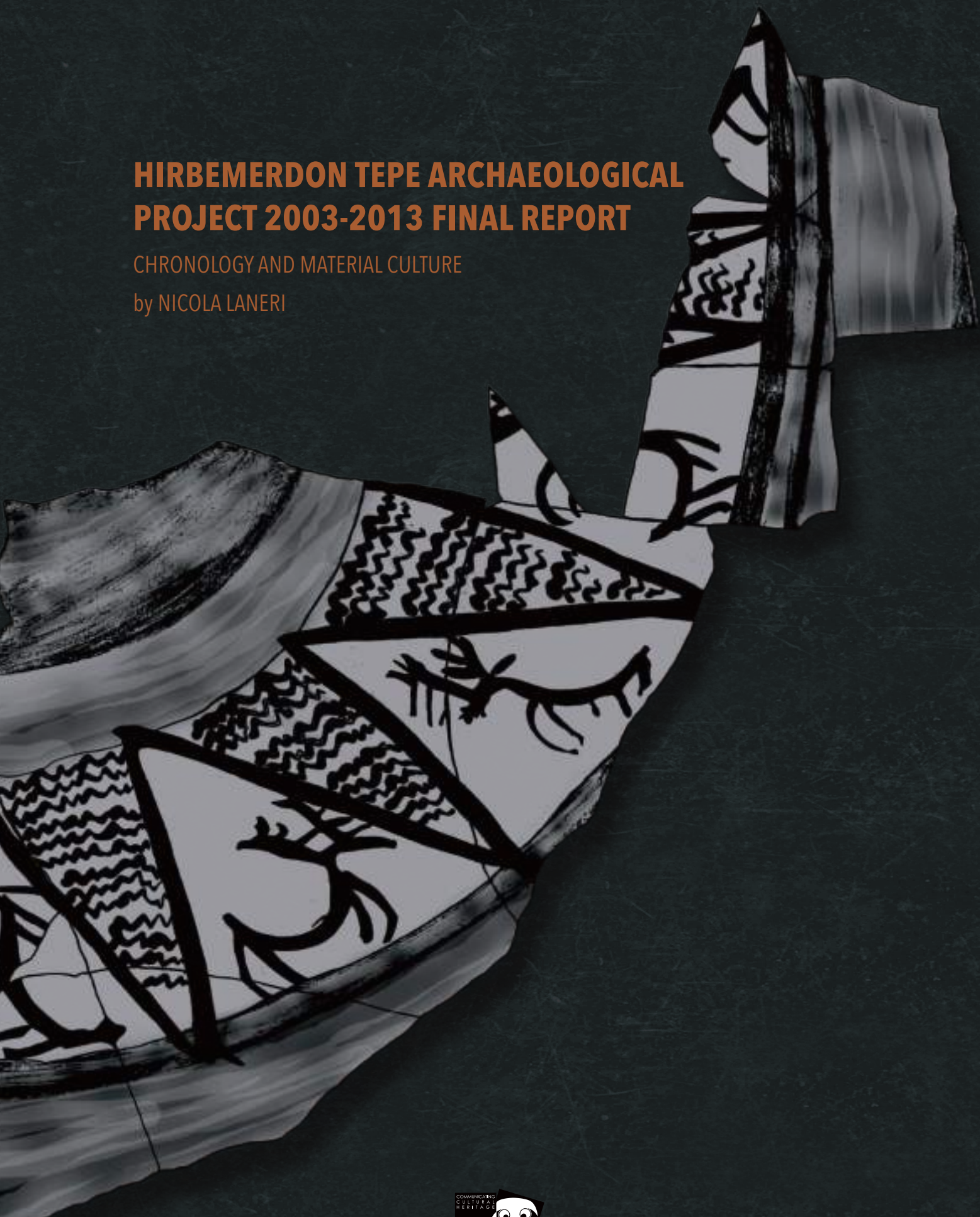


HIRBEMERDON TEPE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT 2003-2013 FINAL REPORT

CHRONOLOGY AND MATERIAL CULTURE

by NICOLA LANERI



BraDyPUS.net
COMMUNICATING
CULTURAL HERITAGE

BOLOGNA 2016

Hirbemerdon Tepe Archaeological Project 2003-2013 Final Report: Chronology and Material Culture

by Nicola Laneri

With contributions by

Mark Schwartz, Jason Ur, Stefano Valentini,
Marta Aquilano, Lorenzo Biazzo, Rodolfo Brancato,
Lorenzo Crescioli, Margherita Dallai, Guido Guarducci
Martina Massimino and Simone Nannucci



Bologna 2016



Graphic design and layout by
BraDypUS s.a. (Julian Bogdani ed Erika Vecchietti) e Ivano Devoti

Cover by
Vincenzo De Luce

Bologna (BraDypUS) 2016
ISBN: 9788898392322
ISBN-A: 10.978.8898392/322

This book is freely available *online* at
http://books.bradypus.net/hirbemerdon_report

Hirbemerdon Tepe Archaeological Project 2003-2013 Final Report: Chronology and material culture by Nicola Laneri is licensed under the **Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International** license.

It means that you are free to: copy, disseminate, communicate and expose in public this work, at the condition that its content is not altered or changed, that the authorial propriety of the editors and authors is granted, and not for commercial use. The Publisher will always grant open access to the contents, without any limitation to dissemination.

BraDypUS s.a.
via A. Fioravanti, 72, 40129 Bologna
www.bradypus.net; info@bradypus.net
C.F. e P.IVA 02864631201

Table of contents

FOREWORD	7
ABSTRACT	9
ÖZET	9
Chapter 1. Introduction	
by Nicola Laneri, Mark Schwartz and Jason Ur	11
The site	11
The geomagnetic survey	12
The HMTS (Hirbemerdon Tepe Survey)	13
The archaeological excavation	13
The chronological phases	14
Chapter 2. Phase I: Late Chalcolithic period	
by Simone Nannucci	17
Stratigraphy and Architecture	18
Pottery Assemblage	18
Methodological criteria	18
Main classes and diagnostic forms from Phases LC 3 and LC 4	19
Phase I pottery assemblage at Hirbemerdon Tepe	20
Chapter 3. Phases IIA, IIB, and IIIA: The Early Bronze Age	
by Nicola Laneri, Margherita Dallai and Lorenzo Biazzo	27
Phase IIA - Early Bronze Age I	27
Architecture	28
Pottery	28
Phase IIB - Early Bronze Age II	30
Architecture	30
Pottery	31
Phase IIIA - Early Bronze Age III/IV	33

Architecture	33
Pottery	35
Animal figurines	36
Hirbemerdon Tepe and its regional context during the third millennium BCE	38
Chapter 4. Phase IIIB: The Middle Bronze Age	
by Nicola Laneri, Stefano Valentini, Marta Aquilano, Margherita Dallai and Martina Massimino	41
Architecture	41
Pottery	48
The ceremonial objects	64
Animal figurines and wheels of chariot models	68
The metal production	72
Other small finds	79
Chapter 5. Phase IIIC: The Late Bronze Age	
by Lorenzo Crescioli	81
Architecture	82
Pottery	83
Hirbemerdon Tepe ceramic repertoire	83
The Late Bronze Age in the Upper Tigris Valley	88
Small finds	91
Locating Hirbemerdon Tepe in a Late Bronze Age landscape	91
Chapter 6. Phase IVA and IVB: The Early and Middle Iron Age	
by Guido Guarducci	95
Archaeological contexts and architecture	95
Pottery	98
Chapter 7. Phase V: The Late Iron Age	
by Rodolfo Brancato	103
Architecture	103
Pottery	104
Small finds	105
Chapter 8. Phase VI and VII: The Medieval and Ottoman periods	
by Rodolfo Brancato	107
Phase VI: The Medieval period	107
Architecture	107
Pottery	108
Small finds	108

Phase VII: The Ottoman Period	109
Architecture	109
Pottery	110
Small finds	110
Chapter 9. Andirons, lamps and portable hearths	
by Marta Aquilano	113
Andirons	113
Lamps	115
Portable hearths	116
Chapter 10. Other small finds	
by Margherita Dallai	117
Objects related to textile activities	117
Discs	122
Bone needles	124
Chapter 11. Conclusions	
by Nicola Laneri	127
Bibliographic References	129
General Bibliographic References	133
CATALOGUE	149
Figures	151
Architecture	159
Phases I, IIa, IIb, IIIa	159
Phase IIIb	167
Phase IIIc	195
Phases IVa, IVb	199
Phase V	207
Phases VI, VII	211
Sections	217
Matrixes	221
I. Pottery catalogue	231
Notes to the pottery catalogue	233
Phase I	235
Phase IIa	247
Phase IIb	255

Phase IIIa	265
Phase IIIb	281
Phase IIIc	379
Phase IVa	405
Phase IVb	425
Phase V	435
Phase VI	451
Phase VII	457
II. Objects catalogue	459
Abbreviations used in the description of objects	461
Phase I	463
Phase IIa	465
Phase IIb	471
Phase IIIa	477
Phase IIIb	481
Phase IIIc	553
Phase IVa	555
Phase IVb	557
Phase V	559
Phase VI	565
Phase VII	567
III. Ceramic typologies	571
Phase I	573
Phase IIa	575
Phase IIb	577
Phase IIIa	579
Phase IIIb	581
Phase IIIc	583
Phase IVa	585
Phase IVb	587
Phase V	589
Phase VI	591
Phase VII	593

Foreword

*To Karen and Emilio
for their love and support*

This volume represents the results of 10 years of archaeological work performed at the site of Hirbemerdon Tepe in southeastern Turkey with a specific focus on presenting a clear and detailed analysis of the chronological sequence and the correlated material culture found during the excavation work.

The volume is divided into two main sections: the interpretation of the data and a catalogue presenting top plans, pictures of architecture, sections, matrixes, pottery typologies, objects. Some of this information is also available online in color in the integrated database ARCHE created by BraDypUS. In fact, the publication is intended to be supplemented by the online catalogue in which further information and images are available, so that students and those interested in doing research have open access to all the available data. In order to search the database, use the following link, <http://db.bradypus.net/#/arche>, where you will also find explanations on how to use the database.

In addition, we have also decided to create a pdf version of this volume (with color pictures) available online free of charge at: http://books.bradypus.net/hirbemerdon_report (DOI: 10.978.8898392/322).

For the successful outcome of the Hirbemerdon Tepe Archaeological Project, I would like to thank the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Turkey for having allowed us to continuously work at the site during these 12 years. Acknowledgments also extend to the Turkish representatives that have collaborated with us every season, as well as the directors of the Museum, Necdat Inal, Nevin Soyukaya and Ozcan Simsek. I would particularly like to thank Nilufer Babacan for her incredible support throughout the entire project. The project has been supported financially, logistically and scientifically by the University of Catania, the Istituto Italiano per l’Africa e l’Oriente, the Ministero degli Affari Esteri, Harvard University, Grand Valley State University, Credito Siciliano, Curtis and Mary Brennan Foundation, Fondazione Mediterraneo Antico and CNR.

This volume is the result of a team effort and I would like to thank all the contributors who have done a great job in assembling and interpreting the data they have been studying while in the field or as part of their MA or PhD dissertations.

I would also like to thank Mark Schwartz (co-director of the Hirbemerdon Tepe Archaeological Project), Jason Ur (director of the Hirbemerdon Tepe Survey), Emily Hammer, Mahmut Drahor, Mette Marie Hald, Emel Oybak, Yilmaz Erdal, Remi Berthon, Karen Abend, Sara Caspi, Joseph Lehner, Lighea Pappalardo, and Anke Marsh who have collaborated with the project on various aspects of the research (i.e., geophysics, reconnaissance survey, archaeobotany, physical anthropology, archaeozoology, conservation, archaeometallurgy, archaeometry, and geomorphology) and whose scientific support has helped to increase the quality of the research agenda of the Hirbemerdon Tepe Archaeological Project. This project has also been possible thanks to all the Turkish and international scholars who helped us in the

field with their friendly support; in particular, I would like to thank Haluk Sağlamtimur and Numan Tuna whose friendship have been overwhelming.

My particular acknowledgements go to all the students of the University of Catania and of the University of Florence who have either entered or corrected the data assembled in the database; and, in particular, to Sergio Russo and Rodolfo Brancato who have been fundamental in assembling this volume.

I would also like to thank Sarah Livesey for editing the English, Emine Akkus, Guido Guarducci, Sergio Russo and Alessia Ferrara for the drawings and, last, but not least, Julian Bogdani and Erika Vecchietti of Bradypus for their constant support with the database and for the final assemblage of this volume.

This volume is also dedicated to Osman 'Baffo', Selhattin, Bayram, 'Don' Baki, Ferhan, and all the other workmen who helped us in unveiling Hirbemerdon Tepe.

Nicola Laneri
Director
Hirbemerdon Tepe Archaeological Project

Abstract

The Hirbemerdon Tepe Archaeological Project was initiated in 2003 as part of a broader cultural heritage rescue project associated with the construction of the Ilisu Dam and planned as part of a scientific collaboration between the University of Catania, the Istituto per l’Africa e l’Oriente and the Archaeological Museum of Diyarbakir.

The site is located on the western bank of the Tigris river about 100 km southeast of the modern city of Diyarbakir. During the 10 years of archaeological work performed at the site 11 archaeological phases were recorded starting from the fourth millennium BC until the XIXth century AD.

This volume represents the final report on the studies of the material culture belonging to this long chronological sequence that was unearthed during the excavations and aims at allowing the interested scholars at reconstructing the history of the settlement as well as a broader sociocultural landscape that involved other social groups inhabiting the upper Tigris region as well as other Anatolian and Mesopotamian regions.

Özet

Hirbemerdon Tepe Arkeoloji Projesi, 2003 yılında Ilisu barajının inşası ile başlatılan kültürel mirasları kurtarma projesinin bir parçası olarak Catania Üniversitesi, Istituto per l’Africa e l’Oriente ve Diyarbakır Arkeoloji Müzesinin ortaklığında planlanmıştır.

Kazı alanı Diyarbakır’ın 100 kilometre güneydoğusunda, Dicle’nin batı kıyısında bulunmaktadır. Burada yapılan 10 senelik arkeolojik araştırmada M.Ö. 4.binden

XIX. yüzyıla uzanan 11 arkeolojik safha belirlenmiştir.

Bu rapor, yukarıda bahsedilen uzun tarihsel surece ait gün yüzüne çıkarılmış materyal kültür araştırmalarına dair son rapordur. Amacı, ilgili uzmanların hem bu yerleşim yeri ile ilgili hem de diğer Anadolu, Mezopotamya ve özellikle yukarı Dicle bölgelerinde yaşamış sosyal gruplar ile ilgili tarihi rekonstrüksiyona yardımcı olmaktır.

Chapter 1. Introduction¹

Nicola Laneri, Mark Schwartz and Jason Ur

The Hirbemerdon Tepe Archaeological Project initiated in the Fall of 2003 when, after receiving the permit from the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism, we started our preliminary reconnaissance survey of the site in collaboration with the Archaeological Museum of Diyarbakır. The project was conceived as part of a broader rescue project aimed at mapping and excavating all the historical and archaeological sites that will be flooded by water with the completion of the Ilısu Dam along the Tigris. The reason for choosing the main site, i.e., Hirbemerdon Tepe, and its surrounding region (ca. 48 km² around the site) for archaeological research was determined by its strategic location, i.e., at the interstice between the agricultural terraces located next to the Tigris river and the uplands leading towards the south, and the Tur ‘Abdin that separates the upper Tigris region from the Jazirah region in northern Syria. Such a strategic location would have allowed us to investigate the transformation of the relationship between sedentary agriculture-based societies and semi-nomadic pastoralist communities along the northern Mesopotamian frontier.

The site

Hirbemerdon Tepe is located on the western bank of the Tigris river about 100 km southeast of the modern city of Diyarbakır (Fig. 1). The site is bordered by the bed of the Tigris along the eastern side, while the northern side of Hirbemerdon Tepe is limited by a *wadi*. Along the northern and eastern sides the site is characterized by a steep slope in the direction of the two different water sources. The highest point of the site is positioned at 610 m above sea level and overlooks the entire valley created by the confluence of the Batman Su and Tigris river, the junction of which is visible when facing northwards. The site itself is built on top of a Pliocene continental clastic rock structure that characterizes the entire region and “is composed of whitish to light gray and/or beige, moderately strong, thick to very thick bedded, locally massive, almost horizontal or gently dipping silty, sandy limestone” (Doyuran, Toprak, and Akgün 2001: 848). The topographical map of Hirbemerdon Tepe clearly indicates the importance of the geological structure of the plateau in the creation of the ancient site, which can be subdivided into two general areas:

- a. The High Mound and its surroundings that occupy a total of about 1 hectare of the total extension of the site;
- b. A flat Outer Town of about 2 hectares, which along the southern limit is distinctively separated from the mound by a natural, steep rock formation that in certain sections appears to have been shaped in the form of large steps. The eastern border of the Outer Town is defined by the Tigris, while the northern limit is difficult to define due to a modern *wadi* running west-east.

¹ During the last 12 years, there have been numerous publications dedicated to investigating this site. For these, please see the bibliographic references dedicated to Hirbemerdon Tepe listed at the end of the volume.

The geomagnetic survey

After the first reconnaissance survey in 2003, a magnetic field gradient survey was conducted in 2004, by a team of experts from the University of Dokuz Eylül (Izmir), in order to create a map of the sub-surface features in the Outer Town and part of the northern section of the High Mound.

A total of 42 squares (38 in the Outer Town and the remaining four squares in the High Mound) measuring 20 x 20 m have been sampled as units for the magnetic field gradient survey (Fig. 2). This kind of geophysical analysis is fundamental for extensively mapping the sub-surface features and for helping to define and study the general layout of the urban centre, as has been demonstrated by other examples in the same area and in other regions (Matney and Somers 1999). The geomagnetic field, which is generated by thermoremanent magnetization and magnetic susceptibility differences in the subsoil, is measured by the magnetic method used in archaeology. Thus, the gradiometers used for this type of survey are very sensitive to magnetic susceptibility changes in the sub-surface, and in particular, to highly burned features – such as kilns, bricks, hearths, etc. – that can be easily mapped by the performance of the magnetic field gradient survey. In fact, the susceptibility changes between the buried archaeological features and the soil surrounding them can be measured by the gradiometer. Furthermore, the results of magnetic mapping are also strongly dependent on a number of conditions, such as soil composition, the material of the ancient structures, etc. These factors directed the decision to dig a sounding of 5 x 5 m along the High Mound, in order to gain insight into the sub-surface features of this potentially interesting area (Op. 1).

The whole area was analysed through the use of a Geoscan FM36 fluxgate gradiometer, and the resulting raw data was processed first on site, through the use of a laptop, and at a second stage in the laboratories of the university using GeoPlot software. Data was collected along north-south traverses set one meter apart, west to east.

The results of the magnetic survey can be summarized as follows:

- In the High Mound (H 39-42) magnetic gradiometer studies successfully detected the outlines of architectural features. In this area, the anomalies recorded by the instrument can be defined as features with negative magnetic properties (such as limestone walls or foundations) that appear in the images as whitish linear elements. The general orientation of the anomalies follow a SW-NE and a SE-NW direction and these are perpendicular with one another. These anomalies have then been investigated by the means of archaeological excavations that have confirmed that the architectural features highlighted by the geophysical investigations corresponds to the large early second millennium BCE (i.e., Ph. IIIB) architectural complex that marked the northern side of the High Mound.
- In the northern section of the Outer Town (H 1-3, 9-11, 17), clear anomalies with negative magnetic properties are visible. These can probably be interpreted as: a fortification wall made out of the natural bedrock and visible along the southern edge of grid H 9, H 10, and H 17; a possible road running from NE to W probably towards the Outer Town and the High Mound; and a possible architectural feature perpendicular to the alleyway. Furthermore, there are some interesting small anomaly groups with a SW-NE and SE-NW direction in grid H 3. These anomalies might be the result of small buried archaeological structures and are very similar, in terms of magnetic properties, to those visible in the High Mound and probably, to a group recorded in grids H 4-7, 12-14.
- In the southeastern part of the Outer Town (H 28-38), very interesting magnetic anomalies are visible. First, we can point out that the anomaly group near the fortification wall was clearly observed in the western part. Furthermore, in the central area of this section anomalies with very high negative and positive magnetic properties are recognizable. We supposed that these two circular anomalies, with a diameter of ca. 8-10 m, should be part of burnt structures with a very high magnetic susceptibility. In addition, we believe that the shape of these anomalies resemble those of a large burnt structure, such as a kiln, furnace, etc. According to the shape of both the positive and negative anomalies, we believe that a possible entrance to these burnt structures should correspond to the pointed arrows. Furthermore, another clear anomaly with light positive and negative properties (probably due to wall foundations made with small sized stones) is visible next to the two previous structures. This structure is rectangular

in shape with a SW-NE direction and its size should be ca. 25-20 m long and 10-15 m wide. It is here that the archaeological excavations have confirmed the presence, in the sounding in Area B, of a large rectangular building belonging to the Neo-assyrian phase (i.e., Ph. IVB).

The HMTS (Hirbemerdon Tepe Survey)

The survey in the region around Hirbemerdon Tepe started in 2007 under the direction of Jason Ur of Harvard University (Laneri *et al.* 2008c: 200-204; Ur and Hammer 2009; Laneri and Ur 2010: 213-229; Ur 2011: 848-850; Hammer 2012, 2014), with the aim to detect the local landscape features overlooked by previous projects (Algaze *et al.* 1991: Fig. 2b: 71; Barin *et al.* 2004: 128-129). Over the course of four seasons (2007-2009, 2011), the survey project recorded inhabitation areas, campsites and a variety of landscape features (Fig. 3) (Laneri *et al.* 2008c; Ur and Hammer 2009, Hammer 2014).

The extent of the survey area (48 sq. km) is small for Near Eastern standards, which enabled the surveyors to apply intensive methods: the HMTS (Hirbemerdon Tepe Survey) adopted a stratified approach, recording 136 sites (inhabitation sites, cemeteries, cairns, shooting blinds, caves and rock shelters, isolated corrals, natural pens, cisterns, check dams and terraces, water retention features in *wadis*) (Hammer 2012: 248-272). The western portion of the HMTS area is similar to lands traditionally being the focus of Near Eastern surveys: mounded sites of this area have already been identified by previous surveys (Algaze *et al.* 1991; Barin *et al.* 2004: 128-129), i.e., Hirbemerdon Tepe, Güzel Köy and Kavuşak Tepe, with the exception of Eski Tepekonak, a large Hellenistic site identified during the first survey season (Hammer 2012: 354). This approach also revealed flat areas of settlements near mounded sites and low-density scatters of lithics and pottery, including several scatters within a 1 km radius from Hirbemerdon Tepe (Ur 2012: 848)(Fig. 4).

Due to different geomorphology, the uplands located in the eastern portion of the survey area were divided into 1 km² squares and investigated via teams of two to three surveyors walking at 70-100 m intervals (Ur and Hammer 2009:39). Paleolithic caves and lithic scatters were abundant, as well as Medieval dwellings heavily reused for animal shelters in recent centuries and pastoral nomadic campsites that were also identified. The eastern uplands have been left largely untouched because of their poor agricultural potential: this is the reason why a wide range of off-site features, most relating to the pastoral economy, were preserved (Ur 2011: 848). The remains of seasonal encampments and pastoral activities were widely present in the eastern Hirbemerdon Tepe region (Hammer 2012: 340, 2014).

The archaeological excavation

The excavation at the site of Hirbemerdon Tepe started in 2005 and the initial focus of the archaeological work was on unearthing the subsurface architectural features recognized during the geophysical survey of 2004 as well as excavating the areas in which a higher density of pottery sherds were found. In addition, soundings for better understanding the extension of the main site in ancient times were planned. The excavation was planned with the purpose of analyzing the archaeological artefacts in order to understand the cultural aspects of the communities that inhabited the site, as well as the botanical and faunal samples that can support an interpretation of the economic subsistence of Hirbemerdon Tepe's ancient societies.

Thus, we decided to open an area nearby Op. 1 in the High Mound (i.e., Area A for a total of ca. 1200 m².), a 10 x 10 m sounding in the Outer Town (Area B) and a 3 x 5 m sounding (Area C) in what we initially considered to be the Lower Town due to the low density of pottery found on the ground north of the High Mound. After reaching the virgin soil at the bottom of sounding C without finding any evidence of architectural features, we realized that the surface of the area north of the High Mound was covered with material culture due to the steep slope of the mound and weathering processes (i.e., the heavy rainfall during the fall/winter seasons in the area) that caused the washing of relics of architectural features as well as pottery sherds from the top to the bottom of the mound. As a consequence, the originally hypothesized extension of the site had to be reduced to the High Mound and to the Outer Town, where the geophysical survey has confirmed the presence of architecture.

In the following years, we extended the excavation areas in the High Mound in order to better identify the chronological sequence of the site's occupation, cutting through Area A by the means of a long Step Trench AB-AC that stretched for an extension of 90 m (N-S) and a length of 3 m (E-W). An area directly east of Step Trench AB-AC towards the very top of the mound (Area AA) aimed at identifying the most recent periods of occupation at Hirbemerdon Tepe. In addition to this, we also opened a series of trenches on the southern edge of the High Mound (i.e., Area D, 20 x 20 m), the eastern edge (Area E, 10x10 m) and, a small test trench (Area F, 5 x 5 m) on the northeastern edge of the cliff limiting the High Mound towards the Outer Town. Each of these trenches allowed us to determine the limits of the extension of the High Mound's occupation, as well as a conclusive chronology of the site due to the fact that virgin soil was reached in each excavated area.

The chronological phases

According to the results of the excavations and the continuous work of *comparanda* with the archaeological record unearthed at other sites in the upper Tigris region, the scholars have been able to determine a coherent chronology of the occupational phases that occurred at Hirbemerdon Tepe between the first phase of occupation (i.e., first half of the fourth millennium BCE) and the final moment that occurred during the last centuries of the Ottoman period (Fig. 5).

Phase	I	IIA	IIB	IIIA	IIIB	IIIC	IVA	IVB	V	VI	VII
Dates	4000-3600 BCE	3000-2750 BCE	2750-2500 BCE	2500-2000 BCE	1975-1782 BCE	1450-1350 BCE	1150/1050- 900 BCE	900-610 BCE	600-300 BCE	XI-XIII Gen. AD	XVIII-XIX Gen. AD
Period	LC3	EBA I	EBA II	EBA III-IV	MBA	LBA	EIA	MIA	LIA	Medieval	Ottoman

Table 1 – Hirbemerdon Tepe chronological sequences.

The first phase of occupation (Ph. I, ca. 4000-3600 BCE) occurred in the Outer Town (Area B) and is marked by an almost total lack of architectural features, but by the presence of a high density of ceramic and other material culture. After a short chronological *hiatus*, it is during the first quarter of the third millennium BCE (Ph. IIA, 3000-2750 BCE) that the High Mound was reoccupied. In particular, it is in the most southern area of the mound (Area D) that relics of material culture and architecture belonging to this period were discovered. The occupation during the Early Bronze Age period continues during the following phase (Ph. IIB, ca. 2750-2500 BCE), during which the settlement is moved towards the eastern and more central part of the mound. In fact, traces of domestic architecture and associated material culture have been found in Area E. The second half of the third millennium BCE is more difficult to define and, according to the scholars involved in the Hirbemerdon Tepe Archaeological Project, it appears to be a long phase (Ph. IIIA, ca. 2500-2000 BCE) characterized by material culture (e.g., the Dark Rimmed Orange Bowls and the Metallic Ware) that can be easily linked with neighboring regions (i.e., northeastern Syria), allowing for the establishment of such a chronological framework in both the High Mound, where relics of domestic architecture were unearthed, and the Outer Town, which contains platforms with ritual foundation deposits.

With the beginning of the second millennium BCE, Hirbemerdon Tepe is marked by its most important occupational phase, which is Ph. IIIB (cal. 1975-1782 BCE). During this phase (i.e., the Middle Bronze Age) the occupation occurred in both the High Mound, where an architectural complex was built, and in the Outer Town, where architecture connected with outdoor areas was discovered. This period is the acme of the site's occupation and contains the best preserved architecture (noticeable in the standing complex in the High Mound), as well as numerous aspects of the archaeological record, including pottery typical of the MBA in this region (i.e., Red Brown Wash Ware and Band Painted), elements associated with specialized craft production (e.g., grinding stones, moulds for the production of metal objects, etc.) as well as ritual paraphernalia and decorated portable hearths. The site was briefly abandoned at the end of this phase (i.e., the sixteenth century BCE), noticeable through the analysis of accumulated debris material found in the main outdoor space (i.e., 35, the *piazza*) of the architectural complex. It was to be reoccupied during the

Late Bronze Age (Ph. IIIC, 1450-1350 BCE) when domestic architecture was found in the northern section of the High Mound.

After this brief period of occupation, the site sees scattered forms of occupation during a long chronological phase that goes from the end of the second until the mid-first millennium BCE (i.e., the Iron Age). This pattern appears to be associated with forms of transhumance or nomadism during the initial (i.e., Ph. IVA, ca. 1150/1050-900 BCE) and final phase (i.e., Ph. V, ca. 600-300 BCE), whereas during the Middle Iron Age (i.e., Ph. IVB, ca. 900-610 BCE) the settlement appears to have been controlled by the Assyrians and was probably used as a farming facility. This picture is obviously formulated based on the archaeological evidence, which indicates an occupation of the High Mound during Phase IVA, while an Outer Town building dated to the Neo-Assyrian period was found together with several tools for agricultural production. The late Iron Age period is instead characterized by a series of pits and siloi with a few scattered relics of architecture associated with types of painted pottery that have been found in numerous other sites in the UTR and belong to a chronological horizon that can be included between a post-Assyrian phase and the beginning of the Hellenistic period.

The latest phases of occupation belong to the Medieval (i.e., Ph. VI, ca. eleventh-thirteenth centuries AD) and the Ottoman (i.e., Ph. VII, ca. eighteenth-nineteenth centuries AD) periods. These phases are archaeologically recognizable on the central section of the High Mound, where a large building belonging to the latest Ottoman period was unearthed, and on its eastern edge, where a few rooms dating to the Medieval period have been discovered.

In support of this chronological framework, there are not only the archaeological materials that have supported a strong comparative approach with other sites in the Upper Tigris Region as well as in neighboring regions, but there are also a series of absolute dates that have been established throughout the project after scientific analysis on wood, bone and seed samples collected during the archaeological excavation.

In conclusion, this volume aims at presenting the data collected since the beginning of the archaeological work performed at the site of Hirbemerdon Tepe in 2003, following the chronological sequence identified during the excavation of both the Outer Town and the High Mound. In addition, two separate chapters (9 and 10) are dedicated to the andirons, portable hearths and the other small finds discovered in different chronological contexts. At the end, a catalogue supports the analyses of the data.

Chapter 2. Phase I: Late Chalcolithic period

Simone Nannucci

Until recently, the chronology of the fourth millennium BCE in the northern part of the ‘Greater Mesopotamia’ was highly problematic and debated, partly due to mistakes and misunderstandings about the stratigraphic sequences of the main sites of the region.

The academic literature showed a wide number of chronological schemes and labels, based essentially on the traditional synchronization of strata XIA-VIIIa of Gawra (with many internal differentiations) with the sequence ‘Early’, ‘Middle’ and ‘Late Uruk’ and ‘Jemdet Nasr’ of southern Mesopotamia (e.g., Porada 1965; Buchanan 1967; Forest 1983; Rothman 1988; von Widecke 1990). During the last decade of the twentieth century, many researchers have attempted a synchronization of the different regional chronologies on the basis of new data from modern stratigraphic excavations carried out in Syria and Turkey and the reconsideration of fundamental stratigraphic sequences like those of Gawra and Nineveh¹ (e.g., Gut 1995; Trufelli 1997; Rova 1999-2000; Rothman 1988; 2002a).

Three conferences entirely or partly dedicated to this topic have been organized (Marro and Hauptmann 2000; Rothman 2001; Postgate 2002). In particular, the conference organized by Rothman (2001) at the School of American Research (*SAR*) in Santa Fe proposed a new periodization valid for the entire ‘Greater Mesopotamia’, widely accepted by the majority of scholars but often with some variations. On this occasion, many different definitions suitable for a basic chronologic terminology² have been taken into account, and finally the label ‘Late Chalcolithic’ (LC) has been chosen for the entire period, with an internal division in five consecutive phases, from LC 1 (i.e., Post-‘Ubaid) to LC 5 (i.e., Late Uruk).³ This periodization has been made on the basis of the strong data obtained by the radiocarbon dating of many sites (Wright and Rupley 2001), in turn specified by the relative regional chronologies based on the synchronization of each sequence in reason of their material culture, in particular pottery and glyptics. Here we are going to use the *SAR* chronology and its periodization, combined with some elements from the chronology by Gut⁴ (Rothman 2002b:

1 About the Syro-Iraqi Jazirah, the reconsideration of the data from Nineveh’s Deep Sounding and its connection to the Gawra sequence allowed a remarkable improvement of the regional chronology. Gut proposed a division in two main periods, both divided into different phases: an early “Gawra” period (A and B) and a late “Uruk” period (A to D) (Gut 1995; 2002). The “Gawra” period should represent a pure “indigenous” period preceding the contact of northern sites with the “Uruk” southern Mesopotamia, while the following period was characterized by different scales of interaction between the northern “indigenous” and the southern “exogenous” elements.

2 Some different names were used to describe the phases of this period, with the result that the problem was still not clarified. “Uruk” could be the proper term when it was used to point the cultural phenomenon out, but on the other hand it could be misleading when used as a chronological marker. Also the term “Gawra” was clearly inadequate for the periodization in the northern regions of the “Greater Mesopotamia”.

3 Gut (2002: 22) does not agree about this sequence, because the regional and the sub-regional variety is not taken into account; moreover, the chronological meaning of the presence or the absence of certain phases in each site is not clear.

4 In any case the lower limit of the *SAR* periodization is not the same as Gut’s “Uruk” period, because the “Uruk D” phase (End Uruk) comprises the post-LC5 developments, dated between the last quarter of the fourth and the beginning of the third millennia BCE (Gut 2002: 22).

51; Brustolon and Rova 2007: 6). There is no unanimous agreement between the scholars about the absolute dating: within the proposed dating it is possible to detect some fluctuations consisting of one century or more (see: Schwartz 2001; Wright and Rupley 2001; Rothman 2002a; 2002b; Matthews 2003a; Brustolon and Rova 2007; McMahon and Oates 2007) (Tab. 2).

Periods SAR	Periods Gut	Southern Mesopotamia	Absolute dating					
			Wright and Rupley 2001	Schwartz 2001	Rothman 2002a; 2002b	Matthews 2003a	McMahon and Oates 2007	Brustolon and Rova 2007
LC 1	End-'Obed	Final 'Ubaid	4300-4150		4300-4100	4200-4000		4200-4000
LC 2	Gawra A-B	Early Uruk	4150-3800	4200-3900	4100-3800	4000-3800	4200-3900	4000-3700
LC 3	Uruk A (?)	Middle Uruk (early)	3800-3500	3900-3600		3800-3600	3900-3400	3700-3500
LC 4	Uruk B	Middle Uruk (late)	3500-3350	3600-3400		3600-3400		3500-3300
LC 5	Uruk C	Late Uruk	3350-3100		3300-3000	3400-3000		3300-3100

Table 2 - Chronology and periodization of the Late Chalcolithic period.

Stratigraphy and Architecture

The earliest phase of occupation at the site is dated to LC 3, located in Area B in the Outer Town. Unfortunately, the level is poorly preserved and has been disturbed by the course of the river and building activity, and is the reason why a large part of the evidence is absent.⁵ The excavations have shown the eroded remains of rows of bricks, most probably part of a wall or of a bench (B0049), and a shallow pit filled with a thick layer of ashes (B0021, B0022, B0023)(Fig. 6.1). The large amount of cooking pottery associated with this evidence makes the interpretation of an area for cooking within a domestic context possible. Even though tools associated with craft production (i.e., four flint blades and a grinding stone (Pl. CXX-VI: 1-2) were found in these layers, unfortunately the limited surface of the excavated area and its poor preservation does not provide further data for the reconstruction of this level (Laneri *et al.* 2006b: 158; 2008c: 178-179; 2009: 230).

Pottery Assemblage

Methodological criteria

This discussion takes into account part of the pottery recovered during the excavations of Phase I in Area B. A study of the ceramic material has been carried out during the 2005 and 2006 campaigns. It essentially consists of sherds presenting diagnostic features (i.e., complete forms, complete profiles and rim potsherds). However, since the largest part of the analyzed repertoire consists of sherds, the comparison with materials from other sites is difficult, especially when they consist of assemblages of complete vessels. As noted by Nissen (1970: 144), when the repertoire is mainly composed by sherds, the typology can be defined on the

⁵The ceramic material ascribed to this level is present also in later deposits.

basis of few diagnostic features (i.e., rim form, decoration, etc.); on the other hand, complete vessels include a wide set of characteristics (i.e., rim form, complete profile section, base form, decorations, and other secondary elements such as handles, spouts, lugs etc.). Therefore, when a typology is thoroughly defined on the basis of sherds, there is a danger in distinguishing types on the basis of minimal variations in the rim shape or the neck angle; these variations usually do not correspond to the potter's intention (McAdam and Mynors 1988: 44). Therefore in this repertoire it is also possible that types or different variants can be interpreted as variable examples of the same vessel shape.

Main classes and diagnostic forms from Phases LC 3 and LC 4

The main diagnostic class characterizing these two phases is the so-called Chaff-Faced Ware (CFW). This pottery production belongs to a wide horizon extending from the upper courses of the Tigris and Euphrates to the upper Khabur valley and the Jazirah in northern Iraq; CFW is characterized by buff greyish/brown coarse fabric whose section is often blackened due to incomplete oxidation. The most common diagnostic forms belonging to this class are the oblique-rimmed bowls - with a thickening more or less marked inside or inside and outside, better known as Hammerhead Bowls - and the large deep carinated bowls, the so-called Casseroles. The study of ceramics found in stratigraphical contexts recently excavated has made it possible to distinguish between two variants for both classes, corresponding roughly to two subsequent phases during LC 3 and LC 4 (Pollock and Coursey 1995: 108-111; Pearce 2000: 116-118).

Regarding the Hammerhead Bowls, two variants have been identified: an 'early' form with a simple rim (i.e., the rim is more rounded and less defined compared to the later variant), characterizing LC 3 and probably the first part of the following phase,⁶ and a 'mature' variant with an enhanced rim (i.e., the rim presents a marked thickening both inside and outside) typical of LC 4.⁷

The same observations are possible for the Casseroles: an 'early' variant has been identified on the basis of the simple or slightly thickened rim, characteristic of the LC 3 and the beginning of LC 4,⁸ and a variant with an enhanced rim (i.e., the rim is significantly thickened) typical of LC 4.⁹

Other peculiar vessel forms of this assemblage are bowls with simple inverted rim and an almost rounded carination,¹⁰ generally in relatively fine ware; jars with internally grooved neck, present during the LC 3 (e.g., Hacinebi A) and then widespread in the following phase;¹¹ and jars with short neck marked with a sharp angle on the interior¹² that is also typical in LC 4 but are already recorded in LC 3 and in earlier phases.¹³

6 Attested, for example, at Brak HS1 6 (Felli 2003: fig. 4.17: 12), Leilan V (Schwartz 1988a: fig. 57: 2) and Hacinebi A (Pearce 2000: fig. 6: a-b; 7: e).

7 Examples are found at Brak TW 14 (Oates and Oates 1993: fig. 52: 2), Leilan IV (Schwartz 1988a: fig. 52: 7) and Hacinebi B (Pearce 2000: fig. 9: a).

8 As suggested by its presence in the repertoire of Brak HS1 6 (Felli 2003: fig. 4.19: 7), Leilan V (Schwartz 1988a: fig. 59: 5) and Hacinebi A (Pearce 2000: fig. 3: d).

9 As demonstrated by the examples at Brak TW 14 (Oates and Oates 1993: fig. 54: 69), Leilan IV (Schwartz 1988a: fig. 54: 2) and Hacinebi B (Pearce 2000: fig. 10: c).

10 Examples of this type are common in the central part of the fourth millennium BCE (LC 3 e LC 4). They appear at Hacinebi A (Pearce 2000: 117; fig. 6: d-e) and Leilan V e IV (Schwartz 1988a: fig. 53: 8, 10, 12; 60: 7). Similar types are also present during the late "Ubaid" period (e.g., Hammam et-Turkman IV - Akkermans 1988b: fig. 7: 90-93) and allow us to consider that their appearance can be dated to the first part of the fourth millennium BCE (i.e., LC 1 and LC 2).

11 This type is recorded both among coarse CFW and fine ware. It is present at Brak TW 16 (Oates and Oates 1993: fig. 51: 19; 53: 57), Leilan V (Schwartz 1988a: fig. 60: 5) and Hacinebi A (Pearce 2000: fig. 4: e, f, g), as well as among the material record in the Iraqi Jazirah survey (Wilkinson and Tucker 1995: fig. 66: 10-11) and Hamoukar survey (Ur 2010: fig. B13: 7-9).

12 The inner part of the neck can be straight or concave, whereas the rim is usually thickened, although a wide number of morphological versions are recorded.

13 Documented at Brak HS1 (Felli 2003: fig. 4.20: 1-2, 15, fig. 4.23: 2), Leilan V-IV (Schwartz 1988a: fig. 54: 7, 8; fig. 60: 1-2), Hammam VB (Akkermans 1988b: fig. 10: 156-157) and Habinebi B2 (Pearce 2000: fig. 15: d-e).

Another diagnostic class datable to the LC 3 - probably in its early stage - is a middle-coarse, mainly vegetal-tempered ware with a homogeneously grey and slightly burnished surface, called “Uruk grey” ware¹⁴. This class defines a pottery horizon recognized first by Gut (1995: 250-251; 292) as “Uruk A” phase, which marks the transition between the LC 2 and the period of larger distribution of the typical CFW assemblage during LC 3 and LC 4.¹⁵ Typical forms are the bowl with a slightly thickened and rounded rim¹⁶ and the hole-mouth jar with a slightly raised rim.¹⁷ The list of diagnostic types proposed by Gut (1995: 250-251; 261-262; 2002: 20) for her “Uruk A” on the basis of the evidence from the central part of the Ninevite 3 sequence is certainly incomplete, because for this phase only a small amount of ceramic was recovered and recorded by the excavators, with the exception of “Uruk grey” ware. Indeed “Uruk A” assemblage should be integrated with many LC 2 forms that were still in use (e.g., WFPs, bowls with internally bevelled rim¹⁸, jars with internally hollowed rim and double-mouthed jars) and the other new CFW forms not taken into account by Gut. As already mentioned, a CFW assemblage very similar to that of the second part of the LC 3 is in use during the LC 4,¹⁹ although it compares with an increasing number of southern “Middle Uruk” types (e.g., Leilan IV, Hacinebi late B1 and B2). Some forms do not show significant variations compared to the previous ones (i.e., jars with internally grooved neck and jars with short neck marked with a sharp angle on the interior), although they look more typical for this phase, while others appear with their “mature” variants (i.e., Hammerhead Bowls and Casseroles with an enhanced rims)²⁰.

Phase I pottery assemblage at Hirbemerdon Tepe

The pottery assemblage during Phase I is characterized by the prominent presence of CFW (Pl. CLXXX-VII). The largest part of diagnostic fragments is composed of medium-coarse or coarse ware rich in vegetal inclusions as well as mineral inclusions (i.e., grit, lime and mica) in different quantity and quality. The majority of coarse ware vessels are handmade and present a black cross-section. The surfaces often appear summarily smoothed and, in some cases, traces of scraping, probably made with flint or other sharp tools, are present. Vessels made with medium quality fabrics are often wheel-made or wheel finished and can present burnished or smoothed surfaces. Since the investigated surface and the amount of recovered ceramics is not so wide, it is not surprising that the presence of fine ware classes is low.

Among the recorded open forms are simple rim bowls with a curved profile (Pl. I: 2) and slightly carinated simple rim bowls (Pl. I: 3). These examples are made with medium quality fabrics with vegetal inclusions, although a few mineral and stone inclusions are also present. These types have similarities

14 However, as shown by Rova (1999-2000: 185), the diagnostic use of “Uruk grey” ware can be problematic, because its definition is still not clear and its diffusion is apparently limited and heterogeneous.

15 The chronological limit between the “Uruk grey” ware horizon and the CFW horizon is still not clear, however it should be located during the LC 3 (Brustolon and Rova 2007: 22).

16 Recorded at Nineveh MM -45/-39 (Gut 1995: Tafel. 57-58: 848-857), Brak HS6 1 (Matthews 2003b: fig. 3.16: 4), Hacinebi A (Pearce 2000: fig. 5: a-e) and Hammam et-Turkman VB (Akkermans 1988b: fig. 9: 146).

17 The diagnostic use of this form can be problematic because of its presence during the LC 2 and during LC 3 only in “Uruk grey” ware (Gut 1995: 229), while at Gawra it is typical of XII-XI stratum and then it subsequently disappears (Tobler 1950: 154). It is recorded at Nineveh, Middle Ninevite 3 (Gut 2002: fig. 15: 9), Grai Resh IV-II (Lloyd 1940: fig. 7: 9), al-Hawa (Ball *et al.* 1989: fig. 28: 38-40), Hammam et-Turkman VB (Akkermans 1988a: pl. 107: 101; 108: 102-103) and Kurban VI (Algaze 1986: pl. 3: Q).

18 See the examples of Hammam et-Turkman VB (Akkermans 1988b: fig. 9: 140) and Hacinebi A (Pearce 2000: fig. 2: g) whose rims look more rounded than in the previously.

19 Gut (1995: 98; 251, note 681) ascribes also the casseroles (Gut 1995: Tafel 61: 881) and carinated bowls with a vertical rim to this phase.

20 Hammerhead bowls with a simple rim are also documented for the first part of the LC 4. For the “mature” hammerhead bowls see: Brak TW 14 (Oates and Oates 1993: fig. 52: 2), Leilan IV (Schwartz 1988a: fig. 52: 7), Hacinebi B (Pearce 2000: fig. 9: a). For “mature” casseroles see: Brak TW 14 (Oates and Oates 1993: fig. 54: 69), Leilan IV (Schwartz 1988a: fig. 54: 2), Hacinebi B (Pearce 2000: fig. 10: c).

at Hacinebi A (Pearce 2000: fig. 5: g), Hammam et-Turkman VB (Akkermans 1988a: pl. 104: 79) and Leilan IV (Schwartz 1988a: fig. 53: 3, 7). An additional similarity for the slightly carinated simple rim bowls comes from Pit 203 in Area C01 at Kurban VI (Algaze 1990: pl. 17: g). Bowls with internally bevelled rim (Pl. II: 8) can be compared with findings from Hacinebi A (Pearce 2000: fig. 2: f-i), Giricano (Schachner 2002b: fig. 44: h), Nineveh “Uruk (A)” (Gut 1995: Tafel 54: 810), Grai Resh IIA (Kepinski 2011: pl. 1: 9), Leilan V (Schwartz 1988a: 58: 5-7), Brak CH B 9, 11 & TW (Fielden 1981: fig. 1: 33; Oates J. 1985: fig. 1: 5), Chagar Bazar (McMahon *et al.* 2001: fig. 3: i-k) and Hammam et-Turkman VB (Akkermans 1988a: pl. 104: 76-78). These bowls are typical in the LC 2 assemblage, but a large proportion of the examples are characterized by painted horizontal bands around the rim and blobs of paint. Some examples from Hirbemerdon are totally without decoration and realized with vegetal tempered fabrics in different qualities. Another type present at Hirbemerdon is represented by simple flat rim bowls that can be slightly inwardly bevelled (Pl. I: 5), which in the assemblage at Hacinebi A are assimilated to the Hammerhead Bowls type in their “early” variant (Pearce 2000: 117). This type is well-attested, sometimes with slightly different inclinations, at Hacinebi A (Pearce 2000: fig. 7: f-g), Karatut (Schwartz 1988b: fig. 5: 1), Kurban VI (Algaze 1990: pl. 30: D, F), Grai Resh IIA (Kepinski 2011: pl. 1: 4-6), Leilan V (Schwartz 1988a: 58: 1), Brak CH B & HS1 7-5 (Fielden 1981: fig. 1: 34; Felli 2003: fig. 4.17.3; 4.22.2), Chagar Bazar (McMahon *et al.* 2001: fig. 5: e; 3: i, m) and in ‘Amuq F (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960: fig. 174: 14). Another set of bowls with inside and/or outside slightly thickened and flattened rims similar to the last type and made with medium-coarse ware, can be considered as part of the wide category of the Hammerhead Bowls. These bowls are present in three groups: the shallow medium-sized Hammerhead Bowls with rounded flat rim (Pl. I: 4), the Hammerhead Bowls with simple flat to slightly rounded flat rim (Pl. I: 6) and the Hammerhead Bowls with in-turned thickened bevelled rim (Pl. I: 7). Bowls of the first group are recorded at Hacinebi A (Pearce 2000: fig. 5: d), Kurban VI A-B (Algaze 1990: pl. 30: G), Nineveh -38 e -36 (Gut 1995: Tafel 57: 848, 850; 122: 1490 - Uruk Grau), Leilan V-IV (Schwartz 1988a: fig. 52: 13; fig. 58: 2), Brak HS1 4-3 (Felli 2003: fig. 4.24.20) and Chagar Bazar (McMahon *et al.* 2001: fig. 5: e). Bowls of the second group are present at Hacinebi A (Pearce 2000: fig. 7: g, i), Karatut (Schwartz 1988b: fig. 5: 2), Kurban VI (Algaze 1990: pl. 22: H), Brak HS1 7-6/1 (Felli 2003: fig. 4.17.14; 4.21.16) and in ‘Amuq F (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960: fig. 174: 14). The last group of bowls has been recorded at Hacinebi A (Pearce 2000: fig. 6: c; 7: i), Karatut (Schwartz 1988b: 5: 8), Kurban VI (Algaze 1990: pl. 17: J; 21: B), Nineveh (-63 Uruk) (Gut 1995: Tafel 119: S458), Leilan IV (Schwartz 1988a: 52: 11) and Brak HS1 5 (Felli 2003: fig. 4.22.8).

Among the bowls two small types can also be distinguished and are characterized by a medium-fine ware with a well mashed vegetal inclusions, tiny particles of lime and mica: a small shallow simple rim bowl (Pl. II: 11) and a small sinuous-sided bowl (Pl. II: 10). A comparison for this last type comes from Kurban VI (Algaze 1990: pl. 17: B). Regarding the open forms, simple rim dishes or simple rim shallow bowls are also recorded, made with different kinds of fabrics (Pl. I: 1; pl. II: 9), comparable with those from Hacinebi A (Pearce 2000: fig. 2: b - c) and Kurban VI (Algaze 1990: pl. 17: c). Beakers are not so common. The only type identified, documented by two complete samples, is characterized by an S profile with a simple rim and a flat base (Pl. II: 12-13). This type can be accurately compared with a beaker from Giricano (Schachner 2002b: fig. 45: j).

Among the closed forms, jars with an everted short neck and a simple rim are well attested. Unfortunately, samples with a complete profile have not been found, but rather many fragments of rounded carinated walls that allow for a comparison with the so-called Casseroles, particularly the type characterized by the internal junction with a bevelled angle (Pl. III: 18; pl. IV: 24; pl. V: 27). These samples can be compared with similar findings from many sites of the region, such as Giricano (Schachner 2002b: fig. 45: b), Hacinebi A (Pearce 2000: fig. 3: b), Kurban VIA (Algaze 1990: pl. 25: I) and Brak HS1 6 (Felli 2003: fig. 4.20.14). A variation of this type presents an internal rounded junction and a slightly thinned rim (Pl. III: 19; pl. IV: 23; pl. V: 28-30, 32) and can be compared with samples from Hacinebi A (Pearce 2000: fig. 3: d), Kurban VIA-B (Algaze 1990: pl. 36: G) and Hammam et-Turkman VB (Akkermans 1988a: fig. 108: 109). A sample of this type is the cannon-spouted jar with everted short neck and simple rim (Pl. VII: 43). Among the closed forms, other attested types are the jars with everted short necks with medium width mouth, sloping shoulder, and simple rim (Pl. III: 20; pl. IV: 21)

or flattened rim (Pl. VII: 40-41), that can be compared with samples from Kurban VI Pit 203 & VIA-B (Algaze 1990: pl. 18: E, H; 36: E) and Hammam et-Turkman VA (Akkermans 1988a: fig. 103: 67). Among the jars with short necks and wide mouths there is also a characteristic storage jar with internal corrugations low on the interior of the neck (Pl. VII: 39). This type is recorded at Hacinebi A (Pearce 2000: fig. 4: f), Leilan V (Schwartz 1988a: fig. 60: 5), Brak CH B, CH 10 & HS1 6 (Fielden 1981: fig. 2: 13-14; Oates J. 1985: fig. 1: 13; Felli 2003: fig. 4.20.16), Chagar Bazar (McMahon *et al.* 2001: fig. 5: k) and in 'Amuq F (Braidwood and Braidwood 1960: fig. 176: 13). Among the jars with slightly everted short necks there is also a sample with narrow mouths and wide shoulder (Pl. VII: 44) that can be compared with the only other example from Kurban VI (Algaze 1990: pl. 39: A). The hole-mouth jars are represented by a single sample with a slightly raised rim characterized by a rather coarse grey fabric and a burnished surface, probably in "Uruk grey" ware (Pl. VIII: 49). A similar type is recorded from Hammam et-Turkman VB (Akkermans 1988a: pl. 107: 101) and Nineveh Middle Ninevite 3 (Gut 2002: fig. 15: 9). Wide-short-necked jars with an internally angled and tapered rim (Pl. III: 17) are also present at Hirbemerdon Tepe and can be compared with those samples from Giricano (Schachner 2002b: fig. 45: c), Kurban VIA (Algaze 1990: pl. 25: F) and Hammam VB (Akkermans 1988a: pl. 110: 123-124). The medium sized wide-necked jars with a short straight collar are a widely common type and recorded in three different variations: with a simple rim (Pl. III: 16; pl. VI: 33-34), with a flattened rim (Pl. II: 14; pl. V: 15; pl. IV: 22; pl. VI: 36) and with a flattened and slightly thickened rim on the outside (Pl. VI: 35, 37). These types can be compared with samples from the assemblages of Hacinebi A (Pearce 2000: fig. 3: e), Kurban Pit 203 & VIA-B (Algaze 1990: pl. 18: B, F-H; 36: I), Brak HS1 6 (Felli 2003: fig. 4.20.11) and Hammam et-Turkman VB (Akkermans 1988a: fig. 110: 125). Similar to this type is the jar with a slightly everted neck, simple or flattened rim and a medium width mouth (Pl. IV: 25; pl. V: 26, 31; pl. VII: 42; pl. VIII: 45) comparable with findings from Giricano (Schachner 2002b: fig. 45: d), Kurban Pit 203 & VIA-B (Algaze 1990: pl. 18: E; 37: H), Brak HS1 6 (Felli 2003: fig. 4.20.7) and Hammam et-Turkman VB (Akkermans 1988a: fig. 110: 126). A single example of a jar with a wide mouth, with an outwardly thickened and flattened rim and a sloping shoulder (Pl. VI: 38) can be compared with a finding from Hammam et-Turkman VB (Akkermans 1988a: fig. 110: 123). Also attested by a single example is an irregularly shaped small basin with a simple rim, slightly inverted walls, a rounded carination and a flat base (Pl. VIII: 46). A particular type recorded at Hirbemerdon is a large tray with straight wall and a series of holes along the edge (Pl. VIII: 47). The shape is irregular and presents at least one side opening. The fabric contains chaff, mica, grits and small pebbles; this coarse ware is very irregular on the surface. This type can be assimilated to the *mangals*, a sort of brazier,²¹ widespread in the Late Chalcolithic sites of Transcaucasia (Gülçur and Marro 2012: 319). Another type consists of a sort of support with a vertical wall and at least one hole (Pl. VIII: 48), that can belong to the same category.²²

These materials from Hirbemerdon Tepe are a new *corpus* that enriches the ceramic types of the upper Tigris river region,²³ and generally the knowledge of the Late Chalcolithic in the northern part of the

21 The discussion on the real use for these vessels is still ongoing. The perforation could be interpreted as holes made in order to fix a sort of a metallic grid or spit, but as already said there is no consensus among scholars about their use in direct contact with fire.

22 See the similarities with the sample from Ovçular (Gülçur and Marro 2012: fig. 11: 4).

23 Nowadays evidences ascribable to the Late Chalcolithic are quite numerous in the area of Ilisu Dam Reservoir. At Giricano the "Uruk grey" ware of the early part of the LC 3 is recorded (Schachner 2002b: 54), while at Kuriki and Kenan other contexts with similar indigenous repertoires, partially slightly later, are attested. At Kuriki pottery from the level IVB with its phases (IVB1, IVB2, IVB3, IVB4) in Area A, and probably from Level IV in Area B, roughly corresponds to the assemblage from Hirbemerdon, especially for the presence of the CFW and its characteristic diagnostic forms (Genç, Valentini and D'Agostino 2012: 469-471; Valentini 2012: 283). Kenan has instead provided a longer sequence. The Late Chalcolithic materials, found in different areas of the site, including hammerhead bowls and casseroles, has been variously dated between the second part of the LC 3 or LC 4 and the beginning of the LC 5 (Creekmore 2007: 95-96; Parker *et al.* 2008: 104; Parker and Foster 2009: 525-526, 530-531; fig. 6). Other sites such as Kavaşan (Kozbe, Köroğlu and Sağlamlıtur 2004: 499-500; fig. 17) and Salat (Ökse *et al.*

“Greater Mesopotamia”. While the archaeological evidence is not so large in terms of excavated surfaces and associated ceramic materials, we can guess that the site was part of a regional system composed mainly by small rural settlements located near the course of the Tigris river and its tributaries. Although it is complicated assigning an assemblage to a precise phase when “Uruk” tradition artefacts - that are a good guarantee for dating - are not present, the close similarity with numerous assemblages of the Syrian-Iraqi Jazirah and southeastern Anatolia allows us to consider a dating for these materials and their location in a wider regional pattern (Tab. 3). The recorded diagnostic types - such as Hammerhead Bowls and Casseroles in their earliest variations, and jars with an everted internally grooved neck - match with the LC 3 assemblage. The presence of some bowls with internally bevelled rim and of the “Uruk grey” ware, and at the same time the absence of any southern “Uruk” material, causes us to lean towards a possible dating in the earliest part of LC 3 that corresponds to the period before the first contacts between the upper Tigris region and “Uruk” southern Mesopotamia.

2001: 623-637; fig. 8-9; Ökse and Görmüş 2013b: 135-136) have partly contemporary assemblages. Further downstream, along a tributary of the Tigris river, Başur has shown an abundant repertoire in CFW characterized by hammerhead bowls and casseroles (Sağlamtimur and Kalkan 2015: 60-61; fig. 6-8). Further south, in the plain area of Cizre-Silopi, a number of sites has provided Late Chalcolithic materials marked by the typical CFW repertoire (Algaze, Hammer and Parker 2012: 19-21; fig. 19: 5-9, 11- 15).

SAR	LC 1	LC 2		LC 3	LC 4	LC 5
		Early	Late			
Gut 1995	Post-Ubaid	"Gawra A"	"Gawra B"	"Uruk A"	"Uruk B"	"Uruk C"

Upper Tigris river valley						
Hirbemerdon Tepe				■ →	→ ?	
Giricano			■	■ ?		
Kenan Tepe				? ←	■	■
Kuriki Höyük				■	→ ?	

South-eastern Anatolia						
Sakçe Gözü	IVa-b →	IVc	V ? →		V	VI →
Kurban Höyük					VIB →	VIA →
Hassek Höyük						
Karatut Mevkii					■	
Hayaz Höyük	? →	?				
Samsat					←	XXVII-XX
Hacınebi Tepe				←	A	B1 →
Arslantepe	VIII →	→	→		← VII →	B2 →
						← VIA

Upper Euphrates River Valley						
Norşuntepe WH	?	10	→	→	6	
Korucutepe					←	B
Tepecik				14-		
Tülintepe				■		
Fatmalı Kalecik				■		
Çayboyu				■	■ ?	

Northern Iraq						
Tepe Gawra	XII	XIA/XA	X-IX	VIII →		
Ninive			MM -59-/50	MM -45/-38	MM -37/-31	MM -31/-20
Arpachiya			■			
Qalinj Agha		VI-V →	IV-I			
Yorgan Tepe		X ? →			■	

Kudish Saghir			■			
Gerdi Resh					?	
Raffaan		■				
Mashrafa				■		
Tell as-Shamali		← 5-6?				
Tell Thuwajj				?		
Khirbet Hatara				2b-a	3b-a → 4 →	
Abu Dahir		?				
Tell al-Hawa					LP →	■ ?
Telul eth-Thalatat			■			
Grai Resh	IV	III →		← IIB	IIA →	
Tell Gurdy					?	

Northern Syria							
Tell Hamoukar			← ■ ?		■	■ →	
Tell Brak	TW		TW 21-20	TW 19 → TW 18	TW 17-14	→	TW 13
	CH	CH 15-20	CH (14)-13		CH 12-9 →		
	HS	HS6 9-7 →	HS6 6-2 →		HS 17-6 →	← HS 15-3	
Tell Leilan		← VIb			← V	IV →	
Tell Feres es-Sharqi		9	← 8-4?		3	← 2	1
Mashnaqa	B1		B2 ?	B3 ?	B 4 ? →	← C1	C2 ?
Kashkashok II					■		
Umm Qseir	←	←	←	Phase 2 "early"	→		Phase 2 "late"
Hammam et-Turkman	IVD-VA	→ ←	VA →		← VB		
Tell Sheikh Hassan						■	
Tell Kosak Shamali					"Post-Ubaid"		
Habuba Kabira Süd							■

Western Syria							
'Amuq	E				F	→	G
Tell Abu Dannè					← VII	→	
Tell Afis	← ?	←	25-19	→	?	18?	
Hama				?K10 →		K	→ ?

Table 3 – Chronological sequence of the LC sites in northern Mesopotamia, southeastern Anatolia and Syria.

Chapter 3. Phases IIA, IIB, and IIIA: The Early Bronze Age

Nicola Laneri, Margherita Dallai and Lorenzo Biazzo

(NL)

In this chapter the archaeological data associated with the third millennium period will be presented and discussed in order to establish a more coherent chronology at the site and, hopefully, in relation to the entire upper Tigris river. The third millennium BCE is a period of great transformation in northern Mesopotamia marked by the phenomena of increasing social complexity. In particular, archaeologists have encountered a transformation in settlement patterns from villages during the first quarter, to urban environments during the second half. During this later phase, the emergence of large urban centres in northern Mesopotamia is influenced by cultural links with the south. In particular, it is during the Akkadian period that the whole region is influenced by the process of territorial conquest enacted by Akkadian kings, as demonstrated by the presence of Akkadian stele in peripheral regions like the famous stele of Naram-Sin found at Pir Hüseyin (Peasnell and Algaze 2010). The end of the third millennium is instead characterized by a phenomenon of collapse probably due to a dramatic transformation of the environmental conditions and an increase in the level of aridity in some regions of northern Mesopotamia, such as the Syrian Jazirah.

However, it is still complicated to reach an agreement on the cultural landscape in regions located along Mesopotamian frontiers, especially in those regions that have only recently been investigated by continuous archaeological work, such as the upper Tigris region. The recent attempt presented by the ARCANE project (Lebeau 2014) to combine the different chronological frameworks of the Near East is an extraordinary tool especially when the material culture unearthed in the upper Tigris region is comparable to that found in the neighboring Syrian Jazirah.

It is with this chronological landscape that we have to analyze and interpret the data available from Hirbermerdon Tepe. In fact, three main phases of occupation dating to the third millennium BCE were identified during the excavation work and are here presented.

Phase IIA - Early Bronze Age I

During the beginning of the third millennium BCE a small-sized settlement was located on the southwestern side of the High Mound as demonstrated by the remains of stone architecture and material culture found in Area D (Figs 6.4-6.5); however, in Area E, at the bottom of a Medieval pit, an ashy layer (E0096) in which coarse ware, cooking ware and a stone pendant (Pl. CXXVII: 1) were found, suggests a possible extension of the EBA I settlement towards the eastern edge of the High Mound. The architecture is located along the northern part of the trench and probably represented the southern edge of the dwellings belonging to this period; moreover, it is significantly disturbed by buildings of later phases (MBA and EIA) and, on the upper part, is sealed by a filling (D0024) dated to the Middle Bronze Age (Phase IIIB). However, within this layer, three pottery fragments of Fine Ware were unearthed: a hemispherical bowl with inverted rim (Pl. IX: 8), a ring-based cup (Pl. IX: 9), and a jar with restricted neck and everted rim (Pl. IX: 12). This locus has also provided a pierced disc (Pl. CXLI: 32) and a needle (Pl. CLXXI: 234) dating to the MBA. A fragment of an obsidian blade (Pl. CXXVII: 4) was also found in an MBA secondary context. In terms of

pottery, this phase is characterized by the presence of Fine Ware as well as chaff-faced ware decorated with fingernail incisions. This later pottery assemblage has been named Fingernail Incised Ware and was brought to light at various sites of this region (e.g., Ziyaret Tepe and Kenan Tepe) as well as at sites of the northern Syrian Jazirah (e.g., Girnavaz) (Creekmore 2007). Good primary contexts have also provided two samples of organic material that produced two-sigma calibrated carbon dates of 3100-2990 BCE.

Architecture

In terms of the architecture, the northeastern part of the trench (Fig. 6.6) revealed the presence of a wall with a NW-SE direction (ID0053), and to the north two rooms are recognizable that are separated by wall D0059: the room furthest to the west is filled by D0058, whereas the other has a mixed floor of stones and compacted clay (D0086). Both rooms extend outside of the excavated area. South of wall D0053 are three rooms with irregular plans. The westernmost room has a compacted clay floor (D0090) and is limited on the eastern side by a rounded wall (D0070). Above the floor (D0078) a few fragments of Fingernail Incised Ware were found (Pl. IX: 16, 17; pl. X: 22) together with some elements of Common Ware (Pl. XI: 34; pl. XII: 35), a triangular lug (Pl. XII: 38), as well as a fragment of a Cooking Ware jar with no neck (Pl. X: 23). Except for the Fine Ware, most of the pottery of this phase is very coarse and has a high density of chaff inclusions. Along the northeastern corner of this room a pit (D0068/D0067) was found with material culture belonging to the same chronological phase and consisting of two bone needles (Pl. CXXVII: 2-3) and fragments of a Fine Ware cup (Pl. IX: 2) and a Common Ware jar (Pl. XI: 32).

To the east of wall D0070 is a circular room that might have functioned as a silos because no trace of material culture was found on the floor (D0089, composed of pebbles from the virgin soil in this particular area), or in the filling (D0066, that mainly consisted of ash and soft dirt). Relics of another room with a circular feature are recognizable directly to the east (wall D0069) as well as a pebble floor (D0055). The supra floor of this room (D0054) represents the most reliable context for this phase. In fact, it is in this context that a few body sherds of the Fingernail Incised Ware assemblage are found together with numerous fragments of Fine Ware, including hemispherical cups and a ring-base, a large hemispherical bowl, a bowl with two incised lines that can be considered an example of undecorated Ninevite V (Pl. IX: 10), as well as a large bowl with inverted rim and an incised wavy line along the rim of the locally produced Red Burnished Ware (Pl. IX: 13), and part of a pedestal base of Brown Burnished Ware (Pl. IX: 15). Wall D0053 continued until it formed a corner with wall D0056 that has a N-S direction and, while its northern section is mostly covered by the northern limit of the trench, it continued into wall D0080 to enclose the room paved with the pebble floor D0055. A niche (D0091) was located in the southeastern corner (Fig. 6.7), which is open on its southern side and limited on three sides by stone walls (D0080, D0081 and D0083). A votive deposit (D0084) was found inside the niche composed of unbaked clay animal figurines (Pl. CXXVII: 6; pls. CXXVIII-CXXX), animal bones and fragments of a large clay andiron (D0026, pl. CXXVII: 5), sealing the whole deposit. To the east of the niche the architecture was in poor condition and it was only possible to define remnants of a stone/pebble floor (D0088) limited on its eastern side by wall D0088.

A sub-adult burial in a cooking pot (A0250) belonging to an EBAI horizon was found on the northern side of the High Mound underneath the floor of outdoor space 24 of the MBA architectural complex. The pot was embedded in the natural bedrock (Fig. 6.12).

Pottery

As mentioned before, the pottery of this phase consists of four types of ware: 1) a very coarse ware with a high density of vegetable inclusions and mostly handmade, closed form vessels (i.e., Fingernail Incised Ware, FIW), 2) a vegetal coarse ware with mineral and vegetal inclusions and both handmade and wheel-made vessels (i.e., Common Ware, CMW, Red Burnished Ware, RBW; Brown Burnished Ware, BBW), 3) a fine ware that is temper free and wheel-made vessels that are predominately open form, well fired and with a pale yellow/brown to green surface and section coloration (i.e., Fine Ware, FW), and, finally, 4) a medium-to-coarse cooking ware with chaff and large grit components (i.e., Cooking Ware, CW).

This last example is exemplified by closed jars with short-necks, everted rims (Pl. X: 23) and triangular lugs (Pl. XII: 38).

Of great interest among the first type of ware is obviously the samples of pottery with hues ranging from pale brown to reddish-yellow, decorated with fingernail incisions and slightly burnished (i.e., Fingernail Incised Ware, pl. IX: 18; pl. X: 19-21). Only a few diagnostic rims are available for the FIW pottery assemblage and this corresponds to globular jars with short and straight rims (Pl. X: 22). This type of ware is clearly recognizable all over the upper Tigris region as well as at the site of Girnavaz on the northern edge of the Jazirah plateau in northern Mesopotamia and other sites along the upper Euphrates region (Creekmore 2007: 89-90, fig. 5.C, F, K).

For the Common Ware, there is a predominance of jars with flaring rims (Pl. XI: 31-34; pl. XII: 35), but a flat plate with traces of burning on top (Pl. X: 25) was found together with a cooking pot in an ashy layer (E0096) in Area E; other examples of almost flat plates are clearly recognizable in Area D as well (Pl. X: 25; pl. XI: 26-29), together with hemispherical bowls (Pl. XI: 30). Bases can be either flat or ring bases (Pl. XII: 36-37).

Examples of Red Burnished Ware (Pl. IX: 13-14) and Brown Burnished Ware (Pl. IX: 15) appear as locally produced wares in the form of bowls with inverted rims and pedestals (Pl. IX: 15) that continue into the following EBA II period. Similarities are found with pedestal bowls with brownish burnishing unearthed at the site of Kenan Tepe (Creekmore 2007: fig. 5. G-I). The tradition of pedestal vessels marks the tradition of the EBA I-II of numerous Syro-Anatolian regions (Ökse 2011: 264-270, 278-279).

The vessels of the Fine Ware (Pl. IX: 1-12) category are usually represented by bowls and cups with hues ranging from very pale brown to pale yellow with rounded bodies, beaded rims and small sizes linked to their production on a wheel using one lump of clay; the base can be simple or ring-based (Rova 2011, 60). In some examples, two or three parallel, incised grooves are present along the mid section of the body (e.g., Pl. IX: 10). Comparable examples of this type of bowl are recognizable at Kenan Tepe (Creekmore 2007, fig. 4: I-M). More generally, this Fine Ware assemblage characterizes the production of the upper Tigris region as attested by the funerary goods found at Aşağı Salat (Şenyurt 2002: 683 and 687, figs. 6 and 14), Salat Tepe (Ökse *et al.* 2001: fig. 7.10) and Üçtepe (Özfirat 2006: 1-7), but also in the upper Khabur region (in northeastern Syria) such as at the site of Tell Brak (Matthews 2003: 141, fig. 5.57:1,17). In terms of chronological comparisons with published materials from the Syrian Jazirah, some morphological types can be associated with EJZ 0-1 types (Rova 2011, 52-53).

A fragment (Pl. XII: 39) of a medium coarse ware with chaff and mineral inclusions decorated with cylinder seal impressions was found out of context in Area A. The sherd presents a pinkish gray slip over a light red background color. The impression is irregular and covers most of the fragments that appear to be part of the shoulder of a large jar. The decorative motif is composed of geometric elements (i.e., circles) and stylized animals (a scorpion is recognizable). Similar motifs are found in EBA I contexts in the upper Tigris region (e.g., at Başur Höyük, Haluk Sağlamtimur personal communication).¹ The tradition of decorating vessels with cylinder seal impressions is also present at other third millennium Syrian, Levantine and Anatolian sites (Mazzoni 1992 and 1993).² Regarding Syria, Mazzoni (1992: 197) noticed that the use of cylinder seal impressions to decorate vessels appears as a custom between the Late Chalcolithic to the Early Bronze Age I and later from the EBA IV into the Middle Bronze Age. Interestingly, this chronological pattern has similarities with the one recognizable in the upper Tigris region where the first appearance of this decorative technique occurs between the end of the fourth and the beginning of the third millennia, and then reappears between the end of the third and the beginning of the second millennia when we encounter the use of seal impressions on jars of the Red Brown Wash Ware assemblage (Laneri 2005a).

¹ At Başur Höyük, such ware is usually associated with the presence of Fingernail Incised Ware that resembles similarities also found in the composition of the fabric.

² For an updated bibliography on this subject see Mazzoni 2013, 93. A similar decoration has been found in the EBA II levels at the site Han Ibrahim Şah along the Euphrates (Ertem 1972: 68, pl. 62.1-2; 1982: pl. 29.294, 31.343-344).

Phase IIB - Early Bronze Age II

The EBA II period appears to be recognizable only in the central and eastern section of the High Mound. In particular, it is in the eastern side, Area E, that archaeologists have uncovered a clear example of domestic architecture, mostly of stone, for this period (Figs 6.8-6.11). The material culture of this phase was clearly sealed by thick and compacted layers (E0018 and E0025) separating the EBA II architecture from the Medieval one built on top of it. In terms of chronological framework, a charcoal sample unearthed on the floor of Room 2 produced a two-sigma calibrated carbon dating to 3015-2776 BCE, whereas the other charcoal sample of carbonized oak unearthed at the bottom of the deep sounding in Room 3 dates to 3352-2928 BCE.³

Architecture

The layout of the architecture unearthed for this period consists of two stepped streets (4 and 5) running parallel with an E-W orientation. The two streets that were paved with pebbles and small-sized stones (E0043) appear to have been leading from outside (i.e., the area along the eastern edge of the mound) towards the inner section of the mound. More specifically, Street 4 passes to the northern section of the area towards a small courtyard (Room 2) and a large square room towards the south (i.e., Room 1). Room 1 has a rectangular shape with a compacted floor (E0048) and contains a bench (15 cm high and 50 cm long, E0059) made out of compacted mud abutting the northern wall (E0059) along the northeastern corner of the room. On the opposite corner pyrotechnological installations in the form of circular stones were found (E0058), as well as a 20 cm diameter recess in the floor. *In situ* floor deposits consist of a series of Simple Ware fragments and an animal figurine (Pl. CXXXII: 12). Via a few steps from Street 4 it was possible to reach Room 2, which served as a connection to a northern building as recognizable from the steps covered by the baulk of the trench and confirmed by the presence of Room 7 to the north of Street 4, which has been partially excavated. Room 2 has an irregular trapezoidal shape and a floor mixed of compacted clay and medium sized stones (E0042). Material culture found within the supra floor (E0032) consists of fragments of Fine Ware, Brown Burnished Ware, Cooking Ware and a fragment of Metallic Ware; a clay bead (Pl. CXXXI: 4) and a bone needle (Pl. CXXXII: 17) were also found.

Room 3 was located directly west of Room 2 but lacked a direct access point from the east, and thus it is possible that this room was accessible from either the north or the west. Within the filling excavated in this room (E0026), we were able to find a pedestal base of Common Ware as well as fragments of Metallic Ware cups and a spindle whorl (Pl. CXXXII: 11). In room 3, we performed a deep sounding that revealed three layers (E0088, E0092, E0094) belonging to the EBA II phase without any signs of EBA I pottery and thus suggesting that the EBA I phase settlement was first located in the southern section (i.e., Area D) and later moved to a more central location when the settlement grew in size.

The long and narrow Street 5 with an E-W direction provided the means for reaching the southern and eastern sections; it is paved with pebbles (E0054) and it is interesting to note the presence of two small semi-circular depressions on the eastern section of Street 5 circled with stones (i.e., abutting the wall separating the street from Room 3). Due to the fact that traces of fire were found inside, these might have been features associated with pyrotechnological activities. The street continues towards the west, whereas its eastern end is poorly preserved and might have been used to access Room 6. This was the largest room excavated and the wall (E0078) limiting its eastern side is badly damaged by a pit. Due to the close proximity of this sec-

³ We have to take into account that we can have an “old wood” effect; when dealing with an oak tree, we do not know if we are dealing with an old oak or not (like large beams from oak). And we do not know if the charcoal come from the older part of the beam (inside) or the younger part of the beam (outside). Also, the beam could have been used years after the cutting of the tree. However, if we have an “old wood” effect it might not be so important. It is still clear that E0036 is dated somewhere at the end of the fourth millennium and E0032 at the beginning of the third millennium. The model also suggests that there are no more than 325 years at most (and 0 year minimum) between the two samples.

tion of the EBA II architecture to the surface, Medieval period pits have severely damaged the southern and western section. Located to the west of Room 6 is Room 8. It is almost completely covered and we therefore decided to not excavate it. The floor of Room 6 (E0055) is compacted and two semicircular features associated with the use of fire were found embedded within the floor, the largest of which (E0066, E0068) is limited by mudbricks placed around it. It also has a depression that might have served the purpose of holding the fuel for combustion in a small updraft kiln. A few small circular depressions most probably served the purpose of holding water to be used in the activities associated with the pyrotechnological activities performed in the room. A loom weight and disc were also found on the floor.

Among the other objects found in the area and dated to this chronological phase are a series of clay beads (Pl. CXXXI: 1-3, 5-7) probably associated with a specialized bead craft production, a polished bone object hollowed out in the middle (Pl. CXXXII: 16), a bronze pin (Pl. CXXXII: 18) and several obsidian blades as well as obsidian debris (Pl. CXXXII: 19-20; Pl. CXXXIII: 21-23) most probably associated with the production of obsidian objects either for local use or exchange.

In summary, all the excavated rooms had compacted clay floors and, in the case of Room 1, the presence of traces of beams on the floor testifies to the use of a roofing system; whereas the presence of two large circular ovens in Rooms 6 suggest that this room was open and associated with food preparation and possibly pottery manufacturing. Moreover, in Room 1, the presence of several spindle whorls and a clay animal figurine suggests its purpose was primarily domestic with evidence of textile production.⁴

Pottery

In terms of pottery production, the EBA II phase consists of locally produced Brown Burnished Ware and Red Burnished Ware. Together with these two broad categories of local pottery assemblages the presence of Fine Ware, Common Ware, Metallic Ware, and a few sherds of Karaz Ware and Late Ninevite V clearly allow us to determine a relative chronology for the architecture comparable with neighboring regions (Rova 2011). In addition, a few radiocarbon dates carried out on animal remains confirm a chronological range that falls within the second quarter of the third millennium BC.

As compared to the previous period, the pottery coming from the EBA II levels of Area E shows continuity as well as examples of discontinuity. For example, we see an almost complete disappearance of the Fingernail Incised Ware (FIW) that at this time is represented only by a fragment with a decoration that has a more coherent decorative pattern and a medium tempered fabric without chaff (Pl. XVI: 37). Instead, almost temper-free, high-temperature fired clay and wheel-made vessels that have a distinctive reddish yellow color (i.e., the Fine Ware, FW)⁵ continue to be produced in this phase in the form of bowls with a hemispherical body and inverted pointed rim (Pl. XIII: 16). Included among this type of ware are also examples of large, deep bowls with rounded bodies and everted, embossed rims (Pl. XIII: 1-5, 9-10), as well as bowls with wide, open walls (Pl. XIII: 6-8) that, in some examples, present a slightly embossed rim (Pl. XIII: 11-13). Of particular interest is a small, shallow bowl with an inturned rounded rim (Pl. XIII: 17) that, from a morphological point of view, has clear comparisons with decorated examples of Ninevite V bowls dated to the EJZ1 and early EJZ2 in the Syrian Jazirah that can have either a rounded or a beaded rim (Rova 2011, 62, 17-18). Cyma recta cups with sinuous bodies and out-flared tapering rims (Pl. XIII: 14) are also represented (Jamieson 2014).⁶ In terms of bases, flat (Pl. XIII: 15; pl. XIV: 18) and pedestals are present (Pl. XIV: 19). A similar pottery assemblage listed under the Plain Simple Ware category is also recognizable in

4 Similar working activities are recognizable at the contemporaneous site of Kenan Tepe (Creekmore 2007: 21.)

5 Similar vessels belonging to the same chronological phase have been identified in other contexts within the upper Tigris region as 'Simple Ware'. However, the difference between tempers of the samples found within the EBA contexts at Hirbemerdon Tepe have suggested it is necessary to differentiate between a Fine Ware and a Common Ware category.

6 The S-shape bowl (i.e., the so-called cyma recta) is a morphological type dated to the EJZ 1 phase in northern Syria and Iraq (Rova 2011, 61). At Hirbemerdon Tepe, it is represented both in the Fine Ware and Brown Burnished Ware assemblages and it might represent a later development of a morphological type influenced by southern and western examples.

Levels 12-13 (i.e., third millennium BCE) at Üçtepe (Ökse 2011: 280; Özfiat 2006: Lev. XIV.1, XV. 1-7).

In terms of continuity, this also includes the Brown Burnished Ware (BBW) vessels and the less represented Red Burnished Ware (RBW) that can also be considered a variant of the BBW with a red/yellowish red hue marking the outer surface. These pottery assemblages are widely represented during this period with similar shapes evident in the EBA II phase of other sites in the upper Tigris region (e.g., Üçtepe levels 12-13, Özfiat 2006: Lev. XXII-XXIII) as well as other northern Mesopotamia contexts (Ökse 2011: 269-270, 279-281), in terms of morphological examples, as exemplified by hemispherical bowls (Pl. XIV: 20) or deep bowls with globular bodies possibly with pedestals (Pl. XIV: 24),⁷ sometimes with straight walls and everted rims (Pl. XIV: 21) and a slight carination along the wall (Pl. XIV: 23). A few examples (Pl. XIV: 22, 25) are also represented by cups with out-flared rims that resemble the previously mentioned cyma recta types (Jamieson 2014). In some circumstances, an incised line decorating the outer surface is recognizable along the rim (Pl. XVI: 37). Jars have either short and wide, open rims (Pl. XIV: 26-27; Pl. XV: 33), straight necks with pointed rims (Pl. XV: 31), or slightly everted and embossed rims (Pl. XV: 28-30, 32). Pedestal bases are highly represented (Pl. XV: 34-35). The majority of these vessels appear to have been wheel-made and the fabric is medium with chaff and limestone particles. On the outer surface the vessel shows a very thick red or brown slip and is heavily burnished.

A similar type of ware that has a medium density of inclusions in the fabric can have a brownish or pinkish gray slip and a slight burnishing (i.e., the Common Ware). This Common Ware (CMW) is characterized by hemispherical bowls with a thickened rim (Pl. XVIII: 63-64) and globular bowls with inverted rims (Pl. XVIII: 62-65), as well as jars with straight necks and slightly everted rims (Pl. XVII: 57; pl. XVIII: 58-68). Also in this case, pedestal bases appear as the most common type ((Pl. XVIII: 69), confirming an element already recognized among previously analysed pottery assemblages (i.e., FW and BBW) that can be easily compared with other EJZ 2 northern Mesopotamian contexts (e.g., Rova 2011, 83. 17-19).

Among the wheel-made vessels that are fundamental for linking the site with a wider geographical landscape are Metallic Ware (MW) cups and jars as well as two examples of Late Ninevite V (N) deep cups with incised and excised decorative patterns (Pl. XVI: 39-40). The excised decorative pattern for the N assemblage clearly indicates a later phase (i.e., EJZ 2, Grossman 2014: fig. 2; Rova 2011, 83. 1, 5, 7-8, 12) that corresponds to an EBA II-III chronological horizon as demonstrated by archaeological contexts both in the upper Tigris region and in northern Mesopotamia (Falb, Porter and Pruss 2014; Ökse 2011: 278-279). Regarding the MW pottery assemblage, together with the classical conical cups, sometimes with a slightly embossed rim (Pl. XVI: 41-44), there is an example of a small, globular jar with a short neck and everted rim (Pl. XVI: 46) (Rova 2011, 85). This type of pottery assemblage initiates during the EBA II and continues throughout the EBA III and IV both in southeastern Anatolia and northern Mesopotamia (Ökse 2011: 280). In the upper Tigris region, levels 12-13 at Üçtepe (Özfiat 2006: 13, Lev. XVIII-XXI) as well as the fragments collected at Ziyaret Tepe (Matney *et al.* 2002: 536) are clear terms of comparison.

A pot stand (Pl. XVI: 49) decorated with incised triangles filled with horizontal lines and decorated with white paint has similarities with other examples of Karaz Ware and might link the site with eastern Anatolian cultural traditions.⁸

Cooking ware is also represented by jars with short-necks and everted rims, half-moon lugs (Pl. XVI: 50-51; pl. XVII: 52-57; pl. XVIII: 58-59) as well as lids with handles for cooking pots (Pl. XVIII: 60-61) (Rova 2011: 62, 81. 8-10).

⁷ An example of the Red Burnished Ware assemblage presents lugs a few inches below the rim (Pl. XV: 35). From a morphological point of view, similar examples are dated to an EJZ 3 horizon in northern Mesopotamia (Rova 2011, 89.13-18).

⁸ See, for example, similar pot stands found in earlier third millennium contexts at Pular (Koşay 1976: 62-63) or Pağnik Öğreni (Harper 1971: pl. 63.4)

Phase IIIA - Early Bronze Age III/IV

The definition of the archaeological phase related to the second half of the third millennium BCE is rather difficult. In fact, architecture belonging to this phase is rarely found at the site and is represented by patches of floors that are highly disturbed by the MBA architectural complex found on top of the High Mound, as recognized during the excavation of Area A, Area AA and the Step Trench AB-AC, as well as platforms with ritual foundation deposits in Area B in the Outer Town. The poor preservation of the phase IIIA architecture suggests that this phase should be considered as completely destroyed and renovated by the buildings of the following Phase IIIB. Moreover, most of this sub-phase material culture is found in fillings used to build the Middle Bronze Age architectural complex.

In terms of pottery production, this period is marked by the presence of Dark Rimmed Orange Bowls that are found at numerous sites in the upper Tigris region as well as in northeastern Syria, and earlier profiles of the Red Brown Wash Ware horizon that will characterize the pottery production of the Middle Bronze Age at the site, as well as scattered fragments of Fine Ware, Metallic Ware and Gray Burnished Ware (Orsi 2011: 211-218). Moreover, two charcoal samples of oak tree found on floors directly underneath Middle Bronze Age architecture has provided us with two-sigma calibrated dates of 2916-2459 BCE and 2208-1858 BCE, in which only fragments of DROBs were uncovered. This calibrated date confirms the chronological horizon of this phase within a mid-to-late third millennium BCE horizon (Lebeau 2000, 174).⁹ In fact, at sites like Tell Brak in the Syrian Jazirah samples of DROBs are discovered in post-Akkadian contexts (Oates, Oates and McDonald 2001: fig. 401.271-275). However, Alice Bianchi has recently suggested an even earlier date for the DROBs found in the Syrian Jazirah (Bianchi 2012; Bianchi and Özfiat 2014). In addition, archaeometric analysis performed on those samples suggests a production of this pottery category in the upper Tigris river valley (Kibaroglu 2008) and the almost total lack of material dated to the EBA III in the whole upper Tigris region suggests the possibility of a production of Dark Rimmed Orange Bowls in this region starting from the mid-third millennium BCE (Orsi 2011: 216-218).

Architecture

Area A – Area A is mostly characterized by the presence of the large architectural complex dated to the Middle Bronze Age. Underneath it a few scattered remains of architecture and material culture dated to the third millennium were found, as is the case with the small funerary deposition of an infant in a casserole pot (A0250, fig. 6.12) probably dated to an even earlier horizon. In terms of material culture dated to the late third millennium BCE, a pit (A0594/AC0166)¹⁰ found beneath the floor of Room 55 of the MBA architectural complex testifies to the first shapes of Red Brown Wash Ware associated with Dark Rimmed Orange Bowls and fragments of Brown Burnished Ware. The presence of the large pit at the bottom of the steep slope that characterizes the High Mound might have been linked with water collection as confirmed by the presence of a sandy texture to the dirt found within, as well as by the reuse of the area for water collection during both the MBA and LBA period. Other scattered remains of mid-to-late third millennium pottery were found in secondary contexts in MBA levels.

Step Trench AB-AC – On the northern edge of trench A it was decided to start a 100 m long step trench that was intended to cut the whole mound from north to south. The first section (3 m wide and 5 m long) north of Area A was named Step Trench AB, whereas the part to the south of Area A was named Step Trench AC. In

⁹ In earlier publications, the DROBs have been sometimes (e.g., Laneri *et al.* 2006b) included in a later chronological horizon (i.e., the Middle Bronze Age). This mistake was due to a lack of reliable *comparanda* and a high density of DROB fragments found in MBA contexts. Only during the last campaigns of excavation, it was possible to identify that these fragments were part of secondary archaeological deposits caused by the steep slope of the High Mound and by a continuous process of washing due to weathering phenomena.

¹⁰ The pit was initially excavated in 2008 as part of Area A and then terminated in 2011 as part of Step Trench AC. We have thus decided to associate all the material culture found within the pit as part of the locus excavated in Step Trench AC.

Step Trench AB a few relics of Phase IIIA were uncovered that consisted of a small room with compacted clay limited by two stone walls along the northern side (AB0009 and AB0010) and two pebbled floors with *in situ* pottery (AB006; AB0020). Seven fragments of early RBWW pottery were found on the supra floor AB0005 (of floor AB0006). Directly above the floor a fragment of Dark Rimmed Orange Bowls associated with two fragments of RBWW were found.

Another compacted clay floor (AB0008) with two installations and traces of ash (AB0013 and AB0032) were defined. Dark Rimmed Orange Bowls were found associated with this level as well as another filling (i.e., AB0016). Below this, an additional pebbled floor (AB0020) was defined in which a fragment of RBWW was found. Underneath this level, a series of layers (AB0021, AB0029, AB 0030) dating to an EBA II/III phase were identified containing Metallic Ware, Karaz Ware and Brown Burnished Ware, as well as a clay bead (Pl. CXXXI: 7).

Step-trench AC, 3 m wide and 50 m long, is marked by relics of third millennium material culture mostly destroyed by the construction of the upper section of the MBA architectural complex. However, outside of the southern edge of the MBA architectural complex, two floors (one in compacted clay, AC0142, and one made out of river pebbles, AC0131, fig. 6.13) were defined. Two stone walls associated with floor AC0131 were found along its northern (AC0136) and eastern (AC0135) side, to the west relics of a mudbrick wall were unearthed (AC0138). On both the floor and the supra floor (AC0129) clear examples of *in situ* mid-to-late third millennium BCE material culture were found.

However, it is from pits found within this area (AC0115 and AC0166) that most of the material culture belonging to this phase was found (including DROBs, RBWW, BBW, Karaz Ware and Cooking Ware as well as a fragment of a portable hearth, pl. CXXXIV: 2).

Other layers belonging to a third millennium horizon (e.g., AC0132, AC0107, AC0114, AC0157, AC0140) are all washes with a secondary deposit that cannot be linked to any third millennium BCE architecture; however, it is from these layers that important elements of third millennium BCE material culture are found, including numerous fragments of DROBs, Fine Ware, BBW and a Ninevite V cup with incised and excised decoration.

Area AA – Directly east of Step Trench AC, Area AA was located. Here, underneath the buildings of the Ottoman and MBA periods, the archaeologists were able to define material culture from Phase IIIA. In particular, it is from outside the southern edge of the MBA architectural complex that an outer surface in pebbles (AA0062) and two stone walls (AA0077, AA0078) were found (Fig. 6.14). The supra floor excavated had defined *in situ* pottery of DROB, RBWW, CW, as well as a painted clay disc (Pl. CXXXIV: 3) and a fragment of a portable hearth (Pl. CXXXIV: 1) in a horseshoe shape and a knob along its internal face. The high density of Cooking Ware as well as the presence of a portable hearth might indicate that this room should be interpreted as a courtyard associated with familial encounters in which food was consumed.

Area B – In the sounding performed in the Outer Town, traces of EBA architecture were found directly underneath the remnants of MBA architecture. In particular, traces of thin stone walls built on top of large, stone platforms were found not far from the Tigris river. The platforms (B0018 and B0043, fig. 6.2) must have been built in order to protect the area from river flooding that, for example, destroyed the architecture of the Late Chalcolithic period (i.e., Phase I, see above). The walls (B0012, E-W; B0013, E-W; B0017, N-S) were made out of stones and pebbles and, due to their width, must have been used to separate a large outdoor space associated with working activities. In fact, it is in this context that lithic nuclei as well as debris (Pl. CXXXV: 10) and fragments of Canaanite blades were found (Pl. CXXXIV: 5-6; pl. CXXXV: 8-9)¹¹ along with slag and, associated with a later use, a metal pin (see below, Laneri *et al.* 2006b: 157). In

11 Two other similar items (Pl. CXXXIV: 6-7), were found on the surface of the tell demonstrating that at Hirbemerdon Tepe during the Early Bronze Age the lithic technology has a productive trajectory similar to other contemporaneous Near Eastern sites (Rosen 2013). In addition to this, an obsidian arrowhead (see below, Pl. CLXXII: 243) that was found in an MBA secondary deposit might have been intrusive to this layer because, from a morphological point of view, it clearly belongs to an Early Bronze Age tradition of obsidian projectile points.

fact, the area shows clear continuity in use from the late third to the early second millennium BCE as demonstrated by the presence of first DROBs and RBWW, and then RBWW and Band Painted Ware (Laneri *et al.* 2008c: 179).

The stone platforms are of great interest because they must have had a ritual purpose as highlighted by the presence of two ritual deposits embedded in two different positions. The first is a niche (B0020, fig. 6.3) obtained along the western façade, in which two bowls with ring-bases of an earlier version of the RBWW assemblage and DROB were found placed on top of each other with a deposit of animal bones (caprid). Another bowl with a carinated profile of the RBWW assemblage was found at the eastern end (B0055) with a deposit of river shells. This kind of ritual deposit has similarities with another foundation deposit found in the MBA architectural complex in which a newborn piglet was found inside an RBWW cup, as well as a deposit found at Salat Tepe in a ritual building dated to the Akkadian period in which traces of burnt caprid bones were found (Ökse 2014). In the case of Hirbemerdon Tepe, the deposit must have been believed to have a magical purpose in order to protect the building from river flooding (Laneri *et al.* 2008c; Erarslan, 2009: 283).

Pottery

As mentioned before, for this phase the widespread presence of Dark Rimmed Orange Bowls gives us a point of reference for both comparing the chronological similarities among the different areas excavated at the site, as well as for establishing a coherent chronological framework with other sites in the region (Bianchi and Özfiat 2014). This type of ware is characterized by medium temper with the presence of both mineral and vegetals inclusions. In terms of shape, the DROBs are primarily hemispherical with a pointed rim; however, some variants are recognizable (e.g., slightly everted or inverted rim and, rarely, carinated shapes). In some circumstances, a wavy incised line is recognizable along the outer rim. Obviously, it is the coloring of the vessel that makes this pottery assemblage a distinguishing element for the third millennium BCE, and it is characterized by a reddish yellow body and a dark band (with hues ranging from brown to dark reddish gray) along the rim caused by an iron-oxidizing firing environment (Pl. XIX, XX, XXI: 36-41). The fabric ranges from fine to medium with mica and grit as primary inclusions and the rare presence of chaff and limestone particles; they are well to medium fired and a coating of slip is consistently present. One example (Pl. XIX: 14) is quite interesting because it is marked by a series of ridges along the outer surface of the rim and the consistency of the clay resembles the characteristics typical of the Metallic Ware pottery assemblage. The presence of the Dark Rimmed Orange Bowls is a clear marker of the EBA III-IV sites located along the upper Tigris region (Ökse 2011: 280), but they are also found in numerous Early Bronze Age contexts (i.e., Akkadian and post-Akkadian) in northern Mesopotamia (i.e., EJZ 4, Rova 2011: 103. 7-9).

During this phase, we also noticed continuity in the production of hemispherical bowls that are made of a very fine clay (i.e., Fine Ware, pl. XXIV: 80-86) and, in certain circumstances, show a ring-base (Rova 2011: 103. 3-6). In certain cases, the bowls are deep and with everted rims, whereas the jars have short or no necks. A few sherds of Metallic Ware, a conical cup and a few jars with short necks, were also recognizable in this phase (Pl. XXIV: 87-89) representing a sign of continuity with the previous archaeological phase (Rova 2011: 87.3-4).¹²

Of great interest for this phase is the first appearance Red Brown Wash Ware jars (Pl. XXI: 42-48; pl. XXII; pl. XXIII: 66-74) with short or no necks and basic or embossed rims, as well as deep bowls with embossed rims. The importance for this type of assemblage is due to the fact that the Red Brown Wash Ware becomes a pivotal assemblage for the following Middle Bronze Age period.¹³ However, it is still difficult to define

¹² As pointed out by Rova (2011: 64), in the Jazirah the Metallic Ware assemblage ‘appears in the course of the EJZ 2, but is especially typical of the EJZ 3 period’, and, ‘except for sporadic examples, it disappears at the beginning of period EJZ 4’.

¹³ It is interesting to note that during this earlier phase, it is almost impossible to find carinated shapes as this is rather a distinctive feature of the Middle Bronze Age assemblages.

a clear chronological differentiation of the RBWW due to the fact that it is difficult to find well preserved EBA III-IV architectural contexts with *in situ* material culture within the upper Tigris region

Cooking Ware (Pl. XXIV: 92-95; pl. XXV; pl. XXVI) is also present during this period and continues a typical tradition of the Early Bronze Age with jars that have globular bodies, almost no necks, embossed everted rims and triangular lugs.

The production of jars of the Brown Burnished Ware assemblage continues with high and straight necks and embossed rims or hole-mouth vessels (Pl. XXIII: 75-78; pl. XXIV: 79); this type of ware is also found at Üçtepe (Özfiat 2006: 14, Lev. XIV-XV), although they might represent early examples of this type of pottery category. In terms of vessel morphologies, according to Ökse (2011: 280) they 'resemble the Plain Simple Ware of Amuq J'. Another important aspect is related to the presence of exogenous elements, such as a pot stand and ring-base of the Karaz Ware assemblage (Pl. XXIV: 90-91), that adds a link with other Anatolian contexts as confirmed by the presence of portable hearths throughout the Early and Middle Bronze Age contexts.

Animal figurines

(MD)

During the excavations carried out at the site of Hirbemerdon Tepe, 31 clay animal figurines datable to the Early Bronze Age were found. Unfortunately, as few of these objects are complete and the majority are in a fragmentary condition, none of them are depicted in great detail and only the characteristics particular to the species are visible. Although they are more or less similar to each other from a stylistic point of view, it is possible to organize the figurines into separate, homogenous groups.

Twenty-eight unbaked figurines were found in a votive deposit (Pl. CXXVII: 6; pls CXXVIII-CXXX) with ceramics, bones and flint. They were uncovered in a filling level (D0084) above a niche in Area D, the southern sector of the mound, sealed by the base of a large pithos, outside of a corner of the building (Laneri 2014a: 343). They are dated to the Early Bronze Age I and most of them were found broken in two pieces. Some are represented only in parts, while for others it was possible to reconstruct the whole figurine. None of the figurines were found to present any type of decoration. Among these figurines it is possible to recognize bulls and rams.

6648 (Pl. CXXVII: 6) is a stocky figurine of a bull with short legs (starting large and tapering at the end), two of which are broken. It is coarse and only characterized by the horns, oriented forward. Although it appears that the sexual organ is sketched, no other details are represented. The tail is not present and, in addition, on the hind part there are two parallel scratches, which probably were made recently. 6673 and 6678 (Pl. CXXIX: 29, pl. CXXX: 34) are stylistically similar to 6648, although they have no heads and are fragmented to the extent that it is not possible to interpret which animals they represent. They have a very arched backline and the rounded hind part forms a single line with the legs, just as it does in 6648. 6673 has no tail and one of the hind legs is absent, while the others are short and slightly pointed. 6678 is in even worse condition because it has no legs, the hind part is very fragmented (it seems to have no tail) and the fore part is fractured.

Figurines 6654 and 6655 (Pl. CXXVIII: 12-13) are stylistically similar to each other and could represent bulls. Compared to 6648, they are less stocky and coarser, their horns are short and barely develop sideways. Their muzzles are downward-oriented and tapered at the end, moreover, unlike 6648, the muzzles and the horns form a single line. 6654 is the most well preserved; its legs are all present and, as in 6648, they start large and wear thin at the ends, where they taper. The spine is arched, which results in more emphasized hindquarters. 6655 is similar to 6654, but it is in a worse condition; it is very fragmented, all legs are lacking and the muzzle and horns are not well preserved. 6670 and 6679 (Pl. CXXIX: 28; pl. CXXX: 35) probably belong to this group. Both are divided into two parts and only the head remains - stylistically similar to previous figurines - and part of the body. 6670 has three broken legs and the fourth is absent, moreover it seems to have no tail. Its hind thigh seems to be outlined by an incision, although this is not

certain because it could also be an accidental fracture. The body of 6679 is very damaged. It has no legs or tail, but a large grit inclusion is clearly visible in the hind part.

6653 (Pl. CXXVIII: 11) has skin hanging from the chest and a pair of spiral horns that identify it as a ram, it has no tail and the legs are so short that it seems to be crouching. Its muzzle is downward-oriented and the backline is slightly arched. 6661 (Pl. CXXIX: 19) is the same type of figurine as 6653, although it is not as well preserved and is less detailed, since it lacks the hanging skin. In fact, one foreleg and both horns are broken, although what remains of these appear to resemble ram horns, and it also has no tail. In the forepart there are many scratches, which were most probably made recently. 6662 (Pl. CXXIX: 20) is perhaps also similar to the previous figurine because of its very short legs and the arched line of the back. Unfortunately, the forepart is completely absent and so it is not possible to interpret which type of animal it represents. 6657 (Pl. CXXVIII: 15) is in poor condition but seems to be similar to the previous figurines, even though it has a longer neck and the backline is not very arched. It appears to have skin hanging from the chest, but it is not possible to conclude this for certain. The head is lacking, but a poorly preserved horn remains, which appears similar to the horn of a ram. This figurine has a broken hind leg; the others are complete, but just sketched. The tail is lacking also in this case. 6677 (Pl. CXXX: 33) has no head and the hind part is fragmented, so it is not possible to know if the tail is present or not. The neck also appears to be longer than in those of the other figurines, but the legs are short so that it appears to be crouching like the others. The figurines 6652 and 6658 (Pl. CXXVIII: 10, 16) can most probably be part of this group, although they are damaged. The former has no head, but the body is well preserved: the legs are only slightly sketched and it has no tail, the body is very solid, the backline is quite straight and the stomach is flat. The latter has all body parts, but they are damaged. There appears to be a tail and a trace of non-projecting horns, possibly similar to those of a ram.

The muzzle of 6650 (Pl. CXXVIII: 8) is in poor condition and it has no characterizing elements, however, the base of what is most probably a ram's horn is visible. The hind legs are well preserved, the front legs are shorter but they are not visible because another unidentifiable figurine's head is joined to them. The figurine has no tail and it could possibly be a ram, although the small hump on its shoulders is similar to that of a zebu. Unfortunately, the figurine is too damaged to understand clearly which animal it represents.

Figurines 6651 and 6674 (Pl. CXXVIII: 9, pl. CXXX: 30) are similar to each other from a stylistic point of view, although it is not likely that they represent the same animal. Although they are both characterized by a protruding backside and short, flattened legs, neither figurine has a head, so it is not possible to determine their species. The former is quite stocky and tailless, the backline is straight and the chest is slightly sticking out. The latter has quite a straight backline, but the neck seems swollen, probably representing a hump. If so, it may be a zebu. This figurine has no tail and its forepart is larger than the hind one.

Figurine 6649 (Pl. CXXVIII: 7) is fragmented, and so it is not possible to understand which animal it represents. The head and legs are lacking. It seems to have no tail and a large grit is visible on the back. The body is quite slim and lengthened, and the backline is slightly arched.

Piece 6665 (Pl. CXXIX: 23) is the forepart of a figurine with a pair of horns, which are badly preserved making it difficult to determine the animal species. It is coarse and the legs are very short with flattened ends, the body is quite slim and the muzzle tapers at the end. Figurine 6676 (Pl. CXXX: 32) seems to be similar to 6665, although it is more fractured and the head is lacking. These two foreparts of figurine are similar to coeval figurines uncovered at the sites of Pular (Koşay 1976: 191, Pl. 70 fig. 381) and Tell Brak, in the Jazirah area (Matthews 2003b: fig. 5.74; Pruß 2011: 242, Pl. 2 fig. 7). A comparison dateable to Middle Bronze Age I comes from Tell Mardikh (Marchetti 2000: Pl. LX, TM.75.G.206). Nevertheless, owing to the poor conditions of 6665 and 6676, these comparisons are not so certain.

Figurines 6669 and 6675 (Pl. CXXIX: 27; pl. CXXX: 31) are stylistically similar to each other but because they are both headless, it is difficult to deduce which animals they represent. The former is only represented by the hindquarters, while the latter is represented by the entire body. Neither figurine has a tail and both are characterized by a flat back and short, flat legs.

Only the body of figurines 6664 and 6666 (Pl. CXXIX: 22, 24) have been preserved. The head and a foreleg are lacking, the other limbs remain and they are short and pointed. The tail is also not present. Despite their

poor condition, 6666 seems similar in style to figurine 6664, which comes from a wall (E0084) in Area E. Both are stocky and have quite an arched backline. Unfortunately, it is not possible to distinguish the species of these figurines because they are too damaged.

Figurines 6656, 6663, 6667 and 6668 (Pl. CXXVIII: 14; pl. CXXIX: 21, 25-26) do not possess distinguishing features, and as such they cannot be included within the other groups, however it seems that they can also not form a homogeneous group amongst themselves. The figurines are headless, except for 6663 (probably a bull head), which does not join with its body. Despite the absence of characterization, the shape of figurine 6656 could be similar to the example uncovered at Korucutepe (van Loon 1980b: 134, Pl. 41 F), although it is later because is dateable to the Late Bronze Age I.

In addition, there are 62 fragments of various sizes: most of them are hind and central parts, but there are also three heads (two bull heads and one possible ram head). By the size of the fragments, it is possible to infer that they are from small and medium-large figurines.

5429 (Pl. CXXXII: 12) instead comes from Area E (the southeastern sector of the mound). It was found in an Early Bronze Age II filling layer (E0034) in Room 1, most probably within a domestic context (Laneri 2014a: 343). It is a stocky hand-modelled figurine (finger print marks made during manufacturing are visible) in the shape of a quadruped with very short legs and neck. It possibly depicts a ram, but it is difficult to establish this, even though it is well preserved, because it does not show any details. A probable comparison for this figurine comes from the site of Kenan Tepe (Parker *et al.* 2008: 149, fig. 27G), even though its context is unclear and it cannot be linked to any specific time period.

Unfortunately, figurines number 6659 (Pl. CXXVIII: 17) from Area A and 6660 (Pl. CXXVIII: 18) from Area D are too damaged to distinguish which animal they represent.

It is possible to conclude that most figurines dating to the Early Bronze Age I (except for 5429, pl. CXXXII: 12, dating to EBA II) are unbaked and were found in a ritual context in Area D. Two come from Area E, one of these (Pl. CXXXII: 12) was certainly found in a housing context, and it is likely the other was too (Pl. CXXIX: 22). Finally, one figurine (Pl. CXXVIII: 17) was found in a filling layer of Building E (see Laneri *et al.* 2012c: 140) in the working areas of the Middle Bronze Age architectural complex, but it might belong to an EBA chronological horizon. None are decorated, nor do they have surface treatments. The colors observed are quite homogeneous, lighter shades of brown, gray and pink are the most frequent, but there is also a dark brown figurine. In some cases it has not been possible to interpret which animal these figurines represent, but, where it is possible, we note that the animals mainly represented are rams and bulls.

Hirbemerdon Tepe and its regional context during the third millennium BCE

(NL, LB)

The data available from Hirbemerdon Tepe draws a picture of the Early Bronze Age that is quite different from the recent chronological sequence identified by the ARCANE group for neighboring regions (Lebeau 2014: xi). In fact, at the site as well as at other sites it is difficult to define the nine phases that should have marked the Tigris region (even though it represents the chronological sequence identified in northern Iraq).¹⁴ This may be related to the lack of archaeological materials associated with the missing phases at Hirbemerdon Tepe, however, when we look at other neighboring sites it appears that the picture is not that different from the one seen at Hirbemerdon Tepe (Laneri and Ökse 2015). And, thus, it is possible to define a general chronological framework within the upper Tigris region that can be divided into an EBA I phase marked by the presence of Fingernail Incised Ware, Fine Ware and, in funerary contexts, the painted version of the Ninevite V pottery assemblage (as is the case, for example, of Başur Höyük), followed by an EB II

14 In terms of relative chronology, the third millennium BCE material culture unearthed at Hirbemerdon Tepe has clear comparisons with the Syrian Jazirah rather than with the northern Iraqi Tigris area.

phase characterized by Common Ware, Fine Ware, Metallic Ware, Red Burnished Ware and Brown Burnished Ware as well as imported examples such as the pot stands of the Karaz Ware and excised examples of Late Ninevite V, and a final phase (i.e., EBA III/IV) is instead marked by final examples of Metallic Ware and by the widespread presence of Dark Rimmed Orange Bowls. It is during this phase that we encounter the first appearance of an earlier version of the Red Brown Wash Ware that will become a marking element of the following early second millennium BCE pottery assemblage.

The long chronological range of pottery use appears to be typical of the upper Tigris region during the third as well as the first half of the second millennium. This element of conservatism is probably linked to the secluded environment in which the communities were located. However, during the third millennium BCE commercial and cultural exchanges with neighboring regions also occurred as is demonstrated by the presence of Dark Rimmed Orange Bowls produced in the Bismil area and found at numerous mid-to-late third millennium BCE sites of the Syrian Jazirah.

With this framework in mind, it is also important to note the difficulties in defining an EBA III horizon in this region and, thus, an EBA III/IV chronological period can be suggested for the archaeological contexts in which Metallic Ware, Dark Rimmed Orange Bowls and early forms of Red Brown Wash Ware are found together.

In conclusion, it seems evident from the data unearthed at EBA sites of the upper Tigris region that the ARCANE chronology should be revised and, hopefully, in the near future all scholars interested in this fundamental period will gather together to determine a coherent chronological framework for the third millennium BCE of the upper Tigris region.

Dates (BCE)	Early Bronze Age (EBA)	Early Jazirah (EJZ)	Early Tigris (ETG)	Hirbemerdon Tepe
3300-3000	IA	0	1-2	
3000-2800	IB	1	3	IIA
2800-2600	II	2	4	IIB
2600-2450	IIIA	3A	5	
2450-2300	IIIB	3B	6	
2300-2200	IVA	4	7-8	IIIA
2200-2000	IVB	5	9	

Table 4 – Chronological comparisons of the third millennium BCE.

Chapter 4. Phase IIIB: The Middle Bronze Age

Nicola Laneri, Stefano Valentini, Marta Aquilano,
Margherita Dallai and Martina Massimino.

The Middle Bronze Age (Ph. IIIB, ca. 2000-1600 BCE) is the most important occupation phase at Hirberdon Tepe. Its characterizing features are the monumental architecture in the High Mound (i.e., the architectural complex, figs 7.8-7.9) and a few unroofed rooms unearthed in the Outer Town. In terms of material culture, this phase shows signs of commonality with other sites of the upper Tigris river region (such as with the Red Brown Wash Ware and Band Painted Ware) as well as elements that are unique for not only the region, but also other northern Mesopotamian and eastern Anatolian settlements (i.e., the ritual paraphernalia discovered within the architectural complex). In addition, elements of specialized production are evident in archaeological contexts of both the High Mound and the Outer Town (i.e., ground-stones, moulds, metal tools, other small finds).

Radiocarbon dates on charcoal and other organic samples collected from numerous MBA primary contexts¹ provide calibrated dates between the twentieth and eighteenth century BCE for the primary occupation, and a range between the seventeenth and fifteenth century for the final abandonment prior to the construction of domestic architecture dating to the LBA (i.e., Ph. IIIC, Laneri *et al.* 2015).²

The focus of this chapter is a detailed analysis of the architecture and material culture belonging to this phase.

Architecture

(NL, SV)

Three types of constructions were identified at the site: remnants of architecture in the Outer Town (Area B, figs 7.1-7.2); a series of highly disturbed square rooms on the southern side of the High Mound, most probably used as private dwellings (Area D, figs 7.5-7.6); and a large architectural complex that was built on the northern side of the High Mound (Area A, AA, Step Trench AB-AC, figs 7.10-7.13)

¹The samples were prepared and measured by the Leibniz Laboratory for Radiometric Dating and Isotope Research in Kiel, Germany (Nadeau *et al.* 1997, 1998; Grootes *et al.* 2004). The dates were calibrated and modelled with OxCal v.4.1.7 (Bronk Ramsey 2009) using the calibration curve IntCal09 (Reimer *et al.* 2009). In the model we assigned the dates to two phases separated by an interval. We specified that one phase was strictly posterior to the other due to the stratigraphy. The model also provides *terminus post quem* and *terminus ante quem* boundaries for the beginning and end of each phase and interval.

²The dates for this sealing fill are less grouped and either the fill occurred in a short period of time somewhere from the very end of the seventeenth century BCE up to the mid-sixteenth century BCE, or there were different deposit events during a period of at most 200 years from the seventeenth century BCE to the mid-fifteenth century BCE, (the calibrated dates obtained from the samples of animal bones give us a chronological interval similar to the one obtained from the radiocarbon dates on charcoals from similar archaeological contexts).

Outer Town (Area B)

During the excavation of a 10 x 10 m sounding in the Outer Town (i.e., Area B), a level with material culture dating to the MBA period was found underneath the levels of the Middle Iron Age (i.e., Ph. IVB). This architectural phase consisted of a long, thick wall (ca. 1 m, B0010) with a S-N direction (Fig. 7.3). On the eastern side there are two attached walls (B0027 and B0026) in a very poor state of preservation, probably due to the flooding of the Tigris river (Fig. 7.4). The floors of the two rooms (i.e., Room 3 and 4) are composed of compacted clay and represent clear examples of unroofed outdoor areas. Of particular note, a decorated bronze pin was found on the floor of Room 3 (see below for a detailed analysis). Abutting the western side of wall B0010, a thin wall (ca. 30 cm, B0031) made of small-to-medium sized stones was unearthed and orientated in the same direction as wall B0026 (i.e., E-W). Its thin cross-section and construction method would suggest that it was used to separate a large outdoor space without supporting any roofing. This is confirmed by the floors of both Rooms 1 and 2 that present compacted clay flooring and no remnants of collapsed roofing on top. In terms of the material culture found in the fillings of this phase, these are consistent with a Middle Bronze Age cultural horizon that is well represented by the Red Brown Wash Ware and Band Painted Ware.

In summary, the small area investigated in the Outer Town has revealed part of a large outdoor area with architecture that was destroyed by the continual flooding of the river and was not characterized by monumentality with the exception of wall B0010. The river flooding must have been a constant issue for the people inhabiting the Outer Town of Hirbemerdon Tepe, as demonstrated by the destruction of architecture from the earlier fourth millennium BCE phase and, even more so, by the platforms containing embedded ritual foundation deposits dated to the Early Bronze Age (i.e., Ph. IIIA) that was discovered immediately below the architecture of the MBA phase. These platforms might have also been functional for the buildings of the phase here considered (i.e., Ph. IIIB), but there are no certain answers to this hypothesis.

Dwellings (Area D)

The architecture uncovered on the southern edge of the High Mound probably represents the remains of private dwellings built in connection with the MBA architectural complex, but located at a certain distance from the complex itself. The building technique consisted of using the natural bedrock (i.e., a thick layer of compacted pebbles) as the floor and foundation for the stone walls built on top, with the incorporation of a terracing system to accommodate the natural slope. The buildings of the Iron Age period highly disturbed this architecture because of the construction of large pits and the reuse of stones to build the walls of a large, specialized facility unearthed to the west of the MBA buildings.

The rooms of the building discovered in this trench were square in shape and had a S-N orientation. The area investigated might have been the southern edge of the dwellings built on this side of the mound and part of it might have represented an outdoor space. In fact, the natural slope of the bedrock was shaped in steps that might have served the purpose of collecting water, as demonstrated by the presence of a drain (D0085) between walls D0071 and D0025 that had a recess to allow water to be collected. Further south, a poorly preserved wall (D0034), which was almost perpendicular to the previously mentioned wall, might have been part of the outdoor areas with steps (see wall D0035) to enter the main buildings.

In terms of material culture, the presence of sherds of the RBWW assemblage confirms an MBA chronology. Of particular interest is the presence of deer antlers on the outdoor stone-paved floor (D0074, fig. 7.7) next to the drain. The poor preservation of these buildings impedes an attempt to ascertain the activities enacted within this area, based on their size, however, they are likely to have had a domestic function.

The architectural complex (Area A, AA, Step Trench AB-AC)

For the architecture discovered on the northern side of the High Mound, the situation is different. It consists of a large, well-preserved architectural complex extending from the top of the mound all the way down towards the northern part, for a total of ca. 6000 m².

The extraordinary state of preservation of the MBA complex has assisted the archaeologists in identifying the different sectors and their potential functions for the ca. 1500 m² excavated during the archaeological work performed in the area.

In terms of geology, the northern section of the High Mound had a karstic-like basin that was formed when the underlying limestone formation was eroded by groundwater, causing the upper sedimentary formation to collapse. In some sections (e.g., Rooms 44-46 in the northwestern corner), it is clearly visible that the walls were embedded in the limestone bedrock. Additionally, to accommodate the slope of this natural basin, the whole complex was systematically planned using a series of artificial terraces; in fact, there is approximately a 14 m difference between the elevation of the upper level floors and those at the entrance.³ The terraces were either created by cutting into the bedrock or by filling the natural gaps with earth. The upper section of the complex was built after the buildings belonging to earlier periods (i.e., Ph. IIIA, mid-to-late third millennium BCE) were razed, whereas the lowest section was constructed by embedding the architecture either directly in the natural limestone or on virgin soil. It is here that the southern edge of the complex was defined by a stone wall (AA0049) with an E-W direction and a drain (e.g., AA0066). An outdoor surface paved with pebbles (AA0062), which was built directly on top of the EBA floors, was also recognizable in this area as well as a series of pits with complete MBA pots.

A main entrance to the complex was located at its northwestern corner and consisted of a stone staircase (2) leading to an internal road system formed by parallel and perpendicular streets (e.g., 3, 37, 47, 58 and 67), staircases (e.g., 62 and 64) and outdoor spaces (e.g., 24 and 35) (Figs 7.10, 7.14-7.20), that had the dual purpose of both delimiting and connecting different sectors of the complex (Laneri 2011). Another potential entrance was recently found on the eastern edge of the mound (Area F, figs 7.44-7.47) where the natural bedrock formed a steep cliff facing the river terraces.⁴ In addition, there was a stone wall built on top of the natural limestone bedrock and the partial remains of a poorly preserved corridor running east-west (59), delimiting the edge of the complex. Traces of this corridor were also found in Area F, as testified by the presence of the corridor along the external edge of the entire complex. In addition, the remains of an elliptical plaster basin were found next to the entrance in the SE corner of the entrance room. The feature might have functioned to hold water used when entering the complex.

In terms of the architectural plan, it appears that the northern and upper sectors were used for specialized craft production, whereas the central section had a ceremonial function. Less clear is the purpose of the western and eastern sectors that might have served as locales from which the road system started.

Among the sectors dedicated to craft production, of greatest interest is the one located to the north of Street 47 (Figs 7.11, 7.21-7.28), which consisted of a series of narrow buildings built next to and abutting each other to form a discrete unit. Each of these buildings was composed of four to five rooms that, as in the rest of the complex, were either paved with flagstones on top of an artificial fill, or with a natural clay floor.⁵ The rooms were equipped with numerous ground stones (Pl. CXXXVI: 1; pl. CLXXIV: 263-265; pl. CLXXV: 270; pl. CLXXVI: 271-274; pl. CLXXVII: 275-277), but without any other apparent associated evidence of domestic activities (e.g., the presence of central hearths or large central courtyards).

Moving to a detailed analysis of the architecture of this sector, we examine the entrance to the complex, which consisted of a stone staircase (2) with three steps flanked by stone benches on both sides and a stone basin located at the base of the left corner. At the top, a series of standing stones served the purpose of directing water towards the drain located to the west (4, A0082 and A0111).

From the entrance area (3), where a circular stone basin is present that was probably used for collecting water (5), it was possible to access the western wing of the northern sector via a few steps. The rooms in this section were mostly outfitted with storage jars of the RBWW assemblage (e.g., Room 1b, 1a, 42, 43)

3 Other karstic-like basins can be seen in the surrounding hills (Doğan 2005).

4 Most probably another entrance was located along the western side of the complex too.

5 The images of the geophysical survey clearly show that the same building pattern continues further east (Laneri *et al.* 2006b, 2008c).

as well as stone mortars and pestles (e.g., 1a and 42), but also a clay portable hearth. Working facilities are recognizable in some of the rooms: in Room 1a, where a stone bench is located along the western wall; in Room 43, in which part of a jar was found on top of a niche; and in Room 42, where a small installation (A0173) was found on the floor. Due to the fact that it sits on top of natural limestone bedrock, the edge of this section has been washed away as also seen in the northern wall of Room 43.

From the stone paved outdoor area (3), a stone pedestrian walkway led to the main street (Street 47). All of the entrances to the workshops on the northern side of the complex are located along the sidewalk. The first is located immediately east of Staircase 2 and consists of an entrance formed by a small, squared vestibule (6) and a long entryway (7), both of which lead to a large working facility (8-9) that is located on the eastern side and formed by a large, square room, which is paved with flagstones and has an internal division made using a low, circular wall. This room might have served as a kitchen as suggested by the presence of burnt mudbricks, diffused traces of firing activities and, finally, the high density of cooking ware and lids. The rest of the building (i.e., Rooms 10-11) is poorly preserved and most of the flooring has been washed away to the bedrock.

The next building is composed of a stepped entrance leading to a long, stone paved corridor (12). From among the material culture found on the supra floor (A0094) of this building, it is important to highlight the presence of a broken clay portable hearth (Pl. CLIII: 114) decorated with stylized human faces and from which it was possible to reach two small rooms (14-15) outfitted with mortars, pestles and one stone basin each. It is interesting to note that the entrance to Room 14 was blocked by the presence of the large stone basin; in the same room, a bench used as a working station was also found. Furthermore, a bench was discovered along the eastern wall of the long, stone paved room located to the north of Room 12, which opened directly onto Corridor 59. Together these benches might indicate a stepped ramp connecting the corridor to Street 47. It is, in fact, from within the trash deposit found on Street 47 (A0225), exactly in front of the entrance, that another portable hearth (Pl. CLIII: 115) was discovered, also decorated with stylized human figures.

The next building presents two entrances along the sidewalk, one of which (A0130) has a slab that is raised up by a few centimeters. This unit was composed of two square rooms (16-17) with compacted clay floors, stone platforms, benches and a few objects linked to craft production, such as a mortar and pestle and a stone weight.

In contrast, the street entrance to the next building was severely disturbed by a later pit (A0374), however, a door socket on the inner eastern corner is visible. This unit was composed of four rooms (18-21) with one large room (21) in the back that is paved with stones and contains a bench. Due to the fact that Room 19 lacks roofing, it is likely that it functioned as a means for lighting the rest of the building. Underneath the threshold of the passageway connecting Room 19 to Room 18, a stone drain is recognizable. A similar stone drain was found in Room 20 together with a stone mortar. Small, raised, square stone platforms/benches have also been found in Room 18 and might have been associated with working activities related to the use of water running from the above-mentioned rooms.

Platforms and basins were embedded in corners of some of the rooms from buildings in the northern sector. Significantly, Rooms 27a-b contained the highest density of carbonized grapes in the complex, suggesting craft production activities associated with grape processing in this specific building (e.g., production of wine or raisins). One of the rooms (27b) contained a complex system of vertical and horizontal drains leading to Street 47, as well as a stone basin with a hole in the bottom, which were possibly used in conjunction with post-production cleaning. The remaining rooms (28-30) of the unit, which has its northern edge delineated by the southern wall of Corridor 59, do not show any clear signs that associate them with specific craft activities. However, on top of the stone paved floor of Room 30 (A0280), the archaeological team found a highly decorated bottle (1219, pl. LXIII: 460) with a hole in the bottom that

might have been used for filtering valuable liquids.⁶

In the entrance room (31) of the next building, another drain is recognizable beneath a wall connected to a raised stone platform, built with long parallel slabs. The presence of this drain must have been associated with the use of water in the working activities performed within this building, which also contains a large room (32a-b) divided by a low wall. On the stone paved floor of Room 32b, a mortar was discovered and a door socket was located behind the threshold that separates Room 31 from Room 32a. A further threshold was located between Room 32a and the adjacent room; however, this has been heavily disturbed by the close proximity of the floor to the bedrock and by the steep slope.

The last excavated unit of the northern sector shows a small entrance room (33) with a stone paved floor and a raised bench along its western wall, as well as a large back room also with a stone paved floor where a series of mortars and pestles were located. The northern edge of this room has been completely destroyed, however, further excavations in the Step Trench AB have shown the foundations of the walls delineating Corridor 59 and built on top of the limestone bedrock.

Further evidence for specialized craft production activities in this sector of the architectural complex come from the thick trash deposit of Street 47 (A0225), from which several broken moulds for metal production were recovered, together with fragmented pottery vessels, portable hearths and animal bones (Laneri *et al.* 2006a, 2006b; 2008a, 2009; Laneri *et al.* 2007).

It is more difficult to determine the functions of the rooms in the western part of the complex. In fact, only a few rooms in this sector have been excavated so far. The western edge of this sector was embedded in the bedrock and consisted of a double stone wall (A0376/A0397) with an E-W direction. The furthest western room (41) is large (ca. 15 m²) and trapezoidal in plan. The floor is compact and built on top of the clay/limestone virgin soil. The material culture found on the floor (A0396) and on the supra floor (A0298) shows, together with MBA pottery, the presence of broken grinding stones (Pl. CLXXV: 266, 269) and a weight (Pl. CXLIV: 54) that might suggest a function associated with food processing. Room 40 was reachable through a door and its floor was made of flagstones; only sherds of MBA vessels were found on top of this floor. Towards the south, a door socket is present and leads to a long, skinny entranceway (A0399) leading to the southern part of the building and is marked by the presence of smashed potsherds from large RBWW storage jars. Room 39 does not show any signs of entrances, however, considering the presence of two thin, low walls (A0390/A0391) forming the southwestern corner, Room 39 might have been a storage or working facility. The eastern unit of this sector had a long, narrow entrance (A0386/A0387) coming from the south and consisted of a long room (38), rectangular in shape and with a compacted floor (A0388) on top of which a thick deposit (A0288) was unearthed, in which a grinding stone (Pl. CLXXV: 268) and pottery fragments were found.

The eastern edge of the western sector is bounded by a pebbled walkway (37) with a N-S direction. As mentioned previously, this walkway composed part of a complex road system that had the purpose of connecting the different terraces forming the architectural complex. Most probably, Walkway 37 turned into a staircase, which is demonstrated by the higher elevation of Street 58 as excavated in Step Trench AC. It is here that the archaeologists have noticed that the upper part of the mound contains other rooms that are part of the uppermost (and southern) sector of the complex (Figs 7.13, 7.35-7.40). Only part of the retaining wall (AC0066/AC0156) flanking Street 58 was excavated; it was built on top of the virgin soil (AC0177) and bears traces of niches facing the outer face (i.e., northern façade). Behind the wall most of the architecture has been washed away and only traces of stone paved floors are still recognizable. Further south it was pos-

⁶ It is important to highlight that a fragment of a unique decorated clay object (1109, Pl. CXXXIX.16) was found in the filling above Rooms 28-29. This object appears to be half of a mould with a hole on one side passing through the whole short side, whereas the long sides are decorated with a line of stamped circled crosses. The lower/outer surface is flat and the upper/inner face has an almost squared hollow area that originally suggested us the possibility of its use as a mould, but the total lack of traces of fire, either inside or outside make this possibility very unlikely. However, its location supports a most probable association with specialized craft activities linked to ritual purposes.

sible to recognize a stepped room (62) that, in ancient times, should have been connected with Walkway 37 and led to Walkway 67 through the means of another stone paved stepped room (64).

On the northern side of Street 67 another series of small rooms (60-65, 68) were found. Except for two (60, 66 with compacted clay) the rooms have stone paved floors. In these rooms fewer ground stones were found, consisting mostly of basins and mortars. One particular room contained a small basin and a stone positioned to function as a seat (66). The only aniconic clay votive plaque found at the site (Pl. CLXVI: 192) comes from the filling of this room, suggesting that it may have been used as a production area for ritual paraphernalia. Also in Room 65 a stone basin was found next to the entrance.

Street 67 was paved with pebbles and small-sized stones and had a large pseudo-circular feature in stone (69) that, due to the presence of a drain following wall AC0120, might have served the purpose of collecting water. It appears that this area represented the southeastern edge of the complex as demonstrated by the presence of a series of pits (AC0116, AC0122, AC0124) in an area without clear flooring or outdoor pebbled floors (e.g., Room 70).⁷ In addition, four rooms (71-74) built in a row were unearthed along the southern edge (Figs 7.41-7.43). Due to the fact that the walls are at a foundation level it is impossible to define clear sign of doors connecting these rooms. More specifically, Room 71 presents a stone paved floor and a drain (AA0043) leading underneath wall 83 that was linked to another drain located on the floor of Room 72 and Room 73.

Room 72 has a compacted clay floor and among the objects found within the filling above the floor (AA0045) were: a bronze pin (Pl. CLXXIII: 257), a grinding stone (Pl. CLXXV: 267), a pestle (Pl. CLXXVII: 276) and fragments of decorated plaques (Pl. CLXVIII: 194-195). The combination of these different objects do not give a clear picture of the function assigned to this room, but it is interesting to note that this is the highest number of plaque fragments to be found outside of the outdoor space 35 in the ceremonial sector. Room 73 is poorly preserved due to the presence of a large pit in the SE corner and its vicinity to the modern day surface.

The final room to be excavated during the last season of excavation is also quite interesting. It is separated from Room 73 by a thick double wall (AA0042/AA0065) and immediately showed its uniqueness because of a thick deposit of ash found beneath a thick layer of collapse from a dome shaped structure. Slag and numerous andiron fragments were found within the ashy layer. A bench composed of compacted mudbrick (AA0082) was located on one side of the room, whereas the floor, which is formed by large flagstones blackened by smoke, must have been present in the room during its use. In the northeastern corner, a small niche is recognizable that might have been used as a chimney, and the entrance to this chamber had been cut by a pit that is recognizable along the baulk of the trench. These elements have lead us to suggest that at some point this room must have been reused as a downdraft kiln, with Room 73 being used as the stacking area with a chimney that could have been closed according to the oxygen needs, and with the combustion room located in the section of the baulk. The presence of the bench might have served a specific purpose, for example, the firing of the plaques. The presence of a kiln along the southern edge of the complex can be linked to the need to prevent pollution and can confirm that the complex was planned in order to have the units dedicated to craft production along the perimeter, whereas the central part was dedicated to ceremonial purposes.⁸

In contrast to the craft production areas, ritual and ceremonial elements distinguish buildings G and Q and outdoor spaces 35 and 24, from other sectors of the complex (Figs 7.12, 7.29-7.34). This area was accessible directly from the staircase and was circumscribed by Street 47 to the north, Street 37 leading to the uppermost area to the west and a retaining wall to the south. The uppermost building, Building Q, was poorly preserved and did not contain any significant material remains. In contrast, Building G had numer-

7 A sounding a few meters to the east was excavated and no traces of *in situ* architecture or material culture were unearthed. Only materials washed away from the architectural complex were found.

8 Other elements associated with pottery production, including part of a potter's wheel (Pl. CLI: 99), were found in other MBA contexts (Pl. CXLV: 57; pl. CXLVII: 71-73).

ous elements that suggest use as a ceremonial structure. It has one main entrance from Street 47 that leads to a vestibule (23) connected to a long room (51) that contains a stone altar and two perpendicular drains behind it. This room was paved with large flagstones and a fine Red Brown Wash Ware cup containing a complete newborn piglet skeleton was placed in the northeastern corner as a ritual foundation deposit.⁹ The vestibule leads to a series of rooms (22, 48-50) and then a large area (52) located next to the main room. Burnt roof beams sealed the floor deposit of this room,¹⁰ which contained a few pottery sherds. Along the western side of this room was a square bench comprised of a stone foundation topped by mudbricks. Mortars, pestles and the charred remains of grapes (i.e., *Vitis vinifera*) were found in one of the rooms (48) that connects this area to the vestibule, suggesting the processing of grapes took place in the building, similar to the rooms in the northern sector (i.e., 27a-b). Given the architecture of this building, it is possible that wine or raisin production in this area of the architectural complex was connected with ritual activities that may have been performed inside the building or in the outdoor spaces (Laneri 2011). Next to this building, two rooms (25-26) without entrances, containing numerous stone objects and pottery, were likely used as storage rooms for this building.¹¹

A double wall along the southern side separates these two rooms from a large outdoor squared space (24) with the clayish virgin soil used as the floor (A0186). The floor has a slight S-N orientation and has been heavily disturbed by later pits.¹² The space does not show any traces of access that might have been located on its eastern side. It is on the southern and southeastern part of this outdoor space (24) that the remains of a higher building, Building Q, are found. A stone threshold (A0634) in the northeastern corner might suggest that this was the entrance to the building from outdoor space 24. The door leads to a rectangular room (56) with a stone paved floor (A0621). Another entrance to Building Q might have been located along the southern side. In fact, a threshold and a door socket have been found between floors A0614 and A0613; however, most of this section was deconstructed to allow for reuse of the stone material (A0628). In addition, and as previously mentioned, due to its vicinity to the top soil, most of Building Q is poorly preserved and only a few remnants of material culture (such as the human figurine 5263, pl. CLXIV: 186) can indicate the role played by the building within the architectural complex. However, its position and plan suggests an important role. The building has an irregular trapezoidal shape and is located on an elevated position compared to both Building G and outdoor space 35. It was delineated along its southern side by Street 58 and, similar to Street 47 to which it is almost parallel, presents a stone sidewalk (A0607) and a ditch that was used for dumping trash (A0602/A0603/A0606).¹³ Interestingly, Street 58 also exhibits circular features (A0608/A0609) dug into the floor that may have been used to collect water.

In terms of space distribution, even though the building has been severely disturbed, it is possible to recognize a long room (53) with a N-S orientation that, as in the case of Room 51 in ceremonial Building G, is paved with large flagstones. The similarities between the rooms continue in relation to size and the presence of a drain (A0641) running S-N towards outdoor space 24. Room 57 might have functioned as a central square courtyard linked to a stepped entrance located along the northern side, as suggested by the presence of a door socket. The floor was stone paved and found to have a stone mortar embedded below the northern wall (A0617). The rest of the room is heavily disturbed by Medieval pits; it is possible that the eastern section was part of a different room and that the wall separating the two rooms was deconstructed in later periods in order to reuse the building materials. The floor in the eastern section (A0613) is also stone paved and a stone mortar was also found on the floor. It is interesting to note that three circular features (A0623, A0624 and A0625) were found in alignment on the floor in this section.

⁹The important use of pigs and piglets in purification rituals in northern Mesopotamia and central Anatolia during the third and second millennia BCE is confirmed by both written and archaeological records. For example, the pig bones found in the late-third millennium “channel to the Underworld” discovered at the northeastern Syrian site of Tell Mozan/Urkes (Kelly-Buccellati 2002).

¹⁰ Due to the poor preservation, it was not possible to date the wooden beams.

¹¹ Laneri *et al.* 2008c; Laneri 2011; Laneri *et al.* 2012c.

¹² An EBA burial (A0250) was found inserted in the virgin soil.

¹³ It is interesting to notice that, as in the case of Street 47, fragments of broken moulds were found in this deposit.

One of the architectural complex's pivotal elements is represented by the large outdoor space 35 (i.e., the *piazza*) located directly to the west of ceremonial Building G. The *piazza* consists of an L-shaped area extending 250 m² and joins the entry staircase (2), the main street (Street 47), and the cobbled pathway (Street 37) that leads to the upper portion of the complex. Its natural compacted clay surface slopes southward in contrast to the rest of the architectural complex. On its eastern side it is bordered by the outer wall of Building G, with a stepped foundation that probably served as a conduit from the *piazza* to access three rooms (54-55-55a) located at the eastern edge. While the function of these rooms is unclear, it is clear that Room 55 was purposely filled with small-sized stones, pebbles, sherds, and animal bones at the end of the complex's occupation, while Room 54 contained some complete Grey Ware and Red Brown Wash Ware bottles. Room 55 has a long drain cut into the natural clayish soil, running from the northeastern corner and crossing the room longitudinally in order to pass underneath wall AC0144 and reach Room 55a where a small pit (AC0167) had been carved into the soil (AC0170).¹⁴ The entire room was carved into the virgin soil in order to obtain a small triangular room with a wide entrance on the *piazza* (35).

The southern side of the *piazza* is confined by a thick wall built on top of the natural limestone bedrock that protrudes towards the *piazza* and on top of which Street 58 was found, in poor preservation due to the natural steep slope. The façade of this wall contains recessed niches that are evenly spaced at a height of approximately 1.5 m from the floor and may have been visible from the entrance staircase (2). At the top of Street 58, a hole for collecting rainwater was found. Connected to a covered drain running along the retaining wall, this drain may have been connected with that found in Room 55 as traces of a drain are recognizable along wall AC0126. The presence of horizontal and vertical drains found in nearly every building, as well as circular-shaped basins found at the end of Streets 47 (feature 5) and 67 (feature 69) and at the eastern entrance to the complex (F0011), suggests that the collection of rainwater was important within the architectural complex, especially nearby entrances to the complex. Besides utilitarian functions, water may have also served a ritual purpose, bearing symbolic connotations related to the location of the site to the nearby Tigris and Batman Su rivers and a *wadi* running east-west along the northern edge of the Outer Town (Laneri 2011). In addition, a stone basin (36), possibly used as a container for water, was embedded in the natural clay soil along the western edge of the *piazza* (35) associated with the cobbled pathway.

However, the most important locale of the architectural complex is the central part of the *piazza* that is marked in its southern part (i.e., starting from basin 36) by a slope progressing from north to south (as opposed to the natural slope of the mound) that, at a certain point, turns into a large pseudo-circular pit (i.e., a sort of *favissa*) in which a thick deposit of material culture and animal bones (i.e., A0408/AC0164) is sealed by an ashy deposit (A0407/AC0160). It is here that the highest density of complete or almost complete ritual paraphernalia was found.

Pottery¹⁵

(MA)

The MBA pottery assemblage of Hirbemerdon Tepe belongs to the following categories:

- Red Brown Wash Ware (RBWW)
- Band Painted Ware (BPW)
- Cooking Ware (CW)
- Common Ware (CMW)
- Grey Ware (GW)

¹⁴ It is interesting to notice that in the act of reflooring the room with clay, a pit of the earlier phase IIIA was sealed (see above).

¹⁵ This part of the article focuses on the typology of the MBA pottery repertoire of Hirbemerdon Tepe. It concerns only the description of the different types of vessels found at the site with only a few notes about the links and comparisons with other sites. A coherent typology for the MBA pottery discovered within the architectural complex has already been established in other reports (Laneri *et al.* 2006b, 2008c, 2009; D'Agostino 2012a). The typology used to classify the sherds is that created by Dr. Anacleto D'Agostino from 2005. M. Aquilano wrote the article.

Pottery classes include bowls, cups, jars, storage jars, body sherds, lids and bases. Inside each category we can distinguish several variants and sub-types.

This pottery assemblage was found in other excavated sites of the upper Tigris valley. The main sites for the Middle Bronze Age ceramics are Üçtepe, Giricano, Ziyaret Tepe, Kenan Tepe, Salat Tepe and Kavuşan Höyük, where archaeological contexts have been exposed and published in preliminary or more conspicuous reports.¹⁶

Red Brown Wash Ware (RBWW)

The RBWW (Pls XXVII-LXIII, pl. LXIV: 461-467) is characterized by a highly burnished, monochrome or bichrome coat of wash or paint that partially or totally covers the vessel and is applied to the surface, in some cases over a layer of self-slip. Preliminary chemical analyses on a few samples have confirmed that the surface decoration can be interpreted as a clay coating with a high density of iron minerals, applied with brushes and other tools before firing (D'Agostino 2012a: 194). Because of its chemical composition, the paint/slip coating assumes different coloring in relation to firing conditions. On the basis of different treatments during manufacturing and firing, the vessels appear to have a surface of: matt red-brown with uniform coverage; shiny red-brown with uniform coverage; matt red-brown, with brush traces and uneven covering (D'Agostino 2012a: 194). Almost all the fragments of the RBWW are smoothed, in a few cases producing a shiny appearance, probably the result of a careful smoothing or polishing of the vessel before firing in an oxidizing atmosphere at fairly high temperatures (D'Agostino 2012a: 194). In terms of clays and tempers, it is possible to differentiate between 'fine' and 'medium to coarse' wares. The first category is usually associated with bowls and cups, while the latter is largely related to jars and storage jars (Laneri *et al.* 2006b: 156), but also some types of bowls. The fine wares are characterized by carinated beakers, carinated bowls and globular bowls.¹⁷ RBWW coarse ware is instead characterized by hole-mouth and short necked jars with thickened or grooved rims. The temper used for the RBWW is usually grit and mica with the addition of a low percentage of straw in the case of large storage jars.

Pottery classes include:

- Rounded bowls; often carinated
- Deep bowls or pots
- Medium-sized carinated bowls
- Cups and beakers; often carinated
- Small carinated jars with a wide mouth (Barrels)
- Hole-mouth jars, jars without necks or with a very low neck
- Medium-sized jars
- Storage jars
- Lids
- Bases

Bowls

Bowls are one of the main classes of the RBWW repertoire. They can be divided into four types that include:

- shallow bowls
- shallow and carinated bowls
- medium-sized carinated bowls
- deep bowls

Each main category includes several variants and sub-types.

16 Information on the Ilisu Dam archaeological research can be found in Tuna and Öztürk 1999; Tuna *et al.* 2001 and 2004; Tuna and Velibeyoğlu 2002. See also the results of the surveys, Ay 2001; Kozbe 2007a; Ökse 2008 (D'Agostino 2012a, 198 and note 12).

17 cf. Lidar H. Phase 3/2, Kaschau 1999, tab. 345, 4; Kenan Tepe, Parker and Swartz Dodd 2005: 107.K; Arslantepe VA, Di Nocera 1998: tafel 1.6, 14, 22 (Laneri *et al.* 2006b: 156).

Shallow bowls

This type of pottery is always slipped and is sometimes smoothed or burnished. Only few examples show traces of incised decoration. The diameter of the bowls varies between 25 and 35 cm, but we can also find smaller examples.

The simplest version of this bowl has a curved profile and simple rim (Pl. XXVII: 1).

One artefact (Pl. XXXIV: 83) is a very shallow bowl that almost resembles a dish: its rim is tapered and it has three incised grooves on the body.

In other examples, shallow bowls present a curved profile with a rim thickened on the outside that is flattened on its upper part (Pl. XXVII: 2). Artefacts 1628 and 1813 (Pl. XXVII: 3-4) present a light groove below the rim, however, in case of 1628 the rim is thickened, while in 1813 it is out thickened and inverted.

Shallow bowls may be flared with a curved profile and simple rim that curves inwards (Pl. XXVII: 8).

Some vessels present a curved profile or a slight carination and an out thickened rim: in the case of 1519 and 1812 (Pl. XXVII: 5-6) it is rounded, in 1807 (Pl. XXVII: 10) it is oblong, and in 1784 (Pl. XXVII: 12) it is inverted and flattened on its outer side. 1620 (Pl. XXVIII: 13) shows a groove below the ovoid rim that is in and out thickened. 6512 (Pl. XXVII: 7) presents the complete profile of a shallow bowl with a rounded and out thickened rim, with a light groove immediately below it, and a raised ring-base.

Other shallow bowls were found to be rounded with an out thickened rim: the rim is squared in 1797 (Pl. XXVIII: 14), triangular in cross-section in 2265 and 1678 (Pl. XXVIII: 15-16) and rounded and oblique in 1154 (Pl. XXVIII: 17).

The bowls can also show a smaller diameter than is usual (Pl. XXVIII: 18-21; pl. XXIX: 22). All of them have a rounded, out thickened rims, and in case of 2863 (Pl. XXIX: 22) it is flattened on the upper part.

The rim of rounded, shallow bowls can also be straight (Pl. XXIX: 25) or lightly inverted (Pl. XXIX: 24). In the case of 1975 (Pl. XXIX: 26) it has a triangular cross-section, whereas 1976 (Pl. XXIX: 23) has an out thickened rim, which is pointed on its outer side.

We find inverted, out thickened rims on the following vessels: in 1791 (Pl. XXIX: 27) the rim is round, in 1796 (Pl. XXIX: 30) it is round and in and out thickened, and in 1651 and 2388 (Pl. XXIX: 31; pl. XXX: 32) the rim is flattened on its outer side. 1619, 2362, and 2582 (Pl. XXX: 35-37) show an in and out thickened rim that is flattened on its upper and outer sides. Fragment 2581 (Pl. XXX: 33) is decorated with a series of incised lines, and has an elongated ribbon rim, like 1785 (Pl. XXX: 34).

Other shallow bowls present a poorly developed edge and an inverted out thickened rim (Pl. XXX: 38-41). In other examples, they present a short edge and an inverted thickened rim: 530 (Pl. XXX: 42) presents an in and out thickened rim and 1793 (Pl. XXX: 43) has a ribbon rim with two incised lines below it. 1967 and 2389 (Pl. XXXI: 44-45) have a short edge and a lightly inverted out thickened rim.

Rims can be inverted, in and out thickened and pointed (Pl. XXXI: 46-49).

2182 and 1545 (Pl. XXXI: 50-51) both present a lightly pointed out thickened ribbon rim.

6058 (Pl. XXVII: 11) is a complete shallow bowl with an out thickened ribbon rim, curved walls and a raised ring-base.

We can finally include in the class of shallow bowls examples of rounded bowls with high and convex walls: 2002 (Pl. XXXI: 52) has an out thickened rim, rounded in its upper part and flattened on its outer part; 3160 (Pl. XXXI: 53) has a slightly flattened in and out thickened rim; 1187 (Pl. XXXI: 54) shows an out thickened rim that is flattened on its outer side; 3162 (Pl. XXXII: 55) presents a squared rim; 1805 (Pl. XXXII: 56) has a slightly inverted, out thickened rim; while 641 (Pl. XXXII: 58) has a slightly inverted, simple rim. Bowls can also be deeper with an out thickened rim, flat in its upper part, as in fragment 3340 (Pl. XXXII: 59) that shows also a series of incised lines on the walls. 2664 (Pl. XXXII: 60) is deeper, too, and shows a sinuous profile and a tapered, simple rim.

Shallow carinated bowls

Even in this case, pottery is often slipped and sometimes smoothed or burnished. Only a few examples show traces of incised decoration. The diameter of the bowls varies between 26 and 35 cm, but we can also find smaller examples with diameters ranging from 15 to 25 cm.

This category includes carinated bowls with short and thickened rims: 1629, 877 and 905 (Pl. XXXII: 61-63) show out thickened rims with a triangular cross-section that is flat on the outer side; 269 (Pl. XXXII: 65) presents a lightly pointed thickened rim; 453 (Pl. XXXII: 64) has a pointed rim with a groove that divides it into two parts; and 1974 (Pl. XXXII: 66) has a rounded in and out thickened rim, with an inner groove.

Other bowls have a high carination and short rim: 356 and 3161 (Pl. XXXII: 67; pl. XXXIII: 69) have a “beak-shaped” rim, which is flat on the upper part; 86 (Pl. XXXIII: 68) has an out thickened rim, which is also flat on the upper part; 2003 (Pl. XXXIII: 70) shows a very marked carination and a square, out thickened rim; 6589 (Pl. XXVII: 9) is a complete carinated bowl with an out thickened rim that is slightly pointed on the outer side, and a concave raised ring-base.

Another variant is represented by 1627 (Pl. XXXIII: 71), which is round internally and carinated externally.

In this category we can also find carinated bowls with short inverted rims: 3067 and 3157 (Pl. XXXIII: 73-74) both have a pointed out thickened rim; 1809 and 3152 (Pl. XXXIII: 72, 75) have an ovoid, out thickened rim, and flat outer walls.

Compared to these last mentioned examples, other fragments shows a more markedly thickened rim: 489 (Pl. XXXIII: 76) has a pointed flat rim; the rim of 927 (Pl. XXXIII: 78) is rounded in the upper part and out pointed; 2686 and 2000 (Pl. XXXIII: 77, 79) both present a “beak-shaped” rim.

In other cases the rim is out thickened but greater (Pl. XXXIII: 80).

Finally this category includes carinated bowl with inverted short rims but thinner walls: artefacts 1965 and 3213 (Pl. XXXIII: 81-82) both show an out thickened rim, flat on the outer side, with a triangular cross-section and thin walls.

Deep bowls

The diameter of deep bowls range from 20 to 40 cm but we can also find some smaller examples. Fragments can be divided into five subgroups.

Deep bowls with lightly inverted thickened rims (Pl. XXIX: 29; pl. XL: 190-197; pl. XLI: 198-199, 206-214; pl. LV: 366): some of these examples show an incised decoration consisting of a series of rows on the body of the vessel (Pl. XL: 191, 193, 195). The rims of these bowls present different shapes, for example: 1680 (Pl. XL: 190) shows a round, out thickened rim; in 1533 and 3108 (Pl. XL: 192, 194) the rim is out thickened and flattened in its upper part; in 271 (Pl. XLI: 212) the rim is flat; in the case of 1149 (Pl. XLI: 198) it has a triangular section; 2623 and 2781 (Pl. XL: 191, 193) have a slightly inverted, rounded rim that is also pointed on its outer side; in fragment 1802 (Pl. XLI: 214) the rim is rounded and in and out thickened; and 2199 (Pl. XLI: 213) shows an inverted rim, flattened on its upper part, with a rectangular cross-section.

Bowls with smaller dimension: other examples have smaller dimensions between 12 and 22 cm and either a simple (Pl. XLI: 200-201) or thickened (Pl. XLI: 202-203) rim. 1525 (no. 203), which presents a thickened rim, also has a groove and a ribbing below the rim.

Bowls with greater dimensions and curved walls: 2396 and 5613 (Pl. XLII: 215; pl. XXIX: 29) both have bigger dimensions (30 cm and more) and curved walls. They have a pointed, out thickened, ribbon rim. 5613 also presents an incised decoration.

Bowls with a greater dimension and a square rim: 2403, 32, 3146, 901 (Pl. XLII: 217-220) all have greater dimensions and a squared rim. The profile of 3146 is almost complete and shows an incised decoration made of a horizontal wavy line surrounded by a series of horizontal straight lines.

The last subgroup includes bowls and jars with a very open mouth¹⁸, however, the rims are variously shaped. For example: 1566 (Pl. XLIV: 226) has a grooved rim and a little part of a wavy incised decoration; 1494 (Pl. XLIV: 228) shows an inverted out thickened rim, it is decorated with a series of vertical grooves alternating with wavy lines; 1174 (Pl. XLIV: 230) has a grooved rim, and a little rib on the shoulder; while 1899 (Pl. XLIV: 231) has a rounded and pointed out thickened rim; 1015 (Pl. XLIV: 229) has a highly out thickened squared rim, with a painted decoration on the upper part of the rim; 1750 (Pl. XLIV: 232) has a pointed rim and traces of a wavy incised line; 2528 (Pl. LXVII: 510) has an out thickened rim, is flat in its upper part, and has ribbing above the neck; and 1790 (Pl. XLV: 233) has a ribbon rim.

Medium-sized carinated bowls

This type of pottery is always slipped and is sometimes smoothed. Some examples have an incised decoration. The diameter of the bowls varies between 20 and 30 cm, but we also find some smaller and larger examples.

Bowl 659 (Pl. XXXVIII: 166) shows grooved walls above the carination, and a slightly inverted rim. Its profile is complete and it has a ring base.

Bowls 1761, 3263, 2054, 1759 and 2030 (Pl. XXXVIII: 167-171) all show a strong carination with a simple or thickened curved rim. All of them have an incised decoration of horizontal lines on the shoulder. Additionally, the rim of 1759 (Pl. XXXVIII: 170) shows a groove dividing it into two sections.

2188 and 2192 (Pl. XXXVIII: 172-173) are carinated and have a grooved and ribbed wall.

2539 and 2239 (Pl. XXXVIII: 174; pl. XXXIX: 175) have a straight rim and a groove immediately above the carination. In 2529 and 2186 (Pl. XLI: 204-205) the carination cannot be determined since only the rim is preserved. They show an incised wavy line as decoration. The rim is out thickened in case of 2186 and simple and squared in 2529.

3144 (Pl. XL: 186) has an inverted, straight, out thickened rim.

In 2583 and 1757 (Pl. XXXIX: 178, 180) the carination is lighter and the rim is straight and inverted. 1757 shows grooves above the carination.

The walls above the carination are curved in bowls 1746, 2189 and 800 (Pl. XXXIX: 176, 185; pl. XL: 188). Their rims are out thickened. 1746 has a rib above the carination while 2189 and 800 both show a series of grooves.

In 3168 (Pl. XXXIX: 181) the walls are straight and vertical. The rim is out thickened and the decoration consists of a series of grooves.

1751 and 1758 (Pl. XXXIX: 177, 179) have a curved edge and a squared rim. They show a series of grooves on their bodies, above the carination.

Bowls 660, 2190 and 2066 (Pl. XL: 187; pl. XXXIX: 183-184) have an out thickened rim, flat in its upper part: it is round in fragment 2066 and squared in fragments 660 and 2190.

3170 (Pl. XXXIX: 182) shows an everted and rounded rim. In 264 (Pl. XL: 189) only the edge is preserved, but not the carination; It presents a rim that is out thickened.

18 The dimension of the mouth is almost the same as the point of maximum expansion of the pot.

Beakers/Cups

In the RBWW repertoire of Hirbemerdon Tepe we can find two types of cups, with or without carination.

Cups without carination

Almost all of the fragments are slipped, however some also are smoothed. The fabric is fine or medium fine. The decoration is rare and incised.

In the simplest version they are rounded with a simple, lightly tapered rim (Pl. XXXIV: 84, 88-89). 1180 (Pl. XXXIV: 88) is a rounded cup with a groove on the body.

2834 (Pl. XXXIV: 85) has a pointed and slightly in thickened rim.

The rim is tapered and pointed in the case of fragment 2180 (Pl. XXXIV: 86).

2508 (Pl. XXXIV: 87) shows instead a straight edge and is bigger than the other examples, with a rim that is tapered.

2955, 3368 and 3290 (Pl. XXXIV: 90-92) are rounded cups but they have thinner walls. 2955 has a simple, lightly everted rim. 3368 and 3290 have a simple, pointed and tapered rim.

A tapered rim is also present in fragments 3370, 2671, 2168, 2033 and 2040 (Pl. XXXIV: 93-97): in 3370 the rim is also out thickened, everted, flattened in the upper part and has a groove below the rim; in 2671 the groove is less marked; 2033 shows an out thickened and flattened rim.

3214, 2042, 868, 131, 2380, 3078, 2041, 2169, 1021 and 1553 (Pl. XXXIV: 98-102; pl. XXXV: 103-107) are hemispherical or slightly flared cups with thin walls. The rim is everted and sometimes out thickened (3214, 2041, 2169, 1553). They may have an incised decoration on the walls, as in case of fragments 3214, 2042 and 3078.

3362, 1552, 1556, 3363, 2551, 2544, 568, 1640, 474, 2170 and 2692 (Pl. XXXV: 108-114, 117-120) are also rounded cups with thin walls but they are deeper. They may have a groove below the rim (3362, 1552, 1556, and 2554). The rim is everted and often out thickened. In the case of 474, it has a lug.

207 and 2479 (Pl. XXXV: 115-116) are rounded cups with thin walls but shallower than the previous examples. The rim is thickened and club-shaped.

1151, 1538, 3154, 1548, 3149 and 2550 (Pl. XXXV: 108; pl. XXXVI: 122-126) are rounded cups with thin walls and a slightly convex rim. 1151 has a series of incised lines on the walls.

3151, 2839, 2057, 3291, 3150 and 2044 (Pl. XXXVI: 127-130, 133-134) are rounded cups with thin walls, with a straight and slightly inverted, out thickened rim. Sometimes they have an incised decoration made of horizontal straight lines on the walls (2057, 2044 and 3150).

943 and 1020 (Pl. XXXVI: 137-138) are deep cups/beakers with straight, thin walls.

538, 2173 and 6333 (Pl. XXXVI: 135-136; pl. XXXII: 57) are deep cups/beakers with a marked carination in the upper part. 6333 is complete and it has a pointed rim and a raised ring-base.

Carinated cups

Carinated cups are slipped and sometimes smoothed. Some examples show traces of incised decoration.

The diameter of the cups is in general 10 - 15 cm, but there are also some examples with larger or smaller dimensions.

2384, 2624, 3080, 1530, 2385, 2062 and 2673 (Pl. XXXVI: 139-141; pl. XXXVII: 142-145) are carinated cups with everted, out thickened rims. With the exception of 2062 and 2673, the carinated cups present incised decorations made of a series of horizontal rows immediately above the carination (1530) or below the rim (3080). 2624 shows instead a series of grooves on the walls above the carination.

3337 and 2053 (Pl. XXXVII: 146-147) are carinated cups with a sinuous profile. The rim is simple. Fragment 6564 (Pl. XXXVI: 132) can be included in this subgroup even though the carination is not preserved; Its rim is simple and flat on its upper part and it shows an incised decoration made of a wavy line above a series of horizontal lines.

2031 and 2381 (Pl. XXXVII: 148-149) are small carinated cups. The inner profile is curved and the rim is everted and out thickened.

528, 352, 1186, 2255, 377, 2046, 1182, 2178 and 1520 (Pl. XXXVII: 150-157; pl. XXXVIII: 162) are carinated cups with a curved and slightly everted rim. A groove marks the beginning of the carination. In some cases also the ring-base is preserved (528, 1186).

1184, 1547, 1181, 1542 and 2778 (Pl. XXXVII: 158-159; pl. XXXVIII: 160-161, 163) are carinated cups with everted and out thickened rims. The carination is also marked by a groove on the outer surface in these cases.

316 and 206 (Pl. XXXVIII: 164-165) are carinated cups with a flared, out thickened rim and a truncated cone profile. The fragments are small and they show no traces of any incised decoration.

Barrels

From a morphological point of view, barrels are similar to carinated cups, but with larger dimensions. The diameter of the rim is usually 30 - 50 cm.

529 (Pl. XLIII: 221) is a complete profile of a carinated barrel with grooves above and below the carination. The rim is out thickened. It shows a rib above the carination and a stamped band below it. 230 (Pl. XLIII: 222) shows an incised decoration made of a series of horizontal lines, as in the case of fragment 6111 (Pl. XLIII: 223). 1892 (Pl. XLIII: 224) can be included in this category even though it is a small fragment and its carination is absent. Its rim is flat on the upper part and it is divided into two parts by a groove in the middle.

The other category of this class is represented by carinated barrels with two series of grooved lines spaced apart by a wavy incised decoration. The rim has a groove in the middle. Fragment 949 (Pl. XLIII: 225) is an example of this type.

6627 (Pl. XXXVI: 131) is a fragment of a barrel with a decoration formed by a wavy line and a series of horizontal grooves. The rim is flat in its upper side and round in its outer. There is a groove immediately below it.

Jars

This category is one of the main of the RBWW repertoire. It includes:

- Medium sized jars without a neck
- Medium sized jars with a very low neck
- Medium sized jars with a low neck
- Medium sized jars with a neck
- Small jars
- Medium/large sized jars with a narrow neck
- Spouted jars

Medium- sized jars without a neck

This subgroup is represented by 11 types of diagnostic rim profile fragments. The pottery is always slipped and it is sometimes smoothed.

The diameter of the jars varies between 24 and 42 cm, but we can also find an example with a smaller diameter (Pl. XLV: 245). All the fragments present out thickened inverted rims with various conformity.

In fragment 2715 (Pl. XLV: 235), the rim is squared with a light groove in the middle. 2279 (Pl. XLV: 236)

has a rounded rim and a rounded rim also occurs in 2069 (Pl. XLV: 239) that is also internally thickened. In 1664 and 3042 (Pl. XLV: 237-238) the rims are rounded and slightly pointed. In 1564 (Pl. XLV: 240), the rim is flattened in its upper part, whereas, 2200 (Pl. XLV: 241) has a pointed rim.

Fragments 2740, 2717, 2716 and 3058 (Pl. XLV: 242-245) are thicker and fragments 2740 and 2717 have a squared out thickened rim. In 2717 a slight groove divides the rim into two parts. In 2716 and 3058, the rims are out thickened with big grooves on the surface.

Medium sized jars with a very low neck

The smallest diameter presented in this category is 14 cm, and the largest is 34 cm. The rims of the fragments are variously shaped: 2012 (Pl. XLV: 246) is the simplest and is out thickened; the other rims are also out thickened but in case of fragments 1833, 2193 and 2194 (Pl. XLVI: 250, 252, 254) they are squared. The rims can also be out pointed (Pl. XLV: 248-249) or with a groove along it (Pl. XLV: 247; pl. XLVI: 256). Fragment 2006 (Pl. XLVI: 251) has an inverted rim and an inner carination. Fragment 3111 (Pl. XLVI: 255) has a rounded rim.

Medium sized jars with a low neck

In general, the diameter of the rim is about 25 - 30 cm but we can also find smaller dimensions and only one example of a 40 cm diameter. Only a few examples show incised decorations. Some fragments are also smoothed.

1645 and 3062 (Pl. XLVI: 257-258) have out thickened rims with a groove in the middle. Fragment 3376 (Pl. XLVI: 253) has an out thickened inverted rim, but with no groove.

2590, 3356 and 2518 (Pl. XLVI: 259-261) have an everted in and out thickened rim.

3054, 1831, 2295, 1998, 2361 and 2024 (Pl. XLVI: 262-267) are jars with everted in and out thickened rims and an inner rib to support a lid. Their diameters are bigger than 24 cm. The conformation of the rims is various, but we can find round rims (2361), pointed rims, as in the case of 2295 and 1831, or rims in the shape of a ribbon (3054). 2024 and 630 (Pl. XLVI: 267; pl. XLVII: 268) are small fragments with an everted, thickened and grooved rim. As for decoration, 3054 shows a rib below the neck, while 2295 presents a series of incised horizontal lines. 1998 is the most interesting fragment as it has a rib with a "half-circles" decoration below the neck, and a series of incised horizontal lines on the walls.

Medium sized jars with a neck

The diameter of the rims in this category range between 14 and 32 cm. The surface of the fragments are slipped and, in one case, is also smoothed (Pl. XLVII: 273).

1822, 2793 and 6586 (Pl. XLVII: 269-270; pl. XLVIII: 291) are medium sized jars with slightly narrow necks and greater rim diameters (ca. 20 - 25 cm). The rims are slightly pointed and out thickened (1822). 6586 is interesting as it was almost completely preserved from the rim to the base. It was found in a large garbage deposit in Area AC of the architectural complex. The neck is slightly narrow and the rim is slightly out thickened. The color appears to be a pale yellow, which is probably due to a high burning.

1827, 1897, 2542, 2288, 3174, 1825, 2573 and 1900 (Pl. XLVII: 271-278) are medium sized jars with a more marked neck and a smaller rim diameter (ca. 15 - 20 cm). Each rim is out thickened and variously shaped: round and pointed (1827, 1897 and 2542), pointed and "ribbon-shaped" (2288, 3174 and 1825), or squared (1900).

In other fragments necks are slightly narrowed and the rims are externally grooved (Pl. XLVII: 279-281).

Small jars

This category includes small jars with a rim diameter between 4 and 15 cm. The surface is slipped.

2259, 3109, 2365, 2614 and 486 (Pl. XLVII: 282-285, 288) are small jars with a diameter of approximately 10 cm, with a neck more or less marked and a thickened rim. 2365 and 486 also have a groove on the neck.

1577 (Pl. XLVII: 289) has a low neck, with a large mouth and an out thickened rim.

2732 (Pl. XLVII: 286) has a low neck and an inner carination between the neck and the shoulder.

2730 (Pl. XLVII: 287) is a fragment of a jar with a low neck and a slightly grooved and out thickened rim, with an incised decoration of horizontal lines on the shoulder.

3221, 2196, 6588 and 1824 (Pl. XLVII: 290; pl. XLVIII: 292-294) have larger rim diameters (10 - 15 cm). The rims are straight, slightly everted and out thickened. 6588 is almost complete and was found in fragments in a large garbage deposit in Area AC of the architectural complex.

2195 (Pl. XLVIII: 295) has an out thickened rim, while 1828 (Pl. XLVIII: 296) has an everted, square rim.

895 (Pl. XLVIII: 297) has a straight, slightly inverted and pointed rim.

Medium/Large sized jars with narrow neck

This category includes only fragments 1170 and 3220¹⁹ (Pl. XLVIII: 303; pl. XLIX: 315): 1170 is interesting because it has two strokes of paint visible inside. 3220, in addition to painted decoration also has two grooves on the shoulder.

Spouted jars

Only two examples of spouted jars were found at Hirbemerdon Tepe. Fragment 6204 (Pl. LXIV: 466) is a jar with a trilobated rim; 6062 (Pl. LXIV: 467) is a fragment from a pitcher with a triangular spout and one handle on the body.

Storage Jars

Storage jars can be divided into eight types that include:

- Storage jars with a large mouth and a vertical wall
- Storage jars with a large mouth and a curved wall
- Storage jars with a large mouth and a convex wall
- Storage jars without a neck
- Storage jars with a very low neck
- Storage jars with a low neck
- Storage jars with a low neck and a narrower mouth
- Storage jars with a neck

This repertoire of storage jars has strong similarities with contemporaneous contexts at other sites along the upper Tigris valley.²⁰ Storage jars are often decorated with an incised decoration and the discovery of a series of fragments of body sherds shows different patterns of decoration. The simplest is characterized by a series of horizontal grooves (Pl. LXII: 448-449), whereas other fragments show both grooves and wavy lines (Pl. LXII: 450-451). Fragment 307 (Pl. LXII: 452) is decorated with an incised motif consisting of bands of grooves alternating with bands of stamped circles and semi-circles. In addition to this decorative pattern, 1898 (Pl. LXIII: 453) shows a wavy incised line. 6519 (Pl. LXIII: 454) has a similar decoration, consisting of a band of diagonal incisions, and two bands of grooves framing two series of impressed circles and wavy incised lines. 3378 (Pl. LXIII: 458) shows a rib with diagonal incisions. This element occurs also in 2580 (Pl. LXIII: 455), however, it also shows two series of circular impressions below the rib. Fragment

¹⁹ This category is represented mainly by BPW examples, see below and note 59.

²⁰ i.e., Gre Dimse, Karg 1999: 268, fig. 10.14; Kenan Tepe, Parker *et al.* 2003: 158, j, k; Ziyaret Tepe, Matney 1998: 23, 13, 15 (Laneri *et al.* 2006b, 156).

335 (Pl. LXIII: 457) is decorated with grooves and a band of stamped vertical small lines.

As for painted decoration, 2859 (Pl. LXV: 485) has some white drops on the RBWW paint.

Storage jars with a large mouth and a vertical wall

This category comprises only six fragments. 1647, 1891 and 2655 (Pl. XLIX: 318-320) have square, out thickened rims. 2655 shows also an incised decoration made of horizontal lines on the walls. 1896 (Pl. XLIX: 321) has a round, out thickened rim. In 253 (Pl. XLIX: 324), the rim is flat and the fragment shows an incised decoration. Fragment 6201 (Pl. XLIV: 227) is light red in color and has a decoration made of a series of horizontal incised lines, a wavy incised line and a rib with oblique incisions.

Storage jars with a large mouth and a curved wall

Two types of fragments form this category: 3341 (Pl. XLIX: 322), which has a pointed rim with a triangular cross-section and its walls are decorated with a series of incised lines; and 83 (Pl. XLIX: 323), which has a grooved wall just below the rim.

Storage jars with a large mouth and a convex wall

This category includes fragments with a diameter between 34 and 56 cm. The color of the washed decoration is often red, and these storage jars often have an incised decoration. The surface is slipped, and in two cases, they are also smoothed.

1889, 1476, 1504, 1885, 3093, 1884, 1470, 1883 and 6569 (Pl. L: 325-332; pl. XLII: 216) have straight or curved walls with grooved, out thickened rims, with the grooves being more marked in 1889, 1476, 1504, 6569 and 1885. Fragments 1470, 1504 and 3093 have an incised decoration made of horizontal lines on the walls, while 6569 shows traces of a wavy incised line.

1193 (Pl. LI: 335) shows a groove immediately below the rim; the body is decorated with a wavy incised line and a series of horizontal incised lines.

Storage jars without a neck

The diameter of this type of storage jar ranges in general from 40 to 60 cm, but we can also find some smaller examples (diameter ca. 30 - 35 cm). Decoration is very often incised and comprises the typical motifs of the RBWW repertoire. The fabric is medium to coarse and the surface is slipped and sometimes smoothed.

1107, 2061 and 2227 (Pl. LII: 348-349; pl. LIII: 350) have an out thickened rim. The incised decoration in 1107 and 2061 consists of a wavy line and a series of horizontal lines on the body. 2227 instead has an incised decoration made of a zig-zag line and below it a series of lozenges with a circle in their center.

1474 (Pl. LIII: 351) is a storage jar with a flat out thickened rim and a groove below the rim.

1487, 1505, 1867 and 182 (Pl. L: 333-334; pl. LI: 336-337) have a lightly grooved, out thickened rim. 1867 shows an additional groove on the shoulder, and a series of incised half-circles are visible along the shoulder of fragment 182.

In 2223 and 1469 (Pl. LI: 338; pl. LIII: 352) the shoulder is curved and the out thickened rim has a beak-shape, while in fragments 238 and 1156 (Pl. LI: 339; pl. LIII: 355), it is squared and elongated. Fragment 238 is decorated by a groove on the shoulder and a series of horizontal lines on the body, whereas fragment 1156 shows a wavy line surrounded by two series of horizontal lines.

885 and 1023 (Pl. LIV: 358-359) also have an out thickened rim, but it is elongated and grooved. Fragment 885 shows some traces of incised horizontal decoration below the rim.

1871, 1880, 2226, 1868 and 2576 (Pl. LIV: 360-361; pl. LI: 340; pl. LII: 341-342) show grooves on the outer wall, immediately below the rim, which is out thickened and grooved. 1868 and 2576 have a further decoration of incised half-circles between the grooves, and 2226 shows two series of horizontal incised lines on the surface.

In fragments 2228, 1874 and 1478 (Pl. LII: 343-345), the groove is lower. A wavy line decorates the shoulder of fragment 2228.

Another subgroup is represented by fragments of storage jars that have a flat, out thickened rim (Pl. LII: 346; pl. LIII: 353; pl. LV: 364, 366-367). Two grooves are visible on the body of 1155 (Pl. LII: 346), one below the rim and one on the shoulder. This fragment is also preserved with drips of paint on the internal surface. A single groove occurs in fragments 1500 and 1873 (Pl. LIII: 353; pl. LV: 364).

2963 (Pl. LIV: 363) presents a complete profile of a storage jar without a neck. It has a rim that is out thickened, and a wide mouth. The base is simple and is decorated with a series of incised motifs: a wavy line above a series of horizontal grooves, a row of six dots and another series of grooves.

1869 (Pl. LII: 347) forms another subgroup of this category because it has an in and out thickened rim.

The rim of fragments 186 and 96 (Pl. LV: 368-369) are oblong, while the rim in fragment 1483 (Pl. LIII: 354) is flat in its upper part.

Storage jars with a very low neck

The diameter of the storage jars range from 35 to 60 cm. The surface is slipped and we often find some grooves below the rim. The differences between the fragments depend on the morphology of the rim.

An ovoid rim occurs in fragment 906 (Pl. LV: 370), which also shows a series of grooved lines for decoration, immediately below the rim.

Other fragments show a pointed rim (Pl. LVI: 371-375) and some of them also have the same incised decoration below the rim (181 and 2811) as with fragment 906.

1491, 1888 and 1840 (Pl. LVI: 376-377; pl. LIV: 357) have a rounded rim.

1467, 2229, 3147 and 6477 (Pl. LIV: 356; pl. LVI: 378, 380; pl. LV: 365) also have a rounded rim but flattened. Fragment 3147 also shows an applied rib as decoration. Fragment 6477 has a rounded body and a typical decoration made of a series of horizontal grooves and a wavy incised line.

Fragment 1878 (Pl. LVI: 381) is a jar with a squared and grooved rim, while fragments 2746, 2749, 2747, 467, 361, 241 and 1982 (Pl. LVI: 382; pl. LVII: 383-388) have a grooved rim with a triangular cross-section. Fragments 467 and 361 also show some traces of the typical groove decoration below the rim.

In this category we also find storage jars that have in and out thickened rims (Pl. LVII: 389-390) with a light groove on the rim, as well as jars that have a neck which is slightly more developed and with a pointed, out thickened rim (Pl. LVII: 391-392).

Storage jars with a low neck

The diameter of this kind of storage jars ranges in general from 40 to 50 cm. The surface is slipped and sometimes embellished with an incised decoration.

In the simplest version, jars have a low neck and a rim that is out thickened. This type is comprised of fragments 6587, 3064, 3148, 1879 and 2224 (Pl. XLV: 234; pl. LVII: 393-395; pl. LVIII: 400). Fragment 2224 is the most well preserved and it shows an incised decoration made of a groove, a wavy line, two additional grooves and another wavy line.

Other fragments have an out thickened rim that is externally grooved (Pl. LVIII: 401-403).

In this category we also find fragments of jars with an inner carination at the base of the neck, however, the rim can be out thickened (Pl. LVIII: 404-406) or out thickened and flat (Pl. LVIII: 407-408; pl. LIX: 412-413). In this subgroup three fragments are better preserved than the others: 2225 (Pl. LVIII: 408), 240 (Pl. LIX: 412) and 239 (Pl. LIX: 413). Fragment 2225 has an incised decoration made by alternating grooves and wavy lines. Fragment 240 is a storage jar with a short straight neck and an everted rim. It has an incised decoration comprised of two parallel ribs below the rim, a wavy line framed between the upper ribs and three grooves. The bottom part of the body is marked by a rope pattern. Fragment 239 shows two incised

wavy lines, one that is narrow and below the rim, and one that is wide and framed by a groove and five ribs.

Storage jars with a low neck and a narrower mouth

This is a very small subgroup. It is composed of fragments with a diameter of approximately 30 cm, with short necks and narrow mouths. The color of the paint is reddish brown or a dark reddish gray. The differences, as usual, depend on the shape of the rim, which can be squared (Pl. LVII: 397), grooved (Pl. LVII: 398), triangular in cross-section (Pl. LVII: 396) or rounded (Pl. LVII: 399).

Storage jars with a neck

This category is also composed of only a few fragments. They have rims with a diameter between 40 and 50 cm, and a slipped surface. The rims may be out thickened (Pl. LIX: 409), with a triangular cross-section (Pl. LIX: 410), or with a thin rectangular cross-section (Pl. LIX: 411).

Lids

A very limited number of lids also belong to the RBWW repertoire.²¹ Fragment 1846 (Pl. LX: 414) has a smooth red body, while fragment 6253 (Pl. LX: 415) has a gray body and a cylindrical knob with a hole in the middle.

Bases

The RBWW repertoire also includes fragments from bases, which can be divided into subgroups.

In the simplest versions they are spherical (Pl. LX: 416), or flat (Pl. LX: 417).

Other fragments are ring bases, for example, 2209 (Pl. LX: 418), which has a pointed edge, and 45 (Pl. LX: 419), which has an inner groove. In fragments 3116 and 3187 (Pl. LX: 420-421), the ring is less marked, and fragments 3181, 2214 and 3118 (Pl. LX: 422-423, 425) have flat ring bases.

In fragments 3117 and 2813 (Pl. LX: 424; pl. LXI: 433), the rim of the ring-base is pointed, while in 2369 (Pl. LX: 428) it is squared. Fragments 94 and 263 (Pl. LX: 426-427) exhibit concave ring bases, whereas fragments 2366, 329 and 167 (Pl. LX: 429-430; pl. LXI: 431) have concaved, grooved ring bases. Flat ring-bases are demonstrated in fragments 490 and 2813 (Pl. LXI: 432-433).

The base of fragment 63 (Pl. LXI: 434) shows a ring that is highly marked and grooved.

Fragments 3138, 2216 and 3186 (Pl. LXI: 435, 438-439) are also ring bases. In these examples the foot is marked and rounded, however, in fragment 1165 (Pl. LXI: 437), the ring is instead more pointed.

Fragment 2212 (Pl. LXI: 440) is a flat ring-base that is also concaved, while 3097 (Pl. LXI: 441) is fully flat. Fragments 3189, 3183 and 3182 (Pl. LXI: 442-444) are another type of ring-base where the edge of the ring is cut and the base is slightly concaved.

Another example of a ring-base is represented by fragment 6309 (Pl. LXI: 436). It is peculiar because it consists of a base formed by two concentric rings.

Other types of ring bases are represented by fragments of conic bases, such as 3046 and 3047 (Pl. LXI: 445; pl. LXII: 446).

Fragment 2207 (Pl. LXII: 447) represents another type of base, which is pointed at the bottom.

In this category we can also include fragment 6197 (Pl. LXIV: 465), which has a perforated nipple.

²¹ Other lids belong to the Common Ware repertoire.

Unica

This category is represented by a limited number of objects that have no typology but because of their particular morphology they belong to RBWW repertoire.

1129 (Pl. LXIII: 459) is a small curved bowl with little conic elements applied to the body (grape-cluster applications). The external surface shows a slight but high carination and the rim is simple, rounded and curves slightly inwards. The inner surface shows a variation of colors from black to brown, probably caused by the firing processes. This object helps us to make comparisons with other early second millennium BCE sites in northern Syria and eastern Anatolia.²²

1219 (Pl. LXIII: 460) is a decorated juglet with a cylindrical body and a wide carination. The neck is short, and the rim is pointed with an externally incised rib (fishbone shaped). The decoration is characterized by a series of impressed decorations made through the use of a mould. The decoration is organized in four framed bands of double triangles (wolf-teeth shape) and a series of rosettes. The base is decorated with a circle of triangles along the edge framing a hole located in the center that might have served the purpose of filtering liquids. The main body is decorated with a thin layer of bitumen that has been placed on top of the washed blackish decoration. This paint is visible inside the vessel for approximately 3 cm below the rim. Traces of bitumen are visible on the surface and inside the incised decorative elements. Other fragments of this kind and with similar decoration have been found at the site during the last field campaign (Pl. LXIII: 456).

Fragment 2972 (Pl. LXIV: 462) is a spout from part of a RBWW spouted jar, most likely used for ritual purposes. The support for this spout is tubular and the spout's body is rounded with a pointed rim. A band of painted decoration is visible outside, as well as a series of painted lines and bands that are visible along the tubular area.

93 and 3115 (Pl. LXIV: 461, 463) are fragments of RBWW pot stands. Fragment 93 is flared, with an everted and pointed rim and a ring base. The surface is decorated by a series of incised grooves along almost the entire surface. Fragment 3115 is simpler; it shows an everted squared rim. Both examples are hand-made.

Finally, a fragment of a possible spoon was found during the excavations (Pl. LXIV: 464): it has a painted decoration along the bottom.

Band Painted Ware (BPW)

In addition to RBWW fragments, the MBA phase at Hirbemerdon Tepe is characterized by sherds of Band Painted Ware (Pls LXIV: 468-472; LXV; LXVI), which are helpful in connecting this archaeological phase to a specific Middle Bronze Age horizon.²³ However, while the pottery assemblage from Hirbemerdon Tepe shares some general decorative features with the ceramics known as "Khabur Ware" (from the Khabur area in northeastern Syria), archaeometric analysis has demonstrated that this specific pottery assemblage signifies a local production (Laneri *et al.* 2015).

The types of BPW vessels found are, in general, necked jars with globular or ovoid bodies, and with a series of painted bands along the shoulder. The neck is often covered with paint, as is the body of the pot. The decoration is very similar to that used for the RBWW coating, as well as the technique of application. Besides the more common horizontal bands (Pl. LXV: 479-482, 487) we have also found other geometric patterns on fragments from the body of vessels. For example: 2506 (Pl. LXV: 483) has vertical bands; 3099 (Pl. LXV: 484) shows both horizontal and vertical bands; wavy vertical bands occur on fragments 2858, 2132, 72, 471 and 6148 (Pl. LXV: 486, 488-490; pl. LXVI: 492); 2133 (Pl. LXVI: 491) has a painted zig-zag pattern; 2578, 2131 and 2236 (Pl. LXVI: 493-495) are decorated with a grid pattern; while the decoration

22 Tell Brak, Oates *et al.* 1997: fig. 82, fig. 221.604, piece N. 604; Alishar Höyük, Von der Osten 1937, fig. 174.d2800 and e326, fig. 192.d2342; Kültepe, Özgüç 1999, pl. 105.1.2 (D'Agostino 2012a: 194 and note 8; Özgüç 1999b).

23 ca. 1815-1550 BCE, cf. Khabur Ware Period 2-3, Oguchi 1997b: 196-199, fig. 1 (Laneri *et al.* 2006b: 156).

of 1188 and 1033 (Pl. LXVI: 496-497) consists of painted triangles. Another decorative motif is characterized by two painted bands containing two lines of dots (Pl. LXVI: 499). Fragment 2109 (Pl. LXVI: 498) is decorated with a more complex figurative pattern resembling birds. In 4561 (Pl. LXVI: 500), we can find the representation of an animal; a series of deer framed within painted triangles.²⁴

Fragment 2537 (Pl. LXV: 478) is a convex ring-base with rounded edge.

Three examples of cups were also found: the first (Pl. LXIV: 468) is a fragment of a rounded cup with thin walls and a simple, everted rim with a grid pattern decoration; another is a fragment of a flared cup with a groove on the rim and a band painted decoration (Pl. LXIV: 469); the last fragment (Pl. LXVII: 501) is represented by a carinated cup with a flared rim and a decoration made of grid pattern painted triangles.

1191 (Pl. LXIV: 470) is a fragment from a medium-sized jar with a very low neck. Its rim is out thickened and flat on its upper part and it is peculiar because it shows a dripping decoration.

In most cases, BPW fragments belong to the category of the medium-sized jars with high and narrow neck.²⁵

However, they can also be medium/large sized jars with narrow necks and globular or ovoid bodies, with a simple or slightly thickened rim (mouth diameter: 12 - 15 cm) (Pl. LXIV: 471; pl. LXV: 473) or with grooved out thickened rim (Pl. LXV: 474-477). Among these fragments, 306 (Pl. LXIV: 471) and 3063 (Pl. LXV: 474) are the best preserved and show the painted decoration made by horizontal painted bands.

Fragment 849 (Pl. LXIV: 472) is almost complete but unfortunately the rim and the base are lost. It is a jar of medium dimensions, and most likely with a rounded base. It has a flattened globular body and the wash decoration is organised in three large bands. The neck is also covered by the wash paint up to the joint line at the shoulder (the inner side is painted for ca. 4 - 5 cm).

One of the most interesting fragments, even though the rim is not preserved, is 4561 (Pl. LXVI: 500): it is a large section of a jar of the BPW with a decoration characterized by a series of triangles filled with wavy lines and deer posing in different positions (profile) along the shoulder. This decorative pattern is framed by two large bands of blackish slip/wash recognizable along the neck and the lower part of the vessel body. This is not a typical motif of the Khabur Ware horizon; it can resemble symbolism related to either the Anatolian or Caucasian/north-western Iranian area (D'Agostino 2012a: 194).

Cooking Ware (CW)

Cooking Ware (CW) represents another category of pottery found at Hirbemerdon Tepe. This type of pottery is characterized by jars with distinctive globular shapes, short necks, rounded rims and triangular lugs attached to the rim area. The clay is very coarse with mica and chaff temper, the color is weak red or black and the surface is burnished (Laneri *et al.* 2006b: 163). Through the presence of the cooking jars with triangular lugs, it is possible to link Hirbemerdon Tepe production with late third and early second millennium BCE contexts in northern Syria and Eastern Anatolia.²⁶ Cooking ware includes:

- Jars without a neck

24 Laneri *et al.* 2006b : 157. For horizontal stripes, see Girnavaz MB, Erkanal 1991 : R. 1; Imikuşağı MB, Sevin 1987: R.22; Hakkari MB, Özfirat 2002: fig. 4/5; for wavy lines, see Giricano, Schicht 1, Schachner 2002b, 48, abb. 38; Arslantepe VA, Di Nocera 1998, tafel 33.4.

25 Both RBWW and BPW may have the same rim decorated with red-brown paint, so when only the rim of these jars is preserved we are not able to assign the fragments to one or another category, if bands or other decorative patterns are not clearly visible. Neither do we know if the same type of jars can be in both categories.

26 For comparisons see Norşuntepe, Hauptmann 1972: pl. 72.2; Kurban H. IV, Algaze 1990: pl. 93A-B, I-J; Salat Tepe, Ökse 1999: fig. 4; Ökse *et al.* 2001: fig. 7.1; Giricano, Schicht 01, Schachner 2002b: abb. 12.2; Lidar H., Phase 1-3, Kaschau 1999, abb. 42, KT 4; Tell Brak, Ninivite V period, Oates *et al.* 2001, fig., 466, 1676-77; Tell Mozan, Buccellati and Kelly-Buccellati 1988, fig. 21.MI 20; Tell Chuera, Kühne 1976, abb. 383-395; Tell Es-Sweyhat, Holland 2006, pl. 275.3,6-7 (Laneri *et al.* 2006b: 163-164).

- Jars with a very short neck
- Jars with a low neck
- Jars with a wide mouth

In addition to these categories, a few fragments of a different type were found, such as 1351 (Pl. LXXIV: 600), which has a flat base. Another interesting and unique example is represented by fragment 6244 (Pl. LXVII: 509): it is a shallow bowl with an inverted and out thickened rim with a triangular spout below it.

Jars without a neck

This kind of cooking jar has a diameter measuring between 15 and 25 cm. Some fragments have an out thickened rim directly on the shoulder (Pl. LXVII: 511-512; pl. LXVIII: 513-522; pl. LXXI: 558). Triangular lugs are recognizable in nos. 511, 512, 516, 517, 520, 521, 522, 558. Fragment no. 558 shows a little groove on the shoulder.

1429, 3197, 1374 (Pl. LXVIII: 523-524; pl. LXIX: 525) are fragments marked by the presence of an internal ridge between the shoulder and the rim.

Cooking jars with a very short neck

This category has been divided into three subgroups: the first consist of cooking jars with rounded rims (Pl. LXIX: 526-532; pl. LXX: 533); the second is made up of jars with variously shaped rims (Pl. LXX: 534-543), which can be pointed, as in fragment 1153 (Pl. LXX: 534), squared as in 1958 (Pl. LXX: 543), or more ovoid as 2524 (Pl. LXX: 541); and the third category is represented by those fragments that have a pointed and slightly everted rim (Pl. LXX: 544, 546-547). With each group, some fragments may show triangular lugs, as seen in fragments 1433, 1153, 1402 and 2660 (Pl. LXIX: 528; pl. LXX: 534, 538-539).

Cooking jars with a low neck

The first category of cooking jars included within this group is represented by jars with an out thickened rim and a curved profile, with the passage between the neck and the shoulder being slight. This type is represented by fragments 1357, 3235, 1906, 2570, 1329, 1923 and 2319 (Pl. LXX: 548-550; pl. LXXI: 551-554). A triangular lug is visible on the rim of 3235 (Pl. LXX: 549).

Other fragments (Pl. LXXI: 555-557, 559-560; pl. LXXII: 561-563) show an out thickened rim, but the passage between neck and shoulder is more marked and sinuous. In these cases, the rims are found to be variously shaped (rounded, pointed), with a few fragments presenting a light groove on the rim, as in case of 1419 and 3347 (Pl. LXXII: 561, 563). 1419 and 2324 (Pl. LXXI: 559) also have small triangular lugs.

Cooking jars with a low neck also includes fragments with a markedly short neck that is set straight onto the shoulder (Pl. LXIX: 529; pl. LXX: 545; pl. LXXII: 564-569), with the rim being round and out thickened.

1052, 1335, 1376, and 1514 (Pl. LXXII: 570-573) have instead a markedly low neck and everted rim.

Another subgroup is formed by jars that have a neck set straight onto the shoulder with a square rim that is flat on its upper part. Only two fragments (Pl. LXXII: 574-575) show these characteristics.

1440 (Pl. LXXIII: 576) has a markedly low neck, set straight onto the shoulder with a pointed, out thickened rim that is flat on its upper part.

We can also include in this category some smaller jars: they may have an out thickened rim and a wide mouth (Pl. LXXIII: 577-581), an elongated, out thickened rim (Pl. LXXIII: 582-583), or a squared or pointed out thickened rim with an inner carination between neck and shoulder (Pl. LXXIII: 584-588).

Cooking jars with a very wide mouth

Cooking jars with very wide mouths can have straight shoulders that are almost vertical, and an out thickened rim (Pl. LXXIII: 589-590). Other fragments instead have a sinuous shoulder and a very short neck (Pl.

LXXIV: 591-594). 1937 (Pl. LXXIV: 593) also has a triangular lug.

Another subgroup includes jars with a very wide mouth, a straight and slightly embossed rim with an inner depression (Pl. LXXIV: 595-596). Finally, there are also jars with a very wide mouth and a diameter greater than 40 cm. The rims with these jars may be rounded and out thickened (Pl. LXXIV: 597), pointed and out thickened (Pl. LXXIV: 598), or ovoid and out thickened (Pl. LXXIV: 599).

Grey Ware (GW)

A very limited presence of GW examples were found, often burnished. In addition to some fragments of ring bases (fragments 6189, 6497, 6608, see pl. LX: 423, 425, 427), we also find fragments of shallow bowls with simple rims (6063, see pl. XXVII: 1), with a curved profile and rounded, out thickened rim (6308, see pl. XXVII: 5), and with curved and oblique, out thickened rim (6166, see pl. XXVIII: 17). An example of a shallow bowl with a high carination, and a short, out thickened rim that is flat on its upper part is also preserved (6107, see pl. XXXII: 67).

A medium-sized carinated bowl with grooves and ribs on the wall (Pl. LXVII: 505) is also part of this category.

As for cups, we can find a carinated cup with a straight rim on the outer side and a curve on the inner side (Pl. LXVII: 504), a carinated cup with straight walls and a flaring everted rim with a groove that marks the beginning of the carination (6200, see pl. XXXVII: 150), a rounded cup with a narrow, squared rim that is flat in its upper part (Pl. LXVII: 502), a rounded cup with thin walls and a slightly convex rim (6241, see pl. XXXVI: 121), as well as a hemispherical cup with thin walls (Pl. LXVII: 503).

In this category we also find an example of a small jar (Pl. LXVII: 506). Only the lower part is missing. It has a simple rim and the profile is sinuous.

Alternatively, 1117 (Pl. LXVII: 507) is a medium-sized jar. Only a portion of the body remains; the rim and the lower part of the body are missing. On the upper part of the wall there is a decorated band consisting of a zig-zag line framed by three narrow grooves, positioned parallel to the base. The joint segment between the body and the neck is clearly visible and not at all diminished by the smoothing treatment of the vessel.

Finally, Grey Ware includes a small fragment of a miniaturistic cup (Pl. LXVII: 508) and a flaring rim beaker with low carination (Pl. LXXVIII: 635) that is unique in the ceramic repertoire and resembles, with regard to the general shape, a bronze cup with two handles found in one of the temples of the *karum* at Kültepe (Özgüç 1999b, 121 and D5). This beaker has two (three, hypothetically) little knobs and a groove immediately below the rim. Above the rim there is a ridge. The outer surface has been well smoothed and burnished.

Common Ware

Lids, basins and a few fragments of bases and pot-stands belong to this category.²⁷ As for bases, base 6641 (Pl. LXXVII: 625) is interesting because it has an intentional hole in the middle. Another interesting fragment of a base is represented by 6121 (Pl. LXXVII: 628): this could be the base of a pot used as a strainer because it shows small holes about its surface. Fragment 6128 (Pl. LXXVII: 626) is also interesting because it is from a base that has been re-worked and was probably used as a dish (fractures are smoothed and flattened). Finally, 1159 (Pl. LXXVII: 627) is the fragment of a perforated nipple base.

The peculiarity of the lids is related to the unusual types of decoration²⁸: 1861 (Pl. LXXIV: 604) is a frag-

²⁷ The only example of a common ware rim is represented by fragment 2515 (Pl. LXXIV: 602). It is the sherd of a cup with a simple and slightly flared rim that might represent a cup belonging to an earlier late-third millennium BC phase (i.e., Phase IIIA).

²⁸ For possible comparisons cf. Tepecik, Esin 1970: pl. 14; Norsuntepe, Hauptmann 1972: pl. 75.9; Çattepe survey, Velibeyoğlu *et al.* 2002: fig. 42.4; Lidar Höyük Phase 3, Kashau 1999: taf. 90,6; Tell Brak, Ninivite V period, Oates *et al.* 2001, fig 468: 1713-1715 (Laneri *et al.* 2006b: 163).

ment of a lid that has a smooth body without decoration; 227 and 1352 (Pl. LXXV: 611-612) are fragments of lids with a smooth body and a simple handle in the shape of a knob that can be rounded (1352) or concave (227); 1261 (Pl. LXXVII: 624) is a complete lid with smooth walls and a concave knob. Other fragments show radial grooves on the body, such as 1858 and 1857 (Pl. LXXIV: 603; pl. LXXV: 607). 1133 (Pl. LXXVI: 619) is a lid with a central, squared handle and four deep, radial grooves. Traces of secondary firing are visible on the lower surface of 1133. Another lid with radial grooves is 1136 (Pl. LXXVI: 621): in this case, one of the grooves cuts across the lid, while the other two start from the handle that is squared and perforated. Artefacts 3238 and 1893 (Pl. LXXV: 613-614) instead have four radial grooves and a mushroom shaped central handle.

Another type of decoration is represented by concentric incised lines, as in the case of lids 1847, 2605 and 2606 (Pl. LXXV: 608-610), while artefact 228 (Pl. LXXVI: 618) is a lid that demonstrates a zig-zag pattern and a “mushroom-shaped handle”. In other examples, the handles of the lids have a theriomorphic aspect: 75 (Pl. LXXVI: 617) has a smooth body with patterns of fingerprints and a bull-shaped handle; 1245 (Pl. LXXVII: 623) is a complete lid with four radial grooves and a bird shaped handle; 6418 (Pl. LXXVI: 622) is the lug of a lid that has been shaped in the same way; and fragment 1842 (Pl. LXXVI: 620) is the knob of a lid with a figurative shape but is unfortunately not better understandable.

Another category of objects that is included within this category is that of basins. At Hirbemerdon Tepe four examples of these objects were found. 2751 (Pl. LXXVIII: 633) is chaff-faced and hand-made, and it shows a rough base and a flat rim. Fingerprints are visible inside and outside. 509 (Pl. LXXVIII: 632) is a complete basin divided into three sectors inside. It is hand-made, light reddish brown in color, and its fabric is coarse. 1936 and 3335 (Pl. LXXVIII: 634; pl. LXXVII: 630) are two fragments from the same type of object: 1963 shows a hammerhead rim and internal buttresses, while 3335 has a simple rim.

Additionally, two pot-stands can be included in this pottery type: 1233 and 2600 (Pl. LXXVII: 629, 631). 1233 is interesting because it shows three sub-circular holes on the walls. The upper rim is simple, slightly everted and triangular in cross-section.

The ceremonial objects

(NL)

The identification of the architectural complex as a ceremonial center is mainly linked to the discovery of numerous objects that were found deposited in the large outdoor space 35 (i.e., the *piazza*). Ceremonial objects were primarily found in this locale, but some were found in other secondary contexts within the architectural complex.

Of particular interest from among the MBA ritual objects unearthed within the architectural are the clay votive plaques.

At Hirbemerdon Tepe a total of six complete, or almost complete, clay votive plaques were found (Pl. CLXIV: 187-188; pl. CLXV: 189-190; pl. CLXVI: 191; pl. CLXVII: 193), all from within the deposit discarded in the *piazza* (i.e., A0408 and AC0164). The only complete plaque not containing a human figure (Pl. CLXVI: 192) was found in a different location (i.e., in Room 66 of the upper section), suggesting that this plaque was unfinished and the room might have been used for decorating ritual objects (Laneri *et al.* 2015). In addition, a further 29 fragments were found discarded in other contexts.²⁹

The plaques were all made from two different types of low-fired clay (i.e., a medium type with mineral inclusions, and a medium-coarse with mineral and chaff inclusions) and are in the form of a rectangular slab with a decorated frontal side. A distinctive feature of these plaques is a clay spout attached to the bottom edge of the decorated side, which was probably constructed for use with liquids. A perforated element

²⁹ In fact, other plaque fragments were found either in primary or secondary contexts not necessarily associated with the ritual deposit in the *piazza* (Pls. CLXVIII-CLXX: 210-222).

generally extends up from the top edge of each plaque for the purpose of affixing or otherwise displaying the plaques.

The decorated motifs of most of these plaques are emphasized using a combination of contrasting red and black paint applied after firing. Additionally, the decorated side is characterized by a series of impressed, incised or excised geometric motifs (e.g., fishbone patterns, zig-zag lines, triangles, rosettes, crosses, circles, concentric circles, and hollow ovoid elements) and, in two cases, animal motifs (Pl. CLXV: 190; pl. CLXX: 213), which frame a central display in which either an applied human figure or an incised stick figure is depicted. In one case (Pl. CLXVIII: 195), a bird figurine was attached on top, protruding out from the plaque's frame. When the plaques were no longer needed for use, they were deliberately discarded, and sometimes purposely fragmented, as is the case with the ritual deposit found in the outdoor space 35 (Abend *et al.* 2010).

From a detailed analysis, the plaques all appear to have been handmade and the slabs are of irregular sizes (from 15 to 35 cm in height and 13.8 to 27 cm in width). The smallest one (Pl. CLXIV: 187) is approximately 15 x 13.8 cm and portrays a naked female figurine on the front, holding her breast and presented within a central window that is framed on three sides by bands of a decorative pattern of incised fishbone.

The largest plaque (Pl. CLXVII: 193) also presents a naked woman standing, depicted on the front of the plaque. The right hand is holding a breast whereas the left hand is on the belly where two holes are recognizable and might have served the purpose of holding an applied object. Each hand is decorated with an applied double band bracelet. As in the previous example, the pubic area is represented in the form of a large triangle delimited by incised lines. The legs are shortened and represented as a sort of stump, probably rising from the material contained in the spout. The head is well detailed, with eyes in the shape of coffee beans, a long protruding nose, a small incised mouth and a chin represented by an incised line; the hair is flat on top and long on the sides with five-to-six incised lines most probably representing curls. A wide two-band necklace decorates the neck. The framed window is decorated with two incised circles placed on each side of the pubic area; another circle is placed on the top next to the head and at the bottom on the right side of the spout. The window is framed with two vertical bands presenting incised zig-zag lines, rosettes and incised circles. On the top a thin band is decorated with oblique incised lines, whereas the perforated squared slab added on top is decorated with four incised circles that are evenly disposed around the pierced hole, with one rosette on top of a series of circular lines on each side.

Another plaque (Pl. CLXVI: 191) is marked by the presence of an applied naked standing female figure that is centrally framed. In this case the plaque has an irregular shape (almost ovoid) and is colored with red and black paint. A rope starting from the spout frames the central figure. The feet are presented from the front with the toes and anklets. As in the previous cases, the pubic area consists of an incised triangle above which is a prominent belly button and a three-band belt. The hands are placed around the hips and depict a double bracelet. The breast is highlighted by the presence of holes as nipples. The figure lacks the head that might have been kept as a mnemonic reference after the objects has been broken. At the bottom there is an irregular spout, and the external edge is decorated with stamped geometric motifs (i.e., concentric circles, crosses, rosettes, triangles) that are irregularly positioned.

An additional two fragments also present a female figure: in one case (Pl. CLXX: 216) the naked body is embellished with a wide belt decorated with an incised fishbone motif, while her left hand, decorated with a bracelet, goes towards the breast; in the other example (Pl. CLXVIII: 194), the naked lower half of a standing woman has a frontal depiction and is centered in the central window. An incised line separates the legs and the pubic area consists of a deep incised V. The feet would have stood on top of the missing spout. The decorative pattern along the side forms bands that frame the central window, and they consist of horizontal stripes incised with triangles, small squares, seeds, fish bones and wavy line motifs.

In another two cases (Pl. CLXIV: 188; pl. CLXV: 190) the central figure is stylized and represented as a stick figure. In the first case (1321) the incised lines are filled with black pigment. Along the bottom of the figure a line of seven incised dots is visible, while at the top of the plaque there is red coloring, and inside the spout there is black. In this case there is also a section where the head is missing. The central window was recessed and framed by two bands decorated with zig-zag lines that are filled with dots and painted in

alternating red and black (i.e., black-red-black-red). On top, two bands with incised fishbones and wavy lines close the frame. The area where the plaque would have been held with a hook consists of decorated pillars (the one that has been conserved is decorated with a fishbone motif), attached to the top of the plaque.

The other plaque (2980) has the incised stick figure embedded in a recessed dome and the incised lines are paired with two holes next to the stylized head, most probably resembling the human figure's eyes.³⁰ The bottom part is missing. The dome-like area is placed within a squared recessed window that is framed by the spout at the bottom, with a band of aligned concentric circles flanked by two stylized animals on top and two sides composed of seven bands presenting almost specular decorative motifs (i.e., from top to bottom: triangles, rosettes, fishbones, rosettes – concentric circles, triangles, concentric circles, rosettes). The protruding slab on top is decorated with seven rosettes circling the central hole and a few triangles along the edge.

Plaque 2975 (Pl. CLXV: 189) is half complete but is missing the central part in which the human figure was most probably represented as is recognizable by a groove indicating the presence of a framed window. The lateral frames consist of five specular bands representing, from top to bottom, seeds, double zig-zag lines, seeds, fishbone, and concentric circles. At the top, dots and small crosses have been incised. At the bottom, part of the spout is still visible.

Plaque 5439 (Pl. CLXVI: 192), which is almost intact, is quite interesting because it has a smaller rectangular window that is recessed with no human figures represented. The window is decorated with red paint. The outer frame consists of a motif of six rows of continued excised triangles on the sides and two rows on top. A smaller upper slab is attached, which consists of two rows of excised triangles, a band of an incised fishbone motif and a central square decorated with incised dots and excised triangles. The top part is missing and it might have had the hole for hanging the plaque. The spout at the bottom was detached and not found in the filling of the supra floor. The plaque is also decorated with the red (inside the window) and black (on the outside). The lack of a figure may be related to the fact that it was intended to be painted in the room containing structures associated with craft production (i.e., a seat and a stone basin) but was left there before completion, after the abandonment of the complex. Interestingly, this plaque, as well as another similar fragment (Pl. CLXVIII: 196), shows a higher than usual quality of fabric and firing, which might be connected with the fact that it was made at the site.³¹

As suggested in other venues,³² the plaques must have been associated with important ceremonial purposes. For example, the presence of naked female figurine attached at the central window might have been associated with the cult of a divine female figure. In addition, the spout at the bottom indicates that these objects might have held libations of dry materials or water, thus adding to the possible religious purposes of these plaques.³³ It is important to emphasize that while these plaques are common at Hirbemerdon Tepe, they are only rarely found at other MBA sites in the region (e.g., one was found at the nearby site of Ahmetli). While the production of small terracotta plaques, found mostly in domestic contexts, occurred in southern Mesopotamia during the first half of the second millennium BCE (Opificius 1961, Moorey 2003: 28-34), those plaques are small in size, mould-made, and depict both mundane and ceremonial scenes. They also never contain spouts, in contrast to those discovered at Hirbemerdon Tepe (Abend *et al.* 2010; Laneri 2011). The differences in manufacture and fabric might also suggest that the plaques were made and used outside of Hirbemerdon Tepe and brought to the MBA ceremonial complex in a sort of pilgrimage probably associated with the collection of water in Room 55a that had a wide entrance from the *piazza*'s path and a small pit in which water coming from the drain located in Room 55 was collected. Due to the presence of the pierced area protruding from the top of the slab, the plaques were likely hanging on walls or trees. The process of

30 It is interesting to note the similarities between the stylized representation of the human figure in this plaque and that recognizable in one of the andirons (i.e., 508, pl. CLIII: 114).

31 The presence of the bench with a size similar to the maximum length of the plaques in Room 74, might suggest that it was used for firing the plaques.

32 For a detailed discussion on the plaques see Laneri 2011.

33 No traces of fire or other residual liquids (e.g., wine, milk, etc.) are recognizable along the outer surface of the spout.

hanging the plaques might have involved objects of an elliptical shape (Pl. CXLVII: 74; pls. CXLVIII-CL; pl. CLI: 92-93), which have been found complete or fragmented, particularly in the votive deposit within the *piazza*. The width of these objects is similar to those of the plaques and, interestingly, they are characterized by a hole that exactly matches the size of those present on the plaques that were presumably used for their display.³⁴

Other terracotta objects found together with the plaques in the ritual deposit unearthed in the *piazza* testify to the ceremonial purpose of the complex. Among these, the most unique and interesting example is a terracotta model of an animal enclosure (or house model) with pairs of animal species placed in symmetrical positions and protruding from the frontal and lateral arches (Pl. CLVIII: 149). Specifically, the frontal pairs correspond to goats (top) and pigs (bottom), whereas two birds are located on the sides of the top arches. The whole model was then decorated with incised geometric motifs and a red slip. Numerous other fragments of similar models and animals that were probably associated with this type of votive objects were also found discarded among the ritual deposit in the *piazza* as well as in other secondary deposits of the MBA architectural complex (Pl. CLVIII: 146-149; pl. CLIX; pl. CLX: 157-159)

Fragments of a type of rounded pottery stand with conical legs might also have served a ritual purpose (Pl. CLIV: 119-121; pl. CLV: 122-123), however only rarely have these been found within the complex.

A ceramic human head was found in the ritual context of the *piazza* (Pl. CLXIII: 185). The head is decorated with incised raised hair, elongated eyes and a series of holes along the ears, which were probably intended to hold earrings.³⁵ It was most probably part of a larger figure, similar to one recently found at the nearby site of Müslümantepe (Ay 2013), which was part of a ritual stand with flat slabs as floors, pillars and a spout on top. Fragments of spouts and ceramic pillars (Pl. CLII: 107-110, 112-113) were found at the site, suggesting that similar votive objects might have been used at the MBA architectural complex of Hirbemerdon Tepe as well.

Clay human and animal figurines are found within the architectural complex's contexts. From among the human figurines is a mould-made female figurine (Pl. CLXIII: 181) presented in a frontal position with hands holding the breasts and the pubic triangle incised. The figurine is headless and represents a typical example from the Syro-Anatolian Middle Bronze Age. Another figurine represents part of the naked body of a woman (Pl. CLXIII: 180). In this case the hips are wide, probably indicating pregnancy, and an incised V highlights the pubic area; a belt is recognizable above the belly bottom as well as the left hand holding the hip.

Other partial fragments of human figurines are poorly preserved (e.g., Pl. CLXIII: 182-184), however, of great interest is a small male figurine (Pl. CLXIV: 186) represented with a short skirt that indicates the pelvic area. The figure is also headless and presented from a frontal position, with the hands vertically aligned on the chest (the left one is larger). From the position of the hands it appears that the individual is holding an object (an axe?) similar to examples from the Hittite period. However, there are not clear parallels.

34 Similar objects were found in the MBA levels at Üçtepe (Özfiat 2006: Lev. XCIV. 8, XCV. 14-15). It is also interesting to note that the presence of a tool with concentric lines (ibid. 2006: Lev. XCIV. 5), similar to the one found in the architectural complex, might have served the purpose of decorating the plaques with geometric motifs. Also, a stamp with an incised rosette motif was found at Hirbemerdon Tepe (Pl. CLII: 106) that might have served the purpose of decorating the plaques.

35 A similar human head was found in the MBA levels at Kenan Tepe (Parker and Swartz Dodd 2011: fig. 19).

Animal figurines and wheels of chariot models

(MD)

Almost all the Middle Bronze Age animal figurines are in a fragmentary state; only a few of them are complete. Generally the figurines only show the characteristics particular to a species, with the details not often being accurately depicted. In most cases it is not possible to identify common features and consequently it is difficult to create homogeneous types and a definite typology.

Figurine number 947 (Pl. CLXI: 162) is painted red and has a washed decoration. Only the body is preserved, together with part of a tail and legs, which have a more definite and squared musculature than the other figurines. It was found in Area A (the northern sector of the site, where the architectural complex is located) in a filling layer (A0231) of Room 27 (Building J), interpreted as part of a productive unit for processing wine or for the storage of raisins (Laneri *et al.* 2012c, 140; Laneri *et al.* 2008c, 186). 107 (Pl. CLX: 160) is a probable *comparandum* of the previous figurine because of its red painting; it most probably has other surface treatments as well, but is too damaged for these to be identified. For the same reason it is not possible to understand what kind of animal it represents. This figurine was found on the surface in Area A, but it is possibly dateable to the Middle Bronze Age. 237 (Pl. CLX: 161) is a very damaged figurine, it is painted red like 107 and, probably, 947. Its only recognizable characteristic is a pronounced chest, so it is hard to discern which animal it represents. This figurine was found in a layer of collapse in Area A (A0050) dateable to the Early Iron Age, but 237 most probably dates to the Middle Bronze Age. 5588 (Pl. CLXII: 174) appears to be similar to figurine 947, since also in this case the musculature appears to be more square-shaped, although the backline is straighter than the other figurine. It is not well preserved, being devoid of the head and legs, but the body and part of the tail are preserved. It is decorated with red slip and a dark grey stripe is painted on the animal's back. It comes from an Iron Age pit filling (AC0075) in Area AC (the upper sector of the step trench), but is dated to Middle Bronze Age.

Figurine number 5283 (Pl. CLXII: 173) is preserved only in one area. It could be comparable to 947, since both are painted red and the outlines of their back and stomach are similar, however, they show different surface treatments (the former is slipped, while the latter is washed). Unfortunately, 5283 is too damaged to confirm this. It would represent the forepart of a quadruped, however, it is not possible to understand the species since the head is absent, as is the foreleg. It was found in a filling layer (A0532) below the floor (foundation level) in the working area of the architectural complex.

1243 (Pl. CLXI: 163) is most probably part of a *rhyton*. The bottom is preserved, but many parts are lacking and for this reason it is hard to determine for certain which animal it represents, despite some details being present. Even though it is damaged, the shape of the muzzle and the long thin neck, might suggest that this figure represents a fowl. The whole figurine is painted red and some parts are applied and incised (such as the eye). It comes from a filling layer (A0287) in the area of the *piazza*, a large outdoor space located in the ceremonial area of the Middle Bronze Age architectural complex (Laneri *et al.* 2012c: 141). The shape and context in which it was found make its ceremonial function evident.

Figurine number 2756 (Pl. CLXI: 165) is almost intact, except for the legs, which are absent. Due to the skin that hangs from the chest and a bump that sticks out from the neck, it is identified as zebu. It is decorated with red slip and is burnished. It was found in a filling layer (A0443) above the floor of Room 33 (Area A) located in the northern sector of the architectural complex, which was used for crafting goods, given that it contained stone tools.

1323 (Pl. CLXI: 164) is a figurine with broken tail, legs and head, therefore it is difficult to define the animal type. The neck appears to be long, the lines of the back and stomach are quite arched and one groove is visible along the chest. It is also red-slipped. It was found in Area A in an Iron Age filling layer (A0188), but dates to the Middle Bronze Age. Despite the fragmentary condition of this figurine, a probable comparison comes from the site of Korucutepe (van Loon 1980b: 134, Pl. 41 G and 42 J), even though it dates to the Late Bronze Age I.

Figurine number 2946 (Pl. CLXI: 166) is lacking part of its legs and head, and for this reason it is not pos-

sible to discern which animal it represents. Part of the tail is preserved and the lines of the back and stomach are slightly arched; in addition, it is burnished. It comes from a filling layer (A0497) in the area of the *piazza*, so it is possible to interpret it as a ceremonial object.

The same interpretation is also correct for 3036 (Pl. CLXI: 167), since it was also found in a filling layer (A0408) of the *piazza*. This pale red-slipped figurine represents a quadruped with short legs, two of which are in good condition, showing the cuts typical of carnivores. In addition, something similar to a mane seems to be around the neck. For these reasons the figurine probably depicts a lion. A square saddle seems to be located on the animal's back, but it is not positively recognizable because it is broken. It might have served as a support for a seated or standing figure.³⁶ A coeval figurine uncovered at the site of Tell Mardikh (Marchetti 2000: 125, Pl. LXIII, TM.75.G.188) has a shape similar to 3036, moreover it had an applied element on the back. Unfortunately, because of their fragmentary state of preservation this comparison is only a suggestion.

Figurine number 6022 (Pl. CLXII: 177) is not completely different from the previous figurine mentioned, but cannot be unquestionably included within the same group (for example the temper is different). It most probably belongs to the house model 6069 (Pl. CLVIII: 149) and is likewise red-slipped. Indeed, it was found in the same context of this model, and is to be identified with one of the two animals that likely surmounted it. 6022 may represent a bull, although it is not possible to be definitive because it is devoid of the head and three limbs, although it does have a short tail. This figurine was found in a filling level (AC0164) from Room 35, the *piazza*, in Area AC, in a corner. In view of the location in which it was discovered, and the likelihood of it belonging to a house model, the figurine is interpreted as a ritual object.

5917 (Pl. CLXII: 176) is the hind part of a reddish-brown painted animal figurine with broken legs, the tail and a visible sexual organ, however, the elements that would allow us to identify which animal the figurine represents are missing. This figurine comes from a filling layer (AC0148) in Room 55 of the ceremonial sector, in Area AC.

5264 (Pl. CLXII: 170) is a burnished figurine with part of a long tail and the male sexual organ visible. Nearly all the limbs have been damaged, but one of them remains intact; it is wide at the top and tapers to a pointed end. The head is also lacking. There are traces of burning visible on the figurine. It was found in a Late Bronze Age filling layer of the ceremonial sector in Area A (A0566), but dates back to the Middle Bronze Age.

6055 (Pl. CLXIII: 178) is slightly different from the other figurines because it is long and slender, however only the body, part of the neck and the tail remain. This figurine was found on the surface of the slope, in the step trench's section (Area AC) and cannot be dated with certainty; it could belong either to the LBA or MBA phase. The neck appears longer than in the other figurines and the remaining part of the tail appears to verge upward. The surface of the figurine is smoothed and shows traces of burning. Unfortunately, there are insufficient elements to interpret which animal it represents.

Figurine 6644 (Pl. CLXIII: 179) comes from a sounding in the High Mound (OP101). It has not been possible to determine the animal type because many parts are lacking with only the body remaining, which is itself broken. It is pale brown-slipped and has blackish stripes painted on the remaining part of the legs.

Figurine 5282 (Pl. CLXII: 172) is a fragment with part of the neck and two broken legs remaining, and it is therefore not possible to identify which animal is represented. It is peculiar because it has two incised lines that cut across the body of the animal to form a cross. The surface is slipped and washed. This figurine comes from a filling layer with traces of fire (A0585) that covered the floor in Room 55, next to the *piazza* in the southeastern sector, and so it almost certainly had a ceremonial function.

5270 (Pl. CLXII: 171) is a controversial piece. Indeed, incised lines on a fractured protuberance and two dots for eyes decorate the surface of the fragment, suggesting that it is a figurine (probably a duck or something similar). But a small depression, like a hole, on the shortest and thinnest side of the fragment could

36 A similar object was found in the MBA levels at the site of Türbe Höyük; Sağlamtimur and Ozan 2007: 5, fig. 4a.

suggest that it is a fragment of pottery. It was found in a layer of a collapse (A0563) in Room 52 of Building G located next to the *piazza* (Area A).

Unfortunately, figurines number 5687 (Pl. CLXII: 175) from Area AC as well as figurines 3282 and 5259 (Pl. CLXI: 168-169) from Area A, are too damaged to interpret which animal they represent.

5521 (Pl. CLXXVIII: 4) was found in a filling level (A0489) of the *piazza* in Area A. originally this layer was identified as an MBA level, but more recently it has been reassigned to phase IIIC.³⁷ Only the body survives along with part of the neck and the tail. Since it is long and slender, it may be compared to 6055 (Pl. CLXIII: 178), although it is slightly thicker and the tail goes downward. Traces of burning can also be noted, but unlike figurine 6055, this figurine is slipped and painted. On the neck there are marks that could be interpreted as a mane, and therefore this figurine possibly represents a horse.

In general, it is possible to conclude that most of the figurines come from a ceremonial context (i.e., from both the *piazza* and the southeastern sector of the architectural complex in nearly equal amounts), although others were found in working areas. For a few figurines it has not been possible to clearly identify the primary context of use or discard. In most cases it is not possible to understand which animals are represented, but in other cases they can be surmised. Most likely the figurines include a zebu, lion, bull, horse and perhaps a fowl. Regarding decorations or surface treatments, nearly all the figurines are treated, mostly with slip and paint, but also incised details and surface washes. Only three are burnished or smoothed or have an applied decoration, 1243, 2756 and 6055 (Pl. CLXI: 163, 165; pl. CLXIII: 178). Many of them also have more than one treatment or decoration simultaneously. The main colors observed are shades of brown, red and grey, but there are also some pinkish and blackish figurines.

The *corpus* of wheels of chariot terracotta models includes 11 examples. They are all simple clay discs with visible hubs and central piercing. Based on the hub's morphology, it is possible to divide the wheels into two typologies³⁸:

- Wheel with a hub rendered by a thickening of the central part (Type A).
- Wheel with a large and cylindrical hub (Type B).

Most of them are in a fragmentary state and the majority do not present surface treatments or other types of decorations. Moreover, all examples are dateable to the Middle Bronze Age.

The wheel numbers 105, 1112, 1122, 1124, 1217, 5261 and 5922 (Pl. CLI: 94-98; pl. CLII: 102, 105) belong to the first group (Type A).

105 comes from a filling level (B0011) of Room 3 in Area B, the Outer Town, which dates to the Middle Bronze Age. This area of the site seems to have been dedicated to specialized working activities which were probably coordinated with those performed in the architectural complex (Laneri *et al.* 2009: 231).

1112 is a light brown wheel and is almost complete. It is dateable to the Middle Bronze Age, although it was found on the surface in Area A, the High Mound. For this reason it is not possible to understand the original context of this piece.

Wheel number 1122 is almost complete and is slipped. It comes from a MBA filling level (A0260) in Room 31 of Building K, in the working sector of the architectural complex; this room is placed near the alley and was used for craft production (Laneri *et al.* 2008c: 186; Laneri *et al.* 2012c: 140).

1124 is a gray painted wheel and has a washed decoration. It was found in a MBA filling level (A0225) in the main alley 47, placed between the working sector and the ceremonial sector. The discovery of numerous broken objects, pottery and animal bones in this alley indicates that in ancient times it was used to discard trash deposits (Laneri *et al.* 2008c: 183). Although the delivery context of this wheel is not very clear, it is possible to suppose that it is linked with the working sector, given that each building of this area has a door on the alley's sidewalk.

37 Also the chronology of the figurine appears problematic and, considering that an Iron pit cut this layer, it might belong to an earlier phase (i.e., Iron Age).

38 For a wheel typology see Neufang and Pruß 1994: 161-162; whereas for a chariot typology see Raccidi 2012.

1217 is a very fragmented item and only a small part is preserved. It comes from the same level of the previous one and for this reason it can most probably be related to a working context. Like number 1124, it has a washed decoration and is painted; but in this case the paint color is dark red.

5261 is identified as a wheel, but it could also be a spindle whorl. It is complete, even though the central part and the perimeter are poorly preserved. This item dates back to the Middle Bronze Age, nevertheless it comes from a silos (A0488) in the northern sector of the High Mound that is dateable to the Late Iron Age (Guarducci and Laneri 2010: 18, 34; Laneri *et al.* 2006b).

Wheel number 5922 is rather well preserved and only the perimeter and the central part around the hole are damaged. It comes from a MBA filling level (AC0147) from Room 35, the *piazza*, which is the central part of the ceremonial area, suggesting that this object was probably connected to a ceremonial function.

A comparison for this type comes from the site of Kenan Tepe (Parker *et al.* 2003: 141-142, fig. 16 U), even though it is earlier and dates to the Early Bronze Age. Regarding the sites outside the upper Tigris valley, a comparable item dateable to the Middle Bronze Age I was found at Tell Mardikh (Marchetti 2000: 171, fig. 97).

3270, 3281, 5272 and 5280 (Pl. CLII: 100-101, 103-104) belong to the second group (Type B).

For wheel 3270, only the central hub is preserved. It was found in a MBA filling level (A0286) in an outside area of the western sector of the architectural complex. The wheel could be related to the working areas since the western sector was probably part of it given that it was connected to this area via a stepped entrance (Laneri *et al.* 2012c: 141). This object is one of only a few that presents surface treatments and is slipped and red painted.

3281 is preserved only in the central part with the hole, but differs from the previous one and does not present any type of surface treatments. This wheel comes from the MBA filling layer (B0011) in Room 3 of Area B that is linked to working activities (as item 105).

Only a small fragment of 5272 is preserved and includes the hub and a portion of the perimeter. It was found in a MBA filling level (AB0012) of the Step Trench, but unfortunately there is little information about the archaeological context of use.

5280 is a black, nearly half-preserved wheel. It is probably linked to a ceremonial context because it was found in a MBA filling layer (A0588) in Building Q of the architectural complex, in the southeastern sector of the ceremonial area.

A comparison for this type, even though it dates to the Iron Age, comes from the site of Kenan Tepe (Parker *et al.* 2003: 141-142, fig. 16 T). Other comparable objects come from sites beyond the upper Tigris valley, such as a Middle Bronze Age I example from Tell Mardikh (Marchetti 2000: 168-169, fig. 95) or the earlier items, dateable to the third millennium BCE³⁹, found at Tell Brak (Pruß 2011: 246, Pl. 6: 3) and Tell Mozan (Pruß 2011: 246, Pl. 6: 4).

In general, we can conclude that wheels with the hub represented by a thickening of the central part (Type A) are more attested than the others. The majority of wheels come from working areas, even though in a couple of cases they are probably related to a ceremonial function. Regarding the surface treatments, only four objects present them and almost all have more treatments simultaneously. Finally, the main colors attested are shades of red and pink, but there are also light brown, grey and black wheels.

39 For a comparison to the middle Euphrates region see: Pruß 2015: 284.

The metal production

(MM)

The discovery at Hirbemerdon Tepe of a series of moulds for casting metal objects as well as ingots and finished metal objects in MBA contexts has led to questions about the importance of metal production within the site and its implications in the local and supra-regional context.

In this section we will first examine the materials associated with metal production, with a specific emphasis on the moulds for casting metal objects and, then, through a *comparanda* with examples found in other Anatolian and Mesopotamian contexts of the same chronological period, the perspective will be expanded in order to analyse the possible cultural connections highlighted by these indicators, both at an interregional and a supra-regional level.

The moulds

Casting moulds are quite difficult to study as indicators of metallurgical production due to a number of issues (Festuccia 2014). In fact, moulds are often found broken in secondary archaeological deposits. In most cases the lack of complete moulds found *in situ* (i.e., in area of metal production) does not allow for the establishment of a direct relation with the activity of a workshop. The chronological framework of a mould could be very unclear, especially for those used to cast simple tools, due to the fact that the morphology of these artefacts tends to not change over a long period of time. Furthermore, the mostly fragmentary state of conservation of the moulds and the subsequent finishing by hammering and forging does not always allow the identification of the final form of the metal objects produced by casting. Despite these problems, moulds remain valuable sources of information to reconstruct the technology employed in the production of metal items.

Context

During the ten years of archaeological work at Hirbemerdon Tepe, a total of nine moulds for casting metal objects were found in the area of the so-called architectural complex, the large well-preserved structure that occupied the northern side of the High Mound at the beginning of the second millennium BCE (Laneri *et al.* 2012). This is a very interesting context, as it combines evidence of various specialized craft production activities together with ceremonial practices. In fact, according to the material culture brought to light, it is possible to distinguish areas dedicated to craft production encircling the central part that contained at least a ceremonial building and an outdoor space (the *piazza*) in which ritual paraphernalia were found discarded (Laneri 2011).

All the moulds have been found in secondary deposits, more often close to the main Streets 47 and 37, as a result of being discarded at the end of their use. In terms of chronology, thanks to the association with other materials, it has been possible to date them to the Hirbemerdon Tepe Phase IIIB. The moulds were recovered either from contexts contemporary with the period of intensive use of the complex – which, as also confirmed by radiocarbon dates on animal bones, corresponds to a chronological range that initiates in the mid-twentieth century and ends during the mid-eighteenth century – and from the fill postdating this occupation (1600-1450 BCE) (Laneri *et al.* 2015).

Materials

The moulds were made using different types of materials, i.e., fired clay, steatite, sandstone, limestone and basalt. Fired clay used to make moulds is generally medium-coarse, with several different inclusions (grit, limestone, mica). The presence of inclusions increased the thermal shock resistance as well as the porosity, allowing the venting of gases (Freestone 1989). Given the fragility of the material, the moulds made of fired clay were usually intended for use only once. Steatite is a perfect medium for moulds. Also known as soapstone, this metamorphic rock is characterized by a high softness and cohesion due to its high talc

content, which means that it is very easy to carve. In addition, its high heat retention and excellent thermal shock properties make it particularly suitable for the production of casting moulds (Rapp 2009).

Sandstone is a sedimentary rock, relatively soft, with a rough grainy texture, particularly suitable to carve, and thus often used in ancient times as a medium for casting moulds (Rapp 2009).

Finally, basalt is an effusive volcanic rock, fine-grained, widely available in the area of Diyarbakır, while limestone is a sedimentary rock composed largely of calcium carbonate. According to Tylecote, these rocks are both rarely used as a medium for casting moulds because they can be too hard or porous and are not very resistant to thermal shock (Tylecote 1987). Furthermore, limestone and basalt are both locally available and thus were heavily used by the ancient inhabitants of the site, as evidenced also by the large number of stone tools made of limestone and basalt.

Typology

According to their morphology, it is possible to classify the moulds into different types and sub-types:

- Type 1: Mono-valve mould consisting of a block or slab with matrixes cut in the shape of the object to be cast. Although this type of mould is generally called “open”, while the hot molten metal was poured, it was partially or entirely covered with a flat cover, in order to prevent oxidation and reduce gassing. According to Müller-Karpe (1994: 131), this type of mould is the most common in Anatolia. It was commonly used for the production of simple tools and ornaments, flat weapons and bar-ingots. One-piece moulds can be distinguished as “single” (type 1.A) and “multiple” (type 1.B), depending on whether the mould is carved with one or more matrices. Among the multiple moulds, a further distinction can be traced between those carved only on one side (subtype 1.B.I) and those carved on more sides (subtype 1.B.II).
- Type 2: Two-piece (bivalve) mould consisting of two blocks or slabs with specular matrixes carved in the shape of the object to be cast. The two valves were usually fixed together by means of dowels inserted into specific holes. A series of thin grooves for the venting of gases and a pouring channel placed on one side are generally recognisable. This type was used for producing more complex weapons and items.

The majority of Hirbemerdon Tepe’s moulds (seven of nine) are multiple mono-valve moulds, which served to produce simple tools, flat weapons and bar-ingots. Since the moulds are fragmented, it is not possible to know if they had originally more matrixes. Heavy traces of burning are generally visible inside the cavities. Among the multiple mono-valve moulds, 1216 (Pl. CXXXVII: 11) is a sandstone slab carved on one side with two oblong matrixes, half-circular in section, which were intended for casting metal bar-shaped implements, possibly ingots or objects intended to be subsequently finished by hammering. It comes from the MBA filling (A0279) of Room 32a, one of the working areas in the northeastern sector of the architectural complex. 3428 (Pl. CXXXVII: 13) is also a limestone slab with two matrixes still visible on one side. One of them has a crescent shape and could have been used to cast a sickle. It was found in the MBA filling that seals the northern sector of the *piazza* (A0407).

Another open mould, 2941 (Pl. CXXXVIII: 15), is made from a limestone block carved on one side with four matrixes for casting various metal implements, probably an awl, a chisel, a sickle and a flat rectangular object. The hollows are cut in order to occupy all the available space of the support. It comes from a late MBA filling that covers Building G (A0470).

Two moulds come from Street 58, in the southeastern sector of the architectural complex. 5257 (Pl. CXXXIX: 17) is a fragmentary piece of fired clay, rectangular in shape, with several installations for casting metal tools on both sides. Precisely on one side there are three cavities, probably for a bar-shaped object (an ingot?), a sickle and a chisel, while on the other side there are two matrixes for unclear tools. 5389 (Pl. CXXXVIII: 14) is made from a slab of basalt stone, almost quadrangular in shape. On one side, a S-shaped groove is sharply carved, possibly intended for casting a sickle. The other matrix is triangular-shaped and rectangular in section, with a flat end on one side and a pointed one on the other. It was possibly used for

casting flat axes.

Another broken piece of fired clay 5444 (Pl. CXXXIX: 19) is irregular in shape and can be interpreted as a mould with installations for casting metal objects on both sides. The recesses do not allow for the exact shape of the final object to be identified. It comes from Staircase 62, a stepped open space that connects the upper and lower part of the complex (AC0042).

Finally, the mono-valve mould 5930 (Pl. CXXXIX: 20) was found in association with several metal objects in the destruction layer above the structure of the southeastern edge of the *piazza* (AC0130). It is a large oblong piece of fired clay with two recesses for casting metal tools or weapons on both faces. The matrices are oblong in shape and have straight sides converging towards a pointed end. One of them has two slight bumps that are adjacent to each other and next to one of the ends.⁴⁰

From among the moulds found at Hirbemerdon Tepe, of particular interest is half of a steatite bivalve mould (Pl. CXXXVII: 10), which stands out for its technical complexity and fine workmanship. Only one of the two parts of the mould is preserved. It consists of a block with rounded corners and is carved on one side and roughly smoothed on the back. Three joining holes are placed along the outer border of the carved shape, traversing the stone throughout its thickness. They were necessary to fix the two halves with the aid of dowels. A channel for pouring the molten metal and three discharge channels are also visible. There is also a device for supporting the clay-sand core that made the hole for the shaft. In fact the mould was intended for casting a shaft-hole axe. The socket for the handle has four alternating larger and smaller horizontal grooves. The blade is rectangular in shape and slightly enlarges into a rounded end. According to its size and decoration, the axe should have had a decorative or ritual, rather than a functional, purpose. It comes from the MBA filling of Street 47, which is a walkway and drainage facility used to collect water as well as garbage deposits discarded from the working areas located along its northern side (A0225).

Another possible halve of a bivalve mould (Pl. CXXXIX: 18) consists of a fragmentary block of fired clay that is rectangular in cross-section and with rounded corners and a cavity on one side. It was broken into two joining pieces and has traces of burning on the surface. Near the edge is a hole (2 cm in diameter), possibly used for closing and aligning the two halves of the mould or for holding it by means of a hooked tool. On one side a channel is still recognizable, probably functional for the pouring of the molten metal. Traces of burning are visible on the inner surface of the matrix. It was intended for casting a flat rectangular object with roughly straight sides, possibly a flat axe. It was found in the late MBA filling of abandonment sealing the *piazza*.

An archaeological comparanda

In order to expand the perspective to an interregional and supra-regional level, it is possible to draw a *comparanda* between the moulds found at Hirbemerdon Tepe and other specimens from Anatolian and northern Mesopotamian contemporary contexts. To begin with the open moulds, they have several parallels in a number of sites of the same chronological period. In the same region, that of the upper Tigris river valley, a stone mould that is carved on both sides with multiple forms for casting metal implements was found at Kenan Tepe, adjacent to a kiln and in association with pottery of the Red Brown Wash Ware assemblage (Dodd 2012: 220, Fig. 4). At Pir Hüseyin, a broken limestone mould for crafting adzes was discovered during the survey carried out by Peasnell and Algaze in 2004. Unfortunately, because it is out of context, it cannot be dated with any precision. While visiting the site in September 2012, a village resident showed us a huge block of stone, probably basalt, carved with several matrices for metal tools and weapons. In this case it was also not possible to date the mould, but these accidental findings prove the existence of some metallurgical activity at the site, which has not yet been systematically investigated but, according to the survey performed at the site by Peasnell and Algaze, it dates to a late third/early second millennium BCE chronological horizon (Peasnell and Algaze 2010).

40 Object 3273 - from a layer of collapse dated to the period following the abandonment of the complex (A0287) - could be interpreted as a fragment of a casting mould, due to the carving on one of its sides. However, the poor conditions of preservation do not allow a reliable identification of the object's original function.

However, it must be stated that open moulds, like those found at Hirbemerdon Tepe, are quite common: they were mainly used for the local production of simple tools, which are not subject to specific morphological changes over time. For this reason, in most cases they cannot be considered diagnostic of a particular period or a specific region.

More interesting is the presence at Hirbemerdon Tepe of the steatite bivalve mould for casting shaft-hole axes. In fact, it differs from the other moulds for the material and the high technical skill with which it has been made. Its accurate workmanship reveals a different level of production specialization. According to Philip's analytical typology, the mould was intended to produce the shaft-hole axes 'type 4', which appears to be typical of northern Mesopotamia and Anatolia during the early second millennium BCE (Philip 1989: 66). The same category of axe also belongs to what Maxwell-Hyslop described as 'Type 18' (Maxwell-Hyslop 1949: 107-108, Pl. XXXIX. 1-3). This type of axes and moulds occurs in Anatolian, Syrian and Mesopotamian settlements dating to the Middle Bronze Age. The closest parallels for this type of mould have been discovered at Kültepe-Kaniš (Kayseri, central Anatolia), in the levels of the Old Assyrian Kārum (Level II 1945-1835 BCE; Level Ib: 1800-1730 BCE) (Özgüç 2003: 26).

Like the specimen from Hirbemerdon Tepe, these five double moulds are quite small in size and were used to produce shaft-hole axes with the shaft-ring decorated with grooves and ridges (Müller-Karpe 1994). Another very similar bivalve mould, made of sandstone, has been discovered in 1990 during the construction works at Akçadağ, near Malatya (eastern Anatolia). Dated to the early second millennium BCE, it was intended to cast shaft-hole axes decorated with three grooves and two ridges in the socket end (Belli 1993). A comparable mould comes also from Lidar Höyük (Urfa, south-eastern Anatolia). It is made from a limestone block and dates back to the Middle Bronze Age (Müller-Karpe 1994).

Looking also at the objects made using this type of mould, at Kültepe-Kaniš in the workshops of the Kārum level Ib (1800-1730 BCE), the archaeologists have unearthed three bronze shaft-hole axes that belongs to the same type as those produced with these moulds (Kulakoğlu and Kangal 2010). A comparable axe-head was discovered at Acemhöyük (Aksaray, central Anatolia), in the Sarıkaya Palace, level III, contemporary with Kültepe levels II-Ib (Özgüç 1966: 50). Slightly later are similar pieces from Boğazköy and Alalakh. Of the three axes found at Boğazköy (Central Anatolia), two have no context and the third one was found in the Büyükkale III level, dating to the fourteenth-thirteenth centuries BCE (Boehmer 1972, no. 17-19). The axe from Alalakh (Tell Atchana, South Eastern Anatolia) comes from level V (Woolley 1936: 131, fig. 3; 1955: 283, Pl. LXXII: AT/48/20), which, according to Gates, came to an end around 1460 BCE (Gates 1981).

Furthermore, very similar shaft-hole axes were found in unknown circumstances in the area of Sivas, Bitik (central Anatolia) (Erkanal 1977), and Mardin (southeastern Anatolia). The two specimens from Mardin are now exhibited in the Archaeological Museum of the city.

Moving out of Anatolia, other similar shaft-hole axe-heads come from:

- Chagar Bazar, in the Khabur valley (northeastern Syria), from a cist grave (G.200) of level I (1750-1600 BCE) (Mallowan 1947: Pl. XLI.1, Pl. LV.15);
- Tell Brak, in the upper Khabur valley (northeastern Syria), from a Late Agade context (Oates D. 1985: 164-165, Pl. XXVIII.d);
- Nimrud (northern Iraq) from a cist tomb, dated by Curtis to 1550-1500 BCE according to the associated material (Curtis 1983: 73-81, Pl., VII.b, fig.2);
- two specimens from Ras Shamra, ancient Ugarit (northern Syria): one is dated by Schaeffer to 1450-1365 BCE (Schaeffer 1962: fig. 33.15), and the other is out of context.

For all these specimens, including the axe from Chagar Bazar, Curtis suggests a dating around 1550-1500 BCE, considering them later than the Anatolian axes (Curtis 1983: 73-81). These specimens also present an additional rectangular projection at the base of the blade, which is absent in the Anatolian axes and was probably developed at a later stage. It could therefore be assumed that the Mesopotamian and Syrian axe-heads are derived from the Anatolian prototypes.

The ingots

That Hirbemerdon Tepe was a center of metal craft production in the early second millennium BCE is proved not only by the presence of the casting moulds, but also by the discovery of a series of objects that could be interpreted as ingots.

The fragment of a plano-convex ingot (Pl. CLXXII: 251) has been recovered in the ritual deposit of the *piazza* (A0379). Also called the bun-shaped ingot, this type of ingot is originally circular in shape, almost flat on one side and rounded on the other, but it is often found intentionally broken into a number of rough fragments, as in this case. Qualitative analysis (SEM+EDS) performed on a sample revealed that it consists of pure copper with a very low percentage of arsenic.⁴¹

Several lead ingots have also been found in Street 47 of the architectural complex (A0225). One example is a thick lead wire 1319 (Pl. CLXXII: 252) with an eye that is created by looping the end of the body back down and around the neck. This object has a striking resemblance with two lead objects (D4 L4022, KT4106) found at Kenan Tepe in an early second millennium context (Parker and Dodd 2003: 66-67, Fig. 14 D). The excavators described these objects as “pins” and listed some western Syrian and Anatolian comparisons dated from the Early to the Middle Bronze Age. Five almost identical objects have been found at Chagar Bazar (northeastern Syria), together with other specimens without the looped head preserved (McMahon 2009: 211-212, Pl. 83.1-2-9-10-12). In this case, McMahon rejects their identification as pins since lead is too pliable for holding together any material. Instead she proposes the interpretation of these objects as lead ingots or spools of wire (McMahon 2009: 212).

Two other objects made of lead (Pl. CLXXIII: 260-261) have been found in the same context as 1319. They consist of metal wires, circular in section and slightly curved along their length. Similar lead wires or rings have been found in a number of Anatolian sites of the same chronological period, such as AlişarHöyük, Acemhöyük, and Kültepe/Kaniş in central Anatolia. Both open and closed specimens are attested, including various sizes and therefore various weights. These lead wires are often found together and it has been assumed that they were used as small change. The interlocking rings found at AlişarHöyük and Kültepe/Kaniş suggest that this assumed lead money was kept in the form of chains (Schmidt 1932: 164-165, Fig. 206; von der Osten 1937: 264, Fig. 297; Öztan 2002: 42, Fig. 8; Özgüç 1986: 77, Pl. 129, 9-10). Five similar fragments of lead wire come from both Area A and G at Chagar Bazar (McMahon 2009: 211-212, Pl. 83.3-4-5-8-11), and are interpreted as lead ingots.

The same interpretation as ingot or currency can be suggested for the lead coil 3258 (Pl. CLXXIII: 262), found in the *piazza*, as for the copper ingot 3279.

Besides the moulds, these findings of raw material further confirm that in the early second millennium BCE a metallurgical industry of some importance should have occurred in the architectural complex.

The metal objects

In order to get a proper picture of the metalworking performed at Hirbemerdon Tepe as well as the commercial and cultural contacts entertained by its inhabitants during the first half of the second millennium BCE, it is necessary to consider the output of the metallurgical production as well.

Of course, not all the metal objects found at Hirbemerdon Tepe were locally produced, but they may also have been imported from somewhere else. An object of particular interest is the wine/beer strainer (Pl. CLXXIII: 259) made from a strip of sheet copper alloy rolled up into a conical shape. The upper edge is folded over the top. On the lower part, three holes on each side prevented the thick sediments of wine or beer from passing through the reed tube used to drink the liquid. It has been found in the destruction layer

41 I would like to thank Prof. Massimo Vidale and Dr. Giuseppe Guida of the ISCR (Istituto Superiore per la Conservazione e il Restauro) for the technical and scientific support in performing this analysis.

above the structure of the southeastern edge of the *piazza* (AC0130).

This object shows close similarity with other findings in eastern Anatolia: two drinking tubes have been found at Korucutepe, dating both to the Middle and the Late Bronze Age (van Loon 1978: 144, Pl. 44J, 48J), and two other specimens come from the site of Norşuntepe, dating to the Late Bronze Age (Schmidt 2002: 55-56, Tbl. 51.682-83). In Syria, several drinking tubes made of copper have been found at Chagar Bazar (northeastern Syria), at the bottom of large flat-based vases in graves of levels I-II and III (Mallowan 1936: 28, Fig. 8.18; 1937: 99-100, Pl. XIV C; McMahon 2009: 212, Pl. 85.10-11-12-13). Two additional examples come from non-grave contexts (McMahon 2009: 212, Pl. 85.14-15). A number of similar drinking tubes come from the mid-second millennium cist tombs at Baghouz, south of Mari, found in association with large ovoid jars (Du Mesnil du Buisson 1948: 51-52, Pl. LXII). Four specimens come from Tell Brak, in the Upper Khabur area (northeastern Syria), not so far from Chagar Bazar. They are dated roughly to the middle of the second millennium BCE (Philip 1997: 116, Figs. 114.63, 235.61-63).

Similar drinking strainers have been found in other Syrian sites: Alalakh (Woolley 1955: 281, 284, Pl. 73.8, 26), Tell Halawa on the Syrian Euphrates (Meyer and Pruss 1994: 249, Fig. 75, 61), Tell Afis (Mazzoni *et al.* 2002: 71, Fig. 24.5), and Meskene-Emar, also on the Euphrates (Beyer 1982: 119, Fig. 1; Margueron 1975: 72), all dated to the Late Bronze Age. Other specimens come from Tell ed-Der, ancient Sippar in Iraq (Gasche 1989: 99, Fig. 42, 2) and Tepe Giyan (stratum III, Middle Bronze Age?) in Iran (Contenau and Ghirshman 1935: 47, Pl. 35).

In the same context (AC0130), a number of metal objects have been found in association with the drinking tube 5639 (Pl. CLXXIII: 259) and the mould 5930 (Pl. CXXXIX: 20):

- 5684 (Pl. CLXXII: 246): a narrow strip made of copper alloy; one edge is irregular, while the other one has a thin lip; fragmentary.
- 5837 (Pl. CLXXIII: 256): a long thin needle made of copper alloy, circular in section with a pointed tip and a hole at the opposite end. The body is bent at one third of its length.
- 5838 (Pl. CLXXII: 247): a rectangular sheet made of copper alloy; fragmentary.
- 5688 (Pl. CLXXII: 248): a chisel or drill made of copper alloy; quadrangular in section, with one end slightly curved and the other one tapering to a pointed end; fragmentary.
- 5831 (Pl. CLXXII: 249): a chisel or drill made of copper alloy; squared in section, with two pointed ends.
- 3277 (Pl. CLXXIII: 258): an iron lump.

In alleyway 47 the long toggle-pin (Pl. CLXXI: 237) was found in the same context of the lead ingots 1319, 944 and 1227 (Pl. CLXXII: 252; pl. CLXXIII: 260-261). It has a bulge at the point of perforation of the eye and shows strong similarities with a specimen from Chagar Bazar, (north-eastern Syria), found in Level 2 and dated before 2000 BCE. Sir Mallowan described it as a typical Anatolian type with parallels at Alişar and in other Anatolian contexts (Mallowan 1937: 98, Fig. 12, 1).

Another remarkable metal find is the arrowhead 1260 (Pl. CLXXII: 244). It is made of copper alloy and has a leaf-shaped form with a flat body and rounded edges. One end is elongated for attaching the wooden handle. It comes from an abandonment filling of the *piazza* with collapsed debris dating to the end of the Middle Bronze Age (A0287). This type of leaf-shaped arrowhead finds parallels in other Anatolian sites: two similar arrowheads have been found at Korucutepe, in the Phase I layers (LBA I 1600-1400 BCE) (van Loon 1978: 145, Pl. 48 K-M), and another one comes from the northwestern entrance of building C at Küşaklı (Müller-Karpe 1994: 311, Fig. 3). Two specimens have been found in the Hittite layer IIIa-b at AlacaHöyük (Koşay and Akok 1966: Pl. 131, Al. h. 196, Pl. 46, Al. e. 40).

Four metal objects from Hirbemerdon Tepe appear to be very peculiar:

- 286 (Pl. CLXXIII: 254) a copper alloy pin with the top end, rectangular in shape, pierced with three holes, two larger at the sides and one smaller in the centre; fragmentary. It was found within the MBA building brought to light in the Outer Town (Area B).
- 1002 (Pl. CLXXII: 250): a copper alloy dagger. The blade is curved and has a central rib. The top end is rounded. It has been found in the MBA filling of Room 25 (A0205), one of the storage rooms of the ceremonial sector, in association with pottery of the Red Brown Wash Ware assemblage and

animal bones.

- 5686 (Pl. CLXXII: 245): two metal fragments of a band decorated with an embossing technique on the upper part. It was found inside one of the pits (AC0115) located outside of the southern limit of the architectural complex.
- 5640 (Pl. CLXXIII: 253): a metal pendant with an embossed decoration possibly resembling a bird and 3 holes. It comes from the MBA filling of 67.

Finally, other metal findings from Hirbemerdon Tepe dating to the MBA consist of four simple long thin needles with a hole for passing the wire at one end:

- 1248 (Pl. CLXXI: 238), from the same context of the copper alloy dagger HM 1002 (A0205);
- 5386 (Pl. CLXXIII: 255), from A0578, a MBA fill in the area of the *piazza*;
- 6008 (Pl. CLXXIII: 257), from a MBA fill inside Room 72 of Area AA (AA0043);
- 6290 (Pl. CLXXI: 239), from a MBA ashy layer inside Room 74 of Area AA (AA0072).

Discussion

The data at our disposal suggests that during the early second millennium BCE, a wide and diversified production of metal objects took place at Hirbemerdon Tepe in the area of the architectural complex.

During the excavations, none of the architectural complex's buildings was clearly identified as a metal workshop. All moulds were recovered from secondary deposits. They are fragmented and show clear traces of burnishing, which demonstrates that they were employed and most probably discarded as waste at the end of their use, since they were broken and then no longer utilizable. The moulds are extremely diverse both in terms of material and typology, proving that the smiths were able to produce several different metal items for the community. There is no uniformity in the choice of the material to use as support. Apparently fired clay and soft rocks were equally used for the production of one-piece moulds. Only the bivalve mould for casting shaft-hole axes is made from steatite, which is particularly suitable for the production of casting moulds because of its high heat retention and excellent thermal shock properties, in addition to a high workability.

The presence of metal ingots combined with the apparent absence of ores or unrefined smelt products seems to indicate that Hirbemerdon Tepe was mainly a centre of secondary metal production, where relatively pure metal ingots and possibly scrap metal were transformed into finished objects. Therefore, most likely the smelting process took place elsewhere and raw material arrived already refined at Hirbemerdon Tepe through some kind of regional exchange. Although there is so far no evidence of its exploitation during the Middle Bronze Age, the proximity to the Ergani Maden mine, one of the largest copper sources in Turkey, about 150 km northwest of Hirbemerdon Tepe, suggests the possibility that the copper used at the site originated from this important copper deposit.

At Hirbemerdon Tepe, metal craftsmanship was primarily focused on the local production of simple tools of common use (e.g., awls, sickles, bar-shaped ingots, blades and flat axes), as demonstrated by the numerous one-piece moulds carved on one or two sides. However, the steatite bivalve mould for casting shaft-hole axes reveals the existence of a higher level of skilled metal craft production, which was intended for the manufacture of not strictly utilitarian objects, as is the case of the shaft-hole axe. In fact, its small size and the decoration of the shaft-ring with ridges and grooves suggest that the axe should have had a ritual purpose rather than utilitarian. A decorative purpose is not an end unto itself, but a means by which to convey a symbolic message. Most probably this type of prestige object served as an indicator of social status. Therefore, it may be assumed that it was destined for the local elite, who were probably controlling the ceremonial practices as well as the productive activities that took place in the architectural complex (Laneri and Schwartz 2011: 351). In fact, within the site the metallurgical production was one of several other specialized productive activities, such as wine and food processing and the manufacture of ritual paraphernalia (e.g., clay votive plaques, animal figurines and models), which were performed inside the working areas of the architectural complex.

Craft specialization is defined by Costin as the “differential participation in specific economic activities”

(Costin 1991: 43), with a labor intensity that could be either part-time or full time. In the case of Hirbemerdon Tepe, it seems possible to assume the existence of part-time specialists who were probably employed in other crafts and activities. Although labor intensity (part-time/full-time) is difficult to evaluate from the archaeological data alone, it can be inferred through the analysis of the trash deposits' composition: "Low-intensity production is inferred when production debris is mixed with household trash and evidence for a wide range of activities is represented" (Costin 2001: 280). This is the case of Hirbemerdon Tepe, where, as said above, production debris has been found in garbage deposits, in association with other materials, such as pottery and animal bones.

Most likely, specialized craft production and ritual activities were closely related in the context of the architectural complex, with a group of individuals who could exploit ceremonial practices and the resulting 'community identity' to convey a great deal of labor in specialized craft activities, according to a 'ritual mode of production' (Laneri 2014). The crucial role that rituals could play in the coordination of labor is recognized by Pfaffenberger (1992: 501), who suggested that "ritual works surpassingly well to coordinate labor under conditions of statelessness or local autonomy". This is the case for Hirbemerdon Tepe and the Upper Tigris river valley during the early second millennium BCE where we face a situation with high regional fragmentation and several small entities marked by high craft specialization. In fact, besides Hirbemerdon Tepe, clear evidence of craft specialization comes from other sites in the same region, such as textile production at Salat Tepe (Ökse and Görmüş 2006) and metallurgy at Kenan Tepe, Kavuşan Tepe and Türbe Höyük (Parker and Dodd 2003: 36; Kozbe, Köroğlu and Sağlamtimur 2004; Haluk Sağlamtimur personal communication). However, all MBA sites excavated in the region have an area not exceeding five hectares in size, with the largest site, Pir Hüseyin, covering an area of approximately 19 ha, which has never been properly excavated (Peasnell and Algaze 2010). Unlike the Euphrates valley, which was marked by a blooming of a number of large to medium-size centres thanks to the direct involvement in the Old Assyrian Trade Network, the upper Tigris river valley saw an increase in the number of settlements but not in their sizes, lacking a major urban site as well as elements of complex administration.

Other small finds

(NL)

To be included among the objects found in Phase IIIB contexts are worked bone, antler and flint objects, which together demonstrate the complexity of specialized craft production at the site in addition to the creation of clay, metal, bone and stone objects. This diversity in production activities is demonstrated by the presence of raw materials, productive facilities and specialized workshops primarily located in the southern and northern sections of the complex.

Regarding the use of bone and antler, this is consistent with the analysis made on the faunal remains by Berthon that highlighted signs of fractures linked to objects manufacture (Pl. CLXX: 224). In particular, bones were used for making needles to be used for textile purposes or pointed objects that might have served to decorate other classes of objects (e.g., Pl. CLXXI: 227, 229, 231), as well as for creating hollowed pipes (Pl. CLXX: 223, 225) with holes on top (most probably to be used as musical instruments) (Pl. CLXXI: 223). A fragment of an object with two holes and two incised concentric circles might be considered as part of a bone inlay (Pl. CLXXI: 228). It is also interesting to notice the use of animal bones for making an arrowhead (Pl. CLXXI: 242). Interestingly, this object was found in the *piazza* nearby the stone basin (i.e., feature 36) and, thus, might have represented a symbolic object associated with animal hunting.

Some stone and clay beads were found in the *piazza*, too.⁴² In terms of shape, these can be circular and flat (Pl. CXXXVI: 3-6, 8), spherical (Pl. CXXXVI: 7) or cylindrical in shape (Pl. CXXXVI: 2, 9). In terms of stone specimens, most of the beads were made using local limestone; however, 5273 (Pl. CXXXVI: 2) was made out of a purple stone with white striations. This stone, together with the elongated, cylindrical shape

⁴² Interestingly bead 6009 (Pl. CXXXVI: 3) was found next to fish scales inside the votive pit.

might suggest an exogenous provenance for this specific object.

The obsidian stone used for creating sickle blades (Pl. CLXXI: 240; CLXXIII: 241) and the arrowhead (Pl. CLXXII: 243) found in Phase IIIB contexts is also from non-local sources.⁴³ The latter one is of special interest because it resembles morphological elements (e.g., the pointed lateral wings at the bottom and the pressure flaking manufacturing technique) typical of obsidian projectile points dating to the Early Bronze Age period in Anatolia, Transcaucasia, the Aegean and the Levant (Özdoğan 2008), and it might have been intrusive to the secondary deposit in which it was found and, thus, washed down from third millennium BCE deposits located on top of the mound.

43 No scientific analysis has been carried out on these objects to define source identification, but according to the available literature (Kobayashi, Zahidul and Mochizuki 2003; Özdoğan 2008), Bitlis or Nemrut Dağı (near the lake Van) are the most possible sources for third/second millennia obsidian projectile points in the area.

Chapter 5. Phase IIIC: The Late Bronze Age

Lorenzo Crescioli

The Late Bronze Age was a period of great social and economic changes that marked upper Mesopotamia. This phase is characterized by the presence of a series of regional kingdoms. The main protagonists are the Mittani kingdom (replaced around 1350 BCE by the Middle Assyrian kingdom), the Hittite kingdom and Egypt.

During the initial phase of the Late Bronze Age, the upper Tigris valley was most probably under the influence of the Mittani kingdom, but unfortunately very little is known, while much more is known about the final stage of the Late Bronze Age (LBA II), marked by the Middle Assyrian influence. The Middle Assyrian period is better known thanks to the large number of excavated settlements and the presence of written sources. The Mittani kingdom weakened under Hittite pressure and expansionism, and lost the easternmost territories that were reconquered by the Assyrians, who in the early thirteenth century had managed to regain all the territories, including the area between the Tigris and the Euphrates. Under kings Adad-nirari I (1305-1274 BCE) and Shalmanasar (1273-1244 BCE), the Assyrians were most probably able to occupy the territories of the upper Tigris (D'Agostino 2011: 90; Liverani 1988: 577-584).

Despite the fact that the northern Syrian historical sources show that the upper Tigris valley fell under the Mittani kingdom, after the first extensive surveys were carried out in the area, only five sites dating to the Mittani period are mentioned in the area between Diyarbakır and Üçtepe (Özfiat 2006: 57), while only a Nuzi sherd seems to have been found along the Tigris river and a few others along the course of its tributary Batman Su (Algaze *et al.* 1991: 183), while many more are Middle and Neo-Assyrian period sites. The lack of sites dating to this period must be seen in view of the little knowledge of ceramic material, which was present but not recognized or attributed to the Middle Assyrian period, given the continuity of the ceramic assemblage. Starting from the 2000s, and thanks to the massive construction project of the Ilisu dam (Tuna and Öztürk 1999; Tuna *et al.* 2001; 2004; Tuna and Velibeyoğlu 2002), numerous excavations and surveying projects have been started by Turkish and international projects. The available data and the overall picture have become richer and more complete during these last years, but, unfortunately, the LBA of the region remains relatively unclear and unknown. The finds from both surveys and excavations are still rather scarce and sporadic, which make it difficult to reconstruct the occupational pattern of the valley with its settlement distribution, while also rebuilding a typical ceramic repertoire. This is also in part due to methodological problems; first of all the identification of the LBA levels are almost exclusively based on categories of diagnostic artefacts represented by ceramics classes (D'Agostino 2012a: 212), such as the Nuzi Ware, the Late Khabur Ware and the Red Edged Bowls, which are easily recognizable, but at the same time they represent only a small percentage of the entire ceramic production of the period. This is already true in the northeastern Syrian assemblages (northern Syria certainly being the production area of these decorated wares) and more so in the peripheral areas like the upper Tigris valley. We will see how the Hirbermerdon Tepe ceramic assemblage aligns to this general framework, given the difficulties mentioned above.

In addition to these difficulties, we should consider the tendency (until very recently) to neglect systematically studying these levels of the Late Bronze Age, which have too often been considered intermediate levels between the most important MBA and Assyrian (middle and late) levels. The publications, at least until now, have not focused on this period except for short and sporadic references, and often with pottery

plates and graphic documentation, such sections and plans, being mostly absent.

During this brief discussion, when I refer to the Late Bronze Age (LBA) I will be referring to Phase IIIC at Hirbemerdon Tepe (1550-1350 BCE) (Crescioli and Laneri 2011), i.e., the first half of the Late Bronze Age, excluding the Middle-Assyrian period (MA) that will always be so specified. Within the various excavation reports of the region, the Late Bronze Age is normally used in a general sense, without a clear distinction between the Assyrian horizon and the earlier one. In general, this is due to the absence of certain data, the presence of disturbed contexts, and almost always refers to Assyrians levels, which, as previously stated, are much more numerous than Mittani.

Architecture

LBA layers consist of a series of scattered and isolated structures found exclusively on top of the *piazza* (Figs 8.1-8.2), the heart and core of the Middle Bronze Age settlement (Crescioli and Laneri 2011). The uncovered structures clearly show a considerable decline of the site during the Late Bronze Age, in addition to a visible reduction in both the size of the settlement, and the organization and complexity of the structures themselves. This phenomenon in fact corresponds to a more general trend that concerns the whole upper Tigris valley. Undoubtedly the size of the LBA settlement should not be limited to the few structures found as it is likely that they would have continued to the north where they have been washed away, and certainly to the south where the structures are evident in the section bordering the excavation of Area A. As a whole the settlement would not have exceeded a few hundred square meters.

Most of the LBA structures of Hirbemerdon Tepe were damaged due to their proximity to the surface of the tell and their proximity to the steepest part (northern slope), which from debris and water they were probably eroded, and also because of actions related to later periods, most notably the Iron Age period pits. For these reasons, it is almost exclusively only the first row of stones in the walls that were preserved.

Only the remains of a few structures have been identified, together with a series of typical open spaces, installations and facilities that functionally connected the different areas and rooms (Fig. 8.3). The walls were generally built with small to medium sized stones, reaching 70 – 80 cm in thickness, however, we must consider that they are preserved almost exclusively at the foundation level.

Only in the southeastern corner of the northernmost structure were remnants of a poorly preserved mudbrick upper structure. This room is comparatively well preserved (mainly in the eastern portion), and consists of three walls (A0047, A0048, A0463, A0257) built together. A small screen wall inside the room (A0054) runs parallel to the eastern wall, and its function remains unknown, mainly because of the poor state of preservation, but it was most probably part of an installation. Since the southwest corner has been completely lost, it is difficult to establish the location of an entry point or establish the possibility that the room was completely open. In addition to the northern room, another series of walls (A0236, A0235, A0233) were found to the south, near the edge of the excavation area. These walls do not seem to form a clear room but are aligned between themselves, and more or less with the walls of the northern room, as well as with the other walls (AC0096, AC0101) found further east at the base of the Step Trench AC. Another wall (A0484) is related to floor A0255, but it is rather irregular in shape, is not aligned with the other walls, and may have been built later in a second phase.

The general orientation of the structures is comparable to that of the MBA architectural complex, not because of an intentional continuity, but simply because they follow the natural slope of the mound. Exactly for this reason the structures do not have a regular pattern, but depending on their position in the site are adapted to the mound topography.

Outdoor installations of this area consist of small fragments of pebble floors (AC0097) and larger, compact pebble floors, often within nearby walls, such as floor A0255. Also found were small and thin walls, interpreted as possible internal (A0054) and external (A0256) compartment walls, but sometimes also related to a series of drains (A0252, A0237) that were most definitely used to rainwater collection; however, they were also used to regiment the water itself that was descending in large quantities from the overlying slope

of the mound, which the archaeological data seems to show was completely abandoned in this period. The large quadrangular pit (AC0153) may have been used to collect the water, and although there is no direct evidence, the presence of white internal concretions could exactly show this function. We must also point out that the pit cuts into some LBA structures, such as wall AC0096, and therefore must have been dug at a later time. This might indicate the presence of two different occupational phases, however, these are not possible to identify because of a lack of stratigraphic elements. The problem of water management was clearly present, and if it was addressed in the MBA structures with a systematic and complex series of installations such as gutters, ditches, catch basins, etc., even in the LBA period the inhabitants dealt with the problem. Another kind of installation found associated with these structures are fire related installations. As many as 4 tannurs (A0464, A0469, AC0084 e AC0085) were uncovered. The first two are associated with the outdoor area south of wall A0463, and the other two to the east of wall AC101. The last two examples were preserved for only the southern half, while A0464 and A0469 were better preserved. All four were associated with an ashy filling.

At the edge of the LBA inhabited area, adjacent to the northern part of the excavation Area A, a singular burial (A0216, fig. 8.4) was found. It consists of an apparently shallow pit containing articulated bones, from the head and neck of a horse. While this is a common practice in the steppe region of Asia, it is rather unusual for this area. For this reason we could hypothesize that this burial had a ritual function.

The structures described were found at a high level close to the mound surface, and were disturbed by numerous later activities so it was not possible to identify beaten floors. It is therefore difficult, if not impossible, to associate the fillings with levels that will allow the use of a typological-functional analysis on pottery with which to understand the use of these structures. Overall it is not possible to give an interpretation on the exact function of these structures, and in particular of the individual structures. We can only say that the presence of tannurs is clearly linked to household activities and food processing. There are no clear elements that point towards other activities being held within the uncovered areas.

Pottery

If the earlier repertoire of the Middle Bronze Age is characterized by the typical local production of RBWW (see Phase IIIB above), which is widespread in the upper Tigris territory, in the following LBA period the situation looks different. Unfortunately, the known LBA contexts are few and our knowledge of the ceramics is rather poor, although in recent years more attention has been focused on this period.

The ceramic repertoire does not seem to be characterized by a typical local production, and in comparison to the typically southern ceramics (i.e., upper Mesopotamia and northern Syria with Nuzi Ware and Late Khabur Ware), the supposed local production shows many similarities with the repertoires of upper Mesopotamia in terms of vascular forms. Many comparisons are therefore sought both with contemporary repertoires of the upper Tigris valley, but also and most of all (due to the amount of published material available) with northern Mesopotamia.

Unfortunately, knowledge of the regional pottery assemblage is still incomplete and a detailed ceramic sequence is lacking. The problems are due to excavations being focused almost exclusively on the acropolis, constituting a methodological problem in itself; that the archaeology of these regions are faced with reduced excavation areas; and to worsen the situation, that publications are still too fragmented and preliminary, at least with regard to this period. These are the premises from which to start studying this ceramic repertoire.

Hirbemerdon Tepe ceramic repertoire

The almost complete and rather small amount of pottery coming from LBA levels was presented in an article in 2011 (Crescioli and Laneri 2011). Since no more LBA levels were excavated, and no new sherds were analyzed, we will present here a general review of the LBA pottery, including almost all of the descriptions and *comparanda* from 2011, which have been only slightly integrated. In the following analysis I have chosen to use for *comparanda* only sites where a long sequence lasting at least between MBA and LBA

until the Middle Assyrian period is recorded, or sites with very detailed publications. This allows for a good sequence and a clear knowledge of their pottery *corpus* providing safe comparisons with our material. The main sites I have chosen in upper Mesopotamia are Tell Brak, Tell Bderi, Tell Rimah and Tell Barri, Tell Sabi Abiyad, and the area of the upper Euphrates. Khabur Ware and Nuzi Ware sherds find many comparisons and so it has been decided to only refer to the closer examples in the most important sites.

On the basis of distinctive similarities, mainly in clay fabrics and surface treatments, four main wares were identified in the Late Bronze Age pottery assemblage at Hirbemerdon Tepe: Common Ware (COMW), Brown Burnished Ware (BBW), White Ware (WW) and Cooking Ware (CW). Two other categories that are well attested at the Hirbemerdon Tepe site were the better-known Northern Mesopotamian Wares, such as the Late Khabur Ware (LKW) and Nuzi Ware (NW), principally spreading in the Jazirah, but also found in surrounding territories (Oguchi 1997b, 1998; Stein 1984).

Common Ware (COMW): This is the most highly represented pottery ware found in the LBA contexts at Hirbemerdon Tepe (80% of the total number of sherds). It includes a broad variety of fabrics, colors and surface treatments. It is generally a medium fabric production (70%), although there are some examples tending to medium-fine (20%), a few tending towards medium-coarse (7%), and very few (3%) that are very coarse. The temper presents mainly vegetal inclusions (i.e., chaff), is usually sandy, and the mineral inclusions (i.e., limestone, mica, grit) are always evident in smaller and varying quantities. The surface is usually treated with a slip, and the predominant colors range from very pale brown/light brown and light reddish brown to pink. In cross-section the color is usually the same for both the outer and inner surfaces, sometimes darker, but the sandwich firing phenomenon is not so common, which is a sign of slow and well controlled firing processes. More than 60% of the sherds show a slip that could probably be considered a sort of decoration, while 29% do not have any type of treatment. 25% of the total number of the COMW sherds are burnished, slightly burnished, or smoothed, often together with a slip. Very few examples (3%) show an incised or possibly a painted (or washed) decoration.

Plates (Pl. LXXXI: 30-32) are found in few examples and they show small diameters and rounded simple rims.¹ There is little difference with the following very shallow bowls, which are slightly deeper.

Straight sided and curved shallow bowls (Pl. LXXXI: 33-34, 38-39) with simple (usually rounded) rims are one of the most widespread forms in Mittani upper Mesopotamia, but at Hirbemerdon Tepe only a few examples were found.² The rim could be thickened externally (Pl. LXXXI: 40-44) and sometimes there is a slight rounded carination below the rim. In one case (Pl. LXXXII: 45) the bowl has a very large diameter, reaching about 60 cm.³

Some sherds belonging to small vessels were found, and it is difficult to safely assign them to precise shapes because only the rims and a small portion of the bodies are preserved. 5093 (Pl. LXXXI: 35) recalls the Grain Measure shape but in an undecorated version as found at Tell Al Rimah.⁴ 5763 (Pl. LXXXI: 37) is a small strainer, which is a common and widespread vessel in upper Mesopotamia. 5077 (Pl. LXXXI: 36) could be a shouldered beaker without decoration,⁵ the same found in the Nuzi variant, but it could also recall typical MBA shapes. Another small vessel is 5785 (Pl. LXXXV: 85), a small pot/cup with a simple round rim, a short neck, and probably a globular body.

The carinated bowl is a very common typology of bowl both in Mittani and Middle Assyrian periods. It forms the largest component of bowls within the assemblage and there are many different variants, clearly showing a non-industrial production in comparison to the Middle Assyrian period when the production is more standardized. I have grouped them into broad groups that will be analyzed in the following pages,

1 Cf. Üçtepe, Özfirat 2005; Tell Brak, Oates *et al.* 1997, fig. 185.

2 Cf. Üçtepe, Özfirat 2005; Tell Brak, Oates *et al.* 1997, fig. 184, no. 61, 64, 67, 70, 72; upper Euphrates, McClellan 2007, pl. VI 1-5.

3 Cf. Tell Brak, Oates *et al.* 1997, fig. 185; upper Euphrates, McClellan 2007, pl. VI, no. 13-16, 19-20.

4 Cf. Tell al-Rimah, Postgate *et al.* 1997 pl.77, n. 857.

5 Cf. Tell al-Rimah, Postgate *et al.* 1997 pl.76.

without showing the differences of each single carination or rim type. Generally the thickening is in the outer portion of the rim. The shallow carinated bowl, usually with a simple rounded rim is very typical of this period. The wall between the carination and rim can be everted (Pl. LXXXII: 46-47), straight (Pl. LXXXII: 48-50), or less frequently, slightly inverted (Pl. LXXXII: 51). The same pottery form also appears at Hirbemerdon Tepe in Brown Burnished Ware (Pl. LXXX: 21).⁶ Another type similar to the one previously considered is the flared or slightly flared carinated bowls with externally thickened rims (Pl. LXXXII: 52-58; pl. LXXXIII: 59). The upper part of the body wall is everted and usually characterized by a strong external carination, which is less marked on the inside.⁷ Carinated bowls with straight (vertical) walls and internally and/or externally thickened rims (Pl. LXXX: 20; pl. LXXXIII: 60-66) are also well attested,⁸ as well as carinated bowls with slightly inverted walls and (usually externally) thickened rims (Pl. LXXXIII: 67-70; pl. LXXXIV: 71-73), which are also rather common at Hirbemerdon Tepe and generally in Northern Syria.⁹ Some of these bowls could typologically belong to the deep bowl class, but since the sherds are often small and poorly preserved, it is not possible to establish this.

Another well attested ceramic in the Hirbemerdon Tepe assemblage is the deep bowl, either in the variant with high carination (Pl. LXXXIV: 74-80) or with vertical walls and externally thickened rims (Pl. LXXXV: 86-92; pl. LXXXVI: 93).¹⁰ Bowls with high convex walls (Pl. LXXXIV: 81-82; pl. LXXXV: 83-84) are highly represented, with *comparanda* mainly in a Gray Burnished Ware variant.¹¹

Among the closed forms, the jars without necks and with externally (usually squared or slightly rounded) thickened rims (often flat on top) (Pl. LXXXVI: 94-101) are widely represented within the overall pottery assemblage.¹² Jars of medium-size with a short neck (Pl. LXXX: 22-23; pl. LXXXVI: 102-105; pl. LXXXVII: 106-111), simple rounded rim (Pl. LXXXVII: 112-113) or internally and externally thickened rim (Pl. LXXXVII: 114-117) are also well attested. The rim is usually thickened externally and could be rounded or pointed.¹³ Jars with a high neck (Pl. LXXX: 24; pl. LXXXVII: 118-119; pl. LXXXVIII: 120-124) are also common and are characterized by different types of rims and inclinations of the neck.¹⁴ A small sherd (no. 122) could have also been interpreted as a pot stand.¹⁵ Large storage jars are instead not widely attested at Hirbemerdon Tepe. They are both with (Pl. LXXXIX: 132-136) and without necks (Pl. LXXXVIII: 125-128; pl. LXXXIX: 129-131), or in some cases with a hole-mouth (nos. 125 and 128).¹⁶

Several bases were found: simple flat bases (Pl. XC: 147-149) and most of all ring bases (Pl. XCI: 150-163; pl. XCII: 164), which are highly represented and find comparisons in all upper Mesopotamian sites.

6 Cf. Türbe Höyük along the upper Tigris valley, Sağlamtimur Ozan, 2007, çiz 8; Tell Brak, Oates *et al.* 1997, fig. 184, no. 54; fig. 189, no. 187, 193, 200 the latter in Grey Burnished Ware; Tell Barri, D'Agostino 2008, fig. 6; Coppini 2008, fig. 3 f, i, k; Tell al-Rimah, Postgate *et al.* 1997 pl. 32 (not burnished), pl. 40 and 41; Tell Bderi, Pfälzner 1995, Pl. 9b,c,f-h, 10 a, 13f.

7 Cf. Tell Barri, Coppini 2008, fig. 2, h-1, fig. 3, h; Tell al-Rimah, Postgate *et al.* 1997, pl. 32, no. 75-82.

8 Cf. Tell Barri, Coppini 2008, fig. 2 j-k, 3g, l; D'Agostino 2008, fig. 6; Tell al-Rimah, Postgate *et al.* 1997, pl. 32-33; Tell Bderi, Pfälzner 1995, pl. 11 e.

9 Cf. Tell Barri, Coppini 2008 fig. 2, l; D'Agostino 2008, fig. 6,1; Tell Bderi, Pfälzner 1995, tf. 18g; Tell al-Rimah, Postgate *et al.* 1997, pl. 32, 84-85.

10 Cf. Türbe Höyük in the Siirt region, Sağlamtimur and Ozan 2007, Çiz. 8; Tell Brak, Oates *et al.* 1997, fig. 185, nr 89-90; fig. 186, no. 114-116, but with more elaborated rims; Tell Rimah, Postgate *et al.* 1997, pl. 32, 33, 38-39; Tell Bderi, Pfälzner 1995, pl. 11e, 23 c.

11 Cf. Tell Brak, Oates *et al.* 1997, no. 198; Tell Rimah, Postgate *et al.* 1997, pl. 41 no. 215-216, 226-227.

12 Cf. Tell Barri, Coppini 2008, fig. 4a; Tell Bderi, where the available examples date to the late Mittani period, Pfälzner 2007, pl. 27 a, pl. 37b.

13 Cf. Tell Brak, Oates *et al.* 1997, fig. 214, 640; Tell Barri, Coppini 2008, fig. 4 b-c; Tell Bderi, Pfälzner 1995, pl. 44-51.

14 Cf. Tell Brak, Oates *et al.* 1997, fig. 213, 628, some burnished examples fig. 206, 549-550; Tell Barri, Coppini 2008, fig. 4, d and g, Pecorella 1998, fig. 38, 6; Tell Bderi, Pfälzner 1995 pl. 52-54.

15 Cf. Tell Rimah, Postgate *et al.* 1997, pl. 95, no. 1135-1136 (but from Late Assyrian period); Tell Bderi, Pfälzner 1995, pl. 58.

16 Cf. Tell Brak, Oates *et al.* 1997, fig. 213, nr 623-624, 629-631; Tell Barri, Coppini 2008, fig. 6,i; Pecorella 1998, fig. 38, 5; Tell Bderi, Pfälzner 1995, pl. 41-44.

The high pedestal foot (Pl. XC: 145) could belong to a later period. Except for the typical Nuzi bases (Pl. LXXX: 18-19; pl. XC: 142-143) all the other ring bases are listed here in the common ware, but they could belong as well to Khabur Ware vessels. However, since they are never decorated this attribution is difficult, if not impossible. Two examples are less common: 5923 (Pl. XC: 144) shows a small sort of ring base but it is rather high; and 5781 (Pl. XC: 146), which is a flat base, is slightly convex with a ridge on the outside. It probably belongs to a jar, since the dimensions are considerable.

Two body sherds show an incised wavy line decorative motif (Pl. XCII: 166-167). This kind of decoration is widespread and is seemingly common in Jazirah as well, both in the Middle Bronze Age and the Late Bronze Age.¹⁷

The Brown Burnished Ware and the White Ware, together with Cooking Ware are attested by very few sherds, so it is impossible to trace any general conclusion, and only a brief overview of these wares is given.

Brown Burnished Ware (BBW). It forms a small percentage of the entire pottery assemblage (2%). Burnishing is a very common surface treatment in our assemblage and appears to have been typical in Anatolia at least from the third to the first millennia BCE (Guarducci e Laneri 2010). It is for these reasons that we have decided to create a new ware, because the BBW shows peculiarities and a great homogeneity in color, surface treatments and also fabric. The surface color ranges from brown to light brown, it has both a slip and a burnishing treatment, and the fabric is medium with mineral and vegetal inclusions (i.e., sand, grit, limestone, chaff, and mica). It is found in open (bowl) and closed forms (jar).

The bowls (Pl. LXXX: 20-21) have a carinated shallow profile. Comparisons with other burnished wares (gray or black) are found in Jazirah.¹⁸ The jars (Pl. LXXX: 22-24) show many comparisons in shape because it is a common closed form, but not always in the burnished variant (Oates *et al.* 1997, fig. 206).

White Ware (WW). Slip is a widespread treatment in the Late Bronze Age pottery at Hirbemerdon Tepe and it is usually a sort of wash applied along the vessel surface using the same clay used for making the vessel itself but in a more diluted form. For the WW, the slip assumes a clear decorative purpose. The surface color is not pure white, but ranges from very pale brown to pale yellow and whitish, while the core is light red to reddish yellow and light gray. The fabric is always medium with a high percentage of chaff and sand with limestone, and to a lesser extent mica and grit. It can most probably be considered as a variant of the COMW. In terms of profiles, the WW is associated with a few examples of carinated bowls (Pl. LXXXIX: 137) and jars with shallow necks or without necks (Pl. XC: 138-141).

Cooking Ware (CW) is not widely present in the LBA pottery assemblage (it forms just 3% of the entire assemblage). It has been identified based on the mineral properties. Moreover, its clay fabric is constituted mostly of grit particles that are medium to large in size, but also of mica, limestone and a little bit of chaff. The surfaces are always well burnished, and in four out of the seven examples, a slip is also present. The surface colors are usually light (light brown to pinkish), whereas the core is very dark (black to dark gray). The temper and the shape types of the CW show a high level of continuity with few changes throughout long periods of time and so, with such a small sample of sherds, it is difficult to assign them to an exact chronological point of view. All of the fragments belong to jars (Pl. LXXX: 25-28; pl. LXXXI: 29), two examples of which with a hole-mouth (5751 and 5750).¹⁹

Late Khabur Ware (LKW) forms a good amount (about 8%) of the LBA Hirbemerdon Tepe assemblage. It is an important production whose vessel or decorative patterns might have been imported from northern Mesopotamia. In the archaeological contexts of LBA Mesopotamian sites, LKA is a good chronological index for defining the end of the Middle Bronze Age and the beginning of the Late Bronze Age during the

17 Cf. Tell Brak Level 8, 7, 6, Oates *et al.* 1989, fig. 214, nr 645-648; Tell Rimah, Postgate *et al.* 1997, pl. 65; Tell Barri, Pecorella 1998, fig. 38, 7.

18 Cf. Tell Brak, Oates *et al.* 1997, fig. 188, 162-164, fig. 189, no. 187, 188, 200 and fig. 206, no. 558 brown in color; Tell Rimah, Postgate *et al.* 1997, pl 40.

19 Cf. Tell Rimah, Postgate *et al.* 1997, pl. 63 no. 589-596; Tell Bderi, Pfälzner 1995, pl. 37-40.

Mitanni kingdom (Oguchi 1997b). Late Khabur Ware and Nuzi Ware coexist in certain upper Mesopotamian sites (Tell Brak, Tell Barri, Tell al-Rimah, Tell Mohammed Diyab) for a certain period (Soldi 2006; 2008) and according to Oguchi (2014, 216), Nuzi Ware is a part of the typical assemblage of the upper Mesopotamia Mittani period, together with Late Khabur Ware, Red Edged Bowls and unpainted Khabur vessels. So LKW fits perfectly in our pottery assemblage.

The sherds of the LKW found at Hirbemerdon Tepe show a characteristic painted decorative pattern with horizontal lines, triangular and geometric designs, often associated with animal motifs. Together with the Nuzi Ware, the LKW is the only fine ware available here during the Late Bronze Age period. The fabric is generally composed of either mineral or vegetal inclusions (i.e., mainly chaff, sand, limestone, mica, and a few grits). The LKW generally shows a slip with light colors ranging from very pale brown, pinkish white and reddish yellow. The decoration instead is brown to red in color. LKW with horizontal painted lines (Pl. LXXIX: 1-3) is typical of the later production of Khabur Ware. Pot 2 seems referable or comparable to the so-called “Grain Measures”, a type of biconical pot with carination in the lower half of the body. The grain measure was first defined by Max Mallowan (1946, 148-150) and they could be found both unpainted, decorated in the Khabur style, like our example, or in Nuzi Ware, showing different types of decoration on the same vessel shape; it is typical of transitional Old-Babylonian and Mittani phases (Soldi 2006, 86).²⁰

A painted rim (Pl. LXXIX: 3) could find comparisons with examples of rounded and high beakers reported by Pfälzner (2007, no. 212-213) as found at Tell Bderi. The everted rim with stripes on the upper part and horizontal lines on the lower part of the neck that is marked by the presence of a shallow groove (Pl. LXXIX: 4) is comparable to an example unearthed from Tell Brak (Oates *et al.* 1997, fig. 193, 310). Other examples (Pl. LXXIX: 5-8) show different decorative motifs typical of later Khabur Ware, like different width horizontal stripes, checkerboard, diamond and triangle-shaped geometric motifs. Similar decoration types are often found on painted “Grain Measures”.²¹

The bird as an ornamental motif, typical of Late Khabur Ware and its contemporary Nuzi Ware (Postgate *et al.* 1997: 53), which is also recognizable in several examples of LBA pottery at Hirbemerdon Tepe (Pl. LXXIX: 9-12; pl. LXXX: 14), deserves a separate discussion. At Tell Brak shouldered straight-sided beakers, open cups and “Grain Measures” are all decorated with running birds (Oates *et al.* 1997: 71). The “Late Old Babylonian Style” highlights the presence of a “crouching bird” and the painted stroke rim ornament, while later Mittanian examples show an upright bird and geometric rim (Oates *et al.* 1997: 71). In his description of the Mittanian pottery, Pfälzner (2007: 240-241) introduced the “Dark on Buff Animal Ornamented Ware” typical of Middle Jazirah IA period (i.e., ca. 1550-1400/1350 BCE), that combines the typical black painted decoration on buff background and is characterized by the combined presence of geometric and animal motifs with the bird being the most common figure. Moreover, the figurative motifs are usually arranged in rows separated by horizontal lines or in a band of geometric motives (triangles or checkerboard motives). Shouldered beakers (Pfälzner 2007, no. 39), concave sided beakers (Pfälzner 2007, no. 33) and pots with a wide opening (Pfälzner 2007, no. 28-30, 35-36) are the typical shapes for this type of ware. This ware is especially abundant in levels 4 and 5 at Tell Brak (Middle Jazirah I A) and is not visible in the Middle Jazirah I B levels, and, thus, can be used as a reliable chronological indicator.

The above-mentioned examples from Hirbemerdon Tepe fit perfectly within this category for ceramic shape, type, decoration, surface treatment and decoration color. Of a total of 16 Late Khabur Ware sherds as many as five fragments show the decoration with birds, proving to be a very high percentage, and in my opinion most probably due to the fortuity of the finds. In most of the fragments found, only part of the neck or the head are visible and in only two cases (Pl. XC: 141, 145) is the body preserved. Unfortunately, so far I am not able to understand whether they can belong to the older category identified by Oates’ (Oates *et al.* 1997: 71) “crouching bird”, although with the position of the head and neck down, it could possibly indi-

20 Cf. Tell Brak, Oates *et al.* 1997, fig. 191, 257-261; Tell Rimah, Postgate *et al.* 1997, pl. 78; Tell Barri, Pecorella 1998, fig. 35, no. 4; Tell Mohammed Diyab, Faivre 1992 fig. 14, no. 10.

21 Cf. Tell Brak, Oates *et al.* 1997, fig. 191, nr 274-275 coming from Brak level 3 and 8; Tell Rimah, Postgate *et al.* 1997, pl. 78, no. 870-875; Tell Barri, D’Agostino 2008, fig. 3, 1-2, 8.

cate the crouched variant. These sherds also include part of the rim, usually decorated with a band of dark paint. The vessel shapes may belong to two main types, the painted “Grain Measures” or pots with a wider opening, but with a diameter comprised between 15 and 20 cm that identifies small pots.²² The discussion about a transitional phase and problems about late Khabur Wares (Oguchi 2000), including the decoration with black painted animals is still debated, but it seems rather commonly accepted that the association of the black painted animal decoration on a light background with very specific forms, such as the “Grain Measures”, is typical of the transitional phase between Old-Babylonian and Mitanni periods, or otherwise dated to around the second half of the sixteenth century BCE.

Ring-bases (Pl. LXXX: 15-16) are typical of a Late Khabur Ware horizon.

Nuzi Ware (NW) is the other example of fine decorated pottery and comprises only 3% of the overall assemblage. It is mainly characterized by a fine fabric and is usually composed of mineral inclusions (mica, sand, grits) and, in a few examples, vegetal ones. Only a few sherds present the typical decoration with white on black painting. The surface color is mainly light: pink, reddish yellow, gray, and very pale brown.

71 and 5059 (Pl. LXXX: 13, 17) are typical sherds belonging to the NW horizon. They consist of a white on black painted decoration. The decorative band is black in color and is composed of triangles with numerous dots painted in white, which is very common in Jazirah.²³ In general Nuzi Ware is widespread in upper Mesopotamia, in the entire diffusion area of the Mittanian Empire, and single scattered sherds are also found in several sites of the upper Tigris valley.²⁴

Only one example (Pl. XCII: 168) of **REB** (Red Edged Bowl or Red Rimmed Bowl) was found at Hirbemerdon Tepe. It is a typical ware of the Late Bronze Age I, appears in MJIA but is much more common in MJIB (Pfalzner 2007: 242), and is found almost everywhere in the Mittani levels of upper Mesopotamia, for example at Tell Brak (Oates *et al.* 1997, no. 139, 140, 141, 143, 144, 145, 150, 151, 602 MJIA and MJIB), Tell Bderi (Pfalzner 1995: 1d, 1f, 2e, 4e), Tell al-Rimah (Postgate *et al.* 1997, plate 33, 119), and Tell Barri (D’Agostino 2008: fig. 5, 545). This ware is attested at almost all sites, but in rather small quantities; for example, in a preliminary study of pottery from Area G at Tell Barri it forms less than 0.5% of the total assemblage (D’agostino 2008: 540). It is also present in upper Tigris valley sites, for example at Kavuşan (Kozbe 2010: fig. 3 p. 192) and at Türbe Höyük in the Bothan area (Sağlamtimur *et al.* 2007, fig. 9 24). It is associated only with flat bowls and the red paint is only in a narrow band covering the inside, outside and top of the rim.

Our example from Hirbemerdon Tepe has unfortunately come from out of context, but it is rather clear that in a good number of sherds, only one Red Edged Bowl was found. Our sherd has an internally thickened rim that is square in cross-section and with straight sides, and it finds close comparison with Tell al-Rimah examples (Postgate *et al.* 1997, pl. 34, 108).

Button bases (slightly concave) of beakers (Pl. LXXX: 18-19) are also typical of the Mitanni period and are commonly found in the level of the period in Jazirah and also in other sites of the upper Tigris region. Only one handle (Pl. XCII: 165) was found in the LBA levels; in fact jars with handles are rather uncommon in the assemblages of upper Mesopotamia, and they are found mainly in a Red-Slipped bottle from Tell Brak, for example (Oates *et al.* 1997 fig. 204, no. 508-511).

The Late Bronze Age in the Upper Tigris Valley

The comparison between the Hirbemerdon Tepe repertoire and other contemporary repertoires in the upper Tigris valley is very difficult. There are few LBA pottery repertoires that are well known in the upper Tigris,

22 Cf. Tell Brak, Oates *et al.* 1997, 455-457; Mallowan 1947 pl. LXXVII, 1; Tell Mohammed Diyab, Faivre 1992, fig. 12 no. 5; Tell Barri, Pecorella 1998: Fig. 35, 9; Tell al-Rimah, Postgate *et al.* 1997, Pl. 78, 827, 829; pl. 91, 1055, 1056.

23 Cf. Tell Brak, Oates *et al.* 1997, fig. 197, nr 406 and 431; fig. 198, no. 439; Tell Barri, D’Agostino 2008, fig. 4, 4-6; Tell Rimah, Postgate *et al.* 1997, pl. 21-22, 69 nn. 693-694.

24 Cf. Salat Tepe; Ökse and Alp 2002, 661, figs. 15-16; Gre Dimse, Karg 2002, 717, fig. 4; Kavuşan, Kozbe 2010, fig. 3, 191; Üçtepe (Özfirat 2005).

but often described with only a mention of the presence of Mittani period levels, identified almost exclusively through Nuzi Ware sherds, a decorated pottery production that is easily recognizable, but rather rare in percentage. The almost total lack of tables with other ceramic classes of LBA does not help in the attempt to isolate a typical assemblage of the upper Tigris valley. The most important effect is that comparisons are found almost exclusively within northern Syrian repertoires. In most cases, the Late Bronze Age period described in publications on the upper Tigris valley refer indistinctly to the Mittani and Middle Assyrian period. Within the Late Bronze Age, the archaeological reports predominantly present the richest and most well known Middle Assyrian levels, and therefore the information only relates to the final period of the Late Bronze Age. We will now follow what little information we have relating to the structures dated to the LBA and the ceramic *corpus* in the upper Tigris valley, which, in general, have come from the preliminary excavation reports.

Ziyaret Tepe. The site is located on the southern bank of the Tigris river, approximately 20 km to the west of the Tigris and Batman Su confluence. It was the Assyrian capital of the province during the first millennium BCE (Radner and Schachner 2001: 754-757) and it appears to have had significant importance during the second millennium BCE. In the Operation E excavation area some rather poorly preserved and simple structures (sherd and pebble surfaces and some mud brick walls, reused in different phases) were found in Steps 3-4, the function of which were not identified. The date is generally attributed to the Mittani period for the discovery of a single fragment of Nuzi Ware and other typical Mittani ceramics, such as the “tall carinated beaker”. Certainly it is a very small repertoire and therefore the chronology of the ceramic assemblage may not be accurate (Matney *et al.* 2002: 62-64; Matney *et al.* 2005: 21). In Operation D an intact kiln, complete with part of its last load was discovered; a first analysis of the ceramic material showed the presence of Middle Assyrian and Mittani pottery including a fragment of Khabur Ware, a fragment of a Gray Burnished ware tripod bowl and two Mittani carinated bowls. The dating of the kiln is therefore not clear due to the presence of both Middle Bronze age ceramic (Khabur ware) and Mittani and Middle-Assyrian ceramic (Matney *et al.* 2002: 61-62). It is however evident at this stage of the study, that although the contexts are not clear and the dating is not precise, the ceramic material discovered (albeit little) is dated to the Late Bronze Age both in the Upper City and Lower Town, thus showing a possible extensive and important occupation. But since only a kiln was found within the Lower town, it is important to remember that often these kinds of facilities were placed far away, or at the edge of a settlement due to the problems caused by the fumes and exhaust, and therefore the real occupation could be reduced to the Upper City only, however, only further excavation would allow for a more precise understanding.

Salat Tepe. It is located in the Bismil region, 90 km east of Diyarbakır and 30 km west of Batman, approximately 2.5 km north of the Tigris River. The mound is approximately 2.5 ha and is elevated approximately 24 m above the surrounding terrain (Ökse and Görmüş 2006: 167-168). The sections opened on the top of the tell in the first real excavation season of 2000 have yielded a series of small structures in poor states of preservation. The most superficial layer was dated to the medieval period, and the subsequent layers were dated to the Hellenistic period. From these levels, several pottery sherds with painted decoration were found, among which some fragments of Nuzi and Khabur Ware were easily identifiable (Ökse 2002: figs. 15-16, 661). The material appears to have been brought from other parts of the site to use as filling between the two levels. The material is therefore out of context in a secondary deposition, but this shows that somewhere at Salat Tepe there are occupational levels of MBA and LBA. The fragments of Nuzi Ware have a typical decoration of white triangles, zig-zag lines and dots on a dark paint (red-brown and black). A sherd also depicts two representations of birds in white paint on orange stripes. A fragment of Late Khabur Ware has the same bird, but in the dark paint on a light background, similar to sherds found at Hirbemerdon Tepe. From the 2005-2006 season other Nuzi Ware sherds were found in trench L14, seemingly from MBA levels (fragments of mud brick walls, compacted clay floors, corner of several rooms) disturbed by medieval pits (Ökse and Görmüş 2006: 169). Also in trench k14 Level 1 (dated to the Middle Bronze Age), in addition to sherds of Khabur Ware, Nuzi Ware sherds “belonging to fine walled beakers with distinctive light colored decoration on black or dark red background (K14/0062/S)” (fig.39 in Ökse and Görmüş 2006: 182-183) were discovered. It is very difficult to draw any conclusion on the basis of individual Nuzi Ware fragments, which were likely to be from disturbed contexts and not found in a primary deposition. At Salat Tepe, like Ziyaret Tepe, the fragments still show a LBA presence on the site.

Giricano. Brief references to the presence of Mittani levels below consistent Middle Assyrian levels in Giricano are reported in various publications (Schachner 2004: 9), but never, so far, with a detailed analysis. In trench 01 some levels are dated to the Middle Jazirah I on the basis of cylinder seals and ceramic repertoire showing typical characteristics of upper Mesopotamian assemblages (Schachner 2004: 9). According to Radner (2004: 113-115), under the Middle Assyrian *dunnu* there may have been a Mittani *dimtu*, i.e., “a rural tower, or secondarily, a rural district in which such a tower is located” (Maidman 2010: 17), which is a Hurrian predecessor for function and meaning of the Assyrian *dunnu*, but with our current level of knowledge we are only able to speculate.

Kenan Tepe. According to excavators at the site of Kenan Tepe there is a *hiatus* in the occupation of the Late Bronze Age, and only a few fragments of the hundreds found in 2001 can be traced back to the Middle Assyrian and Mittani repertoire (Wilkinson and Tucker 1995; Parker and Dodd 2003, Parker *et al.* 2004).

Gre Dimse. A medium sized site, located near the confluence between the Tigris river and the Batman river, with a diameter of 200 m and approximately 32 m high. (Karg 2001: 671). Karg asserts that (2001: 682): “the transition from the Mittani period of domination to the advent of the Assyrians under Adad-Nerari I is not well defined [...]. On the other hand there is no doubt that the formative phase of (Middle) Assyrian cultures owes much to its Mittani-Hurrian predecessors”. The pottery of Middle Assyrian and Mittani are here placed in the same figure (Karg 2001: 669, fig. 8) and since some shapes are common to both the periods, it is not possible to distinguish between them and isolate them into two different assemblages. Some of the button bases appear to belong to Nuzi beakers. There are also some fragments of Nuzi Wares from W05/S35, and mixed material from the area, W10/S30, loci 12-14, have been reported, however, they were found near the modern surface and therefore may be out of context (Karg 2001: 686). Fragments of Nuzi Ware and Late Khabur Ware with part of the legs of a bird are shown in fig.4b, generically coming from the E00/N20 area (Karg 2002: 717).

Üçtepe. At Üçtepe a continuous sequence dating to the second millennium BCE was discovered. Level 10 is characterized by structures, which are most probably housing, and the “Beige-Brown Ware with plant temper” is the more attested ware found at this level, with vegetal inclusions, slip on the exterior, a fine to medium sandy temper, and a burnishing present on approximately 50% of the sherds (D’Agostino 2012b: 180; Özfirat 2005: 56-58). Six fragments of Nuzi Ware and a fragment of Late Khabur Ware with the representation of a bird, in addition to a series of foot bases, recall the decorative and vascular forms typical of upper Mesopotamia (Özfirat 2005, figs. CII, CIII, 1-7).

Kavuşan Höyük. Middle Jazirah and Red Edged Bowls were found (Kozbe 2007b, fig. 7). It is difficult to associate architectural phases to ceramic traditions of the Late Bronze Age attested at Kavuşan. Mittani and Middle-Assyrian pottery come from levels disturbed by several later pits. According to the archeologists (Kozbe and Köroğlu 2011: 646-647) the examples of Early Nuzi pottery and the other Mittani examples (Kozbe and Köroğlu 2011: figs 11-12), should suggest that “the Late Bronze Age at Kavushan Hoyuk consisted of more than one building level”.

Müslümanetepe. It is located in the district of Bismil on the southern bank of the Tigris river. Some fragments of Nuzi Ware were found in a layer dated to the Assyrian period, just below the topsoil and on top of the mound in square Y16 (Ay 2011: 529).

Türbe Höyük. It is located in the Bohtan area. It is a fortress where a Mittani tablet with Khabur and Mittani ceramics were found. In the preliminary report of 2007 (Sağlamtimur and Ozan 2007: 24) table 9 shows some Red Edged Bowls, typical of the Mittani period, but in some sites of southern Mesopotamia (Tell el Fakhariya, Tell al-Rimah, Tell Mohammed Diyab) this type of ware seems to linger until the Middle Assyrian period (D’Agostino 2012b: 184).

Unfortunately, regarding the upper Tigris valley this is the only information we can obtain from preliminary reports and references from other publications. Waiting for more detailed publications about pottery assemblages of Salat Tepe, Kavuşan, Ziyaret Tepe and Giricano, the picture that emerges can only be provisional and tentative. Among the little information available about LBA settlement, it seems evident that often under Middle Assyrian occupation there are Late Bronze Age I levels, with simple structures that are rather poor and lacking the organizational complexity typical of MBA. Thus the LBA could be interpreted

as a period of occupational contraction, with a few small centers, predominantly rural in nature. It is not inconceivable that pastoralism and consequently a nomadic or seminomadic lifestyle had become more important at this stage, leaving fewer traces from an archaeological point of view (Ur and Hammer 2009; this volume).

Regarding the ceramic assemblages, almost nothing detailed can be said on the basis of the data from these publications. This is mainly due to the lack of data and the difficulty in interpreting the ceramic forms, especially in relation to some types of ceramics, which are very similar between the Mittani and Middle Assyrian period. These forms thus show a continuity of some types, such as carinated bowls with strong external carination and straight sided bowls, as can be clearly seen in the levels of some upper Mesopotamia settlements as Tell Brak, Tell Barri, Tell Bderi and Tell Fekheryie.

Besides the continuity of certain types attested in the two periods, as previously mentioned the largest difficulty is that in the various reports of excavation and preliminary reports, LBA ceramics are often simply mixed with pottery from previous (MBA) or later (Middle Assyrian) periods, making it very difficult to trace a clear phase to a pottery assemblage, or to isolate characteristic types and shapes related to one period or another. The problem is exacerbated by the lack of undisturbed contexts and the fact that the material is very often coming from surface levels or secondary deposition contexts.

Small finds

Only three objects were recovered in the LBA levels, all in secondary contexts, in three different layers of filling. The first is a worked bone object (Pl. CLXXVIII: 3) with an unclear function. It shows two penetrating holes that could possibly have been tied to a small rope like a pendant. The second object is a small pierced clay disk (Pl. CLXXVIII: 2). It is clearly a sherd from a broken vessel that was shaped in a disk and then pierced in the middle. It is a common kind of object found in Near Eastern settlements, but its function is not yet clearly identified although it can possibly be interpreted as a loom weight. The third object is a cylindrical, slightly biconical bead that is white in color (Pl. CLXXVIII: 1) and made of frit; it is a very common shape. All three of these findings are out of context, and also from a typological point of view do not give any real information about the material culture and the possible functional interpretation of the structures belonging to this period.

Locating Hirbemerdon Tepe in a Late Bronze Age landscape

On the basis of Khabur Ware and Nuzi Ware, including C14 dates, the LBA horizon at Hirbemerdon Tepe (Phase IIIC) can be dated to 1550-1350 BCE (Crescioli and Laneri 2011). This date range is based on the results of a detailed typological analysis, the previously outlined comparisons, and a further discussion of some details. A Middle Assyrian date is excluded, as we shall see in more detail below when addressing the discussion about the history of the ceramic repertoire.

Overall it appears that the Late Bronze ceramic repertoire of Hirbemerdon Tepe can be divided into two main groups, namely the group consisting of unpainted pottery (Common Ware, White Ware, Brown Burnished Ware, Cooking Ware), and the smaller group of decorated/painted pottery (Late Khabur Ware, Nuzi Ware, Red Edged Bowls).

The undecorated pottery represents 87% of the total and we can assume that it is most likely locally produced, although no kiln dating back to the period has currently been found.²⁵ From a typological point of view, as we have seen from the comparisons above, the shapes recall exactly the productions of northeastern Syria, showing likely cultural influences on a political level, rather than an export of the entire ceramic repertoire. The ceramics of this group, even though unpainted, show a decorative trend expressed by the

25 The pyrotechnological installations from Ziyaret Tepe are unfortunately uncertain in date (Matney *et al.* 2007).

presence of surface treatments such as slip or burnishing, which is a typical practice of the Anatolian area (Matney *et al.* 2007).

Leaving aside for a moment the painted pottery, typically Mesopotamian in tradition and carrying a number of different problems, we will now analyze some elements that could be intrusive in this LBA assemblage. Comparisons of our assemblage exactly recall LBA I types, but within the repertoire of Hirbemerdon Tepe there are also a few ceramic fragments not exactly typical of the period in question. These are the fragments of Red Brown Wash Ware (RBWW) and fragments from apparently Middle Assyrians that are not included in this catalog for their uncertainty. Both cases show, however, the inherent difficulties related to their context of discovery. The RBWW is typical of the Middle Bronze Age and despite having been widely studied it is still difficult to determine when that production chronologically ends (Laneri *et al.* 2008, Parker and Dodd 2003). It is still unclear whether the RBWW may have lingered, at least in some sites, even into the early stages of the LBA constituting a transition phase (D'agostino 2012a: 202). At Hirbemerdon Tepe in the large filling A0496/497 some fragments with RBWW typical treatment on classic LBA profiles were found (for example flared shallow bowls). It would thus be LBA shapes but with a typical MBA surface treatment (Crescioli and Laneri 2011). These intermediate cases show possible trends and open interesting scenarios, but to use the Hirbemerdon Tepe material is very difficult because this possible transitional stage seems to come exclusively from the open space of the *piazza*, which consists of a filling of the area that in the earlier phase had clear ritual functions, opening a series of even more complex questions. It's undeniable that after an abandonment period the area of the *piazza* was covered with this filling, which contains many LBA materials and some apparently MBA material, presumably dating to a transitional period. The latter materials may simply have been collected in the area as a filling material, or it could simply be washed material because it was found at the base of the mound, or otherwise generally constitute out of context material. Overall it is therefore not possible to include the RBWW sherds here due to the particular context of discovery or to locate an intermediate stage due to the transition between the Middle and Late Bronze Age. But this is a very interesting topic deserving future examination.

Other material was found that has apparent similarities with the Middle Assyrian ceramics. Some types of carinated bowls (Pfälzner 1995, no.21-22, pl. 71) or jars (Pfälzner 1995, no.122, pl. 83) are also attested during the Middle Assyrian period, showing a remarkable continuity. At the same time there is a total absence from the LBA I levels of Hirbemerdon Tepe of the typical Middle Assyrian types, such as the carinated bowls with high carination. The question is, however, much more complex than these two obvious statements. During the Middle Assyrian period (Pfälzner 1995; Duistermaat 2008: 259) there may be two different ceramic traditions: on the one hand, potters who continue to produce pottery according to earlier traditions (local or domestic tradition); and on the other, potters of the official administration who produced a more standardized and homogeneous production, with utilitarian wares (official production). Of course it is not the case of Hirbemerdon Tepe, where the repertoire is varied and undoubtedly dated to the LBA I. Moreover, the archaeologists have not found structures dating to the Middle Assyrian period. Thus, this clearly differentiates Hirbemerdon Tepe from other sites in the upper Tigris region in which Middle Assyrian administrative elements were found, as is the case of the *dunnu* in Giricano (Schachner 2004). The framework then, especially in a marginal region such as the upper Tigris valley, appears undoubtedly rather complex and far from being completely understood.

Unfortunately, it is still not possible to talk in depth about Mittani undecorated pottery in the upper Tigris valley. It is occasionally starting to be found in several sites, but in order to have a more precise and detailed frame about the level, consistency and type of Mittanian presence in the valley, new excavations are required together with the complete publication of materials, which currently are almost completely absent.

An entirely different and even more complex situation is presented in relation to painted pottery, which due to its characteristics have been the subject of numerous studies, but at the same time represent a particular and separate aspect than other pottery productions. Although there is still a debate about whether or not the Khabur Ware found in the upper Tigris valley in the MBA has been produced and imported from northeastern Syria or whether it could have been produced locally, hence the name used by some of "Pseudo-Khabur Ware" (Laneri *et al.* 2006b; Laneri *et al.* 2015). Overall it can be said that the fine wares of the LBA repertoire, which also correspond to the painted productions, are clearly coming from south of Tur

‘Abdin, from upper Mesopotamia territories. This is a new phenomenon, which starts with the Late Bronze Age, whereas the region is previously characterized by repertoires that are almost exclusively constituted of local production. This phenomenon corresponds to increasing economic and commercial interests that, at the end of the Middle Bronze Age, southern powers renewed for this region. Interests that started with the Late Bronze Age, from the middle of the second millennium and then for the first millennium BCE, would be even stronger with the influence of the Middle and Neo-Assyrian.

The pottery repertoire with painted decoration is rich in relation to the total number of fragments and the context of discovery. The Late Khabur Ware with 8% (16 sherds) is better represented than the Nuzi Ware (4%), of which only some sherds show the typical decoration with white paint on dark background, and the remaining is represented by the typical beaker foots which were generally not decorated. Most of this ceramic falls into the category of pottery drinking vessels or small vessels such as “Grain Measures”, and especially the small pot decorated with the design of the bird. Numerous other fragments are unfortunately only simple body sherds, and are not attributable to their original forms, but in all probability belong to highly decorated “Grain Measures”, small pots or bowls. These productions are generally defined as “luxury wares”, linked to the elite presence.

With regard to Hirbemerdon Tepe, despite being in a peripheral area to the central territories of the Mittani state and in a rather poor context without the richness of public buildings, like palaces, temples or elite dwellings, these “luxury ware” productions are attested in the site. The findings show poor household contexts, but with fine ceramics (Nuzi and Late Khabur Ware) being well attested. This fact was also noted in the contexts of upper Mesopotamia (Oates 1997: 54; Oguchi 2014: 216), where “luxury ware” ceramics like Nuzi Ware appear even in simple houses and not only in elite contexts. The Nuzi Ware and Late Khabur Ware are attested in small amounts in numerous upper Tigris sites, imported from southern regions, demonstrating that such production probably comes as luxury ware, but then became much more common, probably from the will to emulate the new local “elite”. This problem could also include the issue of the identification of Taidu with Üçtepe, initially proposed by Radner and Schachner (2001: 756), and the disputed presence of the second Mittani capital in the upper Tigris, which may have provided a reason for the presence of this type of pottery in the valley. The identification has not yet been established due to a lack of evidence, but today we tend to identify Taidu with Tell Hamidiya in the upper Khabur region on the basis of different historical elements (Novak 2013: 346).

The painted production during the early stage of the Late Bronze Age is at the center of a debate over the chronological dating, and the existence of a possible transitional phase between the Middle and Late Bronze Age, identifiable due to the association of decorative patterns and vascular types. Of course here is not the place to pursue these issues, but it seems at least appropriate to mention them briefly, primarily because they can give precise chronological indications for our repertoire, and second because it seems to fit within that possible transitional phase. The debate on the presence of a ceramic transitional phase (Soldi 2008: 246) and a strong continuity with no sign of a clear interruption between Old-Babylonian and Mittani periods has been debated since the first classifications of Nuzi and Khabur Ware. The discussion was suggested by Mallowan for Tell Brak and Chagar Bazar (Mallowan 1947: 79; 239-242), Speiser for Tell Billa (Speiser 1932 to 1933: 258-259), Woolley for Alalakh (Woolley 1938: 7-10) and more recently for Tell Fekhariye (Kantor 1958: 23), Tell al-Rimah (Postgate *et al.* 1997: 36), Tell Brak (Oates *et al.* 1997: 37), Tell Mohammed Dyiab (Faivre 1992: 61; 68), and Tell Barri (Pecorella 1998: 83). Nuzi Ware and Late Khabur Ware coexist in some sites, and there are decorative elements of Nuzi Ware on typically Khabur ceramic shapes, or Khabur decorations with typically Nuzi paints and colors.

I believe these processes can only be witnessed in the upper Mesopotamian territories in sites where there is a strong occupational continuity that allowed the coexistence and consequently the development of such a transitional repertoire. Only then, once such a phenomenon has completely developed, did it reach the upper Tigris territories, with the Mittani expansion. In fact, the Middle Bronze Age, in the upper Tigris, is characterized by an entirely local production (RBWW) with a few examples of Band Painted Ware that were perhaps imported, or perhaps produced locally. The LBA repertoire has typical elements of Late Khabur with bird decoration, therefore the painted “Grain Measures” should not belong to the Late Khabur repertoire but to the transitional Mittani phase. Moreover in the Middle Bronze Age, Khabur pottery con-

sists mostly of large jars for liquid transport, probably wine, and small pottery vessels such as cups or bowls are not attested, so it is very likely that such fine Khabur material arrived in the initial stage of the period following Mittani control of the region. This would therefore show how the ceramic *corpus* may be typical of the early Mittani period, consisting of Nuzi Ware, undecorated Mittani pottery and Late Khabur Ware, with a repertoire in all respects identical to the southern ones.

Initially, I proposed the tentative goal of dividing the entire repertoire in two large groups from a stratigraphic point of view: (1) the filling underlying the LBA structures that cover the abandoned structures of the Middle Bronze Age; and (2) the upper layers related to the use and abandonment of the LBA structures, attempting to highlight possible changes in the ceramic typology (especially on a statistical basis) and consequently in the functionality of the various levels. But two types of problems arose: first of all, the very small number of sherds available could potentially make this type of analysis falsified and could provide results not corresponding to reality but to the randomness of the data; and secondly, the type of context from which this data came, i.e., open areas or outdoor fillings. Therefore, they are not closed contexts that are functionally homogenous, but open areas, with sherds often in secondary depositions, which therefore invalidate this type of analysis, or at least for our purpose. Short and simple statistical analysis, which has not been reported here, seemed to produce similar results with no major difference between the two groups. It therefore demonstrates that the sherds belonged to two stratigraphically distinct phases, whose occupational model and function were more or less the same with a continuity of use and tradition, or otherwise, that the sherd number is too small to detect any significant differences.

On the whole the LBA Hirbemerdon Tepe assemblage, from a typological point of view shows a large amount of bowls, numerous jars, but also numerous fragments belonging to the so-called “luxury wares” as Nuzi and Late Khabur Ware. The *corpus*, however, shows a significant uniformity in a series of elements such as color, surface treatment and specific weight, which allows the identification of this *corpus* as a single homogeneous repertoire. From the shape type point of view there is a greater variability, especially with regard to the bowl profiles, but as we have seen this broad variety is also found in the upper Mesopotamian repertoires due to the large number of individual workshops producing pottery. Conversely, there begins to be a much greater level of standardization in the following Middle Assyrian period where mass production started to be produced under central administrative control (Pfälzner 1995: 251-255; 2007: 191-192). The *corpus* of the local EIA presents some shape types similar to those presented here (Guarducci and Laneri 2010), but they differ in surface treatments, are less homogeneous and with a different texture.

Therefore, the ceramic repertoire appears to be locally produced, at least with regard to the common wares and the other simple wares, but certainly under the Mittani tradition. The shapes show strong homogeneity with southern upper Mesopotamia showing the influence of the Mittani Kingdom, which extended its control in this area. Southern influence is also witnessed by painted productions such as the Nuzi Ware and Late Khabur Ware, with regions that then had to be integrated into a larger system, under the political, economic and cultural influence of the rich Mittani Kingdom.

Chapter 6. Phase IVA and IVB: The Early and Middle Iron Age

Guido Guarducci

The Early and Middle Iron Age archaeological contexts of the site can be divided into two major sectors, which contain the excavated areas of investigation (Fig. 2):

- The High Mound, which includes Area A, Step Trench AC and Area D.
- The Outer Town, which includes Area B.

Archaeological contexts and architecture

Area A

This area is positioned on the southern slope of the High Mound. The strata have been greatly disturbed by a conspicuous number of pits of the Late Iron Age (Phase V) and/or Medieval and Ottoman (Phase VI and VII) derivation. The only remains that may be connected to the Early Iron Age are a few intersecting wall segments (A0193, A0194, A0195) near the southwestern corner of the area, which are contemporary to the related structures in Step Trench AC (Figs 9.1-9.2). The walls are built with medium-sized stones. Diagonally opposite are possibly two related floors (A0174, A0192) with very few surviving elements (Fig. 9.3). No Middle Iron Age structures have been discovered in this area. The ceramic production retrieved in the filling and on the floors of these contexts is referable to the Early Iron Age (Pls XCIII; XCIV; XCV; XCVI; XCVII: 35-36) and the Middle Iron Age periodization sub-phases. In fact, although no Neo-Assyrian structures were found in this area, the presence of a noticeable quantity of Neo-Assyrian pottery (Pls. CV; CVI; CVII; CVIII: 25) and a typical Neo-Assyrian Iron blade (Pl. CLXXX: 3) were recorded.

Area B

This very small area is located in the northern part of the Outer Town, along the right bank of the Tigris river. The layers of the sounding are poorly preserved due to their proximity to the riverbed, moreover a repeated heavy leveling has occurred during modern times due to the employ of agricultural machinery. No structures belonging to the Early Iron Age are present. The remaining structures belong to the Middle Iron Age phase and, according to the material culture present within, may be associated to a Neo-Assyrian occupation (Room 1, Figs. 9.5-9.7). The structure is composed of two foundation walls (B0001, B0004), one of which (B0001) is monumental, along with a large stone used as a threshold and the related enclosed floor (B0005). This area yielded pottery sherds of Neo-Assyrian production (Pls. CVIII: 26-32; CIX: 33-34) together with a corrugated basalt bowl (Pl. CLXXX: 1) and a pair of cleft grinding stone (Pl. CLXXX: 2) distinctive of this later period (cf. Bombardieri 2010: 78-85).

Step Trench AC-AB

The Step Trench AC-AB stretches along the south-central sector of the High Mound, cutting through Area A. In the northern section of the trench (AC), the Early Iron Age levels revealed two perpendicular walls

(AC0068 and AC0074) forming the angle of an enclosed space with its related floor (AC0072). The northern wall (AC0068) proceeds north–west out of the investigated area of the trench. On the inside face of this corner there is a small arched enclosure (AC0070) made of stones that might have functioned as a small borehole (Fig 9.4). The architecture is constructed of medium-sized stones. It was built on top of the Late Bronze Age filling of the *piazza*, dating to the Middle Bronze Age architectural complex, and overlaps the collapsed buildings of the uppermost and southern sectors of the complex. The scant material culture found inside the room belongs mainly to an Early Iron Age horizon (Pl. XCVII: 37-41) confirming that these architectural features must be contemporary with the previously mentioned walls found in Area A. No architectural traces of later Iron Age phases were found in the Step Trench, only a few sherds of Neo-Assyrian pottery (Pl. CIX: 35-38; pl. CX: 39-40).

Area D

This area is situated on the southern sector of the High Mound and is characterized by a large open-ended room aligned along an E-W axis (Figs 9.8-9.9). According to the pottery found in the filling and on the floor (Pls. XCVII: 41; XCVIII; XCIX; C; CI; CII; CIII; CIV), the room belongs to the Early Iron Age. Interestingly, a large fragmented Neo-Assyrian style storage jar (5681, Pl. CX: 41) was discovered within the top layers of the filling of the room (D0011), probably installed during the Middle Iron Age. The southern wall is absent possibly due to the erosion process of the slope, although it is possible that the room was open-ended on this side. The structure features two perpendicular stone walls (D0004, D0023) connected by a third wall northbound (D0010), which is built with smaller stonework at the base and most probably partially reutilizes the remains of an additional wall (D0022) of larger stonework on the top, located at a higher level (ca. 25cm). This higher part of wall D0010 most probably belongs to an earlier structure, perhaps from the Middle or Early Bronze Age. This particular construction is the result of a horizontal cut of the mound occurring during the early phase of the Iron Age, and the subsequent reuse and relocation of previous building materials and portions of walls. The walls are built on a foundation that was cut into the virgin soil composed by natural limestone bedrock and a thick layer of compacted pebble stones. The bedrock was thus used to limit the northwestern part of the building and also as a floor for the room (D0002 and D0018). Except for a few pits dating to later periods, one in the center of the room (D0014) and one obliterating the northwestern corner (D0021), the building is in an excellent state of preservation. Once excavated, the room revealed an abundant number of fixed and portable elements still *in situ*. Along wall 4, two elliptically shaped tannur ovens were discovered (D0007, D0019) (Fig. 9.10). Tannur D0007 appears to be composed of at least two overlaying ovens.¹ Along wall 10, five small pits were uncovered (D0095, D0094, D0032, D0031, D0030), whereas one (D0065) was found along wall 23 (Fig. 9.11). The soil of the walls of pit D0032 appeared to have been burned and hardened, possibly due to housing scorching containers. On the bottom of the filling of pit D0031 a reasonable quantity of seeds was collected, most of which appear to be carbonized. On top of pit D0030 in the northeastern corner of the room a number of partially whole vessels of Grooved and Brown/Pink pottery were discovered still *in situ*, and possibly once housed in the pit. Also discovered on the floor of the room were an intact jug next to tannur D0019 and an intact Grooved Ware bowl partially under tannur D0007. A round calcareous stone mortar was discovered between pits D0094 and D0032, slightly above the floor (Fig. 9.10). Another calcareous stone mortar was discovered nestled in the floor in the center of the room next to pit 14, with thicker walls and square in shape. Nearby to the west, a large flat stone was found on the floor, possibly used as a grinding stone. At the bottom of the filling of the room a number of stone pestles were also discovered. All the above-mentioned elements, as I have discussed elsewhere (Guarducci 2011), appear to take part in the bread-making process, configuring the structure as a whole-grain processing workshop (Fig. 9.10).

The investigation of the environs of the structure revealed the presence of a number of coeval pits, three of medium size (D0003, D0041, D0045) and one of very large dimensions (D0043, fig. 9.12), approximately

¹ K. Koroğlu personal communication.

4 x 2.20 m.² All pits, apparently used for discarded materials, contained abundant Early Iron Age materials. A portable hearth was also discovered at the bottom of pit D0043 (Pl. CLXXIX: 1), as well as traces of fireplaces and plaster on the floor and on the bottom walls. The characteristics of this context, which I have discussed elsewhere (Guarducci 2011, 2014), appear to identify pit D0043 as a possible seasonal subterranean dwelling or pit-house, commonly associated with mobile or semi-mobile types of lifestyles (cf. also Ökse and Görmüş 2009 on this topic).

Archaeobotanical report of the EIA structure of Area D

From the floors and fillings of the structure as well as from the pits, many litres of soil, sampled at different levels of excavation of the loci have been collected. The soil was then accurately processed through a flotation machine³, which was filtered first through a 5mm screen and subsequently through a 1mm screen. The light fracture obtained from the soil samples furnished a good number of biological elements that still await authorization for radiocarbon analyses, which would definitely shed light on the exact chronology of the early stages of the local Iron Age frequentation of the area. Only a selected number of loci were analyzed on an archaeobotanical scale in the table below.

Archaeological record	Locus 11 Sample 4B	Locus 11 Sample 7B	Locus 43 Sample 3B	Locus 43 Sample 5B
Context	Floor	Above floor	Filling	Filling
Soil volume (L)	40	92	29	42
CEREALS				
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> barley (grain)	6	2	2	
<i>Triticum aestivum/durum</i> (bread/ durum wheat) (grain)				1
<i>Triticum dicoccum emmer</i> (grain)	1			
<i>Hordeum/Triticum</i> (grain)		2		3
FRUITS				
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> grape (seed)	1			1
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> grape (peduncle)				
WEEDY / WILD PLANTS				
<i>Galium</i> bedstraw	1			
<i>Lolium</i> rye grass			1	

Table 5: Hirbemerdon Tepe archaeobotanical report of the samples collected in D0011 (structure) and D0043 (pit). The analyses were curated by Prof. Emel Oybak Dönmez (Hacettepe University).

2 The floor and the large outdoor pit are disturbed by later period pits (i.e., Medieval and Ottoman phases).

3 We would like to thank Prof. T. Matney and his team of the Ziyaret Tepe archaeological project for letting us use their flotation machine and giving us a shelter.

Pottery

The pottery production of the Early and Middle Iron Age of Hirbemerdon Tepe has been broadly presented and described in an article and a volume (Guarducci and Laneri 2010; Guarducci 2011). For this reason in this chapter only a selection of examples for each Area will be analyzed. In the catalogue, further attention will be devoted to the production collected in the Early Iron Age contexts of Area D, the majority of which is unpublished. This is currently the only built environment belonging to the Early Iron Age in the upper Tigris river valley.

Wares

According to commonalities in clay fabrics, surface treatments, class categories, and chronological seriation, the Iron Age pottery assemblages can be divided into the following categories or wares:

- A) Brown/Pink Ware (BPW)
- B) Grooved Ware (GRW), belonging to the Early Iron Age phase (sub-phase IVA);
- C) Plain Ware (PW), belonging to the Middle Iron Age phases (i.e., the Neo-Assyrian phase or sub-phase IVB).

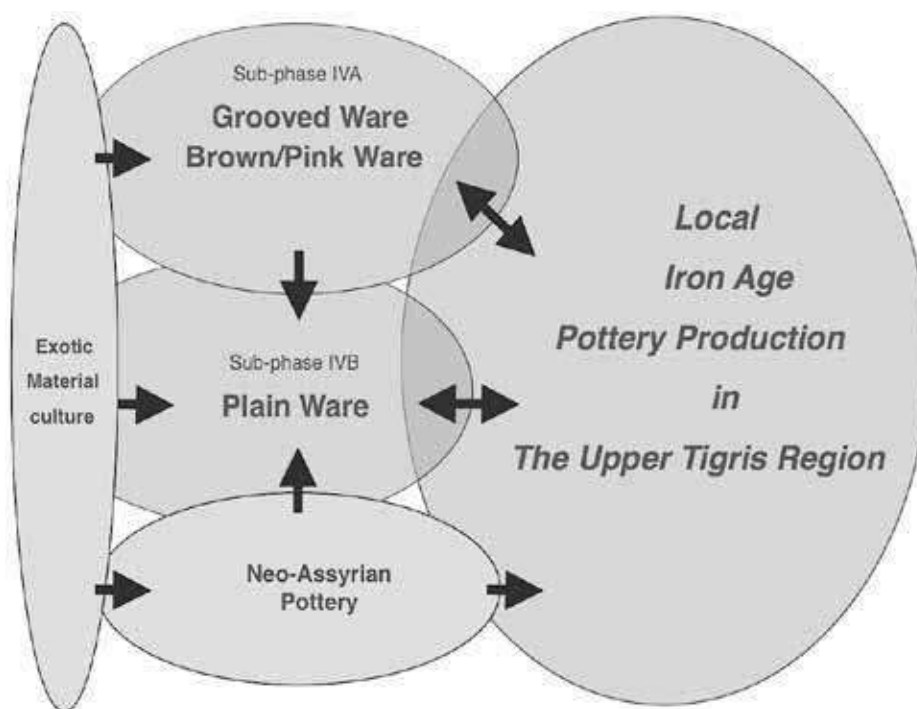


Table 6: Pottery dynamics of interaction at Hirbemerdon Tepe and the upper Tigris region

To describe the pottery, the Munsell Soil Color Charts (2000 ed.) were used to identify the hues. Within the pottery assemblage, a few painted sherds belonging to BPW were found, but it has not been possible to distinguish a proper Painted Ware category.

A) **Brown/Pink Ware (BPW)** mainly features medium grain tempers with a slight trend towards mineral (i.e., sand, limestone, grit and mica) and vegetal fabrics (chaff and minerals). In some cases the sherd cores are under-fired as revealed by a grey or black coloration. The colors of the slip and paste range from mostly brown to pink hues. The majority of the sherds present hand-made traits, while a few may have been made on a potter's wheel. A strong to slight burnishing is widely present, usually applied in a rough manner and with

incoherent direction. Observed decorations include a few incised or excised type variations and moulded or applied elements, which are mostly rope-shape bands. Open forms are the class of higher occurrence.

B) Grooved Ware (GRW) temper and hues are very similar to the previous BPW assemblage. The main characteristic of this group is its decoration, which is usually located very close to the rim, or between the rim and the shoulder of the vessel. These types of decoration consist of incisions or excisions, and sometimes a corrugated modeling of the area (indented or undulated), varying from one to four grooves. Moreover, almost every type features a variation with fingernail or herringbone motif impressions within the grooves. Again, almost the whole assemblage appears to have been hand-made and, as in the previous case, low firing temperatures were used. For this phase the majority of GRW vessels are closed shapes, in particular hole-mouth jars, spouted jars and closed bowls (e.g., bossed and lugged bowls). Groove pottery, due to its broad distribution and lingering presence, is under debate for a broad number of issues. For a discussion over this production see Bartl 2001, Erdem 2012, Guarducci 2012.

C) Plain Ware (PW) is mainly characterized by a medium mineral or, in minor frequency, a medium vegetal fabric (chaff face). The surface is commonly treated with a pink range slip that is otherwise light reddish brown or light brown. Most vessels of this category seem to have been thrown on a wheel. Only a few examples present decorations obtained with incised or excised techniques. Every type included in this ware shows variation in burnishing typical of this region, although resembling Neo-Assyrian models (Matney *et al.* 2007: 46). Open shapes are for the most part encountered. A low number of sherds present grooves on the shoulder or under the rim.

Fabrics

The fabrics of the ceramic wares are based on grain and inclusion attributes of the paste. Grain percentage and size values follow the scale of the Leicester University Geology Card. Each fabric may have a fine, medium or coarse grain. According to the percentage of inclusions the fabric is classified as mineral or vegetal.

Surface treatment

The surface treatments observed in the assemblage can be divided into six processes:

- 1) Slip denotes a layer of liquid clay with a coloring pigment that is different from the resulting clay hue and applied on the ceramic product.
- 2) Smoothing or self-slip refers to the manipulation process of rendering the pot's surface homogeneous by using the liquid clay belonging to the pot itself. The result will be a smoothed surface that is the same hue as the clay.
- 3) Burnishing is a clay compressing procedure achieved through the use of an apposite blunt utensil (usually wood or ceramic), which results in a shiny and water-repellent surface. The examples that feature this technique are not uniformly burnished. The strokes are uneven and have different directions.
- 4) Painted decorations (festoons, polka dots and lines) occur only on two sherds of the whole Iron Age *corpus*, which is why we do not have an apposite ware, but only type variations.
- 5) Incised and excised decorations (grooves, short lines and wavy lines, fingernail impressions, rope-band impressions, circles, fish-bone incisions, small holes and bands) broadly concern Grooved Ware, although a few Brown/Pink Ware and Plain Ware examples have been found.
- 6) Applied or modeled elements (bosses, navel-shape knobs, decorative lugs) are mainly present in the first two wares.

Typology

Following the analysis and comparison of the precedent values (i.e., wares, fabrics and surface treatments) it was possible to identify a specific typology for the pottery production of the two distinct periods that composed the Iron Age assemblage at Hirbemerdon Tepe. The types are framed through common technomorphological characteristics outlined in Tables 6-8, which are divided in open and closed shapes. The

database record of each type is composed of a brief profile description, the reference number of the catalogue, size (miniature <5cm, small 5-15cm, medium 15-25cm, large 25-40cm, very large >40cm), outer/inner/section colors, temper/inclusions/grain of the fabric and surface treatments. Regarding the related *comparanda*, please refer to Guarducci 2011. The illustrations of the types can be found in the catalogue's appendix at the end of the volume

EARLY IRON AGE - OPEN MORPHOLOGY (IV A)							
Ware	Size		Profile	Rim direction	Rim shape	Temper	Surface treatment
GRW	Small bowls		Simple	Straight	Round	Mineral with fine, medium or coarse grain	Slipped
							Self-slipped
	Medium – Large bowls	Deep	Sinuuous	Everted	Square	Vegetal with fine, medium or coarse grain	Burnished
		Shallow	Carinated	Carinated	Inverted		Incised Excised
BPW	Small jars		Simple	Straight	Round	Mineral with fine, medium or coarse grain	Slipped
							Self-slipped
							Burnished
	Medium – Large jars	Deep	Carinated	Everted	Square	Vegetal with fine, medium or coarse grain	Painted
			Collar neck				
		Shallow	Lugged	Inverted	Tapered		Incised Excised
							Applied Modeled

Table 7: Characteristics of Early Iron Age open morphology types

EARLY IRON AGE - CLOSED MORPHOLOGY (IV A)							
Ware	Size		Profile	Rim direction	Rim shape	Temper	Surface treatment
GRW	Small jars		Simple	Straight	Round	Mineral with fine, medium or coarse grain	Slipped
			Sinuuous				Self-slipped
	Medium - Large jars	Deep	Carinated	Everted	Square	Vegetal with fine, medium or coarse grain	Burnished
			Hole-mouth				Inverted
		Shallow				Applied Modeled	
BPW	Small jars		Simple	Straight	Round	Mineral with fine, medium or coarse grain	Slipped
			Sinuuous				Self-slipped
			Carinated	Everted	Square	Vegetal with fine, medium or coarse grain	Burnished
			Squeezed neck				Painted
	Medium - Large Jars	Deep	Hole-mouth	Inverted	Tapered	Vegetal with fine, medium or coarse grain	Incised Excised
			Shallow				Spouted

Table 8: Characteristics of Early Iron Age closed morphology types

MIDDLE IRON AGE - OPEN MORPHOLOGY (IV B)								
Ware	Size		Profile	Rim direction	Rim shape	Temper	Surface treatment	
PW	Small bowls		Simple	Straight	Round	Mineral with fine, medium or coarse grain	Slipped	
			Sinuous		Everted		Square	Self-slipped
				Deep				Carinated
	Medium – Large bowls	Shallow	Bec du canard – 'D' shape	Hammer-head	Incised			
					Excised			
	Applied							
Modeled								
MIDDLE IRON AGE - CLOSED MORPHOLOGY (IV B)								
Ware	Size		Profile	Rim direction	Rim shape	Temper	Surface treatment	
PW	Small jars		Simple	Straight	Round	Mineral with fine, medium or coarse grain	Slipped	
			Sinuous		Everted		Square	Self-slipped
				Carinated			Bec du canard – 'D' shape	Tapered
			Deep		Flared neck			
	Medium – Large jars	Shallow	Collar neck	Inverted	Incised			
						Excised		
	Applied							
	Modeled							

Table 9: Characteristics of Middle Iron Age open and closed morphology types

Chapter 7. Phase V: The Late Iron Age

Rodolfo Brancato

In southern Anatolia, the transition from the Middle to the Late Iron Age was highly affected by the collapse of the Neo-Assyrian Empire, after the sack of Niniveh in 612 BCE by Babylonians and Medes (Guarducci and Laneri 2010: 22; Matney 2011: 453). It is still unclear whether the upper Tigris region passed under the political control of the Medes or of the Babylonians (Wilkinson and Tucker 1995: 64). Matney (2011: 454) asserts that there is no convincing evidence that either the Babylonians or the Medes had political control of the former Assyrian lands in the upper Tigris. Surveys of the upper Tigris region carried out by Algaze failed to find any evidence for occupation between the Middle Iron Age/Neo-Assyrian and Hellenistic periods (Algaze *et al.* 1991). In their analysis of survey data from the north Jazirah plain, Wilkinson and Tucker (1995: 64) noticed that the 'Post-Assyrian' period was almost invisible, and they admitted that the reason for this was due to the inadequate knowledge of the pottery types. However, at the beginning of the fourth century BCE - more than a century after the foundation of the Achaemenid Empire by Cyrus in 559 BCE - a new class of Painted Ware started to be widely distributed in southeastern Anatolia (Summers 1993: 87; Dyson 1999; Matney 2011: 454). This variety of Painted Ware belongs to a late first millennium BCE tradition, the Triangle Ware with Festoon Ware. Dyson has defined three variations in this class: the Classic Triangle Ware, the Eastern Triangle Ware and the Western Triangle Ware (Dyson 1999b: 127); the Western Triangle Ware is common in eastern Anatolia (Matney 2011).

Phase V of Hirbemerdon Tepe, occurring between the Neo-Assyrian and Medieval phases of occupation (respectively, IV and VI), was not easy to date. Laneri (2014: 346) dated it to the Late Iron Age, and associated it with a Post-Assyrian phase that ended before the Hellenistic period (Late Iron Age, c. 610-350 BCE). The mound was subsequently abandoned until the Medieval period (Phase VI). In light of the identification of the Achaemenid settlement and cemetery of Gre Amer (Level 1) that Pulhan and Blaylock (2013; 2015 in press) have recognized between Level 2 (Middle Iron Age) and Level 0 (Hellenistic period), it is possible to think that Phase V of Hirbemerdon Tepe was a period highly influenced by the Achaemenid presence in the upper Tigris; the Achaemenid empire was present both in the upper Tigris and in the valleys of the Euphrates, as demonstrated by the excavations carried out at Gre Amer (Pulhan and Blaylock 2013; 2015 in press) and Tille Höyük (Blaylock 2015 forthcoming). At Hirbemerdon Tepe, the Late Iron Age remains consist of poorly preserved architecture and numerous pits located on the High Mound, that in terms of material culture are associated with Common Ware, Painted Ware, Incised Ware and Glazed Ware.

Architecture

The Late Iron Age level of occupation at Hirbemerdon Tepe has been recognized on the High Mound in Areas A, AB, AC and D (Figs. 10.1-10.3). The architectural remains of this phase mainly consist of poorly preserved walls (A0051, A0187, A0193-5, A0229, A0447), oriented SW-NE, and traces of beaten and stone paved floors (A0169, A0192, A0438). In relation to floor A0438, traces of a drainage system have been identified (A0439), which is orientated NW-SE. Numerous pits of various sizes and depths have been found between the Medieval and the Middle Iron Age occupations and recognized as Late Iron Age due to the pottery found within their fillings. The dirt contained within the pits generally consisted of medium to small

sized stones, clay (A0170), fragments of mudbricks (A0179, A0189) and ashes (A0506); in one case, a large quantity of shells were found within the filling of a pit (A0188). At the bottom of the pit (AC0077-78) four human skulls were found in a poor state of preservation. The filling of the pit was composed of bones and large to small sized stones. A few other cases of human bones in Late Iron Age pits have been recorded: at Kavuşan Höyük, in the silos 3 (G11d trench), the skeletons of a woman and a child were found with approximately 20 turtle skeletons (Kozbe 2013: 349-350); at Ziyaret Tepe, the N-519 pit - whose stratigraphic relationship to the Late Assyrian architecture is unclear (Matney *et al.* 2011: 71) - is a large feature filled with ash and human bones that had been burnt in parts. From this pit, at least four individuals (two adults and two infants) were distinguished.

In addition to the pits in the Phase V level, a tandur/tannur (A0454) and a burial (A0490, fig. 10.4) were recovered in the 2007 excavation season. 44 beads from a necklace were found (Pl. CLXXXI: 1) within the burial, together with a couple of earrings (Pl. CLXXXI: 7-8) and another two glass beads (Pl. CLXXXI: 2) of variable dimensions from 1.5 to 0.5 cm.

The Late Iron Age period at Kavuşan Höyük is similarly represented by poorly preserved architecture widely uncovered over the site, consisting of floors made of beaten mud and pits; an intact cylinder seal was found on a beaten mud floor in the northeastern corner of Trench G11: it is dated to the seventh/sixth century BCE (Kozbe 2013: 348-349). In the case of Ziyaret Tepe, within Operation L in the northern edge of the citadel mound, the Post-Assyrian period Level L3 (the so-called 'Pit Level') is characterized by pits of various sizes, drainage channels and two-roomed buildings whose wall foundations have been disturbed by subsequent Medieval foundations (Matney *et al.* 2007: 43; 2009: 52-53); in Operation G/R, the area south of Building 2 produced some *in situ* features stratigraphically recovered from the post-date abandonment of the Late Assyrian: these remains comprised three circular bread ovens, a small round pit, and a pottery kiln located in a domestic production area (Matney *et al.* 2009: 53). At Salat Tepe, underneath the Hellenistic Level in the northeastern part of the trench L 14, a burned floor with several small pits and remains of stone architecture were unearthed; a pit in the northern part of Trench L13 contained plain and painted Late Iron Age vessels together with red rimmed fine Hellenistic bowls (Ökse and Görmüş 2013: 189).

Pottery

In the upper Tigris region the dating of Late Iron Age and Hellenistic levels is generally based on the observation of the Triangle-and-Festoon Ware, usually associated with poorly preserved architecture. Also known as Western Triangle Ware, this Late Iron Age pottery is wheel-made and hard-fired (Dyson 1991a: 102). The decoration consists of groups of radial lines, zig-zags, grids or rows of solid triangles; it is labelled Triangle-and-Festoon Ware because of its wavy festoon motifs among horizontal bands and triangles (Kozbe 2013: 349); moreover, the Triangle Ware is commonly considered one of the marks of Achaemenid presence in western Iran (Pulhan and Blaylock 2015 in press). Triangle-and-Festoon Ware has been recorded from Üçtepe (Sevin 1990: 105; Köroğlu 2008: 344, figs. 1-5), Kavuşan Höyük (Kozbe 2013: 349), Giricano (Schachner 2002: fig. 15), Salat Tepe (Ökse and Görmüş 2013: 189), Ziyaret Tepe (Matney *et al.* 2007: 69, fig. 16) and Gre Amer (Pulhan and Blaylock 2013: 415, figs. 15-16; 2015 in press).

At Hirbemerdon Tepe this type of painted Late Iron Age Ware characterized the filling of the numerous pits uncovered in Areas A, AC and D, and its presence allowed the occupation of this phase to be clearly dated. It belongs to one of the four groups in which the Late Iron Age ceramics of the site can be divided: Painted Ware (39%), Incised Ware (9%), Common Ware (49%) and Glazed Ware (2%).

The Painted Ware consists of numerous body sherds of the previously mentioned Triangle-and-Festoon Ware characterized by the typical decoration of triangles (Pl. CXIII: 17-18; pl. CXIV: 22-23, 29-31); the typical Triangle-and-Festoon Ware forms are usually jars and jugs, such as those found at Gre Amer (Pulhan and Blaylock 2013: 415, figs. 15; 2015 in press) and Salat Tepe (Ökse and Görmüş 2013: 199, fig. 13). Among the Painted Ware there are many examples of carinated bowls decorated with traces of reddish yellow or brown paint on the rim, generally wheel-made with a fine quality (Pl. CXI: 5-8; pl. CXII: 9-11); similar carinated bowls are known from Gre Dimse (Karg 2002: 721) and Kavuşan Höyük (Kozbe

2013: 364, fig. 2) and were identified as part of the Post-Assyrian assemblage in the survey carried out by Wilkinson and Tucker in Iraq (1995: 215, fig. 74); Summers identified similar carinated bowls within the pottery sherds collected by Burney in 1955, during the surface collection carried out at Altintepe, and were identified as Achaemenid (Summers 1993: 101, fig. 5).

Incised Ware from the Late Iron Age level at Hirbemerdon consists of a few body sherds of small red slipped bowls, characterized by a decoration consisting of incised lines and dot motives reminiscent of stylized leaf patterns (Pl. CXV: 33-36; pl. CXVI: 37); many sherds of this class have lost their slip; the colour in section is from pink to reddish yellow; and inclusions mainly consist of sand, grit, limestone and mica. Similar ceramics are unearthed at Gre Dimse (Karg 2002: 720, fig. 6) and at Gre Amer (Pulhan and Blaylock 2015 in press). Pulhan and Blaylock proposed to look for a possible prototype within the Achaemenid metal bowl production for this class of carinated bowls (Curtis and Tallis 2005: 109); finally, the possible association with Hellenistic mould-made ceramics, as pointed out by Pulhan and Blaylock (2015 in press) seems to be excluded, in view of the general absence of other typical Hellenistic materials at Gre Amer as well as at Hirbemerdon Tepe.

Within the Late Iron Age ceramics from Hirbemerdon Tepe, the largest component is of Common Ware, which is generally not wheel-made. Forms within the ceramics include: juglets (Pl. CXVIII: 54-60; pls CXIX; CXX: 65); bowls (Pl. CXVI: 40, 42-44; pl. CXVII: 45-47); storage jars (Pl. CXVII: 51; pl. CXVIII: 52-53), jars (Pl. CXVII: 48-50) and one cup (Pl. CXVI: 41). In cross-section the Common Ware shows a pink to red, light or reddish yellow colour and medium to fine inclusions, mainly consisting of mica, sand and limestone. The 4565 (Pl. CXVIII: 60) juglet's profile is characterized by an everted rim and a strap handle and the surface is polished; 4110 (Pl. CXX: 65) is the profile of a wheel-made juglet with a complete handle and part of the smoothed body. The Common Ware bowls' profile presents an in-turned (Pl. CXVI: 40, 42-43) or carinated rim: the 5235 (Pl. CXVII: 45) bowl has a carinated inverted rim, grooved under the carena, similar to a bowl from Kavuşan Höyük (Kozbe 2013: 364, fig. 2). Among the storage jars, two are characterized by incised decorations (Pl. CXVII: 51; pl. CXVIII: 53); the 4259 (Pl. CXVIII: 52) jar's profile is similar to everted rims that characterize the Post-Assyrian assemblage according to Wilkinson and Tucker (1995: 215, fig. 74).

The Late Iron age Glazed Ware at Hirbemerdon Tepe consists of two sherds characterized by a grayish green glaze; inclusions are of medium dimensions, consisting of sand and mica: 4568 (Pl. CXVI: 38) - pink in section - is a light, bluish gray, wheel-made plate sherd characterized by a straight, square rim, slightly everted; 6574 (Pl. CXVI: 39) is a fragment of a jar with rope-shaped handles, whose colour in cross-section is pale yellow; parallels can be found with a jar unearthed in Level 1 at Gre Amer dated to the Achaemenid period (Pulhan and Blaylock 2013: 418, fig. 20).

Small finds

The small finds dating to the Late Iron Age consist of stone and metal objects, recovered from both the surface of the beaten floor and from the filling of pits.

Twelve loom weights have been recovered in Late Iron Age contexts, all clay made except for three that are made from stone (Pl. CLXXXII: 13-15); thirteen clay loom weights (Pl. CLXXXII: 16-24; pl. CLXXXIII: 25-28) come from A0506, a silos whose filling is characterized also by dirt, ashes and animal bones.

A fragmented stone pestle (Pl. CLXXXI: 12) was recovered from a pit (A0441) whose filling was composed of dirt, small stones and fragments of mudbricks; two crucibles come from a deep pit (A0468) located in Area cutting the Late Bronze Age stratum (Phase IIIC); 2773 (Pl. CLXXXI: 11) is a bowl with a texture characterized by inclusions of medium dimensions (sand, grit, limestone, chaff, mica); 2947 (Pl. CLXXXI: 10) presents residues of copper/bronze.

One metal pin (Pl. CLXXXI: 9) was recovered in the filling of a silos (A0495) consisting of dirt and big to medium sized stones: the pin is curved in one third; the hole is located on the longest part, near the curve; the metal is thickened around the hole. The head of the pin appears to have been shaped in the form of an animal head, possibly bovine (0,8 cm).

Interesting findings come from a burial (A0490) unearthed in Area A: the burial goods consisted of earrings and a beaded necklace. The bronze earrings (Pl. CLXXXI: 7-8) have a quarter moon shape in the lower part; the post is made of a wire that is secured through a hook inside the closing hoop; the hoop is formed by a wire that is twisted two times around its base; moreover, together with the pair of earrings, a necklace composed of 44 beads was found in the same burial (Pl. CLXXXI: 1): beads were made of glass, stone, bone, faïence or black stone; dimensions are variable from 1.5 to 0.5 cm.

Chapter 8. Phase VI and VII: The Medieval and Ottoman periods

Rodolfo Brancato

Phase VI: The Medieval period

The Medieval period at Hirbemerdon Tepe is dated to ca. eleventh-thirteenth centuries AD (Laneri 2014). After a long period of abandonment, the Medieval phase of occupation in the High Mound is characterized by a few walls associated with Glazed Ware bowls and flasks, as well as sherds of Cream Ware bowls and handled jars, dated to a Medieval pottery horizon (Laneri 2013; Laneri 2014: 346). The rise of the Marwanid dynasty¹ in Diyarbakır (ca. 983 AD) is the starting point of the so-called Middle Islamic period (Kennedy 2004: 249). The arrival of the Seljuqs provoked the fall of the Marwanid dynasty in 1055 and led to the devastation of Diyarbakır by Turkish invaders (Blaum 1993: 55-56). The analysis of historical sources for the following period shows the frequently shifting boundaries of local and often spatially non-contiguous principalities in the Diyarbakır area (Hammer 2012: 119). A Türkmen dynasty established its power in the region between the eleventh and twelfth centuries; known as the Artuqid dynasty (Bosworth 1973: 107), it ruled parts of the region until the beginning of the fifteenth century (Matney *et al.* 2007: 30). From 1102 to 1232, Hasankeyf and Amid were under the control of an Artukid line, until the Ayyubid conquest of 1232-1233 (Bosworth 1996b: 194-196). The region was divided between the Artuqids and the Ayyubids when the Mongols conquered the Diyarbakır area for the first time in 1231, and definitively in 1260 (Bosworth 1996a: 72-74).

Architecture

The results of the excavations in the High Mound have clearly identified a Medieval occupational phase belonging to the Middle Islamic horizon, demonstrated by the presence of Glazed Ware fragments, as well as Incised Ware associated with poorly preserved structures (Areas A, D, E, AC and AA; see figs. 11.1-11.2): Iron Age architectural features and material culture characterize the layers found just below the Medieval phase of occupation (Laneri *et al.* 2009).

In 2009, during the excavations of Area E in the southeastern portion of the High Mound, a well-preserved double roomed building was excavated and dated to the Medieval period (Fig. 11.3); it appears possible that these rooms were part of a larger complex. The building was located on a strategic position overlooking the Tigris river, dominating the surrounding lands. The overall dimensions of the building could not be estimated; stones of variable dimensions were used for walls, with a width of approximately 1 m, oriented NW-SE. Room 1 (6 x 5 m) is characterized by the presence of many fragments of Cream Ware (Pl. CXXII: 14; pl. CXXIV: 31), Common Ware (Pl. CXXII: 7, 11) and only a single fragment of Glazed Ware (Pl. CXXII: 1); on the basis of this pottery assemblage it is possible to identify this room as likely having been used for domestic functions. Similar rectilinear walls dating to the Medieval period have been excavated at Ziyaret Tepe (Matney *et al.* 2007: 61, fig. 5) and at Kavuşan Höyük, where traces of Medieval walls

¹ The local Marwanids have nothing to do with the Umayyad family of the same name; see Hammer 2012.

were discovered over almost the entire mound. The stone walls were built using a single course of large sized cobbles on the substructure, while a double course of smaller cobbles was used on the superstructure (Kozbe 2013: 347). At Salat Tepe, fragments of stone walls at the Medieval level have not allowed for the plan of any building to be reconstructed, however, tannurs, hearths and kilns also present at this level point to the presence of temporary huts on the mound summit, probably used by nomadic tribes; the pottery from these contexts is dated to the fifth to sixth centuries AD (Ökse and Görmüş 2013: 189).

Pottery

Medieval pottery recovered from surveys and excavations carried out in the upper Tigris valley are, in general, still waiting to be studied: until now only the Medieval levels from Ziyaret Tepe have been studied and published (Matney *et al.* 2007; Vordestrasse and Matney 2012). Medieval pottery is generally glazed or unglazed and the fabric of both classes can be divided in two main groups: cream-white wares and red wares (Matney *et al.* 2007: 32).

Pottery recovered from the Medieval levels of Hirbemerdon Tepe have been divided into four main groups: Cream Ware, Combed Incised Ware, Common Ware and Glazed Ware. The majority of Medieval ceramics from Hirbemerdon Tepe are non-glazed pottery, such as the case of the Medieval ceramics from Ziyaret Tepe (Vorderstrasse and Matney 2010: 253). Only two examples of Medieval Glazed pottery (5%) are known from Hirbemerdon Tepe: a small monochrome green glazed bottle recovered from Area A (Pl. CXXIII: 24) and with a fabric that presents inclusions (i.e., sand, mica, and limestone); and from Area E, a large bowl (24cm in diameter) whose cross-section presents a reddish brown colour and a fabric that is medium, containing sand, grit, limestone and mica.

The Medieval pottery from Hirbemerdon Tepe is mainly represented by Cream Ware (62%), Combed Incised Ware (8%), and Common Ware (26%), which are characterized by the absence of glaze. The most common forms of unglazed ware were wide-mouthed bowls (Pl. CXXII: 2-4, 8) and single or doubled handled jars (Pl. CXXII: 12; pl. CXXIII: 19). The texture of the fabric is usually medium/medium-fine and inclusions commonly consist of sand, grit, limestone and mica. The decoration of unglazed pottery - when it is present - usually consists of a simple slip. For the Combed Incised Ware, an incised decoration is characteristic and is present within the Medieval pottery assemblage as body sherds showing an incised banded decoration (Pl. CXXIII: 21-23). At Hirbemerdon Tepe there is seemingly no evidence of local pottery production during the Medieval period, as has been proved at Ziyaret Tepe (Matney *et al.* 2007: 32-33). The lack of findings, such as big cooking pots and bread ovens or stewing pots, could testify that the local Medieval population was consuming milk and meat, roasting animals over a large fire, but with no necessity for huge cooking pots (Armstrong 2001: 281-281; Matney *et al.* 2007: 33).

The Cream Ware type was very common in the Early Islamic period starting in the 'Abbasid period' after the capital moved to Mesopotamia. This class of ceramic became a popular type of coarse ware and was often used to store water. This function of the Cream Ware type is proved at Hirbemerdon by the discovery of numerous fragments of handled jars (Pl. CXXII: 12), similar to the Medieval jars from Salat Tepe (Ökse and Görmüş 2013: 199, fig. 14). At Kavusan Höyük ceramics dating to the Medieval period consist of similar hand-made, coarse, and densely tempered vessels for daily use, such as jugs, wide-mouthed bowls, single or doubled handled jars associated with a wheel-made manufacturing, and generally bowl shaped glazed ware. This assemblage is dated by Kozbe to between the twelfth-forteenth centuries AD (Kozbe 2013: 347).

Small finds

At Hirbemerdon Tepe a number of small finds of Medieval date have been recovered from A, AC, E, D and E excavation areas. The only Medieval loom weight (Pl. CLXXXIV: 1) comes from Area D (D0004), where no structures have been detected, but only pits of Medieval date. Other small metal (iron) objects were also found in the Medieval level: for example, two bracelets, one badly encrusted (Pl. CLXXXIV: 4) and the other with rounded and flattened ends (Pl. CLXXXIV: 5); a spoon handle, V-shaped in cross-section, with

curves resembling a slight S shape (Pl. CLXXXIV: 7); a needle (Pl. CLXXXIV: 2); a fragment of an iron pin (Pl. CLXXXIV: 3); a fragment of an iron sickle (Pl. CLXXXIV: 6); and fragments from two iron blades (Pl. CLXXXIV: 8-9).

No Medieval coins were found in the Medieval levels. This is an interesting absence that can testify to the average local economic conditions of the Medieval settlement located on the mound.

Phase VII: The Ottoman Period

Since the Ottoman conquest in 1517, the upper Tigris region was characterized by a rural landscape, with the balanced presence of large fields of open pasture and agriculture areas, according to the sixteenth century tax recording system² (Göyünç and Hütteroth 1997; Hammer 2012: 129). From 1600 to 1850, the most intensely cultivated zone in Diyarbakır province was the northern part, for reasons of defence. In fact, the northern upper Tigris valley was characterized by better connections and access to urban markets (Hammer 2012: 150). According to Evliya Çelebi, a traveler in the Ottoman Empire during the seventeenth century, agriculture in the Diyarbakır area was limited, with expansive uncultivated areas available as pastures (van Bruinessen 1988a: 36-44 in Hammer 2012). This nomadic and rural landscape is clearly recognizable from the analysis of archaeological data (Hammer 2012): Ottoman sites can be recognized by the presence of fragments of elaborately crafted tobacco clay pipes and Glazed Ware, almost invariably simple and green (Algaze, Hammer and Parker 2012: 41).

Architecture

A lack of occupation followed the Medieval phase on the mound. After ca. 300 years of abandonment, the latest phase of occupation at Hirbemerdon Tepe is dated to the Ottoman period. According to a historical map dated to 1855 (Kiepert 1855), the toponym of Hirbemerdon Tepe was *Merdon*.

Phase VII, dating to the eighteenth-nineteenth centuries AD, (Laneri 2014: 346) was discovered just below the topsoil in Areas E, AC and AA, and dated to the Ottoman period primarily due to its stratigraphic position above the Medieval level, and because of the nature of its architecture and artefacts.

In the 2011 season, excavations were focused on Area AA, located on top of the High Mound. A multi-roomed building covering the upper part of the acropolis was found immediately below the surface and was dated to the Ottoman period (Figs. 11.4-11.5). The architectural remains pointed to a complex building with at least two phases (Phase VIIA earlier, Phase VIIB later).

The earlier level (Phase VIIA) is characterized by beaten floors (AA0004, AA0008, AA0009, AA0019) as identified in Rooms I, II and V. In Room VI a wall made by large sized stones (AA0047) was discovered and likely belongs to this first Ottoman phase, but was then reused in the following period. Two small sized pits (AA0037, AA0039) - full of dirt, ash, soil and stones - are most probably linked to this first Ottoman phase, because they were subsequently covered by steps (AA0026) and a wall (AA0025) in Room IV; the presence of storage pits points to a permanent occupation of a long duration.

The later Ottoman level (Phase VIIB) is characterized by a large building composed of six rooms (Rooms I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, figs. 11.6-11.10) with an entrance on the west side of the building. The building consists of rectilinear walls with widths between 50 and 100 cm; stones used for the walls are of different sizes, from medium to small. The thickness of the walls and the wall's foundations (AA0005, AA0007, AA0016-18, AA0047, AA0069) can be explained by structural necessities, since the building was also likely to consist of a superstructure held by these stick walls, as is also suggested by the presence of steps in Room IV.

² The Ottoman system of tax recording and administrative lists of villages provide vivid descriptions of the local landscape, as well as data about the location and productivity trends of agriculture in the Diyarbakır region from the sixteenth-nineteenth centuries (Hammer 2012: 147).

Both the Ottoman Building's Phases VIIA-B have similarities with the Ottoman multi-roomed buildings from the L1b level of Ziyaret Tepe (Matney *et al.* 2007). The architecture of Level L1a consisted of oval, circular or rectilinear walls without multi-roomed buildings (the so-called 'Tent Level' in Matney *et al.* 2007: 25), while instead the earlier phase L1b shows a more regular plan: the walls and wall foundations are rectilinear with widths between 60 and 80 cm, suggesting that these walls may have held some sort of superstructure. And finally, the presence of a rectangular storage pit can prove that the buildings were a permanent Ottoman settlement.

The Ottoman building at Hirbemerdon Tepe is different in dimension. Its prominent location overlooking the southern bank of the Tigris river can contribute to an identification as an Ottoman military garrison.

Pottery

Although Ottoman pottery belongs to the Late Islamic horizon,³ for the upper Tigris region, our understanding of Ottoman ceramics is still problematic, as already outlined for the case of Ottoman ceramics from Ziyaret Tepe (Matney *et al.* 2007: 27).

The Ottoman pottery assemblages present at Hirbemerdon Tepe are Green Common Ware (78%), Late Glazed Ware (11%) and Common Ware (11%). The Green Common Ware is the most common Ottoman ceramic at Hirbemerdon Tepe. The unglazed decoration consists of a self-slip; the colour of the cross-section is pale to light yellow or yellowish brown; and the most common inclusions are sand, grit and limestone (Pl. CXXV: 4-7). The most typical form within the Green Common Ware is the jar (Pl. CXXV: 2-3). The only example of Late Glazed Ware is a pink glazed bowl (Pl. CXXV: 1), whose reddish yellow cross-section includes sand, grit, mica and limestone. The Common Ware assemblage consists of three-handled water jugs (Pl. CXXV: 8) that are slip-decorated with a cross-section showing the presence of sand, mica, grit and limestone.

Small finds

Several Ottoman finds of particular interest are able to further confirm the Ottoman nature of Phase VII. A bronze coin (Pl. CLXXXVI: 23) dated to 1277 (1861 AD) and the reign of Sultan Abdulaziz (1830-1861 AD) was found during the 2011 excavation season in Area AA, precisely within Room IV of the Ottoman building, in AA0014. From the same locus, a filling that consisted of dirt and stones was also found to contain fragments of worked bones (Pl. CLXXXV: 3-4), a metal band (Pl. CLXXXVI: 17), a fragment from a blue glass bracelet decorated with a spiral motif (Pl. CLXXXV: 5), an iron spatula (Pl. CLXXXVI: 22) and a tack (Pl. CLXXXVI: 20). Other small finds recovered from the Ottoman level of occupation included: two buttons, one of bronze (Pl. CLXXXV: 1) and the other of bone, with five holes (Pl. CLXXXV: 2); a stone pestle (Pl. CLXXXVI: 15); small metal objects, which were considered to be part of a tool of an uncertain function (Pl. CLXXXVI: 16); a blade (Pl. CLXXXVI: 18); a fragment from an iron pin (Pl. CLXXXVI: 19); and a fishing hook (Pl. CLXXXV: 21) from AA0013.

Of certain Ottoman date are eight clay tobacco pipes (Pl. CLXXXV: 6-13) recovered in their stratigraphic location from Areas A, AC, D and E. This class of objects is typical of the Ottoman material culture, even in small settlements (Boas 2000: 555; Van der Lingen 2003: 131; Matney *et al.* 2007: 28; Algaze *et al.* 2012) and nomadic sites (Avisar 1996: 198-201; Hammer 2012). Since the end of sixteenth century, European shipments of tobacco into Istanbul are recorded in contemporary sources (Simpson 2013: 252). Smoking was first banned in the Ottoman Empire in 1612 by Sultan Ahmet I (1603-1617) and then by Sultan Murad IV (1623-1640). Despite this aggressive policy against smoking, Evliya Çelebi's list of trade guilds in Istanbul compiled during the reign of Sultan Murad IV, made mention of pipe-makers (*ibid.* 2013: 254). During the reign of Sultan Ibrahim (1640-1648), the severe anti-tobacco laws were finally abolished in 1646. The wide presence of clay tobacco pipes in the archaeology of the Ottoman Empire implies that there have been

³ For northern Mesopotamia Ottoman pottery see Simpson 1993, Simpson and Watkins 1995, Simpson 1997.

several pipe-makers in each Ottoman city (Robinson 1985; Simpson 2008; Simpson 2013: 258). The clay tobacco pipes from Hirbemerdon Tepe can be divided into three groups according to the clay's colour in cross-section (Simpson 1993: 17-18): early types in fine gray clay dated to the seventeenth to early eighteenth centuries (Pl. CLXXXV: 7, 9); early red ware types (Pl. CLXXXV: 12); and red burnished types dating to the early nineteenth century (Pl. CLXXXV: 7). In 2763 and 5540 (Pl. CLXXXV: 6, 12) the shape of the pipe's shank finds parallels with nineteenth century red-slipped pipes found at Khirbet Deir Situn (Simpson 2013: 263, fig. 5).

Chapter 9. Andirons, lamps and portable hearths

Marta Aquilano

During excavations between 2005 and 2011 in the site of Hirbemerdon Tepe, a total of 38 fire-related objects were discovered ranging from the third to the first millennia BCE.

They belong to a wide category of objects that scholars have labeled as movable/portable hearths, hearth stands, andirons, fenders, and/or pot-stands (Diamant and Rutter 1969; Amiran 1952; Smogorzewska 2004; Buccellati 2004).

These objects can be divided typologically into three basic categories:

- Andirons
- Lamps
- Portable hearths

Within these categories, we can further distinguish small subgroups.

Andirons

The andirons were actually used to contain the fire of the hearth and in fact they had to be arranged around it. They are handmade and the mixture of clay is rather crude. Frequently these have the shape of a horseshoe. The different variants are characterized by a different development of the wall (Aquilano, Valentini 2011).

They were almost all found in MBA levels, but only a few *in situ*, so their chronology is problematic.

Fragments 1236, 3278, 5022, 6647, 5936, 5982, 6019 (Pl. CLVI: 132; pl. CLVII: 133, 135-136; pl. CLVIII: 145; pl. CLXXIX: 1; pl. CXXVII: 5) are horseshoe-shaped, with smooth walls and without decoration.¹ The first four were discovered in Area A: 1236 (Pl. CLVI: 132) is very coarse and poorly preserved (the ends are missing). It comes from a MBA filling level. 3278 (Pl. CLVII: 135) is a small fragment of wall, which presents a slip on the surface and traces of burning on its inner part. It was discovered in a filling above a store-room pavement of the complex building (Room 5). In fragment 5022 (Pl. CLVII: 136) the remaining end rises up to create a sort of horn and the inner surface presents traces of burning. Andiron 6647 (Pl. CLVIII: 145) is a fragment of an ending part and was found in the filling below the floor of a room (foundation level). 5936 and 5982 (Pl. CLXXIX: 1; pl. CXXVII: 5) came to light in Area D, in the southern sector of the site. 5982 is extremely damaged but it is very important because it was discovered inside a large pithos that lay on a ritual deposit of clay animal figurines, dated back to the EBA. 5936 is a fragment of a large andiron. As with the other examples, the clay is very coarse and friable. It has a controversial element on the rim that could be a sort of knob, a foot or a decorative element. It was found inside an Iron Age pit. 6019 (Pl. CLVII: 133) is a complete horseshoe-shaped andiron found in Area AC, in a MBA filling layer of the *piazza*.

¹ For comparisons see, for example, the objects from Karakurt (Diamant, Rutter 1969, fig.10), Karaköy (Sagona and Sagona 2004, fig. 196), Tepecik (Esin 1972, figg. 1, 2, 4), Korucutepe (Van Loon 1973, pl. 6), Pulur (Sakyol) (Koşay 1976, pl.35).

Fragments 6288 (Pl. CXXXIV: 1) and 5403 (Pl. CLVII: 139) are horseshoe-shaped and have knobs on the inner surface used to house containers to be placed on the fire.² 6288 comes from a filling above a pavement in Area AA on the top of the mound. We can well distinguish the knob on the inside. 5403 was found in a surface layer of the Step Trench AC. In this example the knobs to support the pottery vessels are connected by a continuous band of clay. The ends on this object are decorated with vertical and horizontal incised lines and three dots. Unfortunately it is very damaged and only a small part is preserved, but it has precise parallels with the complete examples found at the site of Müslümantepe.³

5415 includes six different fragments that were discovered in the same filling layer of Area A but that probably belong to different objects. They comprise three fragments with smooth walls, two simple fragments with knobs (Pl. CLVII: 140) and a fragment with a decoration made of a row of impressed circles that were also found on a lamp (Pl. CLV: 125, see below).

Andiron 6330 and 6340 (Pl. CLVIII: 142, 144) were recovered during the last field campaign, respectively in Area AC and Area AA. 6340 was found in a filling of Room 55, near the *piazza*. It is interesting because the preserved end shows two little horns on the short side. 6330 was found in an ashy layer above a collapsed kiln. It has a curved rim with two small excrescences that resemble a pair of horns. We have also found this element in a decorated example from the same layer (Pl. CLVIII: 143, see below).

At Hirbemerdon Tepe some examples of perforated andirons are also attested:⁴ 2935 (Pl. CLVII: 134) was found in Area A inside a small room that contains a bench and two small niches in the wall, which probably held vases. Unfortunately the andirons lay in a filling layer and not on the pavement. It is peculiar in that it has a row of holes along the central part of the body. Traces of burning are visible on the inner surface.

6367 (Pl. CXXXIV: 2) was found in a pit of the phase IIIA in Area AC. It has a single hole on the wall. The surface is slipped and lightly burnished.

Four fragments of decorated andirons were recovered during the Hirbemerdon Tepe excavation. Three examples have a geometric decoration (Pl. CLVII: 137-138; pl. CLVIII: 143) and the last one has some anthropomorphic traits (Pl. CLVII: 141).⁵ 5023 (Pl. CLVII: 137) comes from a filling in the *piazza*. It is the end of a horseshoe-shaped andiron, which can be noted from the curved surface typical of such items. The front of the object is decorated with a geometric incised motif: two lines and two dots on the top, a long vertical line and a circle with a central dot along the center. The inner part is marked by a ridge and traces of fire are visible on the lower front and the inner surface. 6331 (Pl. CLVIII: 143) is part of a horseshoe-shaped andiron with a geometric decoration on each end: a row of three dots, a “X” motif, a dot, two horizontal lines and another row of three points. The central curved portion of the body shows two protuberances on the rim. They are similar to those in example 6330 (Pl. CLVIII: 142). It was found in an ashy filling above the collapse of a kiln. 5260 (Pl. CLVII: 138) was found in a filling just above the virgin soil. It presents an unusual decoration in comparison to other objects. It has a thickened rib decorated with diagonal lines on one side. Inside this motif there is a row of small dots. The morphology and the orientation of the object are unusual, too: one can presume that the decorated part has to be external, but we cannot understand whether it has a horizontal or vertical orientation. The part of the body opposite to the decoration is curved. If the object was oriented horizontally, the excrescences could be missing, and it could be part of a horned andiron. On the other hand, traces of burning are visible on the narrow, flat side, and therefore could have

2 Objects of this type were discovered in a large number of sites, as for example Tell ‘Ay (see Diamant and Rutter 1969, fig. 14) or Kültepe (Özgüç 1999b: 44).

3 Ay 2010. Another example of this type is from the site of Ararat (Diamant and Rutter 1969, fig. 10).

4 Parallels can be made, for examples, with the andirons from Gelinciktepe (Palmieri 1967, fig. 24) and Kenan Tepe (Foster 2009, fig. 4.52).

5 The most impressive and well preserved examples are certainly those from Pular (Sakyol) (Koşay 1976, pls. 32.4, 32.5, 32.6, 36), but this kind of object is very common in a large number of sites from the Caucasus to Palestine, as for example Amiranis Gora, Garni, Shengavit (Smogorzewska 2004, fig.2), Yanik Tepe (Burney 1961, pl. LXXIV), Çinis Höyük (Takaoglu 2000, fig. 2), Tabara el Akrad, Beth Yerah, and Beth Shan (Smogorzewska 2004, fig. 8).

been the part in contact with the fire, in which case the orientation could be vertical. In this case the curving surface could be the remnants of a large hole used for transporting the object. The small fragment 5635 (Pl. CLVII: 141) was found in an Ottoman pit, but it can be dated almost certainly to the MBA. It is decorated with a very simple, geometric motif with two dots and two horizontal lines that could be used to form a very stylized human face. All these types of objects can be compared with the large number of horseshoe-shaped andirons typical of the ETC culture and found in many sites throughout Southern Caucasus, Eastern Anatolia, Syria and Palestine⁶.

Lamps

We have supposed that the objects of type B could be used as lamps because of their small size (height: 10 - 11 cm, width: 10 - 11 cm, depth: 7 - 8 cm), the presence of the cupel/crucible, the signs of burning, and the domestic context of the findings (Aquilano and Valentini 2011). These types of artifacts seem to be unique to the Upper Tigris Valley and are not found outside this specific area, except for Tell Mozan (see below, type B2).

The most interesting example from Hirbemerdon (Pl. CLV: 124) was found in Room 3 of Building A, next to some stone mortars and a grinding stone. It is semicircular in shape and embellished with an incised fishbone decoration along the vertical elements framing the front-facing side. It is comprised of two levels with a shallow spouted upper receptacle, and a lower enclosed interior space, accessible only from the front opening. The edge of the upper receptacle is embellished with three inlaid pebbles evenly spaced around the perimeter (one on each corner and one on the center back edge). Traces of burning are visible on the inside walls of the interior space, including the underside of the upper receptacle; as a result, it can be suggested that this object was definitely associated with firing activities (Laneri *et al.* 2006b: 165).

Objects of this type have been discovered at Üçtepe (Özfirat 2005: Pls. XCIV:7, XCV:13)⁷ and Başur Höyük.⁸

1222 (Pl. CLVI: 127) is characterized by two superimposed elements and it is open on the front side on which a small part of a grooved decoration is preserved. It was found in a filling layer.

1229 (Pl. CLVI: 128) consists only in a fragment of the horseshoe base of the lower chamber. It was found on the street of Area A.

As for lamp 354 (Pl. CLV: 125), only the base and part of the chamber are preserved. It is interesting because it has a “snake-shaped” decoration that is also found on a lamp from Giricano (Bartl 2012: 179, fig. 2: 183).

5998 and 6068 (Pl. CLVI: 130-131) are very small fragments of an inner chamber with an incised zig-zag decoration. They come from ashy filling layers of the *piazza*.

1230 and 6033 (Pl. CLII: 111; pl. CLVI: 129) are fragments of cupels. 1230 (no. 129) was found on the street of Area A, while 6033 (no. 111) was found in the *piazza*.

Type B2 is attested in some specimens found in private houses of the Khabur period at Tell Mozan/Urkesh in Jazirah (Buccellati 2004: 73). These lamps have three feet that hold the cup (Buccellati 2004, fig. 6). A cup of this type (Pl. CLV: 126) with a spout was also found at Hirbemerdon Tepe on the floor of Room 25 of the building complex. It shows the fractures for the attachment of the four feet. The interior surface shows traces of burning (Aquilano and Valentini 2011).

⁶ See Smogorzewska 2004 for types and characteristics of andirons in the Early Transcaucasian Culture.

⁷ Although the author describes this object as “building model” (Özfirat 2006: 53), its similarity with the lamps from Hirbemerdon Tepe and from the other sites of the upper Tigris valley is clear.

⁸ Personal communication Haluk Sağlamtimur. A variant of this type with a clay vertical element dividing the entrance of the lower chamber in two parts was found at Salat Tepe (Ökse and Görmüş 2006: 182-185, fig. 6).

Portable hearths

Portable hearths are the most controversial category. In general we consider portable hearths as objects probably used as supports for cooking pots that had to be put on the fire (Aquilano and Valentini 2011).

At Hirbemerdon Tepe five fragments of this type were attested and have been divided in two subgroups.

508 and 948 (Pl. CLIII: 114-115) are rectangular in shape, vertical in orientation, and taper down to a narrower bottom. 508 is intact and was found on top of the stone-paved floor of Court 12 of the building complex. Even though the top and the bottom surfaces are poorly preserved, they exhibit clear traces of burning associated with firing activities. Damaged areas, probably indicating the position of the four original supporting legs, are visible at the four corners of the narrower bottom surface. The recessed cavity of the upper surface probably functioned as the area used for the hearth's firing activities (Laneri *et al.* 2006b, 165). Each of its four faces is decorated with a different incised and relieved schematic anthropomorphic motif: on the first face two concentric circles are on the top, a horizontal line and a zig-zag with two points on the ends; on the second there is a vertical line splitting at the end and flanked by two oblique elements, with two concentric circles at the bottom; on the third there is a fishbone pattern and two circles at the bottom; and on the last face there are two circles, a vertical line in the center and a zig-zag at the bottom. 948 was discovered in a filling of the street. Only the lower part is preserved, while the top is damaged and partially destroyed. The decoration on the first face is characterized by a tree or fishbone shape, while two vertical grooves evenly spaced on both sections of the bottom part are separated by the central motif. On the second face we can see three vertical grooves evenly spaced and one horizontal line separating the upper section from the lower one. The third face shows two vertical grooves and one horizontal groove separating the bottom from the top; the lower section is separated from the decorated portion by a deep groove. The decoration on the fourth face looks like a human face: it includes some zig-zag incised grooves and two deep holes located on top of the zig-zag and evenly spaced next to the edge of the face. The lower section is separated from the decorated portion by a deep groove.

At the moment there are no precise comparisons for this type of object, although the examples from Hirbemerdon can be considered - at least from a functional viewpoint – similar to the repertoire of hearth stands from the Transcaucasian and upper Euphrates region (Aquilano and Valentini 2011). These have different shapes (a spool, cylinder, prism) and are often perforated to allow the insertion of a handle for transport (Smogorzewska 2004, fig. 9).

Fitting parallels of these last mentioned artefacts are instead represented by fragments 5542, 5914 and 6140 (Pl. CLIV: 116-118) at Hirbemerdon Tepe; they are cylindrical in shape and sometimes narrower in the central part of the body (5542 and 6140) or with a hole in the middle (5914).

Chapter 10. Other small finds

Margherita Dallai

In this section, objects related to textile activities (i.e., spindle whorls, loom weights and weights, discs and pierced discs) as well as bone needles have been considered. The chronology of these objects ranges from the third to the first millennia BCE.

Objects related to textile activities

During the excavations carried out from 2005 to 2011 at the site of Hirbemerdon Tepe, a total of 75 weaving and spinning-related objects were found. Although it is not always easy to determine, these objects can be divided into three categories according to their function:

- Spindle whorls.
- Loom weights and weights.
- Discs.

Inside these groups it is possible to further distinguish other small subcategories.

Spindle whorls

Spindle whorls are used as weights for spinning. They are hung on the spindle to weigh it down, thus allowing the spindle to turn and to twist the fibers together (Shamir 1996: 149). At the site of Hirbemerdon Tepe, nine spindle whorls have been retrieved and can be divided into four groups on the basis of morphology.

Three spindle whorls are circular and flat with a biconical or straight perforation (type A). They were found in different chronological levels, nevertheless all whorls are dated to the Middle Bronze Age.

287 and 5265 (Pl. CXXI: 35; pl. CXXII: 39) are more irregular than the others, both in regard to their perimeter and surface. The former is made of black stone with red veins and was found in a filling layer (B0008) of Area B in the Outer Town. The whorl is dated to the MBA, although this level has been dated to the Middle Iron Age. It is likely that during this period this area had been dedicated to working activities, however, this is not certain because the last occupational phase has been severely disturbed (Guarducci and Laneri 2010: 18; Laneri *et al.* 2009: 231). The latter is smaller than 287 and is made of clay, most probably realized from a vessel fragment, moreover 5265 has a biconical hole rather than a straight hole. It is almost complete with only one part being broken, and it presents several scratches on the surface. This whorl has been found in a MBA filling level (A0567) in Area A inside Building Q in the ceremonial sector of the architectural complex, and it is dated back to Middle Bronze Age.

5434 (Pl. CXXII: 36) has a perfectly smoothed perimeter and surface with a biconical perforation. It is made of black stone and was found in the MBA beaten floor of Room 66 (AC0016) in Area AC. For this reason the whorl is datable to the Middle Bronze Age.

For this type, some comparisons come from the site of Tell Mardikh (Peyronel 2004: Pl. XII: 93-94), where

some spindle whorls made from pottery sherds dateable to the Middle Bronze Age I-II were found.

Two spindle whorls are circular with a thickening of the part around the hole (type B). They extend tapering outwards and are similar to a wheel.

3031 (Pl. CXLII: 38) has a smoothed perimeter and an almost smooth surface. It is made of clay and came from the filling level (A0408) dated to the Middle Bronze Age and so has also been dated to this period. It was found near the *piazza*, a large outdoor space that is part of the ceremonial area of the Middle Bronze Age architectural complex (Laneri *et al.* 2012c : 141).

2976 (Pl. CXLII: 37) is made of clay and is considered to be a variation of the previous example. Indeed, its perimeter is characterized by several rectangular grooves that give it the appearance of a gear. Unfortunately, the context that it was uncovered in is not clear, indeed, it has been found on the surface (A0000). Nevertheless, it could be dated to the Middle Bronze Age.

A coeval comparison for this typology comes from the site Kenan Tepe (Parker *et al.* 2008: 143-144, fig. 26 D). Another similar item was found at the site of Boztepe, unfortunately in a mixed context (Parker and Creekmore 2002: 48, fig. 24 J). Both spindle whorls could also be wheels, because the central part is very thick. From the site of Pular (Koşay 1976: 192, Pl. 69:410) comes an earlier example dating to the Early Bronze Age.

Three spindle whorls have a hemispherical shape (type C) and are almost datable to the Early Bronze Age II.

5437 and 5535 (Pl. CXXXIV: 4; pl. CXXXII: 11) are similar to each other because both have a hole with a smooth edge. The former is made of black stone with a slightly biconical hole. The dating of this whorl is undefined, however it is between the Early Bronze Age and the Middle Bronze Age. It was retrieved in a MBA filling level (A0025) of Room 42 in Area A. Within this room, which is part of Building P in the western sector of the architectural complex, architectural features connected with working activities have been discovered, such as a bench with small stones and pebbles and a plastered recess (Laneri *et al.* 2008c: 185). The latter, 5535, is made of bone, its perforation is perfectly straight and its surface is completely smoothed. It was discovered in an EBA filling layer (E0026) of Area E where some rooms linked to domestic function has been uncovered (Laneri 2014a: 343) and dates to EBA II (i.e., Ph. IIB).

5436 (Pl. CXXXI: 10) is similar to 5437 and 5535, however it differs with respect to the edge of the hole, which is directed slightly outwards. It is made of clay and was found in an EBA filling level (E0025) of Area E, and therefore dates back to the EBA II. Similarly to 5535, it is likely connected to a domestic context (Laneri 2014a: 343).

For type C, it is possible to find some comparisons at the site of Pular, where one spindle whorl is dateable to the Early Bronze Age (Koşay 1976: 193, Pl. 69: 414), while the chronology of the other one is not clear (Koşay 1976: 214, Pl. 88: 830). Coming from Tell Mardik (Peyronel 2004: Pl. IX: 65-67) are some comparable items that are dateable to the Middle Bronze Age I-II.

Finally, 5423 (Pl. CXXXI: 9) is half of a circular, tapering ring-shaped object with a lipped rim (type D). It has been identified as a spindle whorl, however this is not definitive. It is made of blackish red burnished clay and is characterized by a thin wall and a wide hole in the center. It was found in the same level as 5436 and thus it can be considered contemporaneous.

With regard to spindle whorls, it is possible to conclude that the majority of them come from working and domestic contexts, although some others have been found in the ceremonial sector, and they date to the Middle Bronze Age (one is datable to the Iron Age). Many of these are made of clay and those made of stone are numerous too, however, one is made of bone (Pl. CXXXII: 11). Regarding the size of the objects, the range of external diameter is from 2 cm to 6.2 cm. One spindle whorl was burnished (Pl. CXXXI: 9), while the others do not present treatments or decorations. The dominant type of spindle whorl in the Early Bronze Age II is hemispherical in shape and in the Middle Bronze Age the dominant type is circular and flat with a biconical or straight perforation.

Loom weights and weights

During the excavation, a series of loom weights and weights were unearthed dating to a wide chronological range.

Loom weights

Loom weights were used in weaving to stretch the warp threads in the warp-weighted loom (Shamir 1996: 135). At the site, 27 loom weights were discovered and we can divide them into nine subgroups according to their different shapes.

Six loom weights are circular and flat with biconical or straight perforations (type A).

936 and 2764 (Pl. CXLVI: 64-65) are both from reused pottery fragments and both have a biconical central hole. Their function is not very clear; they may also be spindle whorls. 936 is a blackish fragment of Red Brown Wash Ware reused as a loom weight. For this reason it dates to the Middle Bronze Age, although it was found in a LBA filling layer (A0230) in Area A, located on top of the northeastern section of the MBA architectural complex. 2764 is a chipped sherd of slipped pottery and, like 936, it was found in a LBA filling level (A0446) in Area A, but it dates to the Middle Bronze Age. For the LBA phase, there are several rooms connected through outdoor spaces, where several ovens and drains have been found. These loom weights can therefore be considered as having been used for household activities (Crescioli and Laneri 2011: 119).

2956 (Pl. CXLVI: 67) is made of clay and is similar to the previous loom weights mentioned, but unlike them, 2956 has very uneven, chipped edges and does not present any type of treatment. It is dated to the abandonment of the Middle Bronze Age levels of the architectural complex; in fact, it was retrieved from the filling layer (A0497) excavated in the *piazza*.

6004 (Pl. CXLVII: 70) is a clay loom weight with a regular perimeter and a biconical perforation. Its function is not clear, however, it may also be a spindle whorl. It was discovered in a MBA filling level of the *piazza* (AC0164), and therefore it should most probably be connected to a ceremonial function.

3029 and 5411 (Pl. CXLVI: 68; pl. CLXXXIV: 1) are made of clay and are characterized by a straight hole; it is likely that both are reused pottery sherds. As is the case with 6004, they may also be spindle whorls. 3029¹ is not completely flat; it is slightly curved and has rough and uneven edges. It is dated to the Middle Bronze Age, although it was found on the surface (A0000). 5411 is more circular than 3029 and is the only piece from the collection datable to the Medieval period, despite being discovered in an Early Iron Age wall (D0004) in the “bakery” of Area D, and should therefore be considered to be in connection with this productive area.

Five objects are circular and stocky (type B), and all are made of clay. 2925 and 2927 (Pl. CLXXXII: 23; pl. CLXXXIII: 25) are characterized by a smooth perimeter and surface, whereas 3256, 2921 and 2924 (Pl. CXLVII: 69; pl. CLXXXII: 19, 22) have more uneven and chipped edges.

2927 dates back to the Iron Age. Unfortunately, we have not been able to interpret the context in which it was used because it was discovered within the Late Iron Age filling of a pit in Area A (A0488). 2925 also comes from a Hellenistic filling pit in Area A (A0506), but unlike 2927 it dates to the Post-Neo-Assyrian period, Phase V.

3256 is the only artefact within this group that is characterized by a biconical hole. It dates back to the Middle Bronze Age, despite being discovered in a LBA filling layer of Area A (A0497) in the *piazza* of the architectural complex. The loom weight 2921 has a small part missing with a more uneven and chipped edge, dates to the Hellenistic phase and was discovered in a Hellenistic pit (A0506). 2924 is slightly less uneven

¹ This object was found on the surface and the chronology is not clear. However, based on morphological similarities with other loom weights it has been considered as part of the MBA assemblage.

and more thickened than 2921, however it is contemporary with it and was discovered in the same context.

2920, 2922, 2923 and 2929 (Pl. CLXXXII: 18, 20-21; pl. CLXXXIII: 26) are circular clay loom weights with a thickening around the hole (type C). The first two are characterized by a perfectly smooth surface, whereas 2923 and 2929 are more roughened. All of them are dated to the Hellenistic period and three have been retrieved from a Hellenistic filling of a pit (A0506) in Area A, along with object 2925, whereas loom weight 2929 comes from the Hellenistic filling of a different pit (A0488) in the same area. We are therefore not able to interpret their original context. For this typology, comparisons are available from Tell Mardikh (Peyronel 2004: Pl. LIX, CVI, XCVII: 907; Peyronel 2007: fig. 5.7 B), some of which date to the Iron Age, and others to the Persian Age.

The clay loom weights 2936 and 2938 (Pl. CLXXXIII: 27-28) are from the same context as the circular loom weights with a thickening around the hole and are coeval to them. But these two objects have discs with an unfinished central perforation and can be therefore considered as spindle whorl blanks (type D).

2918, 2919 and 2926 (Pl. CLXXXII: 16-17, 24) are either circular, unperforated discs with a smooth perimeter or they are blanks for spindle whorls (type E). These three loom weights are made of clay and come from the Hellenistic filling of a pit in Area A (A0506) and are dated to this phase. 2918 is not intact.

931 (Pl. CXLV: 60) is the only loom weight that is donut-shaped (type F). Even though only 2/5 of the object is preserved, we can identify the shape because it is characterized by a large hole and the circular cross-section of the body, which is unlike the other analyzed objects. It is made of white stone and dates to the Middle Bronze Age, although it was discovered in a Hellenistic filling layer in Area A (A0222). Unfortunately, the function of this part of Area A is not clear because only poorly preserved architecture remains were uncovered for this period with numerous pits (Laneri 2014a: 346).

2948 (Pl. CXLVI: 66) has been identified as a loom weight, but could also be a wheel (type G). Indeed, it is circular and tapers outwards, like a wheel. It is a slipped clay object datable to the Middle Bronze Age and it can probably be connected with a ceremonial function since it was discovered in Building G in the southeastern sector of the architectural complex.

For this type, comparisons are available from Tell Mardikh (Peyronel 2004: Pl. XCIX: 1212, pl. CXII, LXXIV: 1193), even though they are dateable to the Iron Age.

Finally, three objects have an irregular shape because nearly all have been created from pebbles (type H). 5417 (Pl. CXLVI: 61) is a gray stone with white and pink inclusions and the hole is on the thinner part of the pebble, resulting in it being off-center. It is datable to the Middle Bronze Age and was found in a coeval collapse level (AC0014) of Room 67 in Area AC. 6127 (Pl. CXLVI: 63) is also made of gray stone and dates back to the MBA. Unlike 5417, it comes from a MBA stone wall (AC0056) in Area AC. 2755 (Pl. CLXXXII: 15) is made of whitish yellow stone, however it is not certain that it is a pebble because it is less uneven than the previous two. Its function is not clear but it may also have been used as a pivot for drilling. This object dates back to the Late Iron Age and comes from a coeval filling level of a pit in Area A (A0560), but, unfortunately, it is not possible to be more specific regarding the discovery context.

5541 (Pl. CXLVI: 62) is round with flattened ends and is pierced through the center (type I). Unfortunately, only 2/5 of the object is preserved and so it is hard to recognize its exact shape; however, it is most probably a spherical-shaped loom weight. It is made of white stone and dates to the Middle Bronze Age, but it was found in a level of collapse of Area AB (AB0022) dating to the EBA II.

Of artefact 932 (Pl. CLXXXII: 14) only half of its original form has been preserved, making it difficult to interpret its typological category. It is a round object, slightly stocky and seems to have the faint outline of a biconical hole. This loom weight is made of white stone, perhaps limestone, and dates back to the Hellenistic period. It has been found in a filling level in Area A (A0224), dating to the same period.

We can conclude that the discovery context of the loom weights is in most cases not possible to identify. In the other cases, items come particularly from ceremonial contexts and areas connected to food processing activities. It is interesting to observe that only one weight was found in the working sector. The majority of these objects are dated to the Hellenistic period, although some are dated to the Middle Bronze Age (two

are dated to the Iron Age and one to the Islamic period). Nearly all are made of clay with a few items being made of stone. These loom weights do not present treatments or decorations, however, they may have surface treatments if manufactured from pottery sherds. This is the case of 936 (Pl. CXLVI: 64), which is washed, and 2764 and 2948 (Pl. CXLVI: 65-66), which are slipped. Regarding the weight and size of the objects, the respective ranges are from 23 g to 120 g, and from 3 cm to 6.5 cm. The dominant type of loom weight in the Middle Bronze Age is circular and flat with a biconical or straight perforation; in the Iron Age there are only circular and stocky loom weights (with a smooth perimeter or more uneven perimeters with chipped edges); and in the Late Iron Age period the dominant type is circular and without a perforation. There are no loom weights datable to the Early Bronze Age II or the Late Bronze Age.

Weights

20 objects have been classified as simple weights and as with the previous categories, these items are further divided into five subgroups on the basis of their shape.

Two weights are square-shaped (type A), manufactured from stone and date to the Middle Bronze Age.

1224 (Pl. CXLII: 41) is a completely preserved cube weight with well-polished sides (type A.1). It is made of volcanic black stone (probably porphyry) and is characterized by the lack of a hole. It comes from a MBA filling level of Room 38 in Area A (A0270). This long room forms Building N, next to the pathway of the *piazza*, and has a compacted clay floor on top of which mortars and grinding stones were found *in situ* (Laneri *et al.* 2008c: 185). 2974 (Pl. CXLIV: 51) is a half preserved, basalt, square-shaped weight with a central perforation (type A.2). It was discovered in a MBA filling level (A0406) in the *piazza*, and is therefore likely to have been connected with a ceremonial function.

Eleven items are circular in shape (type B) and according to their specific morphology they can be divided into further subgroups.

2766, 3001, 3003, 5422, 5398 (Pl. CXLIII: 45, 48; pl. CXLIV: 52, 54; pl. CXXXII: 14) are circular, flat weights (type B.1). They are nearly all made of stone and date to the Middle Bronze Age. 2766 is the fragmented half of a light gray stone weight and is characterized by a biconical hole. Although it dates to the MBA, it was discovered in a LBA filling level of Area A (A0453). The context in which it was found is not certain, although the structures of this phase were most probably used in food processing. 3001 is a half preserved limestone item found in a MBA filling of Room 41 (A0298) in Area A. This room is part of Building O, where there are storage and working rooms. Unfortunately, due to its poor state of preservation, the function of this room remains unclear (Laneri *et al.* 2008c: 185). 3003 is part of a basalt weight found in a MBA filling layer in the *piazza* (A0287). 5422 has been classified as a weight, but it may also be a spindle whorl. It is the only object of this group that is made of red clay and dates to the Early Bronze Age II. It has a slightly uneven perimeter and a biconical hole. It comes from an EBA filling level (E0022), which is most probably connected to a domestic context (Laneri 2014a: 343). A similar item, made from pottery sherds and dateable to Early Bronze Age I-II, was found at Korucutepe (van Loon 1980a: Pl. 130: A-C). 5398 is half of a fragmented light gray stone disc with smooth edges and a biconical hole. Its function is unclear, however it may also be a loom weight. It was retrieved from a MBA filling layer (A0603) of Room 57 in Building Q of the architectural complex's ceremonial sector. Unfortunately, the specific function of this room is unclear.

850, 1226, 2928 and 6338 (Pl. CXLII: 42; pl. CXLIII: 46; pl. CXLIV: 53; pl. CXLV: 56) are slightly stocky weights with circular, uneven perimeters (type B.2). All of these weights are dated to the Middle Bronze Age. 850 has been classified as a weight, but it may also be a loom weight. It is a light pink clay disc found in a MBA secondary deposit of Area A (A0168). 1226 is one half of a weight and is made of light brown stone with a biconical hole. It has been retrieved from a MBA filling layer (A0270) of Room 38 in Area A. Given that in this room mortars and grinding stones have been found *in situ*, we can suppose that it is connected to food processing. 2928 is a half preserved whitish stone disc that comes from an LBA filling level (A0489); although the weight is dated to the MBA, it is not possible to be more specific about the context of discovery. 6338 is a basalt weight with an eroded surface; it is similar to donut-shaped objects, but with a smaller hole. It was found in a MBA level of collapse (AA0075) of Room 74 in Area AA.

852 and 3426 (Pl. CXLII: 40; pl. CXLV: 55) are weights with pseudo-circular irregular perimeters without a central perforation (type B.3). For all three of these examples, only half of the original weight is preserved. 852 is a gray stone weight – although it also could be a loom weight - with smooth edges and a straight hole. It is dated to the Middle Bronze Age and was found in a coeval floor level (A0171) of Room 42, which has architectural features connected to working activities (a bench and a plastered recess) (Laneri *et al.* 2008c: 185). 3426 is a limestone weight and is rougher than 852. It dates to the MBA and was retrieved from a coeval filling of Room 30 (A0282), used as temporary storage facilities (Laneri *et al.* 2008c: 186).

6248 and 3002 (Pl. CXLIII: 47, 49) are ellipsoidal-shaped weights (type C) and are both dated to the Middle Bronze Age. The former is made with a smooth gray stone, half of which is preserved. It was discovered in a MBA filling level of Room 55 (AC0148) in Area AC, in the ceremonial sector of the architectural complex, however the use of this room is not clear. 3002 is completely preserved and is made of gray stone. As with weight 6248, it also has a smooth surface. It was found in a MBA floor of Room 16 (A0132). This room, together with Room 17, was originally part of one large room that was used either as a storage area or as a stable (Laneri *et al.* 2008c: 186).

1237, 1241 and 5460 (Pl. CXLII: 43; pl. CXLIII: 44; pl. CXXXII: 15) are weights with irregular forms because they were obtained from pebbles (type D). 1237 and 1241 are complete gray stones used as weights, possibly loom weights or fishing net weights. Both date to the MBA and come from the same coeval filling level of Room 29 (A0281) in the working sector of the architectural complex, but it is not possible to be more specific about the use of that room. 5460 is a half preserved white stone weight with a more triangular form than the previous items (which are quite circular) and without the same thickness. It is the only artefact of the group that dates to the Early Bronze Age II and was found in an EBA filling level of Street 5 (E0031). This makes an understanding of the discovery context for this object problematic. A comparison for this typology comes from the site of Boztepe (Parker and Creekmore 2002: 48, fig.24 F), unfortunately its chronology is unknown because it was found on the surface level.

The object 5269 (Pl. CXXXII: 13) is a half preserved spherical-shaped weight (type E), although it may also be a loom weight. It is made of white stone, has a smooth surface and is slightly chipped. It is datable to the EBA, although it was found in an Islamic stone wall in Room 2 (E0012). Unfortunately, it has not been possible to interpret the use of this room.

Finally, 6335 (Pl. CXLIV: 50) is too damaged to discern into which group it belongs. It is made of gray stone, dates to the Middle Bronze Age and was found in a coeval filling level of Room 67 (AC0099), however we do not have specific details regarding the function of this room.

Regarding the weights, it is possible to conclude that the majority of them come from the ceremonial sector and from contexts connected with specialized craft activities, whereas some of the other weights have been found in storage rooms or in domestic and working contexts. Nearly all date to the Middle Bronze Age, but a few items date back to the EBA II and one object belongs to the Late Iron Age period. All of the objects of this category are made of stone, except three that are made of clay. The sizes of these artifacts range from 2.8 cm to 15.7 cm and their weights range from 30 g to 403 g. It is worth noting that none of these objects have surface treatments. The dominant types in the Middle Bronze Age are the circular and flat weights and the slightly stocky weights with a circular, uneven perimeter. In the Early Bronze Age there is not a specifically dominant type of weight and there are no weights datable to the Late Bronze Age, the Iron Age or the Medieval period.

Discs

Regarding the discs, at Hirbemerdon Tepe we have found pierced discs and clay discs.

The category of pierced discs is controversial because they are not associated with a specific function. On the site, 17 of these objects were found and can be divided into three subcategories on the basis of their morphology.

Eight discs are circular and flat with a smoothed perimeter and surface (type A). Nearly all are datable to the Middle Bronze Age and were found in coeval levels.

930 (Pl. CXLI: 27) is a clay disc with an edge that is not entirely even. It has been classified as a pierced disc, but its function is unclear and it may be a spindle whorl. It was discovered in a filling of Room 26 of the architectural complex (A0217). This room was most probably used as a storage room since it contained stone benches, stone tools and storage jars (Laneri *et al.* 2008c: 184). 2769 (Pl. CXL: 23) is a basalt disc that is completely smoothed and was retrieved from a filling layer of Room 33 (A0443) of the working sector of the MBA complex, and it was used for working activities (Laneri *et al.* 2012c: 140). 5835 (Pl. CXLI: 32) is a pierced disc, but it may also be a loom weight. It is made with reused, bicolor, coarse pottery and is well preserved, although it is flaking slightly. This object was found in a filling level in Area D (D0024), but we cannot be more specific according to the discovery context. 3250 and 5305 (Pl. CXL: 21-22) probably belong to this group, although they are of a higher quality than the previous examples. 3250 is made of polished white stone and has a partially biconical hole. Its function is not clear and it may also be a loom weight. It was found in a filling layer in the area of the *piazza*. The refined appearance and the context of discovery seem to indicate that this object may have had a ceremonial function. 5305 is a disc made of gray stone with white veins and has a biconical perforation. It has been classified as a pierced disc, but it could also be a spindle whorl. It comes from a filling layer (A0565) in the southeastern sector, which has a ceremonial purpose.

1225, 2768 and 2937 (Pl. CXL: 24; pl. CXLI: 28; pl. CLXXVIII: 2) are a variation of the previous type because they have chipped or flaked perimeters (type A.1). 1225 is a red clay disc with a biconical hole. It has been classified as a pierced disc, but it could also be a spindle whorl. It was discovered in a filling level (A0287) in the *piazza*, so may therefore be connected with a ceremonial function. 2768 is made of limestone, has a biconical hole and is almost completely circular. It comes from a filling level (A0443) of Room 33 in the MBA architectural complex, which was used for working activities. 2937 is possibly a loom weight and is most likely a reused fragment from a broken vessel, given that it is slightly curved. It is the only one in this group datable to the Late Bronze Age and comes from a coeval filling layer (A0470) of Building G in the working sector of the architectural complex, and probably dates to a period corresponding to the abandonment phase at the end of the MBA.

3424 (Pl. CXL: 26) is the only circular, thick disc with a chipped perimeter (type B). It is made of limestone and has been found in the working sector of the architectural complex. Indeed, it was in a filling layer (A0085) in the southeastern wing of Building C, which was used as a large kitchen area as indicated by the high density of cooking pots and traces of fire inside one of its rooms (Laneri *et al.* 2008c: 186).

There are seven pierced discs that are square-shaped with irregular or very irregular perimeters (type C). It is likely that they are all reused fragments of pottery, however this is certain for artefacts 6132, 6133, 6137 and 6138 (Pl. CXLI: 33-34; pl. CXLV: 58-59). All of them are made of clay with a biconical hole and are dated to the Middle Bronze Age.

6132 is a reused irregular sherd decorated with two red painted strips. It was discovered in a filling layer (A0565) of the ceremonial sector of the architectural complex, like disc 5305, however it is not possible to be more specific about the context of discovery. 6133 is also an irregular painted sherd, which is half in black and half in red and comes from the same context as 6132. 6137 and 6138 are reused sherds as well. The former has an irregular pentagonal shape and is slipped. The latter is triangular in shape, presents no surface treatments and the hole is off-center. Both come from a MBA filling layer in the *piazza* (A0572) and are therefore likely to be connected with ceremonial activities. 2759 (Pl. CXLI: 29) is an almost square-shaped item and has a large hole; probably it is a broken vessel reused. Although it is dated to the MBA, it was retrieved from a Late Iron Age filling in Area A (A0441). 3280 (Pl. CXLI: 30) is a square-shaped object that was found in an Early Iron Age collapse level (A0050) in Area A; during this phase the area was most probably occupied as a residential neighborhood. It is possibly a loom weight. 5256 (Pl. CXLI: 31) is also a square-shaped item and, although it dates to the MBA, it was discovered in a LBA filling level (A0471) in Area A in a context connected with food processing and household activities.

Finally, 2998 (Pl. CXL: 25) is characterized by an irregular shape with a straight hole (type D) and it is made of clay. Its function is not clear but it may be a loom weight. It dates to the Middle Bronze Age, but it was found in an Iron Age filling level of Area A (A0239).

For pierced discs, it is possible to suppose that a ceremonial context is more frequent than others. However, they also come from storage rooms, rooms connected to the kitchen, residential neighborhoods and from areas connected to working or household activities and food processing. The majority of these objects date to the Middle Bronze Age (one is datable to the Late Bronze Age and one to the Iron Age) and are made of clay, although there are those made of stone as well. Regarding size, the range is from 2.1 cm to 16.3 cm and although the majority do not present treatments or decorations, some items are painted and one is polished. In the Middle Bronze Age the dominant types are the circular, flat disc with a smoothed perimeter and the square-shaped disc with an irregular or very irregular perimeter.

At the site of Hirbemerdon Tepe there are two clay discs (Pl. CXXXI: 8; pl. CXXXIV: 3) whose functions are not yet clear that come from different areas and date to different periods.

5427 (Pl. CXXXI: 8) is a worked ceramic sherd with a rounded shape and without surface treatment. It dates to the Early Bronze Age II and was found in a contemporary filling level (E0022) in Area E, in the southeastern sector of the mound. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to provide more details on the context in which it was found. 6528 (Pl. CXXXIV: 3) is a fragment of a disc characterized by a triangular cross-section and irregular, pale brown painted stripes of different sizes on both sides. It dates to a period between the Early and Middle Bronze Ages and comes from a contemporary filling layer (AA0061) of Room 74 in Area AA, on the top of the Tepe. This room is placed near a kiln, however it is not possible to be more specific with regards to the discovery context.

While both of these discs are brown, only one disc is painted (6528), while the other has no surface treatment. Unfortunately, the finding contexts for both discs are unclear.

In general, we can conclude that the largest category of objects related to textile activities is composed of the weights and loom weights, and that the majority of these objects date to the Middle Bronze Age, although those dating to the Late Iron Age phase are numerous, too. A few items are datable to the Early Bronze and Early/Middle Iron Ages; one dates to the Late Bronze Age and one to the Medieval phase. The majority of these objects are made of clay and most of them were reused vessel fragments. There are also numerous weights that are made of stone and one object that is made of bone (5535, pl. CXXXII: 11). The majority are without treatments or decoration, however, a few items are treated because they are made from treated pottery sherds. The most common contexts associated with these artefacts are those connected to the ceremonial area and to household and food processing, nevertheless there are also objects that come from working, residential and storage contexts.

Bone needles

During the excavations at the site of Hirbemerdon Tepe, ten bone needles were found. It is possible to divide them into three typologies according to their shape:

- Narrow and elongated with a slightly pointed end (type A)
- Wide and squared base with a long, worn, thin point (type B)
- Slightly arched with a thickened point (type C)

Two needles are dated to the Early Bronze Age I. 5695 (Pl. CXXVII: 2) belongs to type C and appears to have been manufactured from a horn, while 6684 (Pl. CXXVII: 3) belongs to type B. The former is slightly broken at the base and is heavily burnt, but a hole is visible on one side. The latter is also burnt, but appears to have no hole. Neither presents any type of surface treatment or decoration and both come from an EBA I filling of a basin (D0068) in Area D in the southern sector of the mound. Unfortunately, it is not possible to be more specific with regard to the context of discovery. A comparison for needle 6684 comes from the site of Korucutepe, although it is dateable to the Early Bronze Age IIIA (van Loon 1980a: Pl. 131: F).

5525 (Pl. CXXXII: 17) is dated to the Early Bronze Age II and belongs to the type B category. It is polished and decorated by a thin engraved line below the hole, which is placed on the needle base. This object comes from a contemporary filling layer (E0032) of Room 2 in Area E in the southeastern sector of the mound. In this area domestic architecture was found and it is likely that this room had a daily use. For this reason, the

needle is most probably associated with a housing context (Laneri 2014a: 343).

Seven objects are dated to the Middle Bronze Age. Almost all are without treatment, except for 6016 (Pl. CLXXI: 233), which is polished and belongs to type A. In fact, it is narrow and elongated and the part where the point should be is broken, while the other end is slightly pointed and presents a little hole. This needle was found in a MBA filling level (AC0164) of Room 35, the *piazza*, in Area AC (the upper sector of the step trench) in a corner where human bones were also found. This sector of the architectural complex was dedicated to ceremonial activities (Laneri *et al.* 2008c: 182) and 6016 could possibly be linked to them. 3249 (Pl. CLXXI: 230) also belongs to type A, however it is more poorly preserved than 6016 because it is broken in half. It comes from a MBA filling level (A0408) of the *piazza* in Area A, the northern sector of the site, and so it was probably linked to the ceremonial activities that took place there.

5536 and 5526 (Pl. CLXXI: 231-232) both belong to the type B category. The former has a large flattened tip (with a large hole) that is worn thin at the point. It was found in a MBA collapsed layer of Room 66 in Area AC (AC0018), and for this reason it is most probably connected with a working activity. In fact, this room has been identified as a room used for craft activities since it is small in size and because a basin and some plaque fragments were found here. The latter, 5526, is similar to 5536, but it has a small hole on the point and the opposite end is absent. This needle comes from a MBA filling layer of Room 55 in Area A (A0593), next to the *piazza*, in the southeastern sector, and so it may be associated with a ceremonial function. Similar to 5526 and 5536, but unperforated, are two needles uncovered at the site of Korucutepe, even though one is dateable to the Late Bronze Age (van Loon 1980b: Pl. 36: H) and the other to the Early Bronze Age II (van Loon 1980a: Pl. 131: E).

6681 and 6683 (Pl. CLXXI: 234, 236) belong to type C. 6681 is shorter than the other items; it has one side that is flattened and the other side, which is pointed. Although it is slightly broken, it appears to have no hole. It is dated to the Middle Bronze Age, however it was discovered in an Early Iron Age filling layer of a pit in Room 1 in Area D (D0043). In this room two tannurs and some pot housings were uncovered, which have been connected with the bread preparation cycle (Guarducci and Laneri 2010: 23). 6683 seems to have no hole and was found in a MBA filling level in area D (D0024). Unfortunately, it has not been possible to give further details on the discovery context.

Finally, 6682 (Pl. CLXXI: 235) is included in this group because it dates to the MBA, but it cannot be included within any specific typology because it is very poorly preserved. It is a large needle made out of deer antler and comes from the same filling layer as 6681 in Room 1 (D0043). For this reason it is most probably linked with production activities.

In general, it is possible to conclude that most of the needles date to the Middle Bronze Age and that the most represented is type B (with a wide and squared base and a worn, long and thin point); and that type A was only present during the Middle Bronze Age. Although the context is unclear in some cases, it is possible to propose that the majority of these objects are from a ceremonial context, especially from the *piazza*, although some others were found in a context connected to productivity and housing areas. Regarding decorations or surface treatments, nearly all needles are untreated since only two items are polished (5525 and 6016). Finally, the colors mainly observed are brown and shades of brown.

Chapter 11. Conclusions

Nicola Laneri

The eleven years of archaeological work performed at the small-sized site of Hirbemerdon Tepe have demonstrated the importance of focusing attention on rural communities even in contexts that do not present large urban settlements. The application of a scientifically coherent plan has been particularly useful for defining the role played by the site in the different chronological periods of occupation.

The two occupied areas (i.e., the High Mound and the Outer Town) were analyzed by using both surveys and excavations, and through these methods a transformation in their use over time has been demonstrated. In fact, the site's earliest occupation occurred during the Late Chalcolithic period, when a small hamlet was located in the Outer Town along the river terraces; then, after a few centuries of abandonment, starting from the beginning of the third millennium BCE the village was moved to the southeastern side of the High Mound where Early Bronze Age I and II settlements were discovered during the archaeological excavations.

Domestic architecture of the EBA II has been excavated most prevalently on the eastern edge of the site, demonstrating that during this period local communities settled down at the crossroads between the agricultural river terraces and the uplands suitable for hunting and grazing livestock.

Even though scattered architecture is recognizable, the following period (i.e., the EBA III/IV) sees an expansion and transformation of the settlement pattern with the creation of ritually built platforms in the Outer Town, on top of which scattered remains of domestic architecture was found along with an uneven occupation of the northern sector of the High Mound. This phase is marked by the appearance of a locally produced pottery assemblage (i.e., the Dark Rimmed Orange Bowls) that is also found at numerous contemporaneous sites in the upper Tigris valley and the Syrian Jazirah.

However, it is during the following Middle Bronze Age period that the site is widely transformed and reached its acme with a large architectural complex built on the northern side of the High Mound as well as domestic architecture in the Outer Town. This phase is marked by the widespread presence of locally produced Tigris painted/slipped ware consisting of Red Brown Wash Ware and Band Painted Ware. The latter presents decorative patterns and morphological elements that have striking similarities with the well-known Khabur Ware found in numerous early second millennium BCE contexts in northern Mesopotamia. The architectural complex unearthed in the High Mound is instead characterized by elements associated with ceremonial activities (i.e., decorated votive plaques, terracotta figurines and house models, etc.) that were most probably performed within a large L-shaped outdoor space located in the lower section of the complex (i.e., the *piazza*). Moreover, located adjacent to this area was a building (G), where a stone altar was brought to light.

Around the XVIIIth century the entire complex was abandoned and only a few centuries later it was reoccupied by Late Bronze Age domestic architecture located along the northern edge of the area previously occupied by the complex. At this time the pottery assemblage is characterized by painted pottery (i.e., the younger Khabur ware and the Nuzi ware).

During the Early Iron Age, the settlement sees elements of transhumant occupation both on the northern and southern sides of the High Mound; whereas during the Middle Iron Age (i.e., the Neo-Assyrian period) also

the Outer Town shows remains of architecture. During this phase, the site might have represented a farmstead under the direct control of the Neo-Assyrian provincial capital of Tushhan (modern Ziyaret Tepe), located a short distance upstream.

During the Late Iron Age and Medieval periods the site does not represent major elements of settled communities, while during the Ottoman period a large building was constructed on top of the High Mound. It is during this period that site was also mentioned on regional maps with the toponym 'Merdon' that, in more recent times, becomes Hirbemerdon Tepe that in Kurdish means 'the hill of the ancient relics of Merdon'.

Hirbemerdon Tepe

Bibliographic References

- Abend, K., S. Caspi and N. Laneri. 2010. "Conserving Fragments of Icons: Clay Votive Plaques from Hirbemerdon Tepe, Turkey". In *Conservation and the Eastern Mediterranean. Proceedings of the 2010 Istanbul Congress for Conservation in the Eastern Mediterranean* edited by C. Rozeik, A. Roy and D. Saunders, 158-164. Istanbul: ICC.
- Brancato, R. forthcoming. *Settlement Patterns and Political Landscapes in the Upper Tigris River Valley. Studies on the Ancient Near East and the Mediterranean*, 2. Rome: Arbor Sapientiae Editore.
- Crescioli, L. and N. Laneri. 2011. "Downsizing a Ceremonial Centre: A Brief Overview of the Late Bronze Age Period at Hirbemerdon Tepe (SE Turkey)". *Anatolica*, 37:115-146.
- D'Agostino, A. 2012a. "Hirbemerdon Tepe and the Upper Tigris Valley during the Early second Millennium: A First Assessment of the Local Pottery Horizon". In Laneri, N., Pfälzner, P. and S. Valentini (eds.), *Looking North: The Socio-Economic Dynamics of the Northern Mesopotamian and Anatolian Regions during the Late Third and Early Second Millennium BC*. Studien zur Urbanisierung Nordmesopotamiens, D, 1, 193-212. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag.
- . 2012b. "Tra le montagne anatoliche e le steppe siriane: problemi di archeologia nell'alta valle del fiume Tigri tra Bronzo antico ed Età del Ferro". In *Studi di Archeologia del Vicino Oriente. Scritti degli allievi fiorentini per Paolo Emilio Pecorella* edited by S. Mazzoni, 185-244. Florence: Florence University Press.
- D'Agostino A., S. Valentini, and N. Laneri. 2008. "Archaeological Work at Hirbemerdon Tepe, Turkey: A Preliminary Report For the First Three Seasons". In *Proceedings of the Vth International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East. Madrid, April 3-8 2006* edited by J.M. Cordoba, M. Molist, M. Carmen Perez, I. Rubio and S. Martinez, 549-566. Madrid: UAM, 2008.
- Guarducci, G. 2011., *Facing an Empire: Hirbemerdon Tepe and the Upper Tigris Region During the Early Iron Age and Neo-Assyrian Period*. New York: Piscataway.
- Guarducci, G. 2012, "Nairi Ware: la produzione ceramica in Anatolia sud-orientale fra l'Età del Bronzo Tardo e l'Età del Ferro Medio". In *Studi di Archeologia del Vicino Oriente. Scritti degli allievi fiorentini per Paolo Emilio Pecorella* edited by S. Mazzoni, 245-274. Florence: Florence University Press.
- Guarducci, G. and N. Laneri. 2010, "Hirbemerdon Tepe during the Iron Age Period: A Case Study in the Upper Tigris River Region". *Anatolica*, 36:17-65.
- Hammer, E. 2012. *Local Landscapes of Pastoral Nomads in Southeastern Turkey*. Unpublished Doctoral Thesis, Cambridge: Harvard University.
- . 2014. "Local Landscape Organization of Mobile Pastoralists in Southeastern Turkey". *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 35:269-288.
- Laneri, N. 2005. "Hirbemerdon Tepe 2003: A Preliminary Report". *Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı*, 26:63-72.
- . 2005b. "Hirbemerdon Tepe". In *Guida delle Missioni Archeologiche Italiane in Turchia*, 49-54. Istanbul: Istituto Italiano di Cultura.
- . 2006a. "Hirbemerdon Tepe 2004". *Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı*, 27:80-94.

- . 2006b. “The Second Season of Archaeological Work at Hirbemerdon Tepe, Turkey: A Preliminary Report”. *East and West*, 56 (4):241-50.
- . 2008a. “Hirbemerdon Tepe. A Middle Bronze Age Site in Northern Mesopotamia”. *East and West*, 58:365-376.
- . 2008b. “Hirbemerdon Tepe. A Middle Bronze Age Site in Northern Mesopotamia”. *East and West*, 58:365-376.
- . 2010. “Hirbemerdon Tepe”. *Aktuel Arkeoloji Dergisi*, Sept. 2010:42-51.
- . 2011. “Connecting Fragments of a Materialized Belief: A Small-Sized Ceremonial Settlement in Rural Northern Mesopotamia at the Beginning of the Second Millennium BC”. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal*, 21 (1):77-94.
- . 2012a. “Hirbemerdon Tepe Arkeoloji Projesi 2010”. *Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı*, 33 (3):341-352.
- . 2012b. “Hirbemerdon Tepe Archaeological Project”. *Journal of Archaeology and Art. Arkeoloji ve Sanat*, 139:41-48.
- . 2012c. “Hirbemerdon Tepe: Un centro cerimoniale nell’alta valle del Tigri”. In *Ricerche italiane in Anatolia: Risultati delle attività sul campo per le età del Bronzo e del Ferro. Serie Asiana*, 6, 80-90. Rome: Herder.
- . 2013a. “Hirbemerdon Tepe”. *Arkeo Atlas*, 8:96-99.
- . 2013b. “Hirbemerdon Tepe Arkeoloji Projesi”. *Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı*, 34 (1):253-260.
- . 2013c. “Hirbemerdon Tepe”. In *Ricerche Archeologiche Italiane in Turchia: Restauro e Valorizzazione*, 21-22. Istanbul: Istituto Italiano di Cultura.
- . 2013d. “The Hirbemerdon Tepe Archaeological Project 2003-2008”. In *The Ilisu Dam and Hep Project Excavations 2004-2008*, 237-262. Diyarbakır: Diyarbakır Museum.
- . 2014a. “Hirbemerdon Tepe 2003-2011. The Chronological Sequence”. In *Proceedings of the VIIIth International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East 30 April – 4 May 2012* edited by P. Bieliński, M. Gawlikowski, R. Koliński, D. Ławecka, A. Sołtysiak and Z. Wygnańska, 341-353. University of Warsaw. Berlin: Harrassowitz Verlag.
- . 2014b. “Interpreting the Settlement Pattern of a Rural Area: The Upper Tigris Valley Region during the Middle Bronze Age”. In *The Archaeology of Upper Mesopotamian Piedmont in the Second Millennium BC* edited by D. Bonatz, 119-130. Series Topoi, Berlin Studies of the Ancient World. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter.
- . 2014c. “Il cervo e le pratiche cerimoniali ad Hirbemerdon Tepe”. *Journal of Archaeology and Art. Arkeoloji ve Sanat*, 148:53-62.
- . 2014d. “Hirbemerdon Tepe”. *Aktuel Arkeoloji*, Aug.:8-11.
- Laneri, N., A. D’Agostino and S. Valentini. 2006a. “Hirbemerdon Tepe”. *Archeologia Viva*, July-August:25-30.
- Laneri, N., A. D’Agostino, M. Schwartz, S. Valentini and G. Pappalardo. 2006b. “A Preliminary Report of the Archaeological Excavations at Hirbemerdon Tepe, Southeastern Turkey, 2005”. *Anatolica*, 33:153-88.
- Laneri, N., A. D’Agostino and S. Valentini. 2007. “The Upper Tigris Valley in Southeastern Anatolia: A Bridge Between Mesopotamia and Anatolia”. In *Transanatolia: Bridging the Gap between East and West in the Archaeology of Anatolia* edited by A. Greaves and A. Fletcher, 16-24. Anatolian Studies, 57.
- Laneri, N. and M. Schwartz. 2008a. “Hirbemerdon Tepe 2006”. *Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı*, 29:137-148.
- Laneri, N., M. Schwartz and J. Ur. 2008b. “The Hirbemerdon Tepe Archaeological Project”. *Antiquity*, 82

- (315) <http://www.antiquity.ac.uk/projgall/laneri/>.
- Laneri, N., M. Schwartz, J. Ur, S. Valentini, A. D'Agostino, R. Berthon and M.M. Halde. 2008c. "The Hirbemerdon Tepe Archaeological Project 2006-2007: A Preliminary Report on the Middle Bronze Age 'Architectural Complex' and the Survey of the Site Catchment Area". *Anatolica*, 34:177-239.
- Laneri, N., M. Schwartz, S. Valentini, A. D'Agostino and S. Nannucci. 2009. "The Hirbemerdon Tepe Archaeological Project: The First Four Seasons of Archaeological Work at a Site in the Upper Tigris river valley, SE Turkey". *Ancient Near Eastern Studies*, 46:212-76.
- Laneri, N., P. Pfälzner and S. Valentini, eds. 2012a. *Looking North. The Socio-Economic Dynamics of the Northern Mesopotamian and Anatolian Regions During the Late Third and Early Second Millennium BC*. Studien zur Urbanisierung Nordmesopotamiens, D, 1. Berlin: Harrassowitz Verlag.
- Laneri, N., S. Valentini and P. Pfälzner. 2012b. "Introduction". In *Looking North. The Socio-Economic Dynamics of the Northern Mesopotamian and Anatolian Regions During the Late Third and Early Second Millennium BC* edited by N. Laneri, P. Pfälzner and S. Valentini, 1-9. Studien zur Urbanisierung Nordmesopotamiens, D, 1. Berlin: Harrassowitz Verlag.
- Laneri, N. M. Schwartz and S. Valentini. 2012c. "Hirbemerdon Tepe: A Middle Bronze Age Site in the Upper Tigris river valley". In *Looking North. The Socio-Economic Dynamics of the Northern Mesopotamian and Anatolian Regions During the Late Third and Early Second Millennium BC* edited by N. Laneri, P. Pfälzner and S. Valentini, 137-149. Studien zur Urbanisierung Nordmesopotamiens, D, 1. Berlin: Harrassowitz Verlag.
- Laneri, N., M. Schwartz, J. Ur, A. D'Agostino, R. Berthon, M. M. Hald and A. Marsh. 2015. "Ritual and Identity in Rural Mesopotamia: Hirbemerdon Tepe and the Upper Tigris river valley in the Middle Bronze Age". *American Journal of Archaeology*, 119 (4):533-564.
- Laneri, N. and M. Schwartz. 2008. "Hirbemerdon Tepe 2006". *Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı*, 29:137-148.
- . 2011. "Southeastern and Eastern Anatolia: The Middle Bronze Age". In *The Oxford Handbook of Ancient Anatolia, 10,000-323 B.C.E* edited by S.R. Steadman and G. McMahon, 337-360. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Laneri, N. and J. Ur. 2010 "The Hirbemerdon Tepe Archaeological Project 2007: A Preliminary Report". *Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı*, 30 (3):213-230.
- Ur, J.A. and E.L. Hammer. 2009. "Pastoral Nomads of the Second and Third Millennia AD on the Upper Tigris River, Turkey: Archaeological Evidence from the Hirbemerdon Tepe Survey". *Journal of Field Archaeology*, 34:37-56.

General Bibliographic References

- Akkermans, P.M.M.G. 1988a. "The Period V Pottery". In *Hammam et-Turkman I: Report on the University of Amsterdam's 1981-84 Excavations in Syria I* edited by M.N. Van Loon, 287-349. Leiden: Netherlands Historisch-Archaeologisch Instituut Te Istanbul.
- . 1988b. "An Updated Chronology for the Northern Ubaid and Late Chalcolithic Periods in Syria: New Evidence from Tell Hammam et-Turkman". *Iraq*, 50:109-145.
- Algaze, G. ed. 1986. "Kurban Höyük and the Late Chalcolithic Period in the Northwest Mesopotamian Periphery". In *Ğamdat Nasr - Period or Regional Style? Beiheft zum Tübinger Atlas des Vorderen Orients, B, 62* edited by U. Finkbeiner and W. Röllig, 274-315. Wiesbaden, Ludwig Reichert.
- Algaze, G. 1990. *Town and Country in Southeastern Anatolia. The Stratigraphic Sequence at Kurban Hoyuk*. Oriental Institute Publications, 110. Chicago: The Oriental Institute Press.
- Algaze, G., R. Breuninger, C. Lightfoot and M. Rosenberg. 1991. "The Tigris- Euphrates Archaeological Reconnaissance Project: A Preliminary Report of the 1989-1990 Seasons". *Anatolica*, 17:176-240.
- Algaze, G., E. Hammer, B. Parker, R. Breuninger and J. Knudstad. 2012. "The Tigris-Euphrates Archaeological Reconnaissance Project: Final Report of the Cizre-Silopi Plain Survey Areas". *Anatolica*, 37:1-115.
- Amiran, R. 1952. "Connections between Anatolia and Palestine in the Early Bronze Age". *Israel Exploration Journal*, 2:89-103.
- Aquilano, M. and S. Valentini. 2011. "Andirons and Portable Hearts in the Upper Tigris Valley". Unpublished paper presented at the *2011 ILISU Dam Archaeology Symposium*, 19-22 October, Mardin.
- Armstrong, P. 2001. "Seljuqs before the Seljuqs: Nomads and Frontiers inside Byzantium". In *Eastern Approach to Byzantium, Papers from the Thirty-third Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies* edited by A. Eastmond, 277-286. University of Warwick, March 1999. University of Warwick: Aldershot.
- Ay, E. 2001. "Upper Tigris Valley Survey: 1999 Season". In *Salvage Project of the Archaeological Heritage of the Ilisu and Carchemish Dam Reservoirs, Activities in 1999* edited by N. Tuna, J. Öztürk and J. Velibeyoğlu, 515-532. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.
- . 2010. "Müslümantepe". *Aktüel Arkeoloji Dergisi*, 17:84-89.
- . 2011. "Müslümantepe Excavations 2002". In *Salvage Projects of the Archaeological Heritage of the Ilisu and Carchemish Dam Reservoirs Activities in 2002, Volume II* edited by N. Tuna and O. Doonan, 515-532. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.
- . 2013. "Bahar Tapınağı". *Arkeo Atlas*, 8:106-111.
- Ball, W., D. Tucker and T.J. Wilkinson. 1989. "The Tell al-Hawa Project: Archaeological Investigations in the North Jazira 1989-87". *Iraq*, 51:1-66.
- Barin, G., E. Akin and F.S. Sahin. 2004. "İlisu Klasik Yuzeý Arastirmalari 2002". *Arastirma Sonuclari Toplantisi*, 21 (1):127-138.
- Bartl, K. 2001. "Eastern Anatolia in the Early Iron Age". In *Migration und Kulturtransfer: Der Wandel*

- vorder- und zentralasiatischer Kulturen im Umbruch vom 2. zum 1. vorchristlichen Jahrtausend. *Kolloquien zur Vorund Frühgeschichte Band 6* edited by R. Eichmann and H. Parzinger, 383-410. Bonn: Habelt.
- . 2012. “Giricano and Ziyaret Tepe: Two Middle Bronze Age Sites in the Upper Tigris Region”. In *Looking North. The Socio-Economic Dynamics of the Northern Mesopotamian and Anatolian Regions During the Late Third and Early Second Millennium BC* edited by N. Laneri, S. Valentini and P. Pfalzner, 175-188. Studien zur Urbanisierung Nordmesopotamiens, D, 1. Berlin: Harrassowitz Verlag.
- Belli, O. 1993. “Neue Funde steinerner Gußformen aus Akçadağ bei Malatya”. In *Between the Rivers and over the Mountains. Archaeologica Anatolica et Mesopotamica Alba Palmieri Dedicata* edited by M. Frangipane, H. Hauptmann, M. Liverani, P. Matthiae and M. Mellink, 605-613. Rome: Rome University Press.
- Beyer, D., ed. 1982. *Meskéné-Emar, dix ans de travaux 1972-1982*. Paris: Éditions Recherche sur les Civilisations.
- Bianchi, A. 2012. “A Diachronic Case? Comparing Pottery Types of the Northern Khabur Triangle and the Upper Tigris Region at the End of the Third Millennium BC”. In *Looking North. The Socio-Economic Dynamics of the Northern Mesopotamian and Anatolian Regions During the Late Third and Early Second Millennium BC* edited by N. Laneri, S. Valentini and P. Pfalzner, 155-71. Studien zur Urbanisierung Nordmesopotamiens, D, 1. Berlin: Harrassowitz Verlag.
- Bianchi, A. and A. Özfirat. 2014. “Dark Rimmed Orange Bowl Ware”. In *Arcane Interregional. Ceramics. Vol. I* edited by M. Lebeau, 271-281. Turnhout: Brepols.
- Blaum, P. 1993. “History of the Kurdish Marwanid Dynasty (983-1085), Part II”. *Kurdish Studies: An International Journal*, 6:40-65.
- Blaylock, S.R. forthcoming. “The Achaemenid Level at Tille Höyük on the Euphrates and other evidence for Achaemenid Archaeology in South-East Anatolia”. In *Anadolu'daki Persler/Persians in Anatolia: Age of the Great Kings* edited by K. Iren, Ç. Atay and Ö. Kasar. Istanbul: Yapı Kredi Yayınları.
- Boehmer, R.M. 1972. “Die Kleinfunde von Bogazköy aus den Grabungskampagnen 1931-1939 und 1952-1969”. *Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft*, 87. Bogazköy-Hattusa/Berlin: Gebr. Man Verlag.
- Bombardieri, L. 2010. *Pietre da macina, macine per mulini: Definizione e sviluppo delle tecniche per la macinazione nell'area del Vicino Oriente e del Mediterraneo antico*. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 2055. Oxford: Archeopress.
- Bosworth, C.E. 1973. “Barbarian Incursions: The Coming of the Turks into the Islamic World”. In *Islamic Civilization 950-1150* edited by D.S. Richards, 1-16. Oxford: Cassirer.
- . 1996a. “The Seljuqs, Their Dependents and the Atabegs”. In *The New Islamic Dynasties: A Chronological and Genealogical Manual* edited by C.E. Bosworth, 185-212. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- . 1996b. Bosworth, C.E., *The New Islamic Dynasties: A Chronological and Genealogical Manual*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Braidwood, R.J. and L. S. Braidwood. 1960. *Excavations in the Plain of Antioch. The Early Assemblages*. Oriental Institute Publications, 61. Chicago: The Oriental Institute Press.
- Bronk Ramsey, C. 2009. “Dealing with Outliers and Offsets in Radiocarbon Dating”. *Radiocarbon*, 51 (3):1023-1045.
- Brustolon, A. and E. Rova. 2007. “The Late Chalcolithic Period in The Tell Leilan Region: A Report on the Ceramic Material of the 1995 Survey”. *Kaskal*, 4:1-42.
- Buccellati, M.K. 2004. “Andirons at Urkesh: New Evidence for the Hurrian Identity of the Early Transcau-

- casian Culture". In *A View from the Highlands. Archaeological Studies in Honour of Charles Burney* edited by A. Sagona, 67-89. Ancient Near Eastern Studies, 12. Leuven: Peeters.
- Buccellati, G. and M. Kelly-Buccellati. 1998. *Mozan I. The Soundings of the First Two Seasons*. Bibliotheca Mesopotamica, 20. Malibu: Undena Publications.
- Buchanan, B. 1967. "The Prehistoric Stamp Seal: A Reconsideration of Some Old Excavations". *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 87 (3):265-279.
- Burney, C.A. 1961. "Excavations at Yanik Tepe, North West Iran". *Iraq*, 13:138-153.
- Contenau, G. and R. Ghirshman. 1935. *Fouilles du Tépé-Giyan, près du Néhavend 1931 et 1932*. Paris, Musée du Louvre.
- Cooper, L. 2006. "The Demise and Regeneration of Bronze Age Urban Centers in the Euphrates Valley of Syria". In *After Collapse. The Regeneration of Complex Societies* edited by G.M. Schwartz and J.J. Nichols, 18-37. Tucson: University of Arizona Press.
- Coppini, C. 2008. "Mitannian Pottery from Tell Barri". In *Proceedings of the Vth International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East. Madrid, April 3-8 2006* edited by J.M. Cordoba, M. Molist, M. Carmen Perez, I. Rubio and S. Martinez, 477-492. Madrid: UAM, 2008.
- Costin, C.L. 1991. "Craft Specialization: Issues in Defining, Documenting and Explaining the Organization of Production". In *Archaeological Method and Theory, vol. 3* edited by M.B. Schiffer, 1-56. Tucson: University of Arizona Press.
- . 2001. "Craft Production Systems". In *Archaeology at the Millennium: A Sourcebook* edited by G.M. Feinman and T. Douglas Price, 273-327. New York: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Press.
- Craddock, P.T., I.C. Freestone and C.D. Dawe. 1997. "Casting Metals in Limestone Moulds". *Historical Metallurgy*, 31 (1):1-7.
- Creekmore, A. 2007. "The Upper Tigris Archaeological Research Project (UTARP). A Summary and Synthesis of the Late Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age Remains from the First Seasons at Kenan Tepe". *Anatolica*, 33:75-128.
- Curtis, J.E. 1983. "Axe-Heads from Chagar Bazar and Nimrud". *Iraq*, 45:73-81.
- Curtis, J. and N. Tallis, eds. 2005. *Forgotten Empire: The World of Ancient Persia*. London: British Museum Press.
- D'Agostino A. 2008. "Between Mitanni and Middle-Assyrians: Changes and Links in Ceramic Culture at Tell Barri and in Syrian Jazirah During the End of the 2nd Millennium BC". In *Proceedings of the Vth International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East. Madrid, April 3-8 2006* edited by J.M. Cordoba, M. Molist, M. Carmen Perez, I. Rubio and S. Martinez, 525-548. Madrid: UAM.
- . 2011. "The Upper Khabur and Upper Tigris Valleys Between the End of the Late Bronze Age and the Beginning of the Iron Age: an Assessment of the Archaeological Evidence (Settlement Patterns and Pottery Assemblages)". In *Empires after Empire. Anatolia, Syrian and Assyria after Suppiluliuma II (ca. 1200-800/700 B.C.)* edited by K. Strobel, 87-136. Florence: LoGisma.
- . 2014. "The Upper Khabur and the Upper Tigris Valleys during the Late Bronze Age: Settlements and Ceramic Horizons". In *The Archaeology of Political Spaces. The Upper Mesopotamian Piedmont in the Second Millennium BC* edited by D. Bonatz, 169-200. Berlin/Boston: De Gruyter.
- De Jesus, P.S. 1980. *The Development of Prehistoric Mining and Metallurgy in Anatolia*. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 74. Oxford: Archaeopress.
- Diamant, S. and J. Rutter. 1969. "Horned Objects in Anatolia and the Near East and Possible Connections with the Minoan 'Horns of Consecration' ". *Anatolian Studies*, 19:147-176.
- Di Nocera, G. 1998. *Die Siedlung der mittelbronzezeit von Arslantepe: eine Zentralsiedlung von Beginn des*

zweiten Jahrtausends v.Chr. in der Ebene von Malatya (Türkei). Rome: Visceglia.

- Dodd, L.S. 2012. "Filling a Niche: Settlement Expansion and Innovation in the Upper Tigris River Valley During the Middle Bronze Age". In *Looking North: The Socioeconomic Dynamics of the Northern Mesopotamian and Anatolian Regions During the Late Third and Early Second Millennium BC. Studien zur Urbanisierung Nordmesopotamiens, D, 1* edited by N. Laneri, S. Valentini and P. Pfalzner, 213-238. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag.
- Doğan, U. 2005. "Holocene Fluvial Development of the Upper Tigris Valley (Southeastern Turkey) as Documented by Archaeological Data". *Quaternary International*, 129:75-86.
- Doyuran, V., V. Toprak and H. Akgün. 2001. "Geotechnical Problems of Hasankeyf Settlement Area". In *Salvage Project of the Archaeological Heritage of the Ilisu and Carchemish Dam Reservoirs Activities in 1999* edited by N. Tuna, J. Öztürk and J. Velibeyoğlu, 833-54. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.
- Du Mesnil du Buisson, R. 1948. *Baghouz: L'Ancienne Corsôtê. le tell archaïque et la nécropole de l'Âge du Bronze*. Leiden: Brill.
- Duistermaat, K. 2008. *The Pots and Potters of Assyria: Technology and Organization of Production, Ceramics Sequence and Vessel Function at Late Bronze Age Tell Sabi Abyad, Syria*. Papers on Archaeology from the Leiden Museum of Antiquities, 4. Leiden: Brepols.
- Dyson, R.H. 1999a. "The Achaemenid Painted Pottery of Hasanlu IIIa". *Anatolian Studies*, 49 (1):1-10.
- . 1999b. "Triangle-Festoon Ware Reconsidered". *Iranica Antiqua*, 34:115-144.
- Erarslan, A. 2009. "Local Settlement Transitions in Southeastern Anatolia during the Late Third and Early Second Millennium BC". *Altorientalische Forschungen*, 36 (2):268-292.
- Erdem, A. 2012. "Regional Variations in Iron Age Grooved Pottery in Eastern Anatolia". In *Anatolian Iron Ages 7 - The Proceedings of the Seventh Anatolian Iron Ages Colloquium Held at Edirne, 19-24 April 2010* edited by A. Çilingiroğlu and A. Sagona, 113-129. Ancient Near Eastern Studies supplement, 39. Leuven: Peeters.
- Erkanal, H. 1977. *Die Äxte und Beile des 2. Jahrtausends in Zentralanatolien*. Munich: Beck.
- Erkanal, H. 1991. "Girnavaz kazıları". *Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı*, 12 (1):261-273.
- Ertem, H. 1972. "Han İbrahim Şah Kazısı 1970". *Keban Project Han İbrahim Şah Excavations 1970-1971*, 63-68. Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Basımevi.
- . 1982. "Keban Project. Han İbrahim Şah Excavations". *Keban Project Han İbrahim Şah Excavations 1970-1971*. Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Basımevi.
- Esin, U. 1969. *Kuantitatif Spektrel Analiz Yardımıyla Anadolu'da Başlangıcından Asur Kolonileri Çağına Kadar Bakır ve Tunç Madenciliği*. Istanbul: Taş Matbaası.
- . 1970. "Tepecik Excavations 1968 Campaign, Preliminary Report". In *1968 Summer Work. METU, Keban Project Publications, I, 1*, 147-172. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.
- . 1972. "Tepecik Excavations 1970". In *Keban Project 1970 Activities. METU, Keban Project Publications, I, 3*, 149-160. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.
- . 1982. "Tepecik Excavations". In *METU, Keban Project 1982, 7*, 96-118. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.
- Faivre X. 1992. "La ceramique de Mohammed Diyab, Campagnes 1990 et 1991". In *Recherches en Haute Mésopotamie. Tell Mohammed Diyab. Campagnes 1990 et 1991* edited by J.-M. Durand, 55-89. Mémoires de Nouvelles Assyriologique Brèves et Utilitaires Publications, suppl. 2. Paris: Société pour l'Étude du Proche-Orient Ancien.
- Falb C., A. Porter and A. Pruss. 2014. "North-Mesopotamian Metallic Ware, Jazirah Stone Ware, North-

- Mesopotamian Grey Ware and Euphrates Banded Ware”. In *Arcane Interregional. Ceramics. Vol. I* edited by M. Lebeau, 171-199. Turnhout: Brepols.
- Felli, C. 2003. “Developing Complexity. Early to Mid Fourth-millennium Investigations: the Northern Middle Uruk Period”. In *Excavations at Tell Brak, vol 4: Exploring an Upper Mesopotamian regional centre. 1994-1996* edited by R. Matthews, 53-95. McDonald Institute Monographs. Cambridge: British School of Archaeology in Iraq.
- Festuccia, S. 2014. “Metallurgical Activities and Moulds: The Case of Ebla”. In *Proceedings of the VIIIth International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East 30 April – 4 May 2012, University of Warsaw* edited by P. Bieliński, M. Gawlikowski, R. Koliński, D. Ławecka, A. Sołtysiak and Z. Wygnańska, 137-150. Berlin: Harrassowitz Verlag.
- Fielden, K. 1981. “A Late Uruk Pottery Group from Tell Brak”. *Iraq*, 43:157-166.
- Forest, J.-D. 1983. *Les pratiques funéraires en Mésopotamie du cinquième millénaire au début du troisième siècle*. Paris: Editions Recherche sur Civilisations.
- Foster, C.P. 2009. *Household Archaeology and the Uruk Phenomenon: a Case Study from Kenan Tepe, Turkey*. Unpublished Doctoral Thesis, Berkeley University.
- Freestone, I.C. 1989. “Refractory Materials and Their Procurement in Old World Archaeometallurgy”. In *Proceedings of the International Symposium, Heidelberg 1987* edited by A. Hauptmann, E. Pernicka and A.G. Wagner, 155-161. Bochum: Selbstverlag des Deutschen Bergbau-Museums.
- Gasche, H. 1989. *La Babilonie au 17e siècle avant notre ère: approche archéologique, problèmes et perspectives*. Ghent: University of Ghent.
- Gates, M.H.C. 1981. “Alalakh Levels VI and V: A Chronological Reassessment”. *Syro-Mesopotamian Studies*, 4 (2) Malibu: Undena.
- Genç, E., S. Valentini and A. D’Agostino. 2012. “Kuriki Hoyuk Archaeological Project 2010. A Preliminary Report”. *Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı*, 33 (2):463-479.
- Göyünç, N. and W.D. Hütteroth. 1997. *Land an der Grenze: Osmanische Verwaltung im heutigen türkisch-syrisch- irakischen, Grenzgebiet im 16. Jahrhundert*. Istanbul: Eren.
- Grootes, P.M., M.-J. Nadeau and A. Rieck. 2004. “14C-AMS at the Leibniz-Labor: Radiometric Dating and Isotope Research”. *Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section B: Beam Interactions with Materials and Atoms*, 223-224, 55-61.
- Grossman, K. 2014. “Ninevite 5 Ceramics”. In *Arcane Interregional. Ceramics. Vol. I* edited by M. Lebeau, 83-100. Turnhout: Brepols.
- Guarducci, G. 2014. “Linking the Mountains to the Plains: The Material Culture and Lifestyle of the Local Communities in Southeastern Anatolia during the Iron Age”. In *Proceedings of the VIIIth International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East 30 April – 4 May 2012* edited by P. Bieliński, M. Gawlikowski, R. Koliński, D. Ławecka, A. Sołtysiak and Z. Wygnańska, 61-77. University of Warsaw. Berlin: Harrassowitz Verlag.
- Gülçur, S. and C. Marro. 2012. “The View from the North: Comparative Analysis of the Chalcolithic Pottery Assemblages from Norşuntepe and Ovçular Tepesi”. In *After the Ubaid. Interpreting changes from the Caucasus to Mesopotamia at the dawn of urban civilization (4500-3500BC). Papers from The Post-Ubaid Horizon in the Fertile Crescent and Beyond, International Workshop held at Fosseuse, 29th June-1st July 2009* edited by C. Marro, 305-352. *Varia Anatolica*, 27. Paris: De Boccard.
- Gut, R.V. 1995. *Das prähistorische Ninive. Zur relativen Chronologie der frühen Perioden Nordmesopotamiens. Baghdader Forschungen 19*. Mainz: Zabern Verlag.
- . 2002. “The Significance of the Uruk Sequence at Nineveh”. In *Artefacts of Complexity: Tracking the Uruk in the Near East* edited by J.N. Postgate, 17-48. *Iraq Archaeological Reports*, 5. Warminster: Aris and Phillips.

- Holladay, J.S. 2001. "Toward a New Paradigmatic Understanding of Long-Distance Trade in the Ancient Near East: From the Middle Bronze II to Early Iron II – A Sketch". In *The World of the Aramaeans II. Studies in History and Archaeology in Honor of Paul-Eugène Dion* edited by P.M.M. Daviau, J.W. Wevers and M. Weigl, 136-198. Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press.
- Harper, R.P. 1971. "Pağnik Öğreni Excavations, 1969". *METU, Keban Project Publications, II, 1*, 95-102. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.
- Hauptmann, H. 1972. "Die Grabungen auf dem Norşuntepe, 1970". *METU, Keban Project 1970 Activities*, 103-1323. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.
- Holland, T.A. 2006. *Archaeology of the Bronze Age, Hellenistic, and Roman Remains from an Ancient Town on the Euphrates River. Excavations at Tell Es-Sweyhat, Syria, volume 2*. Oriental Institute Publications, 125. Chicago: The Oriental Institute Press.
- Jamieson, A. 2014. "Cyma-Recta Cups". In *Arcane Interregional. Ceramics. Vol. II* edited by M. Lebeau, 117-130. Turnhout: Brepols.
- Kantor H.J. 1958. "The Pottery". In *Soundings at Tell Fakhariyah* edited by C.W. McEwan, L.S. Braidwood, H. Frankfort, H.G. Güterbock, R.C. Haines, H.J. Kantor, and C.H. Kraeling, 21-41. Oriental Institute Publications, 79. Chicago: The Oriental Institute Press.
- Karg, N. 1999. "Gre Dimse 1998: Preliminary Report". In *Salvage Project of the Archaeological Heritage of the Ilisu and Carchemish Dam Reservoirs, Activities in 1998* edited by N. Tuna and J. Öztürk, 237-297. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.
- . 2001. "Gre Dimse 1999, İlk Sonuçlar/First Soundings at Gre Dimse 1999". In *Salvage Project of the Archaeological Heritage of the Ilisu and Carchemish Dams Reservoir Area in 1999* edited by N. Tuna, J. Öztürk and J. Velibeyoğlu, 643-693. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.
- . 2002. "2000 Yılı Gre Dimse (Ilisu) Kaz Kazı Çalışmaları/Sounding at Grê Dimsê 2000". In *Salvage Project of the Archaeological Heritage of the Ilisu and Carchemish Dam Reservoirs, Activities in 2000* edited by N. Tuna and J. Velibeyoğlu, 699-737. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.
- Kaschau, G. 1999. *Lidar Höyük. Die Keramik der Mittleren Bronzezeit*. Archaeologica Euphratica, 3. Mainz: Zabern Verlag.
- Kelly-Buccellati, M. 2002. "Ein Hurritischer Gang in Die Untertwelt". *Mitteilungen der deutschen Orientalgesellschaft zu Berlin*, 134:131-148.
- Kennedy, H. 2004. *The Prophet and the Age of Caliphates*. Harlow, England: Pearson Longman.
- Kepinski, C. 2011. "New Evidence from Grai Resh, Northern Iraq - the 2001 and 2002 Seasons. A Pre-Uruk Expansion Site from the Late Chalcolithic Period". *Zeitschrift für Orient-Archäologie*, 4:26-81.
- Kiepert, H. 1855. *General Karte des Türkischen Reiches in Europa und Asien nebst Ungarn, Südrussland, den kaukasischen Ländern und West-Persien*. Berlin, Reimer Verlag.
- Kıbaroğlu, M. 2008. *Petrographische und geochemische Untersuchungen an archäologischer Keramik aus Nordost-Syrien, Südost-Anatolien, Ost-Anatolien und Ost-Georgien*. Unpublished Doctoral Thesis, University of Tübingen.
- Kobayashi, K., A. M. Zahidul and A. Mochizuki. 2003. "Classification of Obsidian Sources in Turkey (II): Classification of Obsidian Sources in Eastern Anatolia". *Anatolian Archaeological Studies*, 12:109-112.
- Köroğlu, K. 2008. "Yukarı Dicle bölgesinde Yeni Assur Krallığı sonrasına ilişkin kültürel değişimin tanımlanması: Geç Demir Çağı ve Hellenistik Dönem'in izleri". In *Muhibbe Darga Armağanı* edited by T. Tarhan, A. Tibet and E. Konyar, 335-344. Istanbul: Sadberk Hanım Müzesi.
- Koşay, H.Z. 1976. "Keban Project Pulur Excavations 1968-1970". *METU, Keban Project Publications Series, III, 1*. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.

- Koşay, H.Z. and M. Akok. 1966. *Alaca Höyük Kazısı. 1940-1948 Deki Çalışmalara ve Keşiflere ait İlk Rapor – Ausgrabungen von Alaca Höyük. Vorbericht Über die Forschungen und Entdeckungen von 1940-1948*. Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Basımevi.
- . 1973. *Alaca Höyük Kazısı. 1963-1967 Çalışmalara ve Keşiflere ait İlk Rapor - Alaca Höyük Excavations. Preliminary Report on Research and Discoveries 1963-1967*. Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Basımevi.
- Kozbe, G. 2007a. “Şırnak İli Cizre-Silopi Ovası Yüzey Araştırması, 2005”. *Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı*, 1:307-326.
- . 2007b. “Kavuşan Höyük 2005”. *Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı*, 28 (1):573-588.
- . 2010. “Kavuşan Höyük Kazısı, 2008”. *Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı*, 31 (3):173-196.
- . 2013. “Excavations at Diyarbakır/Kavuşan Höyük 2005-2006”. In *The Ilisu Dam Project an HEP Project Excavations. Seasons 2004-2008*, 356-400. Diyarbakır: Diyarbakır Museum.
- Kozbe, G., K. Köroğlu and H. Sağlantı. 2004. “2001 Excavations at Kavuşan Höyük”. In *Salvage Project of the Archaeological Heritage of the Ilisu and Carchemish Dam Reservoirs Activities in 2001* edited by T. Numan, J. Greenhalgh and J. Velibeyoğlu, 463-504. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.
- Kozbe, G. and K. Köroğlu. 2011. “2002 Excavations at Kavuşan Höyük. In *Salvage Project of the Archaeological Heritage of the Ilisu and Carchemish Dam Reservoirs Activities in 2002* edited by T. Numan, and D. Owen, 623-652. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.
- Kühne, H. 1976. “Die Keramik vom Tell Khuera und ihre beziehungen zu funden aus Syrien-Palästina, der Türkei und dem Iraq”. *Vorderasiatische Forschungen der max Freiherr von-Oppenheim-Stiftung*, 1. Berlin: Gebrüder Mann Verlag.
- Kulakoğlu, F. and S. Kangal, eds. 2010. “Anatolia’s Prologue: Kültepe Kanesh Karum”. *Kayseri Metropolitan Municipality Cultural Publication*, 78. Istanbul, Avrupa Kültür Başkenti.
- Laneri, N. and A.T. Ökse. 2015. “Along the Northern Mesopotamian Frontier. The Upper Tigris Region and its Surrounding Regions During the Early Bronze Age (3100–2000 BCE)”. *The European Archaeologist*, 43:68-71.
- Lebeau, M. 2000. “Stratified Archaeological Evidence and Compared Periodization in the Syrian Jezirah during the Third Millennium BC”. In *Chronologies des Pays du Caucase et de l’Euphrate aux IV^e-III^e millénaires / From the Euphrates to the Caucasus: Chronologies for the 4th-3rd Millennium BC / Vom Euphrat in den Kaukasus: Vergleichende Chronologie des 4. und 3. Jahrtausends v. Chr.* edited by C. Marro and H. Hauptmann, 167-192. *Varia Anatolica*, 11. Paris: De Boccard.
- Lebeau, M. ed. 2014. *Arcane Interregional. Ceramics. Vol. I*. Turnhout: Brepols.
- Lehner, J.W. and K.A. Yener. 2014. “Organization and Specialization of Early Mining and Metallurgy in Anatolia”. In *Archaeometallurgy in Global Perspectives* edited by B. Roberts and C. Thornton, 529-558. New York: Springer.
- Liverani, M. 1988. *Antico Oriente: storia, società, economia*. Rome/Bari: Laterza.
- Lloyd, S. 1940. “Iraq Government Sounding at Sinjar”. *Iraq*, 7:13-21.
- Maidman, M.P. 2010. *Nuzi Texts and Their Uses as Historical Evidence*. Atlanta: Society of Biblical Literature.
- Mallowan, M.E.L. 1936. “Excavations at Chagar Bazar and an Archaeological Survey of the Habur Region of North Syria 1934-5”. *Iraq*, 1 (3):1-85.
- . 1937. “Excavations at Tall Chagar Bazar and an Archaeological Survey of the Habur Region, Second Campaign 1936”. *Iraq*, 2 (4):91-177.

- . 1946. “Excavation in the Balih Valley, 1938”. *Iraq*, 8:111-159.
- . 1947. “Excavations at Brak and Chagar Bazar”. *Iraq*, 9:1-259.
- Marchetti, N. 2000. *La coroplastica siriana nell’età del Bronzo Medio: studio cronologico e tipologico delle produzioni fittili paleosiriane sulla base dei materiali di Tell Mardikh/Ebla, scavi 1964-1980*. Materiali e Studi Archeologici di Ebla, 5. Rome: Rome University Press.
- Margueron, J.C. 1975. “Quatre campagnes de fouilles a Emar (1972-1974): un bilan provisoire”. *Syria*, 52:53-85.
- Marro, C. and H. Hauptmann, eds. 2000. *Chronologies des Pays du Caucase et de l’Euphrate aux IVe-IIIe millénaires / From the Euphrates to the Caucasus: Chronologies for the 4th-3rd Millennium BC / Vom Euphrat in den Kaukasus: Vergleichende Chronologie des 4. und 3. Jahrtausends v. Chr.* Varia Anatolica, 11. Paris: De Boccard.
- Matney, T. 1998. “The First Season of Work at Ziyaret Tepe in Diyarbakır Province: Preliminary Report”. *Anatolica*, 24:7-30.
- . 2011. “The Iron Age of Southeastern Anatolia”. In *The Oxford Handbook of Ancient Anatolia, 10,000-323 B.C.E* edited by S.R. Steadman and G. McMahon, 443-463. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Matney, T. and L. Somers. 1999. “The Second Season of Work at Ziyaret Tepe in the Diyarbakır Province: Preliminary Report”. *Anatolica*, 25:203-219.
- Matney T., M. Roaf, J. MacGinnis and H. McDonald. 2002. “2002 Archaeological Excavations at Ziyaret Tepe, 2000 and 2001”. *Anatolica*, 28:47-89.
- Matney, T., L. Rainville, T. Demko, S. Kayser, K. Köroğlu, H. McDonald, J. McGinnis, K. Nicoll, S. Parpola, M. Reimann, M. Roaf, P. Schmidt and J. Szuchman 2005. “2005 Archaeological Investigations at Ziyaret Tepe, 2003-2004”. *Anatolica*, 31:19-68.
- Matney, T., L. Rainville, K. Köroğlu, A. Keskin, T. Vorderstrasse, N.Ö. Fındık and A. Donkin. 2007. “Report on excavation at Ziyaret tepe, 2006 season”. *Anatolica*, 33:23-74.
- Matney, T, T. Greenfield, B. Hartenberger, A. Keskin, K. Köroğlu, J. MacGinnis, W. Monroe, L. Rainville, M. Shepperson, T. Vorderstrasse and D. Wicke. 2009. “Excavations at Ziyaret Tepe 2007-2008”. *Anatolica*, 35:37-84.
- Matney, T., T. Greenfield, B. Hartenberger, C. Jalbrzikowski, K. Köroğlu, J. MacGinnis, A. Marsh, W. Monroe, M. Rosenzweig, K. Sauer and D. Wicke. 2011. “Excavations at Ziyaret Tepe, Diyarbakır Province, Turkey, 2009-2010 Seasons”. *Anatolica*, 37:67-114.
- Matthews, R. 2003a. *Excavations at Tell Brak. Vol. 4. Exploring an Upper Mesopotamian Regional Centre, 1994-1996*. McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research. Cambridge: British School of Archaeology in Iraq.
- . 2003b. “Traces of Early Complexity. Late Fifth- to Early Fourth-millennia Investigations: the Early Northern Uruk Period”. In *Excavations at Tell Brak. Vol 4: Exploring an Upper Mesopotamian Regional Centre, 1994-1996* edited by R. Matthews, 25-51. McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research. Cambridge: British School of Archaeology in Iraq.
- Maxwell-Hyslop, K.R. 1949. “Western Asiatic Shaft-hole Axes”. *Iraq* 11:90-129.
- Mazzoni, S. 1992. *Le impronte su giara eblaite e siriane nel Bronzo Antico*. Materiali e Studi Archeologici di Ebla, 1. Rome: Rome University Press.
- . 1993. “Cylinder Seal Impressions on Jars at Ebla: New Evidence”. In *Aspects of Art and Iconography: Anatolia and Its Neighbors; Studies in Honor of Nimet Özgüç* edited by M. Mellink, E. Porada and T. Özgüç, 399-414. Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Basımevi.
- . 2013. “Centralization and Redistribution. The Pottery Assemblage of Royal Palace G”. In *Ebla*

- and its landscape: Early state formation in the ancient Near East* edited by P. Matthiae and N. Marchetti, 89-110. Walnut Creek, California: Left Coast Press.
- Mazzoni, S., P. Del Vesco, S. Soldi, P. D'Amore, M. Repiccioli, D. Giannessi, G. Aletta, G. Scandone Matthiae, F. Virgilio, E. Scigliuzzo, A. Maggioli, C. Felli, E. Merluzzi, F. Venturi, T. Pedrazzi, C. Bigazzi, I. Oggiano, S.M. Cecchini, G. Magazzù and B. Wilkens. 2002. "Tell Afis (Siria) 2000-2001". *Egitto e Vicino Oriente*, 25:5-108.
- McAdam, E. and H.S. Mynors. 1988. "Tell Rubeidheh: Pottery from the Uruk Mound". In *Tell Rubeidheh, an Uruk Village in the Jebel Hamrin* edited by R. Killick, 39-76. Baghdad: British School of Archaeology in Iraq.
- McClellan, T. 2007. "Late Bronze Age Pottery from the Upper Euphrates". In *Céramique de l'âge du Bronze en Syrie, II. L'Euphrate et la région de Jézireh* edited by Al-Maqdissi, M., V. Matoian and C. Nicolle, 53-76. Bibliothèque archéologique et historique, 180. Beyrouth: Institute français de Proche-Orient.
- McMahon, A. and J. Oates. 2007. "Excavations at Tell Brak 2006-2007". *Iraq*, 69:145-171.
- McMahon, A., C. Colantoni, J. Frane and A. Soltysiak. 2009. *Once There Was a Place: Settlement Archaeology at Chagar Bazar, 1999-2002*. British Institute for the Study of Iraq. Exeter: Short Run Press.
- McMahon, A., Ö. Tunca and A.-M. Bagdo. 2001. "New Excavations at Chagar Bazar, 1999-2000". *Iraq*, 63:201-222.
- Meyer, J-W. and A. Pruss. 1994. *Kleinfunde von Tell Halawa*. Saarbrücken: Saarbrücker Druckerei und Verlag.
- Moorey, P.R.S. 1999. *Ancient Mesopotamian Materials and Industries: The Archaeological Evidence*. Winaona Lake: Eisenbrauns.
- . 2003. *Idols of the People: Miniature Images of Clay in the Ancient Near East*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Muhly, J.D. 2011. "Metals and Metallurgy". In *The Oxford Handbook of Ancient Anatolia, 10,000-323 B.C.E* edited by S.R. Steadman and G. McMahon, 858-876. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Müller-Karpe, A. 1994. *Altanatolisches Metallhandwerk*. Neumünster: Wachholtz Verlag.
- Nadeau, M.-J., M. Schleicher, P.M. Grootes, H. Erlenkeuser, A. Gottdang, D.J.W. Mous, J.M. Sarnthein and H. Willkomm. 1997. "The Leibniz-Labor AMS facility at the Christian-Albrechts-University, Kiel, Germany". In *Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research*, 22-30.
- Nadeau, M.-J., P.M. Grootes, M. Schleicher, P. Hasselberg, A. Rieck and M. Bitterling. 1998. "Sample Throughout and Data Quality at the Leibniz-Labor AMS facility". *Radiocarbon* 40 (1):239-246.
- Neufang, B. and A. Pruß. 1994. "Wagenmodelle". In *Die Kleinfunde von Tell Halawa A* edited by J.W Meyer and A. Pruß, 156-180. Saarbrücken: Saarbrücker Druckerei und Verlag.
- Nissen, H. J. 1970. "Grabung in den Quadraten K/L XII in Uruk-Warka". *Baghdader Mitteilungen*, 5:101-191.
- Novak, M. 2013. "Upper Mesopotamia in the Mittani Period". In *Schriften zur Vorderasiatischen archäologie (band 1, 1). Archeologie et Histoire de la Syrie I, La Syrie de l'époque néolithique à l'âge du fer* edited by W. Orthmann, P. Matthiae and M. Al Maqdissi, 345-357. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag.
- Oates, D. 1985. "Tell Brak: Excavations at Tell Brak, 1983-1984". *Iraq*, 47:159-173.
- Oates, J. 1985. "Tell Brak: Uruk Pottery from the 1984 Season". *Iraq*, 47:175-186.
- . 1997. "Chapter 2. The Pottery". In *The Excavations at Tell al Rimah: The Pottery* edited by D. Oates and J. Oates, 51-59. Iraq Archaeological Reports, 4. London: British School of Archaeology in Iraq.

- Oates, D. and J. Oates. 1993. "Excavations at Tell Brak 1992-93". *Iraq*, 55:155-199.
- Oates, D., Oates, J. and H. McDonald, eds. 1997. *Excavations at Tell Brak, vol 1: the Mitanni and Old Babylonian Periods. McDonalds Institute Monographs*. Cambridge/London: British School of Archaeology in Iraq.
- , eds. 2001. *Excavations at Tell Brak, vol 2: Nagar in the Third Millennium*. McDonalds Institute Monographs. Cambridge/London: British School of Archaeology in Iraq.
- Oguchi, H. 1997a. "Trade Routes in the old Assyrian Period". *Al Rafidan*, 20:85-106.
- . 1997b. "A Reassessment of the Distribution of Khabur Ware: an Approach from an Aspect of its Main Phase". *Al Rafidan*, 18:195-224.
- . 1998. "Notes on Khabur Ware from Sites Outside its Main Distribution zone". *Al Rafidan*, 19:119-133.
- . 2000. "The 'Late' Khabur Ware problem once again". *Al Rafidan* 21:103-126.
- . 2014. "The distribution of Nuzi Ware and its Implication". In *Arkeolojiyle Geçen Bir Yaşam İçin Yazılar Veli Sevin'e Armağan, SCRIPTA Essays in Honour of Veli Sevin. A Life Immersed in Archaeology* edited by A. Özfirat, 215-232. Istanbul: Ege Yayınları.
- Ökse, A.T. 1999, "Gre Virike. Research in 1998" in *Salvage Project of the Archaeological Heritage of the Ilisu and Carchemish Dam Reservoirs, Activities in 1998* edited by N.Tuna and J. Öztürk, 119-155. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.
- . "Excavations at Gre Virike 2000". In *Salvage Project of the Archaeological Heritage of the Ilisu and Carchemish Dam Reservoirs, Activities in 2000* edited by N. Tuna and J. Velibeyoğlu, 241-285. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.
- . 2008. "Archaeology Affected by the Ilisu Dam in Turkey". *Antiquity*, 82:317. <http://www.antiquity.ac.uk/projgall/okse317>.
- . 2011. "The Early Bronze Age in Southeastern Anatolia". In *The Oxford Handbook of Ancient Anatolia, 10,000-323 B.C.E* edited by S.R. Steadman and G. McMahon, 260-289. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- . 2014. "Salat Tepe'de Akkad Dönemine ait bir Kırsal Tapınak, Haberler". *Ocak*, 37:43-45.
- Ökse, A.T., A.O. Alp, H.U. Dağ, A. Engin, A. Görmüş and G. Mustafaoğlu. 2001. "Salat Tepe, 1999 Survey". In *Salvage Project of the Archaeological Heritage of the Ilisu and Carchemish Dam Reservoirs, Activities in 1999* edited by N. Tuna, J. Öztürk and J. Velibeyoğlu, 620-670. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.
- Okse, A.T. and A.O. Alp. 2002. "2000 Excavation at Salat Tepe". In *Salvage Project of the Archaeological Heritage of the Ilisu and Carchemish Dam Reservoirs, Activities in 2000* edited by N. Tuna and J. Velibeyoğlu, 645-670. Ankara, TAÇDAM.
- Ökse A.T. and A. Görmüş. 2006. "Excavations at Salat Tepe in the Upper Tigris Region: Stratigraphical Sequence and Preliminary Results of the 2005-2006 Seasons". *Akkadica*, 127 (2):167-198.
- . 2009. "Nomadic Way of Life in the Early Iron Age: A Study on the Evidence from Salat Tepe in the Upper Tigris Region". In *Proceedings of the XII. Symposium on Mediterranean Archaeology, Famagusta, North Cyprus, 5-8.04.2008* edited by H. Oniz, 165-172. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 1909. Oxford: Archaeopress.
- . 2013a. "Salat Tepe, 2005-2008 Excavations". In *The Ilisu Dam Project and HEP Project Excavations. Seasons 2004-2008*, 177-210. Diyarbakır: Diyarbakır Museum.
- . 2013b. "Mesopotamian Chalcolithic Cultures in the Upper Tigris Region: a Case Study of Salat Tepe and its Environment". In *SOMA 2010. Proceedings of 14th Symposium on Mediterranean Archaeology, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kiev, Ukraine, 23-25 April 2010* edited by Y.

- Morozova and H. Oniz, 133-146. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 2555. Oxford: Archeopress.
- Opificius, R. 1961. *Das altbabylonische Terrakottareliefe. Untersuchungen zur Assyriologie und Vorderasiatischen Archäologie*, 2. Berlin: De Gruyter.
- Orsi, V. 2011. *Crisi e rigenerazione nella valle dell'Alto Khabur (Siria), La Produzione ceramica nel passaggio dal Bronzo Antico al Bronzo Medio*. Florence: University of Florence Press.
- Ozdoğan, M. 2008. "Obsidian in the context of Near Eastern Prehistory". *Anatolian Metal*, 4:191-201.
- Özfirat, A. 2002. "Khabur Ware from Hakkari". *Ancient Near Eastern Studies*, 22:141-151.
- . 2005. *Üçtepe II. Tunç Çağları: Kazı ve Yüzey Araştırması Işığında*. Istanbul: Ege Yayınları.
- Özgüç, T. 1955. "Report on a Workshop Belonging to the Late Phase of the Colony Period (Ib)". *Belleten*, 19:77-88.
- . 1959. *Kültepe-Kanish. Aşur Ticaret Kolonilerinin Merkezinde Yapılan Yeni Araştırmalar / New Researches at the Center of the Assyrian Trade Colonies*. Türk Tarih Kurumu Yayınları V/19. Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Basımevi.
- . 1986. *Kültepe-Kaniş II. Eski Yakındoğu nun Ticaret Merkezinde Yeni Araştırmalar / New Researches at the Trading Center of the Ancient Near East*. Türk Tarih Kurumu Yayınları V/41. Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Basımevi.
- . 1999a. *Kultepe-Kaniş/Neša. Sarayları ve mabetleri*. Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Basımevi.
- . 1999b. *The Palaces and Temples of Kültepe-Kaniş/Neša*. Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu.
- . 2003. *Kültepe-Kaniş/Neša. The Earliest International Trade Center and the Oldest Capital City of the Hittites*. Istanbul: Middle Eastern Culture Center in Japan.
- Palmieri, A. 1967. "Insediamento del Bronzo Antico a Gelinciktepe". *Origini*, 1:117-193.
- Parker, B.J. and A. Creekmore. 2002. "The Upper Tigris Archaeological Research Project: A Final Report from the 1999 Field Season". *Anatolian Studies* 52:19-74.
- Parker, B.J. and L.S. Dodd. 2003. "The Early Second Millennium Ceramic Assemblage from Kenan Tepe, Southeastern Turkey. A Preliminary Assessment". *Anatolian Studies*, 53:33-70.
- . 2005. "The Upper Tigris Archaeological Research Project. A Preliminary Report from the 2002 Field Season". *Anatolica*, 31:69-110.
- . 2011. "Year 2002 Taçdam Report: The Upper Tigris Archaeological Research Project: An Overview of the 2002 Excavations at Kenan Tepe". In *Salvage Project of the Archaeological Heritage of the Ilisu and Carchemish Dam Reservoirs. Activities in 2002* edited by N. Tuna and O. Doonan, 1-30. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.
- Parker, B.J., Foster, C.P. 2009. "An Overview of The Ceramic Sequence At Kenan Tepe". In *Studies in Honour of Altan Cilingiroglu. A Life Dedicated to Urartu on the Shores of the Upper Sea* edited by H. Sağlamtimur, E. Abay, Z. Derin, A.Ü. Erdem, A. Batmaz, F. Dedelioğlu, M. Erdalkıran, M.B. Baştürk and E. Konakçı, 425-51. Istanbul: Istanbul Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları.
- Parker, B.J. and A. Creekmore, L.S. Dodd, C. Meegan, E. Moseman, R. Paine, M. Abraham and P. Cobb. 2003. "The Upper Tigris Archaeological Research Project (UTARP): a Preliminary Report from the 2001 Field Season". *Anatolica*, 29:103-174.
- Parker, B.J., A. Creekmore, L.S. Dodd, E. Moseman, C. Meegan and P. Cobb. 2004 "The Upper Tigris Archaeological Research Project (UTARP): a Preliminary Synthesis of the Cultural History of Kenan Tepe". In *Salvage Project of the Archaeological Heritage of the Ilisu and Carchemish Dam Reservoirs, Activities in 2001* edited by N. Tuna, J. Greenhalg and J. Velibeyoğlu, 547-602. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.

- Parker, B.J., C.P. Foster, J. Henecke, M. Hopwood, D. Hopwood, A. Creekmore, A. Demirergi and M. Eppihimer. 2008. "A Preliminary Report from the 2005 and 2006 Field Seasons at Kenan Tepe". *Anatolica*, 34:103-176.
- Pearce, J.A. 2000. "The Late Chalcolithic Sequence at Hacinebi Tepe, Turkey". In *Chronologies des pays du Caucase et de l'Euphrate aux IV-III millénaires* edited by C. Marro and H. Hauptmann, 115-144. *Varia Anatolica*, 11. Paris: De Boccard.
- Peasnell, B.L. and G. Algaze. 2010. "The Survey at Pir Hüseyin, 2004". *Anatolica*, 36:165-195.
- Pecorella P.E. 1998. "L'area G di Tell Barri/Kahat: 1983-1993". In *Tell Barri/Kahat 2. Relazioni sulle campagne 1980-1993 a Tell Barri/Kahat, nel bacino del Habur (Siria)* edited by P.E. Pecorella, 78-132. Rome: Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche.
- Peyronel, L. 2004. *Gli Strumenti di tessitura dall'Età del Bronzo all'epoca Persiana. Materiali e Studi Archeologici di Ebla IV*. Rome: Rome University Press.
- . 2007. "Spinning and Weaving at Tell Mardikh-Ebla (Syria). Some Observations Spindle-Whorls and Loom-Weights from the Bronze and Iron Age". In *Ancient Textiles: Production, Craft and Society: Proceedings of the First International Conference on Ancient Textiles, Held at Lund, Sweden, and Copenhagen, Denmark, on March 19-23, 2003* edited by C. Gillis and M-L. Nosch, 26-35. Oxford: Oxbow Books.
- . 2008. *Storia e archeologia del commercio nell'Oriente antico*. Rome: Carocci Editore.
- Pfaffenberger, B. 1992. "Social Anthropology of Technology". *Annual Review of Anthropology*, 21:491-516.
- Pfälzner, P. 1995. *Mittanische und Mittelassyrische Keramik: eine chronologische, funktionale und produktionsökonomische Analyse*. Berlin: Reimer Verlag.
- . 2007. "The Late Bronze Age Ceramic Traditions of the Syrian Jazirah". In *Céramique de l'âge du Bronze en Syrie, II. L'Euphrate et la région de Jézireh* edited by M. Al-Maqdissi, V. Matoian and C. Nicolle, 110-135. *Bibliothèque archéologique et historique*, 180. Beyrouth: Institute français de Proche-Orient.
- Pollock, S. and C. Coursey. 1995. "Ceramics from Hacinebi Tepe: Chronology and Connections". *Anatolica*, 21:101-141.
- Porada, E. 1965. "The Relative Chronology of Mesopotamia. Part. I. Seals and Trade (6000-1600 B.C.)". In *Chronologies in Old World Archaeology* edited by R.W. Ehrich, 133-181. Chicago: Chicago University Press.
- Postgate, J.N. ed. 2002. *Artefacts of Complexity: Tracking the Uruk in the Near East*. Iraq Archaeological Reports, 5. Warminster: Aris and Phillips.
- Postgate, C., J. Oates and D. Oates. 1997. *The Excavation at Tell al-Rimah: The Pottery*. Iraq Archaeological Reports, 4. Warminster: Aris and Phillips.
- Pruß, A. 2011. "Figurines and Model Vehicles". In *Jezirah, ARCANE: Associated Regional Chronologies for the Ancient Near East and the Eastern Mediterranean: Vol. 1* edited by M. Lebeau, 239-254.. Turnhout: Brepols
- . 2015. "Animal Terracotta Figurines and Model Vehicles". In *Middle Euphrates, ARCANE: Associated regional chronologies for the ancient Near East and the Eastern Mediterranean: Vol. 4* edited by U. Finkbeiner, M. Novák and P. Sconzo, 279-295. Turnhout: Brepols.
- Pulhan, G. and S.R. Blaylock. 2013. "New Excavations at the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age site of Gre Amer on the Garzan river, Batman province". In *Across the border: Late Bronze-Iron Age relations between Syria and Anatolia* edited by K.A. Yener, 393-419. Leuven/Paris: Peeters.
- . forthcoming. "Gre Amer, Batman, on the Upper Tigris: A Rescue Project in the Ilisu Dam Reser-

- voir in Turkey”. In *Archaeological Research in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq and the adjacent areas* edited by J. MacGinnis and K. Kopanias. Oxford: Archaeopress.
- Raccidi, M. 2012. “Chariot Terracotta Models from Tell Arbid and Tell Barri. A Typological and Functional Analysis”. In *Proceedings of the VIIIth International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East. Vol. 3* edited by R. Matthews and J. Curtis, 673–682. Berlin: Harrassowitz Verlag.
- Radner, K. ed. 2004. *Das mittellassyrische Tontafelarchiv von Giricano/Dunnu- s' a- Uzibi. Ausgrabungen in Giricano I* (=Subartu, 14). Turnhout: Brepols.
- Radner K. and A. Shachner. 2001. “From Tušhan to Amēdi: Topographical Questions concerning the Upper Tigris Region in the Assyrian Period”. In *Salvage Project of the Archaeological Heritage of the Ilisu and Carchemish Dam Reservoirs, Activities in 1999* edited by N. Tuna, J. Öztürk and J. Velibeyoğlu, 729-776. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.
- Rapp, G.R. 2009. *Archaeomineralogy*. Berlin: Springer, 2009.
- Robinson, R. 1985. “Tobacco Pipes of Corinth and of the Athenian Agora”. *Hesperia*, 54:149-203.
- Rosen, S. 2013. “Arrowheads, Axes, Ad Hoc, and Sickles: An Introduction to Aspects of Lithic Variability Across the Near East in the Bronze and Iron Ages”. *Lithic Technology*, 38 (3):141-149.
- Rothman, M.S. 1988. *Centralization, Administration and Function at Fourth Millennium B.C. Tepe Gawra*. Unpublished Doctoral Thesis, University of Pennsylvania.
- , ed. 2001. *Uruk Mesopotamia and its Neighbors: Cross-cultural Interactions in the Era of State Formation*. Santa Fe: SAR Press.
- . 2002a. *Tepe Gawra: The Evolution of a Small Prehistoric Center in Northern Iraq*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania-Museum Publications.
- . 2002b. “Tepe Gawra: Chronology and Socio-Economic Change in the Foothills of Northern Iraq in the Era of State Formation”. In *Artefacts of Complexity: Tracking the Uruk in the Near East* edited by J.N. Postgate, 49-77. Iraq Archaeological Reports, 5. Warminster: Aris and Phillips.
- Rova, E. 1999-2000. “A Tentative Synchronisation of the Local Late Chalcolithic Ceramic Horizons of Northern Syro-Mesopotamia”. *Mesopotamia*, 34/35:175-199.
- . 2011. “Pottery”. In *Jezirah, ARCANE: Associated Regional Chronologies for the Ancient Near East and the Eastern Mediterranean: Vol. 1* edited by M. Lebeau, 49-121. Turnhout: Brepols.
- Philip, G. 1989. *Metal Weapons of the Early and Middle Bronze Ages in Syria-Palestine, Vol. 1*. British Archaeological Reports, International Series 526. Oxford: Archeopress.
- . 1997. “The Metal Objects”. In *Excavations at Tell Brak, vol 1: the Mitanni and Old Babylonian Periods* edited by D. Oates, Oates, J. and H. McDonald, 113-124. McDonalds Institute Monographs. Cambridge/London: British School of Archaeology in Iraq.
- Sağlamtimur, H. and A. Ozan. 2007. “Siirt-Türbe Höyük Kazısı Ön Rapor”. *Arkeoloji Dergisi*, 10:1-31.
- Sağlamtimur H. and E. Kalkan. 2015. “Late Chalcolithic Pottery Assemblage from Başur Höyük”. *Arkeoloji Dergisi*, 10:57-88.
- Sagona, A. and C. Sagona. 2004. “Archaeology at the North-East Anatolian Frontier I: an Historical Geography and a Field Survey in the Bayburt Province”. *Ancient Near Eastern Studies*, 14.
- Schachner A. 2002a. “2000 Yılı Giricano Kazıları ön raporu”. In *Salvage Project of the Archaeological Heritage of the Ilisu and Carchemish Dam Reservoirs, Activities in 2000* edited by N. Tuna and J. Velibeyoğlu, 549-611. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.
- . 2002b. “Ausgrabungen in Giricano (2000-2001). Neue Forschungen an der Nordgrenze des mesopotamischen Kulturraums. Mit Beiträgen von Peter V. Bartl und Joseph Heigermoser.” *Istanbuler Mitteilungen*, 52:9-57.

- . 2004. “Die mittelassyrischen Siedlungsschichten von Giricano.” In *Das mittelassyrische Tontafelarchiv von Giricano/Dunnu-s`a-Uzibi. Ausgrabungen in Giricano 1*, (=Subartu, 14) edited by K. Radner, 1-13. Turnhout: Brepols.
- Schaeffer, C.F.A., ed. 1962. *Ugaritica IV*. Bibliothèque archéologique et historique, 74. Paris: Geuthner.
- Schmidt, E.F. 1932. *The Alishar Höyük: Seasons of 1928 and 1929. Part I*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
- Schmidt, K. 2002. *Norşuntepe. Kleinfunde II. Artefakte aus Felsgestein, Knochen und Geweih, Ton, Metall und Glas*. Mainz/Rhein: Zabern Verlag.
- Schwartz, G.M. 1988a. *A Ceramic Chronology from Tell Leilan: Operation 1. (Yale Tell Leilan Research I)*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- . 1988b. “Excavations at Karatut Mevkii and Perspectives on the Uruk/Jemdet Nasr Expansion”. *Akkadica*, 56:1-41.
- . 2001. “Syria and the Uruk Expansion”. In *Uruk Mesopotamia and its Neighbors: Cross-cultural Interactions in the Era of State Formation* edited by M.S. Rothman, 233-264. Santa Fe: SAR Press.
- Şenyurt, A.Y. 2002. “Excavations at Aşağı Salat, 2000”. In *Salvage Project of the Archaeological Heritage of the Ilisu and Carchemish Dam Reservoirs, Activities in 2000* edited by N. Tuna and J. Velibeyoğlu, 671-697. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.
- Sevin, V. 1987. “İmikuşağı kazıları”. *Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı*, 9 (1):299-333.
- . 1990. “1988 Yılı Diyarbakır/Üçtepe Kazısı”. *Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı*, 11 (1):103-123.
- Shamir, O. 1996. “Loomweights and Whorls”. In *Excavations at The City of David 1978-85 IV* edited by D.T. Ariel and A. de Groot, 135-170. Jerusalem: Institute of Archaeology of the Hebrew University.
- Simpson, St J. 2008. “Ottoman Clay Pipes from Jerusalem”. In *Excavations by K.M. Kenyon in Jerusalem 1961-1967. Volume V* edited by K. Prag, 443-446. Oxford: Oxbow.
- . 2013. “Smoking Across Iraq”. In *Scritti in Memoria di Paolo Farina raccolti da Antonio Invernizzi*. Mneme, Documenti, culture, storia del Mediterraneo e dell’Oriente Antico, 9, 251-278. Alessandria, Edizioni dell’Orso.
- Smogorzewska, A. 2004. “Andirons and their Role in Early Transcaucasian Culture.” *Anatolica*, 30:151-177.
- Soldi, S. 2006. “La ceramica dipinta nella Siria e Mesopotamia settentrionali tra Bronzo Medio e Bronzo Tardo: considerazioni sull’origine e lo sviluppo della ceramica di Nuzi”. In *Agogè, Atti della scuola di specializzazione in Archeologia*, 81-97. Pisa: Pisa University Press.
- . 2008. “Recent Considerations about the origin of “Nuzi Ware” in the light of its archaeological contexts”. In *Proceedings of the IVth International Congress of the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East, 29 March – 3 April 2004, Freie Universität Berlin. Vol. 2* edited by H. Kuhne, R.M. Czichon and F.J. Kreppner, 245-258. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag.
- Speiser, E. A. 1932-1933. “The Pottery of Tell Billa”. *Museum Journal*, 23 (2):249-283.
- Stein, D.L. 1984. “Khabur Ware and Nuzi Ware: Their Origin, Relationship, and Significance.” *Assur*, 4 (1):1-65.
- Summers, G.D. 1993. “Archaeological Evidence for the Achaemenid Period in Eastern Turkey”. *Anatolian Studies*, 43:85-108.
- Takaoğlu, T. 2000. “Hearth Structures in the Religious Pattern of Early Bronze Age, Northeast Anatolia”. *Anatolian Studies*, 50:11-14.
- Tobler, J. 1950. *Excavations at Tepe Gawra, vol. II*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Trufelli, F. 1997. “Ceramic Correlations and Cultural Relations in IVth Millennium Eastern Anatolia and

- Syro-Mesopotamia”. *Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici*, 39 (1):5-33.
- Tuna, N. and J. Öztürk, eds. 1999. *Salvage Project of the Archaeological Heritage of the Ilisu and Carchemish Dam Reservoirs, Activities in 1998*. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.
- Tuna, N., J. Öztürk and J. Velibeyoğlu, eds. 2001. *Salvage Project of the Archaeological Heritage of the Ilisu and Carchemish Dam Reservoirs, Activities in 1999*. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.
- Tuna, N. and J. Velibeyoğlu, eds. 2002. *Salvage Project of the Archaeological Heritage of the Ilisu and Carchemish Dam Reservoirs, Activities in 2000*. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.
- Tuna, N., J. Greenhalg and J. Velibeyoğlu, eds. 2004. *Salvage Project of the Archaeological Heritage of the Ilisu and Carchemish Dam Reservoirs, Activities in 2001*. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.
- Tuna, N. and O. Doonan, eds. 2011. *Salvage Projects of the Archaeological Heritage of the Ilisu and Carchemish Dam Reservoirs Activities in 2002, Volume II*. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.
- Tylecote, R.F. 1987. *The Early History of Metallurgy in Europe*. London: Addison-Wesley Longman.
- Ur, J.A. 2010. *Urbanism and Cultural Landscapes in Northeastern Syria: The Tell Hamoukar Survey, 1999-2001*. Oriental Institute Publications, 137. Chicago: The Oriental Institute Press.
- . 2011. “Ancient Landscapes in Southeastern Anatolia”. In *The Oxford Handbook of Ancient Anatolia, 10,000-323 B.C.E* edited by S.R. Steadman and G. McMahon, 836-857. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Valentini, S. 2012. “Scavi di salvataggio a Kuriki Höyük (Turchia)”. In *Studi di Archeologia del Vicino Oriente. Scritti degli allievi fiorentini per Paolo Emilio Pecorella* edited by S. Mazzoni, 275-298. Florence: Florence University Press.
- Van Bruinessen, M. 1988. “Economic Life in Diyarbakir in the 17th Century”. In *Evliya Çelebi in Diyarbakir. Evliya Çelebi's book of travels: land and people of the Ottoman Empire in the seventeenth century. Vol. 1* edited by M. Van Bruinessen and H. Boeschoten, 36-44. Leiden: Brill.
- Van Loon, M.N. 1973. “The Excavations at Korucutepe, Turkey 1968-1970. Preliminary Report”. *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*, 32 (4):357-423.
- . 1980a. *Korucutepe. Final report on the excavations of the Universities of Chicago, California (Los Angeles) and Amsterdam in the Keban Reservoir, Eastern Anatolia, 1968-1970. Vol. 2*. Oxford: North-Holland Publishing Company.
- . 1980b. *Korucutepe. Final report on the excavations of the Universities of Chicago, California (Los Angeles) and Amsterdam in the Keban Reservoir, Eastern Anatolia, 1968-1970. Vol. 3*. Oxford: North-Holland Publishing Company.
- Velibeyoğlu, J., A. Schachner and S. Schachner. 2002. “Botan Vadısı ve Çatıtepe (Tilli) Yüesy Araştırmalarının İlk Sonuçları”. In *Salvage Project of the Archaeological Heritage of the Ilisu and Carchemish Dam Reservoirs, Activities in 2000* edited by N. Tuna and J. Velibeyoğlu, 783-857. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.
- Von der Osten, H.H. 1937. *The Alishar Hüyük, Seasons of 1930-1932*. Researches in Anatolia, VII. Oriental Institute Publications, 29. Chicago: The Oriental Institute Press.
- Vordestrasse, T. and T. Matney. 2012. “Medieval remains at the Site of Ziyaret Tepe (Diyarbakır Region) in Southeast Turkey”. In *Proceedings of the VIth International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East, Università “La Sapienza” di Roma, May 5th-10th 2008. Vol. 3* edited by P. Matthiae, F. Pinnock, L. Nigro and N. Marchetti, 251-263. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlagen.
- Von Widecke, A. 1990. *Prähistorische Stempelglyptik in Vorderasien*. München: Profil Verlag.
- Wilkinson, T.J. and D.J. Tucker 1995. *Settlement Development in the North Jazira, Iraq: A Study of the Archaeological Landscape*. Iraq Archaeological Reports, 3. Warminster: British School of Archaeology in Iraq.

- Woolley, C.L. 1936. "Tal Atchana". *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 56:125-134.
- . 1938. "Excavation at Tell Atchana 1937". *Antiquaries Journal*, 18:1-28.
- . 1955. *Alalakh. An Account of the Excavations at Tell Atchana in the Hatay, 1937-1949*. London: Society of Antiquities.
- Wright, H.T. and E.S.A. Rupley. 2001. "Calibrated Radiocarbon Age Determinations of Uruk-Related Assemblages". In *Uruk Mesopotamia and its Neighbors: Cross-cultural Interactions in the Era of State Formation* edited by M.S. Rothman, 85-122. Santa Fe: SAR Press.
- Yener, K.A. 1995. "The Archaeology of Empire in Anatolia: Comments". *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, 299/300:117-121.
- . 2000. *The Domestication of Metals: The Rise of Complex Metal Industries in Anatolia*. Leiden: Brill.
- . 2007. "The Anatolian Middle Bronze Age Kingdoms and Alalakh: Mukish, Kanesh and Trade". *Anatolian Studies*, 57:151-161.
- Yener, K.A., E. Geçkinli and H. Özbal. 1996. "A Brief Survey of Anatolian Metallurgy prior to 500 B.C." In *Archaeometry 1994: Proceedings of the 29th International Symposium on Archaeometry* edited by Ş. Demirci, A.M. Özer and G.D. Summers, 375-391. Ankara: Tübitak.

CATALOGUE

FIGURES

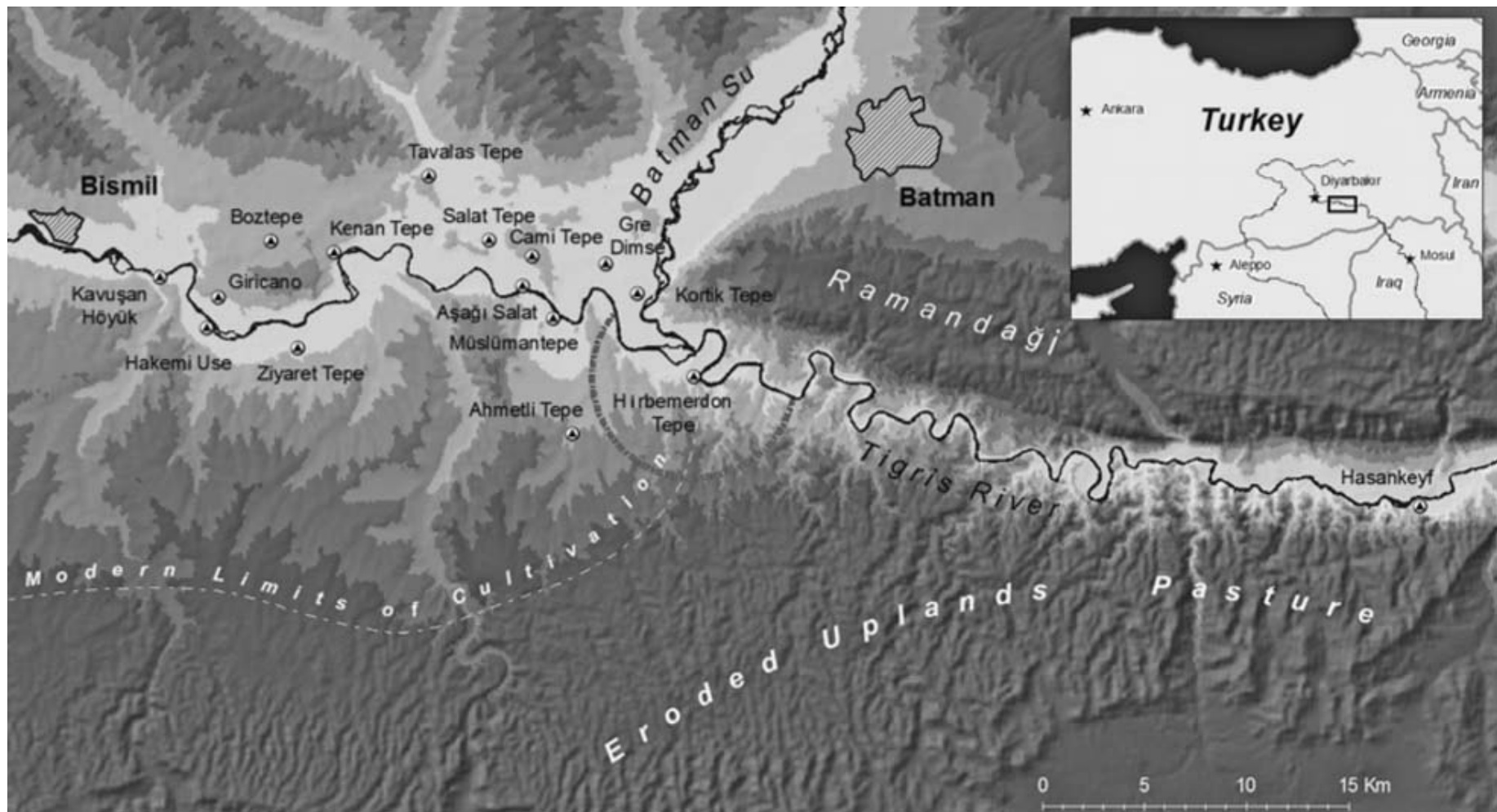


Fig. 1 — Map of the upper Tigris river and of the most important excavated sites (thanks to Jason Ur).

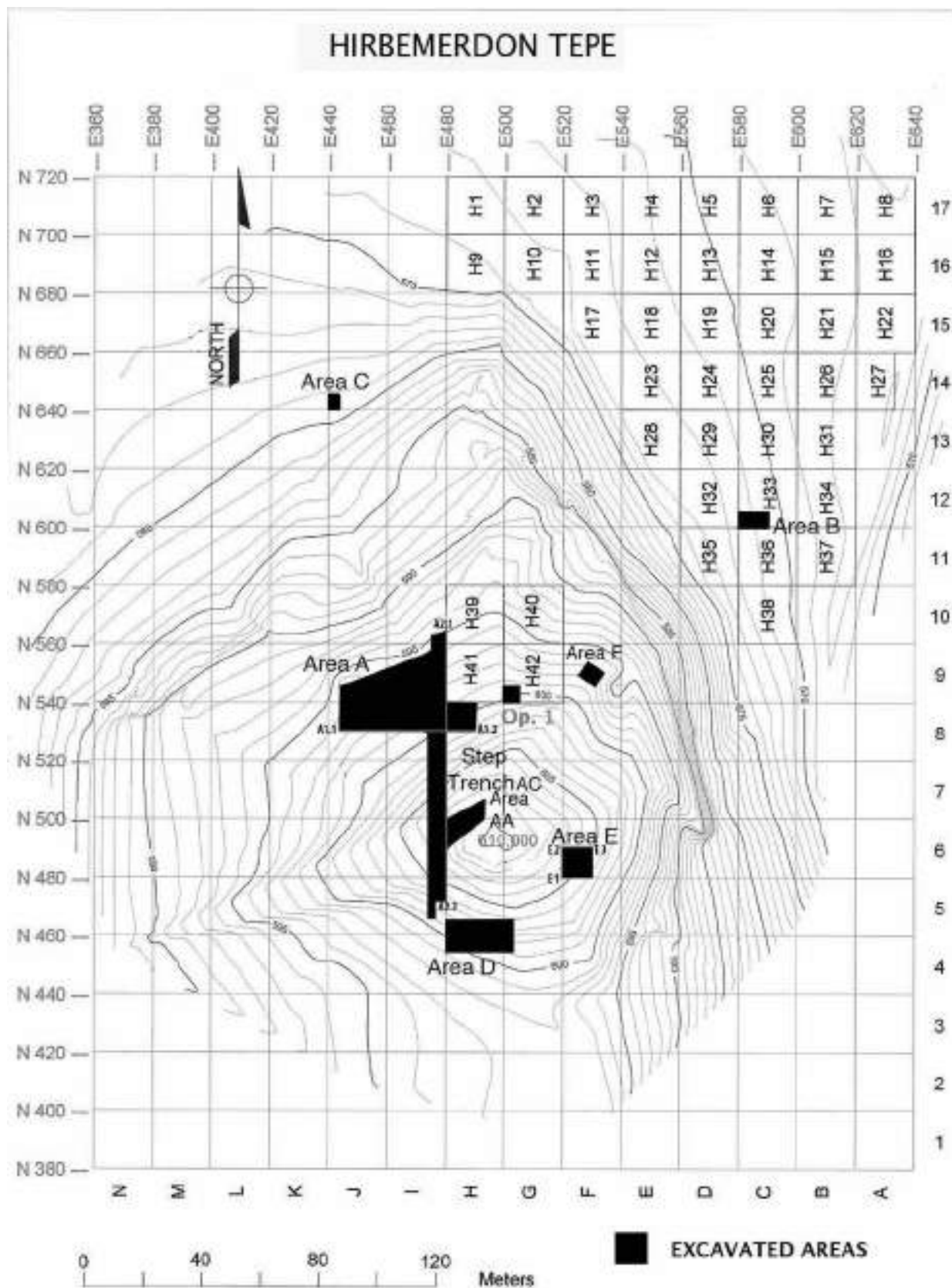


Fig. 2 — Topographical map of Hirbemerdon Tepe.



Fig. 3 — Map of the Hirbemerdon Tepe Survey (thanks to Jason Ur).

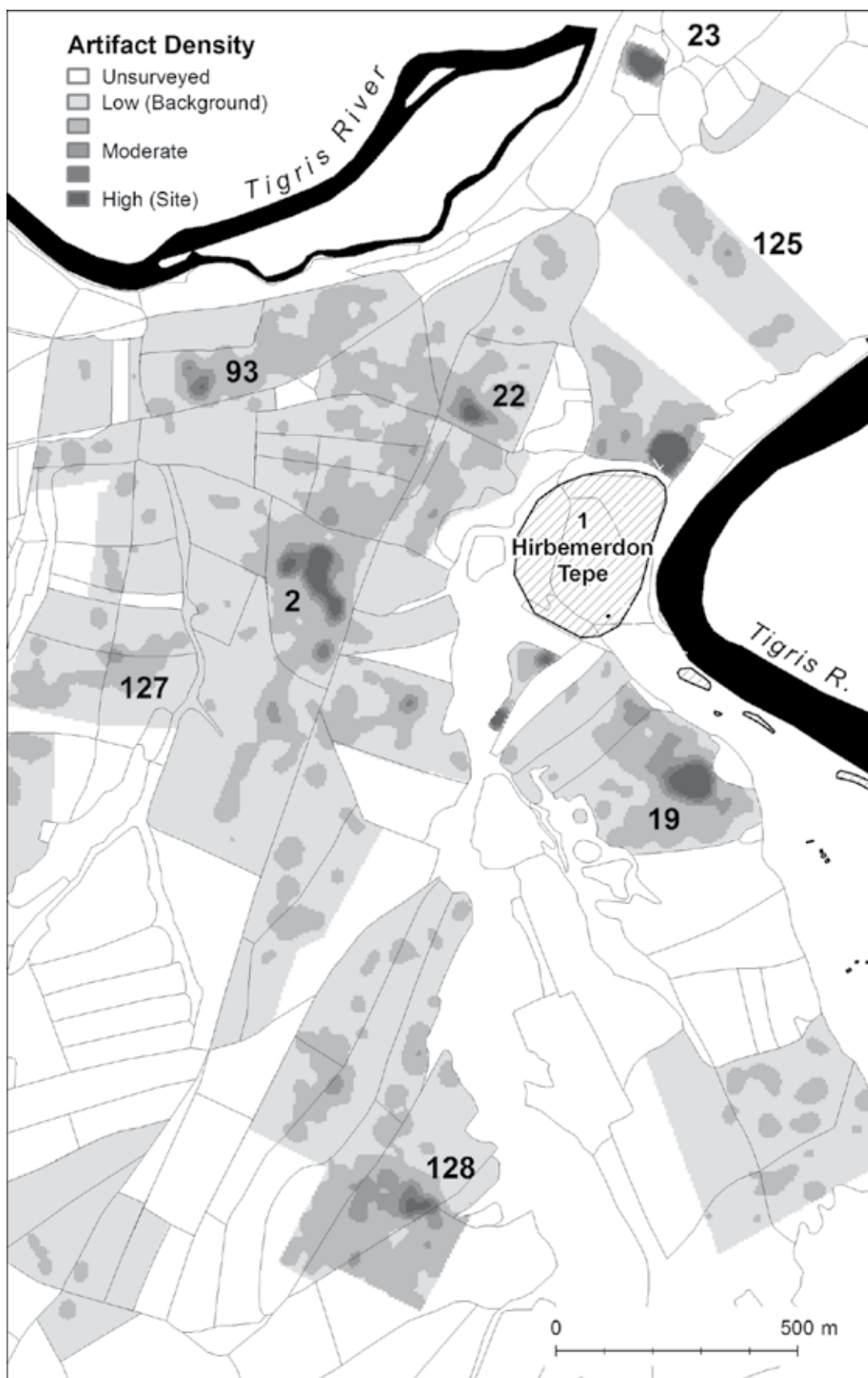


Fig. 4 — Artifact density map of the area surrounding the site of Hirbemerdon Tepe (thanks to Jason Ur).

HIRBEMERDON TEPE CHRONOLOGY

PHASE	DATES	PERIOD	ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRACES
I	4000-3600 BCE	LC3	<i>Architecture:</i> Disturbed walls and a large pit with burnt traces and abundance of pottery in the Outer Town (Area B) <i>Pottery:</i> Chaff-faced Ware <i>Other:</i> Obsidian objects
IIA	3000-2750 BCE	EBA I	<i>Architecture:</i> Rounded buildings and a ritual feature in the S section of the High Mound (Area D) <i>Pottery:</i> Fingernail Incised Ware; Fine Ware <i>Other:</i> Unbaked animal figurines
IIB	2750-2500 BCE	EBA II	<i>Architecture:</i> Houses with large outdoor courtyards in the E section of the High Mound (Area E) <i>Pottery:</i> Late Ninevite V; Metallic Ware; Red Burnished Ware; Simple Ware <i>Other:</i> Animal figurines; textile tools
IIIA	2500-2000 BCE	EBA III-IV	<i>Architecture:</i> Disturbed architecture in the N side of the High Mound and large platforms in the Outer Town <i>Pottery:</i> Metallic Ware, Dark Rimmed Orange Bowls; Red Brown Wash Ware
IIIB	1975-1782 BCE (abandonment)	MBA	<i>Architecture:</i> Architectural complex in the N side of the High Mound and architecture in the Outer Town <i>Pottery:</i> Red Brown Wash Ware; Band Painted Ware <i>Other:</i> Ritual paraphernalia; portable hearths; ground stones
IIIC	1450-1350 BCE	LBA	<i>Architecture:</i> Architectural features in the N side of the High Mound <i>Pottery:</i> Nuzi Ware; Late Khabur Ware; Common Ware
IVA	1150/1050-900 BCE	EIA	<i>Architecture:</i> Buildings in the N sector of the High Mound (Step Trench AC) and a large kitchen facility in the S sector (Area D) <i>Pottery:</i> Grooved Ware
IVB	900-610 BCE	MIA (NeoAss.)	<i>Architecture:</i> Pits in the N part of the High Mound and architectural features in the Outer Town (Area B) <i>Pottery:</i> Plain Ware <i>Other:</i> Basalt tools (bowl, grinding stones)
V	600-300 BCE	LIA	<i>Architecture:</i> Pits and a grave in the N part of the High Mound <i>Pottery:</i> Painted Ware <i>Other:</i> Bronze objects and glass-based beads
VI	XI-XIII cen. AD	IslamicMe- dieval	<i>Architecture:</i> Building on the E sector and disturbed features in the N sector of the High Mound <i>Pottery:</i> Glazed Ware; Cream Ware
VII	XVIII-XIX cen. AD	Ottoman	<i>Architecture:</i> Large building on top of the High Mound. Pits in the E and S areas of the High Mound. <i>Pottery:</i> Porcelain; Common Ware <i>Other:</i> Pipes

Fig. 5 — Chart with all the chronological phases identified at Hirbemerdon Tepe.

Architecture Phases I, IIa, IIb, IIIa



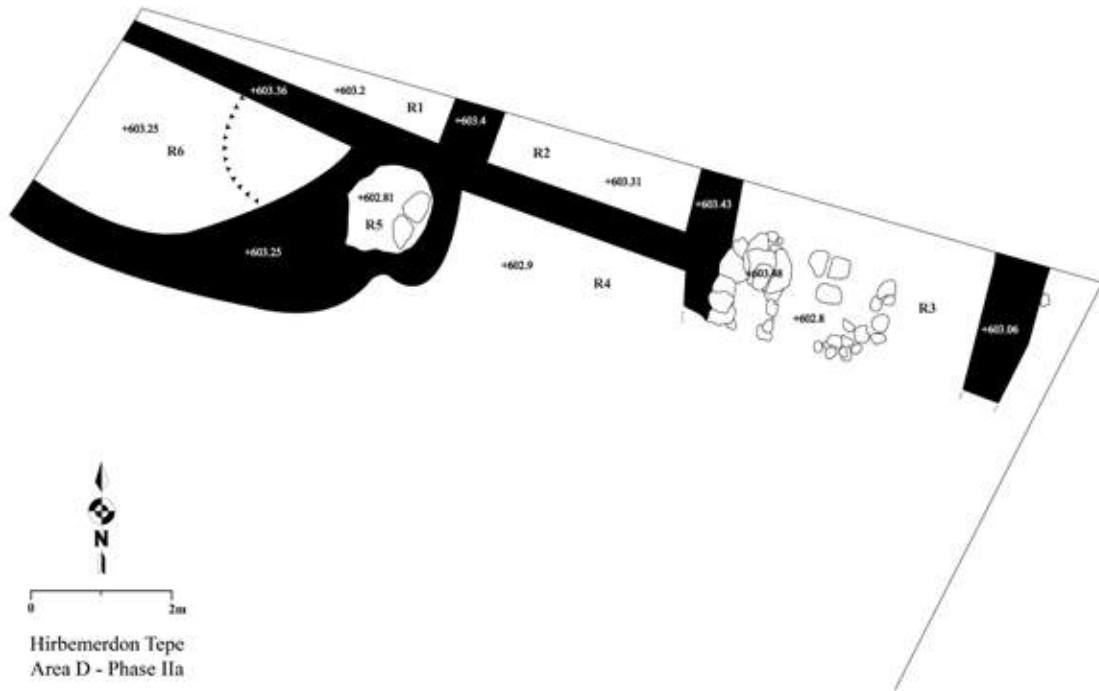
6.1 — Ph. I pit with *in situ* material culture (Area B) viewed from east.



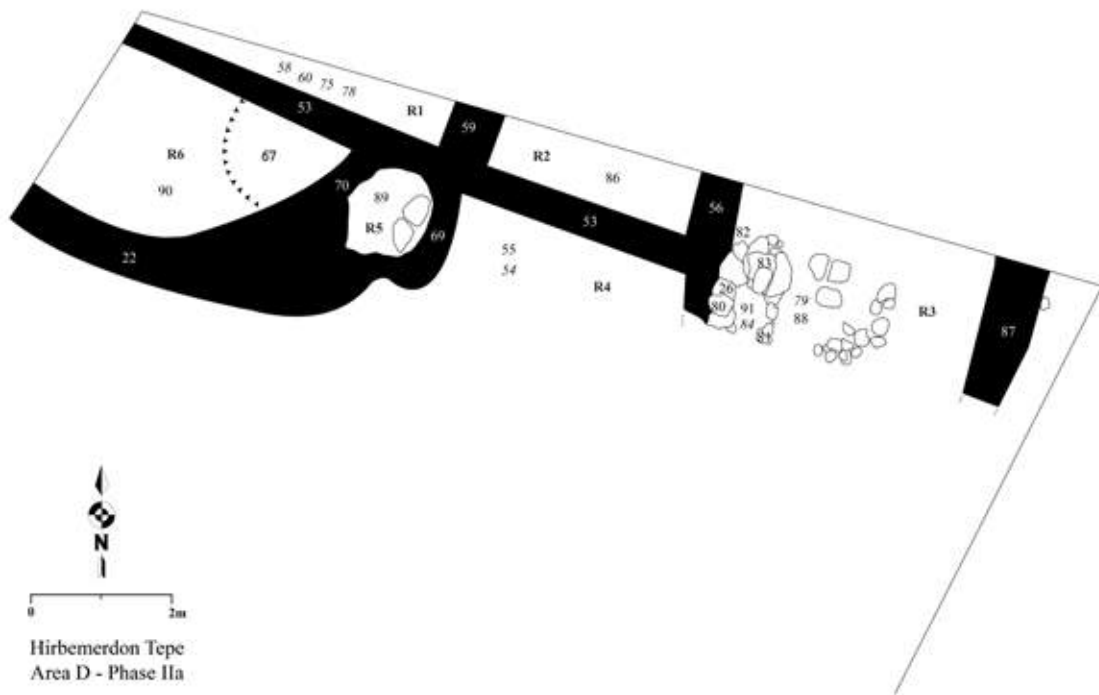
6.2 — Ph. IIIa platform (Area B) viewed from south.



6.3 — Niche 20 with two bowls part of Ph. IIIa platform in Area B (see fig. 6.2).



6.4 — Top plan of Ph. Ila architecture in Area D.



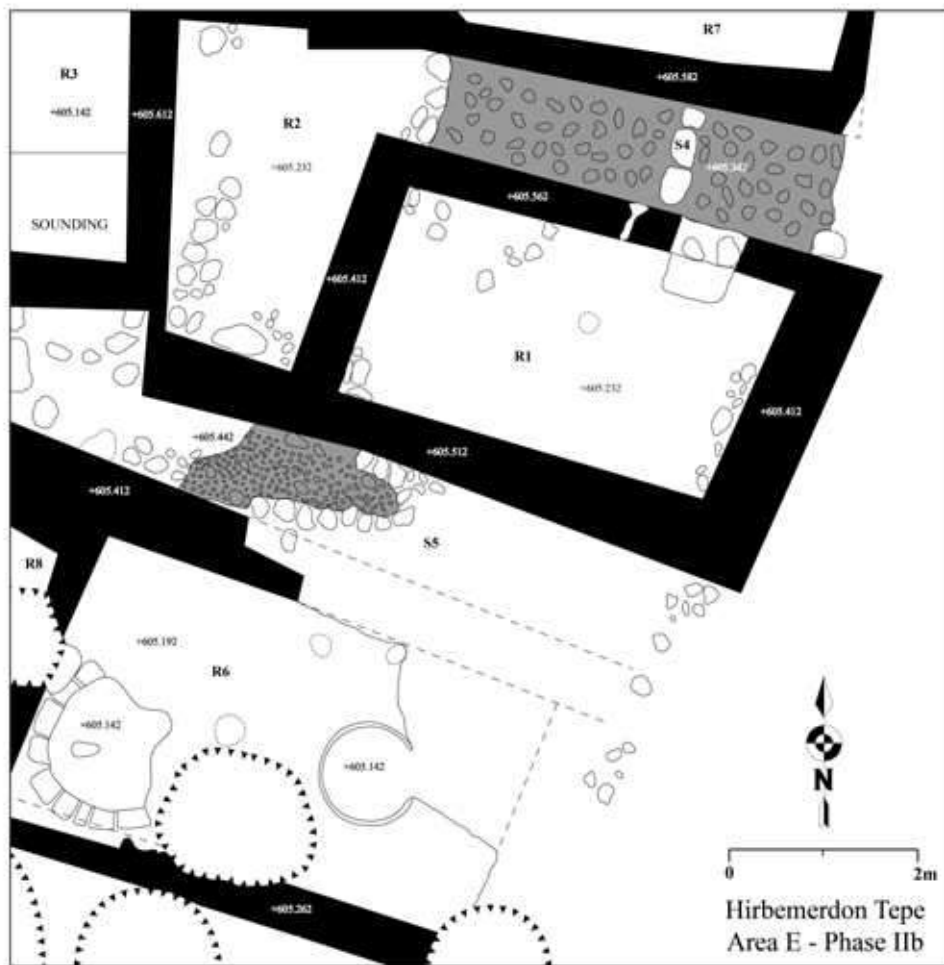
6.5 — Top plan of Ph. Ila architecture in Area D with loci.



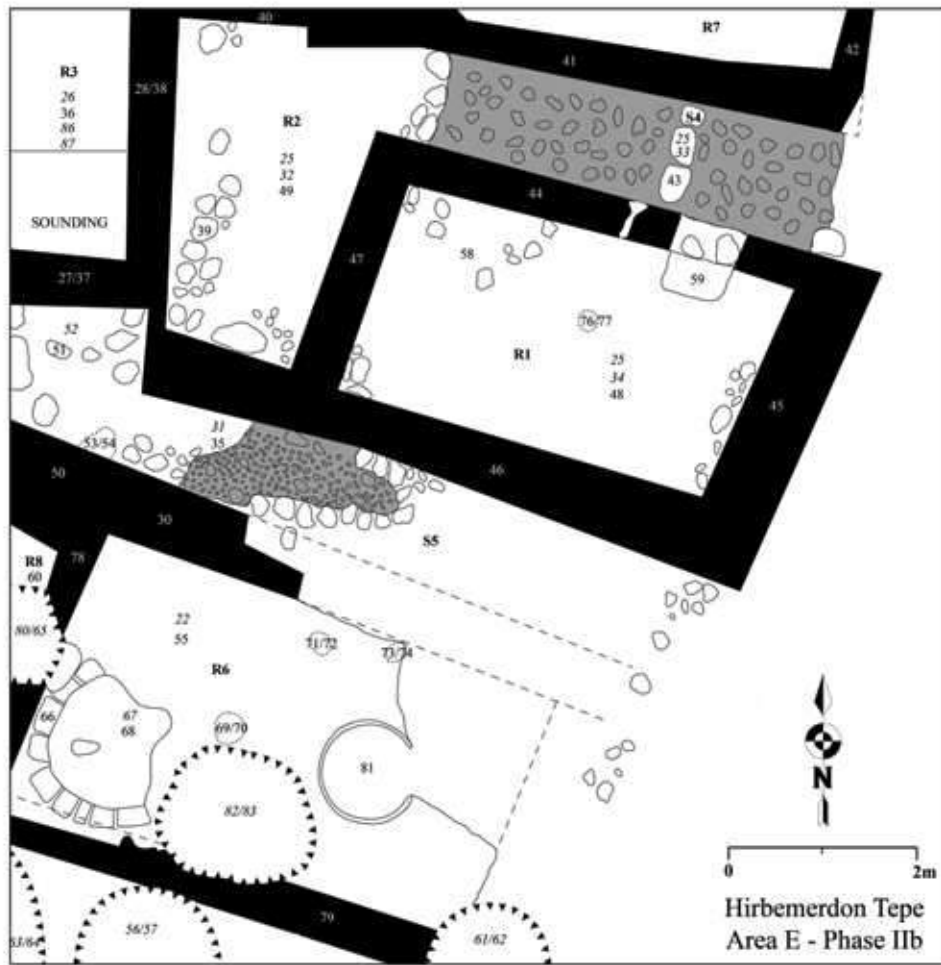
6.6 — Ph. IIa architecture (Area D) viewed from north.



6.7 — Ph. IIa architecture (Area D) viewed from east.



6.8 — Top plan of Ph. IIb architecture in Area E.



6.9 — Top plan of Ph. IIb architecture in Area E with loci.



6.10 — Ph. IIb architecture (Area E) viewed from west.



6.11 — Detail of Room 6 (Area E).



6.12 — Ph. IIb infant jar burial (Area A) viewed from north.

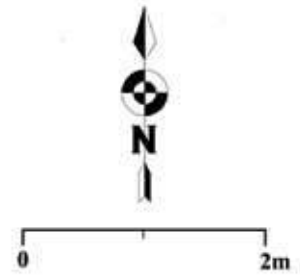
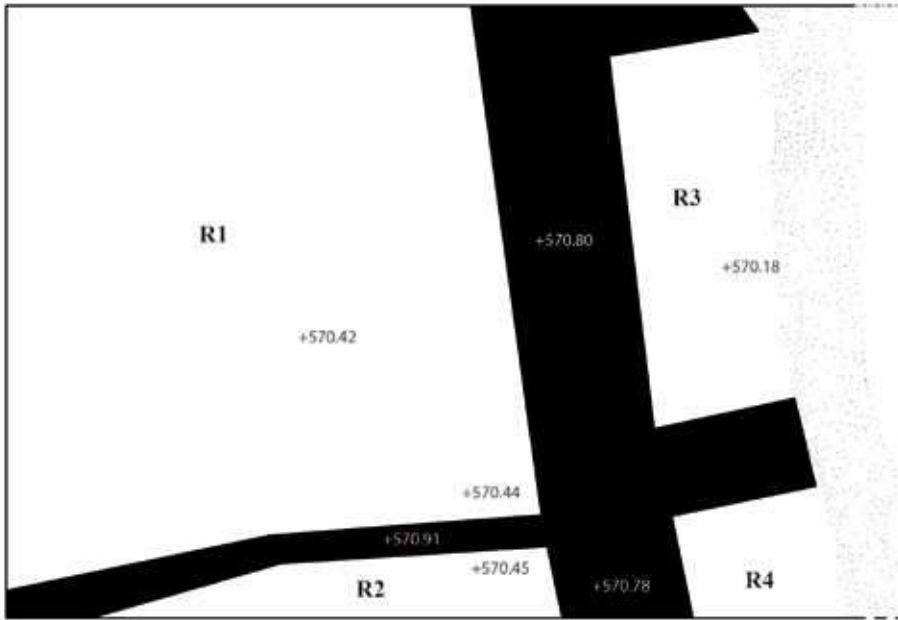


6.13 — Ph. IIIa floor cut by Ph IIIb architectural complex in Step Trench AC viewed from south.



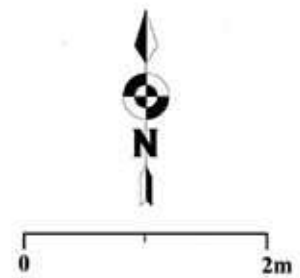
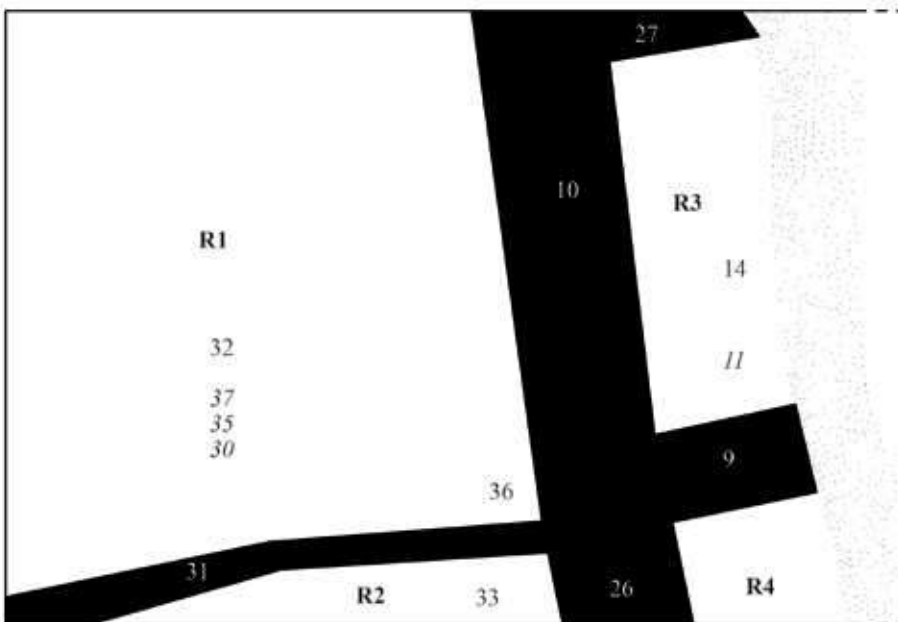
6.14 — Ph. IIIa outdoor pebbled floor in Area AA viewed from east.

Phase IIIb



Hirbemerdon Tepe
Area B - Phase IIIb

7.1 — Top plan of Ph. IIIb architecture in Area B.



Hirbemerdon Tepe
Area B - Phase IIIb

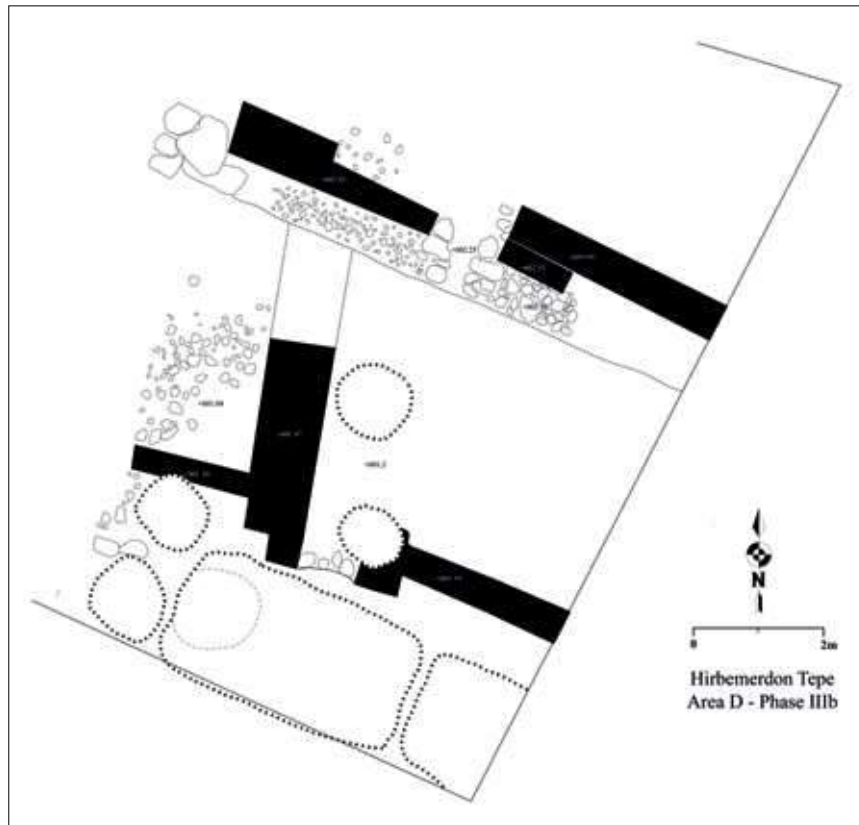
7.2 — Top plan of Ph. IIIb architecture in Area B with loci.



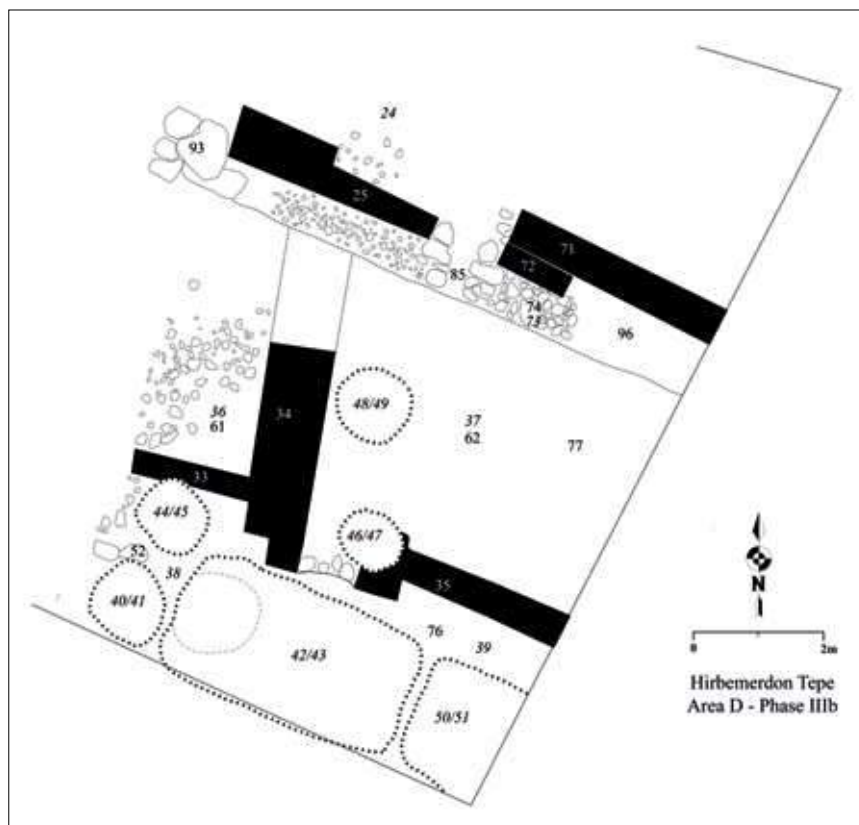
7.3 — Ph. IIIb architecture (Area B) viewed from east.



7.4 — Ph. IIIb architecture (Area B) viewed from north.



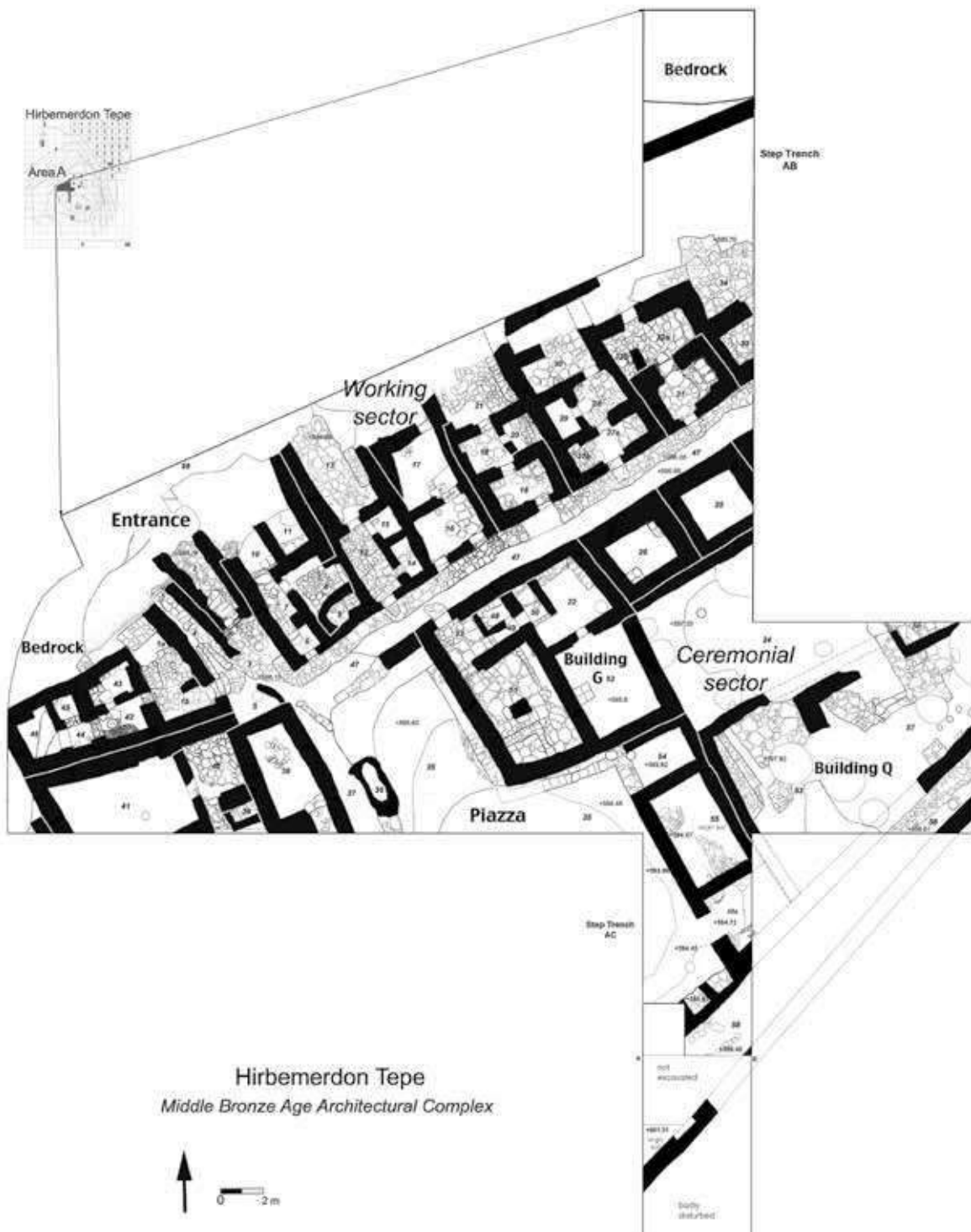
7.5 — Top plan of Ph. IIIb architecture in Area D.



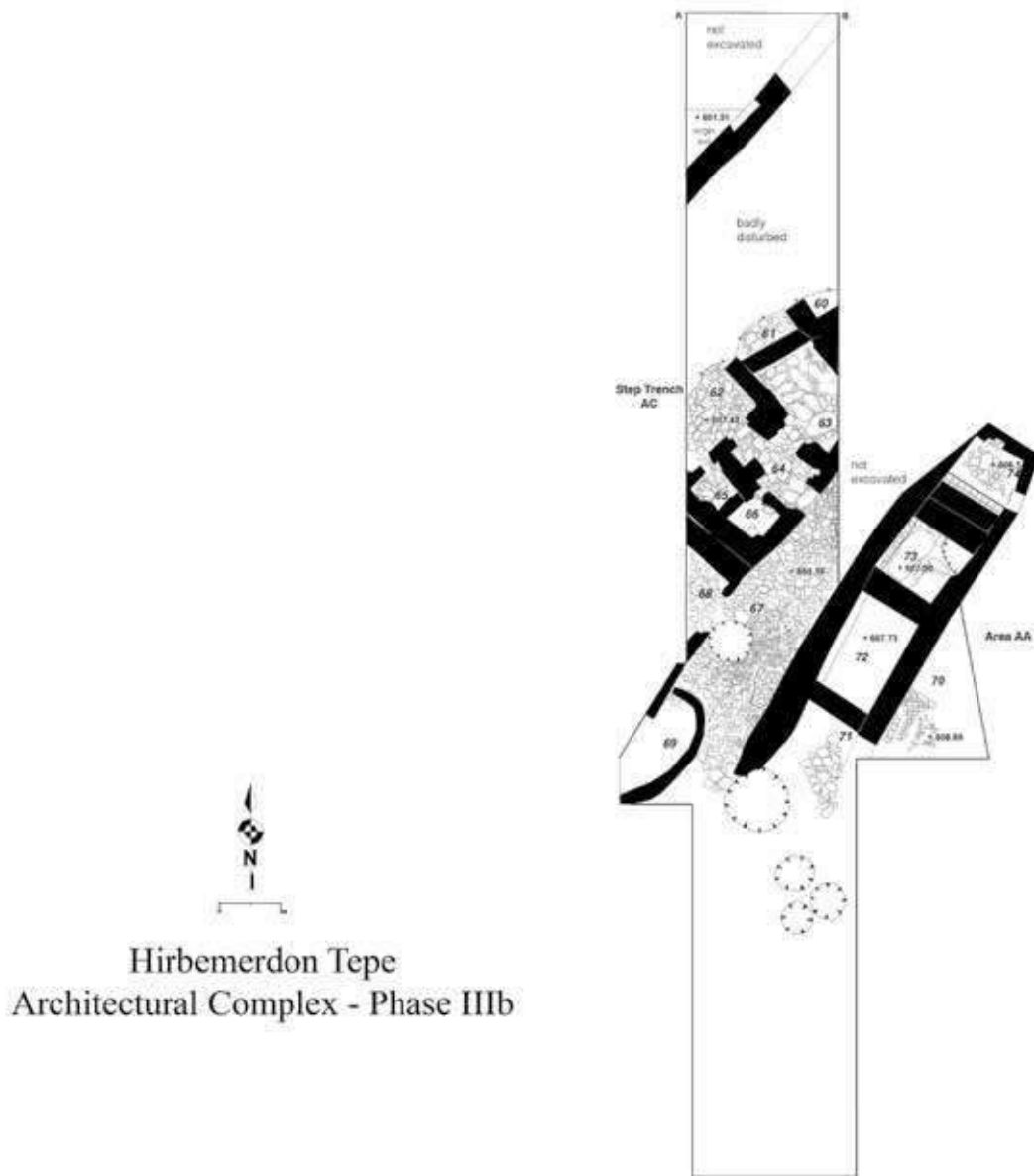
7.6 — Top plan of Ph. IIIb architecture in Area D with loci.



7.7 — Ph. IIIb architecture (Area D) viewed from south.



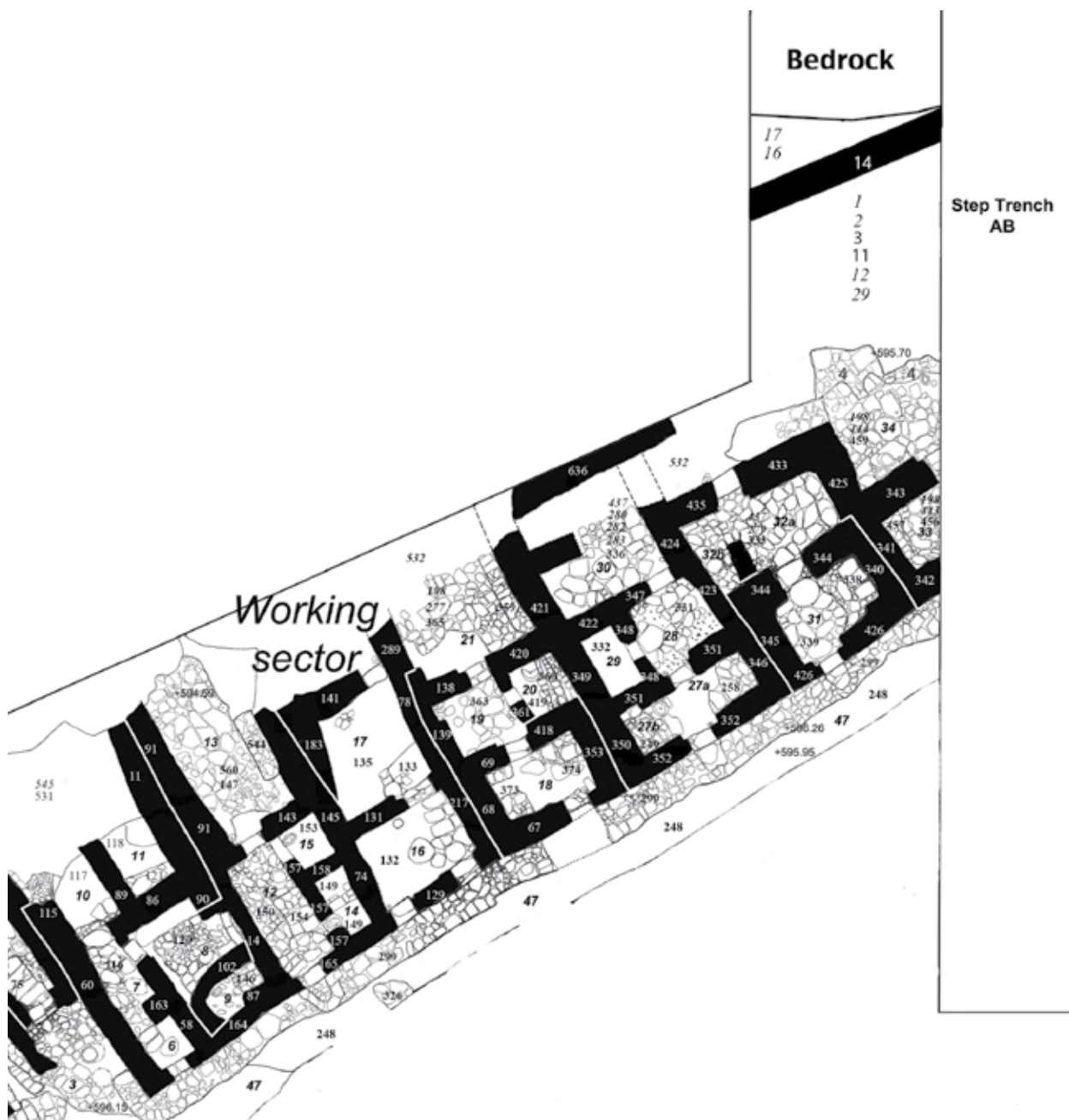
7.8 — Top plan of Ph. IIIb architectural complex (lower section).



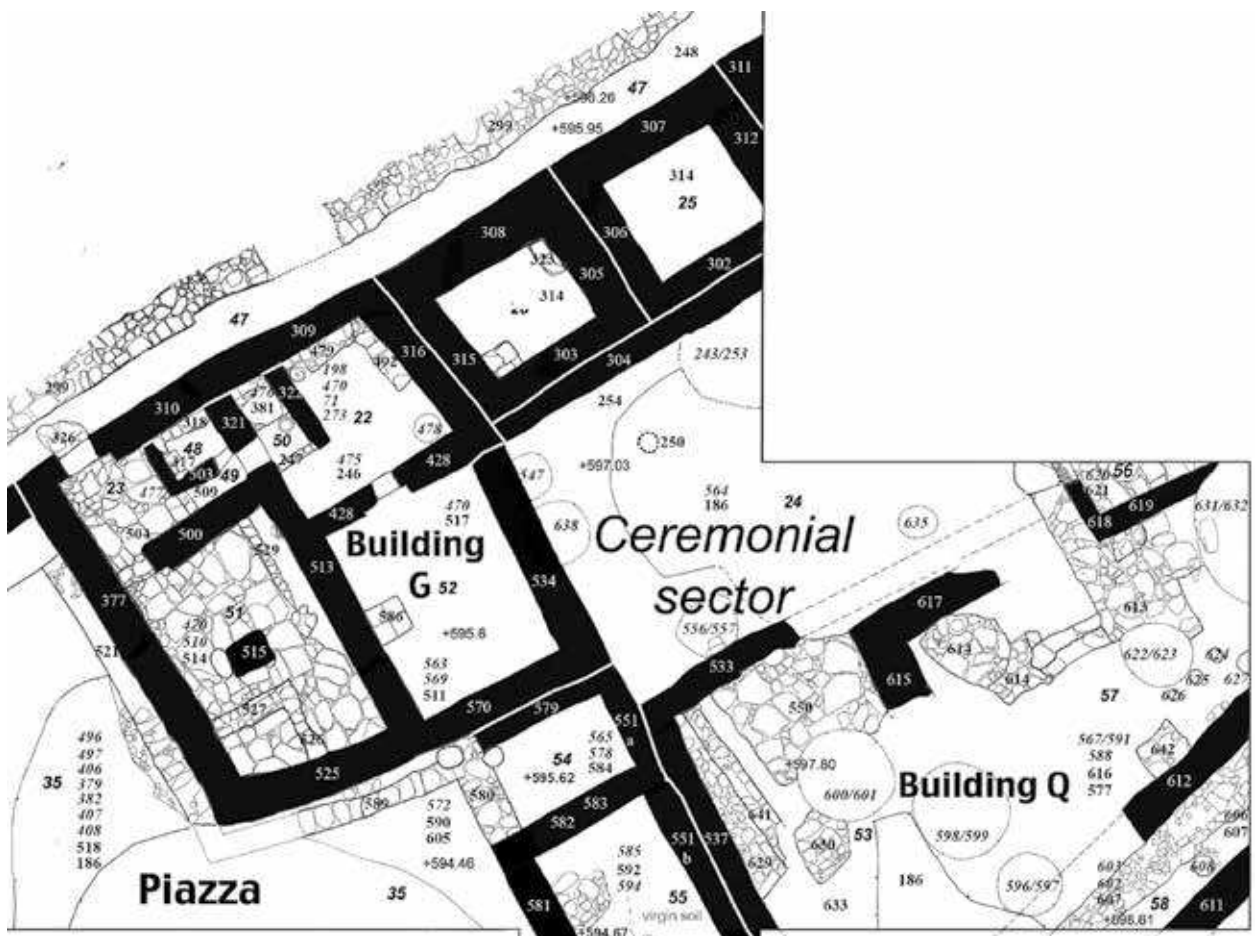
7.9 — Top plan of Ph. IIIb architectural complex (upper section).



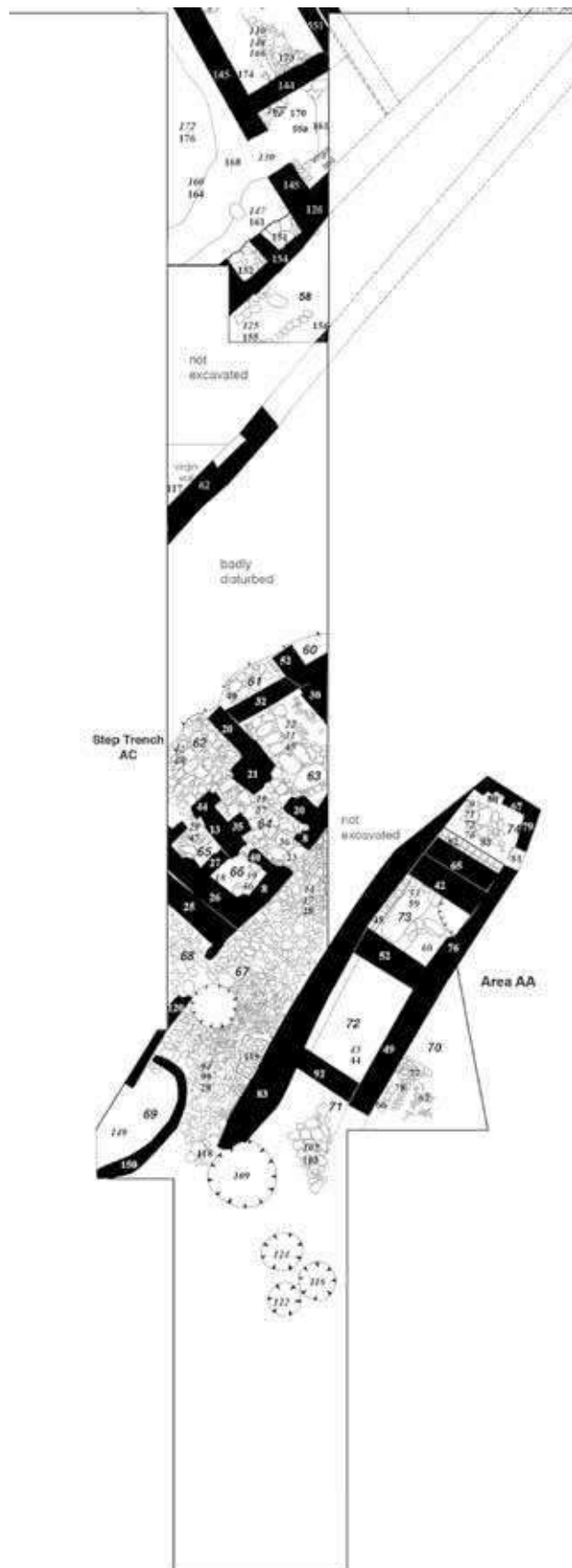
7.10 — Top plan of Ph. IIIb architectural complex (lower section northwestern wing with loci).



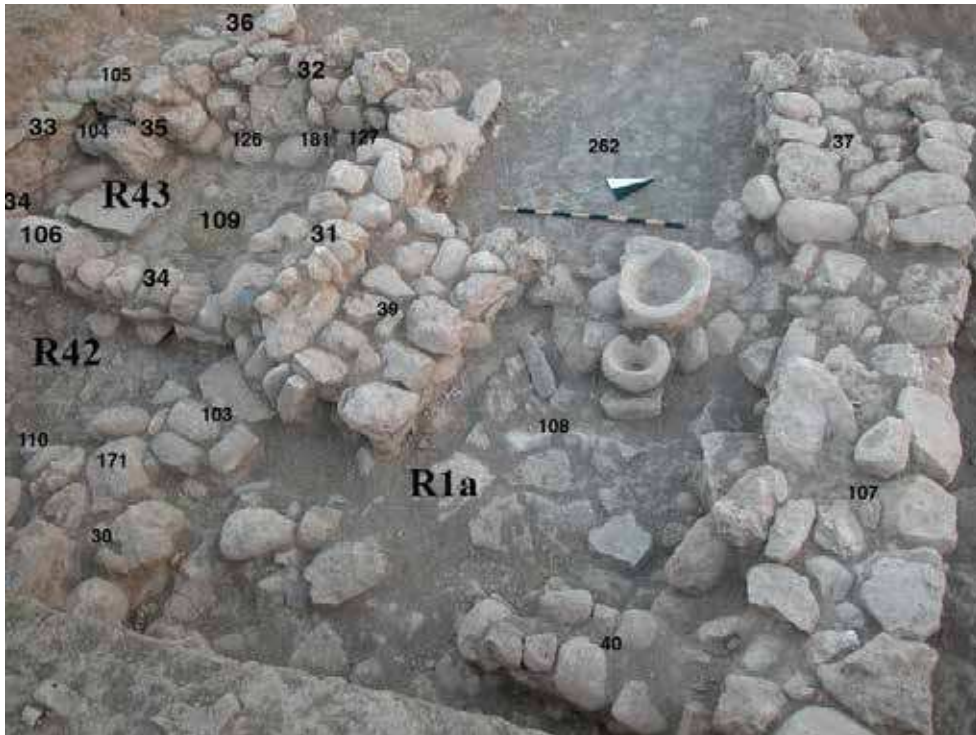
7.11 — Top plan of Ph. IIIb architectural complex (lower section northern wing with loci).



7.12 — Top plan of Ph. IIIb architectural complex (ceremonial sector with loci).



7.13 — Top plan of Ph. IIIb architectural complex (upper section with loci).



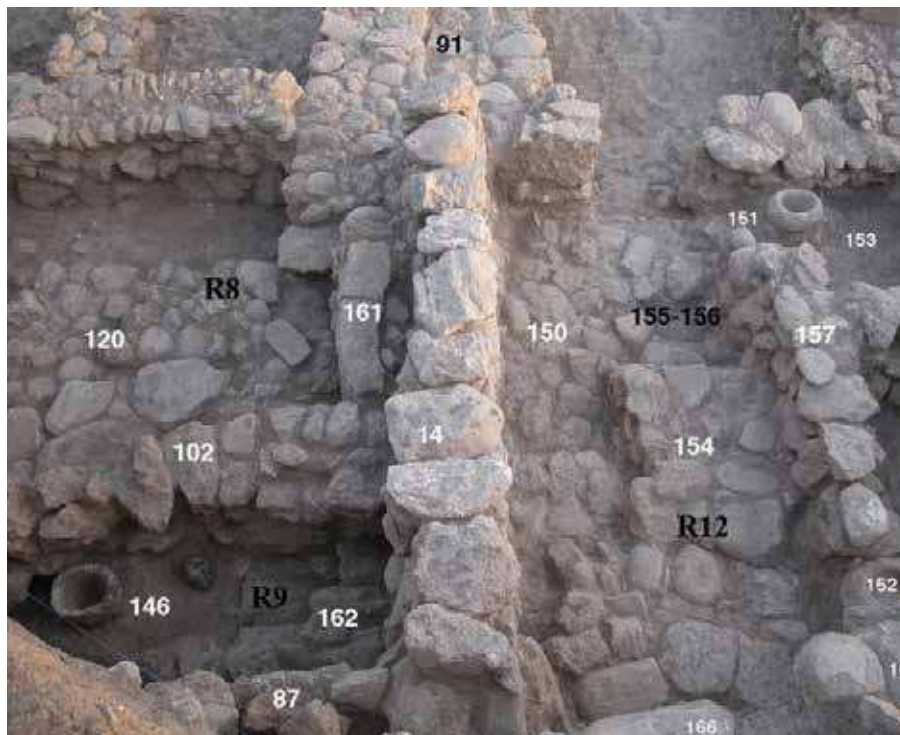
7.16 — Detail of Ph. IIIB architectural complex lower section northwestern wing viewed from east.



7.17 — Ph. IIIB architectural complex *piazza* viewed from southeast.



7.18 — Ph. IIIB architectural complex staircase/entrance viewed from north.



7.19 — Detail of Ph. IIIB architectural complex lower section northern wing viewed from south.



7.20 — Detail of Ph. IIIB architectural complex lower section northern wing viewed from south.



7.21 — Detail of Ph. IIIB architectural complex lower section northern wing viewed from south.



7.22 — Detail of Ph. IIIB architectural complex lower section northern wing viewed from east.



7.23 — Detail of Ph. IIIB architectural complex lower section northern wing and street 47 viewed from south.



7.24 — Detail of Ph. IIIB architectural complex lower section northern wing viewed from west.



7.25 — Detail of Ph. IIIB architectural complex lower section northern wing and street 47 viewed from south.



7.26 — Detail of Ph. IIIB architectural complex lower section northern wing viewed from east.



7.27 — Detail of Ph. IIIB architectural complex lower section northern wing and street 47 viewed from south.



7.28 — Detail of Ph. IIIB architectural complex lower section northern wing (drain).



7.29 — Ph. IIIB architectural complex street 47 viewed from west.



7.30 — Ph. IIIB architectural complex *piazza* viewed from west.



7.31 — Ph. IIIB architectural complex ceremonial sector viewed from south.



7.32 — Ph.IIIB architectural complex ceremonial Building G with stone altar in R 51 viewed from south.



7.33 — Ph.IIIB architectural complex ceremonial sector viewed from southwest.



7.34 — Ph.IIIB architectural complex ceremonial Building G R 52 with podium viewed from north.



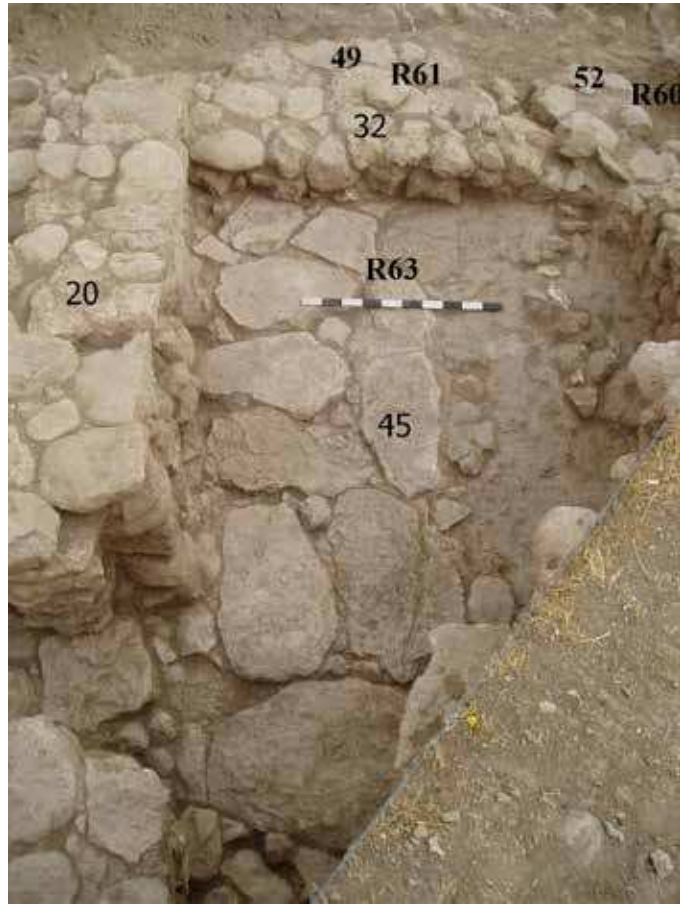
7.35 — Ph.IIIB architectural complex northeastern corner of *piazza* viewed from southwest.



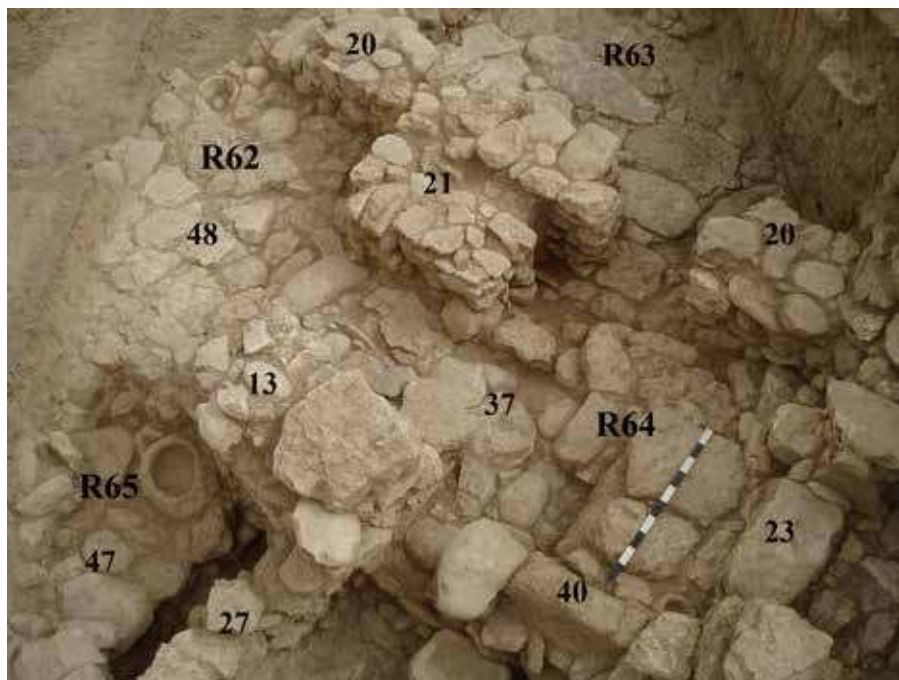
7.36 — Detail of Ph. IIIB architectural complex street 58 and southern limit of *piazza* viewed from north.



7.37 — Detail of Ph. IIIB architectural complex street 58 viewed from north.



7.38 — Detail of Ph. IIIB architectural complex upper section viewed from northeast.



7.39 — Detail of Ph. IIIB architectural complex upper section viewed from north.



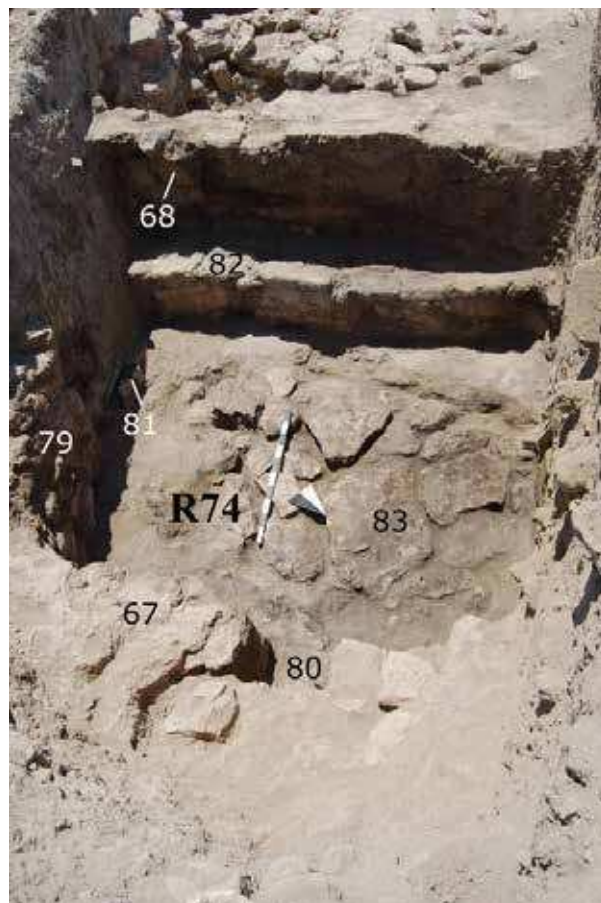
7.40 — Detail of Ph. IIIB architectural complex upper section and street 67 viewed from east.



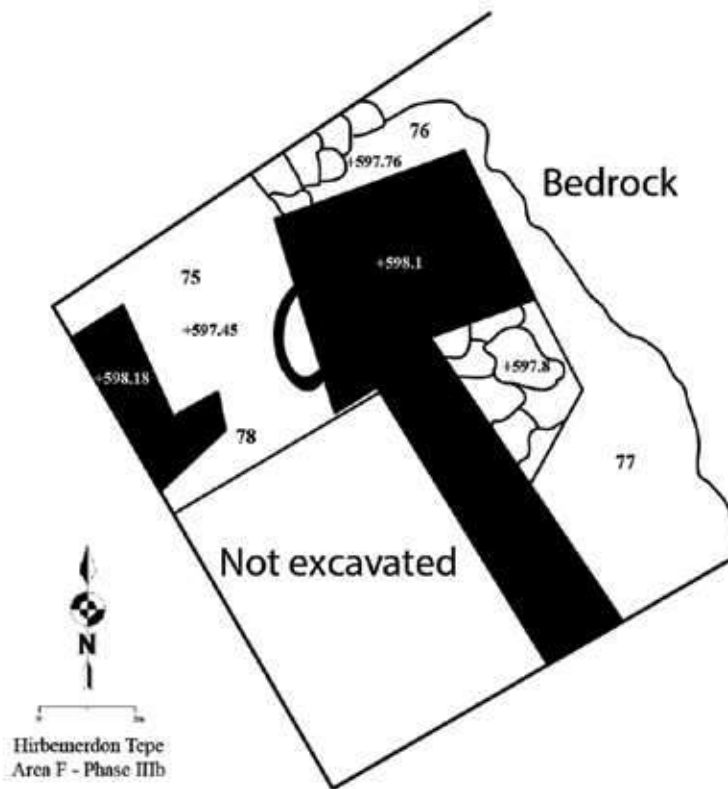
7.41 — Detail of Ph. IIIB architectural complex upper section viewed from east.



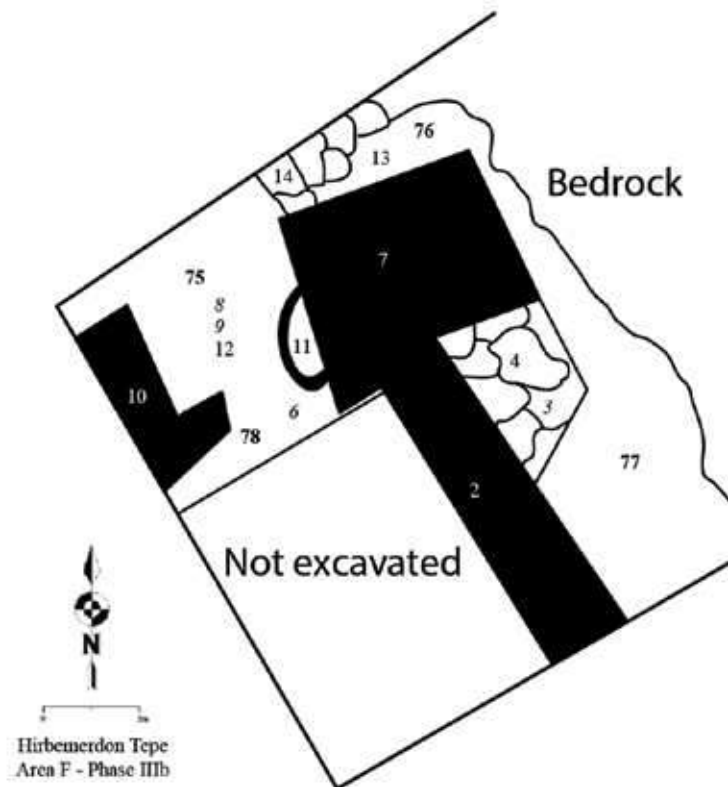
7.42 — Detail of Ph. IIIB architectural complex upper section viewed from southeast.



7.43 — Detail of Ph. IIIB architectural complex upper section showing the kiln viewed from north.



7.44 — Top plan of Ph. IIIB architecture in Area F.



7.45 — Top plan of Ph. IIIB architecture in Area F with loci.

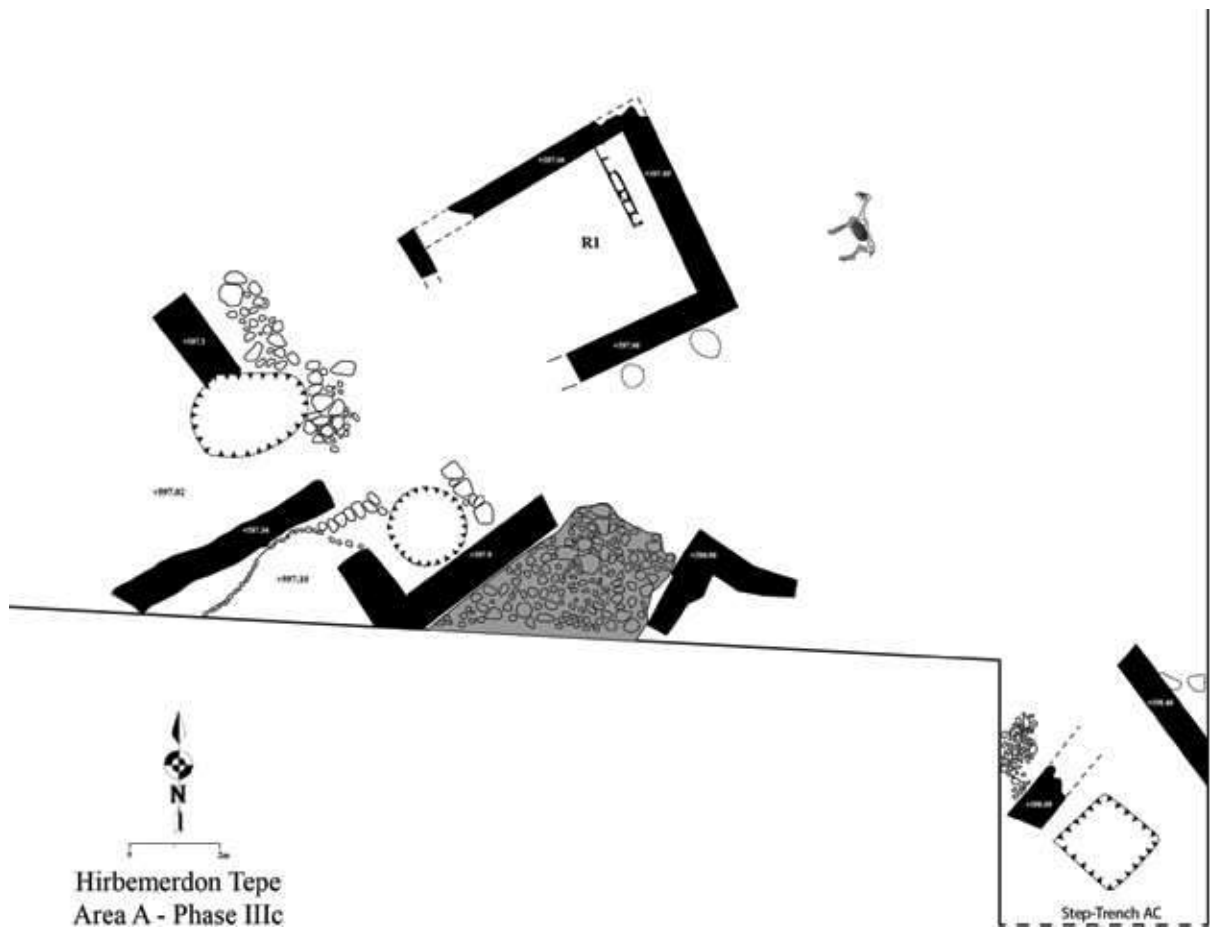


7.46 — Detail of Ph. IIIB architecture (Area F) viewed from west.

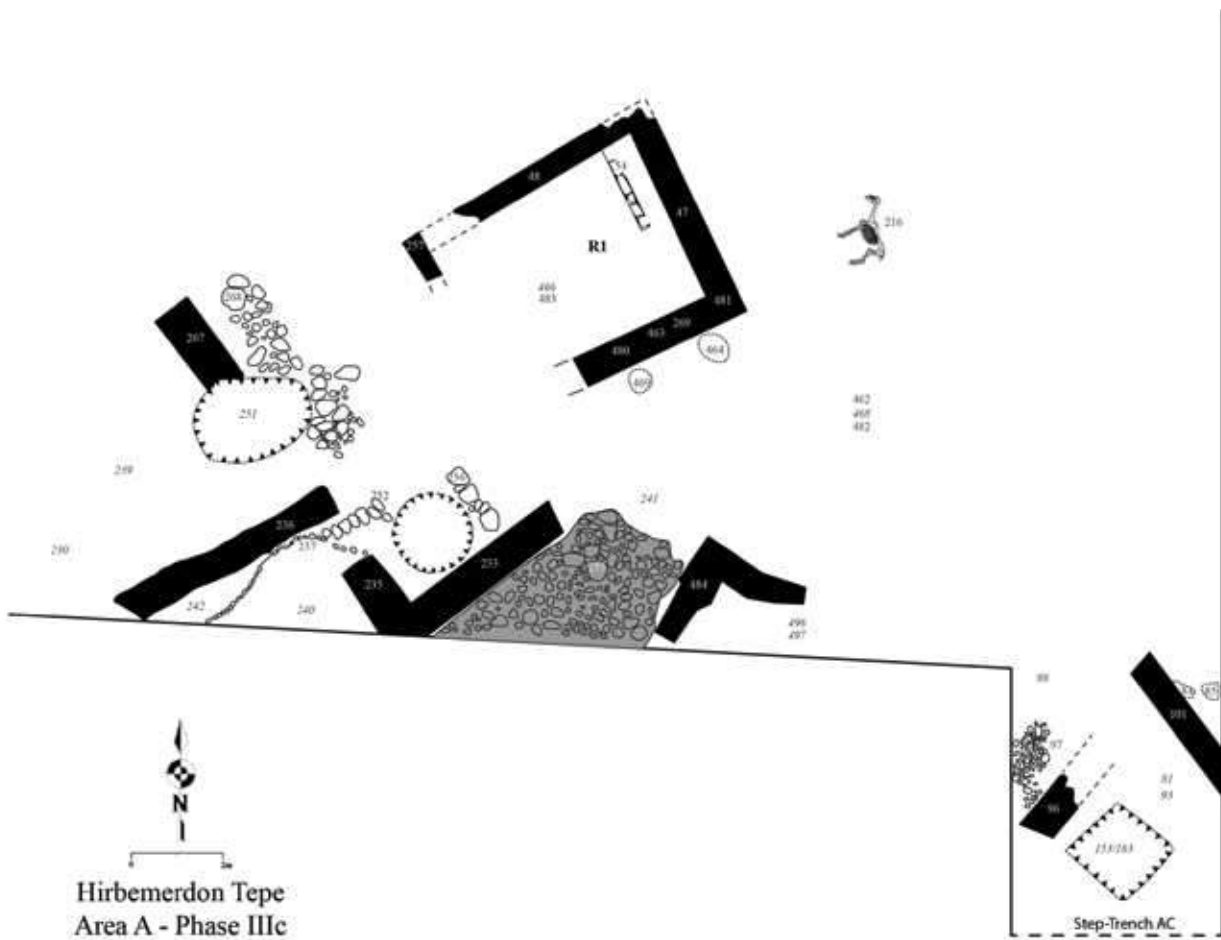


7.47 — Detail of Ph. IIIB architecture (Area F) viewed from north.

Phase IIIc



8.1 — Top plan of Ph. IIIc architecture in Area A.



8.2 — Top plan of Ph. IIIc architecture in Area A with loci.

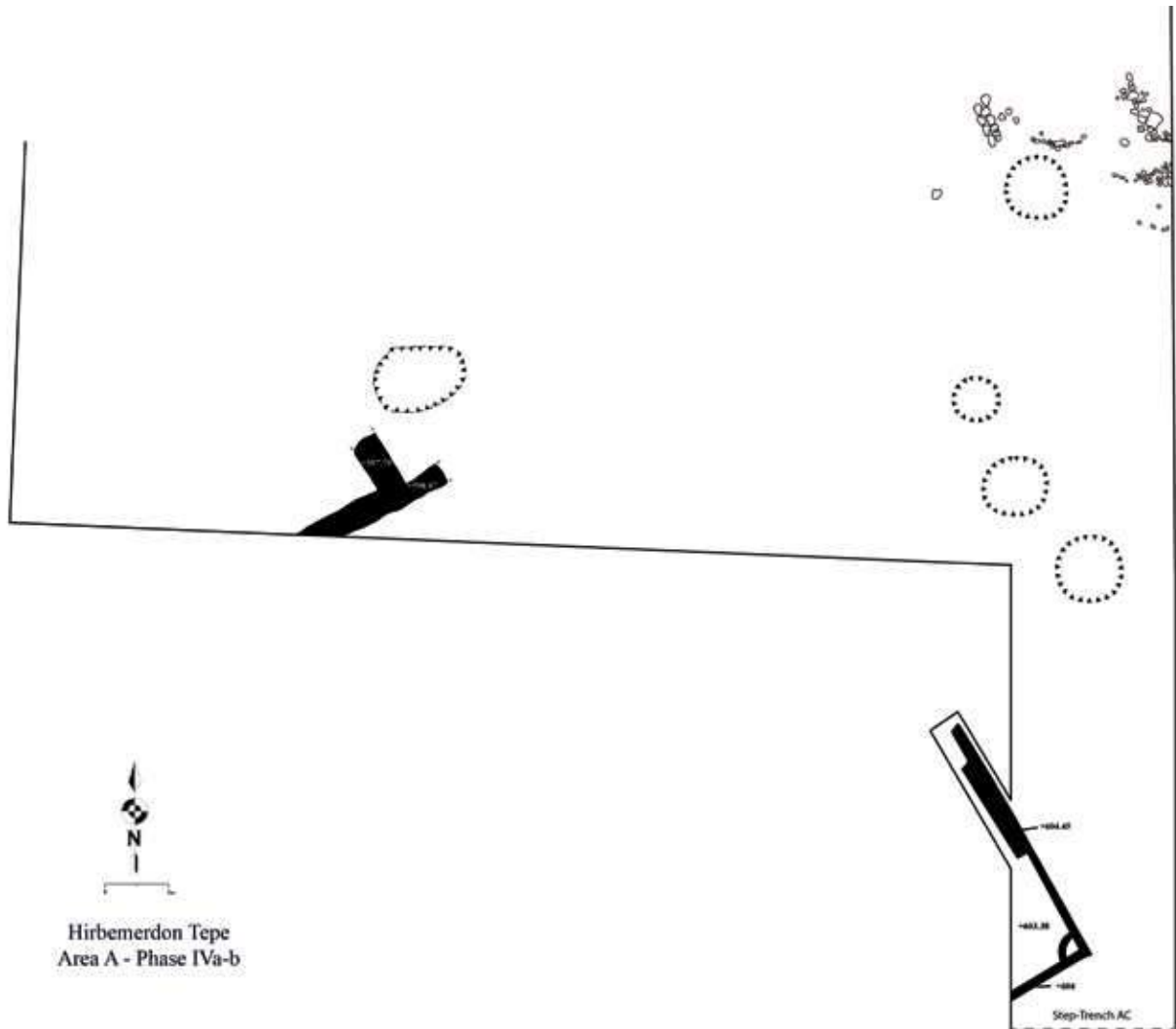


8.3 — Ph. IIIC domestic architecture viewed from east.

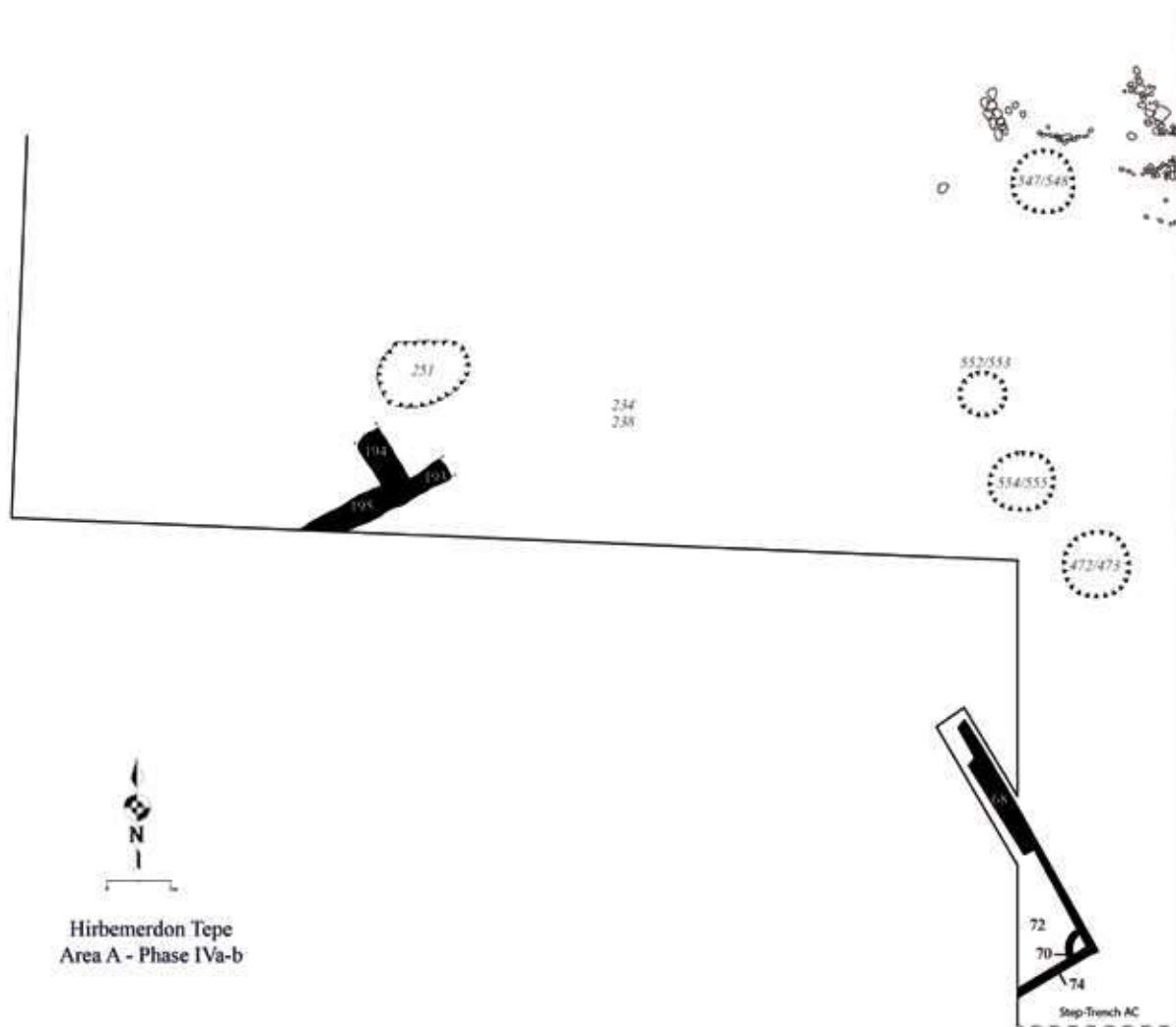


8.4 — Horse burial.

Phases IVa, IVb



9.1 — Top plan of Ph. IVa-b architecture in Area A and Step Trench AC.



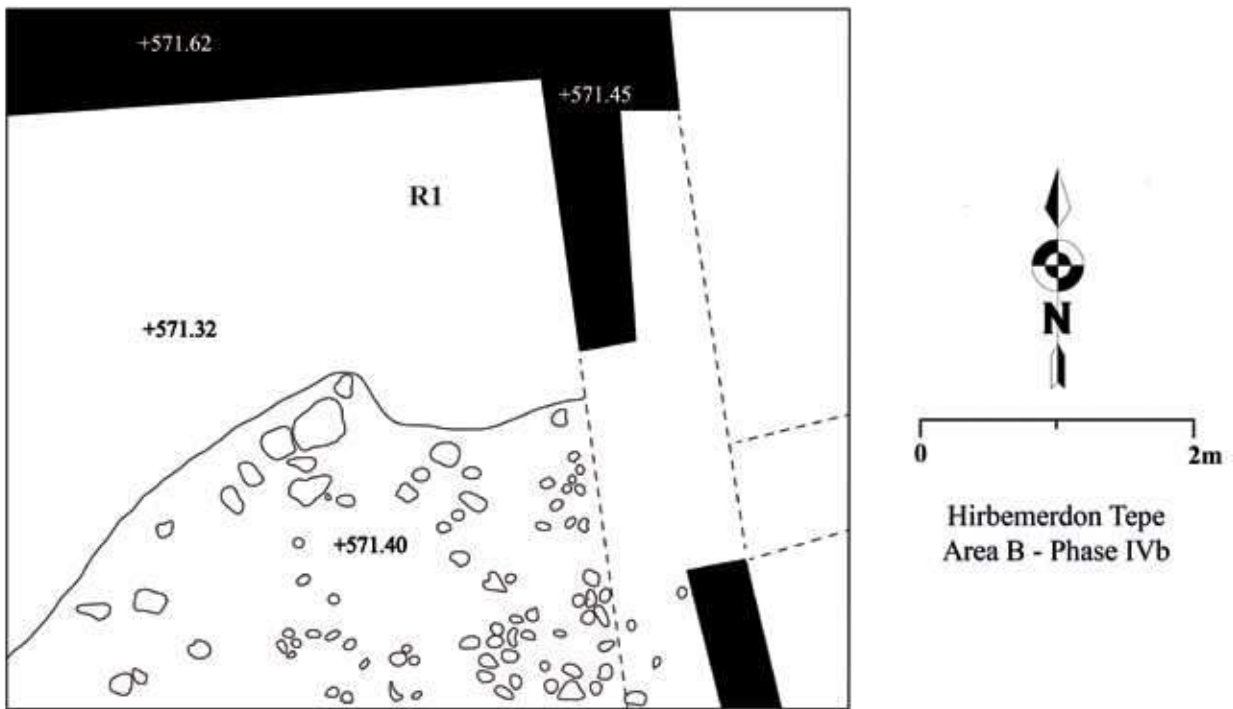
9.2 — Top plan of Ph. IVa-b architecture in Area A and Step Trench AC with loci.



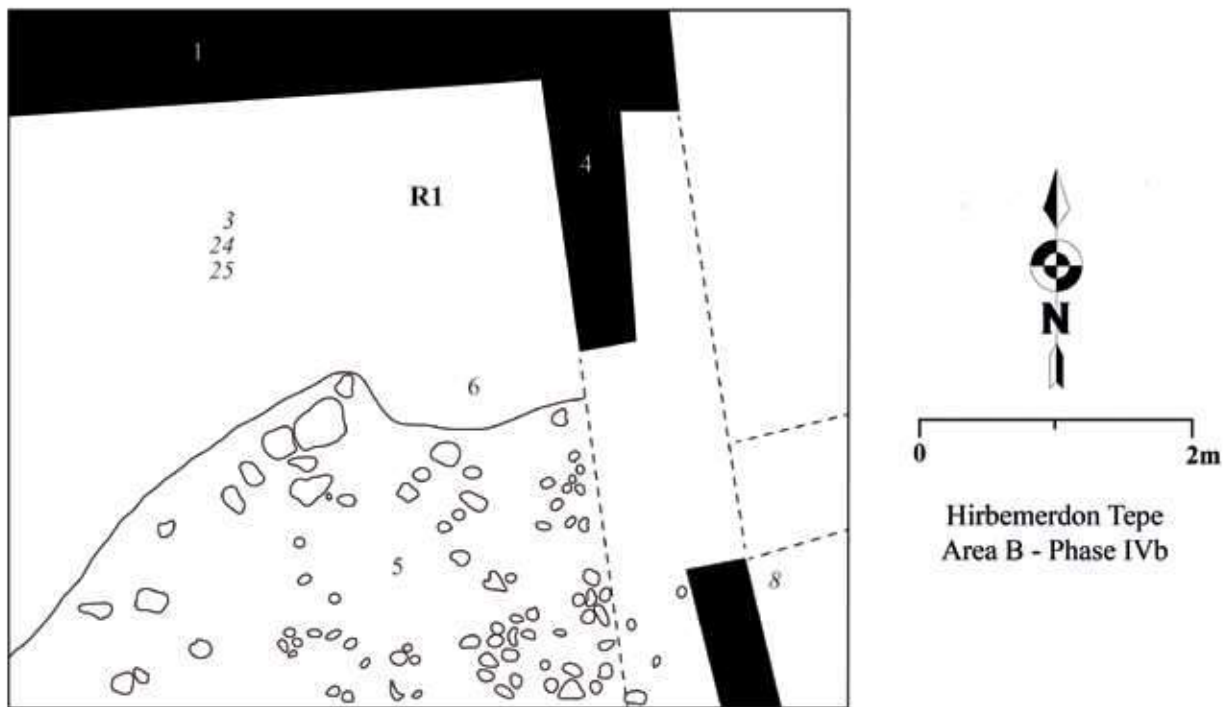
9.3 — Detail of Ph. IVa-b architecture in Area A viewed from east.



9.4 — Detail of Ph. IVa-b architecture in Step Trench AC viewed from south.



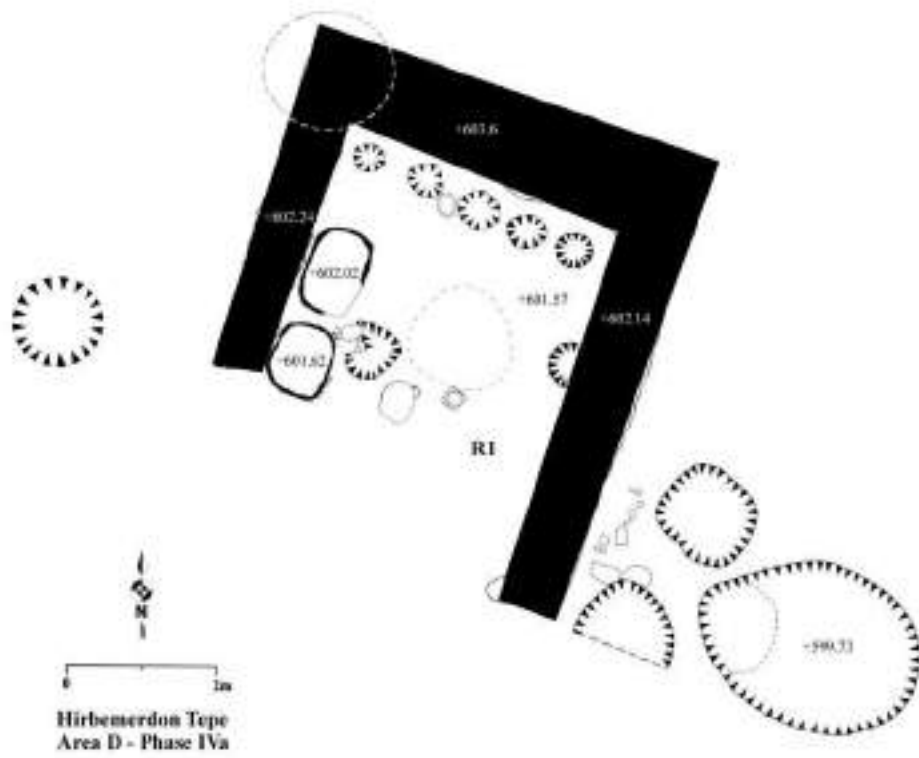
9.5 — Top plan of Ph. IVb architecture in Area B.



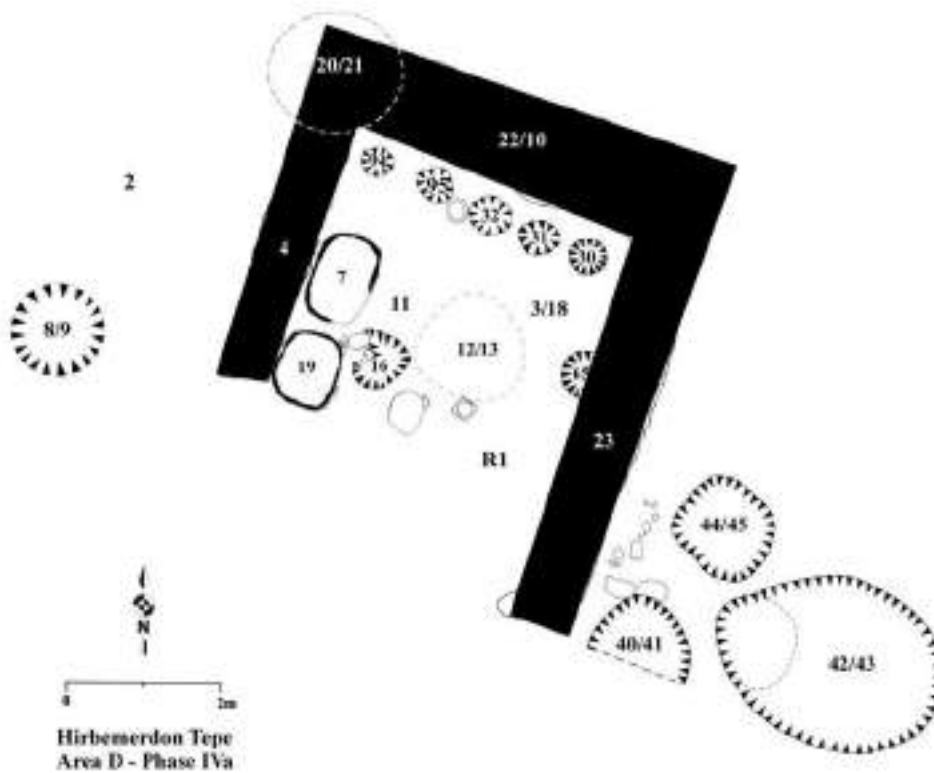
9.6 — Top plan of Ph. IVb architecture in Area B with loci.



9.7 — Ph. IVb architecture in Area B viewed from south.



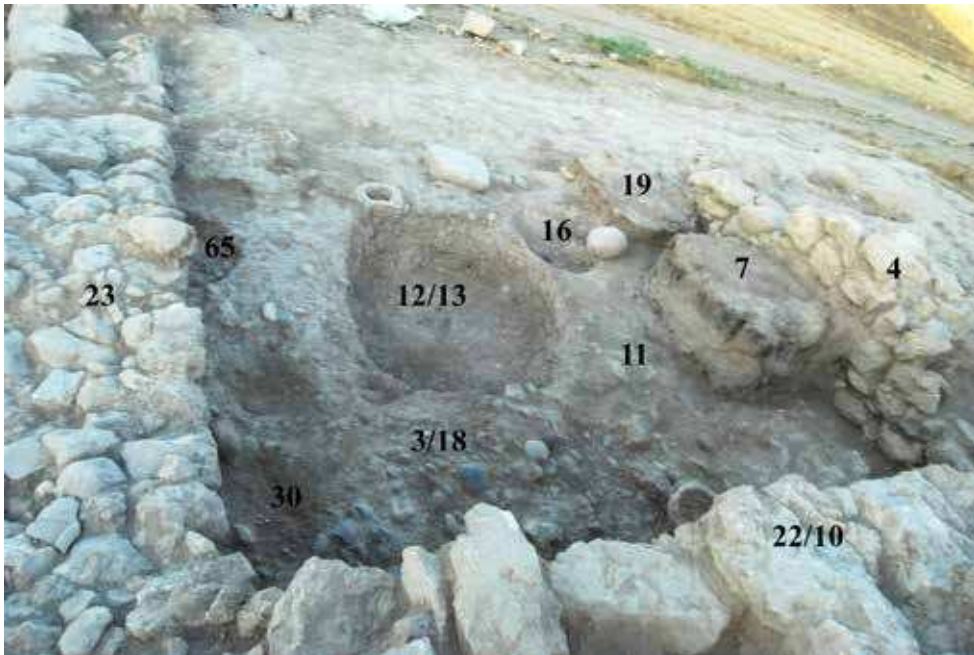
9.8 — Top plan of Ph. IVa architecture in Area D.



9.9 — Top plan of Ph. Iva architecture in Area D with loci.



9.10 — Ph. IVa architecture in Area D viewed from southeast.



9.11 — Ph. IVa architecture in Area D viewed from northeast.

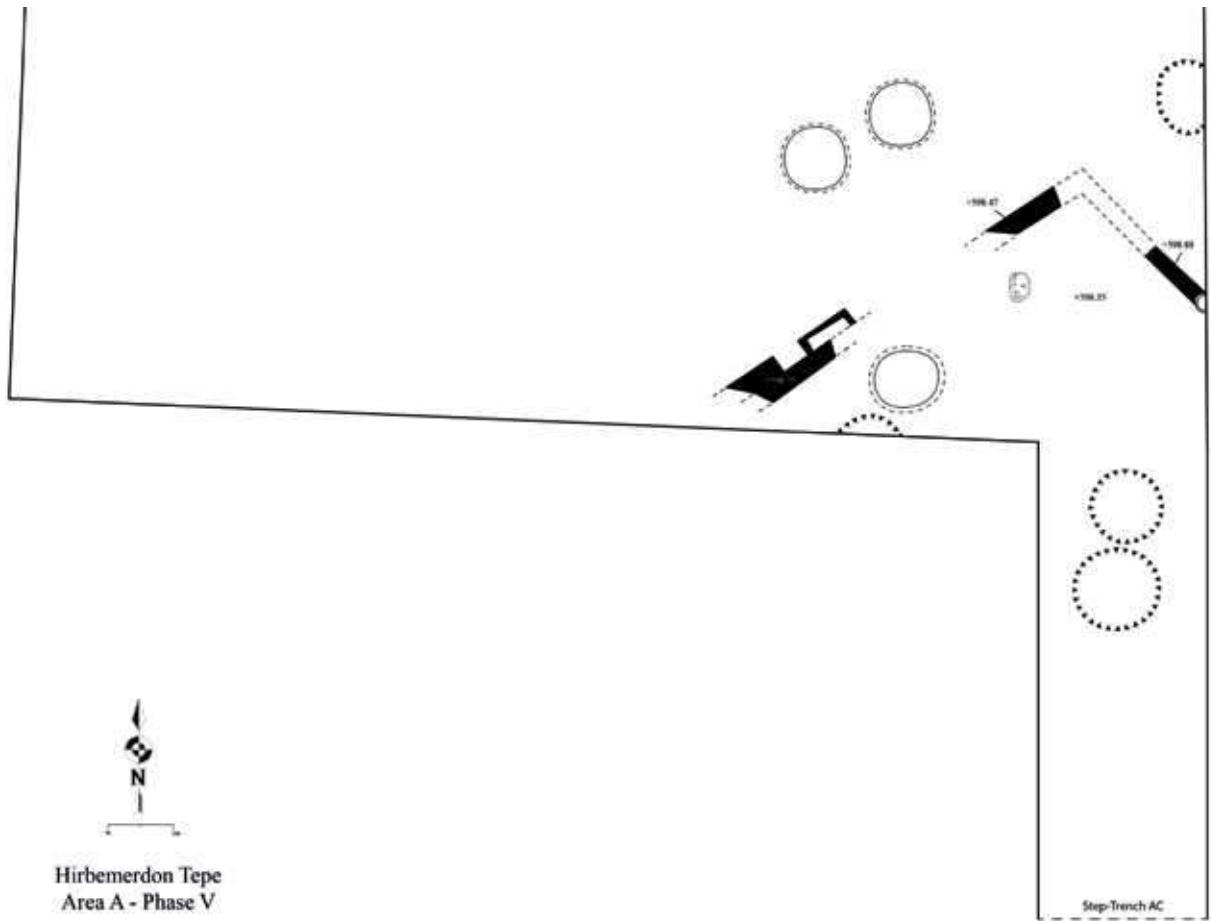


9.12 — Ph. IVa architecture in Area D viewed from southwest

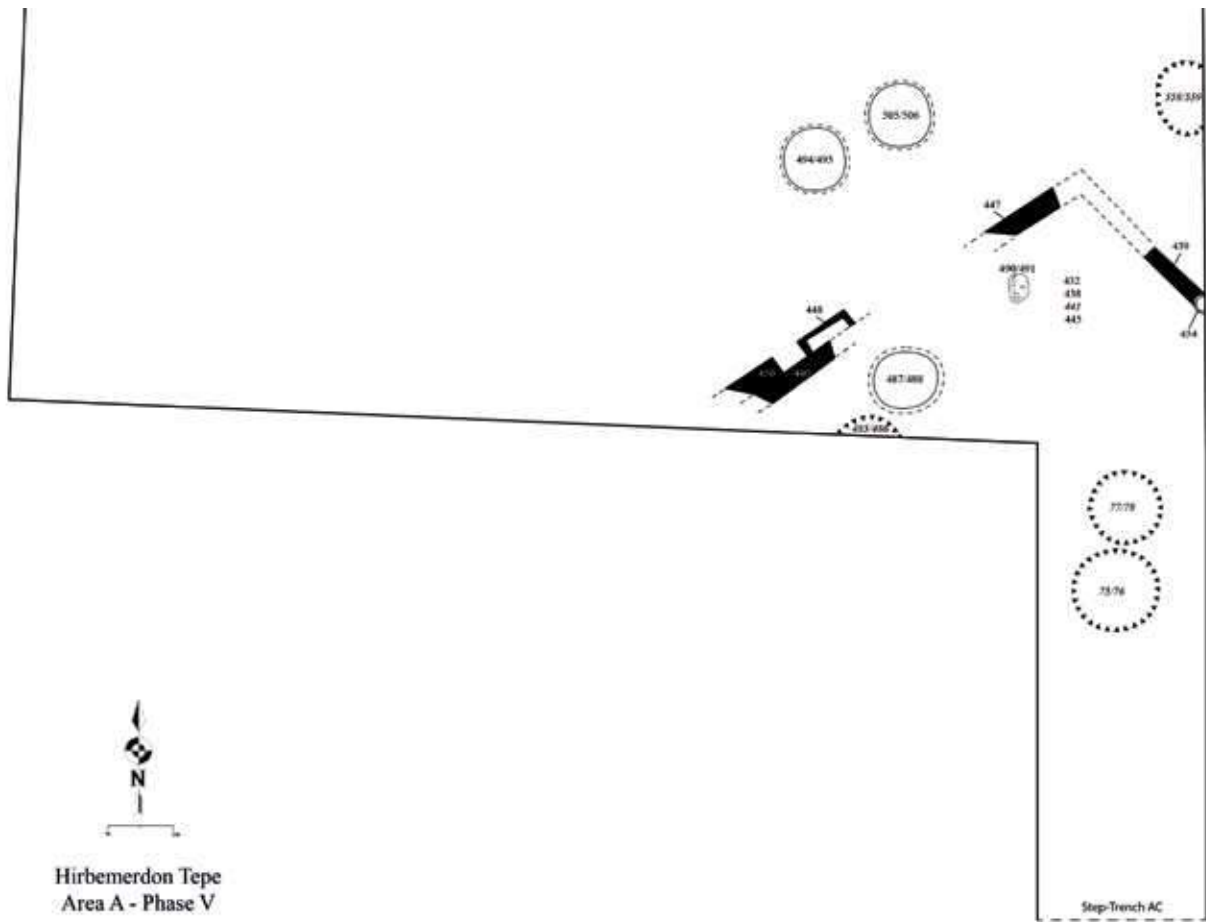


9.13 — Pit D0043 in Area D viewed from northeast.

Phase V



10.1 — Top plan of Ph. V architecture in Area A and Step Trench AC.



10.2 — Top plan of Ph. V architecture in Area A and Step Trench AC with loci.

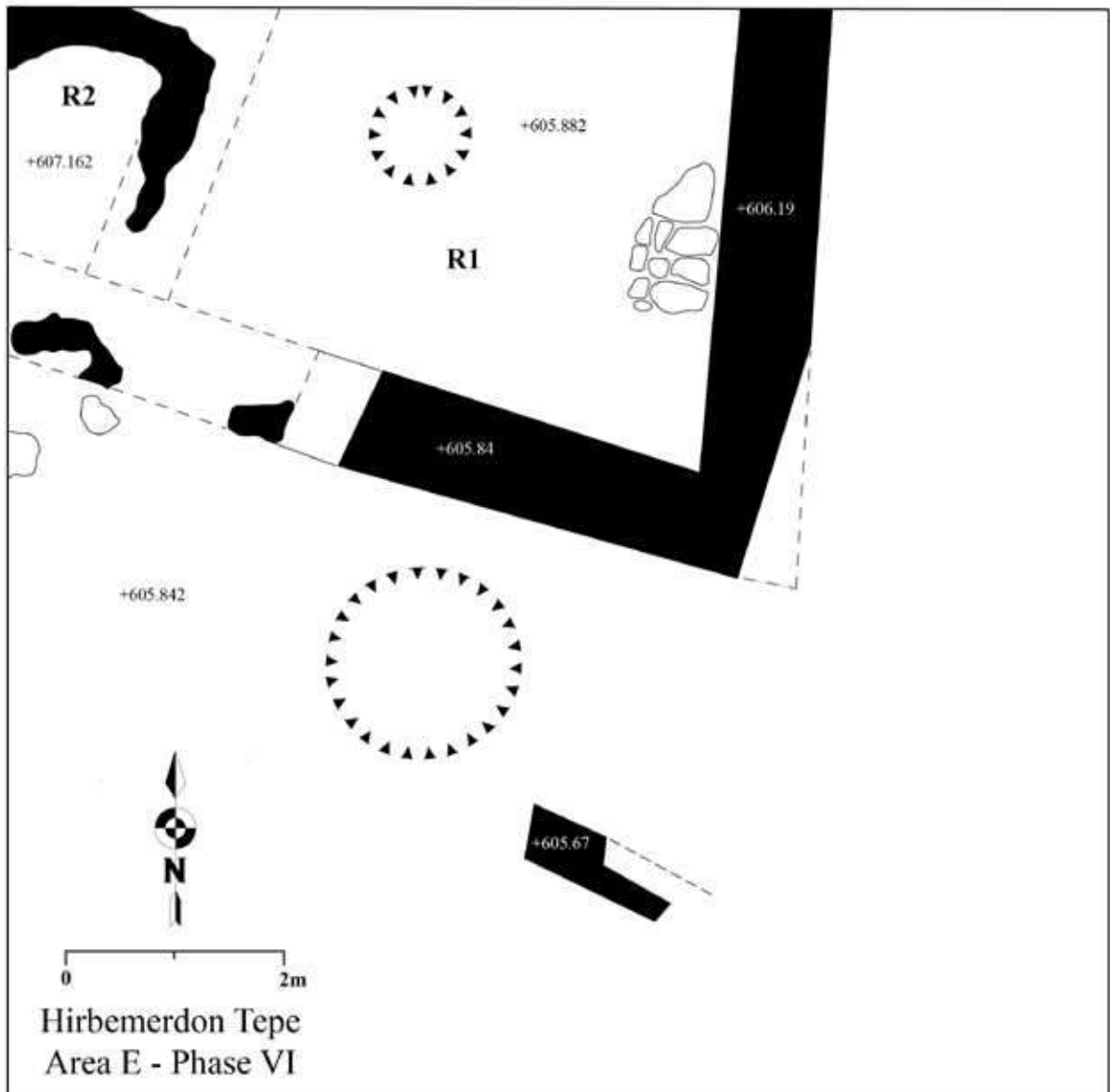


10.3 — Ph. V architecture in Area A viewed from east.

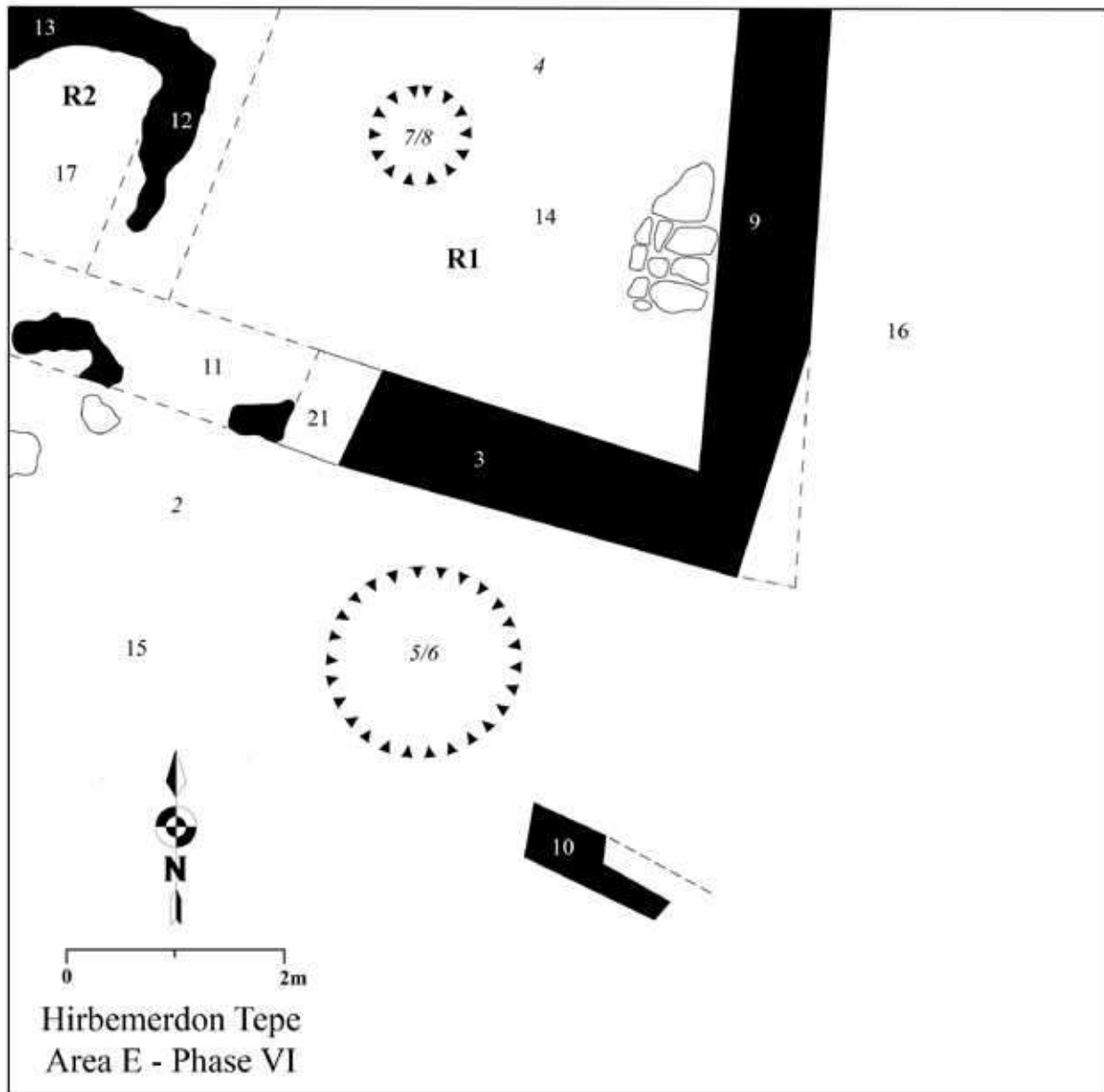


10.4 — Human burial viewed from north.

Phases VI, VII



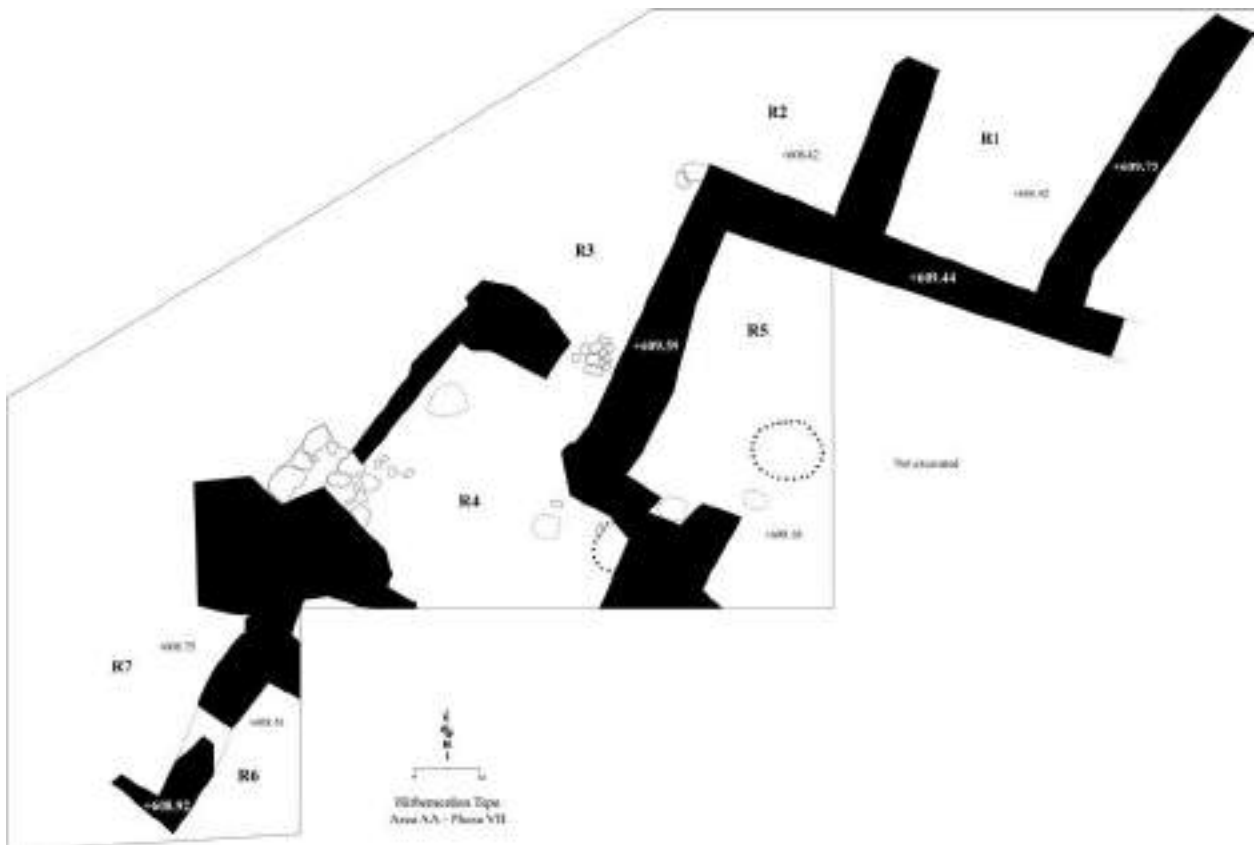
11.1 — Top plan of Ph. VI architecture in Area E.



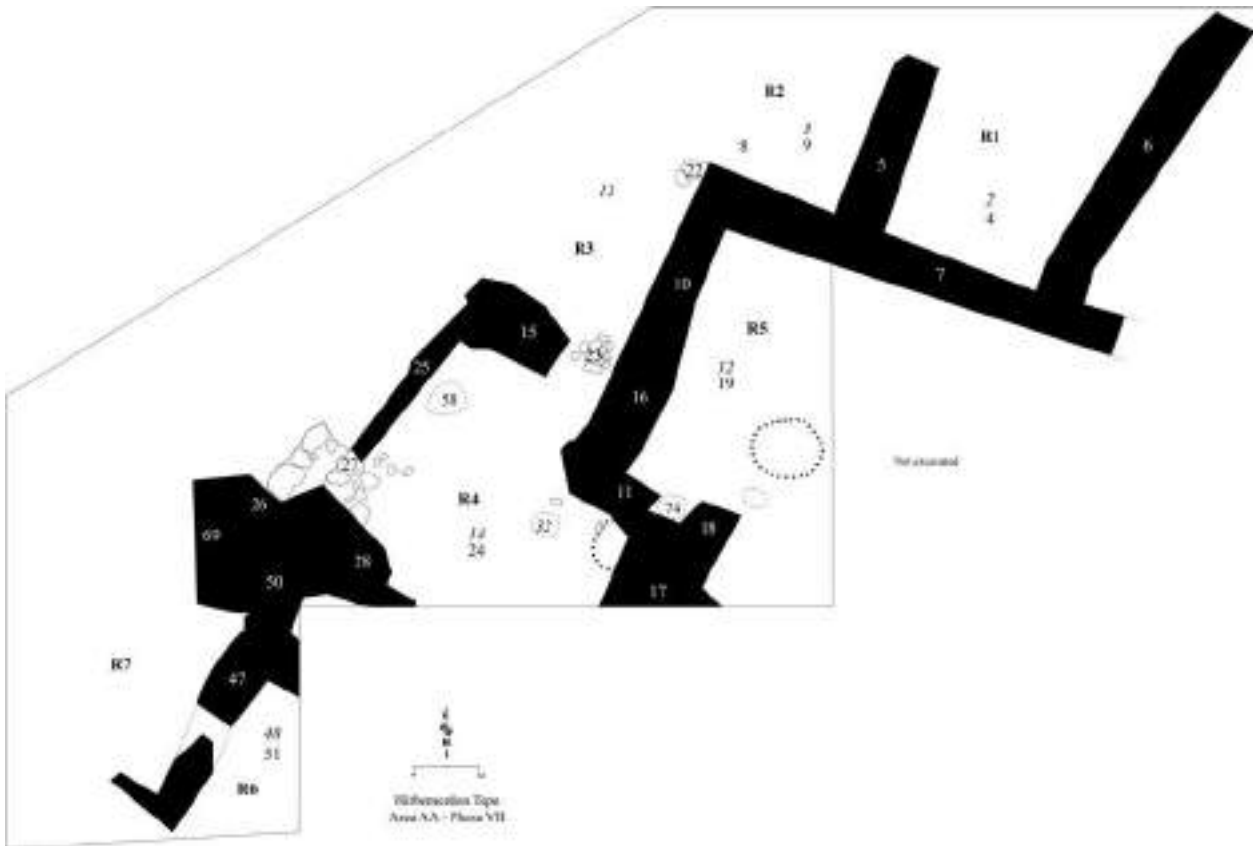
11.2 — Top plan of Ph. VI architecture in Area E with loci.



11.3 — Ph. VI architecture viewed from west.



11.4 — Top plan of Ph. VII architecture in Area AA.



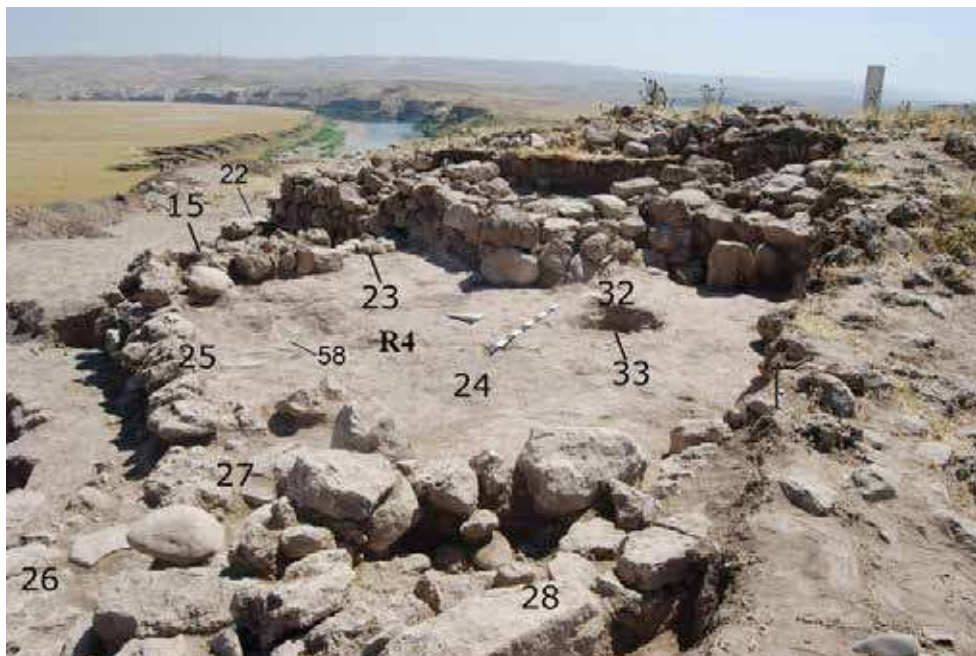
11.5 — Top plan of Ph. VII architecture in Area AA with loci.



11.6 — Ph. VII architecture in Area AA viewed from north.



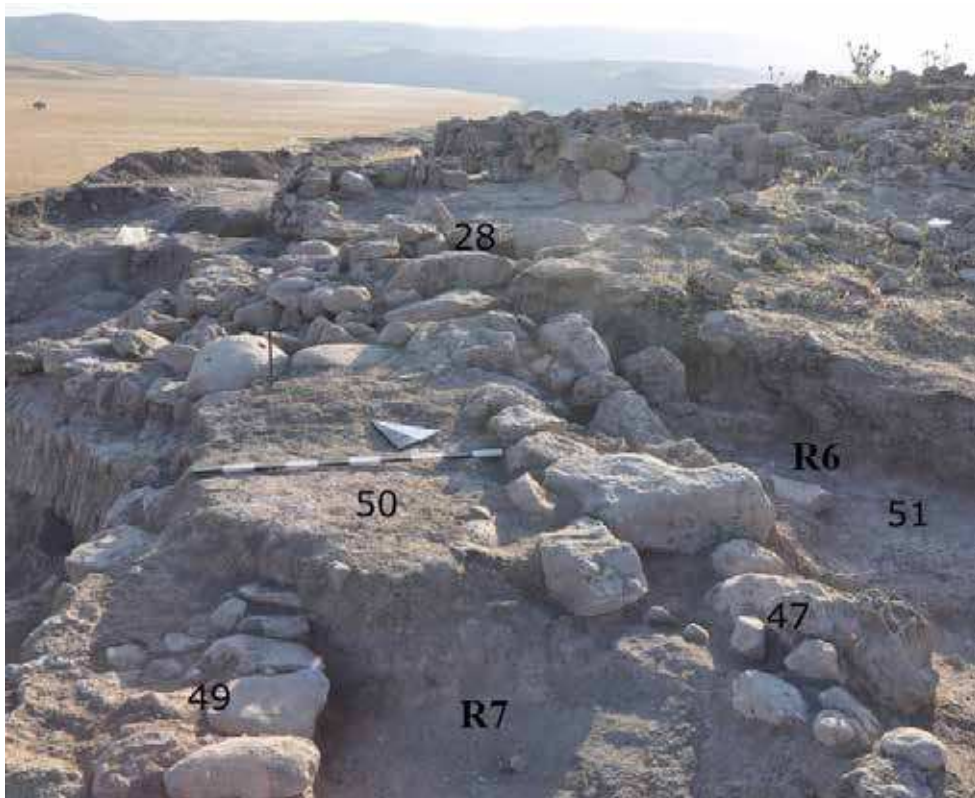
11.7 — Ph. VII architecture in Area AA viewed from south.



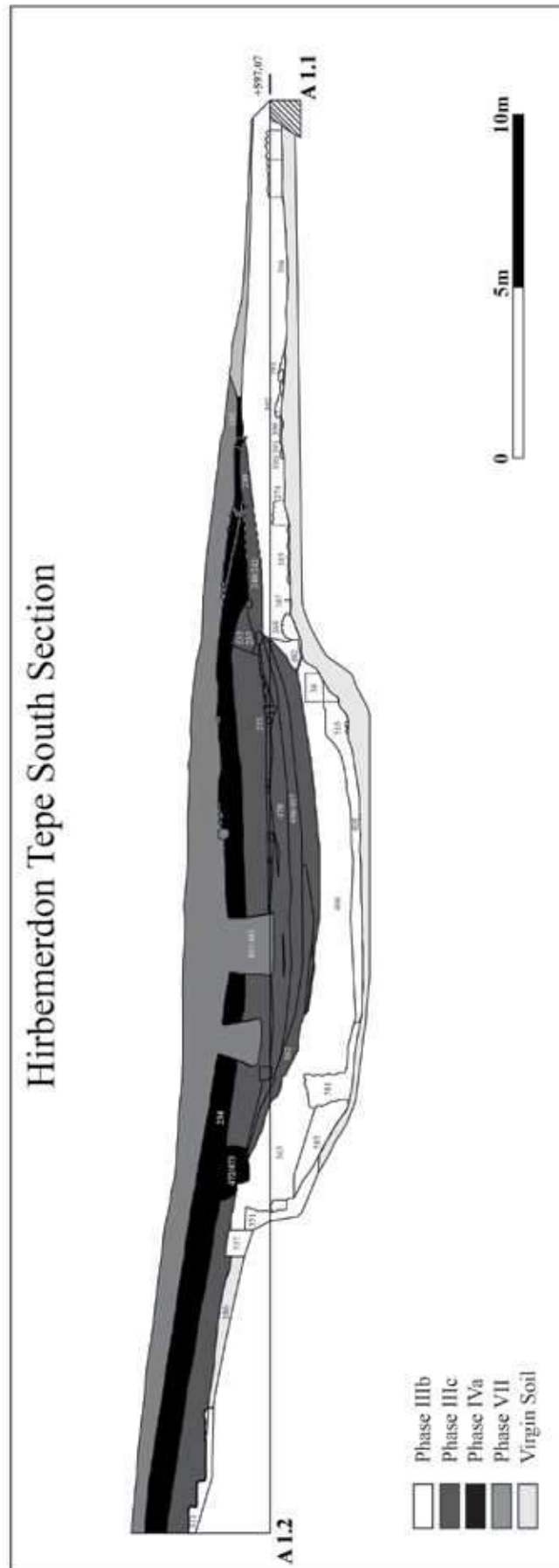
11.8 — Ph. VII architecture in Area AA viewed from west.



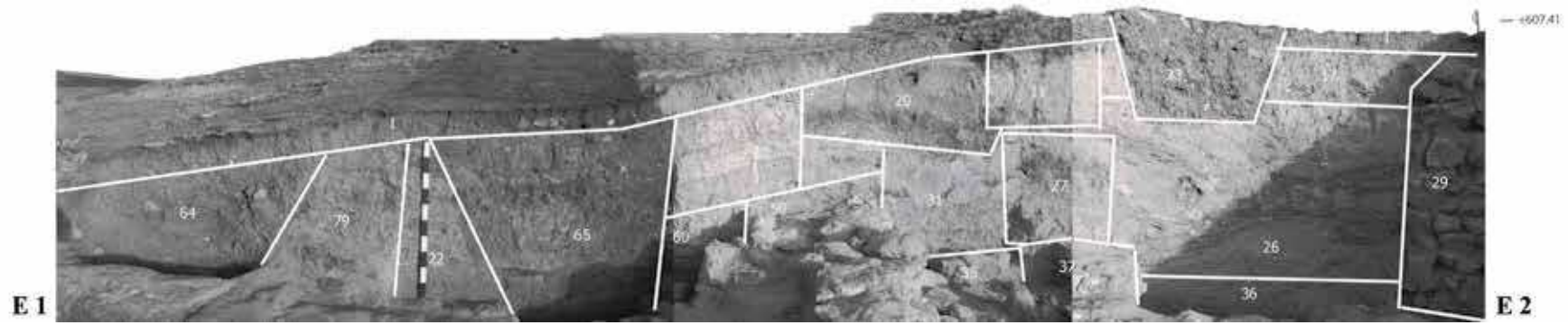
11.9 — Detail of Ph. VII architecture in Area AA viewed from south.



11.10 — Detail of Ph. VII architecture in Area AA viewed from south.



12.2 — Area A south section.



12.3 — Area E west section.



12.4 — Area E southern section.

Matrixes

LOCUS TYPE

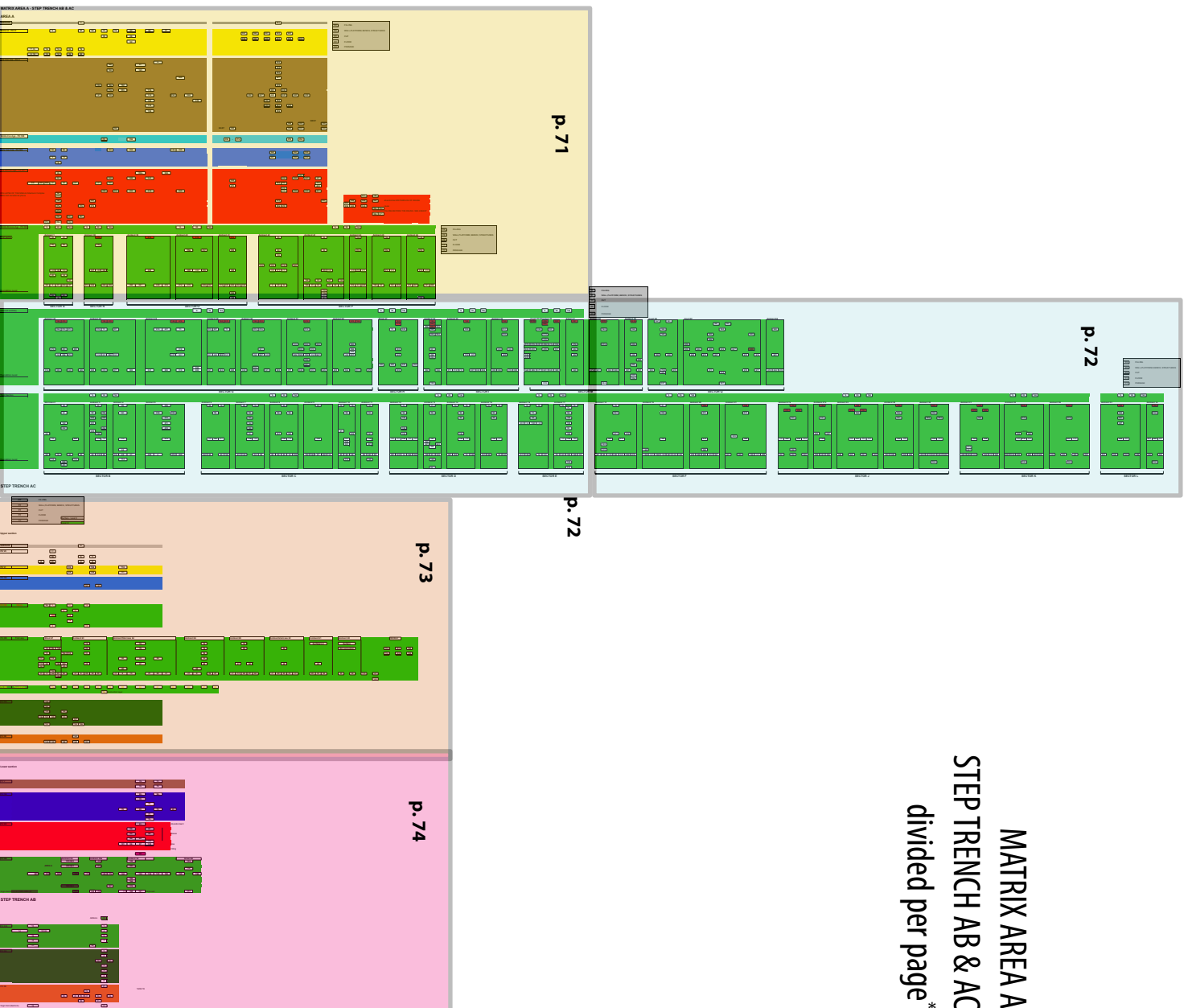
YY	FILLING
YY	WALL, PLATFORM, BENCH, STRUCTURES
YY	CUT
YY	FLOOR
YY	PASSAGE

LEGENDA

CHRONOLOGY

PHASE I	CH (second half IV millennium BC, LC 3)
PHASE IIA	EBA I (late IV/beginning III mill. BC)
PHASE IIB	EBA II (second quarter III mill. BC)
PHASE IIIA	EBA III-IV (late III mill. BC)
PHASE IIIB	MBA (early II mill. BC)
PHASE IIIC	LBA (mid second mill. BC)
PHASE IVA	EIA (1150/1050-900 BC)
PHASE IVB	MIA (900-610 BC)
PHASE V	LIA (600-300 BC)
PHASE VI	Medieval (XI-XII AD)
PHASE VII	Ottoman/modern

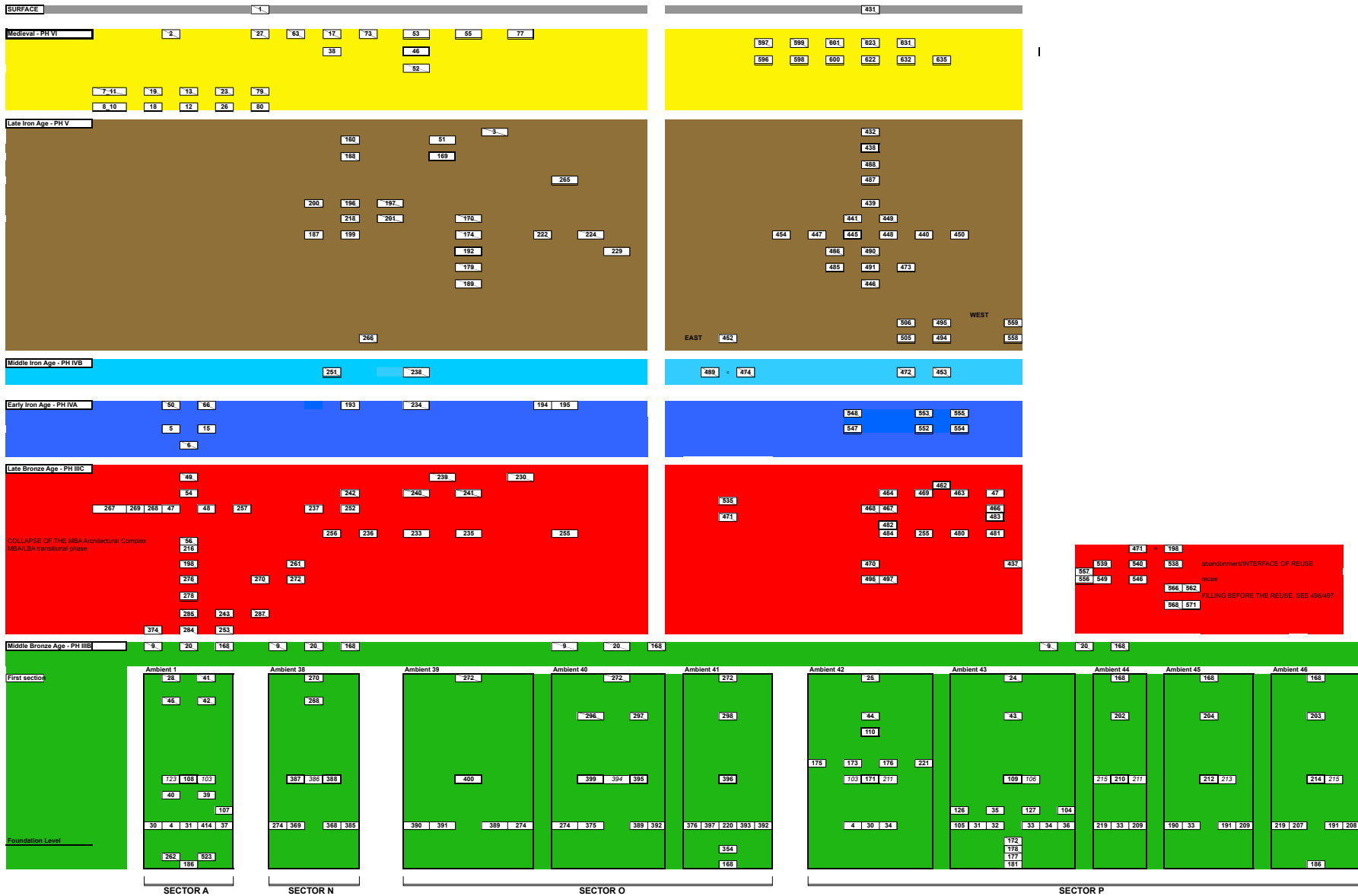
MATRIX AREA A
STEP TRENCH AB & AC
divided per page *

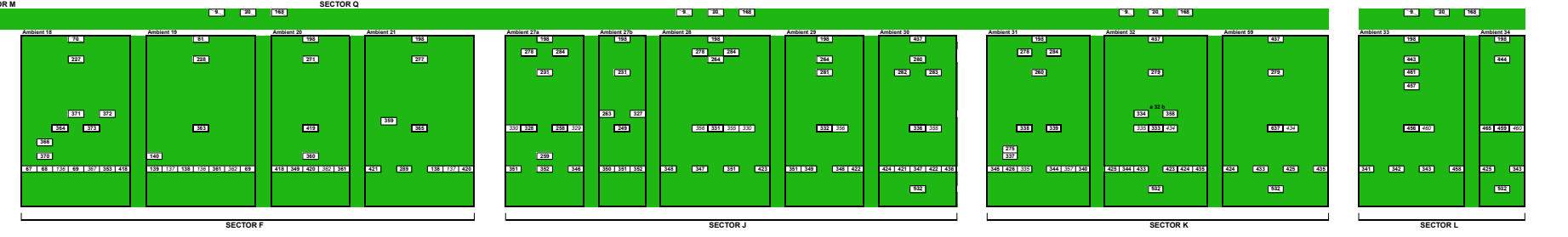
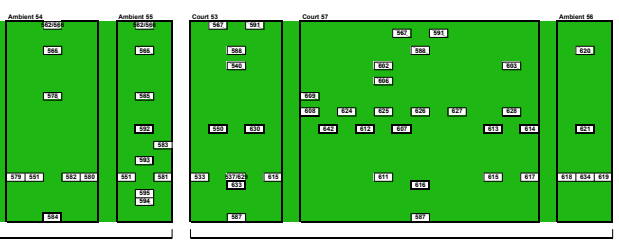
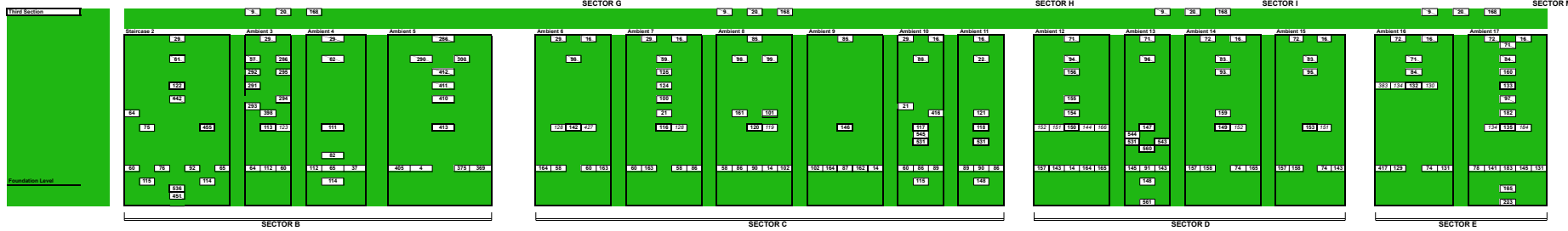


* Higher quality and coloured matrix and all the information regarding the loci are available online

MATRIX AREA A - STEP TRENCH AB & AC

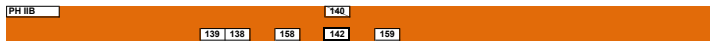
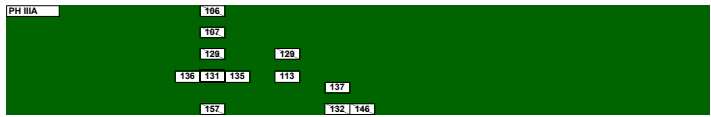
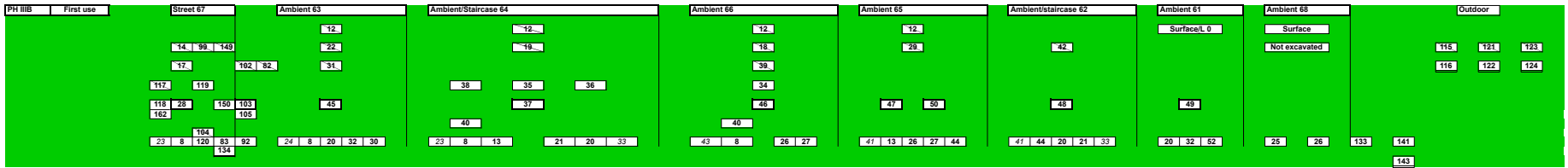
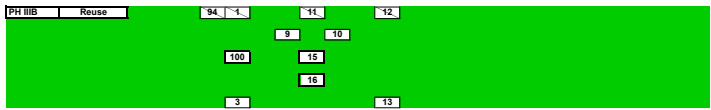
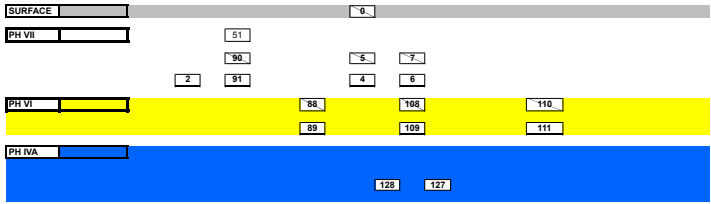
AREA A





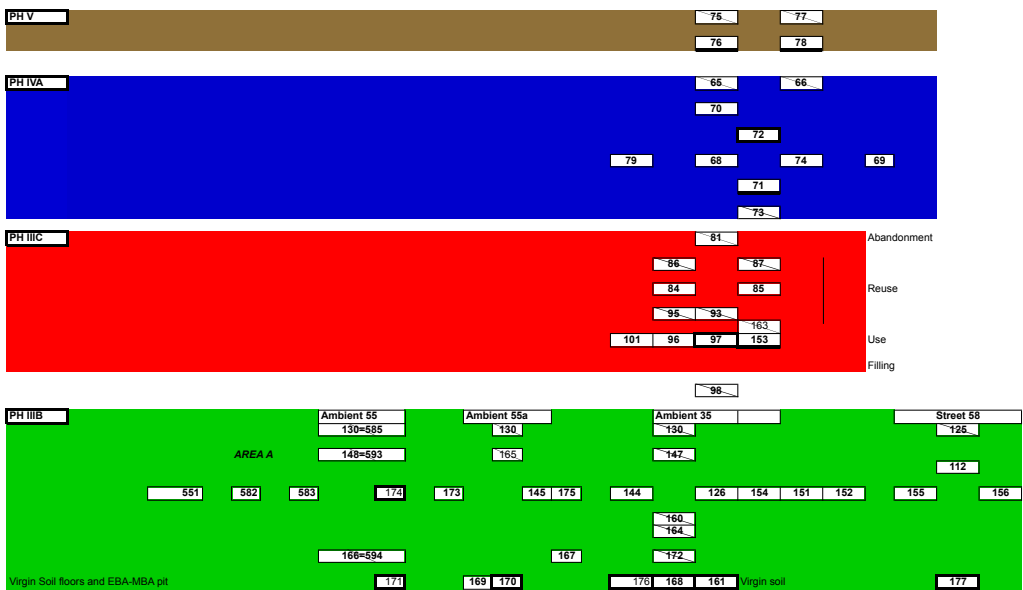
STEP TRENCH AC

Upper section

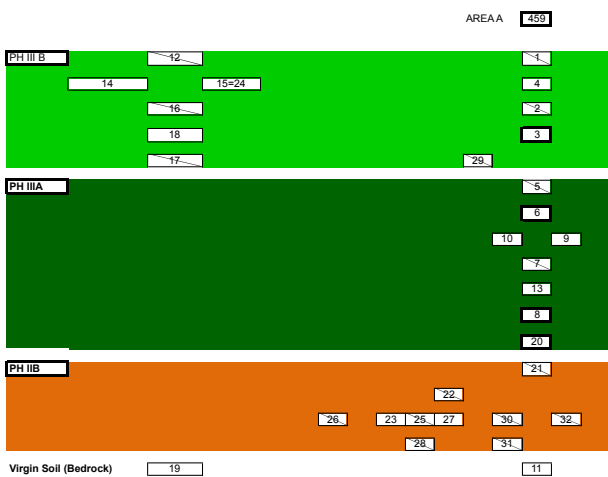


225

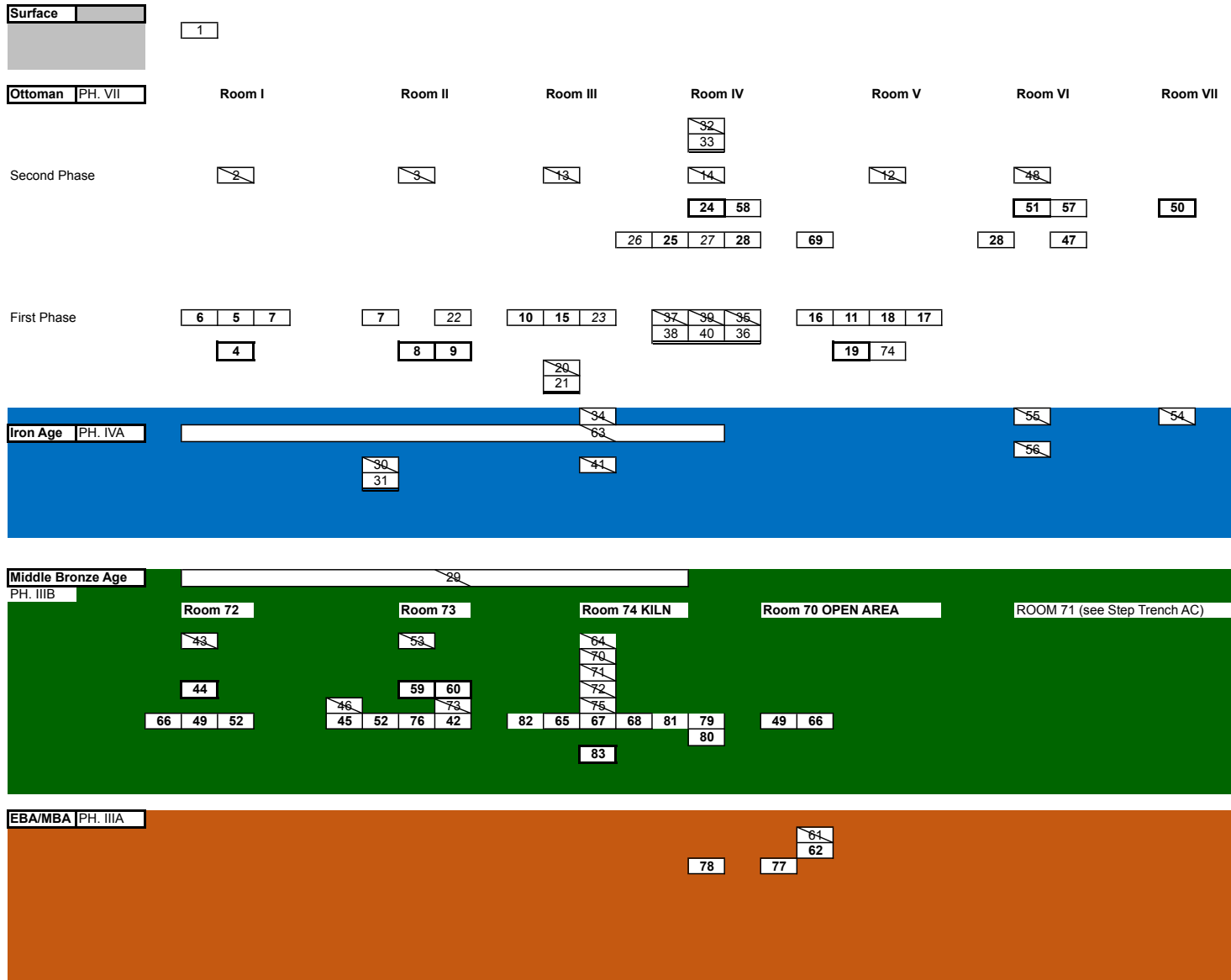
Lower section



STEP TRENCH AB



Area AA



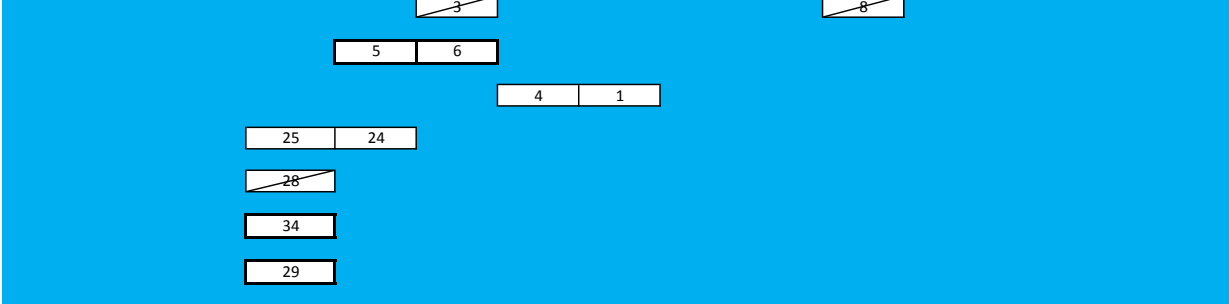
MATRIX AREA B

Phase

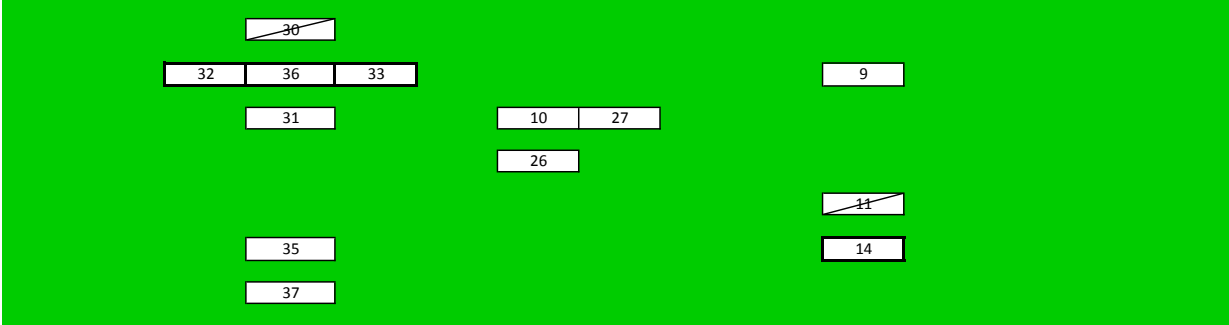
SURFACE



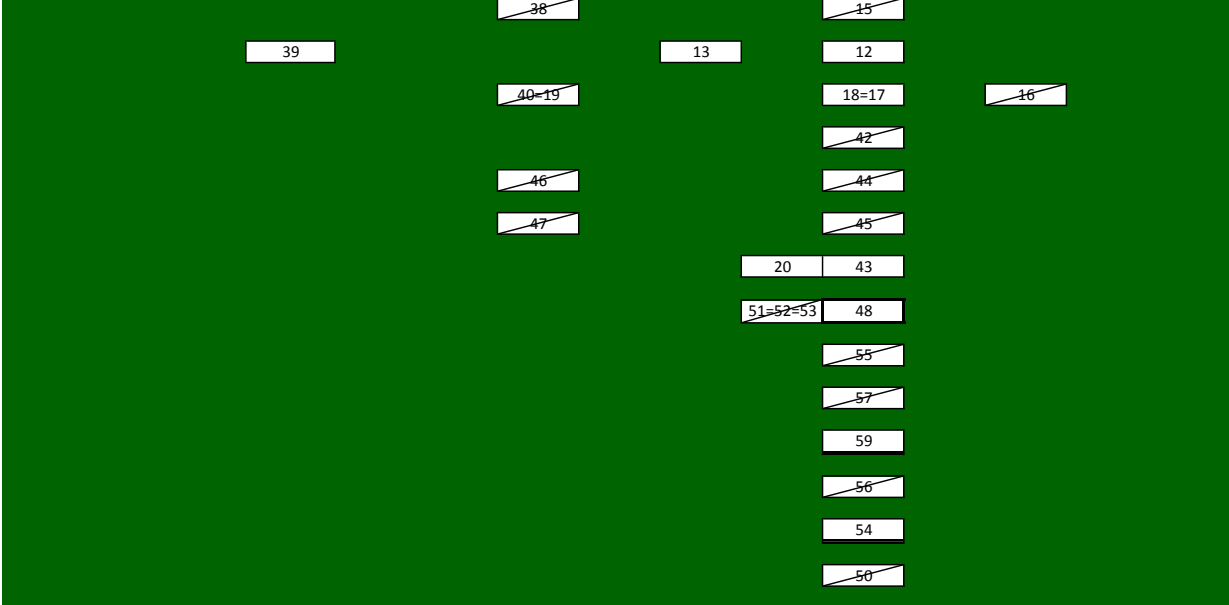
Middle Iron Age - PH IVB



Middle Bronze Age - PH IIIB



Early/Middle Bronze Age - PH IIIA



Late Chalcolithic 3 - PH I



41

Virgin soil

58

MATRIX AREA D

Phase

SURFACE

Ottoman - PH VII

6 15
5 14

Medieval - PH VI

13 20 49 47
12 21 48 46

Early Iron Age - PH IVA

3
9 17 11
8 16 7 19 94 95 32 31 30 65
45 41 43 51
2 4 18 10 23 44 40 42 50

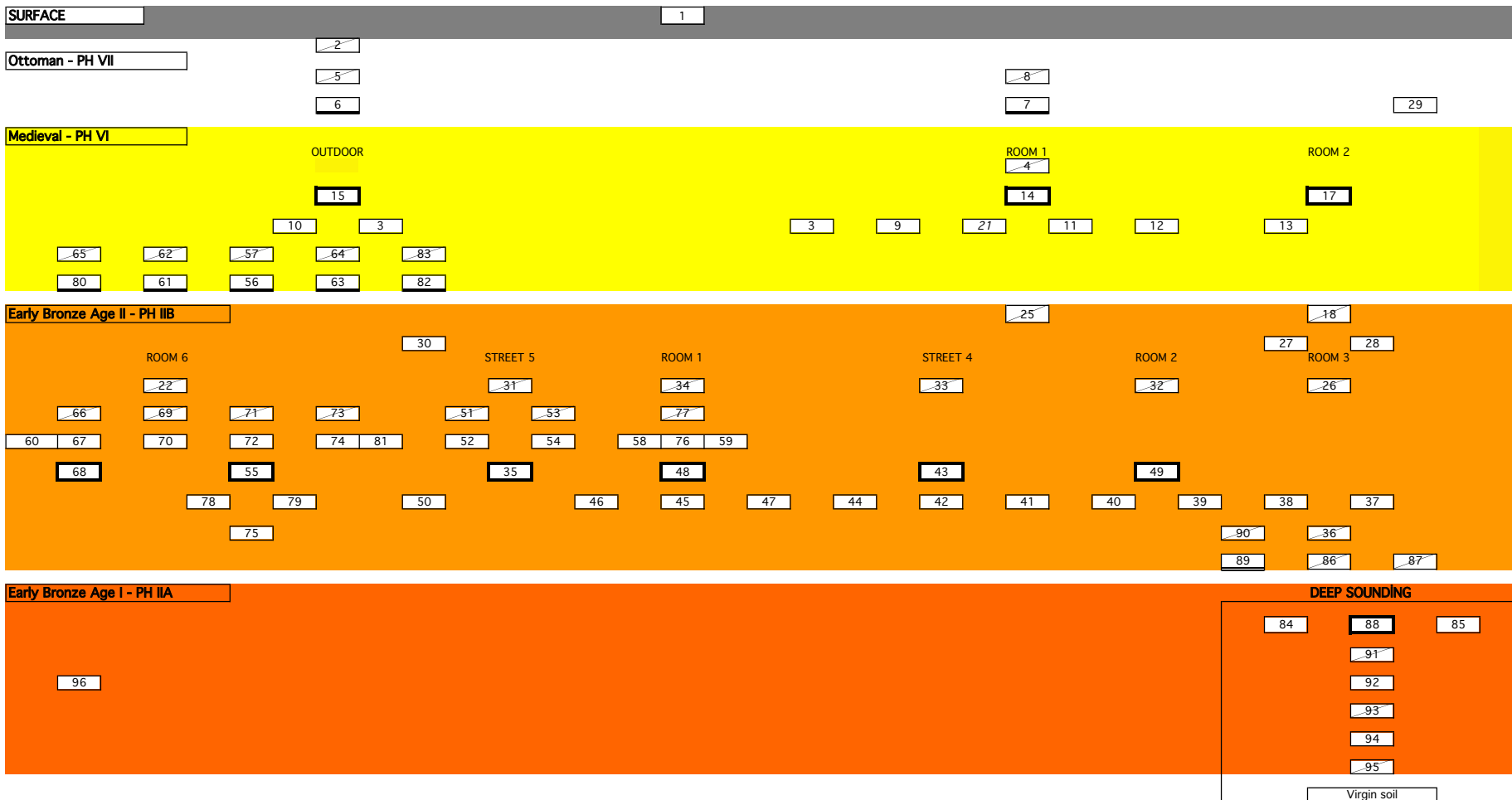
Middle Bronze Age - PH IIIB

28 26 29 35
36 34 52 38 39 37
33 61 62 73 72 25 85 92 93 71
74 55 77
76

Early Bronze Age I - PH IIA

64 68
63 67
84 24 80 53 69 59 22 70
81 87 82 81 83 56 27 26 8 0
54 66 75 78
88 89 90
57
86 58
79
55

MATRIX AREA E



230

I. Pottery

Notes to the Pottery Catalogue

Abbreviations used in the description of pottery:

Nr.: Sherd number to identify drawing in plate;

HM no.: Hirbemerdon Tepe inventory number;

Ware: Pottery category;

Color: Reference to the Munsell Soil Colour Charts 2000;

Fabric: Lists sequence of inclusions from highest to lowest density.

Definition of pottery categories listed following HM chronological phases:

PHASE I	
CFW	Chaff-Faced Ware
PHASES II A-B	
BBW	Buff Burnished Ware
CMW	Common Ware
CW	Cooking Ware
FW	Fine Ware
FIW	Fingernail Incised Ware
KW	Karaz Ware
MW	Metallic Ware
N	Ninivite 5
RBW	Red Burnished Ware
PHASE III A	
BBW	Buff Burnished Ware
CW	Cooking Ware
DROB	Dark Rimmed Orange Bowls
FW	Fine Ware
KW	Karaz Ware
RBWW	Red Brown Wash Ware
PHASE III B	
CMW	Common Ware
CW	Cooking Ware
GW	Gray Ware
KW	Khabur Ware
BPW	Band Painted Ware
RBWW	Red Brown Wash Ware
PHASE III C	
BBW	Buff Burnished Ware

COMW	Common Ware
CW	Cooking Ware
LKW	Late Khabur Ware
NW	Nuzi Ware
WW	White Ware
REB	Red Edged Bowl
PHASES IV A-B	
BPW	Brown/Pink Ware
CW	Cooking Ware
GRW	Grooved Ware
PW	Plain Ware
PHASE V	
COMW	Common Ware
GLW	Glazed Ware
IW	Incised Ware
PAW	Painted Ware
PHASES VI-VII	
CIW	Combed Incised Ware
COW	Common Ware
CRW	Cream Ware
GLW	Glazed Ware
GreenW	Green Common Ware

Phase I

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Surface treatments
1	704	CFW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	N/A	coarse, vegetal, grits, mica	
2	709	CFW	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 6/3 pale brown	N/A	medium, vegetal, grits, mica	low fired
3	492	CFW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	10R 6/8 light red	10YR 5/2 brownish	medium-coarse, vegetal, grits, mica	marks on the upper exterior wall (scraping marks)
4	706	CFW	10YR 8/3 very pale brown	10YR 8/3 very pale brown	N/A	coarse, vegetal, white grits	
5	687	CFW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 2.5/1 black	medium, vegetal, grits, mica	burnished
6	691	CFW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 2.5/1 black	medium-coarse, vegetal, grits, mica	burnished
7	708	CFW	5YR 5/4 - 7/6 - 6/6 reddish brown	N/A	N/A	medium-coarse, vegetal, mica, grits	
8	6671	CFW	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	N/A	N/A	medium-coarse, vegetal, grits (granules), mica	marks on the exterior wall
9	696	CFW	2.5YR 6/8 light red; 2.5YR 5/8 red	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	N/A	medium-coarse, vegetal, grits (also small pebbles), mica	
10	665	CFW	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	10YR 5/2 brownish	medium-fine, mica, grits, vegetal	medium fired, smoothed
11	498	CFW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	N/A	medium-fine, vegetal, mica, quartz, sand	medium fired, smoothed
12	281	CFW	10YR 7/6 yellow	10YR 7/6 yellow	N/A		
13	496	CFW	N/A	N/A	N/A		
14	702	CFW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 5/1 gray	coarse, grits (small pebbles)	
15	499	CFW	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	N/A	coarse, vegetal, grits (small pebbles), mica	smoothed surface, low fired
16	672	CFW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	10YR 3/1 very dark gray	coarse, vegetal, grit, mica	
17	673	CFW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown; 7.5YR 5/4 brown	N/A	5YR 2.5/1 black	coarse, vegetal, grits (granules-small pebbles), mica	
18	690	CFW	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	N/A	medium-coarse, vegetal, grits (granules), mica	Exterior surface black smudged from fire

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Surface treatments
19	692	CFW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 5/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 - 7/6 light red	10YR 5/1 gray	coarse, vegetal, grits	
20	661	CFW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	10YR 5/1 gray	coarse, vegetal, grits (small pebbles)	marks on the upper body
21	668	CFW	2.5YR 5/6 red	7.5YR 7/4 pink	10YR 5/2 brownish	medium-coarse, vegetal, grits (also small pebbles), mica	
22	669	CFW	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	10YR 3/1 very dark gray	coarse, vegetal, grits (also small pebbles)	
23	666	CFW	2.5YR 6/6 - 6/8 light red	2.5YR 6/8 light red	7.5YR 5/1 gray	coarse, vegetal, grits (small pebbles)	
24	667	CFW	N/A	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	N/A	coarse, vegetal, grits	
25	675	CFW	5YR 7/6 - 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 7/6 - 6/6 reddish yellow	10YR 5/1 gray	medium-coarse, vegetal, mica	
26	685	CFW	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	10YR 5/1 gray	coarse, vegetal, grits (granules), mica	
27	683	CFW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 7/1 light gray	coarse, vegetal, grits (granules and small pebbles), mica	
28	695	CFW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 5/6 red	N/A	coarse, vegetal, grits (granules), mica	
29	701	CFW	7.5YR 7/3 pink	N/A	N/A	coarse, vegetal, grits, mica	
30	700	CFW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 2.5/1 black	medium-coarse, vegetal, grits, mica	high fired, irregular marks on the interior
31	705	CFW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 5/1 gray	coarse, vegetal, grits (also small pebbles)	low fired
32	678	CFW	7.5YR 5/3 brown	N/A	N/A	coarse, vegetal, grits (small-medium pebbles)	
33	684	CFW	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	7.5YR 4/2 brown	10YR 3/1 very dark gray	coarse, vegetal, grits	
34	677	CFW	5YR 7/4 pink; 2.5YR 5/8 red	2.5YR 5/8 red	10YR 5/1 gray	coarse, vegetal, grits (also small pebbles)	low fired, smoothed
35	686	CFW	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 8/2 very pale brown	10YR 3/1 very dark gray	coarse, vegetal, grits (small pebbles in fracture)	medium fired
36	693	CFW	2.5YR 5/6 red	7.5YR 5/4 brown	5YR 2.5/1 black	coarse, vegetal, grits (small granules), mica	low fired
37	670	CFW	5YR 7/6 - 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 7/6 - 6/6 reddish yellow	N/A	coarse, vegetal, grits (small pebbles)	low fired
38	688	CFW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	N/A	medium, vegetal, grits (granules)	

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Surface treatments
39	6672	CFW	encrusted	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	N/A	medium, vegetal, grits, mica	burnished
40	676	CFW	2.5YR 5/6 red	2.5YR 6/8 light red	10YR 3/1 very dark gray	coarse, vegetal, grits (also small pebbles), mica	
41	679	CFW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/8 light red	5YR 2.5/1 black	coarse, vegetal, grits (also small pebbles)	low fired
42	682	CFW	10YR 8/3 - 8/4 very pale brown	5YR 7/6 - 6/6 reddish yellow	N/A	coarse, vegetal, grits (also small pebbles)	medium fired
43	662	CFW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	N/A	coarse, grits (also small pebbles), vegetal, mica	surface black smudged from fire
44	500	CFW	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	N/A	5YR 5/1 gray	coarse, vegetal, grits (also small pebbles), mica	low fired
45	493	CFW	N/A	N/A	N/A		
46	501	CFW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	2.5 YR 6/6 light red	7.5YR 5/1 gray	coarse, vegetal, grits (also small pebbles), mica	fairly rough and irregular
47	491	CFW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	N/A	10YR 5/2 grayish brown	medium-coarse, vegetal, grits (granules), mica	low fired
48	664	CFW	N/A	N/A	N/A	coarse, vegetal, grits, small pebbles	low fired
49	663	GW	2.5YR 6/1 gray	2.5YR 6/1 gray	10YR 3/1 very dark gray	medium-coarse, grits, vegetal, mica	burnished outside

Plate I

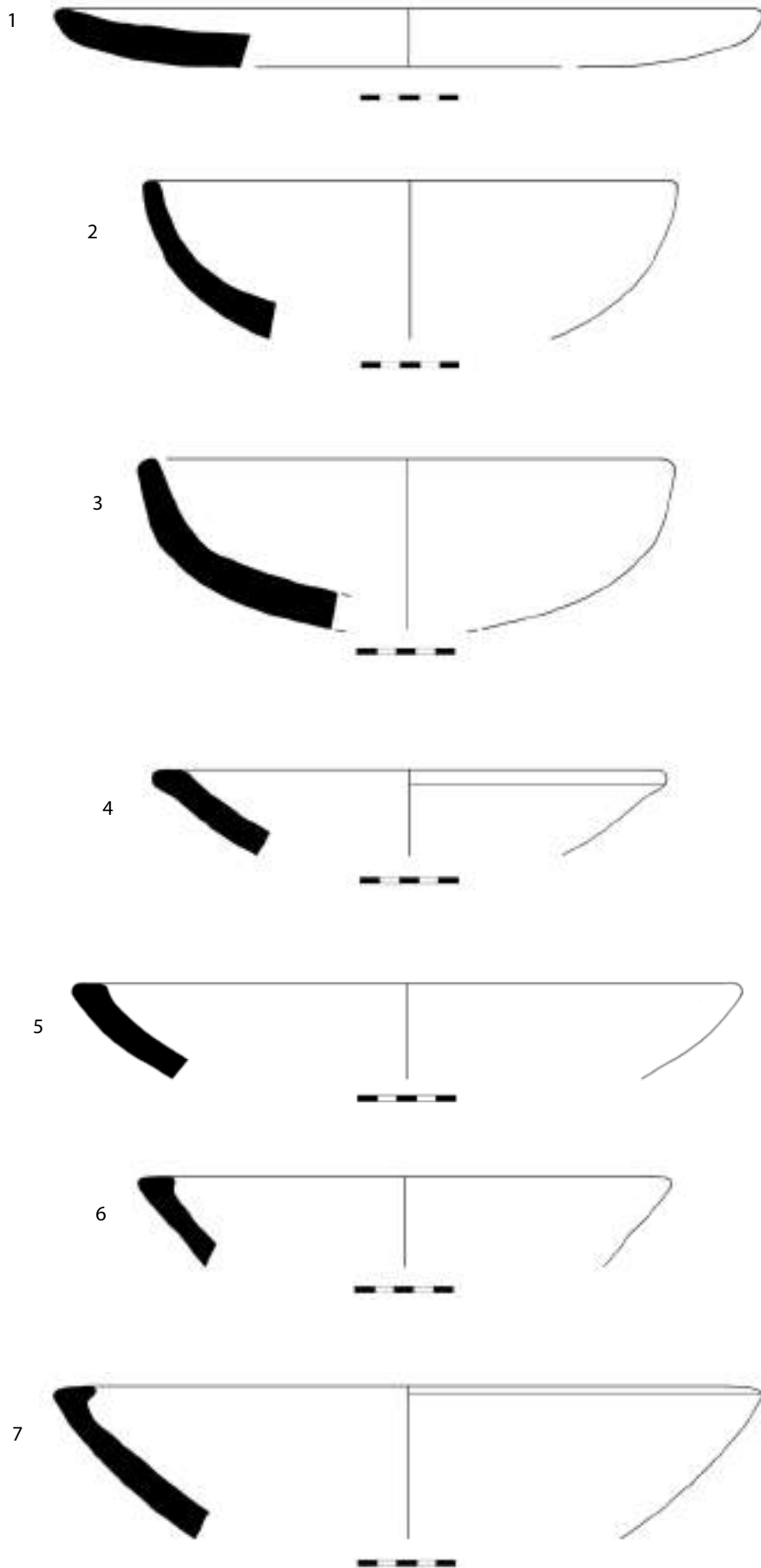


Plate II

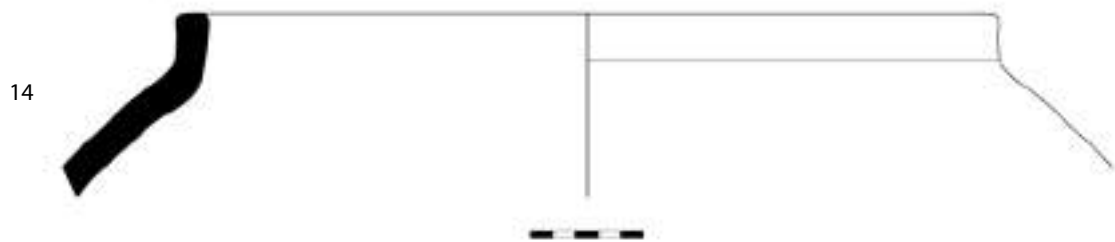
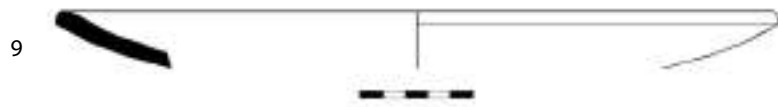
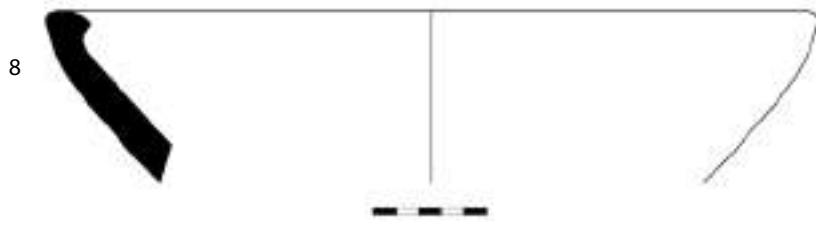


Plate III

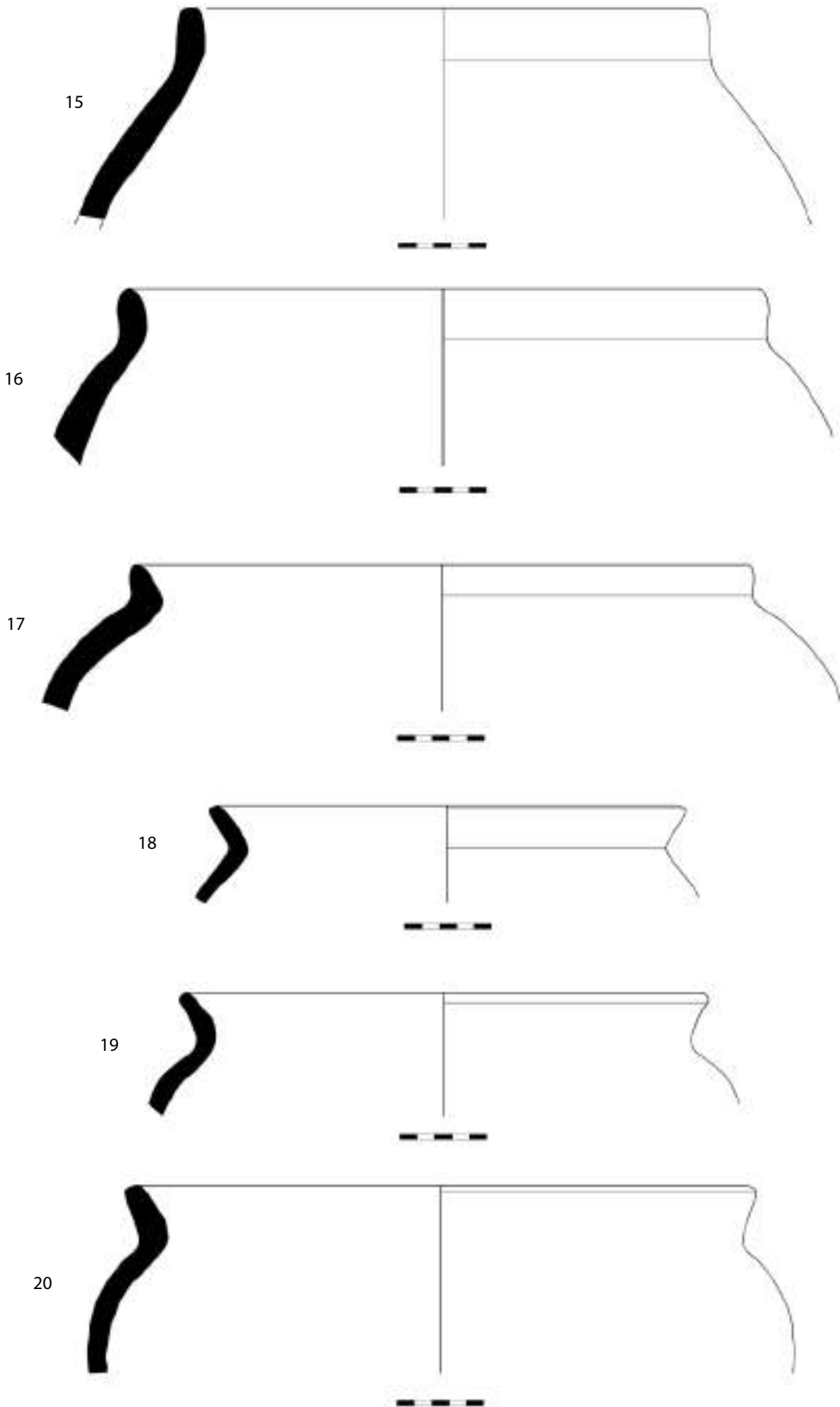


Plate IV

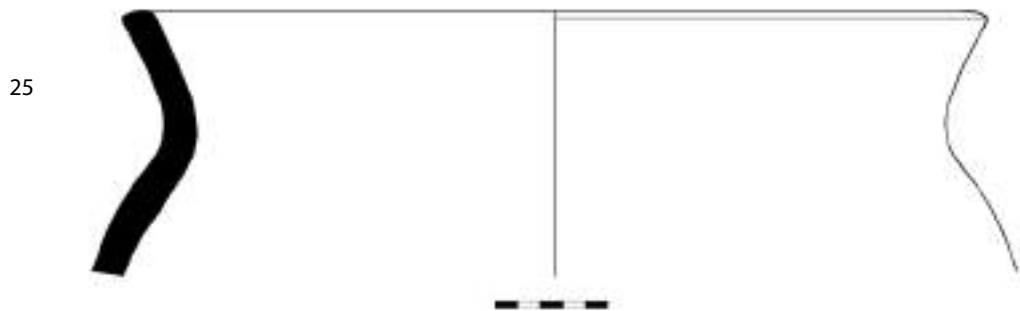
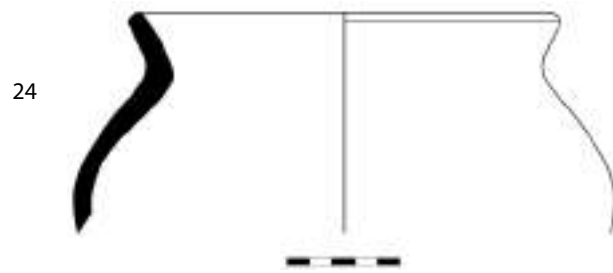
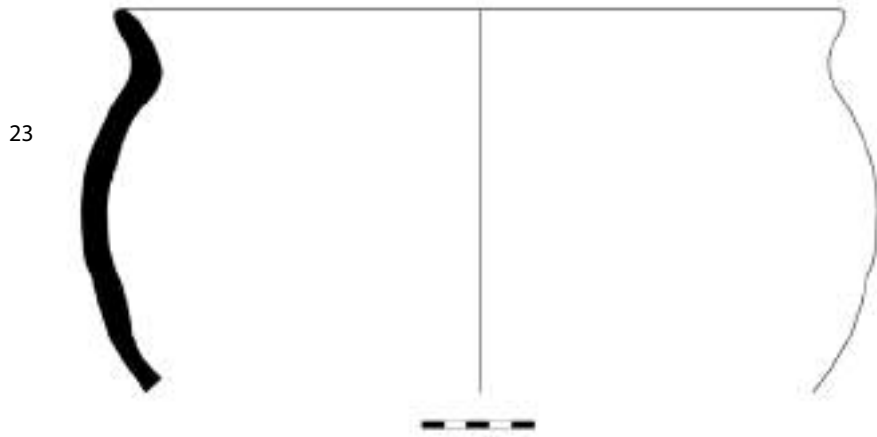
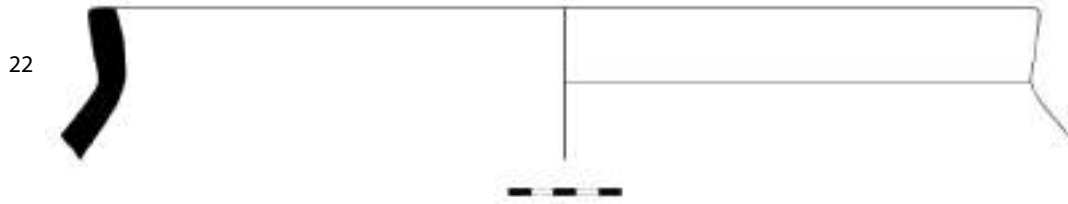


Plate V

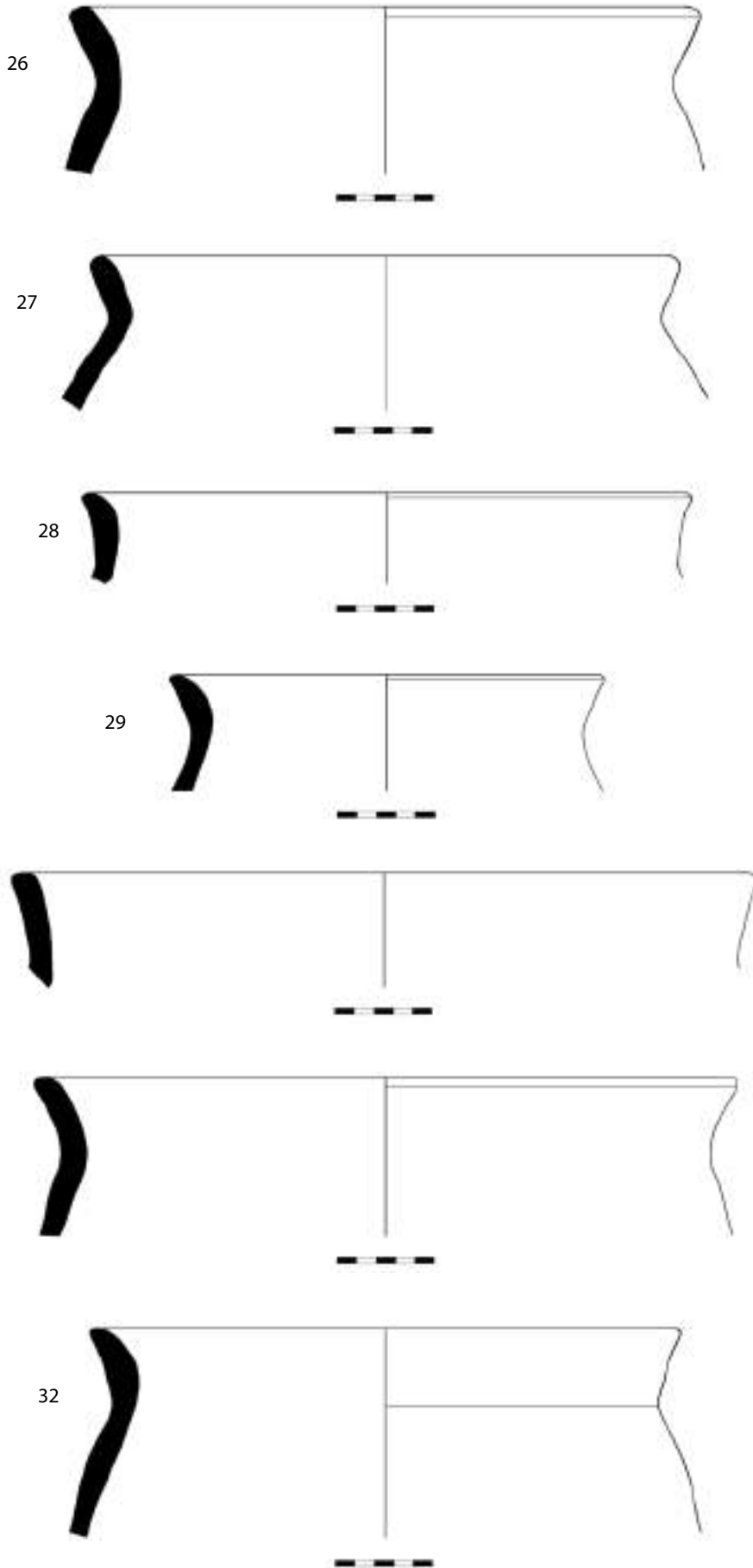


Plate VI

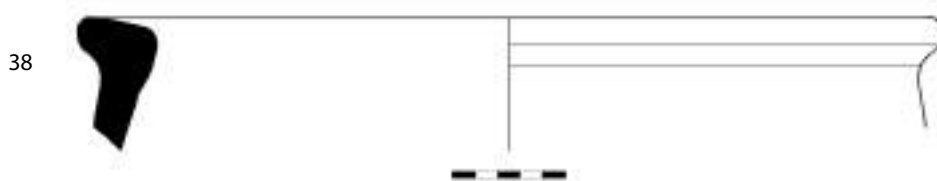
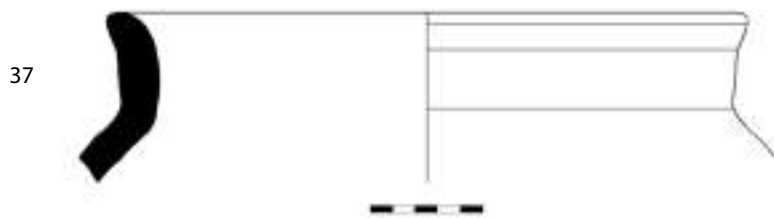
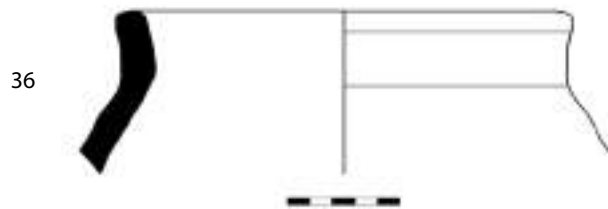
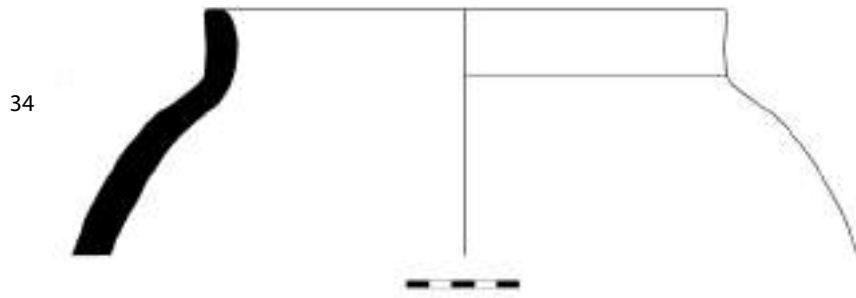
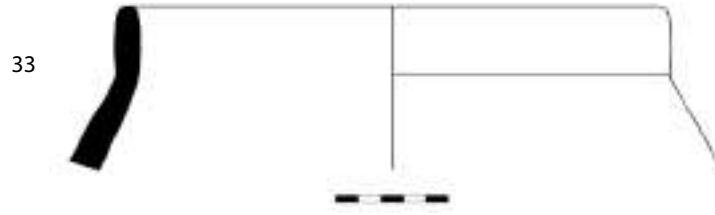
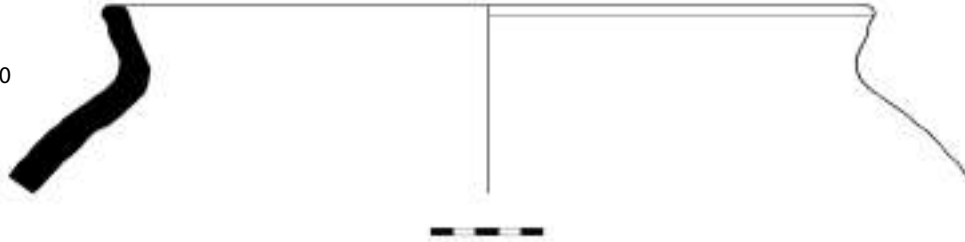


Plate VII

39



40



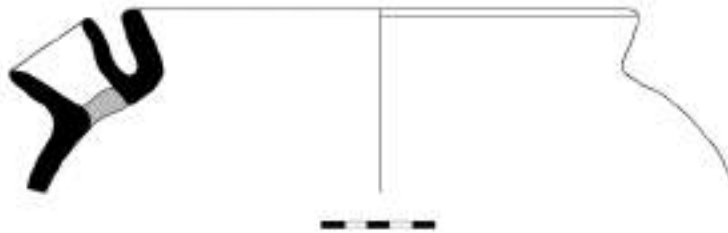
41



42



43



44

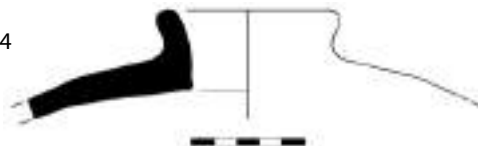
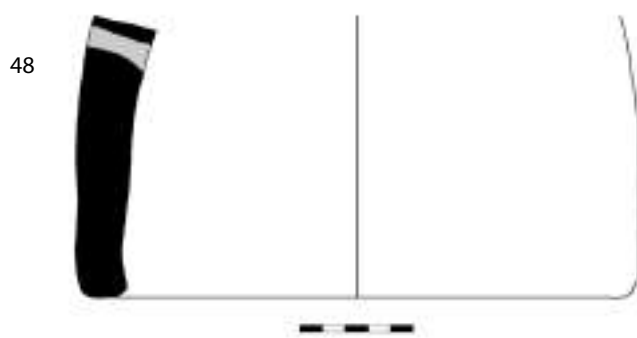
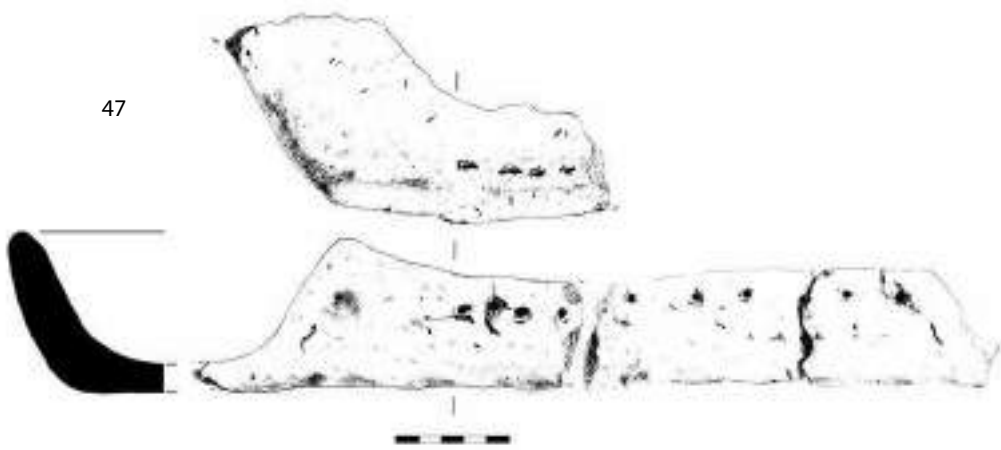
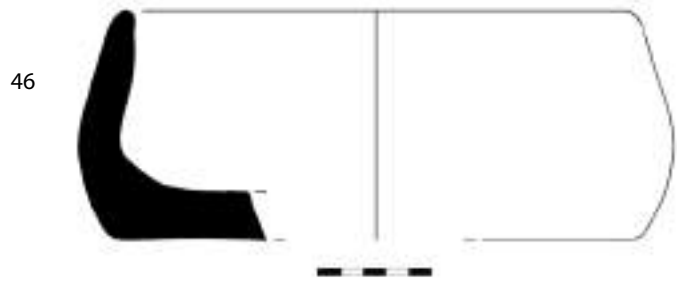
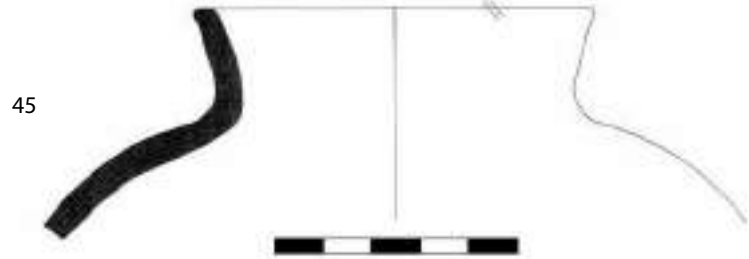


Plate VIII



Phase IIa

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorations	Surface treatments
1	5887	FW	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	fine, sand, mica		slip
2	5942	FW	2.5Y 7/3 pale brown	2.5Y 7/3 pale brown	2.5Y 7/3 pale brown	fine, sand, chaff		self-slip
3	5886	FW	10YR 8/3 very pale brown	10YR 8/3 very pale brown	10YR 8/3 very pale brown	medium fine, sand, chaff		self-slip
4	5895	FW	7.5YR 8/4 pink	7.5YR 8/4 pink	7.5YR 8/4 pink	fine, sand, chaff		self-slip
5	5949	FW	5YR 5/2 reddish gray; 5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 5/2 reddish gray	fine, sand, chaff		self-slip
6	5892	FW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown	fine, sand, chaff		slip
7	5899	FW	2.5Y 8/3 pale brown	2.5Y 8/3 pale brown	2.5Y 8/3 pale brown	fine, sand, chaff		self-slip
8	5903	FW	7.5YR 8/3 pink	7.5YR 8/3 pink	7.5YR 8/3 pink	fine, chaff, sand		self-slip
9	5904	FW	5Y 8/3 pale yellow	5Y 8/3 pale yellow	5Y 8/3 pale yellow	fine, sand, chaff		self-slip
10	5880	FW	7.5YR 8/4 pink	10YR 8/3 very pale brown	5YR 8/3 pink	fine, sand, mica	incised	slip
11	5879	FW	10YR 8/4 very pale brown	5Y 8/4 pale yellow	N/A	fine, sand, chaff, mica		
12	5905	FW	7.5YR 8/4 pink	7.5YR 8/4 pink	7.5YR 8/4 pink	fine, sand		
13	5891	RBW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium-fine, sand, mica, chaff	incised	slip, burnished
14	5901	RBW	10R 5/6 red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium fine, sand, chaff		slip
15	5693	BBW	7.5YR 7/4 pink	2.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	medium-coarse, sand, chaff, calcareous, mica		burnished
16	5947	FIW	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	fine, sand, chaff	impressed	burnished
17	5945	FIW	2.5YR 6/2 pale red	2.5YR 6/2 pale red	2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish gray	medium, chaff, grit, sand, mica	impressed	
18	5897	FIW	7.5YR 7/3 pink; 7.5YR 5/1 gray to 7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish gray	medium, chaff, grit, sand	impressed	slip

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
19	5889	FIW	2.5YR 5/3 reddish brown to 2.5YR 4/2 weak red	2.5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown to 2.5YR 5/1 reddish gray to 2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown	medium, chaff, limestone, grit, sand, mica	incised	
20	5877	FIW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	out to GLEY1 5/1 10Y greenish gray	medium-coarse, chaff, grit, sand, mica	incised	slip
21	5888	FIW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish gray	5YR 4/1 dark gray	coarse, grit, chaff, limestone, sand, mica	incised	slip
22	5944	FIW	7.5YR 8/3 pink	10YR 7/4 very pale brown	5YR 7/4 pink	medium, chaff, limestone, sand, mica		slip, bur-nished
23	5951	CW	10R 5/4 weak red; 10R 4/4 weak red; 5YR 5/4 reddish brown	10R 5/4 weak red; 10R 4/4 weak red; 5YR 5/4 reddish brown	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium-coarse, chaff, grit, sand		slip, bur-nished
24	5477	CW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/4 gray; 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium-coarse, sand, limestone, chaff, mica, grit		burnished
25	5539	CMW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown	10YR 7/8 yellow; 10YR 2/1 black	medium-coarse, chaff, sand, limestone, grit, mica		burnished (out)
26	5882	CMW	5YR 5/6 red to 2.5YR 5/2 weak red	2.5YR 5/3 reddish brown	out to 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray to 5YR 5/4 reddish brown	coarse, chaff, grit, sand, mica		slip, bur-nished
27	5884	CMW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	7.5YR 8/4 pink to 7.5YR 7/1 light gray	medium, chaff, sand, limestone, mica		slip
28	5885	CMW	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	out to 5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, chaff, limestone, grit, sand		slip, bur-nished
29	5883	CMW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown to 7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray	out to 5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium coarse, chaff, sand, grit, mica		burnished
30	5890	CMW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown to 2.5YR 5/3 reddish brown	5YR 5/1 gray; 5YR 4/1 dark gray	5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, chaff, mica, sand		
31	5881	CMW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 6/4 light brown to 7.5YR 6/1 gray	medium, sand, chaff, grit, mica		self-slip

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
32	5943	CMW	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 5/1 gray	medium, chaff, limestone, sand, mica		self-slip
33	5878	CMW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	out to 2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	out to 2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish gray	medium, sand, chaff, grit, mica		burnished
34	5948	CMW	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 5YR 5/2 reddish gray	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 5YR 5/2 reddish gray	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 5YR 5/2 reddish gray	medium, chaff, sand, limestone, mica		burnished
35	5946	CMW	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 6/1 gray	medium, limestone, sand, chaff, mica	incised	self-slip
36	5910	CMW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	out to 5YR 6/1 gray	medium, chaff		burnished
37	5912	CMW	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	fine, sand, chaff		self-slip
38	5950	CMW	5YR 6/2 pinkish gray; 5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	5YR 5/2 reddish gray; 5YR 4/1 dark gray	5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium-coarse, chaff, grit, sand, limestone		
39	1127	IW	10R 6/6 light red; 7.5YR 7/2 pinkish gray	10R 6/6 light red	10R 6/6 light red	medium-coarse, chaff, sand, limestone, mica	molded	slip

Plate IX

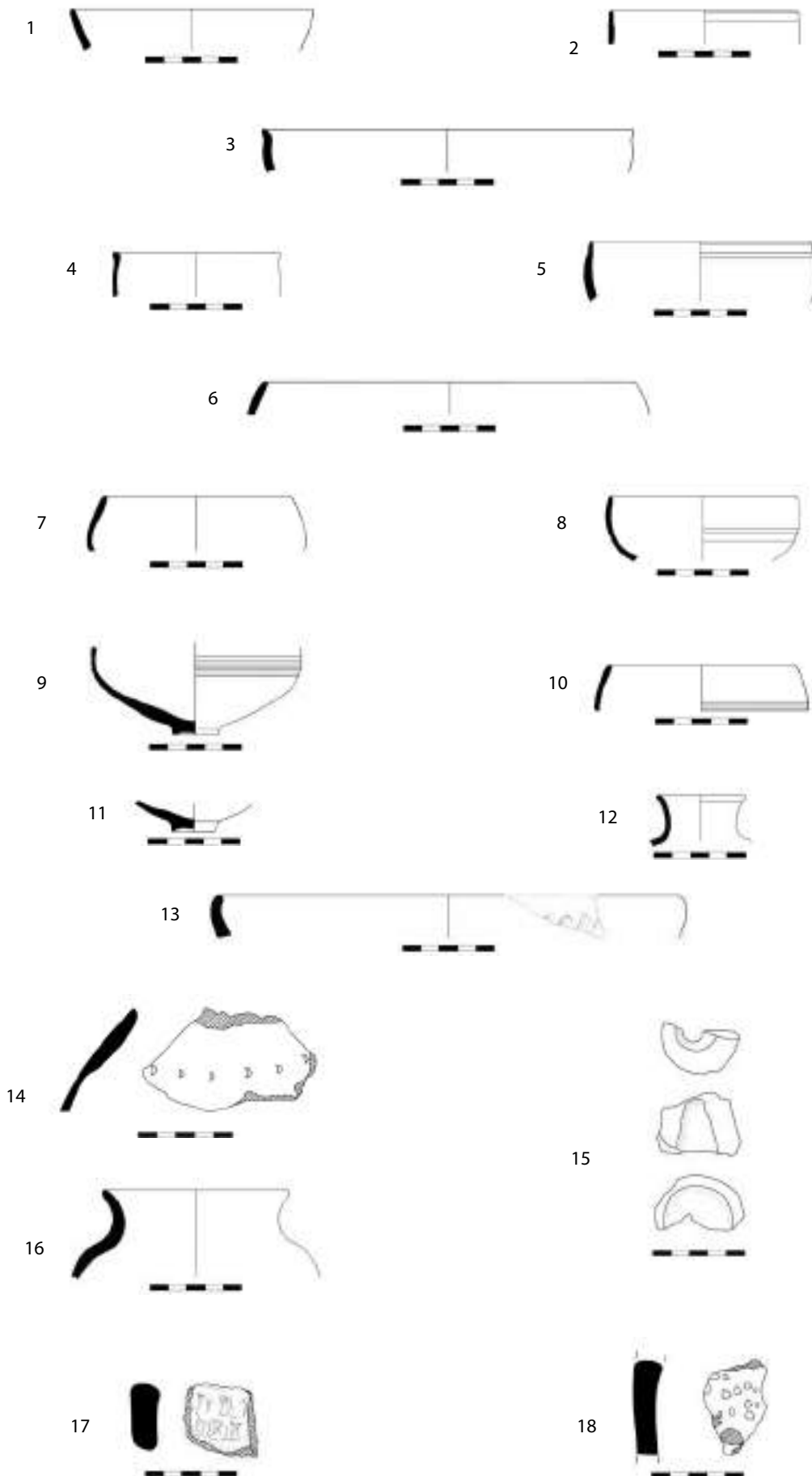


Plate X

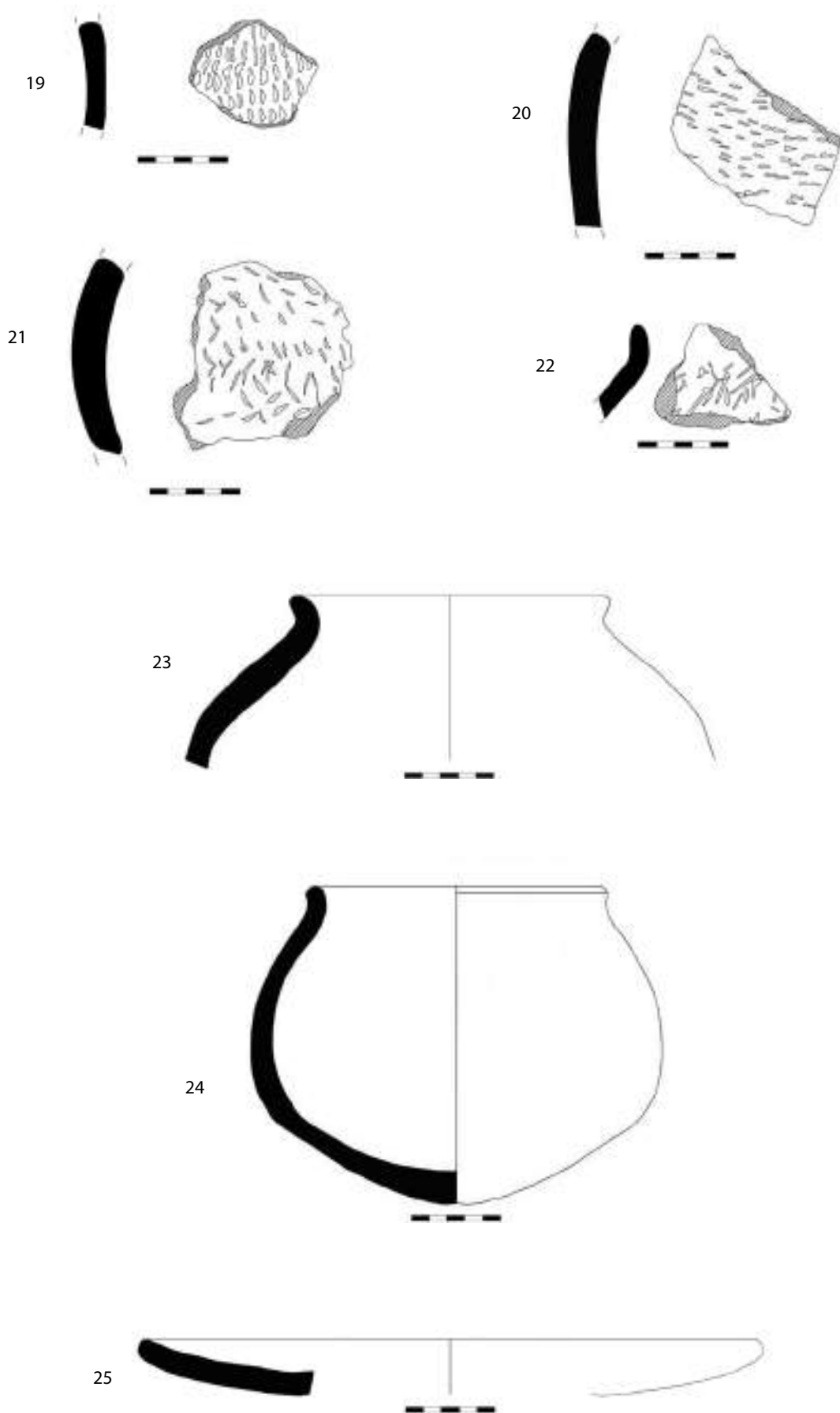


Plate XI

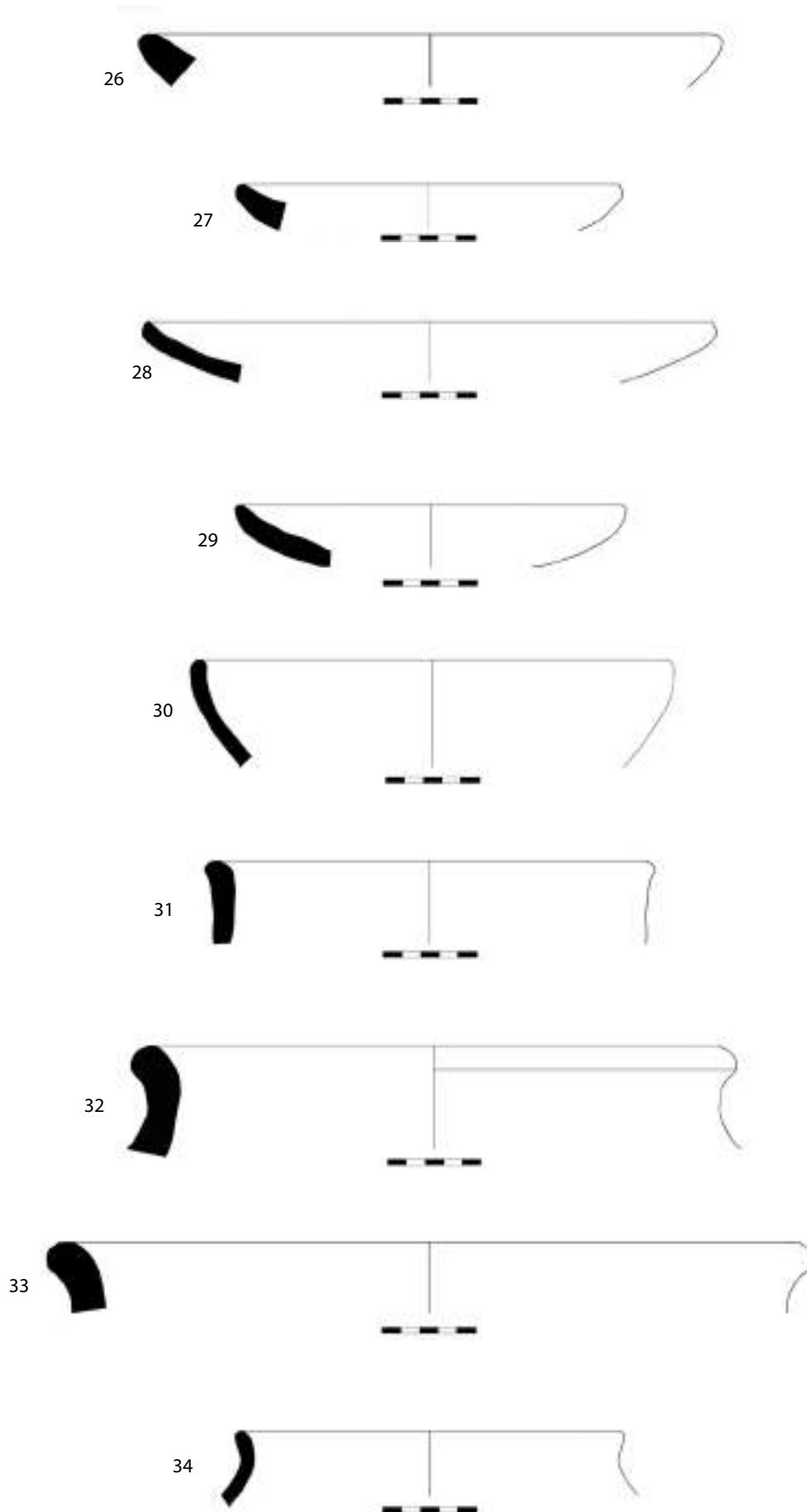


Plate XII



Phase IIb

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
1	5489	FW	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	fine, sand, mica		
2	5564	FW	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	fine, sand, mica, grit		slip, smoothed
3	5575	FW	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit		
4	5440	FW	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	fine, sand, mica, grit		burnished, self-slip
5	5473	FW	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	fine, sand, mica, grit		slip
6	5513	FW	5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	fine, sand, grit, mica		
7	5586	FW	7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	fine, sand, grit, mica		slip, smoothed
8	5587	FW	7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow; 5YR 5/6 gray	fine, sand, grit, mica		smoothed
9	5578	FW	7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	10R 7/6 light red	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit		slip, burnished
10	5579	FW	7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	fine, sand, limestone, grit, mica		slip
11	5563	FW	7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	10R 7/6 light red	fine, sand, mica, grit		slip
12	5565	FW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	fine, sand, mica, grit		
13	5471	FW	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	fine, sand, mica, grit		slip
14	5546	FW	5YR 6/2 pinkish gray	5YR 5/2 gray	5YR 5/2 gray	medium-fine, sand, limestone, grit, chaff, mica		slip, smoothed
15	5584	FW	10YR 5/3 brown	5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	fine, sand, grit		slip, smoothed
16	5490	FW	2.5Y 8/3 pale yellow	2.5Y 8/3 pale yellow	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	fine, sand, mica, grit		slip
17	5405	FW	2.5Y 8/3 pale yellow	2.5Y 8/3 pale yellow	2.5Y 8/3 pale yellow	fine, sand, grit, limestone		self-slip
18	5494	FW	10R 5/6 red	10R 5/6 red	10R 5/6 red	fine, sand, limestone		

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
19	5553	FW	10YR 6/3 pale brown	10YR 6/3 pale brown	10YR 6/3 pale brown	fine, sand, mica, grit		slip, smoothed
20	5479	BBW	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	5YR 5/1 gray; 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		slip, burnished
21	5484	BBW	7.5YR 5/4 brown	7.5YR 5/4 brown	7.5YR 5/4 brown	medium-coarse, sand, chaff, limestone, mica		slip, burnished
22	5558	BBW	7.5YR 7/8 reddish yellow	7.5YR 7/8 reddish yellow	7.5YR 7/8 reddish yellow	medium-fine, sand, grit, mica		slip, burnished
23	5506	BBW	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	10R 5/6 red	7.5YR 5/4 brown	medium, sand, limestone, mica, chaff		slip, burnished
24	5475	BBW	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	5YR 5/1 gray; 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	medium-coarse, chaff, sand, limestone, grit, mica		slip, burnished
25	5527	BBW	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	medium, chaff, sand, limestone, mica		slip, burnished
26	5480	BBW	10YR 7/4 very pale brown	10YR 7/4 very pale brown	10YR 5/1 gray	medium-coarse, chaff, sand, limestone, mica		slip, burnished
27	5552	BBW	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown	5YR 5/8 yellowish red	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium-coarse, sand, chaff, grit, limestone, mica		slip, burnished
28	5561	BBW	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 10YR 5/1 gray	medium, sand, limestone, mica, chaff		slip, burnished
29	5547	BBW	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; 10YR 5/1 gray	medium, sand, chaff, limestone, mica		slip, burnished
30	5572	BBW	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown	10YR 5/1 gray	medium, sand, chaff, limestone, mica		slip, burnished
31	5581	BBW	reddish yellow	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown	10YR 5/1 gray	medium-coarse, sand, mica, limestone, chaff		slip, burnished
32	5529	BBW	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	medium, chaff, sand, grit, mica, limestone		slip, burnished
33	5476	BBW	7.5YR 5/4 brown	7.5YR 5/4 brown	7.5YR 5/4 brown; 7.5YR 5/1 gray	coarse, chaff, sand, limestone, mica		slip, burnished
34	5548	BBW	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown	7.5YR 5/1 gray	coarse, sand, chaff, limestone, mica		slip, smoothed

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
35	5470	BBW	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown		5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 5YR 3/1 very dark gray	coarse, chaff, sand, limestone, mica		slip, smoothed
36	5560	RBW	5YR 5/8 yellowish red	5YR 5/8 yellowish red	5YR 6/1 gray	medium, sand, grit, mica, chaff		slip, burnished
37	5469	RBW	10R 4/8 red	10R 4/8 red	10R 4/8 red	medium, sand, grit, mica, chaff		slip, burnished
38	5544	FIW	10YR 6/2 light brownish gray	10YR 6/2 light brownish gray	10YR 2/1 black	medium, sand, limestone, grit, mica	incised	
39	5492	N	2.5Y 8/4 pale yellow	2.5Y 8/4 pale yellow	2.5Y 8/4 pale yellow	fine, sand, limestone	incised	slip
40	6323	N	5Y 8/2 pale yellow	5Y 8/2 pale yellow	5Y 8/2 pale yellow	fine, sand, mica	incised, excised	
41	5496	MW	5R 4/1 dark reddish gray	5R 5/1 reddish gray	5YR 5/1 gray	fine, sand, limestone, mica, grit		burnished
42	5497	MW	5R 4/1 dark reddish gray	5R 5/1 reddish gray	5YR 5/1 gray	fine, sand, limestone, mica, grit		burnished
43	5576	MW	10YR 6/3 pale brown	10YR 6/3 pale brown	5R 5/1 reddish gray	fine, sand, grit, mica		burnished
44	5571	MW	5YR 7/1 dark gray	5YR 7/1 dark gray	5YR 5/1 gray	fine, sand, grit, mica		slip, burnished
45	5426	MW	10YR 2/1 black	10YR 2/1 black	10YR 2/1 black	fine, sand, mica, grit, limestone	incised	smoothed
46	5487	MW	10YR 6/2 light brownish gray	10YR 6/2 light brownish gray	10YR 6/2 light brownish gray	fine, sand, mica, limestone		slip
47	5580	MW	10YR 6/2 light brownish gray	10YR 6/2 light brownish gray	10YR 6/2 light brownish gray	fine, sand, grit, limestone		
48	5488	MW	10YR 5/1 gray	10YR 5/1 gray	10YR 5/1 gray	fine, sand, mica, grit, limestone		slip, burnished
49	5545	KW	10YR 6/3 pale brown	10YR 6/3 pale brown	5YR 4/2 dark reddish gray	medium, chaff, sand, grit	incised, painted	burnished
50	5472	CW	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	7.5YR 2.5/1 black	coarse, sand, mica, limestone, chaff, grit		burnished
51	5511	CW	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 2.5/1 black	medium-coarse, sand, mica, chaff, limestone, grit		slip, burnished
52	5549	CW	7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	medium-coarse, sand, chaff, limestone, grit, mica		
53	5508	CW	7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	medium-coarse, sand, limestone, chaff, mica		burnished

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
54	5566	CW	7.5YR 2.5/3 very dark brown	7.5YR 2.5/3 very dark brown	7.5YR 2.5/3 very dark brown	coarse, chaff, sand, limestone, grit, mica		burnished
55	5554	CW	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	7.5YR 2.5/1 black	coarse, sand, chaff, grit, mica		
56	5556	CW	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium-coarse, sand, chaff, grit, limestone, mica		slip, burnished
57	5551	CW	2.5YR 5/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish gray	7.5YR 2.5/1 black	coarse, sand, limestone, chaff, grit, mica		burnished
58	5585	CW	5YR 5/8 yellowish red	strong brown	6YR 4/1 dark gray	medium-coarse, sand, chaff, limestone, mica		burnished
59	5483	CW	7.5YR 5/3 brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	6YR 4/1 dark gray	medium-coarse, sand, mica, chaff, limestone, quartz		slip, burnished
60	5531	CW	10YR 8/3 very pale brown	10YR 8/3 very pale brown	10YR 5/1 gray	medium-coarse, sand, chaff, limestone, mica		
61	5532	CW	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	dark yellowish brown	7.5YR 5/2 brown	coarse, chaff, sand, limestone, mica		
62	5515	CMW	5YR 7/2 pinkish gray	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow; gray	medium-coarse, sand, mica, chaff, limestone, grit		slip, burnished
63	5562	CMW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	medium, sand, grit, mica, chaff		
64	5555	CMW	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	medium, sand, grit, mica, chaff		slip
65	5574	CMW	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	10YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, sand, chaff, limestone, mica		
66	5533	CMW	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	10YR 5/1 gray	medium-coarse, chaff, sand, limestone, grit, mica		
67	5573	CMW	very pale brown	reddish yellow	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-coarse, sand, limestone, mica, chaff		slip
68	5582	CMW	5YR 7/2 pinkish gray	5YR 7/2 pinkish gray	7.5YR 5/1 gray	medium, sand, limestone, grit, mica, chaff		
69	5570	CMW	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium-coarse, sand, chaff, mica, limestone		slip, smoothed

Plate XIII

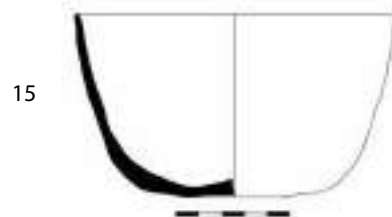
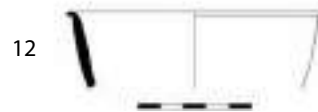
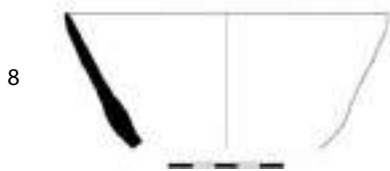
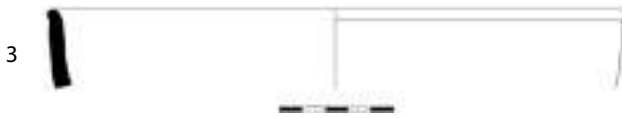


Plate XIV

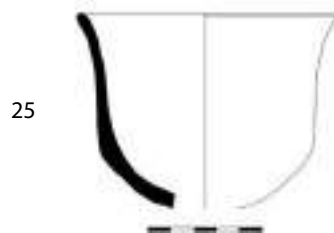
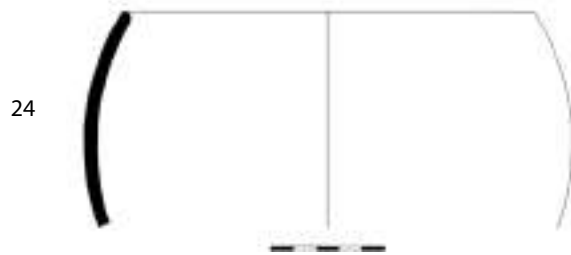
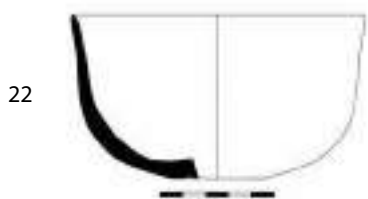


Plate XV

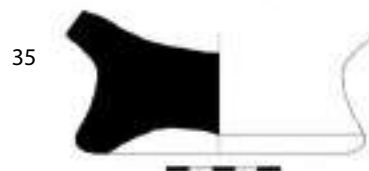
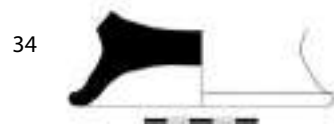


Plate XVI

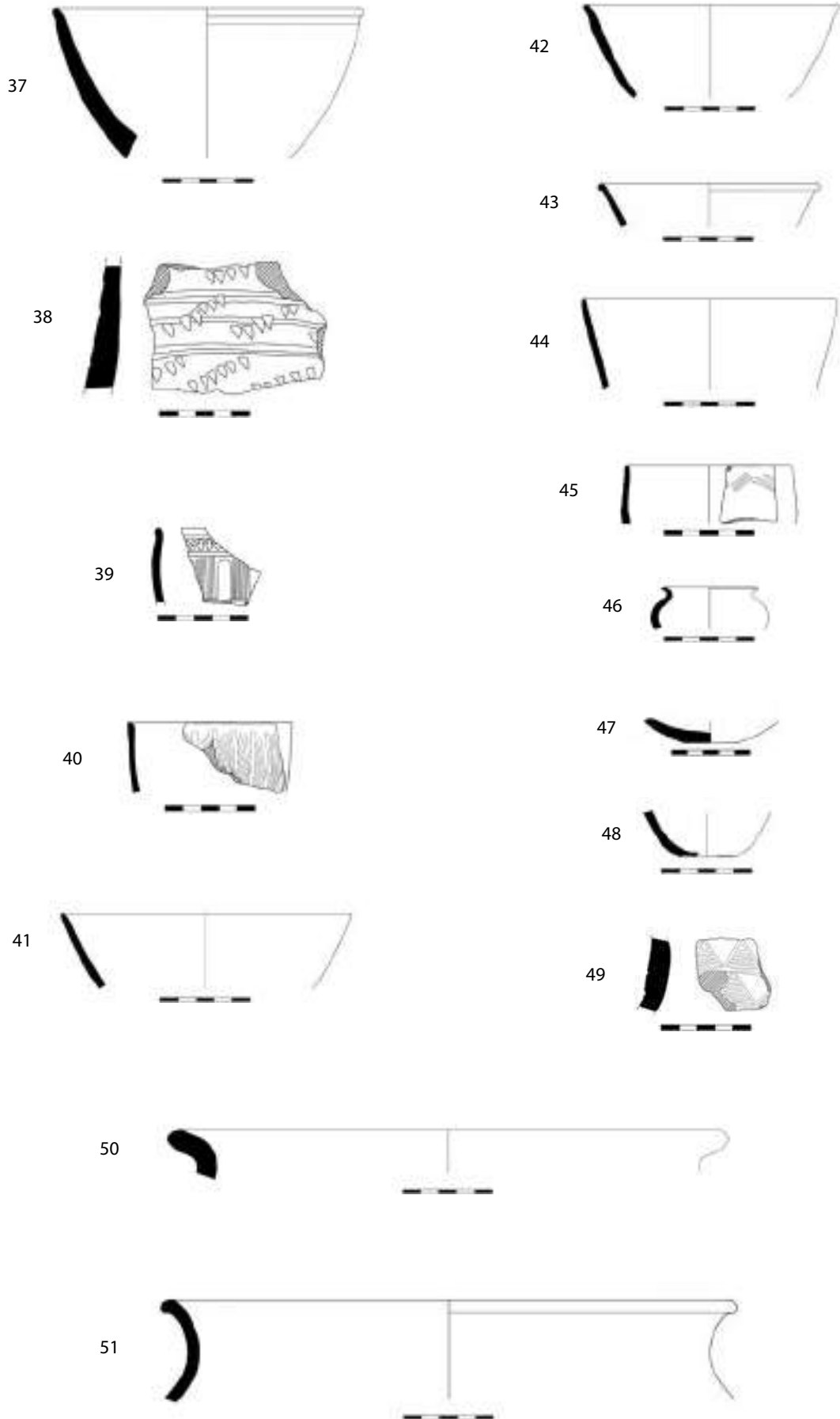


Plate XVII

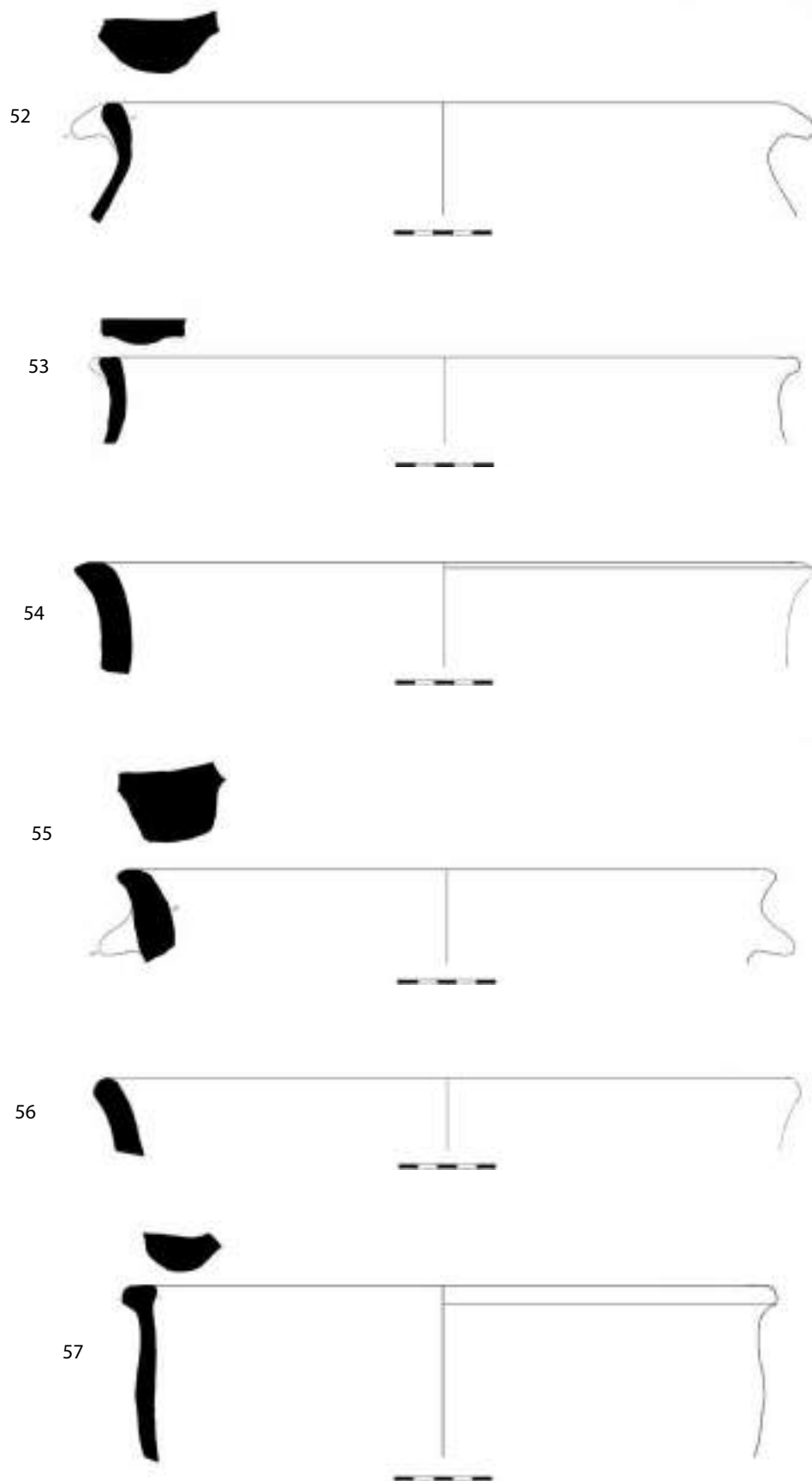
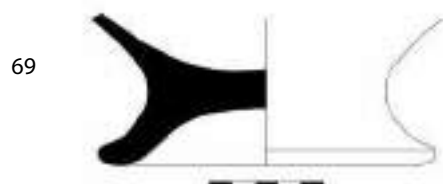
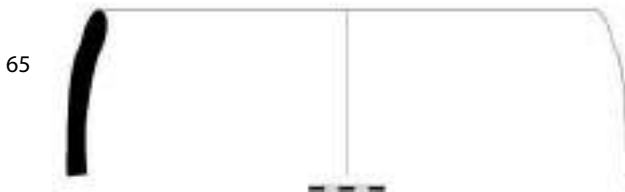
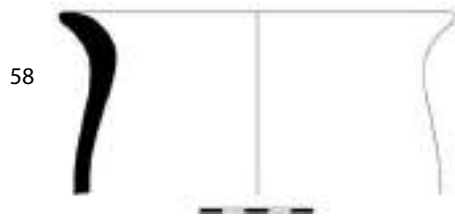


Plate XVIII



Phase IIIa

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
1	5364	DROB	2.5YR 3/6 dark red	2.5YR 3/6 dark red	2.5YR 5/1 reddish gray	fine, limestone, sand, grit, mica	washed	slip
2	272	DROB	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red; 2.5YR 6/8 light red	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red; 2.5YR 6/8 light red	7.5YR 8/3 pink	medium		slip, smoothed
3	5381	DROB	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	10R 5/8 red; 2.5YR 5/3 reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	fine, limestone, sand, mica		slip
4	6385	DROB	7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip
5	6384	DROB	7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray; 2.5YR 4/6 red	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium, sand, mica, grit, chaff		slip
6	6370	DROB	5YR 4/1 dark gray; 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 7/4 pink; GLEY 1 7/1 10GY light greenish gray	medium-fine, sand, mica		slip
7	6378	DROB	5YR 4/1 dark gray; 7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 8/4 pink	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit		slip
8	6366	DROB	GLEY 1 4/N dark gray; 10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 7.5YR 7/2 pinkish gray	medium, sand, mica, grit		slip
9	6546	DROB	5YR 4/1 dark gray	5YR 7/8 reddish yellow	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium, mica, sand, grit	painted	slip
10	2802	DROB	N/A	N/A	N/A	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip
11	6325	DROB	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	N/A	5YR 7/4 pink	medium, sand, mica, chaff, grit	painted	slip
12	2203	DROB	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff		
13	232	DROB	N/A	N/A	N/A			
14	6388	DROB	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	fine, sand, mica, grit	incised, excised	slip
15	6522	DROB	5YR 5/6 yellowish red; 2.5YR 7/6 light red; GLEY 1 4/N dark gray	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; GLEY 1 4/N dark gray	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	medium, mica, sand, grit	painted	slip
16	6347	DROB	2.5YR 5/6 red	N/A	N/A	fine, sand, mica, chaff		slip

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
17	6362	DROB	10YR 3/1 very dark gray; 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	medium, sand, mica, calcareous, grit		slip
18	6363	DROB	10YR 3/1 very dark gray; 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	medium-fine, sand, mica		slip
19	6352	DROB	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, grit, mica, chaff		slip
20	6368	DROB	7.5YR 5/2 brown; 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	medium, sand, mica, calcareous, chaff		slip
21	6369	DROB	10R 5/4 weak red; 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, calcareous, chaff		slip
22	6379	DROB	7.5YR 5/4 brown; 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; GLEY 1 3/1 5GY very dark greenish gray	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	medium, sand, mica, grit, chaff		slip
23	6386	DROB	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 10YR 5/1 gray	10YR 5/1 gray	10YR 5/1 gray	medium, sand, grit, mica		slip
24	6526	DROB	2.5YR 6/8 light red; 2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/8 light red	5YR 7/8 reddish yellow	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted	slip
25	6375	DROB	5YR 4/2 dark reddish gray; 7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; 10YR 6/3 pale brown; 5YR 7/4 pink	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit		
26	6524	DROB	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	GLEY 1 4/ dark gray	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	medium, mica, sand, grit	painted	slip
27	6377	DROB	7.5YR 5/4 brown; 5YR 5/3 reddish brown	2.5Y 4/1 dark gray	10YR 5/3 brown	medium, sand, grit, mica, chaff		slip
28	6520	DROB	5YR 5/6 yellowish red	2.5 YR 5/6 red	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium, mica, sand, grit	painted	slip
29	3289	DROB	N/A	N/A	N/A	fine, mica, sand, limestone	painted	slip
30	4457	DROB	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted, incised	
31	2803	DROB	N/A	N/A	N/A	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted	slip

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
32	2724	DROB	N/A	N/A	N/A	fine, mica, sand, limestone	painted	
33	2665	DROB	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	medium-fine, sand, grit, mica	painted	slip, smoothed
34	627	DROB	GLEY 1 2.5/N black; 10R 4/6 red; 10R 6/4 pale red	GLEY 1 2.5/N black; 10R 4/6 red; 10R 6/4 pale red	10R 6/4 pale red	medium, sand, mica, chaff		slip, smoothed
35	3102	DROB	10R 4/6 red; 10R 4/2 weak red; 10R 6/8 light red	10R 4/6 red; 10R 6/8 light red	10R 6/6 light red	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone		
36	2727	DROB	10R 5/6 red	N/A	N/A	fine, mica, sand, limestone	painted	
37	2725	DROB	GLEY 1 2.5/N black; 5YR 5/3 reddish brown; GLEY 1 2.5/N black	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	fine, mica, sand, limestone	painted	
38	2669	DROB	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown		painted	slip
39	890	DROB	N/A	N/A	N/A	fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
40	634	DROB	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff		
41	6371	DROB	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	7.5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	medium-fine, sand, mica, calcareous, chaff		slip
42	4462	RBWW	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; 7.5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip
43	4467	RBWW	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
44	1183	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red; 10R 7/8 light red	5YR 5/1 gray; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, sand, limestone, mica	painted	smoothed
45	6582	RBWW	7.5YR 4/1 dark gray	7.5YR 4/1 dark gray	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit, limestone	painted	slip
46	6394	RBWW	GLEY 1 2.5/N black	GLEY 1 4/N dark gray	7.5YR 7/4 pink	medium, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip
47	1234	RBWW	N/A	N/A	N/A	fine, sand, mica, limestone		

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
48	231	RBWW	N/A	N/A	N/A	fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
49	6354	RBWW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	5YR 7/4 pink	medium-coarse, sand, chaff, limestone, mica	painted	slip
50	4463	RBWW	10R 5/6 red	10R 5/6 red	10R 5/6 red	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip
51	4465	RBWW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip
52	4464	RBWW	7.5YR 8/4 pink	7.5YR 8/4 pink	7.5YR 8/4 pink	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip
53	4466	RBWW	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip
54	5369	RBWW	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	5YR 6/1 gray; 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	fine, limestone, sand, mica		slip, bur-nished
55	6577	RBWW	2.5YR 4/4 reddish brown	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	medium, mica, sand, grit	painted	slip
56	4458	RBWW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	slip	
57	6584	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; GLEY 1 5/1 10GY greenish gray; 5YR 7/6 red-dish yellow	medium, sand, mica, limestone, grit	painted	slip
58	4460	RBWW	10R 5/6 red	10R 5/6 red	10R 5/6 red	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip, smoothed
59	6380	RBWW	GLEY 1 3/N very dark gray	GLEY 1 3/N very dark gray (band); 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	7.5YR 7/4 pink	coarse, sand, grit, mica, calcareous, chaff	painted	slip
60	6327	RBWW	10R 5/6 red	10R 5/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium, sand, chaff, mica, grit	painted	slip
61	6583	RBWW	7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 8/4 pink	medium-fine, mica, sand, limestone, grit	painted	slip
62	6356	RBWW	2.5Y 2.5/1 black	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	medium-fine, sand, limestone, chaff, mica	painted	slip

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
63	6578	RBWW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	7.5YR 8/4 pink	medium, sand, mica, limestone, grit	painted	slip
64	4461	RBWW	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip
65	6580	RBWW	GLEYS 2 4/1 5B dark bluish gray; 2.5YR 4/8 red	GLEYS 2 5/1 5B bluish gray	5YR 7/4 pink; GLEYS 1 5/1 10GY greenish gray; 5YR 7/4 pink	medium, mica, sand, limestone, grit	painted	slip
66	6581	RBWW	7.5YR 4/2 brown	7.5YR 4/2 brown	7.5YR 5/3 brown	medium, mica, sand, limestone, grit	painted	slip, trimmed
67	6344	RBWW	5YR 3/1 very dark gray	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	fine, sand, mica	painted, incised	slip
68	6350	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 5/6 red	GLEYS 1 5/N gray	medium, sand, mica, chaff, limestone	painted, incised	slip
69	6579	RBWW	N/A	N/A	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium, mica, sand, limestone, grit	painted	slip
70	6576	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/6 red	GLEYS 4/N dark gray	medium, sand, mica, limestone, grit	painted	slip
71	6360	RBWW	2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown	5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 10YR 6/3 pale brown	medium, sand, mica, chaff, limestone	painted	
72	6361	RBWW	GLEYS 1 4/N dark gray	N/A	5YR 7/4 pink; 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, grit, mica	painted	
73	6560	RBWW	10R 5/8 red	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	medium, sand, limestone, mica, grit	painted	slip
74	6523	RBWW	2.5YR 5/3 reddish brown	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	medium, mica, grit, sand	painted	slip
75	6342	BBW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	fine, sand, mica		slip, burnished
76	6349	BBW	10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown	10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown	GLEYS 1 2.5/N black	coarse, sand, grit, chaff, limestone, mica		burnished
77	6393	BBW	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	medium-coarse, sand, mica, grit, chaff, calcareous		slip

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
78	6351	BBW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 5/2 brown	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium, sand, chaff, mica, limestone	painted	slip
79	6365	BBW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	10YR 6/3 pale brown	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium-coarse, sand, grit, calcareous, mica		burnished
80	910	FW	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	fine		burnished
81	6389	FW	10YR 7/4 very pale brown	10YR 7/4 very pale brown	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	fine, sand, grit, chaff		slip
82	502	FW	N/A	N/A	N/A			
83	2876	FW	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit		
84	2852	FW	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	self slip, burnished
85	1518	FW	5Y 7/3 pale yellow	5Y 7/3 pale yellow	5Y 7/3 pale yellow	medium-fine, sand, grit, chaff		smoothed
86	2846	FW	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	fine, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		smoothed
87	2840	MW	2.5YR 5/1 reddish gray	2.5YR 5/1 reddish gray	2.5YR 6/1 light reddish brown	medium-fine, mica, sand, limestone		
88	5362	MW	10YR 5/2 grayish brown	10YR 5/2 grayish brown	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	fine, sand, mica		slip, burnished
89	5373	MW	10YR 6/2 light brownish gray	10YR 6/2 light brownish gray	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	fine, limestone, sand, grit		slip; burnished
90	6341	KW	10YR 6/3 pale brown	10YR 4/1 dark gray	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium, sand, chaff, limestone, mica	incised	burnished
91	6348	KW	7.5YR 8/3 pink; 2.5YR 4/4 reddish brown	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 8/3 pink	fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
92	6355	CW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray	medium-coarse, sand, limestone, mica, chaff, grit		slip, burnished
93	6373	CW	10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown	7.5YR 5/2 brown	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium-coarse, sand, grit, calcareous, mica		burnished
94	6381	CW	10YR 4/1 dark gray	2.5Y 6/2 light brownish gray	2.5Y 6/2 light brownish gray	coarse, sand, grit, mica, chaff		burnished
95	6606	CW	7.5YR 5/3 brown	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	medium-coarse, mica, sand, limestone, chaff, grit		slip, burnished
96	6383	CW	2.5Y 6/2 light brownish gray	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	10YR 6/2 light brownish gray	coarse, sand, grit, mica, chaff, calcareous		burnished

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
97	6387	CW	5YR 4/2 dark reddish gray	7.5YR 4/2 brown	GLEY 1 4/N dark gray	coarse, sand, grit, chaff, mica, limestone		burnished
98	6527	CW	2.5YR 4/4 reddish brown	2.5YR 4/6 red	GLEY 1 4/N dark gray	medium-coarse, chaff, limestone, sand, grit		slip, burnished
99	6596	CW	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	GLEY 1 5/N gray	coarse, sand, mica, limestone, chaff, grit		slip, burnished
100	6597	CW	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	GLEY 1 5/1 10GY greenish gray	coarse, sand, mica, limestone, chaff, grit		slip, burnished
101	6598	CW	5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; GLEY 1 4/N dark gray; 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	coarse, sand, mica, limestone, chaff, grit		slip, burnished
102	6599	CW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	10YR 5/3 brown	7.5YR 5/2 brown	medium-coarse, sand, mica, limestone, chaff, grit		slip, burnished
103	6600	CW	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 6/4 light brown; GLEY 1 4/N dark gray; 7.5YR 6/4 light brown	coarse, sand, mica, limestone, chaff, grit		slip, burnished
104	6601	CW	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown; GLEY 1 4/N dark gray; 7.5YR 6/4 light brown	medium-coarse, sand, mica, limestone, chaff, grit		slip, burnished
105	6602	CW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown; 5YR 4/1 dark gray; 7.5YR 6/4 light brown	coarse, sand, limestone, mica, chaff, grit		slip, burnished
106	6603	CW	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown; GLEY 1 4/N dark gray; 7.5YR 6/4 light brown	coarse, sand, mica, limestone, chaff, grit		slip, burnished
107	6604	CW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 6/4 light brown; GLEY 1 5/N gray; 7.5YR 6/4 light brown	coarse, sand, mica, limestone, chaff, grit		slip, burnished
108	6359	CW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	2.5Y 4/1 dark gray	medium-coarse, sand, grit, limestone, mica, chaff		burnished
109	6329	CW	10R 5/6 red	10R 5/6 red	GLEY 1 4/1 dark gray	medium-coarse, sand, grit, chaff, mica	painted	slip

Plate XIX

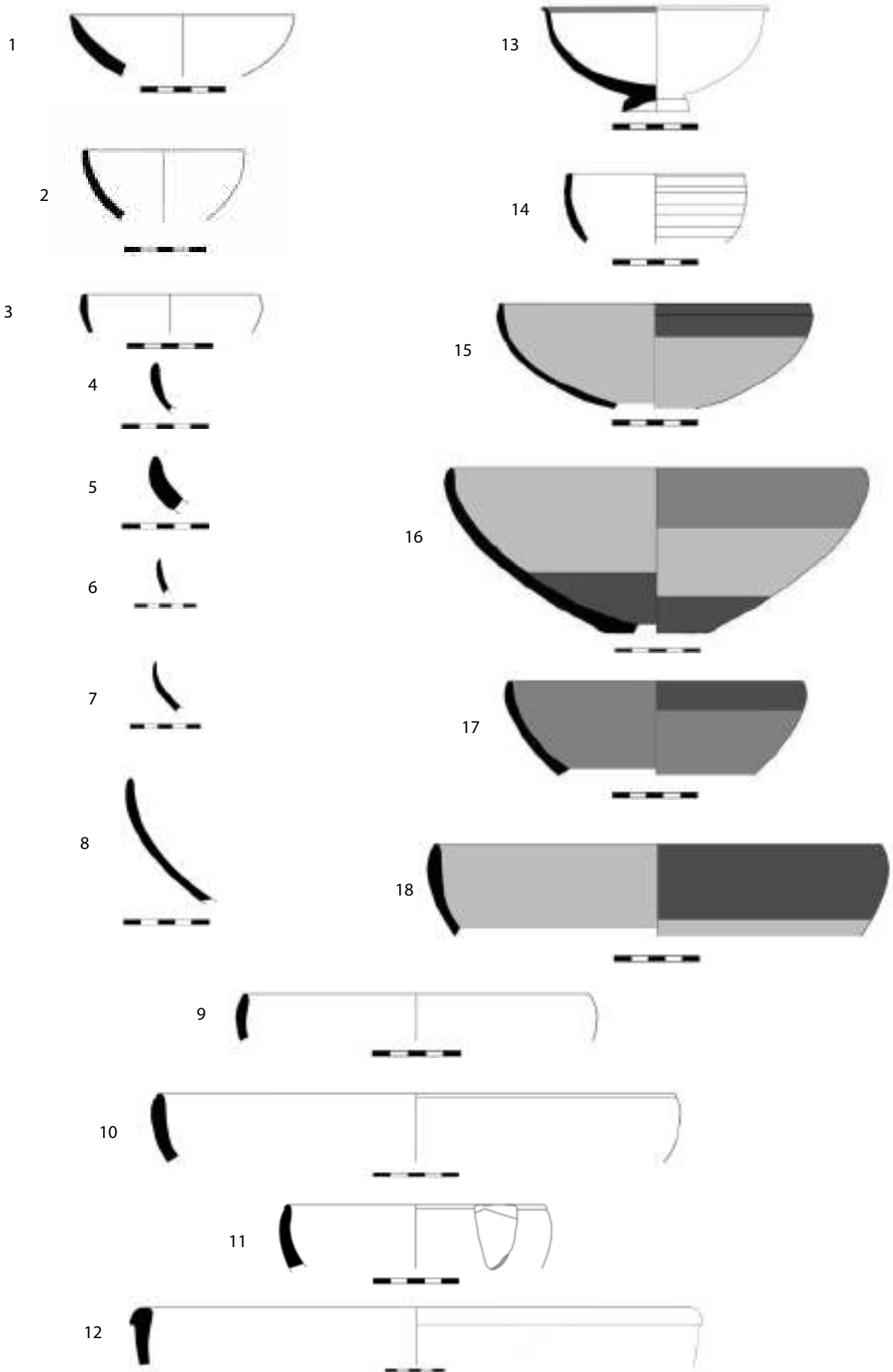


Plate XX

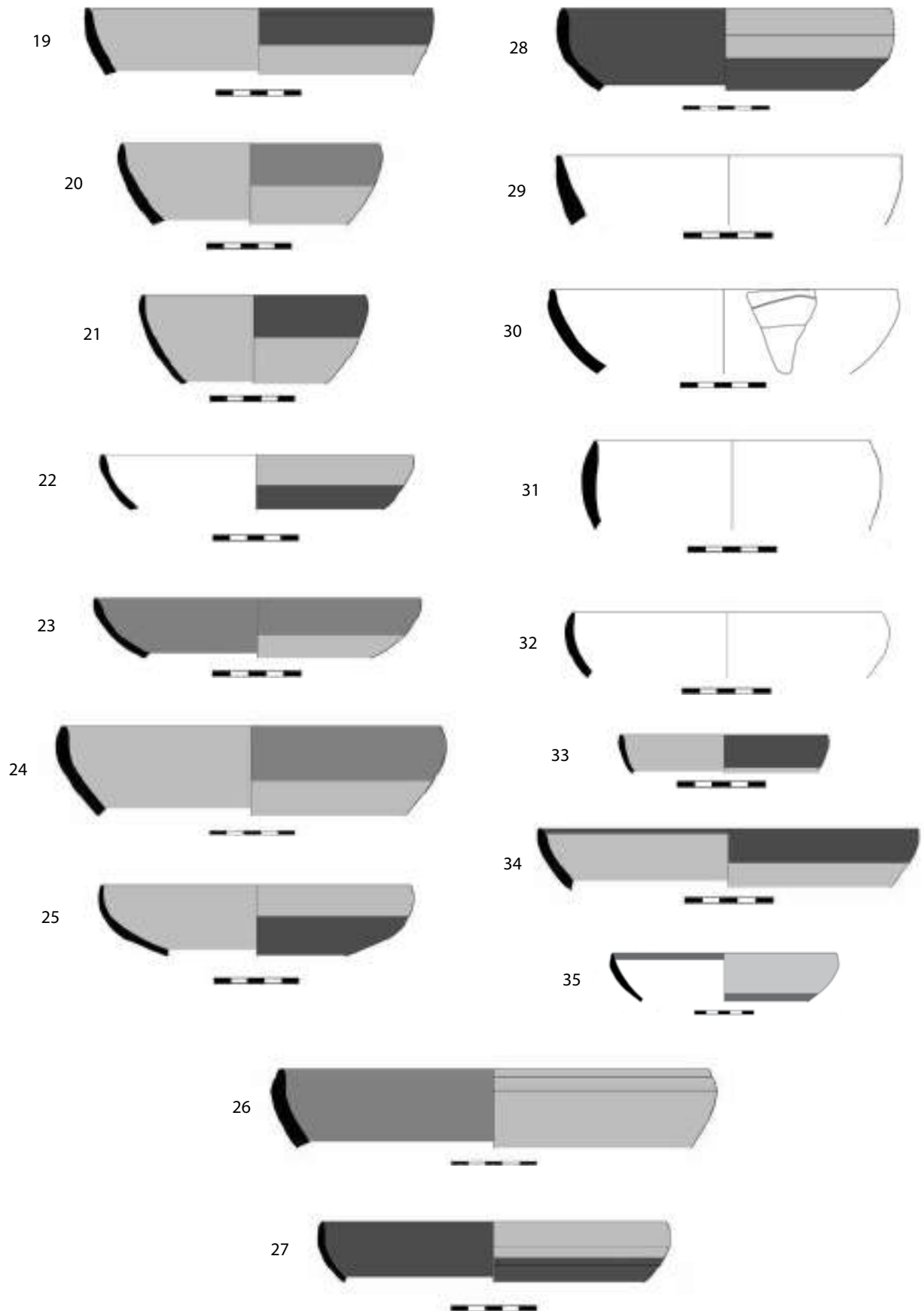


Plate XXI

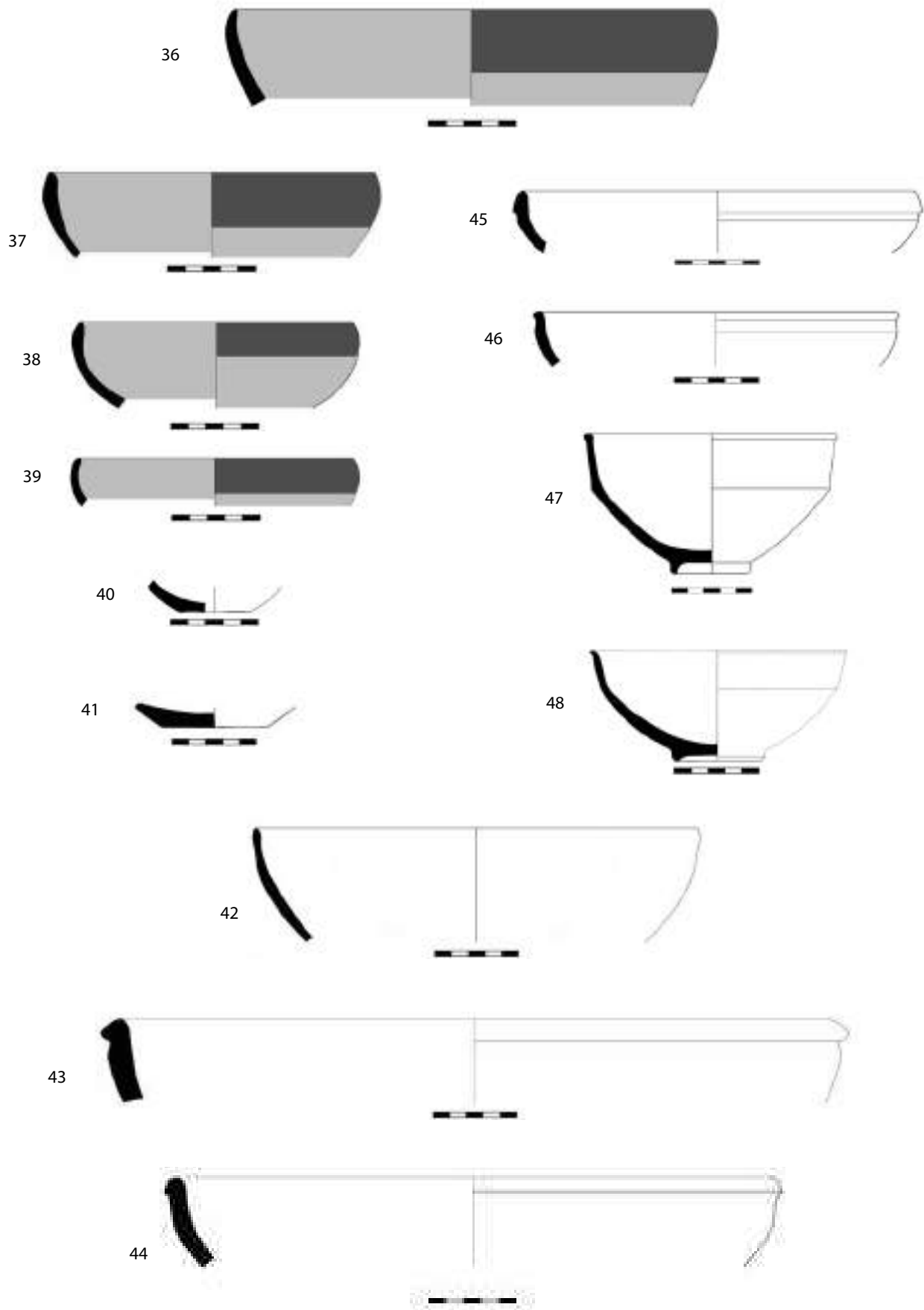


Plate XXII

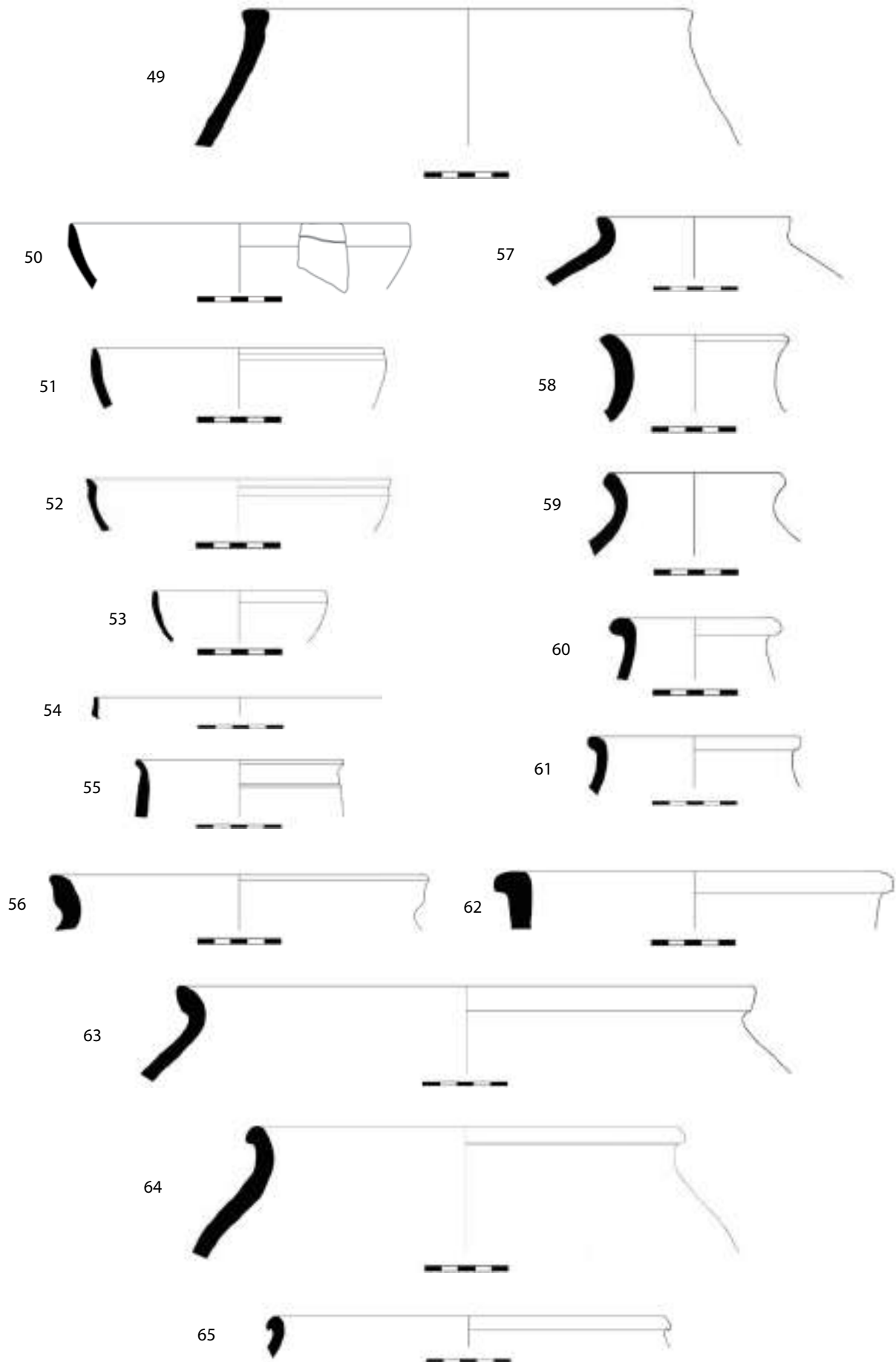


Plate XXIII

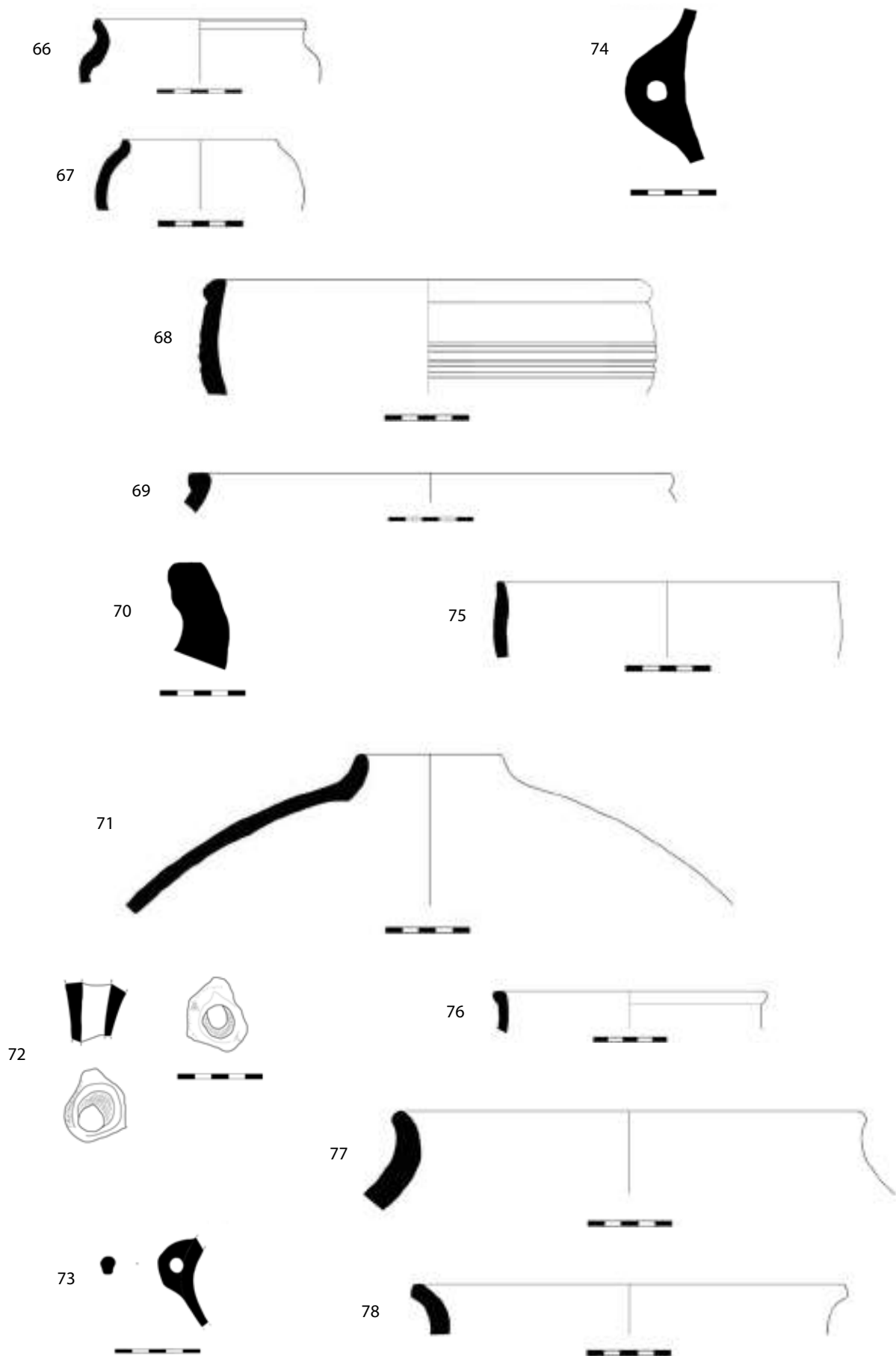


Plate XXIV

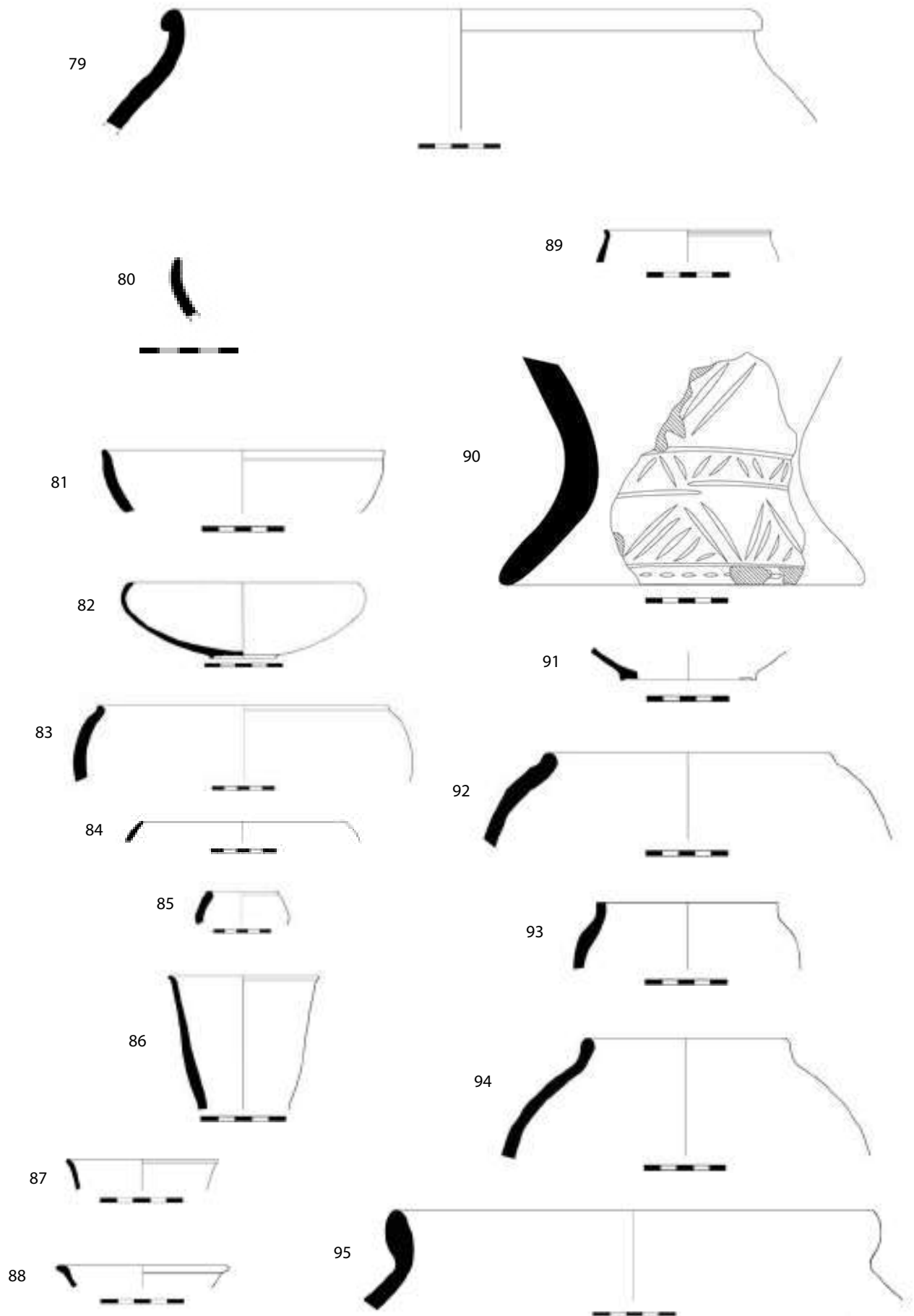


Plate XXV

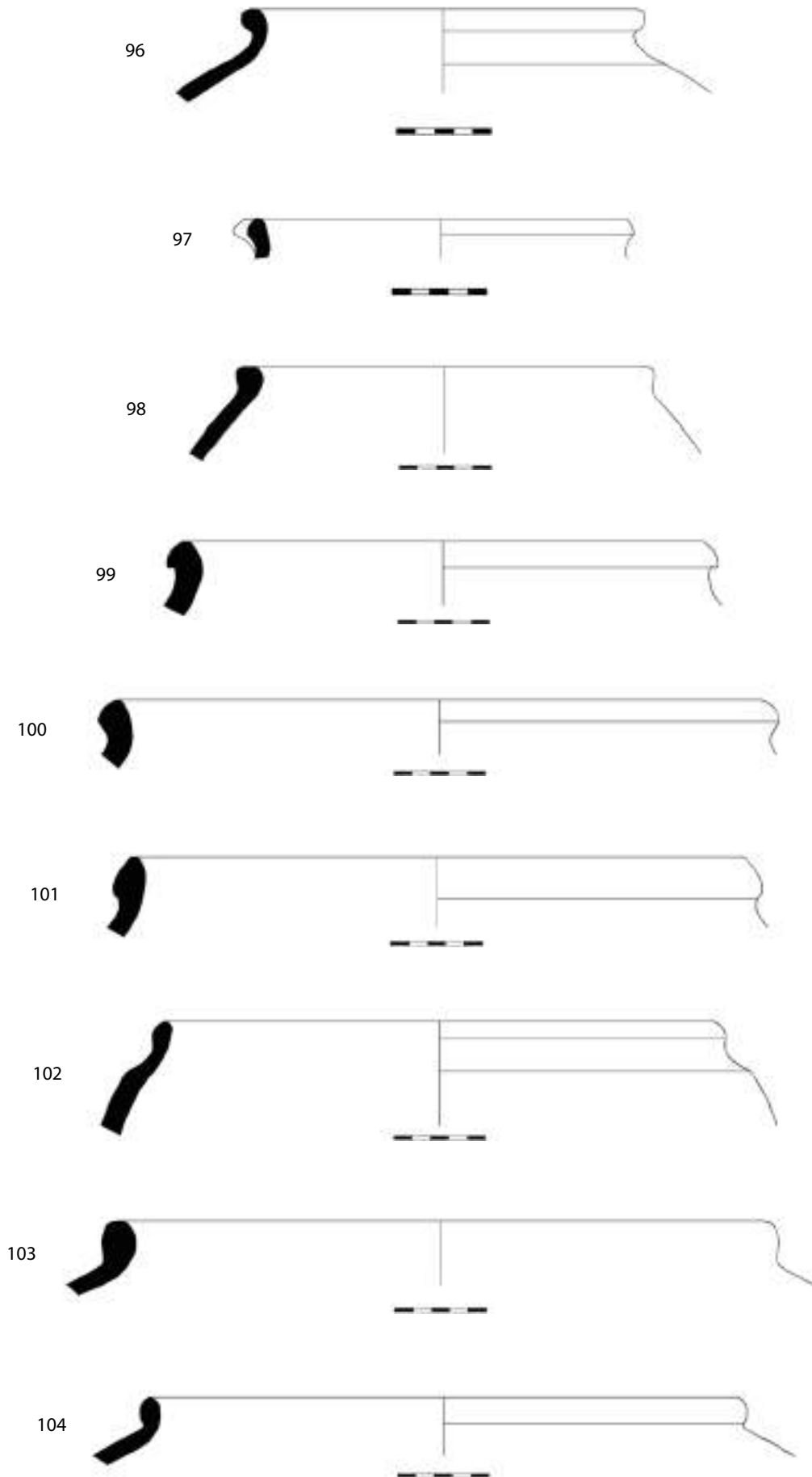
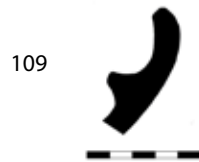
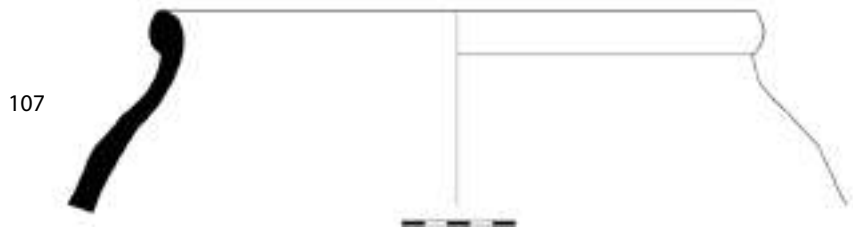
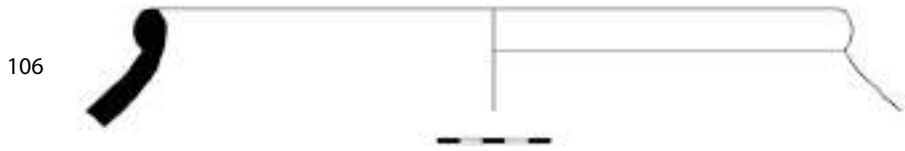
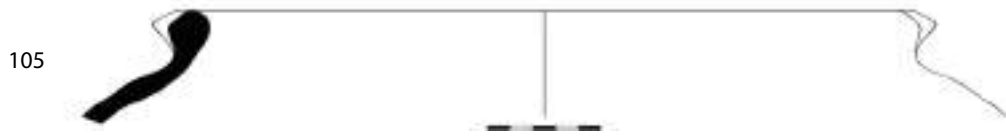


Plate XXVI



Phase IIIb

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorations	Surface treatments
1	2723	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/6 red	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip
2	1657	RBWW	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 7/3 pink	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted	slip
3	1628	RBWW	7.5YR 7/4 pink; 10R 4/6 red	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, mica, sand, chaff, grit	painted	slip
4	1813	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/2 weak red; 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 5/2 weak red	medium fine, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	slip
5	1519	RBWW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 2.5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	GLEYS 1 6/1 greenish gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, grits, chaff	painted	slip
6	1812	RBWW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 2.5YR 5/6 red	GLEYS 1 5/N gray	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	slip, smoothed
7	6512	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 7.5YR 6/3 light brown	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	5YR 5/8 yellowish red; 5YR 4/1 dark gray; 5YR 5/8 yellowish red	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone, grit	painted	slip
8	1554	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 10R 4/4 weak red; 2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted	slip
9	6589	RBWW	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 5YR4/1 dark gray; 2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown	medium, chaff, sand, mica	painted	slip
10	1807	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 10R 5/4 weak red	10R 5/4 weak red	10R 5/6 red	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
11	6058	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 10R 5/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 3/1 very dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica	painted	slip
12	1784	RBWW	5YR 7/3 pink; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red; 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	5YR 7/3 pink	GLE Y 1 2.5/N black		painted	slip
13	1620	RBWW	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown; 10R 4/4 weak red; GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
14	1797	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 10R 4/6 red	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted	slip
15	2265	RBWW	10R 4/6 red; 5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown	10R 4/6 red; 5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip
16	1678	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip
17	1154	RBWW	5YR 7/3 pink; 2.5YR 4/6 red	5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 5/3 brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
18	2514	RBWW	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted	slip
19	1534	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 10R 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted	slip
20	1977	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, mica, sand, limestone	painted	slip
21	2480	RBWW	10R 4/6 red; 2.5YR 6/6 light red; GLE Y 1 2.5/N black	GLE Y 1 2.5/N black; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip
22	2863	RBWW	10R 4/6 red; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, sand, limestone, mica	painted	
23	1976	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip
24	867	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, grits	painted	slip

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decor-ation	Surface treat-ments
25	2204	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/6 red	medium-fine, sand, mica, lime- stone, chaff	painted	
26	1975	RBWW	10R 4/4 weak red; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/6 red	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, lime- stone, chaff	painted	slip
27	1791	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light red- dish brown; 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	slip
28	1798	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted, incised	slip
29	5613	RBWW	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/6 red	7.5YR 7/8 reddish yellow; 5YR 5/1 gray	medium, chaff, limestone	painted, incised	smoothed, slip
30	1796	RBWW	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	GLE Y 1 3/N very dark gray	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted, incised	slip
31	1651	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	slip
32	2388	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red; 10R 5/6 red	2.5YR 4/6 red; 10R 5/6 red	10R 5/6 red	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
33	2581	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light red- dish brown; 2.5YR 7/6 light red	5YR 6/4 light red- dish brown; 2.5YR 7/6 light red	5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, lime- stone, chaff	painted, incised	
34	1785	RBWW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	7.5YR 6/3 light brown; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted, incised	slip
35	1619	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	slip
36	2362	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red; 10R 3/3 dusky red	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown; 10R 7/6 light red	10R 6/4 pale red	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
37	2582	RBWW	10R 4/4 weak red; 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	10R 4/4 weak red; 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light red- dish brown	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica	painted	
38	1811	RBWW	10R 5/8 red; 10R 4/4 weak red; 5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 6/4 light red- dish brown; 5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 6/4 light red- dish brown	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica	painted	slip

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
39	1621	RBWW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip
40	1781	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip
41	1978	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 5YR 5/3 reddish brown; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip
42	530	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	medium, sand, chaff, limestone, mica	painted	smoothed
43	1793	RBWW	2.5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff		slip, smoothed
44	1967	RBWW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 5YR 5/3 reddish brown; 10R 4/4 weak red	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
45	2389	RBWW	10R 5/4 weak red; 2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
46	1970	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
47	1623	RBWW	5YR 7/3 pink; 2.5YR 4/6 red	5YR 7/3 pink	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip
48	1986	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown	2.5YR 4/6 red	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip
49	3158	RBWW	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica	painted	
50	2182	RBWW	10R 5/6 red; 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	7.5YR 6/4 light brown; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip
51	1545	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	GLE Y 1 3/N very dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	slip

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decor-ation	Surface treat-ments
52	2002	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
53	3160	RBWW	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	GLE Y 1 2.5/N black	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
54	1187	RBWW	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	5YR 5/1 gray; 10R 6/8 light red	medium, chaff, limestone	painted	slip, bur-nished
55	3162	RBWW	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	GLE Y 1 2.5/N black	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
56	1805	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown; 5YR 5/3 reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, limestone, sand, mica, chaff	painted	slip
57	6333	RBWW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone		
58	641	RBWW	7.5YR 4/2 brown	7.5YR 5/3 brown	7.5YR 5/3 brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
59	3340	RBWW	10R 4/6 red, 2.5YR 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown	2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown, 2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium-fine, sand, mica, lime-stone, chaff	painted, incised	
60	2664	RBWW	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red; GLE Y 1 2.5/N black; 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted	slip
61	1629	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	GLE Y 1 5/N gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip
62	877	RBWW	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
63	905	RBWW	5YR 4/6 yellowish red; 5YR 7/6 red-dish yellow	5YR 4/6 yellowish red; 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	5YR 4/6 yellowish red	medium-fine, sand, mica, lime-stone, chaff		
64	453	RBWW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	GLE Y 1 5/N gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, lime-stone, chaff	painted	slip, smoothed

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
65	269	RBWW	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	5YR 7/3 pink	2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium, sand, mica, grit, basalt	painted, incised	smoothed
66	1974	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red; 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 4/6 red	GLEYS 1 3/N very dark gray	medium-fine, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip
67	356	RBWW	10R 5/6 red; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	10R 5/6 red; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
68	86	RBWW	10R 5/6 red; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	10R 5/6 red; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
69	3161	RBWW	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	GLEYS 1 2.5/N black	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	smoothed
70	2003	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip
71	1627	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	GLEYS 1 5/N gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip
72	1809	RBWW	5YR 6/2 pinkish gray; 5YR 5/3 brown	5YR 6/2 pinkish gray	5YR 5/1 gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
73	3067	RBWW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip, smoothed
74	3157	RBWW	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
75	3152	RBWW	10R 4/6 red; 12.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	10R 4/6 red; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
76	489	RBWW	2.5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	GLEYS 1 4/N dark gray	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica	painted	slip, smoothed
77	2686	RBWW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	GLEYS 1 3/N very dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	
78	927	RBWW	2.5YR 5/6 red; 2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 5/6 red	2.5YR 5/1 reddish gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff		

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decor-ation	Surface treat-ments
79	2000	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
80	1999	RBWW	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip
81	1965	RBWW	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		burnished
82	3213	RBWW	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	fine, sand, limestone, mica, chaff	painted	slip
83	6317	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 10R 5/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted, incised	slip
84	2878	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown; 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted	
85	2834	RBWW	10R 4/4 weak red; 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	
86	2180	RBWW	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 4/6 red	5YR 5/1 gray	medium, limestone, sand, mica, chaff, grit	painted, incised	
87	2508	RBWW	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted	slip
88	1180	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, chaff, limestone, mica	painted, incised	slip, smoothed
89	1192	RBWW	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
90	2955	RBWW	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red; 2.5YR 6/6 light red; 7.5YR 6/3 light brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	smoothed

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
91	3368	RBWW	10R 4/6 red; 10R 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	10R 4/6 red; 2.5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	
92	3290	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red; 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 2.5YR 7/6 light red	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	2.5YR 7/6 light red	fine, mica, sand, limestone	painted	slip
93	3370	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	
94	2671	RBWW	2.5YR 4/4 reddish brown; 2.5YR 7/8 light red	2.5YR 4/4 reddish brown; 2.5YR 7/8 light red	2.5YR 7/8 light red	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff		
95	2168	RBWW	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium-fine, mica, sand, limestone, chaff		burnished
96	2033	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted	slip
97	2040	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	GLE Y 1 3/N very dark gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip
98	3214	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red, GLE Y 1 2.5/N black, 2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red, GLE Y 1 2.5/N black, 2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted, incised	slip
99	2042	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown; 5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit, chaff	painted, incised	slip, smoothed
100	868	RBWW	2.5YR 2.5/1 reddish black; 10R 7/8 light red	2.5YR 6/3 light reddish brown; 10R 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/F8 light red	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
101	131	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone		
102	2380	RBWW	5YR 4/3 reddish brown; 5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	5YR 4/3 reddish brown; 5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	fine, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
103	3078	RBWW	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	GLE Y 1 3/N very dark gray	2.5YR 7/6 light red	fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted, incised	slip, smoothed

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decor-ation	Surface treat-ments
104	2041	RBWW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; , 2.5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/6 red; GLEY 1 3/N very dark gray	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	GLEY 1 3/N very dark gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip
105	2169	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, limestone, sand, mica, chaff		
106	1021	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium, sand, mica, limestone		slip, smoothed
107	1553	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/6 red	GLEY 1 3/N very dark gray	GLEY 1 3/N very dark gray	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	slip
108	3362	RBWW	10R 4/6 red; GLEY 1 2.5/N black; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	GLEY 1 5/N gray	fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	
109	1552	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted	slip
110	1556	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	GLEY 1 4/N dark gray	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted, incised	slip
111	3363	RBWW	10R 5/6 red; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 7/2 pinkish gray; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	
112	2551	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, mica, sand, limestone	painted	slip
113	2554	RBWW	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium-fine, mica, sand, limestone	painted	
114	568	RBWW	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
115	207	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	fine	painted	slip, smoothed
116	2479	RBWW	10R 3/2 dusky red; GLEY 1 2.5/N black; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	10R 3/2 dusky red; GLEY 1 2.5/N black; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
117	1640	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, mica, limestone, sand, grit, chaff	painted	slip, smoothed
118	474	RBWW	10R 7/8 red; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	10R 7/8 red; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 7/8 light red	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip, smoothed
119	2170	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, limestone, sand, mica, chaff	painted	
120	2692	RBWW	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/3 pink	medium-fine, sand, grit, mica		smoothed
121	1151	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted, incised	slip
122	1538	RBWW	5YR 7/3 pink; 2.5YR 7/6 light red	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted, incised	slip
123	3154	RBWW	10R 4/6 red; 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	10R 4/6 red; 5YR 5/6 yellowish red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
124	1548	RBWW	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted	slip
125	3149	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, mica, sand, limestone	painted	slip
126	2550	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 10R 4/4 weak red; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, grit, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip
127	3151	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
128	2839	RBWW	5YR 7/3 pink	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	fine, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		smoothed
129	2057	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted, incised	slip
130	3291	RBWW	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	fine, mica, sand, limestone	painted	
131	6627	RBWW	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	10YR 7/2 light gray	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 5YR 4/1 dark gray; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted, incised	slip
132	6564	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	5YR 5/3 reddish brown; 7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit	painted, incised	slip

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decor-ation	Surface treat-ments
133	3150	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/4 light red	medium-fine, mica, sand, limestone	painted	slip
134	2044	RBWW	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted, incised	slip
135	538	RBWW	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red; 10R 6/8 light red	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red; 10R 6/8 light red	5YR 7/3 pink	fine, sand, mica	painted	smoothed
136	2173	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium-fine, mica, sand, lime-stone, chaff	painted, incised	
137	943	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; GLEY 1 4/N dark gray; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/6 red	GLEY 1 5/N gray	medium-fine, chaff, limestone, mica	painted	slip
138	1020	RBWW	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium, sand, mica, limestone		slip, smoothed
139	2384	RBWW	10R 5/6 red; 2.5YR 7/6 light red	10R 5/6 red; 2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
140	2624	RBWW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown; 5YR 5/3 reddish brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown; 5YR 5/3 reddish brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted incised	
141	3080	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/6 red	GLEY 1 3/N very dark gray	medium-coarse, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted, incised	slip, smoothed
142	1530	RBWW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; 2.5YR 4/6 red; 5YR 5/1 gray	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted, incised	slip, smoothed
143	2385	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	fine, mica, sand, limestone	painted, incised	
144	2062	RBWW	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown	2.5YR 7/6 light red	GLEY 1 5/N gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted, incised	slip
145	2673	RBWW	5YR 5/6 yellowish red; 2.5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	5YR 5/6 yellowish red; 2.5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
146	3337	RBWW	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown, 2.5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown, 2.5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	2.5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica	painted	
147	2053	RBWW	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 5YR 5/8 yellowish red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted	slip
148	2031	RBWW	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted, incised	slip, smoothed
149	2381	RBWW	5YR 4/3 reddish brown; 5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	5YR 4/3 reddish brown; 5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	
150	528	RBWW	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	5YR 5/6 yellowish red	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium-fine, chaff, sand, limestone, mica	painted	smoothed
151	352	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 10R 6/1 reddish gray	fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted, incised	smoothed
152	1186	RBWW	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	5YR 5/8 yellowish red; 5YR 5/1 gray	medium, chaff, limestone	painted	smoothed
153	2255	RBWW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	GLE Y1 4/N gray	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip
154	377	RBWW	2.5YR 5/1 gray	10R 6/4 pale red	10R 6/4 pale red	fine, sand, mica	painted	slip
155	2046	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip
156	1182	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, limestone, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip
157	2178	RBWW	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 10R 4/4 weak red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
158	1184	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 5/3 reddish brown; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	GLE Y 1 3/N very dark gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip
159	1547	RBWW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 5YR 5/8 yellowish red; 2.5YR 4/6 red; 5YR 5/1 gray	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted, incised	slip, smoothed

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decor-ation	Surface treat-ments
160	1181	RBWW	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, limestone, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	slip
161	1542	RBWW	10R 5/6 red; 10R 6/4 pale red	10R 5/6 red, 10R 6/4 pale red	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
162	1520	RBWW	2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish gray	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red; 2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish gray	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit, limestone		burnished
163	2778	RBWW	5YR 4/3 reddish brown; 10R 4/6 red	5YR 4/3 reddish brown; 10R 4/6 red	10R 4/6 red	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	
164	316	RBWW	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 5/3 reddish brown; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	medium	painted	smoothed, slip
165	206	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	fine	painted, incised	smoothed, slip
166	659	RBWW	7.5YR 7/4 pink; 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; 7.5YR 5/2 brown	7.5YR 4/2 brown	2.5 YR 4/3 reddish brown	medium-fine, chaff, sand, limestone	painted	smoothed
167	2054	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 10R 5/6 red	10R 5/6 red	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted, incised	slip
168	1761	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted, incised	smoothed
169	3263	RBWW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 2.5YR 7/6 light red	5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 2.5YR 7/6 light red	GLE Y 1 2.5/N black	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted, incised	smoothed
170	1759	RBWW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted, incised	slip
171	2030	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, sand, grit, mica	painted, incised	slip
172	2188	RBWW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 2.5YR 4/6 red	GLE Y 1 2.5/N black	GLE Y 1 2.5/N black	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted, incised	slip
173	2192	RBWW	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish brown	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish brown	GLE Y 1 2.5/N black	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
174	2539	RBWW	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	
175	2239	RBWW	10R 3/2 dusky red; 2.5YR 7/6 light red	10R 3/2 dusky red; 2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip, smoothed
176	1746	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 5YR 5/3 reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	7.5YR 5/3 brown	GLEYS 1 3/N very dark gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted, incised	slip
177	1751	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted, incised	slip
178	1757	RBWW	5YR 5/3 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 5/8 yellowish red	5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted, incised	slip
179	1758	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted, incised	slip
180	2583	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	
181	3168	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	smoothed
182	3170	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 5YR 5/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, mica, sand, limestone	painted	slip
183	2190	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted, incised	slip
184	2066	RBWW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 7.5YR 6/3 light brown	5YR 7/3 pink	GLEYS 1 3/N very dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted, incised	slip, smoothed
185	2189	RBWW	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted, incised	slip
186	3144	RBWW	10R 5/6 red; 10R 6/4 pale red	10R 5/6 red; 10R 6/4 pale red	10R 6/1 reddish gray	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica	painted	slip

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decor-ation	Surface treat-ments
187	660	RBWW	10R 5/6 red; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 2.5/1 red-dish black; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, chaff, sand, lime-stone, mica	painted	slip, smoothed
188	800	RBWW	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish grey	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish grey	5YR 4/1 dark grey	medium, sand, chaff, mica, limestone	painted, incised	slip, smoothed
189	264	RBWW	10R 5/6 red; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	10R 5/6 red; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 5/1 gray	medium fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
190	1680	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 10R 3/6 dark red; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted, incised	slip
191	2623	RBWW	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted, incised	
192	1533	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/6 red; 5YR 7/3 pink	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit, chaff	painted, incised	slip
193	2781	RBWW	10R 5/6 red; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	10R 5/6 red; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted, incised	
194	3108	RBWW	10R 3/3 dusky red; 2.5Yr 6/6 light red	10R 3/3 dusky red; 10R 6/3 pale red	10R 6/3 pale red	medium-fine, sand, mica, lime-stone, chaff		
195	2395	RBWW	10R 5/6 red	10R 6/4 pale red	10R 6/4 pale red	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
196	2060	RBWW	5YR 7/3 pink; 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted, incised	slip
197	1653	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 5/1 gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	burnished
198	1149	RBWW	GLEYS 1 2.5/N black; 7.5YR 7/2 pinkish gray	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 7.5YR 7/2 pinkish gray	7.5YR 7/2 pinkish gray	fine, sand, lime-stone, mica, chaff	painted	slip
199	1985	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, mica, sand, limestone	painted	slip
200	3287	RBWW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	fine, mica, sand, limestone	painted, incised	

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
201	1540	RBWW	5YR 7/3 pink; 2.5 YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted, incised	slip
202	2533	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 5/1 reddish gray	fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	
203	1525	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown; 5YR 5/3 reddish brown	7.5YR 5/3 brown	GLE Y 1 3/N very dark gray	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted, incised	slip
204	2529	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted, incised	slip
205	2186	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted, incised	slip
206	1668	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, limestone, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip
207	1672	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown, 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted	slip, smoothed
208	1993	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown; 5YR 5/3 reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	medium-fine, mica, sand, limestone	painted	slip
209	887	RBWW	10R 4/4 weak red	10R 4/4 weak red	2.5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, lime-stone, chaff	painted	slip, smoothed
210	379	RBWW	5YR 6/3 light red-dish brown; 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/3 light reddish brown; 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip, smoothed
211	879	RBWW	GLE Y 1 2.5/N black; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip, smoothed
212	271	RBWW	2.5YR 7/6 light red	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 5YR 5/1 gray	medium, sand, mica, grit, mica	painted	slip
213	2199	RBWW	2.5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown; 10R 7/6 light red; 10R 3/4 dusky red	10R 3/4 dusky red; 10R 7/6 light red	10R 7/6 light red	medium-fine, sand, limestone, mica	painted	slip
214	1802	RBWW	5YR 7/3 pink; 10R 4/4 weak red	5YR 7/3 pink	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decor-ation	Surface treat-ments
215	2396	RBWW	10R 4/4 weak red; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	
216	6569	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	5YR 5/3 reddish brown; 5YR 4/1 dark gray; 5YR 5/3 reddish brown	medium, chaff, sand, mica	painted, incised	slip
217	2403	RBWW	10R 4/4 weak red; 2.5YR 5/6 red	10R 4/4 weak red; 2.5YR 5/6 red	2.5YR 5/6 red	fine, limestone, sand, mica, chaff	painted, incised	slip
218	32	RBWW	10R 5/6 red; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	10R 5/6 red; 2.5YR 6/6 light	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
219	3146	RBWW	10R 5/6 red; 10R 3/2 dusky red; 2.5YR 6/8 light red	2.5YR 6/8 light red	2.5YR 6/8 light red	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted, incised	
220	901	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	GLE Y 1 5/N gray	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium, sand, chaff, mica, limestone	painted, incised	slip, smoothed
221	529	RBWW	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	GLE Y 1 3/N very dark gray	GLE Y 1 2.5/N black	medium-coarse, chaff, limestone, mica	painted	slip
222	230	RBWW	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium, sand, grit, mica	painted	slip, smoothed
223	6111	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted, incised	slip
224	1892	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 10R 4/4 weak red	2.5R 6/6 light red	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	slip, smoothed
225	949	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	5YR 5/8 yellowish red	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	medium-coarse, chaff, limestone, sand	painted	smoothed
226	1566	RBWW	10YR 7/2 light gray; 2.5YR 4/6 red	10YR 7/2 light gray	10YR 6/1 gray	medium-fine, mica, sand, limestone	painted	slip
227	6201	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 7.5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone, grits	incised	slip
228	1494	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	5YR 5/8 yellowish red	5YR 5/8 yellowish red; GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted, incised	slip
229	1015	RBWW	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
230	1174	RBWW	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	GLEY 1 4/N dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	slip
231	1899	RBWW	10YR 7/2 light gray; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 5/1 gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted, incised	slip
232	1750	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 5/1 gray	medium, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip
233	1790	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	GLEY 1 4/N dark gray	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	slip
234	6587	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 5YR 4/1 dargk gray; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit		
235	2715	RBWW	5YR 4/3 reddish brown; 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	5YR 4/3 reddish brown; 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	2.5YR 5/1 reddish gray	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	
236	2279	RBWW	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	
237	1664	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/1 reddish gray	medium-fine, limestone, sand, mica, chaff	painted	slip
238	3042	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red; 5YR 5/4 reddish brown	2.5YR 4/6 red; 5YR 5/4 reddish brown	2.5YR 7/6 light red	fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip, smoothed
239	2069	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 10R 4/4 weak red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 5/1 gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	slip
240	1564	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 10R 4/4 weak red	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 5YR 7/3 pink	2.5YR 8/4 pink	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip
241	2200	RBWW	10YR 7/2 light gray	10YR 7/2 light gray	10YR 7/2 light gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff		
242	2740	RBWW	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	GLEY 1 3/N very dark gray	fine, mica, sand, limestone	painted	
243	2717	RBWW	GLEY 1 2.5/N black; 2.5YR 7/2 pale red	GLEY 1 2.5/N black; 2.5YR 7/2 pale red	2.5YR 7/2 pale red	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
244	2716	RBWW	2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	
245	3058	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, lime-stone, chaff, grit		smoothed
246	2012	RBWW	5YR 5/3 reddish brown; 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 5/3 reddish brown; 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	slip
247	903	RBWW	2.5YR 4/4 reddish brown; 7.5YR 8/4 pink	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 7.5YR 8/4 pink	2.5YR 5/2 weak red	medium-fine, sand, mica, lime-stone, chaff		
248	1173	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown; 5YR 5/4 reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 5/1 gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	slip
249	2008	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, chaff, mica, sand, grit	painted	slip
250	1833	RBWW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
251	2006	RBWW	7.5YR 7/2 pinkish gray; 2.5YR 6/6 light red; 5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/2 pinkish gray; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	GLE Y 1 5/N gray	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	
252	2193	RBWW	5YR 7/3 pink; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium, chaff, sand, mica, girt	painted	slip
253	3376	RBWW	GLE Y 1 2.5/N black	GLE Y 1 2.5/N black	GLE Y 1 5/N gray	fine, limestone, sand, mica, chaff	painted	
254	2194	RBWW	5YR 7/3 pink; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
255	3111	RBWW	10R 5/6 red; 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; 5YR 4/4 reddish brown	5YR 4/4 reddish brown; 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	medium-fine, sand, mica, lime-stone, chaff	painted	slip
256	2016	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	GLE Y 1 5/N gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	
257	1645	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 10R 4/4 weak red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
258	3062	RBWW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	smoothed, slip
259	2590	RBWW	5YR 4/2 dark reddish gray; 2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish gray; 2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	5YR 4/2 dark reddish gray; 2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone, grit	painted	
260	3356	RBWW	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown; 10R 6/6 light red	7.5YR 5/2 brown, 10R 6/6 light red	7.5YR 4/1 dark gray	fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	
261	2518	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip, smoothed
262	3054	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	GLE Y 1 3/N very dark gray	medium-fine, sand, limestone, mica, chaff	painted	slip, smoothed
263	1831	RBWW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, mica, sand, limestone	painted	slip
264	2295	RBWW	5YR 3/3 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica	painted, incised	slip
265	1998	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium, grit, chaff, sand, mica	incised	smoothed
266	2361	RBWW	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	10YR 7/2 light gray	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, limestone, sand, mica, chaff	painted	slip
267	2024	RBWW	5YR 5/3 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	GLE Y 1 5/N gray	GLE Y 1 2.5/N black	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	
268	630	RBWW	GLE Y 1 2.5/N black; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	GLE Y 1 2.5/N black; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip, smoothed
269	1822	RBWW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff		slip
270	2793	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff		burnished

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decor-ation	Surface treat-ments
271	1827	RBWW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 2.5YR 4/6 red	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 2.5YR 4/6 red	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium-fine, mica	painted	slip
272	1897	RBWW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	2.5YR 4/6 red	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip
273	2542	RBWW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	GLE Y 1 5/N gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip, smoothed
274	2288	RBWW	5YR 4/3 reddish brown; 10YR 7/2 light gray; 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 4/3 reddish brown; 10YR 7/2 light gray; 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
275	3174	RBWW	10YR 7/2 light gray; 5YR 5/3 reddish brown; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	10YR 7/2 light gray	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
276	1825	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, mica, sand, limestone	painted	slip
277	2573	RBWW	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
278	1900	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium, limestone, sand, mica, chaff	painted	slip
279	1829	RBWW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	slip
280	1652	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, limestone, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip
281	1661	RBWW	5YR 5/3 reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	GLE Y 1 2.5/N black; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	slip
282	2365	RBWW	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/2 pinkish gray	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted	slip
283	2259	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 7.5YR 5/3 brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 7.5YR 5/3 brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	slip
284	3109	RBWW	10R 5/4 weak red; 2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 7/3 light reddish brown	medium-fine, mica, grit	painted	

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
285	2614	RBWW	5YR 7/3 pink; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	5YR 7/3 pink	GLEY 1 5/N gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip
286	2732	RBWW	GLEY 1 2.5/N black	GLEY 1 2.5/N black	GLEY 1 4/N dark gray	fine, mica, sand, limestone	painted	slip
287	2730	RBWW	5YR 5/1 gray; 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	5YR 5/1 grey	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted, incised	slip
288	486	RBWW	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	
289	1577	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	5Yr 5/1 gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
290	3221	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium, sand, limestone, mica, grit	painted	
291	6586	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5Y 7/3 pale brown	5YR 7/4 pink; 2.5YR 4/6 red	5YR 7/4 pink; 5YR 4/1 dark gray; 5YR 7/4 pink	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, grit	painted	slip, smoothed
292	2196	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 10R 4/4 weak red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 7/3 pink	medium, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip, smoothed
293	6588	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	slip
294	1824	RBWW	2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	GLEY 1 4/N dark gray; 5YR 5/2 reddish gray	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone, grit	painted	slip
295	2195	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 10R 4/4 weak red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 7/3 pink	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip, smoothed
296	1828	RBWW	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	5YR 5/1 gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
297	895	RBWW	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; 5YR 5/4 reddish brown	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	GLEY 1 4/N dark gray	medium, sand, chaff, mica, limestone	painted	slip, smoothed
298	1818	RBWW	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
299	3364	RBWW	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	10R 5/3 weak red	fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decor-ation	Surface treat-ments
300	1646	RBWW	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 5YR 5/4 red-dish brown	2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium-fine, mica	painted	slip
301	888	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium, sand, mica, limestone, chaff		slip, smoothed
302	3134	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 5/1 reddish gray	medium-fine, sand, limestone, mica	painted	slip
303	1170	RBWW	7.5YR 7/3 pink; 10R 4/4 weak red; 2.5R 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 10R 4/4 weak red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted, incised	slip
304	2015	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	GLEY 1 5/N gray	medium-fine, chaff, mica, grit	painted	
305	358	RBWW	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
306	2290	RBWW	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip, smoothed
307	1574	RBWW	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	GLEY 1 2.5/N black	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		slip
308	1571	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	GLEY 1 4/N dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, limestone	painted	slip
309	3140	RBWW	2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	GLEY 1 4/N dark gray	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica	painted	slip
310	1579	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip
311	2260	RBWW	10R 5/6 red; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	10R 5/6 red; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	10R 5/6 red	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	
312	1582	RBWW	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	GLEY 1 3/N very dark gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
313	3173	RBWW	5YR 6/3 light red-dish brown; 5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown; 10R 7/6 light red	5YR 6/3 light red-dish brown; 5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown; 10R 7/6 light red	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, sand, limestone, mica	painted	
314	2561	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5R 6/6 light red	2.5R 6/6 light red	medium-fine, mica, sand, limestone	painted	slip
315	3220	RBWW	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown		painted, incised	
316	1581	RBWW	5YR 7/3 pink; 5YR 5/8 yellowish red	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	GLE Y 1 3/N very dark gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip, smoothed
317	1567	RBWW	5YR 7/3 pink; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
318	1647	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 5/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium, lime-stone, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	slip
319	1891	RBWW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip
320	2655	RBWW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	GLE Y 1 5/N gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted, incised	
321	1896	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 5/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	GLE Y 1 5/N gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	slip
322	3341	RBWW	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	GLE Y 1 4/N dark grey	medium, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	
323	83	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	5YR 5/1 gray	medium, grit	painted, incised	burnished
324	253	RBWW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-coarse, sand, mica, grit	incised	slip
325	1889	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	GLE Y 1 5/1 gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone, grit	painted,	slip

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decor-ation	Surface treat-ments
326	1476	RBWW	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip
327	1504	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown; 10R 4/4 weak red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	GLE Y 1 3/N very dark gray	medium, sand, chaff, mica, grit	painted, incised	slip
328	1885	RBWW	2.5R 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted, incised	slip
329	3093	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/6 red	GLE Y 1 5/N gray	medium, lime-stone, sand, mica, chaff	painted, incised	slip, smoothed
330	1884	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 10R 4/4 weak red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 5/1 gray	medium, lime-stone, sand, mica, chaff, grit	painted	slip
331	1470	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown; 2.5YR 5/8 red	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted, incised	slip
332	1883	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium, sand, mica, chaff, limestone, grit	painted	slip
333	1487	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	GLE Y 1 5/N gray	medium-coarse, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
334	1505	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/6 red	GLE Y 1 4/N dark grey	medium-fine, limestone, sand, mica, chaff	incised	slip
335	1193	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	GLE Y 1 3/N very dark gray	coarse, chaff, sand, limestone	painted, incised	smoothed
336	1867	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red, 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, lime-stone, chaff	painted	
337	182	RBWW	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 5YR 5/1 gray	coarse, sand, grit, mica, chaff	paint, incised	smoothed
338	2223	RBWW	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	GLE Y 1 5/N gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, lime-stone, chaff	painted	slip
339	238	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, sand, mica, lime-stone, chaff	painted, incised	
340	2226	RBWW	5YR 7/3 pink; 5YR 5/3 reddish brown	5YR 7/3 pink	2.5YR 4/6 red	medium-fine, sand, mica, lime-stone, chaff	painted, incised	

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
341	1868	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown; 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	GLE Y 1 3/N very dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted, incised	slip
342	2576	RBWW	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted, incised	slip
343	2228	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 5YR 5/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
344	1874	RBWW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown; 10YR 7/2 light gray	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	GLE Y 1 3/N very dark gray	medium-coarse, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
345	1478	RBWW	5YR 7/3 pink; 10R 5/6 red	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 5/1 gray; 5YR 7/3 pink	medium-coarse, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
346	1155	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 5YR 5/1 gray	coarse, chaff, sand, limestone	painted, incised	smoothed
347	1869	RBWW	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
348	1107	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red		painted, incised	smoothed
349	2061	RBWW	5YR 7/3 pink; 7.5YR 6/3 light brown; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/1 light gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted, incised	slip
350	2227	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	GLE Y 1 3/N very dark gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted, incised	slip
351	1474	RBWW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted, incised	
352	1469	RBWW	5YR 7/3 pink; 2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip
353	1500	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip
354	1483	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-coarse, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decor-ation	Surface treat-ments
355	1156	RBWW	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 5YR 5\8 yellowish red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	5YR 5\1 gray	coarse, chaff, sand, limestone, mica	painted, incised	smoothed
356	1467	RBWW	10R 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium-fine, limestone, sand, mica, chaff	painted	slip
357	1840	RBWW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 5/1 gray	medium, grit, chaff, sand, mica	painted	slip
358	885	RBWW	10R 4/6 red; 10R 6/3 pale red; 10R 6/6 light red	10R 6/3 pale red; 10R 6/6 light red	GLE Y 2 3/1 5PB very dark bluish gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted, incised	
359	1023	RBWW	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, lime-stone, chaff	painted	
360	1871	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 3/1 very dark gray	medium, lime-stone, sand, mica, chaff, grit	painted, incised	slip
361	1880	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown; 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	medium, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted, incised	smoothed
362	2575	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red; 5YR 5/3 red-dish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
363	2963	RBWW	10R 7/4 pale red; 10R 5/6 red	10R 7/4 pale red	5YR 5/1 gray; 10R 7/4 pale red	medium, sand, chaff, grit	painted, incised	slip, smoothed
364	1873	RBWW	5YR 7/3 pink; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 5/1 gray	medium, sand, limestone, mica, chaff	painted	slip
365	6477	RBWW	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 5YR 4/1 dark gray; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
366	242	RBWW	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red; 5YR 7/3 pink	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red; 5YR 7/3 pink	2.5YR 6/6 light red	coarse, mica, grit	painted	slip, smoothed
367	1872	RBWW	2.5R 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, lime-stone, chaff	painted	slip
368	96	RBWW	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 4/6 red	7.5YR 5/1 gray	medium fine, sand, mica, lime-stone, chaff	painted	smoothed
369	186	RBWW	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	coarse, sand, grit, mica	painted	slip, bur-nishing

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
370	906	RBWW	2.5YR 4/4 reddish brown; 5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 5YR 7/4 pink	GLE Y 1 5/1 5G greenish gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, lime-stone, chaff	painted, incised	
371	181	RBWW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 2.5YR 4/6 red	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 2.5YR 4/6 red	5YR 3/1 very dark gray	coarse, sand, grit, mica, chaff	painted, incised	smoothed
372	466	RBWW	2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, lime-stone, chaff	painted	
373	2811	RBWW	2.5YR 5/6 red; 5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 7/4 pink	2.5YR 6/8 light red	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted, incised	slip
374	1024	RBWW	5YR 3/1 very dark gray; 7.5YR 6/4 light brown	5YR 2.5/1 black; 7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, lime-stone, chaff		slip
375	1886	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 5/1 gray	medium, lime-stone, sand, mica, chaff, grit	painted	slip
376	1491	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 5/1 gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		self-slip
377	1888	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown; 10R 4/4 weak red	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, lime-stone, sand, mica, chaff, grit	painted	slip
378	2229	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddsh gray	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	GLE Y 1 3/N very dark gray	medium-fine, limestone, sand, mica, chaff	painted	slip
379	6541	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/6 red; 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	5YR 5/8 yellowish red; 5YR 6/6 red-dish yellow	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit, limestone	painted	slip
380	3147	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium, chaff, sand, mica, lime-stone, grits	painted	
381	1878	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	medium, lime-stone, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	slip, smoothed
382	2746	RBWW	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	2.5YR 6/6 light red	fine, mica, sand, limestone	painted	
383	2749	RBWW	10R 4/4 weak red	10R 4/4 weak red	GLE Y 1 3/N very dark gray	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
384	2747	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	10R 5/1 reddish gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted, incised	slip

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decor-ation	Surface treat-ments
385	467	RBWW	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray, 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted, incised	
386	361	RBWW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted, incised	
387	241	RBWW	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
388	1982	RBWW	10R 4/4 weak red	10R 4/4 weak red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
389	3380	RBWW	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 5/6 red	2.5YR 5/6 red	2.5YR 5/6 red	medium, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	
390	2220	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown; 2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip
391	2374	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 red	medium-fine, limestone, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip
392	49	RBWW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	
393	3064	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	GLE Y 1 5/N gray	medium, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip, smoothed
394	3148	RBWW	10R 5/4 weak red; 10R 6/4 light reddish brown	10R 5/4 weak red; 10R 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 5/1 gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
395	1879	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip
396	2694	RBWW	2.5YR 5/3 reddish brown; 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 5/3 reddish brown; 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
397	2527	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, limestone, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip
398	2734	RBWW	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	fine, mica, sand, limestone	painted	slip
399	3049	RBWW	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	fine, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip, smoothed
400	2224	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 5YR 5/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 4/6 red	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted, incised	slip
401	2718	RBWW	2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	GLE Y 1 3/N very dark gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip
402	2733	RBWW	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	2.5YR 4/6 red	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	medium, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip
403	3381	RBWW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	
404	2221	RBWW	5YR 6/2 pinkish gray; 5YR 5/3 reddish brown	5YR 5/1 gray	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip
405	315	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	
406	247	RBWW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	
407	3222	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red, 7.5YR 6/3 light brown	2.5YR 4/6 red, 7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
408	2225	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 4/6 red	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted, incised	
409	311	RBWW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	
410	2872	RBWW	5YR 5/3 reddish brown; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	5YR 5/3 reddish brown; 5YR 2.5/1 black	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	slip

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decor-ation	Surface treat-ments
411	1890	RBWW	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium-fine, limestone, sand, mica, chaff	painted	slip
412	240	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted, incised	
413	239	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted, incised	slip
414	1846	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 5/1 gray	medium, grit, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
415	6253	RBWW	5YR 7/3 pink	2.5YR 7/6 light red	5YR 7/3 pink	medium, chaff, sand, mica, lime- stone, grits	painted, 2.5YR 3/1 dark red- dish gray	slip
416	245	RBWW	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 5YR 5/1 gray	coarse, sand, mica, grit, basalt		
417	3120	RBWW	2.5YR 5/6 red	2.5YR 5/6 red	2.5YR 5/6 red	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica		smoothed
418	2209	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	
419	45	RBWW	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium, grit	painted	slip, smoothed
420	3116	RBWW	2.5YR 2.5/1 red- dish black; 2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
421	3187	RBWW	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, lime- stone, chaff	painted	slip
422	3181	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	GLE Y1 4/N dark gray	GLE Y1 4/N dark gray	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
423	2214	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	2.5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 7/3 pink	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	
424	3117	RBWW	10R 4/6 red; 2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	10R 4/6 red; 2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
425	3118	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 3/1 very dark gray; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 5/1 reddish gray	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica	painted	
426	94	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red; 5YR 8/4 pink	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium, sand, grit, mica	painted	burnished
427	263	RBWW	10R 5/6 red	10R 6/4 pale red	10R 4/6 red	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
428	2369	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	GLE Y1 5/N gray	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	slip
429	2366	RBWW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 5YR 5/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, limestone, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip
430	329	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium	painted	smoothed
431	167	RBWW	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	smoothed
432	490	RBWW	10R 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
433	2813	RBWW	5YR 5/1 gray; GLE Y 1 3/N dark gray	2.5YR 4/6 red; 5YR 5/1 gray	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip
434	63	RBWW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	5YR 5/1 gray	medium, sand, mica, grit		smoothed
435	3138	RBWW	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	GLE Y1 4/N dark gray	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica	painted	slip
436	6309	RBWW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 10R 5/6 red	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	GLE Y 1 3/N very dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica	painted	slip
437	1165	RBWW	10R 4/6 red; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
438	2216	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/6 red	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	
439	3186	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	GLE Y 1 3/N very dark gray	GLE Y 1 3/N very dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
440	2212	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	
441	3097	RBWW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown; 10R 4/4 weak red	10R 4/4 weak red	GLE Y 1 3/N very dark gray	fine, mica, sand, limestone	painted	slip, smoothed
442	3189	RBWW	10R 4/2 weak red; 2.5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	10R 4/2 weak red; 2.5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
443	3183	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
444	3182	RBWW	10YR 7/2 light gray	10YR 7/2 light gray	10YR 7/2 light gray	Medium-fine, chaff, sand, limestone	painted	slip
445	3046	RBWW	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 4/6 red	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	burnished, self-slip
446	3047	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-coarse, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	smoothed, slip
447	2207	RBWW	5YR 7/3 pink; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/3 pink	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted	
448	157	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-coarse, sand, mica, grit, limestone	painted, incised	smoothed
449	366	RBWW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted, incised	
450	258	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
451	244	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/6 red	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 5YR 4/1 dark gray	coarse, sand, grit, mica	painted, incised	smoothed
452	307	RBWW	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium-coarse, sand, mica	painted, incised	smoothed
453	1898	RBWW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted, incised	slip

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
454	6519	RBWW	2.5YR 4/6 red	10YR 7/2 light gray	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium-fine, sand, limestone, mica	painted, incised	slip
455	2580	RBWW	2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown	GLE Y1 3/N very dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted, incised	
456	6067	RBWW	2.5 YR 5/8 red; 7.5YR 5/2 brown	7.5 YR 6/4 light brown	7.5 YR 6/4 light brown	medium-coarse, sand, mica, limestone	incised, stamped	slip
457	335	RBWW	10R 5/6 red; 10R 6/4 pale red	10R 5/6 red; 10R 6/4 pale red	10R 6/4 pale red	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted, incised	
458	3378	RBWW	2.5YR 5/3 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	GLE Y1 4/N dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted, applied, incised	
459	1129	RBWW	GLE Y1 2.5/N black	5YR 2.5/2 dark reddish brown	GLE Y1 2.5/N black; GLE Y1 5/1 5GY greenish gray	medium-fine, chaff, mica, limestone	painted	smoothed
460	1219	RBWW	2.5 YR 5/8 red; 7.5YR 5/2 brown	7.5 YR 6/4 light brown	GLE Y1 4/N dark gray	medium-coarse, sand, mica, limestone	painted, molded	smoothed
461	93	RBWW	10R 4/6 red, 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted, incised	
462	2972	RBWW	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red; 2.5YR 6/8 light red; 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium, sand, mica, grit, limestone	painted	slip, bur-nished
463	3115	RBWW	N/A	N/A	N/A			
464	1190	RBWW	10R 4/6 red; 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	2.5YR 7/8 light red	2.5YR 7/8 light red	medium-fine, chaff, mica	painted	smoothed
465	6197	RBWW	5YR 5/6 yellowish red	5YR 5/1 gray	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff		slip
466	6204	RBWW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 10R 5/6 red	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip
467	6062	RBWW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown; 10R 3/1 dark reddish gray	GLE Y1 4/N dark gray	7.5YR 6/4 light brown; GLE Y1 4/N dark gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
468	1616	BPW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted	slip
469	6539	BPW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	fine, sand, mica, limestone, grit	painted	slip, bur-nished
470	1191	BPW	10R 4/4 weak red; 7.5YR 4/4 brown	7.5YR 4/4 brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium, chaff, sand, limestone, mica	painted	smoothed
471	306	BPW	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 5YR 7/3 pink; 10R 5/6 red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium-fine, chaff, limestone, mica	painted	smoothed
472	849	BPW	10R 6/6, 6/8 light red; 10R 3/4 dusky red	5YR 7/6, 7/8 reddish yellow	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, chaff, calcarous, mica	painted	slip, smoothed
473	1164	BPW	2.5Y 6/1 gray; 7.5YR 4/1 dark gray	2.5Y 6/3 light yellowish brown	2.5Y 6/1 gray	medium, chaff, sand, limestone	painted	smoothed
474	3063	BPW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica	painted	slip, smoothed
475	2017	BPW	5YR 5/3 reddish brown			medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted	slip
476	2560	BPW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 7.5YR 6/3 light brown	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, mica, sand, limestone, chaff	painted	slip
477	1820	BPW	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, grit, chaff		slip
478	2537	BPW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	GLE1 5/N gray	fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip, smoothed
479	3357	BPW	2.5YR 2.5/1 reddish black, 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 2.5/1 reddish black, 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	GLE1 2.5/N black	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica	painted	
480	3101	BPW	10R 4/4 weak red; 2.5YR 6/2 pale red; 10R 6/6 light red	10R 6/6 light red	10R 5/1 reddish gray	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica	painted	
481	2566	BPW	5YR 7/3 pink; 2.5YR 4/6 red	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/3 pink	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	slip
482	2110	BPW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 10YR 7/2 light gray; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/3 pink	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted, incised	slip

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
483	2506	BPW	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted	slip
484	3099	BPW	10R 5/6 red; 7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/3 pink	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
485	2859	BPW	10R 4/4 weak red	10R 4/4 weak red	10R 4/4 weak red	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		
486	2858	BPW	5YR 7/3 pink; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted	slip, smoothed
487	6123	BPW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, sand, chaff, mica	painted	slip
488	2132	BPW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	medium fine, mica, sand, grit	painted	slip
489	72	BPW	2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/3 pink; 5YR 5/1 gray	medium, sand, grit, mica, basalt	painted	
490	471	BPW	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown; 2.5YR 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip, smoothed
491	2133	BPW	10R 4/4 weak red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/6 red	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted	slip
492	6148	BPW	5YR 7/3 pink; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray; 2.5YR 7/6 light red	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/3 pink	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	
493	2578	BPW	10R 4/4 weak red; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 7.5YR 7/3 pink; 2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish gray	2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
494	2131	BPW	5YR 7/3 pink; 10R 4/4 weak red; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/3 pink	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted, incised	slip
495	2236	BPW	2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 7.5YR 6/3 light brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
496	1188	BPW	2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium, chaff, sand, limestone	painted	smoothed

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decora-tion	Surface treat-ments
497	1033	BPW	2.5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown; 7.5YR 6/3 light brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
498	2109	BPW	10YR 7/2 light gray; 2.5YR 3/2 dusky red; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	10YR 7/2 light gray	10YR 7/2 light gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff	painted, incised	slip
499	6080	BPW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 10R 5/6 red	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
500	4561	BPW	10YR 7/4 very pale brown; 5YR 3/2 dark reddish brown	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, sand, chaff, grit, mica	painted	slip
501	2337	KW	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		smoothed, slip
502	2679	GW	10YR 7/2 light gray	10YR 7/2 light gray	10YR 7/2 light gray			slip, burnished
503	2837	GW	2.5Y 5/1 reddish gray	2.5Y 5/1 reddish gray	2.5Y 5/1 reddish gray	fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff		burnished, self-slip
504	353	GW	2.5Y 5/1 reddish gray	2.5Y 5/1 reddish gray	2.5Y 5/1 reddish gray; GLEY 1 4/N dark gray	fine		burnished, slip
505	2179	GW	GLEY 1 3/N very dark gray	5YR 4/1 dark gray	GLEY 1 4/N dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		burnished
506	92	GW	2.5Y 5/1 gray	2.5Y 5/1 gray	2.5Y 5/1 gray			
507	1117	GW	GLEY 1 5/1 10Y greenish gray	GLEY 1 6/1 10Y greenish gray	GLEY 1 4/N dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, limestone, mica	incised	smoothed
508	2854	GW	2.5Y 5/1 gray	2.5Y 5/1 gray	2.5Y 5/1 gray	fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff		slip, smoothed
509	6244	CW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 5/6 yellowish red	GLEY 1 3/N very dark gray	medium, sand, mica, grit		burnished
510	2528	CW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	medium, sand, chaff, mica, grit		smoothed
511	1408	CW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, limestone		burnished

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
512	2572	CW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff		burnished
513	1411	CW	5YR 4/1 dark gray	5YR 2.5/1 black	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, limestone, mica, grit		burnished
514	1389	CW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	GLE Y 1 2.5/N black	medium-coarse, sand, chaff, mica, grit		slip, smoothed
515	1656	CW	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit		burnished
516	1349	CW	10YR 7/2 light gray	10YR 6/2 light brownish gray	2.5YR 7/6 light red; GLAY 1 5/N gray; 2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium-fine, sand, limestone, mica, grit		slip, smoothed
517	2323	CW	5YR 4/1 dark gray	5YR 4/1 dark gray	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		burnished
518	1343	CW	2.5YR 5/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 5/3 reddish brown	GLE Y 1 2.5/N black	medium, sand, mica, grit		burnished, slip
519	1418	CW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	10R 5/8 red	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium-coarse, sand, mica, grit, limestone		slip, smoothed
520	1345	CW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, sand, limestone, mica, grit		slip, smoothed
521	1380	CW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	coarse, sand, mica, grit, limestone		smoothed
522	2546	CW	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 4/6 red	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff		smoothed
523	1429	CW	7.5YR 5/3 brown	7.5YR 5/3 brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, limestone, mica, grit		smoothed, burnished
524	3197	CW	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff		burnished
525	1374	CW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 5YR 4/1 dark gray	coarse, limestone		
526	1410	CW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	2.5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	Medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, limestone		smoothed, slip

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
527	1903	CW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium, lime-stone, sand, mica, grit		burnished
528	1433	CW	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 5/1 gray	medium, sand, mica, grit		slip, smoothed
529	1409	CW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/6 red	GLE Y 1 3/N very dark gray	medium, sand, mica, grit, lime-stone		smoothed
530	1908	CW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	GLE Y 1 2.5/N black	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, grit		burnished
531	1324	CW	2.5 YR 6/6 light red	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	GLE Y 1 2.5/N black	medium, sand, limestone, mica, grit		slip, bur-nished
532	1372	CW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium-fine, sand, limestone, mica, grit		burnished
533	1948	CW	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	GLE Y 1 5/1 gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, lime-stone, chaff		burnished
534	1153	CW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/6 red; 5YR 4/1 dark gray	coarse, grit, sand		burnished
535	1325	CW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium, sand, mica, grit, lime-stone		burnished
536	1404	CW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	10R 5/4 weak red	GLE Y 1 3/N very dark gray	medium, sand, mica, grit, lime-stone		slip, bur-nished
537	2648	CW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown; 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff		slip
538	2660	CW	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 4/6 red	5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit		burnished
539	1402	CW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium, sand, mica, grit, lime-stone		burnished
540	1367	CW	2.5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown	2.5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	GLE Y 2.5/N black	medium, sand, mica, grit, lime-stone		slip, smoothed
541	2524	CW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/6 red	GLE Y 1 2.5/N black	medium, sand, mica, grit		smoothed

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decor-ation	Surface treat-ments
542	1384	CW	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 4/6 red	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, limestone		smoothed
543	1958	CW	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/3 pink	medium, chaff, grit, sand, mica		smoothed
544	1437	CW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	GLE Y 1 3/N very dark gray	medium-coarse, sand, mica, grit, limestone		burnished
545	3244	CW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 5/1 grey	medium, sand, mica, limestone, chaff		burnished, self-slip
546	1424	CW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	GLE Y 1 5/N gray	medium fine, sand, limestone, mica, grit		burnished
547	3200	CW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 10YR 7/2 light gray	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	GLE Y 1 2.5/N black	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff		slip
548	1357	CW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 5/3 brown	GLE Y 1 3/N very dark gray	medium, sand, mica, grit, lime-stone		smoothed
549	3235	CW	2.5YR 5/8 red	2.5YR 5/1 reddish gray	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	medium, sand, mica, grit, lime-stone		burnished
550	1906	CW	2.5YR 4/6 red	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	GLE Y 1 5/1 gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		burnished
551	2570	CW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		smoothed
552	1329	CW	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium-fine, grit, sand, limestone, mica		slip, smoothed
553	1923	CW	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	GLE Y 1 5/N gray	coarse, sand, mica, grit, lime-stone		burnished
554	2319	CW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	GLE Y 1 2.5/N black	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone, grit		smoothed
555	1435	CW	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium-fine, sand, limestone, mica, grit		slip, smoothed
556	1904	CW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	GLE Y 1 5/N gray	medium, sand, mica, limestone, chaff		smoothed

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decor-ation	Surface treat-ments
557	939	CW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	GLEY 1 2.5/1 black	coarse, grit, sand, limestone		smoothed
558	6250	CW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	GLEY 1 4/N dark gray	medium, sand, mica, grit		burnished
559	2324	CW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 4/6 yellowish red	GLEY 1 2.5/N black	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		smoothed
560	1339	CW	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	GLEY 1 3/N very dark gray	medium, sand, mica, grit, lime-stone		burnished
561	1419	CW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/6 red	GLEY 1 3/N very dark gray	medium, sand, mica, grit, lime-stone		smoothed
562	2588	CW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	7.5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, sand, limestone, mica, grit		burnished
563	3347	CW	10R 4/4 weak red	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, sand, mica, limestone, chaff		
564	1425	CW	7.5 YR 6/3 light brown	2.5YR 4/6 red	GLEY 1 2.5/N black	medium-coarse, sand, mica, grit, limestone		slip, smoothed
565	1368	CW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-coarse, sand, mica, grit, limestone		slip, smoothed
566	1360	CW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	GLEY 1 4/N dark gray	medium, sand, mica, grit, lime-stone		burnished
567	3204	CW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 5/1 gray	medium, lime-stone, chaff, sand, mica, grit		slip
568	3194	CW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		smoothed
569	1371	CW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	GLEY 1 2.5/N black	medium, sand, mica, grit, lime-stone		smoothed
570	1052	CW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	GLEY 1 4/N dark gray	medium, sand, mica, grit, lime-stone		
571	1335	CW	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 4/6 red	GLEY 1 3/N very dark gray	medium coarse, sand, mica, grit, limestone		slip, bur-nished

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
572	1376	CW	5YR 6/2 pinkish gray	5YR 6/2 pinkish gray	GLEY 1 5/N gray	medium, chaff, sand, limestone, mica		slip, bur-nished
573	1514	CW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 5/1 gray	coarse, sand, mica, grit		burnished
574	1427	CW	7.5YR 5/3 brown	7.5YR 5/3 brown	5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium-fine, grit, mica, sand, limestone		slip, smoothed
575	2522	CW	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium-fine, sand, limestone, mica, grit		smoothed
576	1440	CW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 4/6 red	medium-fine, sand, limestone, mica, grit		burnished, self-slip
577	2597	CW	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	7.5YR 5/1 gray	medium, sand, mica, grit		
578	1327	CW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium-coarse, sand, mica, grit, limestone		smoothed
579	3205	CW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	GLEY 1 2.5/N black	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, chaff		burnished
580	1919	CW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, mica, lime-stone, chaff		smoothed
581	2684	CW	2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown	2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown	2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown	medium-fine, limestone, sand, mica, grit		
582	1415	CW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/6 red	medium, sand, mica, grit		smoothed, slip
583	1953	CW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	GLEY 1 4/N dark gray	medium-fine, grit, chaff, sand, mica		smoothed
584	1454	CW	2.5YR 4/8 red	2.5YR 4/8 red	2.5YR 4/8 red	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica		smoothed
585	1397	CW	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	medium, sand, mica, grit, lime-stone		slip, bur-nished
586	1346	CW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	GLEY 1 3/N very dark gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, grit, limestone		slip, bur-nished
587	1511	CW	2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	GLEY 1 2.5/N black	medium, lime-stone, sand, mica, grit		smoothed

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decor-ation	Surface treat-ments
588	2331	CW	5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 7/6 light red	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	incised	smoothed
589	1955	CW	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	medium, lime-stone, sand, mica, grit		burnished
590	1934	CW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 4/6 red	GLE Y 1 2.5/N black	medium-fine, sand, mica, lime-stone, chaff		burnished
591	1952	CW	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, lime-stone, chaff		burnished
592	2335	CW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	GLE Y 1 2.5/N black	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		
593	1937	CW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	GLE Y 1 2.5/N black	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		burnished
594	1925	CW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	GLE Y 1 2.5/N black	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		burnished
595	1513	CW	2.5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown	2.5YR 3/2 dusky red	GLE Y 1 2.5/N black	coarse, sand, mica, grit		
596	3198	CW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	GLE Y 1 2.5/N black	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit		slip
597	1960	CW	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/3 pink	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit		smoothed
598	1961	CW	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/3 pink	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium, sand, chaff, mica, grit		burnished
599	1959	CW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit		smoothed
600	1351	CW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium, sand, mica, grit, lime-stone		
601	2035	CMW	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/3 pink	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit		smoothed
602	2515	CMW	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit		smoothed
603	1858	CMW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 3/1 very dark gray	medium, grit, chaff, sand, mica	incised	smoothed
604	1861	CMW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium, grit, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		slip

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
605	1849	CMW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 5/1 gray	medium, grit, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	incised	slip
606	1856	CMW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	GLE1 4/N dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	incised	smoothed
607	1857	CMW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 2.5YR 4/6 red	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, grit, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted, incised	slip
608	1847	CMW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted, incised	slip
609	2606	CMW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 10R 4/4 weak red	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, limestone, mica, grit	painted, incised	slip
610	2605	CMW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 5YR 5/4 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted, incised	slip
611	227	CMW	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	coarse, sand, mica, chaff, grit		
612	1352	CMW	10YR 7/2 light gray	10YR 7/2 light gray	GLE1 3/N very dark gray	coarse, sand, mica, grit, limestone		smoothed
613	1893	CMW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown; 5YR 4/1 dark gray	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit	painted, 5YR 4/1 dark gray	slip, smoothed
614	3238	CMW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	coarse, sand, chaff, mica, limestone	painted, 5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	
615	3237	CMW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted, 2.5YR 4/6 red; incised	
616	3095	CMW	2.5YR 4/6 red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	5YR 5/1 gray	medium, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted, 2.5YR 4/6 red	slip, smoothed
617	75	CMW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	coarse, chaff, sand, mica		slip, smoothed
618	228	CMW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		slip
619	1133	CMW	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	coarse, chaff, limestone, grit		

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decor-ation	Surface treat-ments
620	1842	CMW	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium, grit, chaff, sand, mica, grit	2.5YR 7/6 light red	slip
621	1136	CMW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	GLE1 1 3/N very dark gray	medium-coarse, chaff, sand, mica		self-slip
622	6418	CMW	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow		GLE1 1 4/N dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	incised	slip
623	1245	CMW	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish gray	medium-coarse, chaff, grit, mica, limestone		smoothed, self-slip
624	1261	CMW	2.5 YR 5/1 reddish gray	2.5YR 5/3 reddish brown	5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium-coarse, sand, chaff, grit		
625	6641	CMW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit		slip
626	6128	CMW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 7/3 pink; 5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff		slip
627	1159	CMW	7.5YR 6/2 pinkish gray	7.5 Y/R 6/2 pinkish gray	10YR 4/1 dark gray	coarse chaff, grit		
628	6121	CMW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		
629	1233	CMW	5YR 5/1 gray	5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	GLE1 1 4/N dark gray	medium-coarse, grit, sand, limestone, mica		slip
630	3335	CMW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	5YR 4/1 dark gray; 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium-coarse, sand, chaff, limestone, grit, mica		
631	2600	CMW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		slip
632	509	CMW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	coarse, sand, chaff, calcareous, grit		
633	2751	CMW	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red; GLE1 2.5/N black	coarse, chaff, grit, mica, sand		self-slip
634	1963	CMW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	7.5YR 2.5/1 black	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff		burnished, self-slip
635	1218	GW	GLE1 4/N dark gray	GLE1 6/N gray	GLE1 5/N gray	medium-fine, chaff, limestone, sand, mica		smoothed, burnished

Pottery Phase IIIb - sherds linked to similar ones								
See HM no.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
263	6608	GW	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica		burnished
356	6107	GW	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, grits		burnished
528	6200	GW	2.5Y 6/1 gray	2.5Y 6/1 gray	2.5Y 6/1 gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff		burnished
1151	6241	GW	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	GLE Y 1 4/N dark gray	medium fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff		slip, burnished
1154	6166	GW	5YR 4/1 dark gray	5YR 4/1 dark gray	5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		burnished
1519	6308	GW	5YR 4/1 dark gray	5YR 4/1 dark gray	GLE Y 1 3/N very dark gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff		burnished
2214	6189	GW	5YR 4/1 dark gray	5YR 4/1 dark gray	5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff		
2723	6063	GW	10YR 5/1 gray	10YR 5/1 gray	GLE Y 1 3/N very dark gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone		burnished
3118	6497	GW	5YR 4/1 dark gray	5YR 5/3 reddish brown	5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone, grit		

Plate XXVII

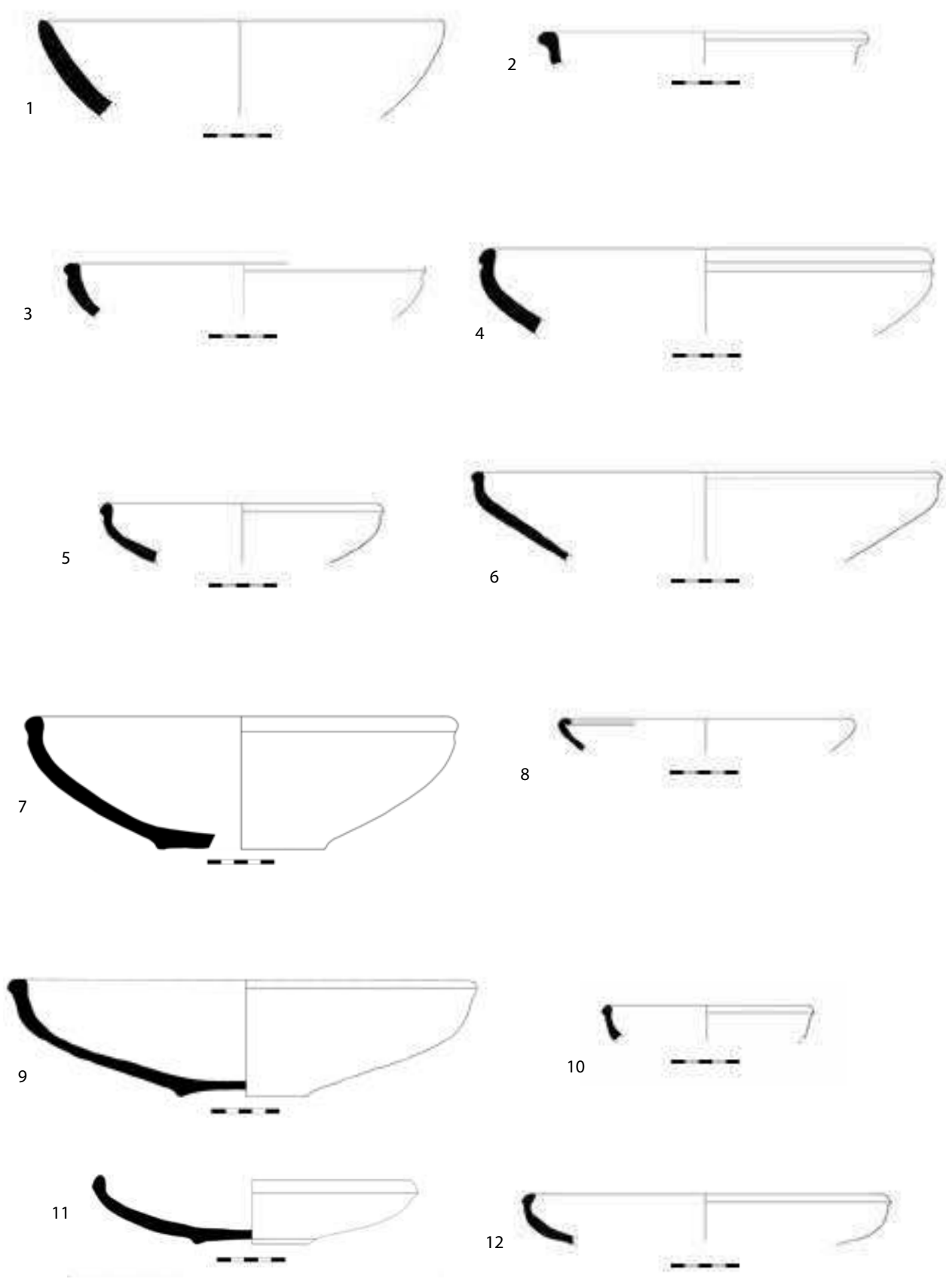


Plate XXVIII

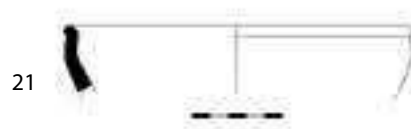
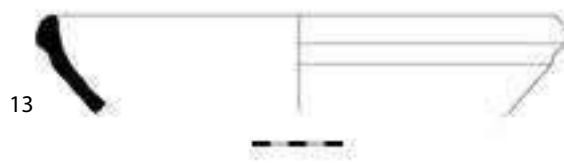


Plate XXIX

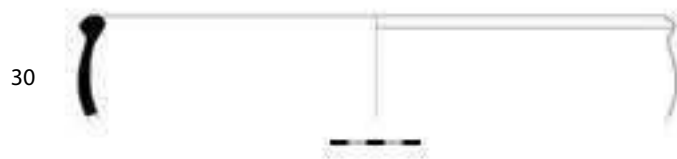
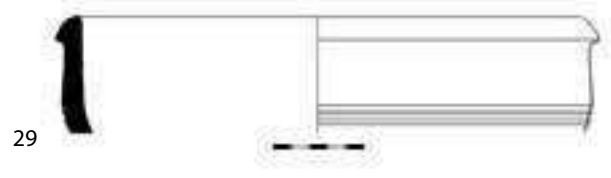
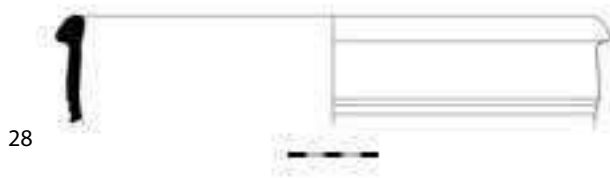
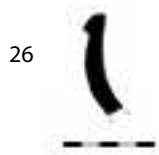
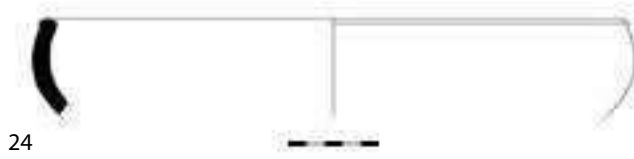
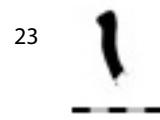


Plate XXX

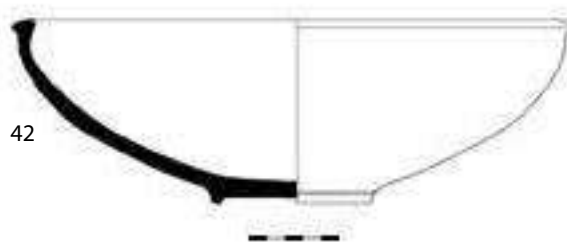
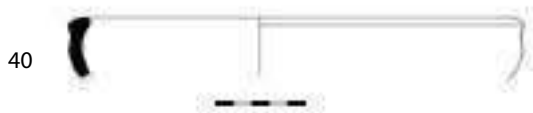
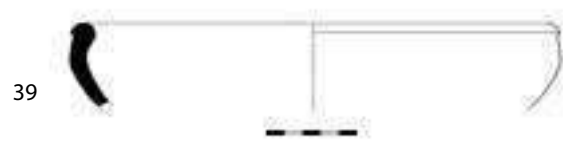
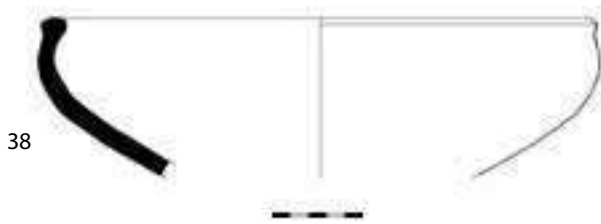
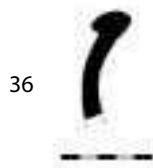
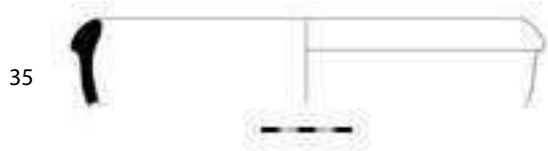


Plate XXXI

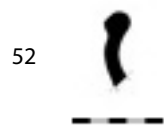
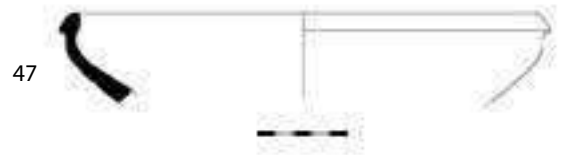
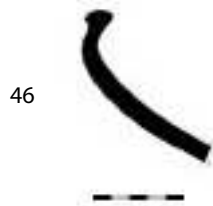
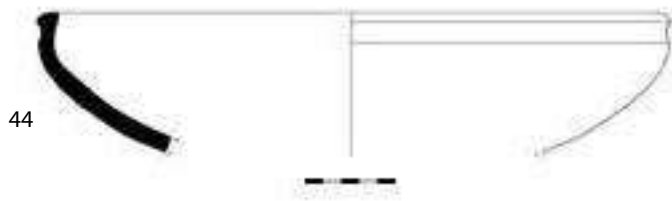


Plate XXXII

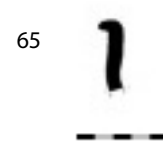
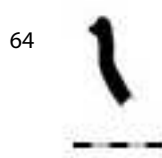
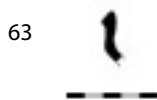
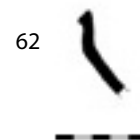
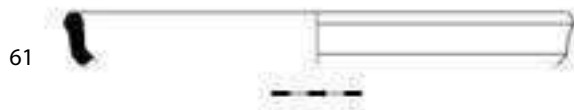
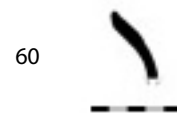
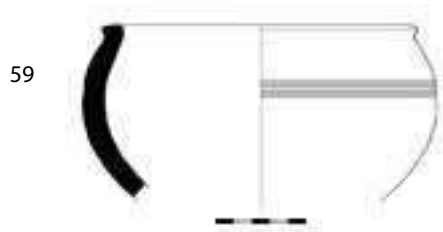
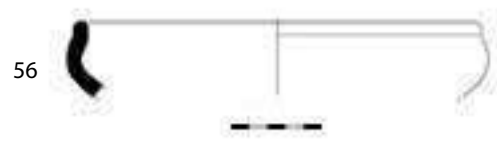


Plate XXXIII

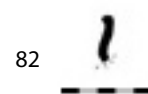
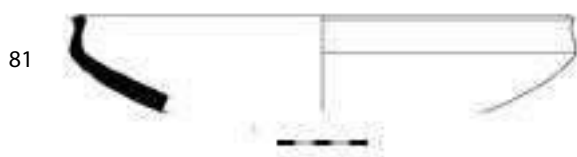
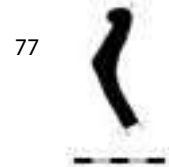
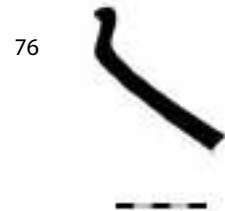
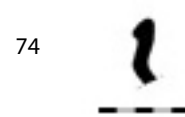
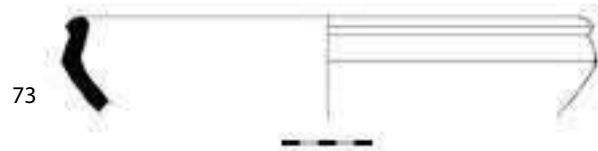
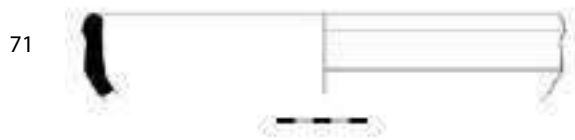
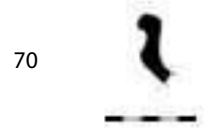


Plate XXXIV

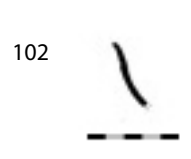
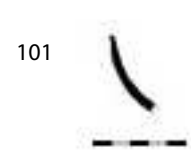
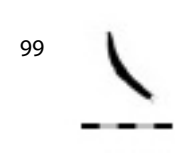
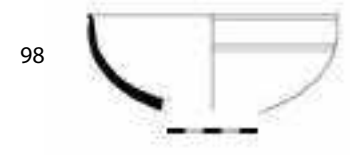
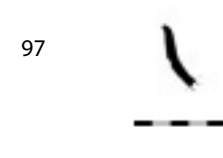
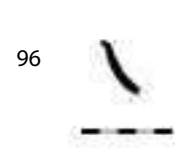
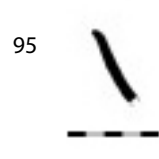
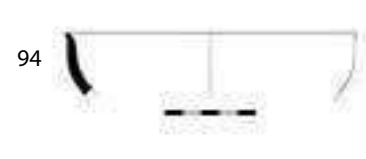
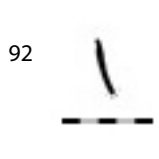
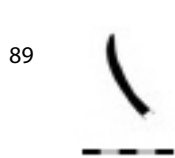
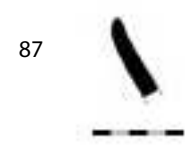
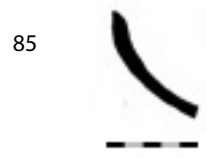
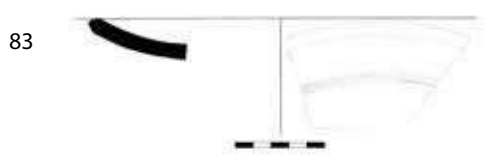


Plate XXXV

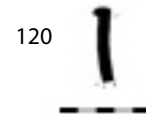
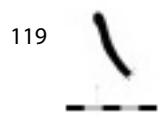
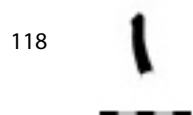
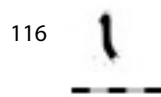
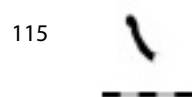
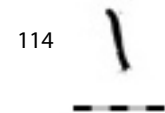
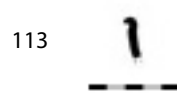
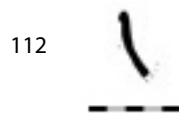
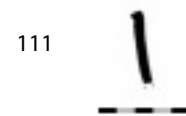
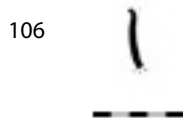
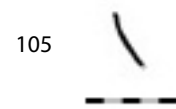
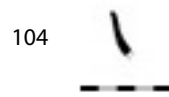
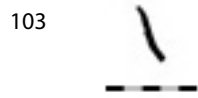


Plate XXXVI

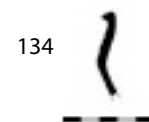
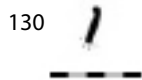
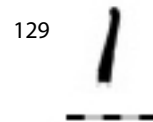
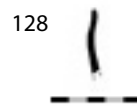
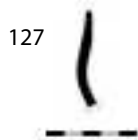
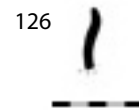
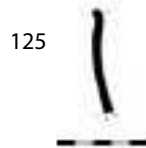
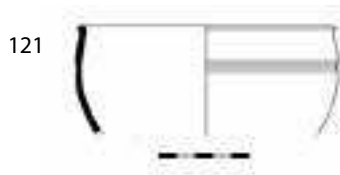


Plate XXXVII

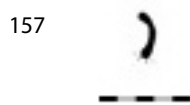
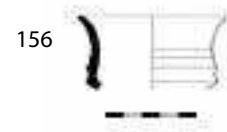
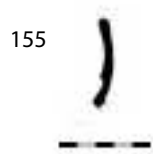
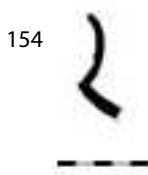
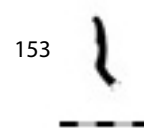
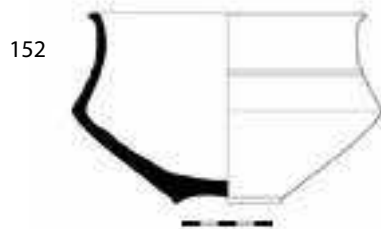
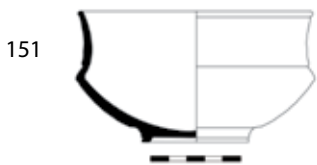
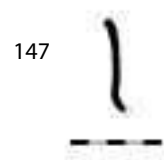
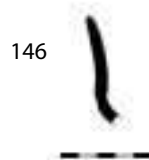
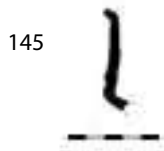
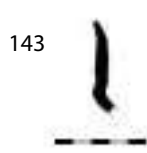
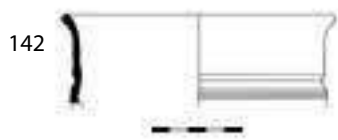


Plate XXXVIII

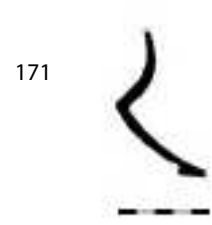
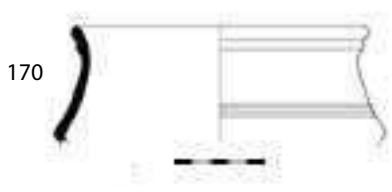
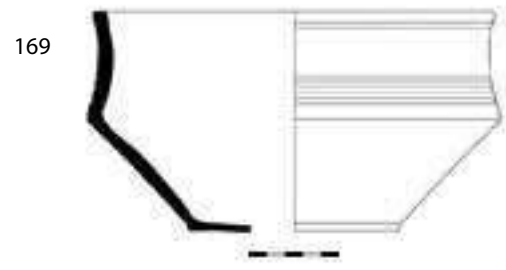
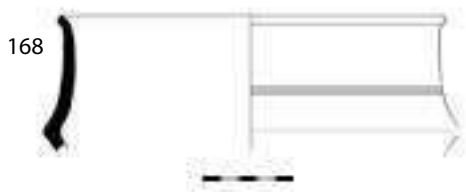
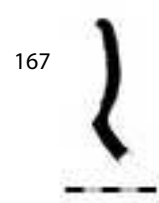
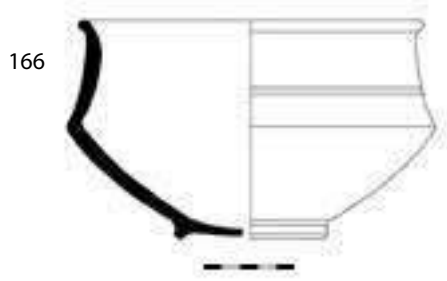
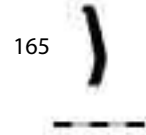
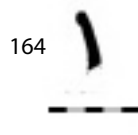
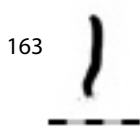
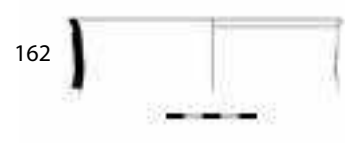
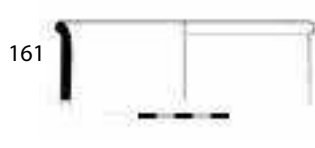


Plate XXXIX

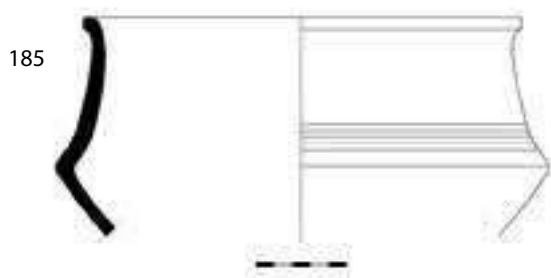
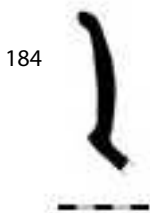
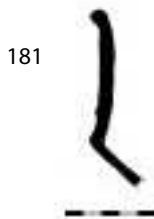
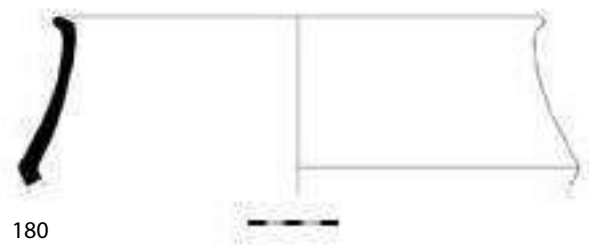
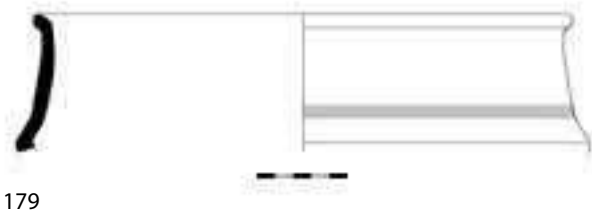
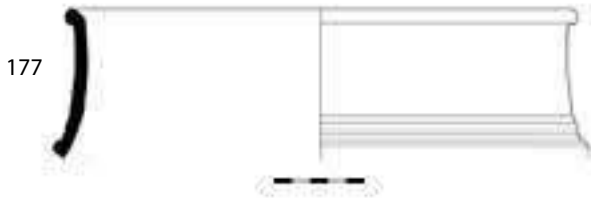
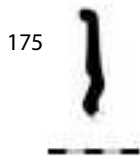


Plate XL

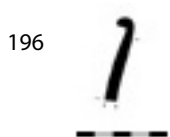
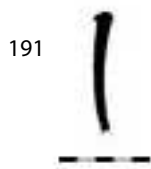
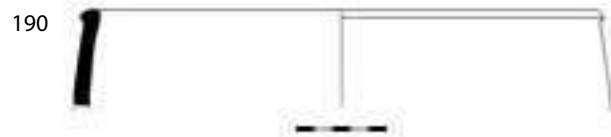
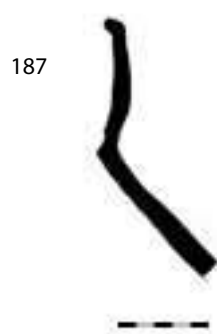
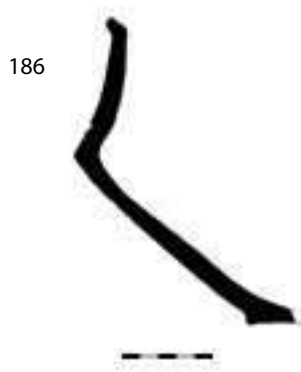


Plate XLI

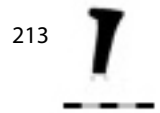
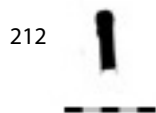
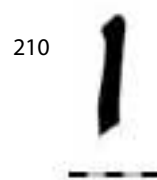
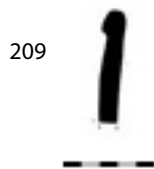
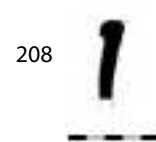
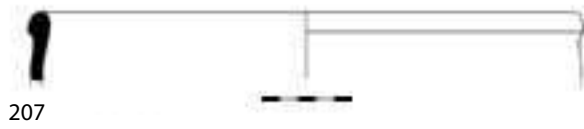
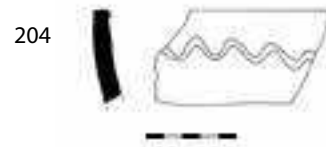
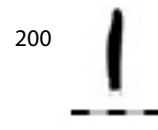
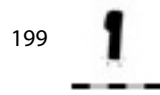


Plate XLII

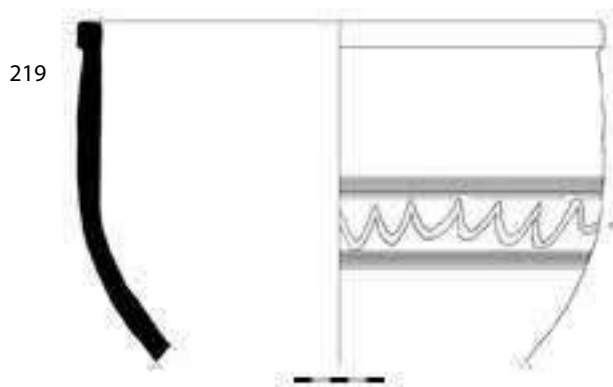
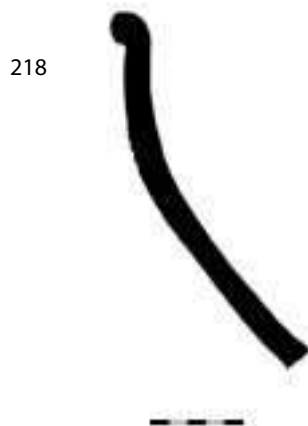


Plate XLIII

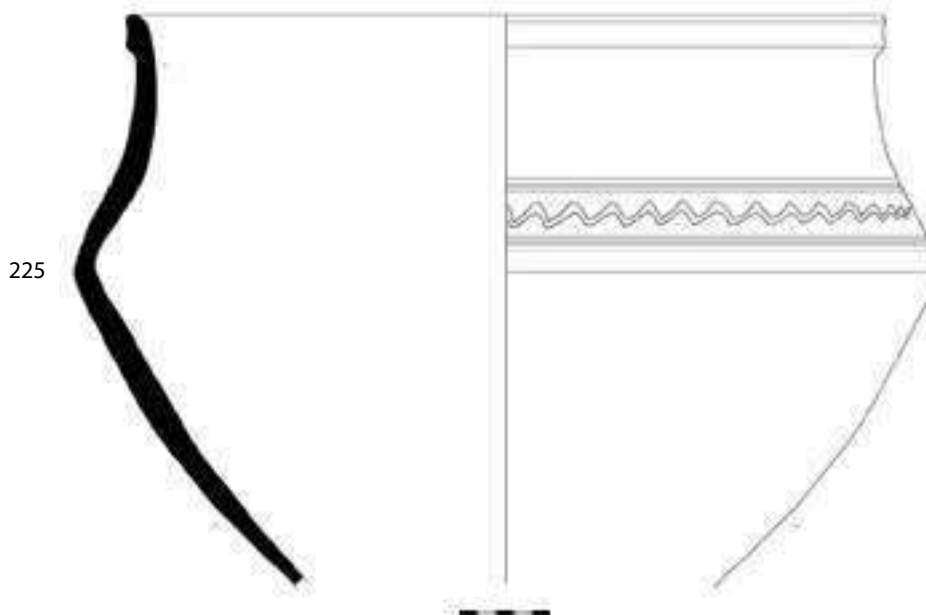
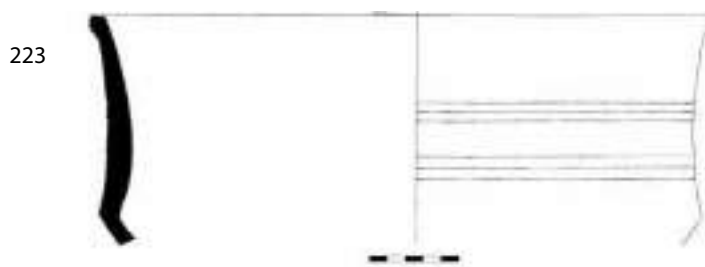
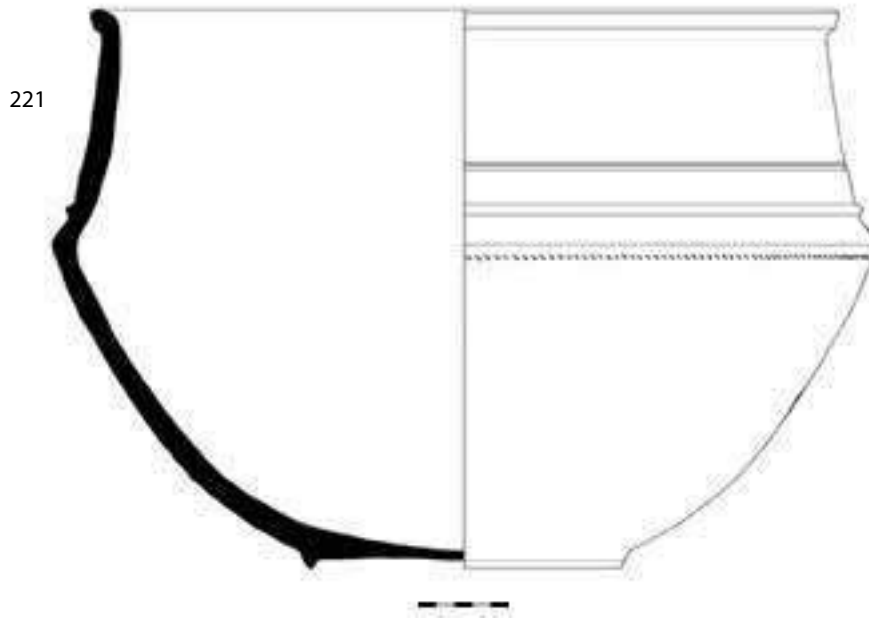


Plate XLIV

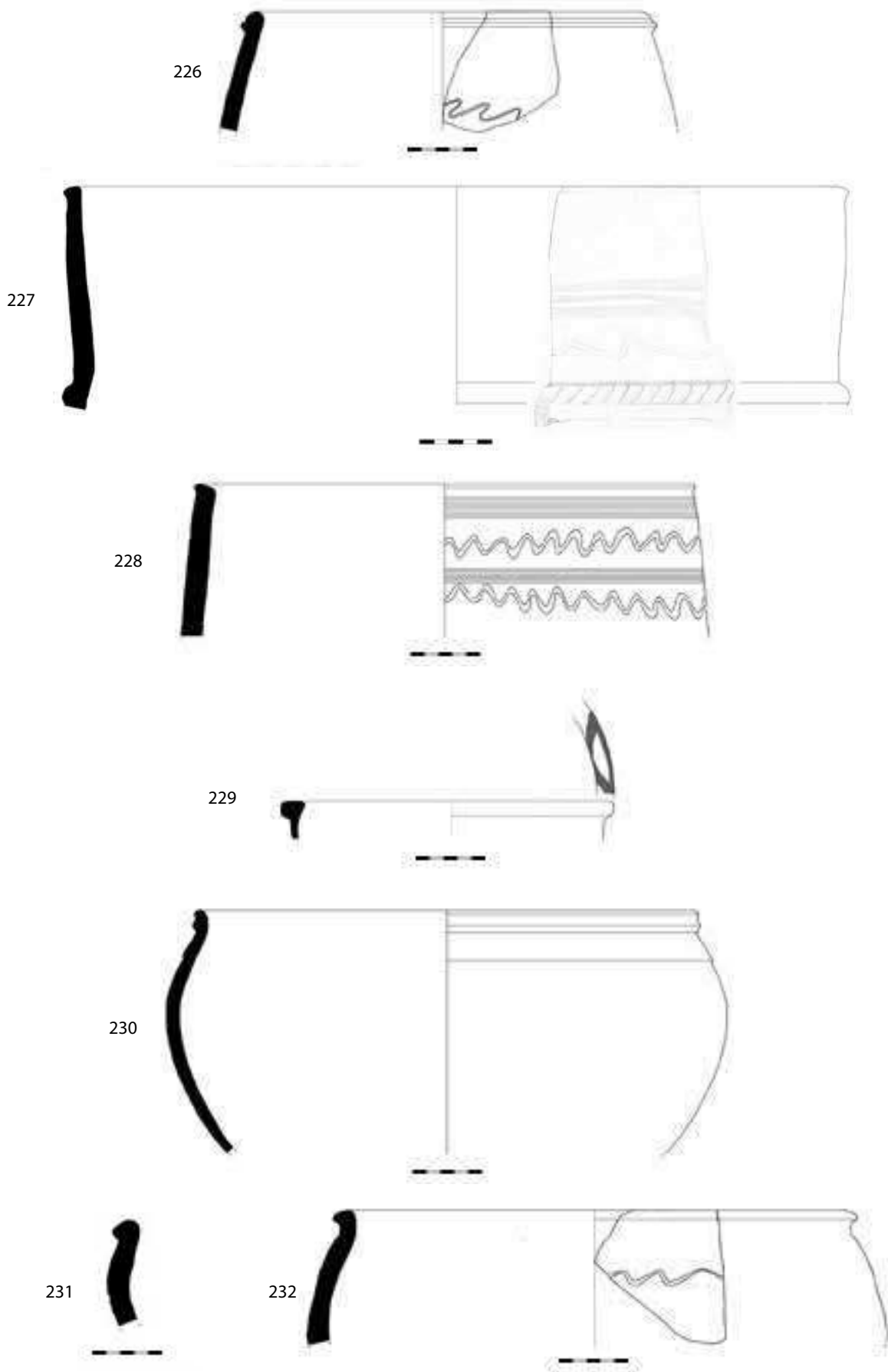


Plate XLV

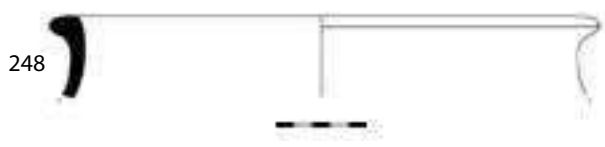
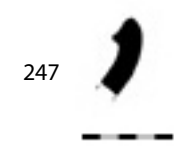
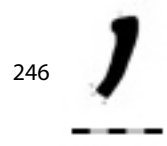
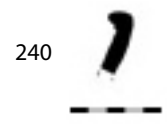
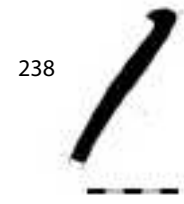
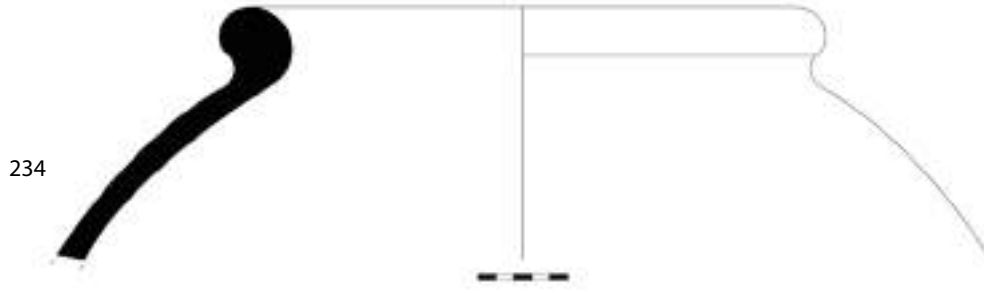


Plate XLVI

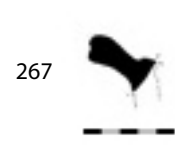
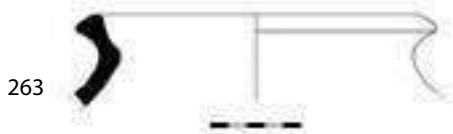
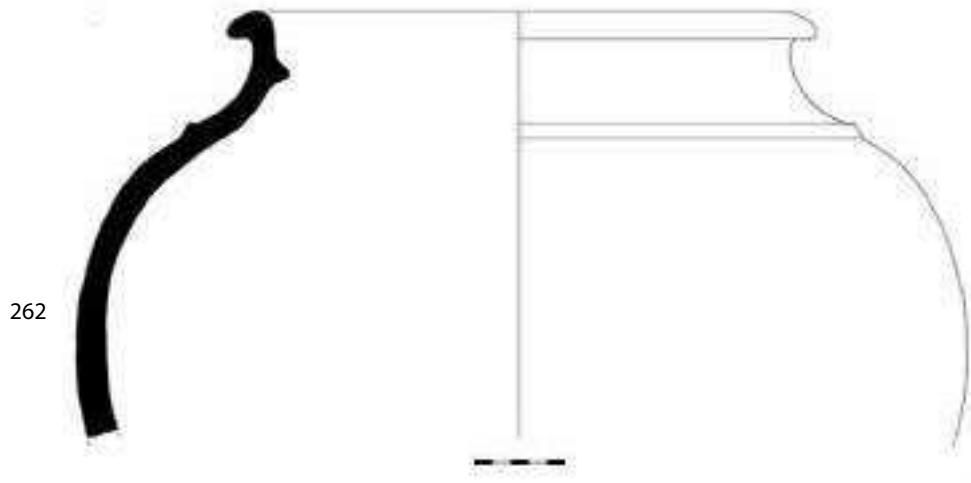
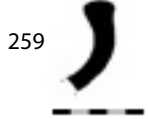
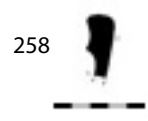
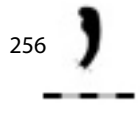
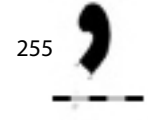
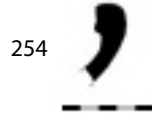
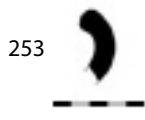
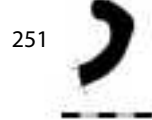


Plate XLVII

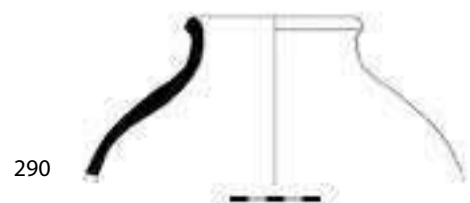
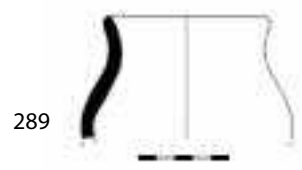
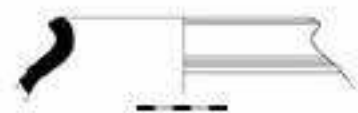
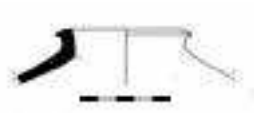
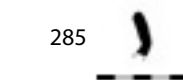
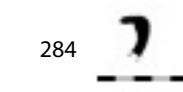
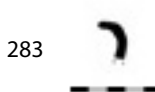
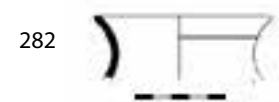
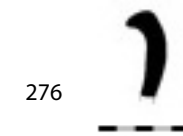
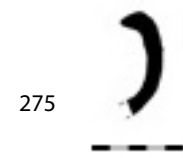
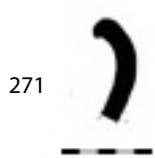
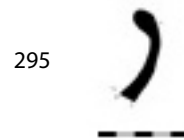
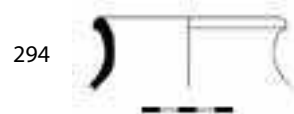
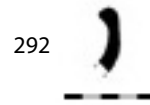
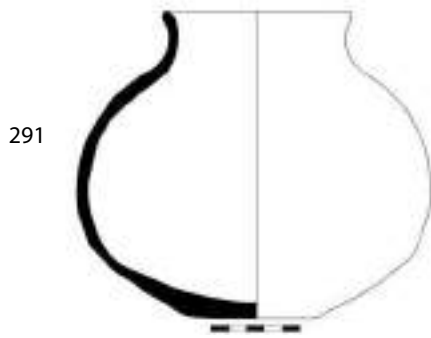


Plate XLVIII



293

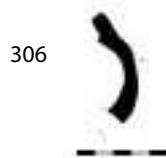
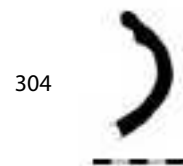
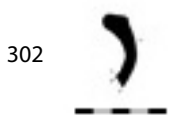
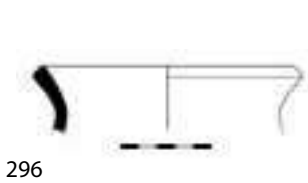


Plate XLIX

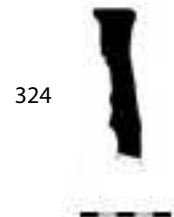
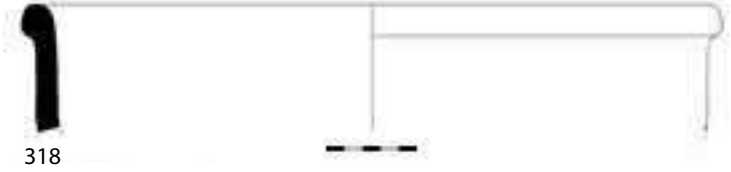
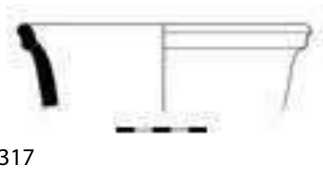
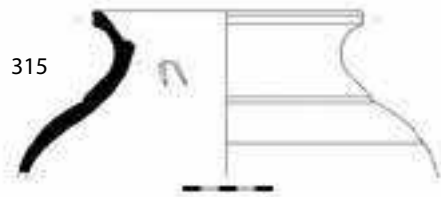


Plate L

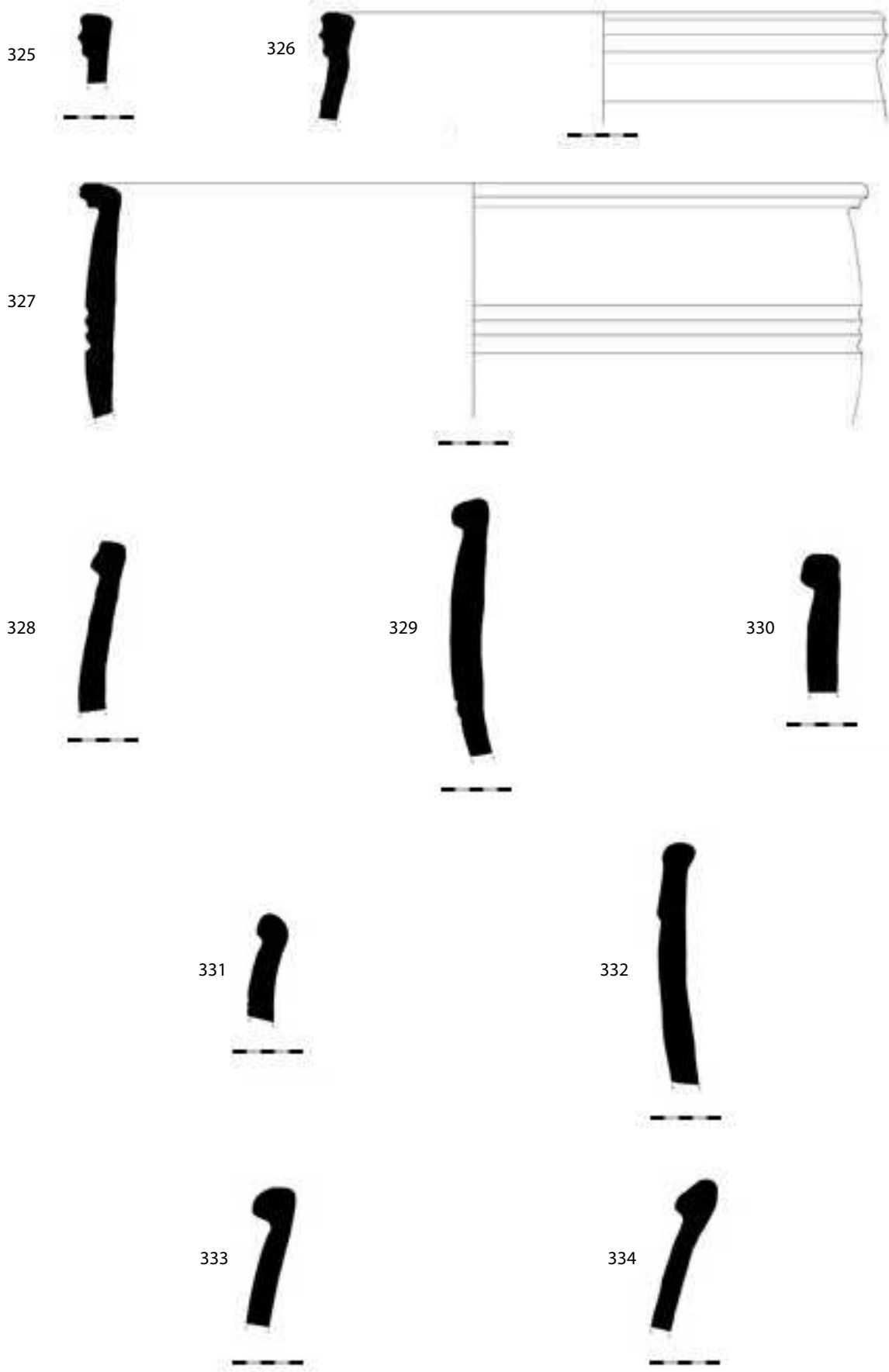
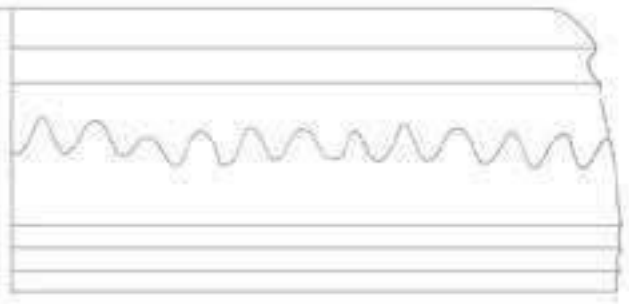


Plate LI



335



336



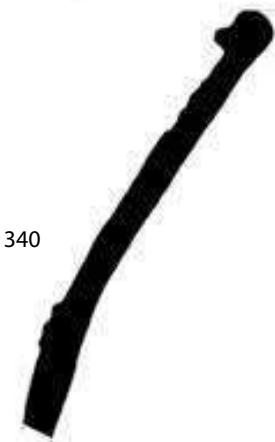
337



338



339



340

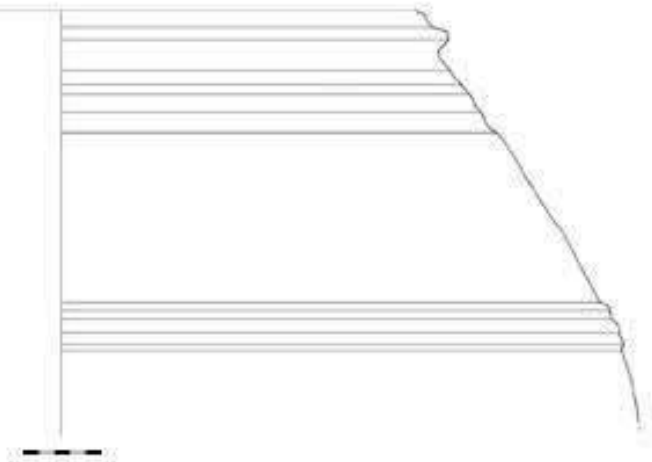


Plate LII

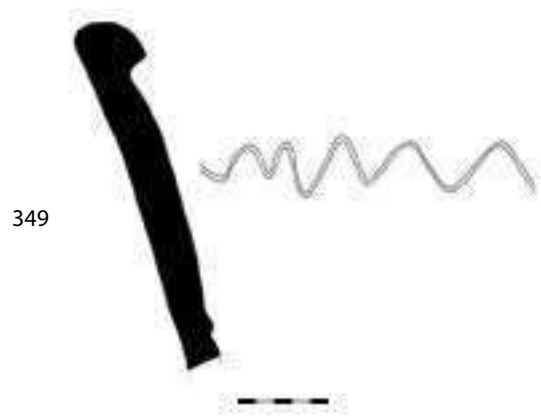
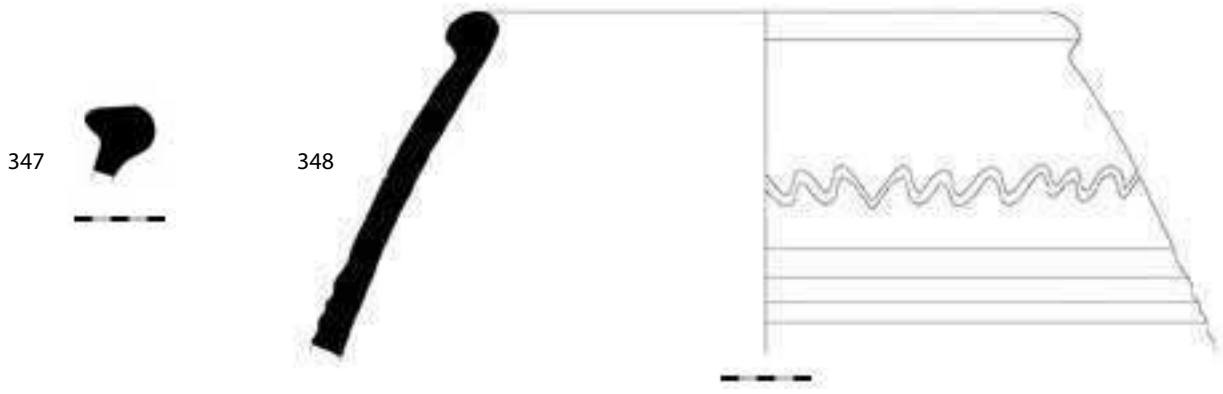
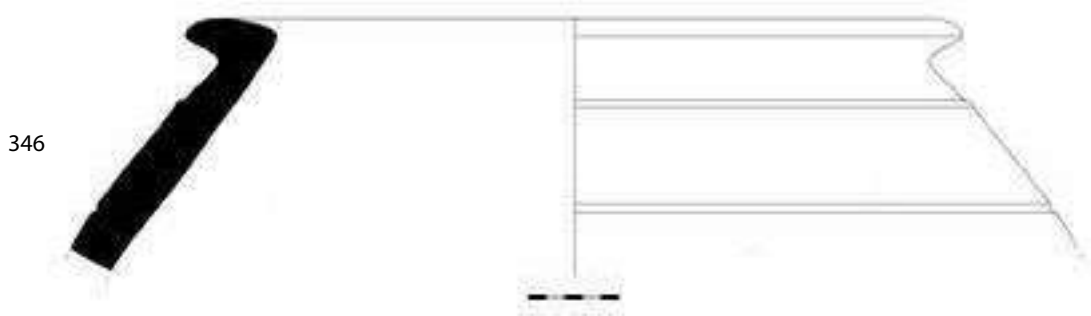


Plate LIII

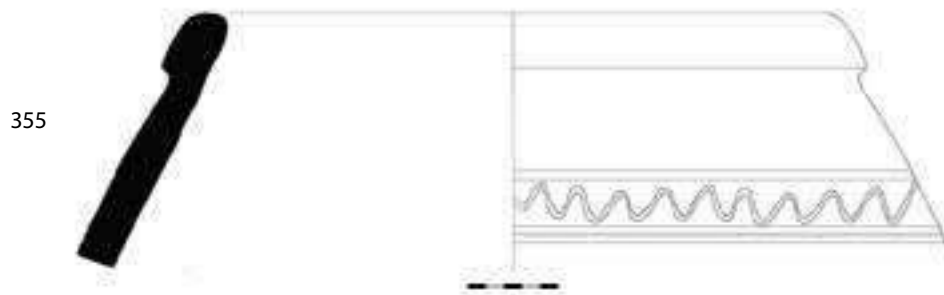
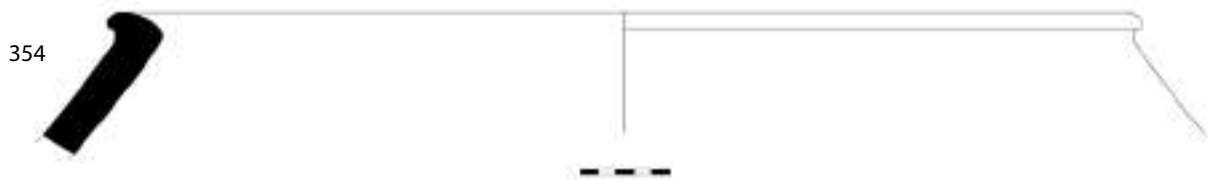
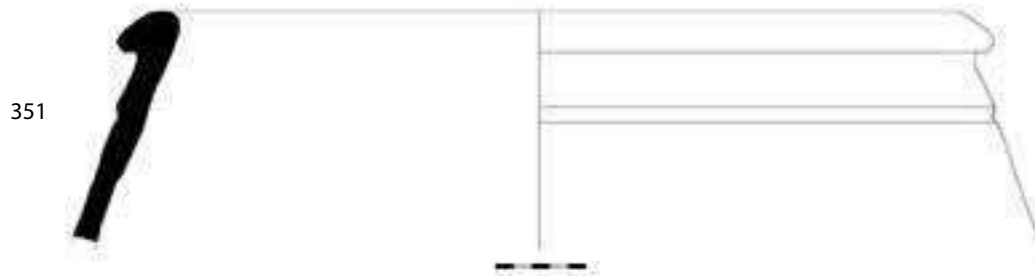
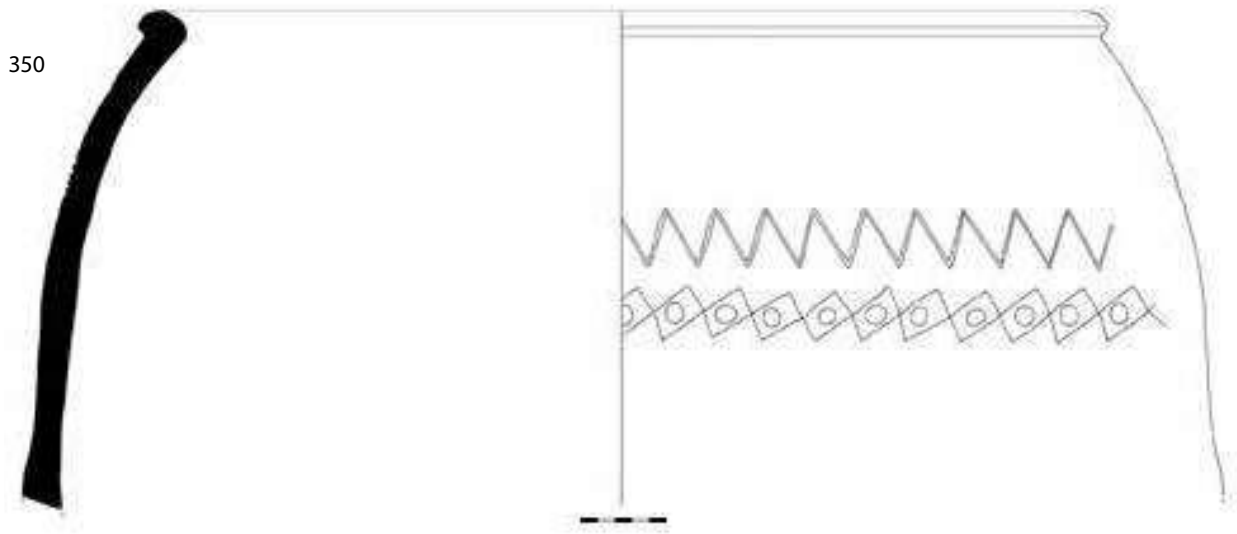


Plate LIV

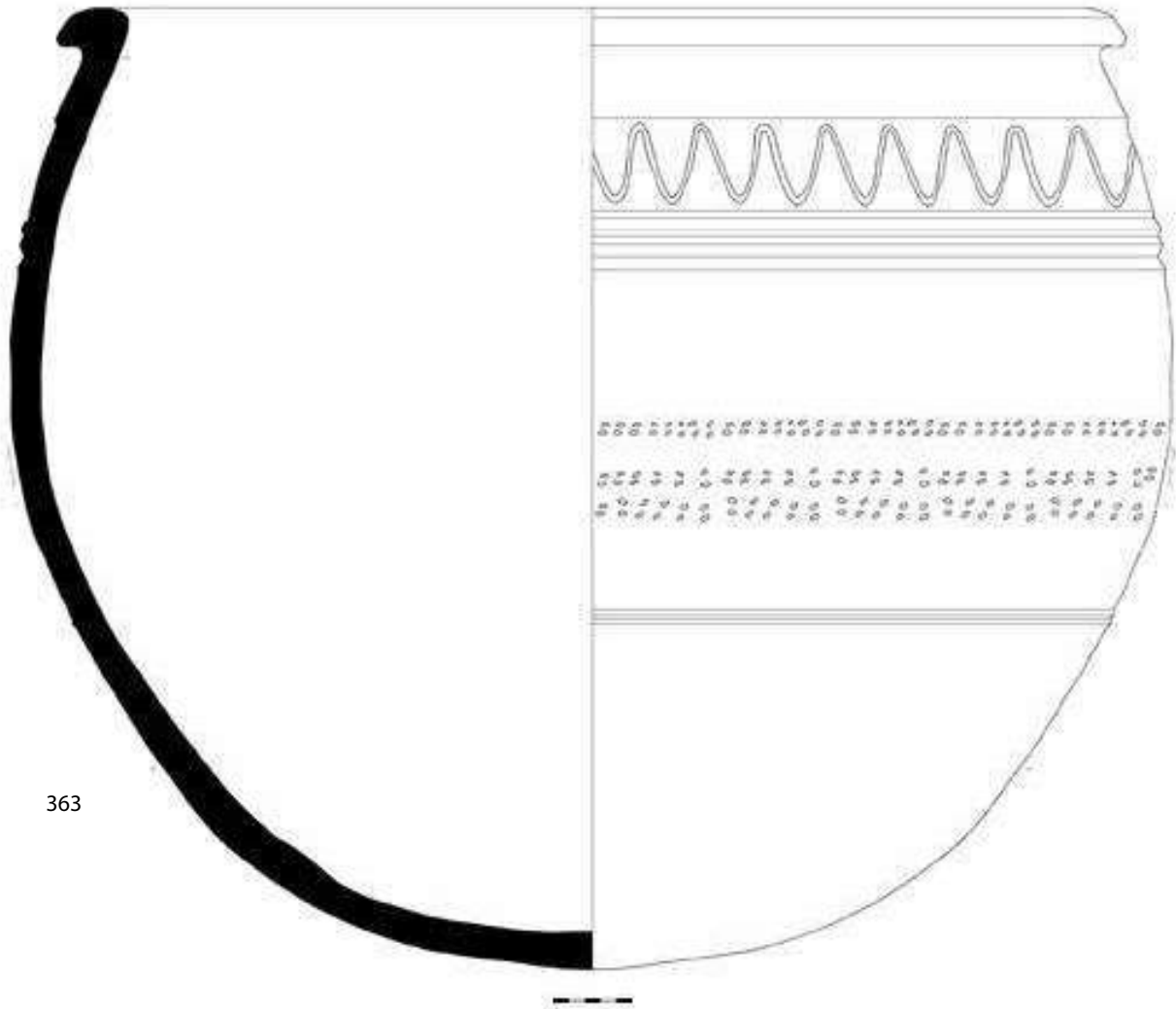
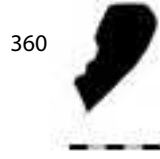
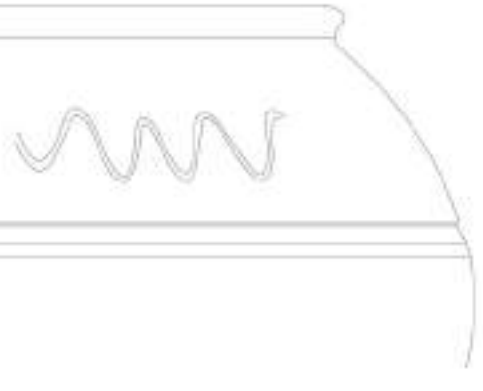
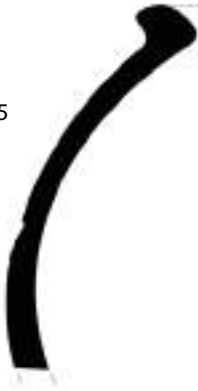


Plate LV

364



365



366



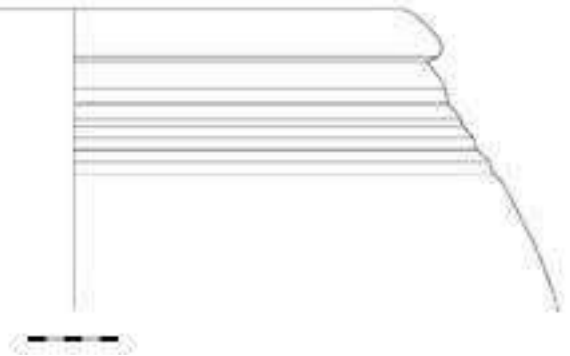
367



368



369



370

Plate LVI



Plate LVII

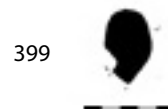
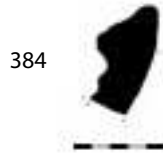


Plate LVIII

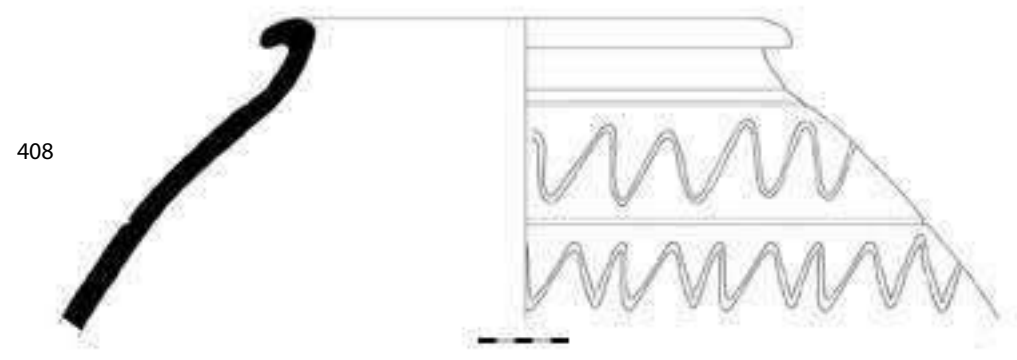
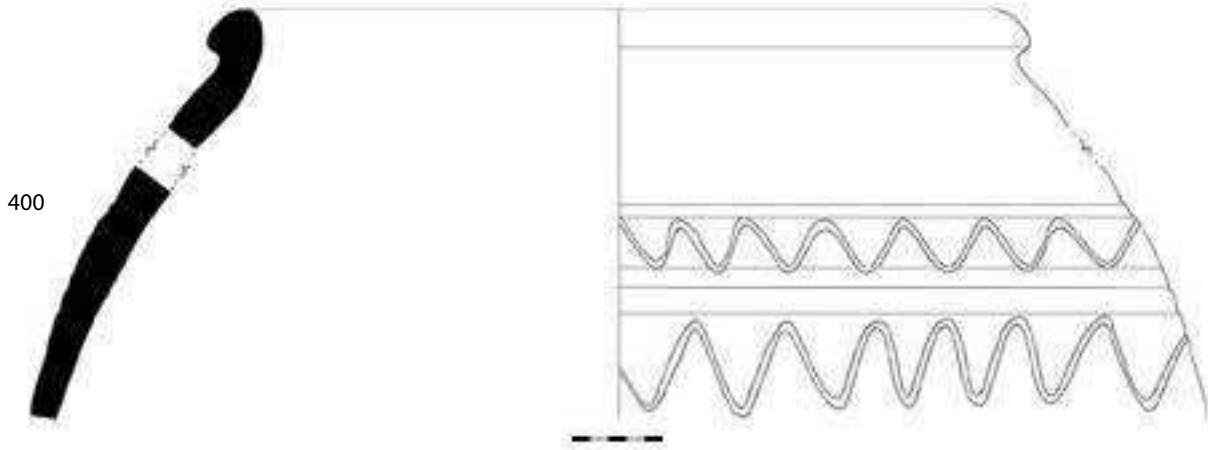


Plate LIX

409



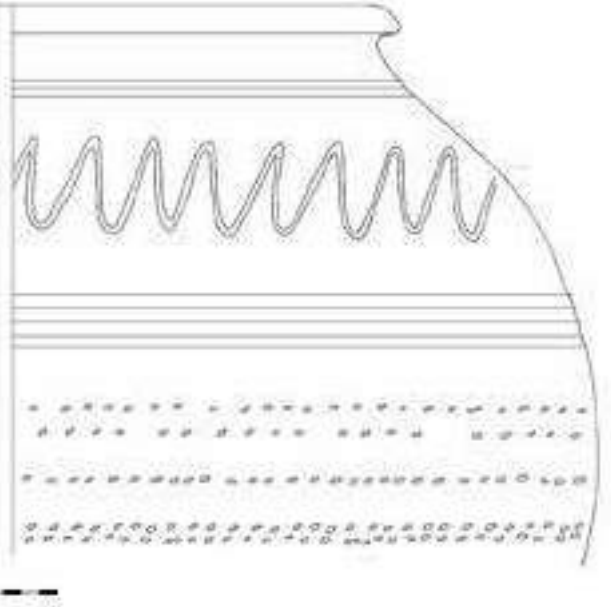
410



411



412



413

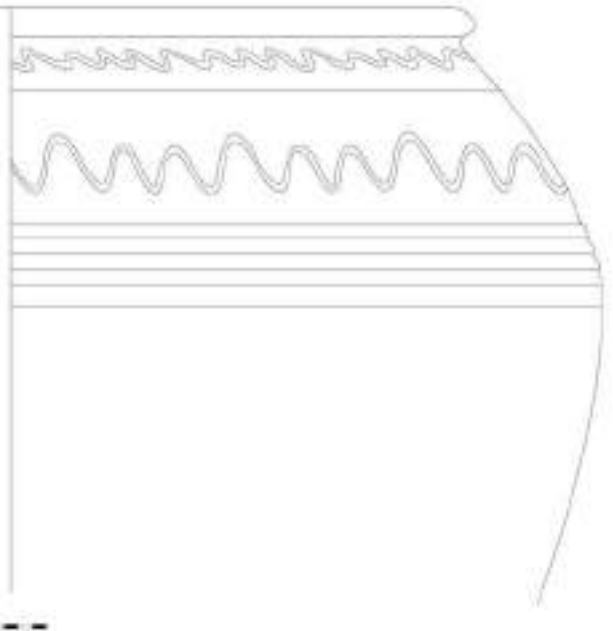


Plate LX

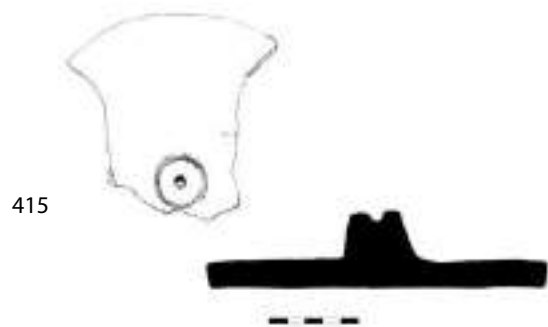


Plate LXI

431



432



433



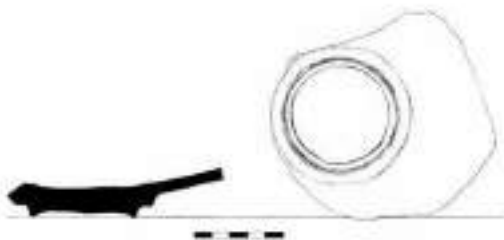
434



435



436



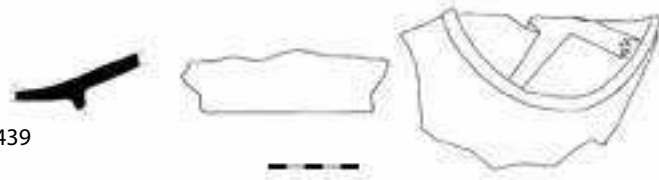
437



438



439



440



441



442



443



444



445



Plate LXII

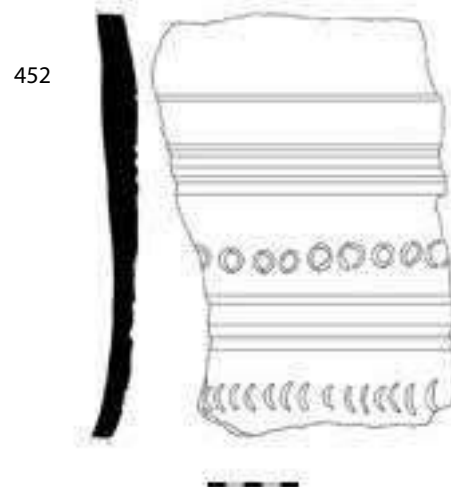
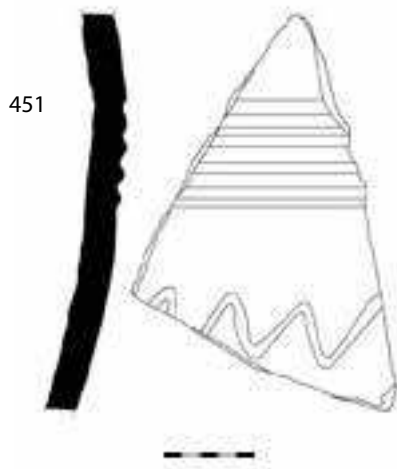
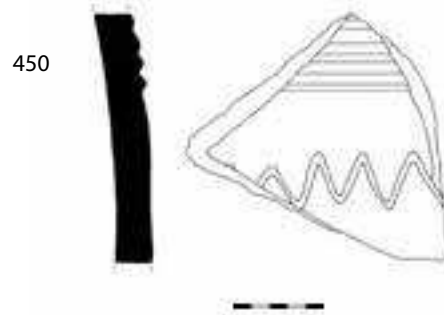
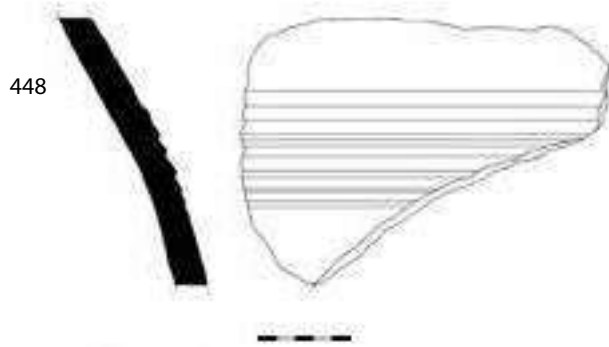
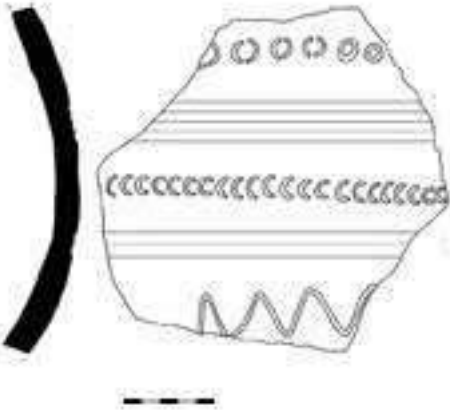


Plate LXIII

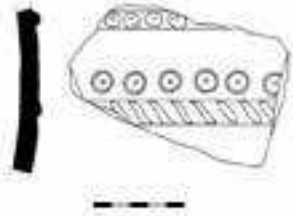
453



454



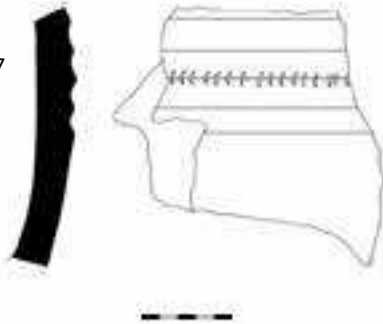
455



456



457



458



459



460



Plate LXIV

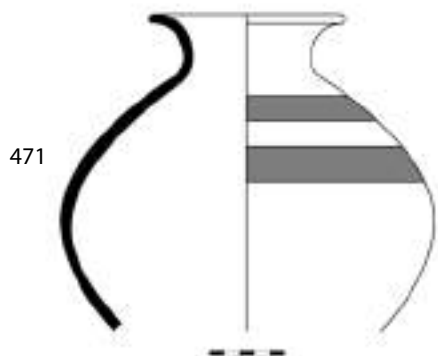
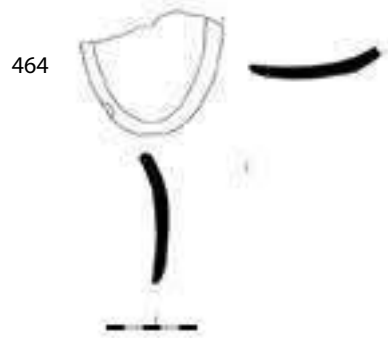
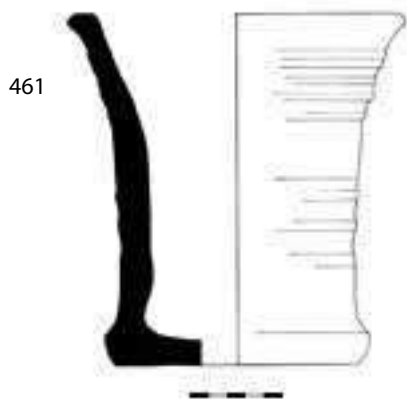


Plate LXV

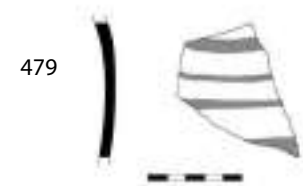
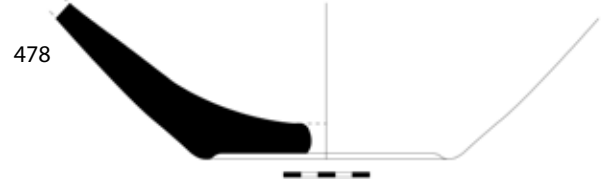
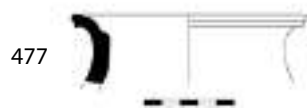
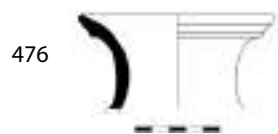
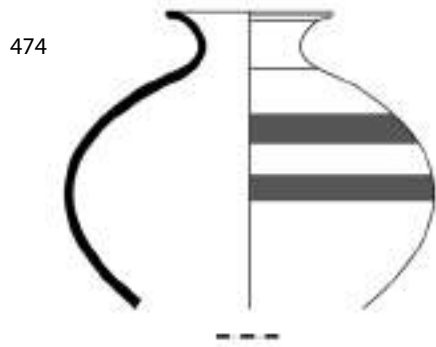


Plate LXVI

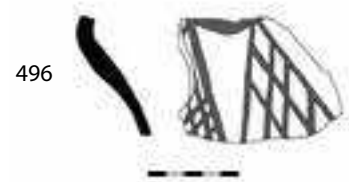
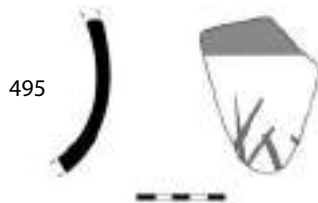
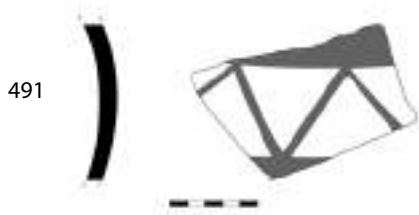


Plate LXVII

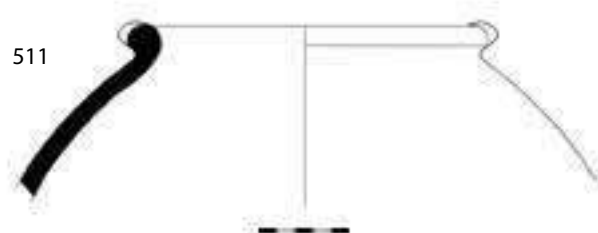
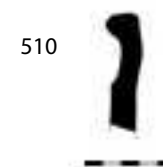
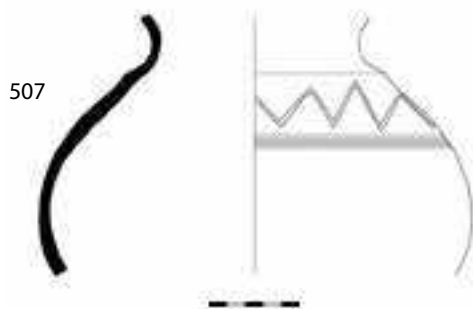
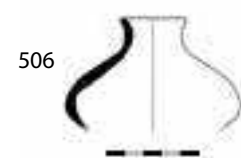
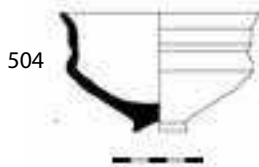
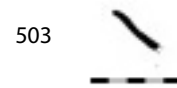


Plate LXVIII

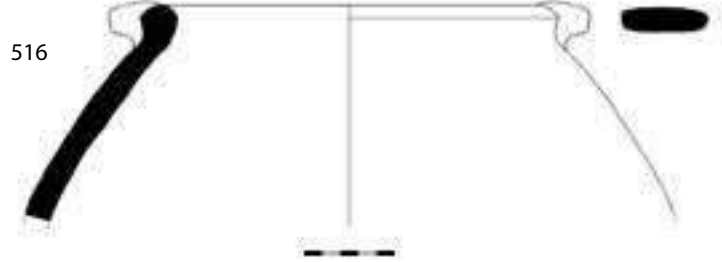
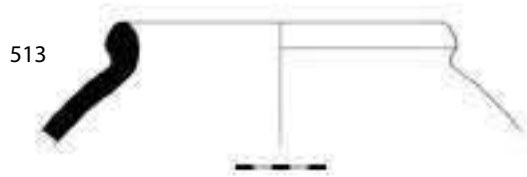


Plate LXIX

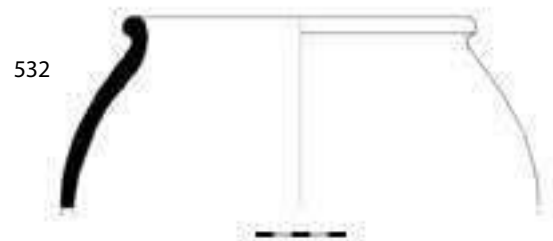
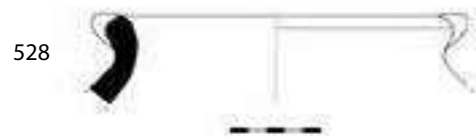


Plate LXX

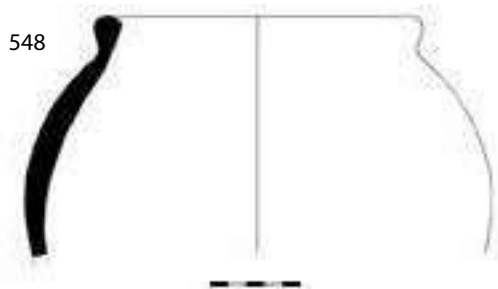
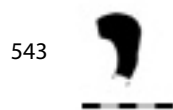
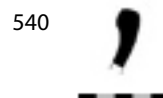
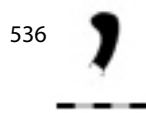
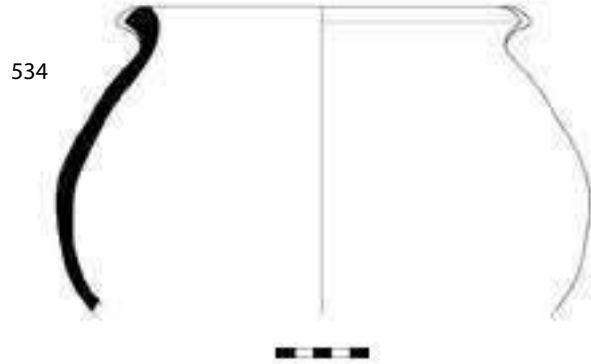
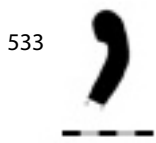


Plate LXXI

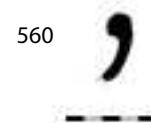
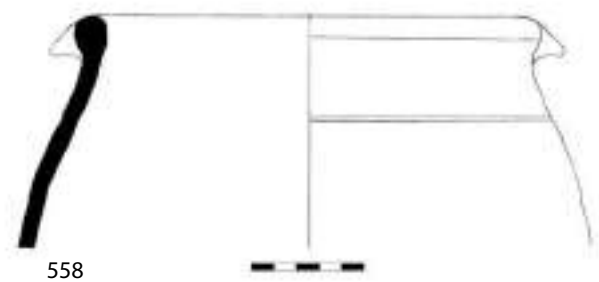
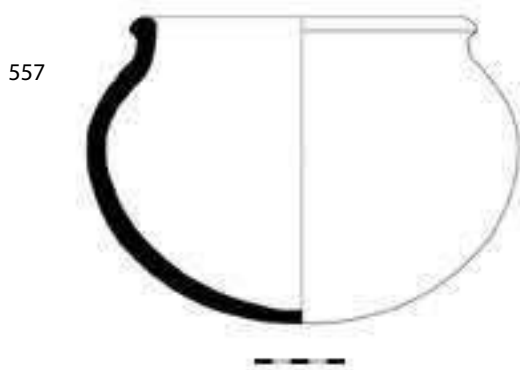
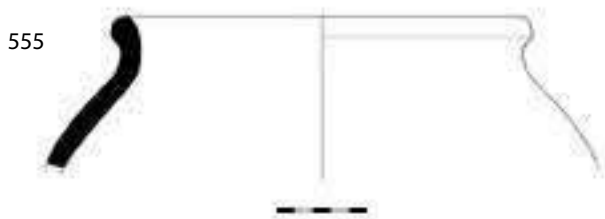
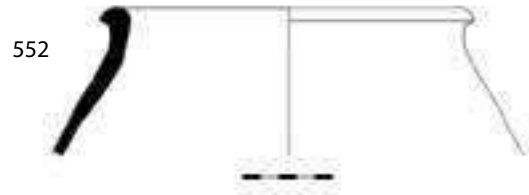


Plate LXXII

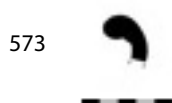
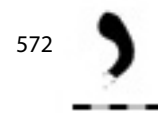
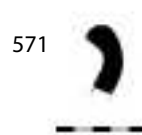
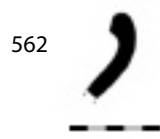


Plate LXXIII

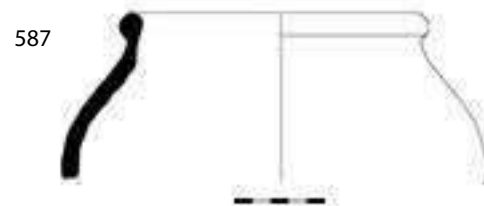
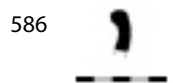
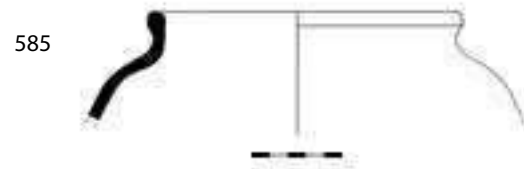
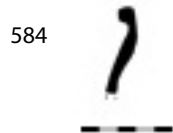
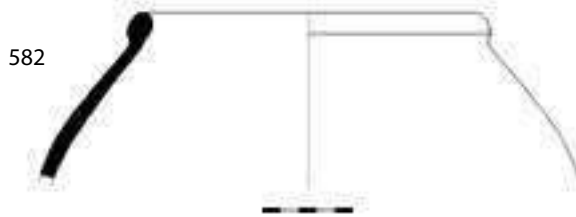
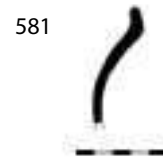
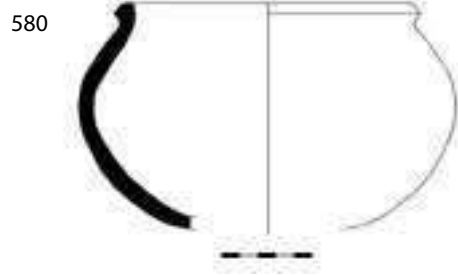
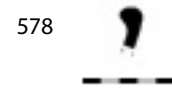
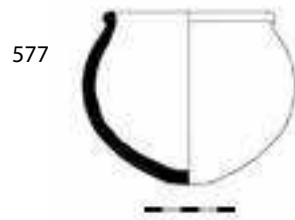


Plate LXXIV

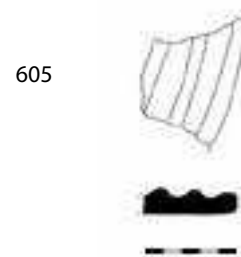
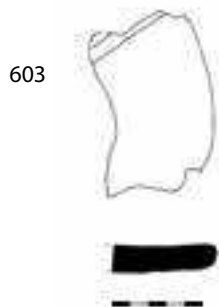
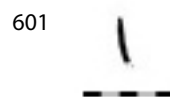
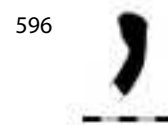
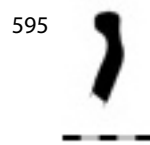
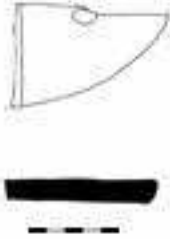


Plate LXXV

606



607



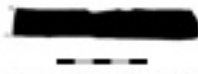
608



609



610



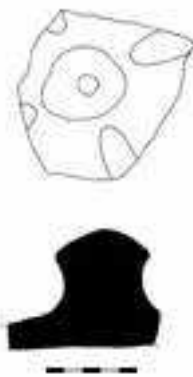
611



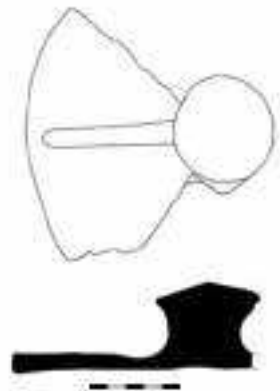
612



613



614



615

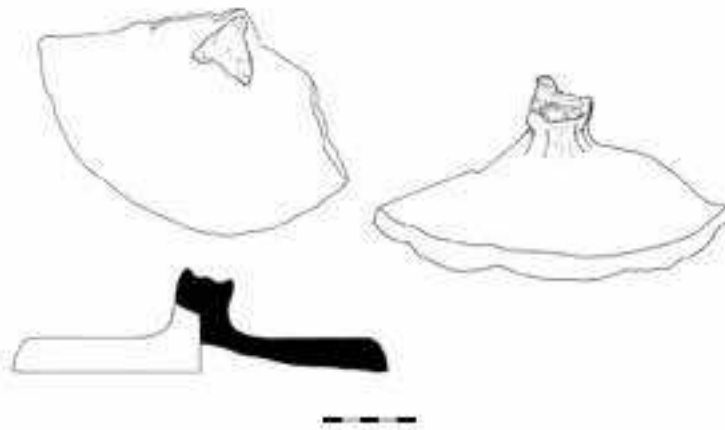


616

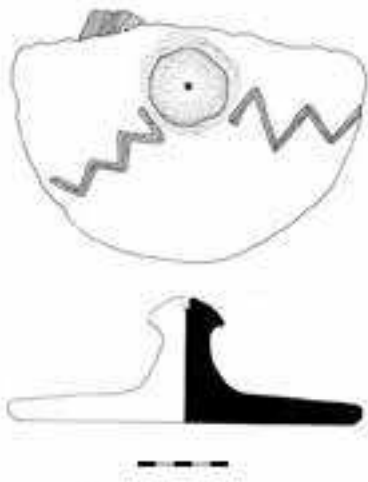


Plate LXXVI

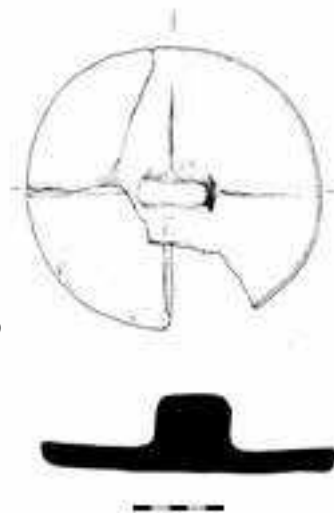
617



618



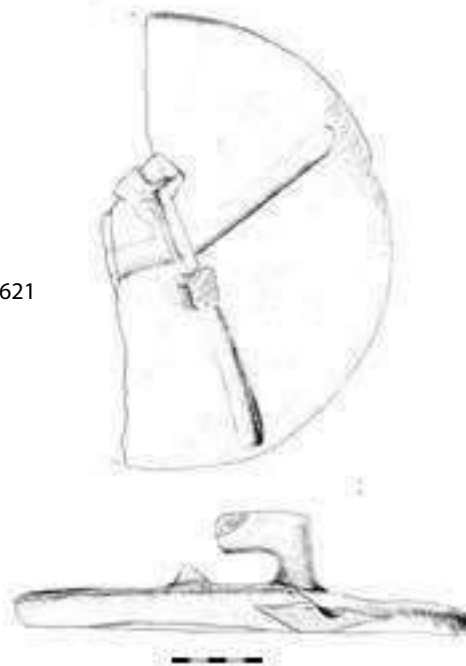
619



620



621



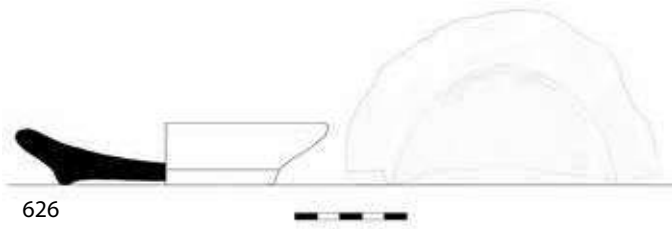
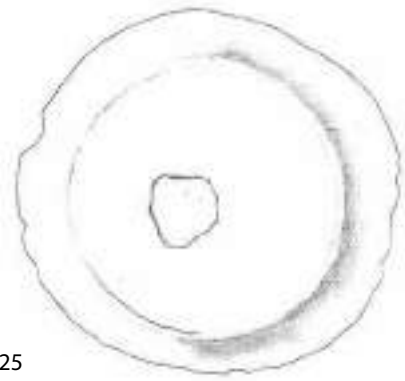
622



Plate LXXVII



624



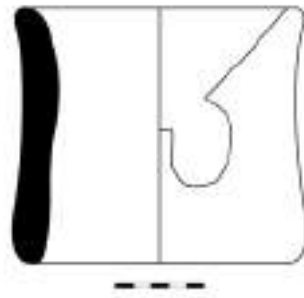
627



628



629



630



631

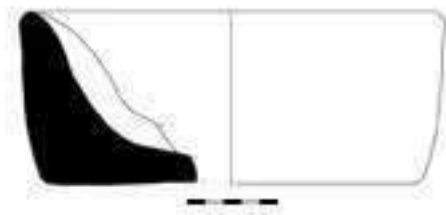
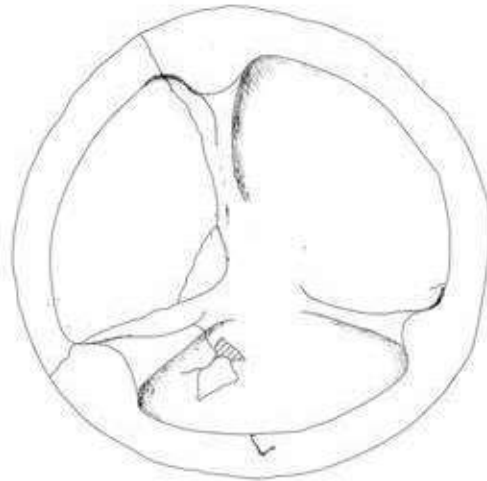


Plate LXXVIII

632



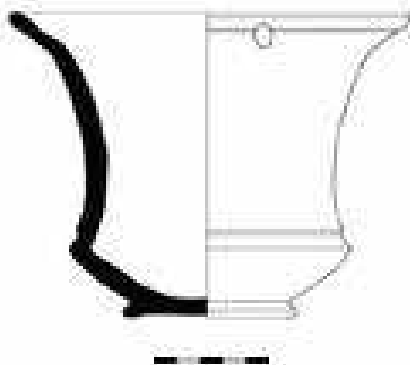
633



634



635



Phase IIIc

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorations	Surface treatments
1	5929	LKW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 7/8 light red	medium, chaff, limestone, mica, grit	painted	slip
2	5057	LKW	10YR 8/2 very pale brown; 10YR 4/1 dark gray	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/8 reddish yellow	fine, mineral, sand, grit, chaff	painted	slip
3	5913	LKW	10YR 7/3 very pale brown; 2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/8 light red	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	fine, limestone, mica, chaff, grit	painted	
4	54	LKW	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 7/1 light gray	medium	painted	burnished
5	5764	LKW	10YR 7/2 light gray; 7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/3 pink	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	painted	slip
6	5808	LKW	7.5YR 7/3 pink; 10R 4/4 weak read	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/3 pink	medium-fine, sand, limestone, mica, chaff	painted	slip
7	5796	LKW	5YR 7/4 pink; 2.5YR 4/6 red	7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white	7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white	fine, sand, chaff, limestone	painted	slip, smoothed
8	5786	LKW	10YR 8/3 very pale brown; 5YR 4/1 dark gray	10YR 8/3 very pale brown	5YR 7/1 light gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	painted	
9	5919	LKW	10YR 8/2 very pale brown; 10YR 3/3 dark brown	10YR 8/2 very pale brown	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	fine, chaff, limestone, sand	painted	
10	5915	LKW	10YR 8/2 very pale brown; 10YR 3/3 dark brown	10YR 8/2 very pale brown	10YR 8/4 very pale brown	fine, chaff, limestone, sand	painted	slip
11	5939	LKW	10YR 8/2 very pale brown; 10YR 3/3 dark brown	10YR 8/2 very pale brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	fine, sand, limestone, chaff	painted	slip
12	5086	LKW	10YR 7/4 very pale brown	10YR 7/4 very pale brown	10YR 7/4 very pale brown	fine, mineral, vegetal, sand, chaff, grit, mica	painted	slip
13	71	LKW	7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white; 7.5YR 4/1 dark gray	7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white	7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white	fine, sand, mica, grit	painted	slip

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
14	300	LKW	7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white; 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown	7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white	7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white	Medium-fine, sand, mica, grit	painted	slip
15	5123	LKW	10YR 8/2 very pale brown	10YR 8/2 very pale brown	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	medium, mineral, sand, grit		slip
16	5128	LKW	7.5YR 8/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 8/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, grit, chaff, mica		slip
17	5059	NW	5YR 7/4 pink; 5YR 4/4 reddish brown and WHITE PAGE N 9.5/	badly preserved	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	fine, mineral, vegetal, sand, chaff	painted	slip
18	5920	NW	10YR 8/2 very pale brown	10YR 8/2 very pale brown	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	fine, chaff, limestone, sand		
19	5124	NW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	fine, mineral, sand, grit, mica		slip, bur-nished
20	5062	BBW	7.5YR 5/3 brown	7.5YR 5/3 brown	7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, chaff, grit		slip, bur-nished
21	5060	BBW	10YR 6/4 brownish yellow	10YR 5/3 light yellowish brown	10YR 5/3 brown	fine, mineral, sand, mica, grit		slip, bur-nished
22	5084	BBW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	5YR 4/1 gray	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, grit, limestone, chaff, mica		slip, bur-nished
23	5082	BBW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow to 7.5YR 6/1 gray	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, grit, limestone, chaff, mica		slip, bur-nished
24	5083	BBW	7.5YR 5/4 brown	badly preserved	7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, grit, chaff		slip, bur-nished
25	5751	CW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 6/1 gray	medium, grit, sand, mica, chaff		
26	5750	CW	5YR 7/2 pinkish gray	5YR 7/2 pinkish gray	GLE1 2.5/N black	medium, sand, limestone, mica, grit		slip
27	5769	CW	2.5YR 5/6 red	2.5YR 5/6 red	2.5YR 5/6 red	medium-coarse, sand, grit, chaff		
28	5767	CW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown	coarse, sand, grit, chaff, mica		burnished
29	4492	CW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/3 pink to 5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, grit, chaff, mica		slip, bur-nished

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
30	5765	COMW	5Y 7/1 light gray	5Y 7/1 light gray	5Y 7/1 light gray	fine, sand, lime-stone, mica, grit		
31	5815	COMW	10YR 8/2 very pale brown	10YR 8/2 very pale brown	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow			smoothed
32	5791	COMW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 2.5YR 5/2 weak red	7.5YR 6/4 light brown; 7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray	medium-coarse, chaff, sand, lime-stone, grit, mica		self-slip
33	5823	COMW	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	7.5YR 7/4 pink	medium, chaff, sand, mica		slip, slight burnished
34	5784	COMW	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 5/3 brown; 7.5YR 5/2 brown	medium, chaff, mica, grit, lime-stone		slip, smoothed
35	5093	COMW	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	medium, mineral sand, grit, lime-stone, mica		slip, smoothed
36	5077	COMW	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	fine, mineral and vegetal sand, chaff, mica		
37	5763	COMW	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 6/1 gray	7.5YR 7/3 pink	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	excised	
38	5807	COMW	7.5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		slip
39	5768	COMW	5Y 7/3 pale yellow	5Y 8/2 pale yellow	5Y 6/1 gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		slip
40	2411	COMW	2.5YR 7/8 light red	2.5YR 7/8 light red	2.5YR 7/8 light red	medium, sand, mica, limestone, chaff		
41	5758	COMW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 7/4 pink; 10YR 7/3 very pale brown	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		slip
42	5102	COMW	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, chaff, grit, mica		slip
43	5101	COMW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	medium-coarse, mineral, vegetal, sand, chaff, grit, mica		slip, bur-nished
44	5797	COMW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, sand, mica, lime-stone, chaff		slip, smoothed

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
45	5074	COMW	7.5YR 8/4 pink	7.5YR 8/4 pink	7.5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, mineral, vegetal sand, grit, chaff		slip
46	5795	COMW	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	medium-fine, sand, mica, chaff, limestone		slip
47	5787	COMW	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/3 pink	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		slip
48	5752	COMW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 4/6 red; 2.5YR 6/2 pale red	medium, sand, chaff, mica, lime-stone, grit		slip
49	5762	COMW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 5/2 weak red	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		slip, smoothed
50	5753	COMW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 5/6 red	2.5YR 7/3 light reddish brown	medium, sand, mica, grit, lime-stone		slip, slight burnished
51	5754	COMW	10R 6/4 pale red	10R 6/4 pale red	10R 6/4 pale red	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit		smoothed
52	5938	COMW	10YR 8/2 very pale brown	10YR 8/2 very pale brown	5YR 8/4 pink	medium, chaff, limestone, sand, mica		
53	5814	COMW	2.5YR 7/1 light reddish gray	5YR 7/2 pinkish gray	5YR 6/3 light red-dish brown	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		slip, slight burnished
54	5798	COMW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit, limestone		slip, smoothed
55	5804	COMW	10YR 7/2 light gray	2.5YR 6/6 light red	10YR 7/2 light gray	medium, sand, chaff, limestone, mica		slip
56	5070	COMW	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, chaff, limestone		slip
57	4964	COMW	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 6/4 light brown; 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium-fine, mineral, vegetal, sand, chaff, mica		slip, bur-nished
58	5069	COMW	7.5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/8 reddish yellow	5YR 5/1 gray	medium mineral and vegetal sand, chaff, grit, mica		slip
59	5104	COMW	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	10YR 6/3 pale brown	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, chaff, grit, mica		

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
60	5931	COMW	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium, sand, grit, mica, chaff		slip, smoothed
61	5811	COMW	5YR 8/3 very pale brown	5YR 8/3 pink	5YR 7/6 pink	medium-fine sand, mica, chaff		slip
62	5926	COMW	N/A	N/A	N/A			
63	5065	COMW	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, chaff, grit, mica		slip
64	5098	COMW	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, chaff, grit, mica		slip
65	5071	COMW	10YR 7/4 very pale brown	10YR 7/4 very pale brown	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, chaff, limestone		slip, smoothed
66	5081	COMW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown	medium-fine, mineral, vegetal, sand, grit, chaff, mica		slip
67	5091	COMW	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 7/4 pink	medium-fine, mineral, sand, grit, mica		
68	5756	COMW	7.5YR 6/1 gray	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/1 light gray	medium, sand, chaff, mica, limestone, grit	painted	
69	5783	COMW	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 5/8 strong brown	medium, sand, chaff, grit, mica		slip
70	5066	COMW	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 5/2 grayish brown	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, chaff, grit, mica		slip
71	5932	COMW	10YR 8/2 very pale brown	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium-coarse chaff, limestone, mica		slip
72	5061	COMW	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, chaff, limestone		slip, smoothed
73	5818	COMW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	5YR 3/1 very dark gray	medium chaff, sand, mica, grit		slip
74	5918	COMW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	GLEY 1 3/N very dark gray	medium-fine, chaff, mica, limestone		slip, slight burnished
75	5067	COMW	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, chaff, grit, mica		slip, burnished, trimmed
76	5902	COMW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 4/4 brown	medium, chaff, limestone, mica		burnished (in)

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
77	5064	COMW	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	medium-fine, mineral, chaff, sand, grit, mica		slip
78	5063	COMW	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	10YR 5/1 gray; 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	medium-fine, mineral, vegetal, sand, chaff, grit, mica		slip
79	5933	COMW	10YR 8/2 very pale brown	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	2.5Y 6/3 light yellowish brown	coarse, chaff, limestone, grit		slip
80	5927	COMW	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown; 7.5YR 5/1 gray	medium-fine, mica, limestone, grit, chaff		slip
81	5928	COMW	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	medium-fine, mica, chaff, limestone		slip
82	5937	COMW	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 10R 5/1 reddish gray	medium, chaff, limestone, mica, grit		slip
83	5785	COMW	7.5YR 7/1 light gray	7.5YR 7/1 light gray	5YR 7/3 pink, 10YR 7/4 very pale brown	medium, sand, limestone, chaff, mica		slip, smoothed
84	5097	COMW	10YR 6/3 pale brown	10YR 6/3 pale brown	10YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, chaff, grit, mica		slip
85	4264	COMW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium, mineral, sand, mica,		slip
86	5941	COMW	2.5Y 8/2 pale brown	2.5Y 8/2 pale brown	5YR 5/2 reddish gray; 5YR 7/3 pink	medium-fine, sand, limestone, chaff, grit		slip, trimmed
87	4522	COMW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 4/4 brown	medium-fine mineral		slip, slight burnished
88	5799	COMW	5YR 6/4 reddish brown	N/A	5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, grit, mica		slip, slight burnished
89	5073	COMW	badly preserved	10YR 8/3 very pale brown	10YR 6/1 gray	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, chaff, limestone, grit, mica		
90	5759	COMW	5YR 6/2 pinkish red	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/1 light gray; 5YR 7/3 pink	medium, sand, chaff, mica, limestone		slip
91	5776	COMW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	10YR 7/4 very pale brown	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	medium, sand, chaff, grit, limestone, mica		slip, slight burnished
92	5099	COMW	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, chaff, grit, mica		slip

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
93	4531	COMW	pink	pink	light brown	medium, mineral		slip
94	5817	COMW	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-fine, chaff, sand, grit, limestone, mica		slip
95	5106	COMW	10YR 8/3 very pale brown	10YR 8/3 very pale brown	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, grit, chaff, mica		slip
96	5089	COMW	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/1 light gray; 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, chaff, limestone		slip
97	5813	COMW	2.5YR 7/8 reddish yellow	2.5YR 7/8 reddish yellow	2.5YR 7/8 reddish yellow	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	incised	slip
98	5087	COMW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow to 5YR3/1 very dark gray	medium-fine mineral and vegetal sand, chaff, grit, mica	slip	
99	5773	COMW	5YR 7/2 pinkish gray	5YR 7/2 pinkish gray	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium, sand, chaff, limestone, mica		slip
100	5911	COMW	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium, chaff, limestone, mica, grit		slip
101	5112	COMW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	2.5YR 6/1 reddish gray	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, grit, chaff, mica		
102	5770	COMW	2.5YR 7/3 light reddish brown	5YR 7/3 pink	2.5YR 7/3 light reddish brown	medium, chaff, sand, limestone, grit		slip
103	5133	COMW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 5/6 yellowish red	medium, fine, mineral, sand, limestone, grit, mica		slip
104	5757	COMW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium, sand, grit, mica, chaff		burnished
105	5766	COMW	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium, sand, chaff, mica, limestone		slip
106	5810	COMW	10YR 6/2 light brownish gray	10YR 6/3 pale brown	10YR 7/2 light gray; 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown	medium, chaff, sand, limestone, mica, grit		slip, smoothed
107	5078	COMW	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/1 reddish gray	medium-fine mineral sand, grit, mica		

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
108	5092	COMW	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/3 pink	10YR 4/1 dark gray	medium-coarse mineral, vegetal, sand, grit, chaff, limestone		
109	4555	COMW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	5YR 5/6 yellowish red	medium-fine mineral		slip, bur-nished
110	4557	COMW	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	medium, mineral		slip
111	4630	COMW	N/A	N/A				
112	5079	COMW	7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white	7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white	5YR 4/1 dark gray to 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, chaff, grit, mica		slip
113	5080	COMW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 5/1 gray to 7.5YR 6/4 light brown	medium-coarse, mineral, vegetal, sand, chaff, grit, mica		slip, smoothed
114	5824	COMW	10YR 7/2 light gray	10YR 7/2 light gray	10YR 7/2 light gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		
115	5812	COMW	10YR 8/2 very pale brown	10YR 8/2 very pale brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	medium, sand, mica, limestone, chaff		slip
116	5090	COMW	10YR 7/4 very pale brown	10YR 7/4 very pale brown	2.5YR 7/8 light red to 2.5YR 5/2 weak red	medium-fine, sand, chaff, grit, mica		slip
117	5088	COMW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR3/1 very dark gray	medium-fine, mineral, vegetal, sand, chaff, grit, mica		slip
118	5822	COMW	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/3 pink	N/A	medium-fine, sand, limestone, chaff		slip
119	4523	COMW	7.5YR 6/2 pinkish gray	N/A	N/A			
120	4851	COMW	5YR 6/2 pinkish gray to 7.5YR 6/3 light brown	5YR 6/2 pinkish gray	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium, vegetal mineral chaff, sand, mica		slip, bur-nished
121	5925	COMW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 5YR 7/1 light gray	medium, chaff, limestone, sand		
122	4542	COMW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium-fine		slip
123	4973	COMW	N/A	N/A				

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
124	5896	COMW	10YR 7/3 v. pale brown	10YR 7/3 v. pale brown	Gley2 4/1 5B dark bluish gray	medium-coarse, chaff, limestone, grit, mica		slip
125	5802	COMW	7.5YR 6/2 pinkish gray	7.5YR 5/3 brown	10YR 3/1 very dark gray	medium-coarse sand, grit, mica, chaff, limestone	painted	
126	5819	COMW	2.5YR 6/2 pale red	2.5YR 5/1 reddish gray; 2.5YR 5/2 weak red	2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish gray; 7.5YR 6/3 light brown; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-chaff, grit, sand, mica		
127	5109	COMW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow to 7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, grit, chaff, mica		slip, slight burnished
128	5907	COMW	2.5Y 8/2 pale yellow	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 4/1 dark gray; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium-coarse, chaff, mica, grit		slip, bur-nished
129	5113	COMW	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, mineral, vegeta,l sand, grit, chaff, mica		slip
130	5800	COMW	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 6/3 light red-dish brown	5YR 6/3 light red-dish brown; 5YR 3/1 very dark gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		slip
131	4919	COMW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	N/A	N/A	medium, vegetal, mineral		
132	5788	COMW	10YR 7/2 light gray	10YR 7/2 light gray	5YR 7/3 pink	medium, sand, chaff, mica, lime-stone, grit		slip
133	5829	COMW	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 7/3 very pale brown; 7.5YR 6/1 gray	medium-coarse grit, chaff, mica, limestone		slip, burnished (in)
134	5110	COMW	5YR 8/2 pinkish white	7.5YR 4/1 dark gray	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow to 7.5YR 4.1 dark gray	medium-coarse, mineral, vegetal, sand, grit, chaff, mica		slip (out)
135	5111	COMW	10YR 7/4 very pale brown	10YR 3/1 very dark gray	10YR 3/1 very dark gray	medium, min-eral, vegetal, sand, chaff, grit, mica		
136	4312	COMW	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 6/4 light red-dish brown	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium, mineral sand, limestone, grit, mica		slip
137	5789	COMW	7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white	7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white	7.5YR 7/4 light gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, grit, limestone		slip, slight burnished

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
138	5827	COMW	2.5Y 8/2 pale brown	2.5Y8/2 pale brown	2.5Y7/6 yellow	medium, chaff, sand, limestone, mica		slip
139	5893	COMW	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium, sand, chaff, mica, limestone		slip
140	5792	COMW	2.5YR 8/3 pale brown	2.5YR 8/3 pale brown	2.5YR 7/8 light red	medium, sand, chaff, mica, limestone		slip, slight burnished
141	5908	COMW	10YR 8/2 very pale brown	7.5YR 7/4 pink	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium, chaff, limestone, mica, grit		slip
142	5774	COMW	7.5YR 7/2 pinkish gray	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	7.5YR 7/2 pinkish gray	medium-fine chaff, sand, limestone, mica		slip
143	5805	COMW	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 7/4 pink	5Y 7/1 light gray	medium, sand, limestone, chaff		
144	5923	COMW	5YR 5/2 reddish gray	5YR 5/2 reddish gray	5YR 5/2 reddish gray	fine, sand, limestone		
145	5801	COMW	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown	7.5YR 6/1 gray	medium, sand, chaff, mica, limestone		
146	5781	COMW	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5Y 5/1 gray	medium, sand, mica, chaff, limestone		slip, burnished
147	5115	COMW	badly preserved	badly preserved	7.5YR 5/1 gray	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, grit, mica		
148	514	COMW	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 4/1 dark gray to 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, grit, chaff		slip
149	5782	COMW	5YR 7/4 pink	2.5YR 2.5/1 reddish blak	2.5YR 2.5/1 reddish blak	medium, chaff, sand, limestone, mica, grit		slip
150	5120	COMW	7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 5/4 brown	medium, mineral, sand, grit, mica		slip (out)
151	5780	COMW	2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 5/1 reddish gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone, grit		slip, slight burnished
152	5777	COMW	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 8/4 pink	10YR 7/1 light gray; 7.5YR 7/4 pink	medium, chaff, sand, limestone, grit		
153	5116	COMW	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, grit, chaff, mica		slip, smoothed

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decorat-ion	Surface treat-ments
154	5779	COMW	10R 6/4 pale red	N/A	10R 6/4 pale red; 10R 5/1 reddish gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		
155	5121	COMW	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR reddish yellow	7.5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, grit, chaff, mica		slip, trimmed
156	5117	COMW	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	medium-fine, mineral, vegetal, sand, grit, chaff		slip, smoothed
157	5122	COMW	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	5YR 4/1 dark gray to 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	medium-fine, mineral, vegetal, sand, chaff, grit, mica		
158	5118	COMW	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, grit, chaff		slip, slight burnished
159	5119	COMW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, chaff, grit, mica		slip
160	4268	COMW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 5/4 brown	7.5YR 5/4 brown	medium-fine		slip
161	4644	COMW	N/A	N/A	N/A			
162	5778	COMW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		slip
163	5803	COMW	5YR 7/2 pinkish gray	5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	medium, sand, mica, chaff, limestone, grit		slip, smoothed
164	5793	COMW	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 2.5YR 6/1 reddish gray	2.5YR 6/1 reddish gray	2.5YR 6/1 reddish gray	medium, sand, mica, chaff	painted	
165	5125	COMW	10YR 7/4 very pale brown	N/A	10YR 4/1 dark gray to 10YR 7/4 very pale brown	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, chaff, grit, mica		slip
166	4931	COMW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 5/2 brown	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, grit, chaff, mica	incised wavy lines	slip
167	5076	COMW	2.5Y 7/3 pale brown	2.5Y 7/3 pale brown	10YR 5/3 brown	medium-fine, mineral, vegetal, sand, grit, chaff	incised	slip
168	4325	REB	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, mineral, vegetal, sand, limestone, chaff	painted	slip, burnished

Plate LXXIX

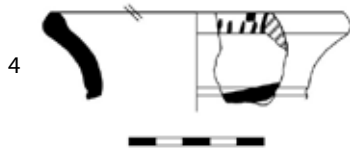
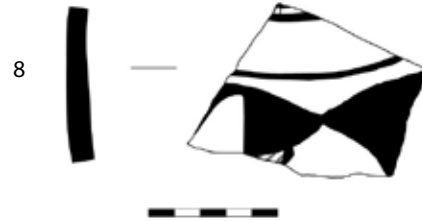


Plate LXXX

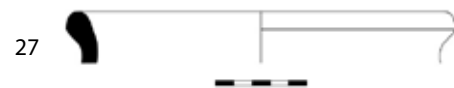
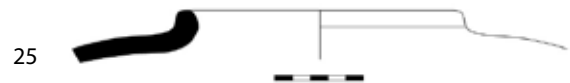
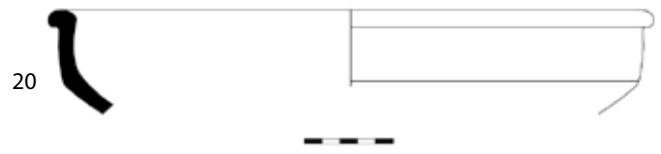
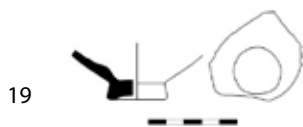
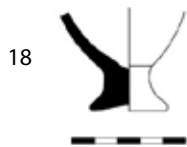
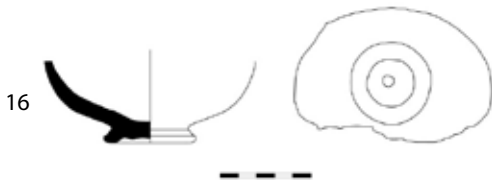


Plate LXXXI

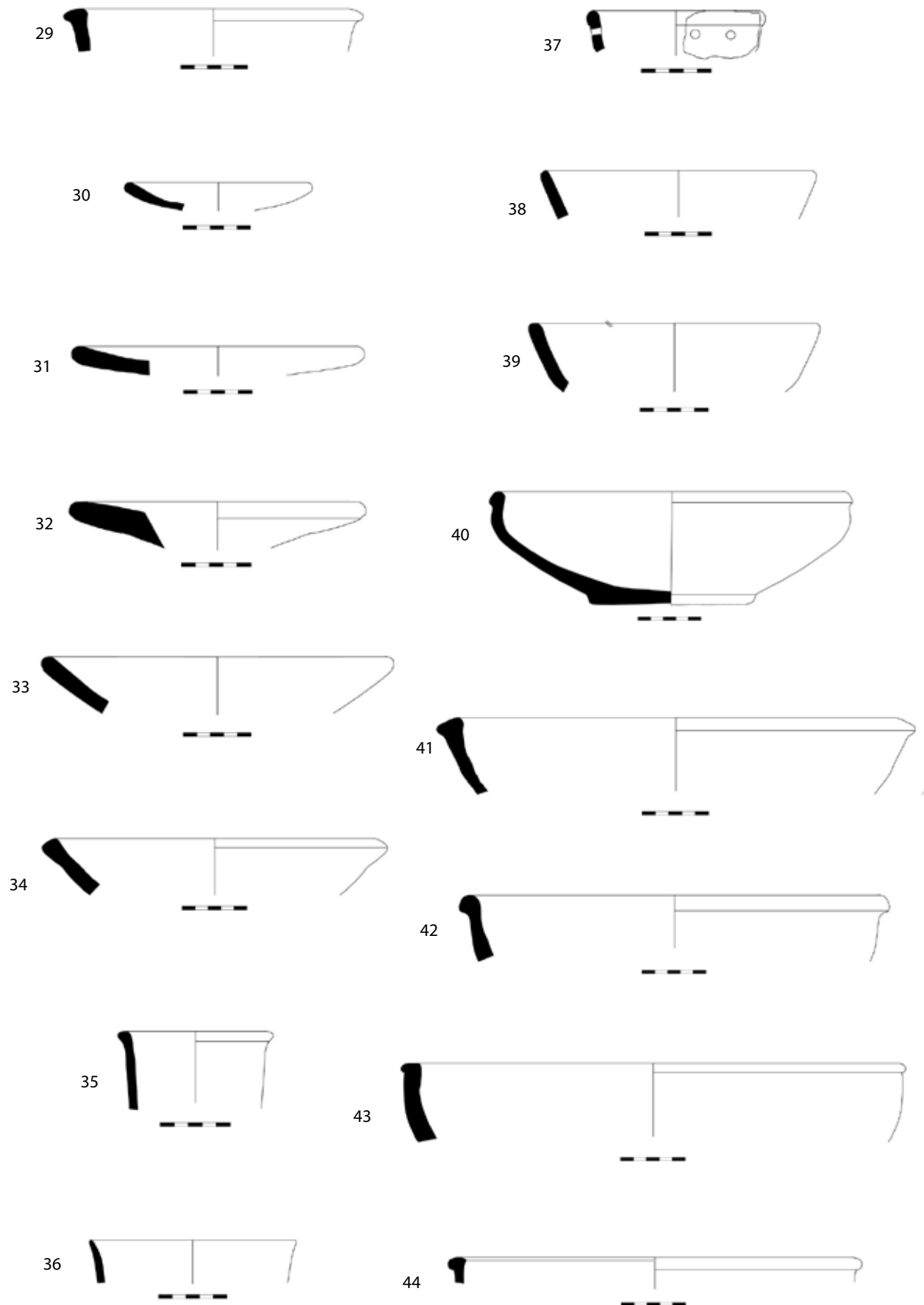


Plate LXXXII

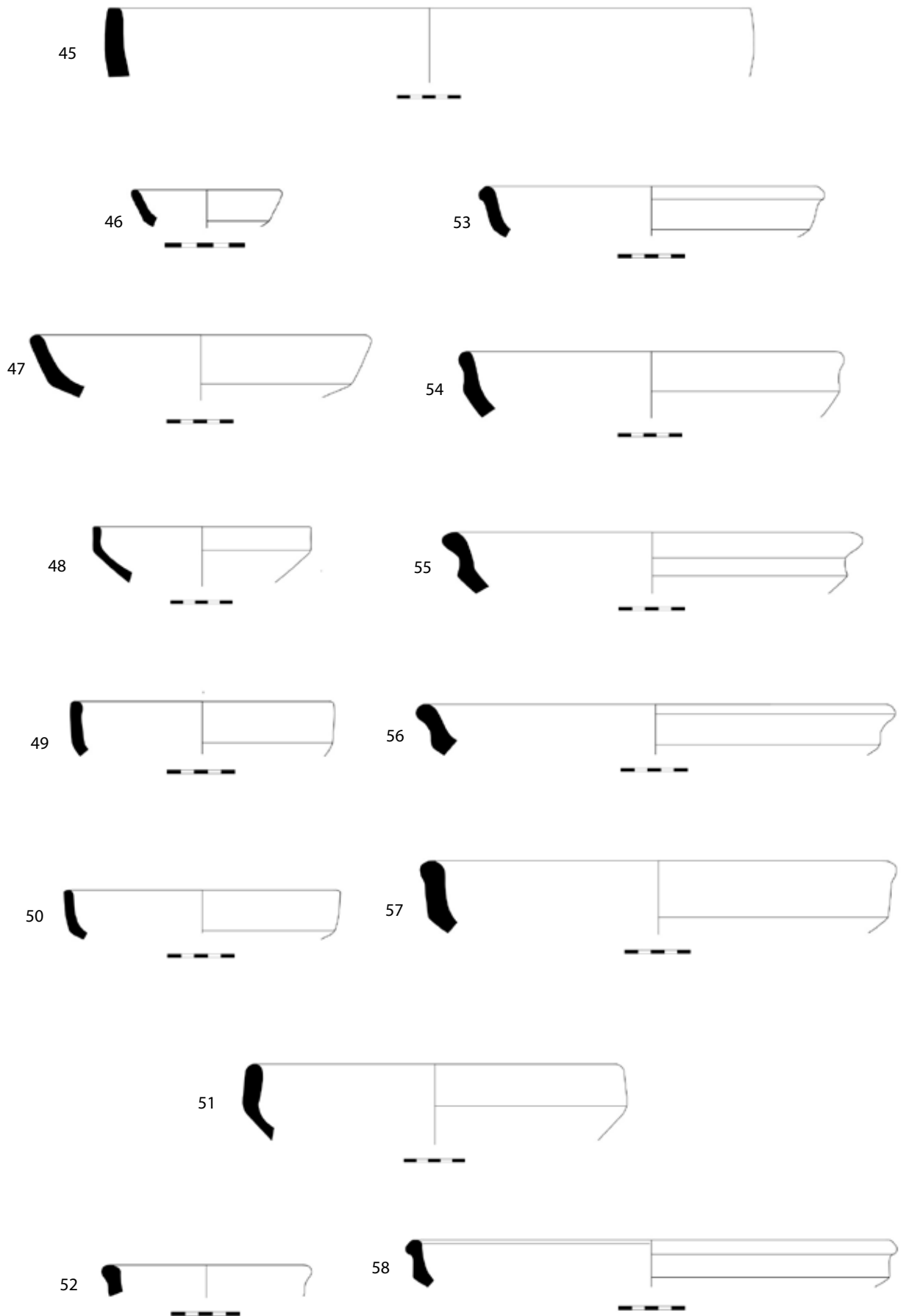


Plate LXXXIII

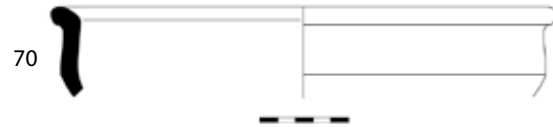
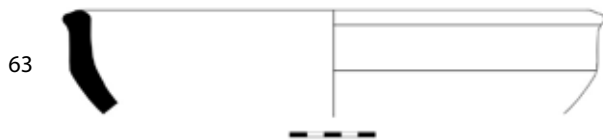
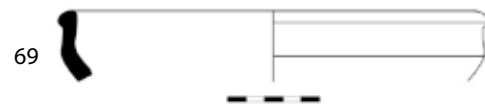
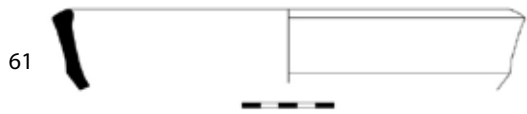


Plate LXXXIV

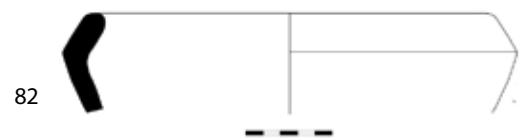
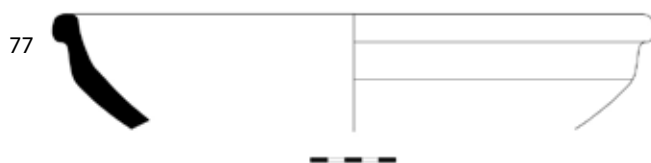
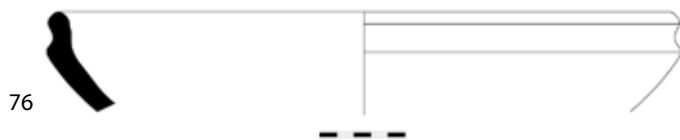
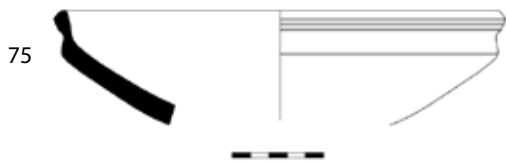
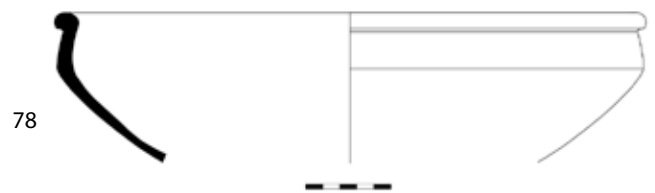


Plate LXXXV

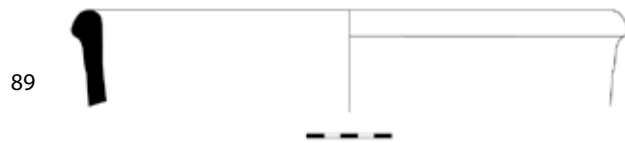
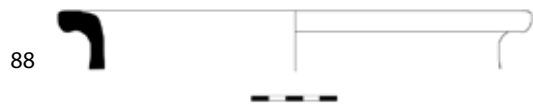
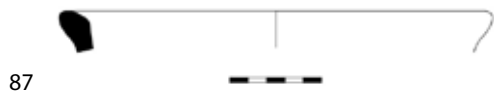
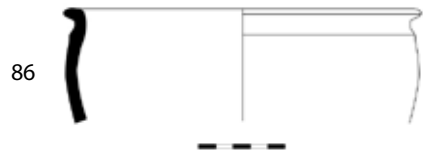
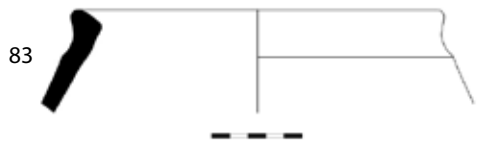


Plate LXXXVI

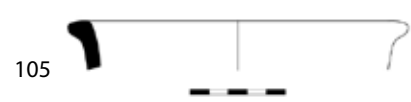
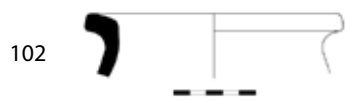
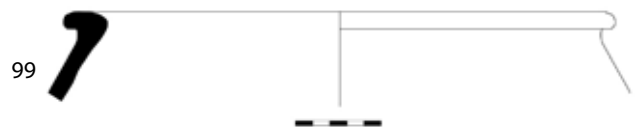
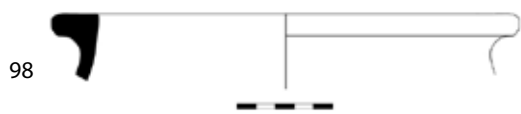
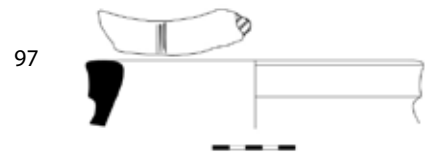
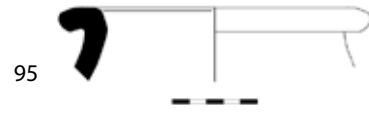
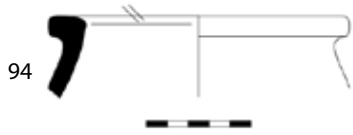
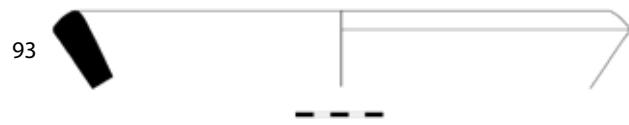


Plate LXXXVII

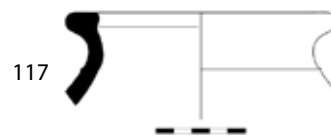
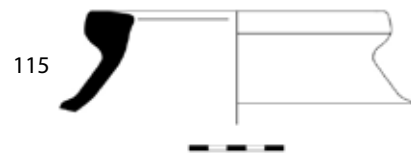
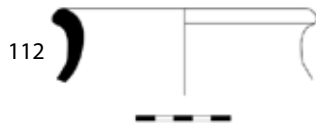
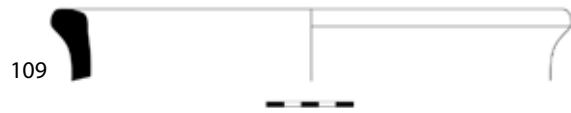


Plate LXXXVIII

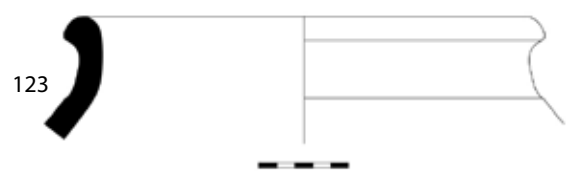
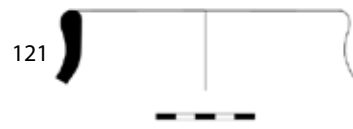
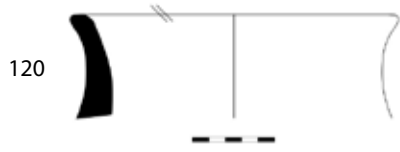


Plate LXXXIX

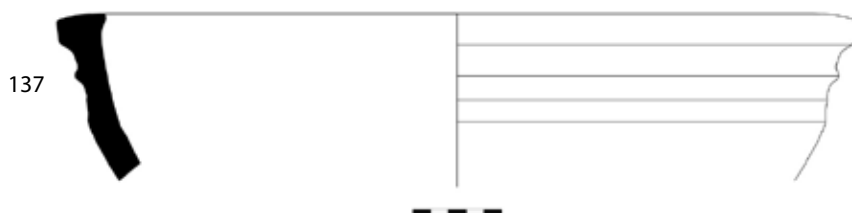
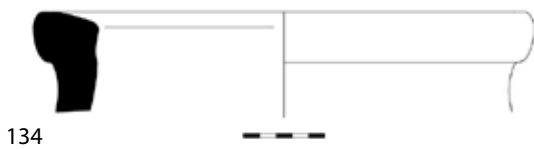
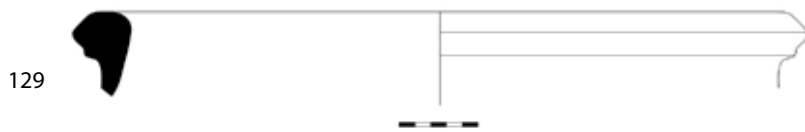


Plate XC

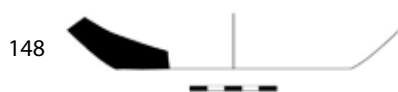
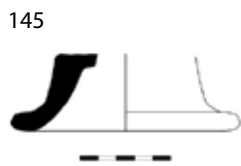
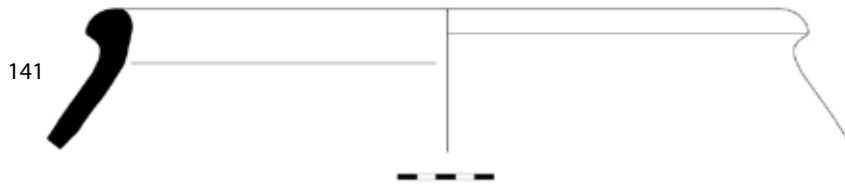
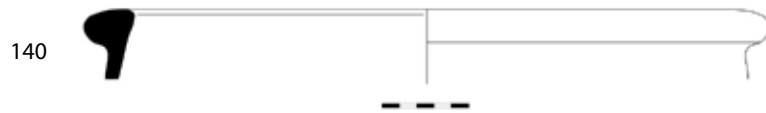
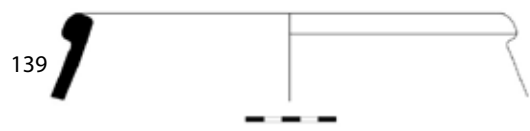
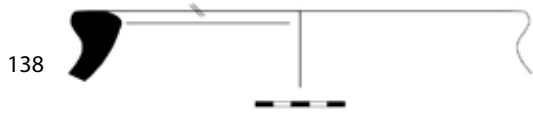


Plate XCI

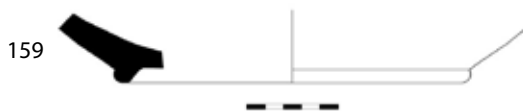
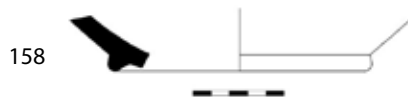
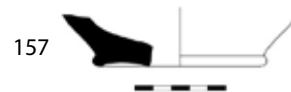
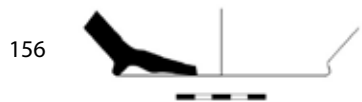
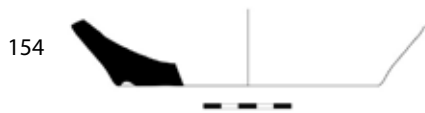
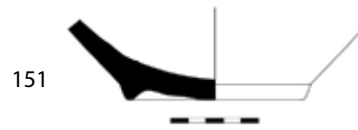
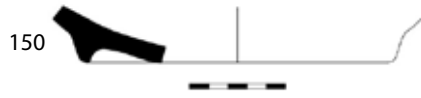
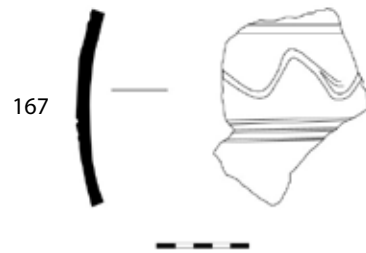
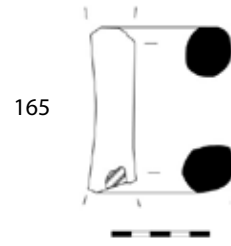


Plate XCII



Phase IVa

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color out	Color in	Color section	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
1	4932	GRW	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	medium, mineral, sand, grit, mica	slip	burnished
2	4280	GRW	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium, vegetal mineral chaff, sand, limestone, mica	slip, two grooves	burnished
3	4156	GRW	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 6/1 gray	medium vegetal mineral chaff, sand, limestone, grit, mica	slip, three grooves	
4	4111	BPW	7.5YR 5/2 brown; 7.5YR 5/3 brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 5/3 brown	medium, mineral, medium, sand, grit, calcareous, mica	slip	burnished
5	4585	GRW	N/A	N/A	N/A			
6	5155	GRW	7.5YR 7/3 pink to 10YR 3/1 very dark gray	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray	medium, mineral, sand, grit, mica	slip	burnished
7	4593	GRW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 7.5YR 5/1 gray	medium, vegetal, mineral, chaff, sand, limestone, grit, mica	slip, two grooves	
8	4143	GRW	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 5/1 gray	medium, vegetal, mineral, chaff, sand, limestone, grit, mica	slip, two grooves with fishbone motive	burnished
9	5194	BPW	7.5YR 7/3 pink; 7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 5/3 brown	medium, mineral, sand, limestone, grit, mica	slip	
10	5347	CW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 5/3 brown	medium, mineral, sand, grit, mica	slip	burnished
11	4958	BPW	7.5YR 7/3 pink; 7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 7/3 pink; 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown to 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	medium-fine, mineral, vegetal, sand, chaff, grit, limestone, mica	slip	
12	4591	GRW	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 6/2 pinkish gray	medium, vegetal, mineral, chaff, sand, grit, some limestone, mica	slip, three grooves	

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color out	Color in	Color section	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
13	4446	GRW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium-coarse, mineral, vegetal, sand, chaff, grit, mica	slip (out), two step grooves under rim	
14	4551	BPW	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/3 pink	medium, mineral, vegetal	slip	
15	4965	BPW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown; 7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray	7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, grit, chaff, mica	slip, six strokes under rim (ropeshape imitation)	burnished
16	4590	GRW	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 6/1 gray	medium, vegetal, mineral, chaff, sand, limestone, grit, mica	slip, three grooves, two incised 1 excised	
17	5341	GRW	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, grit, chaff, mica	slip, four grooves with fish bone decoration	slight burnished
18	4403	GRW	5YR 5/1 gray	5YR 5/1 gray to 5YR 7/4 pink	in to out	medium-coarse, mineral, sand, limestone, grit, mica	slip	burnished
19	4157	GRW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, limestone, mica, grit	slip, three grooves, diagonal hashes incised between grooves, three towards left and two towards right	smoothed
20	4592	GRW	5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 8/4 pink; 7.5YR 6/1 gray	medium-coarse, vegetal, mineral, chaff, sand, limestone, grit, mica	slip, three grooves, flat ropeshape band between grooves	slight burnished
21	5158	GRW	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	medium, mineral, sand, grit, mica	slip	
22	4112	BPW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown; 7.5YR 4/1 dark gray; 7.5YR 4/2 brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown; 7.5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, mineral, sand, limestone, grit, mica	slip, painted festoon motive	burnished
23	995	BPW	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium, mineral, sand, limestone, mica		smoothed

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color out	Color in	Color section	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
24	4166	BPW	7.5YR 5/3 brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 5/3 brown	medium, vegetal, mineral, chaff, sand, limestone, mica	slip, two bosses	
25	5344	BPW	7.5YR 7/4 pink; 10R 4/6 red	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 5/2 brown	medium-fine, mineral, vegetal, sand, limestone, mica, chaff	slip, painted decoration: three circles on rim and band on shoulder (badly preserved)	burnished
26	4444	BPW	7.5YR 5/3 brown to 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown to 7.5YR 2.5/2 very dark brown	7.5YR 3/2 dark brown; 7.5YR 2.5/2 very dark brown	7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray	medium-coarse, mineral, sand, limestone, grit, mica	slip	burnished
27	4857	BPW	7.5YR 5/3 brown	7.5YR 5/3 brown	Out to 7.5YR to 7.5YR 5/1 gray	medium, mineral, sand, grit, mica,		smoothed, burnished
28	5160	GRW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, mineral, sand, grit, mica	slip	burnished
29	4155	GRW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown to 7.5 5/2 brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 5/1 gray	medium-coarse, mineral, vegetal, sand, grit, limestone, mica, chaff	slip, four grooves	exterior strong burnished
30	4152	GRW	5YR 6/2 pinkish gray	7.5YR 6/1 gray; 7.5YR 6/2 pinkish gray	7.5YR 5/1 gray	medium, vegetal, mineral, chaff, sand, grit, limestone, mica	fishbone like incised decoration, four grooves	burnished
31	5191	BPW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 7/2 pinkish gray	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	medium, mineral, sand, grit, mica	slip	burnished
32	4586	GRW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium mineral sand, grit, limestone, mica	slip, three grooves, rope-shape thin band	slight burnished
33	4151	GRW	5YR 6/2 pinkish gray	5YR 6/2 pinkish gray; 5YR 7/2 pinkish gray	5YR 6/3 light reddish brown; 5YR 5/1 gray	medium-coarse, mineral, sand, limestone, grit, mica	horizontal and diagonal lines incised under the rim, beginning of a line of holes	slight internal, rim burnished
34	4275	GRW	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/2 pinkish gray	N/A	medium, mineral, sand, grit, mica	slip	burnished

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color out	Color in	Color section	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
35	4302	BPW	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	N/A	5YR 4/4 reddish brown; 5YR 5/1 gray	medium, mineral, sand, limestone, grit, mica	slip	burnished
36	5056	BPW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown to 7.5YR 5/2 brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown to 7.5YR 5/1 gray	medium, mineral, vegeta, sand, chaff, grit, chaff, mica	slip	burnished
37	5869	BPW	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, grit, limestone, chaff, sand, mica		
38	5626	BPW	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 7/1 light gray	medium, chaff, sand, limestone, mica		slight outside burnished
39	5861	GRW	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown to 5YR 4/1 dark gray	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium-coarse, grit, chaff, sand, mica		slight burnished
40	5858	GRW	7.5YR 8/4 pink; 7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 6/4 light brown; 7.5YR 5/2 brown	medium, grit, mica, chaff	three slight grooves	strong bur-nished
41	5855	BPW	5YR 4/1 dark gray to 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	2.5YR 5/3 reddish brown to 2.5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	medium-coarse, grit, sand, chaff, mica		burnished
42	5669	GRW	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 8/6 reddish yellow	medium, chaff, limestone, sand, mica	three grooves	
43	5659	GRW	7.5YR 6/2 pinkish gray to 7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/2 pinkish gray to 7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, chaff, limestone, grit, sand, mica	three grooves	
44	5675	GRW	5YR 8/3 pink	5YR 8/4 pink	out to 5YR 7/1 light gray to in	medium, chaff, sand, limestone, mica	three grooves	
45	5672	GRW	7.5YR 8/3 pink	7.5YR 8/3 pink	out to 7.5YR 5/1 gray	medium, chaff, sand, grit, limestone, mica	two grooves	
46	5538	GRW	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/3 pink	medium, sand, chaff, limestone, grit, mica	incised	
47	5679	BPW	7.5YR 8/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/2 pinkish gray	medium, chaff, limestone, sand, mica	boss on body	
48	5654	GRW	7.5YR 8/3 pink	7.5YR 8/4 pink	7.5YR 8/4 pink	medium, chaff, sand, limestone, mica	single groove	

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color out	Color in	Color section	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
49	5876	BPW	10YR 7/4 very pale brown; 7.5YR 7/4 pink; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	10YR 7/4 very pale brown; 7.5YR 7/4 pink; 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 5/1 reddish gray	medium, chaff, sand, grit, limestone, mica		slight burnished, self-slip
50	5594	BPW	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 7/4 pink; 7.5YR 7/2 pinkish gray	5YR 6/1 gray	medium, chaff, sand, grit, limestone, mica	rope impressions under rim	
51	5984	BPW	7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white to 7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white; 7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white to 7.5YR 7/3 pink to 7.5YR 5/1 gray	medium, chaff, limestone, sand, mica		
52	5661	GRW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 6/1 reddish gray	medium, chaff, limestone, sand, grit, mica	three grooves	slip
53	5656	GRW	7.5YR 8/4 pink	7.5YR 8/4 pink	7.5YR 6/1 gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica	three grooves	
54	5674	BPW	7.5YR 8/4 pink	7.5YR 8/4 pink	7.5YR 6/1 gray	medium, chaff, sand, limestone, mica		
55	5734	BPW	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 6/1 gray	medium, grit, sand, mica	couple of bosses under rim	burnished
56	5658	GRW	7.5YR 8/4 pink	7.5YR 8/4 pink	7.5YR 7/1 light gray	medium, chaff, limestone, sand, mica	four grooves	
57	5738	BPW	7.5YR 7/2 pinkish gray; 2.5Y 5/2 grayish brown	10R 6/4 pale red	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 10R 6/3 pale red; 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-coarse, grit, sand, chaff, mica	rope-like excision, three depressions on top	burnished
58	5871	BPW	2.5YR 5/3 reddish brown; 7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink; 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 4/1 dark grey	medium, grit, chaff, mica	with spout and boss on shoulder	burnished
59	5595	GRW	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	N/A	10YR 7/6 yellow; 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	medium, sand, grit, chaff, limestone, quartz	incised three grooves and modelled navel-shaped knob	
60	5590	GRW	7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray	7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray	7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray	medium-coarse, sand, limestone, grit, quartz	incised, modelled emboss between grooves	smoothed

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color out	Color in	Color section	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
61	5733	BPW	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	out to GLEY 1 6/1 10Y Greenish gray; 7.5YR 5/1 gray to in	medium, grit, sand, chaff, mica		external smoothed
62	5670	GRW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray	medium, chaff, grit, sand, mica	three grooves with excised rope-shaped band and fingernail impressions within the groovesail impressions between the grooves	burnished
63	5660	GRW	10YR 8/3 very pale brown	10YR 8/4 very pale brown	10YR 7/4 very pale brown	medium, grit, sand, limestone, mica, chaff	three grooves and modelled nasal-shape lug	slip
64	5740	GRW	5YR 7/3 pink; 5YR 5/2 reddish gray	5YR 7/3 pink; 5YR 5/2 reddish gray	2.5Y 7/4 pale brown; 10YR 5/1 gray; 2.5Y 7/4 pale brown	medium, grit, sand, mica, chaff	three grooves under simple square rim with boss among them	burnished
65	5736	GRW	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	GLEY 1 4/N dark gray	medium, grit, sand, mica	excised lug on shouldered with depressions above	self-slip
66	5655	BPW	7.5YR 8/4 pink	7.5YR 8/4 pink	7.5YR 6/1 gray	medium, chaff, sand, limestone, grit, mica	one groove on neck	
67	5874	GRW	2.5YR 5/3 reddish brown; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 5/1 gray	medium, chaff, grit, limestone, sand, mica	two grooves on neck, two bosses on shoulder	slight burnished
67	5875	GRW	2.5YR 5/3 reddish brown; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 5/1 gray	medium, chaff, grit, limestone, sand, mica		slight burnished
68	5653	GRW	7.5YR 8/4 pink	7.5YR 8/4 pink	7.5YR 8/4 pink	medium, chaff, sand, limestone, grit, mica	three grooves on jug's shoulder, grooved and impressed handle (top and bottom)	
69	5537	BPW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	medium, mineral sand, chaff, limestone, mica		smoothed

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color out	Color in	Color section	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
70	5707	BPW	5YR 4/3 reddish brown to 5YR 5/4 reddish brown	5YR 4/2 dark reddish gray to 5YR 4/1 dark gray	out to in	medium, grit, limestone, sand, chaff, mica	three ridges under the handle	burnished
71	5678	GRW	7.5YR 5/4 brown	7.5YR 6/2 pinkish gray	out to 7.5YR 5/1 gray to out	medium, grit, sand, chaff, mica	four grooves, embossed arched lug application	strong burnished out
72	5742	GRW	5YR 7/4 pink; 7.5YR 6/2 pinkish gray	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	5YR 5/1 gray	medium, grit, sand, chaff, mica	three grooves under the rim and a rope-shape lug with excisions	smoothed
73	5593	BPW	N/A	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5 4/1 dark gray; 7.5 6/3 light brown	medium-coarse, sand, limestone, grit, quartz, chaff	lug	
74	5671	GRW	10YR 5/3 brown; 7.5YR 5/3 brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium-coarse, grit, sand, mica, chaff	four grooves and two modelled bosses on shoulder	burnished
75	5676	GRW	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 8/4 pink	5YR 8/4 pink	medium, sand, grit, limestone, mica, chaff	three grooves	burnished
76	5976	BPW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	GLE Y1 5/N gray	out to 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; GLE Y 1 5/N gray; GLE Y 1 5/1 10Y greenish gray; GLE Y 1 5/N dark gray	medium, chaff, grit, mica	ropeshape band	slip
77	5745	BPW	7.5YR 7/4 pink; 5YR 2.5/1 black (bitumen)	7.5YR 5/2 brown; 10YR 3/1 very dark gray (bitumen)	out to 7.5 YR 5/1 gray; 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; 10YR 3/1 very dark gray (bitumen)	medium, chaff, grit, mica		self-slip

Plate XCIII

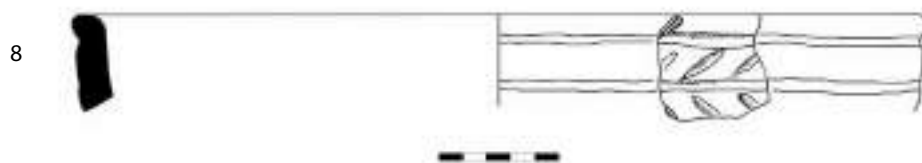
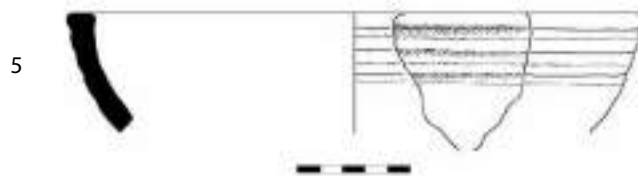
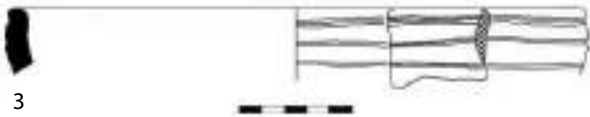
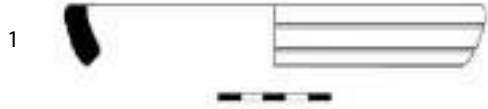


Plate XCIV

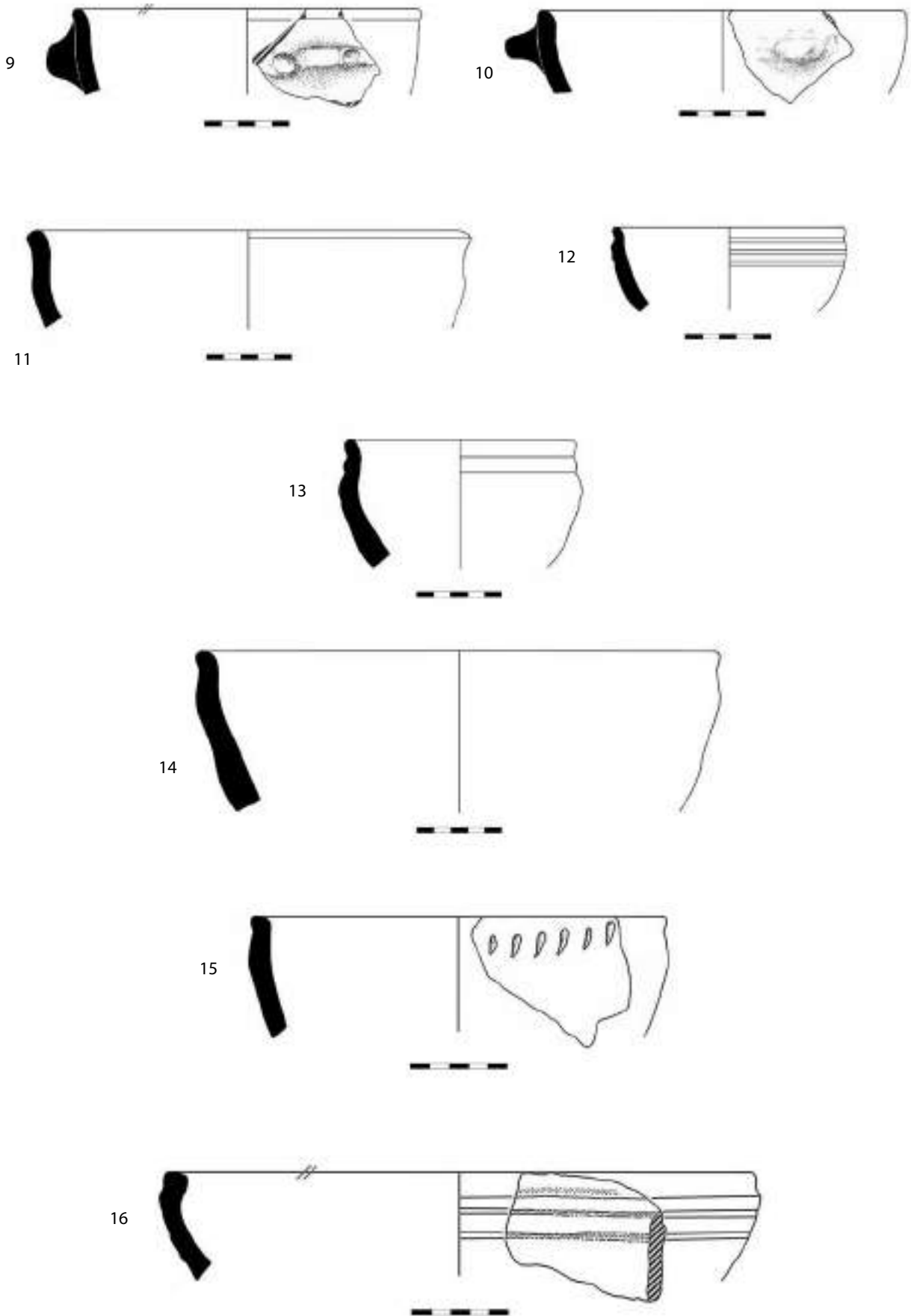


Plate XCV

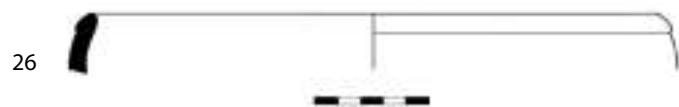
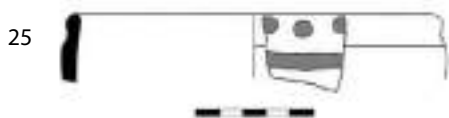
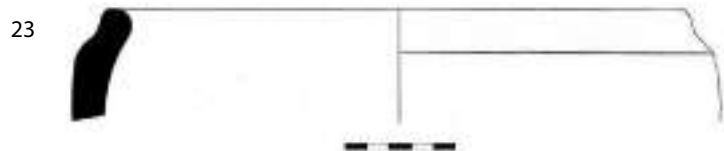
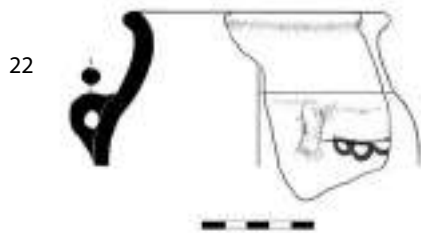
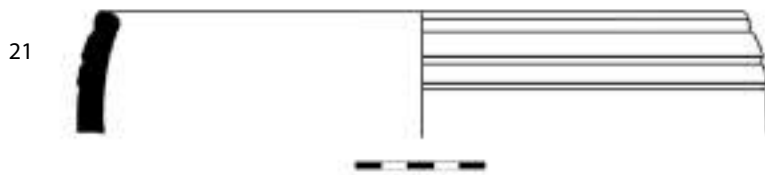
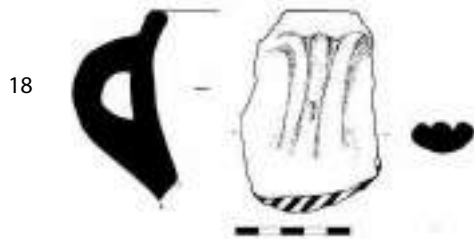
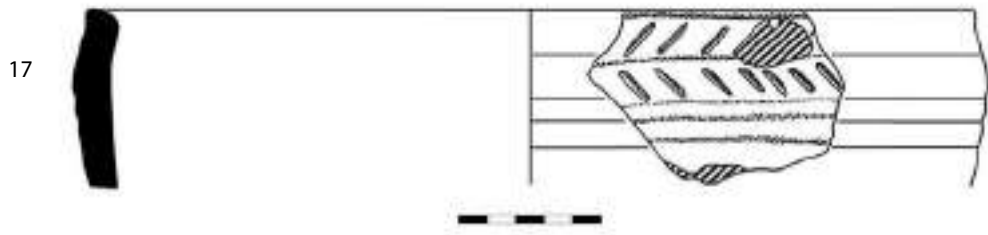
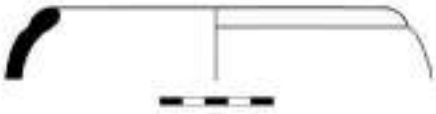


Plate XCVI

27



28



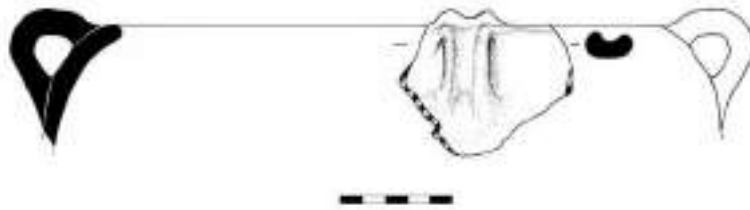
29



30



31



32



33



34



Plate XCVII

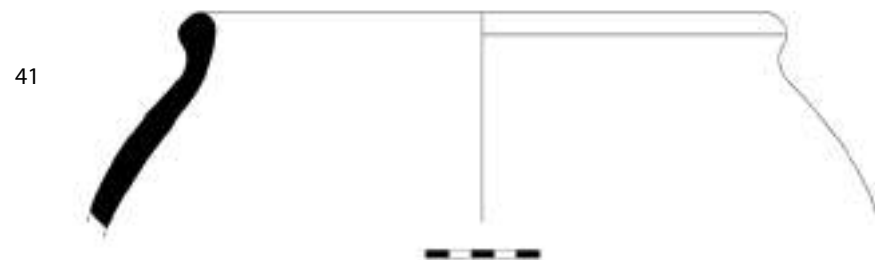
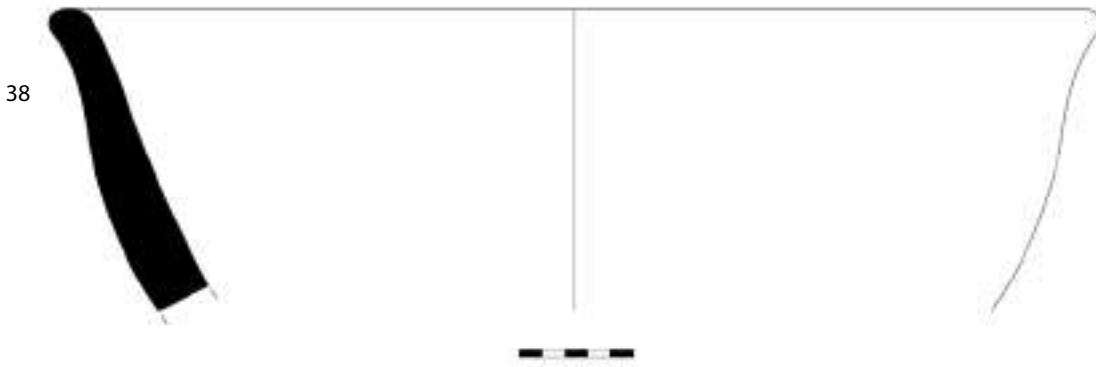
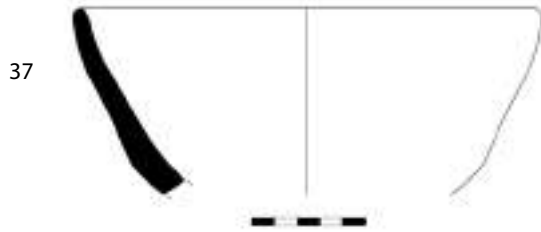
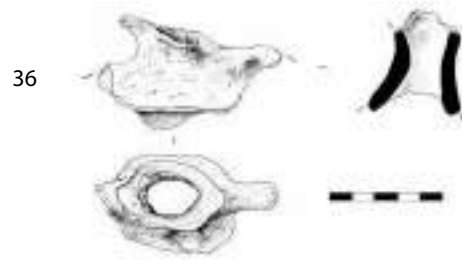


Plate XCVIII

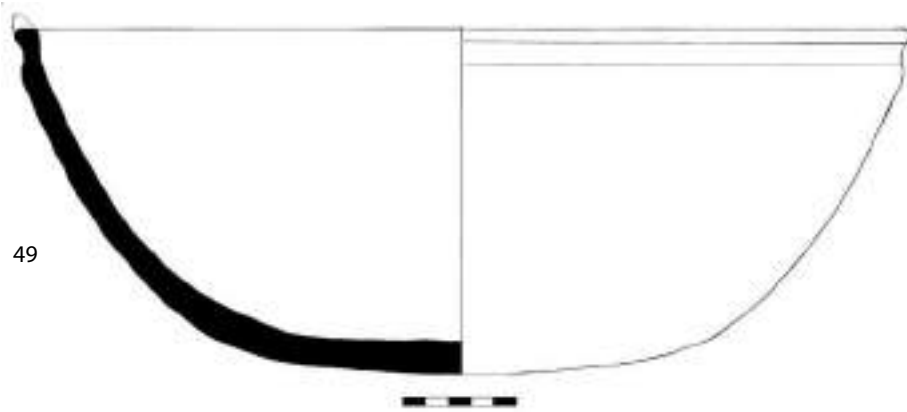
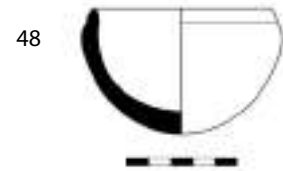
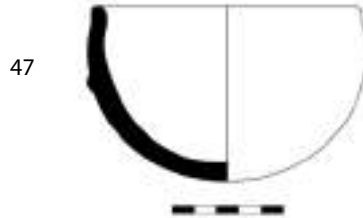
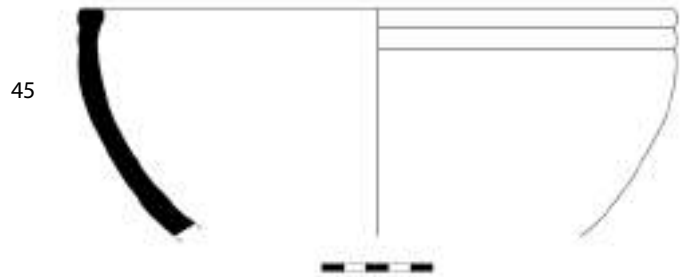
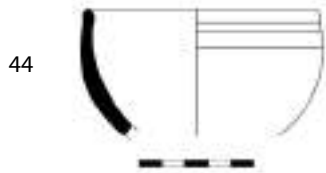
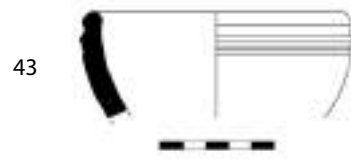
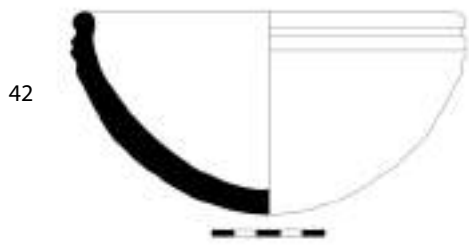


Plate XCIX

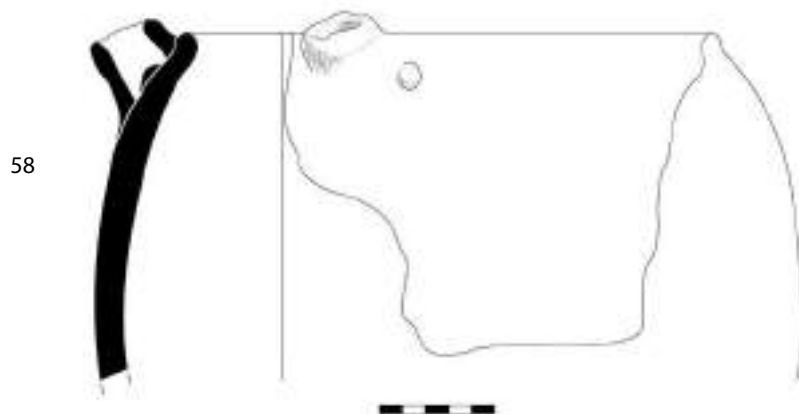
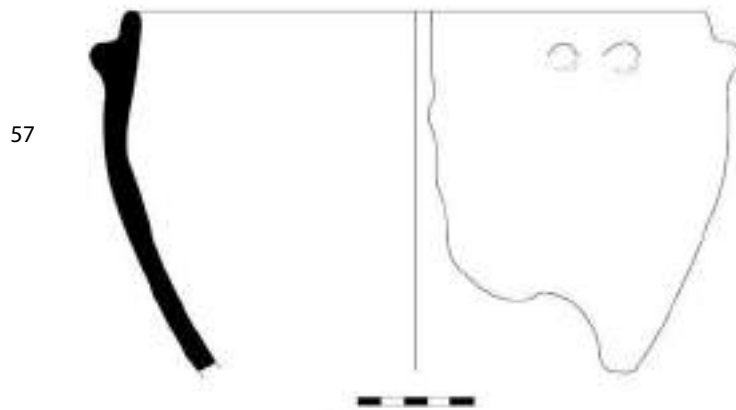
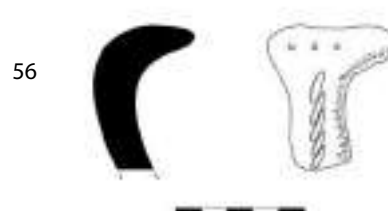
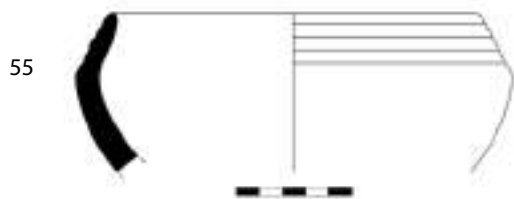
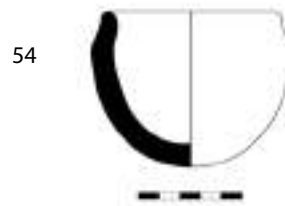
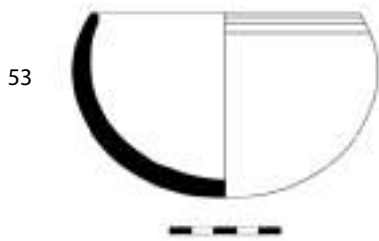
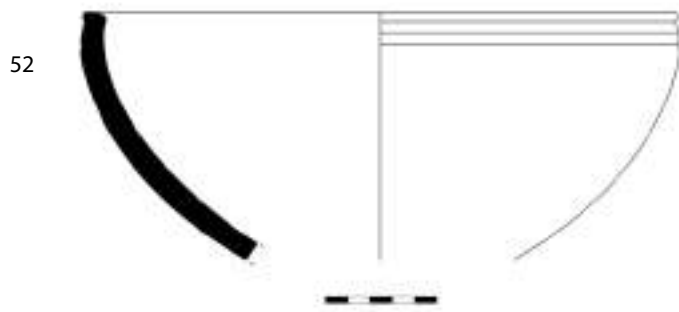
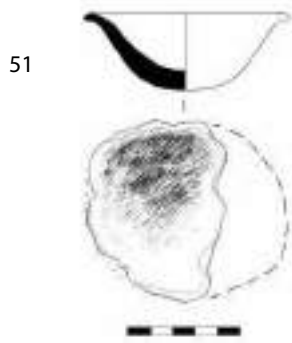


Plate C

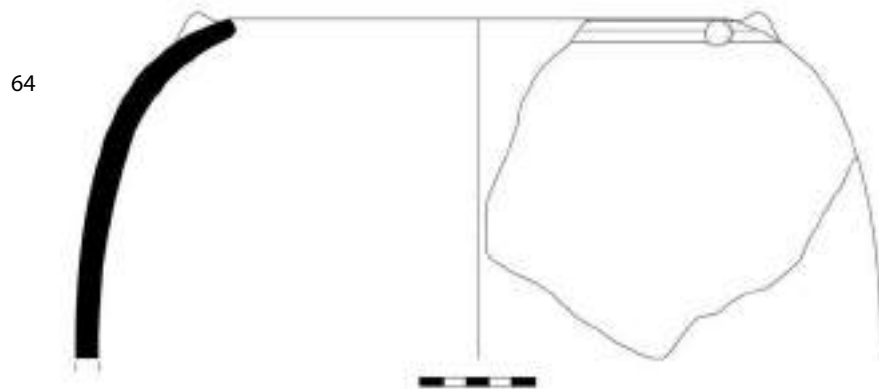
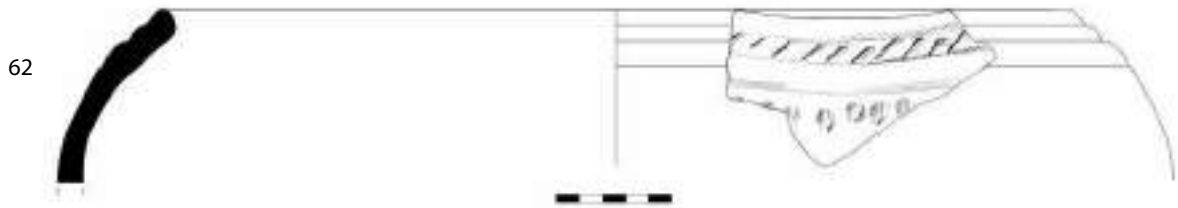
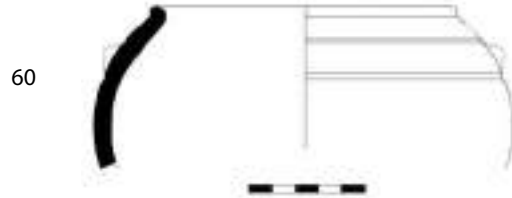
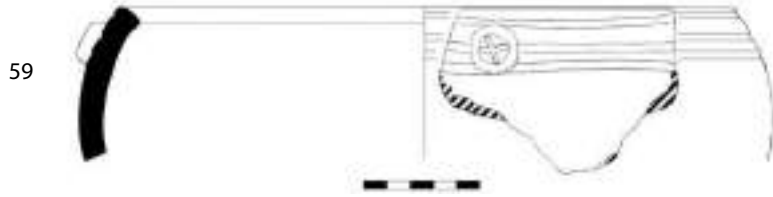


Plate CI

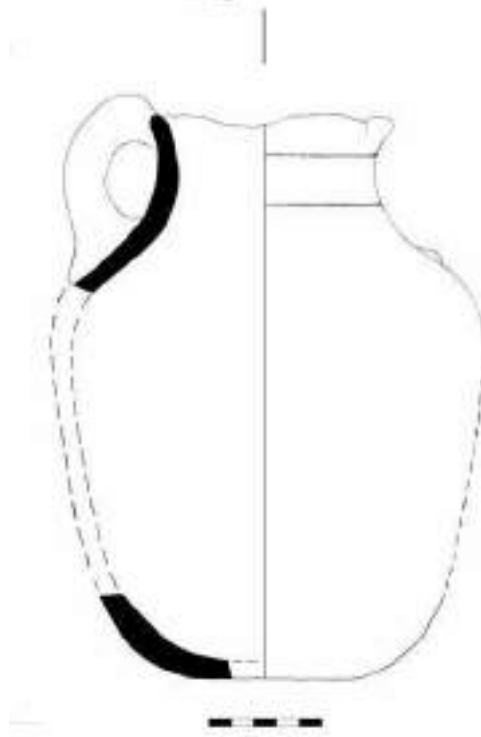
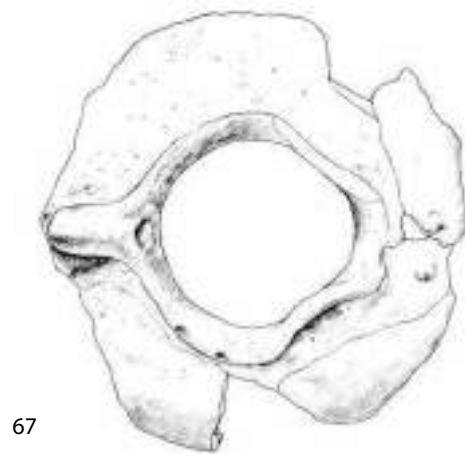
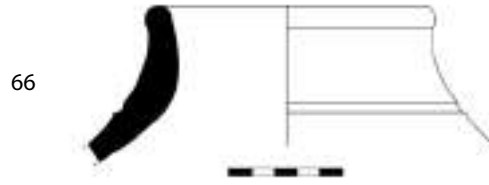


Plate CII

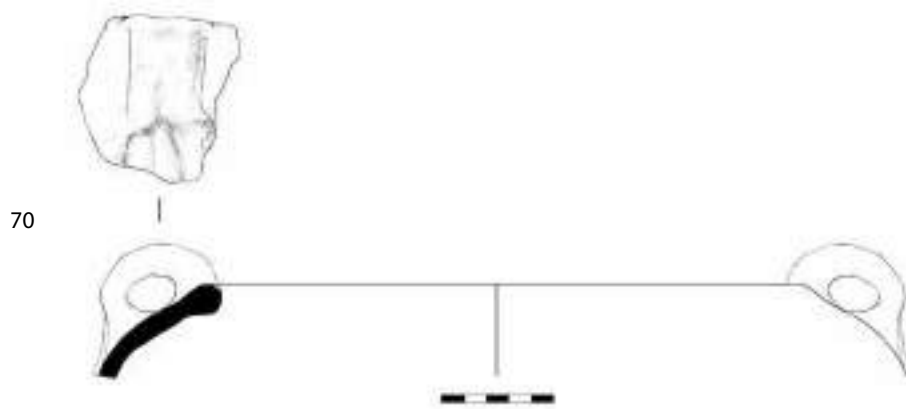
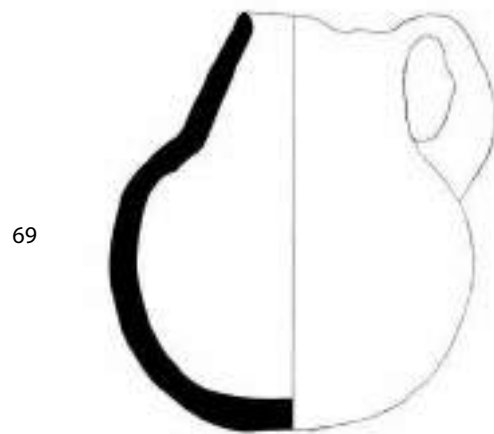
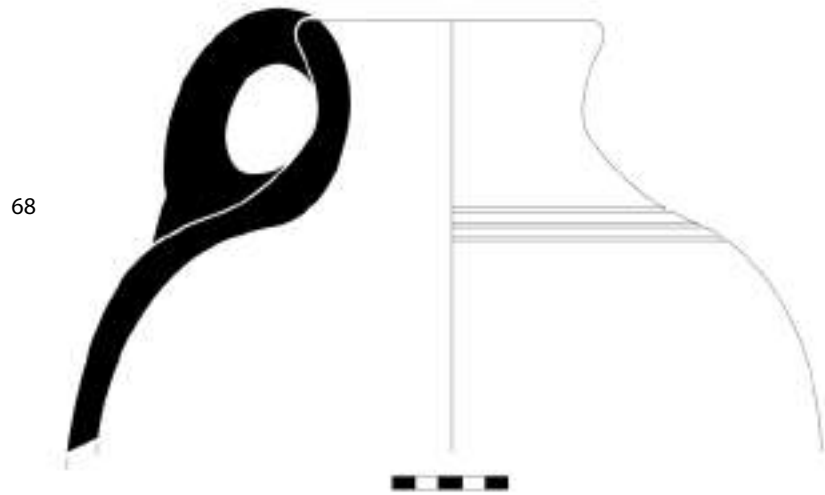


Plate CIII

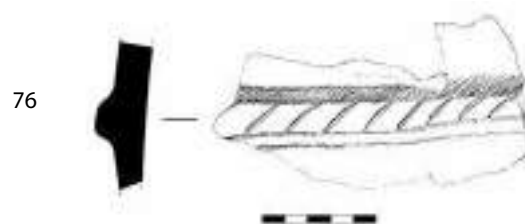
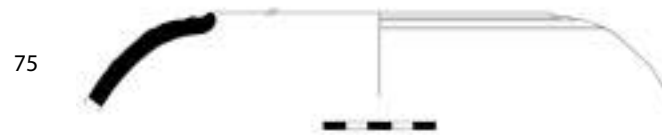
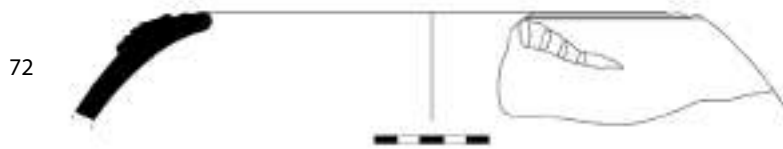
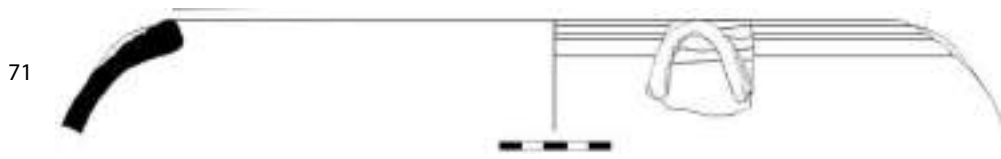


Plate CIV



77

Phase IVb

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color out	Color in	Color section	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
1	4558	PW	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	medium-fine, mineral sand, limestone, grit, mica		slip
2	4075	PW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, vegetal, mineral, chaff, limestone, grit, sand, mica	smoothed	
3	5328	PW	5YR 7/3 pink; 5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	5YR 7/3 pink; 5YR 6/3 light reddish brown to 7.5YR 6/4 light brown	10YR 4/1 dark gray; 7.5YR 5/4 brown	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, chaff, mica	slip	
4	5170	PW	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, vegetal, mineral, chaff, sand, grit, limestone, mica	slip	
5	4431	PW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray	medium, vegetal, chaff, sand, limestone, grit, mica		smoothed
6	4081	PW	10YR 6/3 pale brown	10YR 6/3 pale brown	10YR 6/3 pale brown	medium, vegetal, mineral, chaff, limestone, sand, mica	slip	burnished
7	4306	PW	7.5YR 7/4 pink; 7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 5/2 brown	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, grit, limestone, chaff, mica	slip	
8	525	PW	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink to 5YR 6/1 gray	chaff, big calcarious particles, mica, sand		self-slip, burnished
9	511	PW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 light reddish brown to GLEY 1 7/N light gray and GLEY 1 5/N gray	chaff, calcareous particles, some mica		smoothed, slight burnished
10	4352	PW	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, mineral, sand, limestone, grit, mica		slip, slight burnished
11	4332	PW	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 5/1 gray	medium, mineral, sand, limestone, mica	slip	burnished on rim
12	4287	PW	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; 7.5YR 5/1 gray	medium, vegetal, mineral, chaff, sand, grit, limestone, mica	slip	

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color out	Color in	Color section	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
13	4626	PW	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium, vegetal, chaff, sand, grit, limestone	Slip	
14	1035	PW	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/3 pink	N/A			
15	1041	PW	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/3 pink	N/A			
16	4233	PW	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, grit, chaff, mica	slip	burnished
17	1043	PW	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/3 pink	N/A			
18	4056	PW	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	medium, vegetal, mineral, chaff, sand, limestone, grit, mica	slip	
19	4556	PW	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	medium, mineral, sand, limestone, mica	Slip	
20	4950	PW	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	out to 5YR 3/1 very dark gray	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, limestone, grit, chaff, mica	slip	burnished
21	4055	PW	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 6/2 pinkish gray	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, limestone, chaff, mica	slip	
22	5318	PW	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 6/2 pinkish gray	medium, mineral, vegetal	slip	slight burnished
23	4328	PW	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 5/1 gray	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, chaff, mica	smoothing	
24	4631	PW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow to 7.5YR 6/4 light brown and 7.5YR 4/2 brown burned	7.5YR 6/4 light brown and 7.5YR 4/2 brown burned	7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray	medium, mineral, limestone, grit, mica	smoothing	
25	1128	PW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	medium, sand, chaff, grit,		
26	1088	PW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown; 5YR 5/4 reddish brown	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium, mineral, sand, limestone, grit, mica	slip	slight burnished
27	1094	PW	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, mineral, sand, limestone, grit, mica	slip, three grooves	
28	1092	PW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, grit, chaff, mica	slip	burnished
29	380	PW	N/A	N/A	N/A			

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color out	Color in	Color section	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
30	383	PW	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	medium, vegetal, chaff, sand, limestone, grit, mica		slip
31	1086	PW	5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 5/1 gray	medium, vegetal, mineral, chaff, sand, grit, limestone, mica	slip	
32	1090	PW	7.5YR 8/3 pink	7.5YR 8/3 pink	7.5YR 8/3 pink	medium, mineral, sand, limestone, mica	slip	
33	1091	PW	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, chaff, mica	slip	burnished
34	1097	PW	5YR 8/3 pink	5YR 8/3 pink	5YR 4/1 dark gray	medium, mineral, vegetal, sand, grit, limestone, chaff, mica	slip, rope-shape band	
35	5850	PW	7.5YR 8/4 pink	7.5YR 8/4 pink	7.5YR 5/1 gray	medium, chaff, limestone, sand, mica	two grooves, one under the rim, one on the body	smoothed
36	5859	PW	5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 8/4 pink	medium, chaff, limestone, sand, mica		slip
37	5844	PW	5YR 8/4 pink	5YR 8/4 pink	5YR 8/4 pink	medium, sand, limestone, chaff, mica		
38	5866	PW	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow to 7.5YR 5/1 gray	medium, chaff, limestone, grit, sand, mica	two grooves and rope band impression	slip
39	5728	PW	7.5YR 7/4 pink	2.5YR 7/6 light red	5YR 7/1 light gray; 7.5YR 8/4 pink	coarse, chaff, sand, mica, grit, limestone	excised lines on rim and herringbone motive on shoulder	slight burnished
40	5730	PW	7.5YR 7/4 pink	2.5YR 7/6 light red	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	medium, chaff, mica, grit, limestone	two excised grooves and rope band decoration	
41	5681	PW	5YR 7/4 pink; 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/1 gray	medium, chaff, sand, mica, limestone	embossed band on shoulder	burnished

Plate CV

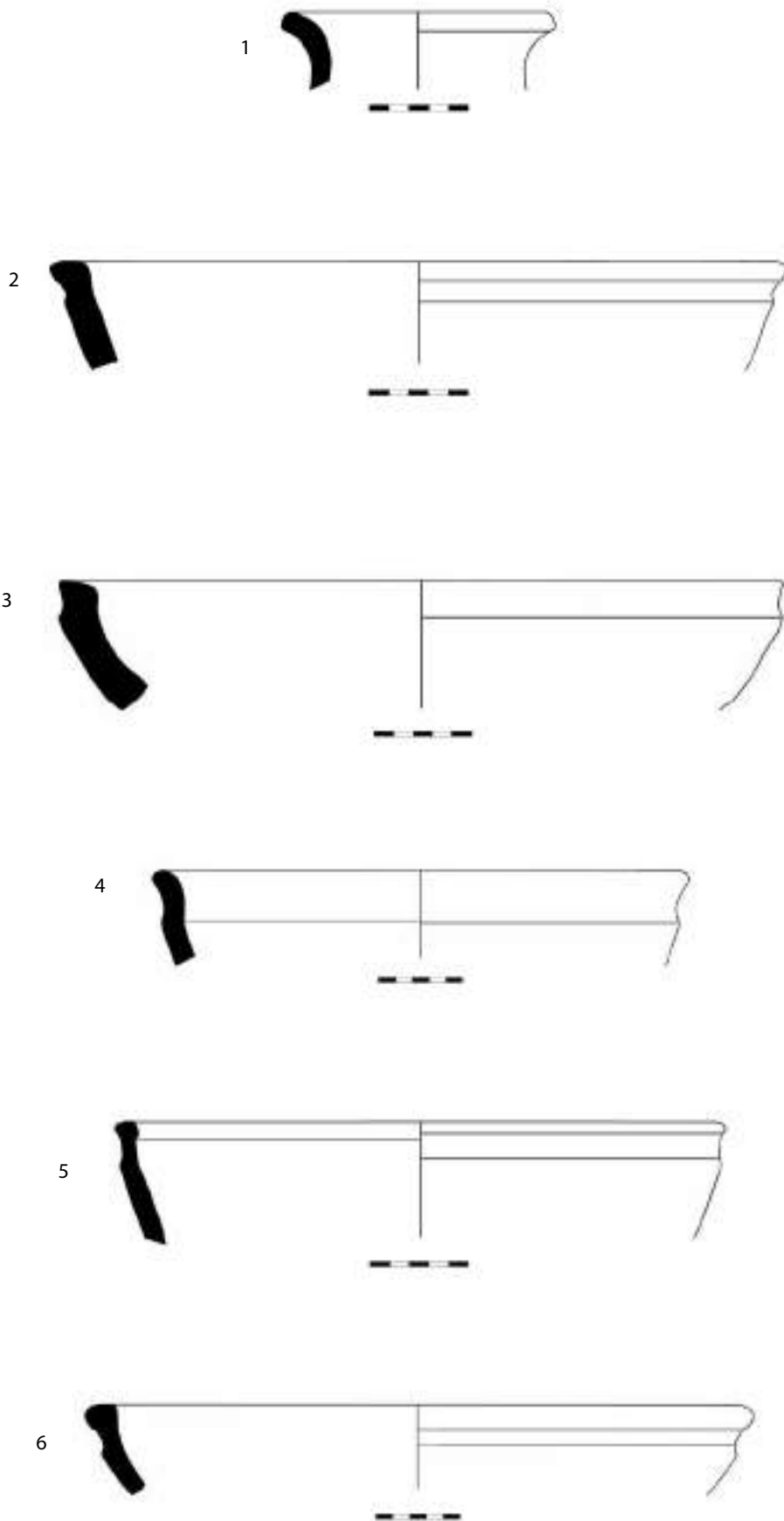


Plate CVI

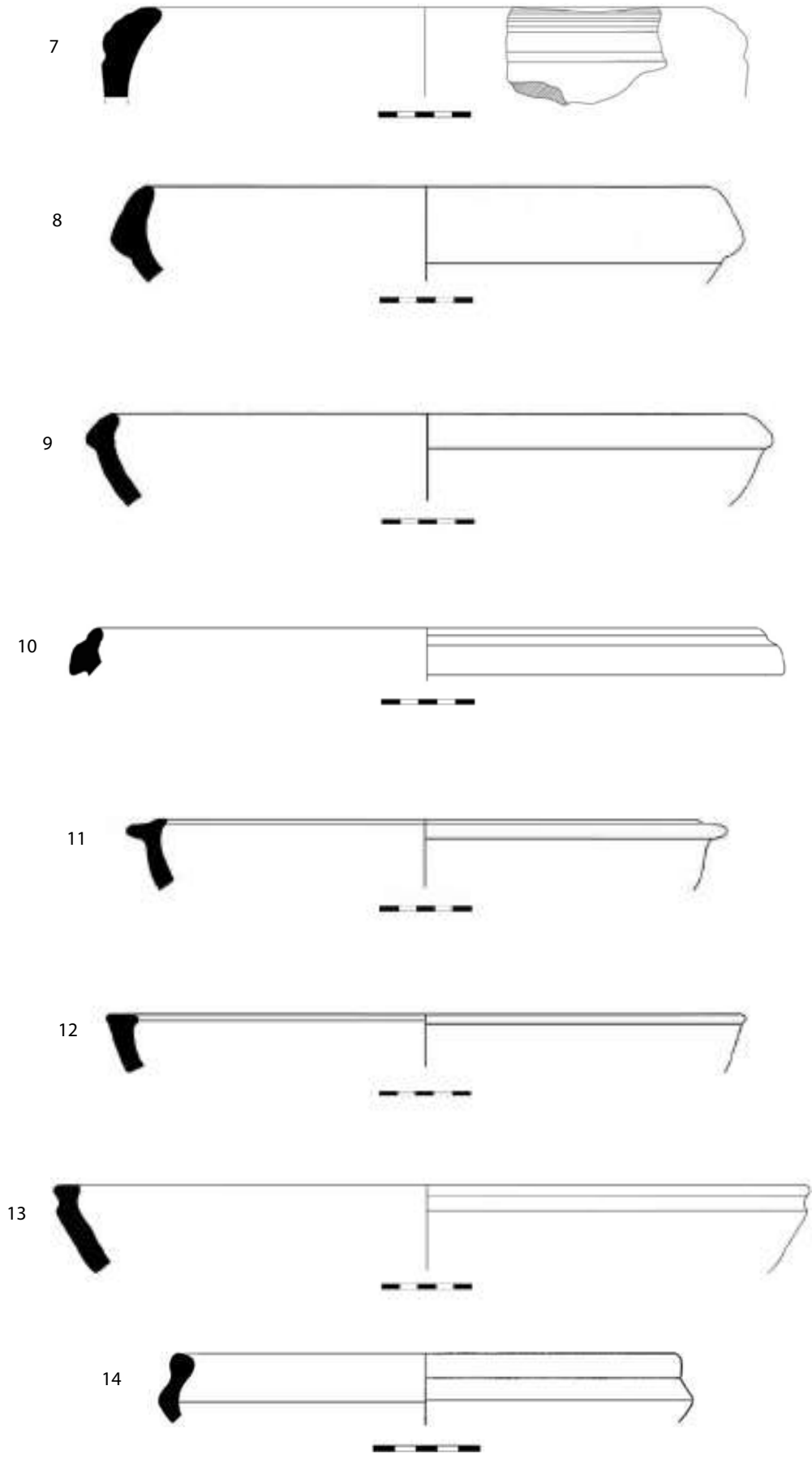


Plate CVII

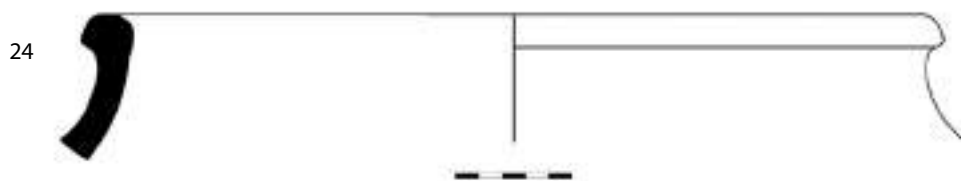
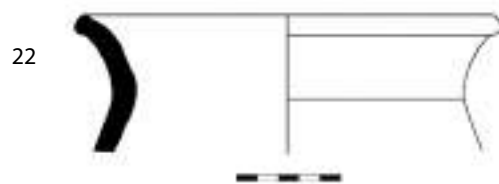
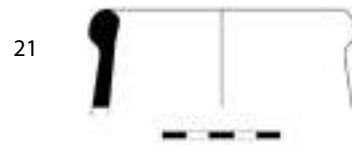
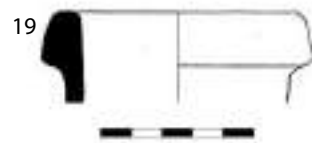


Plate CVIII



25

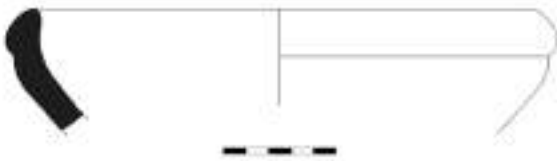
26



27



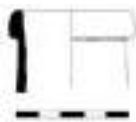
28



29



30



31



32



Plate CIX

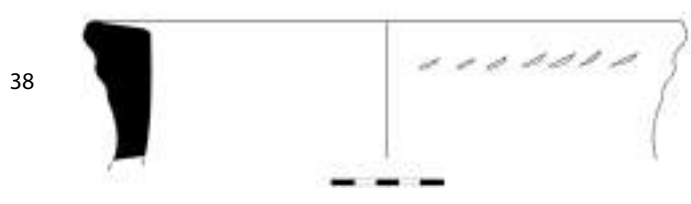
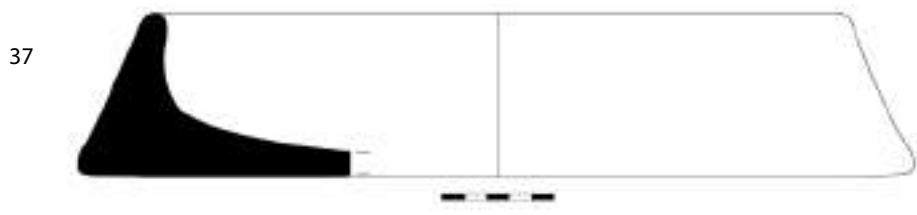
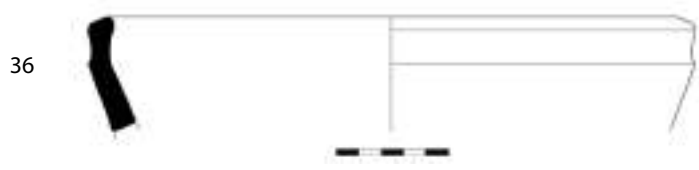
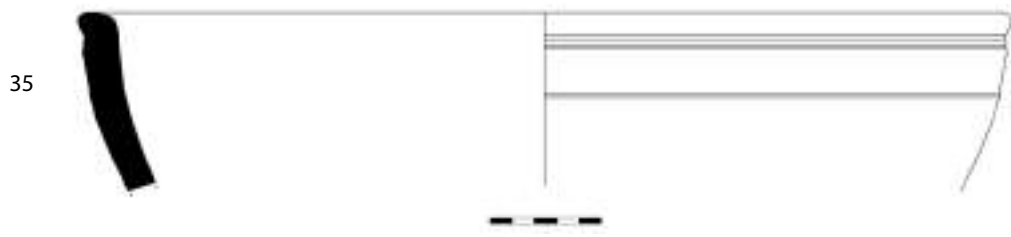
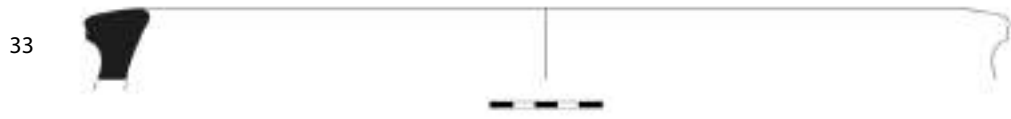
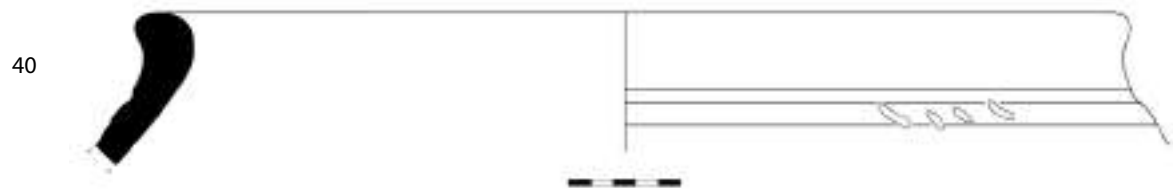
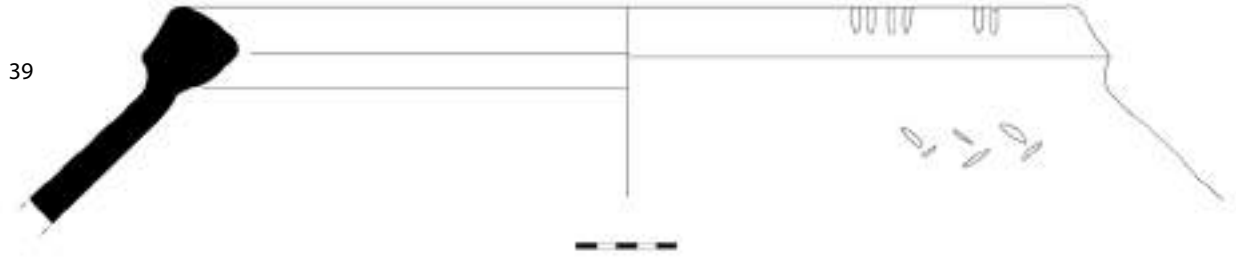
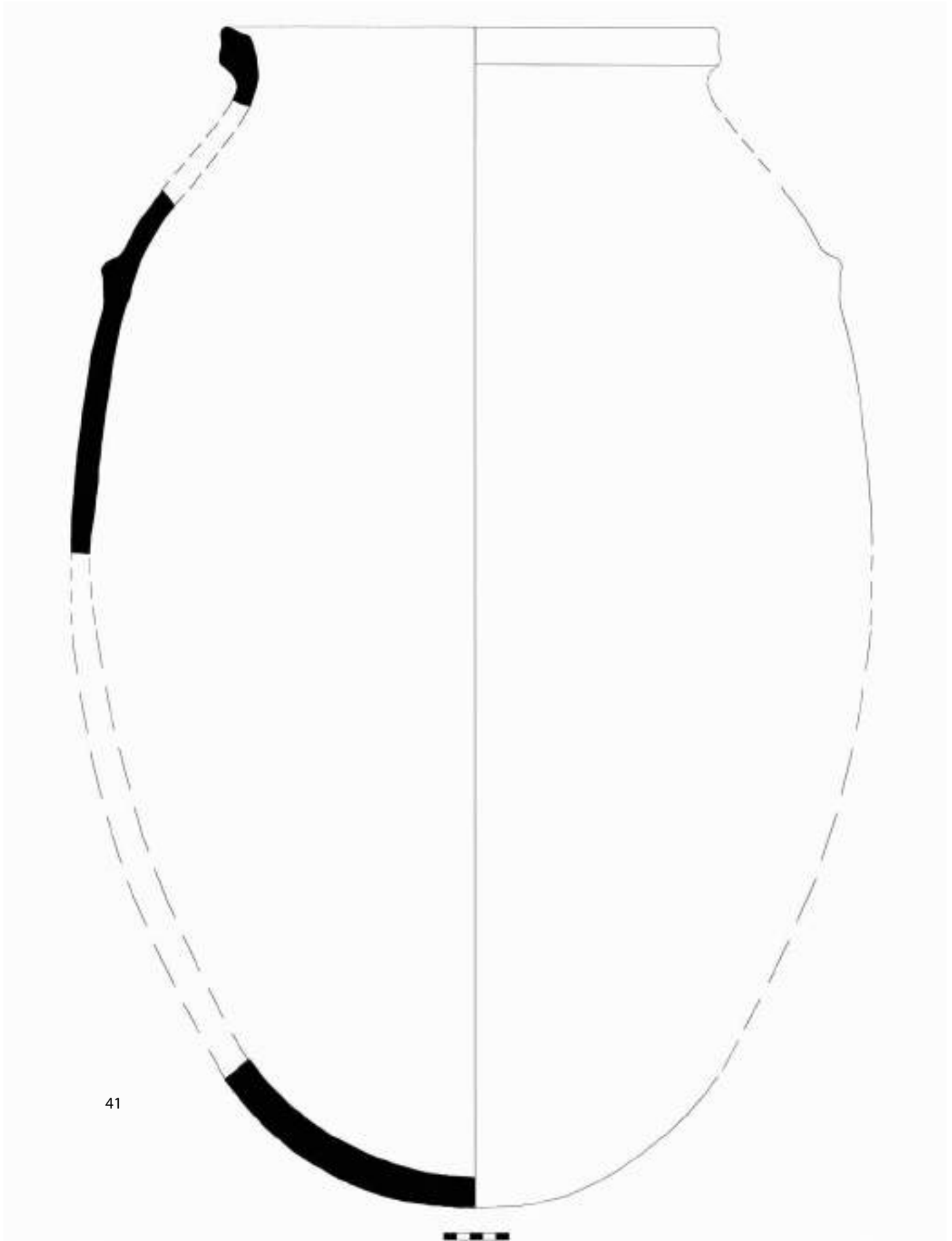


Plate CX





Phase V

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
1	4536	PAW	5YR 7/4 pink; 2.5YR 4/6 red	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	fine, mica, sand	slip	
2	4533	PAW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 5/4 brown	fine, mica, sand	slip	
3	4535	PAW	5YR 7/4 pink; 10R 5/6 red	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	fine, sand, limestone	slip	
4	4532	PAW	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	fine, sand, chaff, limestone	slip	
5	4176	PAW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 2.5YR 4/6 red	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	fine, sand, mica, lime- stone, chaff	slip	
6	5668	PAW	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	fine, sand, mica, grit, quartz		
7	5666	PAW	7.5YR 7/3 pink; 10R 5/6 red	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	fine, sand, mica, grit, quartz	painted	
8	599	PAW	7.5YR 7/4 pink; 10R 5/8 red	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted	smoothed
9	4179	PAW	7.5YR 7/4 pink; 2.5YR 4/6 red	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	medium-fine, mica, sand, chaff	painted	
	4184	PAW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown; 2.5YR 5/6 red	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	fine, mica, sand, limestone	painted	
10	4182	PAW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown; 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown	7.5YR 5/3 brown	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium-fine, mica, sand, grit	painted	
11	865	PAW	7.5YR 7/4 pink; 10R 5/6 red	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	fine, sand, grit, mica	painted	
12	4186	PAW	10YR 6/2 light brownish gray; 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	10YR 6/3 pale brown	10YR 6/3 pale brown	medium-fine, sand, chaff, mica, limestone	painted	burnished
	5629	PAW	10YR 7/4 very pale brown; 2.5YR 5/8 red	10YR 6/3 pale brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown; 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray	medium, sand, mica, chaff, limestone	painted	burnished, smoothed
13	4177	PAW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown; 5YR 4/4 reddish brown	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	fine, sand, chaff, mica, limestone	painted	

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
	5663	PAW	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; 2.5YR 4/4 reddish brown	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	fine, sand, chaff, limestone, mica	painted	
14	5302	PAW	7.5YR 7/4 pink; 2.5YR 4/4 reddish brown	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium-fine, sand, limestone, chaff, mica	painted	
15	5712	PAW	2.5YR 7/3 light reddish brown; 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	10YR 6/3 pale brown	10YR 6/3 pale brown	medium, sand, limestone, chaff, mica, grit	slip, painted	
16	4400	PAW	10YR 7/4 very pale brown; 2.5YR 5/6 red	10YR 7/4 very pale brown	10YR 6/2 light brownish gray	fine, mica, limestone	slip, painted	
17	5238	PAW	10YR 8/3 very pale brown; 10R 3/4 dusky red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	fine, sand, limestone, mica	slip, painted	
18	5239	PAW	10YR 8/3 very pale brown; 10R 5/4 weak red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	fine, sand, limestone, mica	slip, painted	
19	5240	PAW	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink; 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown; 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	medium, sand, grit, limestone, mica	slip, painted	smoothed, burnished
20	4564	PAW	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink; 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown; 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 7/4 pink	medium-fine, sand, grit, limestone, mica	slip, painted	smoothed
21	4279	PAW	7.5YR 7/3 pink; 10R 4/3 weak red	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/3 pink; 7.5YR 5/1 gray	fine, sand, limestone	painted	
22	5241	PAW	7.5YR 8/3 pink	7.5YR 8/3 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	fine, sand, limestone, grit	slip, painted	
23	5301	PAW	10YR 7/3 very pale brown; 5YR 4/4 reddish brown	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 6/2 light brownish gray; 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	fine, sand, limestone, mica	painted	
24	4970	PAW	10YR 8/3 very pale brown; 5YR 5/4 reddish brown	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	fine, grit, limestone, chaff	slip, painted	
25	4694	PAW	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 10R 4/6 red	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
26	4272	PAW	7.5YR 7/3 pink; 10R 4/3 weak red	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/3 pink; 7.5YR 5/1 gray	fine, sand, limestone	painted	
27	4633	PAW	7.5YR 7/4 pink; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	fine, sand, mica	painted	

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
28	5665	PAW	2.5YR 7/6 light red; 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	
29	4178	PAW	7.5YR 7/3 pink; 2.5YR 4/6 red	7.5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	fine, sand, mica, chaff, limestone	slip, painted	
30	4181	PAW	2.5Y 8/3 pale brown; 10R 4/3 weak red	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	fine, sand, limestone, mica, chaff	slip, painted	
31	4183	PAW	7.5YR 7/4 pink; 2.5YR 4/6 yellowish red	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	fine, sand, mica, limestone	painted	smoothed
32	5236	IW	7.5YR 7/4 pink; 2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown	2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	fine, sand, mica	slip, incised	
33	5343	IW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 10R 4/6 red	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 10R 4/6 red to 10R 3/4 dusky red; 2.5YR 6/8 light red	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	fine, sand, mica	slip, incised	
34	4538	IW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 2.5YR 5/6 red	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	fine, mica, limestone	molded, slip	
35	4539	IW	2.5YR 7/6 light red	2.5YR 7/6 light red	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	fine, sand	slip, incised	
36	4540	IW	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	fine, mica, chaff	slip, incised	
37	4443	IW	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	fine, sand, mica	slip, incised	
38	4568	GLW	GLE Y 2 7/1 10B light bluish gray	GLE Y 2 7/1 10B light bluish gray	7.5YR 8/4 pink	medium-fine, sand	glazed	
39	6574	GLW	GLE Y 1 5/2 5G_/2 grayish green	GLE Y 1 5/2 5G_/2 grayish green; 2.5Y 8/2 pale brown	2.5Y 8/4 pale brown	medium, sand, mica	glazed	
40	4992	COMW	7.5YR 7/3 pink	7.5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff		
41	5222	COMW	2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown; 7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	fine, mica, chaff	slip	
42	5664	COMW	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	fine, sand, mica		
43	5303	COMW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	fine, sand, mica		

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
44	5304	COMW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	fine, sand, mica		
45	5235	COMW	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	fine, sand, mica, grit	slip	
46	5667	COMW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	fine, sand, mica, chaff, limestone		
47	5237	COMW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	fine, sand, limestone		
48	5048	COMW	10YR 8/2 very pale brown; 7.5YR 7/3 pink	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 5YR 6/2 pinkish gray	medium-fine, sand, limestone, chaff, mica	slip	
49	4101	COMW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium-fine, sand, mica, limestone, chaff	slip	
50	4936	COMW	2.5Y 8/2 pale brown; 7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	medium, sand, grit, chaff, mica	slip	
51	2774	COMW	10YR 8/3 very pale brown	7.5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 7/4 pink; 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray	medium, sand, limestone, grit	slip, incised, applied	
52	4259	COMW	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 5/1 gray	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	medium-fine, sand, grit, mica		
53	4304	COMW	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 5/3 brown	medium, sand, grit, limestone, mica	incised, applied	
54	4988	COMW	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	fine, mica, chaff, sand		
55	4263	COMW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown	medium, sand, grit, mica		
56	4905	COMW	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium, sand, grit, limestone, mica		
57	5228	COMW	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 7/4 pink	10YR 7/4 pink	medium, sand, limestone, mica	slip	
58	4987	COMW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	fine, mica, chaff, sand		
59	5229	COMW	10YR 8/3 very pale brown	7.5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	fine, sand, mica, limestone	slip	
60	4565	COMW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium, sand, limestone		polished
	4566	COMW	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium, limestone, sand		polished

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
61	5711	COMW	2.5YR 7/3 light reddish brown	2.5YR 7/3 light reddish brown	10YR 6/3 pale brown	medium, sand, limestone, mica, grit	slip	
62	4527	COMW	10YR 8/2 very pale brown	10YR 8/2 very pale brown	2.5YR 7/6 light red	fine, mica, sand, limestone	slip	
63	5219	COMW	10R 5/6 red	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium, sand, mica, limestone	slip	
64	4526	COMW	10YR 8/3 very pale brown	10YR 7/4 very pale brown	10YR 7/4 very pale brown	medium-fine, sand, limestone	slip	
65	4110	COMW	7.5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	medium-fine, sand, limestone, mica		smoothed
66	5004	COMW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	fine, mica, chaff, sand		
67	5296	COMW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium-fine, sand, limestone, chaff, mica		
68	5293	COMW	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 6/2 light brownish gray; 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	medium-fine, chaff, sand, mica, limestone		
69	4924	COMW	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	fine, grit, mica		
70	4424	COMW	7.5YR 6/3	5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	fine, mica, sand		
71	4425	COMW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium, sand, chaff, limestone	incised	
72	5247	COMW	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	7.5YR 8/4 pink	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	medium, sand, chaff, limestone, mica	slip	
73	5248	COMW	10YR 8/3 very pale brown	10YR 8/3 very pale brown	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	fine, sand, limestone, mica	slip	
74	1210	COMW	10YR 7/4 very pale brown	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 7/4 pink	medium-fine, sand, limestone, mica		
75	4420	COMW	2.5YR 7/6 light red	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	fine, mica		
76	4141	COMW	5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 7/4 pink	2.5YR 6/6 light red	fine, mica, sand, limestone		

Plate CXI

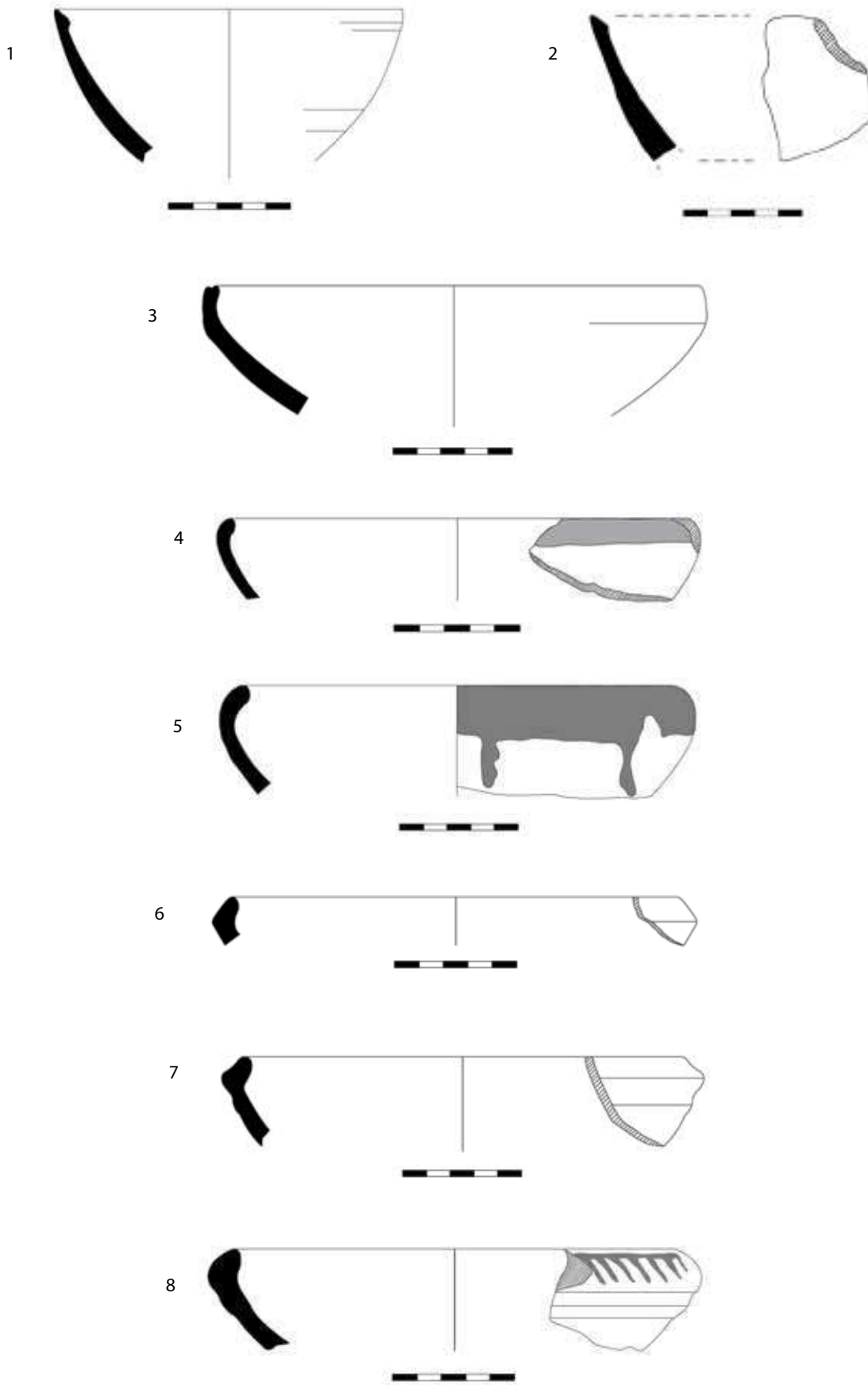


Plate CXII

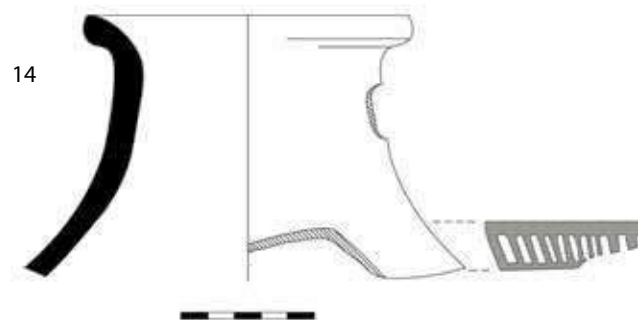
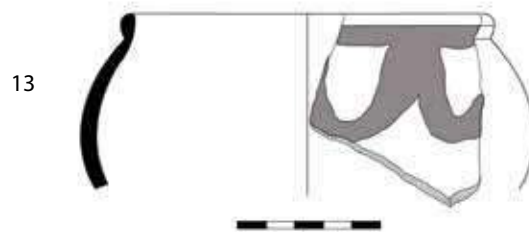
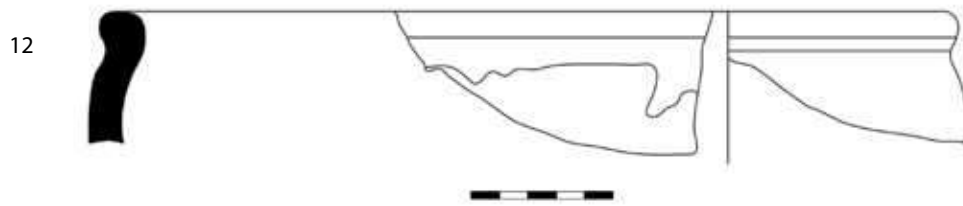
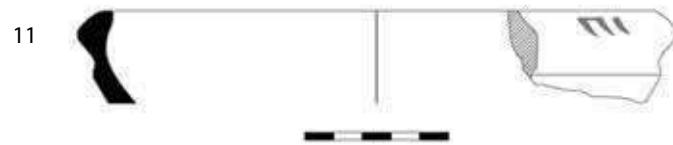


Plate CXIII

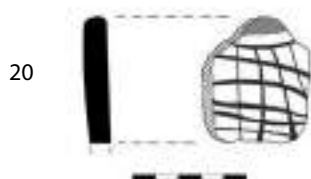
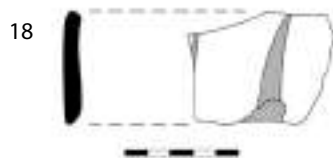
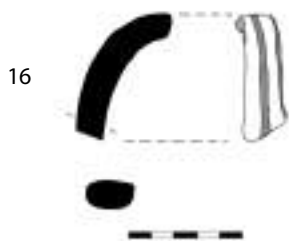
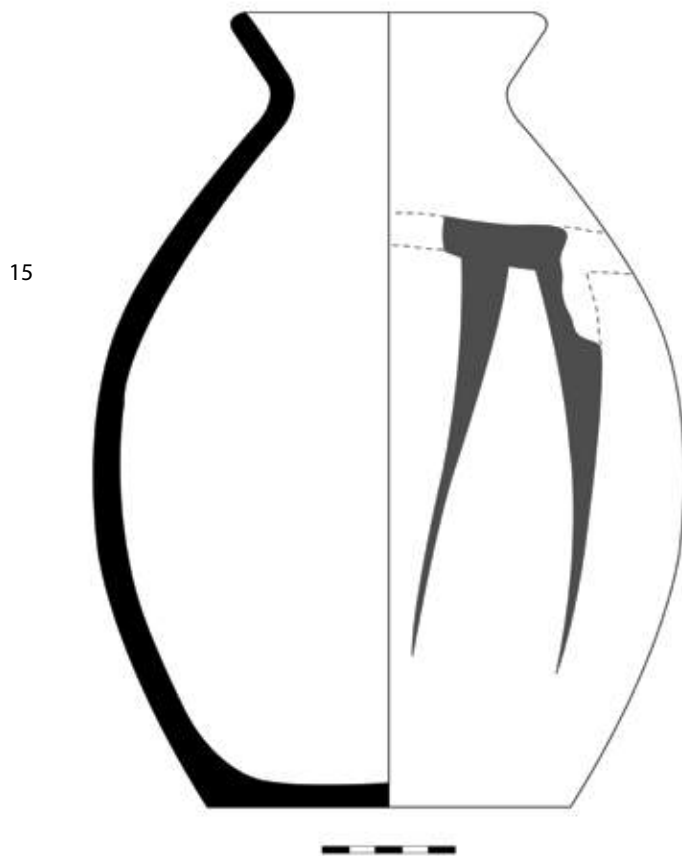
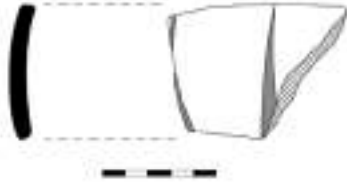


Plate CXIV

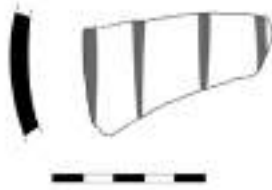
22



23



24



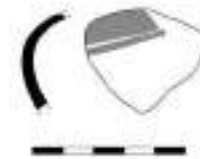
25



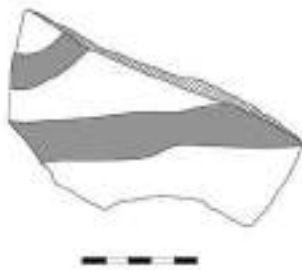
26



27



28



29



30



31



Plate CXV

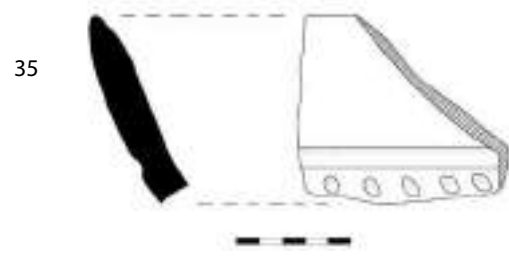
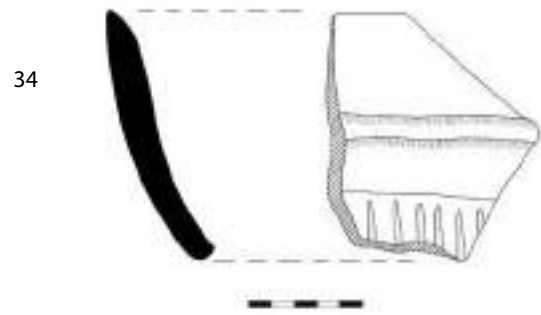
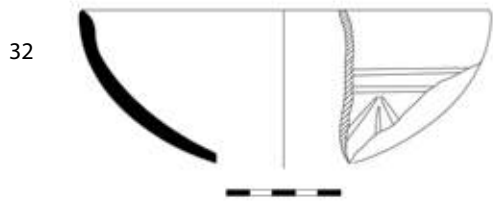


Plate CXVI

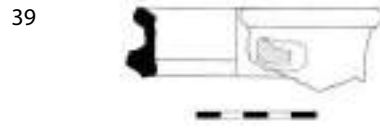
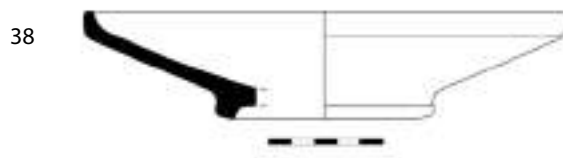
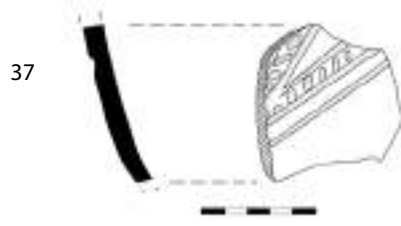


Plate CXVII

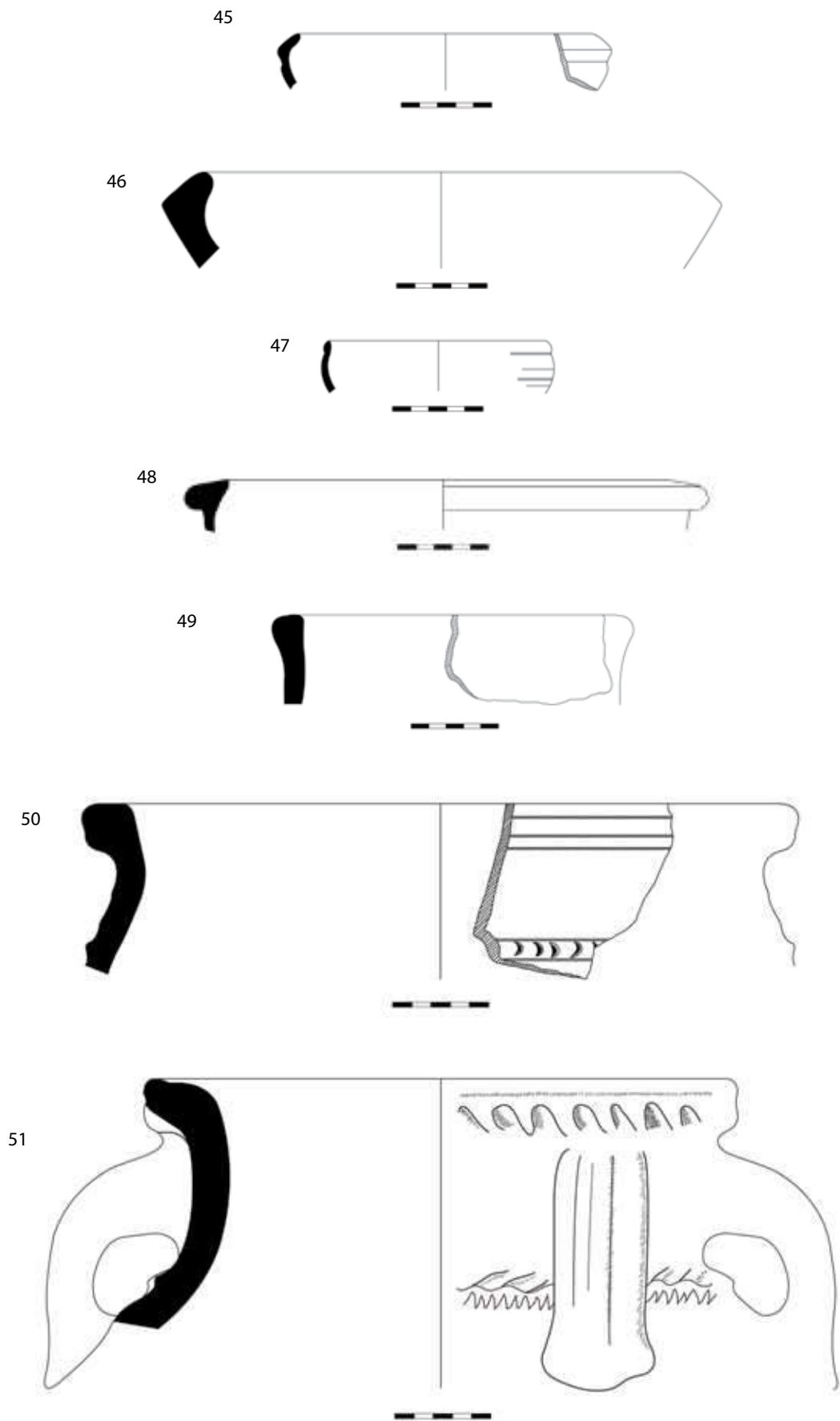


Plate CXVIII

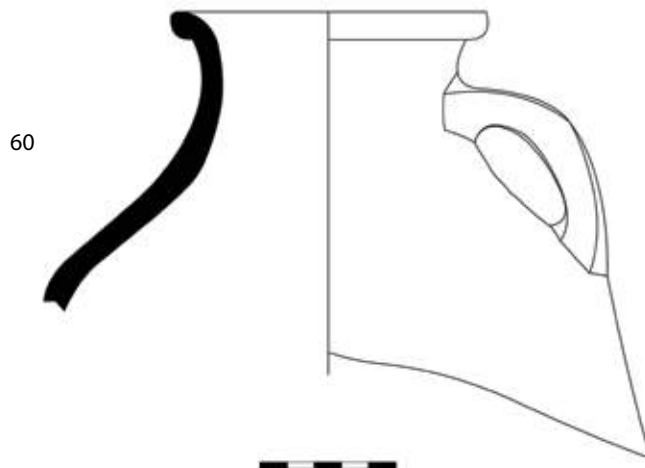
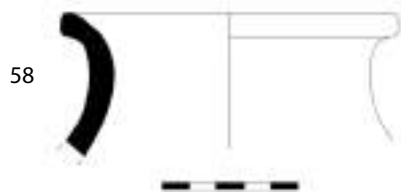
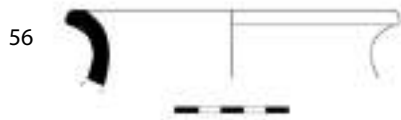
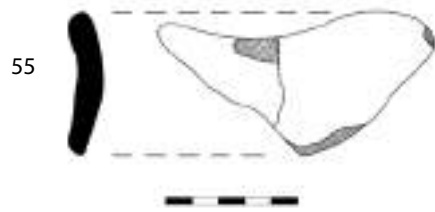
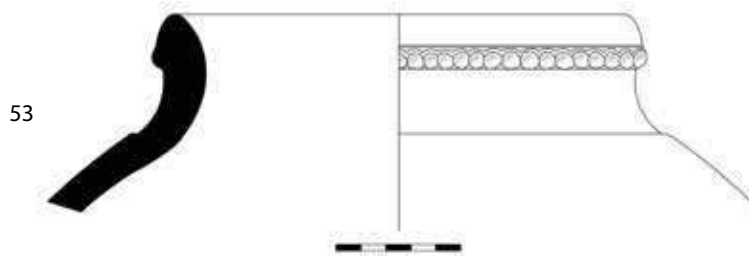
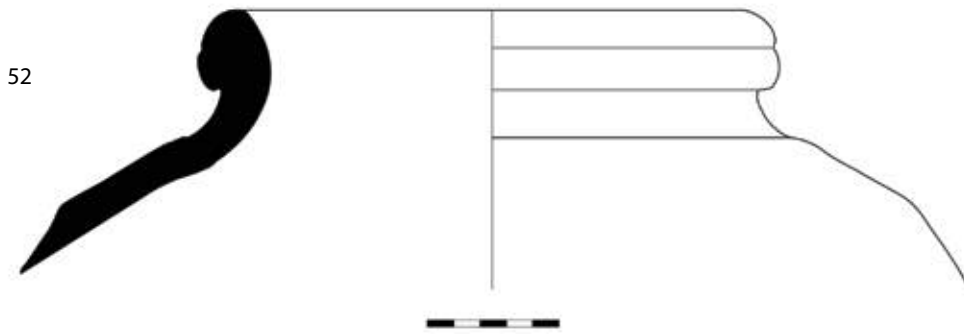


Plate CXIX

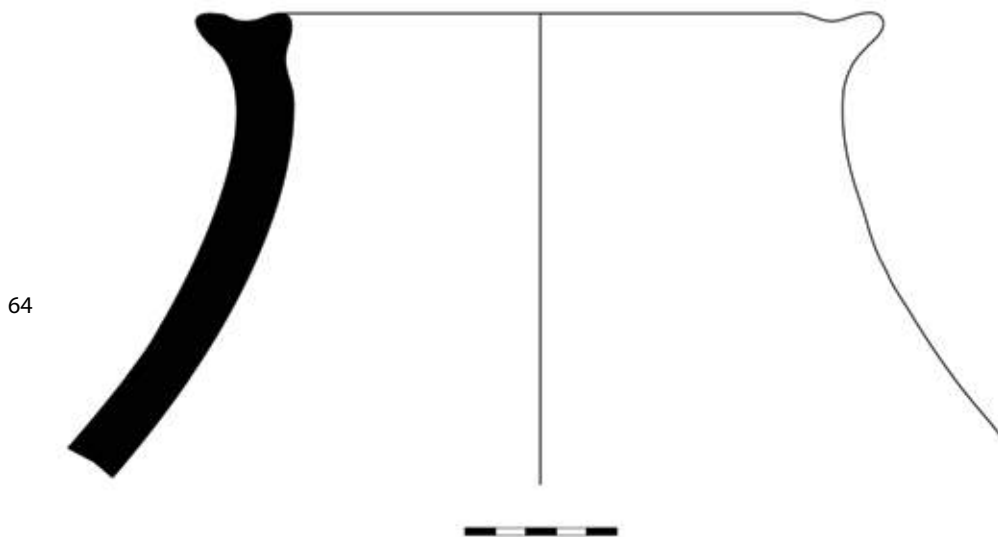
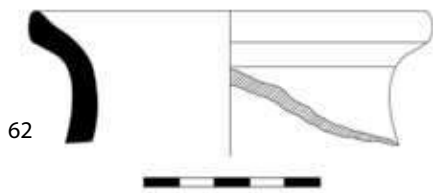
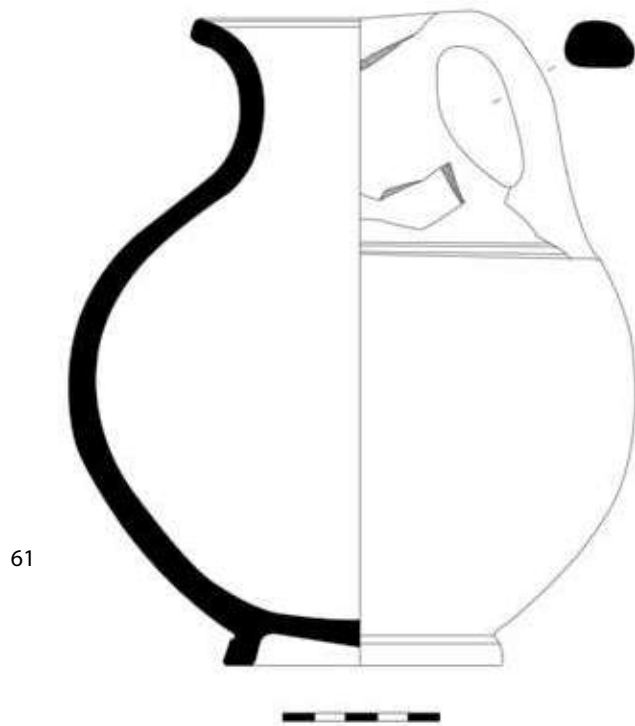


Plate CXX

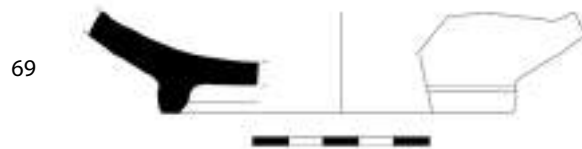
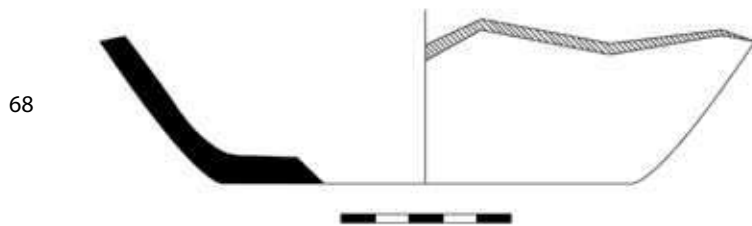
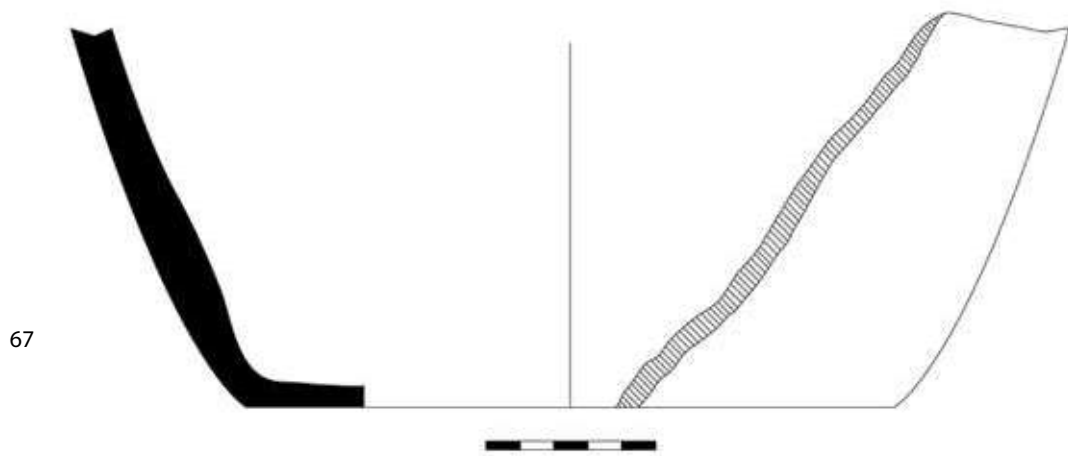
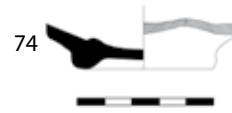
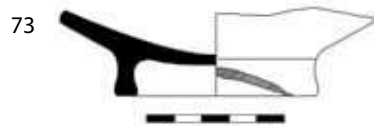


Plate CXXI



Phase VI

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
1	5543	GLW	GLE1 5/1 5GY grayish green	GLE1 5/1 5GY grayish green	2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown	medium, sand, grit, limestone, mica	glazed	
2	6482	CRW	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 7/4 pink	fine, sand, mica, grit	slip	
3	6547	CRW	10YR 8/2 very pale brown	10YR 8/2 very pale brown	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium-fine, sand, limestone, mica	slip	
4	6396	CRW	2.5Y 7/3 pale brown	2.5Y 7/3 pale brown	2.5Y 5/1 gray	medium, sand, mica, grit	slip	
5	5461	COW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	medium, sand, mica, grit, limestone		
6	5458	COW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	medium, sand, mica, grit, limestone		
7	5455	COW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	medium, sand, mica, grit, limestone		
8	6473	CRW	2.5Y 7/2 light gray	2.5Y 7/2 light gray	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; 10YR 5/1 gray; 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	medium, sand, limestone, mica	slip	
9	5451	CRW	2.5Y 7/3 pale brown	2.5Y 7/3 pale brown	2.5Y 7/2 light gray	medium, sand, limestone	slip	
10	5448	CRW	2.5Y 7/3 pale brown	2.5Y 7/3 pale brown	2.5Y 7/2 light gray	medium, sand, limestone	slip	
11	5466	COW	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	medium-coarse, chaff, sand, limestone, mica		
12	6479	CRW	2.5Y 7/2 light gray	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	medium, sand, limestone, mica, grit	slip	
13	5452	CRW	2.5Y 7/3 pale brown	2.5Y 7/3 pale brown	2.5YR 7/6 light red	medium fine, sand, limestone, quartz	slip	

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
14	5453	CRW	2.5Y 7/3 pale brown	2.5Y 7/3 pale brown	5YR 7/3 pink	medium, sand, grit, limestone, quartz	slip	
15	5447	CRW	2.5 7/3 pale brown	2.5 7/3 pale brown	2.5 7/2 light gray	medium, sand, grit, limestone	slip	
16	5463	COW	5YR 5/6 yellowish red	N/A	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium-coarse, chaff, sand, limestone, grit	painted	
17	6397	CRW	2.5Y 8/2 pale brown	2.5Y 8/2 pale brown	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow; 2.5Y 5/2 grayish brown; 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	medium, sand, limestone, mica	slip	
18	6481	CRW	10YR 8/3 very pale brown	7.5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 5/6 yellowish red; 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium, sand, grit, limestone, mica	slip	
19	6483	COW	10YR 7/2 light gray	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	medium, sand, limestone, mica, grit	slip	
20	6558	CRW	10YR 8/3 very pale brown	10YR 8/2 very pale brown	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	medium-fine, sand, limestone, mica	slip	
21	6429	CIW	2.5Y 7/2 light gray	2.5Y 7/2 light gray	2.5Y 7/2 light gray	medium, sand, mica, grit	incised	
22	6436	CIW	10YR 7/2 light gray	10YR 6/1 gray	10YR 6/1 gray	medium, sand, mica, limestone	incised	
23	6551	CIW	2.5Y 7/2 light gray	2.5Y 7/3 pale brown	2.5Y 6/3 light yellowish brown	medium, sand, mica, limestone	incised	self-slip
24	929	GLW	GLE Y 1 7/2 pale green	GLE Y 1 7/2 pale green	2.5Y 7/3 pale brown	medium, sand, mica, limestone	glazed	
25	5457	CRW	2.5Y 7/3 pale brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	7.5YR 6/3 light brown	medium, sand, chaff, grit, limestone	slip	burnished
26	6537	CRW	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 5/8 red	medium, sand, limestone, mica	slip	
27	6550	CRW	10YR 8/2 very pale brown	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 5YR 5/3 reddish brown; 2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium, sand, limestone, mica	slip	
28	5446	CRW	2.5Y 7/3 pale brown	2.5Y 7/3 9 pale brown	2.5Y 7/2 light gray	medium, sand, limestone, grit	slip	
29	5449	CRW	2.5Y 7/3 pale brown	2.5Y 7/3 pale brown	2.5Y 7/2 light gray	medium, sand, chaff, limestone	slip	

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
30	5465	COW	2.5YR 6/6 light red; 10YR 7/4 very pale brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium, sand, mica, limestone	slip	
31	5445	CRW	2.5Y 7/3 pale brown	2.5Y 7/3 pale brown	2.5Y 7/2 light gray	medium, sand, grit, limestone	slip	
32	5464	COW	10YR 7/4 very pale brown	2.5YR 6/6 light red	2.5YR 6/6 light red	medium, sand, limestone, mica	slip	
33	5456	COW	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	medium, sand, mica, grit, limestone		

Plate CXXII

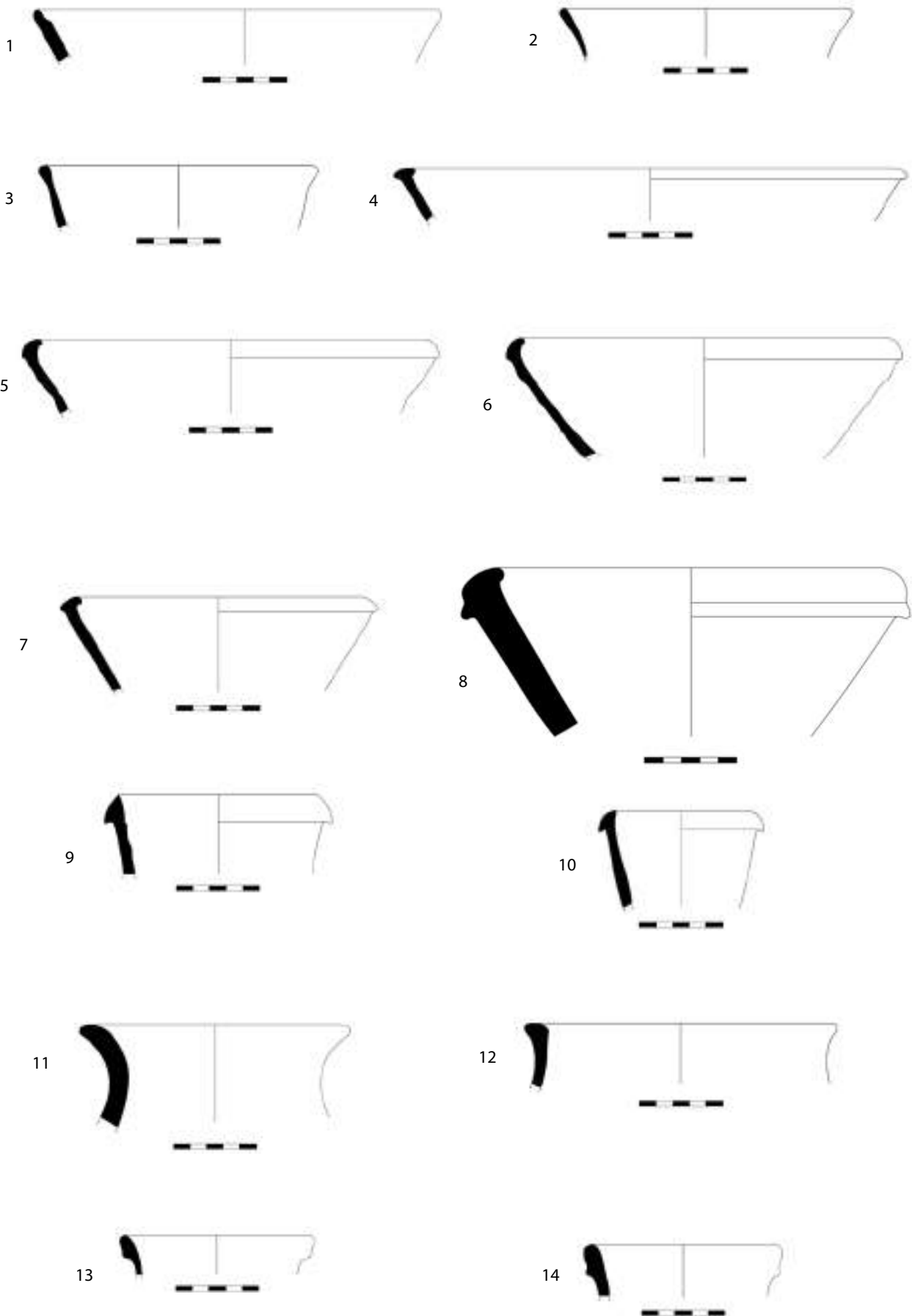


Plate CXXIII

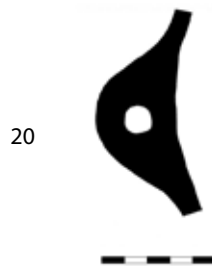
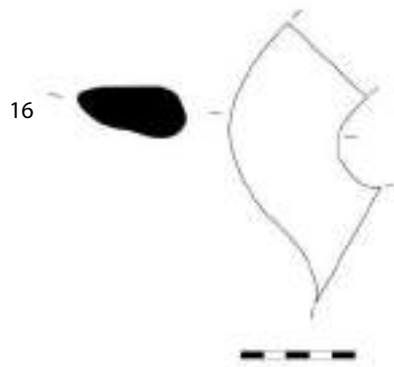
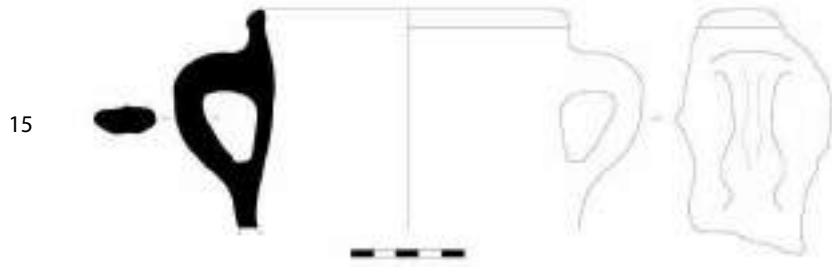
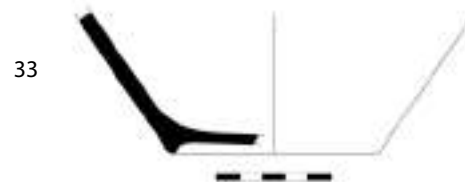
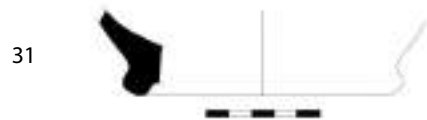
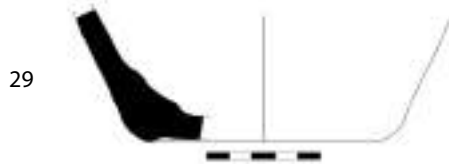


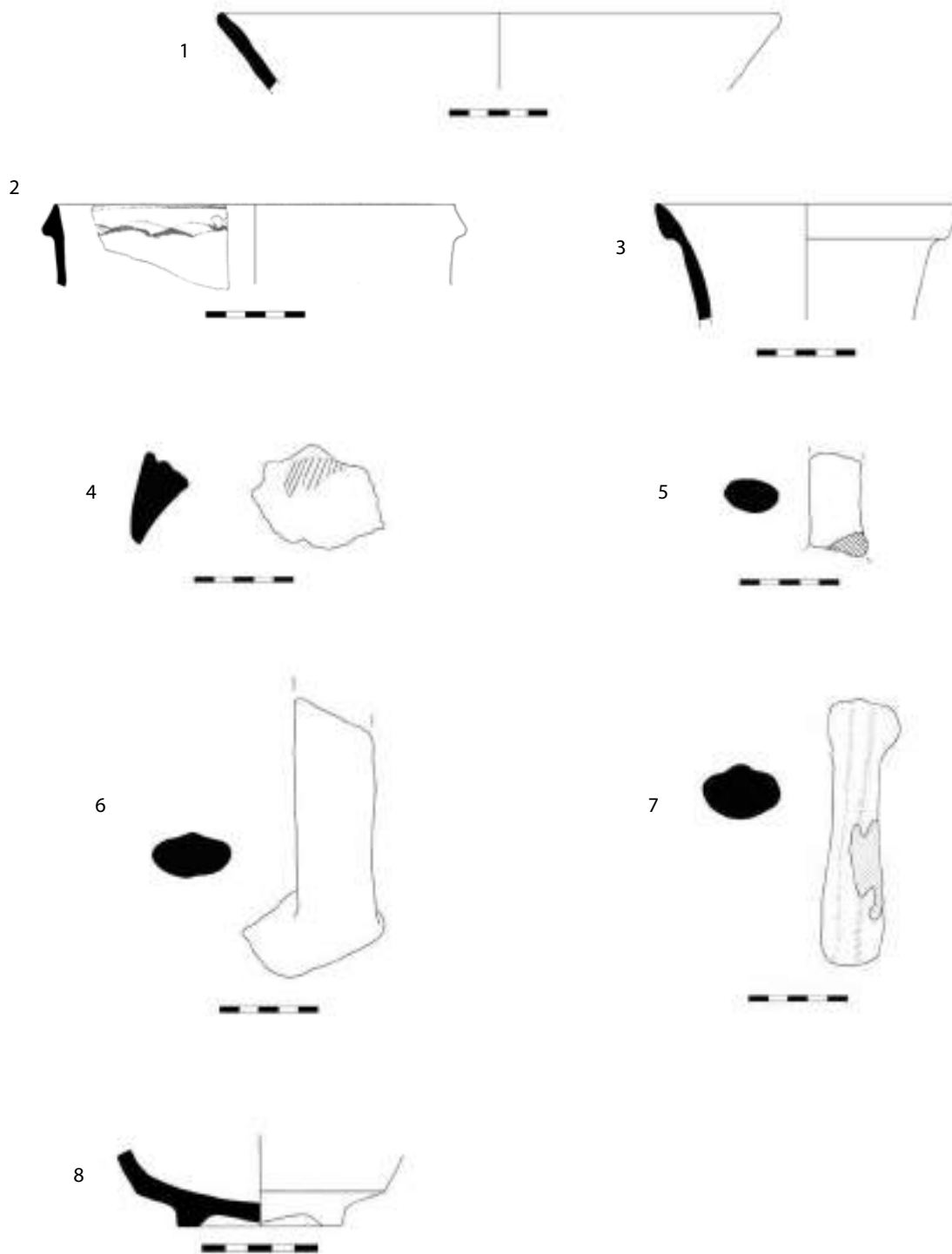
Plate CXXIV



Phase VII

Nr.	HM no.	Ware	Color (out)	Color (in)	Color (sec)	Fabric	Decoration	Surface treatments
1	6450	GLW	5YR 7/3 pink	GLE Y1 3/2 very dark grayish green	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium, sand, grit, mica, limestone	glazed	
2	6402	GreenW	2.5 Y 7/3 pale brown	2.5 Y 7/3 pale brown	2.5 Y 6/3 light yellowish brown	medium-fine, sand, limestone, grit		self-slip
3	6403	GreenW	2.5 Y 7/3 pale brown	2.5 Y 7/3 pale brown	2.5 Y 6/3 light yellowish brown	medium, sand, limestone, grit		self-slip
4	6398	GreenW	2.5 Y 7/1 light gray	2,5 Y 7/1 light gray	2.5 Y 7/3 pale brown	medium, sand, grit, limestone, mica		self-slip
5	6404	GreenW	2.5 Y 7/1 light gray	2.5 Y 7/1 light gray	2.5 Y 7/3 pale brown	medium-coarse, sand, grit, limestone, mica		self-slip
6	6405	GreenW	2.5 Y 7/1 light gray	2.5 Y 7/1 light gray	2.5 Y 7/3 pale brown	medium, sand, grit, limestone, mica		self-slip
7	6447	GreenW	2.5Y 7/2 light gray	2.5Y 7/2 light gray	2.5Y 6/2 light brownish gray; 10YR 7/3 very pale brown; 2.5Y 6/2 light brownish gray	medium-coarse, sand, limestone, grit, mica		self-slip
8	6426	COW	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	10YR 7/3 very pale brown	7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	medium, sand, mica, grit, limestone	slip	

Plate CXXV



II. Objects

Abbreviations used in the description of objects

Nr.: Object number to identify object in plate;

HM no.: Hirbemerdon Tepe inventory number;

Color: Reference to the Munsell Soil Colour Charts 2000. The full code is not listed;

Measures: Ht (height); Lg (length); Th (thickness); Wh (weight); D1 (diameter 1); D2 (diameter 2).

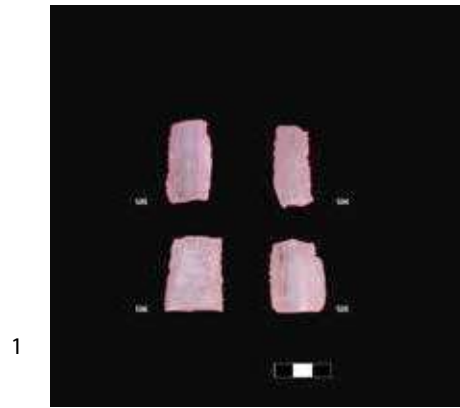
N.B. Due to lack of space, only object drawings are published when available, except for the most important Ph. IIIB ritual paraphernalia (i.e. 149, 187, 188, 191, 193), which include both photographs and drawings.

Photographs and drawings can be found in the online catalog.

Phase I

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Notes
1a	503	Blade	flint	light brown	4,2	0	0,7	3	
1b	504	Blade	flint	light brown	4,7	0	0,5	2	
1c	505	Blade	flint	light brown	4,6	0	0,5	2,3	
1d	506	Blade	flint	light brown	4	0	0,8	2,8	
2	3027	Grinding stone	basalt	black	0	30,7	5,8	16,3	Elliptical in shape. Moderately worn. Complete.

Plate CXXVI



Phase IIa

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorat-ion	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Notes
1	5519	Pendant	stone	gray	gray		0	2	0,2	2	
2	5695	Needle	bone	dark brown	dark brown		0	4	0,6	0	A hole is visible on one side. Heavily burnt.
3	6684	Needle	bone	dark brown	brown		0	4,5	0,2	0,6	Burnt needle.
4	5832	Blade	obsidian	black	black		0	2,6	0,5	1,5	Fragment of obsidian blade.
5	5982	Andiron (fragment)	clay	light brown	brown	slip	0	0	0	0	Poorly preserved.
6	6648	Animal figurine	clay	pinkish gray	pinkish gray		4	7	0	2,5	Bull.
7	6649	Animal figurine	clay	pinkish gray	pinkish gray		2,7	5,5	0	1,5	
8	6650	Animal figurine	clay	pinkish gray	pinkish gray		2	6	0	2	Possible ram.
9	6651	Animal figurine	clay	pinkish gray	pinkish gray		2	3,7	0	2	
10	6652	Animal figurine	clay	very pale brown	very pale brown		2	4	0	1,5	
11	6653	Animal figurine	clay	pinkish gray	pinkish gray		3	8	0	2,5	Ram.
12	6654	Animal figurine	clay	pinkish gray	pinkish gray		2,5	5,5	0	2	Possible bull.
13	6655	Animal figurine	clay	very pale brown	very pale brown		4	4	0	2	
14	6656	Animal figurine	clay	pinkish gray	pinkish gray		3,5	5	0	2	
15	6657	Animal figurine	clay	very pale brown	very pale brown		4	4,5	0	2	Possible ram.
16	6658	Animal figurine	clay	very pale brown	very pale brown		3,8	4,5	0	2	Possible ram.
17	6659	Animal figurine	clay	pinkish gray	pinkish gray		3	7,5	0	3	
18	6660	Animal figurine	clay	very pale brown	very pale brown		4	6	0	2	Possible bull.
19	6661	Animal figurine	clay	very pale brown	very pale brown		3	4,8	0	1,7	Possible ram.
20	6662	Animal figurine	clay	very pale brown	very pale brow		3	4,3	0	2	

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decor-ation	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Notes
21	6663	Animal figurine	clay	pinkish gray	pinkish gray		2	4	0	1,5	Possible bull.
22	6664	Animal figurine	clay	very pale brown	very pale brown		2,5	4	0	2	
23	6665	Animal figurine	clay	pinkish gray	pinkish gray		4,5	3	0	2,3	
24	6666	Animal figurine	clay	very pale brown	very pale brown		3,5	4	0	2	
25	6667	Animal figurine	clay	pinkish gray	pinkish gray		3	4,5	0	2	
26	6668	Animal figurine	clay	very pale brown	very pale brown		3	3,5	0	2,3	
27	6669	Animal figurine	clay	very pale brown	very pale brown		2,5	3	0	2	
28	6670	Animal figurine	clay	light gray	light gray		2	3,3	0	2	Possible bull.
29	6673	Animal figurine	clay	pinkish gray	pinkish gray		3	4,4	0	2	
30	6674	Animal figurine	clay	pinkish gray	pinkish gray		2,4	4,5	0	2,4	
31	6675	Animal figurine	clay	light brown	light brown		2,5	3,3	0	1,7	
32	6676	Animal figurine	clay	pinkish gray	pinkish gray		3	3,8	0	2	
33	6677	Animal figurine	clay	pink	pink		3,2	4,3	0	2,5	
34	6678	Animal figurine	clay	very pale brown	very pale brown		3,4	6,2	0	3	
35	6679	Animal figurine	clay	pink	pink		2,6	5,7	0	2,3	Possible bull.

Plate CXXVII

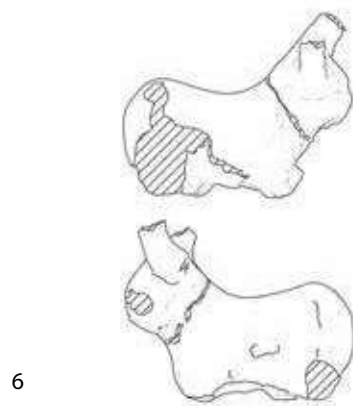


Plate CXXVIII

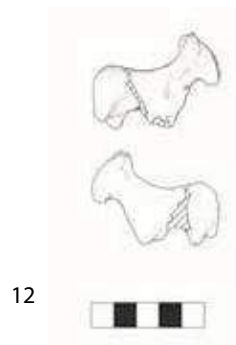
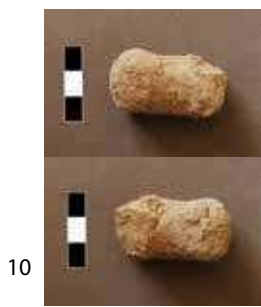


Plate CXXIX



Plate CXX



Phase IIb

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorations	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
1	5407	Bead	clay	yellowish brown	yellowish brown		0	0	0	0	0	1,4	0,3	
2	5408	Bead	clay	reddish brown	gray		0	0	0	0	0	1,5	0,4	
3	5409	Bead	clay	brownish gray			0	0	0	0	0	2	0,3	
4	5430	Bead	stone	black	black		0	0	0	0	0	1	0,3	
5	5431	Bead	clay	reddish yellow	reddish yellow		0	0	0	0	0	1,5	0,2	
6	5435	Bead	clay	reddish yellow	reddish yellow		0	0	0	0	0	1,2	0,1	
7	5608	Bead	clay	light brown			0	1,5	0	0	0	1,5	0,5	
8	5427	Disc	clay	reddish brown			0	7	0,4	5	0	0	0	Worked ceramic sherd.
9	5423	Spindle whorl	clay	reddish brown	gray		1,7	0	0,4	0	0	3	2	
10	5436	Spindle whorl	clay	light brown	light brown		0	0	0	0	0	3	0,7	
11	5535	Spindle whorl	bone	reddish brown	yellowish brown		0	0	0	0	0	4	0,5	
12	5429	Animal figurine	stone	dark brown	dark brown		3	4,5	0	2	0	0	0	Possible ram.
13	5269	Weight	stone	white	white		0	0	0	0	0	7	2	
14	5422	Weight	clay	brown	gray		0	0	0	0	0	5,2	1	
15	5460	Weight	stone	white	white		0	2	0	9	360	0	0	Pierced stone object. Half preserved.
16	5609	Worked bone	bone	black	black	polished	0	4	0	0,7	0	0	0	Burnt bone.
17	5525	Needle	bone	yellowish brown	yellowish brown	polished	0	5	0,2	0,5	0	0	0	

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decoration	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
18	5443	Pin	bronze	dark green	dark green		0	5	0,2	0	0	0	0	
19	5412	Blade	obsidian	black	black		0	2,8	0,4	1,2	0	0	0	
20	5418	Blade	obsidian	black	gray		0	5,7	0	2,6	0	0	0	
21	5421	Blade	obsidian	black	black		0	3	0,4	1,5	0	0	0	
22	5428	Blade	obsidian	black			0	1,7	0	0,5	0	0	0	
23	6336	Blade	obsidian	blackish gray	blackish gray		0	2	0,2	1,1	0	0	0	

Plate CXXXI

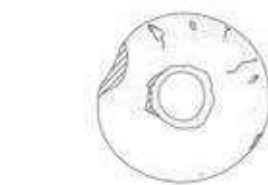
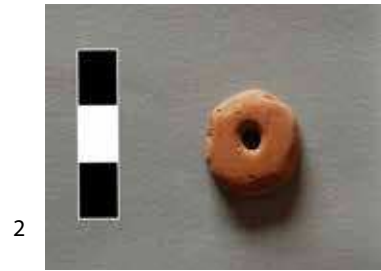
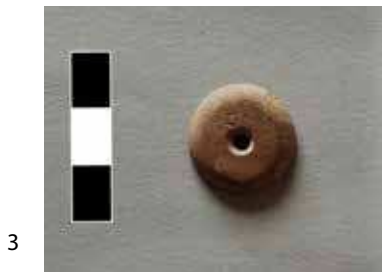
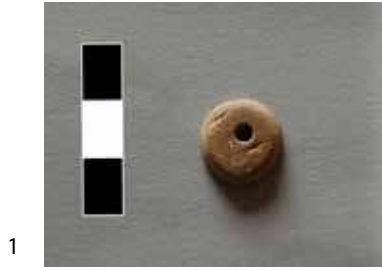


Plate CXXXII

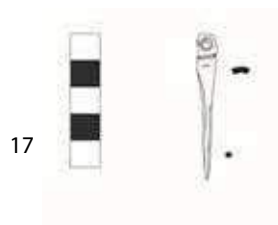
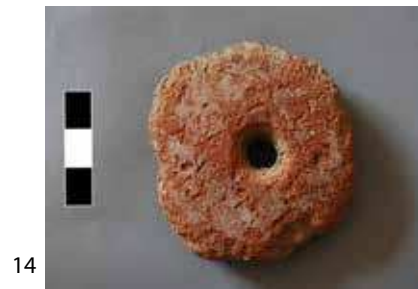
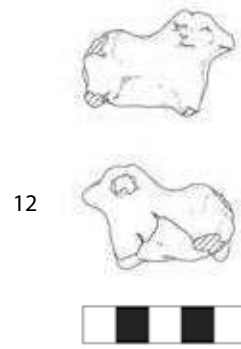
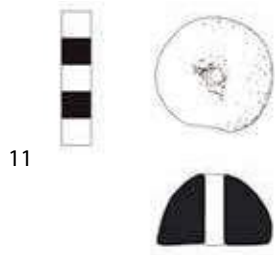
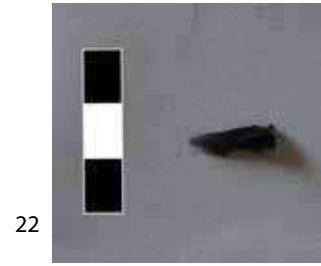
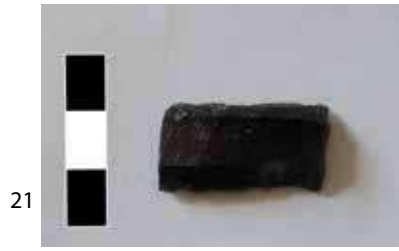


Plate CXXXIII



Phase IIIa

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decoration	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
1	6288	Andiron (fragment)	clay	light brown	gray	bur-nished	16	0	2,5	12,8	0	0	0	
2	6367	Andiron (fragment)	clay	brown	brown	slip, bur-nished	21	0	2,8	16	0	0	0	Traces of burning.
3	6528	Disc	clay	pale brown; dark gray (pigment)	pale brown	painted	4,2	0	1,5	0	0	0	0	Fragment of a clay disc (triangular section); painted on both sides.
4	5437	Spindle whorl	stone	black			0	0	0	0	0	2,5	0,5	
5	1253	Blade	flint	very pale yellow	very pale yellow		0	5,2	0,6	2,9	0	0	0	Fragment of flint blade: the two long edges are retouched; the kind of retouch is marginal, simple and rectilinear. Traces of use are visible.
6	5518	Blade	flint	light brown	light brown		0	7,5	7	3	0	0	0	Possible Canaan blade.
7	5520	Blade	flint	brown	brown		0	7,5	0,5	3	0	0	0	Possible Canaan blade.
8	5992	Blade	flint	dark brown			0	3,5	1	0	0	0	0	
9	102	Blade	flint	light brown			0	12	0,8	2,7	0	0	0	Canaan blade.
10	1255	Blade	obsidian	black	black		0	2,1	0,25	1,1	0	0	0	Small fragment of blade re-touched in simple and marginal way on one side.

Plate CXXXIV

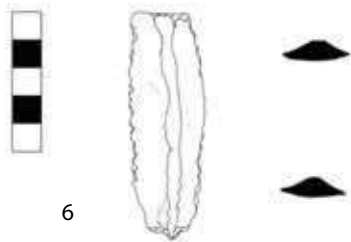
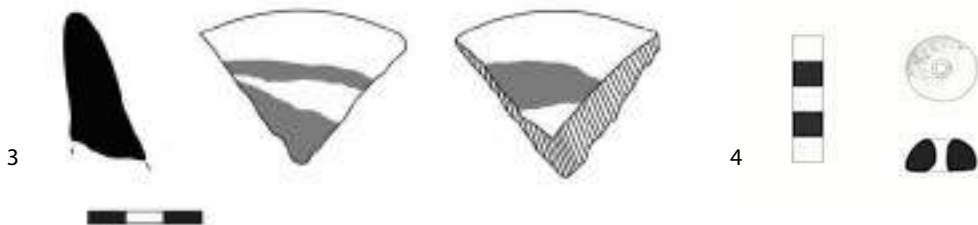
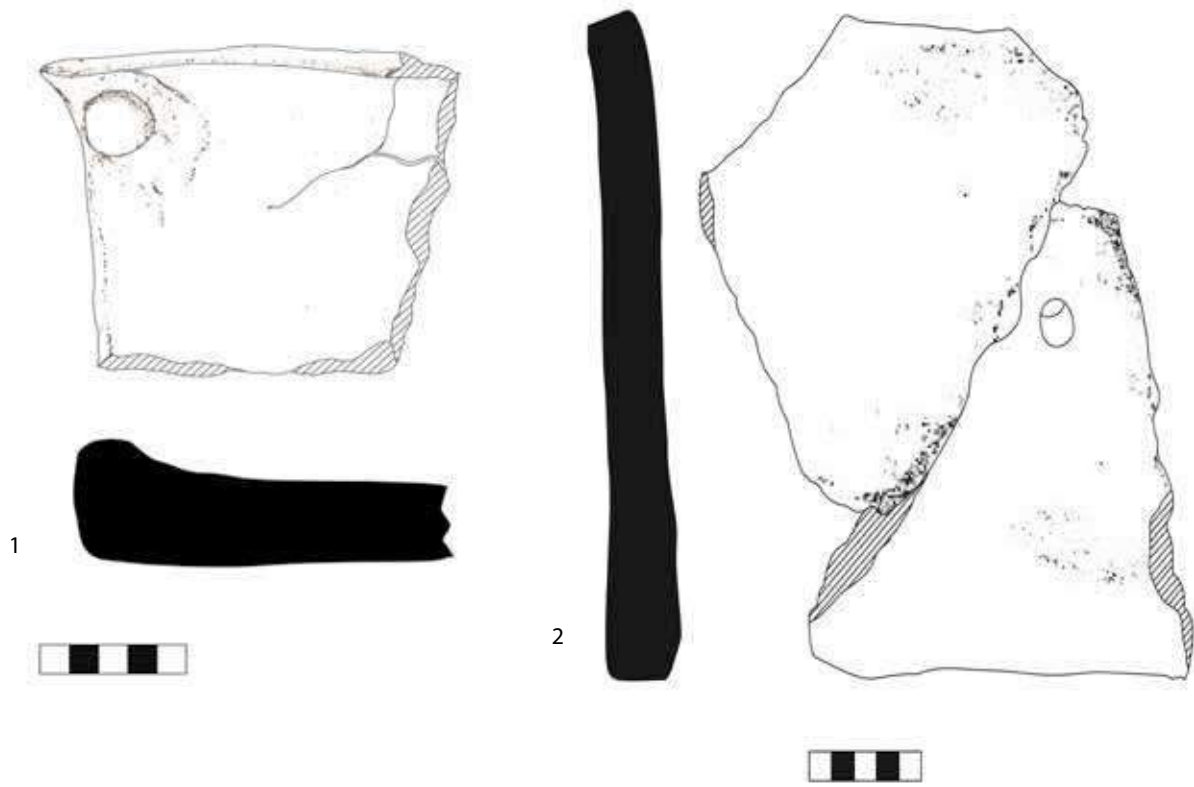
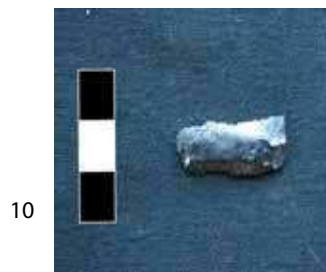
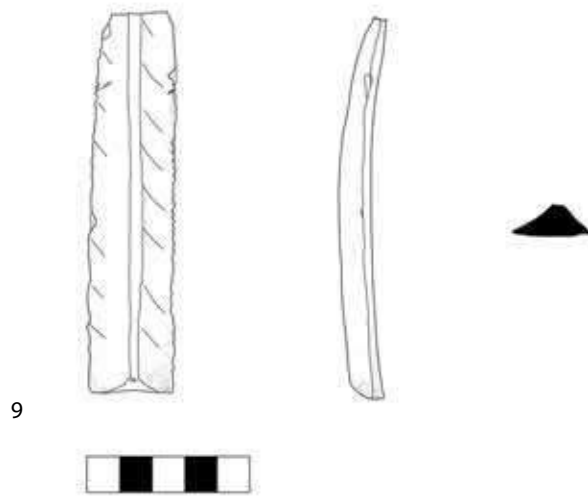
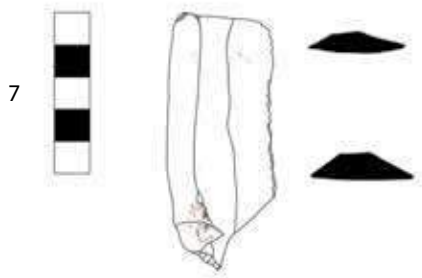


Plate CXXXV



Phase IIIb

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorations	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
1	3259	Stone bowl	lime-stone	very light brown	N/A		6,7	0	2,3	0	0	0	0	
2	5273	Bead	stone	purple	purple		0	0	0	2,3	0	1	0	
3	6009	Bead	stone	gray	gray		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Found in room 35 with possible fish scales.
4	6017	Bead	stone	white	white		0	0	0	0	0	0,6	0,2	
5	6645	Bead	stone	light brown			0	0	0,4	0	0	0,8	0,3	
6	6685	Bead	stone	dark brown	brown		0	0	0	0	0	0,5	0,1	
7	934	Bead	clay	brown	brown		0	2,1	0	1,8	0	0	0	Globular bead with a ridge along the hole. Well preserved.
8	5266	Bead	clay	yellowish red	yellow red		0	0	0	0	0	1,9	0,4	
9	5274	Bead	clay	light brown	light brown		0	2,5	0	1,5	0	0	0	
10	1118	Bivalve mould	steatite	dark gray; deep green	N/A		4,1	14,6	0	7,6	0	0	0	
11	1216	Mono-valve mould	sandstone with rough and sugary grains	pinkish gray	pinkish gray		2,6	11,9	2,4	9,8	0	0	0	One cavity shows traces of burning on the surface.
12	3273	Mould	stone	dark gray			2,5	9	1,1	0	0	0	0	
13	3428	Mono-valve mould	sandstone with rough and sugary grains	pinkish gray	pinkish gray		2,5	10	2,5	9,5	0	0	0	
14	5389	Mono-valve mould	basalt	reddish gray		engraved	7,3	24	0	19	0	0	0	

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorat-ion	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
15	2941	Mono-valve mould	lime-stone	light gray	light gray		7,4	24	7,4	18	0	0	0	
16	1109	Mould (?)	clay	red	light red	im-pressed	4,5	8,9	0	11	0	0	0	
17	5257	Mono-valve mould	clay	reddish brown	reddish brown		7,5	17,3	0	11,5	0	0	0	Heavy traces of burning are visible inside each matrix.
18	3248	Bivalve mould	clay	reddish	reddish brown		4	9,5	4	9,1	0	0	0	Traces of burning are visible on the inner surface of the matrix. Medium-coarse clay.
19	5444	Mono-valve mould	clay	reddish brown	reddish brown		7	17	7	16	0	0	0	Traces of burning on the surface. Coarse clay.
20	5930	Mono-valve mould	clay	dark reddish brown	dark gray		8	33,5	8,5	11	0	0	0	Traces of burning are recognizable inside the cavities. Coarse clay.
21	5305	Pierced disc	stone	gray	pinkish gray		0	0	0	0	0	3	0,5	
22	3250	Pierced disc	stone	white	N/A	polished	0	0	0,5	0	5	2,5	0,5	
23	2769	Pierced disc	basalt	black	N/A		0	0	0	0	0	14,5	3,6	Circular disk with a central hole.
24	2768	Pierced disc	lime-stone	pale brown	N/A		0	0	0	0	0	14	3	Circular disk with a central hole.
25	2998	Pierced disc	lime-stone	light brown	N/A		0	0	5,8	0	0	16,3	2,5	
26	3424	Pierced disc	lime-stone	light brown	N/A		0	0	0	0	0	14	4	
27	930	Pierced disc	clay	greenish gray	greenish gray		0	0	0	0	0	2,1	0,5	
28	1225	Pierced disc	clay	light red	light red		0	0	0	0	0	4,2	0,9	

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorations	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
29	2759	Pierced disc	clay	pink	pink		1,8	0	0,6	1,6	0	0	0	Small clay object with a hole in the center. Probably a broken vessel reused.
30	3280	Pierced disc	clay	light red	dark gray		0	0	2	0	113	6	1,2	Possible loom weight.
31	5256	Pierced disc	clay	yellowish red	gray		0	0	0	0	0	6	1	Fragment of a pierced clay disk
32	5835	Pierced disc	clay	light red	black		0	0	1,5	0	0	7,5	1	Clay pierced disc/loom weight. Reused pottery sherds.
33	6132	Pierced disc	clay	light brown; red	N/A	painted	0	0	0	0	0	3,5	0,3	
34	6133	Pierced disc	clay	red; black	light brown	painted	5,7	7	0	0	0	0	0,3	
35	287	Spindle whorl	stone	black			0	0	1,7	0	0	4,1	0	
36	5434	Spindle whorl	stone	black			0	0	0,4	0	0	2,5	0,5	
37	2976	Spindle whorl	clay	dark brown	dark gray		0	0	0,8	2,2	13	3,2	0,6	
38	3031	Spindle whorl	clay	very dark gray	N/A		1,6	0	0	0	0	3,2	0	The object is thickened around the hole.
39	5265	Spindle whorl	clay	yellowish brown	yellowish brown		0	0	0,7	0	0	2	0,5	
40	852	Weight	stone	gray	gray		0	0	0	0	0	5,8	2	
41	1224	Weight	stone	black	N/A	polished	0	3,5	0	3,5	109	0	0	Cube weight with well polished sides. Volcanic stone (porfido).
42	1226	Weight	stone	light brown	N/A		0	0	4,8	0	0	10,4	2,5	

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorations	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
43	1237	Weight	stone	white ivory; gray	N/A		0	6	5	5,4	0	0,8	0	Weight with a hole in the middle. The weight is obtained from a natural pebble of irregular shape. Fish-net or loom weight.
44	1241	Weight	stone	white; gray	N/A		0	10	7,2	6,4	0	2	0	Weight with a passer-by hole between two faces. The weight is obtained from a natural pebble of irregular shape. Fish-net or loom weight.
45	2766	Weight	stone	light gray	light gray		0	0	0	0	0	12,6	2	Fragmented half of a stone weight.
46	2928	Weight	stone	whitish	whitish		5,2	0	4,7	0	0	12,3	0	Almost circular stone weight.
47	3002	Weight	stone	dark gray	N/A		0	12,4	3,4	6,7	0	1,7	0	Cylindrical in shape with a hole in the middle. Hard black stone. Complete.
48	5398	Weight	stone	light gray	light gray		0	0	1,2	0	30	6	0,5	Fragment of a stone disc.
49	6248	Weight	stone	gray	N/A		6	7	0	6,5	0	0	0	
50	6335	Weight	stone	gray	gray	scraped along the centre	7	13,5	4	0	0	0	0	
51	2974	Weight	basalt	black	N/A		0	10,5	4	5	403	2,8	0	Squared pierced object (unidentified). Half preserved.
52	3003	Weight	basalt	gray	N/A		0	10,5	3	5,6	0	2,8	0	
53	6338	Weight	basalt	dark gray	N/A		0	0	0	0	577	10	4	
54	3001	Weight	lime-stone	light brown	N/A		0	15,7	6,5	6,8	0	0	2,5	
55	3426	Weight	lime-stone	very pale brown	N/A		0	0	0	0	0	12,4	2,5	Circular in shape. Broken.

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorations	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
56	850	Weight	clay	light pink	light gray		0	0	2	0	0	4,9	0,6	
57	6003	Brick	clay	red			0	14,5	0	6,8	0	0	0	Poorly preserved clay fragment.
58	6137	Pierced ceramic fragment	clay	light brown	light brown	slip	3,8	4,5	0	0	0	0	0,5	
59	6138	Pierced ceramic fragment	clay	brownish red	N/A		0	7,8	0	0	0	0,9	0	
60	931	Loom weight	stone	white	N/A		4,2	0	2,2	0	80	2	6	2/5 of the object preserved.
61	5417	Loom weight	stone	gray	N/A		0	4,2	1	3	0	0	0	
62	5541	Loom weight	stone	white	white		0	0	0	0	120	6	2	2/5 of the object preserved.
63	6127	Loom weight	stone	gray	N/A		0	0	2,4	0	23	3,5	1	
64	936	Loom weight	clay	dark reddish gray	reddish gray		0	0	0	0	0	4,3	1	A fragment of RBWW (blackish) reused as loom weight.
65	2764	Loom weight	clay	reddish brown	very dark gray; light brown	slip	0	5,6	1,7	5	47	1,2	0	Probably a broken vessel reused as a loom weight. Well preserved (chipped).
66	2948	Loom weight	clay	reddish brown	dark reddish brown	slip	0	0	1,1	3,2	46	5,2	0	
67	2956	Loom weight	clay	light reddish brown	dark gray		0	0	1,8	0	0	7	1,5	
68	3029	Loom weight	clay	light reddish yellow	dark gray		0	0	0,9	0	44	6,5	1,3	Pierced clay disk. Irregular shape.
69	3256	Loom weight	clay	light red	dark gray		0	0	1,7	0	44	3,5	0,7	Pierced clay disc.
70	6004	Loom weight	clay	black	black		0	0	1,7	0	33	4,5	0,6	
71	5262	Wedge	clay	brown	brown		0	5	0	3	0	0	0	Wedge possibly for supporting pots in the firing chamber.

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorat-ion	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
72	5286	Wedge	clay	dusky red	dark gray		0	6,2	1,5	4,2	0	0	0	Fragment of a clay object with fingerprints and separating lines.
73	6143	Wedge	clay	light brown	light brown		4	9,5	0	6	0	0	0	Wedge with finger impressions.
74	1232	Ellipsoidal and pierced clay object	clay	pale yellow	light red		2,2	32	0	8,4	0	0	0	Coarse fabric. 7 similar objects were found in other rooms. Green color near the hole.
75	3038	Ellipsoidal and pierced clay object	clay	reddish brown	light reddish brown		0	13	2	8	0	0	0	
76	3283	Ellipsoidal clay object	clay	brown	brown		0	26	2	8	0	0	0	
77	3776	Ellipsoidal clay object	clay				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
78	5271	Ellipsoidal and pierced clay object	clay	brown	reddish yellow		0	6	2,9	9	0	0	0	
79	1231	Ellipsoidal clay object (fragment)	clay	cream	brown	self-slip	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Numerous fragments of an ellipsoidal clay object.
80	1257	Ellipsoidal and pierced clay object (fragment)	clay	cream	light red	self-slip	0	0	2,1	7,3	0	0	0	
81	2979	Ellipsoidal clay object (fragment)	clay	blackish	reddish		0	8	3	6,5	0	0	0	See HM 5534.
82	3033	Ellipsoidal clay object (fragment)	clay	light brown	brown		0	7	2	6	0	0	0	

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorat-ion	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
83	5438	Ellipsoidal clay object (fragment)	clay	light brown	reddish brown		0	9,5	2	8	0	0	0	
84	5441	Ellipsoidal and pierced clay object	clay	gray	reddish gray		0	6	2	7	0	0	0	
85	5534	Ellipsoidal clay object (fragment)	clay	pale red	pale red		0	10	2,4	6	0	0	0	See HM 2979.
86	6020	Ellipsoidal and pierced clay object (fragment)	clay	light brown	brown	slip	0	11	3,5	9	0	0	0	
87	6061	Ellipsoidal and pierced clay object (fragment)	clay	light brown	brown	slip	0	6,5	2,5	5,5	0	0	0	Two fragments.
88	6065	Ellipsoidal and pierced clay object (fragment)	clay	light brown	brown	slip	0	17	2,2	6,5	0	0	0	
89	6134	Ellipsoidal clay object (fragment)	clay	light brown	brown		0	8	2	6	0	0	0	
90	6136	Ellipsoidal and pierced clay object (fragment)	clay	light brown	reddish brown	slip	0	10,5	2	6	0	0	0	
91	6141	Ellipsoidal and pierced clay object (fragment)	clay	light brown	red	slip	0	7,2	0	5	0	0	0	

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorat-ion	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
92	6145	Ellipsoidal clay object (fragment)	clay	light brown	brown	slip	0	8	2,2	6,3	0	0	0	
93	6337	Ellipsoidal and pierced clay object (fragment)	clay	brown	light brown	slip	0	0	2	6,5	0	0	0	
94	105	Wheel	clay	pink	pink; dark gray		0	0	3,7	0	0	6,6	0,9	
95	1112	Wheel	clay	light brown	gray		0	0	0	0	0	9	0,7	
96	1122	Wheel	clay	pink	gray	slip	0	0	5,3	0	0	7,9	2,9	Miniaturistic wheel with central and axial hole. Fragmentary. It is thickened around the central hole.
97	1124	Wheel	clay	gray	black; gray	wash, painted	0	0	0	0	0	6,2	1	The object has a hole in the center with a protruding element (1 cm) used to hold a wooden support.
98	1217	Wheel	clay	dark red	light red	wash, painted	0	0	0	0	0	6,2	1	Painted with a red color (wash/paint see RBWW). The object has a hole in the center with a protruding element (2 cm) used to hold a wooden support.
99	1252	Wheel	clay	light reddish brown	light reddish brown; dark gray	self-slip	0	0	3,4	0	0	42	0	Potter's wheel (?).

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorations	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
100	3270	Wheel	clay	red	gray	painted, slip	0	6	0	6,4	0	0	0	
101	3281	Wheel	clay	reddish yellow	gray		0	7	1,5	3,4	0	0	0	Wheel of chariot or spindle whorl.
102	5261	Wheel	clay	yellowish red	dark gray		0	0	0	0	0	8	0,7	Possible spindle whorl.
103	5272	Wheel	clay	yellowish red	red		0	0	0	0	0	9,3	3,2	
104	5280	Wheel	clay	black	dark gray		0	0	2,5	0	0	3,7	1,3	
105	5922	Wheel	clay	light red	reddish gray		0	0	0	0	0	6,5	0,5	
106	5999	Stamp	clay	red	light red	incised, slip	0	0	1,9	0	0	2,8	0	Clay stamp with flower decoration. One hole at the bottom. From the baulk, possibly of the MBA or LBA period.
107	1317	Spout (clay object)	clay	red; black	gray	painted, slip	6	12	0	9	0	0	0	Most of the interior is black, suggesting the use of fire.
108	3255	Spout (clay object)	clay	light reddish brown	light reddish brown		3	0	1	0	0	0	0	Small ceramic container part of a larger object (the bottom shows traces of breakage). The shape of this objects suggests that it could be part of a ritual object.
109	5281	Spout (clay object)	clay	very pale brown	very pale brown	incised	5,8	0	3,4	0	0	0	0	Clay object with a hole on the top and a groove along the body.
110	5314	Spout (clay object)	clay	reddish yellow	reddish yellow; gray	probably lost paint decoration	0	8,5	3,5	7,5	0	0	0	

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorat-ion	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
111	6033	Spout (clay object)	clay	red	dark gray	slip, painted	4	0	0,6	0	0	0	0	Spout of a possible votive object.
112	6064	Spout (clay object)	clay	reddish; black	gray	slip	0	7	0,5	0	0	0	0	
113	6395	Spout (clay object)		N/A	N/A		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
114	508	Portable hearth	clay	reddish yellow		incised, im-pressed, slip	9,8	6,7	6,8		0	0	0	
115	948	Portable hearth	clay	light brown; yellowish red	dark Gray; black	incised	12,5	0	0	10,7	0	0	0	
116	5542	Portable hearth (fragment)	clay	light brown	yel-lowish brown		12,5	0	0	0	0	9	0	
117	5914	Portable hearth (fragment)	clay	reddish brown	black-ish brown		8,3	0	0	6	0	0	0	Cylindrical clay stand, heavily burnt. Clay coarse.
118	6140	Portable hearth (fragment)	clay	light red	dark gray	slip	0	4,5	0	4,6	117	0	0	
119	1120	Stand (fragment)	clay	light reddish brown	gray	slip	0	19	0	0	0	7	5,3	
120	1215	Stand (fragment)	clay	yellowish red	dark gray		0	14	3,6	8	0	0	0	Flat, slightly curved object with a smoothed edge and three fresh breaks . At the centre a break is visible and it belongs to an attached element (stand/ leg).
121	6129	Stand (fragment)	clay	light brown	dark gray	slip, smoothed	7	0	2,5	0	0	0	0	See possible leg HM 6332.

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decoration	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
122	6135	Stand (fragment)	clay	reddish brown	dark gray	slip, burnished	10	0	0	0	0	4	0	Possible leg of a stand.
123	6339	Stand (fragment)	clay	light brown	dark gray	slip	0	11	5,5	0	0	0	0	Possible leg of a stand.
124	26	Lamp	clay	light brown	gray	incised	7,6	10,6	2	11	0	0	0	Upper part circular in shape and shallow with a spout along the front edge. Three pebbles separating the whole upper part. Heavy traces of burning. The frontal side is decorated with incised geometric decorative patterns (dots and fishbone pattern).
125	354	Lamp	clay	light red	light red, gray	incised	11,6	25	3	18	0	0	0	
126	1003	Lamp	clay	reddish yellow	dark gray	incised	4	0	0,6	0	0	11,3	0	
127	1222	Lamp	clay	grayish brown	very dark gray		9,1	10	0	6,9	0	0	0	
128	1229	Lamp	clay	reddish brown	light red; light gray	slip	9	13	1,1	10	0	0	0	Encrusted lamp with a flat base and rounded walls. The front part is open.
129	1230	Lamp	clay	light red	red; gray		0	0	1,7	0	0	0	0	Upper section with rounded walls.
130	5998	Lamp	clay	brown	dark gray	slip, incised	4,5	5,5	3	8,2	0	0	0	Two joining pieces with an incised zig-zag decoration.

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorat-ion	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
131	6068	Lamp	clay	dark brown	dark brown	incised	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Poorly preserved.
132	1236	Andiron	clay	brown	dark brown	slip	10,9	9,5	4	18	0	0	0	
133	6019	Andiron	clay	ligh yellow; gray	dark brown	slip	11	0	0	15	0	0	0	The inner surface shows a heavy burning.
134	2935	Andiron (fragment)	clay	light brown; gray	black; red	slip	9,3	0	3,7	8,4	0	0	0	A row of holes is visible along the middle part of the body. Traces of burning are visible on the inner surface. The bottom part is broken.
135	3278	Andiron (fragment)	clay	brown	dark gray	bur-nished	7	15	2,7	0	0	0	0	Traces of burning.
136	5022	Andiron (fragment)	clay	light brown	light brown	bur-nished	10	12,5	3,3	0	0	0	0	Traces of burning.
137	5023	Andiron (fragment)	clay	brown	red; brown	incised, bur-nished	16,5	0	4	12	0	0	0	
138	5260	Andiron (fragment)	clay	pink	brown	incised	8,5	12	5	0	0	0	0	Traces of burning.
139	5403	Andiron (fragment)	clay	light brown	reddish brown	incised	10	12	0	6	0	0	0	Fragment of an andiron with decoration on the frontal side.
140	5415	Andiron (fragment)	clay	light brown	brown; black	slip	6,5	6	3,4	0	0	0	0	
141	5635	Andiron (fragment)	clay	red	dark gray	incised, slip	4,5	3	2	0	0	0	0	A stylized human figure is recognizable along the front side of the hearth.

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorations	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
142	6330	Andiron (fragment)	clay	light brown	dark gray	slip	12	28	6	0	0	22	0	Fragments of a large andiron in very poor condition. Traces of coil on the surface. Traces of inner and external burning.
143	6331	Andiron (fragment)	clay	in black out brown	brown	incised	12	18	3	0	0	15	0	Fragmented andiron with an incised decoration along one side. Poorly preserved.
144	6340	Andiron (fragment)	clay	light brown	brown	slip, burnished	14,7	7,5	3,5	0	0	0	0	Edge of an andiron with a bull-head shaped.
145	6647	Andiron (fragment)	clay	pink	pink	slip	6,8	7	2,3	0	0	0	0	
146	6015	House model	clay	brown	brown; gray	excised, impressed, slip	7	0	1,8	5,5	0	0	0	Side of a house model. Concentric circles (stamped) and excised triangles represent the geometric decoration. Excised triangles along one side.
147	5981	House model	clay	light red	reddish gray	incised	9	0	2	4	0	0	0	Decorated fragment with geometric decoration (zig-zag) on one side. It was probably in the shape of a box.
148	940	House model	clay	reddish yellow	gray	incise, hand-made	7,7	11,8	0	12,7	0	0	0	
149	6069	House model	clay	red; light red	light red	painted, applied	7,6	14,8	0	8,3	0	0	0	

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorations	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
150	1221	House model (fragment)	clay	red	gray	stamped, incised, painted	0	9,5	0	4,7	0	0	0	Fragment of house model with a stamped and incised geometric decoration (triangles, rosettes). Red paint. Similar decoration to HM 1304 and HM 6646.
151	1214	House model (fragment)	clay	pink	light gray; light brown	incised, painted	9,5	4,3	0	4	0	0	0	Fragment of a house model with an incised zig-zag decorative pattern on two of the four sides. One of the decorated sides is painted red, while the other one is painted black. No decoration on the other two sides.
152	6646	House model (fragment)	clay	red	light red; gray	painted, impressed	0	8,3	4,8	5,3	0	0	0	Similar decoration to HM 1304 and HM 1221.
153	1239	House model (fragment)	stone	light red	light red		0	12,3	0	13	0	0	0	
154	1304	House model (fragment)	clay	red (paint); light red	dark gray	painted, impressed, incised	8,3	0	2,4	0	0	0	0	
155	2950	House model (fragment)	clay	dusky red		slip, wash	0	11,4	3,3	9,6	0	0	0	

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorations	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
156	5285	House model (fragment)	clay	reddish brown	light red	incised, excised	5,5	4	1,4	0	0	0	0	Excised triangles and dots.
157	5287	House model (fragment)	clay	reddish brown	light red	incised	3	7,5	1,3	3	0	0	0	
158	5416	House model (fragment)	clay	light brown	light red	incised	0	2,5	1,3	2,5	0	0	0	Fragment with holes, probably part of a house model.
159	6012	House model (fragment)	clay	dusky red; light red	red	incised, painted	0	13	2,5	13	0	0	0	
160	107	Animal figurine	clay	dark brown	light brown		2	4	0	1,7	0	0	0	Possible MBA animal figurine. See HM 947 as comparandum.
161	237	Animal figurine	clay	red	light red		5,4	6,1	0	4	0	0	0	Animal figurine with pronounced chest.
162	947	Animal figurine	clay	red	light red	painted, wash	3,2	5,4	0	2,2	0	0	0	
163	1243	Animal figurine	clay	red	light red	painted, incised, applied	0	10	0	5	0	0	0	Possible part of a rhyton.
164	1323	Animal figurine	clay	gray; blackish; beige	black		4,6	7,5	0	3	0	0	0	Animal figurine with a broken tail, legs and head. The neck appears to be long. One groove is visible along the chest.
165	2756	Animal figurine	clay	red	dark gray	slip, bur-nished	6,5	10	0	3,5	0	0	0	Animal figurine (possible zebu) with skin hanging from the chest and bump sticking from the neck.
166	2946	Animal figurine	clay	gray	gray	bur-nished	2,4	3,5	0	1,4	0	0	0	

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorat-ion	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
167	3036	Animal figurine	clay	pale red	dark red; gray	slip	15	14,5	5,2	0	0	0	0	The animal has four short legs, two of which are in good condition. A square saddle (broken) seems to be located on the animal's back.
168	3282	Animal figurine	clay	red	light red	painted, slip	3,2	5	0	4,7	0	0	0	
169	5259	Animal figurine	clay	brown	reddish brown		0	8	4	6	0	0	0	Unclear shape.
170	5264	Animal figurine	clay	yellowish red	pale yellow	bur-nished	3	5	0	2,5	0	0	0	Animal figurine with the tail and the male sexual organ visible. Traces of burning.
171	5270	Animal figurine	clay	dusky red	dusky red	incised	0	5,5	0,6	3,5	0	0	0	
172	5282	Animal figurine	clay	yellowish red	gray	incised, slip, wash	4,3	6,5	4	0	0	0	0	Fragment with part of the neck and two broken legs. Two incised lines cut the body of the animal forming a sort of cross.
173	5283	Animal figurine	clay	red	light red	painted, slip	2,5	4	0	3,5	0	0	0	
174	5588	Animal figurine	clay	red	dark gray	painted, slip	5	8,5	3	0	0	0	0	
175	5687	Animal figurine	clay	black	black		2	2,5	0	1	0	0	0	The head of a figurine is recognizable.
176	5917	Animal figurine	clay	reddish brown	reddish gray	painted	5	3,7	0	5,4	0	0	0	Back of an animal figurine (possible bull). The broken tail and sexual organs are visible.
177	6022	Animal figurine	clay	red	dark gray	applied, incised, slip	7	13,5	0	9	0	0	0	See the house model HM 6069.

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorations	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
178	6055	Animal figurine	clay	pale brown	pale brown	smoothed	3	6	1,7	0	0	0	0	It was found in the street trench's section and it belongs either to the LBA or MBA phase. Traces of burning.
179	6644	Animal figurine	clay	pale brown; blackish stripes	reddish	slip, painted	3,5	8	0	3,5	0	0	0	From a sounding in the High Mound (operation 1).
180	1125	Anthropomorphic figurine	clay	light reddish brown	very dark gray	impressed, incised	0	8,2	2,2	6,6	0	0	0	
181	1126	Anthropomorphic figurine	clay	reddish yellow	gray	painte, molded	0	8,7	2,5	4,1	0	0	0	
182	1211	Anthropomorphic figurine	clay	light reddish brown	light reddish brown	wash, painted	0	8,7	2,4	4,9	0	0	0	Wash/paint ranging in colour between red-brown and blackish. Little idol for domestic ritual or toy. Roughly made. No attempt to form anatomic particulars. Arms and head are lost.
183	1235	Anthropomorphic figurine	clay	reddish yellow	very dark gray	slip	0	5,2	3	6,5	0	0	0	Figure with an arm separated from the body and curved downwards. Remains one breast realised by a little knob of clay. Two vertical grooves cover the back and the torso. Hand-made. Coarse: chaff, sand, grit and calcareous on surface.

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorat-ion	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
184	1314	Anthropo-morphic figurine	clay	cream	red	painted, slip	3,8	0	0,8	1,2	0	0	0	Leg and foot of a human figurine. The toes are visible through incised lines.
185	1316	Anthropo-morphic figurine	clay	red	reddish gray	slip, incised, applied	9,8	0	2,9	8,1	0	0	0	
186	5263	Anthropo-morphic figurine	clay	pale yellow	pale yellow	incised	0	7	1,8	3,5	0	0	0	
187	1250	Plaque	clay	red; black	light red	painted, incised, applied	14	0	1	13,8	0	0	0	Votive plaque with a central scene framed by geometric designs. A central spout at the bottom. A female figurine is in the centre.
188	1321	Plaque	clay	red; black	dark gray	painted, incised	22,5	0	1,5	21	0	0	0	
189	2975	Plaque	clay	light red-dish; red (paint); red (back)	light red; gray	painted, slip, bur-nished, incised, molded	27	10,5	1	0	0	0	0	
190	2980	Plaque	clay	red;black	light red	painted, incised, molded	25	0	1,5	21	0	0	0	Votive plaque with a complex decorative pattern with a central scene, a spout at the bottom, and a hook handle at the top. Eight decorative bands.
191	3037	Plaque	clay	red; black (paint)	light red; gray	painted, im-pressed, incised	28	0	2	25	0	0	0	
192	5439	Plaque	clay	red; black	light red	incised, painted, im-pressed	35	0	1,5	24	0	0	0	Plaque with no figure in the window. The spout is missing.

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorations	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
193	5924	Plaque	clay	light red	light red	incised, applied, slip, painted	35	0	1	27	0	0	0	Decorated with a central human female figure and geometric motifs framing the human figure. The spout and the hole for hanging are present.
194	6010	Plaque	clay	red; black (paint)	light red; black	incised, stamped, applied, painted	0	13	2	25	0	0	0	Plaque (eight fragments; group of four joining, group of two joining, two unjoined), lower body of female figure in central window, geometric stamped and incised border.
195	6072	Plaque	clay	light red	light red	incised, applied, painted	0	26	2	4	0	0	0	Part of a larger plaque. Frieze separating the figure from hanging hole. Decorated motifs based on specular rounded features (2), birds (2), incised circles underneath the hole. Similar to HM 6245.
196	942	Plaque (fragment)	clay	black; light red	light red; gray	incised, impressed, painted	0	13	4	14	0	0	0	
197	1108	Plaque (fragment)	clay	yellowish red	black; gray	incised, painted	0	12,8	2,2	6,5	0	0	0	

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorations	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
198	1121	Plaque (fragment)	clay	black; light red	N/A	incised	0	5	1,5	4,5	0	0	0	Fragment of a house model or votive plaque (possibly associated with 2 other fragments). Painted with black on the outer decorated surface and flat on the other side. Incised fishbone and triangles pattern.
199	1132	Plaque (fragment)	clay	light brownish gray	gray	painted, impressed	0	5,2	2,1	4,8	0	0	0	
200	1213	Plaque (fragment)	clay	pale pink	gray	incised	0	8	0,8	4,7	0	0	0	Fragment of a votive plaque. Possible spout.
201	1244	Plaque (fragment)	clay	light red	pink	impressed	4	7,8	1,5	0	0	0	0	Votive plaque with impressed decoration (symmetrically spaced triangles).
202	1310	Plaque (fragment)	clay	light brown	gray	incised, impressed	0	2,5	1	3,8	0	0	0	Small fragment of a possible votive plaque (two impressed circles and incised lines)
203	1312	Plaque (fragment)	clay	gray	black	slip	9,3	0	2,7	4,4	0	0	0	Probably it can be associated with HM 2951
204	1322	Plaque (fragment)	clay	pale brown	N/A	impressed	0	4,5	1,5	3,7	0	0	0	Fragment of a votive plaque with impressed decoration (seeds?)

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decoration	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
205	2147	Plaque (fragment)	clay	pink	dark gray; black	self-slip	4,2	0	0,9	4,4	0	0	0	Fragment of a clay plaque with an applied element and an incised line. The applied element is broken
206	2949	Plaque (fragment)	clay	red; black (paint)	light red	impressed, painted	4	0	3,5	3,5	0	0	0	
207	2951	Plaque (fragment)	clay	light brown	dark gray	slip, incised	14	0	2,8	10,7	0	0	0	
208	2978	Plaque (fragment)	clay	light gray	light gray	impressed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Two fragments (poorly preserved) of a votive plaque with concentric circles
209	3039	Plaque (fragment)	clay	red; black; reddish yellow	dark gray	impressed, incised	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Votive plaque with impressed and incised motifs. Fragmented.
210	5209	Plaque (fragment)	clay	light red	light red; gray	stamped, excised, incised	0	5	1,5	5	0	0	0	Fragment decorated with stamped triangles and squares.
211	5384	Plaque (fragment)	clay	reddish brown	light red	incised, excised	0	4,5	1,2	3,7	0	0	0	
212	5433	Plaque (fragment)	clay	light brown	black	incised, impressed	0	11	1	11	0	0	0	Fragment decorated with geometric motifs (concentric circles, rosettes, fishbone and dots). The area with the human figure is partially recognizable (an arm).

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decoration	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
213	5636	Plaque (fragment)	clay	light red; white	light red; gray	incised, impressed, painted	0	11	1	7,7	0	0	0	
214	5637	Plaque (fragments)	clay	light red	light red; gray	stamped, excised, incised	0	10	1,5	7	0	0	0	Fragment of plaque decorated with bands with geometric motifs. A side of the plaque is recognizable.
215	5682	Plaque (fragment)	clay	light red	light red; gray	stamped, excised, incised	0	7	1,2	6	0	0	0	See HM 5637. Plaque with impressed triangles, lines and circles.
216	5983	Plaque (fragment)	clay	red; black (pigments)	light red; black	incised, applied, painted	5,5	8	2	0	0	0	0	Found out of context in the upper part of the MBA arch. complex near the street. Human figurine (female) probably part of the central representation of a larger plaque of the MBA.
217	6014	Plaque (fragment)	clay	black (paint)	light red; gray	incised, excised, painted	9	0	2	8	0	0	0	
218	6131	Plaque (fragment)	clay	red	gray	incised, slip	0	0	1,5	0	0	0	0	Fragment of incised plaque with a diamond motif.
219	6245	Plaque (fragment)	clay	black	light red	incised, applied	5,2	0	2	6	0	0	0	Rounded decoration with an applied element on top (bird?) similar to one found in the upper part of the complex (HM 6072). Heavily burnt on the surface.

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorat-ion	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
220	6246	Plaque (fragment)	clay	red; black (paint)	light red; black	incised, painted	7,2	0	1,2	5	0	0	0	Four fragments with geometric motifs (zig-zag, incised rice) and human feet. Part of the plaque's end is recognizable along one side.
221	6247	Plaque (fragment)	clay	red; black; white (pigments)	dark gray	incised, painted, impressed	0	8,3	1,6	6,5	0	0	0	Upper part of plaque for hanging with hole.
222	6286	Plaque (fragment)	clay	light gray		im-pressed, incised	8,8	12,2	1,2	0	0	0	0	
223	5306	Pipe	bone	black	black	polished	0	3,5	0,6	0,8	0	0	0	Heavily burnt.
224	1228	Worked bone	bone	reddish yellow; white ivory	white ivory	incised	0	8,8	1,2	3,9	0	0	0	Parallel grooves (0,3/0,4 mm) carved on both surfaces.
225	3251	Worked bone	bone	light brown	N/A		0	2,9	0,1	1,1	0	0	0	Hollow bone object.
226	3254	Worked bone	bone	brownish white	N/A		0	5,1	1	1,7	0	0	0	Fragment of a bone flute. The end is larger and slightly flattened. Two elliptical holes are carved both on the upper and the lower flank. Another hole is carved in one of the narrow flanks.
227	4559	Worked bone	bone	yellow	yellow	polished	0	7	0,3	0,7	0	0	0	Pointed bone object.
228	5638	Worked bone	bone	light brown	light brown	incised	0	2	0,2	1	0	0	0	Fragment of bone object. Possible part of a stylized human figurine.
229	5978	Worked bone	bone	yellowish red	N/A		0	5	0,5	0	0	0	0	Pointed bone object.

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorat-ion	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
230	3249	Needle	bone	whitish	N/A		0	3,8	0,5	0	0	0	0	Perforated bone object. There is a 2 millimeter hole at almost one centimeter from the end. The end is slightly sharpened.
231	5526	Needle	bone	yellowish brown	N/A		0	6	1	0,7	0	0	0	Pointed bone object.
232	5536	Needle	bone	yellowish brown	yellowish brown		0	5	2	1	0	0	0	Pointed object with a pierced hole at top.
233	6016	Needle	bone	yellow	white	polished	0	8	0,6	0	0	0	0	
234	6683	Needle	bone	brown	light brown		0	4	0,5	0,8	0	0	0	
235	6682	Needle	bone	light brown	cream		0	4	1	1,5	0	0	0	Large needle made out of deer antler. Poorly preserved.
236	6681	Needle	bone	yellow	light yellow		0	2,5	0,3	0,8	0	0	0	
237	1247	Needle	bronze	dark green			0	12	0	0,2	0	0	0	Pointed bronze needle. Well preserved.
238	1248	Needle	bronze	dark green			0	6,8	0	0,4	0	0	0	Bronze needle with a pierced top. Perfectly preserved.
239	6290	Needle	bronze	green			0	13,5	0,3	0	0	0	0	
240	3284	Blade	flint	black	gray		0	6,5	0,5	2	0	0	0	Possibly black from burning.
241	5307	Blade	obsidian	black	black		1,8	0	0,2	1	0	0	0	Fragment of an obsidian blade.
242	5276	Arrow-head	bone	pale yellow	pale yellow		0	5,6	0,4	2	0	0	0	

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorations	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
243	937	Arrow-head	obsidian	black	black		0	3,8	0,5	2	0	0	0	The whole arrowhead shows working patterns (folata). The bottom edge of the arrowhead has two wings for connecting the handle (the second one is broken).
244	1260	Arrow-head	bronze	green	N/A		0	7,4	0,3	1,5	0	0	0	Small metal, leaf-shaped arrowhead.
245	5686	Band	lead	light green	N/A	embossed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Two metal fragments. Traces of fabric are recognizable on one piece. The upper part is decorated with an embossing technique.
246	5684	Band	bronze	dark green	N/A		0	8,5	0,1	0,6	0	0	0	Long narrow strip.
247	5838	Band	bronze	green	N/A		3	0	0,2	3,4	0	0	0	
248	5688	Chisel	bronze	dark green	N/A		0	6,3	0,4	0	0	0	0	
249	5831	Chisel	bronze	green	green		0	12	0,4	0	0	0	0	It has a squared section. In good condition.
250	1002	Dagger	bronze	dark greenish gray	dark greenish gray		0	10,6	0,5	2,4	0	0	0	Curved blade with two sharp edges and a central ridge. The top end is round. A little portion of the handle support is still preserved.

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorations	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
251	3279	Ingot	copper	dark green	N/A		0,7	3	0	2,6	0	0	0	Fragment of a plano-convex ingot made of almost pure copper. Highly oxidized.
252	1319	Ingot	lead	light gray	N/A		0	8	1,7	0	0	0	0	Ingot, circular in section, slightly bent along its length. An eye is created by looping the end of the body around the neck of the object back down and around the neck. The opposite end is broken.
253	5640	Pendant	bronze	dark green	N/A	embossed	0	0	0,05	0	0	2	0	A pendant with an embossed decoration possibly resembling a bird. Three holes are recognizable.
254	286	Pin	bronze	dark green	N/A		7,5	2	0,3	0	0	0	0	Metal pin with the top end, rectangular in shape, pierced with three holes, two larger at the sides and one smaller at the centre. Fragmented at one end.
255	5386	Pin	bronze	dark green	dark green		0	7	0,2	0	0	0	0	Thick metal pin or needle, broken at one end. At the opposite end, the body tapers to a rounded point.

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorat-ion	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
256	5837	Pin	bronze	green	N/A		0	10,2	0,4	0	0	0	0	The hole in a duck-shape is visible (1.5 cm long).
257	6008	Pin	bronze	green	green		0	11	0,3	0	0	0	0	
258	3277	Slag	iron	dark brown	N/A		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Iron meteoric fragment.
259	5639	Straw	bronze	dark green	dark green		0	9	0,1	1	0	0	0	Three holes. Thick deposits are recognizable on two sides.
260	944	Wire	lead	light gray	light gray		0	5	0,3	0	0	0	0	
261	1227	Wire	lead	light gray	light gray		0	6	0,3	0	0	0	0	Metal wire, circular in section, slightly bent along its length with some associated cracks. An end is rounded. It was probably used as currency or ingot.
262	3258	Wire	lead	yellowish gray	N/A		0	1,7	0,2	0,9	0	0	0	Metal coil curved several times along its length. A crack due to the bending is visible in the middle. The ends are beveled. It was probably used as currency or ingot. See other goods from the same tomb.
263	2754	Grinding stone	basalt	gray	N/A		11,5	13,5	0	0	0	0	0	Large, almost triangular grinding stone with fragmented end on one side.
264	2964	Grinding stone	basalt	dark gray	N/A		0	38	3,5	12	0	0	0	Square in shape. Moderately to heavily worn. Complete.

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorat-ion	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
265	3386	Grinding stone	basalt	dark gray	N/A		0	32	7	11,3	0	0	0	Elliptical in shape. Little to moderately worn. Slightly broken.
266	3398	Grinding stone	basalt	black	N/A		0	16,6	6,4	10,7	0	0	0	Part of elliptical grinder. Moderate to little wear.
267	6032	Grinding stone	basalt	black	N/A		0	30	5	13	0	0	0	
268	2988	Grinding stone	lime-stone	very pale gray	N/A		0	28	6	15,5	0	0	0	Elliptical in shape. Moderately worn down. Complete.
269	3402	Grinding stone	lime-stone	light brown	N/A		0	26,3	8,7	19	0	0	0	Elliptical in shape. Moderately worn, pitting in center. Complete.
270	3407	Grinding stone	lime-stone	light brown	N/A		0	31,9	7,6	16	0	0	0	Elliptical in shape. Moderately to heavily worn. Complete.
271	2997	Mortar	stone	light brown	N/A		0	22	11,6	12,5	0	0	0	Square in shape. Not very worn. Broken.
272	3401	Mortar	lime-stone	very pale brown	N/A		15,2	42	0	39,7	0	0	0	Both parts found together. Hole in the middle. Very worn. Broken.
273	3410	Mortar	lime-stone	pale brown	N/A		0	26,8	12,6	26,8	0	0	0	Circular in shape. Very worn, heavy wear. Complete.
274	3414	Mortar	lime-stone	pale brown	N/A		0	58,6	14,2	33,1	0	0	0	Extremely large mortar or grinder, with no rim, curved. Circular in shape. Heavy use. Broken.

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorat-ion	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
275	3404	Pestle	stone	light brown	N/A		0	23,4	8	9,1	0	0	0	Cylindrical in cross section. No noticeable wear. Complete.
276	6287	Pestle	stone	light brown	N/A		6,2	5,4	0	0	0	0	0	
277	3023	Pestle	basalt	black	N/A		0	5,4	5	4,9	0	0	0	Round stone pestle. Slightly elliptical. Complete.

Plate CXXXVI

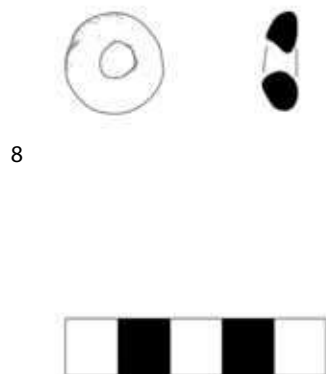
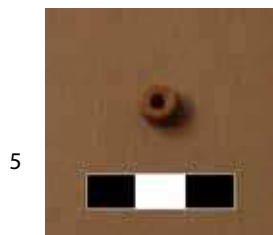
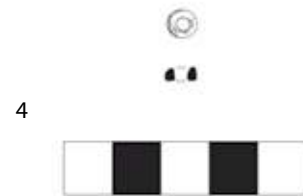


Plate CXXXVII

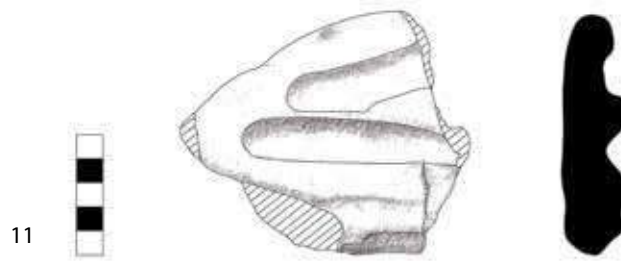
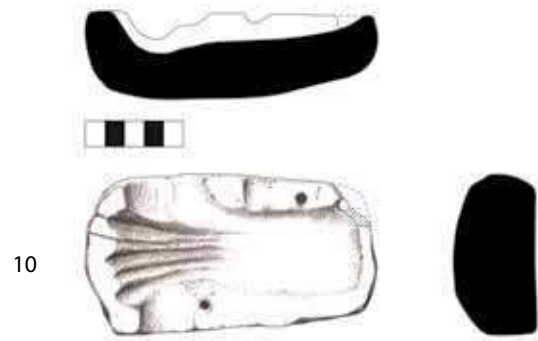
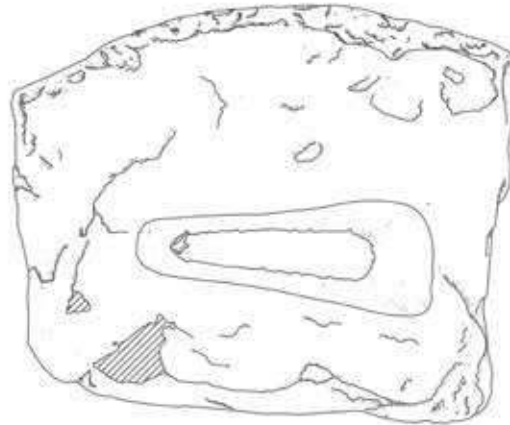
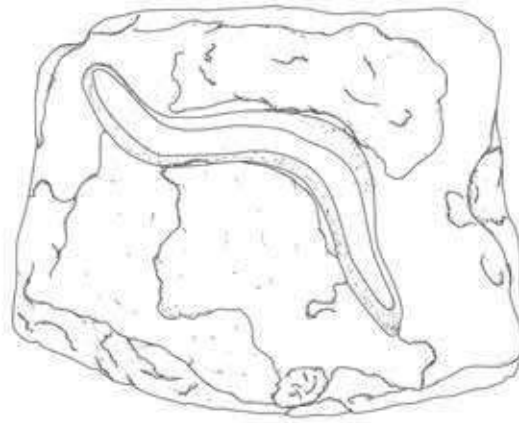


Plate CXXXVIII



14



15



Plate CXXXIX

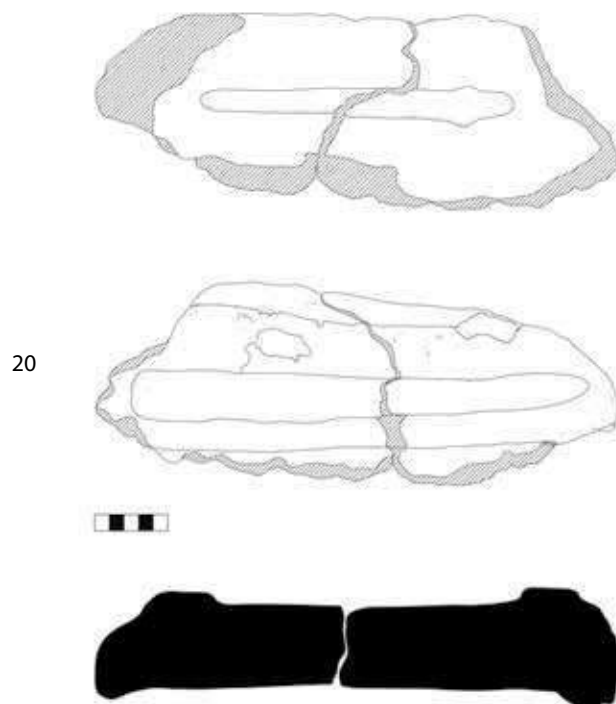
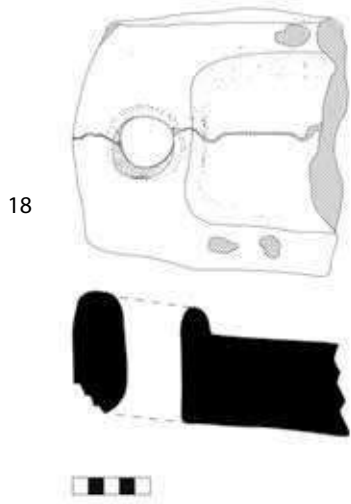
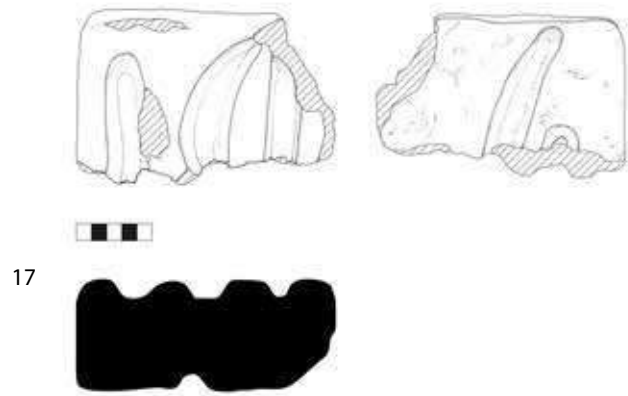
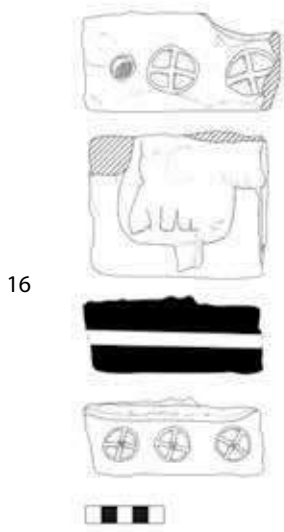


Plate CXL

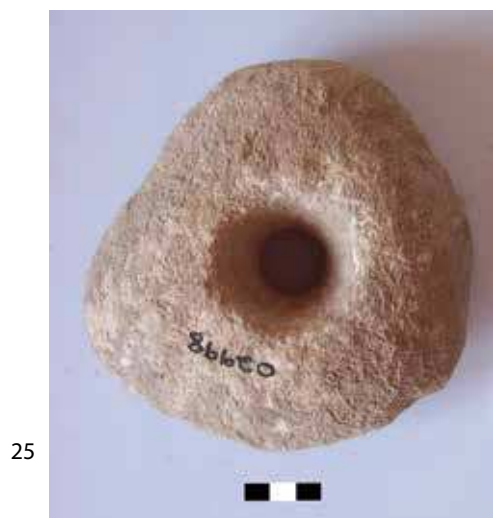


Plate CXL

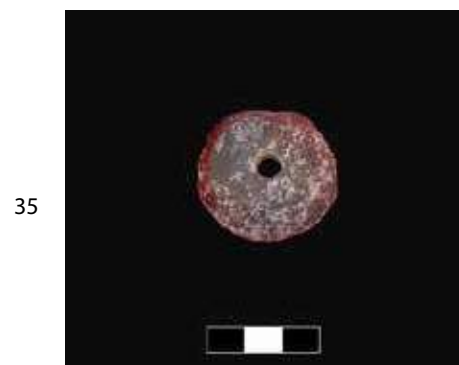
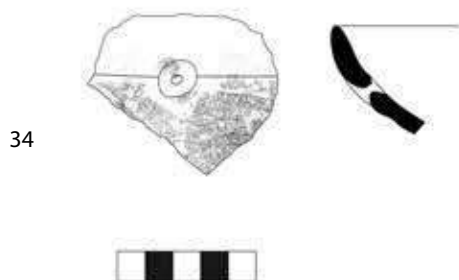
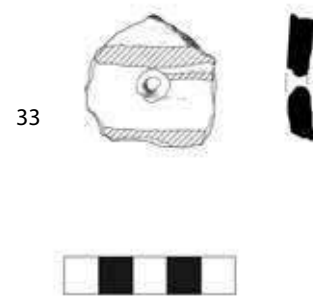
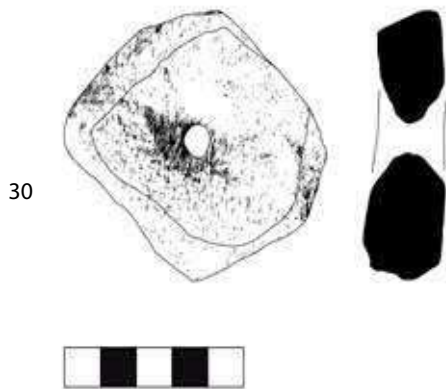
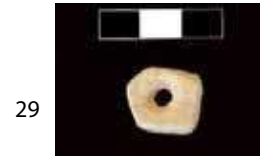
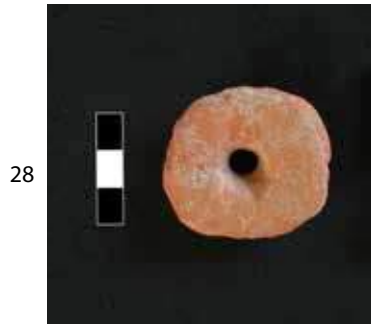


Plate CXLII

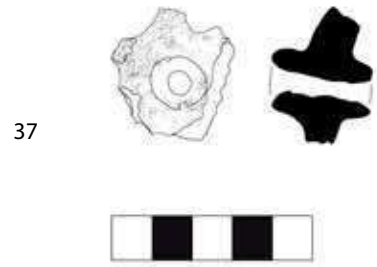


Plate CXLIII

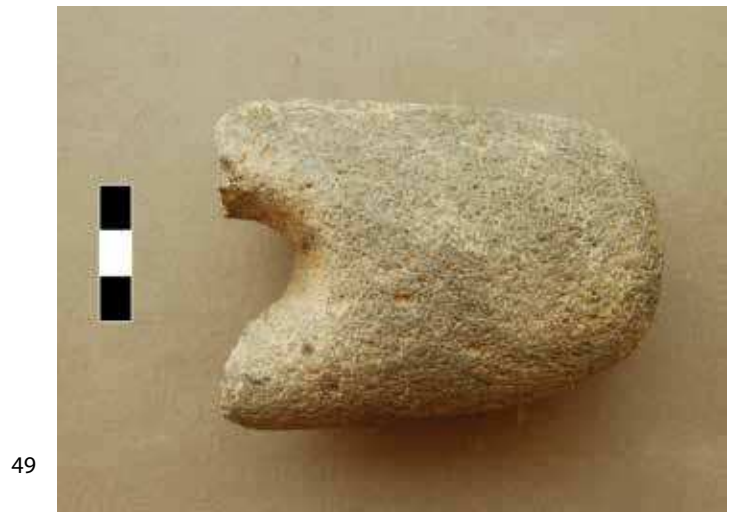
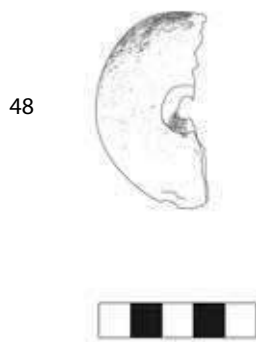


Plate CXLIV

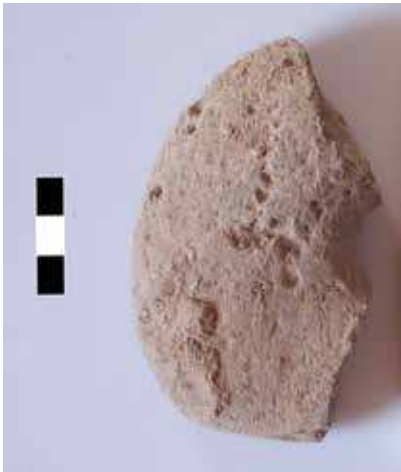
50



51



52



53



54



Plate CXLV

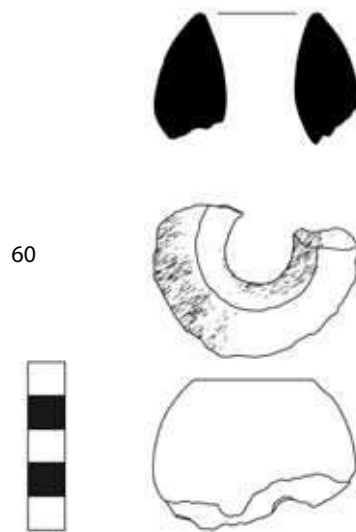
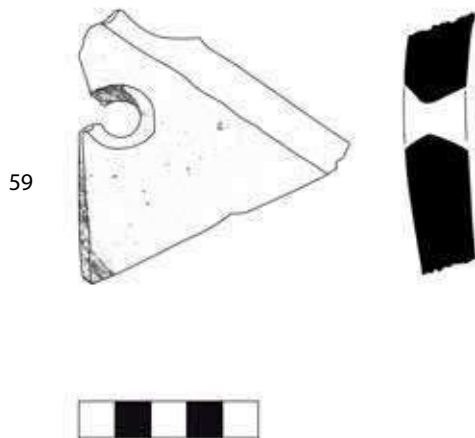
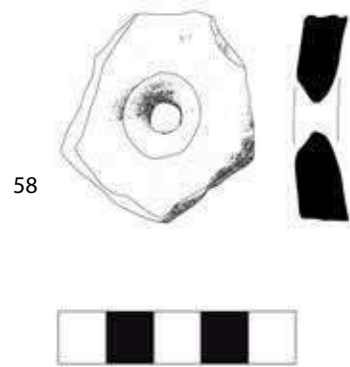


Plate CXLVI



62

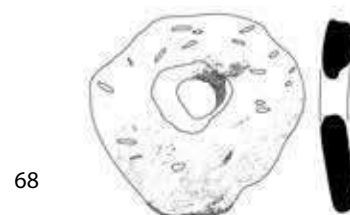
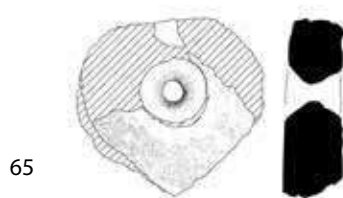
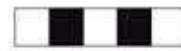


Plate CXLVII

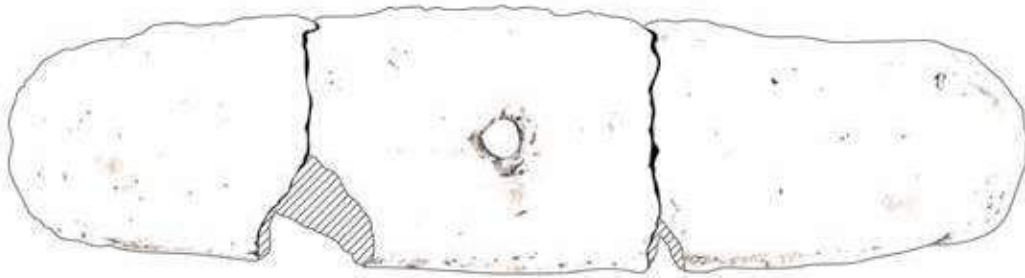
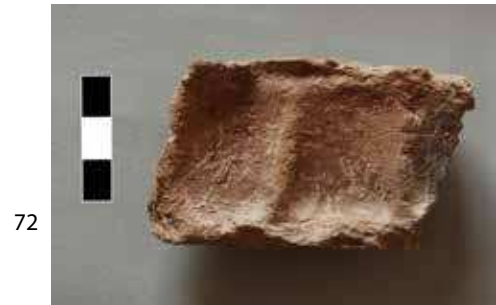
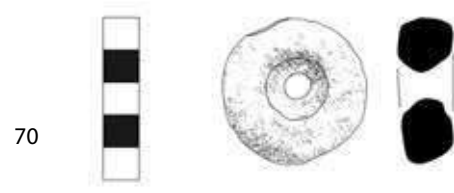


Plate CXLVIII

75



76



77



78



79



80



Plate CXLIX

81



82



83



84



85



86



Plate CL

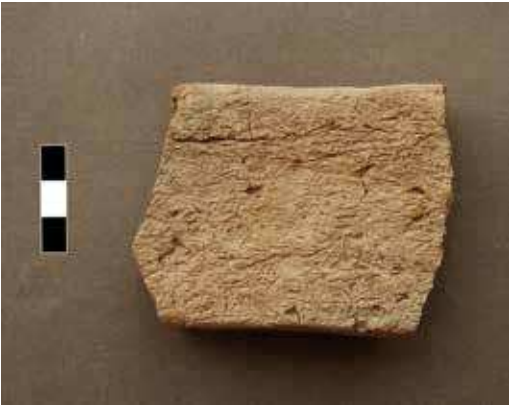


Plate CLI

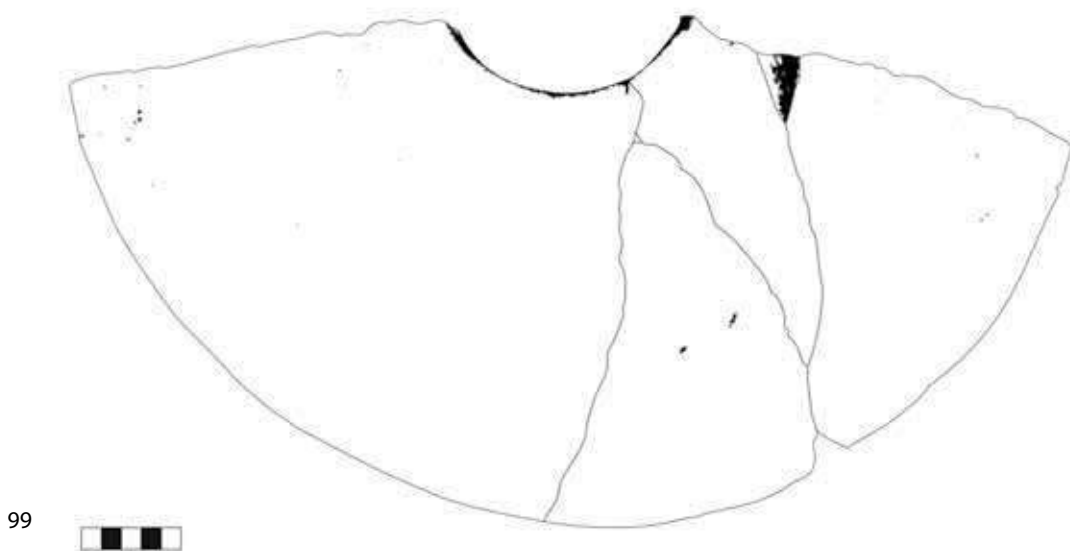
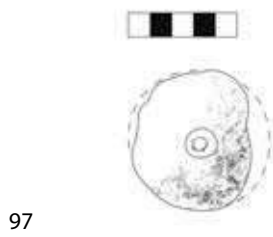
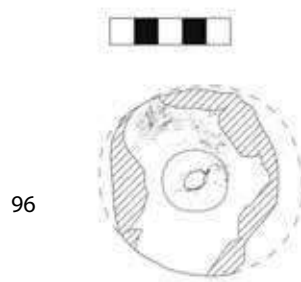
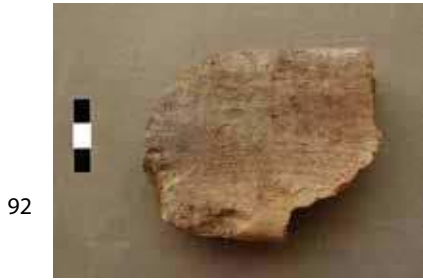


Plate CLII

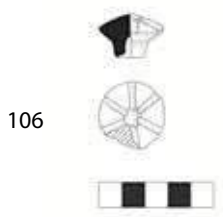
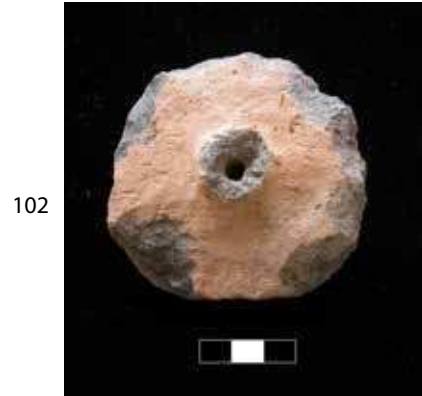
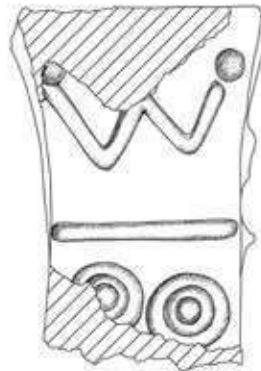
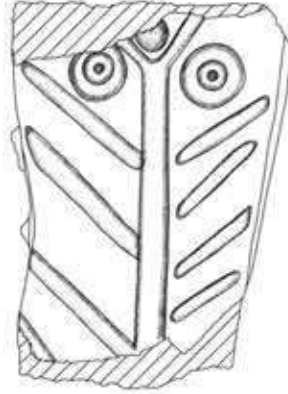


Plate CLIII



114



115

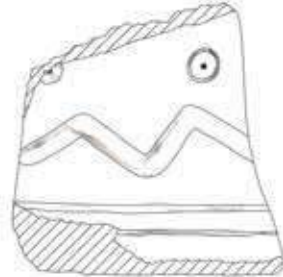
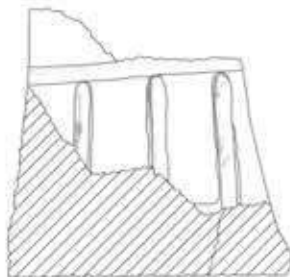


Plate CLIV

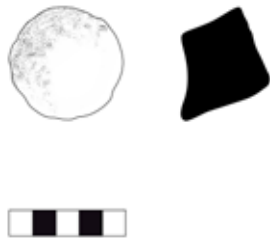
116



117



118



119



120



121



Plate CLV

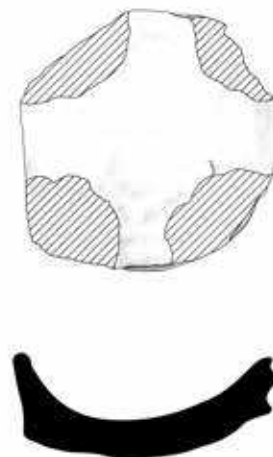
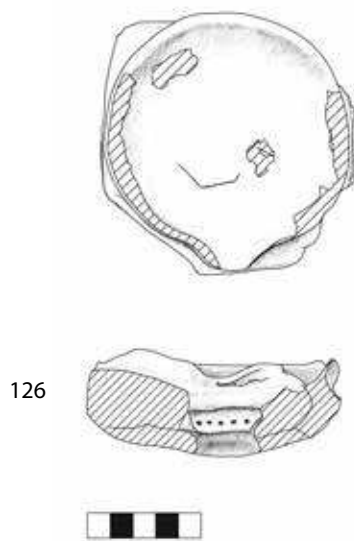
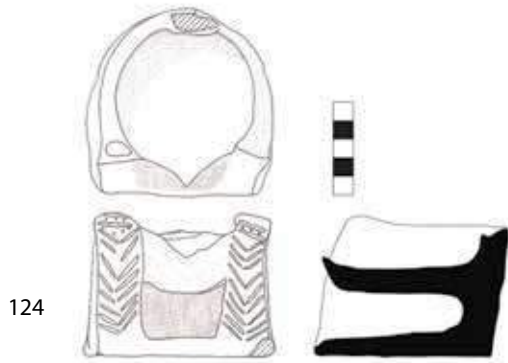
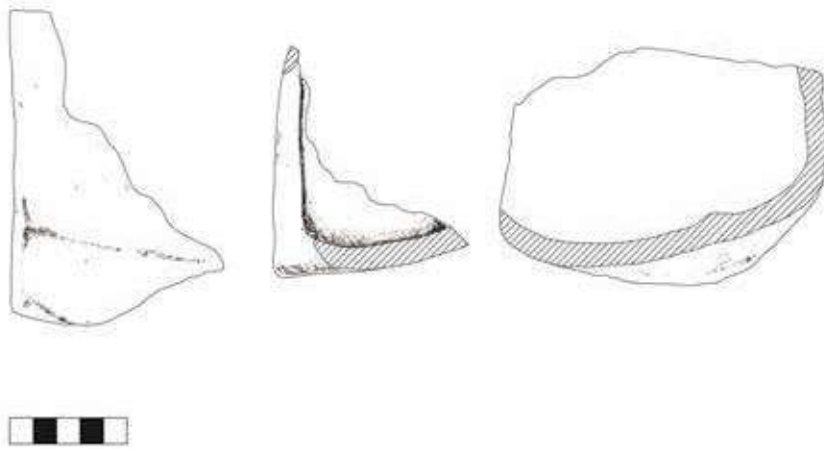


Plate CLVI

127



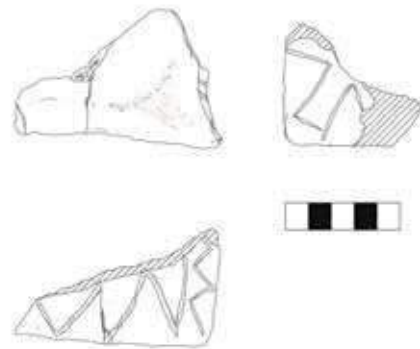
128



129



130



131



132



Plate CLVII

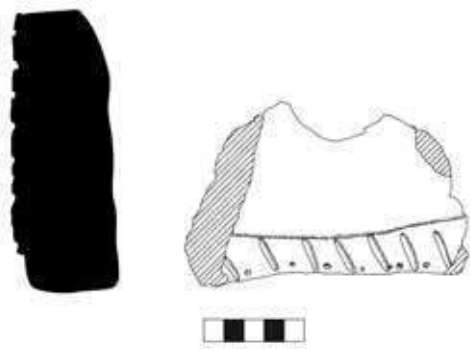
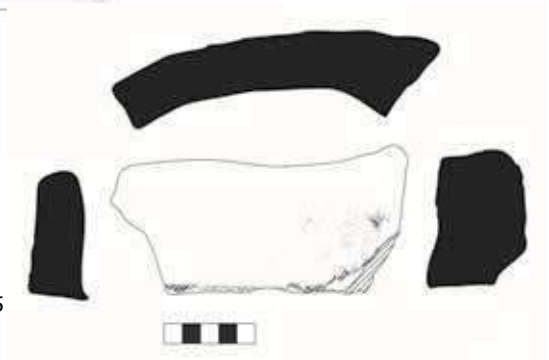
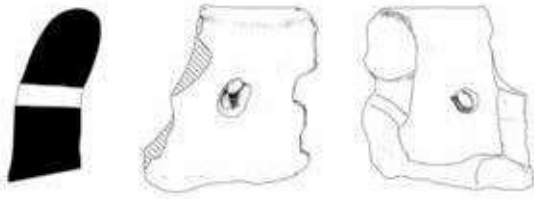
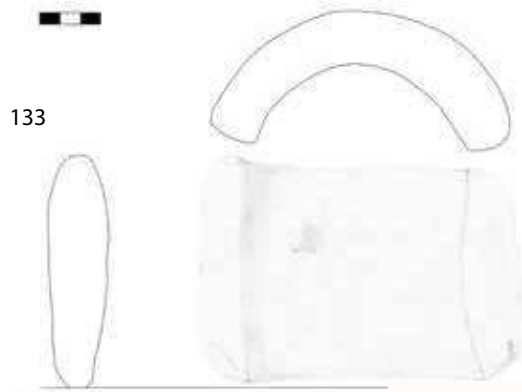


Plate CLVIII

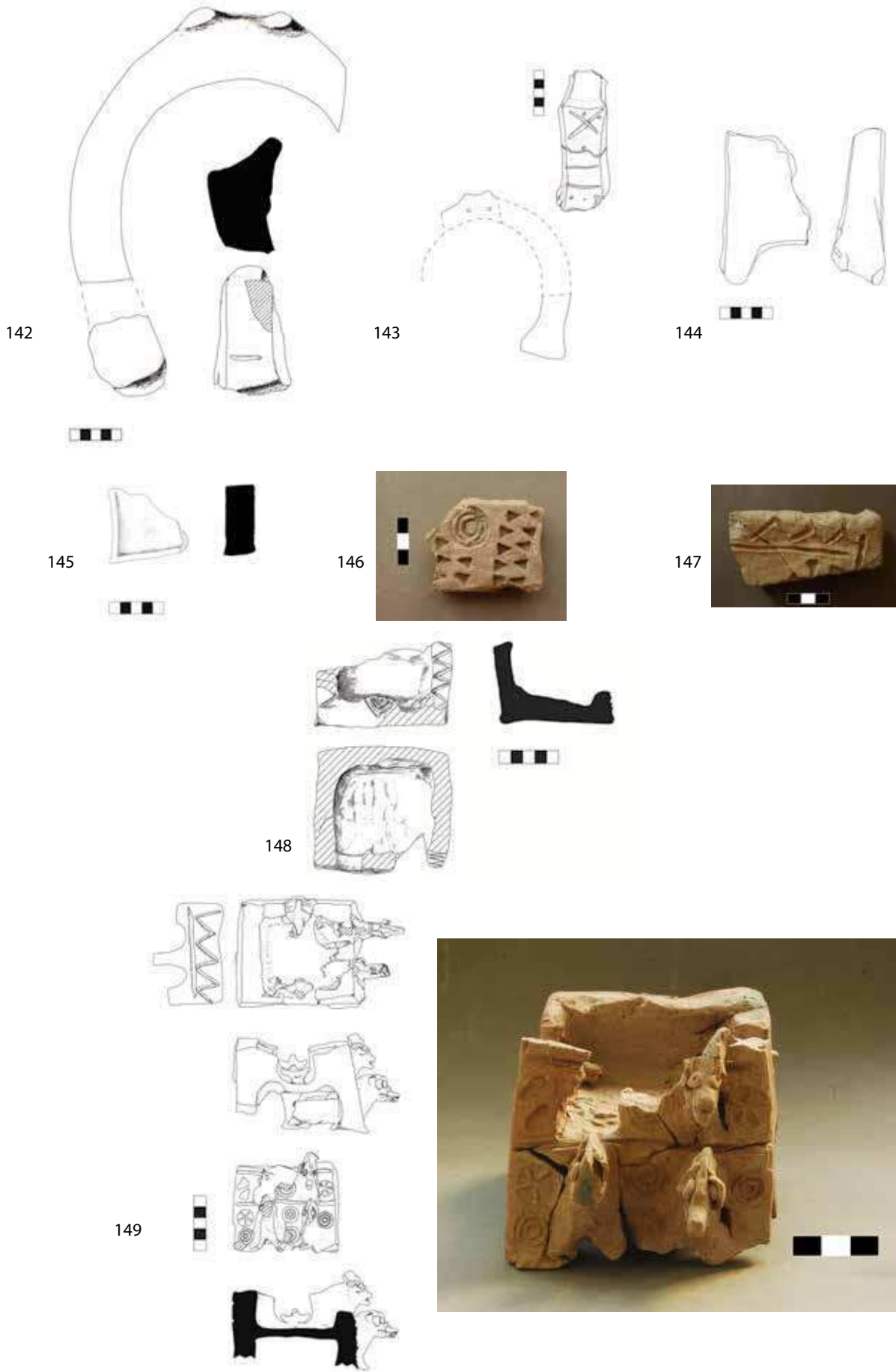


Plate CLIX

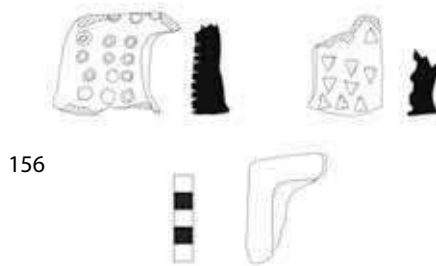
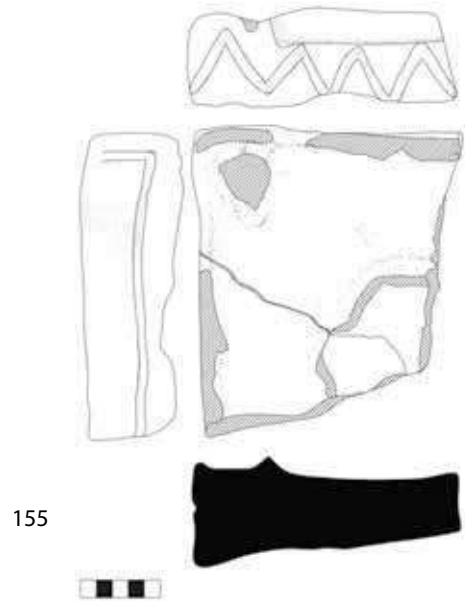
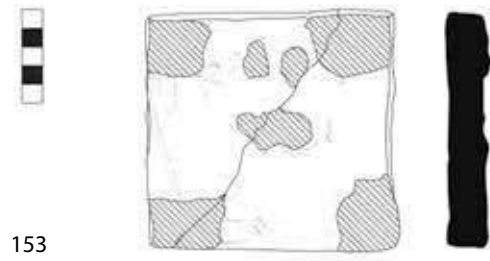
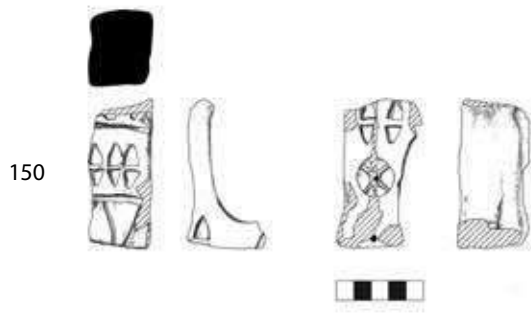


Plate CLX

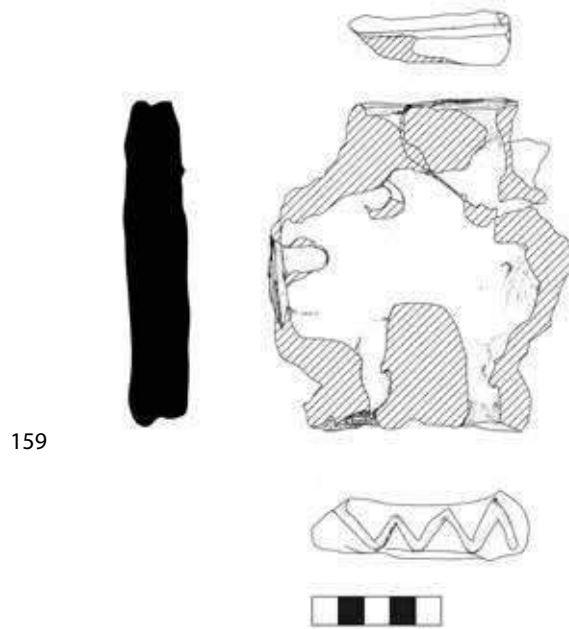
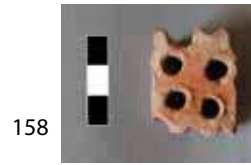


Plate CLXI

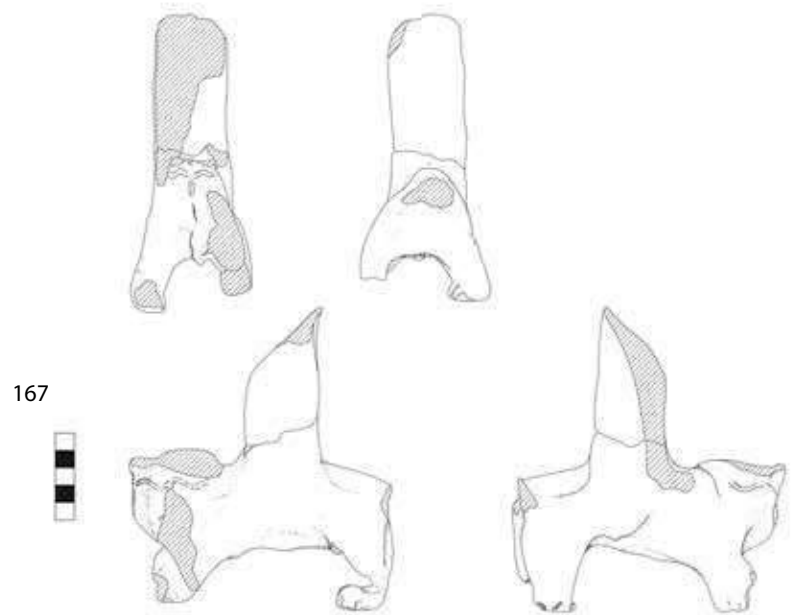
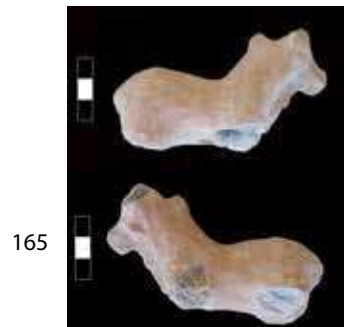
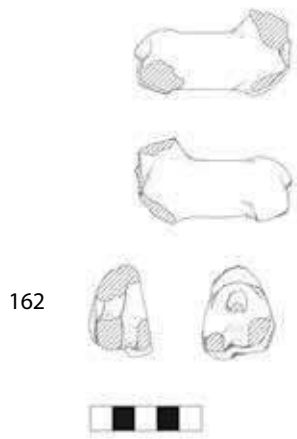


Plate CLXII

170



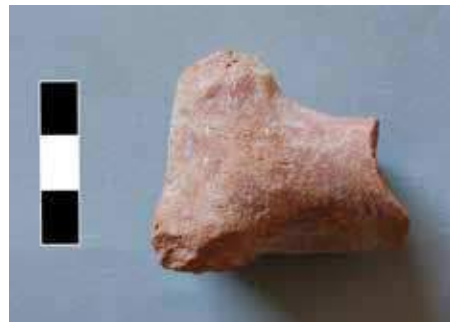
172



171



173



174



175



176



177

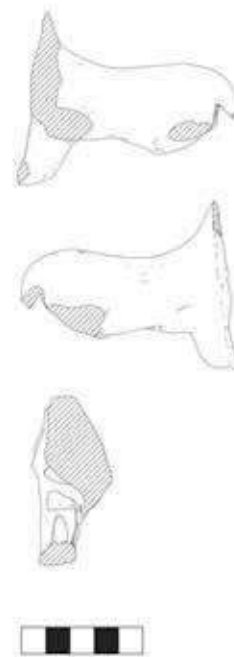
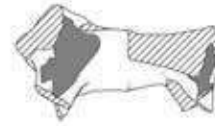


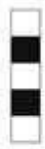
Plate CLXIII



178



179



180



181



182



183



184



185



Plate CLXIV



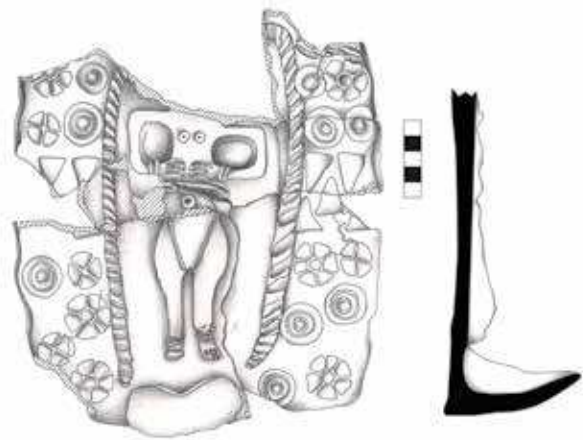
Plate CLXV



Plate CLXVI



191



192

Plate CLXVII



193

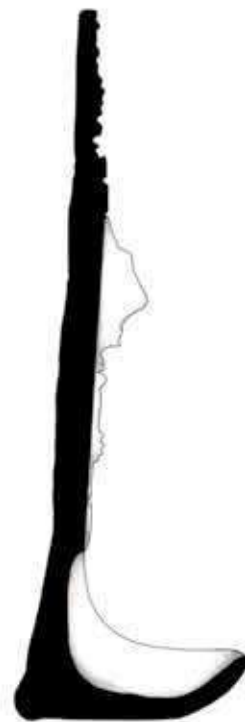


Plate CLVIII



194



195



196



197



198



199



200



201



202

Plate CLXIX

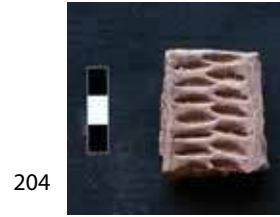


Plate CLXX



Plate CLXXI

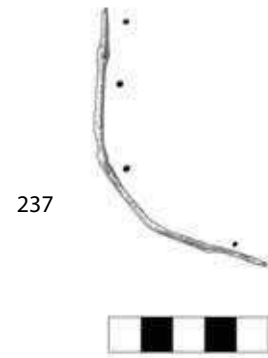
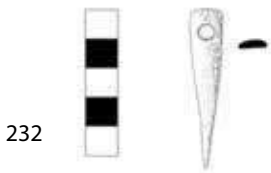
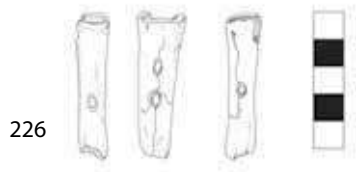


Plate CLXXII



241



242



243



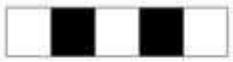
244



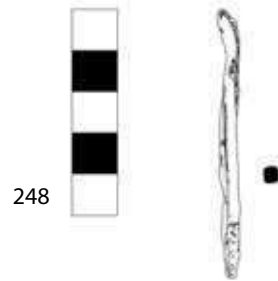
245



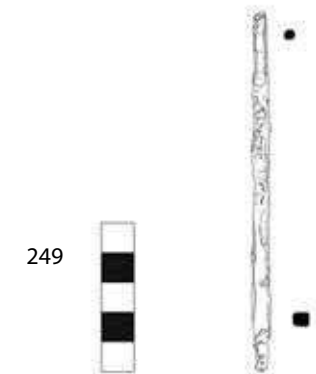
246



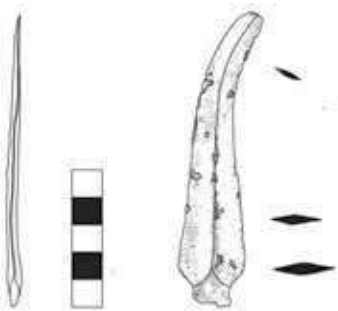
247



248



249



250



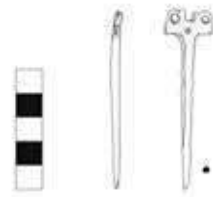
251



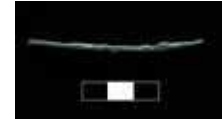
252

Plate CLXXIII

253

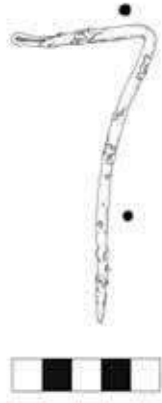


254

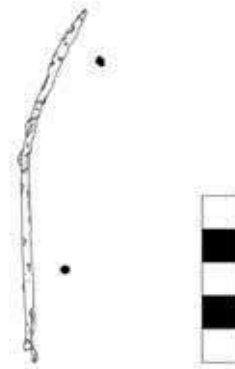


255

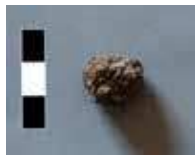
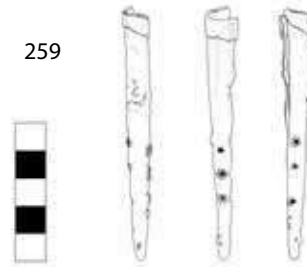
256



257



259



258



260



261



262

Plate CLXIV

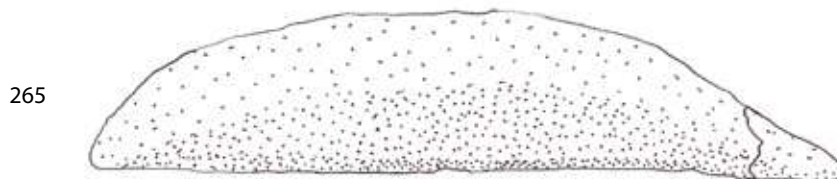
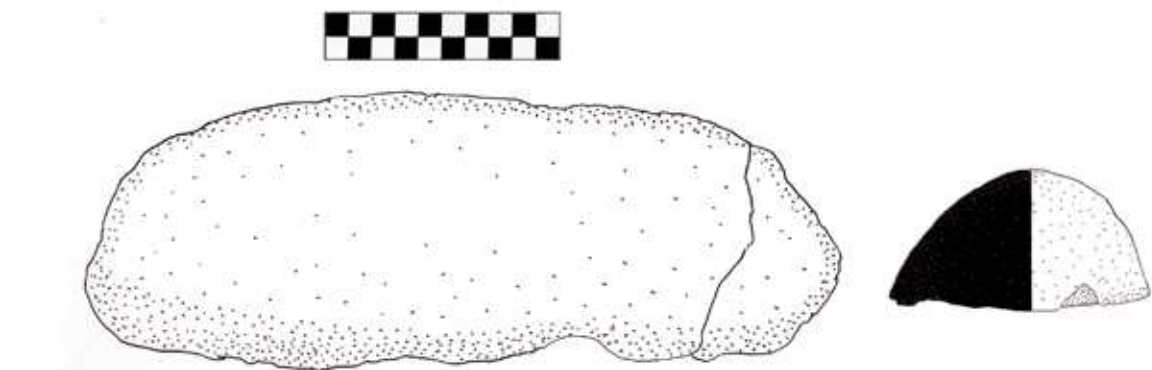
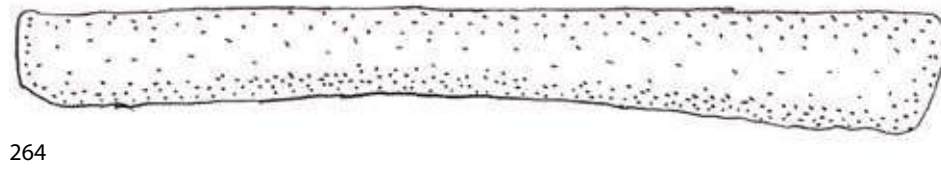
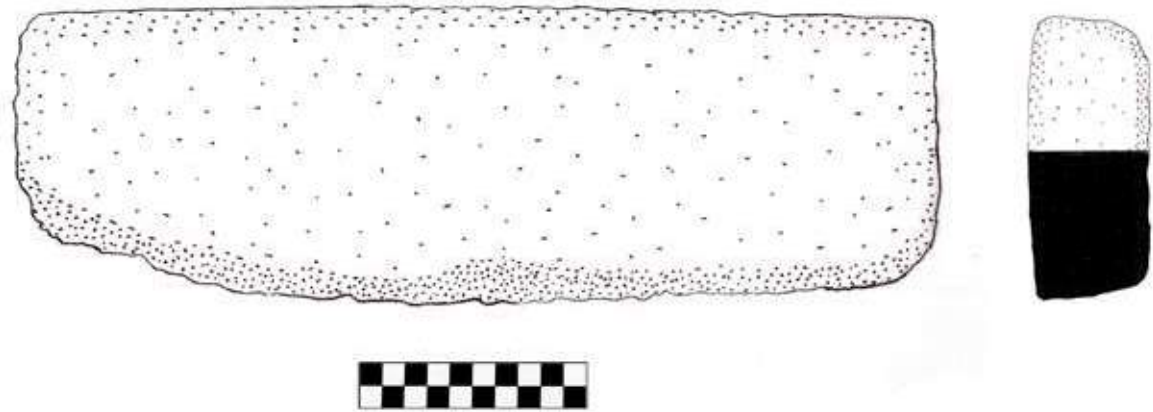
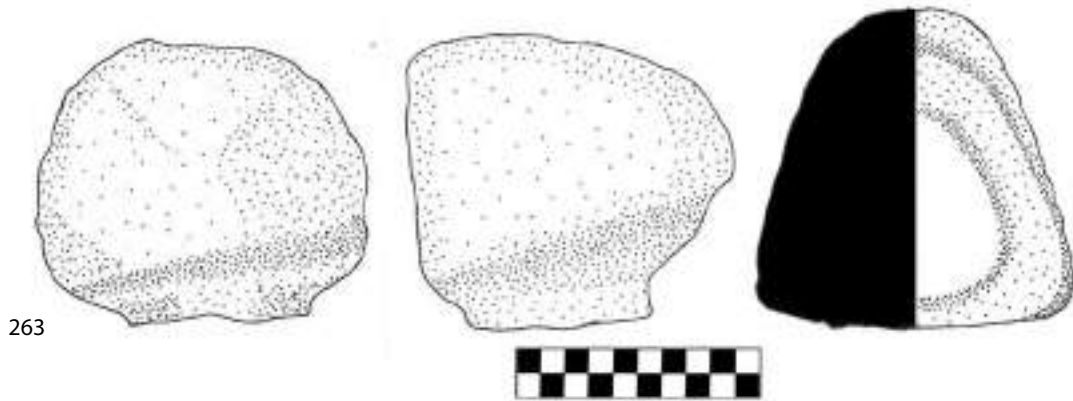


Plate CLXXV



266



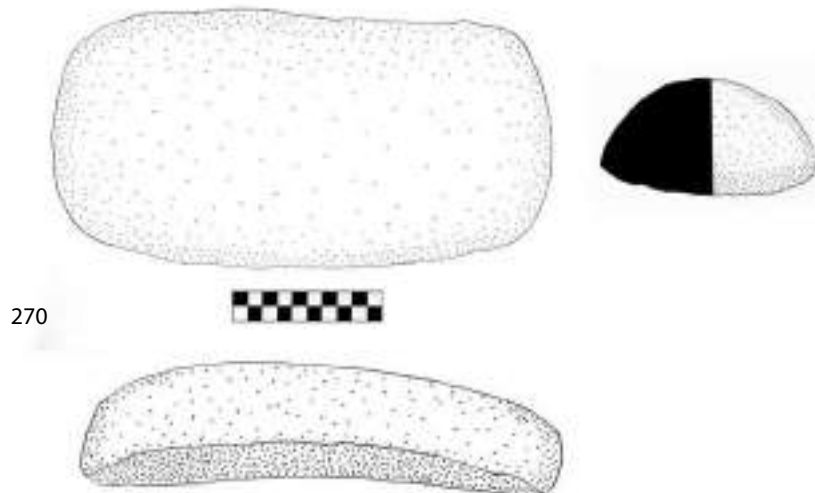
267



268

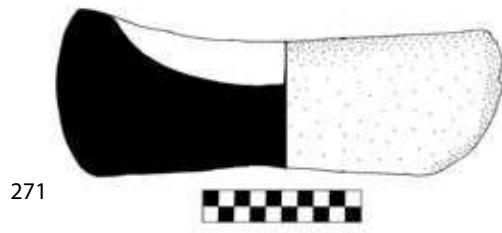


269



270

Plate CLXXVI



272

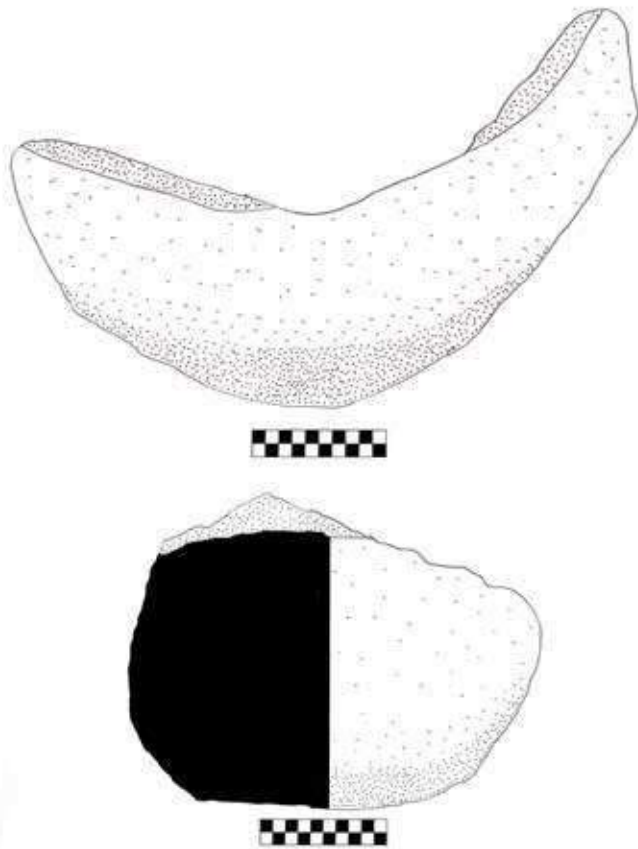
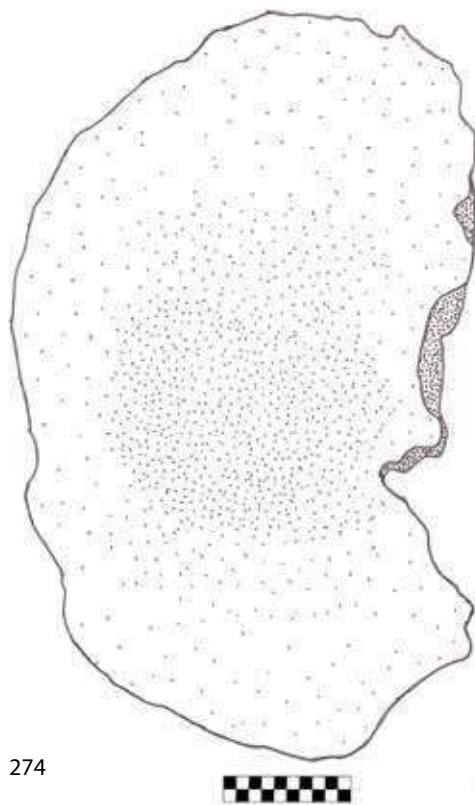
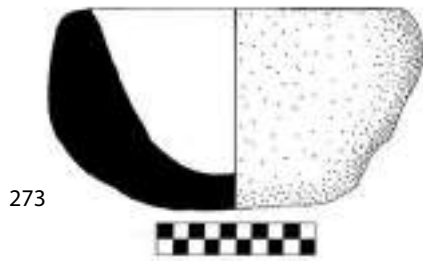
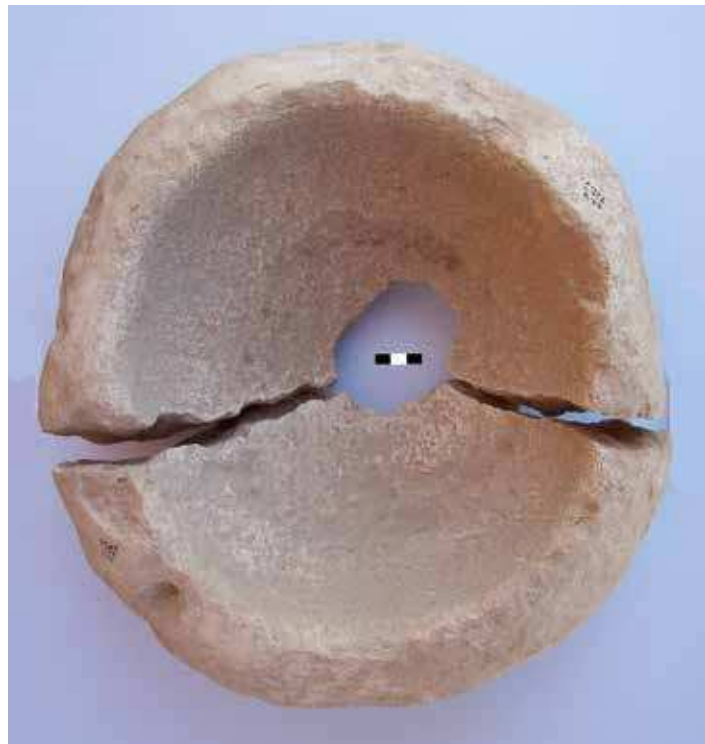
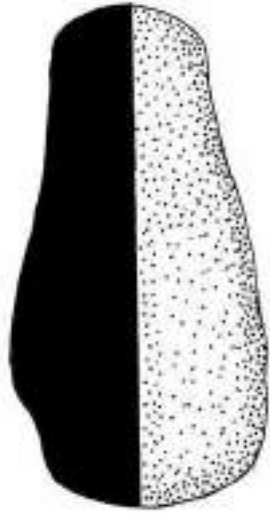


Plate CLXXVII



275



276

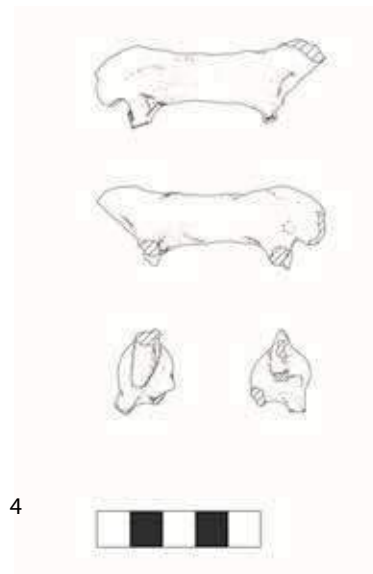
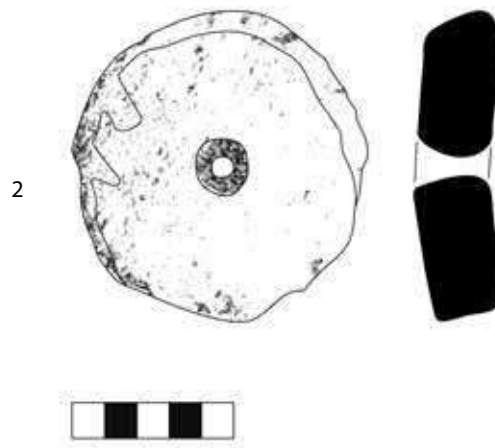


277

Phase IIIc

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorations	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
1	5689	Bead	glass	white; blue			0	1,9	0,6	0	0	0	0	
2	2937	Pierced disc	clay	light reddish brown	dark gray	self-slip	0	0	2,3	0	216	9,2	1,1	Pierced disk, possible loom weight. Probably a fragment of a broken vessel reused as loom weight.
3	5610	Worked bone	bone	yellow	yellow		3	5	0	2	0	0	0	Bone object with two holes. Unclear function.
4	5521	Animal figurine	clay	black	gray	slip, painted	2,5	7	0	1,5	0	0	0	Possibly a horse.

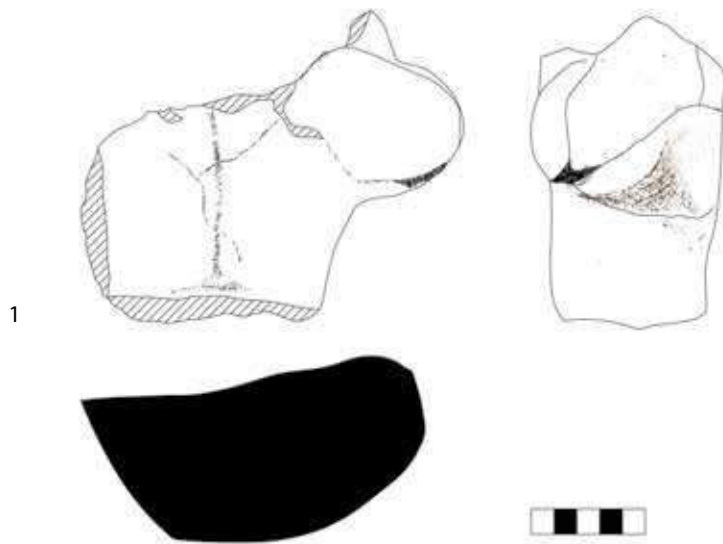
Plate CLXXVIII



Phase IVa

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decoration	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
1	5936	Andiron (fragment)	clay	gray; brown	black; brown		14	15	6	0	0	0	0	Large fragmented andiron found on the floor of pit 43.

Plate CLXXIX



Phase IVb

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decoration	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
1	106	Stone bowl	basalt	dark gray	dark gray	incised	6,5	0	1,5	0	0	24	16	Neo-assyrian basalt bowl.
2	308	Grinding stone	basalt	black	black		0	36,2	0	24,2	0	0	0	A groove along the centre functioned as holder for a stick to roll the upper part of a basalt grinding stone.
3	510	Sickle	iron	rusty brown	rusty brown		0	16,6	0,8	2	0	0	0	The blade is not in axis with the portion destined to be introduced on a wood handle. Two rivets or pivots for attaching the handle are visible. The cutting side is the inner one (that describes the smaller arch).

Plate CLXXX



Phase V

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorations	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
1	2954	Necklace	glass, stone, bone, faience, black stone, shell	blu; white; black; red			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Forty-four beads of a necklace found in a burial together with a couple of earrings (HM 2944 - HM 2945) and two beads of another necklace (HM 2953). Variable dimensions from 1.5 to 0.5 cm.
2	2953	Necklace	glass	gray			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Two glass beads part of a necklace found inside an Iron age burial Similar to HM 2954. Dimensions: bead1 H 1 x D 0.8 - bead2 H 0.6 x D 0.5.
3	5267	Bead	faience	gray	gray		0	0	0	0	0	1,2	0,4	
4	5309	Bead	glass	white	white		0	0	0	0	0	1,9	0,2	
5	5396	Bead	glass	white	white		0	1	0	0,5	0	0	0	
6	5402	Bead	faience	light blue	white		0	0	0	0	0	0,9	0,3	Bead with ridges.

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorations	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
7	2944	Earring	bronze	greenish			2,5	0	0,1	1,8	0	0	0	Earring with a quarter moon shaped lower part. The post is made of a wire that is secured through a hook inside the closing hoop. The hoop is formed by a wire that is twisted two times around its base. Pair with HM 2945.
8	2945	Earring	bronze	greenish			2,1	0	0,1	1,8	0	0	0	Bronze earring in a quarter moon shape. The post has an angular shape and does not end in a hook necessary to secure it to the hoop. The hoop is formed by a wire that is twisted two times around its base. Pair with HM 2944.
9	2952	Pin	iron	greenish			0	13,4	0,3	0	0	0	0	Curved at one third of its length. The hole is located on the longest part, near the curve. The metal is thickened around the hole. The head of the pin appears to have been shaped in the form of an animal (bovine) head (0.8 cm).

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorations	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
10	2947	Crucible	clay	light brown	yellow		5	11	0	8	0	0	0	Crucible with copper/bronze residues.
11	2773	Crucible	clay	reddish yellow; gray			10	0	1	0	0	12	10	
12	2760	Pestle	stone	dark gray	gray		4,7	0	2,5	5	0	0	0	Fragmented stone pestle.
13	941	Weight	stone	light gray	light gray		0	0	5,3	0	0	14	4,3	
14	932	Loom weight	stone	white	white		0	0	2,8	0	54	0	5,3	Half preserved.
15	2755	Loom weight	stone	whitish yellow			3,8	5,3	0	4,5	133	1,6	0	
16	2918	Loom weight	clay	light brown	light brown		2,2	4	0	0	0	0	0	
17	2919	Loom weight	clay	light brown	light brown		0	0	0	0	0	4,6	0	
18	2920	Loom weight	clay	light brown	light brown		3,5	4,5	0	4,1	0	0	0	
19	2921	Loom weight	clay	light brown	light brown		2,9	6,1	0	5,1	0	0	0	
20	2922	Loom weight	clay	light brown	light brown		4	0	0	0	0	4,4	0	
21	2923	Loom weight	clay	light brown	light brown		3,6	5	0	0	0	0	0	
22	2924	Loom weight	clay	light brown	light brown		3,8	0	0	0	0	4,9	0	
23	2925	Loom weight	clay	light brown	light brown		5,4	0	0	0	0	6	0	
24	2926	Loom weight	clay	light brown	light brown		3	4,8	0	0	0	0	0	
25	2927	Loom weight	clay	light brown	light brown		2,5	4,6	0	4,4	0	0	0	
26	2929	Loom weight	clay	light brown	light brown		4,2	5,5	0	4,9	0	0	0	
27	2936	Loom weight	clay	light brown	light brown		3,7	0	0	0	0	4,7	0	
28	2938	Loom weight	clay	light brown	light brown		3,6	0	0	0	0	6	0	

Plate CLXXXI

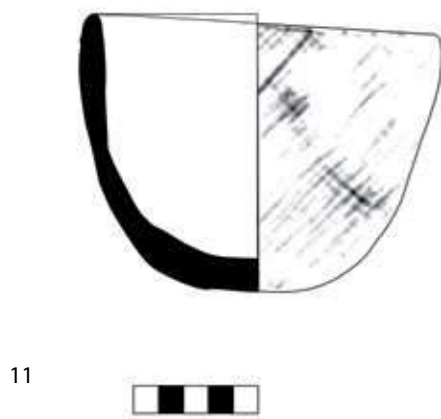
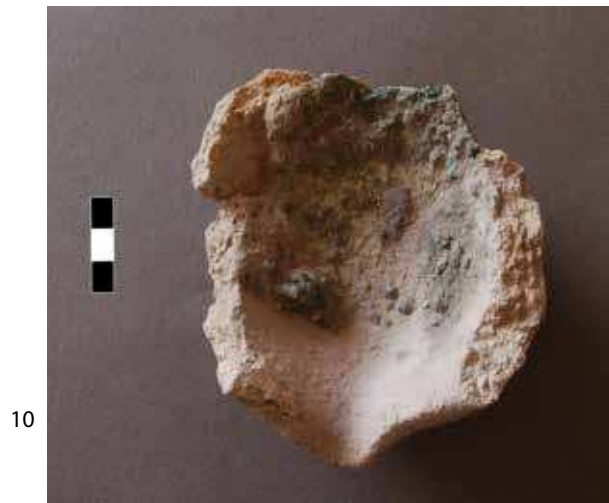
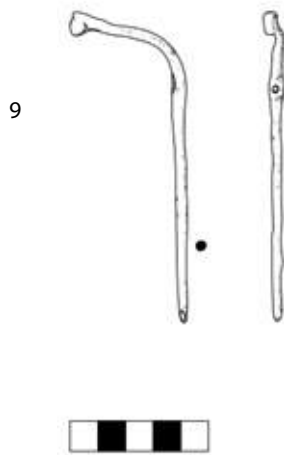
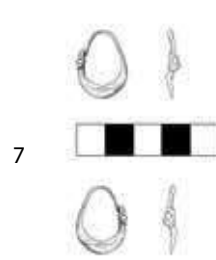
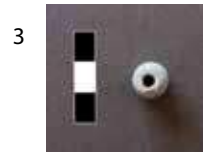


Plate CLXXXII

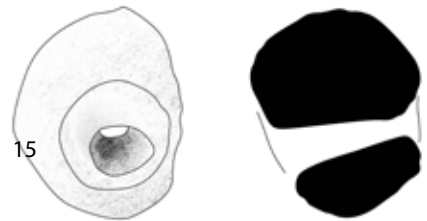
13



14



15



16



17



18



19



20



21



22



23



24



Plate CLXXXIII



Phase VI

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decorations	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
1	5411	Loom weight	clay	black			0	0	0	0	0	3	0,5	
2	5916	Needle	iron	brown			0	15	0,6	0	0	0	0	
3	5836	Pin	iron	brown	brown		0	2,5	0,3	0	0	0	0	Iron pin fragment.
4	938	Bracelet	iron	blackish brown			0	0	0,5	0	0	6,4	0	Heavily encrusted.
5	5419	Bracelet	iron	very dark brown			0	9	0,5	7	0	0	0	Iron bracelet with rounded and flat ends.
6	5406	Sickle	iron	dark brown			0	8,5	0	5	0	0	0	Fragment of an iron sickle.
7	945	Handle	iron	oxidized brown	gray		0	18	0,6	0,9	0	0	0	Spoon handle V-shaped in section. The handle curves describing a sort of light S. Encrusted and corroded.
8	5400	Blade	iron	gray	gray		0	6,6	0	2	0	0	0	
9	5410	Blade	iron	brown			0	7,5	0,5	2,1	0	0	0	Fragment of iron blade.

Plate CLXXXIV



Phase VII

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decoration	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
1	285	Button	bronze	dark green			0	0	0	0	0	2,3	0	
2	5987	Button	bone	yellow			0	0	0,3	0	0	1,5	0	Bone button with five holes.
3	5993	Worked bone	bone	yellowish brown			0	3,5	0,3	0	0	0	0	
4	5997	Worked bone	bone	yellow	yellow		0	5	0,4	0,6	0	0	0	Worked bone. Toothed edge.
5	6000	Bracelet	glass	blue	light blue	twisted	0,7	3,7	0	0	0	0	0	Fragment of a bracelet decorated with a spiral motif.
6	2763	Tobacco pipe	clay	light olive brown	gray	bur-nished, self-slip	4,3	0	0,5	0	0	2,5	0	Fragment of fluted pipe-bowl. Thin grooves incised along the body. Small circular elements are applied at the end of each one of the incised grooves.
7	5275	Tobacco pipe	clay	red	gray	bur-nished, incised	3	4,5	0	2,5	0	0	0	Fragment of a tobacco pipe
8	5399	Tobacco pipe	clay	reddish brown	red	slip, bur-nished, incised	0	2,2	0,5	3,5	0	0	0	Tobacco pipe fragment with incised decoration (geometric motifs and possibly an awl).
9	5413	Tobacco pipe	clay	black	gray	slip, bur-nished, incised, applied	0	5,5	0,6	3,5	0	0	0	Tobacco pipe fragment decorated with floral motifs.
10	5414	Tobacco pipe	clay	brown	brown		0	3,5	0,5	0,02	0	0	0	Tobacco pipe fragment.
11	5425	Tobacco pipe	clay	reddish brown	gray		2,3	4	0	0	0	3	0	

Nr.	HM no.	Description	Material	Color	Color (sec)	Decoration	Ht	Lg	Th	Wh	Wt	D1	D2	Notes
12	5540	Tobacco pipe	clay	red	reddish yellow	incised, painted	0	5,5	0,5	0	0	2,5	0	Tobacco pipe with a floral decoration.
13	5988	Tobacco pipe	clay	black	dark gray	slip, burnished, incised, excised.	0	5,5	0,3	2,8	0	0	0	Tobacco pipe decorated with incised and excised geometric motif along the outer surface.
14	5986	Needle	iron	brown			0	13	0	0	0	0	0	
15	5985	Pestle	stone	gray			0	11	5	0	0	0	0	
16	6007	Tool	iron	dark yellowish brown			0	3,2	0,5	1,2	0	0	0	Uncertain function.
17	6001	Band	iron	dark brown			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	6002	Blade	iron	brown			0	8,6	0,3	1,5	0	0	0	
19	5996	Pin	iron	brown			0	5	0,2	0	0	0	0	Fragment of iron pin.
20	5989	Tack	iron	dark brown			0	0	0,3	0	0	2	0	
21	5990	Fishing hook	iron	brown			6	0	0,5	0	0	0	0	
22	5991	Spatula	iron	dark brown			0	5	0,2	0	0	0	0	
23	5995	Coin	bronze	green		en-graved	0	0	0	0	0	1,5	0	Coin dated to 1277 (AD 1861), to the reign of Abdulaziz (1830-1861 AD).

Plate CLXXXV

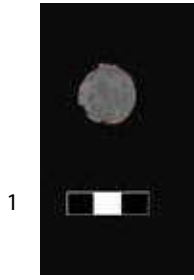
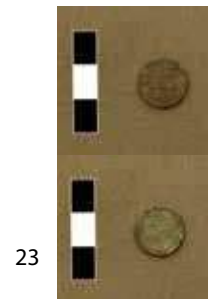
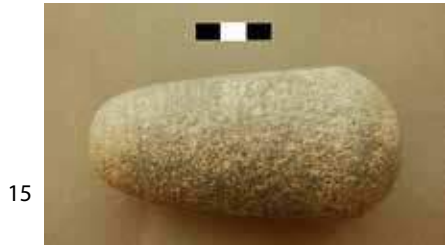


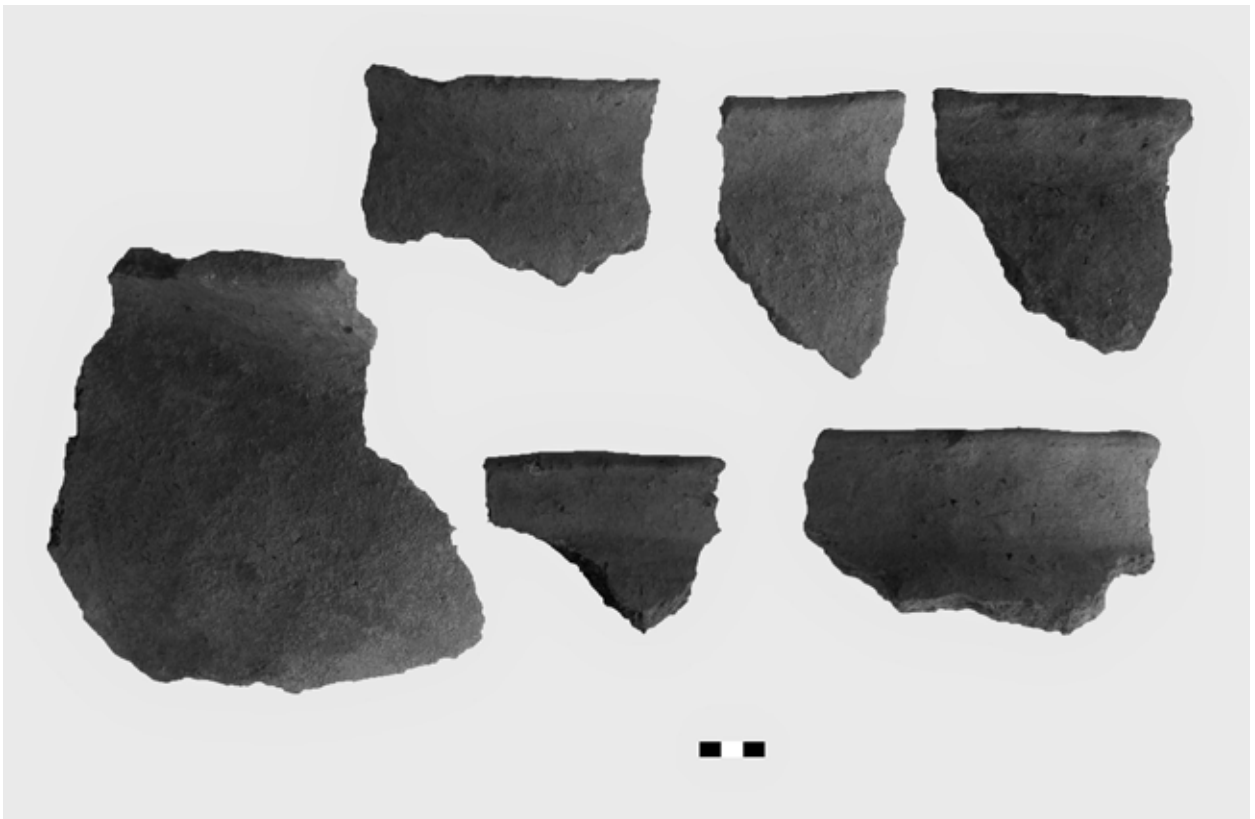
Plate CLXXXVI



III. Ceramic typologies

Plate CLXXXVII

Phase I



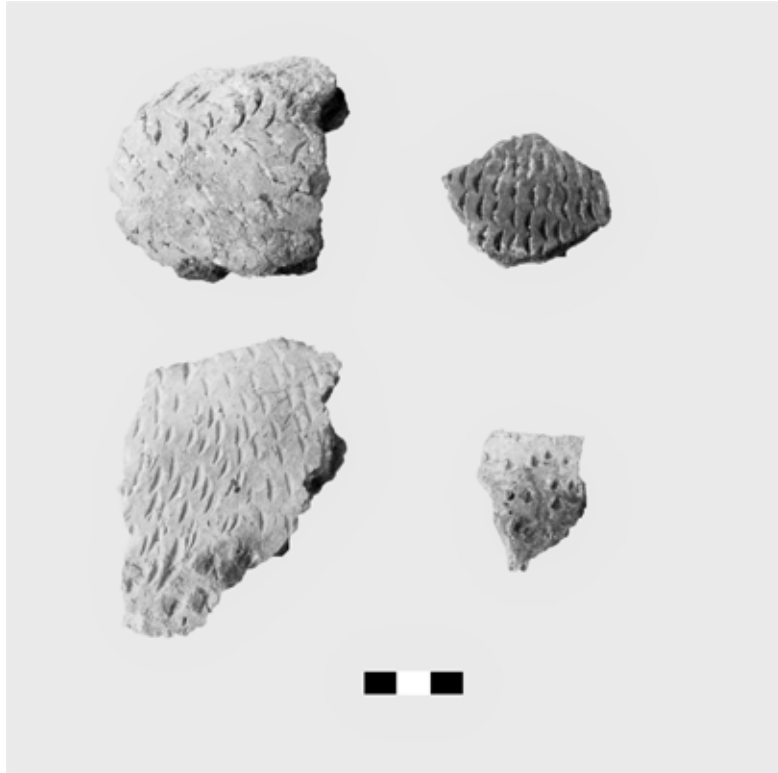
Ware:CFW



Ware:CFW

Plate CLXXXVIII

Phase IIa



Ware:FIW

Plate CLXXXIX

Phase IIb



Ware:FW



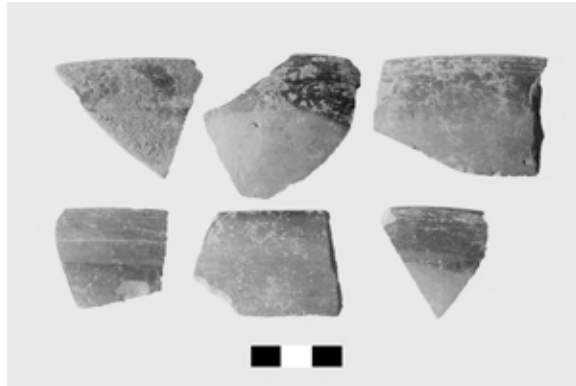
Ware:MW



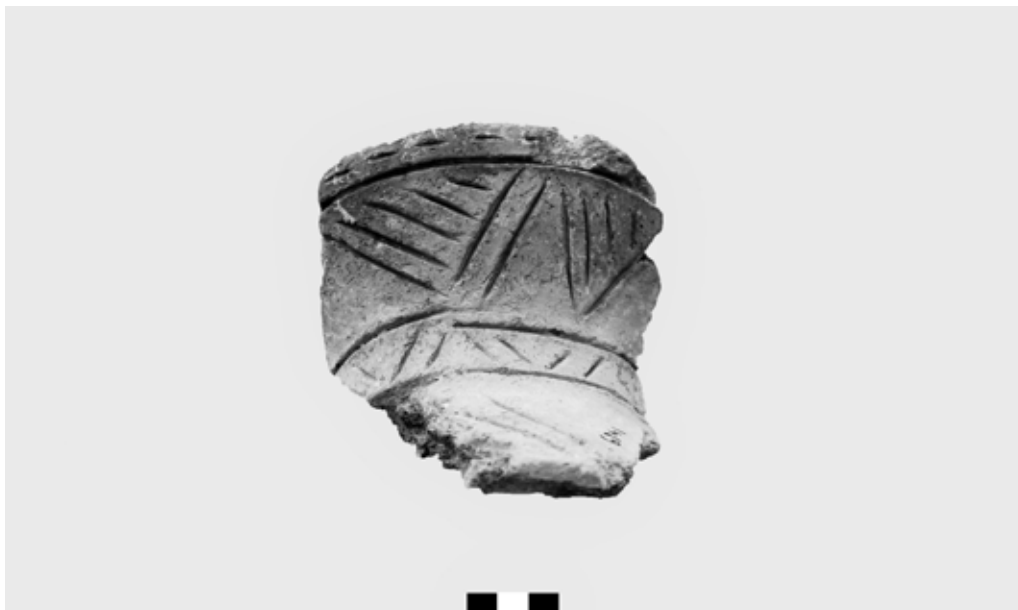
Ware:N

Plate CXC

Phase IIIa



Ware:DROB



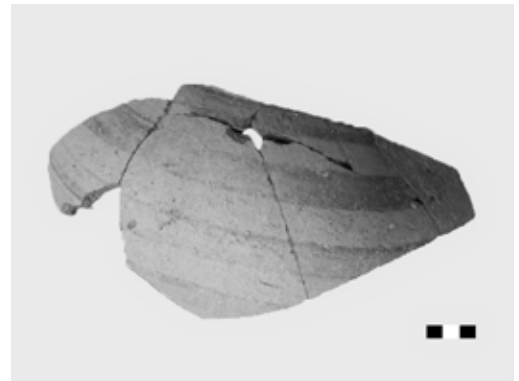
Ware:KW

Plate CXCI

Phase IIIb



Ware:BPW

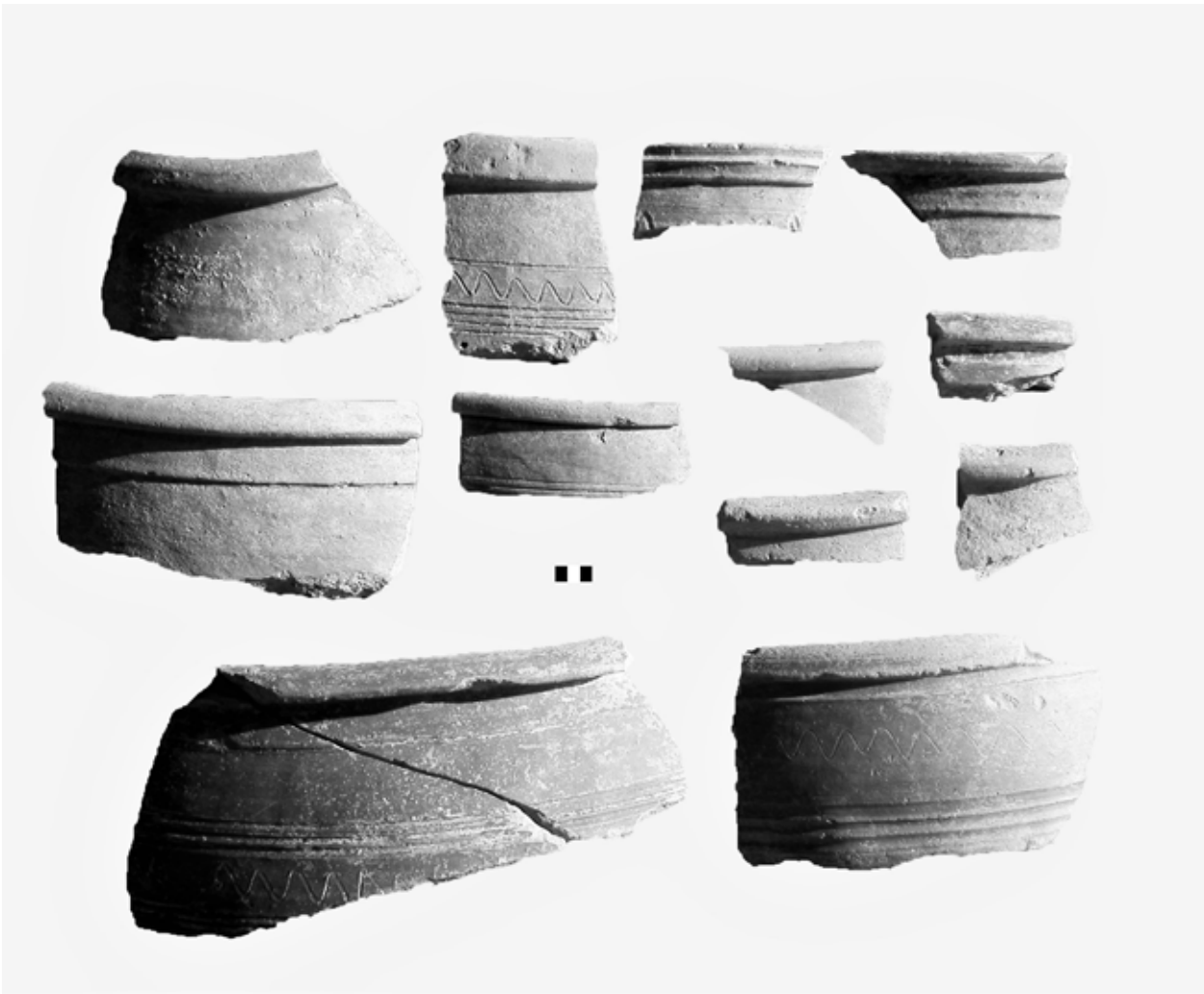


Ware:BPW



Ware:RBWW

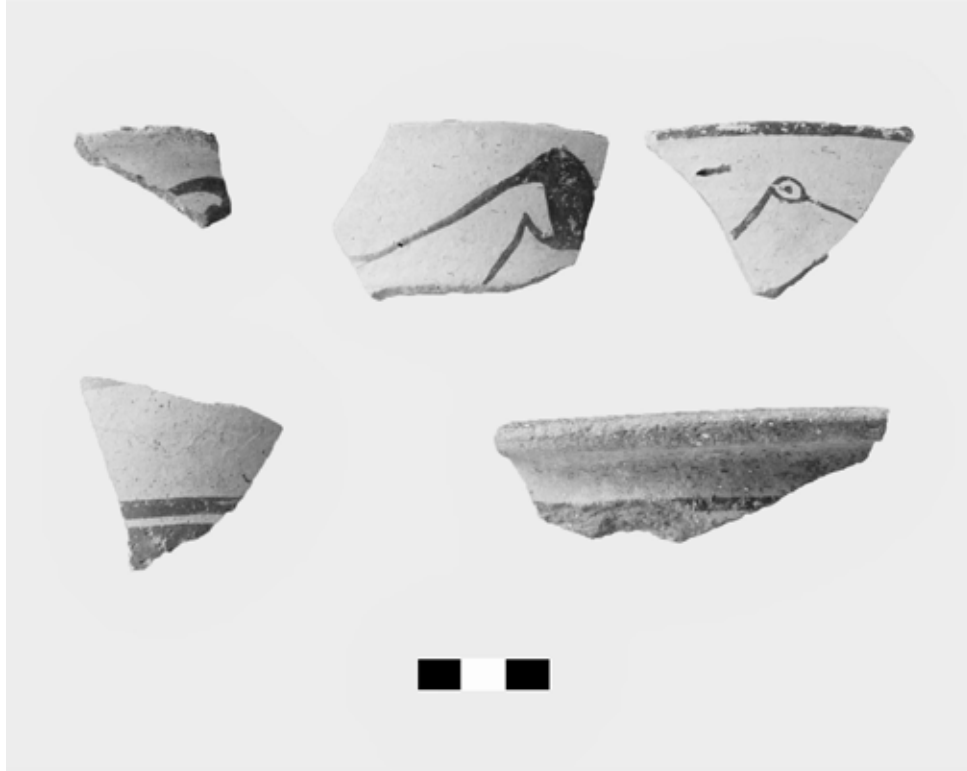
Plate CXII



Ware: RBWW - Storage jar

Plate CXCLII

Phase IIIc

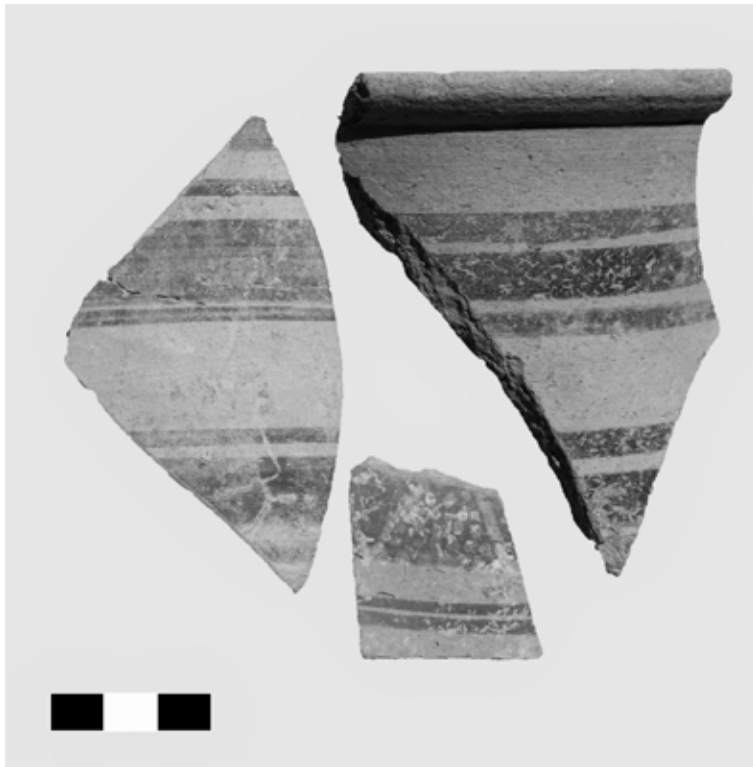


Ware: NW



Ware: COMW

Plate CXIV



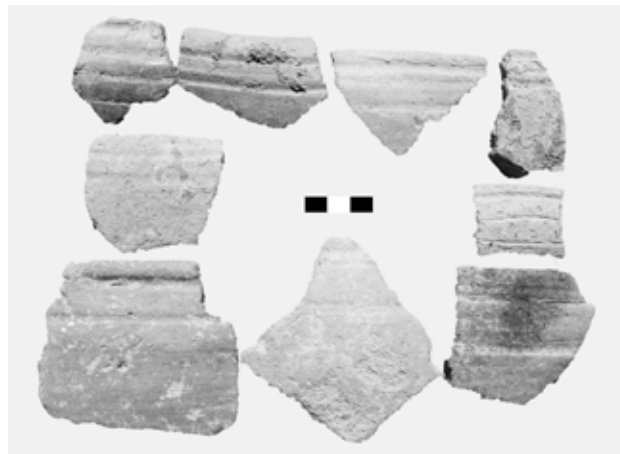
Ware:LKW

Plate CXC

Phase IVa



Ware:BPW



Ware:GRW

Plate CXCVI



Ware:BPW



Ware:GRW

Plate CXCVII

Phase IVb



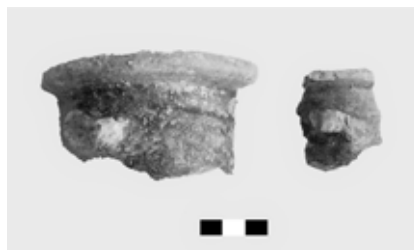
Ware:PW

Plate CXCVIII

Phase V



Ware:PAW



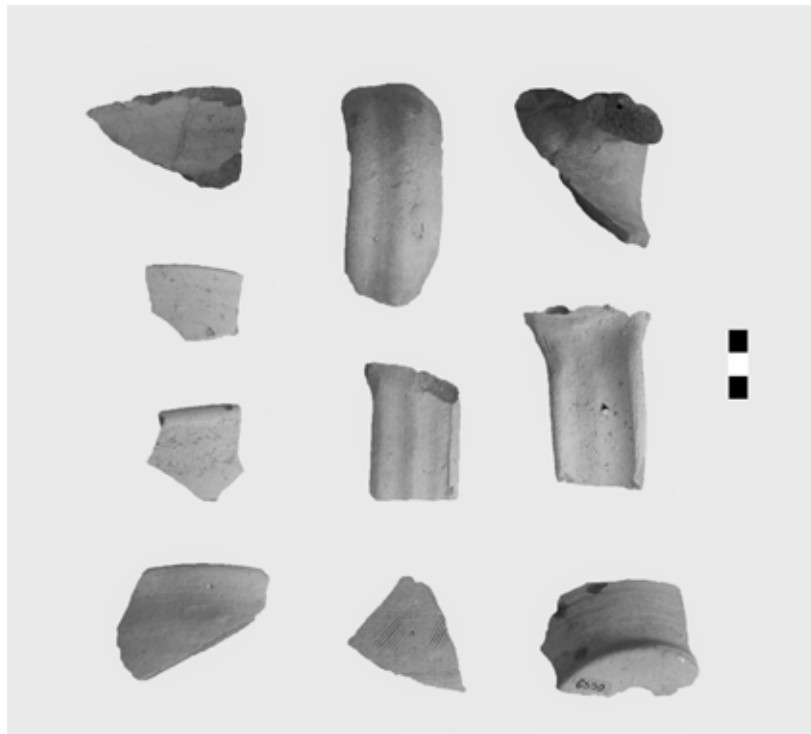
Ware:GLW

Plate CXCIX

Phase VI



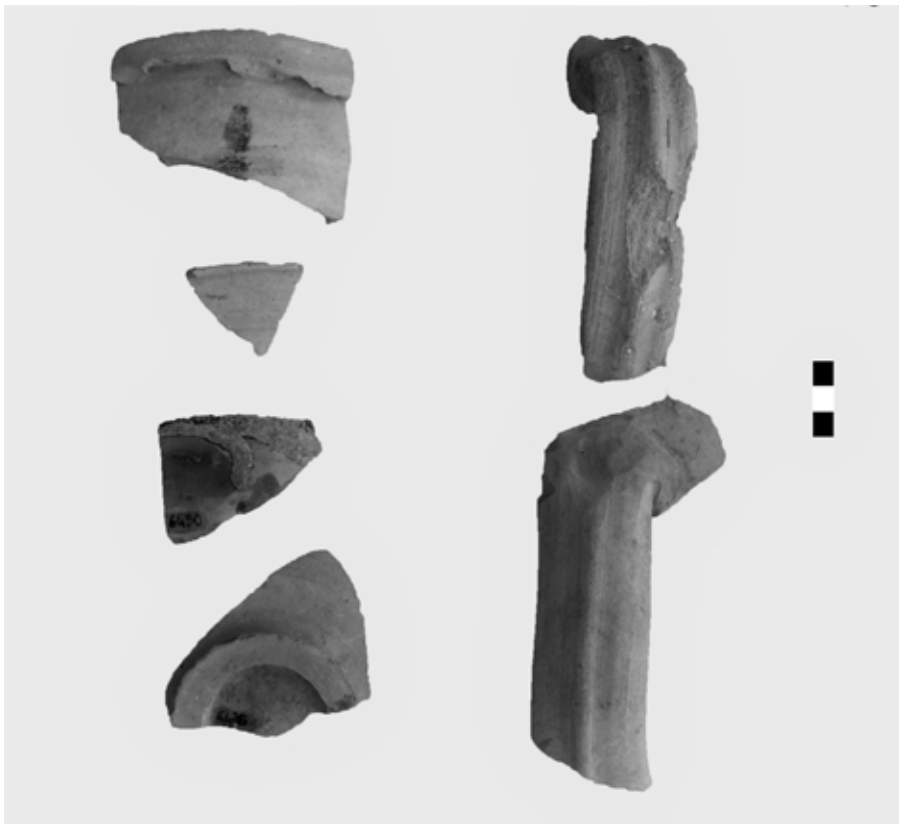
Ware:GLW



Ware:CRW

Plate CC

Phase VII



Ware:GreenW

