

**NORTH-WESTERN URUK PERIOD POTTERY ASSEMBLAGES**

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**by**

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This study is dedicated to

**Professoressa Alba Palmieri**

in whom I have lost not only a guide for my studies

but also a maestra di vita,

and to my father

**Professore Alberto Trentin**

who set for me the example I will always have to strive

to imitate.

ABSTRACT

The topic was suggested by the discovery of the classical Uruk sites in the Meskene area, which seemed to reflect the unexpected phenomenon of the transfer of a fully-fledged material culture in an area widely separated from those where the same culture formed and developed. Nothing of what was previously known made one suspect the possibility of such a phenomenon, although a classical Uruk phase or horizon was recognized in northern Mesopotamia, western Syria and the upper Euphrates basin both before and after the aforementioned discoveries. However, while the Meskene sites are new foundations, the ones in the last areas are mostly old mounds, which were inhabited before the appearance of the "Uruk" settlements.

This paper is devoted to the study of a particular class of finds, namely pottery. The pottery yielded by the Meskene sites is presented first, that from the last mounds is described subsequently and includes all the IVth millennium B.C. material retrieved at the site itself. The pottery derived from the IVth millennium B.C. neighbouring sites is examined next.

The Late Uruk horizon pottery assemblages of the north-western regions consist of two main components, local ones dating to the formative Terminal Ubaid horizon, and new ones, which include what is called Uruk material in the literature. There are no obvious local antecedents for the Habuba Kabira South assemblage. In fact, in the north-western regions, new ceramic elements for which southern Mesopotamian affinities have been recognized appear in selected numbers at selected locations in the context of continuing older traditions of shaping, finishing and making pottery.



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The material from the last site convinced me that I had reached a boundary of some sort because of the mixture of "northern" and "southern" profiles in the same levels. However it is not mentioned in the text because I did not have the complete translation of the article. I owe the translation of the Qalinj Agha report to the kindness of Prof. L. Arnold of the Biblical Institute in Rome.

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## Introduction

The discovery of the Uruk sites in the Meskene area, in the bend of the Euphrates east of Aleppo, opened new perspectives in the study of the situation around the middle of the IVth millennium B.C., when the cultures which were developing writing flourished in southern Mesopotamia and in Khuzistan. "Denn schon die bloße Tatsache einer intensiven Siedlung von Menschen dieser Kulturtradition so weit im Norden Mesopotamiens, bzw. des Euphrattales war eine Sensation" (Strommenger, 1980, p.31).

Settlements distinguished by a material culture showing striking similarities with that of southern Mesopotamia were discovered on both banks of the Euphrates in a cluster of 30 Km length along the river (Strommenger, 1980, p.61; Sürenhagen, 1978, pp. 49-50; 1986, p.17). The sites of Habuba Kabira South, Tell Qannas and Jebel Aruda were dug up extensively, while soundings were opened at Habuba Kabira Tell, Tell el-Hajj and Tell Hadidi. The excavations revealed that Habuba Kabira South consisted of a fortified town adjoining a sacred and administrative precinct located at Tell Qannas, and that Jebel Aruda, perched on a cliff above the river, may have been the administrative centre for the neighbouring settlements, for it appeared to house exclusively official buildings and their appurtenances (Van Driel and Van Driel-Murray, 1979, p.27; Strommenger, 1980, pp. 33-36, 41, 43-44, 61, figs. 1, 12, 21, 54; Sürenhagen, 1986, pp. 17-19, 23-24). The material culture appeared to be uniform and found precise parallels in practically all aspects, ranging from architecture to pottery, in southern Mesopotamia (Strommenger, 1980, pp. 62-63). The similarities were so compelling that it was suggested that by the middle of the IVth millennium B.C. this stretch of the river had entered the area of influence of southern Mesopotamia and Elam directly (Strommenger, 1980, pp.9, 13, 31, 62), and that the settlements must have been founded by people

coming from the southern plains (Nissen, 1974, p.6; 1983, p.132; Heinrich, 1982, p. 53). The resources and labour which must have been invested in building a system of fortification like the one which protected the Habuba Kabira South town on the side opposite the one facing the river suggest that the settlement was established with the purpose of lasting for a long time. Yet, this intrusive presence was as sudden and intensive as it was short-lived (Strommenger, 1980, p.65; Sürenhagen, 1978, p.49; 1986, p.30).

The very existence of these sites seems to reflect the phenomenon of the transfer of a fully-fledged material culture into an area widely separated geographically from that in which this same culture was formed. Nothing of what was known of neighbouring regions made one suspect the possibility of such a phenomenon, although a late Uruk-Jamdat Nasr phase had already been recognized in northern Mesopotamia and western Syria before the discovery of the Uruk sites along the middle Euphrates (Hutchinson, 1931, pp.103-106; Mallowan, 1933, pp. 130-133, 138-141, 165-170; 1947, p.5 note 2; Ingholt, 1940, pp. 22-28; Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp. 516-518). More recently, levels of occupation belonging to this late Uruk-Jamdat Nasr horizon have been investigated along the upper course of the Euphrates, both south and north of the Taurus range, and in neighbouring intermontane valleys (Palmieri, 1985a, pp. 192, 198, 200-205). In a broad historical perspective, a particular situation seems to have existed by the second half of the IVth millennium B.C. in northern Mesopotamia, western Syria and in the upper Euphrates basin according to which : "it would be possible to recognize ..., on the one hand, the appearance of some aspects closely related to those of southern Mesopotamia, and, on the other, the development of local aspects, in some scale differentiated from each other, but showing common traits because they belong to the general circle of southern Mesopotamian influence" (Palmieri, 1981, p.104).



The so-called Uruk period is a particularly long one and the area of distribution of classical Uruk or classical Uruk-related material is vast. However, by the time the end of the period is reached, the distribution of the classical, late Uruk assemblage is so diversified at a regional level that one feels entitled to distinguish between two broad patterns of distribution of the material, in the southern and in the north-western regions respectively (Nissen, 1983, pp. 116-139; 1986, pp.161-177; Algaze, 1989). In southern Mesopotamia, later Sumer and Akkad, the classical Uruk assemblage has been derived from all sites. By contrast, in northern Mesopotamia, western Syria and the upper Euphrates basin classical Uruk material does not seem to predominate (Sürenhagen, 1986), or rather at all the excavated sites the intrusive traits are accompanied by classes of finds which, for lack of a better term, may be called local.

It has been suggested that the Gawra, Amuq F and Norçuntepe late chalcolithic cultures should "represent the local tradition on which the impact of late Uruk elements of southern origin took place" (Palmieri, 1985a, pp.193-194, 196, 198). There are indeed indications that these cultures developed before the appearance of Uruk traits in the respective areas of distribution, but the nature of the evidence was such that it remained a moot point, until recently, whether they spanned the southern late Uruk phase totally or partially. To be precise, before the discovery of Hassek Hüyük, the lack of well stratified levels of occupation following the latest occurrences of the Gawra and Amuq F assemblages obscured the issue of the latest appearance of classical Uruk material in the northern plains. There is now evidence about this important transition at a number of sites. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that Amuq F and Gawra type of material has been recognized at Habuba Kabira South (Sürenhagen, 1986, pp. 21-22, 30-31). Yet, the evidence relating to the local sequences does remain on the whole patchy and unequally distributed both in space and time, which indeed brings into special prominence a



bias which lies behind all this paper. Before assessing the historical significance of the finds, it will be necessary to present tables of relative chronologies. It is important to realize that they are based on the known or rather re-constructed sequences for the regions under consideration. New discoveries may alter the picture dramatically.

The provenance of the finds has been registered as accurately as possible, but it must be remembered that, owing to the very nature of the archaeological evidence, "there can be no" full sequence "of artefactual materials, even at continuously occupied sites" (J. Oates, 1986, p.246). The size of the exposures and the function of the areas hit by the excavations are only some of the factors that further impair the credibility of results based on cross-dating material derived from different "levels", a word which unfortunately refers to a variety of types of deposits excavated at different sites. It goes without saying that the wider the area and the longer the period under consideration, the more questionable the conclusions, especially in view of the possibility of coming across basic lack of raw data for a given period for some areas, if not for others. Finally, considering the particular class of finds subject of this study, there is another factor which suggests that levels of occupation at different sites can never be considered as strictly contemporary; the extremely long life-spans generally enjoyed by pottery types, which are not all either introduced or discarded at the same time, but rather define a horizon by co-existing in given levels of occupation at given sites within a certain span of time.

Keeping in mind these limitations, the following study is offered as an exercise in a research whose results are provisional at the very best. It is only to be desired that new evidence will clarify some of the problems raised by it, or rather throw light on whether the problems have been identified in the right perspective.

This paper is devoted to the study of a particular

class of finds, namely pottery, in the northern and western areas of distribution of the Uruk expansion, i.e. northern Mesopotamia, western Syria and the upper Euphrates basin. It is proposed to define the components of the IVth millennium B.C. pottery assemblages of these regions in order to see:

- I) whether the local pottery assemblages evolved in the period under consideration
- II) how this evolution, if it existed, manifested itself
- III) whether and how this same evolution can be defined in terms of the impact of the appearance of what has been called "classical Uruk pottery" in the three aforementioned areas.

Pottery assemblages will be considered in their totality after determining their component elements and great reliance will be placed on material retrieved by means of proper excavations. Isolated occurrences of characteristic items, especially if derived from surface reconnaissance, cannot be relied upon, when the pattern of distribution of the finds seems to reflect the peculiar situation in which communities endowed with different material cultures, cultures whose primary foci of development are located in different areas, existed and flourished in close geographical proximity. It will also become indispensable to specify what is meant by pottery type. However, owing to the nature of the sources on which this paper is based, it is preferred to discuss the last point after presenting some evidence. Instead, it is now proposed to explain how the paper is going to be structured.

This introduction started by pointing out that the existence of a late Uruk-Jamdat Nasr phase or rather horizon was recognized at a number of sites in northern Mesopotamia, western Syria and the upper Euphrates basin, both before and after the discovery of the Uruk sites along the middle Euphrates. The evidence from the latter settlements will be presented in the first chapter; that from the former group of sites will be examined in the



following chapter, where some substance will be given, in terms of actual material, to this horizon by considering the finds derived from Nineveh, Tell Brak, Hamah, Chatal Hüyük, Tell al-Judaidah, Tepecik and Arslantepe. At all these sites, the presence of particular classes of finds with immediately recognizable southern Mesopotamian affinities has been taken as the criterion defining the existence of the late Uruk-Jamdat Nasr horizon. The term horizon is preferred to phase first and foremost in order to deprive the term of any exact chronological value. The spread and assimilation of traits belonging to the classical Uruk material culture cannot have been synchronous in all the regions under consideration, the more so since processes of acculturation seem to have taken place continuously and smoothly, in the sense that communities clearly continued to interact throughout and before the phase. Neither the times nor the routes nor the modes of the Uruk expansion had to be the same over such a vast area and time lags in developments, especially as a function of distance, are only to be expected.

It must also be remembered, for purposes of relative chronologies, that the classical Uruk assemblage itself not only must have gone through a formative period, presumably preceding its expansion, but must have also spanned a certain length of time. It is within this span of time that the classical Uruk traits were adopted outside their formative area. Consequently, only *termini ante quem* and *post quem* can be fixed for the Uruk presence in outlying regions; in truth, during this span of time the last regions appear to have developed in a process to a large extent independent of that of southern Mesopotamia and parallel to it. In other words, the local sequences can be studied, and may be subdivided, independently of the presence, or lack of presence, of classical Uruk traits. Alternatively, only the study of the local sequences on a regional basis should warrant placing the classical Uruk or classical Uruk-related traits in the, relatively, right position in each area



under consideration. The extent of a region has been here defined a posteriori after examining the spatial distribution of a given pottery assemblage.

All the sites mentioned last are old mounds, not new foundations like the Uruk sites in the Meskene area. They were mostly occupied before there were signs of an Uruk presence and produced both early and late IVth millennium B.C. material. The stratigraphic conditions and the context in which the finds were retrieved vary from site to site. Moreover, the sequence in which the material occurs is neither as well stratified nor as continuous as may be desired. Nevertheless, early IVth millennium B.C. material was indeed yielded by each of them - excluding the Amuq sites - so that its inclusion in the treatment of the site itself will act as an introduction to the third chapter, where the pottery derived from contemporary and neighbouring sites will be studied. It is true that classical Uruk or Uruk-related artefacts came to light in more than the seven sites selected here (Sürenhagen, 1986, pp. 9-10, 13, 15, 17). However, it is preferable to present the evidence by following the order which will be kept in the third chapter in an attempt to place the new traits within the context of the IVth millennium B.C. sequences of northern Mesopotamia, western Syria and the upper Euphrates basin.

The first expressed aim of this paper is that of studying the evolution of the IVth millennium B.C. assemblages in the north-western regions involved in the Uruk or rather late Uruk expansion. Hence, the study of the distribution of the material on a vertical scale becomes an indispensable prerequisite in order to find out, first of all, if the assemblages developed, and, secondly, how they developed. A third question is also asked. However, it is based on an assumption which, in order to avoid arguments a priori, cannot even be taken into consideration unless the components of the classical Uruk assemblage are studied by examining the evidence offered by sites located in the Uruk core area. On the other hand, an argument a priori has already been

introduced in the discussion by speaking in terms of the appearance of pottery labelled classical Uruk in the north-western regions. It will become clear after examining the IVth millennium B.C. assemblages of the last areas that new, including "Uruk", profiles are introduced later than the formative phase of the local assemblages and are differently distributed in neighbouring sites. Concentrations of these new profiles can be noted at no more than a handful of published sites and only at Habuba Kabira South do they undoubtedly constitute almost the entire repertoire of shapes. The fourth chapter has therefore been devoted to comparing and contrasting the material from Habuba Kabira South and that from the north-western sites. Habuba Kabira South offers a good point of reference. Even if it is not likely to date the beginning of the spread of ceramic traits typical of the southern assemblage in all the north-western regions, it should offer a terminus ante quem for the end of the Uruk expansion in the same areas. With Uruk expansion is here meant the phenomenon characterized by the direct presence in an outlying area, and in new foundations, of a complex of artifacts which formed and developed elsewhere.



## CHAPTER I

### I Middle Euphrates Basin - Meskene Area

#### Mureybit

High numbers of bevelled rim bowls were constantly associated with the Islamic remains which capped the top of the small mound. (Van Loon, 1968, p. 277).

#### Tell Qannas

The small hillock housed the temenos of the settlement of Habuba Kabira South (Finet, 1975, p. 158). The original complex consisted of a public building and a store-room; it was restored and enlarged three times (Finet, 1975, pp. 158-159, 163; 1977, p. 112). It was then abandoned and the Uruk occupation appears to have been followed by installations dated, at the earliest, to the IIInd millennium B.C. (Finet, 1975, p. 158; 1977, p. 114). The IVth millennium B.C. pottery was not published but the presence of bevelled rim bowls, coarse flower pots, spouted vases with band rims and four-lugged pots ornamented with incised triangles encompassing lozenges was noted (Finet, 1975, p. 172). High-shouldered jars with elongated bodies and cylindrical necks came to light in the store-room (Finet, 1975, pp. 172-173, fig. 10; similar to table LIIIa, 2-3). These containers were highly burnished. A number of small, thin-walled vessels were also found and unusual receptacles comprised a spouted and footed kernos and a theriomorphic vase (Finet, 1975, p. 173). Brown lines arranged in a star pattern were painted on the last pot.

#### Habuba Kabira Tell

"Uruk" material similar to that found at Habuba Kabira South came to light at the bottom of the soundings opened in the south-eastern slope of the tell (Schmid, 1971, p. 9, pl. 1; 1973, p. 38, pl.3; Heutsch, 1977, p. 159; Strommenger, 1976, p.7; 1980, p.69). Here, at the



periphery of the mound, there were no structural remains but isolated Riemchen bricks, an oven and pits sunk into virgin soil. Clay cones and a sherd carrying an incised sign are reported (Strommenger, 1971, p. 21; 1980, p. 69). The "Uruk" remains either belonged to a compound like the ones discovered all around the tell or to a formal building on account of the presence of clay cones.

After a gap in occupation, this sector was encircled within a fortification wall onto which small rooms used as workshops abutted (Schmid, 1971, pp. 9, 11-12; Heutsch, 1977, pp. 161, 163; Strommenger, 1976, p. 7, fig. 1; 1980, p. 69, fig. 64).

A kiln, in which Riemchen bricks were baked, was discovered at the northern periphery of the mound (Strommenger, 1976, p. 13).

### Tell Hajj

The site was fortified in Roman and Hellenistic times and during the IInd millennium B.C. (Bridel et al., 1974, pp. 19-20, 41-42). It was probably deserted in the IIIrd and in the early IInd millennia B.C. (Bridel et al., 1974, pp. 9, 49). A 2 m thick stratum full of "Uruk" pottery apparently constitutes the base of the artificial mound, at least at the foot of the eastern and western slopes (Bridel and Stucky, 1977, p. 349).

Classical Uruk material was at first collected at the foot of the eastern slope in a layer formed by soil which had been washed down from above (Klause et al., 1972, p. 29). The published pottery includes wheel-made jars with bulging bodies, either plain or red slipped and sometimes carrying a band of incised herring-bone on the shoulder, and a fragmentary kernos decorated with the plastic representation of a feline (Klause et al., 1972, pp. 29-30, pl. 12, a-b; fig. 4; for comparative material see tables LXIIIa, LXVIa; Xa ). The same deposit produced great numbers of bevelled rim bowls and fragments of wheel-made bowls with similar profiles and fashioned with a well-levigated clay (Klause et al., 1972, p. 29).

During the second excavation campaign, the remains of a solid block of masonry were excavated in a cut opened at the foot of the eastern slope (Bridel et al., 1974, p. 14, section 1). The structure stood directly on the river bank. It was surmounted by sloping strata in their own turn topped by a stone sockle, which was part of the IIInd millennium B.C. system of fortification. Classical Uruk material was retrieved from the strata lying above the block of masonry (Bridel et al., 1974, p. 14, figs. 7-9, 11-14; pl. 8, c-e). Elsewhere Uruk sherds were found out of context and mixed with much later material (Bridel et al., 1974, p. 19, pl. 8, f).

A few Ubaid style painted sherds were scattered in the dug deposits, which suggests that Ubaid levels of occupation may be present in the core of the tell (Bridel et al., 1974, pp. 44-45, pl. 8, a-b; Bridel and Stucky, 1977, p. 349).

Pottery comparable to that derived from Habuba Kabira South was well represented, especially bevelled rim bowls and wheel-made truncated-conical bowls or beakers (Bridel et al., 1974, p. 45, fig. 7; Ia,I,1). Bowls of a reddish-brown clay covered with a light burnished slip on the inside show band or in-turned rims (Bridel et al., 1974, p.45, fig. 8; table VIa, I, 1). Jars with cylindrical necks were made of a light brown to reddish clay (Bridel et al., 1974, p. 45, fig. 9; table LIIa, 2). They had burnished surfaces and sometimes bore reserved slip decoration or rows of finger imprints. Their bodies were hand-made; their necks wheel-made.

Many red-slipped fragments appear to be decorated with plastic pellets and bands of herring-bones in between four shoulder lugs (Bridel et al. 1974, p. 45, pl. 8, e; for comparative material see tables LXVIa; LXVIa, III, especially n.4). Incised decoration characterizes four-lugged jars (Bridel et al., 1974, p.45, fig.8, d, f; for comparative material see table LXIIIa). The illustrated motifs include cross-hatched triangles and bands of herring-bones or dashes arranged vertically. Incised decoration consisting of bands of



horizontal or wavy lines is seen on handled cups (Bridel et al., 1974, p.46, figs. 10-11; table XXXVa, I, 1-2). The handles are twisted or flat. A finer specimen carries a loop handle (Bridel et al., 1974, p.46, fig. 12; table XXXVa, I, 3). Isolated spouts were retrieved alongside a spouted vessel with carinated body (Bridel et al., 1974, p.46, fig. 13; table LXXIa, I, 1).

### Jebel Aruda

The Uruk settlement was founded on bedrock on a natural outcrop rising ca. 60m above the Euphrates (Van Driel, 1977, p.75; Van Driel and Van Driel-Murray, 1979, p.2). It consisted of official buildings and of houses for the personnel (Van Driel, 1977, p.93; Van Driel and Van Driel-Murray, 1979, pp.2-3, 27). It was abandoned after having fallen prey to a conflagration (Van Driel, 1977, pp.75, 93; Van Driel and Van Driel-Murray, 1979, pp.17-19). Three building phases were recognized testifying to the continuous and rapid growth of the site (Van Driel and Van Driel-Murray, 1979, pp.26-27).

Bevelled rim bowls and coarse flower-pots were scattered all over the excavated area, were found in great numbers in pits and tended to be present in all room inventories; namely, bevelled rim bowls were often associated with hearths and used as fire-pots (Van Driel, 1977, pp.78, 82, 84, 91; Van Driel and Van Driel-Murray, 1979, pp. 14, 16, 19, 24; Van Driel and Van Driel-Murray, 1983, pp. 7, 12, 20). Only these mass-produced containers are published (Kalsbeek, 1980). They were all made of fabrics tempered with organic matter. The bevelled rim bowls would seem to have been hand-made with the exception of a unique, mould-made specimen, while it is suggested that the coarse flower-pots should have been fashioned on a slow potter's wheel (Kalsbeek, 1980, pp.2-9; for identical profiles see tables Ia, 1; IIa, 1).

Single or double-spouted tea-pots with basket handles, a theriomorphic vase shaped like a hedgehog and manoeuvrable pots with handles are quoted (Van Driel and Van Driel-Murray, 1983, pp.17, 25).



Mumbaqaat

A stray mosaic cone was picked up on the surface (Van Driel and Van Driel-Murray, 1979, p.27).

Tell Sheikh Hassan

A surprisingly long sequence of late Uruk levels of occupation was investigated over an area of 150 sq.m beneath Iron Age remains; intrusive late Ubaid sherds suggest that Ubaid period strata may exist in the core of the mound (Boese, 1986-1987, p.68). The levels are numbered 5 to 22 and it is not at all certain that the last level is the oldest proto-historic layer.

Substantial architectural remains include imposing structures built of Riemchen bricks, from which high numbers of bevelled rim bowls and other ceramics were derived, and a fortification wall, which is certainly younger than level 15 (Boese, 1986-1987, pp.69-75).

The ceramics are not published apart from a ladle (Boese, 1986-1987, p.76, fig.34; for similar objects see Table LXXb, from Tepe Gawra) and a jar with four lugs on the shoulder and a notched plastic band in between the lugs (Boese, 1986-1987, pp.76-77, fig.35; for comparative material see Table LXVIa,III).

Tell Hadidi

The earliest remains were derived from a restricted sounding (Dornemann, 1981-1982; 1985, pp.49-50; 1988, p.13). Four building levels were detected above virgin soil. Substantial structures were partially excavated; they were built of big mud-bricks, not of Riemchen, and must have been in use for appreciable periods. A wall bore as many as fifty coats of whitewash.

The pottery assemblage was characterized by the strong presence of bevelled rim bowls (Dornemann, 1988, p.16, figs. 4,1-6, 10-13, 39, 42-44; 5,1-5, 27-30, for comparative material see table Ia). The rest of the pottery is published in very limited numbers. However, the parallels which can be established with the finds

from neighbouring Habuba Kabira South are not particularly evident. In fact, comparative material can be found not only in the group a tables but also in the groups c, d and even b tables, where the ceramics from western Syria, the upper Euphrates basin and northern Mesopotamia have been tabulated.

Open shapes comprise: hemispherical bowls (Dornemann, 1988, figs. 4,15-18; 5,7-9,31-34, for comparative material see tables XVia; Ic; IID; VIb), deep bowls with everted rim (Dornemann, 1988, figs. 4,24,37; 5,10-11,35,37, for comparative material see table XIIC,11-15; Xd, top row), a bowl with band rim (Dornemann, 1988, fig.4,35, for comparative material see tables VIa; VIa,I), bowls with ledge (Dornemann, 1988, fig.4,19, for comparative material see tables VIIIC,; XVIIIId; XXb), internal ledge (Dornemann, 1988, fig.4,21,23, for comparative material see tables VIIC; XXIB,I) or bevelled-rounded rim (Dornemann, 1988, fig.4,20 for comparative material see tables XXXIIa; XVIIId; XVIIb) and a platter (Dornemann, 1988, fig.4,14, for comparative material see tables XXIIC; XIXd; IIIB). Hole-mouths and a typical cooking-pot profile can be noted among the illustrations (Dornemann, 1988, figs. 4,31; 5,36,38, for comparative material see tables XLVIIIa,2; XXXVIIIC; XXIIId; XXXIIB and tables XLIIIC; XXVID; XXXVIB).

Jars have everted (Dornemann, 1988, figs. 4, 25-27; 5,14-15, 39; 6,1,3, for comparative material see tables XXXIXa; XXIIC; XXXIIId; Lb), straight (Dornemann, 1988, fig.4,28, for comparative material see tables XXXIVd, 2-3; LIb,2-5) or convex necks (Dornemann, 1988, fig.5,23-25, for comparative material see tables XLIA,I; XLIA,II,2-5; XXXIIIC; XLIIId; LXb and also LIIa,2; XXc,I,7). Rims are : rounded (Dornemann, 1988, figs. 4,29,32; 5,17,; 6,7-9, 12,16,19, for comparative material see tables XXXVIIa; XXVIC; XXXVIIId; LVIIb), bevelled (Dornemann, 1988, figs. 4, 38; 5,16,19; 6,2,4-6,13, for comparative material see tables XLIVA,1-2; XLIVA, I,1-2; XXVIIIC; XXXVd; LIIB), bevelled-rounded



(Dornemann, 1988, fig.6,10-11, for comparative material see tables XLIa,I,1; XLIa,II,1; XXVIIc; XXXIXd; LVib), club-headed (Dornemann, 1988, fig.6,15, for comparative material see tables LXVIIa; XVIIb; XLd) or grooved (Dornemann, 1988, fig.5, 18,20-22, for possible comparative material see table XLVIIIc, 1-3). A neck displays what looks like a band rim (Dornemann, 1988, fig.4,30, for possible comparative material see table XLVa,10-1; XLVIa,I,2). Sherds were decorated with incised cross-hatchings, reserved slip and a red burnished slip (Dornemann, 1988, p.16, fig.10,7-10,18-20). Comb-incised bands are frequent (Dornemann, 1988, p.16, fig.4,9, for comparative material see tables XXXIXa,15; LXVIIb).

Unstratified similar finds occurred in other sectors, especially in fills; among them are a clay cone, a bent spout and unmistakable Amuq G decorated sherds (Dornemann, 1988, p.16, fig.10,14-15,17,22,24, multiple brush painted sherds, 25 wedge and circle incised sherd).

#### Habuba Kabira South

The settlement was preceded by a much smaller one which was founded on the river bank (Strommenger, 1980, p.34). It was soon encircled within a mighty fortification wall, which extended to encompass the southern portion of the inhabited area lying around the temenos of Tell Qannas (Strommenger, 1980, pp.33, 35, figs. 1, 12). The area within the wall was then thickly built up with well-planned compounds; in the best preserved sections three building phases were recognized (Strommenger, 1980, p.65; Sürenhagen, 1986, p.17). The town appears to have been planned on a large scale and the plans of the new buildings tended to duplicate the older layouts (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp.46-49, figs. 1, 3-4; 1986, pp.17-19). Many houses belonging to the last building phase were burnt down (Strommenger, 1980, p.64) but the site does not seem to have been attacked and violently destroyed; it was simply abandoned (Sürenhagen 1986, p.22).

The published pottery constitutes a homogenous corpus of material (Sürenhagen, 1986, p.22) and is going to be treated as such.

Twenty six different fabrics are recognized and are ordered into four sub-groups (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.60).

Two special classes of coarse chaff-tempered wares were used to manufacture bevelled rim bowls and coarse flower pots.

Mould-made, truncated-conical bowls with bevelled rims were made of ware 18, a coarse, straw-tempered clay uniformly baked at temperatures of 600-800°C; they were always covered with a rough, sandy film on the outside (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp.63, 72-74, 91-92, pl.1, 19; table Ia, 1). These containers were produced in proportionately prodigious numbers and the profiles are remarkably uniform. They tended to be found in clusters, especially inside pits, where they were accompanied by another mass-produced container, the so-called coarse flower pot. However, the deeper the excavations went, the fewer became the fragments of both bevelled rim bowls and coarse flower pots, until there were hardly any in the fill cleared above the floors of the older phase of occupation (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp.100-101).

The coarse flower pot is a truncated-conical or conical beaker made of ware 19, a coarse fabric tempered with higher amounts of straw and fired at the same or at lower temperatures than the bevelled rim bowls (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.63). The vessels were thrown from the hump and their bottoms are sometimes splayed and always string-cut (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp.73, 89; pls.1, 20; 2, 23; 22, J4; table IIa, 1-2,c). Two main rim profiles showing in their own turn variants are noted (Sürenhagen, 1978, fig. 19; pls. 22, B79-81; 21, B51, 42, 56; 22, B90; table IIa, a-b). The first one presents a rim rounded on both sides, while the vessel walls are grooved. The second one displays an in-turned upper part of the body just below the rim so that the profile resembles that of a conical bowl. A few more rim profiles are thought to be related to the ones just



mentioned, although the bottoms of the beakers were not preserved (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.73; pls.20, B35-37; 21, B44-45, 60; table IIa, 3-5). They are all expanded-bevelled apart from two examples which show a vertical and a bevelled-grooved rim respectively.

Hand-made trays were also made of ware 19 (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.73; pl.23, C8-11, 12-13; table VIIa, 1, a, 2). These receptacles are round or oval, with low sides either straight or in-turned ending in rounded or flat rims; a variant has higher sides and rounded rim. An unusual profile is that of an almost round tray with flaring sides and with a handle which, being attached to the centre of the vessel on the inside, is then linked with the top of the rim (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.73; pl.4, 50; table Xa, 2). A round tray or platter with flaring sides was also made of ware 19; its bottom was cut off on the potter's wheel (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.73; pls.3, 49; 22, B90; table Xa, 1).

Both wares 18 and 19 were little used apart from manufacturing mould-made truncated-conical bowls and wheel-made, coarse truncated-conical or conical beakers. Nevertheless three rim fragments of the last profile were exceptionally made of ware 18; the first two showed signs of having been manufactured on the wheel, the third one was hand-made and covered with a light slip (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.74; pl.22, B51; table IIa, a, first example). A truncated-conical beaker with a bevelled rim and two pot-stands were also fashioned with ware 18 (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.74; pls. 2, 24; 19, 151; tables IIIa, 1; XIa, 1). The first container was made in coils. Another pot-stand is notable for having been manufactured with ware 19 (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.110, pl.19, 152; table XIa, 2).

Excluding bevelled rim bowls and coarse flower pots the vast majority of the vessels were made of the standard ware and its variants (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp.60-61). The standard ware consisted of a refined clay showing no added inclusions and fired at approximately 850°C. The pots were mainly wheel-made. Wares 2 and 3

appear to represent a coarser and a finer variant of ware 1. Sand and grit were added to the paste of the first group as tempering agents. No more than a few sherds of wares 4, 5 and 6 were retrieved during the excavations. These fabrics were related to ware 3 but the last one was tempered with very fine vegetable inclusions. The standard ware and, very rarely, ware 3 were employed to manufacture conical bowls, truncated-conical bowls with band rims and spouted jars in proportionately large numbers (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.69). These containers were consistently wheel-made, their surfaces were usually left untreated and their profiles are remarkably uniform.

The truncated-conical bowls were produced in two sizes; the band rims appear to be either simple or concave or sharply defined (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp. 69, 71; pls. 1, 15-18; 20, B23-34; fig.17; table VIa, 1-3). The surfaces of a few specimens present a pseudo reserved-slip treatment on the inside (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.82; pls.1, 18; 20, B28-30; table VIa, 3). A rim is decorated with two parallel rows of incised dashes (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.82; pl.37, 70a; table VIa, 2a).

The spouted bottles have, as a rule, elongated bodies, flat bases and short necks with band rims and carry bent spouts just below the neck (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp.69, 71; pls.17, 101-104, 105; 31, E82-85; table XIIIa, 2, a-d). A second, less well represented variant consists of containers with ovoid, more capacious bodies, narrower, flat bases, sharply defined shoulders and short necks ending in vertical, everted or bevelled-expanded rims (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.72; pls.17, 100; 31, E86-93; table XIIIa, 1, e-j). The body of a spouted narrow-mouthed receptacle was treated with the pseudo reserved-slip technique of decoration. The neck is straight and swollen at the base (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.72; pl.16, 99; table XIIIa, 3).

The conical bowls have flat, string-cut bottoms and slightly in-turned upper part of the body (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp.69-70; pls. 1, 4-9; 22, B67-68, J4; table Va, 1-3a). Contrary to what seems to be the case with the



two aforementioned profiles, which were almost exclusively made of ware 1 (Sürenhagen, 1978, figs. 17-18), a fair number of conical bowls were also made of ware 3 (Sürenhagen, 1978, figs. 13-14).

Sixteen bowl profiles are discussed together with those of the conical bowls on account of the fabrics in which they were made, almost exclusively wares 1 and 3, the technical means by which they were manufactured, the potter's wheel, the thinness of their walls and the narrowness of their mouths (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp. 70-71, 75; fig.15; pls.21, B40-41, 46, 61-66; 22, B70-71, 73-74, 76-78). The first three profiles were preferably made of ware 3 and show mostly rounded or pointed bottoms (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.70; pls. 2, 26; 34, J6-7; table XVIIa, 1b, 2). An example with a similar body profile has a knobbed bottom (Sürenhagen, 1978, p. 70, pl.21, B46, J9; table XVIIa, 3) and another one displays a flat bottom (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.70; pl.2.27; table XVIa, 1). A deep bowl shows a rounder base (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.75; pl.2, 31; table XVIIa, 1a). A tall beaker with flaring upper part of the body, beakers with a truncated-conical outline and, at least in one case, a string-cut base, and a number of carinated bowls likewise belong to this group of small, thin-walled, fine ware receptacles (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp.70-71; pls.1, 1-3; 21, B40; 34, J1; tables XIXa, 1; IVa, 1-2). The following profiles characterize the last category, those of bowls with high or low body carination and of bowls with constricted waists (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.70; pls. 22, B70-71, 77-78; 21, B61-63, 64-65; tables XXIIa, 1-2; XXIIIa, 1-2; XXVa, 1-3; XXIVa, 1-2). Bell-shaped bowls with rounded or knobbed bottoms were also fashioned with both wares 1 and 3 (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp.70, 75; figs. 15, 23; pls.2, 30; 22, B73, 75-76, 87-88, 91; table XVIIIa, 1-3). Sinuous-sided profiles are attested (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.75; pls. 1, 12-13; 3, 32; table XXa, 1-2a-b). The last one shows a flat base. Two more flat-based bowls are distinguished by rounded sides and a sharply everted upper part of the body respectively (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.75; pl.1, 11, 14;



tables XVa, 1; XXIa, 1).

There are nine more main profiles distinguished by the fact of being wheel-made of wares 1-5, those of : shallow carinated bowls, platters, stands, globular jars with short and everted necks, globular and ovoid pots with thickened rims, ovoid jars with tall, everted necks, jars with pointed bodies, high-shouldered jars and four-lugged jars (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp.75-77). Shallow hemispherical bowls with omphalos bottoms may be added (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp.89-90; pl.2, 25; table XVIa, 2).

Carinated bowls are shallow and wide-mouthed (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.75; pls. 3, 33-34; 20, B4-20). The lower part of the body is rounded or, in some instances, perforated (Sürenhagen, 1978, pls. 20, B13; 3, 34; tables XXVIa, 1; XXVIIa, 3). The upper part of the body is straight, in-turned, out-turned or concave (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl.20, B4-5, 13-14, 17, 6-7, 9-12, 19-20, 16, 18, 8; tables XXVIa, 1-4; XXVIIa, 1-3; XXVIIIa, 1; XXIXa, 1-3). Simple rims seem to be the rule but internally bevelled, flat or ledge lips are attested (Sürenhagen, 1978, pls. 3, 34; 20, B14, 6, 17, 15, 18; tables XXVIIa, 3; XXVIa, 2-4; XXIXa, 2-3). These bowls sometimes stand on high, splayed pedestals (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.75, pls. 3, 35-37; 32, H5-9; table XXXa, 1-5) or may have been used as lids (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.75, pl.3, 41-42). Red slips were applied to some specimens (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp.82-83; pls.20, B5-7; 3, 36; tables XXVIa, 4; XXVIIa, 1; XXXa, 4).

Platters are usually oval with very low sides ending in a flat rim, which can carry incised decoration (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.75; pl.22, C1-7; table VIIIa, 1-2, 7). The incised patterns comprise oblique dashes, criss-crossing, a row of Xs, notches combined with oblique dashes and parallel rows of notches (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp.81-82; pl.36, 02; 53-55, 58, 60). Small jars are sometimes attached to the rims (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.75; pl. 3, 45, 47-48; table IXa, 1-2) and the bottoms are either horizontal or stepped (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl.3, 38, 43, 47, 45-46; table VIIIa, 3-7). A specimen with a



flat bottom probably played the function of a lid (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.75; pl.3, 40).

Stands are distinguished by bi-conical profiles (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.77; pls.19, 153-155; 32, H4; table XIIa, 1-3).

Neck profiles of jars with globular or ovoid bodies and short, everted necks are known (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp.75-76, 134; pls.24, D8-25; 25, D26-39, 53-61; according to the catalogue pl.24, D10, 16-17 and pl.25, D26, were not made of standard wares). The rims appear to be simple, bevelled, rounded, bevelled-rounded and bevelled-expanded (Sürenhagen, 1978, pls.24, 8-9, 13, 15, 11-12, 19-20, 22-24, 27-28, 30, 39; 24, D18; 25, D35; 24, D21; 35, D33, 34, 36-37, 38, D121; tables XXXIXa, 1-17; XLa, 1-2, 3-5; XLIa, 1-1a). A complete red-slipped specimen shows a round rim (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl.4, 55; table XXXVIIa, 1). Convex necks are notable (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl.25, D29, 31-32; table XLIa, 2-4), while wide-mouthed receptacles with particularly short necks are characterized by band or round rims with a groove or swollen collar at the base of the neck (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl.25, D51-53, 54, 55, 60-61; table XLIIa, 1-3, 4-7). Folded-over rims are attested (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl.25, D56, 58-59; table XLIIa, 8-10). Complete pots carry either a bent spout or a handle (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.75; pls.4, 53-54; 5, 58; tables XXXVIa, 1-2; XXXVa, 1). Twisted handles and expanded rim lugs represent other possible added features (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.81; pls.35, 37-39; 33, 3-4, 7, 1; table XXXVa, 2-3). Incised decoration consisting of rocker patterns, wavy bands or bands of horizontal grooves sometimes intersected by diagonal lines are occasionally found on the shoulder of these containers (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.81; pls.4, 54; 36, 33-38, 50-51; tables XXXVIa, 1; XXXIXa, 15, a-f). A band of incised notches can be noted on the shoulder of one of the two complete vessels with ovoid bodies which are illustrated (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl. 5, 56-57; table XXXVIIIa, 1-2).

Neckless, usually wide-mouthed vessels with globular

or ovoid bodies have thickened rims, which were obtained either by pulling outwards the pot wall or by adding a strip of clay on the wheel (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.76; pl.4, 51-52; table XLIIIIa, 1-2, with bevelled and ledge rim respectively). Round rims seem to predominate (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl.26, D65-66, 76-82; 27, D91; table XLIVa, 1-8) but grooved, bevelled-rounded and a ledge one are attested (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl.26, D84, 87, 89, 67-68, 90; tables XLIVa, 9-11, 13-14; XLVIa, 1). Two more lip profiles portray a ledge rim grooved on top and a low-expanded rim (Sürenhagen, 1978, pls. 26, D88; 27, D97; tables XLVIa, 2, 5). Wide-mouthed containers with particularly short necks are characterized by convex, in-turned, swollen and band necks or rims (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl.26, D62-63, 72-74, 70-71, 75; table XLVa, 1-2, 4-7, 8-9, 10).

Hole-mouthed pots were also collected during the excavations (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl.26, D85-86; 24, 1-2; table XLVIIa, 1-2, 3-4). They are distinguished by either raised or ledge rims.

Three profiles of ovoid jars are illustrated (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.77; pl. 15, 89, 87, 90; tables XLIXa, 1-2; LIa, 1). The first profile is the better represented one and tends to be connected with tall, everted necks ending in simple, bevelled-rounded, bevelled, bevelled-expanded and round rims (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.77; fig.3; pls.32, E112; 31, E58-59, 60; 30, E14, 13; 31, E64, 111; table La, 1-8). The second one probably carried a long, straight spout on the shoulder (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl.33, G1-3; table XLIXa, 3) and is consequently likely to be related to the third illustrated profile, that of an ovoid jar with cylindrical neck (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl.15, 90; table LIa, 1). A related body profile appears to have evolved an outline with well-defined shoulder and body tapering towards a flat base (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl. 15, 88; table LIIa, 1).

High-shouldered jars with cylindrical necks show either elongated or doubly carinated bodies; the necks



are swollen, in-turned or everted (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.77; pl. 16, 95, 94, 92, 96; tables LIIIa, 1-3; LVIIa, 1). A few more cylindrical necks, regardless of the body profile they may have been associated with originally, have everted or bevelled rims; swollen and in-turned outlines can be noted (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl. 30, E16, 18, 20, 28, 17, 19, 21-22, 25-26, 26.1, 27, 23-24; table LVIIa, 1-6, 7-12, 13-14). Slips were sometimes applied to this shape category : white-yellow, yellow-brown and red or the surfaces were burnished (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp.64-65, 77, 83; fig. 31; pl.16, 93; table LIIIa, 4). The bodies of a double carinated jar with pinched rim and that of a container with elongated body received a pseudo reserved-slip treatment (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.77; pl. 16, 97-98; tables LIVa, 1; LVIIa, 2).

Jars with pointed bodies display rounded or well-defined shoulders (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.76; pls. 14, 83-84; 13, 85; table LVa, 1-3). The first profile appears to be associated with cylindrical necks which are either swollen or straight or in-turned (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.76; pl. 30, E8-9, 42, 43-45, 48-49, 46-47; table LVa, 4-7). Cylindrical necks either slightly in-turned or with an internally bevelled rim respectively are instead typical of the second profile, which can carry a broad spout (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.76; pls. E47; 32, E115; 33, G7; table LVa, 8-9, 2a). The third profile is characterized by an in-turned neck ending in an everted rim (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl. 30, E23-24; table LVa, 10-11).

Many small, squat four-lugged jars are illustrated (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.77; pl.18, 127-134; table LVIIIa, 1-2). They present doubly carinated bodies, rounded or flat bottoms and everted necks ending in simple or ledge rims; they carry both horizontal and vertical lugs. They were all made of ware 3 and their surfaces were carefully smoothed and sometimes covered with yellowish-brown or whitish-yellow slips. The necks belonging to this group are either everted, swollen or cylindrical; the rims appear to be simple, bevelled-rounded, ledge, everted or band ones (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl. 32, D35, 38-40, 29-31, 42-

43, 33-34, 30, 32, 41, 36-37; tables LIXa, 1-4, 5-6, 7-8; LXa, 1-2, 3-5, 6-7).

Jars with bulging bodies tapering towards a flat base can be singled out on the grounds of their surface decoration.

Four long beak lugs appear on the shoulders of jars with short, everted or cylindrical necks (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.80; pls. 6, 65; 7, 64, 66-67; table LXIIIa, 1-2). The vessels bear an incised band on the shoulder, which seems to have determined the length of the lugs. The incised patterns comprise : circles, rows of triangles filled up with dashes, cross-hatchings or herring-bone patterns, rows of hour-glass motifs or of rectangles filled up with the motifs just mentioned, bands of diagonal lines, of herring-bone patterns or of cross-hatchings and rows of Xs (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp. 80-81; pls. 35, 02, 10-29; 36, 02, 40-49, 59; table LXIIIa, 3-11). A band of diagonal dashes and a cross-hatched one are combined with pseudo reserved-slip decoration (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl. 35, 02, 31-32; table LXIIIa, 12-13). The associated rim profiles are mostly bevelled-expanded but ledge ones are also recognizable alongside low-expanded ones; there is at least one convex neck (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl. 36, 02, 49; table LXIIIa, 11a, first one in second row).

The incised motifs are sometimes combined with plastic bands, which carry finger imprints and are applied to the shoulder of pots with bulging bodies (Sürenhagen 1978, p.81; pls. 35, 4-5; 6, 63; table LXIVa, 1-3). The complete illustrated example has a ring base and a cylindrical neck ending in a bevelled rim; two parallel rows of incised dashes were incised beneath a plastic cordon. Vessels belonging to this class often carry not only lugs but also flat handles mostly combined with broad spouts (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.81; pls. 33, F6-8, table LXIVa, 4-6; for the handle see tables LXVa, 1 and LXVIa, 1,3).

Jars with bulging bodies and short everted or cylindrical necks can also be associated with pseudo



reserved-slip decoration hanging from a band of notches impressed beneath the neck (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.81, pls.5, 60-61; 12, 76; tables LXIIa, 1-2; LXVa, 2). Parallel rows of notches are sometimes arranged either horizontally or diagonally or can be substituted by rows of incised crescents (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl. 36, 02, 62-63, 66-68, 70-74; table LXIIa, 3-12). The rims are low-expanded, bevelled-expanded, folded-over or everted (Sürenhagen, 1978, pls. 5, 60-61; 36, 62, 66, 72, 74; 12, 76; tables LXIIa, 1-12; LXVa, 2). The addition of a drooping spout is notable (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl. 12, 76; table LXVa, 2).

The pseudo reserved-slip treatment was obtained by wiping off in vertical or intersecting regular stripes the surfaces of the pot, which was still in the leather hard condition (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.64). It is found on standard wares with the unique exception of a sherd made of ware 10 (Sürenhagen, 1978, fig. 36). Some of the profiles which received this treatment have already been quoted; those of bowls with in-turned upper part of the body, of a broad spout and of cylindrical necks may be added (Sürenhagen, 1978, p. 82, pls. 2, 29; 21, B53, 57; 22, B83; 33, G7; 27, D111; 30, E25; 28, D123; tables XXXIa, 1-2; LXIVa, 5; LVIIa, 9; LXIIIa,I,2; LXVIIa,I, 1-2; LXVIa,I,6). Pattern-burnishing occurred commonly inside open shapes (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.64).

A third group of jars with bulging bodies tapering towards a flat base is distinguished by well-defined, almost vertical shoulders, ring or pedestal bases and cylindrical necks ending in bevelled, folded-over or everted lips (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.83; pls. 9, 69; 10, 72, 70; 11, 71, 74,; 8, 68; table LXVIa, 1-3).

Exaggeratedly long beak spouts, which sometimes evolved into unperforated plastic appendages, handles and false or open spouts are attached to the shoulder (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.83; pl.33, G13-16, F5, 1-3, 8-9; table LXVIa, 4-10). Red slips cover the whole surface of the pot and are also applied inside the neck. The same slips occur on containers with cylindrical necks known only through

fragments : four-lugged jars with tapering bodies and well-defined shoulders, whose rims range from everted to rounded (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.83; pls. 30, E17; 27, D116). A complete pot whose profile is similar to some of the ones just mentioned is coated with a whitish-yellow slip (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.108, pl.12, 75; table LXVa, 1). Plastic pellets are applied to both light-and red-slipped containers (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.67, pls.35, 02, 2-3; table LXVIa, 11).

A jar with bulging body and cylindrical neck, of ware 1, is the only vessel characterized by the use of a grey slip, which is applied to broad, plastic bands decorated with impressed circles (Sürenhagen, 1978, p. 67, pl.11, 73; table LXVIIa, 1). The use of stamped lozenges as a decorative motif is reported (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.67, pl.35, 02, 8; table LXVIIa, 3; 1986, p.30, fig. 28).

A plum-red slip was used no more than once and asphalt was sometimes applied to leather-hard containers made mostly of ware 1 (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp.65-67 pls.20, B8; 28, D-E7; 31, E92; 32, E111; 33, G5, 10; table XXIXa, 1; LXVIIa, I,7; XIIIa, 11; La,1). The last two profiles, those of a broad and of a trumpet spout, have not been illustrated.

All the profiles mentioned so far were manufactured in standard wares just as their miniature replicas were (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.78; pls. 18, 106-126, 133-143; 19, 144-146). Only a few miniature profiles cannot be recognized among the complete shapes already quoted, those of : a jar with elongated double carinated body and narrow neck, a dipper with elongated and grooved body and a jar with carinated body and tall, narrow neck (Sürenhagen, 1978, pls. 19, 147-148; 18, 135; tables LVia, 3; LXXIIIa, 1; LXXa, 1).

Wide-mouthed jars are characterized by short necks ending in simple, grooved, bevelled-rounded, convex or ledge rims or necks (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl. 18, 107, 112, 106, 108, 109, 110; tables XLIIIa, 3-4; XLIVa, 12, 15; XLVa, 3; XLVIa, 3). Specimens with either very short or



no necks bear plastic pellets (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.67, pl.18, 112; table XLIIIIa, 4).

The outlines of jars with bulging bodies tapering towards a flat base and of an example with doubly carinated body remind one of those typical of containers distinguished by particular types of surface decoration (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl.18, 116-117, 119, 118, 120-122, 125-126; tables LXIIa, Ia, 1-3; LVIIa, 4; LXIIa, Ib, 2-5). The last vessels, which display a particularly well-defined shoulder, tend to carry added features such as beak lugs, usually four of them. Beak lugs can be noticed also on a jar with pointed body and cylindrical neck (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl. 18, 124; table LXIIa, 1b), while the shoulders of some containers are so well defined as to be almost vertical (Sürenhagen, 1978, pls. 18, 125; 5, 59; tables LXIIa, Ib, 4, 1).

Features such as lugs and a spout appear on smaller duplicates of high-shouldered jars with elongated bodies (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl. 19, 144-146; table LIIIIa, 5-7).

Jars with carinated bodies find no more than one parallel among the profiles made of wares 1-5 (Sürenhagen, 1978, pls. 18, 113-114; 25, 49-50; 27, D119; table LXXIIa, 1-5). Two miniature profiles are not included in the repertoire of shapes fashioned in the same wares, that of a particular type of bottle and of a similar profile with sunken shoulder (Sürenhagen, 1978, p. 78; pl.18, 136-137; table LXIXa,I, 1-2). They were made of wares 3 and 5 respectively and were coated with a yellowish-brown slip.

Exceptional profiles made of ware 1 comprise those of : bowls with club-headed or internal ledge rims, a churn, a pilgrim flask, spoons, and a ring stand (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp. 89-90, 78-80, pls. 20, B39, 22; 22, B85-86; 14, 86; 12, 77; 19, 158-159, 157; tables XXXIIa, 1; XXXIIIIa, 1-3; LXXIIIIa, 2; LXIXa,I, 3; XVIa, 3-4; LXXIIa, 1).

For the sake of completeness the presence of the following cylindrical neck profiles can be mentioned; the outlines of the bodies they were associated with are

unknown but they have been tentatively tabulated with the necks of jars with either bulging or elongated bodies judging from the inclination of the shoulder. Rather short necks end in bevelled, bevelled-expanded, low expanded, ledge, over-hanging or folded-over rims (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl. 27, D102, 111, 94, 108, 96, 98-99, 95; table LXIIIa, I, 1-3, 4, 5-7, 8). A unique rim is exceptional in being club-headed (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl. 27, D9; table LXIIIa, I, 9). Taller specimens end in a variety of over-hanging rims (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl. 30, E31-32, 35, 36, 38, 37; table LVIIa, I, 1-6). A group carrying ledge and/or over-hanging rims can be noted (Sürenhagen, 1978, pls. 31, E67 - 72; table LXVIa, I, 1-6).

Two main groups of chaff-tempered wares are recognized; they are very badly represented numerically (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp.61-63). The first group, group II, consists of a number of fabrics numbered 7-17 and 25; the body clay was mostly not well levigated but there are cases in which it was prepared more carefully. The vessels were either hand- or, mostly, wheel-made. They were fired at temperatures higher than those used for the second group of chaff-tempered wares, group IV. The body clay of these last fabrics, wares 20-23, consist of rather coarse clays; the vessels were hand-made.

A distinctive jar profile was manufactured in ware 8; the body is globular and grooved in its upper part, the neck usually sinks at the junction with the shoulder and the rim is out-rolled (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp.84-85; pls. 12, 78; 31, E73, 75-76, 78-81; table LXVIIIa, 1-8). The last four necks are in-turned. Jars with narrower mouths and large containers with cylindrical necks ending in bevelled-rounded or thickened rims belong to the same group (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.85; pls. 12, 80; 31, E74, D-E7; 29, D-E23; tables LXIXa, 1-2; LXVIIa, I, 7, 6). The vessels were covered with a thick, flaky white slip, which was occasionally either wiped off or removed in the reserved-slip technique (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp. 65, 85). This slip is found on a carinated bowl exceptionally made of ware 8 (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.85; pl. 22, B70; table



XXIIa,I,1) and occurs on a proportionately negligible number of profiles made of wares 9, 12-13 and 17 or 20-23, i.e. on jars with short, everted necks and on ovoid or high-shouldered jars with either tall everted or cylindrical necks (Sürenhagen, 1978, fig. 39; pls. 24, D13, 24, 26; 29, E4; 30, E12, 16; 31, E64-65; tables XXXIXa, Ia, 1, 6, 8; XXXIXa, II, 1; LVIIa,IV,2; LVIIa,III,1; LIa,3; La, II, 4-5). There is no more than a single example of a ware 1 jar covered with the white slip (Sürenhagen, 1978, fig. 39; pl.24, D22; table XXXIXa, 9).

The remaining profiles made of wares 7-17 and 25 are not new and include, first of all, those of globular jars with short, everted necks (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.86; fig. 41; pls. 13, 81; 24, D13, 10, 19, 20, 22-24; 25, D26, 28; 24, D18; 25, D35; tables XXXVIIa, 2; XXXIXa, Ia, 1-10; XXXIXa, Ib, 1). According to the catalogue two particularly massive necks are made of no other ware but ware 17 (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.135; pl.25, D40-41; table XXXIXa, Ib, 2-3). Convex, rounded and folded-over necks or rims are notable (Sürenhagen, 1978, pls. 24, D17; 25, D32; 58, 61; tables XLIIa, I, 1-2; XLIIa, I, 1-2). Other necks are likely to belong to wide-mouthed pots (Sürenhagen, 1978, pls. 26, D66, 77, 79, 81-82, 91, 88; 28, D126, 128; tables XLIVa, I, 1-6; XLVIa, I, 1-3). There are no registered examples made of ware 1 of the last two profiles (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.136) but the folded-over and low-expanded rims conform to known rim outlines. Tall, everted necks were probably associated with ovoid bodies (Sürenhagen, 1978, pls.32, E113; 31, E58-59, 62, 65, 57; tables La, I, 1-6). The last specimen, for which no registered example of ware 1 is quoted (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.137), is further distinguished by a markedly out-rolled rim. This type of rim has never been encountered so far, if the necks of jars with either sunken shoulder or narrow mouths are excluded (tables LXVIIIa-LXIXa). A cylindrical neck with vertical rim was perhaps joined to an elongated body (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl.31, 66; table LIVa, I, 1). A complete example of a high-shouldered jar is illustrated (Sürenhagen, 1986,



p.21, fig. 21; table LIa, 2). Cylindrical necks are also likely to have been attached to high-shouldered bodies (Sürenhagen, 1978, pls. 30, E17, 19, 22, 25, 10; 29, E4-5; tables LVIIa, II, 1-4; LVII a, IV, 1-3).

There are no known registered examples of the last three profiles in ware 1 (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.136). The profiles themselves differ slightly from those of the cylindrical necks made of standard wares just as the complete jar has a convex neck, which is not usually associated with this type of body profile when made of wares 1-5.

More profiles made of wares 7-17 and 25 comprise those of : a hole-mouthed pot, narrow-mouthed containers and jars with sunken shoulder (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp.134, 138, pls. 24, D3; 31, E86, 110, 76-77; tables XLVIIIa, I,1; XIIIa, I, 1; LXIXa, 3; LXVIIIa, I, 1-2). The last two pots are coated with a red and a light slip respectively (Sürenhagen, 1978, p. 138). Open shapes include : a bowl with flat rim, truncated-conical bowls, bowls with either high or low body carination and a bell-shaped bowl (Sürenhagen, 1978, pls. 20, B21; 21, B45; 22, B70, 78, 88; tables XXXIVa, I, 1; IIIa, 2-3; XXIIa, I,1; XXIIIa, I,1; XVIIIa, I,1). Each shape occurs also in standard wares. The same observation applies to a beak lug, a loop handle and a bent spout made of wares 10 and 12 (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl. 33, F8, 6; G18; tables LXVIa, 9; XXXVa,4; LXVa,3).

A group of cylindrical necks ending in bevelled, bevelled-expanded, ledge, bevelled-rounded, out-rolled and thickened or club-headed lips were mostly made of ware 10, although identical or similar necks were also manufactured in standard wares (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.86 note 64, 136, pls. 28, D-E4, 3; 29, D-E17, 15, 18, 24, 23, 22; 28, D-E10, 7-9; table LXVIIa, I, 1-9).

Two different types of red slips were sometimes applied to jars made of wares 8-17 and 25 (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp.65, 83-84). The raw material used to prepare the slips was probably the same but a group of finer, better levigated clays is contrasted with a second group



which consists of less refined, viscous and more thickly applied clays (Sürenhagen, 1978, pls. 24, D19; 28, D-E5; 31, E76-77; tables XXXIXa, Ia, 3; LXVIIa, I, 2b; LXVIIIa, I, 1; LXVIIIa, 9 thin slips / pls. 24, D22; 25, D35; tables XXXIXa, Ia, 5; XXXIXa, Ib, 1 thick slips). A further peculiarity is represented by the fact that the first surface finish occurs also on standard wares (Sürenhagen, 1978, pls. 3, 36; 4, 55; 8, 68; 9, 69; 11, 74; 16, 93; 18, 125; 20, B5, 7; 22, B72; 24, D19, 22; 25, D29; 27, D91, 111; 31, E16-19, 26, 37; 31, E69-72, 111; 32, D-E30, 43; 33, F5; tables XXXa, 4; XXXVIIa, 1; LIIIa, 4; LXIIa, Ib, 4; LXVIa, 1-3; XXVIa, 4; XXVIIa, 1; XXXIXa, 7, 9; XLIIa, 2; XLIVa, 8; LVIIa, 1-2, 5-6, 10; LXVIa, I, 3-6; La, 8; LIXa, 8; XXXVa, 1 only the loop handle), while the second one is found exclusively on coarse, hand-made and chaff-tempered wares 20-23.

The profiles made of the last group of wares duplicate those already known (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp. 87-88). They are those of globular jars with everted necks (Sürenhagen, 1978, pls. 24, D13, 10-12, 18, 20, 22-23, 27-28 16-17, 21; 25, D29, 31-32, 34, 37, 54, 58, 121; tables XXXVIIa, 3; XXXIXa, II; XLa, I; XLIIa, II; XLIIa, II). Isolated necks were probably originally associated with high-shouldered (Sürenhagen, 1978, pls. 29, E4; 30, E16-17, 25-26, 24; table LVIIa, III, 1-6), or ovoid bodies (Sürenhagen, 1978, pls. 30, E12; 31, E58-60, 64-65; table LIa, 3; La, II, 1-5). There are no known registered examples of the first profile made of other wares (Sürenhagen, 1978, p. 136). A tall cylindrical neck and shorter ones with out-rolled rims were attached to elongated and globular bodies when made of different wares (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl. 31, E66, 73, 76, 80; tables LIVa, I, 1; LXVIIIa, II, 1-3). Following the same reasoning other profiles may have belonged to hemispherical or truncated-conical bowls and to hole-mouths (Sürenhagen, 1978, pls. 21, B49, 44, 60; 24, D5, 6-7, 4; tables XVIa, I, 1; IIIa, 3-4; XLVIIIa, 1-3). According to the catalogue table XLVIIIa, 4 appears to be made of a ware 26 under which the misfired sherds of

wares 1-3, 10 and 12 are classified (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp.63, 134, pl.24, D4). A glance at the tables will reveal which profiles are new. Two more neck profiles with bevelled-expanded and vertical rim respectively are never attested in standard wares but their outlines are not new (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp. 135, 138, pls. 25, D42; 32, E114; tables XLIIa, II, 2; La, II, 6). Finally, a cylindrical neck with over-hanging rim of ware 23 imitates similar necks typical of red slipped jars with bulging bodies (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.87, pl. 31, E72; table LXVIa, II, 1).

Viscous, thick and burnished red slips were sometimes applied to the short necks of globular or ovoid jars, on the exterior of hole-mouths and on the necks and bodies of high-shouldered or ovoid jars (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.83, pls. 24, 19, 22; 25, D29, 31, 37, 42, 54; 24, D7; 30, E16, 26; 31, E58-59; tables XXXIXa, II, 5-6; XLa,I,2,4; XLa, II, 3-4; XLIIa, II, 1; XLIIIa, 2; LVIIa, III, 2, 5; La, II, 1-2). There are only two registered necks made of the group IV wares and covered with the finer red slips (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp.134,137, pls.24, D16; 31, E58; tables XLIIa,II,1; La,II,1).

Asphalt paint was employed on a unique jar with indented loop handles of ware 21 and on a jar with bulging body of ware 19 (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.67, pls. 9, 161; 6, 62; table LXVIIa, 2-3).

Matt whitish-yellow slips were applied both to containers made of standard wares (Sürenhagen, 1978, pls. 3, 46; 12,75; 15,91; 16,92-95; 18,110,124; 19,144-145; 20,B12; 22,C3; 24,D19; 25,D29,44; 26,D75, 81; 27,D91; 32,D-E5,32,38-40,42; 30,E19,27,34,44; 31,E69; 33,G15; tables VIIIIa,6; LXVa,1; LIIIIa,1-4,8; XLVIa,3,6; LXIa,Ib,1a; LIIIIa,1-4,8; XXXa,3; VIIIIa,7; XXXIXa,7; XLIIa,2; XLVIa,6; XLVa,10; XLIVa,6-8; LXIa,1b; LIIIIa,5-6; LIXa,2,4-5,7; LVIIa,6,12; LVa,5; LXVIa,I,3; LXVIa,6) and to specimens made of chaff-tempered wares (Sürenhagen, 1978, pls. 21,B51; 22,B90 wares 18-19; 17,105; 28,D-E7; 30, E19; 31,E77 group II; 24, D16; 30,E16; 31,E60 group IV; tables IIa, a



first and third; XIIIa,I,2; LXVIIa,I,7; LVIIa,II,2; LXVIIIa,I,2 / XLIIa,II,1; LVIIa,III,2; La,II,3). By contrast, a burnished yellow-brown slip appears only on vases made of the group I wares (Sürenhagen, 1978, pls. 16, 96-97; 18,136-137; tables LVIIa,1-2; LXIXa,I,1-2).

A plastic crescent, incised naturalistic motifs, pot marks and stripes painted in red on a ware 9 fragment complete the inventory of the motifs observed on the Habuba Kabira South ceramics (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp.67, 69; figs, 9-12; pls.35, 01; 39, 1).

II Sites where concentrations of "Classical Uruk" finds have been recently reported

The pottery from no other site has been published as extensively as that of Habuba Kabira South. Nevertheless, the little which is known of the sites mentioned previously would seem to indicate that they yielded material which corresponds to that from Habuba Kabira South with the exception of Tell Hadidi, a point which will be enlarged upon in the conclusions. The site is not mentioned in the IVth chapter, for it was added later on. Instead, it is now proposed to mention where additional concentrations of classical Uruk material and/or finds similar to those from Habuba Kabira South have been reported, excluding the seven mounds which will be discussed in the next chapter. The results of the latest surveys will be rapidly touched upon at the same time. There seems to be increasing consensus of opinion among scholars according to which "Uruk" and "local" materials are differently distributed in contemporary neighbouring sites, while the particular attention paid to the presence of "Uruk" pottery in surveys represents likewise a recent development. The discrete presence of "Uruk" finds in the north-western regions has suggested that functionally distinct types of settlements coexisted side by side (Nissen, 1980, pp.95-96; Schwartz, 1988; Algaze, 1989).

Along the Euphrates classical Uruk material appears to have been derived from Carchemish (Strommenger, 1980, p.62) and, farther upstream, from Samsat (Sürenhagen, 1986a, p.313). The finds from the first site are unstratified, those from the second one were picked up from the surface, but at Samsat both pottery and monumental architecture would seem to define the Uruk presence. The latest news on the site, in Turkish, have not been taken into consideration. More recently, a 4 ha "Uruk" site, Şadi Tepe, was discovered 8 Km north of Carchemish (Algaze, 1988, p.255). Its surface was littered with hundreds of bevelled rim bowls and typical



ceramics such as vases with string-cut bases, bent spouts and lugs. The presence of wall cones and drain pipes suggests the existence of substantial architecture.

South of the Meskene area typical material came to light at Qraya, near the junction of the Euphrates and the Habur, and at Tell Ramadi, near Mari. The first site covers a surface of approximately 2 ha and has yielded remains belonging to three building phases, which are distinguished by the presence of kilns and ovens (Reimer, 1989, p.284). The pottery is said to be virtually identical to that from Habuba Kabira. Large concentrations of bevelled rim bowls appear to be present. The second site is known only through surface finds (Geyer and Monchambert, 1987, p.318). Bevelled rim bowls, jars with low-expanded rims and incised decoration and a band rim bowl are notable among the finds (Geyer and Monchambert, 1987, p.316, fig.8,T.4, 10-11,18,21-22 both chaff- and grit-tempered wares). Furthermore bowls with constricted waists are paralleled at Tell Brak (Geyer and Monchambert, 1987, pp.316,318, fig.8,T.4, 12-13 wheel-made mineral- and vegetable-tempered ware; for identical profiles see table XXIIb,10-11).

Farther north, in the neighbourhood of the area where the Balikh joins the Euphrates, a string of late Uruk settlements stood on the left Euphrates bank (Kohlmeyer, 1984, p.109). A 3 m thick deposit dated to the late Uruk horizon was observed at Tell Fuhhar directly above late Ubaid levels; three more sites are located 6 km to the west of Raqqa. One of them occupied a prominent position dominating its surroundings. The site is not so far away from Jebel Belene, which likewise produced late Uruk material. Bevelled rim bowls were also picked up from the surface of Tell Zaidan, in the Balikh valley (Sürenhagen, 1986, pp.13,15). This last site appears to have been inhabited throughout the Ubaid period and the beginning of the early bronze age (Kohlmeyer, 1984, p.108). In the same valley two more sites produced "Uruk" pottery as opposed to five others on which Tell Hammam et-Turkman V ceramics were gathered (Akkermans, 1984, pp.188,190).



Bevelled rim bowls were noted at least on one of the mounds explored in the course of a survey of the lower Habur (Röllig and Kühne, 1977-1978, p.126). Too little is otherwise published to allow one to state with certainty whether classical Uruk type of material came to light also elsewhere. However, farther north, surface finds from Tell Hamoukar and Qahtaniyeh would seem to suggest the presence of material similar to that found at Habuba Kabira South (Weiss, 1983, p.44). Apart from the ubiquitous bevelled rim bowls shoulder-lug vessels with triangle incisions are reported from the second site.

Bevelled rim bowls, spouts and beak lugs were collected alongside "hammer-head" bowls on seven sites within a 10 km radius of Tell Leilan (Wattenmaker and Stein, 1989). The mounds are rather small and the majority of the surface finds comprise in any case Tell Leilan periods IV, and presumably V, type of material. Bevelled rim bowls were found on at least one of the eleven small sites which produced Uruk horizon pottery within a radius of one mile around Tell Brak (D. Oates, 1982a, p.64). Finally, bevelled rim bowls were noted on the surfaces of two mounds located in the plains of the Batman Su and Bohtan Su rivers, two tributaries of the Tigris, and on one mound situated in the Cizre-Silopi plain, in the upper Tigris basin (Algaze, 1989a, pp.244, 247, 254). The last specimens were accompanied by conical cups of "Uruk" type. It is significant, however, that the remaining IVth millennium B.C. sites produced "local" chaff-tempered ware ceramics.

As early as 1938, "great quantities" of bevelled rim bowls" were found in Sinjar usually in dumps of half a dozen or so, some of which were almost unbroken" (Lloyd, 1938, p.133). Specifically, at least one site, Tell/an-Nis, appears to have been distinguished by the presence of bevelled rim bowls in high numbers. The same coarse bowls came to light in a pit 3 m deep which had been illegally cut into the centre of the mound of Tell Gudri (Abu Al-Soof, 1985, p.95). The tell is located at the northern foot of the Jebel Sinjar. Other IVth millennium B.C. finds comprised an "Uruk" handle and a few grey and



buff sherds.

The last discovery was the outcome of a project which entailed the intensive reconnaissance of northern Mesopotamia with special regard for IVth millennium B.C. sites (Abu Al-Soof, 1964; 1970; 1975). The research encompassed a vast area stretching as it did from the Jebel Sinjar to the Kirkuk plain and to the Dokan and Shahrzur valleys, close to the headwaters of the Lesser Zab and the Diyala rivers respectively. However, only the finds from the last two areas are published in some detail; they had been mostly derived from soundings which had been opened in the course of rescue excavations. The details will be given at the end of the chapter on northern Mesopotamia. Suffice to point out at this point that the pattern of distribution of the material seems to be at variance with that which characterizes the regions north of the Lesser Zab, as exemplified by the results obtained during regular excavations. Not only are bevelled rim bowls very much in evidence at all sites but also other shapes which farther north appear late, if at all, in the IVth millennium B.C. in the midst of an overwhelmingly "local" assemblage.

In the 1938 Sinjar survey the bevelled rim bowls were considered together with pottery types which, it will be seen, span the long period ranging from the Terminal Ubaid to the Terminal Uruk horizons, or rather shapes made of common IVth millennium B.C. chaff-tempered wares. Material which is similarly dated is also very much in evidence in the collections which were gathered in surveys carried out west of the Euphrates and in the upper Euphrates basin. (To mention the most recent ones, Whallon, 1979, pp.20-22; figs. 9,g-k; 10-11; Russell, 1980, pp.23-25, figs. 6-7; Mellaart, 1981, pp.152-154, figs, 182-184). Classical Uruk type of material is absent. It remains sparse even among the finds from the 1977 lower Euphrates survey, during which special attention was paid to the wares that could be assigned to the final stages of the Late Chalcolithic on the basis of

the discoveries just being made in the Elaziğ area. (Özdoğan, 1977, pp.10-11, 23, 27, 32-33, 41, 45-47, 55-59, 62-63, 72-73, 75-78, 81, 86, 90, 92, 93-94, 97, 99, 104, 107, 116-117, 120-122, 130-133, 142, 144-146, 155, 158-163, 166-170, 172-174, 176-177, 179-180, 184, 189, 191, 212, 219, 221-226, 229-230, 232-238, 240-241).

As a matter of fact, bevelled rim bowls were picked up only at Değirmentepe, Samsat and Hassek Hüyük (Özdoğan, 1977, pp.46, 133, 160-161). All three sites were subsequently excavated and both Samsat and Hassek Hüyük proved to be "Uruk sites". Unexpected concentrations of classical Uruk finds have also been recently dug up in other regions, namely at El Kowm 2 - Caracol and Umm Qseir.

Hassek Hüyük is situated not too far away from Samsat (Behm-Blancke, 1981, pp.21-23; 1984, pp.34-40; 1986), El Kowm is located in the Syrian steppe, 100 km north-north-east of Palmyra (Cauvin and Stordeur, 1985) and Umm Qseir lies in the middle Habur basin (Hole and Johnson, 1986-1987). The extent of the "Uruk" occupation at all the three sites is rather limited. That may be due to the special function, that of stations or trading outposts, which the sites may have played. The parallels between their finds and those of the Uruk foundations in the Meskene area are immediately apparent. On the other hand, "local" material is undeniably present. Consequently, the evidence from El Kowm, Hassek Hüyük and Umm Qseir is presented in the sections on western Syria, the upper Euphrates basin and northern Mesopotamia respectively. By the same token, the data from some northern Mesopotamian (Grai Resh, Tell Leilan, Tell Mohammed Arab, Tell Karrana) and upper Euphrates basin (Hayyaz, Kurban Hüyük, Karatut Mevki) sites are discussed in the sections devoted to the treatment of the IVth millennium B.C. pottery assemblages of the areas in which the settlements themselves are located. Whatever the relative chronological position of the various deposits and the character of the deposits themselves, "local" ceramics are accompanied at all sites by new elements,



which find parallels, or may have been inspired, by material belonging to the pottery assemblage excavated at Habuba Kabira South.

In this paper, the label "local" refers to ceramic traits which are already attested in the north-western regions before the foundation of the Meskene sites, i.e. to material whose origins can be traced back to the formative phase of the IVth millennium B.C. pottery assemblages of the regions just mentioned. This horizon would seem to precede what has already been defined as the late Uruk-Jamdat Nasr horizon.

Finally, a note of caution. The classical Uruk finds from all the sites mentioned in this chapter are good horizon makers and good indicators of the extent of the spread of late Uruk type of material in the north-western regions. However, isolated objects can also move quite freely and no far-reaching or all-encompassing conclusions can be put forward, especially as regards the possible function of a site with respect to that of neighbouring settlements, unless the context of the finds is known through proper excavations. Furthermore, the very nature of the category of objects studied in this paper sets precise limitations to the historical reconstruction. A pottery assemblage or, for that matter, any isolated class of objects, does not in itself define a culture.

CHAPTER IIMain sites defining the late Uruk-Jamdat Nasr horizon in the north-western regions.

The presence of particular classes of finds for which southern Mesopotamian affinities have been recognized in the literature is the criterion which defines the existence of a late Uruk-Jamdat Nasr horizon in all the sites discussed here. Consequently, in the next pages, special emphasis will be placed on the presentation of the ceramic elements which each excavator chose in order to establish parallels with southern Mesopotamia. It will become apparent that material comparable to that derived from Habuba Kabira South came to light at the top of the Ninevite 3 and in the Ninevite 4 deposits, in the middle Hamah K levels, in Arslantepe period VIa and at Tepecik in level 3. In the Amuq, the isolated ceramic traits were mixed with an assemblage marking the final phases of production of the Amuq F pottery assemblage. The contexts of the finds are extremely varied, to the extent that the material from both Nineveh and Tell Brak has no context to speak of.

The ceramics from all the deposits just mentioned are tabulated in the top rows of the pottery charts, which are subdivided into b, c and d groups for northern Mesopotamia, western Syria and the upper Euphrates basin respectively. Only the profiles closer to those produced by Habuba Kabira South appear in the a group of pottery charts, where the Meskene area pottery assemblage is illustrated. The material derived from deposits which precede those belonging to the late Uruk-Jamdat Nasr horizon is tabulated in the bottom rows of the charts. More details are to be found in the text about the reasons behind the system used in the presentation of the finds. Each site gives problems of its own owing to the particular conditions of the deposits from which the pottery was derived. On the other hand, the following generalizations apply to all the sites presented in this chapter and explain why it was finally decided to



illustrate the material according to region of provenance.

It cannot be maintained that all the late Uruk-Jamdat Nasr deposits discussed here cover the same span of time or, in other words, that the ceramic elements diagnostic of the late Uruk-Jamdat Nasr horizon were introduced and went out of fashion everywhere at the same time. There are also no reasons to accept as universally valid the following generalization : new ceramic traits typical of the aforementioned horizon were adopted exclusively under the influence of the southern Mesopotamian or of the Habuba Habira South pottery productions. Moreover, some elements characteristic of the late Uruk-Jamdat Nasr horizon may have appeared before the establishment of the Uruk enclave in the Meskene area and may have persisted after the abandonment of Jebel Aruda and its satellites.

The definition of "pottery type" followed in this paper is given at the end of this chapter. That will allow a more precise assessment of the ceramic elements which characterize the late Uruk-Jamdat Nasr horizon not only in the seven sites selected here but also in all the north-western sites. The complete evidence relating to the last settlements is presented in the next chapter and covers the whole of the IVth millennium B.C. The chapter is subdivided into three sections, which deal with northern Mesopotamia, western Syria and the upper Euphrates basin and the neighbouring intermontane valleys respectively. The material from each of the sites mentioned in the next pages is cross-dated on internal grounds, i.e. with reference to the IVth millennium B.C. sequence as known in neighbouring sites, at the end of each appropriate section, i.e. according to its location. There should then be enough evidence to discuss the following points : which are the ceramic elements which define the late Uruk-Jamdat Nasr horizon in all the north-western sites and how these same elements are distributed in each site or rather in the areas excavated at each site. It will become clear that the late Uruk-Jamdat

Nasr diagnostic elements refer, in this paper, to "new" profiles and ceramic attributes which are introduced in the north-western regions quite independently of possible affinities with the southern late Uruk pottery assemblage. They are said to be "new" because they appear later than the "local" ceramic elements, which, it may be repeated, date to the formative phase of the IVth millennium B.C. pottery assemblages of the north-western regions, i.e. precede the late Uruk horizon and largely continue into the same horizon.



## I. Northern Mesopotamia

### Nineveh

The first Nineveh excavators noticed that many crude bowls with bevelled rims were buried into the slope which ran down from the site occupied by the temple of Ishtar to that where the temple of Nabu originally stood (Campbell Thompson and Hutchinson, 1931, pp.80-81) and that similar bowls, often in clusters of up to six vessels, occurred in a number of trenches dug up beneath remains dated to the Assyrian period, namely beneath the site of Ashurnasirpal's palace (Campbell Thompson and Hutchinson, 1931, p.104 note 3) and beneath the platform of the Ishtar temple (Campbell Thompson and Hamilton, 1932, pp.62, 88). Numerous rough upturned bowls occurred also underneath some vaulted structures which were excavated in a little valley situated to the east of Ashurnasirpal's palace and north of the Ishtar temple (Campbell Thompson and Hamilton, 1932, pp. 78-80, pl.XC).

The site of the palace of Ashurnasirpal was excavated in squares A-H, an area of some 200' x 100', dug to varying depths with a deeper sounding in square H (Campbell Thompson and Hutchinson, 1931, p.80, pls. XXXIX, XL). The maximum depths reached by the Assyrian walls ranged in between -23'/-24' in chamber 2 and -17'6"/-16' in chambers 1 and 6 (Campbell Thompson and Hutchinson, 1931, pp.84, 88). The oldest Assyrian feature in the deposit, a drain in the chamber 4 area, was based at an even greater depth, at -32' (Campbell Thompson and Hutchinson, 1931, pp.86-87, 89). As indicated on both the section and the plan, bevelled rim bowls occurred at various heights below datum (Campbell Thompson and Hutchinson, 1931, pls.XL, in square E at -12'; in square H between -20' and -26'/-27'; XXXIX in square H between -17' and -25', in square E between -16' and -12'). Fifty six deposits were recorded. The coarse bowls were mixed with pottery similar to that derived from the Ninevite 4 deposit in the deep sounding : bowls which had been turned on some primitive type of

tournette, fragments of large and small spouted jars, a four-lugged vase and bowls with ribbon handles (Hutchinson, 1931, pp.104-105). The upper portion of the same deposit yielded hand-turned vases of a fine, buff clay and many sherds of squat vases with profiles similar to those of the four-lugged jar. The last pots were coated with a red paint either of a matt plum colour or, more rarely, of a fine, lustrous colour (Hutchinson, 1931, p.104). Ninevite 5 pottery appeared immediately above between -17' and -10' in both squares G and H and was already mixed with Parthian material (Hutchinson, 1931, p.106).

In the deep sounding opened in between -32' and -42' in square H Ninevite 3 characteristic profiles such as those of rims of large pithoi in coarse, buff ware and coarse grey and black ware rims with club-headed profiles appeared alongside fragments of a fine, hand-turned buff fabric and a few tubular spouts (Hutchinson, 1931, p.103). Some sherds bore incised decoration similar to that attested in the Ninevite 4 deposit: thumb-nail impressions at the base of the neck of the pithoi and combed and incised lattice patterns. A sherd painted with two bands of matt, plum-coloured paint and tentatively compared with Ninevite 5 painted pottery came to light as low down as -40' (Hutchinson, 1931, pp.103-104).

Pottery related to that characteristic of the Ninevite 4 deposit came to light also in the course of the excavations at the site of the temple of Ishtar. The platform of the temple was located near the top of the mound and was dug up by opening squares WW-K, VV-Q and UU-X partially adjacent to those occupied by the site of Ashurnasirpal's palace (Campbell Thompson and Hamilton, 1932, pp.55-57, pl.XC). The excavated architectural remains comprised a complex of early buildings partially founded at -20' and some overlying structures based at -13' and -5'/-6' respectively (Campbell Thompson and Hamilton, 1932, p.58). The early remains were dated to the reign of Manishtushu thanks to the evidence



provided by stone inscriptions of Shamshi-Adad I (Campbell Thompson and Hamilton, 1932, pp.59-60). However many bevelled rim bowls were found between -19' and -20', approximately at the height of the first structure, and between -15' and -16' in squares W-X (Campbell Thompson and Hamilton, 1932, p.62, pl.XC). In the first find spot they were accompanied by a piece of Ninevite 5 painted ware.

Ninevite 5 pottery was present in great quantities on and in the vicinity of the temple area. The maximum depths at which it was found varied in between -18' and -17' in squares N and CC and -12' and -10' in squares O, Q and X (Hamilton, 1932, pp.83-84). As at the site of Ashurnasirpal's palace, the deposits were unstratified and Assyrian and Parthian building activities deeply cut down in to the prehistoric levels (Campbell Thomson and Hamilton, 1932, pp.58; 84). Under the circumstances, the heights at which the material occurred cannot be taken as a positive indication of the real association or relative position of the finds. Nevertheless, it is of interest that the undecorated vessels that are going to be mentioned presently were all found at the base or, mostly, underneath the Ninevite 5 deposits.

Profiles derived from these lower depths comprise those of four-lugged jars with bulging bodies and incised decoration on the shoulder, spouted jars with bulging or pointed bodies and conical or truncated-conical beakers (Hamilton, 1932, pp.88-89, pl.LXI, 1 from square W -23', 15 from square F - 16', 18 from square X -17', 29 from square W -22', 27 from square F -18'; tables LXIIIa, II, 1; LXIIa, I, 2; LI Ib, 11; Ib, II, 1-2). The surface of the pot portrayed in table LXVb, 8 was covered with a cream slip (Hamilton, 1932, p.88, pl.LXI, 20 from squares XW - 18'). Similar, red-slipped profiles are explicitly said to have been found at a greater depth than any painted Ninevite 5 pottery in the same sector (Hamilton, 1932, p.88).

Other pots derived at approximately the same depths include a hole-mouthed pot with sharply carinated body and long spout and flat-based bowls with rounded sides



ending in internally-bevelled, simple or bevelled-rounded rims (Hamilton, 1932, pl.LXI, 19 from square CC -17', 22 from square W -22', 24 from square R -19', 25 from square O -24'; tables XXXIIIb, 7; XIVb, 15; IVb, 7; XVIIb, 4). The following profiles may be added, those of : a hemispherical bowl, bowls with in-turned upper part of the body and everted or simple rims on round or ring bases and a deep bowl with sharply carinated body (Hamilton, 1932, pl. LXI, 28 from square R -19', 12 from square Q -18', 11 from square R -17', 9 from square X -18'/-20'; tables VIb, 11; Xb, 5; XXVIIb, 6; XXXb, 7). Some more specimens were likewise found at greater depths than those at which Ninevite 5 pottery was collected and were made of a hard, reddish-brown fabric (Hamilton, 1932, p.88, pl.LXI, 4 from square E -8', 5 from square O -12', 6 from square W -15', 7 from square Q -15'; table XXVIIb, 7-10). The profiles are those of bowls with rounded bottoms on ring bases developing, in one instance, into a short pedestal, and in-turned upper part of the body ending in a beaded, everted or grooved rim respectively.

The remaining containers published on the same plate occurred in a trench dug alongside and below the foundations of some vaulted structures excavated in section BB. These vaults were discovered close to the surface in a little valley between the temples of Ishtar and Nabu (Campbell Thompson and Hamilton, 1932, pp.78-80). They were founded at -23'6". Many coarse bowls were picked up all around them, beneath them and even on the floors (Campbell Thompson and Hutchinson, 1932, pp.78-80). Profiles similar to those derived from the Ninevite 4 deposit in the deep sounding are those of : handled cups covered with a polished cream slip, a spouted jar with bulging body of plain, buff ware and a spouted bottle with band rim of reddish, rather rough ware (Hamilton, 1932, p.88, pl.LXI, 21, from -25', 14, from -23', 16, from -24', 13, from -23'; tables XXXVa, I, 6; LXIIa, I, 3; XIVa, 7; XXXVa, I, 7). Other containers derived from the same context are : a jar with bulging body carrying an incised line on the shoulder of reddish,



rather rough ware, a beaker with low body carination, a flat-based bowl with flaring sides ending in an internal ledge rim and a bowl with in-turned upper part of the body, everted rim and rounded bottom (Hamilton, 1932, pl.LXI, 10 from -23', 8 from -23', 23 from -25', 2 from -17'; tables LXVIb, 1; XXIVb, I,1; XXIb, I,2; XXXb,8).

Ceramics which are similar to those just mentioned were produced by the Ninevite 4 deposit in the deep sounding. This sounding was dug up in one of the highest points of the mound and was adjacent to the north-western side of the temple of Ishtar. Its surface area measured 20 x 15 m and was progressively reduced towards the bottom. Virgin soil was reached after going through 27,5 m of debris (Mallowan, 1933, pp.127-129). Well-defined building levels and floors of occupation were absent throughout (Mallowan, 1933, p.130, pl.LXXIII). According to the published section, the Ninevite 3 deposit was encompassed approximately in between -58' and -32' and the Ninevite 4 one in between -32' and -20'/-18'. The Ninevite 3 accumulation merged gradually into the Ninevite 4 one and the same observation applies to the transition between the Ninevite 4 and 5 deposits, whose stratification was further disturbed by Assyrian and Parthian building operations which went down as far as -18', at least in one place (Mallowan, 1933, pp.134-135).

The uppermost portion of the Ninevite 2 accumulation yielded Tell Halaf pottery. There were only very few sherds which, on stylistic grounds, could be classified as Ubaid style painted pottery (Mallowan, 1933, pp.161-162). The layers of sand and mud which intervened between the Ninevite 2 and 3 deposits produced no finds apart from impressions of stamp seals, which were found only underneath and above these layers (Mallowan, 1933, p.135, pl.LXXIII).

Material with southern Mesopotamian affinities predominated in the Ninevite 4 deposit and included, according to the excavator, bevelled rim bowls, so-called Erech red slip ware, incised wares, reserved-slip ware, spouted vessels, bottles and a jar with elongated body

and high shoulder (Mallowan, 1933, pp.165-167).

Bevelled rim bowls began to appear at the top of the Ninevite 3 deposit, at -40' judging from the published section, and became the better represented vessel in the overlying accumulation (Mallowan, 1933, p.168, pl.LI, 3, from -21'; table Ia, I, 5).

Erech red slipped jars had their surfaces coated with a plum-red or bright sealing-wax red colour (Mallowan, 1933, p.165). The pots had sharp over-hanging rims and flat or, more rarely, ring bases. A ribbon or nicked decoration often masked the joint between the neck and the body of the pot. Circular plastic pellets were frequently found on the shoulder, which usually carried three to four perforated lugs tapering to a beak. The slip on the earliest specimens tended to flake away but that of the latest ones adhered firmly to the surface of the pots. Only two red-slipped four-lugged jars with a simpler profile than the ones just mentioned are illustrated (Mallowan, 1933, p.165, pl.LII, 9-10, the first from -27'; table LXIa, 9-10).

Pottery carrying incised decoration spanned the whole deposit (Mallowan, 1933, pp.166-167). Two jar rims, which bore partially overlapping bands of incised lines, were made of an unusual dark greenish-grey clay (Mallowan, 1933, p.166, pl.L, 10, 12 from -31'; table LXVIIb, 6). Other incised patterns comprise : combed and herring-bone motifs, crescents, nicking and cross-hatchings (Mallowan, 1933, pl.L, 2, 14 from -20', -29'; 13 from -29', 11 from -19', 4 from -27', 9 from -21'; tables LXVIIb, 7; LXIIIa, II,1a; XXXIVb, 5; XXXVa, I, 8; LXIIIa, II,4). Recognizable profiles belong to a jar with everted neck and a groove at the base of the neck, a jar with everted neck and grooved rim, neckless, wide-mouthed pots carrying a lug or with ledge rims, a rim lug and a jar with a short neck ending in a bevelled-expanded rim. Incised criss-crossed bands or parallel grooves occurred on handled cups and a jar with bulging body (Mallowan, 1933, pls. LI, 6 from -23'; LII, 14 from -18', 13 from -25'; tables XXXVa, I, 9-10; LXVIIb, 2).



Fragments with folded-over or over-hanging rims carried deeply cut triangles and a row of incised dashes respectively (Mallowan, 1933, pl.XLIX, 21 from -29', 12 from -21'; tables LXIIIa, I, 8a; LXVIa, I, 4a).

Plastic decoration was also present (Mallowan, 1933, p.167). A rim sherd bore a cable pattern, another one an incised pellet (Mallowan, 1933, pls. XLIX, 37 from -21'; L, 16 from -21'; table LXVIa, III, 6-7).

Most of the fragments of reserved-slip ware occurred at the top of the deposit (Mallowan, 1933, p.167). A pink slip was applied on the body of the pot and was then wiped off in thin, parallel oblique lines. This surface treatment was found on a spouted jar with everted neck ending in an over-hanging rim (Mallowan, 1933, pl.LII, 12 from -30'; table LXVIIb, 1). Spouted profiles were well represented in the Ninevite 4 deposit (Mallowan, 1933, p.167). A spouted jar with ring base and everted neck ending in a bevelled rim and spouted neckless, wide-mouthed vases with a ledge and a bevelled lip are among the published examples (Mallowan, 1933, pls. LI, 7 from -19'; L, 7-8 from -29', -36'; tables LIb, 16; XXXIVb, 4; XLVb, 6). Judging by the height at which it was retrieved, the last specimen came to light in the Ninevite 3 deposit. It shows a long, bent spout, while a shorter, broader drooping spout distinguishes a fragmentary jar profile (Mallowan, 1933, pl.L, 6 from 28'; table LXIIa, I, 4). According to the excavator, most spouts were sharply turned down. These drooping spouts tended to occur at the top of the deposit.

Other profiles finding southern parallels include those of a bottle neck and of a jar with elongated body tapering towards a flat base, high shoulder and everted neck (Mallowan, 1933, pls. L, 3 from -21'; LI, 9 from -26'; tables XIVa, 8; LIIIa, I, 5).

More profiles from the Ninevite 4 deposit for which southern parallels are not quoted comprise : shallow bowls or platters with high body carination, a carinated, wheel-made bowl with straight sides flaring beneath the rim and deep bowls with low body carination and straight

sides ending in ledge or everted rims (Mallowan, 1933, pl. XLIX, 6 from -27', 33 from -24', 25 from -21', 34-36 from -27', -36' and -29'; tables IIIb, I, 1-2; XXIVb, 15; XIXb, 6-8). The last containers were of plain buff, sometimes greenish, unevenly baked clay and were made on the slow wheel; one of them came to light in the Ninevite 3 deposit. A few more profiles should belong to the Ninevite 4 deposit on the basis of the published heights: a carinated bowl with in-turned sides and beaded rim, a bowl with grooved sides and truncated-conical bowls with grooved sides (Mallowan, 1933, pls. LII, 7 from -28'; LI, 2 from -27', 4-5 from -21' and -29'; tables XXXb, 6; XXb, 10; Ib, I, 1-2).

The pottery output of the Ninevite 3 deposit appears to be defined by the presence of two main pottery classes (Mallowan, 1933, pp. 163-164). The first one was a highly burnished grey ware, common throughout, and the second one consisted of plain pottery. The vessels belonging to the last category were mostly made on the tournette but some pieces seemed to be fashioned on the fast potter's wheel. The grey ware is described as being highly carbonized in section, mostly hand-made, although some pieces were either made on the slow wheel or finished on the wheel. A few specimens were of a jet-black, highly carbonized burnished ware (Mallowan, 1933, pp. 163-164).

Complete illustrated profiles made of grey ware are those of : a bowl with rounded sides and kink below the rim and a platter (Mallowan, 1933, pl. LI, 11 from -52', 13 from -42'; tables VIIb, 3; IIb, 1). Otherwise, open shapes are distinguished by everted, round, grooved or bevelled-rounded rims (Mallowan, 1933, pl. XLIX, 18 from -50', 26 from -42', 31 from -32', 14 from -54'; tables Xb, 2; XIb, 2; XIIb, 1; XVIb, 2). A hole-mouthed pot with squat body belonged to a group of four vessels containing infant burials (Mallowan, 1933, p. 164, pl. LI, 12 from -39'; table XXXIIb, 6). A fragment of a wheel-made, ribbed vessel of dark, greenish-grey clay, burnished and with a soapy feel, came to light high up in



the deposit (Mallowan, 1933, pl.XLIX, 24 from -35'; table XXVb, 2).

Profiles characteristic of the plain ware are those of open shapes with bevelled-rounded or club-headed rims showing a kink on the inside just below the rim (Mallowan, 1933, pl.XLIX, 14 from -54', 9 from -53', 28 from -54'; tables XVIIb, 2; XVIIIb, 1a-2a). Thin-sectioned bowls present either a constricted waist and flaring upper part of the body or rounded sides and a grooved rim (Mallowan, 1933, pl. XLIX, 4 from -40', 5 from -24', 31 from -32', 32 from -63'; tables XXIIb, 5-6; XIIb, 2). The last specimens were usually made of a light buff clay and the surfaces were sometimes pebble burnished. The earliest examples were hand-made, the latest wheel-made (Mallowan, 1933, p.164). Rim profiles of neckless, wide-mouthed pots with ledge rims are attested (Mallowan, 1933, pl.XLIX, 38, from -58', 42 from -63'; table XLIXb, 3-4).

Other plain ware profiles comprise those of open containers with round, beaded, ledge or internal ledge rims (Mallowan, 1933, pl. XLIX, 26 from -42', 11 from -54', 10 from -63', 7 from -40', 16 from -40', 8 from -63', 2 from -44'; tables XIIb, 2-3; IXb, 4-5; XXb, 8-9; XXIb, I, 1). A fragment with ribbed sides and a bowl with low body carination and straight sides ending in a ledge rim are notable (Mallowan, 1933, pl.XLIX, 3 from -40', 15 from -36'; tables XXVb, 3; XIXb, 9).

The remaining profiles published on the same plate came from both the Ninevite 3 and 4 deposits, and even from the strata of mud and riverine sand, at least judging by the heights at which they appear to have been collected. They are fragments of : closed shapes with short, convex neck or with internally grooved necks, open shapes with rounded rim and kink below the rim or beaded rim, and the rim of a neckless, wide-mouthed pot with thickened rim (Mallowan, 1933, pl. XLIX, 17 from -27', 23 from -27', 40 from -58', 27 from -40', 30 from -32', 41 from -63'; tables LXb, 6; LVIIIb, 3; XIIb, 5; IXb, 6; XLIIb, 6).

A bowl with in-turned upper part of the body and a flat-based bowl with flaring sides are reported from -50' and -52' respectively (Mallowan, 1933, pls. LII, 11; LI, 8; tables XXVIIb, 2; VIIb, 6).

Decorated pottery was not absent from the Ninevite 3 deposit. A fragment of a hand-made vessel from the top of the deposit was coated with a red slip, which was more brightly polished than that found on Erech red-slipped ware (Mallowan, 1933, p.164).

Tongue-shaped smudges of black paint were sometimes found on the early examples of Ninevite 3 bowls (Mallowan, 1933, p.158, pl.L, 1 from -44', 5 from -59', 15 from -54'; tables XIIIb, 3; XIVb, 6; XIb, 4). The portrayed examples are a bowl with grooved rim decorated with a zig-zag motif, a fragment with internally bevelled rim decorated with two parallel stripes hanging from a horizontal band and a deep bowl with everted rim ornamented with splodges of paint hanging from the rim.

A painted fragment, which is of interest for comparative purposes, was retrieved very low down in the excavated deposit (Mallowan, 1933, p.158, pl. XLV, 19 from -60'; table XXIVb, 7). The sherd is decorated with a naturalistic tree pattern painted alongside a cross-hatched motif.

At the other end of the sequence under consideration, no matter how badly stratified and telescoped, there are more painted pots which are worth considering: carinated bowls with in-turned sides and high or low ring bases and a jar with four lugs to which may be added bowls with similar profiles but rounded bottoms or pedestal bases (Hamilton, 1932, pls. LIII, 15 from square R -14'; LIV, 5 from -9'; LV, 9 from square Q -9'/-8'; LIII, 3-4 from square CC -17'; 7 from square N -18'; LIV, 1, 8 from square CC -16'; tables XXVIIb, 11-12; LXIb, 5; XXXb, 9a; for comparative material see table XXVIIb, 12). The last bowls may be slightly later than the pots mentioned first but all the vases just mentioned find parallels in transitional, proto-Ninevite 5 levels recently discovered in the Eski Mosul



sites (Roaf and Killick, 1987, p.223 and notes 104, 108, fig. 7). In their own turn, as the tables indicate, the Nineveh specimens can be compared with plain examples which have been mentioned in the previous pages and which came to light at approximately the same heights in the soundings opened in the Ishtar temple area and in area BB. Here, they were consistently accompanied by classical Uruk material identical to that derived from the top portion of the Ninevite 4 deposit in the deep sounding.

It will be never emphasized enough that the Ninevite 3 and 4 deposits were thoroughly mixed up. Nevertheless, the sheer depth of the accumulations is such that the heights at which the objects were recovered have been taken into consideration in the tabulation. Their position in the local, IVth millennium B C sequence will be elucidated by finds derived from better stratified contexts in neighbouring sites.

### Tell Brak

The tell is the largest in the Habur basin of north-eastern Syria. It is approximately 40 ha in extent and 43 m high (D. Oates, 1982a, p.62). It appears to have been occupied in its entirety in late Uruk times (D. Oates, 1982a, pp.64, 70).

Late Uruk - Jamdat Nasr remains were excavated during the pre-war campaigns in the Eye Temple site which is situated on the southern slope of the mound (Mallowan, 1947, p.49, pl.LIX). The ruins of the shrine were partially incorporated within the south-western wing of an Akkadian palace (Mallowan, 1947, p.50, pl.LIX section BB).

Only at the south-western end of the excavated area were there traces of structural remains later than the Jamdat Nasr Eye Temple and earlier than the Agade palace (Mallowan, 1947, pp.50, 54-55, pl.LIX). They were only partially preserved and the most conspicuous feature consisted of a strip of pavement made of slightly plano-

convex bricks. The structure stood on a platform that had been created by packing the ruins of the plundered Eye Temple with mud-brick (Mallowan, 1947, p.32). In its own turn, the Eye Temple rested on a 6 m high platform which incorporated the remains of at least four earlier shrines (Mallowan, 1947, pp.35-38, 53-56, pl. LVII Section AA). Nothing is known of these buildings whose presence was surmised on the basis of changes in the brick-work forming the platform or rather platforms. It proved impossible to excavate the great mass of masonry properly, for a number of plunderers' shafts had been sunk into it mostly in Akkadian and Ur III times (Mallowan, 1947, pp.32-33, 50-52, pl. LVIII).

Fragments of a highly polished sealing-wax red-slipped ware came to light in strata cleared in the vicinity of and beneath the earliest platform (Mallowan, 1947, pp.44, 192). These fragments were made of a red clay which had been fired in well regulated kilns and which had been coated with a hard, lustrous, sealing-wax red slip (Mallowan, 1947, pp.192-193, pl. XLIV). Most of this pottery was decorated with black painted geometric designs. The vases were hand-made or were sometimes finished on the tournette, especially at the neck. Shapes which could be restored included : sub-hemispherical cups with flat bases, beaker-like vessels and deep vases with flat rims and short, straight necks sharply joined with the shoulder of the vase. Among the published fragments there are those of a deep bowl with everted rim and of a bowl carrying polychrome decoration consisting of red circles with a black surround (Mallowan, 1947, pl.XLIV, 4; for comparative material see table LXIIIb). The reddish body clay was covered with a light whitish-buff slip on the outside. The last sherd apparently reminds one of a vase made of a similar fabric and picked up in fragments from the lowest levels of archaic debris which was employed to re-level court 4 of Naram Sin's palace (Mallowan, 1947, pp.193, 227-228, pl.LXIX, 7; table LXIIIb, 4). The jar shows a globular body, a flat base and a short neck ending in a bevelled



rim; there are four lugs on the shoulder. The body clay was reddish in section and painted in red and black. The neck and rim were also covered with paint.

Plain "Jamdat Nasr" type of pottery was associated with the ruins of the temple platforms (Mallowan, 1947, p.5 note 2). None is illustrated with the exception of a high-shouldered spouted jar with elongated body (Mallowan, 1947, pp.227-228, pl.LXIX, 3; table LIIIIa, I, 6). The pot was derived from the debris of the southwestern end of the grey brick platform. Two jars with carinated bodies and everted necks were collected in the same find-spot (Mallowan, 1947, pp.223-224, pl. LXVII, 11-12; table Lb, 11). Two beakers with low body carination and ring bases were instead derived from the debris found in a plunderer's tunnel (Mallowan, 1947, pp.233-234, pl.LXXIII, 6, 8; table XXIVb, I, 4-5). A truncated-conical bowl is the only published ceramic find which was derived from debris dated later than the last Eye Temple (Mallowan, 1947, p.222, pl.LXVI, 2). Many fragments of bevelled rim bowls, which were found in the debris of the earliest temple platform and in the subterranean chambers beneath it, complete the inventory of the IVth millennium B.C. ceramics which were published after the pre-war excavation campaigns (Mallowan, 1947, pp.44, 221-222, pl.LXVI, 4).

Two characteristic classical Uruk profiles, those of bevelled rim bowls and jars with four lugs on the shoulder, appear to be scattered all over the surface of the ancient mound (D. Oates, 1982a, p.64). Furthermore, they came to light in the course of proper digging in the newly opened areas ST, TW and CH (D. Oates, 1982a, pp. 67, 70; 1982, pp.190-191; 1985, pp.160-165). However, levels of occupation belonging to an early late Uruk phase contemporary with Warka VI-IV and Habuba Kabira South do not seem to have been excavated at Tell Brak. Their "existence is attested by the contents of various fills found over the whole of the site and in particular in the foundations of the IInd millennium building in TW. Much of the pottery is of local styles, but these

deposits are characterized by nose-lug jars and large numbers of bevelled rim bowls and, at least in TW, the absence of many of the most distinctive types found in CH levels 9-12" (J. Oates, 1986, p.251) "It is of course possible that these differences reflect some functional/lateral distribution on the site, but both the widespread presence of such TW types as nose-lug jars and drooping spouts in many areas and on the periphery of the site, and the general consistency of the CH deposits over several building levels, argue more strongly for chronological differentiation" (J. Oates, 1986, p.250).

Area ST is located on the north-eastern slope of the mound. Here, a step trench went through a sequence of terrace walls and remains of houses, which produced both Ninevite 5 plain and incised pottery and bevelled rim bowls (J. Oates, 1986, p.247, fig. 5, 87-90, pl. 1, 5). However, the original association of the finds is not beyond doubt, for the deposit was not securely sealed. Further down the wadi, which cuts the mound at this point, and a meter or so below the Ninevite 5 floor level, five coarse, truncated-conical beakers came to light on an eroding floor (J. Oates, 1986, p.247, fig. 3, 43; table Ib, II, 3).

Area TW was opened in the slope north-east of area ST. The fill of an old Assyrian complex contained vast numbers of late Uruk sherds and the untouched levels underneath produced Ninevite 5 grooved and incised pottery (D. Oates, 1982a, p.70; J. Oates, 1986, p.247, fig. 4, 54-55, 59). Bevelled rim bowls, nose-lug jars and drooping spouts were recovered from the fill (J. Oates, 1985, pp.176, 177, fig. 3, 41-42, 47-48 the last ones of gritty paste; tables Ia, I, 11; LXIIIa, II, 5-6). The jars display incised decoration on the shoulder. Incised decoration occurs also on wide-mouthed pots from the same deposit or its surface, while an incised plastic band appears on a nose-lug jar with a cylindrical neck (J. Oates, 1985, p.184, fig. 3, 50-51, 49 of gritty pastes; tables XXXIib, 9; XXXIVb, 7; LXIIIa, II, 7). They were accompanied by a wheel-made



deep bowl, internally grooved necks, carinated bowls such as the ones coming from the lower fill in area CH and one or two sherds of red or grey hole-mouthed pots such as the ones typical of levels 13-14 in the last area (J. Oates, 1985, pp.176-177, 182, 184, figs. 3, 39 of coarse, chaff-tempered paste,; 2, 31-32 of a well-made, fine grit-tempered paste and of a well-finished gritty clay with a wash or slip on the upper surface; tables IVb, 6; XXIIIb, 8; XXXb, 3).

A number of pots which were derived from the TW fill investigated both inside and outside the main building appear in the pottery charts. They are in fact comparable with finds dating to the late IVth millennium B.C. in neighbouring sites. They comprise : bowls with beaded and club-headed rims, bowls with in-turned sides and rounded bottoms, a bowl with constricted waist, a bowl with in-turned upper part of the body, a bell-shaped and a carinated bowl (J. Oates, 1986, fig. 4, 65-66, 75-77, 81-82, 84; tables IXb,10; XVIIb,3a; XXXb,4-5; XXIIIb,9; XXIXb,11; XIXa,I,1; XXXIb, 7). They were all made of gritty, mostly fine clays like an unstratified ring-stand or scraper (J. Oates, 1986, p.260, fig.4,71; table LXIIa,I,4).

The CH sounding was opened by Professor Mallowan (Mallowan, 1947, pl.LVI) and was excavated at greater depths in the post-war campaigns (D. Oates, 1977; 1982; 1985; 1987). It is adjacent to the eastern boundary wall of Naram Sin's palace. The newly cleared area originally measured 15 x 14 m at the top and at first attained a depth of approximately 5 m with deep soundings in the south-western and south-eastern corners (D. Oates, 1982, p.189, figs. 1-3 especially sections CC and EE). Late IVth - early IIIrd millennia B.C. levels were tapped in both the deeper soundings and were followed by a gap in sequence due to levelling operations, which prepared the ground on which late early dynastic structures were erected (D. Oates, 1982, p.191). In the sounding opened to the west of the Agade period façade, and beneath the late early dynastic brick-work, there were the remains



of a small room contemporary with a well or cistern, which was full of fragments of cups with flaring sides and string-cut bases (D. Oates, 1982, p.189). Similar finds came to light in the room. A level of occupation was reached at a depth of some 4,30 m below the floor of the room. It yielded late Ubaid painted pottery, which indicated that there was again stratigraphic discontinuity in the excavated sequence (D. Oates, 1982, p.190).

In the sounding opened to the east of the Agade façade, there was a series of ground surfaces beneath the late early dynastic strata (D. Oates, 1982, pp.190-191, fig. 3 section CC). In view of the small area of the sounding level numbers were not assigned (D. Oates, 1982, p.190) and the pottery derived from these surfaces was published as a single corpus of material (Fielden, 1981).

Work in area CH continued during subsequent campaigns. An area of 600 sq m was investigated to an average depth of over 6 m increased to 7,35 m in the deep sounding opened at its southern periphery (J. Oates, 1986, p.248). It became clear that the stratified sequence was interrupted by two breaks in occupation (D. Oates, 1985, pp.163-164, figs. 2-3). The late early dynastic levels, 6-8, appeared to have been terraced into a much earlier mound of which a succession of building levels now numbered 9-12 was investigated. The material published in 1981 appears to have been derived from deposits corresponding to the accumulation immediately above the floor of level 10, i.e. level 9 and above, but it cannot be considered as securely stratified (J. Oates, 1985, pp.175-176; 1986, pp.248-249). Some of the small finds retrieved from levels 9-12 are similar to those derived from the Eye Temples deposits (D. Oates, 1985, p.163; J. Oates, 1985, p.178; 1986, p.251), while the material seems to suggest on the whole a Jamdat Nasr (Warka III) time span (J. Oates, 1986, pp.250-251).

A layer of fill "which must mark a stratigraphic break of some duration" seemed at one point to run immediately under level 12 and beneath it the profile of



a yet earlier mound was discovered. Level 12 was apparently terraced into this earlier mound (D. Oates, 1985, p.164, fig.3; J. Oates, 1985, p.177, pls.XX, XXXc; 1987, p.250). In 1986 "enlargement of the excavated area" enabled the excavators" to define the outline of an erosion gully, obviously signifying the temporary abandonment of this particular part of the site. The gully was later filled with debris brought from elsewhere, which contained a mass of late Uruk pottery, and this was in turn overlaid by Terminal Uruk occupation levels, contemporary with the latest phases of the Eye Temple. But at some stage during this or probably an earlier levelling process a circular structure ... was built overlying the gully near the east side of the trench. Two phases of construction were observed ... and both showed signs of heavy burning" (D. Oates, 1987, p.177, pl.XXXIb). A niched façade was discovered in the underlying levels (D. Oates, 1987, p.177).

The fill over the gully was designated as level 13 in 1985 (J. Oates, 1987, p.194). At that time the excavations had not gone farther down than level 14 but two building levels were discovered in the 2 sq m sounding, levels 13-14 (D. Oates, 1985, p.164, figs. 2-3; J. Oates, 1985, p.177). A building with two columns was partially excavated in level 13 (J. Oates, 1985, p.184). The pottery is compared with that derived from Grai Resh and Gawra XI (J. Oates, 1985, pp.177-178; 1986, pp.250-251; 1987, p.194). Later on a long succession of strata numbered 15-22 was investigated underneath (D. Oates, 1987, pp.176-177).

Black-on-red and black-on-orange painted wares are reported from the level 13/14 fill (J. Oates, 1987, pp.194, 197, fig. 3, 4-5 of well-made, wheel-made grit-tempered paste; 2 of grit- and mica-tempered wheel-made paste; tables LIIIb, 2; LXb, 9; XLVIIb, 2). The first fragments were black-painted on a red wash, while on the last one the black paint was applied over a pale orange slip. Gawra - like black-on-red painted pottery, including sprig-ware, appears to be common in "presumably

marginally earlier deposits in the area of the Eye Temple" and a few examples were derived from the early levels of the CH deep sounding (J. Oates, 1987, p.194). Fine ware vessels from fill similar to that of level 13 comprise carinated bowls and specimens with constricted waist (J. Oates, 1987, pp.194, 197, fig. 3, 6-7 of fine, wheel-made grit-tempered ware; tables XXIVb, 10; XXIIb, 7). A complete bowl was found in level 11 but certainly derived from the older tell (J. Oates, 1985, p.182, fig. 2, 34 of fine grit-tempered ware; table XXIVb, 11). It displays diamond-shaped incised patterns. The same motif occurred on a fragment coming from the fill of the older tell (J. Oates, 1985, p.186, pl. XXXIb, 2). Many fragments from fill similar to that of level 13 were decorated with rosette- and star-like stamped motifs (J. Oates, 1987, p.197).

Bowls with interior incised decoration, hole-mouth jars, red, brown, black, sometimes highly burnished, and red-slipped double rim pots were present in levels 13 - 14 and the extensive fill designated as level 13 (J. Oates, 1985, pp.177, 184, fig. 2, 38 of wheel-made heavily chaff-tempered ware; table VIb, 3a; 1987, p.194).

More profiles which were retrieved from the floor of the level 13 building, apart from the last pot, are those of : carinated bowls with in-turned sides, a platter, a wide-mouthed pot with short, convex neck and a jar with bevelled rim to which may be added a fragmentary spouted jar with beaded rim (J. Oates, 1985 pp. 184-186, fig. 2, 36 of gritty paste covered with a pale yellow wash, 37 of gritty chaff-tempered ware, 35 of coarse chaff-tempered ware, 33 of grit- chaff- and (? shell-) tempered ware; pl. XXXb, 4; tables XXXb, 1; IIb, 8; XXXIXb, 4; LIb, 7). The surface of the last pot is described as being beautifully burnished, streaky red/brown and cream; the fabric is compared with that belonging to a rim sherd of a very highly burnished (sealing-wax) red-slipped bowl of slightly chaff-tempered grey paste from the level 14 fill (J. Oates, 1985, p.186, pl. XXXIb, 12). The jar



previously mentioned came to light in fill stratified below level 13.

Large, crudely made flat-based bowls with flaring sides were the most common mass-produced type in the layers of fill post-dating levels 15-22 (J. Oates, 1987, p.197, fig. 3, 9; table Ib, 13). "The interior surface is usually well-finished, the exterior very crudely moulded. The uppermost sides and rim appear to be finished on the wheel." Spectacle idols were frequent in the same strata (J. Oates, 1985, p.177; 1987, p.194).

A black-painted jar with bevelled rim, a burnished specimen with low expanded rim and a globular cooking-pot with convex neck were associated with the lower circular structure excavated in 1986 (J. Oates, 1987, pp. 196, 197, fig. 3, 12 of wheel-made chaff- and grit-tempered ware, 10 of burnished chaff-tempered ware, 11 of burnished, gritty cooking-pot ware; tables LI Ib, 8; LIIIb, 1; XXXIXb, 3).

The underlying levels 15-20 produced great numbers of Coba bowls, some hole-mouth jars and red burnished pottery (J. Oates, 1987, p.194). Some painted pottery was noted such as a fragment decorated with naturalistic motifs painted in dark plum paint (J. Oates, 1987, pp. 194, 197, fig. 3, 3 of chaff-faced ware; table XXIVb, 8). Ubaid style painted pottery came to light at an even greater depth, in levels 20-22, but there appears to be no solution of continuity between the pottery assemblage yielded, on the one side, by levels 15-20 and, on the other side, by levels 20-22 (J. Oates, 1987, p.194).

The pottery from the latest Ubaid deposits was heavily chaff-tempered. Among the published finds there are a deep bowl and a painted bowl with everted rim (J. Oates, 1987, pp.194, 197, fig. 3, 13 of wheel-made, fine grit-tempered ware covered with a thin brown wash, 15 of coarse, chaff-faced ware possibly wheel-made; tables IVb, 5; Xb, 1a). Some sherds show Eye motifs (J. Oates, 1987, pp. 194, 197, fig. 2b of wheel-made chaff- and grit-tempered ware; table XXIVb, 9).

A fragmentary nose-lug jar of gritty paste was

retrieved in surface clearance in the lower CH trench (J. Oates, 1985, p.184, fig. 3, 46; table LXIIIa,II,8) but no more than a single nose-lug fragment was recovered from the thin layer of fill which runs underneath level 12 (J. Oates, 1985, p.177, pl. XXXIa, 4). It was accompanied by carinated bowls with flaring or in-turned sides (J. Oates, 1985, pp.177, 184, fig. 2, 31-32 of gritty ware, the last one covered with a wash or slip on the upper surface; tables XXIIb, 8; XXXb, 3).

The level 12 deposit contained mostly sherds identical to those of levels 9-10, although the excavator points out that "it was impossible to identify any material unequivocally associated with its fragmentary walls" (J. Oates, 1985, p.177).

Some bevelled rim bowl sherds were still present in levels 12-9. The unique complete specimen appears to be proportionately much taller than the probably earlier TW examples (J. Oates, 1985, pp. 176, 184, fig. 3, 40; table Ia, I, 12). Their presence had already been noted in 1981 (Fielden, 1981, p.158). The fabric is described as particularly coarse, medium to poorly fired, heavily tempered with chaff and, to a lesser extent, limestone and grits. Other characteristic forms made of the same fabric are trays and platters (Fielden, 1981, p.158, fig. 2, 22-25, tables VIIa, I, 1-2; IIIb, 9-10). Similar shapes are illustrated among the profiles published in 1985 (J. Oates, 1985, pp. 180, 182, 184, figs. 1, 9-10; 2, 26; 3, 52 all of heavily chaff-tempered ware; tables VIIa, I, 3-4; IIIb, 14-15). The last two examples are distinguished by a bevelled-rounded and a ledge rim respectively.

Crudely finished platters with low body carination and flat-based ones with flaring sides were the most common containers in levels 9-12 (J. Oates, 1985, pp. 176, 180, 184, figs. 1, 1-2 of chaff-tempered paste; 3, 44-45 of grit- and chaff-tempered ware possibly wheel-made; tables IIIb, I, 4-5; Ib, 15; Iib, 2). Their presence was already noticed in 1981 (Fielden, 1981, p.164, fig. 1, 27-32). The carinated specimens are said



to be wheel-made, while the bases looked as though they had been pressed down on a flat surface; the lower exterior sides were crudely cut. The method of manufacture of the last containers was difficult to determine. The pots resembled bevelled rim bowls on the exterior but were heavily scraped and well-smoothed on the inside. They may have been wheel-made. These "wide flower pots" were found in great numbers also in the levelling fill excavated underneath level 12 (J. Oates, 1986, p. 250).

So-called casseroles were common in levels 9-12 (J. Oates, 1985, pp. 176, 180, fig. 1, 3-4 heavily chaff- and grit-tempered; Fielden, 1981, p. 157, fig. 2, 1-6; table XIXb, 3-5). Shallow bowls with internally bevelled and club-headed rims occurred throughout levels 9-11 (J. Oates, 1985, p.180, fig. 1, 5, 7, 6 of chaff-tempered wares; Fielden, 1981, p. 157, fig. 1, 33-35; tables XIVb, 13-14; XVIIIb, 6), while examples with in-turned rims are reported from levels 9-10 (J. Oates, 1985, p.182, fig. 2, 23-24 of chaff-tempered wares; table IIIb, I, 6-7). Once again, identical rim profiles were published in 1981 (Fielden, 1981, p.157, fig. 1, 35, 37). Shallow bowls with ledge, everted or internal ledge rims do not figure among the material illustrated in 1985, but appear in the 1981 report (Fielden, 1981, p.157, fig. 1, 30, 36, 38; tables XXb, 11; Xb, 6; XXIb, I, 4). As the charts indicate, comparable material can be found in other northern sites.

All the specimens mentioned so far, starting from the casseroles, were made of chaff-tempered ware. The poorly fired fabric was heavily chaff-tempered, although lime, basalt, sand, grit and shell inclusions were also noticed (Fielden, 1981, p.157). The vessels were hand- or mould-made and often showed signs of having been finished on a turning device. The surfaces could be burnished, scraped or coated with a thick red or orange slip; they sometimes carried string or finger-tip impressions or plastic cordons (Fielden, 1981, pp.157-158). Impressed string decoration can be noticed on

basins with internal ledge or round rims (Fielden, 1981, fig. 1, 18-20; table XLIXb, 8; XLIIIb, 7).

Ovoid storage jars either neckless and with a grooved ledge rim, or with short necks ending in a bevelled or an internally grooved rim, are reported from levels 9-10 together with a wide-mouthed pot with short neck ending in a bevelled rim, jars with ovoid or globular bodies and a pot-stand (J. Oates, 1985, pp.180, 182, figs. 1, 11 of gritty paste, 12-13 of grit- and chaff-tempered ware; 2, 22 of coarse, grit- and chaff-tempered ware, 27 of medium fine chaff-tempered ware, 28 of burnished grit- and chaff-tempered ware, 30 of coarse grit- and chaff-tempered ware; tables XXXIVb, 6; XLVb, 5; XLIIb, 3; XLVb, 7; LXVIIIb, 2; Lb, 8; LXIXb, 2).

Jars with finely corrugated rim interiors were typical of levels 12-9 (J. Oates, 1985, pp.176, 182, fig.2, 14-18; table LVIIIb, I, 2-5). The ware of the first example is described as fine, the third specimen appears to be a cooking-pot and the last two pots, which show incised crescents on the shoulder, are said to be made of a chaff- and grit-tempered paste. Internally grooved necks, although not so finely corrugated, were published in 1981 (Fielden, 1981, p.157, fig. 2, 11, 13-14; table LVIIIb, 12-13). They were made of the chaff-tempered ware mentioned previously. Jars with convex necks and with ledge or internal-ledge rims from the same context were fashioned in the same ware (Fielden, 1981, p.157, fig. 2, 12, 10, 16; tables LXb, 7; LIXb, 6; LVIIIb, 14). These last profiles are not unusual in terms of the "local" IVth millennium B.C.material. The same observation applies to a globular pot with short neck ending in a bevelled rim of medium coarse chaff-tempered ware (J. Oates, 1985, p.182, fig. 2, 29; table XLVb, 4). A funnel with high body carination and in-turned sides and a bowl with constricted waist came to light in level 9 as did the jar mentioned last (J. Oates, 1985, pp.180, 182, figs. 1, 8 of well-smoothed coarse chaff- and grit-tempered ware; 2, 19 of well-smoothed chaff- and grit-tempered ware; tables



XXVIIIb, 13; XXIIIb, 10).

A truncated-conical bowl with string-cut base from the last level was also made of a chaff- and grit-tempered ware (J. Oates, 1985, p.182, fig. 2, 20; table Ib, I, 3). A large number of sherds belonging to coarse truncated-conical beakers with string-cut bases were noted in levels 12-9 (J. Oates, 1986, pp.249, 258; fig. 3,43; Fielden, 1981, p.158, fig.2,21; table Ib,II,3-4). The ware of the examples published in 1981 is said to correspond to that of the bevelled rim bowls, that of the 1986 specimens is described as wheel-made and tempered with large grit and chaff. All the beakers display string-cut bases, although the bottoms appear to be less splayed than those characteristic of similar beakers derived from Warka.

Cups whose sides flare out from a string-cut base and made of a simple ware are reported from level 9 and above (Fielden, 1981, p.158 note 6; 1976, pl.XIII,3,4). The profile was often uneven and the paste rough because of the presence of large sand or limestone grit inclusions. In the 1981 publication the last vessels are classified together with containers made of a well-fired, fine to rough, mica-, grit-, limestone- and sometimes lightly chaff-faced simple ware (Fielden, 1981, pp.158-159). Most vessels were wheel-made and string-cut bases were associated with the smaller specimens. The surfaces of the pots were covered with buff or, less frequently, red slips. Plastic or incised decoration featuring trees, hatched triangles and parallel, combed lines occurred but rarely. A single drooping spout and two clay cones were found at the top of the deposit. A conical bowl from level 9/10 is described as being made of a gritty, well-smoothed clay (J. Oates, 1985, p. 182, fig. 2, 21; table Va,I,1).

It has already been pointed out that the material published in 1981 was not securely stratified. In fact, it appears to have been derived from layers of contact between deposits dating to widely separated periods. Hence the presence of intrusive material cannot be

discarded, a fact which may account for the presence of types which persist in the overlying levels (Fielden, 1981, pp.158-159 note 7). However, the ceramic elements mentioned last would not be out of place in an assemblage dating to the very end of the period under consideration on the strength of evidence provided by the neighbouring sites. It is also interesting that some of the shapes made of this simple ware are similar to profiles which have already been quoted, although the wares do not correspond (Fielden, 1981, fig. 1, 8, 10-11, 23, 25; tables XVIIIb, 7-8; XIIb, 10; LVb, 6; LIb, 9). The same observation applies to a finely grooved neck interior, which was also made of fine ware (Fielden, 1981, p.159).

The fine ware is described as a well-fired and hardly tempered paste, whose "texture can vary from very fine to the rougher feel of simple ware" (Fielden, 1981, p.159). The surfaces were sometimes finished with buff or red slips. Bowls with constricted waists, carinated bowls with internally bevelled or simple rims and finely corrugated rim interiors are profiles which may have been inspired by "locally" attested ones (Fielden, 1981, fig. 1, 2-3, 5-6, 14-15; tables XXIIb, 11; XIVb, 16; XXIVb, 14; LVIIIb, I, 6-7). Three pointed bases and jars with over-hanging rims are worthy of note (Fielden, 1981, fig. 1, 17, 20; for possible comparative material see table XXVb; table LXVIIb, 3). The last rim profile is also attested in red-slipped simple ware (Fielden, 1981, p.164, fig. 1, 26).

A few sherds which were either carbonized grey throughout or grey with black at the core are mentioned in the 1981 report (Fielden, 1981, p.159). The fabric was medium-fired, wheel-made or made on the slow wheel, and limestone-, grit-, shell- and chaff-tempered. Open shapes with beaded or rolled rims were noted. The surfaces were burnished.

A medium to poorly fired cooking-pot ware completes the list of the material published in 1981 (Fielden, 1981, p.160). The clay was grit-, chaff-, shell-, mica-



and limestone-tempered. Two rim sherds from hole-mouthed vessels are quoted; one of them bore a crescent-shaped lug close to the rim (for possible comparative material see table XXXIib, I, 5).

## II. Western Syria

### Hamah

The mound is a large one being 46m high and measuring 400 x 300m at the base (Fugmann, 1958, p.1). The earliest remains were recognized in a sounding opened beneath the bottom of a Roman and Arab reservoir (Fugmann, 1958, p.12, fig.9). Matt painted pottery and a few lustrous painted sherds, both characteristic of period L levels, came to light in the upper portion of the deposit tapped in the narrow, no more than 1.50m wide sounding (Fugmann, 1958, pp.14-15, pls.III, IX). A stone wall encountered beneath the bottom of the cistern was built into earlier levels and upset the stratification badly. The wall is attributed to level K (Fugmann, 1958, p.25). No contemporary finds are published.

An area 20 x 20m was opened in square I, 11. The lowermost 2m of deposit contained the remains of simple mud-brick dwellings resting on stone foundations. Three main building phases were recognized and were assigned to a period called L (Fugmann, 1958, pp.16-19, figs. 10-12, pl.III).

Matt and lustrous painted pottery, allegedly representative of the Ubaid and Halaf schools of painting, spanned levels L1-3 (Fugmann, 1958, pp.17-19). The first class was derived in great numbers from the two uppermost strata, while Tell Halaf lustrous pottery is said to cease in level L1 (Fugmann, 1958, p.20). Black and grey pottery decorated with incisions occurred in the upper levels (Fugmann, 1958, pp.18-19). In particular, a few fragments of a light grey clay carrying incised decoration were retrieved in level L1 (Fugmann, 1958, p.22; Ingholt, 1940, p.13 note 8). None is published but it may be doubted whether they have anything to do with the deeply incised pottery typical of Ras Shamra IIIB (Curtois et al., 1979, figs. 903, E), a single example of which is reported among the inconsistent sortings of the First Mixed Range at Tell al-Judaidah JK3 (Braidwood and



Braidwood, 1960, p.118, fig.91, 1).

Plenty of plain, coarse domestic pottery and a little red burnished pottery, which persisted in the overlying K group of levels, were derived from level L1 (Fugmann, 1958, p.19). Plain domestic pottery is already reported in level L3 (Fugmann, 1958, p.17).

The next group of levels, K, stood directly on top of the period L remains in square I,11, and were investigated at the bottom of another 20 x 20m area, which was dug up in the immediately adjacent square H,11 (Fugmann, 1958, p.24, fig.19, pl.III). The period K deposit was 4m thick. There was no apparent stratigraphic break marking the transition between the periods L and K groups of levels and the excavator remarks upon the continuity in building practices and burial customs (Fugmann, 1958, p.20). Infant burials in jars were discovered beneath the floors of houses throughout levels L-K4 (Fugmann, 1958, pp.26-27, figs. 20-25). The first adult burials under split jars are reported from level K6 (Fugmann, 1958, p.37). The walls of the houses continued to be made of mudbrick or pisée on stone foundations (Fugmann, 1958, p.25).

Both single- and multi-roomed houses are attested. The larger houses consist of a main rectangular room joined by smaller rooms, which in some cases appeared to have been added at different times (Fugmann, 1958, pp.24, 28).

Some of the larger units continued to be in use, after undergoing restorations and alterations, during more than one building phase (Fugmann, 1958, pp.31,32). The area became less densely built up only after a disaster overcame the level K7 settlement (Fugmann, 1958, p.48).

The remains of level K6 were badly preserved (Fugmann, 1958, p.32). However, some vestiges of the previous occupation remained in the north-eastern portion of the excavated area and were restored and re-used. The orientation of the buildings changed (Fugmann, 1958, p.33). At the same time, there seems to be no trace of

the large, sprawling architectural complexes found in the early period K strata, a fact already noticed in the K7 building phase, where a more open layout is first attested (Fugmann, 1958, figs. 29, 36, 45). The orientation of the houses in level K5 diverges from that of the underlying levels even more markedly than in level K6 (Fugmann, 1958, p.33, fig.45).

The southern sector of the dig became almost completely devoid of dwellings in levels K5-4. The area was taken over by a large number of pits, which were sunk from level K4, and which cut deeply into the underlying stratum (Fugmann, 1958, pp.37,38,40, figs. 45,48, pl.III). They are likely to have disturbed the stratification or rather they may have been responsible for scooping up earlier material such as bevelled rim bowls. Bevelled rim bowls came to light in the middle Hamah K levels in great numbers (Ingholt, 1940, p. 18). Specifically, they were present in Hamah K8 and K5, where Khirbet Kerak pottery first occurred, and were still found in levels K4 and even K2 (Fugmann, 1958, pp. 37-38, 43). There are reasons to believe that the coarse bowls coming from levels productive of Khirbet Kerak pottery, levels K5-1, were out of context, although it remains a moot point whether the specimens from lower levels were in situ. Both statements cannot be discussed unless the Hamah evidence is examined in the light of what is known of the IVth - early IIIrd millennia B.C. sequence in the region. That will be done in the concluding remarks. Suffice it to say now that it is not necessary to take into consideration the material above level K5.

Ubaid style painted pottery was still present in levels K10 and K9 (Fugmann, 1958, p.44). Red-slipped pottery and plain pottery were also attested (Fugmann, 1958, pp.28-29). A few matt-painted specimens occurred alongside a number of red-burnished sherds in level K8 (Fugmann, 1958, p.30). A few fragments of black-burnished pottery, a few incised sherds and plenty of plain pottery were found in the same level (Fugmann, 1958, p.30). The last ceramic class persisted in levels



K7-6 (Fugmann, 1958, pp.32-33). Incised fragments are reported once again from the last level (Fugmann, 1958, p.32). Matt-painted pottery re-appeared in level K6 (Fugmann, 1958, p.33). Finally, red and black-burnished wares spanned levels K7-6 and were joined by brown-burnished wares in the last level (Fugmann, 1958, pp.32-33). The bowls were burnished both on the outside and inside; the burnishing strokes tended to be open and examples of proper pattern burnish are quoted (Ingholt, 1940, p.20).

The illustrated pottery profiles are now going to be listed starting from those retrieved in levels K8-7, i.e. levels productive of the first bevelled rim bowls. They are arranged in the pottery charts by following a subdivision into four main groups of levels (L1-3, K10-9, K8-7, K6-5) in spite of the limitations attached to the available evidence. In fact, the stratigraphic control may have not been as strict as it may be desirable; floors of occupation may have not been followed very carefully during the excavations. Moreover, there are inconsistencies between the level numbers assigned to some finds, especially burial urns, in the text and in the tables.

It has already been suggested that : "level K clearly has ceramic elements which could be of phases F, G and H" (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p. 514). As will be seen, the evidence from neighbouring sites still comes from a number of cuts opened in different mounds and from deposits which cannot possibly cover the whole of the period under consideration. Consequently the "sequence" as presented in the second part of the third chapter is not continuous stratigraphically. On the other hand, one would seem to be dealing with a pottery continuum locally from the Terminal Ubaid to the Terminal Uruk horizon. That is the reason why the Hamah L and K6-5 shapes which persist into levels K9-10 and are still attested in levels K8-7 respectively appear in the tabulation. Assuming, and not granted, that the two transitions are found at Hamah, they are likely to be

represented in the period L and K6-5 levels respectively.

Wide-mouthed globular pots with short, everted necks are reported from both levels K8 and K7 (Fugmann, 1958, fig.37, 7A862 n.22, 7A633 n.9, 5B232 n.2; table XLIIIc, 1-2). Similar profiles are already attested in level K10 (Fugmann, 1958, p.28, fig.30, 7A631 n.34, 7A644 n.30; table XLIIIc, 3-4) and persist in level K6 (Fugmann, 1958, p.32, fig.46, 7A622 n.11; table XLIIIc, 5). A few more wide-mouthed globular containers have necks ending in round rims (Fugmann, 1958, pp.28-29, fig.30, 5B564 n.8 from level K10; 37, 5B570 n.5 from level K8; table XLVc, 1-2). Round rims occur on hole-mouthed pots (Fugmann, 1958, pp.31-32; Figs. 37, 7A641 n.16, 7A632 n.15 from level K7; 46, 7C114 n.5 from level K6; table XLc, 1-3).

Moulded rims seem to be characteristic of these large receptacles. Bevelled, bevelled-rounded and grooved rims are attested (Fugmann, 1958, pp.32, 37, 31, figs.37, 4C625 from levels K8 or K7; 46, 4C301 n.27, 4B759 n.23, 7B422 n.2 from levels K6 and K5; 37, 5B231 n.3 from level K8; tables XLVIc, 1-2; XLVIc, 1; XLVIIc, 1). There is an incised motif on the shoulder of the last specimen. A band of parallel horizontal grooves is present on the neck of a large pot with short, everted neck ending in a round rim (Fugmann, 1958, p.32, fig.37, 4B611 n.30 from level K7; table XLVc, 3).

Wide-mouthed pots may also present carinated or ovoid bodies. Necks and rim profiles vary. Simple or low-expanded and grooved rims seem to distinguish the first category (Fugmann, 1958 pp.18, 28-29, 31, figs. 30, 7A643 n.27 from level K10; 37, 4B756 n.33 from level K8; 13, 7B421 from level L2; 37, 7A630 n.13 from level K7; tables XLIVc, 1-3; Lc, 1). Simple and low-expanded lips are typical of the second class (Fugmann, 1958, pp.18, 31, figs. 30, 6B960 from level K9; 13, 7A651 n.55 from level L2; 37, 7A596 n.14 from level K7; tables XLIVc, 4-5; Lc, 2).

Jars with narrower mouths show the same body profiles. A globular specimen with a convex neck was



derived from level K7 (Fugmann, 1958, fig. 37, 5B849; table XXXIc, 2). Profiles with straight necks were present in underlying levels (Fugmann, 1958, fig. 30, 5B290 from level K9; 13, 7A867 from level L3; table XXVc, 3-4). The first example appears to be painted with a typical Ubaid motif.

Globular jars with everted necks range from the later L group of levels to level K7 (Fugmann, 1958, figs. 13, 6A388, 7B409 from levels L3 -2; 30, 5B836, 7A859 from level K10; 37, 5B277 n.1, 4B619 n.25 from level K7; table XXIVc, 1-4, 7-8). The body of one of the profiles just mentioned is perforated all over. Two examples are distinguished by a round rim (Fugmann, 1958, p.28, fig.30, 7A861 n.26, 7B242 from levels K10-9; table XXVIc, 6-7). The last one is painted with bands of parallel horizontal lines surrounding a metope pattern.

Jars with bevelled-rounded rims are not attested before level K6 or K5 (Fugmann, 1958, fig. 46, 4C19; table XXVIIc, 6), but occur early in neighbouring sites.

Globular jars with swollen neck can be noted in the K levels (Fugmann, 1958, figs. 30, 7A865 n.24 from level K10; 37, 4B754 from level K7; table XXXIIIc, 6-7). A third specimen came to light, out of context, in the upper portion of the deposit excavated beneath the Arab cistern (Fugmann, 1958, pp.14-15, fig.13, 3A360; table XXXIIIc, 5).

A flat-based jar with rounded sides and everted neck from level K9 carries a row of incised dashes all around the neck and incised ovals on the body (Fugmann, 1958, fig.30, 5B829; table XXIVc, 5). Two jars from level K6 have likewise flat bases, rounded sides and everted necks (Fugmann, 1958, p.32, fig. 46, 7A868 n.4, 7A607 n.7; table XXIVc, 9-10). Two containers with wide, flat bases, rounded sides and wide mouths are reported from levels K7 and K5 respectively (Fugmann, 1958, figs. 37, 4B604; 46, 4B805; table XXIVc, 11).

Jars with ovoid bodies seem to be absent from the middle Hamah K levels but are reported from the L group of levels and persist into level K9. The earlier

specimens are either painted or carry two loop handles (Fugmann, 1958, pp.18-19, fig. 13, 7C122 n.57, 7C119 n.56 from level L2, 7A869 n.44 from level L1; table XXVc, I, 1-2, 4). The last container is identical with a burial urn coming from level K9, painted with reddish-brown parallel bands (Fugmann, 1958, p.19, fig.30, 5B566; table XXVc, I, 3). Jars with ovoid bodies from levels K6 and K5 show everted, convex or cylindrical necks (Fugmann, 1958, fig. 46, 7A645, 4B600, 7A612, 4C18; table XXVc, I, 5-6, 7-8).

A jar with elongated body, flat base and tall, narrow neck was derived from level K6 (Fugmann, 1958, p.32, fig.46, 7A613; table XXXIVc, 1). It was accompanied by ovoid jars with equally narrow necks (Fugmann, 1958, pp.33-35, fig.46, 7B416, 4A876; tables XXXIVc, 2; XXVIC, 8). The surface of the last vase from level K5 was red-burnished and a double row of incised dashes can be seen on the shoulder. Jars with narrow mouth apertures are quoted in the Amuq publication, but in the Hamah report there is only another container with a tall, narrow neck, a jar which carries a loop handle and which is said to be made of the red-burnished ware which will become typical of the K levels. The jar came to light in level L1 (Fugmann, 1958, p.20, fig.13, 7A636 n.37; table XXXIVc, 3).

Bottles, i.e., jars with globular bodies, very narrow mouth apertures and everted necks, span levels K9, K6 and K5 (Fugmann, 1958, figs. 30, 6B979 from level K9; 37 5B811 from level K7; 47, 4B608, 4A870 from levels K5 and K6; table XXXVc, 3-6). Closed shapes not previously attested appear from level K8 upwards; jars with sunken necks (Fugmann, 1958, figs. 37, 5B565 from level K8 or K7; 46, 4A892 from level K6; table XXXVIC, 1-2) and flat-based, high-shouldered jars with elongated bodies and cylindrical necks (Fugmann, 1958, fig.46, 4A881, 4B993 from levels K6 and K5; table LIIIIa, I, 8-9). A wide-mouthed, high-shouldered jar with short neck ending in a round rim is reported from level K7 (Fugmann, 1958, fig.37, 4B622 n.34; table XLVc, 4).



A basic profile such as that of a hemispherical bowl shows a wide range of distribution (Fugmann, 1958, figs. 13, 6B963, 7B410 from level L2; 30, 3A146 from level K10; 37, 4C874 from levels K8 or K7; 46, 4B992 from level K5; table Ic, 7-11).

A hemispherical bowl with beaded rim occurs in level K5 (Fugmann, 1958, fig. 46, 4B753; table VIc, 9); similar profiles have not been encountered since the L group of levels (Fugmann, 1958, p.12, fig.13, 7A642, 7B319 from levels L1 and L2; table VIc, 7-8), but are well known in neighbouring sites. The last specimen from Hamah is painted with concentric wavy bands and loops.

Bowls with in-turned upper part of the body span levels L2 to K5 (Fugmann, 1958, figs. 13, 7B512 from level L2; 30, 5B830, n.7 from level K9; 37, 5B844 n.5 from level K7; 46, 4B869 from level K5; table IIIc, 12-13, 15-16). A specimen from level L2 is decorated with painted concentric loops, while two bowls from levels K7 and K5 show flat bases (Fugmann, 1958, fig. 37, 4B595; 46, 4B601; tables IVc, 5; IIIc, 17). A large basin with inturned upper part of the body and internal round rim from level K10 was used as a burial urn (Fugmann, 1958, p.28, fig.30, 5B567 n.9; table IIIc, 14).

Bowls with high body carination seem to be typical of levels K10 to K7. They display a variety of rims: round, bevelled, club-headed, internally bevelled, ledge and simple ones (Fugmann, 1958, figs. 30, 5B842 from level K9; 37, 4B614 n.35, 7A634 n.15 from levels K7 and K8, 4B755 n.30 from level K7, 4B618 n.32, 4B796 from level K7, 7B408 n.16 from level K7, 4B626 from level K7, 4B615 n.37, 7A635 n.9 from levels K7 and K8; tables XVIIc, 1-3; XIXc, 3; XVIc, 1-2; XVIIc, 3; VIIIc, 5; IXc, 7-8). Many specimens have a kink below the rim. Three more examples present out-flaring, in-turned or straight upper part of the body (Fugmann, 1958, figs. 37, 4B631 from level K7, 4B624 from level K7; 46, 7A609 n.10, 7A608 n.5 from level K6; tables Xc, 8; Vc, 3; IXc, 9-10).

A shallow bowl with flaring sides from level K7 is

characterised by an in-turned ledge rim (Fugmann, 1958, fig.37, 4B958; table VIIc,3).

New open profiles are attested from levels K8-7 upwards, those of: platters, which are found early in neighbouring sites (Fugmann, 1958, figs.37, 7A615, from level K8; 46, 4A486, from K6; table XXIc, 2-3) and sinuous-sided bowls (Fugmann, 1958, figs. 37, 7A611, 4B612 from levels K8 and K7; 46, 7B411 from level K5; table XXa,I,1-3). A few carinated profiles may be added such as those of bowls with rounded bottoms and in-turned upper part of the body ending in simple or beaded rims and of similar profiles with either flat or pointed bottoms (Fugmann,1958, figs. 37, 4B613, 4B607 from level K7; 46, 4B998, 7A656 from levels K5 and K6; tables XIc, 5; XIIc, 8-10). As the tabulation would seem to indicate, these last profiles apparently developed out of prototypes already known locally. Conversely, the outline of a beaker with ring base, rounded sides and everted rim from level K7 would appear to be new (Fugmann, 1958, fig. 37, 5B833; table XXIc, 8).

Miscellaneous shapes comprise: stands, terracotta objects resembling Eye-idols, a double open container and a platter internally subdivided into two compartments (Fugmann, 1958, pp.20, 32, figs.37, 4B599 from level K7; 13; 7A747 from level L3; 37, 4B603 n.34 from level K8; 46, 4C623 from levels K6 or K5, 7A654 from level K6; 30, 7A655 n.27 from level K10; tables LIc, 3-4, LIIc, 3).

### Chatal Hüyük

Prehistoric strata were tapped in square WI6 at the edge of the mound (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp 4-5, 228, fig.2). A small cut, 3 x 5m went through nine floors or ash lines after the removal of slope debris. Three floors of occupation, without structural remains, 7-9, yielded phase F material. They rested on sterile soil. The pottery output from the floor above them, 6, was contaminated by phase H finds.

### Tell Dhahab



Mixed material representative of the phases A, F, H or H and G pottery assemblages was collected while excavating a step trench cut into the northern slope, a trench dug into the centre of the mound and a robbers' pit, which was re-opened in the western side of the tell (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp. 14-15, fig.12).

#### Tell al-Judaidah

Early remains came to light in a sounding opened in squares JK3 on the north-western slope of the mound (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, fig.4). This sounding, which measured 10 x 15m at the top and was progressively reduced towards the bottom, was carried down to virgin soil (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp. 10-11, fig.7). The lowermost floors, 28-24, produced phases A and B material, while the output of floors 23 and 22 showed a mixture of elements spanning phases B-E and F with a notable increase of the last class of material on floor 22 (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp. 103-105). A difficulty arose because the inconsistent field sortings were not matched by stratigraphic irregularity (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.100).

As indicated by the published section, floor 23 extended over the whole length of the sounding and both mud-brick walls and stone foundations rested directly on it (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp.102-103, fig.72). Burials accompanied by objects, which on typological grounds could not be later than an early stage of phase C, were encountered in the deposit above floor 23 and beneath floor 22, which produced high numbers of phase F wares (51/56% of the total pottery output). The latter constituted only 16/21% of the pottery yield from the debris above floor 23 and amounted to no more than 7/12% of the pottery collected on the floor itself (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.100).

The existence of phases A and B had been proved by working in the JK3 sounding at Tell al-Judaidah, that of phases C, D and E had become evident after digging at Tell Kurdu (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp. 46, 68,



137, 157, 175). Therefore, the material from the two floors under consideration spanned far too long a period to reflect a possible overlap between successive pottery assemblages. There seemed to be an inherent contradiction in the presence of a thoroughly mixed corpus of material in between two undisturbed floors of occupation so that the excavator suggested that a period of desertion and denudation was likely to have intervened between the phases of occupation marked by floors 23 and 22 respectively (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp.100-102, fig.71). In his opinion, the phases C, D and E sherds from the debris above floor 23 had been scattered over this abandoned portion of the mound from dwellings closer to the centre of the tell. Moreover, some of the ancient surface of the mound had been possibly washed away before the formation of floor 22, when this part of the mound was inhabited again at some time during phase F. Hence, the layer of debris above floor 22 and floor 21 with its debris were assigned to phase F, even if the material from floor 22 was still mixed (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp.100, 226).

The architectural remains above floor 22 indicated the presence of structures of domestic type, while three short lines of stones and vestiges of a floor were detected slightly above floor 22 (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.226, figs. 169-170). Carelessly aligned stone foundations and patches of stone pavements occurred on floor 21 immediately above (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.227, figs. 169-170). The material collected on floor 21 and associated debris was still contaminated by pre-phase F finds (19/24% of the whole pottery output). However, phase F wares predominated and were accompanied by a small percentage of phase G material (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.228, Table III; phase G material constitutes 13/18% of the total pottery output). The last pottery classes had already been derived, albeit in minimal numbers, from the floor 22 debris (1% of the total pottery output, while phase F characteristic pottery amounted to 66/71% of the total



pottery yield) and grew in numbers to make up 65/70% of the pottery picked up in the layer associated with floor 20. In the overlying strata, 19-18, these same wares came decisively to the fore, while the number of phase F finds dwindled consistently till it became insignificant in level 18 (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp.263-264).

The stratification of the levels marking the transition between a floor mostly productive of a phase F pottery assemblage, floor 21, and another floor on which phase G wares undoubtedly represented the dominant element of the assemblage, floor 20, seems to be regular and to show no solution of continuity. Only a group of pits cut down from floor 20 into layer 21 may be held accountable for some degree of disturbance (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp.263-264). Stone foundations and some stone paving were also associated with floor 20, which marks the beginning of phase G, and a large circular libn wall constituted the most striking ruin lying on floor 19 (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp.259-260, figs. 195-196, 201). This wall continued to be in use in the overlying strata 18-17. As indicated in the published section, the terrain outside the wall rose as a result of the formation of superimposed layers of occupation outside the area encompassed within the brick enclosure (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, fig.201). On these last floors stone foundation walls and stone pavings were still present.

Classical Uruk type of material appears to have been encountered on the uppermost contaminated floor, 6, of the phase F exposure in the Chatal Hüyük WI6 sounding and in Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floor 20 (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.234 note 10). It consisted of bevelled rim bowls made of a chaff-tempered ware, which is classified together with the ceramic class most typical of the phase F pottery assemblage, although the bowls themselves were distinguished by almost purposeful roughness of surface (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.234, figs. 174,17; 175,1; pls. 24, 2, 10; 84, 1;

table Ia, I, 10).

Four sherds of very fine-grained, light red-orange buff clay are tentatively compared with "Uruk" red wares (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp.242-243 note 17, fig.183, 1-2; tables XXIIIc, 15 a; XLIc, 5). They came to light on JK3, floor 21. The recognisable profiles belong to a hole-mouthed pot and to a jar with everted neck. They were both wheel-made. The paste was incompletely oxidized and showed, if any, mineral inclusions such as medium-sized limestone granules or fine mica-like flecks. Six more sherds distributed throughout the overlying early phase G floors, 20, 19 and even 14, apparently fitted the description of the four phase F fragments (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp. 234 note 17, 292).

Reserved-slip ware, including jars with cylindrical drooping spouts, and isolated features such as horizontally pierced lug handles or impressed decoration are also quoted as elements which establish links between western Syria and southern Mesopotamia (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.516). Pottery decorated with the reserved-slip method or with impressed or incised motifs or both occurred in fair quantities from the early to the middle floors of the phase G exposure at Tell al-Judaidah (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp.275, 277). At the same site applied lug handles were most frequent on the earliest phase G floors and only two or three examples per floor came to light higher up in the deposit (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.272, fig.213, 1-9; table LXIa, 1-3). Drooping spouts were similarly confined to JK3, floors 20-19, apart from possible extrusive or intrusive examples from JK3, floors 13 to 21 (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp. 272-273, fig.213, 16-19; table LXIIa, I, 5-8). They were all wheel-made with the exception of a hand-made specimen.

To sum up, these classical Uruk or classical Uruk-related ceramic elements appear to be associated, on the one hand, with an Amuq F ceramic complex such as the one present in the limited Chatal Hüyük exposure and, on the



other hand, with a pottery assemblage transitional between the Amuq F and Amuq G ones, since they were concentrated in Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 21-19.

In the next few pages it is proposed to describe the pottery which accompanied these classical Uruk or classical Uruk-related finds. In other words, the material from Chatal Hüyük WI6, floors 6-9, and that from Tell al-Judaidah, JK3, floors 21-19, will be considered as an independent source of evidence, as far as the publication allows. It is true that the material is not published separately. Nevertheless, there are enough indications in the publication to make such an attempt possible. Hence, the excavator's words are first going to be quoted verbatim in order to assess not only the limitations but also the potential of the material at hand. The following analysis is certainly not meant as a criticism but rather as a sign of appreciation for a publication which still allows such an attempt.

The description of the component elements of the phase F pottery assemblage is based on the total available bulk of 1451 sherds from the phase F operations at Chatal Hüyük, Tell al-Judaidah and Tell Dhahab (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.229). The excavator continues: "The expression of the proportions of the various wares are based on this grand total, for changes in proportions from floor to floor and from site to site were insignificant" (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.229 note 5). However "the field sortings were treated as follows. The material from the small but undisturbed area at Chatal Hüyük was studied first, as a means of control. Next a typically pure early phase G sorting from JK3, that of floor 19, was observed as a check against possible phase G extrusion in the rather thin phase F occurrence in Judaidah. At this point, with the earlier (phases A-E) material already classified and with observations on small but pure phase F sortings and a typical early phase G sorting at hand, the JK3 material from floor 22 debris and from floor 21 and its debris was studied." The excavator adds: "It cannot be maintained

that the phase F sortings from JK3 are as pure as might be desired" so that "the classification of the (phase F) pottery" is "to a certain extent a typological construct". In particular, "little if any of the smooth-faced simple ware appeared in the restricted Chatal Hüyük exposure. Hence, the attribution of sherds of this ware to phase F depends on the following factors:

- I) their appearance in strength in the phase F range in JK3
- II) their detailed resemblances to the chaff-faced simple ware of the same JK3 range and of the Chatal Hüyük phase F range
- III) the absence of such sherds in all pure contexts and the fact that stratigraphically they must be pre-phase G on the basis of the JK3 evidence
- IV) their paste which though finely washed is the same serpentine type as that found by Matson to be the most characteristic of the chaff-faced simple ware.

It will become apparent that certain other small groups are attributed to phase F on similar grounds" (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp.228-229).

"The description of the "phase G" assemblage is based on a total selected field sampling of 2640 sherds from Judaidah JK3. There are also 98 complete or reconstructible pots; a few of these are from Judaidah TT20 and Dhahab but most are from JK3" (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.264).

According to the last passage, the definition of the constituent elements of the Amuq G pottery assemblage reflects the situation encountered in JK3, floors 20-12. By contrast, it remains difficult to isolate the Amuq F finds which came to light in the immediately underlying floor 21 and in the floor 22 debris. There are no more than a few hints in the text suggesting that a basically homogenous assemblage showed some variation either in the Chatal Hüyük or in the Tell al-Judaidah exposures. These points have been taken into consideration when drawing the pottery charts. The pertinent details are to be found in the next few pages, but the underlying reasoning



may be best explained now.

The stratigraphic context is certainly suspicious, especially at Tell al-Judaidah, and the exposures, particularly the Chatal Hüyük one, were so limited that one cannot attach too much weight to the absence/presence of some categories of finds. Nevertheless, a few facts remain. Chaff-faced wares predominated both in Chatal Hüyük WI6, floors 6-9, and in Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floor 22 debris and floor 21. To the contrary, smooth-faced ware did not occur at the first site apart from one or two sherds ( Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.229 note 6) and plain simple ware was definitely lacking. At Tell al-Judaidah the first pottery class appeared in increasing numbers in the floor 22 debris and on floor 21 and associated debris, while plain simple wares were attested in sizeable amounts at least in the last layer. Some measure of disturbance may account for the presence of phases A-B wares as high up as floors 20-19 but it may be doubted whether the phase F wares present on the earliest phase G floors were in situ (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp.234, 263 note 10) just as the plain simple wares may be in the right context as early as floor 21. There seems to be no serious objection to such a view stratigraphically so that Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 21-18, are taken to represent the overlap between two pottery assemblages which succeeded each other in time with no break (Algaze, 1986, pp.281-282). Alternatively, the Chatal Hüyük WI6 material may be earlier than that produced by the Tell al-Judaidah cut because of the lack of plain simple wares. Following this line of thought, smooth-faced wares profiles have been tabulated in the top rows of the pottery charts, while chaff-faced wares profiles appear in the middle rows. Of course, that is not to say that chaff-faced wares did not continue to be made till the beginning of production of plain simple wares. After all, they are still the dominant ceramic classes on floor 21.

Both plain and decorated chaff-faced wares were

noted. The vessels were hand-made, although the elaborate treatment of the rims may be best obtained on some sort of potter's wheel (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp.229, 232) The fabric was chaff-tempered with grey cores; mineral inclusions were less prominent and shell temper very rare. The surface of the plain pots was mostly wet-smoothed, sometimes self-slipped and, very rarely, carelessly burnished (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp.232-233).

Hemispherical bowls or bowls with flaring sides are attested (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.233, fig. 174, 1-2; tables Ic, 3; IIc, 2), but the most characteristic profiles have in-turned upper part of the body or round rims (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.233, fig. 174, 4-7, 9-12; tables IIIc, 4-5; VIc, 3-5). The last ones tended to be associated with large hemispherical receptacles. The grooved lips of a straight-sided and of a carinated bowl with straight upper part of the body are illustrated (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.233, fig.174, 3, 8; tables IIc, 3; IXc, 3). Medium-sized bowls are distinguished by internally bevelled or internal ledge rims (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp.233-234, fig.174, 13-14; tables XVIIc, 1; VIc, 2). Other profiles show a round or a grooved bevelled rim (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.234, fig.174, 15-16; tables VIc, 5a; XIXc, 1). The last example has a kink below the rim.

Carinated bowls of small to medium size were common. They have simple, everted or beaded rims and straight, in-turned or convex upper part of the body (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.234, fig.174, 18-23; tables IXc, 4-5; XIIc 1a; XIIIc, 3; XIc, 1). Some profiles belong to shallow receptacles.

A small coarse cup with rounded sides and incipient ring base, a platter with flaring sides and the fragment of a hole-mouthed pot with ledge rim from JK3, floor 23, complete the inventory of the open shapes (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.235 note 11, fig. 174, 24-26; tables Ic, 5; XXIc, 4; XXXIXc, 3).



Hole-mouthed containers were not common (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.235, fig.176, 2,4,3; table XXXVIIIc, 1-3).

A few jars or beakers have short, everted necks or are neckless with simple or ledge rims (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.236, fig.176, 34-36; table XXIc, 1-3).

Jars generally had high or short flaring necks; rims appear to be either simple or, more often, moulded (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.235, fig.176, 7-8, 25; table XXIIc, 5-6). Round, bevelled-rounded or bevelled lips and internally grooved necks are illustrated (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, fig.176, 24, 18-20, 23,6, 22, 10-16, 17; tables XXVIc, 2-3; XXVIIc, 2-4; XXVIIIc, 3-4; XXXIc, 1-5). Round and bevelled-rounded lips belonged to jars with relatively narrow mouths (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.236). Two rims are sharply everted (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, fig.176, 21, 28; table XXXc, 1). Jars with grooved necks sometimes carried impressed decoration on the shoulder (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp.235-236, fig. 176, 16; table XXXIc, 5a). The outline of a few necks is swollen at the base (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, fig. 176, 5, 9, 27; table XXXIIc, 1-2).

A few bottle rims, presumably belonging to narrow-mouthed vessels, are quoted (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.236, fig.176, 29-31; tables XXXVc, 1-2; XXXIIc, 3). The first two profiles show tall necks ending in a simple and in a beaded rim respectively; the third profile belongs to a receptacle with rounded body and short neck, which is swollen at the base.

A narrow jar neck had a strainer attachment on the inside. Perforated sherds are likely to belong to similar objects (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, fig. 177, 5, 36).

Flat and ring bases were known (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.237, fig. 174, 24; 177, 9-10). A few fragments of loop handles are reported (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.237, fig. 177, 11-12; table XXXVa,I,13-14).

Decoration consists of a depressed band around the base of jar necks or of raised plastic motifs covered with circular impressions on two sherds (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.237, fig.177, 2-3, 7-8; table XXIIc, 7). A sherd carries a few sharp pokes done with a finger and incisions done with a tool (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.237, fig.177,4; table XXIIc, 9).

A few sherds were characterized by a "switched" surface treatment, which was obtained either by brushing over the pot surface with straw or by lying down the vessel on straw (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.237). Illustrated profiles comprise those of jars with flaring necks and simple or bevelled-rounded rims (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, fig. 178, 6-8; tables XXIIc, 8; XXVIIc, 5). The clay of the last vessels did not correspond to that of the normal chaff-faced ware. The same observation applies to a small group of sherds whose fabric was heavily straw-pitted but finer than the norm, or full of mineral and shell inclusions, or similar to cooking-pot wares (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.238, fig.178, 1-5). The profiles of both groups of wares correspond to those typical of the chaff-faced simple ware with the only exception of fig. 178, 3 (table XXVIIc, 1a), which portrays a jar fragment with low expanded rim.

The surface of vessels made of chaff-faced ware was sometimes coated with red slips or painted either with simple geometric motifs or with a band of paint all around the rim (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp.238-241). The fabric of the red-slipped category had slightly less chaff tempering and was better fired than that of the chaff-faced simple group (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.238 note 13). Otherwise the fabrics of the various chaff-tempered classes could not be differentiated among each other. The profiles also matched those typical of the chaff-faced simple category. They include those of: a hemispherical bowl with bevelled rim, a deep hole-mouthed vessel with round rim, jars with high necks and simple or elaborate rims,



bottles with a vertical-expanded and grooved rim or with a ledge inside the rim, a coarse jar with rounded body and a high pedestal base (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, fig. 179, 1-5, 7-10; tables XIXc, 2; XLc, 5; XXVIIc, 5-6; XXVIc, 4; XXXc, 2a; XXIXc, 1; XXXIc, 1a; XXIVc, 6; XXc, 2). The ochreous red-orange slip was burnished occasionally, usually in a haphazard manner (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p. 239, fig. 179, 11-19, 21-24). No new profiles are illustrated apart from that of a unique jar rim which is grooved on top (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, fig. 179, 20; table XXVc, 5). Known profiles are also attested among those of vessels decorated with a carelessly applied band of paint around the lip (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p. 239, fig. 180, 1-2, 4-5; tables Xc, 4; IVc, 2; XXXc, 2; XXVIIc, 7). The only unusual profile belongs either to a very broad open spout or to some sort of double vessel (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, fig. 180, 3).

Some sherds bear simple painted decoration consisting of dots, cross-hatchings, chevrons, rows of vertical simple lines and curved or horizontal bands; a lip band can be noted on some examples (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, fig. 180, 23, 19-21, 6-7, 10-11, 12-18, 22, 2, 8; table XXIIc, 12-14). Shapes are those of: carinated bowls or bowls with in-turned upper part of the body, a hole-mouthed vessel and jars with everted necks (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, fig. 180, 6-18; tables IIIc, 6; Vc, 2; XXXVIIc, 4; XXIIc, 10-11).

The fabric of the smooth-faced simple ware was grit-, chaff- and rarely shell-tempered (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp. 230-231). The inclusions were generally fine. It was a medium to fairly well fired product, hand-made or made with the help of some sort of turning device. The surface of the vessels was wet-smoothed or, more rarely, self-slipped. Burnishing strokes could be seen on approximately half of the preserved pottery, especially on open shapes. Two wares are distinguished in this group. The first one made up 20% of the sherds from Judaidah, was very finely

textured, granular in appearance and tempered with fine chaff. The second group included very fine-textured, brittle, thin and well-fired sherds, which were undoubtedly made on some sort of wheel (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.230).

Shapes on the whole duplicate those typical of the chaff-faced wares, those of: fairly large, shallow, hemispherical bowls with internally bevelled, round or in-turned rims, bowls with in-turned upper part of the body and sharply carinated bowls with in-turned sides ending in everted or grooved rims (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, fig. 171, 4, 7-17; tables XVIIIC, 2; VIC, 6; IVc, 3; IIIC, 7-9; XIIC, 2-3; XIIIC, 6-7). A bowl with rounded rim and groove beneath the rim is attested (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, fig. 171, 3; table VIC, 10), while the profiles of a bowl with sinuous sides and of a bell-shaped specimen are new and did not occur in high numbers (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.230, fig. 171, 19-20; tables XXIa, I,4; XIXa, I,2). Fairly large and shallow bowls with high body carination remind one of similar profiles which bore reserved spiral decoration (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, fig. 171, 1-2; table XIVc, 4-5). Two bowls with high body carination show everted and concave sides respectively (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, fig. 171, 5-6; tables Xc, 6; XIc, 2).

The profiles of beakers and jars are also known in chaff-faced ware (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp. 230 - 231, fig. 171, 30-32, 23-27; tables XXIc, 4-6; XXIIc, 16-17; XXXIc, 2a; XXVIc, 5). The jars are small and tend to have narrow mouths and high necks ending in simple, internal-ledge or round rims. An example shows a particularly short neck and another one an internally grooved neck (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, fig. 171, 21, 29; tables XXIIc, 19; XXXIc, 6). A fragment belonging to a hole-mouthed pot with ledge rim is notable together with that from a double-mouthed pot (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, fig. 171, 22, 33; tables XXXIXc 4; LIIc, 4).

Bases were mostly round or flat and a stud was



applied to a sherd (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp.232-233, fig. 171, 34). No more than two complete pots are illustrated (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, fig. 172, 1-2; tables XXIIIc, 26; XVc, 2). The surface of the smooth-faced ware was occasionally covered with a thin, red-orange slip, which was applied before burnishing when burnishing was done (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.232). The profiles repeat those of the plain variety (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.232, fig. 173, 1-5, 7-11; tables IXc, 6; XXXVIIc, 5-6; XXXc 3-4; XXIc, 7; IIIc, 10-11). The fragments portrayed in tables IIIc, 10-11 and XXXc, 3-4, were derived from JK3, floor 20.

Large, shallow carinated bowls decorated with a spiraliform motif left in reserve constitute a special category of smooth-faced ware vessels (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.232, fig. 173, 12-15; pls. 23, 8, 12; 84, 4; table XIVc, 1-3). An ochreous film was applied inside the bowls, which were then turned on some sort of fixed-axis turning device. The surface was then wiped off to form a spiral. The colour of the paint was normally a full red-orange but varied from light red orange to greenish black depending on the firing.

A carinated bowl of smooth-faced ware is unique, for it is painted with black chevrons (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.232, fig. 173, 6; table XIIc, 4).

As there is a marked resemblance among profiles made of either chaff- or smooth-faced ware, so many profiles fashioned in plain simple ware duplicate those already known. Furthermore, the last pottery types are concentrated on the earliest phase G floors.

The plain simple ware consisted of a hard, well-fired and sandy paste tempered with fine mineral and, only rarely, chaff or shell inclusions (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp. 264 - 265). The vessels were usually produced on a fixed-axis turning device, which left characteristic rills especially on the inner surfaces. The surfaces of the vessels were generally wet-smoothed. True slip was rare and burnishing was practiced.

The profiles which correspond to those already known are those of carinated bowls with straight or in-turned upper part of the body and simple or everted lips (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp. 267- 268, figs. 202, 10-13; 206, 8-11; 203, 4; tables IXc, 15; Vc, 5-7; XIIC, 12-14; IIIc, 18a). They were all typical of the earliest phase G floors. A complete example is distinguished by a tool- or string-cut base, a feature characteristic of the first two phase G floors (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp.268, 273-274, fig. 203, 6; table XIIC, 15). A few more string-cut bases are illustrated but the associated body profiles were not found (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, fig. 214, 1, 3, 4-6, 8-9).

Moulded lips of open shapes are not new. They appeared in strength in JK3, floor 20, and continued to be well represented in floors 19-18 (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.267; fig. 205, 1, 13, 2-3, 5, 6, 9-11, 14, 7-8; tables XVIIIC, 7-8; VIIC, 6-8; XIXc, 4; XVIc, 3; VIc, 11-12; XVIC, I, 1-2). The rims are: internally bevelled, internal ledge, sharply bevelled, club-headed, round and bevelled-rounded. The presence of a band rim is worthy of note (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, fig. 205, 15; table VIa, I,13).

High pedestal bases were noted on the earliest floors; they do not seem to be a new feature with the exception of a perforated specimen (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.274, fig. 214, 20, 24, 31-32; table XXc, 3-5).

Some closed profiles were not met before but those of a jar with ovoid body and narrow mouth and of the typical containers with high shoulder and cylindrical necks are worth singling out for comparative purposes (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp. 268, 270, figs. 203, 8, 10; 207,1; tables XXXIC, 2e; XXXVIIC, 1-2).

Narrow-mouthed containers, i.e. bottles, continued to be found on the earliest phase G floors but some acquired high-shouldered body profiles (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.270, fig. 207, 3-5; table XXXVc, 7).



The rim treatment does not appear to be new as was the case with the profiles mentioned previously.

Loop handles have already been quoted among the vessels made of chaff-faced ware but a ring stand is new (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp.270-272, figs. 213, 11-13; 212,5; table LXXIIa, 3 and see table XXXVa,I,13-14).

The surfaces of the simple ware containers could be decorated with painted patterns from JK3, floor 19, or with patterns in reserve, which were sometimes combined with incised or impressed decoration (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp. 277-278, 281-285, 287). The use of an orange-brown slip was less widespread (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp.274-275). The two second methods of ornamentation would seem to have been Uruk-inspired. Incised motifs such as circles, crescents, cross-hatchings, herring-bone patterns and wavy lines undoubtedly find parallels at Habuba Kabira South but the shapes on which they appear conform to those normal to the plain simple ware repertoire (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, figs. 220, 4; 221, 22, 5-6, 11, 12; 220,17-18, 24; table XXXVIIc,II, 1-9). The same observation applies to the profiles decorated with reserved-slip (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, figs. 219, 1-3; 220, 5).

Reserved-slip pottery occurred in fair quantity on the earliest phase G floors (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp. 275-276). Two types of fabrics are distinguished. The one which most differed from the plain simple ware was fashioned with a relatively sandy clay with heavy straw temper. The cores were usually grey and some vessels were perhaps hand-made. Sherds of this group were first discovered in JK3, floor 19, and were never plentiful, even in later levels.

A slip was applied over the entire surface and sometimes over the lip of vessels belonging to both groups; the slip was then wiped off with a finger, when it was not painted on in patterns imitating the reserved-slip treatment (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.276). Two different types of slip were noted. The first one

consisted of a finer solution of the same clay as the body clay, the second one was an opaque white or yellowish-buff slip, probably a solution of lime or of lime and clay.

Several sherds of bowls with simple rim were retrieved from JK3, floor 20, but the most representative containers were jars with ovoid or high-shouldered bodies, everted or cylindrical necks and drooping spouts (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.276, figs. 218, 1-2; 219, 1-3; table XXXVIc, I, 1-3).

The surface of a unique body sherd from JK3, floor 21, was already coated with an olive-buff film treated in reserve (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.38, pl.23, 3). The fragment is considered exceptional. The more so since its body clay did not even resemble that of the normal simple ware of phase G. The fabric had in fact the megascopic appearance of underfired chaff-faced simple ware. A unique fragment from JK3, floor 21, is distinguished by dark purplish-brown decoration painted on a red-slipped and burnished surface; the ware was sand-tempered (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p. 243, fig. 183, 3; table XXIIIc, 15).

Bag-shaped, wide-mouthed pots were made of the so-called coarse cooking-pot ware (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.242, figs. 175, 2; 182, 7-9; pl.23, 4, 11; table XLVIIc, 3). They were hand-made with unoxidized cores and the paste was tempered with very coarse mineral inclusions, sand, chaff and a few bits of shell. The surfaces were wet-smoothed. A complete specimen was retrieved from the Chatal Hüyük exposure and a few rim sherds from the phase F deposit at Tell al-Judaidah.

Both the clays and the profiles of the first cooking-pot ware, which predominated on the first three earliest phase G floors at the first site, JK3, floors 20-19, matched those of the cooking-pot category which has just been mentioned (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp. 228-229). Bag-shaped profiles were still attested (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.228, figs. 229, 2; 228, 3; table XLVIIc, 4). A deep bowl fragment with everted neck, a



strainer spout and sherds of pots with high shoulders and bevelled or bevelled-expanded rims were also present in the Tell al-Judaidah cut (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, fig. 229, 1, 5, 3-4, 6-9; table LIc, 1-2, 9). The rim profiles are not new, although high-shouldered vessels were not reported so far; impressed patterns on the shoulders are also a new feature: bands of zig-zags, pokes, herring-bone motifs, vertical lines and triangles (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, fig. 229, 6-9, 11-19; table LIc, 3-4, 6-8). A unique motif looks as though it were obtained by employing a pseudo reserved-slip technique (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, fig. 229, 10; table LIc, 5).

Jars with hand-made bodies and wheel-made necks were manufactured in the well-made cooking-pot ware, which was represented in the WI6 cut at Chatal Hüyük (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp. 241-242 note 14). The fabric was that of the red, double-slipped ware although the paste colour was a darker orange-buff. The surface of the pots was either smoothed or covered with a thin red ochreous film, which extended below the neck on the inside (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.242, fig. 182, 1, 6). Only three complete pots were found. Illustrated profiles are those of wide-mouthed pots with globular bodies and short, everted necks ending in simple or rounded rims or rim fragments showing simple, bevelled-grooved or bevelled-expanded lips (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, figs. 175, 3-4; 182, 1-6; tables XLIIc, 6; XLVc, 6; XLIVc, 8-9; XLVIIc, 2; XLIXc, 1-2).

The second cooking-pot ware from the two earliest phase G floors at Tell al-Judaidah is considered to be a continuation of the last ware (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp.289-290; from JK3, floors 20-19). An ochreous slip was applied to two sherds and was then wiped off in rough bands, while other specimens were covered with a thin red slip (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.290, fig.230, 1-5; tables XLVIIc, 3; XLIXc, 5; XLVc, 2; XLVIIc, 4). The last ones remind one of the red double-



slipped ware. The rims are grooved, bevelled-expanded, bevelled-rounded and club-headed.

The red double-slipped ware came to light mainly in the phase F exposure at Tell al-Judaidah and in the inconsistent sortings at Tell Dhahab (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.241). No more than three sherds occurred in the phase F cut at Chatal Hüyük (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.241, note 14). The paste was tempered with medium to fine sandy particles, coarse or very coarse pebbles, crystals and perhaps ochre. Straw and shell inclusions were also present. The vessels were hand-made and lightly fired. The rims were probably finished on the wheel. Two types of paste were recognized: a chaff-tempered serpentine clay with red slip and burnished surface and a red-burning clay of the quartz type (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.241). The majority of the fragments belonged to the last category. A creamy buff clay was first applied to the surface of the vessel and was then covered with a red to orange film. The last coat was then scratched and streaked so that the first one showed underneath (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pls. 82, 8; 23, 6-7). Only jar sherds are attested. They are characterized by high, flaring necks with simple, bevelled-expanded, bevelled-rounded and internal ledge rims (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, fig. 181, 1-5, 7; tables XLIVc, 10-12; XLIXc, 3-4; XLVIc, 3; XXXIc, 2b). Somewhat arbitrarily, these last profiles are tabulated in the top row column of the charts depicting the wide-mouthed pots. One cannot be sure that all fragments were originally associated with wide-mouthed pots, for there are no complete published profiles. Moreover, their position on the table must not obscure the fact that this ceramic class did occur at Chatal Hüyük WI6, floors 7-9, albeit in minimal numbers.

Two new cooking-pot wares came to light in the earliest Amuq G floors. The pastes are described as red-burning and contain mineral inclusions together with varying amounts of chaff and shell particles (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp.288, 290-292). The profiles



belong mostly to jars with low everted necks, which carry incised motifs that are of some interest for comparative purposes (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, figs. 231, 1-6; 232, 1-4; table LIC, I).

### III. Upper Euphrates basin and neighbouring intermontane valleys

#### Arslantepe

Early remains came to light in two separate sectors. In the north-eastern area the stratigraphic sequence was full of gaps, although a succession of late chalcolithic levels, period VII, occurred directly above bed-rock (Palmieri, 1969, pp.13, 16; 1978, p.312). In the south-western area levels belonging to the late Uruk-Jamdat Nasr horizon, period VIa, were tapped at the bottom of the exposures (Palmieri, 1973, pp. 120, 122, 126, 128-129, 131-132; 1981, pp.101, 104; 1985, pp. 75, 79, 83; 1983, pp.294-295, figs. 2-5). In the last sector a grid of squares measuring 20 x 20 m was laid down on the terrain; each square was then sub-divided into 4 x 4 m units (Palmieri, 1973, pp.57-59; 1983, pp.288-289, fig.1). A number of adjacent squares were dug up simultaneously. They were located in the middle and upper parts of the slope; those in the lower part of the slope were excavated later on in order to investigate late chalcolithic levels, which had become visible in a cut made into the hüyük in modern times in order to quarry soil (Palmieri, 1973, pp. 58, 120; 1983, pp.289, 291). The excavations revealed that the area had been further disturbed by substantial early bronze age IIb fortification walls, which had been terraced into the older deposit. However, in spite of all these disturbances, it would seem that the late chalcolithic strata originally lay directly beneath period VIa levels (Palmieri, 1985a, p.194 note 4; 1983, p.295).

Further up the slope early period VIa levels were sealed under a thin layer of dark sediment, which rested on a clayey surface following the ancient slope, level S, in the southernmost portion of the dig; there was no trace of this dark stratum in the westernmost section of the excavation, where the latest period VIa level, that of building 1, was investigated (Palmieri, 1983, pp. 293-294, figs. 2-3). Here building 1 remains stood either



beneath the topsoil or beneath a sediment accumulation ascribable, like level S, to period VIb1, the phase characterized by the production of red-black pottery. According to the published sections similar levels of sediment can be traced consistently all above period VIa remains apart from the spots where the period VIb inhabitants prepared the ground for their own construction. There is here an interruption and change in the character of the occupation of the site and its material culture.

The latest period VIa structures, buildings 1 and 2, were built on the terraced slope and their orientation differed completely from that of the older buildings 3 and 4 (Palmieri, 1985, pp.79, 83; 1983, 294-295, 304, 307, 315, 324, fig.4). Scanty remains are attributed to a yet older building, building 16, which was cleared in a disturbed area of the slope and which preceded the earliest building IV phase (Palmieri, 1983a, p.98, fig.1; 1983, pp.294, 298). Building 4 vestiges consist of a monumental gateway which substituted a complex made up of rooms which probably played a ceremonial function (Palmieri, 1973, pp.298, 300, 302, 307). A similar public function is likely to pertain to the later structures, especially building 1, the so-called temple (Palmieri, 1973, pp.307, 313, 315-316, 324). The last building perished in a conflagration and all the preceding structures showed traces of violent fires (Palmieri, 1973, p.120; 1981, p.101).

A few shapes which are directly reminiscent of classical Uruk profiles were derived from layers of fill in the areas of buildings 1 and 4; a few more occurred in situ in building 1 (Palmieri, 1981, pp. 104, 106, fig. 2, 3-4, 6; 1985, p.83, fig. 6, 1-2, 8; Frangipane, 1983, pp.348, 350-351, 354). They are: two bevelled rim bowls, a four-lugged jar of fine ware, a spouted bottle, two bottle necks and a basin with notched rim (Frangipane, 1983, fig.33, 1-2, 4, 7, 3, 5, 8; tables Ia, I, 3; LXIa, 6; XIVA, 1-3; II d, 22). The clay of the bottle and the bottle necks was exceptionally

tempered with mineral inclusions, both fine- and medium-sized, which makes the paste resemble that of the plain simple ware (Frangipane, 1983, p.350). A spouted bottle carrying reserved-slip decoration is also considered imported on account of the paste which does not conform with the one commonly used at the site (Frangipane and Palmieri, 1987, p.298, fig.3, 10; table XIVa, 4). The body of the last specimen is ovoid like that of other containers with drooping spouts, equally derived from Arslantepe (Frangipane and Palmieri, 1987, fig. 5, 6, 8; Palmieri, 1985b, p.31, fig.7; 1986, pp.69-70, figs. 5-6 table XIVa, 5-6). Fragmentary drooping spouts were collected in the layers of fill outside the temple (Palmieri, 1973, p.152, fig. 74, 7; Frangipane, 1983, p. 354).

An incised cross-hatched band on the shoulder of a jar of semi-fine ware from building 4 is considered to be a feature directly inspired by southern models (Palmieri, 1981, p.106, fig. 2, 5; table LVID, 3).

Apart from these isolated finds, the pottery production of the Arslantepe VIa levels appears to be uniform and to represent a local development, which was only partially influenced by the specific late Uruk typology (Palmieri, 1985a, pp.200-202; Frangipane, 1983, pp. 366-367, 370). Three main pottery classes are recognized: wheel-made light-coloured pottery, hand-made red-black pottery and hand-made kitchen pottery (Palmieri, 1973, pp.138, 140, 146, 156, 158, 160, 165-166; Frangipane, 1983, p.325). Unless differently specified, all the pots which are going to be mentioned in the next few pages came to light in building 1.

Wheel-made, light-coloured wares predominated. They are sub-divided into three sub-groups: coarse, semi-fine and fine (Palmieri, 1973, pp. 138, 146, 156; Frangipane, 1983, p.326). All the pastes contained both vegetable and mineral inclusions in varying quantities, which sets even the finer varieties apart from the plain simple ware as defined in the Amuq publication (Palmieri, 1985a, p.200; Frangipane, 1983, p.326).



Coarse, truncated-conical bowls were the only shape made with the coarse paste, which was grit- and, to a minor extent, chaff-tempered with grey cores (Palmieri, 1973, pp. 138, 140, 142, 146; Frangipane, 1983, pp.339-346). The bowls were hurriedly manufactured on the wheel and show the characteristic string-cut and, sometimes, splayed bases, which were probably obtained by using the technique of throwing the hump (Palmieri, 1973, p.140; Frangipane, 1983, pp. 340-341). The range of variability of the profiles encompasses shallower, truncated-conical to taller, conical outlines, which are clearly extremes in a continuum (Frangipane, 1983, p. 341, fig. 31, 12, 3, 6, 9, the last three from building 4, 11, from building 3, 2, 5, 8, all from building 4, 10, 1, the last one from building 4; table Id, I, 1a-10a). Some of the bowls derived from the temple are singled out on account of their sinuous sides and convex rims (Frangipane, 1983, p.341, figs. 31, 4, 7; 50, 6, 9-10, 15; table Id, II, 1-6). Unusual examples are distinguished by the rim treatment featuring bevelled or internally bevelled rims (Frangipane, 1983, figs. 50, 3, 5; 46, 9, from building 3; 41, 5, 11, from building 4; table Id, 13-16). Large numbers were found throughout the sequence both on floors and, even more, in layers of fill.

Cylindrical beakers were not produced in great numbers but their paste and way of manufacture correspond to those of the truncated-conical bowls (Frangipane, 1983, p.346, figs. 30, 1-2; 41, 1-3; table Id, III, 1-5). They came to light in strata no later than building 4 with the exception of a fragment from building 2. However, some specimen are reported from layers older than building 4.

Two conical beakers were exceptionally made of semi-fine ware; the first example shows a splayed base, which had been partially cut off with a sharp tool (Palmieri, 1973, p.146, fig. 67, 1-3; table Va, I, 2-3).

Wheel-made semi-fine pottery consisted of a rather refined clay mostly tempered with a little chaff, which sometimes predominated (Palmieri, 1973, p.146;

Frangipane, 1983, p.326). Grey cores were observed. The surfaces of the pots were carefully smoothed and were often coated with a thin, matt and yellowish or whitish slip, which conformed to the colour shades of the paste. Large and medium-sized jars were the typical containers manufactured in this ware. The bodies of the vessels were hand-made, the necks wheel-made; they often carried reserved-slip decoration (Palmieri, 1973, p. 146; Frangipane, 1983, pp. 327-328; Sürenhagen, 1986, p.26). According to the last scholar, the motifs were obtained by means of wet-burnishing so that the use of the term pseudo reserved-slip would be more appropriate.

The body profile of the larger containers tends to be bulging and high-shouldered; it tapers towards a narrow base. The necks are cylindrical and end in either rounded or out-rolled rims or in internal ledge rims (Frangipane, 1983, p.327, fig. 26, 5-6; tables LVd, 3; LIVd, 2). Plain examples showing similar profiles are known, although a more ovoid body outline seems to define the last containers (Frangipane, 1983, fig. 48, 1, 4-5; Palmieri, 1973, fig.64, 6; tables LVd, 1; LIVd, 1; LIIId, 1-2). Many neck fragments are thought to have been originally associated with these receptacles; they include inturned necks with thick rounded rims and a cylindrical neck with over-hanging rim (Frangipane, 1983, p.328, fig. 27, 1-3; table Ld, 1-3). All the last illustrated examples derived from building 4. Only fragments belonging to this class were found in levels older than that of the temple.

The body profile of the medium-sized jars ranges from bulging to oval; the necks are nearly cylindrical and sometimes end with round rims (Frangipane, 1983, fig. 26, 1-2, 3-4; tables LVd, 2; XLIXd, 2-3). No more than three plain specimens are quoted (Palmieri, 1973, figs. 64, 9; 65, 14; Frangipane 1983, p.330, fig. 45, 7, from building 3; tables LVd, 4; XLIXd, 1-1a). The second example is distinguished by an in-turned cylindrical neck. As a rule, the reserved-slip decoration covered the upper part of the body; simple rows of stick



impressions, a horizontal reserved-slipped band, multiple bands of oblique impressions and, more rarely, circular motifs or incised cross-hatched bands can be noted on the shoulders (Frangipane, 1983, p.330, figs. 26, 1-2, 4; 27, 5-6, from buildings 3 and 4, 7, from building 4; 32, 3, from building 3, 4-6, from building 4; tables LVd, 3; XLIXd, 4; LIVd, 3; LVIId, 2-7). Cylindrical neck profiles likely either to have been associated with bulging bodies or whose body profile is unknown, display everted, bevelled-rounded or internal ledge rims (Frangipane, 1983, p.332, fig. 27, 6-7, 9, from building 4; tables LVIId, 2-3; LIVd, 4).

Reserved-slip decoration can also be noted on jars with globular bodies and cylindrical necks ending in a round and a bevelled-rounded lip respectively (Frangipane, 1983, fig. 40, 5, from building 4; Palmieri, 1973, fig. 66, 21; tables LVIIId, 1; LVIIIId, 1).

The wheel-made, fine ceramic class consisted of a nearly pure clay containing very fine vegetable temper; the cores were sometimes grey but the vessels were generally well fired. They were often burnished and coated with a thin, light yellow or yellowish slip, which was substituted in very few instances by a red slip (Palmieri, 1973, p.156; Frangipane, 1983, p.326). Small jars with body outlines ranging from ovoid to high-shouldered proved to be the container most frequently made in this ware (Palmieri, 1973, p.156, fig. 65, 7-8, 15; 66, 10, 14; 67, 2, 4, 11-12, 10, 14; 68, 13; Frangipane, 1983, pp. 332, 334, figs. 28, 1-6, the last one from building 4; 45, 2, from building 3; 49, 5-7, 9). The necks appear to be tall and the rims are either beaded or everted. Globular body profiles are known and some variants show a less well articulated junction of neck and shoulder but the shoulders are normally well defined (Palmieri, 1973, fig. 69, 5, 9; Frangipane, 1983, figs. 49, 5; 28, 4; 49, 6; 28, 3; 45, 2; from building 3; 28, 6, from building 4; 49, 7; table XLVIIId, 1-8).

Fruit stands were also made of fine ware, which was covered with a yellowish-buff, irregularly burnished slip (Frangipane, 1983, pp.334, 336, figs. 28, 8, from building 3; 29, 4-5, from building 3; table XXd, I, 5-8). The bowls display straight sides and the pedestals, which can be either perforated or plain, flare towards the base. The better represented profile is distinguished by a notched ribbon band at the junction between the bowl and the pedestal. A fragmentary stand shows two rows of incised dashes in between the perforations (Palmieri, 1973, p.158; fig. 69, 11; table XXd, I, 12). Examples from building 3 are characterized by painted decoration consisting of brown vertical lines and red zig-zags alternating with vertical lines or carry incised vertical lines (Palmieri, 1985, p.83, fig. 8, 1, 6; Frangipane, 1983, p.337, fig. 46, 1, 4; table XXd, I, 9-11).

Bowls with open spouts were mostly fashioned in the semi-fine ware; a few were exceptionally made of a better levigated, fine clay. The surfaces were usually wet-smoothed but those of the finer examples were coated with a thin slip, which in one case was red-coloured and burnished (Frangipane, 1983, p. 338-339, fig. 28, 9, 7; table VIId, 1a-2a). Two shape variants are distinguished: the first one has a rounded base, the second one presents a flattened base and straighter sides. A hemispherical profile is reported from building 4 (Frangipane, 1983, fig. 40, 2; table VIId, 3a).

Bowls with in-turned sides and sharply everted rims came to light in buildings 1 and 3 (Frangipane, 1983, p.339, figs. 30, 3; 46, 6, from building 3; table Vd,II, 1a-2a). They were made of a particularly fine paste; the wet-smoothed surfaces were usually unslipped and only rarely burnished.

More profiles made of either semi-fine or fine wares are those of: a bowl with internally bevelled rim, which may have carried an open spout, a large vessel with perforated bottom and a jar with ovoid body and everted neck ending in a bevelled-rounded rim (Palmieri, 1973, pp. 152, 158; figs. 68, 3; 66, 12; Frangipane, 1983,



fig. 49, 13; tables VIId,8; Vd,I,9; XLVd, 1).

Two hand-made, cooking pot wares are distinguished (Palmieri, 1973, p.158; Frangipane, 1983, p.361). The first one is characterized by grey-brown to blackish surfaces generally wet-smoothed or, less frequently, irregularly burnished. The dark paste was tempered with coarse mineral matter and with a little chaff. Attested shapes are those of jugs and of wide-mouthed pots with ovoid or globular and short, more or less everted necks; the presence of rim lugs is worthy of note (Frangipane, 1983, pp. 361-362, fig. 37, 1, from building 3, 3, 2, 4, the last one from building 4; tables LIXd, 4; XXVd, 9; XXVIId, 9).

The colour of the second kitchen ware varied from brown-buff to red and the paste had a heavier concentration of coarse to very coarse mineral particles and fewer straw inclusions than the first cooking-pot ware (Frangipane, 1983, p.361). Large jars with short, vertical collars and broad bases and pithoi were manufactured in this ware (Frangipane, 1983, p.362, fig. 38, 1-2; table XXVIId, 1a-2a). The first receptacles were found in small numbers in all the VIa levels, the second ones were less widespread and occurred in four variants: with bag-shaped profile, with broad base and short, nearly vertical rim, with constricted lower part of the body and with high-shouldered pointed body (Frangipane, 1983, pp. 362-363, 365-366, figs. 38, 3-4; 39, 1, 3, 2, the first and the last ones from building 3; tables XXVd, 10; XXVIId, 3a-4a; XXVIIId, 4-5). The second profile is equally represented throughout, the first one only in building 1 and the third one only in buildings 3 and 1. The last one is unique.

A few vessels made of a coarse ware may be added: a red-slipped pitcher, a deep bowl with omphalos base and a brown-reddish container, which was decorated with the plastic representation of a quadruped and which was derived from the filling of building 1 (Palmieri, 1973, p.165, figs. 65, 9; 67, 7; 70; tables LIXd, 1; IId, 13a; XXIId, 8).

Fragments bearing plastic decoration are reported also from levels earlier than that of building 1 (Palmieri, 1985, pp. 83, 85, 89, fig. 10, 1-2; table XXIId, 6-7). The first fragment was made of red-black burnished pottery and was ornamented with figures of quadrupeds; the second one consisted of a reddish fabric and carried the representation of a female figure.

The paste of the hand-made red-black pottery ranged from fine to semi-fine depending on the concentration and dimensions of the vegetable and mineral inclusions (Frangipane, 1983, pp.354-355). The surfaces of the vessels were always slipped and burnished, sometimes to a particularly high degree. Closed shapes were black or dark brown on the outside, reddish to light brown on the inside; the colour scheme was inverted on open shapes.

The profiles are very distinctive especially the better articulated ones. Small jars of fine ware and black burnished on the outside show ovoid to elaborately defined body outlines (Frangipane, 1983, p.355, fig.34, 1-3, the last two from building 3; tables LIXd, 5; LXd, 1-2). A particularly well articulated profile is characterized by a conical neck with everted lip on a high-shouldered body (Frangipane, 1983, p.355, figs. 34, 5, from building 3; 42, 2-3, from building 4; Palmieri, 1973, fig. 68, 11; table LXd, 3-6). These small jars were retrieved in some rooms earlier than building 4 and in building 1.

The last profiles may carry strap handles (Frangipane, 1983, p.356, fig. 34, 4-6, the last one from building 3; table LXd, 1a, 7). Similar containers are illustrated elsewhere (Palmieri, 1973, p.166, figs. 66, 7; 68, 4; table LXd, 2a, 8).

High-stemmed bowls were made of a semi-fine, slipped and irregularly burnished paste blackish to dark brown at the lip and light brown or reddish on the outside (Frangipane, 1983, pp. 356, 358). Two main profiles are recognized. The first one displays swollen and expanded stems and truncated-conical bowls (Frangipane, 1983, p.358, figs. 34, 8; 35, 1-4; ns.1 and 3 from building



4; table LXIIIId, 1-3); the second one presents hemispherical bowls and straight, sometimes cut-out stems (Frangipane, 1983, p.358; figs. 34, 7; 35, 6; 43, 4-5, the last three from building 4; table LXIIIId, 4-6). A simpler outline is also attested (Palmieri, 1973, fig. 68, 5; table LXIIIId, 1a), while small lugs can sometimes be observed on the rims (table LXIIIId, 3, 5-6). These vessels were well represented in both buildings 4 and 1 (Frangipane, 1983, pp. 359-360).

Flat-based bowls with flaring or rounded sides and sometimes strap handles occurred in all the period VIa levels apart from building 3 (Frangipane, 1983, pp. 360-361; fig. 36, 3-4, 1-2, the last two from building 4; table LXIIId, 1-4). Specimens with more rounded outlines were derived from building 4 (Frangipane, 1983, p.360, fig. 43, 3, 6, 8, 10-11; table LXIIId, 5). These receptacles were made of semi-fine paste; the surfaces appear to be brown to reddish on the outside and black on the inside.

Chaff-tempered pottery, sherds painted with red stripes and dots, which find parallels in Norçuntepe levels 1-10, and flat-based bowls with flaring sides and string-cut bases came to light in deposits discovered in the vicinity of building 4 (Palmieri, 1983a, p.97; 1985a, p.194; 1986, pp.70-71). To the north-east of the last building, these deposits, which clearly date to period VII, even stood at a higher level than that of the floor of the period VIa structure. Scanty late chalcolithic wall remains are quoted but the strata were not excavated. Nevertheless, the conditions of the deposits are such that periods VII and VIa levels of occupation seem to have succeeded each other without an appreciable time-gap in between.

"Oyster" patterns were visible on the bases of the flat-based bowls, which may indicate that the vessels were made by successively throwing them from the same lump of clay previously fixed on the wheel (Palmieri, 1985a, p.194, fig. 2, 3-4; table Id, 11-12). Potter's marks were present inside the containers contrary to what

seems to be the usual practice with the bowls which were derived from period VII levels which are located in the north-eastern sector of the hüyük.

Period VII strata were excavated in a sounding opened in the north-eastern area of the hüyük. Here period VIa does not seem to be represented except for a few sherds not in situ (Palmieri, 1985a, p.200). Seven main building levels were dug up upon bed-rock (Palmieri, 1978, p.314). A layer of contact, which yielded also late early bronze age material, stood above them (Palmieri, 1969, pp.24, 26-36; 1973, p.83). The best preserved structures came to light in the lowermost strata, VIIC and d (Palmieri, 1978, pp. 316, 318-319; fig.4). They consisted of multi-roomed houses built of mud-brick sometimes resting on stone foundations. Both adult and infant burials were laid under the floors and in the lowermost levels occurred inside or beneath terracotta containers (Palmieri, 1978, pp.320-321).

The pottery from period VII levels was mostly chaff-faced and made either by hand or with the help of some type of potter's wheel (Palmieri, 1969, pp.16-17).

Flat-based bowls with flaring sides were the only containers made of coarse, chaff-tempered ware (Palmieri, 1969, p.18). The clay was heavily chaff-faced with the addition of grit temper. The cores were grey and the colour of the surfaces varied from buff to reddish. The surfaces were left rough as a rule or slightly burnished; the rims seem to be internally bevelled as a rule (Palmieri, 1969, figs. 11, 1, 3; 12, 1-3; 13, 1-6, 8). "These mass-produced bowls showed traces of the potter's wheel and, on the lower part of the outer surface, marks of scraping made with some sort of cutting tool (perhaps a flint tool)" (Palmieri, 1985a, p.193, fig.2, 5-6; table Id, 9-10) "The potter might have obtained the truncated-cone shape on the wheel causing a considerable expansion of excess clay on the outer base. The bowl then had to be turned upside down and roughly finished by removing waste clay with a cutting tool. Probably in connection with this operation, a potter's mark was often



made on the outside of the bowl, either right in the centre of the base, or in the adjacent scraped zone. Such marks, either incised or impressed prior to firing, have indeed been frequently found on various wheel-made chaff-tempered wares of Arslantepe VII. They consist of crosses, series of fingertip impressions, or combination of these with varied arrangements of incised lines" (Palmieri, 1969, fig. 17, 5-7; 1978, fig. 10, 18; 1985a, p.194, fig. 1, 1-7). The presence on the outer surface of parallel string impressions is explained as having been created by frames made with several rows of strings; by such means the bowls may have been brought to the places where they were dried and fired (Palmieri, 1985a, p.194, fig.1, 9-11).

The paste of the semi-fine and fine ceramic classes was chaff-tempered with grey cores and was covered with a dark red or red-orange slip, which coated the surface of the pot either totally or partially. The surfaces were irregularly burnished and the rims were probably worked on the wheel (Palmieri, 1969, pp.18, 20; 1978, pp.321-322). Shapes include those of: bowls with low body carination, rounded bottoms and in-turned sides ending in sharply everted rims and small jars with ovoid bodies and everted necks often ending in bevelled rims (Palmieri, 1969, figs.11, 4-5; 12, 8-10; 13, 7, 10-16; table Xd,1). The jars rims are: internal ledge, bevelled, bevelled-expanded and club-headed (Palmieri, 1969, figs. 11, 6, 12-13, 15-16; 12, 14, 16; 13, 17-19; tables XLId, 1-2; XXXVd,1; XXXVIId, 1-3; XLd, 1).

Bowls profiles are those of: bowls with internally bevelled rims and sometimes a kink below the rim, bowls with in-turned rim, a bowl with bevelled and grooved rim, a carinated shallow bowl with straight upper part of the body and flat rim and bowls with club-headed or flat ledge rim and a kink below the rim (Palmieri, 1969, figs. 11, 9-10; 12, 5-6; 13, 9, 21-22, 26; 11, 7; 12, 4; 11, 8; 13, 28; 13, 28, 24, 23, 25; tables XIVd, 1-3; VIId, 1-2; XIId, 1; VIId, 1; XVIIId, 1; XVIIIId, 1-2). A club-headed rim fragment was probably associated with a

hemispherical bowl (Palmieri, 1969, fig. 11, 2; table XVIIId, 2).

Bases were generally round. Ring and pedestal bases were also attested (Palmieri, 1969, figs. 11, 20; 12, 7; 13, 27; 11, 18; table XXd, 1). Tall pedestals, sometimes grooved, suggest the presence of fruit stands (Palmieri, 1969, figs. 11, 17, 19; 17, 11; 10, 13; table XXd, I, 1-2)

Three cooking-pot wares are distinguished. A group of rather big, hand-made cooking-pots are characterized by globular bodies and short, everted necks ending in rims modelled on the wheel (Palmieri, 1969, pp. 20-21). The paste is said to be chaff- and grit-tempered with grey cores and with roughly smoothed surfaces covered with a yellowish or reddish film; traces of burnishing were sometimes present. Illustrated rims feature: internal ledge; internally grooved, bevelled, bevelled-grooved and bevelled-expanded ones (Palmieri, 1969, figs. 11, 21; 12, 12; 13, 37; 11, 22, 25; 12, 11; 13, 35; 11, 24; 12, 13, 23; 13, 33; 13, 33, 34, 32; tables XXIXd, 1-3; XXXIId, 1-4; XXXId, 1-5). A bevelled-grooved and an internal ledge lip may be noted (Palmieri, 1969, fig. 13, 36; table XXIXd, 4).

A second class of hand-made cooking-pots includes specimens with rather coarse body clay, grit- and, to a lesser extent, chaff-tempered with brownish to blackish surfaces (Palmieri, 1969, p.21). The burnishing process was either careless or accurate. Wide-mouthed pots with globular bodies and short, everted necks ending in bevelled-rounded, bevelled and simple rims are illustrated (Palmieri, 1969, figs. 11, 32, 36, 31, 35; 12, 26; 13, 51; tables XXXd, 1; XXXId, 6; XXVd, 1-2). Judging by the inclination of the sides the last fragments are likely to belong to bag-shaped pots.

A wheel-made cooking-pot ware is also quoted (Palmieri, 1969, p.21). The paste was coarse and tempered with fewer chaff inclusions than the first cooking-pot ware; its colour varied from dark brown to reddish-brown and the cores were grey. The surfaces were



left rough or were cursorily burnished. The signs left by the potter's wheel were usually visible. The profiles belong to wide-mouthed, globular pots with short, everted necks ending in simple or elaborate rims: bevelled, internally grooved and internal ledge (Palmieri, 1969, figs. 12, 25; 13, 46, 49-50; 11, 27; 12, 24; 12, 18; 13, 43-44; 11, 28-30, 34; 12, 20-19; 13, 45, 47-48; tables XXVIId, 1-2; XXVIIId, 1; XXXId, 7; XXXIIId, 5-6; XXIXd, 5-7). A lug rim is attested (Palmieri, 1969, fig. 12; 17; table XXVd, 1b).

Hand-made pottery, which does not belong to the aforementioned classes, came to light in the bottom layers (Palmieri, 1969, p.24). Body clays varied and surfaces were burnished. The shapes repeated those of the categories just mentioned. The complete illustrated specimen portrays a jar with wide mouth, ovoid body and short, straight neck (Palmieri, 1969, fig. 11, 26; table XXXIVd, 1).

A few more profiles made of the common, chaff-tempered wares are published elsewhere. Jars with wheel-made necks ending in internal ledge, internally grooved and bevelled rims are assigned to the semi-fine sub-group (Palmieri, 1978, p.14, fig. 10, 17-19; tables XLId, 4; XLIIId, 1; XXXVd, 2). Some jars carry pot marks. Bowls with low body carination, a carinated bowl with straight upper part of the body, a bowl with in-turned upper part of the body and jars with ovoid bodies and everted or convex necks and fruit stands are said to belong to the fine category (Palmieri, 1978, p.14, fig. 10, 2-3, 6-7, 4, 8, 10, 13, 15; tables Xd, 1; VIId, 2; VIId, 3; XXXIIIId, 1; XLIIIId, 1-2). Fruit stands are not illustrated but the pedestals are said to be either smooth or grooved.

Cooking-pots display globular bodies (Palmieri, 1978, fig. 10, 14, 16; table XXVIId, 3). A hemispherical bowl and pottery decorated with plastic knobs complete the inventory of the published material (Palmieri, 1978, fig. 10, 1; table IIId, 1; 1985, p.193 note 1, fig. 1, 8).

### Tepecik

Remains of interest were dug up in squares opened beyond the foot of the mound (Esin, 1982, pl.53). Undistinguished features were discovered in level 1 and 2 immediately beneath the surface; among them there were large pits accompanied by the by-products of metal working, hearths and stretches of stone walls (Esin, 1976, p.113, pl.75; 1979, p.108, pl.60; 1982, p.109, pls.70-71). The sounding, which was originally only 3x5m, was finally enlarged to encompass an area with a maximum length of 27,5 m and a maximum breadth of 22 m in order to clear the vestiges of imposing structures in the lowermost level 3 (Esin, 1974, p.134; 1982, pls. 69, 71). This level was encountered directly beneath the surface only in the southern portion of the excavated area (Esin, 1982, p.111). The remains of a building standing on stone foundations were its most notable feature (Esin, 1976, pp. 113-114; 1979, pp. 108-110; 1982, pp.110-112, pl.60). The building was restored and renovated three times. It consisted of two rows of rectangular rooms facing each other on both sides of a central corridor, although a different interpretation sees in each of the two wings a separate house and in the corridor a street (Esin, 1982, p.110, note 46, quoting Professor Heinrich). It preceded and probably coexisted for a while with a simpler, double-roomed structure, building 2, which came to light in the southern sector of the dig (Esin, 1982, pp.111-112). The two buildings were differently oriented but were joined into a single unit by the addition of two rooms, which were inserted in the north-eastern corner in between the southern wing of building 1 and the eastern façade of building 2 (Esin, 1982, pl.69). During the latest level 3 sub-phase the area above building 2 was taken over by hearths or ovens. Some of the rooms of building 1 showed signs of a conflagration dating to the end of the same sub-phase (Esin, 1974, p.134; 1976, p.113).

Ceramic finds from level 3 comprise first of all wares which the excavator labels "Uruk". They were



mostly wheel-made, either on the proper potter's wheel or on the tournette, but could also be fashioned by hand (Esin, 1982, pp. 113-114). The clays were both grit- and chaff-faced and showed a variety of surface treatments.

A chaff-faced simple ware is described as being made of a light-coloured, chaff-tempered paste. A fine variety was wheel-made, a coarse one hand-made. The surfaces of the pots were yellowish, reddish or pinkish-beige and were usually left plain or, very rarely, covered with a fine or thickish slip (Esin, 1982, p.113). Illustrated profiles comprise those of: bevelled rim bowls and wheel-made bowls with sinuous sides or with either sharply bevelled or round rims (Esin, 1982, pl.72, 6-9, 3-5; tables Ia, I, 4; XXIa, I, 5; XIId, 5; XVd, 10).

Light-coloured, wheel-made pastes are subdivided into three subgroups (Esin, 1982, p.113). Yellowish-beige pastes contained large amounts of sand and very little organic temper. Illustrated profiles include those of: four-lugged jars, flat-based jars with either a cylindrical neck ending in a bevelled rim or an everted neck, a jar with bulging body and tall neck ending in a bevelled-rounded rim, a jar with ovoid body, everted neck ending in a bevelled rim and four horizontal lugs on the shoulder, a spouted jar with a body profile similar to the one mentioned last and distinguished by the presence of a band of incised cross-hatchings on the shoulder and a spouted jar with bulging body (Esin, 1982, pl.72, 14-20, 24-25; tables LXVIa, III, 3; LXIa, 4-5; LVIIId, 3; XXXIIId, 7; LIId, 3; XLVIId, 1-2; LXIIa, I, 1).

The second, wheel-made light-coloured paste was made of a grey clay tempered with a large amount of sand and grit (Esin, 1976, p.116, pl.72, 6; 1982, pl.72, 26-31; table XLVIId, 1a-2a). A distinctive vessel was fashioned in this ware: a jar on a high foot, which displays four horizontal lugs on the shoulder and intersecting lines consisting of very fine punctuated incisions on the body.

The clays of the third sub-group, that of the pink pastes, showed a high proportion of fine organic temper (Esin, 1982, p.113). The surfaces of the pots were self-



slipped and slightly burnished. Illustrated profiles are those of: a hemispherical bowl on tall, perforated stand and jars with elongated bodies (Esin, 1982, fig. 72, 32, 34-35; tables XXd, I, 3; LXIIIa, I, 1-2). Two more profiles have already been quoted (Esin, 1982, fig. 72, 19-20; tables LIId, 3; XLVIId, 1).

Both red and grey slips were sometimes applied to the surfaces of the pots made of the pink pastes. An irregularly burnished and very glossy, rather thick red slip covered the surfaces of wheel-made vessels manufactured with a particularly light, pink paste (Esin, 1982, pp. 113-114). Illustrated profiles comprise those of: a hemispherical bowl, a wide-mouthed pot with short, everted neck and a hole-mouthed pot, to which are to be added two profiles mentioned previously, those of a jar with everted neck and of a perforated fruit stand (Esin, 1982, fig. 72, 10-12, 18, 33; tables IIId, 18; XXVIId, 7; XXIIIId, 6; XXXIIIId, 7; XXd, I, 4).

A blackish-grey or blackish, burnished but not glossy slip coated the surfaces of vessels made of a wheel-made beige or pink paste (Esin, 1982, p.114). The two published profiles duplicate those of containers which have already been quoted, i.e. wide-mouthed pots with short, everted necks and fruit stands (Esin, 1982, pl. 72, 13, 32; tables XXVIId, 8; XXd, I, 3).

Some grey-slipped specimens were so highly burnished that it could not be ascertained whether they were wheel- or hand-made, although the regularity of the profiles suggested that they should be wheel-made. Two more varieties of grey-slipped pottery are distinguished. The slip of the first class was extremely thin and highly burnished; it had a soapy feel and reminded one of the dark faced burnished ware. The second type had remained matt in spite of having been burnished.

A paste containing a high amount of sand and lime temper and a smaller quantity of organic inclusions was employed to manufacture jars with ovoid bodies and everted necks ending in bevelled rims (Esin, 1982, p.113, pl.72, 21-23; table XLVIIId, 1-3). The vessels were



covered with reserved-slip decoration completely; a slip was reserved in thin oblique and horizontal lines. Two more examples show high-shouldered bodies tapering towards a flat base and an everted and a straight neck respectively (Esin, 1982a, pl.V, 9-10; table LIId, 1-1a). The rims are simple and bevelled.

Plain simple ware was attested already in level 3 (Esin, 1982, p.113) The yellowish, cream, beige or pinkish clay was sand-tempered. The vessels were mostly wheel- and very rarely hand-made. The unslipped surfaces were burnished. Illustrated profiles belong to: a bell-shaped bowl with round lip and well defined base and a carinated bowl with inturned sides and beaded lip (Esin, 1982, pl. 72, 1-2; tables XIXa, I, 3; Xd, 5). More profiles are published in another report (Esin, 1982a, p.14, pls. III, 12-15, 21, 17, 16, 20, 24; V, 8; tables IId, 19-20; XIXa, I, 4; XVID, 10; XVIId, 6a; XVd, 11-12; VIa, I, 3; Vd, I, 7-8). They are those of: shallow and deep hemispherical bowls, a bell-shaped bowl, bowls with bevelled-rounded or club-headed rims, bowls with round rims, in one case grooved, a bowl with concave band rim and deep bowls with in-turned upper part of the body and beaded rim.

A few more profiles fashioned in the tournette-made, chaff-faced fabric may be now added to those already mentioned. The shapes themselves either repeat known ones, such as those of a bowl with bevelled-rounded rim and of a globular jar with everted neck, or display an outline which appears to develop out of older prototypes, such as that of a bowl with sharply defined club-headed rim and ring base (Esin, 1982a, pls. III, 18; V, 11; III, 19; tables XVID, 13; XXXIIId, 8; XVIId, 6). The same observation applies to two profiles made of light-coloured ware without further specification as to paste inclusions or surface treatment (Esin, 1982a, p.14, pl.V, 7, 13; tables XXIIId, 5; XLVd, 2). By contrast, it will be seen that the profile of a jar with ovoid body and horizontal lugs on the shoulder is newly introduced in the late IVth millennium B.C. (Esin, 1982a, p.14,

pl.V, 12; table XLVI d, 3 of light-coloured ware).

Level 3 produced also a number of ceramic classes which are not classified under the label "Uruk": cooking-pot and dark burnished wares.

The clay of the kitchen wares was either light-coloured or red and contained straw, sand and grit inclusions (Esin, 1982, p.114). All the vessels were hand-made and their surfaces were either slipped or burnished. Red-slipped and burnished surfaces were by far the most common and in these cases the pots were made of the red paste. Scratches were visible on the surfaces because of the use of a hard object in burnishing. Illustrated profiles refer to those of: a flat-based, ovoid jar with short, everted neck and wide-mouthed pots with short necks ending in either bevelled or simple rims (Esin, 1982, pl. 75, 3-5; tables LIXd, 10; XXXId, 11; XXVd, 8). Incised decoration appears to be typical of containers fashioned in the light-coloured, cooking-pot paste such as: an ovoid jar and a wide-mouthed pot ornamented with naturalistic motifs and rows of zig-zags (Esin, 1982, pl. 75, 6; table LIXd, 11).

Incised and plastic decoration was likewise present on dark-slipped burnished ware vessels (Esin, 1982, pl.76, 2-5; table XXIId, 5). The paste of this hand-made ware showed a high proportion of sand inclusions and fewer straw ones (Esin, 1982, p. 112). Illustrated profiles comprise those of: flat-based bowls with flaring sides, which sometimes carried incised decoration, a deep bowl bearing plastic bosses and an incised motif in between the bosses, wide-mouthed pots with carinated or bag-shaped bodies and short, everted necks, a wide-mouthed pot with ovoid body, a jar with ovoid body and incised triangles and oblique lines on the shoulder, and a fragmentary stand (Esin, 1982, pl. 74, 1-10, 13-17; tables LXIId, 6-8; LXIVd, 1-5; LIXd, 12; LXIIId, 7). Plastic patterns can be noted on jars with tall necks and with articulated junction of neck and shoulder (Esin, 1982, pl.74, 11-12; table LXId, 2-3). High-shouldered jars with exaggerately tall necks and wide-mouthed pots



with pointed or ovoid bodies and rim lugs were also made of dark burnished ware (Esin, 1974, p.134, pls.107, 1; 1979, p.111, pls.62, 16; 64, 25; tables LXd, 9; LXIVd, 6-7; the context of the last two vessels is uncertain).

The fabric of yet other ceramic classes was mainly tempered with sand, fine grit and only a small quantity of mica and organic temper (Esin, 1982, pp.112-113). The surfaces of the pots were constantly burnished, sometimes brilliantly. Four sub-groups are distinguished: a burnished black or blackish-grey-slipped ware, a highly burnished unslipped grey or dark ware, a burnished red-slipped ware and highly burnished unslipped red wares. Some of the latter carried fine grooved decoration. Profiles published without stating to which sub-group they belonged are those of: flat-based bowls with rounded or straight sides, a hemispherical bowl provided with a horizontal handle, a beaker, jars, pitchers, a fragmentary fruit stand and a lid (Esin, 1982, pl. 73, 1-14; tables LXIID, 9-12; LIXd, 8-9; LXId, 4-5; LIXd, 2-3; LXIIId, 8; LXVd, 1). They have been tabulated with the dark burnished wares, for they are likely to represent a local eastern Anatolian phenomenon (Esin, 1982, p.112; Palmieri, 1973, p.166; Frangipane, 1983, pp.355-356, 358, 360-361; Burney, 1980, p.159).

Flat-based bowls with flaring sides made of grey ware are assigned to the first sub-group (Esin, 1982, p.112; 1974, p.134, pl.107, 1; 1976, p.115, pl.72, 2; for comparative material see table LXIID). Some specimens carried incised decoration consisting of squares ornamented with white-filled punctuated and nail-impressed motifs.

Hand-made, mostly red-slipped and burnished containers made of a red paste tempered with fine straw, sand and grit are classified separately (Esin, 1982, p.114). Illustrated profiles portray bowls with perforated bottoms and round or bevelled rims (Esin, 1982, pl. 75, 1-2).

Very little is known of the pottery retrieved in the uppermost levels 1-2 directly beneath the top soil (Esin,

1976, pp.114, 116; 1982, p.109) and in levels 4-5, which were mostly investigated in a sounding of limited dimensions opened beneath the building 1 courtyard of level 3 (Esin, 1976, p.114; 1979, pp.110-111; 1982, pp. 109, 115). Chaff-faced simple ware seems to increase in quantity in levels 4-5, while a fragment of an Ubaid style painted jar is reported from the lowermost level 5 (Esin, 1979, p.111). Two sherds made of a straw-tempered reddish paste and red painted on a beige slip were noted either in levels 3 or 4 (Esin, 1982, p.115, pl. 77, 1-2; table XXXIIIId, I, 15a). Unfortunately, far too little is published of the pottery derived from these deeper levels to allow one to decide whether level 3 followed upon strata productive of an assemblage similar to that retrieved from levels 13-26 in a deep sounding opened in the mound. Yet, the situation reminds one of that found beneath the period VIa levels at Arslantepe.

Chaff-faced simple and plain simple wares persisted in level 2 alongside dark slipped and red slipped burnished wares (Esin, 1976, p.116). In particular, black burnished and light brown or brownish-grey wares were still present (Esin, 1976, pp. 114-115). High-shouldered jars with exaggeratedly tall necks and truncated-conical bowls continued to be found (Esin, 1974, pl. 107, 1; 1976, pl. 72, 2; for comparative material see tables LXd, 9 and LXIIId). The bowls carried white-filled incised and impressed decoration of intersecting lines. Dark burnished ware predominated in the surface soil and was associated with stone foundations (Esin, 1982, p. 109).

According to the excavator, levels 1-2 must be contemporary with levels 8-10 and 8-14, which were investigated in two deep soundings opened in squares 8/O and 15/K in the mound proper (Esin, 1982, p.108, pls. 53, 67).

The 5 x 5 m sounding in square 8/O was situated half way up the eastern slope (Esin, 1972, p. 156, pls. 99, 120). It was 18 m deep and ground water was reached from level 24 downwards; the sounding was then restricted to



a 2 x 2 m shaft. Virgin soil was tapped at a depth of 22,55 m at the height of level 29. No structural remains were detected in any of the strata (Esin, 1972, pp. 156-157).

Intrusive middle bronze age material was noted in levels 12-14; an earthquake crack accounts for its presence (Esin, 1971, pp. 122-123). Both wheel- and hand-made chaff-faced simple wares and a black, highly burnished ware occurred from levels 14 up to 11 (Esin, 1972, p.157; 1971, p.123). The wheel- and, more rarely, hand-made simple wares were badly represented (Esin, 1972, p.157, pls. 112, 1, e, i, k; 116, 2). Recognizable profiles are published only in the last plate. They include those of: bowls with beaded or everted rims, a bowl with in-turned upper part of the body and jars with short, everted necks ending, in one case, in a round rim. Only one or two fragments of reserved-slip ware are quoted (Esin, 1972, p.157, pl.112, 1,g). The profiles of the simple ware are not particularly diagnostic and have not been tabulated. Furthermore, the published material is far too incomplete to decide whether in this sounding there is, and at which point, a continuous, late IVth-early IIIrd millennia B.C. sequence, or a cultural break as clear as the one attested between Arslantepe VIa and VIb. As a matter of fact, the Tepecik excavator does point out that black burnished ware predominated from level 5 upwards (Esin, 1971, p.122), but that is just not enough to state that red-black burnished pottery becomes the leading element of the pottery assemblage as at Arslantepe VIb. By contrast, there is indeed evidence from level 14 downwards that the material from these lower levels spanned the IVth millennium B.C. The finds can be compared with material derived from Arslantepe VII and Norğuntepe levels 1-10, including the overlap with early chalcolithic pottery classes which is attested at Norğuntepe but not at Arslantepe. Of course the evidence must be used with caution, for it comes from a narrow sounding without building levels opened almost at the

periphery of the mound.

Chaff-faced pottery spanned levels 26-13; the highest number of sherds was derived from levels 24-18 and a fair number was still present in levels 17-14 (Esin, 1982a, p.14, table 1). A few chaff-tempered painted sherds are illustrated (Esin, 1972, p. 157, pls. 113, 1, a-d, h, i; 114, 2-1, apart from T.70-843 and 286; 115, 1, T.70-755; tables IIId, 2; XIVd, 4; XVd, I, 1; XXXIIId, I, 1). The profiles belong to bowls with simple or internally bevelled rims, a deep bowl with round rim and jars with short, everted necks; the painted motifs consist of splodges of paint hanging from horizontal bands and cross-hatchings. Plain ware profiles are published elsewhere, those of: shallow and deep hemispherical bowls with round, internally bevelled, bevelled-rounded or club-headed rims, a high pedestal base, wide-mouthed pots with globular bodies and short, everted necks, jars with everted necks ending in bevelled or simple rims, hole-mouthed pots and jars with necks ending in bevelled-rounded rims (Esin, 1982a, pls. III, 1-2, 5, 3, from levels 24-23, 6, from level 19, 8, from level 16, 7, from level 24, 11, from level 18, 10, from level 19, 9, from level 22; V, 5, from level 22, 1-3, from levels 24, 23 and 13, 4, 6, from levels 18 and 23; tables XVd, 1-3; XIVd, 5; XVID, 1-2; XVIId, 3; XXd, 2; XXVID, 4; XXXVd, 3; XXXIIId, 2; XXIIId, 1; XXIVd, 1-2; XXXIXd, 1-2).

Dark faced burnished ware was present from level 25 down to virgin soil (Esin, 1972, p.157). It occurred in particularly high numbers in levels 25-24, in decreasing quantities in levels 23-19 and only a few sherds are reported from the uppermost levels (Esin, 1982a, p.14, Table I).

The 3 x 5 m sounding in square 15/K was located close to the foot of the southern slope (Esin, 1974, p.134, pls. 97, 111). Fourteen strata were recognized above virgin soil. Early bronze age II type of material is said to have been encountered from the surface down to level 7. In this level the profiles of Karaz type of



pottery started changing. In levels 9 to 14 the last pottery class was accompanied by isolated pieces of chaff-faced simple ware.

In the adjacent square 14/K, half way up the southern slope, levels 9 and 10 were investigated in a very restricted area under an imposing fortification system attributed to level 8 (Esin, 1982, p.106, pls. 53, 67). None of the pottery is published but the excavator maintains that the finds from level 9 downwards suggest the earlier phases of the early bronze age I and the transition between the last period and the late chalcolithic (Esin, 1982, p.108).

For the sake of completeness, it may be added that small soundings were opened at the periphery of the mound in order to establish the extension of the early settlements (Esin, 1974, p.123, pl.97). Late chalcolithic and early bronze age pottery were found in two soundings (Esin, 1974, p.125). Chaff-faced simple ware mixed with red and black burnished sherds was derived from the third level beneath the surface in the second sounding, 03/I; the deposit intervened between layers productive of early bronze age pottery and a sterile level, which rested on a stratum containing dark-faced burnished ware.

Conclusion: definition of pottery type

The ceramic finds which each excavator singled out in order to establish parallels with southern Mesopotamia tend to refer to particular shapes or particular types of surface decoration or a combination of both. In the Nineveh and Hamah reports no more details are given about the vases, but the wares and, sometimes, the methods of manufacture are described in the more recent publications, starting from the Amuq one. Hence, a few observations may be now put forward about the definition of pottery type which is at the basis of this study. Of course, the data used in this paper are badly biased to start with, for the pottery is rarely described as thoroughly as the theory would seem to require. Nevertheless, there appears to be enough evidence from the sites mentioned so far to suggest that shapes and surface decoration, or even a combination of the two, are criteria which are insufficient to define a pottery type. The shape does not seem to determine either the choice of the body clay or the surface treatment. In its own turn, the same surface treatment is found on similar shapes made in different wares, although the tendency to associate a particular surface treatment with certain shapes fashioned in certain wares can be noted. These observations can be easily controlled if the material from Habuba Kabira South is taken into consideration. In short, a pottery type is here considered to be a composite entity consisting of a shape fashioned with a particular ware by using a particular method of manufacture and receiving a particular surface treatment, which includes leaving the pot surface untreated. Technological analyses are an indispensable and obvious tool of research if such an all-comprehensive definition of pottery type is accepted. In the case of this study, the data offered by the various publications have been registered as completely as possible. References to wheel-or tournette-made pottery simply repeat what the authors of the various reports thought. Shapes are



sometimes described in a way which may sound cumbersome. They are in fact thought of as being made of various parts, which include base, body, shoulder, neck and rim. Appendages such as spouts and lugs may be added to them. It was decided to describe profiles in such a way after noticing that some shapes may consist of hybrid profiles, in the sense that "local" and "new" formal elements may be combined in the same vessel.

### CHAPTER III

#### North-western sites from which IVth millennium BC ceramics were derived

This chapter is devoted to the presentation of the IVth millennium B.C. material derived from the north-western sites. The relative chronological position of the ceramics produced by each site with respect to the finds from neighbouring tells is discussed after presenting the evidence from each mound. Only the evidence from western Syria is so limited that it is discussed exclusively in the concluding remarks. In its own turn, the order in which the various sites appear in the next pages is determined by the relative geographical position of each tell.

The three sections in which the chapter is organized deal with northern Mesopotamia, western Syria and the upper Euphrates basin respectively. The evidence from each area is summed up at the end of each section, where the finds from Nineveh, Tell Brak, Hamah, the Amuq sites, Arslantepe and Tepecik are compared with those from - relatively speaking - neighbouring sites.

The work was finally organized in such a way because the regional "sequences" on which the whole reasoning about the evolution of the IVth millennium B.C. pottery assemblages is based do remain, after all, artificial constructs. Consequently, it may clarify matters to point out now the worse problems that each area would seem to present when trying to reconstruct its IVth millennium B.C. pottery sequence.

It has already been suggested that the Gawra, Amuq F and Norşuntepe late chalcolithic cultures should "represent the local tradition on which the impact of late Uruk elements of southern origin took place" (Palmieri, 1985a, p.198). The evidence from Tepe Gawra can be now supplemented with that derived from a number of sites which include, to quote the main ones: Qalinj Agha, the citadel of Erbil, in between the two Zabs, Tell



Rafaan and Tell Musharifa, in the Eski Mosul neighbourhood, Telul eth-Thalathat, east of the Jebel Sinjar, Tell Leilan, in the upper Habur basin, and Tell Hammam et-Turkman, in the Balikh basin. By contrast, no new site has been excavated in western Syria which may help to clarify the evidence relating to the IVth millennium B.C. sequence in the area. Nevertheless, the presence of Amuq F type of material at Habuba Kabira South (Seidl, 1971, p.44 note 56; Sürenhagen, 1986, pp.21-22) would seem to justify a re-consideration of the IVth millennium B.C. evidence from the region. As to the upper Euphrates basin and the neighbouring intermontane valleys, both Amuq F and Gawra type of material was recently recognized at many sites (Palmieri, 1969, pp.44-45; Hauptmann, 1974, p.97; 1976, p.75; Van Loon, 1978, p.60). Norşuntepe offers the best IVth millennium B.C. sequence starting from the very beginning of the period under consideration, which is however followed by a long occupational gap. Sites located in the immediate neighbourhood, i.e. in the Keban dam reservoir area, such as Korucutepe, Fatmalı Kalecik, Pulur, Tülintepe and Çayboyü, together with Değirmentepe, in the Malatya area, and even Cöba Hüyük, in the Gaziantep region, produced material comparable with that coming from Norşuntepe. However, there is no evidence from any of the last sites which might fill the stratigraphic break mentioned previously. Moreover, neither at Arslantepe nor at Tepecik are the late Uruk-Jamdat Nasr horizon levels unambiguously stratified above strata dating to the early IVth millennium B.C. At the same time Arslantepe and Tepecik remain the only sites where strata belonging to the late Uruk-Jamdat Nasr horizon were investigated. Material comparable with that derived from the last two sites, and Habuba Kabira South, was excavated only south of the Taurus ranges, at Hassek Hüyük (Frangipane and Palmieri, 1987).

Hassek Hüyük has already been mentioned in the introduction, when it was stated that its discovery threw light on a particular problem, that of the latest



occurrences of classical Uruk type of material in the north-western plains. In its own turn, this problem was said to have been caused by the lack of well stratified levels of occupation following the latest occurrences of the Gawra and Amuq F pottery assemblages. These statements need qualifying. It may be appropriate to do it now, for it will also serve the purpose of introducing the discussion of some of the evidence which appears in the next pages.

Tepe Gawra VIII, where local IVth millennium B.C. material is still present, perished in a conflagration, which was followed by a gap in occupation. This gap is likely to have been a particularly long one, covering the whole of the Ninevite 5 period, assuming that the dark, bluish-grey, well fired ware from level VII (Cross, 1935, p.45) is metallic ware (Schwartz, 1983, p.236). Moreover, accidents of discovery were such that until recently there appeared to be an occupational break at the end of the excavated IVth millennium B.C. sequence on all the northern Mesopotamian sites. These sites include Grai Resh, Qalinj Agha and Telul et-Thalathat to which may now be added Tell Rafaan, Tell Musharifa and Tell Hammam et-Turkman. In other words, at no site was Ninevite 5 material found securely stratified above levels of occupation productive of whatever assemblage preceded the one typical of the Ninevite 5 phase, which in any case did not prevent the assertion that "the plain and incised Ninevite 5 pottery is a natural development from the preceding Uruk wares" (Abu Al-Soof, 1985, p.148). The situation seemed to change after the publication of Tell Leilan, in 1983, for, in the step trench, late IVth millennium B.C. levels apparently lie directly underneath strata which yielded a developed Ninevite 5 assemblage (Schwartz, 1983). On the other hand, as often happens in archaeology, recent discoveries in the Eski Mosul area, i.e. not so far away from Nineveh and Tepe Gawra, which after all stands fourteen miles east-north-east of Nineveh (Mallowan, 1970, p.377), suggest that even the evidence from the Habur site cannot be taken at face



value. In fact, the existence of transitional late Uruk-Ninevite 5 levels of occupation would now seem to have been proved and the phenomenon is quite wide-spread, at least in the Eski Mosul area, because this phase of occupation has been excavated at many sites (Killick, 1986; Roaf and Killick, 1987). Whatever their relative chronological position with respect to southern Mesopotamia and Habuḫa Kabira South, these sites are quoted in the next section, for they yielded classical Uruk or rather classical Uruk-related material. Their relationship with other northern Mesopotamian sites is discussed in the next pages but an observation of a general nature may be already put forward. The picture which may start to emerge in northern Mesopotamia could correspond to the situation which has been noted in the Amuq and which is perhaps attested at Tell Brak, were it not for the fact that the evidence from CH level 9 and above is likely to be even more contaminated than that from Tell al-Judaidah. The particular case of Tell Brak, which is located in the Habur basin as Tell Leilan is, will be discussed in the appropriate section. Suffice to point out now that at Tell Brak, as at Tell al-Judaidah, material with southern Mesopotamian affinities would appear to be mixed with a pottery assemblage transitional between those typical of the IVth and IIIrd millennia B.C. in the respective regions. One would seem to be dealing, in spite of breaks in the excavated sequences, with a pottery continuum essentially definable in local terms. Unfortunately, the available evidence is still very limited indeed.

In western Syria, material similar to that derived from Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 21-18, can be recognized only at Qal'at er-Rus along the coast, but the deposit is, for all means and purposes, unstratified. The discovery of Hassek Hüyük was therefore of great importance, for the transition between a developed late chalcolithic assemblage and an Amuq G ceramic complex was attested for the first time in a clear succession of proper levels of occupation. The evidence from the last



site can be now supplemented with that from Kurban Hüyük, which is likewise situated in the middle Euphrates basin.

The difficulties presented by a re-consideration of the evidence offered by the Amuq cuts have already been examined in the second chapter. In a broader perspective, they can be summed up with two observations. First of all, at no site was the Amuq F assemblage found stratified above levels of occupation belonging to the phase that must have preceded phase F (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp.26-27). Secondly, only at Tell al-Judaidah there seemed to be stratigraphic continuity between a floor assigned to phase F and floors dated to phase G (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp. 100-101).

Evidence of a late aspect of phase E or of the phases E-F contact zone may be present at two sites which are located in the plain of Antioch, Tabara el Akrad and Tell esh Sheikh (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.513). With regard to the latest stages of the period under consideration, the material from Qal' at er-Rus has already been mentioned. IVth millennium B.C. material was recently found at Apamea, in the Orontes valley, and at Tell Abu Danne, in the Qoueiq plain, but even here the contexts are either unstratified or mixed. In short, Hamah remains the only site where a fairly long succession of IVth millennium B.C. levels of occupation may have been excavated.

It is most unfortunate that the pottery from the last site is published in a preliminary fashion so that no details are available of the fabrics and, to a certain extent, the surface treatments. That seriously diminishes the potential of the material at hand for comparative purposes not only in terms of parallels which can be drawn from other sites but also in terms of the study of the development of the pottery assemblage at the site itself. However, in spite of all that, a new subdivision of the Hamah sequence will be proposed after re-considering the evidence offered by other sites. The reasoning is rather complex and, it must be recognized, has been influenced by recent discoveries in neighbouring



regions. So some introductory notes to the final discussion would seem to be needed.

It may have seemed strange to find period L pottery in the pottery charts, especially considering the fact that both Halaf and Ubaid painted wares are supposed to have been retrieved from the same strata. As far as we know, the sum total of the evidence from other sites would seem to indicate that such an association is highly unlikely, particularly underneath levels which could be dated to the early IVth millennium B.C. Yet, this evidence was not available when Hamah was excavated and one may consequently even doubt whether the lustrous Tell Halaf pieces actually represent true Tell Halaf pottery, although Tell Halaf traditions may have continued longer in western Syria than in other areas (Mellaart, 1980, p.149-150). At any rate, the Ubaid style painted pottery remains worthy of attention. The pottery did not cease to be decorated in this way after the introduction of chaff-tempered wares, which became typical of the IVth millennium B.C. assemblages in the north-western regions. A smooth, long transition between assemblages dominated, on the one side, by painted and, on the other side, by plain ceramics is particularly well attested in northern Mesopotamian sites. A similar overlap is now known in some upper Euphrates basin sites, with the important difference that dark faced burnished wares seem to constitute the diagnostic ceramic classes throughout the local early chalcolithic. Even in western Syria some new insight into the problem of the definition of the local Terminal Ubaid horizon can be gained on the basis of the scanty available evidence. A few suggestions will be put forward at the end of the second section but it may be already noted that the suspicion remains that the end of Hamah L and the beginning of Hamah K may provide evidence for the overlap between the local Ubaid and local early Uruk pottery assemblages.

For the last part of the period under consideration, the parallels which can be established between the new profiles introduced in the middle Hamah K levels and

similar shapes attested in the Euphrates sites would seem to suggest that these levels do indeed fall into the late Uruk-Jamdat Nasr horizon. However, the association, in later strata, of Khirbet Kerak pottery and bevelled rim bowls remains highly unlikely, unless it reflects a peculiar conservatism of the Hamah inhabitants. Bevelled rim bowls do not seem to have ever been found, at the latest, later than the earliest Amuq G material, while Khirbet Kerak pottery does not seem to appear anywhere in western Syria before the end of phase G. So the presence of bevelled rim bowls in the late Hamah K levels can be easily dismissed. The real problem which is raised by the Hamah evidence is that: "from the preliminary report it is not clear whether - phase G elements - occurred before or after the phase H types of elements appeared" (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, p.514). Assuming, and not granted, that plain simple pottery was produced at Hamah, the evidence from other sites would suggest that plain simple wares should have been introduced earlier than Khirbet Kerak pottery.



## I. Northern Mesopotamia.

### Tepe Gawra

The mound was 22 m high and had a diameter of approximately 120 m at the base (Speiser, 1935, p.4), although the existence of a fairly sizeable lower tell surrounding Gawra has been suggested (McGuire Gibson, 1980, p.96). The uppermost strata, I-X, were totally exposed but only one third of the total area of the mound was cleared in levels Xa-XIa i.e. in squares 4-6 GQ extended to squares 3-6 ES in the lower levels (Tobler, 1950, p.2, pl.1). This sector measured 60 to 80 m in length and 30 to 40 m in width. Later on the excavated area was further enlarged to encompass squares 7-8 KO with the purpose of uncovering a remarkable circular building which was assigned to level XIa (Tobler, 1950, p.2). The underlying strata XII to XVI were then cleared only in the originally chosen south-eastern sector in squares 3-6 ES. During the last season a trench 10 metres wide was opened in the south-western portion of the mound starting in squares 8M and 8O and extended to squares 10 and 11M where it linked with a trench dug by Professor Speiser in the south-eastern portion of the mound (Tobler, 1950, p.3). Levels X to XIIa were investigated in this trench which yielded no structural remains except for a few rooms adjacent to the south-western portion of the Round House of level XIa and a U-shaped wall of level XII lying directly below that building. The inhabitants of levels Xa-XIIa appeared to have used this part of the mound as a dumping ground (Tobler, 1950, p.3).

Ubaid style painted pottery spanned levels XII-XIX (Tobler, 1950, p.145, note 13), whereas plain wares predominated in the overlying levels XIa-IX (Tobler, 1950, pp.151, 154).

There appeared to be stratigraphic discontinuity between levels XII and XIa (Tobler, 1950, p.26) but levels XIa to IX seemed to be linked together into a single stratigraphic unit, for some older walls were re-

used in each later level of occupation (Tobler, 1950, pp.13, 16, 17, 20). The growth of the settlement must have been continuous so that, while some sections went out of use and were substituted, others still stood to be finally replaced in their own turn in a peaceful process of mound formation.

The excavated area was densely settled in levels XIa-XI, when the original layout was often altered (Tobler, 1950, pp.14-24, pls. V-VI). The overlying level Xa was apparently only a transitional, short-lived occupation characterized by a small and shapeless collection of buildings (Tobler, 1950, p.13, pl.IV). No coherent ground plan could be recognized and the settlement was devoid of the better built structures organized around a long, rectangular central space opening on to an entrance porch, which were typical of the formal architecture of levels XIa-VIII. A crowded layout distinguished the level X plan (Tobler, 1950, pp.10-13; pl.III), which contrasted with the situation found in level IX where buildings were wide apart and occupation shrunk to little more than one third of the habitable area of the mound (Tobler, 1950, p.7, pl.II). In level X a number of streets and passages led to a formally designed building located almost at the centre of the settlement, which suggested that the township may have been originally organized around this structure (Tobler, 1950, p.10). Formally designed buildings were conspicuous by their presence in levels IX and VIII c, b and a (Tobler, 1950, pp. 7-9; Speiser, 1935, pp.22-36, pls. IX-XI). The level VIII settlement was organized around four such buildings, three of which continued in use until the settlement perished in a conflagration in level VIII a; the fourth structure was razed to the ground and filled up in order to make way for a compound which occupied the western and southern portions of the site; when the acropolis was remodelled for the last time. Architecture and burial customs indicate that level VIII was, as Professor Speiser put it, "the culmination of a civilization that had begun with level XI" (Speiser, 1935, p.152). However, while



levels XIa - IX are linked together into a single cultural period, for their material culture is the same in every aspect (Tobler, 1950, pp.17-18), the widespread use of the potter's wheel seems to single out at least pottery production in the VIII group of levels (Tobler, 1950, p.154; Cross, 1935, p.41).

A new subdivision of the Tepe Gawra levels was recently proposed by superimposing the old plans and by re-considering the heights of features and the stratigraphic links between levels that the author of the Tepe Gawra report had originally noted (Forest, 1983, pp. 19-32, table 2, pls. 2-28). Levels of occupation which had been kept separate by Tobler are unified into the same stratigraphic unit and the break in occupation which seemed to intervene between levels XII and XIa does not exist any longer. In particular, some of the level XIa buildings are assigned, on the one hand, to a building stage which is subdivided into three sub-phases and which incorporates the levels XI-Xa structures, and, on the other hand, to an older stage of construction which combines the remains of levels XIIa-XII (Forest, 1983, pp.25-27, 32, 46, table 2, pls. 18-20). The plans of levels X and IX are likewise re-arranged into one and the same stratigraphic unit, which reached completion through two building phases, whereas a massive structure located in the southern portion of level IX is attributed to the following level VIII (Forest, 1983, pp.28-30, 32, pls. 21-22, 25). The three sub-phases of level VIII would seem to be the result of the gradual transformation of the inhabited area according to a well-planned project (Forest, 1983, p.30, pls. 25-27).

Strata XI and Xa do not seem to have been separate architectural levels even according to the most recent analysis of Tepe Gawra (Rothman 1989, p.284, fig.3).

The pottery produced by levels XI-IX is published as a homogeneous corpus of material (Tobler, 1950, pp. 153-159) so that the discussion of the distribution of the pottery assemblage throughout levels XI-IX is not really affected by the new arrangement of the strata. Moreover,



there are clear similarities between the pottery derived from the last strata and level XIa. Instead, the differences between the ceramics yielded by level XIa and levels XIIa-XII range from the fabrics to the repertoire of shapes and methods of surface decoration (Tobler, 1950; pp.145-153). The level XIa material will be presented shortly. A few observations are first added about the levels XIIa-XII assemblage in view of the newly proposed combinations of the old plans and especially for the following reason. There is now evidence at a number of sites, in what is called northern Mesopotamia in this paper, of a smooth transition and stratigraphic overlap between a pottery assemblage dominated by ceramics painted in the Ubaid style and one in which plain, Uruk period wares predominate. The number of the sites is exceptionally high, for it includes Tell Ibrahim Bays, Telul eth-Thalathat, Grai Resh, Tell Leilan, Tell Hammam et-Turkman and, with reservations, Qalinj Agha. Consequently, since it would be extremely difficult to retrace the provenance of the Tepe Gawra material, the older subdivision of the Tepe Gawra levels has been maintained. Rather, it is preferred to discuss the Terminal Ubaid horizon on the basis of the entire evidence from all the sites. At the same time, particular attention has been paid to some indications of continuity between the XIIa-XII and XIa pottery assemblages, for they acquire new meaning in relation to both the new evidence and the new proposals. Finally, a few words of explanation about the way in which the pottery charts have been organized.

The finds from Tepe Gawra XI-IX, Qalinj Agha 1-4 and Tell Leilan V were tabulated first. The article on Hammam et-Turkman was read only after the paper had already been written; otherwise, the pottery from Hammam V could have been already added. The evidence from the first two sites was derived from broad areas investigated towards the centre of the mound. That from Tell Leilan came to light in a step trench cut at the very periphery of the tell. Phenomena of extrusion and intrusion are



certainly more likely to occur in a sector located in the outskirts of the inhabited area and close to the slope of the mound. However, the pottery sequence of Tell Leilan appears to be consistent within itself and has been treated as such. Moreover, the assemblages yielded by the three sites seemed to be on the whole homogeneous as far as wares, methods of surface treatment and shapes were concerned. The similarities between the three assemblages seemed to outweigh the differences, especially if the evidence from Tell Leilan was considered together with that from Tell Brak. Keeping in mind the definition of pottery type which has been given, an attempt was then made to trace back the constituent elements of the pottery assemblage, starting from the shapes, in earlier levels of occupation, while the evidence from other sites was grafted on to the three main pottery sequences. The definition of the Terminal Ubaid horizon was a result of such a procedure. Northern Mesopotamia is exceptional with respect to neighbouring areas, for the available evidence is such that the elements which constitute the IVth millennium B.C. assemblage occur from the beginning in unusually complete contexts. For purposes of relative chronologies, Terminal Ubaid ceramic elements are quoted in the text. However, they have not been drawn as a rule, in as much as they did not persist in later, i.e. Uruk period, levels. The conservatism of the potters is best revealed in the persistence of some shapes, which are constantly repeated even after other elements of the pottery assemblage, or rather of a pottery type, change. At the other end of the sequence under consideration, one is confronted with a similar phenomenon and once again the illustrations have been organized in such a way as to emphasize which elements of the old assemblage are retained even after the assemblage as a whole changes or rather evolves.

The green, sandy, gritty and well-fired wares of levels XIIa-XII (Tobler, 1950, pp.146-147) are certainly very different from the fabrics characteristic of the



overlying levels, although a straw-pitted surface is clearly visible on two pots whose photographs are published (Tobler, 1950, pl.LXXIX, e-f). The tendency to leave the surface undecorated and the increasing use of the tournette in the same levels may foreshadow later developments. Early prototypes for profiles typical of levels XIa-IX, but especially XIa, span levels XIIa-XII or even XIII. They include : footed bowls, a carinated bowl and bowls with in-turned upper part of the body (Tobler, 1950, pls. CXXVIII, 194 from level XIII; CXXXV, 270-271 from level XII; CXXXIII, 237 from level XII, 235-236 from level XIIa; tables XXIb, 3a-3b; XXXIb, 1a; XXVIIb, 1a). Ring bases and spouts are appendages still attached to bowls in later levels (Tobler, 1950, pls. CXXXIII, 246 from level XII, CXXXV, 248-250 from level XII, CXXVIII, 185-186 from level XIII; table VIIb, 1a). Two neck profiles are of interest for comparative purposes, those of a neck with a ledge rim and of a neck swollen at the base (Tobler, 1950, pl.CXL, 315, 317; tables LIXb, 1a; LIVb, 1a). Jars bearing ribbed and incised decoration from level XIII are also worth mentioning; they are a useful horizon-maker for the Terminal Ubaid horizon (Tobler, 1950, pl.CXXXI, 217-218, 220). Jars carrying incised decoration on the shoulder persist into level XII (Tobler, 1950, p.150, pl. CXXXVIII, 300-302; table LXVIIb, 1a).

Large vessels, often made of cooking-pot wares, tended to play the same function, that of burial urns, in both level XII and in later strata. The profiles belong to: U-shaped or hole-mouthed pots and wide-mouthed, spouted or spoutless jars with short, everted necks (Tobler, 1950, pls. CXXXVI, 274, 277 from below level XII; CXXXVIII, 297 from below level XII; CXXXI, 222, 224 from level XIII; CXXXVIII, 299, 293 from level XII; tables XLIXb, 1a; XXXIb, 5a; XXXVIb, 2a-2b). The examples from level XII are mostly made of a grey or black, usually coarse ware, which could be either red- or brown-slipped and burnished (Tobler, 1950, pp. 236, 238). A double-mouthed pot from level XIII reminds one of



profiles typical of the later levels (Tobler, 1950, pl. CXXXI, 221; table LXIb, 1a). At Telul eth-Thalathat a similarly shaped specimen was used as a burial urn (Egami, 1958, pl. XXXVIII, 26 from the surface). There is then a group of vessels which are associated with the graves attributed to level XIa (Tobler, 1950, pp. 102-103), but which would appear to be more typical of level XII, into whose debris the graves were cut, than of the supposed level of origin. The profiles of globular jars with short, everted necks, of a U-shaped pot and of a spouted, hole-mouthed pot conform to the ones already quoted but the painted decoration they carry would seem to be out of place in level XIa, at least according to Tobler's description of the level XIa decorated ceramics (Tobler, 1950, pls. CXXXV, 369; CXXXVI, 275; CXXXVII, 288, 299; CXXXVIII, 298, 303, 306; CXXXIX, 308). The evidence from Telul eth-Thalathat, however, apparently confirms that painted burial urns may have continued to be used well into the IVth millennium B.C. A second group of vases includes profiles which do not seem to persist into level XIa, bowls on ring bases, a high-shouldered pot on a ring base, a jar with long, narrow mouth and a wide-mouthed high-shouldered jar on a broad flat base (Tobler, 1950, pls. CXXXIV, 248, 250; CXXXVIII, 296; CXL, 316, 321). Since comparative material later than the Terminal Ubaid phase is also lacking from other sites, only a bowl with ring base is illustrated (Table VIIb, 1a).

Coarse, brown, buff and reddish-brown fabrics were introduced in level XIa and were typical of the overlying levels XI-IX (Tobler, 1950, pp. 151-152, 153-155). Those from level XIa are described as being tempered with straw, coarse sand, largish pebbles and, in one instance, with shell. They tended to be fired at low temperatures and were hand-made, although the elaborate treatment of the rims may suggest the use of some type of potter's wheel. The surfaces were generally left rough except for burnishing, which was mainly practised on cooking-pot wares and on grey and black wares, which were found



mostly in levels XI-Xa. A high number of vessels from levels XI-IX, however, was often covered with slips, usually light in colour. In these levels, wet-smoothed surfaces became rarer. The use of red slips was hardly known in levels XIa-IX and grey wares occurred in equally limited numbers. Yet, a burnished grey ware jar with squat, globular body and everted neck was derived from below level XII (Tobler, 1950, p.238, pl.CXL, 314; table LIb, 1a) and there were examples of red slipped pottery even lower down in the excavated levels (Tobler, 1950, pp.235, 238; pls. CXL, 318, jar with globular body and narrow, long neck of brown, red washed, incised ware, retrieved below level XII; CXXVIII, 185, spouted bowl of brown, red slipped and burnished ware, from the level XIII well).

Some green or greenish, well fired, thin wares were present throughout levels XI-IX and were characterized by a particular repertoire of shapes and surface decoration (Tobler, 1950, p.154). Some sherds from level XII already carried the characteristic stamped decoration (Porada, 1965, p.145, fig. IV, 1).

Painted decoration was not popular in levels XI-IX (Tobler, 1950, p.155), maybe as an effect of the increasing coarseness of the fabrics, but simple painted patterns consisting of dots, smears of paint, lines and cross-hatchings are attested. Painted decoration, some of it in the Ubaid style, can be noted in level XIa (Tobler, 1950, pls.CXLI, 339, CXLII, 345, 353, CXLIII, 357; tables XXVIIIb, 3; XXXVb, 1; LIb, 1; Lb, 3a). Moreover, Ubaid type of material came to light in the early tombs, an elaborate form of interment, which, according to Tobler, spanned levels XIa - VIIIb (Tobler, 1950, pp. 68, 79-80). Two bowls, which were derived from tombs assigned to levels XI and XIa respectively, are said to be identical in shape and decoration with the bowl portrayed in table XXVIIIb, 1a. The second specimen was accompanied by a bowl with beaded rim of gritty grey ware, which was in its own turn identical in shape with a specimen derived from the occupational debris of level



XIa (Tobler, 1950; pp. 80, 229, pl. CIII, 3 = pl. CXLI, 335; table IXb, 1). A globular jar from a level XI tomb is likewise painted in the Ubaid style (Tobler, 1950; pl. CIII, 1; table XXXVIb, 1a). The profile reminds one of the globular pots with flaring rims typical of the IVth millennium B.C. assemblage since the very beginning. The painted jar was found with a bowl with in-turned upper part of the body of a well-baked, burnished grey ware, which was covered with a thick brown slip on the exterior (Tobler, 1950, pp. 80, 229, pl. CIII, 2).

Simplified naturalistic patterns on jars and beakers from levels XIa-IX may remind one of the sprig motifs which occurred on the so-called sprig ware of levels XIIa - XII (Tobler, pls. CXXXIII, 243-245, CXXXVII, 294-295, CXXXIX, 310-311, CXLV, 398; table XXIVb, 4). The sprig ware is described as a gritty brown ware covered with a red or reddish-brown slip, which was thickly applied on both surfaces (Tobler, 1950, p.147). The black-painted decoration featured sprig patterns. A negligible amount of sherds of this ware were noted in level XIa. They are thought to be out of context as the single example from level XIII.

Flat-based bowls with flaring sides and rough, irregular outlines were common in levels XIa - IX; they were all made of hand-made coarse wares (Tobler, 1950, pp. 152, 155, pls. CXLI, 328, 330, 332; CXLIV, 367-371; table Ib, 1-4). Some specimens from level XI display grooved sides, which could have been obtained on a turning device. Two examples are exceptional in the sense that they present a concave base. A variant is characterized by well-defined base and rounded sides (Tobler, 1950, pl. CXLI, 332; table Ib, 5). It is similar to a specimen from level XII. In this level, there were ten flat-based bowls, but they are considered out of context (Tobler, 1950, p. 148, pl. CXXXIV, 260-261). Some examples came to light in tombs attributed to strata X and IX (Tobler, 1950, p.80, pl. CIII, 5).

Only two more flat-based bowls came to light in level XIa (Tobler, 1950, p.152, pl. CXLI, 329, 331;

tables IVb, 1; VIIIb, 1). The first one has tall, straight sides; the second one shows rounded sides, a beaded rim and a kink below the rim. The latter was made of uncommon coarse, shell-tempered, burnished black ware.

Round-based bowls were frequent in level XIa and occurred in great numbers in levels XI-IX. By contrast, specimens with in-turned upper part of the body were found exclusively in level XIa (Tobler, 1950, p.152, pl. CXLI, 333-334; table XXVIIb, 1). A carinated profile is also attested (Tobler, 1950, pl. CXLI, 336; table XXXIb, 1). Similar profiles were attached to ring bases (Tobler, 1950, p. 152, pl. CXLI, 338-339; table XXVIIb, 1, 3). The first one was crudely made, the second one was painted and was identical in outline to a plain wheel-made open container from level IX (Tobler, 1950, pl. CXLIV, 381; table XXVIIIb, 4).

Hemispherical bowls with either simple or beaded rims were derived from level XIa (Tobler, 1950, pp. 152, 239, pls. CXLI, 337 red-slipped, CXLIII, 361 of hard black ware, CXLI, 335; tables VIb, 1; IXb, 1).

Hemispherical bowls with simple rims were found but rarely in levels XI-IX (Tobler, 1950, p. 155, pl. CXLIV, 372; table VIb, 2). Some treatment of the rim was more typical. Everted, raised, round, internally bevelled, bevelled and bevelled-rounded lips are notable (Tobler, 1950, p. 155, pl. CXLIV, 376, 379, 380, 375, 374, 378; tables Xb, 1; XIb, 1; XIIb, 1; XIVb, 1; XVb, 1; XVIb, 1). A bowl with flat rim came to light in level XI (Tobler, 1950, pl. CXLIV, 373; table XXIb, 2). The body profiles appear to be hemispherical or with gently-in-turned upper part. Grooves were sometimes incised beneath the lip (Tobler, 1950, p.155, pl. CXLIV, 374, 378; tables XVb, 1; XVIb, 1). A nearly hemispherical bowl from level Xa of highly burnished black ware is quoted but not illustrated (Tobler, 1950, p.155).

Some of the containers just mentioned carried painted decoration. Table XIVb, 1, portrays a vessel ornamented with groups of two vertical streaks on the interior below the rim. An unpublished round-based bowl



was painted with dark red paint over the upper half of the interior and with a band below the rim on the exterior surface (Tobler, 1950, p. 155). An exceptional example consisted of a bowl with rounded base and sides, made of grey ware burned red in firing (Tobler, 1950, pp. 155-156, pl. LXXX, c, from level IX). Its entire interior surface was covered with round spots of dark brownish-red paint; the exterior had many streaks and smears of the same paint. There were modelled animal figures on the inside.

Hemispherical bowls on high ring bases spanned levels XI-IX (Tobler, 1950, pp. 156, 240; pl. CXLIV, 382-384 the second one covered with a grey slip; table XVb, 1-2, 4). Some of them were painted with simple motifs consisting of parallel streaks, simple bands and pendant semi-circles at the rim. The ring bases appear to be high and the rims to be usually internally bevelled; a rim with vertical section is also known.

Other distinctive profiles include: chalices, one with a solid foot from level XI, and a more developed form from level IX (Tobler, 1950, p. 157, pl. CXLVI, 399-401; table XXIb, 1-2) and spouted bowls. There were only two of the last vessels in levels XI-IX but they were similar in profile to examples found in level XIa (Tobler, 1950, pp. 152, 156, pl. CXLI, 340-341; table XXVIb, 1-2). The latter were made of coarse, cooking-pot ware and had in-turned sides.

Cups and beakers were very specialized shapes distinguished by the wares they were manufactured with and by a particular surface decoration (Tobler, 1950, pp. 154, 156-157).

Cups from levels XI-X had rounded bottoms, constricted waists and flaring upper part of the body. Groups of horizontal incised lines appeared around the upper part of the body (Tobler, 1950, p. 156, pl. CXLV, 385-388; table XXIIIb, 2-4). Variants of the basic profile include those of a cup with vertical-sided waist, of a specimen with rim ending in a scallop edge and of an example with a moulded band all around the body (Tobler,

1950, pl. CXLV, 389-391). There were traces of a spout on the last container. A long spout transversely ridged and covered with plastic pellets can be noted on a unique cup from level XIa (Tobler, 1950, pp. 152-153, pl. CXLI, 342; table XXIIIb, 1).

The basic profile of the beakers is distinguished by a rounded bottom, low body carination and straight sides gently everted beneath the rim (Tobler, 1950, pp. 154, 156-157; pl. CXLV, 392, 394, 396-397; table XXIVb, 1-2). Plain ones spanned levels XI-IX; those carrying impressed, incised, punctured or appliqué decoration were present in levels XIa - Xa, although there are indications that this elaborate incised decoration occurred as early as level XII and perhaps as late as level IX (Porada, 1965, p.155, fig.IV,1; Tobler 1950, pl.LXXXa, excised sherds from levels XI-IX). No more than three painted beakers were noted (Tobler, 1950, p. 157, pl. CXLV, 395-396, 398; table XXIVb, 3-5). The first one carried four simple horizontal bands, the second a single horizontal band and smears of paint and the third a naturalistic composition. Birds and men with up-raised hands and holding sprigs were depicted alongside two cross-hatched triangles in between another branch. Sprig motifs were also painted on jars which are illustrated but are not mentioned in the text (Tobler, 1950, p. 243, pl. CLII, 523-525 from levels X and IX, dark brown or red-painted on a cream slip; tables LIVb, 3; LIIb, 5; Lb, 1a). A red-slipped bowl decorated with a sprig pattern came to light in a grave of level XI; it is thought to be extrusive (Tobler, 1950, p. 156). A fragment of a beaker from level XI was ornamented with the representation of a bird (Tobler, 1950, pl. CLII, 522; table XXIVb, 6).

Punctured, incised and appliqué decoration was applied only to beakers. The first type appears to have been the most popular and usually consisted of two horizontal bands of regularly spaced vertical punctures (Tobler, 1950, p. 157, pls. CLII, 519; CXLV, 393; LXXIX, b, 5; LXXX,a, 1-5; table XXIVb, 2). Incised decoration



mostly consisted of zig-zag bands with small fill-in lines or, more rarely, of a herring-bone pattern (Tobler, 1950, p.157, pls. CLII, 515, 518, LXXIX, a, 2; LXXIX, b, 3-4, 7; LXXX, a, 8). Appliqué decoration was also found on a unique fragment of a cup and featured plastic leaves (Tobler, 1950, p. 157, pl. LXXIX, a, 1), while another fragment on the same plate portrays a sherd bearing both incised and appliqué decoration (Tobler, 1950, pl. LXXIX, a, 2). The latter consists of rosettes or spoked wheels. Similar rosettes or wheels were impressed on other fragments (Tobler, 1950, pls. CLII, 514-516; LXXIX, b, 6; table XXIVb, 2a). A bowl with a rim pinched to form a spout was also covered with impressed rosettes (Tobler, 1950, p. 156, pl. CXLIV, 377; LXXIX, d; table VIb, 9).

Among the biggest containers there are pots with double rims and hole-mouthed vessels (Tobler, 1950, pp. 153, 158). The former spanned levels XIa-IX, the latter levels XIa-X. A typical profile of a pot with a double rim is defined by a wide mouth and rounded sides ending in a rounded or a pointed base (Tobler, 1950, p. 240, pls. CXLIII, 346; CXLVI, 405-406 the first one of gritty brown ware covered with a dark brown wash, traces of white wash on exterior; table XLb, 1, 3). An example, which was retrieved from a grave, and which was covered with a grey slip, shows a flat base (Tobler, 1950, p. 240, pl. CXLVI, 407; table XLb, 2).

Hole-mouthed pots were generally made of coarse, cooking-pot wares (Tobler, 1950, pp. 153, 158). A high-shouldered, double-spouted specimen of dark grey ware was coated with a red slip (Tobler, 1950, p. 239, pl. CXLII, 343; table XXXIIb, 1). Other vessels appear to have globular or ovoid bodies; rims tend to be raised (Tobler, 1950, pls. CXLII, 344; CXLVI, 402-404; tables XXXIIb, 1-2; XXXIIb, 2-3).

A unique globular pot with flaring neck and ring base from level XIa was the prototype of a profile common in levels XI-IX (Tobler, 1950, p. 153, pl. CXLII, 345; table XXXVb, 1). It carried dark, reddish-brown painted

decoration on the shoulder: lozenges in between cross-hatched panels. Both painted and plain examples are reported from the following group of strata (Tobler, 1950, pp. 158, 240, pl. CXLVI, 408-410; table XXXVb, 2-4). The upper part of the body of the first specimen was painted in brown on a light greyish-yellow slip with cross-hatched triangles in between horizontal and vertical lines.

A wide-mouthed pot with U-shaped body, convex neck and low spout came to light in level IX (Tobler, 1950, pp. 158, 240, pl. CXLVII, 411; table XLIb, 1). A second, wide-mouthed specimen with low body carination and straight neck grooved on the inside was derived from level XIa (Tobler, 1950, p. 239, pl. CXLII, 347, table XLIIb, 1).

Neckless, wide-mouthed pots with moulded rims belonged to level XI (Tobler, 1950, pp. 153, 158, pl. CXLVII, 413-414, 417; tables XLIIIb, 1; XLVIIb, 1; XLVib, 1). They show various rim and body profiles: round, bevelled or folded-over rims and U-shaped or more rounded bodies.

Storage jars with either globular bodies or high, rounded shoulder from level XIa numbered but three (Tobler, 1950, p. 153, pl. CXLII, 349-351; tables XXXVIIb, 1-2; XXXVib, 1). The ones with wide mouths are similar in profile to globular pots with short, flaring or convex necks from levels XIa, X and IX (Tobler, 1950, pls. CXLII, 348; CXLVII, 415-416; tables XXXVIIIb, 1-2; XXXIXb, 2). A wide-mouthed jar with high, rounded shoulder and short, straight neck from level Xa is distinguished by painted decoration consisting of a band around the rim and dots on the body (Tobler, 1950, pl. CXLVII, 412; table LXIVb, 1).

Small jars from level XIa tended to have globular bodies (Tobler 1950, p. 153). The necks were everted and, judging from the illustrated examples, ended in simple or bevelled rims (Tobler, 1950, pl. CXLII, 352-353; tables Lb, 1; LIb, 1). A specimen presents a neck swollen at the base (Tobler, 1950, pl. CXLII, 354, table LIVb, 1).



Jars with globular bodies persisted in the overlying levels (Tobler, 1950, p. 158). The published examples have a vestigial neck or everted necks ending in simple or bevelled-rounded rims (Tobler, 1950, p. 241, pls. CXLVII, 427 of fine black ware, 421 of wheel-made buff ware with traces of a cream slip; CXLVIII, 433; tables Lb, 6-7; LVib, 1). The last vessel was painted in black on a buff slip.

Jars with necks swollen at the base were derived from level Xa (Tobler, 1950, p. 241, pl. CXLVIII, 430 red-slipped, 431; tables LIVb, 2; LVb, 2). The first one has a high-shouldered body; the second one, of light grey ware, shows a squat body and bevelled rim. A jar with high-shouldered body and internally grooved neck is ornamented with wavy bands on a cream slip; it was associated with a burial (Tobler, 1950, p. 241, pl. CXLVIII, 429; table LVIIIb, 1).

Flat-based jars with everted necks occurred only in level XIa, where they were rare (Tobler, 1950, pp. 153, 239, pl. CXLIII, 357-358; tables Lb, 3a; LIb, 1). Dark brown painted bands, circles and zig-zags can be noted on the first jar.

Small, high-shouldered jars were present in level XIa but were more typical of the overlying levels (Tobler, 1950, pp. 153, 159). The shoulders appear to be either rounded or angular (Tobler, 1950, pp. 239, 241, pls. CXLIII, 355, 359 red to grey wash on exterior; CXLVIII, 418 light brown slip, 419, 422 of dark grey ware faintly burnished, 420 grey-slipped, 425; table LXVb, 1-6). Necks seem to be everted as a rule with simple or thinned lips. Specimens with cylindrical necks and in-turned necks can be singled out; they came to light in levels XI and X (Tobler, 1950, p. 241, pl. CXLVII, 423 cream-slipped with traces of dark red paint, 424 brown-slipped, 426 of coarse dark grey red-slipped ware; table LXVib, 1-2, 4).

Double-necked jars occurred throughout levels XIa - IX (Tobler, 1950, pp. 153, 159, 239, pls. CXLIII, 356 red-slipped; CXLVIII, 434; table LXib, 1-2).

A unique bottle came to light in level Xa and a kernos was discovered at the periphery of the mound at the height of level IX (Tobler, 1950, pp. 158-159, 241, pls. CXLVIII, 432 light brown-slipped; LXXX, b; table XIVa, 9 and for comparative material see table Xa.).

Miscellaneous items comprise : stands and ladles from levels XIa-IX, jars perforated all over from levels XIa-X, perforated bowls, possibly funnels, from levels XIa-XI and a so-called incense burner from level XI (Tobler, 1950, pp. 153, 159, 239, 241, pls. CXLIII, 365 red-slipped and burnished; CXLVIII, 439 of light grey ware; CXLIII, 360, 366; CXLVIII, 436-437, 435; tables LXIXb, 1; LXXb, 1; LXXIb, 1; LXXIIb, 1-3; LXIXb, 3). Terracotta idols spanned levels XII-IX (Tobler, 1950, p. 171, pl. LXXXVIa; for comparative material see table LXXIIb, 1). A jar with everted neck ending in a sharply everted rim and a unique, pear-shaped, wide-mouthed pot came to light in tombs assigned to levels XI and X respectively (Tobler, 1950, pp. 80-81, pl. CIII, 4, 6; table LXIb, 3).

No more than four wheel-made vessels were derived from level IX. Three of them are illustrated (Tobler, 1950, p. 154, pls. CXLIV, 381; CXLVIII, 416, 421; tables XXVIIIb, 4; XXXIXb, 2; Lb, 7). The profiles are not new and have already been mentioned.

The pottery of the overlying level VIII was mostly wheel-made, although hand-made fabrics were not uncommon (Cross, 1935, p. 41). The better made containers were manufactured with buff, grey, greenish-grey or green-coloured wares; buff wares predominated. The coarser pottery was brown, reddish-brown or dull grey. Burnishing was rare. The surfaces of the jars were coated with cream or, more rarely, grey or red slips. An increase in red-slipped fragments was noted towards the end of level VIII (Speiser, 1935, p. 152). Painted decoration seems to have been limited to red or brown, cross-hatched triangles on the shoulders of jars and to painted bands on the bases of vessels likely to be chalices (Cross, 1935, p. 41, pl. LXIV, 42). Incised



decoration consisted of a herring-bone pattern on a square vessel and of horizontal ribbing (Cross, 1935, p. 44, pl. LXXV, 216).

Both hand- and wheel-made hemispherical bowls were noted in the same strata. The hand-made specimens tended to be made of coarse-grained, brown or reddish-brown ware, while the wheel-turned ones were greenish-grey (Cross, 1935, p. 42). The tempers of the fabrics are not given, so that one is left to wonder whether, and to which extent, the body clays were prepared as in the underlying levels.

Coarse, flat-based bowls with flaring sides persisted throughout this group of levels (Cross, 1935, p. 42, pl. LXV, 56; table Ib, 14). Previously attested rim profiles comprise also those of : a hemispherical bowl, a flat-based bowl with internally bevelled rim and a bowl with kink below the rim (Cross, 1935, pl. LXIII, 22, 26, 20; tables VIb, 10; XIVb, 12; VIIb, 5). They were all hand-made (Cross, 1935, p. 198). The profile of a bowl with in-turned upper part of the body is not new but the vessel is wheel-made (Cross, 1935, p. 198, pl. LXIII, 24; table XXIXb, 6).

Spouted, hole-mouthed pots with globular bodies and raised rims spanned all three levels of occupation and increased in numbers in level VIIIa (Cross, 1935, p. 44, pl. LXIII, 37; table XXXIIb, 10). The illustrated example was wheel-made (Cross, 1935, p. 199). A double and a triple-mouthed jar were retrieved in the last level (Cross, 1935, pp. 44, 199; pl. LXIII, 38-39; table LXIb, 8-9). They were both hand-made, the first one in a grey ware. Ladles were common throughout (Cross, 1935, p. 44, pl. LXXV, 211; table LXXb, 2). Hand-made wide-mouthed pots with U-shaped profiles were present (Cross, 1935, pp. 44, 199, pl. LXIV, 49-50; tables XLIb, 2; XLIXb, 9). Prototypes for the last four profiles can be found in the underlying levels but the technique of manufacture is not always the same.

A unique, hand-made storage jar displays an ovoid body and a short neck ending in a bevelled rim (Cross,

1935, pp. 44, 199, pl. LXIV, 51; table XLVb, 3). The profile, at least the neck profile, does not differ appreciably from older ones such as those of: a wheel-made jar with flaring neck, a wheel-made wide-mouthed jar with short neck ending in a bevelled rim and a hand-made jar with swollen neck ending in a bevelled rim (Cross, 1935, p. 99, pl. LXIV, 40, 45, 47; tables Lb, 9; XLVb, 2; LVb, 3).

Jars with low body carination and everted necks were the most common profile among the closed shapes of level VIII (Cross, 1935, pp. 43, 199, pl. LXIV, 41-43; tables Lb, 12; LI Ib, 13-14). The body profile is new and all the published ones appear to be wheel-made, but the surface decoration, which consists of painted triangles or a red slip reminds one of older practices.

The outlines of carinated pots and bowls with rounded or pointed bases and in-turned, straight or out-turned sides are new. Early parallels are not so obvious, although not wholly absent. A few examples are said to be hand-made (Cross, 1935, pp. 198-199, pl. LXIII, 27, 29, 32; tables XXXb, 1-15; XXXIb, 8), but all the remaining ones appear to be wheel-made (Cross, 1935, p. 199, pl. LXIII, 28, 30-31, 34-35 the last one of grey ware; tables XXXb, 16-18; XXVb, 1; XXIVb, I, 2). Finely grooved sides, which were probably obtained on a fast potter's wheel, are typical of these fine, thin-walled vessels.

Grooved and incised sides can also be noticed on profiles which seem to be newly introduced more because of the surface treatment than because of their outlines (Cross, 1935, pl. LXIII, 21, 25, 36; tables XII Ib, 4; Xb, 7; XXIVb, I, 6). The first two specimens, which were made of wheel-made grey ware, were derived from levels VII Ic and VIII a respectively (Cross, 1935, p. 198).

It is now suggested that all pointed base bowls, and all but one pointed base cups should be out of place (Rothman, 1989, p.285). Pending the publication of the dissertation and in view of the evidence from Tell Leilan



IV and Qalinj Agha the last observation has not been taken into account.

### Arpachiyah

The remains of poorly built houses were excavated in the four levels of occupation, TT1-4, cleared at the top of the small mound. Better made structures came to light in the underlying level TT5 (Mallowan and Rose, 1935, pp. 11-13, figs. 4-5). Ubaid style painted pottery was associated with the ruins and was mixed with Halaf ceramics as early as level TT5, but an occupational break must have intervened between the two phases during which Halaf and Ubaid ceramics were in use (Curtis, 1982a, p. 33).

It was the first time that Ubaid painted pottery was found in northern Mesopotamia in the course of regular excavations and great attention was paid to it in the publication, although none of the specimens from the houses were published. All the published material was retrieved from a cemetery, which was discovered in the western outskirts of the mound (Mallowan and Rose, 1935, pp. 38-41). Plain wares occurred alongside painted chaff-tempered ones in some of the graves.

The plain pottery is described as consisting of a roughly made, hand-turned, coarse and drab clay (Mallowan and Rose, 1935, pp. 70-71). The repertoire of shapes was more limited than that of the painted wares, even if most of the profiles were common to both categories. Four profiles were never made in the painted class (Mallowan and Rose, 1935, p. 71, figs. 39, 1, 5-6, 11; 41, 18). Those of very coarse, flat-based bowls and that of a double-mouthed pot, which was found 1 m below the surface at the periphery of the mound, belong without doubt to the profiles diagnostic of the pottery assemblage under consideration (Mallowan and Rose, 1935, figs, 39, 5-6; 41, 18; tables Ib,6; LXIb, 5). An unparalleled shallow bowl of coarse, wheel-made ware was part of a much damaged urn burial (Mallowan and Rose, 1935, pp. 35,

71, fig. 39, 1). The burial urn was made of burnished grey ware. This type of burial was common in the IVth millennium BC in the region.

Grey ware occurred in levels TT1-4 in the tepe (Mallowan and Rose, 1935, p. 71). A vase with globular body, convex neck and ring base from level TT3 is illustrated (Mallowan and Rose, 1935, fig. 40, 5; table XXXVb, 5). It may be remembered at this point that a globular pot of a sandy black clay came to light as early as level XIII at Tepe Gawra (Tobler, 1950, p. 142, pl. CXXVII, 187).

Flat-based bowl fragments and a complete bowl were made of burnished red ware and are quoted together with two fragments which showed a grey burnish on the outside and a red burnish on the inside (Mallowan and Rose, 1935, pp. 71-72, fig. 39, 5). The provenance of these objects is unknown. The red ware is thought to have been produced by exposing the body of the pot to an open flame in an oxidizing atmosphere, while the grey ware appears to have been fired in a muffled kiln (Mallowan and Rose, 1935, pp. 71-72).

A hand-made jar covered with plum red paint belonged to the only extended burial discovered in the cemetery (Mallowan and Rose, 1935, pp. 39, 63, fig. 37, 4; table LXIib, 1). It was accompanied by an Ubaid style painted pot (Mallowan and Rose, 1935, fig. 35, 10). The first vessel had a carinated body, straight neck, sharply everted rim and carried plastic bosses on the shoulder. A narrow band was left in reserve just below the junction of neck and shoulder and was painted in black paint with the motif of a solid cable pattern between two bands of scallops. The fabric consisted of a creamy clay. Plain sherds of Ninevite 3 type were found in the cemetery either out of context or in a fractional burial close to the surface (Mallowan and Rose, 1935, pp. 39, 41).

The elements which have been singled out suggest that the latest occupation at Arpachiyah should date to the very beginning of the period under consideration, the more so since there is undoubtedly Terminal Ubaid



material at the site (Akkermans, 1988, pp. 113-114, 116-117). By contrast, since that does not seem to be the case with the next two sites, the sites themselves are likely to belong to a later horizon. The pottery assemblage as a whole is comparable to that of Tepe Gawra XI-IX.

#### Tell Rafaan

Material of interest was derived from a single, isolated level of occupation which was investigated in a 0,40 to 0,70 m thick stratum lying directly beneath the top soil (Bielinski, 1986, p. 18). Structural remains included a pit, a hearth and a stone tomb. The presence of dark-brown, cooking-pot ware hole-mouths and of painted or incised cream-slipped fragments is noted. The profiles refer to those of : jars with everted, swollen or convex necks, bowls with incised and plastic decoration, cylindrical necks probably associated with high-shouldered bodies and a sharply defined high-shouldered body fragment (Bielinski, 1986 fig. 5; tables Lb, 6a; LIVb, 4, 2a; LXb, 2; XXIVb, 13 b ; XXIIIb, 8a; LIIIa, I, 7; LXIIIa, II, 3). The last two profiles are atypical with respect to the Tepe Gawra levels XI - IX assemblage just as a jar from Tepe Gawra Xa is (table XIVA, 9).

#### Tell Musharifa

Trenches were opened in both the north-eastern and south-western eminences of the double-cone mound: area A, which measured 20x 40 m, and area B, which consisted of five squares of 5x5 m each (Fujii, 1986, pp. 49, 51, 53, figs. 11-13). In the first area three main building levels stood on virgin soil; they were overlaid by a stratum containing a kiln of uncertain date, which was discovered beneath the surface. In area B part of a building with massive walls was excavated above the natural soil; the overlying levels 1 and 2 yielded no

structural remains. According to the excavator, the kilns and tripartite dwellings cleared in area A, levels 1-3, were part of a complex involved in pottery making (Fujii, 1986, pp. 51, 53-54).

The pottery assemblage was homogenous throughout. Chaff- and grit-tempered wares predominated. The use of red-brown or orange-red slips or paints and of a cream slip is reported (Fujii, 1986, p. 54). Illustrated profiles belong to: flat-based bowls with flaring sides, bowls with internally bevelled rims and bowls with in-turned upper part of the body (Fujii 1986, fig. 14, 16-17, 10-11, 14-15, 7 of grit-tempered ware, 18-19; tables Ib, 7-8; XIVb, 2-3, 5; XVb, 3; XXVIIb, 2a; XIb, 2; XXXb, 2). A miniature hemispherical bowl was made of a black, grit-tempered fabric (Fujii, 1986, p. 54, fig. 14, 8). Hole-mouths are attested (Fujii, 1986, fig. 14, 9, 20-21; the last one of grit-tempered, cooking-pot ware; tables XXXIIIb, 2; XXXIIb, 3). A globular pot with flaring neck and ring base is accompanied by globular jars with everted necks (Fujii, 1986, fig. 14, 12-13, 22-23, 25, 2; tables XXXVb, 6; XXXVIIb, 6; LIb, 3-4; Lb, 4-5). A wide-mouthed pot is characterized by a flat rim and internally grooved neck (Fujii, 1986, fig. 14, 24; table XLIb, 2). Small jars show convex or swollen necks (Fujii, 1986, fig. 14, 1, 6 of grit-tempered grey burnished ware; tables LXb, 1; LVb, 1). Another jar is distinguished by a carinated body and everted neck ending in a bevelled rim (Fujii, 1986, fig. 14, 5; table LIb, 8a).

#### Tell Mohammed 'Arab

The site was investigated by excavating along a cliff edge, which had been eroded by the Tigris; more than 100 m of section was cleared to a depth of 6/6,50 m (Killick 1986, p. 229). The earliest levels lay on the natural alluvium. A grave and several mud-brick walls were noted (Roaf, 1984, p. 155).

The majority of the pottery appears to be grit-



tempered and wheel-made (Roaf, 1984, p. 155; Killick, 1986, p.224). Some profiles have not been quoted so far such as those of bevelled rim bowls - only two complete examples and about twelve sherds are reported - and four-lugged or spouted jars (Killick, 1986, pp. 229-230, 236, fig. 2, 4, 1-3; Roaf, 1983, p. 71, fig. 2, 5; tables Ia, I, 13; LXIIIa, II, 9-11; Lb, 10). The illustrated bevelled rim bowl is unusually tall. The jars display incised or painted decoration. Their body clays were grit-tempered as was the fabric of the spouted jar. The body profile of the last specimen is not new but the trumpet spout is. Lugs more rounded than the abnormally long beak ones, which can be noticed on the jars previously mentioned, appear on a painted jar with carinated body and ring base (Roaf and Killick, 1987, fig. 2, 1; table LXIIb, 6). The simple painted motifs, which include cross-hatched triangles, ladders and hour-glass patterns, occur also on carinated bowls with in-turned sides ending in beaded rims and rounded bottoms or ring bases (Roaf, 1984, fig. 8, b; Killick, 1986, fig, 2, 6-7 of grit-tempered red-painted ware; Roaf and Killick, 1987, fig. 2, 2, 4-5; tables XXVIIb, 16; XXXb, 13; XXVIIb, 18; table LXIIb, 6). The bowls were sometimes left plain (Killick, 1986, fig. 2, 8-9 the last one of fine, grit-tempered ware; tables XXVIIb, 17; XXXb, 12). The similarities with material derived from Tepe Gawra level VIII will become clear by looking at the tables, which indicate how both the painted motifs and the profiles may be considered as resulting from the internal evolution of ceramic elements belonging to the local IVth millennium BC pottery assemblage. Even the representation of a bird reminds one of the fact that representations of birds, allegedly not so very stylized, are met in earlier strata at both Tepe Gawra and Qalinj Agha. By contrast, the outline of a jar with pointed body and trumpet spout is new, although sharply defined and carinated body profiles are typical of Tepe Gawra level VIII for both open and closed shapes (Roaf, 1984, fig. 8, a; table LIb, 12).

These levels were probably followed by a gap in

occupation (Killick, 1986, p. 230; Roaf and Killick, 1987, fig. 12).

### Tell Karrana 3

The ancient settlement was founded on a natural elevation and was abandoned after an approximately 2 m thick deposit had accumulated on virgin soil (Fales et al., 1987, pp. 100, 104). The extant settlement area appears to have been much reduced by erosion and to be confined to the very summit of the mound, where a group of six 5 x 5 m squares was opened east of a 35 x 4 m trench stretching from the highest point of the tell down to its southernmost point (Fales et al., 1987, p. 100, fig. 1). Three main levels of occupation were discovered; they were characterized by a succession of structures, probably granaries, showing the same alignment. Only above the uppermost level, 3, did the remains of stone walls indicate discontinuity in the architectural practices at the site (Fales et al., 1987, pp. 102-103, fig. 2).

The pottery assemblage was homogenous throughout, although painted pottery increased in the top part of the deposit (Fales et al., 1987, p. 104). New features, new in the sense that they do not appear either at Tepe Gawra, Qalinj Agha or Tell Leilan, comprise nose lugs combined with plastic bands or incised decoration and a row of incised dashes on a jar neck (Fales et al., 1987, pp. 118, 120, 122, figs. 8, 7; 9, 17; 10, 26; 8, 6; table LXIIIa, II, 12-13; LXIIIa, I, 10). The vessels were made of gritty or sandy, chalky fabrics; their surfaces are sometimes described as badly slipped. The last fragment presents a short, cylindrical neck and high shoulder, features which do not appear during the formative phase of the northern Mesopotamian IVth millennium BC pottery assemblage. To the contrary, a new incised motif such as a band crossed by oblique lines occurs on a well known profile with globular body and everted neck ending in a bevelled rim (Fales et al.,



1987, p. 118, fig. 8, 2; table LIIB, 15). The fabric was straw-tempered. A jar with cylindrical neck and overhanging rim can be compared with material derived from Tepe Gawra (Fales et al., 1987, fig. 10, 29; table LXVIB, 3).

Painted or plain carinated bowls with rounded bottoms or ring- or pedestal-bases remind one of examples from Tell Mohammed 'Arab (Fales et al., 1987, pp. 118, 120, 122, figs. 8, 4-5; 9, 12-15; 10, 21-22, 25; tables XXXIB, 3; XXVIIIB, 14; XXXIB, 4-6; XXVIIIB, 15, 17a; XXXIB, 6a). Their body clays were either exclusively mineral-tempered or contained both mineral and organic matter; their surfaces are said to be wet-smoothed with a single instance of a pale brown slipped surface. Some specimens are distinguished by incised decoration (Fales et al., 1987, pp. 120, 122, figs. 9, 11, 18; 10, 24, 27; tables XXXB, 11a; XXXIB, 9; XXVB, 7-8). The fabrics are described as chalky with gritty or sandy inclusions; the last fragment was fashioned with a light grey, sandy and chalky ware. The surfaces were either wet-smoothed or slipped. A beaker with low body carination and ring base bears two parallel grooves on the upper part of the body (Fales et al., 1987, fig. 8, 1; table XXIVB, I, 3). Another beaker with bevelled rim and ring base was made of a wet-smoothed sandy fabric containing mica inclusions (Fales et al., 1987, p. 118, fig. 8, 8; table Ib, III, 3). The profile is very similar to that portrayed in table Ib, III, 1, from Karatut Mevkii, but it is doubted that one is dealing with the same type because the fabrics do not correspond. The technique of manufacture of the Tell Karrana example is unknown.

Vessels made of a hand-made, cooking-pot ware include: a globular pot with rim lug, hole-mouths carrying a plastic crescent or knobs, a storage jar with thick rim and a carinated pot (Fales et al., 1987, pp. 118, 120, 122, figs. 8, 9-10; 9, 19-20; 10, 28; tables XXXVIIIB, 7; XXXIIB, I, 5-6; XXXVIIIB, 8; XXXB, 10). The fabrics appear to be uniformly badly baked and to

contain mineral or, mostly, both mineral and organic inclusions.

#### Tell Rijim

Painted, incised and plain (late) "Uruk" pottery came to light at the bottom of a number of soundings which rested on natural soil (Bieliński, 1986, pp.18, 27, 29, 31). The trenches consisted of a step trench, C, opened on the northern slope, and of trenches excavated close to the summit, E,A,D and F (Bieliński, 1986, pp.16, 26-27, 29, 31, fig.1). The deposits were thin, although they produced architectural remains, and the material was often mixed with Ninevite 5 finds (Bieliński, 1986, pp.27, 29, 31). However, there was no trace of a Ninevite 5 occupational layer at the site; the overlying occupation is dated to the Khabur period (Bieliński, 1986, pp. 29-30, 32).

#### Tell Abu Dhahir

"Uruk" remains consisting of mud-brick structures and a pit full of bevelled rim bowls were discovered in between a shallow deposit productive of Ninevite 5 painted pottery and a succession of Ubaid levels of occupation (Ball, 1986, p.78). These results were obtained in the lowest portion of a step trench which had been opened in the south-western portion of the mound.

#### Siyana Ulya

A 3,50 m wide trench was cut at the periphery of the mound (Ball, 1986, p.79). Late Uruk structural remains including a granary stood on virgin soil. They were overlaid by a deposit containing Ninevite 5 coarse wares and late Uruk/transitional types underneath stone and mud-brick walls, which were associated with Ninevite 5 incised pottery.



Tell Ger Matbah

The existence of a sequence productive of Ninevite 5 incised, Ninevite 5 painted and late Uruk material is reported (Ball, 1986, p. 80).

Tell Sheikh Homsy

Several superimposed pits containing a great amount of "Uruk" and Ubaid pottery were excavated beneath a layer dated to the 1st millennium B.C. in a trench opened at the top of the mound (Bader, 1986, p.132). A badly preserved structure is dated to the Uruk period; a much damaged Ubaid building was cleared immediately underneath and above the natural soil (Bader, 1986, pp. 132-133).

Telul eth-Thalathat

The site consists of a group of four neighbouring tells (Egami, 1958, fig.1). The earliest remains came to light in the smallest mound, which was explored by opening two trenches, M and IX, laid down at a right angle to each other (Egami, 1958, p.2, Appendix, plan and sections of tell II). Trench M, the longest of the two, covered almost the whole of the tell along the shortest diameter. It was approximately 55 m long and 1 and 5 m wide at its northern and southern ends respectively. Trench IX was located south-east of trench M and measured approximately 34 x 4 m. Both trenches were later enlarged in order to clear the plans of buildings in the upper levels completely.

Work in trench M revealed that the north-western side of the tell had been seldom occupied by proper dwellings (Egami, 1958, pp.2-3). Mud-brick buildings and pot burials of both adults and children were discovered in the uppermost levels investigated in the south-eastern portion of the trench (Egami, 1958, p.4). The levels were not numbered in succession, which can generate some

confusion in the text, but the published section is very clear and indicates a very regular stratification bearing witness to the continuous occupation of the small mound (Egami, 1958, Appendix, plan and sections of tell II).

Ubaid style painted pottery occurred in the lowermost levels tapped in the north-western side of the trench, in levels 10-13, 22-29 and 35-37, and still predominated in the overlying strata 9d-4e (Egami, 1958, p.3, fig.12, from levels 10-13; figs. 18-19, from levels 9d-4e). The last layers were located closer to the middle of the trench, i.e. to the top of the mound. The next strata immediately beneath the surface in the central portion of the cut were designated levels 2, 4e-d, 5-7a-b. As the published section indicates, the levels numbered 4a-b were connected stratigraphically to the levels called A, B and C in the south-western portion of the trench. Undistinguished architectural remains characterized levels A and B, while a well-planned building was cleared in the underlying level C (Egami, 1958, pp.4-5; fig.25). Painted pottery was still derived from these upper levels but was accompanied by a fair quantity of plain specimens (Egami, 1958, p.5, figs. 34-35, from the 4 group of strata, in particular level C). Sherds of a hard, well-baked, mica or sand-tempered ware decorated with painted sprig motifs were still picked up in level 4b (Egami, 1958, p.3, fig.20, bottom).

Judging by the illustrations, it could be sprig ware.

Twelve main levels of occupation were encountered in the neighbouring trench IX (Egami, 1958, p.5). It is not clear how the strata in this and trench M linked with each other stratigraphically apart from the indications offered by a published schematic section (Fukai *et al.*, 1970, table I). Judging by this section, levels 4a-e (A, B, C and D) in trench M should be contemporary with levels 4-7b in trench IX.

The uppermost levels in trench IX yielded remains of mud-brick structures containing domestic debris (Egami, 1958, pp.5-6). A more imposing, better built and larger building, probably playing some official function, was



cleared in the south-eastern extension of the trench, beneath the surface (Egami, 1958, pp.6-7, figs. 45-47). The ground on which it stood was prepared by cutting into level 7a from a surface intermediate between the last level and level 2 (Egami, 1958, fig. 45, section C-C<sup>1</sup>).

Plain, greenish-brown or buff pottery came to the fore in levels 1-6. It was probably manufactured on some sort of potter's wheel (Egami, 1958, p.7, fig.50). No other details are given about the fabrics or the surface treatment of the pots apart from the remark that the vessels were seldom ornamented with red paint. However, the photographs clearly indicate that the wares were mostly chaff-faced and of various degrees of coarseness. The same observation applies to the ceramic finds from the underlying level 7a. Here reddish-brown or greenish-brown plain pottery appears to predominate (Egami, 1958, p.7, figs. 51-52). Pottery painted in the Ubaid style became the leading element of the assemblage from level 7b downwards (Egami, 1958, p.7, figs. 53; 54, 1-4). In the last level the surface of the pots is said to acquire a bluish-yellow colour. The inclusions in the paste are not described. However, straw temper was used in the fabrics of the underlying levels 13-14, where clear categories of fine and coarse pottery could not be recognized (Fukai<sup>et al.</sup>, 1970, p.32).

Profiles typical of the uppermost levels of occupation include those of double-mouthed jars (Egami, 1958, figs. 34, 5; 50, 5; pl. LX, 1-4; table LXIb, 3), among which there is a specimen whose surface is studded with plastic pellets (Egami, 1958, fig. 50, 8; pl. LX, 2; table LXI b, 4), and of hole-mouthed pots. The latter comprise specimens with globular bodies and raised rim (Egami, 1958, figs. 51, 3; 52, 3; 34, 6; pls. LIX, 1; LIX, 3; table XXXIb, 5-6). The first two vessels carry a spout high up on the body. A spouted fragment was decorated with a painted band (Egami, 1958, pl. LIX, 2). The oldest example which appears among the illustrations came to light in level 7a. Jars with globular bodies and short, everted necks were employed as burial urns as were

some of the pots just mentioned (Egami, 1958, pp. 5, 7, pls. XXXVIII; XXXIX, 2-5; XLI, 1, 3, 5-6; LVI, 4; LXIII, 1). They were sometimes topped by a large bowl (Egami, 1958, pl. XXXIX, 2-3). They were all discovered either immediately beneath the surface soil or under the level C floor of occupation. Some of the urns were painted (Egami, 1958, p.8, pl. LXII, 1 from under the level 7a floor). Related profiles belong to wide-mouthed jars with globular or ovoid bodies and everted or straight necks (Egami, 1958, figs. 34, 2, 4; 36, 23; 51, 14; table XXXVIb, 2-4). These containers came to light as low down as levels 4C and 7a.

Wide-mouthed pots from levels 7b-a and 4A-C show internally bevelled or ledge rims (Egami, 1958, figs. 53, 9; 52, 5; 34, 1; tables XLVIIb, 1; XLIXb, 1-2).

Deep bowls with rounded or flat bottoms and straight sides, usually plain and often of very coarse manufacture, seem to be typical products of the pottery output of levels 1-7a in sounding IX (Egami, 1958, figs. 50, 9; 51, 5-7; pl. LII, 2-3, 5-6; table IVb, 2-4). A painted specimen shows dabs of paint hanging from the rim and horizontal bands running all around the body (Egami, 1958, pl. LI, 4).

Deep bowls with straight sides out-flaring beneath the rim seem to be consistently made of finer fabrics (Egami, 1958, figs. 52, 1-2; 54, 5; pls. LII, 1; LIII, 1, 3; table Vb, 1-2). All the quoted specimens are plain and came to light in level 7a. An example painted in the Ubaid style was derived from the top levels in trench M (Egami, 1958, fig. 35, 12; table Vb, 3 from levels 4 A-C).

A hemispherical bowl with internally bevelled rim from the 1-5 group of levels in trench IX is decorated with two dabs of paint hanging from a painted band which runs inside the rim (Egami, 1958, fig. 50, 4; table XIVb, 4). Two hemispherical bowls stand on high ring bases (Egami, 1958, pl. LV, 5-6). The first is painted with vertical bands hanging from the rim, the second is plain and was part of a burial cleared close to the



surface (Egami, 1958, pp. 5, 7). A shallow hemispherical bowl on a high pedestal was derived from level 7b of trench IX. There is a painted band around the base (Egami, 1958, fig. 53, 8; pl. LXI, 1; table XXIb, 3). A fragmentary high-footed container of very coarse ware was collected on the floor of the monumental building in trench IX (Egami, 1958, pl. LXI, 3).

A simple painted decoration consisting of dabs of paint hanging from the rim occurs on a bowl with rounded body and kink below the rim from the 1-5 group of levels in trench IX (Egami, 1958, fig. 50, 2; table VIIb, 2), and on a bowl with gently in-curving sides and beaded rim from level 2 in trench IX (Egami, 1958, pl. LI, 3; not illustrated but compare with table XXXb, 1-2).

The profiles of bowls with in-turned upper part of the body may be either sharply or gently curving (Egami, 1958, figs. 34, 7; 35, 1-2, 4 all from levels 4 A-C; 50, 3; 52, 4; 54, 1, 4 all from levels 1-7a-b; pls. LI, 1; LV, 3; table XXVIIb, 3-6). Both plain and painted specimens are known. The painted motifs consist of a rosette, triangles, loops, vertical lines hanging from the rim and horizontal bands. An identical profile on a high ring base is likewise painted with an hour-glass motif in between horizontal lines (Egami, 1958, fig. 35, 3 from levels 4 A-C; table XXVIIIb, 2).

Flat-bases bowls with flaring sides occurred both in levels 7a-b in trench IX and in the 4 group of strata in trench M (Egami, 1958, figs. 35, 5; 51, 1-2; 53, 7; pl. LIV, 3-5; table VIIb, 1-3) but it does not seem to be possible to recognize the flat-based bowls typical of Gawra XIa-VIII among either the drawings or the photographs. There is only one specimen with a scraped surface among the Telul eth-Thalathat published material; it has been drawn (Egami, 1958, fig. 53, 7, from level 7b, table VIIb, 3). However, the fabric of these truncated-conical bowls appears to be rather thin and fine (Egami, 1958, pl. LIV), at least in comparison with that of the bowls with similar profiles which came to light at Tepe Gawra. The last vessels are in fact made

of a thick, coarsely tempered ware and finger imprints, a trait shared with examples from Norşuntepe, are visible on their surface. In any case, it must be remembered that bowls distinguished by a truncated-conical outline and usually painted do occur in deposits where pottery painted in the Ubaid style still predominated (Mallowan and Rose, 1935, fig. 32; Tobler, 1950, pl. CXXVII, 179 from level XIII; Schwartz, 1983, fig. 49, 12 from level 60). At Telul eth-Thalathat an example produced by a pit dug into the monumental building in trench IX, and consequently later than the bowls mentioned last, still bears splodges of paint both inside and outside in the simplified painted style characteristic of Tepe Gawra levels XI-IX (Egami, 1958, p. 7, pl. LV, 4).

A hemispherical bowl with ledge rim, whose surface is entirely covered with paint, is another example of the extremely long life-spans enjoyed by some profiles (Egami, 1958, fig. 36, 22; table XXb, 1). Its provenance is not clear but it was probably derived from 4B or 4C levels of occupation.

Jars from levels 1-7b display rounded sides, narrow or broad flat bases and everted necks (Egami, 1958, figs. 50, 6; 51, 10-13; 53, 2; pls. LVII, 1, 4; LVIII, 4-6; table Lb, 3, 2a). A specimen from level 7b has a globular body (Egami, 1958, fig. 54, 3; table Lb, 2). Identical profiles bear either painted or incised decoration (Egami, 1958, figs. 51, 8, 16; 53, 3; pls. LVIII, 2, 7; LVI, 1). These specimens came to light in levels 7a-b; those carrying incised decoration find parallels in Tepe Gawra levels XIII-XII. Contemporary jars with straight necks and flat bases have either carinated or rounded sides (Egami, 1958, fig. 51, 4, 9; pl. LVIII, 8; table LIb, 2-3).

Globular jars with more elaborate rim profiles display sharply everted and grooved, bevelled-rounded or ledge rims (Egami, 1958, figs. 34, 3; 36, 24; 51, 15; 53, 1; pl. LVII, 6; tables LXIb, 2; LVib, 2; LIXb, 1-2). The last specimens occurred as early as level 4C or B in trench M and levels 7a-b in trench IX. A painted jar



with globular body and round rim was derived from the top levels 1-5 (Egami, 1958, fig. 50, 7; table LVI**I**b, 1).

Lugs are present on a unique neckless jar with constricted mouth from levels 1-5 (Egami, 1958, fig. 50, 1; table XXX**I**b, I, 1a).

It has already been noted that in the schematic section levels 4A-D link with levels 7b-4 in the adjacent trench. Consequently, levels 1-3 in trench IX would seem to be later than the 4 group levels in trench M; the substantial structure excavated in the south-western extension of trench IX should likewise date to the final occupation of the site. Ubaid-like elements, i.e. typical shapes decorated in the distinctive style, seem to be better represented in the 4A-C group of strata, where sprig ware apparently occurred from level 4e (D) up to level 4b (B) (Egami, 1958, figs. 20, bottom; 35; 36, 2-3; tables XXV**I**b, 5-6; XXV**II**b, 2; Vb, 3; but see also fig. 50, 2, 7; tables XXV**I**b, 5a; LV**I**b, 1 from levels 1-5 in trench IX). Allegedly, it must be recognized that there is not enough published material to decide which possibility may account for the apparent discrepancies in the incidence of Ubaid style painted pottery in the two trenches. In fact, either the south-eastern portion of the site was occupied a bit longer than the south-western sector or different classes of finds were differently distributed in contemporary levels. The stratigraphic situation would seem to suggest that the first possibility is the more plausible one. Consequently, levels 4A-D and 7a/b-4 have been synchronized with Tepe Gawra levels XIII-XIa. Northern Ubaid style painted pottery is still present in Tepe Gawra XIa. It cannot be decided conclusively how much later the Telul eth-Thalathat occupation continued. There is in fact a third factor which must be taken into consideration when discussing the length of the occupation at the site. Surface burials are often mentioned. They were cut into the top layers, i.e. they must have been originally associated with floors of

occupation which are now eroded.

### Grai Resh

Grai Resh is described as a fairly large mound measuring 200 x 300 m; it was crossed by a track which divided it into two halves (Lloyd, 1940, p.13, fig. 1). An area of about 20 sq m, area AB, was excavated in the saddle between the two halves (Lloyd, 1940, p.13). Level 1 consisted of scanty walls and foundations of a small building, while a large house, which perished in a conflagration, was excavated in level 2. A substantial wall was the main feature of the lowermost level, 3, while remains of an earlier house were discovered underneath those of the level 3 structure (Lloyd, 1940, pp. 13, 15, fig. 2).

A fine, buff, undecorated pottery was found in level 1, close to the surface. Three other types of wares, all undecorated except for burnishing, occurred in the next two levels (Lloyd, 1940, pp. 18-19). The same wares came to light in the uppermost level, 4, investigated in a 4m wide step trench, trench C, which was opened at a distance of 30m from area AB and which reached at one point virgin soil (Lloyd, 1940, pp. 13, 19). These wares disappeared in level 6, while Ubaid style painted pottery appeared already in levels 4 and 5 and predominated down to the base of the trench (Lloyd, 1940, pp.15, 19).

The wares yielded by levels 2 and 3 comprised a grey ware, a pink ware and plain, buff fabrics covered with a cream slip.

The first ceramic class was made of a straw-tempered, grey clay covered with a grey slip, and roughly burnished on one or both sides with a pebble, sometimes in a pattern (Lloyd, 1940, p. 18). Typical shapes, either fashioned by hand or turned on the slow wheel, were bowls with a moulded lip and sometimes a kink just below the lip. A complete example with rounded body is illustrated (Lloyd, 1940, pl. III, fig.7, 4; table VIIIB, 4). Other characteristic profiles are those of



hole-mouthed pots with raised rims (Lloyd, 1940, pl. III, fig. 7, 9; table XXXIb, 7). The bodies are globular but some were flatter and larger than the published ones (Lloyd, 1940, p. 18). Fragments carrying incised marks are reported (Lloyd, 1940, pl. III, fig. 7, 14; table XXXIb, 7a-b). The remains of an infant were buried in one of these pots with a bowl on top acting as a lid (Lloyd, 1940, p. 18).

The pink ware consisted of a straw-tempered ware with a grey core, covered with a pink slip, and sometimes burnished on the inside (Lloyd, 1940, p.18). Bowls with elaborately moulded rims are characteristic (Lloyd, 1940, pl. III, fig. 7, 7; tables XIIb, 6-7; XVIIb, 3-4; XIVb, 7-9; XXb, 7; Xb, 4). The sides of these containers appear to be rounded or carinated. Similar bowls, narrow-mouthed jars and small, squat pots were made of buff wares (Lloyd, 1940, p. 18). A peculiar type of spout was obtained by inserting a finger through the wall of the pot (Lloyd, 1940, pl. III, fig. 7, 2).

Footed bowls, usually made of the two fabrics mentioned last, bevelled rim bowls and clay Eye idols are also quoted (Lloyd, 1940, p.18, pl. III, fig. 7, 6, 13, 1; tables XXIb, 4-5; Ia, I, 1; LXXIIIb, 1).

Miniature pots in all three fabrics were well represented (Lloyd, 1940, p. 19). An example with everted rim and carinated body, a double-mouthed pot and a bowl with low body carination and straight sides gently flaring beneath the rim are referred to (Lloyd, 1940, pl. III, fig. 7, 3; pl. II, fig. 5, 12-13). A profile comparable with the last one is illustrated (Lloyd, 1940, pl. III, fig. 7, 5; table XXIVb, 3a). Roughly spherical vessels with everted rims were common (Lloyd, 1940, pl. III, fig. 7, top).

A platter, whose provenance is unknown, can be noted among the published profiles (Lloyd, 1940, pl. III, fig. 7, 10; table IIb, 2).

The numbers of the bevelled rim bowls which were excavated at Grai Resh are not given. However, in the

face of the published evidence, of all the levels 2-3 pots quoted so far, the bevelled rim bowls would seem to be the only ones which cannot be traced back to the formative phase of the Tepe Gawra levels XI-IX assemblage. On the other hand, the absence of any element belonging to the Terminal Ubaid horizon suggests a date no earlier than Tepe Gawra XI for Grai Resh levels 2-3. A date no later than Tepe Gawra IX seems also plausible. Wheel-made pottery comes to the fore in Tepe Gawra level VIII and new shapes are introduced. There is apparently nothing like that at Grai Resh, while doubts have been voiced, albeit on the basis of surface material, about the identification proposed by the excavator for the pottery which was derived from level 1 (Reade, 1968, p. 237 note 6). The excavator had regarded the fine, buff ceramics as the equivalent of Ninevite 5 plain pottery.

There is then a break in the excavated sequence between levels 3 and 4, the topmost layer investigated in the step trench, but the time gap between the two sets of levels is not likely to have been a long one. "Up to level 3, no single sherd of painted ware had been found. Levels 4 and 5, however, which occurred a little beneath the surface appeared to represent a period of transition combining certain features of the finds above and below, and including the first painted fragments" (Lloyd, 1940, p.15). "The first painted pottery appears at level 5..... At level 6 the characteristic" Uruk "pottery has absolutely disappeared" (Lloyd, 1940, p.19). In spite of the fact that the material coming from deposits excavated close to the surface cannot be considered as securely stratified, a smooth transition between levels productive of pottery painted in the Ubaid style and levels distinguished by the preponderance of plain wares is not surprising. Moreover, material belonging to the Terminal Ubaid horizon is certainly present at the site.

In the step trench, two main varieties of plain wares occurred side by side <sup>with</sup> the Ubaid style painted



pottery (Lloyd, 1940, p. 19). One was buff, straw-tempered and cream-coloured, the other was pink to bright orange with a slip of the same clay. The best represented shape was that of a round-bottomed jar with a tall, almost vertical neck and flat rim (Lloyd, 1940, pl. III, fig. 7, 12; table LIb, 4).

A highly polished red slip on pink clay occurred almost exclusively on a jar with rounded body and convex neck (Lloyd, 1940, p. 19, pl. III, fig. 7, 11; table LXb, 5). A smeared red wash was employed to finish the surface of a buff ware (Lloyd, 1940, p. 19). Some sherds had corrugated surfaces, a distinctive surface treatment which can be noted on fragments from Telul eth-Thalathat and Tepe Gawra (Lloyd, 1940, p. 19, pl. II, fig. 5, 29; Egami 1958, figs. 36, 8, 11 from below level 4c; 54, 10 from level 9; Tobler, 1950, pl. CXXXI, 218, 220 from level XIII).

Plain, hand-made bowls with flint-scraped bases were found in great numbers but it is not specified where exactly they appeared in the excavated sequence (Lloyd, 1940, p. 19; for comparative material see table Ib). In fact, the material from the step trench was published without any subdivision according to level.

### Tell Leilan

The tell occupied an area of approximately 90 ha but the earliest inhabitants lived only on the acropolis, a 50 ha mound in the western portion of the site (Schwartz, 1983, p. 7, fig. 2). A step trench named operation 1 was excavated down the north-western flank of the acropolis (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 13-16, fig. 2). Four 4, 50 m wide trenches were at first opened along the crest of the hill but only the northernmost one was finally expanded westwards and went down the slope in a series of steps. The excavated area of the operation 1 step trench measured 31,15 m x 4,50 m and reached a depth of 13,75 m.

Virgin soil was not tapped (Schwartz, 1983, p.19, figs. 3-4). The sequence of occupation appears to have been

continuous and of a domestic character (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 20-43, figs. 7-12, 14-16, 18-22, 26). A child's inhumation beneath a wall and burials in pots topped with lids were discovered in levels 57 and 50 (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 23, 26).

The strata were ordered into six sub-groups styled period II=levels 15-13, period III=levels 16-40, period IV=levels 41-44, period V=levels 45-52 and period VI=levels 61-52a (Schwartz, 1983, p.111). Period VI was further sub-divided into two sub-periods, VIb=levels 52a-57 and VIa=levels 58-61, reflecting a dichotomy in pottery distribution (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 169, 172).

Plain, straw-tempered wares predominated in periods IV, V and VI strata. Two main varieties are distinguished: a coarse one which gradually increased in numbers in periods V and IV strata and was already present in period VI, especially period VIb (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 145, 150, 156, 162, 166, 174, 428-429), and a medium and straw-tempered variety which was proportionately better represented throughout, especially in period V (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 145, 150, 156, 161, 166, 173, 422-423). Both wares were hand-made with grey cores, often rough-surfaced and rarely covered with a cream slip (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 150, 161-162, 173, 174). Painted decoration was applied to the second ceramic class uncommonly in periods IV and V strata, and very often in both periods VIb and VIa levels (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 145, 151, 156, 163, 166, 173, 428-429). In such cases the surfaces of the vessels were sometimes coated with a cream slip. The painted sherds derived from levels 52a-60 constituted the second best represented ware of this group of levels (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 173, 429; figs, 47-52).

Incised decoration was noted on a few medium, straw-tempered ware sherds spanning levels 41-59 (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 153, 164, 176, 429-428). A body sherd of coarse, straw-tempered ware from level 58 was covered with thumb impressions (Schwartz, 1983, p. 330, fig. 50,



8).

A fine, straw-tempered ceramic class was present in ever decreasing amounts in levels IV to VI (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 416-417). The one occurring in periods V to VI is described as smooth-surfaced, thin, hand-made and rarely cream-slipped (Schwarz, 1983, pp. 152, 156, 163, 175); that from period IV was usually wheel-turned, thin and smooth-faced (Schwartz, 1983, p.152). The surfaces of the last variety were rarely coated with a cream slip or carried incised decoration (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 152, 155).

Shell and grit inclusions were sometimes added to the chaff-temper of fabrics spanning periods IV, V and VI. A number of wares are recognized: a medium, straw and shell-tempered, badly fired, rough-surfaced and hand-made variety in which grit was sometimes present as a tempering agent in periods IV and V and which occurred in decreasing numbers from level 56 upwards (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 145, 151, 156, 163-164, 425-426), and medium and coarse, straw- and grit-tempered fabrics. The medium, straw- and grit-tempered ware was hand-made, had grey cores and was cream-slipped (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 152, 156, 163, 174-175). Rough surfaces were noted in the period IV layers (Schwartz, 1983, p. 152). The same observation applies to the coarse, straw- and grit-tempered variety which was observed in the period IV strata (Schwartz, 1983, p. 152). There were no more than traces of this ware in the period VIb levels and very little in periods IV and V (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 154, 164, 176, 431-432). The first ware was equally badly represented numerically in periods IV to VIb-a (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 425-426). The last remark holds good also as far as the percentages of black and grey wares are concerned (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 416, 425-426).

The cores and the surfaces of the grey or black wares ranged from grey to black (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 154, 156, 164, 176). The vessels were hand-made and their paste was straw-tempered with the addition of mica in the period IV strata or grit in the period VI levels



(Schwartz, 1983, pp. 154, 176). In the last group of levels five sherds bore traces of burnishing. Grey sherds were also retrieved in the period V levels and a few fragments of a fine, grey clay without any visible temper or some traces of straw temper were noted among the yield of the period IV strata (Schwartz, 1983, p. 154).

Grit-tempered wares were not found in great amounts in the levels under consideration (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 425-426, 428-429, 416-417, 422-423, 419-420). The medium, grit-tempered ware of the period IV strata constituted a very low percentage of the total pottery output, was hand-made, sometimes rough-surfaced or cream-slipped and occasionally carried incised decoration (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 152, 154). A medium, grit-tempered painted ware is also quoted; almost half of the sherds had a cream slip and the paste of some examples showed some chopped straw temper in addition to the grit inclusions (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 145, 152). Both medium grit-tempered plain and painted wares continued in the underlying strata (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 164-166, 173-174). The painted variety became the third better represented pottery class in period VI (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 173, 429). Here it was often tempered with mica and sometimes straw; it was infrequently cream-slipped. Negligible amounts of a medium, grit-tempered and incised fabric from the same strata are also mentioned (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 177, 429).

They had grey cores and were but rarely cream-slipped.

The fine, grit-tempered ware of period IV was wheel-made and thin-walled. Its surface was only infrequently finished with a cream slip and, even more rarely, either painted or incised (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 153-155). Plain and painted, presumably hand-made, grit-tempered fabrics were also present in periods V and IV (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 164-165, 175-176). In the last strata a few sherds bore incised decoration (Schwartz, 1983, p. 176). The clay often contained mica and straw inclusions. A cream slip was applied infrequently and there were two instances of sherds coated with a red slip (Schwartz, 1983, p. 175).



Finally some fine wares showed no visible temper. In the period IV strata they constituted the third better represented ceramic class after medium and coarse, straw-tempered wares and appear to have been wheel-made (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 145, 151, 416). Their surfaces were smooth and only infrequently coated with a cream slip. A few sherds carried incised or painted decoration; the last ones were hand-made (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 153-154). Related wares, whose technique is not specified but probably hand-made, occurred throughout period V, where the plain ware was still the third better represented fabric, and VI, where it proportionately much decreased in numbers (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 156, 162, 165, 174, 175, 177, 417). By contrast, the painted variety was never as well attested numerically as in levels VIb-a (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 422-423), although it still accounted for a very low percentage of the total pottery output (Schwartz, 1983, p.175). A black-on-red painted sherd made of this ware was collected in level 52a (Schwartz, 1983, pp.175, 330, fig.50, 3; table I III. b, 2a). The surface of the pot was covered with a red slip both inside and outside.

The painted pottery produced by the period VI strata was ornamented in the Ubaid style. Related motifs appear to be repeated on later painted wares : horizontal bands, hour-glass patterns, cross-hatchings, triangles, zig-zags, wavy bands and what looks like a Maltese cross (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 316, 322, figs. 43, 1-7 from period IV of medium grit- or straw-tempered wares, of fine grit or no visible temper wares, black painted mostly on a cream slip; 46, 6-14 from period V of fine grit or no visible temper wares, of medium straw- or grit-tempered wares, black painted mostly on a cream slip). Recognizable profiles belong to: a pot with ledge rim, bowls with in-turned upper part of the body and hole- or wide-mouthed neckless pots with a flat and a beaded rim respectively (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 317, 322, figs. 43, 1 from level 44 of medium grit-tempered black-painted ware, 2 from level 41 of medium grit-tempered cream-slipped and



black-painted ware; 46, 8 from level 47 of fine grit-tempered black-painted ware, 7 from level 47 of medium straw-tempered cream-slipped black-painted ware, 6 from level 48/49 of fine grit-tempered black-painted ware; tables XLIXb, 6; XXVIIb, 12, 10; XLIXb, 7; XXXIb, 8).

Incised decoration was even less common than painting in periods IV and V and was equally unpopular in period VI (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 314, 316, 322, figs. 42, 5-6 from period IV of fine, wheel-made, no visible temper ware; 43, 8-11 from period IV of fine no visible temper ware, of medium straw- or straw- and shell-tempered wares, of coarse, straw- and grit-tempered ware; 46, 4 from period V of medium straw-tempered ware). It consisted of horizontal lines, parallel grooves and a row of dashes on a rim. The associated shapes are those of: carinated bowls with beaded rims and pointed bottoms, typical of period IV, a hemispherical bowl, a jar with bevelled rim and a hole-mouthed pot (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 314, 316, 320, 322, figs. 42, 5-6 from level 41 of wheel-made fine no visible temper ware; 43, 8 from level 41 of possibly wheel-made fine no visible temper ware; 45, 1 from level 47/46 of medium straw- and grit-tempered ware; 46, 4 from level 51 of medium straw-tempered ware; tables XXVb, 5-6; VIb, 4; LVIIIb, I, 1; XXXIb, I, 3).

Plain pottery predominated in periods IV and V but the majority of the characteristic profiles were already present in period VIb.

A few shapes spanned periods IV, V and VIb strata: so-called casseroles (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 144-145, 155-156, 160-161, 166-167, 169-171, 450-451; figs. 42, 1-2; 44, 1-2; 51, 16; table XIXb, 1-2), bowls with rounded sides or kink below the rim and club-headed rims (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 144-145, 155, 160, 166-167, 169-171, 441-442, figs. 41, 5-8; 45, 3-5; 51, 1; table XVIIb, 1-3), bowls with round rims (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 88, 147, 157-160, 169 - 170, 444 - 445, figs. 45, 13; 51, 6; table XIIb, 8-9) and shallow bowls with internal ledge or internally bevelled rims (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 88, 144, 146-147, 155, 157-159, 160-161, 169-170, 441-442, figs.



41, 11; 45, 6, 8; tables XXIb, I, 3; XIVb, 10-11). Casseroles were mostly made of medium straw-tempered ware, although coarse straw-tempered, medium straw- and grit-tempered and medium straw- and shell-tempered wares examples are reported (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 97, 384-385, 387-388). On the whole there are no great differences in the number of fragments distributed throughout the three groups of strata. Two isolated sherds from level 52a were fashioned in the fine, no visible temper ware. The majority of the fragments of the second profile were made of medium straw-tempered ware; proportionately fewer occurred in coarse straw-tempered ware. A scatter of fine, no visible temper ware fragments were present as high up as levels 52-51. After a pause, a few re-appeared in levels 47-43 (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 95, 372-373). Internally bevelled and round rim profiles were made of medium, straw-tempered ware (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 95, 372-372, 375-376). A few coarse, straw-tempered ware examples of the first category from period V are mentioned in the text (Schwartz, 1983, p. 162).

Shallow bowls with ledge rims appeared throughout periods IV, V and VIb (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 88, 144, 155-156, 174, 441-442, figs. 41, 9; 45, 7, 10, 12; table XXb, 3-5). Bowls with both rounded sides and rounded ledge rims were present in periods IV, V and VIb-a (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 88, 144, 148-149, 169-170, 438-439, figs. 41, 13; 51, 8; table XXb, 2, 6). In the last group of strata some specimens bore painted decoration (Schwartz, 1983, p. 173). The fragments were generally made of medium straw-tempered ware (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 95, 369-370) but coarse, straw-tempered ware sherds were noted throughout the sequence (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 150, 162, 174). Medium straw- and grit-tempered or medium grit-tempered sherds are instead reported from periods V and VI respectively, albeit in negligible amounts (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 163, 173).

Bowls with simple rims and either rounded or flaring sides (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 145, 146-149, 155-156, 158-159, 166-170, 435-436, figs. 41, 10, 12; 45, 9; 51, 5;



tables VIb, 5-6, 3; VIb, 4); bowls with thinned lips (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 88, 144-146, 155-156, 165-167, 171-172, 435-436, figs. 41, 15; 45, 11; tables VIb, 7; VIb, 5) and bowls with in-turned upper part of the body (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 144, 148, 158, 160, 170-172, 444-445, figs. 42, 7, 9; 52, 9; table XXVIb, 11, 13) occurred in periods IV and V; in period VIb-a they were sometimes painted. As far as can be gathered from the illustrations, bowls with thinned lips from periods IV and V had rounded or flaring sides; some of them were painted (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 152, 154, 163-164). The first profiles were mostly made of medium straw-tempered ware, while some fine, no visible temper ware specimens occurred throughout but especially in period IV (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 94, 360-361). The second rim profile appears to have been manufactured preferably in medium, straw-tempered ware (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 94, 363-364). The majority of the last vessels were made of the last ware apart from a few specimens of fine, no visible temper ware. The latter were found sporadically throughout the sequence but increased in numbers in period IV (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 95-96, 375-376). All these profiles are not particularly diagnostic. A scatter of sherds made of other wares, in particular grit-tempered, coarse straw- or fine straw-tempered fabrics, were present throughout. This observation applies to the first two profiles, which were also made of fine grey ware in period IV (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 152-154, 163-165, 173-175).

Two fragmentary bowls with flaring sides and made of coarse, straw-tempered ware were collected in level 50 (Schwartz, 1983, p. 249, fig. 45, 15; table Ib, 9). The author compares them with proto-bevelled rim bowls, an early Uruk diagnostic type in the Susiana survey. However, they have been tabulated with the northern flat-based bowls with flaring sides. Too little is published to decide whether they truly are Coba bowls, but the possibility must be kept in mind. In fact the presence of Coba bowls at Tell Leilan now seems certain (Schwartz,



1988, pp. 15-16 note 38 in the VIb period levels).

Shallow bowls with high body carination were apparently confined to period IV (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 88, 444, fig.42, 11, 13 of medium, straw-tempered and fine, no visible temper wares; table XXIXb, 4-5). However, a similar profile came to light in level 57 (Schwartz, 1983, p. 326, fig. 48, 1; table XXIXb, 3) and is classified together with painted bowls typical of period VI (Schwartz, 1983, pp.89, 165, 167-168; fig. 52, 4, 6, 8; table XXVIIb, 7-8). The registered examples tend to be made of medium, straw-tempered ware (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 96, 381-382).

Bowls with bevelled-rounded rims ranged from level 52a up to level 41 (Schwartz, 1983, pp.88, 146-147, 159, fig. 41, 16; table XVIIb, 3a). They were mostly made of medium, straw-tempered ware (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 95, 369-370).

Bowls with everted rims were present in period V (Schwartz, 1983, p.157, fig. 45, 14 of medium straw-tempered ware from level 52; table Xb, 3). They appear under the same heading under which painted beakers are classified (Schwartz, 1983, p. 88, fig. 47, 3, 6; for comparative material see table Vb). Painted beakers are reported from Tell Leilan levels 52a, 57-58 and even 60 (Schwartz, 1983, figs. 47, 6, 3, 5; 49, 21). Similar, although not identical examples, which are often painted, are found in Terminal Ubaid levels at a number of sites and do not seem to continue later than that (Mallowan and Rose, 1935, fig. 23 from the surface; El Amin and Mallowan 1950, fig. 1; Tobler, 1950, pls. CXXIX, CXXX, 203-207, CXXXV, 266 from levels XIII-XII; Egami, 1958, figs. 53, 5, 36, 2-3, 35, 12 = table Vb, 3 from levels 4 and 7b). Hence bowls with everted rims from Tell Leilan have been considered separately.

Open containers with flat rims are reported throughout periods IV, V and VIb-a (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 87, 151-152, 163-167, 171-173, 435-436). Painted specimens are quoted in almost all groups of levels but only those from level VI are published (Schwartz, 1983,

p. 334, fig. 52, 1 from level 58 of medium straw-tempered black-painted ware; table XXIb, 1). The vessels were predominantly made of medium, straw-tempered ware with a sprinkling of medium, grit-tempered ware fragments (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 94, 152, 164-165, 173, 366-367).

Bowls with bevelled rims were derived from period IV levels but, judging from the statistics, occurred also in levels 50, 52a-57 and 61-60; they were made of medium, straw-tempered ware (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 95, 147-149, 366-367, 438-439, fig. 41, 14; table XVIb, 2). According to the text, open shapes with bevelled rims were confined to period IV (Schwartz, 1983, p. 144). The only illustrated example has been tabulated with local shapes with bevelled rims; it came to light in level 44 (Schwartz, 1983, p. 312). The profile is also reminiscent of that of coarse, truncated-conical beakers (for comparative material see table Ib, II).

It does not seem to be possible to recognize more than three new open profiles in the period IV strata, those of bevelled rim bowls, of carinated bowls with pointed bottoms and of bowls with constricted waists. Bevelled rim bowls were not well represented numerically (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 144, 146-149, 153, 441, fig. 41, 1-2, 4; table Ia, I, 6). They were mould-made, rough surfaced and heavily straw-tempered. Carinated bowls with pointed bottoms are characterized by slightly in-turned upper part of the body ending in a beaded rim (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 144, 146-149, 151, 153, fig. 42, 4-6; table XXVb, 4-6). They were made of fine, wheel-made wares; a light grey buff, no visible temper ware specimen is quoted (Schwartz, 1983, p. 314). They sometimes had incised surfaces. Bowls with beaded rims persisted in the underlying strata (Schwartz, 1983, p. 332, fig. 51, 17 of medium straw-tempered ware black painted on a cream slip from level 57; table IXb, 7). This last profile is certainly very different from that of the period IV bowls so that the two shapes have been considered separately. Painted and incised specimens



with beaded rims were also derived from period IV levels (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 164-165). According to the statistics, medium, straw-tempered ware examples spanned levels 56-41, while there were a few fine, no visible temper ware fragments in levels 52-50 and 47-41 (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 96, 378-379). A unique incised sherd of the last ware was noticed in levels 52-51 (Schwartz, 1983, p. 379). A few grit-tempered ware fragments are reported from periods V and VI (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 164, 174-175). The evidence from Tepe Gawra and Qalinj Agha would seem to indicate that the carinated bowls with pointed bases appeared no earlier than Tepe Gawra level VIII and Qalinj Agha level 3. The Gawra specimens match the Tell Leilan ones in both wares and technique of manufacture.

Two fine ware bowls with constricted waists and out-flaring sides were found in levels 41 and 42 (Schwartz, 1983, p.314, fig. 42, 12 of fine, straw-tempered ware covered with a brown burnished slip, 14 of cream-slipped, fine, no visible temper ware; table XXIIb, 12-13). These profiles are otherwise unknown at Tell Leilan but may have developed out of shapes known early in the period under consideration at other sites. Alternatively, a high ring- or pedestal-base from level 45 and a loop handle from level 41 represent new features (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 323, 316, figs. 46, 1 of medium straw-tempered ware; 43, 15 of medium straw-tempered ware; tables XXVIIb, 5 for comparative material see table XXXVa, I).

All the following profiles seem to be equally present in the IV, V and even VIb strata.

Neckless, wide-mouthed pots with ledge rims, both painted and plain, (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 97, 158-160, 169, 171, 450-451, figs. 45, 2; 48, 3; 50, 1; 51, 14; table XXXIVb, 1-3) and hole-mouthed pots (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 150, 153, 157-158, 447-448, fig. 44, 5; table XXXIIb, I, 4) were found in levels 41-52a and 41-59 respectively. They were all made of medium, straw-tempered ware with the exception of a few hole-mouths from period IV, which were fashioned in the coarse, straw-

tempered ware, and of a few, wide-mouthed pots of fine, no visible temper ware from period V (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 96-97, 162, 381-382, 389-390).

Rather wide-mouthed jars with short necks ending in bevelled-rounded rims and of the medium, straw-tempered ware appear to be typical of periods IV, V and VIb (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 90, 98, 144-146, 155-156, 158-159, 161-162, 169-170, 453-454, figs. 42, 3; 44, 3-4; table LVIIb, 3-5). Coarse, straw-tempered ware fragments were noted (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 150, 162, 174).

Jars with tall necks are all classified under the same heading (Schwartz, 1983, p. 90). However, a number of diagnostic rim profiles can be distinguished: ledge and club-headed ones (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 314, 318, 326, 334, figs. 42, 10 from level 44 of medium, straw-tempered ware; 44, 6 from level 52 of medium grit-tempered ware; 48, 4 from level 58 of fine grit-tempered painted ware; 52, 10 from level 58 of fine grit-tempered painted ware; 44, 7 from level 47 of fine no visible temper cream-slipped ware; tables LIXb, 3-5; LVIIb, 7). All the specimens from period VI are painted in the Ubaid style.

A jar with everted neck ending in a bevelled rim from level 47/46 shows parallel grooves inside the rim (Schwartz, 1983, p. 320, fig. 45, 1 of medium straw- and grit-tempered ware; table LVIIIb, I, 1). A painted jar with bevelled rim came to light in an underlying level (Schwartz, 1983, p. 332, fig. 51, 2 from level 52a of medium straw-tempered ware; table LIIB, 6). A double-mouthed pot is reported from the same level (Schwartz, 1983, p. 330, fig. 50, 10 of medium straw-tempered ware; table LXIb, 6).

Tall necks are said to be particularly popular in period VI, namely VIb (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 90, 165, 167-169, 171). Some profiles are of interest for comparative purposes, those of necks with a swollen or convex outline (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 326, 332, figs. 48, 6 from level 52a of fine no visible temper cream-slipped and black-painted ware; 51, 10 from level 52a of medium straw-tempered ware, 12 from level 57 of medium straw-tempered and cream-



slipped ware; tables LIVb, 5; LXb, 3-4).

Miscellaneous features include unpierced lugs from levels 45 and 48 and lugs which are pierced either horizontally or vertically from levels 44 and 43 (Schwartz, 1983, pp. 322, 316, figs. 46, 3, 5; 43, 12, 14). The fragments were made of medium, straw- and grit-tempered ware, of medium, straw-tempered ware and of coarse, straw-tempered ware. Crescent lugs are a feature introduced in period IV (Schwartz, 1983, p. 145; for comparative material see table XXXIIb, I, 5).

A glance at the tables will suffice to show that the majority of the profiles typical of the period V assemblage are shared by the assemblages of both Tepe Gawra XI-IX and Qalinj Agha 1-4. At Tell Leilan, most of these profiles are introduced in period VIb, when Ubaid style painted pottery still constitutes a sizeable portion of the total pottery output; others were known as early as the period VIa levels. A smooth transition between two different pottery assemblages is as clearly attested here as at Telul eth-Thalathat.

In periods IV and V the surfaces of the pots, regardless of the wares they were manufactured with, are often rough or, to a minor extent, cream-slipped. Such a phenomenon goes hand in hand with the decrease of painted surfaces, which, however, are never absent. These methods of surface treatment are not introduced abruptly. They are attested as early as period VI.

Plain hand-made wares, which are mostly tempered with organic inclusions, are the leading element of the pottery assemblage from period VI up to period IV. Medium, straw-tempered wares are the most common class throughout but coarser varieties become increasingly important from period VIb up to period IV. In this last group of levels there seems to be also a tendency towards using the potter's wheel more frequently than before. In particular, fine, straw-tempered, fine, no visible temper and fine, grit-tempered wares are wheel-made; ribbed surfaces are reported. The surfaces of the pots are finished as in the underlying levels and the overwhelming



majority of the shapes have been known since the formative phase of the local IVth millennium B.C. pottery assemblage. From this point of view, the situation in Tell Leilan period IV reminds one of that found in Grai Resh levels 2-3 with the important difference that at least one profile and the increasing use of the wheel may foreshadow developments typical of Tepe Gawra VIII. However, the new shapes which are introduced in Tepe Gawra VIII would seem to be absent at Tell Leilan, where a developed Ninevite 5 assemblage was derived from levels of occupation stratified directly above period IV strata. In other words, the transitional phase, which has been recently discovered at Tell Mohammed Arab and especially Tell Karrana, and whose beginning can be seen in Tepe Gawra VIII, does not seem to be attested at Tell Leilan. Pottery making in the Habur basin does not need to have developed as in later Assyria but the problem will have to be mentioned again, for the evidence from Tell Leilan can be integrated with that from Tell Brak, which is certainly closer to the site than the Eski Mosul mounds.

#### Umm Qseir

The site consists of two low mounds (Hole and Johnson, 1986-87, p.173, fig.4). A 7 x 10m area was opened in the west one; the archaeological deposit consisted of an Halaf midden which had been penetrated by at least two late IVth millennium B.C. pits (Hole and Johnson, 1986-1987, p.174, sections in pp.209-210). More contemporary pits were excavated in a step trench opened in the eastern slope and expanded to include a 5 x 5m exposure on top of the mound and a 2 m wide trench parallel to the first cut (Hole and Johnson, 1986-1987, pp.174-175, section in p.211). No traces of a previous occupation were discovered apart from some Halaf material which came to light at a depth of 3m underneath a gypsum-laden deposit characterized by the presence of a fine orange ware of uncertain date. Everywhere the pits had been originally cut through surfaces which had been



removed during the IIIrd millennium B.C. The presence of mud-bricks is reported but no trace of permanent architecture. According to the excavators only one of the oldest pits produced ceramics which were unrelated, but contemporary with, the classical Uruk type of pottery from the other pits. Redeposited Uruk and Halaf finds were also derived from a trench dug inside a castle which stood on the eastern mound (Hole and Johnson, 1986-1987, p.175).

Published profiles are those of: bevelled rim bowls, bowls with band rims, trays, sinuous-sided bowls and jars with low-expanded or folded-over rims and incised decoration on the shoulder (Hole and Johnson, 1986-1987, fig.13, d-e,k,c,b,p-t,m; for virtually identical profiles see tables Ia,I; VIa,I; VIIa,I; XXIa,I; LXIIIa, I,3,8,10). Broad or drooping spouts and string-cut bases are worthy of note (Hole and Johnson, 1986-1987, fig.13,x,y,q, for comparative material see tables LXIIa,I; IIa,c or Va, a). Two fragments are said to have been part of a red-slipped jar, which carried plastic bands, and of an Uruk bottle respectively (Hole and Johnson, 1986-1987, p.181, fig.13, u,n, for comparative material see tables LXVIA,III; XIIIa,1,e-j). Jars with beak lugs and red-slipped ones with appliqué pellets are mentioned but not illustrated (Hole and Johnson, 1986-1987,p.181, for likely parallels see tables LXIIIa and LXVIA). Incised parallel lines and dashes occur on the shoulder of a jar with everted neck and on a bowl with ledge rim respectively (Hole and Johnson, 1986-1987,fig.13, o,f; for comparative material see tables XXXIXa,15; LXVIIb; XVIIId,14-15). Club-headed, round and everted lip profiles are known of old in northern Mesopotamia (Hole and Johnson, 1986-1987, fig.13,h,i,r, for identical profiles see tables XVIIIB; XIIB; Xb). Some finds are said to find parallels in the post-Uruk occupation at Tell Brak, a late appearing nose lug and several interior incised bowl sherds (Hole and Johnson, 1986-1987,p.184).

No more than 250 rims of bevelled rim bowls were

collected, far less than the norm in classical Uruk sites in Iraq and south-western Iran (Hole and Johnson, 1986-1987, p.185).

### Tell Halaf

Deep soundings were driven down to bedrock beneath remains dating to the neo-Hittite period (Schmidt, 1943, p.25, pls. 3-4). Dark-faced burnished ware was found immediately above bedrock and was mixed with Halaf and Ubaid type of pottery higher up in the cuts till it disappeared. The material was completely unstratified. Consequently, great caution must be exercised when trying to identify pottery classes, especially when dealing with shapes which are either so basic or so long-lived that they are deprived of any diagnostic value. Nevertheless, a group of red-slipped ceramics may be compared with the sealing-wax red-slipped pottery from Tell Brak, while the combination of characteristic shapes, fabrics and surface treatment of some coarse pottery suggests the presence of IVth millennium B.C. common wares.

The pots belonging to the first ceramic class had their surfaces covered with a lustrous red or, more rarely, brown slip and often bore a black painted decoration (Schmidt, 1943, pp. 85-87). The ornamental patterns were simple, usually consisting of horizontal bands or of loops hanging from a painted band. Isolated dots were typical and were sometimes symmetrically arranged (Schmidt, 1943, p.85). Illustrated shapes are the following (it goes without saying that an attempt has been made to avoid including the Halaf profiles which were published under the same heading): jars with globular bodies and sharply everted necks (Schmidt, 1943, figs. 100-103; table LXIIIb, 1a-1c), a jar with flat base, bulging body and sharply everted neck (Schmidt, 1943, pl. XXX, 7; table LXIIIb, 1), deep bowls with rounded bottoms and straight sides flaring beneath the rim (Schmidt, 1943, figs. 104-106; table LXIIIb, 2), a flat-based bowl with rounded sides and thinned lip



(Schmidt, 1943, pl. XXX, 8 = pl. XCVIII, 5; table LXIIIb, 3) and bowls with rounded sides and flat or well-defined bases (Schmidt, 1943, pl. XXX, 10-11, 13, 14-17; table LXIIIb, 4-5). An exceptional example is distinguished by a ledge rim painted with a row of triangles (Schmidt, 1943, fig. 111).

A few plain ware profiles can be identified as relating to this enquiry, those of: straw- and grit-tempered casseroles, one of which is spouted, and hand-made, grit- and straw tempered platters (Schmidt, 1943, pp. 29-30, pl. IV, 1-8, 16-18, 20-21; tables XIXb, 10; IIIb, 11-13). A straw-tempered, shallow platter with flaring sides, a hemispherical bowl and a hole-mouthed pot, all made of straw-tempered wares, may be added (Schmidt, 1943, p. 30, fig. 4, pl. IV, 15, 24).

A special class of hand-made, plain pottery of mediocre manufacture was noted (Schmidt, 1943, pp. 95-96) and is likely to be pertinent to the matter in hand. The clay was soft, porous, badly baked and pitted with straw imprints. Most of the published profiles duplicate those typical of the ceramic class painted in the Ubaid style (Schmidt, p. 96). However, the profiles of a globular jar with convex neck and of hemispherical bowls with elaborate rims may be singled out as belonging to the shape repertoire of the IVth millennium B.C. common pottery (Schmidt, 1943, pl. XXXIII, 8 = pl. CIII, 4; pl. XXXIII, 13 = CIV, 1; tables LXb, 8; XIVb, 1a). A footed bowl is also of interest (Schmidt, 1943, fig. 139 = pl. CIV, 6; table XXIb, 6). The same observation applies to a particular class of shallow bowls. The clay was either grey, soft, badly baked and grit-tempered or yellowish-grey, finer and better baked (Schmidt, 1943, pp. 96-97, pl. XXXIII, 16 = pl. CIV, 3; fig. 120). Common to both fabrics was the presence of straw inclusions. Surfaces were either burnished or partially wiped with straw in the coarser examples. Rims were usually plain or bevelled either on the inside or on the outside and sometimes grooved.

Double-mouthed pots and jars with swollen necks are

worthy of note among the shapes which are both plain and painted in the Ubaid style (Schmidt, 1943, pp. 88, 91, 94, fig. 135 = pl. CIII, 1; pl. CIII, 2-3; pl. XXXI, 10 covered with a greenish-white slip and black-painted; pl. XXXIII, 14; tables LIVb, 6; LXIb, 7). They are typical Terminal Ubaid shapes which persist in the local, Uruk period shape repertoire.

#### Tell Mefesh

The mound was tested by means of trial trenches (Mallowan, 1946, p. 126, fig. 3). The middle layers yielded the remains of mud-brick houses which were finally destroyed by a fire after which the site was abandoned. The ruins produced pottery decorated in a hybrid style reminiscent of both the Ubaid and Halaf styles of painting but likely to date to the Ubaid period (Mallowan, 1946, pp. 116-117, 126-129). However, among the published material, a hemispherical bowl with simple rim and ornamented with dabs of paint all around the lip is of interest (Mallowan, 1946, p. 144, fig. 8, 6; table VIb, 8).

#### Tell Jidle

The oldest remains were encountered in a small pit which was sunk into the eastern slope of the mound (Mallowan, 1946, p. 136, fig. 5). Here three floors of occupation were detected between Jidle 5 occupation layers, which were assigned to the Sargonid period, and the base of the cut. Plain IVth millennium B.C. pottery with moulded rims came to light in the two lowermost levels, Jidle 7-8, and appeared to be mixed from the very beginning with much later fabrics (Mallowan, 1946, pp. 136, 155). Too little of the pottery is published (Mallowan, 1946, pp. 155-156, fig. 12, 21-48) to allow definite statements about diagnostic IVth millennium B.C. types.



Tell Hammam et-Turkman

The mound is a huge one measuring 500 x 450 x 45m (Van Loon, 1982, p.34, fig. 2). A series of 2m wide trenches was opened in the eastern slope. A deposit of almost 15 m of occupational debris yielded northern Ubaid-related material; it was overlaid by a 10 m thick accumulation, which produced finds of direct concern to this enquiry (Akkermans, 1988, p.109). All the ceramics were derived from domestic deposits but a thick-walled complex organized around a central room and surrounded by smaller, probably storage rooms was unearthed in the last period V level (Van Loon, 1982, p.34; 1983, pp. 1-3; Akkermans, 1988, p.118). It was in use for more than one building phase and perished in a conflagration, which was followed by a gap in occupation.

Twelve to fourteen strata were recognized in the Ubaid-related deposit, while seven to eight levels were excavated in the overlying accumulation. They are re-grouped into four and two phases respectively, phases IVA, B, C, D, and phases VA-B (Akkermans, 1988, pp.109-110 note 3).

Chaff-faced pottery was already present in the later stages of the Ubaid-related Hamman IV period and kept steadily increasing in numbers from period IVA, where it constituted no more than 1,3% of the total pottery output, to period IVD, where it made up 83,5% of the total pottery yield. Such a trend continued in the period V levels till 96,6% of the pottery derived from period VA showed plant inclusions (Akkermans, 1988, pp. 126-128). In period V the cores of the vessels were mostly invariably grey; the surfaces had a coarse appearance and tended to be scraped. A steady increase of grey cores and of rough, coarsely scraped surfaces accompanied by a decrease of the application of decorative techniques such as painting was already noticeable in periods IVC and IVD. At the same time, potters must have been increasingly experimenting with a variety of tempers. This tendency started in periods IVA and IVB but reached its peak in period IVC.



In Hamman VB vegetable-tempered ceramics decreased to no more than 60,3% of the total pottery output, while mineral-tempered ones became increasingly important (Akkermans, 1988, p.128). New tempering materials were introduced such as calcite, which was however used almost exclusively in cooking-pots. Another innovation is represented by the fact that some pottery was fired in a reducing atmosphere. The surfaces of some wide bowls and hole-mouthed pots were intentionally blackened by carbon deposition in a reducing atmosphere. This technique was employed only rarely in earlier strata.

Hand-made vessels predominated throughout, although a slow turn-table may have eased the manufacture of particularly large vessels. Only a minimal percentage of the period V pottery may have been made on a fast turning device (Akkermans, 1988, p.126).

Ubaid style painted pottery was present in ever decreasing numbers from period IVA up to period IVB but it always constituted a minor element of the assemblage (Akkermans, 1988, p.112). Painted decoration could be more easily applied to the smoothed surfaces of the mineral-tempered wares, which predominated in periods IVA-B, than on the coarser surfaces of the thicker, vegetable-tempered fabrics, which took the lead from periods IVC-IVD (Akkermans, 1988, pp. 126-127). No more than minute quantities of painted pottery were noted in period VA; they were accompanied by orange or red-slipped pottery and by an isolated excised sherd (Akkermans, 1988, pp. 119-120). Perfunctory painted motifs were still found in period VB strata, where burnishing was applied to large grey or black bowls and hole-mouthed pots (Akkermans, 1988, p.124).

A "summary of technological developments in the ceramics of Tepe Gawra points to some trends which are paralleled by technological changes in the Hammam IV-V pottery. This similarity in technology is found whenever Tell Hammam et-Turkman is compared with other sites in Syria or surrounding area". By contrast, "comparison of type of rim or decoration between Tell Hammam et-Turkman



and other sites gives evidence of a strong variability" (Akkermans, 1988, p.129). That may well be so and one must wait for the final publication of the material to check the last point. At any rate, when the few published profiles from Hammam et-Turkman had to be drawn, the problem which presented itself was similar to that which will arise in the case of the ceramics derived from a group of sites located in the upper Euphrates basin but south of the Taurus ranges. Comparative material can be found not only in northern Mesopotamia but also in sites situated west of the Euphrates. Consequently, the Hammam et-Turkman profiles were inserted not only in the northern Mesopotamian (designated b) but also in the western Syrian (c) and upper Euphrates basin charts.

Coarse, hand- or perhaps mould-made Coba bowls constituted half of the pottery output in period VA and were particularly abundant in the upper levels 2 and 3 (Akkermans, 1988, p.119, fig. 8, 118-121, table Ib, 4a-4c). They consistently displayed grey cores and most specimens were scraped, particularly near the base. The illustrated profiles feature open containers with flat bases and sides which are either rounded or straight so that the profile becomes that of a truncated-conical bowl.

Bowls with in-turned upper part of the body, the last one with a beaded rim, came to light in the same strata (Akkermans, 1988, fig. 8, 113-115; tables XXVIIb, 9; IXb, 8). Bowls with ledge rims and a kink below the rim were present in period VA (Akkermans, 1988, p.121, fig. 8, 116, 124; table XXb, 2a-2b). They were accompanied by bowls with bevelled-rounded rims (Akkermans, 1988, p.121, fig. 8, 117, 122-123; table XVIIb, 5-6). A jar with in-turned neck is also assigned to period VA; a similar profile is present in Tell Leilan level 58 (Akkermans, 1988, fig. 8, 125; Schwartz, 1983, p.326, fig. 48, 8 of medium straw-tempered ware black painted on a cream slip; table LXVIb, 5-6).

Profiles common to both periods VA and VB would seem

to include those of: bowls with in-turned rims (Akkermans, 1988, p.120, fig. 8, 130-131; table XIId, 1a-1b), bowls with high body carination and straight sides (Akkermans, 1988, p.119, fig. 8, 128-129; table XXIXb, 9-10) and jars with bevelled rims (Akkermans, 1988, figs. 8, 127; 10, 154; table LIId, 3a-3b). Hole-mouthed pots spanned the same levels; in period VB some examples were made of grey burnished ware (Akkermans, 1988, pp. 123-124, fig. 10, 151-153; table XXXIIb, 3a-3c).

In period VB Coba bowls were not found any longer; bowls with high body carination and round rims were instead frequent (Akkermans, 1988, p.121, fig. 9, 150; table XVIIc, 10). Comparative material for corrugated bowls must be looked for in what is called upper Euphrates basin in this paper (Akkermans, 1988, p.121, fig. 9, 137-139 the last two of grey burnished ware; table VIId, 7). Bowls with ledge rims have a wider range of distribution (Akkermans, 1988, p.122, fig. 9, 143, 145 of grey ware; table XXb, 2c-2d). Wide-mouthed pots with short, in-turned necks or round and bevelled-rounded rims from period Vb levels find early prototypes (Akkermans, 1988, fig. 10, 155, 158-160; tables XXXVIIc, 1b; and see table LXVIb; XLIIb, 3a; XLIVb, 3).

Some VB profiles are particularly long-lived if compared with evidence from other sites. They comprise bowls with internally bevelled (Akkermans, 1988, fig. 9, 135, 140 of smoothed sand-tempered ware, 141 of scraped lime-tempered ware, 142; table XIVb, 6a-6b), bevelled-rounded (Akkermans, 1988, fig. 9, 144, 146 of grey plant-tempered ware, 148-149; table XVIb, 7-8), round (Akkermans, 1988, fig. 8, 134; table XIIb, 5a) or beaded rims (Akkermans, 1988, figs. 8, 133; 9, 136; table IXb, 8-9). The same observation applies to jars with internally grooved necks (Akkermans, 1988, fig. 10, 156-157; table LVIIb, 1a-1b). All these last profiles date to the formative phase of the northern Mesopotamian pottery assemblage on the basis of the evidence derived from other sites. Moreover, the sum total of the evidence provided by periods VA-B would seem to suggest



that these periods may be approximately contemporary with Tepe Gawra levels XIa-IX. The incidence of decorated material throughout the levels does not seem to contradict such a view.

Ubaid-style painted pottery was present in minimal numbers in period VA (Akkermans, 1988, fig. 6, 81-87; tables XXVIIb, 9a; Lb 2b). The shapes are particularly long-lived. An isolated sherd carries a sprig motif. The ware is described as plant- and lime-tempered, the paint as black. The surface of the pot was scraped (Akkermans, 1988, p.134, fig. 6, 89; table XXIVb, 7a). In the overlying levels painted motifs became simpler; cross-hatched triangles and horizontal lines were the most frequent (Akkermans, 1988, p. 124).

The Terminal Ubaid horizon is certainly well attested at the site, even if very little is actually published, especially of the period IVD finds. A typical Terminal Ubaid profile, that of a bowl with gently out-flaring sides, has been illustrated (Akkermans, 1988, p. 134, fig. 6, 78 of smoothed, sand-tempered ware; table IVd, 9a = Xc, 3a - 3b). This specimen came to light in the period IVD levels but its forerunners can be found in earlier strata (Akkermans, 1988, figs. 7, 110-112; 5, 61 all from period IVC). The profile is reminiscent of those which will be encountered in both western Syria and the upper Euphrates basin in similarly dated contexts. A similar profile can be also noted among the material derived from Tell Halaf (Table LXIIIb, 2).

A band rim represents a feature newly introduced in the north-western regions in the second half of the IVth millennium B.C. (Akkermans, 1988, fig.9, 147; table VIa, I, 14).

#### Qalinj Agha

The mound is a large one covering approximately 33.000 sq m (Abu Al-Soof, 1966, p.77). At first two soundings were cut at its summit and near the western foot (Abu Al-Soof, 1966, p.77, pl.I). Sounding I measured 6 x 2.50m, was 2,20 m deep and went through six

occupation levels. No house floors were detected. Sounding II covered a 1,80 x 1,24 m surface and reached virgin soil at a depth of 2,50 m after having encountered five occupation levels. Subsequent excavations at the top of the mound revealed the existence of another six levels, 7-12, beneath the lowermost stratum previously investigated (Abu Al-Soof and Es-Siwwani, 1967, pp.69-71). During the same season, a 95 m long step trench linking trenches I and II was opened (Abu Al-Soof and Es-Siwwani, 1967, pp.71-75, pls. VI-V). Its width was progressively reduced from 6 to 5 and finally 3 m. Sixteen strata were detected, I-XVI, and virgin soil was tapped beneath level XVI at the periphery of the mound. Stretches of walls were encountered in the upper levels alongside traces of platforms in levels VII and VIII. Ashy and pebble-laid floors characterized the lower levels. Finally, during the last seasons, the top layers were cleared in extension, levels 1-4, and a second deep sounding was opened close to the edge of a platform, which occupied a great portion of the western slope of the mound from level 4 upwards (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pp.3-7; Hijara, 1973). The last sounding measured 5 x 5 m at the surface and was reduced to a 1 x 1 m area after going through a 4 m thick deposit. The strata were labelled with letters; level A lies underneath level 4.

No recognizable plans were detected in levels 1 and 2 apart from that of a house, perhaps that of a potter, in level 2 (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pp.3-5, pls. II-III). Substantial tripartite buildings were instead discovered in levels 3 and 4 (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pp. 5-6, pl. IV; Hijara, 1973, pl.I). The walls had received repeated coats of plaster, which indicate that the occupation must have been of some duration. Most buildings of level 2 were inhabited during two separate phases.

Some of the buildings of level 3 abutted on to a huge platform, which was erected in level 4 and extended in level 3 (Hijara, 1973, pl.1). It was at first suggested that it may have been built in order to terrace the slope of the mound (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, p.7). It was



later discovered that it consisted of a mud-brick facade behind which empty spaces in between stretches of walls were filled with soil. A mud-brick pavement covered the top of the platform, which probably supported buildings of a formal character. Infant and adult burials were sunk into it after it went out of use.

In the soundings opened on top of the mound the plain wares typical of levels 1-4 were consistently mixed at first with Ubaid style painted pottery. Specifically, painted wares came to light in levels 6 and especially 7 of the deep sounding opened beneath sounding I and steadily increased in numbers further down. Conversely, cooking-pot rim fragments typical of the upper strata are reported from as low down as level 9 (Abu Al-Soof and Es-Siwani, 1967, pp.69-71). In 1970, "Ubaid" and "Uruk" sherds were derived from the loose earth cleared in between the walls of a structure assigned to level 5. This structure was dug up underneath the level on which the basis of the platform stood. In another sector "Ubaid" and "Uruk" fragments came to light in the debris which lie on the floor of a level 4 house, while the same admixture of material can be noted in level A of the second deep sounding. In the underlying level B, "Uruk" cooking-pot fragments were mixed with Ubaid style painted pottery (Hijara, 1973, pls. 23-24). The last ceramic class predominated from the last level downwards and, according to the excavator, some of the finds from level C can be already compared with material produced by Tepe Gawra level XVI. No diagnostic Terminal Ubaid (Tepe Gawra levels XIII-XII) material can be recognized among the illustrations portraying the painted ceramics. It would seem that at least in this part of the mound the IVth millennium B.C. levels of occupation formed above the Ubaid period inhabited area after a gap in occupation. As to the situation found in the other cuts, there is simply not enough published material to decide whether this presumed occupational gap was a widespread phenomenon. At any rate, Qalinj Agha levels 1-B and 1-8 on top of the mound are synchronised with Tepe Gawra



levels IX-XIa.

In contrast with the situation found at the summit, plain IVth millennium B.C. pottery came to light throughout both the step trench and sounding II. In the first trench, nine Ubaid painted fragments were found in level VIII and, after an interval, no more than one sherd is reported from levels XII, XIII and XIV respectively. A fair number of Ubaid painted sherds were retrieved no earlier than the lowermost levels, XV-XVI, at the foot of the mound (Abu Al-Soof and Es-Siwani, 1967, pp.73-75). To sum up, the evidence gives the impression that the south-western portion of the mound developed in the IVth millennium B.C. side by side an older, Ubaid period tell. Consequently, levels I-XVI in the step trench and all the levels in sounding II are cross-dated with Tepe Gawra levels IX-XIa. Once again there does not seem to be enough published information to state whether Tepe Gawra levels XIII-XII diagnostic material came to light at Qalinj Agha. On the other hand, there is at least one ceramic find from Qalinj Agha which occurs as early as Tepe Gawra level XII: jars with grooved shoulders, whose provenance is given in the next pages.

Flat-based bowls with flaring sides were common in levels 1-4 and may be recognized among the material coming from level 6 of the first deep sounding (Abu Al-Soof, 1966, p.81, pl.IV, level 6, ns.10-11; 1969, pp. 8,9-33; Hijara, 1973, pl. 14, 9, 12; table Ib, 10-12). In level A they were made of chaff-tempered ware, bore finger imprints all around the rim and had scraped bases (Dr. I. Hijara, pers. comm.).

Shallow platters with curved bodies and inverted bevelled rims were fairly popular in levels 1-3 (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pp.8, 10, 12-28, 30-33). They were usually found in connection with infant burials, where they were employed as lids on top of the burial urns (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, p.12). An example showed traces of red paint on the inside, another was red-slipped and burnished and a third one was made of a grey burnished ware (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pp.16, 25, 31). Related profiles showed simple,



everted or beaded rims (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pp.10-13, 21 red washed, 32 grey burnished, 33). A few examples from levels 4 and A are illustrated (Hijara, 1973, pls. 14, 7; 15, 3, 5; 23; table IIb, 3-7). Some flat-based bowls or platters from level 4 are distinguished by vertical, round, everted or bevelled rims (Hijara, 1973, pls. 14, 8, 10-11, 13; 15, 1; table Iib, 1, 3-6). Rim sherds of shallow plates were noted in level VII of the step trench (Abu Al-Soof and Es-Siwani, 1967, p.73).

Hemispherical bowls spanned levels 1-4 (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pp.8, 10-22, 24-28, 32; Hijara, 1973, pl.15, 7-8; table VIb, 1a). Similar profiles are reported from levels III (grey slipped) and IV of the step trench (Abu Al-Soof and Es-Siwani, 1967, pp.71-72), from levels 2, 4 and 5 of sounding I (Abu Al-Soof, 1966, pl. IV, level 2, n.6 of dark blackish ware; level 4, n.2; level 5, ns.8, 12) and from levels I and II of sounding II (Abu Al-Soof, 1966, pl.V, level I, n.7; level II, n.6).

Bowls with beaded rims show a similar distribution through the levels (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pp.13-15, 18, 21, 23-24, 26-33, from levels 1-3; Hijara, 1973, pl.14, 1, 3, 5-6 from level 4; table IXb, 2-3). The bowls with beaded rims derived from sounding I were consistently made of a fine, buff, in one case red-slipped, ware (Abu Al-Soof, 1966, pl. IV, level 2, n.7, level 5, n.9 red-slipped and burnished, 16-17, level 6, n.13). One example is reported from sounding II (Abu Al-Soof, 1966, pl.V, level I, n.8). A carinated specimen came to light in level 4 (Hijara, 1973, pl.14, 4; table XXXIb, 2).

Bowls with rounded sides or high body carination and internally bevelled rims were present in levels 1-4 and appeared as low down as level 5 in sounding I (Abu Al-Soof, 1966, pl.IV, level 1, n.4, level 2, ns.2-3, level 3, ns.1, 6, level 5, n.10; 1969, pp.9-11, 16, 25-26, 30-31; Hijara, 1973, pl.15, 4, 10-13; table XIVb, 3a-b; XXIXb, 1).

Carinated bowls in buff or grey wares were noted in levels 2 and 3 (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pp.11-13, 15, 26, 33). The examples derived from level 4 have sharply in-turned

upper part of the body and internally bevelled or grooved rims, while the profiles from sounding I have more gently in-curving sides (Hijara, 1973, pl.15, 4, 6; Abu Al-Soof, 1966, pl.IV, level 1, n.5, level 2, n.6, level 5, n.11; tables XXIXb; 1-1a; XXXIb, 2a). Carinated bowls made of a black, highly burnished ware were found in levels V, VI and VII of the step trench (Abu Al-Soof and Es-Siwwani, 1967, pp.72-73).

Small bowls with straight sides occurred in levels 2 and 3; some were red-washed or red-slipped and burnished, others were made of grey burnished ware or of a black, highly burnished ware (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pp. 11, 17-18, 21, 24-25, 27, 29). Bowls with flaring sides were derived from both soundings I and II (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pls. IV, level 1, n.3, level 2, n.4, level 3, n.5; V, level IV, n.6, level V, ns.2-4). Some rims are slightly everted. Bowls with everted rims can be noted among the material produced by level 4; a complete example is distinguished by a pointed bottom (Hijara, 1973, pl.15, 2, 9; tables Xb, 3a; XXVb, 9).

Spouted bowls came to light exclusively in the step trench (Abu Al-Soof and Es-Siwwani, 1967, pp.71-72 from levels II, V and VI; for comparative material see table XXVIB).

A very common shape in plain, dark to chocolate brown ware was that of a globular cooking-pot with a flaring rim (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pp.8-33 from levels 1-3). An example carried a band of dark brown paint on its shoulder and some specimens were red-slipped and burnished (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pp.11, 16, 18). In one case a short, tubular spout was placed high up on the shoulder (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, p. 11). Such pots were retrieved not only in almost all buildings in the three top strata but persisted as low down as levels 7 and 9 of the first deep sounding and in level IX of the step trench (Abu Al-Soof and Es-Siwwani, 1967, pp.69-70, 73). They were frequent in soundings I and II (Abu Al-Soof, 1966, pl.IV, level 3, ns.3-4, level 4, n.6, level 5, ns.2, 4-6, level 6, ns.2-6, 8, mostly of grey burnished ware; V, level I, n.3,



level II, ns. 2, 4, level III, ns.3-4, level V, ns.2-3, level VI, n.1). They occurred in level 4 and A (Hijara, 1973, pls. 17, 1, 10-11; 18, 1, 3-5, 8-10, 12, 15-17; 23; tables XXXVIb, 3a; XXXVIIb, 4-5).

Hole-mouthed globular pots from levels 2 and 3 were red-slipped and burnished almost without exception (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pp.12, 14-16, 20, 23, 26, 28, 30, 33). The upper part of the body of a specimen from level 2 was painted with a red cross-hatched motif (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, p.28). A black burnished rim fragment came to light in level X of the step trench (Abu Al-Soof and Es-Siwani, 1967, p.73). A few profiles are illustrated among the pottery yielded by soundings I and II (Abu Al-Soof, 1966, pls. IV, level 5, ns.7, 10, level 6, ns.1 of cooking-pot ware, 7 of grey ware; V, level I, n.5, level II, n.3, level III, ns.5 of fine grey burnished ware, 6-7). Several examples were produced by level 4, where the bodies appear to be either globular or ovoid (Hijara, 1973, pls. 16, 5-8; 17, 2, 4-7; 23; tables XXXIIb, 4; XXXIIb, I, 1; XXXIIIb, 4-5). The last pot is spouted. Spouted hole-mouths from levels 1-3 were often used as infant burials with a lid on top (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pp.8-9, 11, 13, 18, 24).

Large globular pots with flaring rims were present in levels 1-3; their surfaces were sometimes red-slipped and burnished or these large storage vessels could be coated with bitumen on the inside (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pp. 9, 13, 19, 24, 26-29, 30). Smaller examples are reported from levels 2 and 3 and one of them bore painted horizontal bands and zig-zags on the shoulder (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pp, 14, 16, 18-19, 21, 23, 26-27, 31). Neck fragments of pots with flaring rims were noted in soundings I and II (Abu Al-Soof, 1966, pl. IV, level 1, ns. 2, 6, level 2, n.1, level 6, n.9; V, level I, ns.1-2, level II, n.1, level IV, n.1). In the step trench, globular pots were derived from levels III, (red-slipped), V, IX and XI (Abu Al-Soof, 1967, pp. 72-73). The profile is attested in levels 4 and A (Hijara, 1973, pls. 17, 1, 10-11; 18, 1, 3-5, 8-10, 12, 15-17; 23;

tables XXXVIb, 3a; XXXVIIb, 4-5). It is identical to that of the cooking-pots but some examples from soundings I and II appear to have been made of a cream-buff, highly fired clay (Abu Al-Soof, 1966, p.78).

Necks of wide-mouthed pots from levels 4 and A range from straight to convex (Hijara, 1973, pls. 16, 2; 17, 3; tables XXXVIIb, 3a; XXXIXb, 1). Bevelled rims are in evidence (Hijara, 1973, pl.17, 8; 18, 6-7, 15-17; 23; table XLVb, 1a-7a).

Wide-mouthed, neckless containers from level 4 display heavy round (Hijara, 1973, pls. 18, 19-22; 19, 8-9; table XLIIIb, 2-5), ledge (Hijara, 1973, pls. 18, 23-26; 19, 1-2; table XLIXb, 5a-5d), bevelled (Hijara, 1973, pl. 19, 6-7, 11-13; table XLVIb, 2-6) and bevelled-rounded rims (Hijara, 1973, pl. 19, 10; table XLIVb, 1-2). Internal ledge rims from the same context are also notable (Hijara, 1973, pls. 18, 11; 20, 1-13, 19-20; table XLIXb, 8a). Large globular storage jars with wide open mouth and ledge rims are reported from level 3 (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, p.33). A U-shaped pot from level 4 shows an internally bevelled rim (Hijara, 1973, pl. 16, 1, 3; table XLVIIb, 2).

All the heavy-rimmed receptacles mentioned last appear in the pottery charts alongside U-shaped pots. However, some of the Qalinj Agha rim fragment could have been originally associated with ovoid or globular bodies.

Some pots from level 4 are characterized by short, internally grooved necks (Hijara, 1973, pl. 19, 15-34; table LVIIIb, 5-11). A specimen from sounding I was made of a cream-buff, highly fired ware (Abu Al-Soof, 1966, p.78, pl. IV, level 1, n.1).

Globular or ovoid pots with double rims came to light in levels 3, 4 and in level XII of the step trench (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pp.18, 20-23, 25, 27-29, 32-33; 1967, p.74; Hijara, 1973, pl.21, 1-4; for comparative material see table XLb).

Double-mouthed globular jars spanned levels 2 and 3 (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pp.15-16, 20, 22, 31; for comparative material see table LXIb). One fragment came



to light in level 6 of sounding I (Abu Al-Soof, 1966, p.78).

Small or medium-sized globular jars with high, straight necks ending in flaring or beaded rims and made of buff or greenish-buff, highly fired wares are said to have been fairly well represented in levels 1-3 (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pp.8, 10-12, 15-29, 30-33). A jar with a flaring rim was red-washed all over and another one was decorated with two brown painted bands running around its shoulder (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pp. 12, 27).

Jars with folded or over-hanging rims are reported from level 3, while a body fragment of a jar with carinated body was discovered in level 2 (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pp. 22, 25, 29, 31).

Illustrated neck profiles of closed shapes from level 4 portray specimens with simple, flat, bevelled, bevelled-rounded, bevelled-expanded and sharply everted rims (Hijara, 1973, pl. 21, 5-21; tables Lb, 1b; LIb, 5; LI Ib, 2; LV Ib, 1a-2a; LXI Ib, 1a).

All the profiles mentioned so far were made of common, reddish- or greenish-buff or buff wares, unless otherwise stated. Cooking-pots and grey or black ware vessels have been mentioned. Red wares are also quoted but there is not enough published information to decide whether the term refers to a distinct ceramic class or to common wares which received either a red slip or a red wash.

A noticeable feature in both soundings I and II were neck fragments of small, globular jars with high, straight necks made of a very fine buff clay; the necks or shoulders carried several grooved horizontal lines (Abu Al-Soof, 1966, p.78, pl. IV, level 2, n.8; V, level I, n.6; level IV, n.4; table LXVIIb, 2a). One rim fragment with a combed shoulder was derived from level 5 of the first deep sounding, while two neck fragments decorated with deep horizontal grooves were retrieved from level X and XIV of the step trench (Abu Al-Soof and Es-Siwwani, 1967, pp.69, 73-74). Horizontal or combed incised lines appeared on the shoulders of jars coming

from later levels of occupation (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pp.10, 20, 29).

Wheel-made, fine, thin-walled hemispherical bowls with simple or beaded rims were a prominent type in levels 1-3 (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pp.8-9, 13, 23, 29-30). A few examples are reported from levels II, III, XI and XII of the step trench (Abu Al-Soof and Es-Siwani, 1967, pp. 71, 74). Many fragments came to light in sounding I (Abu Al-Soof, 1966, pp.78-81, pl. IV, level 3, ns.7, 10; level 4, ns. 1, 10-11; level 5, ns. 18-19; level 6, ns. 14-16, 18-19; for identical profiles see tables VIb, IXb). In the same sounding a carinated bowl with everted rim (Abu Al-Soof, 1966, pl. IV, level 3, n.8; table Xb, 4a), bowls with flaring sides (Abu Al-Soof, 1966, pl. IV, level 4, n.3; level 5, n.3; level 6, n.12; table VIIb, 2a), bowls with internally bevelled rims (Abu Al-Soof, 1966, pl.IV, level 4, n.4; level 5, ns. 13-15; table XIVb, 3c), a bowl with in-turned upper part of the body (Abu Al-Soof, 1966, pl. IV, level 4, n.9; table XXVIb, 3a) and a bowl with a kink below the rim (Abu Al-Soof, 1966, pl. IV, level 4, n.5; table VIIb, 1a) were also made of the fine, wheel-made fabric but the shapes do not differ from those of the common pottery.

Painted decoration occurred on open shapes. The profiles belonged to: a carinated bowl with pointed bottom, whose shoulder was covered with a black zig-zag, a bowl with an identical profile of thin, fine, greenish-buff ware, whose shoulder was decorated with a row of ducks above a wide incised band, both from level 2, a rim fragment of a possible stemmed chalice, which carried a motif consisting of birds perched on the back of a bull, a carinated bowl and a deep cup (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pp.11-12, 21, 24, 29, pl. XVII, 4; 1985, p.183, chart III, n.37; table XXVb, 10). The last three specimens came to light in level 3.

Incised and stamped decoration was noted on open profiles from level 3; none of the material is published but comparable finds from Tepe Gawra levels XIa-IX are often quoted (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pp.22, 24-26, 29-32;



Tobler, 1950, pls. LXXIX, a-d; LXXX). The carinated, hemispherical and deep bowls with straight sides were made of reddish-buff or, mostly, greenish-buff, fine wares. The patterns consisted of bands of triangles, crosses, palm tree motifs, stamped circles enclosing solar symbols and horizontal and vertical grooves.

A few fragments of handled cups made of common reddish-buff or buff wares were noted (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pp. 21-22, 29 from level 3). The profile has never been encountered so far but handled cups were common in the Ninevite 4 deposits.

Miscellaneous terracotta objects include: ladles (Abu Al-Soof and Es-Siwani, 1967, p.73 from level VII of the step trench; Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pp. 14, 22 from levels 2 and 3), lids (Abu Al-Soof and Es-Siwani, 1967, p.72 from level V of the step trench; Abu Al-Soof, 1969, p.11 from level 2), perforated jars (Abu Al-Soof and Es-Siwani, 1967, p.72 from level V of the step trench; Abu Al-Soof 1969, pp. 23-24 from level 3; for comparative material see table LXXIb, 1), short cylindrical spouts (Abu Al-Soof and Es-Siwani, 1967, p.74 from level XII of the step trench; Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pp. 13, 15-16, 22, 25, 27, 31, 33 from levels 2 and 3) and Eye idols (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pp.13-14, 33 from levels 2 and 3). A zoomorphic spout shaped like a ram came to light in level 2 (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, p.11, pl. XVII, 2).

### Tell Ibrahim Bays

The site consisted of an Assyrian fortified town enclosed by heavy mud-brick walls, which encompassed a prehistoric mound within a perfect square measuring 440 x 440 m (El Amin and Mallowan, 1950, pp.55-56). Soundings were opened in the flanks of the tell at points B and D (El Amin and Mallowan, 1950, pp.53, 63, pl.II). In the first cut mud-brick walls no less than 2 m high were discovered but no house plan could be traced. An adult burial in between two large bell-shaped bowls came to light beneath a floor. The sounding produced Ubaid style

painted pottery mixed with hand-made burnished vessels, which were often blackened and partially carbonized from exposure to a smoky flame (El Amin and Mallowan, 1950, p.63). Many of these sherds were grit-tempered with large lumps of gypsum and had pitted surfaces. Similar burnished wares were picked up on sites in the Jebel Sinjar. Illustrated profiles from sounding B include those of: bowls with everted rims, a hole-mouthed pot, jars with everted necks, a hemispherical bowl, a bowl with a club-headed rim and a kink below the rim and a bowl with lip-spout (El Amin and Mallowan, 1950, pl. VII, 33-42; for comparative material see tables Xb; XXXIIb; Lb; VIb; XVIIIIb, 1a-2a). Only the bowl with lip-spout remains unparallelled, which is not true of bowls with round and internal ledge rims respectively (El Amin and Mallowan, 1950, pl. VII, 43-44 the last one of burnished grey ware; for identical rim profiles see tables XIIb, XXIIb, I). Hole-mouthed pots and a jar with bevelled rim are reported from sounding D (El Amin and Mallowan, 1950, pp.62-63, pl. VI, 16, 35 the last one of black burnished ware; for similar profiles see tables XXXIIb; LIb). The provenance of three sherds is not clear; they portray a bowl fragment with round rim, an unparallelled bowl with low body carination and ring base and a hole-mouth (El Amin and Mallowan, 1950, pp. 63-64, pl. VIII, 17, 22, 40).

Knobbed fragments were produced by both sounding D and B (El Amin and Mallowan, 1950, p. 63, pl. VII, 17, 39; for comparative material see table LXIIb, 4).

Terminal Ubaid indicators from the site are a beaker on ring base, which appears to have been picked up from the surface close to sounding B, and jars with grooved shoulders from sounding B (El Amin and Mallowan, 1950, pp. 56, 60, fig. 1; pl. X, 33, 35; for comparative material for the last finds see table LXVIIb, 1a-2a).

All the profiles just mentioned duplicate shapes which have already been encountered in other northern sites. They have not been illustrated. The same is true



of the material which is going to be quoted next. It occurs neither in the pottery tables nor in the catalogues which are attached to the conclusions. It was derived from sites located south of the Lesser Zab and the reasons for its exclusion from <sup>the</sup> illustrations can be sketched now. Parallels with ceramics portrayed in the b and even a groups of tables are quoted in the text.

Terminal Ubaid type of material is clearly present at Tell Ibrahim Bays. It will be seen that Kudish Saghir (possibly the upper levels in the southern trenches and the strata in the northern trenches), Nuzi pit L4 floors XII-Xa and Tell ed-Dem levels VIII-IX fall into the same horizon. At the first site the occupation is not likely to have continued much later; the situation at Nuzi and Tell ed-Dem is not so straightforward, nor is it easy to fit the evidence from other sites in the Dokan (Basmusian, Qarashina, Kamarian) and Shahrzur (Tell Bakr-i-Awa, Dwanza Imam) plains in the IVth millennium B.C. northern Mesopotamian sequence. The basic difficulty is represented by the lack of a continuous, well stratified sequence for the last sites, coupled with great economy of information, and by the extremely limited dimensions and lack of depth of the Nuzi cut. The material from floors X-VIII at Nuzi obviously falls somewhere into the IVth millennium B.C. However, since the floors are sandwiched in between Terminal Ubaid and Akkadian periods levels, it is preferred to suspend judgement as to a likely date. The data from the Dokan and the Shahrzur valleys are more plentiful and may be already discussed with the following proviso. Had bevelled rim bowls been found in Tell ed-Dem levels VI-VIII, and had they been in situ in Nuzi floor X, one would be entitled to suspect that <sup>some</sup> "new" profiles, which farther north appear in clusters only at selected locations and after the formative phase of the "local" pottery assemblage, may have started to be produced south of the Lesser Zab, and in the hilly country of eastern Iraq, as early as Tepe Gawra levels XIa-XI. Allegedly, that remains no more than a suggestion, although what seems assured is that all the material from the Dokan and Shahrzur plains is post-Ubaid, apart from that from Tell ed-Dem.



The IVth millennium B.C. pottery assemblage of the sites mentioned last apparently consists of two classes of finds. Some ceramic elements can be compared with Gawra levels XI-IX, or XIa-IX, type of material; others are paralleled by finds which are typical of the Ninevite 4 deposits, i.e. of the a group of tables. In particular, the first group includes "old" shapes, the second one "new" profiles. Moreover, the pattern of distribution of these forms differs from the situation which was met north of the Lesser Zab. South of the last river, and close to the headwaters of the Diyala river, both "old" and "new" profiles are uniformly distributed in all the excavated sites. In a broader perspective, the late, or even early, Uruk horizon pottery assemblage of the Dokan and Shahrzur plains, and perhaps even Nuzi, shows an admixture of ceramic elements typical of assemblages which developed at different times in different areas and as such is probably located at the periphery of the areas where the last assemblages evolved. A ceramic boundary of some sort may have been reached. In other words, pottery production in these last areas may have been more integrated with that of the core area of the classical Uruk assemblage than that of northern Mesopotamia. Moreover, as early as the late Ubaid phase, the Nuzi pottery is rather different from that of sites located farther north.

#### Kudish Saghir

The mound measured approximately 90 m across its greatest length and width and rose more than 6 m above the level of the plain (Starr, 1937, p.1). Exploratory trenches were opened beyond the northern and southern periphery of the mound, trenches 7,17, and trenches, 21,20,18,13,16,19, and in the northern and southern slopes, trenches 4,5,6,9 and trenches 1,8,11,9a,10,12,14 (Starr, 1937, pp.2-9). The last two trenches, 12 and 14, were located high up on the slope of the mound, while trenches 2 and 3 were situated almost at its summit (Starr, 1939, plan 44). Nowhere was virgin soil reached. Trenches 7,17 and 19,16,13,18,20,21, at the foot of



the mound, are likely to have yielded material which was washed down the slope of the tell. Hence the finds from these trenches had better be considered as out of context. Eight successive floors of occupation were encountered in the northern cut, two in each of the four steps of the trench (Starr, 1937 pp.2-4). Three floors of occupation were instead detected in trenches 3 and 2 and a total of six successive floors was recognised in the trenches dug up into the lower part of the same southern flank of the mound (Starr, 1937, pp.5-10). The trenches were not connected stratigraphically so that the links between the floors in different cuts remain problematic.

The pottery was classified under four main categories according to surface treatment: knobbed, incised, painted and undecorated (Eliot, 1937, p.608). The first two classes were equally distributed throughout but the third one markedly decreased in quantity in the uppermost levels (Starr, 1937, p.10). To be precise, undecorated pottery started to predominate half way up the southern slope, in trench 9a, and the pottery from trench 2 showed a tendency to become not only undecorated but coarser (Starr, 1937, p.3). By contrast, undecorated sherds constituted the leading element of the pottery output in all the northern trenches (Starr, 1937, pp.6-9).

Straw-tempered wares appear to have been used in the manufacture of all four ceramic classes. The fabric of the knobbed category is described as straw-tempered, coarse and handmade. The only known profile is that of hole-mouthed pots whose surfaces were covered with plastic pellets (Eliot, 1937, p.608; Starr, 1939, pl.42, P, from levels IX-VIII of pit L4 at nearby Yorgan Tepe, for comparative material see table LXIb, 4).

The paste of the incised ware was straw-tempered, wet-smoothed or covered with a cream slip. It was less rough than that of the knobbed ware and the symmetry of the profiles suggests the use of the slow wheel. The surfaces of the pots carried incised, combed, indented, ridged and stamped motifs (Eliot, 1937, p.609; Starr, 1939, pls.44-46).

With very few exceptions the common painted pottery is



said to be identical in shapes and fabrics to the common undecorated ceramic class. The vast majority of the painted motifs are typically Ubaid (Eliot, 1937, pp.614-615; Starr 1939, pls. 43, 47-48).

The undecorated common ware is subdivided into three sub-groups (Eliot, 1937, pp.611,613). The first one is thin, fine, hard, smooth and well-fired. The second variety is coarser than the aforementioned one, straw-tempered and rarely covered with a cream slip. The shapes duplicate those typical of the thin ware, although the elaborated treatment of the rims seems to be a new development. An interesting bowl with flaring sides, flat base and internal bevelled rim is illustrated (Starr, 1939, pl. 42, I, for comparative finds see Table XIVb). The third, extra-thick ceramic class is coarse, straw-tempered and has a grey or blackish core. It occurred in minimal quantities and was used in the manufacture of only two shapes: large globular pots, a bigger version of a shape fashioned also in thick and medium-thick wares, and a platter.

Other wares of possible interest to this enquiry comprise grey and black ones, specifically several sherds of coarse paste with black inclusions whose surface inside and out was blackened and reddened by fire, and four sherds from trenches 6 and 7 of even grey colour of a stone hard, well-fired, thin, hard ware which contained black as well as grey inclusions (Eliot, 1937, p.613). They all belonged to globular pots.

A dozen sherds of a fine, thin, hard ware of light brown paste from trenches 5,7 and 16, either plum- or dark brown-slipped, and another dozen sherds from trenches 4,5 and 6 of a red or reddish, red-slipped paste are also notable (Eliot, 1937, pp.614-615).

"Old" profiles of undoubted interest include those of: bowls with internally bevelled and bevelled-rounded rims, a bowl with a kink beneath the rim, platters, hole-mouthed and wide-mouthed pots, and jars with swollen necks or bevelled rims (Starr, 1939, pls. 42, N,O,G,F,C: 43,V,W,X,R,L,P,O, for related profiles see tables XIVb; XVIIb; VIIIb; IIb; XXXIIb; XXXVIIb; LIb; LIVb). A U-shaped pot was used as



a burial urn, while a flat-based bowl covered another burial (Starr, 1939, pl.49, C,E, for related profiles see tables XLIXb; Ib). Globular jars carrying combed decoration on the shoulder are a diagnostic Terminal Ubaid find (Starr, 1939, pl.44, B, compare with table LXVIb,1a).

"New" late IVth millennium B.C. material can undoubtedly be recognized but the stratified context is far from clear (Starr, 1939, pl.41,G2, a loop handle from a trench 7, K a twisted handle from trench 17 at the foot of the mound, S a false spout from trench 13 at the foot of the mound). Similar appendages occur on vases portrayed on tables XXXVa,I and LXVa,1.

#### Yorgan Tepe

Traces of prehistoric occupation were discovered in two narrow shafts, pits G50 and L4, which reached virgin soil. Pit G50 was excavated below the bottom of a temple well dating to the Nuzi period (Starr, 1937, pp.39-40).

Here a clearly defined floor of occupation came to light beneath a layer of sterile sand which was in turn overlaid by a thin deposit productive of a-typical sherds. "Uruk" finds, stone beads, pierced shells, stamp and cylinder seals were scattered on the floor. A sherd of prehistoric ware covered with a painted band was collected in the soil immediately beneath the floor, while sherds of coarse grey or tan ware and a complete coarse, flat-based bowl were retrieved at an even greater depth just above virgin soil. The sounding was hardly more than a metre wide.

Fifteen floors of occupation were encountered in pit L4 directly above virgin soil (Starr, 1937, p.12). Al Ubaid style painted pottery predominated in the three lowermost floors, XII,XI and Xa, but only a few sherds were picked up on the overlying pavements, X-VII (Sears Chute, 1937, pp.591-596). These ceramic finds were accompanied by knobbed and incised wares which likewise disappeared almost completely from level X upwards (Sears Chute, 1937, pp.598-601; Starr, 1939, pl.42, P). In the last level undecorated pottery took



the lead (Sears Chute, 1937, p.600). Plain wares were present beneath level X (Sears Chute, 1937, pp. 596-597). They found exact parallels at Kudish Saghir just as all the aforementioned ceramic classes did (Sears Chute, 1937, pp.591). A few profiles can be selected as of undoubted interest to this paper: coarse ware platters, handles, fragment with four lugs on the shoulder and spouts (Sears Chute, 1937, p.597; Starr, 1939, pl.49, B). A few red-slipped and grey ware fragments spanned the same group of strata, XI-Xa (Sears Chute, 1937, pp. 595, 597).

New pottery forms fashioned in somewhat different wares and techniques first appeared on floor X (Starr, 1937, pp.15-17). In particular, six pots lie on the floor, while two infant burials were associated with the same pavement. One of the latter consisted of a wide-mouthed jar with ledge rim of coarse buff ware dug down into the pavement, the other was a terracotta container of uncertain shape (Starr, 1937, p.16; 1939, pl.49, B). Four of the aforementioned pots include globular incised jars; one of them displays a spout and a basket handle (Starr, 1939, pls.41, Q-R; 43, A-B). They appear to be unique as far as the material dealt with in this study is concerned. They were found together with a bowl with flaring sides and a handled cup, which was made of a straw- and sand-tempered red-slipped ware (Starr, 1939, pls. 42, A; 41, O, for similar profiles see tables Vb; XXXVa,1). A bowl with everted rim and a globular jar came to light on the same floor (Starr, 1939, pl.43, U,E, see tables Xb, Lb).

Coarse, poorly baked, straw-tempered and hand-made bowls characterized the pottery output of floor IX (Sears Chute, 1939, p.602; Starr, 1939, pl.50, A-B, for comparable profiles see tables Ia,I; Ib). A wide-mouthed globular pot came to light on the same floor (Sears Chute, 1937, p.602; Starr, 1939, pl.50,P, for comparative material see table XXXVIIIb). It was fashioned in a grey ware which is said to be identical to that found in the underlying levels. This fabric is described as a sand-tempered, mostly coarse grey paste that tends to become brown in baking (Sears Chute, 1937, p.597).

The coarse bowls continued to be found in the overlying



levels, VIII, VII and V. Undecorated hand-made containers from floors VIII and VII respectively comprise a handled cup of crude, buff, straw-tempered ware and a carinated and spouted bowl (Sears Chute, 1937, p.603; Starr, 1939, pls. 51, L; 50, H1-2, for comparative material see tables XXXVa, I, XXIIb, 1). A spouted hole-mouth from floor VI was made of a reddish-buff straw-tempered ware (Sears Chute, 1937, p.603; Starr, 1939, pl.52, C; table XXXIb, I, 2b). The paste of a handled cup from floor V can be compared with that of the pot just mentioned; it appears to be reddish-buff with a grey core and straw-tempered.

A hard-baked, burnished, slate grey rim sherd from floor VIII shows a cross-hatched incised design placed on either side of a horizontally pierced lug (Sears Chute, 1937, p.602; Starr, 1939, pl.49, F1-2, for comparable finds see table XXXVa, I). A bent spout came to light on the next floor, VII (Sears Chute, 1937, p.603).

Wheel-made sherds became increasingly important from floor VIII upwards (Sears Chute, 1937, pp.602-603). A carinated bowl of wheel-made straw-tempered ware and a carinated jar can be noted among the published finds (Starr, 1939, pls.50, L; 51, J, from floors VIII and VII). Owing to the presence of material much later than the one which forms the object of this enquiry on floor VII, on which the first Akkadian tablet lay, they may be out of context. Yet the profiles do occur in the IVth millennium B.C. pottery assemblage of northern Mesopotamia (see tables XXXIb, 1 and 1b, 12).

#### Baradost caves. Diyan and Bastoon caves

Four soundings were opened through the floors of the two neighbouring caves (Safar, 1950, pp.119-120). No floors of occupation were detected but several charcoal strata alternating with earth fill and patches of ashes left by a number of hearths. The caves must have been inhabited from time to time by hunters and nomads.

The collections of pot sherds from the two caves did not



differ appreciably and are not discussed separately. The pottery had been kept separated into groups picked up every two feet in the course of the excavation.

Two groups of wares of uncertain affinity were identified : a hand-made, straw-tempered, coarse, greyish or dark brown ware and a limestone-tempered, coarse, brownish-grey ware. They were not confined to any specific level of the sounding (Safar, 1950, p.120).

Plain, IVth millennium B.C. pottery is said to have constituted the numerically better represented group among the finds (Safar, 1950, p.121). The ware is described as hand-made and tempered with limestone grit. Burnished and unburnished red and grey clay sherds are also quoted. Illustrated examples include profiles of hole-mouthed pots from sounding I at Diyan (Safar, 1950, p.121, ns.5-9, sounding I, for similar profiles see table XXXIb). Here they seem to have been mixed with Hassuna pottery. Related fragments in burnished grey clay tempered with white grits came to light in sounding III at Bastoon (Safar, 1950, p.121, ns.28-36, sounding III). The profiles of bowls with in-turned and simple rims, of hole-mouthed pots and of jars with straight or slightly everted necks can be also recognized among the illustrations. A hemispherical bowl fragment in buff-slipped reddish clay showed traces of flint scraping on the outside (Safar, 1950, p.120, n.45, sounding III). A spouted fragment and sherds of a well-baked, wheel-made, buff-slipped fabric in a fine pure reddish clay were retrieved in the same deposit (Safar, 1950, p.120, ns.37, 39-48, sounding III). It is suggested that the last specimens may date to the late IVth millennium B.C. (Abu Al-Soof, 1985, p.80). The profiles of hole-mouthed pots, of bowls with simple rims, of a sinuous-sided bowl covered with a burnished red slip and of jars with short, everted necks can be noted among the drawings. Ns.56-80, sounding III, on the same plate portray fragments which were collected lower down in the same deposit. According to the excavator the fabric in which ns.56-72 and 74-79 were fashioned was not related to that in which the sherds just mentioned were made. The only exception consists of a long spout of buff-slipped red clay



(Safar, 1950, p.121, n.73, sounding III). Too little is known of the other fragments to hazard an identification. However, the incised sherds on the same plate could be Terminal Ubaid in terms of the known local northern sequence or rather of the Nuzi material (Safar, 1950, ns.49,50,52,54, 78-79, sounding III: Starr, 1939, pl.44, B-G; Tobler, 1950, pl.XXXVIIIc, 300, 302; Egami, 1958, figs, 36, 9-10; 51,16). The same observation holds good for the fragments picked up at the bottom of sounding IV at Bastoon (Safar, 1950, pp.120-121, ns.31-39, sounding II). In particular, two hole-mouthed cooking-pots are pertinent to the present enquiry as is a knobbed ware fragment (Safar, 1950, ns.25,34-37). So-called knobbed ware seems to be common at Nuzi, while a knobbed double-mouthed pot is known from Telul eth-Thalathat (Starr, 1939, pl.42, P, and table LXIb,4).

#### Tell Basmusian

The mound is the largest in the Raniya plain (Abu Al-Soof, 1970, p.67). Two 20 m wide trenches were opened at the summit. The ruins of a temple were discovered in the area between the two cuts and work was finally limited to this central sector, albeit with extensions to the north and south (Abu Al-Soof, 1964, p.68, pl.II). The levels at the top contained remains whose date ranged from Islamic to the beginning of the IIInd millennium B.C. Eleven more main strata, VI-XVI, were discovered later on. They proved that the site had been inhabited during most of the IIIrd and in the IVth millennia B.C., and in the Halaf-Samarra periods.

Four pots found in a much later context are dated to the IVth millennium B.C. (Abu Al-Soof, 1970, p.80, pl.XXXI, 6-9; tables XXXIb,1a; XXXIb,I,2a; XXXIb,7a; Lb, 10a).

Red, grey and plain IVth millennium B.C. wares came to light in levels VII-III; several fragments of bevelled rim bowls were derived from level VII (Abu Al-Soof, 1985, p.87). Illustrated profiles are those of: a carinated bowl of dark grey slipped and burnished ware, a red-slipped jar with pedestal base and two knobs on the point of maximum diameter and spouted jars with carinated bodies (Abu Al-Soof, 1985,

p.87, pls.III-IV, IM61001, IM60990; III, IM61038, IM66139, for comparative material see tables XXIXb; XXXIIIb,7; Lb,10; LIIB,11).

### Quarashina

Levels III-VI produced red and plain IVth millennium B.C. wares (Abu Al-Soof, 1985, p.86). Sherds of jars with globular bodies, tall necks and flat bases occurred in levels IV-III (Abu Al-Soof, 1985, p.86, pl.II, IM60410, for comparative material see table LVIIb,1). The fabric is described as reddish-brown. Other profiles are those of : bevelled rim bowls, from levels V-III, flat-based bowls with folded rims, a double-mouthed pot and globular cooking-pots (Abu Al-Soof, 1985, p.85, note 2, pl.II, IM60400, IM60422, IM60409, IM60424, IM60425, for comparative material see tables IIB,1; LXIB; XXXVIB). A high-shouldered jar was derived from level III (Abu Al-Soof, 1985, p.86, pl.II, IM60399, for comparative material see tables LIIIA; LIIIA,I). Spouted containers were frequent; they comprise a carinated bowl and jars with or without necks (Abu Al-Soof, 1985, p.86 note 3, pl.II, IM60404, IM60105, IM60405, IM60412, IM60402). The bowl remains unparalleled; comparative material for the jars has already been quoted.

The sealing-wax red-slipped pottery was common at Quarashina, more so than in the rest of the Dokan (Abu Al-Soof, 1985, p.86).

### Kamarian

Plain IVth millennium B.C. pottery was noted in the lower levels (Abu Al-Soof, 1985, pp.88-89). Ceramics belonging to widely separated periods, Isin-Larsa, Akkadian, "Uruk", Ubaid, Samarra and Halaf, came to light in the upper strata due to stratigraphic disturbance caused by a number of pits sunk from the surface of the mound.

Crude plain and red burnished IVth millennium B.C. wares occurred as high up as level II. Red, grey or black IVth millennium B.C. wares were mixed with Hassuna, Samarra and Ubaid sherds in level III. A few examples of Ninevite 5



incised fragments were added to the aforementioned ceramic classes in level IV. Level V was less disturbed and IVth millennium B.C. pottery predominated from then downwards. Profiles coming from the lower levels comprise those of: a bowl with low body carination, everted rim and ring base, from level V, a bowl with rounded sides and everted rim, from level VI, and a bowl with low body carination and everted rim from level VII (Abu Al-Soof, 1985, p.89, pl.III, IM60086, IM60091, IM60090,). The first profile has no parallels farther north; the last two can be compared with shapes portrayed in tables XXXIb,2, XXIVb,1, and Xb,1. Illustrated profiles from level VII include: a hemispherical bowl with everted rim, globular jars with everted necks, a globular spouted jar with everted neck and a carinated jar with long spout (Abu Al-Soof, 1985, p.89, pl.III, IM60088, IM60110, IM66103, IM60124, IM60125, for comparative material see tables Xb; XXXVIb; Lb,10; LI Ib,11-12). A squatter version of the last profile carrying a drooping spout appeared as low down as level IX (Abu Al-Soof, 1985, p.89, pl.III, IM60155, for the spout see table LXIIa,I,3-4). Bevelled rim bowls were derived from levels IX-X (Abu Al-Soof, 1985, p.89, pl.III, IM60118, IM60119).

#### Telled-Dem

IVth millennium B.C. pottery was produced by levels VI-IX; grey and red wares were found in levels IV and VI (Abu Al-Soof, 1985, pp.89-90). Ubaid style painted fragments spanned levels VIII-IX: the later ceramic classes continued to be present (Abu Al-Soof, 1985, p.90). The painted sherds predominated in level IX. A sherd bearing incised combed decoration was collected in level VIII (Abu Al-Soof, 1985, p.90, for comparative material see table LXVIIb).

#### Tell Bakr-i-Awa

Bowls of plain buff ware came to light in levels II and

V (Abu Al-Soof, 1985, p.90, pl.III, IM62448, IM62470, IM62422, for similar profiles see tables XXXIb, 1-2; XXXb,1). Bevelled rim bowls were derived from the same levels (Abu Al-Soof, 1985, p.90).

Dwanza Imam

Both sealing-wax red-slipped ware fragments and bevelled rim bowls were retrieved from levels IV-V (Abu Al-Soof, 1985, pp.90-91). The last specimens were frequent. Handled cups and globular jars with long spouts were accompanied by a variety of spouted fragments, both rim and shoulder spouts (Abu Al-Soof, 1985, p.91, chart III, type 6, chart I, type 22 (from Warka XIII), chart III, types 17-18, for comparative material see tables XXXVa; Lb,10;). There are no obvious parallels for the last two profiles farther north but identical shapes are illustrated in chart I, 18-20, from the Eanna deep sounding (Abu Al-Soof, 1985, chart I, types 18-20).



## Conclusion

For the sake of clarity, the relative chronological position of the deposits excavated at the various sites has already been discussed. The details about the material produced by the various cuts appear in the previous pages. So the evidence can be now summed up with some remarks of a general nature.

Making allowances for the accidents of discovery, the IVth millennium B.C. pottery assemblage as known through the evidence provided by the sites mentioned in this section is, on the whole, strikingly homogenous. This uniformity extends not only to the common pottery but also to the decorated, presumably less frequent, pottery classes. The same observation applies to the repertoire of shapes. Variations among the sites do exist, as should have been made clear by the perusal of the pottery charts, but do not seem to alter the general picture. The reasons why the material from sites located south of the Lesser Zab is not mentioned in this section have already been outlined. Instead, it is now proposed to re-consider the evidence yielded by both Nineveh and Tell Brak looking for "local" comparative material. As far as the last site is concerned, the label "level 9 and above" refers to the corpus of material published in 1981.

The majority of the profiles typical of the Ninevite 4 deposit are either absent from the northern Mesopotamian sites discussed in this section or appear as isolated finds. On the other hand, the Ninevite 3 profiles and some of the Ninevite 4 ones do belong to the repertoire of shapes characteristic of the IVth millennium B.C. assemblage of northern Mesopotamia. A similar situation can be noted at Tell Brak, where local profiles would seem to predominate in the strata excavated in area CH. The argument may be further elaborated by examining the vertical distribution of the "local" profiles at the various sites. Most, if not all the profiles which appear in the following list can be recognized among the material yielded by Nineveh and Tell Brak. The list has been prepared also in order to emphasise another aspect which the analysis of the material would seem to

suggest : the ceramic elements diagnostic of the local IVth millennium B.C. pottery assemblage are introduced, on the one side, when Ubaid style painted pottery is still produced in fair quantity, and, on the other side, cease appearing when proto-Ninevite 5 pottery is first attested. As a corollary, it may have become possible to define the existence not only of a Terminal Ubaid but also of a Terminal Uruk horizon, for the later transition apparently coincides with the latest occurrences of classical Uruk type of material in the northern sites.

Flat-based bowls with flaring sides are reported from:

Tepe Gawra levels XIa-VIII,	table Ib,	1-5, 14
Arpachiyah unknown context,	" "	6
Tell Musharifa levels 1-3	" "	7-8
Grai Resh trench C		-
Tell Leilan level 50	" "	9
Qalinj Agha levels 1-6/A	" "	10-12
Hammam et-Turkman Va	" "	4a-4c

Some of the examples from the last site have more rounded outlines; they are called Coba bowls. Coba bowls are present at Tell Brak levels 15-20 and Tell Leilan period VIb. At the first site large, crudely made, flat-based open vessels (table Ib, 13) are considered to be the most common mass-produced type in the layers of fill post-dating levels 15-22. They were still common in levels 12-9 (tables Ib, 15; I Ib, 2).

Platters with simple rims are found at :

Qalinj Agha levels 1-4	table IIIb	3-7
Grai Resh unknown context,	" "	2
Nineveh -42'	" "	1
Tell Brak level 13	" "	8
" " level 9 and above	" "	9-10



Platters with elaborate rims are known from :

Qalinj Agha level 4	table I Ib,	1	vertical rims
Tell Brak levels 12-9			
level 13 fill	" "	2	
Qalinj Agha levels 1-4	" "	3-4	round rims
Qalinj Agha levels 1-4	" "	5	everted rims
Qalinj Agha levels 1-4	" "	6	bevelled rims.

A small specimen from Tell Brak level 10 displays a bevelled-rounded rim (table I Ib, 14). A deep oval platter from level 10 shows a ledge rim (table III b, 15).

Deep, flat-based bowls can be recognized at :

Telul eth-Thalathat			
levels 1-5, 7a,	table IV b,	2-4	
Tepe Gawra level XIa	" "	1	
Tell Brak level 20a, TW	" "	5-6	
Nineveh -19'	" "	7	

Hemispherical bowls are a common shape attested at :

Tepe Gawra levels XIa-VIII	table VI b,	1-2, 9-10
Tell Mefesh unknown context	" "	8
Tell Leilan levels 60-41	" "	3-7
Qalinj Agha levels 1-5	" "	-
Nineveh -19'	" "	11
Tell Ibrahim Bays sounding B		-

Bowls with a kink below the rim appear at:

Tepe Gawra levels XIa, VIII,	table VII b	1,5
Qalinj Agha level 4	" "	1a
Telul eth-Thalathat levels 1-5	" "	2
Grai Resh levels 2-3	" "	4
Nineveh -52'	" "	3

Bowls with beaded rims are present at:

Tepe Gawra level XIa	table IX b	1
Tell Leilan levels 56-41	" "	7
Qalinj Agha levels 1-6	" "	2-3
Hammam et-Turkman Va-b	" "	8-9
Nineveh -63', -40', -32',	" "	4-6
Tell Brak TW	" "	10

Bowls with everted rims can be noted at:

Tepe Gawra level XIa, VIII	table Xb	1,7
Grai Resh levels 2-3	" "	4
Tell Leilan levels 60/50,47/43	" "	3
Qalinj Agha level 4	" "	3a
Nineveh -50', -18'	" "	2,5
Tell Brak level 21	" "	1a
" " level 9 and above	" "	6
Tell Ibrahim Bays sounding B		-

Bowls with raised rim appear exclusively at Tepe Gawra XIa and Tell Musharifa levels 1-3 (Table XIb, 1-2).

Bowls with round rim are attested at:

Tepe Gawra level Xa	table XIIb	1
Grai Resh levels 2-3	" "	6-7
Tell Leilan levels 56-41	" "	8-9
Hammam et-Turkman Vb	" "	5a
Nineveh -40', -42', -54'	" "	2,5
Tell Brak level 9 and above	" "	10
Tell Ibrahim Bays sounding B		-

Bowls with grooved rims and rounded sides were found only at Nineveh, -32', -44', -63', (table XIIb, 1-3). However, grooved rims are associated with carinated shapes at Qalinj Agha level 4 (table XXIXb,1a).

Bowls with internally bevelled rim are a common profile present at:

Tepe Gawra levels Xa, VIII	Table XIVb,	1,12
Tell Musharifa levels 1-3	" "	2-3, 5
Telul et-Thalathat levels 1-5	" "	4
Grai Resh levels 2-3	" "	7-9
Tell Leilan levels 56-41	" "	10-11
Qalinj Agha levels 1-5	" "	3a-3c
Nineveh -59', -22'	" "	6,15
Tell Brak level 11	" "	13
" " level 9 and above	" "	14
Hammam et-Turkman Vb	" "	6a-6b



A deep bowl with this type of rim has been noted at Tell Halaf (table XIVb, 1a). Very early, painted examples from Arpachiyah and Tell Leilan (Mallowan and Rose, 1935, figs. 30, 5; 31, 7; Schwartz, 1983, fig. 47, 2 from level 57) show a similar body profile. Examples from Tepe Gawra levels XI-X and Tell Musharifa levels 1-3 are associated with ring bases (table XVb, 1-4).

Bowls with bevelled rims are reported from Tepe Gawra level IX and Tell Leilan levels 60-61, 57-52a and 50 (table XVIb, 1-2). It has already been remarked upon the fact that the illustrated Tell Leilan example from level 44 could be a new pottery type, i.e. a coarse beaker.

Bowls with bevelled-rounded rims occur at:

Tepe Gawra level IX	table XVIIb	1
Grai Resh levels 2-3	" "	3-4
Tell Leilan levels 52a-41	" "	3a
Hammam et-Turkman Va-Vb	" "	5-8
Nineveh -54'	" "	2

Bowls with club-headed rims and casseroles would seem to be typical of eastern sites, were it not for the fact that they probably occur at Nineveh. Bowls with club-headed rims are present at:

Tell Leilan levels 57-41	table XVIIIb,	1-3
Tell Ibrahim Bays sounding B		-
Nineveh -53', -54', -24'	" "	1a-2a, 4
Tell Brak, TW, level 10	" "	5-6

Casseroles are found at:

Tell Leilan levels 56-41	table XIXb	1-2
Tell Brak levels 12-9	" "	3-5
Nineveh -36', -29', -27'	" "	6-9
Tell Halaf unstratified	" "	10

Bowls with ledge rim have been encountered at:

Telul eth-Thalathat

levels 4B or C,	table XXb	1
Grai Resh levels 2-3	" "	7
Tell Leilan levels 52a-41	" "	2-6
Nineveh -63', -40', -27'	" "	8-10
Tell Brak level 9 and above	" "	11
Hammam et-Turkman Va-b	" "	2a-2c

Bowls with flat rim have been recognized at Tell Leilan levels 60-41 and Tepe Gawra level XI (table XXIb, 1-2)

Bowls with internal ledge rim appear at:

Nineveh -44', -25'	table XXIb,I	1-2
Tell Leilan level 43	" "	3
Tell Brak level 9 and above	" "	4
Tell Ibrahim Bays sounding B		-

Chalices are a long-lived shape, whose precursors can be seen in the Terminal Ubaid horizon. They are attested at:

Telul eth Thalathat

monumental building in trench IX/7b	table XXIIb	3
Tepe Gawra levels XIII-IX	" "	1-3b
Grai Resh levels 2-3	" "	4-5
Tell Halaf unstratified	" "	6

Beakers are found at:

Tepe Gawra levels XIa-IX	table XXIVb	1-6
Grai Resh levels 2-3	" "	3a
Tell Rasaan	" "	13a-13b
Nineveh -21'	" "	14
Tell Brak level 13 fill	" "	10-11



Spouted bowls are reported only from Tepe Gawra levels XIa - IX and Qalinj Agha levels 2, 5 and 6 of the step trench (table XXVIb, 1-2). The bowl profile with in-turned upper part of the body is a particularly common and long-lived one present at:

Telul eth-Thalathat levels

1-7a/b, 4A-C	table XXVIIb	3-6
Tepe Gawra levels XIIa, XIa	" "	1a, 1
Qalinj Agha level 4	" "	3a
Tell Musharifa levels 1-3	" "	2a
Tell Leilan levels 60-41	" "	7-8, 10-13
Hammam et-Turkman VA	" "	9-9a
Nineveh -50'	" "	2

Bowls with high body carination have been noted at :

Qalinj Agha levels 1-5, V

and VII of the step trench	table XXIXb,	1-1a
Telul eth-Thalathat level 7b	" "	2
Tell Leilan levels 57, 44-41	" "	3-5
Hammam et-Turkman Vb	" "	9-10
Tepe Gawra VIII	" "	6
Tell Brak level 9		
and level 9 and above	" "	7-8
TW fill	" "	11

Hole-mouthed pots with globular bodies and raised, round or simple rims are a common profile present at:

Tepe Gawra levels

XII-XI, VIII,	table XXXIIb	5a, 1-2, 10
Tell Musharifa 1-3	" "	3; XXXIIb, I, 2 levels 1-3
Qalinj Agha 1-6	" "	4; 1 level A
Telul eth-Thalathat		
levels 7a, 4	" "	5-6; " " 1a
Grai Resh levels 2-3	" "	7-7a/b
Tell Leilan		
levels 48/49	" "	8; " " 3-4 levels 51-50
Tell Brak TW	" "	9
Tell Karrana		" " 5-6 levels 1-2
Hammam et-Turkman Va-b	" "	3a-3c

Hole-mouthed pots with ovoid bodies are attested at:

Tepe Gawra levels XIa-XI, IX	table XXXIIIb	1-3
Qalinj Agha levels 1-6	" "	4-5
Tell Ibrahim Bays sounding B	-	-

Examples from Nineveh -39' and -17' are distinguished by carinated bodies (table XXXIIIb, 6-7).

Hole-mouthed pots with ledge rims occur at:

Tell Leilan levels 52a-41,	table XXXIVb	1-3
Tell Brak level 9, TW	" "	6-7
Nineveh -29'	" "	4-5

Globular pots on ring bases appear at:

Tepe Gawra levels XIa-IX	table XXXVb	1-4
Arpachiyah TT3	" "	5
Tell Musharifa levels 1-3	" "	6

Globular jars with everted necks occur at:

Tepe Gawra levels XII-XIa	table XXXVIb	1-2b
Telul eth-Thalathat levels 4c/ 1-7a	" "	2-4
Qalinj Agha levels 1-6/III, V, IX and XI of the step trench	" "	3a

High-shouldered jars with everted necks are attested at Tepe Gawra level XIa (table XXXVIIb 1-2).

Globular pots with short necks are reported from:

Tepe Gawra levels XIa-IX	table XXXVIIIb	1-2
Tell Musharifa levels 1-3	" "	6
Qalinj Agha levels 4/A	" "	3-5
Tell Karrana levels 1-2	" "	7-8

Wide-mouthed pots with convex necks are attested at:

Tepe Gawra level IX	table XXXIXb,	2
Qalinj Agha level 4	" "	1
Tell Brak level 13 fill	" "	3
levels 13-14	" "	4



Pots with double rim are known from Tepe Gawra levels XIa-IX (table XLb, 1-3), Qalinj Agha levels 3-4 and level XII of the step trench and Tell Brak levels 13-14.

U-shaped pots with convex neck are attested only at Tepe Gawra levels IX-VIII (table XLIb, 1-2) but necks with a convex outline are an early trait (table LXb).

Wide-mouthed pots with internally grooved necks are present at:

Tepe Gawra level XIa	table XLIb	1
Tell Musharifa levels 1-3	" "	2
Tell Brak level 10	" "	3

Internal ledge rims have been noted at:

Qalinj Agha level 4	table XLIXb	8a
Tell Brak level 9 and above	" "	8

Wide-mouthed pots with round rims came to light at:

Tepe Gawra level XI	table XLIIIb	1
Qalinj Agha level 4	" "	2-5
Nineveh -63'	" "	6
Tell Brak level 9 and above	" "	7
Hammam et-Turkman Vb	" "	3a

Bevelled-rounded rims have been observed only at Qalinj Agha level 4 and Hammam et-Turkman Vb (table XLIVb 1-3).

Globular, ovoid or carinated pots with short necks ending in bevelled rims occur at:

Qalinj Agha levels 4,A,	table XLVb	1a-7a
Tepe Gawra level VIII	" "	1-3
Nineveh -36'	" "	6
Tell Brak levels 9-10	" "	4-5,7

Wide-mouthed pots with bevelled rims are attested at:

Tepe Gawra level XI	table XLVIb	1
Qalinj Agha level 4	" "	2-6

Examples with internally bevelled rims are present at:

Telul eth-Thalathat level 7b	table XLVIIb	1
Qalinj Agha level 4	" "	2

Wide-mouthed pots with ledge rims were derived from:

Tepe Gawra levels XII, VIII	table XLIXb	1a, 9
Qalinj Agha level 4	" "	5a-5d
Telul eth-Thalathat levels 7a, 4A-C	" "	1-2
Tell Leilan levels 47, 44	" "	6-7
Nineveh -58', -63'	" "	3-4

Jars with globular bodies and everted necks are found at:

Tepe Gawra levels XIa, X-VIII	table Lb	1-1a, 3a, 6-8
Qalinj Agha level 4	" "	1b
Tell Rafean	" "	6a
Telul eth-Thalathat levels 1-7b	" "	2-3
Hammam et-Turkman Va	" "	2b
Tell Ibrahim Bays sounding B	-	-
Tell Brak level 9	" "	9

Jars with squat bodies and everted or straight necks appear at:

Tepe Gawra levels XII-XIa	table LIb	1-1a
Telul eth-Thalathat level 7a	" "	2-3
Grai Resh trench C	" "	4
Qalinj Agha level 4	" "	5

Jars with bevelled rim are a common profile attested at:

Tepe Gawra levels XIa, X	table LIb	1, 5
Tell Musharifa levels 1-3	" "	3-4, 8a
Qalinj Agha level 4	" "	2
Tell Leilan level 51a	" "	6
Hammam et-Turkman Va-b	" "	3a-3b
Tell Brak level 13 fill fill stratified beneath level 13	" "	7 8
Tell Ibrahim Bays sounding D	-	-



Jars with swollen neck sometimes ending in an everted lip came to light at:

Tepe Gawra levels XIa, Xa-VIII	tables LIVb, 1-3; LVb, 2-3
Tell Rafaan	" " 2a,4;
Tell Leilan levels 57, 52a	" " 5
Tell Musharifa levels 1-3	" " - " 1

Jars with bevelled-rounded rim are found at:

Tepe Gawra level Xa	table LVIB,	1
Telul eth-Thalathat level 4B/C	" "	2
Tell Leilan levels 56-41	" "	3-5
Tell Brak level 9 and above	" "	6
Qalinj Agha level 4	" "	1a-2a

Jar necks ending with a club-headed and a round rim respectively were derived only from Tell Leilan level 47 and Telul eth-Thalathat levels 1-5 (tables LVIB, 7; LVIIb, 1). However, jars with beaded rims are reported from Qalinj Agha levels 1-3.

Jars with internally grooved necks occur at:

Tepe Gawra level Xa	table LVIIIb	1
Qalinj Agha levels 4/A	" "	5-11
Hammam et-Turkman Vb	" "	1a-1b
Nineveh -63', -58', -27'	" "	2-4
Tell Brak level 9 and above	" "	12-13

Finely grooved rim interiors are attested at:

Tell Leilan level 50	table LVIIIb, I	1
Tell Brak levels 12-9 and above	" "	2-7

Jars with ledge rims were retrieved at:

Tepe Gawra level XII	table LIXb	1a
Telul eth-Thalathat levels 7a-b	" "	1-2
Tell Leilan levels 58-44	" "	3-5
Tell Brak level 9 and above	" "	6

Jars with convex neck have been noted at:

Tell Musharifa levels 1-3	table LXb	1
Tell Rafaan	" "	2
Grai Resh trench C	" "	5
Tell Leilan level 52a	" "	3-4
Tell Halaf unstratified	" "	8
Nineveh -27'	" "	6
Tell Brak level 13 fill	" "	9
level 9 and above	" "	7

Double-mouthed jars occur at:

Tepe Gawra levels XIII, XIIa, IX	table LXIb	1a-2
Arpachiyah unstratified	" "	5
Telul eth-Thalathat levels 1-5/4	" "	3-4
Tell Leilan level 52a	" "	6
Tell Halaf unstratified	" "	7

In Tepe Gawra VIII related specimens show triple or double mouths (table LXIb, 8-9). An example is reported from Grai Resh levels 2-3.

Jars with sharply everted rims are attested at:

Tepe Gawra level XI	table LXIIb	3
Arpachiyah cemetery	" "	1
Telul eth-Thalathat 4A-C	" "	2
Qalinj Agha level 4	" "	1a

High-shouldered jars with everted or straight necks span Tepe Gawra levels XIIa-IX (tables LXIVb, 1; LXVb, 1-7). An example from level XI shows an in-turned neck (table LXVIb, 4). In-turned necks appear as early as Tell Leilan level 58 and Hammam et-Turkman Va (table LXVIb, 5-6).

Terracotta stands, ladles and Eye idols prove to be equally long-lived objects found at Tepe Gawra levels XIIa - IX and Tell Brak level 9/10 (table LXIXb, 1-2), Tepe Gawra levels XIIa-VIII (table LXXb, 1-2) and Tepe Gawra levels XII-



IX, Grai Resh levels 2-3 and Qalinj Agha levels 2-3 (table LXXIIb, 1). An Eye idol came to light also at Tell Musharifa (Fugii, 1986, fig.4).

To sum up, a first group of profiles is attested in Tepe Gawra XIII-XIa, Telul eth-Thalathat levels 4A-C/4-7a,b, Tell Leilan period VIb (57-52a), Hammam et-Turkman Va and Qalinj Agha levels 6-4/A and the bottom layers of the step trench. These same profiles persist up to Tepe Gawra IX/VIII, Telul eth-Thalathat 1, Tell Leilan IV (44-41), Hammam et-Turkman Vb and Qalinj Agha 1. They constitute the majority of the profiles characteristic of the repertoire of shapes of the northern Mesopotamian IVth millennium B.C. pottery assemblage, which is clearly formed by the time in which Northern Ubaid style painted pottery is still being produced, albeit in ever decreasing numbers. The evidence from the mounds of Arpachiyah, which probably dates to the Terminal Ubaid horizon as the material from Tell Ibrahim Bays sounding B does, and of Tell Rasaan, Tell Musharifa and Grai Resh, which have been cross-dated with Tepe Gawra XI-IX (Qalinj Agha 3-1, Telul eth-Thalathat 4-1, Tell Leilan V-IV), would seem to confirm the previous observations. Furthermore, related profiles have been recognized at Nineveh, in both the Ninevite 3 and 4 deposits, and at Tell Brak, levels 20-12/9.

Most of the sites previously mentioned apparently cease to be occupied before the new ceramic elements which distinguish the Tepe Gawra VIII assemblage are introduced. The particular cases of Telul eth-Thalathat, Tell Leilan and Grai Resh have already been discussed. It may now be added that the diagnostic ceramics are lacking among the pottery yielded by Tell Rasaan, Tell Musharifa and even Qalinj Agha, although the last site did produce at least some similar finds, which are going to be discussed shortly. There is in fact a second group of profiles which appear at the end of the "sequence" under consideration, i.e. in Tepe Gawra VIII, Tell Mohammed Arab 1, Tell Karrana 1-3, Tell Brak 12/9 and the top of the Ninevite 4 deposits, and which may have developed out of profiles known of old in northern Mesopotamian sites.

Of course this interpretation is open to discussion - a parallel for table XXVIIIb,17 from Tell Mohammed Arab 1 is reported from Susa 18 (Le Brun, 1986, p.243) - but it reflects the conviction that we perhaps know enough now to start investigating the development of complexes of artifacts at a local level.

New profiles with local prototypes include bowls with constricted waists from:

Tepe Gawra levels XIa-IX	table XXIIIb	1-4
Tell Rafaan	" "	8a
Nineveh -40', -24'	" "	5-6
Tell Leilan levels 41-42	" "	12-13
Tell Brak level 13 fill	" "	7
level 9 and above	" "	10-11
level 11, TW	" "	8-9

The last observation applies also to the four following profiles, those of:

(a) carinated bowls with pointed bottoms found at:

Qalinj Agha levels 4, 2	table XXVb,	9-10
Tepe Gawra level VIIIa	" "	1
Tell Leilan levels 42-41	" "	4-6
Nineveh -40', -35'	" "	2-3
and possibly Tell Karrana level 3	" "	7-8

(b) bowls with in-turned or carinated sides on high ring bases present at:

Telul eth-Thalathat levels 4A-C	table XXVIIIb	2
Tepe Gawra levels XIa, IX	" "	1, 3-4
Tell Leilan level 45	" "	5
Tell Brak level 9	" "	13
Nineveh -17', -12', -15', -8', -15', -14', -9',	" "	6-12
Tell Karrana levels 2-3	" "	14-15, 17a
Tell Mohammed Arab 1	" "	16-18



(c) bowls with gently in-turned upper part of the body and pointed, rounded or flat bottoms derived from:

Tell Musharifa levels 1-3	table XXXb	1
Tell Brak level 13 floor, level 11, TW	" "	2-5
Nineveh -23', -20', -17', -12'	" "	6-9
Tell Karrana levels 1-3	" "	10-11a
Tell Mohammed Arab 1	" "	12-13
Tell Brak surface level 9 and above (pointed bottoms)	-	-
Tepe Gawra VIII	" "	15-18

(d) carinated bowls with in-turned sides ending with beaded rims attested at:

Tepe Gawra levels XII, XI, VIII	table XXXIb	1-1a, 8
Qalinj Agha levels 5-4	" "	2-2a
Tell Karrana levels 1-3	" "	3-6, 9
Tell Brak TW	" "	7

Painted chalices are reported from Tepe Gawra level VIIIa. Corroborative evidence indicating that they may have been in situ comes from Qalinj Agha level 3. In any case, footed bowls had already been known in northern Mesopotamia for a long time (table XXII).

The next two profiles do not seem to occur before the end of the "sequence" under consideration but they would appear to be good horizon makers linking Tepe Gawra VIII with the top of the Ninevite 4 deposits, the newly discovered Eski Mosul sites and even, possibly, Tell Brak. They are tall beakers attested at:

Tepe Gawra level VIII	table XXIVb, I	2, 6
Nineveh -23'	" "	1
Tell Karrana level 1	" "	3
Tell Brak Eye temple site	" "	4-5

and jars with pointed body profiles present at:

Tepe Gawra level VIII	tables Lb, 12	LI Ib, 13-14
Tell Brak Eye temple site	" " 11	
Nineveh -17'		" 11
Tell Mohammed Arab 1		" 12

Sharply carinated or pointed body profiles are typical of Tepe Gawra VIII: not only for closed but also for open shapes. The last ones have already been quoted. It may be now reminded that a spouted, sharply carinated hole-mouth was produced by one of the Ninevite 4 deposits (table XXXIIb, 7 from -17').

It has already been noted that Tepe Gawra VIII perished in a conflagration followed by a long occupational gap. Breaks in occupation at other northern sites would even seem to precede this catastrophe. However, in spite of all that, the evidence provided by the second group of profiles, and by some of the profiles previously mentioned, apparently indicates that one is dealing with a pottery continuum, which can be largely interpreted in local terms, as late as the latest occurrences of classical Uruk or Uruk-related material in the northern sites. In fact, the last type of material has been excavated at Tell Mohammed Arab 1 (Killick, 1986, pp. 228-229, 243, 273), which, together with the *middle* of the Tell Karrana occupation, is seen as following immediately after and/or partially overlapping with the end of the Uruk period occupation in Tepe Gawra VIII. One cannot be more precise than that because the two Eski Mosul sites start being inhabited, as far as we know, not sooner than the Terminal Uruk horizon. The weakness of the argument is therefore clear but it is interesting that the finds from Tell Brak levels 12-9 and the top of the Ninevite 4 deposits would seem to fall into the same transition, a remark which can be further enlarged upon by considering the evolution of the methods of decorating and preparing pottery during the Uruk period in Northern Mesopotamia. However, before doing that, a third group of profiles must be discussed. These shapes are typical of the Ninevite 4 deposits - and of the a tables - but apparently



occur in other northern sites only as isolated finds, with the possible exception of Tell Brak, at least as indicated by surface finds. Most of the published profiles from Umm Qseir can be compared with material illustrated in the a tables, where the Habuba Kabira pottery is illustrated. They are not mentioned in this section because the information from Umm Qseir was added only after these concluding remarks had already been written.

The group of profiles mentioned last include bevelled rim bowls found at:

Nineveh, top of the Ninevite 3-

Ninevite 4 deposits, in great numbers	table Ia,I	15,9
Tell Brak a few in levels 12-9 and level 9 and above, in great numbers from the surface	" "	11-12
Grai Resh levels 2-3, numbers unknown	" "	1
Tell Leilan levels 44-41, only a few	" "	6
Tell Mohammed Arab 1, only a few	" "	13

and coarse, truncated-conical or conical beakers from:

Nineveh in fair numbers associated with bevelled rim bowls	table Ib,I	1-2
	" Ib,II	1-2
Tell Brak levels 12-9 and level 9 and above	" Ib,I	3
	" Ib,II	3-4
Tell Leilan possible rim profile from level 44	" XVib	2

The specimens from Tell Brak display string-cut bases, a new ceramic trait which is also associated with a bowl derived from the levels 9/10 fill (table Ib,I,3). A bell-shaped bowl from TW is likewise interesting for comparative purposes (table XIXa,I,1).

Handled cups are known from:

Nineveh -23', -25', -27', -18',	table XXXVa,I,	6-10
Qalinj Agha level 3	-	-

A handle came to light in Tell Leilan level 41.

Bottles are reported from:

Nineveh -24', -21',	table XIVA,	7-8
Tepe Gawra level Xa	" "	9

High-shouldered jars with elongated bodies can be recognized at:

Nineveh -26'	table LIIIIa, I	5
Tell Brak Eye temple site	" "	6
Tell Rafaan	" "	7

Spouted jars with bulging bodies and trays are attested exclusively at Nineveh (from -18', -23', -16', table LXIIa, I, 2-4) and Tell Brak (Level 9 and level 9 and above, table VIIa, 1-4).

Carinated platters have been recognized only at:

Nineveh -36', -27', -24',	table IIIb,	1-3
Tell Brak levels 9/10	" "	6-7

Folded-over and over-hanging rims are new rim profiles, which do not seem to occur outside Nineveh and Tell Brak (tables LXIIIIa, I, 8a from -29'; LXVIA, I, 4a from -21'; LXVIIIB, 1 from -30'; 2-3 from Tell Brak level 9, not reliably stratified, and level 9 and above). The only possible exceptions to the last statement are represented by jars from Tepe Gawra level X and Tell Karrana level 3 (table LXVIB, 2-3) and by pots with folded-over rims from Tepe Gawra, level XI, and Tell Brak, level 13 fill (table XLVIIIB, 1-2). In the case of Tepe Gawra, the "new" rim profile is attached to a Terminal Ubaid shape. The vase from Tell Karrana is also distinguished by a cylindrical neck. Cylindrical necks are a new type of neck which does not seem to appear earlier than Tepe Gawra XI (table LXVIB, 1-2 from levels XI, X). Alternatively, they are present at Nineveh, in the Ninevite 4 deposits, as part of a profile which remains unparalleled in other northern sites (table LXIA, 9 from -27').

Low-expanded rims can be noted in the Ninevite 4



deposits (tables LXIIIa, II, 4; LXVIa, III, 6) but so far only Tell Brak would seem to have produced a similar rim profile (table LIIb, 1-2 from the level 13 fill or earlier and from the level 13 fill).

The body profiles of spouted jars from a Ninevite 4 deposit and Tell Mohammed Arab 1 are not new in local terms but added features such as long spouts, bent at Nineveh, and a ring base, single them out from all the profiles mentioned so far (tables Lb, 10; LIIb, 16 from -19'). The same remark applies to a jar with high-shouldered body from Nineveh (table LXVb, 8 from -20').

Spouts are attested in northern Mesopotamia as early as Tepe Gawra level XIII (Tobler, 1950, pl. CXXVIII, 185; table XXVb from levels XIa-IX). Long, often bent ones, seem to be typical of the Ninevite 4 deposits (tables LIIb, 11, 16 from -17', -18'; LXVIIb, 1 from -30'; LXIIa, I, 2-4 from -16', -23'). The last examples are associated with a new body profile.

Beak spouts are a new feature attached to specialized shapes which carry a distinctive incised decoration. Vases with angular body profile were produced by Nineveh (table LXIIIa, II, 1-2 from -23', -18'). An isolated fragment with a sharply defined shoulder but no appendages came to light at Tell Rafaan (table LXIIIa, II, 3), while specimens from Tell Brak carry not only incised but also plastic decoration (table LXIIIa, II, 5-8 from surface clearance in lower CH trench and the TW fill). Some fragments came to light at Tell Karrana levels 1-3 (table LXIIIa, II, 12-13). Incised and painted decoration occurs on containers from Tell Mohammed Arab 1, which have been interpreted as local variations of classical Uruk types (Killick, 1986, pp. 230, 243; table LXIIIa, II, 9-11). Painted decoration on four-lugged jars would appear to be a northern trait, which recurs at both Nineveh and Tell Mohammed Arab on jars with round lugs (table LXIb, 1 from -9'/-8', 2). Rounded lugs are an early appendage attested in the Arpachiyah cemetery and also in Telul eth-Thalathat (Mallowan and Rose, 1935, fig. 34, 5-6; Fukai et al, 1970, pl. LXXV, 4 from levels 1-5, table XXXIIa, I, 1a). An elaborate painted jar carrying



horizontal lugs was collected, out of context, at Tell Brak (Table LXIib, 4).

In conclusion, the pottery output of the top of the Ninevite 3 accumulation and of the Ninevite 4 deposits would seem to represent the exception rather than the rule with respect to the ceramics produced by other northern sites. A concentration of exceptional finds can be also noted at Tell Brak. The material is unstratified at both sites but the distribution of the few similar profiles in neighbouring mounds apparently suggests that the new ceramic traits are introduced after the formative phase of the local assemblage, which does not seem to evolve during the long period intervening between the Terminal Ubaid and the Terminal Uruk horizons. The same uniformity throughout a long period can be noted if the wares and the methods of treating or decorating the pottery are taken into consideration.

Chaff-tempered wares constitute the diagnostic IVth millennium B.C. pottery classes in all the sites mentioned previously. The latest Ubaid style painted pottery is already made predominantly with pastes in which vegetable inclusions are freely used. Painting would seem to be discarded gradually and concomitant with the increase of coarser varieties of the chaff-faced wares. The tendency to leave the surfaces of the vessels rough or to roughen it on purpose goes hand in hand with the adoption of the last fabrics. In the course of time, painted decoration tends to be substituted with slips, among them red ones, or burnishing. Grey wares are present. The paste is not always described; when it is, it appears to be mostly, if not exclusively, chaff-faced.

Grit-tempered wares are not totally absent but do not seem to have been frequent. Finer wares characterized by distinctive types of surface decoration are present. Incised or stamped decoration can be very elaborate as exemplified by finds from Tepe Gawra levels XI-Xa and perhaps even XII and IX, Qalinj Agha level 3, Tell Brak level 13 fill and Tell Rafaan (tables XXIVb, 2-2a, 10-11, 13a-b; VIb, 9). An isolated excised sherd is reported from



Hammam et-Turkman VA and a fine ware bowl from Tell Leilan level 41 carries incised decoration (table VIb, 4). A scatter of incised ceramics occurs throughout periods VI to IV at the last site. Deeply cut parallel grooves have been noted as early as Tepe Gawra XII and Tell Ibrahim Bays sounding B; rows of incisions characterize the necks of fine ware jars from Qalinj Agha levels 1-5 and appear on the shoulder of jars with bulging bodies from Nineveh (table LVIIb, 2a and 1-2 the last ones from -23' and -25' respectively). Fine parallel incisions are also found on open shapes from:

Tepe Gawra levels XIa-Xa, VIII	tables XXIIIb 1-4	XXVb, 1
Tell Brak level 13 fill	" "	7
level 9 and above	" "	11
Nineveh -40', -35'	" "	" 2-3
Tell Leilan levels 44-41		" 5-6
Tell Karrana level 3		" 7-8
Qalinj Agha level 2		- -

Examples from Tell Brak level 11 and Tell Karrana level 2 may be added (table XXXb, 3, 11a). More widely spaced grooves would appear to be a late development perhaps going hand in hand with the increasing use of the potter's wheel; ribbing could be more easily obtained on this tool, an observation confirmed by the inspection of material from Tepe Gawra VIII in the Philadelphia collections (Speiser, 1935, pl. XXVII; tables Xb, 7 from Tepe Gawra level VIIIA; Xb, 10 from Nineveh -27'; XXIVb, I, 6 from Tepe Gawra VIII; XXXb, 17 from Tepe Gawra VIIIA).

New incised motifs are not frequent and, once again, have been met mostly at Nineveh and Tell Brak. However, they

are applied to old profiles and include:

incised crescents, from Nineveh -29'	table XXXIVb, 5
" " " Tell Brak level 10	" LVIIIb, I, 4-5
incised triangles, from Tell Brak TW	" XXXIVb, 7
rope impressions, from Tell Brak level 9	
and above	" XLIIb, 7
" " " " "	" XLIXb, 8
incised wavy lines, from Nineveh -29'	" LXVIIb, 2
" " " Tell Karrana level 2	" XXXIb, 11a
" chevrons " Tell Brak TW fill	" XXXIb, 9

Combed incisions on jars are attested in the upper levels of Qalinj Agha.

Plastic decoration is found, but very rarely, on old shapes and comprises:

plastic ribs	from Tell Brak level 9	
	and above,	table XIXb, 5
	from Tell Rafean	" XXIVb, 13a-b
plastic crescents	from Tell Karrana level 1	" XXXIb, I, 5
	from Tell Leilan period IV -	
	from Tell Brak level 9	
	and above	-

Plastic decoration on new profiles from the Ninevite 4 deposits and Tell Brak is an equally rare and late feature (tables LXIIIa, II, 2 from -18', 7 from TW; LXVIa, III, 6-7 from -21'). Incised triangles and dashes occur on a couple of neck profiles which are also confined to the Ninevite 4 deposits (tables LXVIa, I, 4; LXIIIa, I, 8a). By contrast, plastic pellets on double-mouthed jars are a Terminal Ubaid feature (table LXIb, 4 from Telul eth-Thalathat levels 1-5).

Reserved-slip decoration and Erech red-slipped vases would also seem to single out the pottery output of the Ninevite 4 deposits from that of neighbouring sites, where the same conservatism noted in the fashioning of the shapes



and preparation of the body clays appears to affect the ways of decorating the pottery with paint during the long period under consideration.

A plum-red or bright sealing-wax red colour was applied to the surfaces of Erech red-slipped jars from the Ninevite 4 deposits. The most elaborate vases are not illustrated, the ones which are published are exceptional with respect to local material (table LXIa, 9-10, from -27'). In fact it will be seen that they probably belong to a tradition of shaping and decorating pottery foreign to northern Mesopotamia. On the other hand, it has already been noted that the surfaces of the common, chaff-tempered wares were sometimes coated with red slips. This usage dates back to the Terminal Ubaid horizon, when finer types of red wares, such as the sprig ware, were manufactured. The last ceramic class occurs as early as Tepe Gawra XIIa-XII and Telul eth-Thalathat 4D-B. It may be doubted whether it is related to the sealing-wax red-slipped pottery from Tell Brak and Tell Halaf (table LXIIb); while the elaborate painted vases from Tell Brak and Arpachiyah may belong to the same tradition or liking for decorating pottery (table LXIIb, 1, 4). A black-on-red painted sherd came to light in Tell Leilan level 52a, while Gawra red-on-black painted wares are now reported from the level 13/14 fill at Tell Brak (tables LIIIb, 2a-2; LXb, 9). As the excavator points out, the level 13/14 fill was brought from elsewhere so that the material cannot be thought of as in situ. Otherwise, the presence of a sealing-wax red-slipped sherd from the level 14 fill is of some interest. If in situ, it would represent the first known stratified occurrence of a ceramic class whose area of distribution extends from the Habur to the Dokan valleys (Abu Soof, 1985, pp.86, 123).

Simple painted motifs seem to be typical of levels of occupation which can be cross-dated with Tepe Gawra levels XIa-IX (tables VIb, 8 Tell Mefesh unstratified; VIIb, 2 Telul eth-Thalathat levels 1-5; XIb, 4 Nineveh -54'; XIIb, 3 Nineveh -44'; XIVb, 1 Tepe Gawra level Xa, 2-3, 5 Tell Musharifa levels 1-3, 4 Telul eth-Thalathat levels 1-5, 6 Nineveh -59'; XVb, 4 Tell Musharifa levels 1-3, 3 Tepe Gawra



level Xa; XXXb, 2 Tell Musharifa levels 1-3; XXXVb, 1-2 Tepe Gawra levels XIa-XI; Lb, 5 Tell Musharifa levels 1-3; LIIb, 1 Tepe Gawra level XIa, 4 Tell Musharifa levels 1-3; 6 Tell Leilan level 52a; LVib, 1 Tepe Gawra level Xa; LVIb, 1 Telul eth-Thalathat levels 1-5; LVIIIb, 1 Tepe Gawra level Xa; LIXb, 5 Tell Leilan level 58; LXb, 1 Tell Musharifa levels 1-3; LXIVb, 1 Tepe Gawra level Xa). Judging by the list, they do seem to tend to occur consistently later than the formative phase of the northern Mesopotamian IVth millennium B.C. pottery assemblage but, while the coarseness of the fabrics may have discouraged painting elaborate patterns, the least simplified ones, and the ones which appear in the next list, may be still defined as Ubaid-related (tables XXIVb, 8a Telul eth-Thalathat 4D-B possibly of sprig ware, 8 Tell Brak level 17, 6 Tepe Gawra level XI, 4 Tepe Gawra level X, 7 Nineveh -60', 7a Hammam et-Turkman VA; XXVIIb, 1a Tepe Gawra level XII, 5-6 Telul eth-Thalathat levels 1-5/4A-C, 10, 12 Tell Leilan levels 47, 41; 9a Hammam et-Turkman Va; XXVIIIb, 2 Telul eth-Thalathat level 4 (1A); 3 Tepe Gawra level XIa; XXXIb, 8 Tell Leilan level 49/48; XLVIIIb, 2 Tell Brak level 13 fill; XLIXb, 6-7 Tell Leilan levels 44, 47; LIIb, 5 Tepe Gawra level X; Lb, 3a, 1a Tepe Gawra levels XIa, X; LIIb, 8 Tell Brak; LIVb, 3 Tepe Gawra level IX; LXb, 3 Tell Leilan level 52a). Earlier, Terminal Ubaid vases are also included in the pottery charts (Tables IXb, 7 Tell Leilan level 57; Xb, 1a Tell Brak level 21; XXIb, 1 Tell Leilan level 58; XXVIIb, 7 Tell Leilan level 60; XXXIVb, 2 Tell Leilan level 57; XXXVb, 1a Tepe Gawra level XI (tomb), LIVb, 1a Tepe Gawra below level XII; LVib, 2 Telul eth-Thalathat level 1B or 1C; LIXb, 1a Tepe Gawra level XII). The profiles with which they are associated persist in later levels of occupation, although they are not decorated with paint as a rule. Nevertheless, the early material has been included in the pottery charts as a further indication that the transition between two rather different pottery assemblages was a smooth one and did not imply a sudden break with older traditions of shaping and decorating pottery. A similar situation would seem to prevail at the end of the period under consideration (tables XXIVb, 12 Tell



Mohammed Arab 1; XXVIIIb, 11-12 Nineveh -14', -9', 14 Tell Mohammed Arab 1, 15 Tell Karrana 3, 16 Tell Mohammed Arab 1, 17a Tell Karrana 2, 18 Tell Mohammed Arab 1; XXXb, I, 9a Nineveh -17', 11 Tell Karrana 1; 13 Tell Mohammed Arab 1, 13a Tell Brak surface, 14 Tell Mohammed Arab 1; XXXIb, 4-6a Tell Karrana 2-3; Lb, 12 Tepe Gawra VIII). The profiles have already been commented upon. Some of the painted motifs are new but they can be mostly traced back in earlier levels of occupation, even the naturalistic ones (table XXIVb, 8 Tell Brak level 17, 6 Tepe Gawra XI; Qalinj Agha 2-3). Yet one is undeniably confronted with a new style of painting which relies on the elaborate combination of rather simple motifs.

To sum up, the evidence derived from the sites discussed in the previous section would seem to indicate that it may be possible to speak in terms of a northern Mesopotamian IVth millennium B.C. pottery assemblage, whose formative phase precedes the appearance of new profiles and decorative motifs mostly at selected locations. The local assemblage would appear to have remained quite unaffected by the intrusive elements, for it does not show signs of evolving till the Terminal Uruk horizon. The Ninevite 4 pottery output appears to be atypical, although local finds can be recognized in both the Ninevite 3 and 4 deposits and at Tell Brak levels 20-9. As a corollary the top of the Ninevite 3 and the Ninevite 4 deposits are likely to fall approximately into Tepe Gawra levels XI/VIII-Tell Karrana levels 1-3 in terms of the local pottery sequence. As to Tell Brak, the problem of the synchronization with the local sequence does not even seem to present itself. It is a curious fact that one is hard put to find "new" ceramic traits among the material derived from the soundings which were opened recently. A long succession of Terminal Ubaid and Uruk occupational levels has been established. It is true that in this particular part of the mound the level 12 occupation is preceded by a stratigraphic gap. Yet most of the finds from levels 12-9 still fit into the local traditions of shaping, decorating and making pottery.

The clays of the pottery derived from the Ninevite deposits are not described but chaff-tempered wares are the



most representative pottery classes from levels 20/22 up to level 13 and even 12-9 at Tell Brak. From level 9 and above - in what would appear to be layers of contact between widely separated periods - finer, wheel-made wares are found side by side with the coarser varieties. It is not clear whether they occur in the stratified levels underneath, although some fine ware vases do appear in the catalogue of the finds. On the other hand, it has already been pointed out that most of the profiles fashioned in the new wares do not seem to be "new" in local terms, which is also true of the shapes made in the "old", chaff-tempered clays. The treatment of the surfaces is not unusual just as the presence of grey and cooking-pot wares is not surprising in deposits which may have produced Terminal Uruk material. In short, it has become possible to comment upon the observations put forward at the end of the presentation of the Tell Leilan evidence.

The material from Tell Leilan periods V and IV shows affinities with that from Tepe Gawra levels XIa-IX. Tepe Gawra VIII diagnostic finds are almost absent from Tell Leilan period IV, i.e. the transitional elements which characterize the pottery assemblage of Tepe Gawra VIII, Tell Karrana 1-3 and Tell Mohammed Arab 1 would seem to be absent from the Habur site. The profiles and decorative motifs shared by the last three sites have already been described. Their affinities with the material derived from the top of the Ninevite 4 deposits and Tell Brak levels 12-9 have been emphasized. Hence it may be suggested that the finds retrieved from Tell Brak levels 12-9, and, with due caution, level 9 and above, may offer evidence for a phase transitional, in ceramic terms, between the Tell Leilan periods IV and III pottery assemblages, and equivalent to that newly discovered in the Eski Mosul sites. It is true that there is no trace in the limited Brak exposure of painted or incised ceramics which may be the precursors of the elaborately decorated pottery classes present as early as Tell Leilan period IIIa. On the other hand, the pottery produced by this Terminal Uruk deposit at Tell Brak would seem to have been affected by the same technological development which can be noted towards the end of the period



under consideration at other sites.

Fine ware, wheel-made containers, whose profiles correspond to those of the common pottery, occur as early as the very beginning of the period under consideration at Qalinj Agha but they appear to be exceptional. By contrast, in Tepe Gawra VIII most of the pottery is said to have been wheel-made. The fabrics are not described but fine ware ribbed vases were actually seen in the Philadelphia collections, which may indicate a change in the preparation of the body clays of the common pottery. Corroborative evidence for the last statement would seem to come from other northern sites. At Tell Karrana gritty and sandy fabrics are reported alongside chaff-tempered ones. At Tell Mohammed Arab the pottery is mostly grit-tempered and wheel-made. At Tell Leilan IV, in marginally earlier strata, the fine, wheel-made wares, which will take the lead in period III, start increasing in numbers. At Tell Hammam-et Turkman VB mineral-tempered pastes gain importance and at least a minimal percentage of the pottery is said to be wheel-made. This same re-alignment in pottery production may have occurred in Tell Brak levels 12 - 9 or rather level 9 and above. The profiles and surface treatments do not seem to contradict such a view, which is in any case no more than a suggestion to be either confirmed or disproved by fresh evidence.

## II Western Syria

### Ras Shamra

Several soundings were opened in order to investigate the early history of the site and a break in occupation appears to intervene consistently between levels distinguished by the presence of Ubaid style painted pottery, level IIIB, and strata characterized by the occurrence of Khirbet Kerak ceramics, level IIIA1 (Curtois, 1979, pp.1139, 1143; De Contenson, 1982, p.96). In other words, neither Amuq F nor Amuq G materials seem to have been found at the site. Nevertheless, a few observations on the IIIB phase are going to be put forward because they may help seeing in a better perspective the material from basal Tabara el Akrad and, ultimately, Hamah L 1-3, K 10-9.

Levels characterized by the presence of Ubaid style painted pottery were encountered in a number of soundings in thick deposits which often contained many building levels (Schaeffer, 1934, pp. 110-111; 1935, pp. 160-161; 1936, pp. 128-133; Kutsche, 1962, pp. 256-257; Curtois, 1962, pp. 345-347, 349, 352, 355, 359, 362-363, 366, 369, 371, 373, 384, 391, fig. 49; 1962a, 417, 420, 453, 457, fig.42; De Contenson, 1962, pp. 479, 481, 484, fig. 21; 1969, pp. 82, 84-85, fig. 25; 1970, pp. 1-2, 9-11, 17). The pottery assemblage was homogenous throughout and Ubaid style painted wares predominated (Curtois, 1962, pp. 375-376, 382-384; De Contenson, 1962, pp. 484-486).

The fabrics, when described, were mineral-tempered as at Tell Kurdu (Curtois, 1962, p.376; Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp. 180-181, 183). The only exception is represented by some material derived from a sounding opened south of the Acropolis. Here IIIB levels of occupation were investigated at the bottom of the cut (De Contenson, 1969, p.82, fig.23). Architectural remains consisted of stone walls and the pottery assemblage included the usual IIIB wares (painted, incised and painted and red-slipped wares) with the addition of both fine and coarse plain fabrics (De Contenson, 1969, p.84).



Large hemispherical bowls were typical of the last category; their surfaces were rough and pitted with straw imprints (De Contenson, 1969, p.84, fig.24, 15-16; table Ic, 4, 6).

It is certainly a far cry to maintain on the basis of this bit of evidence that Amuq F chaff-faced pottery came to light at Ras Shamra. On the other hand, the possibility of such an occurrence should be kept in mind, although that does not imply that the development at the coastal site was synchronous with that of settlements located in inland western Syria. The stratigraphic break between Ras Shamra IIIB and IIIA1 is so long that, in the absence of comparative material from the coast, it is not possible to discard the view that Ras Shamra IIIB may have lagged behind with respect to developments in the interior.

#### Tabara el Akrad

Two soundings were opened in the mound (Hood, 1951, p.113, fig. 1). The first one, trench B, 15 m long and 2 m wide, was dug up in the west side of the mound just below the summit. It was 2,50 m deep. The second one consisted of a 10 sq m area, area A, which was investigated on the highest point of the mound east of trench B. Sounding A was 4,25 m deep and revealed the existence of seven distinct levels of occupation (Hood, 1951, pp. 119-124, figs. 3-4). The lowermost one, level VII, contained the remains of a substantial building, whose floor had been re-laid several times. No structures were discovered in level VI above, although here two distinct phases of occupation could be discerned. Level V was characterized by the remains of a building with flimsy walls, while the overlying level IV must have been open ground occupied by a number of pits. From this level upwards there was a distinct change in the material culture of the site, which must have been abandoned for a long time after the level V occupation. A similar situation was obtained in trench B (Hood, 1951, pp. 124-125). The bottom layer reached in the last

trench seems to correspond to level V in trench A judging by the presence of both Khirbet Kerak pottery and of abundant cooking-pot fabrics alongside a few painted sherds (Hood, 1951, p. 124). All the pottery of the overlying levels was of the Khirbet Kerak type, which was also characteristic of the upper levels, IV-I, in trench A.

The great bulk of the pottery from level V was made of a "cooking-pot" fabric, which was found in small numbers in level VII and increased in quantity in level VI (Hood, 1951, pp. 129, 132). In level VII the fabric was often good and the vessels thin-walled. In levels VI and V the clay was tempered with grit mixed with finely chopped straw. Unoxidized cores were normal. The surface of the pots was occasionally burnished or received a red wash, which could be burnished.

Shapes include those of a carinated bowl with flat rim (Hood, 1951, p.132, fig. 7, a top; table IXc, 1; from level VI) and jars with straight or everted necks and rounded bottoms. A single flat-based example was recovered. Straight necks were more typical of level VII, while everted and round ones became more prominent in levels VI-V. Published neck profiles comprise those of: a sharply out-flaring neck, a short, slightly out-flaring neck with a flat rim, a convex neck and a straight neck ending in what looks like a flat, grooved rim (Hood, 1951, fig. 7, b-e top; tables XXIIIc, 1; XXVc, 1; XXXIc, 1; XXVc, 2). Both the last neck profiles show a groove running around the base of the neck.

The pottery from level VII is described as being commonly rather coarse and chaff-tempered (Hood, 1951, p.130). However, grit inclusions were found in the finer wares. These were also better fired than the common pottery, whose core was often black. The clay was green, buff or orange. The use of the slow wheel was apparently widespread. Surfaces were generally left rough or wet-smoothed. The use of slips, especially red and grey ones, was known and several sherds were covered with a



red wash, which was either smoothed or burnished. One or two sherds of a fine black or brown burnished ware were noted. The presence of a grey ware in the uppermost levels VI-V is remarked upon.

The clay of the most typical fabric of levels VI-V was once again green, buff or orange, straw-tempered and with grey cores (Hood, 1951, p.130). Some shallow bowls, which were often carinated, were exceptionally made of a grey, brown or white clay. A green slip was sometimes applied to the orange body clay and many vases were still coated with a dark red wash, which was sometimes burnished. Pebble burnished surfaces became increasingly common and the practice of decorating pottery with paint decreased accordingly. The excavator thinks that some sherds showed the use of the fast potter's wheel.

Pottery painted in the Ubaid style was badly represented already in level VII (Hood, 1951, pp. 129-131). Here painted decoration was found almost exclusively on bowls with in-turned upper part of the body (Hood, 1951, p. 125, fig. 6, 1; table IIIC, 1). Their numbers decreased in levels VI-V. Plain specimens are also quoted. A burnished red slip was applied to the surface of a specimen from level VII, whereas the surface of another bowl from the same level is described as being finely burnished brown (Hood, 1951, p.125). Some rims are beaded (Hood, 1951, p.125, fig. 6, 1, a-b; from level VI with a black burnished surface inside and outside; from level IV, probably out of context, of common coarse burnished ware; table IIIC, 2-3.)

In levels VI-V all the painted fragments belonged to jars with a white or buff surface (Hood, 1951, pp. 130-131, fig. 7, b top; table XXIIIC, 2). A unique bowl fragment with round rim of orange clay bears horizontal bands in a very dark, slightly lustrous paint (Hood, 1951, pp. 131-132, fig. 7, a top; table VIC, 1).

Hemispherical bowls with rounded or flat bases were well represented in levels VII-VI and known in level V (Hood, 1951, pp.125-127, fig. 6, 3, 3a; table IC, 1-2). All the examples from level VII were of coarse ware and

the surfaces were rough. A few rims from levels VI and V received a slight pebble burnish, while a specimen from level VII had a red wash smoothed inside and outside. Simple, flat and round rims are illustrated (Hood, 1951, fig. 6, 3, 3b-c; tables IIC, 1; VIC, 2).

Shallow carinated bowls show short upright, out-turned or concave upper part of the body (Hood, 1951, p.127, fig. 6, 4, 4a, c; tables IXc, 2; Xc, 2; VIIIC, 4). A number of rims are illustrated: simple, beaded, everted and ledge ones (Hood, 1951, fig. 6, 4, 4a-b, d, c; tables IXc, 2; Xc, 2; XIIIC, 1; XIIC, 1; VIIIC, 4). Three fragments with ledge rim such as the last one were fashioned in a fine grey burnished ware. A better represented profile is characterized by a gently incurving upper part of the body and ledge rim (Hood, 1951, p.127, fig. 6, 4e-h; table VIIIC, 1-3). The fabric of all these vessels was often fine; the pots were possibly wheel-turned. Surfaces were normally pebble burnished and occasionally coated with a red wash. The majority of the carinated bowls came to light in level VI; only a few examples were derived from levels VII and V. Three rim fragments, perhaps from the same pot, belong to a profile with flaring sides; the clay was orange and rough surfaced (Hood, 1951, p. 127, fig. 6, 4j; table Xc, 1).

Other open profiles are characterized by low body carination, rounded bases and in-turned sides flaring beneath the rim or out-turned sides with simple or everted rim (Hood, 1951, pp. 125, 127, fig. 6, 2, 5, 5a; tables XVC, 1; Xc, 3-3a) The last vessel was covered with a burnished red wash. The first ones were produced by levels VII and V; a specimen from level V was of fine orange clay pebble burnished inside and outside. The others were of coarse or buff clay with the surface untreated, burnished or wet-smoothed. Several examples of the second class were distributed among levels IV, V and VI. The clay was orange or buff, almost always burnished.

A unique platter from level VII was made of coarse-orange clay (Hood, 1951, p. 128, fig. 6,6; table XXIIC,



1).

The common type of jar in all levels under consideration is distinguished by a globular body and everted neck (Hood, 1951, p.128, fig. 6,7; table XXIIc, 3). A unique example from level VI shows a squatter body (Hood, 1951, p. 128, fig. 6,8; table XXIIc, 4 of grey clay tempered with straw). An exceptional jar from the last level presents a wide-mouthed, globular body, short, flaring neck and high ring base (Hood, 1951, p.128, fig.6, 9; table XLIc, 1; of coarse clay, grey at the core and heavily straw-tempered, coated with a burnished red wash). It was accompanied by a wide-mouthed pot, which carried an impressed plastic band at the base of the neck (Hood, 1951, p.128, fig. 6, 10; table XLIc, 2; of very fine, highly burnished grey clay).

Illustrated jar rims include: round ones not uncommon in level VII but more typical of levels VI and V, a unique bevelled-rounded one from level V of orange clay tempered with finely chopped straw and small grit, an isolated flat one on an in-turned neck from level VII of sandy orange clay tempered with finely chopped straw and with a red wash on the outside, a grooved ledge rim of a hole-mouthed pot coated with a red, slightly burnished wash, an internally bevelled or hammer-headed one and a bevelled one (Hood, 1951, p.128, fig. 6, a-c top, f-h bottom; tables XXVIc, 1; XXVIIc, 1; XXXVIIc, 1a; XXXIXc, 1; XXVIIIc, 1-2). The last two came to light at the base of trench B and in a level IV pit respectively. The very last one was made of a coarse, straw-tempered ware covered with a red wash.

Two hole-mouthed profiles are published among those of vessels retrieved in trench B (Hood, 1951, p.128, fig. 6, d, e; tables XXXIXc, 2; XXXVIIc, 2a). They are distinguished by a ledge and a flat rim respectively.

Bottle necks came to light in levels VII and IV, or rather in a level IV pit (Hood, 1951, p.128, fig. 6, a-b bottom; table XXXVc, 1a; both made of fine orange clay). The paste of the second one is said to be grit-tempered, evenly fired and probably wheel-turned, which

suggests, together with the find-spot, that it should not belong to the assemblage under consideration, although the profile does.

Miscellaneous items comprise: stands and spouts spanning levels VII and VI (Hood, 1951, pp. 128-129, fig.6, 11, 11a, bottom; tables LIIC, 1-2; XXIIIC, 1a; all of orange clay, the first specimen of a particularly coarse paste). The last objects were probably part of large jars.

Miniatures include a ladle from level VII and a footed bowl from level IV, i.e. probably out of context, (Hood, 1951, p.146, fig. 12, 15-16; tables LIIIC, 1; XXc, 1 of grey and drab clay). A pierced lug may be also noted among the published material (Hood, 1951, fig. 6; table LIIIC, 2).

#### Tell esh Sheikh

The site is known only through short preliminary notes (Woolley, 1959, pp. 63-64; 1955, pp. 6-7). The mound was so small that at first it escaped detection. It was then tested by means of a sounding which attained virgin soil after going through 12 distinct building levels (Woolley, 1955, p.6). The two lowest levels produced predominantly black burnished wares mixed up at first with Tell Halaf and then with Ubaid style painted pottery (Woolley, 1955, p.6). From level X upwards black burnished wares ceased to appear while local wares painted in a distinctive style substituted the Halaf and Ubaid style painted ones. These local wares continued to be attested up to the surface soil and showed no development apart from a certain "decadence" in the quality of the painted motifs in the upper levels (Woolley, 1955, pp. 6-7). Some more details about the pottery output from the topmost levels can be gleaned thanks to the Tabara el Akrad and Coba Hüyük reports.

The common plain and painted pottery of Tabara el Akrad level VII found exact parallels in the pottery



output of Tell esh Sheikh levels I-IV, while the ceramics from the disturbed surface layers at the last site apparently matched the changes affecting the Tabara el Akrad levels VI-V pottery yield (Hood, 1951, pp. 129, 115). In particular, "cooking-pot" wares increased in numbers at both sites (Hood, 1951, p.132, note 1). Coba bowls were allegedly present in Tell esh Sheikh levels II, III and V (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p.95, note 2; for comparative material see table Id, bottom). The incised cooking-pot ware of Coba Hüyük level IVa, a thin, black, straw-tempered and hand-made fabric, is compared with sherds derived from Tell esh Sheikh level I (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p. 97 note 1). The red burnished, straw-tempered ware typical of Coba Hüyük level IVc and the fine excised bowls from the same deposits appear to resemble finds yielded by Tell esh Sheikh level III (Du Plat Taylor et al, 1950, p.100 note 1). It may not be redundant to recollect that straw-tempered grey and red burnished wares are also reported from Tabara el Akrad levels VII-V.

Profiles shared by the Tabara el Akrad and Tell esh Sheikh pottery assemblages are those of: bowls with in-turned sides bearing black-painted decoration, bowls with rounded sides and flat bases and globular jars sometimes with round rims (Hood, 1951, pp.125, 128-130, fig.6, 1, 3, 7-8, a top; for comparative material see tables IIIc, 1; Ic, 2; XXIIIc, 3-4; XXVIc, 1).

Shapes attested at both Tell esh Sheikh and Coba Hüyük comprise: jars with tall everted necks, jars with short, bevelled and grooved necks, storage jars with short, straight necks ending in flat rims and storage jars with cylindrical necks ending in rounded rims (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, fig.19, 1, 13, 16, 20; for comparative material see tables XXXIIIId, I, 15; XXXId, 10; XXVIId, 8; Ld, 4).

#### Qal' at er-Rus

The mound was roughly square being about 300 m on a side (Ehrich, 1939, p.5). A 4 x 4 m trench was at first

opened near the edge of the mound but was soon abandoned (Forrer, 1939, p.116). Another 4 x 4 m sounding was then dug up in the western slope (Forrer, 1939, pp.116-117). It was laid down close to the summit and was driven down to bedrock. Elsewhere the dimensions of the cut are given as 4 x 8 m reduced to 3,50 x 6 m towards the bottom (Forrer, 1939, pp. 122, 124). The deposit was 12 m deep. The 2,30 m beneath the surface were very disturbed but 14 building phases were detected in the remaining 10 m of soil above bedrock (Forrer, 1939, p.117). Strata 1-11 are rapidly described (Forrer, 1939, pp.117-124). Nothing is added about the bottom layers. The account of the work is incomplete and the published information derived from a manuscript parts of which went missing (Ehrich, 1939, p.125). In another section of the publication, the levels are numbered 1-19 starting from the top (Ehrich, 1939, pp. 51-53). In the following account the distribution of the wares by level will be quoted. However, the possibility of phenomena of both intrusion and extrusion cannot be ruled out in the absence of real stratigraphic control.

Shallow bowls with high body carination and simple or internally bevelled rims spanned levels 19-17 (Ehrich, 1939, p.6, pls.V, I; XII, I; table XIVc, 6-9). The brownish-buff clay was chaff-tempered, usually well washed and moderately fired. The surface was wet-smoothed or sometimes burnished. The interior was covered with a red or brownish slip, which was then wiped off in reserve. The vessels were fashioned by hand and possibly finished on the wheel.

Jars with flaring necks ending in a bevelled and an everted lip respectively or wide-mouthed pots almost neckless and with thickened, rounded or bevelled rims were typical of levels 18-17 (Ehrich, 1939, p.15, pls. VI, IV; XIII, IV; tables XXVIIc, 11; XXXc, 5; XLc, 6-8; XLIc, 1-4). Moreover one fragment came to light in each of levels 19, 13 and 10 and three in levels 15 and 8. A horned handle of the same fabric was derived from level 16. The light brown clay was both grit- and chaff-



tempered, badly washed and fired at medium to low temperatures (Ehrich, 1939, p.14). The surface was wet-smoothed as a rule or covered with a light cream wash. The vessels were hand-made; the rims seem to have been wheel-finished. Bands of red ochreous paint were applied around and below the rim. Body sherds showed broad or narrow bands of paint coming to irregular round or brushed off ends. They were either vertical or curved resembling a trickle ornament. Splashes of paint were present on another group. The last type of decoration was restricted to level 17 (Ehrich, 1939, p.15). These later pieces also appeared to be better fired than earlier ones.

A few miscellaneous painted fragments from the lowermost levels may be relevant to this enquiry on account of the tempers used in the body clays and the simple painted motifs (Ehrich, 1939, pp. 43, 45, pl. XXI, 17P., 17P.3-4, 16P). The pastes were chaff and grit-tempered, hand-made and red or brownish-black painted. The patterns comprised parallel lines, triangles and oblique or criss-crossed lines.

Plain natural burnished and unburnished wares constituted the dominant ceramic classes at basal Qal' at er-Rus (Ehrich, 1939, Table on p.50). Three sub-categories are distinguished on the basis of the inclusions contained in the paste (Ehrich, 1939, pp. 11-12). The A class was tempered with finely chopped straw and was usually well levigated; the B class showed somewhat coarser chaff inclusions alongside grit and chaff temper, while the C class was characterized by mineral inclusions.

All three categories occurred in levels 19-17; isolated finds appeared in levels 16, 14 and even 12 (one fragment). The fabric is described as hand-made or, in some cases, wheel-turned, moderately baked and with wet-smoothed surfaces. One fragment was covered with a red wash. Only bowls and cups are known in the burnished varieties. Illustrated profiles belonging to the chaff-faced A class comprise: carinated bowls with everted or



beaded rims, bowls with high body carination or with internally bevelled, simple, round and beaded rims (Ehrich, 1939, pl.V,II; tables XIIc, 7-8; XIIIc, 7; IXc, 12; XVIIc, 4-5; Ic, 13; XVIc, 4-5; IIc, 18). Similar profiles characterize the B class (Ehrich, 1939, pl. V,II group B: tables XIIc, 5-6; IXc, 11; Ic, 12; XVIc, 7; IVc, 4). The heavier, larger bowls were more typical of level 19, the smaller ones of the overlying levels 18-17. The heavy bowls made of the A fabric showed the same distribution. Profiles belonging to the C class have not been tabulated but none of them is new.

A few more shapes are added if the natural unburnished wares are taken into consideration. They are those of: jars with tall, everted necks ending in simple, bevelled or vertical-expanded rims, a hole-mouthed pot with ledge rim, a shallow bowl with rounded sides and jars with short, everted necks (Ehrich, 1939, pl.V,III, groups A and B; tables XXIIc, 20; XXVIIc, 10, 12; XXIXc, 2; XXXIXc, 5; IXc, 13; XXIIc, 21-22). Bowls with internal ledge rim may be noted (Ehrich, 1939, pl.V,III, groups A and B; table VIIc, 4-5). The C profiles duplicate the ones already quoted.

A multiple-mouthed pot of chaff-tempered, fine brownish ware, whose surface showed traces of a burnished slip, is reported (Ehrich, 1939, p.12, pl.XII, III; see table LIIc, 1 for possible comparative material).

The surface of vessels of a light brown, grit- and chaff-tempered, badly fired and hand-made clay were covered with a double slip. A thick cream, buff or lime-white slip was applied first and then painted with a red ochreous slip, which covered the entire outside of the vessel and its rim (Ehrich, 1939, p.17, pls: VI,V; XIII,V; tables XXc, 10; IXc, 14; XXVIIc, 9). This ceramic class spanned levels 18-14; a unique fragment came to light as high up as level 9. Among the attested profiles there are those of a tall beaker on a ring base, of crude bowls and of a flaring jar neck.

A matt white or creamy wash, usually thin and irregularly applied, occurred on a few sherds from medium-



sized vessels of either A or B types of wares (Ehrich, 1939, p.25, pls. VII, IX; XIV, IX; tables XXVIIIc, 8, 13; XXIXc, 3). Illustrated profiles probably represent flaring jar rims. One sherd is reported from level 18, a few more from levels 17, 15 and, after a gap, from levels 12 to 8.

A brownish to red slip was thinly applied to a grey-buff or light orange clay (Ehrich, 1939, p.18, pls.VI, VI; XIII, VI). The paste was moderately fired, hand-made and contained either chaff (class A) or mixed (classes B and C) temper. The burnishing covered the surface of the pot either completely or partially. A proper lattice pattern was associated with cup-like bowls. The chaff-tempered A sub-group spanned levels 18-15; five sherds distributed between levels 8 and 7 are certainly outside the scope of this enquiry. The chaff- and grit-tempered sub-groups B and C spanned levels 18-14 and, after a break, persisted from level 12 to 8 in limited numbers. Illustrated profiles portray: fragments of bowls with simple rim, of carinated bowls with everted rim and of a bowl with sharply in-turned upper part of the body and neck fragments of closed shapes (Ehrich, 1939, pl.VI, VI; tables Ic, 14; XIc, 9-10; Vc, 4; XXIIIc, 24; published without distinguishing among the various wares).

Cooking-pot ware fragments numbered but one in levels 18 and 17 and were present in all levels from level 15 upwards (Ehrich, 1939, p.26, pls. VII, X; XV, X). The fabric was tempered with crushed flint, grit, shell, coarse sand and straw. The vessels were hand-made with carefully finished rims. Surfaces were wet-smoothed. Only jar profiles are illustrated; they occurred in numbers greater than one from level 14 upwards. The flaring neck of a jar is the only profile which has been tabulated, for it came to light in level 18 (Ehrich, 1939, pl.VII, X, 18.I; table XLIVc, 12).

A, B and C types of wares are also classified under the label of unburnished light ware (Ehrich, 1939, pp.23-24, pls.VI, VIIa; VII, VIII; XIV, VIII). The A and B

classes are said to be hand-made and soft to moderately fired. They were confined to levels 18-17. Three pieces are illustrated (Ehrich, 1939, p.23, pl.VI, VIIa, 17.1, 17.2, 18.2, probably of ware A). They depict a crude pedestal with four deep vertical flutes, a fragment of a bowl with in-turned upper part of the body and a fragment carrying a horned handle or lug. The last object was covered with a yellow-cream slip.

A half dozen fragments from one or two pots, possibly painted and of a hard-baked and heavily chaff-tempered fabric, are grouped with the B ceramic class. The fabric was apparently identical to that of the painted sherds from level 18. By contrast, the stone-tempered C class seems to be quite distinct being thin, wheel-made and crisply fired (Ehrich, 1939, pp.23-24). It continued to be present as high up as level 8 (Ehrich, 1939, p.50). Illustrated profiles are rather undistinguished apart from that of a bottle neck from level 16 (Ehrich, 1939, pl.VII, 16, 3; for comparative material see table XXXVc). The unburnished light ware (class C) spanned levels 18-14, 12 and 10-8.

A burnished light ware is also quoted (Ehrich, 1939, p.22, pls. VI, VII; XIV, VII). It was made of a very thin, crisply fired and wheel-made ware similar to the C class mentioned last. The surfaces of the pots were either wet-smoothed or self-slipped or coated with a thin greyish-cream slip. A neckless jar fragment with an outrolled lip is the only published profile (Ehrich, 1939, pl.VI, VII). The few sherds belonging to this pottery class were scattered through levels 18-16, 14, 12 and 8 (Ehrich, 1939, Table on p.50).

The C class profiles have not been tabulated consistently. The description of the pastes corresponds to that given for the plain simple ware, which starts to be produced at the very beginning of the phase G at Tell al-Judaiah (possibly JK3, floor 21) and then becomes the dominant ceramic class of the same phase, falling as such outside the scope of this paper. However, it is interesting that, had the Qal' at er-Rus profiles been



drawn, they would have added nothing new to the shape repertoire already tabulated. The observation confirms the situation already noted on the earliest Amuq G floors at Tell al-Judaidah.

### Apamea

Amuq F type of material came to light in mixed deposits investigated in three contiguous soundings opened in the south-western slope of the mound after a bulldozer had removed some soil (Collon et al., 1975, p.7, figs. 1-2). The deposits consisted of earth which had been washed down the slope of the tell and into which late IIIrd millennium B.C. tombs were cut (Collon et al., 1975, pp.9-10, 13-16, 19-23, 73-74, 181-184, 194-195, pls.II-IV).

Plain, red-slipped or scraped chaff-faced fabrics were retrieved in sizeable amounts (Collon, 1975, pp.36-37, 73-74). The repertoire of shapes conforms to that known from other sites. A black or grey, coarse straw-tempered fabric may well be related to the grey burnished ware present at Tabara el Akrad levels VII-V (Collon, 1975, pp.34-35). Some of the hole-mouthed pots with ledge rims illustrated in the catalogue are likely to belong to this class (Collon, 1975, p.54. pls. XIV, 113, 117, 120, 129, 132, 142-170; XV, 175, red-slipped; table XXXIXc, 1a).

Chaff-faced ware profiles comprise those of wide-mouthed pots with folded-over (Collon, 1975, pp.56, 60, pls.XV, 179, 181, 184-185, 190, 192-194, 202-208, 210-211, 215-216, 220; XVII, 280, 282, 292; table XLVIIb, 3) or thick round rims (Collon, 1975, pp.56, 60, 62, pls.XV, 195, 200; XVII, 270, 285-287, 289, 293, 295, 298-299, 304; XVIII, 306-320, from n.289 onwards red-slipped both inside and outside the rims; table XLc, 6a-6c). Internally grooved necks are well represented (Collon, 1975, pp.56, 60, pls.XV, 186-189, 191, 198-199, 213, 217, 221-224; XVII, 291, 302, the last two red-slipped; table XXXIc, 3a-3c). A convex neck (Collon, 1975, p.56, pl.XV, 197; table XXXIc, 1b) and hammer-headed

(Collon, 1975, p.60, pl.XVII, 271, 275-276; table XXVIIc, 2a-2b) or bevelled-rounded rims (Collon, 1975, pp.56, 60, pls.XV, 180; XVII, 300, red-slipped; table XLVIc, 4a-4b) can be noted. Internal ledge rims may be added (Collon, 1975, p.58, pl.XVI, 238-239; table XXXIc, 1b-1c).

Hole-mouths are attested (Collon, 1975, p.60, pl.XVII, 283-284; table XXXVIIc, 4a).

Basins show bevelled-rounded or flat rims (Collon, 1975, p.60, pl.XVII, 272-274, 277; table XLc, 5a). Red slips were applied to the surfaces of other fragments displaying flat or rounded rims (Collon, 1975, p.60, pl.XVII, 305, 294, 297; tables XLc, 5b-5c).

The presence of flint-scraped bowls is remarked upon (Collon, 1975, pp.37, 62, pl.XVIII, 342-345). Chaff-faced plain or red-slipped open shapes include specimens with internally bevelled (Collon, 1975, pp.58, 60, pls.XVI, 243, 248-249; XVII, 264, 267; table XVIIc, 1a), bevelled-rounded (Collon, 1975, pp. 58, 60, pls. XVI, 247; XVII, 265; table XVc, I,3), club-headed (Collon, 1975, pp.58, 60, pl.XVI, 250-251; table XVc, 1a), internal ledge (Collon, 1975, pp.58, 60, pls.XVI, 252, 255, 258; XVII, 268; table VIc, 1a) and beaded rims (Collon, 1975, pp. 58,60, pls.XVI, 257, 260; XVII, 269; table VIc, 5b). Some bowls display more or less markedly in-turned upper part of the body (Collon, 1975, pp. 58, 60, pls.XVI, 254, 261; XVII, 266; table IVc, 5a).

Closed shapes made of chaff-faced plain ware are distinguished by bevelled or bevelled-grooved rims and convex necks (Collon, 1975, p.58, pl.XVI, 225, 227, 236-237, 230, 228; tables XXVIIc, 3a; XXIXc, 1b; XXXIc, 1c).

Both open and closed containers with simple rims are illustrated but have not been taken into consideration.

#### Tell Abu Danne

The tell was tested by means of a step trench opened in its northern flank and of deep soundings which were dug up after the discovery of an imposing middle bronze



age fortification wall (Tefnin, 1977, pp.183-184). The middle bronze age glacis appeared to lie above an older fortification system, (Tefnin, 1977, pp.197-194, pl.1). The early strata, presumably connected with the early wall, were investigated by cutting deep and narrow shafts in front of the wall itself and towards the periphery of the mound. The stratification was on the whole confused.

The pottery retrieved at the base of the wall comprised eight different pottery classes which are said to be comparable to those typical of the Amuq F and G assemblages; in particular, chaff-faced, chaff-faced slipped, and slipped and burnished fabrics were conspicuous by their presence (Tefnin, 1977, p.198). Only a few profiles are published. The tempers are not given, which makes it impossible to date shapes which could be fashioned in either chaff-faced or plain simple wares and hence enjoyed extremely long life-spans. These fragments belong to bowls with in-turned upper part of the body, a carinated bowl and a bowl with internally bevelled rim (Tefnin, 1977, figs. 22, 4, 7-9, 1, 5; tables IIIc, 11a; IXc, 13a; XIId, 13-15; XVIIIC, 4a). Bowls with either club-headed or bevelled-rounded rim find parallels in plain simple ware in the Amuq but the rim profiles are well known in neighbouring regions made of chaff-tempered wares (Tefnin, 1977, figs, 23, 7; 22, 6; tables XVIC, 3a = XVIIIB, XVIIId; XVIC, 1, 2 = XVIIb, XVIIId). Jars with either bevelled-rounded or bevelled-grooved rims or a convex neck and a hole-mouthed profile are comparable to local, chaff-tempered ware finds (Tefnin, 1977, figs. 22, 2; 23, 2, 1, 5; tables XXVIIC, 5a; XXIXc, 1a; XXXIIC, 1a; XLC, 3a). Incised motifs and a lug on a body fragment represent new ceramic traits (Tefnin, 1977, figs. 22, 10-11; 23, 4, 3; tables LIC, 6a; LXIa, 1a). By contrast, a painted fragment bears a motif identical to that found on a jar from the early Hamah K levels (Tefnin, 1977, fig.23, 6; for the pattern see table XXVIC, 7), whereas a broad base immediately recalls examples first attested on the earliest Amuq G floors (Tefnin, 1977, fig.23, 8; for comparative material



see table XXXVIIC). Such wide-ranging parallels give the suspicion that the deposit was mixed and, as such, impossible to date.

#### El Kowm 2- Caracol

The tell came into being in the Vth millenium B.C. The accumulation was then disturbed by pits which yielded Vth millenium B.C. pottery and by levels of occupation dated to the Uruk period. There were also traces of Romano-Byzantine activity (Cauvin and Stordeur, 1985, p.192).

The Uruk occupation extended over half of the excavated area (Cauvin and Stordeur, 1985, p.192; 135 sq m out of 325 sq m). It consisted of a cavity, which was cut into the PPNB tell and which was filled up with clayey and ashy layers with traces of structural remains; a number of pits were sunk either into the cavity or at its periphery (Cauvin and Stordeur, 1985, pp.192-193, figs. 1-3). The pits were full of unstratified material; two of them produced human remains and another two may have been associated with pottery making.

The pottery was plentiful. Two ceramic classes are distinguished by the excavators (Cauvin and Stordeur, 1985, pp. 193-194). The paste of the first one was fine and hard without visible temper. The surfaces of the vessels were very smooth, sometimes lightly burnished and often covered with a whitish or, more rarely, red slip, which was either matt or burnished. The second category, which was the best represented quantitatively, consisted of a coarse clay with a black core tempered with chaff and big mineral inclusions. The surfaces were coarse or slightly burnished. More elaborate surface treatment resulted in highly burnished surfaces or surfaces once again covered with white or red slips. Impressed and incised decoration was typical of the last ceramic class. The smaller, fine pots were either wheel-or hand-made; the necks of the bigger containers made of the chaff-tempered class were finished on the wheel.

Fine wares characteristic shapes include those of: a



beaker with low body carination and ring base, shallow bowls with in-turned upper part of the body, deep bowls with band rim, a globular jar with swollen neck, truncated-conical or perforated stands, four-lugged pots and a globular jar with convex neck carrying incised crescents on the shoulder (Cauvin and Stordeur, 1985, p.194, figs.4, 1 white slipped and burnished, 6-7 often white- sometimes red-slipped, 3, 4-5, 2 frequently white-slipped; 5, 1; tables XXIc, 9; IVc, 6; VIa, I, 12; XXXIIIc, 8; LIc, 5-6; LXIIIa,II, 14; XXIc, 3). Bowls with band rims and pots carrying four lugs on the shoulder have not been encountered so far at any of the sites discussed in this section. The incised crescents are also a new feature.

Hole-mouthed pots were common (Cauvin and Stordeur, 1985, p.194). Coarse pottery shapes belong to: bevelled rim bowls, coarse, truncated-conical beakers, truncated-conical bowls with lip spout, a deep bowl with internally bevelled lip, spouted jars with globular bodies and everted necks, handled cups carrying incised grooves on the shoulder or having scraped surfaces and globular jars either with scraped surfaces or carrying four lugs and incised decoration on the shoulder (Cauvin and Stordeur, 1985, pp. 194-195, figs. 6, 5, 4, 2, 1; 7, 2-3, 1; tables Ia, I, 2; Id, 17; IVa,I, 1; XVIIIc, 6; XXIIc, 25; XXXIIc, 9; XXXVa, I, 4-5; XXVIIIc, 14). The first three profiles are new as are those of handled cups, while spouts, lugs and incised decoration are new features. Bevelled rim bowls and coarse truncated-conical beakers occurred in great numbers.

A kernos fragment and four-lugged jars with red-slipped and burnished surfaces and carrying plastic pellets and incised decoration on the shoulder were also made of the vegetable-tempered fabric (Cauvin and Stordeur, 1985, pp.194-195, fig. 5, 2; for comparative material see table IXa; table LXVIa, III, 4).

The profiles of the bigger containers were more difficult to restore. Jars with globular bodies and narrow mouth apertures are characterized by low expanded

rims (Cauvin and Stordeur, 1985, fig. 6, 7; table XXVIIIc, 3a); wide basins show flat or ledge rims (Cauvin and Stordeur, 1985, fig. 6, 8-9; table XXXIXc, 5a; XLc, 5d).

A few sherds were painted with red parallel bands (Cauvin and Stordeur, 1985, p.195).



### Conclusion

It has already been suggested that Hamah remains the only site where a fairly long succession of IVth millennium B.C. levels of occupation may have been excavated and that the evidence from neighbouring sites was derived from deposits which must have covered only part of the long period under consideration. Despite that, the profiles have been arranged in the pottery charts in vertical rows, which reflects the relative position of the various sites as illustrated in the chronological tables. The reasons for such an arrangement are now going to be discussed by examining the evidence concerning each constituent element of a pottery type, the ware, the profile and the surface treatment.

The pottery assemblage retrieved from Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9, and Tell al-Judaidah, JK3, floor 22 debris and floor 21, is dominated by the presence of chaff-tempered wares. Chaff-tempered fabrics predominate also in Tabara el Akrad levels VII-V and Tell esh Sheikh levels IV-I. At all these sites the surfaces of the vessels may be scraped, covered with red slips or washes or burnished. Grey and black wares of various degrees of coarseness are known only from Tabara el Akrad and Tell esh Sheikh. The body clays are often straw-tempered. Plain and red-slipped ceramic classes occur at least as early as the late period L levels at Hamah and persist into period K strata as late as levels K7/6. There is one red-burnished pot from level K5 (Table XXVIc, 8). Black-burnished pottery is similarly distributed throughout the period K strata, from level K8 up to levels K7/6. Black and grey pottery decorated with incisions from the upper period L levels has already been tentatively compared with late Ubaid incised wares typical of Ras Shamra IIIB. Alternatively, it may be reminded that fine excised bowls came to light at Tell esh Sheikh level III. The available evidence is certainly very limited indeed but the last comparison is perhaps not completely unwarranted, for the end of period L and the beginning of period K may offer evidence about the transition between the local Ubaid and local Uruk pottery assemblages. Alternatively, it may be possible to recognize a Terminal Ubaid horizon in western



Syria. Perfunctory painted motifs occur on the chaff-tempered wares retrieved from Chatal Hüyük and Tell al-Judaidah (Tables IIIc, 6; Vc, 2; Xc, 4-5, 5a; XIc, 4; XXIIIc, 10-14; XXVIIc, 7; XXXc, 2; XXXIIIc, 4; XXXVIIc, 4). Patterns which can be immediately recognized as Ubaid ones have been met at Tabara el Akrad, Tell esh Sheikh and as late as the early Hamah K levels (tables IIIc, 1 Tabara el Akrad VII, 12 Hamah L2; VIc, 1 Tabara el Akrad, 8 Hamah L2; XXIIIc, 2 Tabara el Akrad; XXVc, 3 Hamah K9; XXVc, 1, 1, 3-4 Hamah L2-1, K9; XXVIc, 7 Hamah K10/9). However, painted pottery appears to have been badly represented already in level VII at Tabara el Akrad and to have distinctly decreased in numbers in levels VI-V, a development which seems to have been accompanied by the increase of coarse, chaff-tempered fabrics. Similar changes apparently affected pottery production at Tell esh Sheikh levels IV-I. Hence the evidence from both the last sites would seem to indicate that the transition between a pottery assemblage dominated by ceramics decorated in the Ubaid or rather Ubaid-related style and a ceramic complex characterized by the presence of plain pottery took place smoothly and did not imply an abrupt departure from previous traditions of shaping and decorating pottery. Of course, the second part of the last statement is highly questionable because of a very real lack of basic data (Akkermans, 1988, pp.114-115) but it may be useful, and hopefully not presumptuous, to comment about the little we know also in view of the fact that late Ubaid levels of occupation may have been excavated in Hamah period L. As the pottery charts indicate, some period L profiles do continue into period K levels, while painted pottery seems to decrease in numbers gradually in levels K10/9. Plain, coarse domestic pottery, which is not described more precisely, is present in both levels L3 and L1 (Fugmann, 1958, pp.17, 19).

At Tabara el Akrad level VII chaff-tempered wares would appear to replace grit-tempered ones without solution of continuity, while the same painted motifs are found on both groups of wares. The body clays of the ceramics derived from Tell esh Sheikh levels IV-V and the lower levels are not described, although plain and painted pottery identical to



that from Tabara el Akrad level VII is said to have been retrieved from levels IV-I. Coba bowls are present as early as level V and there is a remarkable increase in coarse, chaff-faced wares in the top levels as at Tabara el Akrad levels VI-V. By contrast, there is no trace of this chaff-tempered component at Tell Kurdu, excluding the little dark faced burnished element (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp.138, 177-178), and the presence of chaff-tempered plain pottery has been acknowledged only tentatively in one of the Ras Shamra IIIB soundings.

The existence of an Amuq phase E preceding a phase F was defined on the basis of evidence derived from Tell Kurdu (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp.26, 175, 511-512), while the existence of a late phase E not attested at Tell Kurdu was inferred after the discovery of sherds painted in a distinctive style at Karaca Khirbat Ali and in the First Mixed Range at Tell al-Judaidah (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp.26, 177, 181-182, 201, 203-204, figs. 90, 159). Some sherds from the First Mixed Range were compared with finds from the upper levels at Tell esh Sheikh, Tabara el Akrad level VII and Ras Shamra IIIB and the excavator concluded that the top levels at Tell esh Sheikh may have represented a late aspect of phase E, while Tabara el Akrad levels VII-V may have offered evidence about the phases E/F contact zone (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, pp.512-513). A difficulty arose because there was, and still is, no clear published stratified evidence relating to this late aspect of phase E. Moreover the thick Ras Shamra IIIB deposits with their long succession of building levels had not yet been excavated when the Amuq report was written. The analysis of the material produced by the last deposits is certainly outside the scope of this enquiry but it may be pertinent to put forward some remarks about the existence of similar material from the coast and the plain of Antioch. Grit-tempered wares painted with bold motifs are present in Tabara el Akrad level VII, where painted decoration is found on bowls with in-turned upper part of the body, which are paralleled by specimens from Tell esh Sheikh (Woolley, 1953, fig. 3; table IIIC, 2a, 2b). Comparative material can be

noted at Ras Shamra IIIB (Curtois, 1962, fig. 37, A,G,K; table IIIC, 3a-3c). There is a trace of polychrome painted decoration in both Ras Shamra IIIB levels and at Tabara el Akrad, while the use of red slips is known at both sites. The incised ceramics of Ras Shamra IIIB seem to be lacking at Tabara el Akrad but at least one sherd is reported from the First Mixed Range and related material may have been unearthed at both Tell esh Sheikh and Hamah. Finally, some of the Ras Shamra IIIB and even Tell Kurdu shapes are still fashioned in the chaff-tempered wares typical of the IVth millennium B.C. assemblage of western Syria (Braidwood and Braidwood, 1960, fig. 144, 1, 4, 11, 15; Curtois, 1962, fig. 37, A.G.K; 1962a, fig. 46, A; De Contenson, 1962, fig. 1, I, G; tables IXc, 2a; Xc, 3b; IIIC, 1a, 3a-3c; XXXIIIC, 5a-5b; XXVIC, 1a; XXXIIC, 1d). It is the methods of preparing the body clays of the common pottery at Tell Kurdu and Ras Shamra IIIB, on the one side, and at Tabara el Akrad and Tell esh Sheikh, on the other side, which differs, although there is at least a trace of chaff-tempered pottery at Ras Shamra. To sum up, even if it is still extremely difficult to give substance to a late phase E, the evidence would seem to suggest, patchy as it is, that a gradual re-alignment in pottery production brought about the increasing popularity of plain ceramics, a trend which could be reflected in the late period L at Hamah, in the later period IIIB at Ras Shamra, in Tabara el Akrad level VII and in Tell esh Sheikh levels V-I.

The reasons why smooth-faced ware profiles have been tabulated in the top rows of the pottery charts have already been disclosed. It may now be added that the Amuq F chaff-tempered ware profiles appear in the middle rows because the Chatal Hüyük W16 exposure is thought of as marginally later than Tabara el Akrad level VII. In fact an unmistakable Terminal Ubaid component is lacking in the pottery output from the first site. In its own turn, the material from Chatal Hüyük is considered as marginally earlier than that from Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floor 21, and Qal'at er-Rus level 19 because plain simple ware appears to be absent in the Chatal Hüyük cut.

The similarities between the material derived from the



bottom levels at Qal'at er-Rus and Tell al-Judaidah, JK3, floors 21-18, are striking; consequently, the finds from the coastal site are drawn in the top row of the pottery charts. The description of the pastes of the coarse or fine, chaff-tempered plain natural or light wares corresponds to that given for the chaff-faced and smooth-faced wares of the Amuq exposures. Shapes and surface treatments match as well. The use of red slips, sometimes treated in reserve inside shallow bowls, and of matt white or creamy washes is shared by both the Tell al-Judaidah and Qal'at er-Rus assemblages. At the last site painted decoration appears on mostly coarse, grit- and chaff-tempered fabrics. The motifs are simple as was the case with those found on chaff-faced wares in the Amuq sites. The use of double slips is reported from both the Amuq sites, especially Tell al-Judaidah, and the coastal site, although it is not possible to decide whether this surface treatment occurred on similar wares. Cooking-pots are classified under a different heading at Qal'at er-Rus. Neither the description of the paste nor the published profiles would seem to contradict the suggestion that there may be Amuq cooking-pot type of fabrics at the site. Finally, it would also seem possible to recognize the presence of plain simple ware as early as Qal'at er-Rus levels 19 and Tell al-Judaidah, JK3, floor 21.

New ceramic elements, new in the sense that they do not occur at Tabara el Akrad levels VII-V, can undoubtedly be recognized at Qal'at er-Rus, Tell al-Judaidah and Chatal Hüyük. They will be discussed later on. On the other hand, it is also true that most of the evidence from the last three sites may be summed up to that from Tabara el Akrad and Tell esh Sheikh to suggest that a remarkable degree of uniformity and continuity seems to characterize pottery production in western Syria in the long period ranging from the Terminal Ubaid (Tabara el Akrad level VII, Tell esh Sheikh levels V-I) to the Terminal Uruk (Tell al-Judaidah, JK3, floors 21-18, Qal'at er-Rus levels 19-16) horizons. The distribution of the profiles at the various sites, including Chatal Hüyük and Hamah, confirms such a view. Catalogues of the shapes have been prepared but before going through them it may be useful

to incorporate a few additional observations about the fabrics typical of the IVth millennium B.C. assemblage of western Syria. When the body clays are insufficiently described to decide whether it may be possible to speak in terms of identity of ware, identical shapes may at least give the suspicion that the same "types" may have been derived from neighbouring sites.

Smooth-faced ware is almost absent from the Chatal Hüyük exposure and in the light of the published evidence it remains uncertain whether it occurs at Tabara el Akrad. On the other hand, fine ware, possibly wheel-made carinated bowls do appear at the last site and the profiles correspond to those made of smooth-faced ware as late as Tell al-Judaidah and Qal'at er-Rus. Carinated bowls are popular at Hamah in the early and middle Hamah K levels. Cooking-pot wares present a problem similar to that of the identification of smooth-faced ware outside the Amuq sites. However, organic inclusions are found in the body clays of both the coarse and well-made varieties and the first class might correspond to some of the coarser, chaff-faced fabrics from Tabara el Akrad. In the Amuq, typical profiles are those of wide-mouthed pots with short necks often ending in elaborate rims. Wide-mouthed pots, often used as burial urns, are common at Hamah throughout periods L and K.

A first list of profiles comprises the shapes which appear to span the period intervening between the Terminal Ubaid and the Terminal Uruk horizons, or rather the beginning of production of plain simple wares. The level numbers have been registered in spite of the fact that in most cases they are only approximate, as the presentation of the conditions of the deposits in the previous section should have made clear.



Hemispherical bowls are present at:

Tabara el Akrad levels VII-V,	table Ic,	1-2
Tell esh Sheikh levels V-1		-
Ras Shamra IIIB	" "	4,6
Hamah L2,K10,K8/7,K5	" "	7-11
Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9 and Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floor 22 debris -21	" "	3
Qal'at er-Rus	" "	12-14

An example with ring base belongs to the Amuq F assemblage (Table Ic, 5).

Bowls with flaring sides and flat rims have been noted at:

Tabara el Akrad	table IIc,	1
Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9 and Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floor 22 debris -21	" "	2-3

Bowls with in-turned upper part of the body are attested at:

Tabara el Akrad levels VII-V	table IIIc,	1
Tell esh Seikh		
Hamah L2,K10/9,K7,K5	" "	12-17
Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9 and Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 22 debris - 21	" "	4-11
Tell Abu Danne	" "	11a

Specimens with beaded rims are an equally long-lived profile found, on the one hand, at Tabara el Akrad and, on the other hand, at Qal'at er-Rus (Table IIIc, 2-3, 18).

Bowls with round rim are reported from:

Tabara el Akrad levels VI-V	table VIc,	1-2
Hamah L1-2,K5	" "	7-9
Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9 and Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floor 22, debris -21	" "	3-5a,6,10
Apamea	" "	5b

Bowls with internal ledge rim occur at:

Tabara el Akrad	table VIIC,	1
Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9 and Tell al Judaidah JK3, floor 22 debris -21	" "	2
Apamea	" "	1a
Hamak K7	" "	3
Qal'at er-Rus	" "	4-5

Bowls with ledge rims appear as early as Tabara el Akrad levels VII-V and as late as Hamah K7 (Table VIIC, 1-4 and 5).

Carinated bowls with straight upper part of the body are known from:

Tabara el Akrad levels VII-V,	table IXc	1-2
Chatal Hüyük W16 floors 6-9 and Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floor 22 debris -21	" "	3-6
Qal'at er-Rus	" "	11-14
Hamah K8/7, K6	" "	7-10
Tell Abu Danne	" "	13a

Carinated bowls with out-turned upper part of the body came to light at:

Tabara el Akrad levels VII-V	table Xc,	1-2
Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9 and Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floor 22 debris -21	" "	4-6
Qal'at er-Rus	" "	7
Hamah K7	" "	8

Related, deeper profiles are known from Tabara el Akrad levels VI-V and the Amuq (table Xc, 3-3a, 5a)



Carinated bowls with in-turned sides and everted rims are present at:

Tabara el Akrad levels VII-V	table XIIC,	1
Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9 and Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floor 22 debris -21	" "	1a-4
Qal'at er-Rus	" "	5-10

Similar profiles with beaded or round rims occur at:

Tabara el Akrad levels VII-V	table XIIIIC,	1
Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9 and Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floor 22 debris -21	" "	2-6
Qal'at er-Rus	" "	7
Hamah K7, K5/6	" "	8-10

Bowls with gently in-turned upper part of the body and everted rim are known from Tabara el Akrad levels VII, V and the Amuq (Table XVc, 1-2). The Amuq specimen is made of smooth-faced ware.

Footed bowls were derived from:

Tabara el Akrad level IV	table XXC,	1
Chatal Hüyük W16 floors 6-9 and Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floor 22 debris -21	" "	2

Platters were produced by:

Tabara el Akrad level VII	table XXIIC,	1
Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9 and Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floor 22 debris -21	" "	4
Hamah K8, K6	" "	2-3

Jars with everted necks are a popular profile known from:

Tabara el Akrad levels VII-V	table XXIIIc,	1-4
Tell esh Sheikh		-
Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9 and Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floor 22 debris -21	" "	5-8, 10- 11, 15-19, 26
Qal'at er-Rus	" "	20-24
El Kowm	" "	25

Several complete examples are reported from Hamah L3-2, K10/9, K7, K6 (table XXIVc).

Jars with straight necks are known from:

Tabara el Akrad	table XXVc	1-2
Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9 and Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floor 22 debris -21	" "	5
Hamah L3, K9	" "	3-4
" L2-1, K9, K6/5	" XXVc, I	1-6

Jars with round rim are present at:

Tabara el Akrad levels VII-V	table XXVIc,	1
Tell esh Sheikh		
Chatal Hüyük W16 floors 6-9 and Tell al-Judaidah JK3 floor 22 debris -21	" "	2-5
Hamah K10/9, K6	" "	6-8

Jars with bevelled-rounded rims are known from:

Tabara el Akrad level V	table XXVIIc,	1
Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9 and Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floor 22 debris -21	" "	2-5
Tell Abu Danne	" "	5a
Hamah K6/5	" "	6.



Jars with bevelled rim are found at:

Tabara el Akrad level IV	table XXVIIIc	2
Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9 and Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floor 22 debris -21	" "	3-7
Qal'at er-Rus	" "	8-13
El Kowm	" "	14
Apamea	" "	3a

Jars with internally bevelled rims have been recognized exclusively at Tabara el Akrad from the base of trench B (table XXVIIIc, 1).

Jars with convex neck occur at:

Tabara el Akrad	table XXXIIc	1
Apamea	" "	1b-1c
Tell Abu Danne	" "	1a
Hamah K7	" "	2
El Kowm	" "	3

Jars with tall, narrow necks are found as early as Hamah L1 and as late as Hamah K6/5 (Table XXXIVc, 1-3). Narrow-mouthed jars are also reported from the Amuq F cuts.

Bottles typical of western Syria have been noted at:

Tabara el Akrad level VII, Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9 and Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floor 22 debris -21	table XXXVc	1a
Hamah K9, K7, K6/5	" "	1-2 3-6

Hole-mouthed pots with in-turned, simple and ledge rims were retrieved at:

Tabara el Akrad level VII Trench B	table XXXVIIIc, 1a-2a; XXXIXc, 1-2	
Chatal Hüyük W16, floor 6-9 and Tell al-Judaidah floor 22 debris -21	" "	1-4 ; " 3 5-6 ; " 4
Apamea	" "	4a ; " 1a
Qal'at er-Rus		; " 5

Hole-mouthed pots appear to have been common at El Kowm, where basins with ledge and flat rims were also found (tables XXXIXc, 5a; XLc, 5d).

Wide-mouthed pots with short, everted necks have been noted at:

Hamah L2, K10/9, K8/7, K6	table XLIIc,	1-5 ;	XLIVc,	1-5
Chatal Hüyük W16, floors				
6-9 and Tell al-Judaidah				
JK3, floors 22 debris -19	" "	6 ;	"	6-11
Qal'at er-Rus		;	"	12.

Related profiles from Tabara el Akrad are exceptional, for they are distinguished by a ring base and a plastic cordon respectively (table XLIc, 1-2 from level VI).

Stands are a long-lived utensil found at:

Tabara el Akrad levels VII-VI	table LIc	1-2
Hamah L3, K7	" "	3-4
El Kowm	" "	5-6

Appendages such as spouts and lugs and a ladle occur already at Tabara el Akrad (tables XXIIc, 1a; LIc, 1-2 from levels VII-VI).

Jars with swollen necks are known from Ras Shamra IIb and Tell Kurdu (table XXXIIc, 5a-5b) and from:

Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9	table XXXIIc	1-4
and Tell al-Judaidah JK3,		
floors 22 debris -21		
Hamah K10, K7	" "	5-7
El Kowm	" "	8-9

A second group of profiles comprises shapes which belong to the Amuq F pottery assemblage as derived from the Amuq cuts and which occur at Qal'at er-Rus and in the early or middle Hamah K levels.



Open profiles are those of bowls with in-turned, sometimes rounded rims from:

Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9 and

Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors

22 debris -21	table IVc	1-3
Qal'at er-Rus	" "	4
Hamah K7	" "	5
El Kowm	" "	6
Apamea	" "	5a

Carinated bowls from:

Chatal Hüyük W16, floors

6-9 and Tell al-Judaidah JK3,

floors 22 debris -21

floors 22 debris -21	table Vc	1-2
Hamah K7	" "	3
Qal 'at er-Rus	" "	4

Carinated bowls with concave upper part of the body from:

Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9

and Tell al-Judaidah JK3,

floors 22 debris -21

floors 22 debris -21	table XIc	1-2
Qal'at er-Rus	" "	3-4
Hamah K7	" "	5

Bowls with club-headed rims from:

Apamea

Hamah K7

Tell Abu Danne

Apamea	table XVIc	1a
Hamah K7	" "	1-2
Tell Abu Danne	" "	3a

Carinated bowl with round rim from:

Hamah K9, K8

Qal 'at er-Rus

Hamah K9, K8	table XVIIc	1-3
Qal 'at er-Rus	" "	4-7

## Bowls with internally bevelled rim from:

Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9 and

Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 22

debris -21	table XVIIIc	1-2
Apamea	" "	1a
Qal 'at er-Rus	" "	4-5
Tell Abu Danne	" "	4a
Hamah K7	" "	3
El Kowm	" "	6

## Bowls with bevelled rim from:

Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9 and

Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 22

debris -21	table XIXc	1-2
Hamah K7	" "	3

## Bowls with bevelled-rounded rim from:

Apamea table XVIc, I 1

Tell Abu Danne " " 2

Closed profiles are those of jars with elaborate rim or neck profiles, such as bevelled and grooved rims from :

Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9 and

Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floor 22

debris -21	table XXIXc,	1
Qal 'at er-Rus	" "	2-3
Apamea	" "	1b
Tell Abu Danne	" "	1a

## Sharply everted rims from:

Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9 and

Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floor 22

debris -21	table XXXc	1-4
Qal'at er-Rus	" "	5

## Internally grooved necks from:

Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9 and

Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floor 22

debris -21	table XXXIc	1-6
Apamea	" "	3a-3c



Internal ledge rims from:

Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9 and

Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 22

debris -21

table XXXIc

1a-2e

Apamea

" "

1b-1c

Hole- and wide-mouthed pots with moulded rims complete the catalogue of the vases included in the second list. Hole-mouthed pots with round rims are known from :

Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9

and Tell al-Judaidah JK3,

floors 22 debris -21

table XLc

4-5

Hamah K7, K6

" "

1-3

Qal'at er-Rus

" "

6-8

Apamea

" "

5a, 6a-6c

Tell Abu Danne

" "

3a

Some of the profiles from Apamea belong to basins. Basins with round or flat rims are reported from both Apamea and El Kowm (table XLc, 5a-5d). Hole-mouthed pots from Qal'at er-Rus display bevelled rims just as a miniature fragment from Tell al-Judaidah, JK3, floor 21, does (table XLic 1-5).

The large containers derived from Hamah and the Amuq cuts are distinguished by elaborate rims such as round ones from:

Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9 and

Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 22

debris -21

table XLVc

6

Hamah K10, K8/7, K6/5

" "

1-5

Bevelled-rounded ones from:

Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9 and

Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 22

debris -21

table XLVIc

3

Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors

20-19

" "

2

Hamah K6/5

" "

1

Apamea

" "

4a-4b

## Bevelled rims from:

Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9 and

Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors

22 debris -21

table XLVIIC 3

Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 20-19

" " 4

Hamah K8/7, K5/6

" " 1-2

## Bevelled and grooved rims from:

Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9 and

Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 22

debris -21

table XLVIIIc 2

Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 20-19

" " 3-4

Hamah K8

" " 1

## Bevelled-expanded rims from:

Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9 and

Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 22

debris -21

table XLIXc 1-4

Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 20-19

" " 5

## Internal ledge rims from:

Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9 and

Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 22

debris -21

table XXXIc 2b

The profiles included in the second list are apparently absent from Tabara el Akrad levels VII-V. Nevertheless, they do not seem to represent anything new with respect to the local, early IVth millennium B.C. traditions of shaping and making pottery. The body profiles of open shapes with in-turned or carinated sides and those of hole-mouthed or wide-mouthed pots can be traced back to the Terminal Ubaid horizon. It is the lip profiles which have not been met at Tabara el Akrad, although the elaborate treatment of the rims appears to be a feature connected with the increasing popularity of plain, chaff-tempered wares probably finished on some sort of turning device which increase in numbers in levels VI and V. Hence it is suggested that even the second group of profiles develops in western Syria during the



formative phase of the local pottery assemblage.

The similarities between the material derived from Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9, on the one side, and Tabara el Akrad levels V-VI and Hamah K10-9, on the other side, would seem to concern the shapes, the methods of surface treatment and, at least in the case of the first two sites, the wares. One is clearly dealing with a continuum which encompasses, at a later stage, Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 21-18, Qal'at er-Rus levels 19-16 and the middle Hamah K levels. The position of Chatal Hüyük in the chronological table emphasizes this contention. At the same time, the table certainly does not claim to be a precise assessment of the chronological relationship among the various cuts. The dimensions of the cuts themselves tend to be limited and statements formulated on the basis of the presence/absence of some classes of material must be viewed with caution. Nevertheless, some new ceramic traits, which apparently date to a phase later than that belonging to the formative period of the local pottery assemblage, may be recognized. They are few and, on the whole, uniformly distributed in most of the sites mentioned last with the notable exception of El Kowm.

Some of the profiles derived from El Kowm have already been mentioned in the first and second lists. They are taken to indicate the presence of "local" shapes at the site. They cannot be all thought of as "old" types because they are not only made of coarse wares with organic inclusions, i.e. of the wares diagnostic of the IVth millennium B.C. pottery assemblage of western Syria, but also of no visible temper wares, which show clear affinities with the Terminal Uruk plain simple ceramic class. Similarly, the presence of scraped surfaces and of red slips would seem to hark back to local, early IVth millennium B.C. traditions of treating the surfaces of the pots, whereas other forms of surface treatment and decoration will be seen to be "new".

In western Syria, four-lugged jars, coarse, truncated-conical beakers, truncated-conical bowls with lip spout, a kernos fragment and handled cups have been reported so far only from El Kowm (tables LXIIIa, II, 14; LXVIa, III, 4; Id, 17;

IVa, I, 1; XXXVa, I, 4-5). There are no more than traces of the possible presence of similar finds from the other sites. Loop handles, which were made of both chaff- and plain simple wares, were derived from the Amuq cuts, where they presumably ranged from Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9 and Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 22 debris -21, to Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floor 20 and above (table XXXVa, 13-14). A body fragment which carries a lug from Tell Abu Danne reminds one of similar fragments of plain simple ware from the early phase G floors at Tell al-Judaidah (table LXIa, 1a, 1-3). At El Kowm, new, broad spouts are attached to old body profiles (tables XXIIIc, 5; XXXIIIc, 9), while drooping spouts of plain simple ware, a new appendage, are concentrated in Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 20-19 (table LXIIa, I, 6-8). Low-expanded rims from El Kowm seem to be a late Amuq F feature which was derived either from Chatal Hüyük, W16, floors 6-9, or Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 22 debris -21, and which is also found in Hamah K7 (tables XXVIIc, 1a, 2c; Lc, 1-2). A new rim profile such as that of a band rim occurs at El Kowm and Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 20-18, consistently made of plain simple ware (table VIa, I, 12-13).

In Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 20-19, new incised motifs can be noted on wide-mouthed pots made of an old cooking-pot ware, the coarse Amuq F variety which persists into the earliest Amuq G floors (table LIc, 3-4, 6-8). The body profiles acquire a high-shouldered outline, which seems to be a new trait met also at Hamah K7 (table XLVc, 4). At Hamah an incised pot-mark can be noted as early as level K8 on a wide-mouthed pot (table XLVIIc, 1). In the Amuq, motifs which look like pot-marks are attested not only on receptacles made of a cooking-pot ware newly introduced in phase G but also on Amuq F chaff-tempered fragments (tables XXIIIc, 9; XXXIc, 5a). At El Kowm, incised crescents appear on an old profile made of fine ware (table XXXIIc, 3), while new incised patterns appear also at Tell Abu Danne (Table LIc 6a), where local material seems to predominate as at Apamea.

The evidence is undoubtedly very limited but it would seem to span a period which corresponds, on the one side, to a late aspect of phase F, when chaff-tempered wares still



constitute the dominant ceramic classes of the pottery assemblage, and, on the other side, to the transitional phase during which plain simple wares start superseding the former fabrics as the leading element of the assemblage. Hamah K8-6 and El Kowm probably fall into the same horizon. The "new" ceramic elements which will be quoted next belong to the same time range.

Late Amuq F new profiles include bevelled rim bowls from:  
Chatal Hüyük W16, floor 6

(contaminated), Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floor 20, a few	table Ia, I	10
Hamah middle K, in great numbers		-
El Kowm, in great numbers	" "	2

Beakers from:

Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9 and Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 22, debris -21	table XXIc,	1-7
Qal'at er-Rus	" "	10
Hamah K7	" "	8
El Kowm	" "	9

Sinuuous-sided bowls from:

Hamah K8/7, K5	table XXIa, I	1-3
Amuq F smooth-faced ware perhaps limited to Tell al- Judaidah JK3, floors 22, debris -21	" "	4

Bell-shaped bowls from:

Amuq F smooth-faced ware perhaps limited to Tell al-Judaidah JK3 floors 22 debris -21	table XIXa, I, 2	5
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Jars with sunken shoulder from:

Hamah K8/7, K6	table XXXVIc,	1-2
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Jars with elongated bodies and cylindrical necks from:

Hamah K6/5	table LIIIa, I, 8-9	1-2
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There are no parallels for the last two profiles in the Amuq. On the other hand, some connections may be suggested all the same. At Habuba Kabira South (table LXVIIIa) profiles identical to those of jars with sunken shoulder are covered with white slips. It is unknown whether the surfaces of the Hamah specimens were finished in the same way but such a possibility does not seem to be totally unlikely. In fact white and creamy slips were applied to both chaff-faced and plain simple wares from Qal'at er-Rus levels 18-15, Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floor 19 and above, and El Kowm. In the Amuq, the slip was wiped off in reserve, a treatment which occurs, albeit on a unique sherd, as early as Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floor 21. There is now evidence coming from the Euphrates basin which suggests that such an early find may not be out of place so that even the use of white slips treated in reserve might be considered as a late Amuq F phase trait. Techniques such as those employing the removal of a slip in a spiral or the application of two coats of slip may be thought of as related to the method of surface treatment which has just been mentioned. The first type of decoration is found on old profiles from Qal'at er-Rus levels 19-17 and Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 22 debris -21; the second one is associated with a special variety of cooking-pot ware at least in the Amuq, and came to light in Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9, Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 22 debris -19, and Qal'at er-Rus levels 18-14.

In the Amuq, reserved-slip decoration was applied to plain simple ware jars with ovoid or high-shouldered bodies, everted or cylindrical necks and drooping spouts. The profiles are new and can be compared, at least in some aspects, with material derived from Hamah. Table XXXVIc, I, 1 may remind one of table XXVIc, 8, from Hamah K6, while cylindrical necks (table XXXVIc, I, 3) recur in Hamah K6/5 (tables XXVc, I, 8). Finally, carinated bowls of plain simple ware from Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 20-18 (table XIc, 15) remind one of open containers from Hamah K7, K6-5 (table XIIc, 9-10), which seem to imitate old local profiles. The Amuq specimen is distinguished by a new feature, a string-cut base.



Admittedly, one continues to deal, as before, with no more than scraps of evidence, which certainly do not imply that the IVth millennium B.C. assemblages of Hamah and the Amuq were identical or that technological developments were the same or took place at the same time. On the other hand, there are many elements common to both assemblages and new ones do seem to be introduced within the context of older ceramic traditions over a certain span of time in both the Antioch plain and the Orontes valley. In the Amuq, the latest ceramic elements for which southern Mesopotamian affinities have been recognized, the reserved-slip jars for example, appear during the transition between the Amuq F and G ceramic complexes. This transition would seem to be a smooth one, during which the conservatism of the potters manifests itself in the retention of well-known shapes and rim profiles and of some methods of surface decoration (white and red slips). Developments along the coast, where there is so far no trace of "new" profiles, apparently match those taking place in the plain of Antioch (see pp.80-82 for details about the old profiles made of new wares). At Hamah there is continuity of profiles from levels K10/9 up to levels K6/5, while most of the new profiles are shared by levels K8/7 and K6/5. The period embracing levels K8/7 and K6/5 is probably a long one possibly interrupted by a break in occupation after level K7. Hence it is likely that plain simple pottery might have started to be produced in Hamah in the late middle K period, if not in K7 perhaps in K6. After all plain simple pottery can be recognized among the exhibits of the National Museum in Copenhagen. Therefore even at Hamah mineral-tempered wheel-made wares are likely to have been introduced before the so-called Khirbet Kerak pottery.

### III Upper Euphrates basin and neighbouring intermontane valleys

#### Norguntepe

Late chalcolithic levels of occupation were investigated in a 19 x 15 m sounding opened in the western terrace of the mound, in square JK18-19 (Hauptmann, 1972, p.103, pl.76). The excavated area was later enlarged by digging up a 10 x 2,50 m trench in squares JK17 (Hauptmann, 1976, p.84, pl.57). This trench ran parallel to the first one and was restricted to a 3 x 3 m shaft in square K17 after having gone through a mighty accumulation in which fifteen building levels were recognized in the main area of the excavation. In this shaft levels from which dark faced burnished ware and Ubaid style painted pottery were derived were encountered beneath late chalcolithic strata (Hauptmann, 1982, pp.58, 60). Ground water was finally tapped in a pit measuring 1,65 x 1,50 m.

The five uppermost strata consisted of the superimposed remains of four fortification walls dated to the early bronze age (Hauptmann, 1972, p.114; 1974, p.95; 1976, p.84; 1979, p.73). The oldest wall stood on a glacis which had been prepared by digging up and partially removing late chalcolithic levels of occupation. Early bronze age pits cut down even more deeply into the early remains (Hauptmann, 1974, p.96; 1979, p.73; 1982, p.58). However, a sterile stratum separated the first system of fortification from the late chalcolithic settlement (Hauptmann, 1972, p.114; 1982, p.53). It seems to mark a break of some duration in the occupation of the site (Hauptmann, 1982, p.53; Palmieri, 1985a, p.192).

Ten main building levels were discovered in the late chalcolithic deposits and were numbered 1-10 starting from the top (Hauptmann, 1972, pp.114-115, pl.76; 1974, p.96; 1976, pp.84-85, pl.62; 1979, pp.73-74, pls. 35-41; 1982, pp.58-60, pls. 27, 35). Rectangular, single-roomed houses and dwellings shaped like a key-hole were



built and re-built following the same alignment in a succession of levels which bears witness to the continuous and peaceful growth of the settlement. It was only in level 9 that the orientation of the single-roomed houses differed from that of the dwellings in the overlying strata (Hauptmann, 1982, p.58). In this level no more than three houses could be cleared completely. They were sealed under a layer of burnt brick.

The layout of the underlying level 10 was more complex and compact than any previously discovered (Hauptmann, 1982, pp.59-60, pl.35). Two parallel rows of small, subsidiary rooms separated by a narrow corridor or alley were connected with rectangular, spacious rooms or courts. Similar buildings were excavated at Degirmentepe (Esin and Harman-Kaya, 1985, fig.1). Stacks of coarse, flat-based bowls with flaring sides and a quantity of slag were among the finds associated with the store-rooms. One of these subsidiary rooms was filled with burnt debris.

Infant burials in pots or baskets were found beneath the floors throughout the sequence (Hauptmann, 1976, p.84; 1979, p.74; 1982, p.58).

The pottery coming from the *upper* chalcolithic levels was mostly grit- and chaff-tempered, coarse, hand-made and fired at medium temperatures (Hauptmann, 1972, p.115; 1974, p.96). The surfaces of the pots were often scraped. The illustrated shapes depict a hemispherical bowl, a bowl with low body carination and in-turned sides and a jar with a very short neck ending in a bevelled-rounded rim (Hauptmann, 1972, pl.71, 8, 3, 9; 1974, pl.75, 5-6; tables IId, 3;Xd, 3; XXXIXd, 3). In level 7 the paste became lighter (Hauptmann, 1976, p.86). In level 8 this light brown or light reddish-brown, straw-tempered ware with scraped surfaces was accompanied by light-coloured wares fired at high temperatures (Hauptmann, 1979, pp.74-75). The clay was also tempered with sand or limestone; the surfaces of the vessels were sometimes covered with whitish slips. Typical illustrated plain ware profiles include those of : a

hemispherical bowl with internally bevelled rim, bowls with in-turned upper part of the body and simple or beaded lips and bowls with round bottoms, low body carination and straight sides slightly flaring beneath the rim (Hauptmann, 1976, p.86, pl.49, 2-3, 10, 8-9, 11; tables XIVd, 6; Vd, I,1; Vd, 1; XIId, 1-3). Jars with bevelled-rounded rims were still present. Profiles reported from level 8 belong to : hemispherical bowls with round, simple or internally-bevelled lips (Hauptmann, 1976, pl. 45, 5; 1979, pl. 42, 1-3; tables XVd, I,5; IIId, 4; XIVd, 7), footed bowls (Hauptmann, 1976, pl.49, 7; 1979, pl. 42, 5; table XXd, 3-4), globular jars with straight or everted necks (Hauptmann, 1976, pl. 45, 6; 1979, pl. 42, 4; table XXXIVd, 3), and flat-based bowls with flaring sides (Hauptmann, 1979, pls. 29, 6; 42, 6; table Id, 5a). The last example presents a well-defined base and a vertical rim carrying a row of finger imprints. A bowl with in-turned upper part of the body and beaded rim came to light in the same level (Hauptmann, 1979, pl. 42, 7; table Vd, I, 2).

Chaff-faced wares continued to be one of the main ceramic classes in levels 9-10, although scraped surfaces were not as common as before (Hauptmann, 1982, p.60, pls. 37, 7; 38, 1, 4; 39, 2, 5; tables IIId, 6; VIId, 3; XLIId, 2; Vd, 2; XXXVd, 4). Illustrated profiles belong to : a deep hemispherical bowl, a shallow bowl with pointed bottom and high body carination, a jar with ovoid body and everted neck ending in an internally grooved rim, a bowl with in-turned upper part of the body and a wide-mouthed jar with globular body and short, everted neck ending in a bevelled rim. These wares were accompanied by a related kitchen ware, whose paste showed higher quantities of sandy inclusions. The surfaces of the pots were burnished. Lighter variants belonged to a fine ceramic class, which was sometimes coated with cream-coloured slips.

A particularly coarse fabric was typical of level 10. It had grey cores and was straw-, lime- and, more rarely, sand-tempered. The surfaces of the vessels were



either left rough or were intentionally roughened (Hauptmann, 1982, p.60). The most characteristic shape was that of a flat-based bowl with flaring sides, possibly mass-produced (Hauptmann, 1982, p.60, pls. 25, 3-4; 37, 1-4; table Id, 1-4). A variant presents more rounded sides and a well-defined base on which finger imprints are visible (Hauptmann, 1982, p.60, pl.36, 1; table Id, 5). Vessels made of the same fabric from level 10 comprise : wide-mouthed pots from globular bodies and short, straight necks, footed bowls and spouted, hole-mouthed pots with round rims (Hauptmann, 1982, p.60, pls.25, 6; 38, 2, 8; tables XXd, 6; XXIVd, 3).

Plain ware profiles from levels 9 and 10 include also those of : a flat-based bowl with rounded sides, hemispherical bowls with in- or out-rolled rims, a bowl with club-headed rim, a bag-shaped, wide-mouthed pot with short, everted neck, a bowl on four feet, a bowl with in-turned sides and a flat-based one, a footed bowl, a wide-mouthed pot with globular body and a spouted hole-mouth (Hauptmann, 1982, pls. 36, 2; 37, 5, 6, 9, 8, 11; 38, 10; 39, 1, 9, 3-4; tables IIId, 9; XVd, 4; XVd, I, 6; XVIId, 5; XXVd, 3; XXd, 7; Vd, 3; IIIId, 1; XXd, 5; XXVIId, 5; XXIVd, 4).

Dark faced burnished ware was present in level 10 (Hauptmann, 1982, pp.60-61). The paste was mostly tempered with fine sand; straw inclusions were negligible. Wide-mouthed pots often decorated with incised plastic bands predominated. A specimen carries a painted motif (Hauptmann, 1982, pl.36, 6; table XXIId, 3). Globular jars, deep bowls and bowls bearing lugs were noted. A graphite slip was sometimes applied to the pot surface as in the early chalcolithic period of the Altinova. A wide-mouthed pot decorated by two plastic cordons is illustrated (Hauptmann, 1982, pl.35, 5; table XXIId, 4). Fragments of dark grey or dark brown burnished pottery came to light as high up as level 8 (Hauptmann, 1979, p.75). A brown rim fragment bearing the plastic representation of a female was retrieved from a wall of the last level (Hauptmann, 1976, pp.86-87, pl. 48, 5;

for comparative material see table XXIId, 1).

The practice of decorating pottery with paint or slips did not cease after the introduction of the new chaff-faced wares. Fragments covered with a matt, violet-brown slip or with a dark red slip are reported from the uppermost late chalcolithic levels (Hauptmann, 1972, p.115; 1974, pp.96-97). In levels 1-3 simple motifs were painted in various shades of red often on a whitish slip (Hauptmann, 1972, p.115, pl.71, 4-6, 2, 7; tables XIVd, 8; Xd, 2; XXIVd, 5; XXXIIId, 3). The painted profiles are those of : bowls with internally bevelled rims, a bowl with low body carination and in-turned sides, a wide-mouthed spouted pot and a globular jar with flaring neck. The motifs consist of dabs of colour often hanging from a band painted inside the rim, three parallel lines in between two horizontal ones and cross-hatchings arranged in a metope pattern.

Cross-hatchings, triangles, splodges or dabs of paint, lozenges and hour-glass patterns in metope arrangement occurred on the surfaces of pots as low down as level 5 (Hauptmann, 1974, p.97, pls. 79, 1; 78, 1-6). The same motifs persisted into levels 7 and 8 (Hauptmann, 1976, p.86, pls. 49, 1; 50, 9, 6, 11, 10, 8, 12, 13, 4, 7; tables XIVd, 9; XId, 4-6; Vd, I, 3; XLIIId, 3-4; XXXIIId, 4; XId, I, 1-2; 1979, p.75, pl.30, 8-9). The profiles are not new apart from those of wide-mouthed pots with convex necks and of bowls with constricted waist (tables XLIIId, 3-4; XId, I, 1-2). The use of a whitish slip is still attested (Hauptmann, 1976, pp.88-89).

Sprig motifs were noted in level 8 (Hauptmann, 1976, p.86, pl.50, 5, 14; tables XXXIIId, 5; Xd, I, 1). They occurred on a globular pot and on a carinated bowl. Fragments covered at random with thin lines intersecting each other continued to be found in levels 6-7 (Hauptmann, 1974, p.97, pl. 78, 7). The presence of a sprig motif can be noted as low down as level 10 (Hauptmann, 1982, pl. 38, 5; table Xd, I, 1a).

A fragment decorated with a loop pattern is



conspicuous by its presence in level 8 (Hauptmann, 1979, p.75, pl. 30, 10). Al Ubaid style painted sherds are also reported from level 10 (Hauptmann, 1982, p.61, pl. 36, 7-11). They were painted in red, brown or violet-brown either directly on the body clay or on a whitish slip (Hauptmann, 1982, p.65). The fabric of the last fragment was tempered with both sand and straw. A number of painted containers are illustrated among the pottery produced by levels 9 and 10 (Hauptmann, 1982, pls. 36, 3-4; 38, 3; 39, 6; tables XXXIIIId, 6; XLIIIId, 5-6). The patterns consist of loops, a leaf motif and dabs of paint hanging from a lip band. The profiles are those of globular jars with short, everted or convex necks. An incised X can be noted on the shoulder of the pot quoted last. The clays used to manufacture these specimens tended to be chaff-tempered; the surface of the last one was scraped (Hauptmann, 1982, pp. 64-66).

A few fine ware fragments with incised and stamped decoration came to light in level 9 (Hauptmann, 1982, p.61). Related wares spanned levels 4 to 8 (Hauptmann, 1974, p.96, pl. 79, 2-3; 1976, p.86, pls. 49, 4, 6; 50, 1-3; 1979, p.75, pls. 30, 1-5, 7; 42, 8-9). The fabric was greenish, buff or grey, either straw- and sand-tempered or showing exclusively mineral inclusions. The patterns feature rosettes, circles, triangles and groups of four vertical indentations; a sherd carries both impressed and painted decoration (Hauptmann, 1979, pl. 30, 7). Typical shapes are those of : bowls with constricted waist, bowls with in-turned or straight sides, presumably carinated, and a bowl with flaring sides ending in a round rim (Hauptmann, 1976, pl. 49, 4, 6; 50, 1-3; 1979, pl. 42, 8-9; tables XIId, I, 3-4; Xd, I, 2-4; XVd, 5).

Most of the material mentioned so far can be compared with finds produced by Arslantepe VII and Tepecik, 8/0, levels 13-26, as far as shapes, methods of surface decoration and wares are concerned. On the other hand, it has already been drawn attention to the fact that dark faced burnished wares and Ubaid-like sherds,

which occur in Norşuntepe levels 10-8, do not seem to have been found in Arslantepe period VII. To the contrary, at all the sites which are going to be mentioned next early chalcolithic dark burnished ware appear to be either stratified beneath or mixed in situ with the new early IVth millennium B.C. chaff-tempered wares. The particular stratigraphic conditions of each site will be discussed separately. Suffice to say now that the material from Korucutepe, Çayboyu, and Tülintepe is tabulated at the bottom of the pottery charts in order to emphasize the similarities with the early Norşuntepe late chalcolithic pottery yield.

### Korucutepe

The mound was about 190 m in diameter and was badly affected by modern extensive quarrying and use (Van Loon, 1978, p. 3, pl. 2). A long sequence of early levels of occupation was excavated in squares dug up in the north-western corner of the mound (Van Loon, 1978, pp. 5-6, pls. 2, 6). Early chalcolithic dark burnished wares came to light in levels I-XXI directly above virgin soil, which was tapped in a very narrow exposure. From level XXI upwards they were accompanied by new, chaff-faced wares, which predominated in the overlying levels XXX-XXXVI (Van Loon, 1978, pp.7-8). The intervening strata, XXII-XXIX, were not excavated but were detected by straightening a section which had been originally cut off by a bulldozer before excavation began (Brandt, 1978, p.57). The scanty finds appeared to indicate that the transition between the early and late chalcolithic group of strata took place smoothly.

Levels XXX-XXXVI were characterized by superimposed remains of alternatively burnt and unburnt multi-roomed dwellings (Van Loon, 1978, pp. 9-10, pls. 7, c-d; 8). No complete layout could be cleared in the restricted exposure within the limits of the trenches but it is significant that some customs such as the early chalcolithic habit of burying pigs' jaws under the doorsills persisted into the late chalcolithic strata.



Levels XXXVII-XLIV consisted of a cemetery and contained an adult inhumation, adult burials in mud-brick tombs, an infant burial in a jar and another adult burial covered with stones (Van Loon, 1978, pp.10-11). An ancient erosion surface separated the last levels from later remains (Van Loon, 1978, pl.16). It probably marks a break in the occupation of the site (Van Loon, 1978, p.12).

Most late chalcolithic wares were heavily chaff-faced, although the use of grit temper was known (Brandt, 1978, p.58). The paste varied from fine to coarse; it was usually fired at fairly high temperatures, but grey cores were present. A cream to buff slipped orange ware, which was often smoothed, was frequent. Typical shapes were jars with flaring necks often with thick, rounded lips and jars with short, straight necks. The last ones were already present as early as level V (Brandt, 1978, p.58). Illustrated shapes portray: a globular jar with internal ledge rim, short jar necks with round, bevelled-rounded or bevelled rims and wide-mouthed jars with straight necks or a swollen neck surrounded by a band of horizontal grooves (Brandt, 1978, pp.58-59, 61-62, pls. 108, A, I, grey burnished, from a tomb of level XXXVIII, 103, 1-6; tables XLId, 5; XXXVIIId, 1; XXXIXd, 4; XXXVd, 5; XXVIId, 2-4). The profiles of jars with short necks carrying a plastic band or knob had been already encountered in the early chalcolithic strata (Brandt, 1978, p.58, pl. 106, 8, 14; table XXIId, 2). Open profiles comprise those of : a bowl with in-turned sides and beaded rim, a bowl with rounded sides and ledge rim showing traces of painted decoration, a hemispherical bowl with round rim and a deep bowl with sharply everted rim (Brandt, 1978, p. 58, pls. 103, 14-15; 108, A, 3 from level XXXIX; 103, 17; tables Vd, I, 4; XVIIId, 3; XVd, 6; IVd, 1). Surfaces were often burnished, in particular those of wide-mouthed pots or beakers (Brandt, 1978, p. 58, pls. 103, 9, from level XXXI; 108, A, 4, grey burnished, from the cemetery level XXXIX; tables IXd, 2; Xd, 4). The first specimen presents a pointed base and a

flat ledge rim, the second one a low and sharp body carination and everted rim. A carinated beaker carrying four bosses around the rim was retrieved lower down in the dug sequence, in level XXX (Brandt, 1978, p.59, pl.103, 25; table IXd, 1).

An orange to brown coarse ware was less well represented than the pottery class just mentioned. The paste was heavily chaff-faced with the addition of large grits. The surfaces were sometimes smoothed (Brandt, 1978, pp. 58-59).

Three wares came to the fore in the uppermost late chalcolithic levels. They were all light brown in colour and grit-tempered with a few chaff inclusions (Brandt, 1978, p.59). They included a wiped ware, a burnished ware used chiefly to manufacture open shapes and an unburnished ware employed to make wide-mouthed jars. The illustrations portray : hemispherical bowls with flat and omphalos bases, a bowl with bevelled rim, a bowl on a broad base, a deep bowl with sharply everted lip and wide-mouthed jars with short, straight or everted necks (Brandt, 1978, p.59, pl. 103, 20-22, from level XXX, 21, 18, from level XXX, 16, 7-8 from level XXXIX; tables IIId, 11-12; XIId, 2; IIIId, 2; IVd, 2; XXVd, 4; XXVIIId, 2). A wide-mouthed burial urn with pointed bottom may be added (Brandt, 1978, p.59, pl.103, 11, from level XL; table XXVIIId, 3).

The ware in which a footed bowl was fashioned is not given (Brandt, 1978, p.59, pl.103, 24, from level XXXI; table XXd, 8).

Painted sherds were rare (Brandt, 1978, p.59). The paint was usually red on a buff ground or light brown on a cream, perhaps slipped surface; the designs were geometric (Brandt, 1978, pl. 107, 1-4; table XXXIIId, I, 5-6). A bichrome painted sherd was noted (Brandt, 1978, p.58, pl. 107, 6). The paste of the early painted pottery, which is likely to include late chalcolithic material, is described as a grey to red fabric tempered with white grit and sometimes chaff (Brandt, 1978, p. 58). The lime temper was accountable for creating a



white surface on which the designs were painted. A fragment of a large pot is notable because it carries plastic decoration featuring a human figure (Brandt, 1978, p.59, pl. 108, B; table XXIId, 1). A few sherds bore incised or impressed motifs (Brandt, 1978, p.59, pl. 107, 5; table Xd, I, 8).

A few vessels were associated with the burials; among them there is a tall stand of orange, cream-slipped ware (Brandt, 1978, pp. 61-62, pl.108, A, 2; table XXIId, 1).

Two profiles which are not mentioned in the text appear among the drawings, for they can be compared with shapes known from other sites (Brandt, 1978, fig. 107, 10, 19; tables XLIVd, 3a; XIIId, 3).

#### Çayboyu

A 2 x 2 m trench was opened in the eroded southeastern flank of the hüyük (Aksoy and Diamant, 1973, p.97). Virgin soil was reached some 6 m below the summit of the mound. The excavated deposit was divided by an accumulation of carbonized seeds accompanied by almost sterile strata of brown clay (Aksoy and Diamant, 1973, fig. 1). The ruins of a stone and mud-brick wall and of a second mud-brick wall at a higher level distinguished the lower deposit, whereas no structural remains appeared in the accumulation dug up above the seed layer (Aksoy and Diamant, 1973, p.100, fig. 1). Here only floors of occupation were detected and the stumps of a possible mud-brick wall were discovered on a surface sealing a stone pavement in the uppermost stratum, IIC, immediately beneath the topsoil.

The material derived from the deposits separated by the seed layer belonged to two distinct pottery assemblages (Aksoy and Diamant, 1973, p.108). Grey-black, pinkish, brown and buff wares were typical of the older strata; they had all burnished surfaces and were either plain or carried plastic decoration (Aksoy and Diamant, 1973, pp. 100-102). They are likely to correspond to early chalcolithic dark burnished wares.

Yellow-buff-brown, white-grey-black and cream-pink-red wares came to light in the upper levels (Aksoy and Diamant, 1973, pp.105-106). The white-grey-black ware was apparently related to the dominant ceramic class of the oldest strata. It represented the second most common group, while the yellow-grey-black ware predominated. The cores were mostly grey, rarely pinkish. Surfaces were primarily burnished when buff, or slipped with either yellow or buff. The cream-pink-red ware was the less frequent. The cores were grey; the surfaces were mostly slipped especially when cream or pink. Burnishing was rarely practised. These wares were often chaff-tempered. Grit inclusions were less frequent, the use of mica was rare, but could be employed with chaff as a tempering agent. The shapes comprised both profiles already attested in the older deposit and new ones. Older profiles include those of: hole-mouthed deep bowls, pear-shaped bowls, straight-sided bowls and bowls with rounded sides. Since all the profiles are published together regardless of the wares in which they were manufactured, only the shapes which continued to be made in later IVth millenium B.C. levels at neighbouring sites have been tabulated (Aksoy and Diamant, 1973, fig. 3, 43-44, 46-47, 48-50; tables IIId, 3-4; IId, 14-16). New open profiles show a tendency towards having a more complicated treatment of the rim. They are those of : bowls with internally bevelled rims, bowls with round rims and sometimes a kink below the rim, bowls with bevelled-rounded rims, to which may be added shallow bowls or platters and bowls with flaring sides (Aksoy and Diamant, 1973, fig. 3, 51-52, 58-59, 62, 64-68, 60, 63, 66, 69, 53-54, 56-57, 55; tables XIVd, 10; XVd, I, 2-4; XVd, 7-9; XVIId, 5-7, 4; XIXd, 1-4; IId, 17).

New jar profiles portray : wide-mouthed containers with very short, straight necks and jars with tall, everted necks ending in vertical, bevelled or club-headed rims (Aksoy and Diamant, 1973, fig. 3, 72-75, 86-88, 89, 90-91; tables XXVIId, 5-6; XXXVIId, 1-3; XXXVd, 6; XLd, 2-3). Jars with convex necks are also worth noting



(Aksoy and Diamant, 1973, fig. 3, 76-77; table XLIIId, 7-8).

Formally attested jar profiles are those of jars with flaring necks (Aksoy and Diamant, 1973, fig. 3, 81-84; table XXXIIId, I, 8-11). A new variety displays thicker necks ending in bevelled rims (Aksoy and Diamant, 1973, fig. 3, 78-80; table XXXVd, 7-9). An exaggeratedly everted neck is illustrated (Aksoy and Diamant, 1973, fig. 3, 85; table XXXIIId, I, 12).

Handles, previously known, were no longer present in the later group of strata; only one or two examples of lugs and a couple of possible lid fragments were noted (Aksoy and Diamant, 1973, p.106). A few sherds carried incised or impressed decoration (Aksoy and Diamant, 1973, p.106, fig. 4, 24-25; table Xd, I, 6-7). Red and brown painted motifs occurred on the yellow-buff-brown and sometimes on the cream wares, whose surfaces were often slipped (Aksoy and Diamant, 1973, p.106, fig.4, 26-28; table XXXIIId, I, 7). The motifs are the usual ones: parallel bands, chevrons and cross-hatchings. The sherd decorated with brown bands may be intrusive on account of the fabric in which it was made, a greenish cream fabric. Alternatively, if in situ, it may be a further indication that the Çayboyu upper levels date to the very beginning of the period under consideration.

#### Fatmalı Kalecik

The mound was tested by means of a trench 10 m long and 1 m wide. The cut was then enlarged by opening a 2 x 2 m area at its northern end (Wright and Whallon, 1970, pp.67-68, p12). Virgin soil was tapped at both ends of the trench. Two main phases of occupation were detected. They were separated by a period of abandonment and erosion after which the later levels rose above the southern edge of the old mound (Wright and Whallon, 1970, pp.68-69). No structural remains were discovered in the lowermost levels. Vestiges of mud-brick buildings characterized the next three layers, which were in their own turn cut into by a still later structure built of

rough stone blocks (Wright and Whallon, 1970, p.69). All the deposits were disturbed by the activities of burrowing rodents.

Dark burnished wares typical of the early chalcolithic of the Altinova were found in the first group of levels (Wright and Whallon, 1970, p.69).

Two distinct wares came to light in the last levels of occupation (Wright and Whallon, 1970, p.70). The first one was hand-made and tempered with mineral inclusions, the second one was wheel-made and tempered with chopped straw. The surfaces of the pots were burnished only rarely. Common profiles belonged to jars with everted necks and simple or thickened rims and to simple bowls. A deep bowl profile similar to specimens commonly found in the early levels was typical of the first ceramic class; jars with everted necks and bevelled rims and bowls with bevelled lips represented profiles characteristic of the second group. Published profiles refer to those of bowls with club-headed and bevelled-rounded rims (Wright and Whallon, 1970, p.70, pl.4, d, 31, 34, 41; tables XVIIId, 4; XVIIId, 3). A few of the straw-tempered sherds were ornamented with cross-hatched motifs or parallel lines painted in monochrome red or black. A spouted fragment was noted.

### Pulur

Chalcolithic pottery was found in two levels which were dug up immediately above virgin soil (Koşay, 1972, p.103; 1972, pp.133-134). A 1/1, 50 m thick sterile deposit separated these levels from strata productive of a developed type of red and black burnished ware.

Only a few profiles and fragments of chalcolithic pottery are published (Koşay, 1972, pl.97). The presence of late chalcolithic painted pottery can be noted already in level XIII, above virgin soil.

### Tülintepe

The old mound rose 16,60 m above the level of the



plain and measured 200 x 250 m. In 1986 bulldozers removed the top of the hüyük completely leaving the site at the same level as that of the surrounding ground. Heavy ploughing then disturbed what was left of the mound (Esin, 1974, pp.149-150, pl.112).

Late chalcolithic finds came to light in trenches 54L and 53H. Five strata were encountered in trench 54L beneath the surface (Esin and Arsebük, 1974, p.154, pl.122; 1982, p.129; Esin, 1976, p.150, pl.90). They were partially disturbed by an early bronze age well, which had been sunk down into the north-eastern part of the trench. They stood directly above a burnt layer, which sealed early chalcolithic levels in neighbouring trenches. Large quantities of chaff-tempered and chaff-faced simple ware are reported from levels 1-4; sherds carrying excised and stamped decoration were collected near the surface (Esin, 1976a, p.150).

Bowl fragments made of chaff-faced ware occurred in the three top layers excavated beneath the surface in the deep sounding opened in squares 53, 54H (Esin and Arsebük, 1982, pp.128, 130, pls. 79, 90). They bore a decoration consisting of bands painted both inside and outside the rim and of painted lozenges (Esin and Arsebük, 1982, pl.93, top row; tables XIVd, 12-11; IVd, 3). Fragments of closed shapes from the same context were covered with impressed dots and a wide painted band (Esin and Arsebük, 1982, p.130, pl.93, bottom row; table XXXIIIId, I, 13a; similarly decorated sherds are reported from Degirmentepe, Esin, 1983, fig. 8, 9-10).

Early chalcolithic material, including Halaf pottery, was derived from the levels excavated underneath the aforementioned ones. There is here a break in sequence, which is only partially compensated by layers dug up in other parts of the mound (Esin and Arsebük, 1982, pp.129-131, 133). The deep sounding just mentioned was originally opened in square 53H during the 1971 campaign (Esin and Arsebük, 1974, p.154, pls. 113, 122). It then went through six of the eight levels finally

discovered (Esin and Arsebük, 1982, table on p.129). A bowl with sharply everted rim, decorated with splodges of paint hanging from a rim band, and body sherds covered with painted rows of superimposed lozenges are among the finds which were published first. They have been quoted for the obvious resemblance with painted fragments produced by neighbouring sites (Esin and Arsebük, 1974, pl.120, T1.71-184, TL.71-185; tables IVd, 4; XXXIIId, I, 13).

### Değirmentepe

Levels of occupation belonging to the very beginning of production of the late chalcolithic chaff-tempered wares came to light at the bottom of four trenches opened in the north-eastern and south-western parts of the double-cone mound (Esin, 1983, p.177, fig. 2; 1985, p.253). In the first sector the remains of rectangular mud-brick houses from the top levels, 6-7, were badly destroyed by much later pits cut down from the overlying iron age layers; a multi-roomed building was instead discovered in level 8 (Esin, 1983, pp.177, 179, fig. 3; 1985, p.253). An imposing structure consisting of rows of subsidiary, small rooms flanking a central space was discovered in the prehistoric level dug up in the south-western trenches (Esin, 1983, pp.179-181, fig. 4; 1985, pp.253-254). It was in use during three sub-phases. The overlying levels produced iron age material or mixed debris with chalcolithic, early bronze age, iron age or mediaeval finds.

The pottery output from the chalcolithic levels included five main ceramic classes; their body clays did not seem to differ appreciably apart from that of the dark burnished cooking-pot ware (Esin, 1983, p.182).

The so-called Coba and light wares predominated. The paste of the first class is described as light-coloured, normally rather coarse, more rarely fine and tempered with chaff, sand and limestone particles (Esin, 1983, pp.182, 184). The surfaces of the vessels tended to be roughened on the outside, less frequently so on the



inside; they were often coated with a slip of the same colour. The rims were finished on some sort of turning device. Three sub-groups are distinguished on the basis of the proportions in which the various tempers were present in the paste; the last two ones, in which there occurred either sand or equal amounts of sand, fine chaff and limestone, are said to be related to the pastes of the light or fine red burnished wares. Open profiles are those of : deep flat-based bowls with rounded sides, a flat-based bowl with flaring sides, a bowl with sharply everted rim, bowls with bevelled, round or bevelled-rounded rims and a bowl with high body carination (Esin, 1983, fig.5, 1, 3,, 2, 7, 4, 8-6, 7, 5; tables IId, 9a, 6a; Id, 6a; IVd, 5; XIId, 4; XVd, I, 8-9; XVIId, 8; VIIId,5). Closed shapes include : a jar with everted neck and round rim, a jar with swollen neck and jars with narrow necks (Esin, 1983, fig. 5, 11, 12, 13-14; tables XXXVIIId, 4; XLIIId, I, 1; XXXIVd, 4-5).

The light ware was the second best represented ceramic class. It was mostly wheel-made and tempered with either fine sand or chaff or both (Esin, 1983, p.184). The vessels were often coated with a slip of the same colour and sometimes burnished. Most profiles have already been encountered such as those of : bowls with in-turned upper part of the body and a variant with low body carination, bowls with bevelled-rounded or sharply everted rims and jars with everted necks, one of them ending in a round rim (Esin, 1983, fig. 6, 13-14, 10, 15, 11, 7, 22, 21; tables XIVd, 13-14; Xd, I, 5; XVIId, 9, 2a; IVd, 6; XXXIIId, 1a; XXXVIIId, 5). A few more profiles are not new in the sense that they find parallels in neighbouring sites or in sites in neighbouring regions : jars with bevelled rim or short, straight neck respectively, spouted, wide-mouthed pots, a U-shaped pot and a stand (Esin, 1983, fig. 6, 20, 17, 10-11, 16, 23; tables XXXVd, 2a; XXXIVd, 2; XXVIId, 1a-2a; XXIIId, 3; for comparative material for the last two see tables XXXIId; XLIIId; XXId, 2).

The colour of the pastes used to make pottery

decorated with Ubaid style motifs ranged from beige to reddish-pink with the addition of some greenish pieces (Esin, 1983, p.186). The tempers are not given but the presence of scraped surfaces such as the ones typical of the Coba ware is remarked upon. This type of surface treatment occurred on the outside of open shapes but was not frequent (Esin, 1983, p.186, fig. 7, 1; table IId, 5). Both naturalistic and geometric motifs are attested alongside cases of painted decoration combined with incisions. Shapes show a limited range of variation and are all reproduced in the plain wares with the exception of fruit stands, which are tabulated all the same, for they are paralleled in neighbouring sites (Esin, 1983, fig. 7, 22, 19, 8; fig. 6, 2, 4; 30, 32, 35; tables Vd, 7-8; Xd, I, 5a; IVd, 7-9; XXXIIId, 2a; XXd, 9-10). The vessels were wheel-made. Fine red- and grey-slipped and burnished wares were likewise wheel-made (Esin, 1983, p.186). Only open shapes seem to be attested, but none is illustrated.

A hand-made, dark burnished cooking-pot ware was employed to make children's burial urns (Esin, 1983, p.186, fig. 8, 11, 13; tables XXIIId, 2; XXVd, 1a). The coarse paste was tempered with sand, chaff, mica, limestone and stone particles; the profiles are those of a hole-mouthed pot and of a wide-mouthed pot, which carries lugs.

### Coba Hüyük

The excavators planned to examine the 140 x 90 m mound by opening a 3 m wide and 50 m long trench in its south-eastern flank (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, pp. 54-55, fig.3). The trench was subdivided into 5 x 5 m sectors and called B. This name was changed to C at the point where the trench crossed a Hittite wall, which crowned the mound. Seven disconnected sectors were excavated but the natural rock was reached only in the soundings dug up close to the periphery of the hüyük and their extensions. Another area, 6 x 9 m and called D, was opened just inside the Hittite wall (Du Plat Taylor



et al., 1950, p.55). It attained a depth of over 6 m. The material from the bottom levels corresponded to that found in the III and IV deposits in trench B. Levels I-III were recognized only in the B sector (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p.56, figs. 4, 6).

Periods I-III are of no interest here, for they produced dark faced burnished and Tell Halaf wares, but periods IV and V remains are relevant to the present enquiry, because they yielded, since the very beginning, the coarse, chaff-faced wares typical of the early IVth millennium B.C. in all the sites mentioned so far.

Period IV vestiges came to light in both B and D areas immediately above levels productive of Tell Halaf pottery, which probably indicates that there is here stratigraphic discontinuity in the dug sequence. The strata were subdivided into three groups on the basis of the material that they yielded. However, when assessing the significance of the evidence, it must be remembered that the succession of levels in each separate sector was not the same, as indicated by the published sections, and that the material is likely to be mixed up, especially that from levels IVb-c, which were full of pits cutting deep down into the underlying strata. Moreover, the shallow exposures cannot but span a short stretch of time in an otherwise long period. In other words, it is really impossible to pin-point exactly where the Coba Hüyük "Periods" fall into the sequence examined in this chapter, an observation which must be kept in mind in reference to the chronological chart attached to the chapter and to the position of the Coba Hüyük finds in the pottery charts.

The period IVa occupation was recognized in trench B2, at the very foot of the mound, and in trench D (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p.77, figs. 3, 6). A series of plaster floors was associated with superstructures of pisé and wattle and daub and domestic artifacts. The period IVb deposits, which rested above the IVa accumulation at least in trench D, consisted of a thick stratum full of pottery, mainly Coba bowls (Du Plat

Taylor et al., 1950, pp.77-78, figs, 4, 6). No floors of occupation were detected but pits cut as deep down as level III and even bed-rock in the B trenches. The period IVc layers contained likewise a great amount of pottery and produced no structural remains. In the lowest portion of trench B these strata were so close to the surface that the associated material was regarded as contaminated (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p.78). In trench D there was a poor plaster floor over a layer of ash.

The following phase, V, was represented by deep accumulations without structural remains in trenches B4 and B6, either towards the centre of the mound or close to the surface in the first cut, and in trench D. In the last area the lower part of the deposit, named Va, consisted of an ashy stratum overlying floor IVc (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p.78). Layer Va was sealed by a layer of brown and grey brick mixture, Vb, from which a pit cut into the Va stratum. Level Vb was in turn partially sealed by a white plaster floor.

Coarse, plain wares were introduced in level IVa. Two different types of wares are distinguished (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, pp.94-95). The first variety had a buff surface roughly smoothed with grass or straw, showed grey-black cores and was tempered with straw and grit. The second class consisted of a pinkish-buff, rather harder and better fired clay. So-called Coba bowls were characteristically manufactured in these wares. The vessels were either hand-made or turned slowly. Many bases showed basket imprints. Flat-based bowls with flaring sides and bowls with rounded bottoms are quoted (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p.95, fig. 16, 1-2; table Id, 6-7). An example of the latter presents in-curving sides (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, fig. 16, 3; table Vd, 6).

Plain wares increased in quantity in levels IVb-c (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, pp.99, 100). In the last deposits new bowl profiles were introduced. Rims changed from everted to in-curving; beaded lips, which had been



already found in the IVb deposits, became more frequent. The fabric of the beaded rim bowls is described as a rough brown-grey clay slightly burnished inside and outside. Another typical profile from the same strata is that of a shallow, flat-based bowl with bevelled rim (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p.100, fig. 18, 12; table XIId, 3). The fabric was a thick, buff paste, badly fired, tempered with grit and straw, self-smoothed or lightly burnished.

A fine, well baked buff clay tempered with some grit and turned on the slow wheel was instead employed to manufacture bowls with beaded or internally grooved rims in the group of levels mentioned last (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p.100, fig. 18, 7-10; table Vd, I, 5-6). They carried excised motifs and were accompanied by omphalos bowls, which were fashioned in a fine, hard, buff, grit-tempered and irregularly fired ware (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, pp. 100, 102, fig. 18, 3; table IId, 13). The surfaces of the last containers were wet-smoothed.

Cooking-pot wares were found throughout the IVa, b and c deposits. The fabric from the first accumulation was black, straw-tempered and hand-made; the pots display everted rims and rounded bodies and their surfaces carry incised decoration (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p.97, fig. 17, 3-5; table XXVd, 5-7). Two varieties of cooking-pot wares were present in the following group of strata. A hole-mouthed pot of dark brown clay, hand-made and roughly jagged belonged to the first category (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p.99, fig. 17, 8; table XXIVd, 7); a receptacle with short, flaring neck of coarse grey ware tempered with straw and roughly smoothed on the outside was typical of the second group (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p.99, fig. 18, 2; table XXVId, 6). A profile similar to the last one is first reported from the underlying IVb deposits (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p.99). Related profiles but for a ledge inside the rim occurred in the IVc deposits (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p.101, fig. 18, 13-14; table XXXId,

8). The first illustrated example was made of a brown-pink hand-made ware tempered with straw and grit, the second of grey ware.

"Cooking-pot" wares predominated in level Va. Their surfaces were sometimes covered with a red or crimson slip. Otherwise a pinkish-orange to buff ware tempered with straw, lime and flint inclusions seem to have been equally well represented (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p.103). The surfaces were smoothed and occasionally burnished. Judging by the description of the wares, the main components of the ceramic assemblage of the Va stratum correspond to the plain, common and cooking-pot wares of the underlying deposits. Common wares illustrated profiles are those of : bowls with round or flat rims, a bowl with high body carination, bowls with in-turned and grooved upper part of the body or with ledge rims, wide-mouthed pots with short, straight or everted necks ending in simple, flat or bevelled rims and a jar with short, cylindrical neck ending in a thick, round rim (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p.105, fig. 19, 4, 5, 3, 8, 6, fig. 18, 18, 18-19, 15-17, 21, 20; tables XVd, I, 7, XIIIId, 1; VIIId, 2; VIId, 4; XVIIId, 4-5; XXVIId, 7-9; XXXId, 9; Ld, 4; of orange or brown, often coarse clay tempered with straw and flint or grit).

A few more profiles spanning levels IV to V add nothing new to the known shape repertoire : hole-mouthed pots with ledge or beaded rims, a hemispherical bowl with flat rim, a carinated bowl, bowls with in-turned upper part of the body and a jar neck (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, figs. 18, 1; 17, 10-11; 18, 6, 11, 15, 19; tables XXIIId, 4; XXIVd, 6; XIIIId, 2; VIIId, 1; Vd, 4-5; XXXIIId, 1, 2).

A black, straw-tempered ware was also present in the period Va strata; judging from the description of the paste it may be doubted whether it is related to the grey and black cooking-pot wares of period IV. The following profiles were fashioned in it, those of a carinated bowl, of a bowl with in-turned rim and of a jar with band rim (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p.105, fig. 19, 7, 10, 9;



tables VIId, 4; VIId, 6; XLVa, 13). Only the last profile is exceptional, for it has not been noted so far at any other site. The ware is a black wheel-made clay finely tempered with straw, grit and mica and covered with a light buff slip. These finds were accompanied by black slipped sherds of wide-mouthed pots made of a fine orange ware (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p.105). A similar profile is distinguished by incised decoration on the shoulder, although the fabric is a coarse brown clay tempered with abundant straw and covered with a burnished red-brown slip (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p.105, fig. 19, 13; table XXXId, 10). Incised decoration appears also on a shoulder fragment made of a ware similar to the last one (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p. 105, fig. 19, 14; table XXXIIId, I, 14). Finally, a few slate grey sherds of a well-silted, sometimes burnished clay were derived from the same deposits (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p.103). Were they to be related to the paste in which a bowl with grooved rim was made, a slatey grey, straw- and flint-tempered ware (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p.105, fig. 19, 8; table VIId, 4), they could represent simply a finer variant of the black and grey smother-kiln wares which have just been mentioned.

Two types of red ware are reported from the Va deposits.

The first one is described as a fine fabric tempered with grit and covered with a brightly polished red slip both inside and outside. A bowl profile with tall, straight sides and thinned lip is published alongside that of an incised tab handle (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p.103, fig. 19, 11-12; table IIId, 6-7). The second class consisted of a flint-tempered ware with a light buff surface coated with a red or crimson slip. In the catalogue of the finds a red ware is mentioned but is said to be made of a clay tempered not only with flint but also with straw. It was used to fashion bowls with an unusual profile, which have already been mentioned and which are identical to specimens from Korucutepe and the Qoueiq survey (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p.105,

pl. 103, 13; table VIId, 4; Brandt, 1978, p.58, pl. 103, 13; table VIId, 5; Mellaart, 1981, p.154, fig.154).

A red burnished ware occurred in vast quantities even in the IVc deposits; it had a black-buff core and was once again tempered with both straw and grit (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p.100). However, the colour of the slip was red-brown and a buff slip was sometimes applied inside the pot. Illustrated red slipped profiles are those of a bowl with flaring sides and of a jar with everted neck (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, fig. 18, 5, 17; tables Id, 8; XXXIIId, I, 3). The profiles are found among those made of common wares and the red ware itself seems to be a common, chaff- and grit-tempered ware which received a red slip. The same observation applies to the second class of red slipped pottery from period Va. From that point of view these red-slipped wares differ from the plum-red burnished wares characteristic of the IVa strata (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p.96). The clay of the last fabrics was pink with a buff core and tempered with a little grit. The surfaces were burnished inside and outside. A jar with everted neck is a typical profile (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, fig. 16, 4; table XXXIIId, I, 4).

Painted pottery was absent from level Va and started to be badly attested in the IVb deposits (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p. 99). In these levels the designs were simple and consisted mostly of horizontal bands painted sometimes in red and black on everted jar necks (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p.99, fig. 17, 7, 9). This jar profile became common in the Va levels and was made of buff or orange ware. The fabric of the illustrated example from level IVb is said to be orange-buff, grit-tempered, hard, well-fired and wheel-made. Greenish Ubaid style painted sherds came to light in the same deposits and increased in numbers in the underlying IVa strata (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p.96). The fabric was likewise grit-tempered, often over-fired and fashioned either by hand or on the tournette. A poor matt black paint was applied directly to the coarse, green surface. In the



last deposits Ubaid style designs decorated also vessels made of a hand-made, buff-orange ware tempered with finely chopped straw and grit (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p.97). The surfaces of the pots were roughly smoothed and carried simple, black-painted motifs. A deep bowl with straight sides is elaborately ornamented with loops inside the rim and dots and cross-hatchings on the outside (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, fig. 17, 2; table IIIId, 5). The fabric in which these decorated specimens were made does not seem to differ appreciably from that of the common, straw-tempered wares which spanned periods IVa-c/Va. Of course that does not mean that grit-tempered wares were totally absent but it is symptomatic that according to the catalogue no more than two jar fragments were made of grit-tempered wares in period Va (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p.105, fig. 19, 1-2; tables XXXIIIId, I, 15; XXXVIIId, 3). The profiles are not new but the incised chevrons and ridges (not illustrated) around the necks of the jars may indicate that new influences were at play. Yet Arslantepe VIa or Tepecik 3 diagnostic pottery does not seem to be present in any of the deposits considered so far. The only exceptions are three profiles which will be discussed in the conclusions. Incised motifs such as cross-hatching, dashes and interlaced chevrons seem to be new but the shapes on which they occur are local ones and the wares of which they are made conform to the usual IVth millennium B.C. local wares, at least in case of the first two fragments (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, fig. 19, 13-14, 1-2; tables XXXId, 10; XXXIIIId, I, 14-15; XXXVIIId, 3). Conversely, the material derived from levels IVa-c and Va is consistent within itself and corresponds to the assemblage retrieved from Norçuntepe levels 10-1 and related sites especially with regard to the plain, scraped, red-slipped and painted chaff-faced wares. Even the trickle of Ubaid style painted and greenish wares in the bottom IV deposits is not surprising. Only the grey or black burnished wares from Coba Hüyük do not seem to be present in the sites

mentioned in this section apart from a few specimens from the upper levels at Norğuntepe, Korucutepe and Tepecik. However, both the profiles and the descriptions of the pastes match those given for the grey and black burnished wares which appear both in western Syria and northern Mesopotamia before there are any signs of an "Uruk" expansion.

Assuming that this interpretation is correct, it may be doubted whether a gap in occupation is likely to intervene between periods Va and Vb. In fact, red-orange burnished pottery and plain simple ware are the diagnostic pottery classes of the last stratum (Du Plat Taylor et al., 1950, p.107). Red-orange burnished pottery is the most typical ceramic class to be produced in the area during the early bronze age.

#### Gedikli

The information is derived from a short note (Alkim, 1968, p.22). In a deep sounding opened in the eastern side of the hüyük wheel-made, red-orange burnished ware predominated in the phase III group of levels.

Level III<sub>n</sub> was separated from the underlying level IV<sub>a</sub> by a thin burnt layer. Increasing numbers of Coba bowls are reported from the last and the following layer, IV<sub>b</sub>. Four sub-levels were distinguished in each stratum. The hand-made, chaff-tempered wares were accompanied by burnished pottery in level IV<sub>b</sub>, while local painted pottery resembling Amuq E finds was brought to light in level IV<sub>c</sub> and persisted in the underlying levels IV<sub>e-f</sub> beneath the present water table. The level IV deposit was 7 m deep.

A similar sequence seems to have come to light in a deep sounding opened at Tilmen Hüyük (Alkim, 1970, pp.30-31; 1971, p.24). The reddish-orange pottery occurred throughout the phase III levels, g-k. A thick burnt level separated the first group of levels from the phase IV strata. Monochrome and painted pottery like the one produced by Gedikli is reported from all the IV levels,



but a coarse kitchen ware is not quoted before level IVd above bedrock. It remains unclear whether hand-made, chaff-tempered pottery appeared at Tilmen Hüyük as at Gedikli, for the coarse kitchen ware could be dark burnished ware.

The information is so limited that neither site appears in the chronological chart. However the similarities with Coba Hüyük, especially period IV, are obvious, and it may be doubted whether a phase of occupation equivalent to that of Arslantepe VIa is likely to be absent. That is not the case with the next site, Hassek Hüyük (Frangipane and Palmieri, 1987, pp.296-298, 300).

All the sites which are going to be mentioned next are located in the upper Euphrates basin but south of the Taurus ranges. Well stratified levels of occupation belonging to the late Uruk horizon were discovered at Hassek Hüyük. The evidence from this site will be discussed in the next few pages, for the similarities with the material derived from both Arslantepe VIa and Tepecik 3 are evident. Nevertheless, finds can be equally compared with material produced by sites situated in the plains to the south-east and south-west. That is even more apparent as regards the neighbouring sites of Hayaz, Karatut Mevkii and Kurban Hüyük so that some of the profiles derived from all these sites appear in the b or c groups of pottery charts. Such a situation well reflects the geographical location of all these mounds but also underlines a point which will be raised in the concluding remarks. During the IVth millennium BC the north-western regions would seem to constitute a pottery continuum, at least before the Terminal Uruk horizon, when the proto-Amuq G and proto-Ninevite 5 pottery assemblages came into being.

#### Hassek Hüyük

The small mound, which must have measured 350 x 150m originally, was tested by means of a number of soundings, which were dug up in its northern and north-eastern

flanks and at its summit (Behm-Blancke, 1981, pp. 6, 10, fig.2; 1984, p.32, fig. 1). A 2 m wide test trench was at first laid down on the northern slope over a total length of 30 m. A 1,70 m thick deposit was discovered beneath the disturbed surface soil; virgin soil was tapped at the southern extremity of the middle of the cut. Architectural remains consisted of foundations of river stones. Two main phases of occupation were recognized : the one on top yielded early bronze age (levels 4-1) material, the one at the bottom produced late chalcolithic (level 5) finds.

The top of the mound was investigated over wide exposures (Behm-Blancke, 1981, p.10, fig. 2; 1984, p.34, fig. 2). Five main building levels were discovered above virgin soil. The remains of rectangular and square buildings standing on stone foundations characterized the uppermost four strata (Behm-Blancke, 1981, pp.10-11, 16-18, 20-21, fig. 3; 1984, pp.41-42, 46-48, figs. 4-5). The lowermost structures comprised the basement of a rectangular building, which was founded below plain level; its foundation pit cut into the ruins of an older house (Behm-Blancke, 1981, pp.18, 20-21). This house was founded on the natural soil and occupied almost the whole surface of the hillock; it perished in a conflagration together with the smaller structures which stood beside it and which were likewise encompassed within an enclosure wall (Behm-Blancke, 1981, pp.21-22, fig. 4; 1984, pp.35, 38-39, fig. 3; 1986, pp. 140-144, figs. 1, 4). This compound, which came into being in the course of two building phases, was well planned even on a monumental scale. It was preceded by a builders' level of occupation characterized by the presence of undistinguished dwellings (Behm-Blancke, 1984, pp.35, 39). The level 4 structures were founded directly above the ruins of the late chalcolithic houses apart from the semi-subterranean building (Behm-Blancke, 1984, pp.40-41). No long time-gap must have separated the two phases of occupation.

Bevelled rim bowls were picked up on the floors of



the burnt house and from the foundation pits dug for its walls, especially at the corners and close to the entrances; many more sherds and complete vessels were retrieved from the debris covering the house (Behm-Blancke, 1981, p.22; Hoh, 1981, p.46). The fabric of these containers was medium to coarse. It was tempered with moderate quantities of chaff and limestone, while mineral inclusions such as grit and quartz occurred in lesser quantities. The pots were well fired but at low temperatures; the outer surface was rough, the inside smoothed (Hoh, 1981, pp.45-46). The vessels were mould-made and knuckle imprints were clearly visible on the inside (Hoh, 1981, fig. 8, 9; pl. 17, 2; table Ia, I, 7). A fine variant of the same fabric was used to make wheel-made pots, conical beakers, truncated-conical bowls and small jars (Hoh, 1984, p.69).

Two wheel-made, coarse, truncated-conical bowls lay on the floor of the broad room at the entrance of the late chalcolithic house; six more were found at a level 30 cm higher than that of the preserved foundations of the same house (Hoh, 1981, pp.43-44, 46). The published profile presents a splayed, string-cut base, grooved sides and a rounded rim. The surfaces of these vases were wet-smoothed and the cores grey. The fabric consisted of a clay mixed with small quantities of sand and quartz and tempered with medium to high amounts of chaff (Hoh, 1981, pp.42-43, fig. 8, 7; 1984, p.65; table Id, I., 10). Open and closed shapes, whose bodies were entirely hand-made, were made of the same fabric; a conical beaker is illustrated (Hoh, 1984, p.65, fig. 10, 17; table Va, I, 4).

Chaff-faced wares predominated in level 5. Two more groups are distinguished apart from the ones already quoted (Hoh, 1984, p.69-70). Unfortunately it is not clear how they correspond with the two groups already differentiated in a previous publication (Hoh, 1981, pp.44-45). The first one, ware 12, is described as a paste full of river sand and limestone particles. Four variants are recognized. Two of them are characterized by

the presence of high quantities of straw inclusions and were fired under different conditions. The remaining two contained fewer and smaller straw particles in ever decreasing numbers. These ceramic classes may correspond to the previously known one which is said to be similar to the second sub-group of ware 10, the ware of the wheel-made, truncated-conical bowls.

The second group of chaff-faced late chalcolithic wares, ware 13, contained small and biggish mineral inclusions and medium quantities of chaff. The paste was hard and fired under both reducing and oxidizing conditions (Hoh, 1984, p.70). It may be equivalent to the second group already identified in 1981, which appears to be finer than the first one and to resemble the sub-groups of wares 10 and 2, a variety of plain simple ware, which were fired under reducing conditions.

Profiles published in 1981 are those of : bowls with bevelled-rounded and sharply defined club-headed rims and bowls with similar profiles but standing on high pedestals of a particularly fine, wheel-made ware (Hoh, 1981, p.44, figs. 11, 7, 8; 13, 1, 3; tables XVId, 11; XVIId, 7; XXd, 11-12). Closed shapes include : jars with ovoid bodies and tall, everted necks ending in a bevelled-rounded and a bevelled-grooved lip respectively, a jar with carinated body and tall, everted neck ending in a bevelled rim, a narrow-mouthed jar with ovoid body, a fine ware jar with two lugs on the shoulder and a jar fragment with elongated body (Hoh, 1981, figs, 21, 2-3; 22, 2; 20, 2; 23, 1, 7; tables XLVd, 3-4; LVIIIId, I, 1; XLIVd, 1; LXIa, 7; LIIIa, I, 3). Bowls with rounded sides, another narrow-mouthed jar and a sharply carinated bowl with everted rim and ring base were made of chaff-tempered wares which range from fine to coarse (Hoh, 1981, p.45, figs. 8, 2; 12, 4; 1984, figs. 12, 6; 15, 2; tables IId, 21-21a; XLIVd, 2; Xd, 10).

A distinctive group of jars discovered in 1981 was hand-made in the coarser, chaff-faced ware (Hoh, 1981, pp.44-45). They tend to have bulging bodies tapering towards a flat base and cylindrical or everted wheel-made



necks ending in out-rolled rims (Hoh, 1981, pp.45, 48, fig.20, 1, 3; tables LIId, 1; LVd, 5). The neck and the shoulder down to the point of maximum diameter of the body were often covered with vertical or oblique reserved-slip decoration starting from a band of incised dots, which run around the neck. A more markedly high-shouldered example bore an incised sprig motif (Hoh, 1981, p.45, fig.20, 5; table LIId, 2). The reserved-slip decoration was obtained by actually removing a proper whitish or yellowish slip (Hoh, 1981, pp.48, 58-59).

Similar profiles were published later on (Hoh, 1984, p.73, figs. 14, 6-8; 15, 4; tables LVd, 5a; LVId, 1; LVd, 6; LIId, 2). The bodies are uniformly bulging, the necks cylindrical or everted and the rims out-rolled, bevelled-rounded or bevelled. There is an incised sprig motif on the shoulder of one of these containers. The wares are constantly chaff-tempered and of varying degrees of coarseness ranging from ware 10, the ware of the truncated-conical bowls, to the fine variants of ware 12. The surfaces of the last two illustrated containers were decorated with a proper reserved-slip decoration. By contrast, those of the first two vessels were treated with the pseudo reserved-slip technique, whose use at Hassek Hüyük 5 was more widespread than that implying the treatment in reserve of a proper, whitish slip (Hoh, 1984, pp.71, 73, 81, 82). This technique, by means of which the reserved effect was obtained by burnishing, was employed also on a profile not yet encountered, that of a jar with high-shouldered body but with narrow neck and drooping spout fixed high up on the shoulder (Hoh, 1984, p.73, fig. 14, 4; table XIVa, 12). The ware in which the vessel was fashioned appears to be mineral-tempered, ware 14.

No more than two pots made of mineral-tempered wares are quoted in the 1981 publication (Hoh, 1981, pp.35, 48, 58, 60, figs. 19, 5; 23, 3 of wares 2 and 4, varieties of plain simple ware; tables LVIIIId, 2 XIVa, 10). They are a globular jar with cylindrical neck ending in a bevelled-rounded rim and a jar fragment featuring an

elongated, carinated body.

Two ceramic classes characterized by the lack of chaff inclusions in the pastes were subsequently recognized (Hoh, 1984, pp.70-71). The body clay of the first group, ware 14, contained high quantities of river sand and inferior amounts of limestone and quartz particles. A fine, medium and a coarse variant are distinguished; stands were made of the fine ware (Hoh, 1981, p.39, fig. 24, 1-6; 1984, p.70; table LXXIIa, 2). Four sub-groups constitute the second category, ware 15; they all had fine body clays, which were fired at high temperatures and contained few sandy particles.

Some of the shapes made in the last ceramic classes have already been encountered, such as those of : flat-based bowls with sharply defined club-headed or in-turned rims, which were also fashioned in ware 12. Others are new such as carinated bowls with slightly in-turned sides and everted rims, which were likewise made of both chaff- and mineral-tempered wares (Hoh, 1984, p.71, figs. 11, 4, 6, 3, 5; 10, 16, 18; tables XVIIId, 8; XIIId, 6; Xd, 6-9). A carinated bowl of ware 12 is distinguished by a ledge rim and incised decoration on the sides (Hoh, 1984, p.71, fig. 11, 1; table XVIIId, 9). A glance at the tables will suffice to reveal how much the later profiles depend on earlier ones. A number of unparalleled shapes were instead made of mineral-tempered wares : a bowl with a band rim, a high-shouldered jar with elongated body and cylindrical neck, a jar with ovoid body and cylindrical neck and a burnished red-slipped four-lugged jar (Hoh, 1984, pp. 71 -72, figs. 11, 2; 14, 5; 13, 6; 12, 4; tables VIa, I, 2; LIIIa, I, 4; XLIXd, 2a; LXVIa, III, 2). By contrast, high-shouldered jars with tall, narrow necks were indifferently made of both chaff- and mineral-tempered wares (Hoh, 1984, pp.71-72, fig. 12, 1 of ware 14, 2 of ware 12, 3 of ware 13; table LVIIIId, I, 2-4). Finally, two body fragments carrying a beak lug beneath parallel incised lines and plastic ribs respectively were made of a chaff-tempered ware covered with a red slip; their date is uncertain (Hoh, 1981, p.45, fig. 23, 5;



pl. 28, 2; table LXVIa, III, 1). Painted fragments from level 5 belonged to jars which bore shoulder lugs (Behm-Blancke, 1988, p.170, figs. 4,1; 5,1).

Wide-mouthed pots and a pitcher from the late chalcolithic house were made of cooking-pot ware (Hoh, 1981, pp. 41-42, figs. 15, 9; 16, 1; 1984, pp. 68-69, 73, fig. 13, 8-9, 7; tables XXVIId, 12; XXVd, 11; XXVIId, 11; XXVIIId, 7a; LIXd, 7). Five sub-groups of this ware are recognized, all chaff-faced with gritty and sandy inclusions. The surfaces were mottled and mostly burnished. The vessels were hand-made and fired at low or medium temperatures.

The presence of red-black burnished sherds in level 5 is doubtful (Hoh, 1984, p.68, note 19; 1981, p.40, fig. 15, 4). On the other hand, a few fragments of a fine, sandy and black ware tempered with a little chaff are reported (Hoh, 1984, p.68). Moreover a jar with clearly defined junction of neck and shoulder of a black to grey burnished ware came to light in level 5. It carried plastic decoration (Hoh, 1984, p.72, fig. 12, 5; table LXId, 1). Other finds which are exactly paralleled farther north include jars on pedestals identical to examples from Tepecik (Behm-Blancke, 1984, p.91, see table XLVIId, 2a).

A few jars decorated with reserved-slip motifs are attributed to the late chalcolithic phase in spite of the fact that their stratigraphic context is not clear (Hoh, 1981, p.48, figs. 20, 4; 23, 4; 18, 1, 3, 9; tables LVd, 7; XIVA, 11; LVIIIId, 4; LVIId, 2; LVd, 8). They are a jar with bulging body and cylindrical neck, a jar fragment featuring a high shoulder and narrow neck, both of chaff-faced wares, fragments bearing both incised and reserved-slip decoration and a jar with bulging body and cylindrical neck. The last three specimens were made of plain simple wares (Hoh, 1981, pp. 57-58, of wares 3 and 1 covered with a yellowish-brownish slip).

A few more vessels equally made of plain simple wares, 1 or 2, are assigned in the catalogue to the late chalcolithic-early bronze age transition without further

specification. They have been tabulated for the sake of completeness. The profiles belong to : a wide-mouthed pot with a round rim, a hole-mouthed pot with a raised rim, jars with everted or narrow necks, a spoon and a jar with bulging body and cylindrical neck (Hoh, 1981, pp. 55, 57, 60, 63, figs. 15, 1; 18, 5; 22, 3, 6; pl.26; 1984, p.81, fig. 14, 3; tables XXIIIId, 7; XXIVd, 8; XXXIIIId, 9; XLIVd, 3; similar to table XVIa, 3; LVd, 9). The decoration on the last vessel was obtained either with the reserved-slip technique or through a self slip effect. Finally two pots made of ware 2 show particularly strong affinities with the late chalcolithic pottery because of both their stratigraphic position and their shape (Hoh, 1981, pp. 34-36, 58, 60, figs. 19, 5; 23, 2; tables LVIIIId, 2; LXIa, 8). The profiles are well known and are further proof of the remarkable degree of continuity which can be noted between the repertoire of shapes of levels 5 and 4-1. Moreover, the ware they were made of would seem to be similar to the fine, chaff-faced late chalcolithic ware but for the absence of chaff temper.

Plain simple wares predominated in levels 4-1. Several groups are distinguished, all wheel-made and mineral-tempered (Hoh, 1981, pp.33-39; 1984, pp.66-68). Wares belonging to the first and, even more, the third group increased in numbers in the uppermost levels, while those belonging to the second class were better represented in the layers resting immediately above level 5. Wares 1 and 3-5, like ware 2, were consistently tempered with sand, limestone and quartz in varying proportions (Hoh, 1981, pp. 33, 36-39). Wares 3 and 4 contained particularly fine inclusions and consisted of fine clays fired at high temperatures; their surfaces were often burnished and covered with slips. A whitish slip treated in reserve and red slips were still in use (Hoh, 1981, pp. 46-49; 1984, pp.66, 68).

Old shapes made in the new wares are those of: conical beakers (Hoh, 1981, p.51, fig. 8, 4-5; 1984, p.78, fig. 10, 1-2, of wares 1 and 2; table Id, II, 7-



8), a carinated bowl (Hoh, 1981, p. 52, fig. 9; 8, of ware 3; table Xd, 11) and bowls with band rims (Hoh, 1981, pp. 53-54, figs. 11, 9; 12, 2-3, of wares 2 and 1; table VIa, I, 4-5). A bell-shaped bowl profile may have developed out of older outlines (Hoh, 1981, p. 54, fig. 12, 6, of ware 3, red-slipped and burnished; table XIXa, I, 5). Stands and footed bowls continue (Hoh, 1981, pp. 54, 61; figs. 24, 1-6, of ware 5; 13, 2, of ware 3 red-slipped; tables LXXIIa, 2; XXd, 13). Fruit stands, unknown so far at Hassek but not at Arslantepe and Tepecik, admittedly at an earlier date, are present in levels 4-1 (Hoh, 1981, p.55, figs. 13, 5-7; 14, 1-3, 5-6, of wares 3, 2 and 4, decorated with red slips or reserved slip). Bowls with round, bevelled-rounded and bevelled-grooved rims find earlier prototypes (Hoh, 1981, p.53, fig. 11, 1-6, of wares 4, 3 and 2; tables XVd, 13-14; XVIId, 12; XIId, 8-9).

Jars with cylindrical necks ending in outrolled rims are still popular; they are either plain or decorated with the reserved-slip technique (Hoh, 1981, p.57, fig. 17, 1-3, of wares 1 and 3; 1984, p.82, fig. 15, 3, of ware 1 covered with a whitish-yellowish slip; table Ld, 9). The last type of surface decoration, which is sometimes accompanied by rows of incised dashes, is also found on cylindrical necks ending in bevelled-rounded rims (Hoh, 1981, pp. 57-58; figs. 18, 2; 19, 1, 3-4; of wares 3 and 1). Incised motifs such as Xs and wavy lines have not been encountered so far but can be compared with patterns already attested at Habuba Kabira South (Hoh, 1981, pp. 57-58, fig. 18, 6-7, of ware 1; 1984, p.81, fig. 14, 2, of ware 1 covered with a whitish-yellow slip; tables Ld, 10). They are applied to short, cylindrical necks with out-rolled rims and to the body of a jar with an identical neck. The profile of a jar, which is entirely covered with a whitish slip treated in reserve on the shoulder, is an exact replica of those of specimens with ovoid bodies and narrow necks from level 5 (Hoh, 1984, p. 81, fig. 15, 1, of ware 1; for comparative material see table XLIVd, 1-2). Features

such as bent and long, straight spouts were introduced in the late IVth millennium B.C. in the north-western regions (Hoh, 1981, pp. 60-61, fig. 24, 13, of ware 1; 22, 4-5, of wares 4 and 1; for comparative material see tables XIIIa; XXXVIa; XLIXa; LXVa).

A good measure of continuity in both wares and profiles can be noticed even as far as the kitchen pottery is concerned (Hoh, 1981, pp. 41-42, 56, figs. 15, 7-8; 16, 7; 1984, pp. 68-69, fig. 13, 4-5; tables XXVI d, 13; XXV d, 11; LIX d, 13).

There is no more than a scatter of red-black burnished pottery in these upper levels (Hoh, 1984, p. 68), which underlines the fact that the development of the site diverged even more markedly than before from that of settlements located farther north.

#### Hayaz

Late chalcolithic sherds were consistently scattered in all sectors of the excavations (Thiessen, 1985, p. 76). Only in the least disturbed square, FG, was it possible to recognize a succession of levels (Thiessen, 1985, pp. 77-80). Late chalcolithic chaff-faced pottery occurred from level 6, which is dated to the aceramic period, up to level 1, which lay beneath the top-soil. It predominated in level 5 but it was already mixed with plain simple ware, which seems to date rather late in terms of the Amuq sequence, and late early bronze age pottery classes (Thiessen, 1985, pp. 86-96, 99). This situation persisted in the overlying levels.

The same wares are reported from a level excavated in squares opened to the south of square FG after villagers removed the overlying deposit. This level is synchronized with level 5 and produced a fairly coherent house plan (Thiessen, 1985, p. 8). Chaff-faced simple ware was the dominant element of the assemblage. However, neither this nor the previously mentioned levels can be considered to be conclusively dated to the late chalcolithic owing to the admixture of wares belonging to widely separated periods. It may be better to consider



all the material from Hayaz as unstratified.

An isolated bevelled rim bowl is reported (Thiessen, 1985, p.85, fig. 1, 18). Flat-based bowls with flaring sides and scraped surfaces occurred in great numbers (Thiessen, 1985, pp.82-84, fig. 1, 9; table Id, 1a). The bowls are said to have been made in coils and then to have been finished on some sort of turning device. The walls as well as the base of the pot show signs of scraping, which may have been done either with a stick or piece of flint wrapped in grass or with a piece of flint only. Scraped surfaces were also observed on bowls with round, grooved or ledge rims and on two hole-mouths (Thiessen, 1985, p.83, figs. 1, 26-28, 22, 24; 2, 5; tables XvD, I, 8a, 9a; XIIId, 4; XVIIId, 6; XXIIId, 1a). The paste of these sherds was identical to that of the chaff-faced simple ware (Thiessen, 1985, p.82).

Straw-pitted surfaces were typical of the last pottery class, which consisted of a badly baked, hand- or wheel-made fabric tempered with straw and fine sand and, to a lesser extent, some coarse grit and lime (Thiessen, 1985, p.81). Surfaces were mostly wet-smoothed; other forms of surface treatment such as burnishing, incising or painting were extremely rare (Thiessen, 1985, p.82, fig. 8, 1, 10). The illustrated shapes are well known. They comprise bowls with in-turned upper part of the body or ledge, round, bevelled-rounded and band rims (Thiessen, 1985, fig. 1, 10, 14-17, 12-13, 25, 41-42, 26-31, 33-36, 32-38, 39-40; tables Vd, 4a; VIId, 2b; XVIIId, 7-8; XvD, I, 10; XvId, 1a; VIa, I, 6-7). Carinated bowls, a platter and wide-mouthed pots may be added (Thiessen, 1985, figs. 1, 12-13, 39; 2, 23, 1-3; tables VIId, 1a; XIXd, 5; XXvId, 2a). Jars have simple, internal ledge, round and bevelled-rounded or club-headed rims (Thiessen, 1985, fig. 2, 6-7, 9-11, 16-17, 8, 12, 15, 18-19, 22, 2-24; tables XLId, 4a; XXXVIIId, 6; XXXIXd, 5; XLd, 3a-4). The possible presence of cylindrical necks and a pedestal base may be remarked upon (Thiessen, 1985, fig. 2, 13-14, 35; tables Ld, 7-8; XXd, 12a). In spite of the stratigraphic conditions a

strong late chalcolithic presence is undeniable. Band rims and cylindrical necks date at least some of the material to the late IVth millennium B.C.

#### Karatut Mevkii

The site, which extended over a surface of 2 ha was investigated by digging up a series of small, disconnected soundings of 3 x 3 or 3 x 5 m (Schwartz, 1988, p.1, fig. 2). No mound formation was visible and the deposits consisted of either pits dug into virgin soil from undetected surfaces or surfaces with complete vessels and stone circular features but no proper architectural remains (Schwartz, 1988, p.2). The excavator suspects that most of the top layers were worn away and suggests that the site may have been a pastoral nomadic camp (Schwartz, 1988, pp. 2, 4).

The pottery is classified according to ware. It appears to form a homogenous assemblage including sherds from plough zone contexts, which are taken into consideration in the analysis (Schwartz, 1988, pp. 3-4).

A chaff-faced ware predominated. The fabric was heavily chaff-tempered with added sand, grit and lime particles on occasion (Schwartz, 1988, p.3). The vessels are thought to be hand-made, although the use of the slow wheel is not excluded. The presence of mould-made bevelled rim bowls and of wheel-made conical beakers with bases which were string-cut and subsequently pushed on the exterior is remarked upon (Schwartz, 1988, p.3, fig. 1-4; tables Ia, I, 14; Ib, III, 1-2). The most common shapes were those of : casseroles, bowls with club-headed or in-turned rims, sometimes with signs of scraping on the lower surfaces, and bowls with high body carination and kink below the rim (Schwartz, 1988, p.3, figs. 6, 1-4; 5, 9-10, 5, 6; 4, 5, 7; 5, 3; tables XIXb, 12; XVIIId, 9; XIIId, 7; VIIId, 3; XVIIc, 8-9). Illustrated closed shapes show bevelled or bevelled-rounded rims (Schwartz, 1988, p.3, fig. 7, 1, 4, 2, 6-8; tables XXXVd 10-11; Ld, 10; XXXIXd, 6-8). The third example is distinguished by a narrow cylindrical neck. A bevelled-



rounded rim is also found on a wide-mouthed pot (Schwartz, 1988, fig. 8, 1; table XLVIc, 4). Applied knobs can be noted on a hole-mouthed pot, while fingernail impressions appear on a fragment (Schwartz, 1988, p.3, fig. 6, 5-6; table XXIIId, 8). Profiles made of the same wares comprise also those of : bowls with internally bevelled, ledge or flat rims, bowls with high body carination or band rim and wide-mouthed pots with everted or convex necks and a bevelled rim (Schwartz, 1988, figs. 4, 13; 5, 1, 4; 4, 9; 5, 2; 4, 6, 11; 6, 7-10; tables XIVd, 15; XVIIId, 10; XIIId, 5; VIId, 6; VIa, I, 8; XXXId, 13-14; XXVIId, 10; XLIIId, 9). Closed shapes refer to a jar neck with club-headed rim and an unparalleled neck with a plastic cordon just beneath the rim (Schwartz, 1988, fig. 7, 3, 5; table XLd, 9). A glance at the tables will reveal that only the bevelled rim bowls, the wheel-made beakers, the cylindrical neck and the band rim were introduced in the late IVth millennium B.C. in the north-western regions.

Vessels made of plain simple ware were picked up together with those manufactured in the chaff-faced fabrics. The plain simple ware is said to consist of a hard, fine, sand-tempered ware fired at relatively high temperatures and oxidized throughout (Schwartz, 1988, pp. 3-4). The thinner examples showed no visible temper. All the vessels were wheel-made and displayed the characteristic striations on their walls. Bowls with club-headed rims were also made of this ware and there are clear parallels at a number of sites for most of the remaining profiles. It is worthy of note that the comparative material can be made, more often than not, also of chaff-faced wares. Open profiles belong to : bowls with slightly carinated or sinuous sides, carinated bowls with in-turned sides and everted rims, a carinated bowl with straight sides, deep hemispherical bowls with bevelled-rounded or beaded rims and bowls with band rims (Schwartz, 1988, fig. 9, 2, 5, 6-7, 1, 3-4, 8-10; tables VIId, 7-8; Xd, 12; XXXb, 5a-5b; XVID, 9a-10a; VIa, I, 9-11). Closed profiles indicate the presence of jars with

low expanded rims and jars with cylindrical necks (Schwartz, 1988, fig. 9, 12-13, 15; tables LXIIIa, I, 3a-3b; Ld, 6). Sinuous-sided bowls may be added to the list of late IVth millennium B.C. profiles. The profiles and decorative motifs to be mentioned next are also mostly new.

A bottle neck and a fragmentary handled cup were fashioned of plain simple ware (Schwartz, 1988, fig. 9, 14, 19; tables XIVa, 3a; XXXVa, I, 15). Fragments decorated with combed incisions, a row of incised dashes, a painted criss-crossed band and reserved-slip were made of the same ware (Schwartz, 1988, fig. 9, 17-21).

Six sherds and two complete vessels are singled out because they were made of a ware similar to that of the chaff-tempered fabric in manufacture and colour but containing few or no vegetable inclusions (Schwartz, 1988, p.4). Instead, the temper consisted of fine sand and sometimes medium to coarse grit and limestone inclusions. The shapes find early prototypes in the north-western regions (Schwartz, 1988, fig. 8, 2, 5, 4, 3; tables XXXId, 15-16; XLIIId, 10; XXXIXd, 9).

### Kurban Hüyük

The mound is a double mound with total dimensions of 200 x 300 m. Early remains came to light in area A, a 3 x 55 m step trench opened in the northern slope of the southern eminence, in area F, a 4 x 4 m sounding situated in the saddle between the two peaks, and in area C01, a 3 x 9 m sounding which was excavated on top of the northern mound (Algaze, 1986, pp. 277-278, fig. 1; Marfoe, 1986a, pp. 46-47).

Two occupational phases, 21-20, were discovered above virgin soil in area C01; they yielded a crudely painted, grit- and chaff-tempered ware and a coarse, chaff-tempered ware, which was only rarely burnished (Algaze, 1986a, pp. 56-57). Closed and open shapes are decorated with criss-crossed painted motifs (Algaze, 1986a, fig. 19, D-F; tables XXXIIId, I, 4a; XXXIVd, 4;



Vd, 6a). The coarse, chaff-faced pottery predominated. Simple forms such as hole-mouths, jars with high necks and platters were typical (Algaze, 1986a, fig. 20, C-D, G-H, K-L; tables XIXd, 6; XXIIIId, 2a; XXXIVd, 5). All the shapes have been tabulated in the upper Euphrates basin pottery charts, for a combination of profile, ware and surface decoration would seem to make them comparable with the pottery characteristic of the early IVth millennium B.C. in the area. At the same time, the types are so basic that they could have appeared either in the northern Mesopotamian or western Syrian charts.

The pottery derived from the approximately 0,50 m thick deposit at the bottom of area A, phase 22 (VIb), consisted almost exclusively of chaff-tempered ceramics (Marfoe, 1986a, p.49; Algaze, 1986, p.278). No more than two bevelled rim bowl sherds are reported (Algaze, 1986, p.279, note 4; table 1a,I,8). They increased in numbers in the overlying 1 m thick deposit, phases 22-18 (VIa), where they were accompanied by a pottery assemblage in which grit-tempered, plain simple ware became increasingly common (Algaze, 1986, pp. 278-279, 281, tables 1-2, fig. 2; 1986a, pp. 56-57). The chaff-tempered pottery decreased accordingly and consistently bore traces of having being used on a fire as a cooking-pot. Plain simple ware was already present, albeit in small amounts, in phase VIb. Occupational surfaces and architectural remains such as fragmentary walls, hearths and pits were cleared in the successive strata (Marfoe, 1986a, p.49). However, no good associated surface was traced in the phase VIb deposit (Algaze, 1986, p.281).

Period VI type of pottery was also derived from area F, where a single phase was attested, and from a 0.80 m thick deposit in area C01, which consisted of two phases, 19-18. "It is however uncertain whether the basal layer of area F may fit into this time frame "period VI" and whether the two phases found in C01 may extend back to VIb" (Marfoe, 1986a, p.349). On the other hand, "preliminary analysis of the late chalcolithic remains in area C01 indicate a shorter sequence from that revealed

in area A. Only the later phases of the area A sequence are attested in the smaller CO1 exposure", which was said to consist of a well-defined surface with no architecture (Algaze, 1986, p.278). Owing to these difficulties, and to the fact that it is not easy to understand which context goes with which level in the catalogue of the finds, chaff-tempered and plain simple ware profiles are described regardless of their exact provenance. If the relative frequency of the wares is kept in mind (Algaze, 1986, pp. 281-282, 285-288) the pattern of distribution which emerges is still a useful indicator for comparative purposes. Unless stated otherwise, the following material came to light in area A.

The few open profiles made of chaff-tempered ware from area CO1 correspond to those reported from area A. They include those of : platters, hemispherical bowls and bowls with ledge or round rim (Algaze, 1986, pp. 300, 302, figs. 7, H, J, U, M-N, L, S, Q, V; 8, N; tables XIXd, 8-9; XVIIIId, 11-13; XVd, I, 11). The hemispherical bowls have not been drawn. Bowls with internal ledge and bevelled-rounded rims are reported only from the first area (Algaze, 1986, p. 300, 332, figs. 7, W; 8, B; tables VIId, 9; XVId, 14). The casseroles, the stand and the bowls with club-headed, bevelled, in-turned or flat rims came to light in area A (Algaze, 1986, pp. 300, 302, figs. 8, R-Y, Q, D-F, H-M, J-K, A, C, G, ; 7, O; tables XIXb, 11; XXId, 3; XVIId, 10-11; XIId, 10; XIIId, 6). Scraped surfaces are notable. A tray was derived from area CO1, while a bowl with internally bevelled rim came to light in area A (Algaze, 1986, pp. 300, 302, figs. 8, P; 7, P red-washed; tables VIIa, I, 5; XIVd, 16).

Open profiles which continue to be attested in the plain simple ware are those of : hemispherical bowls, bowls with round, club-headed, bevelled or ledge rims and casseroles (Algaze, 1986, pp. 294, 298, figs. 4, E from area CO1, J, C, K, T-V, W, Z, AA-EE; 6, S from area CO1; Tables XVd, 15; XVd, I, 12; XVIId, 12; XIId, 11-12; XVIIIId, 14-16; XIXb, 13). A sharply in-turned or



bevelled rim was also made of chaff-tempered ware (Algaze, 1986, fig. 8,c; table XIId, 10).

New open profiles made of plain simple ware are those of : a truncated-conical bowl with lip spout, a conical beaker, carinated bowls with everted rims, a beaker with low body carination and bowls with band rims (Algaze, 1986, p. 294, fig. 4, D, F, G-I the last profile from area CO1, N from area CO1, HH-MM the last two specimens from area CO1; tables IVa, I,2;Va,I, 5; Xd, 13-14; XXIc, 11; VIa,I, 15). Bowls with high body carination and concave upper part of the body are known from other sites at an early date (Algaze, 1986, p. 294, fig.4, FF-GG; table VIIId, 4). A stand is instead introduced towards the end of the period under consideration (Algaze, 1986, p.294, fig. 4, NN from area CO1; table LXXIIa,I,3), which is also true of the open profiles mentioned first, although at other sites some of the same shapes may be also made of chaff-tempered wares.

Hole-mouthed pots were made of both chaff-tempered and plain simple wares (Algaze, 1986, pp. 298, 304, figs. 9, A-C, EE; 6, Q from area CO1, R,T from area CO1; tables XXIIId, 9-10; XXIVd, 9).

The heavy-rimmed closed shapes made of the first ware are not new in terms of the "local" early IVth millennium B.C. material. Typical rim or neck profiles are those of : bevelled-grooved, bevelled, ledge, internally grooved, bevelled-rounded or club-headed rims and a convex neck (Algaze, 1986, p.304, fig. 9, F-G, H-I, J, M, the last three from area CO1, P, S-T the last one from area CO1, Z, AA, DD, HH; tables XXIXc, 4; XXXVd,12; LIXb, 7; XXXIId, 7; XXXIXd, 10; XLd, 5-6; XLIIId, 11). Jars with club-headed rims are also known in plain simple ware (Algaze, 1986, p.294, fig. 4, JJ-KK; table XLd, 7-8).

Rows of regularly spaced grooves on the inside of the necks of wide-mouthed pots may be thought of as a new feature which developed out of an older one (Algaze, 1986, p. 304 fig. 9, U-Y; table LVIIb, I, 1a-4a). The rims of these pots are bevelled, bevelled-rounded, folded-over, rounded and vertical. The first profile is duplicated in chaff-faced ware without the grooves on the inside (Algaze, 1986, p.304,

fig. 9, Q-R; table LVIIIb,I, 5a).

At Kurban internal ledge rims seem to be attested only in plain simple ware but the profile is well known earlier in the IVth millennium B.C. at other sites (Algaze, 1986, p. 298, fig. 6, I-J the last one from area CO1; table XLId,6-7). A unique over-hanging rim of red-burnished chaff-tempered ware can be compared with less exaggerated examples made of plain simple ware and, in one case, of smooth-faced ware (Algaze, 1986, pp. 296, 304, figs. 9, BB; 5, F from area CO1, I, K from area CO1, P, S of smooth-faced ware, T-U; table LXVIIb, 4-6). Two fragments of jars with this particular type of rim carry incised plastic bands (Algaze, 1986, pp. 296, 298, figs. 5, H; 6, H; tables LXIIIa,II, 15; LXIVa,I, 2). Over-hanging rims are rare at other north-western sites, apart from Habuba Kabira South (see tables LVIIa, I; LXIIIa, I, 5-7; LXVIa, I; LXVIIa, I, 4-4a), and represent a late feature.

At Kurban Hüyük profiles made exclusively of plain simple ware are those of bottles, handled cups and jars with beak lugs on the shoulder (Algaze, 1986, pp. 296, 298, figs. 5, V-X all from area CO1; 6, B, E, F-H; tables XIVa, 13-14; XXXVa, I, 11-12; LXIIIa, II, 15). New features likewise appearing on plain simple ware vessels comprise : drooping or broad spouts, plastic bands, bands of cross-hatchings, triangles or wedges and bands of incised grooves (Algaze, 1986, pp. 296, 298, 300, figs. 6, W from area CO1, X; 5, D, H; 6, C, F-H; 7, C-F the last one red-slipped and from area CO1; 5, L-M; 6, D; tables LXIIa,I, 9-10; LXIVa,I, 1-3; LXIIIa,II, 15-19; LXVIa,III, 5; LXVIIb, 3-5). In the north-western regions all these ceramic elements are introduced late in the IVth millennium B.C., if at all, and were accompanied by some neck profiles which, at Kurban Hüyük, are also attested exclusively in plain simple ware (Algaze, 1986, pp. 296, 298, figs. 5, N-O, B; 6, K-L the last one from area CO1, N-V; tables XLIIa,7a; XLVa,11-12; LXIIIa,I, 11; Ld, 11-15). The first three examples display a plastic cordon around the base of the neck and band rims; parallels seem to exist only at Habuba Kabira South. The same would seem to be true of the fourth illustrated profile, a cylindrical neck



with bevelled rim. The remaining profiles belong to cylindrical necks with everted, out-rolled, ledge and overhanging rims. Cylindrical necks are common at Habuba Kabira South, especially in standard wares, but the best comparative material for the finds from Kurban Hüyük is probably seen at other sites located in the upper Euphrates basin. However, here these last necks tend to be made of chaff-tempered wares with the exception of specimens from the early bronze age levels at nearby Hassek Hüyük.

For the sake of completeness two more profiles made of smooth-faced and plain simple ware can be quoted, those of a globular jar and of a wide-mouthed pot with bevelled rims (Algaze, 1986, pp. 296, 298, figs. 5, R; 6, U; tables XXXVd, 13; XXXId, 17).

To sum up, the Kurban Hüyük period VIb - a pottery assemblage consists of two main components. The older one comprises profiles made of chaff-tempered wares which hark back to the formative phase of the "local" IVth millennium B.C. assemblage, while a developed plain simple ware element would seem to correspond to the leading pottery class which is typical of the early bronze age in western Syria. The plain simple ware profiles either duplicate chaff-tempered ware ones or correspond to new shapes or features, which are introduced in the north-western regions in the late IVth millennium B.C. However, while these new traits can be made of both chaff- and grit-tempered wares at other sites, at Hassek Hüyük for example, at Kurban Hüyük they are found exclusively in plain simple ware. Moreover, fine, chaff-tempered pottery classes are not reported from the last site apart from a scatter of smooth-faced ware, which would appear to be at variance not only with the evidence provided by Hassek Hüyük 5 (Sürenhagen, 1986, p. 312) but also by Tell al-Judaïdah JK3 floor 22 debris and floor 21, basal Qal'at er-Rus, Arslantepe VIa and Tepecik 3. At all these sites fine, wheel-made, chaff-tempered wares are very much in evidence. There are a number of factors which may account for these discrepancies such as the function of the areas hit by the soundings, the function of the sites which were using and/or producing the pottery or, more simply, the limited dimensions

of the Kurban Hüyük exposures.

Keeping in mind these observations, the period VI strata at Kurban Hüyük have been synchronized with the late chalcolithic - beginning of the early bronze age levels at Hassek Hüyük. A terminus ante quem is offered by the presence of cyma-recta cups at both sites (Marfoe, 1986a, p. 50; Algaze, 1986a, p.57; Hoh, 1981, pp. 38-39; 1984, p.67). Kurban Hüyük period VIb could start a bit earlier than Hassek Hüyük (Algaze, 1986, p.287), although not much earlier. Plain simple wares occur at both sites from the beginning of the excavated sequences. The Kurban Hüyük sequence is then seen to have spanned the break in occupation between Hassek Hüyük 5 and 4. As Hassek Hüyük itself testifies, "Uruk" type of material could continue to be produced even after the destruction of an "Uruk" station. Grit-tempered wares predominate from Hassek Hüyük 4 onwards and chaff-tempered wares are only used to make cooking-pots (Hoh, 1984, pp.68-69). In the light of this bit of evidence the observation that chaff-faced pottery from Kurban Hüyük period VIA shows constantly signs of having been used on a fire may acquire additional meaning. It may be also remembered that cooking-pot wares are the last phase F fabrics<sup>10</sup> survive in the early Amuq G floors at Tell al-Judaidah.

### Carchemish

Early remains were investigated in a series of trenches opened over a number of years in the south-eastern hillock on the acropolis mound (Woolley, 1934, p. 158; Woolley and Barnett, 1952, pp.205 - 210). The builders of a Roman temple, whose site covered most of the top of the mound, had levelled the ground so thoroughly before construction that the underlying Hittite levels of occupation were obliterated almost completely; prehistoric deposits surfaced in pockets beneath the Roman foundations. Data were obtained from these pockets and from trenches cut into the river face of the mound beyond the limits of the Roman building (Woolley and Barnett, 1952, fig. 84).

A Hittite girdle wall was founded on the prehistoric



mound at about contour 28,00/27,00 (level B). A thick destruction level was discovered underneath (level C) followed by strata characterized by remains of houses whose stone foundations were still preserved: level D between contours 25,00 and 24,00 and levels E-F between contours 24,20 and 23,70. At contour 22,70 there occurred a mud floor beneath a bricky layer. Most of the pottery became hand-made, although a few wheel-made sherds were also present (Woolley, and Barnett, 1952, p.210).

Cist graves were encountered between contours 29,50 and 28,00 (Woolley and Barnett, 1952, p. 218). They were dug under the floors of houses and contained offerings such as the so-called champagne vases (Woolley and Barnett, 1952, p.219).

Pot burials ranged between contours 28,90 and 24,50 (Woolley and Barnett, 1952, p. 215). They were also sunk beneath house floors. Those discovered between contours 29,50 and 27,00 contained objects identical with those derived from the cist graves; the ones excavated between contours 25,70 and 24, 50 yielded nothing except the body but there were at least two which were topped by cups similar to champagne vases (Woolley and Barnett, 1952, pp. 215-216; grave 5 at contour 25,60 and grave 9 at contour 27). Bevelled rim bowls, either single or in groups, came to light at various heights between contours 28 and 25 (Woolley and Barnett, 1952, p. 217, pl.52); in an earlier report they are said to have been found as low down as contour 22 (Woolley, 1934, p. 160, quoting Lawrence). No other objects were associated with them but, judging by the heights at which they were found, they were thought to go with the older group of pot burials (Woolley and Barnett, 1952, p. 218).

Halaf and Ubaid style painted pottery, which was not recognized as such, came to light at various levels beneath contour 20,00 (Woolley and Barnett, 1952, pp. 227-228, pl. 66, b, c). Above contour 20,00 all the pottery appeared to be wheel-made with the exception of the bevelled rim bowls and of a few large burial urns (Woolley and Barnett, 1952, p. 228). Painted decoration was replaced by incision or burnishing and by the use of a haematite wash. A classical

Uruk four-lugged jar covered with a brilliantly polished plum-red haematite wash was retrieved at about contour 22 or 23 (Woolley and Barnett, 1952, p. 228, pl. 66, a; similar to table LXVIa, III, 4). Some black pebble-burnished ware from contour 22 belonged to wheel-made vessels whose surfaces had been burnished to such an extent that they looked like "black marble" (Woolley and Barnett, 1952, p. 228). The fragment of a large wheel-made jar decorated with incised chevrons all around the neck came to light at contour 22 (Woolley and Barnett, 1952, p. 228, fig. 87). Higher up in the deposit, at about contour 26, wheel-turning was perfected to produce deep rilling; burnishing became very elaborate, combing was introduced and reserved-slip decoration, sometimes very elaborately rendered, appeared (Woolley and Barnett, 1952, pp. 228-229). Both wheel- and coarse hand-made pots carried reserved slip decoration which was obtained by wiping off a white wash or cream slip which had been applied to the vessel's surface (Woolley and Barnett, 1952, p. 229, figs. 89-91, pl. 58, c). Incised decoration continued and a fragment was ornamented with a double horizontal band from which hang cross-hatched triangles (Woolley and Barnett, 1952, p. 229).

It has already been pointed out that bevelled rim bowls occurred in great numbers from contour 25 upwards. Their massive presence lends indeed support to the contention that there was a strong "Uruk" presence at Carchemish as at the Meskene sites (Strommenger, 1980, p. 62). Yet, one hesitates to identify more than bevelled rim bowls, the red-slipped four-lugged jar and perhaps a few incised fragments as representative of the classical Uruk assemblage at the site. Furthermore, far too little is published of the associated pottery to enable one to recognize other elements, either intrusive or local, of the IVth millennium B.C. assemblage. The problem is further complicated by the fact that the deposits may be mixed and telescoped. As the excavator clearly states, the evidence for the pottery sequence was seldom satisfactory owing to the disturbance of the soil (Woolley and Barnett, 1952, p. 229) and, it may be added, owing to the practice of building on terraces cut into the slope of the older mound. If the presence of Ubaid style



Painted pottery beneath contour 20 and of champagne vases above contour 28 is taken as a terminus post quem and terminus ante quem respectively for the intervening deposits, the time span covered by the latter would encompass any phase of the IVth and of most of the IIIrd millennia B.C. in the area. Hence, as far as local, late IVth millennium B.C. material is concerned, only the possible presence of early reserved-slip ware is remarked upon. The suspicion remains that the wheel-made vessels looking like black marble could even be made of late IIIrd millennium B.C. stone ware.

Conclusion

A first group of profiles includes shapes which are typical of the Norşuntepe late chalcolithic pottery assemblage and which are particularly long-lived, for they first appear during the Terminal early chalcolithic horizon and persist into the late Uruk horizon.

Hemispherical bowls are known from:

Arslantepe VII	table IIId,	1
Tepecik levels 26-14	" "	2,10
Norşuntepe levels 1-3,8-10	" "	3-4,6-9
Korucutepe upper levels XXX-XLIV	" "	11-12
Çayboyu upper	" "	14-17
Değirmentepe	" "	5,6a,9a
Coba Hüyük IVc	" "	13
Hassek Hüyük 5	" "	21-21a
Arslantepe building 1	" "	13a
Tepecik 3	" "	18-20

Bowls with in-turned upper body and beaded rims came to light at:

Norşuntepe levels 7-8	table Vd,I,	1-3
Korucutepe	" "	4
Coba Hüyük IVc	" "	5-6
Tepecik 3	" "	7-8
Arslantepe building 1	" "	9

Shallow bowls with high body carination were derived from:

Arslantepe VII	table VIId,	1-2
Norşuntepe level 10	" "	3
Değirmentepe	" "	5
Coba Hüyük Va	" "	4
Hayaz	" "	1a
Karatut Mevkii	" "	6

Examples with concave sides can be noted at Coba Hüyük IVc-Va and Karatut Mevkii (table VIIId, 1-3).



Bowls with moulded rims are common such as those with bevelled rims from:

Arslantepe VII	table XIId,	1
Değirmentepe	" "	4
Korucutepe upper levels XXX-XLIV	" "	2
Coba Hüyük IVc	" "	3
Tepecik 3	" "	5
Hassek Hüyük 5	" "	6
Karatut Mevki	" "	7
Kurban Hüyük VI	" "	10

Flat rims from:

Korucutepe	table XIIId,	3
Coba Hüyük IVc-Va	" "	1-2
Hayaz	" "	4
Karatut Mevki	" "	5
Kurban Hüyük VI	" "	6

Internally bevelled rims from:

Arslantepe VII	table XIVd,	1-3
Tepecik levels 26-24	" "	4-5
Norşuntepe levels 7-8,1-3	" "	6-9
Değirmentepe	" "	13-14
Tülintepe 53/54H, levels 1-3	" "	11-12
Çayboyu upper	" "	10
Karatut Mevki	" "	15
Kurban Hüyük VI	" "	16

Round rims from:

Tepecik levels 24-23	table XVd,	1-3
Norşuntepe levels 8-10	" "	4-5
Korucutepe level XXXIX	" "	6
Çayboyu upper	" "	7-9
Tepecik 3	" "	11-12

## More rounded rims from:

Tepecik	table XVd, I	1
Norşuntepe levels 8,10	" "	5-6
Çayboyu upper	" "	2-4
Değirmentepe	" "	8-9
Hayaz	" "	8a, 9a, 10
Coba Hüyük Va	" "	7
Kurban Hüyük VI	" "	11

## Bevelled-rounded rims from:

Tepecik levels 16,19	table XVId,	1-2
Değirmentepe	" "	2a, 8-9
Çayboyu upper	" "	4-7
Fatmalı-Kalecik	" "	3
Tepecik 3	" "	10, 13
Hassek Hüyük 5	" "	11
Kurban Hüyük VI	" "	14
Hayaz	-	

## Club-headed rims from:

Arslantepe VII	table XVIIId,	1-2
Tepecik level 24	" "	3
Norşuntepe level 10	" "	5
Fatmalı-Kalecik	" "	4
Tepecik 3	" "	6-6a
Hassek Hüyük 5	" "	7-8
Karatut Mevki	" "	9
Kurban Hüyük VI	" "	10-11

## Ledge rims from:

Arslantepe VII	table XVIIIId	1-2
Korucutepe	" "	3
Coba Hüyük Va	" "	4-5
Hayaz	" "	6-8
Hassek Hüyük 5	" "	9
Karatut Mevki	" "	10
Kurban Hüyük VI	" "	11-13



## Platters occur at:

Çayboyu upper	table XIXd,	1-4
Kurban Hüyük VII	" "	6
Hayaz	" "	5
Kurban Hüyük VI	" "	8-9

## Stands are reported from:

Değirmentepe	table XXId,	2
Korucutepe levels XXXVII-XLIV	" "	1
Kurban Hüyük VI	" "	3

## Hole-mouthed pots appear at:

Tepecik level 24	table XXIIIId	1
Değirmentepe	" "	2
Hayaz	" "	1a
Kurban Hüyük VII	" "	2a
Tepecik 3	" "	5-6
Karatut Mevkii	" "	8
Kurban Hüyük VI	" "	9

## Specimens with round rims are attested at:

Tepecik levels 13,23	table XXIVd,	1-2
Norşuntepe levels 10-9,1-3	" "	3-5
Coba Hüyük IVc	" "	6-7
Kurban Hüyük VI	" "	9

## Wide-mouthed pots with short, everted necks and bag-shaped bodies are present at:

Arslantepe VII	table XXVd	1,1b-2
Norşuntepe level 10	" "	3
Korucutepe level XXXIX	" "	4
Değirmentepe	" "	1a
Coba Hüyük IVa	" "	5-7
Arslantepe building I	" "	9-10
Tepecik 3	" "	8
Hassek Hüyük 5	" "	11

Wide-mouthed pots with short, everted necks and globular bodies came to light at:

Arslantepe VII	table XXVIId,	1-3
Tepecik level 19	" "	4
Norşuntepe level 9	" "	5
Coba Hüyük IVc/b	" "	6
Değirmentepe	" "	1a-2a
Tepecik 3	" "	7-8
Arslantepe building I	" "	9-10
Hassek Hüyük 5	" "	11-12
Karatut Mevkii	" "	10

Related containers include specimens from:

Arslantepe VII	table XXVIIId	1
Korucutepe	" "	2-4
Çayboyu upper	" "	5-6
Coba Hüyük Va	" "	7-9
Hassek Hüyük 5	" "	7a
Arslantepe buildings I,III	" "	1a-4a

Other examples came to light at:

Korucutepe upper levels XXX-XLIV,	table XXVIIIId	2-3
Coba Hüyük	" "	1

Bevelled rims are widespread since they were derived from:

Arslantepe VII	table XXXId	1-7
Coba Hüyük Vc-Va	" "	8-10
Arslantepe building 1	" "	12
Tepecik 3	" "	11
Karatut Mevkii	" "	13-16

Jars with grooved necks appear as early as Arslantepe VII and as late as Kurban Hüyük VI (table XXXIId, 1-9).



Jars with everted necks are a common profile present at:

Arslantepe VII	table XXXIIId	1
Tepecik level 22	" "	2
Norşuntepe level 1-3, 8-10	" "	3-6
Değirmentepe	" "	1a-2a
Tepecik 3	" "	7-8
Hassek Hüyük transitional	" "	9

More examples are reported from:

Tepecik	table XXXIIId, I	1
Coba Hüyük IVa-c, Va	" "	2-4
Çayboyu upper	" "	8-12
Kurban Hüyük VII	" "	4a-5a
Arslantepe VII	" "	1a

Jars with bevelled rims were derived from:

Arslantepe VII	table XXXVd	1-2
Norşuntepe level 9	" "	4
Tepecik level 22	" "	3
Değirmentepe	" "	2a
Çayboyu upper	" "	6-9
Korucutepe	" "	5
Karatut Mevki	" "	10-11
Kurban Hüyük VI	" "	12-13

Jars with bevelled-rounded rims were found at:

Tepecik level 18, 22	table XXXIXd	1-2
Norşuntepe levels 1-7	" "	3
Korucutepe	" "	4
Hayaz	" "	5
Karatut Mevki	" "	6-9
Kurban Hüyük VI	" "	10

Jars with club-headed rims are known from:

Arslantepe VII	table XLd	1
Çayboyu upper	" "	2-3
Hayaz	" "	3a-4
Karatut Mevki	" "	9
Kurban Hüyük VI	" "	5-6

Jars with internal ledge rim came to light at:

Arslantepe VII	table XLId	1-4
Korucutepe level XXXVIII	" "	5
Hayaz	" "	4a
Kurban Hüyük (plain simple ware)	" "	6-7

Jars with convex neck were retrieved at:

Arslantepe VII	table XLIIId	1-2
Norşuntepe levels 8-10	" "	3-6
Çayboyu upper	" "	7-8
Karatut Mevki	" "	9-10
Kurban Hüyük VI	" "	11

There is then a second group of profiles which belong to the late chalcolithic pottery assemblage of the upper Euphrates basin but which do not seem to continue into what may be defined as the final stage of production of the same assemblage (Arslantepe VIa, Tepecik 3, Hassek Hüyük 5, Kurban Hüyük VI). They comprise deep bowls with straight sides from:

Norşuntepe levels 9-10	table IIIId,	1
Korucutepe level XXX	" "	2
Çayboyu upper	" "	3-4
Coba Hüyük IVa, Va	" "	5-6

Bowls with sharply everted rims from:

Korucutepe	table IVd	1-2
Değirmentepe	" "	5-9
Tülintepe 53/54H levels 1-3	" "	3-4

Bowls with in-turned upper part of the body from:

Norşuntepe levels 7,9-10	table Vd	1-3
Değirmentepe	" "	7-8
Coba Hüyük IVa-IVc	" "	4-6
Hayaz	" "	4a
Kurban Hüyük VII	" "	6a



## Bowls with in-turned rims from:

Arslantepe VII	table VIId	1-3
Coba Hüyük Va	" "	4,6
Korucutepe	" "	5
Hayaz	" "	2b

## Bowls with in-turned sides from:

Norşuntepe levels 7-8	table Xd,I	1-4
Değirmentepe	" "	5-5a

## Bowls with low body carination, in-turned sides and everted rims from:

Arslantepe VII	table Xd	1
Korucutepe level XXXIX	" "	4
Norşuntepe levels 1-3	" "	2-3

## Bowls with low body carination and sides slightly flaring beneath the rim from:

Norşuntepe levels 7-8	table XIId	1-6
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## Bowls with constricted waists from:

Norşuntepe level 8	table XIId,I	1-4
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## Wide-mouthed pots with internal ledge or bevelled-rounded rims from:

Arslantepe VII	tables XXIXd 1-7; XXXd, 1	
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## Jars with straight necks from:

Arslantepe VII	table XXXIVd,	1
Norşuntepe level 8	" "	3
Değirmentepe	" "	2
Kurban Hüyük VII	" "	4-5

## Jars with narrow necks from:

Değirmentepe	table XXXIVd,I	1-2
Korucutepe	" "	3

## Jars with bevelled-expanded or vertical rims from:

Arslantepe VII	table XXXVIId	1-3
Çayboyu upper	table XXXVIIId	1-3

## Jars with round rim from:

Korucutepe	table XXXVIIId	1
Coba Hüyük Va	" "	2-3
Değirmentepe	" "	4-5
Hayaz	" "	6

## Jars with internally grooved necks from:

Norçuntepe level 10	table XLIId	2
Arslantepe VII	" "	1

## Jars with swollen neck from:

Değirmentepe	table XLIIId,I	1-2
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The combined evidence provided by the first two lists of profiles seems to indicate that the repertoire of shapes characteristic of the late chalcolithic pottery assemblage of the upper Euphrates basin and the neighbouring intermontane valleys was established when early chalcolithic pottery was last being produced. In fact, dark burnished pottery is still conspicuous by its presence at Norçuntepe levels 8-10, Değirmentepe levels 6-8, Korucutepe levels XXI-XXX, and the top levels at Çayboyu, to which may be added Tülintepe, especially the upper levels investigated in squares 53/54H, for some of the painted sherds and profiles recorded from the last find-spot are paralleled at Değirmentepe (table XXXIIId, I, 13a). In the deep sounding opened in square 8/0 at Tepecik dark burnished pottery is said to occur in levels 25-19, while chaff-faced wares occur from level 26 upwards. A smooth transition between pottery assemblages would appear to affect even the repertoire of shapes. At Korucutepe some shapes derived from level XXX upwards duplicate those found in the early chalcolithic levels of occupation and a similar observation applies to the Çayboyu material, where early chalcolithic profiles



continue to be fashioned in the new chaff-tempered wares. Conversely, at Norşuntepe in level 10 local IVth millennium B.C. profiles are made of a ware which is described as "grau" or "schwartz gefleckt" (tables XVd, 4; XXd, 7; XXVd, 3). The use of applied plastic motifs is an early chalcolithic tradition which persists in levels of occupation dating to the beginning of the period under consideration (table XXIId, 3-4 Norşuntepe level 10, 1-2 Korucutepe).

Pottery painted in the Ubaid style is explicitly reported from Norşuntepe level 10 but its presence is better illustrated by the evidence from Değirmentepe. The body clays of the specimens from the last site are not described but are probably those of the common Coba and light wares, the more likely so owing to the fact that the surfaces of some painted vases appear to have been scraped (table IIId, 5). Painted specimens with scraped surfaces are known also from Norşuntepe, although it remains unknown whether the greenish painted fragments derived from both Değirmentepe and Coba Hüyük IVa-b (grit-tempered at Coba Hüyük) were also recovered from the first site. In any case, simple painted patterns occur on common chaff-tempered wares whenever levels of occupation likely to be contemporary not only with Norşuntepe levels 10-8 but also 8-1 were excavated (Table IIId, 5 Değirmentepe levels 6-8, 2 Tepecik levels 26-14; IIIId, 5 Coba Hüyük IVa; IVd, 9 Değirmentepe levels 6-8, 3-4 Tülintepe levels 1-3; Vd, I, 3 Norşuntepe level 8; Vd, 7 Değirmentepe levels 6-8, 6a Kurban Hüyük VII; Xd, 2 Norşuntepe levels 1-3; Xd, I, 5a Değirmentepe levels 6-8, 1-1a Norşuntepe levels 8-10; XIId, 4-6 Norşuntepe levels 7-8; XIId, I, 1-2 Norşuntepe level 8; XIVd, 8-9 Norşuntepe levels 1-3, 7, 4 Tepecik levels 26-14; XVd, I, 1 Tepecik levels 24-14; XVIIId, Korucutepe levels XXX-XLIV; XXd, 10 Değirmentepe levels 6-8; XXIVd, 5 Norşuntepe levels 1-3; XXXIIId, 2a Değirmentepe levels 6-8, 3-6 Norşuntepe levels 1-3, 8, 10; XXXIIId, I, Tepecik levels 26-24, 13 Tülintepe levels 1-3, 7 Çayboyu upper, 5-6 Korucutepe levels XXX-XLIV, 4a Kurban Hüyük VII;

XXXIVd, 4 Kurban Hüyük VII; XLIIId, 3-6 Norşuntepe levels 8-10; XLIIId, I, 2 Değirmentepe levels 6-8). Chaff-tempered ware fragments decorated with simple motifs came to light also in the late chalcolithic deposits which were discovered in the vicinity of building 4 at Arslantepe. These deposits probably date to the very end of the period best known through the evidence provided by Norşuntepe. They have not been excavated so far. However, they may be thought of as providing additional evidence about the degree of both uniformity and continuity which distinguishes the pottery assemblage at all the sites mentioned so far during the period which follows immediately after the formative phase of the local pottery assemblage (Norşuntepe levels 8-1, Tepecik levels 19-14, Arslantepe VII, Coba Hüyük IVc-Va, and possibly Fatmalı-Kalecik upper, Pulur levels XIII-XII and Kurban Hüyük VII, where dark faced burnished pottery does not seem to have been found, at least according to the little which is published).

This uniformity concerns all the constituent elements of a pottery type. The body clays contain mostly organic inclusions. The use of whitish, cream and red slips is widespread. Fine incised ceramics are reported from Norşuntepe levels 4-9 (tables XId, 7; XId, I, 3-4; Xd, I, 2-4; XVd, 5), Korucutepe (table Xd, I, 8), Çayboyu (table Xd, I, 6-7, Coba Hüyük IVc (table Vd, I, 5-6) and the top levels in the 54L sounding at Tülintepe. A combination of both incised and painted decoration appears to be an early trait shared by Değirmentepe, Tülintepe and the bottom layers at Norşuntepe (table XXXIIId, I, 13a from Tülintepe).

Profiles made, on the one hand, of chaff-tempered wares from Karatut Mevki, Kurban Hüyük VI and Arslantepe VIa and, on the other hand, of both chaff- and mineral-tempered wares from Tepecik 3 and Hassek Hüyük 5 are also included in the first list. They bear witness to a certain degree of continuity between the earliest and latest manifestations of the late chalcolithic pottery assemblage of the region discussed in this section.



Moreover, a group of late profiles includes shapes which may have evolved locally under the influence of prototypes known during the formative phase of the local pottery assemblage. Some became very elaborate such as footed bowls from:

Norşuntepe levels 7-10	table XXd	3-7
Korucutepe	" "	8
Değirmentepe	" "	9-10
Arslantepe VII	" "	1
Tepecik level 18	" "	2
Hassek Hüyük 5	" "	11-12
Hayaz	" "	12a

and from:

Arslantepe VII	table XXId, I	1-2
Tepecik 3	" "	3-4
Arslantepe buildings 3,1	" "	5-12

Others are only vaguely reminiscent of older profiles such as carinated bowls from:

Hassek Hüyük 5	table Xd	6-9
Tepecik 3	" "	5

A new appendage, a spout, is attached to bowls with in-turned upper part of the body from Arslantepe buildings 4 and 1 (table VIId, 1a-3a, 8).

The profiles of the truncated-conical bowls with string-cut bases from Arslantepe VIa and Hassek Hüyük 5 (tables Id, 13-16; Id, I, 1a-10) are old, local ones known from a number of sites (table Id, 1-5 Norsuntepe level 10 and above, 6a Değirmentepe levels 6-8, 6-8 Caba Hüyük IV, 1a Hayaz). These mass-produced types would seem to start being thrown after the formative phase of the local assemblage in Arslantepe VII (table Id, 9-10). The technique with which they were made in period VIa is probably adopted towards the end of period VII, as indicated by finds derived from unexcavated levels which are likely to represent the transition to period VIa (Palmieri, 1985a, pp.194, 201-202, fig. 2, 3-4; table Id, 11-12). Here the bowls are thrown from the hump and acquire the characteristic string-cut bases. More elongated or conical

outlines appear in period VIa (tables Id, I, 9a-10a; Id, II, 1-6), where the excavator notices the occurrence of different sizes (Palmieri, 1985a, p.202). Cylindrical beakers from the early period VIa levels at Arslantepe and conical beakers from Arslantepe VIa and Hassek Hüyük 5 are likewise new ceramic types (tables Id, III, 1-5; Va, I, 2-4). New beakers with string-cut bases and bevelled rims are characteristic of Karatut Mevkii (table Ib, 3, 1-2).

A particularly high number of new profiles appears to have been derived from Arslantepe VIa, Tepecik 3 and Hassek Hüyük 5 levels of occupation. Since the late and Terminal Uruk levels investigated at the three sites were dug up over exceptionally wide exposures that is perhaps not surprising. Furthermore, the function of the areas and/or the settlements tapped by the various soundings happens to be rather specialized, another factor which must be taken into consideration when comparing the finds from the sites just mentioned with those from other mounds.

A first group of new profiles consists of bevelled rim bowls from:

Arslantepe buildings 4,1,

two examples	table Ia, I,	3
Tepecik 3, unknown numbers	" "	4
Hassek Hüyük 5, many	" "	7
Karatut Mevkii, unspecified numbers	" "	14
Kurban Hüyük VIa, two examples, VIB, in increasing numbers	" "	8
Coba Hüyük, out of context, one	- -	-
Carchemish, in clusters unstratified	- -	-
Hayaz, one unstratified		

Bowls with band rim from:

Tepecik 3	table VIa, I	3
Hassek Hüyük 5	" "	2
Hayaz	" "	6-7
Karatut Mevkii	" "	8



## A tray from:

Kurban Hüyük VI	table VIIa,I	5
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## Bottles from:

Hassek Hüyük 5, transitional	table XIVa	10-12
Arslantepe buildings 4,1	" "	1-6

## Bell-shaped bowls from:

Tepecik 3	table XIXa,I	3-4
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## Sinuous-sided bowls from:

Tepecik 3	table XXIa,I	5
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## Jars with elongated bodies from:

Tepecik 3	table LIIIa,I	1-2
Hassek Hüyük 5	" "	3-4

## Jars carrying lugs on the shoulder from:

Arslantepe building 1	table LXIa	6;	table	
Tepecik 3	" "	4-5;	"	LXVIa,III 3
Hassek Hüyük 5, transitional	" "	7-8;	" "	1-2

## A spouted jar with bulging body from:

Tepecik 3	table LXIIa,I	1
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## A stand from:

Hassek Hüyük 5	table LXXIIa,	2
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## Bowls with everted rims from:

Arslantepe buildings 3,1	table Vd II	1a-2a
Coba Hüyük IVc-V	" "	3

Closed shapes acquire new body and neck profiles, while new methods of surface treatment are adopted.

Jars with ovoid bodies and narrow necks are known from Hassek Hüyük (table XLIVd, 1-3).

Jars with ovoid bodies and tall everted necks appear at:

Hassek Hüyük 5	table XLVd,	3-4
Arslantepe building 1	" "	1
Tepecik 3	" "	2

New appendages are attached to jars with ovoid bodies from Tepecik 3 : high ring bases, horizontal lugs and a spout (table XLVIId, 1a-3).

Jars with round to ovoid or high-shouldered bodies and cylindrical necks are typical of Arslantepe VIa (Table XLVIIId); over-hanging rims are worthy of note (table XLVIIId, 6-7 from buildings 4 and 3).

A jar with tall, everted neck and bulging body is known from Tepecik 3 (Table LIId,3), while jars with bulging bodies and narrow necks are attested at Hassek Hüyük 5 (table LVIIIId,1).

Cylindrical necks are associated with ovoid or bulging bodies of plain receptacles from:

Arslantepe buildings 3,1	table XLIXd,	1-1a
Hassek Hüyük 5	" "	2a

A new type of surface treatment is applied to containers with ovoid or bulging bodies and everted necks ending in simple or bevelled rims from:

Tepecik 3	table XLVIIId,	1-3
Arslantepe buildings 4,1	" XLIXd	2-4
Hassek Hüyük 5	" LIId	1-2
Hassek Hüyük 5	" LIId	2
Tepecik 3	" "	1

or to vases with ovoid or bulging bodies and the new cylindrical necks, whose rim profiles, however, are old, local ones. The rim profiles are simple ones from:

Tepecik 3	table LIId	1a
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Internal ledge ones from:

Arslantepe buildings 4,3,1	" LIVd	1-4
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round ones from:

Arslantepe building 1	"	LVD,	1-4	table LI
Hassek Hüyük 5, transitional	"	"	5-9	

bevelled-rounded or vertical ones from:

Hassek Hüyük 5		table LVID,	1	
Arslantepe buildings 4,1	"	"	2-3	

Jars with globular bodies belong to the same ceramic class. They were derived from:

Arslantepe buildings 1,4		table LVIId,1; LVIIIId,1		
Hassek Hüyük transitional	"	-	"	2
Tepecik 3	"	-	"	3.

Only the last vase is plain. Otherwise all the vases with cylindrical necks mentioned last and some bottles received a new surface treatment or rather treatments. The reserved-slip effect, be it obtained with or without a proper slip, is new. However, the slip is described as a yellowish or whitish solution and it may be remembered that white slips were employed as early as Norşuntepe levels 1-10.

New incised motifs appear on the low profiles from Arslantepe VIa, Tepecik 3 and Hassek Hüyük 5 which have just been mentioned. Incised dashes are found on a basin from Arslantepe building 1, whereas a carinated bowl with ledge rim from Hassek Hüyük 5 displays a more elaborate pattern (tables IId, 22; XVIIId,9). These last two profiles apparently conform to the local repertoire of shapes. The same observation applies to the profiles associated with new incised patterns from Coba Hüyük Va (tables XXXId, 10; XXXIIId,I, 14-15).

If the evidence from Arslantepe VIa, Tepecik 3 and Hassek Hüyük 5 is not taken into consideration, the new ceramic elements appear to be badly represented in neighbouring sites. Very few can be added to those already quoted, especially after having excluded from the catalogues the new finds made of plain simple ware from Kurban Hüyük VIa-b and Karatut Mevki. All the material to be mentioned next was manufactured in chaff-tempered wares. No more than

one cylindrical neck is known from Coba Hüyük Va, while related profiles have been tentatively recognized at Hayaz (table Ld, 4, 7-8). A unique, unparalleled band rim from Coba Hüyük Va should belong to the late IVth millennium B.C. assemblage on the basis of the evidence provided by other sites (table XLVa,13). Accidents of discovery could be held accountable for the distribution of the new ceramic elements in relatively close mounds, were it not for a particular factor which would seem to apply to the upper Euphrates basin.

It has already been noted that levels which might have produced a pottery assemblage transitional between that of Norşuntepe 1-10/Arslantepe VII and that of Arslantepe VIa/Tepecik 3, and even Hassek Hüyük 5 and Kurban Hüyük VI, do not seem to have been excavated at any site. There are only indications at both Arslantepe and Tepecik that no great time gap may have separated the two ceramic complexes, while local material, local in the sense that it can be traced back to the formative phase of the pottery assemblage of the upper Euphrates basin, is still well represented in Kurban Hüyük VIb, even more so than in possibly roughly contemporary levels at Arslantepe, Tepecik and Hassek Hüyük. The evidence from Arslantepe has already been presented. At Tepecik chaff-tempered pottery is said to increase in numbers in the levels which were discovered in a small sounding opened beneath the courtyard of the level 3 monumental building and some fragments from the same context may be regarded as examples of late chalcolithic painted pottery (table XXXIIId,I,15a). In the main mound a continuous, IVth millennium B.C. sequence would seem to have been excavated. It is true that the evidence came to light in a sounding of limited dimensions opened at the periphery of the mound; nevertheless, overlaps between the early and late chalcolithic assemblages, on the one hand, and of plain simple ware with wheel- and hand-made chaff-tempered wares, on the other hand, do seem to be attested in levels 25-19 and in levels 14-8 respectively of the sounding opened in area 8/0.



In period VIb levels at Kurban Hüyük "local" shapes made of "local" chaff-tempered wares still predominate and decrease gradually in numbers in the overlying levels, where Uruk-like type of material comes to the fore (Algaze, 1986, p.279). At the same time, both "local" and "new" profiles are increasingly made of the "new" plain simple ware, which is present at both Tepecik 3 and Hassek Hüyük 5, if not at Arslantepe VIa. At Kurban there is at least a trace of the new ceramic class as early as the beginning of the period VI excavated sequence. It has already been commented upon the fact that the range of the ceramic categories present at the last site appears to be somewhat limited with respect to that known from contemporary settlements. For instance, there is only a trace of fine, wheel-made chaff-tempered or smooth-faced simple ware (tables LIIB,13; XLVID, 14). In view of the very limited areas opened at the site the possible lateral versus vertical distribution of material in contemporary unexcavated levels at the same site may be held accountable for the missing elements. In any case, it may be reiterated that the period VI occupation at Kurban Hüyük cannot have started much earlier than Hassek Hüyük 5. In other words, the evidence from the first site cannot be used to prove the stratigraphic overlap between the Arslantepe VII and VIa pottery assemblages, although it does indicate that there was continuity between the same ceramic complexes. Only future research may clarify the matter just as it may throw light on another point which would seem to be raised by the Coba Hüyük finds.

It has already been suggested that the mound of Coba Hüyük could not have been occupied during the final phases of production of the local IVth millennium B.C. pottery assemblage. In fact, while period Va pottery can be compared with material from Norşuntepe levels 8-1 and Arslantepe VII, diagnostic Arslantepe VIa, Tepecik 3 and Hassek Hüyük 5 ceramics are *on the whole* absent. More important still, the transitional stage during which old profiles start being made of the new mineral-tempered wares, a transition known not only from Kurban Hüyük but also <sup>from</sup> Tepecik and Hassek Hüyük, does not seem to be attested in period Va levels. It

is true that red-orange burnished pottery and plain simple ware were derived from the deposit above the period Va one, so that it may be doubted that the sequence of Coba Hüyük - and *Gedikli* - may differ from that of the sites to the east. In other words red-orange burnished pottery could have started to be manufactured as early as Arslantepe VIa. On the other hand, the presence of plain simple ware, even if not sufficiently illustrated to allow placing it into the plain simple ware sequence as known now from Hassek Hüyük, Kurban Hüyük and the Amuq, still suggests that there may be something missing in the restricted Coba Hüyük exposure. Yet the presence of a few new ceramic elements in period Va has already been noted. So one is tempted to accept the evidence at face value and to suggest not only that a break in occupation intervenes between periods Va and Vb but also that the new ceramic elements may have appeared in an intermontane valley already in a late Arslantepe VII context. The first appearance of the new ceramic traits could consequently date to a phase preceding the clear adoption of a full set of new ceramic elements, however defined or definable, in the upper Euphrates basin. This observation can be better discussed by commenting upon the Habuba Kabira South evidence in relation with the local one. Suffice to stress now that, in spite of the lacuna mentioned at the beginning of the discussion, older traditions of making and decorating pottery do not seem to have been forgotten in late or rather Terminal Uruk levels of occupation at Arslantepe, Tepecik and even in a small trading station such as Hassek Hüyük, which, however, by its very function, probably did not produce its own pottery.

The body clays of the dominant ceramic classes at all three sites are still mostly tempered with organic inclusions. Finer and coarser varieties are distinguished but a certain preference towards the use of more refined clays would seem to start affirming itself. The potter's wheel is widely used. The surfaces of the pots are either left plain or are still coated with red or grey slips. Red- and grey-slipped wares have been encountered as early as Değirmentepe levels 6-8. The time gap separating them from ceramics produced in the late IVth millennium B.C. is, to say



the very least, sobering. However, owing to the fact that the intermediate stages do seem to be attested locally, one might be justified in entertaining the suspicion that some of the Terminal Uruk methods of surface treatment might hark back to earlier local traditions. The application of a red slip to common, chaff-tempered wares does not need commenting upon, although some of the vases and fragments illustrated in table LXVIa, III may be best understood in the light of material derived from Habuba Kabira South. They will be discussed in the next section. Now it may be useful to add a few remarks on the grey wares, even if the following observations are strictly based on published information and are more suggestions for further research than definite statements.

The late evidence comes from Tepecik 3 and consists of pink pastes with organic inclusions covered with grey or black slips (tables IId, 18; XXVIId, 7-8; XXIId, 6; XXXIIId, 7; XXd, I, 3-4). All the profiles are old ones apart from the last two. They were accompanied by a grey sand- and grit-tempered ware which was employed to make very distinctive and unparalleled jars (table XLVIId, 1a-2a) and which might fall into the category of the wares fired in a smother kiln. Grey and black wares containing organic and, sometimes, mineral inclusions were also derived from Coba Hüyük IV-Va. Their possible affinities have already been made known, or rather they have been considered as the product of particular firing conditions. Furthermore there is at least one example from Coba Hüyük Va of a fine orange ware which received a black slip. As to Değirmentepe, the fabric of the grey-slipped specimens is not described. Were it to be a light paste such as that of the red-slipped ware it could be a sand- or sand-, chaff- and limestone-tempered common ware. In short, in view of the available information one could be confronted with more than one tradition of making particular ceramic classes, a situation which is further complicated by the possibility that some grey or black wares may have been confused with the dark burnished wares which are characteristic of the region since the early chalcolithic (Russell, 1980, p.25, group H, chaff-faced

burnished ware). However that may be, the point which is tentatively made here is that all these traditions may have been established during the formative period of the local pottery assemblage and may have persisted till its final phases of production.

A similar reasoning may be applied to suggest that at least some chalcolithic cooking-pot wares are the direct forebears of some of the kitchen wares derived from Terminal Uruk horizon levels. In fact it has already been suggested that the cooking-pot ceramics from Hassek Hüyük 5 (dark chaff-faced burnished ware), which should correspond to the first kitchen ware from Arslantepe VIa, may be related either to the chaff-faced simple ware of the Amuq F, presumably to the coarse variants including the First cooking-pot ware, or to the dark faced burnished ware of eastern Anatolia (Hoh, 1981, notes 58, 60 pp.41-42). Were the second hypothesis proved true, this particular tradition of pottery making would even date to a period preceding the beginning of production of the late chalcolithic chaff-tempered wares in the upper Euphrates basin. At any rate, a hand-made dark burnished cooking pot ware does occur in Degirmentepe levels 6-8. It may be related to some of the dark cooking-pot wares of Coba Hüyük IV, if not to the cooking-pot wares of Arslantepe VII, and to the dark burnished fragments which are still reported from Tepecik level 19 upwards in the 8/0 sounding. Whatever the particular firing conditions and the specific choice of tempering agents, although organic inclusions do tend to figure prominently in the pastes, the repertoire of shapes of these functionally well-defined pottery classes is very distinctive. The profiles of the specimens from Arslantepe VIa, Hassek Hüyük 5 and Tepecik 3 are mostly well known ones, being those of wide-mouthed pots with short everted necks (tables XXVd, 8 Tepecik 3, 9-10 Arslantepe building 1, 11 Hassek Hüyük 5; XXVIId, 9 Arslantepe building 1, 11-12 Hassek Hüyük 5; XXVIIId, 1a-4a Arslantepe buildings 3, 1, 7a Hassek Hüyük 5; XXXId, 11 Tepecik 3). New shapes can, however, be recognized (tables XXVIIId, 4-5 Arslantepe buildings 3, 1; LIXd, 10-11 Tepecik 3, 4 Arslantepe building 3, 7 Hassek



Hüyük 5). Incised decoration is characteristic and the last three shapes are also made of dark burnished or red-black burnished wares which are a prominent component of the pottery assemblage at both Tepecik and Arslantepe but which occur only as imports south of the Taurus ranges (table LXId, 1-1a from Hassek Hüyük 5 and Habuba Kabira South respectively). The evidence relating to the last ceramic classes is given in pp. 94-95, 104-105. Central Anatolian connections are widely recognized.

To sum up, one could almost say that the pottery assemblages of Arslantepe VIa, Tepecik 3 and Hassek Hüyük 5 were identical, were it not for the presence of the pottery classes mentioned last in the northern sites and for the different distribution of shapes with southern Mesopotamian affinities in what appear to be three functionally differentiated contexts. The last point has already been discussed (Frangipane and Palmieri, 1987; Frangipane, 1983, pp.366-367,370), but it could be added that formal affinities with some of the material from Habuba Kabira South could be established as easily. Moreover, with the exception of a few specimens from Arslantepe (pp.87-88), all the profiles are apparently made of local wares and the repertoire of shapes as a whole is dominated everywhere by local, either old or new, elements. To conclude, in spite of the appearance of new ceramic elements whose primary areas of distribution diverge markedly, the common aspects of pottery production at the three sites predominate and seem to be firmly rooted in local traditions of shaping, decorating and making pottery. There are also clear affinities with the pottery output of Kurban Hüyük VIb and, to a certain extent, VIa, where plain simple pottery gradually affirms itself as the leading element of the pottery assemblage. The same process can be observed, in spite of a short break in sequence, at Hassek Hüyük, but is obscured in more northern sites by the intrusion of red-black burnished pottery with East-Anatolian Transcaucasian affinities (Palmieri, 1985a, pp.205-206, 208-209). At Hassek Hüyük this re-alignment in pottery production clearly does not imply an abrupt departure from previous tradition of shaping and decorating pottery (see

pp.33-35, 38-39, 42-44). The same situation is found in Kurban Hüyük and Karatut Mevkii, which incidentally explains why the local or Habuba-inspired plain simple ware profiles from the last two sites are not quoted in the catalogues. The reason is that some, if not all of them, are likely to be later than Hassek Hüyük 5. The evidence from Karatut Mevkii does not come from securely stratified contexts. In addition, the site may have been a pastoral nomadic camp, i.e. may have been intermittently occupied over a lengthy period. Hence the material is likely to represent a mixed collection including finds dating anywhere in the late IVth and early IIIrd millennia B C. For instance, a plain simple ware wide-mouthed pot can be compared with a specimen from Tell Leilan level 16, period IIIc (Schwartz, 1983, p.30, fig. 9,16). As to Kurban Hüyük, even if the distribution of the pottery by level has not been taken into consideration, one is clearly dealing in ceramic terms with a continuum till the beginning of production of the cyma-recta cups. Hence some of the VIa levels are likely to be contemporary with the beginning of the bronze age sequence at Hassek Hüyük and as such cannot be considered together with the Hassek Hüyük 5 levels of occupation.



## Chapter IV

The Habuba Kabira South pottery assemblage and the pottery assemblages of the north-western regions.

A first group of profiles from Habuba Kabira South comprises old, local shapes. They were all made of standard wares. Only exceptional examples were manufactured in chaff-tempered pastes as indicated in the following catalogue. Open profiles are those of:

deep flat-based bowls	= northern Mesopotamia	table IVb
table XVa	upper Euphrates basin	" IId,6-11,21a
hemispherical bowls	= northern Mesopotamia	table VIb,
table XVIa	western Syria	" Ic
" XVIa,I (Group IV)	upper Euphrates basin	" IId,
" XVIIa		
carinated bowls		
table XXIIa	= western Syria	table Xc,1-2,4-8
" XXIIa,I (Group II)		
low carinated bowls	= western Syria	table Xc,3-3a
" XXIIIa	upper Euphrates basin	" Xd,XId
" XXIIIa,I (Group II)	northern Mesopotamia	" XXIVb,
bowls with constricted waists	= northern Mesopotamia	table XXIIb,
table XXVa		
high carinated bowls with straight sides	= western Syria	table IXc
table XXVIa	upper Euphrates	" VIId,
in-turned sides	= northern Mesopotamia	table XXIXb
table XXVIIa	western Syria	" Vc,

out-turned sides table XXVIIIa	= western Syria upper Euphrates basin	table Xc,1-8 " VIId,3,
concave sides table XXIXa, 1	= western Syria Upper Euphrates basin	table XIc " VIIId
with ledge rim table XXIXa,2-3	= western Syria	table VIIIC,4-5
bowls on high pedestals table XXXa " XXXa,I (Group II)	= western Syria upper Euphrates basin northern Mesopotamia	table XXc,1-4 " XXd " XXIb,
bowl with club-headed rim table XXXIIa	= western Syria upper Euphrates basin northern Mesopotamia	table XVIc " XVIIId " XVIIIB,
bowls with flat rim table XXXIVa " XXXIVa,I (group II)	= western Syria upper Euphrates basin northern Mesopotamia	table IIC, 1,3 " XIIId " XXib,
and bowls with internally bevelled rims table XXXIa	= northern Mesopotamia western Syria upper Euphrates basin	table XIVb " XVIIIC " XIVd.

Sharply bevelled or in-turned rims would seem to be a late local feature (Table XXXIIIa) which appears in the upper Euphrates basin, western Syria and northern Mesopotamia (Tables XIId, 3, 5-8, 10-16; VIIC, 3; XXIXb, 5-6). The examples from Hassek Hüyük, level 5 and early bronze age, Kurban Hüyük and the early Amuq G levels were made of mineral-tempered wares (Table XIId, 6, 8, 10-12, 16).

Jars with globular bodies and everted necks are a common local profile; rim profiles also tend to be well known ones such as those of:



simple rims		
table XXXIXa	= northern Mesopotamia	table Lb
" XXXIXa, Ia (wares 8-13, 17, 25)	western Syria	" XXIII-XXIVc
table XXXIXa, Ib (wares 13, 17)	upper Euphrates basin	" XXXIIIId
table XXXIXa, II (wares 20-21, 23)		
round rims	= northern Mesopotamia	table LVIIb
table XXXVIIa, 1	western Syria	" XXVIc
" XXXVIIa, 2 (group II)	upper Euphrates basin	" XXXVIIId
" XXXVIIa, 3 (group IV)		
" XLa, 3-5		
" XLa, I, 3-4 (group IV)		
bevelled rims	= northern Mesopotamia	table LIIb
table XLa, 1-2	western Syria	" XXVIIc, 2-14
" XLa, I, 1-2 (group IV)	upper Euphrates basin	" XXXVd
bevelled-rounded rims	= northern Mesopotamia	table LVIIb
table XLIIa, 1-1a	western Syria	" XXVIIc
" XLIIa, II, 1-1a (group IV)	upper Euphrates basin	" XXXIXd
and convex necks	= northern Mesopotamia	table LXb
table XLIIa, 2-4	western Syria	" XXXIIc
" XLIIa, I, 1-2 (group II)	upper Euphrates basin	" XLIIId
" XLIIa, II, 2-5 (group IV)		
table XLIIIa, 3-4 (miniatures)	= northern Mesopotamia	table XXXVIIb
	western Syria	" XLIIc
	upper Euphrates basin	" XXVIId

The same observation applies to the profiles of wide-mouthed pots with short everted necks ending in simple rims:

table XLIIIa, 3-4 (miniatures)	= northern Mesopotamia	table XXXVIIb
	western Syria	" XLIIc
	upper Euphrates basin	" XXVIId

ledge rims	= northern Mesopotamia	table XLIXb
table XLIIIIa,2		
" XLVIA,1-4,6		
" XLVIA,I,1 (group II)		
bevelled rims	= northern Mesopotamia	table XLVb
table XLIIIIa,1	western Syria	" XLVIIc
	upper Euphrates basin	" XXXId
round rims	= northern Mesopotamia	table XLIIIIb
table XLIVA,1-8	western Syria	" XLVc
" XLIVA,I,1-5		
(group II)	upper Euphrate basin	" XXIIId,3
grooved rims	= western Syria	table XLVIIIIc
table XLIVA,9-12		
and bevelled-rounded		
rims	= northern Mesopotamia	table XLIVb
table XLIVA, 13-15	western Syria	" XLVIc
" XLIVA,I,6		
(group II)	upper Euphrates basin	" XXXd
<p>Convex necks (Table XLVa,1-3) find parallels in northern Mesopotamia (Table XXXIXb), where swollen necks (Table XLVa,8-9) are attached to local jar profiles (Table LIVb and tables XXXIIIIc western Syria, XLIIIIId,I upper Euphrates basin). In-turned necks are another early local trait (Table XLVa,4-7 = tables LXVib,5-6, XXXVIIIIc,1a-2a).</p>		
<p>Hole-mouthed pots are a frequent local profile. At Habuba Kabira they have raised rims</p>		
table XLVIIa,1-2	= northern Mesopotamia	table XXXIIb
ledge rims	= northern Mesopotamia	table XXXIVb
table XLVIIa,3-4	western Syria	" XXXIXc
		" XLVIIa,I,
(group II)	upper Euphrates basin	" XXIIId,4
		" XLVIIIIa,3
(group IV)		



or simple rims	= northern Mesopotamia	table XXXIIb,I
table XLVIIIa,1-2,4		
(group IV)	western Syria	" XXXVIIc,1-6
	upper Euphrates basin	" XXIIId,1-2, 5-6,8-9.

Narrow-mouthed bottles find early and late parallels in western Syria (Tables LXIXa,1-3 ware 8; LXIXa I, wares 1,3,5 = table XXXVc). The profile of a miniature is identical to that of a narrow-mouthed jar from Hassek Hüyük 5 (Table LXXa,1 = table LVIIIId,I,1). Narrow-mouthed jars appear very early both in western Syria and the upper Euphrates basin (Tables XXXIVc,3 Hamah L1; XLIVd, 1a-3a Değirmentepe levels 6-8, Korucutepe). Related necks are then attested in Hamah K6/5 (Table XXXIVc, 1-2) and Hassek Hüyük 5 (Table XLIVd, 1-3). As the pottery tables indicate, a time-gap seems to intervene locally between the earliest and latest occurrences of the last neck profiles, although narrow-mouthed jar are reported from the Amuq F exposures. Hence, in spite of the fact that the intermediate stages are not well represented, it is suggested that even the jars with narrow mouths are local profiles which continue after the formative phase of the western Syrian and upper Euphrates basin assemblages into the late Uruk horizon.

Stands are a long-lived utensil (Tables LXIXb northern Mesopotamia; LIIC western Syria; XXId upper Euphrates basin) which, at Habuba Kabira South, is only exceptionally made of chaff-tempered wares (Tables XIIa; XIa, 1 ware 18; 2 ware 19).

All the profiles mentioned so far seem to be uniformly distributed over a vast area and to have enjoyed particularly long life-spans. They also tend to be consistently made throughout, both in a geographical and chronological sense, i.e. all over the north-western regions from the Terminal Ubaid to the Terminal Uruk horizons, of the "local" chaff-tempered wares. That does not seem to be the case in Habuba Kabira South where they are made of standard wares as a rule. In the north-western regions both "old" and "new" profiles start being made of the new, wheel-made and mostly mineral-tempered wares, which show some affinity with the dominant ceramic classes of Habuba Kabira South (Algaze, 1986, pp.286-287; 1989, p.586), not sooner than

the time of the latest occurrences of classical Uruk type of material, i.e. after the establishment of the foreign enclave in the Meskene area. Such a state of affairs is particularly clear in the upper Euphrates basin, thanks to the discoveries of Hassek Hüyük and Kurban Hüyük. Therefore the lists presented in this chapter include also the early bronze age and plain simple ware profiles retrieved from the last two sites, and Karatut Mevkii, along side early Amuq G and Tell Brak level 9 and above material, which appears to have been likewise manufactured of the wheel-made wares that are the leading pottery classes of the Amuq G and Ninevite 5 assemblages. These profiles were not considered in the previous catalogues, because there are reasons to believe that they were derived from strata later than Habuba Kabira South.

The declared purpose of this paper is that of examining the evolution, if any, of the pottery assemblages of the north-western regions in view of the occurrence in the same areas of intrusive ceramic elements with clear southern Mesopotamian affinities. The definition of pottery type given at the end of the second chapter is at the basis of the whole argument, for, by clarifying which are the component attributes of a type, it should help understanding which one of these same components evolves and how it develops. Alternatively, it makes one doubt that one is dealing with the same pottery type when faced with identical shapes which are manufactured by employing different methods (Franken, 1974, pp. 11-33; Sürenhagen, 1978, pp.50-54). This particular point will have to be raised again after having cross-dated Habuba Kabira South with the local sequences and, secondly, when discussing the possible impact of the ceramic complex of the last site and its immediate neighbours upon the local assemblages. At any rate it may be recollected now that there seems to be a concentration of "new" ceramics in the Meskene sites, which sets them apart from the north-western settlements as a whole, including Nineveh and Tell Brak. The following lists should help qualifying the last statement. At Habuba Kabira South even the profiles to be mentioned next are made of standard wares with very few exceptions.

A second group of common profiles includes "new" shapes which have been encountered only rarely in the north-western sites.



They are two mass-produced types:

bowls with band

rims	= Tell Hajj	table VIa, I	1
	Tell Qannas	-	-
table VIa	El Kowm	" "	12
	Hassek Hüyük 5, E.B.I.	" "	2, 4-5
	Tepecik 3	" "	3
	Karatut Mevki	" "	8-11
	Hayaz	" "	6-7
	Hammam et-Turkman V	" "	14
	Tell al-Judaidah JK3,		
	20-19	" "	13
	Kurban Hüyük VI	" "	15

and bottles

table XIIIa	= Tepe Gawra Xa	table XIVa	9
" XIIIa, I	Nineveh -24', -21'	" "	7-8
(groups II, IV)	Arslantepe buildings 4, 1	" "	1-6
	Kurban Hüyük VI	" "	13-14
	Karatut Mevki	" "	3a
	Hassek Hüyük 5		
	transitional	" "	10-12

to which may be added:

bell-shaped bowls	= Tell Brak TW fill	table XIXa	I 1
table XVIIIa	Tepecik 3	" "	3-4
" XVIIIa, I			
(group II)	Hassek Hüyük E.B.I	" "	5
	Amuq F smooth-faced ware	" "	2

bowls with sinuous

sides	Hamah K8/7, K	table XXa	I 1-3
table XXa	Amuq F smooth-faced ware	" "	4
	Tepecik 3	" "	5

bowls with everted rims	Arslantepe buildings 3,1	table Vd,II, 1-2	
table XXXIVa,1 (=table LXXIa,3-4)	Coba Hüyük IVc-V	" "	3
	Hassek Hüyük 5	" Xd	10
	Tell Hajj	" LXXIa,I	1
and a special type of stand =	Hassek Hüyük 5,E.B.I	table LXXIIa,I	1
table LXXIIa,1	Kurban Hüyük	" "	2
	early Amuq G	" "	3
	Tell Brak TW fill	" "	4.

Kernoi are a rare late terracotta object known from Tell Hajj (Table IXa), Tell Qannas, El Kowm and Tepe Gawra IX. Miniature jars are characteristically attached to these containers. At Habuba Kabira South similar jars are fixed on to shallow platters (Table IXa, 1-2). Shallow platters are so far unknown in the north-western sites, although coarse, chaff-tempered ware trays (Table VIIa) are a rare late type (Table VIIa,I, 1-4, Tell Brak level 9 and level 9 and above, 5 Kurban Hüyük VI).

None of the last profiles would seem to occur during the formative phase of the local pottery assemblages at any of the north-western sites. The same is true of the groups of profiles which will be discussed next. Consequently Habuba Kabira South would appear to have been founded after the IVth millennium B.C. assemblages of the north-western regions had developed. Such a late date is also suggested by the "new" appendages, features and rim or neck profiles which are attached to "old" shapes.

Bent spouts are fastened to globular jars (Table XXXVIa,1-2). Bent or drooping spouts are a long-lived and widespread late IVth millennium B.C. appendage which at Habuba Kabira South (Tables XIIIa,2-3; LXVa, 2-3) as at neighbouring sites tend to be attached to new profiles (Tables LIIB, 11, 16 Nineveh -17'; -18'; LXIIa, I, 4 Nineveh -24', 5-8 Tell al-Judaidah JK3, 20-19, 9 Kurban Hüyük VI; XIVA, 5-6 Arslantepe 12 Hassek Hüyük 5, 13 Kurban Hüyük VI), which are not necessarily identical to the Habuba Kabira South ones.



New rim or neck profiles associated to old shapes are:

band rims	= Kurban Hüyük VI	table XLVa, 11-12	
tables XLIIa, 1-3;			
XLVa.10	Coba Hüyük Va	" "	13
necks with plastic cordons			
table XLIIa, 4-7	= Kurban Hüyük VI	table XLIIa	7a
" XLIIa, I, 1			
(ware 15)			
table XLIIa, II, 1			
(ware 23)			
folded-over rims			
table XLIIa, 8-10	= Tepe Gawra level XI	table XLVIIIb	1
" XLIIa, I, 2	Tell Brak level 13 fill	" "	2
(ware 15)	Apamea	" "	3
table XLIIa, II, 2			
(ware 20)			
table XLVIa, I/II, 3, 1			
(wares 10, 21)			
and low-expanded rims			
table XLVIa, 5	= Tell Brak level 13	table LIIIb, 1-2	
" XLVIa, I, 2	fill		
(ware 12)	Hamah K7	" Lc,	1-2
	Amuq f chaff-faced		
	ware	" XXVIIIc, 1a	
	Apamea	" "	2a-2b
	El Kowm	" "	3a

Handles, both vertical and horizontal, and rim lugs are joined to jars with everted necks (Table XXXVa, 1-2 (group I), 3 (groups I, II, IV)). Handled cups are rare in the north-western regions having being derived from:

Tell Hajj	table XXXVa, I,	1-3
El Kowm	" "	4-5
Amuq chaff-faced and plain simple wares	" "	13-14

Karatut Mevki	"	"	15
Kurban Huyuk VI	"	"	11-12
Nineveh -27',-25',-23',-18'	"	"	6-10
Qalinj Agha level 3	-	-	-
Tell Leilan level 41	-	-	-

A third group of vases from Habuba Kabira South is very distinctive because of the profiles, wares and surface decoration. As such, identical containers are not found in the north-western regions apart from some exceptional specimens. However, some of the "new" body profiles quoted in the previous sections are undoubtedly those of the Habuba Kabira South containers, even if the surface treatment is usually never as elaborate nor are there as many new appendages attached to the vases. The profiles are those of: high-shouldered jars with cylindrical or everted necks

table LIIa,1	= Tell Hajj	table LIIa,	2
	Tepecik 3	" LIId,	3

high-shouldered jars with cylindrical necks and elongated bodies

	Tell Qannas	-	-	-
" LIIIIa	= Tepecik 3	"	LIIIIa, I	1-2
" LIVa	Hassek Hüyük 5	"	"	3-4
" LIVa, I, 1		"	"	8-9
(wares 9, 21)	Hamah K6/5	"	"	5
	Nineveh -26'	"	"	6
	Tell Brak Eye	"	"	7
	temple site			
	Tell Rafaan	"	"	7

jars with bulging bodies

table LXIIa, Ia	Tepecik 3	table LXIIa, I	1
" LXIIa	Nineveh -16', -23', -28'	"	" 2-4
	Nineveh -23'	"	LXVIIb, 1
" LXIVa			
" LXVa			
" LXVIIa, 1-2 (ware 19)			



jars carrying lugs on the shoulders	= Nineveh -27'	table LXIa,	9-10
table LXIa,1b (miniature)	Arslantepe building 1	" "	6
	Hassek Hüyük 5 transitional	" "	7-8
	Tepecik 3	" "	4-5
	Tell Abu Danne	" "	1a
	Tell al-Judaidah JK3, early G	" "	1-3
jars carrying beak lugs on the shoulders and incised decoration			
table LXIIIa	= Tell Hajj	table -	-
" LXIIa,Ib,3-5 (miniatures)	Tell Qannas	-	-
	Nineveh -29',-23', -21',	" LXIIIa,II,1-2,4	
	Tell Rafaan	" "	3
	Tell Karrana levels 1-2	" "	12-13
	Tell Mohammed Arab 1	" "	9-11
	Tell Brak TW fill CH surface	" "	5-8
	Carchemish	-	-
	El Kowm	" "	14
	Kurban Hüyük VI	" "	15-19
red-slipped jars carrying lugs, handles and plastic decoration			
table LXVIa	= Nineveh (not published)	table -	-
	Nineveh -21'	" LXVIa,III	6-7
	El Kowm	" "	4
	Carchemish	-	-
	Tell Hajj	-	-
	Tepecik 3	" "	3
	Hassek Hüyük 5, unstratified	" "	1-2
	Kurban Hüyük VI	" "	5

At Habuba Kabira South the profiles just mentioned are usually associated with new features, ie. spouts and cylindrical necks.

Bent spouts have already been mentioned. Other types include:

long ones,	table XLIXa,3 = LXVIIb,1 Nineveh -30'
broad ones	tables LVa,2-2a; LXIVa,4-6; LXVIa,6-7 = LXIIa,I,2-3 Nineveh -16',-23', 10 Kurban Hüyük VI; LXIIIa,I,6 Tell Brak Eye temple site; XXIIIc,25 El Kowm; XXXIIIc,9 El Kowm; XLVIId, 2 Tepecik 3
trumpet ones	table LXVIa,6-7 = Lb,10 Tell Mohammed Arab 1; LIIB,12 Tell Mohammed Arab 1
false ones	table LXVa,1; LXVIa,1.

Once again none of the profiles from the north-western sites is identical to material from Habuba Kabira South, although the presence of similar new appendages suggests that all the finds should belong to the same horizon.

At Habuba Kabira South low cylindrical necks tend to be attached to bulging bodies with more or less well-defined shoulder. The rim profiles are "old" ones such as:

bevelled	tables	LXIIa,1-3,10; LXIIIa,2,8,11-12; LXIIIa,I,1; LXIVa,3; LXVIa,1; LXVIIa,1.
bevelled- expanded	"	LXIIa,3,5; LXIIIa,11a (fourth,sixth,last); LXIIIa,I,2; LXVa,1
bevelled- grooved	"	LXIIa,12
ledge	"	LXIIa,3 (middle); LXIIIa,9-10,11a (third,seventh); LXIIIa,I,4; LXIVa,1; LXVIIa,2
convex neck	"	LXIIIa,11a (fifth)
club-headed	"	LXIIIa,I 9
everted	"	LXVa,2; LXVIa,3 = LXIIIa, 10 Tell Karrana level 1, 11 Kurban Hüyük VI



or "new" ones such as:

folded-over	"	LXIIa,10; LXIIIa,I,8; LXVIa,2 = LXIIIa,I,8a Nineveh -21'
low-expanded	"	LXIIIa,11a (second); LXIIIa,I,3 = LXIIIa,I,3a-3b Karatut Mevkii
over-hanging	"	LXIIIa,I,5-7; LXVIa,I,1-6 = LXVIa,I,4a Nineveh -29'

All the Habuba Kabira South examples were made of standard wares apart from two exceptions, necks ending in an exaggerated ledge rim, almost an over-hanging rim (Table LXVIa,II,1 ware 23) and in a low-expanded rim (Table LXIIIa,I,3 of wares 1 and 10).

Very few low cylindrical necks can be recognized among the material yielded by other sites apart from the finds already quoted (Tables LXIIIa,II,1-2,4 Nineveh -23', -21', 15 Kurban Hüyük VI). Moreover, with the possible exception of Nineveh, cylindrical necks seem to be a rare late feature in the northern Mesopotamian sites, in marked contrast with the evidence provided by sites located to the west and north, at least as far as the published material indicates (Tables LXIa, 9 Nineveh -27'; LXVIb, 1-2 Tepe Gawra levels XI-X, 3 Tell Karrana level 3). All the specimens just quoted are further characterized by new rim profiles, over-hanging and low-expanded. Furthermore it is a curious fact that some little jars from Arslantepe VIa may remind one of the examples which have just been mentioned from Tepe Gawra and Tell Karrana (Table XLVIId, 4-7). The similarities are too generalized to allow one to speak of identical profiles; yet they are notable enough to suggest perhaps a common source of inspiration. However, there is nothing like that at Habuba Kabira South, although bulging bodies, cylindrical necks and over-hanging rims are common enough.

Cylindrical necks are frequent at the last site, to the extent of being also parts of profiles which remain unparalleled in the north-western regions (Tables LIVa,1; LVa; LXVIa; LVIIIa,2). Tall ones seem to be preferably joined to elongated

bodies. "Old" necks or rim outlines are:

swollen	tables	LIIIIa,1,8; LVIIa,1-3; LVIIa,III, 2 (group IV)
in-turned	"	LIIIIa,2-4; LVIIa,13-14; LVIIa,III,6 (group IV)
everted	"	LIIIIa,5; LVIIa,5-6; LVIIa,II,1-2 (group II); LVIIa,III,3 (group IV)
bevelled	"	LVIIa,8-12; LVIIa,II,3-4 (group II); LVIIa,III,4-5 (group IV)
ledge	"	LVIIa,4.

"New" features comprise a band rim (Table LIIIIa,6 miniature), over-hanging rims (Table LVIIa,I) and plastic cordons (Tables LIIIIa,4; LVIIa,5,14; LVIIa,II,1 (group II); LVIIa,III,3,6 (group IV)). A neck with rounded rim was likewise made of both standard and coarser or finer chaff-tempered wares (Tables LIVa,2; LIVa,I,1 (groups IV,II)). Some swollen, straight or in-turned necks were manufactured by using only the last fabrics (Tables LVIIa,IV,1 ware 12, 2 wares 17-20/23, 3 wares 9, 23; LIa,3 wares 21-23). The body profiles are unknown, but judging by the inclination of the shoulders they are likely to correspond to that of a chaff-tempered ware jar (Table LIa,2). This last profile finds no obvious parallels either at Habuba Kabira South, or in the north-western sites. However, it may be thought of as a hybrid shape, for it combines an old local feature, a convex neck, with a new body profile which does occur not only at Habuba Kabira South (Tables LIa,1; XLIXa,1-2) but also in the upper Euphrates basin sites, although not in the mounds investigated east of the Euphrates (Table XLVd, 1 Arslantepe building 1, 2 Tepecik 3, 3-4 Hassek Hüyük 5). At the first site tall everted necks ending in old neck profiles are characteristically attached to this type of body (Tables La (group I); La,I (group II); La,II (group IV)), which appears to be quite popular in the more northern sites (Tables XLVId, 1-3 Tepecik 3; XLVIId, 2-4 Arslantepe building 1; XLIXd, 1a Arslantepe building 3, 2a Hassek Hüyük 5).

Jars with sunken shoulder are another new profile which is typical of the western sites (Tables LXVIIIa ware 8; LXVIIIa,I group 1; LXVIIIa,II group II; LXVIIIa,III group IV = XXXVic, Hamah K8/7, K6/5). There are no obvious parallels for them in



the upper Euphrates basin but the cylindrical necks are similar to those of a special class of heavy containers from Habuba Kabira South which, in their own turn, can be compared with necks characteristic of the upper Euphrates basin sites. Contrary to what appears to have been the case so far, all these vases are mostly made of chaff-tempered wares even at Habuba Kabira South (Tables LXVIIa, I, 2 ware 10, 2b wares 3-9, 3 wares 1-3-10, 4 ware 10, 5 wares 1-10, 6 ware 8, 7 wares 1-8-10-15, 8 wares 1-2-11, 9 wares 1-10, the remaining profiles are made of ware 1 = Ld, 4 Coba Hüyük Va chaff-tempered ware, 7-8 Hayaz chaff-tempered ware, 1-3, 5 Arslantepe buildings 4, 3 wheel-made semi-fine ware, 6, 10 Karatut Mevkii plain simple ware, 9 Hassek Hüyük E.B.I plain simple ware, 11-15 Kurban Hüyük VI plain simple ware). As to the last specimens, the fact that they are made of mineral-tempered wares probably does not contradict the previous assertion. As will be explained later on, they are likely to be later than the Habuba Kabira South material.

White slips were often applied to these chaff-tempered ware profiles. The shapes are mostly new, although at Habuba Kabira South this type of surface treatment recurs also on a profile which can be traced back to the formative phase of the western Syrian assemblage, and which appears to be fashioned in standard wares only exceptionally (pp. 26-27, Tables LXIXa ware 8; LXIXa, I, group I = XXXVc, 1a Tabara el-Akrad, 1-2 Amuq F chaff-tempered ware, 3-6 Hamah K9, K7 K6/5). The use of white slips in western Syria has already been mentioned (pp. 82-83, 250), just as it has already been made clear that they were commonly employed in the upper Euphrates basin sites (pp. 90-91, 102-103, 280-281, 313-314). In the last region, where the Terminal Uruk horizon happens to be much better known than in western Syria or even northern Mesopotamia because of accidents of discovery, these new pottery types are well documented (Tables XLVIIId, 1-3 Tepecik 3; XLIXd, 2-4 Arslantepe buildings 4, 1; LIId, 1-2 Hassek Hüyük 5; LIId, 1-1a Tepecik 3, 2 Hassek Hüyük 5; LIVd, 2-3 Arslantepe buildings 3, 1; LVd, 1-4 Arslantepe building 1, 5-10 Hassek Hüyük 5, transitional, E.B.I; LVId, 1 Hassek Hüyük 5, 2-7 Arslantepe buildings 3, 4; LVIIId, 1 Arslantepe building 1, 2 Hassek Hüyük uncertain stratification; LVIIId, 1 Arslantepe building 4, 2, 4 Hassek Hüyük transitional, uncertain stratification; XIVa, 4 Arslantepe VIa,

10-12 Hasek Hüyük 5 transitional; XLVa,12 Kurban Hüyük VI). The slip was treated in reserve, a practice which must have been known in Habuba Kabira South even on the rare chaff-tempered ware containers coated with a white slip (pp.26-27), or the same effect was obtained by burnishing. The last method was the most commonly used at Hasek Hüyük 5, on both the "local" chaff-tempered and "new" mineral-tempered wares, and at Habuba Kabira South, on standard wares (pp.23,281, tables XIIIa,3; LIVa,1; LXIIa,1-2 for profiles similar to the ones already quoted). Incised motifs are usually combined with both types of surface treatment in all these ceramic classes. The repertoire of shapes remains distinctive, although elongated, ovoid or bulging bodies and everted or cylindrical necks are common traits everywhere, and the profiles themselves are differently distributed on a regional base. The picture which would seem to start emerging is that of different centres and/or areas of pottery production which are clearly in touch with each other and do influence each other formally, but do not lose their own particular identities. The process may have been eased by the movement of actual vases in between the various communities, whatever the reasons and the mechanisms of the movement, but it does not seem to have affected more than the outlines of selected profiles and some methods of decorating pottery, at least until Habuba Kabira South was abandoned.

In northern Mesopotamia reserved-slip pottery is known so far only from Nineveh, mostly from the top of the Ninevite 4 deposit. It seems to have implied the use of a real slip. No more than a single profile is published (Table LXVIIb,1 from -30'). The shape finds no parallels farther to the west and north-west but the long spout and the over-hanging rim are new features which are shared by all the north-western regions during the late Uruk horizon (Table LXVIIb,2-3 Tell Brak levels 9 and level 9 and above, 4-7 Kurban Hüyük VI, to be added to the examples already quoted).

It is not clear when the practice of treating the surfaces of the pots in reserve was introduced in western Syria (p.250), while there is no more than a solitary example of a sherd possibly treated with the pseudo reserved-slip technique at Tell al-Judaiah (Table LIC, 5 Amuq G I cooking-pot ware). However,



there seems to be just enough evidence to put forward the following observations. During the late phase F the inventiveness of the local potters manifests itself in the elaboration of new fashions of decorating pottery (spiral reserved-slip, red double slip) which are perhaps related to the reserved-slip treatment. At the same time new shapes are introduced, which may have been covered with white slips, such as the jars with sunken shoulder first attested in Hamah K8/7 (Table XXXVIc) or the slightly later reserved-slip jars from Tell al-Judaidah, which show well-known features, cylindrical necks, drooping spouts and ovoid or high-shouldered bodies (Table XXXVIIc,I). While the first containers are exactly matched at Habuba Kabira, the last profiles may have been inspired by material produced by the Euphrates site.

It has already been seen that new incised and plastic motifs appear in the north-western regions in the period intervening between the end of the formative phase of the local pottery assemblages and the moment during which plain simple ware (Amuq G and Ninevite 5 plain wheel-made wares) become the leading elements of the ceramic complexes of the same areas. At Habuba Kabira South these motifs occur on new profiles made of standard wares. In the north-western sites they are rare and are often associated with old local shapes, at least if the material in the a group of tables is not taken into consideration nor some of that from the early Amuq G floors or Kurban Hüyük VI. The patterns comprise:

dashes	tables VIa,2a; VIIIIa,7 = IID,22 Arslantepe building 1; XVIIId,14 Kurban Hüyük VI
rows of xs	tables VIIIIa,2; LXIIIa,2,9,11a = LXIIIa, II,5,8 Tell Brak TW fill, CH surface; XXXVIIc,II,8 Amuq G plain simple ware
incised lines	tables XXXIXa,15,c-d,e-f = XXXVa,I,1-2 Tell Hajj, 7-6,9-10 Nineveh -23',-25',-18'; LIIB,15 Tell Karrana level 1; LXVIIb, 1-2,7 Nineveh -23',-25',-29', 3-5 Kurban Hüyük VI; LIc,6a Tell Abu Danne
wavy lines	tables XXXIXa,b = LXVIIb,7 Nineveh -29'; XXXb,11a Tell Karrana level 2; XVIIId, 15 Kurban Hüyük VI; XXXVIIc,II, 7-9 Amuq G plain simple are; LIc,I,1 Amuq G III cooking-pot ware

herring-bones	tables VIIIIa,1; LXIIa,Ib, 3; LXIIIa,5,8-9 = LXIIIa,II,1a Nineveh -29', 11 Tell Mohammed Arab 1; XXXVIIC,II,5-6 Amuq G plain simple ware; LIC,3-4,6 Amuq G I cooking-pot ware, 6a Tell Abu Danne
criss-crossing	tables VIIIIa,1 (second); XXXIXa,g; LXIIIa,1,10-11,13 = LXIIIa,II,1,4 Nineveh -23',-21', 6 Tell Brak TW fill, 14 El Kowm; XXXId, 10 Coba Hüyük; XXXVIIC,II,2-4 Amuq G plain simple ware; LIC,6a Tell Abu Danne
triangles	tables LXIIIa,1-5 = LXIIIa,II,5-6,8 Tell Brak TW fill, CH surface, 9,11 Tell Mohammed Arab 1, 18 Kurban Hüyük VI; XXXIVb,7 Tell Brak TW fill
crescents	tables LXIIIa,I,8 = LXIIIa,I, 8a Nineveh -28', 10 Tell Karrana level 1; XXXIVb, 5 Nineveh -29'; LVIIIb,I,4-5 Tell Brak levels 12-9; XXXIIC, 3 El Kowm.

It does not seem to be possible to recognize more than two local incised motifs at Habuba Kabira South : horizontal grooves and lozenges. The first ones are known as early as Tepe Gawra level XII or XIa and Qalinj Agha level 4 (table LXVIIb,1a-2a). The second ones occur in northern Mesopotamia, one of the characteristic patterns of a distinctive ceramic class, (Tepe Gawra levels XIa-Xa or XII-IX) and at Habuba Kabira South on a unique vase exceptionally made of grey ware (Tables XXIVb,2a Tepe Gawra level XI, 11 Tell Brak out of context; Sühenhagen, 1986, p.30, fig.28). Contrary to what appears to be the case with the life-span enjoyed by the incised motifs, a plastic crescent seems to be a late trait shared by Habuba Kabira South and some northern Mesopotamian sites (Sürenhagen, 1978, pl.39,1; table XXXIIB,I,6 Tell Karrana level 1, also present in Tell Leilan period IV and Tell Brak level 9 and above). It would seem to be associated with wide-mouthed pots, whereas the body outline of the jar which carries the incised decoration is vaguely reminiscent of the one portrayed in table LXVIIa,1. The last pot is also unique, and is distinguished by plastic decoration and the use of a grey slip. These last vases display the bulging body outlines so very characteristic of Habuba Kabira South, to which



plastic decoration was sometimes applied (Tables LXIVa,1-3; LXVIa,11; LXVIIa,I,2a). The local comparative material is as rare and sparse as usual (Tables XIXb, 5 Tell Brak level 9 and above; XXIVb, 13a-b Tell Rafaan; LXIIIa,II,2 Nineveh -18', 7 Tell Brak TW fill, 13 Tell Karrana level 1; LXIVa,I, Kurban Hüyük VI; LXVIa,III, 6-7 Nineveh -21').

The last two profiles from Nineveh are not described in detail, but have been illustrated on a pottery chart which gathers a particular group of red-slipped vases on account of their plastic decoration. In their own turn these vases remind one of an equally distinctive ceramic class from Habuba Kabira South (Tables LXVIa = LXVIa,III,1-2 chaff- and mineral-tempered wares red-slipped Hassek Hüyük uncertain stratification, level 5, 3 mineral-tempered ware with a little chaff plain Tepecik 3, 4 chaff-tempered ware red-slipped El Kowm, 5 plain simple ware Kurban Hüyük VI). Clearly one is not dealing with the same types but with variations which share common traits: shapes, appendages and surface decoration. The material remains sporadically represented outside Habuba Kabira South, although more specimens are reported from Tell Hajj, Carchemish and Tell Sheikh Hassan, and Nineveh stands out again as the only site where they may constitute a diagnostic ceramic class, the so-called red-slipped Erech pottery (p.40).

Indeed it is the evidence from Nineveh which cautions about lumping together all these vases under the same heading or rather about giving a general character to all "Uruk period" red-slipped wares.

The most typical containers from Nineveh, which, judging by the description, are those closer to the Habuba Kabira South specimens, are not published; the only two published pots are new profiles only vaguely reminiscent of Habuba Kabira South material (Table LXIa, 9-10). The surface coating is described as either a sealing-wax red or a plum slip, which at Habuba Kabira South does not occur on more than a single fragment. We know that at the last site the red slips were obtained from particularly well levigated clays but it remains unknown whether they may be in any way related to the sealing-wax red slip. Finally, to obscure matters even further, it may be remembered that fine painted ceramic classes from northern Mesopotamia are

described in the literature as having been covered with a sealing-wax red slip (pp.207-208). They might be related to a Terminal Ubaid ceramic class typical of the Habur and Tepe Gawra XII but, on the basis of the few published shapes (Tables LXIIb, from Tell Halaf, perhaps related to LXIIb, 1 Arpachiyah, 4 Tell Brak, all unstratified), they do not seem to have anything to do with Erech red-slipped vases. In fact the last ones can be compared with specimens from southern Mesopotamia (Hansen, 1965, p.203, fig.12 Inanna XIX) from the point of view of both the shapes and the methods of surface decoration and appear in northern Mesopotamia after the formative phase of the local IVth millennium B.C. pottery assemblage. Conversely, one is even tempted to suggest that the brown-on-red sherd from Tell al-Judaiah JK3, floor 21 (Table XXIIc,15) may be a fragment of the black-on-red pottery of northern Mesopotamia. As to the "Uruk" red wares from the Amuq (p.71) the non-committal definition, "late IVth millennium B.C. red-slipped wares," might be more appropriate.

The limitations attached to this study are clear and no more than doubts can be voiced about the identification of ceramic categories, although it does seem possible to put forward suggestions about their relative chronological position within the local or regional sequences and about at least some of their constituent elements. In the particular case at hand, which is similar to that of the "Uruk period" grey wares, a group of ceramic classes practically non-existent at Habuba Kabira South, it is some more material from the site itself that indicates how desirable a more precise classification would be.

According to the excavator, all different types of red slips could be obtained at the site. However, different types were preferably applied to different wares and, one might add, to different groups of shapes. The details have already been given in pp.29-31 but it may be now useful to re-consider the material in a broader perspective. In particular, the chaff-tempered pottery classes would seem to deserve special attention, for it is within these minority elements of the pottery assemblage, either plain or covered with a variety of slips, that one must look for what the excavator considers to be actual imports from the surrounding areas (Sürenhagen, 1986, p.21, fig. 21 = table



LIIa,2). As such they might also help placing the site more precisely in terms of the local sequences or rather within the late Uruk horizon of the north-western regions. With late Uruk horizon is here meant the time-span ranging from the first occurrences of new ceramic traits in the context of the IVth millennium B.C. local ceramic traditions to the final disappearance of the same ceramic traits. The end of the period under consideration thus seems to coincide with a re-alignment of pottery production contemporary with the latest appearance of material for which southern Mesopotamian affinities have been recognized.

In the north-western regions red slips appear to have been applied to common chaff-tempered wares, including the coarse, cooking-pot varieties, as early as the Terminal Ubaid horizon and as late as the Terminal Uruk horizon, when they continue to cover the new wheel-made common wares. The use of white or whitish-yellow slips becomes typical of the regions west of the Euphrates at a later moment, but is still associated at first with the common chaff-tempered wares. The repertoire of shapes comprises both old and new ones. By contrast, at Habuba Kabira South, fine red slips are applied mostly to standard wares; the profiles are either old local ones (Tables XXXa,4; XXVIa,4; XXVIIa,1; XXXIXa,7,9; XLIIa,2; XLIVa,8; XXXVIIa,1) or new ones (Tables LXIIIa,I,2; LVIIa,1-2, 5-6, 10; LVIIa,I,6; LXVIa,I,3-6; XXXVa,1; LXVIa,1-3; LIIIIa,4; LXIIa,Ib,4; LIXa,8). The last ones include shapes which are particularly badly represented in the north-western sites, where, as long as the pastes are described and the stratified contexts known, vases with similar outlines are at first made of chaff-tempered wares. Conversely, at Habuba Kabira South itself, these new profiles do not appear among the chaff-tempered ware specimens coated with thick red or white slips. Rather the shape repertoire of the last ceramic classes comprises, alongside old profiles, new ones which remain unknown in northern Mesopotamia but are typical of western Syria and the upper Euphrates basin (see pp.333-335 for the basic outlines). As a matter of fact, there are only two registered "un-Uruk" profiles which are made of a standard and of a chaff-faced (group IV) ware respectively and are decorated with a fine red slip (Tables La,8; La,II,1). They were probably joined to ovoid

bodies and as such seem to have had the same area of distribution of a heavy cylindrical neck and of jars with sunken shoulder which are likewise fashioned by using chaff-tempered wares coated with a fine red slip (Tables LXVIIa,I,2b; LXVIIIa,I,1; LXVIIIa,9 group II). According to the catalogue, only two more chaff-tempered old profiles received the same surface treatment (Tables XXXIXa,Ia,3 group II / XLIa,II,1 group IV).

Contrary to what appears to be the case with the standard wares, chaff-tempered fabrics at Habuba Kabira South are usually coated with thickish red or white slips. These methods of surface finish do not occur on standard wares apart from an isolated fragment (Table XXXIXa,9 group I white slip). As to the pastes with organic inclusions, the usual two groups of profiles can be distinguished. However, some of them are not duplicated in standard wares, and the new ones include, once again, profiles which can be compared with material from western Syria and the upper Euphrates basin. The old local profiles can be quoted without comment; they are too widespread both in time and space to be of much use for comparative purposes, although Syrian bottles are conspicuous by their presence (Tables XLVIIIa,2 no standard ware example; XXXIXa,II,5-6; XLIa,II,3-4; XLa,I,3-4 group IV thick red slips / XXXIXa,Ia,5; XXXIXa,Ib, 1 group II thick red slips / XXIIa,I,1; XXXIXa,Ia,1,6,8; LXIXa,1-2 group II white slips / XXXIXa,II,1 group IV white slips). The new types include: tall everted necks with bevelled-rounded rims (Table La,II, 1-2 group IV red slips), heavy cylindrical necks (Table LXVIIa,I,6-7 group II white slips), jars with sunken shoulders (Table LXVIIIa,1-8 group II white slips), more tall everted necks (Table La,II,4-5 group IV white slips) and a swollen neck (Tables LIa,3). There are no registered examples of the last profile made of standard wares. Judging by the inclination of the shoulder the body profile is probably similar to that of the vase portrayed in table LIa,2, which is again made exclusively of chaff-tempered ware, and of the vases to which the following necks were joined (Tables LVIIa,III,1 plain, 2 thick red and white slips group IV; LVIIa,IV, 1 plain ware 12, 2 white slip



ware 17, 3 plain wares 23,9). Of the last profiles only table LVIIa,III,2 appears to have been fashioned by using also a standard ware; all the others are not repeated in the common wheel-made wares.

Allegedly there are no clear parallels for the last group of profiles outside Habuba Kabira South. On the other hand, widespread commonly shared "new" ceramic traits can be recognized; they refer to body outlines made of chaff-tempered wares and to white slips which occur, once again, on pastes tempered with organic inclusions. The ovoid body profile (Table LIa,2) can be compared with that of a standard ware vase from Habuba Kabira South (Table LIa,1) and of chaff-tempered ware vases from Hassek Hüyük 5, Tepecik 3 and Arslantepe VIa (Tables XLIVd,1-2; XLVd; XLVId,1-3). In their own turn, the last body profiles, when associated with tall everted necks (Table XLVd), remind one of those of Habuba Kabira South specimens (Tables XLIXa; La group I; La,I group II; La,II group IV), which, when made of chaff-tempered wares, could be coated with red, white and even whitish-yellow slips (Table La,II,3 group IV whitish-yellow slip). Jars with sunken shoulder and heavy cylindrical necks; whose surfaces are also sometimes finished with whitish-yellow slips (Tables LXVIIa,I,2 group II; LXVIIa,I,7 group II), recur at Hamah (Table XXXVIC) and in the upper Euphrates basin respectively (Table Ld). In the last region cylindrical necks are characteristically joined to vases carrying whitish slips.

At Habuba Kabira South whitish-yellow slips occur also on standard wares (Tables XXXa,3; XXXIXa,7; XLIa,2; XLVIa,3,6; XLIVa,6,8 old profiles). Once again most of the new profiles show outlines which are either rare or non-existent in the late Uruk horizon pottery assemblages of the north-western regions (Tables VIIIIa,6-7; XLVa,10; LIXa,2,4-5,7; LVIIa,6,12; LVa,5; LXVIa,6; LXVIa,I,3; LXVa,1; LIIIIa,1-4,8; LXIa,1b). There is only one heavy cylindrical neck made of ware 3 and covered with a whitish-yellow slip (Table LXVIIa,I,2b). Some of the chaff-tempered ware containers which received the same treatment have already been quoted. The remaining ones are the following: a

globular jar with everted neck (Table XLIa,II,1 group IV no standard ware example), a swollen cylindrical neck for which there are no known examples outside Habuba Kabira South (Table LVIIa,III,2 group IV), an elongated body and a cylindrical neck (Tables XLIa,II,1; LVIIa,II,2 group II). The last two fragments are typical of the repertoire of shapes of the standard wares and remind one of material derived from a number of sites, albeit in minimal numbers (Tables LIIIa,I,1-2 Tepecik 3 chaff-tempered ware, 3 Hassek Hüyük 5 chaff-tempered ware, 4 Hassek Hüyük 5 mineral-tempered ware, 5 Nineveh -26', 7 Tell Rafaan, 8-9 Hamah K6/5). At Habuba Kabira South itself a cylindrical neck made of ware 23 appears to carry a thick red slip (Table LVIIa,III,5). Finally, it may be remembered that two coarse truncated-conical beakers of wares 18 and 19 respectively (pp.14-15) appear to have been covered with a whitish-yellow slip (Table IIa, a first and third).

Wares 18 and 19 consist of coarse, chaff-tempered wares which were used to make almost exclusively two very specialized types in particularly high numbers, bevelled rim bowls and truncated-conical or conical beakers (pp.14-15; tables Ia; IIa). The bevelled rim bowls are differently distributed in contemporary sites, which may be linked to the different function played by the same sites (Nissen, 1981, p.97; 1983, pp.129, 131), and are in fact accompanied by different ceramic complexes, while their numbers vary accordingly. At Nineveh, Tell Brak, Hassek Hüyük 5 and El Kowm, as in the Meskene area sites, they occur alongside coarse beakers which usually display string-cut bases (Tables Ib,I, 1-2, Ninevite 4 deposits, 3 Tell Brak level 9; Ib, II, 1-2 Ninevite 4 deposits, 3-4 Tell Brak levels 12-9 and level 9 and above; Id,I, 10 Hassek Hüyük 5; Id, 17 El Kowm). Neither the specimens from Nineveh nor those from El Kowm are described in detail, but the grooved sides are so typical that one feels entitled to classify them under the same heading. Beakers with string-cut bases are also a common find in the Arslantepe period VIa levels of occupation. They appear to be the only shape made of coarse ware together with a few specimens with a cylindrical outline (Tables Id,I,1a-10a;



Id,II; Id,III). In contrast with the situation found in all the sites mentioned first, the number of the bevelled rim bowls at Arslantepe is negligible, while the coarse beakers would seem to constitute the only mass-produced containers.

It is commonly thought that a particular technique of manufacture was developed in order to mass-produce the bevelled rim bowls; they appear to have been obtained in special moulds (Nissen, 1970, pp. 136-138; Johnson 1973, pp.129-139; Sürenhagen, 1978, pp.91-92, 101-102; Balfet, 1980; Le Brun, 1980; Miller, 1981, pp.128-129). As far as it can be judged, identical types were derived from all the north-western sites (Table Ia,I). Unusually tall examples are known only from Tell Brak levels 12-9 and Tell Mohammed Arab 1, where they do not seem to have been particularly numerous (Table Ia,I, 12-13).

The coarse beakers were likewise mass-produced, but by employing a different method which implied a particular use of the potter's wheel; they are supposed to have been obtained in rapid succession from a single lump of clay which was fixed on the wheel (Sürenhagen, 1978, pp.73,89).

It has recently become clear that in the north-western regions the need to produce cheap multi-functional containers in high numbers dates back to the formative phase of the local pottery assemblages (Mellaart, 1981, pp.153-154), i.e. precedes the Uruk expansion as defined in this paper. Coarse truncated-conical bowls without bevelled rims, the so-called Coba bowls, are widespread over a vast area stretching from the Erbil plain to western Syria and the intermontane valleys north of the Taurus ranges (pp.53-55, 126, 133, 136, 138, 154, 161, 172, 177, 213, 219, 226, 255, 266, 270, 286; tables Ib: Id, 1-8 and perhaps even table Ic, 4, 6 from Ras Shamra IIIB). They are generally found in great numbers and seem to have been manufactured either by hand or by means of a combination of hand and wheel methods; it has even been suggested that they may have been obtained in moulds. At any rate scraped surfaces and finger imprints appear to be common early traits. The habit of roughening the surfaces of the pots on purpose is not restricted to the Coba bowls but these last containers are probably one of the most significant

elements in the re-alignment of pottery production which takes place at the beginning of the period under consideration in the regions examined in this paper.

Some of the flat-based bowls with flaring sides from Tepe Gawra levels XI-IX display grooved sides and thickened bases, which may have been obtained on the wheel but they are not described in the publication. The specimens which came to light in Tell Brak levels 12-9 and in the layer of fill beneath level 12 are rapidly described, and the excavator points out that they may have been wheel-made (pp.54-55; tables Ib,1-5, 14 Tepe Gawra levels XIa,VIII, 15 Tell Brak levels 12-9; Iib,2 Tell Brak levels 12-9). In Arslantepe period VII their manufacture definitely implied the use of the potter's wheel, while in the upper levels of the same period, perhaps representing the transition to period VIa, the technique of throwing the hump was introduced (pp.95-97; table Id, 9-10 Arslantepe VII, 11-12 Arslantepe VII/VIa). The use of potters' marks is characteristic and it may be remembered that potters' marks can be observed on Coba bowls as early as Degirmentepe levels 6-8 (Esin and Harman-Kaya, 1985, fig.10, D 84-1).

It would be desirable to know more about the Coba bowls from sites other than Arslantepe, but it may be doubted that not only on the Euphrates was "the mass-production of bowls a constant feature, showing several successive technical modifications" (Palmieri, 1985a, p.193). The last technical modification would seem to be represented by the adoption of the technique of throwing the hump (Sürenhagen, 1986, p.28). In fact the mass-produced open shapes from Arslantepe VIa display not only elongated outlines but also squatter ones, which do not seem to be attested at Habuba Kabira South (Tables Id, 13-16; Id,II,1a-4a as opposed to table Id,II,5a-10a; Id,III), but which do occur at Hassek Hüyük 5 (Table Id, I,10), El Kowm (Table Id, 17), Tell Brak level 9 (Ib, I, 3) and perhaps even in the Ninevite 4 deposits (Ib, I, 2). With the exception of Nineveh and, to a minor extent, El Kowm the pottery assemblages associated with these mass-produced types comprise an overwhelming number of local elements. Therefore one may hazard the suggestion that some of the flat-based bowls from the late Uruk horizon deposits of the north-



western regions may have resulted from the adoption of a new technique of manufacture to fashion an old local profile. In a broader perspective, this development may even be said to foreshadow the re-alignment in pottery production which will manifest itself fully at a slightly later date, when finer wheel-made wares become the leading pottery classes of the assemblages of the north-western regions. More material should certainly be analysed in order to test whether the phenomenon was really as widespread as it is assumed here. Moreover, both the conservative and innovative tendencies of the local potters should not be ignored. Bowls with truncated-conical or conical profiles remain a rare late shape in the areas investigated in this paper. Since it is by no means certain that they all had the diagnostic bases, some of them have been illustrated separately in the a charts (Tables IVa, I, 1 El Kowm coarse chaff-tempered ware, 2 Kurban Hüyük VI plain simple ware; Va, I, 1 Tell Brak level 10/9 well smoothed gritty clay, 2-3 Arslantepe building 1 semi-fine ware, 4 Hassek Hüyük 5 chaff-tempered ware, 5 Kurban Hüyük VI plain simple ware). Only the El Kowm specimens apparently have a string-cut base (Sürenhagen, 1986, p.31). At Karatut Mevkii and Tell Karrana some coarse beakers are characterized by very individual outlines (Table Ib, III, 1-2 Karatut Mevkii coarse chaff-tempered ware, 3 Tell Karrana level 1 sandy paste). The first examples are further distinguished by string-cut bases.

At Habuba Kabira South the technique of throwing the hump was used to manufacture not only coarse beakers but also conical bowls, another mass-produced type (pp.16-17; table Va). A beaker with a truncated-conical outline likewise displays a string-cut base (p.17; table IVa, 1). These last types were all made of standard wares, i.e. of fabrics whose body clays contain no visible or mineral temper. Mineral-tempered vases with string-cut bases do occur in some of the north-western sites, but not before the very end of the late Uruk horizon. The best stratified evidence comes from Hassek Hüyük, where plain simple ware conical bowls with the characteristic bottoms came to light in the early bronze age levels (p.284; table Id, II, 7-8). In the earliest Amuq G

floors at Tell al-Judaidah plain simple ware open containers showed the typical bases (p.81; table XIIC, 15). The only complete published bowl presents an old profile. At Tell Brak string-cut bases were noted in level 9 and above; they belonged to vases made of a simple ware which was mostly mineral-tempered (p.57; Fielden, 1981, p.158 note 6). In the same deposit, and in the better stratified levels 12-9 immediately underneath, there were also coarse beakers which were fashioned in a ware which is said to be similar to that of the bevelled rim bowls or is described as chaff- and grit-tempered (p.57; tables Ib,I,3; Ib,II,3-4). The simple ware specimens would seem to be absent, while the dominant ceramic classes are still mostly tempered with organic inclusions.

Contrary to what seems to be the rule all over the north-western regions during the IVth millennium B.C., at Habuba Kabira South wheel-made no visible temper or mineral-tempered wares predominate. Chaff-tempered pastes occur either in minimal quantities (groups II and IV) or their use is restricted to the production of specialized types such as bevelled rim bowls, beakers or trays. The profiles made of the groups II and IV wares have already been listed. The repertoire of shapes clearly does not differ much from that of the standard wares. Nevertheless, the last group of "western" profiles, which are further characterized by their peculiar surface treatments, are rarely, if at all, repeated in the standard wares, whose shape repertoire in its own turn differs as a whole from those which are proper to the north-western regions during the late Uruk horizon. It is true that "local" shapes appear in the first list, where, once again, western profiles are conspicuous by their presence, but the bulk of the profiles which are given in the next catalogues are not attested in the north-western sites or rather are rare and not usually identical. Similar observations can be applied to the use of new appendages and of particular techniques of surface decoration.

The Habuba Kabira South pottery was undoubtedly produced at the site and the sum total of the evidence suggests that the pottery assemblage was from the very beginning fully-fledged and well characterized as far as the repertoire of



shapes and the methods of surface treatments and of the preparation of the body clays were concerned. There is consensus of opinion among scholars that most of the material should find parallels in southern Mesopotamia. That may well be so, for there are no "local", i.e. early IVth millennium B.C. antecedents for the vast majority of the Habuba Kabira South pottery types in the north-western regions. Yet two factors should also be taken into consideration: first of all the sheer physical distance between the core area of the classical Uruk pottery assemblage - the region or regions where the classical Uruk assemblage has been derived from all the contemporary settlements - and the north-western regions. In the last areas new ceramic elements for which southern Mesopotamian affinities have been recognized appear in selected numbers at selected locations in the context of continuing older traditions of shaping, finishing and making pottery. Secondly, very much as a corollary to the first remark, one should also bear in mind the possibility that some of the new ceramic elements may be due to the inventiveness of either the local or the Habuba Kabira South potters. The previous analysis of the material should have made clear that the various centres of pottery production were interacting with each other, albeit without losing their identities. Of course, centres of production in a paper of this kind cannot be more than a loosely definable geographical concept referring to the spatial distribution of a distinctive pottery assemblage over a certain area during a certain time-span. At the end of the period under consideration, for example, the proto-Amuq G and the proto-Ninevite 5 pottery assemblages extend over two discrete areas. At any rate, it is because of the previous observations that even the Habuba Kabira South material has been sub-divided into old and new profiles. The evidence would seem to justify such a view. If so, the label "Uruk", so far a preconceived notion, could be dropped with reference to the IVth millennium B.C. ceramics of the north-western regions including the middle Euphrates basin. The north-western regions encompass the vast area stretching from the plain of Erbil to the coast of western Syria and the Altinova

plain. On the other hand, the term late Uruk horizon, and/or late Uruk-Jamdat Nasr horizon (Sürenhagen, 1986, p.32; Palmieri, 1983, p.658; J.Oates, 1986), could still be retained with a purely chronological meaning. In fact, it has already been said that in this paper the term refers to a certain span of time which can be defined in terms of the IVth millennium B.C. known sequences of northern Mesopotamia, western Syria and the upper Euphrates basin. To be more precise, it would seem to extend over a period of time ranging from Tepe Gawra XI to Tepe Gawra VIII/Tell Karrana 1-3, from Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9 to Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 21-18/Hamah K8/7-6 and from late Arslantepe VII to Arslantepe VIa/Tepecik 3/Hassek Hüyük 5/ Kurban Hüyük VIb-beginning of VIa. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that Habuba Kabira South type of material actually seems to increase in numbers at the beginning of the early bronze age sequence at Hassek Hüyük and among the possibly contemporary plain simple ware pottery from Kurban Hüyük VIa.

It has been suggested that the Euphrates did not serve as the main connection between Babylonia and Syria during the (late) Uruk period; trade must have been at first organized along the Tigris (Sürenhagen, 1986, p.12). Very little is actually known of the sites presumably involved in this trade network east of the Euphrates in strong contrast with the situation investigated in the Meskene area. Here the Uruk foundations seem to be the result of a well thought and well planned effort which resulted "in a social and economic hierarchy based on town-like settlements with their own municipal administrations, branches of handicraft and merchandizing activities" (Sürenhagen, 1986, p.23). The organizational effort was such that one may doubt whether this enterprise, which is supposed to have brought 6000 to 8000 people at Habuba Kabira South in a short time (Sürenhagen, 1986, p.19), was preceded and prepared by any form of southern activity in the north-western regions (Algaze, 1989, p.529). In other words, it may be doubted that the Meskene enclave, a cluster of settlements endowed with a material culture which formed and developed elsewhere, spanned the whole of the late Uruk horizon as defined in



this paper. In the specific case at hand, that opens the problem of the identification of the centres or areas of primary and/or secondary dispersal of the Uruk type of material and of the mechanisms of transmission and acceptance of the new ceramic traits. Unfortunately it must be recognized that the evidence relating to this preparatory moment remains very misty indeed, although the publication of Tell Sheikh Hassan and even Nineveh may be awaited with interest, assuming that the great depth of the Ninevite 4 deposits was the result of a long process of deposition. Alternatively it may be thought-provoking to add a few observations about the distribution in the north-western sites of the material which finds parallels at Habuba Kabira South.

The perusal of the lists of profiles presented in this chapter reveals that the Habuba Kabira South profiles can be compared with material which came to light mostly in western Syria and in the upper Euphrates basin. In the case of the "new" western profiles one may even claim identity of types, at least as far as a combination of shape and ware or of ware and surface decoration are concerned. The material is certainly not plentiful but apparently suggests that Habuba Kabira may have been roughly contemporary with the end of the Amuq F phase (Tell al-Judaïdah JK3, floors 22 debris-21/Hamah K8/7) and with the end of the late chalcolithic period in the upper Euphrates basin (Arslantepe VIa/Tepecik 3/ Hassek Hüyük 5/ Kurban Hüyük VIb/ early VIa). In other words, it should fall somewhere into what has been called the early reserved slip ware horizon (Palmieri, 1985a, pp.198, 200-202, 204-205; 1985, pp.655-659) during which the proto-Amuq G ceramic complex came into being. One cannot be more precise than that, but one hesitates to prolong the occupation of Habuba Kabira South too much into the beginning of production of the plain simple wares. The site was undoubtedly founded before the last wares substituted the chaff-tempered fabrics as the dominant elements of the assemblage of western Syria - which includes parts of the upper Euphrates basin in this case - and seems to have been abandoned at the very beginning of the early bronze age, i.e. at the very beginning of a re-

alignment in pottery production caused by the introduction of new methods of making common pottery.

It has already been repeated several times that there appears to be no trace of the "new western" profiles in the regions east of the Euphrates, i.e. while there appears to be proto-Amuq G type of material at Habuba Kabira South, proto-Ninevite 5 ceramics seem to be absent, at least as long as the decorated pottery classes are considered to be the diagnostic elements of the two ceramic complexes. Of all the western sites (mounds located in western Syria and in the upper Euphrates basin) only Hassek Hüyük 5 has so far yielded painted four-lugged jars reminiscent of Uruk-related material from the Eski Mosul area (Behm-Blancke, 1988, pp.171-172 figs. 4,1; 5,1 for comparable material see table LXIIIa,II,10).

However, by and large, the following generalization would seem to hold good.

The profiles shared by the late Uruk horizon pottery assemblages of northern Mesopotamia and Habuba Kabira South are not as many as those common both to the regions east of the Euphrates and the last site. More important still, the "new" common shapes are practically absent from most mounds and tend to concentrate in Nineveh and Tell Brak, i.e. in two atypical sites where pottery with southern Mesopotamian parallels is thought to predominate. A close look at the finds from the Meskene area site and the last two mounds reveals even that one cannot speak in terms of identity of material.



### Conclusion

It has already been suggested that neither the times nor the modes of the Uruk expansion had to be the same all over the north-western regions and that time lags in developments, especially as a function of distance, had to be expected. Moreover "Uruk expansion" is here taken to refer to the phenomenon characterized by the presence in an outlying area, and in new foundations, of a complex of artifacts which formed and developed elsewhere. Such a definition undoubtedly narrows down the number of sites which can be considered to represent the phenomenon. Hence matters might be clarified, were a few observations added about the distribution of the new ceramic elements which characterize the late Uruk horizon in, relatively speaking, contemporary neighbouring sites. Nowhere do these intrusive elements predominate to the detriment of the local ones as in the Meskene enclave. Classical Uruk profiles are undoubtedly the common profiles of the Habuba Kabira South pottery assemblage. However, local ones are by no means absent and indicate, especially when they are likely to include actual imports, that the Habuba potters were more conscious of the pottery produced in the regions to the west of the Euphrates than in the areas to the east of the river. These concluding remarks therefore start with the review of the results obtained from the analysis of the late Uruk horizon ceramic complexes of western Syria, the upper Euphrates basin and the neighbouring intermontane valleys.

It has already been stressed that it is extremely difficult to separate the Amuq F material retrieved from Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9, from that derived from Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 22 debris -21, although the Chatal Hüyük cut may be marginally earlier than the Tell al-Judaidah deposit. However, one is clearly dealing with one and the same ceramic complex in both cases. New ceramic elements are present in minimal numbers in the midst of an overwhelmingly local assemblage, an observation which applies to the material which came to light in the middle Hamah K levels and in the earliest layers investigated at Tell Abu Danne. The new traits are extremely generalized, referring as they

do to the components of some profiles more than to complete shapes, and to some methods of treating the surfaces of the pots. For example, hybrid profiles are formed when high-shouldered body outlines and cylindrical necks are introduced, a process which continues in Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 20-18 (Tables XLVc, 4 Hamah K7; LIc, 3-5 Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 20-19; XXXVc, 7 early Tell al-Judaidah JK3; XXXVIIc, 1-2 early Tell al-Judaidah JK3; XXVc, I, 8 Hamah K6/5; XXXVIIc, I early Tell al-Judaidah JK3). More details have already been given both in the last chapter and in pp. 247-251. Now it can be added that the new traits may have been inspired directly by material which became known through the medium of the Uruk foundations along the middle Euphrates. The local potters may have first become aware of the existence of communities which had rather different potting traditions at the time of Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9, and Hamah K8, which may be marginally earlier than the Habuba Kabira South occupation, at least assuming that some of the middle Euphrates Uruk sites may have been founded before the last settlement. However, the full impact of the new or rather Habuba Kabira South potting traditions does not appear to have been felt sooner than Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 21-18, when Habuba Kabira ceramic types (Habuba shapes made of plain simple wares) can finally be recognized among the early Amuq G finds of western Syria.

Similar observations apply to the late Amuq F (end of the Late Chalcolithic) and beginning of the early bronze age pottery from sites located farther north. Accidents of discovery ensure that here it is the transition between Arslantepe VII and VIa levels of occupation which is not clearly attested, while Terminal Uruk, or rather Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 22 debris-21, if not Chatal Hüyük W16, floors 6-9, strata happen to have been investigated to an exceptional degree of completeness. New ceramic traits have been recognized in Arslantepe VII contexts at both Arslantepe itself and Coba Hüyük Va but they become undeniably prominent in the Arslantepe VIa, Tepecik 3 and Hassek Hüyük 5 deposits. Once again the material from the last three sites can be compared with some of the finds which came to light in the



Meskene enclave, although it is anything but identical. In particular, even if similar profiles or methods of surface decoration can be recognized, the pottery types derived from the northern sites, on the one hand, and from the middle Euphrates foundations, on the other hand, are rarely, if at all, the same. Rather it seems possible to speak in terms of the local Uruk horizon pottery assemblage of the upper Euphrates basin and the neighbouring intermontane valleys. That in spite of two factors. Each individual site must have been in contact with more than one area at the same time and its particular location, and function, must have been one of the reasons which made the settlement itself more or less open to specific external influences. For instance, central Anatolian type of material seems to have reached the regions south of the Taurus mountains only in the form of imports; alternatively, while there are fewer Habuba-related finds in Arslantepe than in Tepecik and especially Hassek Hüyük, some of the profiles from the last site are closer to western Syrian shapes, which includes Syrian bottles with new high-shouldered body outlines (table LVIII d, I, 2-4). Secondly the function of the three sites, or parts of the sites, does not seem to have been the same.

At Arslantepe the pottery was associated with public buildings which yielded evidence for the existence of a strongly centralized administration. As is best illustrated by the glyptic, the movements of the goods were controlled by people who had always resided in Arslantepe and who had developed a technology of administration, and re-distribution, similar but not identical to that employed in the Meskene enclave (Palmieri, 1983, pp.414-448; Frangipane, 1983, pp.339-346; Ferioli and Fiandra, 1983; Liverani, 1983). The building practices do not seem to owe anything to external influences, although the decoration of the so-called temple has been compared with that of the Labyrinth, a structure which belongs to the Warka III building stage (Sürenhagen, 1986, p.28). In short, the site appears to have been a local centre of power which was occupied without appreciable breaks during the whole of the IVth millennium B.C. The evidence from Tepecik is less complete, but it must

not be forgotten that a IVth millennium B.C. pottery sequence was obtained in a deep sounding which was dug up in the mound. Hence it is probably symptomatic that the Uruk-related finds were picked up on the floors and in the debris of a building which had been erected outside the mound proper, presumably in a quarter of habitation which was kept separate from the main inhabited area (Nissen, 1983, p.135; 1986, p.171). It has been suggested that the original layout of the main member of the architectural complex should have been a tripartite one, conforming as such to the standardized plans which do constitute an important member of the formalised compounds in Habuba Kabira South (Ludwig, 1977) but which also hark back to late Ubaid architectural traditions of both Northern and Southern Mesopotamia (Forest, 1987; Margueron, 1987). The latest discoveries from Degirmentepe, where a tripartite house stands<sup>out</sup> in the tightly packed layout of the inhabited area, may even invite further speculation (Esin and Harman-Kaya, 1985, fig.1) In any case, external influences do not have to be held accountable for the methods used in the construction of the much later building at Tepecik. To conclude, even if the outlying area of the last site was used to perform some specific activity which may have implied some form of interaction between locals and outsiders, the material remains cannot be taken to indicate more than external stimuli were re-elaborated to suit specific local conditions. From this point of view, it would be interesting to know the exact numbers of the bevelled rim bowls which were gathered among the ruins. There are not so many sites in the north-western regions where they were found either in clusters or in exaggerated numbers, which is one of the rare instances in which objects, or rather groups of objects, may prove the presence of people who were endowed with a culture for which there are no predecessors in the north-western regions. Otherwise, the practice of attaching ethnic labels to objects in common use may lead to ambiguous conclusions, as the particular case of Hassek Hüyük may illustrate.

At the last site a newly-founded walled compound was organized around a substantial house whose plan is exactly



paralleled at Habuba Kabira South (Behm-Blancke, 1981, pp.21-22; Sürenhagen, 1986, pp.24-25). That and the presence of great numbers of bevelled rim bowls, clay cones, terracotta plaques and even a sealing, a cylinder seal and a dove

pendant (Behm Blancke, 1981, p.23, pl.XXX,12; 1984, p.63, pl. 12,5; 1985, pp.91-92, fig. 9, 1-2; 1986, p.143, figs. 2-3), may indeed "indicate that the earliest settlement at Hassek Hüyük belonged to the Euphratean Uruk trade system" notwithstanding the fact that certain pottery groups, Canaanian blades, the building techniques and pear-shaped fire places offer "evidence for local, non-Uruk traditions" (Sürenhagen, 1986, pp.25-26). In other words, while the small isolated enclosure may have been founded by people who were backed by an Uruk enclave farther downstream, the artifacts in common use in the compound were apparently produced under the influence of both local and exogenous traditions.

The culture of the users of the last objects did not necessarily comprise the traditions of which the objects themselves were an expression. The remark that Hassek Hüyük, probably by its very function, did not produce its own pottery must be viewed in the light of the last observation. In fact the potting traditions reflected in the pottery output of an Uruk station do not on the whole correspond to those typifying pottery production in an Uruk enclave such as the one discovered in the Meskene area. They rather conform to those current in sites which were in contact with, but independent from, the Uruk colonies. The analysis of the Kurban Hüyük pottery indicates that the ceramics were locally produced (Evins, 1989). There are no comparable data from Hassek Hüyük, but the material gives the impression of having been made locally, possibly by local potters, even the new mineral-tempered wares among which there is a particularly high number of Habuba-related types (Tables VIa, I, 2; XIVa, 10; LIIIa, I, 4; LXVIa, III, 2; Xd, 6-9; XIId, 6; XLIXd, 2a; LVIIIId, I, 3). It is indicative that the profiles comprise classical Uruk (a tables), local and hybrid shapes (d tables), a state of affairs which is very similar to the situation which prevails at both Tepecik (Tables VIa, I, 3; XVID, 10) and El Kowm (Tables VIa, I, 12; LXIIIa, II, 14; IVC, 6;

XXXIIIc,8; LIIc,5-6), a small and short-lived Uruk-horizon site which probably played a specialized role in a specialized setting.

The small mound of El Kowm is situated on the track connecting the oasis of Palmyra with Raqqa on the Euphrates. It was not occupied immediately before the late Uruk horizon, and even then the inhabited area remained limited. The archaeological deposit is characterized by the presence of numerous pits, some of which may have been used in pottery manufacture, and the absence of substantial buildings. Since there are no obvious traces of a year-round occupation, people may have come to the mound intermittently, which would agree with the possible function of El Kowm as a stage or stopping place on a frequented route. The conditions are in fact very similar to those met at Umm Qseir in the Habur. The last site has been called a "pioneering settlement along a route of communication ... in a region which was traditionally used by herders who moved with their flocks between the Euphrates and the Habur" (Hole and Johnson, 1986/1987, p.172). A particularly high number of new ceramic traits distinguishes the pottery output of both sites. Most of the new profiles, features or decorative motifs can be compared with material which came to light in settlements where finds with southern Mesopotamian affinities are said to predominate. However, while El Kowm is more likely to have gravitated towards the Euphrates sites, Umm Qseir may have rather fallen under the influence of centres which had been established in the upper Habur, where there is now evidence of concentrations of classical Uruk ceramics even in mounds other than Tell Brak.

The fabrics employed at Umm Qseir are not described; both chaff-and fine no visible temper wares are instead reported from El Kowm, where the first ceramic class still predominates. Old and new profiles are indifferently made of both groups of wares, with the exception of bevelled rim bowls and coarse truncated-conical beakers with string-cut bases, which are fashioned only in the chaff-tempered ware. Hence, if the last two types are not taken into consideration, the evidence would seem to suggest the following generalization:



in a small station in a borderland situation like the one in which the Hassek Hüyük compound was founded and had to operate, the local traditions of making pottery are still asserting themselves in relation to the new methods of pottery making which are exemplified in the Habuba Kabira South pottery output. In this particular context, "traditions of making pottery" refers to the methods used in the choice and preparation of the body clays and to the technique of manufacture of a pot more than to the formal attributes of a pottery type, i.e. to the shape and to the style of decoration.

It is notoriously difficult to be able to distinguish among different techniques of pottery manufacture, and it is certainly over-ambitious to mention them in a study of this kind. On the other hand, there is now a growing mass of evidence relating to the composition of the body clays of the common pottery classes of the IVth millennium B.C. in the north-western regions and some distinctive patterns of distribution are emerging. Therefore it may not be out of place to sum up the results obtained in the previous chapters in a broader perspective. Having defined both the component elements of a pottery type, and the relative chronologies of the regions under consideration, such a re-assessment may help answering the three questions which were formulated in the introduction.

As the evidence presented in the third chapter shows, chaff-tempered wares are the diagnostic pottery classes of the north-western regions during the long period which intervenes between the Terminal Ubaid and Terminal Uruk horizons. Since the new ceramic elements with southern Mesopotamian affinities fall into the Late Uruk phase of southern Mesopotamia, the label Terminal Ubaid encompasses both the Final Ubaid and the Early Uruk phases of southern Mesopotamia. Terminal Ubaid has been retained in order to stress that the transition between two ceramic stages, the one dominated by painted, the other by plain pottery, does not take place abruptly but seems to result from the internal evolution of indigenous traditions of pottery making. The reasons for the use of "Terminal Uruk" rather than "Jamdat

Nasr" horizon will be touched upon later on.

In northern Mesopotamia, where the formative phase of the local IVth millennium B.C. pottery assemblage is better represented than in western Syria and the upper Euphrates basin, painted ceramics are at first by no means exceptional. However, while in the course of time the fabrics become increasingly coarser, the painted surfaces become less and less frequent until plain pottery affirms itself. In the meantime, new profiles are introduced, but old ones are retained, and the old style of painting is never completely forgotten, for old motifs can be recognized among the most complex patterns which sometimes grace the surfaces of the later pots. The increasing emphasis on the use of organic inclusions affects the aspect of a pot in various ways, for it may be thought of as directly accountable for thicker vessel walls, coarser surfaces and dark cores (Akkermans, 1989, pp.125-129). "Since plant inclusions act as a fuel within the vessel, only a short firing time is required" and since the rough surfaces "do not allow subtle painting or incision" (Akkermans, 1989, p.127), they are either scraped or burnished or covered with slips. The ever decreasing popularity of painted pottery does seem to go hand in hand with a re-adjustment of the methods of making common pottery, but the process is rather long and gradual, and certainly does not imply an abrupt departure from previous traditions of shaping and even decorating pottery. Moulded rims are, however, a new development; they may have been more easily obtained on some sort of turning device. These general trends do not automatically exclude the manufacture of finer pottery classes, but even some of the grey wares appear to be common, chaff-faced wares which were fired in a reducing atmosphere.

Technological developments in western Syria and in the intermontane valleys north of the Taurus foothills are basically the same and take place at about the same time. Furthermore pottery manufacture seems to evolve along similar lines even in neighbouring regions such as Cilicia, (Garstang, 1953, pp.173-176, Goldman, 1956, pp.75-91), for example, which has been left out of the discussion because it



lacks diagnostic late Uruk horizon traits (classical Uruk or classical Uruk-related profiles). In the plains east of the Euphrates the chaff-tempered wares occur at first in a ceramic complex which is still dominated by the presence of painted pottery. In the intermontane valleys related wares are at first mixed with both dark faced burnished wares and painted pottery, which indeed resembles the material best known from the plains, but which does not seem to have been found in great quantities north of the Taurus.

The habit of painting the surfaces of the pots is undoubtedly widespread in the plains to the east and to the west of the Euphrates during the early chalcolithic of the Altinova but it is now time to specify that the label "Ubaid" has been applied rather loosely, and most of all in a chronological sense, to various ceramic complexes which remain on the whole stylistically distinct. To simplify a complex situation, northern Ubaid painted pottery is certainly very different from the decorated ceramics of western Syria, although both groups are likely to have been made by using the same technique of manufacture. It has in fact been suggested that the rapid spread and wide distribution of ceramics painted in the "Ubaid" style may be due to the universal adoption of the tournette, a wheel revolving on a fixed axis, which, by easing the application of the paint to the vessel walls, may be directly accountable for the most simplified and frequent motifs which go under the label "Ubaid" (Nissen, 1974, pp.10-11; 1983, pp.48-49, 51).

At the beginning of the IVth millennium B.C. the appearance of chaff-faced wares not only in the northern plains but also in the hilly country, and beyond, may be due to a similar process, i.e. to the universal adoption of new methods of making common pottery, or rather of preparing the pastes of common pottery, which does not imply movements of population on a large scale and even less cultural integration. Perhaps it did not even imply a change in technique of manufacture. Allegedly, the evidence from western Syria and the intermontane valleys is in no way as complete as that from northern Mesopotamia, but a transitional

phase during which the new ceramic classes occur side by side with older ones does seem to be attested, and is not accompanied by a sudden break with previous traditions. For example, old shapes are often made of the new wares.

Judging by the results obtained in the pottery tables, the pottery assemblages of the north-western regions then become increasingly homogenous, for not only are the main ceramic classes the same but also the majority of the shapes and the most typical, and perfunctory, painted motifs. Red and grey slips, or grey wares, are equally early and widespread traits. Increasing uniformity, however, does not mean identity, as witnessed by the restricted distribution of some profiles, such as those of casseroles and Syrian bottles, or of some finer decorated ceramic classes, such as the black-on-red pottery of northern Mesopotamia. Consequently, the undeniable similarities which exist between the fine incised ceramics from Tepe Gawra and Norşuntepe become even more striking, the more so since, making allowances for the vagaries of the archaeological record, the distribution of these distinctive finds is becoming quite consistent both chronologically and geographically. They are now known, admittedly in varying quantities, from : Qalinj Agha levels 1-3, Tepe Gawra levels XIa-Xa or XII-IX, Tell Rasaan, Tell Brak level 13, Hammam et-Turkman Va (1 sherd), Norşuntepe levels 9-4, Korucutepe presumably levels XXX-XLIV, Çayboyu upper, Tülintepe levels 1-4, in square 54L, Coba Hüyük IVb and even Tell Esh Sheikh level 3.

The distribution of painted sprig motifs is equally interesting, for it ranges from Assyria to the Altinova plain via the Jebel Sinjar and the Balikh (Tepe Gawra levels XII-X, Telul eth-Thalathat levels 4D-B, Hammam et-Turkman Va, Norşuntepe levels 10-6, Korucutepe and Tepecik, in the late Chalcolithic levels).

Regardless of the primary sources of distribution and of the mechanisms of diffusion of these special classes of finds, the fact that they occur over such a vast area is at least a further indication of an intensification of contacts between communities which were becoming increasingly prosperous (Mellaart, 1982). This intensification of



contacts seems to go hand in hand with a more intensive exploitation of coveted commodities, the demand for which was growing. For instance, there is evidence for metalworking at Norḡuntepe, (Hauptmann, 1982, pp.59-60) close to the primary sources of raw materials, and precious metals were buried in high status interments at Korucutepe, (Brandt, 1978, pp.62-63) Tepe Gawra (Tobler, 19560, pp.51-97) and Qalinj Agha (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, p.5). An ever widening exchange network appears to have been established before the Uruk expansion, and to have continued to be in operation throughout the late Uruk horizon. The active role played by the local communities, no passive recipients of external stimuli, is the more worthy of note in view of the possibility that a direct southern presence may be observed earlier in some areas, such as northern Mesopotamia, than in others.

In the upper Euphrates basin and the neighbouring intermontane valleys Norḡuntepe levels 1-10 type of material was derived from a number of sites. However, with the possible exception of Caba Hüyük Va and Arslantepe VII, which anyhow should fall toward the end of the Norḡuntepe late chalcolithic sequence, there is no trace at any of these sites of new ceramic elements. None of them is either present in early Amuq F sites, while in northern Mesopotamia new ceramic traits can be detected as early as Tepe Gawra level XI and persist in later strata, albeit in negligible numbers. The same situation has been encountered at a number of contemporary northern Mesopotamian settlements, where the pottery assemblages as a whole correspond to that produced by Tepe Gawra levels XI-IX. (p. 228).

The material from Tepe Gawra was recently released (Rothman, 1989) and, while the results of the new analysis must be awaited with interest, the following remarks may indeed be premature. They are added all the same in view of the fact that Tepe Gawra type of material (Tepe Gawra levels XII-VIII+Tell Karrana levels 1-3) now appears to be present not only at the sites just mentioned, and in some Eski Mosul sites, but also at Nineveh and Tell Brak, which, according to the consensus of opinion among scholars, are likely to be two powerful Uruk (regional) centres. Of course, both the last

sites are currently being excavated, which is undoubtedly the only way to remedy one of the worst lacunae in the archaeological record of northern Mesopotamia for the period under scrutiny : the lack of stratified late Uruk levels of occupation in the two sites where concentrations of new, classical Uruk finds can be recognized. Such a dearth of basic data seriously impairs the validity of any conclusion, although there seems to be just enough evidence to stress that the phenomenon of the Uruk expansion in the upper Tigris and Habur basins should not be confused with that taking place in the Meskene enclave.

The material culture of the Meskene sites has no known local predecessors. The phenomenon is all-pervasive, affecting, for instance, building traditions (Heinrich, 1982, pp.52-53; Frank and Ludwig, 1973; Frank, 1975; Ludwig, 1977; Finet, 1975; Van Driel and Van Driel-Murray, 1979; 1983; Boese, 1986-1987, 1986-1987) administrative practices (Sürenhagen and Töpperwein, 1973; Van Driel, 1983) and even the use of small objects (Strommenger, 1976, pp.20-21). There appears to be no previous occupation at most of the mounds, although one would like to know more about the Ubaid (Terminal Ubaid ?) levels of occupation which may have existed in the cores of some mounds (at Tell Hajj, Tell Sheikh Hassan, or even Tell Fuhhar), and about the long sequence of "Uruk" levels at Tell Sheikh Hassan. There is no doubt, by contrast, that both Nineveh and Tell Brak were inhabited during the formative phase of the local pottery assemblages. In particular, "Brak is an indigenous northern site with a long pre-Uruk "history". Contact with the south was close at least as early as the Ubaid period, and in Late Uruk times the city, as it had then become, was perhaps, even likely to have been, under southern control. But it was not an implanted colony in the sense of Habuba, and there is throughout its material culture a distinctly northern flavour" (J. Oates, 1986, p.252).

Apart from the pottery other objects from both Nineveh and Tell Brak find identical counterparts in southern Mesopotamia. Some of them are related to the technology of administration (Collon and Reade, 1986, pp.33-36, figs.1-2;



D. Oates, 1982, p.191, pl.XVc; Jasim and J. Oates, 1986, p.359, fig.4b), others comprise temple decoration (Mallowan, 1947, pp.93-97, pls. III-VI; XXX; XLIII,6) or typical small objects like the amulets from the Eye Temple site, which are so numerous that only a few can be quoted here (Mallowan, 1947, pp.97-98, pls.VII, 4,6; VIII,4; IX,3). At the same time, in contrast with the situation which seems to pertain to the sites in the Meskene enclave, some aspects of the material culture appear to suggest the existence of strong local traditions which, for example, may have affected building or even administrative practices (Algaze, 1986b, pp.126-130, fig.1 vaulted structures at Nineveh; Jasim and J. Oates, 1986, p.360, pl.2a pictographic tablet from Tell Brak; Mallowan, 1947, pp.122-124, 126-127; pls.XVIII, 1-6,8-9; XIX,5-6, 9-10 Gawra style, Tepe Gawra levels XIa-VIII, stamp seals).

"The Eye Temple itself displays an adaptation of the cruciform tripartite plan, known already in the Hamrin and at Gawra in the Ubaid period" (J. Oates, 1986, p.252) and persisting, with variations, in IVth millennium B.C. levels of occupation at Tepe Gawra (Tobler, 1950, pls. III, V-VI; Speiser, 1935, pls.IX-X), Qalinj Agha (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pls.IV-VI), Tell Mefesh (Fujii, 1986, fig. 12), Telul eth-Thalathat (Egami, 1958, figs.25, 47) and Grai Resh (Lloyd, 1940, fig.2). The platform(s) on which the Eye Temple stood may be the expression of the need to build according to ritual, a tradition well known in southern Mesopotamia (D. Oates, 1987, pp.380-382), but no Riemchen bricks were used in its construction (Mallowan, 1947, pp.54-56). Even the divinity to whom the sanctuary may have been dedicated, and whose symbol is recognized in the so-called Eye idols, which were found in their thousands in the platforms and their environs (Mallowan, 1947, pp.33-34, 155-158, 198-209, pls. XXV-XXVI, LI), might be an indigenous northern one as old as the Ubaid period. Sherds with Eye motifs were derived from the latest Ubaid levels in site CH (J. Oates, 1987, p.193), and terracotta Spectacle idols, the likely precursors of the stone symbols, are common in IVth millennium B.C. northern sites (Tobler, 1950, pp.171-173, pls. LXXXIIIb; LXXXIV;

CLVI, 51-53, 55-58, Tepe Gawra levels XII-IX; Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pp.5,7, pl.XI,3 Qalinj Agha levels 2-3; Fujii, 1986, fig. 4 Tell Musharifa; Lloyd, 1940, p.18, pl.III fig.1 Grai Resh levels 2-3; D. Oates, 1987, p.380, Tell Brak CH levels 13-14). "Red-burnished pottery was found beneath the Eye Temple platforms, which suggests a correlation with Gawra XII, implying an apparent gap in the Eye Temple sequence which may, however, have been produced by a levelling operation" (D. Oates, 1987, p.380). Large fragments of terracotta Eye models were discovered in the debris at the foot of the platforms (Mallowan, 1947, p.201, pl.XXV,10-11). Consequently, was an Eye Temple founded before the massive appearance of objects with southern parallels, and did it continue in use, richly endowed perhaps by newcomers, even when the function of the site is likely to have changed? Was any form of local authority eliminated in the process, or did the local élite still retain any amount of power (Weiss, 1986, p.4; Schwartz, 1989, p.211). Alternatively, were locals still living at the site and in which capacity?

"The profiles of the mound (of Tell Brak) had already been established by the IVth millennium B.C., conceivably arising from the coagulation of a number of much earlier mounds which continued to provide the most favoured location for later buildings" (D. Oates, 1981, pp.9-10; 1987, p.380). If so, when did these "trends towards settlement agglomeration, and centralization around sites with (possible) regional economic functions" (Weiss, 1983, p.42) start to manifest themselves? Was this (assumed) process of nucleation stimulated by external or internal local factors or both? More data are needed to clarify matters, both as regards the stratified context of the finds in the mound and the distribution of the same finds in the surrounding countryside. At any rate, Tell Brak, and probably Nineveh (Mallowan, 1970, p.402; Algaze, 1986b, p.129), do stand out with respect to other Uruk horizon northern sites not only because of the exceptional presence of much new "Uruk" type of material but also because of their sheer size. The dimensions attained by the Uruk horizon occupation at Tell Brak do remain unprecedented, and



positively dwarf contemporary Late Uruk Gawra or Qalinj Agha.

To conclude, assuming that the late IVth millennium B.C. occupation from Nineveh and Tell Brak indicates a direct (Late) Uruk presence in northern Mesopotamia and northern Syria, the archaeological record, defective as it is, apparently suggests that people with different traditions did not interact at either site either in the context or in the ways in which the "Uruk expansion" took place in the Meskene enclave. There are practically no traces of a local presence in the latter. Instead some of the finds from Nineveh and Brak show a strong northern connotation and it does not seem possible to dismiss them by simply dating them to moments either preceding or following the sudden influx of intrusive material. The function of all these sites may have been, but did not have to be the same - bases had to be secured to control either trade networks (Algaze, 1989) and/or outlying territories (Schwartz, 1988; Hole and Johnson, 1986-1987, p.195) - yet both Nineveh and Tell Brak are no artificial foundations (D. Oates, 1982a, p.64). At both sites the introduction of objects which are part of complexes of artifacts better known from other areas does not seem to have been accompanied by the complete obliteration of finds stemming from local traditions. It is true that the available evidence is utterly inadequate, but such a possible state of affairs may be worth investigating further, especially in view of the existence of a "local" material culture, which forms before the Uruk expansion, and persists in most of the excavated northern sites rather unaffected by whatever changes took place in some other settlements.

According to the latest analysis of the Tepe Gawra material the site was the "ceremonial and administrative centre of a somewhat peripheral, isolated polity in the piedmont of northern Iraq" (Rothman, 1989, p.284). The mound occupied a peripheral position in the plain (Mallowan, 1970, p.377), which left it exposed to incursions from the hills and cut off from the main arteries of communication, that could be optimally controlled from Nineveh (D. Oates, 1972, pp.802-803; Algaze, 1986b, pp.131-132). That may account for

its "isolation" in the sense that there are no signs that it ever became an "Uruk" site. To the contrary, in the light of an exceptional amount of information, it would appear that the local IVth millennium B.C. (early and late Uruk) traditions of building, stone carving, clay moulding and even of burying the dead and of controlling the movements of goods were maintained throughout the period. That while materials which were not readily available in the immediate neighbourhood were becoming increasingly common, and selectively accessible, as their presence in the most elaborate forms of interments would seem to suggest. Under the circumstances one would hardly say that the Tepe Gawra population lived in isolation. What is remarkable is its reticence to change, which, however, is not an isolated phenomenon. It may be due to accidents of discovery but so far identical complexes of artifacts (Tepe Gawra levels XIa-IX) have been derived from the majority of the excavated northern sites, Qalinj Agha, Tell Rafaan, Tell Musharifa, Telul eth-Thalathat and even Grai Resh.

Bevelled rim bowls are the only "new" type yielded by Grai Resh levels 2-3. Otherwise "local" ceramics still predominate in the same levels, as at all the sites mentioned previously, and in Tell Leilan IV and Hammam et-Turkman Vb. (Regional variations can be observed in the pottery output of Tell Leilan and Tell Hammam et-Turkman, the westernmost mounds, but they do not seem to alter the general picture to the extent of having to discuss both sites separately.) At the last site a niched wall is the most conspicuous feature of the end of the period V occupation (Van Loon, 1983, pp.2-3). It probably belonged to a formal building whose walls were articulated with buttresses and recesses according to a custom as old as Tepe Gawra level XIII (Tobler, 1950, pl.IX), which was maintained in Tepe Gawra levels X-VIII and is attested in the early Uruk levels of occupation at Tell Brak (Tobler 1950, pls.II-III; Speiser, 1935, pls.VI-VII; D. Oates, 1987, p.177; 1987a, p.381 where the last scholar suggests that the local architectural traditions may have been continuously maintained in a less peripheral site than Tepe Gawra). Such a constructional detail is lacking in the



substantial house which was excavated in Grai Resh 2 (Lloyd, 1940, fig.2), but the tripartite plan, just as the tripartite plans of all the sites which have already been mentioned (p.397), can be traced back to Tepe Gawra level XII (Tobler, 1950, pl.VIII).

No more than a stamp seal and a sealing were retrieved among the ruins of the Grai Resh dwelling (Lloyd, 1940, pl.II, fig. 5,19-20). They are no exceptional finds with respect to the local glyptic which is so well known thanks to the material produced by Tepe Gawra levels XIa-VIII (Tobler, 1950, pp.174-191, pls. CLVIII-CLXX; Speiser, 1935, pp.120-126, pls. LVI-LVIII), and whose predecessors have been observed in levels XIIa-XII (Porada, 1965, p.146). Comparable finds can be noticed at Qalinj Agha and Nineveh (Abu Al-Soof, 1969, pl.XX; Mallowan, 1933, pls. LXIV; LXV, 47).

These local traditions are still asserting themselves at the end of the period under consideration, in Tepe Gawra VIII, which should overlap with the end of the Qalinj Agha occupation, on the one side, and, on the other side, with the beginning of the Tell Karrana excavated sequence. The difficulties of cross-dating Tepe Gawra VIII with other northern sites have already been discussed. What matters here is to stress once again that, in spite of breaks in occupation at the individual sites, there seems to be continuity in local traditions from the Terminal Ubaid to the Terminal Uruk horizons, which ultimately suggested studying the Nineveh and Tell Brak pottery "sequences" from a local point of view.

"New" ceramic traits, which are so common at the top of the Ninevite 3 and in the Ninevite 4 deposits and in fills at Tell Brak, appear to be present in northern Mesopotamia as early as Tepe Gawra levels XI-Xa and as late as Tepe Gawra level VIII-Tell Karrana levels 1-3. The chronological chart illustrates the likely position of the first two sites with respect to the other northern sites but it may be appropriate to add now a few observations about Tell Brak.

According to the excavators, the material from CH levels 13-14 can be compared with that from Tepe Gawra level XI, while the CH levels 12-9 deposit should be contemporary with

Tepe Gawra VIII (and Warka III), although, it is added, "it may have started earlier" (J. Oates, 1986, pp.251-252; D. Oates, 1987a, p.380). Moreover, the last group of strata is supposed to be later than Habuba Kabira South - found with the pottery were a number of objects normally associated with the Eye Temple - or, in other words, "what does now seem indicated is the possibility of distinguishing in northern Mesopotamia two recognizable different phases of Late Uruk, identified by quite distinctive and largely local ceramic types. At Brak the earlier of these undoubtedly corresponds with the phase of southern expansion represented by sites like Habuba and Jebel Aruda, while the later reveals a number of features which suggest a Warka III (Jamdat Nasr) time range, despite the absence thus far of such specifically Jamdat Nasr traits as polychrome pottery and tablets" (J. Oates, 1986, p.252).

Termini ante quem for the Habuba Kabira South occupation <sup>from a southern point of view</sup> are offered by the evidence provided either by the pottery or the technology of administration (Sürenhagen, 1986, pp.31-32; Nissen, 1986, pp.166-167; 1983, pp.132-133; 1986a; 1986b). From the first point of view Habuba Kabira South should have not been inhabited after Warka VI; from the second point of view the site should have not continued to be occupied as late as Warka IVa. By contrast, the term Jamdat Nasr culture or period" had been originally used "to cover all the successive phases of the Eye Temples from the grey brick stratum to the Eye Temple which contained the golden frieze" (Mallowan, 1947, note 2 p.5). As the catalogue of the finds clearly indicates (Mallowan, 1947, pp.91-110, 114-117, 120-123, 130-135, 150-159, 162-165, 198-212), the material from the Eye Temples found parallels in southern Mesopotamia among the objects that had been mainly discovered in the Sammelfund, which was associated with debris dating to the Warka III building stage, and in the Anu Ziggurra site at Warka. The first group of objects may have been deposited after the individual objects had actually been in use elsewhere; the date of the Anu Ziggurra sequence is now put under discussion (Heinrich, 1936; 1982, pp.35-39 with references). Hence it could well be that the date of the beginning of the



use of the "Jamdat Nasr" objects will finally have to be retrogressed to a pre-Warka III phase in southern terms. That is not the place to go into a problem which is so complicated that a seminar was recently devoted to it in Tübingen. It is enough to remember that the date of the Jamdat Nasr style glyptic and of the animal-shaped amulets has already been under discussion for some time (Porada, 1965, pp.154-155; Nissen, 1977, p.18-19; 1986, pp.173-175). As early as 1965 Professor Porada had in fact suggested that the Grey Temple might have to be re-dated to the Uruk period on the basis of the evidence provided by some seals and amulets (Porada, 1965, p.158). Corroborative evidence for the last statement is now offered by Habuba Kabira South itself and Hassek Hüyük 5. Amulets similar to those derived from the Grey brick stratum came to light at the first site, while Hassek Hüyük produced objects which were characteristically used to decorate buildings both at Tell Brak and in southern Mesopotamia (Strommenger, 1976, p.21, figs, 11-12; Behm-Blancke, 1981, p.23, pl.XXX,12; 1986, pp.142-143, figs. 2-3). Consequently the Grey and White brick strata appear in the chronological chart at the height of the earlier part of the Ninevite 4 accumulation, ie. they are likely to fall somewhere into the Late Uruk horizon as Habuba Kabira South does. The earliest Uruk horizon Eye Temple might even be marginally earlier than the last site.

Habuba Kabira South has already been tentatively synchronized with the local IVth millennium B.C. sequences in the IVth chapter. A well-defined group of ceramics apparently suggests that the Meskene enclave should have been occupied during the late Amuq F phase and the final Late Chalcolithic of the upper Euphrates basin. The data regarding northern Mesopotamia are not so straightforward, and the difficulties are compounded by the fact that the majority of the comparative material comprises "new", similar but not identical finds which are typical of the Late Uruk horizon deposits of Nineveh and Tell Brak. In other words, the last finds would appear to include almost exclusively intrusive ("Uruk") type of material which, having formed in southern Mesopotamia, may have reached the three regions under

consideration at different times and through different media. "Gawra" type of material occurs in minimal quantities (p.370; Sürenhagen, 1986, p.30, fig.28), and suggests a terminus antequem for the foundation of Habuba Kabira South of Tepe Gawra Xa; *at the latest*. On the other hand, the most recent discoveries from Hassek Hüyük 5, which ought to be contemporary with Habuba Kabira South, now comprise proto-Ninevite 5 painted ceramics (Tepe Gawra VIII-Tell Karrana 1-3 type of material). The evidence is certainly very limited, but it makes one suspect that the Habuba Kabira South occupation may finally be seen to straddle Tepe Gawra levels Xa-VIII, although it did not necessarily extend to Tepe Gawra VIIIA. It may not be inappropriate to recall at this point that several animal motifs which are similar to Tepe Gawra and Tell Brak designs have been recognized in the repertoire of the Arslantepe VI a glyptic, albeit "into a specific local context" (Palmieri, 1983, p.437). The time-gap between the last Eye Temple and Habuba Kabira South would seem to decrease, although only the publication of the Eye Temples pottery sequence will finally clinch matters. On the other hand, indications are just emerging for the existence of a very late bevelled rim bowl horizon in the western regions, which may help to throw light on some data, unfortunately no more than scraps of information so far, which come from sites located to the east of the Euphrates, especially from Tell Brak.

Bevelled rim bowls feature prominently in Tell Hadidi I and Kurban Hüyük VIa; they are also known from Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floor 20. The tempers of the Tell Hadidi I assemblage are not described, but at the last two sites the bevelled rim bowls are accompanied by material which is almost exclusively manufactured in the "new" plain simple wares. Diagnostic early Amuq G plain simple ware profiles have already been recognized at Tell Hadidi (p.18). Therefore it is tempting to accept the post-Habuba date which the excavator attributes to the deposit (Dornemann, 1988, pp.13-16). That would match the date assigned to the later part of the Kurban Hüyük VIa deposit and to Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floors 20-18.

It has already been suggested that "Habuba-related,



wheel-made pottery (plain simple ware, true reserve-slip)... became common in north-western Syria... and south-eastern Anatolia after the collapse of the Euphratean Uruk settlements. This know-how was probably transmitted by emigrants from these cities" (Sürenhagen, 1986, p.30). In the previous chapters it has been seen that "Habuba" types increase in numbers at the beginning of the early bronze age in Kurban Hüyük (VIa) and in Hassek Hüyük (4); a similar situation prevails at Tell al-Judaidah (JK3, 20-18) and at Karatut Mevkii, in an unstratified context (pp.93-96, 314-316, 318-329). The only exception would appear to be represented by Tell Hadidi I, where "local", early IVth millennium B.C. profiles still predominate; no more than two "new" profiles can be recognized among the published material (pp.17-19). Nevertheless, that could be the exception which confirms the rule. Old profiles do not suddenly disappear at any of the sites under discussion. Rather they are no longer local types, for they are consistently made of the "new" plain simple wares. The phenomenon is so widespread, although by no means sudden and unexpected - plain simple wares start filtering in as early as Hassek Hüyük 5, Tell al-Judaidah JK3, floor 21 and El Kowm - that it may well have been accompanied by an actual influx of displaced people. If so, one apparently witnesses a phenomenon which is the exact opposite of that typifying the "Uruk expansion", a planned effort backed by far-away powers and aimed at ensuring control of specific locations. Ethnic disturbances in the Turkish portion of the Euphrates basin may have contributed to eliminate one of the reasons, if not the main reason, for the very existence of the Meskene or even Samsat enclaves (Sürenhagen, 1986, p.30). On the other hand, the Uruk centres in the upper Habur and Tigris basins may have not been affected, at least immediately.

Classical Uruk ceramics are still well represented at the top of the Ninevite 4 deposits, which should be roughly contemporary with Tell Karrana 1-3, Tell Mohammed Arab 1 and Tell Brak CH levels 12-9 (Roaf and Killick, 1987, fig.12, here pp.227-234). Some distinctive plain ware profiles are shared by the four deposits. The details have been given just

as it has already been pointed out that there are indications that the way of making common pottery may have started evolving at the same time (pp.227-234, 238-241). Finer, wheel-made wares came to the fore and at Tell Brak, unfortunately in a badly stratified context, in level 9 and above, fine, wheel-made, mineral-tempered or no visible temper wares constitute a sizeable portion of the pottery assemblage. "Local" shapes still predominate, but they are no longer "local" types (pp.69-71 and pp.66-69). Such a state of affairs reminds one of the way in which the transition between the local Uruk period (early and late Uruk) and the Amuq G ceramic complexes manifests itself in the western regions.

There is no trace so far of proto-Ninevite 5 painted pottery in site CH, although unstratified finds do indicate that this characteristic ceramic class will finally be excavated at Tell Brak as it already has at Tell Karrana, Tell Mohammed Arab and Nineveh. Moreover, the last news from Hassek Hüyük 5 has extended the area of distribution of this distinctive pottery into the core regions of the proto-Amuq G assemblage, which is here defined on the basis of the occurrence of early reserved-slip wares. So far the last objects do not seem to have moved in the opposite direction. Nevertheless, a new element has been introduced which affects any discussion of the relative chronological position of the Meskene sites with respect to northern Mesopotamia. The last aspect has already been examined. The point which is tentatively made here is another one. The way of making common pottery during the Terminal Uruk horizon in northern Mesopotamia, western Syria and the upper Euphrates basin seems to evolve along the same lines and at approximately the same time, even after the assemblages of the three regions ceased to be as homogenous as they were before the formation of the proto-Amuq G and proto-Ninevite 5 ceramic complexes. A closer look at the profiles made of the *new*, wheel-made and finer simple wares may be rewarding but two examples may now suffice.

Fine, almost eggshell quality bowls are among the most characteristic products of CH 12-9 (J.Oates, 1986, pp.250-



251). Their outlines may have evolved locally, although it remains a matter of debate whether the paste they were fashioned with is a new fabric (Fielden, 1981, fig.1,1-2; table XXIIIb,11). Comparative material from other northern sites has already been quoted (p.228), but at this point it may be more appropriate to recall that identical containers were collected, regrettably not excavated, at Tell Ramadi on the Euphrates, which appears among the sites where concentrations of classical Uruk materials are known (p.39). Alternatively, Tell Brak Terminal Uruk type of material came to light at Umm Qseir, another "Uruk" site (pp.182-183), and appears to have been accompanied by profiles identical to plain simple ware ones from Kurban Hüyük VIa (Hole and Johnson, 1986-1987, 13,20f; Algaze, 1986, fig.4, BB; table XVIIId,15). Allegedly these are no more than hints, which however support the view that the very end of the Terminal Uruk horizon in northern Mesopotamia may finally be proven to coincide with the beginning of the early bronze age in western Syria and in the upper Euphrates basin. (Fielden, 1981, p.161 where the level 9 and above material is dated to the beginning of the Amuq G phase). However, more data are needed before a final assessment of the development of pottery production in northern Mesopotamia during the Terminal Uruk horizon. In particular, one would like to know more about the link between the transitional, proto-Ninevite 5 and the mature Ninevite 5 assemblages, which makes the publication of the Tell Karrana and Tell Mohammed Arab pottery sequences the more urgent. At any rate, for the purpose of this paper, the Eye Temple with the golden frieze has been provisionally dated to the very end of the Terminal Uruk horizon as indicated in the chronological chart. Assuming that sufficient links will be finally established between the CH and Eye Temple pottery sequences, that could date the last Eye Temple to a post-Habuba phase, but judgement about the historical significance of the finds had better be suspended. The curious fact that in northern Mesopotamia important evidence for "local" developments comes from Tell Brak, i.e. a prominent "Uruk" site, cannot be ignored.

"Local" ceramics predominate throughout the CH excavated

sequence to the extent that there appears to be no appreciable time-gap between the Early and Terminal Uruk assemblages pottery-wise. The material from CH levels 13/14, which includes a good proportion of displaced pottery, can be compared with the Tepe Gawra levels XI-IX assemblage, while CH levels 12-9 yielded transitional finds, i.e. Tepe Gawra VIII-Tell Karrana 1-3 type of material. At the same time, it cannot be denied that the scatter of "Uruk" material on the surface of the mound and in fills is impressive, while most of the objects from the Eye Temple site do not belong to the local material culture. Furthermore, it should not be forgotten that intrusive ceramics apparently constitute the dominant element in the Ninevite 4 deposits, although, on the one side, local profiles are not absent (pp.192-206), and, on the other side, there are no data about the methods of manufacture of the pottery. In short, it must be recognized that an Uruk horizon corpus of pottery from two major northern "Uruk" sites is still lacking, which obviously affects the validity of what is going to be said next about the evolution of the IVth millennium B.C. pottery assemblage of northern Mesopotamia. For the present, the evidence from site CH has been taken at face value. As far as the historical meaning of the finds is concerned, the basic lack of primary data invites caution, although the next observations may be already put forward. The mechanisms of contact between people with different cultures may have varied so much regionally that even the use of the word "expansion" may still need definition outside the Meskene enclave. Terminal Uruk is preferred to Jamdat Nasr with reference to the last moments in which southern type of material is found in the north, for the levels of occupation in which the finds were retrieved may be no later than Warka IV.

This paper was expressly devoted to the study of a particular class of finds, namely pottery, in the northern and western areas of distribution of the "Uruk expansion". It was proposed to examine the components of the IVth



millennium B.C. assemblages of the north-western regions in order to answer three basic questions. Such is the nature of the archaeological research, however, that, at the end of the study, new questions have been raised, while the first queries are far from answered, but can rather be looked upon from a new perspective. Hence these final remarks are simply offered as a short summary of the results obtained so far. The interest in the fabrics in which the pots were manufactured is a direct result of the definition of pottery type given at the end of the second chapter.

Chaff-tempered wares, either hand-made or finished on the wheel, are the leading pottery classes of the IVth millennium B.C. pottery assemblages of the north-western regions. They are introduced before there is any trace locally of intrusive ceramic elements of a likely southern origin, and persist even after the last traits occur in high numbers at selected locations.

A second re-alignment in pottery, or rather common pottery, production takes place when the new, intrusive elements are last attested in the north-western sites. Once again conservative tendencies can be noted, for old shapes and methods of surface decoration are retained. On the other hand, there is also evidence indicating that the new ways of making common pottery were universally adopted only after the local potters had started developing distinctive new shapes and new styles of surface decoration which may have been Uruk-, or Habuba- inspired, but did not lose a local flavour. The existence of a proto-Amuq G and a proto-Ninevite 5 assemblage is here defined on the basis of the appearance of new decorated ceramic classes, some covered with the early reserved-slip techniques, others painted in a new style.

During the Terminal Uruk horizon, which is so far better known in the upper Euphrates basin than in any other region, the way of making common pottery in the areas under considerations till diverges from that typical of Habuba Kabira South, although the tendency to use better levigated clays can be noted at Arslantepe VIa and Hassek Hüyük 5, while the use of organic tempers has not yet been abandoned.

The presence of smooth-faced simple ware in Tell al-Judaïdah JK3, floors 22 debris-21, and of fine wheel-made wares at Tell Brak in site CH could acquire additional meaning. Plain simple wares may have entered into general use after a transitional phase marked by tests and experiments on the part of the local potters.

No visible temper or mineral-tempered wares are the diagnostic wares of the Habuba Kabira South assemblage since the site was founded. The fast potter's wheel must have been employed extensively, for an efficient use of the technique does seem to require special care in the preparation of the body clays (Sürenhagen, 1978, p.57). From this last point of view, the characteristic plain wares of the mature Amuq G and Ninevite 5 assemblages may be thought of as resulting from the adoption of a technique of manufacture which, while probably already known in the north-western regions, was not yet exploited locally to its full potential. It may be no coincidence that the same technology was in general use at an earlier date in a site distinguished by a material culture which did not form locally.

No sweeping conclusions can, however, be drawn from this last observation unless more is first known of the pottery, probably "Uruk" pottery, which is likely to have been made at a marginally earlier date in Nineveh, for instance, or Tell Sheikh Hassan. Alternatively, the fact remains that the way of making common pottery in the north-western plains was still the same after northern Mesopotamia and western Syria had developed regionally distinct assemblages.

During the whole of the IVth millennium B.C. the pottery assemblages of the north-western regions are distinguished by a remarkable resistance to change and by conservative tendencies. Even when a second re-alignment in pottery production appears to be attested, the evolutionary trends affect the methods of preparing the pastes more than the repertoire of shapes or the fashions of decorating pottery.