

von Q. (RIMA 2, 25 f.: vi 24, 36). Aber erst Adad-nērārī II. brachte das Gebiet 911 durch den Sieg über Iluia, König von Q., endgültig unter assyr. Kontrolle (RIMA 2, 143: 11, 12). Die Zugehörigkeit zur Provinz des *masennu* ergibt sich aus der Titulatur des Ajja-ḫālu, *masennu* während der Regierungszeit Salmanassars III., der in der Inschrift auf einem Tonwürfel zusätzlich den Titel des Statthalters der Stadt Kipšūna und der Länder Q., Meḫrānu\*, Ukku und Erimmu trägt (RIMA 3, 179: 11).

*Belege:* Kh. Nashef, RGTC 5 (1982), 222 f. sub Qumani (Tukulti-Ninurta I.; Tiglat-pileser I.). – S. Parpola 1970: AOAT 6, 287 sub Qumanū. – *Lokalisation:* J. N. Postgate 1995: in: M. Liverani, Neo-Assyrian Geography, 6 f. – S. Parpola/M. Porter 2001: The Helsinki Atlas of the Near East in the Neo-Assyrian Period, 4: B4, vgl. 15 sub Qumēni.

K. Radner

**Qumasi.** Stadt in Que\* an der Grenze zu Muški\*. Im Zuge der Grenzstreitigkeiten zwischen der assyr. Provinz Que und Muški erobert Sargon II. 713 drei zu Que gehörige Städte von Mita\*, König von Muški, zurück, nämlich Ḫarrua, Ušnanis und <sup>uru</sup>Qum-a-si (A. Fuchs, Die Inschriften Sargons II. aus Khorsabad [1994] 110, Ann. 120).

K. Radner

**Qumluq, Tall** (auch Tell Zeruk). Konischer Hügel mit flachem Plateau und Unterstadt, ca. 200 × 200 × 20 m, in fruchtbarer Flussebene ca. 4 km nördl. von Tall Aḫmar/Til Barsib im Tišrin-Stauseegebiet gelegen. Surveys von C. L. Woolley, A. M. T. Moore, P. Sanlaville und ein Hangschnitt durch H. Hammade erbrachten Schichten aus der Mittelbronzezeit, der neuassyrischen und seit der hellenistischen Periode. Am Fuße vermutlich eine ausgedehnte späturnukzeitliche Siedlung.

C. L. Woolley 1921: Carchemish II: The Town Defenses, 33–38. – H. Hamma de 1988/89: Preliminary report on the excavations at Tell Qumluq and Tell Abr, AAS 38/39 (arab. Teil), 15–40. – P. Sanlaville (ed.) 1985: Holocene Settlement in North Syria, BAR Int. Series 238, 68.

A. Otto

**Qummuḫu** s. Kummuh.

**Qurayya, Tall.** A small site (about 3.3 ha), on the western bank of the Euphrates (35° 00' N, 40° 31' E), a few kilometers north of Tall al-ʿAšāra (ancient Terqa\*). The name of the ancient settlement is not known. It was excavated under the general direction of the writers from 1977 to 1979 and then again in 1981 and 1984 – W. R. Shelby, K. Simpson, D. Shimabuku and St. Reimer serving successively as field directors. Protracted study periods by D. Shimabuku took place between 1981 and 1984, and a brief study period in 1989 by G. Buccellati and B. Hopkinson, with experiments relating to the possible role of Q. ceramic assemblages in salt production.

The site was occupied during the heyday of Terqa (3<sup>rd</sup> and early 2<sup>nd</sup> mill.), but the pertinent strata have either been lost or are inaccessible because of the presence of modern houses on top of the tell.

Excavations were possible only along the slopes of the mound, where substantial Uruk period levels were found. A rich ceramic assemblage includes not only large amounts of beveled rim bowls (more than 160 were found whole in a 10 × 10 square, with the fragments suggesting that more than 1000 were discarded in the same area), but also many other standard shapes such as spouted jars, shallow and flat bowls, vats, ladles. Several burnt ceramic grills were found, placed on shallow pits, with evidence of ample use of water in their immediate vicinity. No luxury items were recovered, but many sealings bear the impression of stamp and cylinder seals, with representations of animals and human beings.

The nature of the finds points in the direction of a large scale production site. This shows that it was no rural village, and yet its small size also precludes that it may have been an urban center. The proximity of the Buara salt playas (see also Salz\*) suggests that it served as a center for the production of salt, that was shipped north to the large urban centers of the Ḫābūr\* plains, such as Tall Brāk. Broader regional

studies support this interpretation (R. Bernbeck 1993). Experiments performed with the original ceramic vessels show that indeed high quality salt cakes could be produced through a purification and desiccation process that included the use of beveled rim bowls heated on top of ceramic grills. The high porosity of these bowls was ideal for both the original drying process (after several purification stages in which the other vessels of the assemblage were used) and for the preservation of salt during transshipment.

R. Bernbeck 1993: Steppe als Kulturlandschaft. Das Agig-Gebiet Ostsyriens vom Neolithikum bis zur islamischen Zeit, 57–58. – G. Buccellati 1990: Salt at the Dawn of History: The Case of the Beveled-Rim Bowls, in: P. Matthiae/M. Van Loon/H. Weiss (ed.), *Resurrecting the Past. A Joint Tribute to Adnan Bounni*, PIHANS 67, 17–40. – St. Reimer 1989: Tell Qrayya on the Middle Euphrates, in: M. Rothman (ed.), *Out of the Heartland: The Evolution of Complexity in Peripheral Mesopotamia during the Uruk Period* (= *Paléorient* 15, 279–290) 284. – K. Simpson 1988: Qraya Modular Reports, No. 1: Early Soundings, *Syro-Mesopotamian Studies* 4/4, 1–44.

G. Buccellati – M. Kelly-Buccellati

**Qurbu-nešmŭ-ŕša<sup>27</sup>** (<sup>d</sup>*Qur-bu-ni-iš-ŕmu-šá<sup>27</sup>*) „Nahe ist ihre (?) Erhöhung“. In einer neuassyrischen Liste (Inventar?) erwähnte Gottheit; wie mehreren zuvor genannten sind ihr 2 Kühe und 2 Kultgefäße aus Gold bzw. Silber zugeordnet (SAA 7, 62 rev. i 5).

M. Krebernik

**Qurṭu** s. Qaraṭu.

**Qūsu** s. Qaus, Qōs.

**Quti, Qutū** s. Gutium.

**Quwaiq.** Fluß in Nordsyrien. Er durchfließt ein Tal, das sich ca. 100 km in Nord-Süd-Richtung erstreckt und stellenweise ca. 25–40 km breit ist. Er versickert ca. 30 km südl. von Aleppo in einem Endsumpf bei al-Maṭḥ. Seine Wasserführung ist heute unbedeutend. J. Matthers registrierte auf seinem 1977–79 durchgeführten Survey im Q.-Tal insgesamt 88 Fundplätze mit Besiedlungsperioden vom Paläolithikum bis heute. Die bedeutendste Siedlung am Q. ist Aleppo (Ḥalab). Archäologisch untersucht wurden ferner Tall Rifʿat\*, Anšāri, Tall Aḥ-tarīna.

C. Hillen 1951/52: Report on Sounding I at Akhtarine (East side) May 10–21 1951, *JEOL* 12, 193–202. – J. Matthers 1981: The River Qoueiq, Northern Syria, and its Catchment, *BAR* 98; id. 1978: Tell Rifaʿat 1977: Preliminary Report on an Archaeological Survey, *Iraq* 40, 119–162. – M. V. Seton-Williams 1961: Preliminary Report on the Excavation of Tell Rifaʿat, *Iraq* 23, 68–87; id. 1967: Excavation of Tell Rifaʿat, 1964, Second Preliminary Report, *Iraq* 29, 16–33. – A. Suleiman 1984: Excavations at An-sari-Aleppo for the Seasons 1973–1980: Early and Middle Bronze Ages, *Akkadica* 40, 1–16.

B. Einwag

**Qu(w)e** s. Que.

**Qyzkapan** s. Kızkapan.