doubt that the Burnished wash ware of the Qoueiq valley is identical with that of Ras Shamra IV B and IV A and T, Kurdu phase D, or the unpublished material from Ard Tlaili, Hama L and T. Arjoun. Some possible bow-rim jars also occur at Mersin (Garstang 1953, figs. 75,39 (level XVII), 76; 31 and 38 (levels XVI z and XVIII) together with later Halaf imports and painted corrugated ware (ibid. fig. 75) Mersin XVII), which also occurs at T. Kurdu (Braidwood 1960, fig. 128;7-11; Contenson 1962, fig. 23 (Ras Shamra IV B) and just possibly as one sherd from T. Berne. This would be useful in linking North Syria to Cilicia suggesting that Mersin XVI is approximately contemporary with the Late D phase, and Mersin XVIII with the earlier D and Mersin XVIII-XXIV? with Early Halaf (C). Early Halaf imports at Mersin do not start till level XIX (Garstang 1953, fig. 72.5,10,15,16).

Except for trading contacts the two cultures appear to have nothing in common and the appearance of a new culture at Mersin in level XVI seems to have put an end to the Halaf trade; not a single Halaf sherd was found in the burnt fortress, rich in local pottery. No D ware has been reported from anywhere in Turkey north of the Amuq, so that its northern border remains unknown, but with so little attention paid to monochrome wares in Halaf

contexts this is not perhaps surprising. For links between Northwest Syria and the Wadi Rabah culture of Palestine see Mellaart (1975, p. 241f.) and map XV(Fig. 189).

Distribution

Map XII (Fig. 186) shows the sites where the Monochrome burnished wash ware occurred in the Qoueiq valley, whereas Map XII (Fig. 187) shows the various groups of painted wares, all badly represented, which are assigned to this period. Map XIV (Fig. 188) shows the few sites with recognisable kitchen ware of the period. Map XV (Fig. 189) illustrates the cultural groups discussed above the Middle Chalcolithic or Later Halaf period.

QOUEIQ E WARES: LATE CHALCOLITHIC, so-called Syrian Ubaid

Late Chalcolithic plain and painted wares in monochrome and sometimes bichrome are well represented on 21 sites in the Qoueig valley, especially at T. Bahouerte and T. Berne. Taken as a whole this pottery is identical with the T. Kurdu E assemblage in the Amuq (Braidwood 1960, pp. 180-204, figs. 142-159) and with the painted wares of Ras Shamra III C(Contenson 1950, pls. III and IV) as well as with, at least part, of the Ras Shamra III B assemblage (Courtois 1962, figs. 18-37, 38-43 and p. 455, figs. 45,46) each with seven recognisable phases III C a-g and III B; B-H, evidently a period of considerable length at Ras Shamra, and probably also in the Amuq. There a sounding at Tell Kurdu produced a five metre deposit of what Braidwood regards as early E ware, to be followed (presumably, by a second phase represented by the surface sherds from Khirbet Sheikh Ali and the material from Tell esh Sheikh only briefly referred to by Sir Leonard Woolley in A Forgotten Kingdom 1953, pp. 24-31 and fig. 3., all that has up to now been published on that site. The top ten building levels contained Tell esh Sheikh ware, the eleventh below hard dark burnished ware and Halaf sherds. See the Chronological Table Fig. 202.

Our ignorance about the painted wares of the Late Halaf (D) period adds further complications; the frequent use of a matt paint and the survival of many Halaf motifs into the so-called Ubaid wares frequently blur the assumed distinction and the use of a chalky white slip, attested in the Amuq in both D and early E wares (Braidwood 1960, pp. 166,183) also occurs in the Qoueiq, e.g. (508) attributed to D and (683-5, 687-9, 691-3, 696-8) attributed to E, linking both periods. Or, alternatively, should those pieces with a white slip be reassigned to phase D with a faint overlap into the beginning of E together with the bichrome painted group, which even more prominently displays this white slip? There is no reference to bichrome ware in the well-stratified Ras Shamra sequence of E wares, nor in the late E Tell esh Sheikh ware. Perhaps the white chalky monochrome and bichrome groups should be tentatively assigned to phase D, until proof to the contrary is produced by proper excavations.

Though perhaps irrelevant, it should be noted that bichrome decoration, both in Cilicia (Mersin XVI and XV b) and in the Konya Plain (Can Hasan 2a) of Anatolia seems confined to a period which in Northwest Syria corresponds to Late Halaf, the D wares, with a faint overlap into phase E (Mellaart 1975,

pp. 122-129). Handles, prominent since Mersin XVI (assumed to be contemporary with Ras Shamra III C) appear at Ras Shamra in level III C (Contenson 1970, fig. 16, pl. III a (with bands of paint on the handles as in Cilicia) and sporadically in Amuq D and E (Braidwood 1960, fig. 127:5 and fig. 142:17,19). No such innovations were noted in the Qoueiq, which throughout its early history seems to have been consistently reluctant to adopt handles or lugs on its pottery.

It is probably the visual impact of comparing the luxurious Late Halaf pottery of Arpachiyah and Tepe Gawra with the matt-painted dull products of North Iraq Ubaid that has created the impression of two distinct and unrelated cultures, the view of the art critic rather than that of the archaeologist; the typologist versus the ceramic expert. The change from Halaf to Ubaid in North Mesopotamia as in Syria has for too long be seen in black and white terms, since the days that Mallowan viewed the demise of the Halaf culture as the result of invading Ubaid tribes from the south, good desert stuff in the best of the T. E. Lawrence tradition, and perhaps explicable at the time after only one spectacular season of excavations at Arpachiyah. Nobody doubts that south Mesopotamian infuences were slowly creeping up into northern Mesopotamia, probably in search of new agricultural land and raw materials bringing with them ceramic techniques of mass-produced wares infrequently over-fired, ornamented with no great finesse with a reduced number of standard patterns that may have satisfied Sumerian housewives of the south, but evoked no ecstatic reception in the north. Mass-production, cheap, was accepted, standards were improved, designs were adopted, but greatly improved upon by drawing on a traditional Halaf repertoire, far richer than anything ever produced in the south of Mesopotamia.

The so-called North Iraqi Ubaid or the Syrian Ubaid should, in my opinion, be seen as a northern response to cheap (and nasty) ways of production, which the northerners had the good sense to modify. North Iraq Ubaid and Syrian Ubaid are strictly speaking not Ubaid at all, but the final phase, decadent if you like, of the old Halaf tradition. Final Halaf might be a better term to describe its products, some of which, it should be remembered are still artistically much better than what came later. Northwest Syria illustrates this very clearly and already Mallowan refused to accept the term Ubaid for what he found on the Balik river sites, insisting on the prefix Syrian in order to emphasize the predominantly Halaf derived motifs used to decorate this pottery.

New discoveries show that his judgement was right and the sooner we drop the term Ubaid for the E wares of North Syria the better. Some overfired green stuff with the black paint actually biting into the fabric, in true South Iraq Ubaid fashion, when found, as e.g. at Tell Berne and T. Bahouerte (700, 701) probably represent imports (presumably for their contents, not for its exquisite fabric) from some site on the Euphrates, perhaps a sort of trade mark (like green glazed ginger pots in modern days) valued for its contents, like pearls, fish paste, dates, date wine, truffles, mustard etc. delicacies that came up the Euphrates from the south.

Those green overfired wares are conspicuous among the E wares, they are both rare and considerably coarser than the local fabrics. The black on

greenish wares are more common at T. Berne than at T. Bahouerte and one suspects that Berne has perhaps more of the later E wares comparable to Ras Shamra III B and T. esh Sheikh than T. Bahouerte, T. Kurdu, and Ras Shamra III C, which show a much richer ornamental repertoire, though frequently executed in a fairly careless style of painting. Without stratigraphic excavations it would, however, be overambitious to divide the Qoueiq sherd material into two or more successive phases typologically.

Plain ware (567-600)

The bulk of the Qoueiq E ware fabrics are made of a buff or pink ware, with very small grits and no straw. They are well fired and black cores are the exception. Most of the pottery is probably still hand-made, but an increasing number of bowls show marks along the rim that suggest that they are made or at least finished on the wheel. The surface is of the same colour as the body, and is usually smoothed, but not burnished. A slip is unusual, except for the chalky white slip referred to above, which may be an earlier (D ware) product, and confined to the painted version. The base and lower parts of plain bowls often looks as if it has been scraped with a flint. It is doubtful whether the whitish buff and the pinkish red versions of both plain and painted pottery were intentional. In the painted ware which is of exactly the same fabric the paint is always matt, but varies from black to brown to red, without polytone effects. Warped and vitrified pieces were found at T. Berne, suggesting that kilns existed at the site. There are more greenish-white pieces there than at T. Bahouerte.

The plain ware shapes without exception are matched in the painted ware and no attempt has therefore been made to show more than the somewhat monotonous profiles. Some of the plain ware bases probably belong to vessels which would have been decorated with painted bands higher up (593).

The painted wares (601-725)

As with the Early Halaf ware I first illustrate sherds with well preserved profiles which allow the reconstruction of shapes (601-653) which is then followed by a representative selection of sherds chosen to show the fullest possible range of designs (654-725). Duplication has been avoided as much as possible.

Contrary to prevailing opinions, the matt painted wares of phase E are not an inferior product; the potting is highly competent, most vessels are thin and well fired, and when freshly made the black on white effect would have been quite striking in the bright Near Eastern sun, an effect that can be recreated by wetting the sherds. Unfortunately the use of matt paint on an unburnished surface often leads to abrasion and wear that dulls the appearance and masks the original striking contrast. Compared to the brilliant Halaf pottery, these wares may seem dull, but if artistic apologies have to be made by archaeologists along the lines of Sir Arthur Evans' famous dictum "it's awful, but it is Minoan", I would suggest that in Northwest Syria the reward for the worst pottery of the period with which we are concerned should go unanimously to the Straw-faced fabrics of the Early Bronze Age 1 period (phase F), the quality of which is such that quite conceivably it might have raised unfavourable comments even from the inhabitants of the Early Neolithic Tell Assouad.

E wares shapes are few and simple, lacking the elegance and imagination of the C wares. They are also much less fragile. The bulk of the pottery consists of bowls with closed and open forms, the rest are cups, small jars with or without marked rims, or provided with a collar. Handles are absent and round bases must have been common. The decoration, horizontally arranged, is framed by bands, or more rarely applied without such a setting. The amount of painted surface is said to increase with time at T. Kurdu (Braidwood 1960, p. 184, n. 5). In the Qoueiq, the pottery from T. Bahouerte, the bulk of our material, is like that of T. Kurdu, not over decorated. Some of the T. Berne ware, like e.g. 606, 619, 621, 622, 624, leave less white space like some of the Ras Shamra III B wares or the Tell esh Sheikh ware. The splendid patterns of the latter ware however are not found in the Qoueig. Similarly the combination of painted patterns with incised or impressed designs on reserved areas, a feature of Ras Shamra III B are apparently unknown further east, occurring neither in the Amuq, nor in the Qoueig. Mercifully too, the coarse overfired black on green ware from the Euphrates area is almost absent.

Distribution

Map XVI (Fig. 190) shows the occurrence of E ware in the Qoueiq and Map XVII (Fig. 191), its place among the various Late Chalcolithic cultures in the Levant; the Cilician Late Chalcolithic of Mersin XV-XII, Byblos Encolithique A and the Ghassulian-Beersheba complex of Palestine and Sinai. Painted pottery of Ubaid affinity is known to have spread much further north, into the Antitaurus (Gb/ksun), and the Adiyaman region south of the Taurus. Imported vessels reached the plains of Malatya and Elazig as did Halaf before them, without making much of an impact on the local "Early Chalcolithic" culture, which consists of black and brown burnished wares of the Amuq and Qoueiq A-B traditions and its eastern variant at T. Halaf (Altmonochrom) (Brandt 1973, 1978).

QOUEIQ F WARES: EARLY BRONZE AGE I

A minimum of 32 sites in the Qoueiq valley produced typical F wares, a larger number than for any previous period, but on only five does occupation seem to start at the beginning of the Early Bronze Age; all the others were occupied before.

Essentially the same material was excavated in the neighbouring Amuq plain at T. al Judeideh, Çatal Hüyük and Dhahab—Amuq F and a field survey located some 26 sites in all (Braidwood 1960, p. 226, 1937, pl. Judeideh "XIII") again showing a substantial increase over the 18 sites of phases A-E (combined as Judeideh "XIV". The situation at Ras Shamra is confused, but Courtois draws attention to a thick layer with only coarse wares (none illustrated) between "Ubaid" and EB 3 wares (Ras Shamra III A. 1) (Courtois 1962, 396-7), probably F ware (Braidwood 1960, p. 514 note 103). The earlier part of Hama K 10-6 (Fugmann 1958, figs. 30,37,46a) is essentially similar as is the pottery from T. Abu Danne VII in the Jabbul (Tefnin 1979,pls. XII-XIII). F wares therefore cover the same area of northwest Syria as the earlier assemblages (Map XIX Fig. 193), yet the nature of the new pottery, predominantly hand- or wheelmade straw-faced ware with a sprinkling of burnished

simple ware, with many traces of the use of potter's wheel seems to rule out a straightforward development from the preceding E wares. On the contrary the virtual disappearance of painted ware, the return to coarser fabrics, liberally tempered and faced with straw, point to origins in a region with a ceramic tradition inferior to that of the preceding phase. The presence of a series of variants of Northwest Syrian F wares up the Euphrates to the plain of Adiyaman, as revealed by recent Karababa survey (Ozdoğan 1977, p. 10, wares I, map 12, 5-6 and by excavations at Arslantene VII near Malatya (Palmieri 1969, pp. 13-60 figs. 11-13; Palmieri 1978, pp. 6(314)-22(330), Koruçutepe (Brandt 1973, 1978), Tepeçik (Eşin 1979, pl. 34, fig. 10 d bottom row); Norşuntepe (Hauptmann, 1979, pl. 42), the three main excavated sites in the Elazig plain, leave one in little doubt that the straw or chafffaced wares confusingly called EB 1 in North Syria, but Late Chalcolithic in Southeast Anatolia, though they are approximately contemporary, probably indicate a southward movement of people at the end of the so-called Syrian Ubaid (E) period, at a date which can be put c. 4000 B. C. on the basis of dendrochronologically calibrated C14 dating.

The social and economic results of this event are extremely important for a certain cultural unity now existed (or can be deduced) for a vast stretch of country reaching from the Anatolian plateau, the plains of Malatya and Elaziğ with their resources of copper, silver and gold down the Euphrates to include the rich agricultural plains of northwest Syria, which were not dependant on irrigation agriculture, had access to timber, needed in Lower Mesopotamia, were rich in wool and probably linen and who since the Neolithic had southern contacts with Lebanon and Palestine, Sinai and Egypt. This belt of interrelated cultures stretching from the Taurus Mts to Lower Nubia, matched to the east by an equally impressive and interrelated set of cultures; the Gawra and Uruk ones of Mesopotamia and Lowland Elam, linked through Iran both north (T. Hisar) and south (T. Yahya, Shahdad, etc.) to areas even further east like Badakhshan (the source of both lapis lazuli and gold) and the Indus Valley started to "interact", in other words, to trade and influence each other through contacts on a truly international scale.

Northwest Syria is not the only area affected by movements; in Cilicia foreign elements with white-painted black burnished pottery, perhaps from the Konya plain, occupy Mersin (XII) and mix with the local population who was still making wares in a "Cilician Ubaid" tradition. Further east, at Tarsus, at some time during the EB 1 a cemetery with F pots is found (Garstang 1953, p. 182 figs. 118,119; Goldman 1956, p. 86, figs. 231-233, 343 "Late Chalcolithic"); neither event can be explained by trade. On the other hand the pots with stamped patterns in the Gawran tradition from Norsuntepe (Hauptmann, 1979, pl. 42) and Tepecik near Elazig and from Gedikli IV, just north of the Amuq (Alkim 1979, p. 86, fig. 5) may be due to trade. The presence of ribbed bowls, found only at T. Berne (819-823) with a perfect parallel at Tepecik near Elazig (Esin 1979, pl. 34, hottom left) could be due to similar contacts. Further long range exchanges are found in the "flint-scraped" Coba bowls, which seem to straddle the E-F ware boundary; they range from Mersin XII (Garstang 1953, fig. 113) and other Cilician sites to Sakcagözü (Coba H, which gave its name to this bowl), Gedikli IV-III transition (Alkim 1979, p. 86 fig. 7), Tell esh Sheikh, Tabara el Akrad in the Amuq, nearly

every F site in the Qoueiq, the Jabbul, Qal' at er Rus, T. Halaf, Grai Resh, numerous sites in the Mosul-J. Sinjar area and as far as Tepe Gawra and T. Uqair (Brown 1967, p. 132, footnotes 46-48 with full references, fig. 5 and map fig. 6). In a way they are a forerunner of the "bevelled rim bowls" which occur in the Amuq at the end of F and beginning of G, at Hama and in the Sumerian colonies on the Euphrates, but not in the Qoueiq.

Qoueiq F pottery

The typical F ware is made of a buff paste with white grits, hard fired and produced on the wheel, except for a number of coarse pieces. A small group, mainly bowls of moderate size, shows few straw impressions or none and is burnished, usually both inside and out (726-735). A further group is straw faced and unburnished, but smoothed (736-742). The great bulk of the pottery is heavily faced with straw (743-818), has a buff, greyish buff or reddish surface, is smoothed at best, but frequently only wiped. It is never burnished, and traces of a wash or slip are exceptional.

As if to make up for its dull appearance experimentation with rims leads to a bewildering variety, both on bowls (745-769) and among jars of all sizes (743-4 and 775-818). Most common are simple bowls with a smoothed rim and a brushed, scraped or scratched exterior and base, the "Coba bowl" (770-774). Jars are extremely abundant; the type with everted rim and round base (e.g. 793-6) is a guide fossil for the F wares of EB 1, there is no site in the Qoueiq where it does not occur. One of the features of this pottery is the production of larger shapes than found before, quite thin, but never decorated. The only attempt at decoration is found on a group of ribbed bowls, some with a burnished slip, found only at T. Berne (819-823) which have parallels at Tepecik, properly stratified with typical F ware.

Distribution

Map XVII Fig. 192 shows the distribution of F ware in the Qoueiq; Map XIX its setting among contemporary cultures. Note that the distribution is remarkably consistent with that of earlier periods.

QOUEIQ G WARES: EARLY BRONZE AGE 2

The amount of material that can be attributed to this period found during the survey is limited and can be divided into five groups:

- a) Reserved Slip ware jars (about fifty sherds from 21 sites)
- b) Multiple brush painted ware jars (four sherds from three sites)
- c) White ware spouts (four spouts from four sites)
- d) Reserved slip ware bowls (nine sherds from T. Berne)
- e) Handmade cream burnished jars with triangular ledge handles on the rim (about sixty sherds from 12 sites)

As Tell al Judeideh (floors 20-12) is the only excavated site with a clear pottery record for this period, based on 2640 selected sherds, as against our 96 illustrated pieces (824-920), it must be obvious that for this period the Qoueiq survey has little to contribute, except geographically. It fills in the awkward gap between the Amuq and the sites in the Euphrates valley east of Aleppo, see Maps XX, XXII, Figs. 194, 196, but it does nothing to elucidate the relations

between the enlarged G ware group and the Sumerian colonies of J. Aruda and Habuba Kebira South-T. Qannas. Uruk IV ware, characteristic of these sites has not been found in the Qoueiq, or the Amuq except for a few Bevelled rim bowls at T. al Judeideh (Braidwood 1969, fig. 175:1).

G. wares were recognised in the Qoueiq on some 29 sites (versus 11 in the Amuq (Braidwood 1937, Map XXI). However as the G wares continue into phase H without appreciable change some of the sites could be later in date. The statistics for the H phase are based on Khirbet-Kerak ("Red-black burn-ished ware") in the Amuq with some 50 sites (op. cit., Map XXII); those in the Qoueiq on red burnished bowls with inverted rim (32 sites). This suggests a population increase in the Amuq, for which there is indeed good evidence as the makers of Kh. Kerak ware are newcomers with a distinct non-Syrian pottery and architecture. No corresponding increase in population is evident for the Qoueiq, which in spite of its proximity to the Amuq was not settled by this East Anatolian group.

During the G phase, as in the preceding E and F phases, the pottery assemblages of both valleys are virtually identical in their main ceramic products, with one significant exception; plain simple ware which accounts for more than half of the sherd bulk in the Amouq was not recognised in the Qoueiq, where Reserved-slip ware dominates the assemblage together with handmade cream jars.

Reserved-slip ware (824-870)

Although most of the jars, which form the bulk of this class, are wheelmade there are a number which look hand-made. It is a white gritty, buff, pink or red-brick ware, well-fired and usually without a black core. The slip or wash usually of a cream colour is invariably lighter than the surface of the vessel, the reserved part. The slip can be thin or thick and crusted, and looks as if it is painted on after which it is neatly wiped or scratched off the pot, leaving linear patterns in reserve. Additional decoration in the form of an incised zigzag (870) is unique and so are sherds of rather coarse red ware painted in wobbly white lines, an awkward imitation (?) (851-2) from T. Berne where jars of the Reserved slip ware were not found. Reserved slip bowls, on the other hand, are common only at that site (873-879). They are superb ceramic products with spiral reserve slip on the interior. Three small jars (881,883,884) are made in the same superior way, no. 883 may have been a "Syrian bottle".

Comparisons

The reserved slip ware of Amuq G provides the closest parallels for the jars (Braidwood 1960, p. 275f., figs. 218-219 and for the incised sherd (870) (ibid. fig. 221:4). As this comes from T. Aazaz, the nearest site to the Amuq, it may be an import, as incised and impressed wares are typical of the Amuq, but not the Qoueiq. The fine bowls from Berne recall (Braidwood 1960, fig. 218:9), but no entire vessels are illustrated; the shape is however known at Judeideh in the Plain simple ware (ibid. fig. 202; 10-13). As imports they also occur at Tarsus (Goldman, fig. 236). The possible bottle (883) again has parallels in Plain simple ware (ibid. 207:5-6). Plain ware spouts from the Qoueiq (998-991) if correctly dated resemble Reserved ware spouts (ibid. figs. 218:10 and 219:3) and plain spouts (ibid. fig. 213.18-19).

Plain simple ware (871, 872, 880, 882, 885)

Five sherds, assigned to this class with some hesitation have only faint parallels in the Amuq (<u>ibid</u>., fig. 206:2) with 871-2, which are, however, burnished. The incised sherd (885) may belong to the incised and impressed ware (<u>ibid</u>. figs. 220-221) but this is by no means certain.

Multiple-Brush painted ware (886-889)

Four sherds are the sole examples of this group. The design is obviously inspired by Late Chalcolithic E ware. For parallels in the Amuq, (<u>ibid</u>., figs. 223-226 (G) and figs. 275-278 (H)). A precise dating is clearly impossible.

Handmade jars (cooking pots?) with triangular ledge handles on the rim

This is a very distinctive group with no close counterpart in the Amuq. Nos. 890-896 illustrate rim sherds, from the areas between the pair of ledge handles on each pot; whereas (897-920) show rims with or without ledges and a set of variations in profile.

These vessels can be typologically divided into two classes:

- A. A finer often cream-burnished group with well made ledge handles (nos. 890-908) and
- B. A generally coarser brown or grey, smoothed but rarely burnished group with poorly developed ledges (909-920).

The paste of the A group is buff with white grits, that of the B group is grey or brown with larger grits. Both groups are hard fired.

It is tempting to regard group A as belonging to Phase G (EB 2), and group B to Phase H (EB 3), but without excavation one cannot of course be certain.

In the table of occurrences I have assigned group B to phase H (EB 3) which would account for 22 EB 3 sites. If we remove them from the list, assuming they all belong to phase G (EB 2), which I somehow doubt, then there will be only 18 EB 3 sites left, instead of 32. This is an excellent illustration of the sort of dilemma with which one is faced during field surveys, and which can seriously affect one's interpretation of the evidence.

An archaeological survey is impotent when nothing is known about the stratigraphy and date of the various classes of material encountered, but when some sort of stratigraphic or chronological control already exists, it frequently adds a vast amount of information.

Distribution

Bearing in mind that G wares continue, at least in the Amuq, into H wares, Map XX Fig. 194, showing the location of sites with Reserved-slip ware may be valid for both EB 2 and EB 3, like Map XXI Fig. 195 which shows the distribution of both A and B groups of the jars with ledge handles.

Map XXII Fig. 196 even in extreme simplification, shows interesting features; a number of Sumerian colonies on the Euphrates (Habuba Kebira south/Qannas and J. Aruda, and possibly others not excavated) face across

unexplored terrain to the west a block of early G (early EB2) culture in the Qoueiq, Amuq and probably also the Jabbul area. Reserved slip ware is found on these Uruk IV sites, and as this is not a south Mesopotamian ware it is an indication of contact with Syrian EB 2. Small lugged jars (Braidwood 1960, fig. 213: i-9) are clearly imports from the Uruk sites (Strenhagen 1974/5, pls. 6-12, 18; 122-133) and the same applies to the Bevelled rim bowls which straddle the Amuq F-G boundary-these can only be South Mesopotamian products and may give us a synchronism; foundation of Habuba Kebira, equalling F-G boundary, west of the Euphrates. Their disappearance from the ceramic record in the Amuq probably signals the destruction of the intrusive Sumerian sites early in Amuq G which has some nine recorded subphases (floors 12-20). Three building levels are established in the Sumerian sites, the length of which can only be guessed at. There is no way in which the two can be directly correlated, but it is fairly certain that even if the beginning of the G phase was approximately contemporary with the establishment of Habuba Kebira, it clearly outlasted the Sumerian presence on the Euphrates, corresponding thus not only in Lower Mesopotamian chronology to Warka IV. or a part of it, but also to Warka III and possibly even part of Early Dynastic I, much of which is ceramically indistinguishable from Warka III.

Reserved slip ware is not encountered in the building-levels so far excavated at Tell Chuera, which are dated from ED I onwards on the basis of seal impressions, and contain simple ware, metallic ware and handmade jars with triangular lugs, black burnished. Further north, at Arslantepe bevelled rim bowls appear in level VII in F contexts but only in Early VI (i. e. VI A) with Late Uruk sealings does the Reserved slip ware prevail. Across the Euphrates at Tepecik, bevelled rim bowls and four lugged jars occur with East Anatolian relief decorated pottery, Central Anatolian fruitstands (like Arslantepe) and both simple and Reserve-slipped ware, in three successive levels of the Late Uruk building (Eşin 1973, 108,111,pl. 57, fig. 6; pl. 56, fig. 6). These new finds in the plains on either side of the Euphrates, just north of the Taurus mountains show both the northward extent of Sumerian commercial enterprises and the northern limits of the F and G complexes, the southern end of which lies in Northwest Syria.

Reserved-slip ware is abundant along the Euphrates in the Adiyaman region, south of the Taurus (Özdoğan 1977, p. 11 ware type 2.3 ma p 13), occurring with plain simple ware (ware type 2.2 and Uruk ware types 1:12-15, map 12). Further westward it also occurs in the plain of Elbistan (Brown 1967, p. 132, map, fig. 8).

Developments in this northern part of the Reserve-slip province, comparatively unknown until recently, help to understand successive drifts southwards of elements from beyond the Euphrates; the people who brought the Khirbet-Kerak ware in the EB 3 period and later waves of Hurrians at the turn of the third to the second millennium B. C., followed by the ruling class of the Mitanni in the 16th century, the Hittites in the 14th century, and Arameans, Urartians and Assyrians in the Iron Age.

QOUEIQ H WARES: EARLY BRONZE AGE 3

Pottery from this last prehistoric phase in Northwest Syria has attracted attention because of the sudden appearance of a spectacular handmade fabric

which also, a century later perhaps, appears in Northern Palestine where it was first recognised at the large tell of Khirbet Kerak on Lake Tiberias. The Khirbet Kerak ware, a term I prefer to Braidwood's "Red-black burnished ware", especially as a late form in Amuq I is only red, is clearly not a Syrian or Palestinian product, and was made by newcomers in these countries, whereas the local population continued to make its predominantly wheelmade ceramics, in Northwest Syria, in the old phase G tradition. At the Amuq sites of T. al Judeideh, Catal Httytik, Tayinat and Dhahab, H wares were found stratified below phase I wares, and at Judeideh in five building levels above G wares. At Ras Shamra it appears in period IIIA. 1, after a lacuna that certainly covers the G (EB 2 period). With it are local wares and burnished brown and grey jars with triangular ledge handles on the rim, probably the jars of type B described under Qoueiq G wares above (Contenson 1979, p. 858, note 22) which supports my attribution of this group in the Qoueiq to EB 3. One might note that such ledge handles also occur on the Khirbet Kerak ware of Amuq H (Braidwood 1960, fig. 283:9-18 and most of these are of the feeble type typical of type B in the Qoueiq, including 'twins' (ibid. fig. 283, 18) like our 919 and probably 920. Parallels for the stouter, and in my opinion earlier cream coloured ones, are only found in the north, e.g. at Arslantepe (north, levels VIb, a, immediately above VII, which equals phase F, hence probably G period which is confirmed by G jars with impressed (or incised) decoration (Palmieri 1969, fig. 10, top right, fig. 15:1; fig. 16:1,2,9). Braidwood (op. cit. 1960, p. 364) comments on the larger Khirbet Kerak jars with a dull unslipped tannish-buff surface, on which these ledge handles are found. One feels that our cream burnished ones, ascribed to phase G (above) could be the same material, which, if true, would again alter our distribution charts and maps. In that case, our G material would be confined to G types only, and the two groups of handmade jars should both belong to phase H. EB 3, representing the common ware (cream) and local copies? (the grey and brown) of the Khirbet Kerak group of immigrants. As the red and black buff and orange banded Khirbet Kerak vessels are not found in the Qoueiq valley, two sherds excepted, one from T. Rifa'at, one doubtful one from T. Maled, one could even think in terms of two northern groups; the one in the Amuq and in the Ras Shamra region preserving both fine and common ware traditions, another in the Qoueiq abandoning the fine ware but hanging on to its common ware. An anthropological explanation for this purely hypothetical situation would be that in the Amuq the newcomers dominated, whereas in the Qoueig they did not, on the assumption that the women only made the common ware, men the fine decorated ware.

Not only is the grooved and ribbed, nor the relief-decorated Khirbet Kerak ware not found in the Qoueiq, the accessories like grey incised lids, andirons with human faces, cylindrical potstands and plain undecorated, but burnished red bowls are also conspicuous by their absence.

What then does the Qoueiq EB 3 assemblage consist of, except the jars with ledge handles? Perhaps still a certain amount of Reserved-slip ware and multiple brush ware, or unrecognised plain simple ware, indistinguishable from that of the G (EB 2) assemblage. There are however a fair number of red burnished sherds mostly from bowls with inverted rims, a typical EB 3 product at Ras Shamra, III. A 1, Hama K 5-1 (EB 3), but rare in the Amuq

(Contenson 1979, p. 858, note 16, with references). In Palestine also this is a typical EB 3 type. In the Qoueig such vessels are the most common pottery of the period, often decorated with radial burnish on the interior (921-955). They are accompanied by jars in the same red burnished slip ware (973,974,977,978) and there is a pedestal (979). Two sherds from jars or bottles with a striking vertical burnish (975-6) have parallels at Ras Shamra (Courtois 1962, p. 452, fig. 40: G. H. I., and in the Amuq (Braidwood 1960, fig. 288). Not less than twenty sites in the Qoueig have yielded sherds of red burnished ware vessels, all rimless that may belong to the EB 3 period; its distribution is therefore fairly wide; the inverted rim bowls were found on only 12 sites (Map XXIII Fig. 197). A possible reason for the comparative rarity of EB 3 ware is the heavy overlap by thick deposits of EB IV and MBA material on many sites.

There is, however, another class of wheelmade burnished ware; Orange ware (956-972), known a Brittle orange ware in the Amuq where it was imported during both phases H and I (Braidwood 1960, figs. 286-7 (H); figs. 310-311 (I)). It is not reported at T. Mardikh II B. 1 during the EB IV A phase, nor was it apparently found at Ras Shamra. It is relatively common in the Qoueiq, where it occurs on 13 sites and its distribution can be traced across the frontier to Oylum and T. Habes, Carchemish, Lohan, Senjirli, Tilmen and Gedikli, where it is the typical ware of Gedikli III, a long period that spans EB 2-4 of our Syrian sequence. It apparently represents a regional development from the fine burnished F (EB 1) ware (Alkim 1979, p. 139, pls. 86:8, 87 and 88). A typical decorated sherd from a jar like 962 is shown in (966) and pedestals (964, 967-71) of bowls and jars are a characteristic of this culture and so are the typical rims (954-959).

The distribution of this pottery (mainly in the northern part of the Qoueiq (Map XXIV Fig. 198) makes one wonder whether in this period the Orange ware culture did not extend temporarily over this part of the plain. If it did not, then imports from it must have been fairly numerous.

Among the miscellanea there are some other northern types: a black burnished jar fragment with impressed decoration, common enough in the EB 3 of the Elazig area; a rim with lug handle probably from thesame region (994) a bowl (992) conceivably Anatolian and a fragment of a cooking platter widespread in Anatolia (995).

Incised sherds of uncertain date and origin are shown as nos. 981-987 and a fragment of a lid (980) has on its base a concentric reserve slip? pattern. A miniature vessel (985) sports a handle, one of two (the other is an import, 994) found for the entire period here studied. Finally there is a group of shallow dishes or bowls, two of which have a ledge handle (996, 998) also found at Ras Shamra (Courtois 1962, p. 430, fig. 19 below and fig. 25 G; fig. 26 top left) which apparently date from the EB IV period, judging by their association. The other three fragments (997, 999 and 1000) are burnished inside, and decorated with coarse stabbed incisions on the outside; no. 1000 has a ledge on the rim. No parallels are known, but the ware suggests an H (EB 3) date.

Distribution

Map XXI Fig. 195 shows the distribution of both classes of jars with triangular ledge handles; Map XXIII Fig. 197 that of the Red burnished ware of EB 3 and Map XXIV Fig. 198 the distribution of orange ware and rare imports, Khirbet Kerak and East Anatolian. Map XXV Fig. 199 shows the Qoueiq area in geographical perspective, with an Orange ware province to the north, a Euphrates ware province to the east and Early Dynastic simple and metallic wares in the Balikh region. To the west lies Cilicia with its own-particular EB 2 culture and in the Amuq and coastal area there is the Khirbet Kerak complex, duplicated in Northern Palestine by another closely related one. Exports of Khirbet Kerak and Orange wares are marked by arrows.

ABSOLUTE CHRONOLOGY (Fig. 202)

A survey of the Qoueiq material and its external relations would not be complete without briefly referring to its chronology. In spite of the rather unsatisfactory nature of the material from soundings, i.e. sherds rather than pots, the broadly phased system of Phases (A, B, C) etc. has proved to be useful side by side with a purely chronological set of terms Early, Middle, Late divisions for the Neolithic, the Chalcolithic and a fourfold division of the Early Bronze Age which reflects Northwest Syrian realities, but clashes with the threefold division of neighbouring Anatolia.

Whereas a relative chronology, in spite of many imperfections, is thus generally acceptable, serious problems arise when absolute dating is required or when the only chronology available is in the form of radiocarbon dating for early periods, like the Neolithic and Chalcolithic. Moreover, radiocarbon dating is now being refined through the method of tree ring dating, and uncalibrated dates (b. c.) should no longer be used when calibration is available (B. C.). At the moment our MASCA tables do not extend beyond 4760, 4750 b. c. = 5350 B. C. which falls somewhere in our Middle Chalcolithic D period (5730 half-life!). To illustrate the process let us take a carbon date for Ras Shamra III C, the beginning of the Late Chalcolithic (phase E) P-389 $4148\pm$ 173 b.c. (5568 h.l.) which becomes 4385 (5730 h.l.), with MASCA calibration 5085 B.C. Allowing for the tree to be about a hundred years old, when its wood was used we have a date of c. 5000 B.C. for the beginning of Ras Shamra III C, phase E ("Syrian Ubaid"), and unless there was a hiatus, an end date for the preceding Middle Chalcolithic D phase, repeat at Ras Shamra, not necessarily throughout North Syria, unless corroborated by further dates, preferably from a large range of sites. Unfortunately such ideal conditions rarely exist so that one or a few dates frequently are used in general, in this case to mark the boundary between Halaf and Ubaid, a somewhat risky procedure.

Until calibration factors are known for periods before 5000 B.C. we are reduced to guesses with arbitrary 500 year periods. For lack on consistent carbon dates the Early Bronze Age chronology is equally insecure.

Early Neolithic (T.	Assouad)	c.	7500-7000
Middle Neolithic	(A)		7000-6500
Late Neolithic	(B)	c.	6500-6000
Early Chalcolithic	(C)	c.	6000-5500
Middle Chalcolithic	(D)	c.	5500-5000
Late Chalcolithic	(E)	c.	5000-4000
EB I	(F)	c.	4000-3250? 3300?
EB 2	(G)	c.	3300? 3250?-2900
EB 3	(H)	c.	2900-2500
		_	

In conclusion, it will be fairly obvious that if we are to understand the development of the early cultures of Northwest Syria better, a new modern excavation on a fair scale and employing all the ancillary methods of scientific research now at our disposal, at a site like Tell Berne is not a luxury, but a necessity.

Fragments of stone vessels

Some nine rim fragments of stone vessels were found as well as two others without rims, both at T. Berne. Recognisable shapes are illustrated on p.

The materials are varied; white and pink limestone, the material of the Aleppo limestone dome; veined "alabaster" possibly from the Euphrates valley; an attractive serpentine and greenschist as well as chlorite schist (usually called steatite) probably from the Amanus-Jebel Akra range. The original of the blue veined grey limestone is not known to me. Light green calcite or onyx marble occurs as a sherd from Berne together with another of chlorite schist; both lack rims. All this material can be taken as deriving from the North Syrian region together with that of a broken green pendant from T. Qaramel and the butt of a battle axe in volcanic rock from T. Aar, not illustrated as neither is distinctive.

Stone bowls, either whole or in fragments are notoriously difficult to date; as curiosities they tend to be picked up and kept. It is difficult enough during an excavation to be sure of their stratigraphy unless found in burnt sealed deposits. Surface material is clearly undatable except by typology or association but a glance at the Amuq volume shows that pottery and stone vessels show no great likeness to each other. Nevertheless it would appear that the use of fine stone vessels is commonest in the Neolithic and Early and Middle Chalcolithic periods, and there are no compelling grounds for dating any of this material to the Early Bronze Age.

The clearest case is no. 6 from Bararhite, which I believe is stone, but painted in Halaf style, resembling the Later Halaf D ware. It may be a very fine pottery instead of limestone, but a test would probably destroy the piece. The shapes of nos. 1 and 2 have closest parallels in the Neolithic. Nos. 4 and 5 could also belong there, but could equally well be later. Nos. 7-9 are ribbed or grooved and impossible to date. So is no. 3, pottery parallels for which would tend to suggest an EB 3 date, but until actual stone vessels of the Early Bronze Age are found in Syria such a dating is hazardous if not foolhardy.

The important point to remember is that the early cultures tended to make luxury vessels out of stone and employed them extensively until their luxury value was superseded by the use of metal vessels in the Bronze Age.

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CATALOGUE OF POTTERY (all scale 1:2)

Decorated burnished monochrome ware

1. Berne. Buff ware, very small white grits. Dull black burnished surface. Excised design. Buff ware, very small white grits. Pale red, mottled buff 2. Bahouerte. burnished. Impressed design. 3. Akhtareine. Buff ware, very small white grits. Buff burnished. Impressed design. 4. Bahouerte. Buff ware, very small white grits. Brown burnished. Impressed design. 5. Bouhaira. Buff ware, white grits, straw. Buff burnished; deeply impressed. 6. Bouhaira. Buff ware, white grits, straw. Buff burnished; deeply impressed. 7. Bahouerte. Red ware, white grits. Brick red burnished. Impressed. 8. Bahouerte B. Black ware, white grits. Mottled black/buff burnished. Impressed. 9. Bahouerte. Buff ware, white grits. Light grey burnished. Shallow nail impression. Buff ware, white grits. Greyish-buff burnished. Coarse 10. Bahouerte. impressions. Buff ware, white grits. Beige burnished. Fine impres-11. Battal. sions. 12. Bouhaira. Buff ware, white grits. Smoothed brown surface; impressed. Buff ware, white grits. Smoothed yellowish surface. 13. Bahouerte. Nail impressions. Brown ware, white grits. Smoothed red wash or surface. 14. Kadrich. Typical of impressed ware. Buff ware, white grits. Smoothed red wash, rim burnished. 15. Kadrich. Stabbed impressions.

Decorated, often red washed, jars, and some bowls

- 16. Bouhaira. Brown ware, white grits. Smoothed red wash. Incised.
- 17. Bouhaira. Brown ware, white grits. Smoothed brown surface.

- 18. Bouhaira. Grey ware, straw. Smoothed grey surface, impressed.
- 19. Bouhaira. Black ware, straw. Smoothed redbrown surface, impressed.

(nos. 16-19 probably jars)

- 20. Bouhaira. Grey ware, white grits. Smoothed blackish surface, nail impressions. Bowl?
- 21. Bouhaira. Grey ware, white grits. Redbrown burnished surface, nail impressed.
- 22. Bouhaira. Grey ware, straw. Smoothed red wash. Deep impressions.
- 23. Bouhaira. Black ware, straw. Coarse red surface. Shallow impressions.
- 24. Kadrich. Black ware, straw, grits. Coarse blackish surface. Deeply impressed.
- 25. Battal. Grey ware, grits. Coarse brick red surface, mottled grey. Shallow impressions.
- 26. Bahouerte. Grey ware, grits. Fine red, smoothed wash. Very neat impressions.
- 27. Bahouerte. Buff ware, straw. Buff surface, deeply impressed.
- 28. Bahouerte. Buff ware, white grits. Smoothed red wash, deeply impressed.
- 29. Bahouerte. Grey ware, straw. Coarse red wash, shallow impressions.
- 30. Bahouerte. Buff ware, straw. Coarse red wash, shallow impressions.
- 31. Bahouerte. Grey ware, straw. Pinkish buff coarse surface. Shallow impressions.
- 32. Bahouerte. Grey ware, straw. Pink coarse surface. Shallow impressions.
- 33. Bahouerte. Buff ware, grey core. Pale red wash. Coarse deep incisions.
- 34. Bahouerte. Black ware, grits. Coarse reddish surface. Shallow incisions. Bowl, interior smoothed.
- 35. Bahouerte. Grey ware, straw. Coarse reddish surface. Shallow incisions.
- 36. Bahouerte. Grey ware, grits. Fine burnished ware. Neat deep impressions. Bowl; interior burnished.
- 37. Bahouerte. Grey ware, white grits. Dark grey smoothed ware. Neat shallow impressions.
- 38. Bahouerte. Grey ware, white grits. Brown burnished. Shallow incised chevrons.
- 39. Bahouerte. Black ware, buff interior. Burnished red rash. Shallow nail impressions. Bowl?

- 40. Bahouerte. Overfired buff ware, straw. Orange smoothed surface. Shallow impressions. Bowl, interior burnished.
- 41. Bahouerte. Grey ware, straw. Coarse pink surface, deeply impressed.
- 42. Bahouerte. Buff ware, grits. Burnished buff ware, deeply impressed. Base of jar.
- 43. Bahouerte. Buff ware, white grits. Burnished apricot slip. Neat impressions. Unburnished reserve band. Jar.
- 44. Kadrich. Buff ware, white grits. Burnished red washed band. Unburnished panel with stabbed incision. Jar no. 15.
- 45. Bahouerte. Grey ware, straw. Smoothed redbrown wash. Shallow impressions.
- 46. Bahouerte. Grey ware, straw. Coarse brown surface, deeply impressed.
- 47. Bahouerte. Grey ware, grits. Burnished wine red surface (like 14). Shallow nail impressions.
- 48. Bahouerte. Grey ware, straw. Coarse brown. Shallow nail impressions.
- 49. Bahouerte. Brick red ware, grits. Coarse red surface. Shallow impressions.
- 50. Bahouerte. Buff ware, grits. Buff surface, deeply slashed incision.
- 51. Bahouerte. Grey ware, straw. Coarse buff surface. Shallow impressions.
- 52. Bahouerte. Black ware, grits, straw. Coarse red surface. Shallow impressions.
- 53. Bahouerte. Grey ware. Coarse greyish surface. Shallow incision.
- 54. Bahouerte. Grey ware, straw. Coarse buff surface. Deep impressions.
- 55. Bahouerte. Grey ware, straw. Coarse greyish buff surface. Neat shallow impressions.
- 56. Bahouerte. Grey ware, straw. Coarse red surface, neat stabbed impressions.

Coarse incised, grooved, etc. jars

- 57. Bahouerte. Black ware, straw. Coarse grey surface. Deep grooves.
- 58. Bahouerte. Black ware, straw. Coarse brick red surface. Deep impressions.
- 59. Bahouerte. Black ware, straw. Coarse brick red surface. Deep impressions.
- 60. Bahouerte. Black ware, straw. Coarse red surface. Neat grooves.
- 61. Bahouerte. Buff ware, straw. Coarse red surface. Neat grooves.
- 62. Bahouerte. Black ware, straw. Coarse dull red surface. Coarse grooves.

63. Bouhaira. Buff straw-faced coarse ware with black core.

64. Bouhaira. Buff ware, straw. Coarse buff surface, deeply grooved.

65. Berne. Buff ware, straw. Coarse red surface, very fine shallow incision.

66. Berne. Buff ware, straw. Coarse buff surface, coarsely grooved.

67. Bahouerte B. Buff ware, straw. Coarse buff surface. Very neat incised design.

68. Kadrich. Black ware, white grits, straw. Red mottled yellow and black. Coarse surface, deep gashes.

Monochrome burnished ware: Bahouerte overfired clinky wares. Bowls 69-80.

69-80. Bahouerte. Buff ware, white grits. Hardfired or overfired. Often mottled, always burnished.

- 69. Grevish buff
- 70. Light grey
- 71. Dark grey
- 72. Brown with yellow top
- 73. Beige
- 74. Fine yellow
- 75. Light grey, with allover polish
- 76. Light grey
- 77. Dark grey, with black interior
- 78. Redbrown streaky: black core with straw (also at Bouhaira)
- 79. Mottled buff. Jar
- 80. Orange, mottled grey.
- 80-92. Bahouerte clinky ware; jars. Ware as above; all burnished
- 81. Red
- 82. Orange buff
- 83. Yellow
- 84. Buff
- 85. Light brown streaky, horizontal burnish
- 86. Buff streaky, horizontal burnish
- 87. Beige, black core and straw
- 88. Overfired steel grev
- 89. Redbrown
- 90. Light grey, polished like 75
- 91. Red washed
- 92. Chocolate brown.

Fine monochrome burnished ware, not clinky or overfired; buff ware, white grits

- 93. Bahourte. Dark burnished brown (typical DFBW).
- 94. Bahouerte. Redbrown exterior, red interior, finely burnished.
- 95. Bahouerte. Redbrown burnished.
- 96. Bahouerte. Buff ware, white grits. Light brown burnished (cf. also in grey at Berne, Archaq).

- 97. Ain et Tell Grey ware, grits. Crackled black, burnished.
- 98. Berne Buff ware, white grits. Fine pale red burnished, on sides and base.

Unburnished monochrome ware

- 99. Bouhaira Grey ware, white grits. Light grey surface.
- 100. Berne Brown ware, grits. Dark brown typical DFBW. Smoothed.
- 101. Bouhaira Brown ware, grits and straw. Smoothed red wash on exterior. Interior brown.
- 102-103. Archag Brown ware, grits and straw. Smoothed brownish grey ware.

Monochrome burnished ware A and possibly B. 104-115 from Ain et Tell

All buff ware, white grits, and hard fired, and finely burnished.

- 104. Dark brown exterior, redbrown interior
- 105. Fine red
- 106. Grev
- 107. Coarse red
- 108. Fine black burnished. Lightly impressed
- 109. Bright red burnished slip (possibly D ware?)
- 110. Smoothed coarse greyish ware
- 111. Chocolate brown burnished with marked rib below rim
- 112. Light brown, mottled orange (clinky Bahouerte ware)
- 113. Redbrown
- 114. Brown, mottled red (cf. Bahouerte clinky ware)
- 115. Unburnished black ware
- 116. Bahouerte B Red wash, poor burnish
- 117. Bahouerte B Fine brown burnished
- 118. Bahouerte B Beige burnished slip
- 119. Bahouerte B Fine beige burnished surface
- 120. T. Atchanah Beige burnished
- 121. Archag Burnished red wash
- 122. Maled Overfired brown streaky burnished Burnished streaky red
- 123. Ain et Tell
- Pale buff burnished
- 124. Ain et Tell
- 125. Bahouerte 126. Ain et Tell
- Grev, mottled black burnished Grev mottled, burnished (also at Kadrich, Bahouerte)
- Overfired
- 127. Bahouerte B Very fine brown burnished
- 128. Bahouerte B Brownish grey burnished
- 129. Bahouerte B Fine brown burnished
- 130. Bahouerte B Grey burnished

Early painted B ware

- Buff ware, white grits. Matt red on worn white surface 131. Battal
- Buff ware, white grits. Matt brown paint on yellow surface 132. Ain et Tell
- Buff ware, white grits. Pale brown paint on smoothed 133. Maled

greyish buff

134.	Bahouerte	Buff ware, white grits. Pale brown on buff surface
	Kadrich	Overfired red ware, white grits. Light red paint on darker red surface
136.	Bahouerte	Overfired buff ware, white grits. Purplish on grey
137.	Bahouerte	Buff ware, white grits. Pale red on buff. Burnished over paint
138.	Kadrich	Red ware, white grits. Pale red on buff
139.	Bahouerte	Reddish buff ware, white grits. Pale red on buff
Unpai	inted red ware	of same type as 131-139
140. 141.	Kadrich Battal Bahouerte A	Red ware, white grits. Smoothed bright red ware Brick red ware, white grits. Burnished pale red surface Red ware, grits. Red surface (worn)
Black	burnished jar	s of phase B
143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156.	Berne Kadrich Berne Berne Berne Bahouerte Ain et Tell Archaq Berne Archaq Archaq Kadrich Kadrich	Black ware, white grits. Grey burnished Black ware, straw. Fine black burnished Black ware, white grits. Blackish grey burnished Grey ware, white grits. Very fine black burnished Black ware, white grits. Jet black burnished Grey ware, white grits. Black burnished Black ware. Fine black burnished Black ware, grits. Light grey burnished Buff ware, grits. Black burnished Grey ware, grits. Fine light brown slip. Pseudo pattern burnish Grey ware, grits. Grey pseudo pattern burnish Buff ware, grits. Redbrown streaky pseudo pattern burnish Buff ware, grits. Red burnished slip. Pseudo pattern burnish
157. 158. 159.	Ain et Tell Berne Ain et Tell Bouhaira	are (buff ware, grits, except 160 with red or 166-8, 175-179, 181-2, 185 with grey ware) Dark grey on light grey Pattern burnished brown slip Pattern burnish on deep red slip Red ware, brown burnished interior, pattern burnish on exterior
161.	Berne	Pattern burnish on very fine light brown, mottled red
162.	Ain et Tell	and black. Sieve Sieve from interior of cylindrical vessel like 161
163.	Ain et Tell	Deep red pattern burnished slip
164.	Maled	Exterior red burnished, interior dark on light grey inferior pattern burnish
165.	Berne	Brown pattern burnished
166.	Berne	Light grey pattern burnished
167.	Berne	Black pattern burnished

	168.	Berne	Grey pattern burnished	
	169.	Berne	Fine black on grey	
	170:	Archaq	Brown top, black on grey	
	171.	Archaq	Black pattern burnished	
	172.	Archaq	Fine black pattern burnished	
	173.	Archaq	Fine black pattern burnished	
	174.	Bahouerte B	Very fine black on grey	
	175.	Kadrich	Black on grey	
	176.	Bahouerte B	Black on light grey	
	177.	Ain et Tell	Grey pattern burnished	
	178,1	179 Berne	Incised soft grey ware, white grits. Not burnished	
	180.	Bouhaira	Brown pattern burnish	
	181.	Battal	Black on grey	
	182.	Berne	Black on brown	
	183.	Berne	Redbrown	
	184.	Ain et Tell	Dark red on light red	
	185.	Archag	Olive grey pattern burnished	
	186.	Berne	Red pattern burnished	
	187.	Ain et Tell	Red pattern burnished	
	3.5	, , ,		
	Mono	chrome burnis	hed ware B, possibly B-C; jars and pedestal.	
	188.	Berne	Grey ware, white grits. Fine grey burnished	
	189.	Berne	Grey ware, white grits. Top yellow, black burnished	
			below	
	190.	Bahouerte	Black ware. Fine black burnished	
	191.	Ain et Tell	Buff ware, white grits. Greyish buff burnished	
	192.	Archaq	Black ware, straw and grits. Streaky brownish grey	
			burnished	
	193.	Archaq	Grey ware, grits. Light grey burnished	
	194.	Ain et Tell	Black ware grits. Dark brown burnished ware. Cons-	
			truction visible in section	
Greyish black unburnished or poorly burnished cooking pots B-C?				
	100		That size if the second of the	
	195.	Ain et Tell	Greyish buff ware, white grits. Smoothed	
	196.	Ain et Tell	Red brick ware, white grits. Mottled red, buff, black,	
			smoothed	
		Ain et Tell	Buff ware, black core. Light buff burnished surface	
		Ain et Tell	Buff ware, grey core, grits. Light buff burnished	
	199.	Ain et Tell	Brown ware, white grits. Smoothed mottled grey, buff	
			black surface	
	200.	Ain et Tell	Red ware, black core, white grits. Unburnished greyish	
			black surface	
201-203. Ain et Tell Black ware, white grits. Smoothed sooty black c				
			pot	
	204.	Berne	Buff ware, grits. Red slip, burnished	
	205-2	06. Berne	Buff ware, grits. Smoothed brown ware	
	207.	Ain et Tell	Grey ware, white grits. Steel gray smoothed (also at	
			Berne, Archaq and Shirbah)	

Red monochrome burnished ware. C phase

208 Ilbol

209. Berne

210. Ilbol

211. Bahouerte A 212. Maled

213. Bahouerte B 214. Berne

215. Archaq 216. Bahouerte A

217-220. Bahouerte B

221. Kadrich

Grey-black burnished ware, C phase

222. Nahouerte Greyish black

223. Qol Srouj Light grey. Greyish brown or black ware, grits or straw, with burnished surface or slip

A homogeneous group. Buff ware, straw

light or dark shades of red burnished, often

tempered with black cores, soft fired. Various

crackled, slip applied to both interior and exterior

of bowls. Interiors of closed vessels are buff or

224. Kadrich Crackled brown with burnished surface or slip
225. Bahouerte Greyish brown. Well fired.

grey.

226. Kadrich Greyish brown
227. Bahouerte A Blackish brown
228. Kadrich Black crackled slip
229. Archaq Grey burnished (str

229. Archaq Grey burnished (straw) 230. Kadrich Grey burnished (straw)

231. Berne Black burnished exterior, grey interior 232. Maled Olive grey interior, yellowish grey exterior

233. Berne Olive crackly slip, burnished

234. Berne Black interior, olive grey exterior, burnished

235. Ain et Tell Redbrown burnished slip236. Berne Black burnished slip

237. Berne Black crackled burnished slip

238. Berne Olive burnished

239. Archaq Light grey burnished, mottled black and buff 240. Nef Grey ware, straw. Burnished grey slip

241. Bahouerte B Buff ware, straw. Mottled grey, buff, black.
Yellow rim, black interior

242. Bahouerte B Black burnished exterior, grey interior. Pedestal.

243. Bahouerte B Grey ware, straw. Black exterior, redbrown rim and interior

244. Bahouerte B Grey ware, straw. Olive brown rim, black grey exterior

245. Bahouerte B Grey ware. Burnished black wash

246. Archaq Grey ware, grits and straw. Streaky burnished grey surface

247. Archaq Grey ware, grits and straw. Streaky burnished blackish grey surface

248. Khibi Apricot ware, grits. Light brown burnished

249. Shapes of Early Halaf (C phase) painted vessels from the Qoueiq valley sites. Painted designs omitted to facilitate comparisons with monochrome wares of preceding (B) contemporary (C) and later (D) phases.

Early Halaf painted ware (C)

290. Maled

250-425 Buff or apricot ware; grits minute or none. No straw or black cores. Surface smoothed or polished; paint matt or glossy. Hard fired, often clinky pottery and thin. Most shapes small.

fired, often clinky pottery and thin. Most shapes small.					
250.	Berne	Glossy orange on buff			
251.	Archag	Bichrome brown and red on greyish buff (overfired)			
252.	Maled	Red on buff			
253.	Maled	Dark purplish brown on white (overfired)			
254.	Archag	Red on buff			
255.		Glossy red on buff			
256.	Maled	Glossy black on grey, overfired			
257.	Maled	Black on greyish buff, overfired			
258.	Berne	Bichrome glossy black and red on orange			
259.	Ain et Tell	Glossy redbrown on buff (sherd perforated and used			
		as pendant)			
260.	Ain et Tell	Light brown on polished buff			
261.	Archaq	Matt brown to black on apricot			
262.	Archaq	Bichrome black and red on buff			
263.	Berne	Black on beige			
264.	Ain et Tell	Matt black to brown on buff			
265.	Bahouerte B	Glossy black to brown on buff			
266.	Archaq	Glossy redbrown to red on buff			
267.	Aarane (Jabbul)	Matt greyish black on buff			
268.	Archaq	Polytone brown to beige on white			
269.	Berne	Glossy black (exterior) or brown (interior of rim) on buff			
270.	Berne	Matt dark brown on orange			
271.	Berne	Beige on yellow			
272.	Berne	Glossy black on exterior; brown on interior, on buff			
273.	Berne	Dark red on ivory			
274.	Berne	Black on buff			
275.	Berne	Fine bichrome brown and red on polished apricot			
276.	Berne	Vitrified kiln waster. Black on purplish green			
277.	Berne	Bichrome red and brown on pale orange			
278.	Berne	Brown on exterior, red on interior, on buff			
279.	Berne	Dark to light brown on buff. Base of dish. One			
		bucranium partly preserved			
280.	Berne	Polytone red to orange on buff. Bucrania. Finger			
		impressions at base of rim			
281.	Maled	Matt black on red			
282.	Archaq	Matt black on red			
283.	Archaq	Thin washy orange on buff			
284.	Maled	Black on light brown			
285.	Berne	Polytone thin brown, yellow, or orange on buff			
286.	Berne	Thin redbrown on buff			
287.	Berne	Red on buff			
288.	Bahouerte A	Glossy redbrown on buff			
289.	Maled	Glossy red on orange			
000	7/-11	D. H			

Redbrown on apricot

Matt greybrown on buff 291. Berne Brown on buff 292. Maled Dark brown on buff, black exterior 293. Archag Black on buff (worn) 294. Bahouerte B Fine red on orange, red exterior 295. Maled Brown to beige polytone on cream 296. Bahouerte B Matt brown on apricot 297. Aajar Orange red on buff 298. Ain et Tell Light brown on yellow 299. Aajar Coarse red to brown on buff 300. Ain et Tell Glossy black on buff 301. Aajar Glossy red on buff 302. Aajar Glossy brown on buff 303. Khibi Glossy brown on apricot 304. Aajar Glossy black on pale red 305. Aajar Glossy black on buff 305. Aajar Glossy black on buff 306. Aajar Glossy brown on buff 307. Aajar Glossy black on beige 308. Aajar Pale red on yellow 309. Aajar Matt red on polished buff 310. Ilbol Matt red on polished buff 311. Kaffine Orange red on buff 312. Aajar Polytone black to brown on orange 313. Kadrich Polytone glossy brown to beige on buff 314. Kadrich 315. Kadrich Overfired pale red on pink Glossy black on orange 316. Kadrich Matt red on buff 317. Kadrich Matt black to brown on buff 318. Kadrich Polytone black to brown on pale buff 319, Kadrich 320. Kadrich Very fine brown on buff Bichrome matt black and red on buff 321. Kadrich 322. Kadrich Brown on pale orange (stars, wing of bird?) 323. Kadrich Brown on buff 324. Kadrich Dark yellow on buff 325. Kadrich Glossy red on very fine smoothed cream ware 326. Fafine Matt red on buff (worn) 327. Fafine Glossy black on buff 328. Fafine Matt brown on smoothed buff (bucranium) 329. Fafine Very fine matt brown on pale buff 330. Fafine Black on buff (horizontal bucranium) 331. Fafine Matt black on buff 332. Qol Srouj Matt red on buff 333. Qol Srouj Brown on white 334. Nef Polytone black to red on pale red 335. Nef Matt black on orange 336. Nef Matt red on gritty grey ware (overfired) 337. Bahouerte Fine glossy black on yellow 338. Bahouerte Black on pink 339. Bahouerte Black on buff

Red on buff

340. Bahouerte

341.	Bahouerte	Matt black on pink
342.	Bahouerte	Bichrome black and red on red
343.	Bahouerte	Bichrome black and red on orange
344.	Bahouerte	Red on buff
345.	Bahouerte	Purplish black on yellow
346.	Bahouerte	Glossy brown to orange on white
347.	Bahouerte	Fine black on yellow
348,	349. Bahouerte	Bichrome black and red on buff
350.	Bahouerte	Black and brown polytone on buff
351.	Bahouerte	Bichrome black and red on pale red
352.	Bahouerte	Glossy black on white
353.	Bahouerte	Black on buff (exterior) red and black bichrome
		(interior) bowl
354.	Bahouerte	Glossy black on buff
355.	Bahouerte	Matt brown on pale yellow
356.	Bahouerte	Glossy black on orange (bucranium, cf. 264, 374-5,
		382)
357.	Bahouerte	Glossy brown on buff
358.	Maled	Very fine dark brown on pale apricot
359.	Maled	Red on buff
360.	Maled	Black on yellow
361.	Maled	Brown on buff
362.	Maled	Black on buff
363.	Maled	Black on orange
364.	Maled	Red on orange
365.	Maled	Bichrome black and red on buff
366.	Maled	Red on buff
367.	Maled	Orange on buff
368.	Maled	Fine red on buff
369.	Maled	Glossy black on red
370.	Maled	Fine black on buff
371.	Maled	Worn black on orange
372.	Maled	Matt brown on buff
373.	Maled	Glossy bright red on buff
374.	Maled	Very fine black on pale buff; paired bucrania
375.	Maled	Glossy black on pale buff; paired bucrania
376.	Khibi	Matt black on apricot buff: bucramium cf. 264
377.	Maled	Glossy black to brown polytone on light brown to buff
378.	Maled	Glossy brown on orange
379.	Sourane A	Polytone black to red on buff
380.	Archag	Light brown on buff
381.	Archaq	Polytone brown to yellow on buff
382.	Archaq	Polytone red to redbrown on buff. Horizontal
	•	bucranium cf. 267
383.	Archaq	Black and red paint on polished apricot stand with
		holes in upper register. Diameter c. 10 cm.
		Onagers; head of one and rump and tail of another
384.	Archaq	Faded grey on buff
385.	Archag	Red on buff
386.	Archag	Red on pale buff

387.	Archaq	Black on yellowish buf	f
388.	Archaq	Fine black on white	
389.	Archaq	Glossy red on buff	
390.	Archaq	Glossy orange on buff	
391.	Archaq	Overfired black on ligh	nt brown
392.	Archaq	Overfired polytone black	ck to red on orangy buff
393.	Archaq	Bichrome black and re	d on apricot
394.	Archaq	Fine glossy black on w	hite
395.	Archag	Polytone black to brow	n on buff. Bucrania
396.	Archaq	Bichrome black and re	d on pink
397.	Archaq	Thin orange red on buf	f
398.	Archaq	Black on orange	
399.	Archaq	Fine polytone red to br	own on buff (clay with gold mica)
400.	Archaq	Orange to red on yellow	w
401.	Berne	Dull grey on pale red	
402.	Berne	Fine black on orange r	ed
403.	Berne	Black on buff	
404.	Berne	Deep brown on buff	
405.	Berne	Fine red on buff	
406.	Berne	Red brown on ivory	
407.	Berne	Matt black on apricot	
408.	Berne	Dull mat black on buff	
409.	Berne	Glossy red on ivory	
410.	Berne	Glossy brown on pale a	pricot
411.	Berne	Matt brown on buff (flat	ked)
412.	Berne	Deep brown on white	
413.	Berne	Purplish black on buff	en e
414.	Berne	Exquisite: yellow on b	uff; redbrown bands outlined
		in black. Polychron	ne
415.	Berne	Matt brown on buff	
416.	Berne	Deep brown on white	
417.	Berne	Black on buff	
	Berne	Polytone brown and red	
	Berne	Matt brown on buff. R	ed band on exterior
	Berne	Red on buff (worn)	
421.	Jaadiyeh	Pale brown on pale buf	f
422.	Jaadiyeh	Black on orange buff	
423.	Jaadiyeh	Fine black on red	
424.	Bahouerte B	Black on buff, worn	
425.	Bahouerte B	Fine red on apricot	
Burn	ished red, etc. wash	ware. Later Halaf, D	phase
	8. Berne	Red wash	Hard fired buff sandy ware.
429.	Berne	Red slip on interior	No straw or black cored.
	Kadrich	Red wash	Distinctive coated wash,
431.	Berne	Red wash	usually red, brown, yellow.
			Polished or burnished.
432.	Berne	Red wash in, yellow wa	
433.	Berne	Brown wash	asir out
434.	Ain et Tell	Fine orange-red wash	
435.	Berne	Yellow wash	

436.	Berne	Banded yellow wash on buff
437.	Bahouerte B	Dark brown wash
438.	Maled	Burnished mottled pink buff
439.	Maled	Burnished red wash on interior, outside plain
440.	Maled	Bands of red wash on exterior, brown painted
		inside. Burnished
441.	Berne	Fine red burnished
442.	Berne	Red burnished
443.	Berne	Red wash
444.	Berne	Fine red wash
445.	Aajar	Smoothed, buff wash
446.	Berne	Red wash, unburnished
447.	Berne	Red burnished slip
448.	Berne	Very fine brown burnished slip
449.	Berne	Yellowish slip, burnished
450.	Berne	Finest of red slips, burnished
451.	Berne	Yellow wash or slip
452.	Berne	Yellow slip, burnished
453.	Berne	Red wash outside, painted red rim like C ware
454.	Berne	Red burnished slip
455.	Archag	Red slipped rim
456.	Ain et Tell	Streaky red slip
457.	Berne	Buff wash outside red wash inside
458.	Bahouerte B	Burnished red wash. Straw in clay!
459.	Kadrich	Brown wash
460.	Kadrich	Orange red wash
461.	Kadrich	Red wash
462.	Fafine	Red burnished slip
463.	Bahouerte B	Red rim, grey-brown burnished slip
464.	Berne	Red brown wash, burnished
465.	Berne	Red slip, burnished
466.	Berne	Light brown on exterior, red slip on rim, burnished
467.	Berne	Buff burnished slip, rim redbrown
468.	Berne	Buff burnished wash on exterior, rim brownish grey
469.	Berne	Red burnished wash
470.	Berne	Yellow burnished wash, rim red
471.	Berne	Red burnished wash, rim brown
472.	Berne	Beige burnished slip
473.	Berne	Fine redbrown burnished wash
474.	Berne	Pedestalled bowl. Black burnished slip (reddish
111.	Define	ware, white grits) interior ujet black, exterior
		olive grey
475.	Berne	Pedestal. Black burnished exterior, interior grey
476.	Berne	Dull red wash, burnished
477.	Berne	Finely burnished brown wash
478.	Berne	Fine burnished buff slip
479.	Berne	Fine burnished brown slip
		Brown to orange matt paint on buff. Imitation stone
480 &	Berne	provide with immensely thick wells for pottery
480a	Berne	vessels with immensely thick walls for pottery
481.	Berne	Lid. Brown ware, straw. Red burnished lid, per-

forations

	D	Lid. Grey ware, grits. Smoothed white slip
482.	Berne	Red burnished pedestals. Brown ware, burnished
483.	Berne	brown wash
484.	Berne	redbrown wash
485.	Berne	Red burnished pedestals. Chalk white clay, brilliant deep red burnished slip
486.	Berne	Red burnished pedestals. Pale red ware, typical
487.	Bahouerte B	red wash Rough painted pedestal. Brick red ware, white grits. Buff surface with matt red paint (cf. 480; 481a)
488.	Berne	Rough painted pedestal. Red ware, white grits. Reddish black, washy matt paint on buff.
489.	Berne	Rough painted pedestal. Buff ware, white grits. Washy red matt paint on buff
490.	Berne	Rough painted pedestal. Coarse buff ware, white grits. Matt red band at bottom, buff to beige vertical bands
Flarin	g bowls	
491.	Berne	Orange wash, burnished
492.	Berne	Light brown wash, burnished
493.	Kadrich	Red wash on exterior, fine red slip on interior
494.	Kadrich	Coarse ware version of 493. Straw-faced
495.	Ain et Tell	Bright red slip, burnished
Coars	e ware	
496.	Bahouerte B	Buff ware, black core. Brown burnished exterior,
430.	Danouel te D	red band along rim
497.	Bahouerte B	Buff ware, straw, grey core. Red surface, black wash band along rim
498.	Kadrich	Grey ware, buff surface, red wash band along rim
499.	Berne	Sandy brick red ware. Red wash band along rim
Later		
Hatel	Halaf (D) painted w	ares Buff wares, white grits, well fired
500.	Halaf (D) painted w	
		Glossy red to redbrown on orange (C colours)
500.	Berne	Glossy red to redbrown on orange (C colours) Matt red on buff (D colours)
500. 501.	Berne Berne	Glossy red to redbrown on orange (C colours) Matt red on buff (D colours) Matt black on buff (E colours)
500. 501. 502.	Berne Berne Berne	Glossy red to redbrown on orange (C colours) Matt red on buff (D colours) Matt black on buff (E colours) Matt brown painted
500. 501. 502. 503.	Berne Berne Berne Berne	Glossy red to redbrown on orange (C colours) Matt red on buff (D colours) Matt black on buff (E colours) Matt brown painted Washy pale redbrown paint
500. 501. 502. 503. 504.	Berne Berne Berne Berne Berne	Glossy red to redbrown on orange (C colours) Matt red on buff (D colours) Matt black on buff (E colours) Matt brown painted Washy pale redbrown paint Glossy redbrown paint on buff
500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505.	Berne Berne Berne Berne Berne Berne Berne	Glossy red to redbrown on orange (C colours) Matt red on buff (D colours) Matt black on buff (E colours) Matt brown painted Washy pale redbrown paint Glossy redbrown paint on buff Matt light brown on greyish buff
500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505.	Berne Berne Berne Berne Berne Berne Berne Berne	Glossy red to redbrown on orange (C colours) Matt red on buff (D colours) Matt black on buff (E colours) Matt brown painted Washy pale redbrown paint Glossy redbrown paint on buff Matt light brown on greyish buff Matt red paint on buff
500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506.	Berne Berne Berne Berne Berne Berne Berne Archga	Glossy red to redbrown on orange (C colours) Matt red on buff (D colours) Matt black on buff (E colours) Matt brown painted Washy pale redbrown paint Glossy redbrown paint on buff Matt light brown on greyish buff Matt red paint on buff Matt black paint on white surface
500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507.	Berne Berne Berne Berne Berne Berne Berne Archqa Berne	Glossy red to redbrown on orange (C colours) Matt red on buff (D colours) Matt black on buff (E colours) Matt brown painted Washy pale redbrown paint Glossy redbrown paint on buff Matt light brown on greyish buff Matt red paint on buff Matt black paint on white surface Matt red on buff
500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508.	Berne Berne Berne Berne Berne Berne Berne Archga Berne Berne Berne	Glossy red to redbrown on orange (C colours) Matt red on buff (D colours) Matt black on buff (E colours) Matt brown painted Washy pale redbrown paint Glossy redbrown paint on buff Matt light brown on greyish buff Matt red paint on buff Matt black paint on white surface Matt red on buff Burnished red on buff
500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510.	Berne Archga Berne Berne Maled	Glossy red to redbrown on orange (C colours) Matt red on buff (D colours) Matt black on buff (E colours) Matt brown painted Washy pale redbrown paint Glossy redbrown paint on buff Matt light brown on greyish buff Matt red paint on buff Matt black paint on white surface Matt red on buff

513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519.	Maled Maled Kadrich Maled Maled Maled Maled	Dull redbrown on dull orange Matt black to red on buff (overfired) Matt black on red unburnished surface Matt black on grey (overfired) Matt black on red Bichrome matt black and red on orange buff Bichrome red and brown on yellow surface
Red on	buff painted (Same	ware as for 500-519)
528.	Aajar Aajar Aajar Ain et Tell Ain et Tell Ain et Tell Ain et Tell Bahouerte Ain et Tell Aajar Maled Aajar Berne Aajar	Coarse red paint on apricot surface Crackled red paint on buff Crackled red paint on buff Matt brown paint on dull white slip Matt red paint on buff Fine bright red paint on buff Washy red paint on buff Matt redbrown on buff Matt red on buff Red on pink Matt brown on orange Redbrown on buff Matt red on buff. Bowl Matt red on buff. Bowl Matt red on buff (pedestal)
Miscel	laneous, attributed	to the Later Halaf D phase
538. 539. 540.	Berne Berne	Pedestal. Smoothed red ware Funnel. Brown burnished ware, black core. Identical piece from Bahouerte. Husking tray? Very coarse white ware. Probably B phase
541.	Archaq	Bottle neck or spout? Gray ware, painted redbrown
542-3. 544. 545. 546.	Ain et Tell Berne Bahouerte Berne	on buff Sandy buff ware, grits. Red washed band along rim Gritty red ware. Red burnished slip Plain buff ware Basin. Fine polished yellow wash on interior and rim
547. 548. 549.	Berne Berne Maled	Basin. Coarse buff ware with smoothed beige wash Coarse buff bowl. Gritty buff ware Coarse brown ware with straw temper. Smoothed
550.	Archaq	interior Coarse pale buff ware bowl. Straw temper.
551.	Ain et Tell	Smoothed interior Coarse pale red ware, white grits. Smoothed
552.	Ain et Tell	interior Coarse beige smoothed bowl. Ledge handle

Very coarse straw-faced ware. Buff, grey or brown surface. No black cores or red surface like the F phase Straw-faced ware

D-E?

553-64. Archaq 565-66. Ain et Tell

Monochrome plain ware, E phase

Buff or pale red ware with white grit temper. Black cores rare, straw temper absent. Hard fired, wet smoothed, but never burnished. Lower part and base often flint scraped. Rim with horizontal marks common due to some turning device.

567-92, 594. Bahouerte 593 Bahouerte B 595-600 Berne

Matt painted plain ware, E phase. Same ware as plain version

Watt painted plant ware, I phase. Same ware as plant version			
601.	Bahouerte	Dark on light brown	
602.	Aajar	Grey on white ware	
603.	Berne	Black on greenish yellow	
604.	Bahouerte	Coarse black on buff	
605.	Bahouerte	Red on buff	
606.	Berne	Black on yellowish buff	
607.	Bahouerte	Black on pale yellow	
608.	Jaadiyeh	Black on yellowish white (mica in clay)	
609.	Bahouerte	Light brown on white	
610.	Bahouerte	Black on red	
611.	Bahouerte	Black on white	
612.	Bahouerte	Black on buff	
613.	Bahouerte	Black on orange brown	
614.	Bahouerte	Black on buff	
615.	Bahouerte	Bichrome: matt black and crimson on white.	
616.	Berne	Black on buff	
617.	Berne	Black on dirty green (overfired buff ware)	
618.	Bahouerte	Black on red	
619.	Berne	Black on greenish buff	
620,	Berne	Black on coarse straw-faced buff	
621.	Berne	Black on greenish buff	
622.	Berne	Black on coarse greenish buff	
623.	Berne	Black on fine beige	
624.	Berne	Black on greenish buff	
625.	Berne	Black on red	
626.	Berne	Red on buff	
627.	Berne	Black on greenish buff	
628.	Berne	Black on buff	
629.	Bahouerte	Black on red	
630.	Bahouerte	Red on buff	
631.	Bahouerte	Black on red	
632.	Bahouerte	Brown on buff	
633.	Bahouerte	Brown on yellow	
		•	

634.	Bahouerte	Black on buff
635.	Bahouerte	Black on greenish buff
636.	Berne	Black on red
637.	Akhtareine	Brown on buff
638.	Berne	Black on red
639.	Bahouerte	Black on brown
640.	Bahouerte	Black on brown
641.	Berne	Black on red
642.	Berne	Black on orange
643.	Bahouerte	Blackish brown on greenish white
644.	Bahouerte	Dark red on pale red
645.	Bahouerte	Very coarse black on white wash
646.	Bahouerte	Dark brown on white wash
647.	Bahouerte	Brown on buff
648.	Kadrich	Dark brown on buff
649.	Battal	Bichrome red and black on buff
650.	Bahouerte	Brown on greenish buff
651.	Bahouerte	Brown on yellowish grey
652.	Bahouerte	Black on light brown
653.	Berne	Black on greenish buff
654.	Bahouerte	Red on buff
655.	Bahouerte	Very fine black on buff
656.	Bahouerte	Brown on buff
657.	Bahouerte	Dark brown on white
658.	Bahouerte	Dull black on white
659.	Bahouerte	Black on buff
660.	Bahouerte	Brown on buff
661.	Bahouerte	Brown on buff
662.	Bahouerte	Black on overfired green
663.	Bahouerte	Brown on white
664.	Bahouerte	Black on white
665.	Bahouerte	Brown on red
666.	Bahouerte	Brown on red, overfired
667.	Bahouerte	Black on red
668.	Bahouerte	Black on greenish buff
669.	Bahouerte	Red on wiped buff ware
670.	Bahouerte	Coarse black on buff
671.	Bahouerte	Black on green
672.	Bahouerte	Brown on orangy buff
673.	Bahouerte	Brown on yellow
674.	Bahouerte	Black on white
675.	Bahouerte	Brown on yellow
676.	Bahouerte	Brown on red
677.	Bahouerte	Fine black on buff
678.	Bahouerte	Fine brown on yellow
679.	Bahouerte	Brown on buff
680.	Bahouerte	Dark brown on greyish buff
681.	Bahouerte	Brown on buff
682.	Bahouerte	Red on buff
683-5.	Bahouerte	Black on white wash

686.	Bararhite	Black on greenish buff
687-9.	Bahouerte	Black on white wash
690.	Aajar	Red on buff
691-3.	Bahouerte	Black on white wash
694.	Mouslimiye	Black on white
695.	Kassiha	Black on greenish buff
696-8.	Bahouerte	Black on white wash
699.	Jaadiyeh	Black on greyish buff
700-1.	Bahouerte	Black on vitrified green coarse ware
702.	Bahouerte	Bichrome black and red on buff
703-5.	Bahouerte	Brown on buff
706-7.	Bahouerte	Black on buff
708-9.	Bahouerte	Brown on buff
710.	Bahouerte	Pale red on buff
711.	Berne	Black on buff
712.	Berne	Brown on greenish buff
713.	Berne	Fine black on red
714.	Berne	Blackish brown on pale red
715.	Berne	Brown on buff
716.	Berne	Black on buff
717.	Berne	Brown and red on buff (Halaf!)
718.	Berne	Black on buff
719.	Berne	Brownish black on buff
720.	Berne	Black on greenish buff
721.	Berne	Black on buff
722.	Berne	Faded black on buff
723.	Berne	Black on yellowish buff
724.	Berne	Black on greenish buff
725.	Maled	Washy brown on greenish buff

Early Bronze I (F) wares. Predominantly wheelmade, hard fired, straw-faced wares of a buff or reddish colour. White grit temper. Mostly smoothed. Small bowls may be burnished

Small bowls

726.	Berne	Buff ware, grey core, brown burnished
727.	Berne	Black ware, white grits. Burnished (burnt?)
728.	Nef Buff	Buff ware, not straw-faced
729.	Archaq	Buff ware, not straw-faced
730.	Berne	Straw-faced red ware
731.	Hailane	Straw-faced red ware
732.	Maled	Red burnished
733.	Archaq	Buff burnished
734.	Berne	Light brown burnished
735.	Nef	Fine brown burnished
736.	Bahouerte	Dirty white wash ware
737.	Bahouerte	Dirty white wash ware
738.	Berne	Greenish white surface
739.	Bahouerte	Buff ware
740.	Berne	Brown wash ware

741. Berne Red ware

742. Berne Coarse buff ware

Jars

743. Berne Red surfaced jars with grooved rim

744. Berne in straw faced buff ware

Plain ware (ware as above)

bowls

 745.
 Berne
 Buff

 746.
 Berne
 Buff

 747.
 Berne
 White

748. Berne Buff, black core

749. Berne Pale red, smoothed interior

750. Berne Buff

751. Berne Very coarse buff, black core

752-6. Berne Buff 757. Ain et Tell Buff

758. Berne Buff, black core

759. Berne Brick red

760. Berne Buff

761-2. Berne Brick red surface, black core

763. Berne Buff ware, smoothed 764. Berne Buff ware, black core

765. Berne Coarse buff

766. Berne Red ware, black core

767,768. Berne Redbrown

769. Berne Buff ware, black core

770-74. Berne Very coarse ubiquitous flint scraped bowls with

smooth rims straw-faced of buff or reddish ware

with white grits

Jars

 775-6.
 Berne
 Buff ware

 777-8.
 Berne
 Red ware

 779.
 Berne
 Brown ware

 780.
 Berne
 Buff ware

781. Berne Buff ware, not straw-faced

782. Berne Buff ware, smoothed white surface

783. Berne Buff ware, not straw-faced

784. Berne Buff ware 785. Berne Buff ware

786. Bahouerte Coarse grey-buff (also at Archaq)

787. Bahouerte Fine brown

788. Berne Buff

789. Berne Red (also at Maled, Archaq, Bahouerte)

790. Berne Buff

791. Dabig Coarse buff

792. Soussiane Buff surface, impressed (G phase?)

Cooking pots ?

793.	Nef	Straw-faced buff, grey core, grits	
794.	Nef	Straw-faced, buff, grey core, grits	
795.	Nef	Straw-faced, grey, black core, grits	
796.	Nef	Straw-faced, brown, black core, grits.	Handmade

Large jars

797-9.	Nef	Buff straw-faced. Grey cores, white grits	
800-10.	Berne	Buff	
811.	Bahouerte	Buff with brick red wash	
812.	Bahouerte	Buff with yellow wash	
813-14.	Berne	Buff	
815-18.	Berne	Brick red	

Grooved red slipped and burnished bowls

819.	Berne	Wh.m. orange buff ware, black core. Not burnished
820.	Berne	Wh. ?m. Buff ware, black core. Bright red slip,
		not burnished
821.	Berne	h.m. Buff ware, straw. Burnished beige slip
822.	Berne	whm. Buff ware, fine brown burnished slip
823.	Berne	h.m. Buff ware, straw. Red burnished slip.

EARLY BRONZE 2 (G) WARES

Reserved Slip ware

824.	Bahouerte	wh.m. buff, wh.gr. Washy beige on slightly darker buff
825.	Yelbaba	wh.m. brick red. White paint (slip on red)
826.	Yelbaba	?wh. m. light green surface. Thick crusted white
827.	Archaq	?wh.m. brick red. White on red
828.	Maled	h.m. buff, wh.gr. Matt white paint on grey ware
829.	Rahhal	wh. m. red, wh.gr. Matt white on buff
830.	Ilbol	?wh.m. buff, wh.gr. Matt white on buff
831.	Qaramel	?wh.m. grey, wh.gr. Matt white on grey
832.	Hailane	wh.m. brown, wh.gr. Yellowish white on red
833.	Qara keupru	?wh.m. buff, wh.gr. Matt white on beige
834.	Yel baba	?h.m. buff, wh.gr. Matt white on light brown
835.	Ilbol	h.m. strawfaced, bl. core. Yellow matt on brown
836.	Jijane	?h.m. buff, wh.gr. Matt yellow on greenish grey
837.	Bararhite	wh.m. buff. wh.gr. Matt white on pale grey
838.	Aajar	?h.m. buff, wh.gr. Matt white on greenish grey
839.	Kaffine	?h.m. buff, wh.gr. Muddy whitish on buff
840.	Bahouerte	wh.m. buff, wh.gr. Matt white on brown
841.	Archaq	?h. m. brown, wh.gr. Coarse matt yellow on brown
842.	Aar	?h.m. brick, wh.gr. Matt white on buff
843.	Archaq	wh. m. brown, wh. gr. Chalky white on light brown
844.	Archaq	wh. m. buff, wh. gr. White on greenish grey
845.	Sfeir	?h. m. buff, wh.gr. Chalky white on buff
846	Nef	h. m. brown, wh. gr. Yellowish green on dark grey
		removish green on dark grey

847.	Archaq	?h.m. brown, wh.gr. Chalky white on brown
848.	Kaffine	?wh.m. brown, wh.gr. Yellowish buff on brown
849.	Ilbol	?h.m. brick red, wh. gr. Fine white on pink
850.	Berne	?h.m. buff, wh.gr. Dirty white on brown. Douhtful piece
851-2.	Berne	h.m. straw-faced red ware, bl.core. Coarse ware
		with matt white paint. Imitation reserved slip ware?
853.	Maled	wh.m. brown, wh. gr. Chalky white on pale buff
854.	Maled	?wh.m. brown, red surf. White on yellowish buff
855.	Maled	wh.m. brown. wh.gr. White on dirty buff
856.	Maled	h.m. overfired brown, wh.gr. Whitish yellow on greenish
857.	Maled	h.m. redbrick, wh.gr. Thick white on redbrown
858.	Kassiha	h.m. redbrick, wh.gr. Pale buff on darker buff
859.	Maled	h.m. buff, wh.gr. Chalky white on redbrown
860.	Maled.	?wh.m. overfired. Greenish white on grey
861.	Kassiha	h.m. red, wh.gr. Thick white on brown
862.	Maled	h.m. brown, wh.gr. Thick orange on red
863.	Maled	wh.m. brown, wh.gr. Thick yellow on brown
864.	Maled	h.m. redbrick, wh.gr. Thick yellow on reddish
865.	Soussiane	h.m. brick, wh.gr. Thickish white on grey
866.	Kassiha	h.m. buff, wh.gr. White lines on buff
867.	Aajar	h.m. <u>bowl</u> , brown wh.gr. Chalky white on grey on interior, exterior left coarse
868.	Soussiane	wh.m. brown, wh.gr. Pale yellow on light brown
869.	Kassihe	h.m. brown, wh.gr. Worn white on buff
870.	Aazaz	h.m. brown, wh.gr. Whitish wash on brown surface
		with incised pattern
Bowls,	etc. wheelmade	
871.	Berne	G simple ware? Burnished cream ware
872.	Berne	G simple ware? Burnished apricot ware
873.	Berne	Buff ware, wh.gr. Cream slip. Spiral reserved slip ware
874.	Berne	Pale red ware, wh.gr. Red surface (worn)
875.	Berne	Buff ware, light grey slip. Spiral reserved slip ware
876.	Berne	Buff ware, cream slip
877.	Berne	Buff ware, beige slip. Spiral reserved slip ware
878.	Berne	Buff ware, faint burnishing marks
879.	Berne	Buff ware, cream slip. Spiral reserved slip ware
880.	Berne	Fine grey burnished ware, wh.gr.; black core
881.	Berne	Fine grey ware, wh.gr. Pink surface, burnished with with reserved slip effect
882.	Hailane	Greyish buff ware, white grits
883.	Jaadiyeh	Very fine light green ware—spiral reserved slip
		ware
884.	Nef	Burnished white ware—spiral reserved slip ware
885.	Qaramel	Buff ware, with impressed decoration
006		

886.

886.	Soussiane	Multiple brush painted ware.	wh.m.	buff ware.
		Faded matt black paint		
887.	Aar	Multiple brush painted ware.	wh.m.	buff ware.
		Matt brown paint.		
888.	Qara Mazraa	Multiple brush painted ware.	wh.m.	buff ware.
		Matt brown paint		
889.	Aar	Multiple brush painted ware.	wh.m.	buff ware.
		Matt brown paint		

Handmade jars with two triangular ledge handles on rim

Type A cream burnished. Buff ware, white or white and black small grits hard fired, streaky burnished surface. Hand-made

890.	Ahmar	Cream
891.	Maled	Cream
892.	Dabiq	Brownish red
893.	Sfeir	Brown with black core
895.	Sourane A	Grey
895.	Aar	Cream
896.	Chair	Cream
897.	Qoubessine	Cream
898.	Banat	Cream
899.	Yelbaba	Cream
900.	Aar	Cream
901.	Qoubessine	Cream
902.	Jaadiyeh	Cream
903.	Nef	Cream
904.	Hailane	Grey
905.	Aar	Grey
906.	Sourane A	Grey
907.	Qaramel	Brown
908.	Maled	Cream

Type B (probably Early Bronze 3 (H)). Brown or grey jars, often wheelmade; poorly burnished, smoothed or left coarse. Ware as in class $\rm A$

909.	Aajar	Brown, h.m. and burnished
910-12.	Qoubessine	Brown, h.m. and burnished
913.	Rahhal	Brown, smoothed
914.	Fafine	Coarse grey burnished
915.	Botnan	Coarse grey burnished
916.	Jijane	Greyish cream
917.	Botnan	Coarse redbrown
918.	Maled	Brown, smoothed
919.	Chair	Coarse grey, hand made
920.	Sourane A	Greyish buff, burnished

EARLY BRONZE 3 (H) Burnished wares

Red slipped wh.m. ware plates and platters. (Buff ware, white grits, hard fired)

921.	Maled	Buff ware, not burnished
922.	Maled	Fine red burnished slip
923.	Berne	Exterior straw-faced, interior red burnished slip
924.	Archaq	Black core. Fine red burnished
925.	Archag	Black core, straw. Red burnished
926.	Kaffine	Fine red burnished slip
927.	Berne	Red burnished slip (handmade)
928.	Maled	Red burnished slip
929.	Qol Srouj	Handmade buff ware. Buff, unburnished
930.	Nef	Buff, unburnished
931.	Maled	Buff, red burnished
932.	Maled	Buff, red burnished
933.	Maled	Red slip, burnished
934.	Hailane	Red burnished
935.	Houar	Red slip brunished
936.	Archag	±
937.	Bahouerte	Red slip burnished
938.	Bahouerte	Pale red slip, burnished Buff burnished
939.	Bararhite	
940.	Nef	Buff burnished, coarse
941.	Nef	Fine red slip, burnished
		Brown burnished
942.	Akhtareine	Black core. Interior brown on buff burnished,
040	35-1-1	exterior grey on grey
943.	Maled	Strawfaced ware, not burnished
944.	Berne	Red ware, black core. Not burnished
945.	Berne	Brick red ware, unburnished
946.	Yel baba	Red wash, only the rim burnished
947.	Yel baba	Red burnished
948.	Maled	Red burnished
949.	Maled	Grey burnished
950.	Bahouerte	Red burnished
951.	Nef	Handmade brown ware, not burnished
952.	Nef	Wheelmade buff ware, not burnished
953.	Nef	Handmade beige ware, burnished rim and interior
954.	Nef	Wheelmade brown coarse ware
955.	Nef	Handmade beige ware, not burnished
0	wana Whaalmada	bridged ware white grits hand fined and
Orange	burnished	brickred ware, white grits, hard fired and
	burinsneu	
956.	Yel baba	Dark orange
957.	Aajar	Orange
958.	Bahouerte	Orange, also Akhtareine, radial burnishing
959.	Maled	Orange
960.	Maled	Brownish orange
	Maled	Orange
	Aazaz	Orange
	Berne	Beige-orange
	Sourane A	Beige
	Hailane A	Beige yellowish
	Haouar	Orange, incised (cf. Gedikli, Sencirli, Tarsus)
300.	naouai	Orange, merseu (cr. Geurkii, Benerrii, Tarsus)

967.	Kassiha	Reddish orange
968.	Sourane A	Beige
969.	Sourane A	Orange
970.	Maled	Beige
971.	Yel baba	Orange
972.	Berne	Beige, streaky burnish
Red bu	rnished jars, etc.	
973.	Berne	Buff ware, grey core, grits and straw. Thin red
910.	Derne	slip, burnished (also at Archaq, Maled, Haouar, etc.)
974.	Nef	Buff ware, grey core, grits and straw. Thin red slip, hurnished (also at Archaq, Maled, Haouar, etc.)
975.	Chair	Buff ware, wh.gr. grey core, wh.m. Red burnished slip
976.	Maled	Buff ware, wh.gr. grey core, wh.m. Brown burnished slip. Also at Jaadiyeh and Sourane A
977.	Aazaz	Jar rim. Buff ware, straw, grits. Red slip
978.	Hailane	Jar rim. Buff ware, straw, grits. Orange burnished wash
979.	Soussiane	Pedestal. Buff ware, etc. Red burnished slip
980.	Hailane	Lid or base. Brown burnished. Spiral reserve slip ware?
Incised	d ware	
981.	Qaramel	Bowl, buff ware. Polished orange slip inside. ext. grey, incised, white-filled
982.	Berne	Jar. Buff ware, grey core. Redbrown surface, smoothed, incised
983.	Berne	Jar. Buff ware, brown wash, incised
984.	Jaadiyeh	Jar. Grey ware, deeply incised
985.	Maled	Miniature. Grey clay. Notice handle!
986.	Nef	Small jar. Buff ware, grey core. Deeply incised
987.	Berne	Handmade buff ware, grey core. Polished brown slip, deeply incised
Spouts	, probably G phase	
988.	Sourane A	Coarse buff ware
989.	Tourhleu	Coarse white ware
990.	Jaadiyeh	Brickred ware
991.	Maled	Greenish white ware
H. M.	Imports, probably	H phase
992.	Soussiane	Burnished grey ware, Black core, straw. East Anatolian?
993.	Aajar	Impressed burnished black ware. East Anatolian EB 3
994.	Aajar	Brown burnished jar handle. East Anatolian EB 3 cooking pot?
995	Jaadiyeh	Coarse ware cooking platter. Smoothed interior

Dishes with ledge handles and/or stabbed decoration H phase?

996.	Maled	Grey ware, wh.gr. Olive green to buff burnished exterior	
997.	Akhtereine	Red ware, wh.gr. Buff burnished interior. Stabbed decoration on coarse exterior	
998.	Qaramel	Red ware, wh.gr. Brown burnished interior. Coarse exterior	
999.	Maled	Red ware, wh.gr. Brown burnished interior. Stabbed decoration on coarse exterior	
1000.	Soussiane	Brown ware, wh.gr. Brown burnished interior, with radial burnish. Stabbed decoration on coarse exterior. Ledge handle. (Fragment of a second such vessel from same site).	

Fragments of stone vessels

1.	Khibi	Black veined greenish white serpentine
2.	Bahouerte	Pink limestone
3.	Douabiq	Alabaster
4.	Khibi	Green schist (greywack)
5.	Jaadiyeh	Cream limestone
6.	Bararhite	Cream limestone? painted
7.	Maled	Grey chlorite schist
8.	Fafine	Bluish grey chlorite schist
9.	Fafine	Blue veined light grey limestone

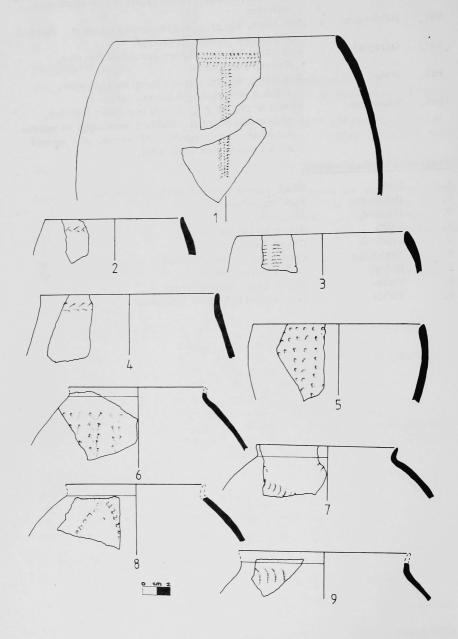


Fig. 71 Farly pottery: sherds 1-9

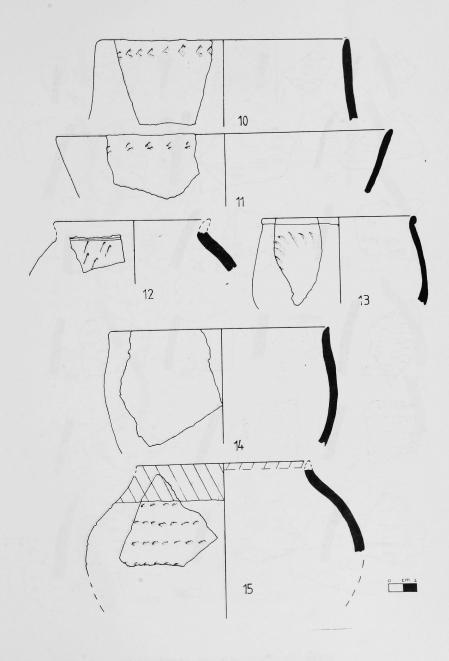


Fig. 72 Farly pottery: sherds 10-15

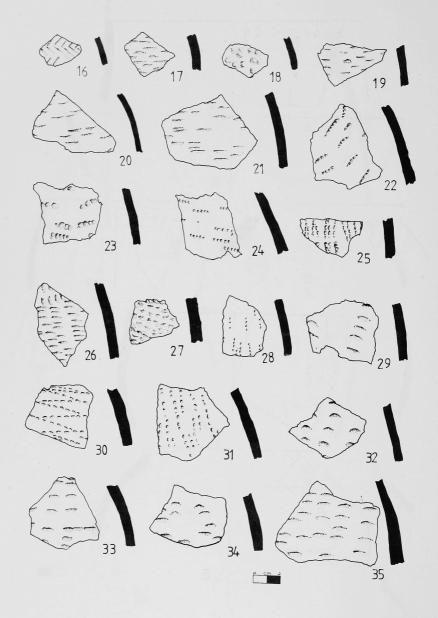


Fig. 73 Early pottery: sherds 16-35

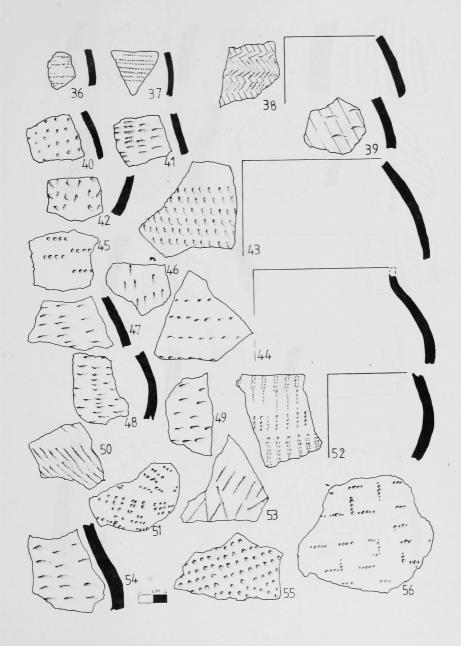


Fig. 74 Early pottery: sherds 36-56

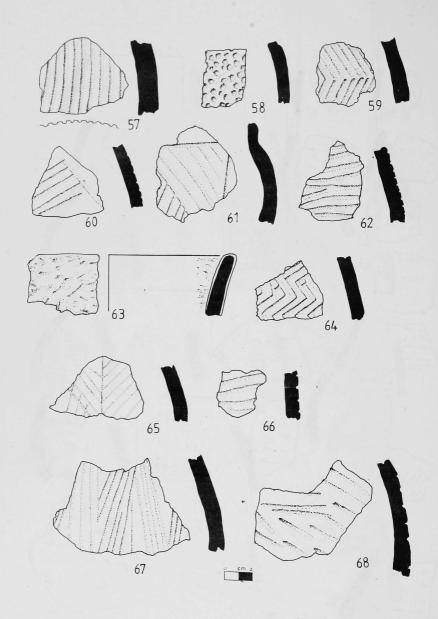


Fig. 75 Early pottery: sherds 57-68

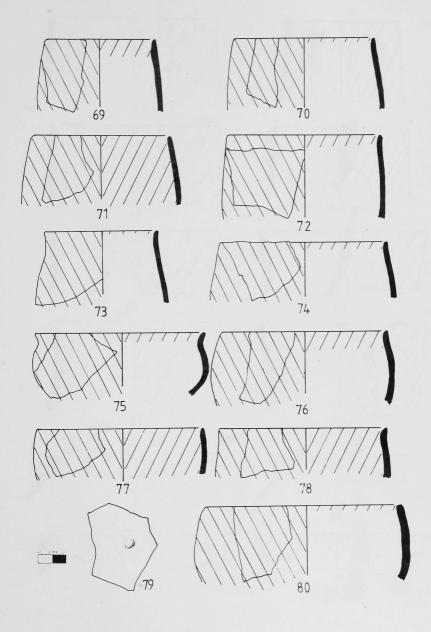


Fig. 76 Early pottery: sherds 69-80

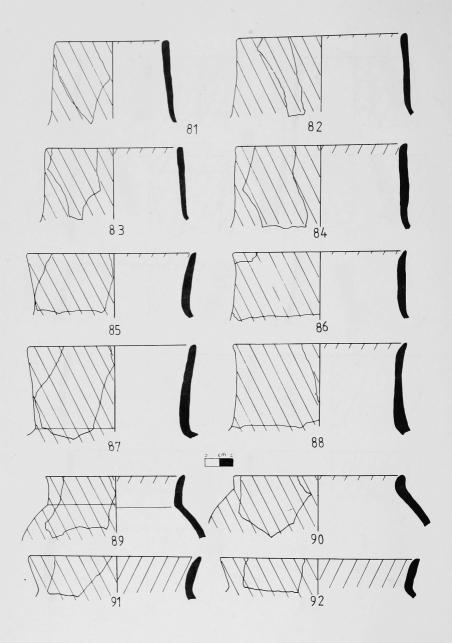


Fig. 77 Early pottery: sherds 81-92

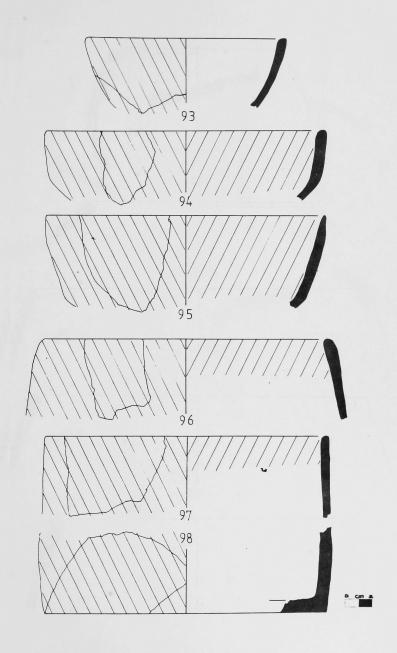


Fig. 78 Early pottery: sherds 93-98

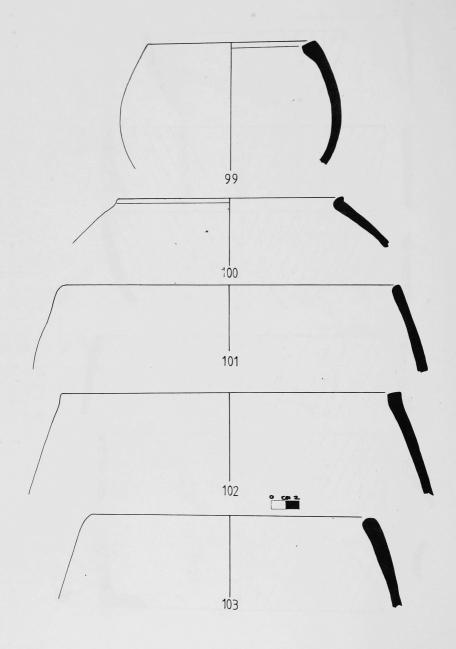


Fig. 79 Early pottery: sherds 99-103

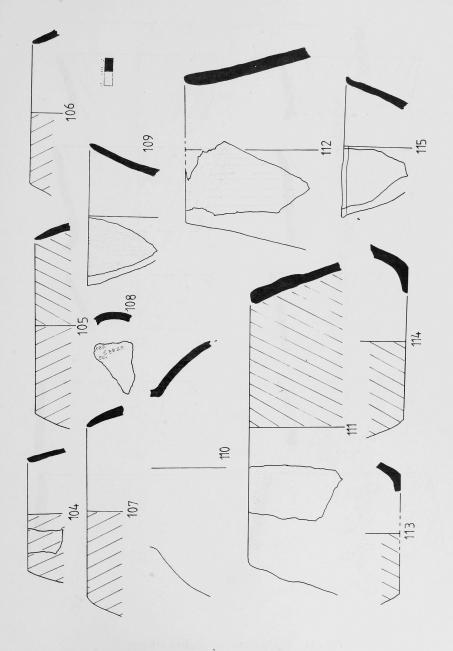


Fig. 80 Early pottery: sherds 104-115

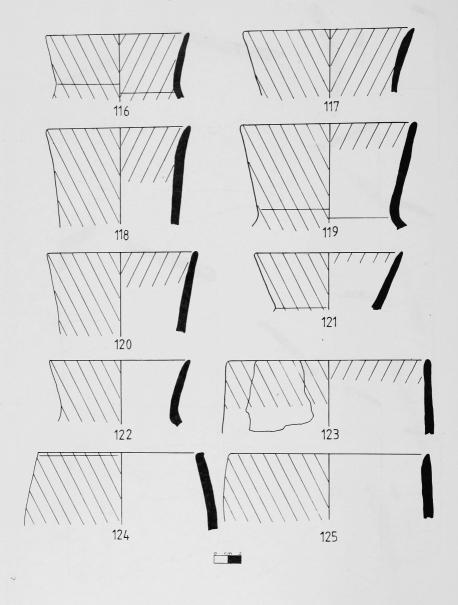


Fig. 81 Early pottery: sherds 116-125

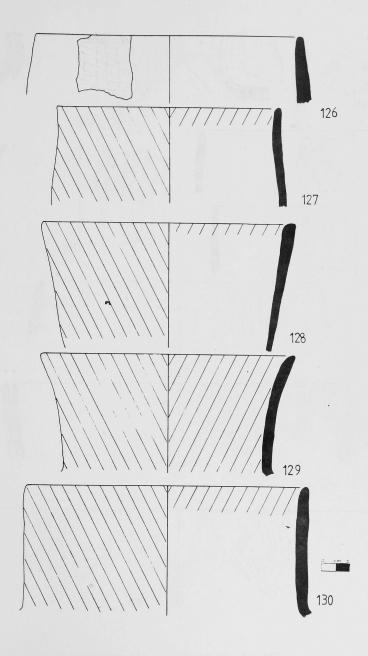


Fig. 82 Early pottery: sherds 126-130

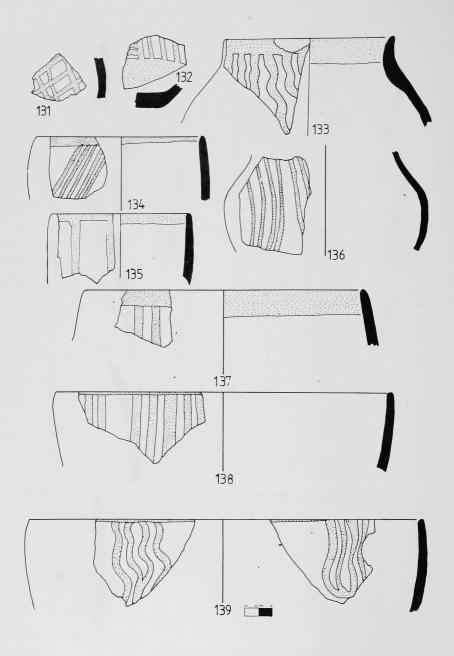


Fig. 83 Early pottery: sherds 131-139

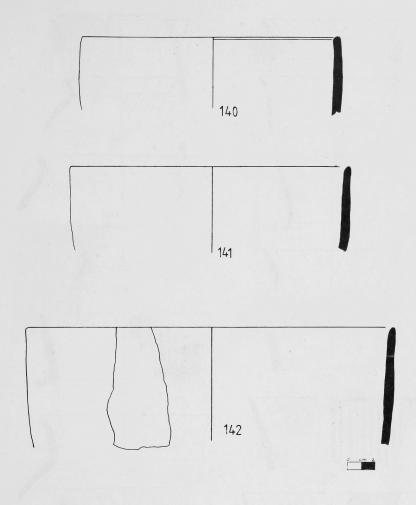


Fig. 84 Early pottery: sherds 140-142

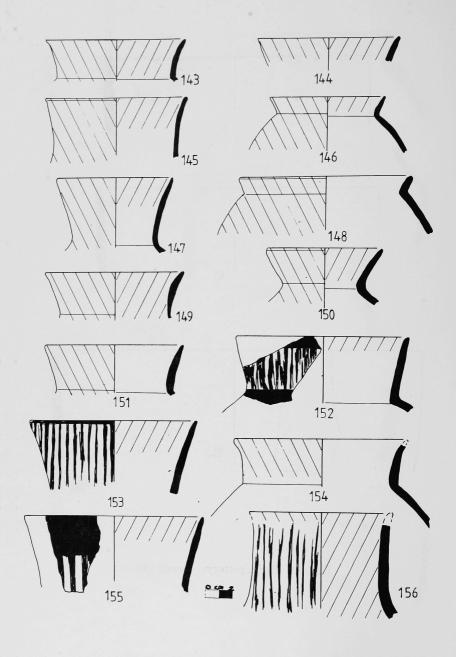


Fig. 85 Early pottery: sherds 143-156

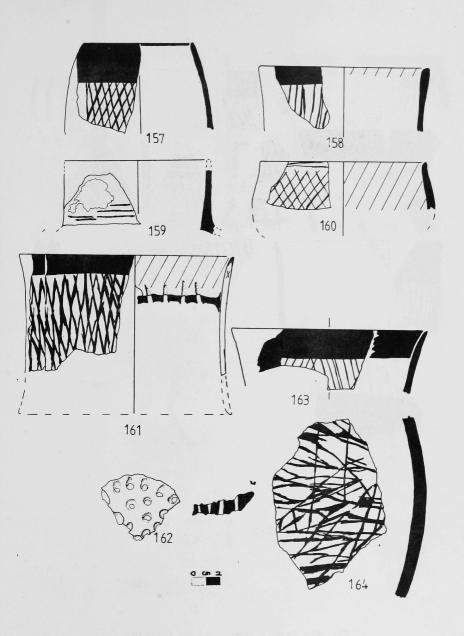


Fig. 86 Early pottery: sherds 157-164

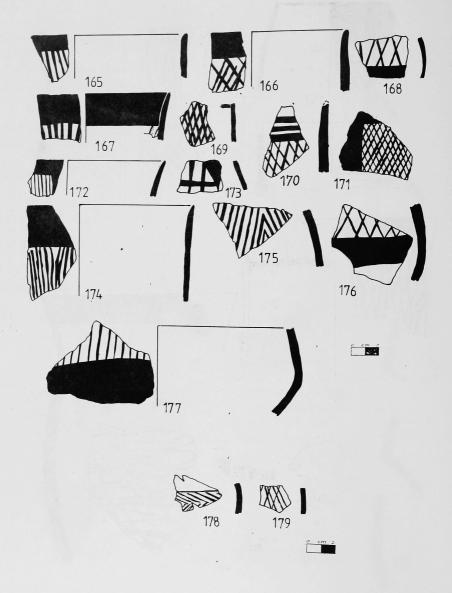


Fig. 87 Early pottery: sherds 165-179

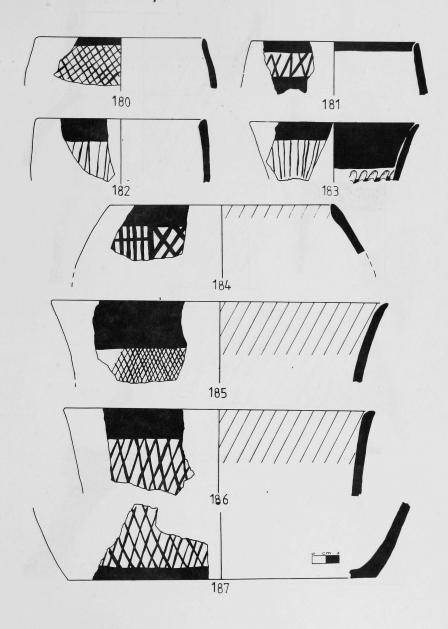


Fig. 88 Early Pottery. sherds 180-187

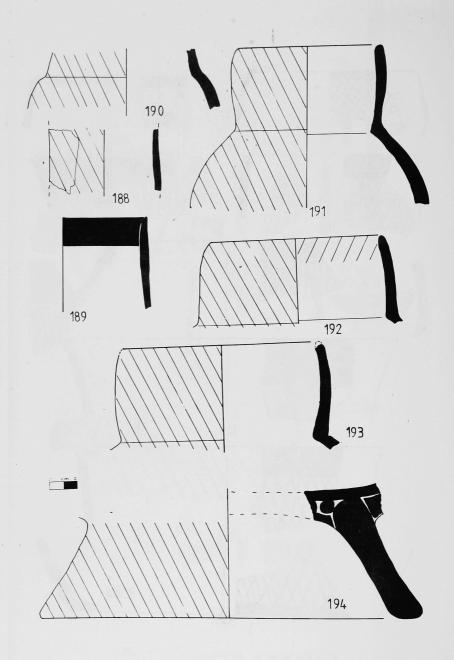


Fig. 89 Early pottery: sherds 188-194

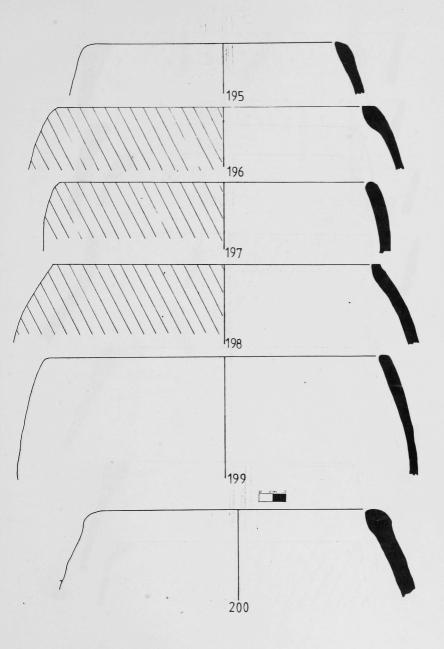


Fig. 90 Early pottery: sherds 195-200

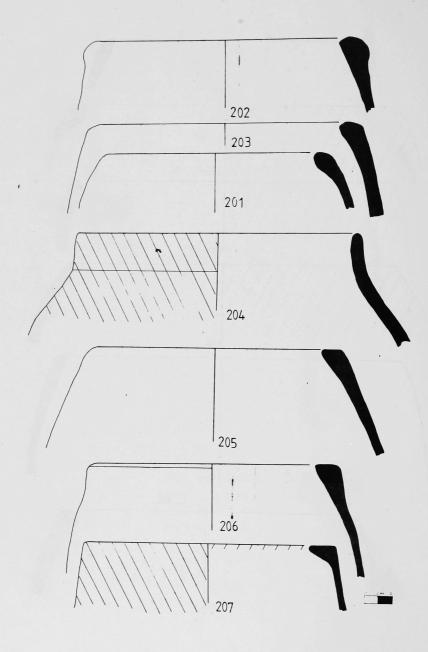


Fig. 91 Early pottery: sherds 201-207

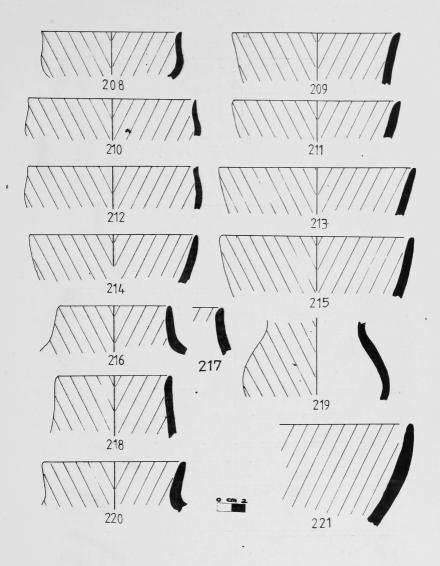


Fig. 92 Early pottery: sherds 208-221

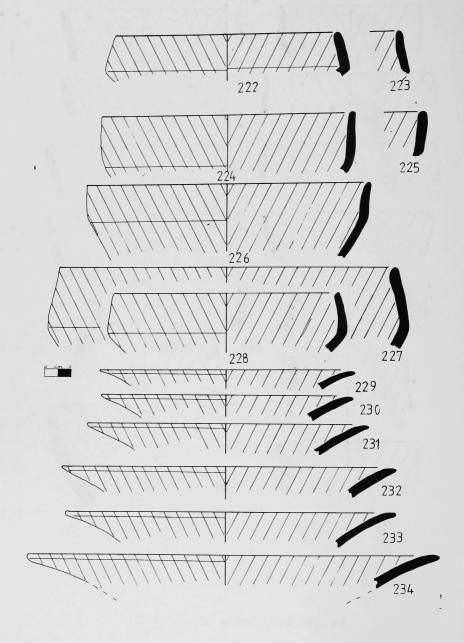


Fig. 93 Early pottery: sherds 222-234

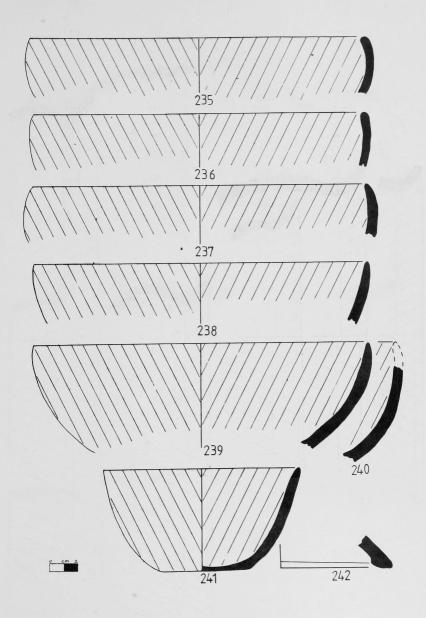


Fig. 94 Early pottery: sherds 235-242

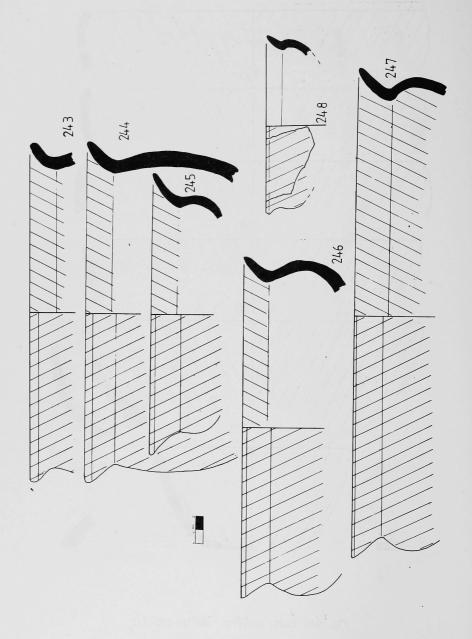


Fig. 95 Early pottery: sherds 243-248

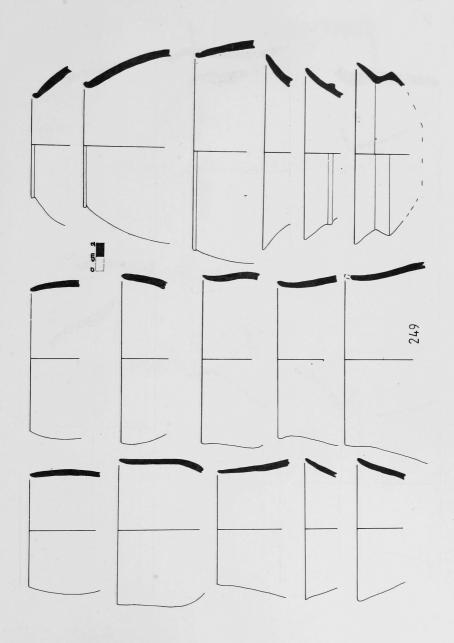


Fig. 96a Early pottery: sherds 249 (i)

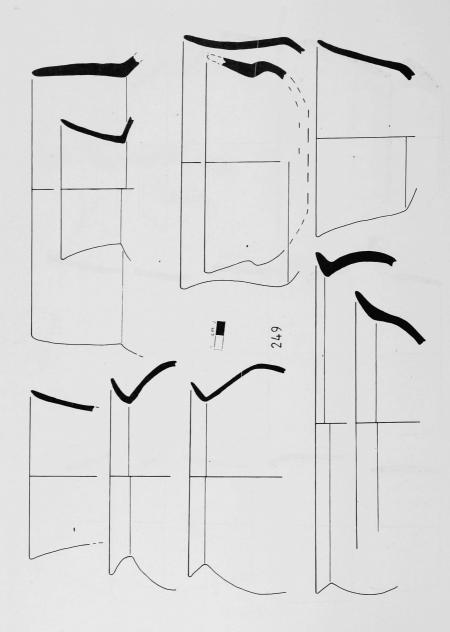


Fig. 96b Early pottery: sherds 249 (ii)

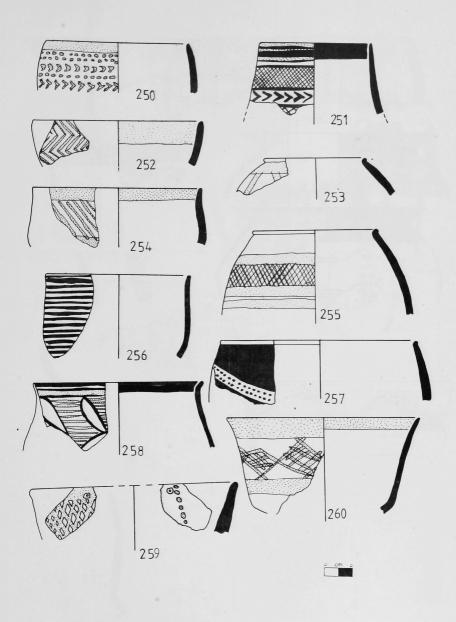


Fig. 97 Early pottery: sherds 250-260

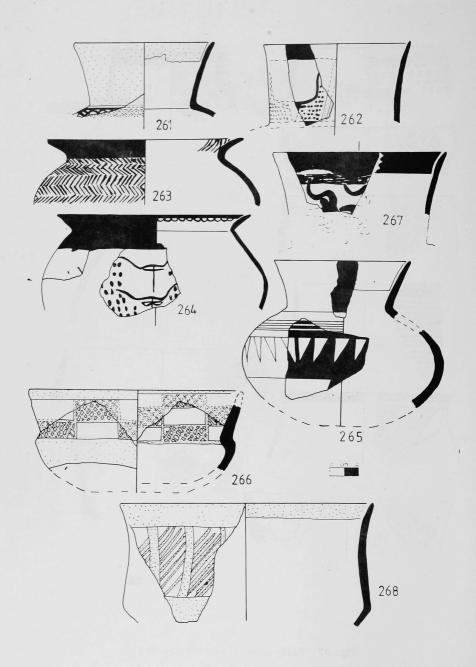


Fig. 98 Early pottery: sherds 261-268

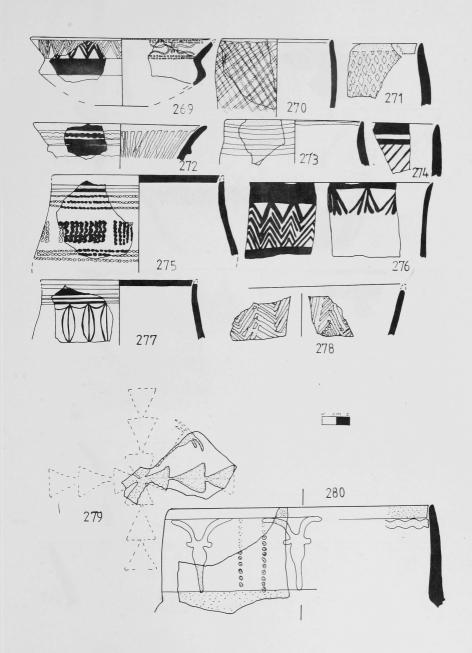


Fig. 99 Early pottery: sherds 269-280

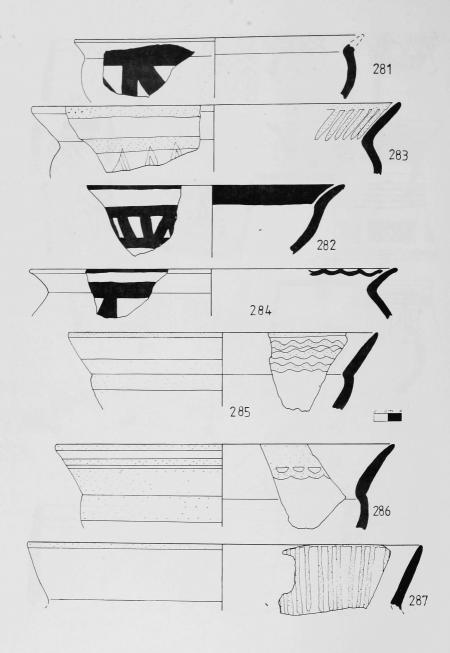


Fig. 100 Early pottery: sherds 281-287

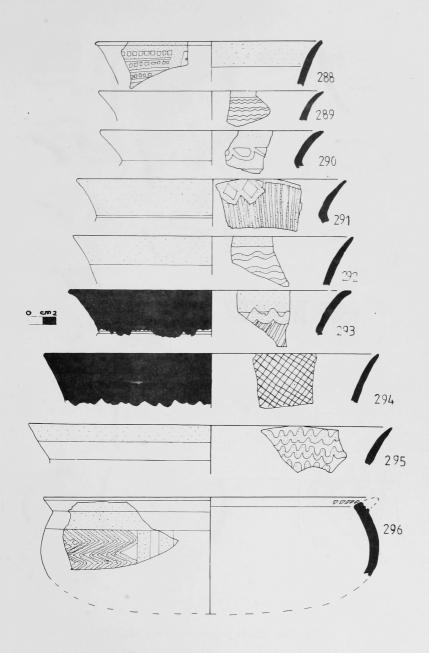


Fig. 101 Early pottery: sherds 288-296

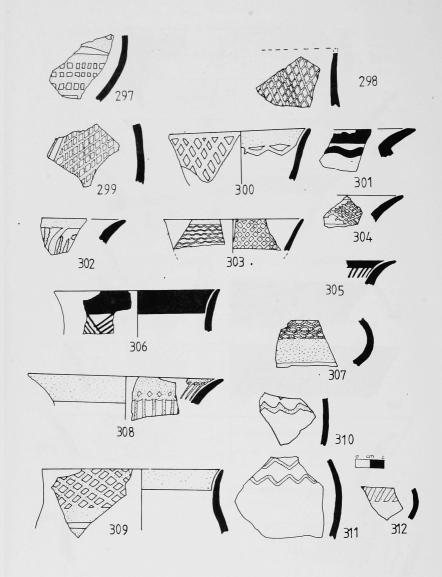


Fig. 102 Early pottery: sherds 297-312

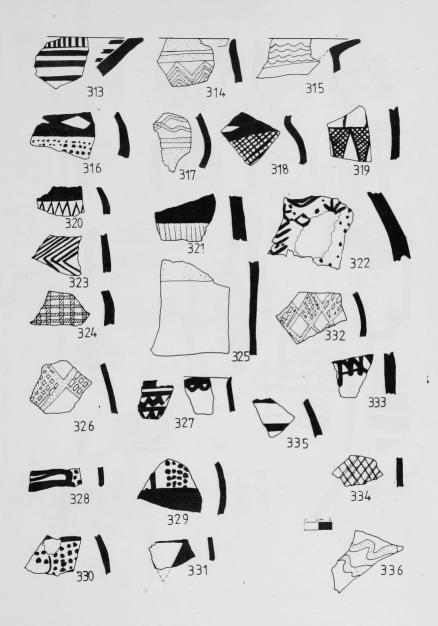


Fig. 103 Early pottery: sherds 313-336



Fig. 104 Early pottery: sherds 337-357



Fig. 105 Early pottery: sherds 358-379



Fig. 106 Early pottery: sherds 380-400



Fig. 107 Early pottery: sherds 401-425

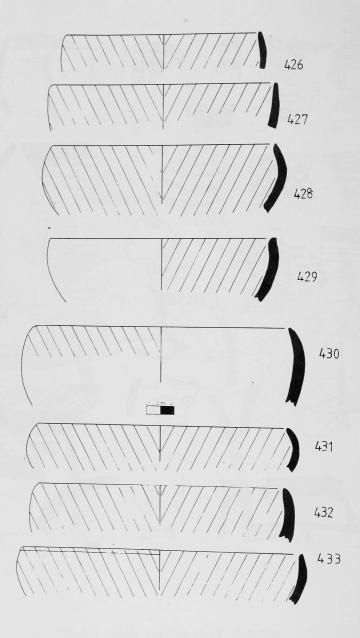


Fig. 108 Early pottery: sherds 426-433

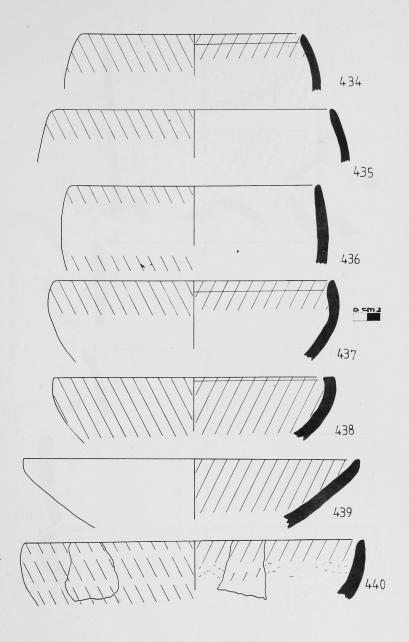


Fig. 109 Early pottery: sherds 434-440

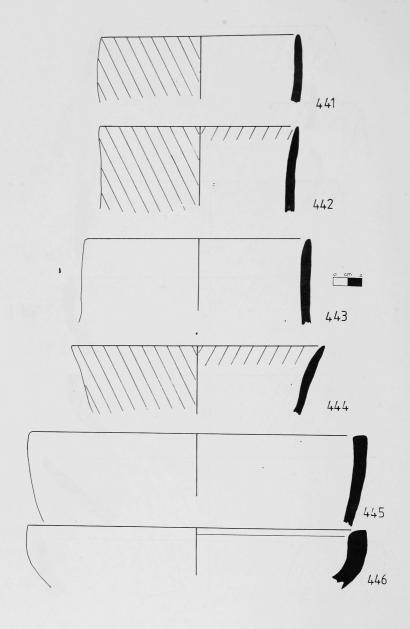


Fig. 110 Early pottery: sherds 441-446

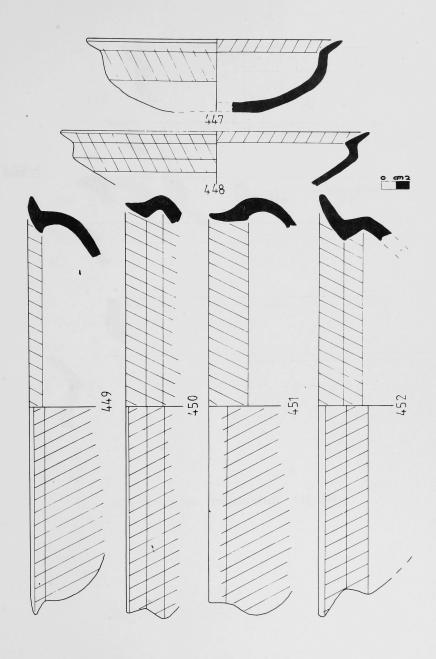


Fig. 111 Early pottery: sherds 447-452

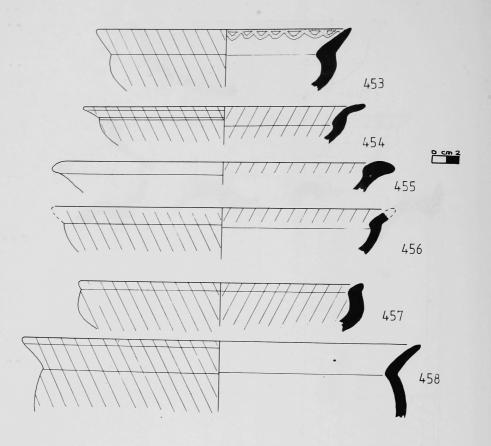


Fig. 112 Early pottery: sherds 453-458

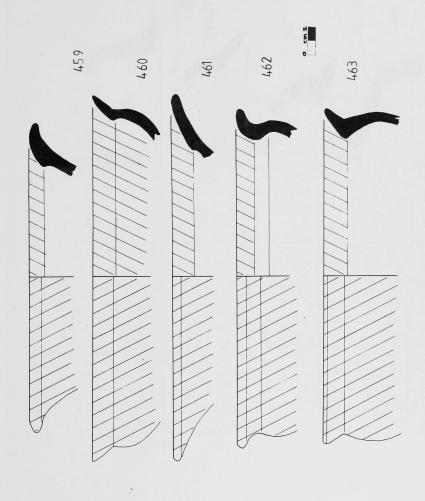


Fig. 113 Early pottery: sherds 459-463

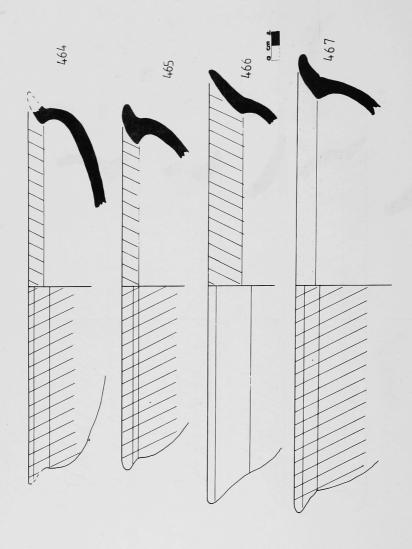


Fig. 114 Early pottery: sherds 464-467

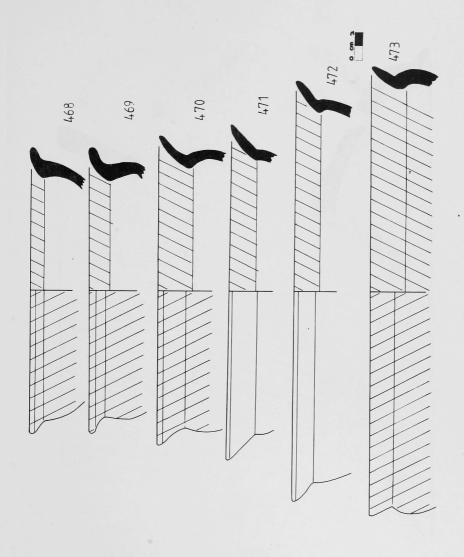


Fig. 115 Early pottery: sherds 468-473

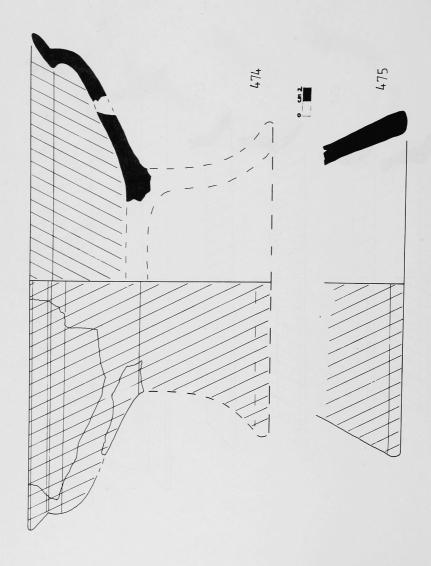


Fig. 116 Early pottery: sherds 474-475

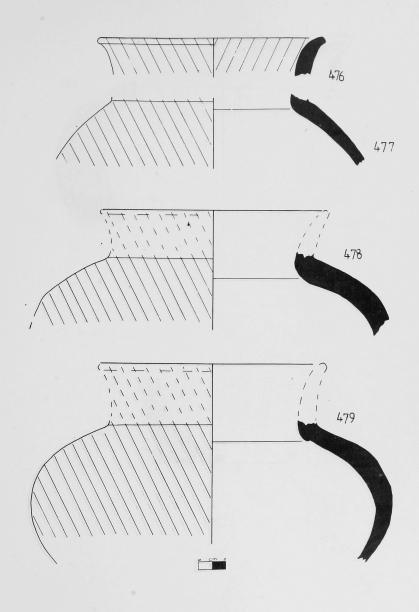
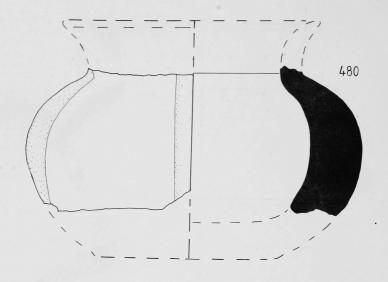


Fig. 117 Early pottery: sherds 476-479



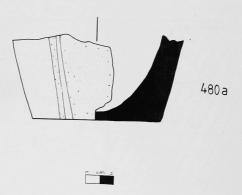


Fig. 118 Early pottery: sherds 480 and 480a

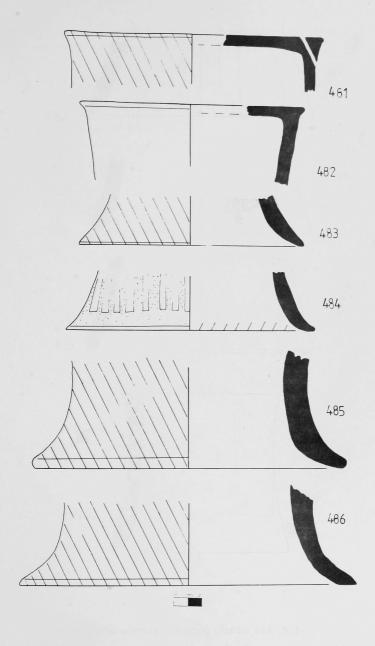


Fig. 119 Early pottery: sherds 481-486

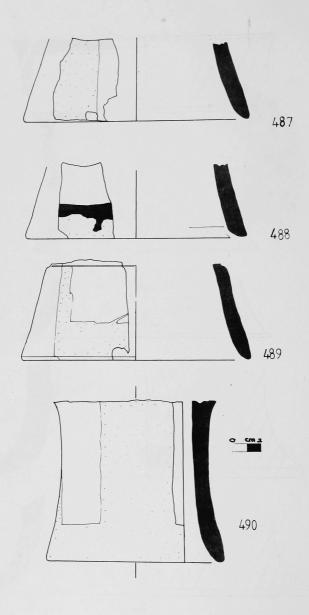


Fig. 120 Early pottery: sherds 487-490

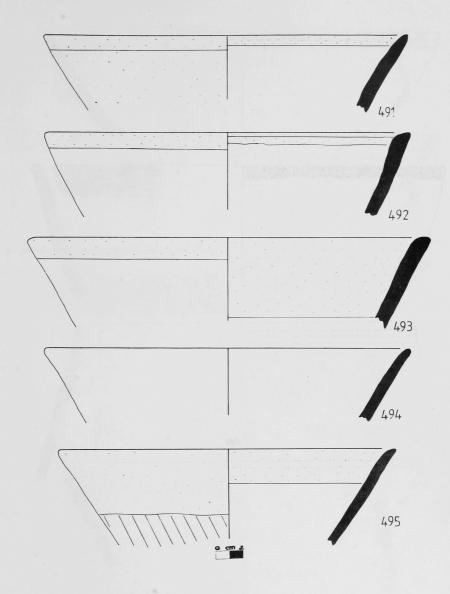


Fig. 121 Early pottery: sherds 491-495

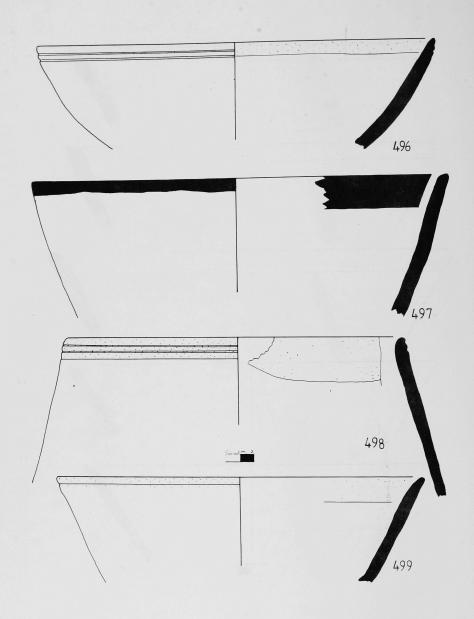


Fig. 122 Early pottery: sherds 496-499

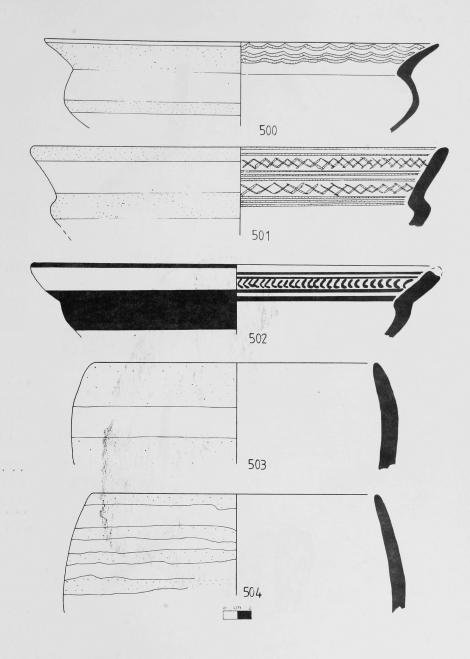


Fig. 123 Early pottery: sherds 500-504

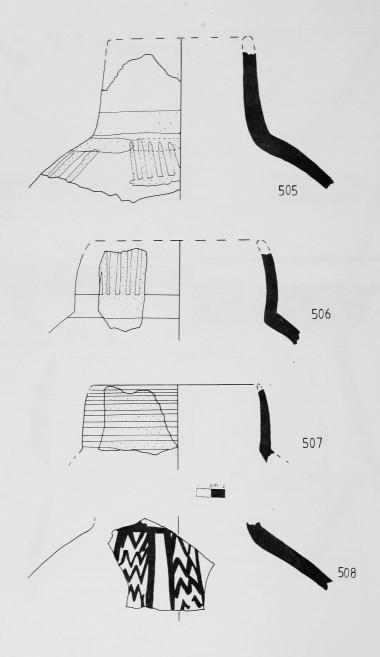


Fig. 124 Early pottery: sherds 505-508

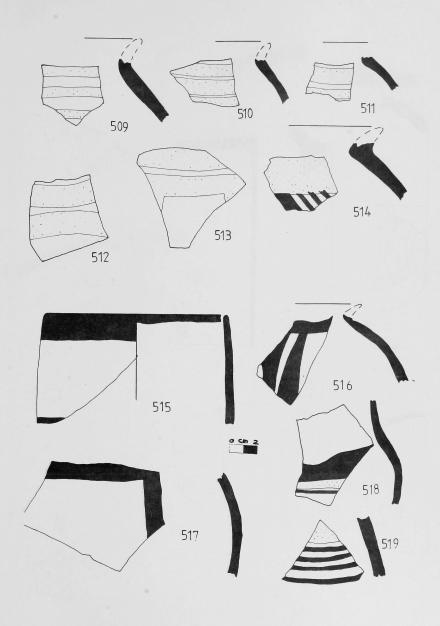


Fig. 125 Early pottery: sherds 509-519

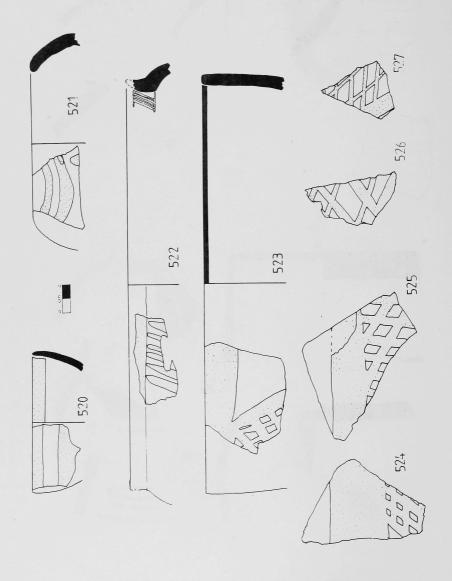


Fig. 126 Early pottery: sherds 520-527

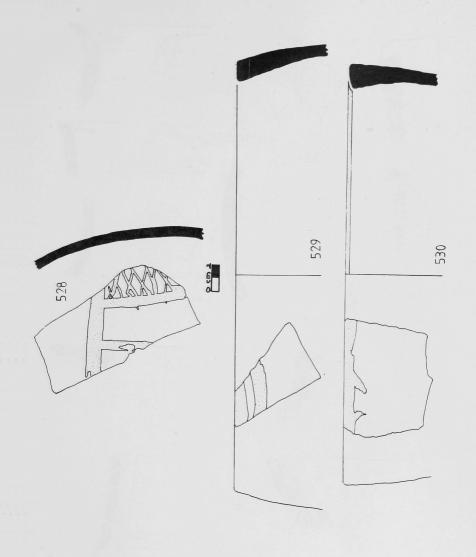


Fig. 127 Early pottery: sherds 528-530

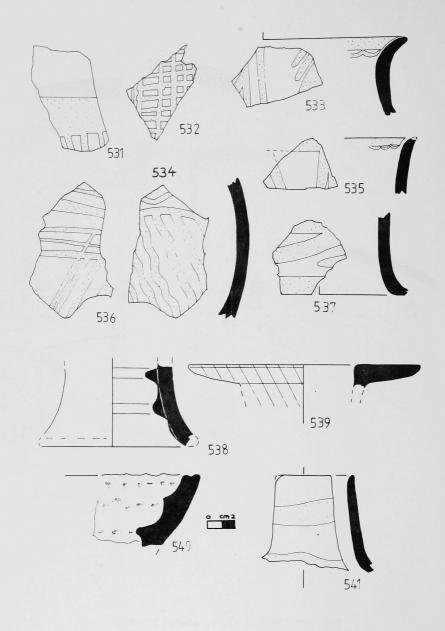


Fig. 128 Farly pottery: sherds 531-541

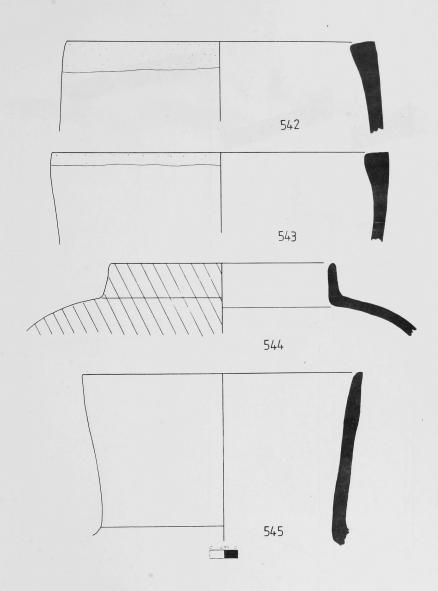


Fig. 129 Early pottery: sherds 542-545



Fig. 130 Early pottery: sherds 546-548

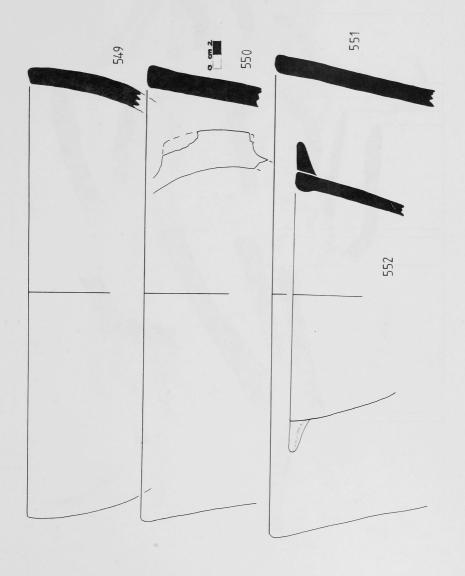


Fig. 131 Early pottery: sherds 549-552

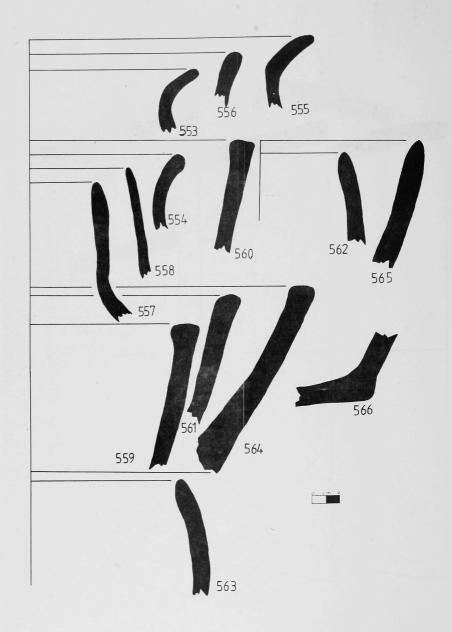


Fig. 132 Early pottery: sherds 553-566

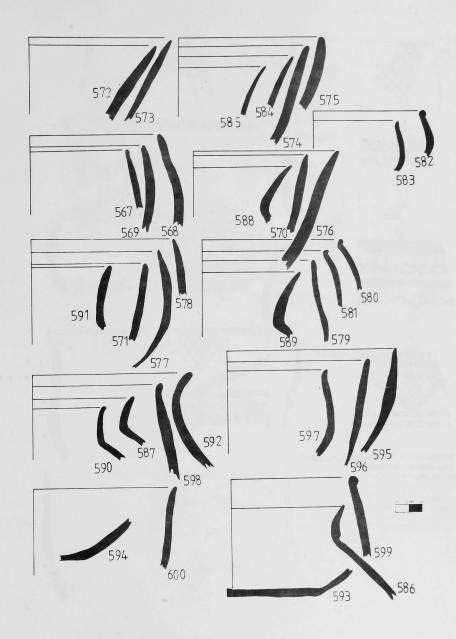


Fig. 133 Early pottery: sherds 567-600

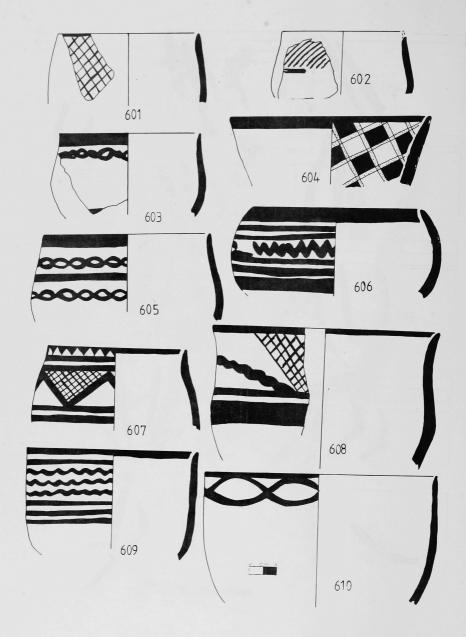


Fig. 134 Early pottery: sherds 601-610

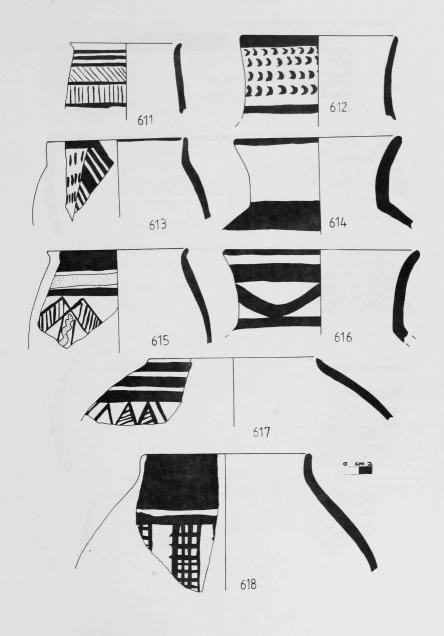


Fig. 135 Early pottery: sherds 611-618

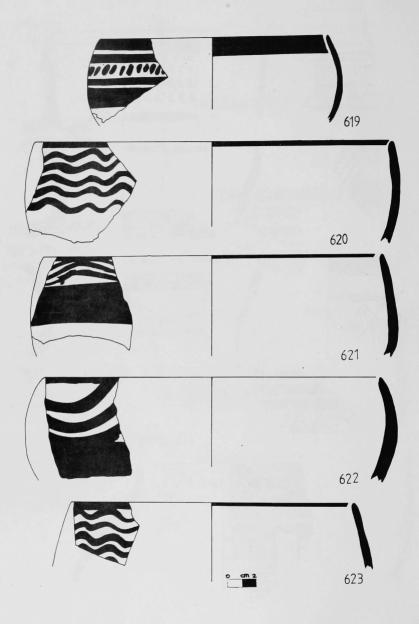


Fig. 136 Early pottery: sherds 619-623

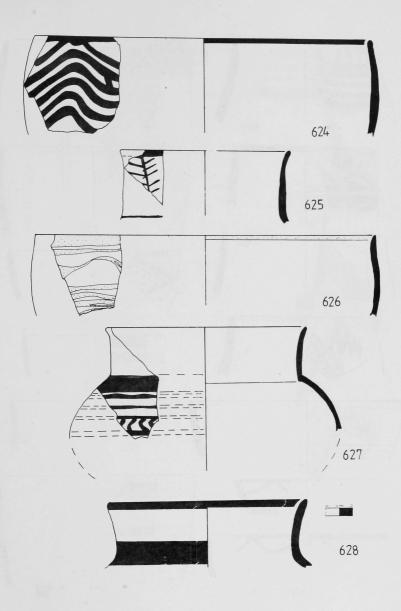


Fig. 137 Early pottery: sherds 624-628

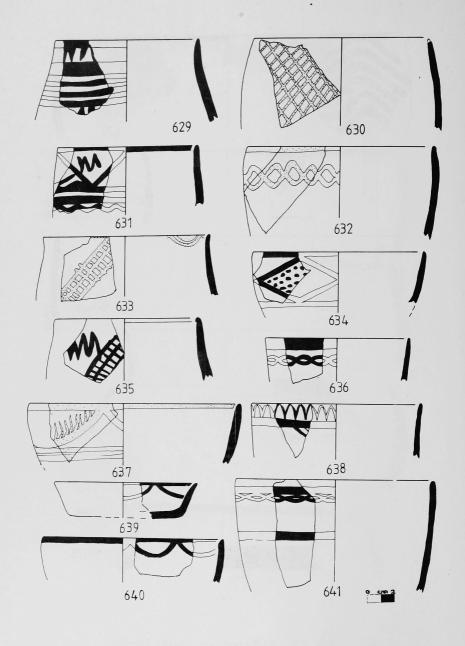


Fig. 138 Farly pottery: sherds 629-641

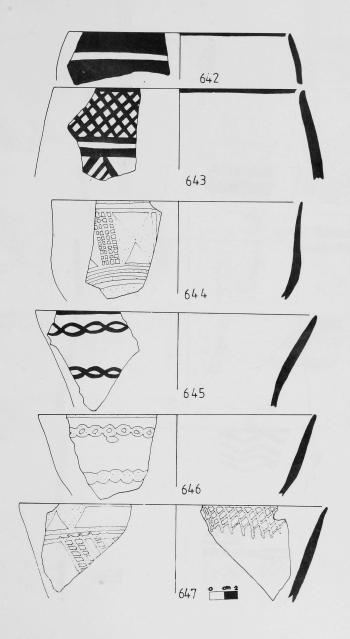


Fig. 139 Early pottery: sherds 642-647

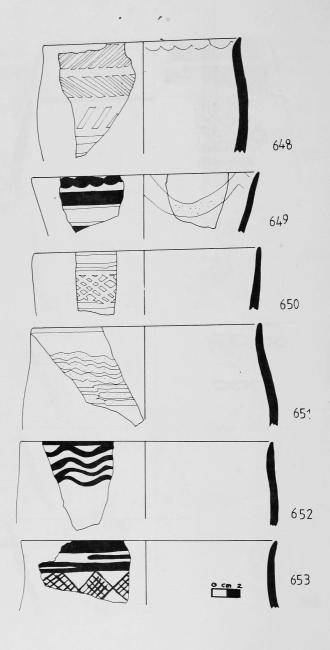


Fig. 140 Early pottery: sherds 648-653



Fig. 141 Early pottery: sherds 654-682



Fig. 142 Early pottery: sherds 683-708



Fig. 143 Early pottery: sherds 709-725

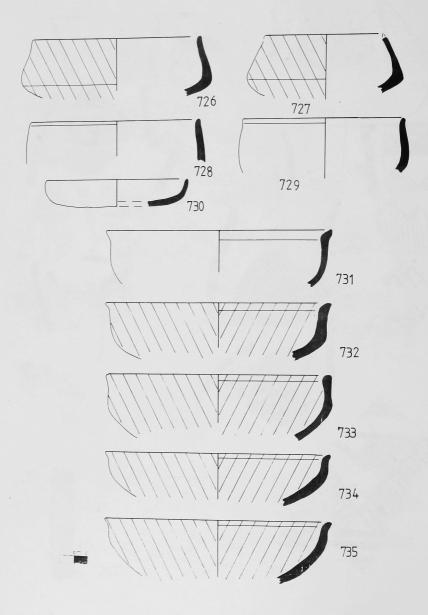


Fig. 144 Early pottery: sherds 726-735

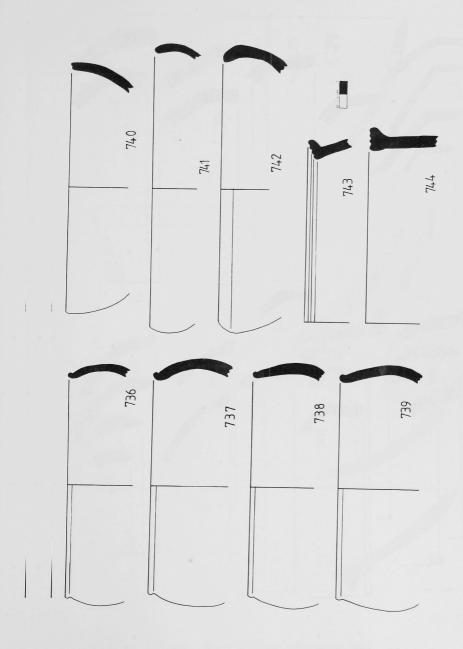


Fig. 145 Early pottery: sherds 736-744



Fig. 146 Early pottery: sherds 745-769

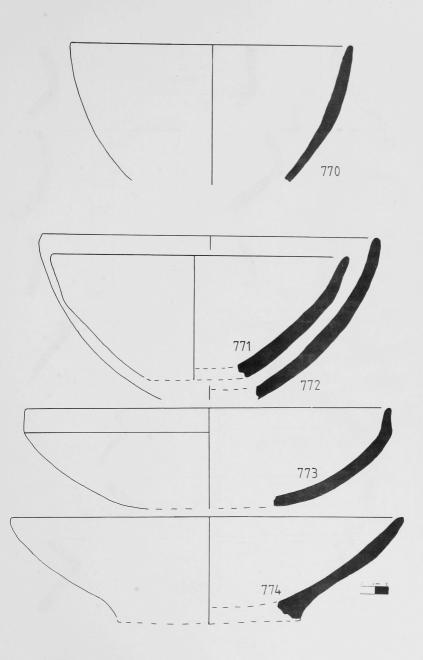


Fig. 147 Early pottery: sherds 770-774

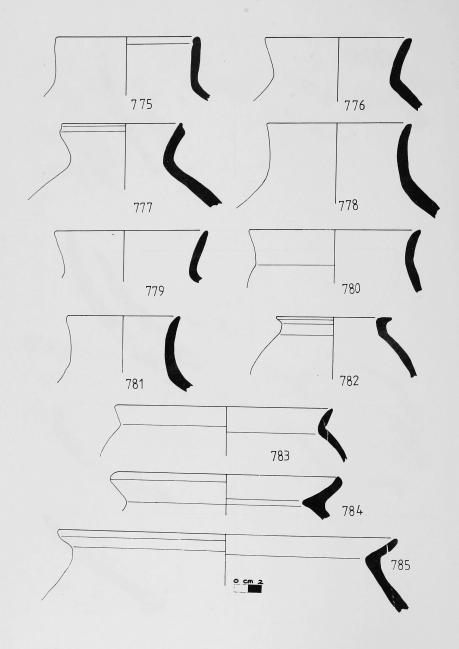


Fig. 148 Early pottery: sherds 775-785

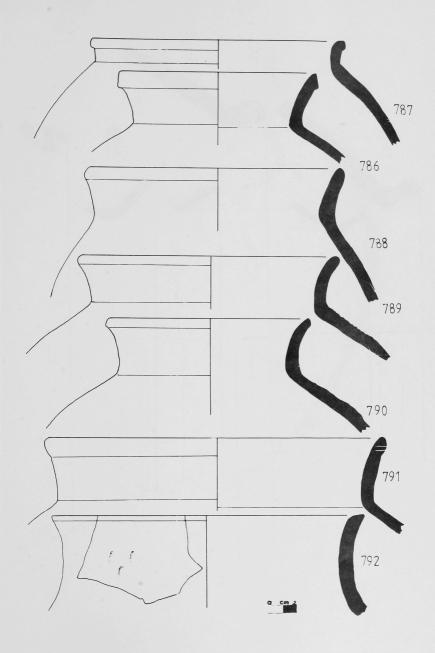


Fig. 149 Early pottery: sherds 786-792

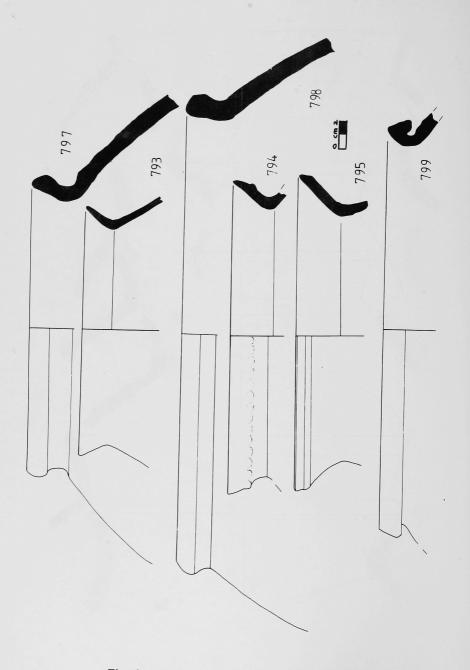


Fig. 150 Early pottery: sherds 793-799 less 796



Fig. 151 Early pottery: sherds 796

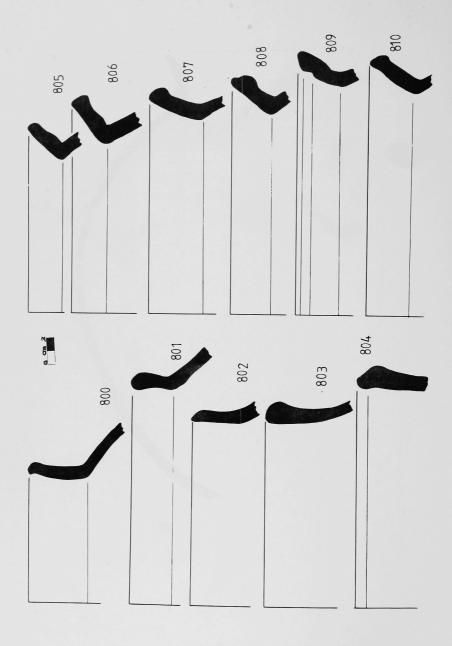


Fig. 152 Early pottery: sherds 800-810

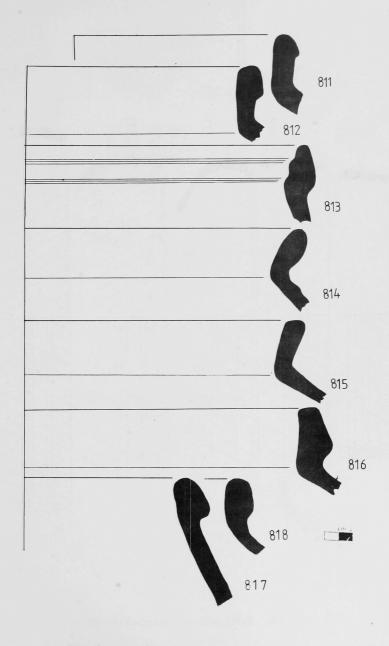


Fig. 153 Early pottery: sherds 811-818

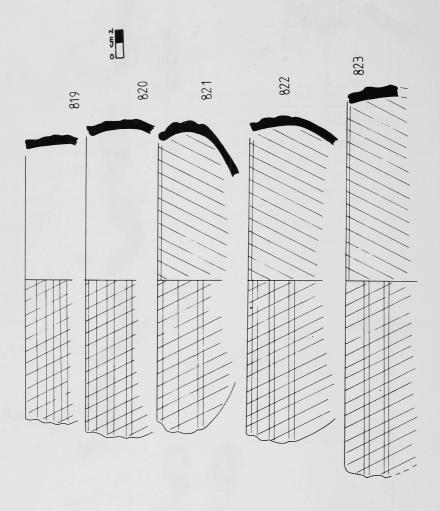


Fig. 154 Early pottery: sherds 819-823

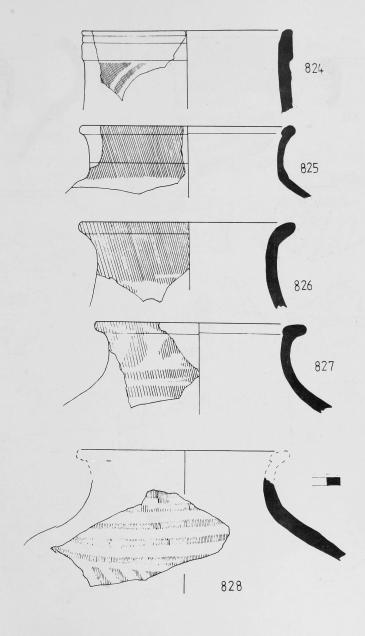


Fig. 155 Early pottery: sherds 824-828

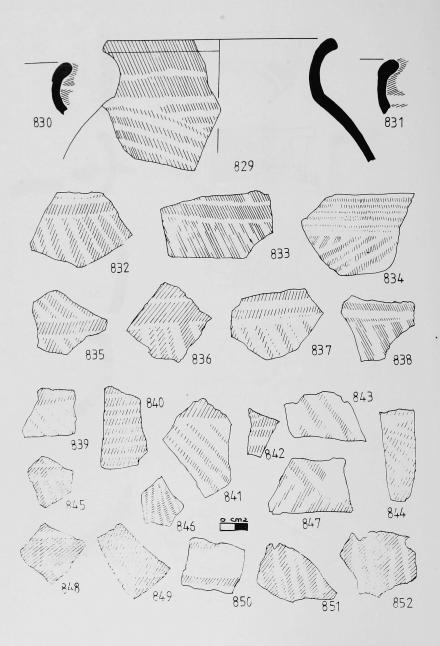


Fig. 156 Early pottery: sherds 829-852

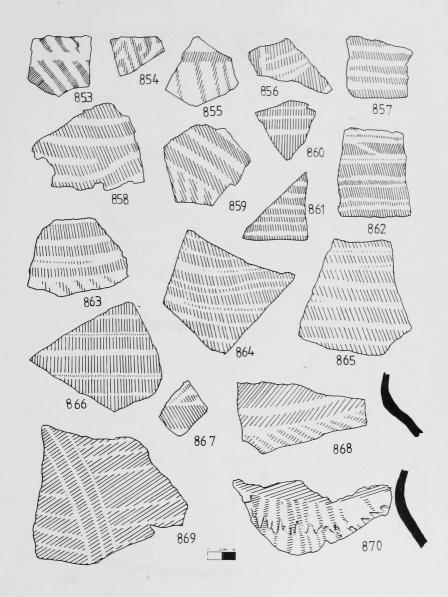


Fig. 157 Early pottery: sherds 853-870

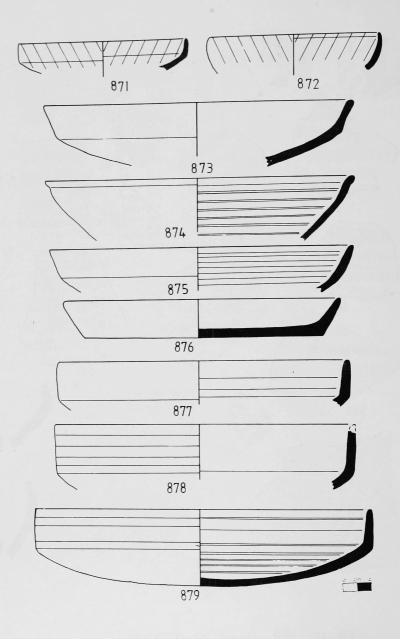


Fig. 158 Early pottery: sherds 871-879

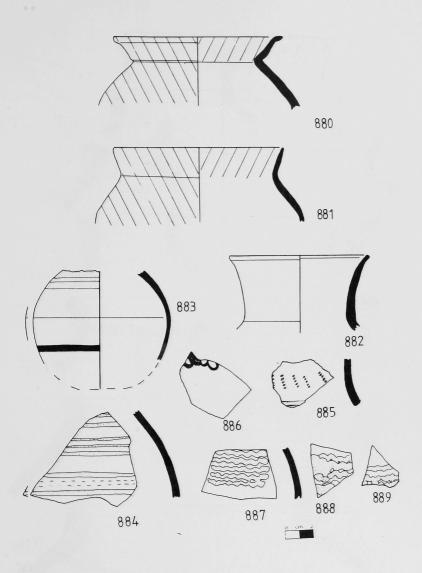
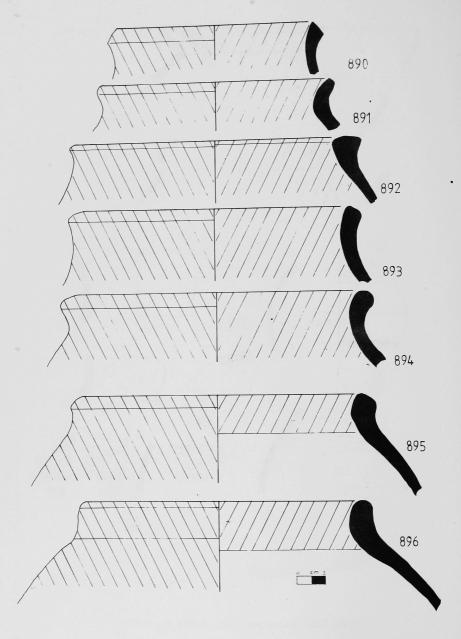


Fig. 159 Early pottery: sherds 880-889



. Fig. 160 Early pottery: sherds 890-896

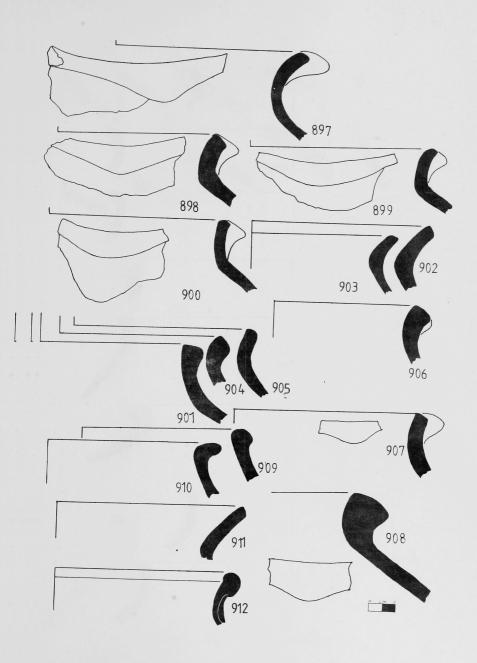


Fig. 161 Early pottery: sherds 897-912

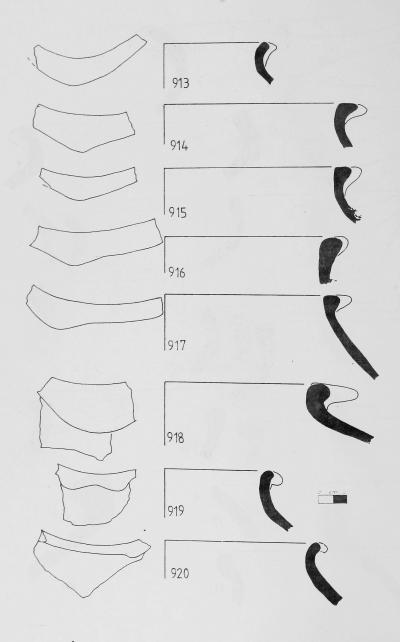


Fig. 162 Early pottery: sherds 913-920

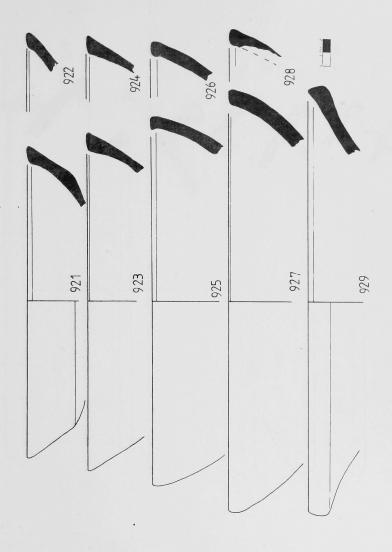


Fig. 163 Early pottery: sherds 921-929

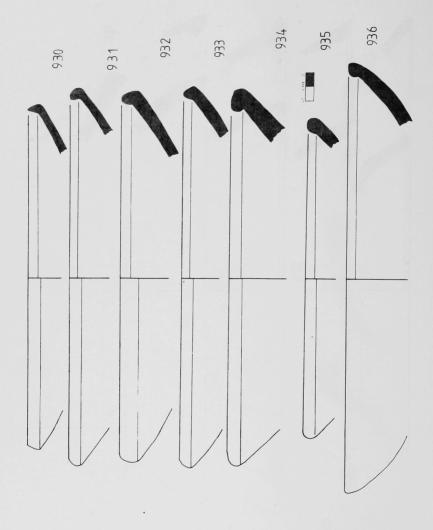


Fig. 164 Early pottery: sherds 930-936

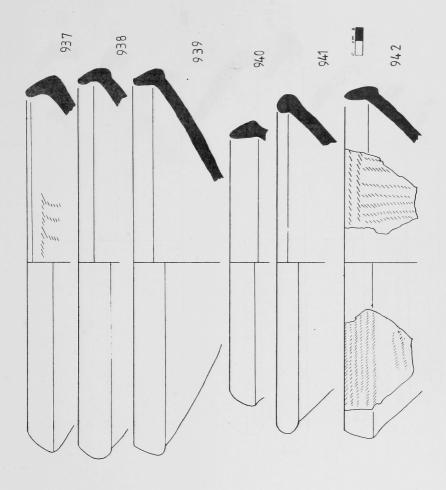


Fig. 165 Early pottery: sherds 937-942

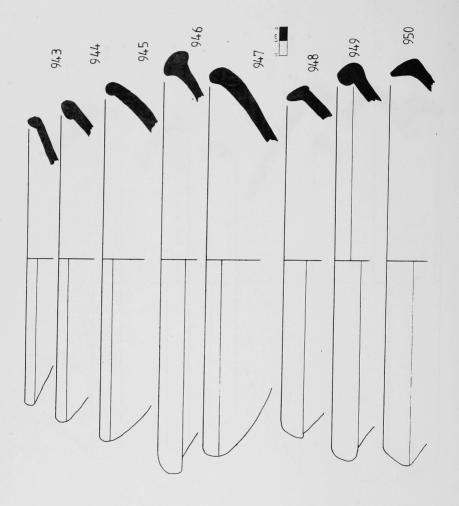


Fig. 166 Early pottery: sherds 943-950

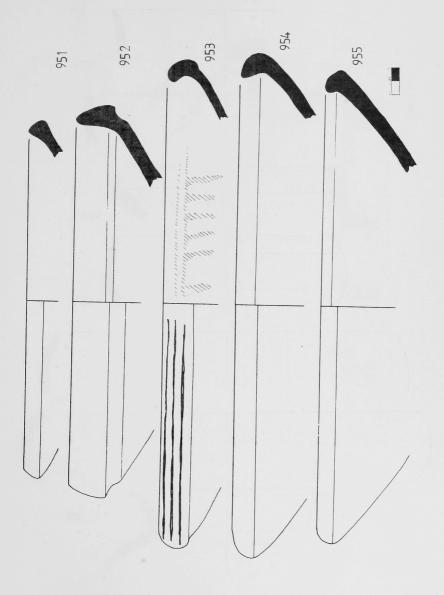


Fig. 167 Early pottery: sherds 951-955

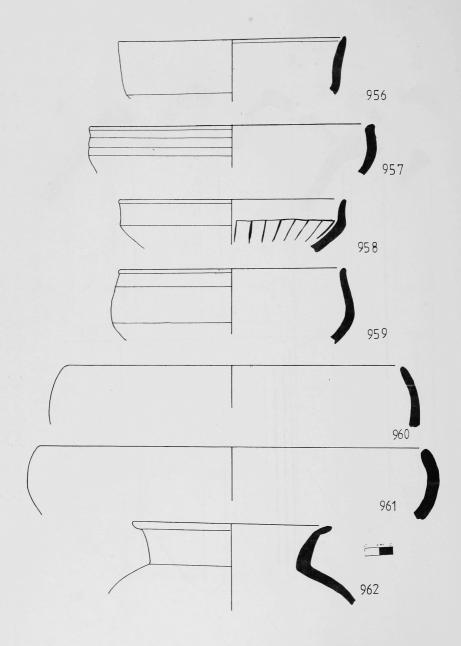


Fig. 168 Early pottery: sherds 956-962

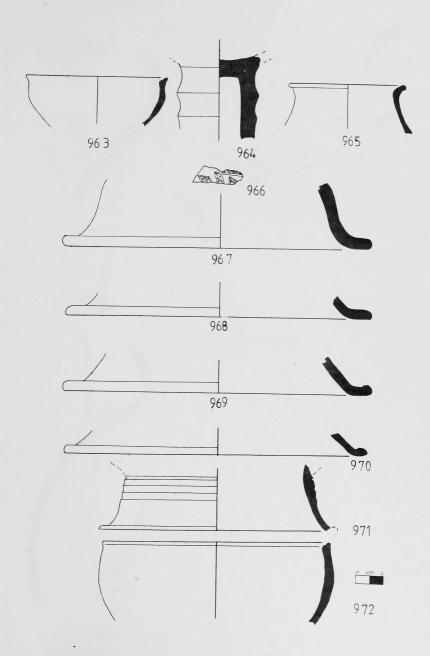


Fig. 169 Early pottery: sherds 963-972

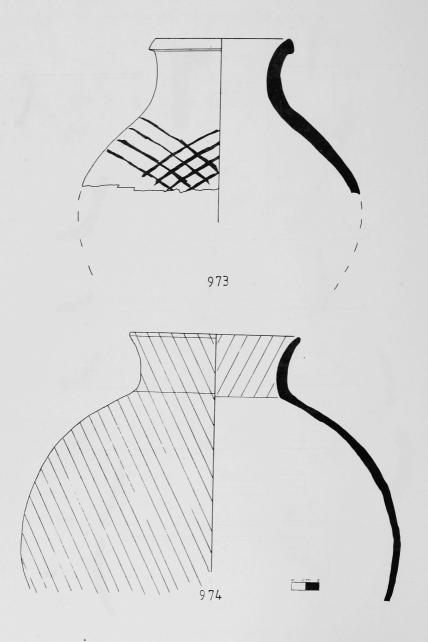


Fig. 170 Early pottery: sherds 973-974

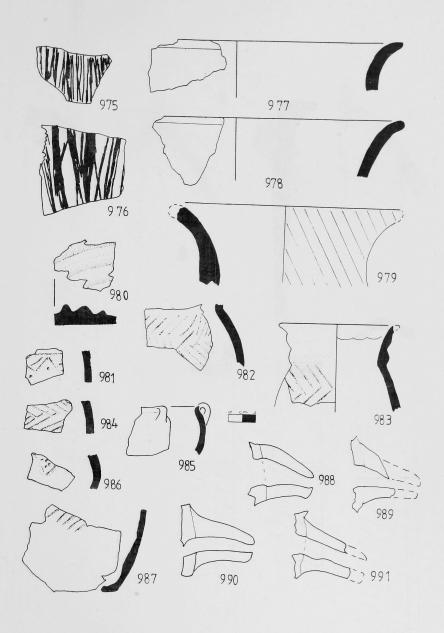


Fig. 171 Early pottery: sherds 975-991

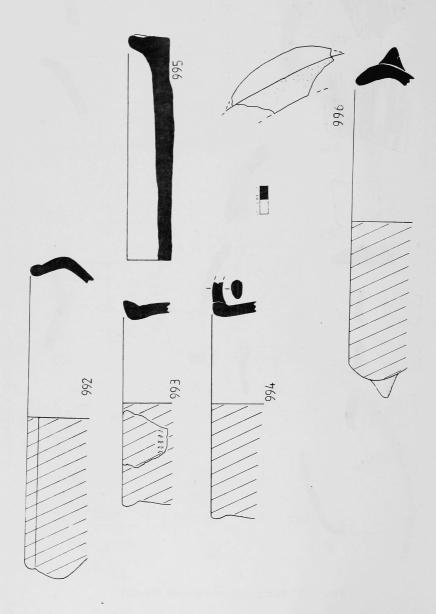


Fig. 172 Early pottery: sherds 992-996

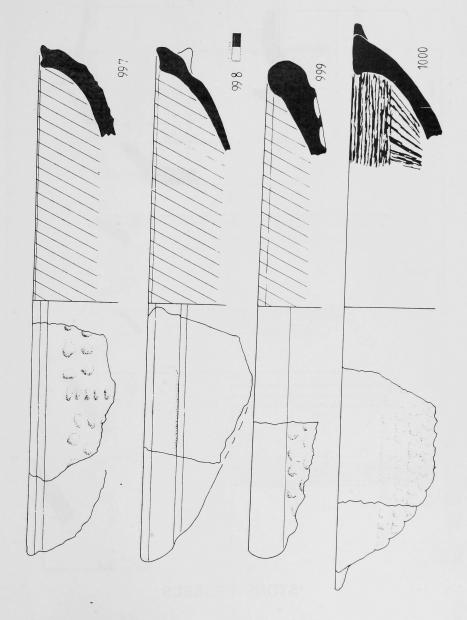


Fig. 173 Early pottery: sherds 997-1000

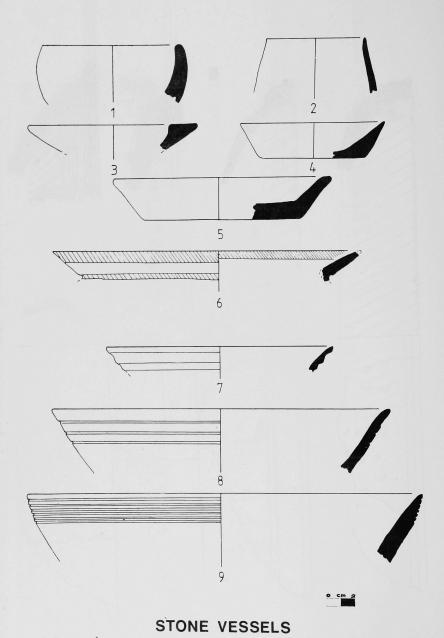
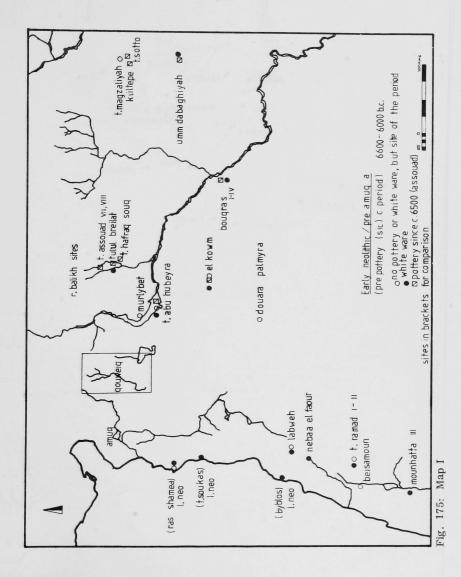


Fig. 174 Stone Vessels, 1-9



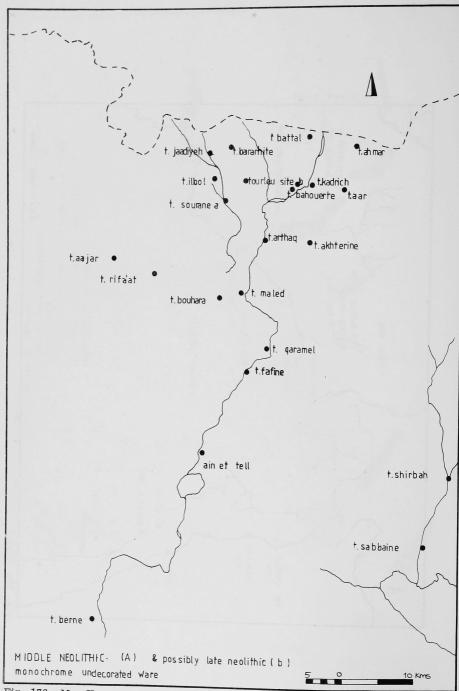
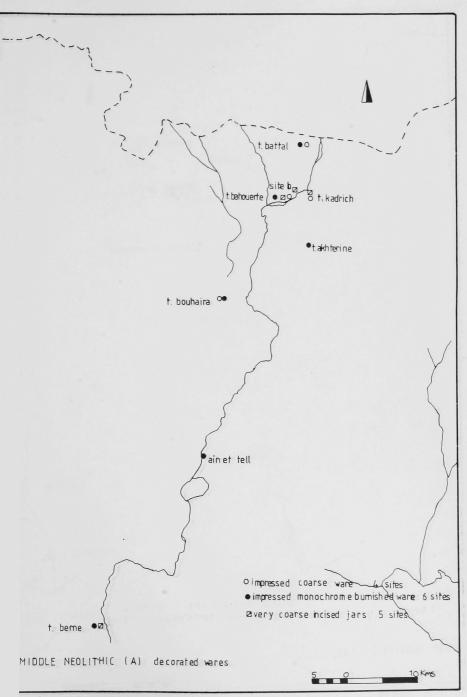


Fig. 176: Map II



ig. 177: Map III

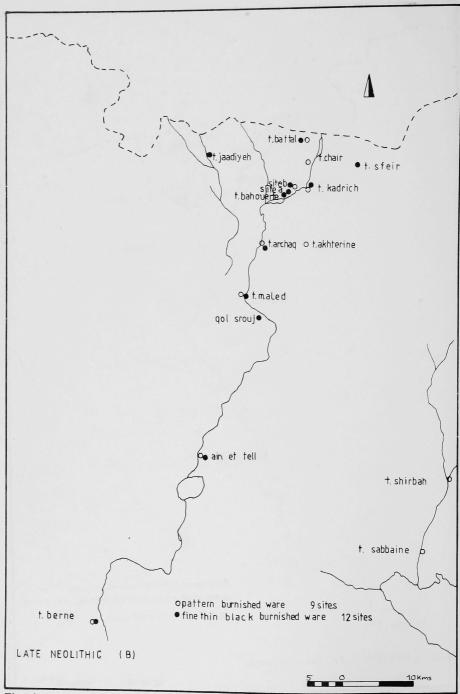
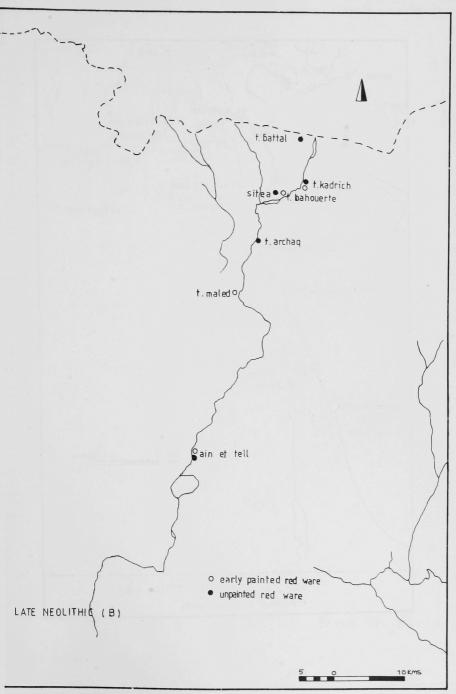


Fig. 178: Map IV



ig. 179: Map V

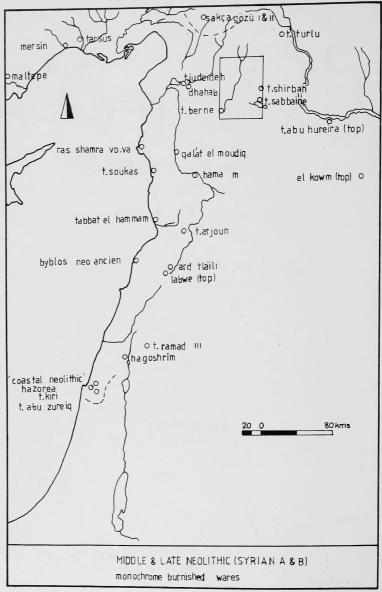


Fig. 180: Map VI

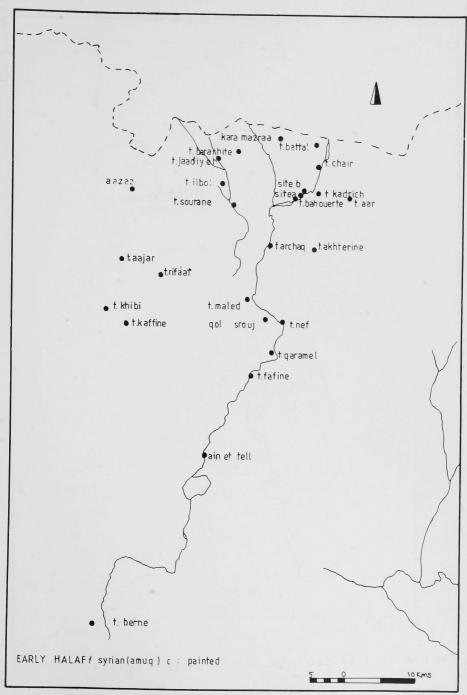


Fig. 181: Map VII

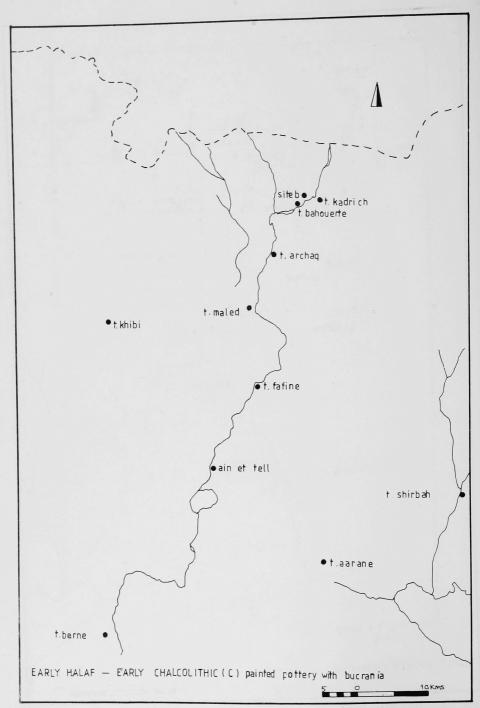


Fig. 182: Map VIII

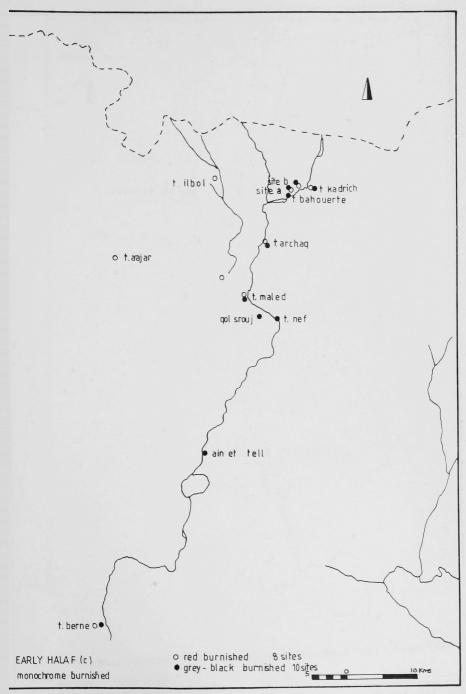


Fig. 183: Map IX

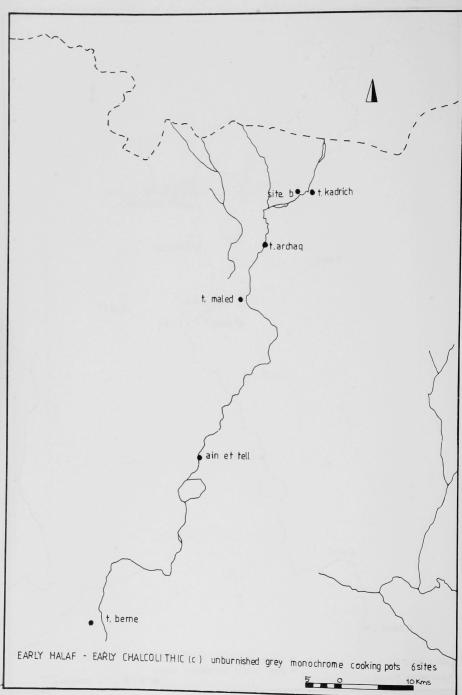


Fig. 184: Map X

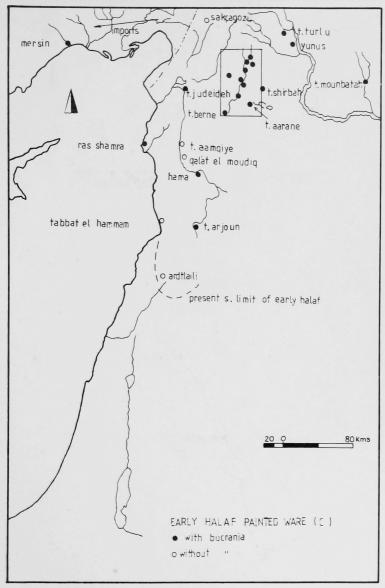


Fig. 185: Map XI

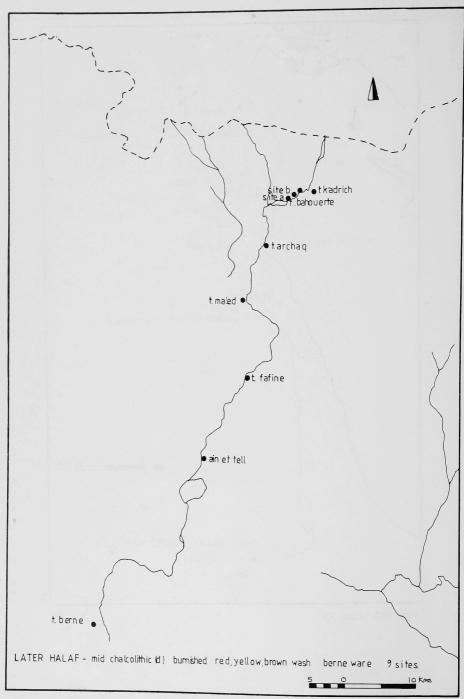


Fig. 186: Map XII

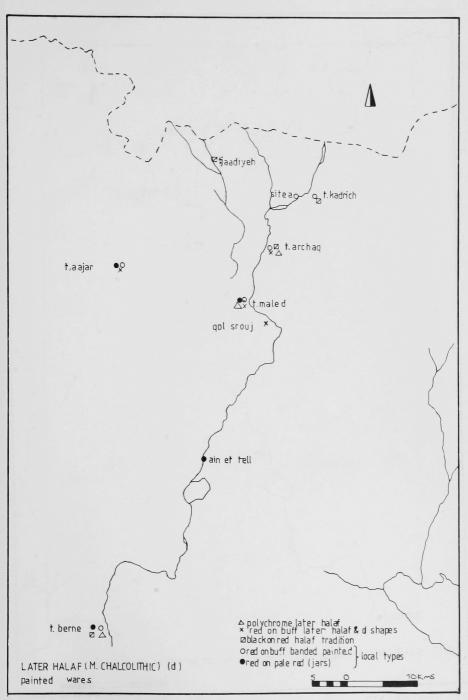


Fig. 187: Map XIII

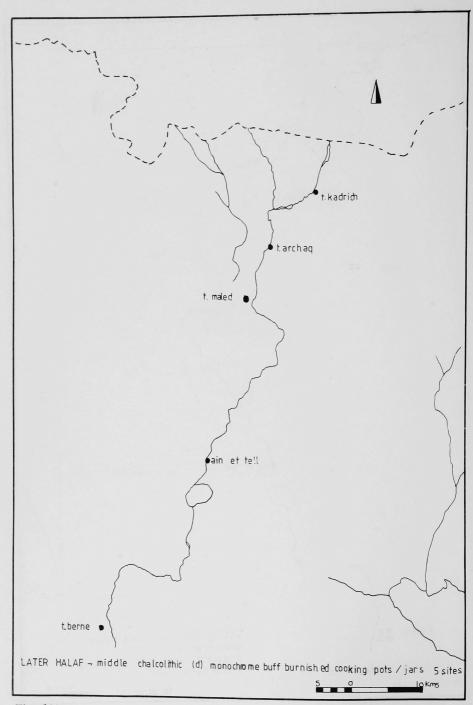


Fig. 188: Map XIV

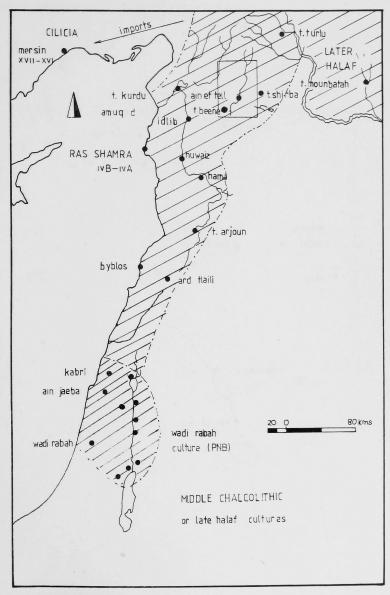


Fig. 189: Map XV

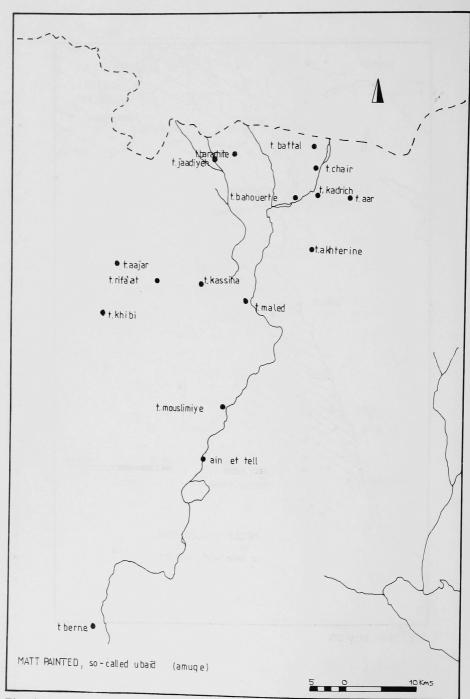


Fig. 190: Map XVI

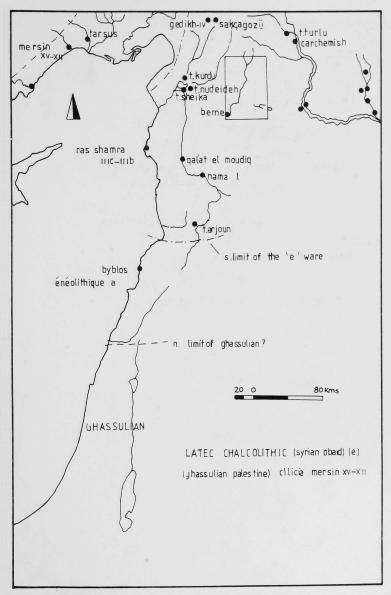


Fig. 191: Map XVII

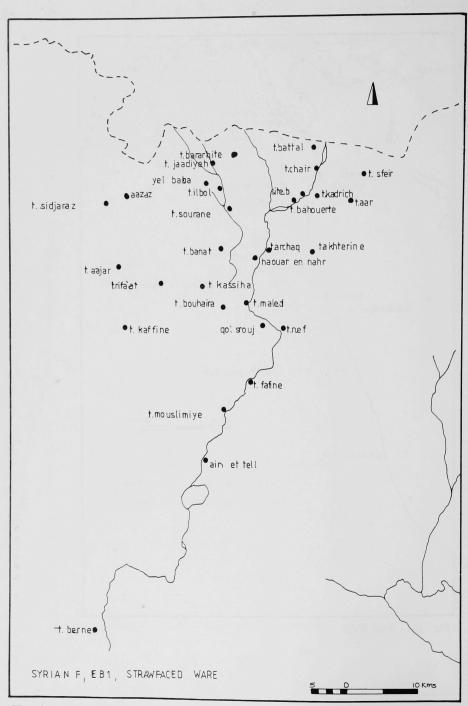


Fig. 192: Map XVIII

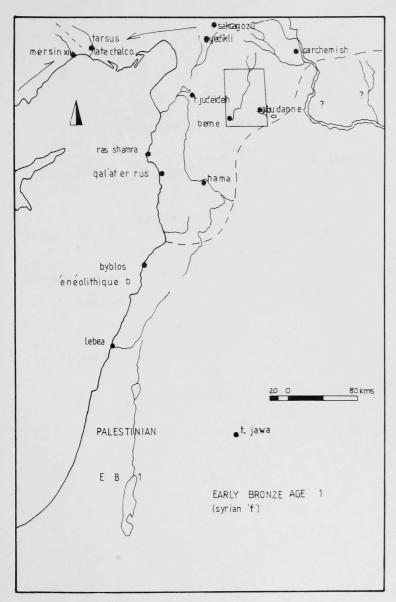


Fig. 193: Map XIX

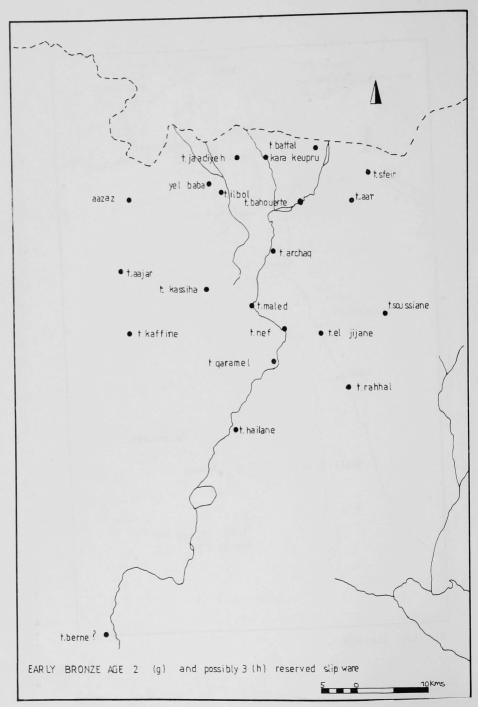


Fig. 194: Map XX

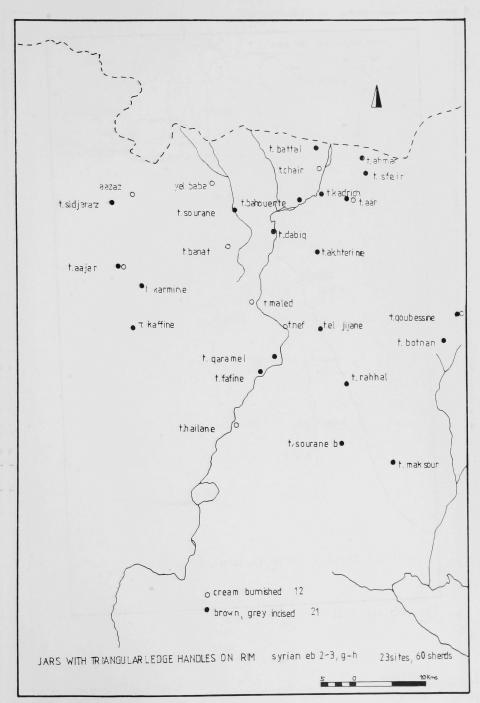


Fig. 195: Map XXI

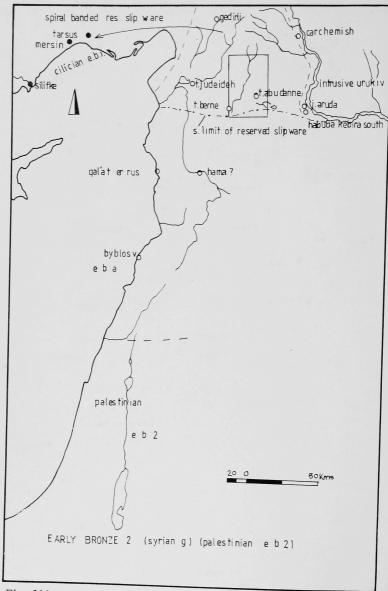


Fig. 196: Map XXII

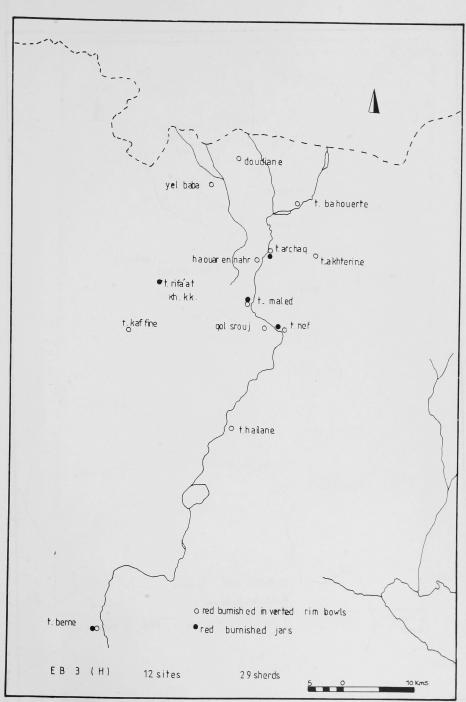


Fig. 197: Map XXIII

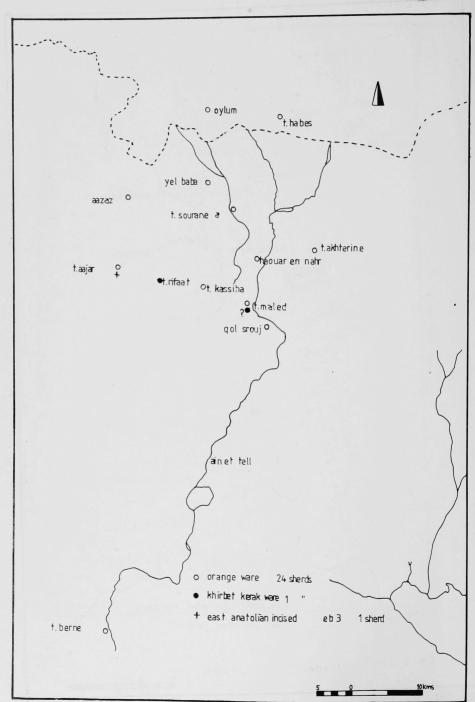


Fig. 198: Map XXIV

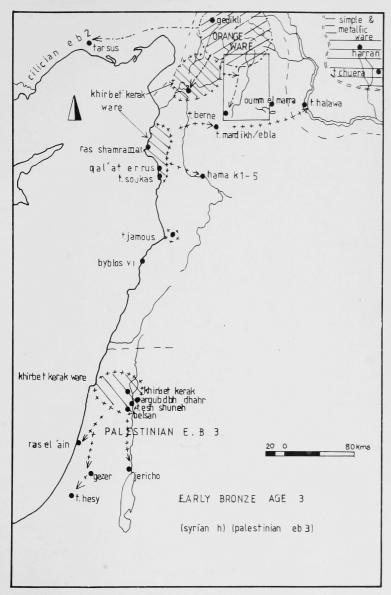


Fig. 199: Map XXV



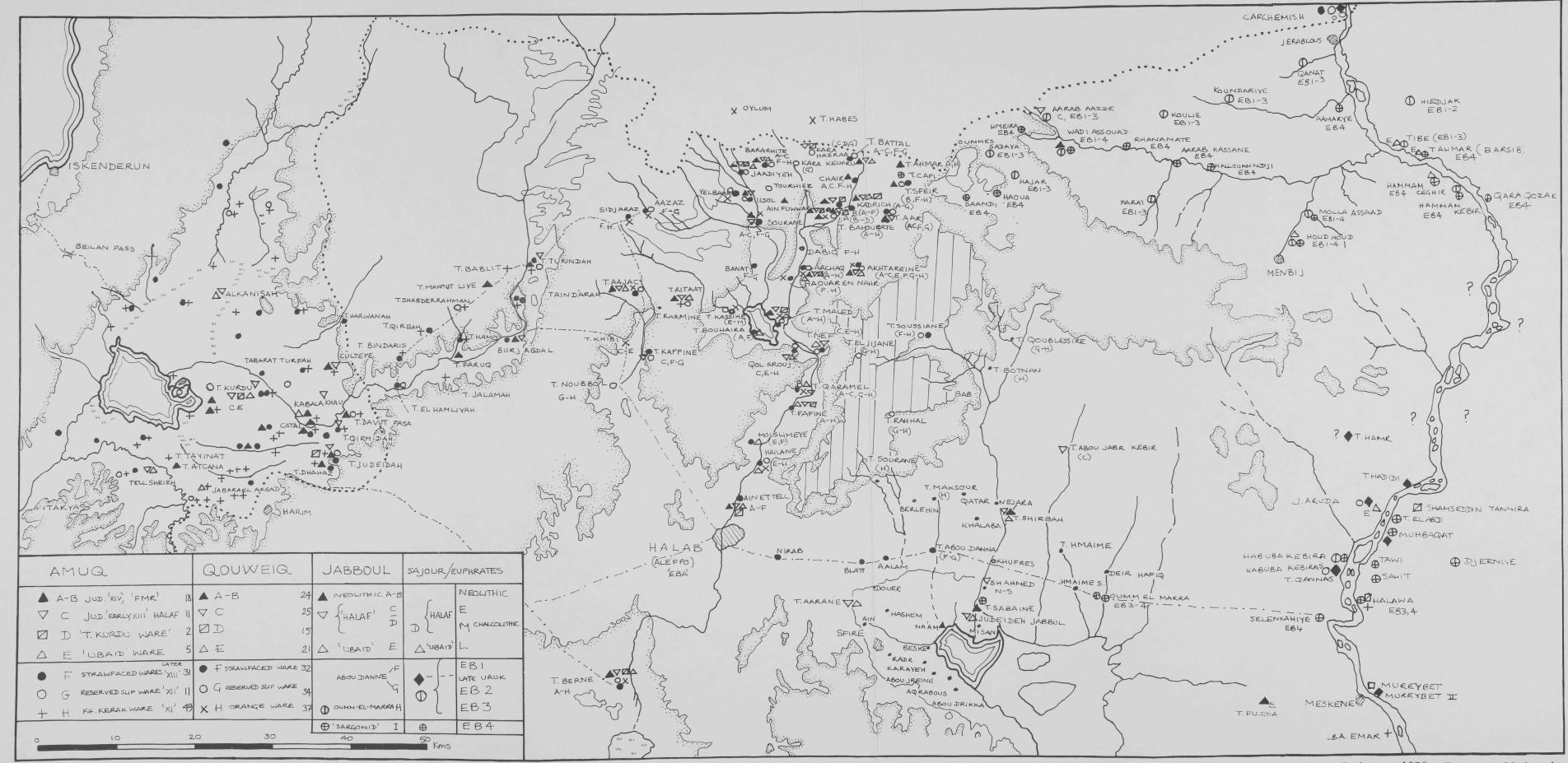


Fig. 200: Map XXVI Composite map of North Syrian surveys west of the Euphrates and including the Amuq plain in Turkey. Beware of variable reliability! Based on Braidwood 1937; Maxwell Hyslop 1942; Tefnin 1979; Orthmann 1979; Besançon 1980 and and the findings of the Qoueig Survey.



	QOUEIQ VALLEY	L	٧				д				o		A		D2	ы	p.	, p4		9					н].	В.	RI	HAS EPI N S	SES RESI	ENT	ED	
SURVEY																												ate			дг	ша		20	s	
	PREHISTORIC PERIOD c. 7000-2500 B. C. A. DISTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS CLASSES OF POTTERY	1 MONOCHROME BURNISHED - IMPRESSED	2 RED WASH WARE - IMPRESSED	COARSE BUFF WA	4 MONOCHROME BURNISHED WARE	5 EARLY PAINTED WARE	6 FINE MONOCHROME BLACK		8 MONOCHROME BURNISHED/UNBURNISHED	9 MONOCHROME RED BURNISHED		11 EARLY HALAF PAINTED WARE		VARES	14 SIKAW-FACED VERY COARSE WARE	15 PLAIN WARE (E) 16 MAIT PAINTED (E)	17 SMOOTHED/BURNISHED FINE WARE	STRAW-FACED WARE			21 MULTIPLE-BRUSH PAINTED WARE 22 HANDWADE CREAM JARS	23 HANDMADE BROWN/GREY JARS	24 RED BURNISHED BOWLS	GENERAI		2/ IMPRESSED WARES	F ANATOTIAN DADE OF C-1-1-	RBETKERAK WARE	1	MIDDLE NEOLITHIC	B LATE	O EARLY	MIDDLE CHALCOLITHIC	E F	G	Н ЕВЗ
1	T. AAJAR				х							х	х	x		х		х	х		х	х			x		Х		1	x	,	x :	хх	, v	v	x
3	T. AAR				Х							x				х		х	x		хх	X		х			^			X	,		^ ^			
. 5	T. AAZAZ																	Х	х		х				х									Х		Х
6 7	T. AHMAR AIN ET TELL	.,			X																	Х								Х						Х
8	AIN ET TELL AIN FUWWAR	Х			X	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х :	Х	Х	Х	١	Х		Х													X X	х :	х х	(X		
9	T. AKHTAREINE	х			X			х				x I				x		x				x	х	v	х 1	,				X		v		, ,		v
14	T. ARCHAQ				Х		х	Х		х		x	х	хх		X	x	X	x			^		X	Λ /					X X		x x	x x x			X
17	T. BAHOUERTE	Х	Х	Х	Х	х	Х				х :	x	х	х		хх	х	х	х			х		x :	X					X X			x x			
18	BAHOUERTE A					Х				х		x	Х																	- >			х			
19	BAHOUERTE B	Х		Х	Х			Х	Х	Х	х :	X	Х			х х		Х												х	()	х :	х х	X		
20	T. BANAT T. BARARHITE				х							.						X																Х		
22	T. BATTAL CHIMALI	х	х		Х	x		х				X				X X		X X	X X			х	Х	х						X X >	× >		X			X
24	T. BERNE	X		Х	Х		х		х	х		x	х	x		хх	х	X	x	х		^		х х :	x	х				X 2			x x			X
25	T. BOUHAIRA	Х	Х	Х	х			?										х												X				. х		
28	T. CHAIR							Х			1	х				?		Х			Х			Х)	X >	Х	2	Х	Х	Х
29	T. DABIQ																	Х			X	х		Х										Х		Х
32	T. FAFINE T. HATLANE				Х				Х		X I	X	Х			Х		X		X		Х	.,							х	()	х :	х х			Х
33	T. HAILANE HAOUAR EN NAHR															Х	Х	X	Х	Х	Х			X X	K K								Х	x x		X
37	T. ILBOL				х					х	,	ĸ						X	х					X .						χ .	- >	v		X		X X
38	T. JAADIYEH				х	?		?	j			x		x		х	ĺ	х		s	х						C/1	P		X 1			хх			X
41	T. EL JIJANE																		х			х													х	Х
45	T. KADRICH	Х	Х		Х	х	Х	Х	Х	Х	X Z		х	X.		х х		Х			Х									X >	K >	х :	х х	Х	Х	-
46	T. KAFFINE										2	K						х	Х				Х	Х							X	X		Х	Х	Х
47	T. KARMINE					9												х	х			Х			x											Х
48	T. KASSIHA T. KHIBI										X 1		х			X X		X	X						X.						х	v ,	X X X		Х	Х
50	T. MALED				х	х	Х	х			x		X	x		х	x	х	х	S	х	х	Х	х :	x >			?		хх			x x		Х	х
53	T. MOUSLIMIYE															х		х															Х			
54	T. NEF										х 2	ĸ	?			Х	х	х	х		Х		Х			Х					Х	X 1			х	х
56	T. NOUBBOL																			?				Х											Х	Х
58	QARA KEUPRU											.							Х													, .			X	
59	QARA MAZRAA				х						1			X X					х	х	X X	х		x :	x	х			,	X	X				X	х
60	T. QARAMEL QOLSROW				A						X I			n		х		х	X		^	A		X X		^			ľ		X		X	Х	X	X
67	T. RIFAAT				х											x			?									х	2	X	X		X	-	X	X
69	T. SFEIR						х											х	х		х	х								Х				Х	X	х
70	T. SIDJARAZ																	х				Х		X :										Х		х
72	T. SOURANE (A)				Х						1	K						х		S	Х	Х		х :	X				2		Х			Х	X	х
76	TOURHLEU																	v		S		v	v		v										X	,
77	YELBABA														1			Х	Х		Х	X	Х		X									Х	Х	X X
83	T. BOTNAN T. MAKSOUR				-																	X														X
84	T. MAKSOUR T. QOUBESSINE																				x	X													Х	X
86	T. RAHHAL																		х			х													Х	х
87	T. SOURANE (B)														1							х		Х												х
88	T. SOUSSIANE														1			х	х		Х			Х	1									Х	Х	Х
		8	4	4	21	5- 6	7	9- 10	5	7	11 2	4	11- 1 12	10 2		4 21- 22	6	32	24- 25	9	3 16	22	12	18 1	13 :	3 3	2	1- 2	2	1 13 or	25	5 15	5 21 or	32	34	37
												1																		0r 14			or 22			
			2	1 A		1	5-13	B B		2	5 C		15	D	I	21- 22 E	32	2 F			<u>34</u> G			34	-37	H			A	В	C	D	Е	F	G	Н
									1			L			1	== 5	L												L							



5568h.I. b.c.	S. W.	KONYA PLAIN	CILIC	CIA	KARASU SAKCAGÖZ S	SYRIAN	RASSHAMRA	AMUG	SEQ	UENCE	QOUEIQ		la goin	SURIAN	TURKISH	ARSLANTEPE	TEPECIK	NORSUN.T. KORUCUT.		JEZ	ZIREH		TIGES
00	ANATOLIA	GATAL H CANHASAN	MERSIN	TARSUS	GEDIKLI F	PERIODS	18	GATAL TELL -	TELL TEL	L TELL BAS KURDU	T. MARDIKH	НАМА	JABBUL OUMM EL MARRA	EUPHRATES LAKE ASAD AREA	VALLEY		TÜLIN.T	MOVA CELAZIĞ)	PULUR	BALIKH	KHABUR T. BRAK ETC	J.SINJAR	VALLEY
00	5. W - EB3	NEW WHEEZ-MADE WARE		SYR.INFL.	-EB 3 E	E84B	TTT A3	-2 1-5(1X)			J= 11 B2	1	1	= 111	_	VIE _	EB3b	6 7 EB36 EB36F)		POSTACCADI	AN & URITL	TELL	UR III V
0	203	PLATES, MUGS, TANKA OF WEST ANATOLIAN		syr. EB3A←	EB3	EB4A		3-4 6(x)			1=11B1	J	1∨	SELENKAHIYE EUPHRATES	1	VID-	EB3a-	9-13 EB3a_EB3a(E)		T. CHUERA	NARAM-SUEN FORT	TAYA	
	SW	RED: BLACK BURNISHED PURPLE PAINTED EB2 METALLIC WARE RED ON BUFF	RED & BL	ACK BURNISHD EBZ METALLIC TCH ORANGE	GEDIKLI	EB3	IICAI	5 19	+ (3m) H		RED-BURN. WARE C. POTS(B)	K ² 3	V	EBA I PHASES		VI C	EB2	- EB2 EB2 a(4)		SEQUENCE ED 1-111B	NINIVITE 5	2600 ED IIB NIMIVITE 5	NINIVITE VII
3=2328	E 	STRANFACE D WARE	SYR. ZWH.M.RES.S	WARE WARE	ORANGE WH. MADE SYRIAN WHITE CUPS WARE	>		KHKIIERAK OR 12 ANG		PORTS	NO. KH. KK	5					- EBI	24 25 26 EBI EBI	VIII IX	<u> </u>	EYE TEMPLE (J NASR)		A B
60)	2	BLACK & RED BURNISHED TWO-COLOUR CUR & BOWLS INCLISED WARES	M BLACK PLAIN	CORRUGATED CUPS SURIAN SPIRAL(C) BANDED EBI WARES	WARE	EB2		- 14 (XII)	9	?	C. POTS(A) M-BWARE	_	F/g	MABUGA KEBIRA C HASSEK, JARUD	ANNAS A-3 URUK	TEMPLE 1	2	2+ (= mpg)	XI		GREY TEMPLE RED TEMPLE (LATE URUK)		G VIII C A 'FENITSTAND'
50 = 2750		WHITE-PAINTED (+ RED) RED GRITTY (METALLIC) WARE, SCORED WARE NO SYRIAN FINAL KONYA PLAIN	APRICOT RED GRITT STRAWF A INTRUSIVE	Y WARE WH-P.		EBI	POTTERIE	7 (XIII)	F		BURNISHED BUF WAR	6 K 7	TELL ABOU	CARCHEMISH		LATE 6		LITH C	(F)	URUK RED & GREY	MID R	URUR GRAIRESHI	R XA
	SW EB1	LATE CHALCOLITHIC SARLAK PHASE WITH WHITE - PAINTED WARE	WHITE PAINTED XII BLACK BAR LOCAL FINAL	F. WARE GRAVES	F. WARE	EUI	GROSSIERE	8 21 22			STRAWFACED WARE	8	DANNÉ			VII e	3 TERE 4 IMPORTS L.CH	9 EARLY	XII XIII PAINTED WARE	T. JIDLE	U K		A XI
3200 _ 32.10/20	SW	1	COBA BOWLS	COBA BOWLS	COBA BOWLS	LATE	В		OBA BOWL		BLACK	9			BOWLS	9	5 TOLIN	DEEP XXX		Syran	LATE UBALD	LATE N. MESO	BOWLS XII DEPOTAMIAN XIII
200	LATE	CHALCOLITHIC 4	BR GR A E R N I D B S	STRIPED I 8 CHEVRON J WARES 0	SAK/GEDIKLI	CHALCO	III B -		I-X PHEJKH		E 2 BUFF MATT PAINTED	K 10		E 'UBAID'	E	A Z S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	2 TEPE	SOUNDING STRATA	_	UBAID	UBA (D)	UBAD	VX VX VX
20 3670	С	MAINLY MONOCHROME BURNSHED 2	PAINTED	TARSUS II UBAID WARES	UBAID	LITHIC	a IIC _	-23° OF		(5 m)	SIMPLE WARE BROWN ON WHITE BLACKON REDB BICHROME	L 3	E	NR.J. ARUDA &	SAMSAT BOZ H	A		CHALCOLITHIC		T MEFESH T. ZADAN ETC	REPRESENTED		XVII MESOROTAMIAN D XVIII
20 4070	C	5	XVB SICHROME PAINTED	¥ 9	GEDIKLI BICHROME PAINTED BASE OF GEDINA	MIDDLE	9 TVA 3	NG F "22			MATT PAINTED WARE SIMPLEWARE BURNISHED	(OBAD)	I.	SHAMSADDIN	EIC.		4 80	NITH & LATER? HALAF			T. ARAB GERIKL HACIYAN;	YARIMTEPE 11?	GANRA XIX
io = 4550	T	211 20 1000 E E	OF DTYPE	HALAF! HOUDE	5	CHALCO	IVB -	MIXED RA		D (4-5m)	WASH WARE D BICHROME BLACK ON RED WATER HALAF	LATER HALAF	D	TANNIRA 1-3 LATER HALAF	HUHITE PAINT	HALAE, CARACTER AND CONTRACTED AND C	6	IM PORTS		LATER	HAINLY UNPAINT HALAF T. HALAF: LATER PAINTED BOWRINS, CORREY WARE ETC.	[LATER HALA	IF A
00	HACILAR	3 : LATE 2B: 2C	XVIII JORRUGATED XIX IMPORTED XX HALAF XXI EARLY CHAI	W. F.	IMPORTED HALAF	EARLY	3	t s	T.ESH HEIKH	C	EARLY HALAF DAINTED	C		EARLY HALAF	SAMSAT	7	 			EARLY EARLY EARLA HALAF	IMPORTS -	EARLYALAF	N A 4980 6
A 1 5	PAINTED	d EARLY 3	XXIII CILICIAN		8	LITHIC	IVC 2	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	ХІ	(2m)	RED& GREY BURNISHED	WARE	2	T. TURLU 5-6 T. ZED I JENUSI?						T. MEFESH ASSOUAD AS. YARIMCA	HALAF	1 (1-12) [J+ASSUNA] 6-12	S HE D
CALIBR	HACILAR U	5 2	AA	(IMPORTS!)	PATTERN	LATE	7A 2	24 (1.9m)	XII	WATER	BURNISHED	PATTERN BURN	By								NEOLITHIC	DABAGHIYAH	
9) (C) (V)	4	XXVIII		BURMSHED	MIDDLE		25 XV 25			FINEBLACK BURNISHED ? IMPORTS MONOCHROME	M	ى ك ك ك ك ك ك ك ك ك ك ك ك ك ك ك ك ك ك ك	TELL TURLU							MONOGHROME	KOLTEPE]	
	KIZILKAYA 1	68 3 7	XXXI IMPR	HROME &	I INCISED 12, WARE		3 VB 2	26 (1.75 27 m)	DHA WA A WA	ARE A	BURNISHED A IMPRESSED BURNISHED IMPRESSED RED WASH	BLACK MONO, CHROME	A								BOUGRAS IV & PAINTED D WARE	MARE 6	
	BELDIBI I	1 9 1 10 CAN HASAN	XXXIII			E A R LY NEOLITHIC		18			COARSEINCIS			TELL ABOO HUREYRA						T. ASSOUAL	BOUQRAS	Т. МАФЗАЦУ,	
	POTTERY A	12 MOUND 11 13 ek. ACERAMIC NOT EKUVATED YET				OR PPNC								POTTERY & WHITE WARE (NEO 3)						VI VIII) POTTERY	1-111	ACERAMIC	
						PPNB	Yc 2							(NEO 2)									

Fig. 202: Tentative chronological table showing some five thousand years of ceramic developments in North Syria, North Mesopotamia, Cilicia and otheradjacent parts of Anatolia.

