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Terqa Preliminary Reports, No. 4:

*A Typology of Ceramic Vessels
of the Third and Second Millennia from the First Two Seasons*

by

M. Kelly-Buccellati and W. R. Shelby



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Terqa Preliminary Report No. 4:
**A TYPOLOGY OF CERAMIC VESSELS
 OF THE THIRD AND SECOND MILLENNIA
 FROM THE FIRST TWO SEASONS**

by

**Marilyn Kelly-Buccellati
 and
 William R. Shelby ***

A total of 64 vessel types (corresponding to 108 vessels) from the second and third millennia is here described and fully illustrated. The introduction gives a typological analysis of the Terqa corpus with pertinent comparative materials. The catalog is arranged according to a new taxonomic system which has been devised for a comprehensive catalog of Mesopotamian ceramics and which is presented here in its basic characteristics.

Table of Contents

1.	Introduction	2
	1.1. Stratigraphic considerations	2
	1.2. Technical aspects	2
2.	Second millennium ceramics	4
	2.1. Manufacturing techniques, ware, shapes	4
	2.2. Bitumen decoration	7
	2.3. Other types of decoration	7
	2.4. Comparative typological considerations	11
3.	Third millennium ceramics	11
4.	Typological sequence	12
	4.1. Principles underlying the taxonomic system	12
	4.2. The format	13
	4.3. Catalog: second millennium	16
	4.4. Catalog: third millennium	48

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5. References	54
Index of field (register) numbers	55
List of Abbreviations	56
Illustrations	after p. 27

1. Introduction

1.1. Stratigraphic Considerations

During the first two seasons of excavations, a total of 122 whole vessels were cataloged. They fall within three main periods: Islamic, Second Millennium, and Third Millennium. Whole and restorable vessels dating to the Islamic period came chiefly from MP1 and from the kiln area of MP3 (Fig. 1). For the material from MP1 no stratigraphic data are available because it was uncovered as a result of a bulldozer's operation. However, at least some of the vessels from MP3 have an identifiable context in as much as the area appears to have been a pottery manufacturing section of the Islamic town. Additional evidence in support of this hypothesis is provided by the presence of pottery kilns, one of which was excavated by us after being exposed by the bulldozer (see a forthcoming *TPR* on the Islamic finds by As'ad Maḥmūd).

Second millennium pottery was found in two operations, SG2-3 and SG4; the stratigraphy of both areas is described in *TPR* 1. The SG4 material is stratified above as well as inside what appears to have been a residential unit. The area of SG2-3 contained some walls, but so far appears to have been an open section used for burials—not necessarily a cemetery, but rather an open area within or next to the town which was available for burials. During the season, two other second millennium vessels were given to us: they came from the sub-surface of a garden in SF3. There are close similarities between the second millennium pottery excavated during the 1976 season and that described by Thureau-Dangin and Dhorme in their report of excavations at Asharah in 1923. These ceramics were found at a 12 meters elevation from the plain level in a very compact soil (see *TPR* 4 22, 38, 43, and 46 for these comparisons; Thureau-Dangin and Dhorme 1924, pl. LIX).

Pottery dating to the third millennium was discovered during the excavation of a monumental building in SG5. Inside the walls of Room 1, but later than the main period of use of this room, a burial was placed; it contained 7 vessels, two pins, one bead, and one ring. In addition to these third millennium vessels, two more were given to us by a woman who had uncovered them inside her house located on the NW part of the mound (SF2).

A complete collection of pottery and artifactual materials was made in all the areas excavated. This fascicle deals only with whole vessels—whole or reconstructed by us—a later fascicle will deal with the sherd material from the excavation.

1.2. Technical Aspects

In general, all the vessels from the excavation were wheelmade. However, the shape of some vessels suggests they were made partly by hand and partly on the wheel (see especially the discussion below of the ovoid jars and spheroid vessel). Some shapes had quite thin walls,

especially Metallic Ware vessels from the third millennium, but also some button base goblets made in the second millennium. Most second millennium vessels are wet-smoothed on the exterior while the third millennium forms often have a spiral burnish; in most cases this burnish appears to be a decorative device rather than the more common practical one of burnishing the vessel to make it less porous.

The majority of the second millennium ceramics were not decorated. When decoration was present, it was done with several different methods varying with the date of the pottery. In general, they were painted, incised or had a relief decoration of raised ridges. During the third millennium, the only decoration other than the decorative effect obtained by burnishing, or in some cases by scraping the exterior, was the application of 3-4 thin matt painted lines around the vessel.

2. Second Millennium Ceramics

2.1. Manufacturing Techniques, Ware, Shapes

All the vessels from second millennium levels are wheelmade (at least in part). They are fired in a reducing oven with no carbon streaks in section and no firing clouds on the exterior. There is some variation in the surface color of the vessels, however, due to their position in the kiln. The general color of the vessels is yellow-white, sometimes with a reddish interior. This color, however, has been modified in a number of instances by secondary firing, as was the case with all the vessels from the burnt house (SG4, FT13). Another secondary modification of the surface color can be detected when the surface is clouded by a brown stain which seems to have come from the soil. This may be a manganese oxide stain or be due to the decomposition of gypsum. Traces of gypsum are very common in the archaeological strata at Terqa; an abundant source of gypsum can still be found in the cliffs near the site.

Bitumen also was available at Terqa in antiquity; one of its uses was for decoration (see below). In addition it was often applied either to the exterior of vessels, in the case of mending (see Ill. 1.), or to the interior in a coat which was often quite thick in order to seal them for use with liquids.

The largest portion of the second millennium vessels and sherds appear to fall into three main types of wares which are close in their basic characteristics: they are pale yellow, very pale brown to white in color, organic temper was added only to larger and thicker shapes; inorganic material includes crushed rock and sand, the exterior is wet-smoothed, the thickness of the sections vary from 1-2 cm. to 1-5 mm., depending in part on where the measurement is taken. However, the size range seems to cluster in three groups: 1-2 cm.; 5-10 mm.; 1-5 mm. thick. One additional type of ceramics is a very coarse ware with a large amount of finely chopped organic temper, as well as a great deal of large pebbles, mostly gypsum. Many of the sherds of this ware have traces of burning on the exterior and often have a bitumen coating inside. This type of pottery seems too rough to be used for cooking, but on the other hand, its function appears to be connected with heating.

While in general most vessels were made on the wheel, special shapes had individual manufacturing techniques. The ovoid jars (*TPR* 4 23, 24, 25, 28, 29) can be included in this

category. The bottom three-fourths of this type of vessel was made in a mold, possibly a hole in the ground judging from the smoothness of the exterior. The fact that this lower section of the body is mold made is indicated by the number of finger impressions on the interior and the indented surface on parts of the exterior. The exterior was wet-smoothed and in some cases scraped to remove any traces of the mold. The upper one-fourth to one-third of the vessel is wheelmade and joined to the lower portion, as indicated by a thickness on the interior. This juncture was a weak point in the construction, as evidenced by the fact that vessels are often broken at this juncture.

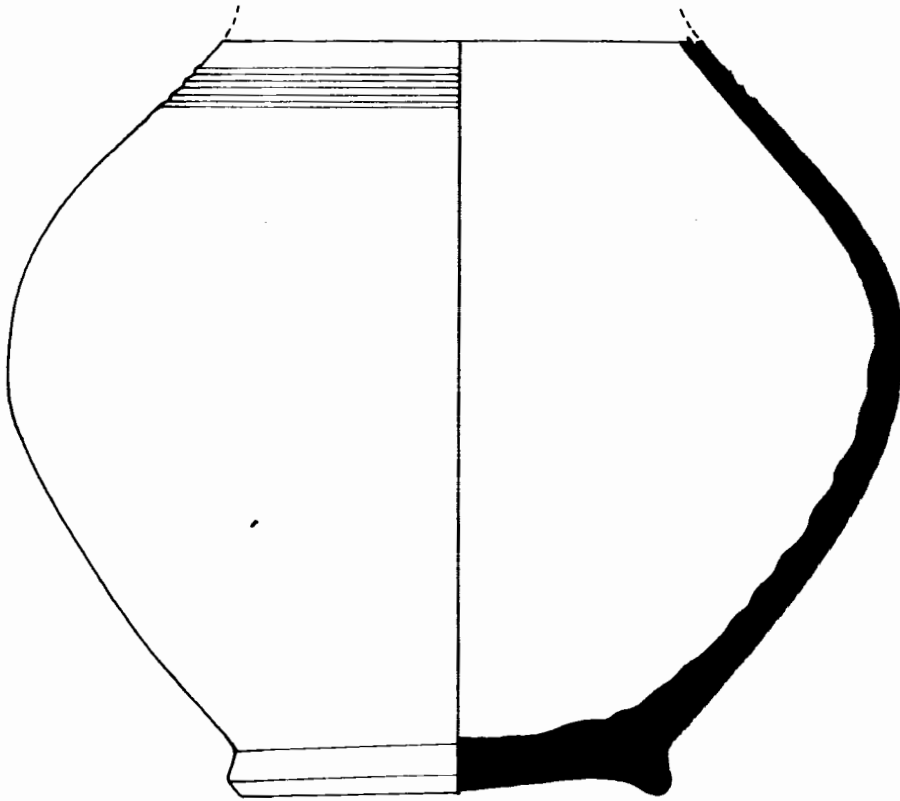
One jar from SG4, FT13, Level 15 deserves discussion because of its unusual shape and method of construction (*TPR 4 18*). Its body is spheroid in shape, but flattened in places so that from some angles it appears oval (Ill. 23). This vessel is constructed in three main sections. The two side sections of the spheroid were made on the wheel which left very strong wheel marks. These two sections (which would correspond to the lower one-third of a usual round bottomed jar) are then placed on their sides with their interior portions facing one another. They were joined together by the addition of a central section into which the double strand handle and the cylindrical neck and rim are inserted. There is still a small collar remaining on the inside of the vessel where this neck was inserted.

Infant burial jars are interesting because of the tendency to place these burials in ovoid jars or bowls which had been warped in firing, often so badly that they were not practical for utilitarian purposes (see Ills. 1-3). The bowls were covered by roughly made platters with much organic temper added (*TPR 4 13*), a type which Thureau-Dangin and Dhorme also found in their excavations (1924, p. 286, found at 9 and 10 meters from the top). Adult burials could be placed in two jars which were positioned rim to rim. Another method of burying adults was to put them in very large jars—sometimes up to one and a half meters high, e.g. *TPR 4 21*. In the case of some of these jars there appears on the surface rope marks which are the impressions of ropes used to hold the shape together in the manufacturing process (see *TPR 4 24*).

These burial vessels most likely are examples of secondary usage. This is also the case for a medium jar found on the floor of SG4, FT13, Level 15 (ASH2-89) which contained seeds (Fig. 2). The neck and rim of this jar had been broken off in antiquity before its placement in the storage room; it then had been utilized as a convenient shape for holding seeds (spices?).

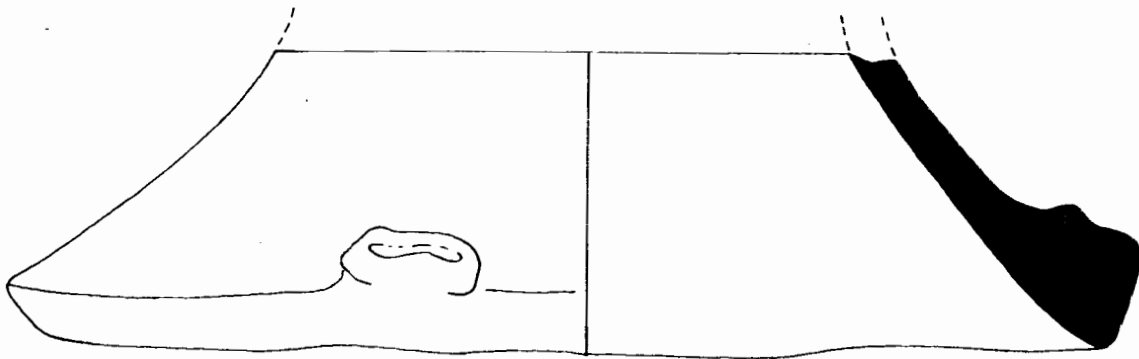
The range of types of button bases found on the goblets is striking (Ill. 7). These vary from small ring-like bases which allow the vessel to stand independently on a flat surface (see *TPR 4 39*) to simply small lumps of clay applied to the base by pinching, as a result of which two indentations are left on either side of the lower body (Ill. 11); these are not then self supporting on a flat surface (see *TPR 4 44*).

Only one large sherd, ASH2-205 from SG4, Level 11, Locus 35, had applied decoration (Fig. 3). It probably is the base of a stand around which three knobs with impressed indentations have been placed. The ware is very rough and the knobs not well preserved.



ASH2-89 (3:4)

Figure 2



ASH2-205 (3:4)

Figure 3

2.2. Bitumen Decoration

Painted pottery was found at Terqa in SG2-3, SG4 as well as on or near the surface (i.e., SF2). The paint is a thick black paint; in some places the surface reflected light as one would expect from a paint with a bitumen base. The paint appears to be baked on, but just how this effect was achieved will be discussed in the *TPR* fascicle on the sherds.

The designs, placed on the body of the vessel, are in isolated patterns not repeated on any other section of the vessel. In other words, they were viewed as discrete units, which were striking against the buff background of the pottery (Pl. IV). The impression one gains from a quick review of the sherds is that many of the designs are amorphous shapes (Fig. 4; Ill. 33). Other designs, however, have a distinctive shape (Fig. 5; Ill. 31). In the Terqa examples, the neck and lower body of the vessels is not painted, as is the case with the Baghouz pottery as well as the Mari examples (see Du Mesnil du Buisson 1948, pl. LXV:Z74; pl. LXVII:Z22; Parrot 1959, pl. XXXVI:1581).

The distinctive patterns of some of these designs may indicate that they were applied not only as a decorative device, but were utilized with a specific semiotic function—such as a potter's mark, an ownership sign, or to indicate the contents or capacity of the vessel. Du Mesnil du Buisson, the excavator of Boghouz, thought these marks indicated the contents and the destination of the vessel (1948:48). When a greater inventory of vessels with this type of decoration is found, a more detailed analysis will be possible as to their distribution and function.

Bitumen is employed for other purposes also, for instance many vessels when broken were repaired with bitumen in antiquity. In those cases, bitumen was spread on the outside as well as the inside of the shapes where a crack or break had occurred. This method of repair must have been quite effective since even large, heavy forms were repaired in this manner (Ill. 1). In addition, bitumen appears to have been employed for waterproofing since the insides of a number of sherds and vessels were coated with thick layers of bitumen. In some cases, bitumen was used to seal burial vessels. An adult burial (FT10) in SG4 consisted of two vessels joined together at the rims with bitumen. A number of sherds covered with a thick coating of bitumen, were found next to the burial vessels, and had probably been used to apply the bitumen at the time of the burial, (Ill. 32).

2.3. Other Types of Decoration

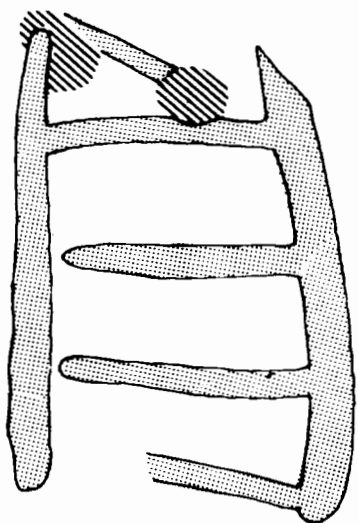
In some cases the second millennium shapes were decorated with incised lines, either fine or thick, in groups of three to seven often alternating with wavy lines; these wavy lines appear either singly, or in groups of two or three (Ill. 15). For the most part, these lines are positioned on the neck and/or the upper body (Fig. 6).

Ridges made on the wheel can be seen on larger shapes; they probably originated as a means of covering the joins in the vessel and evolved into decorative devices. These ridges are either plain or are in turn decorated with a rope design or impressed finger design. Thureau-Dangin and Dhorme found similarly decorated pottery (1924:p. 286). It is possible that the rope designs stem from rope marks that were impressed on the bodies of large jars during the manufacturing process (see above 2.1).

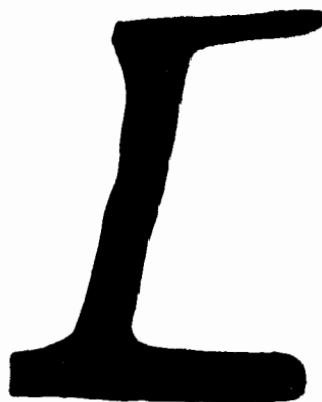


ASH2-195 (1:1)

Figure 4



SG4, Level 11 (1:1).



SG4, Level 9 (1:1).



SG4, Level 11 (1:1).

Figure 5.

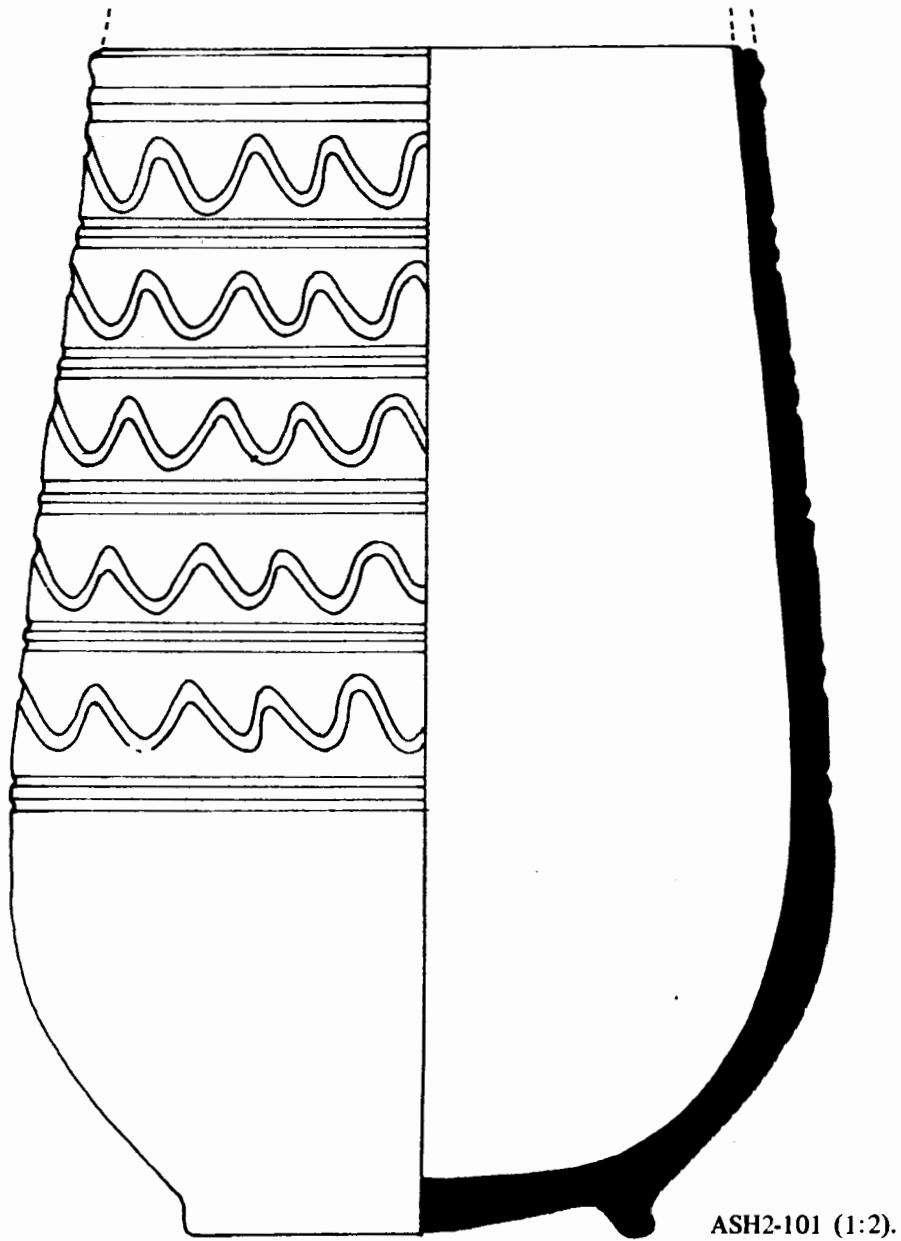


Figure 6.

2.4. Comparative Typological Considerations

The two areas we excavated this season dating to the second millennium are about 110 meters apart and are separated by about 6 meters in elevation. The higher of these two areas is SG4; it contains chiefly material from a house dating to the second quarter of the second millennium B.C. The lower area, SG2-3 appears to be an outside area also used for burials, dating to the middle of the second millennium.

A comparison of the pottery from both areas shows that they are close in time since both yielded similar forms, e.g. bowls with roughly made platters used as covers some of which contained infant burials, one goblet shape (TPR 4 40), as well as several pots and jars shared between the two. If a chronological distinction can be made, it appears that SG2-3 is later in time although lower in terms of absolute elevation because it contained a number of large jars which, in form and decoration, have their closest comparisons with the second millennium material at Nuzi. Conversely, the vessels from the house in SG4 can be compared with the (earlier) pottery from the Zimri Lim palace at Mari and contemporary buildings there.

Neither of the second millennium areas contained Habur ware, Nuzi ware, or one of the transitional stages between the two. From the publications, it appears that little Habur ware was found at Mari. Its absence so far at Terqa seems to confirm the distributional pattern already hinted at in the Mari material—namely, that these types of painted wares were not being made this far south along the Euphrates even though Habur ware was at least known through occasional imports at Mari.

Several vessel shapes are important for determining the chronological position of the second millennium areas at Terqa. The spheroid jar for example, is an unusually shaped vessel with a unique construction technique which has been found at Mari and Baghouz. While the nature of the deposition at Baghouz does not lend itself to a clear date for the second millennium material at the site, we can see nonetheless that the Baghouz pottery in general is very similar to that of Terqa. The Mari example came from the Zimri Lim palace.

In summary, it appears from the ceramics excavated thus far at Terqa that the second millennium areas are to be dated between the Zimri Lim levels at Mari and Nuzi level II—perhaps even overlapping both. More individual parallels in ceramic type can be found between Terqa and Mari and Baghouz, but this may be due to the geographical proximity of those sites rather than chronological correlations.

3. Third Millennium Ceramics

The Metallic Ware vessels are very thin in section and fired at a high temperature. Temper is added in small quantities of sand or crushed stone. Curiously in some cases small white pebbles, probably gypsum, are found in the exterior walls (Ill. 28). The color varies among shades of red-brown or gray, depending on whether an oxidizing or a reducing atmosphere is used. The thicker vessels which were not Metallic Ware were also made of fine clay with some sand temper. Among our limited corpus of whole vessels and sherds there are no examples of Simple Ware.

Two vessels from the third millennium grave in SG5 were painted with narrow bands in matt red-brown paint. These bands were separately placed on the neck and upper body. The second type of decoration used was a widely spaced spiral burnish which continued for the whole length of the vessel. The effect on this type of fine, highly fired clay was one of contrasting darker areas with those thin bands which reflected light. As mentioned above, the purpose of the burnish must have been purely decorative since the wide spacing would preclude the effectiveness of the burnishing as a waterproofing device. Even the thicker vessels which were not Metallic Ware often had their exterior scraped, burnished or wiped.

At this point, the number of Metallic Ware vessels from SG5 and the two from SF2 is striking. We have no way of knowing whether or not this pattern will continue but even this brief stratigraphic exposure appears to indicate that Metallic Ware was "at home" in Terqa and not just an occasional import. The comparisons both of the pottery and of the pins found in the SG5 burial date this material to the middle part of the third millennium, around 2400 B.C.

4. Typological Sequence

4.1. Principles Underlying the Taxonomic System

The classification of the ceramics in this catalog employs a taxonomic system developed by the authors for the purpose of establishing a comprehensive catalog of Mesopotamian ceramics. The final results of this research will appear as a standard catalog of Mesopotamian pottery, made up of individual fascicles dealing with various chronological periods; e.g. Early Dynastic, Old Babylonian, etc.

The theoretical and practical criteria on which the catalog is based can here be reviewed only very briefly. The typology of vessels is broken down into a series of attributes on different parallel and irreducible levels. These attributes stem from an analysis of the vessels themselves and are based on *formal* aspects such as size, shape, ware, and decoration. The definition and the nature of the parameters which make up the attributes are common to the system as a whole but the quantification of these parameters depends on the characteristics of the individual corpus (e.g. the size categories inherent in this corpus for medium jars is a height of between 27 and 41 cm.).

The system used here to define categories on the basis of size and proportion reflect the natural clustering of the vessels found in the first two seasons of excavation at Terqa. It is to be expected that the areas between these will be filled in with the excavation of other vessels during future seasons. It would be reasonable to assume that even when such a continuum of vessel size and proportion is established, the majority of vessels will cluster together in groups of similar size and proportion, reflecting both the technique of manufacture and material favored by the potter, as well as the function of the vessels in the contemporary cultural system.

With regard to *function*, we distinguish between a generic and a specific level. The latter pertains to such things as the intended content or purpose of a vessel, as when we refer to a

perfume jar or to a measuring cup. The former pertains simply to size and means of access. The interrelationship to these two criteria with the formal features defines a structural system which lies behind the common sense categories of traditional archaeological terminology and of everyday usage. The terms bottle, bowl, ladle are examples of this; and most other terms of the same type may also be understood by reference to the same structural system. A goblet is a container which may be held in one hand and from which the contents can only be poured out; a dish, while also made for handling with one hand, is reserved for the scooping out of solids; and so on. In this way, a systematic and structural explanation is provided for common terms—with the double advantage of theoretical coherence on the one hand and, on the other, ease in referring to universally accepted notions.

While size and shape are the basic starting points for the system as a whole, the parameters will vary according to the corpus being analyzed. The parameters for the Terqa corpus are presented in Chart I. With the exception of the categories of small jars and large goblets, which overlap in terms of size and proportion, all the categories are mutually exclusive as regards at least one of those criteria. The distinction is maintained, however, and is based on criteria derived from specific function, i.e., on the assumption that goblets are drinking vessels and have a shape well suited for such function i.e., thin flaring rim and neck and body which can easily be held in one hand and tipped. In this case, therefore, the feature of profile, which is otherwise secondary in terms of our overall system, becomes primary as a key sorting criterion.

Within the size category the vessels are generally divided into groups of large, medium, and small with two other categories—a miniature as well as a very large category added when needed. These size categories are based only on overall height from the bottom of the base to the top of the rim.

The next pertinent criterion is the proportional relationship between rim diameter and absolute height. Those proportions were selected from many which are used in other systems, for instance height-maximum body diameter, or height-body diameter-rim diameter, etc. The measurements for the height and rim diameter were selected here because of their importance in determining functional categories, i.e., the rim diameter indicates how the vessel could be used while the overall size of the vessel is given by the height. In a corpus with many shapes having several significant changes of contour the maximum body diameter as well as other measurements would have to be taken into consideration. The proportions are given as ratios within specific limits—spelled out for this Terqa corpus in Chart I.

The general shapes in this system are divided into jars, pots, bowls, and goblets depending on their overall size proportions and means of access to the contents. While these are traditional common sense terms and are meant to retain their general value in this catalog, they acquire here at the same time the value of technical terms since they are defined in a specific sense with limited and clear parameters.

Designation	Formal Characteristics				Designation	
	Measurements		Measurements & Profile*			
	Size**	Proportions	Size**	Proportions		
JARS		R = H		R = H	large } medium } small } GOBLETS	
	large	50 - 135	1½ - 4 = 1	14 - 17		1½ - 2 = 1
	medium	27 - 41	1½ - 3 = 1	9 - 14		1¼ - 1¾ = 1
	small	15 - 25	1½ - 2½ = 1	7 - 8		1 - 1½ = 1
	miniature	5 - 8	1½ - 2 = 1			
BOTTLES	16 - 18.5	3 - 3½ = 1				
POTS	large	42 - 44	1 = 1			
	medium	20	1 - 1⅓ = 1			
	small	11 - 13	1 = 1 - 1⅓			
DEEP BOWLS	20 - 22	1 = 1½ - 2				
SHALLOW BOWLS	medium	8 - 10	1 = 2 - ¾			
	small	3 - 6.5	1 = 2 - ¾			
PLATTERS	3 - 8	1 = 4 - 8				

*Profile definition is not given in this chart. For the underlying concept see 4.1.
 **Height range in centimeters.

Chart I. Parameters for Typological Classification of Second Millennium Vessels.

4.2. The Format

The catalog consists of a descriptive and a representational section, given side by side on facing pages. The latter includes the drawings of all types. (Photographs of selected types will be found separately in the Illustrations.)

The descriptive section is divided into various parts, presented in columns, each with a separate title. They are to be understood as follows.

Designation. Items in the Catalog are arranged according to a sequence internal to *TPR 4* which reflects our own typological analysis. Different items belonging to the same type are listed under the same number, but are differentiated by letters of the alphabet (e.g., *TPR 13a*). Each item is also assigned to the pertinent typological category (e.g., large goblet, medium shallow bowl) as derived from the taxonomic system outlined above.

Documentation. This section includes: the Field (Register) Number, indicated by the prefix ASH2-; the Deir ez-Zor Museum Number, indicated by the prefix DeZ; the figure number within the present fascicle; the illustration number (when applicable), within the present fascicle; the color slide number (when applicable) within *AVM DS-1*.

Dimensions. Height (H) and rim diameter (R) are given for each vessel, plus other pertinent information where necessary. Dimensions are given in centimeters.

Stratigraphy. Only an essential identification is provided here. For a discussion of the relevant context and associations see *TPR 1*.

Description. Included here are the color designation (number and name from the 1975 edition of the *Munsell Soil Color Charts*), and a brief description of decorative patterns and other features.

Date. This is based on stratigraphic and typological considerations as explained above in 2.4 and 3.

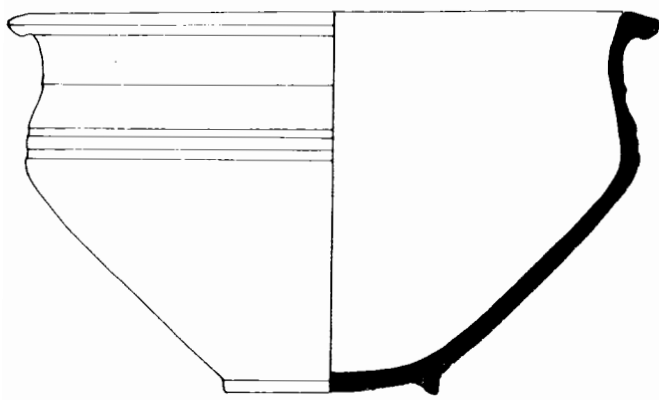
Comparative Materials. Where relevant, we have provided a reference to vessels from other excavations which are typologically similar to the ones published here.

The vessels are listed typologically within the two main periods of the second and the third millennium. They are grouped as follows:

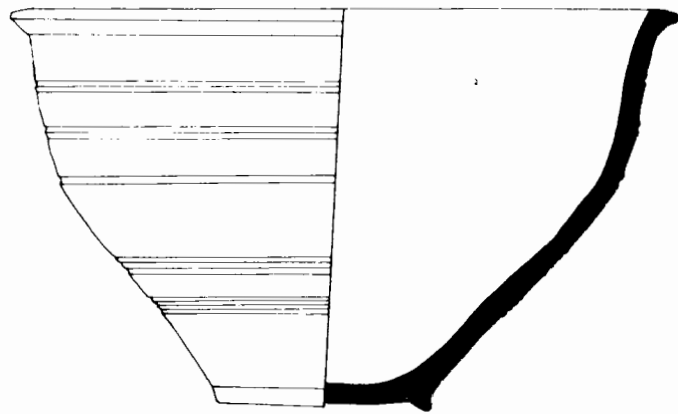
Second Millennium			Third Millennium		
<i>TPR 4</i>	1-12	Bowls	<i>TPR 4</i>	56	Bowl
	13	Platters		57-62	Jars
	14-17	Pots		63-64	Bottles
	18-37	Jars			
	38	Bottles			
	39-52	Goblets			
	53	Composite shape			
	54-55	Stands			

4.3. The Catalog: Second Millennium

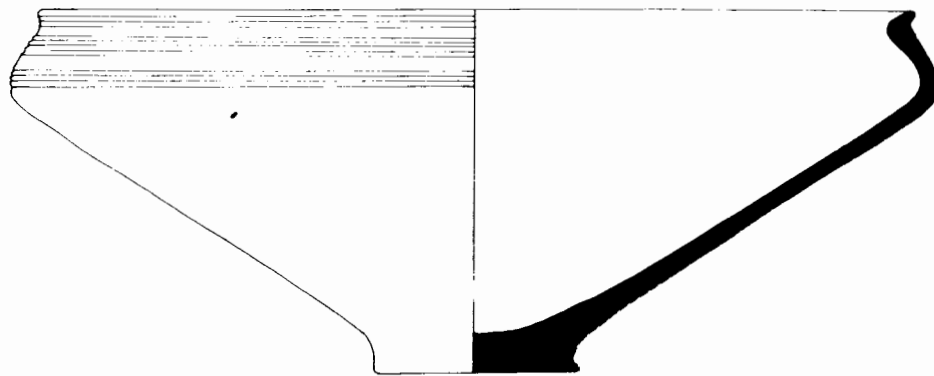
Designation and Documentation	Dimensions and Stratigraphy	Description and Date
<p>TPR 4 1 Bowl - deep ASH2-115 DeZ-1009 Fig. 7 Ill. 3</p>	<p>H: 20 R: 34.4 ————— SG4, Level 11, Locus 18 Contained infant Burial 5</p>	<p>Munsell Color 5YR 8/4 pink Incised parallel lines on body ————— Second quarter of second millennium</p>
<p>TPR 4 2 Bowl - deep ASH2-99 DeZ-993 Fig. 7 AVM DS-1 105</p>	<p>H: 21.8 R: 35 ————— SG4, Level 15, FT13</p>	<p>Munsell Color 7.5YR 8/4 pink Slightly warped; contained vessel probably used for pouring <i>TPR 4 33</i>; incised parallel lines ————— Second quarter of second millennium</p>
<p>TPR 4 3 Bowl - shallow - medium ASH2-176 Fig. 7</p>	<p>H: 9.9 R: 23 ————— SG4, Level 11, FT11, Locus 18</p>	<p>Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/2 white Parallel incised lines on body; string cut base; height reconstructed ————— Second quarter of second millennium</p>
<p>TPR 4 4 Bowl - shallow - medium ASH2-173 DeZ-1065 Fig. 7</p>	<p>H: 8 R: 25 ————— SG4, Level 15, FT13</p>	<p>Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/2 white ————— Second quarter of second millennium</p>
<p>TPR 4 5 Bowl - shallow - medium ASH2-199 DeZ-1090 Fig. 7</p>	<p>H: 9 R: 27.8 ————— SG4, Level 13, ST1</p>	<p>Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/2 white ————— Second quarter of second millennium</p>



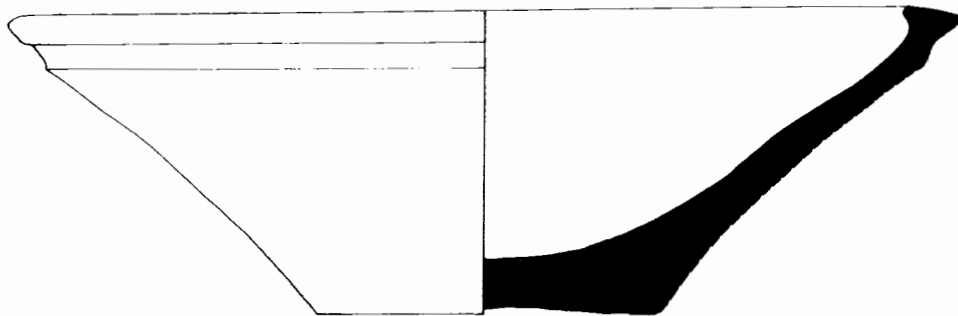
TPR 4 1 (1:4)



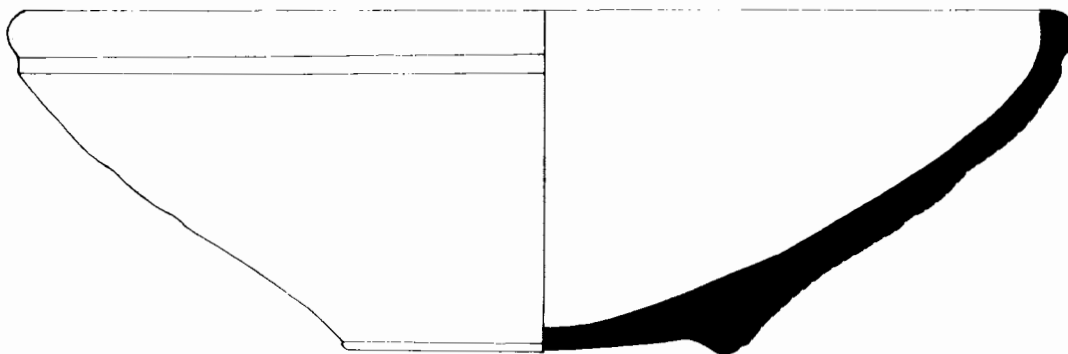
TPR 4 2 (1:4)



TPR 4 3 (1:2)



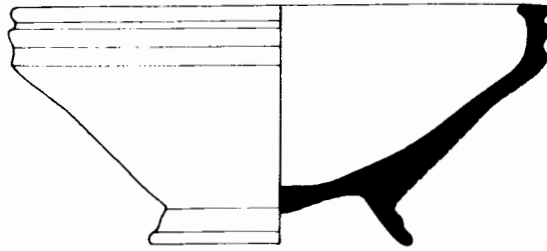
TPR 4 4 (1:2)



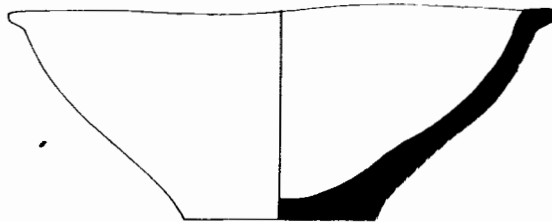
TPR 4 5 (1:2)

Figure 7

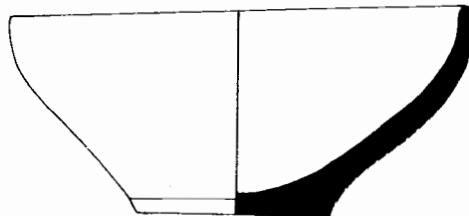
Designation and Documentation	Dimensions and Stratigraphy	Description and Date
<p>TPR 4 6 Bowl - shallow - small</p> <p>ASH2-39 DeZ-933 Fig. 8 Ill. 1 AVM DS-1 88</p>	<p>H: 6.3 R: 14</p> <p>SG4, Level 9, Locus 18</p>	<p>Munsell Color 5YR 7/6 reddish-yellow Brown-black stain on surface</p> <p>Second quarter of second millennium</p> <p>Comparative Material Baghouz: Du Mesnil du Buisson 1948: pl. LXXX:Z123</p>
<p>TPR 4 7 Bowl - shallow - small</p> <p>ASH2-172 DeZ-1064 Fig. 8</p>	<p>H: 5.4 R: 14.6</p> <p>SG4, Level 15, FT13</p>	<p>Munsell Color 5Y 8/2 white String cut base</p> <p>Second quarter of second millennium</p> <p>Comparative Material Nippur: McCown et al 1967, pl. 82:13</p>
<p>TPR 4 8 Bowl - shallow - small</p> <p>ASH2-87 DeZ-981 Fig. 8</p>	<p>H: 5.6 R: 12</p> <p>SG4, Level 15, FT13</p>	<p>Munsell Color 10YR 8/2 white Very convenient size for one hand to use either drinking or scooping</p> <p>Second quarter of second millennium</p> <p>Comparative Material Baghouz: Du Mesnil du Buisson 1948, pl. LXXIX:Z229</p>
<p>TPR 4 8a Bowl - shallow - small</p> <p>ASH2-123 DeZ-1017</p>	<p>H: 6 R: 13</p> <p>SG4, Level 14, Locus 48, ST2</p>	<p>Munsell 10YR 8/2 white Surface highly pitted</p> <p>Second quarter of second millennium</p>
<p>TPR 4 9 Bowl - shallow - small</p> <p>ASH2-19 DeZ-915 Fig. 8</p>	<p>H: 6 R: 15</p> <p>SG4, Level 11</p>	<p>Munsell Color 10YR 8/2 white String cut base</p> <p>Second quarter of second millennium</p>



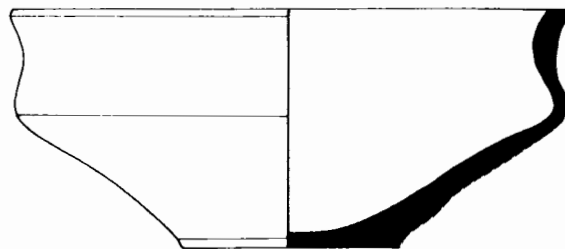
TPR 4 6 (1:2)



TPR 4 7 (1:2)



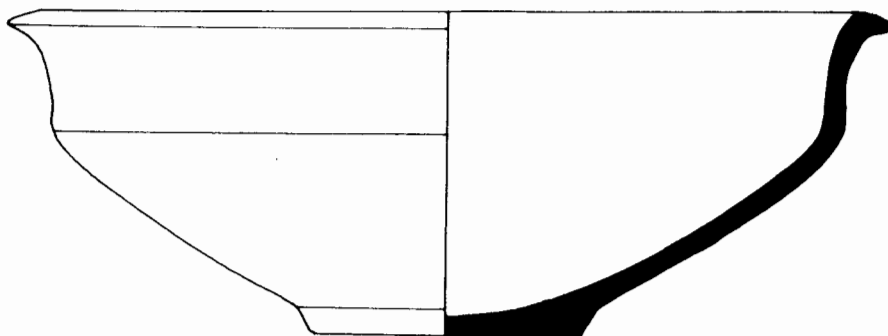
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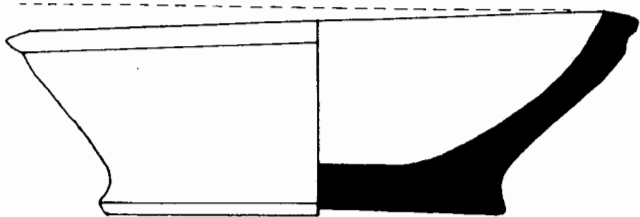
TPR 4 9 (1:2)

Figure 8

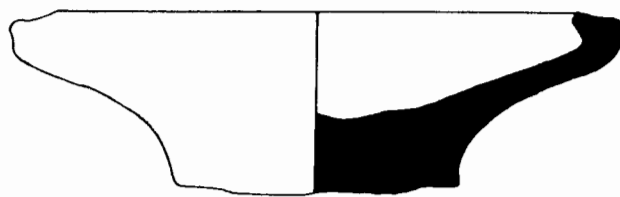
Designation and Documentation	Dimensions and Stratigraphy	Description and Date
<i>TPR 4 10</i> Bowl - shallow - small ASH2-25 DeZ-921 Fig. 9	H: 6 R: 15 _____ SG4, Level 11, Locus 18	Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/4 pale yellow String cut base _____ Second quarter of second millennium
<i>TPR 4 11</i> Bowl - shallow - small ASH2-122 DeZ-1016 Fig. 9	H: 3.6 R: 11.1 _____ SG4, Level 13, Locus 42	Too burned to determine color String cut base _____ Second quarter of second millennium
<i>TPR 4 12</i> Bowl - shallow - small ASH2-121 DeZ-1015 Fig. 9	H: 3.1 R: 10.4 _____ SG4, Level 13	Munsell Color 10YR 8/2 white String cut base _____ Second quarter of second millennium
<i>TPR 4 13</i> Platter ASH2-116 DeZ-1010 Fig. 9 Ill. 3	H: 8 R: 32 _____ SG4, Level 11, Locus 18 Used as cover of infant Burial 5	Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/4 pale yellow Roughly made with much organic temper _____ Second quarter of second millennium
Comparative Material Baghouz: Du Mesnil du Buisson, 1948, pl. LXXIX:Z174, Z281		
<i>TPR 4 13a</i> Platter ASH2-152 DeZ-1045	H: 3.6 R: 28 _____ SG3, Level 9, Locus 21	Munsell Color 5Y 8/3 pale yellow _____ Mid-second millennium
<i>TPR 4 13b</i> Platter ASH2-35 DeZ-930	H: 4 R: 26 _____ SG3, Level 9, Locus 23	Munsell Color 5Y 6/4 light reddish brown _____ Mid-second millennium
<i>TPR 4 13c</i> Platter ASH2-43 DeZ-937	H: 5 R: 22.6 _____ SG4, Level 11, Locus 18 Used as cover of infant Burial 3	Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/2 white _____ Second quarter of second millennium



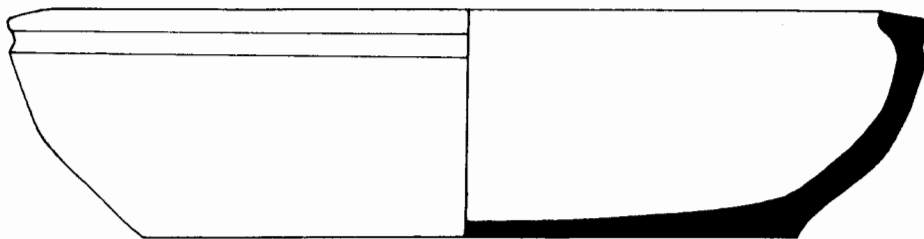
TPR 4 10 (3:4)



TPR 4 11 (3:4)



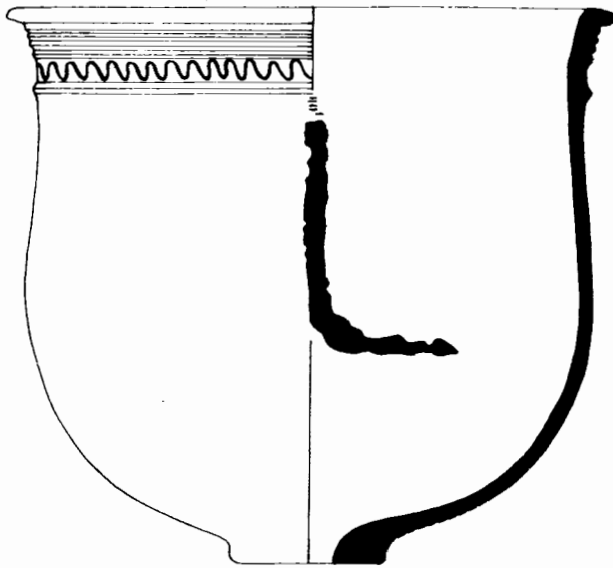
TPR 4 12 (3:4)



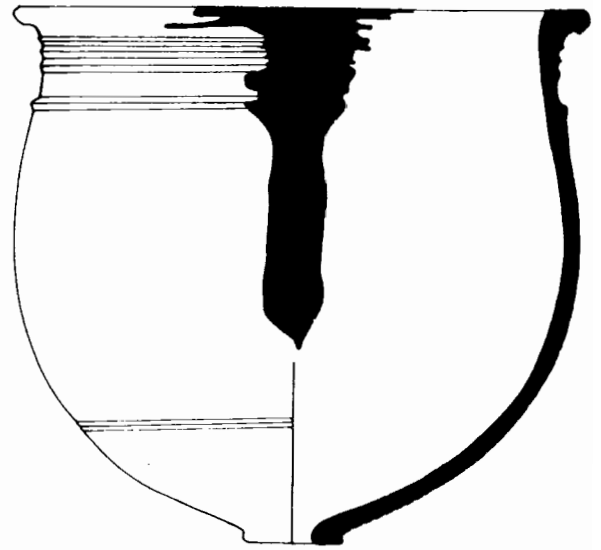
TPR 4 13 (3:4)

Figure 9

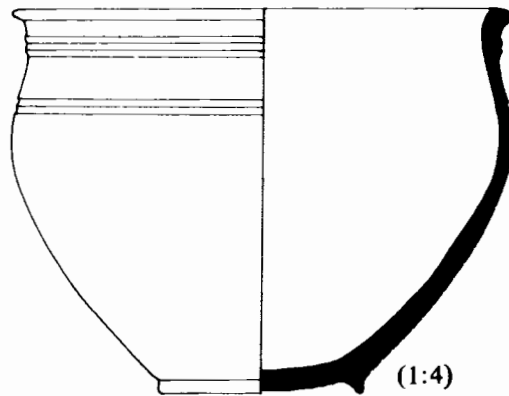
Designation and Documentation	Dimensions and Stratigraphy	Description and Date
<p>TPR 4 14 Pot - large ASH2-207 DeZ-1098 Fig. 10 AVM DS-1 81,90</p>	<p>H: 43.7 R: 46.3 SG2, Level 34, Locus 32, Burial 2</p>	<p>Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/2 white Repaired with bitumen in antiquity; large button base with hole in middle; combed wavy line decoration. Burial was put inside 2 of these jars placed rim to rim; other vessel was ASH2-135 Mid-second millennium</p> <p>Comparative Material Nuzi: Starr, 1937, pl. 75:R (smaller than Terqa examples)</p>
<p>TPR 4 14a Pot - large ASH2-209 DeZ-1100 Fig. 10 AVM DS-1 90</p>	<p>H: 42.2 R: 43.8 SG3, Level 11, FT23, Burial 18</p>	<p>Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/2 white Repaired with bitumen in antiquity Mid-second millennium</p>
<p>TPR 4 15 Pot - medium ASH2-206 DeZ-1097 Fig. 10</p>	<p>H: 20.5 R: 26.4 SG4, Level 15, ST4, FT14, Contained infant Burial 6</p>	<p>Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/2 white Warped shape now oval in plan; parallel ridges around neck, incised lines on body Second quarter of second millennium</p> <p>Comparative Material Nippur: McCown et al 1967, pl. 89:8 Nuzi: Starr 1937, pl. 79:CC</p>
<p>TPR 4 15a Pot - medium ASH2-34 DeZ-929 AVM DS-1 9</p>	<p>H: 20.6 R: 26 SG3, Level 9, Locus 21</p>	<p>Munsell Color 5Y 7/2 light gray Warped and cracked in firing so that rim is not together Mid-second millennium</p>



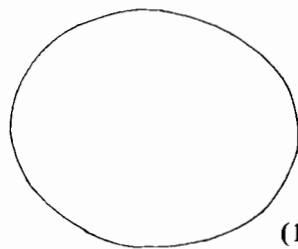
TPR 4 14 (1:6)



TPR 4 14a (1:6)



(1:4)

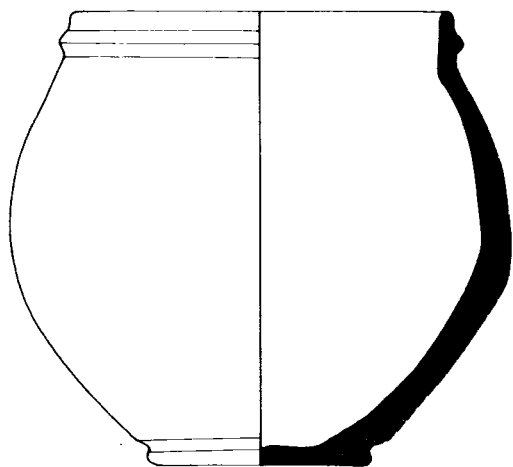


TPR 4 15

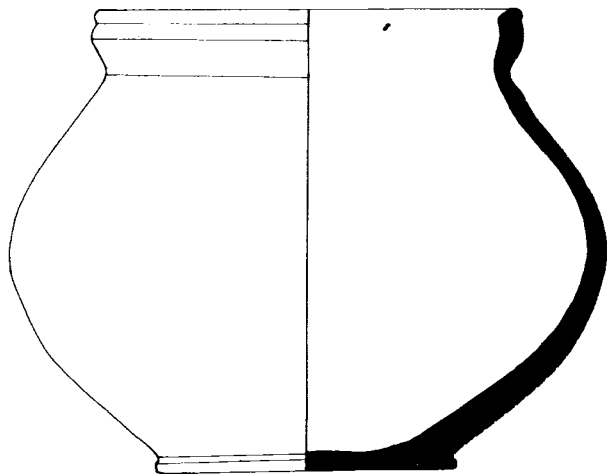
(1:8)

Figure 10

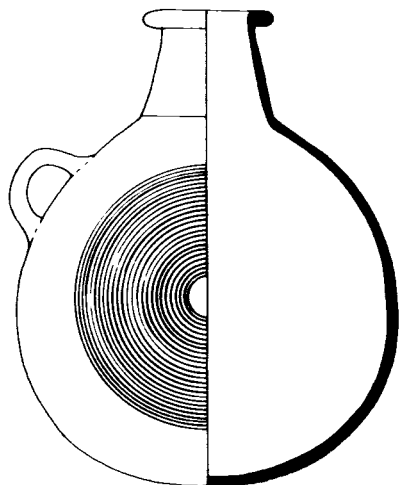
Designation and Documentation	Dimensions and Stratigraphy	Description and Date
<p><i>TPR 4 16</i> Pot - small</p> <p>ASH2-5 DeZ-901 Fig. 11 Ill. 2</p>	<p>H: 11.9 R: 10.2</p> <p>MP1 main trench</p> <p>Comparative Material Mari: Parrot 1959, fig. 86:884</p>	<p>Munsell Color 2.5Y 7/2 light gray</p> <p>Base string cut; heavily fired</p> <p>Comparative Material Mari: Parrot 1959, fig. 86:884</p>
<p><i>TPR 4 17</i> Pot - small</p> <p>ASH2-73 DeZ-967 Fig. 11</p>	<p>H: 12.2 R: 11.2</p> <p>SG3, Level 10, Locus 27</p> <p>Comparative Material Baghouz: Du Mesnil du Buisson 1948, pl. LXXIX:Z234</p>	<p>Munsell Color 5Y 8/3 pale yellow</p> <p>Mid-second millennium</p> <p>Comparative Material Baghouz: Du Mesnil du Buisson 1948, pl. LXXIX:Z234</p>
<p><i>TPR 4 18</i> Jar - large</p> <p>ASH2-133 DeZ-1027 Fig. 11 Ill. 23 AVM DS-1 106, 107</p>	<p>H: 50 R: 14</p> <p>SG4, Level 15, FT13</p> <p>Comparative Material Baghouz: Du Mesnil du Buisson 1948, pl. LXXVIII:Z203, two expls. Mari: Parrot, 1959, fig. 84:857</p>	<p>Munsell Color 5Y 8/2 white</p> <p>Spheroid jar warped in 2 places from vessels which were supporting it when room burned</p> <p>Second quarter of second millennium</p> <p>Comparative Material Baghouz: Du Mesnil du Buisson 1948, pl. LXXVIII:Z203, two expls. Mari: Parrot, 1959, fig. 84:857</p>
<p><i>TPR 4 19</i> Jar - large</p> <p>ASH2-37 Fig. 11</p>	<p>H: 85? R: 30</p> <p>SG3, Level 9, Locus 21, FT18</p> <p>Comparative Material Mari: Parrot 1959, fig. 87:897 Nuzi: Starr 1937, pl. 67:F</p>	<p>Munsell Color 7.5Y 7/4 pink</p> <p>Cut in half in antiquity and used for burial; thin in section; exterior scraped</p> <p>Mid-second millennium</p> <p>Comparative Material Mari: Parrot 1959, fig. 87:897 Nuzi: Starr 1937, pl. 67:F</p>



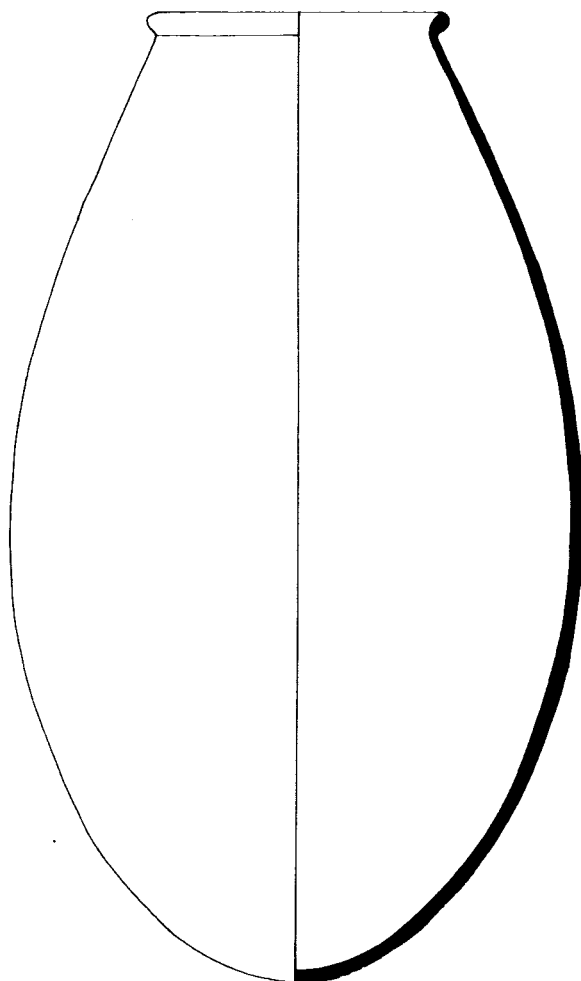
TPR 4 16 (1:2)



TPR 4 17 (1:2)



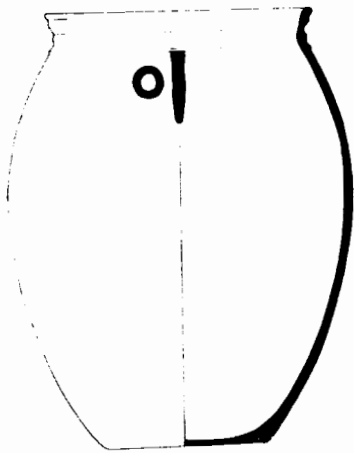
TPR 4 18 (1:8)



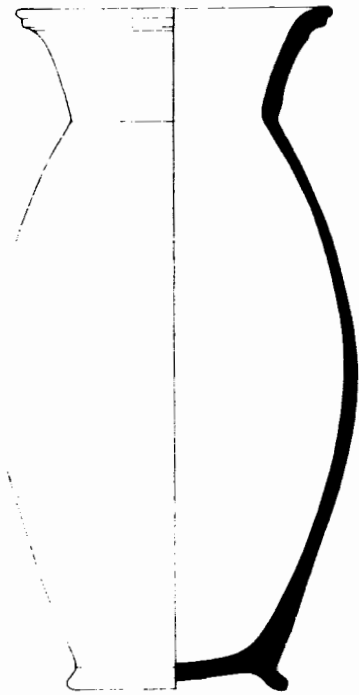
TPR 4 19 (1:8)

Figure 11

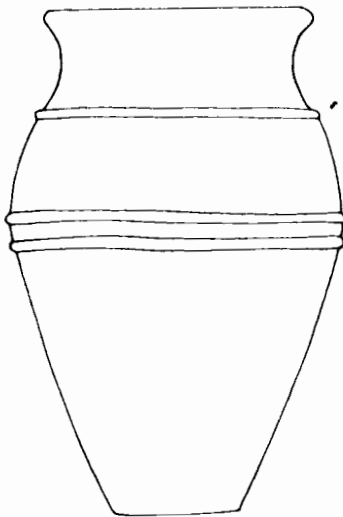
Designation and Documentation	Dimensions and Stratigraphy	Description and Date
TPR 4 20 Jar - large ASH2-75 DeZ-969 Fig. 12 Ill. 20	H: 70 R: 42.4 _____ SG3, Level 11, Locus 28	Munsell Color 5Y 8/3 pale yellow Rim decorated by ribbing and black paint _____ Mid-second millennium
TPR 4 21 Jar - large ASH2- 137 DeZ-1030 Fig. 12 AVM DS-1 85, 86	H: 135 R: 73.5 (max.) _____ SG3, Level 10, FT23, Burial 18	Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/2 white Ribbing; rim is oval _____ Mid-second millennium
TPR 4 22 Jar - medium ASH2-70 DeZ-964 Fig. 12 Ill. 17	H: 27.2 R: 12.5 _____ SG3, Level 11, Locus 29	Munsell Color 5Y 7/3 pale yellow Possibly one vertical bitumen painted line on the body Mid-second millennium
Comparative Material Baghouz: Du Mesnil du Buisson 1948, pl. LXXVII:Z74, Z96 Mari: Parrot 1956, fig. 108:911, 946 Parrot 1959, fig. 87:886 Nippur: McCown et al 1967, pl. 95:9 See also: Thureau-Dangin and Dhorme 1924, pl. LIX:6		
TPR 4 23 Jar - medium ASH2-38 DeZ-932 Fig. 12 Ill. 1 AVM DS-1 88	H: 29.5 R: 19.5 _____ SG4, Level 11, Locus 18	Munsell Color 5Y 8/2 white Warped and cracked in firing, repaired with bitumen in antiquity. Like infant burial vessels but contained no burial _____ Second quarter of second millennium
Comparative Material Nuzi: Starr 1937, pl. 72:C		
TPR 4 24 Jar - medium ASH2-198 DeZ-1089 Fig. 12 Ill. 19	H: 38.5 R: 15.6 _____ SG4, Level 15, FT13	Munsell Color 2.5YR 8/2 white Ovoid jar, rope markings on body _____ Second quarter of second millennium
Comparative Material Nuzi: Starr 1937, pl. 63:P		



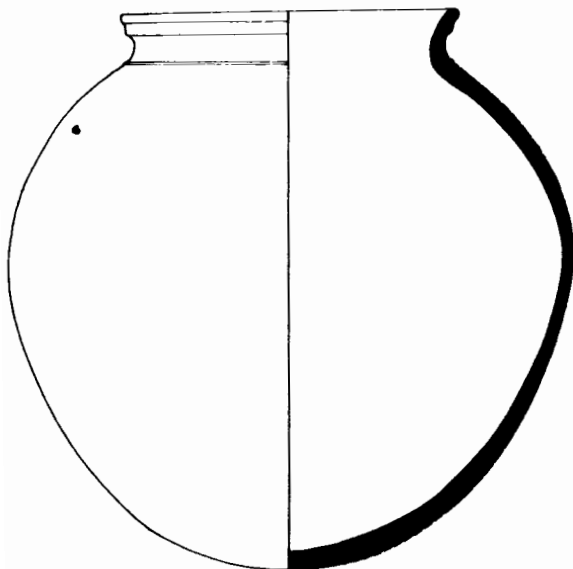
TPR 4 20 (1:3)



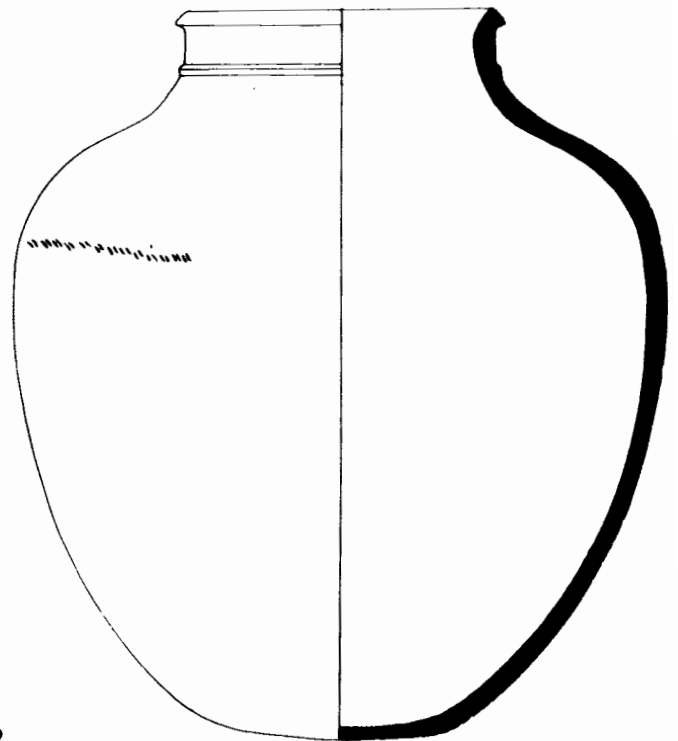
TPR 4 22 (1:3)



TPR 4 21 (1:10)



TPR 4 23 (1:4)



TPR 4 24 (1:4)

Figure 12



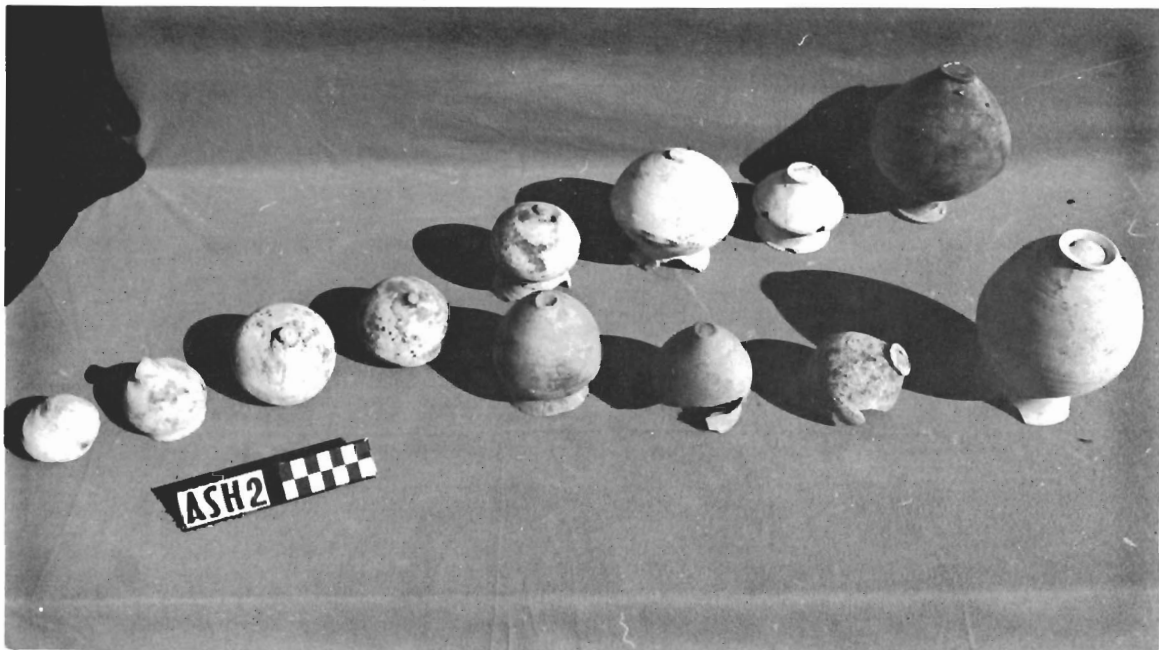
1. TPR 4 23,6 (ASH2-38-39)

2. TPR 4 15a (ASH2-34)
Note warping on rim.

3. TPR 4 1,13 (ASH2-115,116)

Jar and deep bowls with cover of type used for infant burials

(Note. Scale below vessels is of 3 cms. throughout)

4. *TPR 4 51* (ASH2-24)5. *TPR 4 45a* (ASH2-23)6. *TPR 4 44i* (ASH2-128)

7. Left *TPR 4 34a* (ASH2-81), *TPR 4 52* (ASH2-131), *TPR 4 44c* (ASH2-130), *TPR 4 44i* (ASH2-109)
 Right Back row: *TPR 4 44* (ASH2-144), *TPR 4 45* (ASH2-32), *TPR 4 48* (ASH2-30), *TPR 4 38*
 (ASH2-88)
 Right Front row: *TPR 4 46* (ASH2-76), *TPR 4 46a* (ASH2-170), *TPR 4 44d* (ASH2-142), *TPR 4 39*
 (ASH2-170)

Goblets and small jars



8. TPR 4 43 (ASH2-84)



8. TPR 4 43 (ASH2-85)



10. TPR 4 53 (TAI 12)



11. TPR 4 44c (ASH2-130)

Note pinch indentations on lower body to the left of button base (see also Ill. 7).



12. TPR 4 38 (ASH2-88)



13. TPR 4 26f (ASH2-141)

Goblets, bottle and jar



14. TPR 4 25 (ASH2-204)



15. TPR 4 32 (ASH2-92)



16. TPR 4 39 (ASH2-170)



17. TPR 4 22 (ASH2-70)



18. TPR 4 31 (ASH2-171)

Jars and bottles



19. TPR 4 24 (ASH2-198)



(1:10)
20. TPR 4 20 (ASH2-75)



21. TPR 4 55 (ASH2-188)

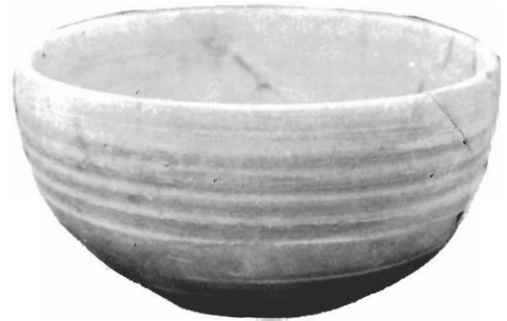


22. TPR 4 54 (ASH2-175)

Jar and ring stands



23. *TPR* 4 18 (ASH2-133)



24. *TPR* 4 56 (ASH2-158)
Metallic ware

Spheroid jar and third millennium bowl



25. *TPR 4 63 (ASH2-164)*



26. *TPR 4 64 (ASH2-67)*



27. *TPR 4 62 (ASH2-165)*



28. *TPR 4 61 (ASH2-68)*



29. *TPR 4 57 (ASH2-167)*

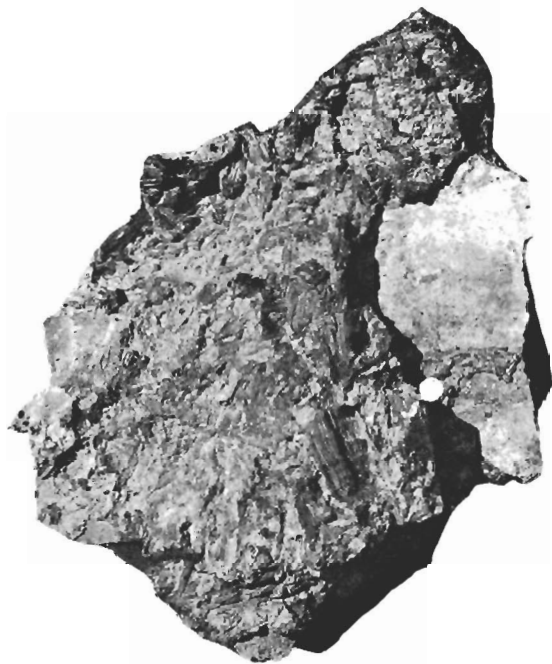


30. *TPR 4 59 (ASH2-182)*

Third millennium miniature bottles and jars



31. Decorated sherds from different vessels



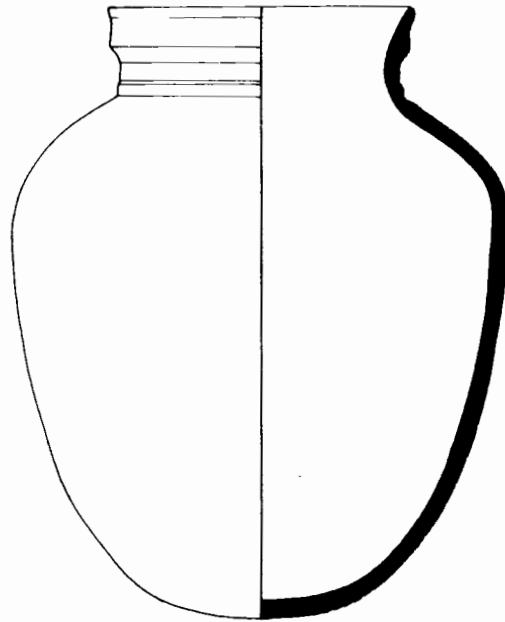
32. Lump of bitumen with sherds possibly used to apply it



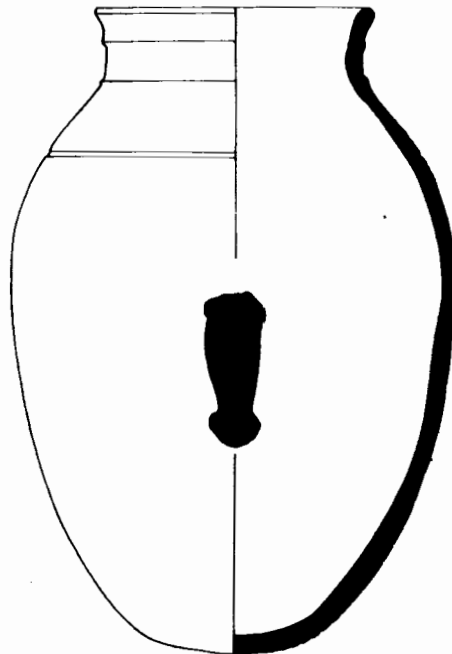
33. ASH2-195

Decorative and utilitarian uses of bitumen

Designation and Documentation	Dimensions and Stratigraphy	Description and Date
<i>TPR 4 24a</i> Jar - medium ASH2-203 DeZ-1094	H: 33.5 D: 16 SG4, Level 11, Locus 18, FT11 Contained infant Burial 3	Munsell Color 5Y 8/2 white Second quarter of second millennium
<i>TPR 4 24b</i> Jar - medium ASH2-96 DeZ-990 Fig. 13	H: 32 R: 16 SG4, Level 15, FT13	Munsell Color 7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white Second quarter of second millennium
<i>TPR 4 24c</i> Jar - medium ASH2-183 DeZ-1074	H: 41? R: 13.6 SG4, Level 15, FT13	Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/2 white Heavily fired; warped in some places Second quarter of second millennium
<i>TPR 4 24d</i> Jar - medium ASH2-208 DeZ-1099	H: 39 R: 16 SG3, Level 19, FT23, Burial 18	Munsell Color 2.5YR 8/2 white Mid-second millennium
<i>TPR 4 25</i> Jar - medium ASH2-204 DeZ-1095 Fig. 13 Ill. 14	H: 34 R: 14.6 SG2-3 (in baulk between) Level 11, FT23	Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/2 white Motif on body in bitumen paint: lower half of body scraped in strokes about 6 cm. wide Mid-second millennium
Comparative Material Baghouz: Du Mesnil du Buisson, 1948, pl. LXXI:Z243 Nippur: McCown et al 1967, pl. 92:15		
<i>TPR 4 25a</i> Jar - medium ASH2-100 DeZ-994	H: 36.6 R: 18 SG4, Level 15, FT13	Munsell Color 5YR 8/1 white Not painted Second quarter of second millennium



TPR 4 24b (1:4)



TPR 4 25 (1:4)

Figure 13

Designation and Documentation	Dimensions and Stratigraphy	Description and Date
<p><i>TPR 4 26</i> Jar - small</p> <p>ASH2-74 DeZ-968 Fig. 14</p>	<p>H: 20.3 R: 10.5</p> <p>SG3, Level 10, Locus 27</p>	<p>Munsell Color 5Y 8/3 pale yellow</p> <p>Mid-second millennium</p> <p>Comparative Material</p> <p>Baghouz: Du Mesnil du Buisson 1948, pl. LXXVI:Z75, Z145 Mari: Parrot 1956, fig. 108:904 Parrot 1959, fig. 87:885</p>
<p><i>TPR 4 26a</i> Jar - small</p> <p>TAII 13</p>	<p>H: 19.2 R: 11</p> <p>TAII excavated in 1975</p>	<p>Munsell Color 2.5Y 7/2 light gray</p> <p>Mid-second millennium</p>
<p><i>TPR 4 26b</i> Jar - small</p> <p>ASH2-91 DeZ-985</p>	<p>H: 21.2 R: 12</p> <p>SG4, Level 15, FT13</p>	<p>Munsell Color 10YR 8/3 very pale brown</p> <p>Second quarter of second millennium</p>
<p><i>TPR 4 26c</i> Jar - small</p> <p>ASH2-94 DeZ-988</p>	<p>H: 20.2 R: 10.8</p> <p>SG4, Level 15, FT13</p>	<p>Munsell Color 10YR 8/2 white</p> <p>Second quarter of second millennium</p>
<p><i>TPR 4 26d</i> Jar - small</p> <p>ASH2-69 DeZ-963</p>	<p>H: 21.4 R: 10.5</p> <p>SG2, Level 34, Locus 32</p>	<p>Munsell Color 5Y 8/3 pale yellow</p> <p>Mid-second millennium</p>
<p><i>TPR 4 26e</i> Jar - small</p> <p>ASH2-11 DeZ-907</p>	<p>H: 20.4 R: 11.9</p> <p>Surface SF14</p>	<p>Munsell Color 2.5Y 7/2 light gray Base slightly oval</p> <p>Mid-second millennium</p>
<p><i>TPR 4 26f</i> Jar - small</p> <p>ASH2-141 DeZ-1034 Ill. 13</p>	<p>H: 21.8 R: 11.9</p> <p>SG2-3 baulk</p>	<p>Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/2 white</p> <p>Possible association with Burial 1 in SG2 or Burial 18 in SG3</p> <p>Mid-second millennium</p>
<p><i>TPR 4 26g</i> Jar - small</p> <p>ASH2-1 DeZ-897</p>	<p>H: 19.3 R: 10.1</p> <p>SG3, Level 4, Locus 11</p>	<p>Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/2 white</p> <p>Mid-second millennium</p>

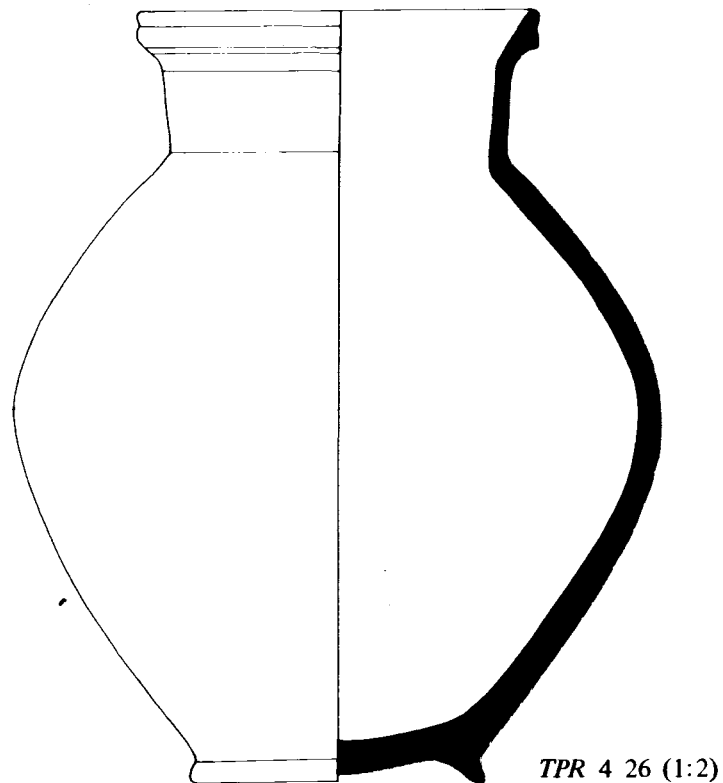


Figure 14

Designation and Documentation	Dimensions and Stratigraphy	Description and Date
TPR 4 26h Jar - small ASH2-90 DeZ-984	H: 19 R: 9.5 _____ SG4, Level 15, FT13	Munsell Color 10YR 8/3 very pale brown Rim missing _____ Second quarter of second millennium
TPR 4 26i Jar - small ASH2-136 DeZ-1029	H: 20.5 R: 10.8 _____ SG2, Level 26, Locus 32, Burial 1	Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/2 white _____ Mid-second millennium
TPR 4 26j Jar - small ASH2-139 DeZ-1032	H: 24.2 R: 12.3 _____ SG4, Level 13, Locus 37	Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/2 white _____ Second quarter of second millennium

Designation and Documentation	Dimensions and Stratigraphy	Description and Date
TPR 4 26k Jar - small ASH2-151 DeZ-1044	H: 16? R: 8.5 _____ SG3, Level 9, baulk	Munsell Color 5Y 8/3 pale yellow Rim missing _____ Mid-second millennium
TPR 4 27 Jar - small ASH2-106 DeZ-1000 Fig. 15	H: 24.9 R: 11.5 _____ SG4, Level 13, Locus 41	Munsell Color 5Y 8/2 white Incised parallel lines at base of neck _____ Second quarter of second millennium
Comparative Material Mari: Parrot 1956, fig. 109:914 (smaller than this example)		
TPR 4 28 Jar - small ASH2-20 DeZ-916 Fig. 15	H: 25+ R: 9 _____ SG3, Level 9, Locus 24	Munsell Color 5Y 7/3 pale yellow Rim missing _____ Mid-second millennium
TPR 4 29 Jar - small ASH2-177 DeZ-1068 Fig. 15	H: 25.4 R: 17 _____ SG4, Level 11, Locus 18, FT11 Contained infant Burial 4	Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/2 white See <i>TPR 4 24</i> _____ Second quarter of second millennium
TPR 4 30 Jar - small ASH2-71 DeZ-965 Fig. 15	H: 23.5 R: 10.2 _____ SG3, Level 10, Locus 27	Munsell Color 5Y 7/2 light gray See <i>TPR 4 22</i> ; single incised line at base of neck _____ Mid-second millennium
TPR 4 31 Jar - small ASH2-171 DeZ-1063 Fig. 15 Ill. 18	H: 19.5+ R: missing _____ Surface - SF10	Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/2 white Bitumen painted design on body; ridges at base of neck _____ Mid-second millennium
Comparative Material Baghouz: Du Mesnil du Buisson 1948, pl. LXIV:Z309, Z187, Z176		

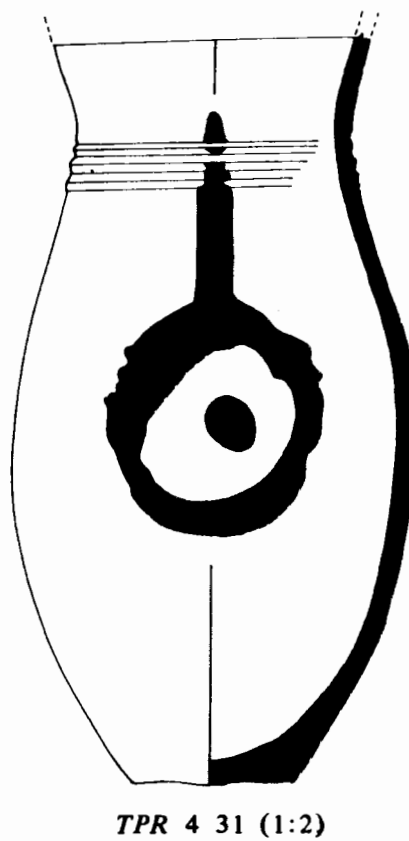
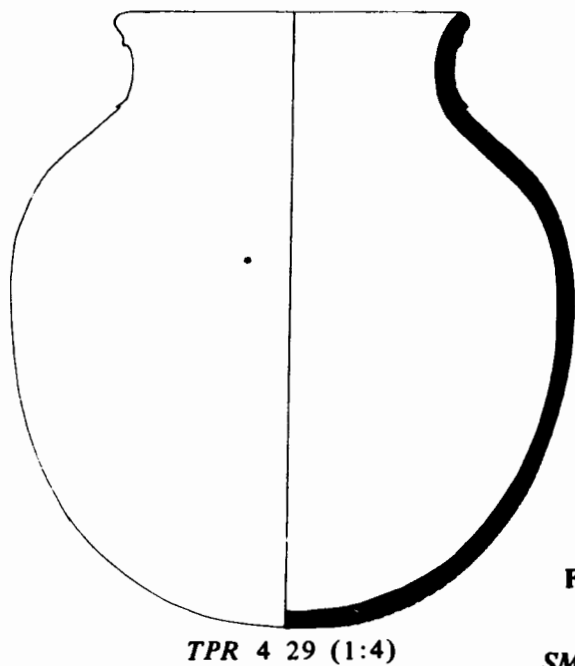
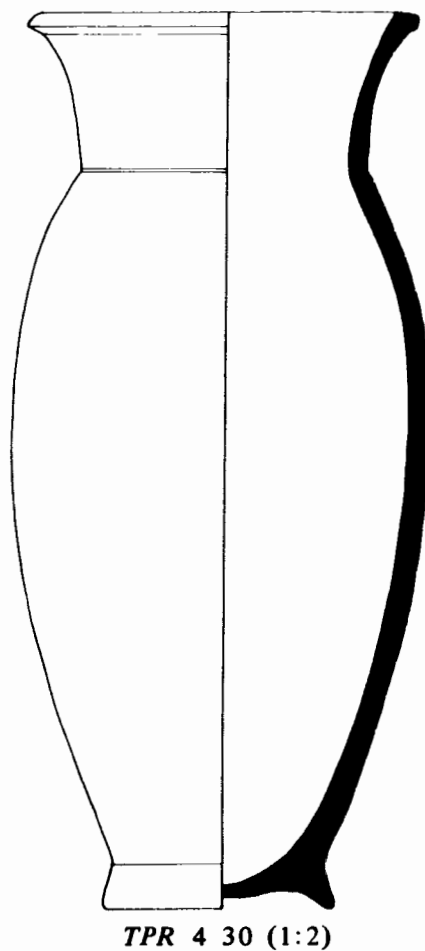
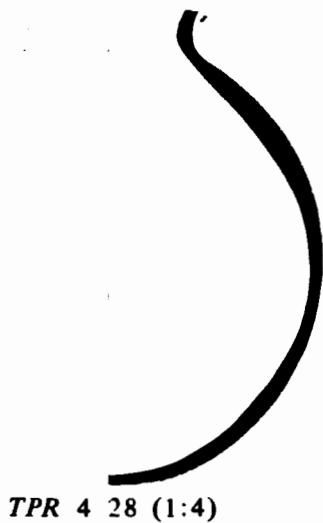
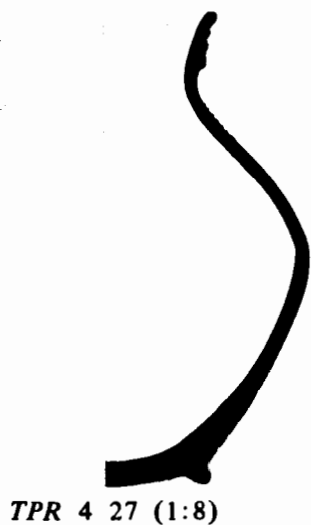
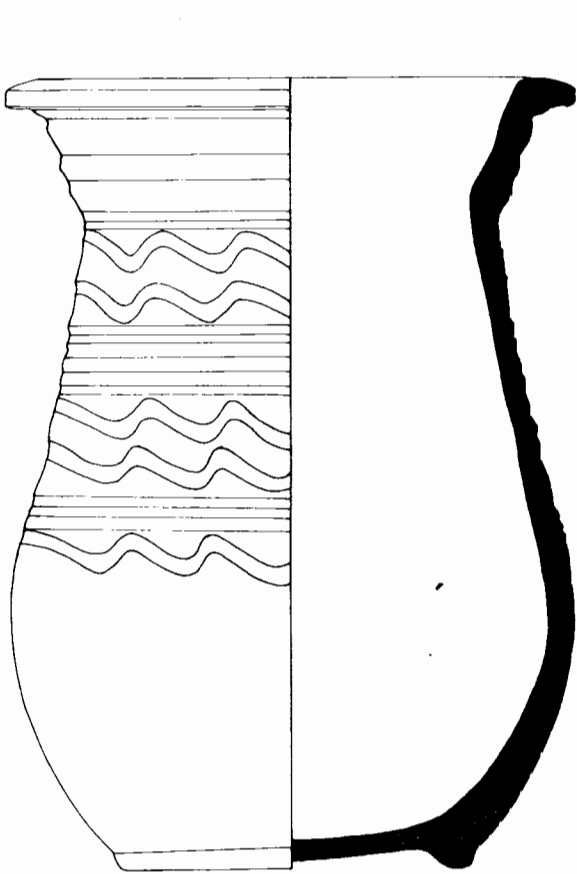
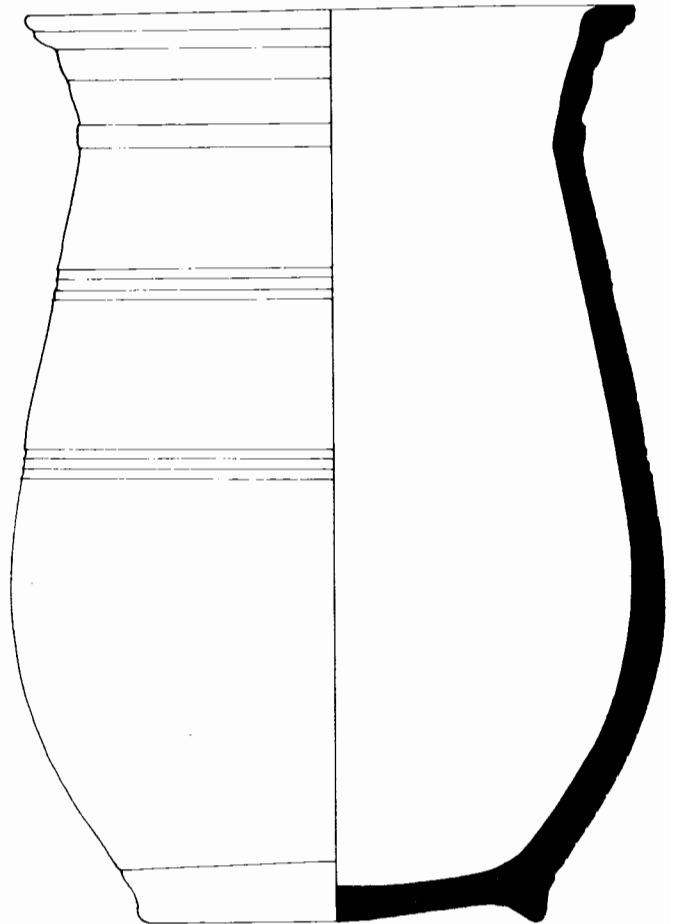


Figure 15

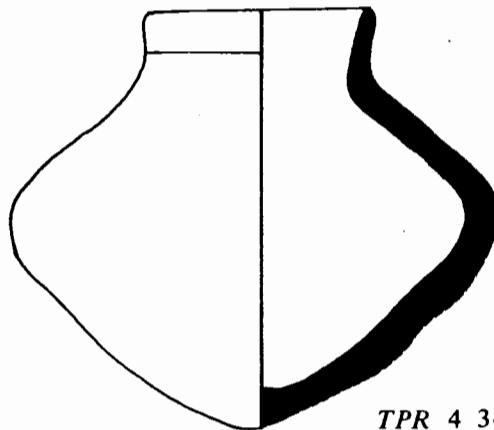
Designation and Documentation	Dimensions and Stratigraphy	Description and Date
<p><i>TPR 4 32</i> Jar - small</p> <p>ASH2-92 DeZ-986 Fig. 16 Ill. 15</p>	<p>H: 20.7 R: 15</p> <p>SG4, Level 15, FT13</p>	<p>Munsell Color 5YR 8/3 pink</p> <p>Thick walls, heavy for its size; tempered with crushed pot sherds and organic material; incised parallel and wavy lines. See also ASH2-101 a medium jar of this type found in same feature but incomplete</p> <p>Second quarter of second millennium</p> <p>Comparative Material</p> <p>Brak: Mallowan 1947, pl. LXVII:19 (painted)</p> <p>Dinkha Tepe: Hamlin 1974, fig. I:13 and p. 147 for pertinent references</p> <p>Jidle: Mallowan 1946, fig. 10:13; see pp. 148-50 for a discussion of this type with pertinent references</p> <p>Nuzi: Starr, 1937, pl. 73:H, pl. 75:K; pl. 76:C,D</p>
<p><i>TPR 4 33</i> Jar - small</p> <p>ASH2-97 DeZ-991 Fig. 16 <i>AVM DS-1 105</i></p>	<p>H: 24 R: 16</p> <p>SG4, Level 15, FT13</p>	<p>Munsell Color 10YR 7/3 very pale brown</p> <p>Found inside <i>TPR 4 2</i>; worn on exterior; parallel incised lines in three groups on body</p> <p>Second quarter of second millennium</p>
<p><i>TPR 4 34</i> Jar - miniature</p> <p>ASH2-77 DeZ-971 Fig. 16</p>	<p>H: 5.5 R: 3 (max.)</p> <p>SG4, Level 15, FT13</p>	<p>Munsell Color 7.5 YR 8/4 pink</p> <p>Rim oval; heavy wheel marks on exterior</p> <p>Second quarter of second millennium</p> <p>Comparative Material</p> <p>Baghouz: Du Mesnil du Buisson 1948, pl. LXVII:Z192</p> <p>Diyala: Delougaz 1952, pl. 144: A. 604.520</p> <p>Nippur: McCown et al 1967, pl. 83:17</p>
<p><i>TPR 4 34a</i> Jar - miniature</p> <p>ASH2-81 DeZ-975 Ill. 7</p>	<p>H: 5.2 R: 3.3</p> <p>SG4, Level 15, FT13</p>	<p>Munsell Color 7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white</p> <p>Rim warped</p> <p>Second quarter of second millennium</p>



TPR 4 32 (1:2)



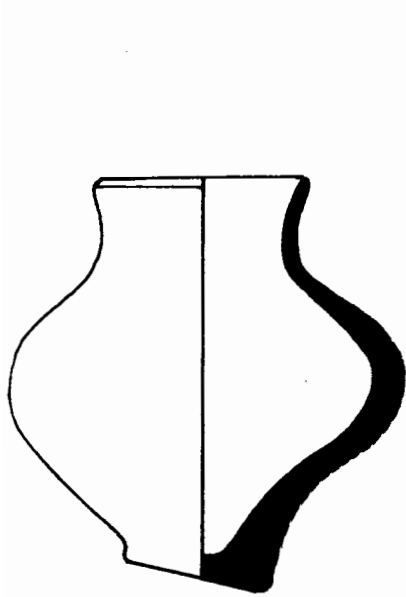
TPR 4 33 (1:2)



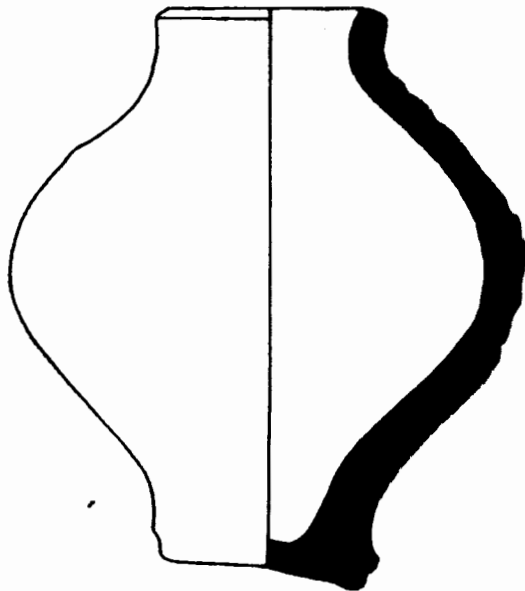
TPR 4 34 (1:1)

Figure 16

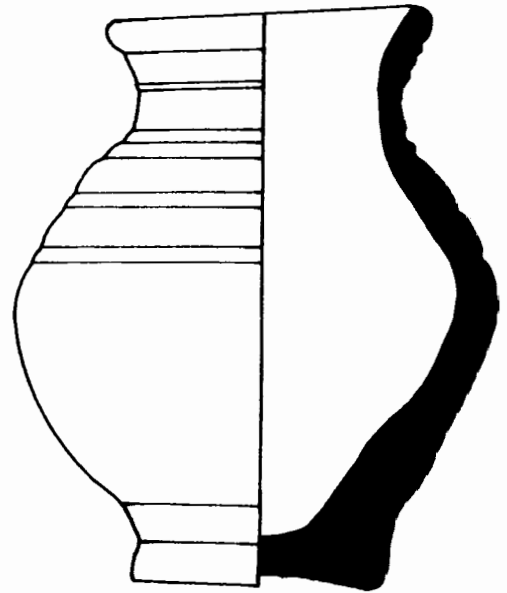
Designation and Documentation	Dimensions and Stratigraphy	Description and Date
<p><i>TPR 4 35</i> Jar - miniature ASH2-80 DeZ-974 Fig. 17</p>	<p>H: 5.5 R: 2.8 ————— SG4, Level 15, FT13</p>	<p>Munsell Color 7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white Base pinched ————— Second quarter of second millennium</p>
<p><i>TPR 4 36</i> Jar - miniature ASH2-157 DeZ-1049 Fig. 17</p>	<p>H: 7.6 R: 3.1 ————— SG4, Level 15, FT13</p>	<p>Munsell Color 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow String cut base ————— Second quarter of second millennium</p>
<p><i>TPR 4 37</i> Jar - miniature ASH2-82 DeZ-976 Fig. 17</p>	<p>H: 7.7 R: 4.2 ————— SG4, Level 15, FT13</p>	<p>Munsell Color 10YR 8/2 white Incised parallel lines made on wheel below rim; warped near base ————— Second quarter of second millennium Comparative Material Nuzi: Starr 1937, pl. 75:Z, this example has a footed base</p>
<p><i>TPR 4 38</i> Bottle ASH2-88 DeZ-982 Fig. 17 ills. 12, 7</p>	<p>H: 16.4 R: 5.5 ————— SG4, Level 15, FT13</p>	<p>Munsell Color 10YR 8/3 very pale very pale brown Two incised parallel lines at base of neck ————— Second quarter of second millennium Comparative Material See: Thureau-Dangin and Dhorme 1924, pl. LIX:9</p>
<p><i>TPR 4 38a</i> Bottle ASH2-72 DeZ-966 Fig. 17</p>	<p>H: 18.1 R: 5.4 ————— SG3, Level 11, Locus 28</p>	<p>Munsell Color 2.5Y 7/4 pale yellow No decoration; flat base ————— Mid-second millennium</p>



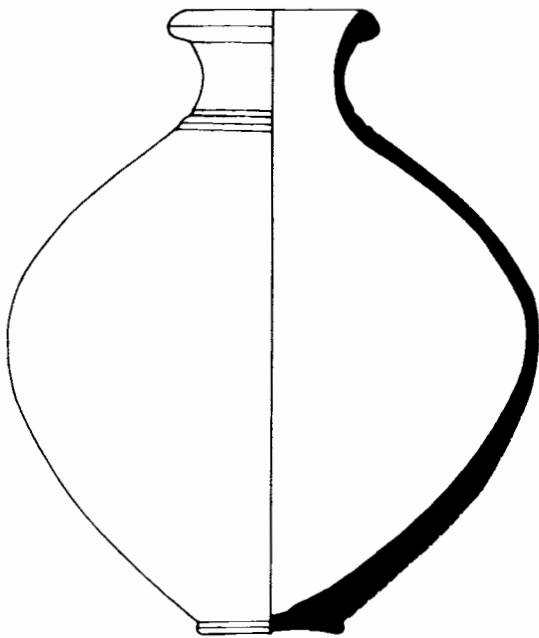
TPR 4 35 (1:1)



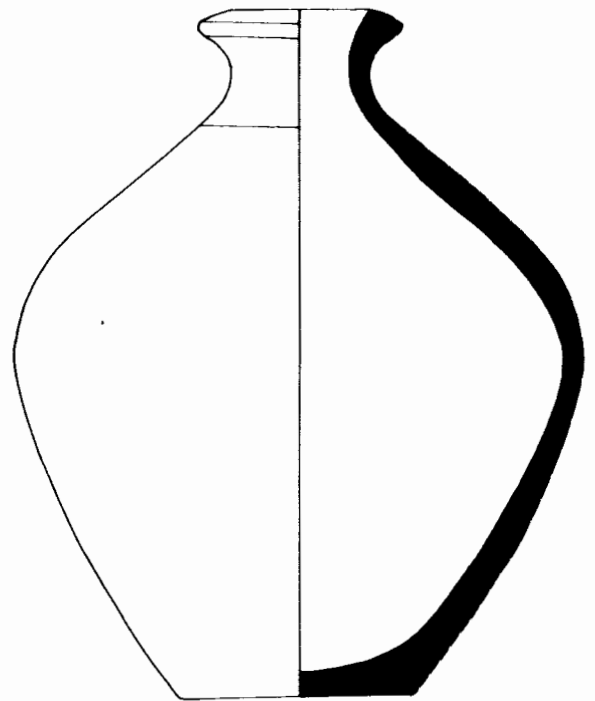
TPR 4 36 (1:1)



TPR 4 37 (1:1)



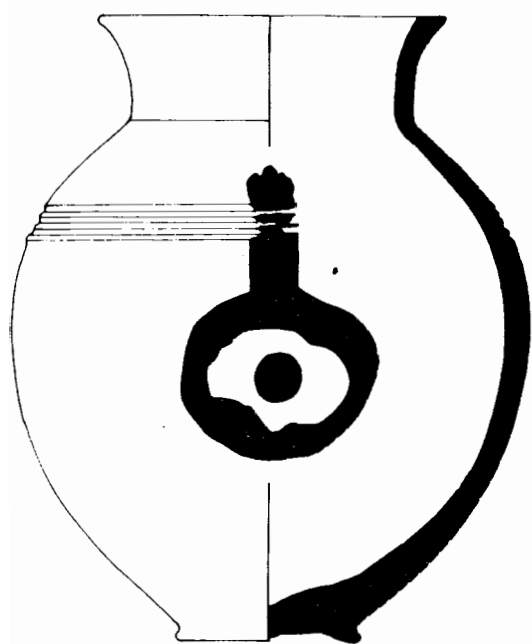
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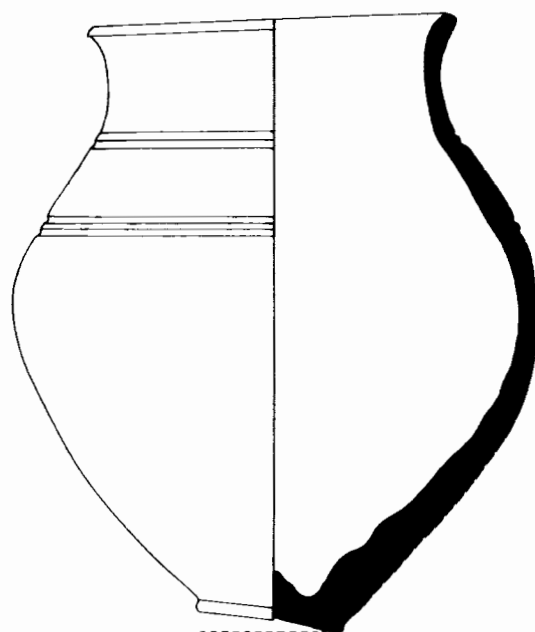
TPR 4 38a (1:2)

Figure 17

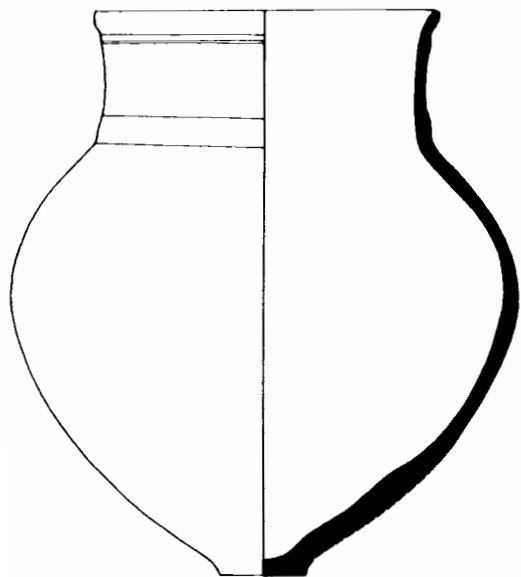
Designation and Documentation	Dimensions and Stratigraphy	Description and Date
TPR 4 39 Goblet - large ASH2-170 DeZ-1062 Fig. 18 Ills. 16, 7	H: 16.4 R: 8.9 _____ Surface; SF9	Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/2 white Bitumen based paint in isolated design on body; parallel ribbing on shoulder _____ Mid-second millennium
TPR 4 40 Goblet - large ASH2-150 DeZ-1043 Fig. 18	H: 16.3 R: 9.8 _____ SG3, Level 11, Locus 30	Munsell Color 5Y 8/3 pale yellow Decorated with incised parallel lines _____ Mid-second millennium Comparative Material Mari: Parrot, 1956, fig. 109:939, no ribbing on body
TPR 4 40a Goblet - large ASH2-41 DeZ-935 Fig. 18	H: 14.9 R: 9 _____ SG4, Level 11, Locus 18	Munsell Color 5Y 8/3 pale yellow _____ Second quarter of second millennium
TPR 4 40b Goblet - large ASH2-149 DeZ-1042	H: 16.7 R: 9.9 _____ SG3, Level 11, Locus 29	Munsell Color 5Y 8/3 pale yellow _____ Mid-second millennium
TPR 4 40c Goblet - large TA 1 11	H: 15.1 R: 8.9 _____ SG2, excavated in 1975	Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/2 white _____ Mid-second millennium
TPR 4 41 Goblet - large ASH2-40 DeZ-934 Fig. 18	H: 16 R: 8.8 _____ SG4, Level 11, Locus 18	Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/4 pale yellow _____ Second quarter of second millennium



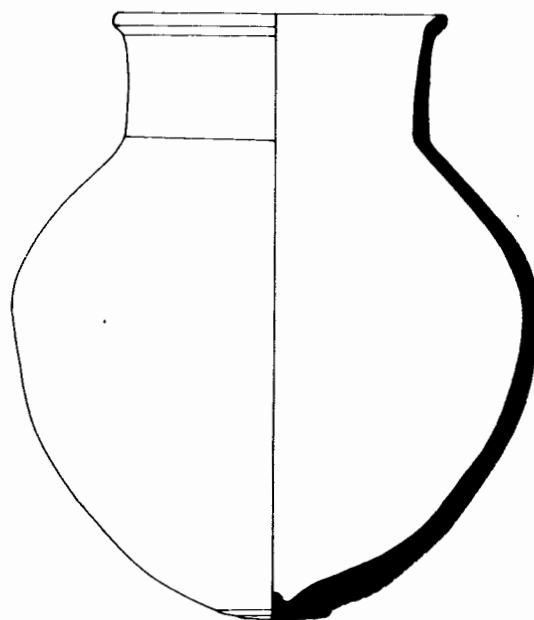
TPR 4 39 (1:2)



TPR 4 40 (1:2)



TPR 4 40a (1:2)



TPR 4 41 (1:2)

Figure 18

Designation and Documentation	Dimensions and Stratigraphy	Description and Date
TPR 4 42 Goblet - large ASH2-108 DeZ-1002 Fig. 19	H: 14.2 R: 9 SG4, Level 13, Locus 37	Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/2 white Made in two pieces joined at base of neck Second quarter of second millennium
TPR 4 43 Goblet - medium ASH2-84 DeZ-978 Fig. 19 Ill. 8	H: 10.2 R: 6.6 SG4, Level 15, FT13	Too burnt to determine color; thick in section, very heavy at lower body and base; possibly partly made by coiling, string cut base Second quarter of second millennium
Comparative Material		
Nuzi: Starr 1937, pl. 76:Z, there are many examples of this shape goblet at Nuzi, mostly with a more elegant profile than these two vessels See also: Thureau-Dangin and Dhorme 1924, pl. LIX:2		
TPR 4 43a Goblet - medium ASH2-85 DeZ-979 Ill. 9	H: 10.8 R: 6.7 SG4, Level 15, FT13	Too burnt to determine color Second quarter of second millennium
TPR 4 44 Goblet - medium ASH2-144 DeZ-1037 Fig. 19 Ill. 7	H: 11.1 R: 7 SG4, Level 14, Locus 48	Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/2 white Second quarter of second millennium
Comparative Material		
This type is similar to some goblets found in the Diyala but has a definite button base: see Delougaz 1958, pl. 132		
TPR 4 44a Goblet - medium ASH2-132 DeZ-1026	H: 13.2 R: 8.6 SG4, Level 11, FT12	Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/2 white Second quarter of second millennium
TPR 4 44b Goblet - medium ASH2-107 DeZ-1001	H: 12.3 R: 8 SG4, Level 13, Locus 37	Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/2 white Second quarter of second millennium

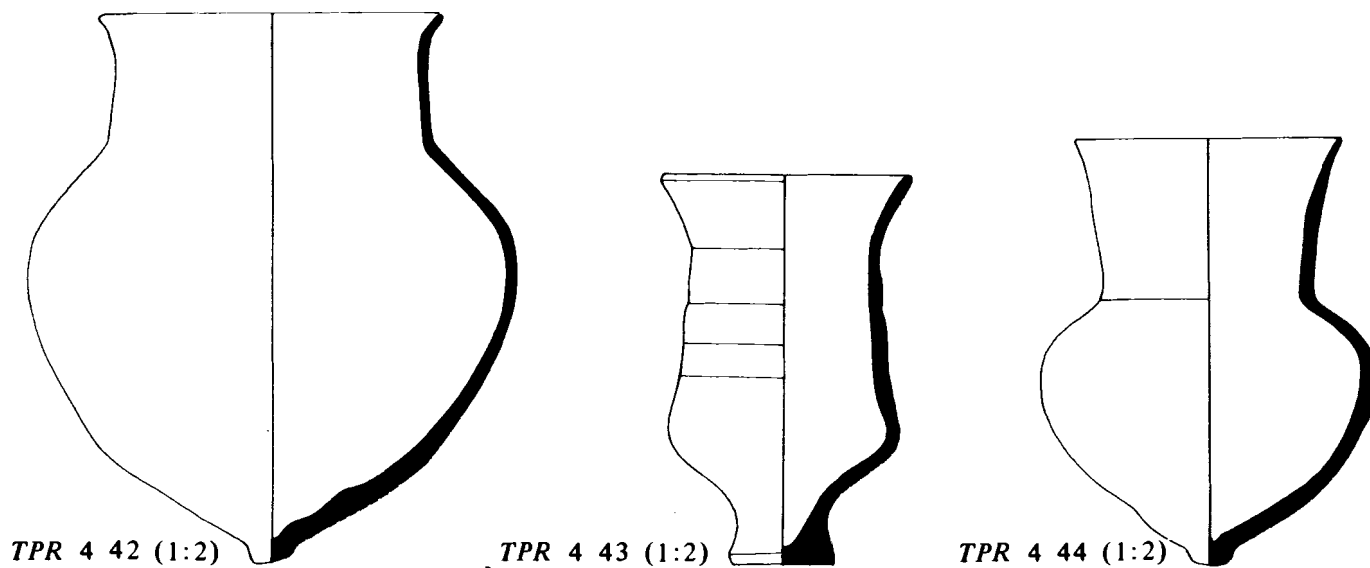


Figure 19

Designation and Documentation	Dimensions and Stratigraphy	Description and Date
TPR 4 44c Goblet - medium ASH2-130 DeZ-1024 Ill. 7	H: 10.8 R: 7 _____ SG4, Level 11, FT12	Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/4 pale yellow Body pinched near base _____ Second quarter of second millennium
TPR 4 44d Goblet - medium ASH2-142 DeZ-1035 Ill. 7	H: 10.7 R: missing _____ SG4, Level 13, Locus 42	Munsell Color 7.5YR 8/4 pink _____ Second quarter of second millennium
TPR 4 44e Goblet - medium ASH2-120 DeZ-1014	H: 10.4 R: 6.4 _____ SG4, Level 12, Locus 36	Munsell Color 2.5YR 8/2 white Surface of vessel heavily corroded _____ Second quarter of second millennium
TPR 4 44f Goblet - medium ASH2-78 DeZ-972	H: 10.2 R: 7.4 _____ SG4, Level 15, FT13	Munsell Color 7.5YR 8/4 pink _____ Second quarter of second millennium

Designation and Documentation	Dimensions and Stratigraphy	Description and Date
<i>TPR 4 44g</i> Goblet - medium ASH2-42 DeZ-936	H: 10.5 R: 6.2 SG4, Level 7, north	Munsell Color 5Y 8/3 pale yellow Second quarter of second millennium
<i>TPR 4 44h</i> Goblet - medium ASH2-129 DeZ-1023	H: 10.2 R: 6.3 SG4, Level 11, FT12	Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/2 white Second quarter of second millennium
<i>TPR 4 44i</i> Goblet - medium ASH2-128 DeZ-1022 Ill. 6	H: 11.1 R: 8 SG4, Level 14, Locus 48, ST2	Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/2 white Second quarter of second millennium
<i>TPR 4 44j</i> Goblet - medium ASH2-26 DeZ-922 Fig. 20	H: 11.2 R: 8 SG4, Level 11, Locus 18	Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/4 pale yellow Second quarter of second millennium
<i>TPR 4 44k</i> Goblet - medium ASH2-79 DeZ-973	H: 9.9 R: 7.6 SG4, Level 15, FT13	Munsell Color 7.5 YR 8/2 pinkish white Second quarter of second millennium
<i>TPR 4 44l</i> Goblet - medium ASH2-109 DeZ-1003 Ill. 7	H: 9.6 R: missing SG4, Level 13, Locus 37	Munsell Color 10YR 8/3 very pale brown Second quarter of second millennium
<i>TPR 4 45</i> Goblet - medium ASH2-32 DeZ-927 Fig. 20 Ill. 7	H: 12.2 R: 8 SG4, Level 8, Locus 29	Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/4 pale yellow Second quarter of second millennium
Comparative Material Tell al-Fakhar: Al-Khalesi 1977, fig. 45:b		

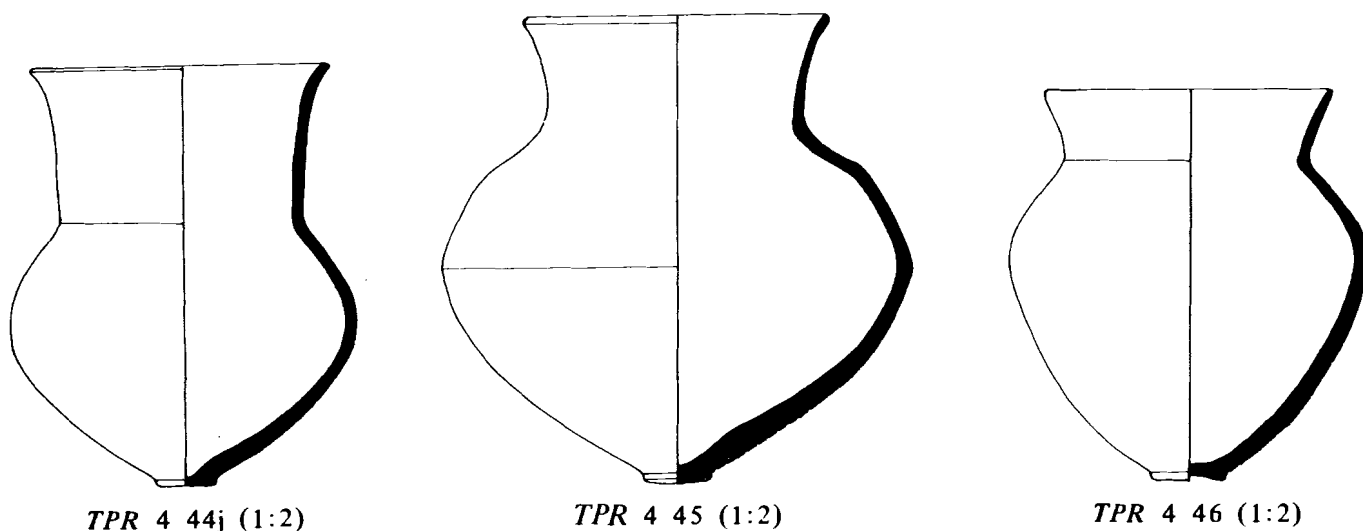
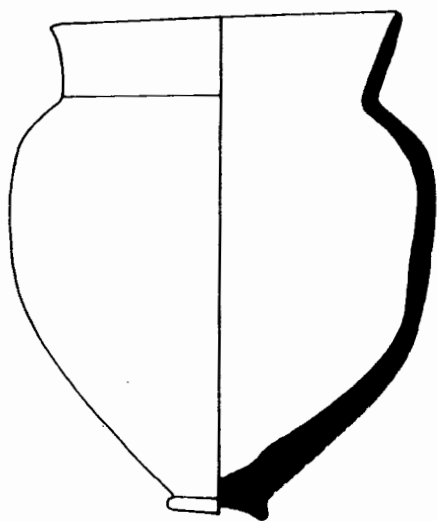


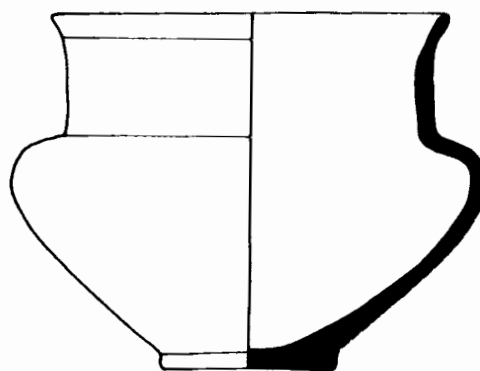
Figure 20

Designation and Documentation	Dimensions and Stratigraphy	Description and Date
TPR 4 45a Goblet - medium ASH2-23 DeZ-919 Ill. 5	H: 11 R: 6.5 _____ SG4, Level 9, Locus 9	Munsell Color 10YR 8/3 very pale brown _____ Second quarter of second millennium
TPR 4 46 Goblet - medium ASH2-76 DeZ-970 Fig. 20 Ill. 7	H: 10.2 R: 7.6 _____ SG4, Level 15, FT13	Munsell Color 7.5YR 8/4 pink Heavily burned on exterior _____ Second quarter of second millennium Comparative Material Assur: Haller 1954, Taf. 2:an Baghouz: Du Mesnil de Buisson 1948, pl. LXXIX:Z275 Chagar Bazar: Mallowan 1936, fig. 17:6,7 Mari: Parrot 1956, fig. 109:913 See also: Thureau-Dangin and Dhorme 1924, pl. LIX:1,5
TPR 4 46a Goblet - medium ASH2-124 DeZ-1018 Ill. 7	H: 9.6 R: 7 _____ SG4, Level 12, Locus 36	Too burnt to tell color flattened Flattened button base _____ Second quarter of second millennium

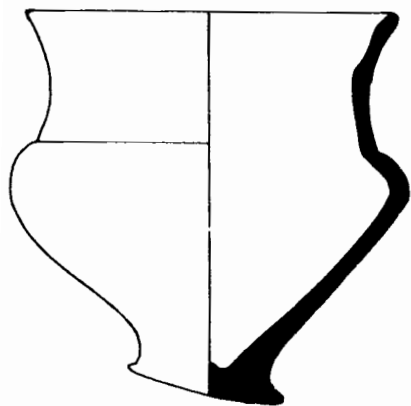
Designation and Documentation	Dimensions and Stratigraphy	Description and Date
<i>TPR 4 46b</i> Goblet - medium ASH2-125 DeZ-1019	H: 9.9 R: 6 ————— SG4, Level 13, Locus 37, ST2	Munsell Color 2.5Y 7/2 light gray ————— Second quarter of second millennium
<i>TPR 4 47</i> Goblet - medium ASH2-140 DeZ-1033 Fig. 21	H: 10.1 R: 7 ————— SG2, SE baulk	Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/2 white Possibly associated with burial 18 in SG3 or Burial 1 in SG2 ————— Mid-second millennium
<i>TPR 4 48</i> Goblet - small ASH2-30 Fig. 21 Ill. 7	H: 7.5 R: 7.8 ————— SG2, Level 36, Locus 32	Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/2 white String cut base ————— Mid-second millennium
<i>TPR 4 49</i> Goblet - small ASH2-86 DeZ-980 Fig. 21	H: 7.7 R: 7.4 ————— SG4, Level 15, FT13	Munsell Color 10YR 8/3 very pale brown String cut base; bitumen based paint lines on lower body? ————— Second quarter of second millennium
<i>TPR 4 49a</i> Goblet - small ASH2-83 DeZ-977	H: 7 R: 6.9 ————— SG4, Level 15, FT13	Munsell Color 10YR 8/3 very pale brown String cut base ————— Second quarter of second millennium
<i>TPR 4 50</i> Goblet - small ASH2-104 DeZ-998 Fig. 21	H: 7.6 R: 5.9 ————— SG4, Level 15, ST4 probably belongs to FT13	Too burnt to tell color String cut base; heavy lower portion of body ————— Second quarter of second millennium
<i>TPR 4 51</i> Goblet - small ASH2-24 DeZ-920 Fig. 21 Ill. 4	H: 7.3 R: 6.5 ————— SG4, Level 10, Locus 14	Too burnt to tell color Combed parallel lines around neck ————— Second quarter of second millennium



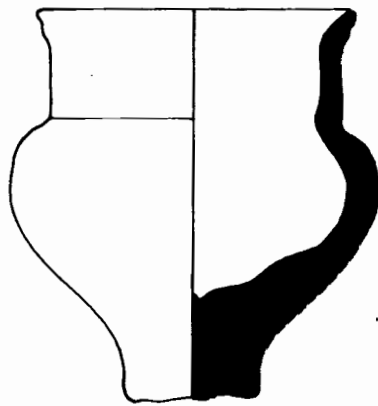
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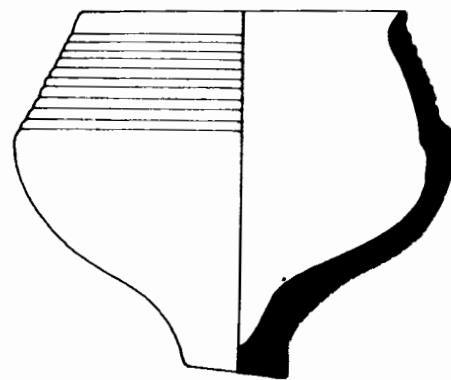
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TPR 4 49 (2:3)



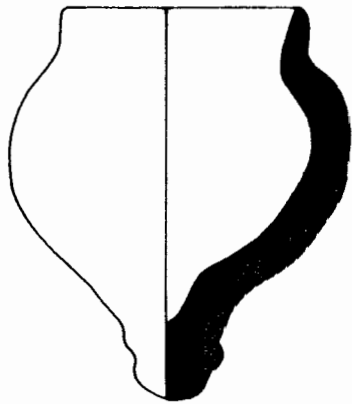
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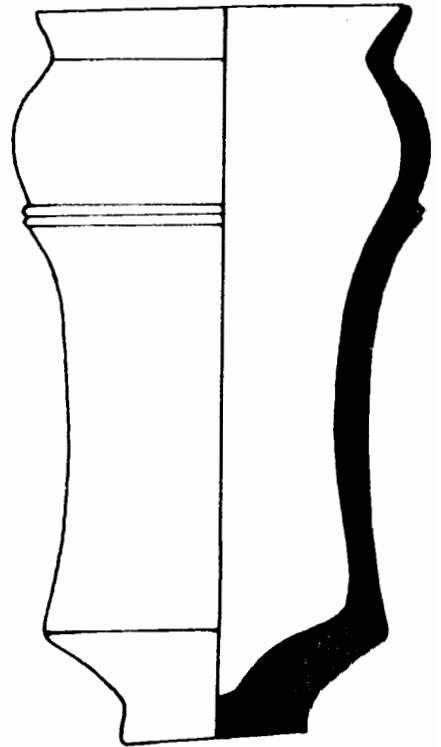
TPR 4 51 (2:3)

Figure 21

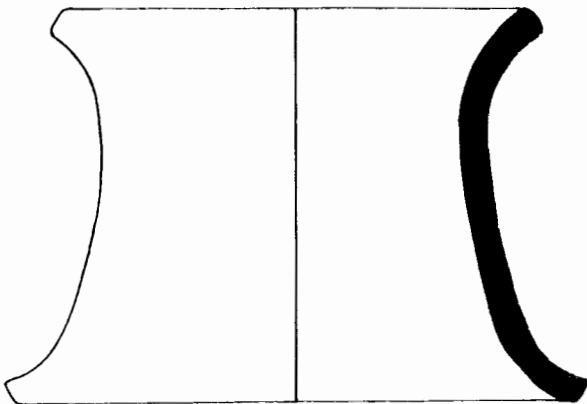
Designation and Documentation	Dimensions and Stratigraphy	Description and Date
<p>TPR 4 52 Goblet - small ASH2-131 DeZ-1025 Fig. 22 Ill. 7</p>	<p>H: 7.6 R: 5.5 SG4, Level 11, Locus 35, FT12</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Comparative Material Nippur: McCown 1967, pl. 90:10</p>	<p>Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/2 white Base is an added piece of clay which has been pinched Second quarter of second millennium</p>
<p>TPR 4 53 Composite Shape TA I 12 Fig. 22 Ill. 10</p>	<p>H: 9.5 R: 4.9 SG2, 1975 excavation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Comparative Material This shape is a composite of the type <i>TPR 4 43</i> and the top of a bowl or goblet, for example <i>TPR 4 52</i></p>	<p>Munsell Color 2.5Y 8/2 white Probably made in at least two parts; string cut base; incised parallel lines at juncture of two shapes Mid-second millennium</p>
<p>TPR 4 54 Stand ASH2-175 DeZ-1067 Fig. 22 Ill. 22</p>	<p>H: 11.5 D: 18.3 SG4, Level 15, FT13</p>	<p>Too burnt to determine color Second quarter of second millennium</p>
<p>TPR 4 55 Stand ASH2-188 DeZ-1079 Fig. 22 Ill. 21</p>	<p>H: 8.6 D: 20.5 SG4, Level 13, Locus 13</p>	<p>Munsell Color 5Y 8/2 white Some finger impressions on exterior Second quarter of second millennium</p>



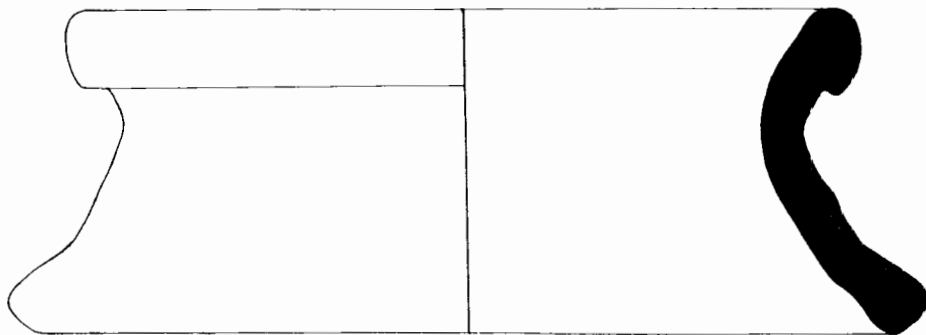
TPR 4 52 (2:3)



TPR 4 53 (1:1)



TPR 4 54 (2:6)

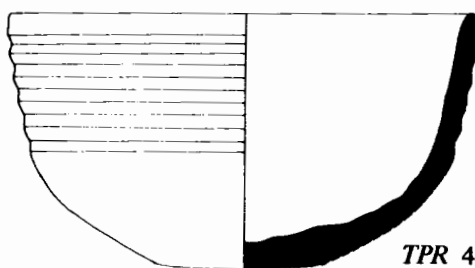


TPR 4 55 (1:2)

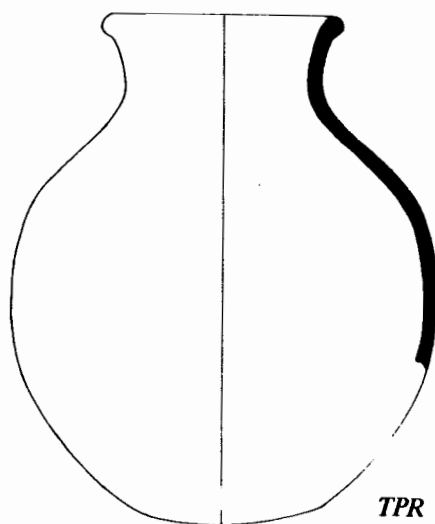
Figure 22

4.4. Catalog: Third Millennium

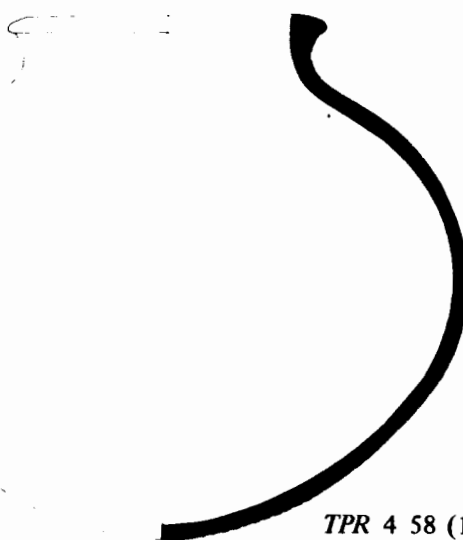
Designation and Documentation	Dimensions and Stratigraphy	Description and Date
<p>TPR 4 56 Bowl</p> <p>ASH2-158 DeZ-1050 Fig. 23 Ill. 24 <i>AVM DS-1</i> 66-69</p>	<p>H: 6.5 R: 11.9</p> <hr/> <p>SG5, Level 5, ST1, Burial 1</p>	<p>Munsell Color 2YR 6/8 light red</p> <p>Metallic ware; corrugated on upper body; base string cut and then scraped smooth; heavy wheel marks inside; exterior scraped on lower half of body</p> <hr/> <p>Mid-third millennium</p> <hr/> <p>Comparative Material</p> <p>Tell Chuera: Kühne 1976, Abb. 2, 7</p> <p>See also: Jidle-Mallowan 1946, fig. 9:6</p>
<p>TPR 4 57 Jar</p> <p>ASH2-167 DeZ-1059 Fig. 23 Ill. 29 <i>AVM DS-1</i> 71</p>	<p>H: 26.2 R: 12.3</p> <hr/> <p>SG5, Level 5, ST1, FT9</p>	<p>Munsell Color 10YR very pale brown</p> <p>Metallic ware; some traces of spiral burnishing on exterior</p> <hr/> <p>Mid-third millennium</p> <hr/> <p>Comparative Material</p> <p>Tell Chuera: Kühne 1976, Abb. 270</p> <p>Mari: Parrot 1956, fig. 107:1491</p>
<p>TPR 4 58 Jar</p> <p>ASH2-163 DeZ-1055 Fig. 23 <i>AVM DS-1</i> 66-68, 70</p>	<p>H: 21 R: 12.6</p> <hr/> <p>SG5, Level 5, ST1, Burial 1</p>	<p>Munsell Color 10YR 8/1 white</p> <p>Overall burnish on exterior</p> <hr/> <p>Mid-third millennium</p> <hr/> <p>Comparative Material</p> <p>Tell Chuera: Kühne 1976, Abb. 226</p>



TPR 4 56 (1:2)



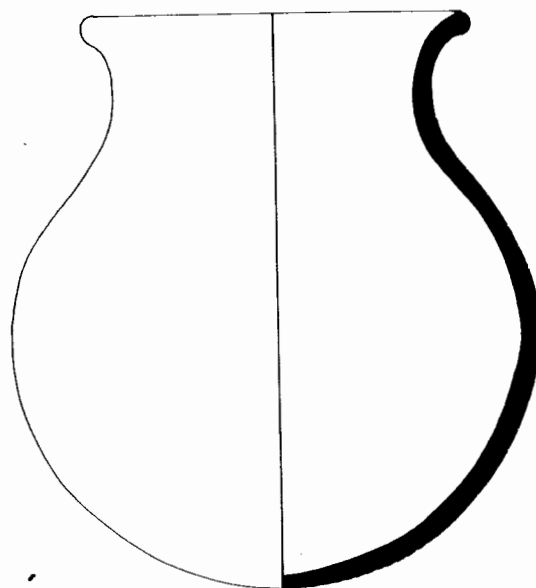
TPR 4 57 (1:4)



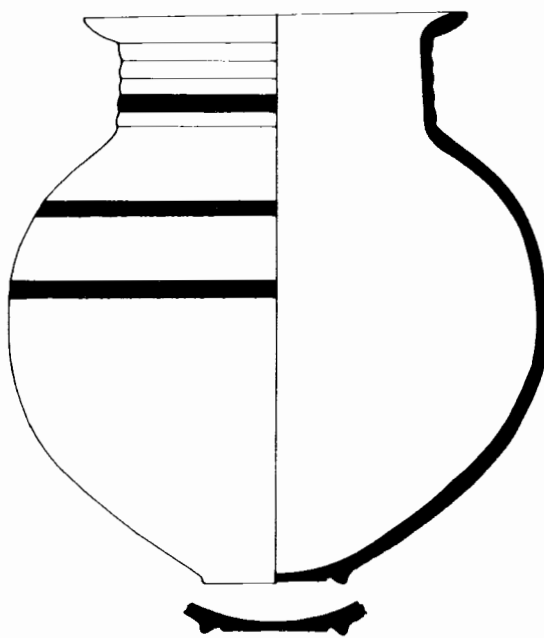
TPR 4 58 (1:3)

Figure 23

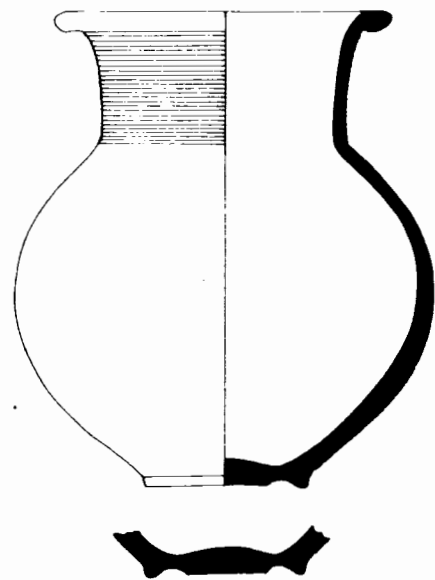
Designation and Documentation	Dimensions and Stratigraphy	Description and Date
<p>TPR 4 59 Jar</p> <p>ASH2-182 DeZ-1073 Fig. 23 Ill. 30</p>	<p>H: 15 R: 10.1</p> <p>—————</p> <p>SG5, Level 5, FT9</p>	<p>Munsell Color 2.5Y 7/2 light gray</p> <p>Metallic ware; scraped or wiped with cloth or plant material on exterior; contained <i>TPR 4 63</i></p> <p>—————</p> <p>Mid-third millennium</p> <p>—————</p> <p>Comparative Material</p> <p>Chagar Bazar: Mallowan 1936, fig. 13:12; smaller than this ex. Tell Chuera: Kühne 1976, Abb. 215, 219 Mari: Parrot 1956, fig. 101:531</p>
<p>TPR 4 60 Jar</p> <p>ASH2-168 DeZ-1060 Fig. 24</p>	<p>H: 15 R: 10.1</p> <p>—————</p> <p>SG5, Level 5, FT9</p>	<p>Munsell Color 10YR 8/2 white</p> <p>In some places on exterior this fades into 7.5YR 8/4 pink.</p> <p>Metallic ware; three bands of matt red paint; burnished on exterior in spirals about 3 mm. apart</p> <p>—————</p> <p>Mid-third millennium</p> <p>—————</p> <p>Comparative Material</p> <p>Mari: Parrot 1956, fig. 107:1548, 1549 See also: Tell Chuera: Kühne, 1976, Abb. 89</p>
<p>TPR 4 61 Jar</p> <p>ASH2-68 DeZ-962 Fig. 24 Ill. 28 <i>AVM DS-1 75</i></p>	<p>H: 12.2 R: 8.5</p> <p>—————</p> <p>Surface, SF3</p>	<p>Munsell Color 5YR 5/6 yellowish red</p> <p>Metallic ware; corrugated around neck; burnished in spirals about 4 mm. apart from base of neck to bottom of vessel</p> <p>—————</p> <p>Mid-third millennium</p>



TPR 4 59 (1:2)



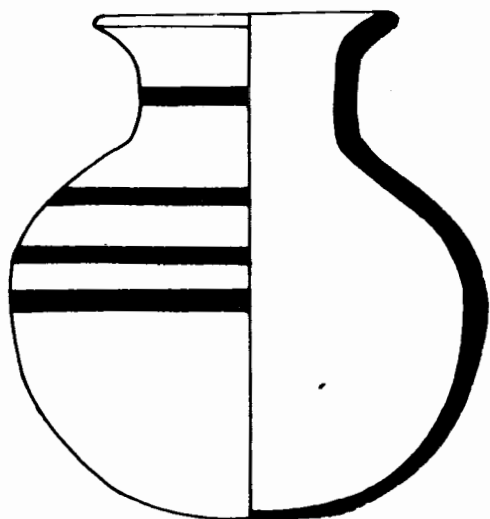
TPR 4 60 (1:2)



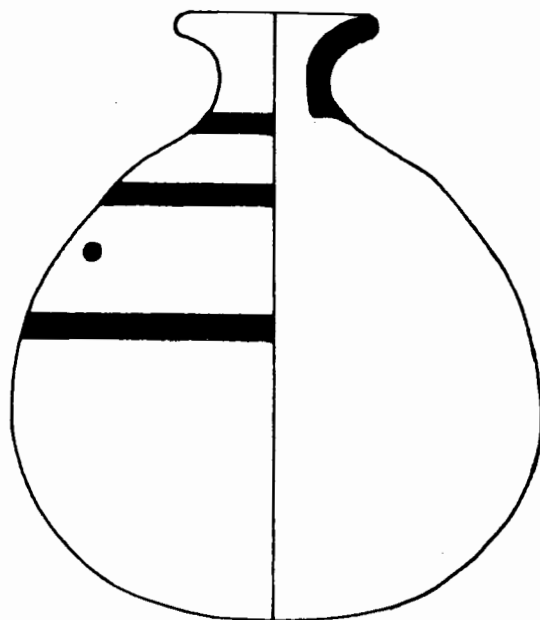
TPR 4 61 (1:2)

Figure 24

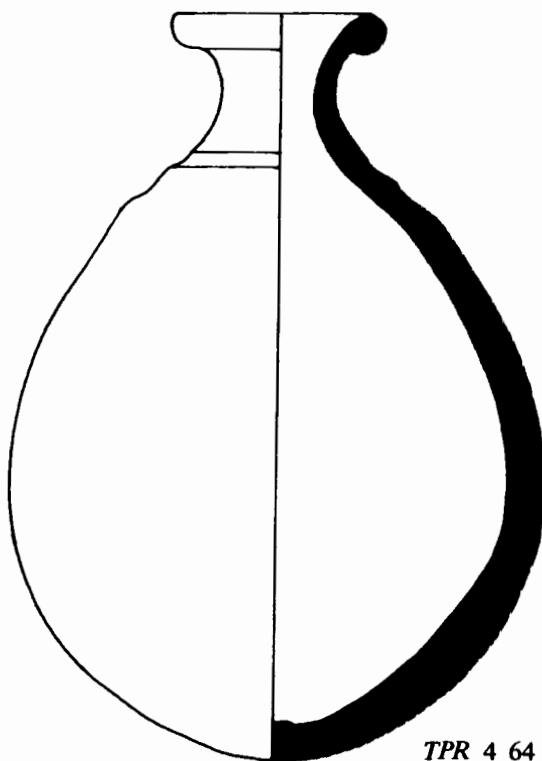
Designation and Documentation	Dimensions and Stratigraphy	Description and Date
<p>TPR 4 62 Jar - miniature</p> <p>ASH2-165 DeZ-1057 Fig. 24 Ill. 27</p>	<p>H: 6.7 R: 3.9</p> <hr/> <p>SG5, Level 5, FT9, ST1</p> <hr/>	<p>Munsell Color 7YR 7/3 pink</p> <p>Metallic ware; matt red paint in four parallel lines; spiral burnish marks about 3 mm. apart</p> <hr/> <p>Mid-third millennium</p> <p>Comparative Material</p> <p>Chagar Bazar: Mallowan 1936, fig. 13:2,6 (unpainted) Tell Chuera: Kühne 1976, Abb. 56 (unpainted) Diyala: Delougaz 1952, pl. 103:b-d (unpainted)</p>
<p>TPR 4 63 Bottle - miniature</p> <p>ASH2-164 DeZ-1056 Fig. 25 AVM DS-1 72</p>	<p>H: 7.3 R: 2.3</p> <hr/> <p>SG5, Level 5, ST1, FT9</p> <hr/>	<p>Munsell Color 5YR 7/3 pink</p> <p>Metallic ware; decorated with three painted lines and one dot; spiral burnish about 3 mm. apart</p> <hr/> <p>Mid-third millennium</p> <p>Comparative Material</p> <p>See: Thureau-Dangin and Dhorme 1924, pl. LIX:3, 8</p>
<p>TPR 4 64 Bottle - miniature</p> <p>ASH2-67 DeZ-961 Fig. 25 Ill. 26 AVM DS-1 74</p>	<p>H: 9.5 R: 3</p> <hr/> <p>Surface; SF2</p> <hr/>	<p>Munsell Color 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow</p> <p>Metallic ware; heavy spiral burnish marks on body; ridges at base of neck</p> <hr/> <p>Mid-third millennium</p> <p>Comparative Material</p> <p>Mari: Parrot 1956, fig. 106:690, 692 (no ridges at base of neck) See also: Kühne 1976, Abb. 42</p>



TPR 4 62 (1:1)



TPR 4 63 (1:1)



TPR 4 64 (1:1)

Figure 25

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Index of Field (Register) Numbers

TAI 11	TPR 4 40c	ASH2-87	TPR 4 8
TAI 12	TPR 4 53	ASH2-88	TPR 4 38
TAII 13	TPR 4 26a	ASH2-90	TPR 4 26h
ASH2-1	TPR 4 26g	ASH2-91	TPR 4 26b
ASH2-5	TPR 4 16	ASH2-92	TPR 4 32
ASH2-11	TPR 4 26c	ASH2-94	TPR 4 26c
ASH2-19	TPR 4 9	ASH2-96	TPR 4 24b
ASH2-20	TPR 4 28	ASH2-97	TPR 4 33
ASH2-23	TPR 4 45a	ASH2-99	TPR 4 2
ASH2-24	TPR 4 51	ASH2-100	TPR 4 25a
ASH2-25	TPR 4 10	ASH2-101	TPR 4 32
ASH2-26	TPR 4 44j	ASH2-104	TPR 4 50
ASH2-30	TPR 4 48	ASH2-106	TPR 4 27
ASH2-32	TPR 4 45	ASH2-107	TPR 4 44b
ASH2-34	TPR 4 15a	ASH2-108	TPR 4 42
ASH2-35	TPR 4 13b	ASH2-109	TPR 4 44l
ASH2-37	TPR 4 19	ASH2-115	TPR 4 1
ASH2-38	TPR 4 23	ASH2-116	TPR 4 13
ASH2-39	TPR 4 6	ASH2-120	TPR 4 44e
ASH2-40	TPR 4 41	ASH2-121	TPR 4 12
ASH2-41	TPR 4 40a	ASH2-122	TPR 4 11
ASH2-42	TPR 4 44g	ASH2-123	TPR 4 8a
ASH2-43	TPR 4 13c	ASH2-124	TPR 4 46a
ASH2-67	TPR 4 64	ASH2-125	TPR 4 46b
ASH2-68	TPR 4 61	ASH2-128	TPR 4 44i
ASH2-69	TPR 4 26d	ASH2-129	TPR 4 44h
ASH2-70	TPR 4 22	ASH2-130	TPR 4 44c
ASH2-71	TPR 4 30	ASH2-131	TPR 4 52
ASH2-72	TPR 4 38a	ASH2-132	TPR 4 44a
ASH2-73	TPR 4 17	ASH2-133	TPR 4 18
ASH2-74	TPR 4 26	ASH2-136	TPR 4 26i
ASH2-75	TPR 4 20	ASH2-137	TPR 4 21
ASH2-76	TPR 4 46	ASH2-139	TPR 4 26j
ASH2-77	TPR 4 34	ASH2-140	TPR 4 47
ASH2-78	TPR 4 44f	ASH2-141	TPR 4 26f
ASH2-79	TPR 4 44k	ASH2-142	TPR 4 44d
ASH2-80	TPR 4 35	ASH2-144	TPR 4 44e
ASH2-81	TPR 4 34a	ASH2-149	TPR 4 40b
ASH2-82	TPR 4 37	ASH2-150	TPR 4 40
ASH2-83	TPR 4 49a	ASH2-151	TPR 4 26k
ASH2-84	TPR 4 43	ASH2-152	TPR 4 13a
ASH2-85	TPR 4 43a	ASH2-157	TPR 4 36
ASH2-86	TPR 4 49	ASH2-158	TPR 4 56

ASH2-163	<i>TPR</i> 4 58	ASH2-182	<i>TPR</i> 4 59
ASH2-164	<i>TPR</i> 4 63	ASH2-183	<i>TPR</i> 4 24c
ASH2-165	<i>TPR</i> 4 62	ASH2-188	<i>TPR</i> 4 55
ASH2-167	<i>TPR</i> 4 57	ASH2-198	<i>TPR</i> 4 24
ASH2-168	<i>TPR</i> 4 60	ASH2-199	<i>TPR</i> 4 5
ASH2-170	<i>TPR</i> 4 39	ASH2-206	<i>TPR</i> 4 15
ASH2-171	<i>TPR</i> 4 31	ASH2-207	<i>TPR</i> 4 14
ASH2-172	<i>TPR</i> 4 7	ASH2-203	<i>TPR</i> 4 24a
ASH2-173	<i>TPR</i> 4 4	ASH2-204	<i>TPR</i> 4 25
ASH2-175	<i>TPR</i> 4 54	ASH2-208	<i>TPR</i> 4 24d
ASH2-176	<i>TPR</i> 4 3	ASH2-209	<i>TPR</i> 4 14a
ASH2-177	<i>TPR</i> 4 29		

Abbreviations

A. Documentary

ASH2-	Prefix of field registration number of artifacts of the second season at Terqa (Ashara).
<i>AVM DS</i>	<i>Audio-Visual Modules - Documentary Series</i>
DeZ	Prefix of inventory number for Museum of Antiquities at Deir ez-Zor
TA	Prefix of field registration number of artifacts of the first season at Terqa (Ashara); TAI-SG1; TAI-SG2.
<i>TPR</i>	<i>Terqa Preliminary Reports</i>

B. Stratigraphic and Typological

FT	Feature
H	Height (in centimeters)
MP	Municipal project (see Fig. 1 for details)
R	Rim diameter (in centimeters)
SF	Surface find
SG	Sounding (see Fig. 1 for details of various operations)
ST	Structure

PUBLICATIONS OF THE TERQA ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

Summary Preliminary Reports

- TAP* 1-2: G. BUCCELLATI and M. KELLY-BUCCELLATI
"The Terqa Archaeological Project: Preliminary Report on the First Two Seasons," forthcoming in *AAS*.

Modular Preliminary Reports

- TPR* 1: G. BUCCELLATI and M. KELLY-BUCCELLATI
"General Introduction and the Stratigraphic Record of the First Two Seasons," *SMS* 1/3 (1977).
- TPR* 2: G. BUCCELLATI
"A Cuneiform Tablet from the Second Season," *SMS* 1/4 (1977).
- TPR* 3: M. KELLY-BUCCELLATI and L. MOUNT WILLIAMS
"Object Typology of the Second Season (excluding Vessels and Lithics)," *SMS* 1/5 (1977).
- TPR* 4: MARILYN KELLY-BUCCELLATI and WILLIAM R. SHELBY
"Ceramic Vessel Typology of the First and Second Season," *SMS* 1/6 (1977).
- TPR* — NICHOLAS M. MAGALOUSIS *et al.*
"Sourcing Techniques applied to Soils and Ceramics from Terqa and Dilbat." Forthcoming in *SMS*.
- TPR* — JOAN S. MEIGHAN
"The Faunal Remains of the Second Season." Forthcoming in *SMS*.
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- TPR* — OLIVIER ROUAULT
"Cuneiform Texts found at Terqa before the Joint Expedition: A New Edition." Forthcoming in *SMS*.

Audio-visual Modules

- AVM DS* G. BUCCELLATI and M. KELLY-BUCCELLATI, Editors
R. CLAYTON, Systems Director
General Introduction and the Second Season (Fall 1976) (125 color slides, 26 minutes cassette)

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