

3. THE HIGH MOUND:

INTRODUCTION AND SURFACE COLLECTION

Marilyn Kelly-Buccellati

3.1 Introduction

At the beginning of the first season of soundings in Mozan we undertook a systematic surface collection from all areas of the high mound. Since we had no record of previous work at the site this was particularly useful in order to determine the range of chronological periods represented and their relative strengths. The surface collection on the high mound was the first stage of a wider research design which included the collection of surface material from the outer city of Mozan as well as from the other mounds in the vicinity of Amuda (see below Chapters 4 and 8).

It was decided in the interest of the first season of excavation that a short period of survey work would precede the excavation. Since the time was limited we opted for a sampling strategy which would cover the entire surface of the high mound without concentrating on any specific sector. The mound was divided into sixteen areas along topographic lines and sherds were collected according to these divisions (Figure 4). The topography of the mound is particularly helpful in this regard. The southern two thirds have a configuration consisting of five prominent rises or ridges encircling a lower and flatter central area which had almost no sherds on its surface. The northern third of the high mound contains only one higher elevation on the north-west and an almost separate mound on the northeast which is partially cut off by two deep gullies on the east and west. Around the entire high mound are traces of a city wall which makes the edges of the high mound fairly steep and a clearly recognizable boundary for the survey.

Feature sherds, decorated sherds, and in some cases body sherds were collected as part of the ceramic survey; the resulting sample that was analyzed totaled 1500 sherds. The surface of the mound is moderately covered with sherds but the collection was made difficult by the overall plant cover. In three areas the mound has modern cemeteries; sometimes, sherds are used in graves as a kind of covering, but they seem to be gathered from the viewpoint

of size rather than any other criterion. The amount to be collected by members of our team from the area assigned to them was left to the discretion of the collector with the instructions given to include a representative sample of feature and decorated sherds along with body sherds from wares which were not represented in the feature sherds. This presence-absence sampling procedure is therefore somewhat biased in favor of the decorated and more colorful sherds (such as Metallic ware) on the surface of the site and tends to downplay the relative importance of the plain buff varieties, especially in those areas with many body sherds. Since the buff wares outside of a more defined archaeological context are notoriously difficult to date even in areas where the ceramics are better known than they are in the Amuda area, it was thought that stressing their collection and analysis at the cost of many more days of work would not be worth the effort at this time, especially since typological identification was to remain uncertain before the results of the excavations could help us date these plain buff wares.

3.2 Distributional patterns

Aside from the few Islamic sherds found on the surface of the high mound (two sherds), the latest ceramics were four small Nuzi ware sherds (M1 43-44; the number given in the drawings next to the body sherds is the height of the sherd). The latest important concentration was of painted Habur ware both in its finer early variety and in its thicker and larger later shapes (M1 24-32). Sherds of Khabur ware were distributed all over the surface of the mound but were found in higher concentrations near the highest part of the mound on the western side (Figure 4; these maps show the relative strength of distribution by the size of the dots, with the larger dots indicating that the majority of the lots in this area had over 8 sherds of that particular time period).

Late third millennium pottery, characterized by a green-buff color and decorated with incised bands and applied rope designs on large or medium jars and bowls (M1 21-23), was also distributed all over the surface. Heavier concentrations of this type of pottery were present on part of the northeast and on the west (Fig. 4); this ware was also found stratified in Area B1. Pottery with this type of decoration is dated at Brak from the Sargonid and Ur III periods (Mallowan 1947 Plates LXV:7, LXVI: 15,16, LXVIII: 14). A sherd with a snake applied to its surface (M1 45) is similar to the snake on an Ur III vessel from Brak (Ibid. Plate LXX: 1; see also Tell Chuera, Kühne 1976 Plate 27 and Tell Taya, Reade 1968 Plate LXXXVI:24). Sherds from small Simple ware (M1 16, 18-20) and Metallic ware vessels (M1 9-15) dating to the mid third millennium appeared in all areas of the mound but larger concentrations of Metallic ware were found toward the center and the southeastern portions of the site (Figure 4). A Painted Simple ware goblet was given to us when we first visited the site (M1 17). Two Early Transcaucasian sherds (M1 40, 41) were collected in the surface survey and one also came from the excavations in the area of the city wall. Incised Ninevite V pottery (M1 4-5,7-8) was not found in such large amounts as the other third millennium wares and not scattered as widely; in fact these sherds were rare (10 sherds with the highest concentration on the northwestern portion of the mound, Fig. 4; this map only shows the distribution but does not indicate relative strength since there were so few sherds collected). This small number of Ninevite V sherds on the surface however may not be as indicative

as the sherds from later third millennium wares because Ninevite V sherds, on Mozan at least, were quite small in size and difficult therefore to spot on the surface. One indication that the Ninevite V period occupation on Mozan may be more important than our surface collection seems to indicate is the fact that this pottery was found mixed in with later material in all our soundings, perhaps because it was so prevalent on the ancient surface. Only one Ninevite V painted sherd was found (M1 6) and none was mixed in with the later excavated pottery.

Along with these third millennium wares there were scattered all over the site numerous sherds of Pebble Tempered ware. This ware is found at a number of sites in northern Syria including Chuera (Kühne 1976 pp. 99ff.), Brak (Fielden 1977 pp. 248-49) and Harran (Prag 1968 p. 83 and fn. 81 for references to both Harran and other sites). At Mozan it also occurs with triangular lugs at the rim. From periods earlier than the third millennium we have only a few Halaf painted sherds from the High Mound and Outer City (M1 1-3).

3.3 Conclusions

From this preliminary survey it appears that the largest extent of occupation on the High Mound occurred during the mid and late third millennium. This is all the more striking since this time period produced a preponderance of the plain buff wares which our preliminary collection would be biased against. In the case of the Simple ware, which is buff to gray-buff, there is also the added disadvantage that it is usually made into small shapes. In addition Simple ware, because of its high firing and thin body walls, has a tendency to break into small sherds. As a consequence of these factors it can be expected that the distributional importance of these wares is underestimated rather than exaggerated in our sample. The next important concentration of pottery occurs in the beginning of the second millennium with the presence of Khabur ware. These distributional patterns confirmed our first impression on visiting the site that the mound in its present topography was primarily inhabited in the mid and late third millennium with a subsequent, smaller Old Babylonian occupation on the top. The existence of only four Nuzi period sherds on the surface is significant since such a limited quantity seems to point to only a limited use of the mound in this period.

A possible fourth millennium presence on Mozan is indicated by only three items: one sherd excavated near the city wall of Uruk gray ware; another of this same ware found on the surface of the High Mound on the west (M1 42) and a clay cone fragment also from the surface of the High Mound. Halaf sherds presented no clear distributional patterns; several came from the mound surface (M1 2,3), one from the excavation (Area B) but quite near the surface and some from the Outer City to the south of the High Mound (M1 1).

3.4 Mozan ware descriptions

For the sake of convenience the list below combines a description of the wares from both the surface survey and the excavations on the mound.

BR — Brick Red slipped ware. Sometimes black in section (very low-fired). Chaff tempered, perhaps with some sand. The color may also vary to brown.

CH — Chaff Tempered ware. Found in large vessels, medium fired with a large amount of chaff on the interior and exterior. The color varies from orange buff to a quite bright red. Some examples exhibit signs of secondary burning.

ETC — Early Transcaucasian ware. Examples occur in red, black or gray-brown, but never two colors, with chaff and sand temper. They are medium fired and range in thickness from .5 to 1.5 cm.

H — Khabur ware. Red or brown painted on buff to red clay, with pebble and chaff temper. The larger and thicker shapes contain more chaff, with the small, fine shapes being earlier in date. Decorative patterns include lines and hatched triangles. Khabur ware occurs in a variety of forms, ranging from fine small shapes to large shapes with a great amount of chaff temper. Some shapes can have ridges and rope designs with paint (these are transitional between the late 3rd millennium and Khabur ware).

INC — Incised ware. Incised decoration occurs on buff to green sherds which are 1.0 cm. thick or thicker. The incised decoration is found in patterns of wavy parallel lines or straight parallel lines on the shoulder of the vessel, and may occur in combination with a rope design. This ware is found in late third millennium strata.

M — Metallic ware. Mostly dark gray with shades of lighter gray and orange. The sherds contain very little temper, if any, and are very highly fired. They range in thickness from .5 cm. to 1.5cm.

NI — Ninevite V ware. Buff and gray, mostly sand tempered with the possible addition of very fine chaff. This ware occurs in painted or incised examples.

NU — Nuzi ware. Buff ware, sand tempered, with perhaps some very fine chaff added. Decoration is in brown and white paint, applied first in wide bands of brown and then with a brush in thin white bands or dots.

P — Pebble tempered ware. Brick red to brown in color, with many small pebbles as temper, giving the sherds a very friable appearance. Pebbles are visible on both the surface and in section. The thicker shapes are black in section. Some sherds exhibit a secondary surface firing indicating that these vessels were used for cooking. Many examples of hole mouth jars and some with triangular lugs on the rim occur; similar examples are found at Chuera, Harran and Brak (see Fielden 1977, pp. 248-49 for references). Vessels in this ware were burnished on the exterior extending over the rim, and to a lesser extent on the interior.

R — Rough ware. The thicker variety of these vessels has plaster on the interior, sometimes applied in three or more coats. This interior plaster is either white or a plum red. There are cases where the plum red has run over onto the exterior and dripped down the side. The temper consists of a large amount of chaff with large inclusions which may be ground up sherds. All examples found were well fired but this may be due to refiring in the destruction level in which they were found (K1 Feature 16, see below). In some examples the interior plaster was burned a reddish orange by the fire. Vessels of this ware come mostly in very thick shapes, ca. 2.5 cm. thick. These vessels are slab made and are constructed in layers which can be seen in section. Cracks caused by the drying of the vessel are often seen on the exterior. The plastered vessels have two basic shapes: jars with outturned rims and deep bowls with squared rims. Some of the sherds are perfectly flat while the majority are rounded showing that they came from large jars. The flat ones may come from storage vats or may be the flat base sherds of the larger vessels. One such example of a flat base

showed the thickness of the lower body wall to be 2.8 cm, with the wall of the base portion being only 2 cm. thick. There also seems to be a thinner variety of this ware represented by sherds with thinner walls (ca. 1.3 cm.) and more curvature in the body walls.

RS — Reserved Slip ware. Buff, some examples with strong wheel marks. A small amount of plant temper is visible on the surface; some sand temper present. There are very few examples of this ware.

S — Simple ware. Greenish buff in color, highly fired and sand tempered. The temper contains no chaff. Some examples have a corrugated surface. The Simple ware shapes are small and thin walled, with flat, pointed or ring bases. The flat bases are rounded on the edges or spherical. One Painted Simple ware goblet came from the surface (M1 17).

WS — Wet Smoothed ware. Light red to buff in color. The finest examples of WS ware have only sand temper and are less than 1.0 cm. thick. Most of the WS ware is thicker and has more temper in it. Larger vessels have some plant temper and are 1.0 to 1.5 cm. in thickness. This ware is related to the smaller, finer Simple ware and is included in the Simple ware category in some publications. Vessels of this ware may be plant wiped inside and some have noticeable wheel marks on the exterior. In 1984 a body sherd of this ware was found with an EDII seal impression rolled on the shoulder (see below M1 167).

3.3 A note on mapping — Stephen M. Hughey

The specific mapping objective for Tell Mozan was to perform the necessary field survey to produce a standard topographic map suitable for publication on a 1:1000 scale with a one meter contour interval. Because of time constraints, only one day was available before the start of actual excavations. Implicit in even a topographical survey is the requirement that the survey be retraceable by another competent surveyor. In our particular case, neither the nature of the archaeological site nor the materials on hand would allow the emplacement of large monuments of concrete and iron of the kind that would be easily located by sight. Also, experience to date had shown that anything easily identified as metal or wood is collected as refuse and "recycled" by the local people. It was decided that retraceability would have to depend on the accuracy of the survey and on the recovery of large nails set at each topographic control point. It was supposed that these could be quickly set flush by a fourth member of the survey party as each "shot" was taken. Most of them would presumably be overlooked by the local people and be recovered as needed in future seasons with a ferrous metal detector. The horizontal and vertical control could then be perpetuated without the personnel or equipment required to establish it. The disturbance of the surface would be kept to a minimum and those points needed for mapping control in each area could be replaced by something more substantial as needed.

The details of the field work can be summarized as follows: An area of 18.4 hectares was surveyed. A total of 112 control points were "shot." The party consisted of 4 people: S. Hughey on the instrument (Lietz SDM3E); B. Pritzkat on prism support rod; G. Buccellati on notes; F.A. Buccellati on monument emplacement. The survey took a total of one half day. As no elevation was available for the washer found in a concrete monument below a metal tripod (taken to be a geodetic control point) an elevation for it was interpolated as

500 meters from a topographic map of Syria with a 500 meter contour interval.¹ As for horizontal control, a coordinate value was chosen for the found concrete monument that would conveniently keep the coordinate values on the tell to three digits left of the decimal point.

The basis of bearings for the survey is from magnetic north as observed in the morning of the day of the survey from three stations along the first leg of the traverse. Magnetic north was preferred over true north so that maps could be quickly oriented with a compass. Unfortunately, time this season did not allow solar or polar observations for true north.

Angular closure for the 8 station traverse was 2 minutes. The total traverse distance was 1931.31 meters with a closure distance of 0.243 meters, or about one part in ten thousand. The compass rule was used to balance eastings and northings. The vertical closure based on trig levels was also well within allowable limits and adjusted out. Since there was no time for the standard practice of running a differential level circuit of the traverse stations, each station was "shot" twice: once on foresight and once on backsight. The plotting of the control points, the interpolation of the contours and most of the drafting of the final map was done in California by B. Pritzkat under the supervision of S. Hughey. Although track was kept of time required to produce it, this work would typically require a single survey draftsman 8-24 office hours depending on skill and tools at hand.

The outer perimeter of the area surveyed is delineated by the control points indicated on the map (Fig. 5). The total area enclosed by these points is 18.3514 hectares.

¹ In our record, as well as in this publication, elevations are regularly given in centimeters below the 500 m. mark, omitting both the decimal point and the initial digit 4, since *all* absolute elevations are within the 400 m. range. Thus, for instance, elevation 8107 stands for m. 481.07. [G. B. and M. K.-B.]

REFERENCES

- Amiet, Pierre
 1957 "Les Intailles Orientales de la Collection Henri de Genouillac," *Cahiers de Byrsa*, pp. 35-73.
 1961 *La Glyptique Mesopotamienne Archaïque*, Paris.
 1980 *Art of the Ancient Near East*, New York.
- ANET* *Ancient Near Eastern Texts relating to the Old Testament*, edited by J. B. Pritchard (Princeton 1955).
- Aynard, M.-J., and J.-M. Durand
 1980 "Documents d'Epoque Medio-Assyrienne," *Assur* 3/1, pp. 1-64.
- Barrelet, M. J.
 1977 "Le 'Cas' hurrite et la pratique archeologique," in *Methodologie et critique, I: problemes concernant les Hurrites*, Paris, pp. 1-20.
 1978 "Le 'cas hurrite' et l'archeologie," *RHA* 36, pp. 23-34
- BBS* L.W. King, *Babylonian Boundary Stones* (London 1912)
- Beyer, D.
 1985 "Scellements de Portes du Palais de Mari," *MARI* 4, pp. 375-384.
- Boehmer, R. M.
 1965 *Die Entwicklung der Glyptik wahrend der Akkad-Zeit*, Berlin.
 1966 "Die Datierung des Puzur/Kutik-Inshushinak und einige sich daraus ergebende Konsequenzen," *Or* 35, pp. 345-376.
 1969 "Zur Glyptik zwischen Mesilim und Akkad Zeit (Early Dynastic III)," *ZA N.F.* 25, pp. 261-292.

- Braidwood, R. J., and Linda S. Braidwood
 1960 *Excavations in the Plain of Antioch I*, Chicago.
- Buccellati, Giorgio
 1967 *Cities and Nations of Ancient Syria*, Rome.
 1981 "Stratigraphic Sections," in B. Dillon (ed.), *The Student's Guide to Archaeological Illustrating*, Los Angeles, pp. 53-64 (reprinted 1985).
- Buccellati, Giorgio, and M. Kelly-Buccellati
 1978 *IIMAS Field Encoding Manual (Non-Digital)*, Malibu.
 1988 *Mozan: The Soundings of the First Two Seasons*, PDS-1.
- Buccellati, Giorgio, and Olivier Rouault
 1983 "Terqa Preliminary Reports, No. 12: Digital Plotting of Archaeological Floor Plans," *CARNES* 1/1.
- Buchanan, B.
 1966 *Catalogue of Ancient Near Eastern Seals in the Ashmolean Museum*, Oxford.
 1981 *Early Near Eastern Seals in the Yale Babylonian Collection*, New Haven.
- Charpin, Dominique
 1986 "Shubat-Enlil and the Land of Apum: New Data from the Mari Archives," paper presented at the 196th meeting of the American Oriental Society, New Haven.
- CHS *Corpus der Hurritischen Sprachdenkmäler*, eds. V. Haas, M. Salvini, I. Wegner, G. Wilhelm (Rome 1984-).
- Christie, Agatha
 1977 *Come, Tell Me How You Live* (New York; first published in 1946).
- Crawford, V. E., et al.
 1966 *The Metropolitan Museum of Art Guide to the Collections, Ancient Near Eastern Art*, New York.
- Davidson, T. E., and H. McKerrell
 1976 "Pottery Analysis and Halaf Period Trade in the Khabur Headwaters Region," *Iraq* 38/1, pp. 45-56.
- Dilleman, L.
 1962 *Haute Mesopotamie orientale et pays adjacent*, BAH 72, Paris.
- Dornemann, Rudolph
 1979 "Tell Hadidi: A Millennium of Bronze Age City Occupation," *AASOR* 44, pp. 113-151.

- Ellis, Richard
1968 *Foundation Deposits in Ancient Mesopotamia*, New Haven.
- Edzard, D. O., and A. Kammenhuber
1972-75 "Hurriter, Hurritisch," *RLA* 4, pp. 507-514.
- Ferioli, P., E. Fiandra, and S. Tusa
1979 "Stamp Seals and the Functional Analysis of their Sealings at Shar-i-Sokhta II-III (2700-2200 B.C.)," in J. E. Van Lohnizen-DeLeeuw (ed.), *South Asian Archaeology 1975*, Leiden, pp. 7-26.
- Fiandra, Enrica
1975 "Ancora a proposito delle cretule di Festos: Connessione tra i sistemi amministrativi centralizzati e l'uso delle cretule nell'età del Bronzo," *Bollettino d'Arte* 1-2, pp. 1-25.
1981 "Attività a Kish di un mercante di Lagash in epoca presargonica," *OrAnt* 3, pp. 165-185.
- Fielden, K.
1977 "Tell Brak 1976: The Pottery," *Iraq* 39, pp. 245-255.
- Frankfort, Henri
1939 *Cylinder Seals*, London.
1955 *Stratified Cylinder Seals from the Diyala Region*, OIP 72, Chicago.
1970 *The Art and Architecture of the Ancient Orient* Penguin (4th edition).
- Gadd, C. J.
1940 "Tablets from Chagar Bazar and Tall Brak, 1937-38," *Iraq* 7, 22 ff.
- Gelb, I. J.
1944 *Hurrians and Subarians*, Chicago.
1956 "New Light on Hurrians and Subarians," in *Studi orientalistici in onore di Giorgio Levi della Vida*, Rome, pp. 378-392.
- de Genouillac, H.
1911 *La trouvaille de Drehem*, Paris.
- Goetze, Albrecht
1953 "An Old Babylonian Itinerary," *JCS* 7, pp. 51-71.
- Güterbock, Hans G.
1951-52 "The Song of Ullikummi: Revised Text of the Hittite Version of a Hurrian Myth," *JCS* 5 (1951) pp. 135-161; 6 (1952) pp. 8-42.
1954-55 "The Hurrian Element in the Hittite Empire," *CHM* 2/2, pp. 383-394.
1965 "A Votive Sword with Old Assyrian Inscription," *Assyriological Studies* 16 (Chicago), 197-198.

Hallo, W. W.

- 1964 "The Road to Emar," *JCS* 18, pp. 57-88
- 1962 "The Royal Inscriptions of Ur: A Typology," *HUCA* 33, pp. 1-43.
- 1978 "Simurru and the Hurrian Frontier," *RHA* 36, pp. 71-83.

Hrouda, B.

- 1958 "Wassukanni, Urkis, Subat-Enlil," *MDOG* 90, pp. 22-35.
- 1985 "Zum Problem der Hurriter," *MARI* 4, pp. 595-613.

IRSA E. Sollberger and J.-R. Kupper, *Inscriptions royales sumériennes et akkadiennes*, Paris 1971.

Jean, Ch.-F.

- 1938 "Excerpta de la correspondance de Mari," *Revue des études sémitiques*, pp. 128-132.

Kelly-Buccellati, Marilyn

- 1985 "Archaeological Work at Tell Mozan," Annual Meeting of the American Schools of Oriental Research, November 1985.

Kelly-Buccellati, Marilyn, and L. Mount-Williams

- 1977 "Terqa Preliminary Reports 3. Object Typology of the Second Season: The Third and Second Millennia," *SMS* 1/5, pp. 143-169.

Kessler, K.

- 1980 *Untersuchungen zur historischen Topographie Nordmesopotamiens*, Wiesbaden.

Kühne, Hartmut

- 1976 *Die Keramik vom Tell Chuera*, Berlin.

Langdon, S. H.

- 1913-23 "Miscellanea Assyriaca V: The Stevenson Collection," *Bab* 7, pp. 237 ff.

Liverani, Mario

- 1975 "Communautés de village et palais royal dans la Syrie du II^{ème} millénaire," *JESHO* 18, pp. 146-164.

Lloyd, S., and J. Mellaart

- 1962 *Beycesultan I*, London.

Machinist, Peter

- 1982 "Provincial Governance in Middle Assyria and Some New Texts from Yale," *Assur* 3/2, pp. 65-102, Pls. IV.

- Malamat, A.
 1986 "'Doorbells' at Mari. A Textual-Archaeological Correlation," K. R. Veenhof, *Cuneiform Archives and Libraries*, pp. 160-167.
- Mallowan, Max E. L.
 1937 "The Excavations at Tall Chagar Bazar and an Archaeological Survey of the Khabur Region, Second Campaign, 1936," *Iraq* 4.
 1947 "Excavations at Brak and Chagar Bazar," *Iraq* 9, pp. 1-259.
 1971 "Early Dynastic Period in Mesopotamia," *CAH* 1/2, pp. 238-314.
 1977 *Mallowan's Memoirs*, New York.
- Margueron, Jean
 1982 *Recherches sur les palais mésopotamiens de l'âge du bronze*, Paris.
- Matthiae, Paolo
 1980 *Ebla*, London.
- Mellink, M.
 1972-75 "Hurriter Kunst," *RLA* 4, 514-519.
- Moortgat, A.
 1932 *Die Bildende Kunst des Alten Orients und die Bergvölker*, Berlin.
 1965 *Tell Chuera in Nordost-Syrien: Vorläufiger Bericht über die vierte Grabungskampagne 1963*, Cologne.
 1967 *Tell Chuera in Nordost-Syrien: Vorläufiger Bericht über die fünfte Grabungskampagne 1964*, Wiesbaden.
- Moortgat, A., and U. Moortgat-Correns
 1978 *Tell Chuera in Nordost-Syrien: Vorläufiger Bericht über die Achte Grabungskampagne 1976*, Berlin.
- Muscarella, O. White
 1977 "Unexcavated Objects and Ancient Near Eastern Art," *BM* 7, pp. 153-208.
 1979 "Unexcavated Objects and Ancient Near Eastern Art: Addenda," *OP* 1/1, pp. 1-20.
 1981 *Ladders to Heaven* (editor), Toronto.
- Nakahara, Yomokuro
 1928 *The Sumerian Tablets in the Imperial University of Kyoto*, Kyoto.
- Nougayrol, J.
 1960 "Documents du Habur," *Syria* 37, 3/4, 205-214.

Oates, Joan

- 1982 "Some Late Early Dynastic III Pottery from Tell Brak," *Iraq* 44, pp. 205-219.
 1985 "Tell Brak and Chronology: The Third Millennium," *MARI* 4, pp. 137-144.

Otten, H.

- 1950 *Mythen vom Gotte Kumarbi*, Berlin.

Özgüç, T.

- 1963 "Early Anatolian Archaeology in the Light of Recent Research," *Anatolia* 7, 1-21.
 1986 "New Observations on the Relationship of Kultepe with Southeast Anatolia and North Syria during the Third Millennium B.C.," in *Ancient Anatolia: Essays in Honor of Machiel J. Mellink*, Madison, pp. 31-47.

Parayre, D.

- 1977 "L'Attribution de Sculptures aux Hurrites," in Barrelet 1977, pp. 115-208.

Parrot, A.

- 1948 "Depot Hurrite de Foundation," *Musees de France* (May), pp. 85-86.
 1954 "Acquisitions et inedits du Musee de Louvre," *Syria* 31, 1/2, pp. 1-13.
 1961 *Sumer*, New York.

Parrot, A., and J. Nougayrol

- 1948 "Un Document de Foundation Hurrite," *RA* 42, 1/2, pp. 1-20.

PDS *Photographic Data Sets*, Malibu, see Buccellati and Kelly-Buccellati 1988.

Pecorella, P. E., and M. Salvini

- 1982 *Tell Barri/Kahat I*, Rome.

Porada, E.

- 1948 *Corpus of Ancient Near Eastern Seals in North American Collections I: The Collection of the Pierpont Morgan Library*. The Bollingen Series 14.
 1985 "Syrian Seals from the Late Fourth to the Late Second Millennium," in H. Weiss (ed.), *Ebla to Damascus*, Washington, D.C.

Prag, K.

- 1969 "The 1959 Deep Sounding at Harran in Turkey," *Levant* 1, pp. 63-94.

RAI 24 *Les Hourrites: Actes de la 24me Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale, Paris 1977* = RHA 36, 1978

Rashid, S. A.

- 1957-71 "Grundungsbeigaben," *RLA* 3, pp. 655-661.

- Reade, J.
 1968 "Tell Taya (1967): Summary Report," *Iraq* 30, pp. 234-264.
 1973 "Tell Taya (1972-73): Summary Report," *Iraq* 35, pp. 155-187.
 1982 "Tell Taya," in *Fifty Years of Mesopotamian Discovery*, London, pp. 72-78.
- RGTC*
 1 D. O. Edzard, G. Farber and E. Sollberger, *Repertoire géographique des Textes Cuneiformes: Die Orts- und Gewässernames der prasargonischen und argonischen Zeit* (Wiesbaden 1977).
 2 D. O. Edzard and G. Farber, *Repertoire géographique des Textes Cuneiformes: Die Orts- und Gewässernames der Zeit der 3. Dynastie von Ur* (Wiesbaden 1974).
- Schmökel, H.
 1955 *Ur, Assur und Babylon*, Stuttgart.
- Speiser, E. A.
 1930 *Mesopotamian Origins. The Basic Population of the Near East*, Philadelphia.
 1953 "The Hurrian Participation in the Civilization of Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine" *CHM* 1, 2, pp. 311-327, reprinted in J. J. Finkelstein and M. Greenberg, *Oriental and Biblical Studies: Collected Writings of E. A. Speiser*, Philadelphia 1967, pp. 244-269.
- Spycket, A.
 1981 *La Statuaire de Proche-Orient ancien*, Leiden.
- Stiny, G., and J. Gips
 1972 "Shape Grammars and the Generative Specification of Painting and Sculpture," *Information Processing*, 71, pp. 1460-1465.
- Stiny, G., and W. J. Mitchell
 1978 "The Palladian Grammar," *Environment and Planning*, 5, pp. 5-18.
 1980 "The Grammar of Paradise: On the Generation of Mughul Gardens," *Environment and Planning*, 7, pp. 209-226.
- Strommenger, E.
 1964 *5000 Years of the Art of Mesopotamia*, New York.
- Swartz, G. M.
 1982 *From Prehistory to History on the Habur Plains: The Operation 1 Ceramic Periodization from Tell Leilan*. Ph. D. dissertation, Yale University.
- TCL* 2 H. de Genouillac, *Tablettes de Drehem publiees avec inventaire et tables*, Paris 1911.

- Thureau-Dangin, F.
1912 "Tablette de Samarra," *RA* 11, pp. 1-14.
- Van Liere, W. J.
1957 "Urkiš, centre religieux Hurrite retrouvé dans la haute Jezireh Syrienne," *AAS* 7, pp. 91-94.
- Van Liere, W. J., and J. Lauffray
1954-55 "Nouvelle prospection archeologique dans la haute Jezireh Syrienne," *AAS* 4-5, pp. 129-148.
- Wegner, I.
1981 *Gestalt und Kult der Istar-Sawuska in Kleinasien*, AOAT 36, Neukirchen.
- Weiss, Harvey
1983 "Excavations at Tell Leilan and the Origins of North Mesopotamian Cities in the Third Millennium B.C.," *Paleorient* 9/2, pp. 39-52.
1985a "Tell Leilan on the Habur Plains of Syria," *BiblArch* 48, pp. 5-35.
1985b "Tell Leilan and Shubat-Enlil," *MARI* 4, pp. 1-19.
- Whiting, R.
1976 "Tis-atal of Nineveh and Babati, Uncle of Su-Sin," *JCS* 28, pp. 173-182.
1986 "Two Shamshi-Adad Period Administrative Archives from Tell Lailan," paper presented at the 196th meeting of the American Oriental Society, New Haven.
- Wilhelm, G.
1982 *Grundzüge der Geschichte und Kultur der Hurriter*, Darmstadt.
- Wirth, E.
1971 *Syrien: Eine geographische Landeskunde*, Darmstadt.
- Yener, K. A.
1986 "The Archaeology of the Taurus Mountains: Silver and Tin in Antiquity," paper delivered at the 196th Meeting of the American Oriental Society, New Haven.
- Zaccagnini, C.
1979 *The Rural Landscape of the Land of Arraphe*, Rome.
- Zarins, J.
1976 *The Domestic Equidae in Third Millennium B.C. Mesopotamia*. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Chicago (forthcoming in *Bibliotheca Mesopotamica*, Malibu).

FIGURES

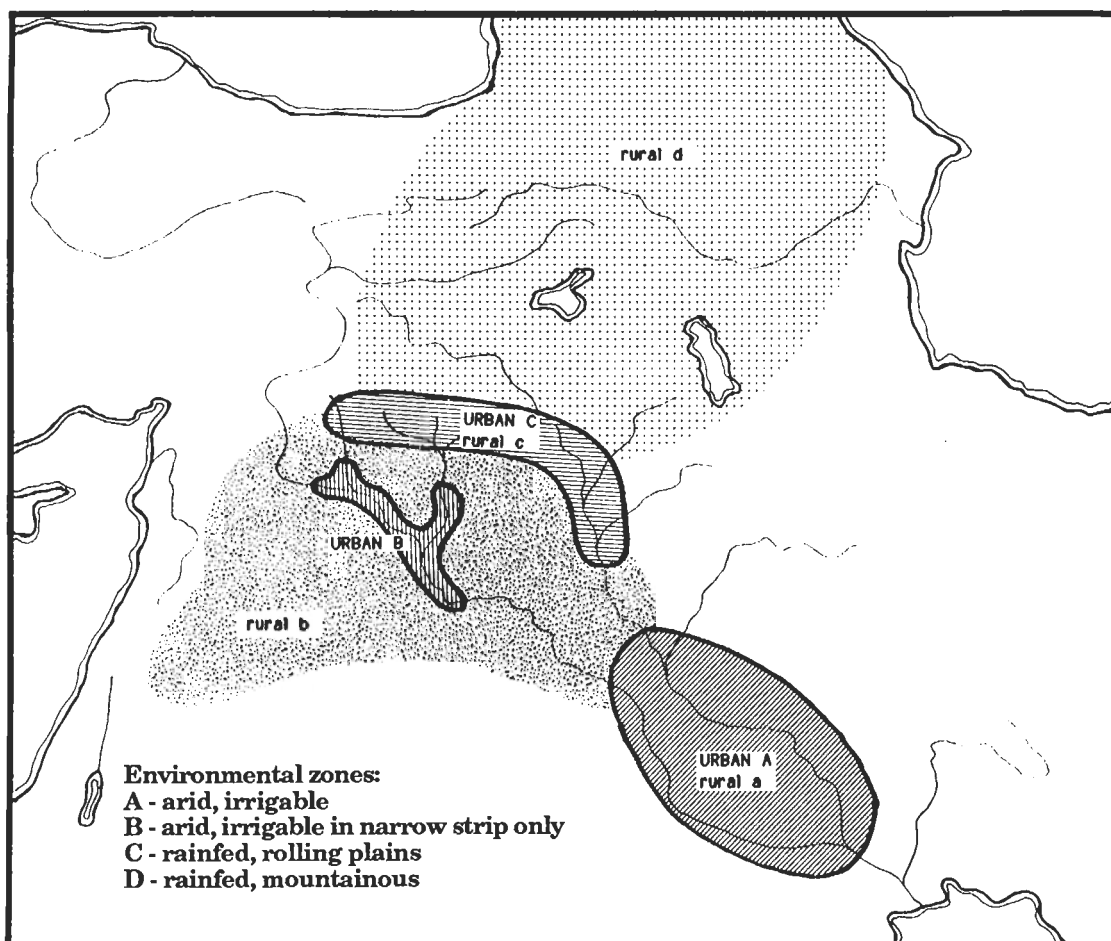


Figure 1. Rural and urban zones in Syro-Mesopotamia during the third millennium

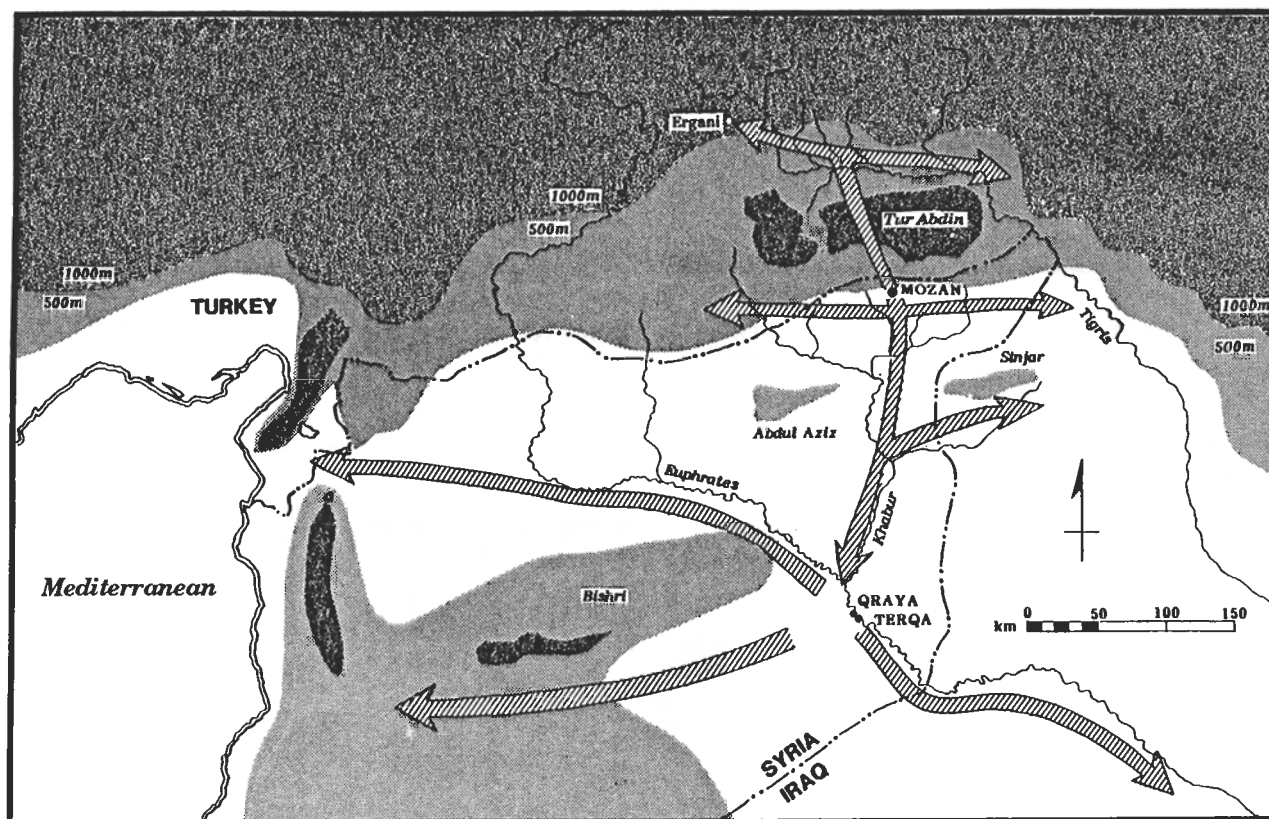


Figure 2. Major trade routes

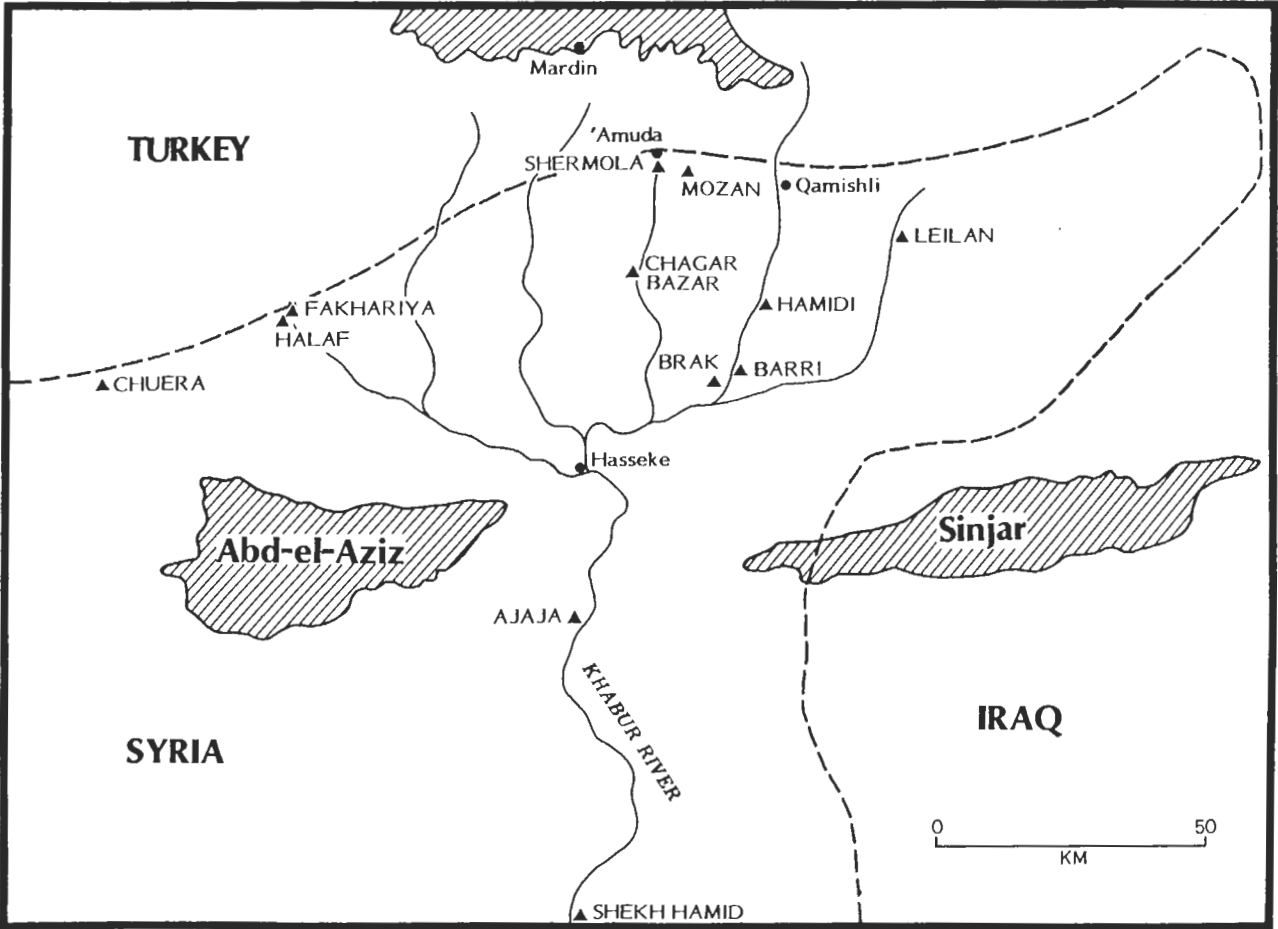


Figure 3. Major sites in the upper Khabur region

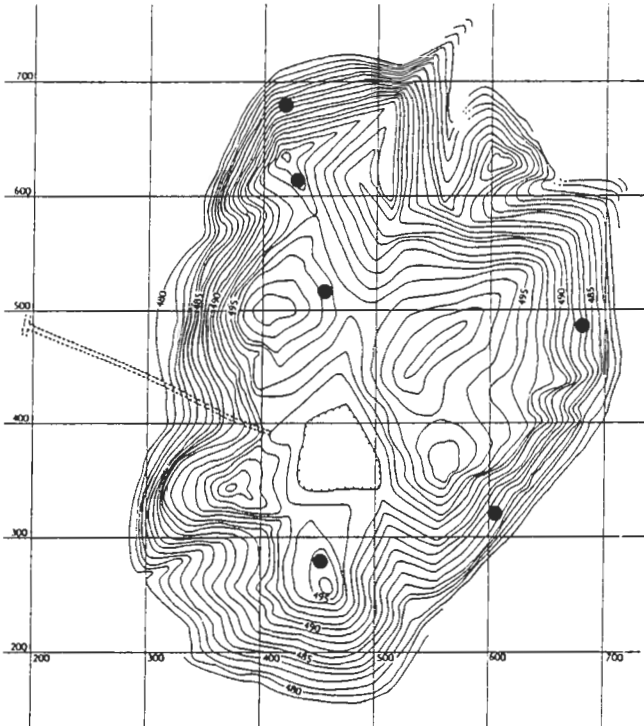
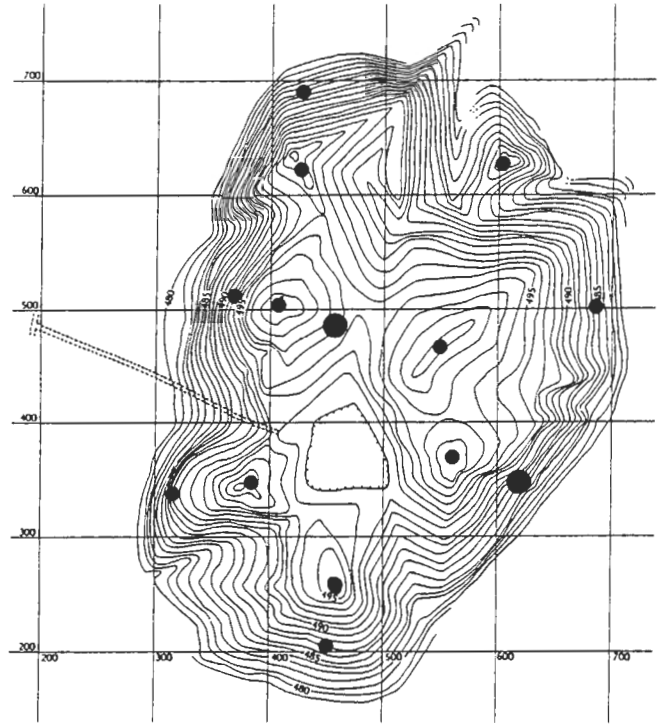
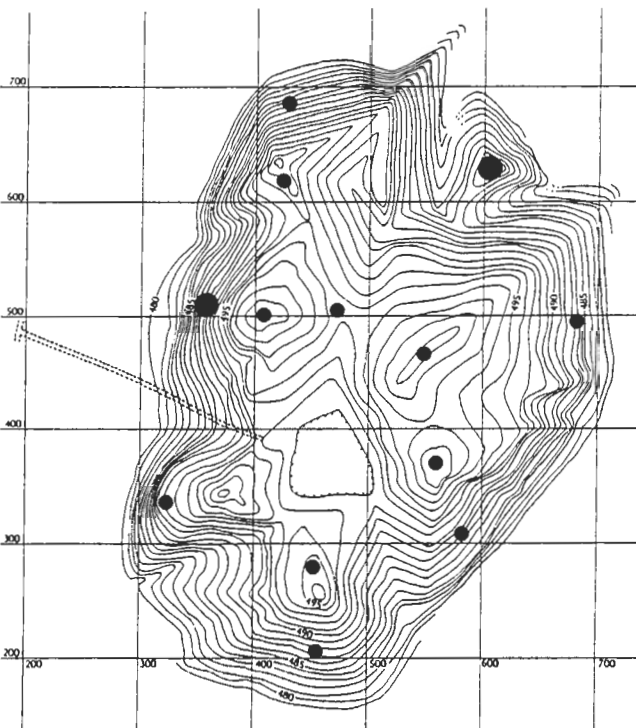
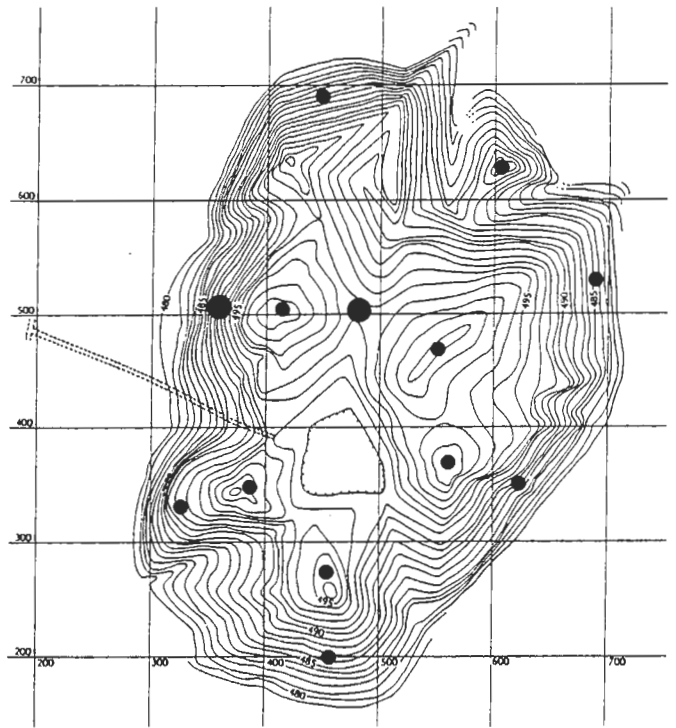
EARLY THIRD MILLENNIUM (NINEVITE V)**MID THIRD MILLENNIUM****LATE THIRD MILLENNIUM (UR III)****MID EARLY SECOND MILLENNIUM (HABUR)**

Figure 4. The High Mound: Distribution of ceramic wares by period

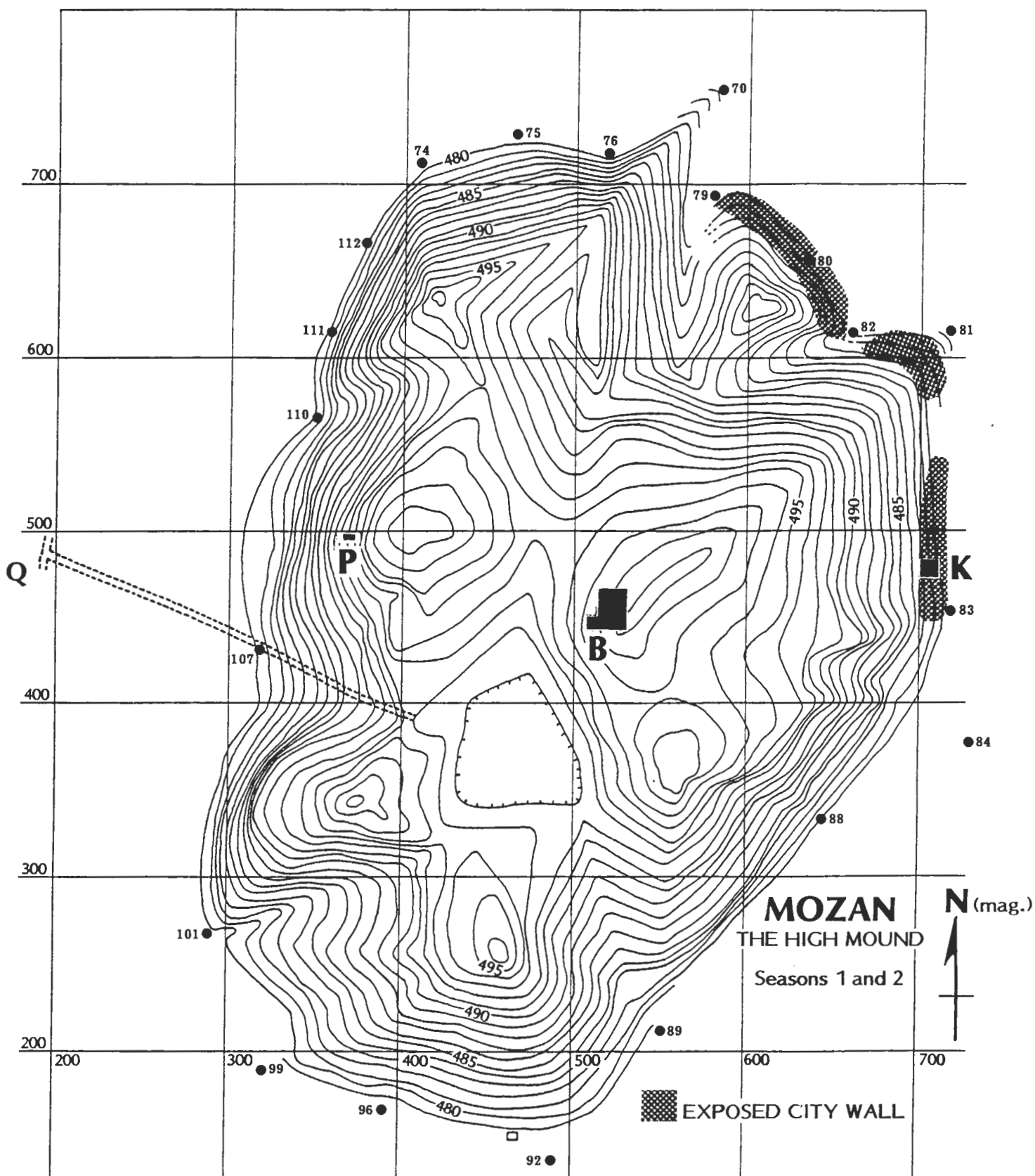


Figure 5. Tell Mozan: Topographic map of the High Mound

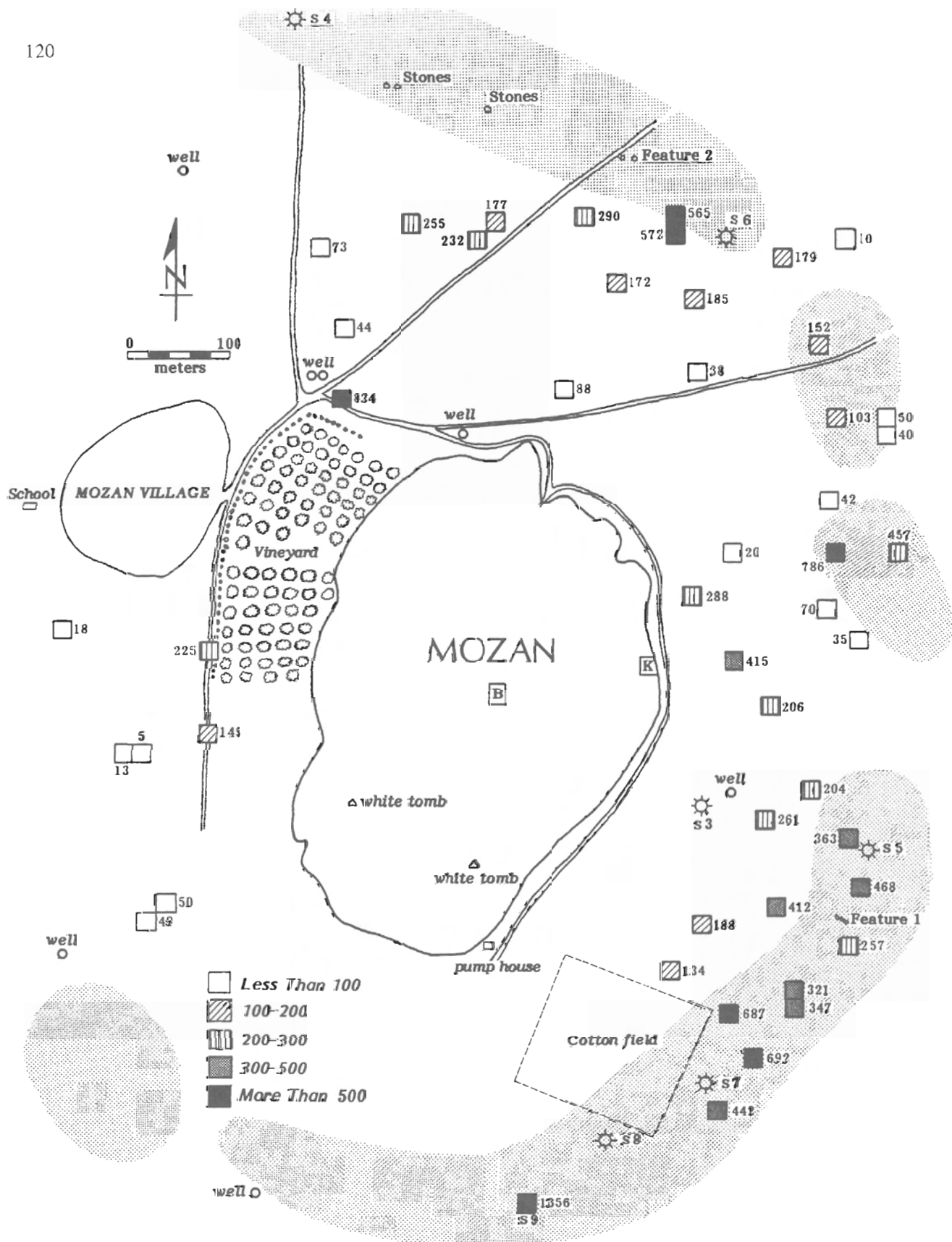


Figure 7. The Outer City: Distribution of ceramic wares by total number

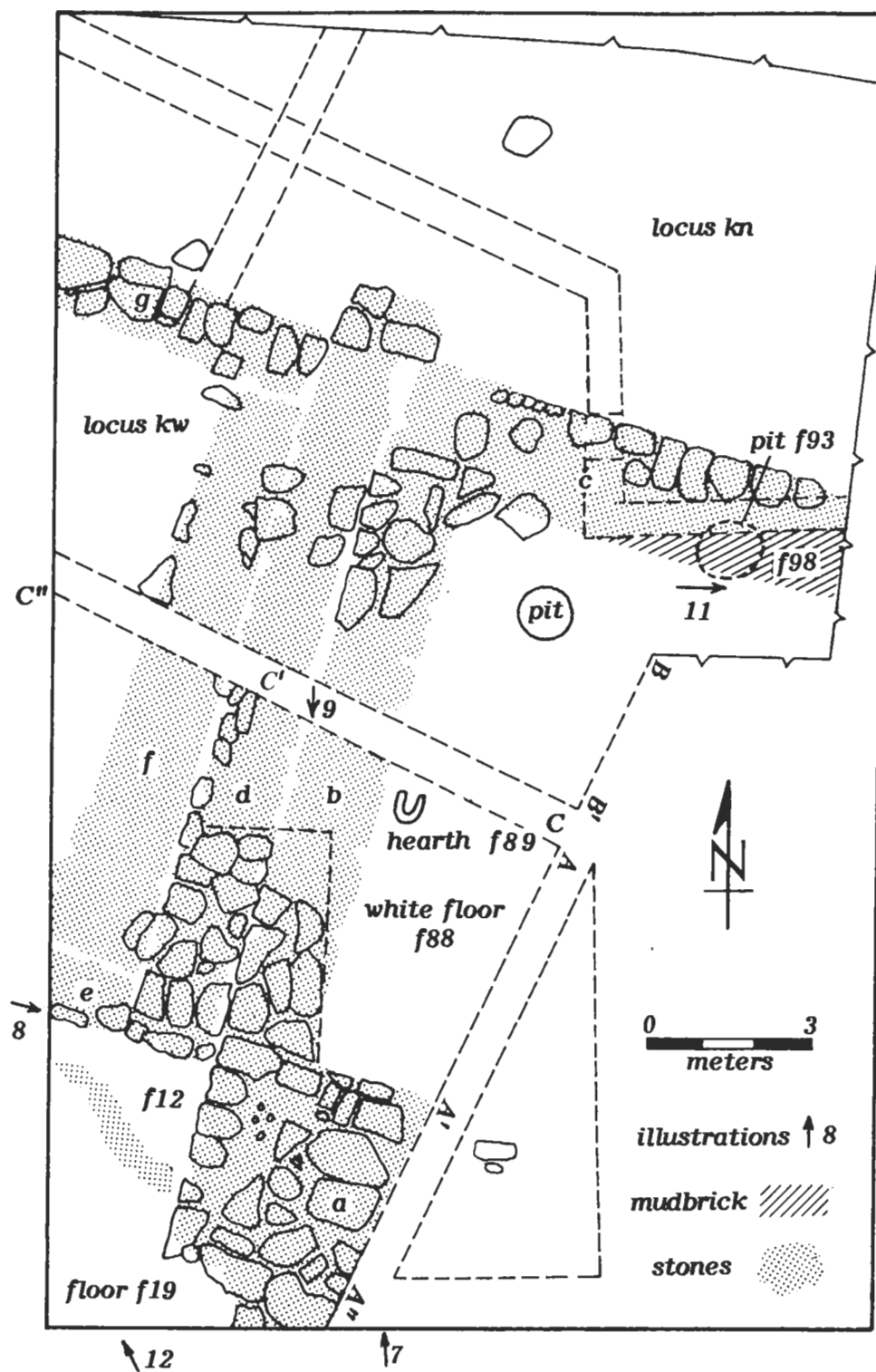


Figure 9. The stone building in Area B: sketch floor plan

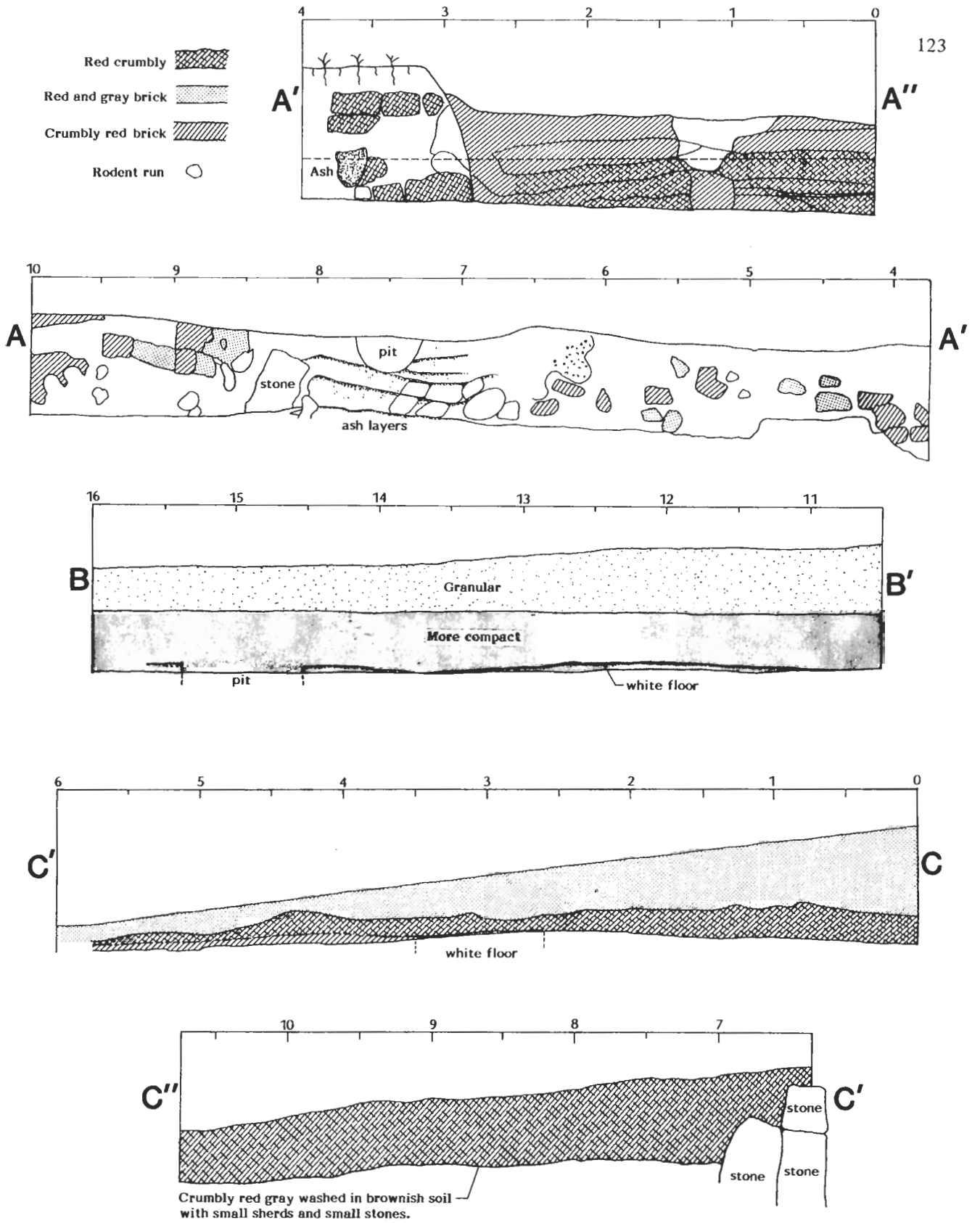


Figure 10. The stone building in Area B: sections

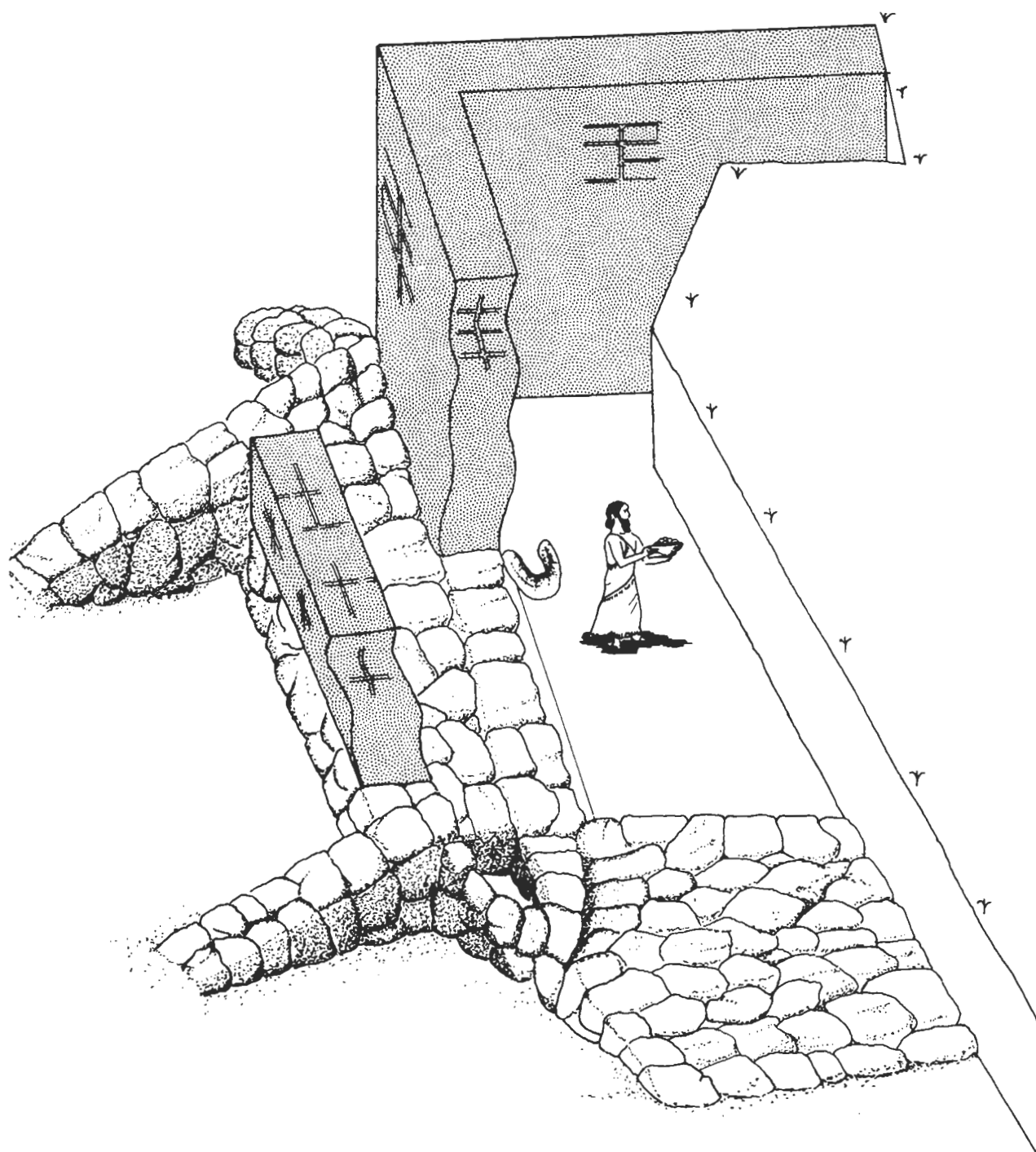


Figure 11. The stone building in Area B: reconstruction

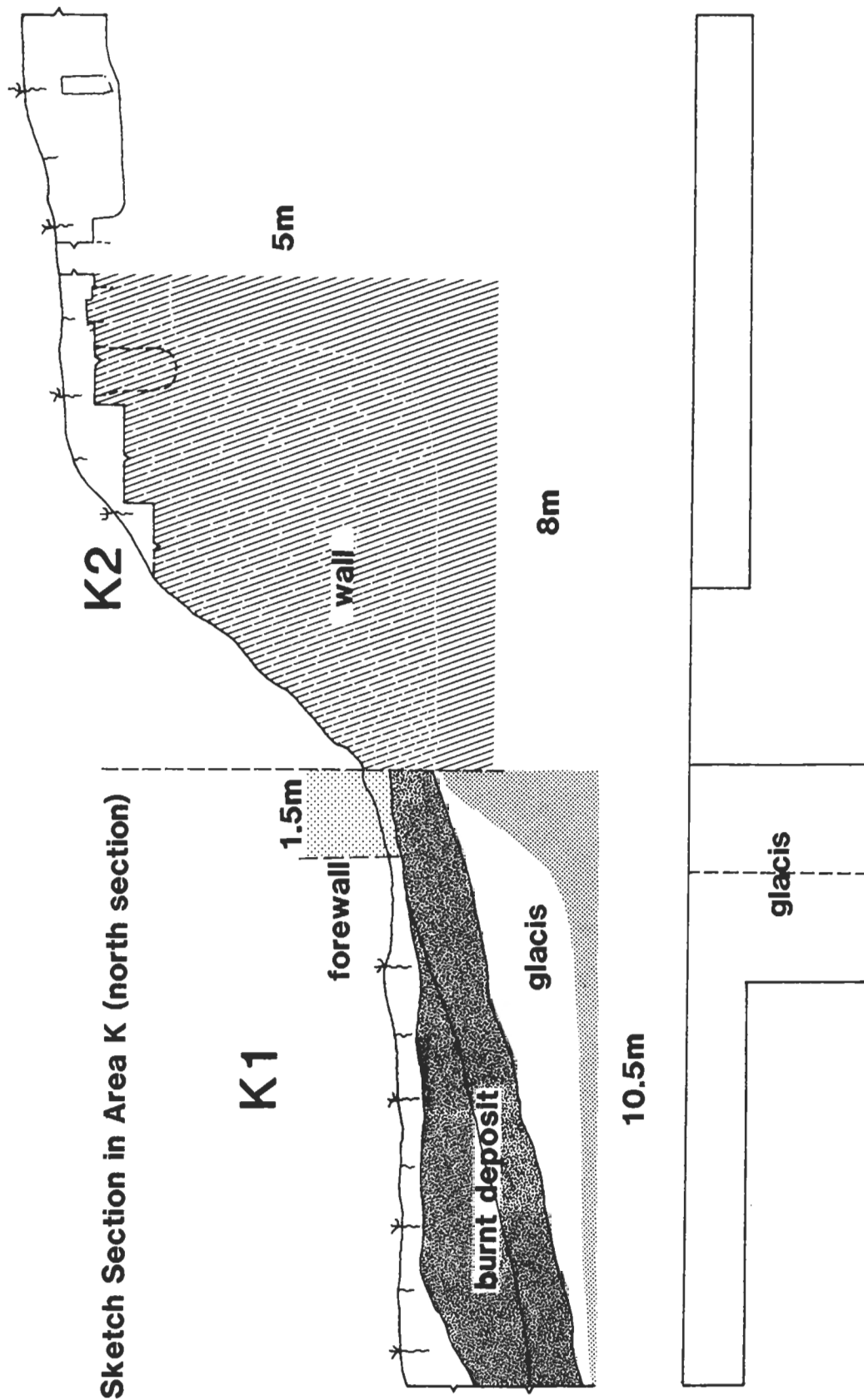


Figure 12. The city wall in Area K: sketch section

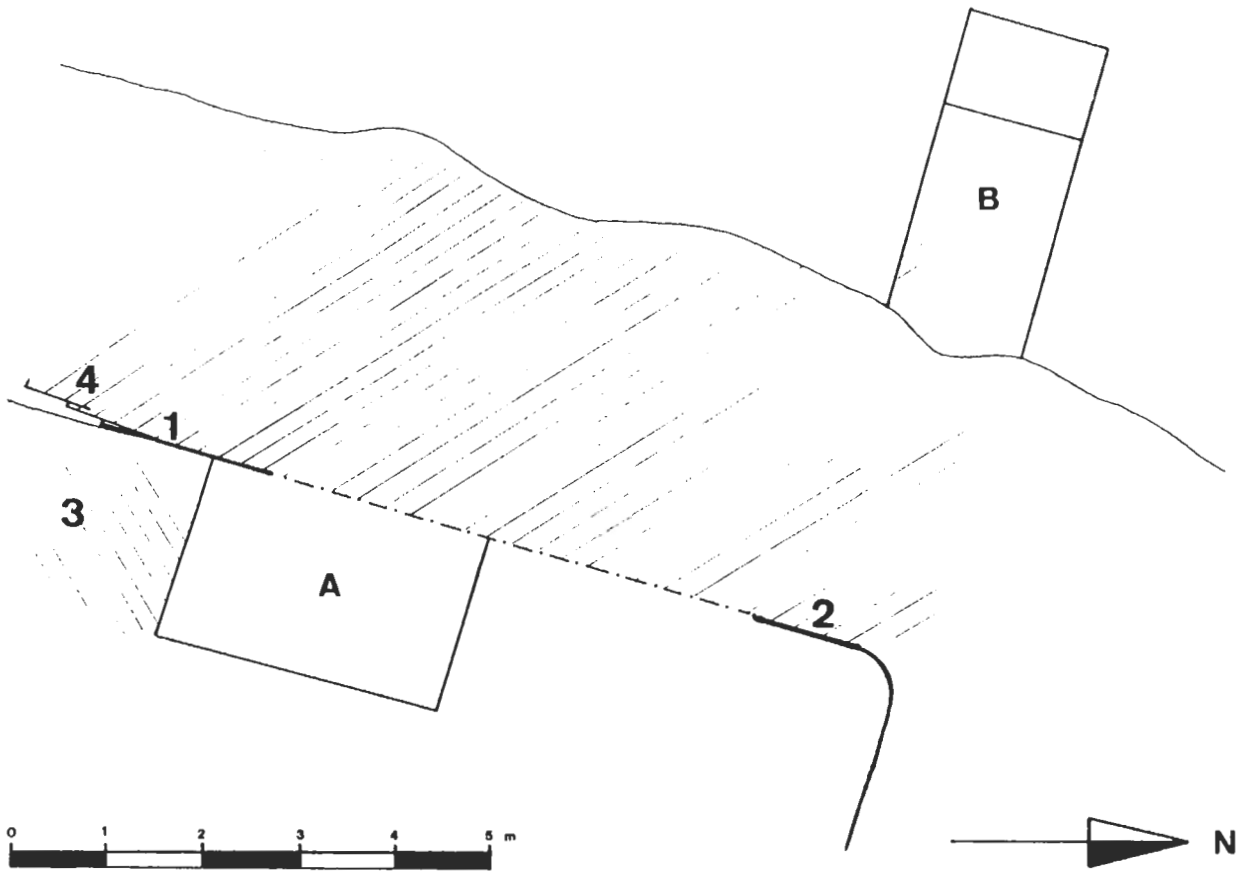


Figure 13. The city wall in Area K: floor plan (1984 season)

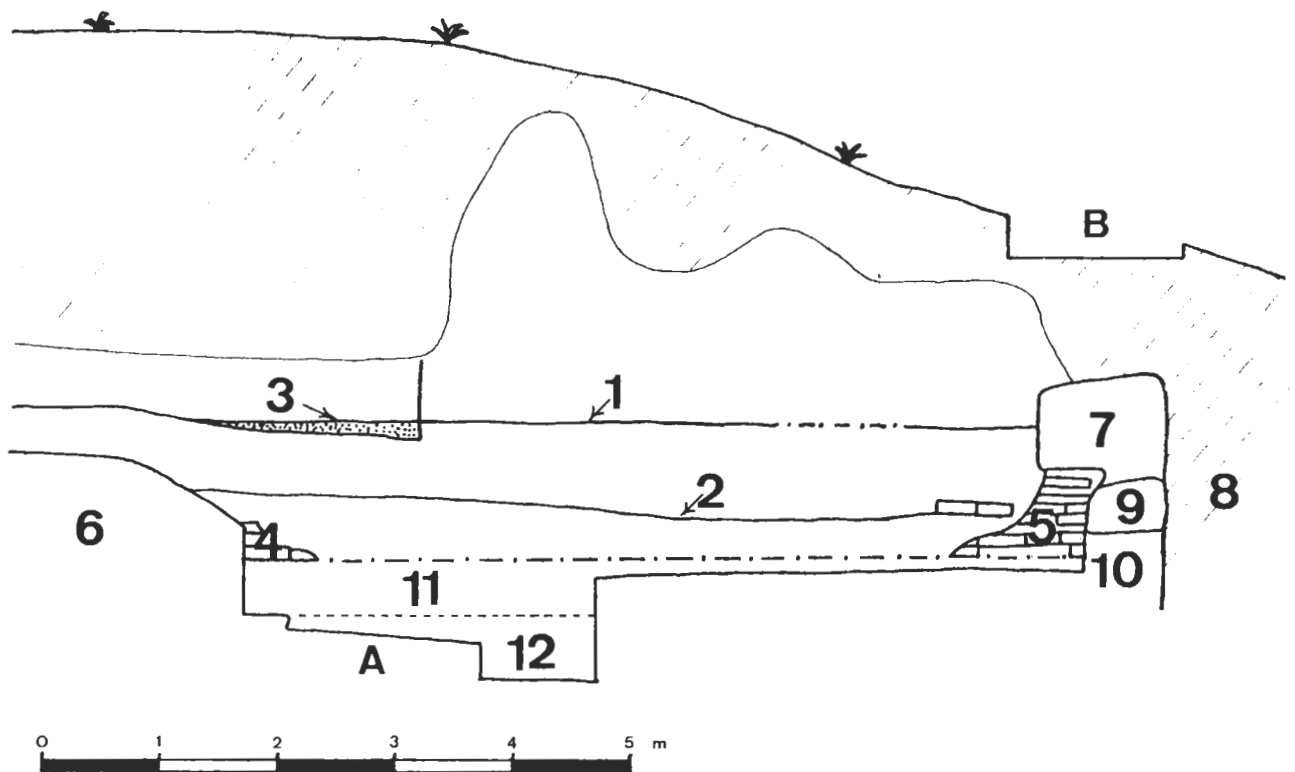


Figure 14. The city wall in Area K: frontal view (1984 season)

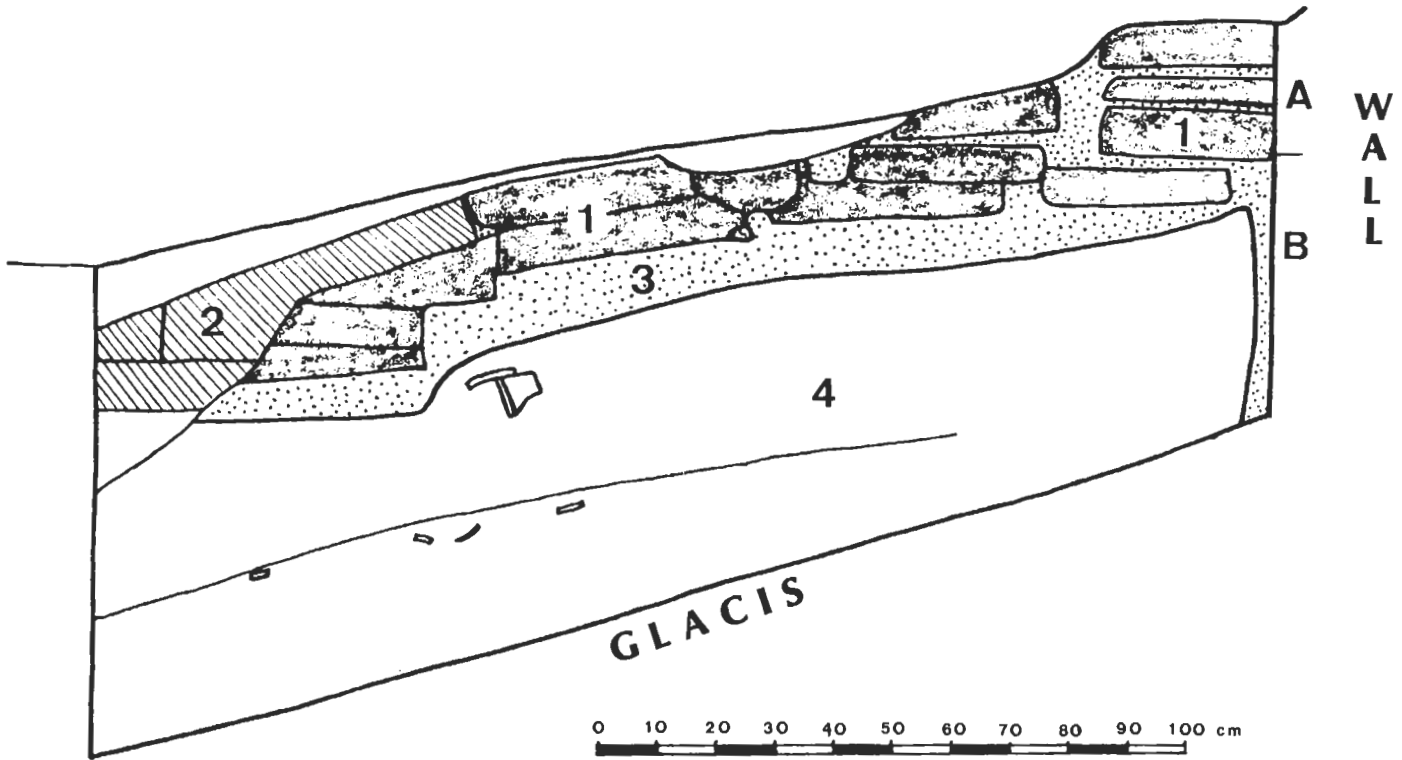


Figure 15. The city wall in Area K: North section of Locus A

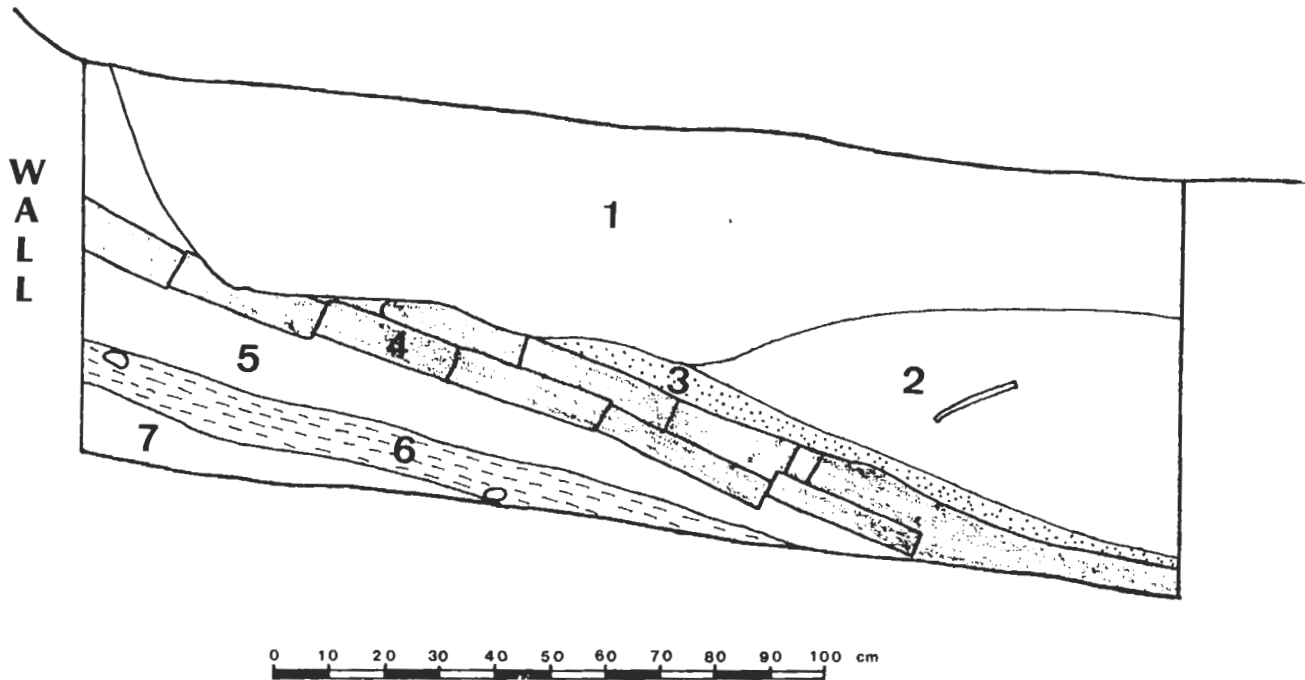


Figure 16. The city wall in Area K: South section of Locus A

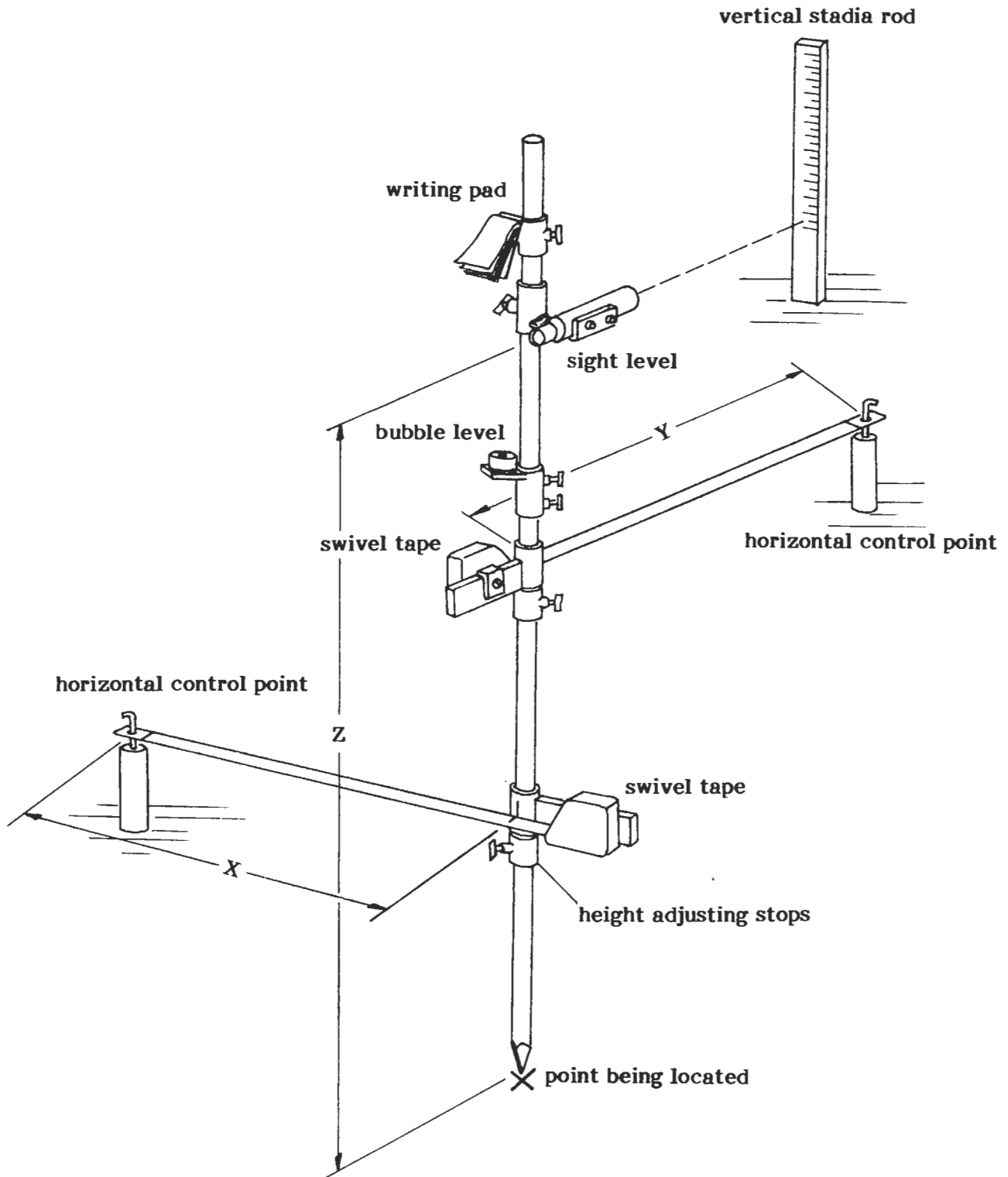


Figure 17. Sketch of triangulation rod

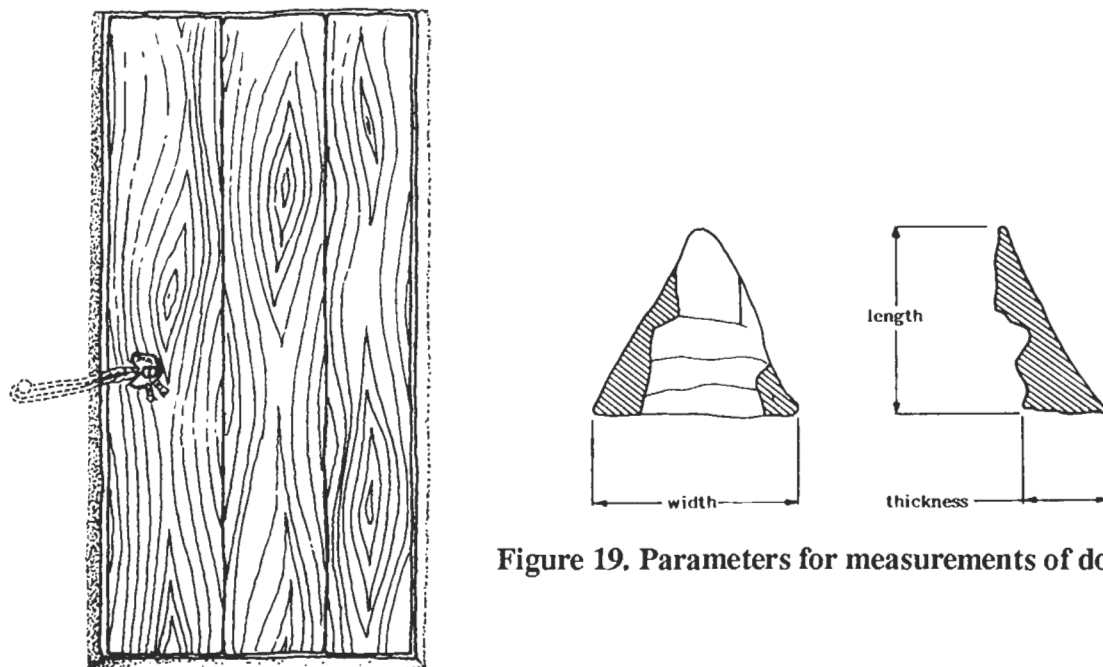


Figure 19. Parameters for measurements of door sealings

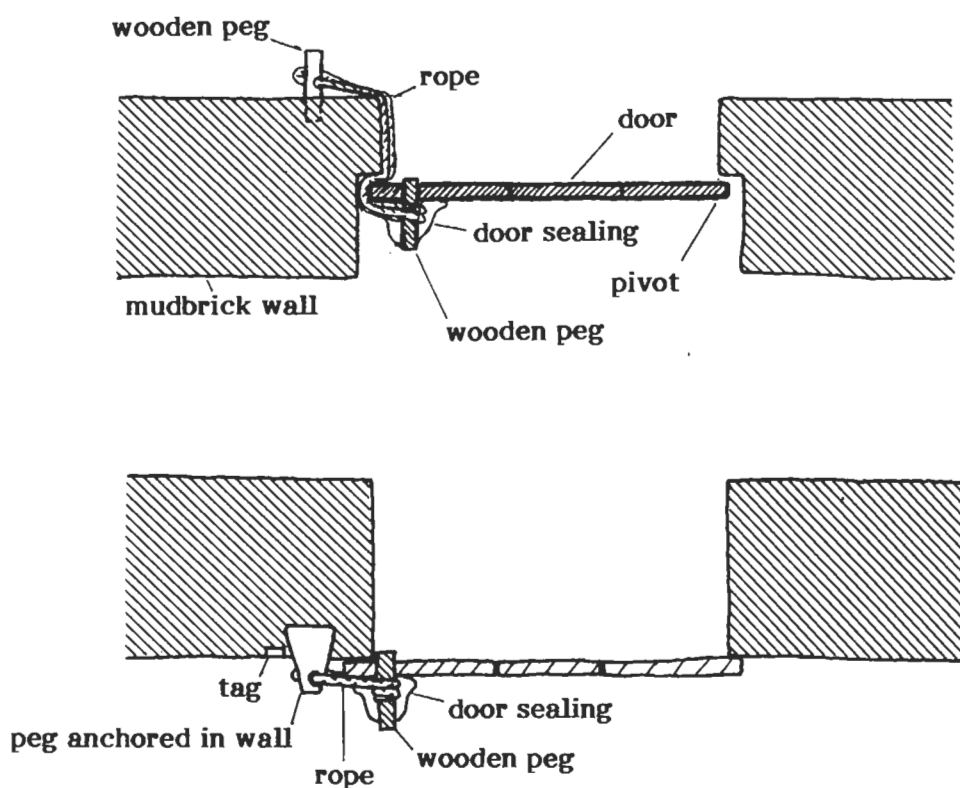


Figure 18. Suggested reconstructions of the use of door sealings

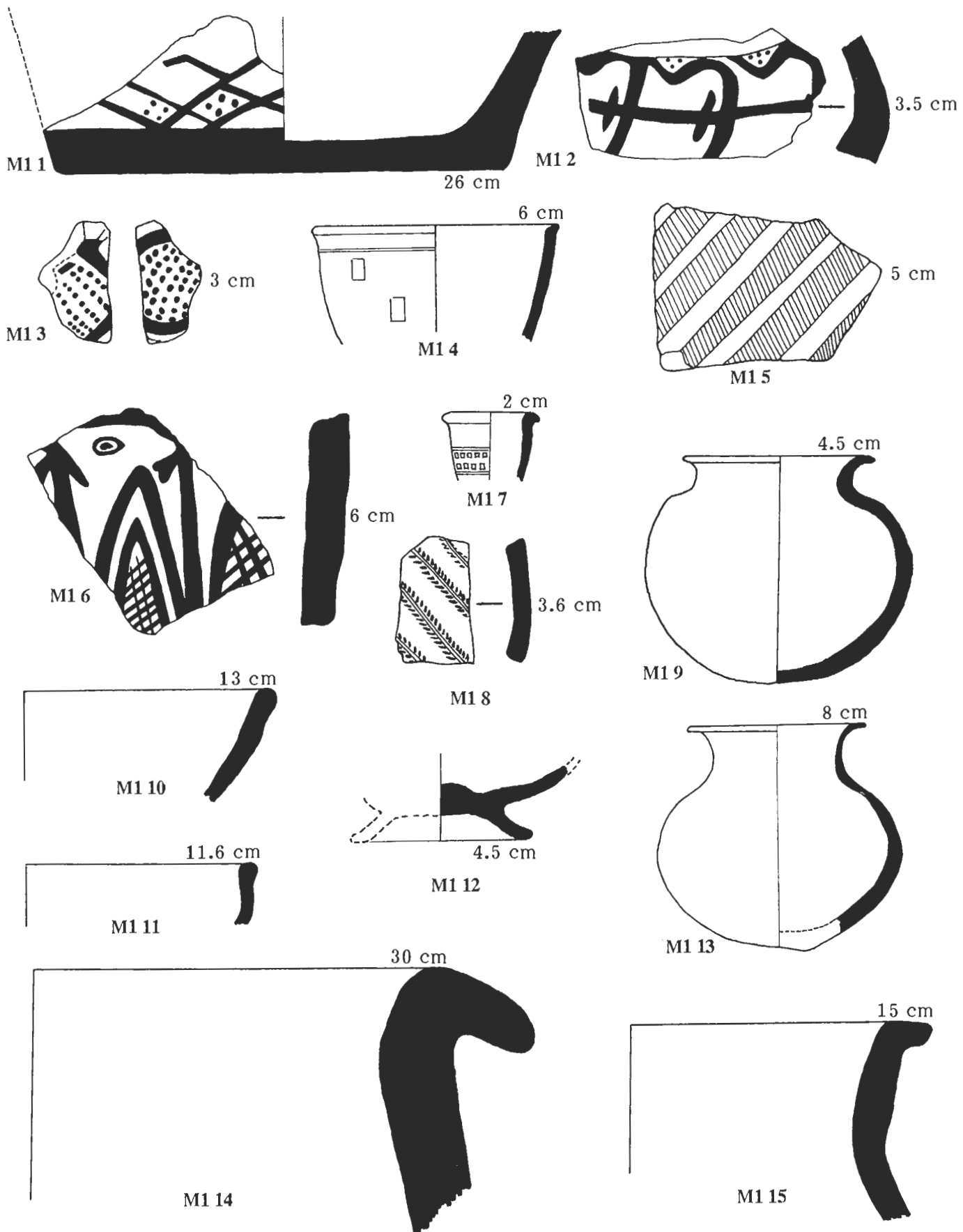
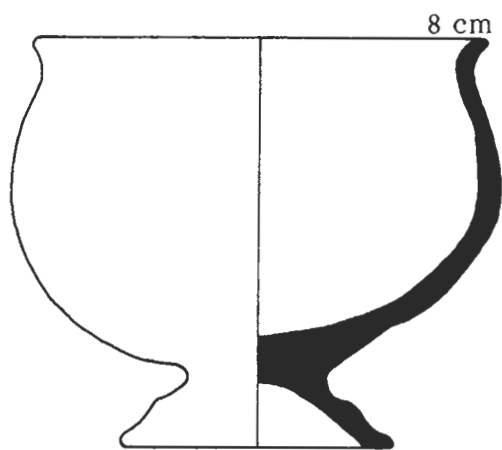
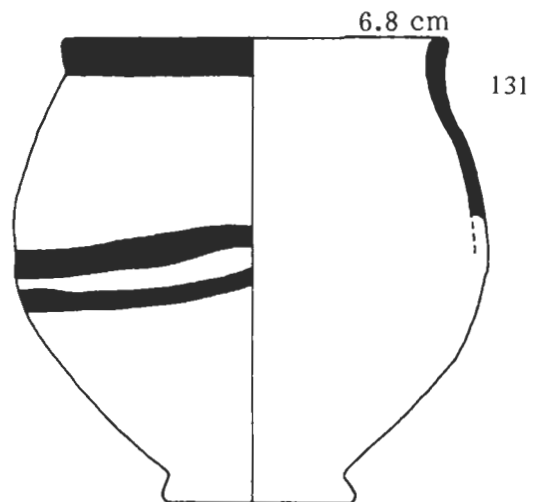


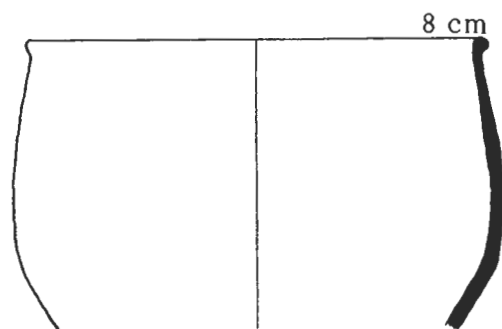
Figure 20. Ceramic types from the surface of the High Mound
Halaf (M1 1-3), Incised Ninevite V (M1 4-5, 7-8), Painted Ninevite V (M1 6), Metallic ware (M1 9-15)



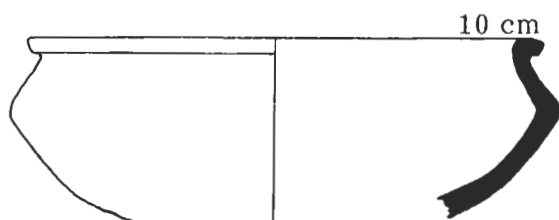
M1 16



M1 17



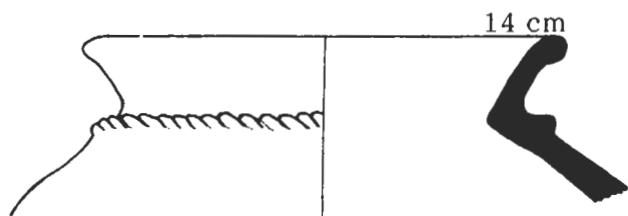
M1 18



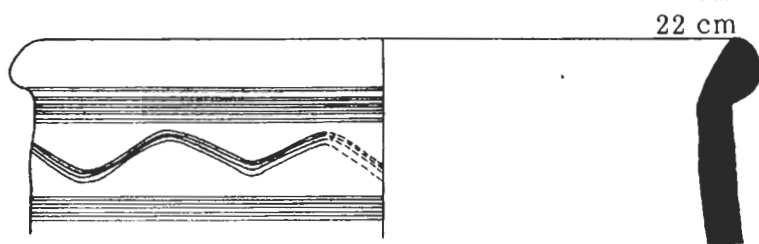
M1 19



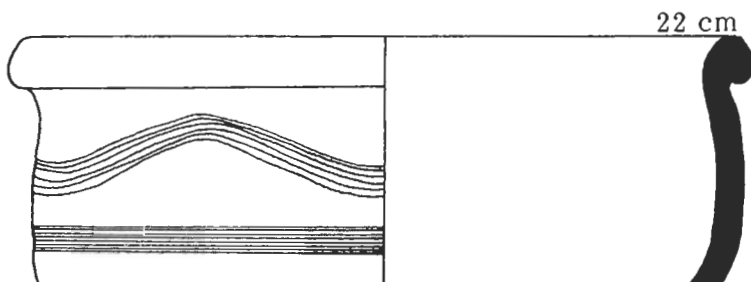
M1 20



M1 21



M1 22



M1 23

Figure 21. Ceramic types from the surface of the High Mound
Simple ware (M1 16, 18-19), Painted Simple ware (M1 17), late third mill. or "Ur III" (M1 21-23)

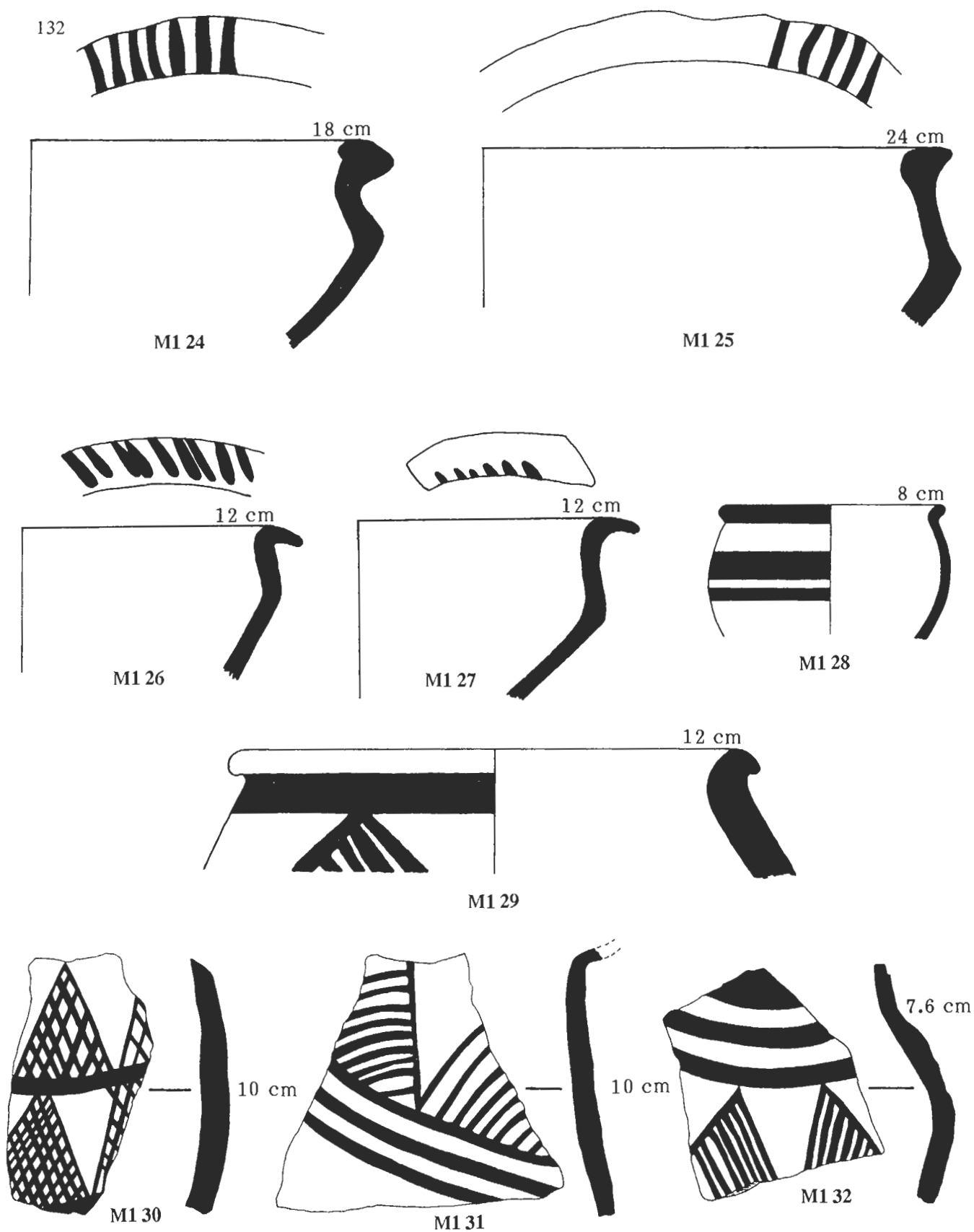


Figure 22. Ceramic types from the surface of the High Mound: Khabur ware

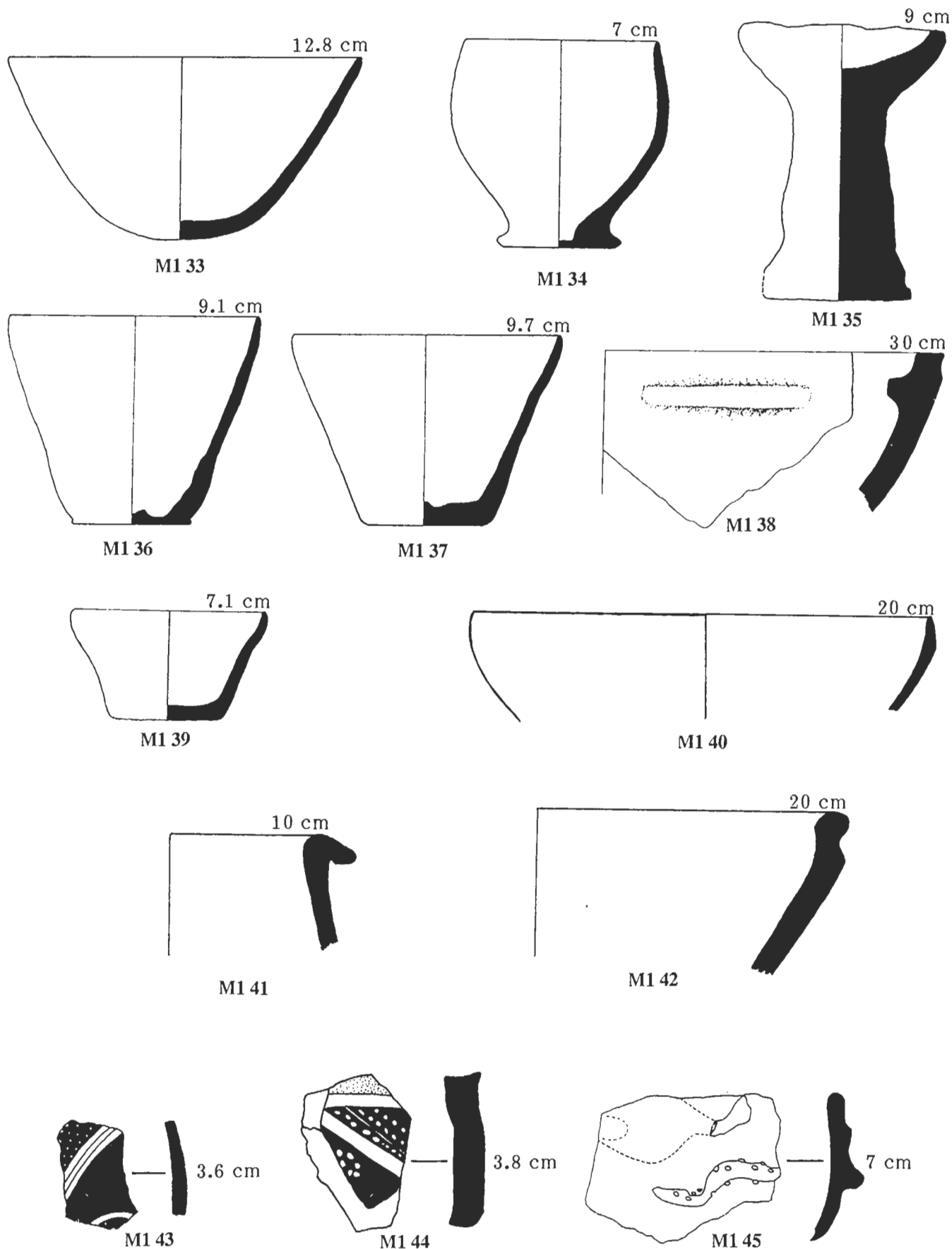


Figure 23. Ceramic types from the soundings and surface of the High Mound
 Miscellaneous types (M1 33-39 are from the soundings, M1 40-45 from the surface)

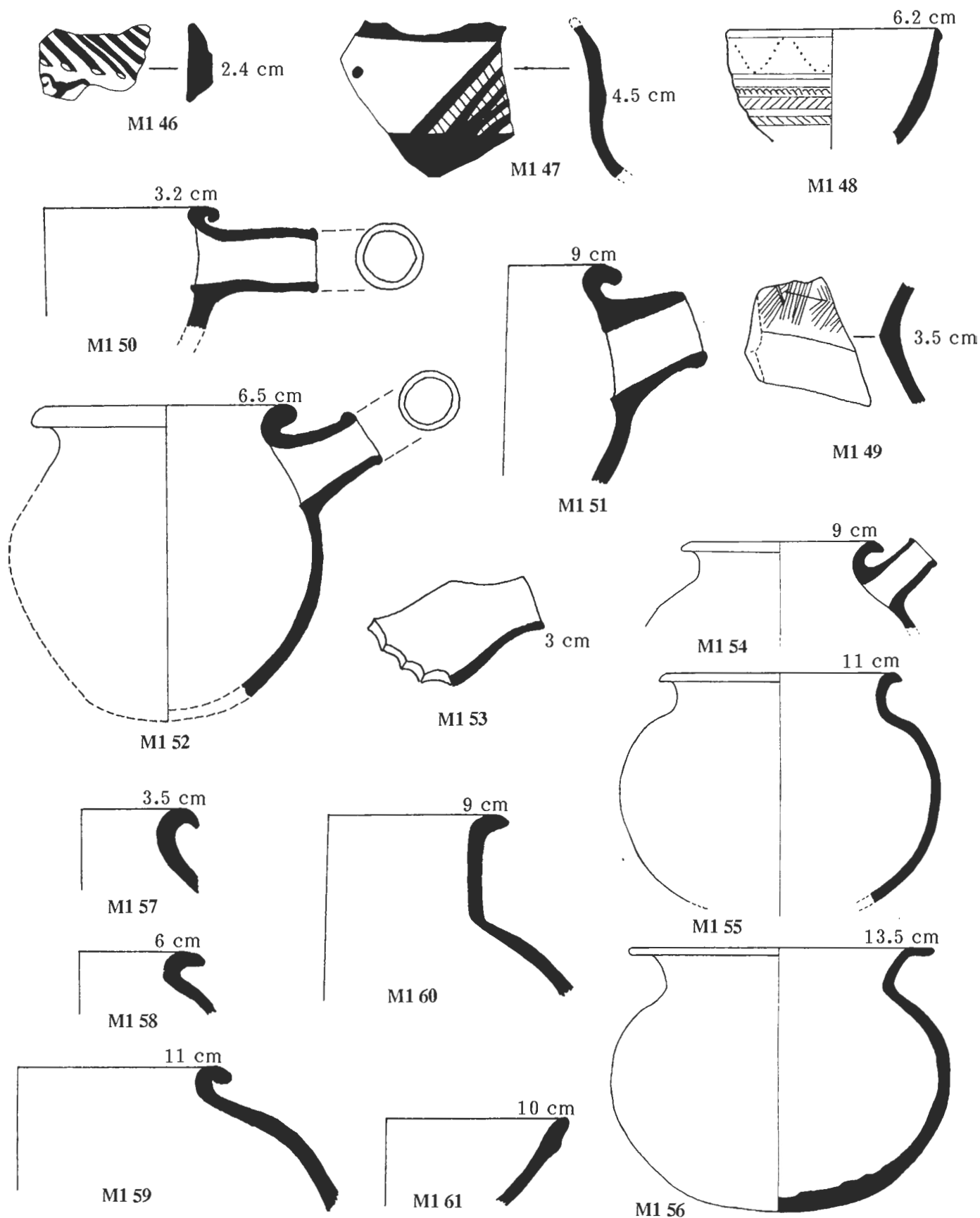


Figure 24. Ceramic types from the soundings
 Halaf (M1 46-47), Incised Ninevite V (M1 48-49), Simple ware (M1 50-59), Metallic ware (M1 60-61)

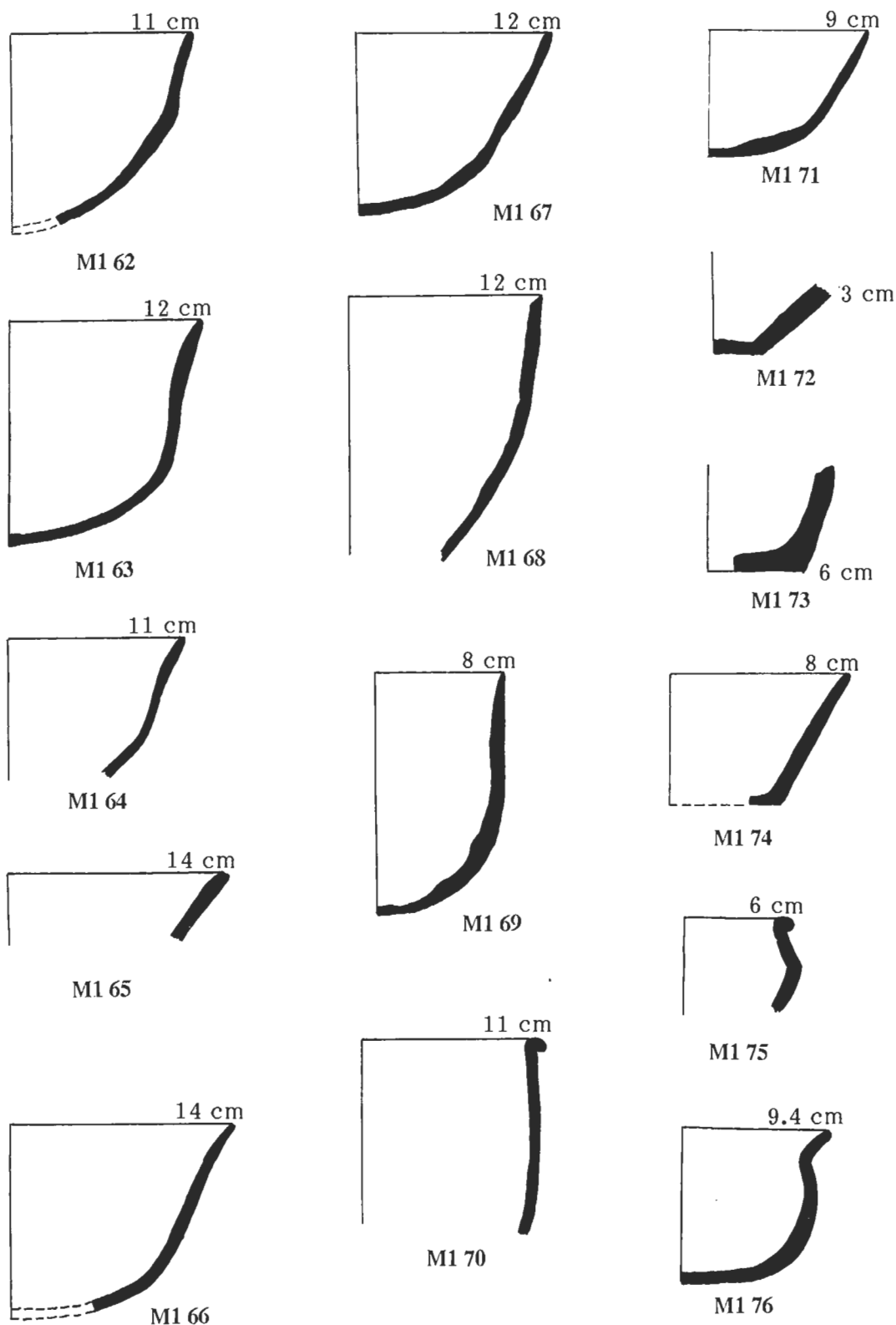


Figure 25. Ceramic types from the soundings
 Simple ware (M1 65, 72-73, 75-76 are from Area B1, the rest from area K1)

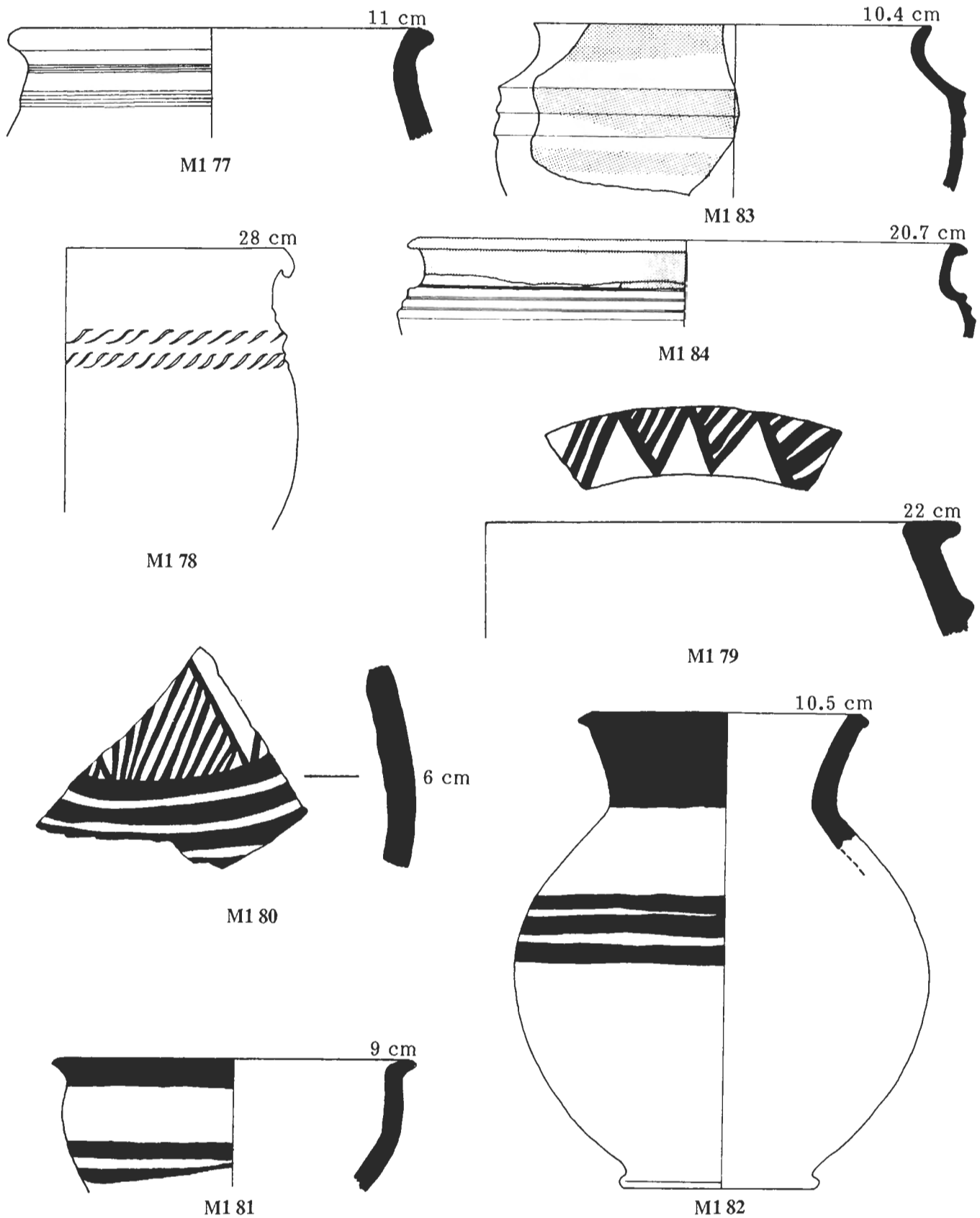


Figure 26. Ceramic types from the soundings
 Late third mill. or "Ur III" (M1 77-78), Transitional (M1 83-84), Khabur ware (M1 79-82)

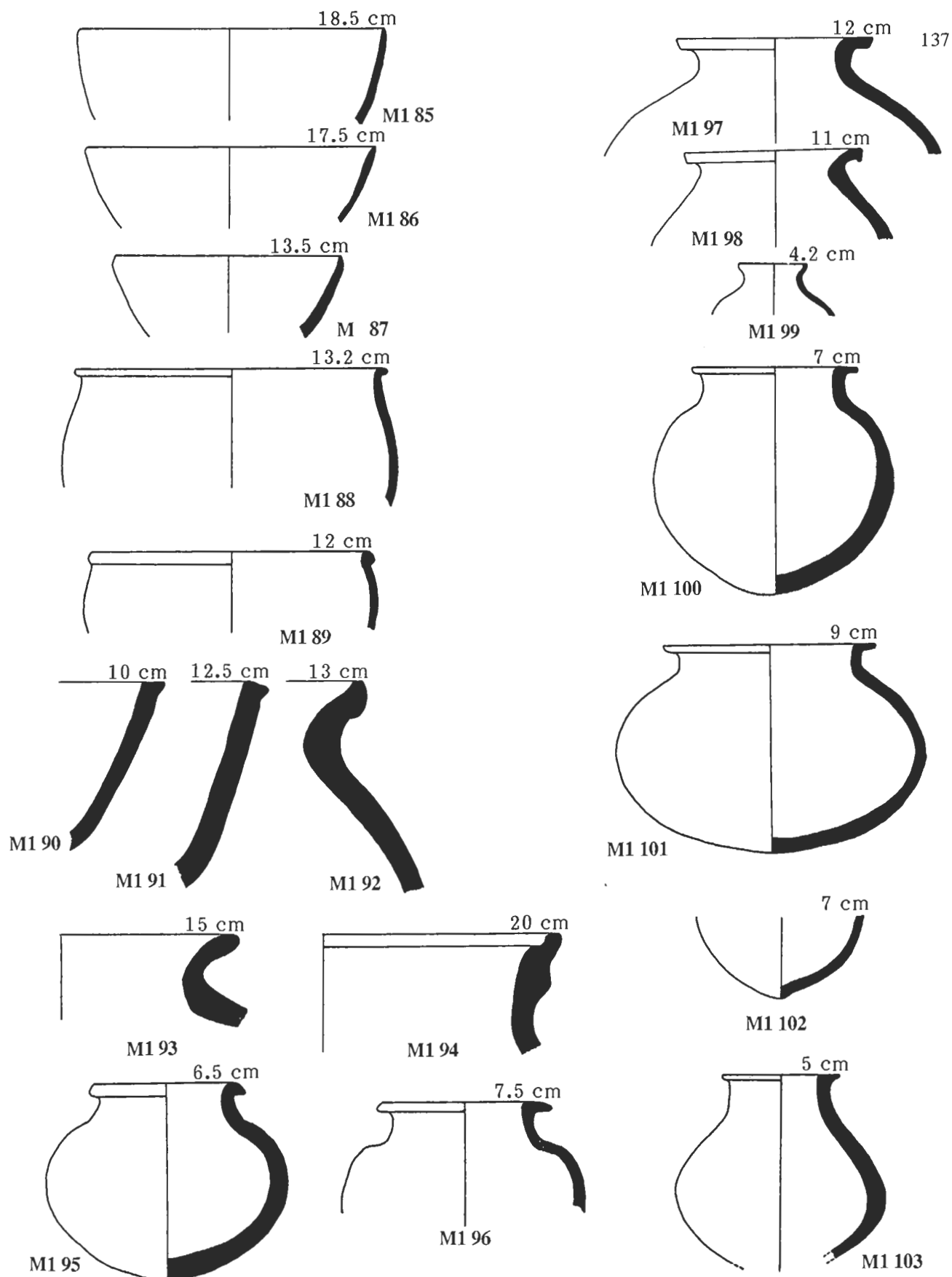


Figure 27. Ceramic types from the surface of the Outer City: Location Os4

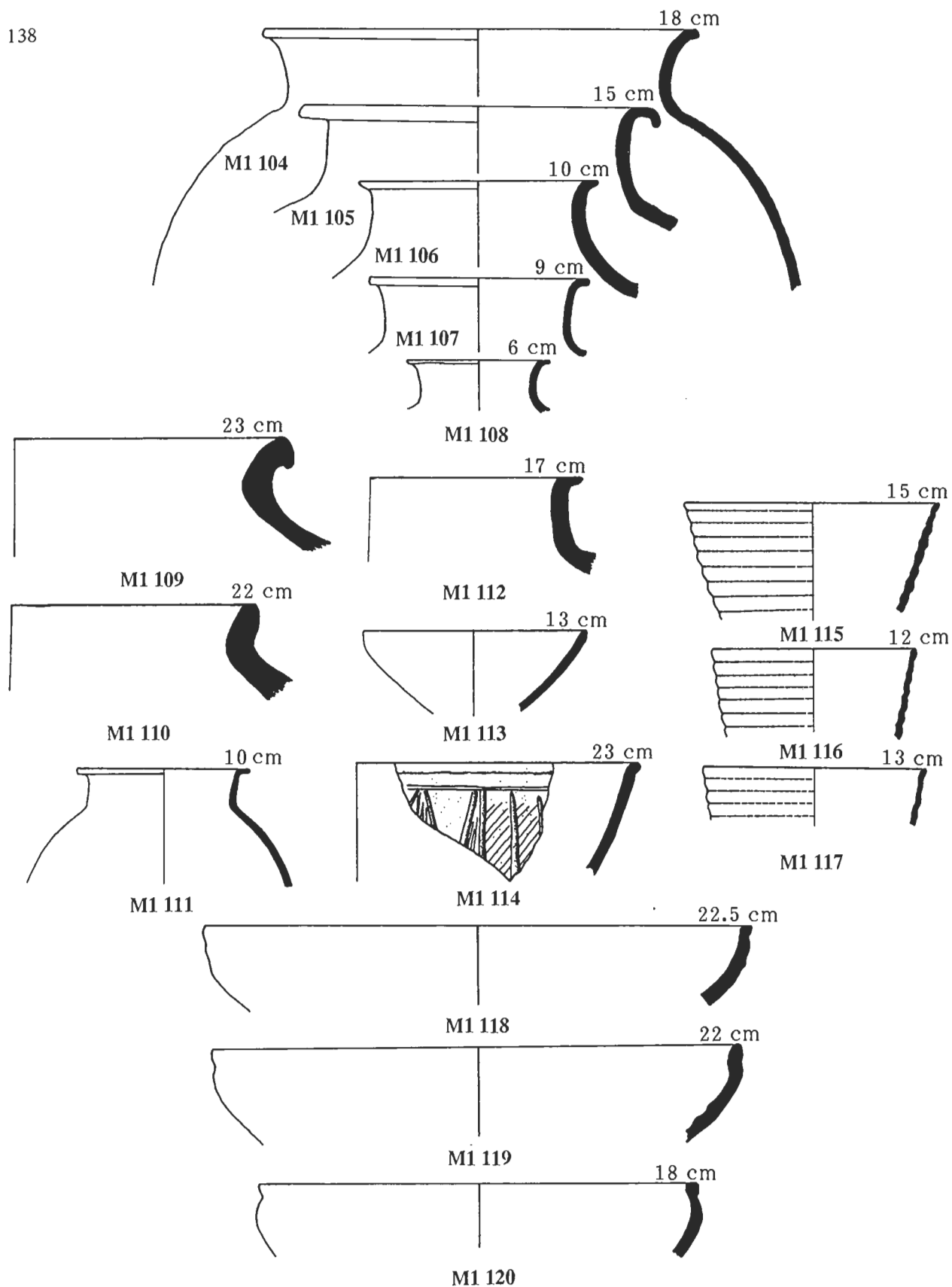


Figure 28. Ceramic types from the surface of the Outer City: Location Os6

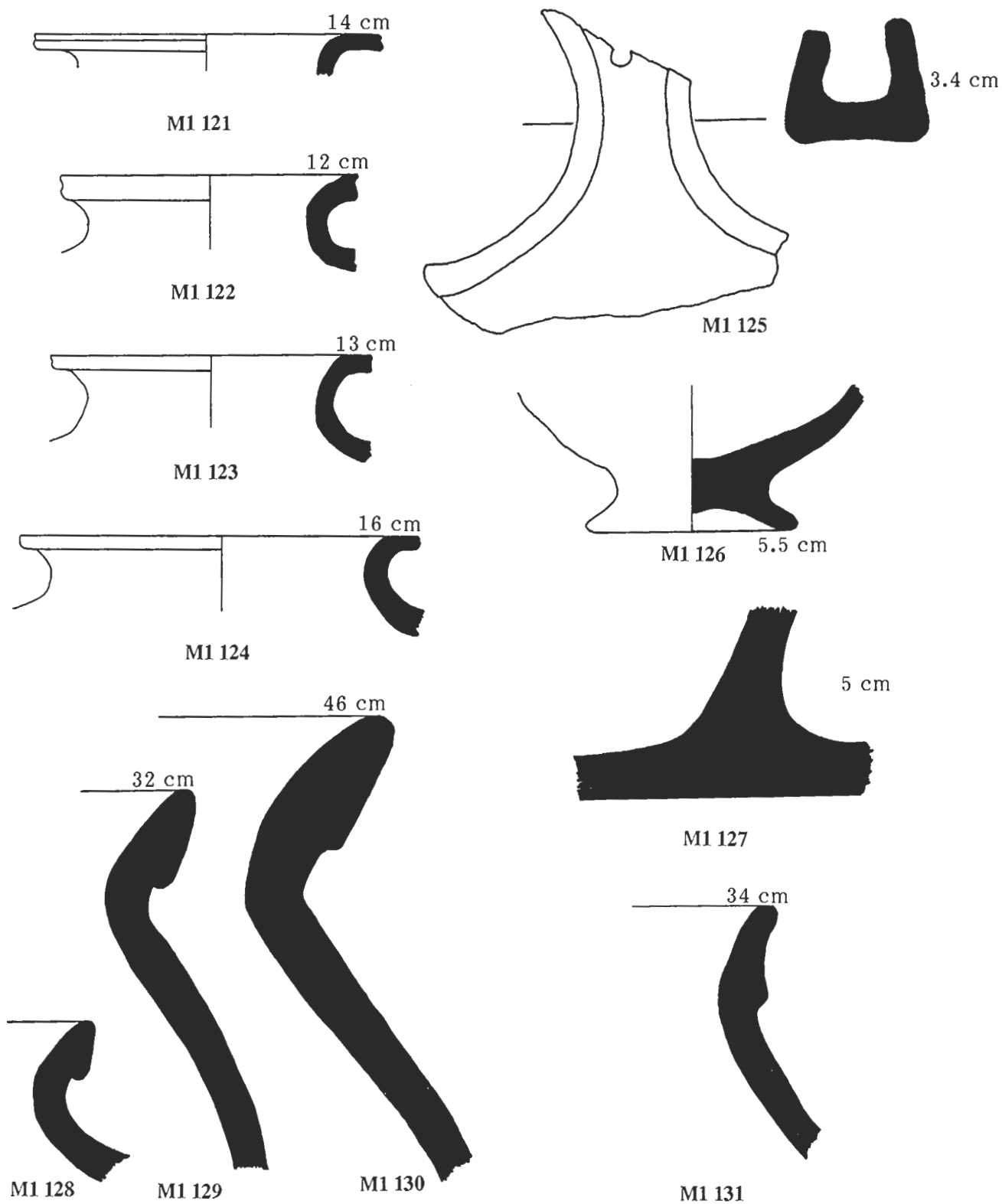


Figure 29. Ceramic types from the surface of the Outer City: Locations Os7 and Os9

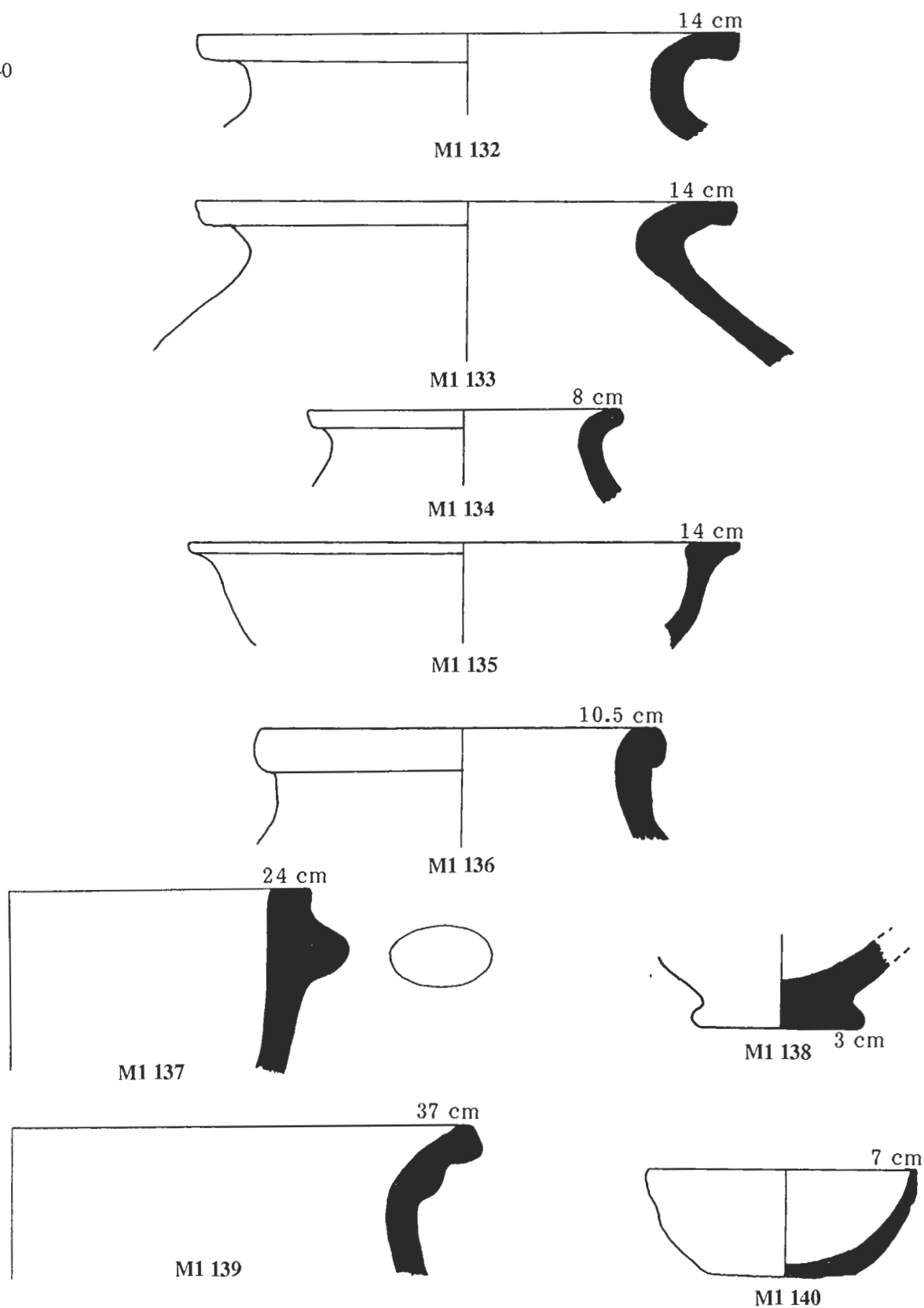


Figure 30. Ceramic types from the surface of the Outer City: Metallic and Simple ware types from various locations

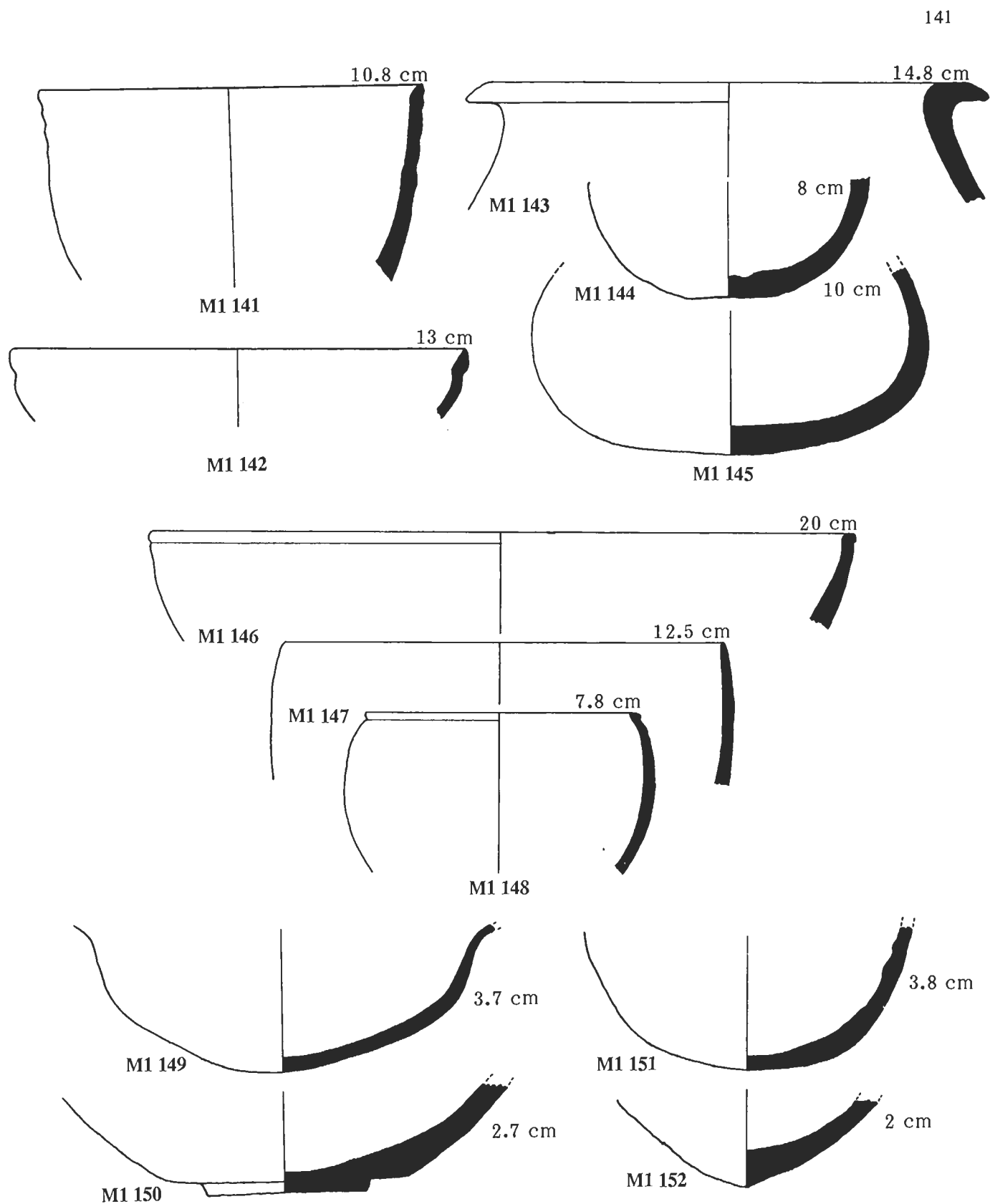


Figure 31. Ceramic types from the surface of the Outer City: Miscellaneous types

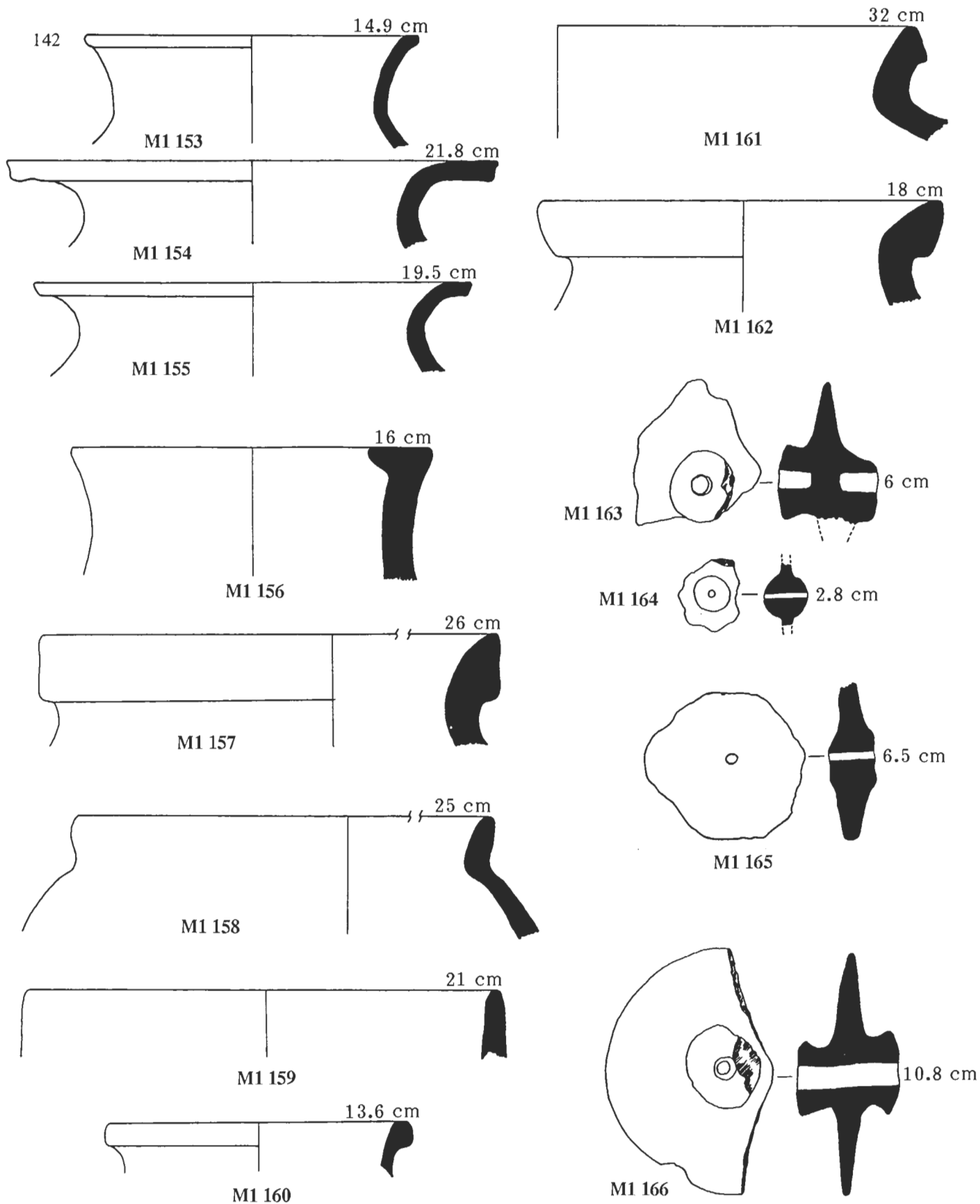
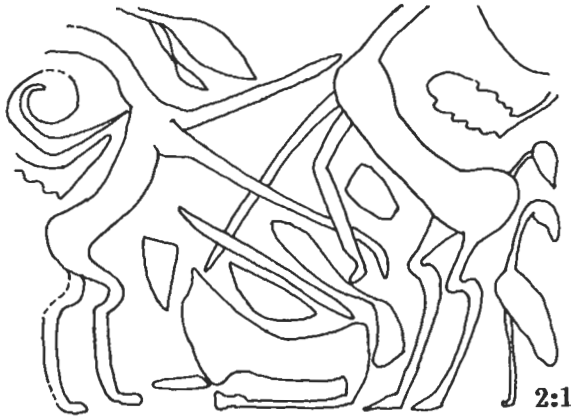


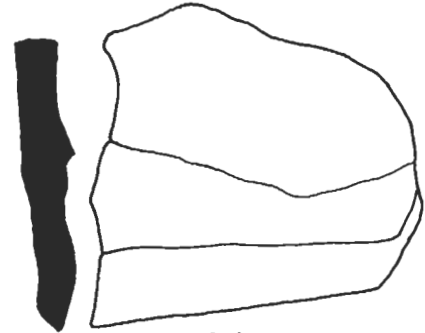
Figure 32. Ceramic types and wheels from the surface of the Outer City



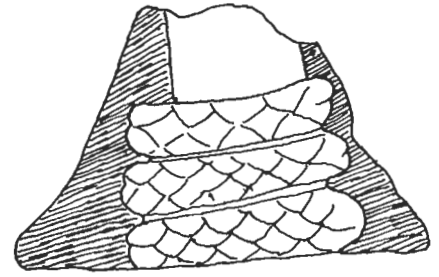
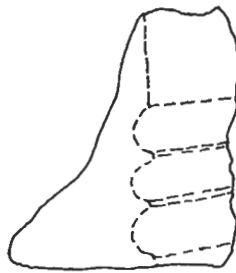
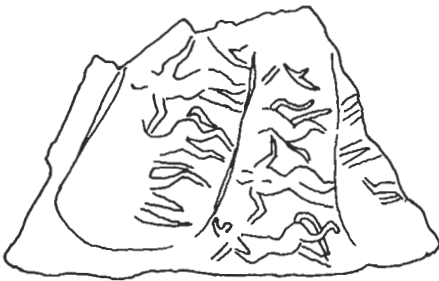
M1 168



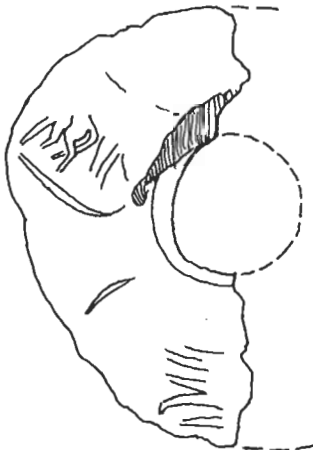
M1 167



1:1



M1 169



2:1

Figure 33. Seal impressions from the glaciis in Area K

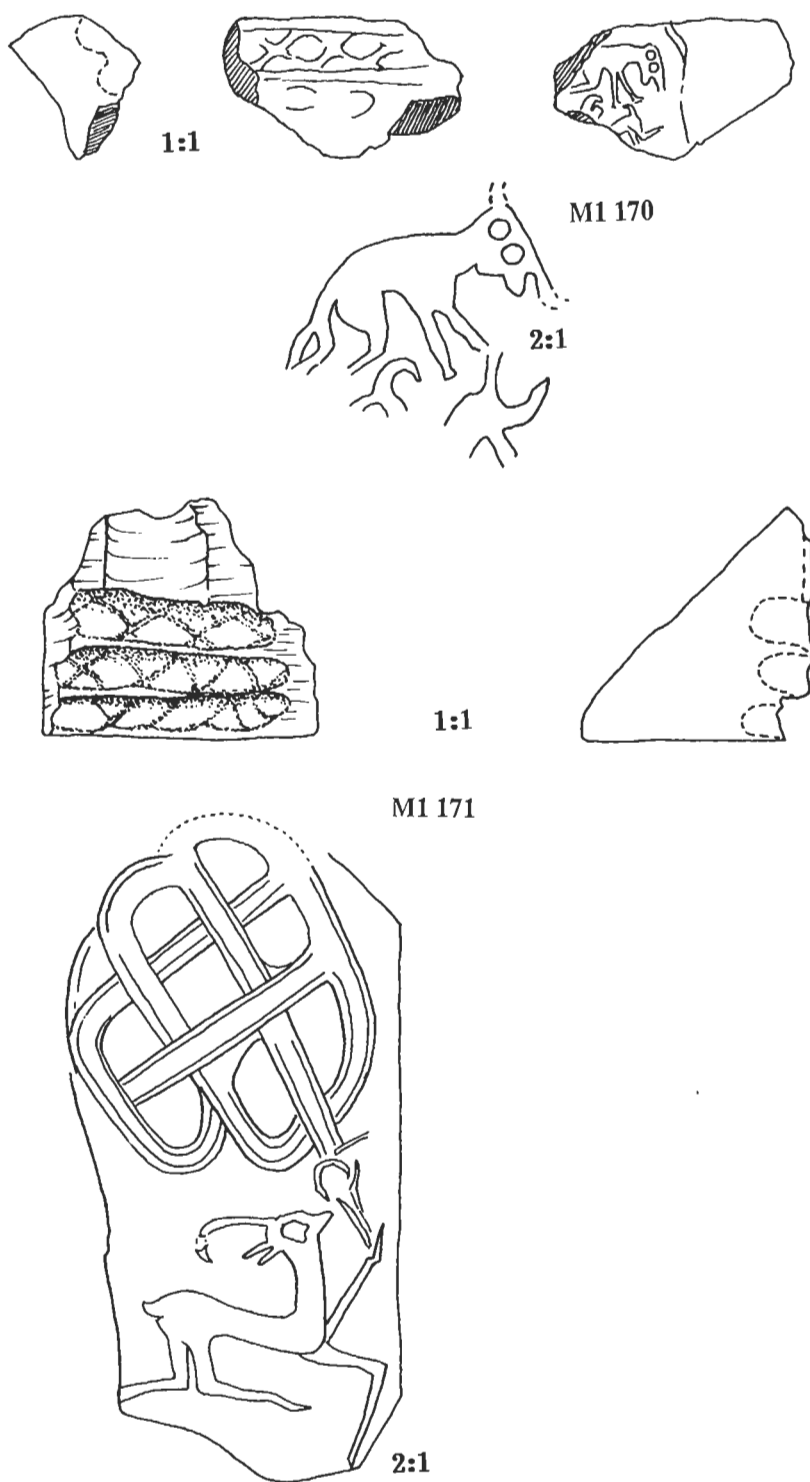
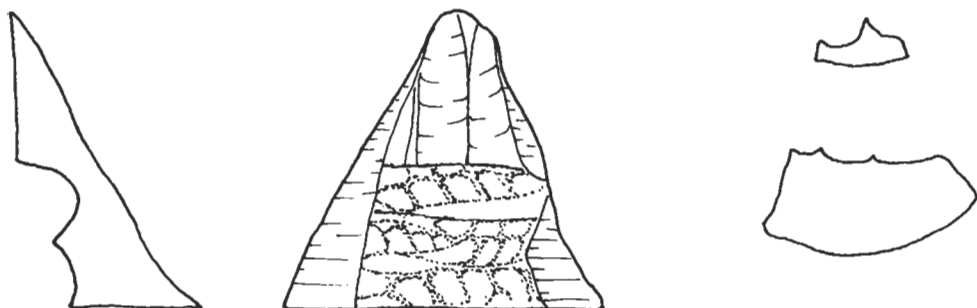
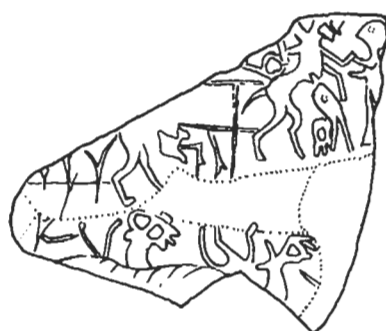


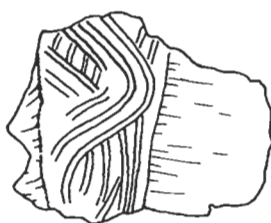
Figure 34. Seal impressions from the glaciis in Area K



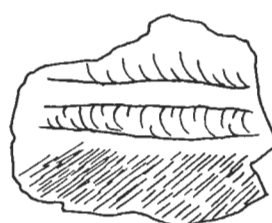
M1 172



1:1



M1 173



1:1

Figure 35. Seal impressions from the glacis in Area K

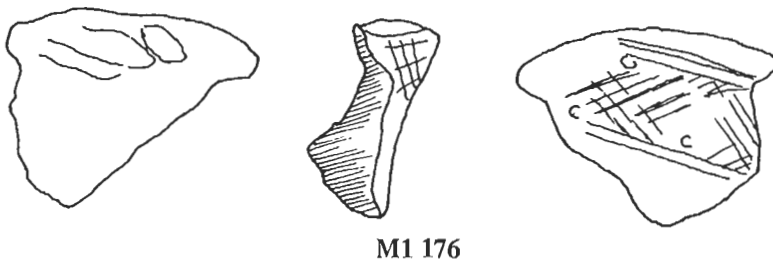
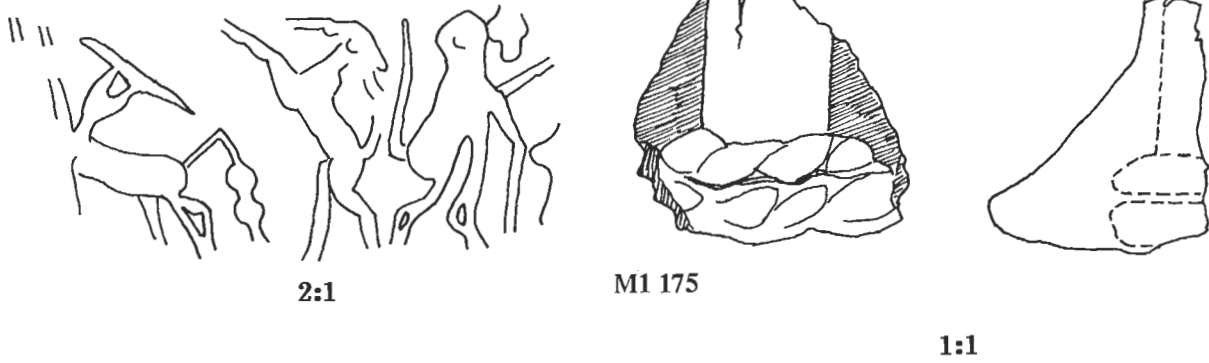
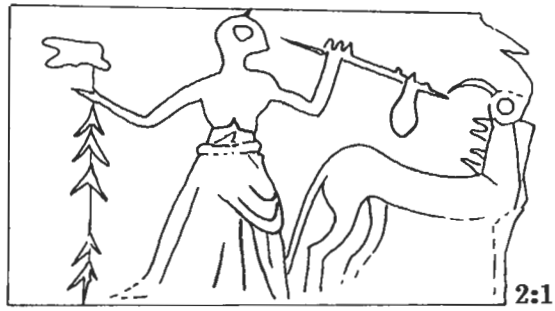
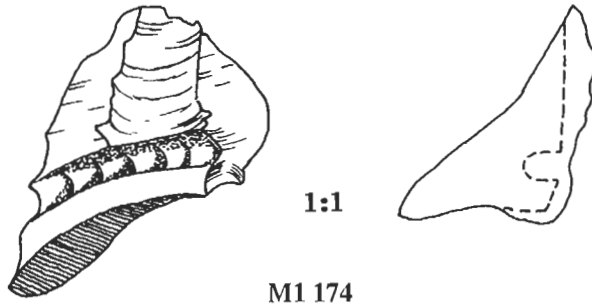


Figure 36. Seal impressions from the glaciis in Area K

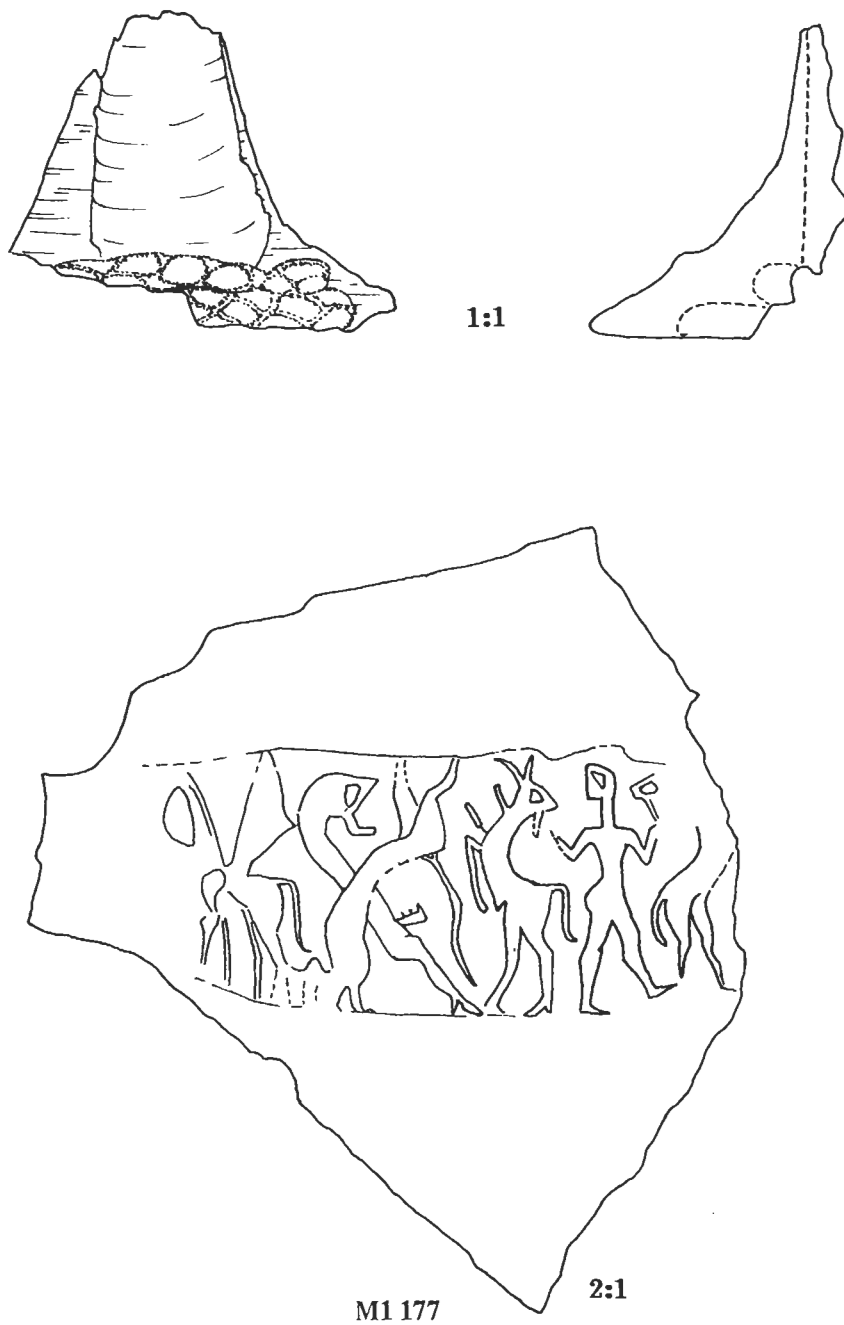
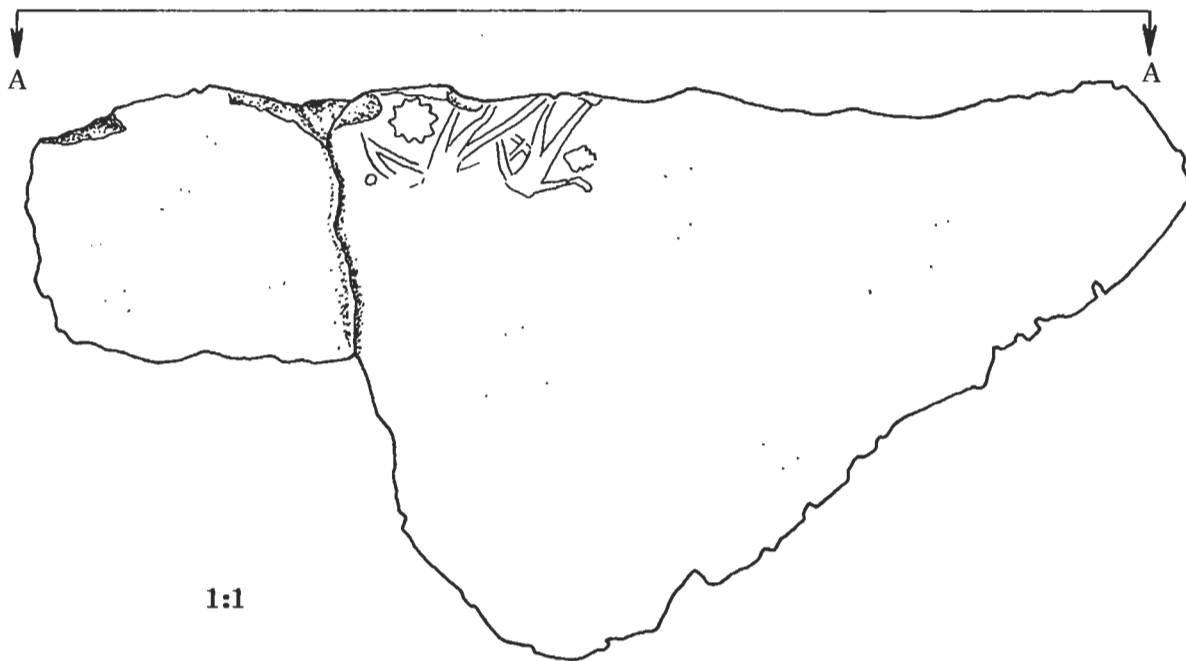
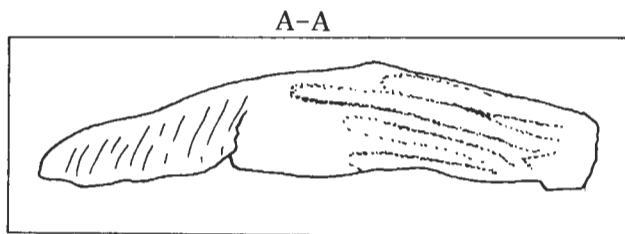
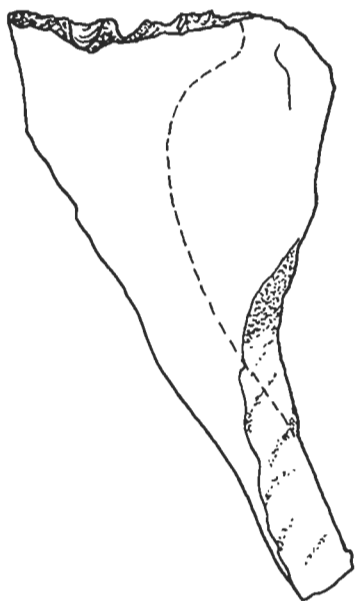


Figure 37. Seal impressions from the glaciis in Area K



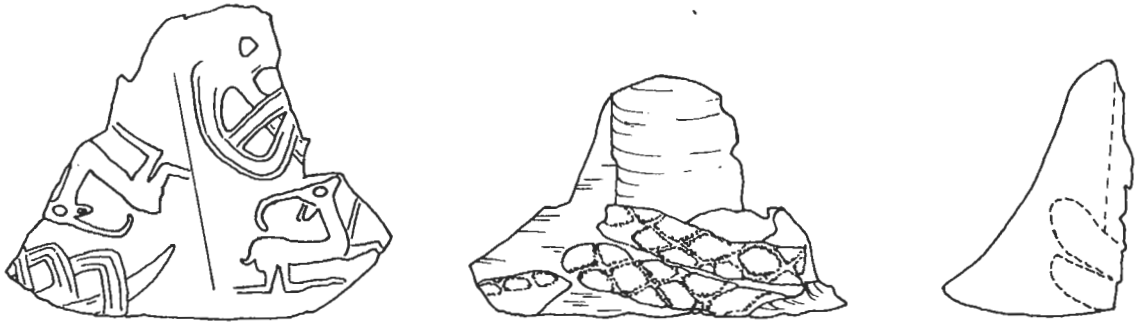
M1 178



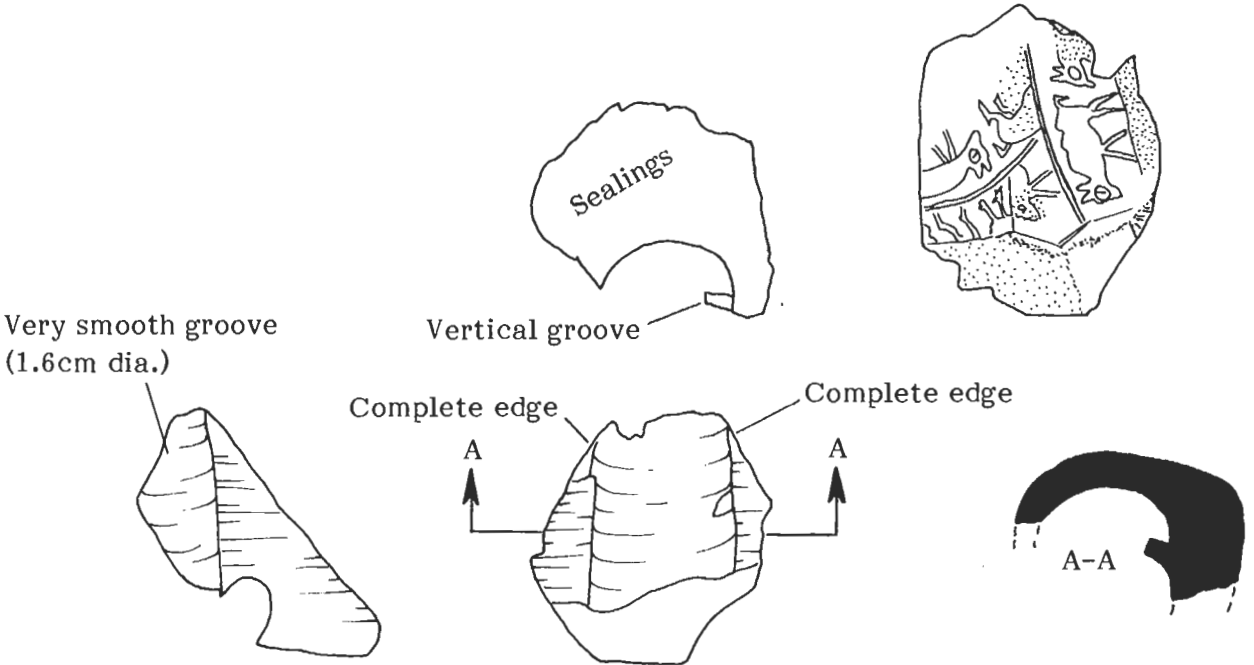
1:2



Figure 38. Seal impressions from the glacis in Area K



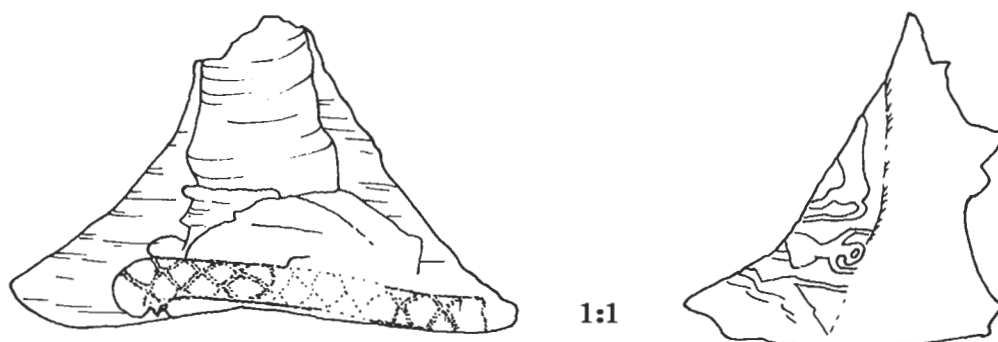
M1 179



M1 180

1:1

Figure 39. Seal impressions from the glaciis in Area K



M1 181

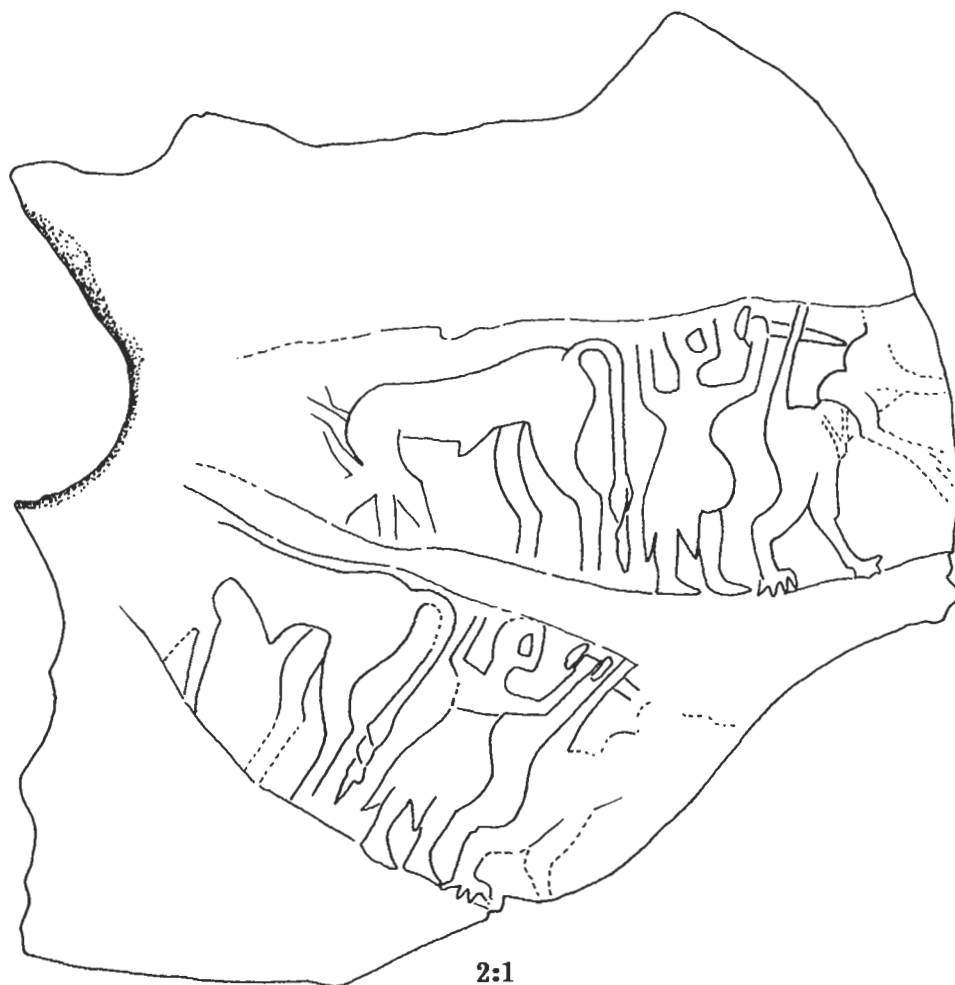


Figure 40. Seal impressions from the glaciis in Area K

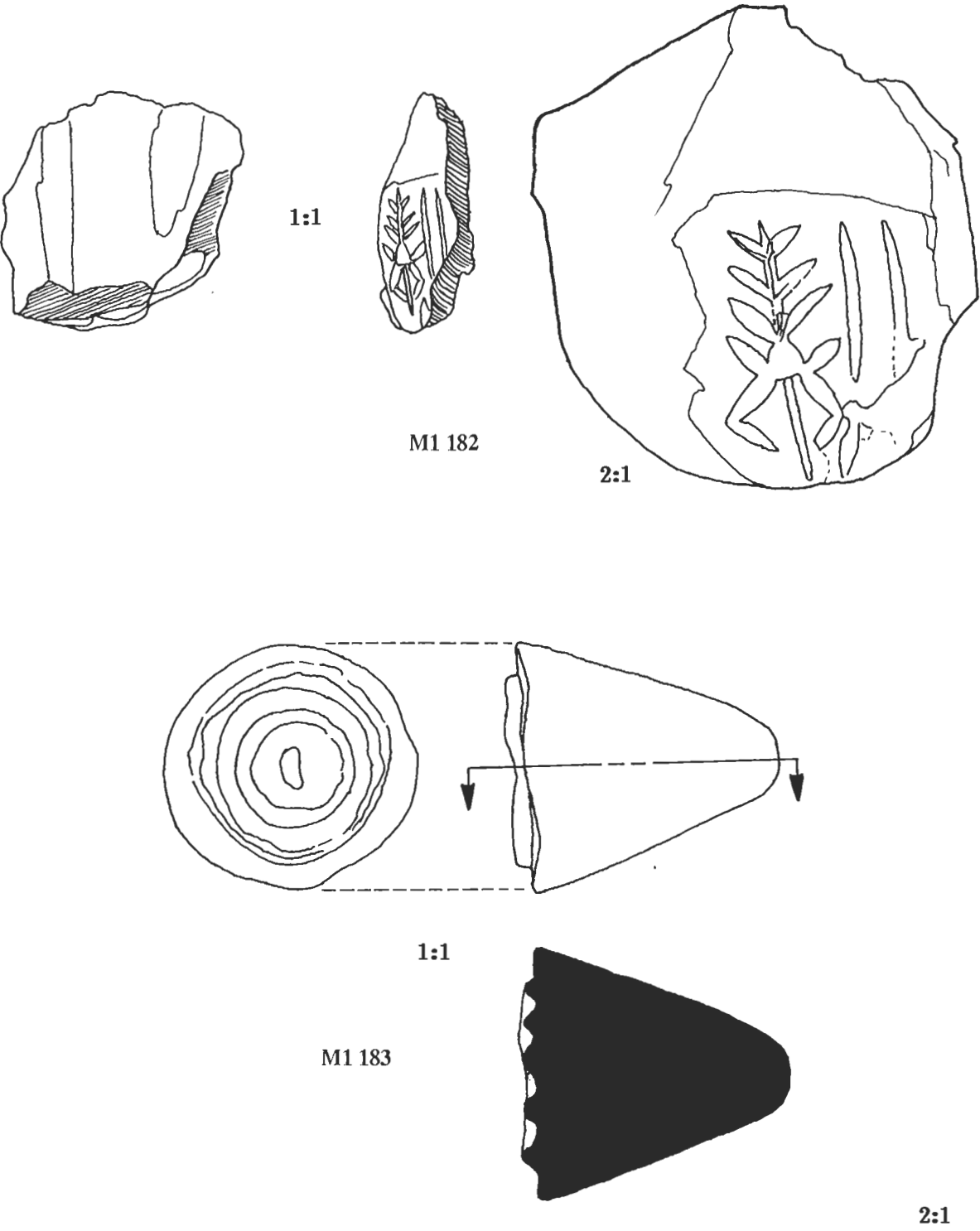


Figure 41. Seal impression and stamp seal from the surface

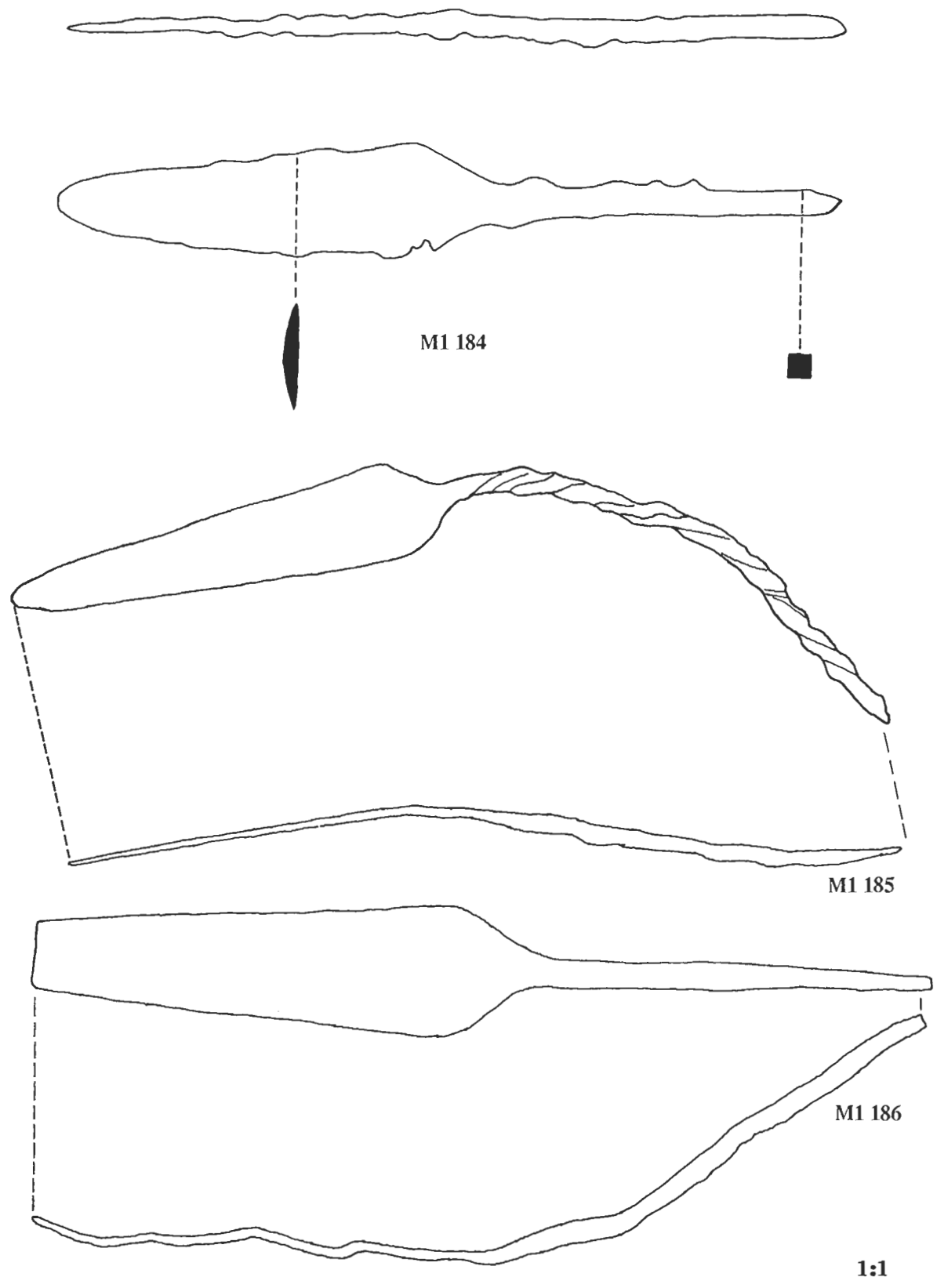
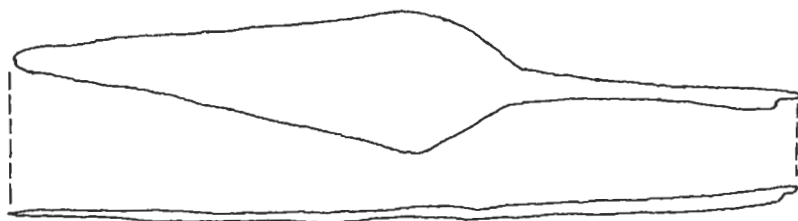
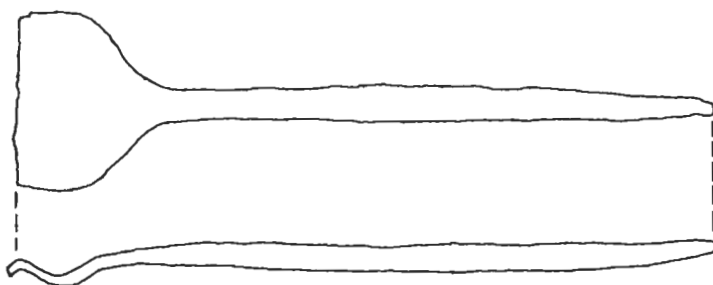


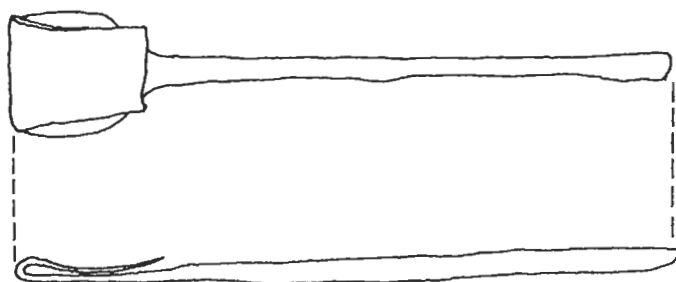
Figure 42. Metal spearheads



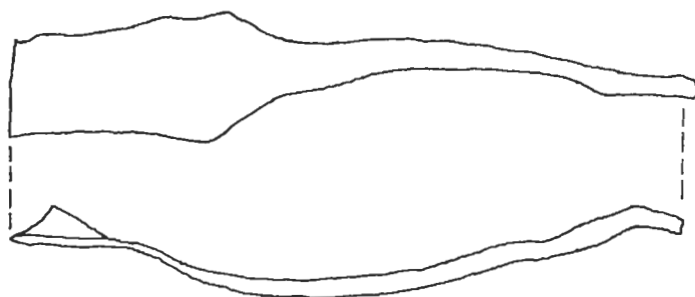
M1 187



M1 188



M1 189



M1 190

1:1

Figure 43. Metal spearheads

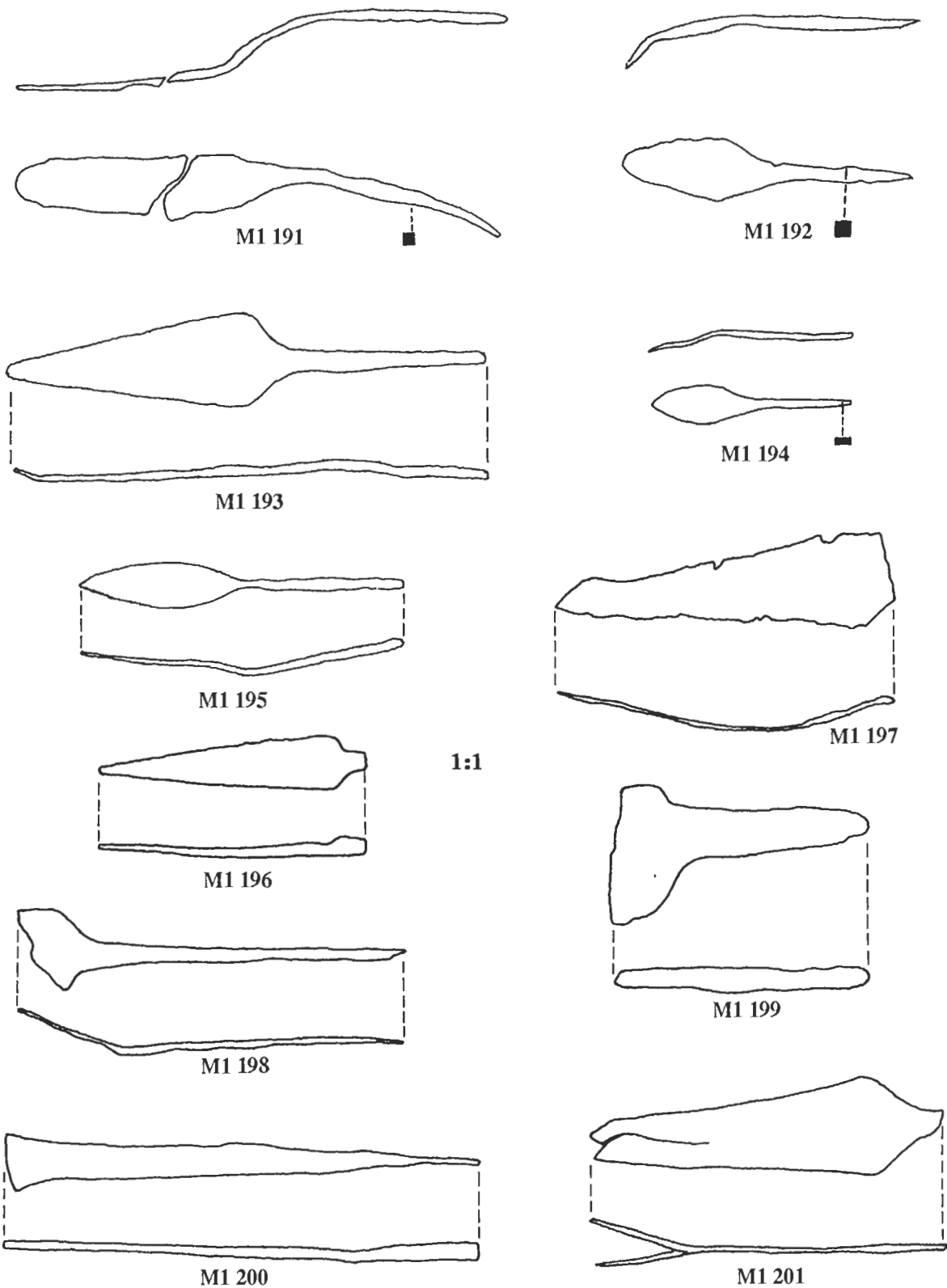
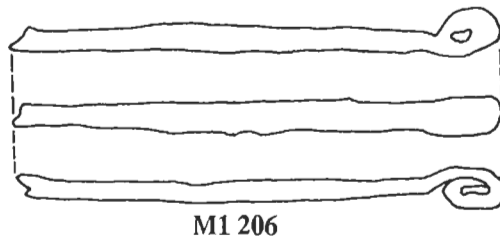
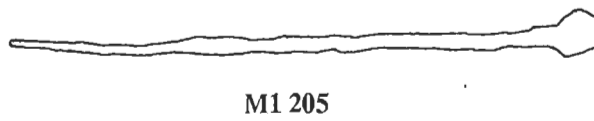
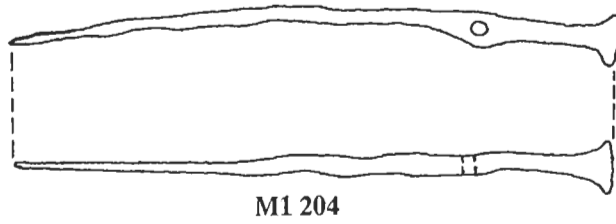
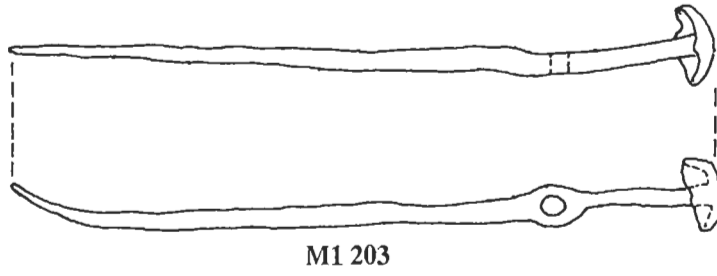
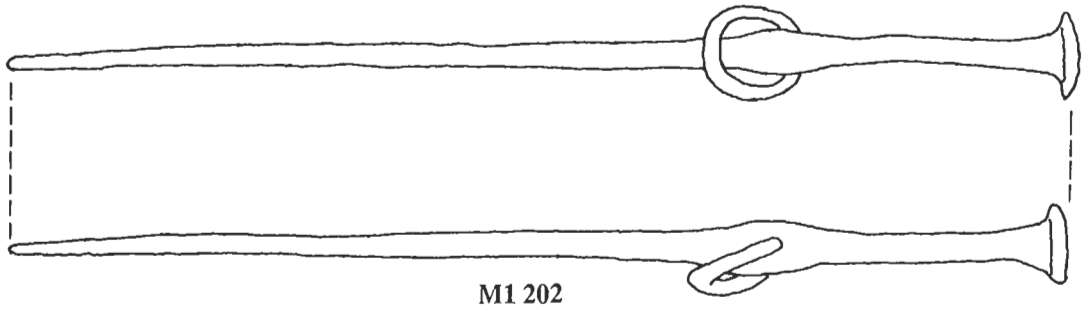


Figure 44. Metal points, spoons and scalpel



1:1

Figure 45. Metal pins

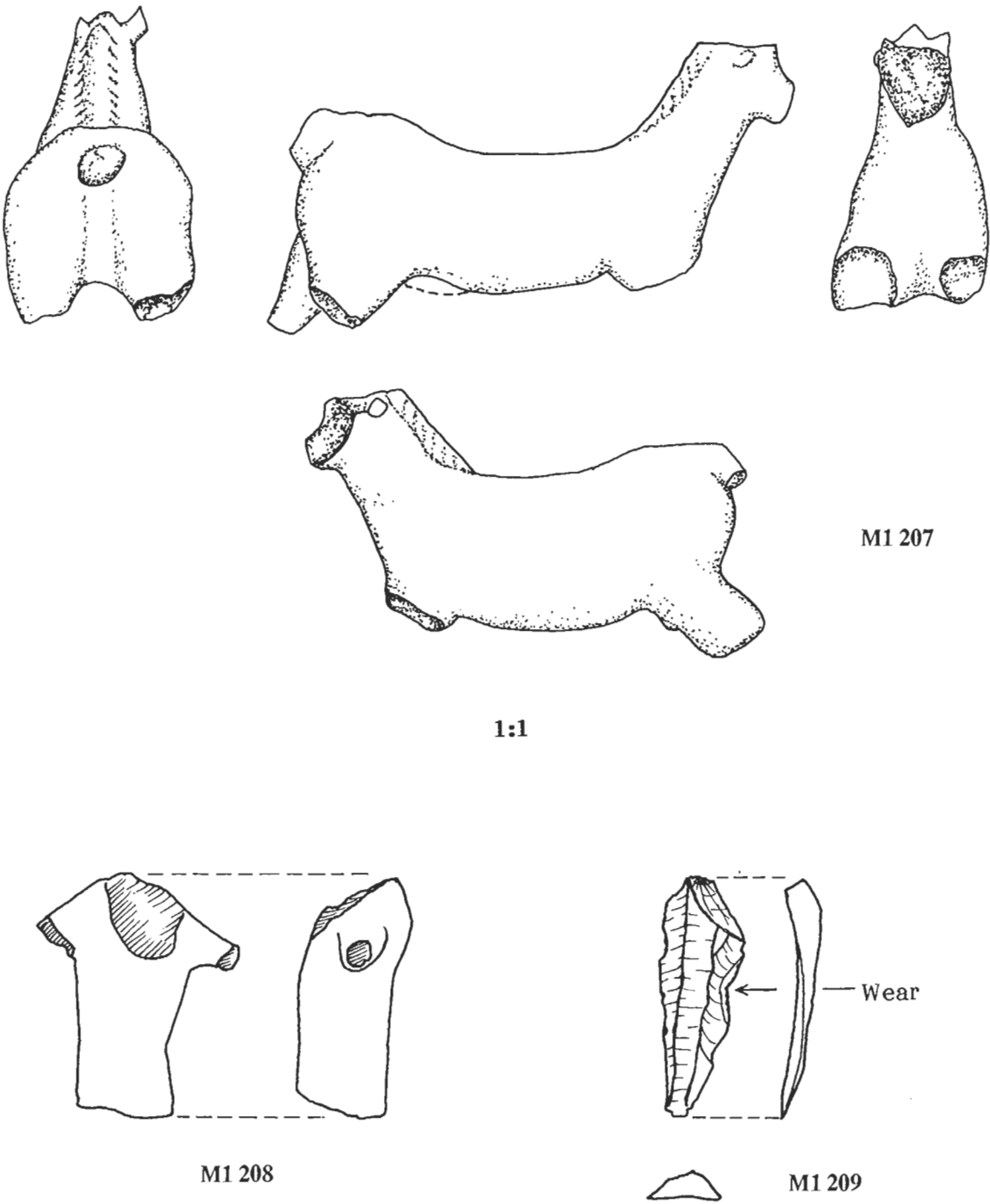


Figure 46. Lithic blade and figurines

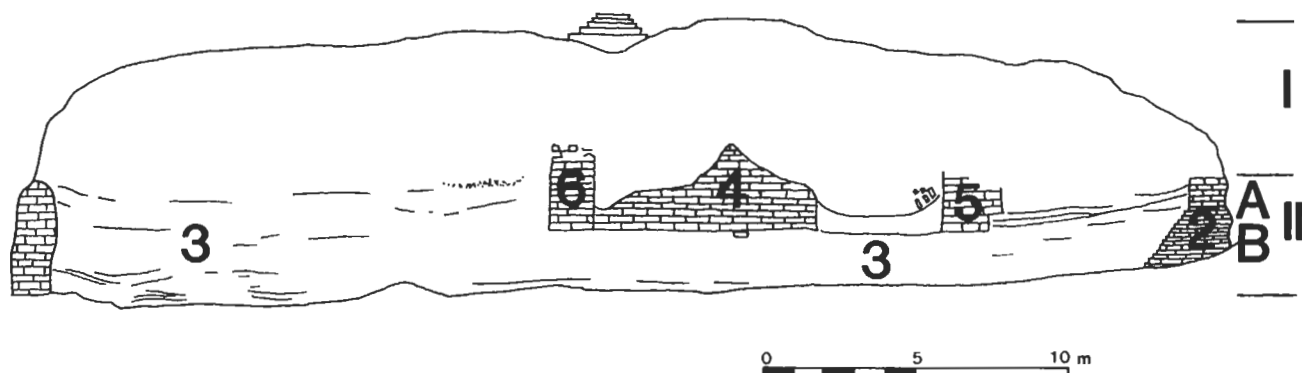


Figure 47. Tell Shermola: Sketch section of northern side of central mound

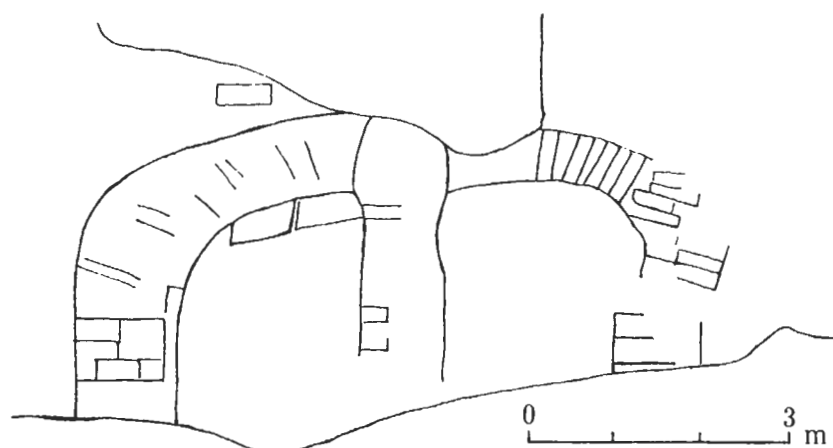


Figure 48. Tell Shermola: Sketch section of arched structure on southern side of mound

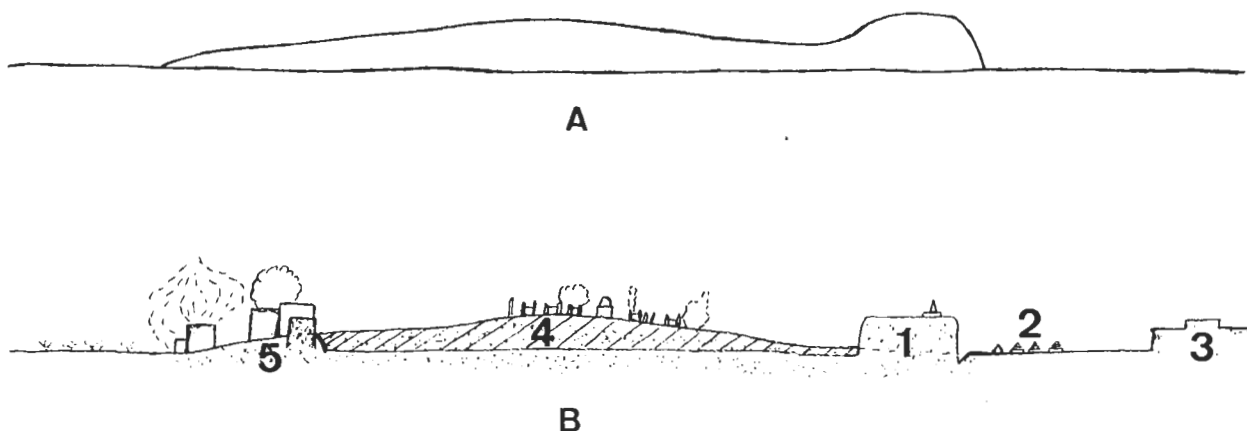


Figure 49. Tell Shermola: Sketch section of entire tell, looking west, with proposed reconstruction of ancient outline

- 1 Tell Shermola (main mound)
- 2 Cemetery
- 3 Southern edge of the town of Amuda
- 4 Cemetery hill
- 5 Southern mound

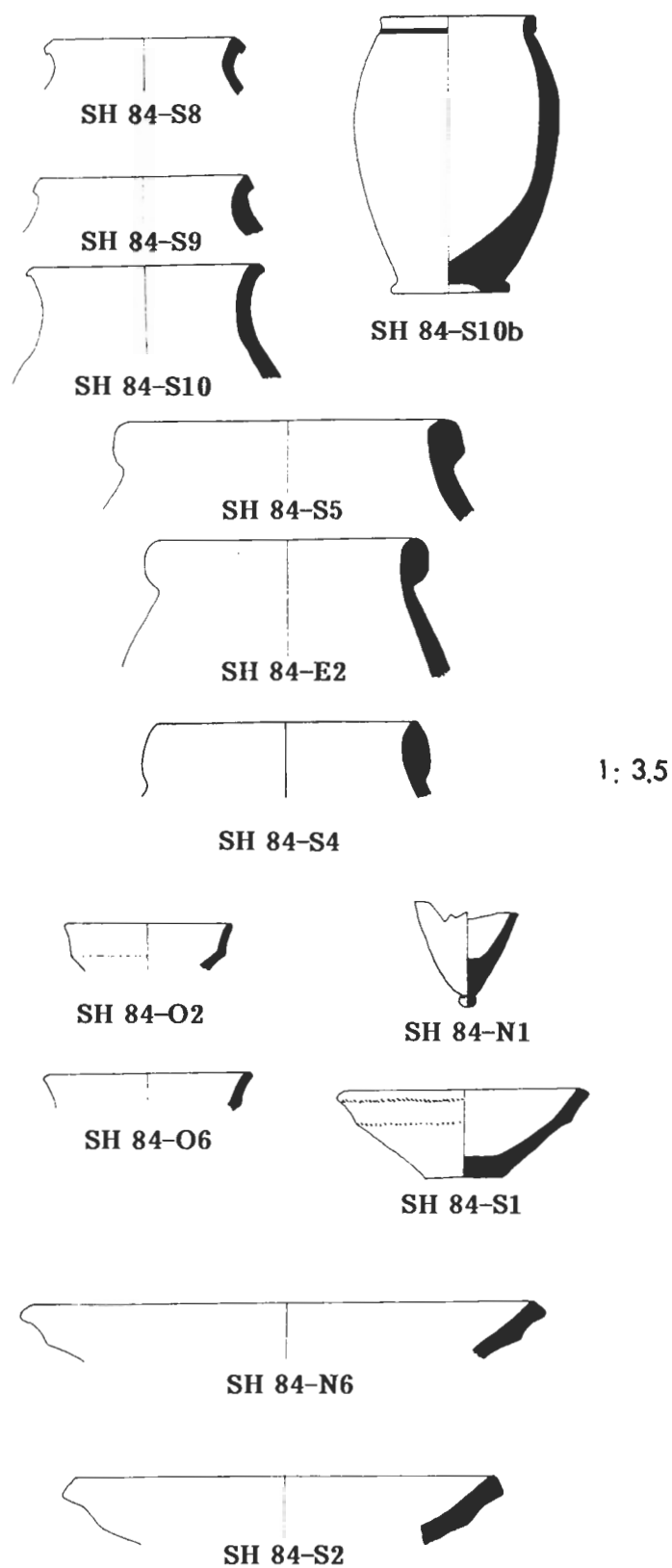


Figure 50. Tell Shermola: Ceramic types from the surface of the main mound

PLATES



Illustration 1. Miniature head of a horse

M1 209 (K1.12). Burnt clay; from the destruction layer
in K1 feature 16 (mid third millennium).

PLATE II



Illustration 2. Aerial view of Tell Mozan with Outer City (far shot, looking southwest).

A faint discoloration (and in some cases a change in the pattern of field layout) marks the low rise which encircles the Outer City. The distance between the southern and northern points (S and N in the photograph) is about one mile.

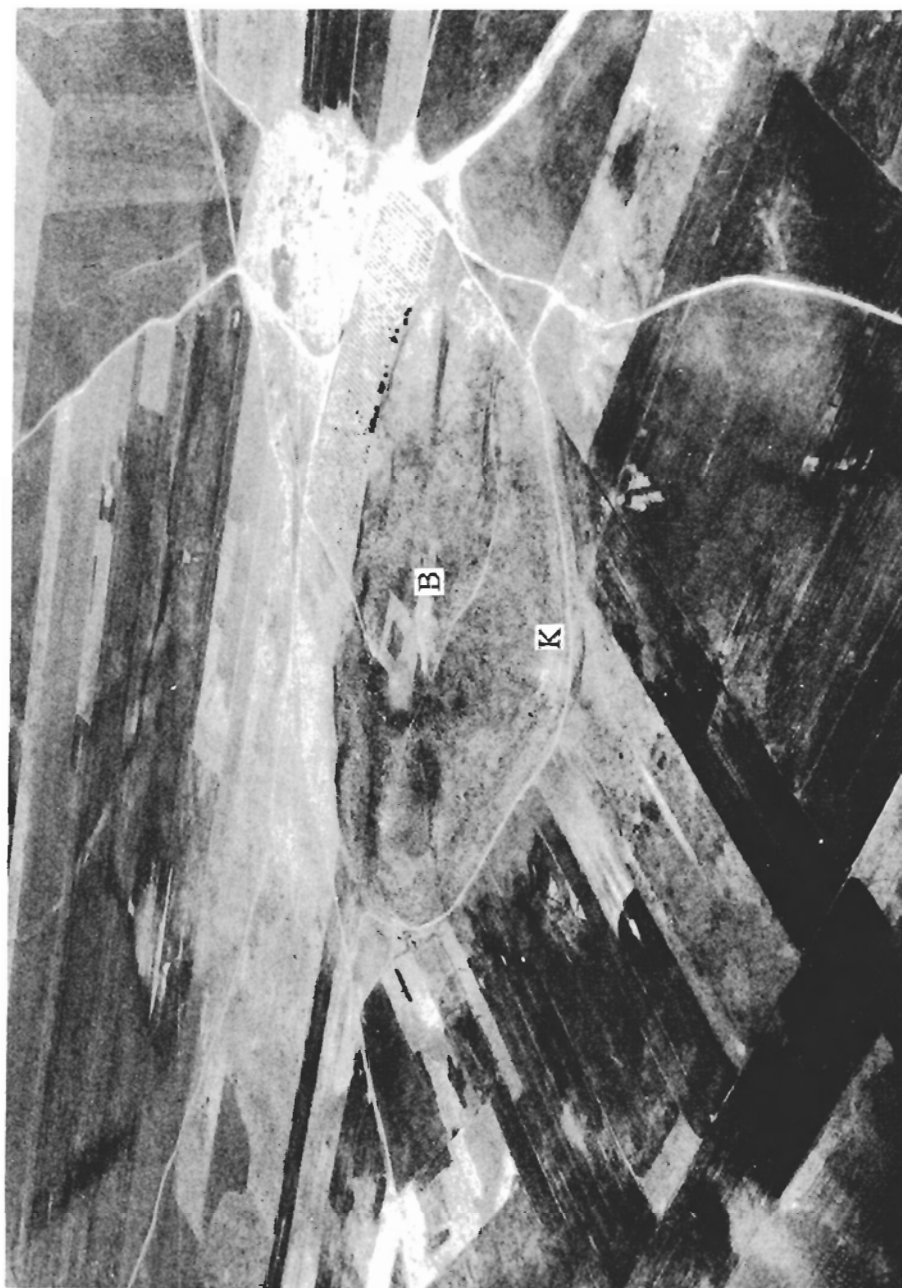


Illustration 3. Aerial view of Tell Mozan with Outer City (medium shot, looking west).

B and K are the two main soundings of the first two seasons.

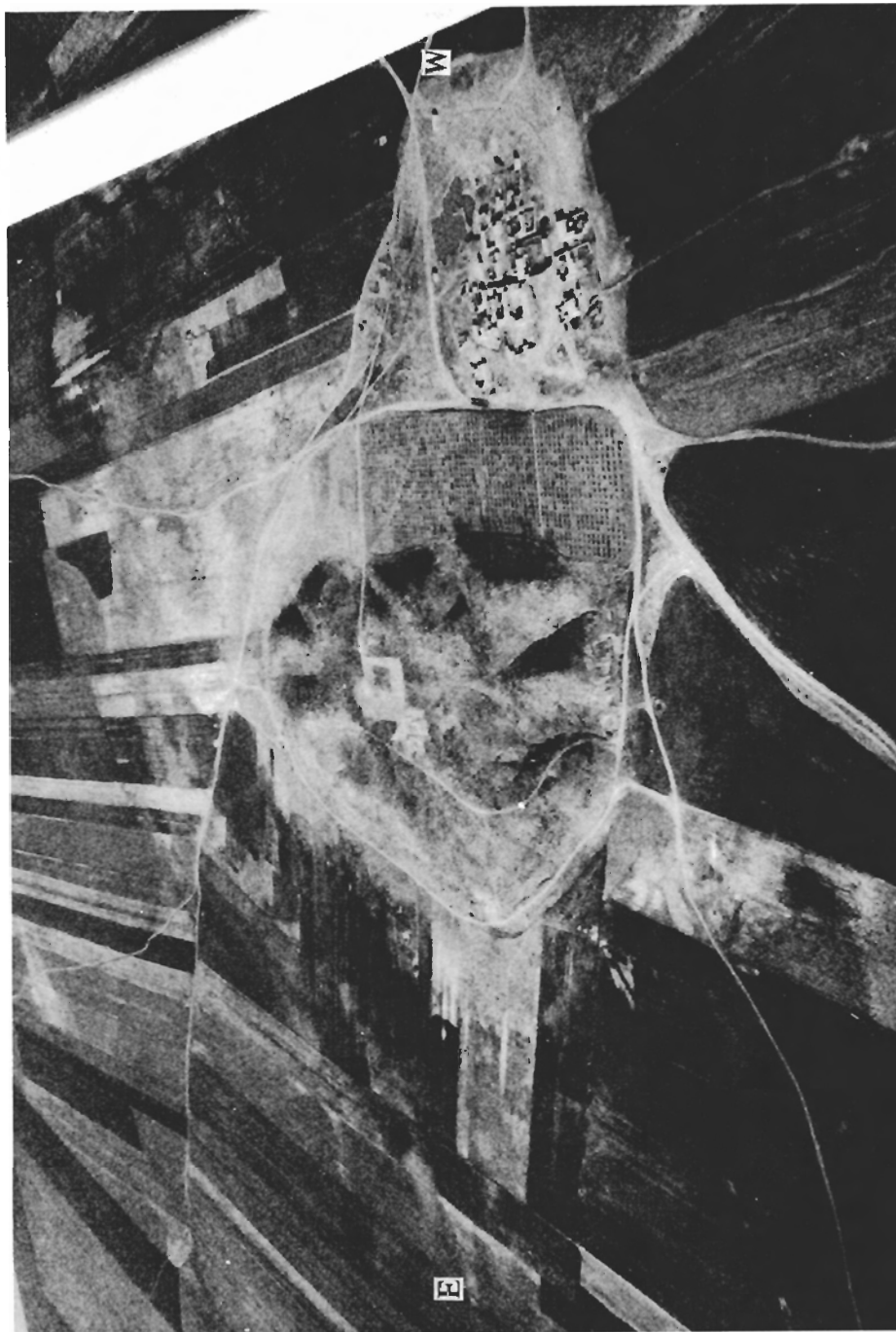


Illustration 4. Aerial view of Tell Mozan (narrow shot, looking south).

The village of Mozan is visible on the right; it is located within the area of the ancient Outer City. The vineyard between the village and the mound is on a gentle slope which may correspond to part of the ancient High Mound. The low rise encircling the Outer City is partly visible in the upper right. The distance between the eastern and western points (E and W in the photograph) is about one kilometer.

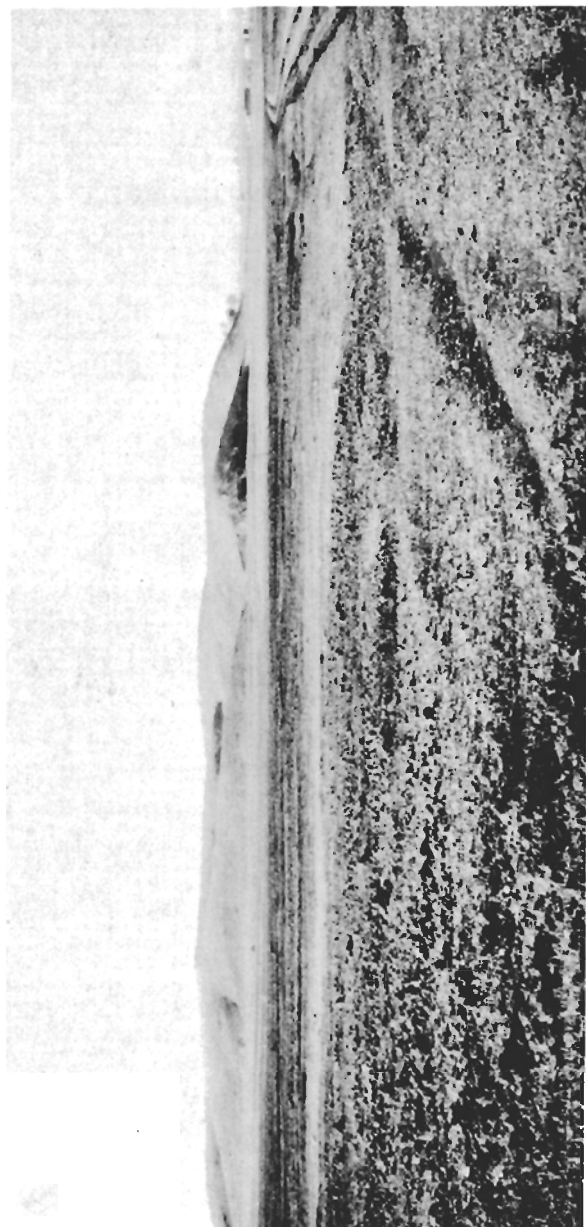


Illustration 5. Profile of Tell Mozan (looking south).

The village of Mozan is visible on the right. The trees on the slope delimit the higher border of the vineyard.

PLATE VI



Illustration 6. Stone building, Area B1 (direct overhead).

Stone ramp partly exposed, semi-circular feature, and southwest corner of outer stone wall. (The photograph was taken toward the beginning of the second season, and the exposure is correspondingly more limited than shown on the floor plan, Figure 8.)



Illustration 7. Stone building, Area B1 (oblique overhead, looking north).

The ramp and semi-circular structure are visible on the lower left, and beyond them the three parallel stone walls on the west. In the background is the continuation of this building with its stone foundations and the lower courses of mud brick walls.



Illustration 8. Stone building, Area B1: southwestern corner (oblique overhead, looking east).
Closer view of ramp, semi-circular structure, and southwestern portion of room.



Illustration 9. Stone building, Area B1: southwestern corner (looking south).
Visible in the center is the clear alignment of the stones marking the outer face of the western side of the building.

PLATE VIII



Illustration 10. Stone building, Area B1: northwestern corner with plastered floor (looking north).

White floor is preserved up to the edge of the wall. The mudbrick is preserved in the lower right (same corner as in Illustr. 11); elsewhere only the stone substructure is preserved.



Illustration 11. Stone building, Area B1: detail of brick wall on stone foundation and white floor.

On the lower right corner the white plastered floor rides up to, and curls up against, the lower course of bricks of the wall. The thickness of the plaster shows in the section of the shallow round depression in the lower center of the photograph.



Illustration 12. Stone building, Area B1: broken storage vessel on outside floor in southwestern corner, of Pebble Tempered ware.



Illustration 13. Stone building, Area B1: reconstructed storage vessels on outside floor in southwestern corner.

Restored Pebble Tempered storage vessel on lower left and restored rope decorated jar on upper left; both were found on floor B1f19.

PLATE X



Illustration 14. City wall, Area K1: direct overhead.

The long narrow trench has exposed the base of the glacis (lower portion) and the inside of the city wall (K2): the slope of the tell reveals the brickwork of the eroded core of the city wall. Larger sounding at the base of the city wall is Locus A (see Figure 13).



Illustration 15. City wall, Area K1: front view, before excavations.

The cut in the side of the tell results from local farmers using this area to gather soil for mud bricks.

Illustration 16. City wall, Area K1: detail of north section in Locus A (see Figure 13). The plastered exterior face of the city wall shows on the right, the bricks are lying horizontally on top of the burnt deposit (K1f16). The top of the glacis shows clearly, still partly covered by a portion of the burnt deposit.

Illustration 17. City wall, Area K1: frontal view, after scraping of vertical face (looking west). Preserved height of city wall, from the surface of the glacis to the top of the brickwork, is about 5 m. The top portion represents later deposit resting on top of the brickwork (part of which is removed in the continuation of the trench visible in Illustration 19).

Illustration 18. City wall, Area K1: general view of Locus A (looking north). Eroded core of wall, with articulated brickwork, shows on the right, with top surface of glacis riding up to its base. Talus of High Mound shows in background.

Illustration 19. City wall, Area K1: general view of glacis with burnt deposit and face of city wall (looking west). Trench cut perpendicular to the city wall shows the steep slope of the glacis; in the background the base of the wall and above it the trench cut at the top of the mound to expose the inner face of the city wall. Clearly visible are both the even surface of the glacis and the thickness of the burnt deposit.



Illustration 16.

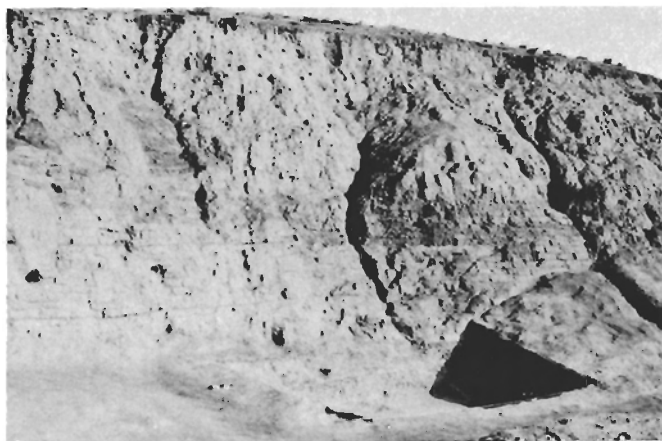


Illustration 17.



Illustration 18.



Illustration 19.

PLATE XII

Left:	Mid left:	Mid right:	Right:
M1 205	M1 200	M1 189	M1 203
M1 206	M1 196	M1 199	M1 204
B1.40	M1 193	M1 188	M1 202
M1 195	M1 201	M1 190	M1 187
M1 192	M1 197		M1 186
M1 194	M1 198		M1 185
M1 191			M1 184

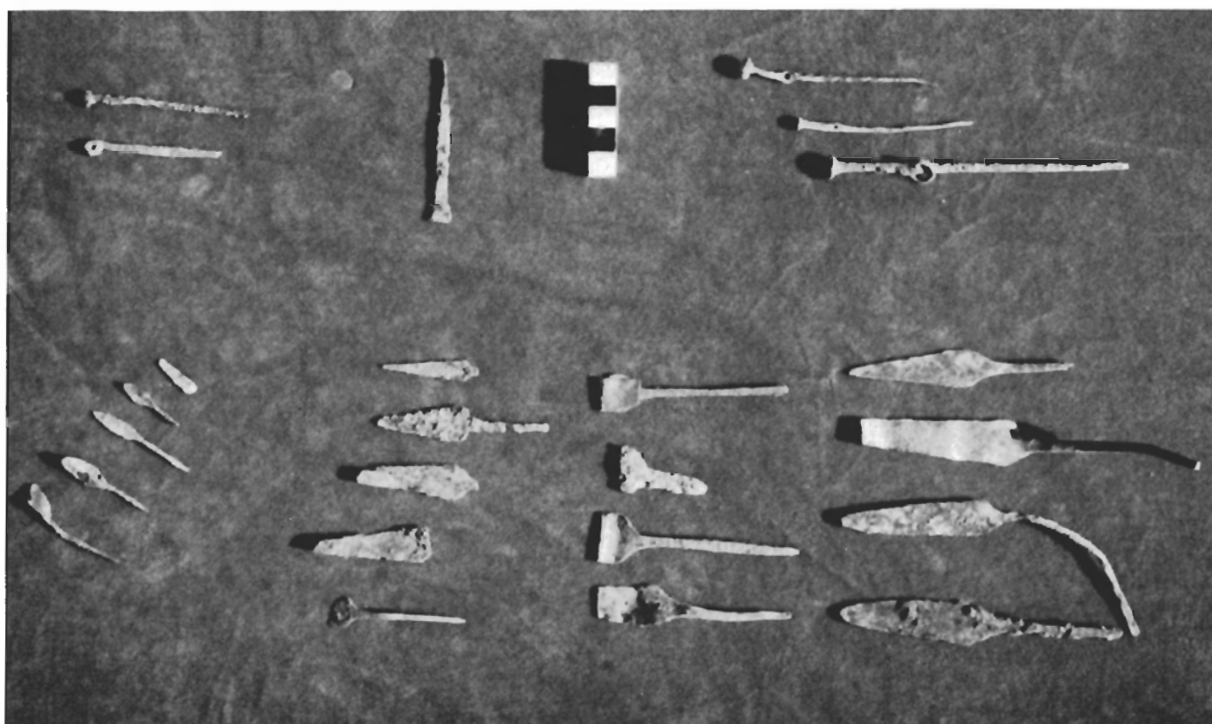


Illustration 21. Assemblage of metal objects (Areas B1 and K1).

The three pins at the upper right are from the burnt deposit in K1, the points at the lower right are mostly from the northwestern portion of B1, and the small spoons at the lower left are mostly from the central portion of B1.

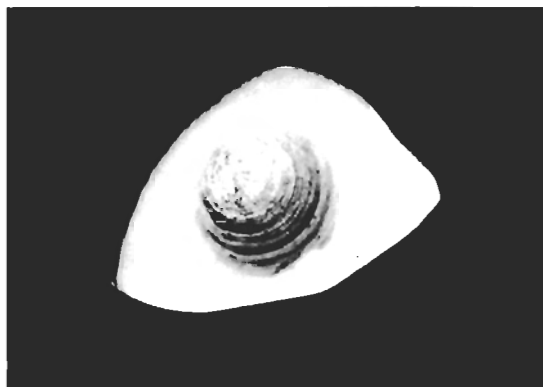


Illustration 20. Eye socket of statue (Area B1).

M1 210 (B1.19). The socket, with traces of bitumen in the hole for a colored pupil, was found among the stones in the southwestern corner of the building.



Illustration 22. Spouted mid third millennium vessel (Area K1).

M1 52 (K1.12-2). Simple ware with darker traces and burnt-on clay from secondary firing (from the burnt deposit K1f16).

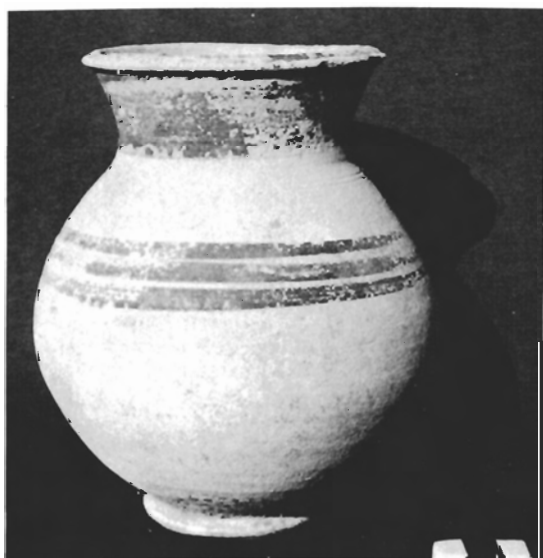


Illustration 23. Khabur ware jar (Area B1).

M1 82 (B1.73). From the destruction stratum above the white floor of the stone building.

PLATE XIV

Left column:

K1.24
M 1 175
M 1 168
K1.87
K1.75
K1.70
K1.76
K1.13
K1.63
K1.77

Right column:

M 1 171
M 1 179
M 1 169
M 1 181
K1.16

Center column:

K1.20
K1.25
K1.72
K1.18
K1.41
K1.78
K1.46
M 1 172

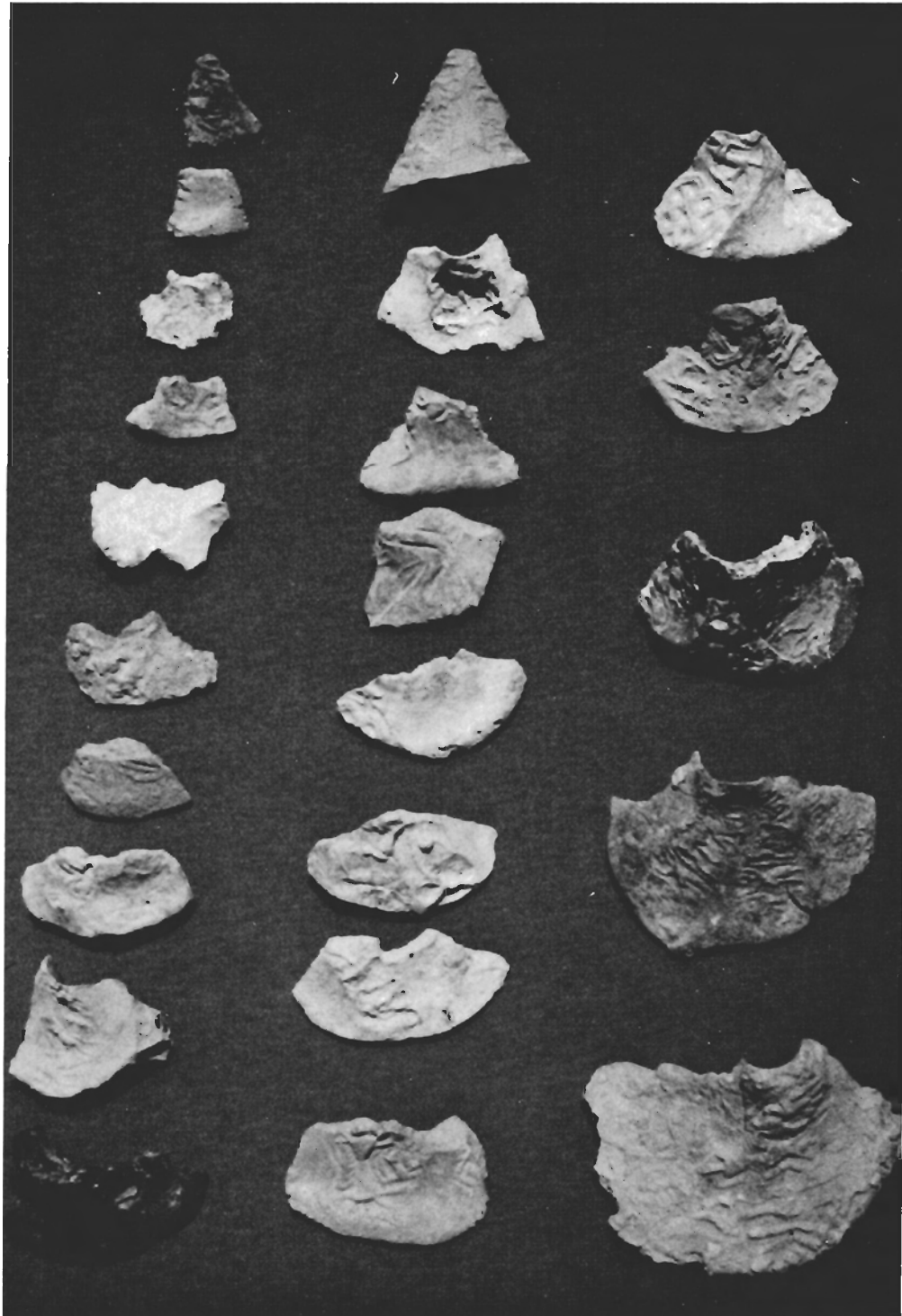


Illustration 24. Assemblage of door sealings (Area K1).

All sealings are from Area K1, feature 16, the burnt layer.



Illustration 25. Detail of bottom of door sealing (K1.25). Flat wood impression on the bottom and two strands of rope impression along the central cavity.

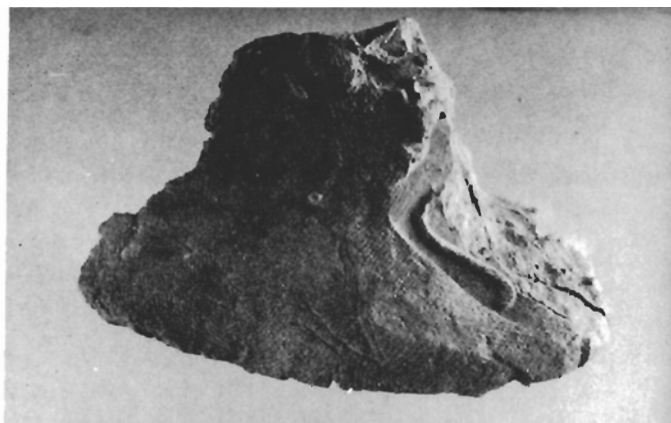


Illustration 26. Characteristic shape of door sealings (K1.78).

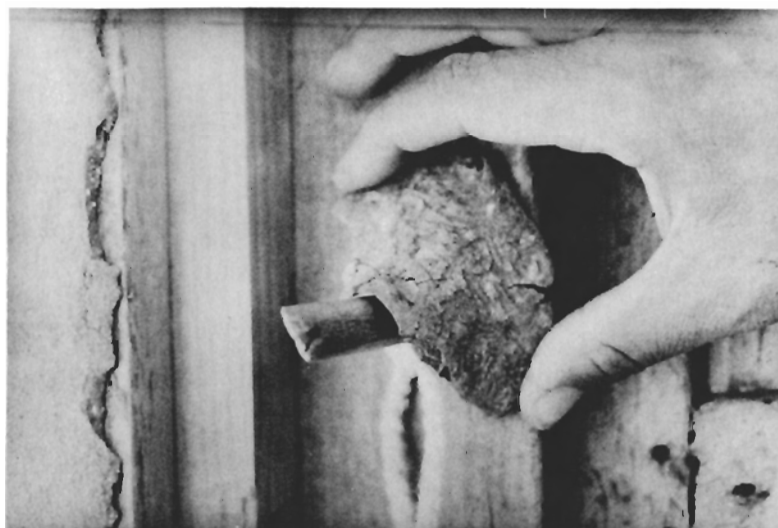


Illustration 27. Reconstruction of door sealing on modern door.

PLATE XVI

SEALINGS FROM THE BURNT DEPOSIT OUTSIDE THE CITY WALL (K1f16), MID THIRD MILLENNIUM



Illustration 28. Seal impression on shoulder of large jar

M1 167 (K1.6). The sealing is reversed with respect to the orientation of the jar (in this photograph the neck of the jar is at the bottom).



Illustration 29. Seal impression on rectangular tag

M1 168 (K1.8). The seal is rolled on the preserved length of the tag and fills the entire surface.



Illustration 30. Door sealing: crossed animals

M1 172 (K1.50). Traces of a human figure and a lion; cloth impressions also shown.

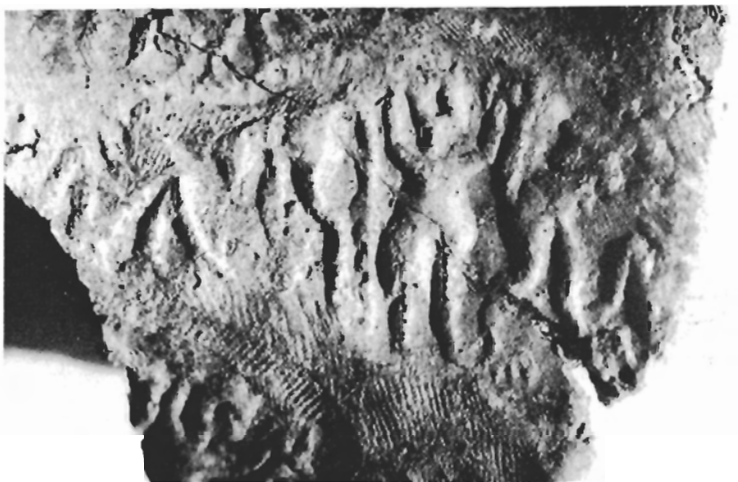
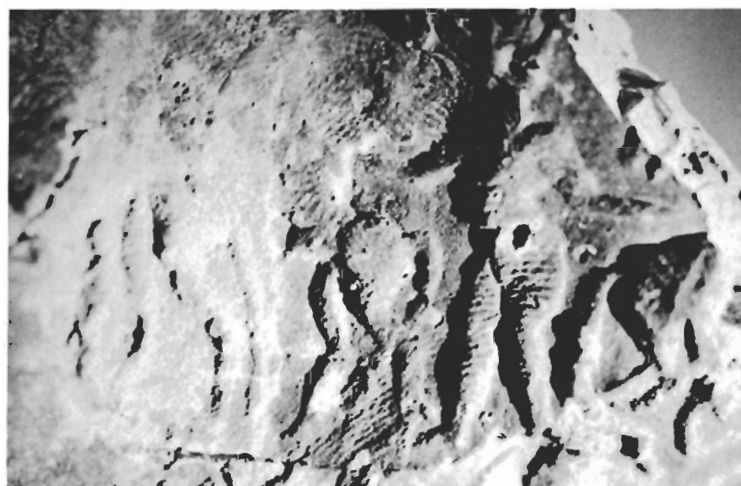


Illustration 31. Door sealing: hero with dagger

M1 181 (K1.92). Hero with dagger between two animals; traces of cloth show that the cloth impressions were on the clay before the seal was rolled.



Illustration 32. Seal impression: snake coil and horned quadruped
M1 171 (K1.45).



Illustrations 33-35. Seal impression:
hero between rampant animals

M1 169 (K1.29) Nude hero with tufted hair
between two bearded animals; three different
details of the impression.



PLATE XVIII

Illustration 36. Seal impression: hero with rampant animal and crossed animals

M1 177 (K1.69). Hero and bearded horned animal; a pair of crossed lions.



Illustration 37. Seal impression: hero with skirt holding plant, with animal

M1 174 (K1.52). Skirted figure holding a stick and a bag(?) behind an animal.

Illustration 38. Seal impression: double animal file

M1 180 (K1.82). Two rows of animals with short tails, ears or short horns, and large eyes.





**Illustration 39. Seal impression:
geometric design**

M1 173 (K1.51). Door sealing from burnt deposit outside the city wall, mid third millennium; geometric pattern (guilloche?).

**Illustration 40. Seal impression:
rampant bearded animal**

M1 75 (K1.17). Door sealing from burnt deposit outside the city wall, mid third millennium; rampant animal (antelope?) with beard, horns, and short tail.



**Illustration 41. Seal impression:
impaled(?) scorpion**

M1 183 (K1.17). Door sealing from general surface of mound.



Illustration 42. Two stamp seals

M1 183 (Z1.20 on right and Z1.17 on left). From general surface; two stamp seals with circular geometric pattern.





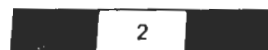
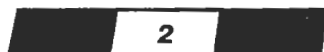
Illustration 43. Tell Shermola: the central mound (looking northwest).



Illustration 44. Tell Shermola: button base goblet (base).



Illustration 45. Tell Shermola: carinated shallow bowl.



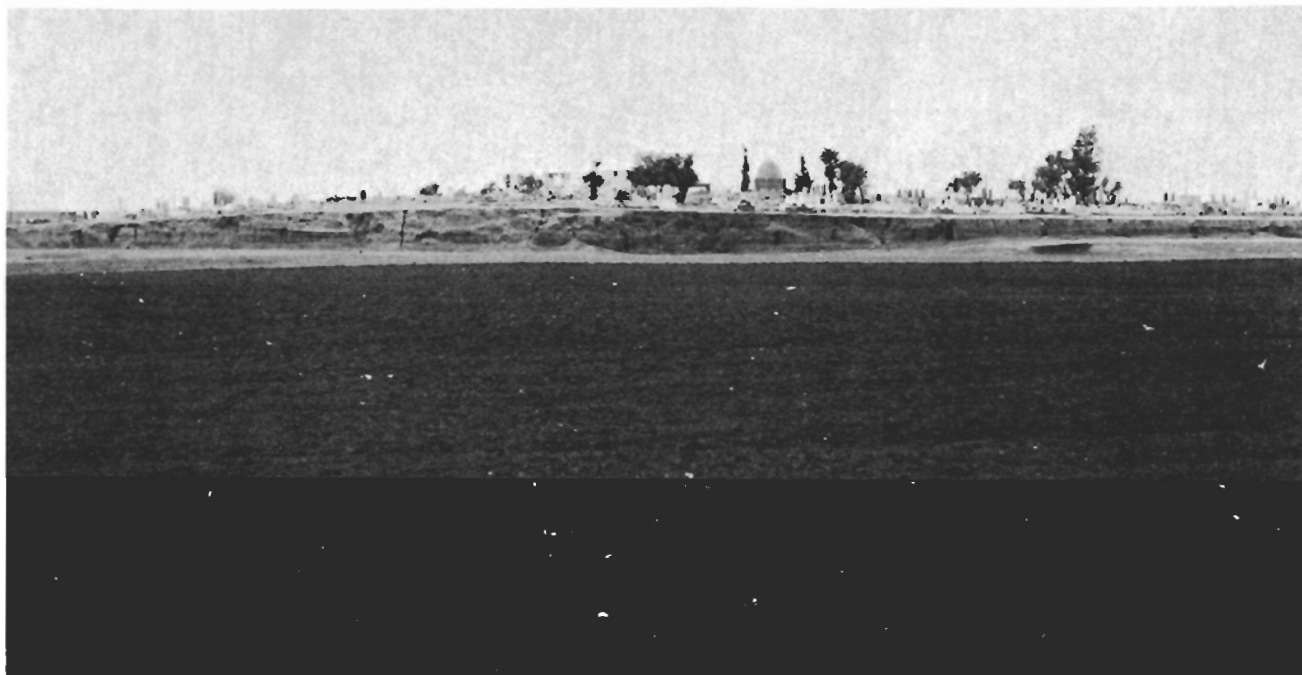


Illustration 46. Tell Shermola: the lower mound (looking west).



Illustration 47. Tell Shermola: the lower mound (looking north).

PLATE XXII

Illustration 48. The Urkish lion in the Metropolitan Museum of Art: front view.



Illustration 49. The Urkish lion in the Metropolitan Museum of Art: side view.



Illustration 50. The Urkish lion in the Metropolitan Museum of Art: three-quarter view.



Illustration 51. The Urkish lion in the Metropolitan Museum of Art: top view.

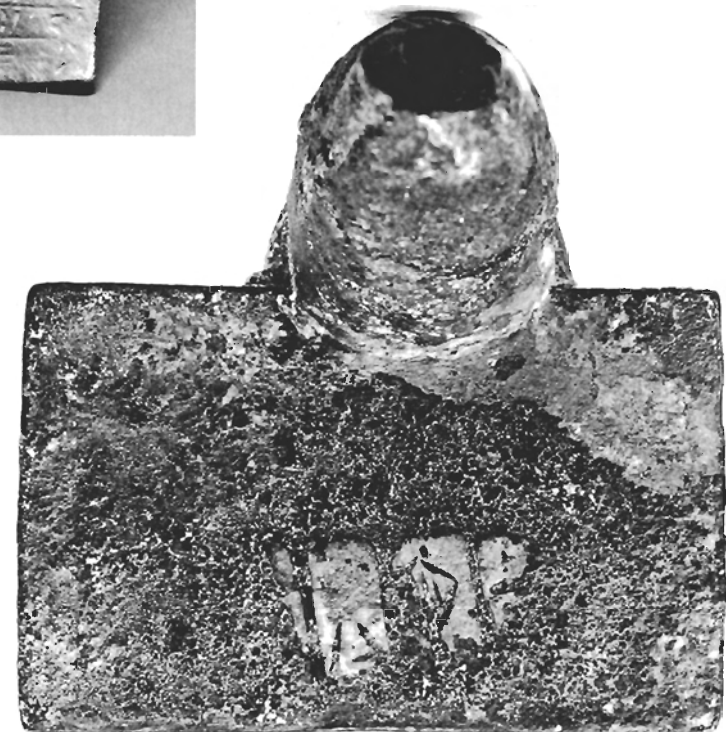
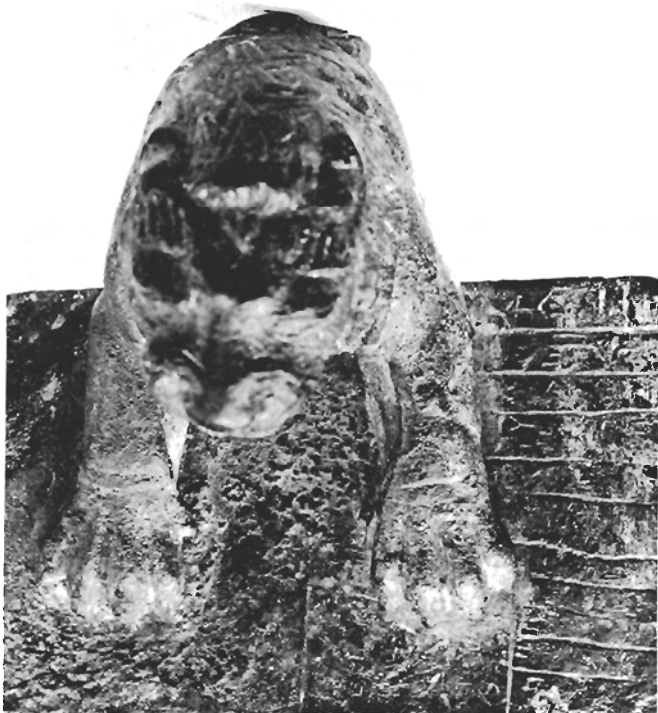


Illustration 53. The Urkish lion in the Louvre: bottom view.

Illustration 52. The Urkish lion in the Louvre: top view.

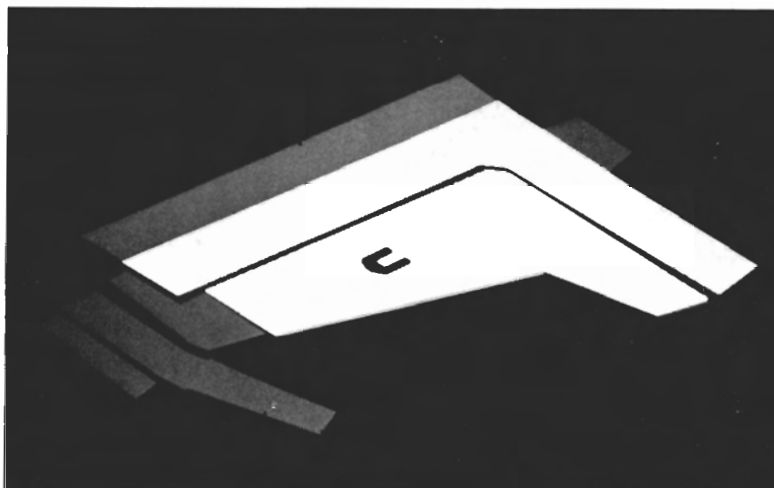


Illustration 54.

COMPUTER GENERATED RENDERINGS OF THE STONE BUILDING IN AREA B1

Illustration 54. Partially excavated foundations of stone building in Area B1 (viewed from the southeast).

The right-angle wall (light area) and its two additional parallel walls (dark gray) enclose the white floor (white area) with its horseshoe-shaped hearth. To the south of the white floor is the stone ramp (dark gray). To the north of the white floor is the brick-paved area (light gray).

Illustration 55. Axonometric perspective of Tell Chuera-style 'in antis' temple reconstruction at Mozan (viewed from the southeast).

The 'in antis' temple reconstructed on the Mozan foundations is entered via five steps from the east (this entrance is purely hypothetical, since this portion of Area B is currently unexcavated). The altar is on the west wall, flanked by two pairs of engaged pillars. The stone ramp serves to connect the cella with the exterior or perhaps a stone courtyard via the south. A doorway on the north wall connects the ante-cella with the brick-paved area north of the white floor.

Illustration 56. Low-angle perspective of Kish-style reconstruction at Mozan (viewed from the south).

The Mozan foundations are seen as part of a much larger 'palatial' structure which includes a second story. The stone ramp connects to the white floor through a portico. This in turn connects to the second story via a stairway whose lower steps can be seen rising just beyond the north wall of the portico.

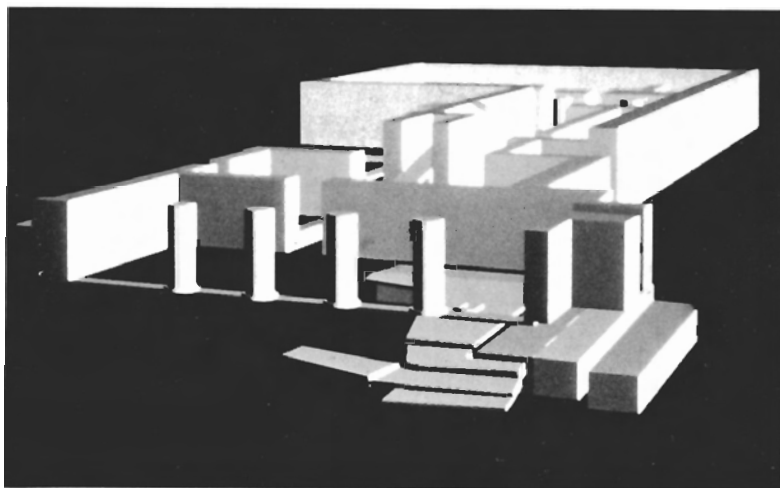
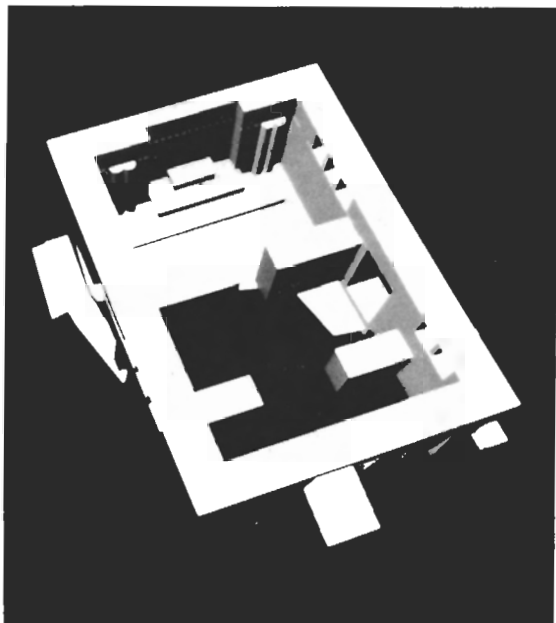


Illustration 56.

Illustration 55.



Bibliotheca Mesopotamica

Volume Twenty

Mozan 1

The Soundings of the First Two Seasons

**Giorgio Buccellati and
Marilyn Kelly-Buccellati**

MOZAN 1

THE SOUNDINGS OF THE FIRST TWO SEASONS



Bibliotheca Mesopotamica

Primary sources and interpretive analyses for the study
of Mesopotamian civilization and its influences from
late prehistory to the end of the cuneiform tradition

Editor: Giorgio Buccellati

Assistant Editors: John L. Hayes, Patricia Olin

Published Under the Auspices of
IIMAS

The International Institute for Mesopotamian Area Studies

BIBLIOTHECA MESOPOTAMICA

Volume 20

Mozan 1
The Soundings of the First Two Seasons

Giorgio Buccellati and
Marilyn Kelly-Buccellati

UNDENA PUBLICATIONS

Malibu 1988

ABSTRACT

Preliminary soundings were conducted at Tell Mozan in the north-central portion of the Khabur plains in 1984 and 1985. The site has proven to be a major urban settlement of the third millennium and early part of the second millennium, with the possibility that it may correspond to ancient Urkish, known to have been a major Hurrian center in the early periods.

This volume reports on the finds made as well as on various aspects and research goals of the project. After a presentation of the environmental, historical, archaeological and methodological considerations which provide the project its special scope, the following topics are covered: the two surface *surveys* of the High Mound and Outer City respectively; the *excavations* of the City Wall at the base, and of a stone building at the top of the High Mound; the *artifacts* found during the excavations, with special reference to an important group of seal impressions mostly on door sealings; paleobotanical and ¹⁴C *samples*; the beginning of a *regional survey* in the immediate vicinity of Tell Mozan; an art historical discussion (by O. W. Muscarella) of the *Urkish lion pgs* preserved in the Louvre and the Metropolitan Museum of Art; and the application of *computer aided design* techniques to a study of the stone building on top of the High Mound. More than 200 objects are given in line drawings, and more than 50 black-and-white photographs illustrate various aspects of the report.

Color documentation for the material presented in this volume is available from Undena Publications in the form of 20 slides published as set No. 1 within the series *Photographic Data Sets (PDS-1)*. Reference to the slides is given in the text.

The text portion of this volume is also available in electronic format as disk No. 1 in the series *Cybernetica Mesopotamica — Volumes (CMV 1A)*, also published by Undena Publications under the sponsorship of IIMAS — The International Institute for Mesopotamian Area Studies.

Published with the assistance of AICF — The Ambassador International Cultural Foundation.

Library of Congress Card Catalog Number: 87-50698

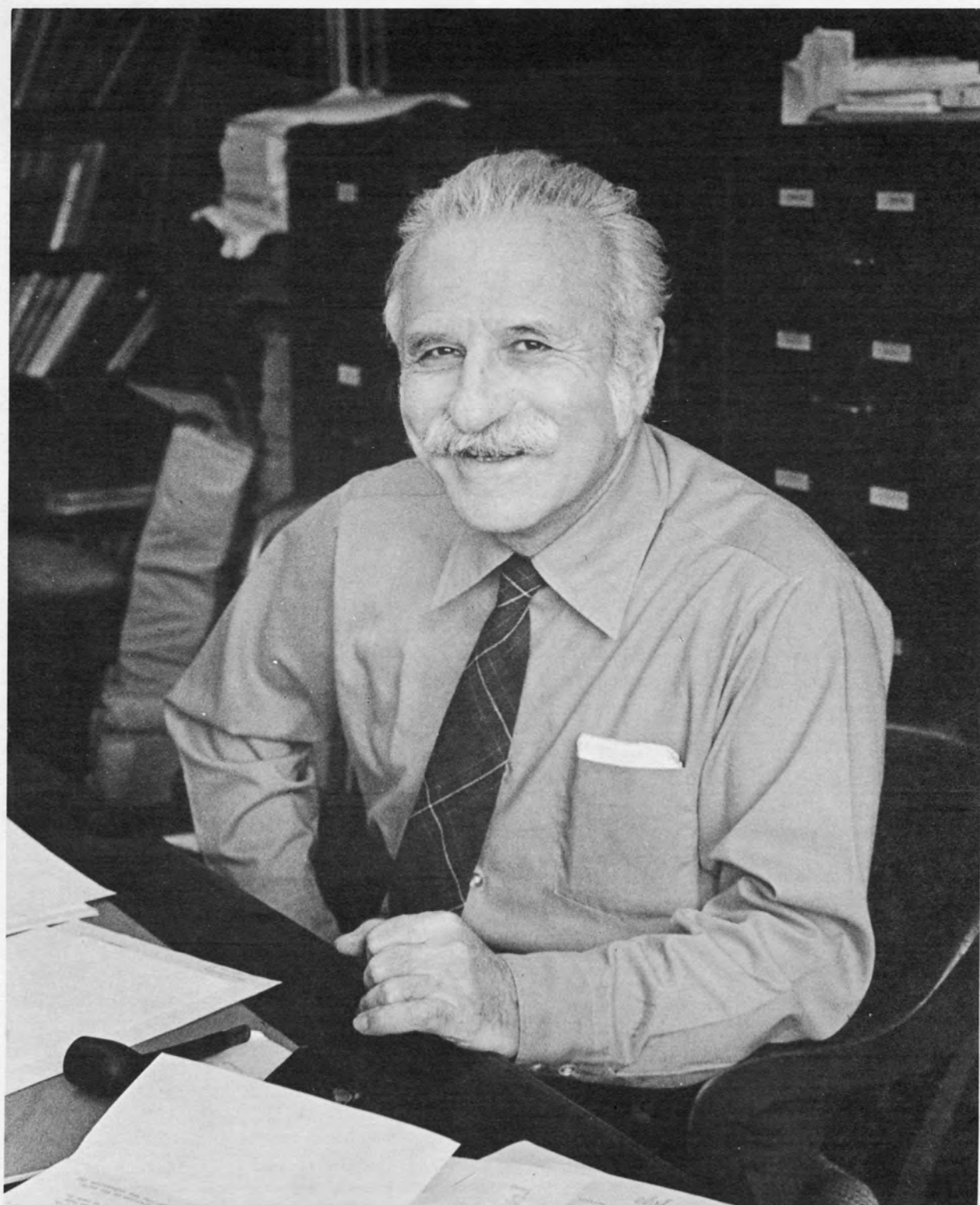
ISBN 0-89003-194-0 (paper)

0-89003-195-9 (cloth)

(c) 1988 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 photocopy, recording, or any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher.

Undena Publications, P.O. Box 97, Malibu, California 90265 U.S.A.



**In Memory of I. J. Gelb
Who Showed Us the Way**

PREFACE

The wheatfields of the Khabur have seen many a harvest over the millennia, but none perhaps as significant as the archaeological harvest which a number of expeditions have begun to reap in recent years. We have to thank for this the enlightened policies of the Syrian authorities, which have consistently welcomed and encouraged an unprecedented expansion of scholarly activity in their country. As a result, whole new vistas have been emerging not only for the history of Syria, but more broadly for the history of the ancient Near East as a whole. The Khabur region is especially attractive because it is generally less well known, while at the same time it gives every evidence of having been a crucible of civilization on a par with Sumer in the South or Ebla in the West.

Our new excavations at Tell Mozan are in line with these general developments on the one hand, and with our own specific interests on the other. The work we have been conducting at Terqa and Qraya for the last ten years have given us a special appreciation of the larger regional dimension within which the history of those two sites has to be understood. The Khabur region provides the natural setting for such a broader scope of inquiry. Terqa and Qraya are at the heart of both the fertile mid-Euphrates trough (known today as the *zor*) and the high-ground steppe dotted with springs and wells (known in ancient times as the *nawu*). They are also at the mouth of the Khabur, which serves as a major artery linking the *zor* with the "upper country" (the *matum elitum*, as it was known in ancient times). The start of a new excavation project in this "upper country" will thus allow us to develop a true regional project, based on concurrent field work at different sites, conducted with parallel methodology and direct cross-information. We hope that such long term and broadly based research may yield proportionately greater insights in the archaeology and history of the area, and serve as a significant experiment in the methodology of regional studies.

In and of itself, Tell Mozan seems to hold in store archaeological promises of the greatest magnitude. Its size makes it one of the largest settlements in the region, in fact one of the largest in ancient Syria if the preliminary indications for a vast lower city are verified by future work. The homogeneity of the deposit, which belongs predominantly and throughout to the third millennium, is just as impressive. And the circumstantial evidence which seems to suggest a possible identification of the site with Urkish provides a tantalizing working hypothesis for an interpretation of the pertinent historical framework. Regardless of

what the answer might be to the questions of either identification or size, Mozan is certain to prove a major site for the understanding of the civilization in the piedmont area, which not only thrived on rain-fed agriculture, but also served as the link between the mountain regions with their rich reserves of metal ores to the north and the urban states in the southern alluvium. Only the discovery of third millennium epigraphic material, of the type known through the Urkish lions, may allow us to define such culture as Hurrian: and that the prospect of such discovery is realistic is suggested by the fact that the inscriptions on the Urkish lions presuppose an important and autonomous scribal tradition that must have been at home in the Khabur plains.

As we were articulating our overall research design for the excavations at Mozan, we had made plans to have Dr. I. Jay Gelb join us in the field in the Spring 1985. In spite of his lifelong work in this general region, he had never been able to travel there, and we were eager to offer him, our personal mentor and friend for so many years, this opportunity. The potential significance of Mozan for an understanding of Hurrian civilization was especially inviting from a scholarly point of view, and we had great hopes to be able to develop with him a long term plan for the full historical evaluation of our findings there. For family reasons he was not able to join us in 1985, and so we postponed his visit until 1986. Or so we thought. The sudden illness which struck him in the Fall of 1985, and his death on the 22nd of December 1985, were to sadly alter all our plans. We can only, at this date, dedicate this first volume of the Mozan Reports to his memory — a small token of the strong human bond which united us as friends, and, we hope, a meaningful indication of the reverberation that his fundamental work on the Hurrians has left for the field.

It is with special pleasure that we recall one of our preliminary visits to the site in 1983, when we were joined by Dr. Herman L. Hoeh of the Ambassador International Cultural Foundation and a trustee of IIMAS — The International Institute for Mesopotamian Area Studies. As we looked together from the commanding position of Tell Mozan at the mountains to the North and the rolling plains to the South, we shared a precious moment in which the potential historical significance of the site seemed to blend with the sheer beauty of the landscape and elicit in us the resolve for an expanded new commitment to the archaeology of the region. The association with the Ambassador International Cultural Foundation, whose sponsorship has made it possible for us to develop the ambitious project on which we report here, was celebrated in a special way with the visit to Damascus in the Spring of 1985 by Mr. Herbert W. Armstrong, President of the Foundation. This was to be his last trip overseas before his death, and while he could not come as far as Mozan, where we were excavating at the time, we were able to share with him two days in Damascus, where he was most graciously hosted by the Minister of Culture, Dr. Najah Attar, and the Director General of Antiquities and Museums, Dr. Afif Behnassi.

We consider ourselves privileged to be able to be a part of these significant new developments in Syrian archaeology, and fortunate to be the recipients of the traditional and unmatched Syrian hospitality, at both the official and personal level. Especially at a time like today, it is but a small witness to truth to say that we feel as welcome in the contemporary Syria we have come to know through living there as in the ancient periods of her history, to the reconstruction of which we are happy to contribute.

G. B. and M. K-B.
15 April 1986

Because of a series of vicissitudes beyond our control, publication of this volume has been unfortunately delayed for over a year. Publication in its present form is essentially the same as had been originally submitted in completed form by the Fall of 1986, without updates (except for references to *PDS-1*).

A special note of gratitude is owed Dr. Alexis Martin, who with the greatest skill and personal commitment has provided the indispensable ingredients for seeing this volume through to its final publication.

6 January 1988

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	1
List of Figures	7
List of Illustrations	9
List of Slides (<i>PDS-1</i>)	11
Index by Field Number	12
Index by Publication Number	17
 1. Introduction (Giorgio Buccellati and Marilyn Kelly-Buccellati).....	21
1.1 Earlier work	21
1.2 The Mozan Archaeological Project	23
1.3 Results and perspectives	25
1.4 Acknowledgments	27
 2. Scope of the research (Giorgio Buccellati).....	29
2.1 Environmental considerations	29
2.2 Historical considerations	31
2.3 Archaeological considerations	36
2.4 Methodological considerations	39
 3. The High Mound: Introduction and Surface Collection (Marilyn Kelly-Buccellati).....	43
3.1 Introduction	43
3.2 Distributional patterns	44
3.3 Conclusions	45
3.4 Mozan Ware descriptions	45
3.5 A note on mapping (Steven Hughey)	47
 4. The Outer City: Introduction and Surface Collection (Judith Thompson-Miragliuolo)..	49
4.1 Introduction (Giorgio Buccellati and Marilyn Kelly-Buccellati).....	49
4.2 Surface collection	50
4.3 Relative percentages	53
4.4 Distributional patterns	55

5. Soundings on the High Mound	57
5.1 Introduction (Giorgio Buccellati and Marilyn Kelly-Buccellati)	57
5.2 The stone building in Area B (Giorgio Buccellati)	59
5.2.1 Horizontal articulation	59
5.2.2 Main stratigraphic sequence	60
5.2.3 Artifact distribution	61
5.3 Le mur d'enceinte, Area K (Guy Bunnens and Arlette Roobaert)	61
5.3.1 Les restes visibles	62
5.3.2 Les sondages	63
6. Artifacts from the Excavations (Marilyn Kelly-Buccellati)	65
6.1 The ceramics	65
6.2 The seal impressions	67
6.2.1 Introduction	67
6.2.2 Technique	68
6.2.3 The Catalog	69
6.2.3.1 Door sealings from K1	69
6.2.3.2 Door sealings from K2	79
6.2.3.3 Other sealed objects	79
6.2.3.4 Conclusions	80
6.3 Other objects	81
7. Samples from the Excavations	83
7.1 Paleobotanical samples from the City Wall (Kathleen Galvin)	83
7.1.1 Sample One — K1.2.....	83
7.1.2 Sample Two — K1.14.....	84
7.1.3 Cultural Inferences	86
7.2 ¹⁴ C determinations (Linda Mount-Williams)	86
8. Regional Survey	89
8.1 Introduction (Giorgio Buccellati and Marilyn Kelly-Buccellati)	89
8.2 Tell Shermola (Amouda): Reconnaissance préliminaire (Guy Bunnens and Arlette Roobaert).....	90
8.2.1 Étendue du site antique	90
8.2.2 Le tertre	91
8.2.3 Céramique et datation	91
9. Appendices	93
9.1 Comments on the Urkish Lion Pegs (Oscar Muscarella)	93
9.1.1 Metal analysis (Pieter Meyers).....	99
9.2 Computer applications	100
9.2.1 Introduction (Giorgio Buccellati)	100
9.2.2 CAD Reconstructions of the building in Area B (Andrea Parker)...	101
References.....	105
Figures.....	<i>following</i> 113
Plates.....	<i>following</i> 158