

Terqa Preliminary Reports, No. 3:
**OBJECT TYPOLOGY OF THE SECOND SEASON:
 THE THIRD AND SECOND MILLENNIA**

by
Marilyn Kelly-Buccellati
 and
Linda Mount Williams*

A typological analysis of 30 objects found during the second season, all dating to the third and second millennia, including a stamp seal; clay figurines; metal pins, weapons and tools; beads, rings and miscellaneous implements. A descriptive catalog provides a detailed entry for each item, most of which are also illustrated in line drawings and half-tones.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	2
2. Typological analysis	2
2.1. Stamp seal	2
2.2. Figurines	3
2.3. Metal objects	3
2.4. Stone, bone and shell objects	4
3. Descriptive catalog	5
3.1. Introduction	5
3.2. Catalog	6
4. References	20
Index by field (register) number	21
List of abbreviations	21
Illustrations	after p. 11

* The authors wish to thank Mr. As'ad Maḥmūd, Director of the Deir ez-Zor Museum for promptly sending to us the Deir ez-Zor Museum numbers for all the objects excavated during the 1976 season. The drawings are by Linda Mount Williams and Samir Ṭūr, and the photographs by Joan S. Meighan. In the preparation of the manuscript we have benefited from the assistance of Brenda Sokolowski and Patricia McDonald. The excavation is made possible through grants from the Ambassador International Cultural Foundation and the S. H. Kress Foundation.

1. Introduction

During the second season at Terqa, we excavated a number of objects of various types dating from the Islamic period to the third and second millennia B.C. (for a discussion of the pottery vessels see *TPR* 4). These objects are analyzed here according to typology, so that for instance, all metal objects are grouped together no matter what their stratigraphic location. It is envisaged that future fascicles of the *Terqa Preliminary Reports* will reconstitute the most important cultural assemblages and discuss these as a whole. For example, William R. Shelby is preparing a report on the residential unit from SG4 which will include all pertinent artifacts. Another fascicle will cover burial customs at Terqa from all periods.

One category of objects not included here are the stone tools. They will be discussed in a later fascicle, but a few samples included here (Ill. 17) present the range of tool types found this season. Also not included are the objects dating to the Islamic period; they will be discussed by As'ad Maḥmūd in a separate fascicle along with the Islamic pottery.

2. Typological Analysis

2.1. Stamp Seal

One seal, a stamp seal, was found this season at Terqa. It was excavated in the general area of the infant burials inside the standing ruins of the burned house in SG4 (*TPR* 1, 3.4.2). The seal was lying near a group of goblets—possibly used as burial offerings—and it may have rolled out of one of them—a ring base vessel of which only the base was intact. The seal itself is a single piece of stone carved in such a way as to present three parts: a spheroidal handle at the top, a truncated cone as a body, and a circular platform on which the design was carved. The rounded handle is perforated horizontally; the cone is undecorated. The design centers around an elegant prancing quadruped, its front legs flung upward, its underbelly extended forward and upward. It has long ears, a beard, a high S-curved tail, and wears what appears to be a collar. Some aspects of this animal resemble the hare often represented on Hittite stamp seals, but the prancing attitude and tail are unusual. Around the exterior of the composition are two opposing rows of oblique slashed lines separated by a thin line, thus giving a herringbone effect.

Parallels for the shape of the seal can be found at Boğazköy in the Assyrian Karum levels, Alacahüyük and Karahüyük. Some of these seals have hares depicted on them, with the best parallels being from Boğazköy, as cited in the catalog. Slashes also occur on Hittite seals with or without a hare in the center.

The chronological position of this seal is established by the number of similarly shaped seals with analogous designs from the Assyrian Karum level at Boğazköy equated with Karum Kaniš Ib (Beran 1958). However, the Karum at Hattusha probably existed earlier than the Karum Kaniš so that the Terqa seal may predate the reign of Šamši-Adad (Bittel 1970, pp. 42-47). Even though we cannot pinpoint a more exact date for its carving, it was found in a later context at Terqa, possibly held as an heirloom and used in our context as an infant burial offering.

2.2. Figurines

Several fragments of clay figurines came from different areas of the excavation. Three are human females of which two have only the legs preserved, while of the third only the torso is left, but no head or feet. All three were made in a mold with the bodies projecting (about 7 mm.) from a flat background which is 1 cm. thick. The two examples with only the legs preserved have straight legs touching each other and no indication of the knees. In both cases, the feet are barely shown; two faint lines represent anklets. One, *TPR 3 3*, appears to be standing on a small pedestal. The female torso, *TPR 3 2*, is finely made with both hands cupping the breasts. The hips are wide; a faint horizontal line above the pubic area forms a triangle. The female holding her breasts is a common figurine type in second millennium Mesopotamia. This torso was found together with *TPR 3 3*—a fragment with only the legs preserved—near an overturned jar used as a burial. The other figurine, *TPR 3 4*, with the legs only preserved, came from a pit.

In addition to these molded female figurines, two hand-modeled quadrupeds were found this season. Both had short tails, broad hindquarters, and pointed faces without facial features. *TPR 3 5* appears to have had two broad horns now broken. The other example, *TPR 3 5*, is better preserved; its four legs are modeled in cone shapes without joints. This animal had a long neck and large widespread horns. Both were found in SG5, one on the surface and the other (*TPR 3 5*) in a level which may be third millennium.

2.3. Metal Objects

A variety of metal objects came from all areas of the excavation as well as those given to the excavation by the local townspeople. The objects include pins, a spear, sickles, possibly an armor scale, and part of a knife blade. None have thus far been analyzed for their metal content. However, an axe recovered from a third millennium grave by Thureau-Dangin and Dhorme was analyzed; it contained 91% copper and nearly 7% tin (1924:292).

Two pins were found on the humerus of the female in Burial 1 of SG5. Both have a bulbous head with a disc-shaped top. Their shanks are round in section with a hole near the top. One pin, *TPR 3 7*, has an engraved spiral decoration. The pins must have been used to fasten the woman's garment together with the white shell ring and black bead found nearby: a shell inlay from Mari (Parrot 1962, pl. XI:3,4; pl. XII:3) shows well how such pins, rings and beads were used. This type of pin is dated to Sargonid and Ur III levels at Brak, while at Chagar Bazar and Gawra they appear to be Ur III or slightly later.

Possibly also a pin (or a bent nail) is *TPR 3 9*; it is generally square in section with one pointed end (the other end is not preserved). This piece was found in the storage room of SG4. Another metal object from a burial in SG2 (*TPR 3 10*) may be typologically connected with this group. It is round in section with one curved end.

From the surface of the mound came a very well preserved spearhead (*TPR 3 11*). It was given to the expedition by Mr. Maamar 'Aṭīya whose father found it many years ago along the river bank near the water pump (SF4; see *TPR 1*, fig. 2). A number of similar examples came from the Ur graves including a set of four ceremonial spears of this type with long

handles decorated by alternating gold and silver bands (Woolley 1934, Vol. I, pp. 303-04). It was found at Brak in "probably Sargonid" levels (Mallowan 1947, pp. 169-70) but its use may have continued later since the example from Assur is dated to Ur III.

Other metal objects included a sickle (*TPR* 3 12) from SG4 of a well known type. A metal piece from the private house in SG4 (*TPR* 3 13) may be part of an armor scale with the preserved end pierced and having a curved shape similar to the curvature of the Nuzi armor scales. The end of a knife blade (*TPR* 3 14) also came from the burned level of this house.

2.4. Stone, Bone and Shell Objects

A number of small polished stone objects was found in the excavation as well as river pebbles which were brightly colored or had interesting shapes. Among the objects was a haematite weight (*TPR* 3 15) from the burned house in SG4. The perforation at the top was started from both sides of the stone but never went completely through. Other stone objects included were a crude pendant and a number of beads, one of which, *TPR* 3 17, came from Burial 1 in SG5.

An unusual object carved from a soft stone was found in SG3, level 9 (*TPR* 3 21). A series of incised parallel lines were drawn on what appears to be one side of the object; the top had two depressions. It may have been a container for a substance that comes in small quantities such as cosmetics; but its poor state of preservation makes it difficult to determine its original function.

In Burial 1 in SG5, we found a bone or shell ring, *TPR* 3 22, which was probably suspended along with the bead (*TPR* 3 17) from the two pins still in place at the shoulder of the woman (see above 2.3). A similar shell ring came from the SG2 baulk cleaning. Parts of two shell beads were excavated in the burned house in SG4, but the most interesting shell object from this house is a conical shell pendant pierced on the top and on one edge (*TPR* 3 25). The shell had been polished in antiquity which makes it more difficult to identify. Photographs of the pendant were shown to Drs. C. Hall and Lou Ella Saul of the Geology Museum at UCLA who identified it as probably *Conus (Lautocomus) mediterraneus* Bruguière found in the Mediterranean, or *Conus monachus-achatinus*, an Indo-Pacific species. Similar shells used as pendants are found at Mari.

Tools made from bone include a perforated antler, *TPR* 3 26, which may have been utilized as a hammer and a well preserved awl (*TPR* 3 27).

The last two items in our inventory are a clay wheel, *TPR* 3 28, and a crude, but well preserved, jar stopper, *TPR* 3 29, from the storage room of the SG4 house. It was baked when the house burned. Another clay jar stopper was found on the surface of the mound, *TPR* 3 30. This example shows the ridge of clay folded over the rim of the jar with a diameter 10 cm. wide.

3. Descriptive Catalog

3.1. Introduction

The Catalog consists of two basic parts, placed side by side: a verbal description and a graphic representation of the objects (for fuller description of this catalog see *TPR 4*). The verbal description is divided into three columns which include the following:

Designation and Documentation. Each object in the catalog is given a *TPR 3* number followed by the type of object it is and then by the field (register) number which has the prefix ASH2. Following this is the Deir ez-Zor Museum number (DeZ), the figure number in the catalog, and the illustration and color slide number whenever applicable.

Dimensions and Stratigraphy. The height (H) or length (L), width (W), thickness (Th), or diameter (D) are cited for each object in centimeters. Only essential stratigraphic designations are listed. For a fuller discussion of the stratigraphy, see *TPR 1*.

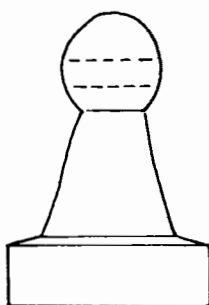
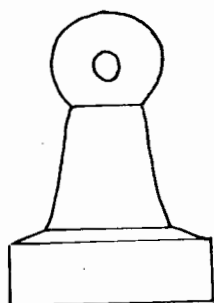
Description and Date. A brief description is given for each object, including material, decoration, and technical aspects of the object's manufacture. A date based on the stratigraphic position of the object is cited. Photographic illustrations of the objects are presented separately in the plates.

Comparative Material. Whenever relevant, we have provided documentation on similar objects excavated elsewhere.

Figures. All drawings are 1:1 unless otherwise indicated.

3.2. The Catalog

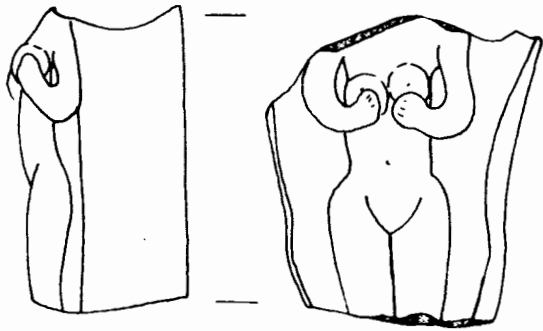
Designation and Documentation	Dimensions and Stratigraphy	Description and Date
<p>TPR 3 1 Stamp Seal ASH2-60 DeZ-954 Fig. 1 Ill. 1 AVM DS-1 91,93</p>	<p>H: 3.8 D: 2.5 (base)</p> <hr/> <p>SG4, Level 11, Locus 35, ST2, associated with small goblets</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Comparative Material</p> <p>Shape of seal:</p> <p>Boghazköy: Beran, 1958, Abb. 50a-c. Abb. 50d (incomplete); Abb. 51a, c. Beran, 1962, Abb. 51b, Abb. 52 Bittel, 1970, pl. 7, left</p> <p>Alaca Hüyük: Arik, 1937, pl. CXXIII:Al. 551 Kosay and Akok, 1973, pl. LXXXII: Al.t 120, Al.t 124 (bronze?)</p> <p>Karahüyük: Alp. 1968, Abb. 20:11 photo no. 19/46; Abb. 20:12, photo no. 20/39 (incomplete)</p> <p>Design on seal:</p> <p>Hare - Boghazköy: Bittel, 1967, Abb. 18 (leaping hare) Bittel, 1970, pl. 7, right (leaping hare with collar)</p> <p>Hare with oblique slashes - Boghazköy: Beran, 1958, Abb. 50c (leaping hare with lines possibly indicating a collar on neck, one row of oblique slashes around the outside of the design) Beran, 1962, Abb. 52b (hare with front legs flung upward but with back legs tucked under body, two rows of oblique slashes going in opposite directions around central design like Terqa seal except for the separation between these rows found on the Terqa seal)</p> <p>Karahüyük: Alp. 1968, Abb. 20:11 photo no. 19/46 (hare has a collar, one row of oblique slashes)</p> <p>Oblique slashes:</p> <p>Boghazköy: Beran, 1958, Abb. 50d (two rows of oblique slashes both going in the same direction, not separated by undecorated band); Abb. 51a (double row of oblique slashes with undecorated band between, but all slashes going in the same direction); Abb. 51b (single row of slashes); Abb. 53a (single row of slashes). Beran 1962, Abb. 51b; Abb. 52a,c</p> <p>Karahüyük: Alp. 1968, pl. 20:12 photo no. 20/49 (two rows of slashes)</p>	<p>Brown beige stone, polished. Conical shape with horizontally pierced handle, high round base; seal design: prancing quadruped with long ears, beard, high S-curved tail. Collar surrounded by double oblique lines in herringbone pattern Old Hittite.</p>



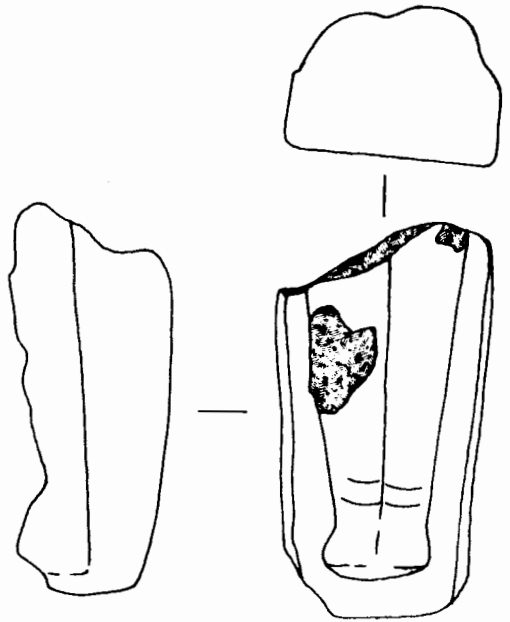
TPR 3 1

Figure 1.

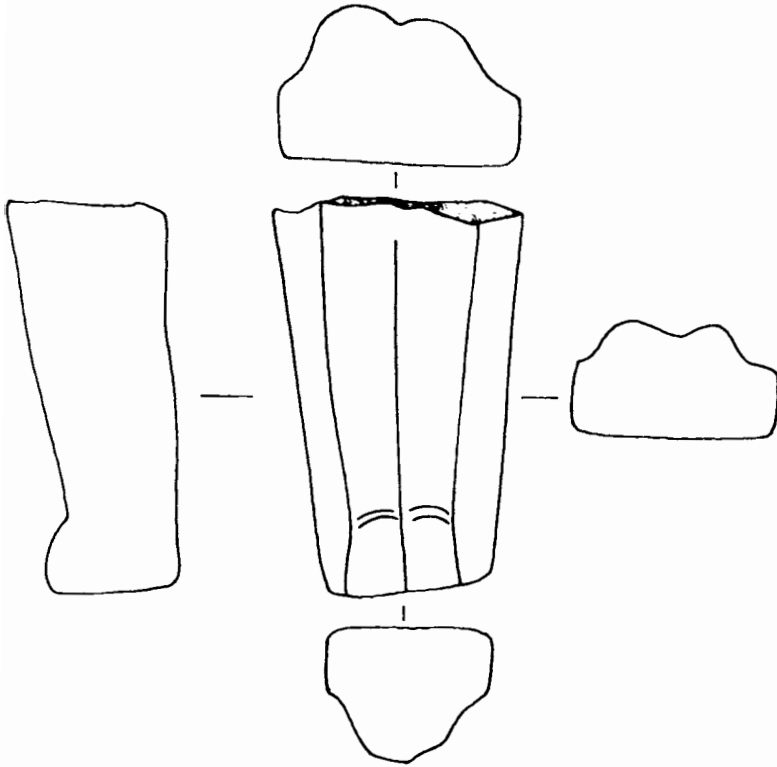
Designation and Documentation	Dimensions and Stratigraphy	Description and Date
<p>TPR 3 2 Female Figurine ASH2-7 DeZ-903 Fig. 2 Ill. 13 AVM DS-1 115</p>	<p>L: 4.0 W: 2.2 - 3.3 Th: 1.7 - 2.0</p> <hr/> <p>SG2, Level 34, found with <i>TPR 3 3</i> in association with burial jar</p>	<p>Nude human female fragment with torso only. Well preserved, molded, clay. A standing type with hands on breasts. Pubic area indicated by very faint horizontal line; figurine projects about 7 mm. from background. Mid-second millennium.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Comparative Material</p> <p>Alalakh: Wolley 1955, pl. LVI:a,c; pl. LVI:b (made of pale blue glass, comes from the level VI temple)</p> <p>Chagar Bazar: Mallowan 1937, fig. 9:17 Mallowan 1947, pl. XLII:5 with line drawing on pl. LV:8</p> <p>Kish: Barrelet 1968, pl. LXI:653</p> <p>Nippur: Legrain 1930, pl. IX:58-59; pl. X:66</p> <p>Nuzi: Starr. 1937, pl. 99:M-P,R; pl. 11:C,E</p> <p>Tello: Barrelet 1968, pl. XLII:436,454; pl. XLIV:465</p>
<p>TPR 3 3 Figurine ASH2-8 DeZ-904 Fig. 2</p>	<p>L: 5.3 W: 2.2 - 2.7 Th: 1.6 - 2.2</p> <hr/> <p>SG2, Level 34; found with <i>TPR 3 2</i> in association with burial jar</p>	<p>Human figurine fragment with legs only preserved. Molded, clay, standing on poorly defined pedestal, 2 lines indicating anklets. Mid-second millennium.</p>
<p>TPR 3 4 Figurine ASH2-31 DeZ-926 Fig. 2 Ill. 12</p>	<p>L: 5.2 W: 3.1 Th: 2.0</p> <hr/> <p>SG2, Level 32 in pit</p>	<p>Human figurine fragment with legs only preserved. Molded clay; 2 lines indicating anklets; ridge on side of base may be the impression of the mold. Mid-second millennium</p>
<p>TPR 3 5 Quadruped Figurine ASH2-166 DeZ-1058 Fig. 2</p>	<p>L: 6.2 W: 2.2 H: 3.1</p> <hr/> <p>SG5, mound surface</p>	<p>Clay, crude hand modeling. Broad hind-quarters, short legs, tail broken, horns or ears broken, pointed face without features, light brown coloration. Possibly third millennium.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Comparative Material</p> <p>Chagar Bazar: Mallowan 1937, fig. 10:3-4</p> <p>Mari: Starr 1937, pl. 102:K,L,Q</p> <p>Tepe Gawra: Speiser 1935, pl. LXXVII:3</p>



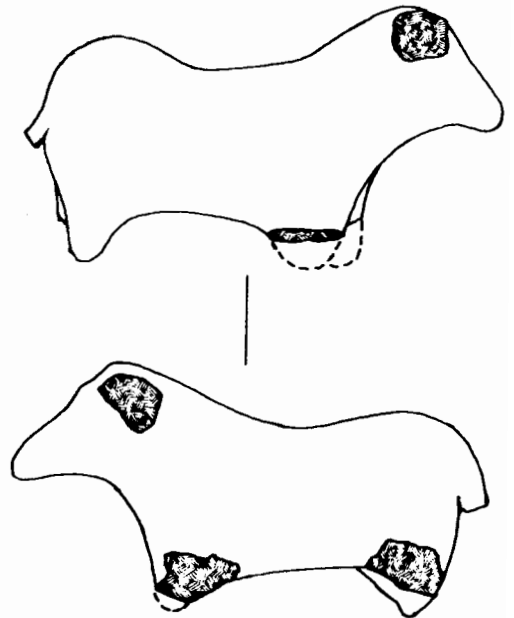
TPR 3 2



TPR 3 3



TPR 3 4



TPR 3 5

Figure 2.

Designation and Documentation	Dimensions and Stratigraphy	Description and Date
<p>TPR 3 6 Quadruped Figurine ASH2-103 DeZ-997 Fig. 3 Ill. 16</p>	<p>L: 5.8 W: 2.0 H: 3.2 _____ SG5, ST1, Level 3</p>	<p>Clay, crude hand modeling. Broad hind-quarters, legs shaped like small cones, long neck, horns or ears very large, face small and without details. Possibly mid-third millennium.</p>
<p>TPR 3 7 Pin ASH2-161 DeZ-1053 Fig. 3 <i>AVM DS-1 67</i></p>	<p>L: 12.2 W: 8 mm. (head) Th: 3 mm. (mid body) _____ SG5, ST1, Level 5, Burial 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Comparative Material</p> <p>Brak: Mallowan 1947, pl. XXXII:2 (silver); pl. LIII:31 (copper) Chagar Bazar: Mallowan 1937, fig. 12:6; pl. XVIB Gawra: Speiser 1935, pl. L:1</p>	<p>Bronze or copper. Bulbous head with pillow-shaped top; incised spiral near top; hole about three-fourth of the way to the top; point corroded. (See <i>TPR 3 17</i> and <i>TPR 3 22</i>.) Mid-third millennium.</p>
<p>TPR 3 8 Pin ASH2-162 DeZ-1054 Fig. 3 <i>AVM DS-1 67</i></p>	<p>L: 10.6 W: 9 mm. (head) Th: 4 mm. (mid body) _____ SG5, ST1, Level 5, Burial 1</p>	<p>Bronze or copper. Bulbous head with pillow-shaped top; section between head and hole in shank almost square; point broken. Mid-third millennium.</p>
<p>TPR 3 9 Pin or nail ASH2-98 DeZ-992 Fig. 3 <i>AVM DS-1</i></p>	<p>L: 6.7 W: 5 mm. (max.) _____ SG4, FT13, Level 15</p>	<p>Bronze or copper. Rectangular in section; pointed at one end, broken at the other. Second quarter of second millennium.</p>
<p>TPR 3 10 Pin or nail ASH2-22 DeZ-918 Fig. 3</p>	<p>L: 7.3 W: 1.0 (at widest) _____ SG2, Level 36, Burial 1</p>	<p>Bronze or copper. One curved end, other blunt, round in cross-section. Mid-second millennium.</p>

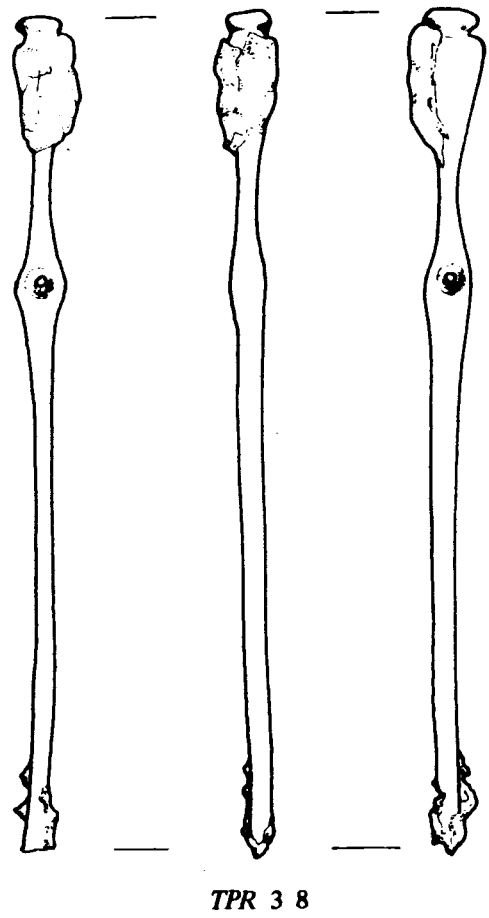
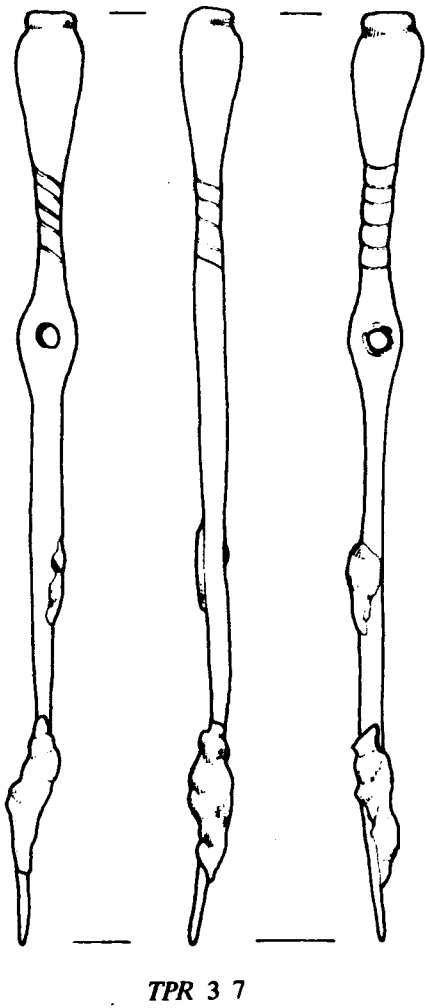
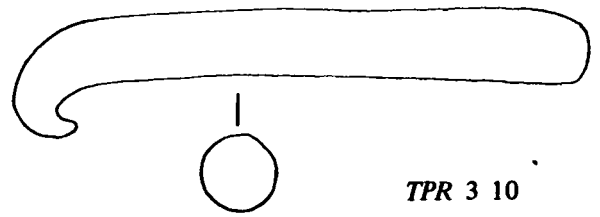
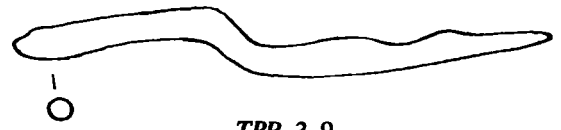
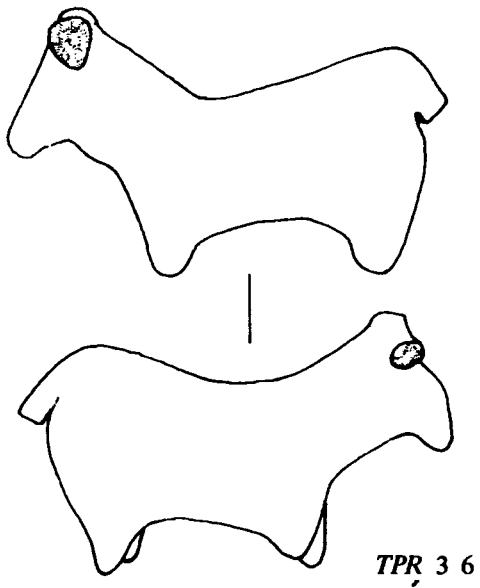


Figure 3.



1. TPR 3 1 (ASH2-60) Stamp Seal



2. TPR 3 12 (ASH2-46)
Sickle



3. TPR 3 7
(ASH2-161) Pin



4. TPR 3 8
(ASH2-162) Pin



5. TPR 3 13 (ASH2-65)
Armor Scale?



6. TPR 3 14 (ASH2-112)
Knife Blade



7. TPR 3 11 (ASH2-147)
Spearhead



Metal Objects



8. TPR 3 15
(ASH2-50) Weight



9. TPR 3.25
(ASH2-114) Pendant



10. TPR 3 17
(ASH2-160)
Bead



11. TPR 3 22
(ASH2-159)
Ring



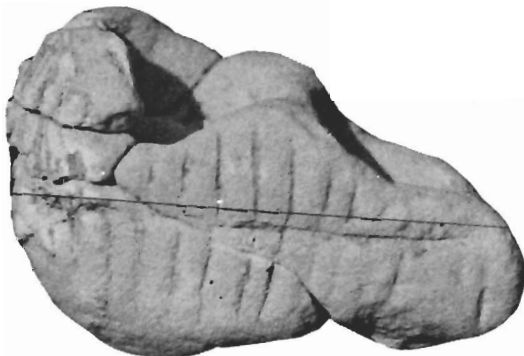
12. TPR 3 4 (ASH2-31)
Figurine
(Note 2 lines indicating anklets)



13. TPR 3 2
(ASH2-7) Female Figurine



14. TPR 3 27
(ASH2-47) Awl



15. TPR 3 21 (ASH2-155)
Small Container



16. TPR 3 6 (ASH2-103)
Quadruped



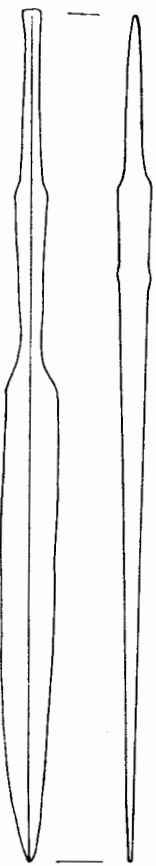
Clay, Bone, Stone and Shell Objects



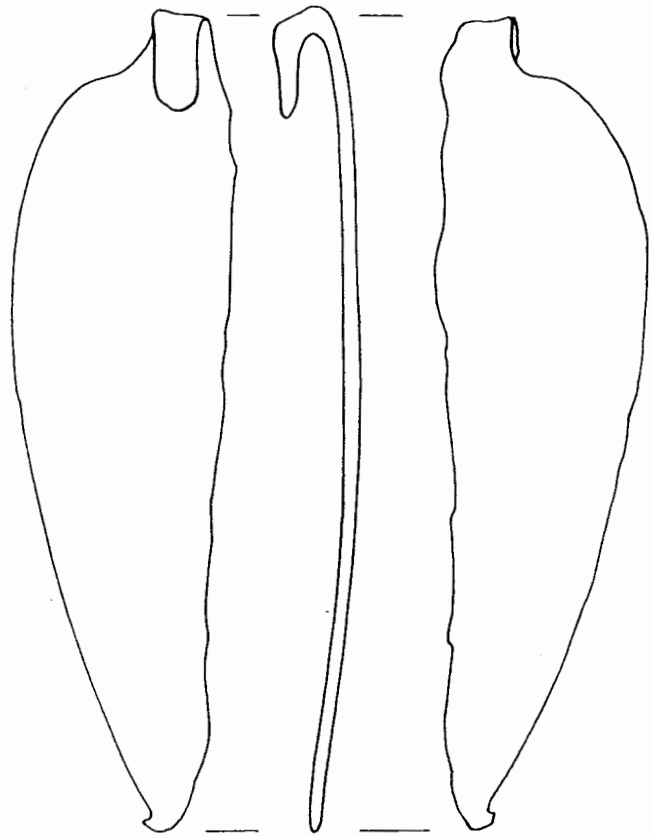
17.

Range of Stone Tool Types

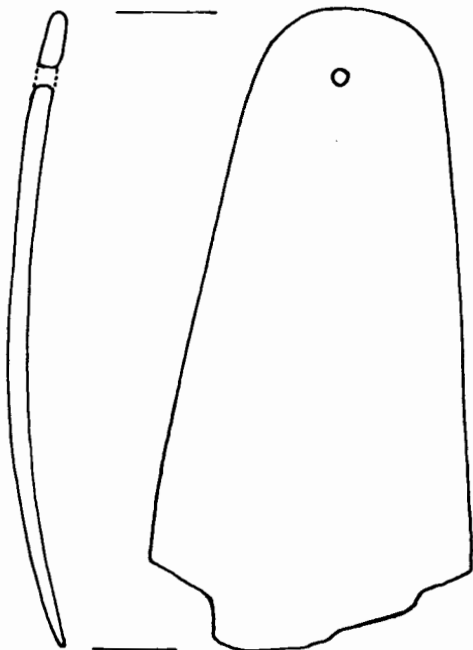
Designation and Documentation	Dimensions and Stratigraphy	Description and Date
<p>TPR 3 11 Spearhead</p> <p>ASH2-147 DeZ-1040 Fig. 4 Ill. 7</p>	<p>L: 44.7 W: 2.8 (max.) Th: 1.6 (max.)</p> <p>Surface of mound (SF4)</p> <p>Comparative Material</p> <p>Assur: Haller 1954, taf. 8 and p. 8</p> <p>Brak: Mallowan 1947, pl. XXI:11 (see pp. 169-70 for discussion of this type).</p> <p>Ur: Woolley 1934, Vol. II, pl. 153: ceremonial set from PG/789; pl. 154a: U. 10047; pl. 189a: U. 10825-8 from PG/789; pl. 190d (lower); pl. 227: U. 9122.</p>	<p>Double-edged blade, well preserved point, rhomboid in section; mid portion hexagonal in section near haft and almost rounded near blade; haft is square in section tapering to sharp end.</p> <p>Mid-third millennium.</p>
<p>TPR 3 12 Sickle</p> <p>ASH2-46 DeZ-939 Fig. 4 Ill. 2 AVM DS-1 118</p>	<p>L: 16.1 W: 4.2 (max.) Th: 2 mm.</p> <p>SG4, ST1, Level 13</p> <p>Comparative Material</p> <p>Alaca Hüyük: Kosay and Akok 1973, pl. LXXXIV: AL. P.58</p> <p>Nuzi: Starr 1937, Vol. II, pl. 124:C-E</p> <p>Ur: Woolley 1934, Vol. II, pl. 226: U. 15189</p> <p>See also: Deshayes 1960, Vol. II, pl. XLV: Faucilles</p>	<p>Bronze or copper. Leaf-shaped; curved handle; bent point.</p> <p>Second quarter of second millennium.</p>
<p>TPR 3 13 Armor scale?</p> <p>ASH2-65 DeZ-959 Fig. 4 Ill. 5 AVM DS-1 119</p>	<p>L: 8.5 W: 4.1 (max.) Th: 2 mm.</p> <p>SG4, ST2, Level 12</p> <p>Comparative Material</p> <p>Nuzi: Starr 1937, Vol. II, pl. 126:A-B, D-H, J, K, O</p>	<p>Bronze or copper. Perforation at one end. Generally rectangular in outline, slightly curved in section along its long axis.</p> <p>Second quarter of second millennium.</p>
<p>TPR 3 14 Knife blade, broken</p> <p>ASH2-112 DeZ-1006 Fig. 4 Ill. 6</p>	<p>L: 7.5 W: 2.5</p> <p>SG4, ST2, Level 13</p>	<p>Bronze or copper. Slightly rounded point.</p> <p>Second quarter of second millennium.</p>



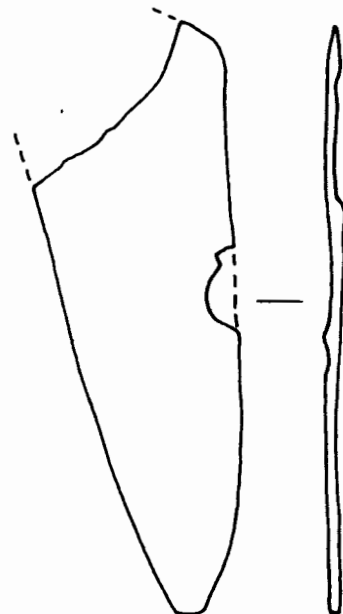
TPR 3 11 (1:2)



TPR 3 12 (2:3)



TPR 3 13



TPR 3 14

Figure 4.

Designation and Documentation	Dimensions and Stratigraphy	Description and Date
<p>TPR 3 15 Haematite Weight</p> <p>ASH2-50 DeZ-944 Fig. 5 Ill. 8</p>	<p>L: 3.6 D: 1.3</p> <p>SG4, ST2, Level 13</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Comparative Material</p> <p>Gawra: Speiser 1935, pl. XLIIIa:4 Nuzi: Starr 1937, pl. 122:V</p>	<p>Highly polished, perforation started on both sides, but not drilled through. Second quarter of second millennium.</p>
<p>TPR 3 16 Pendant</p> <p>ASH2-113 DeZ-1007 Fig. 5</p>	<p>W: 1.3 H: 1.5 Th: 9 mm.</p> <p>SG4, FT13, Level 15, from loose dirt above store-room floor</p>	<p>White stone, crude, hole at one end, pierced from both sides; not well polished. Second quarter of second millennium.</p>
<p>TPR 3 17 Bead</p> <p>ASH2-160 DeZ-1052 Fig. 5 Ill. 10</p>	<p>L: 1.4 D: 8 mm.</p> <p>SG5, ST1, Level 5, Burial 1. Found with two metal pins and white ring</p>	<p>Barrel-shaped; well polished; dark black with grey-green flecks in the stone. Mid-third millennium.</p>
<p>TPR 3 18 Bead</p> <p>ASH2-64 DeZ-958 Fig. 5</p>	<p>L: 1.4 D: 4 mm.</p> <p>SG4, ST2, Level 11, found inside infant burial jar</p>	<p>Amber color; pierced along its long axis. Second quarter of second millennium.</p>
<p>TPR 3 19 Bead</p> <p>ASH2-21 DeZ-917 Fig. 5</p>	<p>L: 2.6 D: 7 mm.</p> <p>SG3, Level 9, associated with Burial 10</p>	<p>Red-orange color; elongated cylindrical in shape; pierced along its long axis. Mid-second millennium.</p>
<p>TPR 3 20 Bead</p> <p>ASH2-169 DeZ-1061 Fig. 5</p>	<p>L: 1.9</p> <p>Surface</p>	<p>Variegated color; highly polished; hole pierced from both sides along its long axis; does not go through. Date unknown.</p>

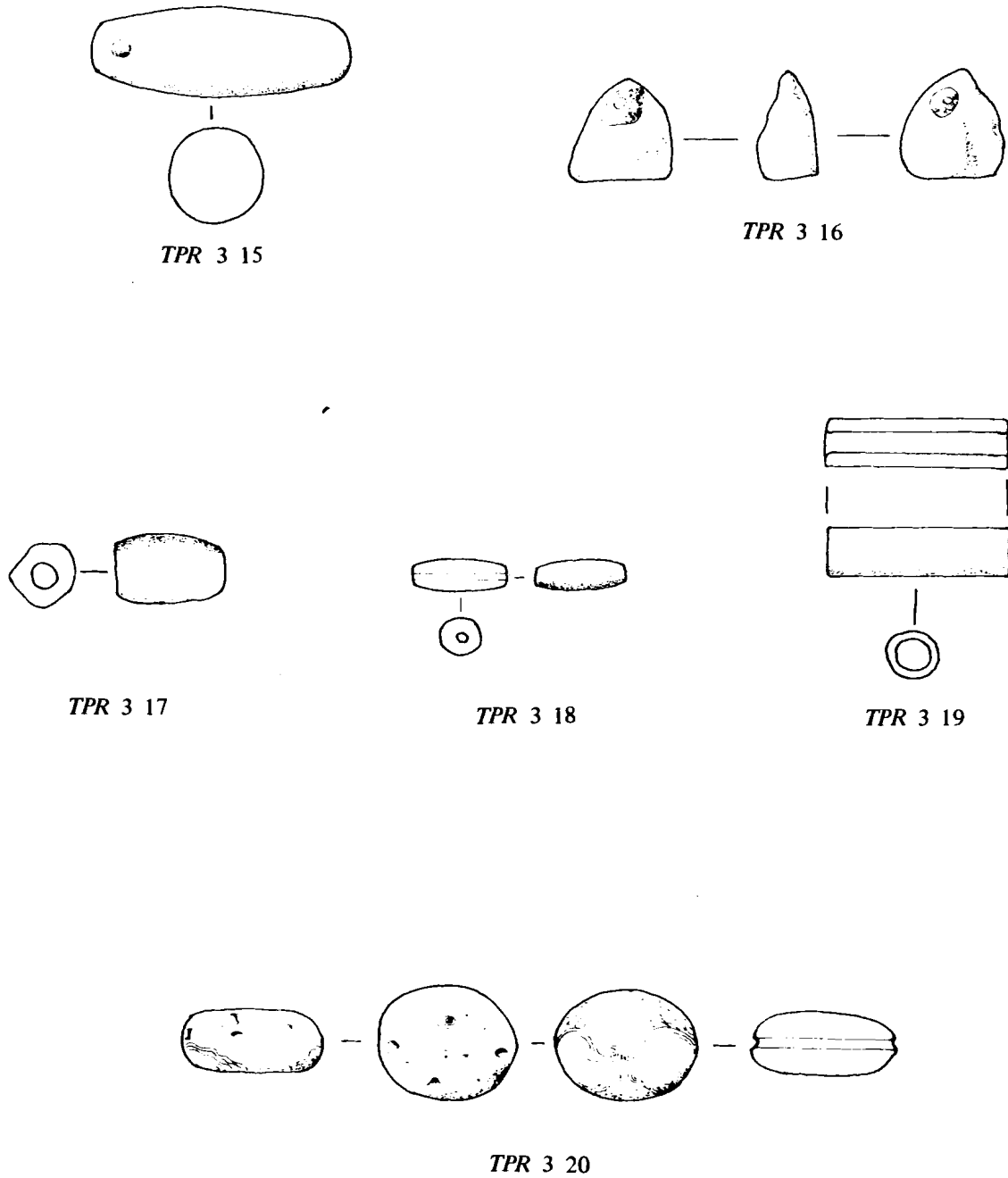


Figure 5.

Designation and Documentation	Dimensions and Stratigraphy	Description and Date
<p>TPR 3 21 Small Container</p> <p>ASH2-155 DeZ-1048 Fig. 6 Ill. 15</p>	<p>L: 6 W: 3 Th: 4</p> <hr/> <p>SG3, Level 9</p>	<p>Carved of soft, white sandstone; incised lines on side; two circular depressions; badly weathered. Possibly used for cosmetics?</p> <p>Mid-second millennium.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Comparative Material</p> <p>Tell Chuera: Moortgat and Moortgat-Correns 1976, Abb. 14a-b, pp. 38, 40</p>
<p>TPR 3 22 Ring</p> <p>ASH2-159 DeZ-1051 Fig. 6 Ill. 11 AVM DS-1 67</p>	<p>W: 5 mm. (band) D: 2.4 (outside)</p> <hr/> <p>SG4, ST1, Level 5, Burial 1</p>	<p>White shell, many linear marks following contour of ring; rather irregular in shape; flat and too wide to be worn on finger.</p> <p>Mid-third millennium.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Comparative Material</p> <p>Mari: Parrot 1956, fig. 95:257 Tell Chuera: Moortgat 1960, Abb. 40 See also: Thureau-Dangin and Dhorme 1924, pl. LX:6</p>
<p>TPR 3 23 Ring</p> <p>ASH2-134 DeZ-1028 Fig. 6</p>	<p>D: 2.5 (outside)</p> <hr/> <p>SG2, baulk cleaning</p>	<p>Shell, polished, edges irregular; too wide to be worn on finger.</p> <p>Date uncertain.</p>
<p>TPR 3 24 Beads</p> <p>ASH2-51 DeZ-945 Fig. 6</p>	<p>D: of a is 6 mm. D: of b is 9 mm.</p> <hr/> <p>SG4, ST1-2, Level 12</p>	<p>Shell, spherical and perforated along diameter.</p> <p>Second quarter of second millennium.</p>
<p>TPR 3 25 Pendant</p> <p>ASH2-114 DeZ-1008 Fig. 6 Ill. 9</p>	<p>L: 2.6 W: 1.5</p> <hr/> <p>SG4, ST4, Level 14</p>	<p>Unmodified shell, except that it is polished and pierced on top and through one edge; natural tan striations apparent; shell probably to be identified as either <i>Comus (Lautoconus) mediterraneus</i> Bruguière or as <i>Comus monachus achatinus</i> an Indo-Pacific species.</p> <p>Second quarter of second millennium.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Comparative Material</p> <p>Mari: Parrot 1956, pl. LXI: part of necklace 310</p>

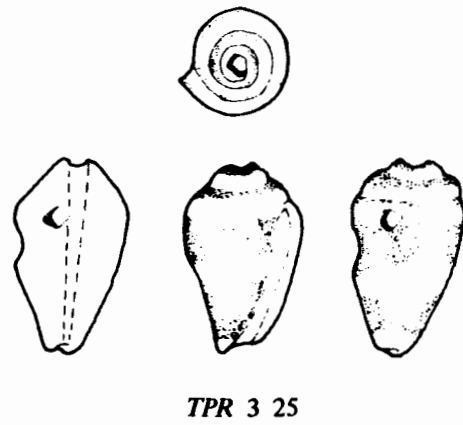
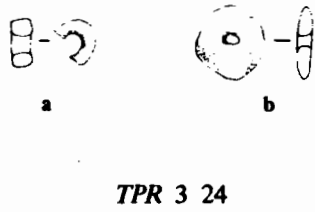
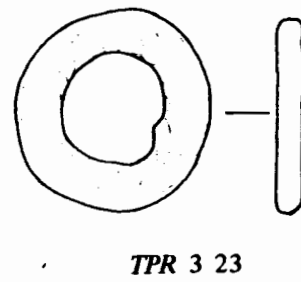
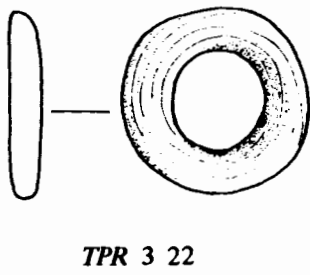
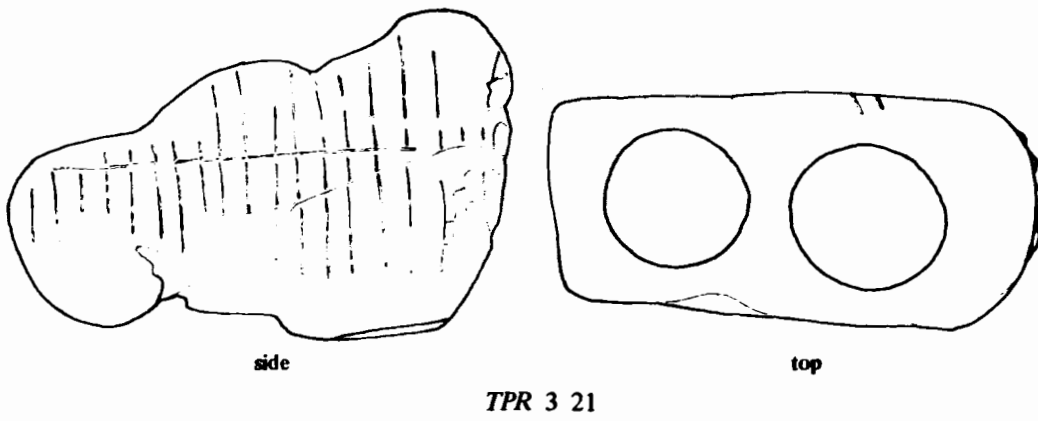
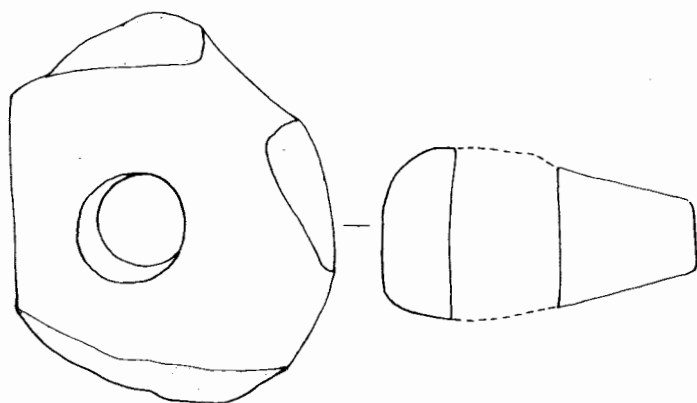
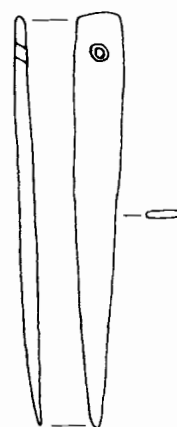


Figure 6.

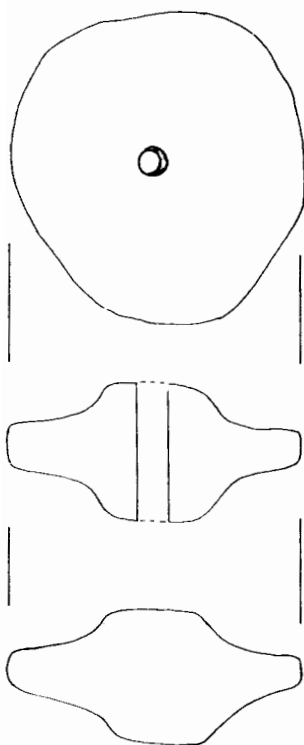
Designation and Documentation	Dimensions and Stratigraphy	Description and Date
<p>TPR 3 26 Hammer? ASH2-44 DeZ-938 Fig. 7</p>	<p>L: 7.1 W: 3.5 Th: 3.4 ----- SG4, ST1-2, Level 12</p>	<p>Base of antler with round hole cut through. Second quarter of second millennium.</p>
<p>TPR 3 27 Awl ASH2-47 DeZ-940 Fig. 7 Ill. 14 AVM DS-1 117</p>	<p>L: 8.2 W: 9 mm. ----- SG4, ST2, Level 13, Locus 44</p>	<p>Bone. Flat and perforated at wide end along short axis. Second quarter of second millennium.</p>
<p>TPR 3 28 Toy Wheel ASH2-16 DeZ-912 Fig. 7</p>	<p>D: 3.5 Th: 6.5 ----- Surface Comparative Material See: Thureau-Dangin and Dhorme 1924, pl. LX:12</p>	<p>Clay. Raised hub; rounded central hole; buff color. Date unknown.</p>
<p>TPR 3 29 Jar Stopper ASH2-93 DeZ-987 Fig. 7</p>	<p>D: 9.8 Th: 3.7 (in center) ----- SG4, FT13, ST4, Level 15</p>	<p>Clay, rough texture; sand and plant material used for temper; baked in the house fire. Upper surface rounded. Second quarter of second millennium.</p>
<p>TPR 3 30 Jar Stopper ASH2-15 DeZ-911 Fig. 7</p>	<p>L: 13 W: 11 H: 8.3 ----- Surface</p>	<p>Pillow shaped, with a slight extension corresponding perhaps to the location of the spout on the vessel for which it was used. Shows a ridge of clay which was folded over the rim of the jar; very coarse. Date unknown.</p>



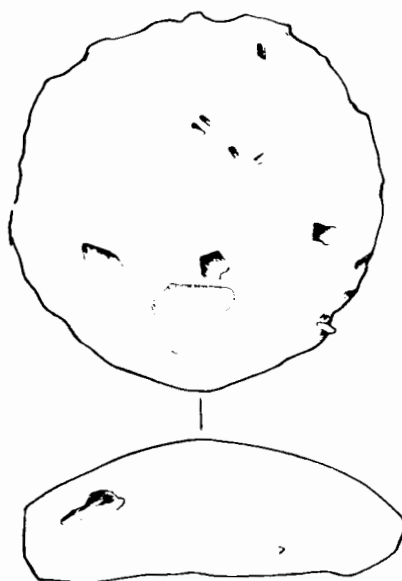
TPR 3 26 (2:3)



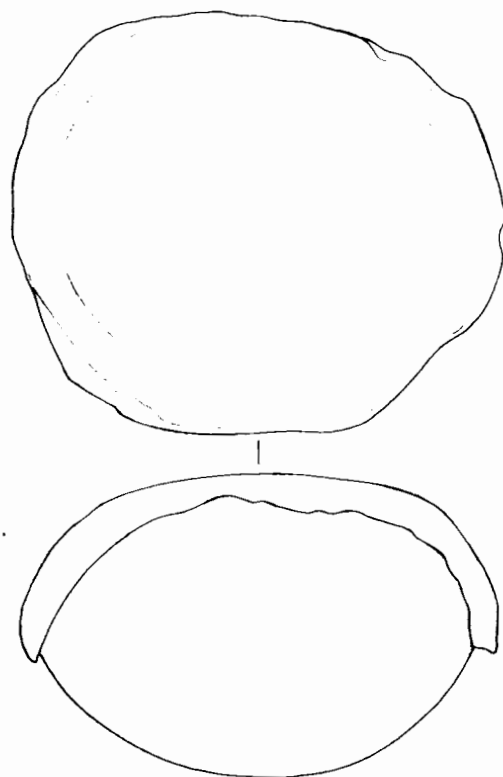
TPR 3 27 (2:3)



TPR 3 28 (2:3)



TPR 3 29 (1:2)



TPR 3 30 (1:2)

Figure 7.

4. References

ALP, SİDAT

1968 *Zylinder- und Stempel Siegel aus Karahöyük bei Konya*. Ankara.

ARIK, REMZI

1937 *Les Fouilles d'Alaca Höyük. Rapport Préliminaire sur les Travaux en 1935*. Ankara.

BARRELET, MARIÉ-THÉRÈSE

1968 *Figurines et Reliefs en Terre Cuite de la Mésopotamie antique*, Vol. I. Paris.

BERAN, THOMAS

1958 "Glyptische Funde," in Kurt Bittel et al, "Vorläufiger Bericht über die Ausgrabungen in Boğazköy in Jahre 1957," *Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft*. No. 91, pp. 48-56.

1962 "Stempelsiegel und gesiegelte Bullen," in Kurt Bittel et al, "Vorläufiger Bericht über die Ausgrabungen in Boğazköy in den Jahren 1958 und 1959," *Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft*. No. 93, pp. 59-68.

BITTEL, KURT

1967 (1937) *Boğazköy: Die Kleinfunde Der Grabungen 1906-1912*. Vol. I. *Funde Hethitischer Zeit*. WVDOG 60.

1970 *Hattusha: The Capital of the Hittites*. New York.

DEHAYES, ILAN

1960 *Les Outils de Bronze, de l'Indus au Danube*, 2 vols. Paris.

HALLER, ARNDT

1954 *Die Gräber und Gräfte von Assur*. Berlin.

KOŞAY, HAMİT and MAHMUT AKOK

1973 *Alaca Höyük Excavations. Preliminary Report on Research and Discoveries 1963-1967*. Ankara.

LEGRAIN, LEON

1930 *Terra-cotta from Nippur*. Philadelphia.

MALLOWAN, M. I. L.

1937 "The Excavations at Tall Chagar Bazar," *Iraq* IV:91-177.

1947 "Excavations at Brak and Chagar Bazar," *Iraq* IX:1-259.

MOORTGAT, ANTON

1960 *Tell Chuçra in Nordost-Syrien. Vorläufiger Bericht über die Zweite Grabungskampagne 1959*. Wiesbaden.

MOORTGAT, ANTON and U. MOORTGAT-CORRENS

1976 *Tell Chuçra in Nordost-Syrien. Vorläufiger Bericht über die Siebente Grabungskampagne 1974*. Berlin.

PARROT, ANDRÉ

1956 *Le Temple d'Ishtar. Mission Archéologique de Mari*, Vol. I. Paris.

1959 *Le Palais: Documents et Monuments. Mission Archéologique de Mari*, Vol. II. Paris.

1962 "Les Fouilles de Mari Douzième Campagne (Automne 1961)," *Syria* XXXIX:151-79.

STARR, RICHARD

1937-39 *Nuzi*, 2 Vols. Cambridge.

SPITZER, E. A.

1935 *Excavations at Tepe Gawra*, Vol. I. Philadelphia.

THUREAU-DANGIN, F. and R. P. DHORME

1924 "Cinq Jours de Fouilles à Asharah," *Syria* 5:265-93.

WOOLLY, LEONARD

1934 *Ur Excavations*, Vol. II: *The Royal Cemetery*. New York.

1955 *Alalakh*. Oxford.

Index of Field (Register) Numbers

ASH2-7	TPR 3 2	ASH2-93	TPR 3 29
ASH2-8	TPR 3 3	ASH2-98	TPR 3 9
ASH2-15	TPR 3 30	ASH2-103	TPR 3 6
ASH2-16	TPR 3 28	ASH2-112	TPR 3 14
ASH2-21	TPR 3 19	ASH2-113	TPR 3 16
ASH2-22	TPR 3 10	ASH2-114	TPR 3 25
ASH2-31	TPR 3 4	ASH2-134	TPR 3 23
ASH2-44	TPR 3 26	ASH2-147	TPR 3 11
ASH2-46	TPR 3 12	ASH2-155	TPR 3 21
ASH2-47	TPR 3 27	ASH2-159	TPR 3 22
ASH2-50	TPR 3 15	ASH2-160	TPR 3 17
ASH2-51	TPR 3 24	ASH2-161	TPR 3 7
ASH2-60	TPR 3 1	ASH2-162	TPR 3 8
ASH2-64	TPR 3 18	ASH2-166	TPR 3 5
ASH2-65	TPR 3 13	ASH2-169	TPR 3 20

Abbreviations

A. Documentary

ASH2-	Prefix of field registration number for artifacts excavated during the season at Terqa (Ashara).
<i>AVM DS</i>	<i>Audio-Visual Modules - Documentary Series</i>
DeZ	Prefix of inventory numbers for the Museum of Antiquities, Deir ez-Zor
<i>TPR</i>	<i>Terqa Preliminary Reports</i>

B. Stratigraphic

FT	Feature
SF	Surface find
SG	Sounding (see Fig. 1 for location of various operations)
ST	Structure

SOURCES AND MONOGRAPHS ON THE ANCIENT NEAR EAST

These two series make available original documents in English translation (*Sources*) and important studies by modern scholars (*Monographs*) as a contribution to the study of history, religion, literature, art and archaeology of the Ancient Near East. Inexpensive and flexible in format, they are meant to serve the specialist by bringing within easy reach basic publications often in updated versions, to provide imaginative educational outlets for undergraduate and graduate courses, and to reach the interested segments of the educated lay audience.

Editors: Giorgio Buccellati, Marilyn Kelly-Buccellati, Piotr Michalowski.

General Subscription. – For a prepayment of \$15.00 the subscriber selects random issues from within the entire system as desired, up to a total of 200 pages. The subscriber is also entitled to (1) periodical lists of abstracts from both series, and (2) reservation to given categories to be specified by the subscriber (e.g. Assyriology or Egyptology).

Library Subscription. – The subscription price is \$15.00 for one volume of either the *Sources* or the *Monographs*. A volume will average 200 pages. Periodicity in the order of appearance of fascicles is not predetermined, but a volume will normally be completed within one year.

Sources from the Ancient Near East

Volume 1

- 1. *The Akkadian Namburbi Texts: An Introduction*. By R. I. Caplice. 24 pp., \$2.00.
- 2. *Balag-Compositions: Sumerian Lamentation Liturgies of the Second and First Millennium B.C.* By M. E. Cohen. 34 pp., \$2.85.
- 3. *The Poem of Erra*. By Luigi Cagni. 62 pp., \$5.20.

Monographs on the Ancient Near East

Volume 1

- 1. *The Sumerian Temple City*. By A. Falkenstein. Introduction and translation by M. Dej. Ellis. 22 pp., \$1.85.
- 2. *Three Essays on the Sumerians*. By B. Landsberger. Introduction and translation by M. Dej. Ellis. 18 pp., \$1.50.
- 3. *Structure of Society and State in Early Dynastic Sumer*. By I. M. Diakonoff. Introduction by M. Desrochers. 16 pp., \$1.35.
- 4. *The Conceptual Autonomy of the Babylonian World*. By B. Landsberger. Translation by T. Jacobsen, B. Foster, H. von Siebenthal. Introduction by T. Jacobsen. 16 pp., \$1.35.

OTHER VOLUMES

- *Approaches to the Study of the Ancient Near East: A Volume of Studies Offered to Ignace J. Gelb*. Edited by G. Buccellati. 8vo., 338 pp., 2 plates (= *Orientalia NS*, Vol. 42, 1-2). \$12.50.

A collection of 27 articles on current trends and on the potential of new approaches in linguistic, literary, archaeological and historical fields.

- *A Bibliography of Homeric Scholarship: Preliminary Edition 1930-1970*. By D. W. Packard and T. Meyers. 8vo., vi-184 pp., \$2.50.

Monographic Journals of the Near East

General Editor: Giorgio Buccellati

Syro-Mesopotamian Studies

Editor: Marilyn Kelly-Buccellati, Los Angeles

Associate Editor: Olivier Rouault, Paris

Assistant Editor: William Shelby, Los Angeles

Advisory Board:

Jean Bottéro, Paris

Ignace J. Gelb, Chicago

Giorgio Gullini, Turin

Thorkild Jacobsen, Harvard

Mauritz Van Loon, Amsterdam

Volume 1

Issue 5

August 1977

Terqa Preliminary Reports, No. 3:

*Object Typology of the Second Season:
The Third and Second Millennia*

by

M. Kelly-Buccellati and L. Mount Williams



Undena Publications

Malibu 1977

Syro-Mesopotamian Studies

A journal devoted to the study of the civilizations of ancient Iraq and Syria from late prehistory to the first millennium B.C.—providing an outlet for the publication of primary sources and a forum for the archaeological, historical and linguistic analysis of pertinent phenomena.

Editor: Marilyn Kelly-Buccellati, Los Angeles
Associate Editor: Olivier Rouault, Paris
Assistant Editor: William Shelby, Los Angeles
Advisory Board: Jean Bottéro, Paris
Ignace J. Gelb, Chicago
Giorgio Gullini, Torino
Thorkild Jacobsen, Harvard
Maurits Van Loon, Amsterdam

MONOGRAPHIC JOURNALS OF THE NEAR EAST

MJNE is a system of journals on the Near East, with each journal devoted to a specialized study area, and each issue consisting normally of a single article. Current journals in the system are *Afroasiatic Linguistics*, *Assur*, *Computer Aided Research in Ancient Near Eastern Studies* and *Syro-Mesopotamian Studies*.

General Subscription. — For a prepayment of \$15.00 the subscriber selects random issues from within the entire system as desired, up to a total of 200 pages. The subscriber is also entitled to (1) periodical lists of abstracts from all journals in the system, and (2) reservation to any journal within the system, whereby issues of a given journal are sent on approval immediately upon publication (and may be returned within two weeks).

Library Subscription. — A prepayment of \$15.00 for each journal in the system secures all issues of a single volume as soon as they are published. This subscription schedule does not allow the selection of random issues.

Library subscriptions are available to both institutions and individual scholars.

Individual issues are numbered *sequentially* within each volume. Each issue has its own pagination. A volume is closed when a total of about 200 pages is reached.

A *title page* and a *table of contents* listing all issues within each volume are sent to all subscribers at the close of a volume.

Periodicity in the order of appearance of issues is not predetermined. A volume, however, is generally completed within one year.

Institutional and Professional discount of 20% on single subscriptions entered within six months of the beginning of any given volume (higher on larger orders). Payment must accompany orders from individuals.

A handling fee of 80¢ will be charged to Libraries if order is not prepaid.

Order from: UNDNA PUBLICATIONS, P.O. Box 97, Malibu, California 90265, U.S.A

©1977 by Undena Publications

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photo-copy, recording, or any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher.

ISBN: 0-89003-050-2

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*.
- TPR -* CLEMENT W. MEIGHAN
"Burials of the Second Season." Forthcoming in *SMS*.
- TPR -* AS'AD MAHMUD
"Islamic Ceramic Industry of the Second Season." Forthcoming in *SMS*.
- 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)

Documentary Motion Picture

- J. S. MEIGHAN
By the Meadows of the Euphrates. (21 minutes, color, 16 mm.)



Thoughts About Ibla by I. J. Gelb

Syro-Mesopotamian Studies 1/1. 28 pp., \$2.35. Subscription to series: \$15 per volume of 200 pp.

A comprehensive assessment of the available evidence, setting the Ibla archives in the proper perspective for an adequate evaluation of their relationship to Biblical Studies.

The Origin of Writing by D. Schmandt-Besserat

Syro-Mesopotamian Studies 1/2. 32 pp., 8 plates, \$4.70. Subscription as above.

The original publication of a major article the contents of which have been reported widely in the national press. A complex system of tokens spread throughout the Near East from early Neolithic on, is shown to have served as a direct antecedent of the cuneiform system of writing.

The Poem of Erra by L. Cagni

Sources from the Ancient Near East 1/3. 62 pp., \$4.50. Subscription as above.

A major literary work, of direct pertinence to Biblical Studies, available for the first time in English translation, with an authoritative introduction and commentary.

The Legacy of Sumer edited by D. Schmandt-Besserat

Bibliotheca Mesopotamica, Vol. 4. Pp. ii-136, 68 plates. \$18.50 (cloth), \$12.00 (paper).

The most recent comprehensive overview of Sumerian culture, all the more timely since the discovery of the Ebla archives, where the Sumerian tradition plays a major role. Articles by the most authoritative American scholars in the field of history (Hallo), literature (Kramer), art (Porada), archaeology (Braidwood, Dyson, Lamberg-Karlovsky, Gibson), and others – all written in a non-technical style and published here for the first time. With ample bibliographies and illustrations.

The Economic Role of the Crown by N. Yoffee

Bibliotheca Mesopotamica, Vol. 5. Pp. vii-168. \$18.00 (cloth), \$13.50 (paper).

The Economic Role of the Crown in the Old Babylonian Period studies economic and administrative documents under the assumption that economic relationships and their changing nature through time merit study on their own terms. An explanatory model for the internal collapse of the Old Babylonian state as can be perceived from these economic and administrative documents is presented in conclusion.

Seals and Sealing edited by M. Gibson and R. D. Biggs

Bibliotheca Mesopotamica, Vol. 6. Pp. ii-160, 1 microfiche. \$23.00 (cloth), \$18.50 (paper).

Seals and Sealing in the Ancient Near East is concerned with the functioning of seals in their contexts, the significance of sealing on cuneiform tablets of particular periods, but there are also treatments of seal use on a specific category of texts through time.

L'Anthroponymie by E. Cassin

Anthroponymie et Anthropologie de Nuzi, Vol. 1. 184 pp., \$40.00.

Destiné à compléter l'oeuvre maitresse qu'est "Nuzi Personal Names" publiée en 1943 par I. J. Gelb, P. M. Purves et A. A. Mac Rae, cet ouvrage tient compte d'environ 1500 textes. Le premier volume constitue le point de départ indispensable pour toute recherche ultérieure sur Nuzi.

Terqa Audio-Visual Module by G. Buccellati and M. Kelly-Buccellati

Documentary Series 1. 125 color slides, 25 min. cassette-tape, \$85.00, no discount.

A complete coverage of background, stratigraphy and artifacts of the first two seasons of excavation. Of the slides, 105 are of primary data and were all shot in the field; 20 are original graphics.

Professional and institutional discount of 20% on single copies and new subscriptions until December 31, 1977 (higher on larger orders). All prices are postpaid. Descriptive flyers and information on desk copies available on request.

UNDENA PUBLICATIONS, Inc., Dept. BA, P.O. Box 97, Malibu, Calif. 90265, U.S.A.