

EXCAVATIONS AT TELL THUWAIJ TRENCH C

Hirotoishi NUMOTO*

Introduction

The Japanese Archaeological Expedition from Kokushikan University carried out the excavations of Tell Thuwajj in the Zummar area from October 1985 to February 1986. This research was concluded as a part of the Saddam Dam Basin Salvage Project in the upper stream of the Tigris in northern Iraq.

The outline of this research has already published in the latest volume of *Sumer* [Fujii *et al.* 1989–90: 33–58]. The Ninevite 5 levels and pottery found in this site have been introduced and discussed in the Ninevite 5 conference at Yale University [Numoto in press]. These previous works discussed, to large extent, levels and pottery in Trench A, while those in Trench C were little mentioned. In this paper, the author will describe the stratigraphy and findings from Trench C. Discoveries and levels belonging to the Ninevite 5 period are the focus of the present discussion.

Levels, structures, and findings excavated from Trench C will be discussed according to level order from the top to the bottom¹⁾.

Hellenistic pits (Figs. 1, 2)

Four Hellenistic pits have been discovered, all of which are bell-shaped and were dug into alluvium soil from just beneath the surface.

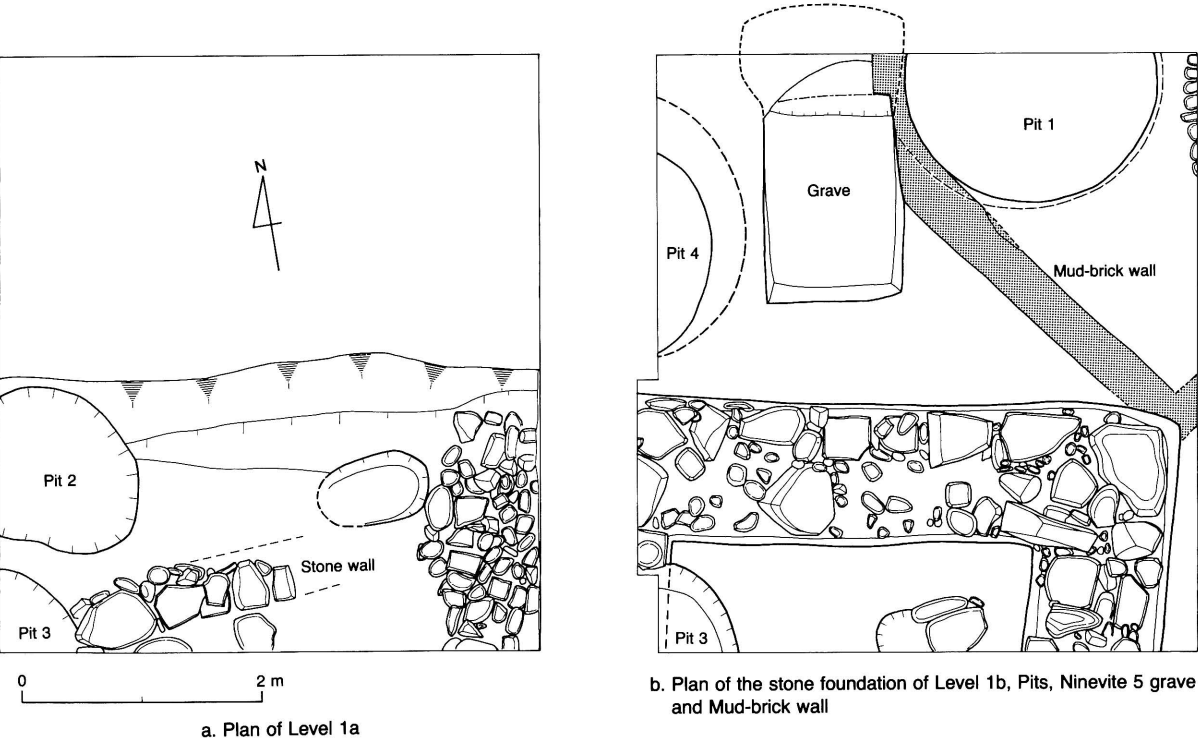


Fig. 1 Plans of Trench C

* The Institute for Cultural Studies of Ancient Iraq, Kokushikan University, Tokyo

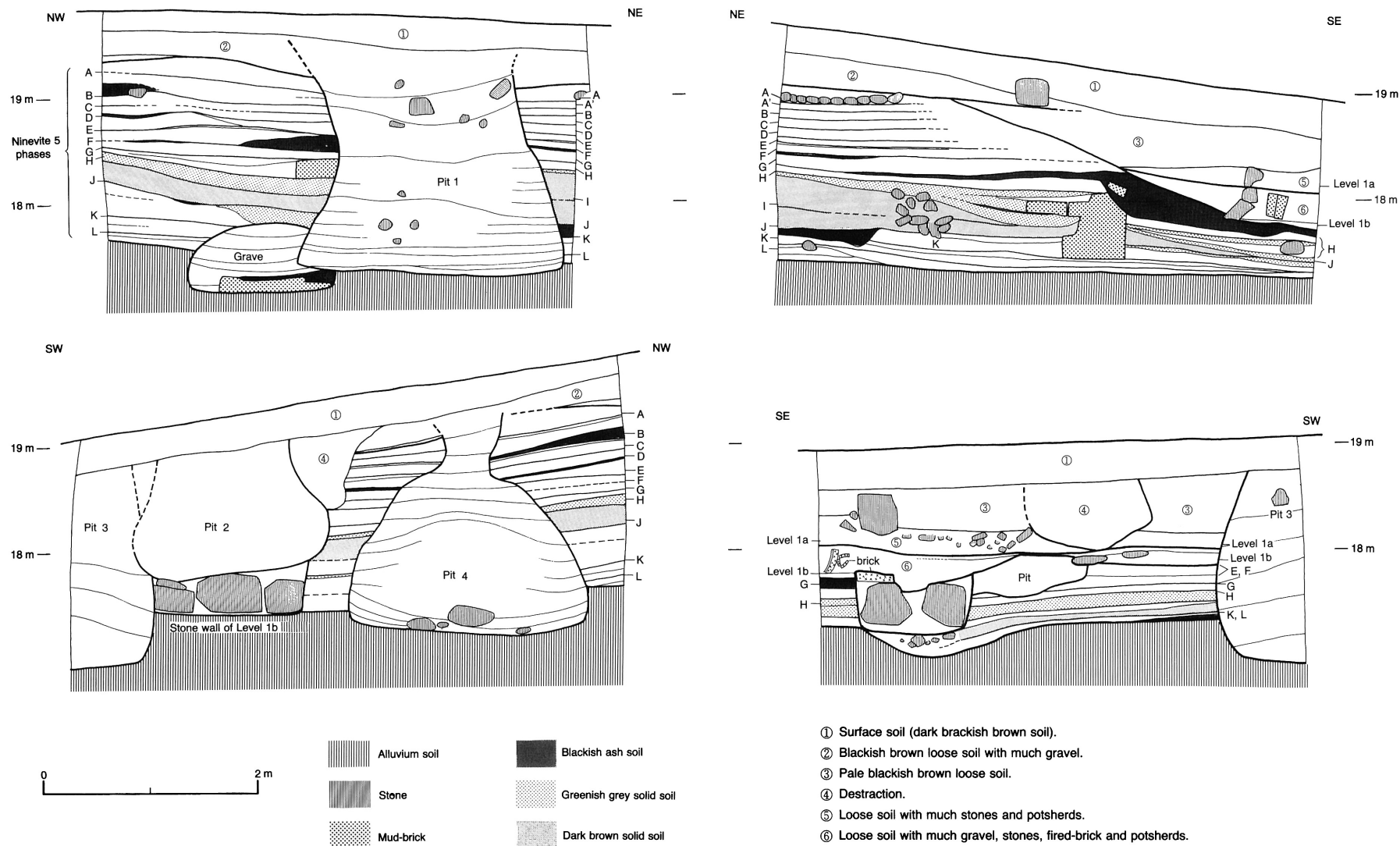


Fig. 2 Sections of Trench C

Maximum diameters of Pit 1 and Pit 4 measure approximately 2 m. Natural and horizontal accumulations were confirmed in these pits. This kind of pit was often found in the Eski-Mosul Area [Numoto 1988: 12; Roaf 1984: 144, 145].

Pottrey from the pits (Fig. 3)

The pottery excavated from these pits is all fragments which are believed to have belonged to the Hellenistic Period. These potsherds are considered to be rims and bases of bowls or jars, most of which were painted. Their fabrics were tempered with large amount of fine sand. There are no examples with vegetable. The most remarkable thing lies in that some of the examples contain chalky particles. Most of these specimens were fired very hard (well-fired). The bowl rim fragments are roughly classified into three types: deep bowl (thin wall), open bowl (everted rim) and inclined rim bowl types. Nos. 1 to 3 have brownish or blackish paint on their whole surfaces. Three types of jars are found: two-handled jar (No. 8) (only one handle exists), out turned rim type jar (No. 7), and painted jars whose rims are flat on their tops (Nos. 5, 6). Three base fragments, which are considered to be bases of bowls or jars, are found. No. 9 is a base of bowl characterized by a high ring-base, whose inner surface of its ring-base was sharply scraped by using the wheel-turn. No. 11 is characterized by a flat bottom finished with the pallet-cut using the wheel-turn. These bowls and jars are very similar to those of the Hellenistic pottery found in other Tells in the Mosul Area (Fisna, Jigan, Mohammed Arab, and Nimrud) [Ii and Kawamata 1984/85: Fig. 11; Numoto 1988: Figs. 31–35; Roaf 1984: Fig. 3].

<in Fig. 3>

1. Pit 1: Rim of painted deep bowl; brownish red paint on surfaces; light buff core; much very fine sand and a little fine sand temper; Rim diam. about 15–20 cm.
2. Pit 2: Rim of painted bowl; brown/blackish brown paint on surfaces; reddish buff core; middle amount fine sand temper; containing chalky particles; Rim diam. about 20 cm.
3. Pit 1: Painted rim sherd; black/brown paint on surfaces; reddish buff core; very fine sand, fine sand and sparse coarse sand temper; hard.
4. Pit 1: Rim of bowl; dark reddish brown outer surface; pale dark brown inner surface; much fine sand temper; wet-smoothed on inner surface; slightly hard; Rim diam. about 20 cm.
5. Pit 3: Rim of painted jar; black/brown paint on rim; greenish white surface; reddish buff core; much fine sand temper; hard; Rim diam. 12 cm; 1/3 extant.
6. Pit 3: Rim of painted jar; brown paint on inner surface of rim and outer surface; creamy buff inner surface; reddish buff core; much very fine sand and a little fine sand temper; containing chalky particles; Rim diam. 16 cm; 1/6 extant.
7. Pit 4: Rim of jar; creamy buff slip surfaces; orange-buff core; much fine sand temper; containing much chalky particles; hard; fragile; Rim diam. 32 cm; 1/8 extant.
8. Pit 3: Jar with handle; reddish brown surface; carbide sticking partly outer surface of body; reddish brown core; much coarse sand and grit temper; trace of the joint in rim and body clearly remains at the inner surface, and finger impressions numerous seen on the joint part; soft; hand wet-smoothing outer surface; Rim diam. 20 cm; Max. diam. 30 cm.
9. Pit 3: Ring-base sherd; light buff surface; reddish buff core; much very fine sand, a little fine sand and sparse coarse sand (5 mm grit) temper; containing chalky particles; extremely scraped on inside of rim-base using the wheel-turn; hard; Base diam. 9.5 cm; 1/3 extant.
10. Pit 2: Base of jar; dark brown outer surface; pale blackish brown inner surface; much vegetable (3 mm), fine sand and a little coarse sand temper; carbide sticking outer surface of bottom; hand wet-smoothing outer surface; coarse ware; hard; Base diam. 8 cm; 1/2 extant.
11. Pit 2: Base sherd; reddish pink outer surface; creamy inner surface; reddish pink core; much very fine sand and a little vegetable temper; relatively fine fabric; pallet-cut on bottom using the wheel-turn; wet-smoothed on outer surface using the tool; hard; Base diam. 11 cm; 1/3 extant.

Levels of the Khabur ware Period (Figs. 1, 2)

Level 1a: A stone pavement and a stone wall have been discovered above the stone foundation of the level

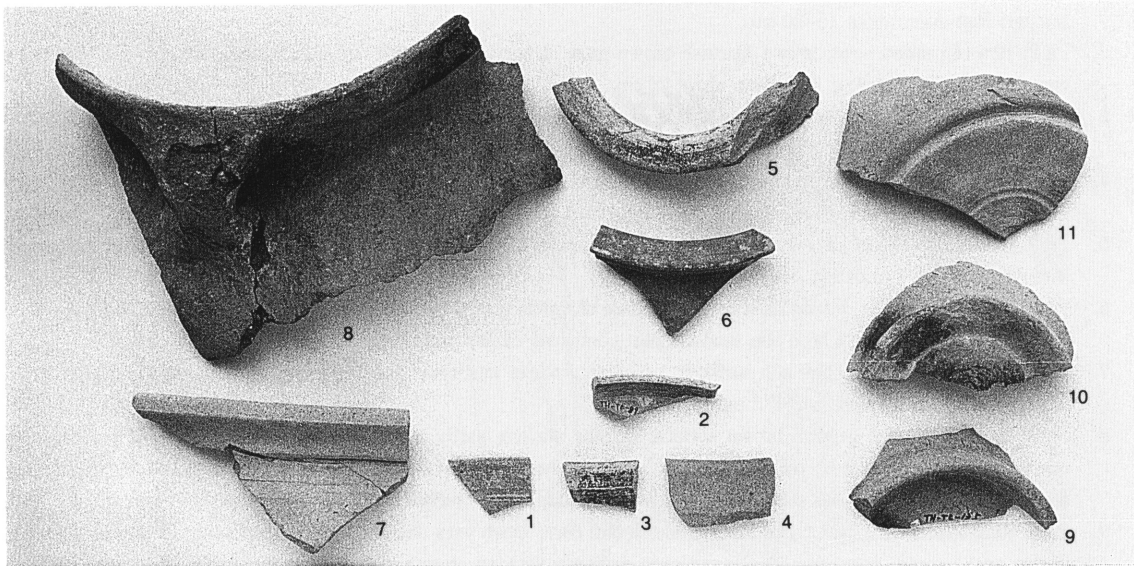
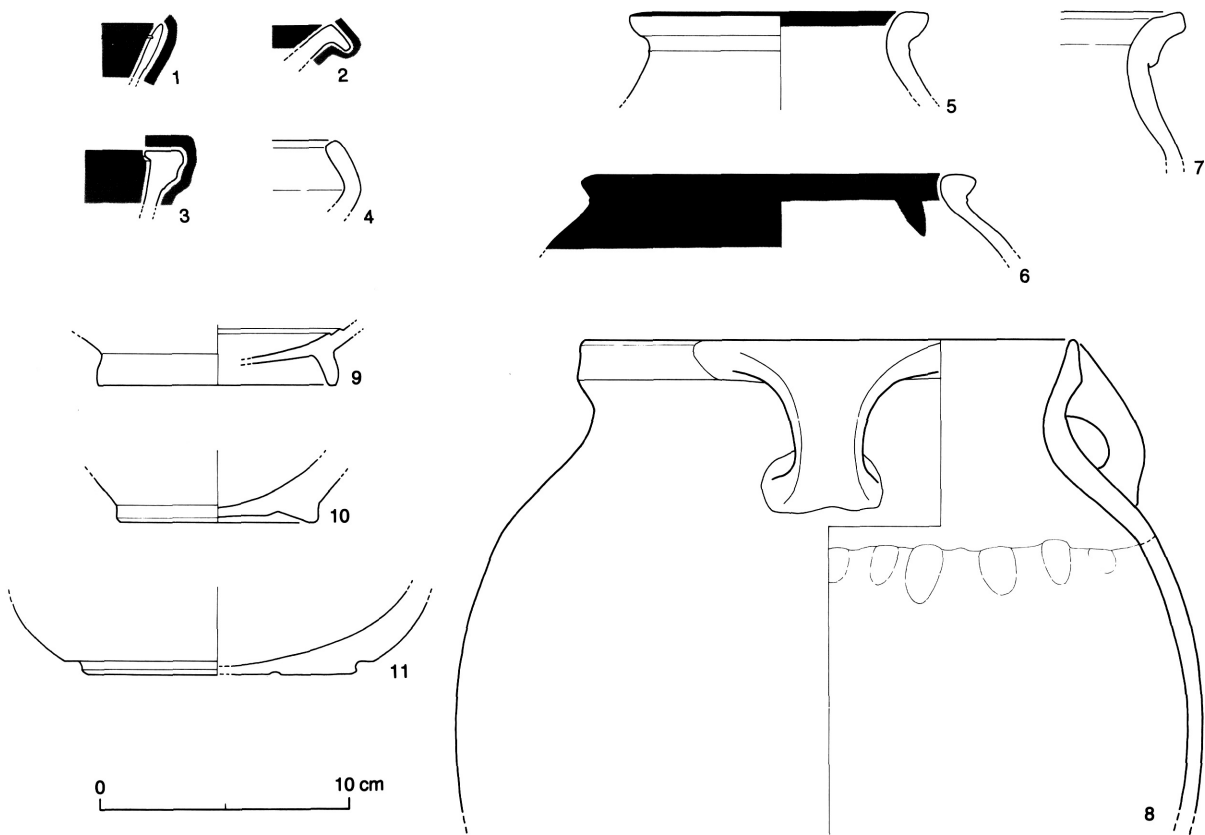


Fig. 3 Pottery from the Hellenistic Pits

1b. Both of them had been largely destroyed, and only small parts of them remained. The extant dimensions of the stone wall measured about 1.8 m in length and 40–50 cm in width. This stone pavement covered an area of approximately 2 m by 0.9 m and extended at the south-eastern corner of this grid. Most of the stones used here were river stones.

Level 1b: The stone foundation wall has been found at the southern part of Trench C. Parts of the Ninevite 5 occupation levels were removed for the sake of constructing this wall on the alluvium soil. The south-eastern part of this wall was partly destroyed by Pit 3. Moreover, some large stones of this wall

were removed. The width of a room, which was surrounded by this wall, was supposed to be nearly 3 m.

Pottery from levels 1a and 1b (Figs. 4, 5)

Pottery from these levels were all fragments. They are classified into painted, incised and plain wares, all of which have typical features of the Khabur ware.

Although it is difficult to guess complete shapes of these specimens, the shapes are classified into shallow bowls (Rim diam. 20–30 cm), deep bowls or jars, and jars. Common morphological features of these specimens are flat upper rims, whose cross sections look like a beak shape. The characteristics of each type of pottery will be discussed as follows:

1) **Painted ware** (Nos. 12–13, 16, 19, 22–24): Most of the paint found on the painted wares are brown, reddish brown and blackish brown. All the paintings are drawn on creamy white or greenish white slip. As for painted designs of jars, parallel bands are drawn from lip to neck on their surfaces. Most of the bowls have a single horizontal band on their upper part of rims. Only one exception is a rim of large bowl which has cross-hatched designs on its upper part (No. 19).

2) **Incised (grooved) ware** (Nos. 15–18, 20, 22): Most of the incisions consist of grooving lines. They are divided into two types: one with grooved lines on its shoulder or carination, and the other with grooved lines on its upper part of rim. The most remarkable specimen is No. 20, which has nail-like impressions on ridges between grooved lines. Nos. 16 and 22 have both grooved lines and paint on their rims.

Fabrics of the aforementioned Khabur wares contain much fine sand and vegetable, while grooved wares (Nos. 15, 17, 18) are made of finer fabrics than the other wares. Their surfaces are carefully burnished.

Similar examples to these Khabur wares were found in the Trench B at the same site, and other Tells

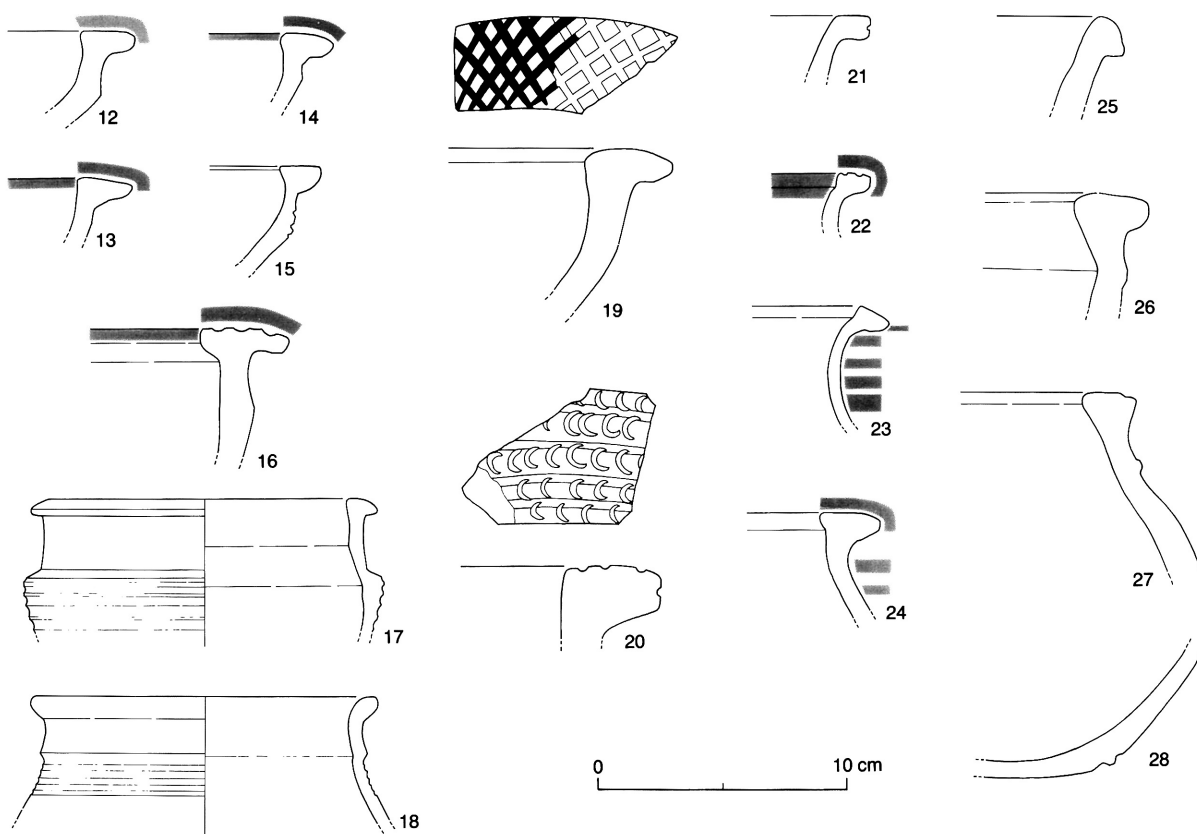


Fig. 4 Pottery from Levels 1a and 1b

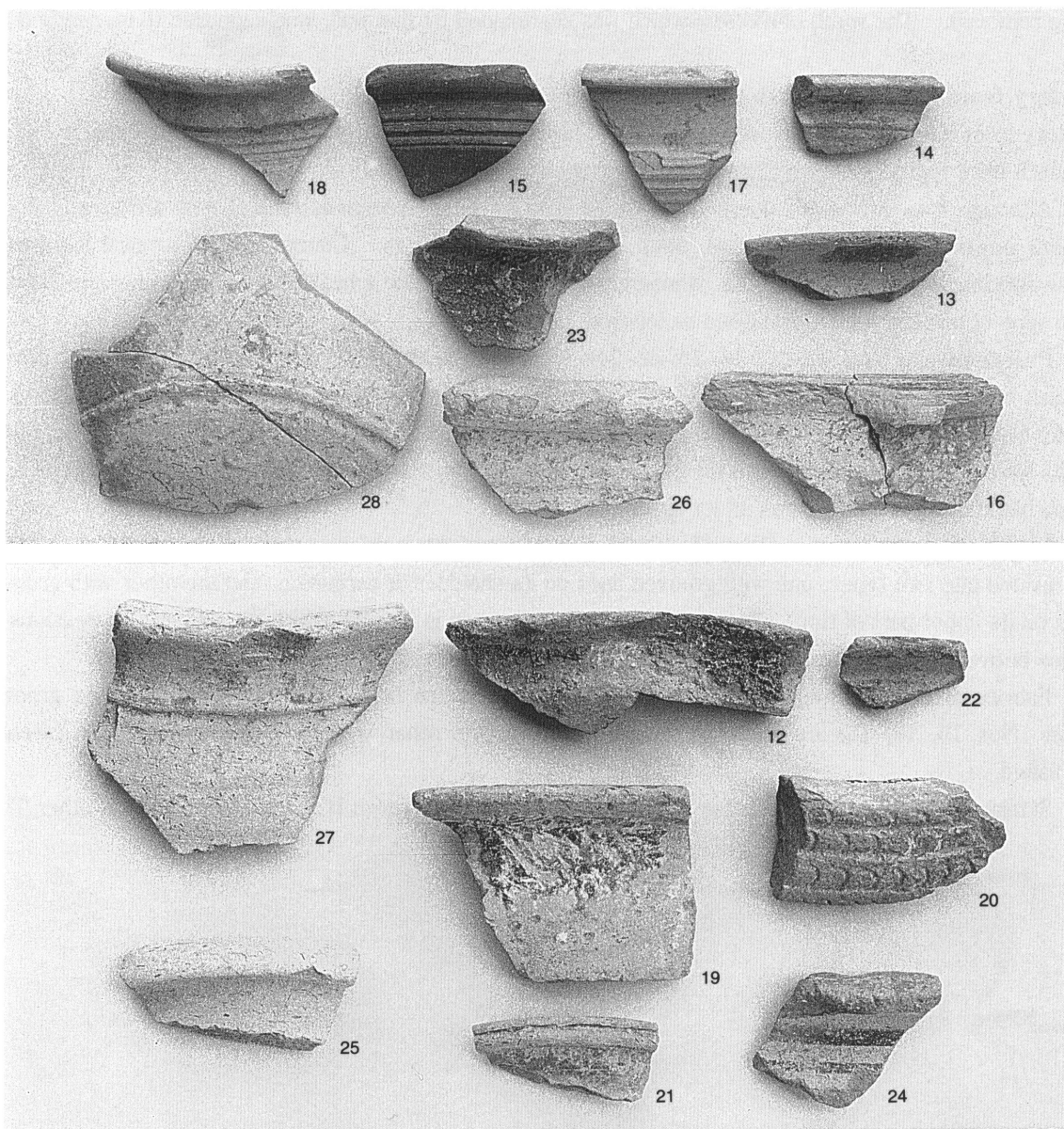


Fig. 5 Pottery from Levels 1a and 1b

*The numbers of the photographs are identical with those in Fig. 4.

such as Fisna, Jigan and Jessary [Fujii *et al.* 1989–90: Fig. 7; Numoto 1988: Figs. 26–28; 1990: Figs. 2, 6; Ii and Kawamata 1984/85: Figs. 8, 9].

<in Figs. 4, 5>

12. Level 1b: Rim of painted bowl; creamy (slip) surfaces; reddish buff core; brown paint; much fine sand, vegetable (2–3 mm) and a little coarse sand temper; defaced surface of rim; Rim diam. 30 cm; 1/6 extant.
13. Level 1a: Rim of painted bowl; creamy white (slip) surfaces; reddish buff core; brown paint; much fine sand and vegetable (2 mm) temper; containing chalky particles and gold colored mica; defaced surface; Rim diam. 26 cm; 1/12 extant.
14. Level 1a: Rim of painted bowl; creamy white (slip) outer surface; reddish buff inner surface and core; reddish brown paint; much very fine sand and vegetable (1 mm) temper; containing gold colored mica; defaced surface; Rim diam. about 20–24 cm; 1/25 extant.
15. Level 1a: Rim of bowl with grooved lines; brownish grey surfaces; much fine sand and very sparse vegetable temper; containing much mica or quartz sand; relatively fine fabric; burnished on the top of rim to inner surface (horizontal way);

- hard; Rim diam. about 18 cm; 1/20 extant
16. Level 1a: Rim of large painted bowl; greenish white (slip) surfaces; reddish buff core; reddish brown paint; middle amount fine sand, a little coarse sand and much vegetable (3–5 mm) temper; three grooved lines on top of rim; Rim diam. 30 cm; 1/10 extant.
 17. Level 1a: Rim of deep bowl with grooved lines; cream (slip) surface; reddish buff core; a little very fine sand temper; fine fabric; burnished on the top of rim to outer surface of the neck (horizontal way); hard; Rim diam. 14 cm; 1/8 extant.
 18. Level 1a: Rim of jar with grooved lines; greenish creamy white (slip) surfaces; pinkish core; sparse very fine sand and very sparse fine vegetable temper; relatively fine fabric; hard; Rim diam. 14 cm; 1/5 extant.
 19. level 1b: Rim of painted large bowl; cream (slip) outer surface and top of rim; reddish buff inner surface and core; middle amount coarse sand, vegetable (3–5 mm) and much very fine sand temper; defaced painted design; hard; Rim diam. 28–30 cm; 1/10 extant.
 20. Level 1b: Large incised rim sherd; greenish cream (slip) surfaces; reddish buff core; much fine sand, very fine sand and vegetable (3 mm) temper; defaced surface; Rim diam. measured about more than 40 cm.
 21. Level 1b: Rim of jar; buff surfaces; reddish buff core; much very fine sand and vegetable (2–5 mm) temper; Rim diam. 16–18 cm; 1/8 extant.
 22. Level 1b: Rim of painted jar; creamy buff (slip) surfaces; buff core; pale brown paint; much fine sand and vegetable (2 mm) temper; defaced surface; Rim diam. 18–20 cm; 1/12 extant.
 23. Level 1a: Rim of painted jar; greenish white (slip) surfaces; reddish buff core; blackish brown paint; much fine sand, vegetable (2–3 mm) and a little coarse sand temper; gypsum sticking outer surface; Rim diam. 10 cm; 1/7 extant.
 24. Level 1b: Rim of painted jar; greenish cream (slip) outer surface; reddish buff inner surface and core; brown paint; much fine sand and vegetable (2 mm) temper; containing chalky particles; defaced surface; 1/25 extant.
 25. Level 1b: Rim of jar; greenish white surfaces and core; much very fine sand and vegetable (2–5 mm) temper; Rim diam. 18 cm; 1/6 extant.
 26. Level 1a: Rim of large bowl; greenish white surfaces; buff/reddish core; large amount vegetable (3 mm), fine sand and a little coarse sand/small stone temper; very rough fabric; defaced surface; Rim diam. measured about more than 40 cm; 1/20 extant.
 27. Level 1b: Rim of jar; greenish surfaces and core; much vegetable (2–5 mm) and a little fine sand temper; Rim diam. 20 cm; 1/6 extant.
 28. Level 1a: Ring-base sherd; greenish (slip) surface; reddish buff core; much fine sand and vegetable (3 mm) temper; scraped on inner surface; ring-base was made by scraping; scraped on inner surface; Base diam. 16 cm.

Ninevite 5 Grave (Figs. 1, 6)

This pit grave is the so-called “vertical rectangular shaft with burial chamber dug-out on one side near its floor” [Green in press]. The clear plan of rectangular shaft has been recognized on Phase H of the Ninevite 5 level. It is assumed that the shaft cutting face existed upper level than Phase A. Consequently, the depth of the shaft is supposed to be more than 1.5 m. The grave measures about 2.3 m in length. Its main axis is oriented approximately north and south. The grave consists of a rectangular shaft part, which measures about 1.4×1.1 m, and a oval burial chamber, which is about $1.35 \times 0.9 \times 0.7$ m. The bottom of the shaft part has been found on the surface of alluvium soil, while the bottom of the burial chamber had been dug into the alluvium soil toward the north. The ceiling of the chamber was a dome. The section of the main axis shows a boot-like shape. The eastern part of the chamber had been destroyed by Pit 1. It seems that the chamber had been used to be separated from the shaft by a mud-brick wall which was already fall down into the burial chamber, when it was discovered. In this chamber, an adult body lay with the head placed toward the east and was in a bending posture with its right side up. The length of the body measured about 1.1 m. The other remarkable fact is blackish ash with which the body was covered. An excised bowl and a complete small fine cup were found next to the skull. The cup was contained in the excised bowl. Other funerary objects were not found in this grave.

The whole features of this grave are very similar to those of graves found in Tell Mohammed Arab Period 3 [Green in press].

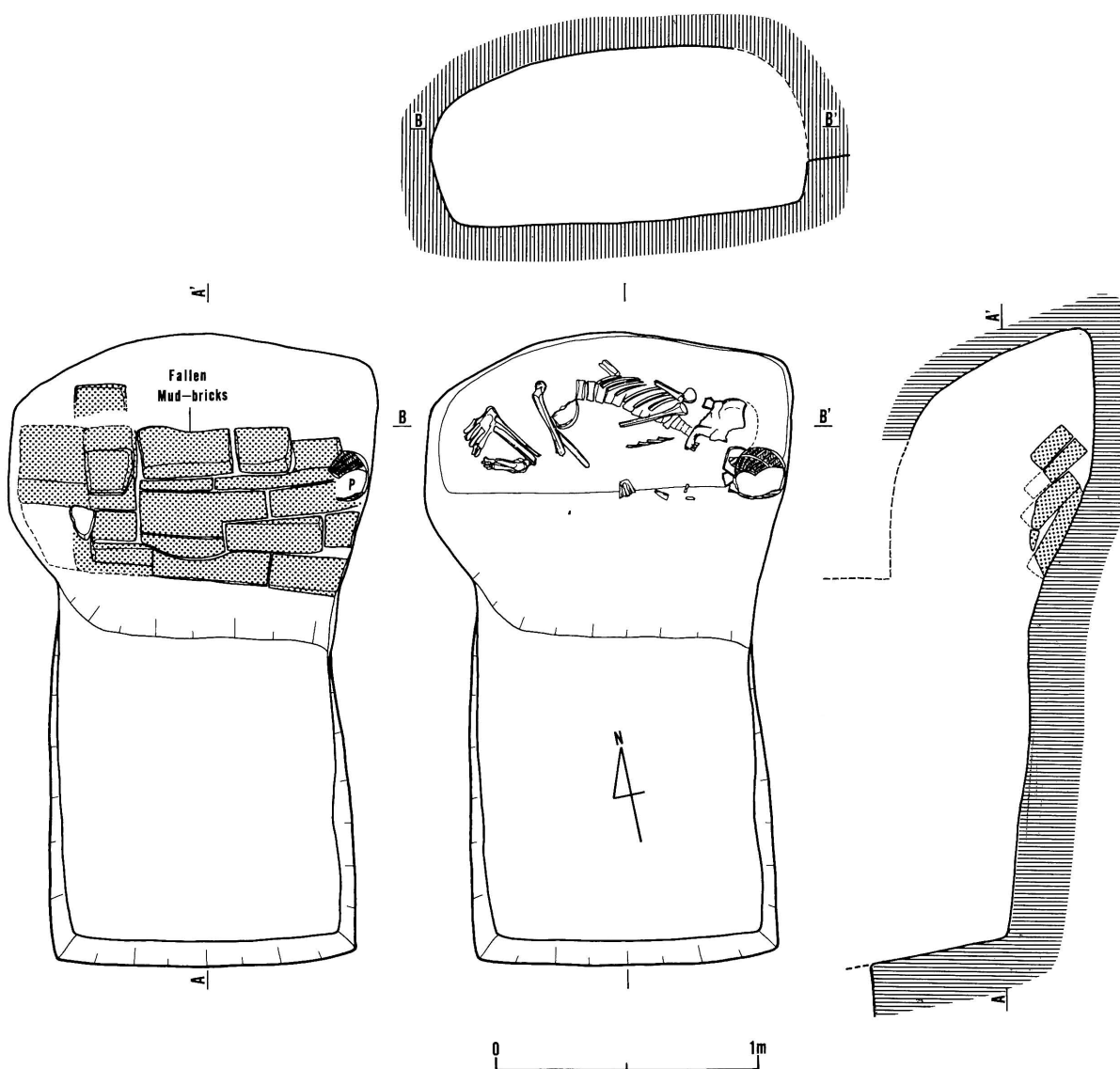


Fig. 6 Plans and Sections of the Ninevite 5 Grave

Pottery from the Ninevite 5 grave (Fig. 7)

Blackish burnished excised bowl: This blackish burnished large excised bowl is a complete specimen which is characterized by a inclined rim, a rounded body and a pointed base. The upper part of the body is divided into two horizontal zones. Vertical incised feather-like motifs and gouging grooves (excised bands) are arranged alternately on the body. Spaces between vertical gouging grooves lack uniformity. The outer surface is mainly blackish grey and partially greyish brown, while the inner surface is darkish grey, or pale greyish brown. The core is light black/blackish grey. The fabric contains a large amount of fine sand (mainly chalky particles), fine vegetables (2–3 mm) and gold colored mica. As this ware is relatively soft, its firing is supposed to have been done at a low temperature. As for technique, this bowl was made on the wheel and the outer surface was burnished after incising and excising. The width of burnished traces measured between 1.5 and 2 mm, and the traces are basically vertical except for its lip on which the traces are horizontal. As for the inner surface, the bowl is scraped from the middle of the upper body towards the bottom. Especially, from the lower part to the bottom, the body is deeply scraped. The remarkable incising technique is vertical feather incisions which are made up by impressing the surface with an edge of a

supatula-like tool; notches on right lines are sharply incised and well shaped, while notches on left lines are always wider and shallow. These features indicate that the former was incised with sharper end of supatula-like tool than the latter.

A similar example to this excised bowl has not yet found in the Ninevite 5 excised wares. The form is, however, common in excised jars found in Tell Mohammed Arab Period 3 [Killick in press].

Plain fine bowl (cup): This plain fine cup is a complete specimen which is characterized by a beaded rim and a slightly inclined upper part of the body. The most remarkable morphological feature of this cup is absence of keen carination on its body. The fabric is tempered only with sparse very fine sand and is greyish green in color. The lower part of the outer surface is finished by the hand wet-smoothing after scraping.

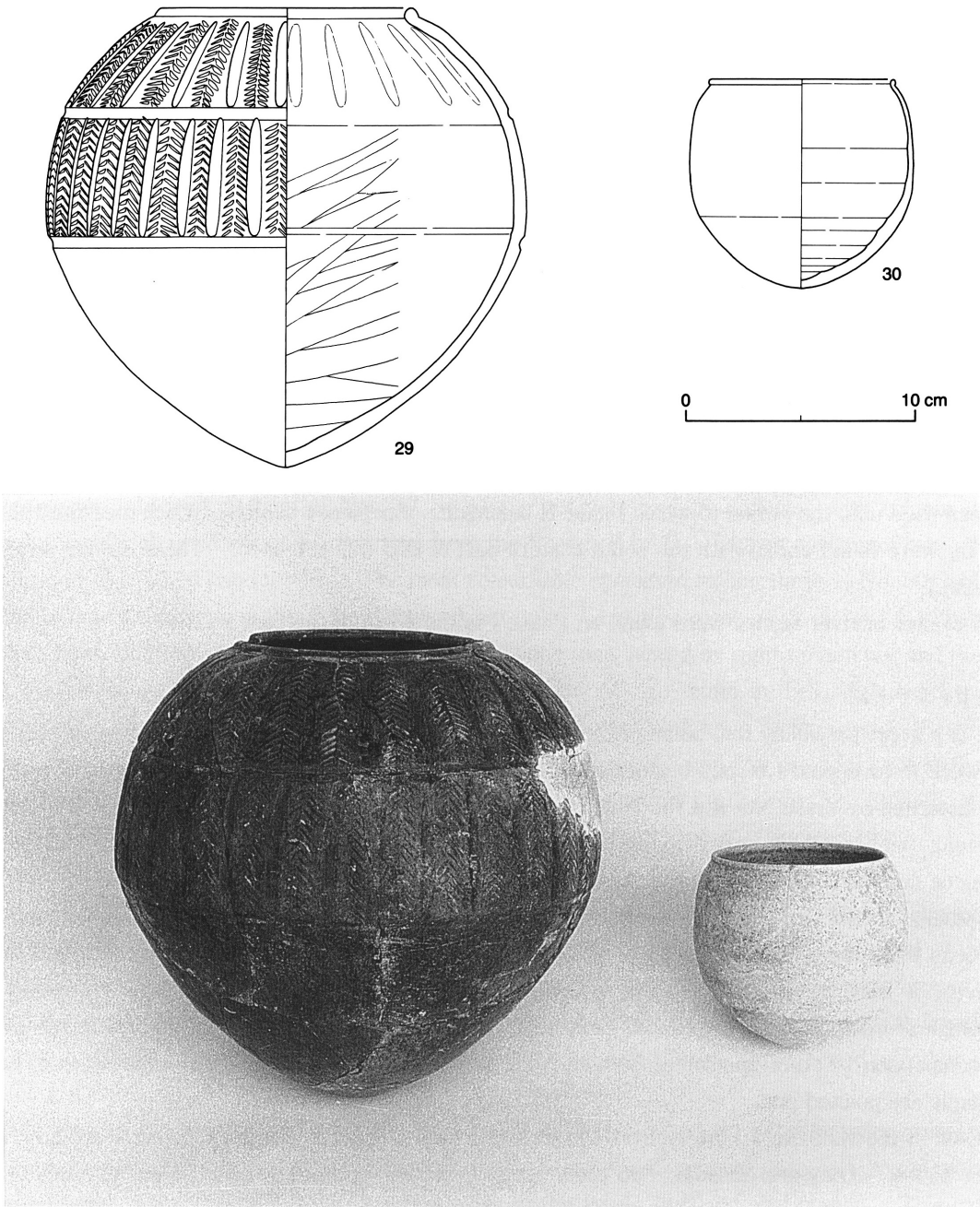


Fig. 7 下 Pottery from the Ninevite 5 Grave

Similar excised bowls and fine cups are found in graves at Tell Mohammed Arab Period 3, as well as those found in other Tells in the Mosul Area. It is, therefore, undoubted that they belonged to the same period as the Period 3 of Mohammed Arab. These specimens are regarded as a typical excised bowl and fine cup in this period.

<in Fig. 7>

29. Grave: Black burnished bowl; complete; greyish black outer surface; dark grey/pale greyish brown inner surface; blackish grey core; much fine sand (chalky particles) and vegetable (2–3 mm) temper; containing gold colored mica; Rim diam. 11.1 cm; Max. diam. 21.1 cm; Height 20 cm.
30. Grave: fine cup; complete; pale grey surfaces; a little very fine sand temper; fine fabric; Rim diam. 8.2 cm; Max. diam. 9.8 cm; Height 9.1 cm.

Ninevite 5 level (Figs. 1, 2)

Stratigraphy: Twelve floors (Phases A to L), which belonged to the Ninevite 5 period, had horizontally accumulated on the alluvium soil. The floors have not well-preserved and more than half of the accumulation had been disturbed by the Hellenistic pits, the stone walls of levels 1a-b and the Ninevite 5 grave. The best preserved part of the accumulation measures about 1.5–1.6 m in thickness at the north-eastern and the north-western corners.

Structures: In Phases A to A', a row of stones, like a small wall, which consists of eight pieces of river stone, has been discovered at the northern part of the east section and measures about 1 m in length.

A mud-brick wall, which was found in Phase H, measured about 35–40 cm in width, and was extended from the center of the north section to the east section. Most parts of this wall in the north section had been destroyed, because the aforementioned Ninevite 5 grave was constructed on the top of this wall later than this period. Foundation of this wall was found in the east section on the floor of Phase K, which was located underneath Phase H. It seems that this wall had been constructed during the time of Phase K and had been used until the period to which Phase H belonged. Six pieces of stone, which measured about 1.2 × 0.6 m, were found underneath the south-eastern part of this wall (Pl. 4–b). These stones were placed on Phase J.

A cluster of river stones were found on Phase J in the north of the east section.

Ninevite 5 Pottery

There is a great possibility that some of the Ninevite 5 specimens which were found on the phases from A to E were from deposits of pits belonging to the Hellenistic period. The layers of Phase A to Phase E were disturbed by these pits and the Ninevite 5 grave. Specimens found in these phases are, therefore, not useful very much in order to make statistical comparisons between their features and those of specimens derived from other (lower) occupation phases²⁾.

Detailed analysis on specimens from these phases is therefore not necessary. Moreover, numbers of specimens from these phases are small. The numbers are not enough to carry out statistical analysis. However, it may be possible to deal with these specimens statistically in order to investigate the chronological order of the "Painted and Early Incised Period" and the features of pottery in this period in their comparison to other specimens derived from other sites. Here, only remarkable features of these specimens are pointed out.

Most of the Ninevite 5 Pottery from Phase A to Phase L illustrated in Figs. 8 to 13, are fragments of rims or bases. They are classified into plain, painted, incised, and fine wares. Their features of shape, fabric and design will be discussed here.

a) Fine ware (green grey ware) (Fig. 8)

Plain and ribbed/layered wares (Nos. 31–45): Fine wares are classified into plain, ribbed/layered and incised wares. They are either carinated or footed bowls. The common features are recognized among these wares. Since they were made on wheel, horizontal lines are clearly seen on their inner surfaces. The fabric is generally fine, and most examples are tempered with sparse fine sand or very fine sand. Among these fine wares, seven specimens contain vegetable. Most examples are well-fired, and their surface colors are mainly greenish or greyish. Some specimen have reserved-slip like surface (Nos. 41, 44). With regard to surface treatments, all examples have traces of wet-smoothing made by using the wheel on the upper part of the carination. Clear horizontal lines remain on their surfaces. Lower parts of most specimens were finished by the hand wet-smoothing on the outer surfaces after being scraped. Some of them were finished by burnishing or wheel-turn scraping (scraping with wheel-turn).

There is no great difference between shapes of plain and ribbed/layered bowls (both types contain carinated and footed bowls). Most of the rim diameter of carinated bowls are between 6 and 10 cm. However, one large-sized bowl (R.D. 15 cm) is found (No. 32). Footed bowls measure about between 15 and 18 cm in rim diameter. Both of these bowls are characterized by slightly inclined upper part of bodies and the beaded rims.

As for ribbing technical method being adapted to these ribbed wares, a supatura-like tool was used to press bowls when turning a wheel. Shallow grooves of layered wares were also incised by using wheel-turn.

The features of these carinated and footed bowls from Phases F to K are very similar to those of examples from Tells Thalathat and Kutun which belong to the “Painted and Early Incised Period” [Fukai *et al* 1974; Bachelet in press]. This fact indicates that these phases belong to almost the same period as the “Painted and Early Incised Period”.

Incised ware (No. 46–51): All the specimens of incised wares illustrated in Fig. 8 are fragments of carinated bowls. Incised designs of Nos. 47 to 50 are characterized by triangles with column dot and waving dot motifs, all of which were excavated from the Phases B or D. Incised designs of Nos. 48 to 50 are composed of notched band motifs. The most remarkable specimen among these is No. 50, which has two band of notches running in the same direction (right-up). Generally speaking, if two notched bands are found on a bowl, notches of each band run opposite directions; one incised by right-up notches and the other incised by left-up notches. Several examples similar to No. 50 are found in Tell Thalathat³⁾. As for morphological features of these incised wares, Nos. 49 and 50 have no keen carinations on their bodies. They are closely similar to those of the incised wares from the Levels 7 and 8 of the Trench A at the same site and the Period III b-c of Tell Leilan [Numoto in press; Schwartzs 1987: Figs. 32, 43–4, 6, 8]. All these specimens are believed to have belonged to the “Early Excised Period” [Numoto 1993]. It seems, therefore, that the Phases from A to D belong to this period.

No. 51 is a base of a carinated bowl with incised herringbone motif on its outer surface. This is one of the few examples which have incised designs on the lower part of the body. As for method of incision, firstly, vertical herringbones were incised from bottom to top, and then, horizontal ones were incised. It is supposed that several horizontal herringbones were incised on the body. As this specimen was found in the lower layer of Phase H, it is unlikely that this incised bowl belonged to the same period as other incised wares (Nos. 47–50).

Some incised sherds with notched bands were found in Phases C and E. The majority of incised and excised wares, which have typical motifs of the “Early Excised Period”, such as grooved excised motifs and chevron patterns, were collected from disturbed parts of the levels 1a-b and surface soil. This indicates that occupation level belonging to the “Early Excised Period” may exist in an area of this trench.

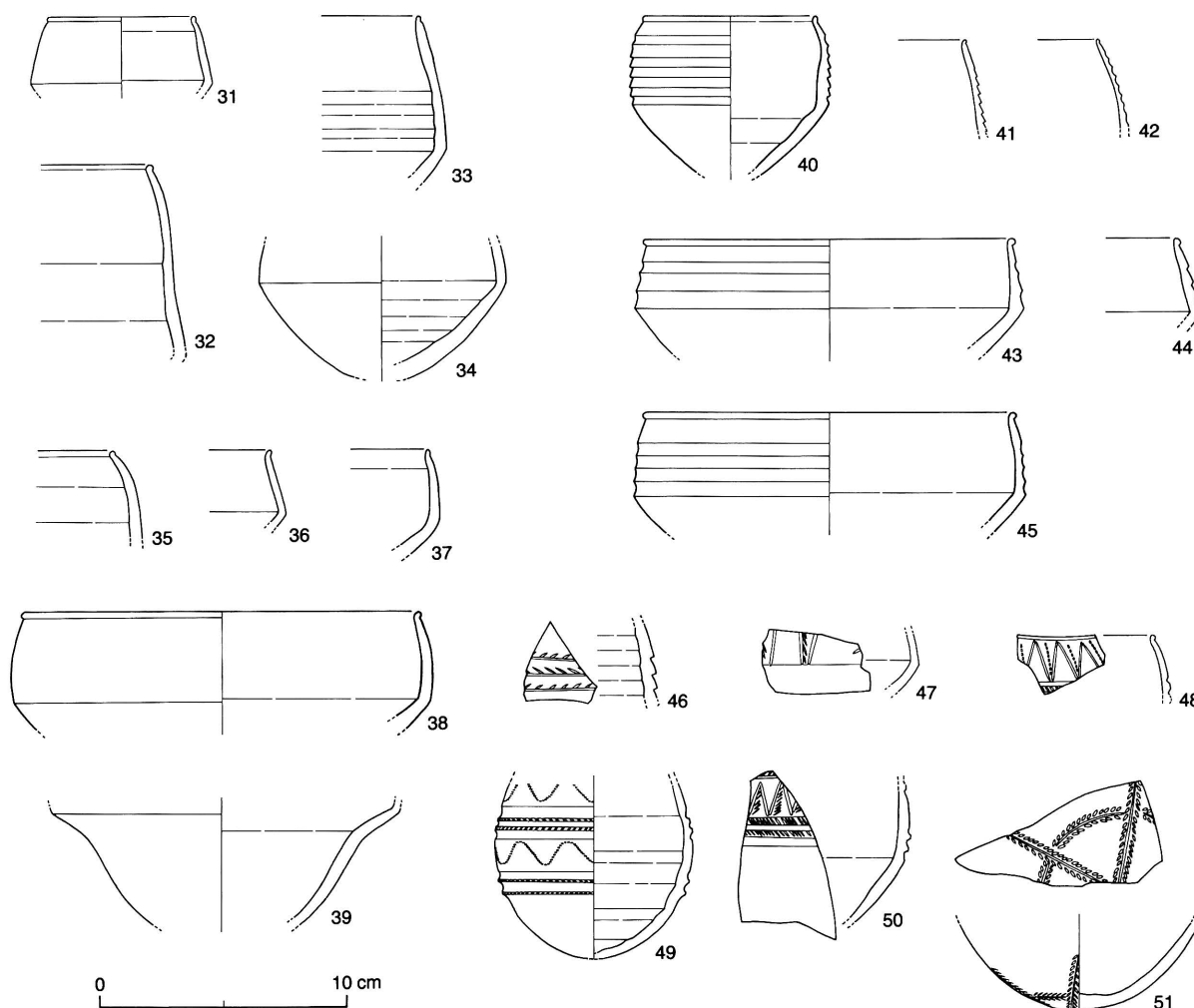


Fig. 8 Fine and Incised Wares from the Ninevite 5 Phases

<in Fig. 8>

31. Phase G: Rim of carinated bowl; greenish grey surfaces and core; sparse very fine sand; fine fabric; hard; Rim diam. 6 cm; 1/5 extant.
32. Phase H: Rim of carinated bowl; greenish surfaces and core; much very fine sand and sparse fine sand temper; fine fabric; Rim diam. 14–16 cm; 1/10 extant.
33. Phase G: Rim of carinated bowl; buff outer surface; pinkish buff inner surface and core; a little very fine sand temper; fine fabric; Rim diam. 12–14 cm; 1/8 extant.
34. Below Phase F: Body of carinated bowl; greenish white surfaces and core; much very fine sand and a little fine sand and vegetable (2–5 mm) temper; the lower part of body was finished by hand wet-smoothing after scraping; Max. diam. 10 cm; 1/3 extant.
35. Below Phase F: Rim of footed bowl; greenish outer surface; pale grey inner surface and core; a little fine sand and vegetable (1–5 mm) temper; containing chalky particles; fine fabric; Rim diam. about 16–18 cm; 1/15 extant.
36. Phase K: Rim of bowl; greenish white (slip) surfaces; buff core; much fine sand and a little vegetable (2–3 mm) temper; containing chalky particles; slightly soft; Rim diam. about 14–16 cm; 1/12 extant.
37. Phase H: Rim of bowl; blackish grey outer surface; grey inner surface and core; much very fine sand temper; carbide sticking outer surface; Rim diam. about 18–20 cm; 1/13 extant.
38. Phase H: Rim of footed bowl; brownish cream outer surface; cream inner surface and core; much very fine sand and middle amount vegetable (2–3 mm) temper; wet-smoothed after scraping lower part of outer surface; slightly soft; Rim diam. 18 cm; 1/6 extant.
39. Phase G: Lower body of footed bowl; greenish upper part of outer surface; gery lower part of outer surface; grey inner surface and core; middle amount vegetable (2 mm) and a little fine sand and coarse sand (small stone) temper; burnished on outer surface; very hard; Max. diam. 14 cm; 1/4 extant.

40. Phase H: Ribbed carinated bowl; greenish grey outer surface; grey inner surface and core; much very fine sand and a little fine sand temper; very hard; Rim diam. 7 cm; 1/4 extant.
41. Phase G: Rim of ribbed carinated bowl; greenish white surfaces and core; natural slip surfaces; a little very fine sand and very sparse vegetable temper; fine fabric; ribs were made by tool using the wheel-turn; Rim diam. 10 cm; 1/6 extant.
42. Phase G: Rim of ribbed/layered carinated bowl; greenish surfaces; cream core; much very fine sand and a little fine sand temper; slightly fragile; Rim diam. 8cm; 1/7 extant.
43. Phase K: Rim of ribbed/layered footed bowl; a little very fine sand temper; fine fabric; lower part of outer surface: wet-smoothed after scraping; hard; Rim diam. 15 cm; 1/10 extant.
44. Phase H: Rim of ribbed footed bowl; greenish surfaces and core; natural slip inner surface; very fine sand and very sparse fine sand temper; fine fabric; hard; Rim diam. 14–16 cm; 1/12 extant.
45. Phase H: Rim of ribbed footed bowl; greenish cream surfaces and core; middle amount fine sand (chalky particles) and a little vegetable (2–3 mm) temper; burnished on lower part of outer surface; Rim diam. 17 cm; 1/3 extant.
46. Phase B: Upper body of incised/ribbed carinated bowl; greenish surfaces and core; much very fine sand temper.
47. Phase B: Body of incised carinated bowl; greenish white surfaces; greenish core; a little very fine sand temper; fine fabric; lower part of body: wet-smoothed after scraping.
48. Phase B: Rim of incised carinated bowl; grey surfaces and core; no visible temper; very fine fabric; well-fired, hard; Rim diam. 9 cm.
49. Phase D: Body of incised carinated bowl; pale grey surfaces and core; sparse very fine sand temper; fine fabric; lower part of body: wet-smoothed after scraping; Max. diam. 8 cm; 1/4 extant.
50. Phase B: Body of incised carinated bowl; brownish grey surfaces and core; sparse very fine sand temper; fine fabric; scraped on outer surface of lower body; well-fired, hard; Max. diam. about 8 cm.
51. Phase H: base of incised carinated bowl; greenish surfaces; creamy white core; much very fine sand temper; fine fabric; scraped on outer surface; slightly soft; 1/2 extant.

b) Painted ware (Figs. 9–12)

Specimens which were found in Phases A to L, were all fragments. Their shapes can roughly be classified into carinated bowl, footed bowl and jar. Common features of these specimens are as follows: the fabrics contain vegetable (2–5 mm in length), fine sand, or coarse sand; the paint is drawn on creamy or white slipped surface. Both inner and outer surfaces of carinated and footed bowls are finished by wet-smoothing, while inner surfaces of lower bodies of large jars are roughly scraped (Fig. 10, Nos. 83–85, 87–89).

Most specimens have typical painted designs of the “Painted and Early Incised Period”. The characteristics of design elements found on these specimens are as follows: hatched (grid), crosshatched triangle/rectangle, lozenge, serrated triangles, column of solid triangles, sideways fallen triangles, horizontal ladder, concave lens-like motif, concentric circles.

Few specimens help to reconstruct the whole layout of painted design and therefore only remarkable design layouts, which are drawn on these specimens, are discussed here.

Designs of Nos. 52, 53, 55 and 56 are considered to be panel patterns which are drawn on the upper parts of the carinated or footed bowls. No. 52 has motifs of a cross-hatched triangle and rectangle filled with horizontal lines. These two kinds of motifs are supposed to have drawn alternately. A concave lense-like motif is a main design of No. 53. A motif of cloumn of solid triangles, which is found in No. 55, is supposed to have constituted a part of the “Sandwich motif” [Numoto 1992a: 112]. A hatched rectangle panel and a blank panel, which are drawn alternately on No. 56, show a design belonging to older period than that of the “Painted and Early Incised Period”. This design is assumed to have belonged to the “Transitional”, or “Intermediate Period”. The horizontal belt patterns are found on specimens Nos. 61 to 65. Nos. 61 and 62 belong to the P2 pattern, while Nos. 63 to 65 belong to the P1 pattern [Numoto 1991: 89]. No. 65 is the only example which shows the whole layout of painted design. The motifs which are composed of rows of concentric arcs are painted both on the Zone B (upper part of the body) and upper part of the Zone C (lower part of the body). Side ways fallen triangles, which are the “Sub design element” [*ibid.* 1991], are arranged on the lower part of Zone C. This design composition is one of the most typical

styles in the “Painted and Early Incised Period”. Since specimen No. 65 shows slightly different vessel shape and motif of rows of concentric arcs from those found in painted wares which belong to the “Painted and Early Incised Period”, this specimen is regarded as the one belonging to the “Intermediate Period” earlier than the “Painted and Early Incised Period” [*ibid.* 1994].

Painted designs arranged on the lower part of bodies (Zone C) of footed bowls are classified as follows: 1) designs which are assumed to constitute panel patterns (Nos. 67–71); 2) the “Sub design element” which is always found on lower part of Zone C (Nos. 72–74); 3) concentric arcs (Nos. 75–77). On specimen No. 68, oblong blank panels, are arranged. Panel pattern which is similar to this pattern has not yet found in the “Painted and Early Incised Period”. However, design element which composes this panel is popular in this period. No. 75 is characterized by fine concentric arcs, which is almost identical with those painted in the “Transitional Period”. Nos. 76 and 77 have ladder-like motifs which are drawn between two concentric arcs.

Stem (No. 78) and skirt (No. 79) sherds, which are foot parts of large bowls, were also found. The stem of No. 78 has the “Sandwich motif”: “AS” [Numoto 1992: 112]. As relatively big part of the both sides had been cut, it is clear that vertical openings had been arranged. A motif of serrated triangles is found on No. 79. The shape and design shown on both specimens are the typical of large footed bowls in the “Painted and Early Incised Period”.

Fragments of Jars can be classified into parts of necks (Zone A) (Fig. 12-o), shoulders (Zone B) (Nos. 80–82), and lower bodies (Zone C) (Nos. 83–89). Designs found in Nos. 80, 81 and 85 are supposed to have composed of naturalistic motifs. It seems that No. 80 has a plant motif, and No. 85 has a goat, or ibex motif. Nos. 82 and 86 show the whole layout of painted designs. As for No. 82, parallels which are composed of vertical thick belts must have been drawn from shoulder (Zone B) through to body (Zone C). Similar design to this is found on a complete jar from Tell Thalathat [Fukai et al. 1974: Pl. 50–1]. No. 86 is believed to have drawn a motif of rows of concentric circles on its shoulder (Zone B). This motif is also drawn repeatedly on the lower part of the body (Zone C). Specimens Nos. 87 to 89 have paints of thick lines. It seems that lines drawn on No. 89 compose parts of concentric arcs, and lines on No. 87 are parts of a panel design. Horizontal lines of No. 88 are believed to have drawn for filling a blank space.

These painted specimens except Nos. 56, 65, 68 and 75 show the typical characteristics of painted designs used in the “Painted and Early Incised Period”.

<in Fig. 9>

52. Below Phase F: Rim of painted carinated bowl; greenish cream (slip) outer surfaces; creamy core; deep reddish brown paint; much very fine sand and a little vegetable (2 mm) temper; soft.
53. Phase A: Rim of painted bowl; greenish white (slip) surfaces; greenish white core; dark green paint; middle amount vegetable (2 mm) and a little fine sand temper; relatively fine fabric; soft; Rim diam. about 10 cm.
54. Below Phase F: Rim of painted carinated bowl; greenish white (slip) outer surface; greenish buff core; deep green paint; much very fine sand temper; relatively fine fabric; slightly soft.
55. Deposit of the grave: Rim of painted large footed bowl; greenish white (slip) surfaces; greenish core; deep green paint; a little very fine sand and very sparse vegetable (1 mm) temper; relatively fine fabric; soft.
56. Phase L: Rim of painted footed bowl; greenish surfaces and core; deep green paint; a little vegetable (2–3 mm) and very fine sand temper; relatively fine fabric; hard; Rim diam. 15–20 cm.
57. Phase K: Rim of footed bowl; greenish white (slip) outer surfaces; buff inner surface and core; reddish brown paint; much fine sand (chalky particles) and vegetable (2 mm) temper; slightly soft; defaced paint.
58. Phase B: Body of painted bowl; cream (slip) outer surface; creamy buff inner surface and core; reddish brown paint; much vegetable (2 mm) and a little very fine sand temper; exfoliated paint; slightly soft.
59. Phase H: Body of painted footed bowl; greenish surfaces and core; a little very fine sand and vegetable (2–3 mm) temper; fine fabric; slightly soft.
60. Phase A': Rim of painted footed bowl; greenish white (slip) outer surface; greenish inner surface and core; dark purple paint; middle amount vegetable (2 mm) and a little very fine sand temper; relatively fine fabric.

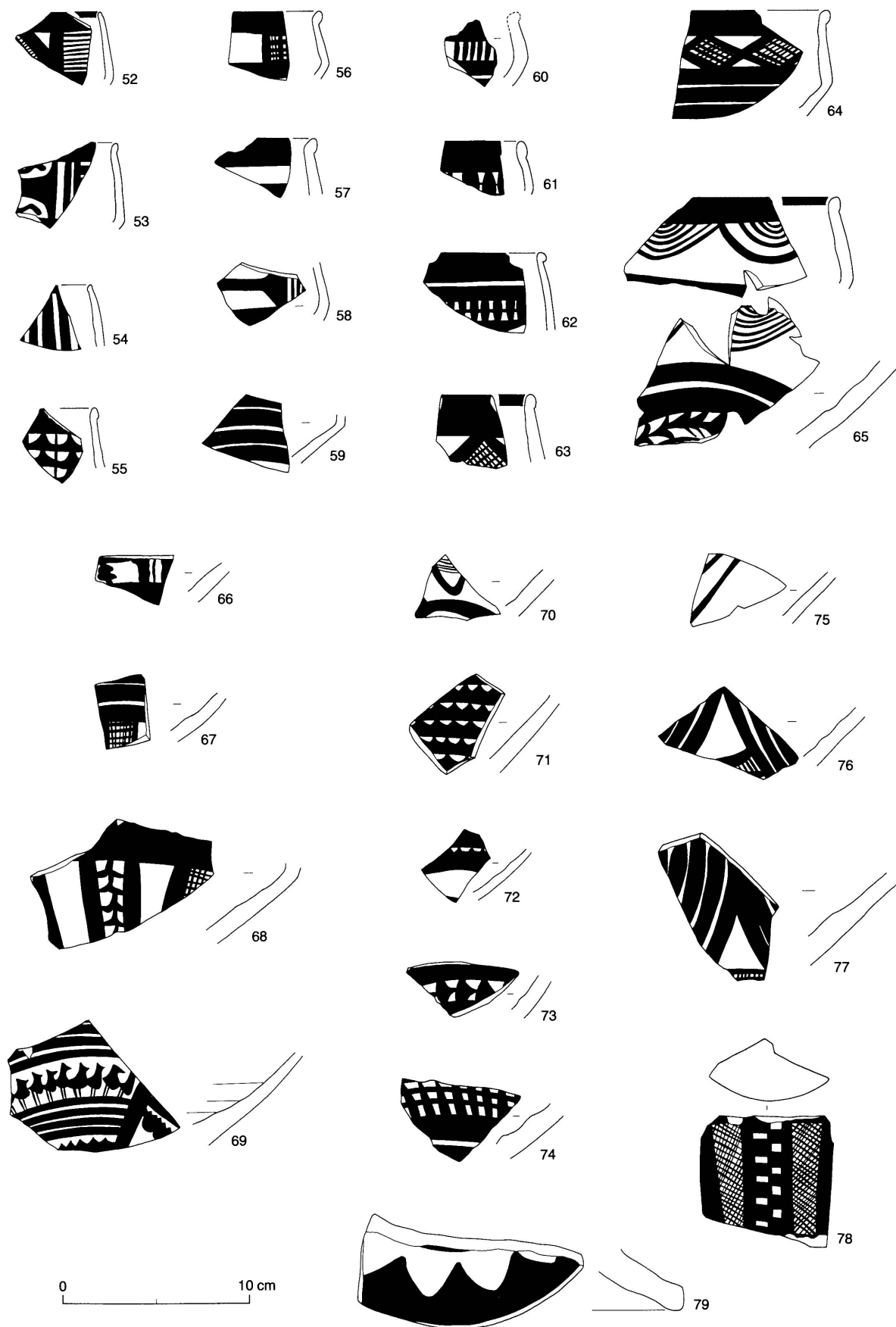


Fig. 9 Painted Pottery from the Ninevite 5 Phases

61. Phase A': Rim of painted footed bowl; greenish white (slip) outer surface; cream inner surface; buff core; reddish brown paint; very sparse fine sand and vegetable temper; fine fabric; slightly soft.
62. Below Phase C: Rim of painted footed bowl; greenish white (slip) surfaces; yellowish green core; brown paint; much very fine sand and vegetable (2 mm) temper; slightly soft; fragile; Rim diam. about 20 cm.
63. Phase C: Rim of painted large footed bowl; greenish white (slip) outer surface; creamy inner surface; greenish core; dark purple paint; much fine sand and middle amount vegetable (2 mm) temper.
64. Phase K: Rim of painted footed bowl; creamy white (slip) surfaces; reddish buff core; dark brown paint; much very fine sand and middle amount of vegetable (2–3 mm) temper; exfoliated outer surface of rim; slightly soft; Rim diam. about 20 cm.
65. Phase L: Painted footed bowl; creamy white (slip) surfaces; reddish buff core; much very fine sand and middle amount vegetable (2–4 mm) temper; Rim diam. about 25–30 cm.
66. Phase B: Body of footed bowl; cream (slip) surfaces; reddish brown paint; a little fine sand and vegetable (2 mm) temper; relatively fine fabric.
67. Phase A: Shoulder of painted jar; creamy white (slip) surfaces; buff core; dark purple paint; vegetable (2 mm) and much very fine sand temper.
68. Phase J: Body of painted footed bowl; greenish surfaces and core; purple paint; much fine sand and a little coarse sand and middle amount vegetable (3–5 mm) temper; hard.
69. Deposit of the grave: Lower body of painted footed bowl; pale creamy (slip) surfaces; creamy core; dark brown paint; a little very fine sand and vegetable (2 mm) temper; fine fabric; exfoliated paint; smoothed surfaces.
70. Phase G: Lower body of painted footed bowl; greenish white (slip) surfaces; buff core; much very fine sand and vegetable (2 mm) temper; slightly soft.
71. Below Phase F: Lower body of painted footed bowl; creamy (slip) surfaces; reddish buff core; pale brown paint; a little very fine sand and vegetable (1–2 mm) temper; relatively fine fabric; hard.
72. Phase J: Painted body sherd; creamy (slip) surfaces; reddish buff core; deep reddish brown paint; a little very fine sand and vegetable (2 mm) temper; fine fabric.
73. Phase J: Lower body of painted footed bowl; creamy white (slip) surfaces; creamy buff core; dark brown paint; a little very fine sand and very sparse vegetable (1 mm) temper.
74. Phase F: Lower body of painted footed bowl; greenish white (slip) surfaces; buff core; dark purplish brown paint; much very fine sand and vegetable (2–3 mm) temper.
75. Phase H: Body of painted footed bowl; greenish white surfaces and core; brownish green paint; much very fine sand temper; relatively fine fabric; defaced surface.
76. Phase H: Lower body of painted footed bowl; greenish white (slip) surfaces; greenish buff core; deep reddish brown paint; much very fine sand and middle amount vegetable (2–3 mm) temper; relatively fine fabric.
77. Phase G: Lower body of painted large footed bowl; creamy (slip) surfaces; buff core; reddish brown paint; much very fine sand and middle amount vegetable (2 mm) temper; hard.
78. Phase B: Stem of footed bowl; greenish white (slip) outer surface; greenish inner surface and core; dark purple paint; much very fine sand and vegetable (2 mm) temper; pallet-cut on inner surface; hard; diam. 10 cm.
79. Below Phase F: Pedestal of painted footed bowl; greenish white (slip) outer surface; reddish buff core; dark purple paint; much fine sand, vegetable (3–5 mm) and a little coarse sand temper; Base diam. 18 cm; 1/3 extant.

<in Figs. 10>

80. Phase H: Shoulder of painted jar; creamy buff surfaces; reddish buff core; brown paint; a little fine sand and vegetable (2 mm) temper; containing chalky particles.
81. Phase G: Shoulder of painted jar; greenish white (slip) outer surface; dark buff inner surface and core; reddish brown paint; much very fine sand and vegetable (3–5 mm) temper; relatively fine fabric.
82. Phase C: Shoulder of painted jar; greenish white (slip) surface; light buff inner surface and core; dark purple paint; much fine sand and very fine sand and vegetable (2 mm) temper; containing chalky particles; gypsum sticking outer surface; exfoliated partly outer surface; diam. about 22–24 cm.
83. Below Phase F: Body of painted jar; smoky surfaces; dark brown core; reddish brown paint; very much vegetable (3–5 mm), a little fine sand and coarse sand temper; scraped on inner surface; soft.
84. Phase K: Body of painted jar; creamy white (slip) outer surface; buff inner surface; reddish buff core; reddish brown paint; much fine sand and vegetable (3–5 mm) temper; scraped on inner surface.
85. Phase E: Body of painted jar or bowl; greenish (slip) outer surface; dark greenish grey inner surface and core; dark purple paint; smoky surfaces; much very fine sand and vegetable (3–5 mm) temper; slightly soft; fragile.
86. Phase B: Body of painted jar or bowl; greenish white (slip) outer surface; greenish inner surface and core; dark green paint; middle amount vegetable (2 mm), a little fine sand and very fine sand temper; hard.

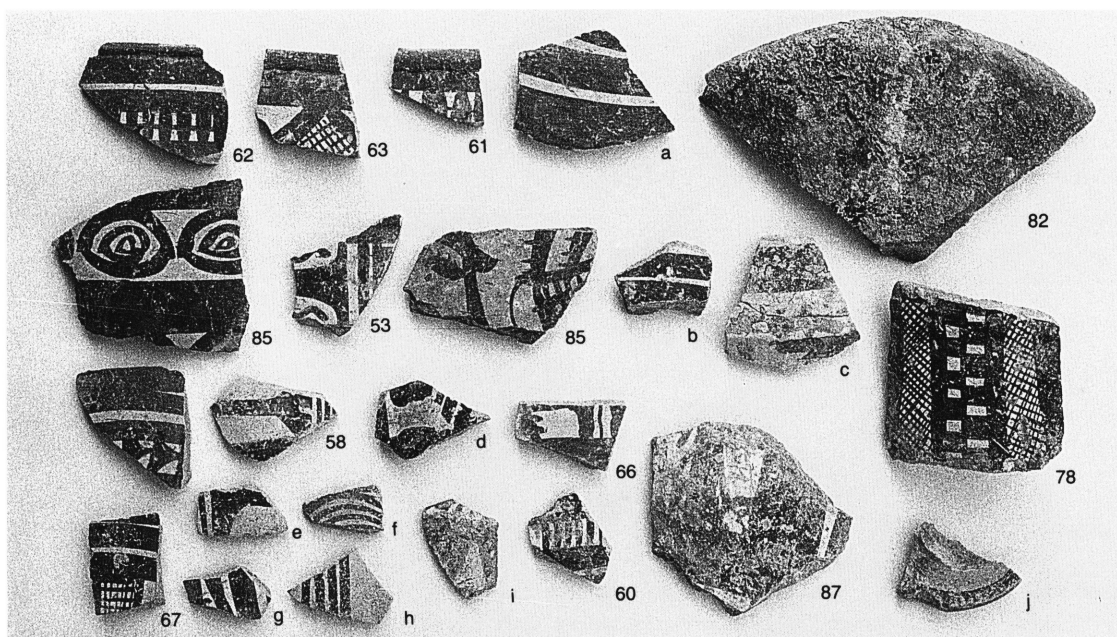
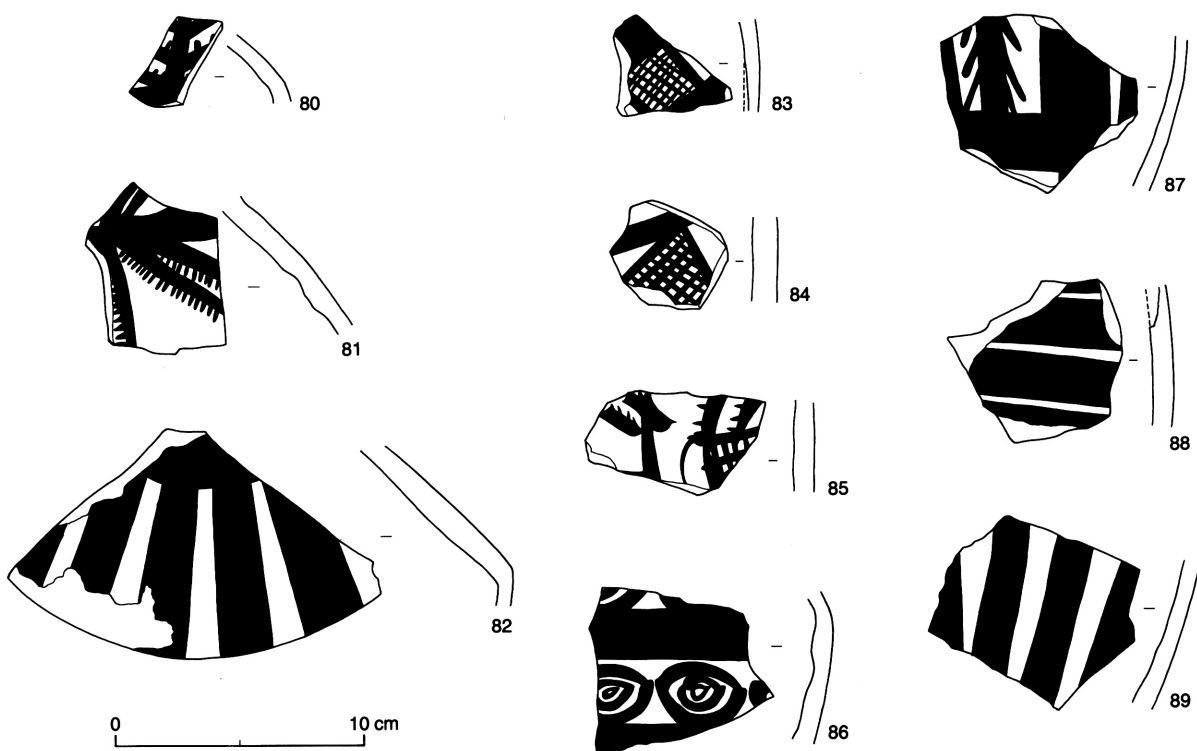


Fig. 11 Painted Pottery from the Ninivite 5 Phases

*The numbers of the photographs are identical with those in Figs. 9, 10.

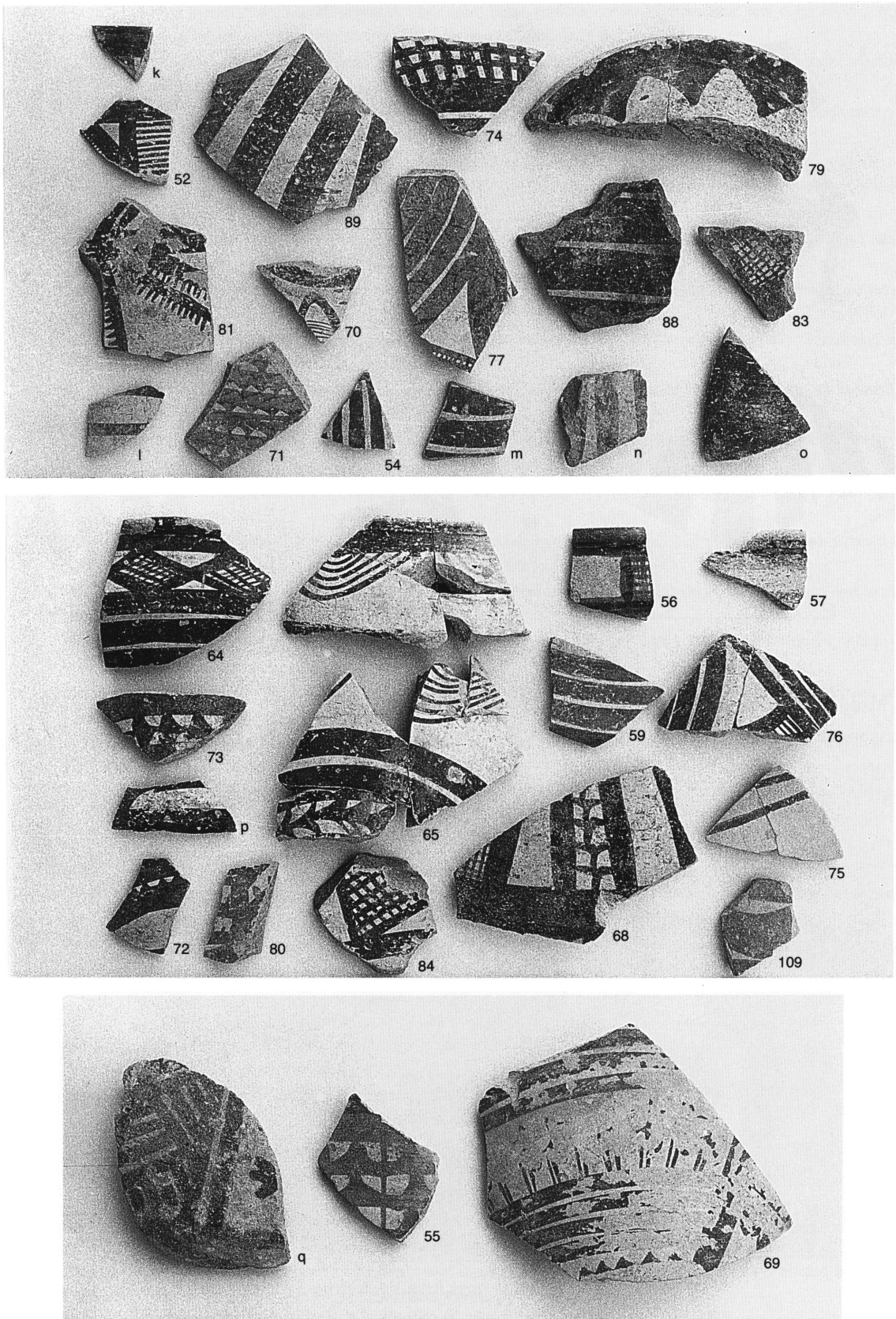


Fig. 12 Painted Pottery from the Ninivite 5 Phases

*The numbers of the photographs are identical with those in Figs. 9, 10, 13.

87. Phase B: Body of jar; creamy white (slip) outer surface; buff inner surface; pinkish buff core; reddish brown paint; a little fine sand, very fine sand and vegetable (2 mm) temper; relatively fine fabric; scraped on inner surface; hard.
88. Below Phase F: Body of painted jar; pale dark brown inner surface and core; smoky surfaces; deep purple paint; much fine sand and vegetable (2–5 mm) temper; scraped on inner surface; soft.
89. Phase G: Body of painted jar; creamy white (slip) outer surface; buff inner surface; reddish buff core; reddish brown core; much very fine sand, vegetable (3 mm) and a little coarse sand temper; scraped on inner surface.

<in Figs. 11, 12>

- a. Phase D: Lower body of jar or footed bowl.
- b. Phase D: Body sherd.
- c. Phase A: Body of footed bowl.
- d. Phase B: Body sherd.
- e. Phase E: Concave lense like motif.
- f. Phase D: Body sherd.
- g. Phase E: Concentric arcs.
- h. Phase B: Lower body sherd.
- i. Below Phase C: Body of small jar.
- j. Below Phase C: Pedestal.
- k. Below Phase F: Rim of footed bowl.
- l. Below Phase F: Upper body of footed bowl.
- m. Below Phase F: Lower body of footed bowl.
- n. Below Phase F: Lower body sherd.
- o. Phase G: Neck of jar; greenish white (slip) surfaces; light buff core; reddish brown paint; much very fine sand, vegetable (2–3 mm) and a little fine sand temper; slightly soft.
- p. Phase J: Upper body of footed bowl; concave lense-like motif.
- q. Deposit of the grave: Body of jar or footed bowl.

c) Middle-large sized vessels (bowls and Jars) (Fig. 13)

The fabrics of this type of bowls and jars were always with much fine sand and vegetable and their colors are mainly creamy buff or greenish white. It is supposed that most of the rim diameters of these bowls were larger than 25 cm. Their shapes are roughly classified into two: one with carination on the bodies (Nos. 90–93) and the other with open rims (rounded type) (Nos. 94–97). Among the former type of bowls, Nos. 91 and 93 are characterized by inclined rims. Bowls similar to those are found at Tell Fisna [Numoto 1988: Figs. 19, 20]. It is, therefore, that this type of bowls are regarded to have belonged to the period earlier than the “Painted and Early Incised Period”. The most remarkable specimen among the open rim bowls is No. 94. Its fabric is relatively fine and the shape is distinctive. A open rim bowl which has shape similar to this has not yet been found at other sites which have the Ninevite 5 levels. Other specimens which have distinctive shape of rims are Nos. 98 and 99.

Three rim sherds of jars which had distinctive shapes were found (Nos. 101, 102, 104). No typical shape of rims which characterize the Ninevite 5 jars were found here.

<in Fig. 13>

90. Phase K: Rim of bowl; greenish white (slip) surfaces; pinkish core; much fine sand and vegetable (2–3 mm) temper; Rim diam. about 16–20 cm; measurement: 3.5×2.5 cm.
91. Phase H: Rim of bowl; creamy white/pinkish buff outer surface; creamy white inner surface; pinkish core; a little fine sand (chalky particles) and very sparse vegetable (3–5 mm) temper; Rim diam. 16–18 cm; 1/8 extant.
92. Phase J: Rim of large bowl; greenish white surfaces and core; much fine sand and vegetable (2 mm) temper; containing chalky particles; gritty; lower part of outer surface: wet-smoothed after scraping; Rim diam. about 30 cm.
93. Below Phase F: Rim of large bowl; creamy (slip) surfaces; reddish buff core; much fine sand and vegetable (2 mm) temper; Rim diam. about 30 cm.
94. Phase J: Rim of bowl; creamy buff surfaces; pale dark brown core; very fine sand and chalky particles temper; relatively fine fabric; Rim diam. 26–30 cm.

95. Phase K: Rim of bowl; creamy buff (slip) surfaces; pale black core; much very fine sand and vegetable (3 mm) temper; Rim diam. about 20 cm; measurment: 3.5×3 cm.
96. Below Phase F: Rim of large bowl; creamy buff surfaces; buff core; very much fine sand and much vegetable (2 mm) and sparse coarse sand temper; smoothed outer surface using the tool; Rim diam. about 30 cm; 1/8 extant.
97. Below Phase F: Rim of large bowl; dark blackish brown surfaces and core; middle amount coarse sand and much vegetable (2–3 mm) temper; fragile; Rim diam. about 30 cm.
98. Phase G: Rim of coarse bowl; dark blackish brown outer surface; dark brown inner surface; much vegetable (3–5 mm), a little fine sand and coarse sand temper; hand wet-smoothed on surfaces; soft; Rim diam. about 30 cm.
99. Below Phase F: Rim of bowl; cream (slip) surfaces; reddish pink core; much fine sand and vegetable (3 mm) temper; Rim diam. measured about 32–36 cm; 1/30 extant.
100. Phase L: Rim of large bowl; greenish white (slip) surfaces; buff core; much fine sand (chalky particles) and vegetable (2–3 mm) temper; soft; defaced surface; Rim diam. about 30 cm.
101. Phase L: Rim sherd; buff surfaces; reddish buff core; fine sand and much vegetable (2 mm) temper; Rim diam. about 16 cm; measurment: 4×3 cm.
102. Phase J: Rim of jar; greenish white (slip) surfaces; reddish buff core; much vegetable (3 mm) and fine sand (chalky particles) temper; Rim diam. about 14 cm; 1/12 extant.
103. Phase J: Shoulder of jar; greenish white surfaces and core; much fine sand, a little fine sand, coarse sand and middle amount vegetable (3 mm) temper; carbide stiking on surfaces; measurment: 4×4 cm.
104. Phase H: Rim of coarse jar; light buff outer surface; black inner surface and core; much coarse sand and a little vegetable temper; exfoliated inner surface; Rim diam. about 20 cm.
105. Phase J: Base of jar; greenish white surfaces and core; much fine sand and vegetable (2 mm) temper; outer surface: smoothed after scraping; pallet-cut on bottom; Base diam. 8 cm; 1/3 extant.
106. Phase H: Rim of bowl; creamy white (slip) surfaces; pinkish core; much very fine sand temper; containing gold colored mica; measurment: 3×2.5 cm; Rim diam. 10–12 cm.
107. Phase H: Rim of bowl; creamy (slip) surfaces; pinkish core; much very fine sand temper; containing gold colored mica; measurment: 4.8×2 cm; Rim diam. 12–15 cm; 1/12 extant.
108. Phase H: Rim of carinated bowl; orange/buff outer surface; pale dark brown inner surface and core; much very fine sand and middle amount vegetable (2 mm) temper; Rim diam. about 12–13 cm; 1/8 extant.
109. Phase K: Rim of painted bowl; greenish surfaces and core; deep green paint; much very fine sand and very sparse vegetable (1 mm) temper.
110. Phase H: Rim of small coarse jar with lug; dark buff surfaces; pale black; much vegetable (3 mm) and fine sand temper; not made on wheel; soft; Rim diam. 6 cm; 1/5 extant.
111. Phase L: Small coarse jar with lug; blackish brown outer surface; pale dark brown inner surface; black core; much vegetable (2–3 mm), fine sand and sparse coarse sand temper; outer surface: hand wet-smoothed after rough scraping; not made on wheel; very soft; Rim diam. 10 cm; 1/3 extant.
112. Below Phase F: Rim of coarse bowl with crescent lug; pale reddish dark brown outer surface; dark blackish brown inner surface; blackish dark brown core; much grit (2–3 mm) and very sparse vegetable temper; fragile; Rim. diam. 24 cm; 1/8 extant.
113. Phase G: Lid sherd; light buff surfaces; pale black core; much vegetable (3 mm), middle amount fine sand and coarse sand temper; hand-made; slightly soft; diam. 17 cm; 1/7 extant.
114. Phase H: Handle of lid; greenish white (slip) surface; reddish buff core; much vegetable (3–5 mm), a little fine sand and coarse sand temper.

d) Coarse ware (with lug) (Nos. 110–112)

Three rim sherds of lugged-coarse bowls which had not been made on wheel were found. Their fabrics are tempered with a large amount of white coarse sand. No vegetable are contained in their fabrics. They are believed to have been used for cooking ware. No. 110 is relatively small and has a vertically pierced circurler lug on its rim. Nos. 111 and 112 are typical coarse bowls spread during the Ninevite 5 period: straight, or crescent lugs are fixed on outer surface. These specimens are considered to have had four lugs.

e) The Transitional/Late Uruk Periods, earlier date of the Ninevite 5 period (Nos. 100, 106–19)

Regarding fabrics and rim shapes, three specimens of carinated bowls are characterized as those belonging

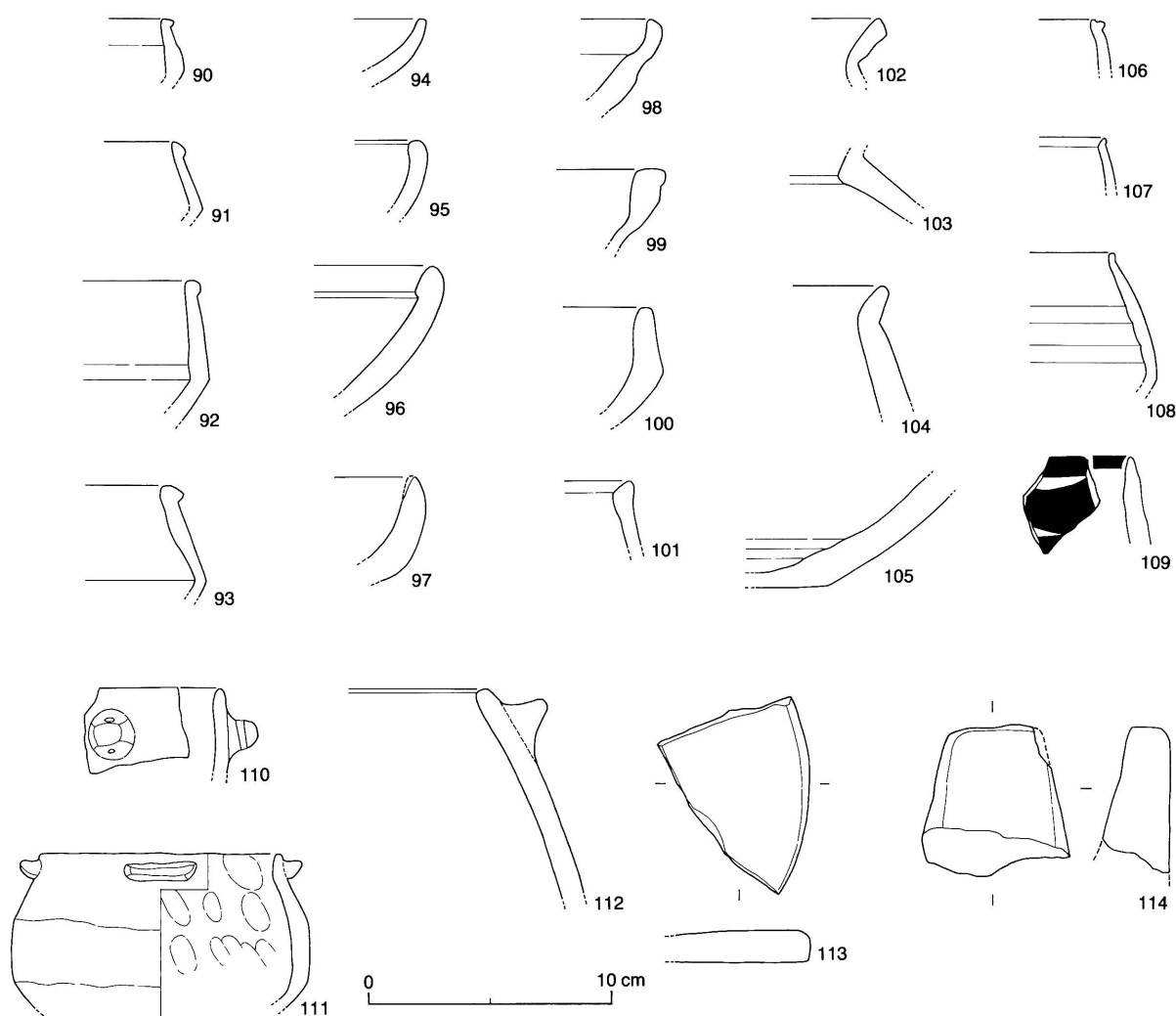


Fig. 13 Plain, Coarse and Other Wares from the Ninevite 5 Phases

to the Late Uruk period (Nos. 106, 107), or the Transitional Period (No. 108). Considering its shape and design features, there is a great possibility that a painted rim sherd of No. 109 is not of the Ninevite 5 pottery. It is clear that these specimens did not belong to occupation floors of Phases from A to L. All of them are believed to have derived from occupation levels other than the Trench C. There is no sufficient evidence that large bowls (Nos. 98, 100) and jars (Nos. 102, 103) belonged to the "Painted and Early Incised Period" in the Ninevite 5 period. There is a possibility that they belong to a period earlier than the "Painted and Early Incised Period". Some sherds of Halaf wares and Late Uruk pottery were also found on the surface of the Trench C and in its disturbed layers.

f) Disk and Handle (Nos. 113, 114)

A disk sherd of No. 113 is a lid, which is very common in the Ninevite 5 period. A fragment of No. 114 is supposed to be a handle of disk-like lid, which has a shape similar to No. 113.

Stone implements (Fig. 14)

Four sickle blades made of flint, which show trace of use on their edges, were found. Remains of bitumen are recognized on one side of the edges of each blade.

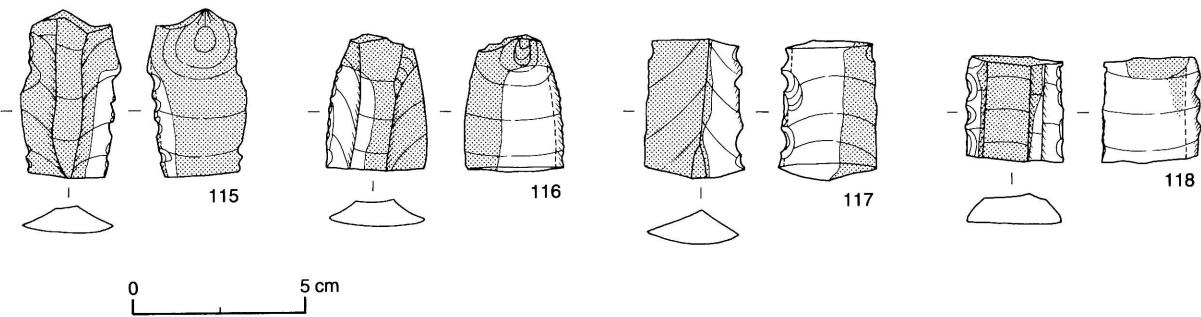


Fig. 14 Stone Blades from the Ninevite 5 Phases

<in Fig. 14>

- 115. Level 1a: Blade; flint; single-edged with sickle sheen; length 4.8 cm; width 2.6 cm.
- 116. Below Phase F: Blade; flint; single-edged with sickle sheen; length 4.2 cm; width 2.9 cm.
- 117. Phase H: Blade; flint; single-edged with sickle sheen; length 4 cm; width 2.8 cm.
- 118. Phase J: Blade; flint; single-edged with sickle sheen; length 3 cm; width 2.7 cm.

Conclusion

Twelve Ninevite 5 occupation floors were found in Trench C. As has been mentioned, numbers of Ninevite 5 pottery collected here were relatively small, because a large part of these occupation floors were disturbed by the later remains. Since most of the fine and painted wares found in these phases are similar to those of the “Painted and Early Incised Period” in other sites, it is undoubted that they belonged to the same period as the “Painted and Early Incised period”⁴⁾.

Pottery derived from each phase may become important materials to establish well defined chronology in the “Painted and Early Incised Period” by comparison with pottery from other sites.

Table 1 shows numbers of three types of decorated ware (ribbed/layered/grooved (horizontal lines), painted, and incised/notched band) found in each phase. Since the numbers of pottery collected from each phase are small, statistical analysis is of no avail to define chronological order by depicting features of these pottery derived from each phase.

It is, however, statistically possible to define their chronological features, when twelve phases are classified into four groups (periods) on the basis of characteristics of accumulations and structures which

Table 1. Sherd count of the decorated Ninerite 5 pottery from the Phases in Trench C

Phase	Ri./La./Gr.	Incised	Not.	Painted	Total
A	2			4	6
A'	3			3	6
B	6	3	1	8	18
C			1	3	4
Below C	2			4	6
D		1		3	4
E			1	3	4
F	1			1	2
Below F	2			13	15
G	2			8	10
H to I	4	1		5	10
J	1			4	5
K	1			4	5
L				2	2
Total	24	5	3	65	97
%	25	5	3	67	100

* Ri.: Ribbed; La.: Layered; Gr.:Grooved; Not.: Notched band

belong to these phases. Numbers and percentage of each ware derived from these four phase groups are as follows:

Phase	Ri./La./Gr.	Incised	Not.	Painted	Total
A to D	13 (29.5%)	4 (9.1%)	2 (4.5%)	25 (56.8%)	44
E to G	5 (16.1%)		1 (3.2%)	25 (80.6%)	31
H to K	6 (30%)	1 (5%)		13 (65%)	20
L				2	2

One of the most remarkable features is that only one incised ware is found on phases lower than the Phase E. Numbers of incised ware decrease on lower phases, while numbers of painted ware increase. This feature is similar to pottery characteristics derived from the phases G to K of Tell Mohammed Arab Period 2 [Roaf and Killick 1987: 212]. Judging from features of incised designs, Phases A to D (especially Phases A and B) seem to belong to slightly later period than the "Painted and Early Incised Period". They belong to the "Early Excised Period". It is clear that Phases E to K belong to the "Painted and Early Incised Period", since fine and painted wares derived from these phases are very similar to those from Tells Thalathat, Kutun, Rijim, and Mohammed Arab Period 2. As has been discussed in the last paper [Numoto 1994], Phase L is regarded to have belonged to earlier period than the "Painted and Early Incised Period". Considering features of shapes and designs of painted wares, Phase L belongs to the "Intermediate Period".

The author will examine stratigraphical relationships between Ninevite 5 levels of Trench A [Fujii *et al.* 1989–1990] and Trench C in Tell Thuwajj by comparing features of their pottery and ratio of each type ware.

Table 2 shows numbers of each type ware found in the level 7 to the Phase G in the Trench A. As excavated floor space of each level and phase is different, it is difficult to make compare features and ratio of various pottery derived from the Trench A with those of Trench C. Since excavated floor space of Phases A to G is relatively small in comparison to the levels 7 to 10, numbers of specimens from these phases are too small to carry out statistical analysis.

Levels 7 and 8 show the most remarkable characteristics. Most decorated pottery derived from these levels are incised and "grooved excised wares". Two painted sherds which are found in these levels are believed to have derived from lower levels. It is considered that painted pottery had not been produced in the period of the levels 7 and 8, *i.e.* the "Early Excised Period".

The stratigraphy of the level 7 to the Phase G in Trench A is classified into following periods [Numoto

Table 2. Sherd count of the decorated Ninerite 5 pottery from Level 7 to Phase G in Trench A

Level/Phase	Ri./La./Gr.	Incised	Ex.(gr.)	Painted	Total
Level 7	2	5	5	1	13
Level 8	6	24	6	1	37
Level 9	2	8			10
Level 10		5			5
Phase A	3	1		5	9
Phase B		2		1	3
Phase C				5	5
Phase D(fill)	2	1		6	9
Phase D(floor)				2	2
Phase E					
Phase F					
Phase G				3	3
Total	15	46	11	24	96

*Ri.: Ribbed; La.: Layered; Gr.: Grooved; Ex.(gr.): Excised "grooved"

in press]:

Level 7 and 8: the “Early Incised and Early Excised Period”

Level 9: the “Early Excised Period?”

Level 10 and Phases A to D: the “Painted and Early Incised Period”

Phases E to F: the “Transitional Period”

It is assumed that the Level 10 and Phases A to D in Trench A correspond to Phases C to L in Trench C. These occupation levels of Trench A are about 1.5 m thick; the thickness is almost the same as that of Phases C to L in Trench C. Both accumulations are located on the same relative height. It is supposed that the occupation level of this period had horizontally spread over this Tell (Fujii *et al.* 1989–1990).

Because of small numbers of the Ninevite 5 pottery found in both Trenchs A and C, it is difficult to seek relations of strata between Trenchs A and C. Despite this difficulty, it is, to some extent, possible to make a comparison between pottery derived from Trench A and those of Trench C.

Some incised wares found in Phases A and B in Trench C are very similar to those of the levels 7 and 8 in Trench A. Both of occupation levels seems to have been belonged to the same period.

It is regarded that the Phase L, which is the lowermost occupation level of Trench C, corresponds to the Phase D in Trench A and both of them belonged to the “Intermediate Period” (Numoto 1994: 58).

Characteristics of pottery indicate that the occupation levels of the “Early Excised Period”, the “Painted and Early Incised Period”, and the “Intermediate Period” existed in Trench C. The occupation levels, such as the “Late Incised and Excised”, the “Transitional”, and the “Late Uruk” periods, all of which existed in Trench A, were not found in Trench C. This fact indicates that the occupation levels of the “Painted and Early Incised Period” and the “Intermediate Period” in the Ninevite 5 period had widely spread over Tell Thuwajj.

Notes

- 1) As for contour map of Tell Thuwajj and location of the Trench C, see figure on p. 39 in *Sumer* Vol. 46 (Fujii *et al.* 1989–90).
- 2) Particularly, diameters of a Hellenistic Pit (Pit 4), which takes a bell shape, become larger, when it becomes deeper. It was difficult to expect the shape, because its diameter was too small on the upper layers, when it was excavated. The excavator thought that deposits of this pit belonged to the Ninevite 5 occupation phases. Consequently, pottery unearthed from these upper phases (A to E) have little importance for chronological study in their comparison to those from lower phases (F to L).
- 3) Similar features to these specimens are found among materials from Tell Thalathat, which have not yet been discussed. The present author engages research about these materials at present.
- 4) The Ninevite 5 pottery from Trench C is comparable with that from Tells Thalathat, Kutun, Mohammed Arab, and Rijm.

Bibliography

Bachelot, L.

1987 The French Archaeological Expedition to Saddam Dam the 2nd Campaign at Kutun, May/June 1984. *Researches on the Antiquities of Saddam Dam Basin Salvage and Other Researches*, pp. 89–98.

in press Tell Kutun, Chronological Data, Paper delivered at the Conference on *The Origins of North Mesopotamian Civilization: Ninevite 5 Chronology, Economy, Society*, December 15–19, 1988, Yale University.

Bielinski, P.

1987a Tell Raffaan and Tell Rijm 1984–85, Preliminary Report on Two Seasons of Polish Excavations in the Saddam Dam Project Area, *Researches on the Antiquities of Saddam Dam Basin Salvage and Other Researches*, pp. 13–19.

1987b Preliminary Report on the Third Season of Polish Excavations on Tell Rijm Omar Dalle Saddam Dam Project Area, *Researches on the Antiquities of Saddam Dam Basin Salvage and Other Researches*, pp. 24–32.

- in press Ninevite Burials at Tell Rīm, Paper delivered at the Conference on *The Origins of North Mesopotamian Civilization: Ninevite 5 Chronology, Economy, Society*, December 15–19, 1988, Yale University.
- Forest, J.D.
- 1987a Khirbet Derak and Kutān: A Preliminary Report about the French Excavations in the Saddam Dam Area (1983–1984), *Researches on the Antiquities of Saddam Dam Basin Salvage and Other Researches*, pp. 82–88.
- 1987b H. Derak et T. Kutān, *Archiv für Orientforschung* 34, pp. 192–194.
- Fujii, H.
- 1987 Working Report on Second Season of Japanese Archaeological Excavation in Saddam Dam Salvage Project (Tell Jigān), *Researches on the Antiquities of Saddam Dam Basin Salvage and Other Researches*, pp. 62–67.
- Fujii, H., Ii, H., Matsumoto, K., Oguchi, H., Yagi, K. and Numoto, H.
- 1987 Working Report on First Season of Japanese Archaeological Excavation in Saddam Dam Salvage, *Researches on the Antiquities of Saddam Dam Basin Salvage and Other Researches*, pp. 33–61.
- Fujii, H., Yoshikawa, M., Oguchi, H., Oguchi, K. and Numoto, H.
- 1989–90 Preliminary Report on the Excavations at Tell Thuwāij, Tell Jessary (Second Season), and Qasr Banat, *Sumer* 46, pp. 38–59.
- Fukai, S., Horiuchi, K. and Matsutani, T.
- 1974 *Tell el-thalathat, The Excavation of Tell V*, Tokyo: Tokyo University press.
- Green, A.
- in press The Burial of the Dead, Paper delivered at the Conference on *The Origins of North Mesopotamian Civilization: Ninevite 5 Chronology, Economy, Society*, December 15–19, 1988, Yale University.
- Ii, H. and Kawamata, M.
- 1984/85 The Excavations at Tell Jigān by the Japanese Archaeological Expedition: A Preliminary Report on the First Season of work, *Al-Rāfidān*, Vol. V–VI, pp. 151–214.
- Killick, R.G.
- 1987 T. Muhammad Arab, *Archiv für Orientforschung* 34, pp. 199–201.
- in press The Relative Chronology of Ninevite 5 Pottery from Tell Mohammed Arab, Paper delivered at the Conference on *The Origins of North Mesopotamian Civilization: Ninevite 5 Chronology, Economy, Society*, December 15–19, 1988, Yale University.
- Numoto, H.
- 1988 Excavations at Tell Fisna, *Al-Rāfidān*, Vol. IX, pp. 1–72.
- 1989 Changes of the Ninevite 5 Carinated bowl, *Al-Rāfidān*, Vol. X, pp. 13–26.
- 1990 Findings from Tell Jessary, *Al-Rāfidān*, Vol. XI, pp. 201–236.
- 1991 Painted Designs of the Ninevite 5 Pottery, *Al-Rāfidān*, Vol. XII, pp. 85–155.
- 1992 Painted Designs of the Ninevite 5 Pottery—Part 2—, *Al-Rāfidān*, Vol. XII, pp. 105–137.
- 1993 Incised and Excised Designs of the Ninevite 5 Pottery, *Al-Rāfidān*, Vol. XIV, pp. 69–108.
- 1994 Examinations of the Presence of the Ninevite 5 “Intermediate Period”, *Al-Rāfidān*, Vol. XV, pp. 51–71.
- in press Ninevite 5 Pottery from Tells Fisna and Thuwāij and Chronological Problems in Eski-Mosul, Iraq, Paper delivered at the Conference on *The Origins of North Mesopotamian Civilization: Ninevite 5 Chronology, Economy, Society*, December 15–19, 1988, Yale University.
- Roaf, M.D.
- 1983 A Report on the Work of the British Archaeological Expedition in the Eski Mosul Dam Salvage Project from November 1982 to June 1983, *Sumer* 39, pp. 68–82.
- 1984 Excavations at Tell Mohammed Arab in the Eski Mosul Dam Salvage Project, *Iraq* 46, pp. 141–156.
- Roaf, M. and Killick, D.
- 1987 A Mysterious Affair of Styles: The Ninevite 5 Pottery of Northern Mesopotamia, *Iraq* 49, pp. 199–230.
- Rova, E.
- 1993 Excavations at Tell Karrana 3, Pottery, *Baghdader Forschungen* 15, pp. 37–136.
- in press Tell Karrana 3: Ceramic Evidence for the Late Uruk/Ninevite 5 Transition, Paper delivered at the Conference on *The Origins of North Mesopotamian Civilization: Ninevite 5 Chronology, Economy, Society*, December 15–19, 1988, Yale University.

Schwartz, G.M.

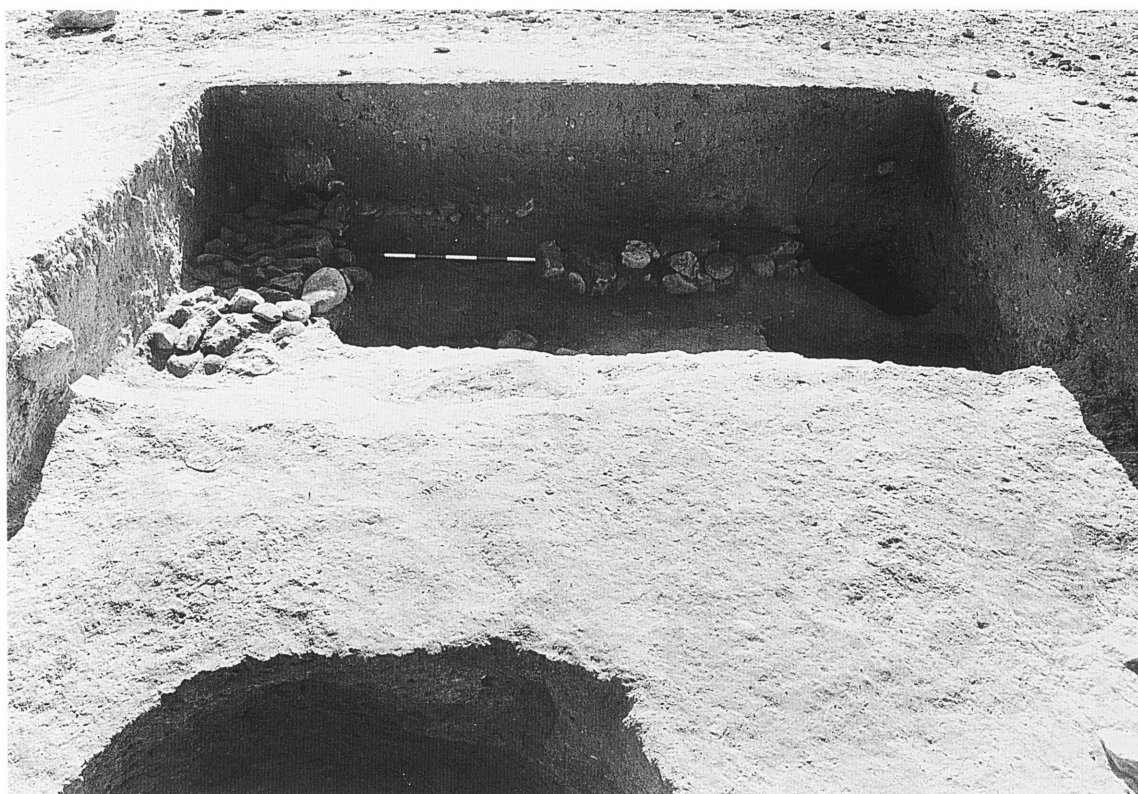
1988 *A Ceramic Chronology from Tell Leilan Operation 1: Yale Tell Leilan Research: Vol. 1.*, Weiss, H., ed., Yale University Press.

Wilhelm, G. and Zaccagnini, C.

1993 Excavations at Tell Karrana 3, Tell Jikan and Khirbet Salih, *Baghdader Forschungen* 15.



a. General view of Trench C



b. Stone structure of Level 1a



a. Stone foundation wall of Level 1b, from the north-east



b. Stone foundation wall of Level 1b, from the north-west



a. Hellenistic pits, the shaft of the Ninevite 5 grave and the mud-brick wall of Phase H, from the south



b. Hellenistic pits, the shaft of the Ninevite 5 grave and the mud-brick wall of Phase H, from the north



a. Hellenistic pits and the shaft of the Ninevite 5 grave and the mud-brick wall of Phase H, from the east



b. Hellenistic pits, the Ninevite 5 grave and a cluster of stones on Phase J, from south



a. Ninevite 5 grave, from the south



b. Fallen mud-bricks in the Ninevite 5 grave, from the south



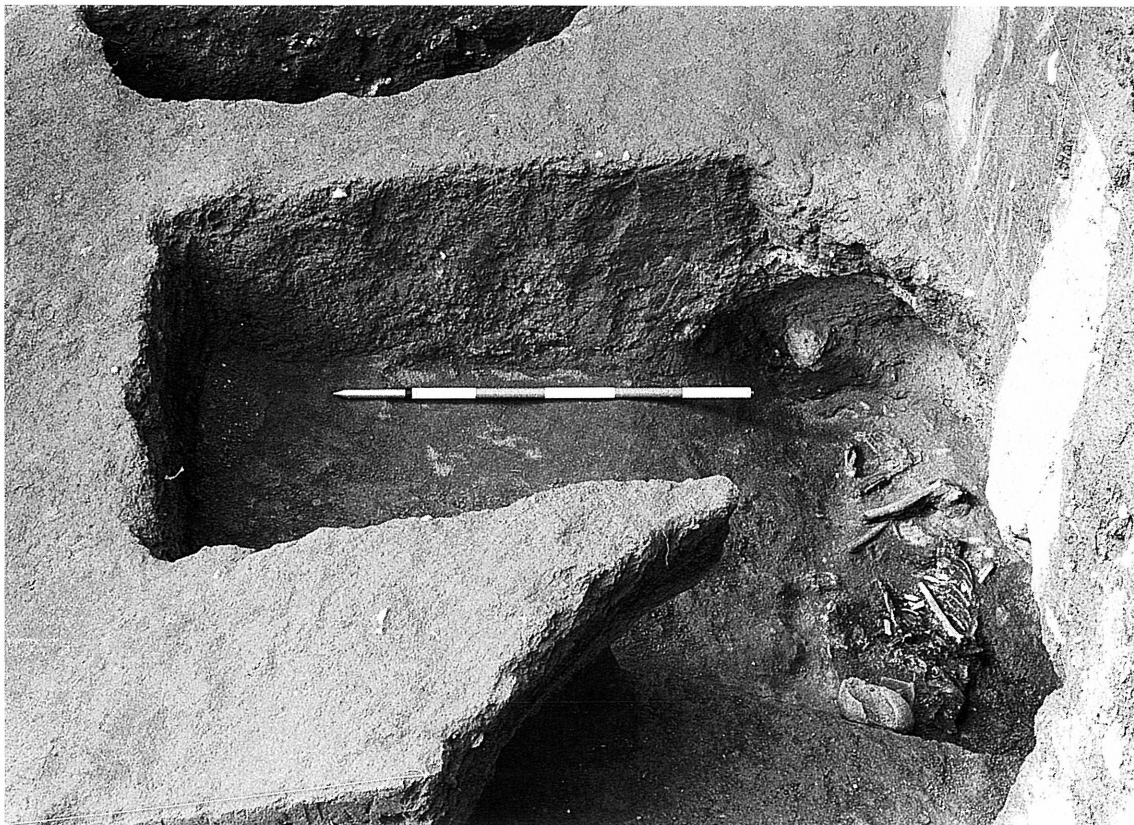
a. Fallen mud-bricks and excised pottery in the Ninevite 5 grave, from the east



b. Excised pottery (No. 29) in the Ninevite 5 grave, from the east



a. Ninevite 5 grave, from the east



b. Burial in the Ninevite 5 grave, from the east



a. Burial in the Ninevite 5 grave, from the east



b. Burial in the Ninevite 5 grave, from the south