

NINEVITE 5 POTTERY FROM TELL JIGAN AREA C

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Introduction

The Japanese Archaeological Expedition from Kokushikan University excavated archaeological tells in the area of Eski-Mosul from the autumn in 1983, where the Saddam Dam was under construction and would go under water. Tell Jigan was largest tell in this region. The excavations were conducted in two seasons: the first season from February to July 1984 (Areas A and B) and second season from October 1984 to February 1985 (Area C). The reports on the research in the first season have already published in the *al-Rāfidān*, and the *Researches on the Antiquities of Saddam Dam Basin Salvage and Other Researches* [Ii and Kawamata 1984/85; Fujii et al. 1987]. As for research in the second season, a published report mainly referred to its levels and structures of Area C [Fujii 1987], but has little mentioned other findings in this area. Detailed reports are needed. In Area C, we excavated five small grids, each size of which is four square meters (G03, G1, G4, G8 and G10)¹⁾. The Ninevite 5 occupation levels were found at G4 and G10, however, the Ninevite 5 pottery collected was small quantity, and was all fragmentary.

Drawings and observations of pottery in the present paper were under taken by Kazumi Oguchi and Hiromichi Oguchi of the expedition. Tracing of drawings were completed by the present author.

Ninevite 5 Pottery from Grid 4 (Figs. 1–5)

Pottery from levels 4a, 4b and 5 (Figs. 1, 2)

Structures: Each level of 4a and 4b is accompanied by a mud-brick wall. Each size of the mud-bricks is measured in 30 cm × 15 cm²⁾. We classified a phase accompanied by the upper part of the wall as level 4a, and the other phase come with the lower part of the wall was level 4b. The wall of level 4b is considered to be a foundation of the wall of level 4a. Walls of these two levels seems to surround a room. It seems that levels 4a and 4b belong to the same period. Any differences between pottery from level 4a and those from level 4b are not found. Although previous paper reported that [Fujii 1987] large stones, which were found at the level 4b, belonged to the Ninevite 5 period, these stones seems to be accompanied with the Akkadian period. Because Akkadian potsherds were found at the east half of level 4b phase where the stratum had been disturbed.

The level 5 is composed of a ash soil which is nearly 50 cm to 60 cm in thickness. It had been accumulated under level 4b phase. Pottery from level 5 do show little difference in the features from those of level 4b. It seems that there is only a little gap between the period of level 4b and that of level 5.

Pottery: Specimens Nos. 1 to 3 are small cups, all of which are almost same size. These are characterized by wide open rims and flat bases. At the surface, potter's wheel traces out clear horizontal lines. Bottoms of Nos. 1 and 2 are flattend by a string, while bottom of No. 3 is finished by potter's wheel scraping. Similar features' cups were found at the moat in Area A and at the Grave 15 in Area B [Ii and Kawamata 1984/85: fig. 25]. As for used techniques, any difference is not found between specimens Nos.

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1 to 3, and cups from Areas A and B, but the shape and clay are slightly different. Clay used for pottery from Areas A and B contains much fine sand, while clay for specimens Nos. 1 to 3 has a little fine sand. The ratio of diameter of rim to height of cups is a little difference in the case of cups from Areas A and B, while specimens Nos. 1 to 3 show the great difference of the ratio. In other words, the former shape has a tall and slim body, and the latter has a wider body. The bottom of latter is thinner in thickness than those of cups from Areas A and B. Specimen No. 1 was found with an incised bowl, specimen No. 8. Specimen No. 2 was found with an incised bowl, specimen No. 9. The features of specimens Nos. 1 to 3 are similar to those of cups from level IIa in Tell Leilan and Late ED III level of Area ST in Tell Brak [Weiss and Calderone in press: fig. 13; Oates 1986: fig. 5–85, 86].

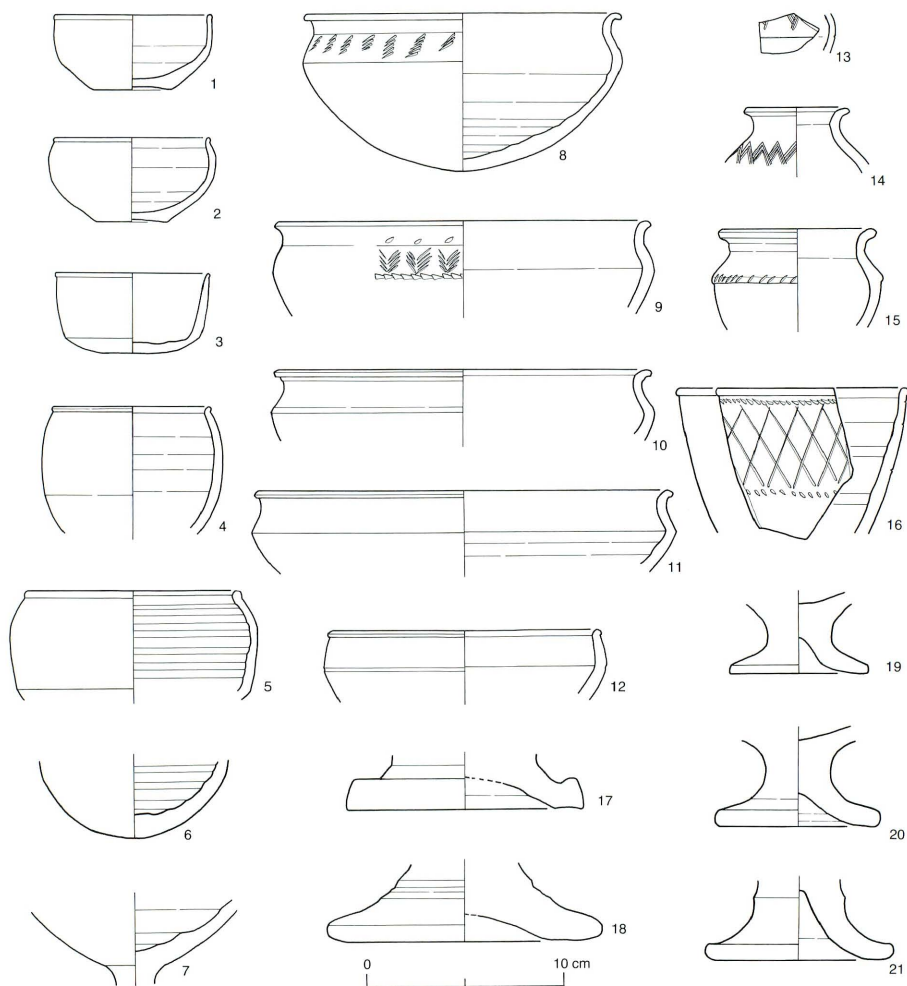


Fig. 1 Pottery from Levels 4 and 5 at Grid 4—Part 1

Although the base of specimen No. 4 is missing, it seems to have had a rounded base which specimen No. 6 has. A cup which shape is similar to this specimen is excavated from a level of the period II in Tell Leilan [Schwartz 1988: fig. 29–3].

Specimen No. 5 is larger than specimens Nos. 1 to 4. Horizontal lines are densely existed on inside the body. The lines are traced by a pallet, turning the body on a potter's wheel. Since this was excavated from level 5, it is, therefore, clear that this specimen is ordered chronologically older than specimens Nos. 1 to 4.

Specimens Nos. 8 to 11 are incised bowls and plain bowls, all of which show almost the same kind of shape. These are characterized by flare everted rims and keen carinations on the upper part of the bodies. Specimens Nos. 9 to 11 are supposed to have rounded bases such as a base of specimen No. 8. Although bowls which were similar to these specimens were found at Grave 16 in Area B [Li and Kawamata 1984/85: fig. 26–2], any similar bowls have not been reported from other sites in Eski-Mosul region. The shape of these bowls is thought to be distinctive. As for specimen No. 8, it is incised one by one without using comb-like tool. Motif of the incision is according to numbers of lines, which each motif contains; a motif composed of three lines, a motif which four lines, a motif which five lines and a motif which seven lines. These lines are incised from the upper right to the lower left. Feather-like motif of specimen No. 9 is also incised one by one. On its carinated part, cuneiform-like incisions are continuously drawn, directed from the left to the right. These types of incisions are completely different from incision motif in the Late Incised and Late Excised period, which are more complicated and heavy which were excavated at level 7, as mentioned later.

Specimens Nos. 13 to 16 are incised sherds. Specimen No. 14 is a fragment of a small jar with serrated incisions on its shoulder, which are composed of two to six lines. Each line is incised one by one. The same kind of incision is often found in incised ware of the Late Incised and Late Excised period. Specimen No. 15 is a jar with notched incisions on its carinated shoulder. Specimen No. 16 is a bowl characterized by straight opened rim and cross-hatched incision on its outer surface. In this motif, firstly, lines are incised from the upper left to the lower right, and then, lines from the upper right to the lower left are added. Bowls which shape is similar this bowl are found at level 3 of Tell al-Raqā'i [Curvers and Schwartz 1990: figs. 20, 21].

Specimens Nos. 17 to 21 are fragments of feet. Except for specimen No. 17, all of them are supposed to be feet of bowls. No. 17 seems to be a foot of a jar. Taking its morphological features into consideration, this specimen should be held by the lower levels. Feet with string-cut base, which have been excavated a lot from the moat of Area A, were not found in this square. Features of the feet, except for No. 17, show characters of bowls' feet in the final stage of the Ninevite 5 period.

<in Fig. 1>

1. Cup; level 4a; pinkish buff; fine sand and sparse vegetable temper; wet-smoothed surface; string-cut base; incomplete; Rim diam.: 8 cm; Height: 3.7 cm.
2. Cup; level 4b; light greenish buff surface; buff core; fine sand and sparse vegetable temper; wet-smoothed surface; string-cut base; incomplete; Rim diam.: 7.9 cm; Height: 4.2 cm.
3. Cup; level 4a/4b; light grey; fine sand and sparse vegetable temper, scraped on bottom of outer surface using the wheel-turn; incomplete; Rim diam.: 7.7 cm; Height: 4 cm.
4. Rim of cup; level 4a/4b; pinkish buff outer surface; reddish pink inner surface and core; fine sand and sparse vegetable temper.
5. Rim of cup; level 5; pinkish buff; much fine sand and sparse vegetable temper.
6. Base of bowl; level 4b; pinkish buff; fine sand and sparse vegetable temper.
7. Body of footed bowl; level 5; light greenish buff; fine sand and sparse vegetable temper.
8. Incised bowl; level 4a; pinkish buff; fine sand and sparse vegetable temper; burnished on lower part of outer surface; incomplete; Rim diam.: 16 cm; Height: 7.7 cm.

9. Rim of incised bowl; level 4b; pinkish buff; fine sand temper.
10. Rim of bowl; level 4a/4b; creamy buff surfaces; dark pinkish buff core; fine sand temper.
11. Rim of bowl; level 5; dark pinkish buff; fine sand temper.
12. Rim of bowl; level 5; pinkish buff; much fine sand and sparse vegetable temper.
13. Incised sherd; level 4a; cream outer surface; pinkish buff inner surface and core; fine sand and sparse vegetable temper.
14. Incised jar sherd; level 5; pinkish buff; fine sand temper.
15. Incised jar sherd; level 4b; buff, partly light greenish buff outer surface; much fine sand temper.
16. Rim of incised bowl; level 4a; pinkish buff; fine sand and sparse very fine vegetable temper.
17. Foot sherd; level 4b; blackish brown; much vegetable temper.
18. Foot sherd; level 4b; greyish surfaces, partly light greenish grey; sand and vegetable temper.
19. Foot sherd; level 5; cream; fine sand and vegetable temper.
20. Foot sherd; level 5; buff outer surface; greenish buff inner surface and core; fine sand and vegetable temper.
21. Foot sherd; level 4b; greyish; fine sand and fine vegetable temper.

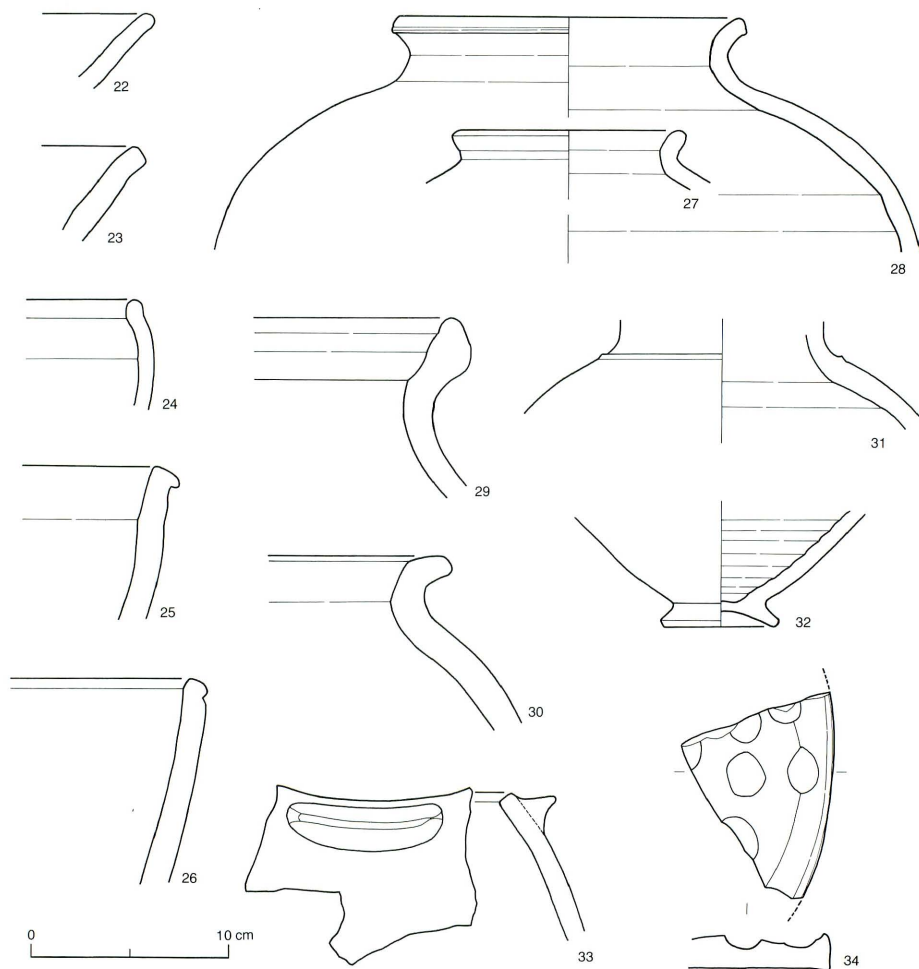


Fig. 2 Pottery from Levels 4 and 5 at Grid 4—Part 2

Pottery illustrated in Fig. 2 are large-sized vessels made of coarse clay which are tempered with sand or vegetable. Specimens Nos. 22 to 26 are rims of bowls. Specimens Nos. 22 and 23 are rims of large open bowls, and specimens Nos. 25 and 26 are rims of large deep bowls adjusted its shape by rough scraping. Specimens Nos. 27 to 30 are rims of jars. Specimens Nos. 27 and 28 are supposed to have had a globular shape of bodies. Diameter of specimen No. 29 measured about 50 cm in the rim. Specimen No. 30 is a large jar which diameter of the rim measured about 40 cm. In the lower part of surfaces, both specimens are finished by scraping. Specimen No. 32 is an unique base sherd of a jar with a pedestal-like ring-base. A base of jars in this period is usually flat or round. Specimen No. 32 type is, therefore, not common in this period. Specimen No. 33 is a coarse ware which is common in any time of the Ninevite 5 period. It is believed that this type of coarse ware was used as cooking ware. Specimen No. 34 is a fragment of a lid, which has ornamentation of small dimples on its surface.

The chronological order of pottery excavated from levels 4a, 4b and 5 are as follows: Pottery assemblage from level 5 are considered to have belonged to the final stage of the Ninevite 5 period. It is parallel to the periods of Tell Leilan IIIc, Tell al-Raqā'i level 3 and levels 1 to 3 in Tell Thuwajj. Pottery assemblage of levels 4a and 4b show similar characters to pottery from Tell Leilan period IIa and Tell Brak "Late ED III" contexts in Area ST. It leads to the supposition that this level belongs to either Late ED III period or the final stage of the Ninevite 5 period. In the preliminary report, we concluded that these levels belonged to the Akkadian period. However, judging from this comparison, our previous argument should be altered.

<in Fig. 2>

22. Rim of open bowl; level 5; greyish; very fine sand temper; fine fabric.
23. Rim of open bowl; level 4b; reddish pink outer surface; pinkish buff inner surface; fine sand and vegetable temper.
24. Rim of bowl; level 4a; pinkish buff slip all over; sand and fine vegetable temper.
25. Rim of bowl; level 5; reddish buff slip all over; greyish brown core; sand and fine vegetable temper.
26. Rim of bowl; level 5; pinkish buff slip all over; grey core; sand and vegetable temper.
27. Rim of jar; level 4a; pinkish buff; fine sand temper.
28. Rim of jar; level 4b; pinkish buff slip all over; reddish pink core; sand and fine vegetable temper.
29. Rim of jar; level 4b; reddish buff; coarse sand and small limestone temper.
30. Rim of jar; level 4b; reddish pink surface; greenish buff core; sand and vegetable temper.
31. Shoulder of jar; level 4b; pinkish buff slip outer surface; brownish grey inner surface; sand and vegetable temper.
32. Base of jar; level 4a; pinkish buff slip all over; sand and vegetable temper.
33. Rim of coarse jar; level 5; reddish pink surface; blackish brown core; coarse sand and sand temper; burnished surface; hand made.
34. Lid sherd; level 4b; reddish pink; sand and much vegetable temper; hand made.

Pottery from level 7 (Fig. 3)

The pottery collected from this level is only a small amount, due to the limited area of excavation, that is, only 2 square meters. No structures are found between the level 5 and natural soil. Level 7 is composed of greyish brown soil and is 60 cm to 70 cm in thickness. Incised and Excised wares are worthy of attention among pottery excavated at this level. Specimen No. 35 is a fragment of an incised small lugged jar characterized by keen carination and its pointed base. Only one lug is remained. The incision on its shoulder, is quite similar to that of an incised bowl from ST Trench at Tell Brak [Oates 1986: fig. 5–104]. Specimens Nos. 36 to 38 are excised sherds, all of which are made of fine clay. Their color is mostly grey. Specimen No. 36 is a rim of a bowl. It has zigzag incision on its upper part, and on its lower part, excised motif which is supposed to have been ladder-like motif, are drawn. The space between excised bands are filled with both of vertical and horizontal fine combing incisions. The same excised design is found from the period 3 in Tell Mohammed Arab [Killick in press: fig. 8–4]. Specimen No. 37 is a body sherd which

whole shape could not be restored. Vertical excised bands were arranged between two bands incised feather-like pattern, and moreover, horizontal fine incised combing lines are drawn between the two excised bands. Similar motif is found in a body of a jar from the period 3 in Tell Mohammed Arab [Roaf 1983: fig. 4-07]. Specimen No. 38 is also a body sherd, which shape could not be reconstructed. The excised bands are different from those of two specimens as just mentioned above. Three excised band are composed of lines inclined to the right and lines inclined to the left. These incised lines construct cross section which is triangular form shown in illustration. The left band has zigzag incision. Fine horizontal combing lines and cross-hatched incision are placed between these excised bands. Similar type of excised ware is found from the level II at Area B [Ii and Kawamata 1984/85: 206]. It means that the occupation levels in this period may be spread to Area B.

Foregoing incised and excised ware is quite similar to those from the period 3 in Tell Mohammed Arab [Roaf and Killick 1987: 222]. The same type of excised ware is numerous found from Nineveh and stratum 6 in Tell Billa [Thompson and Hamilton 1932: pl. LX; Thompson and Mallowan 1933: pl. LXII; Speiser 1933: pls. LXX, LXXI]. According to this facts, this type of excised ware are used to be popularized in Mosul area. Such an elaborate excised ware has not been found from Khabur area.

Specimens Nos. 39 to 42 are plain ware. Specimen No. 39 is one of the common large bowls in the Ninevite 5 period, which has rough scraping or whisking on its surfaces [Fukai et al. 1974: pl. LIII; Bachelot in press]. Specimen No. 40 is a rim of large plate which fabric is tempered with large amount of vegetables. Specimen No. 41 is a jar which is relatively smaller size among this type of jars. Its lower part of outer surface is scraped off and wet-smoothed, while the inside is finished by scraping. Specimen No. 43 is supposed to be a fragment of a lid, decorated with dimples measured about 8 mm in diameter. Specimen No. 42 is a ring-base sherd of either a jar or a bowl found from levels 8 or 9. It belongs to older

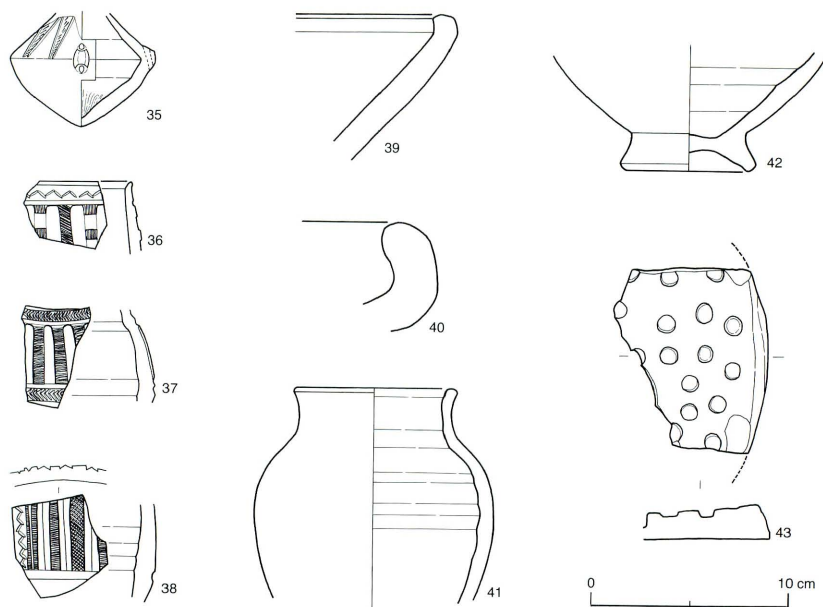


Fig. 3 Pottery from Level 7 at Grid 4

period than the other specimens. There is a possibility that this specimen belong to level 10. Jars with ring-bases are rare in the Ninevite 5 period. Only two examples are reported from Tell Fisna, which seems to belong to the Transitional period (Numoto 1988: fig. 17). It is assumed that jars with ring-bases in the Transitional period had been succeeded its characters from those in the Late Uruk period. Bowls with ring-bases are common in the Late Uruk period. On the contrary, it is rare to be seen in the Ninevite 5 period. If this ring-base sherd were a part of bowl, it is should belong to the Late Uruk period.

<in Fig. 3>

35. Incised small jar; level 7; light greenish buff; fine sand and fine vegetable temper.
36. Excised rim sherd; level 7; greyish; fine sand temper.
37. Excised body sherd; level 7; greyish; very fine sand temper; fine fabric.
38. Excised body sherd; level 7; greyish; very fine sand temper; fine fabric.
39. Rim of bowl; level 7; pinkish buff surface; reddish pink core; sand and vegetable temper.
40. Rim of coarse bowl; level 7; pinkish buff outer surface; reddish pink inner surface; blackish grey core; sand and much vegetable temper.
41. Small jar; level 7; light greenish buff slip outer surface; buff inner surface and core; much sand and fine vegetable temper.
42. Base sherd; level 8/9; reddish pink/pinkish buff surface; dark grey core; fine sand and fine vegetable temper.
43. Lid sherd; level 7; reddish pink surface; blackish grey; sand and vegetable temper; hand made.

Pottery from levels 9 and 10 (Fig. 4)

Levels 9 and 10 are deposited layers on natural soil which are about 1.2 m in thickness. However, there is no structure in these levels. Ninevite 5 pottery unearthed from these levels are mainly bowls. These specimens are chronologically placed in the Transitional period. Pottery and structures belonged to the Transitional period are found from Tells Fisna and Karrana 3 which are in Eski-Mosul region (Numoto 1988; Fales et al. 1987). Many pottery belonged to this period are reported from Nineveh (Thompson and Hamilton 1932: pls. LIV, LII).

Specimens Nos. 44 to 47 are painted and plain carinated bowls, which are characterized by keen carinations and inclined rims. Horizontal cross-hatched band and ladder-like motifs are drawn on specimen No. 44. Motifs composed of elongated triangles and cross-hatched triangles are drawn on the upper part of specimen No. 46. However, the whole layout of painted designs is not possible to restore, because parts of the body are missing. It is supposed that elongated triangles and cross-hatched triangles had been drawn alternately. Specimen No. 47 has a large body, comparing with other carinated bowls. Elongated triangles are drawn on its upper part. Similar motif is found in a carinated bowl from Nineveh (Thompson and Hamilton 1932: pl. LIII-9). Specimens Nos. 48 to 51 are fragments of painted and plain footed bowls both of which have beaded rims and carinations. Herring bone motif is horizontally drawn on No. 48. Butterflies and vertical lines were drawn on specimen No. 49. These two design elements are supposed to have been drawn one after another. This composition is common in the Transitional period. Similar designs are found in the carinated and footed bowls from Nineveh, Tells Fisna and Karrana 3 (Numoto 1988: fig. 16-21, 51; Rova in press fig. 5-6; Thompson and Hamilton 1932: pls. LIV-5, LIII-4). Specimens Nos. 52 and 53 are rims of bowls. The present author affirms that specimen No. 53 belongs to the Late Uruk period from the point of shape of the lip and the fabric. This shape of lip is found in carinated bowls from the Late Uruk level in Tell Thuwajj (Fujii et al. in press). Taking features of this specimen into consideration, it is supposed that level 10 would belong to the Late Uruk period. Specimen No. 54 is a sherd of a coarse ware with a crecent lug. This is one of the most typical coarse ware in the Ninevite 5 period.

Pottery from these levels show the same features as pottery from levels 3a and 3b at G10 as it will be treated later. This fact proves that the occupation level of the Transitional period is spread from the area

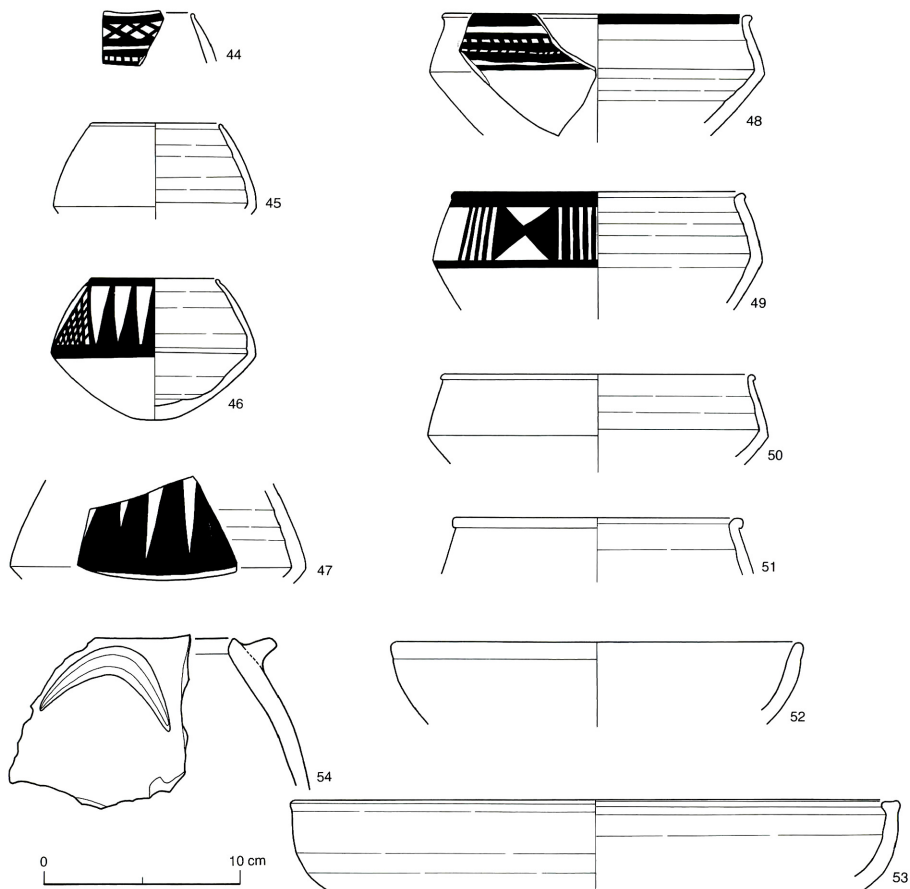


Fig. 4 Pottery from Levels 9 and 10 at Grid 4

of G4 to G10. Pottery of the Transitional period was not found in Area A.

Characteristics of the painted carinated bowls and painted footed bowls in the Transitional period had been already discussed in another paper [Numoto 1991].

< in Fig. 4 >

44. Painted rim sherd; level 9/10; reddish purple paint; pinkish buff slip all over; sand and fine vegetable temper.
45. Rim of carinated bowl; level 9/10; buff surface; pinkish buff inner surface and core; sand temper.
46. Painted carinated bowl; level 9/10; reddish purple paint; light greenish buff; fine sand and fine vegetable temper; incomplete.
47. Body of painted carinated bowl; level 10; reddish purple paint; pinkish buff slip outer surface; fine vegetable and much fine sand temper.
48. Rim of painted footed bowl; level 10; dark brown paint; pinkish buff slip all over; reddish pink core; sand and fine vegetable temper.
49. Rim of painted footed bowl; level 10; orange purple paint; pinkish buff slip all over; reddish pink core; vegetable and much

fine sand temper.

50. Rim of footed bowl; level 9/10; pinkish buff slip all over; reddish pink core; sand and vegetable temper.
51. Rim of footed bowl; level 10; light greenish buff; fine sand and fine vegetable temper.
52. Rim of bowl; level 9/10; reddish pink; much sand and fine vegetable temper.
53. Rim of bowl; level 9/10; buff slip all over; pinkish buff core; much sand and fine vegetable temper.
54. Rim of coarse ware; level 10; buff slip all over; reddish pink core; coarse sand, small stone and vegetable temper.

Other painted, incised and excised wares from Grid 4 (Fig. 5)

Specimen No. 55 is an excised sherd characterized by repetition of vertical fine excised bands and horizontal fine excised bands. Stitch-like incisions are drawn between these excised bands. Specimen No. 56 is an incised sherd which is considered to be a part of body of a bowl. Its incision is composed of a feather pattern band and combing zigzag motifs. This incised design is one of the most typical designs in the Late Incised and Late Excised period. Specimen No. 57 is a rim of a painted footed bowl with a row of sideways cross-hatched triangles. Similar painted design is found in Tell Thalathat [Fukai et al. 1974: pl. 29–1]. This specimen is regarded as one belonged to the Painted and Early Incised period from the point of the design and the shape. Shape of specimens Nos. 58 and 59 is not able to be restored. Cross-hatched circular motifs are drawn on specimen No. 58. Specimen No. 60 is a pedestal sherd of a painted jar which is supposed to have belonged to the Painted and Early Incised period.

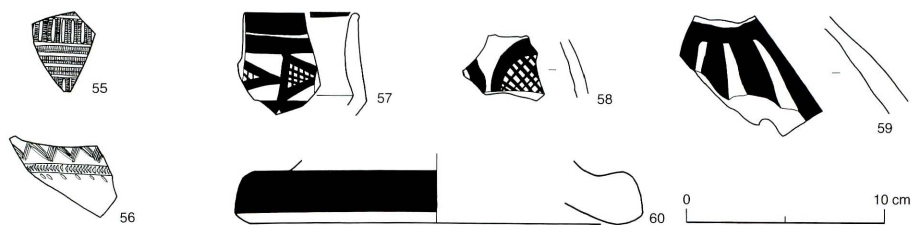


Fig. 5 Other Painted, Incised and Excised Wares from Grid 4

Any occupation levels belonged to the Painted and Early Incised period are not found at G4. However, specimens of Nos. 57 to 60, which features pottery of the Painted and Early Incised period, were excavated at G4. It is might be possible to judged that occupation level of the Painted and Early Incised period could exist at G4 and its surrounding area.

<in Fig. 5>

55. Excised sherd; surface soil; grey; fine sand temper; fine fabric.
56. Incised sherd; level 2 at G1; greenish; fine sand temper.
57. Rim of painted footed bowl; level 4b; brownish purple paint; buff slip all over; pinkish buff core; fine sand and fine vegetable temper.
58. Painted sherd; level 4b; dark green paint; light greenish buff surface and core; fine sand temper.
59. Painted sherd; level 4b; orange-red paint; pinkish buff slip all over; reddish core; sand and vegetable temper.
60. Painted pedestal sherd; level 4b; reddish purple paint; pinkish buff slip all over; reddish buff core; sand and vegetable temper.

Ninevite 5 Pottery from Grid 10 (Figs. 6–10)

Pottery from unstratified level to level 2 (Figs. 6, 7)

G10 is 2 square meters grid, which is set up 20 m east from G4 descending slowly toward the out skirt of

the tell. Unstratified level is composed of light brown soil accumulated about 60 cm to 70 cm in thickness below the surface soil. The soil is very loose, because it contains a large amount of small stons, sand and gravels. It seems to have been deposited naturally. There are no occupation levels in this soil. Most of pottery unearthed are believed to have belonged to the Ninevite 5 period. Specimens of three pottery are illustrated in Fig. 6 (Nos. 65, 68, 69). Specimen No. 65 is an incised Ninevite 5 sherd characterized by feather motifs and cross-hatched motifs. These motifs look like those of incised jars in the Late Uruk period or in the Akkadian period. This feather motif, however, characteristic in the Late Incised and Late Excised period [Roaf and Killick 1987]³⁾. Specimens Nos. 68 and 69 are painted sherds. Specimen No. 68 is a part of body of a jar with combination of a ladder and lozenges motifs, which are drawn horizontally. A part of a hole remained at the edge suggested that this specimen was re-cycled. Specimen No. 69 is a lower part of a carinated bowl with cross-hatched triangular motif.

Leve 1: The thin floor was found in level 1. All the pottery from above the floor belong to the Ninevite 5 period (Nos. 61–64, 66, 67, 70–72). They are classified into an excised rim sherd (No. 61), rims of carinated bowls (Nos. 62, 63), a potstand sherd (No. 64) and painted sherds (Nos. 67, 70–72). These specimens do not belong to the same period as being treated later. This level is also regarded as an unstratified level. Specimen No. 61 is a rim of an excised bowl. Its excised motif is composed of a row of horizontal dots, vertical excised bands and fine slant combing lines. This excision is identical with that from

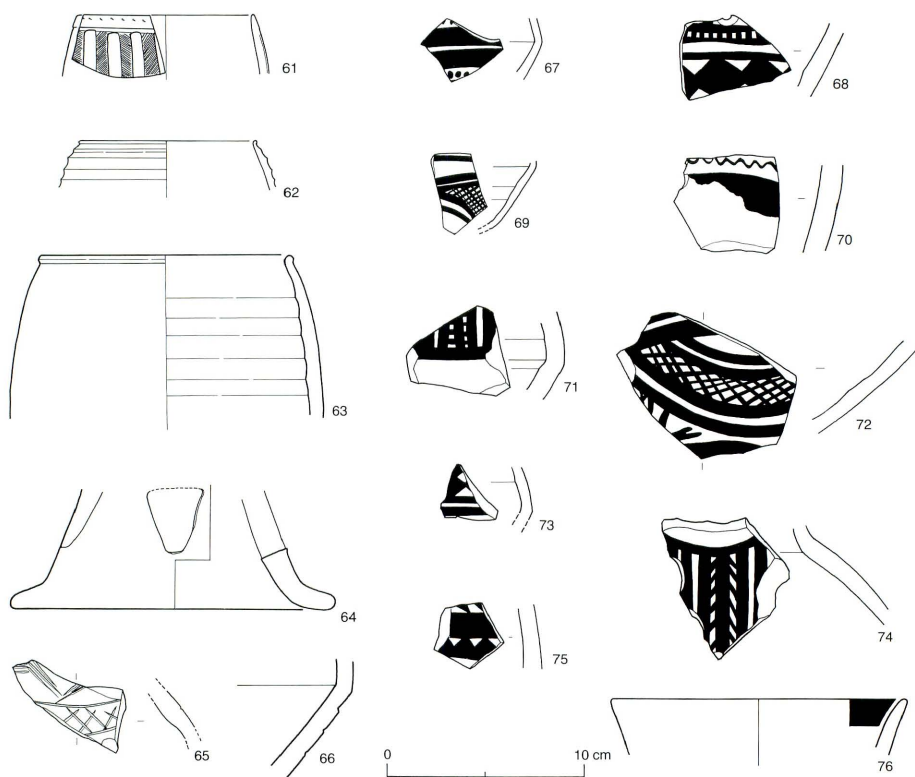


Fig. 6 Pottery from Unstratified Level and Levels 1 and 2 at Grid 10

G4 as discussed above (Nos. 36, 37). It belongs to the Late Incised and Late Excised period. Specimen No. 62 has horizontal excised grooving lines. Its shape of section is ribbed. Judging from this features, it is supposed to have belonged to nearly the Painted and Early Incised period. Specimen No. 63 is a rim of a large carinated bowl. Complete bowls which are similar to this specimen are found from Tell Thalathat [Fukai et al. 1974: pl. 47–36]. Specimen No. 64 is considered to be a fragment of a potstand. It has reverse triangular opening. Similar example to this has not yet been found. This cannot be chronological-ly ordered yet. It is assumed that this might belong to the later period than the Late Incised and Late Excised period. Specimen No. 66 is a part of body of a large bowl. It is characterized by grooving lines on its outer surface. Specimen No. 67 is either a body of painted carinated bowl or a footed bowl. It has horizontal lines and dots motifs. Specimen No. 70 is a painted body sherd with a waving line. Specimen No. 71 is a fragment of a large footed bowl. Its painted design is only on the upper part of the body. Specimen No. 72 is either a shoulder of a painted jar or a body of a painted footed bowl. Curved cross-hatched band and naturalistic motifs are drawn on it.

Level 2: Level 2 is consist of tight floor and stratum composed of reddish brown soil on the floor. A hearth which is about 50 cm in diameter and 10 cm in depth was found on the floor. Fired mud and carbonized objects are filled in the hearth. Many animal bones were spread to the hearth. Pottery unearthed from this level are fragments both of painted and plain Ninevite 5 ware. Specimen No. 73 is either a painted carinated bowl or a footed bowl, which has horizontal parallel bands and butterfly motifs. Specimen No. 74 is a shoulder of a painted jar. It is characterized by a vertical herring bone motif. Specimen No. 75 contains a row of triangles painted on the outer surface. Specimen No. 76 is a painted rim sherd. Judging from the features of its fabric and the shape, it is supposed to have belonged to the Halaf period.

It is clear that this level belongs to the painted Ninevite 5 period. The amount of pottery collected in this level are small, and therefore, it is not enough to define whether this level belongs to the Painted and Early Incised period or the Transitional period. It is supposed that the floor had been constructed on abandonment structures of level 3a some time later on. There might be chronological gap being between levels 2 and 3a. Since level 3a belongs to the Transitional period, level 2 is ordered in the Painted and Early Incised period.

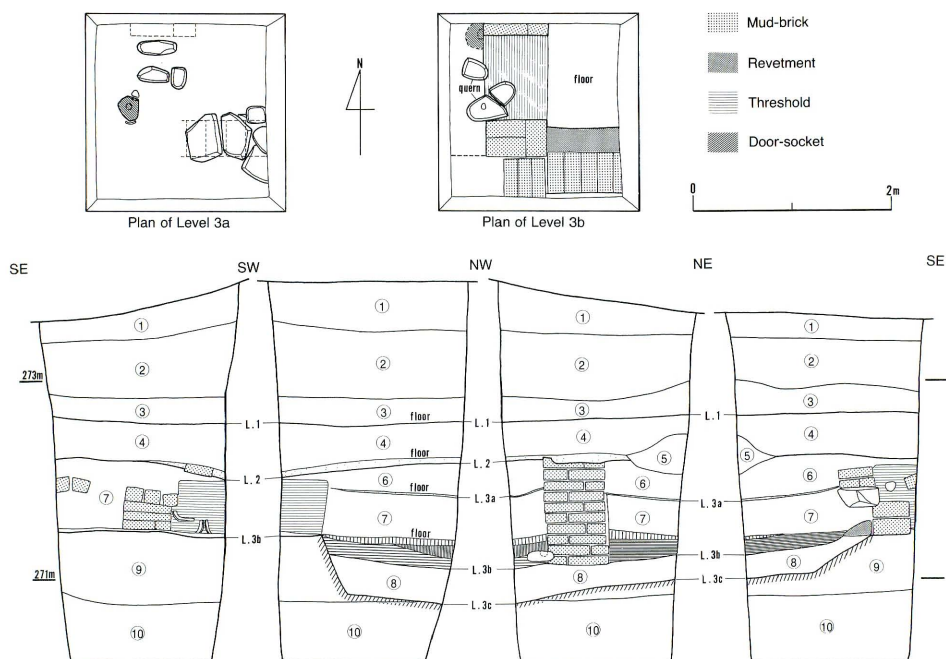
<in Fig. 6>

61. Rim of excised bowl; level 1; light greenish; fine sand temper.
62. Rim of ribbed bowl; level 1; light greenish; fine sand temper.
63. Rim of carinated bowl; level 1; pinkish buff; very fine sand and vegetable temper.
64. Potstand sherd; level 1; light greenish surface; reddish pink core; fine sand and vegetable temper; hand made.
65. Incised sherd; unidentified level; reddish pink; sand and vegetable temper.
66. Body sherd; level 1; reddish pink; fine sand and vegetable temper.
67. Painted sherd; level 1; purplish dark brown paint; light greenish surfaces and core; very fine sand temper.
68. Painted sherd; unidentified level; dark purplish red paint; creamy slip outer surface; fine sand and vegetable temper.
69. Painted sherd; unidentified level; dark brownish green paint; light greenish surfaces and core; sand temper.
70. Painted sherd; level 1; purplish dark brown paint; cream slip outer surface; reddish pink core; fine sand and vegetable temper.
71. Painted sherd; level 1; dark purplish brown paint; light greenish surface; greyish black core; fine sand and vegetable temper.
72. Painted sherd; level 1; reddish purple paint; cream slip outer surface and partly inner surface; reddish pink core; fine sand and vegetable temper.
73. Painted sherd; level 2; dark purplish brown paint; light greenish surface and core; fine sand and fine vegetable temper.
74. Painted sherd; level 2; dark green paint; light greenish outer surface and light brownish inner surface; sand and vegetable temper.
75. Painted sherd; level 2; dark reddish purple paint; creamy pink slip outer surface; reddish pink core; fine sand and fine vegetable temper.

76. Painted sherd; level 2; reddish pink; sand and mica temper; hand made; Halaf ware.

Pottery from levels 3a and 3b (Figs. 7–9)

Structures: Levels 3a and 3b are consists of two floors with a mud-brick wall (1 m in extant height and, about 60 cm in width) at the north section. Plan of structures on level 3a is almost identical with



- ① Surface soil (blackish brown soil).
- ② Light brown loose soil with large amount of gravel and stones. There are no occupation levels.
- ③ Light brown sandy soil.
- ④ Reddish brown viscous soil with stones, carbide particles, ash and fragments of mud-brick.
- ⑤ Dark reddish brown viscous soil.
- ⑥ Dark brown solid soil with stones, carbide and fired mud particles.
- ⑦ Similar to soil of No. 6. Containing much fragments of mud-brick.
- ⑧ Light brown silty solid soil with a little ash and carbide particles.
- ⑨ Dark brown very solid soil.
- ⑩ Blackish brown very solid soil. Similar to soil of No. 9. The quality is resemble to the natural soil.

- Mud-brick.
- The soil mixed with reddish brown mud, ash, fired mud and carbide particles.
- Mud revetment, yellowish brown sandy mud.
- The soil mixed with ash and reddish brown mud. Containing carbide and clay particles.
- Light brown sandy mud.
- Silty solid soil. Containing reddish brown sandy mud and ash.
- Ash soil. Containing carbide particles.

Fig. 7 Plans and Sections of Grid 10

structures on level 3b: The both walls run from the south to the north. The door-ways are in the same place. The structure of level 3a are succeeded to structures of level 3b. Great chronological difference is not found between two levels. Besides, there is no clear difference about pottery between these two levels.

Characteristics in level 3a: The foundation of the wall, which runs from the east to the west, was made of stones. In the Ninevite 5 period, walls made of stones are very few. It is, therefore, distinctive⁴⁾. The door-way is about 80 cm in width. It contains a door-socket and three river stones, which are to the door-way.

Characteristics in level 3b: The door-way is about 80 cm in width with mud-brick threshold. Three fragments of stone querns were found on the threshold. A part of door-socket was found at the north section. The most remarkable features in this level are as follows:

1. Foundation of the north wall running from the east to the west, was supported by yellowish brown sandy mud, which was 25 cm in width (revetment). The cross-section forms a quarter of a circle.

2. At the south-west part of the square, there are thin wall-like structures. It was burned and turned to black. This structures seems to be used as moget.

The floor of level 3b is composed of large amount of ash, fired mud and carbon, which accumulated about 10 cm to 30 cm in thickness.

Most of mud-bricks used for wall are sandy, and do not contain any vegetable at all. Its dimensions are 40 cm × 17–20 cm × 10 cm⁵⁾.

Painted pottery: Painted Ninevite 5 pottery from levels 3a and 3b belong to the Transitional period. Chronologically, they are ordered in the same period as those from levels 9 and 10 at G4. These specimens are small and medium-sized pottery. The clay is tempered with fine sand and fine vegetable. The most remarkable thing is that they contain chalky particles. They are painted mainly reddish purple, purplish brown and reddish orange after being applied creamy slip to them.

Specimens Nos. 77 to 85 are rims of either painted carinated bowls or painted footed bowls. All of them are beaded rims. Painted designs of carinated and footed bowls in the Transitional period are mainly applied in their upper part of the bodies. Specimens Nos. 77 and 78 are rims of carinated bowls. Specimen No. 77 has two vertical lines, while specimen No. 78 has a cross-hatched triangle and a slightly slanted ladder motif. Design painted in a carinated bowl with spout from the period 1 in Tell Mohammed Arab is similar to the latter (Roaf and Killick 1987: fig. 2). Specimens Nos. 79 to 83 are rims of painted footed bowls. The diameters are from 13 cm to 15 cm. Gentle carination and thinner body make specimen No. 79 separate from other specimens. The painted motif on the upper part of carination seems to be a row of solid right-angled triangles. A rough cross-hatched triangle is drawn on specimen No. 80. The lip is not painted. The features common through painted bowls of the Late Uruk period. Painted design of specimen No. 81 consists of a vertical ladder motif and a panel with a cross-hatched rectangle and lozenges. Carinated bowls from the Transitional level in Tells Karrana 3 and the Late Uruk level in Tell Mohammed Arab show similar composition of painted designs to specimen No. 81 (Roaf and Killick 1987: fig. 2; Rova in press). Specimen No. 82 has a butterfly motif between the horizontal lines. Specimen No. 83 is characterized by a extremely inclined rim and an everted lip. The design is similar to that of specimen No. 49, which is composed of a butterfly motif and vertical lines. This type of painted design is common in the Transitional period.

Specimens Nos. 84 and 85 are considered to be rims of carinated bowls. Motifs of specimen No. 85 seems to be composed either butterflies or lozenges. Specimens Nos. 86 to 89 are body sherds of either painted carinated bowls or plain carinated bowls. All of them have keen carinations. Scraped traces are clear on the lower part of carinations. The painted design of specimen No. 87 is supposed to be a

cross-hatched rectangle. A row of cross-hatched triangles are drawn on specimen No. 88, although most of them has been exfoliated. Painted body sherd of specimen No. 90 is considered to be apart of a footed bowl, judging from inclination of its carination. A part of vertical lines are remained. Specimen No. 91 is a rim of a painted large footed bowl. A unit of vertical lines, which are composed of around ten lines, and a blank space have been drawn one after another. The clay contains a large amount of vegetable for the size of holding its large body. The lower part are roughly scraped. An example which shows similar

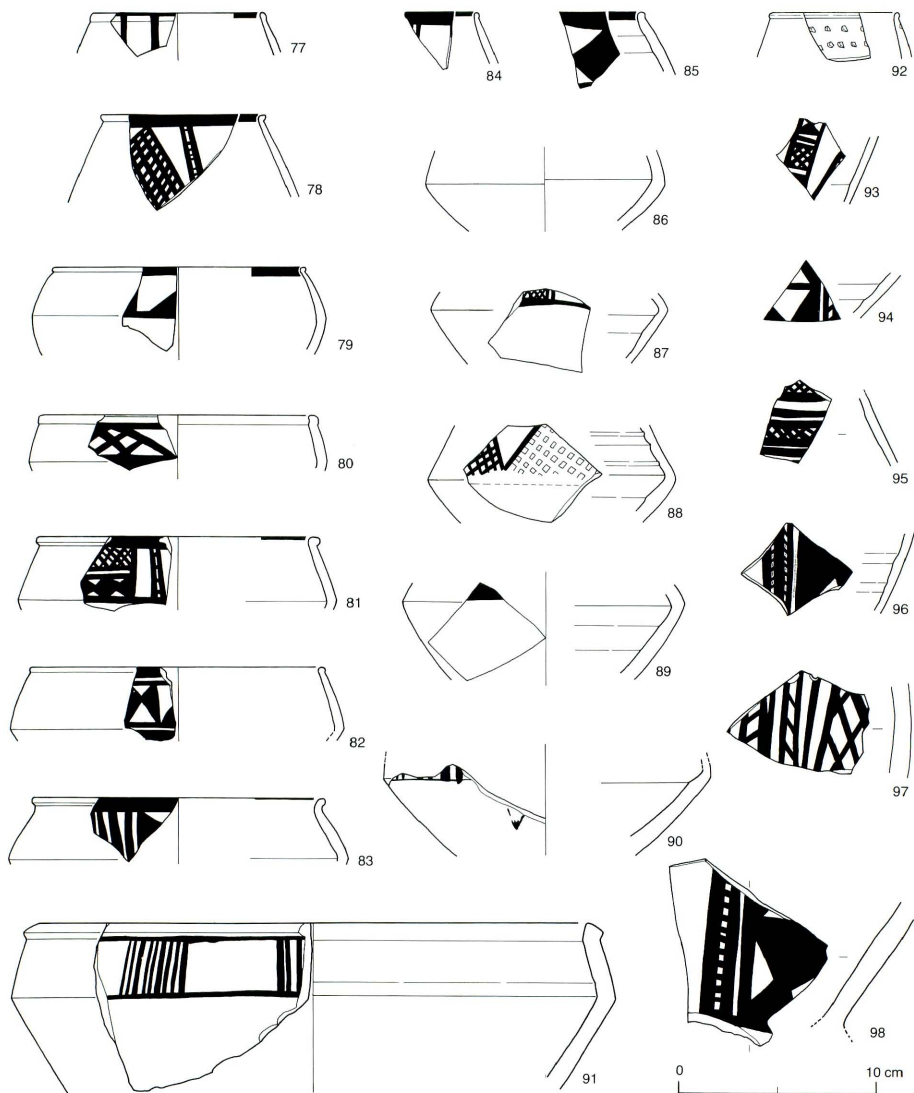


Fig. 8 Pottery from Levels 3a and 3b at Grid 10

characteristics to this specimen is found from phase G in Tell Thuwajj [Numoto in press].

Specimen No. 92 is an incised rim sherd, on which rough stab-like motifs are incised irregularly. It is entirely different from typical incision in the Painted and Early Incised period. This type has not reported yet from the other sites.

Specimens Nos. 93 to 98 are painted sherds which are parts of body of either footed bowls or jars. Most of them have butterfly design elements (Nos. 93, 94, 96, 98). Specimen No. 93 contains butterfly motifs combined with a cross-hatched rectangle. The horizontal butterfly motifs are drawn with herring bone motifs on specimens Nos. 94 and 96. Specimen No. 98 is a base of a jar. Its motifs are made up of vertical butterfly motifs and ladder motifs together. Specimen No. 95 has horizontal cross-hatched bands. Rough cross-hatched lines and ladder motifs put together in specimen No. 97. Similar examples to this cross-hatched motif have not yet been found among the Ninevite 5 pottery. This design, however, drawn on the painted jars of the Late Uruk period [Raof and Killick 1987: fig. 2; Raof 1983: fig. 2-2]⁶⁾. It seems that specimen belongs to the Late Uruk period.

Some specimens of these levels are considered to have belonged to the Late Uruk period. Especially, painted carinated bowl, specimen No. 88, show characteristics of bowls in the Late Uruk period, taking its painted motif and shape into consideration⁷⁾.

<in Fig. 8>

77. Painted rim sherd; level 3b; dark purplish brown paint; light greenish grey to reddish pink surface and core; fine sand temper.
78. Rim of painted carinated bowl; level 3b; purplish brown paint; buff surface and core; chalky sand and fine sand temper.
79. Rim of painted footed bowl; level 3b; dark orange paint; reddish pink surface and core; fine sand temper.
80. Rim of painted footed bowl; level 3b; reddish orange paint; reddish pink surface and core; fine sand and chalky sand temper.
81. Rim of painted footed bowl; level 3a; dark purplish red paint; creamy slip all over; red to reddish pink core; sand and chalky sand and fine vegetable temper.
82. Rim of painted footed bowl; level 3a; purplish dark brown paint; creamy slip all over; light reddish pink core; fine sand and fine vegetable temper.
83. Rim of painted footed bowl; level 3a; reddish purple to reddish orange paint; light reddish buff slip all over; light greyish core; chalky sand and fine vegetable temper.
84. Painted rim sherd; level 3b; orange-red paint; reddish pink outer surface; dark reddish pink inner surface; light reddish brown core; fine sand temper.
85. Painted rim sherd; level 3a; orange-red paint; reddish pink surface and core; sand, chalky sand and vegetable temper.
86. Body of carinated bowl; level 3a; light greenish; fine sand and fine vegetable temper.
87. Body of painted carinated bowl; level 3b; greenish red-purple paint; cream slip outer surface; reddish buff inner surface and core; sand, chalky sand and fine vegetable temper.
88. Body of painted carinated bowl; level 3b; reddish brown paint; cream slip outer surface; buff inner surface and core; sand and fine vegetable temper.
89. Body of painted carinated bowl; level 3b; brownish orange paint; buff surface and core; fine sand and vegetable temper.
90. Body of painted footed bowl; level 3a; reddish purple paint; creamy buff slip all over; reddish pink core; sand and vegetable temper.
91. Rim of painted footed bowl; level 3b; dark reddish purple paint; creamy slip all over; grey to reddish buff core; fine sand, chalky sand and much vegetable temper.
92. Rim of incised carinated bowl; level 3b; light grey to reddish pink outer surface; grey inner surface and core; sand and chalky sand temper.
93. Painted sherd; level 3b; reddish purple paint; creamy slip outer surface; reddish pink inner surface and core; fine sand and chalky sand temper.
94. Painted sherd; level 3b; reddish orange paint; creamy slip outer surface; reddish pink inner surface and core; sand temper.
95. Painted sherd; level 3b; reddish orange paint; cream slip outer surface; reddish pink inner surface and core; fine sand and fine vegetable temper.
96. Painted sherd; level 3b; orange-red paint; cream slip outer surface; reddish pink inner surface and core; sand and fine vegetable temper.
97. Painted sherd; level 3b; dark reddish purple-brown paint; creamy slip outer surface; reddish pink inner surface and core; fine

sand temper.

98. Painted sherd; level 3a; reddish orange paint; cream slip outer surface; reddish pink inner surface and core; fine sand, chalky sand and much vegetable temper.

Plain pottery: All of the plain pottery are fragments of bowls' rims. Specimens Nos. 99 to 101 are large bowls characterized by beaded rim and its curve inclined to inside. Specimen No. 100 is characterized by the carination, which is similar to those from Tell Fisna [Numoto 1988: fig. 20–111–116]. Specimen No. 102 is characterized by the top of the rim slantingly cut into inside. Fabrics, which are used for all the specimens mentioned here, are tempered with either fine sand, or sand and vegetable. Creamy slip is always recognized on their surface. Specimens Nos. 103 to 105 are hand-made coarse ware which clay tempered with coarse sand, small stones and vegetable. Specimen No. 104 has a circular projection with convex top. Specimen No. 105 has a crecent lug on the upper part of its rim.

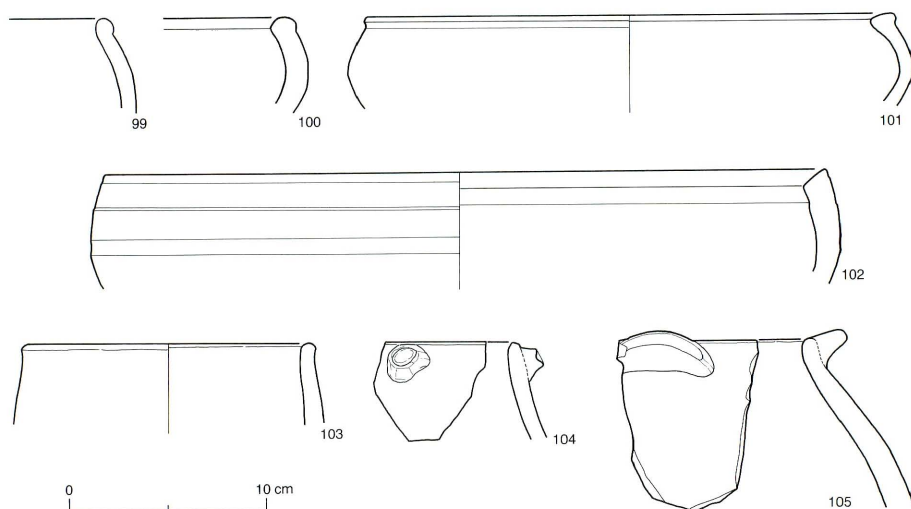


Fig. 9 Plain Pottery from Levels 3a and 3b at Grid 10

<in Fig. 9>

99. Rim of bowl; level 3b; creamy slip all over; reddish pink core; sand and vegetable temper.
 100. Rim of bowl; level 3a; light creamy brown outer surface; greyish brown inner surface and core; sand and vegetable temper.
 101. Rim of bowl; level 3b; creamy slip all over; reddish pink core; fine sand and fine vegetable temper.
 102. Rim of bowl; level 3b; creamy slip all over; red to reddish pink core; sand and vegetable temper.
 103. Rim of coarse ware; level 3a; reddish pink to light brownish grey outer surface; light brown inner surface; grey core; coarse sand and small stone temper; hand made.
 104. Rim of coarse ware; level 3b; greyish red outer surface; reddish inner surface; grey core; sand and vegetable temper; hand made.
 105. Rim of coarse ware; level 3b; light brown to reddish pink-brown surface; greyish brown core; sand, small stone and fine vegetable temper; hand made.

Pottery from level 3c (Figs. 7, 10)

Structure: Taking away walls and floors of level 3b, it became clear that the nine stratum was artificially cut. The cutting line was directed from the east to the west, and its depth is from 40 cm to 60 cm. Level 3c is composed of solid light brown silty soil, which had been accumulated on the cutting surface. Pottery from this level shows characteristics of the Late Uruk pottery as being treated later. The section, which runs from the east to the west, is shown in Fig. 7. The cutting structure had not been completely deposited at that time when level 3b had been constructed. The east to the west wall of level 3b, therefore, had been constructed along the cutting line. Chronologically, there is no great gap between levels 3b and 3c. Pottery from level 3c is considered to have belonged to the Late Uruk period. This fact also shows that there is little chronological gap between these two levels.

Pottery: From level 3c, rims of bowls (Nos. 106, 109, 110), ring-base sherds (Nos. 107, 108) and a rim sherd (No. 111) were excavated. Specimen No. 106 is a rim of a carinated bowl. Specimens Nos. 109 and 110 are rims of footed bowls. These rims show the same shape as painted carinated and painted footed bowls as discussed above. Both of these use the same fabrics. There are traces of painting on specimen No. 110. Specimens Nos. 107 and 108 are believed to be of bases of bowls. Specimen No. 107 is a low ring-base, while specimen No. 108 is characterized by a stuck ring-base. No similar shape of bases in the Ninevite 5 period are found. On the other hand, the same type of bowl bases are found from the Late Uruk level in Tell Mohammed Arab and Tell Karrana 3 [Killick in press; Rova in press]. Pottery with a ring-base is one of the remarkable features in the Late Uruk period. Specimen No. 111 is a fragment of an open bowl with an everted rim. Taking into the features of its fabric and the shape, it seems to belong to the Late Uruk period.

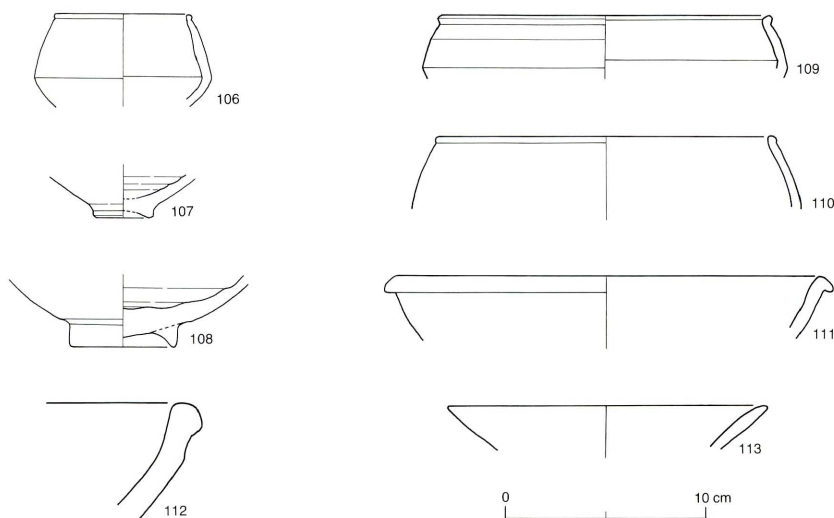


Fig. 10 Pottery from Level 3c and below the Level 3c at Grid 10

Pottery from below the level 3c (Strata of Nos. 9 and 10) (Fig. 10)

Strata of Nos. 9 and 10 are composed of the same kind of solid brown soil with little mixtures like natural soil. There are no occupation levels in these strata. Specimen No. 112 is a rim of a large bowl which was

found in stratum No. 9. This sherd colors grey, and contains a large amount of coarse sand and vegetable. A rim sherd which is similar to specimen No. 112, was found from the Late Uruk level in Tell Thuwajj [Fujii et al. in press]. Stratum No. 10 is considered to accumulated on natural alluvium soil. A few small potsherds were found from this soil. Among the rest, specimen No. 113 is a rim of an open bowl, which fabric and shape are peculiar to pottery in the Halaf period. Since a occupation level of the Halaf period was found at Area A, there is a great possibility that a occupation level of the Halaf period would be found near to G10.

<in Fig.10>

106. Rim to body of carinated bowl; level 3c; pinkish buff surface; light grey core; fine sand temper.
107. Ring-base sherd; level 3c; reddish pink; sand and mica temper.
108. Ring-base sherd; level 3c; creamy slip all over; reddish pink core; sand, small stone and vegetable temper.
109. Rim of bowl; level 3c; creamy slip all over; reddish pink core; sand, chalky sand and vegetable temper.
110. Rim of bowl; level 3c; reddish pink; fine sand temper; probably painted on outer surface.
111. Rim of bowl; level 3c; pinkish buff; sand temper; hard.
112. Rim of bowl; No. 9 stratum; grey surface; greyish black-brown core; much coarse sand, sand and vegetable temper.
113. Rim of bowl; No. 10 stratum; creamy slip all over; reddish pink core; fine sand temper; Halaf ware.

Summary

Tell Jigan is the largest tell in Eski-Mosul region. It is supposed that it had been a center of this region through all the period. Especially, occupation levels of the Painted and Early Incised period in the Ninevite 5 period spread over the tell. On the other hand, the sphere of occupation levels in the Late Incised and Late Excised period is slightly reduced than that of the Painted and Early Incised period [Ii in press]. The sites, near to Tell Jigan, which contain the Ninevite 5 occupation levels are as follows: Tells Karrana 3, Fisna, Kutana, Mohammed Arab, Khirbet Hatara and Jam bur. The occupation levels of the Ninevite 5 period in these tells are smaller than those of Tell Jigan. These are satellite tells of Tell Jigan. It is supposed that these tells had been always influenced by Tell Jigan. Tell Jigan had been a center of the east upper reaches of the Tigris river in the north of Nineveh.

The occupation level of the Hassuna period was on alluvium soil in Area A. The same level was found in the area where Iraqi expedition excavated [Al-Aswad 1987]. On the other hand, the first occupation level of G4 is identified with layer of either the Transitional period or the Late Uruk period.

G10 was the only area in which the Late Uruk occupation level was found. We reach the conclusion that the sphere of the Late Uruk occupation level is smaller than that of the Ninevite 5 period.

Level 3 at G10 and levels 9, 10 at G4 are almost the same height above sea level. To sum up, the occupation levels being held from the Late Uruk to the Transitional periods horizontally spread throughout Area C.

Any occupation level, which belongs to the Painted and Early Incised period, is not found in G4. It may not have existed in this area. Potsherds, which belonged to the Painted and Early Incised period, were found almost all the area in Tell Jigan. It is supposed that the occupation levels should be widely spread. The occupation levels of this period were recognized at Area A [Ii and Kawamata 1984/85] and the area in which Iraqi expedition excavated [Al-Aswad 1987].

The fortified moat in Area A did not reach throughout Area C, because the Ninevite 5 levels were excavated at G8 and G10⁸⁾.

Finally, Tell Jigan has been occupied from the Hassuna period to the present age. Our expedition predicted that Tell Jigan had been occupied throughout the Ninevite 5 period, taking account of potsherds distributed over the tell. Unfortunately, only two seasons, during which our expedition were permitted to

be engaged in excavation, are not enough to solve the problems found in previous studies about the Ninevite 5 period, and establish chronological order in that period.

Notes

- 1) See figures in pp. 62–65 *Researches on the Antiquities of Saddam Dam Basin Salvage and Other Researches* for the details of Area C [Fujii 1987].
- 2) The size is nearly equal to that of levels IIa and IIb at Area B, and level 1 of Trench A at Tell Thuwajj [Ii and Kawamata 1984/85; Fujii et al. in press].
- 3) In the preliminary report, these motifs were regarded as the Akkadian ones. Therefore, this level was mentioned as the Akkadian one.
- 4) A wall based on stones is found from the lowest level of Tell Selal. It is proposed by researchers concerned that this level belongs to nearly the Painted and Early Incised period (personal communication).
- 5) The size of a mud-brick is the same as a mud-brick which constructs a platform in Tell Fisna [Numoto 1988].
- 6) In the Late Uruk period, cross-hatched motifs are rough comparing with those of the Ninevite 5 period.
- 7) Cross-hatched motif is common design of painted carinated bowls in the Late Uruk period [Killick in press]. The keen carination, and the low height in proportion to maximum diameter are common characters between specimen No. 88 and painted carinated bowls in the Late Uruk period [Numoto in press].
- 8) Area C gently sloped down, while Area A steeply sloped down to the edge of the tell. We assumed that the fortified moat had not existed in Area C before our starting excavation.

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