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Middle Euphrates Ceramics in the Third and Second Millennia: A View from Terqa

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INTRODUCTION

The Middle Euphrates region is geographically unified between the entrance into the Euphrates of the waters of the Khabur River, its main tributary, and the life quenching restriction of the river valley just south of Mari. The site distribution along this section of the river makes it clear that only one major city could thrive in any one period in this region. Mari was the major city for all of the third millennium until its destruction by Hammurabi. After this tremendous destruction, the city of Terqa, as the main city in the Khana kingdom, became the principal center in the region. To the south Haradum, a border settlement during the period of the late Old Babylonian kings, served as a buffer against the growing political power of the Khana kings at Terqa. Since a great deal of the ceramic evidence from Terqa has never been published¹, we thought it appropriate here to concentrate on this body of material from the third and second millennia so that the regional nature of ceramic production and distribution in this area can be properly assessed. The material illustrated is therefore all pottery from our excavations at Terqa with reference to Mari and the other sites in the region given in the catalog. In our conclusions we bring together some threads of this regional network emphasizing both its unique character and the fact that it was not isolated but participated in the wider political and economic processes which affected the whole of the Euphrates region during the third and second millennium.

From 1976 through the 1985 seasons our excavations at Terqa included areas dating to the third millennium, the period immediately before and during the reign of Zimri-Lim in Mari and to the second millennium Kingdom of Khana, when Terqa was the most important city in the region. The

third millennium is represented in the excavations of the city wall and of Area B, an area of third millennium strata lying just inside part of the eastern section of the city wall². The excavated strata of Area B uncovered a period of use especially during the mid portion of the third millennium including also the lowest strata of third millennium excavated by us at the site. A number of structures, including bins and kilns, were exposed as well as several burials containing pottery vessels. More limited third millennium strata were excavated in Area D (SG 17) on the northwestern part of the site. The third millennium sherd material was scarce in this area but what was excavated resembled the pottery found in Area B. The quantity of ceramics dating to the third millennium recovered at Terqa was not large. The bulk of excavated material can be dated to the mid-third millennium; very few excavated sherds dated to the early third millennium. Examples of third millennium pottery also came from later levels or unstratified contexts as well as from the surface of the site; some of these have been included here in order to give a more complete picture of the third millennium ceramics found at Terqa.

Area F, including a number of rooms and structures ranged along a street also had Khana period strata but it is from these buildings in Area F that our only strata dating to the earlier second millennium were recovered. These ceramics came from strata predating Zimri-Lim and associated with the reign of the Assyrian Yasmah-Addu at Mari. A second series of strata can be dated to the period of Zimri-Lim, that is during the period of the governorship of Kibri Dagan at Terqa³.

The substantial Khana period strata in Area C yielded a number of rooms, some of private houses and two important buildings: the temple dedicated to the goddess Ninkarrak and a private house of Puzurum excavated in 1978 in which

1 - BOIA 1993, however, has included all the ceramics from Area F.
2 - BUCCELLATI 1979.

3 - For a new assessment of the chronology of the Khana period, see PODANY 1991-1993.

was found his archive containing dated tablets⁴. In the house of Puzurum three rooms (STCA1-3) and a courtyard (STCA4) were excavated. Of the 329 objects found in the house 145 are vessels and two, found broken in STCA1, are called "bath tubs"⁵. Jars and goblets, 55 and 43 respectively, were the most numerous types of vessels in the house; there were only 18 bowls and 7 platters. Since there are few excavated private houses dating to this period, the house of Puzurum is important for any reconstruction of the ceramic assemblage in the Middle Euphrates region⁶.

The ceramics from the other Khana period floor levels in Area C are connected stratigraphically to the floor where we excavated the archive of Puzurum in 1977⁷. The fire which burned the pantry (STCA3) leaving a large number of vessels and objects on the floor under considerable debris was the same fire which destroyed the whole house including the room where the archive was found (STCA1). This burnt house with its private archive is dated to the reign of Yadikh-Abu with the latest document belonging to Kashtiliashu; part of the occupation of the house is contemporary with the phase of the Temple of Ninkarrak dating to the reign of Kashtiliashu⁸. The Khana period ceramics and objects from these floor levels in Area C are thus securely dated to later than 1725 BC, possibly 1700 BC or even later. Therefore the earlier redating by Tubb of the SG 4 vessels found *in situ* in the burnt pantry room (later called STCA3) of this house is untenable⁹.

THIRD MILLENNIUM CERAMICS FROM TERQA¹⁰

Our excavations at Terqa uncovered limited amounts of early third millennium ceramic material dating to Early Dynastic I and II. Micaceous clays were common in these vessels especially in the buff wares. One of these early wares excavated at Terqa may be a local variant of polished gray ware found in Mari¹¹ and the Diyala region; it is polished buff on the exterior and gray-brown on the interior. An early highly fired greenish-buff ceramic type (TM)¹² is probably related to the very common buff ware tradition which in the third millennium links incised and plain Ninevite V and

Simple ware in a continuum that is now very apparent in the Khabur region. While no incised Ninevite V was found at Terqa it has now been discovered in Chantier B at Mari¹³. The Scarlet ware found at Terqa (called TN) parallels that at Mari, especially in Tomb 300 but also in Chantier B¹⁴. At Terqa only body sherds of scarlet ware were found but at Mari two Scarlet ware jars were excavated by A. Parrot in Tomb 300. Their painted decoration in panels, one with an animal¹⁵, has parallels in the Early Dynastic I ceramics from the Hamrim and the Diyala. Metallic ware was found at Mari in Early Dynastic I levels (Chantier B level 12) and in Terqa in Early Dynastic II levels (in the field this ware was divided by color and called TA, TB and TC at Terqa)¹⁶.

The chronological correlation of Scarlet ware, later incised Ninevite V, and an early type of Metallic ware can now be seen from Chantier B and Tomb 300 at Mari and Tomb Ob1 at Urkesh/Mozan¹⁷. The Scarlet ware from Tomb Ob1 at Urkesh/Mozan is typical for this type of pottery in the north in that it occurs only on stands and only with painted geometric designs. In Chantier B at Mari Metallic ware and incised Ninevite V occur in level 14, dated to Early Dynastic I; Scarlet ware and Metallic ware were both found in level 9 which is dated Early Dynastic I-II¹⁸. M. Lebeau dates Tomb 300 to the final phase of Early Dynastic I. However with the Urkesh/Mozan Tomb Ob1 evidence of the later type of grooved Ninevite V ware, it may be that we have an overlap of all three of these pottery types in use during the end of Early Dynastic I and at least the early part of Early Dynastic II. Given the small amount of Scarlet ware at Terqa and Mari it appears that it was imported to both of these sites from the south (the Hamrin or the Diyala region). The presence of Metallic ware in the early strata of Chantier B indicates that it was in use there for most of the third millennium¹⁹.

During Early Dynastic II in Terqa, sherds from large jars with carinated shoulders and straight rims were decorated with reserve slip patterns, mostly with horizontal lines but an oblique line pattern also occurs (called TK ware)²⁰. This type of decoration was found on vessels

4 - ROUAULT 1984.

5 - STCA1 is reconstructed as a dead storage area; see BUCCELLATI 1979: p. 38.

6 - The ceramics excavated in the houses at Haradum dating to the same time period are dated on the basis of the texts and therefore are also an important source of information for this area (KEPINSKI-LECOMTE 1992). For the distributional analysis of all the objects found in the house of Puzurum see CHAVALLAS 1988.

7 - BUCCELLATI 1984.

8 - See BUCCELLATI 1979: p. XVI.

9 - The redating by TUBB 1980 of the SG 4 pottery to the first quarter of the second millennium is totally unfounded. His arguments are based primarily on typological parallels with Palestinian material. The finding of dated epigraphic material on the same house floors fully confirmed our original conclusion which suggested a date "between the Zimri-Lim levels at Mari and Nuzi level II perhaps even overlapping both." KELLY-

BUCCELLATI & SHELBY 1977: p. 11. In the catalog of the pottery vessels from STCA3 (then called SG4) we designated them all as belonging to the second quarter of the second millennium. *Ibid.*: p. 14-47.

10 - The principal third millennium ware types are described in KELLY-BUCCELLATI 1979: p. 71-75.

11 - LEBEAU 1985a: p. 94.

12 - Also found in the later third millennium at Terqa.

13 - LEBEAU 1985a.

14 - LEBEAU 1990a and 1985a.

15 - LEBEAU 1990a: pl. III.

16 - LEBEAU 1985a and KELLY-BUCCELLATI 1979.

17 - BUCCELLATI & KELLY-BUCCELLATI 1991: p. 7-9 and fig. 8.

18 - LEBEAU 1985a and 1987a.

19 - LEBEAU 1985a.

20 - KELLY-BUCCELLATI 1979: p. 73.

which came from the unexcavated tombs at Kishme, a cemetery on the western escarpment between Terqa and Mari (pl. II: 29-34).

Middle and late third millennium ceramics are characterized by the difference in firing of the Metallic ware ceramics (not including Imitation Metallic ware) and the other wares. A number of sherds and whole vessels dating to this period indicated the active production and use of handmade ceramics at the same time Metallic ware was in use. The number of vessels and sherds with firing clouds indicates that the production of other wares was certainly not of the quality of the Metallic ware.

Given the fact that the center of the production of Metallic ware appears to be in the Khabur triangle and surrounding area, the amount of this type of pottery found in our rather limited third millennium exposure was somewhat surprising. The Metallic ware vessels and sherds excavated at Terqa are high fired, thin in section with fine sand temper. Colors range from reddish brown to light gray²¹. These vessels are often decorated with a widely spaced spiral burnish. Imitation Metallic ware (called TJ) was made with the same jar shapes with the same corrugated necks as Terqa Metallic ware jars, but the clay is not as fine and the temper is larger in size; it is fired at a lower temperature. The colors on the exterior of the vessels range from buff to red with some having red painted lines.

Metallic ware shapes found at Terqa include an open bowl (pl. I: 4), squat jars (pl. I: 12-13), necked jars (pl. II: 21,23), and bottles (pl. III: 28). Vessels that appear to be Metallic ware based on their shape and description were excavated by A. Parrot in Mari in a private house area near the Temple of Ishtar²². These shapes include bottles²³ and jars²⁴. The large number of Metallic ware vessels found by Parrot in Tomb 300 attests to the fact that Metallic ware was "at home" in Mari as well as Terqa²⁵. The fact that at both sites the largest number of Metallic ware vessels come from tombs probably is only an accident of discovery. Bottles also occurred at Terqa in other wares (pl. II: 25-26, pl. III: 27, 33, 34).

Two finer buff wares from which smaller vessels were made can probably be related to the production of Simple ware in the north. Simple cups with string cut bases were produced in both of these two wares. The finer of the two (called TH ware) is tempered with sand and highly fired; the vessels can occasionally have corrugations on the exterior. Their thickness ranges from 1-5 mm. Small, deep, plain-rimmed bowls are a common shape. The slightly thicker variety of this ware (TG ware) is high fired and has prominent wheel marks on the exterior²⁶. A variety of these wares (TO)

has some fine plant temper included. Two coarser wares (TF and TM wares) are similar to these finer wares. TM is the finer of the two with its wet smoothed exterior ranging from buff to green-buff and at times a red interior. Finely chopped plant and sand temper can be seen on the exterior; the exterior can sometimes appear plant wiped. TF is fired at lower temperatures and has a considerable amount of coarse plant temper in addition to sand and small pebbles. Plant impressions are often visible on the exterior surface which is wet smoothed; the thickness varies from 1 to 2cm. The surface is often gray.

TD ware is light brown (Munsell 2.5Y 8/2 White or 10YR 6/4 Light Brown) with many sherds having a buff exterior and a reddish interior. This ware is characterized by having grit temper; it is medium to high fired with fracture planes parallel to the vessel walls. The exterior (and occasionally the interior) is wiped with a plant or some other material with short strokes in various directions.

Some of the third millennium ceramics were made by hand. TE ware, probably the main cooking pot ware, has coarse pebble temper; the color varies from brick red to buff (Munsell 10YR 8/3 Very Pale Brown). The exterior is wet smoothed and burnished. This pebble tempered cooking ware (TE and TL²⁷) appears in jar shapes with triangular tab handles beginning in the early third millennium and continues throughout the period. This ware is related to the same type of cooking ware prevalent in the Khabur region at Tell Chuera and Harran. A second handmade ware (TF ware) is mainly tempered with coarse plant material, some sand and occasional pebbles. Vessels are low fired, with plant impressions on the exterior. Colors range from pink to pinkish gray (Munsell 5YR 7/2 and 7/3). Small bowls and a hole mouth jar (rim diameter *ca.* 20 cm) having a slightly thickened rim with triangular lugs are found in this ware.

SECOND MILLENNIUM CERAMICS FROM TERQA

Terqa ware types were divided in the field into three series on the basis of the chronology of the strata under excavation. The latest is the A series which principally describes the wares found in the "Aramean" strata of Area E. The S series describes the wares found in both the Mari and Khana period strata as there is an overlap in the wares used to manufacture vessels during these two periods within the second millennium at Terqa. The earliest wares series is the T series which is used to describe the third millennium ceramics. The most significant and the most numerous strata, and the ceramics excavated from them, came from the Khana and Mari periods.

21 - KELLY-BUCCELLATI & SHIELBY 1977: p. 48-53.

22 - PARROT 1956: p. 217-219.

23 - PARROT 1956: fig. 106/690-693.

24 - PARROT 1956: fig. 106/877.

25 - LEBEAU 1990a.

26 - This ware was at times called TR ware.

27 - While these two wares were separated in the sherds in Terqa, it is now clear from a much greater data base excavated at Urkesh/Mozan that TE sherds and vessels have not yet been used in cooking and the TL have.

Ware types produced during the early second millennium and Khana period did not differ markedly one from the other²⁸. The vessels are, with few exceptions, wheelmade, have a general yellow-buff exterior with a slightly pink interior, are fired so that they have no carbon streaks, no firing clouds, and are fairly hard. They thus give the impression of a well produced utilitarian pottery which was widely available in the city. The sherds and whole vessels were described in the field using the following descriptions.

The most common ware for larger and coarser vessels is SA Ware: wheelmade, thick-walled (*ca.* 1-2 cm), temper includes mostly organic materials with some sand and larger grit. The plant temper is often apparent on the exterior surface of the vessels. The interior is sometimes coated with bitumen which can be smeared over the exterior at the rim. Deep bowls with exterior ridges on the upper portion of the body were often treated in this manner. The hardness is 2 on the Mohs scale, which indicates that these vessels are not very highly fired. The exterior color is buff to yellow buff (Munsell 2.5Y 8/4 Pale Yellow or 10YR 8/4 Very Pale Brown). Larger shapes often have a light trace of rope impressed on the exterior which is indicative of a rope used in their manufacturing process and not an attempt at a decoration.

The ware which was used to produce the medium and small sized shapes is a somewhat coarse ware called SB ware. It is wheelmade with vessel walls 5-10 mm thick. The color has the same range as in SA ware. One variant has a finer chopped plant temper with some sand and is wet smoothed on the surface. This variant is used to make the finer quality vessels in this range and tends to be somewhat lighter in color (cream). A second variant is coarser with larger pieces of plant temper which often appears on the exterior of the vessels; sand temper is also added but a wet-smoothed exterior is rarer. The coarser variant of this ware is 2.5 on the Mohs scale but the finer vessels are somewhat more highly fired. Decoration can include exterior ridges, grooves and sometimes horizontal wavy and straight lines; sometimes this incised decoration is done with a combing effect. Some vessels are coated with bitumen on the interior and can have bitumen designs on the exterior; this does not usually occur on the same vessel. The coarser variant of SB (which was separated out in the field and called SC ware but here is combined) could be painted with red paint applied thinly in places and sometimes stroke burnished. The red paint is often fugitive. The most common shape

is an open, shallow bowl with a thickened rim. The paint is mainly applied on the rim but may run over onto the exterior and the interior. This red painted ceramic may have been inspired by the Habur ware to the north which is the name for a general ceramic type with the painted designs applied to a variety of wares.

The vessels made of SA and SB ware essentially form a continuum with the potter naturally using finer inclusions in the medium and small shapes. The firing temperatures are lower for the larger vessels and the color range is very similar. Vessels in these wares were made over a long period of time, see especially **pl. IV: 35-38, pl. VI: 43, 50**²⁹.

Button-based jars and cups are made in a fine ware called SD ware. They are wheelmade with thin to very thin vessel walls (1-5 mm); the exterior is wet smoothed. Tempering material included fine grit; they are higher fired than the previous two wares (3 on the Mohs scale). The color is similar however. Vessel shapes are predominantly button-based cups and jars but shallow or deep bowls also occur in this ware (see **pl. VIII: 60, 62-63, 65-67, 69, pl. IX: 73, pl. XI: 82-84, pl. XII: 91**). Some goblet and jar shapes have bitumen painted designs on the exterior (**pl. XII: 93**).

A cooking ware (SF ware), is wheelmade with vessel walls about 1 cm thick. The temper consisted in coarse grit and fine plant material which can also be seen on the surface of the vessels; all the temper in this pottery is coarser than the coarse variety of SB ware. The firing is low and sherds from the bottom half of these vessels are often fire-blackened. Often the interior of the base is coated with bitumen (**pl. VI: 43**).

Three more ware types are present in lesser quantities. One, SG ware, is characterized by mineral inclusions, (gypsum and other minerals), at times by pebbles large enough to be seen on the exterior of the vessels. The interiors of these vessels are often plant-wiped. This ware is low fired with the presence of carbon cores apparent in the sections. The color range includes brown and red exteriors (**pl. V: 39**). SJ ware is tempered with fine chaff, gypsum and mica. It is medium-fired with wet smoothed exterior and interior. The color is light buff to buff (**pl. VI: 49**). SM ware is tempered with sand, medium plant, and some gypsum and perhaps quartz. It has a relatively high firing and a somewhat wet smoothed surface. The color tends to be pale brown (**pl. VI: 52**).

While most of the vessels were wheelmade, some shapes were made partly by hand. This is the case with the ovoid jars; the bottom section of these jars was probably

28 - Information on these types is found in the descriptions made by us in the field notes, in KELLY-BURCELLATI & SHELBY 1977, and in an unpublished manuscript prepared after the 1977 season by Elizabeth Griffin, "Preliminary Report on Sherds Found in Terqa During the Third Season". A further refinement of these ware types was made for the ceramics from Area F by Daniela Buia; these refinements are not included

here but can be found in BUJA 1993. The pottery from Khana period strata in STCA was all secondarily fired when the house burnt.

29 - Pre-Zimri-Lim and strata dating to the period of Zimri-Lim at Mari were excavated in Area F. Many more examples of the ceramics from these strata can be seen in BUJA 1993.

made in a hole dug in the ground with only the upper section being wheelmade. Where the two sections are joined there is a thickening of the vessel. That this join was a weak part of the vessel construction is supported by the large number of sherds that show evidence of a break just at this point. The two main body sections of the so-called bifid jar (pl. V: 40) were made separately and tilted vertically so that they could be joined by another piece which made up the central section into which the neck, rim, and handles were inserted. This vessel must have had a specific function as indicated by its very different manufacturing process and by the pattern of its distribution. At Terqa one bifid jar came from the pantry room of the house of Puzurum dating to the Khana period³⁰ and at least two came from the Mari period levels in Area F. The same type was also found in the Zimri-Lim palace at Mari, two from Baghouz and a number from Haradum.

A number of vessels from Terqa and Haradum are characterized by a very black decoration probably based on bitumen³¹. The designs are distinctive: some with very specific shapes and others being entirely amorphous. Both types of design are placed on discrete areas of the vessel. This same type of paint can be used in a different manner: at Mari and Baghouz large areas of the vessel are covered, specifically the neck and the lower part of the body. Sometimes discrete elements are used in combination with the paint on the neck and body of the vessel³².

Pottery Excavated in the House of Puzurum (STCA)

Since this house burned while it was still in use, the distribution of the ceramics within the 40 m² of excavated floor area was conditioned by the function of each room. Of the total of 149 vessels from this house, 10 vessels were found in the courtyard (STCD4), 49 vessels in the pantry (STCA3)³³, 48 vessels in a storage room (STCA2) and 38 vessels in the archive room (STCA1). The majority of shapes represented jars with goblets being the second most common shape. In the courtyard, where there were fewer ceramics in general, only 2 goblets were found. By contrast, in the central room (STCA2) which was presumably still occupied at the time of the fire, the largest number, 17 goblets, were excavated.

Typical goblet shapes have tall necks, bulbous bodies and a button or small flat base (pl. VIII: 63-67). Examples

with a corrugated neck (pl. VIII: 62) were less popular. Also somewhat less frequent than the button base goblet are coarser examples which have thicker walls and are characterized by a tall cylindrical neck, low carination and a small flat, usually string cut base³⁴. The category of bowls included shallow bowls, small coarse plates and platters (pl. VII: 53-54), plain bowls (pl. VII: 55, 57), examples with ridges near the rim (pl. VII: 56) and thickened flat rims (pl. VII: 58). Most have flat bases but ring bases do occur. Deep bowls included examples with ribbing just below the rim and a small button-type base³⁵. Small jars included tall cylindrical shapes with a ring base (pl. VIII: 69)³⁶, sometimes decorated with incised patterns. Round and ovoid jars dominate the large jar shape types (pl. VIII: 70, pl. IX: 72). A less common type is a carinated jar with a grooved rim (for a lid) which has incised decoration on the body (pl. IX: 71). Two large vessels ("bath tubs") with somewhat rounded bottoms have ridges on the upper portions (pl. X: 74-75). The patterns of discoloration in the sherds led us to believe that at least one of these two vessels (pl. X: 75) had been stored in a broken condition³⁷. A bottle (pl. IX: 73) and a lamp (?) also were found in the house of Puzurum (pl. VIII: 76).

Pottery Found in the Temple of Ninkarrak (STCD)

The stratigraphic correlation and the chronological position of the occupation levels of the temple of Ninkarrak and the use floors of the house of Puzurum have been indicated in TFR 1³⁸. The house of Puzurum was occupied from ca. 1750 BC to 1650 BC while the excavated levels of the temple begin ca. 1700 BC and continue to ca. 1600 BC³⁹.

While the ceramics of both buildings exhibit the same ware types and shapes, the numbers of whole and reconstructable vessels recovered and their relative distributional patterns differed considerably because of their different stratigraphic histories. The house of Puzurum burnt in a massive fire which did not affect the temple even though it was located just across a narrow street. In the temple two vessels may have been associated with the cult: a coarse, footed bowl (pl. XI: 81) and a trough with depressions along the rim which may have originally contained small amounts of liquid (pl. XI: 87).

30 - KELLY-BUCCELLATI & SHELBY 1977: no. 25 and pl. VI.

31 - KELLY-BUCCELLATI & SHELBY 1977: p. 7.

32 - DU MESSNIL DU BUISSON 1948: pl. LXV/Z74, pl. LXVII/Z22; PARROT 1959: pl. XXXVI/1581. Bitumen paint began at Mari in the ED II period, LEBEAU 1985a.

33 - See KELLY-BUCCELLATI & SHELBY 1977: the SG4 vessels; see also CHAVALAS 1988.

34 - KELLY-BUCCELLATI & SHELBY 1977: p. 43.

35 - *Ibid.*: nos. 14 and 14a.

36 - *Ibid.*: nos. 32-33.

37 - BUCCELLATI 1984: p. 39. It is interesting that the examples from Mari were also found in pairs, perhaps indicating an elaborate washing cycle; see catalog for references.

38 - BUCCELLATI 1984: p. xv-xviii, and Chart 3

39 - It is more than likely that the temple existed also during use of the earlier strata of this house.

Pottery From other Khana Period Structures

In the neighborhood of the house of Puzurum and the temple of Ninkarrak were located a number of other buildings, partially excavated by us. We were able to identify them in most cases as portions of private houses. The ceramics from these rooms overlapped with those from the house of Puzurum and the temple. These rooms produced good examples of miniature and small jars (pl. XII: 94-95; see also pl. VIII: 61, 68)⁴⁰ which are crudely made with thick, flat bases. Ovoid jars (pl. XII: 97, pl. XIII: 98, 99) with round bottoms and a groove below the exterior of the rim (which would have facilitated tying a cover) are typical of this period.

CONCLUSIONS

Given the evidence, it appears that Mari and Terqa were occupied during the whole of the third millennium⁴¹, and that Mari was without question the most important site in the entire region of the Middle Euphrates. Both Mari and Terqa are strategically located: Terqa near the confluence of the Euphrates and the Khabur and Mari near the point of restriction of the Middle Euphrates river valley. Both sites show connections with sites in the Khabur region since both have an identifiable presence of Metallic ware in their ceramic inventory. M. Lebeau has pointed out that the ceramic evidence for Early Dynastic I at Mari indicates that at the beginning of this period Mari's contacts were mainly to the north while at the beginning of Early Dynastic II they turned toward the south although with the continued presence of northern ceramics, particularly Metallic ware⁴². Our evidence from Terqa for southern contacts is not as great although the presence of what probably is a goddess handle jar (pl. II: 24) from the surface indicates some southern contacts. However the northern contacts of Terqa, especially as seen in the Metallic ware, are strong in the Early Dynastic II period and possibly even extending down into Early Dynastic III.

The fact that a large number of Metallic ware vessels have been found in tombs (in Terqa two tombs in Area B and Tomb 300 in Mari)⁴³ may lead us at first to think that foreigners residing in these two cities were buried with some pottery characteristic of their northern origins, but

given the amount of Metallic ware found at both sites and its patterns of distribution within Terqa and Mari it is more likely that this is indicative of significant trade contacts between the Middle Euphrates and the Khabur region⁴⁴.

The distribution of third millennium ceramics in eastern Syria, especially Metallic ware, was obviously conditioned by the political and economic realities in the area. Metallic ware is such a fine ware both in terms of firing and color (Metallic ware is a very good description of it) that it must have been traded as an object of value in and of itself and not only because of the contents of the vessels. Therefore its distribution network is indicative of a much wider range of economic and cultural contacts which extended as far south along the Euphrates as Terqa and Mari.

The northern ceramic connections of Terqa do not appear to be strong during the first half of the second millennium. Some influence of the so-called Khabur ware (which is not a ware, but a type of painted decoration which could be applied to a wide variety of wares) can be seen in the red painted pottery found at Terqa, but this influence is quite limited. The distinctiveness of the middle Euphrates ceramic zone is evidenced by the presence of bitumen painted pottery in all the known sites and the distribution of bifid jars which was centered in this area.

Neither incised decoration, prevalent in much of the rest of Syria, nor Khabur painted ware, common in the north, are important in the Terqa-Mari-Baghrouz-Haradum area. Instead the favored method of decoration was based mainly on the use of a bitumen-type paint. At Mari and Baghrouz, examples have the neck and lower body of ovoid jars painted with an all-over covering of this paint⁴⁵. This use of the paint was limited at Terqa. At Terqa and Haradum, discrete designs are applied to the bodies of vessels (pl. XIII: 100-101)⁴⁶. The distribution of vessels with large areas of bitumen paint may imply an earlier usage since it is scarce at Terqa in the Khana period strata. In the Khana strata at Terqa bitumen painted designs showing discrete elements were applied to the bodies of jars, especially ovoid jars, tall necked cylindrical jars, and medium and small goblets (97, 99, 93)⁴⁷. The fact that these discrete designs were placed on only one part of the body indicates that the vessel was situated so that only this one side was the "front". In addition to the discrete design elements, small blotches of this same

40 - See also KELLY-BUCCELLATI & SHELBY 1977: nos. 35-37.

41 - For a discussion of the construction of the first city wall at Terqa and the palace P.P.3 at Mari, see BUCCELLATI 1984 and LEBEAU 1987a.

42 - LEBEAU 1987a: p. 418-9; 1990a: p. 352-3.

43 - The two tombs in Area B at Terqa were smaller than the one from Mari; one (SG 14, burial 1) was noteworthy in that it had an ostrich egg container which had an inlaid ceramic rim and base; see BUCCELLATI & KELLY-BUCCELLATI 1978: pl. IX/17. Tomb 300 at Mari had a much larger inventory of ceramic vessels.

44 - Another factor to be considered in interpreting the evidence from these tombs is the scarcity of tomb material from the third millennium at

these two sites. There were, undoubtedly, a number of third millennium cemeteries along the escarpment near Mari and Terqa, as evidenced by the third millennium cemetery at Kishme (which we visited and were given some vessels by local people; see above nos. 29-34) and es-Susa (GEYER & MONCHAMBERT 1987b), but they probably were not burials of residents of these two cities but rather from nearby towns, the presence of which we no longer have traces of due to the rising of the river plain.

45 - See KELLY-BUCCELLATI & SHELBY 1977: p. 7-9.

46 - See KELLY-BUCCELLATI & SHELBY 1977: p. 7 and KEPINSKI-LECOMTE 1992: figs. 136-140.

47 - See also KELLY-BUCCELLATI & SHELBY 1977: nos. 25, 31, 39.

type of paint are found on a number of vessels, but these in most instances were probably accidental. Vessels could be partially lined with bitumen as a waterproofing technique; also a number of vessels were repaired by using bitumen as a mastic. In the Khana strata at Terqa, bowls were not decorated with this type of discrete elements. However in the strata at Haradum which are dated within the reigns of the later Old Babylonian kings, bowls were also painted with this type of design⁴⁸. At Haradum, the greatest percentage of sherds with these bitumen designs came from stratum 3A (dated to 1668-1628 BC) with 31.94%⁴⁹. Similar designs have been discovered on vessels at sites further south but their main zone of efflorescence is in the Middle Euphrates region.

Another type of vessel characteristic of the Middle Euphrates region is the bifid jar with its unusual

manufacturing techniques⁵⁰. It appears first at Terqa in the pre Zimri-Lim period and lasts into the Khana period; later it occurred in Haradum most frequently in stratum 3B1 (dated to 1675-1650 BC)⁵¹. While its geographic distribution is centered in the Middle Euphrates region (Terqa-Mari-Baghouz-Haradum) this type of jar is found as far north as Kurban Höyük and as far south as at Tell ed-Der.

Even with the disastrous destruction of the city of Mari, the ceramic tradition continued at Terqa in the Khana period; specific forms like the bifid jar continued to be utilized. Also something as ordinary as the two large tubs, probably for washing, from the private house of Puzurum, reflect an earlier custom found in the Mari palace of having two different size tubs available in a room which had the characteristics of a bath.

Post-scriptum (September 2007)

It was unfortunately impossible to update this article in proofs so it is here published as it was submitted originally.

48 - KĘPINSKI-LECOMTE 1992: fig. 119/2, fig. 122/5, 8. The fact that bowls in stratum 3 of Chantier A at Mari are similarly decorated may argue for a later date for this stratum, Lebeau 1983a: p. 166.

49 - *Ibid.*: p. 344.

50 - KELLY-BUCCELLATI & SHELBY 1977: no. 25 and pl. VI.

51 - KĘPINSKI-LECOMTE 1992: fig. 76 and p. 355.

PLATE I - THIRD MILLENNIUM (1): TERQA

- | | | | |
|---|--|----|---|
| 1 | Bowl - TQ4-189
MP19, Locus 10, FT53
2.5Y 8/4 pale yellow - TG Ware | 9 | Cup - TQ3-118
SG15, Level 4
10YR 8/3 very pale brown - TO Ware: sherds of the same form came from SG17 |
| 2 | Bowl - TQ4-34
MP13, Locus 3, FT4
Hand-made: rough exterior, large amount of chaff temper, some sand and small pebbles, carbon streak and firing clouds, finger impressions on interior | 10 | Cup - TQ3-356
SG14, Level 7, Locus 1: associated with burial 1
2.5YR 8/2 white - TG Ware
Tell Chuera: KÖHNE 1976: Abb. 93 |
| 3 | Bowl - TQ4-114
SG11, Level 2, Locus 1
5YR/1 gray - Low-fired, tempered with small pebbles, sand and coarse plant material | 11 | Goblet - TQ5-127
SG73, Locus 1, FT1
Buff colored surface - TO Ware |
| 4 | Bowl - TQ4-186
MP19
2.5Y 8/4 pale yellow - Related to metallic ware but not usual metallic ware color | 12 | Pot - TQ3-239
SG9, Level 11, Locus 4
7.5YR 7/1 light gray - TA Ware: gray metallic ware, base string cut then scraped
Tell Chuera: KÖHNE 1976: Abb. 49 |
| 5 | Bowl - TQ3-310
SG11, Level 4, Locus 1
5YR 6/6 reddish yellow - Coarse sand and gypsum tempered: not burnished but wipe marks showing on the surface | 13 | Pot - TQ4-1
General Surface
5YR 6/1 gray - TA Ware: gray metallic ware |
| 6 | Cup - TQ3-322
SG14, Level 7, Locus 1: associated with burial 1
10YR 8/2 white - TO Ware
Tell Chuera: KÖHNE 1976: Abb. 109
Mari: PARROT 1956: fig. 107/1556
Mari: LEBEAU 1985a: pl. XI/2 | 14 | Jar - TQ4-18
General Surface
2.5Y 8/2 white - TO Ware |
| 7 | Cup - TQ3-357
SG14, Level 7, Locus 1: associated with burial 1
2.5YR 8/2 white - TG Ware: buff exterior, red interior | 15 | Jar - TQ3-224
SG14, Level 7, Locus 1: associated with burial 1
5YR 8/3 pink - TM Ware: plant wiped on exterior in no definite pattern |
| 8 | Cup - TQ3-235
SG14, Level 7, Locus 1: associated with burial 1 (see photo and drawing of burial 1, Pl. 10 and Fig. 8 in BUCCELLATI & KELLY-BUCCELLATI 1977)
2.5YR 8/2 white - TO Ware
Tell Chuera: KÖHNE 1976: Abb. 103
Mari: LEBEAU 1985a: pl. XI/4 | | |

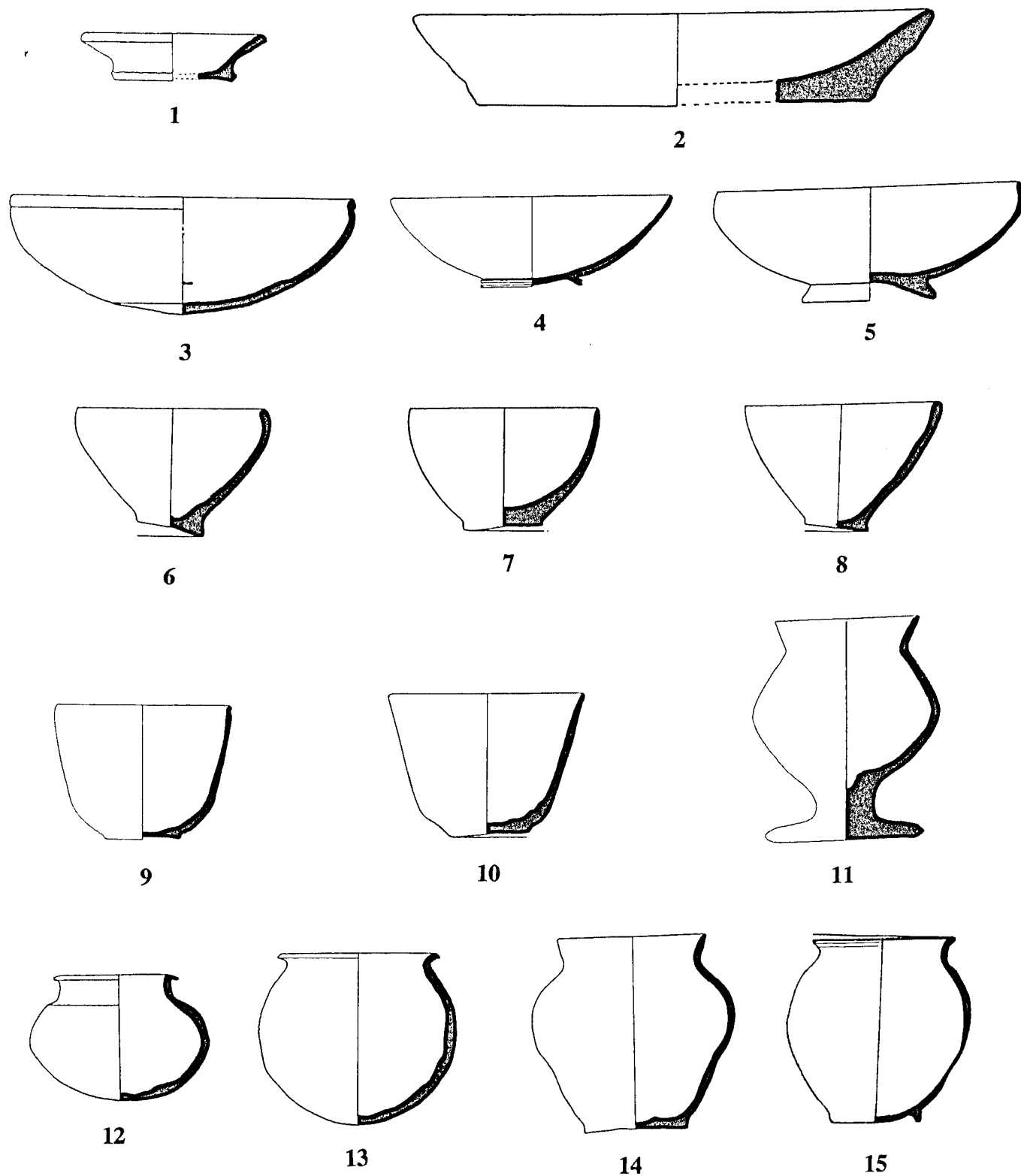


Plate I - Third Millennium (1): Terqa (Scale 1:3).

PLATE II - THIRD MILLENNIUM (2): TERQA

- 16 Jar - TQ4-16
General Surface
10YR 8/2 white - TO Ware: hole near the base
- 17 Spouted Jar - TQ4-17
General Surface
2.5Y 8/2 white - TO Ware
- 18 Jar - TQ4-89
SG14, Level 2, Locus 1
5YR 4/4 reddish brown - TJ Ware
- 19 Jar - TQ3-273
SG14, Level 7, Locus 1: associated with burial 1
2.5YR 8/2 pinkish white - TM Ware
- 20 Jar - TQ3-208
SG14, Level 7, Locus 1: associated with burial 1
5YR 8/2 pinkish white - TJ Ware: painted lines
sloppily applied, burnished
- 21 Jar - TQ3-316
SG14, Level 7, Locus 1: associated with burial 1
2.5Y N3/ very dark gray on unburnished exterior,
2.5YR N2/ black-burnished bands on exterior - TA
Ware: metallic ware, spiral burnishing on exterior and
inside rim
Tell Chuera: KĒHNE 1976: Abb. 32
- 22 Miniature Jar - TQ3-216
SG26
2.5YR 8/2 white - TG Ware
Tell Chuera: KĒHNE 1976: Abb. 200
- 23 Jar - TQ3-318
SG14, Level 7, Locus 1: associated with burial 1
2.5y 8/2 white - TA Ware: very dark grayish brown,
metallic ware or imitation metallic ware with spiral
burnish on exterior
- 24 Jar - TQ7-85
General Surface
5Y 8/2 white - surface slip: 5YR 7/4 pink vessel surface
- white slip over buff ground, plant temper with some
gypsum and sand - four upright handles broken off - a
ridge at base of neck with evidence of three applied
decorations - incised pattern of decoration on the
upper body made by a tool which left wide grooves
- also a ridge on the upper body with some incised
decoration
- 25 Bottle - TQ4-4
General Surface
5YR 7/4 pink - TG Ware
- 26 Bottle - TQ4-6
General Surface
7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white - TG Ware:
TQ4-3, TQ4-5, TQ4-7, TQ4-9 and TQ4-10 are of
identical shape and ware and are all surface finds. See
also TPR 4 27 identified there as Metallic ware but
probably also TR Ware; this too is from the surface.
Section unavailable.
Mari: LEBEAU 1985a: pl. XI/11

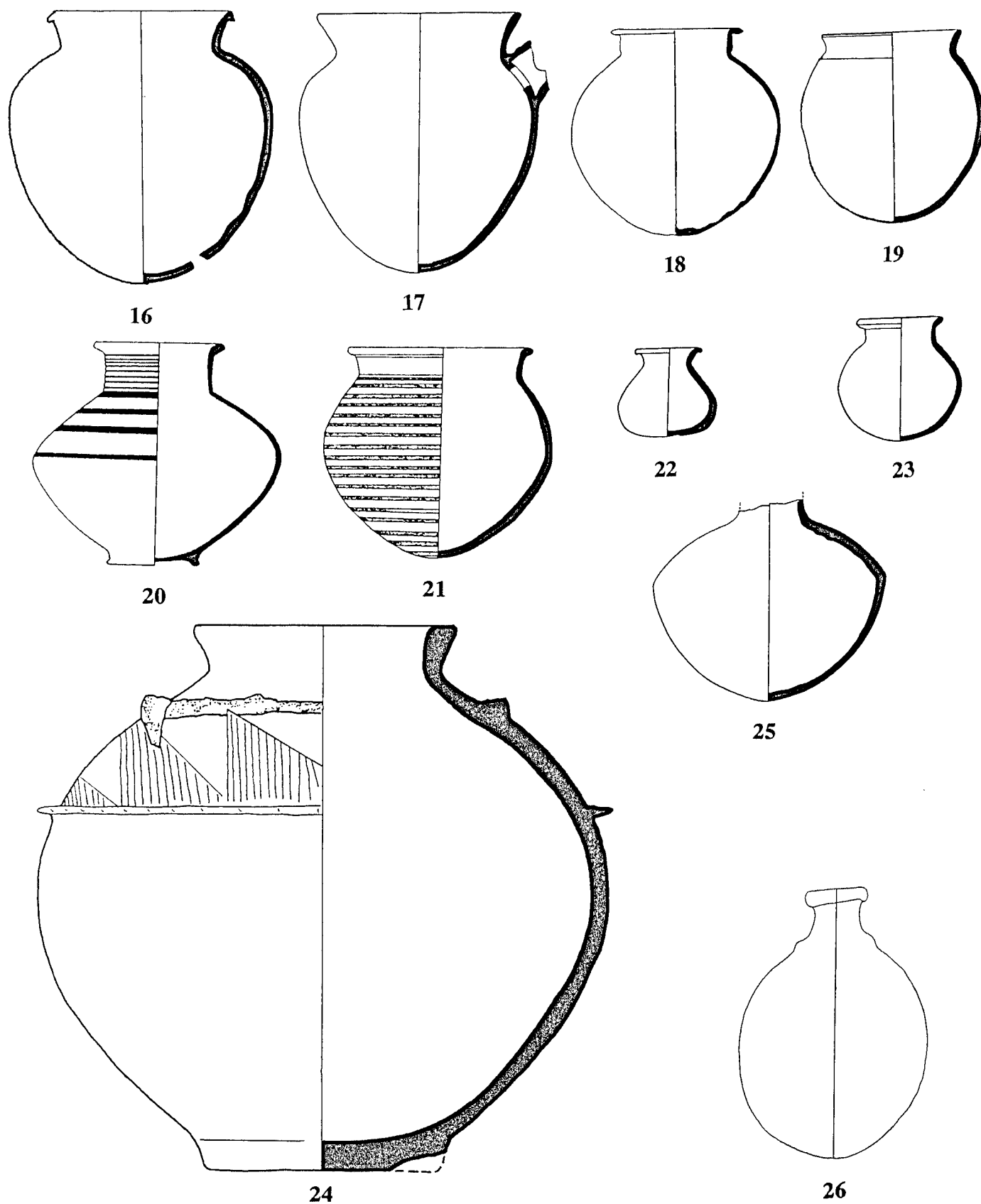
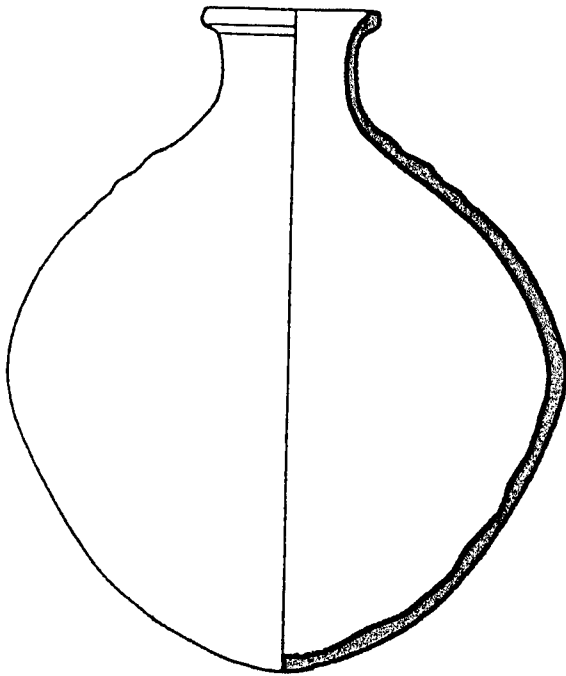


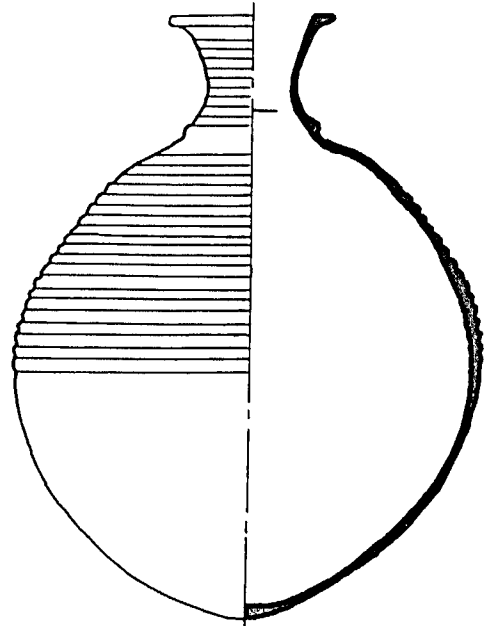
Plate II - Third Millennium (2): Terqa (Scale 1:3).

PLATE III - THIRD MILLENNIUM (3): TERQA (27-28), KISHME CEMETERY (29-34)

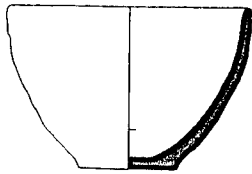
- 27 Bottle - TQ3-327
SG14, Level 7, Locus 1: associated with burial 1
2.5YR 8/2 white - strong wheel marks on upper one-
half of body, definite scraped lower body and base -
perhaps lower body mold made?
Tell Chuera: KÆHNE 1976: Abb. 68
- 28 Bottle - TQ4-11
MP12, Locus 2
7.5YR N5/ gray - TA Ware: gray metallic ware
- 29 Bowl - TQ5-169
Kishme cemetery
5YR 7/6 reddish yellow - TK Ware: heavy wheel
marks on exterior surface
Mari: LEBEAU 1985a: pl. XXII/9
- 30 Bowl - TQ5-170
Kishme cemetery
7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white - TK Ware
Mari: LEBEAU 1985a: pl. XXII/10-11
Tell Chuera: KÆHNE 1976: pl. 9/4-6
- 31 Jar - TQ5-175
Kishme cemetery
2.5Y 8/4 pale yellow - TK Ware: a similar example is
TQ5-174 (not illustrated)
- 32 Jar - TQ5-173
Kishme cemetery
7.5YR 8/4 pink - TK Ware
Mari: PARROT 1956, fig. 107/1491
Tell Chuera: KÆHNE 1976: no. 270 and pl. 21/1
- 33 Bottle - TQ5-171
Kishme cemetery
5YR 8/3 pink - TK Ware
- 34 Bottle - TQ5-172
Kishme Cemetery
5YR 8/2 pink - TK Ware
Diyala: DELOUGAZ 1952: pl. 164/B.663.540b (EDII-
EDIII), Kishme example probably EDII



27



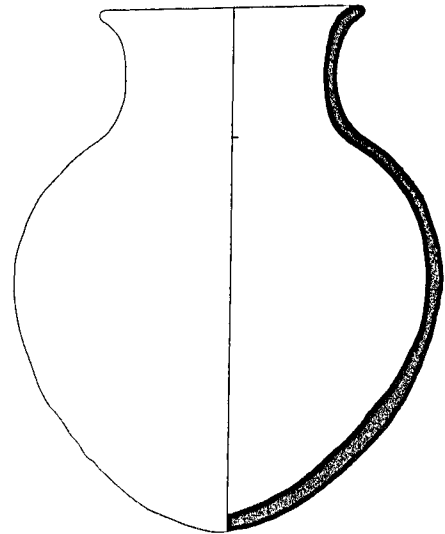
28



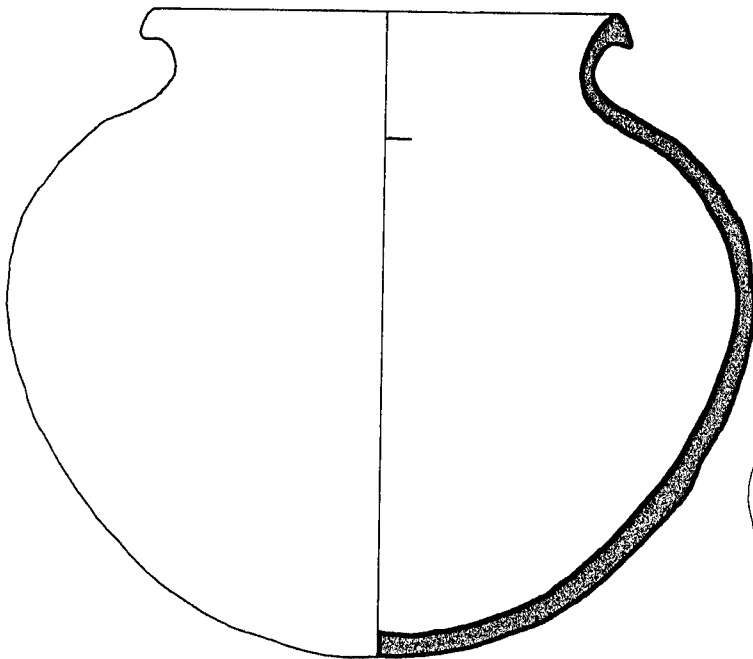
29



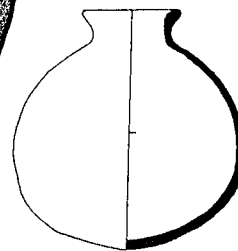
30



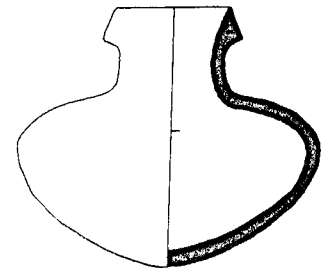
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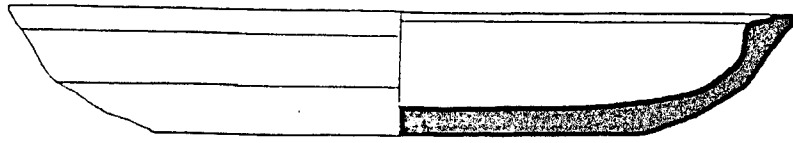


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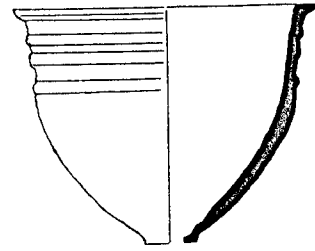
Plate III - Third Millennium (3): Terqa (27-28), Kishme Cemetery (29-34) (Scale 1:3).

PLATE IV – PRE-ZIMRI-LIM PERIOD (1): TERQA, AREA F

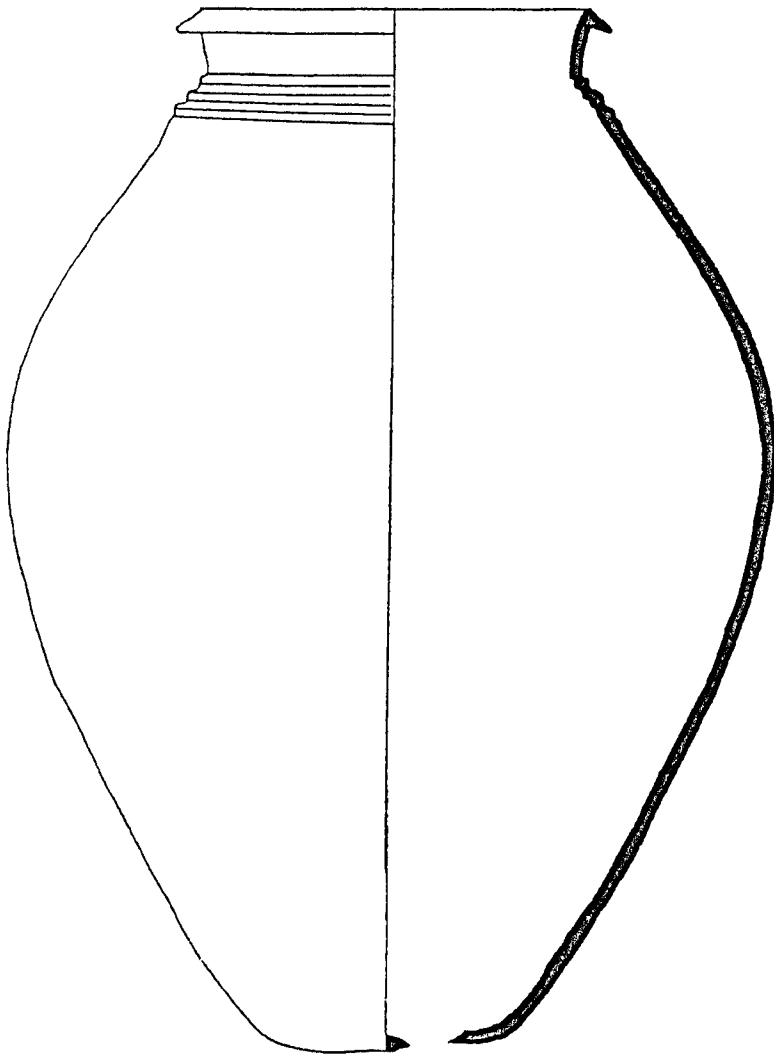
- 35 Platter - TQ8-P208-P4
Locus 117, FT153, Level 8
10YR 7/3 white - SB Ware
Mari: LEBEAU 1987b: pl. 2/5
- 36 Bowl - TQ7-U237
FT44
10YR 8/2 white - SB Ware: hole in base
Terqa: KELLY-BUCCELLATI & SHELBY 1977: p. 14-15;
BUIA 1993: fig. 155/d
Mari: LEBEAU 1987b: pl. 3/9
- 37 Jar - TQ7-122
Stratum 22, FT53
2.5Y 2/2 - SA Ware: hole in base
BUIA 1993: fig. 160/b
Baghouz: DU MESNIL DU BUISSON 1948: pl. 69/Z56
Mari: PARROT 1959, Fig. 87: 893 (ring base)
- 38 Jar - TQ6-61
Stratum 23, FT10
2.5Y 8/2 - SB Ware
Mari: LEBEAU 1987b, pl.4/1
Baghouz: DU MESNIL DU BUISSON 1948, pl. 77/Z96



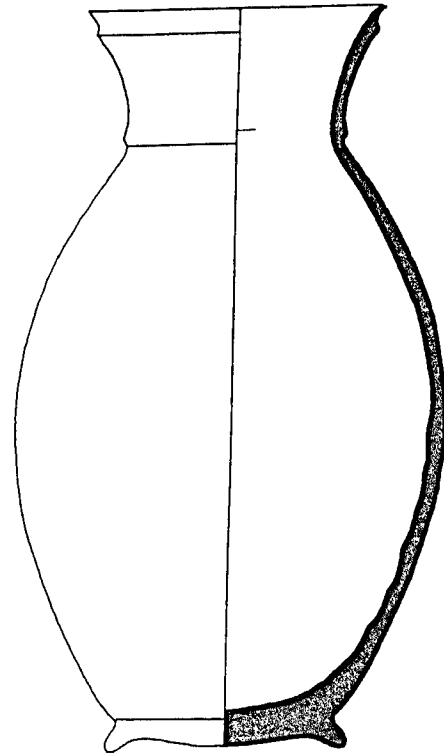
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Plate IV - Pre-Zimri-Lim Period (1): Terqa, Area F (Scale 1:3).

PLATE V – PRE-ZIMRI-LIM PERIOD (2): TERQA, AREA F

- 39 Jar - TQ9-61
Stratum 23, Locus 13, Level 8, FT114
10YR 8/2 white - SG Ware
BUJA 1993: fig. 174
Mari: LEBEAU 1987b: pl. 4, 16
Baghouz: DU MESNIL DU BUISSON 1948: pl. 78/Z137
Tell Hadidi: DORNEMANN 1979: fig 14/10
- 40 Bifid Jar - TQ8-108
Stratum 23, Locus 117, Level 9, FT163
7.5YR 6/4 light brown
Terqa: KELLY-BUCCELLATI & SHELBY 1977: fig. 11:
TPR 4 18; BUJA 1993 : fig. 173
Mari: PARROT 1959: fig. 84/857
Baghouz: DU MESNIL DU BUISSON 1948: pl.78/Z203
Haradum: KEPINSKI-LECOMTE 1992: fig. 76/1-6
- 41 Pitcher - TQ6-94
Stratum 22, FT6-baulk
10YR 8/2 white - SJ Ware
BUJA 1993: fig. 184
Mari: PARROT 1959: fig. 83/898
- 42 Bottle - TQ7-114
Stratum 23, FT44
2.5YR 5/6 red / SB Ware
BUJA 1993: fig. 186/a
Mari: PARROT 1959: fig. 90/766

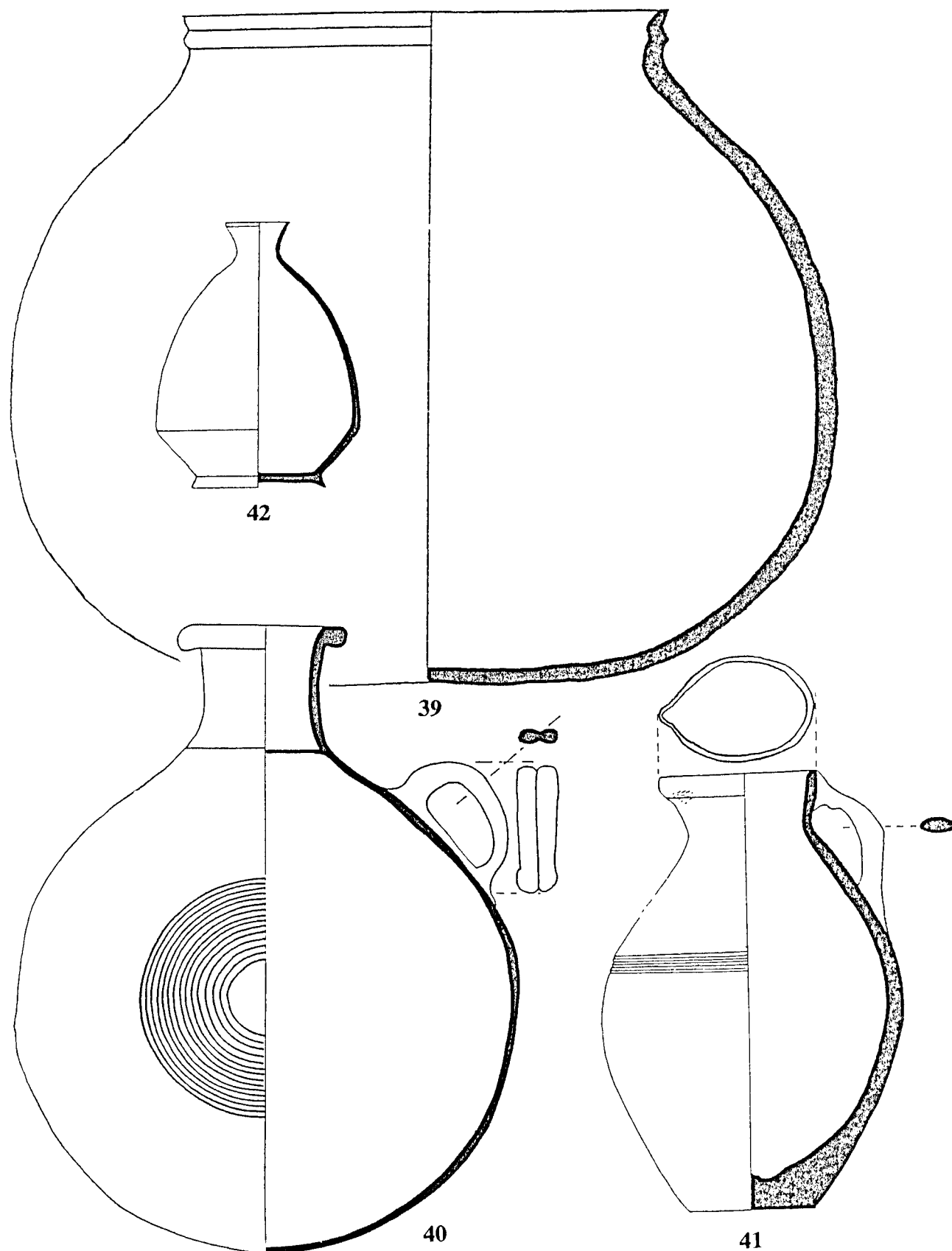


Plate V – Pre-Zimri-Lim Period (2): Terqa, Area F (Scale 1:3).

PLATE VII - KHANA PERIOD (1): TERQA, HOUSE OF PUZURUM (STCA)

- 53 Platter - TQ5-113
STCA4, Stratum 10
7.5YR 7/4 pink - SA Ware: a second example, (TQ5-114) somewhat larger, was also found in STCA4
CHAVALAS 1988: fig. 6
- 54 Dish/Lid - TQ5-9
STCA4, Stratum 6
10YR 8/2 white - SB Ware
CHAVALAS 1988: fig. 8
- 55 Bowl - TQ3-345
STCA2, Stratum 11
2.5YR 8/2 white - SB Ware
- 56 Bowl - TQ3-340
STCA2, Stratum 9
2.5YR 8/2 white - SB Ware
- 57 Bowl - TQ4-195
STCA1, Level 5
2.5Y 8/4 pale yellow - SB Ware: with more plant temper on surface than usual for SB Ware
- 58 Bowl - TQ3-400
STCA1, Stratum 11, FT36
2.5Y 6/2 light brownish gray - SB Ware; the coarser variety, possibly red painted, served as lid on burial vessel in burial 2: see catalogue no. 71 for burial jar
- 59 Bowl - TQ3-209
STCA1, Stratum 15
10YR 8/2 white - SA Ware: lid of jar no. 70 below Haradum: KEPINSKI-LECOMTE 1992: fig. 103/2 - shape similar to Terqa example but with different decoration

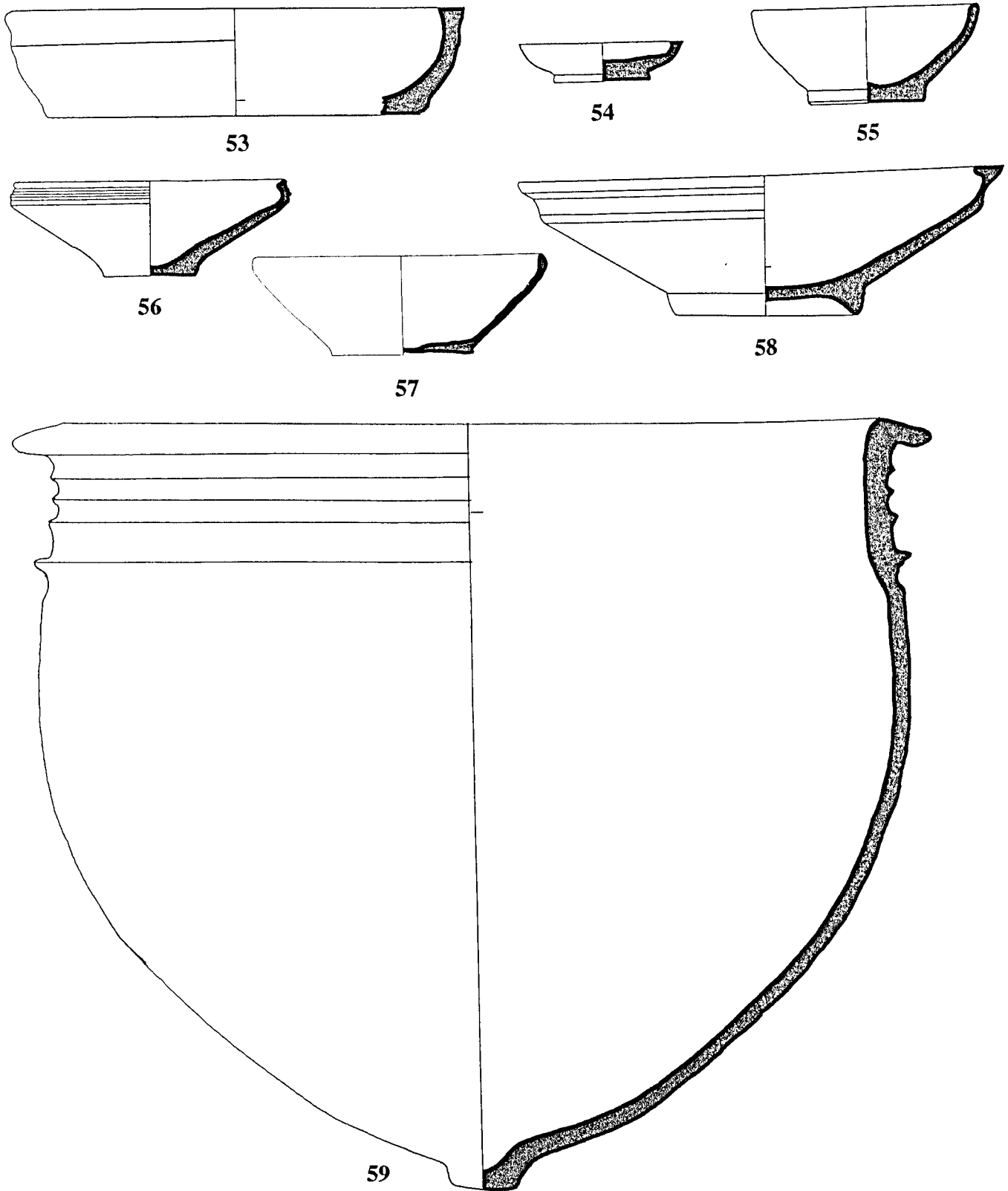


Plate VII - Khana Period (1): Terqa, House of Puzurum (STCA) (Scale 1:3).

PLATE VIII - KHANA PERIOD (2): TERQA, HOUSE OF PUZURUM (STCA)

- 60 Pot - TQ4-140
STCA1, Level 6, FT20
2.5Y 8/4 pale yellow - SD ware: three parallel grooves at shoulder
Haradum: KEPINSKI-LECOMTE 1992: fig. 69/5
- 61 Goblet - TQ3-329
STCA1, Stratum 9, FT22
2.5Y 8/2 white - SB Ware: rim cut off, then worn, lower body pinched near base
- 62 Goblet - TQ5-71
STCA4, Stratum 6-7, FT5
5YR 8/4 pink - SD Ware
CHAVALAS 1988: fig. 1
- 63 Goblet - TQ4-187
STCA1, Stratum 4
2.5YR 8/4 pale yellow - SD Ware
- 64 Goblet - TQ3-334
STCA1, Stratum 10, FT22
2.5YR 8/2 white - SB Ware
- 65 Goblet - TQ3-341
STCA2, Stratum 8-9
2.5YR 8/2 white - SD ware: some traces of bitumen on exterior
- 66 Goblet - TQ3-336
STCA2, Level 10, FT20
7.5YR 8/2 white - SD ware
- 67 Goblet - TQ3-333
STCA2, Level 9, FT14
2.5Y 8/2 white - SD ware
Haradum: KEPINSKI-LECOMTE 1992: fig. 96/9
- 68 Jar - TQ5-96
STCA4, Stratum 10
2.5Y 8/4 pale yellow - SB ware
CHAVALAS 1988: fig. 5
- 69 Jar - TQ5-72
STCA4, Level 7, FT5
10YR 8/3 very pale brown - SD ware but thicker than the usual SD ware
CHAVALAS 1988, fig. 4
- 70 Jar - TQ3-429
STCA1, Stratum 11, FT36
2.5YR 8/2 white - SB ware: discrete bitumen design on body burial 2, see catalogue no. 59 for lid

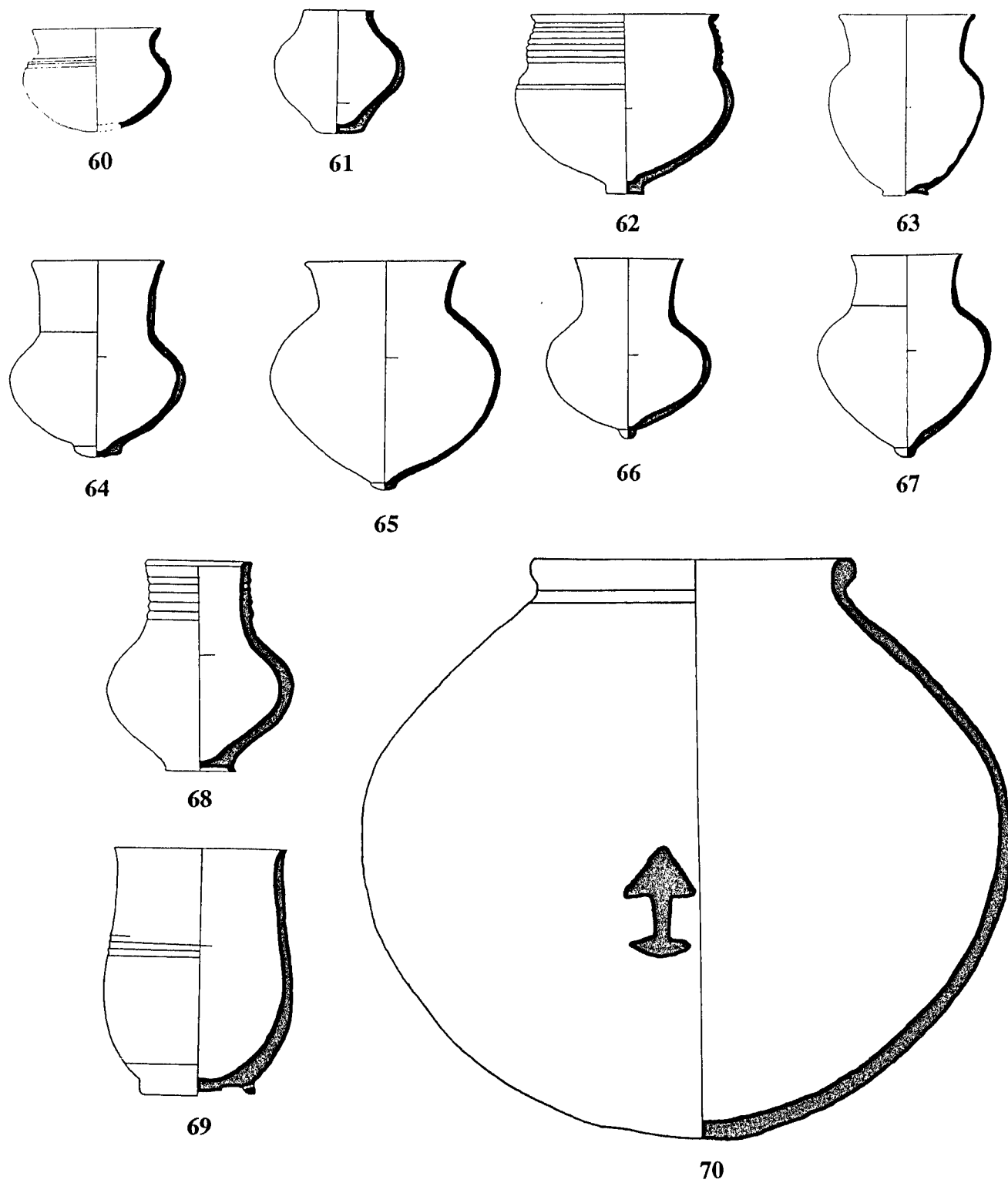
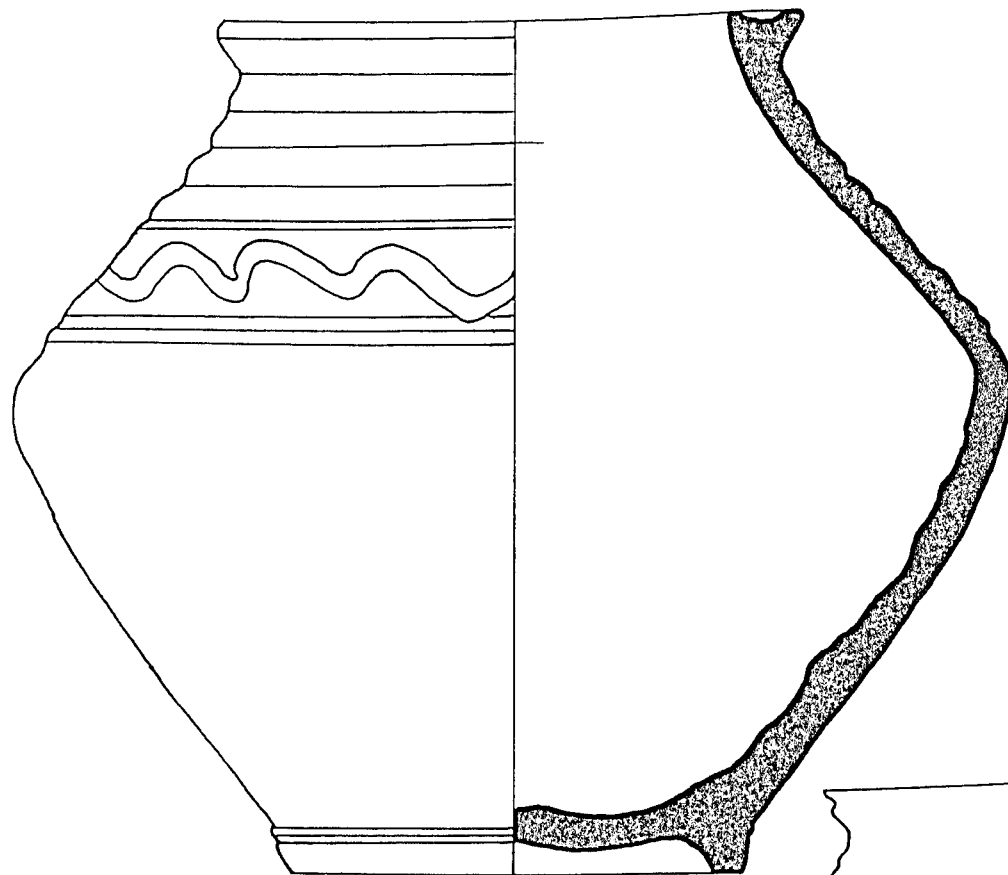


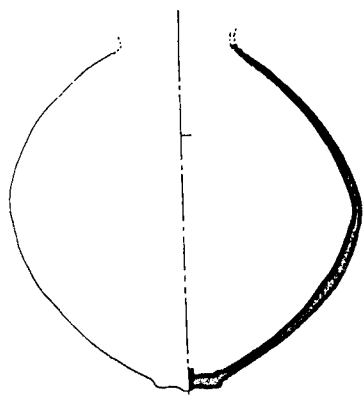
Plate VIII - Khana Period (2): Terqa, House of Puzurum (STCA) (Scale 1:3).

PLATE IX - KHANA PERIOD (3): TERQA, HOUSE OF PUZURUM (STCA)

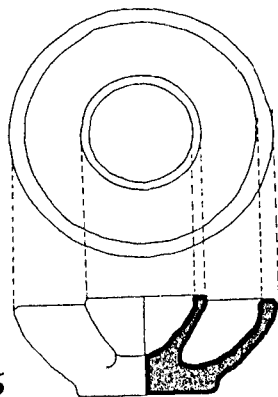
- 71 Jar - TQ3-317
STCA2, Level 9, FT14
7.5YR 8/2 white - SB ware: incised wavy lines on
shoulder
- 72 Jar - TQ3-353
STCA1, Stratum 10, FT29, burial 1
10YR 8/2 white - SB Ware
- 73 Bottle /TQ4-155
STCA1, restored from pottery lots 1557 and 1570
2.5Y 8/4 pale yellow - SD ware
CHAVALAS 1988: fig. 10
- 76 Dish with raised compartment - TQ5-142
STCA2, Level 1
2.5Y 8/4 pale yellow - SB Ware
A sherd from a similar vessel was found in C18,
Level 6, FT1 (TQ6-106)
CHAVALAS 1988: fig. 9



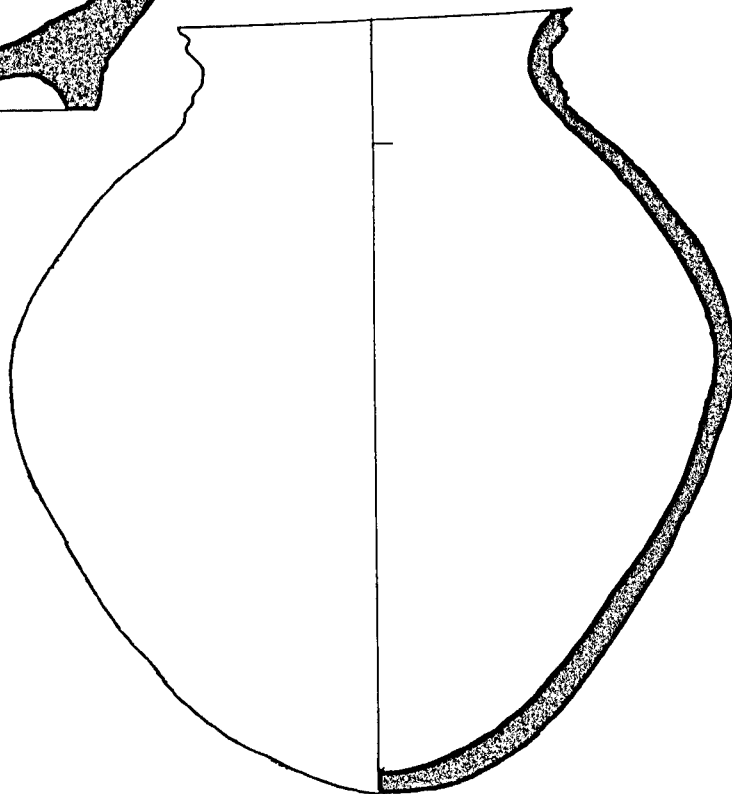
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76



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Plate IX - Khana Period (3): Terqa, House of Puzurum (STCA) (Scale 1:3).

PLATE X - KHANA PERIOD (4): TERQA, HOUSE OF PUZURUM (STCA)

74 Basin - TQ4-210
STCA1, Stratum 15
2.5YR 8/2 white - SA Ware
Found together with another large basin (TQ4-208)
- see BUCCELLATI 1979: pl. XVII/38 and 40 for basins
in situ
Similar to two large basins found at Mari: PARROT
1958: p. 178-180 and p. 207 for discussion; fig. 205
and plate 46/2-4

75 Basin - TQ4-208
STCA1, Stratum 15
2.5YR 8/2 white - SA Ware

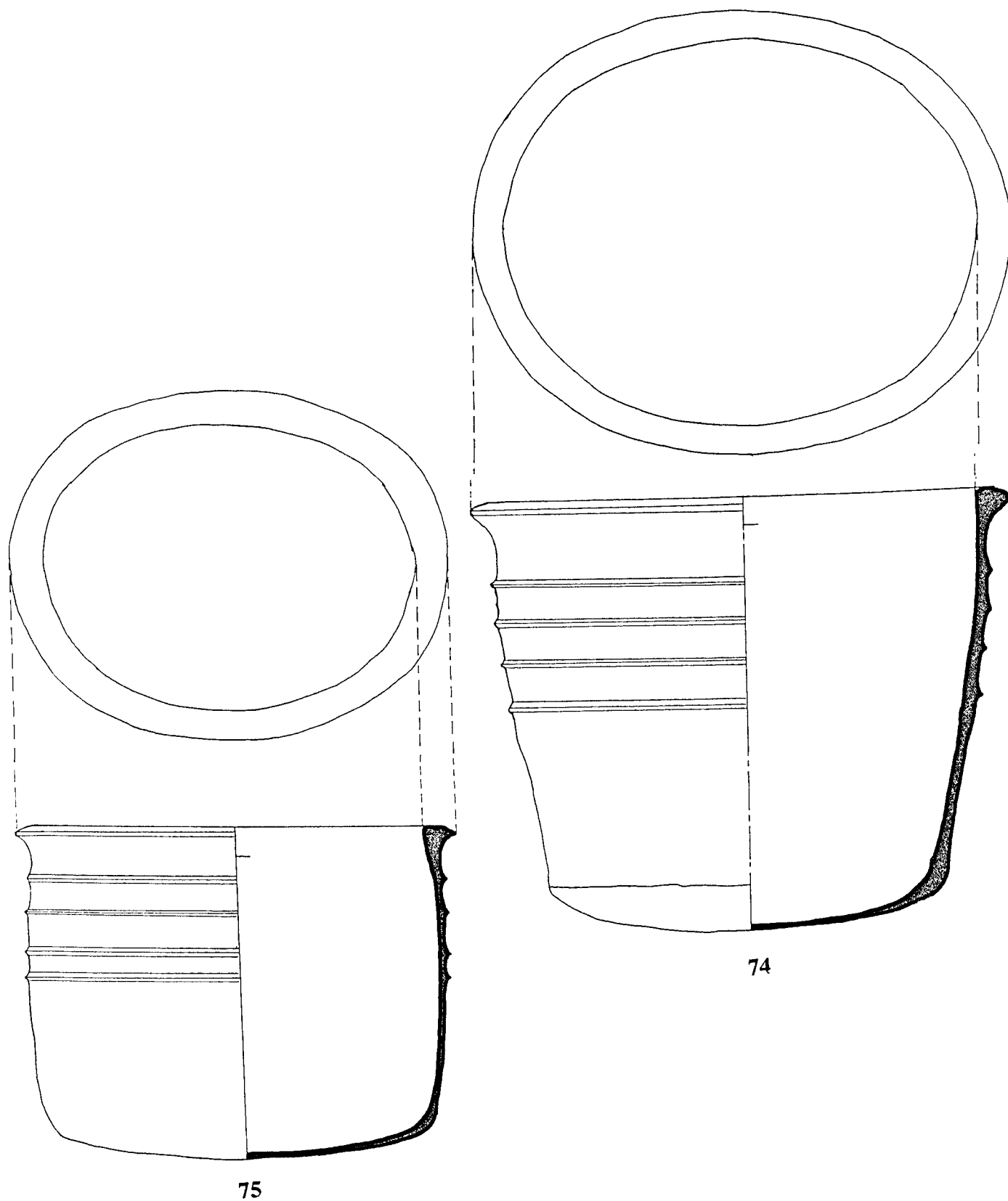


Plate X - Khana Period (4): Terqa, House of Puzurum (STCA) (Scale 1:10).

PLATE XI - KHANA PERIOD (5): TERQA, TEMPLE OF NINKARRAK (STCD)

- 77 Bowl - TQ7-22
STCD9, Stratum 9, FT13
5YR 6/4 white - SB ware
Haradum: KEPINSKI-LECOMTE 1992: fig. 124/3
- 78 Bowl - TQ5-70
STCD3, Level 4, FT1
5YR 8/2 pinkish white - SB ware
- 79 Bowl - TQ3-378
STCD2, Level 4, burial 6
2.5YR 8/2 white - SB ware: typical cover for infant burial jar
- 80 Bowl - TQ3-245
STCD2, level 4
2.5Y 8/2 white - SB ware
- 81 Footed bowl - TQ5-156
STCD8, level 10
2.5YR 8/2 white - SB ware: found in "sacristy," presumed temple furniture
- 82 Goblet - TQ7-32
STCD10, Level 10, FT5
2.5Y 8/2 white - SD ware
- 83 Goblet - TQ5-190
STCD5, Level 10
10YR 8/3 very pale brown - SD ware: some bitumen paint on surface
- 84 Goblet - TQ5-191
STCD5, Level 10
2.5Y 8/4 pale yellow - SD ware
Haradum: KEPINSKI-LECOMTE 1992, Terqa example is similar to the class of vessels shown in fig. 87: 3-17
- 85 Jar - TQ5-153
STCD5, Level 7
10YR 8/4 very pale brown - SB ware: alternating sets of parallel and wavy incised lines
Terqa: KELLY-BUCCELLATI & SHIELBY 1977: fig. 16/TPR 4 32
Haradum: KEPINSKI-LECOMTE 1992: figs. 88/4, 8
Terqa example somewhat more carinated
- 86 Jar - TQ3-395
STCD2, Level 4, burial 1
2.5YR 8/2 white - SB ware: quite thin in section for its size, incised decoration, 3 pierced lug handles at rim
- 87 Trough - TQ3-136
STCD2, Level 5, Locus 16
2.5Y 8/2 white - SA ware: similar to a round vessel with depressions found at Haradum
Haradum: KEPINSKI-LECOMTE 1992: fig. 130/2
See also Brak, Tepe Gawra and Nuzi

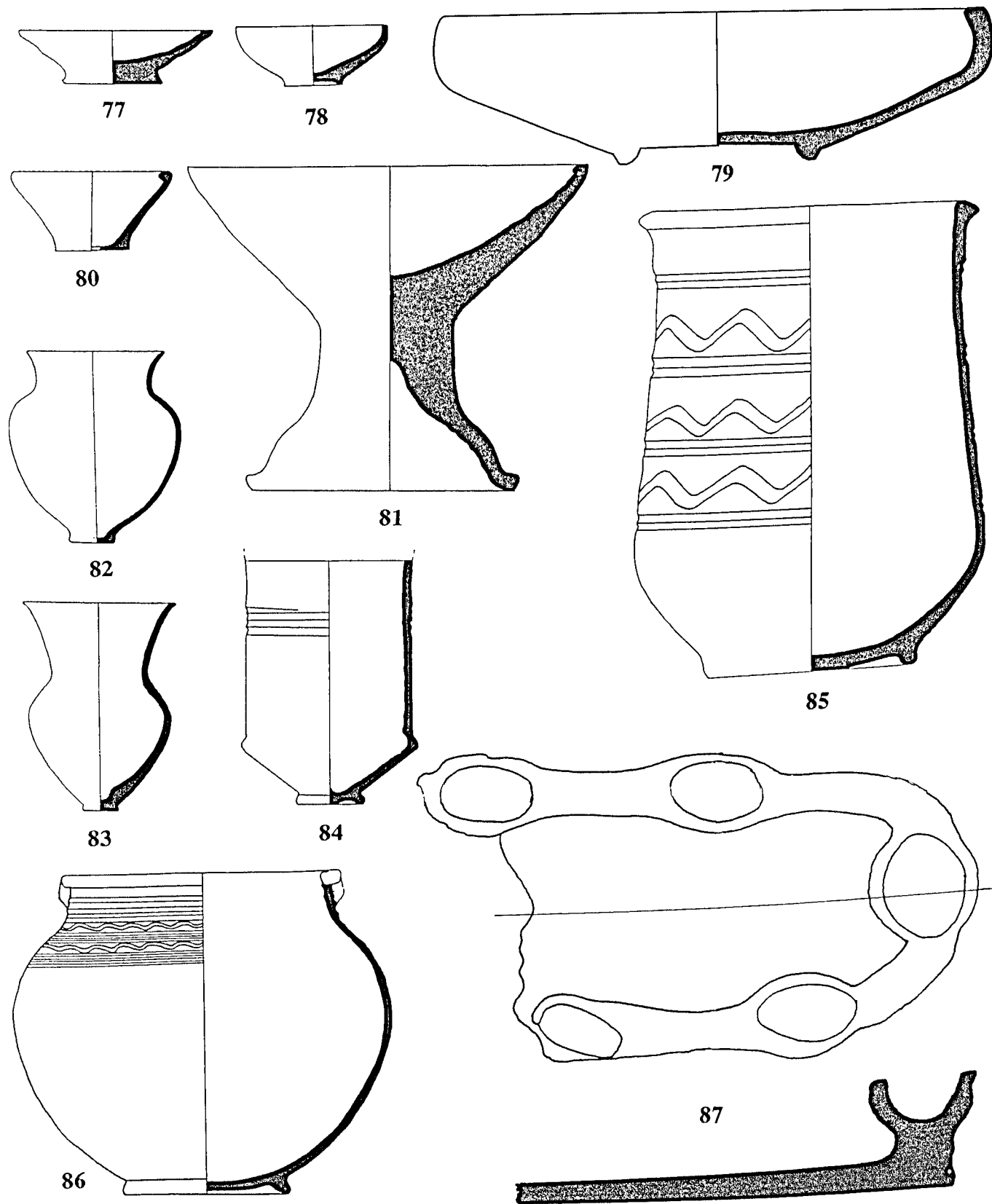


Plate XI - Khana Period (5): Terqa, Temple of Ninkarrak (STCD) (Scale 1:3).

PLATE XII - KHANA PERIOD (6): TERQA, OTHER STRUCTURES

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|
| 88 | Bowl - TQ7-109
STCF2, Level 7, FT37
2.5Y 8/2 white - SB Ware | 94 | Jar - TQ5-31
STCC, Level 3
5Y 8/3 pale yellow - SB ware
Haradum: KEPINSKI-LECOMTE 1992: fig. 98/8 |
| 89 | Bowl - TQ7-112
STCH1, Level 12, FT14
2.5Y 8/2 white - SB ware | 95 | Jar - TQ7-110
STCH1, Level 12, FT6
2.5Y 8/2 white - SB ware |
| 90 | Bowl - TQ3-426
STCB1, Level 12, Locus 20
2.5YR 8/2 white - SB ware | 96 | Jar - TQ3-427
STCB1, Level 12, Locus 20
7.5YR 7/3 very pale brown - SB ware: incised parallel lines on body, bitumen on body and over rim as if a lid had been sealed on - also some bitumen inside
Terqa: KELLY-BUCCELLATI & SHELBY 1977: fig. 16/TPR 4 33
Haradum: KEPINSKI-LECOMTE 1992: fig. 88/8 |
| 91 | Goblet - TQ7-129
STCH1, Level 14, FT6
2.5Y 8/2 white - SD ware | 97 | Jar - TQ3-221
STCC, Level 5, Burial 1
2.5YR 8/2 white - SB ware: bitumen painted designs on exterior
Terqa: KELLY-BUCCELLATI & SHELBY 1977: fig. 13/TPR 4 24b |
| 92 | Goblet - TQ3-319
STCB1, Level 12, FT24
10YR 8/2 white - SB ware | | |
| 93 | Goblet - TQ3-188
STCC, Level 5, burial 1
2.5Y 8/2 white - SD ware: bitumen design on lower body | | |

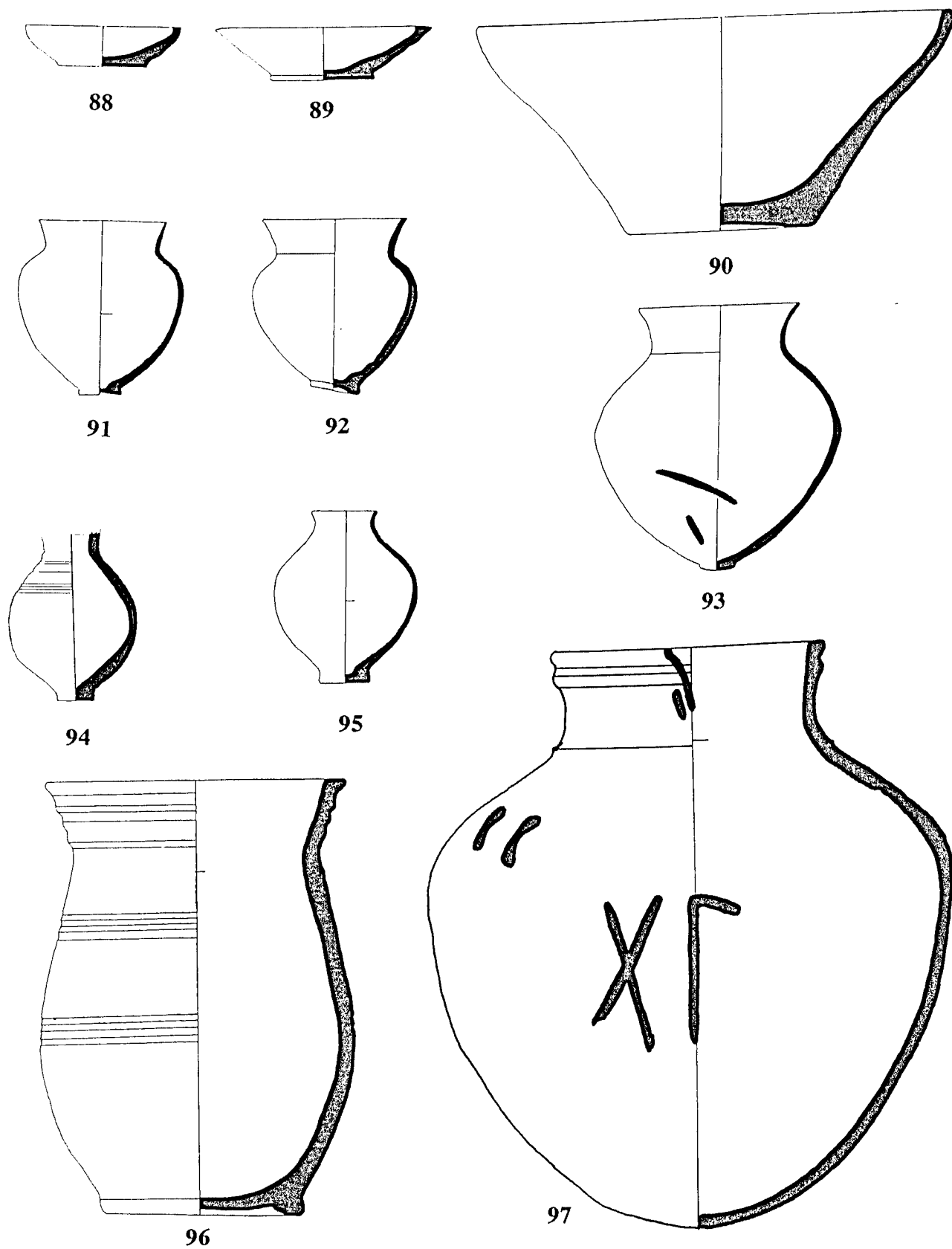


Plate XII - Khana Period (6): Terqa, other structures (Scale 1:3).

PLATE XIII - KHANA PERIOD (7): TERQA, OTHER STRUCTURES

- 98 Jar - TQ7-126
STCH1, Level 12-13, FT15
5Y 8/3 pale yellow - SB ware
- 99 Jar - TQ3-430
STCB1, Level 12, Burial 1
2.5YR 8/2 white - SB ware: bitumen painted; rope
marks on shoulder indicating separate construction of
shoulder, neck and rim (see Terqa: KELLY-BUCCELLATI
1977: p. 4-5)
- 100 Painted Jar Sherd - TQ4-U11
unstratified
SB ware: bitumen painted design
- 101 Painted Body Sherd
MP13, level 3-4, locus 6
SB ware: portion of bitumen painted design

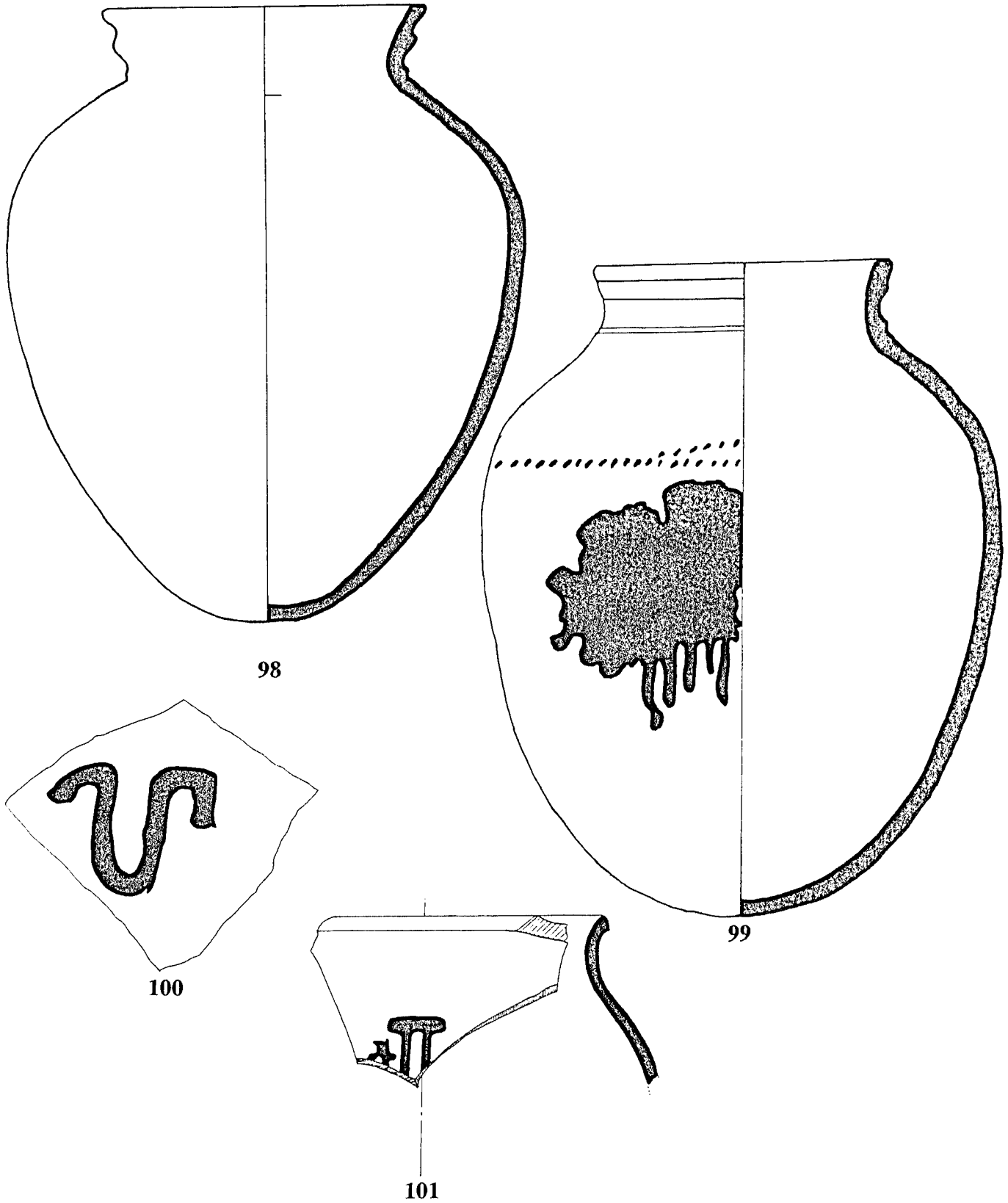


Plate XIII - Khana Period (7): Terqa, other structures (Scale 1:3).

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CÉRAMIQUE DE L'ÂGE DU BRONZE EN SYRIE

II

L'Euphrate et la région de Jézireh

Ouvrage édité par

Michel AL-MAQDISSI, Valérie MATOÏAN
et Christophe NICOLLE

avec les contributions de

Thomas BOUDIER, Rudolph H. DORNEMANN, Xavier FAIVRE, Michel FORTIN,
Marilyn KELLY-BUCCELLATI, Valérie MATOÏAN, Thomas L. MCCLELLAN, Christophe NICOLLE,
Peter PFÄLZNER, Nina PONS, Anne PORTER, William R. SHIELBY

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2007

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