

THE KUYUNJIK GULLY SOUNDING, NINEVEH, 1989 & 1990 SEASONS

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Kuyunjik, the larger of the two high mounds enclosed within the Neo-Assyrian city walls of Nineveh, is perhaps best known as the location of the Neo-Assyrian palaces of Sennacherib and Ashurbanipal and of the contemporary temple of Ishtar. The deep sounding excavated below the Ishtar temple by Thompson and Mallowan in the early 1930's [Thompson & Mallowan 1933] had a great influence on the early reconstruction of the archaeological sequence for the prehistoric periods in northern Mesopotamia, but more recent excavations of similar material at other sites have superseded that excavation in importance. In order to test that excavated sequence and to investigate the early occupations at the site further, a stratigraphic trench, Area KG, was excavated at the east side of the Kuyunjik mound as part of the research project of the University of California at Berkeley¹⁾.

At the northeast edge of Kuyunjik, where the Khosr River winds past the site, several natural erosion channels have cut westward into the mound. These had apparently already formed by the early years of this century, since they are visible on the plan of Thompson and Hutchinson²⁾, although they have cut back further since that plan was made. The central of these gullies is currently approximately 50 meters long and from three to six meters wide at its base, and it is here that Area KG was located (see Fig. 1). The sides of the gully at the inner end are nearly vertical, with a depth of between four to ten meters. In 1987, during the first season of excavation by the University of California at Berkeley, two squares were opened at the western end of the gully, where eroded Parthian remains were uncovered, and one square at its base, where wash layers containing pottery of mixed date were exposed, the earliest material dating to the Ninevite 5 Period. In 1989 and 1990, work continued in this area, concentrating on a stratified section at the western, or inner, end, where levels from Ninevite 5 through Parthian were excavated.

The original goal of this excavation was to expose intact Ninevite 5 layers. Levels of this date had not been excavated at Nineveh since Thompson and Mallowan's 1931-32 deep sounding, which was an impressive effort but not without stratigraphic difficulties which remain unsolved³⁾. Recent studies of the internal sequence of the Ninevite 5 assemblage [*i.e.*, Roaf & Killick 1987; Schwartz 1985 & 1988; papers given at the Ninevite V Conference at Yale University in 1988] have made only the briefest mention of its type-site, but further investigation of this period at Nineveh seemed promising.

Instead of a traditional step-trench, the excavation in Area KG cut vertically through the mound, using the gully sides and inner end as boundaries; thus we hoped to expose a relatively large rectangular area at the elevation of the Ninevite 5 levels. However, the attempt at horizontal exposure was thwarted by the presence of a city wall and, approximately two meters outside it, a terrace wall, both dating to the late Akkadian Period. These walls were built of large limestone blocks, too potentially dangerous and time-consuming to remove, and they restricted excavation of the Ninevite 5 levels below them to a

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1) I would like to thank the director of the University of California Nineveh Excavation, Prof. David Stronach, for the invitation to join the Berkeley project team and for the permission to publish the results of the Area KG excavation. The excavation of Area KG was carried out under the supervision of the author during the 1989 and 1990 seasons, assisted in 1989 by Connie Gane of the University of California at Berkeley.

2) See Thompson & Hutchinson 1929: Pl. LXII.

3) Although now see the impressive restudy of the Nineveh Deep Sounding sequence in Gut 1995.

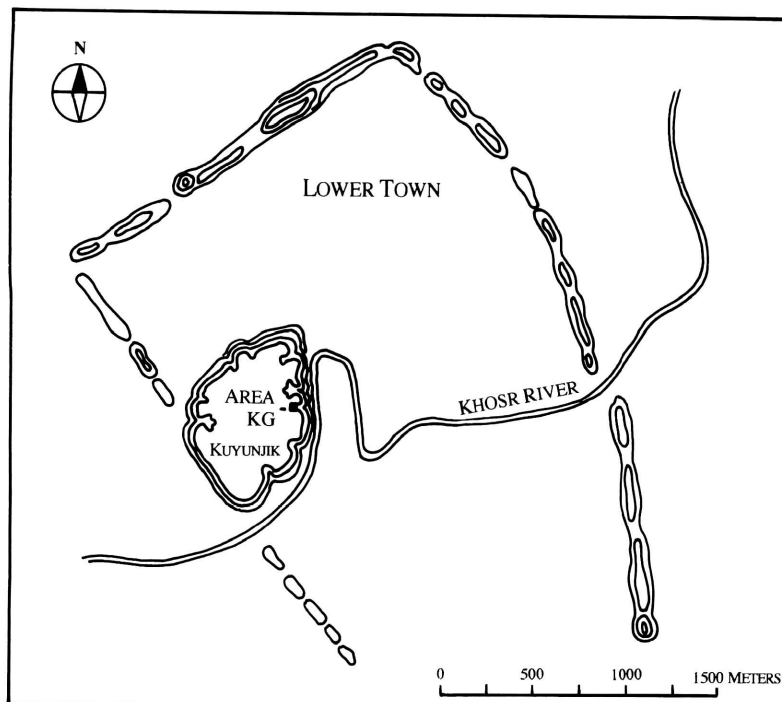


Fig. 1 Northern end of Nineveh, with Kuyunjik and Area KG.

narrow space between the walls and a small area to the east of the terrace wall. The north and south boundaries of the excavation were the near-vertical sides of the gully, which at the level of the stone walls were *ca.* 3.5 meters apart. The KG Sounding cut through about 7.5 meters of occupational debris, in which thirteen stratigraphic levels were distinguished, the lowest being datable to Ninevite 5.

Stratigraphy of Area KG

Level XIII

The lowest level, XIII, was reached only in a small test sounding east of the Akkadian Period terrace wall. It consisted of a layer of reddish soil at least 30 cm deep (the bottom of this layer was not reached). The layer is presumed to have continued to the west, below the terrace wall, but this area was not excavated to that depth. No architecture or diagnostic pottery was found; however, the layer might belong to the Ninevite 5 Period.

Level XII

Material of the next level, XII, was uncovered on both sides of the terrace wall. West of the wall, the lower deposit of this level consisted of a *ca.* 30 cm deep pile of debris from industrial activity, mainly ash and a great deal of slag, overlying a hard, burned surface. The slag contained a large quantity of organic temper, which, combined with a scarcity of sherds and absence of sherd wasters, suggests possible manufacture of baked bricks rather than pottery.

Above the slag and ash was a 30 cm thick layer of lensed green and red clay-like soil. This layer also appeared on the east of the terrace wall; but there, the underlying slag layer did not appear, despite a horizontal separation of less than two meters. Instead, the green and red layer was about 70 cm thick and rested directly on the red soil of Level XIII. The edge of the slag pile must be hidden below the later terrace wall. The green and red deposits on either side of the wall were identical in color, composition, and associated pottery, so there is little doubt that they belong to the same event or series of events. No architectural remains were found in this level, which, accompanied by the general slope of the layers downward towards the east (towards the Khosr River) suggests that during this phase, the area of our trench was an open space, probably at the mound edge.

The pottery of XII is typical of the mid-Ninevite 5 Period, with a combination of painted and incised wares. Among decorated types, simple incised decoration dominated (Fig. 2: 6-8, 15) with a smaller number of painted sherds (Fig. 2: 4, 13, 14)⁴⁾. There were several pedestal bases (Fig. 2: 25) and a number of fine-ware vessels, bowls or cups with beaded rims (Fig. 2: 3, 9, 11) and straight or flared-neck jars (Fig. 2: 23). The undecorated plain ware included a number of rounded-rim bowls in two sizes, one averaging *ca.* 14 cm diameter and a larger version 20 to 24 cm in diameter (Fig. 2: 1). This common ware also included medium-sized jars with rounded or triangular rims usually ranging around 14 to 16 cm in diameter (Fig. 2: 19, 21, 22), plus larger storage vessels with rims from 24 to 32 cm in diameter. There were examples of holemouth cooking pots with straight or arched ledge handles near the rims (Fig. 2: 10, 18), and one example with an applied knob handle. Finally, there were several fragments of a flat disk-shaped object with a single central curved handle, in very coarse ware⁵⁾. The pottery from Level XII is comparable to that from Telul eth-Thalathat V⁶⁾; Tell Leilan Period IIIc and possibly IIIB⁷⁾; and Tell Kutani⁸⁾. This level may thus lie chronologically during the occupational gaps which have been postulated between Tell Billa Strata 7 and 6⁹⁾ and Tell Mohammad 'Arab Periods 2 and 3¹⁰⁾. A few excised and incised sherds (Fig. 2: 16) may indicate that this level continued into late Ninevite 5.

Level XI

The architectural remains of the succeeding level, XI, consisted of a narrow mudbrick wall, running NW to SE. In the small area exposed, it was impossible to reconstruct anything of the building plan. The wall was preserved only two courses high, each course consisting of a row of large (33 × 17 × 7–8 cm) rectangular mudbricks laid as headers, with a row of smaller stretchers (28 × 10 × 7–8 cm) on alternating faces. South of the wall was a layer of lensed greenish and reddish water-laminated material, possibly an open space. North of the wall there was mixed debris: a patch of yellowish sand and cobbles and a mass of fallen eroded mudbrick. Material contemporary with this level was not found on the east of the later terrace wall; the mudbrick wall must have originally extended in that direction but was cut away or had eroded at the time the terrace wall was built. This was the case for all the levels above, through Level VIII.

4) The relative scarcity of painted Ninevite 5 pottery in Area KG may be related to the probable date of the levels, in the middle of the Ninevite 5 sequence, when painted decoration is generally assumed to have been being replaced by incised and excised decoration. But Wilkinson and Tucker's survey of the northern Jezira [1995] has indicated that painted Ninevite 5 pottery was generally scarce in that area, just to the west of Nineveh. The scarcity of painted wares in the KG excavation may thus be either a regional or a chronological variant, a combination of the two, or even simply due to the fact that the excavation is situated at the mound edge.

5) The fragments of this object from the KG excavation were not large enough to reconstruct, but see comparable examples from Telul eth-Thalathat V [Fukai, Horiuchi & Matsutani 1974: Pl. LVIII: 1] and from Tell Leilan IIIB [Schwartz 1988: Fig. 45: 5, 6].

6) Fukai *et al.* 1974.

7) Schwartz 1985, Schwartz 1988.

8) Forest 1987, Bachelot 1987.

9) Speiser 1933, Roaf & Killick 1987.

10) Roaf 1983, Roaf 1984, Roaf & Killick 1987.

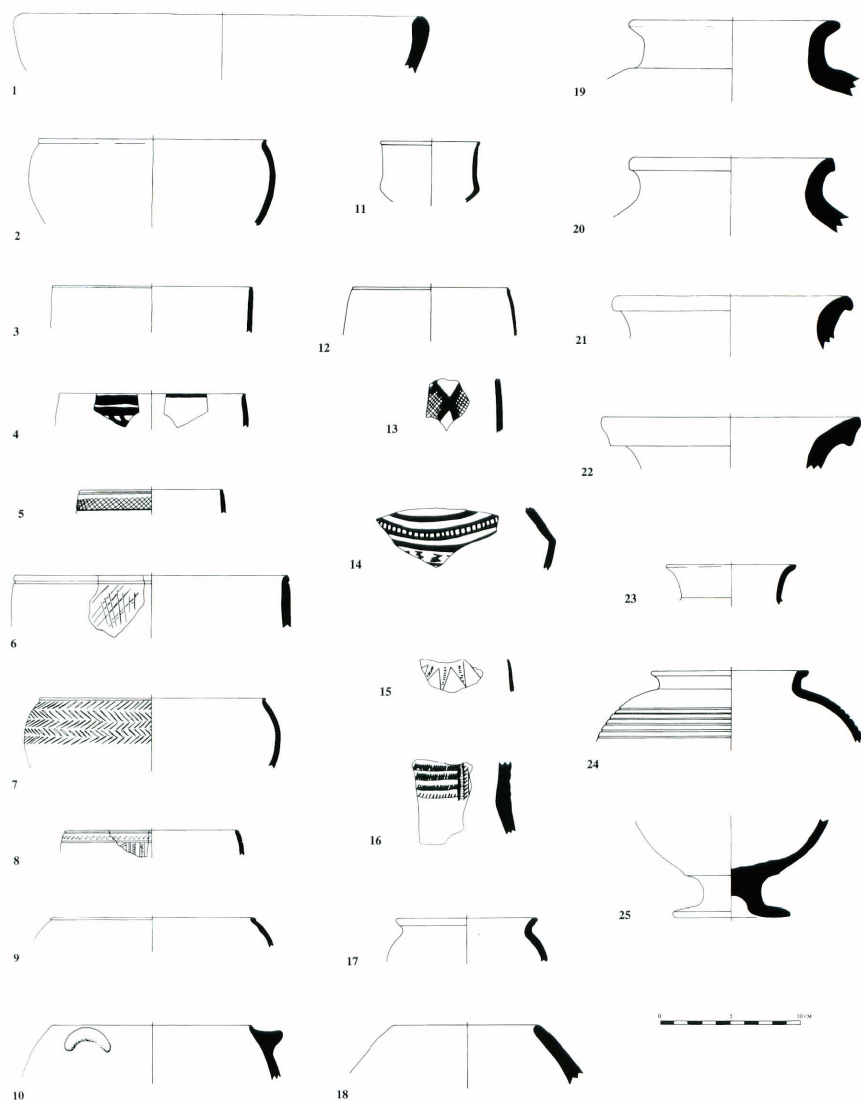


Fig. 2 Pottery from Levels XII and XI, Area KG.

The pottery from Level XI included fine-ware bowls and cups and flared neck jars similar to those from XII (Fig. 2: 2, 12); but there were no painted sherds, only one plain pedestal base, and one incised sherd (simple cross-hatching on a beaded-rim cup; Fig. 2: 5). Common ware vessels included similar jar and bowl types as were found in Level XII (Fig. 2: 20), and there were more examples of the holemouth cooking pots. The date is probably approximately the same as that of XII, mid-Ninevite 5; the sample, however, was so small as to be not truly representative.

Level X

Level X has two phases, a building layer (B) followed by a layer in which there was no visible architecture in the excavation area (A). In B, portions of three rooms separated by mudbrick walls (Fig. 3), were uncovered. One wall (Wall 22) ran approximately N-S across the excavated space and, at its south end, formed a bonded corner with Wall 33, running west from that point. Both walls were built of rectangular mudbricks, $28\text{--}30 \times 13\text{--}15 \times 8\text{--}10$ cm. The space they defined, Locus 30, mostly remained unexcavated below the later city wall. But the floor in this area consisted of a layer of pebbles, possibly indicating it had been an open courtyard.

Immediately after construction of these first two walls, another wall (Wall 23) was added to them. It ran east from the corner of Walls 22 and 33, with its north face slightly further north than that of Wall 33 and abutting that corner, rather than being bonded with it. The space bounded by Walls 23 and 22 (Locus 32) was paved with a layer of large mudbricks (*ca.* $43\text{--}45$ square by $12\text{--}14$ cm thick) to a point

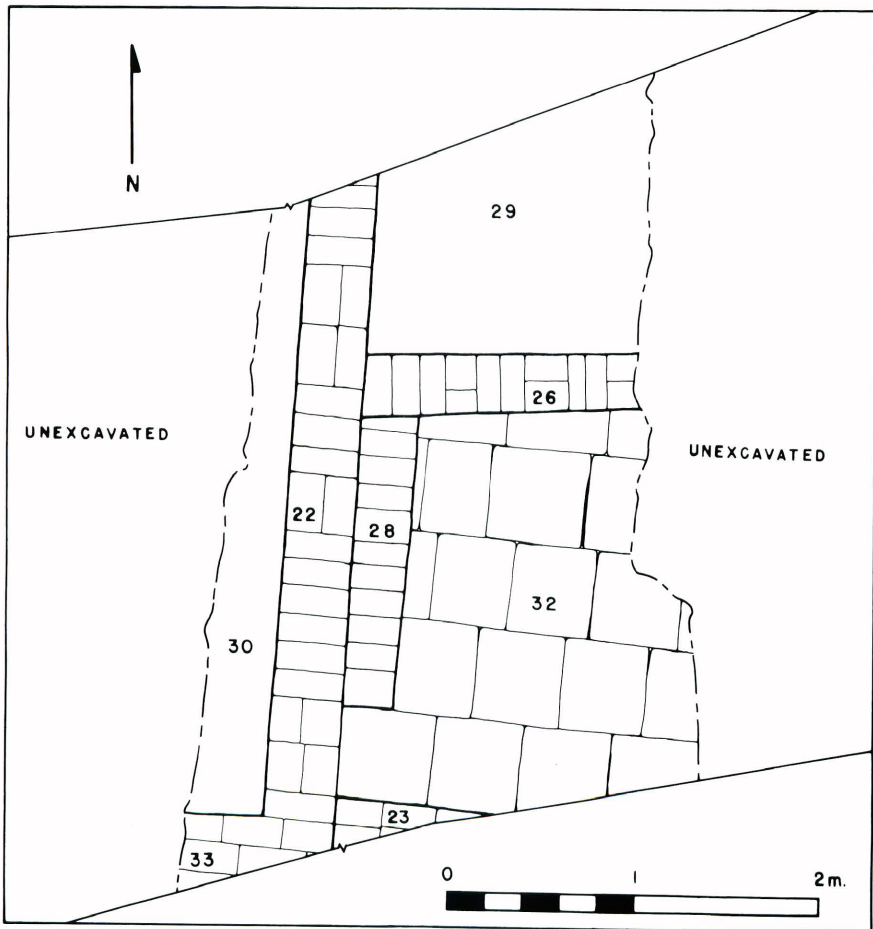


Fig. 3 Plan of Level XB, Area KG, Nineveh.

a little over two meters north of Wall 23. Wall 26 was then built on the north edge of the paving, not quite parallel to 23. The space thus created was filled with a second layer of the large mudbricks. Wall 26 was only one row of bricks wide, and these bricks were smaller than those of the other walls (26–29 × 13–15 × 7–8 cm). Against the east face of Wall 22 in Locus 32 was a mudbrick bench, 28.

There was no occupational debris within this room; so it may have been periodically swept out, and the paving implies a special function. The narrowness of the space suggests that it may have been for storage, which would fit with the brick paving, to prevent rising damp. The debris above the paving consisted of plaster rubble, heavy ash, and fragments of charred wood, derived from collapse of the roof. There was a similar deposit in the area north of Wall 26 (Locus 29), sloping up to the face of the wall.

Very little pottery was found in the rooms of Level XB, although the bricks and mortar of the paving did contain a number of sherds. The deposit above the paving included several examples of large bowls with overhanging rounded rims (Fig. 4: 18), finer cups with plain rims and incurving sides (Fig. 4: 1, 2), more hole-mouth cooking pots, a conical sieve, and an everted jar rim on a very low neck (Fig. 4: 13). There was also an unusual sharply angled everted rim of a bowl similar to an example from the Tepe Gawra VIII¹¹⁾ (Fig. 4: 14). The rest of the pottery from this level came from the bricks of the paving and bench and certainly predated the level's construction. All those sherds were Ninevite 5, including pedestal bases, one painted with stripes and cross-hatching (Fig. 4: 16); fine-ware beaded-rim bowls (Fig. 4: 8); and a fine-ware bowl with incurving sides, beaded rim, and horizontal notched ridges on the body (Fig. 4: 7). This level probably belongs late in the Ninevite 5 Period, to judge from what little pottery was found in good context.

In Level XA the building was no longer in use and the area of the excavation might once again have been open, since there was a regular accumulation of 20 to 45 cm depth of striated ash and brown soil. The pottery of this layer may belong to the late Ninevite 5/late Early Dynastic III or even the early Akkadian Period. Useful diagnostics included two types of triangular jar rims (Fig. 4: 10, 11) and an everted rim bowl (Fig. 4: 5). The bowl and one jar rim (Fig. 4: 10) are paralleled at Tell Barri¹²⁾, where the final phase of Ninevite 5, with excised ware, is represented. The second jar rim (Fig. 4: 11) is similar to one on a storage jar from a "late ED III" deposit at Tell Brak¹³⁾.

The possible material markers of the late Early Dynastic III versus early Akkadian Periods in southern Mesopotamia are still the subject of debate [*cf.* Matthews 1997; Gibson & McMahon 1995 & 1997]. And the difficulty in defining the assemblages associated with either side of the comparable transition is magnified in northern Mesopotamia by the fact that the political-historical changes on which these labels are based were happening at a greater geographical remove from the northern sites. In the absence of inscriptions or otherwise independently datable evidence, Level X and even Level IX at Nineveh KG must be labeled "transitional," in that they cannot be assigned for certain to either the late Early Dynastic or the early Akkadian Period, in historical terms. It is likely that the transition from one historical period to the next took place during the accumulation of these two levels, but the pottery sequence for northern Mesopotamia is not yet fine-grained enough for this crucial time that the distinction can be made.

Level IX

The remains of the next level, IX, consisted of a single wall, Wall 24, running east-west at the northern end of the trench; Locus 27 was the space cleared to its north and Locus 20 the space on the south. The wall was built of rectangular mudbricks 26–28 × 13–15 × 7–8 cm; the brick courses alternated between

11) Speiser 1935: Pl. LXIII, 33; the bowl is in a level attributed to the Late Uruk Period and so may be redeposited in our Level X.

12) Pecorella & Salvini 1982. The bowl is similar to Nos. 1, 2; the jar to No. 25.

13) Oates 1982: Fig. 6: 89, ER Level 4 and CH Level 6.

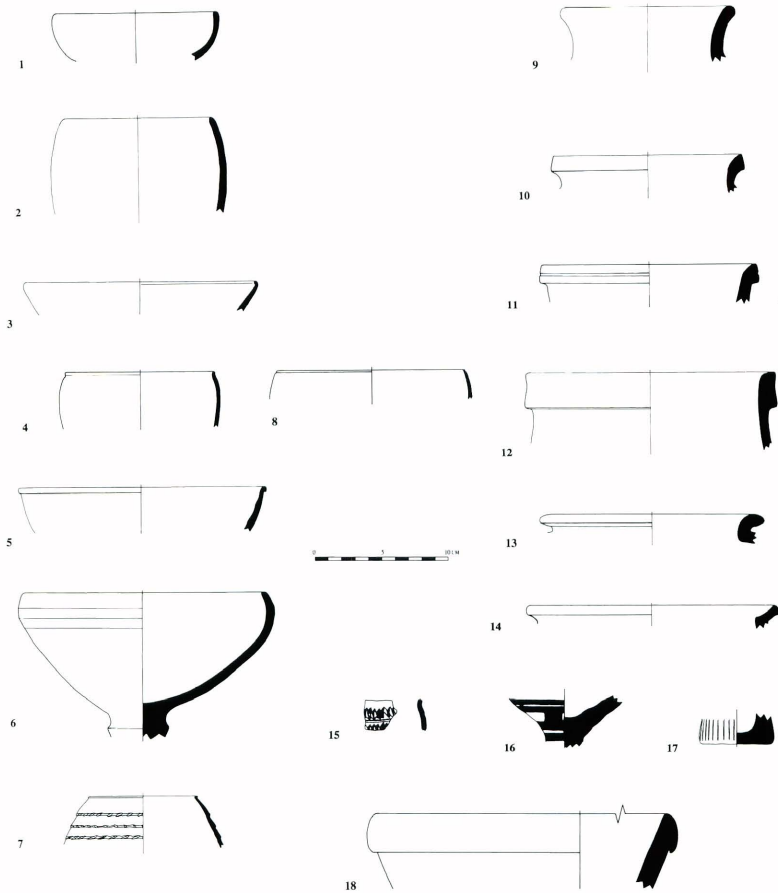


Fig. 4 Pottery from Levels X and IX, Area KG.

three rows of adjacent stretchers and one row of headers faced by a row of stretchers. The deposit in Locus 27 was very clean tan soil with broken mudbricks and very few sherds, probably derived from the wall collapsing in that direction. South of the wall there was occupational debris, a layer of horizontally striated ash and reddish soil. The pottery from this level was very mixed in date, with the earliest example being an Uruk Period beveled-rim bowl fragment. There were also the upper portion of a Ninevite 5 pedestal-base bowl (Fig. 4: 6), several Ninevite 5 fine ware cups (Fig. 4: 3, 4), and plain flared and collar jar rims (Fig. 4: 9, 12). A number of enigmatic forms appeared, such as a “rocker” impressed sherd (Fig. 4: 15)¹⁴ and a flat cup base with vertical sides, decorated with vertical incised lines; the ware was dark

14) This distinctive and easily recognized pattern is unfortunately difficult to date: it is paralleled at Tell Brak Area CH, in Phase I, a late Akkadian or Ur III context [Fielden 1977: Pl. XI: 6]; at Tell Leilan, in Level IIId or late Ninevite 5 [Weiss 1990: Abb. 12, 2nd row, 2nd from left]; at Tell Billa in Stratum 6, also Ninevite 5 [Speiser 1932: Fig. 3, upper row, 3rd from left]; and at Tell Sheikh Hassan in Middle Uruk contexts [Boese 1995: 268]. It even appears in variant form in the later 1st millennium BC.

brown with a burnished surface (Fig. 4: 17).

Level VIII

This level may represent a surface levelling preparatory to construction of the city and terrace walls. The basal surface of this level was a dark gray and white ashy floor; the fill above it was clean reddish soil varying in depth from eight to fifteen centimeters. This fill contained broken mudbricks and was either an erosion product or debris deliberately brought from another part of the site to level the area. The pottery of VIII can be dated from Ninevite 5 through the Akkadian Period. Indeed, most of the sherds were Ninevite 5 and are here found in secondary or tertiary context; however, a *terminus post quem* in the Akkadian Period is provided by such types as a rounded base cup (Fig. 5: 1) and an everted jar rim decorated with a wavy three-point comb-incised line (Fig. 5: 27). This decoration, which can involve both horizontal and wavy lines made with a multiple-pointed comb, becomes more common in the succeeding levels VII and VI. Comb-incision is very common in contexts dated to the Akkadian and Ur III Periods in southern Mesopotamia; in northern Mesopotamia, it appears at Nuzi¹⁵⁾, Assur¹⁶⁾, Tell Billa¹⁷⁾, Tepe Gawra¹⁸⁾, Tell Jigan¹⁹⁾, Tell Fisna²⁰⁾, Tell Taya²¹⁾, Tell Rimah²²⁾, Tell al-Hawa²³⁾, and Tell Brak²⁴⁾, in other words, it is most popular in the Mosul triangle and eastern Habur regions.

Level VII

The succeeding level, VII, saw construction of the stone terrace and city walls and associated mudbrick walls (Fig. 6). From this level and those above, there is preserved material outside, or east of, the terrace wall. However, this level and the succeeding ones were cut by a modern excavators' tunnel, *ca.* 5 meters high and now partially filled with sand and debris, which was probably dug in 1904²⁵⁾.

The city wall was approximately 1.7 meters wide and was constructed of large (0.6–1.0 m square by 0.3–0.5 m thick), roughly cut limestone blocks set in clay mortar. There were two parallel lines of blocks, laid with their straighter edges along the faces and the more irregular within the wall. The space between these lines was filled with clay and smaller, uncut stones. Three courses were preserved at the wall's highest point and there was probably a mudbrick superstructure above the upper course, traces of which were found at the southern edge of the trench. The terrace wall, *ca.* 2 meters to the east, was built of similar stones but was a very different construction, being a layer of slabs laid against the sloped side of the earlier mound to prevent erosion from undermining the city wall. Its total preserved height was approximately 1.8 meters, in the course of which the east face stepped back *ca.* 80 centimeters. There was one layer of stones against the mound in the lowest part of the terrace, but the highest preserved course (and probably highest original course) was two rows deep.

Two mudbrick walls were built in the space between the stone walls. Wall 19 was a narrow and truncated veneer of bricks against the lower east face of the city wall; Wall 12 was perpendicular to 19,

15) Starr 1937: Pl. 44: B-D, F-J, M; Pl. 51: W-Y.

16) Miglus 1989: Abb. 4, 6, 7 (Old Palace, Akkadian-Ur III levels); Andrae 1922: Taf. 18: 22, 23, *et passim* (Ishtar Temple G & F); Haller 1954: Taf. 1: a, d, e, k (Ur III graves).

17) Speiser 1933: Pl. LVII: 7, Stratum 4.

18) Speiser 1935: Pl. LXX: 144-146, Level VI.

19) Fujii 1987a: Fig. 4: 19, Fig. 6: 55, 58, 60.

20) Fujii 1987a: Fig. 9: 42, Numoto 1988: Fig. 21: 134, Fig. 24: 198, 199, 201, 222.

21) Reade 1968: Pl. LXXXIV: 2, Pl. LXXXV: 20, Taya VII.

22) D. Oates 1970: Pl. IX: 7, Pl. X: b & d, Ur III deposits.

23) Ball, Tucker & Wilkinson 1989: Fig. 22.

24) Fielden 1977: Pl. XI: 2; Mallowan 1947: Pl. LXV: 7, Pl. LXVI: 10, 16, Pl. LXVIII: 14, Pl. LXIX: 5, Area CH Phase 1, also Area SS.

25) The tunnel is visible on the plan in Thompson & Hutchinson 1929: Pl. LXII. The KG area is in the first gully immediately north of "Sennacherib's East Building" on that plan. Within the gully, there had been a rectangular excavation area, the boundaries of which are now no longer visible, with the tunnel extending from it approximately some 25 meters into the mound.

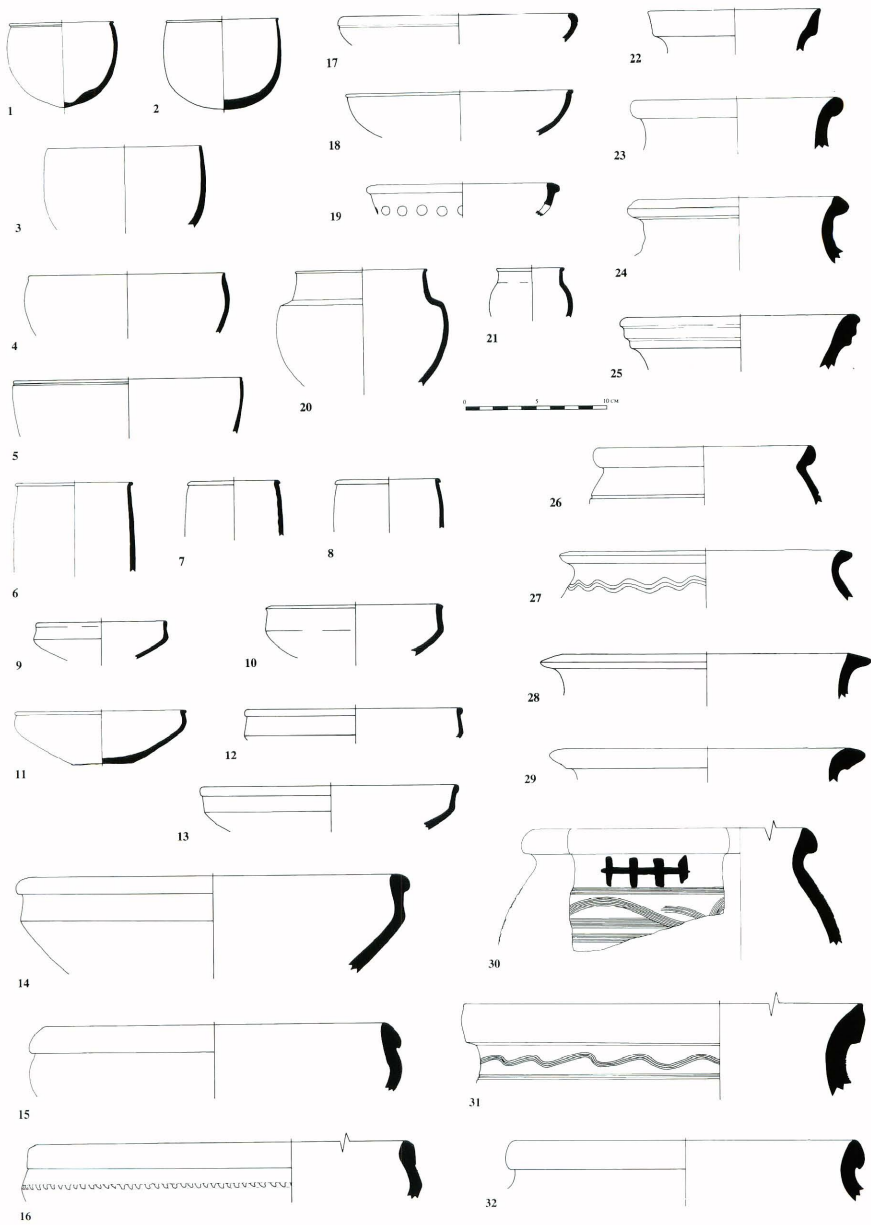


Fig. 5 Pottery from Levels VIII and VII, Area KG.

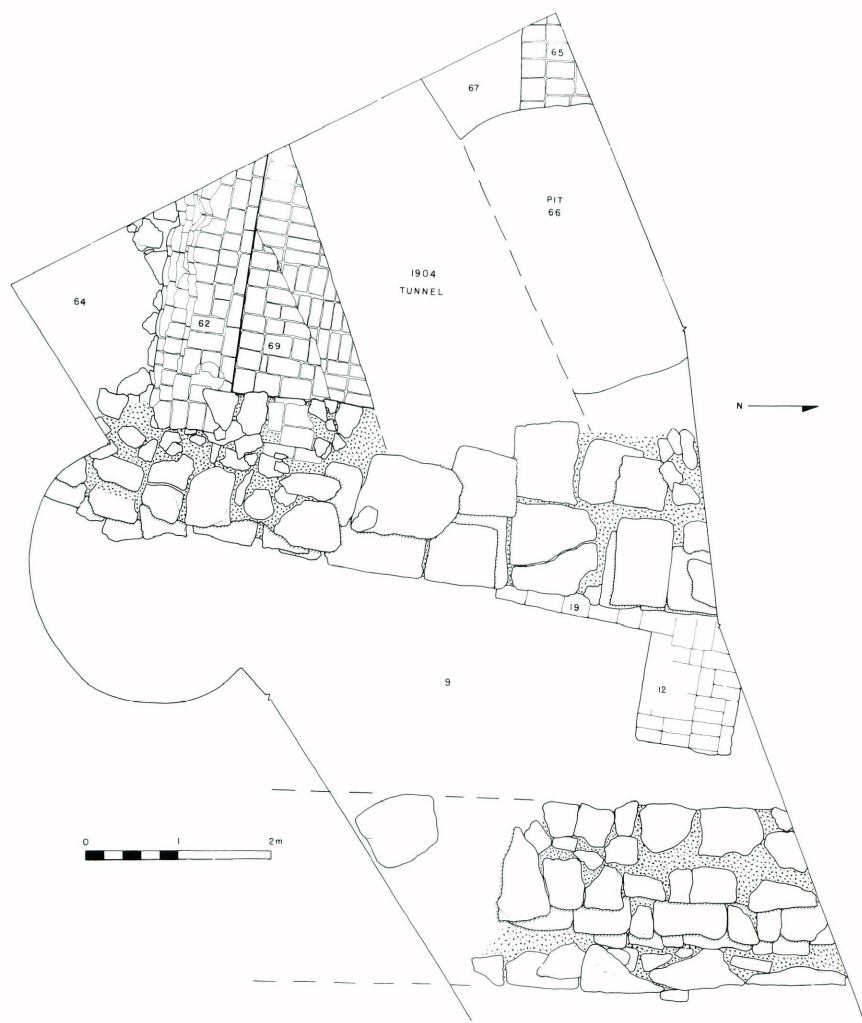


Fig. 6 Plan of Level VII, Area KG.

running towards the terrace wall but stopping *ca.* 60 cm short of it. This wall may have been one of a series of buttresses against the city wall; or the gap may be a doorway, providing access between two cells of a casemate arrangement between the inner wall and terrace wall. In the space between the two stone walls (Locus 9) an ashy deposit had accumulated, and next to Wall 19 was a cache of ovoid unbaked clay sling bullets.

Within the city wall, the western face of the inner wall was used as the eastern boundary of a structure which had been mostly cut away by the modern tunnel and a pit (66) belonging to Level II. One mudbrick wall (Wall 62) was built abutting the city wall, and traces of a second wall,

approximately parallel (Wall 65) were found at the western corner of the excavation. We assume that the two mudbrick walls defined an area which would have been approximately three meters wide by at least four meters long; this space was filled to a depth of at least 1.5 meters with mudbrick paving (Locus 69). The better preserved wall on the south (Wall 62) had a four-course-high foundation of stones similar to those of the city wall. This massive construction may have been the base of a tower, part of city's defenses. South of the southern wall was a layer of occupational debris, striated dark gray soil (Locus 64).

A large amount of pottery had accumulated in the debris between the city and terrace walls. Most sherds were datable to the late Akkadian to Ur III Periods. Types included fine ware bowls, deep and hemispherical with rounded bases (Fig. 5: 3, 4) or shallow with lightly carinated sides and flat bases (Fig. 5: 9–13); fine ware jars (Fig. 5: 20); beaded-rim cylindrical beakers (Fig. 5: 6–8); larger bowls with plain or thickened rounded rims (Fig. 5: 14, 15); and jars with rounded or triangular rims on flared necks (Fig. 5: 23, 24). Two distinctive types in particular are useful for the late Akkadian dating: a hemispherical bowl strainer (Fig. 5: 19) and a large jar with a thickened rim and horizontal and wavy comb-incised decoration (Fig. 5: 30). The strainer has parallels in late Akkadian to Ur III deposits at Tepe Gawra VI, Tell Rimah, Tell Taya VIII and VII, and Tell Jidle 5 and 6 (see catalogue of pottery for references); the jar is found in late Akkadian levels at Tell Fisna Va, Tell Jessary, Taya IX–VI, and Tell Brak.

The pottery from inside the city wall, associated with the large mudbrick construction there, is comparable to that outside, with the addition of several more types. The same fine ware types appeared in both areas, but from within the wall there were several examples of a bowl with an incurving rim and a shallow groove just below, in a size range from *ca.* 16 to 20 cm diameter (Fig. 5: 17) and several more jar rim types (Fig. 5: 22, 28), including a thickened rim with two horizontal grooves (Fig. 5: 25) and an everted rim with a droop in its lower surface (Fig. 5: 29). Close variants of both of these latter types are common in Ur III contexts in southern Mesopotamia²⁶⁾. In northern Mesopotamia, these types appear in contexts dated anywhere from the late ED III/early Akkadian [Tell Jigan; Numoto 1992] to the late Akkadian Period [Leilan IIb; Weiss 1990]. The second form in particular is larger in diameter than the similar version from southern Mesopotamia and may belong to a different vessel entirely, a wide-mouthed carinated vessel, rather than the southern Mesopotamian rather narrow-necked storage jar. However, there was at least one sherd from Level VII from a distinctive jar known to be a late Akkadian (and Ur III) type in southern Mesopotamia, a tall jar with multiple raised horizontal ridges on the shoulder [see Gibson & McMahon 1995: Fig. 17: 14; Fig. 18: 15, Fig. 19: 15]. Despite the necessity of labeling the two preceding levels in Area KG “transitional”, it seems clear from the comparisons for the Level VII pottery that the construction of the city wall and terrace wall, and the accumulation of the use deposits associated with them, took place in the later part of the Akkadian Period at the earliest, probably during the reign of Naram-Sin.

During occupation of Level VII and use of the structure inside the walls, debris began to accumulate outside and against the terrace wall. The lowest layer was homogenous brown soil, about 15 centimeters thick; this was covered by a second layer, 25–35 centimeters deep, of greenish water-laminated material with clumps of fallen mudbrick. Both layers extended just over three meters to the east, at which point they were eroded away by movement of water through the gully. The layers sloped down slightly towards the east and the river, and this slope, together with the absence of architecture, would indicate that we are indeed at the edge of the ancient settlement. The pottery from the exterior debris complements that within the walls. Comb-incision was common on jars and there were similar fine-ware bowls, as well as redeposited sherds of Ubaid through Ninevite 5 date.

Contemporary city walls have been identified at a number of other sites in northern Mesopotamia:

26) See the preliminary report of the Nippur Area WF excavation, Gibson & McMahon 1995: Fig. 19: 11, 12.

at Tell Billa²⁷⁾, possibly at Tell Khoshi in the Sinjar region²⁸⁾, and at Tell Jidle in the Balikh Valley²⁹⁾. Similarly, at Tell Taya, the citadel was first walled in Level IX³⁰⁾; at Tepe Gawra, the layout of Level VI was such that the rear walls of the buildings approximated a city wall³¹⁾; and at Tell Leilan the Acropolis was walled in Level III and the Lower Town in Level IIb³²⁾, spanning the late Early Dynastic III to early Akkadian Periods. A stone city wall (said to be associated with a moat 8 meters wide and 7 meters deep) has been identified at Tell Jigan and was tentatively assigned to the Akkadian Period³³⁾. And at nearby Tell Jessary, a portion of a stone terrace wall of either Ninevite 5 or Akkadian date was exposed at the base of the mound³⁴⁾. A contemporary massive stone construction, walls and a pavement, at Tell Fisna³⁵⁾ is located well inside the mound and thus cannot have had the same defensive character; but its construction may be related to construction of city walls and the attainment of urban size at other sites and has implications for reconstruction of the political organization of northern Mesopotamia in this period. The walls at these sites might be evidence for control of this area by Akkadian rulers, but in the absence of texts or brick inscriptions indicating otherwise, the walls at many of these sites may in fact be the local population's defense attempts against the excursions of the Akkadian kings.

The presence of a substantial Akkadian Period level at Nineveh comes as something of a surprise, since no material of this date was uncovered in Mallowan and Thompson's deep sounding of 1931³⁶⁾. However, a cylinder of Shamshi-Adad from the Temple of Ishtar at Nineveh³⁷⁾ refers to the building of an earlier temple by Manishtushu; and it seems unlikely that the site, given its strategic location, would have been unused during the Akkadian Period. It also seems probable that the horizontal dimensions of the mound of Kuyunjik were well established by this time, and that the centre of the mound, the location of the Deep Sounding, should have been occupied. So it is probably the case that subsequent Neo-Assyrian building activity in that area had removed all traces of an Akkadian occupation by trenching or levelling. Although the builders of the city walls at other sites might have been either independent local inhabitants or under the control of the Akkadian kings, the strategic location of Nineveh in the landscape, plus the record of the Ishtar temple building, makes it likely that Nineveh was under Akkadian imperial control and that the wall was commissioned by an Akkadian king. Given that Sargon is probably hidden, archaeologically-speaking, within "Late ED III" material in both southern and northern Mesopotamia, we should probably attribute the wall to one of his successors: either Manishtushu, who after all is held by tradition to have done other work at the site, or Naram-Sin, who is responsible for the "Palace" and massive constructions in Areas SS and FS at Tell Brak.

Level VI

Level VI consists of material built up outside the city wall and is divided into two phases. During the initial phase (B), debris accumulated up to the top of the terrace wall, after which only the city wall was still visible and it is unclear whether that was still in use. In VIA, debris covered the terrace wall and

27) Speiser 1933.

28) Lloyd 1938: 126, 141.

29) Mallowan 1946: 134.

30) Reade 1968: 241.

31) Speiser 1935: 19.

32) Weiss 1990: 213. The nearby site of Tell Mozan is reported to have been walled even earlier, in the Early Dynastic Period, although the wall is reported to have gone out of use by ED III [Kelly-Bucellati 1990: 124].

33) H. Fujii 1987a: 36. The pottery illustrated from the 'moat' in Area A [Fujii 1987a: Fig. 4: 18–21, 23, 24] is comparable to the pottery from KG VII and VI, so the date of the Jigan structure is probably Akkadian. The published plan and section appear to show the wall backing up onto virgin soil, so it may in fact be a terrace wall comparable to that of Nineveh KG.

34) Fujii 1987c: 71.

35) Fujii 1987a: 45.

36) However, there is a single late Akkadian/Ur III sherd with horizontal and wavy comb-incision from the Deep Sounding (illustrated in Gut 1995: Taf. 97: 1371).

37) Thompson & Hamilton 1932: 105, K.

reached the preserved top of the city wall. Any possibly contemporary material inside the city wall was not reached within the boundaries of the excavation area.

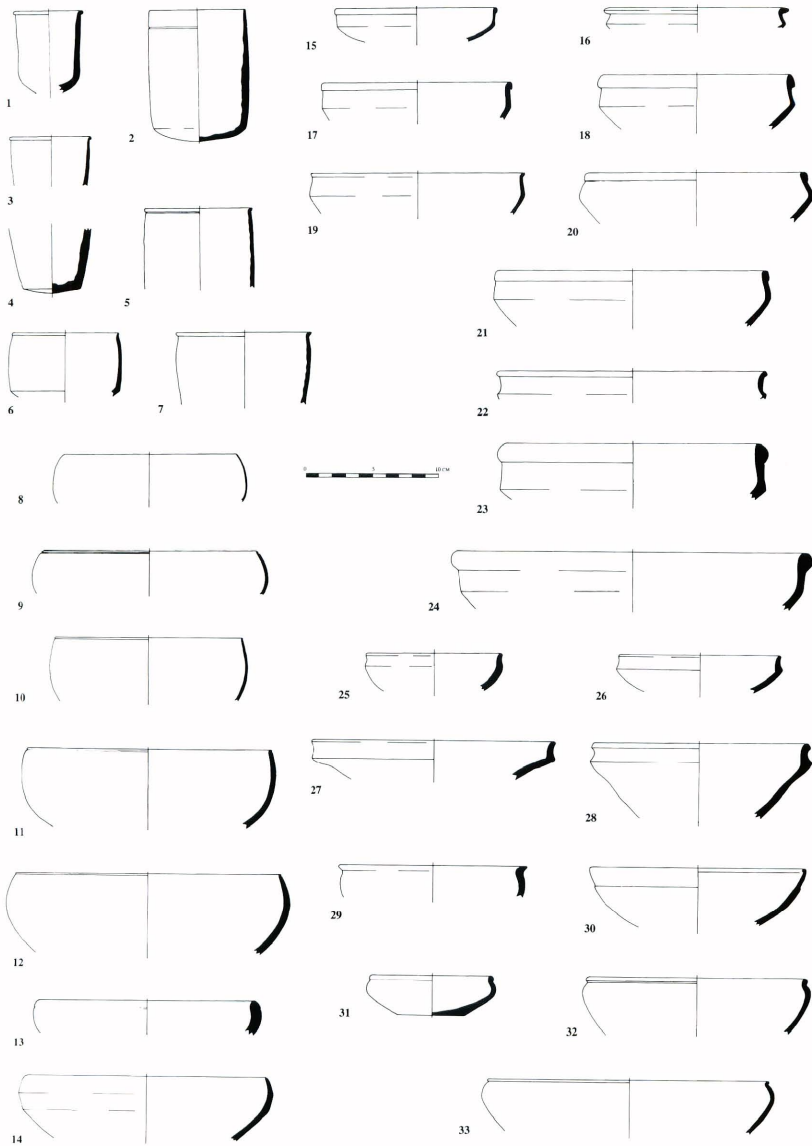


Fig. 7 Small-Medium Open Forms from Level VIA and B, Area KG.

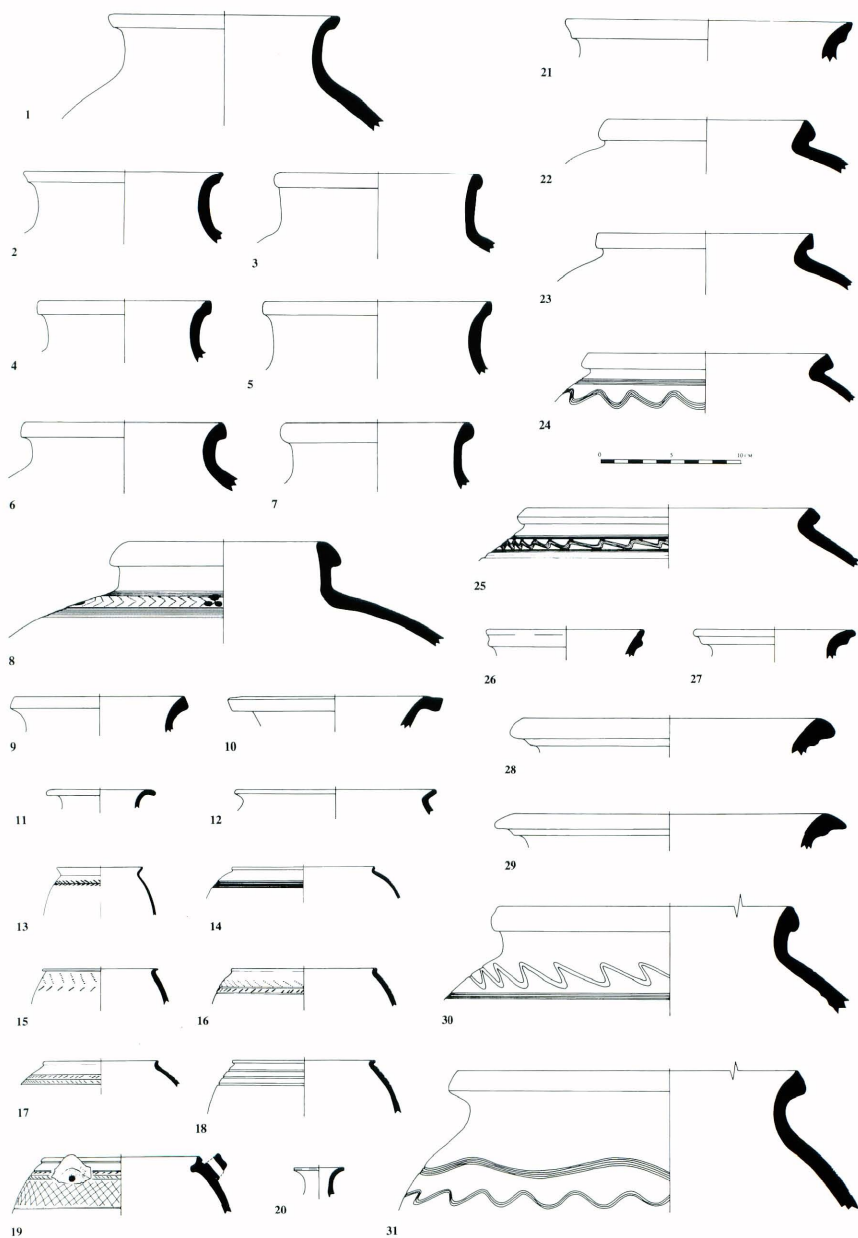


Fig. 8 Closed Forms from Level VIA and B, Area KG.

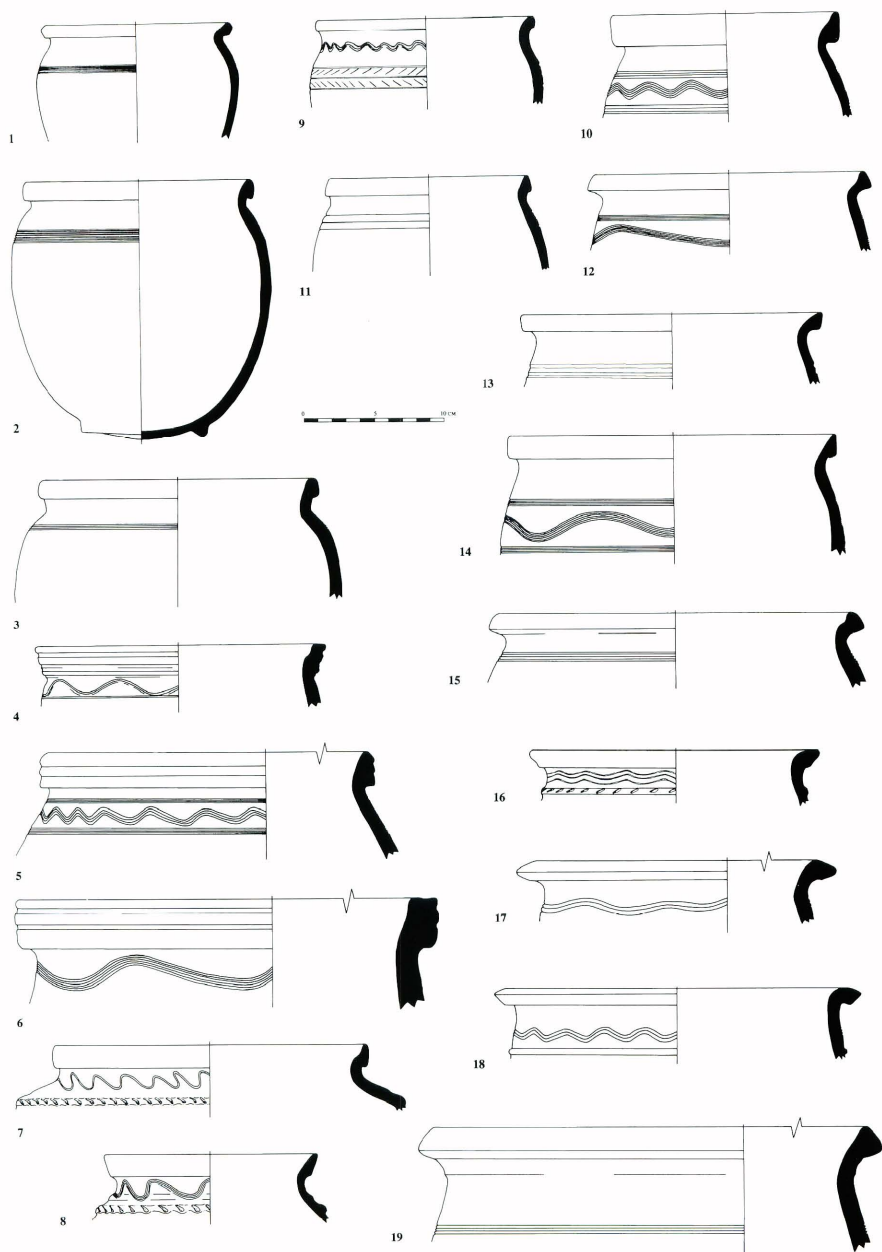


Fig. 9 Large Vessels from Level VIA and B, Area KG.

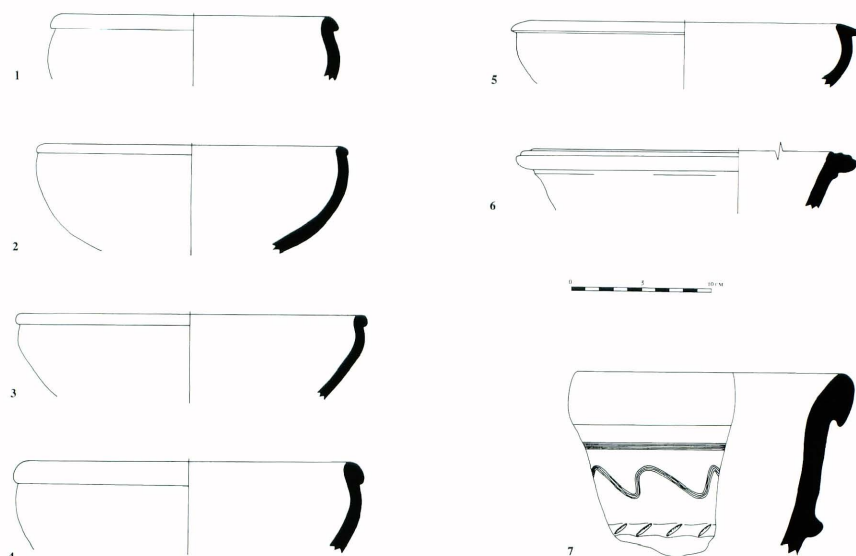


Fig. 10 Large Open Vessels from Level VIA and B, Area KG.

The accumulation in VIB was from 70 to 80 centimeters thick and consisted of many discontinuous lenses of reddish clay alternating with the dense patches of gravel and the very small, worn and abraded sherds typical of erosion deposits. At an intermediate elevation within this layer, *ca.* 2.5 meters east of the terrace wall, there was a horizontal drain parallel to the terrace wall, made of roughly cut stones, two courses high on each side, capped with larger flat slabs. The channel was 15–20 centimeters wide, sloping down from north to south.

Pottery from this debris accumulation was dense and belonged to a range of dates from Ninevite 5 through late Akkadian/Ur III³⁸. The Akkadian types included the familiar fine-ware cylindrical beakers (Fig. 7: 3, 4), cups (Fig. 7: 6, 7), and carinated-sided bowls (Fig. 7: 17, 19), as well as a more sinuous-sided small bowl (Fig. 7: 31–33); Some of these forms were mirrored in the plain ware (Fig. 7: 11), in which there was also a range of larger bowls with rounded rims (Fig. 10: 1–5). Small fine ware pots with punctate or obliquely-slashed decoration were well represented (Fig. 8: 13, 16, 17), and there were a few related undecorated forms (Fig. 8: 11, 12). The plain ware closed forms consisted of sharply angled jar rims (Fig. 8: 22), and large comb-incised jars (Fig. 8: 31). There was also an extensive array of medium-to-large storage vessels, including a globular pot in a range of sizes with horizontal comb-incision on the shoulder (Fig. 9: 1, 3), a slightly larger version of the same with a gutter rim and horizontal and wavy comb-incision (Fig. 9: 12, 15), and a variety of large elongated cylindrical vessels, similarly

38) Once again, we have at this point the difficulty associated with assigning historically-derived labels to archaeological data; the transition between the Akkadian and the Ur III Periods is as difficult to pin down, archaeologically, as is the Early Dynastic to Akkadian Period transition. And we still have the problem, when dealing with this time period at Nineveh or other sites in the north, of these being more appropriate labels for southern Mesopotamia. Various methods of dealing with this difficulty, from maintaining a site-specific set of labels for the sequence, as at Tell Leilan and Tell Taya, through attempting to match levels with the EBA-MBA sequence of western Syria and the Levant, have not solved the problem. Another approach is exemplified by the basic descriptive term of Wilkinson & Tucker [1995] who lump the period from Ninevite 5 to Khabur under “later 3rd millennium.”

decorated (Fig. 9: 16–19). There were also a few pieces of Metallic Ware more at home in NW Mesopotamia, an inturning-rim bowl (Fig. 7: 9), a convex beaker base (Fig. 7: 4), and a ledge-rim for a small jar (Fig. 8: 10). To judge by the similarity of this assemblage to that associated with the use of the mudbrick structures associated with the city and terrace walls, accumulation of this layer must have begun almost as soon as the city wall was built. A few objects were found in the debris: five fragments of baked clay animal figurines, a black stone pendant, and a fragment of a spirally-etched carnelian bead. The homeland of this etching technique is in the Indus Valley, and the presence of this bead at Nineveh is evidence of the widely-ramifying Indus Valley trade.

Level VIA was a mixed layer of rubble and stones. At the face of the city wall and running from it over the top of the terrace wall was a clean deposit of lensed green, gray and red soil. Further east, overlying level VIB, this deposit gradually changed in character: approximately in the area of the terrace wall, it became looser and grayer with a high quantity of pottery, bones and pebbles. This continued east for about a meter, beyond which there was less pottery but a higher concentration of larger stones; the soil was darker brown, with inclusions of broken baked bricks, slag, and large bitumen-covered sherds. Finally, the whole area was covered with another layer of erosion debris. Use of the city and terrace walls must have ceased at the end of Level VIA at the latest.

The pottery from Level VIA, like that of VIB, was mixed in date. Again, the earliest sherds were Ninevite 5 and the latest were late Akkadian to Ur III. The fine-ware component included inturning-rim bowls (Fig. 7: 8, 10, 12), carinated-sided bowls (Fig. 7: 15, 16, 18, 25), cylindrical beakers (Fig. 7: 1, 2, 5), small jars with decorated shoulders (Fig. 8: 14, 15, 18), and one small jar with a gutter rim, vertically-pierced lug handles, and incised decoration (Fig. 8: 19). The common ware included a number of carinated-sided bowls, similar in form to the fine-ware versions though on a larger scale (Fig. 7: 20–24), a set of band-rim bowls which are identical to a type produced in southern Mesopotamia in the Ur III through Isin-Larsa Periods (Fig. 7: 26–28), jars with rounded or band-rims on medium-high necks (Fig. 8: 1–5, 7, 8) or triangular rims on very low necks (Fig. 8: 23–25) and a variety of wide-mouth bag-shaped jars in a range of sizes (Fig. 9: 2, 9–11, 13, 14). Multiple-grooved rims were relatively common (Fig. 9: 4–6), and there were a few examples of a possibly archaizing jar form with a band rim on a short neck, comb-incised decoration on the neck and short shoulder, and a notched ridge at the shoulder-body carination (Fig. 8: 7, 8). There were many examples of comb-incision, some combined with punctate or obliquely-slashed decoration (Fig. 8: 8), a late Akkadian through Ur III Period decorative style found at Tell Rimah³⁹⁾, Tell al-Hawa⁴⁰⁾, and Tell Brak CH Phase I⁴¹⁾. And a further few examples of Metallic Ware appeared, plus a quantity of very large open vessels, with multiple-grooved or rounded and overhanging rims, possibly stands (Fig. 10: 6, 7). A few objects were found in this layer: a baked clay oblong with a central groove (possibly a tool for bead manufacture), several beads, a baked clay wheel and animal figurine head, a small obsidian blade, and a bronze pin fragment.

Level V

Level V is dated to the first half of the second millennium BC and consisted of a layer of fallen mud brick and soil which covered the entire excavation area. No architecture was uncovered in the KG trench, but there were stone foundations of ruined walls of the same date in an area just to the south, so it is likely that the area exposed in the KG excavation was an open space but close to occupied buildings at this time. There was an initial stratum about 1.6 meters deep, dark brown with many broken yellow sandy mudbricks; above it was a shallower layer of loose red soil. The pottery of Level V was datable by the presence of painted Habur ware, especially small-medium jars with painted horizontal bands

39) Oates 1970: Pl. X, b.

40) Ball, Tucker & Wilkinson 1989: Fig. 22: 11, 12.

41) Fielden 1977: Pl. XI: 1.

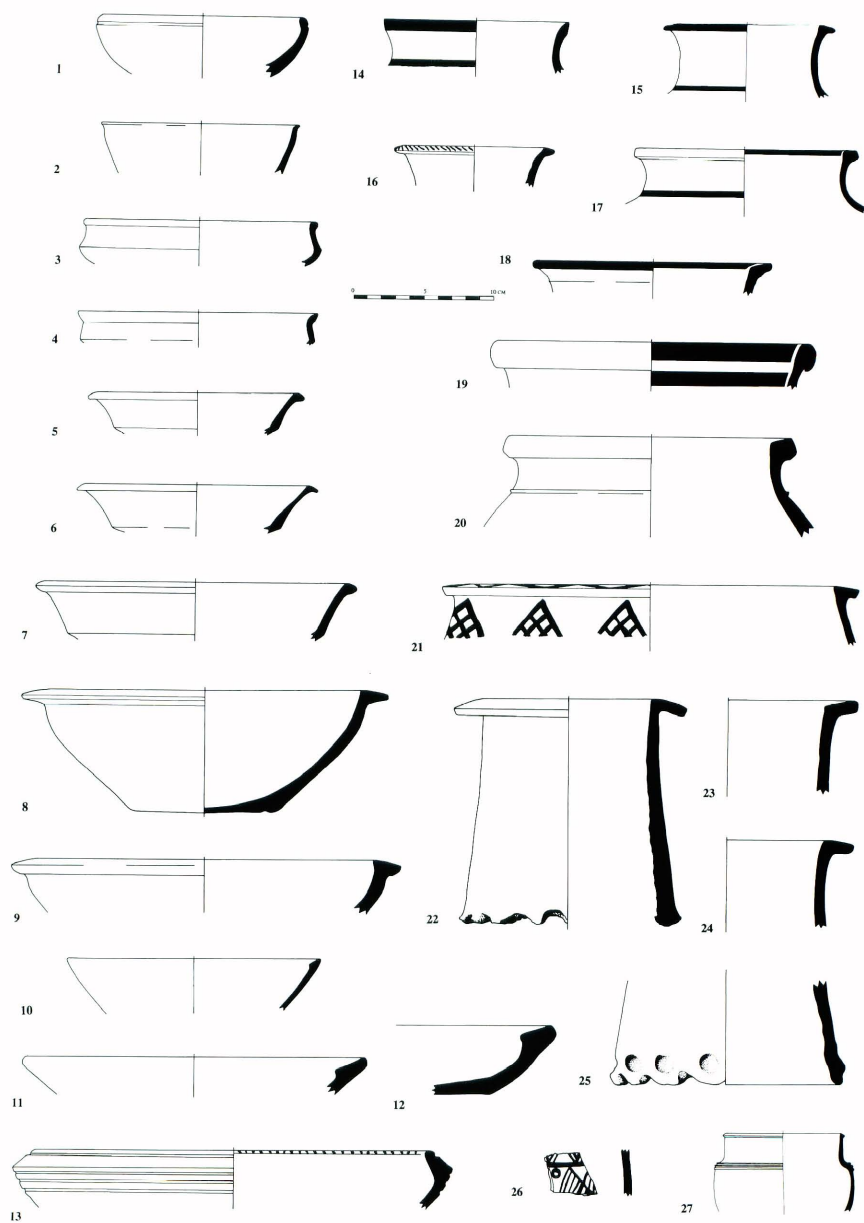


Fig. 11 Pottery from Level V, Area KG.

(Fig. 11: 14–18)⁴²), and ledge rims of large vessels with distinctive painted cross-hatched triangles (Fig. 11: 21). Undecorated vessels included carinated and hemispherical fine-ware bowls (Fig. 11: 1–4)⁴³, gray ware bowls with black burnished surfaces (Fig. 11: 5, 7), ledge-rim bowls (Fig. 11: 8, 9), internally-bevelled-rim shallow bowls or trays (Fig. 11: 11, 12), and cylindrical stands with “pie-crust” bases (Fig. 11: 22–25)⁴⁴.

Level IV

Level IV was a striated layer of gray, yellow and red soil, possibly deliberate levelling fill. It appeared only in the southwestern corner of the KG trench and was cut away by erosion elsewhere. The limited exposure makes its interpretation difficult. The pottery was of two periods: 2nd millennium BC and Parthian. The apparent absence of Middle and especially Neo-Assyrian remains in the area of our excavation is odd, given that Area KG was well within the limits of the Neo-Assyrian mound and close to other excavated areas with known Neo-Assyrian remains. It is unlikely that this area was unused during that period; it would seem instead that subsequent Parthian occupation involved deep foundation trenches and surface levelling, which removed the Neo-Assyrian remains in our excavation area.

Levels III-I

The final three levels were preserved only in the southwest corner of Area KG and were Parthian in date⁴⁵. Level III was a layer of ashy gray debris with many large sherds, broken baked bricks and stones. In Level II, this was covered by a large wall or area of brick paving, built of a layer of foundation stones with two preserved courses of large mudbrick above (38–40 cm square by 9–12 cm thick). The eastern edge of the wall or paving was eroded and the western edge was beyond the limits of the excavation, but mortar lines indicate that the bricks ran northwest to southeast, and the construction was at least 1.6 meters wide. At some point after the wall or paving fell into disuse, a conical storage pit about four meters deep, lined with gray clay, was cut through the wall on the west. After use for an undetermined length of time, it gradually filled with green and gray loose soil, large sherds of pottery and a large quantity of animal bones, probably all trash derived from nearby buildings.

The final level, I, consisted of a baked brick pavement laid over the remains of the Level II wall and the now-disused pit. Those constructions had been levelled and the area was covered by a layer of gray soil and sand. The paving bricks were large but thin: 40–41 cm square by only 5 cm thick. Again, the horizontal extent of the paving was not definable, as it was eroded away on the east, but it was at least 2.4 meters north to south by 4 meters east to west.

The pottery of Levels I–III was Parthian throughout, except for a few earlier sherds redeposited in foundation fill⁴⁶. Carinated bowls, in which the carination varied from a gentle bend to an exaggerated

42) Compare Chagar Bazar: Mallowan 1936: Fig. 16: 1, 15; Mallowan 1937: Fig. 16: 13, Fig. 21: 2–10; Mallowan 1947: Pl. LXXXII: 5, 7, 15. The same type is also well illustrated from Tell Fakhariyah: Kantor 1958: Pl. 37: 127.

43) Compare those from Chagar Bazar, Mallowan 1936: Fig. 9: 4; and Dinkha Tepe, Hamlin 1971: Pl. V: 39b.

44) This peculiar pottery form has a long time range in this area, appearing in contexts dated from the late Akkadian/Ur III Period through the Middle Assyrian. There were a few fragments of this type in Level VIA at Nineveh KG, of late Akkadian or Ur III date, and this type of base occurs with a bowl top at Tell Rimah in a disturbed context which might belong to the Ur III Period or later [Oates 1970: Pl. IX: 5]. For association of this vessel type with Khabor ware of the Old Assyrian Period, see Dinkha Tepe [Hamlin 1971: Pl. XIV, m]; Tell Thuwajj [Fujii *et al.* 1989–90: Fig. 7: 19, 20], and Tell Hamad Aga as-Sagir [Spanos 1988: Abb. 22: 4, 5]. Elsewhere, it has been dated to the Middle Assyrian Period, *i.e.*, at Tell Mohammad ‘Arab [Roaf 1983: Fig. 5: 6] and Tell Jigan Area B [“Nuzi Period”; Fujii 1987a: Fig. 6: 79]. At Tell al-Hawa, it appears in levels from the Khabor through Middle Assyrian Periods [Ball, Tucker & Wilkinson 1989: Fig. 25: 25]; and at Assur it appears in the Ishtar Temple in levels G, F and E [Andrae 1920: Abb. 27, Taf. 19: 52].

45) Parthian material has been found elsewhere on Kuyunjik [Thompson & Mallowan 1933]; and a number of possibly Parthian vaulted brick tombs containing clay coffins have been found in the Lower Town [Madhlum 1969].

46) Most of these earlier sherds were from the third millennium BC, but there were a few possibly Hellenistic sherds (*i.e.*, Fig. 12: 11) which testify to the probable occupation of a portion of Kuyunjik at that time, although no contemporary architectural traces were recovered from Area KG.

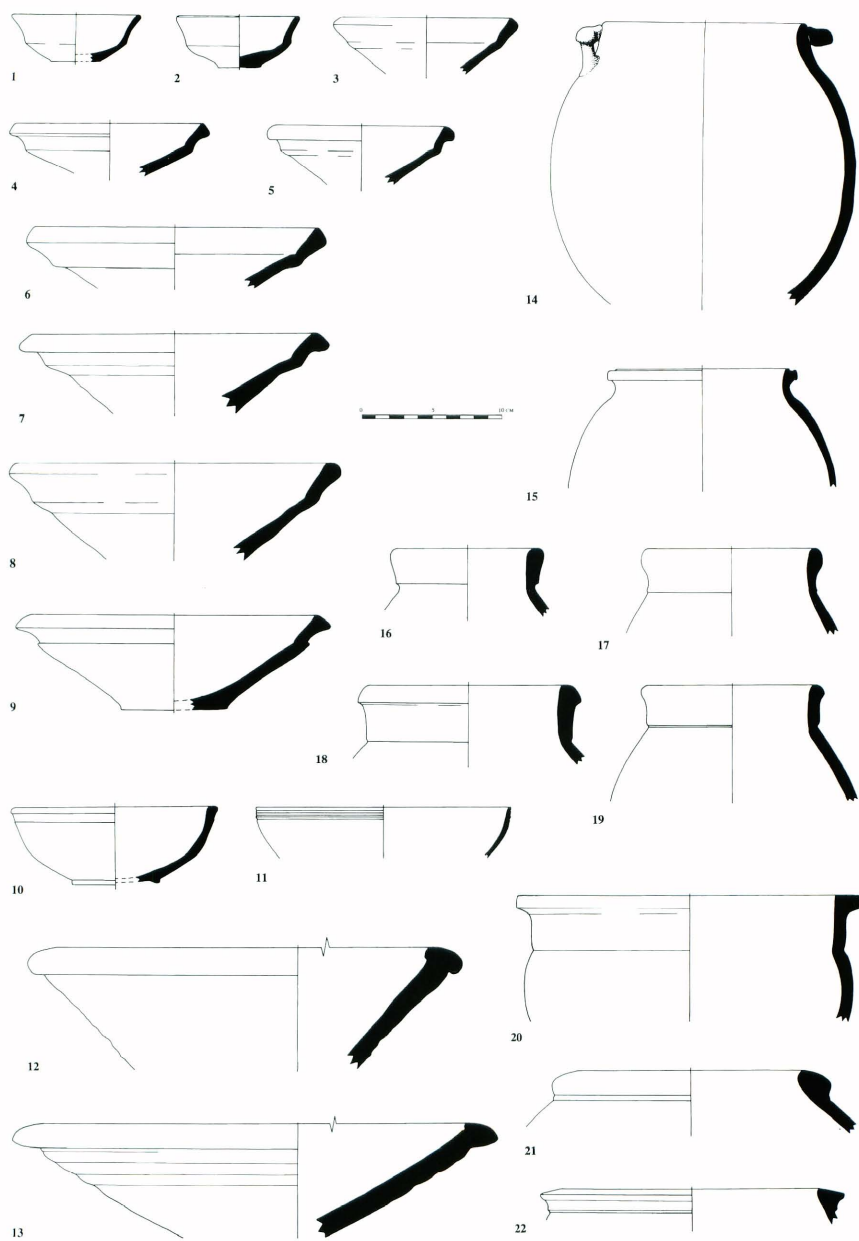


Fig. 12 Pottery from Levels III and II, Area KG.

ridge, were the most common type (Fig. 12: 1–9), followed by large bowls with club rims (Fig. 12: 12, 13). Other types included small bowls with grooved sides (Fig. 12: 10), and jars with collared rims (Fig. 12: 16–19)⁴⁷⁾, flat ledge rims (Fig. 12: 20) or low triangular rims (Fig. 12: 22). There was a single example of a rounded-base cooking pot with a plain rim and applied handles (Fig. 12: 14). The complete lack of glazed wares and of stamp-impressed wares is unusual and may indicate that these levels belong early in the Parthian Period. Alternatively, there may be a functional explanation for the absence of such wares. However, given the minimal architecture preserved in the excavation, interpretation of the function of this area is difficult.

In summary, the excavation of the Area KG sounding at Nineveh has given an expanded indication of the range of material present in the mound of Kuyunjik. The sequence of deposits was not an unbroken series, so we cannot claim that the record of occupation is complete in this case. But it does give evidence for substantial deposits of the Akkadian Period and of the mid-second millennium BC which were not visible in earlier excavations at the site, and which have important implications for reconstruction of the history of Nineveh and of northern Mesopotamia during those periods.

Catalogue of pottery

Fig. 2. Pottery from Levels XII and XI, Area KG.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. 2097:2; XII; reddish ware with dark buff core, organic and sand temper, diam.: 28 cm. | |
| 2. 2093:4; XI; pink ware, light organic temper, diam.: 16 cm. | Tell Brak ST & TW, Oates 1986: Fig. 5: 91. |
| 3. 2099:9; XII; cream ware, no visible temper, diam.: 14 cm. | Tell Brak ST, Oates 1986: Fig. 5: 88, 89; Tell Leilan IIIc, Schwartz 1985: Fig. 5: 8. |
| 4. 2060:3; XII; buff ware, cream surface, no visible temper, reddish-brown paint, diam.: 13 cm. | Tell Mohammad 'Arab, Roaf 1983: Fig. 3: 1, 6. |
| 5. 2093:3; XI; buff ware, no visible temper, incised decoration, diam.: 10 cm. | |
| 6. 2097:7; XII; cream ware, sand temper, incised decoration, diam.: 20 cm. | Tell Leilan IIIc, Schwartz 1988: Fig. 31: 1. |
| 7. 2094:9; XII; gray ware, light organic temper, incised decoration, diam.: 16 cm. | Tell Leilan IIIb, Schwartz 1988: Fig. 43: 12; similar decoration from Nineveh Deep Sounding, Gut 1995: Taf. 93: 1302. |
| 8. 2094:10; XII; buff ware, no visible temper, Late Ninevite 5 incised motif, diam.: 12 cm. | Tell Mohammad 'Arab Period 3, Roaf & Killick 1987: Fig. 5, lower right; Tell Fisna, Fujii 1987a: Fig. 10: 48. |
| 9. 2094:11; XII; cream ware, no visible temper, diam.: 14 cm. | Tell Leilan IIIc, Schwartz 1985: Fig. 5: 20, Schwartz 1988: Fig. 34: 2; Tell Fisna, Numoto 1988: Fig. 15: 2, 6. |
| 10. 2094:7; XII; pink ware, organic temper, diam.: 14 cm. | Tell Leilan IIIc, Schwartz 1988: Fig. 35: 2; Leilan IIIb, Schwartz 1988: Fig. 44: 7; Tell Fisna, Numoto 1988: Fig. 20: 118, 119; Tell Jigan, Numoto 1992: Fig. 2: 33, Fig. 4: 54; Tell Raqa'i Level 3, Curvers & Schwartz 1990: Fig. 19: 1–7. |
| 11. 2094:15; XII; overfired greenish ware, no visible temper, diam.: 7 cm. | Tell Leilan IIIc, Schwartz 1988: Fig. 37: 6, 7; Tell Billa 6, Speiser 1933: Pl. LII: 8; Tell Brak ST, Oates 1986: Fig. 5: 87. |
| 12. 2091:10; XI; gray-buff ware, no visible temper, diam.: 11 cm. | Tell Leilan IIIb, Schwartz 1988: Fig. 42: 3; Tellul eth-Thalathat, Fukai <i>et al.</i> 1974: Pl. XLIX: 2, 3. |
| 13. 2097:8; XII; buff ware, cream surface, no visible temper, black paint | Tellul eth-Thalathat, Fukai <i>et al.</i> 1974: Pl. LVI: 3; Tell Fisna, Numoto 1988: Fig. 18: 72, 94. |
| 14. 2058:21; XII; pink ware, buff surface, no visible temper, reddish-brown paint | Tell Mohammad 'Arab Period 2, Roaf & Killick 1987: Fig. 3, lower left & top centre; Tell Fisna, Fujii 1987a: Fig. 10: |

47) These collared rims may have developed from the typical Neo-Assyrian jar with a rounded rim and a low ridge at the neck-shoulder juncture. See Tunca 1987: Pl. 77: 13–15; Gibson 1975: Fig. 36: 8 (Seleucid).

15. 2097:6; XII; pink ware, buff surface on ext., no visible temper, Early Ninevite 5 incised motif
16. 2058:22; XII; buff ware, no visible temper, incised and excised motif
17. 2093:1; XI; buff ware, cream surface, no visible temper, diam.: 10 cm.
18. 2094:5; XII; light brown ware, gray core, organic temper, diam.: 10 cm.
19. 2060:12; XII; cream ware, organic temper, diam.: 14 cm.
20. 2093:6; XI; buff ware, cream surface, organic temper, diam.: 14 cm.
21. 2060:13; XII; greenish ware, organic temper, diam.: 16 cm.
22. 2058:16; XII; reddish ware, cream surface, organic temper, diam.: 18 cm.
23. 2060:10; XII; buff-gray ware, no visible temper, diam.: 9 cm.
24. 2099:8; XII; buff ware, light sand temper, diam.: 11 cm.
25. 2094:2; XII; light buff ware, organic temper, base diam.: 8 cm.

Fig. 4. Pottery from Levels X and IX, Area KG.

1. 2073:2; XB; pink-buff ware, cream surface, light organic temper, diam.: 12 cm.
2. 2088:2; XB; buff-cream ware, no visible temper, diam.: 11 cm.
3. 2077:4; IX; greenish ware, no visible temper, diam.: 17 cm.
4. 2077:5a; IX; gray ware, no visible temper, diam.: 11 cm.
5. 2080:2; XA; buff ware, cream surface, light organic temper, diam.: 18 cm.
6. 2072:6; IX; buff ware, organic temper, smoke staining on rim, diam.: 18 cm.
7. 2089:6; XB; greenish-buff ware, light organic temper, notched decoration, diam.: 8 cm.
8. 2089:4; XB; buff-pink ware, no visible temper, diam.: 14 cm.
9. 2085:1; IX; buff ware, gray core, sand and organic temper, diam.: 12 cm.
10. 2080:3; XA; pink ware, light organic temper, diam.: 14 cm.
11. 2080:4; XA; cream ware, organic temper, diam.: 16 cm.
12. 2072:8; IX; cream ware, sand temper, diam.: 8 cm.
13. 2073:4; XB; greenish buff, organic temper, diam.: 15 cm.
14. 2073:7; XB; buff ware, light organic temper, diam.: 18 cm.

50, Numoto 1988: Fig. 16: 22, 23, 35, 39, 43, 56; Tell Billa 7, Speiser 1933: Pl. XLVIII: 2.

Tell Mohammad 'Arab Period 2, Roaf & Killick 1987: Fig. 4, centre; Tell Leilan IIIc, Schwartz 1988: Pl. 10e; Tell Leilan IIIb, Schwartz 1988: Pl. 11c, n, Fig. 43: 8. Nineveh Deep Sounding, Gut 1995: Taf. 92: 1287.

Tell Leilan IIIc, Schwartz 1985: Fig. 1: 4.

Tell Leilan IIIc, Schwartz 1988: Fig. 35: 1.

Tell Leilan IIIc, Schwartz 1985: Fig. 5: 6; Tell Raqa'i Level 3, Curvers & Schwartz 1990: Fig. 18: 4.

Tell Leilan IIIc, Schwartz 1988: Fig. 34: 3.

Tell Leilan IIIc, Schwartz 1988: Fig. 34: 11.

Telul eth-Thalathat, Fukai *et al.* 1974: Pl. XLIX: 20, Pl. LI: 18.

Tell Leilan IIIc, Schwartz 1988: Fig. 38: 3.

Tell Fisna, Fujii 1987a: Fig. 10: 51, 54, Numoto 1988: Fig. 19: 100; Tell Kutani, Forest 1987: Fig. 9, top; Tell Raqa'i Level 3, Curvers & Schwartz 1990: Fig. 20: 19.

Tell Brak CH, Mallowan 1947: Pl. LXXIV: 11.

Tell Leilan IIIc, Schwartz 1985: Fig. 5: 1, Schwartz 1988: Fig. 33: 1, 7.

Telul eth-Thalathat, Fukai *et al.* 1974: Pl. XLVII: 23-32; Tell Kutani, Forest 1987: Fig. 9, middle right.

Tell Barri, Pecorella & Salvini 1982: 1, 2; Tell Chuera Kl. Antentempel 2/3, Kühne 1976: Abb. 151.

Telul eth-Thalathat, Fukai *et al.* 1974: Pl. XLIX: 2, 3; Tell Billa 6, Speiser 1933: Pl. L: 1.

Telul eth-Thalathat, Fukai *et al.* 1974: Pl. XLVII: 15, 16; Tell Mohammad 'Arab, Roaf 1983: Fig. 3: 11, 12.

Tell Leilan IIIb, Schwartz 1988: Fig. 42: 4, 6.

Telul eth-Thalathat, Fukai *et al.* 1974: Pl. LIII: 13; Tell Barri, Pecorella & Salvini 1982: 24.

Tepe Gawra VII, Speiser 1935: Pl. LXVI: 83; Tell Brak ED-Akk-Ur III, Fielden 1977: Pl. XIV: 24; Tell Barri, Pecorella & Salvini 1982: 25, 55.

Telul eth-Thalathat, Fukai *et al.* 1974: Pl. LIII: 8; Tell Brak late ED III, Oates 1982: Fig. 6: 89.

Tell Leilan IIIc, Schwartz 1988: Fig. 34: 8; Tell Brak IAKK, Fielden 1977: Pl. XIV: 82.

Tepe Gawra VIII, Speiser 1935: Pl. LXIII: 33; Tell Thuwajir, Fujii *et al.* 1989-90: Fig. 6: 23.

15. 2077:5b; IX; gray ware, no visible temper, impressed 'rocker' pattern
16. 2086:2; XB; cream ware, organic temper, brown-black paint
17. 2072:5; IX; brown ware, dark brown burnished surface, no visible temper, incised decoration, base diam.: 5 cm.
18. 2073:3; XB; cream-greenish ware, organic temper, diam.: 30 cm.

Tell Brak Akk-Ur III, Fielden 1977: Pl. XI: 6.

Tell Barri, Pecorella & Salvini 1982: 19.

Fig. 5. Pottery from Levels VIII and VII, Area KG.

1. 2079:1; VIII; pink ware, no visible temper, diam.: 7 cm.
2. 2527:5; VII; greenish ware, no visible temper, diam.: 8 cm.
3. 2043:1a; VII; buff-cream ware, no visible temper, diam.: 11 cm.
4. 2043:1b; VII; buff ware, no visible temper, diam.: 14 cm.
5. 2521:18; VII; gray ware, no visible temper, diam.: 16 cm.
6. 2067:5; VII; pink ware, no visible temper, diam.: 8 cm.
7. 2046:7; VII; gray-buff ware, no visible temper, diam.: 6 cm.
8. 2043:8; VII; buff-greenish ware, no visible temper, diam.: 7 cm.
9. 2067:3; VII; cream ware, no visible temper, diam.: 9 cm.
10. 2067:2b; VII; pink ware with cream slip on ext., light organic temper, diam.: 12 cm.
11. 2067:2a; VII; buff-greenish ware, no visible temper, diam.: 12 cm.
12. 2043:3; VII; buff ware with cream surface, no visible temper, diam.: 15 cm.
13. 2043:5; VII; buff ware, no visible temper, diam.: 18 cm.
14. 2067:15; VII; buff ware, organic temper, bitumen blobs on ext., diam.: 26 cm.
15. 2043:6; VII; cream ware, organic temper, diam.: 24 cm.
16. 2527:3; VII; cream ware, light organic temper, brown paint on ext. with reserve triangles along carination, diam.: 36 cm.
17. 2521:2; VII; cream ware, no visible temper, diam.: 16 cm.
18. 2043:2; VII; buff-cream ware, light sand temper, diam.: 16 cm.
19. 2043:9; VII; buff ware, light sand temper, diam.: 12 cm.
20. 2067:7a; VII; greenish ware, no visible temper, rim diam.: 9 cm.
21. 2067:7b; VII; cream ware, light organic temper, diam.: 4.5 cm.

Tell Fisna, Fujii 1987a: Fig. 9: 32.

Tell Leilan IIb, Weiss 1990: Abb. 14: 11; Tell Fisna Vb, Numoto 1988: Fig. 21: 126, 127.

Tell Fisna, Fujii 1987a: Fig. 9: 38; Tell Jessary Trench D Level 2, Numoto 1990: Fig. 8: 134; Tell Chuera IED, Kühne 1976: Abb. 91, 93.

Tell Billa 5, Speiser 1933: Pl. LIV: 1, 3; Tell Chuera IED, Kühne 1976: Abb. 97, 98.

See Fig. 5: 6.

See Fig. 5: 6.

Tell Jessary Trench D, Level 2, Numoto 1990: Fig. 8: 131; Tell Fisna Vb, Numoto 1988: Fig. 21: 135, 138; Tepe Gawra VI, Speiser 1935: Pl. LXVII: 90.

Tepe Gawra VI, Speiser 1935: Pl. LXVII: 92.

Tell Fisna Va, Numoto 1988: Fig. 22: 144.

Tell Fisna Va, Numoto 1988: Fig. 23: 167, 168.

Tell Taya VII, Reade 1968: Pl. LXXXV: 19.

Tell Fisna Va, Numoto 1988: Fig. 23: 170.

Tell Fisna VI, Numoto 1988: Fig. 20: 116.

Tell Fisna, Fujii 1987a: Fig. 9: 23; Tell Billa 4, Speiser 1933: Pl. LVI: 6.

Tell Fisna, Fujii 1987a: Fig. 9: 24.

Tepe Gawra VI, Speiser 1935: Pl. LXVII: 97, 100; Tell Taya VIII & VII, Reade 1968: Pl. LXXXV: 16; Tell Jidle 5 & 6, Mallowan 1946: Fig. 9: 8; Tell Rimah Ur III, Oates 1970: Pl. IX: 18.

Tepe Gawra VI, Speiser 1935: Pl. LXVIII: 116.

Tepe Gawra VI, Speiser 1935: Pl. LXVIII: 110.

22. 2521:13; VII; reddish ware, cream surface, organic temper, diam.: 12 cm.
23. 2043:12; VII; buff ware, cream surface, organic temper, diam.: 14 cm.
24. 2043:10; VII; cream ware, organic temper, diam.: 14 cm.
25. 2521:8; VII; pink ware, sand temper, diam.: 16 cm.
26. 2043:13; VII; buff ware, cream surface, organic temper, diam.: 15 cm.
27. 2071:2; VIII; buff-pink ware, light organic temper; comb-incised decoration, diam.: 19 cm.
28. 2521:12; VII; cream ware, organic temper, bitumen on interior, diam.: 20 cm.
29. 2521:9; VII; cream ware, organic temper, diam.: 20 cm.
30. 2067:26; VII; cream ware, organic temper, bituminous paint on rim, interior and for exterior motif, comb-incised decoration, diam.: 29 cm.
31. 2522:2; VII; buff-greenish ware, organic temper, comb incision, diam.: 36 cm.
32. 2067:24a; VII; red ware, sand temper, diam.: 24 cm.

Tell Fisna VI, Numoto 1988: Fig. 19: 109.

Tell Brak Area SS, IAKK (pers. obs.); Assur Ur III graves, Haller 1954: Taf. 1: n, nl, r.

Tepe Gawra VI, Speiser 1935: Pl. LXVIII: 19.

Tell Leilan IIb, Weiss 1990: Abb. 16: 6, Abb. 17: 2; possibly Tell Jigan Grid 4, Level 4, Numoto 1992: Fig. 1: 10.

Tell Fisna Va, Fujii 1987a: Fig. 9: 42, Numoto 1988: Fig. 24: 198; Tell Jessary Trench D, level 2, Numoto 1990: Fig. 8: 146–149; Tell Taya IX–VI, Reade 1968: Pl. LXXXIV: 2, Pl. LXXXV: 20; Tell Brak CH, Akk, Mallowan 1947: Pl. LXV: 7, Fielden 1977: Pl. XI: 2.

Tell Jessary Trench D, Level 2, Numoto 1990: Fig. 8: 146–149; Tell Fisna, Fujii 1987a: Fig. 9: 42.

See Fig. 6: 30.

Fig. 7. Small-Medium Open Forms from Level VIA & B, Area KG.

1. 2012:13; VIA; greenish-buff ware, no visible temper, diam.: 5 cm.
2. 2029:12; VIA; pinkish-buff ware, light organic temper, diam.: 7 cm.
3. 2036:20; VIB; cream ware, no visible temper, diam.: 6 cm.
4. 2036:28; VIB; heavy dark gray Metallic ware, greenish slip stripes, no visible temper, base diam.: 4.5 cm.
5. 2524:17; VIA; buff ware, no visible temper, diam.: 8 cm.
6. 2036:15; VIB; gray ware, sand temper, diam.: 8 cm.
7. 2030:12; VIB; pink ware, cream surface, no visible temper, diam.: 10 cm.
8. 2008:50; VIA; gray Metallic Ware, no visible temper, diagonal burnishing on interior, diam.: 13 cm.
9. 2023:11b; VIB; dark gray Metallic Ware, greenish slip stripes, no visible temper, diam.: 16 cm.
10. 2524:15; VIA; greenish ware, no visible temper, diam.: 14 cm.
11. 2023:10; VIB; buff ware, cream slip, light sand temper, diam.: 18 cm.
12. 2012:8; VIA; greenish-buff ware, no visible temper, diam.: 20 cm.
13. 2030:2; VIB; buff ware, organic temper, diam.: 16 cm.
14. 2023:11a; VIB; buff ware, no visible temper, diam.: 18 cm.
15. 2016:4; VIA; cream ware, no visible temper, diam.: 12 cm.

Tell Fisna Vb & Va, Numoto 1988: Fig. 21: 125–130, Fig. 22: 151; Tell Billa 5, Speiser 1933: Pl. LIV: 1, 3; Tell Leilan IIb, Weiss 1990: Abb. 14: 10, 11.

See Fig. 5: 6.

See Fig. 5: 6.

Assur Ur III graves, Haller 1954: Taf. 1: 0.

See Fig. 5: 5.

See Fig. 5: 17.

See Fig. 5: 12.

16. 2012:10; VIA; buff ware, no visible temper, diam.: 13 cm.
 17. 2030:5b; VIB; buff ware, no visible temper, diam.: 14 cm.
 18. 2012:36; VIA; pink ware, organic temper, diam.: 14 cm.
 19. 2030:11; VIB; buff ware, no visible temper, diam.: 16 cm.
 20. 2029:3; VIA; cream ware, light organic temper, diam.: 16 cm.
 21. 2016:10; VIA; cream ware, light organic temper, diam.: 20 cm.
 22. 2002:60; VIA; pinkish-buff ware, no visible temper, diam.: 20 cm.
 23. 2012:37; VIA; cream ware, organic temper, diam.: 19 cm.
 24. 2008:29; VIA; pink ware, organic temper, diam.: 26 cm.
 25. 2016:3; VIA; gray-buff ware, no visible temper, diam.: 10 cm.
 26. 2038:7; VIA; buff ware, cream surface, sand temper, diam.: 12 cm.
 27. 2003:7; VIA; greenish overfired ware, sand temper, diam.: 18 cm.
 28. 2012:34; VIA; cream ware, light organic temper, diam.: 16 cm.
 29. 2008:53; VIA; greenish-buff ware, no visible temper, diam.: 14 cm.
 30. 2023:12; VIB; pale buff ware, no visible temper, diam.: 16 cm.
 31. 2030:5a; VIB; buff-gray ware, no visible temper, diam.: 8 cm.
 32. 2036:19; VIB; cream ware, light organic temper, diam.: 16 cm.
 33. 2055:13; VIB; buff ware, no visible temper, diam.: 21 cm.
- Tell Fisna Va, Numoto 1988: Fig. 22: 144; Tell Jessary Trench D Level 2, Numoto 1990: Fig. 8: 129.
- Tepe Gawra VI, Speiser 1935: Pl. LXVII: 90; Tell Fisna Vb, Numoto 1988: Fig. 21: 135–138.
- Assur Ur III graves, Haller 1954: Taf. 1: s, larger versions: Taf. 1: o3, more carinated versions Taf. 1: p, pl.
- See Fig. 7: 20.
- See Fig. 5: 14.
- Nippur WF Ur III, Gibson & McMahon 1995: Fig. 19: 3.
- Nippur WF Ur III, Gibson & McMahon 1995: Fig. 19: 2.
- See Fig. 7: 27.
- Tell Fisna Vb & Va, Numoto 1988: Fig. 21: 141, Fig. 122: 145, 146.
- See Fig. 5: 11.
- Tell Fisna Va, Numoto 1988: Fig. 22: 148, Fig. 23: 170; Tepe Gawra VI, Speiser 1935: Pl. LXVII: 85.
- See Fig. 7: 32.

Fig. 8. Closed Forms from Level VIA & B, Area KG.

1. 2003:17; VIA; cream ware, organic temper, diam.: 16 cm.
 2. 2523:9; VIA; buff ware, cream surface, sand temper, diam.: 14 cm.
 3. 2524:11; VIA; pink-buff ware, cream surface, light organic temper, diam.: 14 cm.
 4. 2029:4; VIA; buff ware, organic temper, diam.: 12 cm.
 5. 2008:16; VIA; pink ware, cream surface, organic temper, diam.: 16 cm.
 6. 2030:22; VIB; buff-greenish ware, organic temper, diam.: 14 cm.
 7. 2012:21; VIA; greenish-buff ware, organic temper, diam.: 13 cm.
 8. 2019:1; VIA; buff ware, cream surface, organic temper, bitumen-coated interior & 4 sets of bitumen spots on exterior, comb-incision & punctate decoration, diagonal burnishing on body, diam.: 14 cm.
 9. 2036:7; VIB; cream ware, organic temper, diam.: 12
- Tell Leilan IIb, Weiss 1990: Abb. 16: 2, 5.

- cm.
10. 2030:30; VIB; gray Metallic Ware (?), no visible temper, diam.: 15 cm.
 11. 2036:22; VIB; buff-cream ware, light sand temper, diam.: 8 cm. Tell Leilan IIB, Weiss 1990: Abb. 15: 5.
 12. 2023:18; VIB; pale buff ware, no visible temper, diam.: 14 cm. Tell Fisna Va, Numoto 1988: Fig. 22: 156–158.
 13. 2036:23; VIB; buff ware, no visible temper, incised decoration, diam.: 6 cm.
 14. 2003:25; VIA; cream ware, no visible temper, comb-incision, diam.: 10 cm.
 15. 2012:14; VIA; buff ware, light organic temper, punctate decoration, diam.: 8 cm.
 16. 2023:17; VIB; greenish-gray ware, no visible temper, incised and punctate decoration, diam.: 10 cm. Tell Jigan Akk. grave, Fujii 1987a: Fig. 4: 22; Tell Taya VIII, Reade 1968: Pl. LXXXIV: 12; Tell Billa 5, Speiser 1933: Pl. LIV: 8; Tepe Gawra VI, Speiser 1935: Pl. LXVIII: 106, 107. See Fig. 8: 16.
 17. 2030:51; VIB; buff-greenish ware, incised decoration, no visible temper, diam.: 8 cm.
 18. 2525:5; VIA; buff ware, cream surface, light organic temper, lightly grooved lines, diam.: 10 cm.
 19. 2524:5; VIA; buff ware, cream surface, light organic temper, vertically-pierced lug handles, incised decoration, diam.: 11 cm.
 20. 2030:32; VIB; buff ware, no visible temper, diam.: 3.5 cm. Tepe Gawra VI, Speiser 1935: Pl. LXIX: 132, 133; Tell Leilan IIB, Weiss 1990: Abb. 15: 1–4.
 21. 2002:21; VIA; buff ware, organic temper, diam.: 20 cm.
 22. 2030:23; VIB; cream ware, sand and organic temper, diam.: 14 cm. Tepe Gawra VI, Speiser 1935: Pl. LXX: 143; Assur Ur III graves, Haller 1954: Taf. 1: b, c. See Fig. 8: 22.
 23. 2008:23; VIA; pinkish ware, cream surface, light organic temper, diam.: 15 cm.
 24. 2012:17; VIA; buff ware, organic temper, comb-incision, diam.: 17 cm.
 25. 2003:12; VIA; cream ware, organic temper, comb-incision, diam.: 20 cm. Assur Ur III graves, Haller 1954: Taf. 1: a, a1.
 26. 2008:24; VIA; pink ware, organic & white grit temper, diam.: 11 cm.
 27. 2036:13; VIB; cream ware, organic temper, diam.: 11 cm. Tell Leilan IIB, Weiss 1990: Abb. 16: 6.
 28. 2012:23; VIA; buff ware, organic temper, diam.: 23 cm. See Fig. 5: 29.
 29. 2030:33; VIB; cream ware, organic temper, diam.: 22 cm. See Fig. 5: 29.
 30. 2012:28; VIA; pink ware, organic temper, comb-incision and lightly-grooved wavy line, diam.: 24 cm. See Fig. 5: 30.
 31. 2049:1; VIB; buff ware, cream surface, organic temper, comb-incision, diam.: 30 cm. Tell Jessary, Trench D Level 2, Numoto 1990: Fig. 8: 146–149; and see Fig. 5: 30.

Fig. 9. Large Vessels from Level VIA & B, Area KG.

1. 2023:27; VIB; pink ware, cream surface, organic temper, comb-incision, diam.: 13 cm. Tepe Gawra VI, Speiser 1935: Pl. LXVIII: 119.
2. 2029:15; VIA; pinkish-buff ware, organic temper, bituminous paint on rim, neck, and shoulder, rim diam.: 16 cm. See Fig. 9: 1.
3. 2030:17; VIB; buff ware, cream surface, organic temper, comb-incision, diam.: 19 cm. See Fig. 9: 1.
4. 2523:7; VIA; buff ware, organic temper, comb-incision, diam.: 20 cm.

5. 2003:23; VIA; cream ware, organic temper, comb-incision, diam.: 32 cm.
6. 2003:24; VIA; cream ware, organic temper, comb-incision, diam.: 36 cm.
7. 2523:5; VIA; buff ware, cream surface, light organic temper, comb-incision & notched applique band, diam.: 22 cm.
8. 2006:24; VIA; cream ware, light organic temper, comb-incision & notched applique band, diam.: 15 cm.
9. 2008:6; VIA; pink ware, cream surface, light organic temper, comb- and single-point incision, diam.: 15 cm.
10. 2008:4; VIA; cream ware, organic temper, comb-incision, diam.: 16 cm.
11. 2002:27; VIA; buff ware, organic temper, lightly grooved lines, diam.: 14 cm.
12. 2023:28; VIB; cream ware, organic temper, comb-incision, diam.: 19 cm.
13. 2002:24; VIA; buff ware, organic temper, shallow grooves on body, diam.: 21 cm.
14. 2008:2; VIA; pink ware, organic temper, comb-incision, diam.: 23 cm.
15. 2030:18; VIB; pink ware, organic temper, comb-incision, diam.: 25 cm.
16. 2036:11; VIB; cream ware, organic temper, diam.: 20 cm.
17. 2023:29; VIB; cream ware, organic temper, comb-incision, diam.: 30 cm.
18. 2052:11; VIB; cream ware, organic temper, comb-incision, diam.: 24 cm.
19. 2049:2; VIB; pink ware, cream surface, organic temper, comb-incision, diam.: 44 cm.

Assur Ur III grave, Haller 1954: Taf. 1: d.

See Fig. 9: 7.

Tell Fisna Va, Numoto 1988: Fig. 24: 198.

Tell Fisna Va, Numoto 1988: Fig. 24: 189, 202.

Tell Taya IX-VI, Reade 1968: Pl. LXXXV: 20; Tell Fisna Va, Numoto 1988: Fig. 24: 199.

Fig. 10. Large Open Vessels from Level VIA & B, Area KG.

1. 2030:8; VIB; cream ware, organic temper, diam.: 19 cm.
2. 2052:1; VIB; cream ware, organic temper, diam.: 21 cm.
3. 2023:5; VIB; cream ware, organic temper, diam.: 24 cm.
4. 2023:6; VIB; pink ware, organic temper, diam.: 23 cm.
5. 2030:9; VIB; cream ware, organic temper, diam.: 22 cm.
6. 2003:4; VIA; cream ware, organic temper, diam.: 28 cm.
7. 2012:41; VIA; pinkish-buff ware, cream surface, organic temper, bitumen on interior, comb-incision and notched applique band, diam.: ca. 60 cm.

Tell Fisna VI & Va, Numoto 1988: Fig. 20: 114, Fig. 23: 167, 168; Tell Jessary Trench D, Level 2, Numoto 1990: Fig. 8: 132; Tell Taya VII, Reade 1968: Pl. LXXXV: 19.

Fig. 11. Pottery from Level V, Area KG.

1. 2513:1; cream-greenish ware, no visible temper, diam.: 14 cm.
2. 2511:9; buff ware, red slip on int. & ext., sand temper, diam.: 14 cm.
3. 2508:4; greenish ware, no visible temper, diam.: 16 cm.

Dinkha Tepe, Hamlin 1971: Pl. V: 39a.

Dinkha Tepe, Hamlin 1971: Pl. V: 39b; Chagar Bazar 2,

4. 2001:1; pink ware, organic temper, diam.: 17 cm.
 5. 2513:3; dark buff ware, black burnished surface, no visible temper, diam.: 14 cm.
 6. 2511:11; cream ware, no visible temper, diam.: 16 cm.
 7. 2509:6; gray ware, black burnished surface, no visible temper, diam.: 21 cm.
 8. 2509:8; pale red ware, light organic temper, diam.: 22 cm.
 9. 2508:6; buff-cream ware, organic temper, diam.: 24 cm.
 10. 2509:20; pale red ware, cream surface, no visible temper, diam.: 18 cm.
 11. 2511:3; pale red ware, cream surface, organic temper, diam.: 24 cm.
 12. 2509:7; buff ware, organic temper, diam.: 42 cm.
 13. 2518:3; buff ware, light organic temper, burnished surface, reddish-brown paint spots on rim, diam.: 28 cm.
 14. 2508:12; cream ware, organic temper, black paint stripes, diam.: 13 cm.
 15. 2508:18; pale red ware, pink surface, sand temper, red paint stripes, diam.: 10 cm.
 16. 2508:19; buff ware, cream surface, no visible temper, dark brown paint design, diam.: 10 cm.
 17. 2518:4; greenish ware, light organic temper, dark brown paint stripes, diam.: 14 cm.
 18. 2001:2; cream ware, organic temper, reddish-brown paint stripes, diam.: 17 cm.
 19. 2517:4; buff-pink ware, sand temper, reddish-brown paint stripes, diam.: 22 cm.
 20. 2509:11; buff ware, organic temper, bitumen wash on ext., diam.: 20 cm.
 21. 2508:9; buff ware, cream surface, organic temper, brownish paint design, diam.: 26 cm.
 22. 2508:20; pink ware, buff surface, light organic temper, rim, diam.: 12 cm.
 23. 2509:10; buff ware, organic temper, bitumen on rim, diam.: 18 cm.
 24. 2513:4; buff ware, cream surface, organic temper, diam.: 14 cm.
 25. 2511:16; buff ware, cream surface, organic temper, base, diam.: 18 cm.
 26. 2511:12; cream ware, sand temper, dark brown paint design.
 27. 2513:13; cream ware, no visible temper, rim, diam.: 8 cm.
- Mallowan 1936: Fig. 9: 4.
Tell Fisna IV, Numoto 1988: Fig. 26: 240.
- Tell Fisna IV, Fujii 1987a: Fig. 9: 16.
- Dinkha Tepe, Hamlin 1971: Fig. 3, Type X.
- Mari, Chantier E, OB, Lebeau 1987: Pl. I: 8–15.
- Mari Chantier E, OB, Lebeau 1987: Pl. II: 1–8; Tell ed-Der III, Gasche 1989: Pl. 25: 42, 43; Nippur TA XII-X, OB, McCown & Haines 1967: Pl. 88: 1, Pl. 93: 1, Nippur WB IV, OB, Gibson *et al.* 1978: Fig. 59: 2a, 2b, 2d.
See Fig. 11: 11.
Tell Fisna IV, Numoto 1988: Fig. 26: 252; Chagar Bazar post-1 grave, Mallowan 1936: Fig. 9: 5.
- Tell Fisna IV, Fujii 1987a: Fig. 9: 15, Numoto 1988: Fig. 25: 224, 232.
See Fig. 11: 14.
- Tell Fakhariyah, Kantor 1958: Pl. 37: 127, 136; Dinkha Tepe, Hamlin 1971: Pl. XII: a-e; Chagar Bazar I, Mallowan 1936: Fig. 16: 1, 5, Mallowan 1937: Fig. 16: 13, 15, Fig. 21: 1–13 *et passim*, Mallowan 1947: Pl. LXXXII: 5, 7, 15.
Tell Fisna IV, Numoto 1988: Fig. 25: 234; Chagar Bazar I, Mallowan 1947: Pl. LXXXII: 6, 17.
- Tell Thuwajj, Fujii *et al.* 1989-90: Fig. 7: 1; similar, Chagar Bazar 2–1: Mallowan 1936: Fig. 14: 5, 10.
Assur Old Assyrian graves, Haller 1954: Taf. 1: as; Tell Taya III, Reade 1968: Pl. LXXXVII: 29; Chagar Bazar I, Mallowan 1947: Pl. LXXXI: 5.
Tell Mohammad 'Arab MAss, Roaf 1983: Fig. 5: 6; Tell Jigan "Nuzi Period", Fujii 1987a: Fig. 6: 79; Tell Thuwajj, Fujii *et al.* 1989-90: Fig. 7: 19, 20; Tell al-Hawa, Ball, Tucker & Wilkinson 1989: Fig. 25: 25; Tell Rimah, Oates 1968: Pl. IX: 5; Dinkha Tepe, Hamlin 1971: Pl. XIV: m.
See Fig. 11: 22.
- See Fig. 11: 22.
- See Fig. 11: 22.
- Tell Jigan, Fujii 1987b: Fig. 5: 7; Tell Rijim, Bielinski 1987: Fig. 3A; for slightly heavier versions, Tell Fisna IV, Numoto 1988: Fig. 28: 274; Chagar Bazar I, Mallowan 1936: Fig. 17: 8, Mallowan 1937: Fig. 15: 12, Mallowan 1947: Pl.

LXXXII: 13.

Fig. 12. Pottery from Levels III and II, Area KG.

1. 2503:7; III; cream-green ware, light organic temper, rim, diam.: 9 cm.
 2. 2501:12; II; cream ware, organic temper, rim, diam.: 8.5 cm.
 3. 2501:3; II; pink ware, organic temper, diam.: 13 cm.
 4. 2501:5; II; pink ware, organic temper, diam.: 13 cm.
 5. 2503:6; III; pink ware, light organic temper, diam.: 12 cm.
 6. 2503:3; III; buff-cream ware, light organic temper, diam.: 20 cm.
 7. 2501:6; II; pink ware, organic temper, diam.: 20 cm.
 8. 2501:4; II; cream ware, organic temper, diam.: 22 cm.
 9. 2503:5; III; pink ware, organic temper, bitumen on interior, diam.: 20 cm.
 10. 2516:1; II; pink ware, sand & light organic temper, rim diam.: 14 cm.
 11. 2520:2; II; pink-buff ware, red slip on exterior, sand temper, shallow grooves, diam.: 18 cm.
 12. 2503:2; III; pink ware, cream surface, organic temper, diam.: 34 cm.
 13. 2506:7; III; pink-buff ware, cream surface, organic temper, diam.: 36 cm.
 14. 2515:6; II; dark brown ware, sand & brown grit temper, rim diam.: 14 cm.
 15. 2515:4; II; buff ware, cream surface, sand temper, diam.: 12 cm.
 16. 2501:13; II; pink ware, cream surface, organic temper, diam.: 10 cm.
 17. 2503:8; III; pink ware, cream surface, organic temper, diam.: 12 cm.
 18. 2501:16; II; buff ware, grey-green surface, organic temper, diam.: 14 cm.
 19. 2506:12; III; buff ware, organic temper, diam.: 12 cm.
 20. 2506:18; III; buff ware, organic temper, diam.: 24 cm.
 21. 2515:2; II; buff ware, cream surface, bitumen on interior, sand temper, diam.: 16 cm.
 22. 2501:18; II; pink-brown ware, white grit temper, diam.: 18 cm.
- Nimrud Hellenistic, Oates & Oates 1958: Pl. XXIV: 22; Uruk, Parthian Gareus Temple, Duda 1979: Taf. 59: 67 (glazed). See Fig. 12: 1.
- Khirbet Qasrij post-Assyrian, Curtis 1989: Fig. 24: 20, 22, Fig. 23: 7; Uruk, Parthian Gareus Temple, Duda 1978: Taf. 29: 5 (glazed version), Taf. 31: 89 (unglazed). See Fig. 12: 4.
- Khirbet Qasrij post-Assyrian, Curtis 1989: Fig. 24: 33, 35; Tell ed-Der Achaemenid, Haerinck 1980: Pl. 12: 7–10; Uruk, Parthian Gareus Temple, Duda 1978: Taf. 29: 8, 9; Tell Sabra Seleucid/Parthian, Tunca 1987: Pl. 48: 10–12.
- Seleucia-on-the Tigris Parthian levels, Debevoise 1934: Fig. 189 (glazed); Tell Sabra Seleucid/Parthian, Tunca 1987: Pl. 48: 16. See Fig. 12: 7.
- Tell Sabra Seleucid/Parthian, Tunca 1987: Pl. 44: 4.
- NJazira survey, Hellenistic, Wilkinson & Tucker 1995: Fig. 75: 19; Nimrud Hellenistic, Oates & Oates 1958: Pl. XXIII: 23.
- Uruk, Parthian Gareus Temple, Duda 1979: Taf. 61: 144; Tell Sabra Seleucid/Parthian, Tunca 1987: Pl. 44: 1, 20.
- Khirbet Qasrij post-Assyrian, Curtis 1989: Fig. 23: 19.
- NJazira survey, Parthian, Wilkinson & Tucker 1995: Fig. 76: 17; Uruk, Parthian Gareus Temple, Duda 1978: Taf. 31: 122.
- Tell Sabra Seleucid/Parthian, Tunca 1987: Pl. 77: 13–15; similar collar on a longer neck, Khirbet Qasrij post-Assyrian, Curtis 1989: Fig. 37: 227–240.
- Nippur WA I (Sel.), Gibson 1975: Fig. 36: 8; Uruk, Parthian Gareus Temple, Duda 1978: Taf. 31: 127.
- Tell Sabra Seleucid/Parthian, Tunca 1987: Pl. 77: 9.
- Khirbet Qasrij post-Assyrian, Curtis 1989: Fig. 41: 287; 'Ana Parthian, Northedge *et al.* 1988: Fig. 33: 68.
- NJazira survey, Parthian, Wilkinson & Tucker 1995: Fig. 76: 22; Susa, Achaemenid, Labrousse & Bouchardat 1974: Fig. 48: 2.

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